

Application of Cloud Computing in Smart Home

Mr. Shubham Dilip Vyawahare, Prof. Ajay. S. Chhajed

B.E, Final Year., Department of Information Technology Anuradha Engineering College, Chikhli (MS), India
Email: shubhamvyawahare@yahoo.com

Lecturer, Department of Information Technology Anuradha Engineering College, Chikhli (MS), India
Email: ajaysjain2025@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This topic describes Cloud Computing in Smart Home. "Cloud" Computing is latest buzzword of the moment and everyone using it. Cloud computing is a model for allowing everywhere network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources. In the initiate method, the architecture collects and stores home appliance information using Cloud Computing and sends the information to the cloud server for storage and management. Furthermore, the Cloud Computing provides plentiful network resource, and guarantees the users data security. Cloud computing and storage solutions provide users and enterprises with various capabilities to store and process their data in third-party data centers. Nowadays the smart home is a concept of the widespread computing. Characteristics and components of IaaS are utility computing services and billing model, automation of administrative tasks, dynamic scaling, desktop virtualization, policy-based services and internet connective. Cloud computing technology analyzes processes the information and also provides virtualization services to users. Due to heavy load in local computer system and it is very difficult for the users to obtain the information of the smart home concept. This topic reviews the smart home structure based on Cloud computing, which helps to reduce local assignment and the users obtain the information of the smart home.

Keyword—Cloud computing, smart home

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud Computing is an innovative technology that is transform the way we do computing. In cloud computing, the word [cloud](#) (also phrased as "the cloud") is used as a metaphor for "the Internet," so the phrase cloud computing means "a type of Internet-based computing. The main concept of cloud computing is that we don't buy the hardware, or even the software, we need anymore, rather we rent some computational power, storage, databases, and any other resource.

Cloud computing make our investments smaller and oriented to operations rather than to [advantage](#) acquisition. But there is much more than that Cloud computing prefer to the delivery of computing resources over the Internet. When you store your photos online instead of on your home computer, or use web mail or are using a "cloud computing" service.

The concept of Cloud Computing is based on a collection of many old and few new ideas in several research fields like Service-Oriented Architectures (SOA), distributed and grid computing as well as virtualization. As a result, cloud model is composed of five essential characteristics, three service models, and four deployment models. [3,4]

II. CLOUD COMPUTING SERVICES



Figure 1: Cloud computing structure

A. Software as a Service (SaaS):

- It simply makes use of a web browser to access software. At SaaS level users do not have control or access to underlying infrastructure being used to host the software.
- A SaaS provider gives subscriber access to both resources and applications.
- Google Docs is a popular example that uses the SaaS model of cloud computing.

B. Platform as a Service (PaaS):

- The applications are developed using a set of programming language and tools that are supported by PaaS provider.
- Just like the SaaS model, users do not have control or access to the underlying infrastructure being used to host their application at the PaaS level.
- PaaS provider gives subscribers access to the components that they require to develop and operate application over the internet. Google App Engine is a popular PaaS example.

C. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS):

- Where the users acquire computing resources such as processing power, memory and storage from an IaaS provider and use resource stored on their applications.
- IaaS gives users more flexibility than PaaS to allow the user to deploy any software stack on top of the operating system.
- Flexibility comes with a cost and users are responsible for updating the operating system at the IaaS level. Amazon Web Services EC2 and S3 are popular IaaS examples.

Characteristics and components of IaaS include:

1. Utility computing service and billing model.
2. Automation of administrative tasks.
3. Dynamic scaling.
4. Desktop virtualization.
5. Policy-based services.
6. Internet connectivity

Infrastructure as a Service like Amazon Web Services provides virtual server instances with unique IP addresses and blocks of storage on demand. Customers use the provider's application program interface (API) to start and stop access and configure their virtual servers and storage. [4,2]

III. CLOUD COMPUTING MODELS

A. Private cloud:

A cloud that is used exclusively by one organization. The cloud may be operated by the organization itself for a third party. A private cloud is a virtualized data center that operates within a firewall. Private clouds are more expensive and more secure when compared to public cloud.

