A Secure Private Cloud Server Implementation for Data Storage

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ABSTRACT
This paper is the implementation of private cloud software as service server, centralized remote accessibility and data storage system without internet connection in Microsoft windows server 2K8 with domain controlling. Migrating from a traditional model to the Cloud model reduce cost for enterprise customer. The main objectives of SaaS provider are to minimize cost and to improve Customer Satisfaction Level (CSL).[13]

1. INTRODUCTION
Cloud computing has recently reached popularity in computer networking world which provide centralized data storage service, remote accessibility and many more cloud is very new, safe, and advanced technology it provides remote access service and centralized data storage service to the cloud consumers and its domain client in cloud. Cloud means a centralized domain hub which controls all the clients which are connected directly or indirectly to the cloud server. It is based on virtualization which means we have no need to use any other special device to implement cloud server. Cloud is much secure and strong facility for corporate clients, computing provides a shared pool of resources, including data storage space, networks, computer processing power, and specialized corporate and user applications. In other words Cloud computing is a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (e.g., networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal Management effort or service provider interaction. This cloud model promotes Availability and is composed of five essential characteristics, three service models, and four deployment models.

2. LITRATURE REVIEW
In this SaaS model, cloud providers install and operate application software in the cloud and cloud users access the software from cloud client. The cloud under do not manage the cloud infrastructure & platform on which the application is running. This eliminate the need to install and run the application on cloud user own computer simplifying maintenance and support. This is typically end user application delivered on demand over a network on a pay per use basis. The software required no client installation, just a browser and network connectivity. Private cloud is a cloud in infrastructure build exclusively for a single organization, deployed within certain boundary like firewall setting whether managed internally or by third-party and hosted internally. data a stored in the private cloud can only be shared amongst user of an organization. Private cloud has been a dopted by industries when security is something of primary concern such as finance and health care which have some of the most rigorous compliance requirements. Your business is your data and application. Therefore control and security are paramount.

3. PROPOSED WORK
In this paper we are implementing a cloud server with windows server 2K8 with the services OS Software as a service (SAAS) who can help their clients to use operating systems, with different – different software’s remotely and they can install in their personal computers, so they can store their data into cloud server safely and can use multiple software’s without buying licensing services. And also they can store their private data in their private cloud without using internet services. In this paper we have implemented a private cloud software as a services server with data storage system for cloud clients in private network

Previous algorithm to calculate time coast (TTL):
Minimize (cost) = VM Cost + Penalty Cost;
Where Penalty Cost = 100
Per Unit Time VMC cost large = VM Price large X Min (VM large) = VM Price large
Client needs application software’s and windows 32 bit application for their databases
SQL = respT (SLA) - respT (actual) = 32 bit /seconds

4. EXPERIMENT METHODOLOGY
To implement cloud server we have to install and configure Hyper-V with the following steps
1. Open Windows Firewall with Advance Security and click Inbound Rules.
2. Right-click Hyper-V Replica HTTP Listener (TCP-In) and click Enable Rule.
Enable the firewall rules for certificate-based authentication
1. Open Windows Firewall with Advance Security and click Inbound Rules.
2. Right-click Hyper-V Replica HTTPS Listener (TCP-In) and click Enable Rule.
For servers that are part of a failover cluster, run this Windows PowerShell cmdlet on any node in the cluster if you will be using Kerberos authentication for Replica. The cmdlet must be run by a user with administrative privileges.
get-clusternode | ForEach-Object {Invoke-command -computername $_ -scriptblock {Enable-Netfirewallrule -displayname "Hyper-V Replica HTTP Listener (TCP-In)"}}
For servers that are part of a failover cluster, run this Windows PowerShell cmdlet on any node in the cluster if you will be using certificate-based authentication for Replica. The cmdlet must be run by a user with administrative privileges.
get-clustername | ForEach-Object {Invoke-command -computername $_.name -scriptblock {Enable-NetFirewallRule -displayname "Hyper-V Replica HTTPS Listener (TCP-In")}}

Configure the Hyper-V Replica Broker

1. In Server Manager, open Failover Cluster Manager.

2. In the left pane, connect to the cluster, and while the cluster name is highlighted, click Configure Role in the Actions pane. The High Availability wizard opens.

3. In the Select Role screen, select Hyper-V Replica Broker.

4. Complete the wizard, providing a NetBIOS name and IP address to be used as the connection point to the cluster (called a "client access point"). The Hyper-V Replica Broker is configured, resulting in a client access point name. Make a note of the client access point name for configuring Replica later on.

5. Verify that the Hyper-V Replica Broker role comes online successfully and can fail over between all nodes of the cluster. To do this, right-click the role, point to Move, and then click Select Node. Then, select a node, and then click OK.

Windows Powershell equivalent commands

The following Windows PowerShell cmdlet or cmdlets perform the same function as the preceding procedure. Enter each cmdlet on a single line, even though they may appear word-wrapped across several lines here because of formatting constraints. This example sequence of cmdlets will create a Hyper-V Replica Broker names "HVR-Broker" that uses the static IP address 192.168.1.5. All steps must be completed by a user with administrative privileges.

$BrokerName = "HVR-Broker"
Add-ClusterServerRole -Name $BrokerName -StaticAddress 192.168.1.5 Add-ClusterResource -Name "Virtual Machine Replication Broker" -Type "Virtual Machine Replication Broker" Group$BrokerName Add-lusterResourceDependency "Virtual Machine Replication Broker"$BrokerName Start-ClusterGroup $BrokerName create a self-signed certificate with Makecert.exe

Time coast (TTL) reduce algorithm: when we provide all applications and windows operating system to the client

Minimize (cost) = VM Cost + Penalty Cost;
Where Penalty Cost = 0
Per Unit Time VMC cost large = VM Price large 0 Min (VM 0) = VM Price large X VMCost
Where VMCost = 0
SQI = respT (SLA) - respT (actual) = 32 and 64 bit /seconds

5. RESULT ANALYSIS

After this implementation process client can connect from cloud server remotely and can use its software as service facility, client can install operating systems, software from everywhere. Client can download software also, but cloud clients need to register on cloud server. All those software, windows applications and operating systems can be 32 bit or 64 bit. Which reduce the cost of VM and increases the time limits for all cloud clients?

![Fig.2 32 bit application usage](image1.png)

![Fig.3 Secured users parameters Comparison chart after algorithm](image2.png)

![Fig.4 registered users for 32 bit and 64 bit applications](image3.png)

In previous result user can just use 32 bit applications from server. and after implementing algorithm user need to register first to get user id and password and user can also use 32 bit and 64 bit applications both and also can install 32 bit and 64 bit operating system remotely from server.

Start=> Run => Type the command MSTSC
Type=> 192.168.1.1 (cloud servers ip address)
Username => Client 1
Password => @#$passwd
Fig 5. Client login window

6. CONCLUSION:
After all these configuration client will directly connect to the cloud server and can access cloud client software as a service from server, server will provide operating system to the client and software’s, with all these facilities client can also use or download software’s from cloud server to express to entire private cloud networks, server and to cloud clients and user can also use 32 bit and 64 bit applications both and also can install 32 bit and 64 bit operating system remotely from server

7. FUTURE WORK
After these privileges and process we can work further in future also for security purpose, we can use firewalls and advance security system, access control list and many for for further modifications and services deployment

8. REFERENCES
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