DISADVANTAGES Of CLOUD COMPUTING AND ON-PROMISE

CLOUD COMPUTING	ON-PREMISES
Data Loss or Theft	Risk of Data Loss
Data Leakage	High Maintaince Cost
Account or Services Hijacking	High Ownership Cost
Insecured Interface and APIs	Limit Company's ability to Scale
Technology Vulnerabilities, especially in shared environment	Upfront Investment in hardware and Software

DEPLOYMENT MODEL

According to National Institute of Standard and Technology (NIST) there are 4 basic cloud deployment models. which include

i. Public Cloud
ii. Private Cloud
iii. Hybrid Cloud
iv. Community Cloud

Public Cloud - is the type of cloud computing that is available for use to everyone. And is considered to be the most familiar. here the Cloud Service Provider (CSP) own, manage and ooperate the public cloud. The infrastructure is at the premises of the CSP. The public CSP includes.

i. Amazon AWS
ii. Microsoft Azure
iii. Google Cloud
iv. IBM Cloud
v. Alibaba Cloud

Private Cloud - is the type of cloud models where only a single organization uses the cloud. The organization or a third party could own, manage and operate the cloud. Private cloud could also be maintained On Premises and Off Premises.
Private Cloud Services includes

i. OpenStack
ii. Microsoft Azure Stack
iii. VMWare vCloud Suite
iv. Amazon AWS Outposts

Hybrid Cloud - is the combination of both Public cloud and Private cloud. it is possible for an organization to seek the services of an external service provider like Amazon AWS, Microsoft Azure, and at thesame maintain its in house cloud within the premises of the organization.

Community Cloud - The community cloud is a private cloud for organization that share common interests . This type of cloud can be maintain onpremises or off premises. community cloud are majorly used by the government. Examples of communty cloud are.

i. Google Apps for Government
ii. Microsoft Cloud for Government
iii. Amazon AWS GovCloud