Apsdrdo: Adaptive Particle Swarm Division and Replication of Data Optimization for Security in Cloud Computing

P.Jayasree [1], Dr.V.Saravanan [2]

Ph.D Research Scholar, Hindusthan College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India [1].,
Associate Professor, Hindusthan College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India [2].

Abstract: *Outsourcing information in the direction of an outsider administrative control, as is done in Cloud Computing (CC), offers leads in the direction of security issues. The information trade off might happens since of attacks by different clients and nodes inside the CC. In this manner, high safety efforts are required to secure information inside the cloud. In any case, the utilized security methodology should likewise regard as the advancement of the information and automatic updating of cloud information inside recovery time. This work introduced a novel Adaptive Particle Swarm Division and Replication of Data Optimization (APSDRDO) for increasing security of cloud data and automatic updating of the cloud storage. It is calculated to introduce an automatic update algorithm with the intention of be able to find and update the needed fragments only. It is not only enhances the security level of the cloud system, in addition it also saves the time and resources make use of it downloading, updating, and uploading the file again. To increase information retrieval time, the nodes are chosen depending on the some centrality measures with the purpose of make sure an increased access time. Furthermore, the nodes storing the portions are separated by specific distance via the use of graph T-coloring in the direction of proscribe an attacker of guessing the positions of the portions. The results of the proposed APSDRDO methodology is compared with Division and Replication of Data Performance security (DROPS) and other methods. From the results it concludes that the higher level of security with lesser overhead was observed in the proposed APSDRDO system.*
Keyword: *Centrality, cloud security, fragmentation, Adaptive Particle Swarm Division and Replication of Data Optimization (APSDRDO) , optimization, cloud computing , and replication.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Distributed computing has as of late risen as a convincing worldview for managing and conveying administrations over the web [1]. The ascent of this system is quickly changing the scene of data innovation, and eventually transforming the long-held guarantee of utility figuring into a reality. The most recent development of this system is a noteworthy advance towards understanding this utility registering model since it is vigorously determined by industry merchants [2]. It draws in entrepreneurs because of its capacity to wipe out the provisioning plan overhead, and enables ventures to begin from the little scale and progressively increment their assets all the while with the expansion of their administration request. It guarantees to convey solid administrations through cutting edge server farms based on virtualized register and capacity advances [3]. Clients will have the capacity to get to applications and information from a Cloud anyplace on the planet following the compensation as you-go money related model. The difficulties confronting the new worldview, for example, security, and accessibility and assets administration; ought to be precisely considering in future research with a specific end goal to ensure the long achievement of distribute computing [4].

Cloud security issues might stem because of the center innovations usage (Virtual Machine (VM) escape, session riding, and so forth.), cloud benefit contributions, and emerging from cloud qualities (information recuperation weakness, Internet convention powerlessness, and so on.) [5]. For a cloud to be secure, the majority of the taking interest elements must be secure. In any given framework with different units, the mainly abnormal amount of the frameworks security is equivalent to the security level of the weakest element [6]. In this way, in a cloud, the security of the benefits doesn't exclusively rely upon a person's safety efforts [5]. The neighbouring elements may give a chance to an assailant to sidestep the client's resistances.

Cross- tenant virtualized organize access might likewise trade-off information protection and trustworthiness. Uncalled for media sterilization can likewise release client's private information [5]. The information outsourced in the direction of an open cloud has to be secured. Unapproved information access by different clients and procedures should be counteracted [6]. As examined over, any weak substance is able to put the entire cloud in danger. In such a situation, the security instrument should significantly get bigger an assailant's push in the direction of recover a sensible measure of information even following a successful interruption in the cloud. Besides, the likely measure of data loss should likewise be limited.

A cloud should make sure throughput, dependability, and safety [15]. A type issue formative the throughput of a cloud with the purpose of stores information is the information retrieval time [7]. In large-scale systems, the issues of information reliability, information availability, and response time are solved by using the information replication strategies [8]. On the other hand, placing replicas information over a number of nodes enhances the attack surface for with the purpose of specific information.

