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| Business Requirement | Cloud Feature | Brief Description | Benefit**s** | Business Risks |
| 1. More processing power that can scale flexibly and dependably with their needs. | * Rapid Scalability | To scale horizontally (scaling in or out), you add more resources like servers to your system to spread out the workload across machines, which in turn increases performance and storage capacity. | Cloud computing can give your enterprise increased   flexibility and scalability while leading to  greater collaborati-on, better security, and many other.  You can store your data on multiple servers. (Cloud Computing for Business – Case Studies.pdf) | * Security issue. * Cost management. * Exceeds cost. * Network performance issue. |
|  | * Elasticity | Elasticity is important because you want to ensure that your clients and employees have access to the right amount of resources as needed. | Can access and use resources without interruptions. | * Internet connectivity issue. |
|  | * Iaas (Infrastructure as a service) | IaaS provides automation and scalability on demand so that you can spend your time managing and monitoring your applications, data, and other services.  Because IaaS provides scalability based on a pay-as-you-go model, this saves you money and frees you up to track down and address problems that may come up with the software. | Having more time to monitor can help you find areas that need improvement so you can do a better job consistently deploying reliable products and services. | * Function reliability |
| 2. Share and Market their IP to customers around the world | * Iaas   (Cloud Computing for Business – Case Studies.pdf) | Storing and accessing data and programs over the Internet instead of your computer's hard drive. | Allows you to unify data across your business with storage space. | * Access and control. * Password security. |
|  | * Public cloud | * It’s a multi-tenant architecture where the network is shared between multiple users. Here, the service provider hosts the network off-site and manages the infrastructure.   (Ref3htt3) | * Less monetary burdon. * Zero maintenance. * Robust security. | * Account hijacking. * Dynamic cost. * Less technical control. * Limited customization. |
| 3. Develop new technologies to support global expansion | * Iaas * Saas * On-Demand Self-Service * Resource Polling * Rapid Elasticity | Cloud computing technology gives users access to storage, files, software, and servers through their internet-connected devices: computers, smartphones, tablets, and wearables. Cloud computing providers store and process data in a location that's separate from end users.  It has five technologies such as, distributed systems and its peripherals, virtualization, web 2.0, service orientation, and utility computing.  Expanding a business to international markets requires careful planning. | For one thing, the extreme agility and accessibility of a cloud is far superior to the use of current technology.   * Adopting cloud technology could help make international expansion smoother and quicker.   The cloud gives you the ability to scale much faster by enabling you to replicate the environment from the first location at a new site.  (Cloud Computing for Business – Case Studies.pdf) | * Cost management * Exceeds cost * Network performance issue. * Scalability * Business continuity. * Collaboration efficiency. * Flexibility of work practices. * Access to automatic updates. |
| 4. Spread workloads around the world to its staff (htt) | * SaaS   (Service as a software) | The company can transform its workforce into a globally integrated team by using cloud-based collaboration services. These services can be reliable and secure. | Ready availability of applications | * Increased complexity strains IT staff. * The system quality may be inadequate. * Password security. |
|  | * Private and Public cloud | **Visibility**- Users can see the resources and services that are used, but they generally lack visibility into, much less control of, the cloud provider’s underlying multi-tenant infrastructure.  **Outages-** Outages sometimes occur in the public cloud, and users are completely dependent upon the cloud provider to troubleshoot and remediate outages within the provider's service-level agreement (SLA).  **Partnerships-** Ultimately, a public cloud is a business partner, and partnerships change over time. Cloud users always need a workload failover plan to handle cloud disruptions. | **Visibility and compliance -** On-premises data centres are the preferred deployment target for business-critical or demanding workloads that may be unsuitable for deployment in the public cloud, especially if they involve regulatory compliance or high-security issues.  **Infrastructure control** - Businesses can take proactive steps to protect the on-premises environment, provide adequate staffing to address issues in a timely manner and maintain the established SLAs to the organization's users. | * Costs * Protection |
| 5. Deliver projects faster and more cost-effectively with Cloud Machine Learning tools | * Private Cloud * Saas * Rapid Elasticity | The company will do the work faster than at a present by using the cloud platform. Ability to use externally provided cloud services without investment or preconditions. Ability to scale resources to match demand.  (Cloud Computing for Business – Case Studies.pdf) | Ready infrastructure, platform, and applications.  Reliable.  The cloud makes it easy for enterprises to experiment with machine learning capabilities and scale up as projects go into production and demand increases. | * Increased complexity strains IT staff. * Multiple cloud management. * Data breach * Vendor lock-in. |
|  | * Private cloud | The service provider is responsible for taking care of the underlying infrastructure. The servers are isolated from other components and accessed via a private network (rather than shared between users as in public clouds). | * Compliance customization. * Better infrastructure control. * Easy scalability. | * High Cost * Limited access for mobile users * Can’t keep up with unpredictable demands.   (htt1) |

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