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An Overview of Security Issues and Research Opportunities towards Cloud Computing

Naga Pavan Kumar Jammula
Lecturer, Department of Information Technology, College of Computing and Informatics, Wolkite University, Ethiopia

ABSTRACT

In Computer Science, the Cloud Computing is a creating strategy for computing. The Cloud Computing has advanced computational power and upgraded storing limits. The computing frameworks like Grid computing, dispersed computing are in like manner extends from Cloud Computing. By and by a days the computational world altering the framework pay-per-use. Virtual resource through web was given by the Cloud Computing to the occupations of cloud. At this moment bargains power, Amazon and Google are giving Cloud organizations. There are such colossal quantities of issues still to be had a tendency to in Cloud Computing. The objective of this paper is to explore differing security issues and research openings.

Keywords: Cloud Security, Cloud Computing, Cloud challenges and benefits, Security Techniques.

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is another name for Internet computing. The meaning of cloud computing gave by National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) says that: "Cloud computing is a model for empowering on-request and helpful system get to that can be quickly provisioned and discharged with insignificant administration exertion or specialist organization interaction[1]. For some it is a worldview that gives computing assets and capacity while for others, it is only an approach to get to programming and information from the cloud. Cloud computing is famous in association and scholastic today since it gives its clients versatility, adaptability and accessibility of information. Likewise cloud computing lessens the cost by empowering the sharing of information to the association. Association can port their information on the cloud with the goal that their investors can utilize their information. Google applications is a case of cloud computing. However Cloud gives different office and advantages yet at the same time it has a few issues with respect to safe access and capacity of information. In this paper we break down the security issues identified with cloud computing model. Cloud computing is a general term for anything that includes conveying facilitated benefits over the Internet. These administrations are comprehensively separated into three classes. Foundation as a Service (IaaS), Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) and Software-as-a-Service (SaaS). Our next area shows the Architecture of Cloud Computing. Segment III and IV depicts Benefits and difficulties of Cloud Computing. Learning about different clouds examined in segment V. The following Sections VI and VII talk about the cloud security issues and Techniques to secure information in cloud. The talk of Research issues in cloud exhibit in segment VIII. The business results of cloud said in area IX, streamed by Conclusion. In the last area references are given.

II. CLOUD COMPUTING ARCHITECTURE

This architecture of a cloud computing environment can be divided into 4 layers: the

hardware/datacenter layer, the infrastructure layer, the platform layer and the application layer, as shown in Figure 1. We describe each of them in detail:

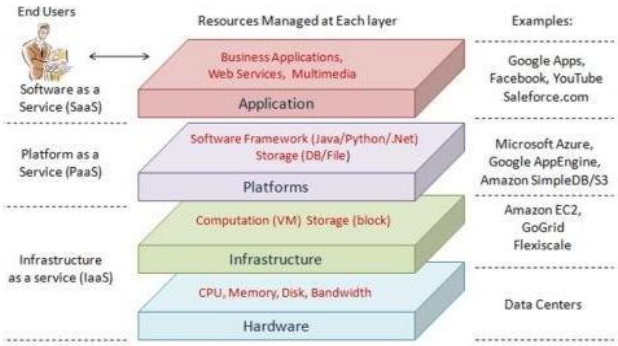

Figure 1: Cloud Computing Architecture

Table 1

S.No	Layer	Responsibility	Implementation
1	Hardware Layer	The responsibility of this layer is to manage the physical resources of the cloud, including physical servers, routers, switches, power and cooling systems	It is implemented in data centers
2	Infrastructure layer Or Virtualization Layer	This layer creates a pool of computing resources and storage by partitioning the physical resources using virtualization technologies such as KVM [5], VMware [6], Xen[4].	Its implementation is possible only virtualization technologies.
3	Platform Layer	The purpose of the platform layer is to minimize the burden of deploying applications directly into VM containers.[3]	It is used for implementing storage, database and business logic of typical web applications
4	Application Layer	The application layer consists of the actual cloud applications. Cloud applications can leverage the automatic-scaling feature to achieve better performance, availability and lower operating cost.	The different applications are implanted for different purposes.

III. BENEFITS OF CLOUD COMPUTING

Here is no doubt that businesses can reap huge benefits from cloud computing. The following are the some of the benefits of Cloud Computing.

