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Short Communication

A Brief Note on Cloud Computing Service Provision

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Cloud computing is a rapidly evolving and expanding paradigm that represents "everything-as-a-service." Service provisioning in the cloud provides virtualized physical resources, infrastructure, and applications. Clear and distinct enticing characteristics for both cloud consumers and cloud providers are driving the advancement of cloud computing adoption. Customers, on the other hand, are finding it difficult to choose the best services due to the increasing number of cloud providers and the range of service offers. The core services required by consumers, such as agility and availability, price, security and trust, and user metrics, may be assured by successful service delivery.

As a result, continuous service provisioning that satisfies the user's needs is a must-have feature for cloud users and a critical component of cloud computing service offerings. As a result, we'll look at current service provisioning goals, critical services, topologies, user needs, necessary metrics, and pricing methods. Through a comprehensive literature analysis, author consolidate and summarize various provision methodologies, approaches, and models. Following study, a thematic taxonomy of cloud service provisioning is offered. Finally, prospective study directions are indicated, as well as open research concerns.

Cloud computing is a distributed computing approach that allows customers to acquire computer resources and facilities on a pay-as-you-go system [1]. The goal of the cloud computing paradigm is to provide cloud customers with more options by allowing them to access leased infrastructure and software applications from anywhere and at any time [2]. As a result, cloud computing provides a new sort of data and services, broadening the scope of Information Technology (IT) services. The recent buzz surrounding cloud computing, as well as the proliferation of smart mobile devices, have given rise to the concept of Mobile Cloud Computing (MCC) [3]. MCC is a distributed computing model that incorporates cloud and mobile computing [4].

Software, database services, virtual servers (virtual machines), hardware, whole work processes, or sophisticated configurations of distributed computing systems and applications are all housed in the cloud for provisioning. The cloud service provider deployed these resources as services and provided them to the consumer. As a result, the CSP uses cloud services in two ways: As a service and as a cloud provider. A cloud provider is an organisation that offers and maintains a cloud and may also offer internally created cloud services. A service provider is an organisation that creates and maintains cloud-based services for operating and publishing.

Cloud computing is a new paradigm that anticipates a new paradigm of "everything-as-a-service," which virtualizes physical resources, infrastructure, and applications and makes them available through cloud service provisioning. The expanding use of cloud services implies that the cloud business has clear and unique benefits. It's becoming more difficult for new customers to pick the finest supplied services due to the growing number of cloud providers and the range of service offerings. As a result, identified many service providing methodologies, processes, and approaches that must be understood in order to evaluate the services provided in terms of user needs and costs. As a result, continuous service provisioning that meets the needs of the user is a must-have feature for cloud users and a critical component of cloud computing services.

As a result, we looked at the most up-to-date service provisioning goals, critical services, topologies, user needs, required metrics, and pricing methods. In addition, following a thorough literature analysis, aggregated and summarised several available strategies, approaches, and models. In addition, a suggestion for a cloud service provisioning theme taxonomy is offered. Finally, open research topics are classified and prospective study areas are identified.

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