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***Abstract*—This paper utilizes the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method to investigate and analyze the key management services employed for securing encryption keys, as well as the benefits of these methods. The research findings support the conclusion that SLR is an effective approach for studying user acceptability of widely explored E-Wallet apps, wireless sensor networks (WSNs), and key generation centers (KGCs). Data regarding the names of encryption keys was collected during the period from 2019 to 2023. Key Management Systems (KMS) are extensively utilized to comprehend and evaluate the factors influencing the Key Management Service for Securing Encryption Key. The analysis focuses on four main topics: the names of encryption keys, methods used for encryption, statistical methods, and the Key Management Service. Comparative analysis emerges as the most commonly employed statistical approach.**

Keywords— Key Management Service, Encryption Key, Systematic Literature Review

I. INTRODUCTION

In an increasingly digitally connected world, data security is a major concern. One way to protect the confidentiality and integrity of data is by using encryption. Encryption involves converting text or information into a form that cannot be read, except by using the right encryption key. However, strong encryption can only be implemented if encryption key management is done well. Encryption key management involves all aspects related to the generation, storage, distribution, and use of encryption keys used in the process of encrypting and decrypting data. This is where Key Management Service (KMS) plays an important role. KMS is a service specifically designed to manage encryption keys in a secure and efficient manner. The main task of a KMS is to provide facilities to generate, store, change, and distribute encryption keys to authorized users.

One of the main objectives of KMS is to protect encryption keys from security threats. The KMS uses strong methods and algorithms to protect the keys while in storage and while being transferred over the network. This includes the use of advanced encryption techniques, strict access controls, and physical security measures to protect the keys from theft or unauthorized manipulation. In addition, KMS also provides ease of use of encryption keys. The KMS ensures that encryption keys are available when needed and accessed by authorized entities. This includes key lifecycle management, such as key generation, rotation, and destruction in accordance with established security policies. In a business context, KMS is essential for maintaining the confidentiality and integrity of sensitive data. For example, organizations that store customer data, financial data, or industry confidential data, should implement a KMS to ensure that encryption keys are properly protected and managed.

Overall, Key Management Service (KMS) plays a crucial role in data security through effective encryption key management. By adopting a KMS, organizations can ensure that encryption keys are kept secure, available, and used appropriately. This is an important step in maintaining confidentiality, integrity, and trust in the secure transmission and storage of data in the ever-evolving digital world.

II. METHODOLOGY

The stages in this research refer to research that has been done previously in this Systematic Literature Review (SLR).

A. Object of research

The object of this research is Key Management Service (KMS) for encryption key security. This research was chosen because data security is one of the crucial aspects in an increasingly digitally connected world. In that context, encryption is a commonly used method to protect data confidentiality and integrity. However, strong encryption can only be achieved if encryption key management is done well. KMS is a system or service designed to manage encryption keys in a secure and efficient manner. Encryption keys are key components in the process of encrypting and decrypting data, and are important for maintaining the confidentiality of encrypted data. Therefore, the object of this research is KMS as a solution in effective encryption key management. This research is important because KMS has a crucial role in maintaining the security of sensitive data in various fields, including business, industry, and the public sector. By examining and understanding more about KMS, this research can provide valuable insights in the development of a more robust and efficient information security system. Moreover, with compliance requirements becoming increasingly stringent and changing frequently, research on KMS can also help organizations meet applicable security and compliance standards, such as GDPR, HIPAA, or other financial sector regulations. In the context of this research, the implementation, reliability, efficiency, and security of the KMS can be analyzed to identify strengths, weaknesses, and potential improvements. Thus, research on KMS for encryption key security makes an important contribution to the development of stronger information security systems and better data protection.

