Comparison of Edge and Cloud Computing Technology for Industry 4.0 Perspective on the Future

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ABSTRACT - As greater sophistication in technology and the Internet of Things become pervasive, a growing proportion of businesses recognize the value of integrating connected devices into their production processes. When an increasing number of gadgets are linked to an increasing number of networks, an increasing amount of data must be analyzed. However, as the generation of large data grows, so do the analysis and processing obstacles. Increasingly, evaluating and analysis issues are being solved using cloud computing technology. Nonetheless, there is a shift toward employing computational technologies to perform analysis as close to the device as is practically possible. This article, which examines the benefits and drawbacks of peripheral computing and cloud services and considers their potential applications within the context of Industry 4.0, was inspired by these considerations.

Keywords: Internet of Things (IoT), the fourth industrial revolution, cloud computing technology, edge technology, and data analysis Process.

1. Introduction - Intelligent industry, also known as the fourth industrial revolution, is a fundamental aspect of the fourth wave of industrialization [1]. Industries 4.0 is having a significant impact on the manufacturing industry in particular due to increased efficacy over an extensive variety of parameters and distinct, previously unimaginable solutions. This is the result of enhanced decision-making made possible by simpler access to more precise data Innovations in the Internet of Things (IoT) contribute considerably to the exponential development in data accumulation observed in recent years [2],[3]. Big Data [4],[5] references to the massive amounts of unprocessed data generated in this manner. To store, manage, and evaluate these extremely massive and intricate datasets and to provide business enterprises and their output with knowledge based on data analysis, robust software applications are required. Big Data is too enormous to be computed and evaluated by programs and personal computers in use today [4]. Organizations in the manufacturing industry are exhorted to implement newer techniques, such as Edge Computing [3] and cloud computing services [6]. Cloud technology may be used to keep, evaluate, and analyze the vast quantities of data produced through the Internet of Things (IoT) when they are distributed across multiple positions (outside server). supplied by an external source [7]. The IoT linking, via the Big Data service, enhances data availability, scalability, and accessibility by employing cutting-edge computational and machine learning approaches [8]. Then, Big Data and cloud-based services are coupled [6] to enhance flexibility, portability, connectivity, and computation clarity in order to provide industrial enterprises with valuable information. Nevertheless, certain manufacturing enterprises may be uneasy to adopt cloud-based computing due to safety worries [7]. In contrast to cloud computing, computing at the edge is utilized locally, at the margin of the manufacturing process, in manufacturing organizations. Edge solutions enable data preservation, processing, and interpretation to take place as near to the physical source of the data as is practically possible. Modern technology will leverage the computational capabilities of intelligent devices to facilitate autonomous data-driven decision-making and immediate reaction in producing procedures [10]. Though, the use of Technologies for Edge Computing is growing. Comparing while contrasting the functions of Cloud and edge technologies was prompted by their similarities and distinctions. In addition to describing the abilities and constraints of these technologies, the report provides an example of their application within the overall framework of the fourth industrial revolution. This paper is organized as follows: In Division 2, we discuss IoT and Big Data, cloud computing technology, and peripheral technology from the perspective of database analysis. Division 3 discusses the prospective advantages and difficulties of Cloud technology and Edge technology innovations for the era of Industry 4.0, and Division 4 provides ideas for further investigation as the endpoint of the study.

2. Background - The integration of analytical capabilities with IoT has an opportunity to produce intelligent, self-configuring systems, the ultimate goal of the Industry 4.0 paradigm [11]. Adaptable and intelligent systems cannot be constructed without Big Data [12]. Due to advancements in fields such as cloud services and peripheral processing [12], [13], [14], sophisticated statistical techniques and methods for machine learning are now applicable to large datasets. Due to developments in cloud computing and peripheral computing, advanced technologies, such as individuals used in the field of Industry 4.0, can be applied to a vast array of production processes. These tools' analytical capabilities are directed toward extracting useful knowledge from existing data and delivering new, actionable insights. New information improves the production system's capability for autonomous decision-making and forecasting [11]. From the perspective of data analytics, this division provides an summary of the research conducted on IoT and Big Data, the Cloud Computing and edge-based computational innovations.