From the above discussion, we are able to assume with the purpose of together security and performance are significant for the future generation large-scale systems. Adaptive Particle Swarm Division and Replication of Data Optimization (APSDRDO) are proposed for enhancing security of cloud data and automatic updating of the data storage. It is calculated to introduce an automatic update algorithm with the intention of be able to find and update the needed fragments only. It is not only enhances the security level of the cloud system, in addition it also saves the time and resources make use of it downloading, updating, and uploading the file again.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Tu et al [8] considered the issue of ideal allotment of secure data objects. The framework topology likewise regard as includes of two layers. In the upper layer, various groups frame a system topology with the purpose of be able to be spoken to by a general graph model. The nodes inside each group additionally have a topology spoke to by a general graph. At that point decay the offer replication designation issue into two sub-issues, the tenant set issue, which apportions a subset of offers to groups, and the intra-group portion issue which decides the quantity of offer copies to be distributed and their arrangements. Two diverse heuristic calculations are created for the two sub-issues. The calculation for the ideal occupant set issue has a period multifaceted nature of $O(n/sup\ 2/)$. An $O(n/sup\ 3/)$ calculation is exhibited for the intra-group distribution issue. In any case, the plan concentrates just on the security of the encryption key.

Juels and Opera [10] proposed a new technique which expanding the information trust border from the venture to people in general cloud requires more than encryption. Besides, the likely measure of misfortune if there should arise an occurrence of information tempering because of interruption or access by different VMs can't be reduced. Mei et al [11] displayed a distributed system for document portion with the purpose of make ensures high affirmation, accessibility, and versatility in a large distributed file system. The calculation is able to make use of replication and discontinuity plans to dispense the records over various servers. The confidentiality and honesty are saved, even within the sight of a successful assault with the purpose of bargains a subset of the document servers. The calculation is adaptive as in it changes the document assignment as the read-compose designs and the area of the customers in the system change. Likewise formally demonstrate with the purpose of accepting read-compose designs are steady; the calculation focalizes toward an ideal file allocation, where optimality is characterized as expanding the record confirmation.

Loukopoulos and Ahmad [12] proposed an enhanced Genetic Algorithm (GA) with the purpose of considers as info the present copy conveyance and figures one utilizing information regarding the system characteristics and the progressions happened. Keeping in see more businesslike situations in the present circulated data conditions, we assess these calculations as for the capacity limit limitation of each site and in addition varieties in the disrepute of items, and furthermore look at the exchange off between running time and arrangement quality.

Tang et al [13] built up a protected overlay distributed storage framework with the purpose of accomplishes fine-grained, approach depending on the access control and record guaranteed deletion. It partners outsourced documents with record get in the direction of arrangements, and certainly erases records in the direction of make them unrecoverable to tons of record get to strategies. To accomplish such security objectives, FADE are performed depending upon an arrangement of cryptographic key tasks with the purpose of are self-kept up by a majority of key supervisors with the purpose of are free of outsider mists. Particularly, FADE goes about as an overlay framework with the purpose of works again and again on the present distributed storage administrations. Likewise actualize a proof-of-idea model of FADE on Amazon S3, single of the present distributed storage administrations.

Zissis and Lekkas [14] proposed a Trusted Third Party, entrusted by means of guaranteeing particular security attributes inside a cloud domain. The proposed work named upon the cryptography, particularly Public Key Infrastructure working together with Single sign-on (SSO) and Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) in order in the direction of guarantee the confirmation, trustworthiness and secrecy of included information and correspondences. The arrangement, exhibits a flat level of administration, accessible in the direction of every single involved substance, which understands a security work, inside which fundamental trust is kept up.

Kappes et al [15] displayed a few security necessities in multitenant record frameworks by means of Dike approval engineering. It joins local access control by means of tenant namespace separation and similarity

to question based document frameworks. Formulate utilize an open cloud in the direction of tentatively assess a model procedure of Dike. At a few thousand occupants, proposed algorithm brings regarding restricted execution overhead up to 16%, not at each and every one like a current solution whose multitenancy overhead methodologies 84% at times. Be with the purpose of as it might, the spillage of basic information if there must be an occurrence of disgraceful sanitization and malevolent VM isn't taken care of data.

