QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS ON CLOUD COMPUTING

Q.1. Define cloud computing?

Ans. Cloud computing refers to both the application delivered as services over the internet and the hardware and system software in the data centres that provide these services. The services themselves have long been referred to as software as a services (SaaS). So, we use that term. The data centre hardware and software is what we call a cloud.

Q.2. What is public cloud?

Ans. When a service provider makes resources available to general public over internet, this is called public cloud.

Q.3. What is private cloud?

Ans. It refers to internal data centre of a business or other organization that are not made available to the public.

Q.4. What is the use of service provider?

Ans. Service provider enjoys greatly simplified software installation and maintenance and centralized control over versioning.

Q.5. What is the work of end users?

Ans. End user can access the service "anytime, anywhere", share data and collaborate more easily and keep their data stored safely in the infrastructure.

Q.6. Write the name of top ten obstacles and opportunities for adoption and growth of cloud computing?

Ans. Availability of service, Data transfer and Auditability, Data lock in, Data confidentiality and Auditability, Performances unpredictability, Scalable storage, Bugs in large scale distribution systems, scaling quickly, Reputation fate sharing, Software licensing.

Q.7.What are the essential characteristics of cloud computing?
Ans. On-demand self-services, Broad network access, Resource pooling, Rapid elasticity,
Measured service.

Q.8. What are the advantages of "Software As A Service" (SaaS)?
Ans. The advantages of "Software As a Service" are as under-
1. Time-to-value: Saas based application performance management can be deployed in a
small fraction of time i.e. the time until you read this article.
2. Cheap cost-Licenses, Maintenance, Administration, Hardware.
3. It's easy to use.
4. Its highly scalable.

Q.9. What are the advantages of cloud computing?
Ans. Cost efficient, almost unlimited storage, backup and recovery, automatic software
integration, easy access to information, quick development.

Q.10. What are the disadvantages of cloud computing?
Ans. Technical issues, security in the cloud, prone to attack.

Q.11. What is Hypervisor in Cloud Computing and its types?
Ans. The hypervisor is a virtual machine monitor (VMM) that manages resources for virtual
machines. The name hypervisor is suggested as it is a supervisory tool for the virtual
machines. There are mainly two types of hypervisors:
Type-1: the guest Vm runs directly over the host hardware,
 e.g Xen, Hyper-V, VmWare ESXi

Type-2: the guest Vm runs over hardware through a host OS,
e.g Kvm, Oracle virtualbox

Q.12. Why should one prefer public cloud over private cloud?
Ans. The cloud technology is the best example of sustainable technology that utilizes all the
computing resources. If a person needs to setup a quick business and wants to host its
website, he need not require setup a full-fledged private cloud. Rather he should go for public
cloud hosting that provides different pay-per-use subscriptions, which could actually result in

being economical. There are numbers of vendors that provide such services like godaddy.com etc.

Q.13. What are main features of cloud services?
Ans. Some important features of the cloud service are given as follows:

- Accessing and managing the commercial software.
- Centralizing the activities of management of software in the Web environment.
- Developing applications that are capable of managing several clients.
- Centralizing the updating feature of software that eliminates the need of downloading the upgrades.

Q.14. How many types of deployment models are used in cloud?
Ans. There are 4 types of deployment models used in cloud:

- Public cloud
- Private cloud
- Community cloud
- Hybrid cloud

Q.15. Explain hybrid and community cloud.
Ans. The **hybrid** cloud consists of multiple service providers. This model integrates various cloud services for Hybrid Web hosting. It is basically a combination of private and public cloud features. It is used by the company when a company has requirements for both the private and public clouds. Consider an example when an organization wants to implement the **SaaS (Software as a Service)** application throughout the company. The implementation requires security that can be provided by the private cloud used inside the firewall. The additional security can be provided by the VPN on requirement. Now, the organization has both the private and public cloud features.

The **community** cloud provides a number of benefits, such as privacy and security. This model, which is quite expensive, is used when the organizations having common goals and requirements are ready to share the benefits of the cloud service.