



Cloud Security for Securing Data using Technology

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Abstract: Security is one of the main issues hindering the growth of cloud. The idea of handing off important data to another company worries me. Consumers should therefore be vigilant to understand the risks of data breaches in this new environment. This white paper provides an in-depth analysis of cloud computing security issues and challenges, focusing on types of cloud computing and types of service offerings. Cloud computing is a set of IT services provided to customers over a network on leased bases, allowing the service requirements to be scaled up or down. Cloud computing services are typically provided by a third party that owns the infrastructure. Notable benefits include scalability, resilience, flexibility, efficiency, and outsourcing of non-core activities. Cloud computing offers organizations an innovative business model for adopting IT services with no upfront investment. Despite the potential benefits to be gained from cloud computing, security issues and related challenges have delayed the adoption of cloud computing by organizations.

Keyword: Cloud Security, Community, Data Portability, Hybrid

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is considered service oriented rather than application-oriented. This Service oriented nature of cloud computing not only reduces infrastructure overhead and operating costs, but also provides flexibility and improved performance for end users. Security and privacy are the main concerns when adapting the cloud to data. This is very important for cloud services to ensure data integrity, privacy, and protection.

To this end, several service providers use different policies and mechanisms, depending on the type, nature and size of the data. One of the advantages of cloud computing is the ability to share data between different organizations. However, this advantage itself brings risks to your data. To avoid potential risks to your data, you should protect your data store. Cloud security, also known as cloud computing security, is a collection of security measures designed to protect cloud-based infrastructure, applications, and data. These measures ensure user and device authentication, data and resource access control, and data protection.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

In order to understand the basics of cloud computing and storing data securing on the cloud, several resources have been consulted. This section provides a review of literature to set a foundation of discussing various data security aspects. Over the past decade, cloud computing has played an important role. Cloud computing is a computing, software, data access, and storage service that does not require end-user knowledge of the physical location and configuration of the systems that provide the services.

Cloud computing is the fastest new paradigm for delivering on-demand services over the Internet and can be described as Internet-centric software.

Cloud computing represents a new add-on, consumption, and delivery model for IT services based on internet protocols, typically involving the provisioning of dynamically scalable and often virtualized resources. This is a by-product and result of access to remote computing sites served by the Internet.

This often takes the form of a web-based tool or application that users can access through a web browser and use like a program installed locally on their computer. This document has covered all the basic concepts of cloud computing. Doing research in this area is very beneficial.



III. RELATED PROPOSED WORK DEPENDS ON EXISTING WORK

We can refer to the following topics on security in cloud computing. These are the trending Issues in security so we will

do In Our Proposed work in the field.

Anomaly Classification in Multi-Cloud

Dynamic Programming and Scheduling in Cloud.

Secure Multi-Party Computation by Agent.

Cyber Security Threats Detection.

Secure Data Storage.

A.Data Modernization.

DDoS Attacks Detection. This clearly shows that there is a lot of room for future research in the area of cloud computing security. So we can count on us for complete research support. Here are some key points to include in your cloud computing security research proposal:

Research proposals on topics such as "Data Deduplication Security" should include the top threats to data deduplication. Your research goal itself is to overcome these threats. The threats to users in the case of data deduplication are: Cloud storage servers (encryption and decryption of data) Malicious users (getting sensitive data from sources) These threats are very easy to defeat with our expert guidance. we can do it. Grow your potential resource base with the large amount of reliable resources we provide. Our extensive performance in leading cloud security research projects means we have a wealth of ideas, resources, and advice for your research. Here, we elaborate on the research gaps in cloud security.

IV. CLOUD COMPUTING OVERVIEW

Cloud computing didn't just pop up overnight, reminiscent of the days when computer systems shared computer resources and applications is remotely and time-shared. However, today's Secure cloud computing refers to various kinds of services and applications offered on the Internet cloud, and the devices used to access those services and applications often require special applications.

