**CLOUD COMPUTING**

 Mansi Banasode Meenal Talekar mansi.vogue@gmail.com meenaltalekar04@gmail.com

 Sneha Gondhalekar

 gondhalekar.sneha28@gmail

**ABSRACT**

**INTRODUCTION** :- Today, the latest paradigm to emerge is that of Cloud computing which promises reliable services delivered through next-generation data centers that are built on compute and storage virtualization technologies. In the cloud computing environment, resources are shared and if they are not properly distributed then it will result into resource wastage

 Computing itself, to be considered fully virtualized, must allow computers to be built from distributed components such as processing, storage, data, and software resources. cloud computing, have all aimed at allowing access to large amounts of computing power in a fully virtualized manner, by aggregating resources and offering a single system view. In addition,

an important aim of these technologies has been delivering computing as a utility.

Utility computing describes a business model for on-demand delivery of computing power; consumers pay providers based on usage (“pay as- you-go”), similar to the way in which we currently obtain services from traditional public utility services such as water, electricity, gas, and telephony. The main principle behind this model is offering computing, storage, and software “as a service.” In particular, consumers can determine the required service level through Quality of Service (QoS) parameters and Service Level Agreements (SLAs). “Clouds are a large pool of easily

usable and accessible virtualized resources

(such as hardware, development platforms and/or services). Cloud Computing Service providers have the use of greatly simplified software installation and maintenance and centralized control over versioning; end users can access the service “anywhere, anytime”, share data and team up more easily, and maintain their data stored safely in the infrastructure.