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DUCTILE ELASTIC AND ELEVATED ROUTINE INFORMATION CORE SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing is a style of computing where different capabilities are provided as a service to customers using Internet technologies. The most common offered services are Infrastructure (IasS), Software (SaaS) and Platform (PaaS). This work integrates the service management into the cloud computing concept and shows how management can be provided as a service in the cloud. The service concept is being currently used to define a wide range of approaches. Nowadays, everybody can get an application from an application store and start to run it in their devices. Behind this kind of service approach could be something as simple as a web service which requests information from a database. But there are more complex services provided by applications which use different network capabilities provided by different operators. Both approaches could be understood as services, although they have a different degree of complexity. Nowadays, services need to adapt their functionalities across heterogeneous environments with different technological and administrative domains. The implied complexity of this situation can be simplified by a service management architecture in the cloud. This paper focuses on the basis of increasing the efficiency of the Data Center Network by by using the new architecture like Space Shuffle(S2). The proposed architecture is based on a cloud which requires data center networks to be scalable, flexible and high-throughput. This application can be built by using the architecture of DCN and stored by using the cloud. A major limitation is that they hardly support incremental network growth. To overcome those limitation we can use the greedy algorithm and space shuffle (s2) architecture which is enhanced from the jellyfish. Through the greedy algorithm we can quickly fetch the medicines availability.This complex infrastructure could be distributed in different locations of different actors linked by communications networks (e.g. services provided by Content Delivery Networks, Amazon's based services, Jelastics etc.).

1. PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

The main purpose of the project is that it would proposes a management architecture based on a concept similar to cloud computing.The components are a set of agents which are located in networks or services elements and the management is composed by different function like Tablet search, Tablet Details , Pharmacy Search etc .Several actors have been identified for each domains.All the elements could be communicated in order to provide an holistic services management.The Shared Knowledge Plan has been defined in order to support the description of the pharmacy and communication among the users.It consist of differnt pharmacy managing an ontology and a set of rules that implements an different functionality from differnt domains.The union of knowlege plan of all the domain leads to the concepts of the increasing the efficiency over the cloud .So,each pharmacy will work on the plane of knowledge determined by its domain of action.The architecture has associated a method to each user with its domain in the "knowledge

cloud." The number of network domains associated with global services or customer could be too high and change at any time. Additionally, cloud services are composed by building blocks from different actors. Finally, the cloud service could be deployed in different locations. Although the current trend into use cloud computing in any of its possibilities, it can also be implemented in non-virtualized nodes. The first key aspect of this architecture is the application environment. The autonomous agents are distributed in different environments, both customer and administrative, and dedicated to different management services. So, technological environment refers to the technology field in which every segment/functionality of the cloud service is based. Administrative environment refers to the different pharmacies that have responsibility on the segment/functionality of the service. Service management could be defined as the different functions that are included in the management of the global services (i.e. Add Medicine, View Stock,Modify Items, etc.,).

2. EXISTING SYSTEM

- By using the cloud storage services, the customers can access data stored in a cloud anytime and anywhere using any device, without caring about a large amount of capital investment when deploying the underlying hardware infrastructures.

- Where a user can read stale data for a period of time. The domain name system (DNS) is one of the most popular applications that implement eventual consistency. Updates to a name will not be visible immediately, but all clients are ensured to see them eventually.

- The cloud service provider (CSP) stores data replicas on multiple geographically distributed servers. Then stored data will be maintained by the Cloud Service Provider (CSP).
- There is no architecture to maintance all the service provider together and there is no common area to share the agent details or no domain relationship between the domains.
- Standardization bodies, such as Distributed Management Task Force (DMTF) have been working in the definition of management technologies in the enterprise management area.
- So DMTF standardized several technologies like the Web Based Enterprise Management (WBEM), while promoting a vision of integrated management and including the management support for network equipment. Recently, the Cloud Management Working Group has been created within DTMF.
- This group is focused on standardizing interactions between cloud environments, and has published the Cloud Infrastructure Management Interface (CIMI) as an interface that allows cloud users to dynamically provision, configure and administer their cloud usage.
- CIMI addresses the management of the lifecycle of the virtual infrastructure, but does not expand to applications and services.
- Therefore, due to the replication the traffic becomes more on the Data Center Network and it does not fulfills all the needs like scalability,flexibility and high-performance.

