# MANAGING FILES IN CLOUD COMPUTING

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**ABSTRACT**

*The clouds support caching of related information to give quality query services. The users can query the cloud data, paying the price for the infrastructure they use. Optimal pricing is making based on a dynamic pricing scheme that adapts to time changes. Cloud management necessitates an economy that manages the service of multiple users in an efficient, but also, resource economical way that allows for cloud profit. A Cloud application that offer data management services are emerging. Naturally, the maximize of cloud profit given some guarantees for user satisfaction presumes a proper price-demand model that enables optimal pricing of query services. The model has been plausible in that it reflects the correlate of cache structures involved in the queries the pricing solution employs a novel method that estimates the correlations of the cache data services in the time-efficient way.*

**Keyword:** - *multicore system, hybrid cloud, np-hard, Virtual Machine, parametric query optimization, open source.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

*Cloud providers trade their services on cloud resources for money. The services quality that the users receive depends on the use of the resources. The operation cost of used resources is amortized through user payments. The leading trend for service infrastructures in the IT domain is known as cloud computing, a style of computing that allows users to use information services. The goal of cloud economy is to optimize user satisfaction and (ii) cloud profit. While the success of the cloud service depends on the optimize of both goals, businesses typically rank profit. To maximize cloud profit we need a pricing scheme that guarantees user satisfaction while adapting to demand changes. Cloud resources have anything, from infrastructure (CPU, memory, bandwidth, network), to the platforms and applications deployed on the infrastructure. Cloud management necessitates an economy, and, therefore, incorporation of economic concepts in the provider of cloud services. The leading trend for service infrastructures in the IT domain is called cloud computing, a style of computing that allows users to access information services*

## 2. RELATED WORK

Katarzyna Keahey et al [10] proposed Infrastructure-as-a-service (IaaS) where resource consumers can eliminate the expense inherent in acquiring, managing, and operating IT infrastructure and instead lease resources on a pay-as-you-go basis. IT infrastructure providers can exploit economies of scale to mitigate the cost of buying and operating resources and avoid the complexity required to manage multiple customer-specific environments and applications. Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2; http://aws.amazon.com/ec2/) uses or academic projects such as Nimbus, an EC2-compatible open source IaaS implementation (http://workspace.globus.org) that let users carve out their own custom "sites." over a remote resource. T. Malik et al [5] proposed a novel technique for automated physical design that adapt with the workload and balance the performance benefits of physical design decisions with the cost of implementing these decisions. These include both competitive and incremental algorithms that optimize the

combined cost of query evaluation and making physical design changes. Our techniques are general in that they do not make assumptions about the underlying neither schema nor the incoming workload. Preliminary experiments on the TPC-D benchmark demonstrate significant improvement in response time when the physical design continually adapts to the workload using our online algorithm compared with offline techniques. Vladimir Marbukh and Kevin Mills. [4] proposed a tractable analytical model for joint optimization of job pricing and scheduling strategies with the objective of maximizing provider revenue which provides initial results for the case of a single provider serving price-sensitive users whose utilities decay linearly with increasing service delay. this also shows provides initial results for the case of a single provider serving price-sensitive users whose utilities decay linearly with increasing service delay. Victor Jesús Sosa-Sosa and Emigdio M. Hernandez-Ramirez [9] proposed a file storage service on a cloud computing environment for digital libraries which introduces a file-storage service that is implemented on a private /hybrid cloud computing environment and is based on open-source software. The authors evaluated performance and resource consumption using several levels of data availability and fault tolerance. This service can be taken as a reference guide for IT staff wanting to build a modest cloud storage infrastructure. The growing need for digital libraries to manage large amounts of data requires storage infrastructure that libraries can deploy quickly and economically. a file storage service on a cloud computing environment for digital libraries which introduces a file-storage service that is implemented on a private /hybrid cloud computing environment and is based on open-source software. The authors evaluated performance and resource consumption using several levels of data availability and fault tolerance. This service can be taken as a reference guide for IT staff wanting to build a modest cloud storage infrastructure. The growing need for digital libraries to manage large amounts of data requires storage infrastructure that libraries can deploy quickly and economically. K. Schnaitter et al [3] proposed a modeling index interaction, which one of the key tasks of a database administrator is to optimize the set of materialized indices with respect to the current workload. commercial DBMSs provide advisors that recommend a set of indices based on a sample workload, To aid administrators in this challenging task, this paper framework and associated tools that can help an administrator understand the interactions within the recommended set of indices to formalize the notion of index interactions and develop a novel algorithm to identify the interaction relationships that exist within a set of indices with a prototype implementation over IBM DB2 that demonstrates the efficiency of our approach. Hui Tian et al [8]

