Data Security Approach in Cloud computing by using DOS Attack
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ABSTRACT
This paper analyzed the security measures in the collaborative environment, identified widespread DDoS attack implements and surveyed the current trace back tools to suggestion the actual attacker. Nearly, the most popular fears in cooperative environment are entrance controller attacks, SQL injection attacks, implementation of malevolent software, object reusability, camouflaged attacks, inhaling, nosey, and denial-of-service attacks (DoS). The elementary obligation of network based resource allocation includes providing dependable and reliable access of local as well as remote resources in collaborative application. But DDoS attacks are coming in the way of success of such resource centers. DDoS attack architecture can be classified as agent handler model and internet relay chat (IRC) model.

Key Terms: Cloud Computing, PAAS, DOS ATTACK, IAAS, SAAS

INTRODUCTION
The objective of cloud computing is to create a disciplined procedure of scattered resources with least expenditure in command to acquire great throughput and to throw a great problem with comfort. Cloud computing uses some of the essentials like virtualization, interoperability, scalability, quality of service, fail over mechanism and the cloud delivery model. Clouds have layered structural design which fundamentally contains software as a service, platform as a service, infrastructure as a service and hardware as a service. Cloud Modes are fundamentally public, private and hybrid. Cloud has some drawback too similar to low accountability taking rate and safety issues etc. Some other problems of the cloud contain load balancing, interoperability, scalable data storage. There are numerous cloud service providers in the market like Amazon EC2, Giga Spaces, GAE, and Sun Cloud etc. Each service provider has its own merits and demerits.

Nowadays a portion of persons are referring their mail online over webmail patrons, inscription cooperative leaflets by means of web browsers, making virtual folders to upload their photographs of the trips. They are consecutively requests and stowage information in servers situated in internet and not in their individual processors. Somewhat as modest as arrive in a web page is the solitary object a consumer wants to start to custom facilities that exist on a distant server and leases him share isolated and private info, or by means of computing series of a mound of servers that he will always understand with his personal eyes and each day its being used additional to these facilities that are named cloud computer facilities. That term is assumed since of the symbol around Internet, as rather than the consumer understand similar to a cloud and cannot understand what’s private. These facilities can be obtained by permitted or by disbursing by request (pay for consume), can be merely similar to a purpose calling (like requesting the temperature in some city in the world for comprising it in a web page) or compound (similar to the practice of a virtual machine with its personal operating system, applications and stowage space for running applications). This means that numerous consumers and groups can evade connection to the requests in their computer or can have additional computational control by means of cloud computer over internet, or they can create their individual secluded cloud to achieve it totally, or they can usage both choices for the instants of extraordinary request of consumption.

Architecture of Cloud Computing
In mostly communication, the design of this computing technology background could exist into four coatings: the hardware level, the infrastructure level, the platform level and...
the application level. We refer to individual of them in point.

- **The Hardware Level**
  
  This portion is liable for supervision of the corporeal capitals of the cloud, containing resource supplier, routers, switches, and power and refrigeration mechanism. In repetition, the hardware level is normally applied in datacenters. A datacenter typically comprises thousands of providers that are prearranged in stands and unified over shifts, routers or additional stuffs. Representative subjects at hardware coating comprise hardware shape, responsibility broadmindedness, circulation organization, and electricity and refrigeration reserve organization.

- **The Infrastructure Level**

  Similarly recognized by way of the virtualization level, the infrastructure level generates a puddle of stowage and calculating capitals by separating the physical servers by means of virtualization knowledges like Xen' KVM and VMware. The infrastructure level is a major module of this computing technology, as a lot of main services, like dynamic resource provision, are merely completed accessible over virtualization skills.

- **The Platform Level**

  Constructed on highest of the substructure level, the platform level contains of O.S. and application backgrounds. The determination of the platform level is to lessen the load of organizing requests sprightly into VM containers. For example, Google App Engine functions on the platform level to deliver API provision for applying storage, database and commercial reason of characteristic web requests.

- **The Application Level**

  On uppermost part of pyramid, the application level contains of the real cloud requests. Dissimilar from old requests, cloud requests could influence the auto-enlarging facility to attain healthier presentation, obtainability and inferior working price. Associated to old facility introducing surroundings such as devoted waiter farmhouses, the construction of cloud computing is additional linked. Individual level is roughly attached through the levels beyond and lower, permitting individual level to change distinctly. It is alike to the project of the OSI prototype for communication procedures. The architectural modularity permits this computing technology to provision an extensive variety of request supplies though sinking organizational and conservation cost.

  - **Services of Cloud Computing**

    The cloud architecture supports multiple services that can be provided concurrently to a large number of users. Cloud computing service models are Software as a Service (SaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS) and Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

  - **Software as a Service (SaaS)**

    (SaaS) is a way to software as-desired, subscribed for instead of an application that an organization must buy, maintain and upgrade itself. Because SaaS applications run on the provider's servers, the provider manages application access and performance. Customers usually rent the software on per usage basis, or buying subscription to access it, which includes a separate license for each person that uses the software. In this model, the service user only needs to access the service itself as a web application, and not the platform or the infrastructure the service is running on. Applications such as social media sites, office software, and online games enrich the family of SaaS-based services.