III. Proposed Methodology

This work introduced a novel Adaptive Particle Swarm Division and Replication of Data Optimization (APSDRDO) for increasing security of cloud data and automatic updating of the cloud storage. It is calculated to introduce an automatic update algorithm with the intention of be able to find and update the needed fragments only. It is not only enhances the security level of the cloud system, in addition it also saves the time and resources make use of it downloading, updating, and uploading the file again. Furthermore, the nodes storing the fragments are removed by means of specific distance via the use of graph T-coloring in the direction of disallow an attacker of guessing the positions of the fragments. Every of the cloud nodes make use of the term node in the direction of symbolize computing, storage space, substantial, and virtual machines) includes a separate portion in the direction of enhance the data security. A successful attack on a single node should not make known the positions of other portions inside the CC environment. To increase information retrieval time, the nodes are chosen depending on the some centrality measures with the purpose of make sure an increased access time. To additional increase the retrieval time, we sensibly duplicate portions over the nodes with the purpose of create the maximum read/write requests.
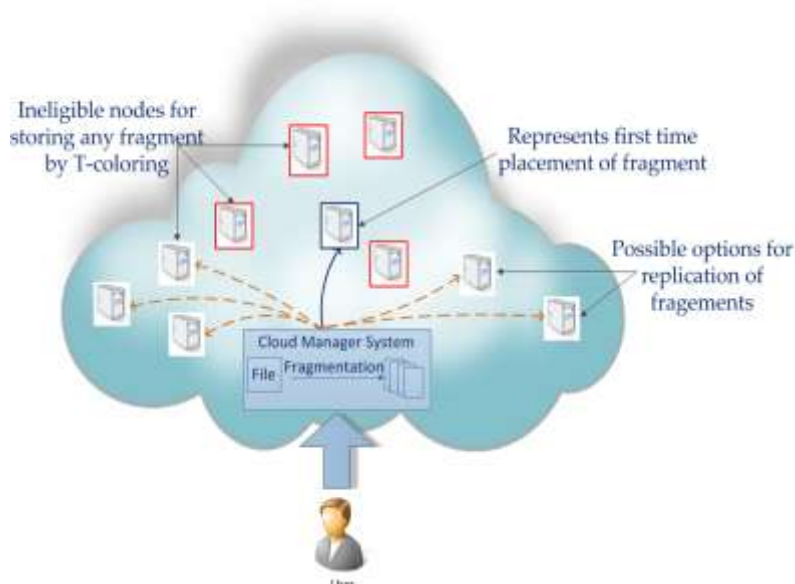
Figure 1. Proposed APSDRDO framework

The working principle of proposed APSDRDO methodology is illustrated in the figure 1. The choice of the nodes is executed in two major steps. In the first step, the nodes are chosen for the first placement of the fragments depending on the centrality process. In the second step, the nodes are chosen for replication based on the PSO algorithm. At the same time the nodes are updated depending on the PSO algorithm. Make sure a controlled replication of the data fragments, where every of the fragments are virtual simply once for the reason of enhanced privacy level.

1.1. Data Fragmentation

The security of a huge-scale scheme proposed for cloud based on the security as a complete and the security of specific nodes. A winning intrusion interested in a particular node might have rigorous consequences, not simply for information and applications on the victim node, other than moreover designed for the previous nodes. A doing well intrusion might be a result of some software susceptibility [11]. In case of homogenous systems, the same flaw is able to be making use of target previous nodes inside the system. The achievement of an attack on the following nodes determination needs less effort as compared in the direction of the attempt on the first node. Relatively, additional effort is needed intended for varied systems. On the other hand, cooperation a solitary file determination needs the attempt in the direction of go through merely a solitary

node. The amount of compromised information be able to be decreased with creation fragments of an information file and storing information them on divide nodes [11]. A doing well intrusion on a particular or a small number of nodes determination only give admission towards a portion of information with the purpose of capacity not be of some importance. Furthermore, if an attacker is vague regarding the positions of the fragments, the probability of discovering fragments on each and every one of the nodes is extremely low. Let us regard as a cloud by means of M nodes and a file by means of z number of fragments. Let s be the quantity of winning intrusions on different nodes, such with the purpose of s>z. The probability with the purpose of s number of victim nodes contain each and every one of the z sites storing the file fragments (denoted by P(s,z)). In cloud systems by means of thousands of nodes, the probability designed for an attacker in the direction of find a significant quantity of data, decreases considerably. On the other hand, placing every fragment once in the system will enhances the information retrieval time. To increase the information retrieval time, fragments are able to be replicated in a manner with the purpose of decreases retrieval time in the direction of an amount with the purpose of doesn't improve the aforementioned probability.