DISADVANTAGES OF EXISTING SYSTEM:

- The replication technique in clouds is that it is very expensive to achieve strong consistency.
- Now ledge-based expert systems have been very appealing for service management; in particular for automated complex system fault diagnosis.

- Different approaches have been developed in the fault localization problem and diagnosis, and different techniques have been used including neuronal networks and decision trees, probabilistic methods, etc..
- Nevertheless, most of the developed expert systems were built in an ad-hoc and unstructured manner by simply transferring the human expert knowledge to an automated system, and lack of a generic management architecture.
- Knowledge-based expert systems have been very appealing for service management; in particular for automated complex system fault diagnosis.
- Different approaches have been developed in the fault localization problem and diagnosis, and different techniques have been used including neuronal networks and decision trees, probabilistic methods, etc..
- Nevertheless, most of the developed expert systems were built in an ad-hoc and unstructured manner by simply transferring the human expert knowledge to an automated system, and lack of a generic management architecture.

3. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The current commerical tool does not cover the management needs of new global services.We propose a greedy routing protocol of S2 that could allow the agents for communication between them not in direct communication. Here,We applied this concept in the pharmacy sector by making the data's as a centeralizied data and it formed as a network known as Data Center Network(DCN). The DCN is the network which is used by cloud to store the data.

- This work provides an architecture on which new technology could be based in order to provide scalability,flexibility and high-performance.
- We design algorithms to maintain connection between the pharmacy owner and the user .The algorithm was greedy algorithm which is used to find the shortest path, where all the users can find the medicine available in their pharmacy.
- If any changes are made in the admin side was automatically updated to the user side because it maintains an Data Center Network.
- The pharmacy owner will have a unique license number and registering the license number, the owner can enter into their site .
- The user will have an auto update , the auto update will be processed from the owner side.

ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM:

- The users can assess the quality of cloud services.
- The autonomous agent is responsible for the application of knowledge to manage a global service in its domain. Its main functions are:
- In the case of multi-domain, the behavior of the different pharmacies ,the involved domains will get the overall management.
- The global behavior is defined by the composition of the individual pharmacy.
- In a similar way, each of the pharmacy details can be maintained in cloud so that the users can easily come to know the availability of the medicine in the particular pharmacy.

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3. HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Hardware Requirements

Developing Kit			
	Processor	**RAM**	**Disk Space**
Net Beans 8.0	Computer with a 2.6GHz processor or higher	512MB Minimum	Minimum 20 GB
Database			
WAMPSERVER 2.5	Intel Pentium processor at 2.6GHz or faster	Minimum 512 MB Physical Memory; 1 GB Recommended	Minimum 20 GB

3.2 Software Interface

- **Client on IDE:**Net Beans 8.0
- **Database Server:**WAMPSERVER 2.

4.MODULES

- **Notarization**
- **Enrollment**
- **User view an services**
- **Admin view implementation**

4.1 Notarization:

The notarization is the process of maintaining the user by making them to register on our cloud providing sites.If the user gets notarized in our sites then the prominent user will allow to choose the plan provided by the service provider.Once they choose the plan then they will be followed with that plan.The other option of one hour plan to get the services.The user will get the notification when they logout the session. There is no limit of accessing the provided benefits they will be indicated by the alert message.

4.2 Enrollment:

The users who register their details to the service provider of cloud and accessing it are called enrollment. They have the following permissions. They are

- View their medicine details.
- Reading the announcement of the service provider.
- Edit or upate the medicine records or dertails.
- Can register their own pharmacy in the cloud.

This can be also implemented using the session concept. This time an extra attribute is set called rank because the pages in service provider looks different for different rank of users. The rank includes registered user and non-registered user.

