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Pre-Gesture Method of Trustworthiness Calculation & its Rating in Internet

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ABSTRACT: Oriented by requirement of trust management in multiple cloud environments, this paper presents T-broker, a trust-aware service brokering scheme for efficient matching cloud services (or resources) to satisfy various user requests. First, a trusted third party-based service brokering architecture is proposed for multiple cloud environments, in which the T-broker acts as a middleware for cloud trust management and service matching. Then, T-broker uses a hybrid and adaptive trust model to compute the overall trust degree of service resources, in which trust is defined as a fusion evaluation result from adaptively combining the direct monitored evidence with the social feedback of the service resources. More importantly, T-broker uses the maximizing deviation method to compute the direct experience based on multiple key trusted attributes of service resources, which can overcome the limitations of traditional trust schemes, in which the trusted attributes are weighted manually or subjectively. Finally, T-broker uses a lightweight feedback mechanism, which can effectively reduce networking risk and improve system efficiency. The experimental results show that, compared with the existing approaches, our T-broker yields very good results in many typical cases, and the proposed system is robust to deal with various numbers of dynamic service behaviour from multiple cloud sites.

KEYWORDS: T-broker, lightweight, trustworthiness, Cloud Data Centre.

I. INTRODUCTION

Multiple cloud theories and technologies are the hot directions in the cloud computing industry, which a lot of companies and government are putting much concern to make sure that they have benefited from this new innovation. However, compared with traditional networks, multiple cloud computing environments has many unique features such as resources belonging to each cloud provider, and such resources being completely distributed, heterogeneous, and totally virtualized; these features indicate that unmodified traditional trust mechanisms can no longer be used in multiple cloud computing environments. A lack of trust between cloud users and providers has hindered the universal acceptance of clouds as outsourced computing services. Thus, the development of trust awareness technology for cloud computing has become a key and urgent research direction.

A trusted third party-based service brokering architecture is proposed for multiple cloud environments, in which the T-broker acts as a middleware for cloud trust management and service matching. T-broker uses a hybrid and adaptive trust model to compute the overall trust degree of service resources, in which trust is defined as a fusion evaluation result from adaptively combining the direct monitored evidence with the social feedback of the service resources.

II. RELATED WORK

The existing brokering architecture for cloud computing do not consider user feedback only relying on some direct monitoring information. There is no doubt that the efficiency of a trust system is an important requirement for multiple cloud environments. That is, the trust brokering system should be fast convergence and light-weight to serve for a large number of users and providers. However, existing studies paid little attention to this question, which greatly affects scalability and availability of the trust system.

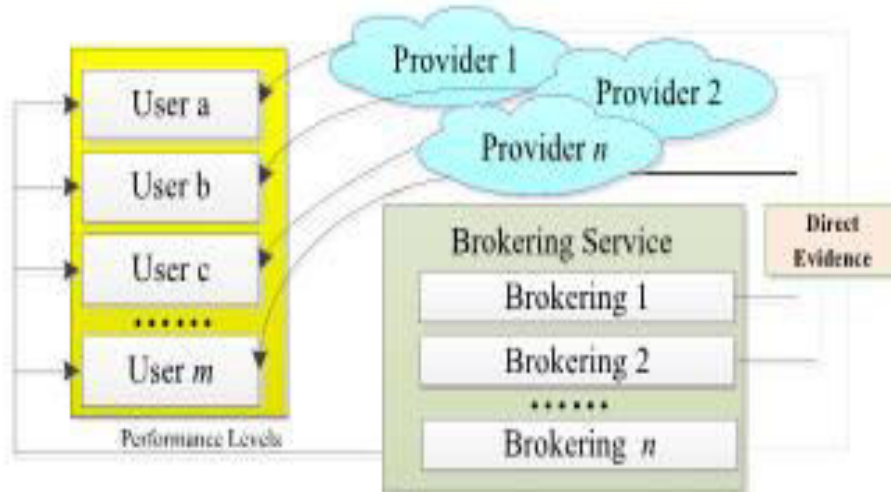


Fig: Existing brokerage scenario without user feedback.

There is no doubt that the efficiency of a trust system is an important requirement for multiple cloud environments. That is, the trust brokering system should be fast convergence and light-weight to serve for a large number of users and providers. However, existing studies paid little attention to this question, which greatly affects scalability and availability of the trust system.

III. METHODOLOGY

The development of trust awareness technology for cloud computing has become a key and urgent research direction. Today, the problem of trusted cloud computing has become a paramount concern for most users. It's not that the users don't trust cloud computing capabilities; rather, they mainly question the cloud computing trustworthiness. Current cloud brokering systems do not do trust based scheduling and problems get worse in multi cloud environment when trust is not maintained in terms of QOS.

