iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 11 **Issue:** III **Month of publication:** March 2023

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2023.49760

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 11 Issue III Mar 2023- Available at www.ijraset.com

An Overview of Virtualization and Cloud Computing

Krishna Prasad Vilasan[1], Arun Kumar A. R[2], Radhika B[3]
[1, 2]*B.C.A. Students,* [3]*Assistant professor, Department of Computer Application, SNGIST Arts & Science College, Manakappady, Kerala, India*

Abstract: ***Virtualization is a technology that creates an abstract environment for underlying resources, simplifying their use and supporting replication It plays a key role in cloud computing by allowing virtual images of storage devices, servers, or network resources to be used on multiple machines. Virtualization can be implemented using a proposed model and virtual architecture. It offers greater flexibility and demand-based services while reducing the expense of accessing clients' data. Cloud computing represents a movement towards intensive resource sharing and utilization. It delivers different types of services via the internet and provides application virtualization by abstracting the application layer from the operating system Virtualization in cloud computing offers several benefits, including flexibility, data protection, security against attacks, cost-effectiveness, automatic backup across multiple devices, and reduced expenses, resiliency, high availability, increased efficiency, and environmentally friendly IT.***

Keywords:

I. INTRODUCTION

An element of cloud computing that enables the separation of an operating system from its components is virtualization. It makes it possible for one physical resource to perform the functions of several virtual resources or for several physical resources to act as one virtual resource. A single physical instance of a resource or programme can be shared by numerous users and businesses simultaneously thanks to virtualization. An operating system can be separated from the hardware on which it runs thanks to the method known as virtualization. It allows one physical resource to perform the functions of several virtual resources and even transforms numerous physical resources into one virtual resource. Cloud computing uses virtualization to build a virtual base of storage and server operating systems. It permits numerous customers to share a single physical instance of a resource or application. The process of building a virtual replica of a storage device, server, or network resource for use across various systems is known as virtualization in cloud computing. It provides more flexibility and demand-based services and lowers the expense of access to collect client information. Cloud Computing is a representation of a movement towards intensive resource sharing and utilization. It delivers different types of services via the internet and provides application virtualization by abstracting the application layer from the operating system.

II. VIRTUALIZATIONS

Virtualization is the process of operating a computer system as a virtual version in a layer apart from the actual hardware. It is the act of making a virtual representation of something at the same abstraction level and allows hardware resources to be divided into multiple virtual computers, known as virtual machines. Virtual machines rely on software to mimic or networks. Making a virtual copy of something, such as an operating system or server, is a procedure known as virtualization. It enables you to utilise a physical machine's maximum potential by distributing its capabilities among numerous users or environments. The hardware resources of one computer can be divided into numerous virtual machines thanks to virtualization.

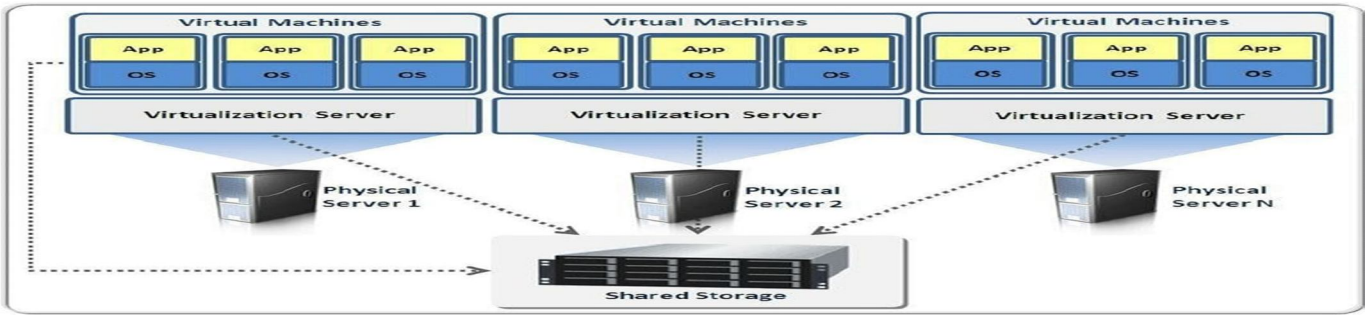


Fig. 1 Image of virtualization

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 11 Issue III Mar 2023- Available at www.ijraset.com

III. TYPES OF VIRTUALIZATIONS

The several forms of virtualization that are employed are listed below.

1) Application Virtualization

A software technique known as application virtualization isolates computer applications from the operating system on which they are run. It enables access to and usage of an application from a computer other than the one on where it's installed. A typical app is tricked by virtualized environments into thinking it requires an operating system's capabilities when, in fact, it doesn't.

