Kshitij Tyagi speaks about the true potential of cloud.

Kshitij Tyagi, the Founder and Developer of ScribbleX describes the future of cloud.

Apple Valley, California Sep 16, 2022 (Issuewire.com**)** - In a recent conversation with Kshitij Tyagi, Founder and Developer of ScribbleX, he told us about the potential and future of the cloud.

When asked, what does he think of the technology of the future? He replied that, cloud and artificial intelligence is the future. Here's what he said in the conversation:

"Cloud is the future along with artificial intelligence. We may think of the cloud today as just some extra storage space for our photographs, videos, documents, etc., but that's not even close to what the cloud is. Cloud tech is evolving every single year with advancements that are not used to their full potential. Today, tech giants working on clouds like Google, Amazon, Alibaba, IBM, Microsoft, Facebook, and many more but, people and organisations using cloud power are just doing so to create a virtual environment for their companies, and the people who are using it are too busy on doing things which are already done by someone else."

Kshitij also said, "Cloud Computing will unlock many possibilities for humans that we never thought were possible. In the future, cloud computing will help us to find the perfect article on the browsers, it will be the key of Artificial Intelligence, cloud computing will help us in cyber security, and there's so much more to it".

Artificial Intelligence technology and cloud computing together can be used in an extremely safe virtual environment online. Today as we know that web is not the most secure place online as it used to be in the earlier days. Today, the internet has brought humans to a fake world, where most things are fake,

but unfortunately, people are believing it all. Kshitij told **News USA** the internet will be a beautiful place to be, if artificial intelligence and cloud work together on it.

"I don't know when it's going to start, but I do know that once we start using the boons to their complete potential for the right things, we can make the virtual world a better place than it is and ever will be if otherwise," said Kshitij.

Kshitij Tyagi is the Founder and Developer of ScribbleX and holds an impressive experience in internet and web technologies. His startup project, ScribbleX just a few days ago started a campaign #PledgeToBetterInternet. They want to work along with the people to make the internet a safe environment for everyone and everywhere. Kshitij has been determined on his projects and has been providing the open source community with helpful online development tools and environments for promoting Open-Source development and developers.

Cloud Computing:

Simply put, cloud computing is the delivery of computing services—including servers, storage, databases, networking, software, analytics, and intelligence—over the Internet ("the cloud") to offer faster innovation, flexible resources, and economies of scale. You typically pay only for cloud services you use, helping lower your operating costs, run your infrastructure more efficiently and scale as your business needs change.

Top benefits of cloud computing

Cloud computing is a big shift from the traditional way businesses think about IT resources. Here are seven common reasons organisations are turning to cloud computing services:

1. Cloud computing eliminates the capital expense of buying hardware and software and setting up and running on-site data centers—the racks of servers, the round-the-clock electricity for power and cooling, and the IT experts for managing the infrastructure. It adds up fast.

2. Most cloud computing services are provided self-service and on demand, so even vast amounts of computing resources can be provisioned in minutes, typically with just a few mouse clicks, giving businesses a lot of flexibility and taking the pressure off capacity planning.

3. The benefits of cloud computing services include the ability to scale elastically. In cloud speak, that means delivering the right amount of IT resources—for example, more or less computing power, storage, and bandwidth—right when it is needed and from the right geographic location.

4. On-site datacenters typically require a lot of "racking and stacking"—hardware setup, software patching, and other time-consuming IT management chores. Cloud computing removes the need for many of these tasks, so IT teams can spend time on achieving more important business goals.

5. The biggest cloud computing services run on a worldwide network of secure data centers, which are regularly upgraded to the latest generation of fast and efficient computing hardware. This offers several benefits over a single corporate data center, including reduced network latency for applications and greater economies of scale.

6. Cloud computing makes data backup, disaster recovery, and business continuity easier and less expensive because data can be mirrored at multiple redundant sites on the cloud provider's network.

7. Many cloud providers offer a broad set of policies, technologies, and controls that strengthen your security posture overall, helping protect your data, apps, and infrastructure from potential threats.

