

2) RELATED WORK

[1] Aliyun OSS, this administration gives clients for reliable, scalable, also low expense information facilitating purpose. An ever increasing amount Undertakings and associations would facilitating all or and only their information under those cloud, in place to decrease those it support cosset.

[2] In this paper author introduces Library of Congress and DuraCloud Launch Pilot Program using Cloud Technologies to Test Perpetual Access to Digital Content. In this those United States library of congress needed move its digitized substance of the mist, took after the New York government funded collection What's more biodiversity legacylibrary.

[3] This paper tells a CloudCmp: comparing public cloud provider. In this requisition different cloud vendors fabricate their particular foundation What's more stay with upgrading them for recently rising gears. Additionally outline separate framework architectures What's more apply Different systems to aggravate their administrations aggressive. Such framework differing qualities prompt noticeable execution varieties over cloud vendors.

[4] Windows azure pricing updates feature May be the merchant lock-in danger makes clients endure starting with cost alterations of cloud sellers which wouldn't exceptional. For example, change of power bill for an area will influence costs of mist benefits.

[5] Nirvanix provides cautionary tale for cloud storage. It will be imprudent to a endeavor alternately an association on group all information On An single cloud- "your best wager is Presumably not to place every one your eggs for one basket".

3) EXISTING SYSTEM

In existing industrial data hosting systems, data availability (and reliability) is usually guaranteed by replication or erasure coding. The multi cloud situation, we also use them to meet different availability requirements, but the implementation is different. For replication, replicas are put into several clouds, and a read access is only served (unless this cloud is unavailable then) by the "cheapest" cloud that charges minimal for out-going bandwidth and GET operation.

For erasure coding, data is encoded into n blocks including m data blocks and $n-m$ coding blocks, and these blocks are put into n different clouds. In this case, though data availability can be guaranteed with lower storage space (compared with replication), a read access has to be served by multiple clouds that store the corresponding data blocks.

Disadvantages of Existing System

1. Single Server
2. No encryption Concept implemented
3. Providing Less Guaranteed

4) PROPOSED SYSTEM

In this paper, we propose a novel cost-effective a novel cost-efficient data hosting scheme with high availability in heterogeneous multi-cloud. It intelligently places data into multiple clouds with minimized monetary cost and guaranteed availability. In particular, we combine the two

widely used redundancy mechanisms, i.e., replication and erasure coding, into a uniform model to meet the required availability in the presence of different data access patterns. Major existing schemes which will be elaborated in, it not only save around 20% (more in detail, 7% 44%) of monetary cost.

Advantages of Proposed System

1. Replication mechanism when the file's size is small. That is why gray level 4 puts its feet into the region of lower read count and smaller file size.
2. This storage mode table only depends on prices of the available clouds and required availability. If the prices change, the table will change accordingly, becoming a different one.

5) METHODOLOGY

Heuristic Algorithm of Data Placement

The Key concept of this heuristic set of rules can be described as follows: we first assign every cloud a cost is i , that's calculated primarily based on four factors (i.e., availability, storage, bandwidth and operation costs) to suggest the preference of a cloud. We select the maximum desired n clouds, after which heuristically alternate the cloud within the preferred set with the cloud in the complementary set to search higher answer.

Storage Mode Transition Process

When the read frequency of the file drops below or increases above a certain value, changing storage mode can save more money. The value is determined by the prices of clouds. Given the accessible clouds including their costs and accessibility, we can make sense of the capacity mode and choose clouds with the contribution of record's size and read count, using heuristic algorithm of data placement.

6) MODULES

1. Multi-cloud

Lots of data centers are distributed around the world, and one region such as America, Asia, usually has several data centers belonging to the same or different cloud providers. So technically all the data centers can be access by a user in a certain region, but the user would experience different performance. It chooses clouds for storing data from all the available clouds which meet the performance requirement. The storage mode transition does not impact the performance of the service.

2. Data hosting

In this section, we elaborate a cost-efficient data hosting model with high availability in heterogeneous multi-cloud. There are four main components in CHARM: Data Hosting, Storage Mode Switching (SMS), Workload Statistic, and Predictor. Workload Statistic keeps collecting and tackling access logs to guide the placement of data. It also sends statistic information to Predictor which guides the action of

SMS. Data Hosting stores data using replication or erasure coding. SMS decides whether the storage mode of certain data should be changed from replication to erasure coding or in reverse, according to the output of Predictor.

