

# Survey on Cloud Computing

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## Abstract

*Cloud Computing is referred to a most up-to-date emerging paradigm of computing utilities. It is providing excellent facilities to business entrepreneurs by versatile infrastructure. It provides various hosting and delivering services over the net. It provides the computational resources (Server, Storage, OS and Network) to user as service, based on the demand of user. Cloud computing has gained its popularity by providing low-cost and simple access to that Information Technology. In this paper, we give a survey of cloud computing, highlighting its key ideas, architectural principles, deployment models, service models, benefits as well as security problems associated with cloud knowledge. It also explore concerning the characteristics, challenges of cloud computing.*

**Index Terms-** Cloud, cloud services, resources,

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Currently, cloud computing technology is one of the foremost concerned new pc technologies, often referred to as "cloud". It is an infrastructure of on-demand delivery resources and charge by using. It makes the goal of computing services clearer, at the same time promoting high efficiency and low price of such services. Its openness has attracted many developers and researchers, and recognized by the market. Firstly, we establish cloud forensics as a cross-discipline between cloud computing and digital forensics. There are varied definitions for each cloud computing and digital forensics to this date, and in this paper we adopt this definitions for both cloud computing and digital forensics from NIST: Digital forensics is the application of science to the identification, collection, examination, and analysis of data whereas conserving the integrity of the info and maintaining a strict chain of custody for the data. Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be quickly provisioned and free with minimal management effort or service supplier interaction. Cloud computing has five essential characteristics, i.e., on-demand self-service, broad network access, resource pooling, rapid snap and measured service. Depending on the division of preparation model, cloud computing has three models: public cloud, private cloud and hybrid cloud, in which hybrid cloud may be special kind of model built up supported personal cloud. NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) with some of the characteristics of a public cloud authoritative believes that cloud computing can be divided into 3 levels according to the service form: IAAS, PAAS and SAASO.

## 2. CLOUD COMPUTING OVERVIEW

Cloud computing is a technology for the web and remote servers for maintaining applications and resources. Cloud computing allows shoppers to use resources while not installation and access their files at any laptop with net association. This technology allows for terribly abundant inefficient computing by unifying process, memory and bandwidth. Cloud computing is a style of network computing where AN application runs on a server or servers instead of on a neighborhood computing machine like a computer, tablet or sensible phone. Like a conventional client-server model, a user connects with a

International Journal of Hybrid Information Technology server to execution a job. The difference with cloud computing is that the computing method could run on one or a lot of connected computers will be, utilizing concept of virtualization. With virtualization is one or more servers will be organized and splits into multiple virtual servers, all functioning independently and appear to the user to be one physical device. Such virtual servers is not consist and may be moved all told directions and flaky up or down while not touching the tip user. The computing resources have become grainy, which finished end user and operator avail together with broad access across multiple

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devices, resource pooling, on-demand service, fast physical property and service mensuration capability. Christo Ananth et al. [5] discussed about Reconstruction of Objects with VSN. By this object reconstruction with feature distribution scheme, efficient processing has to be done on the images received from nodes to reconstruct the image and respond to user query. Object matching methods form the foundation of many state- of-the-art algorithms. Therefore, this feature distribution scheme can be directly applied to several state-of- the-art matching methods with little or no adaptation. The future challenge lies in mapping state-of-the-art matching and reconstruction methods to such a distributed framework. The reconstructed scenes can be converted into a video file format to be displayed as a video, when the user submits the query. This work can be brought into real time by implementing the code on the server side/mobile phone and communicate with several nodes to collect images/objects. This work can be tested in real time with user query results.

Cloud computing is a mechanism of distributed computing that specialize in confer a good range of users with distributed access to virtualized infrastructure over the web. It involves distributed computing networking, web services and virtualization. Idea behind cloud computing has focus interest of users towards of distributed and virtualization computing systems. It has appear as a preferred resolution to produce low cost and simple access to externalize IT resources. Through virtualization, cloud computing is able to deal with identical physical infrastructure an oversized consumer base with completely different process desires. The rapid growth in cloud computing will increase severe security issues.

### **3. CLOUD DEPLOYMENT MODEL**

#### **3.1 Public Cloud**

In Public cloud is out there for public use or else for an oversized trade and is closely-held by a corporation commerce cloud services. Customer has no visibility and management Excess wherever the computing infrastructure is hosted. The computing infrastructure is shared among any organizations.

