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Storage Optimization Using De Duplication: A Better Approach

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Abstract: Cloud storage is one of the services provide in cloud computing which has been increasing in reputation. With the growing data size of cloud computing, a decrease in data volumes could help provider reducing the costs of running large storage system and saving energy use. So data de-duplication techniques are brought to recover storage competency in cloud storages. In this paper, we propose a dynamic de-duplication system for cloud storage, that aim to advance storage competency and maintain redundancy for fault acceptance.

Keywords: Cloud computing, De-duplication, Cloud Storage,

I. INTRODUCTION

Data de-duplication identifies a new type of approaches in which slow up the storage capacity necessary to store info or maybe the number of files which needs to be moved over a linkage. These kinds of approaches discover coarse-grained redundancies inside a data set, at the. g. a new file structure; Data de duplication not only decreases this storing space necessities by abolishing redundant files but also lowers the system transmitting of replicate files from the network storage systems.

A Methods of De- Duplication

Determined by data de-duplicated you can find a two strategies throughout De-duplication

- 1) *File Level De- duplication:* Using this method 1st picks up identical data which is taken off. Only one replicate of file will be kept.
A Pointer is utilized to point an original file for the next subsequent replicates. In this method, it doesn't consider the items present inside the file.
One example is two file data together with easy title change are stored two different files. The advantage of this method is quite simple and also quickly. Using this method will be often known as Single Instance Storage [33].
- 2) *Block or Sub File De-duplication:* This File will be separated in several chunks termed blocks and also replicate blocks are usually diagnosed using special hash formula. If the file is unqiely written in hard disk drive different only pointer is utilized to point this hard disk drive area. According to size of block you can find that there are two procedures throughout block De-duplication.
- 3) *Fixed Length Block:* De-duplication stops your information in repaired size pieces. This weakness on this method will it be neglects to search the repetitive documents to be a littler change. Despite the fact that this technique will be rapidly, direct furthermore negligible CPU cost.
- 4) *Variable-Length block:* De-duplication stops your information in changing size pieces. The advantage of this strategy will be when essentially any change occurs this limit of the block will be changed without change all through consequent blocks. Utilizing this strategy includes much more CPU menstrual cycles to recognize restrictions furthermore with respect to general record.

B. Dictated by authorization systems you can discover two techniques all through De-duplication

- 1) *Source/Client organized De-duplication:* The entire De-duplication procedure is finished at source/customer part before conveying your information towards a reinforcement gadget.
- 2) *Target organized De-duplication:* This De-duplication procedure is finished at backup device.

C. Determined by in the occasion the De-duplication is finished all through back gadget you can discover two methodologies:-

- 1) *inline De-duplication:* Allows De-duplication soon after securing your information at go down system. Utilizing this system includes less capacity required for go down.

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2) *Post-process De-duplication*: Allows De-duplication taking after your got documents will be distributed in hard drive that is, De-duplication will be planned later on. Utilizing this technique includes much more space for hiding away stockpile go down records.

D. Determined by precisely how De-duplication is finished, you can discover two methods

- 1) *Hash based De- duplication*: With the aforementioned methods that is, record furthermore block level De-duplication is used to perceive regardless of whether two information documents or possibly blocks are typically indistinguishable. Any Hash will be made by using calculations simply like SHA-1, MD5, for information or possibly squares [34].
- 2) *Content or Application-mindful De-duplication*: The thing parts your information in colossal sections by method for making sense of the data of the things simply like information documents, programing articles, and database objects. Consequently the thing finds these repetitive fragments furthermore stores only this bytes transformed from the a few sections, henceforth alluded to as byte level De-duplication.

II. PROBLEM FORMULATION AND OBJECTIVE

A. Problem Formulation

It makes system a network efficient and storage optimization systems. Today, in the perspective of customer data sharing frameworks the issues for enormous scale, vastly redundant internet data storage is high. Because, of this redundancy stowing price is decreased. Storage for this gradually integrated Net information can be attaining by this one de duplication. The problems with existing data storage system.

If we consider a case in which user update one same file on multiple time, it take space a lot on server memory.

If server have large amount of data than searching technique become slow.

Unwanted space consumption is a very costly when user are in billion.

Current hashing function or searching technique is not much better. It is a more time consuming process to search any of records or de- duplicate any new content.

Data is most important thing in the system so we need accurate fingerprint generator algorithm which finds files fast and accurate and current system having this type of functions but it not proposed 100% accuracy.

