Educational Administration: Theory and Practice
2022,28(2), 191 - 201
ISSN:2148-2403
https://kuey.net/

Research Article

Integrating Big Data And Cloud Solutions: Strategies For Efficient And Scalable Implementation

Anil Kumar Komarraju[1*], Veera Venkata Satya Chalamayya Batchu[2], Santhosh Kumar Gopal[3],

[1*]System Architect, anilkumarkomarraju@yahoo.com
[2]Senior Enterprise Architect, b.chalamayyab@yahoo.com
[3]CVS Health Sr. Performance Engineer, santhoshkumargopal12@yahoo.com

Citation: Anil Kumar Komarraju, et.al (2022), Integrating Big Data And Cloud Solutions: Strategies For Efficient And Scalable Implementation, Educational Administration: Theory and Practice, 28(2), 191 - 201
Doi: 10.53555/kuey.v28i02.7289

ARTICLE INFO **ABSTRACT**

Big Data and cloud solutions have come a long way, helping each other with all the advancements that have happened in a span of no time. With numerous technological advancements at practically negligible costs that cloud platforms provide, it became easy to store huge volumes of data on the server and also quickly interact with such huge data to perform various analytics at different levels that Big Data asks for.

Along with some of the immediate practical complexities of storing, quickly fetching, and performing analytics on such huge data implementations themselves, numerous questions are also raised concerning privacy, security, integrity, and various other dimensions. Implementation of practical complex systems handling Big Data at one end and cloud technological advancement at the other end sensitizes the engineering community to consider various dimensions to maintain the balance between architectural intricacies and security posture for efficient and scalable implementation of Big Data and cloud solutions. This tutorial is devoted to providing the engineering community with installing the best practices in implementing practical and complex strategies about privacy, security, and integrity, and lined with legal perspectives, for enabling efficient, transparent, and scalable Big Data implementation on one side and taking the advantages of cloud solutions on the other side.

Keywords: Big Data Integration, Cloud Computing Solutions, Data Scalability, Efficient Data Management, Cloud-Based Analytics, Big Data Strategies, Cloud Infrastructure, Data Optimization, Scalable Data Solutions, Cloud Integration Techniques

1. Introduction

This paper presents a scoping review of the current research on integrating big data and cloud solutions. In many recent research projects and real-world designs, different disciplines are integrated with cloud and big data platforms.

In this paper, a scoping review is performed to present an in-depth analysis of the existing approaches that have been proposed and applied, together with the challenges and associated bottlenecks.

To be statistically useful, the analysis of the existing research will provide the community with the most emerging concerns and the best available approaches to be used as a knowledge base for further investigations.

The contribution of this work lies in the capability to help both academia and industry understand the complexities associated with integrating big data and cloud technologies, along with the best and most emerging practices for these integrations.

Both academia and industry will benefit from a comprehensive discussion of the challenges, constraints, opportunities, and open issues through this work, contributing to further developments and analysis.Cloud computing has emerged and is one of the major paradigms to allow different user groups to access remote systems in a scalable environment. Big data plays a significant role in many real-world applications, substantially benefiting from cloud platforms.

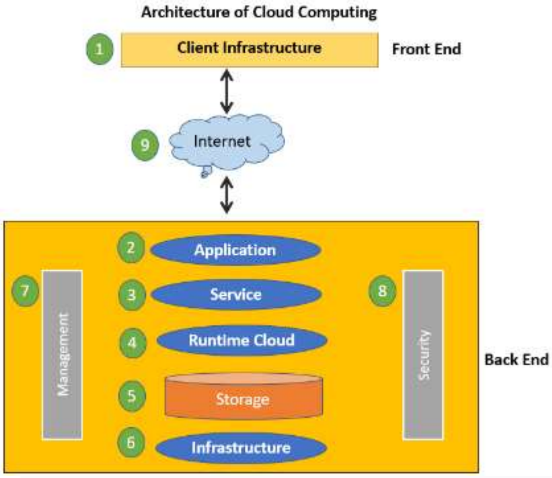

Fig 1: Cloud Computing Architecture and Components

1.1. Background and Rationale

This paper introduces multiple strategies for the efficient and timely implementation of big data solutions by directly leveraging its natural connection to the cloud paradigm. Essentially, the cloud is ideally built to automatically deal with the often impractical (or in some cases impossible) requirement that big data be serviced in a scalable and timely manner, delivering performance only slightly flawed by the necessary decomposability of its sources.