#### **3.2. Private Cloud**

The computing infrastructure is operated for the exclusive use of AN organization. The cloud probably managed by the organization or third party. Private clouds area unit a lot of expensive and a lot of secure in comparison to public clouds. Private clouds could be either on or off premises. Externally hosted personal clouds area unit conjointly solely employed by one organization, but area unit hosted by third party specializing in cloud infrastructure. Externally hosted personal clouds area unit cheap than On-premise personal clouds.

#### **3.3. Hybrid Cloud**

Hybrid cloud combines multiple clouds (private community of public) where those clouds retain their distinctive identities, but area unit certain along as a unit. A related term is Cloud detonating. In Cloud bursting organization is use their own computing infrastructure for common usage, but access the cloud for high load needs. This ensure that a growth in computing necessity is handled graciously. Hybrid cloud may provide standardized or proprietary access to knowledge and applications, as well as an application immovableness.

#### **3.4. Community Cloud**

Community cloud is one where the cloud has been organized to serve a common operate or purpose. For example one organization or for several organization, but they share conman issues such as their mission, security, policies, regulatory compliance desires and therefore on.

### **4. SERVICE MODELS**

In line with the different styles of services offered, cloud computing can be considered to incorporate 3 layers: code being a service (SAAS),platform being a Service (PAAS), and infrastructure like a Service (IAAS)Infrastructure as a Service (Ias) is the lowest layer that delivers basic infrastructure support service. The middle layer is Platform as a Service (Papas) which provides atmosphere for hosting end-user's applications. Software like a Service (Saabs) could also be the uppermost layer that comes with a complete application offered as service at will

**International Journal of Advanced Research in Basic Engineering Sciences and Technology (IJARBEST)**  
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**4.1. Software-as-a-Service (Saabs)**

Short for Software as a Service, Saabs is usually a code delivery technique to supply entry to software as well as functions remotely to be a Web-based service.

Software as a Service permits organizations to access business functionality at a price usually but cash on licensed applications since Saabs rating is based on a monthly fee. Also, because the code program is hosted remotely, users don't want to place cash into further hardware. Software as a

Service removes the advantages of organizations to cope with the installation, set-up and infrequently daily maintenance and maintenance. Software as a Service can conjointly be termed as merely hosted applications

**4.2. Storage-as-a-Service (Saabs)**

Saabs is often a term accustomed explain a storage model wherever a business or organization (you) rents or leases safe-keeping coming from a third-party supplier.

Results are transferred on the consumer to the marketer through the Internet and conjointly the consumer would then access their keep knowledge using code equipped by the storage supplier. The software program is used to perform common tasks associated with storage, for instance knowledge backups and data transfers. Storage as being a

Service is well-liked by SMBs since there are sometimes no start-up costs (e.g., servers, devices, IT staff and several others) concerned.

Businesses pay for the service based solely inside the extent of house for storing used. Storage to be a Service is often referred to as hosted storage. Examples of Saabs includes: Salesforce.com, GoogleApps

**4.3. Platform as a Service (Papas)**

Platform as a service (Papas) is really a cluster of cloud computing services that delivers computing platform and also a resolution stack being a service.

Together with code as being a service (Saabs) and infrastructure as a service (IAS), it is a service model of cloud computing. On this model, the individual creates a software or service using tools and/or libraries in the supplier. The patron also controls software readying and configuration settings.

The provider provides networks, servers, storage, and also different services which will be needed to host the consumer's application. PaaS offerings facilitate the deployment of applications or services without worrying regarding price and quality of buying and handling the underlying hardware and software and provisioning hosting capabilities.

All "as-a-service" offerings are characterized as providing low initial cost, marginal cost because the service usage grows, self-service, best practices built-in, resource sharing, automated readying, management services, lifecycle management, and reuse. Papas provides these capabilities for application and service development.

Examples of Papas includes: Salesforce.com, Google App Engine and Microsoft Azure.

**4.4. Infrastructure as a Service (IAS):**

Infrastructure like a service (IAS) refers to the sharing of hardware helpful execution services using Virtualization technology. The main objective of IAS would be to make pronto accessible of resources like servers, network, storage etc. to the applications and systems more simply.

Therefore IAS includes basic infrastructure on-demand services by using Application Programming Interfaces (API) for integrations with hosts, switches, routers, also the capability of adding new equipment's in the basic infrastructure in a very transparent manner. On the whole, anyone does not manage the most hardware within the cloud infrastructure, but he controls the systems, storage and deployed applications. The vendor owns the gear and is to blame for housing, running and it. The customer usually pays on the examine basis. Examples of IAS include Amazon Elastic Cloud

Computing (EC2), Amazon S3, Go Grid.

