

The Aces and Frauds of Transitioning to Cloud Technologies

Tejas Krishna Matal

ASM Institute of Management and Computer Studies, India

Abstract— This paper shows a complete overview of storage space and cloud computing. It describes the advantages and disadvantages of online data storage using cloud storage, how this works, and the basic concepts involved in cloud computing, while also demonstrating its architectural layouts in the Service-Based Infrastructure (IaaS) architecture that contains the structure of cloud storage. This paper also discusses the concept of Storage as a Service (SaaS), which allows users or customers to use cloud storage to save data by providing them with space without having to use portable storage. Although cloud computing has played a major role in the last two decades or more, this concept has been around since the 1960s. Well-known computer scientist John McCarthy was familiar with this concept when he envisioned a technology that would allow a computer to be marketed as useful as electricity or water. He advised that each subscriber would only need to pay for the amount they spent and that other users could provide assistance to other users.

Keywords: Cloud Technologies, Service-Based Infrastructure (IaaS), Storage as a Service (SaaS), Cloud Computing

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is where businesses share a network of servers are remotely accessible. Servers hosted on the Internet, allowing businesses to manage data in the "cloud" instead of a local server. It is a shared area where networked devices can access data from anywhere.

The basic idea behind cloud computing is that the service environment, as well as many details such as the hardware or operating system on which it operates, is not important to the user. It was in this sense that the metaphor of the cloud was borrowed from the old telephone network systems, when the social network (and later the internet) was often represented as a cloud to show that space did not matter - it was just a cloud of things. This over-simplification is the case; for many customers, the location of their services and data remains a major issue.

II. ACES AND FRAUDS

Aces	Fraud
Reduce Infrastructure Cost	Understanding the costs
Impact To personnel	Moving from cloud to on premise
Consolidate your data	Limited control
Defend against disaster	Vendor lock-in
Maximize uptime	Slower backups and restore
Enhance collaboration	Internet reliance
Stay scalable	Internet use

A. Aces

- 1) Reduce property costs: Internal data storage costs companies a significant amount of money. There is a high price tag for each new server and installation costs.

Either your IT team has to take time off from its busy plans to install it, or you have to pay a vendor to do it. Then you need to make sure the equipment is properly maintained and backed up regularly.

- 2) Impact on the sticks: Maintaining an internal IT team large enough to manage local servers can quickly lead to a balloon budget. The time spent hiring and the money spent on exercise all hope you develop a more efficient and dedicated employee - but that is not always the case. Some employees will do less, while others may decide to leave the organization. Revenue in the IT sector costs companies
- 3) Integrate your data: With cloud storage, data is still distributed between costly data centers. Synchronization technology makes it possible to connect and update data quickly, but storing data in the cloud makes synchronization unnecessary. If all your data is stored in the cloud, you know exactly where every piece of information is at any time.
- 4) Prevent disaster: Data loss can mean disaster for a company of any size. Data breach costs an estimated \$ 3.86 million worldwide, and an average of \$ 7.91 million in companies in the United States. Cloud-based storage is much safer than using an on-site data center. Organizations that store their data on the premises detect 51 percent more security incidents than those that use cloud storage.

The level of security of the business built into cloud storage services far exceeds what small and medium (SMB) businesses can afford on site. One of the benefits of storing data in the cloud is that there is not a single point of failure. Your data is backed up by several servers, so if one of them fails, your organization's information remains secure and secure.

- 5) Use overtime: The financial impact of a random break cannot be underestimated. For every minute of unplanned downtime due to a data center break, the company loses \$ 5,600 on average. That's \$ 300,000 for just one hour. While employees may enjoy the extra time spent in the living room, the lost productivity at that time is money you will not earn. A random drop can seriously damage a company's reputation if it affects customers.
- 6) Develop a partnership: Businesses today thrive because of digital collaboration capabilities. The benefits of long-distance corporate work are so compelling that 56 percent of beginners get out of one of their jobs. Employees love it too, with 57 percent of employees in the computer and IT industry doing one of their jobs at home. Management is also more likely than ever to have staff working in all rooms of the map, making sharing ability very important.
- 7) Stay flexible: One of the growth challenges is still growing, so how can cloud computing benefit your company when it comes to expansion? This solution allows you to pay only for the amount of storage your business needs. If you find that your organization is

growing fast enough to create a need for more storage, you have two options.

B. Fraud

- 1) Understanding costs: While the cloud can help reduce costs in some areas, it is important to make sure that moving to Cloud really makes sense. It is important to set the right plan and look at all the programs within the organization. The key is to analyze the systems and then combine them into two categories. These two categories are the programs that should be delivered to the cloud and which programs should always be available. Once this has been decided, you can set a budget for this program.
- 2) Going from cloud to location: Moving from architecture servers to cloud data centers is usually a simple process for your organization. However, moving to another cloud provider or back to a local server is not easy. This process can be very expensive and the terms may favor the cloud provider. Before deciding to enter into a contract with a supplier, be sure to ask a question and understand the process of transferring work without a Cloud provider provider data center. It is important to cover time lines, penalties, and procedures.
- 3) Limited control: Due to the fact that cloud infrastructure is managed and managed by a service provider, businesses may worry about not having adequate service control. This is where an end-user provider (EULA) license agreement can help you. Specifies what limits the provider may place on your use of the application. All legitimate cloud computing providers allow your organization to use it to control your applications and data, even if it does not allow you to change the infrastructure in any way.
- 4) Vendor locks: One of the disadvantages of cloud computing can come in the form of vendor variations. Organizations may face problems when moving services from a different vendor to a different forum. If this process is not handled properly, data can be exposed to unnecessary risk. A good cloud service provider has the knowledge to move your data between vendors securely
- 5) Slow backup and restore: Because moving data to the cloud involves some significant communication delays, backups may end up taking longer than they would with an internal system. Even with large, full spells, this is not a problem. Longer backups can work in the background without interrupting networks, and subsequent smaller backups take less time.
- 6) Reliance on the Internet: One of the disadvantages of cloud computing is the fact that it depends entirely on the Internet. If your internet connection goes down, you will not be able to access the data stored in the cloud during the shutdown. However, internet disruption will not damage or authorize your data stored in the cloud. Since your business requires the Internet to perform almost all tasks, cloud computing is not really different from any other web-based tool
- 7) Internet usage: If you use backups during office hours when people use the internet a lot, large cloud backup has the potential to increase congestion and reduce your internet performance. This issue particularly affects

small businesses that do not have the resources to invest in internet bandwidth and speed. However, a good provider will work with you to avoid this problem by editing or using a computer

III. CONCLUSION:

Cloud computing is a rapidly evolving environment that will continue to play an increasingly important role for nonprofits, charities, and their IT systems and systems. But what basics of your IT infrastructure should go to the cloud - and when - will vary greatly from organization to organization.

I conclude, because technology is constantly evolving, you can't simply test cloud solutions once. A problem that may make cloud computing difficult or unbelievable for you today may be fixed six months from now. And many cloud tools are always solved. So even if you are not ready for the cloud yet, you can get a good cloud response over time.

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