B. Objectives

- 1) To check numerous solutions to storage information on-line.
- 2) To propose A De-Duplication Method pertaining to Decreasing Ram Ingestion inside cloud Calculating SHA-2 protocol hash code generation.
- 3) To analyze this proposed approach using the current approach.

III. METHODOLOGY

As the data is getting bigger in size continuously, it is important to have some mechanism to have only legitimate data. Most of the cloud computing companies are using deduplication techniques to save storage space, which requires continuous improvement to the already present algorithms.

To have some improvement over MD5 algorithm used by hash function to generate fingerprints is the main focus of this research proposal.

The problems that are proposed to solve in this research are hash generation performance enhances using MD5. Accuracy to generate unique fingerprints to find duplicate data is increased.

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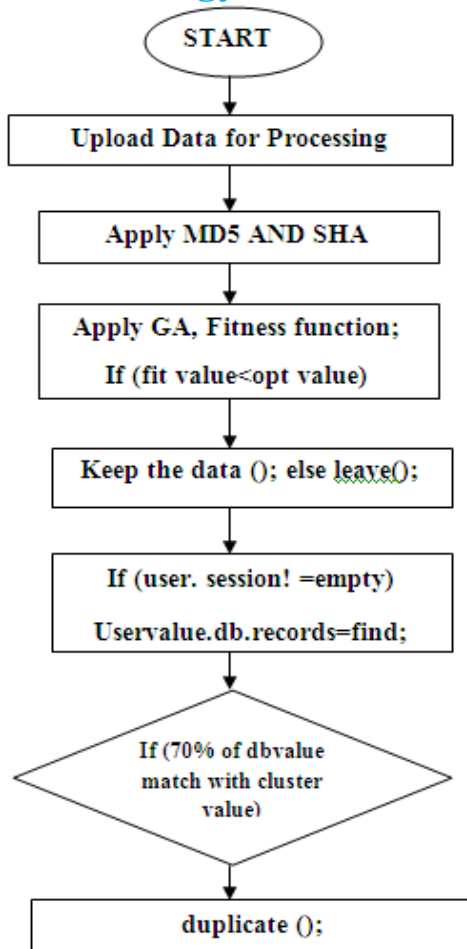


Figure: 1 Flowchart of work

IV. RESULTS

The accuracy is measured in terms of matching errors that consist of false rejection rate and false acceptance rate.

