International Journal of Emerging Technology in Computer Science & Electronics (IJETCSE)
Volume 3 Issue 1 –NOVEMBER 2013.

A Proficient Cost Reduction System for Moving Large Data to Cloud

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***Abstract*- Cloud computing plays a very significant role in large amount data sharing and data storage from one place to another without using any infrastructure. The services provided by the cloud are greatly enjoyed by the user in different ways like to share, store and so on. The storage or transfer of the user's data in the cloud provides the high standard of qualities and produce more flexible policies to the users. The services provided by the cloud to the users differ in various parameters like based on cost, data size and the customer usage etc. The cloud computing information hub shares many performances to the client in proficient way such performances as utilizes the opportunity at right time, waiting time, perfect responsiveness to the cloud user, quickly availability and efficiency in storage capacity. Though it provides many services to the user, cost or amount for the services are too high in cloud. Many existing system proposed for to reduce the cost in the cloud, but fails in certain ways. In order to overcome the open challenges in the previous system, we approach the new effective way to reduce the cost consumption for the large amount of data moving or transferring to the cloud. Reduction of cost or amount for data sharing in the cloud is very essential for now days. Because many large infrastructure or large scale business share a large amount of data's or information by using cloud only. So we introduce the key works in this paper for above issues and we put many efforts to reduce the cost by introducing the effective method named as ABACUS. Our proposed method is the effective way to reduce the cost and bandwidth allocation for data storage or transfer gives the QoS (quality of services) to the users. ABACUS computes the finest distribution and development of possessions. Meanwhile, the auction method in ABACUS having many important properties including motivation compatibility (i.e., the users' best scheme is to merely offer their accurate budgets and trade utilities) and monotonicity (i.e., consumers are stimulated to amplify their cost or amount in direct to obtain enhanced services). Our model gives the full efficient work when compared to the previous system is shown through our simulation and implementation analysis.**

***Index Terms*- Cloud Computing, Big Data, Online Algorithms, bandwidth allocation, reduce amount of cost, infrastructure.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing [1], is an emerging paradigm in the computer industry where the computing is moved to a cloud of computers. The cloud computing core concept is, simply, that the vast computing resources that we need will reside somewhere out there in the cloud of computers and we'll connect to them and use them as and when needed. Cloud computing is the next general step in the evolution of on demand information technology services and products. Cloud computing is a means by which highly scalable and fully technology based services can be easily consumed over the internet on an as-needed basis. To a large extent, cloud computing will be based on virtualized resources. The convenience and efficiency of this approach, however, comes with security risks and data privacy. In all these works, great efforts are made to design solutions that meet various requirements: high scheme efficiency, stateless verification etc.

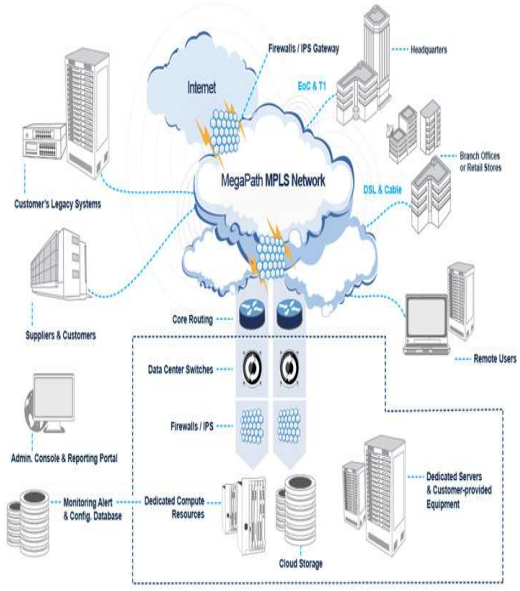

Figure 1: Cloud Architecture for Data transfer or storage

The cloud computing information or data centre shares many presentations to the customer in different way in efficient manner such a performances are utilizing the opportunity at right time, waiting time, wonderful responsiveness to the cloud user, quickly availability and

efficiency in data storage or transfer capacity. Above performances are perfect in the cloud computing but fails to deals with reduction of cost consumption for large amount of data moving or storing. In modern days, IT communications goes on increasing both in the intensive business and scientific applications. Also, for the large amount of databases storage in the cloud. However, the IT infrastructures goes on increasing, it consumes more cost required to transfer an enormous amount of data or information to transfer. For that more bandwidth allocation is required to transfer the large amount of data in the cloud. If more bandwidth required means the data transmission or storage operational cost is goes to peak. In particular [12], the cost of data transfers may soon constitute an economic bottleneck for cloud user. Cloud providers charge their cloud users for bandwidth utilization. These costs may become relevant when the size of data transfers is high, or when the transfers are frequent. For example, as of April 2011, Amazon charges $0.1 per Gbyte transferred in-/out- of the cloud. With these prices, a cloud user pays $100 for uploading a 1TB large data backup or map-reduce job to the cloud. The same amount is payed for serving 100K downloads of a small 10MB file e.g., a soft-ware package. Lowering bandwidth costs is fundamental to make cloud computing more attractive.

