



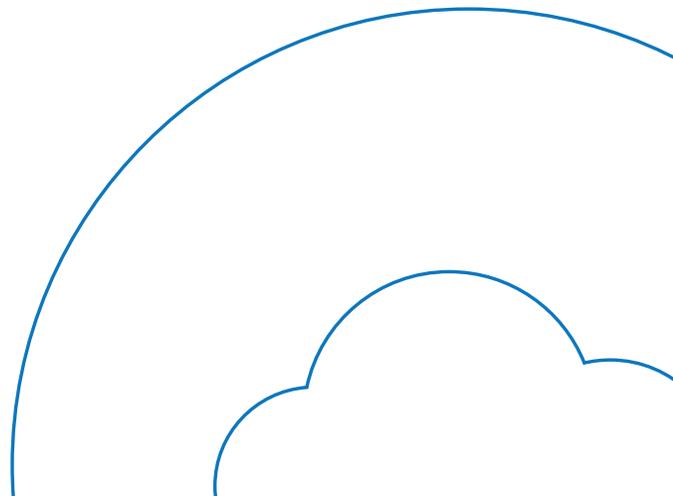
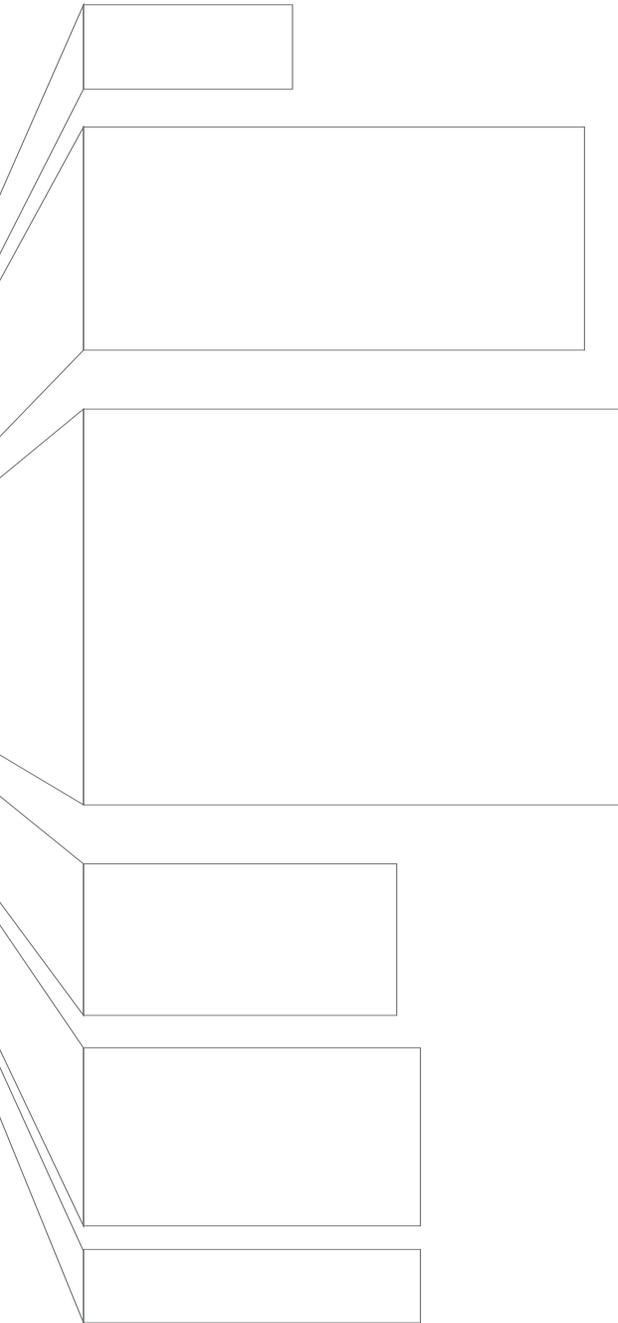
CLOUD ACADEMY

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# THE HISTORY OF CLOUD

LIFE BEFORE CLOUD

LIFE AFTER CLOUD





# THE HISTORY OF CLOUD

## HOW CLOUD COMPUTING CAME TO BE.

Anyone working in the technology industry in the last two decades knows the traditional (and now outdated) application life-cycle far too well. Enterprise IT environments needed to find a new solution that would cut-costs while simultaneously maximizing (not exhausting) internal IT resources.

