

Development of learning structure for building ascendible sites in the cloud

S.Thirunavukkarasu¹, Dr.K.P.Kaliyamurthi²

Assistant Professor¹, Department of Information Technology¹, Professor & Dean², Department of CSE²

BIST, BIHER, Bharath University, Chennai

arasumecse@yahoo.com

Abstract

At this time building ascendible websites in the cloud is getting significant in the domain of cloud computing due to the frequent applications obtained for the society. However the research community finds the difficulty in tackling problem of disaster recovery. The main aim (objective, goal, result of this paper is to achieve a simple layout for the knowledge structure for an effective class room (learning platform) in order to meet the learning outcome of cloud disaster recovery. The construction is carefully made after surveys & reviews throughout the branches of bharath university and obtained the knowledge structural model .this model is finally evaluated for its performance and result are presented.

1.Introduction

Cloud Computing is a model which is found everywhere; it is suitable; on demand network access to a shared pool of configuration computing resource .The improvement of cloud computing can handle such enormous data as per the demand basis. For example facebook social networking website users upload videos which use cloud providers[1-8] storage service so it provides fewer hardware cost for clients. Cloud computing also describes application which uses enormous data centers and powerful servers that host Web services and Web applications. Clouds is an over sized pool of simply usable and accessible virtualized resources. The aim of cloud computing model is to make better use of various resources[10], put them together in order to achieve high output and able to deal with large scale computation problem.

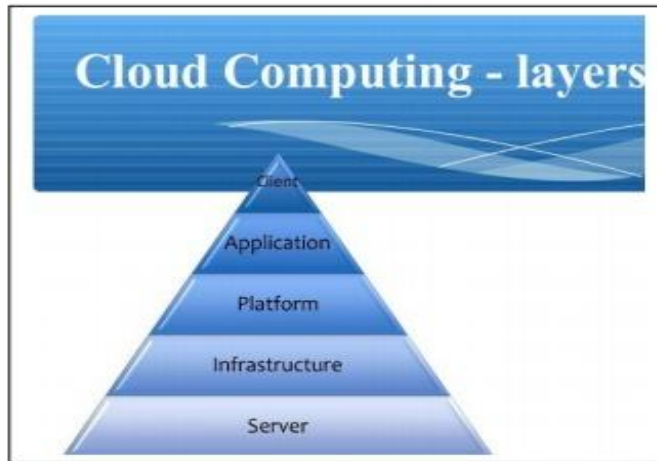


Fig 1: Different Services of Cloud Computing

1.1 Application

The applications of cloud computing are practically limitless. With the right middleware, a cloud computing system could execute all the programs a normal computer could run. Potentially, everything from generic word processing software to customized computer programs designed for a specific company could work on a cloud computing system[9-14].

Clients would be able to access their applications and data from anywhere at any time. They could access the cloud computing system using any computer linked[7] to the Internet. Data wouldn't be confined to a hard drive on one user's computer or even a corporation's internal network[39-42].

1.2 Platform as a Service(PaaS)

PaaS does not typically replace a business's entire IT infrastructure. Instead, a business relies on PaaS providers for key services, such as application hosting or Java development.

A PaaS provider builds and supplies a resilient and optimized environment on which users can install applications and data sets. Users can focus on creating[15-19] and running applications rather than constructing and maintaining the underlying infrastructure and services.

1.3 Infrastructure as a Service(IaaS)

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) is the foundation of cloud computing. Rather than purchasing or leasing space in an expensive datacenter, labor, real estate, and all of the utilities to maintain and deploy computer servers, cloud networks and storage, Cloud buyers rent space in a virtual data center from an IaaS provider. They have access to the virtual data center via the Internet. This type of cloud computing provides the "raw materials" for IT, and users usually only [12]pay

for the resources they consume, including (but not limited to) CPU cores, RAM, hard disk or storage space, and data transfer – examples IaaS providers include ProfitBricks, and other Cloud Computing IaaS providers.

2. Characteristics of cloud computing

On-demand self-service: A consumer can unilaterally provision computing capabilities, such as server time and network storage, as needed automatically without requiring human interaction with each service provider[20-24].

