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OBJECTIVES

HYPOTHESES

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THE NEXT BIG THING IN COMPUTING IS CLOUD COMPUTING: AN INTRODUCTION, CONCEPT AND ISSUES

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ABSTRACT

Cloud system is a new developing research discipline and it is also a subdivision of Business Intelligence and internet technology. It has attracted a great deal of attention in the Information Technology and in the society as a whole in recent years, due to the availability of a wide range of new systems. The evolutionary changes in technology have made it possible to use cloud computing. Cloud computing is now grabbing a great deal of attention among users and business people all over world. This is a study relating to the introduction of cloud computing and its advantages and issues.

KEYWORDS

cloud systems, cloud computing.

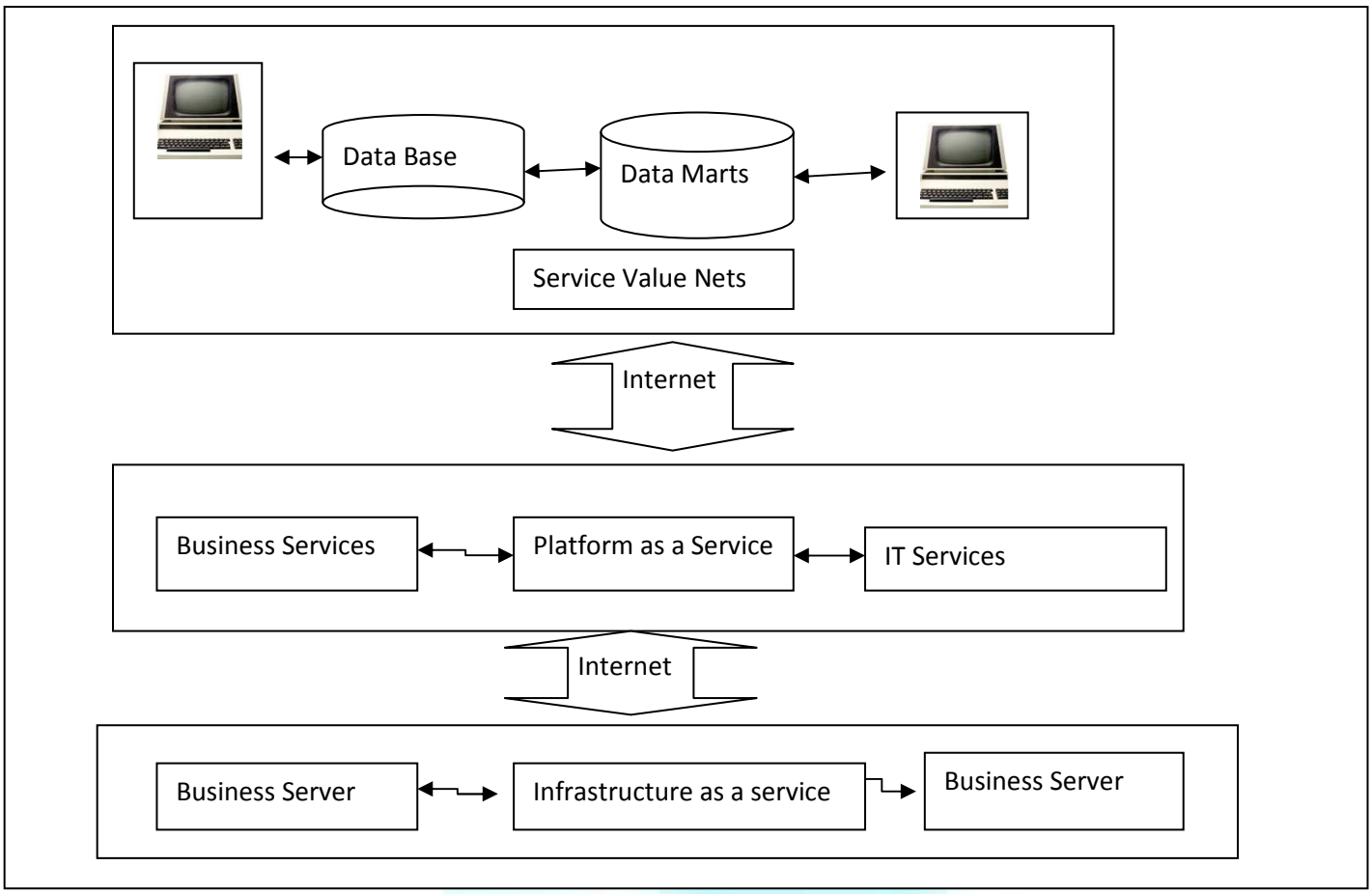
INTRODUCTION

In the traditional system there are a number of software programs that are available to create any file and after creating the file, it is stored where it was created. The documented files are stored on the particular system which may be shared by using a network. The network computing deals with all the information stored inside the server, which is maintained by the company or the organization, however in this case, users outside the network cannot access any information. Therefore there is a need for technology in order to overcome this major issue and it is done through the existence of the internet application. As everyone knows, the term Internet is a global network connecting millions of computers. With the help of globally distributed internet to share the information, the internet technology is improving day by day by developing new applications which is called cloud computing. This paper helps one to pay close attention to the development trend and characteristics of Cloud Computing and its uses.

CLOUD COMPUTING

The data can be accessed via internet and any authorized user can access the system from any computer. The user may be an individual or group or even an enterprise but technology is located in the cloud which is invisible. The cloud computing hardware is maintained by separate multiple third party servers with the help of different data centers. It is a powerful platform that provides services on demand, which are always on, anywhere, anytime and anyplace. It is the best application to share information through the web by using world's apps, devices, and services. A cloud computing system must make a copy of all its clients' information and store it in other devices. These copies enable the central server to access backup machines to retrieve data that otherwise would be unreachable. If users store their documents in one place in the cloud service, they can access the same from anywhere wherein the only constraint would be the availability of the internet connection. The Data store API, we're moving beyond files and providing a new model for effortlessly storing and syncing app data. When you use an app built with data stores your data will be up-to-date across all devices whether you're online or offline. Some of the free cloud service providers provide an option called "shared older option" which primarily deals with creating user groups and only the member of the group can access the data.