In complementary traditional environments where big data has grown out from the available capability, several fundamental problems relating to slow delivery of actionable intelligence, limited dimensions, resolution, or depth of the data, and to a lesser extent, lack of data-native implemented collaboration and sharing mechanisms generally arise.In other words, it has been the diversity and increasing number of these traditional environment environments developed to answer niche problems where scalability and optimization benefits have taken a backseat, often at significant overhead expenses of close to prohibitive property costs. For many big data consumers of these sources, the solution is paradoxically bypassing its organization's learning capabilities provided by its end users, relying instead on pre-calculated data from only those stored values actually of immediate and direct use. Big data becomes less big. Being selective comes at a significant cost as ignored data sources accelerate the loss of value from big data by needlessly becoming quickly outdated, often difficult to publish, and increasing in variety and number. [4]

Fig 2: Data Architecture - Understanding The Benefits

1.2. Research Aim and Objectives

The main contribution of this research is to explore and identify when, why, and how practitioners are integrating big data solutions with cloud services. The research will investigate existing and live big data projects deployed in the cloud and the issues these projects address. It will provide two sets of frameworks: adoption strategies framework and data management strategies framework for big data and cloud integration. These frameworks will help practitioners make more efficient and scalable decisions during the deployment and integration of big data solutions with the cloud, either from a small towards the larger cloud infrastructure or vice versa.The research aims and objectives are set at a high level of ambition to address several important challenges and opportunities related to big data and cloud integration in practice from a practitioner's perspective. Therefore, the research aims to investigate when, why, and how practitioners are integrating big data solutions with the cloud. That is, this research focuses on existing big data projects and live deployments of cloud solutions that integrate big data technologies to address issues and requirements of big data scope, scale, rapid growth, or agility. We are focusing on practitioners who are responsible for deploying or operating big data in the cloud for their organizations. They are based on the vendor side, developer side, or end-user side. Therefore, the research objectives that follow will help to meet the aim and are:

1.Identify Key Drivers: Understand the primary motivations behind the adoption of cloud services for big data projects, including cost efficiency, scalability, and agility.

2.Examine Integration Strategies: Analyze the different strategies employed by practitioners to integrate big data solutions with cloud platforms, identifying best practices and common pitfalls.

3.Evaluate Performance Metrics: Investigate how performance, reliability, and scalability are measured and optimized in cloud-based big data deployments.

4.Assess Challenges and Barriers: Identify the technical, organizational, and financial challenges faced by practitioners during the integration process and explore potential solutions.

5.Develop Adoption Frameworks: Create a comprehensive adoption strategies framework that guides practitioners in evaluating and selecting appropriate cloud and big data technologies.

6.Propose Data Management Frameworks: Develop data management strategies to ensure efficient data handling, storage, processing, and security in cloud-integrated big data environments.

7.Case Study Analysis: Conduct detailed case studies of successful and failed big data and cloud integrations to extract practical insights and lessons learned.

8.Future Trends: Explore emerging trends and future directions in big data and cloud integration to prepare practitioners for upcoming developments and innovations. By addressing these objectives, the research aims to provide a thorough understanding of the current state of big data and cloud integration, offering valuable guidance to practitioners for making informed decisions that enhance the efficiency, scalability, and effectiveness of their big data projects.

