

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY



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MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, WEST BENGAL

(Formerly Known as West Bengal University of Technology)



Department of Computer Science & Engineering

Continuous Assessment – 3

Full Marks: 25

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Year : 1st / 2nd / 3rd / 4th Semester : 1st / 3rd / 5th / 7th

Name of the Subject: cloud computing

Subject Code : PFC-CS701B Session: 2024-25

Signature of Invigilator(s)

2) Cloud computing allows us to store and access data and information, whereas mobile computing provides access to data and information through a mobile device. Understanding the roles and security of each allows us to optimize our data use and take advantage of resources that streamlining and organize that process.

1) a) TCP/IP

b) Edge reduces ~~added~~ latency, meaning it lowers response time by doing the work close to the source instead of sending it to the more distant cloud and then waiting for a response.

c) Encryption.

d) Multi-tenancy.

e) property of cloud computing: - on demand self-service, broad network access, resource pooling, rapid elasticity and measured service.

2)

mobile computing

- i) Individual devices such as tablets and smartphones.
- ii) limited by hardware capability and also the storage capacity of the device.
- iii) Emphasize portability and independence, allowing users to carry out tasks on the go.
- iv) Enables users to work independently without heavy reliance on external connectivity.
- v) Examples include checking emails and social media and running application on smart phone or tablet.

cloud computing

- i) Network of remote services which is known as cloud.
- ii) Cloud computing offers virtually limitless scalability and storage capacity.
- iii) If focus on remote accessibility enabling users to access resources from various devices.
- iv) Support collaboration and data sharing across multimedia devices and locations.
- v) Examples include hosting websites, data storage and large-scale data processing in the cloud.

3) i) public cloud :- The public cloud makes it possible for any body to access system and service. The public cloud may be ~~very~~ secure as it is open to everyone. The public cloud is one in which cloud infrastructure services are provided when the internet to the general people or major industry groups. The infrastructure in this cloud model is owned by the entity that delivers the cloud services.

ii) private cloud :- The private cloud deployment model is the exact opposite at the public cloud deployment model. The cloud platform is implemented in a cloud-based secure environment that protected by powerful firewalls and under the supervision of an organization's IT department.

iii) hybrid cloud :- By bridging the public and private worlds with a layer of proprietary software, hybrid cloud computing gives the best of both worlds. With a hybrid solution, you may host the app in a safe environment while taking advantages of public clouds cost savings.

iv) Community cloud :- It allows systems and services to be accessible by a group of organizations. It is a distributed system that is ~~is~~ created by integrating the service of different clouds to address the specific needs of a community, industry or business.

v) Multi cloud :- we're talking about employing multiple cloud providers at the same time under this paradigm. As the name implies, it is similar to the hybrid cloud deployment approach, which combines public and private cloud resources.

① Service Description:-

- Service offered.
- performance matrices.

② Service Level Agreement (SLA):-

- Availability.
- performance.
- support.

③ Data Security and privacy:-

- Data protection.
- compliance.
- Data ownership.

④ Pricing and Billing:-

- cost structure.
- Billing cycle.
- average cost.

⑤ Governance and Risk management:-

- Auditing and Reporting.
- Risk management.

⑥ Data portability and Interoperability:-

- Data portability.
- vendor lock-in.

⑦ Termination clauses:-

- Termination condition.
- Data retrieval.

⑧ Legal Terms:-

- Jurisdiction.
- Liability and Indemnity.

⑨ Dispute Resolution:-

- Dispute mechanism.