Proposed a dynamic hash-table based public auditing for secure cloud storage which Cloud storage is an increasingly popular application of cloud computing, we present a novel public auditing scheme for secure cloud storage based on dynamic hash table (DHT), which is a new two-dimensional data, Structure located at a third parity auditor (TPA) to record the data property information for dynamic auditing. The proposed scheme can effectively achieve secure auditing for cloud storage, and outperforms the previous schemes in computation complexity, storage costs and communication overhead. Zhihua Xia et al[7] proposed a secure multi-keyword ranked search scheme over encrypted cloud data, which simultaneously supports dynamic update operations like deletion and insertion of documents."Greedy Depth-first Search" Algorithm to provide efficient multi-keyword ranked search to construct a special tree-based index structure. The secure kNN algorithm is utilized to encrypt the index and query vectors, and meanwhile ensure accurate relevance score calculation between encrypted index and query vectors. . Due to the use of our special tree-based index structure, the proposed scheme can achieve sub-linear search time and deal with the deletion and insertion of documents flexibly. public auditing scheme with data dynamics support and fairness arbitration of the potential disputes was proposed by Hao Jin, Hong Jiang[6]. To address the fairness problem so that no party can misbehave without being detected, we further extend existing threat models and adopt signature exchange idea to design fair arbitration protocols, so that any possible dispute can be fairly settled. The security analysis shows our scheme is provably secure, and performance evaluation demonstrates the overhead of data dynamics and dispute arbitration are reasonable. To eliminate the limitation of index usage in tag computation and efficiently to support data dynamics.

D. Dash et al 1] proposed a Database Management Systems (DBMS) answer a multitude of complex queries on increasingly larger datasets. Given the complexities of the queries and the numerous design features, manual design is no longer an option. For this purpose, commercial DBMS feature automated physical designers suggesting an efficient DB design by using the optimizer as a cost model. Recently techniques cache the optimizer's output and evaluate some plans with the cached results, reducing the number of calls to the optimizer. For a star-schema workload, our techniques build the cost model 5 to 10 times faster than the conventional approach, while preserving accuracy by implementing them on the Posture SQL open source query optimizer**.** Debabrata Dash et al [2] proposed an economic model for self-Tuned cloud computing, the new trend for service infrastructures requires user multi-tenancy as well as minimal capital expenditure. In a cloud that services large amounts of data that are massively collected and queried, such as scientific data, users typically pay for query services. The cloud supports caching of data in order to provide quality query services. User payments cover query execution costs and

maintenance of cloud infrastructure, and incur cloud profit. The proposed economy is adapted to policies that encourage high-quality individual and overall query services but also brace the profit of the cloud. We propose a cost model that takes into account all possible query and infrastructure expenditure. The experimental study proves that the proposed solution is viable for a variety of workloads and data.

## 3. EXISTING SYSTEM

In this existing system, Optimal pricing of cached structures in the central to the maximizing profit for a cloud that offers data services. Cloud businesses may offer their services for free based on a pricing scheme. Static pricing cannot guarantee to the cloud profit maximization. In fact, as we show in our experimental study, static pricing results in an unpredictable and, therefore, uncontrollable behavior of profit. Existing clouds focus on the provide of the web services targeted to developers, such as Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud or the deploys of the servers, such as Go Grid. Emerging clouds such as the Amazon Simple DB and Simple Storage Service offer the data management services. Amazon Web Service clouds include separate prices for infrastructure elements, i.e. disk space, CPU, I/O and bandwidth. Pricing schemes are static, and gives the option to pay as-you-go.

## 4. LIMITATIONS IN EXIXTING SYSTEM

In the existing techniques, Indexes, the building cost involves fetching in the data across the Internet and then building the index in the cache. Since sorting is the most important step in building an index, the cost of building an index in the approximated to the cost of sorting the indexed columns. In case of multiple cloud databases, the cost of data movement into the incorporated in the building cost.

