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# A Systematic Study on the Development of Public Cloud Systems

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**Abstract**— The term "cloud computing" refers to a group of resources and services made available online. Internet-based computing lets devices and computers access shared resources, software, and information. Google applications, a product of Google and Microsoft Share Point, are a typical example of cloud services. A collection of information technology services known as "cloud computing" are offered to a client across a network on a leased basis with the flexibility to scale up or down the level of service needed. In order to demonstrate how cloud computing will make the corporate world easier, more efficient, and more specialized, its qualities will be presented with a number of examples in this article. We'll also define different cloud computing settings, cloud computing style, etc. The goal of this study was to ascertain if cloud computing might be used for learning and what advantages it offers in the creation of learning systems. Information technology advancement is now a creative, dynamic, and financially successful answer. Information technology has the answers to the problems and challenges the educational industry is now experiencing. Cloud computing is changing the way that information technology services are provided and made available to institutions so that they can have access to scientific and educational data. With several benefits over traditional systems, cloud computing technology offers a new paradigm in the delivery of computer services. This technology has recognized the significance of the service-oriented idea and developed a new system in the computer industry thanks to its impact and benefits. The potential of cloud computing has allowed us to advance the IT industry by one step. Large and well-known companies are now using cloud computing for their processing and storage. In this essay, we present a general overview of cloud computing and call attention to its advantages.

**Keywords**- Cloud Computing, Services, Public cloud, IT industry, Services.

## I. INTRODUCTION

This paper gives an overview of how Cloud computing evolved from on-demand IT services and solutions. Virtualized resources will dominate cloud computing. Although there have been precursors to cloud computing for some time, the phrase only really gained traction in October 2007 after IBM and Google announced a partnership in that area. The "Blue Cloud" initiative from IBM was then announced after that. A dispersed data centre that offers infrastructure as a service is known as a cloud. It has a lot of resources and offers tools for providing, reimaging, workload rebalancing, de-providing, and monitoring those resources.

A virtual pool of computer resources is what computing is. Users can access the pool of computer resources over the internet [1]. A complete dynamic computing system is integrated cloud computing. It offers an essential environment for application programs. It has the ability to dynamically deploy, allocate, or redistribute computer resources while also continually tracking resource usage. In order to fulfill the goal of effective system usage, cloud computing generally has a distributed foundation establishment and monitors the distributed system. Cloud computing provides realistic, on-demand network access to a public pool of reconfigurable computing resources, according to NIST. Gartner defines cloud computing as web-based IT services for end users.

After a cloud has been created, cloud computing implementation differs depending on the needs and the intended application. Basic cloud computing service models:

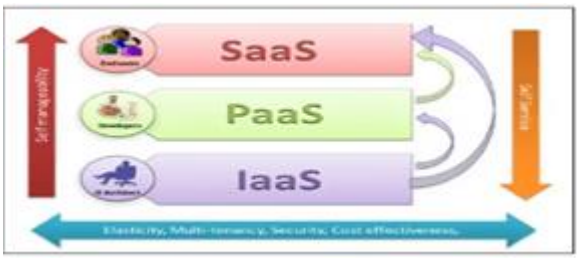


Figure 1: Models of Cloud Computing Services Delivery

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**Software as a Service (SaaS):** Software is offered to clients as a service in accordance with their needs, enabling clients to use services that are housed on cloud servers. 'On-Demand Software' is what SaaS stands for. Cloud with the aid of utility or application users, cloud users or customers launch their program in a website hosting environment that can be accessed over networks or the internet from a variety of clients.


Figure 2: SaaS Model Of Cloud Computing

**Platform as a Service (PaaS)**: Customers may upload custom software and other apps to the cloud using the platform. PaaS is a platform for development that supports the whole "SOFTWARE LIFECYCLE," allowing users of the cloud to create cloud software and apps in the PaaS cloud.

