

Hosted and Cloud Computing Services

Team eBaD

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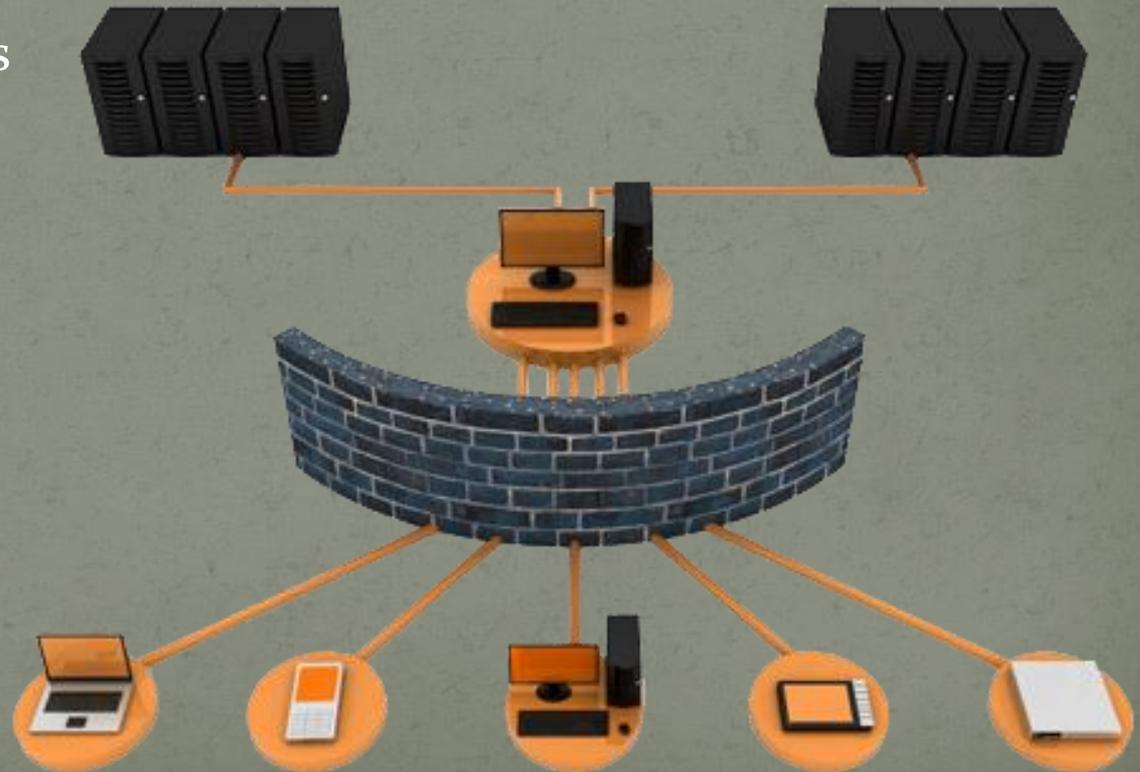
Bruce Norman

Dion Wilhelm

Hosted vs. Cloud

Aren't Hosted and Cloud Computing Services basically the same thing?

- Commonalities
- Differences
- Ownership



Hosted Services



What are Hosted Services?

Elements of Hosted Services

- Running hardware in data center with internet access
- Provision and administration of system software
- Administration of business software
- Backup and disaster recovery

Elements that make Hosted Service possible

- Broadband internet access
- Web services/interface standardization
- Standard base language (XML)
- User friendly browser interfaces
- Trust



Hosted Service Provider

A Hosted Service Provider is a business that delivers a combination of services that have been traditionally performed by an organization's in-house or contracted IT staff.

- Infrastructure & hardware
- Maintenance
- Installation/updating software applications
- Security
- Monitoring
- Storage/Data warehousing
- Web development
- Web site hosting
- E-mail services



Common Server Configurations

- Shared Hosting
- Dedicated Server Hosting
- Virtual Private Hosting/Virtual Dedicated Servers
- Co-location Hosting
- Free Web Hosting
- Managed Server Hosting
- Reseller Hosting



Reasons for using Hosted Services

- To save money
 - Lower maintenance costs
 - Minimize initial investment
 - Reduce in-house IT costs
- Dedicated services and IT staff
- Data security (off-site location)
- Gain immediate access to latest technology
 - Improved security
 - Accelerated installation and upgrades
- Minimize service interruptions



Hosted Services Benefits

- Reduced IT & Data Management overhead
- Improved support
- Up-to-date hardware and/or software
- Reduced Costs
- Scalability & flexibility
- Security (server is secure)
 - Physically secure
 - Properly firewalled
 - Controlled traffic & access
- Mobility & accessibility



Hosted Services Challenges

- Perceived and real
- Threat of change
- Technical challenges
 - Integration
- Downtime
 - Internet connection/ bandwidth
 - Availability & quality of service
- Issues with IT control and accountability
- Security
 - Absorbing risk from the service provider