FIG. 1.0 CLOUD SYSTEMS



TYPES OF CLOUDS FOR DEPLOYMENT

Clouds types can be classified based on how users subscribe and use it. From the point of view from the users' needs the clouds completely depend upon the nature of their work or business. In recent enterprises, most of the users deal with huge volumes of data and their transactions is also very high. In general, by looking at the need of the user, the cloud can offer four types of services such as
public, private, community and hybrid. Public Cloud can be accessed by any subscriber with an internet connection and the access to the cloud space may be any single user. The group or organization can be organized or grouped together to build the private cloud. Here, accessible permission can be limited only by the group or company. A community cloud is shared by two or more organizations that can used the same cloud services like an intranet. A hybrid cloud is a combination of any of the above said cloud services.

TYPES OF CLOUDS FOR DELIVERY

SOFTWARE AS A SERVICE

It is the process of keeping a copy of critical software-as-a-service application data with an independent third party. In the cloud services, the SaaS provider gives its subscribers access to both resources and applications. SaaS also makes it easier to have the same software on all of your devices at once by accessing it on the cloud. Cloud services fully support SaaS service so that users adhere to the following features: easier administration, automatic update, compatibility, easier collaboration and global accessibility.

PLATFORM AS A SERVICE

Platform as a service is a model which can be commonly shared by users. The consumer creates the software using tools from the provider. The consumer controls the software deployment and configuration settings. The provider provides the networks, servers, storage, and other services. A PaaS system goes a level above the Software as a Service setup. A PaaS provider gives the subscribers access to the components that they require to develop and operate applications over the internet. Cloud also supports a best system to share network, servers and other resources. Thus, a cloud user can get Add-on development facilities, stand alone development environment, and an open platform as a service.

INFRASTRUCTURE AS A SERVICE

Infrastructure as a service is a provision model in which an organization outsources the equipment used to support operations, including storage, hardware, servers and networking components. An IaaS agreement, as the name states, deals primarily with computational infrastructure.

ADVANTAGES OF CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud computing is an umbrella, a term used to refer to Internet based development and services. There are many advantages in a cloud system. The major advantages are:

LOW COST COMPUTERS FOR USERS OR IT INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS

The purpose of economic feasibility assessment is to determine the positive economic benefits to the organization that the proposed system will provide. It includes quantification and identification of all the benefits expected. This assessment typically involves a cost benefits analysis. The users need not worry about the new updated configured system used to avail cloud.

