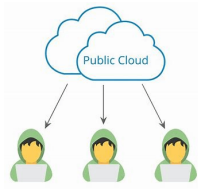# TYPES OF CLOUD

INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing refers to the delivery of computing services—servers, storage, databases, networking, software, analytics, and intelligence—over the Internet ("the cloud") to offer faster innovation, flexible resources, and economies of scale. There are different types of cloud depending on the deployment model and the level of service offered.

HYBRID CLOUD

PRIVATE CLOUD

PUBLIC CLOUD

PUBLIC CLOUD

Public Cloud is a deployment model where the cloud services are offered over the Internet to the general public. The cloud provider owns, manages, and maintains the infrastructure, and the customers share the same resources. Public cloud services are usually cheaper and more flexible than private cloud services.

PRIVATE CLOUD

Private Cloud is a deployment model where the cloud services are offered exclusively to a single organization. The cloud infrastructure can be located on-premises or hosted by a third-party provider. Private cloud services are usually more secure and customizable than public cloud services.

HYBRID CLOUD

Hybrid Cloud is a deployment model where the cloud services are a combination of public and private cloud. The two clouds are connected by a technology that allows applications and data to be shared between them. Hybrid cloud services are usually used when an organization wants to take advantage of the benefits of both public and private cloud.

Private Cloud	Public Cloud	Hybrid Cloud
The cloud infrastructure is owned and managed by a single entity or organization.	The cloud computing resources are shared across multiple organizations.	A flexible infrastructure is created using the best of both the worlds – private and public.
The computing resources remain behind organization's firewalls.	The infrastructure is managed by a third party service provider.	Provides a mixed-services environment using both private and public cloud services.

Huge capital expenditure and operating expenses are involved.	The more services you use, the more you pay.	It is a cost effective IT infrastructure that benefits from both public and private clouds.
It is highly secure as resources are not shared with others.	Security elements are provided by third party service providers.	Sensitive data and assets are stored in a secure private cloud.

DB Difference Between.net

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, cloud computing has revolutionized the way organizations manage their computing resources. There are different types of cloud depending on the deployment model and the level of service offered. Public cloud is cheaper and more flexible, private cloud is more secure and customizable, and hybrid cloud combines the benefits of both. Infrastructure as a Service offers virtualized computing resources over the Internet.

THANK YOU