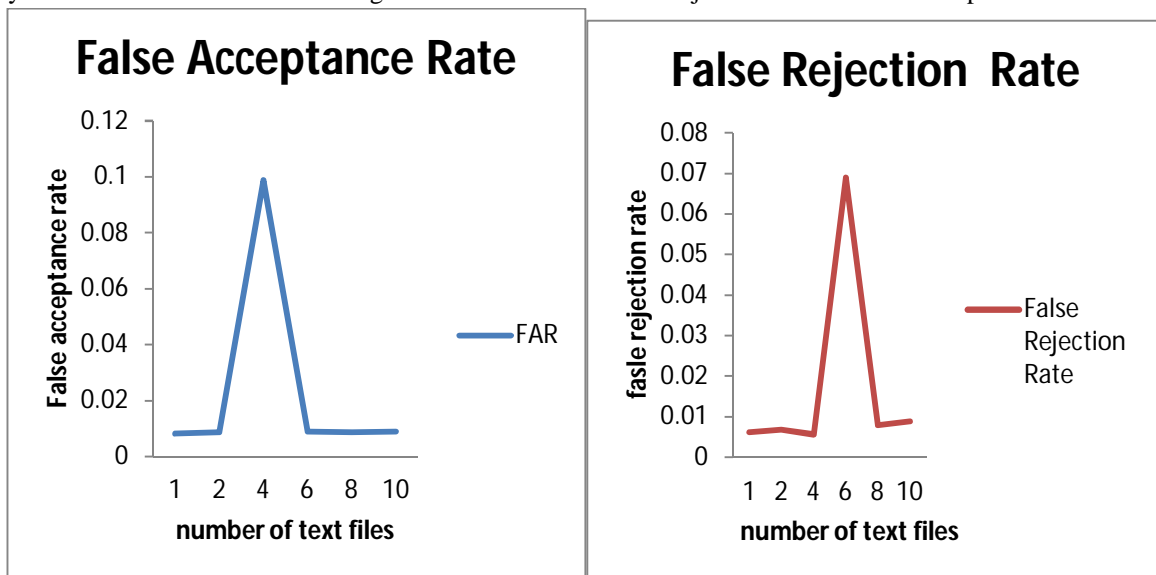


Figure . 2 False Acceptance rate

Figure . 3 False Rejection rate

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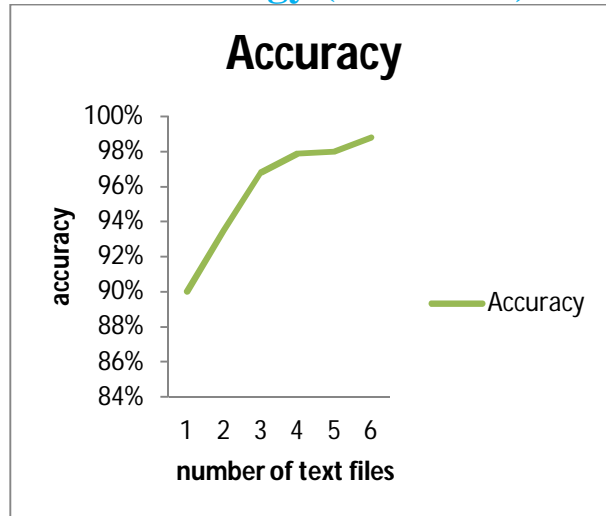


Figure . 4 Accuracy

Far shows that how false acceptance our system works to detect the duplicate files. From this graph we can conclude that duplicator detect the duplicate in less time and perform it better. Frr shows that how false rejection our system works to detect the duplicate files. From this graph we can conclude that duplicator detect the duplicate in less time and perform it better. Accuracy shows that how accurately our system works to detect the duplicate files. From this graph we can conclude that duplicator detect the duplicate in less time and perform it accurately.

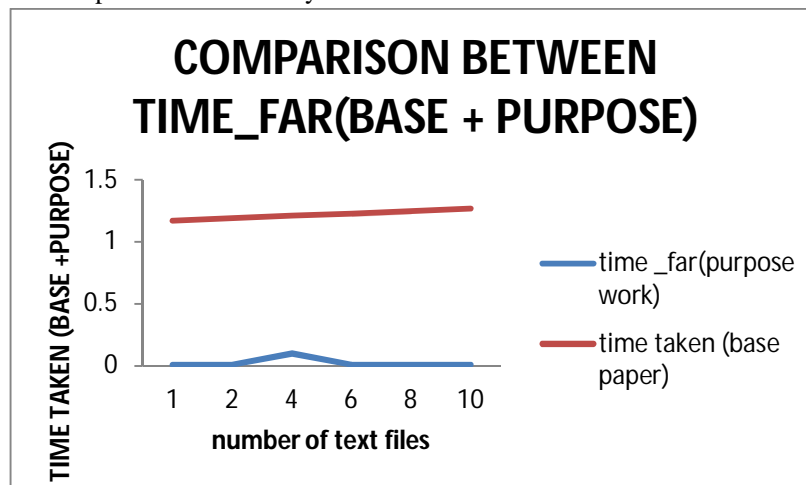


Figure no: 5 Comparison between time_far (base+purpose)

The time_far is that which is used by de-duplicator to detect the duplication of file. In which we calculate the detection time in micro second. The base paper consumes the more time, but my purpose work consume the less time after deduplication.

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In this paper, we have discussed about storage issues in the cloud computing and shows the de-duplication method for solving the problem of storage at cloud. These techniques are general methods to improve throughput performance of de-duplication storage systems. In our research, MD5 and SHA1 algorithms have been used. MD5 encrypt the original data and decrypt the data. After, decryption, SHA1 is applied that highly secure the data. Accuracy came out to be better to save the time for processing that mostly occur during far_time, frr_time and accuracy.

In our research work, MD-5 and SHA with optimization SHA has been used. MD-5 uploads original data and change to encrypted form so that no else can use it. With SHA, more security can be applied. Optimized SHA optimize more data of SHA.

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A. Future Scope

In future, we will work on finding possible optimizations in terms of bandwidth, storage space and computation and as we have worked on texts and audios, so in future we can work on video and pdf files. BFO can be used instead of GA and this research can be used to perform the same De-duplication on real cloud storage using NOSQL Database which contains different kinds of data.

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