2.1. Internet of Things (IoT) - As an increasing number of gadgets go online, the Internet of Things (IoT) was born today [15]. The Internet of Things (IoT) is a system of physically linked objects that allow devices such as embedded ones, communications methods, networks of detectors, web regulations, Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) tags, and others to transfer data and collaborate toward conjoint goals [15], [16]. The essential nature of the issue is demonstrated by the fact that the "Internet of Things" can refer to so many distinct ideas. Atzori, Iera, and Morabito presented the first explanations for the Internet of Things, drawing from three distinct perspectives: "things," " Web," and " conceptual." in relation to the "things" viewpoint of the Internet of Things, "things" are basic objects such as RFID markers that are interconnected via a network, which represents the "Internet" viewpoint Also these two viewpoints, the " conceptual " standpoint is concerned with the accurate modeling and support of languages for describing Internet of Things (IoT) objects, as well as inductive analyzing the generated data through IoT, theoretical executable environments, and systems layout that meet the necessities of IoT, and an adaptable preserving and communication infrastructure system[16], [17]. Chen, Y et al. [18] defined IoT as "a system network in which an enormous amount of components, detectors, or gadgets are interconnected via data, statistics, and communication technologies infrastructures." The "Internet of Things" concept proposed by Kamble, Gunasekaran, and Gawankar [19] prioritizes the rapid transmission of data and the vast quantity of data collected. "the current time detecting and controlling abilities and rapid data and information transfer capability" may tremendously benefit remote control of manufacturing procedures and efficient stakeholder participation.” However, it is anticipated that information garnered through IoT and analysis of data technologies will influence decision-making procedures in many 4.0 Industries contexts [14]. As discussed in [20], cloud computing solutions are one proposed method for addressing the intricate issues associated with data analytics. Both [14] and [21] present an alternate technique to evaluate IoT data that emphasizes the use of Edge Computing techniques.

2.2.A value of Big Data - The vision of Industry 4.0 seeks to better all aspects of industrial administration by integrating numerous cutting-edge technologies. In the last five years, data creation has risen by a factor of approximately 10 per year due to the pervasive implementation of new, complicated technology in manufacturing processes. Big Data enables the gathering and gathering of many different kinds of data across various manufacturing locations and stages [22]. Despite its extensive implementation, the meaning of "Big Data" remains obscure. Since the concept of its magnitude is overly broad, the term has remained exceedingly nebulous and carries no special significance. Oussous,A et al. [23] precise Big Data as a “The quantity and complexity of datasets are growing and they exist in a variety of formats, including structured, unstructured, and semi-structured information.” Riahi,Y and Riahi,S [24] defined Big Data as a "advancement and utilization of innovations which the appropriate users at the appropriate moment with accurate data from an enormous amount of data that is expanding rapidly in our society for a very long time, where the task involves nothing simply interacting with growing quantities of data files but also the challenges of handling progressively varied arrangements as well as progressively intricate and interrelated data." Authors such as Wu,C.Buyya, and Ramamohanarao,K [12], Taylor-Sakyi,K. [22], and Maheshwari,H Verma, and Chandra,U [25] recommend terms for Big Data established on data characteristics such as volume, velocity, variety, veracity, and value.

Volume – Characterizes the vast amounts of information constantly produced by the myriad gadgets, software, and hardware aspects of the production system.

Velocity – Signifies the data gathering rate, which might or might not be the same as the real-time data gathering rate.

Variety – Illustrates that data arrives in a variety of formats (videos, documents, answers, records, etc.) because it is generated in various locations.

Veracity - suggests the potential that the data was gathered erroneously or inconsistently**.**

Value – demonstrates the data's capacity to extract meaningful insights from massive data sets.Despite its significance in transforming unprocessed data into useful insights, the process of data analysis is rarely defined. The data collection process would be ineffective without processing the data to analyze the gathered information. Due to the enormous computational prerequisites of this discipline, cloud computing and data analytics are increasingly conducted in the cloud. However, edge computing alternatives are gathering traction for performing computations as near to the gadget as possible [26], largely due to the security benefits they offer in comparison to Cloud Computing.

