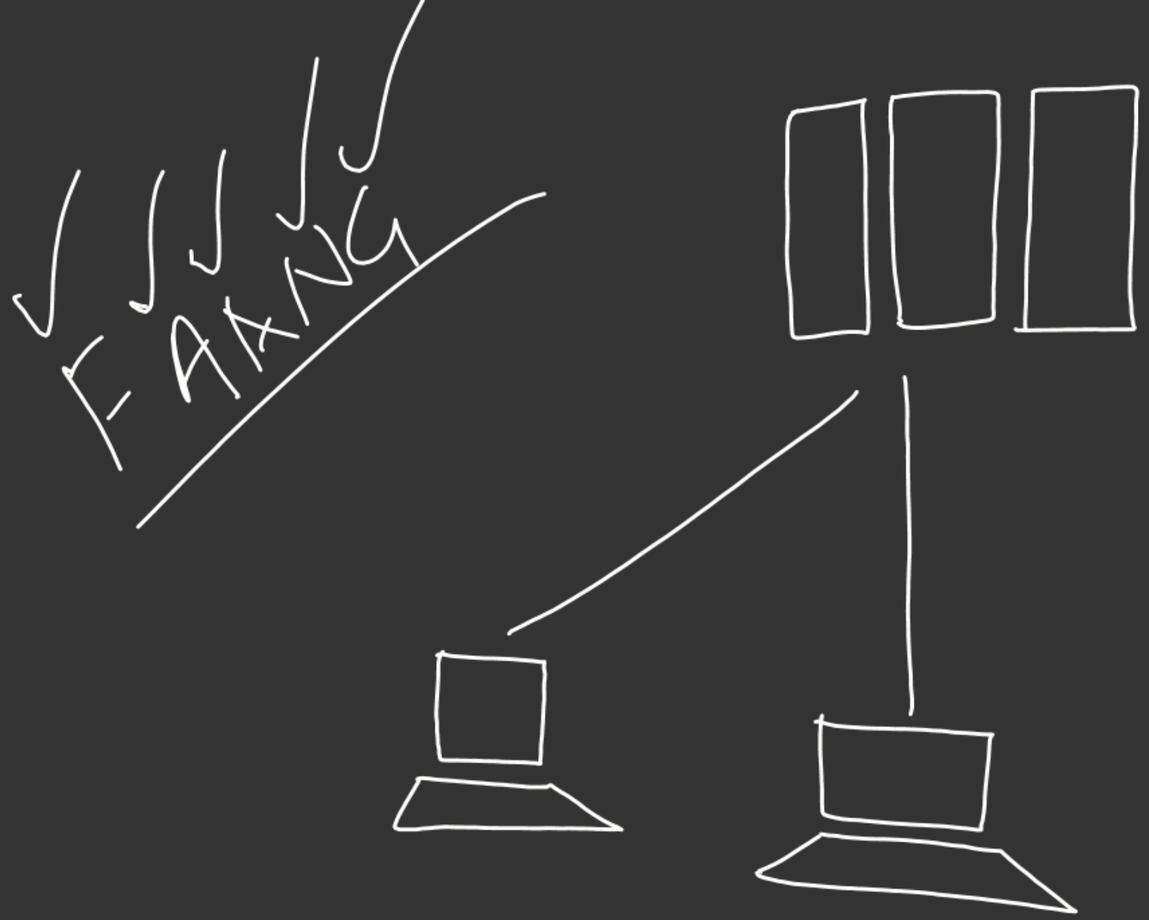
KGS IAS

Science & Technology

By Dr. Abhishek Sir


FAXING

work?

3. Types

4. Major players

5. Benefits

6. Limitations

7. In India

Remote provisioning of computing services by a server to which the client machines connects via internet.

