North American Journal of Engineering and Research

Est. 2020

Edge Computing and its Synergy with Cloud Computing: An Overview

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Abstract

Real-time data processing has changed a lot with the adoption of edge computing. For example, smart cities like Singapore and Barcelona reduced their traffic congestion by 40% through local data analysis. This technology transformed the gap between cloud services and end devices [1].We will explore the synergy between edge and cloud computing. We are highlighting their complementary roles in enhancing data processing efficiency and scalability. We discuss the evolution of cloud computing, its integration with cloud infrastructure, and the resulting benefits in various applications.The paper will delve into crucial advances such as data latency reduction bandwidth optimization, including security concerns, deployment complexities, and the role of AI in optimizing edge operations and improving user experience. Additionally, we will examine challenges and prospects, providing a comprehensive understanding of how edge computing works alongside cloud computing to meet modern technological demands.

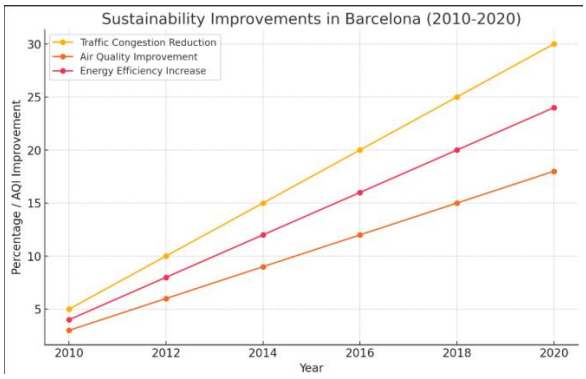
Keywords: Edge computing, Cloud computing, Smart cities, Real-time data processing, Latency reduction

Introduction

Edge computing and cloud computing are transformative technological reshaping of data processing and management. Edge computing involves processing data at or near the source, which significantly decreases latency and enhances real-time data analysis. Cloud computing centralizes data storage and processing in remote sources, providing immense scalability and resource efficiency.

In intelligent cities like Barcelona and Singapore, these technologies are being deployed to improve urban infrastructure and services. Barcelona has implemented edge computing, which has resulted in enhancing city mobility and sustainability. Singapore adopted cloud computing in its intelligent nation healthcare, thereby improving citizens' quality of life.

Here is a line chart showing sustainability has improved over the years in Barcelona [4]

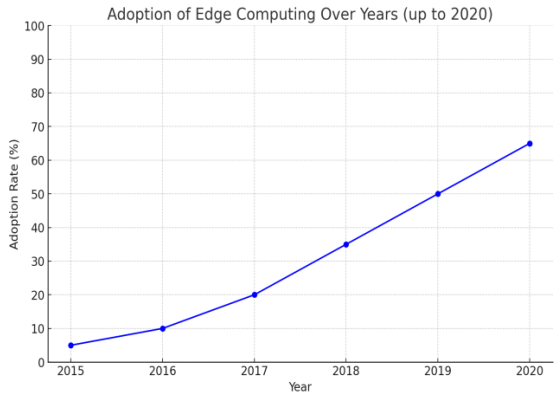


Source:[Sustainable Edge Computing: Challenges and Future Directions] [6]

Evolution of Edge Computing

Edge computing has started to limit traditional cloud computing by bringing computation and data storage closer to the data source and mainly focusing on reducing latency and bandwidth usage in networks. As IOT became pronounced, edge computing became more significant. Today, edge computing has evolved to a

stage where it can provide real-time processing at the network's edge. This approach decreases the need for communication with centralized cloud servers. As this technology became more significant, adoption became more prevalent, as you can see in the line chart [5].



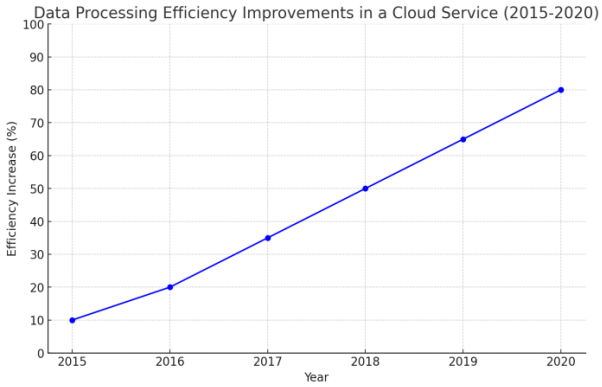
Source: IoT Platform for Smart Plant Care [2]

Synergy Between Edge and Cloud Computing

Both edge computing and cloud computing technologies have significant roles in data processing. Edge computing can reduce the latency and decrease the amount of data sent to the cloud. This is crucial for applications that require accurate data processing at a particular time, such as autonomous vehicles, industrial IoT, and smart cities. Cloud computing, on the other hand, can provide substantial storage and computational power and is suitable for large-scale data processing and complex analytics.

The synergy between cloud and edge computing enables the integration flow of data between the two, allowing systems to capitalize on the strength of each. The synergy between them can provide integration that fosters a robust architecture that supports immediate and comprehensive data processing needs. One of the main benefits of the synergy is that it enhances data processing efficiency by processing the data on the edge; the system reduces the need for constant communication with cloud servers, lowers latency, and improves response time [7].

