

Cloud Computing Demystified



Simply put, cloud computing is the delivery of computing services - servers, storage, databases, networking, software analytics and more - over the Internet ("the cloud").

Companies offering these computing services are called cloud providers and typically charge for cloud computing services based on usage, similar to how you are billed for water or electricity at home.

Uses of cloud computing

You are probably using cloud computing right now, even if you do not realise it. If you use an online service to send email, edit documents, watch movies or TV, listen to music, play games or store pictures and other files, it is likely that cloud computing is making it all possible behind the scenes. Here are a few of the things you can do with the cloud:

- Create new apps and services
- Store, back up and recover data
- Host websites and blogs
- Stream audio and video
- Deliver software on demand
- Analyse data for patterns and make predictions

Top benefits of cloud computing

Cloud computing is a big shift from the traditional way businesses think about IT resources. What is it about cloud computing? Why is cloud computing so popular? Here are 6 common reasons why organisations are turning to cloud computing services:

1. Cost

Cloud computing eliminates the capital expense of buying hardware and software, setting up and running on-site data centers - the racks of servers, the round the clock electricity for power and cooling, the IT experts for managing the infrastructure.

2. Speed

Most cloud computing services are provided self service and on demand, so even vast amounts of computing resources can be provisioned in minutes, typically with just a few mouse clicks, giving businesses a lot of flexibility and taking the pressure off capacity planning.

3. Global scale

The benefits of cloud computing services include the ability to scale elastically. In cloud speak, that means delivering the right amount of IT resources - for example, more or less computing power, storage, bandwidth - the right when its needed and from the right geographic location.

4. Productivity

On - site datacentres typically require a lot of "racking and stacking" - the hardware set up, software patching and other time consuming IT management chores. Cloud computing removes the need for many of these tasks, so IT teams can spend time on achieving more important business goals.

5. Performance

The biggest cloud computing services run on a worldwide network of secure datacentres, which are regularly upgraded to the latest generation of fast and efficient computing hardware. This offers several benefits over a single corporate datacentre, including reduced network latency for applications and greater economies of scale

6. Reliability

Cloud computing makes data backup, disaster recovery and business continuity easier and less expensive, because data can be mirrored at multiple redundant sites on the cloud provider's network.



Types of cloud services: IaaS, PaaS, SaaS

Most cloud computing services fall into three broad categories:

• Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)

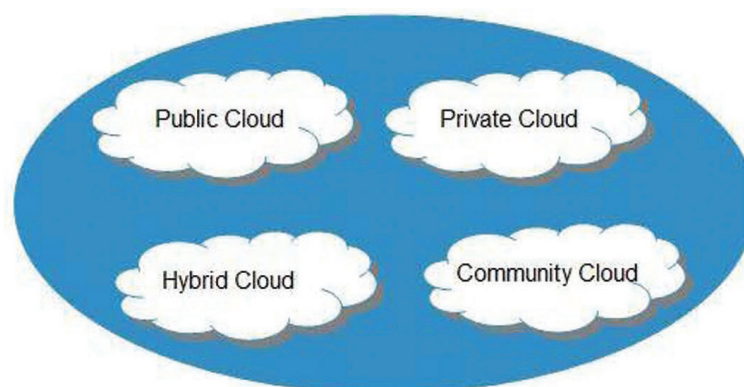
The most basic category of cloud computing services. With IaaS, you rent IT infrastructure - servers and virtual machines (VMs), storage, networks, operating systems - from a cloud provider on a pay as you go basis.

• Platform as a service (PaaS)

Platform as a service (PaaS) refers to cloud computing services that supply an on demand environment for developing, testing, delivering and managing software applications. PaaS is designed to make it easier for developers to quickly create web or mobile apps, without worrying about setting up or managing the underlying infrastructure of servers, storage, network and databases needed for development.

• Software as a service (SaaS)

Software as a service is a method for delivering software applications over the Internet, on demand and typically on a subscription basis. With SaaS, cloud providers host and manage the software application and underlying infrastructure and handle any maintenance, like software upgrades and security patching. Users connect to the Internet, usually with a web browser on their phone, tablet or PC.



Types of cloud deployments: public, private, hybrid

There are three different ways to deploy cloud computing resources:

Public cloud

Public clouds are owned and operated by a third party cloud service provider, which deliver their computing resources like servers and storage over the Internet. With a public cloud, all hardware, software and other supporting infrastructure is owned and managed by the cloud provider. You access these services and manage your account using a web browser.

Private cloud

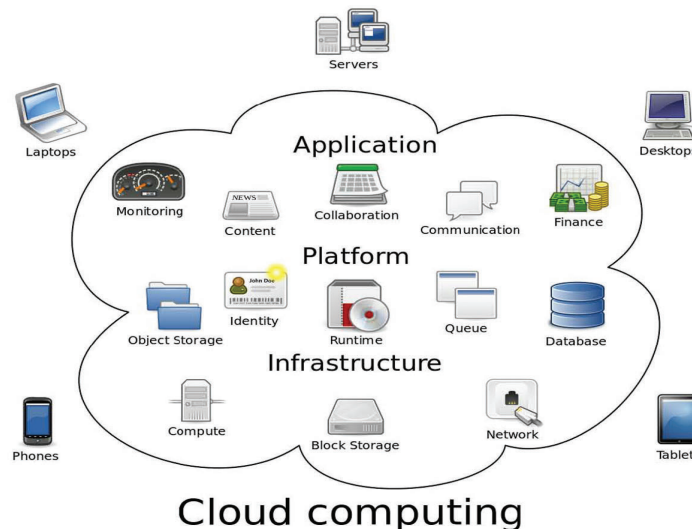
A private cloud refers to cloud computing resources used exclusively by a single business or organisation. A private cloud can be physically located on the company's on site datacentre. Some companies also pay third - party service providers to host their private cloud. A private cloud is one in which the services and infrastructure are maintained on a private network.

Hybrid cloud

Hybrid clouds combine public and private clouds, bound together by technology that allows data and applications to be shared between them. By allowing data and applications to move between private and public clouds, hybrid cloud gives businesses greater flexibility and more deployment options.

How cloud computing works

Cloud computing services all work a little differently, depending on the provider. But many provide a friendly, browser based dashboard that makes it easier for IT professionals and developers to order resources and manage their accounts.



Parting Shots:

The Internet Is Your Resume

"Before anyone asks to see your resume, they'll undoubtedly have checked you out on the web. What others say, true or false, is visible 24/7."

A google search of your name is essentially the resume the world has created for you

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