

# Cloud Computing & Costing Advantages

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## Clouding Computing- Introduction

Cloud computing, simply means the use of computing resources as a service through networks, typically the Internet. The Internet is commonly visualized as clouds; hence the term "cloud computing" for computation done through the Internet. With Cloud Computing, users can access database resources via the Internet from anywhere, for as long as they need, without worrying about any maintenance or management of actual resources. Besides these, databases in cloud may be highly dynamic and scalable. In fact, it is a very independent platform in terms of computing. The best example of cloud computing is **Google Apps** where any application can be accessed using a browser and it can be deployed on thousands of computer through the Internet.

## Cloud Computing- Combination of software and hardware

Cloud computing is both, a combination of software and hardware based computing resources delivered as a networked service. This model of IT enabled services enables anytime access to a shared pool of applications and resources. These applications and resources can be accessed using a simple front-end interface such as a Web browser, and as a result enabling users to access the resources from any client device including notebooks, desktops and mobile devices.

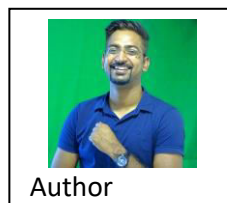
## Cloud Computing- Facility

Cloud computing provides the facility to access shared resources and common infrastructure offering *services on demand over the network* to perform operations that meet changing business needs. The location of physical resources and devices being accessed are typically not known to the end user. It also provides facilities for users to develop, deploy and manage their applications 'on the cloud', which entails virtualization of resources that maintains and manages itself.

## Cloud Computing- Cost Saving

With cloud computing, companies can scale up to massive capacities in an instant without having to invest in new infrastructure, train new personnel or license new software. Cloud computing is of particular benefit to small and medium-sized business systems, who wish to completely outsource their data-centre infrastructure; or large companies, who wish to get peak load capacity without incurring the higher cost of building larger data centres internally. In both the instances, service consumers use '**what they need on the Internet**' and '**pay only for what they use**'.

The service consumer may no longer be required to pay for a PC, use an application from the PC, or purchase a specific software version that's configured for smart phones, PDAs, and other devices. The consumers may not own the infrastructure, software, or platform in the cloud based schemes, leading to lower up-fronts, capital, and operating expenses. End users may not need to care about how servers and networks are maintained in the cloud, and can access multiple servers anywhere on the globe without knowing 'which ones and where they are located'.



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