Types of cloud computing

Not all clouds are the same and not one type of cloud computing is right for everyone. Several different models, types, and services have evolved to help offer the right solution for your needs.

First, you need to determine the type of cloud deployment or cloud computing architecture, that your cloud services will be implemented. There are three different ways to deploy cloud services: on a public cloud, private cloud, or hybrid cloud.

Public cloud

Public clouds are owned and operated by third-party cloud service providers, which deliver their computing resources like servers and storage over the Internet. Microsoft Azure is an example of a public cloud. With a public cloud, all hardware, software, and other supporting infrastructure is owned and managed by the cloud provider. You access these services and manage your account using a web browser.

Private cloud

A private cloud refers to cloud computing resources used exclusively by a single business or organization. A private cloud can be physically located in the company's on-site data center. Some companies also pay third-party service providers to host their private cloud. A private cloud is one in which the services and infrastructure are maintained on a private network.

Hybrid cloud

Hybrid clouds combine public and private clouds, bound together by technology that allows data and applications to be shared between them. By allowing data and applications to move between private and public clouds, a hybrid cloud gives your business greater flexibility, and more deployment options and helps optimize your existing infrastructure, security and compliance.

Types of cloud services: IaaS, PaaS, serverless, and SaaS

Most cloud computing services fall into four broad categories: infrastructure as a service (IaaS), platform as a service (PaaS), serverless, and software as a service (SaaS). These are sometimes called the cloud computing stack because they build on top of one another. Knowing what they are and how they are different makes it easier to accomplish your business goals.

Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)

The most basic category of cloud computing services. With IaaS, you rent IT infrastructure—servers and virtual machines (VMs), storage, networks, operating systems—from a cloud provider on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Platform as a service (PaaS)

Platform as a service refers to cloud computing services that supply an on-demand environment for

developing, testing, delivering, and managing software applications. PaaS is designed to make it easier for developers to quickly create web or mobile apps, without worrying about setting up or managing the underlying infrastructure of servers, storage, network, and databases needed for development.

Serverless computing

Overlapping with PaaS, serverless computing focuses on building app functionality without spending time continually managing the servers and infrastructure required to do so. The cloud provider handles the setup, capacity planning, and server management for you. Serverless architectures are highly scalable and event-driven, only using resources when a specific function or trigger occurs.

Software as a service (SaaS)

Software as a service is a method for delivering software applications over the Internet, on-demand, and typically on a subscription basis. With SaaS, cloud providers host and manage the software application and underlying infrastructure and handle any maintenance, like software upgrades and security patching. Users connect to the application over the Internet, usually with a web browser on their phone, tablet, or PC.

Uses of cloud computing

You are probably using cloud computing right now, even if you don't realise it. If you use an online service to send emails, edit documents, watch movies or TV, listen to music, play games, or store pictures and other files, cloud computing is likely making it all possible behind the scenes. The first cloud computing services are barely a decade old, but already a variety of organisations—from tiny startups to global corporations, government agencies to non-profits—are embracing the technology for all sorts of reasons.

Here are a few examples of what is possible today with cloud services from a cloud provider:

Create cloud-native applications

Quickly build, deploy and scale applications—web, mobile, and API. Take advantage of cloud-native technologies and approaches, such as containers, Kubernetes, microservices architecture, API-driven communication, and DevOps.

Test and build applications

Reduce application development costs and time by using cloud infrastructures that can easily be scaled up or down.

Store, back up, and recover data

Protect your data more cost-efficiently—and at a massive scale—by transferring your data over the Internet to an offsite cloud storage system that is accessible from any location and any device.

Analyse data

Unify your data across teams, divisions, and locations in the cloud. Then use cloud services, such as machine learning and artificial intelligence, to uncover insights for more informed decisions.

Stream audio and video

Connect with your audience anywhere, anytime, on any device with high-definition video and audio with global distribution.

Embed intelligence

Use intelligent models to help engage customers and provide valuable insights from the data captured.

Deliver software on demand

Also known as software as a service (SaaS), on-demand software lets you offer the latest software versions and updates around to customers—anytime they need them, anywhere they are.

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