

Differences Between Public, Private & Hybrid Cloud

Cloud computing is the storage and management of confidential data. How this system is organized falls into one of three categories: public, private or hybrid.



PUBLIC



The most popular method, in which the infrastructure of a public cloud is operated by a third-party, delivered via the Internet and shared by multiple organizations

USED FOR:

- + Communication services for a specific number of users
- + Apps/services necessary to perform certain operations
- + Software development and test environments

ADVANTAGES

- + Offers high elasticity and scalability
- + Minimizes in-house IT responsibilities
- + Cost-effective

DISADVANTAGES

- + Limited control and customization options
- + Security vulnerabilities
- + Restricted visibility, potentially impacting compliancy

PRIVATE



Cloud computing dedicated solely to a single organization, with IT resources being run and maintained on a private network

USED FOR:

- + Securing advanced or sensitive data
- + Government and financial agencies
- + Highly regulated industries

ADVANTAGES

- + Exclusive environment
- + Advanced customization and control
- + High flexibility and efficiency

DISADVANTAGES

- + Expensive
- + Reduced mobile friendliness
- + Limited scalability

HYBRID



A mixed computing, storage and services environment in which cloud resources are delivered in both private and public models

USED FOR:

- + Varying security, regulatory and performance requirements
- + Delivering advanced integration while maintaining privacy
- + Optimizing on cloud investments without compromising on the value of public or private cloud technologies

ADVANTAGES

- + Highly flexible, policy-driven environment
- + Reliability and scalability
- + Cost control and resource optimization

DISADVANTAGES

- + Added complexity
- + Increased management requirements
- + Pricy investment