2. Understanding Big Data and Cloud Computing

The term big data implies a burgeoning of information that is beyond the ability of single servers to manage and analyze easily. Whereas the term cloud implies a centralized resource shared over a range of different application domains. The growing explosion in the volume of data, wide variety of data (heterogeneity), and the velocity at which that data is generated, have brought an increasingly large interest in utilizing cloud computing to provide scalable distributed data storage and computation services. By using these cloud services, businesses and enterprises can maximize their investments in hardware and software by paying only for what they need.For as long as there has been strain on IT staff, end-users have looked for outsourced solutions that would allow them to focus on their business-specific concerns. When computers grow too slow, programs crash, or too much time is lost due to upgrades, end-users become frustrated. The same is true today. The concern has become the vast amount of downtime that servers and systems require to run applications such as storage areas, databases, virtual desktops, etc. With the lost investments and productivity, distributed systems that support varying usage requirements have become an overwhelming focus. The relationship between big data and cloud computing is an opportunity with huge potential.[12]

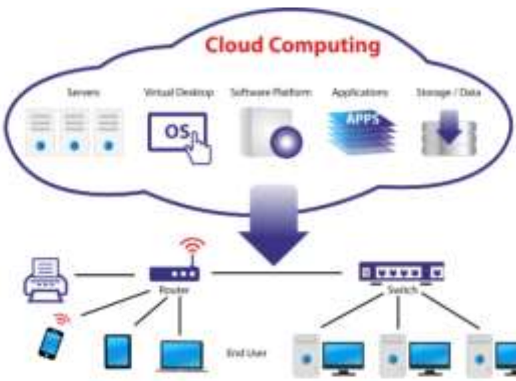

Fig 3: Understanding the fundamentals of a Cloud Computing Architecture

2.1. Definition and Concepts

Big Data and cloud computing are two popular buzzwords of the moment, but they are by no means as empty as many other IT-related buzzwords. They are related to the transformation of IT and have created an impact on the amount of data being stored as well as how it is being handled. Big Data is related to the increasing amount of data being generated, stored, and processed. Big Data has recently been described by the three V's: volume, variety, and velocity. Volume is the data at a large scale if related to the information, i.e., those useful data. Velocity is the data that is generated every time it is being searched for by its users. Additionally, its variety is the semi-structured and unstructured data that accompanies the structured data that organizations are used to dealing with. The cloud concept derives from the early network drawings, in which networks and the internet, as a decentralized and unstructured mesh-like computing and storage infrastructure, were depicted in the form of a cloud. Although both concepts have different origins, they can be integrated and have been integrated to bring about real benefits to cloud computing issues.[29]

2.2. Key Characteristics and Benefits

Big data analytics can increase the potential value of cloud solutions. Developers can reduce latency, increase data sharing and connected capabilities, integrate usage, exceptions, and threshold models, and possibly maximize cost efficiency by optimizing scalable applications in the cloud reflections. Specifically, these benefits can include cleared workload costs, improved revenue and margins, and lean improvement of a complex process while reducing the advantages of building applications and architects from multiple levels, and being connected, while sharing current or future value support for connected devices, streaming data, and machine learning use cases.

This chapter will explore a list of several cloud service choices, related big data, and analytics solutions. It will provide useful information on how a new startup or enterprise company can make effective, timely, incremental cloud infrastructure, design, and other business decisions. Our goal is to help data scientists, big data architects, and other stakeholders who are building and developing a cloud service or new business purse to better understand the revenue, cost structures, and blueprint topologies while avoiding potential bottlenecks and problems. Although we chose Amazon Web Services (AWS) as a cloud service provider, we believe the guidance is new, especially for companies striving for success in the big data field through Microsoft, IBM, Google, and other providers.

The data administrator carries out complete, accurate, and reliable operation management tasks in the infrastructure choice. This reduces the total cost of ownership, avoids overload and delay costs, and allows development to work effectively and maximize potential use cases with short-term benefits. In contrast, other applications are built with the cloud request. The three economic analysis cost viability of the cases is elaborated in several cloud operational management strategies, either separately or concurrently. These include schedule-based, partition-based, and event-driven strategies. Although each of their defined expectations and standards has a fixed, varied, and great value, they can help minimize costs and enable fast and scalable high-performance computing analysis in multiple scenarios. They are also related to the inclusive approach of developing software in the cloud that combines interactive access to cloud resources, economy of scales, and elasticity that can promote calmness by speculation, rapid prototyping, yoga, and betting. Meetings of traffic demand are established from an IaaS solution and mature into PaaS SaaS. As participants of real-time and exception usage, development, and costs, administrative techniques enable the client to make the most of long and short-term performance benefits, built-in cloud optimization, reliability level, and trade-offs that require applications.

