Survey Paper on Storage Management System using Block Level Deduplication Technique in Cloud Computing

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Abstract— SAAS (Storage as a service) as one of the most important cloud computing services helps cloud users overcome the bottleneck of limited resources and expand storage without upgrading their devices. To ensure the safety and security of cloud users, data is always outsourced in encrypted format. However, encrypted data could generate a lot of storage waste in the cloud and complicate the exchange of data between authorized users. We are still facing challenges in storage and management encrypted data with deduplication. Traditional deduplication schemes always focus on particular application scenarios, where deduplication is completely controlled by data owners or servers in the cloud. They cannot flexibly satisfy the different requests from data owners based on the level of sensitivity of the data. In this paper, scheme that flexibly offers both deduplication scheme management and access control at the same time through multiple cloud service providers (CSPs). Author evaluate your performance with security analysis, comparison and implementation.

Keywords- Cloud Computing, Data Deduplication, Access Control, Storage Management.

I. INTRODUCTION

Although the storage system in the cloud has been adopted mostly does not meet some important emerging needs, such as the ability to verify the integrity of files in the cloud by customers in the cloud and the detection of duplicate files on servers in the cloud. Author report both problems below. These servers in the cloud can free customers from the heavy burden of storage management and maintenance. The biggest difference between cloud storage and traditional internal storage is that data is transferred over the Internet and stored in an uncertain domain, which is not under the control of customers, which inevitably raises major concerns about your data integrity. These concerns stem from the fact that cloud storage is affected by security threats both outside and inside the cloud, and servers in the uncontrolled cloud can passively hide some episodes of customer data loss to maintain its reputation What is more serious is that to save money and space, cloud servers can even exclude an active and deliberate data file that we only have access to and belong to a common customer. Given the large size of outsourced data files and the limited capacity of customer resources, the first problem is widespread so the customer can perform integrity checks effectively, even without a local copy of the data file. Cloud computing is computing in which large groups of remote servers are networked to allow centralized data storage and online access to services or IT resources.

With cloud computing, large groups of resources can be connected via a private or public network. In the public cloud, services (that is, applications and storage space) are available for general use on the Internet. A private cloud is a virtualized data center that operates within a firewall. Cloud computing provides computing and storage resources on the Internet. The increasing amount of data is stored in the cloud, and users with specific privileges share it, which defines special rights to access stored data. Managing the exponential growth of a growing volume of data has become a critical challenge. According to the IDC 2014 cloud report, companies in India are gradually moving from the legacy of premise to different forms of cloud. As the process is gradual, it began during the migration of some cloud application workloads. To perform scalable management of data stored in cloud computing, deduplication has been a well-known technique that has become more popular recently. Deduplication is a specialized data compression technique that reduces storage space and charges bandwidth in cloud storage. In deduplication, only a single instance of data is actually on the server and the redundant data is replaced with a pointer to the copy of the unique data. Deduplication can occur at the file or block level. From the user's point of view, security and privacy issues arise, as data is susceptible to internal and external attacks. We must properly apply the confidentiality, integrity verification and access control mechanisms of both attacks. Deduplication does not work with traditional cryptography. The user encrypts their files with their own individual encryption key, a different encryption text may also appear for identical files. Therefore, traditional cryptography is incompatible with data duplication. Converged encryption is a widely used technique for combining storage savings with deduplication to ensure confidentiality. In converged encryption, data copy is encrypted with a key derived from the data hash. This converging key is used to encrypt and decrypt a copy of data. After key generation and data encryption, users keep keys and send encrypted text to the cloud. Because cryptography is deterministic, copies of identical data will generate the same convergent key and the same encrypted text. This allows the cloud to duplicate encrypted texts. Cryptographic texts can only be decrypted by the owners of the corresponding data with their converging keys. Differential authorization duplication control is an authorized duplication elimination technique in which each user is granted a set of privileges during system initialization. This privilege set specifies what types of users can perform duplicate checks and access files.

II. RELATED WORK

In this section, Author briefly review the related work on Data Deduplication and their different techniques.

G. Wallace, F. Douglis, H. Qian, P. Shilane, S. Smaldone, M. Chamness, and W. Hsu has developed Characteristics of backup workloads in production systemsThe author presents a complete characterization of backup workloads by analyzing statistics and content metadata collected from a large set of EMC Data Domain backup systems in production use. This analysis is complete (it covers the statistics of over 10,000 systems) and in depth (it uses detailed traces of the metadata of different production systems that store almost 700TB of backup data). Author compared these systems with a detailed study of Microsoft's primary storage systems and demonstrated that back-up storage differs significantly from the primary storage workload in terms of data quantities and capacity requirements, as well as the amount of data storage capacity. Redundancy within the data. These properties offer unique challenges and opportunities when designing a disk-based file system for backup workloads
[1].