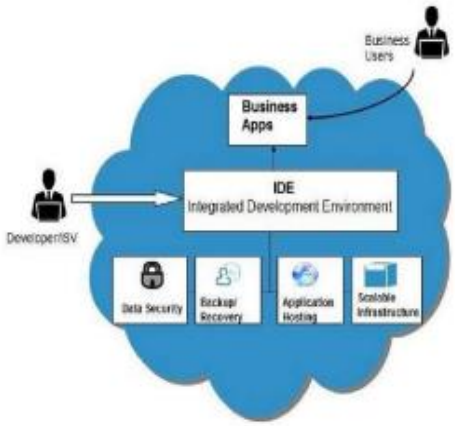


Figure 3: PaaS Model Of Cloud Computing

**Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)**: Network capacity, storage, rent processing, and other computer resources let customers to manage applications, networks, storage, and operating systems [2]. Customers of cloud services directly utilize the processing, storage, networks, and other necessary computer resources supplied by IaaS clouds. In IaaS clouds, virtualization is frequently used to integrate or deconstruct physical sources in a specific way to accommodate fluctuating resource demands from cloud users.

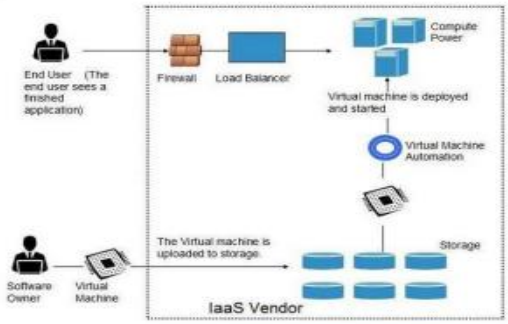


Figure 4: IaaS Model Of Cloud Computing

Cloud users face data security issues. To reduce user anxiety, this technology needs proper security. Most users of cloud services are concerned that other cloud service providers could transfer or utilize their personal information for unintended uses [13]. The following are the four elements of user data that need to be protected:

(i) Usage data and data gathered from computer devices.

(ii) Sensitive Data, such as details on bank account numbers, health, etc.

(iii) Personal identifiable information is data that may be used to identify a specific person.

(iv) Individual device identifiers; data that might be uniquely traceable, such as IP addresses, etc.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Public cloud use is now possible thanks to the cloud infrastructure service provider's cooperation. Public cloud service providers like Google, Microsoft, and Amazon usually manage infrastructure, internet connectivity, and maintenance. Customers cannot see or control infrastructure placement under this approach. Importantly, all public cloud customers are allocated to the same infrastructure group, which has the same security features, changing availability, and restricted configuration. Public cloud customers benefit economically since infrastructure costs are shared among users, enabling "pay-as-you-go" operations.

Another benefit of public cloud environments is that they are frequently larger than private enterprise clouds, providing customers with easy, on-demand scaling. Although public clouds are more vulnerable than private clouds, they offer the maximum level of efficiency in terms of pooled resources[3].

When we decide on public cloud:

Many individuals utilize programs with standardized workloads, such as email.

- We must create and test application code.
- Requirement for incremental capacity (the ability to increase computer resources at peak periods).
- Carrying out joint initiatives

Outside of the public cloud, there are other cloud computing architectures to choose from. The terms

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"communal cloud," "hybrid cloud," and "private cloud" all refer to these types of clouds. In a private cloud, just the computing environment within the cloud is under an organization's control. It is possible for the firm to directly administer it or for a third party to do so, and it is possible for it to be hosted either within or outside of the company's data center. A private cloud allows an organization far more control over the underlying infrastructure as well as the processing resources than is possible with a public cloud.

Community clouds and hybrid clouds are two more deployment strategies that span both public and private clouds. A community cloud is somewhat similar to a private cloud, but rather than being used exclusively by one company, the computing and infrastructural resources are shared by a number of businesses who have identical security, privacy, and monitoring policies[4]. A hybrid cloud is made up of two or more clouds (public, private, or community), each of which remains a separate entity, but which are connected by standardized or exclusive technologies to enable interoperability.

