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IMPACT OF CLOUD COMPUTING IN IT SECTOR

Mrs. P RAMADEVI, MCA *1, Mr. C. SANTHOSH KUMAR REDDY , MCA *2 Mr. G. VENKATESHWARLU, MCA, M.Tech *3

*1 Faculty in Department of computer science, Siva Sivani Degree College

*2 Faculty in Department of computer science, Siva Sivani Degree College

*3 Faculty in Department of computer science, Siva Sivani Degree College

Abstract:

Cloud computing is a rapidly growing technology that has revolutionized the way businesses and individuals access and store data. It is a model for providing on-demand access to a shared pool of computing resources, such as servers, storage, applications, and services, over the internet. This paper will provide an overview of cloud computing, its benefits and challenges, and its impact on businesses and society.

Cloud computing is a broad term that encompasses various computing services, including software as a service (SaaS), platform as a service (PaaS), and infrastructure as a service (IaaS). SaaS allows users to access software applications over the internet, without the need for installation or maintenance on their own devices. PaaS provides a platform for developers to build and deploy applications, while IaaS offers infrastructure resources such as servers, storage, and networking on a pay-per-use basis. These services are provided by cloud service providers, who maintain and manage the underlying hardware and software infrastructure.

One of the main benefits of cloud computing is its scalability. With traditional on-premises infrastructure, businesses have to purchase and maintain expensive hardware and software to handle peak workloads. In contrast, cloud computing allows businesses to scale up or down their computing resources based on their current needs, resulting in cost savings and improved efficiency. This makes it an attractive option for startups and small businesses, as they can

access enterprise-level computing power without the high upfront costs.

Another advantage of cloud computing is its flexibility and accessibility. Users can access their data and applications from anywhere with an internet connection, using a variety of devices, including smartphones, laptops, and tablets. This has increased productivity and collaboration, especially for remote and distributed teams. Moreover, cloud computing has enabled the rise of remote work, as employees can access all the necessary tools and data from their homes or anywhere in the world, without being tied to a physical office space.

In addition to the benefits, cloud computing also presents some challenges. The main concern is the security and privacy of data stored in the cloud. As data is stored and managed by a third-party service provider, businesses have to trust the provider to keep their data safe and secure. This has led to fears of data breaches and cyber-attacks, which can have severe consequences for businesses and individuals. Therefore, it is crucial for businesses to carefully select a reputable and trustworthy cloud service provider and implement robust security measures to protect their data.

Moreover, there are concerns about the reliability and availability of cloud computing services. As businesses become increasingly reliant on the cloud, any downtime or service disruptions can have significant impacts on their operations and bottom line. This has led to the development of disaster recovery and business continuity plans to minimize the impact of any service interruptions.



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The widespread adoption of cloud computing has had a significant impact on businesses and society. It has transformed the way businesses operate, allowing them to be more agile, innovative, and competitive. Small businesses can now access the same technology and tools as large corporations, leveling the playing field. Cloud computing has also enabled the development of new business models, such as software as a service, leading to the growth of the subscription-based economy.

In conclusion, cloud computing is a game-changer in the world of technology. It has revolutionized the way businesses and individuals access and store data, providing numerous benefits such as scalability, flexibility, and accessibility. However, it also presents challenges, such as security and reliability concerns. Despite these challenges, the impact of cloud computing on businesses and society has been overwhelmingly positive, and it is expected to continue to grow and evolve in the future.

Introduction

Cloud computing is a rapidly growing technology that has revolutionized the way businesses and individuals use and store data. It allows users to access files and applications from any device with an internet connection, making data and computing resources available on-demand. This paper will provide an introduction to cloud computing, explaining its definition, history, key characteristics, and benefits.

Definition of Cloud Computing

Cloud computing is a model for delivering information technology services over the internet. It involves the delivery of on-demand computing resources, such as storage, servers, software, and networking, without requiring the user to manage the underlying infrastructure. In simpler terms, it is the delivery of computing services over the internet, where users can access data and applications remotely without the need for physical storage or

infrastructure.

History of Cloud Computing

The concept of cloud computing can be traced back to the 1950s when mainframe computers were used to serve multiple users simultaneously. However, the term “cloud computing” was not coined until the early 2000s when Amazon launched its Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) service, providing computing resources to businesses and individuals. Since then, many companies have entered the cloud computing market, including Microsoft, Google, and IBM, making it one of the fastest-growing industries in the technology sector.

