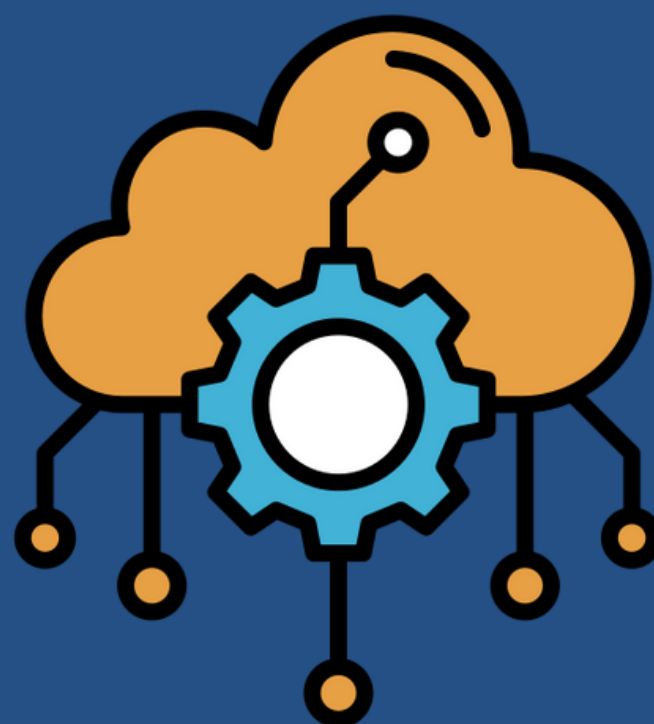SOCIALIZE SOME KEYWORDS OF THE READING "THE NIST DEFINITION OF CLOUD COMPUTING".
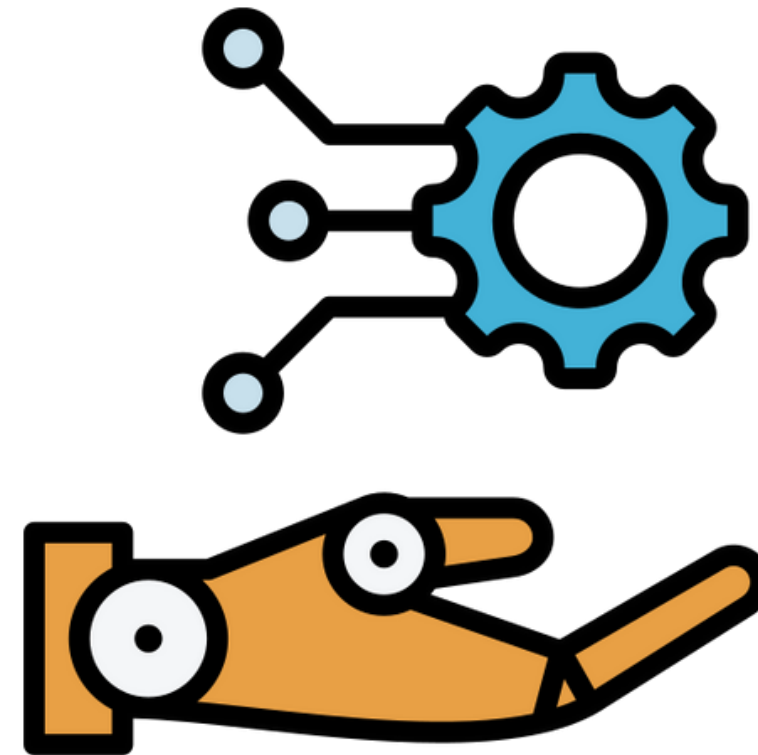
CLOUD COMPUTING:

A BUSINESS MODEL THAT PROVIDES UBIQUITOUS, CONVENIENT, ON-DEMAND NETWORK ACCESS TO A SHARED POOL OF CONFIGURABLE COMPUTING RESOURCES.
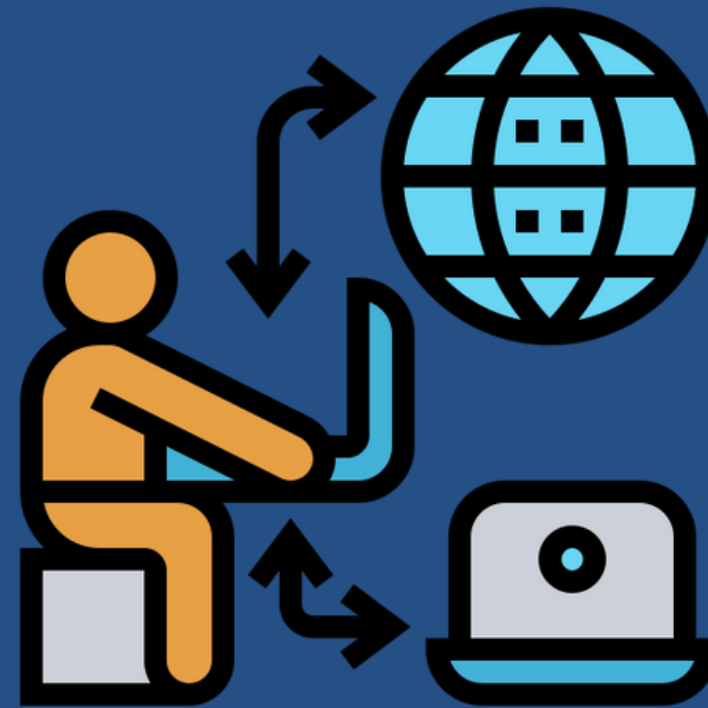
NIST:

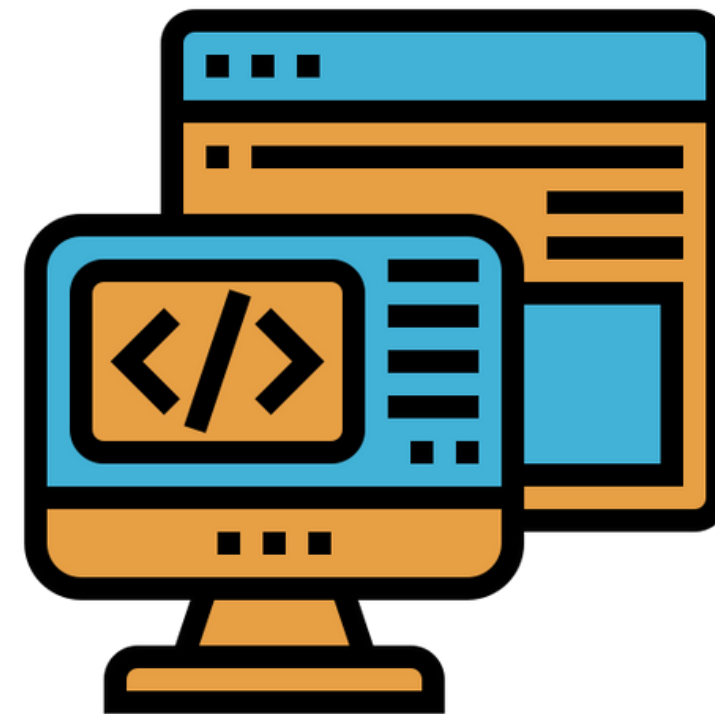## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY, WHICH PUBLISHED THE OFFICIAL DEFINITION OF CLOUD COMPUTING.

UBIQUITOUS:

- EXISTING OR BEING EVERYWHERE AT THE SAME TIME; CONSTANTLY ENCOUNTERED.
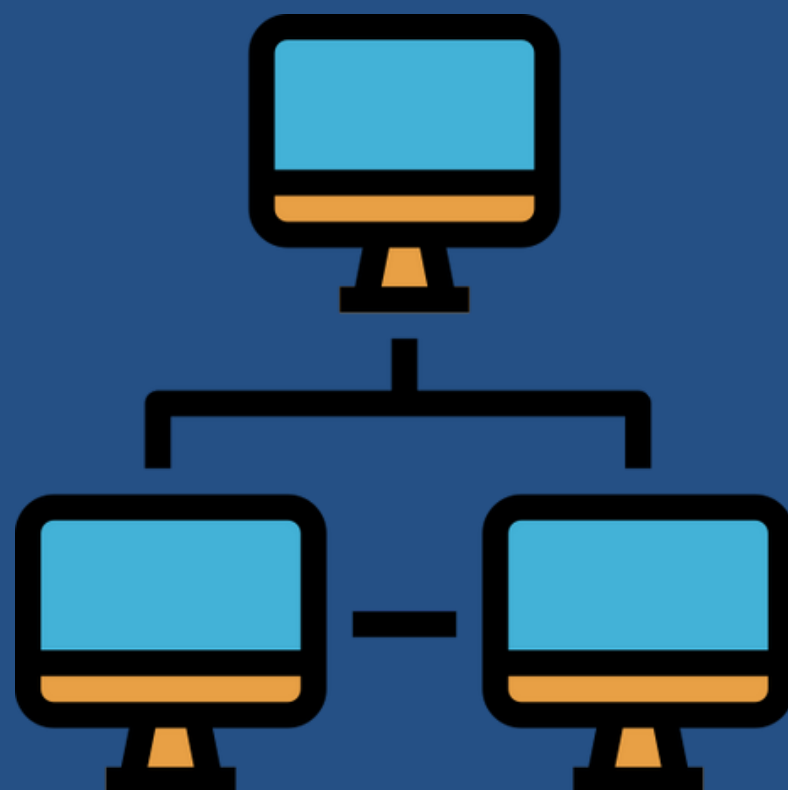
ON-DEMAND SELF-SERVICE:

THE ABILITY TO PROVISION COMPUTING RESOURCES AUTOMATICALLY WITHOUT REQUIRING HUMAN INTERVENTION FROM THE SERVICE PROVIDER.
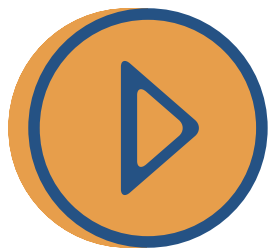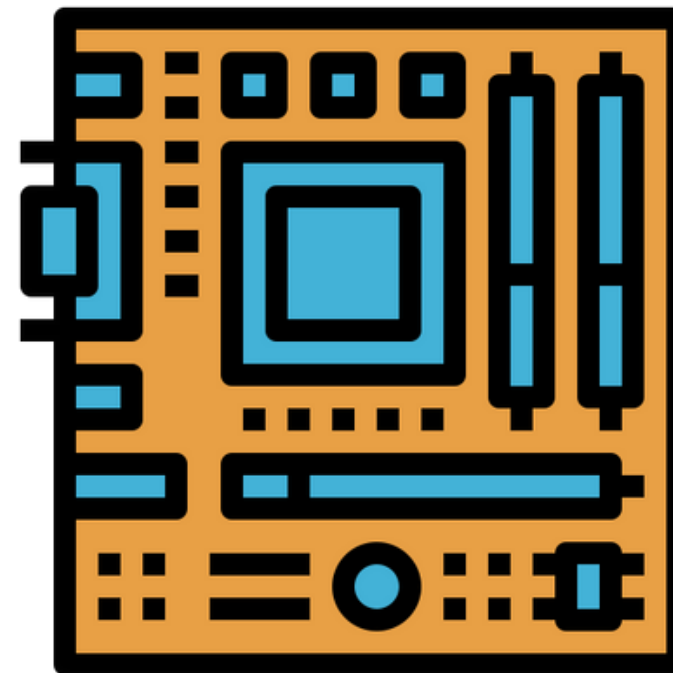
BROAD NETWORK ACCESS:

THE CAPABILITY TO ACCESS CLOUD SERVICES OVER THE NETWORK THROUGH VARIOUS DEVICES AND PLATFORMS.
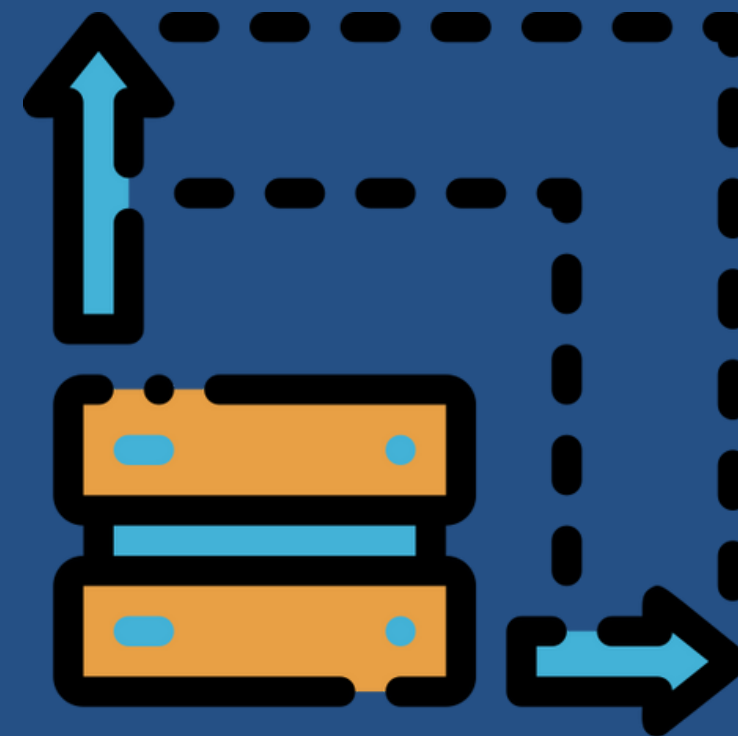
RESOURCE POOLING:

THE AGGREGATION OF COMPUTING RESOURCES TO SERVE MULTIPLE CONSUMERS, ALLOWING RESOURCES TO BE DYNAMICALLY ASSIGNED AND REASSIGNED ACCORDING TO DEMAND.

RAPID ELASTICITY OR EXPANSION:

THE ABILITY TO QUICKLY SCALE COMPUTING RESOURCES UP OR DOWN TO MEET CHANGING WORKLOAD DEMANDS.

MEASURED SERVICE:

CLOUD COMPUTING RESOURCES ARE MONITORED, CONTROLLED, AND REPORTED, PROVIDING TRANSPARENCY FOR BOTH THE PROVIDER AND THE CONSUMER REGARDING RESOURCE USAGE.

SERVICE MODELS:

CATEGORIES OF CLOUD SERVICES, INCLUDING SOFTWARE, PLATFORM, AND INFRASTRUCTURE, EACH OFFERING DIFFERENT LEVELS OF ABSTRACTION AND MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY.

DEPLOYMENT MODELS:

DIFFERENT WAYS OF DELIVERING CLOUD SERVICES, INCLUDING PRIVATE, COMMUNITY, PUBLIC, AND HYBRID CLOUDS, EACH CATERING TO SPECIFIC ORGANIZATIONAL NEEDS AND PREFERENCES.