3. Challenges in Integrating Big Data and Cloud Solutions

Despite the potential benefits of integrating big data and cloud solutions, several challenges need to be addressed to efficiently and effectively realize big data applications in a cloud environment. This chapter summarizes some of the challenges and open research issues that need to be addressed in the context of integrating big data and cloud solutions. The primary challenge when integrating big data and cloud solutions is the efficient management of data. This involves efficient storage and retrieval of massive data sets, scalable data pre-processing and data mining algorithms, and collaboration between cloud tenants because most big data algorithms require communication or sharing of some intermediate results. Although the properties of cloud infrastructure such as scalability, flexibility, and pay-as-you-go services enable elastic provisioning that alleviates the tension between the large data sets and the workload intensity, the distribution nature of big data analytics that may involve thousands of nodes for data distribution, parallel processing, and resilience against node failure pose significant challenges in terms of efficient communication, integration, and analysis synchronization. Another challenge in the integration of big data and cloud solutions is the synergy between cloud models, economies of data, and scalable big data computing. Such synergy requires a feasible market model wherein both the cloud provider and the data holder can maximize their benefits by selling or using data services in a manner that the data holder can amortize the cost of data curation when renting cloud infrastructures of varying capacities to effectively run big data algorithms while ensuring data privacy and security issues. Despite big data being the primary application that brings profit to cloud service providers, few of them directly participate in big data computing. Moreover, the cost of moving big data to or from cloud storage automatically makes it expensive to effectively use cloud resources to do a significant portion or the entire portion of big data analytics. Therefore, there is an urgent need for flexible and scalable solutions that explore the relationships among cloud computing, big data, and cost-effective data storage and management. The implications of this collaborative approach are profound because potential beneficiaries include other cloud tenants, cloud service providers, data owners, and service requestors of data analytics applications.[24]

3.1. Data Security and Privacy

Data security and privacy are regarded as certain of the most critical security issues in cloud computing. Users may perceive that their data and activities are not adequately protected. As a result, stronger security and privacy-preserving implementation strategies need to be developed. Since big data is expected to be confidential and restricted, companies are hesitant to utilize public cloud resources for big data storage due to data security concerns. Actual implementation of data security and privacy protection measures is still at a relatively low level. Big data service providers have to maintain and protect a secure and reliable service environment for businesses, and big data service providers are responsible for any system security incidents or data leakage security incidents that occur. More attention should be given to data security and user privacy issues and to the idea that user rights are superior to data value. The user needs to be protected in a user-centric manner, and user demands have to be respected. Although attack incidents can be discovered quickly through the use of reasonable security monitoring and incident inspection strategies, the occurrence of big data security threats requires higher cybersecurity management capabilities. This includes law enforcement agencies' capabilities, corporate site security level, cybersecurity regulations, and organizations with law enforcement agencies. Key help has to be provided to small and medium-sized business users to resolve their ability to support big data privacy Additionally, fostering collaboration between stakeholders can enhance the overall cybersecurity landscape, ensuring a more robust and resilient defense against emerging threats. Investments in advanced encryption techniques and the development of privacy-preserving data analysis methods are essential to build trust and encourage the broader adoption of cloud-based big data solutions. Furthermore, ongoing education and training programs for employees can significantly reduce the risk of human error and improve overall data security practices within organizations. Establishing comprehensive incident response plans and regularly updating them can also ensure swift action and mitigation in the event of a security breach.

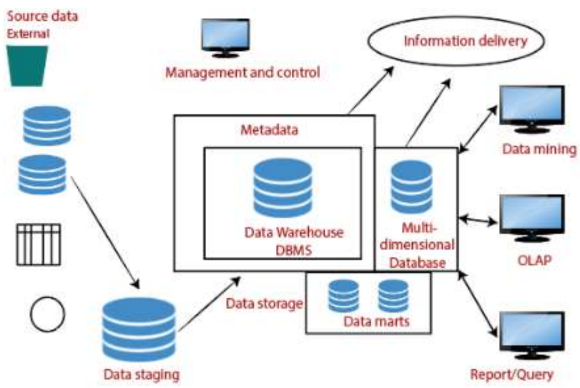

Fig 4: Data Warehouse Architecture Components Diagram Concepts

3.2. Scalability and Performance

Though business intelligence and analytical systems have enjoyed significant advancements, data warehousing infrastructure still suffers from scalability issues. Traditional data warehousing solutions involve accumulating a substantial number of very large-scale, expensive, high-performance symmetric multiprocessor servers that are connected to a large-scale storage farm. Also, such infrastructures involve ties in processing, storage, and memory, making it very difficult and expensive to scale, as any computational bottleneck can only be dealt with via an overall hardware upgrade.

