**Advantages and challenges of moving MCTV Limited to the cloud.**

<https://www.salesforce.com/uk/blog/2015/11/why-move-to-the-cloud-10-benefits-of-cloud-computing.html>

Simply put, cloud computing is computing based on the internet. Traditionally people would run applications or programs from software downloaded on a physical computer or server in their building. Cloud computing allows people to access these same kind of applications through the internet

1. Flexibility

Cloud-based services are ideal for businesses with growing or fluctuating bandwidth demands. If your needs increase it’s easy to scale up your cloud capacity, drawing on the service’s remote servers. Likewise, if you need to scale down again, the flexibility is baked into the service.

3. Automatic software updates

The beauty of cloud computing is that the servers are off-premise, out of sight and out of your hair. Suppliers take care of them for you and roll out regular software updates – including security updates – so you don’t have to worry about wasting time maintaining the system yourself. Leaving you free to focus on the things that matter, like growing your business.

4. Capital-expenditure Free

Cloud computing cuts out the high cost of hardware. You simply pay as you go and enjoy a subscription-based model that’s kind to your cash flow. Add to that the ease of setup and management and suddenly your scary, hairy IT project looks at lot friendlier. It’s never been easier to take the first step to cloud adoption.

5. Increased collaboration

When your teams can access, edit and share documents anytime, from anywhere, they’re able to do more together, and do it better. Cloud-based workflow and file sharing apps help them make updates in real time and gives them full visibility of their collaborations.

6. Work from anywhere

With cloud computing, if you’ve got an internet connection you can be at work. And with most serious cloud services offering mobile apps, you’re not restricted by which device you’ve got to hand.

The result? Businesses can offer more flexible working perks to employees so they can enjoy the work-life balance that suits them – without productivity taking a hit. One study reported that 42% of workers would swap a portion of their pay for the ability to telecommute. On average they’d be willing to take a 6% pay cut.

7. Document control

The more employees and partners collaborate on documents, the greater the need for watertight document control. Before the cloud, workers had to send files back and forth as email attachments to be worked on by one user at a time. Sooner or later – usually sooner – you end up with a mess of conflicting file content, formats and titles.

When you make the move to cloud computing, all files are stored centrally and everyone sees one version of the truth. Greater visibility means improved collaboration, which ultimately means better work and a healthier bottom line. If you’re still relying on the old way, it could be time to try something a little more streamlined.

8. Security

Lost laptops are a billion dollar business problem. And potentially greater than the loss of an expensive piece of kit is the loss of the sensitive data inside it. Cloud computing gives you greater security when this happens. Because your data is stored in the cloud, you can access it no matter what happens to your machine. And you can even remotely wipe data from lost laptops so it doesn’t get into the wrong hands.

9. Competitiveness

Wish there was a simple step you could take to become more competitive? Moving to the cloud gives access to enterprise-class technology, for everyone. It also allows smaller businesses to act faster than big, established competitors. Pay-as-you-go service and cloud business applications mean small outfits can run with the big boys, and disrupt the market, while remaining lean and nimble. David now packs a Goliath-sized punch.

[**https://www.ukessays.com/essays/information-technology/life-before-cloud-computing-information-technology-essay.php**](https://www.ukessays.com/essays/information-technology/life-before-cloud-computing-information-technology-essay.php)

System Administrators often used to talk about servers as a whole unit that includes the hardware, the OS, the storage, and the applications. Servers are often referred to by their function i.e. the Exchange server, the SQL server, the File server, etc.

If something goes wrong

If the File server fills up, or the Exchange server becomes overtaxed, then the System Administrator must add in a new server. Unless there are multiple servers, if a service experiences a hardware failure, then the service is down. System Administrators can implement clusters of servers to make them more faults tolerant. However, even clusters have limits on their scalability, and not all applications work in a clustered environment. This raised issues on server maintenance and thus originating the concept of Virtual server.

3.3. Infrastructure as a service (Iaas)

Provision model in which an organization outsources the equipment used to support operations, including storage, hardware, servers and networking components.

Infrastructure as a Service is sometimes referred to as Hardware as a Service (HaaS).

The service provider owns the equipment and is responsible for housing, running and maintaining it.

The client typically pays on a per-use basis.

The entire cost of hardware, servers, networking equipment and maintenance are bear by the service provider. The consumer just has to pay to take the computing service and build their own application software.

IaaS allows an organization to run entire data center application stacks, from the operating system up to the application, on a service provider's infrastructure. Amazon's Elastic Compute Cloud is perhaps the most famous public cloud infrastructure available.

3.5. Software as a service (Saas)

In software as a service model, along with the front end, providers provide both hardware and software infrastructure and the users interact with the system through the front end portal. Microsoft Outlook used to send and receive mails, Microsoft exchange is a very good example where the exchange server is hosted in a Microsoft cloud.

The main theme behind Saas is that the service provider will provide consumers the service of using their application software. Example: Google (GOOG), Salesforce.com (CRM), NetSuite (N).

SaaS is far and away the most common model of cloud service: Companies buy access to an application but have no responsibility for (and no control over) its implementation. More than 60% of companies that Nemertes works with already use at least one (and often several ) applications that they get via SaaS, ranging from horizontally useful tools such as customer relationship management (as with Salesforce.com) to more vertically specific tools for such tasks as insurance claims adjustment, classroom scheduling and medical billing management.