



**RESEARCH ARTICLE**

# Cloud Computing: A Revolution in Communication

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*Abstract— Now a days cloud computing is an emerging area and it replace grid computing. Cloud computing elaborate that how to utilize computer resources on network. In fact it is the market model that describes services provided over the internet. In Future, not all but most of the resources are controlled by cloud computing. This paper present an overview of cloud computing and how it is going take place position of ERP and SME like management tool.*

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## I. INTRODUCTION

It is the practice of using a network of remote servers hosted on the Internet to store, manage, and process data, rather than a local server. **Cloud computing** is the use of computing resources (hardware and software) that are delivered as a service over a network (typically the Internet). For example, email. The name comes from the common use of a cloud-shaped symbol as an abstraction for the complex infrastructure it contains in system diagrams. Cloud computing entrusts remote services with a user's data, software and computation



Cloud computing as a style of computing provides the following benefits [1]:

- Standardized, IT-based capability provided by “off the shelf” or commoditized hardware components, use of large scale virtualization beyond processors – storage, core applications and development platforms
- Consumption-based billing on the basis of actual usage, and “pay-per-use” economics, for very small contract durations
- Scalability

- From the customer perspective: The ability to “flex” and add capacity on the fly
- From the provider perspective: Build in “elasticity” and scale on demand
- Flexible access models, such as web-based interfaces for administrative and usage needs, provide ease of consumption as a key differentia

*A. Types of cloud computing*

Cloud computing is usually described in one of two ways. Either based on the cloud location, or on the service that the cloud is offering.

Based on a cloud location, we can classify cloud as:

- public,
- private,
- hybrid
- community cloud

Based on a service that the cloud is offering, we are speaking of either:

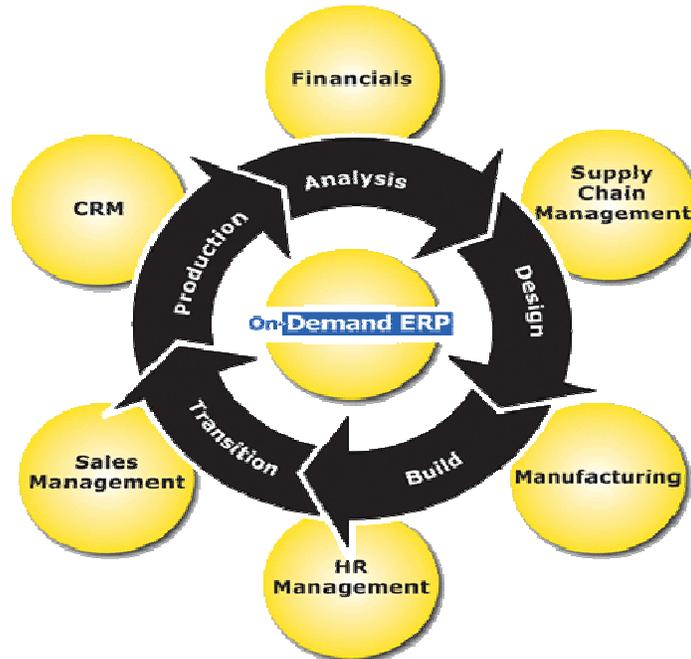
- **IaaS** (Infrastructure-as-a-Service)
- **PaaS** (Platform-as-a-Service)
- **SaaS** (Software-as-a-Service)
- or, Storage, Database, Information, Process, Application, Integration, Security, Management, Testing-as-a-service

**II. ERP**

ERP [2] is business management system software. ERP uses integrated applications to manage the business or you can say .It integrate internal and external management of information across an entire organization when companies to run the equivalent of two ERP run at once .first is called corporate level and second is division or subsidiary level .It is actually how to access human resources management more database in an entity the more successful of a business.

There are three types of ERP

- 1) Large enterprise
- 2) Medium size enterprise
- 3) Small size enterprise



### III. PROCESSING OF CLOUD COMPUTING

In cloud computing there is no need to know the any software, hardware, or advanced technology .hardware is optional here and when we acquired this then a paperless society is constructed where everyone is entrepreneur.it has many application like in image processing .flicker is one example of cloud computing

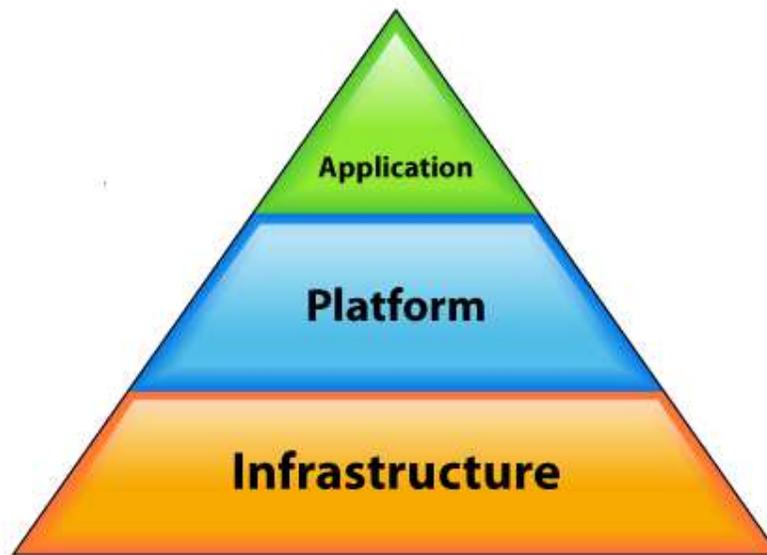
Application design follows classic three-tier architecture including presentation level, business logic and data abstraction layer.

Presentation level: The client application is ASP NET website used to host Silverlight application inside it. Silverlight application implements thin client which duties are: interaction with user, access to web-camera and communication with business layer through WCF RIA Services.

Business level: This layer contains necessary web-service back-end for presentation layer and face recognition module containing C++ implementation of the face recognition algorithm.

Data abstraction layer: Provides access to database of learned faces. For storing learning data SQL Azure storage is used.

Here is a bit of diagrams for better understanding:



### IV. PROPOSED WORK

Cloud computing is an online service model by which hardware and software services are delivered to customers depending upon their requirement .But it can also be applied in offline service mode also to understand it there should be large storage of data and instant presence of mind.

. Cloud computing provides IT based services and capability online with data shared in trusted third party. But if we use pki as trusted third party then it will be more secure.

### V. CONCLUSION

Cloud computing is going to spreading worldwide in coming year it's because it is more secure and it is private in multiparty business communication but ERP is single party communication. India is growing at faster in information technology sector. There by showing a great potential for cloud. It has great opportunity in Indian market due to the large number of small and medium business.

### VI. FUTURE RESEARCH

In our Internet-driven world, both organizations and consumers have come to expect fast, always-on data access from any device. As a result, content providers are tasked with delivering massive files and streaming media to tablets and smartphones while simultaneously ensuring superior website performance. To meet the challenges of this digital data deluge, Content Delivery Networks (CDNs) are often used to efficiently distribute large amounts of content to online users.

The emergence of cloud computing has allowed companies to embrace new, cost-effective approaches to building out their IT infrastructure. The challenge of scaling is no longer prohibitively expensive, and the ability

to do so in near-real time allows small and medium-sized businesses to more effectively compete with larger enterprises for market share.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Bidgoli, Hossein, (2004). The Internet Encyclopedia, Volume 1, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. p. 505
- [2] iDemystifying Clouds: Exploring Cloud and Service Grid Architectures, by Thomas B Winans and John Seely Brown, Deloitte, 2009