



## A Survey on Various Cloud Aspects

Litty Mariam BIJU, Sreelekshmi S. Kumar, Rakhi R, Rinta Mariam Biju,  
Minu Lalitha Madhavu

**Abstract:** Cloud computing is the use of services over the internet. The services may include software development platform, servers, storage, software etc. Cloud broker using the property known as cloud brokerage, which will help the consumers to find out better solutions. Now most of the companies selecting cloud based on the fact that it provide more security and privacy assurance to the services. IFC model helps to identify if any policy error has occurred, data management obligations. Speech recognition is one of the main technologies available in every modern smart phone. Even though they are commonly available quality of speech recognition is still not sufficient to replace the common hand written text.

**Keywords:** Cloud broker, Service Brokerage, cloud service provider, security, Speech recognition, ontology, annotations.

### 1 INTRODUCTION

Cloud service brokerage is an important business model, but also as an architectural challenge that needs to find how to construct best broker applications on top of suitable platforms. Architecture development and quality concerns are key things of any service brokerage solution that intermediates between different providers by integrating, aggregating and customising the individual services. Nowadays companies give more priority for the security of information stored in cloud. So when migrating to a cloud they select cloud that provide best security and privacy assurance to the information. But increasingly, they also need to be able to access their own data across applications and to share their data with others, according to the policies they specify. Speech Recognition is also known as automatic speech recognition or computer speech recognition. It is the ability of a machine or program to identify words and phrases in spoken language and convert them to machine readable format.

### 2 LITERATURE SURVEY

#### 2.1 Cloud Service Brokerage Architecture

Gartner [1] has proposed system which uses for each broker type, we name the cloud broker role (agent), the type of application (application) and the functionality of brokered (or mediated) services (functions). This could be the interworking between different layers of vertical cloud stack, or could involve the data/ process integration within a single layer. Techniques such as mediation transformation and orchestration are the classic solutions. Gartner's [2] classification is building on top of traditional roles of IT, which is a limitation. The role of the aggregation broker matches the traditional role of distributor, the integration cloud broker role aligns with a systems integrator and, finally, the

customization broker corresponds to an independent software vendor role – note that we have singled out the agent in the Gartner summary. S.Ried [3] has proposed a system which describes forrester's model is based on three core cloud models: tool vendor as software focus, infrastructure provider as infrastructure focus and cloud builder as consultancy focus. D. Bernstein, E. Ludvigson and K.Sankar, S. Diamond [4] have proposed a model that describes that brokers often target service at a specific layer and, they have to deal with various specific concerns. Brunnert et al [5] proposed a system that says for instance, has organised its brokerage model along different provider and prosumer types.

#### 2.2 assurance of security and privacy on deployment models

In Privacy& security law report: privacy", security issues raised by cloud computing [6] says that cloud is single point of access that satisfy customers needs. Companies migrating to cloud because the services provided by it. By using cloud computing they can maintain their it services and also can manage it outside of the organizations. Privacy risks, security, accountability in the cloud [7] An accountable organization complies fully with applicable laws and regulation governing the collection and use of data. But it goes further, putting in place sound information management and privacy practices that enhance the development and protection of the business' brand, reputation and relationship with its customers. Cloud migration research [8] mainly about cloud migration. When we migrate to a cloud good planning and management is necessary. For that they introduce framework which in dummy MySQL and web data base management tools are used to migrate data to public cloud. Security analysis in the migration to cloud environments [9] describe about threats and vulnerability. Identify threats and vulnerability and treat them with virtualization technologies. If we can identify these properly that help in organizations to make the shift towards

the Cloud. Since Cloud Computing leverages many technologies, it also inherits their security issues. Privacy, security and trust issues arising from cloud computing [10] contains migration of data and privacy risk in the cloud. lack of physical or administrative control makes the assessment of countermeasures on the CSP both an issue of trust, as well as an issue of accountability.

