Cloud-Computing

PaaS

They are a few benefits of the PaaS platform, which are quite important: 1) Accessible by multiple users. 2) Scalable — customers can choose from various tiers of computing resources to suit the size of their business. 3) Built on virtualisation technology, and 4) Easy to run without extensive system administration knowledge. It is important to discuss the advantages associated with PaaS: PaaS is primarily used by developers building software or applications. 1) A PaaS solution provides the platform for developers to create unique, customizable software meaning that developers don't need to start from scratch when developing applications, which will ultimately lead to saving them time and money on writing extensive code. 2) PaaS is a popular choice for businesses who want to create unique applications without spending a fortune or taking on all the responsibility. It's similar to the difference between hiring a venue to put on a show vs. building one ourselves to put on a show. The venue stays the same, but what we create in that space is unique.

The most common examples are AWS Elastic Beanstalk. Heroku, Google App Engine, Apache Stratos, and OpenShift. A good example of PaaS is AWS Elastic Beanstalk. Amazon Web Services (AWS) offers over 200 cloud computing services such as EC2, RDS, and S3. Most of these services can be used as IaaS, and most companies using AWS will choose the services they need. However, managing multiple services can quickly become difficult and time-consuming for users. That's where AWS Elastic Beanstalk comes in. It works as another layer on top of the infrastructure services and automatically handles the details of capacity provisioning, load balancing, scalability, and application health monitoring.

In PaaS, we may face a few challenges are well: With PaaS, we may encounter challenges when integrating new applications. This is tied to issues related to legacy systems since there are often aspects of these systems that aren't built for the cloud.