Here is a line chart showing the enhancement of data processing



Source: Scalability in Perception for Autonomous Driving [2]

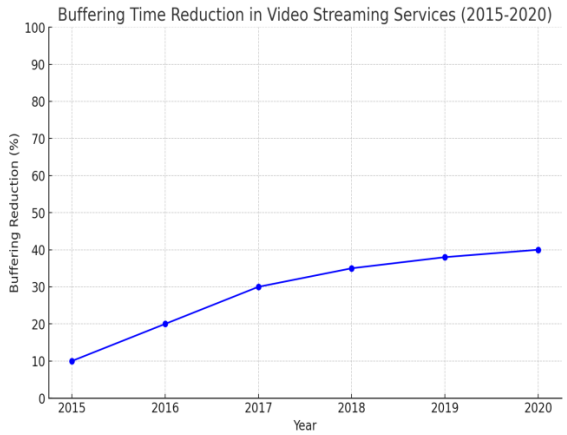
Key Benefits of Edge and Cloud Computing Synergy

Edge computing data closer to the source, majorly decreasing the time required for data to travel between devices and cloud servers. This proximity is essential for applications that demand real-time processes, such as autonomous vehicles, industrial automation, and augmented reality. A study showed that the adoption of edge and cloud computing to process sensor data locally reduces the latency by up to 90%.this rapid processing improves reaction limits safely.

By handling data processing locally, edge computing reduces the volume of data that needs to be transmitted to the cloud. This localized processing not only conveys bandwidth but also alleviates network congestion. As a result of this decrease, less bandwidth is consumed, and costs associated with data transmission are lowered [8].

The combination of edge and cloud computing reduces latency and optimizes bandwidth, leading to significantly enhanced user experiences. The websites and applications became smoother in sectors like gaming, video streaming, and telemedicine. User experience in faster loading and minimal buffer showed an understanding of higher satisfaction and engagement.

Video streaming services like Netflix use edge computing for content delivery, which ṁnreduces buffering times by approximately 40%.this enhancement leads to higher viewer satisfaction. Here is a line chart showing the decrease in buffering time in the video area, services on Netflix



Source: Netflix buffering case study [3]

Applications in Smart Cities

This synergy between cloud and edge computing has brought several key advancements. This led to applications in various systems like traffic management. Barcelona has implemented IOT sensors and edge computing to optimize traffic by analyzing the traffic between routes and rerouting vehicles to reduce congestion. This has improved commute lines and decreased miles by approximately 30%.

Amsterdam utilizes an intelligent grid that integrates renewable energy sources with real-time monitoring of energy usage. This system enables dynamic load balancing and efficient distribution of energy usage.

Chicago has deployed a network of sensors and cameras to develop public safety, these devices safety. These tools provide law enforcement with real-time data monitoring, allowing quicker response to incidents. As a result, there has been a 25% decrease in crime rates, a significant improvement in community, and trust in public safety measurements.

Challenges and Future Prospects

With the increased in connectivity of innovative tools, there is a higher risk of security cyber attacks and data breaches. Protecting information and ensuring secure communication between devices is crucial for maintaining trust and safety. There are vast challenges between various stakeholders, including governments, businesses, and technology providers. Integration of diverse systems and legacy infrastructures can be very challenging, requiring careful planning and execution to ensure interoperability and efficiency.

Artificial intelligence also plays a crucial role in optimizing intelligent city operations algorithms that can analyze large data sets to improve traffic management, energy distribution, and public safety by continuously learning and adapting to its subset of complex machine learning algorithm models. As smart cities grow, the demand for scalable infrared becomes critical. Ensuring that systems can handle increasing data volumes and device connectivity is essential for sustained growth.

San Diego has faced challenges with securing its extensive network of IoT devices, highlighting the importance of robust cybersecurity measures to prevent data breaches and unauthorized access. Singapore uses AI optime energy and traffic management, showcasing how AI can enhance efficiency. However, the old city faced challenges in ensuring that AI systems remained transparent and accountable.

Bottom line

Edge computing and cloud computing together revolutionize data processing and management, significantly enhancing real-time analysis and reducing latency. In smart cities, such as Barcelona and Singapore, this synergy optimizes urban infrastructure, improving traffic management and public safety.

Edge computing processes data closer to the source, minimizing the time and bandwidth needed for data transmission to cloud servers. This local processing reduces latency by up to 90%, crucial for applications in autonomous vehicles, industrial automation, and augmented reality. Meanwhile, cloud computing offers immense scalability and resource efficiency, supporting large-scale data analytics.

The integration of these technologies enhances user experience in sectors like gaming and video streaming, reducing buffering times and improving satisfaction. Additionally, the use of IoT sensors and AI in smart cities fosters dynamic energy management and quick response to safety incidents, highlighting the benefits of this technological synergy.

However, challenges remain, particularly in cybersecurity and system interoperability. Addressing these issues is vital for the continued development and success of innovative city initiatives. As technology evolves, the collaboration between edge and cloud computing will continue to meet modern demands, driving innovation and efficiency across various domains.

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