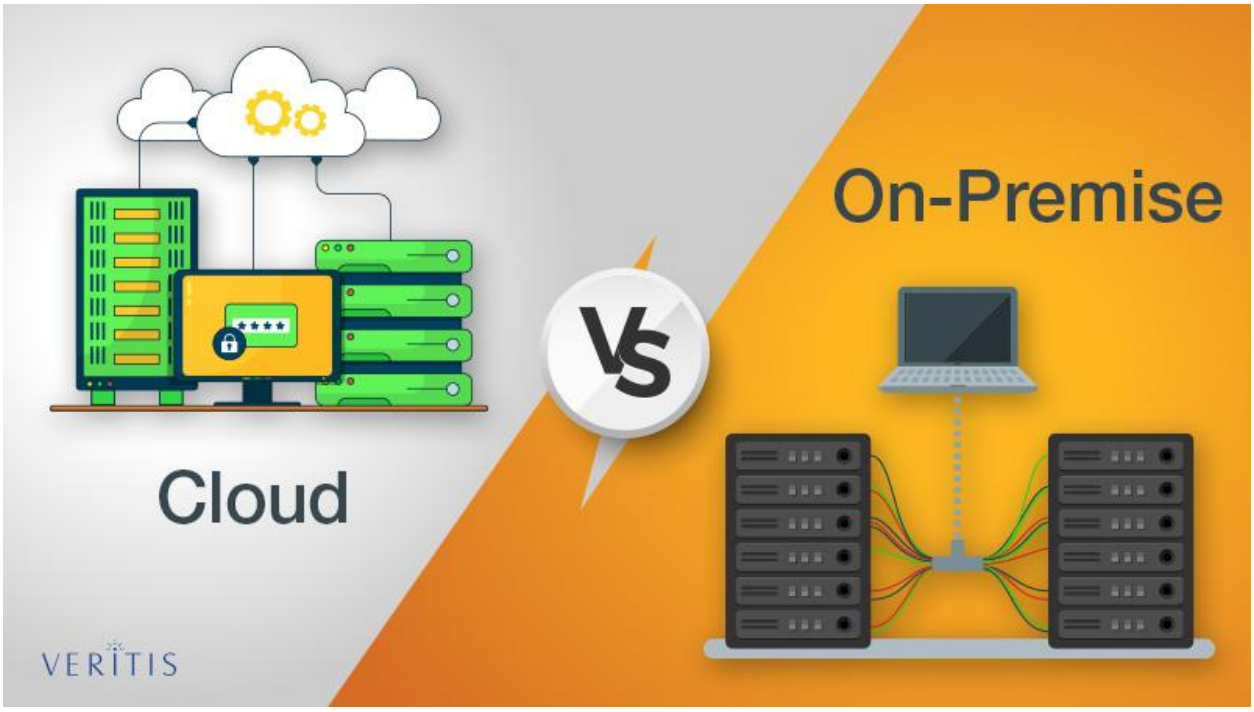
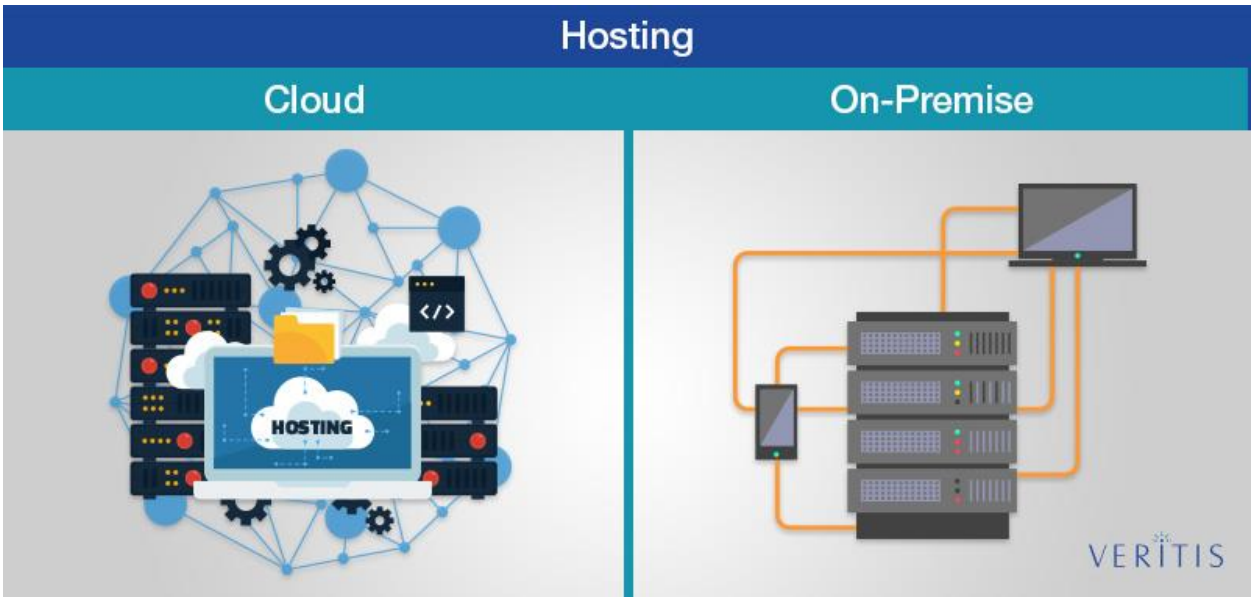
On-Premise IT Infra



