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In [ ]: #CLOUD COMPUTING
Cloud computing is the delivery of computing services—like servers, storage, databa
It allows users to access and store data on remote servers, reducing the need for 1
Types of Cloud Services (4S):
IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service):
Provides virtualized computing resources like servers, storage, and networking.
Examples: Amazon EC2, Google Compute Engine, Microsoft Azure Virtual Machines.
PaaS (Platform as a Service):
Offers platforms to develop, test, and deploy applications without managing underly
Examples: Google App Engine, Microsoft Azure App Service, Heroku.
SaaS (Software as a Service):
Delivers software applications over the internet on a subscription basis.
Examples: Google Workspace, Microsoft 365, Salesforce.
FaaS (Function as a Service) / Serverless Computing:
Allows running code in response to events without managing servers.
Examples: AWS Lambda, Google Cloud Functions, Azure Functions.
Deployment Models (4D):
Public Cloud:
Services are offered over the public internet and shared among multiple users.
Examples: Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, Google Cloud Platform (GCP).
Private Cloud:
Dedicated to a single organization for exclusive use.
Examples: VMware Private Cloud, OpenStack.
Hybrid Cloud:
Combines public and private clouds for greater flexibility.
Examples: IBM Hybrid Cloud, Microsoft Azure Stack.
Community Cloud:
Shared by multiple organizations with common requirements.
Examples: Government or research cloud platforms shared among multiple agencies.
Key Characteristics:
On-Demand Self-Service: Resources can be provisioned as needed.
Broad Network Access: Accessible over the internet from various devices.
Resource Pooling: Multiple users share resources dynamically.
Rapid Elasticity: Resources can scale up or down quickly.
Measured Service: Usage is monitored, controlled, and billed accordingly.
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