An overview of cloud computing and its services

KP Kaliyamurthie, M. Thanikachalam
Dept. of CSE, Bharath University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

*Corresponding author: E-Mail: kaliyamurthie_kp@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Cloud computing can be stated as a model for enabling on-demand network access to a distributed collection of computing tool that can be quickly released with less management effort or service provider interaction. Cloud computing provides three unique sorts of administration procurement. For every situation the services are hosted remotely and accessed over a network. First one SaaS (Software as a Service) refers to the provision of software applications. PaaS (Platform as a service) is the second service refers to the service that enable customers to create application programs using various languages and tools provided by the supplier. IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) is the third service which manages network capacity, computer processing power, storage space which allow the customers to run software in the cloud.

KEY WORDS: IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, Cloud computing, Cloud service.

1. INTRODUCTION

The cloud model allows the customers to retrieve from any system connected to the network rather than from using a software installed locally. Grouping/bunching square measure most wide utilized application space of AIS. The greater part of the pay to the product showcase today is because of the result of distributed computing services. The estimation of this in the UK scopes to numerous billion dollars.

Cloud Services: The various IT services include email services like Hotmail, Yahoo and Gmail, search engine provisions like Google, alta vista and Yahoo. Cloud service also supports Social networking services such as face book, you tube and LinkedIn. Now a day’s different cloud services are expanding day by day. It provides various gaming services too. Different business-orientated paid IT administrations accessible. Administrations are given by of administrations to bolster business. Google Docs is the administration for word handling, email administration called Business Gmail are given by Google. For diary management service it provides Google Calendar and for website management it provides the service Google websites. Not only has that cloud also provided services for education. Windows Azure that permits the clients to create applications on Microsoft servers (PaaS).

Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2) provides Amazon Web Services (AWS) which enable the customers to rent space from the cloud. Tempora provides a service to manage staff time and absence in an organization. Salesforce.com provides customer relationship management solutions.

The Evolution of Cloud Computing: Software suppliers provide the services through the internet from remote servers. This method is called Application Service Provision (ASP) from which the IT service enables. ASP model failed due to difficult initial installation. It is based on multi-tenant basis (one to many). ASP is not much scalable. Software as a service (SaaS) based on multi-tenant architecture. There is no need to install the packages instead it use the network to access the software from the central location. The contrast between the web based model and the permit establishment based model is that the client is given a permit to get to a product in the permit establishment based model. The web based model includes the procurement of an online administration under an agreement for services.

Cloud Formations: The cloud environment is ordered into private, open, half breed and group mists. The large number of services are available in the internet over the public cloud. In the private cloud the data security is one of the main issue in the private network. It may contain the cost to manage cost for the network. Hybrid cloud provide environment to store some data in the local server and some data in the cloud. Hybrid cloud can be used in the situation where it requires more processing and additional requirement in the cloud. This may be required in a situation when a client entering into from a complete private environment into complete public environment. This technique is also known as cloud bursting.

Group mists are required when a little number of clients with comparative necessities share the framework gave by a solitary supplier. The sparing expense of this cloud is high contrasted with different mists.

Advantages: The one of the big advantages of cloud computing is that it provides access from multiple remote machines. This leads to increasing computation speed and increasing storage capacity.

Remoting: Business tools can be accessed from any part of the world through the remote service. eq. Tempora online timesheet.

Easily scalable: Cloud computing provide the service in the form of monthly subscription and pay as we use any number of customers can be added or removed easily. Storage space can also be increased. This scalability is very much attractive in the field of cloud computing. This scalability issue is very important in the growing organizations.

Data security and storage capacity: Information security is another essential issue in distributed computing. It might extreme harm. For the larger part of associations, the information security and information stockpiling limit.
offered by server farms is far better than that which can be managed in-house. This is on the grounds that they work in the safe stockpiling of information.

Most business-orientated circulated figuring organizations are paid for and the portion model is for the most part a rental game-plan in light of month to month participation charges (per customer) or a 'pay as you use' structure. This suggests there is no far reaching frank portion as there would be with the purchase of a license in the standard programming grant model. Regardless of the way that there may be an initial setup or course of action charge, this is regularly low by examination.

The month to month membership charges will likewise ordinarily incorporate backing and upkeep expenses, which would be fundamentally higher in the customary programming permit model. Likewise, clients don't have to put resources into secure servers in light of the fact that facilitating is given by third-gathering server farms and is incorporated into the membership charge.

**Eco friendly:** It has been recommended that server farms are a "green" different option for in-house registering and this is a fervently subject. This is on the grounds that servers in extensive server farms commonly keep running at around 80 for every penny limit, while an in-house server may keep running at five for every penny limit, to take into consideration tops in asset request; and a server running at five for every penny limit utilizes just marginally less vitality every hour than one running at 80 for every penny, while doing 16 times less calculation. By and by, it is plausible that the presence of shabby and all the more effortlessly open distributed computing architectures has expanded the general interest for calculation, exceeding the vitality effectiveness picks up that have been made in server farms. One choice is to pick a supplier that uses a server farm that makes utilization of sunlight based innovation or wind cooling, or a server farm that is situated in a zone where nearby power originates from a renewable vitality asset.

**Free trials:** A couple of suppliers offer the opportunity to trial their thing for a period without charge. This is made less requesting by the supplier's ability to end access toward the end of the period and outfits them with the opportunity to "catch" the customer. This arrangement of activity is now and again suggested as a 'freemium'.

**Drawbacks:**

**Dependence on the supplier:** With circulated processing the customer is liable to the supplier for ordinary access to the IT formal instead of just to back and bolster. If the supplier is stuck in a deplorable circumstance, is reliant on a wobbly subcontractor or is incorporated into arraignment, its ability to give the associations may influenced. These issues could leave the customer without access to business-fundamental structures. Dependence on a supplier is a run of the mill thought for most affiliations and the standard risk assessment can be finished to soothe that peril. Due inventiveness watches out for the supplier may disclose whether it is, for occurrence, in an awful position and references can be searched for from existing or past customers to develop whether he supplier has a foundation checked by enduring quality. The customer can basically hope to fuse certain measures in the consent to give security from the risks indicated. At last, if in an excess of uncertainty, the client might need to pick an option supplier.

2. **CONCLUSION**

In this paper we made a study with respect to Cloud Computing and also discussed about advantages and disadvantages of cloud computing. Finally discussed various types of services in the cloud environment.

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