Using virtualization, cloud computing leverages the existing cost-effective solutions, thus offering a highly available and scalable solution for such big data analytics infrastructures. The main beneficial factors of using cloud computing solutions for BI and data warehousing are indeed their inherent high speed of development, deployment, and easy adjustability in terms of the underlying infrastructure, including servers, memory size, network bandwidth, and data stored on enterprise databases. The instant enablement of specialized applications further enhances the comprehensive potential of cloud computing for big data analytics. For instance, data warehouse queries involving neural network analysis have very limited massive parallel analytical capabilities at their disposal in non-cloud data warehousing solutions, based on parallel dataflow hardware engines and should traverse huge volumes of input data.Cloud computing can support extreme-level parallel dataflow hardware engines without the time-consuming and expensive processes associated with their deployment, thus enabling their online applications, as well as data-flow intercommunication and synchronization between active database servers. In this context, big data are routed as high-throughput streams through multiple co-processing pipelines supporting datagram processing, as a new big data analytics technology that allows the simultaneous processing of multiple dataflows in multicore network interface cards. In addition, cloud computing solutions are the only realistic option to enable critical real-time responses to rapidly flowing big data.[41]

4. Strategies for Efficient Integration

Big data solutions offer promising ways to enhance and extend existing persisted data, making it easy to gain key insights. However, implementing these solutions involves performing large-scale data tasks in cost-effective, flexible, and elastic ways in today's data marketplace and enterprise. As much of the cheap storage available today is provided in cloud environments, implementing big data solutions by utilizing them is a natural way to achieve a solution. In this environment, data management is simplified by the natural elasticity of the hardware, as parallel or more concurrent operations can be used to accomplish the necessary elevation.By integrating non-relational, big data, and cloud storage solutions and benefiting from each other's differences while at the same time benefiting from the advantages of each other's flexibility and scalability, a powerful, scalable, and cost-efficient storage solution for enterprise applications is achieved. This solution is especially powerful when a cloud environment is chosen for investment as it is so large that substantial economies of scale are achieved. However, for the scale to be achieved, integration paradigms must be pursued to carry the scale while keeping costs on a tight leash. These paradigms are presented in the solution to this

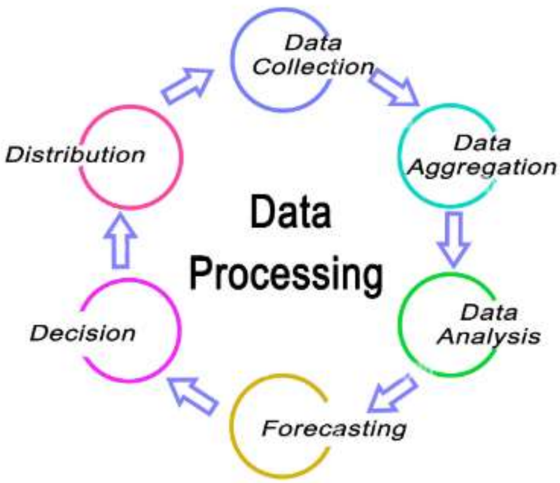

Fig 5: Five components of Data processing stock photo

4.1. Architectural Considerations

Understanding the requirements of big data workloads, their weaknesses, and their strengths is critical for cloud service providers that aim to deliver storage services targeting this high-growth market.

We have described the storage profiles for five major big data workload families used in cloud infrastructures and used these profiles to identify the important characteristics that storage should have for them. Cloud storage is implemented as such.

At the end of the section, we have shown that big data processing with data storage integration at the data center network level needs to be explored. Changes in cloud flash price structure and the expansion of IoT are likely to have changing impacts on these aftermarket effects.