1.2. Centrality

The centrality of a node in a graph gives the quantity of the comparative significance of a node in the CC network. The purpose of enhanced retrieval time in replication makes the centrality evaluations are more significant. There are several centrality evaluation metrics; for example, closeness centrality, degree centrality, betweenness centrality, eccentricity centrality, and eigenvector centrality [16].

1.3. T-Coloring

Let us consider that the graph model as G = (V;E) and which consists of T non-negative integers including 0. The T-coloring is represented as the function f from the vertices of V in the direction of the set of non-negative integers, such with the purpose of |f(x)- f(y)| $\in$ T, where (x; y) > E. The function f is allocated to the color in vertex, the distance among the colors of the adjacent vertices is not belongs to the T. T-coloring problem is formulated for solving channel assignment issues with n number of nodes, such with the purpose of the channels are separated with a distance in the direction of keep away from interference. Let T is denoted by set of integers starting from zero and ending on a pre define threshold. If the chosen number is three, subsequently T = {0,1,2, 3}. The set T is second-hand in the direction of confine the node collection in the direction of those nodes with the purpose of are at hop-distances not belonging to T. Proposed work objective is to decrease the entire total Replication Time (RT). It is measured based on the two major factors: (a) time appropriate in the direction of read requests and (b) time appropriate in the direction of write requests.

$$RT = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left(R_k^i + W_k^i \right) \text{ (1)}$$

The storage ability restriction states with the purpose of a file fragment are able to simply be allocating in the direction of a node, if storage capability of the node is higher or equal in the direction of the size of fragment. The bandwidth restriction states with the purpose of b(i, j) $\geq$ t(i, j). The proposed work allocates the file fragments in the direction of the nodes in a cloud with the purpose of reduction the RT, subject in the direction of capability and bandwidth constraints. The aforementioned equation is optimized by means of the proposed work.

This method processing is so easy with the purpose of PSO make use of the optimization of replication time by means of automatic updating of information fragments and subsequently it starts the procedure by means of an first random population, called particles. Every of these particles has a possible result for the major issue and is processed as a measurement in □-dimensional space. In the inconsistent space, every particle has a location denoted as by $x_i^k = (x_{i1}^k, x_{i2}^k, \ldots, x_{in}^k)$ and a velocity denoted as by $V_i^k = (v_{i1}^k, v_{i2}^k, \ldots, v_{in}^k)$. Velocity and location of every particle is modified using (2) and (3), correspondingly. If a particle has a best location, it is carried to the next. Furthermore, best locations are denoted as □best and the best location of each and every one particles is denoted as □best [17–19].

$$v_i^{k+1} = w_i v_i^k + c_1 r_1 \left(pbest_i - x_i^k \right) + c_2 r_2 \left(gbest_i - x_i^k \right) \text{ (2)}$$

$$x_i^{k+1} = x_i^k + v_i^{k+1} \text{ (3)}$$

The weight function is described as follows,

$$w_i = w_{max} - \frac{w_{max} - w_{min}}{k_{max}} \times k \text{ (4)}$$

where □1 and □2 are chosen randomly in the range [0, 1] and □1 and □2 are acceleration coefficients with the purpose of examine the motion of a particle.