B. Public cloud:

A public cloud is a cloud computing model in which services, such as applications and storage are available for general use over Internet. Public cloud

requires significant investment and usually owned by large corporations such as Microsoft, Google or Amazon.

C. Hybrid cloud:

A hybrid cloud is a mixture of public and private clouds. Hybrid cloud allows cloud bursting to take place where a private cloud can burst-out to a public cloud when it requires more resources.

D. Community cloud:

A cloud is shared by several organizations and is usually setup for their specific requirements. Community clouds are hybrid form of private clouds built and operated specifically for a targeted group. PaaS provider gives subscribers access to the components that they require to develop and operate application over the internet. [7]

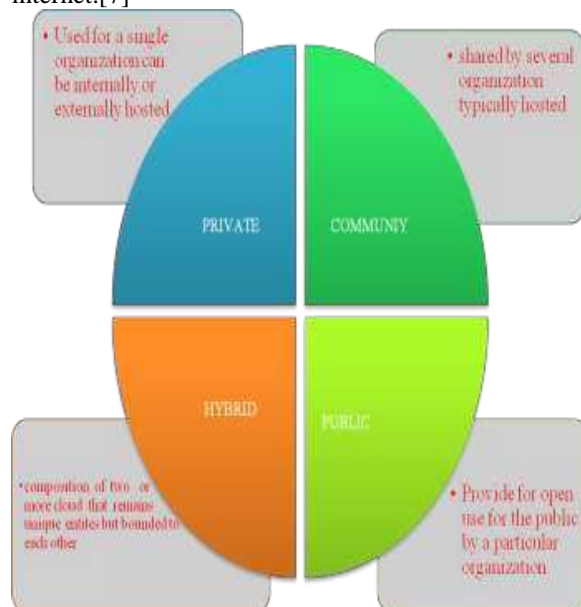


Figure 2: Cloud computing deployment models

IV. HISTORY

1. Cloud computing is believed to have been invented by Joseph Carl Robnett Licklider in the 1960s. However, Kurt Vonnegut refers to a cloud "that does all the heavy thinking for everybody" in his book "Sirens of Titan" published in 1959.
2. Since the sixties, cloud computing has developed along a number of lines, with Web 2.0 being the most recent evolution. However, since the internet only started to offer significant bandwidth in the nineties, cloud computing for the masses has been something of a late developer.
3. One of the first milestones in history was the arrival of Salesforce.com in 1999, which pioneered the concept of delivering enterprise applications via a simple website.

4. The next development was Amazon Web Services in 2002, which provided a suite of cloud-based services including storage, computation and even human intelligence through the [Amazon Mechanical Turk](#). Then in 2006, Amazon launched Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2) as a commercial web service that allows small companies and individual storefront computers on which to run their own computer applications [10].

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Cloud computing architecture is the systems design of the software systems contained in the delivery of cloud computing which usually involves multiple cloud components collaborating with each other over a loose connectome mechanisms such as a messaging queue. Cloud refers to the components and sub components essential for cloud computing.

These collective components usually consist of a hardware (servers, storage and bandwidth), Infrastructure (Internet, Intranet and Intercloud), platforms (software framework), application or frontend (thick or thin client or mobile device).

The frontend and backend are connected through a network, normally via Internet by means of a delivery system. The diagram below will illustrate the graphical description of cloud computing architecture [6].

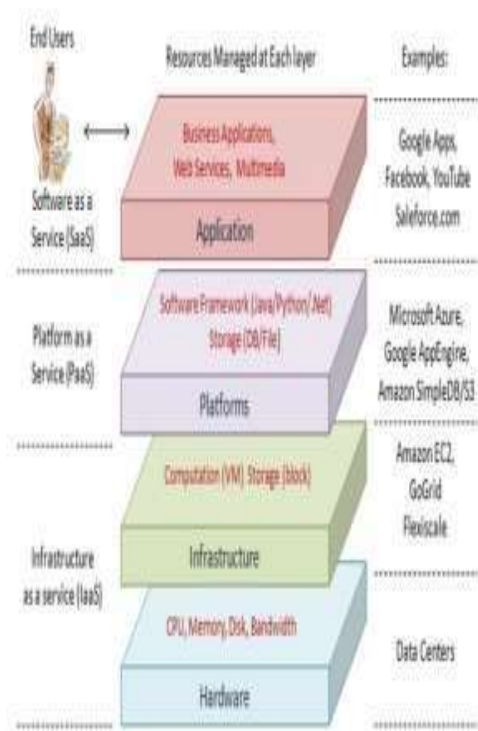


Figure 3: Cloud computing System Architecture [9]