A. El-Shimi, R. Kalach, A. Kumar, A. Ottean, J. Li, and S. Sengupta have developed Primary data deduplication-large scale study and system designThe author presents a large-scale study of primary data deduplication and uses the results to guide the design of a new primary data deduplication system implemented in the Windows Server 2012 operating system. The file data were analyzed by 15 servers of globally distributed files that host data for over 2000 users in a large multinational company. The results are used to achieve a fragmentation and compression approach that maximizes deduplication savings by minimizing the metadata generated and producing a uniform distribution of the portion size. Deduplication processing resizing with data size is achieved by a frugal hash index of RAM and data partitioning, so that memory, CPU and disk search resources remain available to meet the main workload of the IO service.
[2].

P. Kulkarni, F. Douglis, J. D. LaVoie, and J. M. Tracey, "Redundancy elimination within large collections of files". Propose a new storage reduction scheme that reduces data size with comparable efficiency to the most expensive techniques, but at a cost comparable to the fastest but least effective. The scheme, called REBL (Block Level Redundancy Elimination), exploits the advantages of compression, deletion of duplicate blocks and delta encoding to eliminate a wide spectrum of redundant data in a scalable and efficient way. REBL generally encodes more compactly than compression (up to a factor of 14) and a combination of compression and suppression of duplicates (up to a factor of 6.7). REBL is also coded similarly to a technique based on delta encoding, which significantly reduces the overall space in a case. In addition, REBL uses super fingerprint, a technique that reduces the data needed to identify similar blocks by drastically reducing the computational requirements of the matching blocks: it converts the comparisons of O (n2) into searches of hash tables. As a result, the use of super fingerprints to avoid enumerating the corresponding data objects decreases the calculation in the REBL resemblance phase of a couple of orders of magnitude [3].

Shweta D. Pochhi, Prof. Pradnya V. Kasture have represents "Encrypted Data Storage with De-duplication Approach on Twin Cloud. The data and the private cloud where the token generation will be generated for each file. Before uploading the data or file to the public cloud, the client will send the file to the private cloud for token generation, which is unique to each file. Private clouds generate a hash and token and send the token to the client. The token and hashes are kept in the private cloud itself, so that whenever the next token generation file arrives, the private clone can refer to the same token. Once the client gets the token for a given file, the public cloud looks for the token similar if it exists or not. If the public cloud token exists, it will return a pointer to the existing file, otherwise it will send a message to load a file. A system that achieves confidentiality and allows block-level deduplication at the same time. Before uploading the data or file to the public cloud, the client will send the file to the private cloud for token generation, which is unique to each file. The private cloud generates a hash and token and sends them to the client. The token and the hash are kept in the private cloud itself so that whenever the next token generation file arrives, the private clone can refer to the same token.
[4].

Jin Li, Yan Kit Li, Xiaofeng Chen, Patrick P. C. Lee, Wenjing Lou have developed A Hybrid Cloud Approach for Secure Authorized De-duplication[9]. In the proposed system, we are getting data deduplication by providing data evidence from the data owner. This test is used when the file is uploaded. Each file uploaded to the cloud is also limited by a set of privileges to specify the type of users who can perform duplicate verification and access the files. New duplication constructs compatible with authorized duplicate verification in the cloud hybrid architecture where the private cloud server generates duplicate file verification keys. The proposed system includes a data owner test, so it will help implement better security issues in cloud computing [5].

M. Lillibridge, K. Eshghi, and D. Bhagwat represents the improvement in recovery speed for backup systems that use block-based online deduplication. The slow recovery due to the fragmentation of the parts is a serious problem faced by data deduplication systems in one piece: the recovery speeds for the most recent backup can eliminate orders of magnitude during the life cycle of a system. Author have studied three techniques: increase the size of the cache, limit the containers and use a direct assembly area to solve this problem. Limiting the container is a time-consuming task and reduces fragmentation of fragments at the cost of losing part of the deduplication, while using a direct assembly area is a new technique of recovery and caching in the recovery process which exploits the perfect knowledge of the future access to the fragments available during the restoration of a backup to reduce the amount of RAM needed for a certain level of caching in the recovery phase [6].

D. Meister, J. Kaiser, and A. Brinkmann represented caching of data deduplication locations. The author proposes a new approach, called Block Locality Cache (BLC), which captures the previous backup execution significantly better than existing approaches and always uses up-to-date information about the location and is therefore less prone to aging. Author evaluated the approach using a simulation based on the detection of multiple sets of real backup data. The simulation compares the Block Locality Cache with the approach of Zhu et al. and provides a detailed analysis of the behavior and the IO pattern. In addition, a prototype implementation is used to validate the simulation [7].

