CLOUD COMPUTING

NIST defines cloud computing as a model for enabling convenient, on-network demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction.

(networks servers storage e.t.c)

Flexibility and scalabilty

Business model with the latest trends

Faster intern et speed

Availabilty

Effecient marketting

ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Self service: access to cloud resources whenever required e.g atm

Broad access ntwork : access through the network on any device, anywhere

Resource pooling: consumers save on cost

Rapid elasticity increase or decrease resource based on demands

Measured service pay for what you use only. Utility model of billing

Cloud computing boils down to two things demand and self service. Theability to deploy code anywhere in the world and at scale

Cloud computing dates back to the 1950 when large scale mainframes and high scale volume power became available

1970 the release of an operating system VM virtual machine many virtual systems on one node hosting guest operating systems that behave like a computer on its own

A hypervisor is a small software layer that enables multiple operating system to run alongside eachother

It seperates the virtual machine

The payper use model was developed when they started sharing the virtuaql machine and hypervisors to users allowing them to switch from a capex model to an opex model paya as you go model

GARNER INC FORECAST THEcloud market will grow 20.7 % to total 591.8 billion scaling from 490

Alibaba cloud relative new biggest in china

Amazon web service one of th gfirst

Google cloud platform

Ibm is a fullstack cloud leading hybrid cloud provider

Microsoft azure global reach

Oracle intel cloud known for saas and databases

Salesforce offer customer relationship managements helping trackcustomer

Sap is known for enterprise software and applications

Cloud adoption

Makes it possible for business to try and fail with low risk exposure, according to ibm three quarters of enterprises are using cloud to expand into new industries, 74forcustomer experience 71 use for new products to

Cognitive enabled workload applied exponential technologies e.g ai iot automation enablers for growth

Idc predicts that 2025 will rise to 163 zetabytes

cloud strategies are important for business for sppeed and effeciency as well as low cost