2) Network Virtualization

Network virtualization is a technique for integrating a network's capacity to combine several physical networks, partition a network into more manageable pieces, and more enable the functional grouping of nodes in a virtual. It enables the modelling of connections across apps, resources, dependencies, and end-users for the testing process in system performance, and transforms a hardware-dependent network into one that is software-based.

3) Server Virtualization

By using a software programmer, server virtualization divides a real server into multiple distinct virtual servers. Every virtual server may separately operate its own operating system masking server hardware resources from its users. Server virtualization in cloud computing involves dividing actual servers into a number of virtual servers, each of which runs a different operating system and set of programs. The most significant advantage of server virtualization is that it allows for efficient resource utilization and cost savings.

4) Data Virtualization

In cloud computing, virtualization is a method of obtaining data from various resources without knowing their type and physical location It allows applications to access data from multiple sources as if it were stored in a single place. Virtualization also separates the server of a computer's operating system and storage devices on a virtual platform, allowing users to share a single physical resource or application with multiple concurrent uses of numerous machines by users.

5) Operating System Virtualization

Operating system virtualization is a server virtualization technology, several people may run various programs simultaneously on a single computer. It entails modifying a common operating system in order to manage several users' simultaneous use of a variety of programs. This technology is also known as OS-level virtualization and works on the OS layer. It enables the existence of various isolated user environments within an operating system. In cloud computing, OS virtualization allows for efficient use of resources and cost savings by enabling multiple users to share a single physical server.

6) Para-Virtualization

Software commands from the guest operating system running inside a virtual computer can interact with the hypervisor directly through "hypercalls" in a process known as paravirtualization. This provides an interface extremely comparable to software that runs directly on the underlying hardware. It differs from full virtualization in that the guest OS must be modified prior to installation inside a VM. Paravirtualization also allows VMs to have an interface similar to that of the underlying hardware.

A. Pros of Virtualization In Cloud Computing

Virtualization in cloud computing offers several benefits, such as flexibility, data protection, security against attacks, cost-effectiveness, and automatic backup. Additionally, While evaluating new software or trying out a new application, virtual machines can help safeguard IT systems against errors, malware, and failures.

B. Cons of Virtualization In Cloud Computing

Virtualization in cloud computing has some disadvantages, such as the high cost of implementation, limitations, and security risks. Additionally, virtualization can put data at risk when hosted on third-party resources. Virtualization is also incompatible with some servers and applications.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 11 Issue III Mar 2023- Available at www.ijraset.com

C. Cloud Computing

The on-demand, earn distribution of IT resources through the internet is known as cloud computing. Client devices may now use remote physical servers, databases, and computers to access data and cloud applications. Infrastructure as a Service, Platform as a Service, Serverless, and Software as a Service are the four primary types of cloud computing services.

1) Benefits of Cloud Computing

The advantages of cloud computing include financial benefits, stability, versatility, mobility, knowledge, increased collaboration, streamlined work, regular updates and upgrades, availability from any device, capacity to do away with the majority of hardware and software, centralized information security, better performance, and accessibility, trade fixed expenditure for variable cost, profit from enormous economies of scale, stop estimating capacity, increase agility and quickness, and more.

2) Cloud Computing Working

A variety of services are provided via the internet, or "the cloud," in cloud computing. It involves companies hosting or maintaining large data centers that offer the security, storage space, and processing power needed to operate cloud architecture. Customers pay for the ability to utilize their clouds and an environment that allows devices and applications to speak with one another. Cloud technology works through data centers, where instead of using the storage space on your device, your data is stored remotely on servers.



Fig. 2 Image of cloud computing

3) Categories of Cloud Computing

Infrastructure as a Service , Platform as a Service , Serverless, and Software as a Service are the four primary subcategories of cloud computing . IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS are the three primary categories of cloud computing that other resources include. Also, there are several kinds of cloud deployment options, including private, public, and hybrid.

