Cloud deployment

Cloud deployment refers to the enablement of SaaS (software as a service), PaaS (platform as a service) or IaaS (infrastructure as a service) solutions that may be accessed on demand by end users or consumers. A cloud deployment model refers to the type of cloud computing architecture a cloud solution will be implemented on. Cloud deployment includes all of the required installation and configuration steps that must be implemented before user provisioning can occur.

SAAS DEPLOYMENT & CLOUD DEPLOYMENT MODELS

Cloud deployment can be viewed from the angle of management responsibility for the deployment of the SaaS, PaaS and/or IaaS solutions in question. From this perspective, there are two possible approaches: the cloud solution(s) may be deployed by a third party (under a community cloud, public cloud or private cloud deployment model) or the cloud solution(s) may be deployed by a single entity (under a private cloud deployment model). SaaS deployment is a type of cloud deployment that is typically initiated using a public cloud or a private cloud deployment model, however SaaS deployment may also be initiated using a hybrid cloud deployment model, when hybrid cloud resources are owned and/or managed by the same entity. Expanding on this theme is the existence of virtual private clouds that can be used for SaaS deployment as well. Virtual private clouds are technically public clouds that function the same as private clouds, since only trusted entities may gain access to the virtual private cloud resources.

Regardless of whether or not a SaaS solution is deployed in a public cloud, a private cloud , a virtual private cloud or a hybrid cloud; many SaaS solutions provide automatic deployment for the cloud services being delivered. SaaS deployment provides many additional benefits over the traditional model of software deployment, including scalability, where application users can be added or subtracted on demand without concerns over capital investments in additional hardware or software. SaaS deployment also provides above average up-time for enterprise applications as compared to on premise software deployment.

After cloud deployment has been completed for a SaaS, PaaS or IaaS solution, user provisioning can occur based on user permissions, where access is provided for cloud resources based on the consumer’s classification as either a trusted or untrusted entity. Trusted entities may receive access permission to managed cloud, private cloud or hybrid cloud resources. Untrusted entities may receive access permission to public cloud, managed cloud or hybrid cloud resources. The key difference between trusted and untrusted entities is that untrusted entities never receive access permission