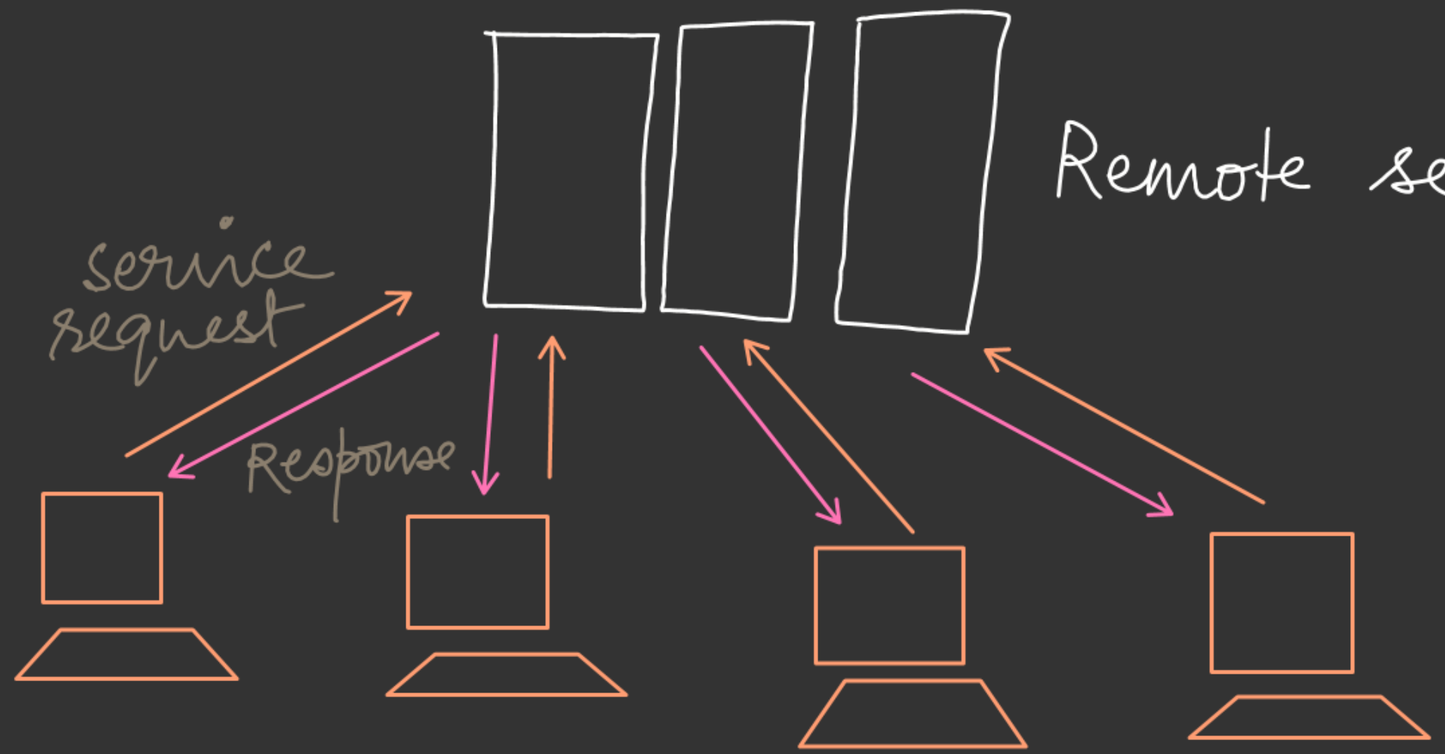
3 core computing services

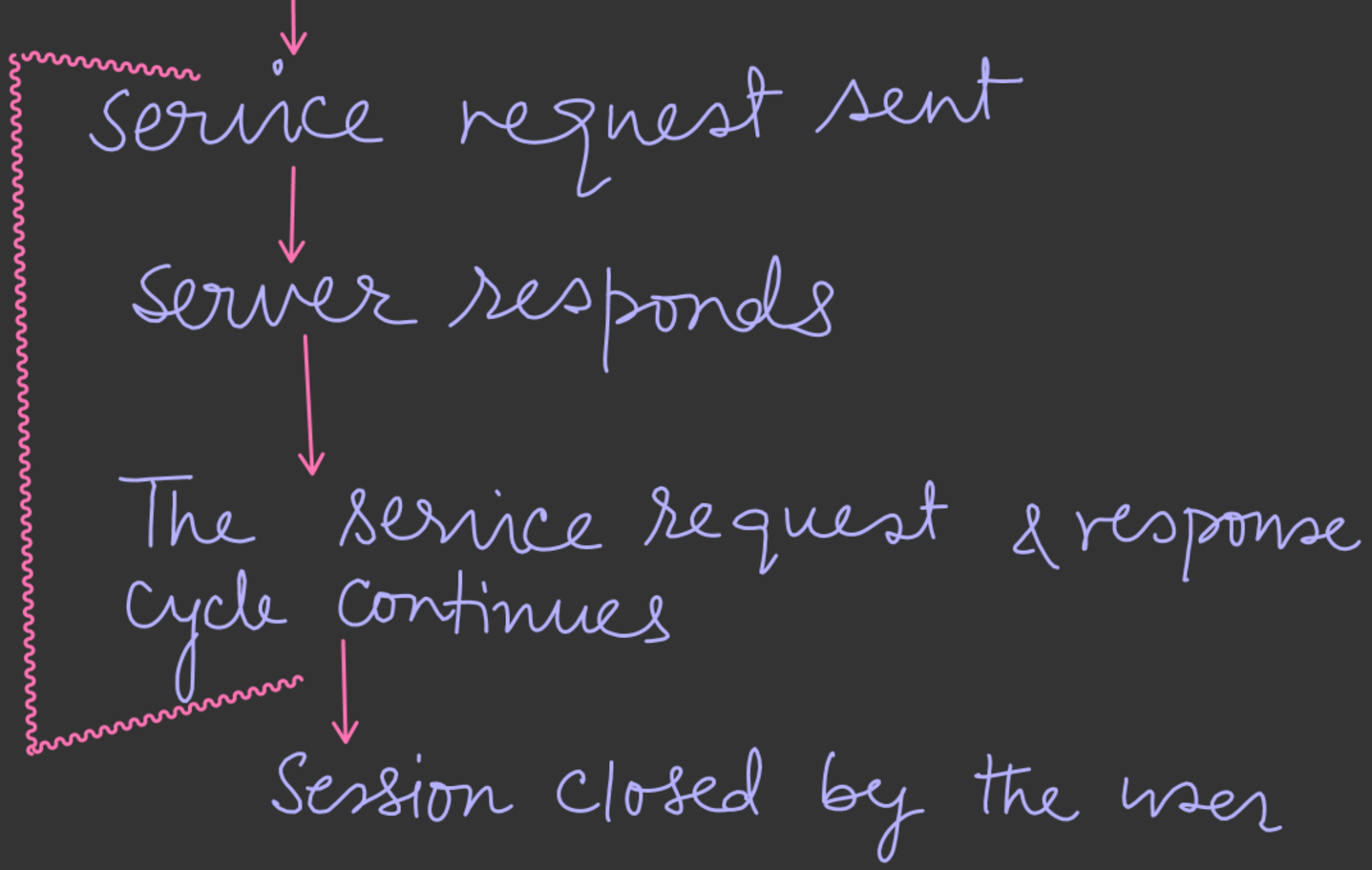
(1) Storage of data

(2) Use of application softwares

(3) Deployment of web or other apps

2. How does cloud computing work?




Service request sent
Server responds
The service request & response cycle continues
Session closed by the user
Computing Services are provided

3. Types

Based on access Control

Private Cloud
→ Restricted to pre-defined client computers

Public Cloud
→ anyone can create an account & avail the service

Based on the nature of service

1) Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)
2) Platform " " " (PaaS)
3) Software as a service (SaaS)
4) Serverless Computing