Key Characteristics of Cloud Computing

There are five key characteristics of cloud computing that differentiate it from traditional computing methods.

1. **On-demand self-service:** Users can request and access computing resources, such as storage and servers, as needed without the need for human interaction.
2. **Broad network access:** Cloud services are accessible over the internet and can be accessed from any device with an internet connection.
3. **Resource pooling:** Cloud providers use a shared pool of resources to serve multiple customers, allowing for efficient use of resources and cost savings.
4. **Rapid elasticity:** Cloud computing allows for the quick and easy scaling up or down of computing resources based on demand, providing flexibility and cost-effectiveness.
5. **Measured service:** Cloud providers charge users based on their usage, allowing for cost optimization and transparency.

Benefits of Cloud Computing

Cloud computing offers numerous benefits to businesses and individuals, including:

1. **Cost savings:** By using cloud services, businesses can reduce their IT infrastructure costs as they do not need to invest in physical servers, storage, or networking equipment.



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2. Scalability: Cloud computing allows businesses to scale up or down their computing resources quickly and easily, depending on their needs, without any physical constraints.

3. Mobility: With cloud computing, users can access data and applications from any device with an internet connection, providing flexibility and mobility.

4. Collaboration: Cloud computing allows for easy collaboration among team members, regardless of their location, as all data and applications are stored in a central location.

5. Disaster recovery: Cloud computing offers an added layer of security as data is stored remotely, making it easier to recover in case of a disaster or data loss.

The different types of cloud computing are as below

1. Public Cloud:

Public cloud is the most common type of cloud computing, where services are offered to the general public over the internet. It is owned and managed by a third-party service provider, and the resources such as servers, storage, and applications are shared among multiple users. Public cloud services are highly scalable and cost-effective, as users only pay for the resources they use. Some popular examples of public cloud providers are Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, and Google Cloud Platform.

2. Private Cloud:

Private cloud, also known as an internal cloud, is a cloud computing model where the resources are dedicated to a single organization. It can be deployed on-premises or hosted by a third-party service provider. Private cloud offers the same benefits as public cloud services, but with added security and control.

3. Hybrid Cloud:

As the name suggests, a hybrid cloud is a combination of public and private cloud services. It allows organizations to

store their critical and sensitive data on the private cloud, while utilizing the public cloud for non-sensitive data and applications. The two clouds are connected, allowing for seamless data transfer between them.

4. Community Cloud:

Community cloud is a shared cloud infrastructure that is used by multiple organizations with similar requirements. It offers a hybrid-like environment, where organizations can store their sensitive data on a private cloud, while sharing the resources with other organizations on the community cloud.

Methodologies of Cloud Computing

1. Service Delivery Models

The first methodology of cloud computing is the service delivery models. These models classify cloud computing services into three categories: Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS). IaaS provides access to virtualized computing resources such as servers, storage, and networking components. PaaS offers a platform for developers to create and deploy applications without worrying about the underlying infrastructure. SaaS delivers ready-to-use applications over the internet, eliminating the need for installation and maintenance.

The service delivery models help organizations determine the type of cloud service that best suits their needs. For instance, a company that wants more control over its infrastructure may opt for IaaS, while a software development company may prefer PaaS for its ease of use and collaboration features.

2. Deployment Models

The second methodology of cloud computing is the deployment models. These models describe how cloud services are deployed and accessed by users. There are four deployment models: public cloud, private cloud, hybrid cloud, and community cloud. Public cloud services are accessible to anyone over the internet, while private cloud services are



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dedicated to a single organization. Hybrid cloud combines both public and private cloud services, allowing organizations to take advantage of the benefits of both. Community cloud is a shared infrastructure among organizations with similar interests and requirements.

The deployment models help organizations determine the level of control and security they need for their data and applications. For example, a healthcare organization may opt for a private cloud to comply with data privacy regulations, while a startup may choose a public cloud for its cost-effectiveness.

3. Cloud Computing Architecture

Cloud computing architecture is the third methodology of cloud computing. It refers to the design and structure of cloud services and how they interact with each other. There are two main architectures of cloud computing: centralized architecture and decentralized architecture. In a centralized architecture, all the computing resources are located in one data centre, while in a decentralized architecture, the resources are distributed among multiple data centres.