### LIFE BEFORE CLOUD



#### LIFE BEFORE CLOUD

Once IT proposals and budgets were approved, servers were purchased, installed in data centers, configured, and so on. Meanwhile the applications lay on developers' desks, still untouched. In addition, server allocation on a per project/per application basis meant servers were rarely, if ever, tore down at the project's conclusion, culminating in chaotic server sprawl. This server sprawl required massive overhead in regards to power, cooling, and management, solidifying the need for an inexpensive and less time-intensive solution.



#### CUE VIRTUALIZATION SOFTWARE

CIOs hoped this new virtualization method would finally increase their IT agility, thus enabling business agility. Unfortunately, virtualization was saddled with the same outdated business process and time consuming installation requirements as it's hardware predecessor. The end result was an inevitable virtual server sprawl, drastically increasing the amount of work for administrators, thus exhausting or inflating IT departments. CIOs now weren't cutting costs, but merely shifting them from hardware costs to human capital and software expenses.

### PRE-CLOUD ENTERPRISE IT LANDSCAPE



#### MAN POWER

Too much man-power and money needed to manage and maintain these environments. .

#### SHADOW COSTS

Physical then virtual server sprawl - resources keep getting added but never removed leading to "shadow costs."

#### INEFFICIENT

Inefficient utilization of existing resources.

#### TIME CONSUMING

Time-consuming procurement / deployment / installation process - jumping through hoops to get the resources needed, instead of spending time developing.



# THE HISTORY OF CLOUD

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## LIFE AFTER CLOUD

As a possible solution, IT Providers (i.e. Amazon Web Services) saw that infrastructure could be delivered much like a utility at a monthly rate rather than companies investing up front for an infrastructure that will become out of date within a few years anyway. At the same time, Solution Providers (i.e. Unitas Global) recognized that adopting some of the industry's new technologies, like cloud computing, could be a big challenge for organizations, lacking the expertise and resources. These Solution Providers needed to create an IT environment that allowed clients to remain focused on business-centric projects while also adopting new technology. **CUE THE INTRODUCTION OF CLOUD TECHNOLOGY**

● CIOs hoped this new virtualization method IT Providers and Solution Providers were now Cloud Providers. IT Providers delivered high-functioning, elastic, ready to use infrastructure to their clients' fingertips with their public cloud solution.

Because public cloud was multi-tenant, the infrastructure was pre-built and easy to consume with a click of a button and a credit card number. Simultaneously, Solution Providers delivered private cloud environments, in-which the benefits of cloud technology could be capitalized on, without the risks of sharing resources with other organizations. Although the Solution Provider's private cloud took longer to architect and deploy, it allowed companies to architect custom environments, backing the solution with comprehensive Service Level Agreements.

Both types of cloud environments reduced the time and money client IT department's were spending on budgets, proposals, server installation, configuration, and so on. The scalability of the cloud allowed for flexibility and adaptability within the IT infrastructure. Additionally, the cloud's easy resource consumption interface enabled simpler provisioning, faster deployments and improved orchestration.

The culmination of these benefits equated to the cloud's greatest advancement: Reduced operational and administrative responsibilities. Early cloud adopters discovered that focusing on core business functions enabled them to be more successful than their peers. Cloud providers were allowing their clients' IT departments to spend valuable time developing and running business applications, while the Cloud Provider took care of the infrastructure and its associated management. With a mere subscription fee, the headaches caused by data center and infrastructure build-outs were gone and enterprise IT personnel were now focusing their time on their organization's core-business function.



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