

Paper on cloud computing

Cloud computing in digital india

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Abstract— The term cloud computing" is a recent buzzword in the IT world. Behind this fancy poetic phrase there lies a true picture of the future of computing for both in technical perspective and social perspective. Though the term Cloud Computing" is recent but the idea of centralizing computation and storage in distributed data centers maintained by third party companies is not new but it came in way back in 1990s along with distributed computing approaches like grid computing.

I. INTRODUCTION (HEADING 1)

Cloud computing means that instead of all the computer hardware and software you're using sitting on your desktop, or somewhere inside your company's network, it's provided for you *as a service* by another company and accessed over the Internet, usually in a completely seamless way. Exactly where the hardware and software is located and how it all works doesn't matter to you, the user—it's just somewhere up in the nebulous "cloud" that the Internet represents.

II. EASE OF USE

Why have cloud computing? Well really there's nothing completely new. Company file servers have been around for years. All that really changed is the Internet and the mobile device. Well mobility in general. That means we all want to connect to the servers when we are out and about. Accordingly, the only real change that happened was to change the access methodology to those servers to use same mechanism that the peripatetic users had adopted, i.e. the Internet. A complete paradigm shift? Well on the server-side perhaps not entirely, but certainly in the end-user devices that are now used. Ultrabooks, smartphones, tablets. They are certainly all new.

III. CREATE YOUR CLOUD

Your business situation is either a problem or an opportunity for which you are seeking a solution that includes IT enablement. You see a technological possibility – such as cloud computing – as the way to solve your problem, or seize your opportunity. This is your architecture vision.

An IT architecture vision shows how a business need can be met, or opportunity realized, by a particular combination of technology capabilities. It provides the sponsor with a key tool to sell the benefits of a proposed project to stakeholders and decision-makers within the enterprise, or to external investors.

A. Abbreviations and Acronyms

- As the IT world continues to change, so do the terms and acronyms we use each day to explain services and products, especially when it comes to cloud computing. With all the similar sounding, but completely different something-as-a-service acronyms, it's easy to get confused. To help clear some of the confusion we've listed below a few of the most common cloud computing acronyms you'll see.

- **SaaS (Software as a Service)** is a distribution model in which licensed software applications and associated data are hosted in the cloud by vendors and service providers. Vendors make these available to clients and users via a network – typically the Internet. The SaaS delivery model works well for key business applications, such as customer relationship management.

- **PaaS (Platform as a Service)** provides applications, supporting infrastructure and associated tools without the hassle and cost of buying and maintaining the hardware and software. The platform service provider typically makes available all of the platform assets to the end user and manages levels of scalability and maintenance. The difference between SaaS and PaaS is that SaaS applications are designed for end-users and are delivered over the web, whereas PaaS