

Chapter 11

Cloud Computing Adoption for Small and Medium Enterprises in Mechanical Engineering

K. C. Sekhar

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Lendi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Vizianagaram, India

D. Premnath

Department of Mechanical Engineering, SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Kattankulathur, India


L. Ranganathan

Department of Mechanical Engineering, Cambridge Institute of Technology, Ranchi, India


B. Yuvasri

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, R.M.K. College of Engineering and Technology, Pudukkottai, India

S. Bathrinath

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5502-6203>
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education, Krishnankoil, India

Sampath Boopathi

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2065-6539>
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Muthayammal Engineering College, Namakkal, India

ABSTRACT

This chapter delves into the adoption of cloud computing in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in mechanical engineering, highlighting its transformative potential. It discusses the benefits of cloud infrastructure, such as improved operational efficiency and innovation, but also addresses security and privacy challenges. The chapter provides strategies to mitigate these risks and emphasizes the importance of tailoring cloud solutions to meet the unique needs of SMEs. It also discusses the future of cloud technology, focusing on emerging trends and innovations. It also examines regulatory compliance and adherence strategies for a secure and compliant cloud integration journey. The chapter concludes with a comprehensive roadmap for SMEs in mechanical engineering, offering practical strategies, lessons learned, and a forward-looking perspective on the ever-evolving intersection of cloud computing and mechanical engineering.

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-1487-6.ch011

INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing has emerged as a transformative force across various industries, and its impact on mechanical engineering is profound. In the dynamic landscape of today's technological advancements, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in the field of mechanical engineering are increasingly turning to cloud solutions to drive innovation, enhance efficiency, and remain competitive in a global market. This introduction provides a glimpse into the pivotal role that cloud computing plays in reshaping the traditional paradigms of how mechanical engineering tasks are executed and managed (Tao et al., 2011). Mechanical engineering, known for its intricate design processes, simulation models, and data-intensive tasks, faces the imperative of adapting to the digital era. Cloud computing offers a paradigm shift by providing a scalable and flexible infrastructure that enables engineers to access computational resources, software applications, and storage on-demand. This marks a departure from the traditional reliance on in-house servers and localized computing power, offering a more agile and cost-effective approach to handling the computational demands inherent in mechanical engineering projects (Wang et al., 2015).

The adoption of cloud computing is particularly relevant for SMEs in the mechanical engineering sector. Often constrained by limited resources, these enterprises stand to benefit immensely from the scalability and affordability that cloud solutions provide. Whether it's streamlining design processes, optimizing simulations, or collaborating on projects, cloud computing levels the playing field, empowering SMEs to access cutting-edge technologies and computational capabilities that were once exclusive to larger enterprises. Cloud infrastructure opens up a myriad of advantages and opportunities for SMEs in mechanical engineering. The ability to scale resources based on project requirements allows for cost-efficient operations, eliminating the need for large upfront investments in hardware (Taylor et al., 2014). Moreover, the cloud fosters collaboration by providing a centralized platform for teams to work on projects in real-time, irrespective of geographical locations. This collaborative environment not only accelerates project timelines but also enhances innovation through shared insights and expertise. The integration of cloud computing in mechanical engineering is not merely a matter of convenience; it represents a conduit for leveraging the latest technological advancements. From utilizing advanced simulation tools to incorporating artificial intelligence in design processes, cloud platforms enable SMEs to stay at the forefront of technological innovation without the burden of continuous infrastructure upgrades. The scalability inherent in cloud solutions ensures that as project demands fluctuate, the computational resources can seamlessly adjust to meet these requirements, ensuring optimal performance and resource utilization (Li et al., 2019).

This study explores the use of cloud computing in mechanical engineering, focusing on factors influencing adoption, the opportunities of cloud infrastructure, and security and privacy considerations. It provides real-world case studies and insights for SMEs looking to integrate into the cloud (Nanda et al., 2024). The goal is to provide a comprehensive understanding of how cloud computing is reshaping the landscape of mechanical engineering, offering strategic advantages for growth and innovation. Cloud computing offers a scalable and flexible computing environment, allowing engineers to access computational resources, software applications, and storage on-demand through the internet. This innovative approach addresses design processes, simulations, and data-intensive tasks in the field (Arita et al., 2012).

27 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/cloud-computing-adoption-for-small-and-medium-enterprises-in-mechanical-engineering/347413

Related Content

Statistical Audio-Visual Data Fusion for Video Scene Segmentation

Vyacheslav Parshinand Liming Chen (2007). *Semantic-Based Visual Information Retrieval* (pp. 68-89).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/statistical-audio-visual-data-fusion/28922

Ontologies and Controlled Vocabulary: Comparison of Building Methodologies

Daniela Lucas da Silva, Renato Rocha Souzaand Maurício Barcellos Almeida (2012). *Semantic Technologies for Business and Information Systems Engineering: Concepts and Applications* (pp. 1-15).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/ontologies-controlled-vocabulary/60053

Semantic-Rich Recommendation System for Medical Emergency Response System

R. Karthika, L. Jegatha Deborah, Wenying Zheng, Fayez Alqahtani, Amr Tolba, B. Gokula Krishnanand Ritika Bansal (2024). *International Journal on Semantic Web and Information Systems* (pp. 1-18).

www.irma-international.org/article/semantic-rich-recommendation-system-for-medical-emergency-response-system/341231

Unraveling the Taste Fabric of Social Networks

Hugo Liu, Pattie Maesand Glorianna Davenport (2006). *International Journal on Semantic Web and Information Systems* (pp. 42-71).

www.irma-international.org/article/unraveling-taste-fabric-social-networks/2816

Measuring the Impact of the Semantic-Based Process Mining Approach

(2020). *Applications and Developments in Semantic Process Mining* (pp. 217-237).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/measuring-the-impact-of-the-semantic-based-process-mining-approach/253011