Broad network access: Capabilities are available over the network and accessed through standard mechanisms that promote use by heterogeneous thin or thick client platforms (e.g., mobile phones, tablets, laptops and workstations).

Resource pooling: The provider's computing resources are pooled to serve multiple consumers using a multi-tenant model, with different physical and virtual resources[6] dynamically assigned and reassigned according to consumer demand. There is a sense of location independence in that the customer generally has no control or knowledge over the exact location of the provided resources but may be able to specify location at a higher level of abstraction (e.g., country, state or datacenter). Examples of resources[43-45] include storage, processing, memory and network bandwidth.

Rapid elasticity: Capabilities can be elastically provisioned and released, in some cases automatically, to scale rapidly outward and inward commensurate with demand. To the consumer, the capabilities available for provisioning often appear to be unlimited and can be appropriated in any quantity at any time[25-29].

Measured service: Cloud systems automatically control and optimize resource use by leveraging a metering capability at some level of abstraction appropriate to the type of service (e.g., storage, processing, bandwidth and active user accounts). Resource usage can be monitored, controlled and reported, providing transparency for the provider and consumer.

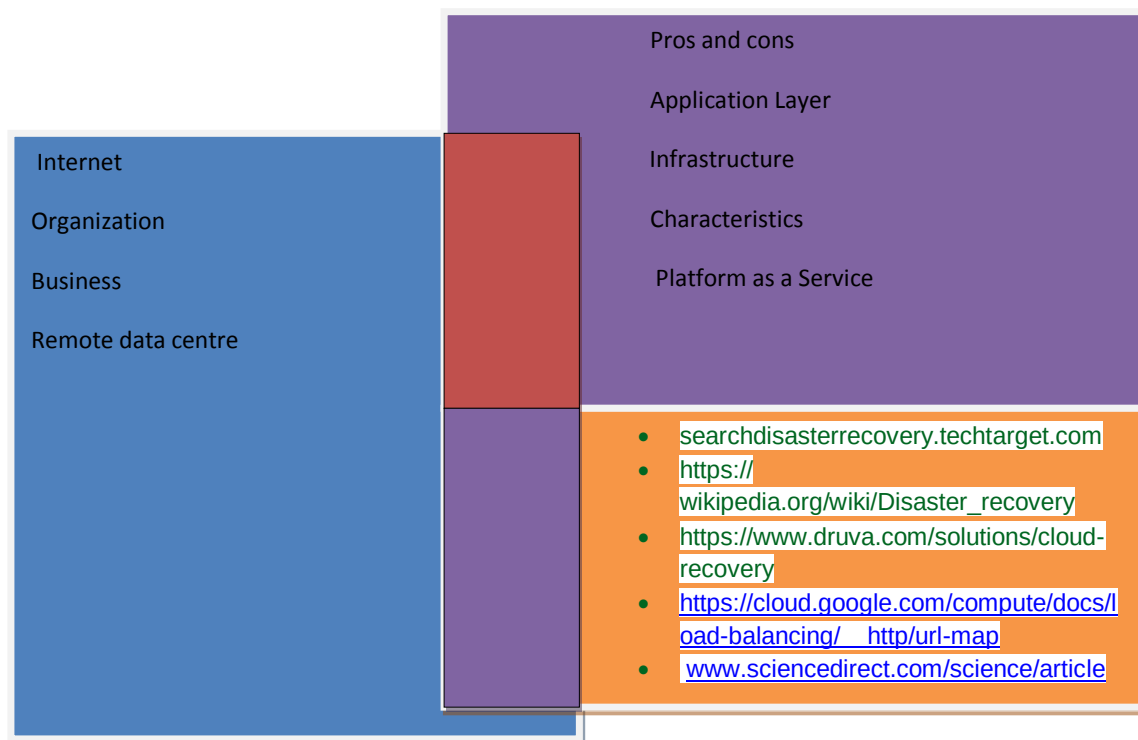


Fig 1. Architectural Diagram

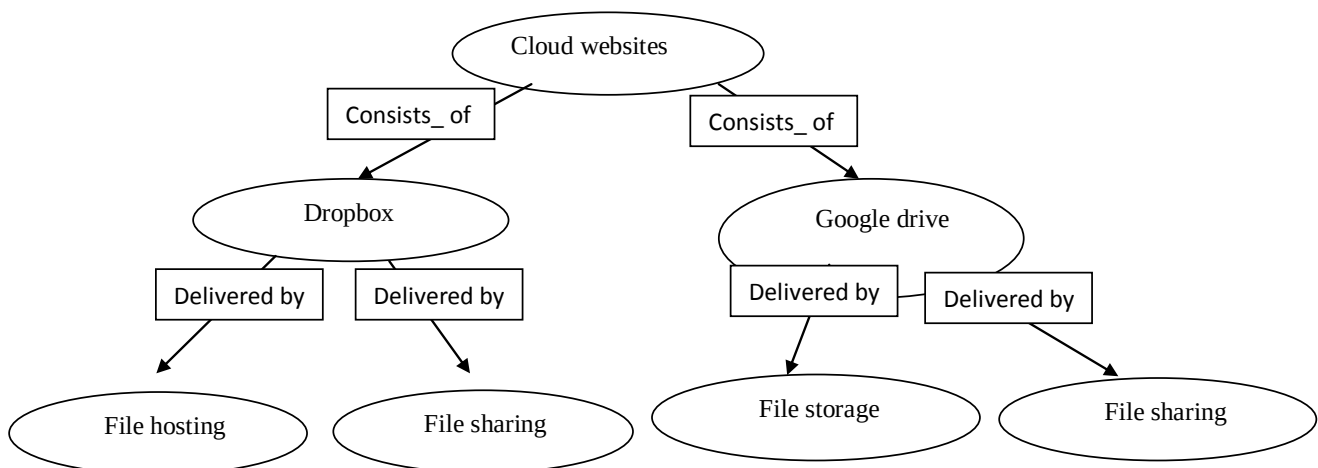


Fig 2: Antology diagram for cloud websites

The above diagram represents the cloud websites. It consists of dropbox and google drive. Which includes File hosting, File sharing, file storage.

3. Cloud Websites

3.1 Dropbox

