

# Survey on Cloud Computing and Data Masking Techniques

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**ABSTRACT:** - Cloud computing could be a technology, that provides low price, ascendible computation capability and services to enterprises on demand for enlargement. Although, cloud computing is facilitating the knowledge technology business, the analysis and development during this arena is nevertheless to be satisfactory. Cloud computing resources offered service on associate as-needed basis, and delivered by IP-based property, providing extremely ascendible, reliable on-demand services with agile management capabilities. There are lots of development within the cloud computing, security of the information within the cloud has become the one among major aspects within the cloud computing. Cloud computing is nothing however the sharing of the resources in associate open surroundings that results in the safety issues. This paper aim is to produce totally different models of cloud computing and information masking techniques for providing security.

**Key words:** Cloud Computing, Service Models, Deployment Models, Data Security, Data Masking Techniques.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

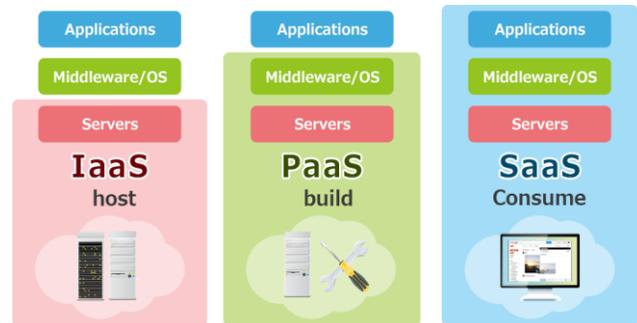
Cloud Computing could be a technology that use the net and central remote servers to take care of knowledge and applications. it's a bunch of computers and servers joined along over the net. It refers to manipulating, coming up with and accessing the applications on-line. It permits customers and businesses to use applications while not installation and access their personal file from any pc with the assistance of web. [1] It additionally offers on-line knowledge storage, infrastructure and application. it's design for providing computing services via web on demand and pay per use access to a pool of shared resources for the network storage, services and applications. it's entirely an online based mostly technology during which consumer knowledge is keep and maintained in knowledge center of cloud supplier like Google, Amazon, and Salesforce.com etc. The resources in cloud system are clear for the appliance and also the consumer don't apprehend the place of resource. The consumer will access your application from anyplace. the quantity of resources provided within the cloud system for the cloud system for the consumer is raised once their needs are eehigh and reduces once their needs are less. The cloud computing may be seen because the necessary amendment of knowledge trade and can build additional impact on the event of knowledge technology for the society.

## 1.1. Advantages of Cloud Computing:

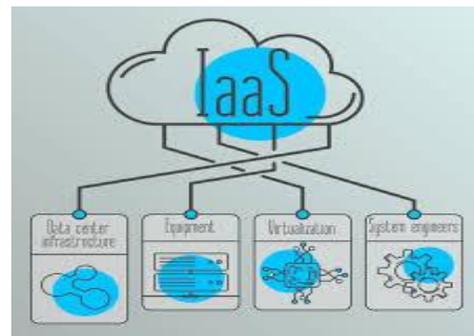
1. Flexibility - Cloud computing offers much more flexibility than past computing methods.
2. Highly automated - No longer do IT personnel need to worry about keeping software up to date.
3. Increased storage - Organization can store more data than on private computing system.
4. Reduced Cost - Cloud technology is paid incrementally, saving the money of organizations.

## 2. CLOUD COMPUTING SERVICE MODELS:

There are three types of cloud computing services models:



### 2.1. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS):



IaaS are often used by enterprise customers to make value effective and simply ascendible IT solutions wherever the complexities and expenses of managing the underlying hardware square measure outsourced to the cloud supplier. The user should buy the infrastructure in line with the wants rather than shopping for the infrastructure that may not be used for months. IaaS operates on a –Pay as you go||

model .For a startup or tiny business; one in all the foremost troublesome things to try and do is keep capital expenditures in restraint. In cloud you've got the power to scale as if you in hand your own hardware and knowledge center that the users get solely what they're victimization. Virtualization allows IaaS suppliers to supply nearly unlimited occurrence of servers to customers and build efficient use of the hosting hardware

**Benefits of IaaS:**

1. Physical security of data centre locations
2. No need to invest in your own hardware.
3. Flexible and innovative services are available on demand.
4. Generally include multiple users on a single piece of hardware
5. Infrastructure scales on demand to support dynamic workloads.