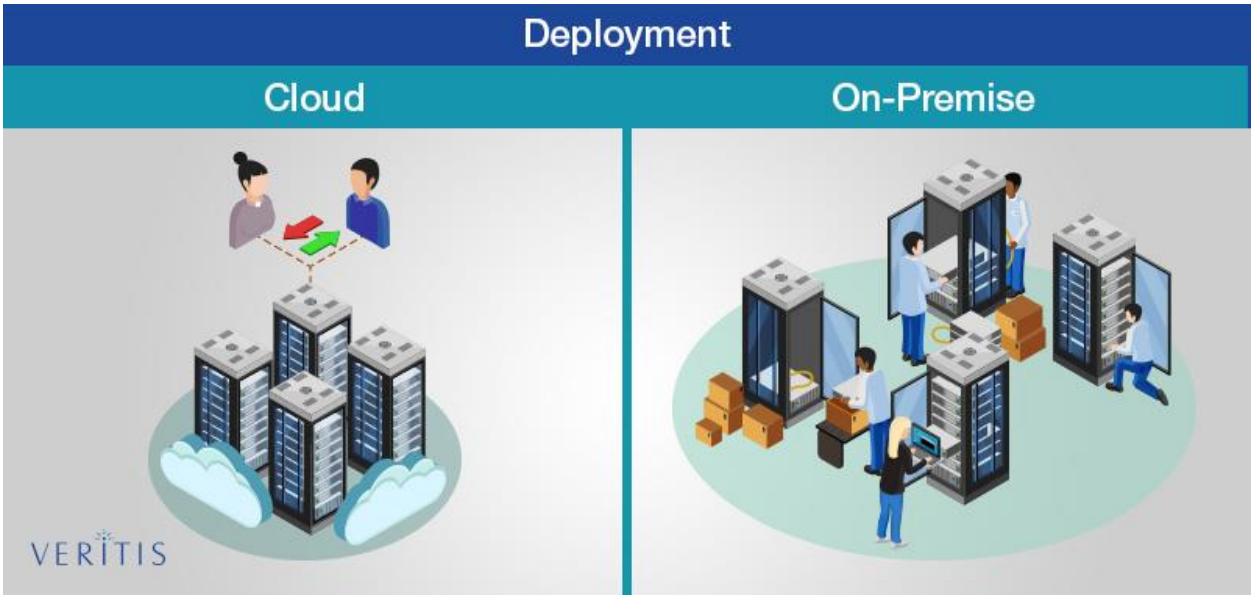


Hosting is the first factor that shows us a big difference between on-premise and cloud infrastructure models.

As we see on-premise, the infrastructure is maintained at the premises of the organization. This directly means the requirement of additional maintenance personnel for server management.
Whereas Cloud works otherwise and the infrastructure is maintained over the network. The Cloud Service Provider (CSP) in place will (by default) take care of Cloud server management. Be it upgrading software, addressing downtimes, repair and maintenance, and more pertaining to the accommodated servers.

Coming to sudden scenarios like server blackouts, Cloud works its way with high scalability offering.