A. Hardware

- Hardware means a physical part of the computer. But here it is the part of a cloud computing architecture, comprising all the resources required to deliver cloud-computing services

- A system's backend means hardware can be made up of a number of bare metal servers, data storage facilities, virtual machines, a security mechanism, and services, all built in conformance with a deployment model, and all together responsible for providing a service.

B. Infrastructure

- An infrastructure is a second step in cloud computing architecture model. In which hardware provides storage, servers and other infrastructure components on behalf of the applicant.

- Infrastructure also provides host users' applications and handles tasks including system maintenance, resiliency and backup planning.

- Infrastructure platforms offer highly scalable resources that can be adjusted on-demand. This makes infrastructure well-suited for workloads that are temporary, experimental or change unexpectedly.

- The hardware and Infrastructure come under IaaS

C. Platforms

- Cloud computing called as among many different things, "platform as a service." This specific name represents to the client or developer, a cloud computing service looks like a "virtual system" on which applications are developed or run.

- Some platforms support only public cloud computing service use, others support only the creation of private clouds and a few support a mix of both.

- Cloud computing resources both public and private may have to make a decision on which specific cloud computing platform to use.

- The wrong choice could negatively impact everyone involved, so it's important to look at the choices carefully and consider short- and long-term issues in your decision.

- There are a number of open source cloud computing tools, and several of these work together with cloud services already available. These include Eucalyptus, Nimbus and Hadoop.

D. Application

- This is the visible interface that computer users or clients encounter through their web-enabled client devices.

- But it should be clear here that not all cloud computing systems will use the same user interface. Application comes under Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) [4]

VI. VI.CHARACTERISTICS

A. On-demand capabilities

- A business will secure cloud-hosting services through a cloud host provider which could be your usual software vendor.
- You have access to your services and you have the power to change cloud services through an online control panel directly with the provider.
- You can add or delete users and change storage networks and software as needed. Typically, you are billed with a monthly subscription or pay-for-what-you-use scenario.
- Terms of subscriptions and payments will vary with the software provider.

B. Broad network access:

- Your team can access business management solutions using their smartphones, tablets, laptops, and office computers.
- They can use these devices wherever they are located with a simple online access point.
- This mobility is particularly attractive for businesses that during business hours or on off-times, employees can stay on top of projects, contracts, and customers whether they are on the road or in the office.
- Broad network access includes private clouds that operate within a company's firewall, public clouds, or a hybrid deployment.

C. Resource pooling:

- The cloud enables you to employ employees to enter and use data within the business management software hosted in the cloud at the same time, from many locations, and at any time.
- This is an attractive feature for multiple business offices and field service or sales teams that are usually outside the office.

D. Rapid elasticity:

- If anything, the cloud is flexible and scalable to suit your immediate business needs.
- You can quickly and easily add or remove users, software features, and other resources.

E. Measured service

- Going back to the affordable nature of the cloud, you only pay for what you use.
- You and your cloud provider can measure storage levels, processing, bandwidth, and the number of user accounts and you are billed appropriately.
- The amount of resources that you may use can be monitored and controlled from both your side and your cloud provider's side which provides transparency. [2,5]

VII. VII.CLOUD COMPUTING SECURITY ISSUES

In the last few decades, cloud computing has grown from being a bright business concept to one of the fastest growing sectors in the IT industry. Now, economic decline companies are growingly realizing that simply by tapping in to the cloud they can gain fast growth to best-of-breed business applications or effectively boost their infrastructure resources, all at negligible cost.