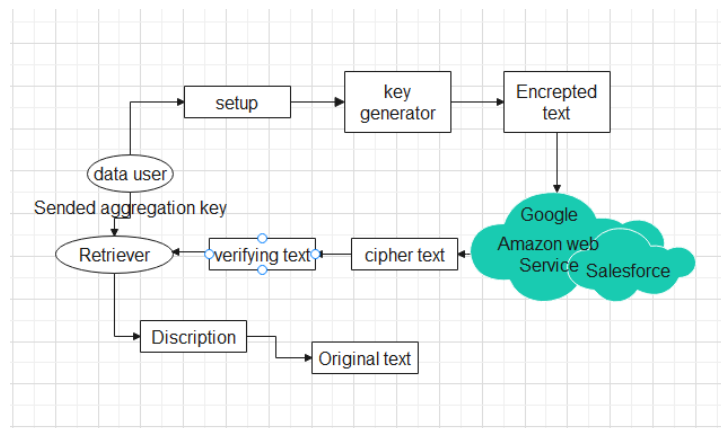


Fig.1. Overivew Of Cloud Computing

A. Amazon Web Services:

Amazon Web Services is an online platform that provides scalable and cost-effective cloud computing solutions. AWS is a widely used cloud platform that provides multiple on-demand operations such as compute power, database storage, and content delivery to help your business scale and grow.

B. Microsoft Azure:

Azure Firewall is a cloud-native, intelligent network firewall security service that protects cloud workloads running in Azure from threats. It is a fully stateful firewall-as-a-service with built-in high availability and unlimited cloud scalability.



C. Google:

Google Cloud Storage is an enterprise-grade public cloud storage platform for large unstructured datasets. Organizations can purchase storage for primary or infrequently accessed data. Storage customers can access data through a web browser or command line interface. Customers can also choose the geographic location where their data resides. Storage service within Google Cloud Platform. Provides a unified object store for live or archived data. Objects stored in Google Cloud Storage are grouped into buckets. A bucket is a container in the cloud that can be individually assigned to a storage class.

Salesforce Cloud:

Cloud computing technology allows users to access storage, files, software, and servers from Internet-connected devices (computers, smartphones, tablets, and wearables). Cloud computing providers store and process data separately from end users. Basically, cloud computing refers to the ability to store and access data and programs over the Internet instead of on your hard drive. This means businesses of all sizes can leverage powerful software and IT infrastructure to become bigger, leaner, more agile, and compete with much larger companies. Unlike traditional hardware and software, cloud computing helps businesses stay at the forefront of technology without making large investments in purchasing, maintaining, and servicing equipment.

V.PURPOSE: SERVICES OF CLOUD SECURITY

The Service model or Delivery the model of cloud computing as well Security shown in fig defines how cloud services are provided to consumers. It includes the Follow Fig.

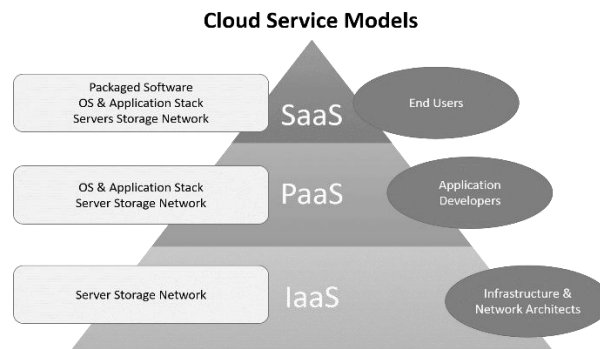


Fig.2. Services Provided By Cloud Computing Security

A. Application and Information clouds

Software as a Service (SaaS):

The opportunity presented to consumers is to use the provider's applications running on cloud infrastructure. Applications can be accessed from a variety of client devices through thin client interfaces such as: Web browser. You have access to web-based email. Consumers do not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure such as networks, servers, operating systems, storage, or even individual application functions.

B. Development data clouds

Platform as a Service (PaaS):

The ability provided to consumers is to deploy consumer-created or purchased applications built using provider-supported programming languages and tools on cloud infrastructure. Consumers do not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure, such as networks, servers, operating systems, or storage, but they do control the configuration of deployed applications and, in some cases, the application hosting environment.