B. Research Method

The stages in the Systematic Literature Review consist of 3 stages of research consisting of the planning stage (planning a review), conducting (conducting a review) and reporting review. The research stages can be seen in the following figure:

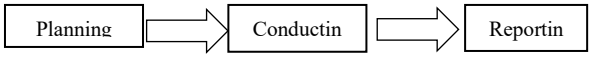

Fig. 1. Research Stages

1) Research Question

A statement of curiosity about a topic that is systematically obtained. The questions used in this research include:

- RQ1: How can KMS overcome the challenges of efficient and scalable encryption key management in complex and large environments?
- RQ2: How can the KMS provide transparency and auditability of encryption key-related activities to support compliance and suspicious activity detection?
- RQ3: How can the KMS address the risk of encryption key loss and provide effective disaster recovery mechanisms to maintain business continuity and data integrity?
- RQ4: How can the KMS address the challenges of facilitating secure collaboration between entities sharing encryption keys, including aspects such as key distribution, setting access rights, and managing security policies?

2) Search process

After formulating the problems and questions that will be used in the research, the next stage is to search for relevant journal papers. The process of searching for journal papers in this study is by accessing the site https://scholar.google.com

3) Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

This step is completed to determine whether or not the data found is feasible to use in SLR research. a feasibility assessment of particular journal articles that will be used as references, such as:

- Journal papers published in 2019-2023.
- Journal papers are obtained from the site https://scholar.google.com
- The journal should focus on evaluating user satisfaction key management service for securing encryption key.

4) Quality Assessment

This step is completed to determine whether or not the data found is feasible to use in SLR research. a feasibility assessment of particular journal articles that will be used as references, such as:

- QA1: Are journal papers published in 2019-2023?
- QA2: Does the journal have adequate citations and references from previous research relevant to the topic of evaluating e-wallet application user satisfaction?
- QA3: Does the journal use appropriate and valid research methods to evaluate user satisfaction with e-wallet applications.

5) Data Collection

- Check out the website at scholar.google.com
- Type the search term "evaluation of user satisfaction with e-wallet applications
- Because the search results have not been filtered, they are still quite wide. To receive the most recent five years of study, enter 2019–2023, then click the search button.

6) Data Analysis

The selected search results will be used to draw conclusions based on descriptions drawn from logical facts that will address the earlier raised queries.

7) Documentation

At this point, the author presents the study findings in a planned manner in a paper that will be published.

III. Result And Discussion

A. Search Process Results and Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

According to the findings of the search process and inclusion and exclusion criteria, only journal publications pertaining to Key Management Service For Securing Encryption Key were chosen with the criterion of 2019 to 2023. Cryptography Key In addition, as shown in Table I, the journal papers are divided into categories according to the kind of journal.

TABLE I. Searching Proccess Results

No.	Journal Type	Year	Amount
1	IEEE Communications Surveys and Tutorials	2019	
2	IEEE Transactions on Dependable and Secure Computing	2021	2
3	IEEE Access	2019	6
4	Concurrency and Computation: Practice and Experience	2019	
5	Computer Communications	2021	`
6	Proceedings of the ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security	2019	2
7	Wireless Personal Communications	2019	
8	Ad Hoc Networks	2019	2
9	International Conference on Parallel, Distributed and Grid Computing	2020	
10	IEEE Transactions on Cloud Computing	2021	
11	IEEE Internet of Things Journal	2019	
12	IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics	2020	
13	Lecture Notes of the Institute for Computer Sciences, Social-Informatics and	2019	

	Telecommunications Engineering, LNICST		
14	IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering	2019	
15	Proceedings of the 14th EuroSys Conference	2019	
16	International Journal of Communication Systems	2019	
17	IEEE Networking Letters	2019	
18	Advances in Engineering Research	2020	
19	IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology	2020	
20	Neural Computing and Applications	2021	
21	Optik	2021	
22	Pusion: Practice and Applications	2021	
23	International Journal of Advanced Intelligence Paradigms	2021	
24	Ad Hoc Networks	2021	2
25	Neural Processing Letters	2022	
26	Emerging Science Journal	2021	
27	Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems	2021	
28	Multimedia Tools and Applications	2021	
29	IEEE Systems Journal	2022	
30	Optics and Lasers in Engineering	2021	
31	Information Sciences	2019	

B. Quality Assessment Results

The results of the Quality Assessment can be seen in Table II.