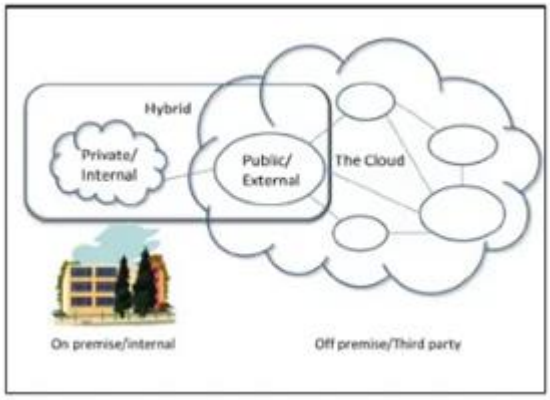


Figure 5 : Different Forms of Cloud Computing

## III. SIGNIFICANT PRIVACY AND SECURITY RISKS WITH PUBLIC CLOUD COMPUTING

Due to a variety of security concerns, customers are unable to utilize the benefits of the cloud. This section has focused on the security threats that the existing public cloud environment presents.

### A. Governance

When a customer makes use of the infrastructure offered by a cloud provider, that client gives up part of their control [5]. The cloud service provider might not have made a commitment under the Service Level Agreements (SLA) to deliver such services, which would leave a hole in the security defences that might potentially be exploited by malicious actors. Because of this lack of control, there is a possibility that the data may lose their confidentiality, integrity, and availability.

### *B. Compliance*

This issue is due to the absence of proper supervision over audits and assessments that make use of relevant industry standards. Users of cloud services are consequently unaware of the strategies, rules, and processes that are utilized by the service provider in regard to access, identity management, and task segregation. Cloud computing service providers may be unable to give evidence of their own compliance with the relevant standards or may refuse to enable a cloud customer to undergo an audit, both of which place organizations who are seeking certification in jeopardy.

### C. The leakage or Destruction of Data

The company's operations are negatively affected when data is lost or stolen in any way. The trust and loyalty of customers are significantly harmed, and the brand's or reputation's value is completely eradicated. Data loss or leakage may have been caused in part by a number of circumstances, including insufficient authentication, authorization, and audit controls; inconsistent usage of encryption and software keys; disposal difficulties; data center dependability concerns; and disaster recovery issues.

### D. Identification and Access Control

Organizations are becoming more and more concerned about data sensitivity, information privacy, and illegal access to information resources in the cloud. One persistent problem is that it could be challenging to expand or modify the current framework in order to accommodate cloud services since the corporate identity and authentication structure might not readily extend into the cloud. It is a challenge that might eventually become impossible to use two separate authentication methods, one for external cloud-based applications and the other for inside organizational systems. One strategy that may be implemented in a number of distinct ways is known as identity federation. This strategy can, for example, make use of the standard for Security Assertion Markup Language or the standard for Open ID. The proliferation of service-oriented architectures contributed to the rise in popularity of identity federation [12].

### E. Collapse of Software Isolation

Services in cloud computing are delivered through the use of shared infrastructure. Other components like as disk partitions, CPU caches, GPUs, and others are not designed with strict compartmentalization or isolation in mind. Hypervisors, one of the key components of cloud computing, contain flaws that let guest operating systems seize control without authorization. Due to this isolated failure, the attackers have decided to focus their efforts on interfering with other cloud customers' activities in order to steal data without permission.

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**F. Use of cloud computing in a clever way**

This risk emerges as a result of the extremely fragile registration procedures used in the cloud computing environment [5]. A cloud computing service is accessible to anybody with a valid payment card. As a result, the system may be more readily targeted by spammers, people who create malicious code, and other criminals.