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4.3 User view and services:

The user can be able to view the services which is provided through the cloud without login. These may reduce the time consumption and the risk factors of forgetting the password. The some of the services which provided for the users are

- Searching the medicine availability in the particular area.
- View the details of the medicine.
- Search the pharmacy in the required area.

4.4 Admin view implementation:

Admin has the responsibility to maintain their pharmacy details . They also have privileges to add a new medicine available in their pharmacy that can be viewed by all the users. Their roles and responsibilities are

- Add a new medicine.
- Delete a mdicine.
- Modify the availability of the medicine.

5. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

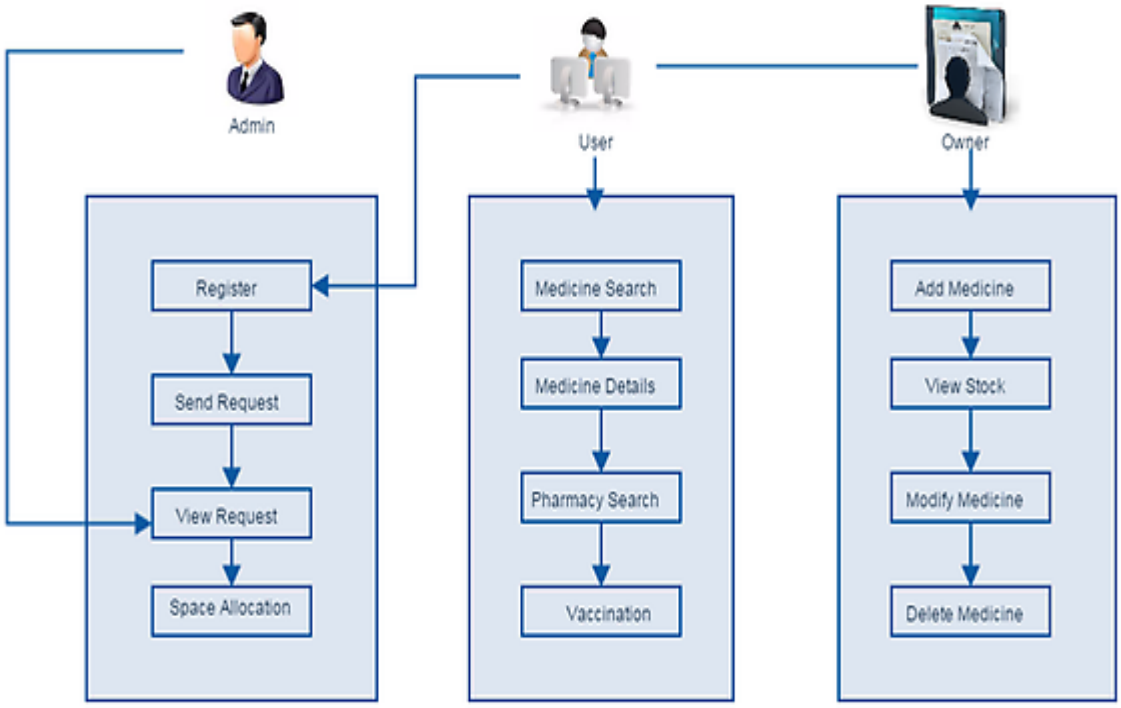

Fig.1. System Architecture

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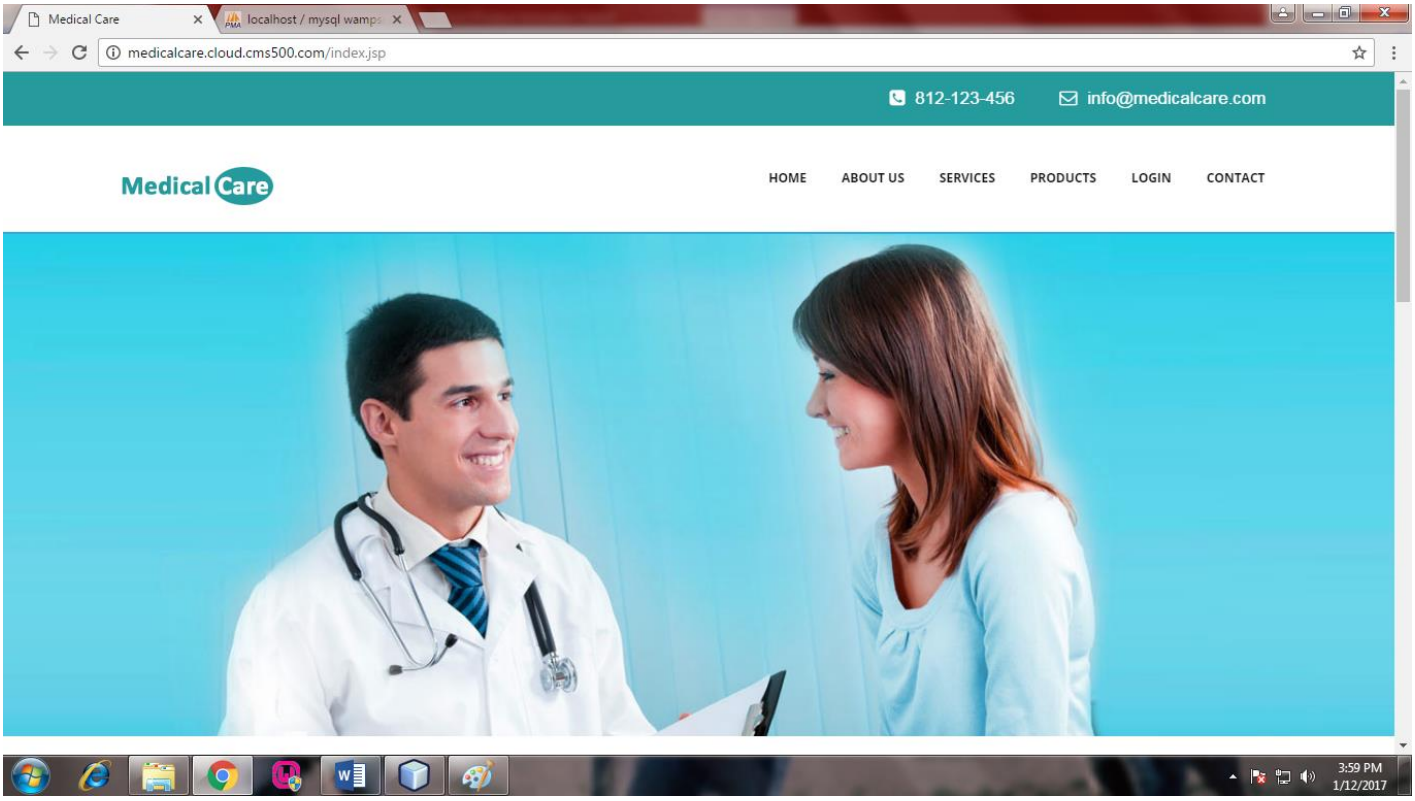
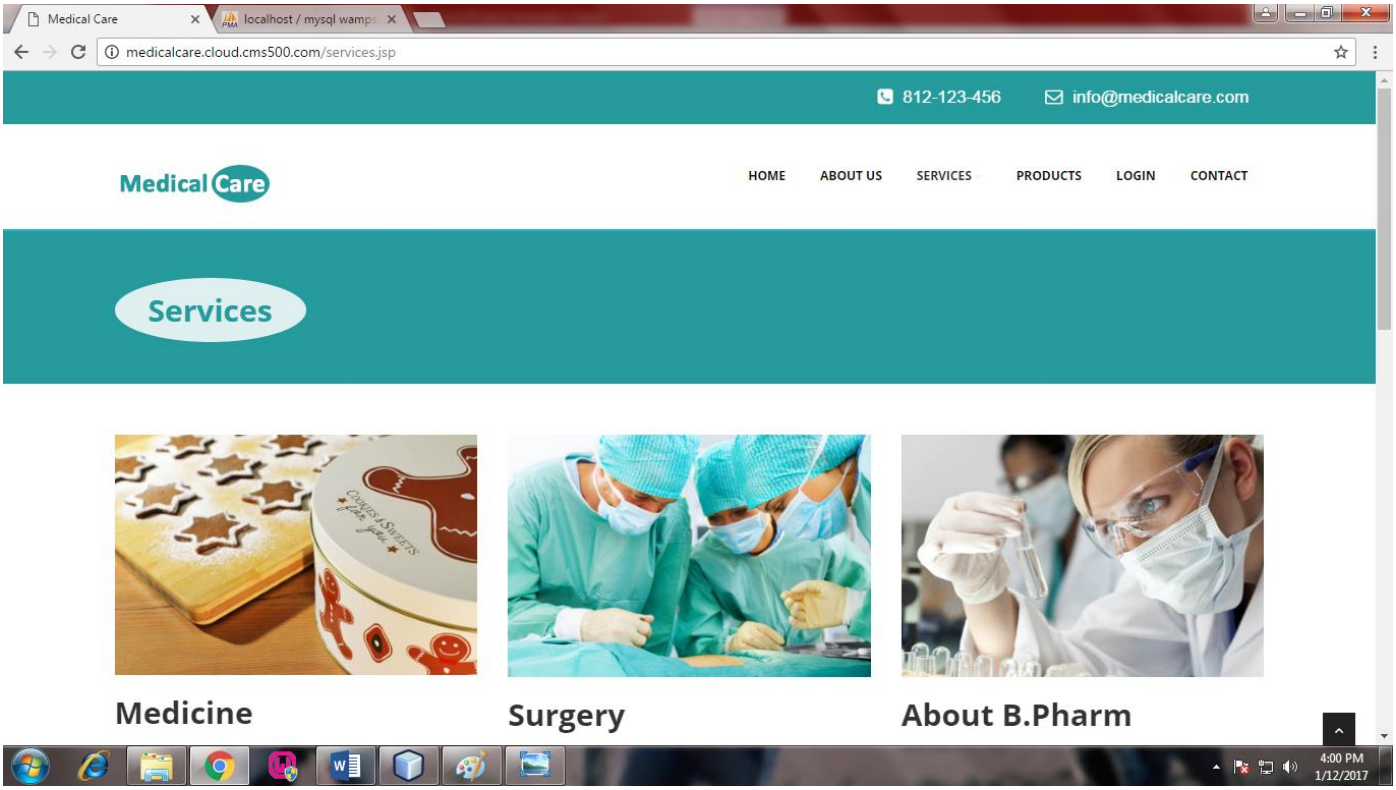
6. SCREEN SHOTS