A. Flexibility Cloud computing offers much more flexibility than past computing methods.
B. Reduced Cost Cloud technology is paid incrementally, saving organizations money.
C. Highly Automated No longer do IT personnel need to worry about keeping software up to date?
D. More Mobility Employees can access information wherever they are, rather than having to remain at their desks.

IV. CHALLENGES IN CLOUD COMPUTING

The cloud is no longer just an interesting way to reduce IT costs. The following are the challenges we hear most often.

A. Self-healing - in case of application/network/data storage failure, there will always be a backup running without major delays, making the resource switch appear seamless to the user.
B. Multi-tenancy - the cloud permits multiple clients to use the same hardware at the same time, without them knowing it, possibly causing conflicts of interest among customers.
C. Service-oriented - cloud allows one client to use multiple applications in creating its own.
D. Virtualized - applications are not hardware specific; various programs may run on one machine using virtualization or many machines may run one program.
E. Linearly scalable - cloud should handle an increase in data processing linearly; if "n" times more users need a resource, the time to complete the request with "n" more resources should be roughly the same.
F. Data management- distribution, partitioning, security and synchronization of data.
G. Cloud date ownership - in the contract agreements it may state that the CP owns the data stored in the cloud computing environment. The CSP may demand for significant service fees for data to be returned to the enterprise when the cloud computing SLAs terminates.

V. TYPES OF CLOUDS

- There are different types of Clouds available. Depending upon their cost, reliability and security the clouds are categorized as Public, Private, Hybrid and Virtual Private cloud etc.
- A public cloud provides the greatest level of efficiency in shared resources.
- The private clouds offer the greatest level of security and control, but they require the company to still purchase and maintain all the software and infrastructure, which reduce the cost savings.
- Hybrid clouds offer more flexibility than both public and private clouds. [3]
- Virtual Private Cloud is an alternative solution to addressing the limitations of both public and private clouds is called Virtual Private Cloud (VPC). A VPC is essentially a platform running on top of public clouds. The main difference is that a VPC leverages virtual private network (VPN)technology that allows service providers to design their own topology and security settings such as fire wall rules. [8]

VI. CLOUD SECURITY ISSUES

Organization uses various cloud services as IaaS, PaaS, SaaS and the models like public, private, hybrid. These models and services has various cloud security issues. Each service model is associated with some issues. Security issues are considered in two views first in the view of service provider who insures that services provided by them should be secure and also manages the customer's identity management. Other view is customer view that ensures that service that they are using is secure enough. The below Table:I provides the various security issues in Cloud Computing.

Table 2. The various security issues in Cloud Computing.

S.No	Security Issue	Explanation
1	Multi-tenancy	Multi-tenancy provides efficient utilization of resources, keeping cost lower. It implies sharing of computational resources, services storage and application with other tenants residing on same physical/logical platform at provider's premises. Thus it violates the confidentiality of data and results in leakage of information and encryption and increase the possibility of attacks
2	Elasticity	Elasticity is defined as the degree to which a system is able to adapt to workload changes by provisioning and deranged resources in an autonomic manner, such that the available resources match the current demand at any time as closely as possible. Elasticity implies scalability. It says that consumers are able to scale up and down as needed.
3	Insider attacks	Cloud model is a multitenant based model that is under the provider's single management domain. This is a threat that arises within the organization. There are no hiring standards and providers for cloud employees [1]. So a third party vendor can easily hack the data of one organization and may corrupt or sell that data to other organization.
4	Outsider attacks	This is the one of the major concerning issue in an organization because it releases the confidential information of an organization in open. Clouds are not like a private network, they have more interfaces than private network. So hackers and attackers have advantage of exploiting the API, weakness and may do a connection breaking. These attacks are less harmful than the insider attacks because in the later we sometimes unable to identify the attack.
5	Loss of control	Cloud uses a location transparency model by which it enable organizations to unaware about the location of their services and data. Hence provider can host their services from anywhere in the cloud. In this case organization may lose their data and possibly they

		are not aware about security mechanism put in place of the provider
6	Malware Injection	Attack Problem In cloud computing, a lot of data is transferred between cloud provider and consumer, there is a need of user authentication and authorization [9]. When the data is transferred between cloud provider and user, attacker can introduce malicious code into it. As a result, the original user may have to wait until the completion of the job that was maliciously introduced.
7	Flooding Attack Problem	In cloud, there is a no. of servers that communicate with one another and transfer data. The requests is processed, the requested jobs are authenticated first, but this authentication requires a lot of CPU utilization, memory and finally due to these server is overloaded and it passes its offload to other server[10]. By all this the usual processing of system is interrupted, and the system is flooded.
8	Data Loss	As in cloud, there are multiple tenants, data integrity and safety could not be provided. Data loss can results in financial, customer count loss for an organization. An important example of this can be updating and deletion of data without having any backup of that data.

