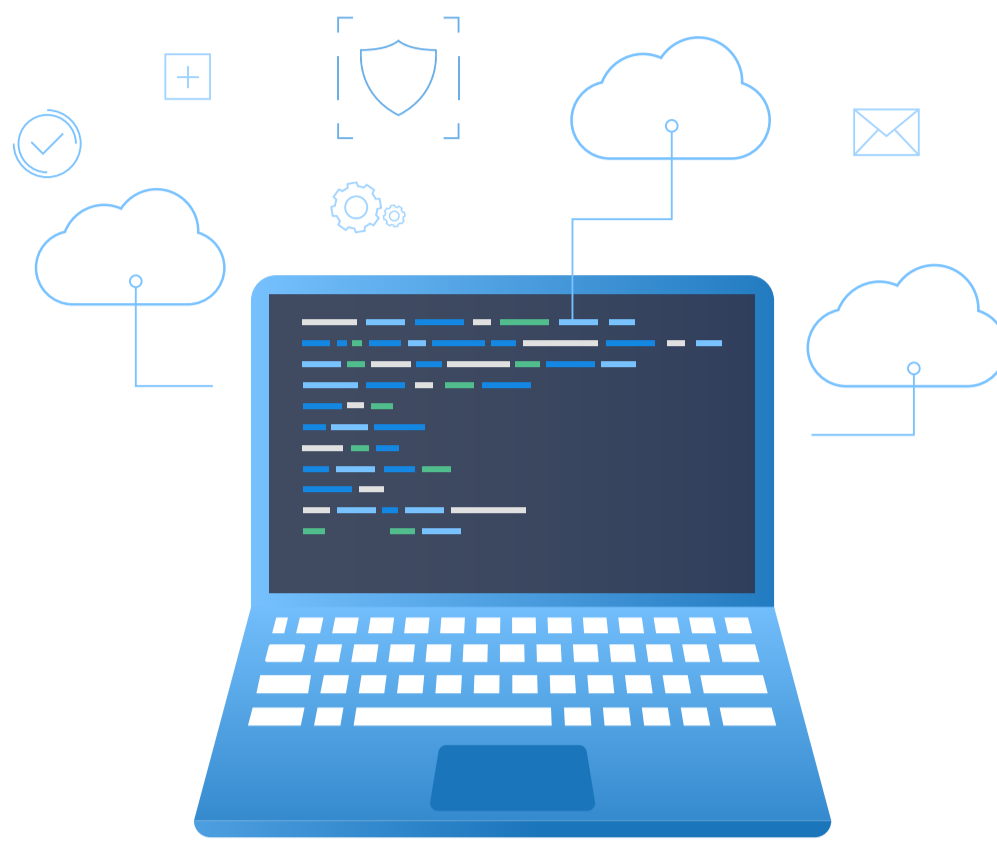


Cloud 101

What is the Cloud?



“The cloud” is comprised of software and services residing and operating on the Internet instead of a local computer or on-premise network of servers.

What is Cloud Computing?

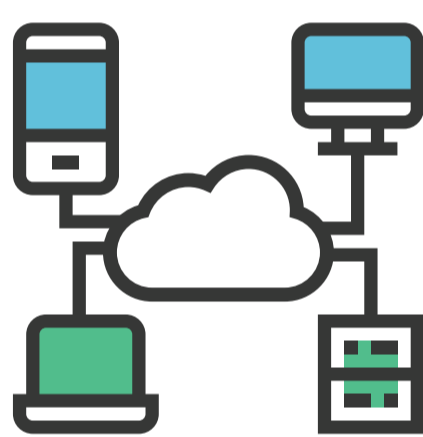
Cloud computing is the delivery of computing services (storage, servers, databases, and applications) over the Internet (“the cloud”) to offer faster innovation, scalability and flexible resources by avoiding the upfront cost and complexity of owning and maintaining IT infrastructure.

Benefits of Cloud Computing

According to a study by Spiceworks, the top business drivers to the cloud are:

- Providing access to data anywhere (42%)
- Enhancing disaster recovery capabilities (38%)
- Enabling better flexibility (37%)
- Reducing the support burden on IT staff (36%)

Types of Cloud Computing



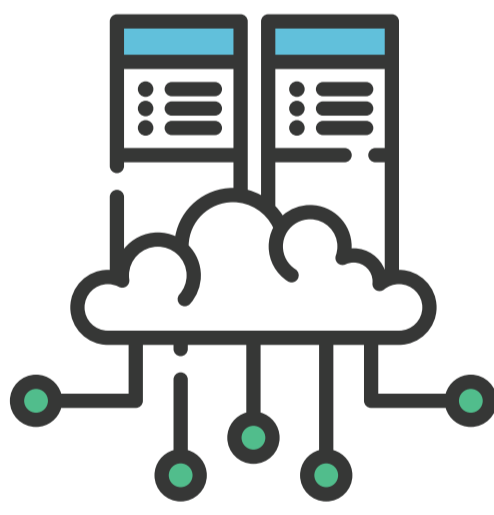
Public

Those owned and operated by third-party cloud service providers, such as AWS and Azure, that offer their computing resources over the Internet. Meaning all hardware and software is owned and managed by the cloud provider. You access and manage these services by simply using a web browser.



Private

Resources that are owned and used exclusively by a specific business or organization and the infrastructure is maintained on a private network. The private cloud can be either physically located on the company’s on-site datacenter, or hosted by a third-party service provider.



Hybrid

Deployment meant to connect infrastructure and applications between cloud-based resources and existing resources that are not located in the cloud. The most common example is when applications are connected between the cloud and existing on-premises infrastructure with the objective to extend and grow a business' infrastructure, providing greater flexibility and deployment options.

Types of Cloud Services

Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS)

Refers to the basic building blocks of cloud computing that can be rented: physical or virtual servers, storage and networking.



Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS)

The next layer up from IaaS including the tools and software that developers need for developing, testing, delivering, and managing applications.



Software-as-a-Service (SaaS)

The dominant cloud computing model in the market that delivers software applications over the Internet, on demand and typically on a subscription basis. In this case, hardware and operating systems are irrelevant to the end user because cloud providers are responsible for hosting and managing the underlying infrastructure, and handle any maintenance, upgrades and security updates. Users access the application through a web browser on their phone, tablet, or PC.