TABLE II. QUALITY ASSESSMENT RESULTS

No.	Author	Year	QA1	QA2	QA3	Result
1	Galinina, Olga Andreev, Sergey	2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
2	Amrita Ghosal & Mauro Conti	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
3	Xiaokang Hu, Jian Li	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
4	Marcus De Ree & Georgios Manta	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
5	R. Velumadhava RaoK. Selvamani1 S. Kanimozhi A. Kannan	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
6	Mingxin Ma, Student Member, IEEE, Guozhen Shi, and Fenghua **Li3**	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
7	Marcus de Ree, Georgios Mantas, Jonathan Rodriguez, Ifiok E. Otung	2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
8	Stanislaw Jarecki, Hugo Krawczyk, Jason Resch	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
9	Y. Harold Robinson · E. Golden Julie	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
10	Yasmine Harbi a , Zibouda Aliouat a , Allaoua Refoufia , Saad Harous Abdelhak Bentaleb	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
11	Manoj Kumar Shukla, Ashwani Kumar Dubey, Divya Upadhyay	2002	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
12	Lei Zhang	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
13	Warit sirichotedumrong , Yuma kinoshit	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
14	Mohammad Wazid, Member, IEEE, Palak Bagga, Ashok Kumar Das	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
15	Yasmine Harbi , Zibouda Aliouat , Allaoua Refoufia , Saad Harous , Abdelhak Bentaleb	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
16	Jing Wang, Libing Wu, Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo, Debiao He	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
17	K. Hamsha(&) and G. S. Nagaraja	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
18	K. Hamsha(&) and G. S. Nagaraja	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
19	John S. Koh, Steven M. Bellovin, Jason Nieh	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
20	Anwar GhaniKhwaja Mansoor	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√

	Shahid Mehmood Shehzad Ashraf Chaudhry Arif Ur Rahman Malik Najmus Saqib					
21	Dagang Li–y, Rong Du-, Yue Fu——, Man Ho Auz	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
22	Tao Yu	2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
23	Jolfaei, Alireza Kant, Krishna	2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
24	Zhuo Ma, Junwei Zhang, Yongzhen Guo, Yang Liu, Ximeng Liu, Wei	2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
25	Varun Prabhakaran,Ashokkumar Kulandasamy	2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
26	Mahdi Shariatzadeh, Mohammad Javad Rostami , Mahdi Eftekhari	2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
27	Shibin David, Andrew , K. Martin Sagayam, Ahmed A. Elngar	2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
28	Kiran Mary Matthew, Abdul Quadir Muhammed and Vijayakumar Varadarajan	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
29	Osama A. Kashan a,, Rami Ahmad b, Nour M. Khafajah c	2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
30	Guipeng Zhang · Haoran Xie Zhenguo Yang Xiaohui Tao· Wenyin Liu	2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
31	Maitri Patel , Rajan Patel	2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
32	Yuan Zhang,	2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
33	Heqing Song , Jifei Li , And Haoteng Li	2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
34	Pradeep Kumar Singh · Sławomir T. Wierzcho´n Sudeep Tanwar · Maria Ganzha · Joel J. P. C. Rodrigues	2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
35	Ruiping Li1	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
36	Kwame Opuni-Boachie Obour Agyekum , Qi Xia , Emmanuel Boateng Sifah , Christian Nii Aflah Cobblah , Hu Xia , and Jianbin Gao	2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
37	Sui, Liansheng Pang, Zhi Cheng, Ying Cheng, Yin Xiao, Zhaolin	2021	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
38	Yuling Luo, Xue Ouyang1, Junxiu Liu	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
39	Xuqi Wang , Xiangguo Cheng	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√
40	Hongbo Li a , Qiong Huang a , Jian Shen b , Guomin Yang c , Willy Susilo c	2019	Yes	Yes	Yes	√

C. Data Analysis

- RQ1: How does key management service forr securing encryption key?
  Based on research done in 2019–2023 about kKey Management Service for Securing Encryption Key, the answers to Research Question 1 (RQ1) led to the development of several applications for encryption keys. Cryptography Key. The outcomes are shown in Table III.