IV. CONCLUSION

Virtualization and cloud computing are both useful tools for optimizing IT infrastructure. Virtualization allows organizations to use their resources more effectively, while cloud computing delivers those resources as a service on-demand. However, virtualization should not be seen as a simple solution to a specific problem. Both technologies can help reduce costs and complexity for end users, but they require careful consideration and planning to be implemented effectively.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

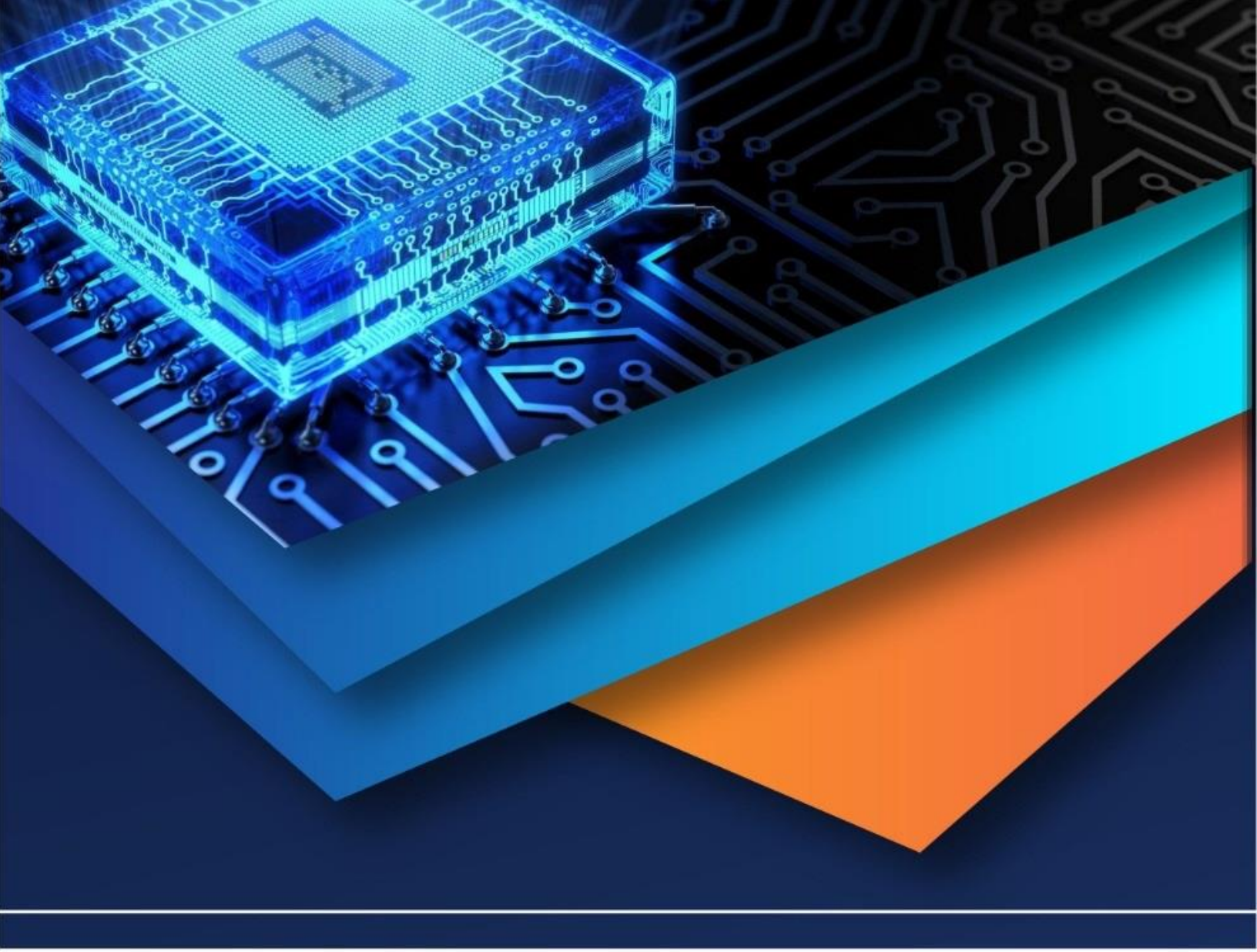
We would like to thank the experts in the field of virtualization and cloud computing for their invaluable contributions to this topic. We are grateful for their insights and expertise, which have enabled us to provide an overview of this complex and rapidly evolving field.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |

REFERENCES

[1] Ajay Gaur, Anil Midha, Arvind L Bhatia Significance of Nanotechnology in medical sciences 2008.
[2] W. H. de Jong, B. Roszek and R. E. Geertsma Nanotechnology in medical Applications: possible risks for human health 2005.
[3] MRITUNJAI SINGH, SHINJINI SINGH, S. PRASAD, I. S.GAMBHIR NANOTECHNOLOGY IN MEDICINE AND ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECT OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES 2008.
[4] Dwaine F Emerich, Christopher G Thanos Nanotechnology and medicine 2003.
[5] Mallanagouda Patil, Dhoom Singh Mehta, and Sowjanya Guvva Future impact of nanotechnology on medicine and dentistry 2008.

©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved | SJ Impact Factor 7.538 | ISRA Journal Impact Factor 7.894 |



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)