## 5.PROPOSED SYSTEM

In the proposed system, we have six modules namely network Authentication, Available files, select file, Coordinator, Download file, Shared files system

In Authentication module, we describe the Authentication of Owner and Providing Security to the Data access while accessing data from the Shared file storage system and we describe responsibilities of (Admin) owner. A login generally requires the user to enter two pieces of information, first a user name and then a password. This information is entered into a login window on a GUI (graphical user interface). A user name, also referred to as an account name, is a string (i.e., sequence of characters) that uniquely identifies a user.

In Select file module, User preferred file is selected in the cloud provided available list file. Available file name is display this module user select any file of the available list.

Shared files module is used for stored demand file and user get the demand file from here. File systems are used on data storage devices to maintain the physical location of the computer files. They may provide access to data on a file server by acting as clients for a network protocol or they may be virtual and exist only as an access method for virtual data.

To maximize cloud profit we need a pricing scheme that guarantees user satisfaction while adapting to the demand changes. The service of queries that performed by the executing them either in the cloud cache (if necessary data are already cached) or in the back-end database used in cloud cache. A novel price-demand model designed for the cloud cache and a dynamic pricing scheme for queries executed in the cloud cache. The pricing solution employs a novel method that estimates the correlations of the cache services in a time-efficient way. The experimental study shows the efficiency of the solution. The operation cost of used resources is amortized through user payments. Cloud resources has-been given anything, from infrastructure (CPU, memory, bandwidth, network), to the platforms and applications deployed on the infrastructure. Cloud management necessitates an economy, and, therefore, incorporation of economic concepts in the offer of the cloud services.

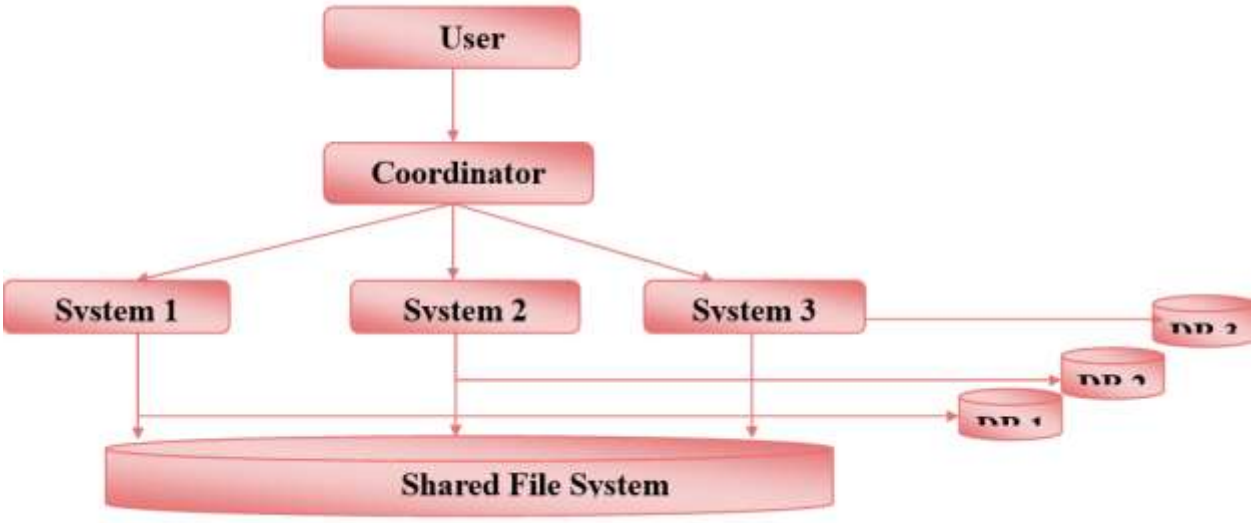


**Fig- 1** Architectural Diagram

## 6.CONCLUSION

This work proposes a novel pricing scheme designed for a cloud cache that offers querying services and aims at the maximization of the cloud profit. We define an appropriate price-demand model and we formulate the optimal pricing problem. The proposed solution allows: on one hand, long-term profit maximization, and, on the other, dynamic calibration to the actual behavior of the cloud application, while the optimization process is in progress. We discuss qualitative aspects of the solution and a variation of the problem that allows the consideration of user satisfaction together with profit maximization. The viability of the pricing solution is ensured with the proposal of a method that estimates the correlations of the cache services in a time-efficient manner.

## 7. REFERENCES

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