Survey and analysis of cloud data management and security

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Abstract
This paper explores different security aspects in cloud computing environment. It includes data sharing mechanism, inter cloud communication, data breaches, data control, user-cloud relationship along with the cloud data management with standard security algorithms. It also covers the related reviews and analytical analysis on the traditional approaches for the gap identification. So, a short meta-analysis has been presented based on the method discussed along with the advantages and challenges found. It also explores the future prospective where there is the need of exploration and research.

Keywords
Cloud computing, Data security, Data sharing, Meta-analysis.

1. Introduction
Cloud computing is a platform which is trending now a days with wide applicability due to on demand resource availability services [1]. It provides the data center in terms of platform, infrastructure and software resources [2–5]. It is also cost effective due to on-demand availability as per the customer depend on the customer needs [6]. There are lot of advantages including on demand, cost effective, better resource availability along with the minimum infrastructure [7–9].

The one of the major challenges in cloud computing environment is the cloud security. In terms of resource sharing there is the chances of data violation and different denial of service attack [10]. As in the cloud computing environment the data sharing along with the interthread communication are the major requirement [11]. So, there is the need of data security when data will be shared and it should be on the user control. It should be transparent and the activities must be under the control of the user or the data owner [12]. So, data control is the major aspect which should be done in all the scenario. Figure 1 shows the security requirement in cloud computing.

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To study and analyze different parameters like time, data delay, error in processing along with the encryption and decryption process.

2. Literature survey

In 2020, Singh and Saroj [13] discussed about the cloud computing aspects. It has been discussed in terms of authenticity and reliability. They have suggested a public auditing scheme. It includes privacy authentication, reliability and integration. They have used AES-256 algorithm. It has been used for encryption purpose. For further integrity check they have applied SHA-512 algorithm. They have used RSA-15360 for public key encryption.

In 2020, Mohiuddin and Almogren [14] discussed about pervasive computing services. It has been applied for cloud outsourced storage and computation. It provides an integration of IoT with cloud data. It shows high scalability and flexibility. It has been discussed in terms of cloud storage provides. They have also discussed regarding the data integrity maintenance. They have investigated the strategies for the safe transition and IoT applications.

In 2020, Mondal et al. [15] discussed about the development of cloud computing aspects. They have suggested security and privacy issues as the big challenges in the cloud computing environment. They have reviewed and analyzed the cryptography, multitenancy, key management etc. along with the impact.

In 2020, Shaha et al. [16] discussed about the cloud storage. They have suggested that blockchain is also a cloud storage system which is decentralized. They have suggested blockchain to achieve privacy and security on decentralized storage mechanism.

In 2020, Djigal et al. [17] discussed about efficient workflow scheduling algorithm. But they want to ensure the security requirements also to maintain privacy. They have considered the security aspect in terms of task prioritization and workflow scheduling. They have evaluated the performance based on real world applications.

In 2020, Gupta et al. [18] discussed about the smart applications emergence. They have suggested cloud computing due to on demand availability but worried in terms of security concern. Their main objective is to ensure the confirmed clients. It has been ensured regarding data access. So that sensitive information can only be accessed within organization.

In 2020, Mughal and Joseph [19] discussed about the capacity limit of the client terminal. They have also discussed in terms of cloud stage assistance. They have proposed a cloud storage with blockchain for proper security assistance.

In 2020, Shaohua and Nanfeng [20] discussed about internet traffic. They have discussed the security risk for the same. They have used Hadoop. They have suggested that it supports reliable and scalable development. So, they have proposed an efficient abnormal traffic monitoring system in cloud computing environment. It is based on Hadoop.

In 2020, Priyanka and Ramakrishna [21] discussed about trending technologies in terms of cloud computing environment. They have discussed the cloud healthcare system. They have suggested that these types of system may be helpful in timely diagnosis with reduced system cost. But they have raised the security concern. They have analyzed attribute-based encryption also.

In 2020, Barhate and Dhore [22] discussed about the security features of private cloud. They have discussed about the hybrid cloud and its interoperability. They have provided the combination of three broker policies. It also provides a detail study of cost involve in memory usage and bandwidth.