In order to overcome the cost consumption issues in the cloud for data large amount to transfer or storage. So we introduce the key works in this paper for above issues and we put many efforts to reduce the cost by introducing the effective method named as ABACUS. Our proposed method is the effective way to reduce the cost and bandwidth allocation for data storage or transfer gives the QoS (quality of services) to the users. ABACUS computes the finest distribution and development of possessions. Meanwhile, the auction method in ABACUS having many important properties including motivation compatibility (i.e., the users' best scheme is to merely offer their accurate budgets and trade utilities) and monotonicity (i.e., consumers are stimulated to amplify their cost or amount in direct to obtain enhanced services). In this method, we introduce the two main components, there are scheduler and auctioneer. The understandings between these two components are the situation of the plan moderate structure as shown through our replication. The auctioneer is dependable for the setting up chance obligation. When jobs are extra or removed from the organization, the auctioneer reworks the prospect obligation vectors for the scheduler on all types of assets. To maintain jobs in chart diminish, there are two rows for map nodes and reduce nodes correspondingly. Certain the prospect derivatives by the auctioneer, the scheduler select the next job waiting for convinced reserve according to the probabilities. This selection procedure runs again when one of the tasks finishes the computation and precedes the reserve to the scheduler. Our model gives the full efficient work when compared to the previous system is shown through our simulation and implementation analysis.

Some of the related works is seen in the section 2. In section 3, we will see our proposed work of the cloud. In section 4 we designed the effective algorithm to reduce the cost and 5 we will see about our implementation and results. The conclusion of our work is shown in the section 6.

II. BACKGROUND

In this section, we briefly discuss the works which is similar techniques as our approach but serve for different purposes.

Massimiliano Marcon, Nuno Santos and Krishna P. Gummadi [12], Cloud computing offers individuals and organizations the potential for reducing their IT costs. In this paper, we focus on the problem of high bandwidth prices charged by cloud providers for customers' data uploads and downloads. The cost of such data transfers can become prohibitive when the volume of data transferred is large. The high price of data transfers reflects the cost of raw bandwidth that cloud providers pay to transit ISPs. Raw bandwidth is expensive because ISPs need to overprovision their networks for peak utilization. In this paper, we propose that ISPs use the spare capacity on their backbone links to deliver bulk data. Since ISPs make more effective utilization of otherwise un-used bandwidth, they can offer this service at lower prices, which will benefit cloud providers and cloud users. Cloud users could use this service to ship delay-tolerant data, e.g., data backups, software distributions, and large data sets. We present NetEx, a bulk transfer system that opportunistically exploits the excess capacities of network links to deliver bulk content cheaply and efficiently. NetEx uses bandwidth-aware routing, which adapts to dynamically changing avail-able bandwidth across potentially multiple paths between the source and the destination of a bulk transfer. Because NetEx works in the background scavenging unused band-width, ISPs can easily deploy it over routers that support simple priority queueing without affecting existing Internet traffic or routing. We evaluated NetEx using data gathered from the backbone of a large commercial Tier-1 ISP. Our results show that NetEx achieves near-optimal utilization of spare link bandwidth and that ISPs can use it to deliver 60%to 170% more data than what they transfer today.

Anton Beloglazov, Rajkumar Buyya, Young Choon Lee, and Albert Zomaya [5],by tradition, the expansion of computing organization have been alert on presentation improvements ambitious by the stipulate of purpose from customer, systematic and production province. However, the increasingly escalating oomph utilization of computing systems has happening to border further concert enlargement due to overpowering power bills and carbon dioxide footsteps. Therefore, the objective of the processor

scheme propose have been budge to authority and force competence. To recognize open dispute in the vicinity and make easy prospect advancements it is important to produce and categorize investigate on power and energy-efficient design conducted to date. In this paper we proposed causes and troubles of high power / energy consumption and also the cost, and nearby a taxonomy of energy-efficient design of computing systems covering the hardware, operating system, virtualization and data centre levels. This stage is completed with a conversation of progression recognized in energy-efficient work out and our apparition on future investigates directions.