Key Factors	**Cloud**	**On-Premise**
Server Location	Third-party Cloud	Physical, On-premises
Maintenance	Off-site	On-site
Server Blackouts	Possible but Scalable	Possible
On-Demand	Easily Scalable	Consumes Time and Effort

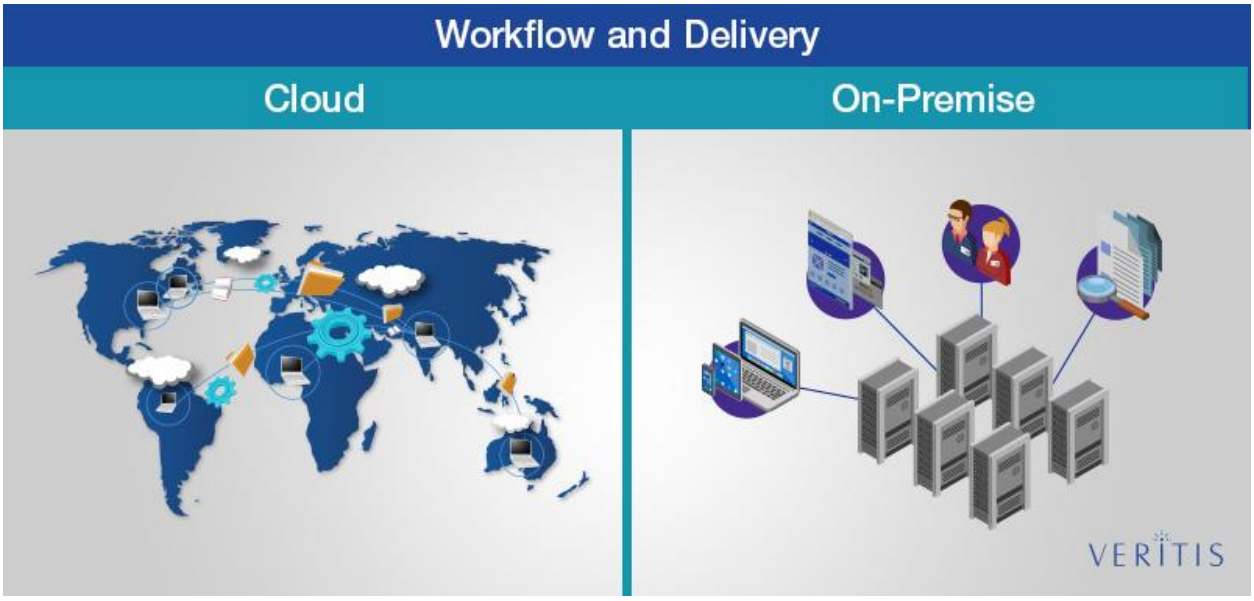


Having an on-premise model means maintaining infrastructure on your own, which directly reflects in investment for servers, software and technical personnel.

In that case, the entire risk at times of failure lies with the organization!
Whereas, Cloud model presents a safer perspective to your business. In Cloud, any loss incurs you only the subscription charges needed for utilizing its virtual environment.
Cloud virtual infrastructure also offers you high flexibility in the implementation of broader infrastructure.

Cloud also facilitates faster installation and support services, while it might take days together to get an on-premise server on board. A system administrator with cloud support can perform at a rate ten times faster than in an on-premise infrastructure.

Key Factors	**Cloud**	**On-Premise**
Installation	Easy and fast	Time-consuming
Availability	On-demand	When bought and deployed
Investment	Less	High
Business Risks	Low	High



Straight answer to this Cloud!

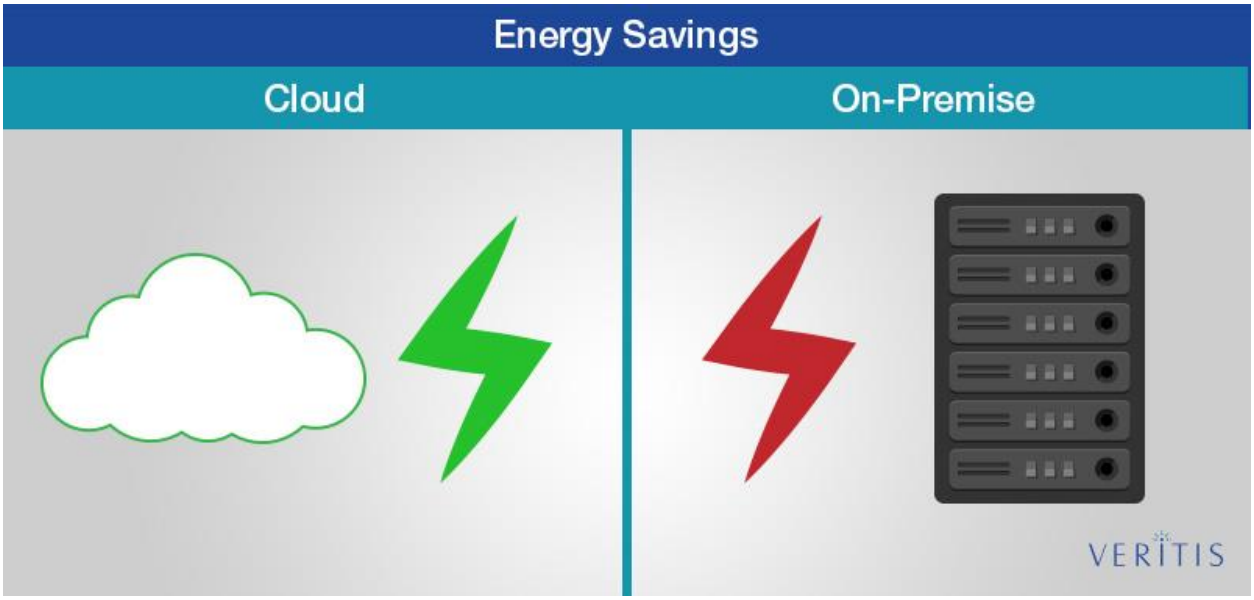
Cloud is known for its ability to:

- Offer unlimited memory space
- Timely backup
- On-demand service availability
- Faster rate of application launch and release
- Timely software upgrades without need for additional hardware in case of own datacenter
- Ability to handle workloads

This might not be the case with an on-premise infrastructure model. But testing and running workloads on the cloud can be a temporary solution for those with on-premise infrastructure.

Key Factors	**Cloud**	**On-Premise**
Unlimited Memory	Yes	No
Back-up	Timely	Effort-intensive
Rate of Application Launch and Deployment	High	Low

Ability to handling workloads	High	Low
Process Delivery	Smooth	Chances of interruption



Considering the amount of energy servers consume, having an on-premise deployment involves more energy expenditure.

While server consumes 100 percent of its required power, on-premise demands 10-20 percent of the server's power.

This naturally turns a maintenance burden for organizations as they own the infrastructure and end up dreaming about energy savings.

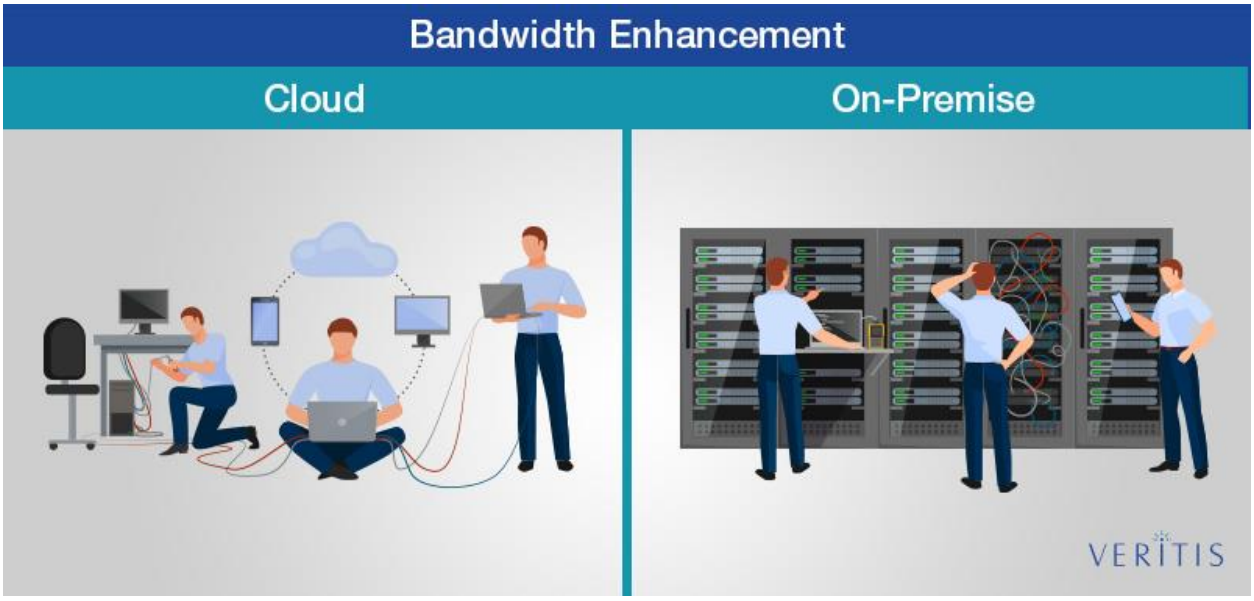
Whereas, cloud model deals away with this challenge as maintenance responsibility lies with service providers.