In 2020, ManJiang et al. [23] discussed about the poor security and performance problem in traditional algorithms. They have proposed a hybrid encryption algorithm. They have applied advanced encryption standard algorithm. It has been used in case of uploaded file. It has been divided into several blocks. Their results show that it is efficient in terms of anti-attack ability and provide high efficiency in terms of file upload and download.

In 2020, Kumar et al. [24] discussed about cloud storage. They have suggested security issue in terms of data storage. They have proposed a hybrid cryptography system. They have used RSA algorithm. They have implemented their approach in Java. They have suggested that this system can be useful for Internet of Things also.

In 2020, Ke et al. [25] discussed about the system daemon service. They have applied grey relational Analysis. It has been done for the optimization problem. They have suggested the service-aware flow
scheduling. It has been done through the data center networks. It provides better traffic load balancing along with the conserve table space and data recovery.

In 2020, De et al. [26] discussed about the wide cloud applicability and security aspect. They have reviewed different scheduling algorithms. They have also finalized scheduling algorithms that uses particle swarm optimization. They have considered CPU, memory and disk for the further calculation.

In 2020, Ucuz [27] discussed about different cloud providers vendors like Microsoft Azure, Amazon Web Services, and Google Cloud. They have compared these providers in terms of Internet of Things cloud platform. They have considered the constraints. These are hubs, analytics, and security. Their study is helpful in the selection of the cloud vendors based on the specific requirement and need.

3. Discussion and comparative analysis
Based on the previous literature it has been found that different approaches have been used for the security analysis. It is found that despite of several advantages’ security requirements in the cloud computing environment is very important. Table 1 shows the traditional approaches and its applicability.

| S. No | Reference | Approach used | Applicability | Results |
|-------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------|
| 1     | [28]      | Access control based on cloud unification | They have proposed unified cloud access control model. It has been helpful in the abstraction of CSP’s services. | Security development aspects have been considered. It is found to be useful for variant platform. |
| 2     | [29]      | Cloud evidence based on cloud evidence | Their approach mainly focused on the design advantages. It has been focused on cloud evidence based forensic recovery. They have suggested that the framework should be specific, practical and flexible. | Cyber securities properties have been validated successfully. |
| 3     | [30]      | Cloud-connected SCADA | They have expanded unpredictability that uncovered these frameworks to digital dangers from both the cloud and the control condition. They have proposed a framework for cloud-connected SCADA modeling. | The results have been found better in terms of encryption time, decryption time, and key generation time. |
| 4     | [31]      | Cloud storage management based on hybrid security | They have presented a cost efficient and reliable data hosting scheme. The name suggested for this approach is hybrid cryptography. Their proposed system provides data migration along with the cloud system in the calculative way to handle the cost of migration and the data access patterns. | They have presented a wider view in terms of security enhancement. |
| 5     | [32]      | Cloud computing security | For increasing the confidentiality in cloud computing they have adopted biometric coding. They have also applied statistics coding for the virtualization mechanism. They have also discussed the safety weaknesses of cloud computing. |

4. Problem identification
The following problems have been identified based on the literature discussed and analyzed.
1. There is the need of analysis of cloud security in terms of data interoperability and interconnection networks.
2. There is the need of analysis of cloud security with blockchain and Internet of Things environment for ensuring better security.
3. There is the need of cloud-based services and vendor analysis based on different protocols and parameters.
4. There is the need of vendor analysis in terms of security and privacy.
5. There is the need of hybrid data security management in terms of cloud operative data and resource sharing environment.

5. Conclusion
This paper provides an empirical security aspect in cloud computing environment. It shows different variations in cloud computing environments also. It explores the hybridization of cloud computing with blockchain and Internet of Things. Different methodological analysis has also been included for checking the compatibility. It covers standard encryption and decryption techniques and their applicability in data security. Finally based on the analysis discussion has been provided for the future prospective.
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Conflicts of interest
The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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