VII. TECHNIQUES TO SECURE DATA IN CLOUD

The flowing are the some of the techniques to secure the data in Cloud.

A. Authentication and Identity
B. Data Encryption
C. Information integrity and Privacy
D. Availability of Information(SLA
E. Secure Information Management
F. Malware-injection attack solution.
G. Flooding Attack Solution

VIII. RESEARCH ISSUES IN CLOUD COMPUTING

A. Availability of Service

More availability problem is Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks Attackers makes use of large botnet's to reduce the profits of SaaS providers by DDoS by making their services unavailable [9]. A long botnet attack may be difficult to maintain, since the longer an attack lasts the easier it is to uncover and defend against, and on the same provide, these attacking bots could not be immediately reused for other attacks. These attacks are shifts by cloud computing to the Utility Computing provider from the SaaS provider. In this, who can more willingly absorb it and it also maintains DDOS protection in this competency

B. Data Security

1) Confidentiality, for secure data transfer and access,
2) Auditability, whether applications security setting has been tampered or not.
3) Cryptographic protocols, unencrypted data in a local data center in not secure compare to the encrypted data in before place into cloud.
4) Auditability can be achieved using remote attestation techniques and it could be added as an extra level away from of the virtualized guest Operating System, in one logical layer maintain some responsible software related to confidentiality and auditability.

C. Traffic Management

There is tight coupling of application's use to network, computing, and storage resources then what is present in other settings. Currently, the work on measurement and analysis of data center traffic is very less.

D. Data Issues

1) Cloud Computing users are more worried about increase in price, consistency problems, or even to providers leaving out of business.
2) due to high workloads it is not easy to run extra tasks in private clouds compare to the public cloud
3) The applications are moved across the boundaries of clouds may complicate data placement and transport. Cloud providers and users have to feel about to minimize costs on the concept of the traffic and the implications of placement at each level of the system

E. Performance Issues

VM migration even though it is not straight forward. Initiating a migration lacks the facility to • respond to unexpected workload changes and • detecting workload hotspot. It should be transferred effectively in migrating process the workload in memory state. During the transfer it maintains consistency for applications by considering resources and physical servers.

IX. COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS

Here we provide a survey of some of the dominant cloud computing products.

A. Amazon EC2

Amazon Web Services (AWS) is a set of cloud services, providing cloud-based computation, storage and other functionality that enable organizations and individuals to deploy applications and services on a non-demand basis and at commodity prices.

Amazon Web Services' offerings are accessible over HTTP, using REST and SOAP protocols. EC2 instances are virtual machines running on top of the Xen virtualization engine. After creating and starting an instance, users can upload software and make changes to it.

When changes are finished, they can be bundled as a new machine image. An identical copy can then be launched at any time. Users have nearly full control of the entire software stack on the EC2 instances that look like hardware to them.

B. Microsoft Windows Azure platform

Microsoft's Windows Azure platform consists of three components and each of them provides a specific set of services to cloud users. SQL Azure provides data services in the cloud based on SQL Server. Windows Azure platform can be used in combination by applications running in the cloud and by applications running on local systems. Windows Azure also supports applications built on the .NET Frame work and other ordinary languages supported in Windows systems, like C#, Visual Basic, C++, and others. Windows Azure supports

general purpose programs instead of single class computing.

C. Google App Engine

Google App Engine [11] is a platform for traditional web applications in Google-managed data centers. Currently, the supported programming languages are Python and Java. Google handles deploying code to a cluster, monitoring, failover, and launching application instances as necessary.

X. CONCLUSION

This paper describes the Cloud Computing concepts and demonstrates the security challenges. The Cloud Computing has a great advantage in the Information Technology. In this paper the detailed study of cloud gives the basic ideas for the Researchers to continue their research in various domains of cloud. The Research issue in the Cloud Computing provides a direct way to improve the quality in their work. Similarly, while storing the data in cloud the security plays a major role, this paper gives the security issues in detailed. In this paper a brief knowledge about commercial products and also gives pre requisitions of all the research.

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