In the recent years local hosting is becoming far less popular than its alternative, cloud based hosting. However, while cloud hosting has continued its growth, it is also not satisfying some demands of companies. Hence, private and public cloud traits have been merged in order to develop the "new darling", hybrid hosting. Hybrid hosting uses the public cloud to data share between companies, whereas the private cloud it run by the single parent company [1]. This gives users flexibility in choice of where they would like to host certain data, as well as being able to manage the accessibility of certain information depending on who has access to what cloud type [2]. A hybrid cloud is also cost efficient in terms of data storage and money as the company is able to mitigate load on the public server and consequently reduces the cost of hosting by an Iaas provider [1]. Yet, not all companies use this and it because the cost of training for the use of a hybrid system is high as managing different infrastructures can be confusing. Also, even though the cost of hosting via a public provider is reduced, the cost to set up a joint system can be quite high. In terms of security issues, hybrid clouds have similar vulnerabilities to traditional clouds. This can occur via an adversary launching an attack through another company joined onto the public cloud which then spreads through the cloud and can infiltrate the parent company that way, and thus infect the private cloud which probably has the company's private information.

1. https://link-springer-com.helicon.vuw.ac.nz/article/10.1007/s10796-011-9326-9
2. https://www.knowledgenet.com/cloud-computing/pros-cons-public-private-hybrid-cloud/