

Cloud Service Models

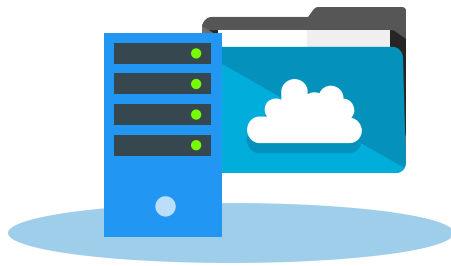
There are THREE key cloud models to choose from. They include **Infrastructure-as-a-Service**, **Platform-as-a-Service**, and **Software-as-a-Service**. Each offers a different set of benefits.

Infrastructure-as-a-Service

IaaS is the most basic category of cloud computing services. IaaS has no upfront costs and users pay only for what they consume.

Customers are responsible for the purchase, installation, configuration, and management of their own operating systems, middleware, and applications.

Cloud provider maintains underlying cloud infrastructure.



Platform-as-a-Service

PaaS provides an environment for building, testing, and deploying software applications.

Resources are purchased from a cloud service provider on a pay-as-you-go basis and accessed over a secure Internet connection.

There are no upfront costs, and users pay only for what they consume. Customers are not responsible for managing the server or infrastructure.



Software-as-a-Service

SaaS is software that is centrally hosted and managed for the end customer. Typically licensed through a monthly or annual subscription.

Common examples are email, calendars, and office tools such as Microsoft Office 365.

No upfront costs. Cloud provider is responsible for the provision, management, and maintenance of the application software.



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