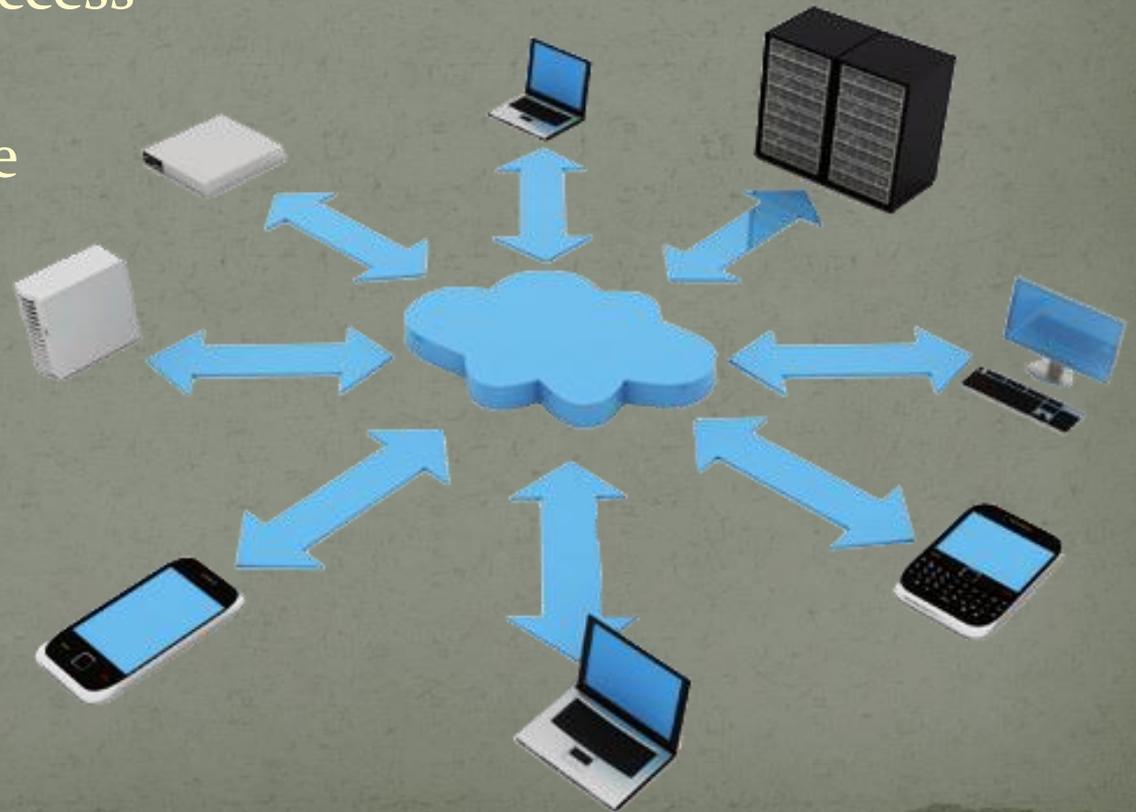
Cloud Computing Defined

- A self-service environment for the creation of highly-scalable applications, with the immediate availability of compute power and granular levels of billing.
 - Subset of hosted services
 - A moving target
 - Rapidly evolving



Cloud Characteristics

- On-demand self service
- Resource pooling- collaborative usage
- Broad network access
- Rapidly scalable
- Measured service



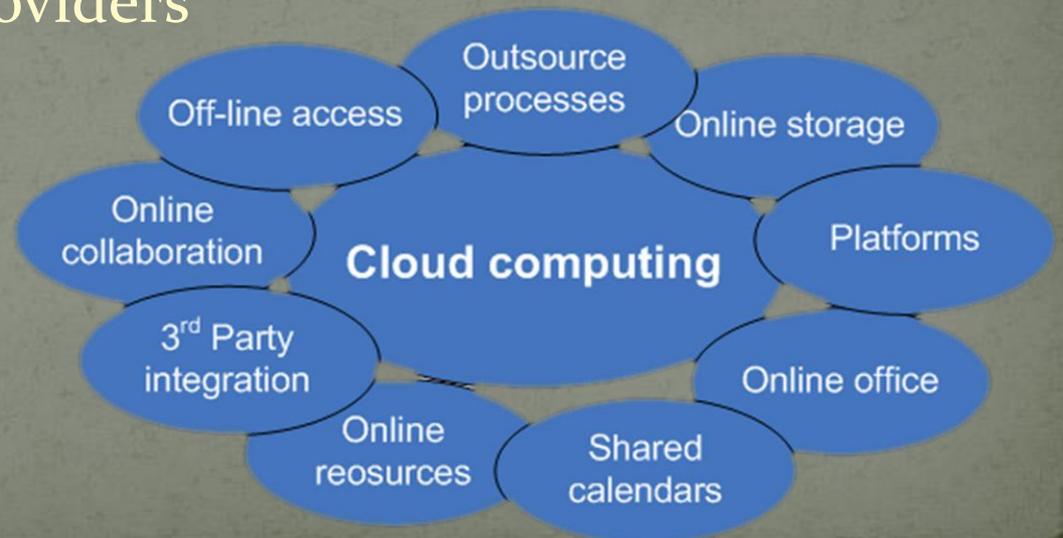
Cloud Types

- Public cloud
- Private cloud
- Community cloud
- Hybrid cloud



Cloud Services

- Software as a Service
- Infrastructure as a Service
- Platform as a Service
- Web services
 - Application Programming Interfaces
- Managed Service Providers



What Drives the Cloud?

- High cost of applications
- Increased bandwidth
- Increased performance of the internet
- Streaming capacity
- A weak economy



Cloud Strengths & Weaknesses

- **Strengths**

- Cost/ Inexpensive to maintain
 - Pay for what you use
- Little to no administration
- Scalable

- **Weaknesses**

- No ownership of tools
- Difficult to “relocate”
 - Proprietary tools
- Constantly changing landscape



Hosted vs. Cloud

Hosted Services

- Definite time and space
- E-commerce
- User-owned software
- Easy to retain data
- Multiple licenses
- Update each instance
- Individual use

Cloud Computing

- On-demand
- Sometimes paid
- Provider-owned software
- Not easy to retain data
- One version of software
- Update once
- Collaborative use

Overview



Questions?

For more information:

<https://sites.google.com/a/edmail.edcc.edu/cis-220-winter-2012-wiki-site/teams/team-ebad/hosted-cloud-computing-services>