**Q. What is cloud ?**

Ans. The cloud enables anyone with an internet connection to access IT resources on-demand, such as those consumed by cloud-based applications. The basic resources available are compute, storage, and networking, all of which are needed for a business critical application to deliver a full experience.

**Q. Types of Clouds.**

Ans.

* Public Cloud

Some public cloud examples include those offered by Amazon, Microsoft, or Google. These companies provide both services and infrastructure, which are shared by all customers. Public clouds typically have [massive amounts of available space](https://www.vxchnge.com/blog/business-data-storage-methods), which translates into [easy scalability](https://www.vxchnge.com/blog/cloud-computing-scalability-benefits).

**Private Cloud**

Private clouds usually reside behind a firewall and are utilized by a single organization. A completely on-premises cloud may be the preferred solution for businesses with very tight regulatory requirements, though private clouds implemented through a collocation provider are gaining in popularity. Authorized users can access, utilize, and store data in the private cloud from anywhere, just like they could with a public cloud. The difference is that no one else can access or utilize those computing resources. Private cloud solutions offer both security and control.

**Hybrid Cloud**

Hybrid clouds combine public clouds with private clouds. They are designed to allow the two platforms to interact seamlessly, with data and applications moving seamlessly from one to the other. The primary advantage of a hybrid cloud model is its ability to provide the scalable computing power of a public cloud with the security and control of a private cloud.

**Q. What is EC2?**

Ans.

Amazon EC2 is the most used AWS service. It lets users create virtual machines of their own choice of configurations. Here in this blog, you will learn what is EC2 and how it works. Towards the end, there is also a beginner-friendly demo to help you get acquainted with Amazon EC2.

**Q. Pros And Cons of Cloud.**

Ans.

Advantages:

**Easy implementation**: Cloud hosting allows business to retain the same applications and business processes without having to deal with the backend technicalities.

**Accessibility**: Access your data anywhere, anytime. An Internet cloud infrastructure maximizes enterprise productivity and efficiency by ensuring your application is always accessible. This allows for easy collaboration and sharing among users in multiple locations.

**No hardware required :** Since everything will be hosted in the cloud, a physical storage center is no longer needed. However, a backup could be worth looking into in the event of a disaster that could leave your company's productivity stagnant.

**Cost per head**: Overhead technology costs are kept at a minimum with cloud hosting services, enabling businesses to use the extra time and resources for improving the company infrastructure.

Disadvantages:

**No longer in control**: When moving services to the cloud, you are handing over your data and information. For companies who have an in-house IT staff, they will be unable to handle issues on their own

**Not all cloud services are the same:**  Some cloud providers tend to offer limited versions and enable the most popular features only, so you may not receive every feature or customization you want. You may have fewer servers to handle which means less for your IT staff to handle, but that doesn't mean you can let go of all your servers and staff. While it may seem costly to have data centers and a cloud infrastructure, redundancy is key for backup and recovery.

**No Redundancy :** A cloud server is not redundant nor is it backed up. As technology may fail here and there, avoid getting burned by purchasing a redundancy plan. Although it is an extra cost, in most cases it will be well worth it.