The cloud provisioning is the allocation of a cloud provider’s resources to a customer.

When a cloud provider accepts a request from a customer, it must create the appropriate number of virtual machines (VMs) and allocate resources to support them. The process is conducted in several different ways: advance provisioning, dynamic provisioning and user self-provisioning. The term provisioning simply means “to provide.”

Cloud provisioning primarily defines how, what and when an organization will provision cloud services. These services can be internal, public or hybrid cloud products and solutions.

Cloud providers deliver cloud solutions through on-demand, pay-as-you-go systems as a service to customers and end users. Cloud provider customers access cloud resources through

Internet and programmatic access and are only billed for resources and services used according to a subscribed billing method.

Depending on the business model, a cloud provider may provide various solutions, such as:

1. IaaS
2. PaaS
3. SaaS

Types Of Provisioning:

1. Advanced Provisioning
2. Dynamic Provisioning
3. Self Provisioning