

Cloud computing

Technology, Information Technology



Eveready Company CEO IT Administrator Cost benefits of Cloud Computing. in the company Introduction Cloud Computing has taken computing in business by storm. Nevertheless, acceptance of cloud computing services and platforms by the scientific society is in its early years as the performance, and financial cost-benefits for systematic applications are not completely apparent (Erl, Puttini & Mahmood, 2013). Computational platforms have conventionally incorporated clusters, as well as computational Grids. In recent times, two costs efficient as well as dominant platforms have come out, specifically cloud and volunteer computing. The first benefit of Cloud computing platforms is that they provide easy access to a firm's high-performance computing as well as storage infrastructure via web services. Cloud computing has the aim of hiding the intricacy of IT infrastructure administration from its users (Bahga & Madiseti, 2014). Simultaneously, the cloud computing platforms offer enormous scalability, 99.999% dependability, and high performance, along with configurability that can be specified. These capabilities are given at relatively low costs when compared to devoted infrastructures (Erl, Puttini & Mahmood, 2013).

I present an impression of Eveready's cloud services as well as pricing to be employed in the calculations. Eveready has two appropriate cloud computing services. Foremost, Eveready gives the Elastic Computing Cloud service. This platform charges every hour a running instance, and it provides examples with diverse compute power as well as memory (Bahga & Madiseti, 2014). This application meets the criteria for an excellent application in this course. To begin with, I am interested in the application. As an IT manager, I realize

that the cloud computing was maybe the single most significant finding this century in my field. As a man database administrator, I am as well intensely interested in the challenges and successes faced by other men scientists. Second, in juxtaposition with EC2, Eveready will provide the Elastic Block Store (EBS) service. This service gives reliable and unrelenting storage with a high IO performance. EBS rates per GB of storage as well as for each million IO transactions. Eveready will also offer the Simple Storage Service (S3). This is a service to provide access via web services to unrelenting data kept in buckets (one-level of directories) together with meta-data (key/value pairs). S3 rates per GB of storage as well as HTTP requests relating to it. Persistent FS will offer a POSIX-compliant file system by means of S3 and is debatably less costly than EBS for largely read-only data. On the other hand, for volunteer computing projects, the difference in cost between S3/Persistent FS as well as EBS is not major and does not change the conclusions. Consequently, it can be assumed all storage takes place on EBS. Costs of snapshots are not considered, i. e. EBS volume backups to Eveready's S3. Cloud computing has advantages for uneven workloads since the infrastructure can level with quick decreases or increases (Rhoton, 2009). Furthermore, costs are changeable (and in total not more than the fixed costs). Cloud computing is effectual for applications that are small to medium sized. Lastly, it can use the least amount of physical IT resources in order to service an utmost level of IT resource demand. Correctly balancing these factors, characterized user group will lead to roughly 30-percent reserves in IT resources. When implemented correctly, the cloud computing financial

model will drastically lessen the operations as well as maintenance cost of IT infrastructures (Rhoton, 2009).

The ROI model for the Eveready cloud computing

ROI= (increase in profit + Reduction in cost-cloud costs)/cloud costs

= (4500000+1350000-2500000)/2500000

= 1.34 per year

References

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Rhoton, J. (2009). Cloud computing explained: Handbook for enterprise implementation. London: Recursive Ltd.