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DROP STORE IS A SAFE CLOUD AND FOG COMPUTING BACKUP SYSTEM.

Mrs. M Shirisha[1], Ms. Masarath Jahan[2], Mrs. Matheen Sultana[3]

Assistant Professor[1,2,3]
Department of CSE
Global Institute of Engineering and Technology

Abstract:

In order to recover from a catastrophe, data backup is crucial. The infrastructure offered by current cloud-based systems is secure. Hosting data on a single cloud, however, does not provide any assurance of privacy. Using multi-Cloud technology is another option. The edge device will need to handle several accounts and communication with various clouds, which might be a pain, but having many clouds to store smaller chunks of data can boost data privacy. Due of these limitations, this technology was considered unusual for widespread usage. Using cutting-edge multi-Cloud and encryption methods, we provide DropStore as a user-friendly, safe, and dependable backup solution. With DropStore, an end-user may use a locally hosted device called a "Droplet"—which is entirely under their control—to conceal any system intricacies. As a result, the user does not put their faith in an unreliable outside source. The use of Fog Computing enabled this to be accomplished. One thing that makes DropStore stand out is how it combines the best of Multi-Cloud and Fog Computing. You may find the system implementation online, and it is open-source. While keeping the interface simple and easy to use with edge devices, the performance results demonstrate that the proposed system increases data protection in terms of reliability, security, and privacy preservation.

I. Introduction

Data backup has become more important since digital storage is used so much in networking and computers. On the other hand, there are a number of risks associated with digital storage, including as security breaches, technology failure, and human mistake. Protecting data with a cloud backup solution provides security and disaster recovery in the case of an emergency, which is essential for avoiding these dangers.

Data security has become more of a concern due to the proliferation of cloud computing. Many cloud service providers give their services for little or no cost, however they don't always have consistent standards in place to keep your data safe and your privacy intact. Organizations and people who depend on cloud services for data storage are greatly endangered by this.

Researchers have come up with the multi-Cloud idea to tackle this problem. It employs a heterogeneous architecture that incorporates several cloud computing and storage capabilities. This design optimizes costs, increases flexibility, and safeguards data. In a multi-Cloud setup, customers have the option of handling resource and service management in-house or by contracting with an outside vendor. This way, companies may get the advantages of cloud computing without compromising the security of their data.The number of iterations The length of the Nk key and the words determine Nr. All forms have Nb that is constant. Modern computer systems rely heavily on cryptography, a branch

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of science concerned with data security, to encrypt data during transmission and storage. With the widespread use of personal communication devices, security has emerged as a critical concern. Different calculations resulting from the exchange of sophisticated information in cryptography are categorized into two cryptographic components: symmetric keys, which use the same key for both encryption and decoding, and topsy-turvy keys, which are more difficult to implement but faster.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. "Scientific cloud computing: Early definition and experience,"

Cloud computing emerges as a new computing paradigm which aims to provide reliable, customized and QoS guaranteed dynamic computing environments for end-users. This paper
reviews recent advances of Cloud computing, identifies the concepts and characters of scientific Clouds, and finally presents an example of scientific Cloud for data centers

2.''A secured cost-effective multi-cloud storage in cloud computing,''

The end of this decade is marked by a paradigm shift of industrial information technology
towards a pay-per-use service business model known as cloud computing. Cloud data storage redefines the security issues targeted at customers & outsourced data (data that is not stored/retrieved from the
customers' own servers). In this work we observed that, from a customer's point of view, relying upon a solo SP for his outsourced data is not very promising. In addition, providing better privacy as well as ensuring data availability, can be achieved by dividing the user data block into data pieces and distributing them among the available SPs in such a way that no less than a threshold number of SPs can take part in successful retrieval of the whole data block. In this paper, we propose a secured cost-effective multi-cloud storage (SCMCS) model in cloud computing which holds an economical distribution of data among the available SPs in the market, to provide customers with data availability as
well as secure storage. Our results show that, our proposed model provides better decision for customers according to their available budgets.

