1)SaaS ->(Software as a service):

Software as a service is a way of delivering applications over the Internet—as a service. SaaS applications are also known as Web-based software, on-demand software, or hosted software.
SaaS allows each user to access programs via the Internet, instead of having to install the software on the user's computer.
SaaS has many business applications, including file sharing, email, calendars, customer retention management, and human resources.
SaaS is easy to implement, easy to update and debug, and can be less expensive than purchasing multiple software licenses for multiple computers.
Most SaaS applications are preconfigured plug-and-play products where the SaaS provider manages everything behind the app.
A majority of SaaS application run directly through clint web browser, which means they do not requrire any downloads.This keeps you away from critical software and hardware management.

e.g: google,workspace,Dropbox.

2)PaaS ->(Platform as a service):

Platform as a service enables software developers to build and run applications on the cloud instead of directly buying and managing software/hardware resources.
PaaS provider used for development, testing, and deployment of the applications.
Multiple development and operations teams can work on the same project simultaneously using PaaS.
database integration, security, scalability, storage, persistence, state management, application versioning, application instrumentation, and developer community facilitation.
PaaS services can provide dynamic usage statistics, alerting the developer to who is using what and when, allowing for per-use billing and revealing what services are being utilized and which are not.

e.g: AWS,Heroku,windows Azur.

3)IaaS ->(Infrastructure as a Service):

Infrastructure as a Service. It's a cloud computing model, much like PaaS (platform as a service) and SaaS (software as a service). In IaaS, a provider delivers the infrastructure that a business needs to run using cloud-based technology and systems.
IaaS allows businessos to purchase resources on-demand as needed.
It gives IaaS clients complete control over the entire infrastrucher.
IaaS Provides the same technologies & capabilities as a traditional data center without having to physically maintain or mange all of it.

e.g: AWS,Microsoft Azure.

4)IaC ->(infrastructure as code):

Infrastructure as Code is the managing and provisioning of infrastructure through code instead of through manual processes.
IaC platform deploys it automatically, ensuring it is exactly the same every time.
Like a DevOps team uses source code versioning and container images to manage the development process.
IaC configurstion files are created that contain your infrastructure specification,which meakes it easier to edit and distributed configuration.

e.g: Ansible, chef, puppet.