The architecture of cloud computing is crucial as it determines the performance, scalability, and reliability of the services. Organizations must carefully select the architecture that best fits their needs and ensures smooth operations.

4. Cloud Computing Models

The fourth methodology of cloud computing is the cloud computing models. These models describe the different types of clouds based on their ownership, management, and location. The four main models are public, private, community, and hybrid clouds. Public clouds are owned and operated by third-party service providers, while private clouds are owned and operated by a single organization. Community clouds are shared among organizations with similar interests, and hybrid clouds combine both public and private clouds.

The cloud computing models help organizations choose

the type of cloud that best suits their requirements and budget. For example, a large enterprise may opt for a private cloud to have full control over its infrastructure, while a small business may choose a public cloud for its cost-effectiveness.

Importance of Cloud Computing Methodology

The methodology of cloud computing is crucial for the successful adoption and implementation of this technology. It helps organizations understand their requirements and choose the right type of cloud service, deployment model, architecture, and cloud computing model. This, in turn, leads to better resource utilization, cost savings, and improved business operations.

Furthermore, following a standardized methodology ensures that the cloud services are implemented and managed efficiently. It also helps in identifying potential risks and developing contingency plans to mitigate them. This is especially important for organizations that deal with sensitive data and need to comply with data privacy regulations.

Cloud computing has emerged as a groundbreaking technology in recent years, revolutionizing the way businesses and individuals store, access, and manage data. It has become an integral part of the digital landscape, providing a wide range of benefits such as cost-effectiveness, scalability, and flexibility. As the use of cloud computing continues to grow, researchers and experts have conducted various studies and experiments to analyze its impact and potential. In this paper, we will discuss the key findings of these studies and explore the current.

The first major finding in the field of cloud computing is the significant cost savings it offers to businesses. Traditional IT infrastructure requires a substantial investment in hardware and software, as well as ongoing maintenance costs. In contrast, cloud computing eliminates the need for on-premise servers and IT staff, reducing operational expenses considerably. A study by research firm Gartner showed that businesses can save up to



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14% of their IT budget by adopting cloud services. Additionally, cloud computing allows for pay-per-use models, where businesses only pay for the resources they use, making it a cost-effective solution for small and medium-sized enterprises.

state and prospects of cloud computing.

Findings:

Another crucial finding regarding cloud computing is its scalability. With traditional IT infrastructure, businesses often need to predict their resource needs and invest in expensive hardware and software accordingly. However, this can lead to underutilization or overutilization of resources, resulting in wastage of money and time. Cloud computing provides a scalable solution by allowing businesses to increase or decrease their resource usage according to their needs. This flexibility allows organizations to respond quickly to changing market demands and efficiently manage their resources.

Cloud computing has also been found to improve collaboration and productivity in the workplace. With data stored in the cloud, employees can access and work on documents from any location and device, facilitating remote work and increasing productivity. Moreover, cloud-based collaboration tools such as Google Docs and Microsoft Office 365 allow multiple users to work on the same document simultaneously, promoting teamwork and streamlining work processes.

Security is a significant concern in the adoption of cloud computing. However, various studies have found that cloud computing is no less secure than traditional on-premise solutions. In fact, cloud service providers have dedicated teams of experts to ensure the security of their systems and data centers. A survey by the Cloud Security Alliance showed that 64.9% of respondents believe that cloud computing is more secure than traditional IT infrastructure. Cloud providers also offer regular data backups, disaster recovery, and

encryption services, making them a secure option for businesses of all sizes.

The rapid growth of cloud computing has also led to concerns about its environmental impact. Data centers that power cloud services consume a significant amount of energy, leading to a considerable carbon footprint. However, studies have shown that cloud computing can also have a positive impact on the environment. By reducing the need for on-premise servers, businesses can minimize their energy consumption and carbon emissions. Moreover, cloud providers are increasingly shifting towards renewable energy sources to power their data centers, making cloud computing a more environmentally friendly option.

Despite its numerous benefits, there are still challenges that need to be addressed in the field of cloud computing. One of the major concerns is vendor lock-in, where businesses become reliant on a specific cloud provider and face difficulties in switching to another provider. This issue can be mitigated by adopting a multi-cloud strategy, where businesses use services from multiple cloud providers.