2.3. Cloud Computing Technology - To construct an interface at the scale of the gadget that's that is utilized, the cloud computing system merges centrally controlled, shared, and parallel systems through the use of replicated and periodically provided and set computer systems [27].Cloud computing, additionally referred to as computing for utility purposes, is a type of connected computing that facilitates on-demand external utilization of shared computer resources [28],[29]. The use of cloud computing plays an essential role in the data mining procedure with an emphasis on construct computing clusters when it comes to growing up the computational capability for network scanning and browsing workloads on system processes. Due to the vast number of datasets, cloud-based computing for BDA [12],[30] significantly depends on the search for a perfect solution tolerant of failure processing capacity. Instead of using regional software or storage spaces. cloud computing facilitates work by utilizing the enormous computing capacity of the Internet. A computer cluster is a group of servers, computers, and other electronic equipment that collaborate to accomplish a mission. This approach is used for offering analytics with quicker execution and the capacity to process data intensively in terms of resources [27].

2.4. Edge Computing Technology - Edge Computing technology is a distributed service for storing and processing data and application the installation is carried out at the system's edge and serves as a connection among the finale consumer and cloud based data facilities in order to reduce transmission of data a latency period [31], [32], [33], [34], [35]. Multiple studies [14],[36],[37],[38] conclude that Edge Computing and Fog Computing are synonymous. According to Shi,W et al.

[32] and Mukherjee,M et al. [36], Edge Computational technology and Fog Computing basically utilize the same technology when it comes to Data Analytics. Edge Computing mainly focuses on the data sets side, whereas Cloud Computing is primarily focused on the technological side. Combining Data Analytics with multiple layers of Edge and Fog computation framework facilitates lightning-fast responses and high computation performance [37]. With a few exceptions of more intricate tasks, which are transmitted to the cloud, data is analyzed in tandem by various peripheral devices. As a result of the decreased computational and routing burdens, efficiency and scalability are significantly improved. Reduced traffic on the network is an additional benefit [38].

3. Edge Computing technology vs. Cloud Computing technology - Whenever it involves preserving and analyzing data, there are many similarities between peripheral technology and cloud services. Figure 1 illustrates the main distinctions between these systems, such as processing and storage destinations, data volumes analyzed, and processing velocities. Due to these differences, the problems encountered by a particular computer system may be perceived as benefits by another. In the following paragraphs, the positive and negative aspects of Edge Computing technology and Cloud Computing technology are contrasted using numerous key proportions nominated built on the requirements of Data Statistics, such as storage for data capability, power consumption, analyzing and reaction time, system and data safety, evaluation transfer costs, annual costs, and connectivity standards. "Edge Computing" technologies at the network's periphery are still in their inception. Other Frameworks for cloud computing technology, such as Microsoft Azure, Amazon Web Service, Google App Engine, etc., are still in their developmental stages [39, 40]. Rendering to Pan,J. and McElhannon,J. [9], the majority of present Edge Computing technology frameworks employ either basic interfaces with rudimentary automation abilities or genuine edge computing systems that are entirely liable for storage and processing. Edge Computing's biggest obstacle is the dearth of available data [41]. Due to memory limitations, Edge Computing systems cannot store a vast amount of data [42].This method is used to store Micro Information, which is pertinent to the issue of Edge Computing gadgets. In the era of Industry 4.0, however, the volume of data is expanding exponentially [1]. Due to an upsurge in statistics, edge servers must have multiple storage tiers, ranging from the, Cloud computing platforms are designed for the Big Data preservation, with data warehoused in logical repositories so that operators can access it from anywhere [44]. Due to the combination of preservation and data processing, the computational capabilities of Edge computational are restricted to a limited amount of data [45]. Therefore, Edge Computing gadgets are designed for performing data investigate on small data collections. In contrast, the vast quantities of data generated everyday in Industry 4.0 environments necessitate the additional computational capacity provided by the Cloud for data analytics [46], [47]. Due to hardware limitations, edge computational technology does not have ample capacity for data processing [48]. Computing capacity is significantly correlated with the amount of data processed. The increased computational capacity enabled by the use of cloud computing provides a more efficient method for accomplishing computer tasks [32], [48]. The term "standardization" refers to the process of creating a unified platform on which academics and businesses may collaborate [49]. However, the absence of a defined IoT framework that will for the efficient and seamless integration of all devices through standardized protocols inside an Enterprise 4.0 ecosystem [41], [50] has prevented the full implementation of Edge Computing as a new technology.