But by evolving as more and more information on individuals and companies is placed in the cloud, concerns are beginning to grow about just how safe an environment it is. The provider must ensure that their infrastructure is secure and that their clients, data & applications are protected.

While the user must take measures to protect their application and use strong passwords and authentication methods. There are some security issues in cloud computing, which are as follows.

- A. Security
- B. Privacy
- C. Reliability
- D. Legal Issues
- E. Open Standard
- F. Compliance
- G. Freedom
- H. Long-term Viability [2]

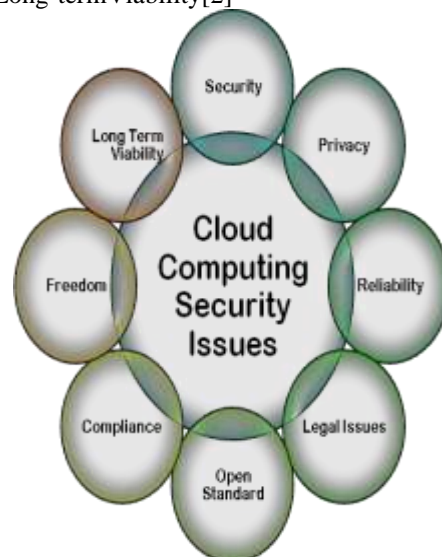


Figure 4: Cloud computing security issues [2]

VIII. PROTOCOL

In the today world of Cloud Computing, Data Security is a major issue. We all are aware that, Data in Internet/Cloud should be stored in encrypted form. Encryption helps to protect data from being compromised. Encryption helps to protect data from any unauthorized access, that is being transferred as well as data stored in the cloud.

A. Data security

Since all the data is transferred using Internet, data security is of major concern in cloud. Here are 4 key mechanisms for protecting data mechanism listed below

1. Access
2. Control Auditing
3. Authentication
4. Authorization

All of these service models should incorporate security mechanism operating in all above-mentioned areas.

B. Isolated access to Data.

Since data stored in cloud can be accessed from many where, therefore to protect the data, Enterprise must have a mechanism to isolate data from direct client access.

Brokered Cloud Storage Access is one of the approaches for isolating storage in cloud. In this approach, two services are created

- A broker with full access to storage but no access to client.
- A proxy with no access to storage but access to both client and broker. [3, 10]

IX. APPLICATION

Nowadays, we use web technology which delivers signals which can help to control electrical devices connected to the Internet which enable the users to control the many where.

This new generation technology is the integration of Cloud Computing and Smart Home Cloud Computing is the delivery of computing as a service rather than a product.

A. System Architecture

- The users can access the system through a remote PC or smart phone connected to the Internet. The designed user interface to control and monitor the system is a web-based application which is installed in the controller.
- The said controller transmits the signals to the electrical switches interface. This interface together with the controller uses a coding protocol (all switched on/all switched off/-state per port) for communication.
- The system's website displays the electricity consumption information and this information came from the monitoring interface which gets its data from the submeter's signal. To ensure the reliability of service, the controller, interface, and load are all connected to the Uninterruptable Power Supply (UPS).
- Smart Home Electricity Management System (SHEMS) complies the features needed in facilitating the control of Electrical system remotely.
- It can share resources, software, and information to computers and other devices as a utility over a network (typically the Internet).

Most of multinational companies are using this technology primarily to cut costs. This technology provides resources and infrastructure as a source rather than capital expenditure that would mitigate the institution's outlay on resources.

IBM said that "Cloud computing is helped to reduce by 40 percent the costs in hardware and software maintenance, which make up around 30 percent of typical company's operational expenses". [1, 3, 8]

B. The Developed System

- This system is made by Marvin R. Garcia and his team through this topic. It mainly promotes the use of Smart Home concept.
- The Smart Home Electricity Management System using Cloud Computing (SHEMS) consists of a hardware interface, Controller Website and the software application for monitoring the electrical switch control.
- The developed system is integrated with the electricity flow switches which control the appliances switching on and switching off remotely.
- This feature may encourage household to be watchful on energy consumption.
- The said system can shut out access from anyone who will attempt to explore it with no recognized code.
- This mechanism protects SHEMS from those who will try to gain unauthorized access that will violate its security, interfere its availability, data integrity and its confidentiality. [1]