3.''Fog computing: A comprehensive architectural survey,''

Fog computing is a new technology for IoT applications, tackling computing and networking problems. It is a complement to cloud computing with multi-tier, distributed, cooperative deployment of computing, storage, and networking at the edge and network layers. This offers a "computing everywhere" approach, using virtualized computing functions at edge devices or network elements on demand. The paper provides an inclusive taxonomy for fog computing's architectural, algorithmic, and technological aspects, including cloud, edge and fog computing. Deployment requires system and application design, software implementation, security, resource management, and networking. The paper explores reference and application- specific architectures, and their distinctions in the context

of fog computing. Base architectures for computing, software, security, resource management, and networking are evaluated using proposed maturity model.

4.''Fog computing: Survey of trends, architectures, requirements, and research directions,'

Emerging technologies like the Internet of Things (IoT) require latency-aware computation for real-time application processing. In IoTenvironments, connected things generate a huge amount of data, which are generally referred to as big data. Data generated from IoT devices are generally processed in a cloud infrastructure because of the on-demand services and scalability features of the cloud computing

paradigm. However, processing IoT application requests on the cloud exclusively is not an efficient solution for some IoT applications, especially time-sensitive ones. To address this issue, Fog computing, which resides in between cloud andIoT devices, was proposed. In general, in the Fog computing environment,

IoT devices are connected to Fog devices. These Fog devices are close to users and are responsible for intermediate computation and storage. Fog computing research is still in its infancy, and taxonomy-based investigation into the requirements of Fog infrastructure, platform, and applications mapped to current research is still required. This paper starts with an overview of Fog computing in which the definition of Fog computing, research trends, and the technical differences between Fog and cloud are reviewed. Then, we investigate numerous proposed Fog

computing architecture and describe the components of these architectures in detail. From this, the role

of each component will be defined, which will help in the deployment of Fog computing. Next, a taxonomy of Fog computing is proposed by considering the requirements of the Fog computing paradigm. We also discuss existing research works and gaps in resource allocation and scheduling, fault tolerance, simulation tools, and Fog-based microservices. Finally, by addressing the limitations of current research works, we present some open issues, which will determine the future research direction.

5.''A survey of fog computing: Concepts, applications, and issues,''

Despite the increasing usage of cloud computing, there are still issues unsolved due to inherent problems of cloud computing such as unreliable latency, lack of mobility support and location- awareness. Fog computing can address those problems by providing elastic resources and services to end users at the edge of network, while cloud computing is more about providing resources distributed in the core network. This survey discusses the definition of fog computing and similar concepts, introduces representative application scenarios,

and identifies various aspects of issues we may encounter when designing and implementing fog computing systems. It also highlights some opportunities and challenges, as direction of potential future work, in related techniques that need to be considered in the context of fog computing.

III.SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1. EXISTING SYSTEM

Promising features like high availability, robust security, and protection against service provider lockouts have put Multi-Cloud Storage in the spotlight in recent years. A distributed multi-Cloud storage system that employs hybrid encryption to guarantee data security was created by Zaman et al. (2019). Offline encryption, chunking, and distribution to several cloud servers are the steps that make up the system's operation. A third-party cloud provider

handles the address and chunk sequence management, while an independent key management server handles the encrypted keys.

Nevertheless, there are a few restrictions on the system's use, notwithstanding its possible benefits. One major issue is that it doesn't use any redundancy mechanism to make sure the data is reliable. Everything saved on any one of those cloud servers is vulnerable to failure. On a second point, the storage requirements are going up since the system does not have explicit versioning. Thirdly, the system's deployment by a third-party cloud provider introduces an additional potential bottleneck and source of failure. Every part of the system is vulnerable to this provider's failure or compromise.

In order to address these restrictions, researchers working on Multi-Cloud Storage systems in the future should prioritize data redundancy, explicit versioning for storage reduction, and responsibility distribution to eliminate a single point of failure.

Choose among several suppliers to choose a third-party cloud service. It is also crucial to plan for and implement suitable security measures to counteract any security threats that may be posed by using third-party suppliers. Multi-Cloud Storage systems may improve their dependability, security, and user benefits by fixing these challenges.

3.2. PROPOSED SYSTEM

An encrypted method of data deduplication based on secret sharing methods was introduced by Singh et al. This method makes use of several cloud servers to store data in slices that are based on the Permutation Ordered Binary (POB) coding scheme. The data is stored on several servers after being randomly partitioned according to the Chinese Remainder Theorem (CRT). To recover data, you need access to all shares; to restore a key, you need access to k servers out of n, where k is smaller than n. Consequently, the system is not resilient enough to withstand lockouts experienced by cloud service providers.