Comparative proportions	Edge Computing Technology	Cloud Computing Technology
The volume of data storing.	Small-scale data storing.	Massive data storing.
The Volume of Data Processing.	Minimal Data Volume.	Processing of Big data.
Computational energy.	Low power computing.	High power computing.
Process and reaction time period.	Rapid.	Slowly.
Privacy of system and data.	Protected.	Not Protected.
Budgets of evaluation transfer.	Not budgets.	Above of charge evaluate to achieve divest result.
Expensive every year.	Low Cost expensive.	High Cost expensive.
Uniformity	No remaining ordinary	No remaining ordinary.

Table 1. Evaluation of Edge and Cloud Computing technology Potential and challenges.

Due to the simultaneous position of storing and data processing, the computation capacity of Edge Computing is restricted to manage a limited amount of data [45]. Therefore, Edge Computing gadgets are designed for performing data evaluation on smaller data collections. In contrast, the vast quantities of data generated daily in the Industry 4.0 environments necessitate the additional computational capacity provided by the Cloud for data analytics [46], [47]. Due to hardware limitations, Edge Computing technology lacks adequate data processing capacity [48]. Computing capacity is significantly correlated with the amount of data processed. The increased computational capacity enabled by cloud computing results in a more efficient method for accomplishing computer tasks [32], [48].

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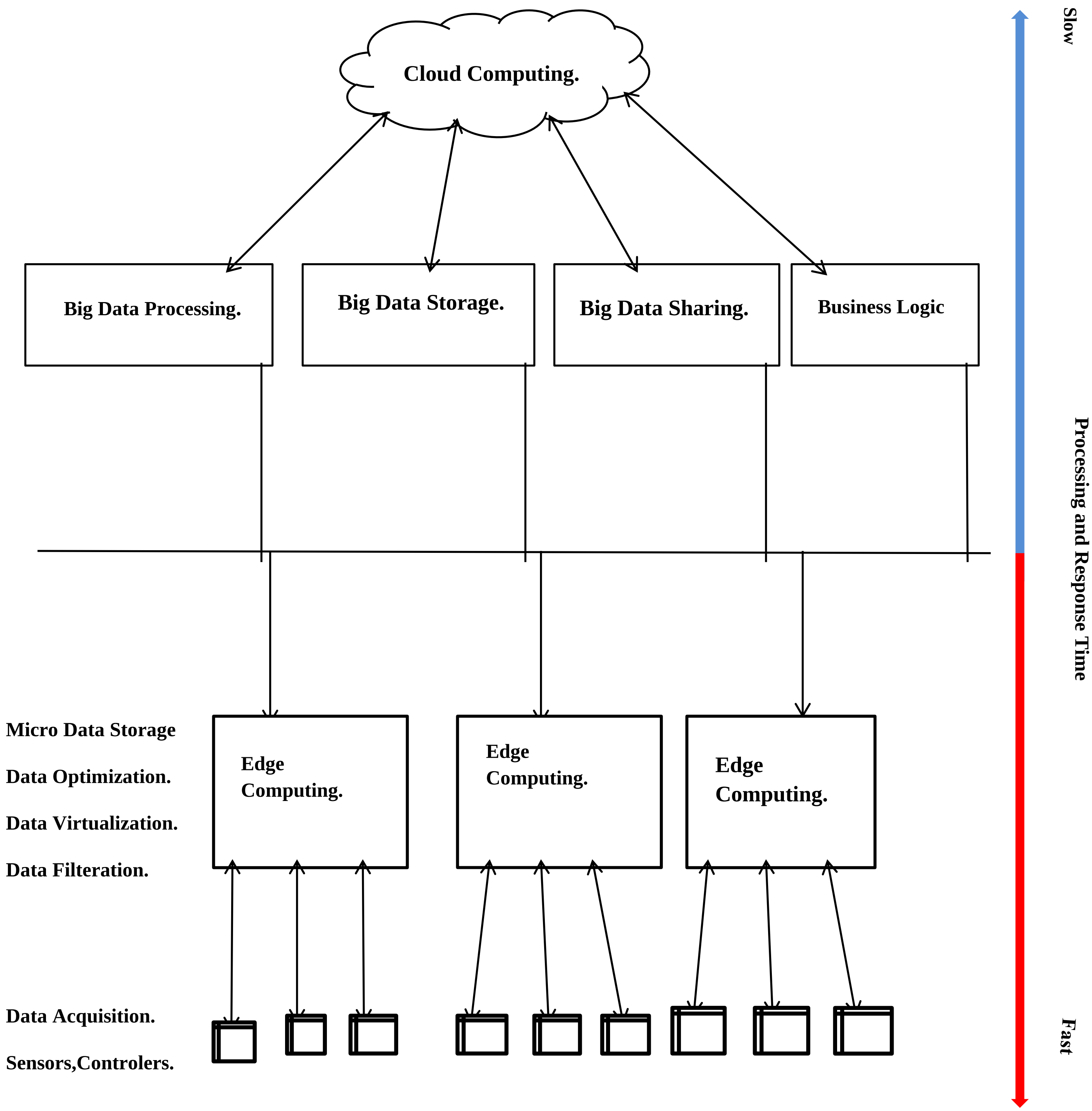