**2.2. Software as a Service (SaaS):**



It is the highest layer supplier during which client with able to use applications running on the infrastructure supplier. SaaS are often explained as a method by that Application Service supplier (ASP) give totally different computer code application over the web. SaaS applications ar pattern for finish users, deliver over the web. It permits the client to eliminate of putting in and in operation the applying on his own pc and additionally get eliminate the Brobdingnagian load of computer code maintenance. With SaaS a supplier licenses Associate in Nursing application to the client as a service on demand through subscription.[2] typically the client is just able to modify parameters of the applying that are exposed by the supplier. The client ought to have data protective knowledge against body access by the supplier. . The client ought to perceive {the knowledge|the info|the information} encoding strategies that are applied to data. The client has to bear in mind of however secure knowledge, as outlined in their knowledge classification, is to be handled normally and by configuration options[3]. Salesforce, Zoho, workday ar instances of SaaS that are used for email, charge etc. SaaS applications run on a SaaS provider's servers. The supplier manages access to the applying, together with security, handiness, and performance.[3] SaaS customers don't have any would like of hardware or computer code to shop for, install, maintain, or update. Its access to

applications is straightforward. User simply desires a web affiliation. This cloud computing delivers one application through the browser to thousands of consumers victimisation design. On the client aspect it suggests that no investment in servers or computer code licensing and on the supplier aspect only 1 app to take care of, prices are low as compared to traditional hosting. workplace computer code is that the best example of companies in SaaS. Tasks associated with accounting, sales and coming up with will all be performed through computer code as a Service. In a corporation everybody UN agency has to access to a specific piece of computer code are often discovered as a user, whether or not it's one or 2 folks or each worker.

**Benefits of SaaS:**

1. There is no setup costs with SaaS, as these are available with other applications
2. Software delivered in a 'one to many' model.
3. SaaS helps to managed software from a central location
4. The user can sign up and quickly start using ingenious business apps.

**2.3. Platform as a Service(PaaS)**

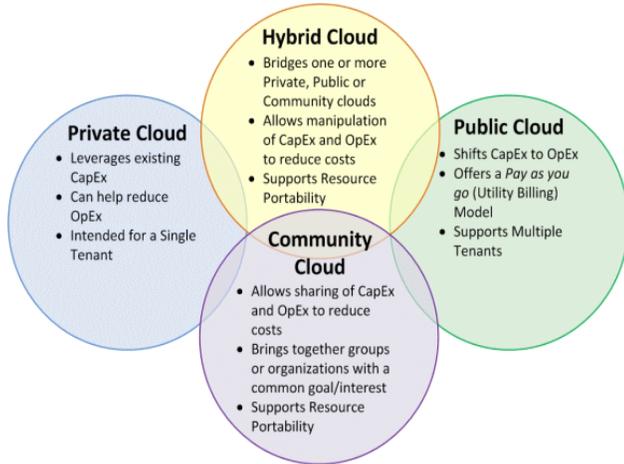
It is a middle layer which give platform destined service. during this client has responsibility for application readying and to supply securing access to the applying itself. PaaS is very helpful for state of affairs wherever multiple developers performing on a development project.. Here the buyer doesn't management the underlying cloud infrastructure as well as network, servers, operational systems, or storage, however it management over the deployed applications and probably configuration settings for the application-hosting atmosphere. Google App Engine, Load Storm ar the instances of PaaS for capital punishment internet applications over net.[4] PaaS may be a combination of a development platform and an answer stack, delivered as a service on demand. It provides framework on that software system developers will build new applications or extend existing ones while not the price and quality of shopping for and managing the hardware and software system. the buyer uses a hosting atmosphere for his or her applications. Most cloud offerings, PaaS services ar usually bought on the idea of agreement with purchasers .