To reduce storage requirements, Trivia employs the sec-cs data structure to deduplicate flat contents, and it is based on chunking. An effective storage solution is provided by this system in the form of multi-Cloud storage for the created backups. Data reliability and protection against lockouts are compromised as a result.

To ensure that both users and their documents remain anonymous while being stored, Trusty Drive makes use of many cloud providers. Only document files may be saved and protected by the system. Unfortunately, there isn't a user-friendly or interactive method to access and distribute papers that have been stored on the system. High availability, robust security, and protection against service provider lockouts are all features of multi-Cloud storage systems. But there are limits to these systems. To address these constraints, further research on multi-Cloud storage systems should center on enhancing sharing and interaction capabilities and adopting redundancy solutions to guarantee data dependability. Furthermore, safeguards should be put in place to reduce the likelihood of security breaches caused by relying on external sources.

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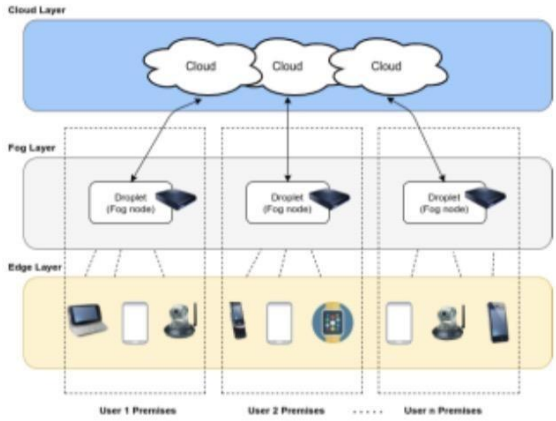
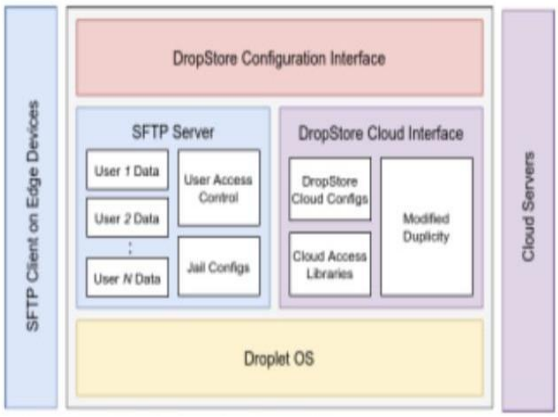
IV.SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The below diagrams depict the entire system architecture of the droplet in network and Dropstore software architecture.



4.1. System Architecture of the droplet in network



4.2. Dropstore software architecture

V. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

5.1. MODULES

There are 4 modules

- Edge Nodes
- Droplet
- Public Cloud
- DropStore- System

5.1.1 Edge Nodes

- Register
- Login
- Register Device
- Upload Data
- View Data
- My Profile
- Logout

