**What is cloud services?**

The term cloud services refers to a wide range of services delivered on demand to companies and customers over the internet. These services are designed to provide easy, affordable access to applications and resources, without the need for internal infrastructure or hardware.

**What are the cloud service modes?**

There three cloud service modes and they are as follows :

SaaS - Software as a Service

IaaS -- Infrastructure as a Service

PaaS -- Platform as a Service

**What is SaaS?**

SaaS stands for Software as a Services. It is used on-demand access to ready-to-use, cloud-hosted application software. Users pay a monthly or annual fee to use a complete application from within a web browser, desktop client or mobile app. The application and all of the infrastructure required to deliver it—servers, storage, networking, middleware, application software, data storage—are hosted and managed by the SaaS vendor.

Email, social media and cloud file storage solutions (such as Dropbox or Box) are examples of SaaS applications

**What is IaaS?**

IaaS stands for Infrastructure as a Services. It is used on-demand access to cloud-hosted physical and virtual servers, storage and networking—the backend IT infrastructure for running applications and workloads in the cloud. That customers can provision, configure and use in much the same way as they use on-premises hardware. The difference is that the cloud service provider hosts, manages and maintains the hardware and computing resources in its own data centers. IaaS customers use the hardware via an internet connection, and pay for that use on a subscription or pay-as-you-go basis.

**What is PaaS?**

PaaS stands for Platform as a Service. It is used on-demand access to a complete, ready-to-use, cloud-hosted platform for developing, running, maintaining and managing applications. The cloud services provider hosts manages and maintains all the hardware and software included in the platform—servers (for development, testing and deployment), operating system (OS) software, storage, networking, databases, middleware, runtimes, frameworks, development tools—as well as related services for security, operating system and software upgrades, backups and more.

Examples of PaaS solutions include  AWS Elastic Beanstalk, Google App Engine, Microsoft Windows Azure and Red Hat OpenShift on IBM Cloud.

**What is deployment mode?**

The Deployment mode indicates the direction in which you will transfer code between your environment. It has the following values:

* *Source*  
  The environment where you transfer code from - the Development environment.
* *Target*  
  The environment where you transfer code to - Test, Staging and Live environments.

**What is on Premise?**

On Premises refers to computing resources such as servers and storage that are physically located within a company’s own facilities instead of in a cloud computing environment. The IT team manages and maintains these resources and provides direct control over hardware, security, and performance. In contrast to cloud-based solutions, on-premises infrastructure offers greater control and customization but may require more up-front investment and ongoing maintenance.

**What is private cloud?**

A private cloud is a cloud computing environment dedicated to a single organization. Any cloud infrastructure has underlying compute resources like CPU and storage that you provision on demand through a self-service portal. In a private cloud, all resources are isolated and in the control of one organization. So, the private cloud is also called the internal or corporate cloud.

**What is public cloud?**

A third-party cloud service provider manages the underlying computing resources. The provider is responsible for resource maintenance and guarantees availability, reliability, and security through service-level agreements. You don’t buy, own, and maintain physical data centers and servers; instead, you access technology services on an as-needed basis. In addition, several tasks, such as runtime resource scaling, are automated for operational efficiency.

**What is Hybrid Cloud?**

A hybrid cloud is an IT infrastructure design that seamlessly integrates a company's public and private clouds. As a result, you can store your data and run your applications across multiple environments without noticing a difference. Your hybrid cloud environment consolidates your infrastructure, so that you can provision, scale, and centrally manage all your compute resources.

**What is Community Cloud or Common Cloud?**

**A community cloud is a cloud infrastructure in which multiple organizations share resources and services based on common operational and regulatory requirements. The concept of a community cloud is akin to a community garden, where different individuals grow produce on a single piece of shared land. Community clouds are a recent phenomenon compared to other cloud models such as**[public, private, and hybrid clouds](https://www.spiceworks.com/tech/cloud/articles/what-is-cloud-computing/)

**What is AWS?**

AWS stands for Amazon Web Service.

AWS consists of many cloud services that you can use in combinations tailored to your organizational needs. To access the services, you can use the AWS Management Console (a simple intuitive user interface), the Command Line Interface (CLI), or Software Development Kits (SDKs).

**AWS cloud benefits?**

Easy to use

Flexible

Cost-Effective

Reliable

Scalable and high-performance

Secure