PaaS → Computing Resource + OS + MW

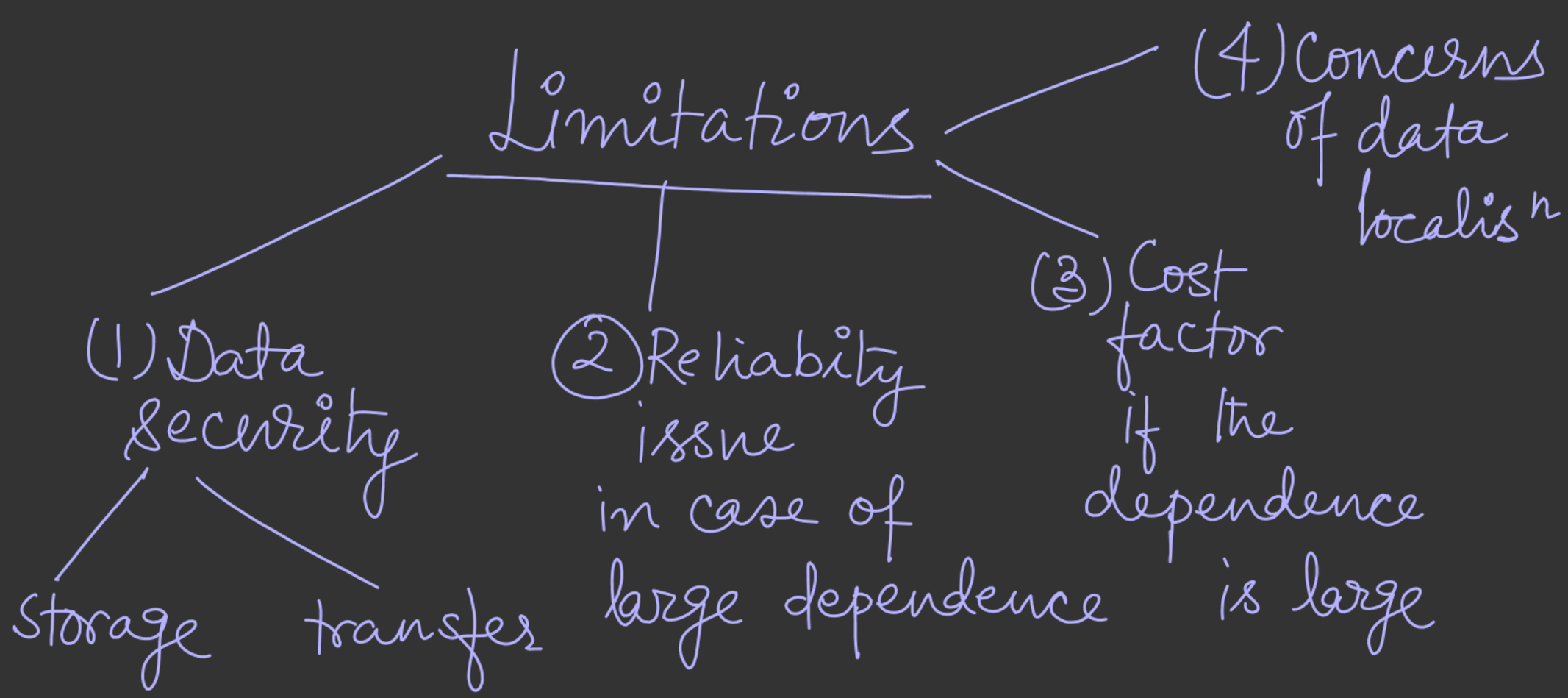
SaaS → " + " + " + Application Software

Serverless Computing → A System to run & validate Codes

Company	Controlled by
AWS (Amazon Web Services)	Amazon
GCP (Google Cloud Platform)	Google
Azure	Microsoft
Deep Cloud / IBM Cloud	IBM

Benefits

1. Accessibility / Availability
2. Scalability
3. Cost factor
4. Reliablity
5. Permits collaboration
6. Low / Zero maintenance

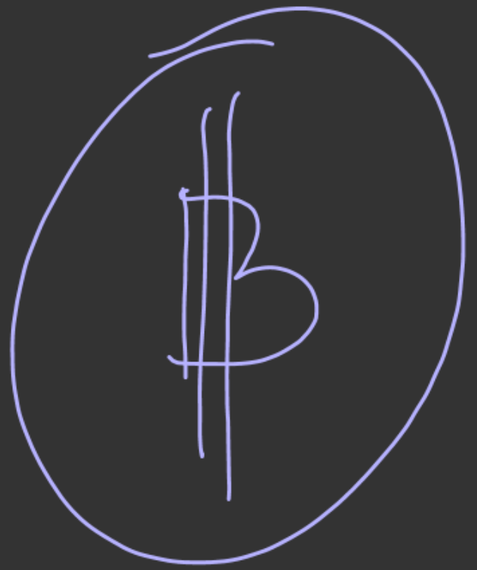

Limitations
(1) Data security
Storage
transfer
(2) Reliability issue in case of large dependence
(3) Cost factor if the dependence is large
(4) Concerns of data localisⁿ

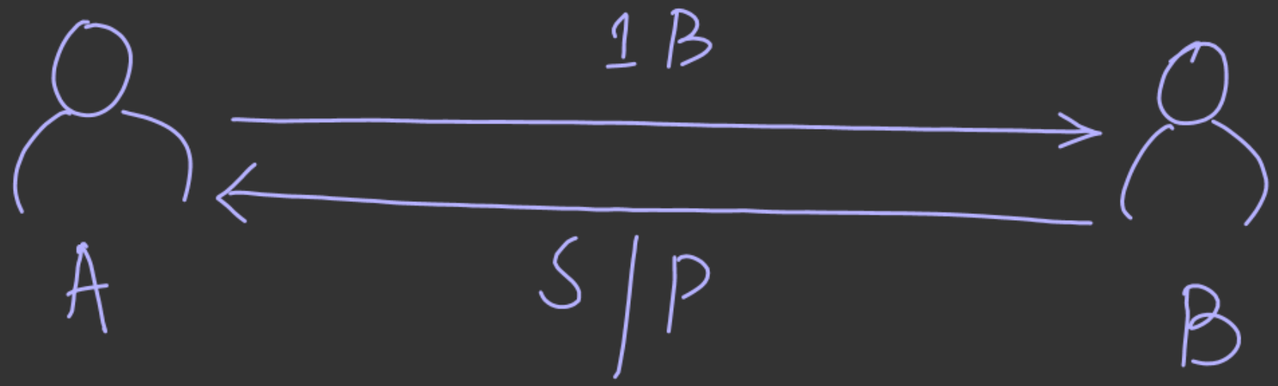
platforms for COVID monitoring & vaccination.

(5) Aayushman Bharat Digital Mission:

Integrated platform for Aayushman Bharat implementation + Safe storage of health records

+ ++

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