

## **What is cloud computing?**

Cloud Computing is a model that provides network access on demand and in a convenient way to a shared pool of configurable computing resources that can be quickly exchanged with a low management effort or service provider interaction. Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction. Besides the decrease in operational costs cloud computing become ground for fundamental business innovations, new business models and easiness, productivity for everybody who uses cloud computing. Whether for public or for private sector with cloud services and cloud deployment models of cloud computing are offering secure, elastic and always accessible IT source. When we look at the use cases beside the elasticity and accessibility, reduced costs and eased management come into prominence. While adopting cloud computing all deployment models, all type of services and service contract including cryptography solution should be considered, for transition and adoption all scenarios should be prepared, economy of cloud should be well calculated and the transformation and changes in business working model should be also considered with cloud computing strategy

Because of the almost readiness of infrastructure first telecom, then because of rise in social networks second media sector may implement cloud computing. For human health, for the need of reach patient information from anywhere as third health sector and having knowledge and experience from health sector municipalities as forth may implement and deploy cloud computing. While managing this transformation cryptography and encryption should not be forgotten in the sla. I believe the juridical part of IT should be considered important in our country.

My humble advices to anyone who wants to take advantages of cloud computing are to begin with simple, have a blue-print, analyze cloud computing models and service types, take in the consideration of company-business transformation beside IT transformation, pay attention to sla contracts.

With cloud computing, information is stored on servers that are shared on the Internet, and these data are displayed and modified on the client side using this server.

Nowadays, the widespread use of virtualization in all aspects related to information technology, such as application, server, client, has become the foundation of cloud computing. The user in the enterprise registers for the cloud infrastructure, logs in, and the cloud infrastructure takes care of everything else. The operator does not need to buy any software. Typical cloud computing providers offer online services that can be accessed from other web services or web browsers. The software and the data are stored on the server.

## **What are the types of cloud computing?**

### **1- Private Cloud**

More large corporations and data security appeal to companies of all sizes. The company sets up its own cloud. Outside cloud is shared within the company.

### **2- Community Cloud**

Cloud sharing shared with a specific community The cloud infrastructure is shared by several organizations or companies, so organizations, companies, and organizations that share the same goals, meet the same security requirements, and are managed on the same style are supported. The organization is managed by the company or the third party.

### **3- Public Cloud**

The mega-scale infrastructure is sold to the public. The cloud infrastructure is open to all or large industry groups and has the cloud service cloud. It provides resources such as service-providing software and storage-storage and makes it available to the public via the Internet. Public Cloud example: Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2), IBM's BlueCloud, Sun Cloud, Google's AppEngine and Windows Azure Servis Platform...

### **4- Hybrid Cloud**

Is the composition of two or more cloud models. Clouds are standardized or linked with proprietary technology to allow for the transfer of software and data without losing their properties.

## **What are cloud services?**

### **1- Software as a Services (SaaS)**

Users can work from anywhere on the cloud by accessing the applications on cloud computing without any installation on their systems to access applications. Applications can be accessed from a variety of user devices through interfaces such as web browsers (such as Web-based e-mail). Clients do not control or control components such as network, server, operating system, and storage devices in the infrastructure. However, user-specific application settings can be made.

### **2- Platform as a Service (PaaS)**

The service provider provides a platform for the customer to develop and run their own application. This platform includes complementary services and the necessary technological infrastructure, along with the environment in which the application will be developed. Apart from the user's own application, there is no control and management over the components that make up the platform infrastructure.

### **3- Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)**

In an infrastructure cloud service model, the customer can configure the necessary processor, storage, network, and other essential information resources and set up the operating system and applications themselves. Even if the customer does not have full denial and management of the

infrastructure, he may manage the full service denial at the operating system level and some network components (such as Firewall).

#### **4- Cloud as a service**

Consumer commercial products, services and solutions are provided on the internet in real time.

#### **CLOUD COMPUTER EXAMPLES**

- 1- Google Apps**
- 2- iCloud**
- 3- Office 365**
- 4- Dropbox**
- 5- Evernote**
- 6- Zoho**
- 7- NetSuite**
- 8- Salesforce**
- 9- IBM Websphere Cast Iron Cloud Integration**
- 10-HCM-Human Capital Management**
- 11-Box**
- 12-Ubuntu One**
- 13-Turkcell Akıllı Bulut**
- 14-Yandex Disk**
- 15-SkyDrive**
- 16-TTNET Bulut**