Problem 1.1

* Cloud Computing is information stored in servers in some far-off location. In this case in some datacentre of Amazon or Microsoft. If this information is needed on the local machine, then it needs to be transported from server to machine it is needed. This is done through the Internet. Hence yes internet as a delivery medium is needed for the cloud computing.
* The entities can have a broad range from individual to medium sized entities like universities, hospitals to large entities such as government agencies, big organizations. The trade-off of sharing the resources:
  + Data privacy and isolation
  + Availability
* The entity whose effort is reduced is the customer. The consumer is required to deal with the regular updates, security checks instead this all is done by the service or cloud provider in this case. The cloud provider needs to deal with these things as well as deal with dynamic resource allocation, total infrastructure update, service availability at all times and all places, high performance, data isolation and security and also induvial required if any of the customers.

. Problem 1.3

In the example 1.2, they used of collection 2000 **personal** computers for computing the value of pie. Whereas in cloud computing we do use personal devices instead a service provider resources are available as per the demand. This example is partly satisfied by the definition of NIST where it states that “***access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources***” whereas this example does not satisfy the last part of definition which states that “***minimal management effort or service provider*** interaction”. As the devices used are personal hence the service provider here is the consumer itself. Hence the management efforts are not minimal in this case. Instead, I think this example is of **grid computing.**