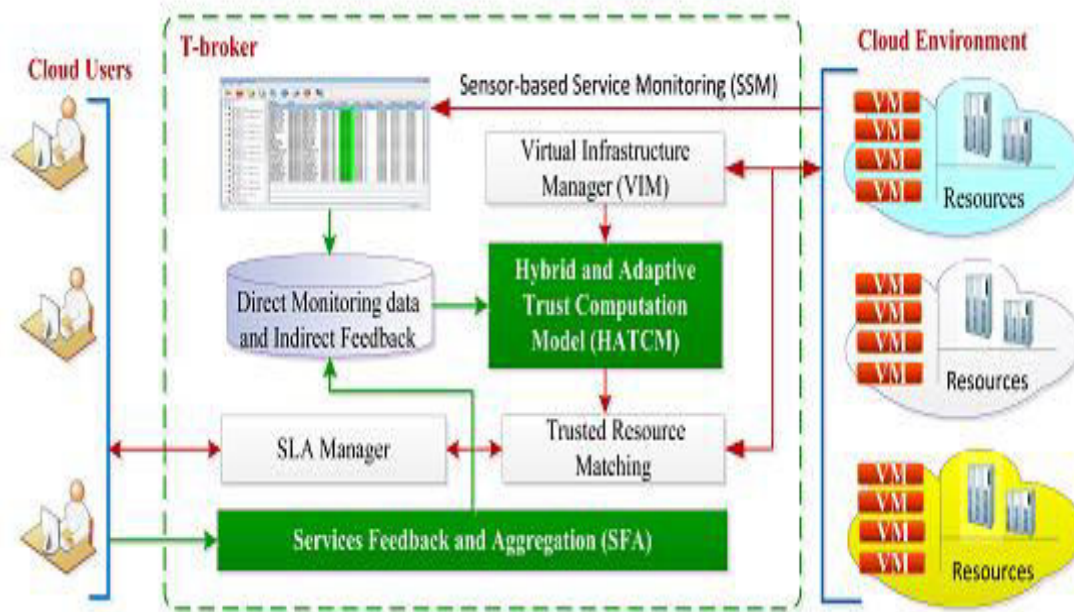
So in this work we propose to new brokering solution which does trust based scheduling.

The proposed system is robust to deal with various numbers of dynamic service behavior from multiple cloud sites. Some hybrid trust models are proposed for cloud computing environment. It is no doubt that how to adaptively fuse direct trust (first-hand trust) and indirect trust (users' feedback) should be an important problem, however, most current studies in hybrid trust models either ignore the problem or using subjective or manual methods to assign weight to this two trust factors (first-hand trust and users' feedback).

The proposed trust management framework for a multi-cloud environment is based on the proposed trust evaluation model and the trust propagation network.

System architecture is the conceptual design that defines the structure and behavior of a system. An architecture description is a formal description of a system, organized in a way that supports reasoning about the structural properties of the system. It defines the system components or building blocks and provides a plan from which products can be procured, and systems developed, that will work together to implement the overall system.

The System architecture is shown below.



Cloud Users

Cloud users can send request to the T-broker for accessing the cloud resources, The feedback system collects locally-generated users’ ratings and aggregates these ratings to yield the global evaluation scores. After a user completes a transaction, the user will provide his or her rating as a reference for other users in future transactions.

Cloud Resources Module(Admin)

Cloud resource module will provide the cloud resources. web based cloud computing managing tool for managing cloud infrastructure from multiple providers. RightScale enables organizations to easily deploy and manage business-critical applications across public, private, and hybrid clouds. SpotCloud provides a structured cloud capacity marketplace where service providers sell the extra capacity they have and the buyers can take advantage of cheap rates selecting the best service provider at each moment. a cloud is modelled in seven layers: Facility, network, hardware, OS, middle ware, application, and the user. These layers can be controlled by either the cloud provider or the cloud customer. In , the author presents a set of recommended restrictions and audits to facilitate cloud security. The recommendations might be overkill for deployments involving no sensitive data; they might be insufficient to allow certain information to be hosted in any public or community cloud.

T-Broker Module:

In this module T-broker uses some sub modules ,

(i)Trust-aware brokering architecture

in which the broker itself acts as the TTP for trust management and resource scheduling. Through distributed soft-sensors, this brokering architecture can real-time monitor both dynamic service behavior of resource providers and feedbacks from users.

(ii)Hybrid and Adaptive Trust Computation Model (HATCM)

a hybrid and adaptive trust model to compute the overall trust degree of service resources, in which trust is defined as a fusion evaluation result from adaptively combining dynamic service behavior with the social feedback of the service resources. The HATCM allows cloud users to specify their requirements and opinions when accessing the trust score of cloud providers. That is, users can specify their own preferences, according to their business policy and requirements, to get a customized trust value of the cloud providers.

(iii) Maximizing deviation method (MDM):

A maximizing deviation method to compute the direct trust of service resource, which can overcome the limitations of traditional trust models, in which the trusted attributes are weighted manually or subjectively. At the same time, this method has a faster convergence than other existing approaches.

(iv) Sensor-Based Service Monitoring (SSM):

This module is used to monitor the real-time service data of allocated resources in order to guarantee the SLA (Service Level Agreement) with the users. In the interactive process, this module dynamically monitors the service parameters and is responsible for getting run-time service data. The monitored data is stored in the evidence base, which is maintained by the broker. To calculating QoS-based trustworthiness of a resource we mainly focus on five kinds of trusted attributes of cloud services, which consists of node spec profile, average resource usage information, average response time, average task success ratio, and the number of malicious access. The node spec profile includes four trusted evidences: CPU frequency, memory size, hard disk capacity and network bandwidth. The average resource usage information consists of the current CPU utilization rate, current memory utilization rate, current hard disk utilization rate and current bandwidth utilization rate. The number of malicious access includes the number of illegal connections and the times of scanning sensitive ports.