1.4. Adaptive Strategy with Particle Swarm Optimization (APSO)

PSO is applied in the direction of the local search phase of ES method. On the other side, randomization with L´evy walks is able in the direction of be used in the global explore. The proposed APSO algorithm is performed based a population-based algorithm. Depending on the parameters of PSO used in several applications [20-21], where $\Box 1 = \Box 2 = 2$, $\Box min = 0.4$, and $\Box max = 0.9$; then assign $\Box = 2$. In the proposed work 500 iterations are used designed for updating process. It consists of two major restrictions, $\Gamma \rightarrow \infty$ and $\Gamma \rightarrow 0$. If $\Gamma \rightarrow \infty$, the velocity of particles are shouldn't be decreased and particles are far from each other. If $\Gamma \rightarrow 0$, subsequently the particles are short sighted, consequently particles will be trapped in a restricted space and velocity of this particles be able to be very little. There are many stopping condition specified in the literature: a fixed number of iterations, the number of generations because the last adjust of the greatest results being higher than a predefined number, the number of generations reaching to the maximum number of iterations, a located string by means of a positive value, and no change in the average fitness subsequent to many generations. In this work, the stopping condition are selected as the highest number of generations and the tolerance value designed for fitness where $\|minimum(\Box + 1) - minimum\Box(\Box)\| \leq$ tolerance. Each and every one the methods run in 500 iterations and over 50 times designed for each function. The results get hold of proposed APSO algorithm on many benchmark functions are statistically varied from the other methods and APSO provides better performance on resource and data allocation problem. APSO works well on global search and local search via the use of $\Box$ in anticipation of converging in the direction of optimum as probable. Additionally, it creates initial population randomly by means of uniform distribution purpose in MATLAB.

The APSDRDO methodology divides the file and makes use of the cloud designed for replication. The divides are distributed such with the purpose of no node in a cloud holds higher than a solitary part, so with the purpose of even a successful attack on the node reveals negative important data. The APSDRDO methodology make use of controlled reproduction where every of the parts is replicated simply once in the cloud in the direction of increases the security. Even though, the controlled replication shouldn't increase the retrieval time in the direction of the stage of full-scale replication, it considerably increases the security. In the APSDRDO methodology, user sends the information file to cloud. The cloud manager scheme (a user facing server in the cloud with the purpose of entertains user's requests) leading receiving the file performs: (a) division, (b) first cycle of nodes choice and stores one portion over every of the chosen node, and (c) second cycle of nodes collection designed for fragments replication. The cloud manager keeps record of the portion assignment and is assumed in the direction of be a secure unit.

## IV.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The communicational backbone of distributed computing is the Data Center Network (DCN) [22-23]. In this work, make use of three DCN designs in the direction of be precise: (a) Three level, (b) Fat tree, and (c) DCell [22]. The Three levels is the heritage DCN engineering. Be with the purpose of as it might, in the direction of meet the introducing requests of the distributed computing, the Fat tree and Dcell models were introduced [23]. In this way, make use of the previously mentioned three designs in the direction of assess the execution of plan on inheritance and in addition best in class models. The Fat tree and three level models are switch-driven systems. The nodes are associated by means of the entrance layer switches. Numerous entrance layer switches are associated utilizing total layer switches. Center layers switches interconnect the entire layer switches. The Dcell is a server driven system engineering that utilizations servers notwithstanding changes to play out the communication procedure contained by the system [1]. A server in the Dcell design is associated with different servers and a switch. The lower level dcells recursively construct the more elevated amount dcells. The dcells at a similar level are completely associated. For insights about the previously mentioned structures and their execution examination, the perusers are urged to peruse [1] and [2].

The working principle of the methods was studied by: (a) increasing the number of nodes in the CC, (b) increasing the number of objects by maintaining number of nodes constant, (c) modifying the nodes storage capability, and (d) changing the read/write (R/W) ratio. The abovementioned parameters are important as they influence the issue size and the results of algorithms.

Report the average RC (%) results are shown in Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, and Table 4. The averages are computed over each and every one of the RC (%) savings contained by a positive class of experiments. Table 1 disclose the average results of each and every one of the experiments performed in the direction of examine the impact of raise in the number of nodes in the cloud designed for each and every one of the three discussed cloud architectures. Table 2 shows the results of average RC (%) savings designed for the raise in the number of fragments. Table 3 and Table 4 explain the average results designed for the raise the storage capability and R/W ratio, correspondingly. It is evident from the average results with the purpose of the Dcell design showed increased results appropriate in the direction of its advanced connectivity ratio.

