Cloud as a Service: Another Name of Cloud Computing

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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing is used to describe a variety of computing concepts that involve a large number of computers connected through a real-time communication network. Refer to a variety of services available over the Internet that deliver compute functionality on the service provider's infrastructure. Cloud computing has as many definitions as it does potential products and customers. In the last year, it’s become quite vogue for IT vendors and service providers to describe every discreet offering delivered over the Internet “-as-a-service.” Conventionally speaking, the most common forms of cloud computing are Infrastructure-as-a-Service, Platform-as-a-Service and Software-as-a-Service. In this paper, I am introducing the new term Cloud as a Service. I just happened to be thinking about the evolution of "as a Service" offerings going forward over the next year.

Keywords: Cloud Computing, Saas, Paas, Iaas.

INTRODUCTION

In Cloud as a Service the term "the cloud" is essentially a metaphor for the Internet. Marketers have further popularized the phrase "in the cloud" to refer to software, platforms and infrastructure that are sold "as a service", i.e. remotely through the Internet. Typically, the seller has actual energy-consuming servers which host products and services from a remote location, so end-users don't have to; they can simply log on to the network without installing anything. The major models of cloud computing service are known as software as a service, platform as a service, and infrastructure as a service. These cloud services may be offered in a public, private or hybrid network. Google, Amazon and Microsoft Azure are some well-known cloud vendors.

CLOUD AS SERVICE IS A COLLECTION OF FOLLOWING

Saas (Software as a Service)

In Saas(Software as a Service) model you are provided with access to application softwares often referred to as on-demand softwares. You don't have to worry about the installation, setup and running of the application. Service provider will do that for you. You just have to pay and use it through some client. Examples : Google Apps, Microsoft Office 365.

PaaS (Platform as a Service)

PaaS (Platform as a service), as the name suggests, provides you computing platforms which typically includes operating system, programming language execution environment, database, web server etc. Examples : AWS Elastic Beanstalk, Heroku, Force.com, Google App Engine.
IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service)

IaaS (Infrastructure as a service), as the name suggests, provides you the computing infrastructure, physical or (quite often) virtual machines and other resources like virtual-machine disk image library, block and file-based storage, firewalls, load balancers, IP addresses, virtual local area networks etc. Examples : Amazon EC2, Windows Azure, Rackspace.

AaaS (Applications as a Service)

Applications as a service refers to the delivery of computer software applications as a service via the Internet. This type of software is also referred to as SaaS (Software as a Service), software on demand and on-demand software. On-demand software has been gaining an increasing share of the software market, due to the cost savings and efficiency gains it can offer to organizations, regardless of their size. On-demand software provides financial benefits to organizations, by eliminating the expense of individual user licenses which normally accompany traditional on-premise software delivery.

BaaS (Backend as a Service)

Backend as a service (BaaS), also known as "mobile backend as a service" (MBaaS), is a model for providing web and mobile app developers with a way to link their applications to backend cloud storage while also providing features such as user management, push notifications, and integration with social networking services. These services are provided via the use of custom software development kits (SDKs) and application programming interfaces (APIs).

BaaS (Backup as a Service)

as cloud backup, is a service that provides users with a system for the backup, storage, and recovery of computer files. Online backup providers are companies that provide this type of service to end users (or clients).

DaaS (Data as a Service)

Data as a Service, or DaaS, is a cousin of software as a service. Like all members of the "as a Service" (aaS) family, DaaS is based on the concept that the product, data in this case, can be provided on demand to the user regardless of geographic or organizational separation of provider and consumer. Additionally, the emergence of service-oriented architecture (SOA) has rendered the actual platform on which the data resides also irrelevant. This development has enabled the recent emergence of the relatively new concept of DaaS.

DaaS (Desktop as a Service)

Remote desktop virtualization can also be provided via a Cloud computing similar to that provided using a Software as a service model. This approach is usually referred to as Desktop-as-a-Service (DaaS). The DaaS provider typically takes full responsibility for hosting and maintaining the compute, storage and access infrastructure, as well as applications and application software licenses needed to provide the desktop service in return for a fixed monthly fee. DaaS can be implemented using both VDI and Remote Desktop Services-based systems. DaaS can be provided through public cloud, private cloud infrastructure, and hybrid cloud platforms.
DBaaS(Database-as-a-Service)

Database-as-a-Service (DBaaS) is a service that is managed by a cloud operator (public or private) that supports applications, without the application team assuming responsibility for traditional database administration functions. With a DBaaS, the application developers should not need to be database experts, nor should they have to hire a database administrator (DBA) to maintain the database.

CONCLUSION

There’s been a great deal of confusion in the industry about the cloud. In simplest terms, the cloud is the next stage in the evolution of the internet. Through the cloud, everything will be delivered as a service, from computing power to business processes to personal interactions.

REFERENCES