3.1. Difficulties of Edge Computing and Prospects of Cloud Computing technology in Data Statistics Viewpoint.

The term "standardization" refers to the process of creating a unified platform on which academics and businesses may collaborate [49]. However, the absence of a defined IoT framework that will for the efficient and seamless insertion of all devices through standard procedures inside the System 4.0 in the industry [41], [50] has prevented the full implementation of Edge Computing as a new technology.

3.2. The Data Analytics difficulties of Cloud Computing technology and the Potential Benefits of Edge Computing technology –

To improve their profits, integration, capacity, flexibility, etc., major corporations are employing Cloud Computing, a technology that enables the storage, transformation, and sharing of data with flexibility [44]. There are still unresolved issues with Cloud Computing, and new issues are emerging as the technology is adopted by other industries. In this paper, we provide a concise overview of the issues afflicting Cloud Computing and suggest that these issues may be susceptible to resolution via Edge Computing solutions. When discussing the challenges relating to using cloud computing, the safety of data ranks first [44]. This is because data stored in the Cloud pertains to multiple providers. Since they frequently lack access to the exterior safety measures in data center facilities, service providers must rely on infrastructure providers to offer total data security.Because security parameters for a secured virtualized cloud able to be established remotely, the provider of the service has no way of knowing whether every safety measure has been taken [51]. As a consequence, sensitive data may be taken and misused by an external party. According to Kadhim, Yusof, and Mahd [44], original data, specifically delicate and classified data, should be saved in an encrypted system for managing data with security monitor services in cloud computing environments. Since Edge Computing systems are utilized in on-premises industrial environments and data is transmitted over Ethernet as opposed to the Internet [50], confidential and sensitive data is protected to a much greater extent. Another issue with Cloud computing is the need for processing and computation time. Since processing and estimation are performed at far away from the data source, immediate analysis cannot be enacted, and response times increase [52]. In contrast to Cloud computing, Edge Computing enables processing and calculation activities to be executed close to the site of data origination, at the edge of the network [50]. a study by Hussain,F. and Al-Karkhi,A. [38], the benefits of Edge processing over the Cloud include reduced handling and routing workloads, increased efficiency, and decreased network usage. The strength of Cloud Computing is the capability to store vast quantities of statistics, but the service's annual data storage costs pose a significant obstacle to adoption. Adding data processing and analysis to the list of paid essentials; along with data storage, further escalates costs [6],[53],[54]. Clearly, Edge Computational technologies are not cost-effective. With Edge Computing, though, you can use less expensive IoT gadgets without spending as much on peripheral gateway storage or processing power [32]. If you desire a data analytics-based outsourcing option, you will need to spend more on Cloud Computing technology [55]. Edge Computing technologies are not required to transmit analysis due to their physical location. Computing at the Edge reduces the need for costly data transfers during analysis [56]. As observed in Table 1, the absence of common conventional protocols for the Internet of Things reflects the difficulty of standardization in both Cloud Computing and Edge Computing. Data transit between on-premises storage and the Cloud may be less secure due to a lack of standardized protocols [57].