FEWER MAINTENANCE ISSUES

Software maintenance in software engineering is the modification of a software product after delivery to correct faults, in order to improve its performance or other attributes. From time to time maintenance will be undertaken on online services.

UNLIMITED STORAGE CAPACITY

Many companies are provided with a large storage system. For example Livedrive is one of the world's fastest growing cloud storage companies serving millions of home users, small businesses and enterprises worldwide

UNIVERSAL ACCESS

Cloud system can address the accessibility, usability and acceptability of Information Society Technologies by anyone, anywhere and at anytime, through any media or device.

SHARED POOL OF CONFIGURABLE COMPUTING RESOURCES

There is a sense of location independence wherein the customer generally has no control or knowledge over the exact location of the provided resources but may be able to specify location at a higher level of abstraction. The resources include storage, processing, memory, network bandwidth, and virtual machines which are used in the cloud system.

ON-DEMAND NETWORK ACCESS

There is a broad network accessibility used to improve the performance of cloud system. A lot of new technology devices like mobile phones, laptops, and PDAs are promoting the usability of cloud computing. In addition Cloud computing customers do not own the physical infrastructure. Cloud providers have mirrored solutions to minimize downtime in the event of a disaster. This type of resiliency can give businesses the sustainability they need during unanticipated events.

ISSUES OF CLOUD COMPUTING

TECHNICAL AND INTERNET ISSUES

If a company wants to establish a cloud computing system, it needs to purchase computers with a high configuration and also with the latest features. In this case however, a company smaller in size need not invest a huge amount to establish this system. The user should have internet facilities which includes everything from the way cities are built to making sure there's proper equipment which are related with internet like computers, modems, telephone lines network hardware and service provider. Another factor behind the internet access is the economic facet, as the cost of infrastructure, equipment, and services can determine the level of access available to regions, communities, and individuals. Cloud computing systems deal with addressing these problems.

SECURITY ISSUES

Computer crime is a growing threat to the society and is caused by the criminals. The crime includes the authorized use, access, and destruction of hardware, software, data or network resources, unauthorized release of information, and denial of services**.** In general the internet users can trust their security and reliability. A trusted Internet takes into account security, transaction protection, identity assertion and management. There are also chances for malicious activities that could damage the routing infrastructure as well as data in the future. When we talk about secure cloud computing, we should not only concentrate on identifying a problem but also on who will be responsible for managing the security of data with guarantee. Thus new mechanisms are needed to provide this level of assurance and must support both the end-to-end nature of Internet architecture and also its users. The Internet Society is working closely with the OECD, APEC, ENISA, WEF and other organizations to develop policy solutions that help in achieving this goal. Trusting a third party requires taking risks which will be more risky when we are using free cloud system.

LEGAL ISSUES

Many legal issues are not yet resolved. The current issues need to be reformed in the pipeline. Here the problem of identifying the controller and also identifying which law will be applicable needs to be solved.

PRIVACY ISSUES

Business ethics is concerned with a number of ethical questions that managers must confront as part of their daily business decision making. The internet is open to violations of their privacy. There are no tough rules regarding what information is personal and what information is private. Most of the information is available on the internet with some of the applications still open for all to access. The electronic frontier is unsecure with no tough rules on what information should be private and what should be public. As a result, in the context of privacy issues of cloud system, it is very difficult to promote responsibility among business professionals.

CONCLUSION

This research introduces the theoretical basics of Cloud system. With the information overload, Cloud system is a new and promising research issue to help users in gaining insight into overwhelming information on the cloud. In this paper, we present a preliminary discussion about the cloud system, including the definition, Concepts, and its functions. Research can be done by implementing new techniques which can in turn provide the user with the opportunity to analyze the cloud at different levels of abstraction such as user issues, security issues and storage issues.

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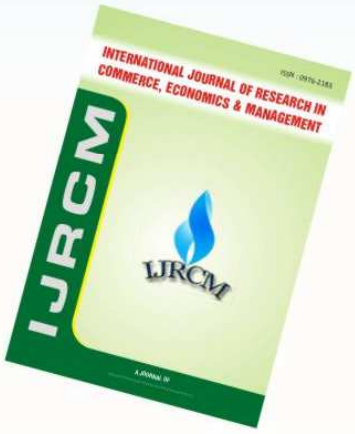
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