

CLOUD COMPUTING COMPONENTS, SERVICES, TOOLS AND ITS ROADMAP TO ORGANIZATION

Dr.K.VANITHA^[1], Dr.M.MOHAMED MUSTHAFA^[2],
Dr.A.M.J.MD.ZUBAIR RAHMAN^[3], T.RAJAN^[4]

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR^[1], PROFESSOR^{[2][3]}, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR^[4]
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
AL-AMEEN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ERODE, TAMILNADU

kvanithacse@gmail.com,musthafain@gmail.com, amjzubair@gmail.com, rajanase2012@gmail.com

Abstract— *Cloud computing is quickly rising as another worldview for conveying IT benefits as utility-arranged administrations on subscription basis. The fast improvement of uses and their organization in Cloud figuring conditions in proficient way is a complex task. It permits renting of IT abilities whether they are framework, stage, or programming applications as administrations on subscription oriented benefits in a compensation as-you-go model. Its establishment depends on different improvements in IT during the last thirty to forty years. As crisp thoughts and innovation headway have made it even more striking and engaging during the Internet age, the manner in which buyers devour and innovation empowering agents convey arrangements has advanced. With a pattern towards Cloud based model, the power is moved to customers. They approach more process control and to new applications, at a charming cost, just as they appreciate the benefits of a self-administration and self managed condition. Here in this paper we elaborately describe about the Cloud computing introduction, components, services, tools used in cloud computing and finally states the roadmap to cloud computing.*

Keywords: Cloud Computing, Components, Cloud Architecture, SaaS, PaaS, IaaS, Cloud Computing Tools, Roadmap to Cloud Computing

I. INTRODUCTION

The term "cloud", as utilized in this white paper, seems to have its roots in system charts that spoke to the web, or different pieces of it, as schematic mists. "Cloud computing" was instituted for what happens when applications and administrations are moved into the web "cloud." Cloud computing isn't something that all of a sudden showed up medium-term; in some structure, it might follow back to when PC frameworks remotely time-shared registering assets and applications. All the more as of now however, distributed computing alludes to the a wide range of kinds of administrations and applications being conveyed in the web cloud, and the way that, much of the time, the gadgets used to get to these administrations and applications try not to require any exceptional applications. Some important examples are as follows:

- Microsoft — Has Microsoft® Office 365® online administration that takes into account substance and business insight instruments to be moved into the cloud and Microsoft as of now makes its office applications accessible in a cloud.
- Salesforce.com — Runs its application set for its clients in a cloud, and its Force.com and Vmforce.com items give engineers stages to construct redid cloud administrations
- Google — has a private cloud that it utilizes for conveying Google Docs and numerous different administrations to its clients, including content interpretations, maps, web investigation, and email get to, archive applications, and considerably more.

A. Characteristics of Cloud Computing

Cloud computing has an assortment of qualities, with the fundamental ones being:

- Shared Infrastructure — uses a virtualized programming model, empowering the sharing of physical administrations, stockpiling, and systems administration abilities. The cloud framework, paying little heed to arrangement model, looks to take advantage of the accessible foundation over various clients.

- Dynamic Provisioning — Allows for the arrangement of administrations dependent on current interest prerequisites. This is done consequently utilizing programming computerization, empowering the extension and withdrawal of administration ability, as required. This dynamic scaling should be done while keeping up elevated amounts of dependability and security.

- Network Access — Needs to be gotten to over the web from a wide scope of gadgets, for example, PCs, PCs, and cell phones, utilizing measures based APIs (for instance, ones dependent on HTTP). Organizations of administrations in the cloud incorporate everything from utilizing business applications to the most recent application on the freshest cell phones.

- Managed Metering — uses metering for overseeing and enhancing the administration and to give detailing and charging data. Along these lines, customers are charged for administrations as per the amount they have really utilized during the charging time frame.

To put it plainly, cloud computing considers the sharing and versatile sending of administrations, as required, from practically any area, and for which the client can be charged dependent on real utilization. The following figure shows the characteristics of cloud computing.