(v) Virtual Infrastructure Manager (VIM)

Each cloud provider offers several VM configurations, often referred to as instance types. An instance type is defined in terms of hardware metrics such as CPU frequency, memory size, hard disk capacity, etc. In this work, the VIM component is based on the OpenNebula virtual infrastructure manager this module is used to collect and index all these resources information from multiple cloud providers. It obtains the information from each particular cloud provider and acts as a resource management interface for monitoring system. Cloud providers register their resource information through the VIM module to be able to act as sellers in a multi-cloud marketplace. This component is also responsible for the deployment of each VM in the selected cloud as specified by the VM template, as well as for the management of the VM life-cycle. The VIM caters for user interaction with the virtual infrastructure by making the respective IP addresses of the infrastructure components available to the user once it has deployed all VMs.

(vi) Service level agreement Manager (SLA)

In the multiple cloud computing environment, SLA can offer an appropriate guarantee for the service of quality of resource providers, and it serves as the foundation for the expected level of service between the users and the providers. An SLA is a contract agreed between a user and a provider which defines a series of service quality characters. Adding trust mechanism into the SLA management cloud brokering system can prepare the best trustworthiness resources for each service request in advance, and allocate the best resources to users. In general, the service resource register its services on the cloud brokering system. The service user negotiates with the service provider about the SLA details; they finally make a SLA contract. According to the SLA contract, the resource matching module selects and composites highly trusted resources to users from the trusted resource pool.

Multiple cloud computing:

MULTIPLE cloud theories and technologies are the hot directions in the cloud computing industry, which a lot of companies and government are putting much concern to make sure that they have benefited from this new innovation. However, compared with traditional networks, multiple cloud computing environment has many unique features such as resources belonging to each cloud provider, and such resources being completely distributed, heterogeneous, and totally virtualized; these features indicate that unmodified traditional trust mechanisms can no longer be used in multiple cloud computing environments. A lack of trust between cloud users and providers has hindered the universal acceptance of clouds as outsourced computing services. Thus, the development of trust awareness technology for cloud computing has become a key and urgent research direction. Today, the problem of trusted cloud computing has become a paramount concern for most users. It's not that the users don't trust cloud computing's capabilities; rather, they mainly question the cloud computing's trustworthiness.

FeedBack Aggregation:

The "Trust as a Service" (TaaS) framework to improve ways on trust management in cloud environments. In particular, the authors introduce an adaptive credibility model that distinguishes between credible trust feedbacks and malicious feedbacks by considering cloud service consumers' capability and majority consensus of their feedbacks. However, this framework does not allow assessing trustworthiness based on monitoring information as well as users' feedback. In



large-scale distributed systems, such as grid computing, P2P computing, wireless sensor networks, and so on, feedback provides an efficient and effective way to build a sociaevaluation- based trust relationship among network entities. By the same token, feedbacks also can provider important reference in evaluating cloud resource trustworthiness. Consider large-scale cloud collaborative computing environment which host hundreds of machines and handles thousands of request per second, the delay induced by trust system can be one big problem. So, there is no doubt that the computational efficiency of a feedback aggregating mechanism is the most fundamental requirement. As depicted in Fig. 3, we build cloud social evaluation system using feedback technology among virtualized data centers and distributed cloud users, and we use a lightweight feedback mechanism, which can effectively reduce networking risk and improve system efficiency.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The following snapshots define the results or outputs that we will get after step by step execution of all the modules of the system.

Interpretation:

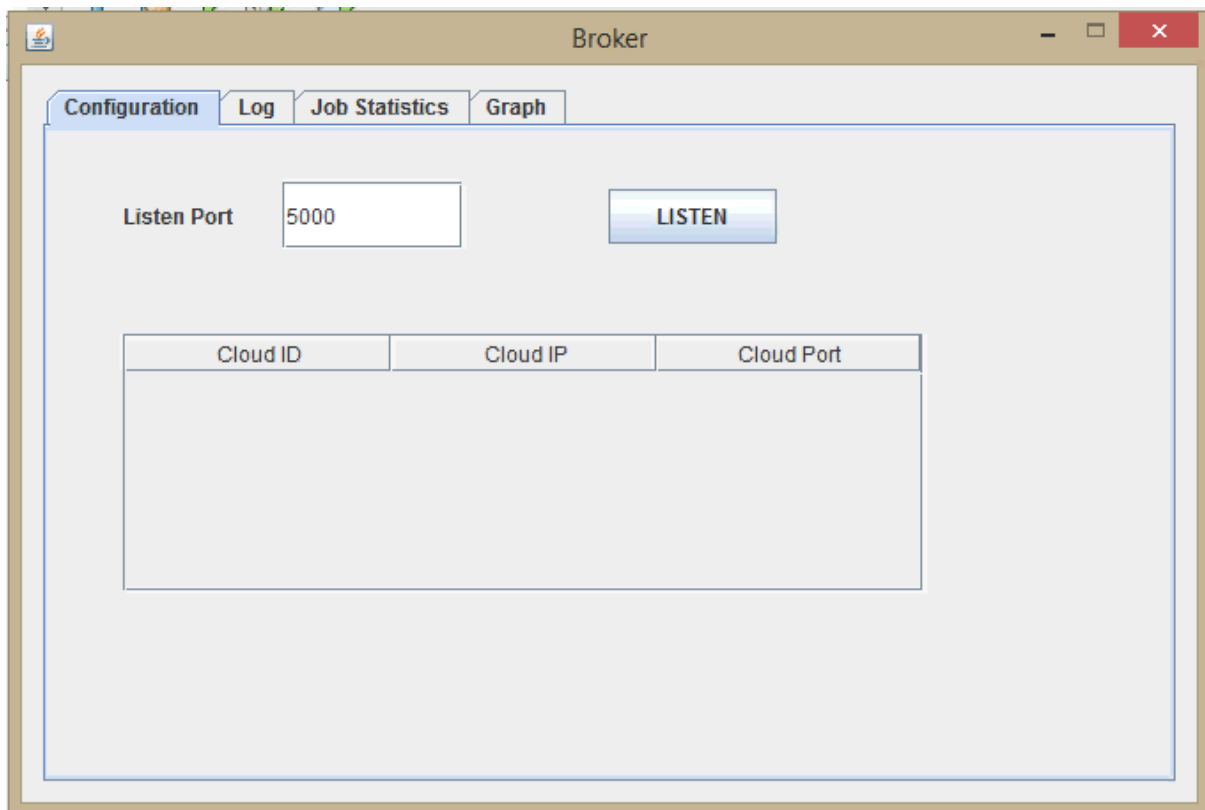


Fig 1: Broker main form

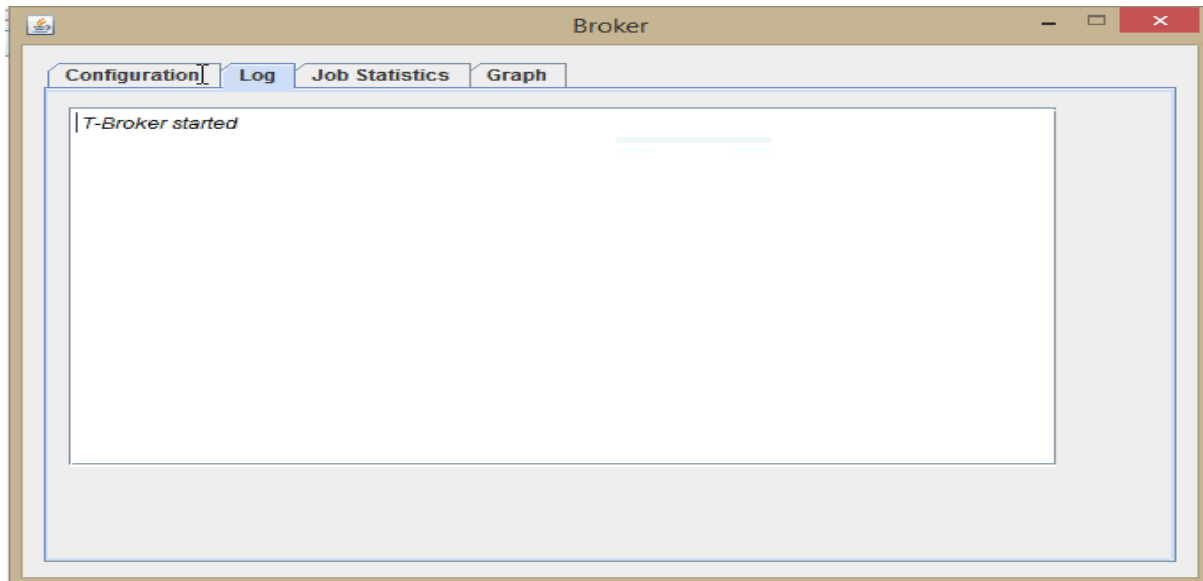


Fig 2: running of cloud client

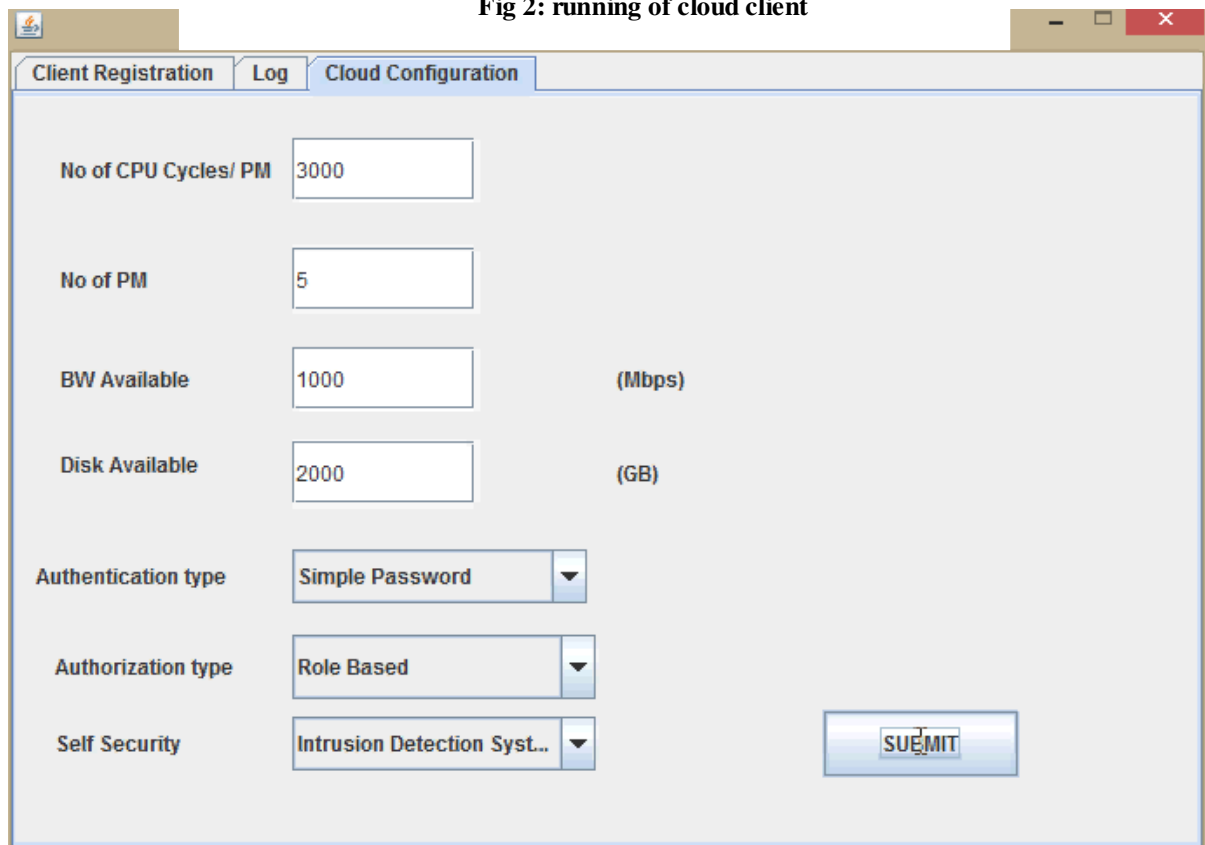


Fig 3: cloud configurations details

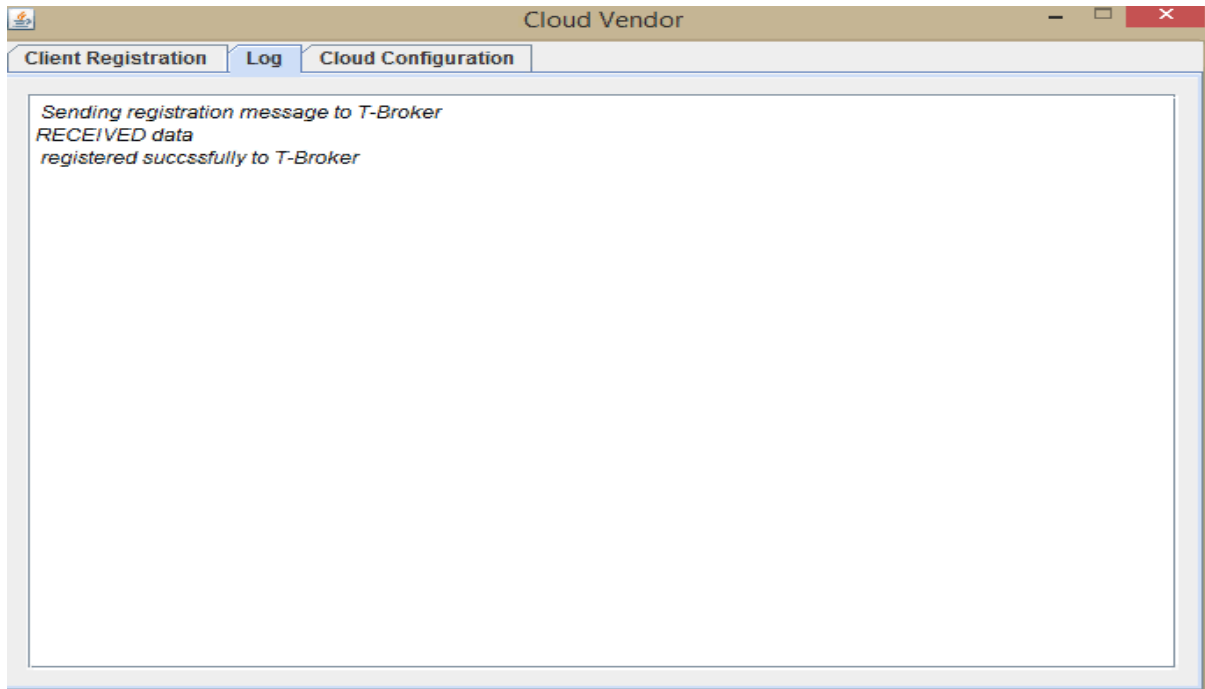


Fig 4: T broker registration