TABLE III. Encryption Key

No.	Encryption Key	Paper	Amount
1	Key Distribution Server (KDS), key hierarchy (LKH)	5	
2	key management	9	

	(MTPKM)		
3	Keyless SSL	3	
4	wireless sensor networks (WSNs)	10 20	2
5		8 2	
6	Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI)	2	
7	Key generation center (KGC)	6 17	2
8	AKM-IoV	14	
9	Advanced Encryption Standard (AES)	26	
10	VANET	24	
11	HIPAA's (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act)	27	
12	CK	30	
13	EVKAKSE	39	
14	CPA	35	
15	Cloud Secure Storage Mechanism	33	
16	SPADE	32	
17	IIBES	31	
18	SHA-512	38	

- RQ2: What methods are used for key management services to secure encryption keys?
  According to the findings of Research Question 2 (RQ2), it is more prevalent to utilize WSN-based IoT and Key Management Systems (KMS) to examine user acceptance of encryption keys based on research done by in 2019–2023, as indicated in Table IV.

TABLE IV. METHODS

No.	Encryption Key	Paper	Amount
1	Key Hierarchy (LKH)	5 31	2
2	Software Guard Extensions (SGX) and QuickAssist Technology (QAT).	3	1
3	WSN-based IoT	6 10 14 15 20 29 36	7
4	Key Management Systems (KMS)	8 2 12 16 17 27 39	7
5	PGP and S/MIME	19 39	2
6	DB-KMM	24	1

- RQ3: What are the advantages of the method used to analyze the acceptance of the benefits of using Encryption Key on technology.
  WSN-based IoT refers to wireless sensor networks (WNS) used in the Internet of Things (IoT). In this context, Key Management Systems (KMS) are systems or mechanisms used to manage and secure encryption keys in a WSN-based IoT environment. Encryption keys are used to protect the confidentiality of data transmitted over the wireless sensor network. The link between WSN-based IoT, Key Management Systems (KMS), and Key Management Service (KMS) in the context of encryption key security lies in the use of KMS as a solution for managing and maintaining encryption key security in WSN-based IoT. In a connected and complex environment like IoT, protection of encryption keys is crucial to prevent unauthorized access and protect the confidentiality of data transmitted over wireless sensor networks. Using KMS, organizations can implement security policies, manage key lifecycles, and ensure compliance with applicable security and regulatory requirements, thereby strengthening encryption key security in WSN-based IoT.
- RQ4: What statistical methods are used to analyze user acceptance of ewallet applications?
  From the results of Research Question 4 (RQ4) it evaluate the popularity of e-wallet programs among users?
  According to the findings of Research Question 4 (RQ4), Comparative analysis is more prevalent among the statistical techniques used to study the Key Management Service For Securing Encryption Key in 2019–2023. Using comparative study, encryption key is more prevalent in 2019–2023.

TABLE V. STATISTICAL METHODS

No.	Statistical Methods	Paper	Amount
1	Artificial Neural Network	1,23	2
2	Survei, Comparative analysis	2,4	2
3	Deskriptif, Comparative analysis	5,19	2
4	Comparative analysis	6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34,35, 36, 37, 39, 40	23
5	Deep neural networks (DNNs), Comparative analysis	13	1
6	HSDL, Comparative analysis	25	1
14	Histogram Analysis, Correlation Analysis, Comparative Analyisi	38	1

IV. CONCLUSION

The SLR method can be used to find and research analyze key management services for securing encryption keys, and the benefits of the methods used. This conclusion can be drawn based on the findings of the research that has been done. When studying user acceptability of the most explored E-Wallet apps, wireless sensor networks (WSNs) and key generation centers (KGC), information on the names of encryption keys is collected. This research was done in 2019–2023. Key Management Systems (KMS), which are used to understand and evaluate what influences the Key Management Service for Securing Encryption Key, are more commonly utilized in the approach used to assess the Key

Management Service for four main topics, including the names of encryption keys, methods and statistical methods used to Encryption Key. Comparative analysis is the statistical approach that is used the most.

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