Dropbox supports file hosting, file sharing and synchronization. You can upload your files through a web interface or the Dropbox desktop application, quite like ‘dropping them into a box’, and neatly organise them into folders. The files get instantly synchronised across all your devices and the Dropbox website[8]. You can also share the files with your contacts. Dropbox is available for Windows, Linux and Mac desktop computers, as well as iPhone and Android phones. Dropbox accounts offer 2GB of free storage upfront for personal accounts. You can earn free space by referring people. Dropbox Pro includes monthly and annual plans of 100GB, 200GB and 500GB for a fee[30-34]. Dropbox for Teams is designed for businesses and schools. It offers 1TB of storage space or more.

3.2 Google drive

Google Drive allows for file storage, sharing and synchronisation in the cloud. Users can share and collaboratively work on documents that are synced across devices as long as Google Drive is running on the device. Google Drive offers 5GB of free storage space[9]. Additional space of up to 16GB can be purchased through a subscription plan. Google Drive works on various versions of the Windows, Chromium and Mac OS. An app for smartphones and tablets is available for free on Google Play. Google Drive can also be accessed from the iPhone using the Safari browser or Google app.

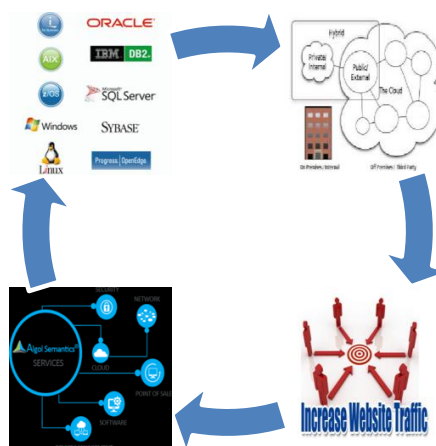


Fig 3: Overview of conceptual elements

3.3 A smarter Service Experiment

- User friendly design to suit each and every app user
- Smarter content that is engaging and helpful
- Customizable features for easy access

4. Experimental Setup

The experiments based on our selection of topic in the domain of interest were carried out. This had been implemented with appropriate approvals from authorities in the university. Since the knowledge structure are part of activities of the teacher's pedagogy style, getting permissions happened to be cleared quickly as well automatically. Few classes were selected for internal assessment and these tools were applied to check the feasibility and the correctness of the approaches. The following table shows the difference in the performance[35-38].