## 2.3 Managed Data Sharing

J. Singh, J. Powles, T. Pasquier and J. Bacon [11] have proposed a system in which Information Flow Control (IFC) as a technology enabling auditable, fine-grained management as data moves throughout systems. Here it describes how IFC offers potential in improving the visibility and control over data flows within and between cloud services and cloud-hosted applications. T. Pasquier and J. Powles [12] proposed a system which demonstrating compliance of cloud computing systems with policy requirements inspired by data protection and other laws. Cloud service provision will be increasingly regulated and it will be important to providers, users and regulators of services that there is a high degree of proactive compliance with law and regulation. J. Singh, T. F. J.-M. Pasquier, and J. Bacon [13] proposed a model which using IFC to protect IoT information flows. So that this model making the case for flow-based controls in IoT, demonstrating a certificate-based model for enabling robust and verifiable data flow policy. This model present a certificate-based approach for secure tagging, to enable robust, verifiable and distributed data flow policy. D. Hedin and A. Sabelfeld [14] proposed a model gives an account of the state-of-the-art in confidentiality and integrity policies and their enforcement with a systematic formalization of four dominant formulations of interference: termination-insensitive, termination-sensitive, progress-insensitive, and progress-sensitive, cast in the setting of two minimal while languages. N. Santos, K. P. Gummadi, and R. Rodrigues [15] have proposed a trusted cloud computing platform (TCCP) for ensuring the confidentiality and integrity of computations that are outsourced to IaaS services.

## 2.4 Application- Speech Recognition System

I. Gurevych, R. Malaka, R. Porzel, and H.-P. Zorn [16] proposed an interesting use of an ontology-based annotator that works on speech recognition. This project focuses on the problem of choosing the best hypothesis generated by a tool performing speech recognition. For that purpose they present an algorithm that uses an annotator to calculate a score representing the semantic coherence of text recognized from speech. J. Tejedor, R. Garcia, M. Fernandez, F. J. Lopez-Colino, F. Perdrux, J. A. Macias, R. M. Gil, M. Oliva, D. Moya, J. Colas and P. Castells [17] proposed an annotator whose scope is to provide high level information for audio files analysing the speech recognized in them. Keywords are recognized from a vocal source and returned as a list with the related confidence. These entities are then associated to the files to allow information retrieval based on content.

Y. D. Artem Chebotko [18] proposed an annotator for multimedia files (audio/video) where annotations are organized in multiple and sequential tiers, and the final one encloses the annotations derived from an ontology called General Multimedia Ontology. S. H. Philipp Cimiano [19] proposed an ontology-based framework for linguistic annotation of written texts. He argues that linguistic annotation can be considered as a special case of semantic annotation with regard to an ontology such as pursued within the context of the Semantic Web. Furthermore, the paper presents **CREAM**, a semantic annotation framework, as well as its concrete implementation OntoMat and show how they can be used for the purpose of linguistic annotation. On the other hand, R. Witte, N. Khamis, and J. Rilling [20] provides an automatic solution for annotating text corpus with ontologies: it developed a plugin for the framework GATE, that will be described for its influence on our work. This plugin called OWLExporter allows to analyse text corpus and generate entities based on an ontology that are used to populate the ontology itself. That is done through the use of two ontologies: one representing the domain and one that is used for NLP analysis.

## 3. CONCLUSION

This paper deals with some cloud concepts and also it demonstrate the cloud properties. We point out cloud brokerage architecture in this paper. Although there exist various security challenges all over cloud computing, we have discussed some among them in this paper and we realize that cloud security is not only the paramount but flexible data sharing also needed for cloud service. Cloud service application also mentioned in this paper. This survey is basically done to study about the cloud brokerage architecture and various security problems while data sharing in cloud and how can a managed data sharing can be done for cloud service and about the application of cloud.

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## ABOUT AUTHORS

**Litty Mariam Biju** pursuing B.Tech. degree in Computer Science and Engineering from Kerala University, India.

**Sreelekshmi S.Kumar** pursuing B.Tech. degree in Computer Science and Engineering from Kerala University, India .

**Rakhi R** pursuing B.Tech. degree in Computer Science and Engineering from Kerala University, India.

**Rinta Mariam Jose** pursuing B.Tech. degree in Computer Science and Engineering from Kerala University, India.

**Minu Lalitha Madhavu** received B.Tech. degree in Computer Science and Engineering from Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Technology , MG University, India, received M.Tech. degree in Technology Management from Kerala University, India. Currently, she is Assistant Professor at Sree Buddha College of Engineering, Kerala University, India.