

## TRADITIONAL & CLOUD COMPUTING MODEL

- infrastructure as hardware
- require space
- long hardware procurement cycle
- require us to estimate theoretical maximum peaks in order to provision capacity.
- infrastructure as software
- flexible
- can change more quickly
- Cost effective



# CLOUD COMPUTING

## DEPLOYMENT MODELS

- CLOUD - Cloud-based apps built on low-level infrastructure.
- HYBRID - Connect infrastructure and apps.
- ON-PREMISES - Using virtualization and resource management tool (private cloud).

## CLOUD STORAGE



## CLOUD SERVICE MODELS

IaaS (Infrastructure as a service)

PaaS (Platform as a service)

SaaS (software as a service)

MORE CONTROL OVER IT RESOURCES

LESS CONTROL OVER IT RESOURCES



# ADVANTAGES

INCREASE  
SPEED AND  
AGILITY



STOP GUESSING  
CAPACITY

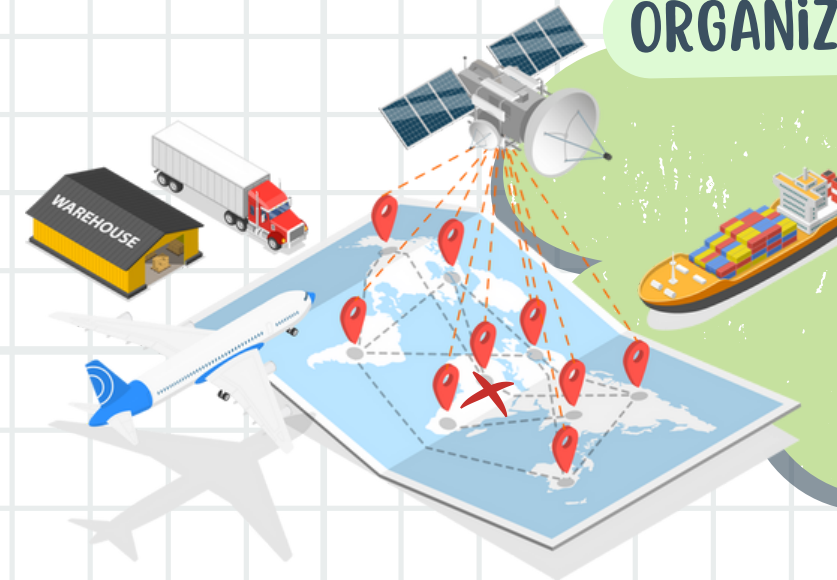


COST SAVING

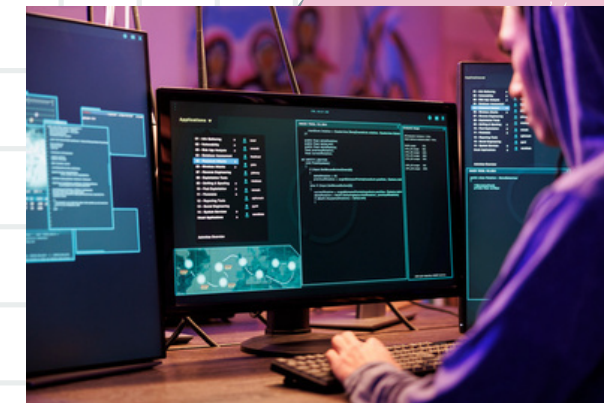


# CHALLENGES

POLICY &  
ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES



TECHNICAL ISSUES



LEGAL ISSUES

