

# Cloud Computing: Which type is right for me?



Cloud computing is a fundamental part of modern IT infrastructure, and offers four types: **Public**, **Private**, **Hybrid**, and **Multi**. Each provides distinct advantages based on a company's requirements for scalability, security, control, and cost-efficiency.

## KEY DECISION FACTORS



**Data Sensitivity**  
The level of data sensitivity is a major factor in choosing between Public and Private cloud.



**Risk / Compliance Requirements**  
Regulated industries often need to use Private clouds to meet strict data privacy laws.



**Scalability Needs**  
Public clouds are ideal for rapidly scaling up or down resources as needed.



**Cost & Management Optimization**  
Hybrid clouds offer the best of both worlds but can come with financial and personnel overhead.



### PRIVATE CLOUD

Private clouds are exclusively dedicated to a single organization. They are hosted on-premises (within the company's data center) or off-premises by a third-party, and accessed over the internet or an intranet.



Best for **Enterprise Businesses** like healthcare, finance, and government with strict data privacy requirements, and more resources to design and administer IT systems.



### PUBLIC CLOUD

Public clouds are shared by multiple organizations. Its services are hosted off-premises (remotely) by third-party providers and accessed over the internet.



Best for **Startups and Small & Medium Businesses** with less sensitive data, and often limited resources to design and manage IT systems.



### MULTI-CLOUD

Multi-clouds involve the use of multiple Public clouds, allowing companies to take advantage of the unique features and services offered by each provider.

### HYBRID CLOUD

Hybrid clouds combine elements of both Public and Private clouds, allowing companies to leverage the benefits of both environments by locating workloads and data as needed.

# Cloud Computing: Which type is right for me?

Cloud computing is the delivery of computing services over the internet, or "the cloud". Services such as file storage, databases, streaming, communications, software, computing power, and more.



PUBLIC CLOUD



PRIVATE CLOUD



HYBRID CLOUD



MULTI-CLOUD

DECISION FACTORS

DATA SENSITIVITY

➖ Security Concerns: Although public clouds are generally secure, multi-tenant environments may raise security and compliance concerns	➕ Enhanced Security: A private cloud offers better isolation and security, making it suitable for handling sensitive information	➕ Improved Security: Sensitive data can remain in the private cloud, reducing security risks	➖ Security Concerns: Again, although public clouds are generally secure, multi-tenant environments may raise security and compliance concerns
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RISK/ COMPLIANCE

➖ Limited Control: Businesses have less control over the infrastructure and its specifications since it's managed by the cloud provider	➕ Full Control: Businesses have complete control over the infrastructure, including security, configurations, and management	➕ Control Flexibility: Organizations can choose the optimal environment for each workload, based on its needs	➕ Control Flexibility: Businesses can leverage the best services from each provider based on their various needs
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SCALABILITY NEEDS

➕ Greater Scalability: Resources can be generally scaled up or down, on-demand	➖ Costly Scalability: Scaling a private cloud often requires additional capital investment in hardware and infrastructure	➕ Efficient Scaling: Businesses can keep sensitive workloads on-premises while using public cloud resources to scale when necessary	➕ Greater Scalability: Resources can be generally scaled up or down, on-demand
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COST

➕ Cost-Effective: No need for capital expenditure and it is generally simple to sign-up and terminate services	➖ Cost-Intensive: Higher upfront and ongoing costs compared to public clouds, including hardware, software, and maintenance	➖ Cost-Intensive: Because Hybrid clouds are a mix of public and private clouds, they inherit the costs of private clouds	➕ Cost Optimization: Companies can select the most cost-effective services for their needs, but management can require additional people and systems
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MANAGEMENT OPTIMIZATION

➕ Maintenance-Free: The cloud provider handles maintenance, updates, and security	➖ Maintenance-Required: Cost of ownership includes cost of maintenance, including people	➖ Maintenance-Complexity: Managing a hybrid environment can be complex, requiring strong integration and management tools	➖ Maintenance-Complexity: Managing multiple cloud environments can require sophisticated orchestration and monitoring
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