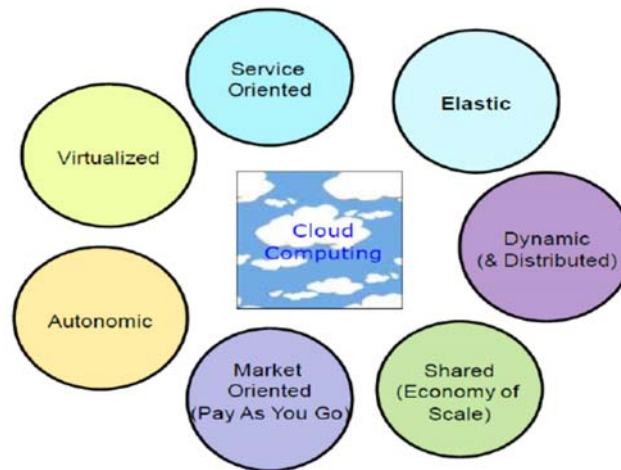


Figure 1. Cloud Computing Characteristics

II. COMPONENTS OF CLOUD COMPUTING

In Cloud computing architecture there are two main modules are Front end and Back End.

Front End comprises customer part of the framework which speaks to the clients who are getting to the Cloud Components through an interface or through the application, for example, internet browser or versatile application over the Internet.

Back End speaks to the cloud itself. It comprises of the assets required to convey the cloud computing administrations, for example, virtual machines, stockpiling account, organize, security instrument, administrations and so on. Back End part is under the supplier's control and it's the essential duty of back-end segment to deal with the traffic control, give worked in security system, and convention.

Both of part of distributed computing is associated by means of system, normally Internet. In a cloud computing design, all applications are controlled, overseen, and served by a cloud server. Its information is imitated and protected remotely as a major aspect of the cloud design.

There are sure administrations and arrangement models working in the background making cloud computing achievable and open to the end clients.

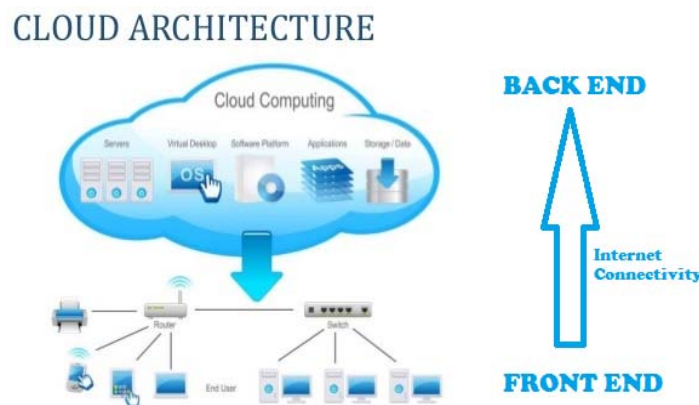


Figure 2. Cloud Computing Architecture

A. Deployment Model

Cloud arrangement model speaks to the definite class of cloud condition dependent on ownership, size, and access and furthermore portrays the nature and reason for the cloud. So as to know which sending model would best suit your association prerequisites, it is important to realize the four organization types.

Public Cloud

Public Clouds are possessed and worked by outsiders; they convey better economies of scale than clients, as the framework expenses are spread among a blend of clients, giving every individual customer an appealing minimal effort, "Pay-as-you-go" model. All clients share a similar foundation pool with constrained arrangement, security assurances, and accessibility differences. These are overseen and upheld by the cloud supplier. One of the benefits of a Public cloud is that they might be bigger than an endeavours cloud, subsequently giving the capacity to scale flawlessly, on interest.

Private Cloud

Private clouds are constructed only for a solitary endeavour. They plan to address worries on information security and offer more noteworthy control, which is ordinarily ailing in an open cloud. There are two varieties to a private cloud:-

On-premise Private Cloud: On-premise private clouds, otherwise called inner clouds are facilitated inside one's very own server farm. This model gives a progressively institutionalized procedure and assurance, yet is constrained in parts of size and versatility. IT offices would likewise need to acquire the capital and operational expenses for the physical assets. This is most appropriate for applications which require unlimited authority and configurability of the foundation and security.

