

Cloud computing represents a significant shift from traditional computing in various ways, fundamentally changing how businesses and individuals use and manage computing resources.

Cloud Computing: Cloud providers invest heavily in security, offering sophisticated security measures that might be beyond the reach of individual organizations.

Scalability **Traditional Computing:** Scaling up requires purchasing additional hardware and software, which can be time-consuming and expensive.

Disaster Recovery and Data Backup **Traditional Computing:** Implementing disaster recovery solutions and data backup can be complex and costly, often requiring duplicate hardware at a secondary location.

Resource Location **Traditional Computing:** In traditional computing, resources like servers, storage, and applications are located on premises, within an organization's own infrastructure.

Operational Costs **Traditional Computing:** Requires for purchasing hardware, software, and the necessary infrastructure.

Cloud Computing: Maintenance and upgrades are managed by the cloud provider, ensuring that services are always up to date with the latest features and security updates.

Cloud Computing: Resources are hosted on remote servers in data centers managed by cloud service providers and accessed over the internet.

Cloud Computing: Provides on-demand scalability, allowing businesses to easily increase or decrease resources based on their current needs.

Maintenance and Upgrades **Traditional Computing:** Maintenance, updates, and upgrades are the responsibility of the organization, requiring dedicated IT staff and resources.

Accessibility and Collaboration **Traditional Computing:** Accessibility is limited to the physical location of the infrastructure, which can hinder remote access and collaboration.

Cloud Computing: Operates on a pay-as-you-go or subscription model, significantly reducing costs.

Cloud Computing: Offers remote access from anywhere with an internet connection, facilitating easier collaboration and mobility.

6. Security **Traditional Computing:** Security is managed in-house, requiring significant expertise and investment, especially for smaller organizations. Ongoing costs include maintenance, upgrades, and power consumption.

Cloud Computing: Provides streamlined and cost-effective disaster recovery and backup solutions, often as part of the service package. Maintenance and upgrades are handled by the service provider.

Here are the key differences: 1.2.3.4.5.7.