Combining several types of clouds with the delivery models we have a tendency to get Associate in nursing all natural cloud illustration as seen in flanked by connectivity devices along with data security themes. Virtualized physical resources, virtualized infrastructure, along with virtualized middleware platforms and business applications are provided and consumed as services in the Cloud. Cloud vendors and clients' should maintain.

## **5. CLOUD COMPUTING CHALLENGES**

Cloud computing A cloud computing is emerged as a vital resolution providing enterprises a price effective model to ease their computing wants. Because of this emergence technologies, cloud computing has placed many challenges in totally different aspects. Some of these challenges are:

**Security and Privacy:** This aims to provide knowledge security protection through cloud. This security and privacy issues will be overcome by using coding, security hardware and security application.

**Portability:** It the ability to maneuver applications and its associated data between one cloud supplier and another or between public and personal cloud environments.

**Interoperability:** Application on one platform should be ready to incorporate services from another platform. The incorporation is made potential through net services.

**Computing Performance and Bandwidth Cost:** a lot of cash is spent for the information measure instead of that spent for the hardware. In order to deliver data intensive applications on cloud needs high network information measure, which results in high value. If delivery of data is completed at low information measure, then it does not meet the desired computing performance of cloud application.

**Reliability and Availability:** It is necessary for cloud systems to be reliable and strong as a result of most of the company's area unit currently changing into enthusiastic about services provided by third-party.

## **6. RELATED TECHNOLOGIES**

Cloud computing typically has characteristics of all these technologies:

- a. Grid computing
- b. Virtualization
- c. Utility Computing

A quick summary of those technologies is given here.

### **6.1 Grid Computing**

Grid Computing involves a network of computers that are utilized along to gain massive supercomputing kind computing resources. Using this network of computers large and complicated computing operations may be performed. In grid computing these network of computers may be gift in several locations.

A famous Grid Computing project is Folding Home. The project involves utilizing unused computing powers of thousands of computers to perform a complex scientific problem. The goal of the project is "to understand macromolecule folding, misfiling, and related diseases".

### **6.2 Virtualization**

Virtualization introduces a layer between Hardware and operating system. During the sixties mainframe started supporting many users mistreatment virtual machines. These virtual machines simulated behavior of an in operation system for each user. VMWare launched a product called VMware Workstation in 1999 that permits multiple operating systems to run on personal computers.

The virtualization forms the foundation of cloud technology. Using virtualization, users can access servers or storage without knowing specific server or storage details. The virtualization layer will execute user request for computing

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resources by accessing appropriate resources. Typically server utilization in knowledge centers will be as low as 10%. Virtualization can facilitate in considerably up server utilization.

### **6.3 Utility Computing**

Utility Computing defines a "pay-per-use" model for using computing services. In utility computing, billing model of computing resources is similar to how utilities like electricity are historically beaked. When we have a tendency to procure electricity from a vendor, the initial cost needed is minimal. Based upon the usage of electricity, electricity companies bills the client (typically monthly). In utility computing billing is done employing a similar protocol.

Various charge models are being explored. A few common ones are:

1. Billing per user count. As associate example if an organization of 100 individuals uses Google's Gmail or Microsoft Live as their internal email system with email residing on servers in the cloud, Google/Microsoft may bill the organization on per user basis.
2. Billing per G. If an organization is mistreatment Amazon to host their data on the cloud, Amazon may bill the organization on the disk house usage.
3. Billing per hour/day. As an example a user could pay for usage of virtual servers by time utilized in hours.

## **7. ADVANTAGES OF CLOUD COMPUTING**

**Expand scalability:** It provides on demand scalability. User can meet his changing requirements with this capability of cloud computing. It can scale up resources and manage them.

**Less infrastructure costs:** It provides service of pay as use basis, so there is no need to invest in the infrastructure cost. Organizations owned memory and resources according to their needs.

**Increase utilization:** Multiple clients can share computing power, with this utilization is increased in cloud computing [10].

**Improve reliability:** As data is stored in the cloud, Backing up and restoring of data is easier than on a physical device.

**Easy reach to resources:** Cloud offers more advanced tools that smaller organizations were not able to approach earlier. These tools are accessed with an internet connection.

**Easy accessible:** After registering in the cloud one can have access to the information from anywhere and anytime with an internet connection.

## **8. CONCLUSION**

Cloud computing is a new paradigm of computing utilities that promises to produce a lot of flexibility, less expense, and more potency in IT services to finish users. Firstly this paper presents associate degree introduction to cloud computing and discusses regarding characteristics of a cloud computing. Secondly centered on the totally different styles of service models such (Saabs, Papas, IAS) used for specific application. Thirdly this paper presents however the cloud services will be deployed. Lastly regarding some of the key challenges of cloud computing.

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