



Definition

There is no such thing as a physical cloud. In reality, it is a network of servers that are used to share, store, and track data.

The information is on the different servers, which makes sharing easier and provides you with a backup if something should happen to your hard drive.

There are different cloud services available, both public and private. Many companies choose the hybrid option, which combines cloud servers with internal data storage.

Labor Finances

One of the largest savings that the cloud offers is through labor. Upgrades, maintenance, and administration that are taken care of in the cloud will reduce the time that local IT employees must spend on these aspects. With these tasks reduced, IT employees have the opportunity to focus on more important tasks, which will reduce overtime and extensive labor costs.

Cloud computing that is automated has an even higher impact on labor. A test run by IBM reveals that automation reduced labor by 30 percent to 50 percent. Before reducing the labor force, however, it is important to understand each task of the data center and how it relates to the cloud.

There are many different benefits to connecting multiple devices in the cloud. Common advantages include:

- **Offloading** – Moving applications and tasks to the cloud improves performance.
- **Storage** – The devices will be able to access large data without having to store it locally.

Benefits

- Security – Information is less secure in mobile devices than it typically is in the cloud.
- Vendor Lock-in – Mobile devices accept platforms that were originally limited to local devices.

These benefits work together to ensure that the data flows quickly and safely between devices while remaining accessible to employees.