Anton Beloglazov, Jemal Abawajy, Rajkumar Buyya [6], There are number of existing schemes are introduced for to reduce the energy consumption in the cloud data centre, so the researchers applied many improved applications, algorithms, energy efficient hardware, Dynamic Voltage and Frequency Scaling (DVFS) [3], terminal servers and thin clients, and virtualization of computer resources [4]. The previous approaches fail to reduce the power consumption. So in order to overcome the open challenge in the cloud computing, we implement the new efficient technique in this paper to reduce the energy consumption. So we introduce the key works in this paper for above issues and put many efforts for the development. To reduce the energy consumption in the data centre using the virtualization technique is one way. This technique helps to strengthen a physical node as virtual machines for to reduce the number of hardware usage. It is essential for Cloud providers to offer reliable Quality of Service (QoS) for the customer that is negotiated in terms of Service Level Agreements (SLA), e.g. throughput, response time [2].In this paper, we implement new efficient technique to reduce the power consumption with reliable QoS. We introduce the VMs technique and to reduce number of hardware usage. Our model gives the full efficient work when compared to the previous system is shown through our simulation and implementation analysis

Anton Beloglazov and Rajkumar Buyya [2], swift increase of the stipulate for computational authority has lead to the formation of large-scale data centres. They guzzle mammoth quantity of electrical control resulting in elevated operational expenses and carbon dioxide production. In order to overcome the cost consumption issues in the cloud for data large amount to transfer or storage. So we introduce the key works in this paper for above issues and we put many efforts to reduce the cost by introducing the effective method named as ABACUS. Our proposed method is the effective way to reduce the cost and bandwidth allocation for data storage or transfer gives the QoS (quality of services) to the users. ABACUS computes the finest distribution and development of possessions. Meanwhile, the auction method in ABACUS having many important properties including motivation compatibility (i.e., the users' best scheme is to merely offer their accurate budgets and trade utilities) and monotonicity (i.e., consumers are stimulated to amplify their cost or amount in direct to obtain enhanced services). We near evaluation outcome showing that energetic reallocation of VMs bring considerable energy savings, thus justifying further expansion of the proposed strategy.

Anton Beloglazov and Rajkumar Buyya [7 in cloud data storage, it provides many benefits to the users in an evidently. In this cloud storage, new type of risk arisen in the correctness of the users storage data or information. To overcome the above issue in the cloud, we propose new flexible auditing mechanisms in this paper. In order to address the new obstacle and for further perfect secure about the user's data and dependable cloud storage services is propose in this paper. Through this proposal data or information of the user utilizing the similarity token used and distributed erasure-coded information also used. Our proposed mechanism helps the data storage in the lightweight data transfer with less cost and provides the storage correctness assure in the cloud storage. The proposed design helps us to find the information or data error localization. Our proposed design supports for the full secure about the storage data of the user and effective outsource data. It also significant in updating, deletion and append of the user data.

Alexandre Mello Ferreira and Barbara Pernici [8], Thinking about the complexity of the data centre environment, this paper explores the characteristics of knowledge based agents to discover energy savings opportunities within these dynamic systems. The goal is to concentrate on the most significant problems while, at the same time, create some flexibility in which undesired metrics are acceptable in face of their positive and negative impact analysis from an energy perspective

Anton Beloglazov [9], Cloud computing provides highly valuable services to the consumers or cloud service user's on the needed basis. The services get very easily by the user over through internet and the important characteristic of the cloud service is that consumer's personal data or information is actually processed in the unknown machines. Normally, user's enjoys all the services provided by the cloud. But the cloud has got some obstacle in the data transfer service from one place to destination because it happens through unknown intermediate machine. Due to this, user or consumer avoids some services in the cloud. Many users not enjoy cloud services due to personal data losing, to overcome this type data lose we applying new concept to rectify it. This new concept helps to keep on tracing the real information about users and it is named as CIA (Cloud Information Accountability). The objective centre of the framework approaches the logging action for the user's data or information and also for their policies in the services. Some bars in the logging options we search for another way to get

the cloud services in effective manner so we introduce the JAR (Java ARchives) capabilities in this paper.