Externally hosted Private Cloud: This kind of private cloud is facilitated remotely with a cloud supplier, where the supplier encourages a selective cloud condition with full certification of security. This is most appropriate for endeavours that don't lean toward an open cloud because of sharing of physical assets.

Hybrid Cloud

Hybrid Clouds consolidate both public and private cloud models. With a Hybrid Cloud, specialist co-ops can use outsider Cloud Providers in a full or halfway way therefore expanding the adaptability of processing. The Hybrid cloud condition is equipped for giving on-request, remotely provisioned scale. The capacity to increase a private cloud with the assets of an open cloud can be utilized to deal with any surprising floods in remaining task at hand.

Community Cloud

Community Cloud is a foundation that is commonly shared between associations that have a place with a specific network. The people group individuals for the most part share comparable protection, execution and security concerns. A case of this is a network cloud at banks, government in a nation, or exchanging firms. A people group cloud can be overseen and facilitated inside or by an outsider supplier. A people group cloud is useful for associations that work on joint endeavours that need concentrated distributed computing capacity for overseeing, building and executing their ventures.

III. SERVICES PROVIDED BY CLOUD COMPUTING

Every supplier serves a particular capacity, giving clients pretty much command over their cloud contingent upon the sort. When you pick a supplier, contrast your needs with the cloud administrations accessible. Your cloud needs will change contingent upon how you expect to utilize the space and assets related with the cloud. In the event that it will be for individual home use, you will require an alternate cloud type and supplier than if you will utilize the cloud for business. Remember that your cloud supplier will be pay-as-you-go, implying that if your mechanical needs change at any point you can buy more extra room (or less so far as that is concerned) from your cloud supplier.

There are three kinds of cloud suppliers that you can buy in to: Software as a Service (SaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS). These three kinds vary in the measure of control that you have over your data, and alternately, the amount you can anticipate that your supplier should accomplish for you. Quickly, here is the thing that you can anticipate from each sort.

Software as a Service (SaaS): It permits renting of IT abilities whether they are framework, stage, or programming applications as administrations on subscription oriented benefits in a compensation as-you-go model. Its establishment depends on different improvements in IT during the last thirty to forty years. As crisp thoughts and innovation headway have made it even more striking and engaging during the Internet age, the manner in which buyers devour and innovation empowering agents convey arrangements has advanced. With a pattern towards Cloud based model, the power is moved to customers. They approach more process control and to new applications, at a charming cost, just as they appreciate the benefits of a self-administration and self managed condition.

Platform as a Service (PaaS): A few merchants are offering application advancement stage as an administration. Engineers can code the applications and transfer it into the stage offered as an administration and run the application on the cloud foundation. It causes designers to scale their applications without agonizing over structure the framework. The stage scales consequently dependent on the asset needs of the application, with no endeavours from the designer. Administrations like Google App Engine, Bungee Connect and Force.com are models for PaaS.

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS): Sellers offer registering foundation as an administration to end clients. The term Hardware as a Service is a touch of a misnomer. It is really processing force advertised through a virtualized domain instead of physical equipment. This administration is offered either as crude figuring force or capacity or both. A few instances of administrations offered in this class incorporate Amazon's EC2 and S3, Mozy, GoGrid, and so on.