While energy consumption comes as part of a package in a cloud deal, the on-premise model throws that burden on to the organization.

Techniques like airflow management are being used to address the issue of heavy power consumption.

Key Factors	**Cloud**	**On-Premise**
Energy Savings	Comes part of a package	To be managed individually

Cost-Savings	High	Low
Scope for SMEs	High	Low
Scope for Corporates	High	Low
Maintenance Burden	Taken care of by CSP	Enterprise's responsibility



Cloud gives enterprises the flexibility to upgrade their requirements, be it memory, software, server space, etc.

One can make the best use of virtual servers, virtual routers and additional networks in cloud deployment to enhance the size and capacities of existing storages.

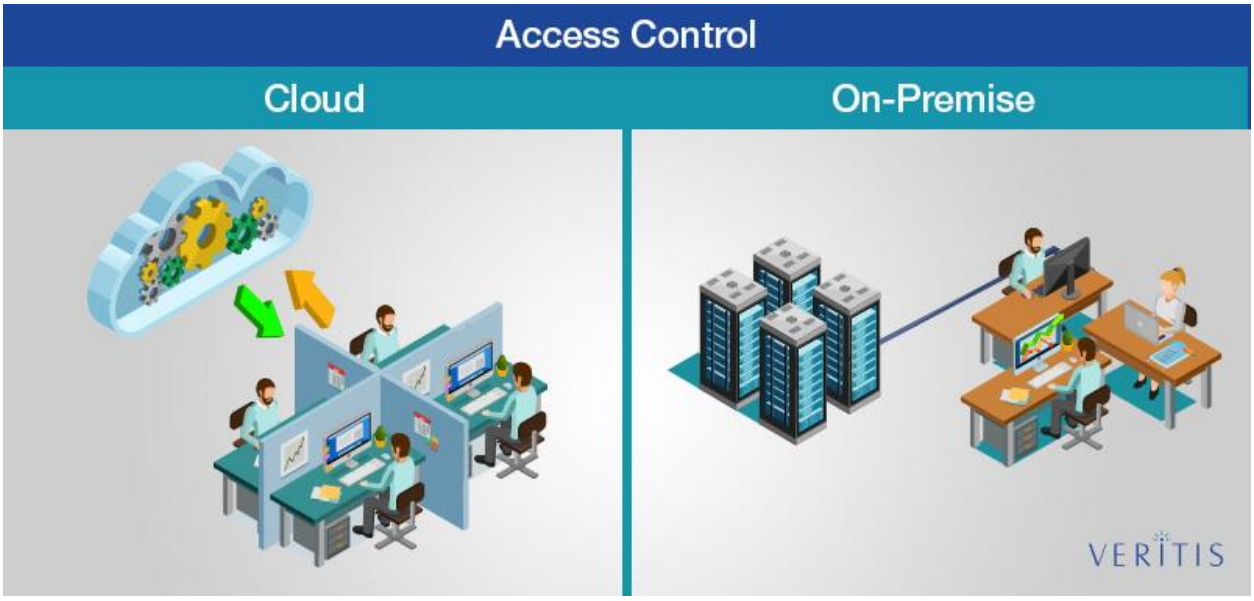
All you have to do is upgrade your Cloud plan!

This is not the case with on-premises infrastructure, where enhancement of bandwidth and capacity means physically deploying new servers.

However, one advantage that on-premises users can enjoy is 'security'. Since you manage things physically, you will have to make custom configurations in line with your organizational needs.

Cloud fails here as the organizations will only have to choose from the available options Cloud Service Providers (CSPs) provide.

Key Factors	Cloud	On-Premise
Bandwidth Enhancement	On-demand	Demands new deployments
Hardware	CSP's responsibility	Organization's responsibility
Configurations	Standard	Customizable



Unexpected blackouts, malware, critical system failure and technical are common with any system.

But how you overcome the disaster is the real challenge.

Cloud stands a step ahead in this aspect compared to the on-premises model.

Cloud provides organizations instant access to its virtual resources in case of any disaster.

With this feature, you can backup, restore and reboot software as well as data in a virtual environment.

Whereas in on-premises, the responsibility of security and privacy needs lies with the organization.

Key Factors	Cloud	On-Premise

Malware Removal	Easy	Difficult
Vulnerability to Attacks	Yes	Yes
Responsibility of failure	CSP	Organization