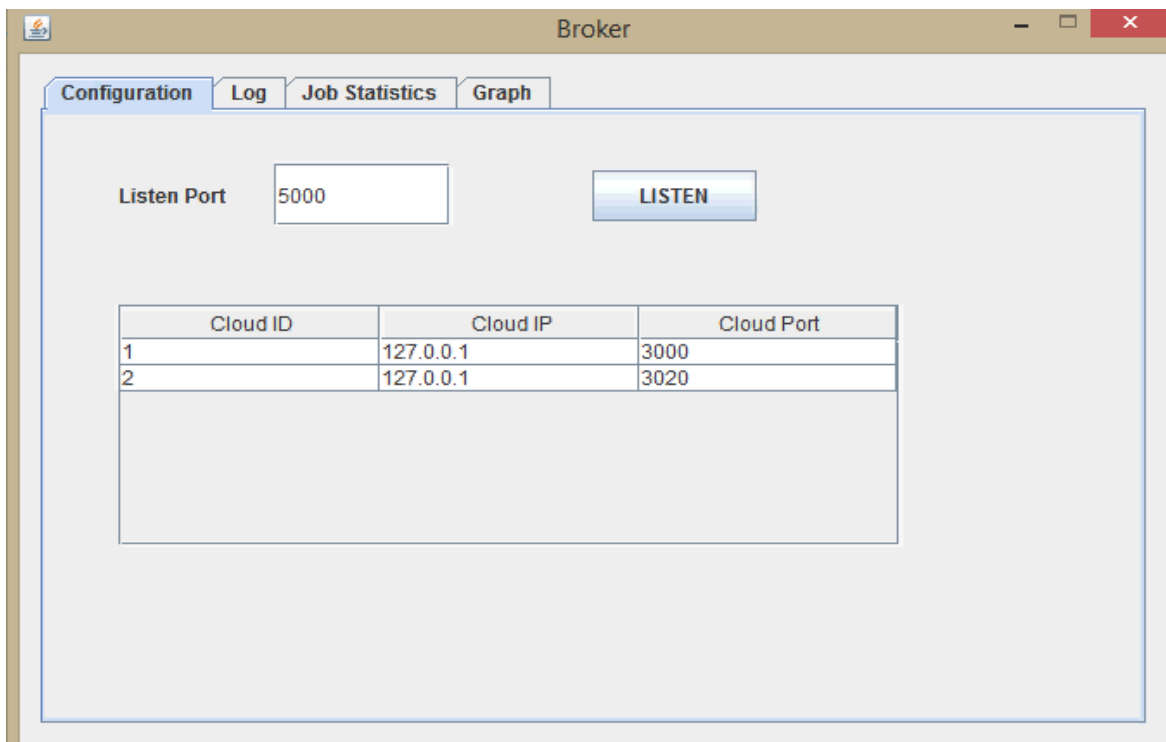


Fig 5: different clouds registered with broker

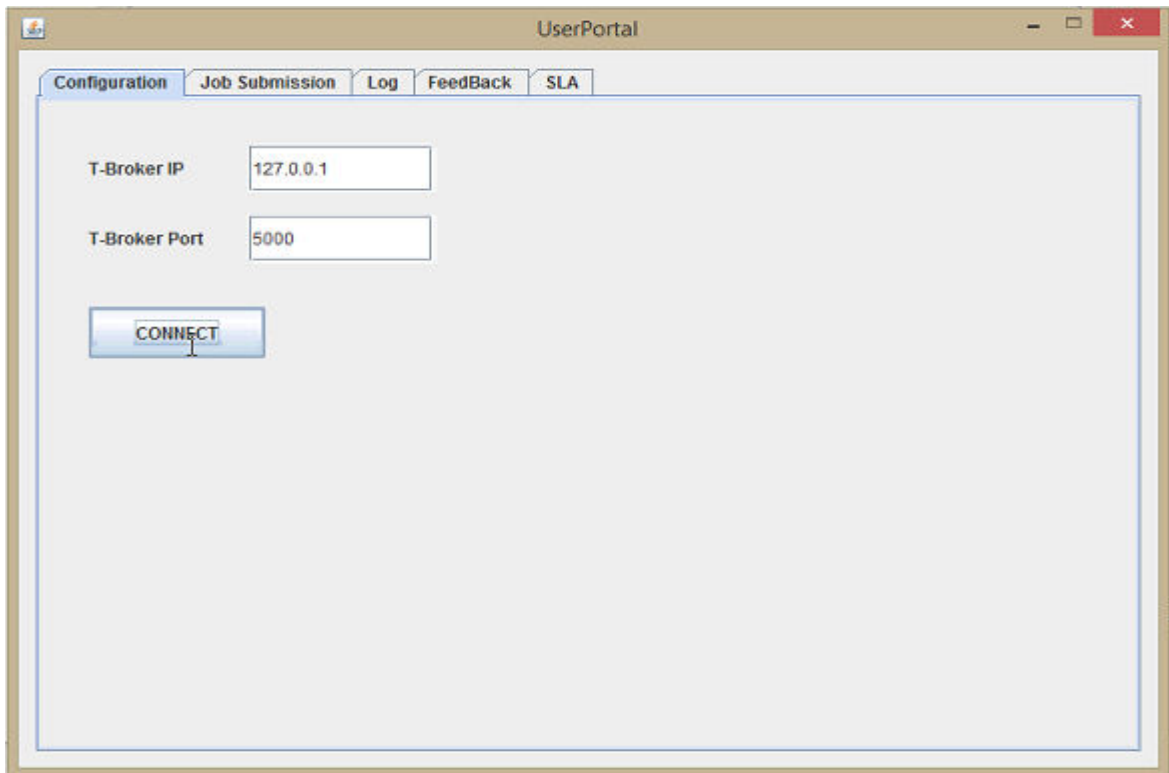


Fig 6: user portal connection

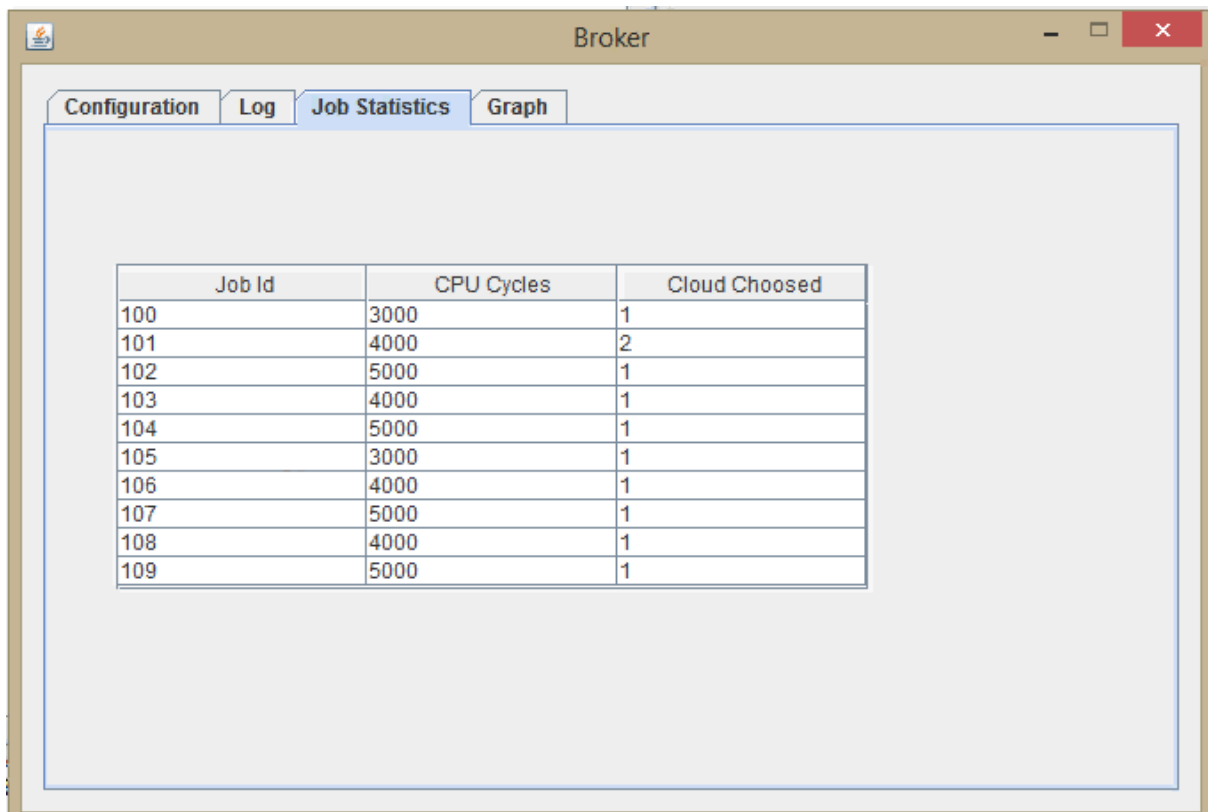


Fig 7: all submitted jobs with id, cpu cycle and cloud choosed