In conclusion, the findings of various studies and experiments have shed light on the numerous benefits and challenges of cloud computing. The cost savings, scalability, improved collaboration and productivity, and security are some of the significant advantages of this technology. While concerns such as vendor lock-in and environmental impact need to be addressed, the future of cloud computing looks promising. As more businesses and individuals continue to embrace this technology, we can expect to see further advancements and innovations in the field of cloud computing.

Future Prospects of Cloud Computing

Cloud computing is continually evolving, and its future prospects look promising. The market for cloud services is expected to grow, with more businesses shifting to the cloud to take advantage of its benefits. The rise of



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emerging technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data, and Artificial Intelligence (AI) is also expected to fuel the growth of cloud computing.

The adoption of hybrid and multi-cloud solutions is also gaining momentum. This allows businesses to use a combination of public and private cloud services to meet their specific needs. It also provides them with the flexibility to choose the most suitable cloud service for different applications and data types, reducing vendor lock-in.

Moreover, advancements in cloud technology, such as the use of edge computing, are making it easier to process and analyze data closer to the source. This is particularly beneficial for businesses working with large volumes of data, as it reduces latency and improves performance.

Cloud computing has been a game-changing technology in the IT world, revolutionizing the way businesses and organizations manage and store data. It has enabled a shift from traditional on-premise data storage and management to a more flexible and scalable cloud-based approach. The impact of cloud computing on the IT world has been significant, bringing about changes in the way IT services are delivered, managed, and consumed. This paper will explore the impact of cloud computing on the IT world, discussing its benefits, challenges, and future implications.

Benefits of Cloud Computing

The adoption of cloud computing has brought numerous benefits to the IT world. Some of the key benefits include cost savings, scalability, and flexibility. Cloud computing eliminates the need for businesses to invest in expensive hardware and software, reducing their IT infrastructure costs significantly. This has allowed small and medium-sized businesses to access enterprise-level IT services without having to make a huge upfront investment.

The scalability of cloud computing has also been a significant advantage for businesses. With the ability to quickly scale up or down IT resources based on demand,

businesses can easily respond to changing market conditions and customer needs. This has been particularly beneficial for businesses with fluctuating workloads, allowing them to save costs by only paying for the resources they need.

The flexibility of cloud computing has also had a significant impact on the IT world. With the ability to access data and applications from anywhere and at any time, employees can now work remotely, increasing productivity and efficiency. Additionally, this flexibility has enabled organizations to adopt a bring-your-own-device (BYOD) policy, allowing employees to use their personal devices for work, further reducing IT costs.

Challenges of Cloud Computing

Despite its many benefits, cloud computing has also brought about some challenges to the IT world. One of the main challenges is security. With data being stored and accessed from the cloud, there is a risk of cyber attacks and data breaches. Businesses and cloud service providers must work together to ensure the security of data and systems, implementing robust security measures and protocols.

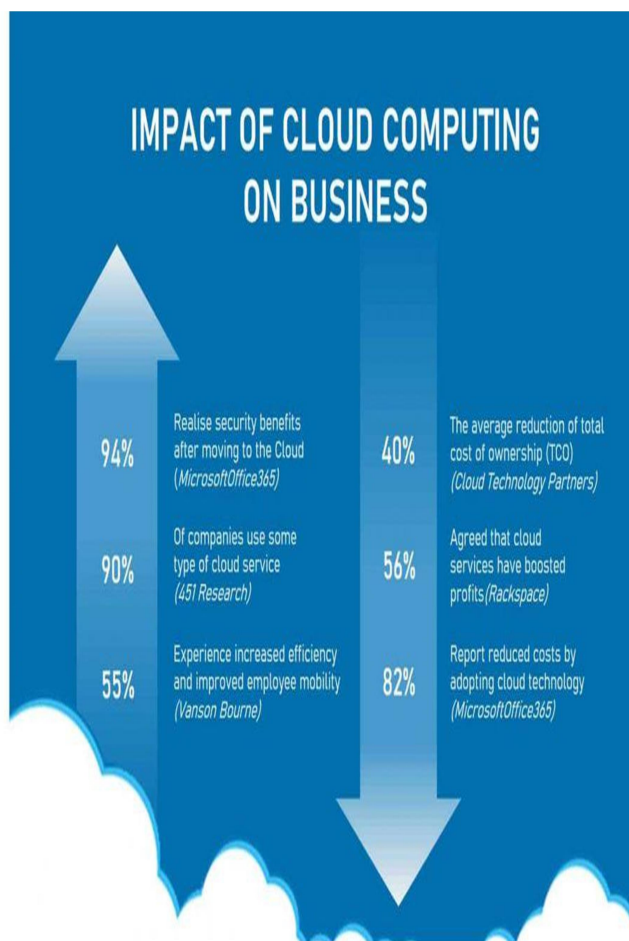
Another challenge is the complexity of managing a hybrid cloud environment. Many businesses opt for a combination of public and private clouds, creating a hybrid cloud environment. However, managing and integrating these different cloud environments can be complex and require specialized skills and knowledge.

