Next Major Wave of it Inovation

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Abstract: Cloud computing is a technology that uses the internet and central remote servers to maintain data and applications. A simple example of cloud computing is the mail Account which we having in Google and in Yahoo. This technology allows for much more efficient computing by centralizing storage, memory, processing and bandwidth. Also beyond cost savings, cloud computing is poised to enable innovation in green IT. The classic example which I would like to tell for cloud computing is, 'If you only need milk, would you buy a cow?' All the users or consumers need is to get the benefits of using the software or hardware of the computer like sending emails etc. Just to get this benefit (milk) why should a consumer buy a (cow) software / hardware? Cloud computing is broken down into three segments: "applications", "platforms" and "infrastructure".

Key words: Iaas · OS · Infrastructure Demand · Cloud Computing

INTRODUCTION

Types of Cloud Services: SaaS (Software as a Service): This is the most popular form of cloud services. The service provider offers a software to support the service on offer [1, 2]. you can use the service without actually having to code or buy the software. You just have to pay a monthly or annual fee to use the service. PaaS (Platform as a Service): Offers a platform to clients for different purposes. For example, the Windows Azure offers a platform to developers to build, test and host applications that can be accessed by the end users.IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service): Offers infrastructure on demand [3]. The infrastructure can be anything from storage servers to applications to operating systems. Office 365 offers a combination of these infrastructure and falls under this category. With Office 365, you can get plenty of applications along with storage space. without owing the huge potential risk [4].

For businesses of all sizes, cloud computing can deliver operational efficiencies while establishing the building blocks for the next major wave of IT innovation and business architectures.

Cloud Computing in Brief: Cloud computing is democratizing computing power and IT barriers of cost, time, quality, scale and geographic location [5].

Cloud computing is a technology that uses the internet and central remote servers to maintain data and applications. Cloud computing allows consumers and businesses to use applications without installation and access their personal files at any computer with internet access [6]. This technology allows for much more efficient computing by centralizing storage, memory, processing and bandwidth.

Beyond cost savings, cloud computing is poised to enable innovation in green IT and sustainability. Cloud computing will lead to better "green" designed applications and access to more data. Cloud will trigger and support a new category of sustainable innovation and collaboration in businesses and organizations worldwide [7].

A simple example of cloud computing is the mail Account which we having in Google and in Yahoo. You dont need a software or a server to use them. All a consumer would need is just an internet connection and you can start sending emails [8]. The server and email management software is all on the cloud (internet) and is totally managed by the cloud service provider Yahoo, Google etc. The consumer gets to use the software alone and enjoy the benefits.

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benefits of using the software or hardware of the computer like sending emails etc. Just to get this benefit (milk) why should a consumer buy a (cow) software / hardware?.

Cloud computing is broken down into three segments: "applications" (Software as a Service), "platforms" (Platform as a Service) and "infrastructure" (Infrastructure as a Service). Each segment serves a different purpose and offers different products for businesses and individuals around the world which we can analyze below [9].

Why the Adoption of Cloud Computing: For businesses of all sizes, cloud computing can deliver operational efficiencies while establishing the building blocks for the next major wave of IT innovation and business architectures [10].

Small businesses are adopting cloud computing to break down traditional technological and financial barriers in the delivery of new categories of software innovation. Larger businesses are cutting costs with cloud computing while embarking on a transformation of their IT service delivery models based on SOA architectures and cloud computing [11].

Cloud Computing in Applications Segment: So far the applications segment of cloud computing is the only segment that has proven useful as a 'business model'. By running business applications over the internet from centralized servers rather than from on-site servers, companies can cut some serious costs. Furthermore, while avoiding maintenance costs, licensing costs and the costs of the hardware required running servers on-site, companies are able to run applications much more efficiently from a computing standpoint.

Traditional Software Vs
On Demand Software: Who is Offering On Demand Software? – There are companies which are already established in the On-Demand software or SaaS business. These companies charge their customers a subscription fee and in return host software on central servers that are accessed by the end user via the internet. Like Google (GOOG)

NetSuite (N): Who is Offering Traditional Software? – There are companies have established themselves as traditional software providers. These companies sell licenses to their users, who then run the software from on premise servers. Like

SAP AG (SAP)
Oracle (ORCL)

Platforms: Many of the companies that started out providing On Demand application services have developed platform services as well. The platform segment of cloud computing refers to products that are used to deploy internet. Like Microsoft, Google and Amazon have also developed platforms that allow users to access applications from centralized servers.

Infrastructure: The final segment in cloud computing, known as the infrastructure, is very much the backbone of the entire concept. Infrastructure vendors environments (such as Google gears) that allow users to build applications. Cloud storage, such as Amazon's S3, is also considered to be part of the infrastructure segment.

CONCLUSION

Beyond for its operational efficiency and cost saving cloud computing is poised to enable innovation in green IT and stablishing the building blocks for the next major wave of IT innovation and business architectures. We will see more and more adoption of cloud computing in the near future. That seems to be assured given the growth in both consumer and oriented cloud computing companies around the world.

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