3. Cloud Storage

Cloud storage services have become increasingly popular. Because of the importance of privacy, many cloud storage encryption schemes have been proposed to protect data from those who do not have access.

4. Owner Module

Owner module is to upload their files using some access policy. First they get the public key for particular upload file after getting this public key owner request the secret key for particular upload file.

5. User Module

This module is used to help the client to search the file. If the file name is incorrect means we don't get the file, otherwise it will give a message like your search not found.

8) CONCLUSION

Cloud services are experiencing rapid development and the services based on multi-cloud also become prevailing. One of the most concerns, when moving services into clouds, is capital expenditure. So, we design a novel storage scheme in this application, which guides customers to distribute data among clouds cost-effectively. It makes fine-grained decisions about which storage mode to use and which clouds to place data. The evaluation proves the efficiency. We can add the online payment facilities of the payment of the data stores in the system. We can add the SMS or the alert system to alert the user when the price of the cloud increases.

REFERENCES

- [1] "Aliyun OSS (Open Storage Service)," <http://www.aliyun.com/product/oss>.
- [2] C. M. M. Erin Allen, "Library of Congress and DuraCloud Launch Pilot Program Using Cloud Technologies to Test Perpetual Access to Digital Content," The Library of Congress, News Releases, <http://www.loc.gov/today/pr/2009/09-140.html>.
- [3] A. Li, X. Yang, S. Kandula, and M. Zhang, "CloudCmp: Comparing Public Cloud Providers," in IMC. ACM, 2010.
- [4] "Windows Azure pricing updates," <http://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/updates/azure-pricing-updates/>.
- [5] "Nirvanix Provides Cautionary Tale For Cloud Storage," <http://www.forbes.com/sites/tomcoughlin/2013/09/30/nirvanixprovides-cautionary-tail-for-cloud-storage/>.

Ms. Megha Rani Raigonda, Working as Assistant Professor, Department of Studies in Computer Applications(MCA), Visvesvarya Technological University Centre for PG Studies Kalaburgi. M.Tech Computer science and Engineering, pursuing PhD. Published three Journal Paper attended and presented papers in national and international conference.

Ms. Jayalaxmi, Working as a Student, Department of Studies in Computer Applications(MCA), Visvesvarya Technological University Centre for PG Studies Kalaburgi.

7) PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS RESULTS

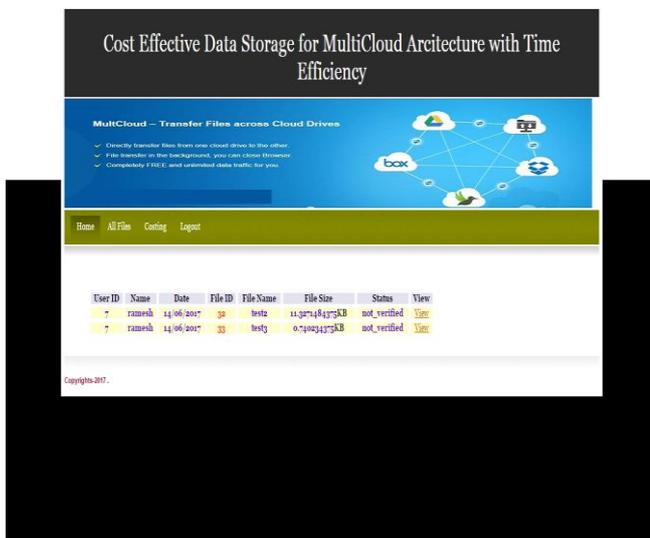


Fig.2 : DataOwner files

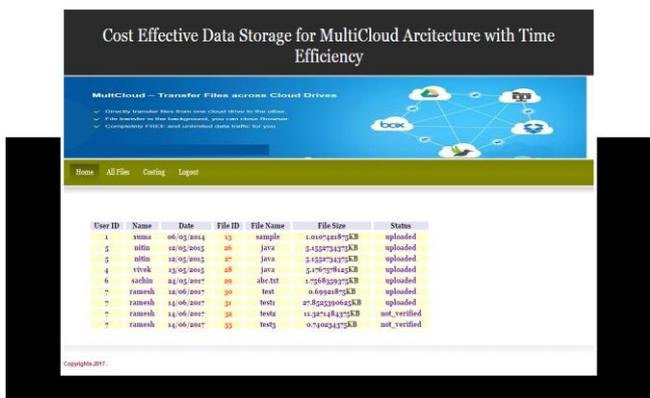


Fig 3 : User Files