  - **Platform as a Service (PaaS)**

    Platform’ as a service (PaaS) is an entire infrastructure packaged that can be used to design and implement the applications and deploy them in a public or private cloud environment. It helps an organization to leverage key middleware services without having to deal with the complexities of managing individual hardware and software elements. Typical examples of PaaS are Google App Engine, Windows Azure, Engine Yard and Force.com.

  - **Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)**

    The Infrastructure as a Service is a provision model in which an organization outsources the equipment used to support operations, such as storage, hardware resources, servers and networking components. The service provider himself owns the equipment and is responsible for housing and maintaining it.

  - **Deployment Challenges of Cloud Computing**

    The following are the challenges faced by cloud computing environment:

    - **Security and Privacy**

      It deals with securing the stored data and to monitor the use of the cloud by the service providers. This challenge can be addressed by storing the data into the organization itself and allowing it to be used in the cloud. So the security mechanisms between the organizations and the cloud need to be robust.

    - **Interoperability and Portability**

      As the cloud environment is highly dynamic to user requests and due to the concept of virtualization, the leverage of migrating in and out of the resources and applications should be allowed. Also, switching providers should switch between clouds as per their need, and no lock-in period should exist.

    - **Energy Cost**

      Cloud infrastructure consumes enormous amounts of electrical energy resulting in high operating costs and carbon dioxide emissions.

      - **Distributed Denial Of Service (DDoS) Attack In Cloud**

        A Denial of Service (DoS) threat is a threat that preclude the
DDoS is an advanced version of DoS. This type of threat is a synchronized attack on the obtainability of facilities of a system or network that is propelled incidentally over more negotiated computing systems. In this, with a great number of requests server is flooded. This results in denial to the service requested by legitimate user. It is different from DoS attack as several machines are used in it for attack. As large number of systems are used in it thus to track the origin of attack is difficult and it is also difficult to defend the coordinated attack.

Indications Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) threat of are:

- Reduced speed and thus programs also run very unhurriedly.
- Large number of consumers requests a lots of services.
- Minimum number of obtainable resources.

“Primary wounded” under attacks come under the services, while the collaborated systems custom to promote the outbreak are often named “secondary wounded.” The DDoS threat is typically built on three serviceable elements:

1. **Master**: person that presents threat is the master.
2. **Slave**: Launch pad to the Master acts as slave. We can consider slave as a network. This is also named co-ordinated threat as it delivers the phase for the attack to be propelled.
3. **Victim**: The Victim is the main aim of Master. Victim is considered as a server.

**DDoS attack occurs in two phases.**

**Phase 1: Imposition Phase**: Through this phase, the Master attempts to negotiation fewer significant to gain a favour to overflow the more specific servers along requirements.

**Phase 2: Installation phase of DDoS tool**: In this phase, the victim or main server DDoS tools are installed to harm the system. Thus, DDoS makes the service unavailable to the authorized user as in case of DoS but it is launched in the different way.

There are different types of attack packets used to perform DDoS attack. Basically attack packets are classified as follows:

- **TCP Floods**: TCP is a connection oriented protocol. TCP flooding in DDoS attack works by exhausting the queue of TCP connection and therefore denying the request of legitimate user.
  
  To launch this kind of attack an attacker sends several SYN packets from forged IP addresses to the host machine. The host machine allocates memory queue to the SYN packets but attacker never acknowledges it. This will exhaust the memory of host machine and does not make host machine available to other legitimate user as it keeps on waiting for the ACK.

- **ICMP Floods**: A stream of ICMP packets is sent to host machine thus, slowing down the incoming and outgoing bandwidth. It may also result in overall shutdown of the system.

- **UDP Floods**: A UDP is connectionless protocol. Thus it is much easier than TCP flooding. It takes place by sending lots of UDP packets to host machine through forged IP addresses.

**Defense Mechanisms for DDoS**

The defense mechanisms for DDoS attack are as follows:

- **Filtering Routers**: The filtering of incoming and outgoing packets helps in detection of attacks from the neighbouring network or any other attacker.
- **Disabling IP Broadcasts**: The IP broadcasts must be disabled. By doing so host machines will not be used as an amplifier in attacks like ICMP floods.
- **IP Trace Back**: This mechanisms trace back the source of the forged IP packets and then reaches the original attacker. The cooperation between networks is required to find out the true source of attack.
- **Rate Limiting Mechanisms**: In Rate limiting mechanisms a threshold value is set for the packets entering the network. If number of packets entering the network exceeds this threshold value then it is considered as DDoS attack and packet are restricted from entering the network.
- **Intrusion Detection**: By performing an intrusion detection at host and network level can prevent the DDoS attacks.

**CONCLUSION**

This paper gives the overview security challenges for cloud computing. The business request for cloud has improved radically in current years and therefore has improved cyber intimidations to the information stowed. The number of customers has developed so enormous that enormous information is being uploaded on the cloud stowage servers each minute. It will assist in refining the safety of cloud organizations and henceforth will clue to eliminate the horror of information safety amongst customers and consequently acceptance of cloud computing schemes by commercial societies cloud computing is prosperous today.

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