**Benefits of PaaS:**

1. Makes development possible for \_non-experts'
2. Teams in various locations can work together
3. Reduce complexity with middleware as a service.
4. Integration with web services and databases via common standards
5. Develop application and get to market faster

### 3. DEPLOYMENT MODELS:

Deployment models define the type of accesses to the cloud i.e. how the cloud is located? Cloud can have any four type of access: Public, private, Hybrid and community.



#### 3.1 Private cloud:

A private cloud provides additional security than public clouds. it's originated inside associate degree organization's internal enterprise knowledge centre. The ascendable resources and virtual applications provided by the cloud seller area unit merging along that area unit offered for cloud users to share and use. the utilization of personal cloud are often rather more secure than that of the general public cloud attributable to its such internal exposure. The organization will access to control on a particular personal cloud. companies area unit deciding that the personal cloud proves less risky. the power of personal cloud is to virtualize services maximizes hardware usage, ultimately reducing prices and complexness. most vital resources of any organization a non-public cloud provides additional security than public clouds. it's originated inside associate degree organization's internal enterprise knowledge centre. The ascendable resources and virtual applications provided by the cloud seller area unit merging along that area unit offered for cloud users to share and use. the utilization of personal cloud are often rather more secure than that of the general public cloud attributable to its such internal exposure. The organization will access to control on a particular personal cloud. companies area unit deciding that the personal cloud proves less risky. the power of personal cloud is to virtualize services maximizes hardware usage, ultimately reducing prices and complexness. most vital resources of any organization.

#### Private cloud offers following benefits:

1. Use of technologies and internet protocol to access cloud resources

2. Payment according to use of the services.
3. Resource sharing among a large number of users.
4. Flexibility and scale which meet client demands

#### 3.2. Public cloud:

Public cloud that relies on commonplace cloud computing, services is also free or offered on a pay-per-use model.[4] the general public cloud permits system and services to be simply accessible to general public. Public cloud is also less secure as a result of it's hospitable everyone. Public clouds offers service, sometimes over an online association. A public cloud is lying on the net and designed to be utilized by any user with an online association to produce the same vary of capabilities and services. Public cloud users area unit principally residential purchasers and hook up with the general public through an online service provider's network. Google, Amazon and Microsoft area unit samples of public cloud United Nations agency provide their services to the overall public. Public cloud suppliers manage the infrastructure and resources needed by its users. Organization will utilize public clouds to create their operations considerably economical, as an example, with the storage of non-sensitive content, on-line document collaboration and webmail. whereas one amongst the most important obstacles facing public cloud computing is security, the cloud computing epitome provides opportunities for foundation in provisioning security services that hold the prospect of up the general security of some organizations. Organizations ought to need that any hand-picked public cloud computing answer ought to be designed, deployed, and managed to satisfy their security and alternative needs.

#### The public cloud offers following benefits:

1. Public cloud is also cost effective because it brings together resources which are shared by all subsequent cloud services.
2. It is Location independence means its services are available through internet whenever the client is required.
3. Cloud services like IaaS, PaaS, SaaS follow the public cloud, so it is more flexible.
4. Public cloud provides ultimate scalability

#### 3.3. Hybrid Cloud:

A Hybrid Cloud is associate integrated cloud services that Use each personal and public cloud to perform distinct functions among constant organization. It can even be outlined as multiple cloud systems that square measure connected in an exceedingly approach that permits programs and knowledge to be stirred simply from one system to a different [9]. it's a configuration of a minimum of one personal cloud and a minimum of one public cloud. This

computing model combines the protection advantages of a personal cloud further as public cloud. . Hybrid Cloud provides safer management of info} and applications that permits numerous parties to access information over the web. A hybrid cloud offered in one amongst 2 ways: a merchandiser features a personal cloud and forms a partnership with a public cloud supplier, or a public cloud supplier forms a partnership with a merchandiser that gives personal cloud.[9] In hybrid cloud, a corporation manages some resources in house and a few out-house. Typically, the hybrid approach permits a business to require advantage of the measurability and cost-effectiveness that a public cloud computing surroundings offers while not exposing knowledge to third-party vendors.