Table 1. Comparison of KS –(N) with Non KS approaches

S.No	Class	Branch	with KS	Without KS
1	II A	IT	91%	82%
2	II B	IT	69%	73%
3	III A	CSE	86%	75%
4	III B	CSE	85%	77%
5	III C	CSE	70%	65%
6	IIA	CSE	58%	54%
7	IIB	CSE	57%	53%
8	IV A	IT	80%	80%
9	IV B	IT	81%	77%
10	IV C	IT	83%	71%

The above table clearly makes us to understand the following observations. The foremost observation is the KS approach demonstrates the other approaches. The last row values are inferior due to the learning style of the students in the class as well as difficulty level inherently hidden in the some of the parts of building ascendible websites in the cloud



Fig 4: chart Comparison of KS –(N) with Non KS approaches

Class	with KS	Without KS
II A	98%	83%
II B	92%	80%
III A	90%	75%
III B	83%	73%
III C	70%	65%
IIA	58%	51%
IIB	56%	52%
IIIC	83%	79%

Table2:Efficiency of knolodge structure

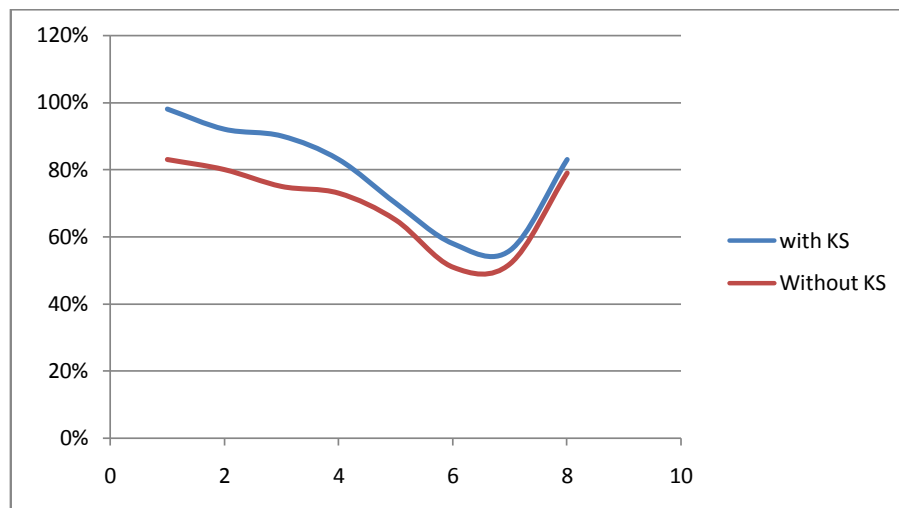


Fig 5: Efficiency of KS

In fig.5 the efficiency of depicted by the difference in the approaches and it demonstrate the performance appreciably. The maximum efficiency is found for approach in the range of 80% to 100%

5. Conclusion

Cloud computing may be a not long ago developed advanced Internet-based computing model and has recently emerged as a prototype for managing and delivering services over the web. Throughout the analysis, we lean towards to believe that, by suggests that of cloud computing mass knowledge storage, high-speed computing capabilities, also as its ideal allocation and also the sharing mode of resources, we are able to produce integrate E-learning application model supported cloud computing. Cloud computing will promote communities and nations in remodeling education. A complete world of information will currently be created accessible to lecturers and students through cloud primarily based services that may be accessed anytime, anywhere, from any device. Cloud computing helps students across the world to accumulate the newest skills and coaching they have to reach the world data society by lowering the price and simplifying the delivery of academic services.

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