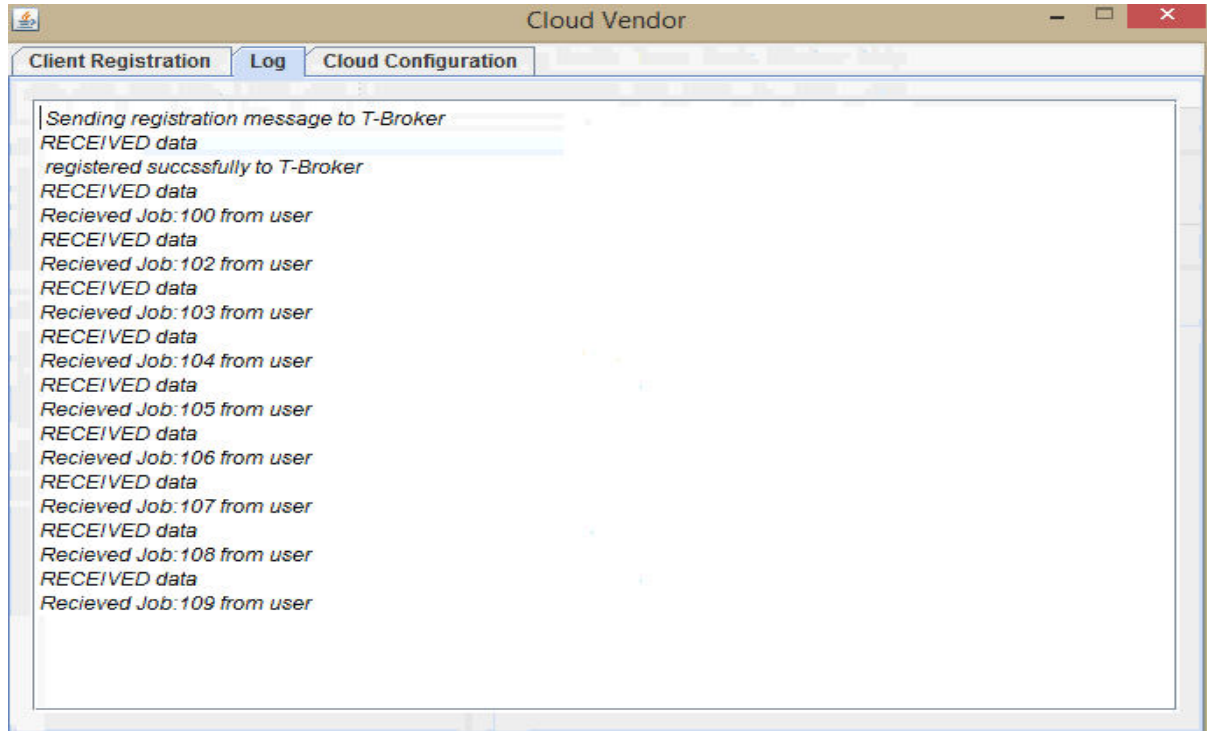


Fig 8: all received jobs by the cloud vendor

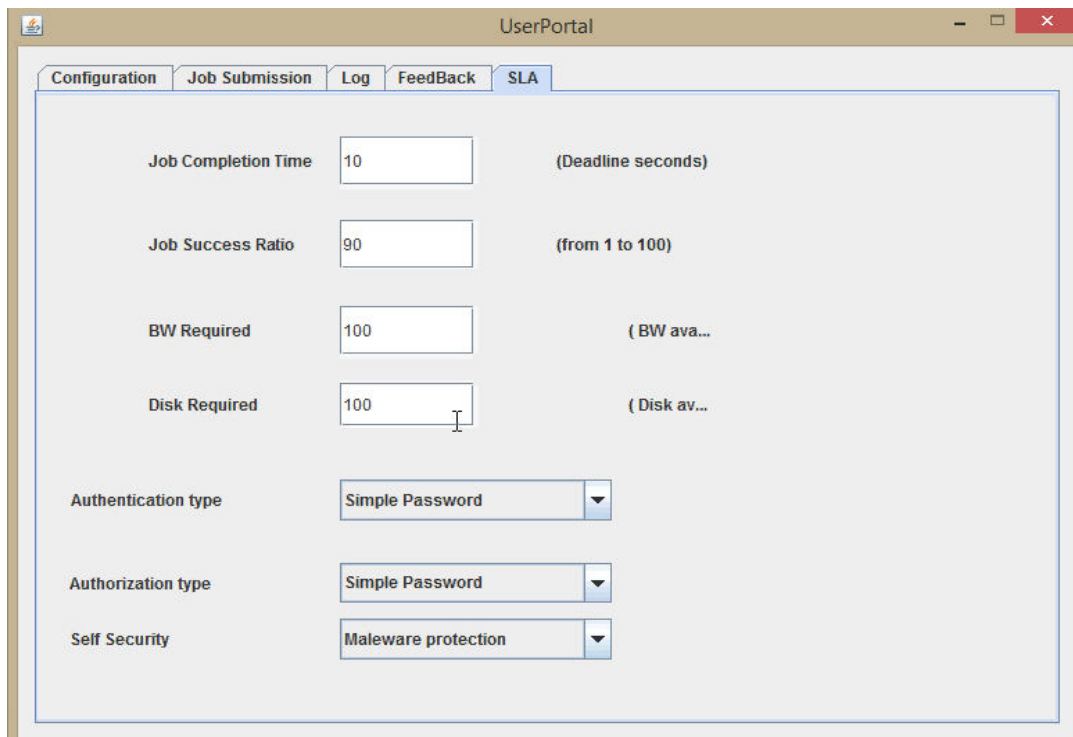


Fig 9: service level agreement between user and cloud vendor.

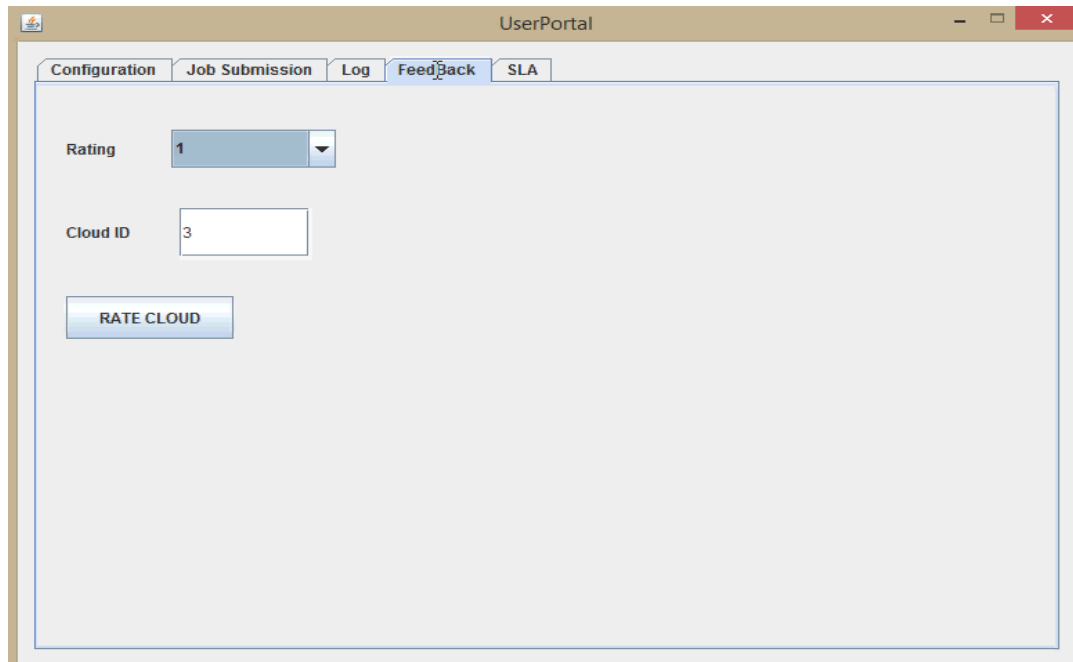


Fig 10: user feedback for cloud rating

VI. CONCLUSION

We proposed SOTS for trustworthy resource matchmaking across multiple clouds. We have shown that SOTS yields very good results in many typical cases. However, there are still some open issues we can apply to the current scheme. First, we are interested in combining our trust scheme with reputation management to address concerns in users' feedback.

Evaluation of the proposed scheme in a larger-scale multiple cloud environments is also an important task to be addressed in future research.

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