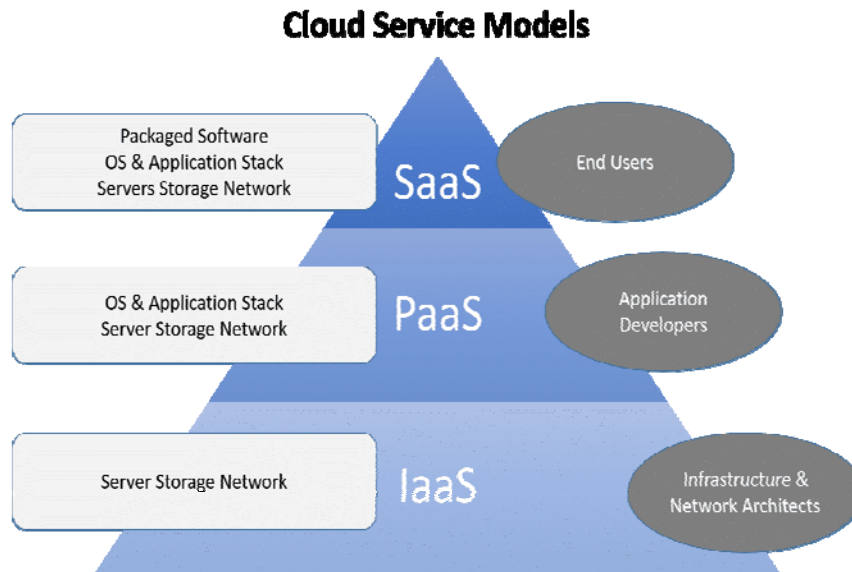


Figure 3. Cloud Computing Service Model

IV. TOOLS USED IN CLOUD COMPUTING

Number of cloud the executives devices exist in the market which are offering assortments of administrations. A portion of these administration devices are helpful for the SaaS, and PaaS while others for the IaaS. Cloud the executives devices are accessible as open source and restrictive. This work has ordered the accessible cloud the board apparatuses comprehensively into two classes as:

1. Open Source
2. Proprietary

A. Open Source

Open source devices have increased tremendous fame and establish a sizeable piece of the overall industry. Dominant part of the associations are embracing cloud computing to diminish their forthright cost, improving the current administrations or need to help new administrations or new models and so forth is figured it out. Open source is hugely helpful in diminishing the permitting cost required for the product and give more prominent adaptability of customization. Source code that is given by most of open programming can be effectively modified to the individual necessity of the clients. Open source programmings are the help particularly for the small and medium endeavours (SME's).

B. Proprietary

In systems administration provisioning is utilized in getting ready and preparing system for new benefits. In distributed computing provisioning is utilized for establishment of working framework and other programming. FAI, Kickstart, Viper and cobbler are a portion of the instances of provisioning apparatuses. These provisioning devices are utilized in various working framework and assemble, utilizing various dialects for example Cobbler, FAI, Viper and Kickstart are utilized for Debian working framework, while language for FAI and Viper is Perl and that of shoemaker and kickstart is Python.

TABLE 1: CLOUD MANAGEMENT TOOLS COMPARISON

Vendor name	Types of OS supported	Types of cloud supported	Open Source/ Proprietary
Abique	Linux, Windows, Mac	Public, private	Open source
Kavoo's IMOD	Linux	Public, hybrid private,	Proprietary
Right Scale	Windows, Linux	Public, private,	Proprietary
Apache's Hadoop	Linux	Public	Open source
Monitis	Linux, Windows	Public, private	Proprietary
rPath	Linux, Windows		Proprietary
Cloud Stack	Linux, Windows	Public, hybrid private,	Open Source
IBM's Tivoli	Linux(SUSE, RHEL), Windows Server 2008,	Private, public	Proprietary
Open Nebula	Linux	Public, hybrid private,	Open source
Eucalyptus	Linux, Windows	Public, hybrid private,	Open source

V. ROADMAP TO CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud computing will advance the utilization of shared assets and when we are sharing the assets among various clients it will bring down the expenses furthermore, will help in keeping the earth clean. Cloud figuring will likewise help in e-learning by giving numerous administrations online for the understudies. We have to tie up this innovation in our day by day lives by making numerous applications on cloud.

1. Assemble your team for cloud adoption.
2. Develop a business case and an enterprise cloud strategy.
3. Select cloud deployment model(s).
4. Select cloud service model(s).
5. Determine, who will develop, test, deploy and maintain the cloud services.
6. Develop governance policies and service agreements.
7. Assess and resolve security, compliance, privacy and data residency issues.
8. Integrate with existing enterprise services.
9. Develop a proof-of-concept (POC) before moving to production.
10. Manage the cloud environment.

VI. CONCLUSION

Cloud computing will advance the utilization of shared assets and when we are sharing the assets among various clients it will bring down the expenses furthermore, will help in keeping the earth clean. Cloud figuring will likewise help in e-learning by giving numerous administrations online for the understudies. We have to tie up this innovation in our day by day lives by making numerous applications on cloud.

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