C. Infrastructure clouds computing

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS):

The functions provided to consumers are to provide processing, storage, networking, and other basic computing resources so that consumers can deploy and run any software, including operating systems and applications. Consumers do not manage or control the underlying cloud infrastructure, but they do control the operating system.



VI .DESIGN and ARCHIECTURE OF CLOUD SECURITY

While there are many security concerns associated with cloud computing, these issues fall into two broad categories: security issues faced by cloud providers and security issues faced by their customers.

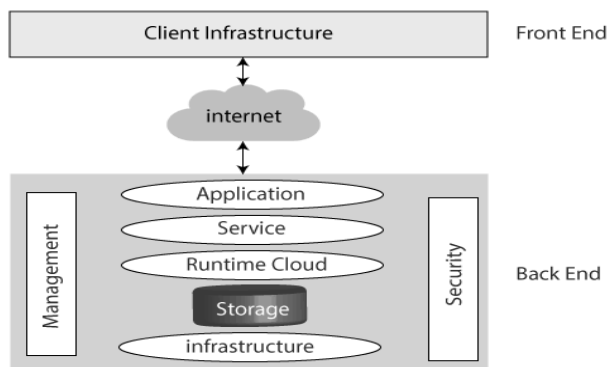


Fig.3.Architecture of Cloud Security

Providers now need to ensure that their infrastructure is secure and that their customers' data and applications are protected, but customers are responsible for ensuring that providers have appropriate security measures in place to protect that information. I need to make sure I'm taking it. Safety has always been paramount.

A cloud security architecture is only effective if the right defenses are implemented. An effective cloud security architecture must be aware of the issues that arise in security management. Cloud Security Management addresses these security management issues. These controls are in place to protect against vulnerabilities in your system and to mitigate the effects of attacks.

There are different types of controls behind any cloud security architecture, but they typically fall into one of the following categories:

A Deterrence Control:

These controls are put in place to prevent intentional attacks against cloud systems. Like fences and property warning signs, these controls do not mitigate actual vulnerabilities in your system.

B. Preventive Controls:

These controls increase the strength of the system by managing vulnerabilities. Proactive controls protect against vulnerabilities in your system. In the event of an attack, preventative controls are put in place to cover the attack and reduce damage and system security breaches.

C. Detective Controls:

Detective Controls are used to detect possible attacks on your system. In a case of attack, detective control signals preventive or corrective control to address the problem.

VII. ADVANTAGES

The following are some of the major advantages of cloud computing:

A. Elasticity:

Elastic nature of the infrastructure allows rapidly allocating and de-allocating massively scalable resources to business services on a demand basis.

**B.Virtualization:**

Virtualization is defined as decoupling and separation of the business service from the infrastructure needed to run it.

C. Cloud computing benefits are:

- Expand scalability
- Lower infrastructure costs
- Improve end-user productivity
- Improve reliability
- Increase security

VIII. DISADVANTAGES

Loss of control dependency.

IX. CONCLUSION

We have identified several security risks related to cloud computing. Data manipulation and loss is one of the identified risks. Consumer trust, data offload, and associated risks are the key challenges identified in this SLR. This SLR identified commercial cloud service providers and highlighted the security issues faced during the deployment and implementation of cloud services. Cloud user trust is a challenge for consumers of commercial cloud service providers. In addition to the above issues, An data unavailability, inadequate security measures and vendors dependencies and the lack of interoperability and standards have been identified.

Additionally, we found that Tweeter data were generated and used to evaluate the proposed Cloud Computing approach. This SLR found that researchers used little Facebook or Instagram And other Social media data to evaluate the proposed strategy. During Cloud Computing deployment and implementation, data security and privacy are concerns that cloud adopters must consider before using cloud services. A literature review supported our claims, and we propose to propose appropriate implementations of security policies and standards for cloud computing. that can be practiced and implemented in future work.

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