Future Implications

The impact of cloud computing on the IT world is expected to continue in the future, with the technology evolving and becoming more advanced. The rise of edge computing, where data is processed and analyzed at the edge of the network, is one of the future implications of cloud computing. This will enable businesses to process and analyze

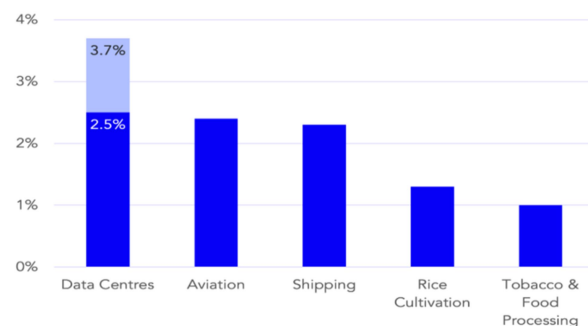
data in real-time, improving decision-making and customer experiences.

Another future implication is the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) in cloud computing. This will enable businesses to automate tasks and processes, reducing the need for human intervention and increasing efficiency. Additionally, the use of AI and ML in cloud computing will help businesses gain insights from large amounts of data, enabling them to make data-driven decisions



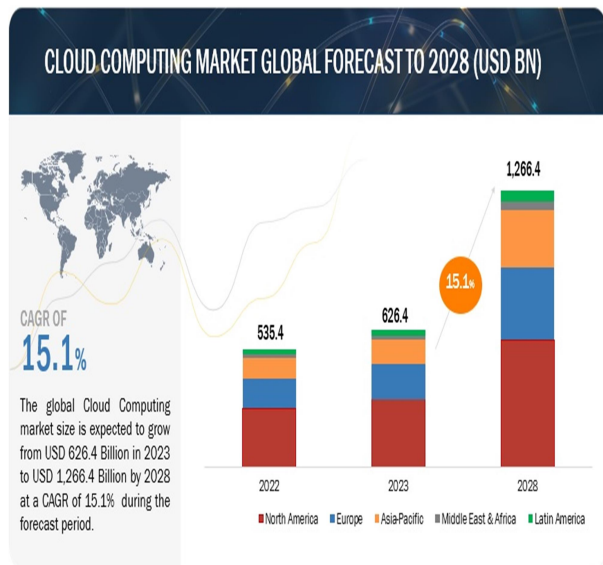
Global cloud computing emissions exceed those from commercial aviation

Share of global CO₂ emission generated by sector/category



Source: Climatiq Analysis, The Shift Project, OurWorldinData

climatiq



Conclusion

In conclusion, the impact of cloud computing on the IT world has been significant, bringing about changes in the way IT services are delivered, managed, and consumed. Its benefits, such as cost savings, scalability, and flexibility, have allowed businesses to become more agile and responsive to market and customer needs. However, there are also challenges, such as security and managing complex hybrid cloud environments, that must be addressed. Looking towards the future, cloud computing is expected to continue evolving and transforming the IT world, with the integration of edge computing and AI/ML being some of the future implications.

In conclusion, cloud computing is a powerful technology that has transformed the way businesses and individuals access and store data. Its key characteristics, such as on-demand self-service, scalability, and cost savings, make it an attractive option for organizations of all sizes. As technology continues to advance, cloud computing is expected to play an even bigger role in the future of data storage and computing. It is a constantly evolving field, and it will be interesting to see how it develops in the years to come.

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