**Hybrid Cloud offers following benefits:**

1. The hybrid cloud provides flexibility as the availability of both secure resource and scalable cost effective public resource can provide organisations with more opportunities to explore for different operations.
2. Supplies support for cloud-bursting
3. The hybrid cloud provides security as the private cloud element of the hybrid cloud model provides the security where it is needed for sensitive operations and also satisfy customer requirements for data handling and data storage where it is applicable.

**4. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:**

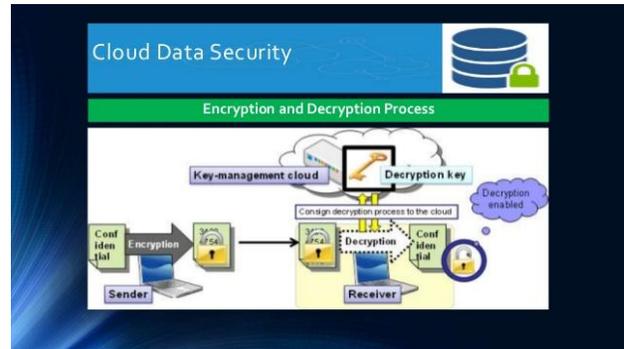
The design of cloud computing refers to refers to the parts and subcomponents needed for cloud computing. These parts usually incorporates a side platform that incorporates fat consumer, skinny consumer, mobile device face platforms that incorporates servers, storage. These combined, parts form up cloud computing design. Security is most significant issue in cloud computing. information masking is that the method of activity original information with random characters or information. the most purpose {of information|of knowledge|of information} masking is to shield information that's classified as personal placeable information or sensitive data. In information masking information could also be altered in numerous strategies together with encoding, character stuffing and character of word substitution. the apply of information Masking at associate structure level ought to be tightly as well as the take a look at Management, underlying Methodology and may incorporate processes for the distribution of disguised take a look at information subsets

**4.1.Working of proposed System:**

This process shows how we encrypt the data so that the invader does not know what the actual data is about.

In this we use Data Masking and along with it the padding of data is applied

**4.2. DATA SECURITY IN THE CLOUD**



**Explanation for sender side:**

In the higher than diagram, the secret writing method takes place at the socket layer of the sender aspect. The diagram shows United States that the mask is applied to knowledge|the info|the information} in order that the initial data isn't being mirrored to intruder. when masking, the information that is covert is applied with the artefact and thus the information is way safer than it had been before. It provides United States the double secret writing of the information and thus the information is way additional firmly transferred to the receiver.[6]

**Explanation for receiver side:**

At the receiver aspect, reverse the method of the sender happens. during this as shown within the diagram, the info that is encrypted doubly is being decrypted doubly. initially the artifact of knowledge|the info|the information} is removed and once the removal of the artifact we have a tendency to obtained the cloaked data. currently the masking of knowledge|the info|the information} is being removed and thus the receiver obtains the first data.

**4.3.Need of Data Masking:**

1. Leverage off-shore development/consultant.
2. Sending data to vendors.
3. Moving the test data to cloud.
4. When copy sensitive data outside of production environment.

**5. DIFFERENT TYPES OF MASKING:**

**5.1. Static data masking:**

Static knowledge masking is employed by most organization once they produce testing and indeed is that the solely attainable masking technique once exploitation outsourced

developers during a separate location or a separate company. In these cases it's necessary to duplicate the information. once doing thus, it's vital to use a static knowledge masking tools. These tools check that that each one sensitive knowledge is disguised before causing it out of the organization. Static knowledge masking provides a basic level of information protection by making associate degree offline or testing information employing a customary ETL procedure. [7]The static knowledge base is updated repeatedly, for instance on a daily or weekly basis. this is often not a security risk, however it typically has conclusion for a range of tests and development problems.