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4. Conclusion –

This paper contributes to the existing body of knowledge by providing a perspective on Edge and Cloud Computing, as well as their connection to IoT and Industry 4.0's integration of big data settings. In the appropriate literature, comparisons between the data processing and networking abilities of Edge Computing and Cloud Computing are scarce. This study seeks to contrast and evaluate these two technologies in light of Data Analytics requirements. It compares their relative advantages and disadvantages in key areas such as data retention capability, fast processing quickness of response, network and data safety, evaluation transfer costs, annual costs, and data evaluation and interaction standardizing to assist the reader in deciding which technology to implement. Edge Computing and Cloud Computing, both comparatively recent developments in the sphere of Industry 4.0, are quite similar in terms of how they manage data. The location of data storage and processing is the key difference between Edge Computing and Cloud Computing technology; in the former case, Edge computing devices are located within the production system, whereas in the latter case, the location is unclear. Nevertheless, this disparity is the source of the issues in both systems. Due to the fact that IoT gadgets and sensor networks generate extremely small amounts of information (termed "Micro Data"), Edge Computing's storage and processing capacities are two of its primary constraints. Limitations in computational capacity at the Edge play a significant role in these constraints. However, the challenges of Edge Computing are viewed as benefits for Cloud Computing, which offers Big Data processing, storage, and sharing capacities. Since data is stored in a location beyond the control of a typical business, safety issues about Cloud Computing are a significant barrier to its widespread adoption. Edge Computing offers greater network and data transfer security than Cloud Computing because it is located within the industry. The analysis of data and computation must be performed at an extended distance from the data sets origin, rendering rapid evaluation and responses impossible. Edge Computing, on the other hand, produces data at the system's edge, decreasing the amount of minimizing network data transmission time and enabling immediate action. Data storage costs for cloud solutions are higher annually. In addition to data storage costs, handling and evaluating data incurs additional expenses as data volume increases. In addition, relocating analyses to the Cloud incurs additional expenses. Edge Technology, on the contrary, is less expensive because it utilizes inexpensive IoT gadgets and does not necessitate extra fees for facilities such as evaluation transmission. Standards is the single comparative metric that presents tasks with respect to Edge Computing technology and Cloud Computing technology due to the absence of defined IoT practices. In the context of Edge Computing, the lack of common standards could impede the combination of all devices, whereas, in the context of Cloud Computing, it could enhance the instability of data transmission. This study demonstrates that cloud-based and edge technologies do not compete, but rather create a service continuum that benefits both parties. Both the edge of computing and the Cloud might profit from the solutions provided by the other. When cloud computing and peripheral computing are combined, it may be possible to solve a number of the problems enumerated above. Using Edge Computing, for instance, native data can be gathered and analyzed at edge-specific nodules to afford simultaneous input for users, while further analyze and computationally demanding operations can be executed in the cloud. A inadequacy of the current report is that it relies solely on previously available material, which lacks specifics on how Edge and cloud-computing technologies are actually implemented. Thus, future research will compare Edge Computing and cloud technology using operational examples of their deployment.The authors anticipate that the results of their education will open the approach for additional exploration into pressing issues at the interface of Edge Computing and Cloud Computing.

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