There is always a need for data reduction and analytics processing, and that need might grow over time, but now it is clear that the rate of increase in demand will be determined by enterprise decision-makers.

Big data storage in the cloud, particularly from the business perspective of drive vendors and SSD manufacturers as the demand side of cloud storage, is inherently interesting.

Looking forward, more exploration of how to optimize cost distribution structures may be valuable, as might a greater understanding of how big data application developers, who can also devise the specifics or all-optical big data reductions, are effectively influenced.

Changes in real integrated business big data payment might someday directly impact possible interesting types and profiles, such as multi-tier solid data arrays. The real lessons of lessons such as all-flash or hybrid data nters can help guide this and other interesting future explorations.[45]

Fig 6: Cloud Migration Diagram

4.2. Data Migration and Synchronization

One approach to providing rapid bi-directional data synchronization is to use a change data capture (CDC) service. A CDC service can capture new data that is intraday processed, leading to improved efficiency and timeliness. Furthermore, a CDC service can also capture applied changes and old data that need to be imported and marked with up-to-date posts to remote systems. Upon receiving this marking information of the imported data from the remote system, the source system will then perform an online database validation by verifying the database states for the marked data that has been imported to the target system. As cloud migration typically is a resource-hungry activity and the organizational budgeting is constrained, we consider a data migration solution as a mixed solution in both engineering and procurement. The discussed bi-directional data synchronization has straightforward implementations when the source and target systems use the same vendor's DBMSs or run on the database offerings provided by the same cloud services. However, what if the source and target systems use different vendor's DBMSs or different cloud service offerings? Then, the data migration costs and risks could significantly increase due to the challenges of labor and language differences that are incurred by the new training of the staff and the new system maintenance and operation, as well as the data locks and application modification to replace the restrictions and capabilities offered by the commercial DBMSs, especially if the legacy applications cannot be easily replaced by the rewriting applications or simply moved to the cloud.[65]

5. Case Studies and Best Practices

After advocating a general framework for integrating big data and cloud solutions, we now consider the best practices for building such integrated systems. We motivate two categories of best practices based on the view that a general framework can be tailored to an organization's specific needs. To this end, our second section presents case studies that demonstrate aspects of our proposed framework. Our third section considers strategies for generalizing and extending the case-study best practices, discussing these approaches in terms of development and operations. In this section, we address practices for realizing the framework, rooted in the experiences from our case studies. The first category, developing integrated big data and cloud solutions, is the process of creating big data solutions that are then executed in a cloud environment. This process combines traditional big data practices and domain-specific analytics with the unique advantages provided by cloud solutions. We consider best practices that address completing big data tasks within a cloud environment. Such an approach picks up where existing deployment practices leave off, leveraging tools and paradigms native to a cloud platform in pursuit of a more complete integrated big data-cloud solution.

5.1. Successful Implementations in Industry

Chapter 6 highlights the experiences of companies in the successful implementation of big data applications with cloud solutions. These companies are Jain Irrigation, Bharti Airtel, Rakuten, DuPont, Reliance, Zebra Technologies, Web Action Technology, and Digital Globe. These companies have implemented big data solutions in the areas of improving sales and services management, fraud analysis and target offering, reducing logistic and supply chain costs, reducing the cost of data management and data migration, optimizing network performance, and alerts and monitoring petabyte data. The biggest big data problem in the consumers' minds was not big data; it was learning what their world looks like. "We have proven what we can do in terms of marketing, customer analysis, and insights," says Chyerl Mills. "The big surprise, however, was the attraction created with non-marketing groups," says Creeger. It was used for engaging with the sports marketing team, the in-house radio station, and even within another business that was considering an expansion into the Major League Soccer (MLS) pro community. They all wanted to use the platform to pull and analyze data. "Even I didn't expect that the marketing tool would be in such high demand," Creeger continues. Yamka appreciates how big the entire solution became. "We started as a simple data warehousing and marketing tool, but now we have a big data solution handling Big Data and we are open for other teams to have Big Data too," Creeger adds with bemused pride.[61

