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Q1.

Ans. Infrastructure as a service, Platform as a service and Software as a service are the 3 main types of cloud services.

In IAAS, physical servers, storage, networking and virtualization are provided as service, this helps you with saving the cost of setting up the hardware that is required. You would still require a platform of your own to build applications and run them on. E.g., Any locally built company require Physical servers in other countries to reduce latency so that they are able to build their customer base and retain them.

In PAAS, all that IAAS provides plus the Operating System that is required to build applications and the runtime required to compile the code written to create that application is also offered with any middleware necessary. E.g., A startup would not have the budget to setup a platform to build their applications that has the power to visualise their idea. Hence, they opt for platforms that help them build applications but do not require the actually buying the hardware or the software that the particular hardware uses.

In SAAS, in addition to what PAAS as to offer, the application as whole is given as a service. Thus, any data that the application collects through its functionality is provided. E.g., A banking company would require a software to analyse their huge volume of data.

Q2.

Ans. Private cloud, public cloud and Hybrid cloud are the three different cloud deployment models.

When an organisation handles highly sensitive data and do not want the hassle of data leak usually deploy a private cloud. These usually are build with a firewall that only the particular organisation can use. The problem though is the cost that it requires since everything from hardware to the software is owned and maintained by the organisation. E.g., Defence department and Defence development organisations have this type of cloud deployment as they handle very sensitive data which when leaked would cause the country a lot of problems.

IT enthusiasts and developers, basically startups, require a public cloud as they require scalability and a service that can handle huge amount of data. Public clouds have low cost and management issues. Since management is taken care by the service provider, these are great options to companies and startups. But potential risks are security and sometimes lack of performance in the name of availability and optimisation. Public servers are a shared resource hence performance when required may not be available due to high demand and as it is a shared resource, they have a security concern as well, this can be due to lack of knowledge of the user of how their data is being stored and maintained.

The last model is the hybrid model where in the benefits of private and public are employed appropriately. These are essential when it comes to handling huge amounts of data and when they have to be analysed. But the mains problem with hybrid model is that integration could be challenging in certain scenarios.