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5.1.2 Droplet: -

- Login
- User management
- Fog layer
- Logout

5.1.3 Public Cloud: -

- Login
- Edge devices
- Droplet Fog Layer

5.1.4 DropStore-System: -

- Login
- Edge Nodes
- Droplet Fog Layer
- Logout

VI. RESULTS

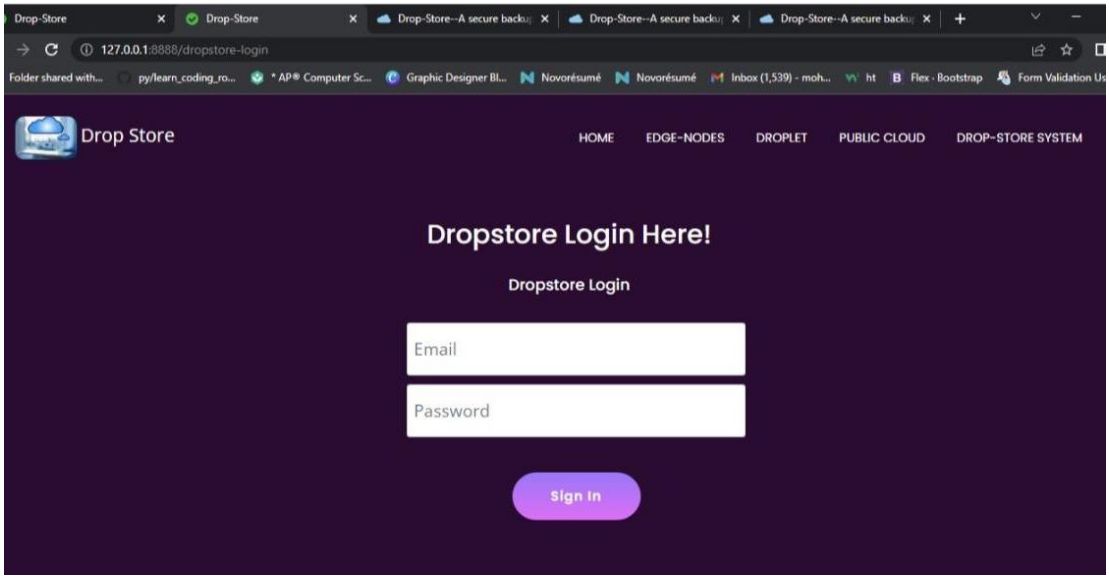

Fig. 6.1 DropStore Login Page

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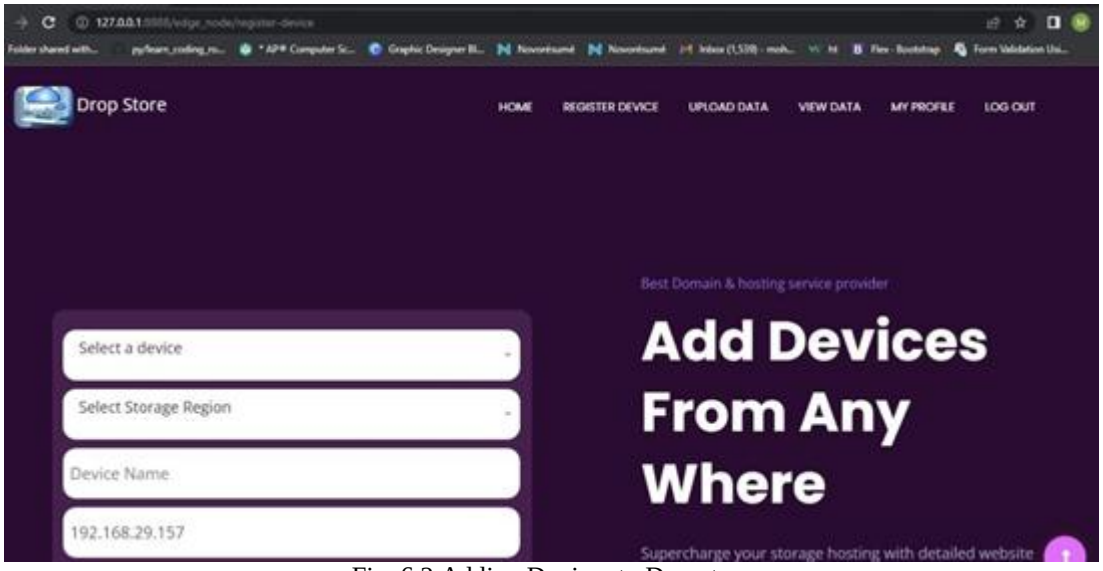

Fig. 6.2 Adding Devises to Dropstore

VII.CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

To sum up, DropStore offers a fresh take on data security and dependability by combining the best of Multi-Cloud and Fog Computing. The goal of the system's design was to make backups easy for users without making them understand all the ins and outs of the system. With DropStore, data encryption and partitioning on Multi-Cloud Storage are in place to guarantee data security and user privacy. Through real-world trials with two alternative implementations, the efficiency and reliability of the system were proven. These findings prove that DropStore can consistently store and retrieve data with little complexity on the edge.

We want to investigate more efficient scheduling methods for data uploads to the cloud in our future endeavors. To maximize system performance, new scheduling algorithms will take QoS settings and the amount of storage space left at each CSP into account. For data replication, we will also create linear block codes to improve the system's error repair and detection capabilities. With these updates, the system will be even more efficient and dependable, with less complexity overall, making it a better backup option for individual users.

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