D. T. Meyer and W. J. Bolosky has represents A study of practical Deduplication. Author collect data from the file system content of 857 desktop computers in Microsoft for a period of 4 weeks. Author analyze the data to determine the relative efficiency of data

deduplication, especially considering the elimination of complete file redundancy against blocks. Author have found that full file deduplication reaches about three quarters of the space savings of more aggressive block deduplication for live file system storage and 87% of backup image savings. Author also investigated file fragmentation and found that it does not prevail, and Author have updated previous studies on file system metadata, and Author have found that file size distribution continues to affect very large unstructured files [8].

V. Tarasov, A. Mudrankit, W. Buik, P. Shilane, G. Kuenning, and E. Zadok having represents generating realistic datasets for the deduplication analysis. The author has developed a generic model of file system changes based on properties measured in terabytes of real and different storage systems. Our model connects to a generic framework to emulate changes in the file system. Based on observations from specific environments, the model can generate an initial file system followed by continuous changes that emulate the distribution of duplicates and file sizes, realistic changes to existing files and file system growth. [9].

P. Shilane, M. Huang, G. Wallace, and W. Hsu discovered the optimized WAN replication of backup data sets using delta compression reported by the stream. Offsite data replication is critical for disaster recovery reasons, but the current tape transfer approach is cumbersome and error prone. Replication in a wide area network (WAN) is a promising alternative, but fast network connections are expensive or impractical in many remote locations, so better compression is needed to make WAN replication very practical. Author present a new technique for replicating backup data sets through a WAN that not only removes duplicate file regions (deduplication) but also compresses similar file regions with delta compression, which is available as a feature of EMC Data Domain systems. [10].

III. Existing System:-

Existing solutions for deduplication suffer from many attacks. They cannot friendly support data access control and revocation at the same time. Most existing solutions cannot ensure reliability, security and privacy with sound performance. First data holders may not be always online or available for each a management, which could come storage delay. Second deduplication could become too complicated in the term of communication and computation to involve data holder into deduplication process. Third, it may intrude the privacy of data holder in a process of discovering duplicated data. Forth a data holder may have no idea how to issue data access right or deduplication key to users in some situation when it does not know other data holders due to data suffer distribution. Therefore, CSP cannot cooperate with data holders on data storage deduplication in many situations.

IV. Proposed System:-

In this paper, Author propose a confidence scheme in the challenge of data ownership and cryptography to manage the storage of encrypted data with deduplication. Our goal is to solve the problem of deduplication in the situation where the data owner is not available or it is difficult to get involved. Meanwhile, the data size does not affect the performance of data deduplication in our schema. Author are motivated to save space in the cloud and to preserve the privacy of data owners by proposing a scheme to manage the storage of encrypted data with deduplication. Author test safety and evaluate the performance of the proposed scheme through analysis and simulation. The results show its efficiency, effectiveness and applicability.

Objectives:

- To improved integrity.
- To increase the storage utilization.
- To remove the duplicate copies of data and improve the reliability.
- To improve the security.

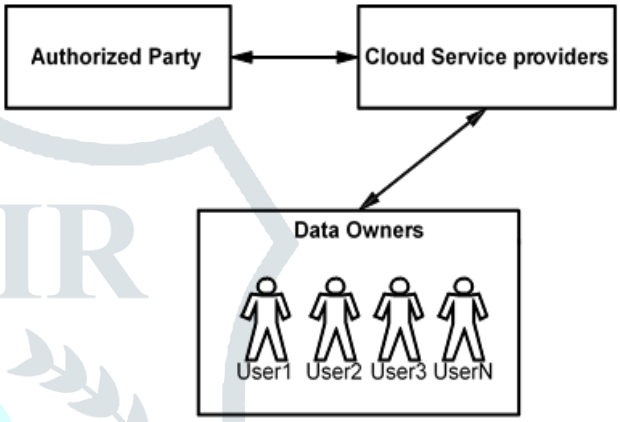

Fig. System Architecture

- **CSP**: The CSP allows the data owner for data storage services. You cannot trust completely. That's why the content of stored data is curious. It must be done honestly in the conservation of data for profit.

- **Data Holder**: The data owner can upload and save his data and files in the CSP. In this system it is possible that the number of data holders can store their files in cryptographic raw data in the CSP. The owner of the data that produces or creates the file considers the file as the owner of the data. The owner of the data is in normal form that the highest priority of the owner

- **AP:** An authorized party where data owners trust completely. Data holders to verify data ownership and manage data deduplication. It does not converge with the CSP. In this case, CSP should not know the user data in its memory.

Conclusion

Data deduplication is important and significant in the practice of data storage in the cloud, in particular for the management of big data filing. In this paper, Author proposed a heterogeneous data storage management scheme, which offers flexible data deduplication in the cloud and access control. Our schema can be adapted to different scenarios and application requests and offers cost-effective management of big data storage across multiple CSPs. Data deduplication and access control can be achieved with different security requirements. Security analysis, comparison with

existing work and implementation-based performance evaluation have shown that our scheme is safe, advanced and efficient.

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