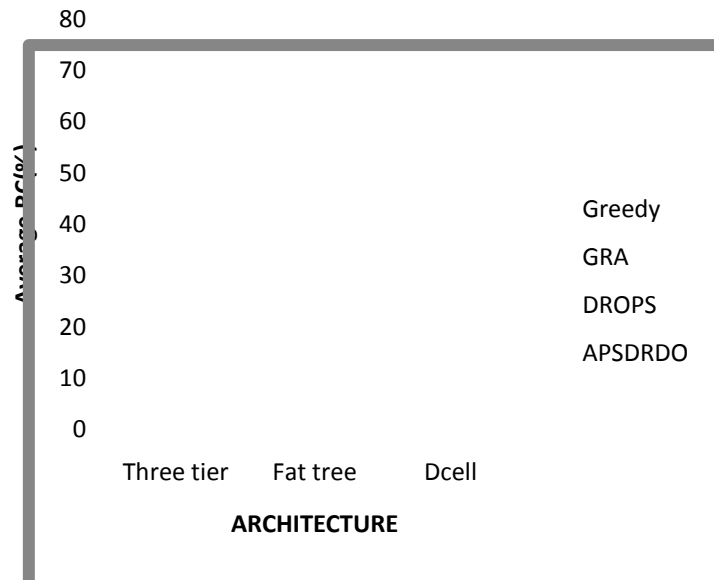**Table 1. Average RC (%) savings for increase in number of nodes**

Architecture	Greedy	GRA	DROPS	APSDRDO
Three tier	69.8	65.8	25.5	23.65
Fat tree	70.56	69.52	22.54	21.58
Dcell	74.05	72.58	21.58	20.45
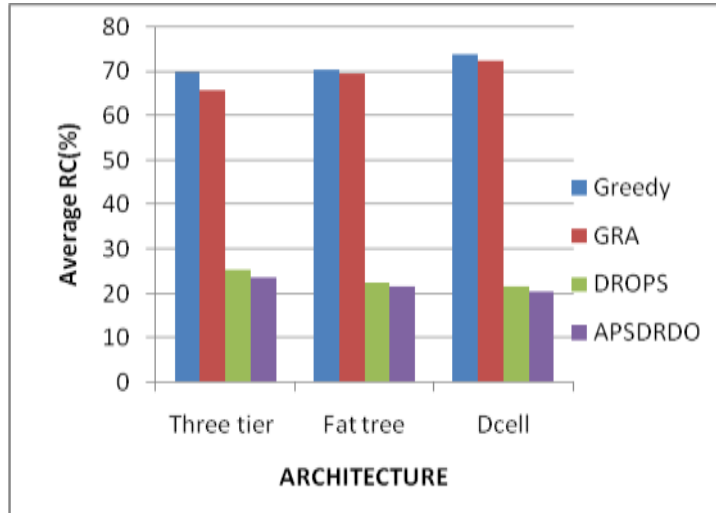
Figure 2. Average RC (%) savings vs. algorithms for increase in number of nodes

Table 2. Average RC (%) savings for increase in number of fragments

Architecture	Greedy	GRA	DROPS	APSDRDO
Three tier	72.15	63.56	22.58	20.51
Fat tree	73.56	67.81	24.78	22.45
Dcell	71.74	68.81	23.58	21.05

Figure 3. Average RC (%) savings vs. algorithms for increase in number of fragments

Table 3. Average RC (%) savings for increase in storage capacity

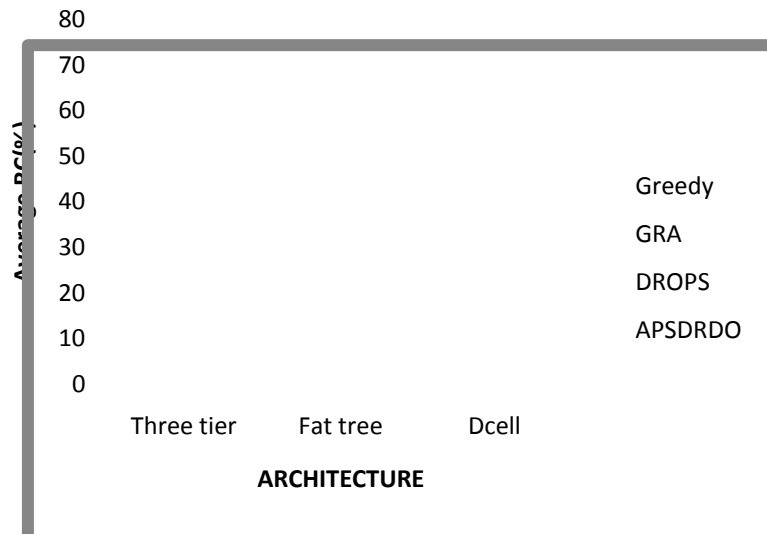| Architecture	Greedy	GRA	DROPS	APSDRDO
Three tier	72.79	63.89	20.56	17.85
Fat tree	69.83	62.78	21.05	20.45
Dcell	70.58	64.58	21.86	18.82