Fig 7: An In-depth Guide to API Integration Platforms

5.2. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

In this chapter, we shared with the reader a summary of many of the key issues we observed that can have a significant impact on big data solutions when one tries to deploy at the scale of the cloud, as well as throughout its more than a decade of experience that the book's technical editors gained working with the cloud. In doing so, we shared insight into some of the main challenges we have seen in deploying real-world big data solutions. Many readers might be interested in challenges they have seen and how we went or tried to go about overcoming them. Considering all of the topics we covered, here are a few final lessons learned or pitfalls avoidance recommendations that we propose for cloud application developers and architects who want to deploy big data solutions as well. Each of these really could be a book in its own right but is meant to provide food for thought: Always try to use higher-level abstractions when using cloud services. Pick languages that have the right balance of productivity and good solutions for parallelism and have a large landscape of both big data libraries and cloud software development kits. If one has to manage a state, use a higher-level abstraction like Apache Storm. There are still things to be done for real-time operations, and Apache Storm is doing a good job of eliminating operational complexity from a developer, thereby giving a very concise and somewhat familiar computation abstraction to express parallel tasks to be performed on an event stream that is emitted by a growing large number of hosts.[57]

6. Conclusion

In this chapter, we have incorporated recent technological trends in implementing big data in cloud computing. We have also reflected on the already existing issues related to these technologies and suggested ways to combat them. We have provided an exhaustive hierarchical approach to integrate big data into cloud computing environments. All the chapter's concepts are cherry-picked to emphasize the potential applications, technologies, and challenges surrounding these contemporary issues to attract readers' interest.

To actualize the capabilities of big data and cloud collaborations, the following eight areas require further attention: innovative cloud-based big data applications (cyber data centers, social data analysis, economic restructuring with big data applications, healthcare support systems, critical structural systems, disaster recovery support, smart monitoring devices, and environmental projects); cloud data management systems; a cloud infrastructure; data mining; cloud-based security; legal issues; cloud-based healthcare; and the role of cloud technology in contributing to big data's potential in terms of day-to-day operations. Products such as Google Cloud Dataflow and Apache Spark are primarily designed to process large-scale data and overcome security, storage, and performance/speed-related constraints, and do so successfully. However, speed alone cannot ensure the end customer's satisfaction. Security is the main concern in future big data system development. The suggested big data handling system was a cluster computing platform that could handle the enormous amounts of data involved effectively and thoroughly. The challenges of big data can be met by incorporating novel features, which is still a nascent field in big data analytics when compared with cloud computing. Complementing cloud technology with traditional HPC (high-performance computing)-based ASA (automated sentiment analysis) is much desired, permitting future big data implementation to be resolved effectively. Also, the UNSB-CF (university social network-based collaborative framework) system was effectively used for open research data handling with the help of the proposed data categorization architecture. These challenges hinder the adoption of existing big data solutions and demand more research and investigations.[72]

6.1 Future Trends

A good part of future research can focus on creating models and tools at the intersection of big data, cloud, and machine learning for an efficient and holistic utilization of cloud resources. Another important area for future research should be exploiting big data and cloud solutions in the context of social innovation. Big data solutions are often used to mine valuable patterns and trends that would enable sustainable innovative strategies benefiting society at large. Open data initiatives can facilitate these endeavors. In all, these potential future shades of big data and cloud mashup would ensure these technologies continue their paths toward reaching newer heights. The future of cloud providers hinges heavily on being able to provide models relevant to all classes of stakeholders - the providers, the users, and society. It is about time we stepped onto the road of this vision. Combinations of containers and clouds are the several future directions that are usually seen going hand in hand. Orchestration and resource translation will be the main ideas for research in this area. One of the most important and challenging research opportunities revolves around the investigation of new architectures and tools that enable efficient cloud containers. The mushrooming environments in clients' entry-level and cloud servers prompt the need to develop security policies and encryption models for image and video storing and transferring in the cloud. Another key enabling aspect will be the creation of directions for increasing the energy efficiency of cloud operations. Of late, there has been an interest in exploring the potential adoption of 5G advances in both the radio (RAN, core) and cloud. Cloud-5G convergence is perhaps one of the follow-ups for the cloud, where the possibility to push the functionalities towards the edge would be evincive support.

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