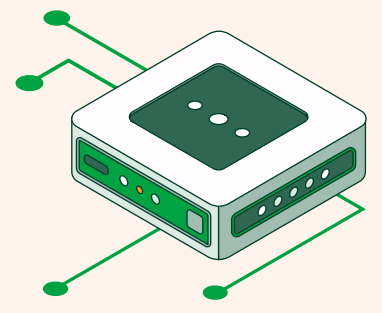


Cloud Computing architecture at a glance



Cloud computing technology offers different levels of services designed to suit the needs of businesses and individuals, from basic infrastructures to complete applications.

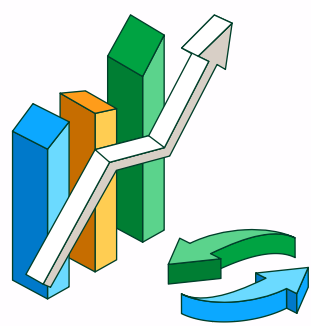


IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service)

This provides **virtualised infrastructure resources**, such as servers, storage, networks and operating systems, over the internet. It's the most basic model, where the user has the most control over the infrastructure.

Examples include:

Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure and Google Cloud Platform, i.e. platforms that provide a number of services for developers to manage virtual machines in the cloud and that serve as storage space.



PaaS (Platform as a Service)

This is a platform that the vendor offers its customers over the Internet. It's a **space that allows teams - and developers in particular - to develop, test, deploy and manage applications** without worrying about the underlying infrastructure. The provider is responsible for system maintenance.

Examples include:

AWS Elastic Beanstalk, Microsoft Azure App Services and Google App Engine.



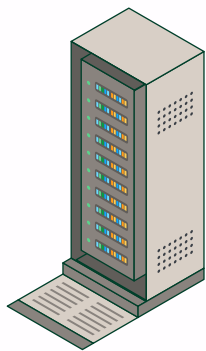
SaaS (Software as a Service)

This modality offers **fully developed and ready-to-use applications** online. The cloud provider hosts the customer's applications in its environment with virtualised servers. Users don't need to install anything locally, they just access the software using a web browser. The providers take care of everything, including maintenance, updates and security.

Examples include:

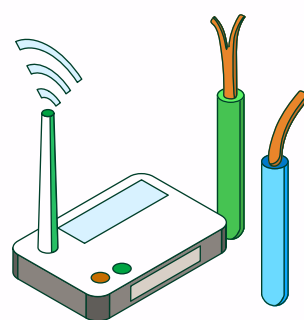
Google Drive, Salesforce, Microsoft 365 and Dropbox.

Physical infrastructure is required to run cloud computing technology:



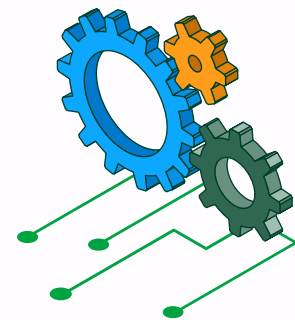
Data Centres

Housed in buildings and with electrical infrastructure.



Network Equipment

Composed of fibre optic cables, routers and other possible resources.



Servers

These are physical processors such as Intel Xeon, Graviton from AWS.

Source: OVHcloud