6.1 HOME PAGE



6.2 SERVICE PAGE



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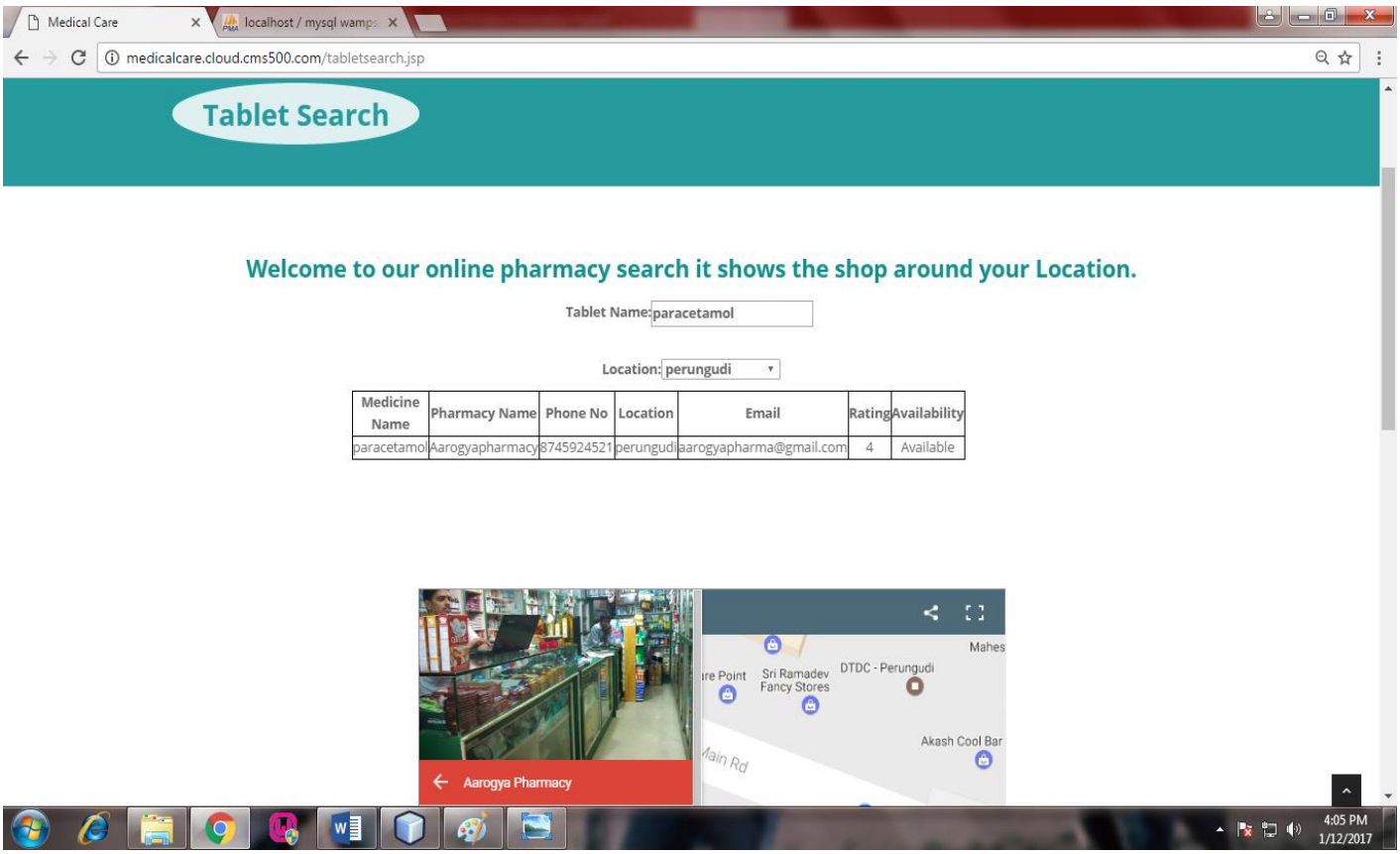
6.3 TABLETSEARCH PAGE



CONCLUSION:

The key novelty of this paper is in proposing a novel data center network architecture that achieves all the three key properties: high-bandwidth, flexibility, and routing scalability. The significance of this paper in terms of imapct lies in that greediest routing of S2 is the first greedy routing protocol to enable high throughput multi-path routing **.** In addition, S2 supports efficient key-based routing for various data center applications. We conduct extensive experiments to compare S2 with two recently proposed data center networks, SWDC and Jellyfish. Our results show that S2 achieves the best oh both worlds. Compared to Jellyfish, S2 demonstrates significant lead in scalability while provides likewise high throughput and bisectional bandwidth. Therefore, this paper can make a major change in the network environments and its satisfies all the needs like scalability, flexibility and high-performance.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT:

Server provides the ability to group servers together in a cluster so that the application can be protected from the failure of a single server (high availability) or so that the application workload can be spread out across a number of equivalent servers (workload balancing). The service integration bus is also configurable within the application server cluster in a variety of configurations depending upon whether you are clustering for high availability, workload management or both. For example, by using the bisectional bandwidth the storage of the cloud can be increased and the space shuffle technology can also be enhanced.

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