Balaji Palanisamy Aameek Singh and Ling Liu Bryan Langston [13], The cloud computing provides the highly valuable services to users and have the number of issues that is related to the accountability of the users. This issue also leads to the loosing of the personal data or information of the user. To overcome the data lose happen for the user, we need effective or perfect mechanism to monitor the user's data in the cloud services. But the cloud has got some obstacle in the data transfer service from one place to destination because it happens through unknown intermediate machine. Due to this, user or consumer avoids some services in the cloud. In order to overpower the above problems, we approach a new technique in this paper as CIA (Cloud Information Accountability). This framework is the actual usage of the user's information is to keep on tracing in the cloud services. The CIA framework is designed for the logging action against the user's data and their policies to the user in the cloud but some problems happen in the logging actions. To overpower the issues in the service, we address the JAR (Java ARchives) programming capabilities and this enables the user or consumer to transfer the information from one place to another place. By using the JAR files, the automated logging action happens in the cloud services. By using this, the user can implement any policies in the services. For examples, the data user can access either control policies or logging policies. By using the JAR files the data sharing becomes very strong because it records the error and correcting the errors happen and sends it to the destination correctly and also monitor the loss of any logs. But in the JAR file don't have the edit option and also has no contact to its central point of data sharing.

III. PROPOSED WORK

In order to overcome the cost consumption issues in the cloud for data large amount to transfer or storage. So we introduce the key works in this paper for above issues and we put many efforts to reduce the cost by introducing the effective method named as ABACUS. Our proposed method is the effective way to reduce the cost and bandwidth allocation for data storage or transfer gives the QoS (quality of services) to the users. ABACUS computes the finest distribution and development of possessions. Meanwhile, the auction method in ABACUS having many important properties including motivation compatibility (i.e., the users' best scheme is to merely offer their accurate budgets and trade utilities) and monotonicity (i.e., consumers are stimulated to amplify their cost or amount in direct to obtain enhanced services). In this method, we introduce the two main components, there are scheduler and auctioneer. The understandings between these two components are the situation of the plan moderate structure as shown through our replication. The auctioneer is dependable for the setting up chance obligation. When jobs are extra or removed from the organization, the auctioneer reworks the prospect obligation vectors for the scheduler on all types of assets. To maintain jobs in chart diminish, there are two rows for map nodes and reduce nodes correspondingly. Certain the prospect derivatives by the auctioneer, the scheduler select the next job waiting for convinced reserve according to the probabilities. This selection procedure runs again when one of the tasks finishes the computation and precedes the reserve to the scheduler. Our model gives the full efficient work when compared to the previous system is shown through our simulation and implementation analysis.

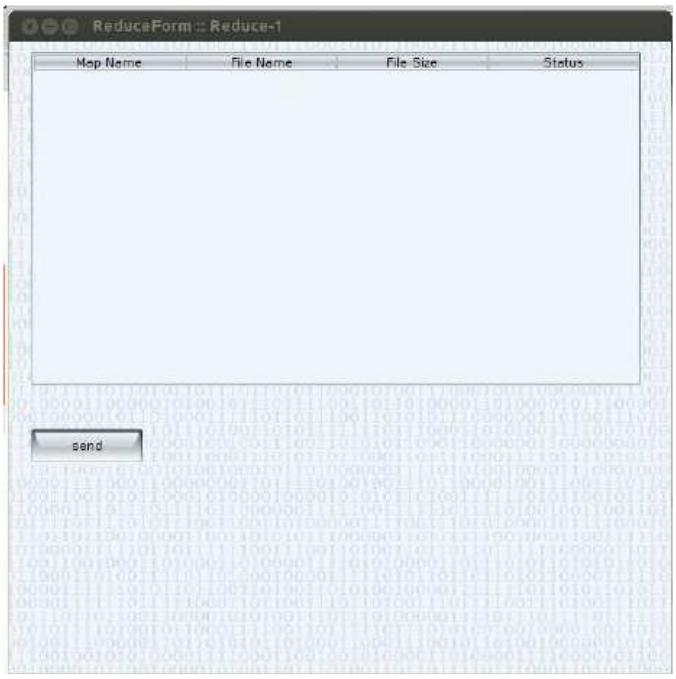

Figure 2: Map reduce implementation

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper we extend the previous work idea and implement the mechanisms of to reduce the cost and bandwidth consumption of cloud data centres. Our proposed method is the effective way to reduce the cost and bandwidth allocation for data storage or transfer gives the QoS (quality of services) to the users. ABACUS computes the finest distribution and development of possessions. Our proposed techniques having the two components as main role to reduce the cost for transferring the large amount of data in the cloud one is the auction method in ABACUS having many important properties including motivation compatibility and monotonicity. And the other is scheduler, in this method To maintain jobs in chart diminish, there are two rows for map nodes and reduce nodes correspondingly. Our approach towards the cost saving is flexible to use and very needy for bandwidth and cost saving in the cloud computing services

towards the users. Our model gives the full efficient work when compared to the previous system is shown through our simulation and implementation analysis.

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