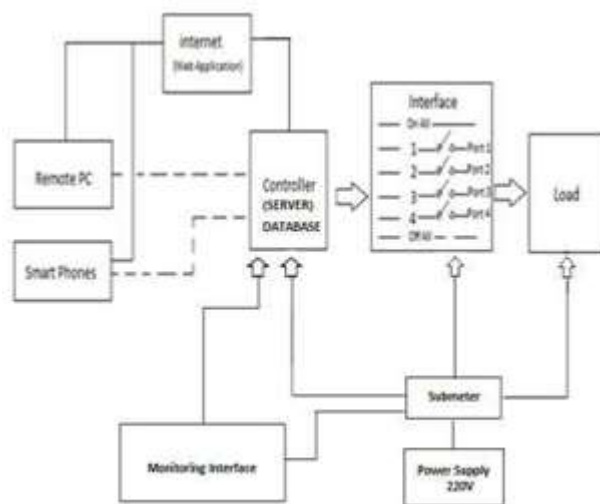


Figure 5. System Architecture of Smart Home Electricity

Management System using Cloud Computing (SHEMS) [1]

C. Smart Home Protocols

- Smart home devices can be fragmented with the use of various proprietary protocols and standards whose in

- tegration is very difficult to be achieved.
- The most important problem to solve for smart home environment structure is the integration and interoperability among different various devices.
 - All the heterogeneous devices are connected to Internet. Moreover, smart home may include ICT devices with IP communication and non-ICT ones, such as sensors devices with non-IP communication. [8]

X. CONCLUSION

In a study of the research literatures surrounding cloud computing, I found that there is a distinct focus on the need of the scientific computing community. Big IT companies are also building their own version of cloud. But still there are many questions left without an answer and indeed the most important one is security.

With the advancement of Cloud technologies rapidly, there is a new need for tools to study and analyze the benefits of the technology and how best to apply the technology to large-scaled applications. The proposed method considers the scheduling problem as the assignment problem in mathematics where the cost matrix gives the cost of a task to be assigned into a resource.

Here cost has been considered as a credit or the probabilistic measurement thus only the processing time of a job is not being given importance but the other issues are considered such as the probability of a resource to be free soon after executing a task so that it will be available for other waiting job.

Job which has the highest probability to get a resource as well as the resource which fits better for a job is assigned in a manner that one resource gets one job at a time. Also by using Cloud Computing in Smart Home, we avoid loss of electricity which helps in future.

References

- [1] Marvin R.G Garcia, "Smart home electricity management system using cloud computing", International Journal of Advances in Computer Network vol. 1 No. 1, March 2013 (references)
- [2] Pankaj Arora*, Rubal Chaudhry Wadhawan, Er. Satinder Pal Ahuja, "Cloud Computing Security Issues in Infrastructure as a Service", International Journal of Advances in Computer Network vol. 2 No. 1, March 2012 (references)
- [3] Mrs. Rathi, and R. Shalini "Cloud computing", International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology Research ISSN 2348-120X (online) Vol. 2, Issue 2, pp: (445-453), Month: April-June 2014
- [4] Demeke Gebresenbet Bayyoum member "Cloud Computing Reference Architecture from Different Vendor's Perspective" International Journal of Emerging Technology and Advanced Engineering, Volume 3, Issue 11, November 2013
- [5] Dinesha Hand Prof. V. K Agrawa "Framework Design of Secure Cloud Transmission Protocol", International Journal of Computer Science Issues, Vol. 10, Issue 1, No 1, January 2013
- [6] Boyun Eom, International Journal of Future Computer and Communication, Vol. 2, No. 3, June 2013.
- [7] ACA Research, Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) in Australia: Is it the Next Big thing? (2007).
- [8] wikipedia: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloud_computing#Origin_of_the_term K. Elissa, "Title of paper if known," unpublished.
- [9] <http://cloud-computingnet.com/cloud-computing-architecture/category/cloud-computing>.
- [10] <http://www.computerweekly.com/feature/A-history-of-cloud-computing>.