Figure 4. Average RC (%) savings vs. algorithms for increase in storage capacity

Table 4. Average RC (%) savings for increase in R/W ratio

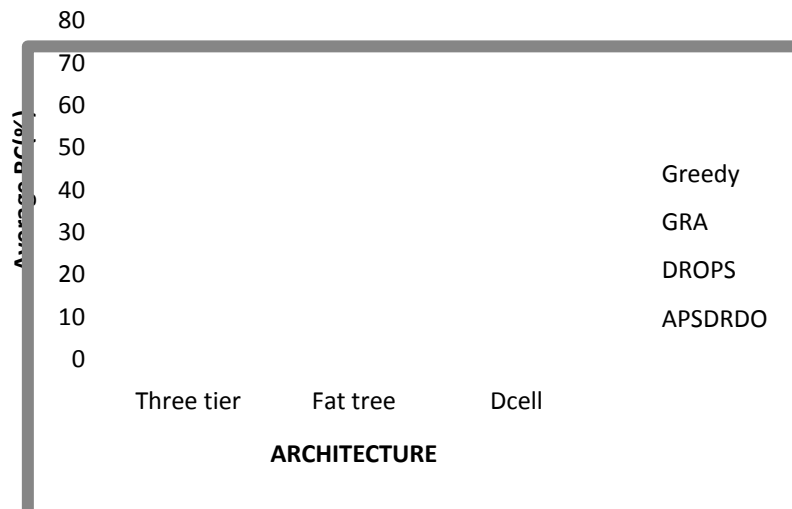| Architecture	Greedy	GRA	DROPS	APSDRDO
Three tier	74.15	60.25	25.01	23.05
Fat tree	70.81	59.51	24.81	22.51
Dcell	75.28	61.52	23.56	20.54

Figure 5. Average RC (%) savings vs. algorithms for increase in storage capacity

Figure 2-5 shows the working principle of the methods was studied by: (a) increasing the number of nodes in the CC, (b) increasing the number of objects by maintaining number of nodes constant, (c) modifying the nodes storage capability, and (d) changing the read/write (R/W) ratio. The abovementioned parameters are important as they influence the issue size and the results of algorithms. From the results it concludes that the proposed work performs well on all the constraints.

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This work introduced a novel Adaptive Particle Swarm Division and Replication of Data Optimization (APSDRDO) for increasing security of cloud data and automatic updating of the cloud storage. It is calculated to introduce an automatic update algorithm with the intention of be able to find and update the needed fragments only. The choice of the nodes is executed in two major steps. In the first step, the nodes are chosen for the first placement of the fragments depending on the centrality process. In the second step, the nodes are chosen for replication based on the PSO algorithm. At the same time the nodes are updated depending on the PSO algorithm. Make sure a controlled replication of the data fragments, where every of the fragments are virtual

simply once for the reason of enhanced privacy level. Furthermore, the nodes storing the fragments are removed by means of specific distance via the use of graph T-coloring in the direction of disallow an attacker of guessing the positions of the fragments. Every of the cloud nodes make use of the term node in the direction of symbolize computing, storage space, substantial, and virtual machines) includes a separate portion in the direction of enhance the data security. A successful attack on a single node should not make known the positions of other portions inside the CC environment. It is not only enhances the security level of the cloud system, in addition it also saves the time and resources make use of it downloading, updating, and uploading the file again. To increase information retrieval time, the nodes are chosen depending on the some centrality measures with the purpose of make sure an increased access time. To additional increase the retrieval time, we sensibly duplicate portions over the nodes with the purpose of create the maximum read/write requests.

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