**G. Negative Insiders**

This risk is present for the great majority of commercial enterprises. Those working within companies who have the intention of doing the company harm might wield significant power [11]. They can penetrate firms and assets and do harm to them, which can result in lost productivity, financial losses, and damage to their reputation. The amount of access they have determines how much access they have. Customers of cloud computing services have a responsibility to be informed about the security precautions taken by cloud providers to identify and neutralize potentially harmful insider threats.


Figure 6: Security Risks with Public Cloud Computing

**H. Architecture**

The architecture of the software systems used to provide cloud services is made up of cloud-based hardware and software. The infrastructure's physical location, as well as how the dependability and scalability logic of the supporting architecture is handled, are all at the authority of the cloud provider. Indirectly connected to the cloud storage architecture, virtual machines are widely utilized as an abstract deployment unit. The coding interfaces of internet-accessible services, which usually contain a number of cloud modules interacting with one other via a variety of apical interfaces, are where applications are constructed. The abundance of simple interfaces and service abstractions frequently hides the underlying complexity that has an influence on security.

**I. COMPROMISE IN MANAGERIAL INTERFACE**

Through the internet, you may access the cloud provider's customer administration portal. Since cloud computing offers remote access to clients through these management interfaces, a greater range of resources are accessed through them than through traditional hosting [6]. If there are flaws in online browsers, this might pose a serious concern.

**J. Unsecure APIs and interfaces**

Customers access cloud services via several APIs. Cloud service deployment, management, orchestration, and monitoring use these APIs [7]. Poor interfaces and APIs expose enterprises to security concerns. Anonymous access, reusable tokens or passwords, clear-text authentication or information transfer, stringent access limits or unsuitable authorizations, inadequate monitoring and logging, etc.

## IV. PITFALLS AND OPPORTUNITIES

**The Current Commercial Environment of Cloud Computing**

Numerous industry assessments reveal that the expansion of corporate mobile applications has led to serious performance and storage issues in over 70% of digital workplaces. The best method for overcoming these challenges is cloud computing. Because there are more alternatives for developing cloud-based applications, data collecting is more practical for businesses. Additionally, management and security are more simple [8][9]. Through cloud app development, modern businesses and enterprises may create productivity-based applications that enhance customer experience and revenue. Additionally, low-code app development is made possible by cloud software development solutions, which is yet another time- and money-saving strategy.

Not to mention the variety of experiences that the company may have gained as a result of utilizing cloud solutions. The creation of applications that offer many user experiences is the wave of the future, particularly when combined with cloud computing, the Internet of Things, and artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies. The use of mobile applications may now be made to feel more natural and conversational thanks to cloud computing.


The benefits listed above are what are causing cloud applications to become more and more popular among businesses. The market for cloud-based apps is expected to rise from $133.6 billion in 2020 to $168.6 billion by 2025.

Businesses and corporations have a lot of issues about how to design cloud-based apps properly as a result of the expansion and popularity of cloud applications [10].

## V. CONCLUSION & FURTHER RESEARCH

The IT firms worldwide are considering cloud computing. Cloud computing for operational IT deployment and scalability benefits businesses considerably. From accountants to zoos, more enterprises are using cloud computing. Millions of people use Apple iCloud, Gmail, and Drop box daily on desktop and mobile devices. The $80 billion global cloud computing industry continues to see rivalry between cloud and outsourced providers. Developers should consider cloud computing since we anticipate it. We believe cloud providers should prioritize horizontal scalability of virtualized resources above single node performance in compute, storage, and networking.

Cloud computing solutions can safeguard user information, consolidate data gathering, permit data interchange, and speed up user access to data when they are in a learning environment. They can also increase user involvement in the learning environment. Users can use cloud computing technologies simply by having local networks in a learning environment, or they can use services offered by third parties for educational institutions with the capacity to acquire infrastructure. To cut expenditures for internet connection, educational institutions can autonomously operate cloud computing technology systems.

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