### 5.2. Dynamic data masking:

Dynamic information Masking (DDM) may be a strategy for dominant or limiting unauthorized access to information, wherever information streams from a info or production surroundings area unit remodeled or cloaked as they're requested. Dynamic information masking provides result for the cases wherever people area unit operating near the assembly surroundings, however mustn't have access to the first information. . for instance, contractors and staffers is also attempting to troubleshoot or update a production info. [8]It is very important that they are doing not have access to sensitive data like individual health information, master card numbers, etc. — with DDM, the data is tangled or otherwise altered, in order that these technicians area unit operating with harmless information as they manipulate a info.

## 6. DATA MASKING TECHNIQUES

### 6.1. Shuffling:

Shuffling is analogous to substitution except that the substitution knowledge springs from the column itself. In straightforward terms the info is every which way shuffled with the column. Shuffling is effective for tiny amounts of information. Another thought is that the formula accustomed shuffle the info. If the shuffling technique is determined, then the info is simply –unshuffled|. [8] for instance, if the shuffle formula merely worn-out the table swapping the column knowledge in between each cluster of 2 rows it'd not take a lot of work from Associate in Nursing interested party to revert things to their unshuffled state. Shuffling is never effective once used on little amounts of information. [10] for instance, if there are solely five rows during a table it most likely won't be too troublesome to work out that of the shuffled knowledge extremely belongs to that row. [10] On the opposite hand, if a column of numeric knowledge is shuffled, the add and average of the column still compute to constant quantity. it's generally helpful.

### 6.2. Encryption:



Encryption is one amongst the foremost complicated strategies to unravel the information masking downside. The secret writing technique algorithmically faults the information. This typically doesn't leave the information wanting realistic and may typically build the information larger. secret writing additionally destroys the data formatting and appearance and feel of the information. Encrypted knowledge seldom appearance meaningful; in reality, it always feels like binary knowledge. This typically ends up in list problems once manipulating encrypted varchar fields. sure sorts of secret writing impose constraints on the information format furthermore. [7] this implies that the fields should be extended with an appropriate artifact character that should then be stripped off at decipherment time.

### 6.3. Substitution:

Substitution technique is that the best methodology of applying knowledge masking and able to preserve the authentic look of the info records. this method consists of willy-nilly commutation the contents of a column of {information} with information that appears similar however is totally unrelated to the important details. for instance, the surnames in a very client info may well be sanitised by commutation the important last names with surnames drawn from a biggish random list. [8] Substitution knowledge will typically be terribly laborious to search out in massive length - but any knowledge masking package ought to contain datasets of normally needed things. for instance, to sanitize surnames by substitution, a listing of random last names should be out there. [7] Then to sanitize phone one numbers, a listing of phone numbers should be out there. The substitution methodology ought to be applied for several of the fields [11] in dB structure like phone numbers, zip codes, mastercard numbers and alternative card kind numbers like social insurance numbers .

## 7. DATA MASKING AND THE CLOUD:

In recent years, organizations develop their new applications within the cloud. The cloud resolution as of

currently permits organization to use IaaS, PaaS, SaaS. There are varied models of making check knowledge and moving it to the cloud. knowledge masking becomes the a part of these processes in SDLC because the development environments.

## 8 CONCLUSION:

Generally most organization wants combination of dynamic and static information masking. during this paper we tend to mentioned concerning the cloud services models, readying models and security in cloud by mistreatment knowledge masking techniques. Storage of knowledge on the cloud refines the method we tend to manage the storage of knowledge and access the information from the cloud. during this paper it's additionally mentioned concerning the varied cryptography algorithms that facilitate USA to encrypting the information at sender aspect so transferring it to the receiver aspect. This paper additionally explores the requirement of knowledge} masking in gift information. knowledge masking can change USA to accomplish the following: (a) Increase protection against knowledge larceny. (b) Enforces 'need to access'. (c) Provides realistic knowledge for testing, development and knowledge sharing. (d) Provides a heightened sense of security to shoppers, worker and provider.

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