

CLOUD-ENABLED

VS

CLOUD-NATIVE

HOW THEY STACK UP

Their names are deceptively similar, but their capabilities are vastly different. Don't make the mistake of thinking cloud-enabled is as good as cloud-native. Here are the main differences:



1 COST AND SCALABILITY

CLOUD-ENABLED:

Scaling up capacity requires an increase in infrastructure, which can be expensive and may take weeks or months to achieve.



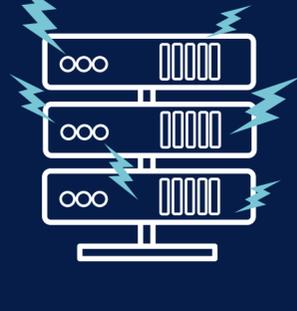
VS

CLOUD-NATIVE:

Users can automatically scale up and down to any capacity in real time without disrupted service, and without any advanced planning.



2 FAILURE-PROOFING



CLOUD-ENABLED:

System failures and outages can happen suddenly if infrastructure is stretched beyond capacity.

VS

CLOUD-NATIVE:

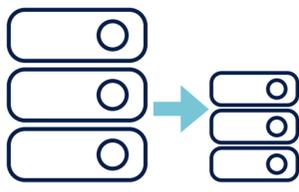
Extra servers are always on-hand to take over if primary servers are overloaded or fail. The transition between servers is seamless during failure, so customers do not notice the switch.



3 SPEED OF INNOVATION

CLOUD-ENABLED:

Innovation can be laborious and expensive, with system upgrades taking weeks if not months to implement. The same is true of maintenance, patches and upgrades. Downtime is also necessary during implementation.



VS

CLOUD-NATIVE:

New services can be brought to market quickly and with no downtime reducing the cost and risk of innovation. Maintenance and updates can be implemented automatically with patches and upgrades rolled out in hours without any service interruptions.



4 SECURITY



CLOUD-ENABLED:

Software security certification is an additional cost and sometimes has to be organised by the client.

VS

CLOUD-NATIVE:

The cloud service provider is fully responsible for providing and managing certified software security at no extra cost.



5 SOFTWARE ARCHITECTURE

CLOUD-ENABLED:

Powered by traditional software, housed on-premises, equipped with an IP wrapper so it can be deployed on the internet. It still has legacy code and architecture and does not offer the full benefits of the cloud.



VS

CLOUD-NATIVE:

Software is designed specifically to be deployed on the cloud. Its microservice architecture eliminates downtime and system failure and enables seamless real-time updates and scalability.



6 EXTENSIBILITY



CLOUD-ENABLED:

To extend software you need to rebuild and bundle extensions, making the process difficult to manage.

VS

CLOUD-NATIVE:

It's possible to extend software alongside existing deployed base code.



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