**ABSTRACT**

ON

**CLOUD COMPUTING**

**BY**

**AJAY GOUR & SAKSHI JAIN**

**CSE 6th SEM,**

**J D COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING**

**CLOUD COMPUTING**

**INTRODUCTION**

**DEFINITION:**

Cloud computing is a better way to run your business. Instead of running your apps yourself, they run on a shared data center.

underlying concept of cloud computing dates back to 1960, when JohnMcCarthy opined that "computation may someday be organized as a public utility"; indeed it shares characteristics with service bureaus that date back to the 1960s.

The actual term "cloud" borrows from telephony in that telecommunicationscompanies, who until the 1990s primarily offered dedicated point-to-point data circuits,began offering “VIRTUAL PRIVATE NETWORK (VPN)” services with comparable qualityof service but at a much lower cost.

The cloud symbol was used to denote the demarcation point between that whichwas the responsibility of the provider from that of the user. Cloud computing extends thisboundary to cover servers as well as the network infrastructure.Cost is claimed to be greatly reduced and capital expenditure is converted to operational expenditure. Device and location independence enable users to access systems using a webbrowser regardless of their location or what device they are using.

**FACTORS:**

1. Reliability improves through the use of multiple redundant sites, whichmakes cloud computing suitable for business continuity and disaster recovery. Nonetheless, many major cloud computing services have suffered outages, and IT and business managers can at times do little when they areaffected.
2. Security could improve due to centralization of data, increased security- focused resources, etc., but concerns can persist about loss of control over certain sensitive data, and the lack of security for stored kernels.
3. Maintenance cloud computing applications are easier to maintain, sincethey don't have to be installed on each user's computer. They are easier to support and to improve since the changes reach the clients instantly.Cloud infrastructure services or "Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)" deliverscomputer infrastructure, typically a platform virtualization environment, as a service. Rather than purchasing servers, software, data center space or network equipment, clientsinstead buy those resources as a fully outsourced service.

**TYPES OF CLOUD COMPUTING:**

1. A community cloud may be established where several organizations have similar requirements and seek to share infrastructure so as to realize someof the benefits of cloud computing.
2. Private cloud and internal cloud are neologisms that some vendors haverecently used to describe offerings that emulate cloud computing on privatenetworks.

Open standards are critical to the growth of cloud computing, and open source softwarehas provided the foundation for many cloud computing implementations [edit] Open standards.The relative security of cloud computing services is a contentious issue which may bedelaying its adoption.

Although cloud computing is often assumed to be a form of "green computing", there is asof yet no published study to substantiate this assumption.

When your apps run in the cloud, you don’t buy anything. It’s all rolled up into a predictable monthly subscription, so you only pay for what you actually use.

Most IT departments are forced to spend a significant portion of their time on frustrating implementation, maintenance, and upgrade projects that too often don’t add significant value to the company’s bottom line. Increasingly, IT teams are turning to cloud computing technology to minimize the time spent on lower-value activities and allow IT to focus on strategic activities with greater impact on the business

**CONCLUSION:**

 Finally, cloud apps don’t eat up your valuable IT resources, so your CFO will love it. This lets you focus on deploying more apps, new projects, and innovation. Cloud computing is a simple idea, but it can have a huge impact on your business.