

INTRODUCTION

This project consist in the deployment and implementation of a cloud-based file storage system.



DESIGN AND DEPLOYMENT

Nextcloud is an open-source cloud storage solution that allows users to save and share files in a private storage space.

It has a user-friendly interface and several built-in security features.



MariaDB is a relational database management system that is fully open-source and known for its performances and scalability.

In this project it's used as Nexcloud's backend database.



DESIGN AND DEPLOYMENT

Nextcloud and MariaDB were deployed with docker compose through a .yml file.

This tool allows to handle multiple containers at once.

Two different volumes were saved to persist data when containers are removed or stopped.

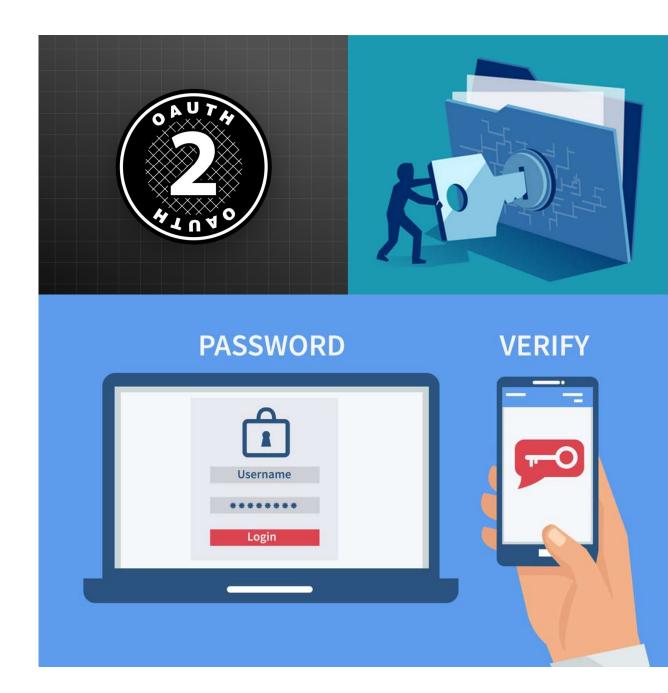




SECURITY

The following features are available on Nextcloud, but weren't activated:

- Two factor authentication
- OAuth 2.0
- Server side encryption



PASSWORD POLICY

- Minimum password length:
 10 characters
- Uppercase and lowercase letters
- At least one number
- At least one special character
- Failed login attempts before account is blocked: 5
- Password expiration: 30 days

nei risultati.

Criterio della password Lunghezza minima della password 10 0 Cronologia della password degli utenti 30 Numero di giorni per la scadenza della password dell'utente Numero di tentativi di accesso prima che l'account utente venga disattivato fino a intervento manuale. Si noti che questa opzione è pensata per proteggere gli account sotto attacco. Gli account disattivati devono es mano da un amministratore. Gli aggressori che tentano di indovinare le password degli account avranno il loro dalla protezione bruteforce indipendentemente da questa impostazione. Vieta le password comuni Forza i caratteri maiuscoli e minuscoli Forza i caratteri numerici Forza i caratteri speciali Verifica la password con l'elenco di password compromesse di haveibeenpwnd.com Questo controllo crea un hash della password e invia i primi 5 caratteri di questo hash alle API di haveibeenpwn recuperare un elenco di tutti gli hash che iniziano con questi caratteri. Poi controlla se la password dell'istanza I



USER MANAGEMENT

Scripts:

create_user.sh: Creates 100 test users

delete_files.sh: Deletes files in each test user's folder

delete_user.sh: Deletes the test users

Access:

Username: Admin password: SecureAdmin15\$

Username: test_userX password: Test_passwordX!

≅	Nome visualizzato Nome utente	Password	Posta elettronica	Gruppi
Α	admin admin			admin
T1	TestUser 1 test_user1			Users
T1	TestUser 10 test_user10			Users
T 1	TestUser 100 test_user100			Users
T1	TestUser 11 test_user11			Users
T1	TestUser 12 test_user12			Users
T1	TestUser 13 test_user13			Users
T1	TestUser 14 test_user14			Users
T1	TestUser 15 test_user15			Users
T1	TestUser 16 test_user16			Users
T1	TestUser 17 test_user17			Users
	test_user17			

USER MANAGEMENT ADMIN

- Privileges:
- Setting security measures
- Setting user quotas
- Disabling suspicious accounts
- Managing user groups
- Creating/Deleting users



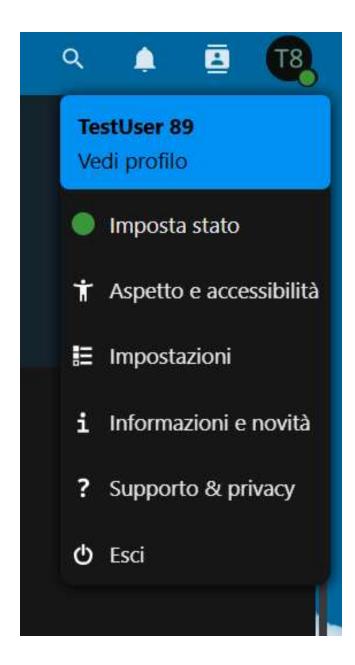
USER MANAGEMENT TEST USERS

Privileges:

- Upload/download files to/from storage
- Change personal interface settings
- Change password/personal information

Storage quota: 4GB

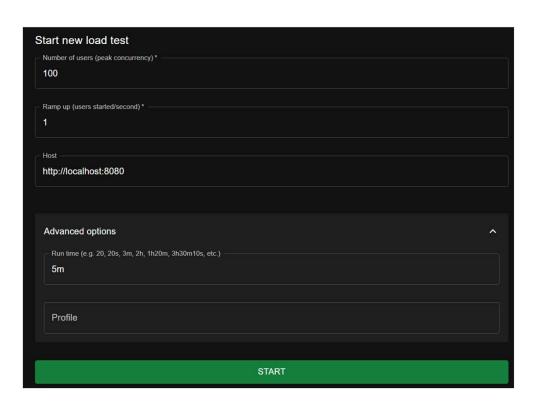




LOCUST TESTING ...



An open source tool to simulate concurrent user behaviour



Five minute tests, with spawn rate of 1 user per second

Light test: 1 KB 80 users task frequency 2-4 s

Medium test: 1 KB and 1 MB 80 users task frequency 1-2 s

Heavy test: 1 GB, 1 KB, 1 MB 10 users task frequency 2-4 s

LOCUST TASKS

Task name	Description	
Authentication (HEAD)	Verifies user credentials and server availability	
Search (PROPFIND)	Lists the contents of the user's root directory	
Read (GET)	Retrieves the contents of the Readme.md file (included by default)	
Upload (PUT)	Uploads files of various sizes, depending on the load scenario	
Deletion (PUT + Delete)	Uploads a temporary file and then immediately deletes it	

On_start: initializes each virtual user randomly from the test pool and sets up an empty list to track the paths of uploaded files during the test.

On_stop: at the end of the simulations iterates over the uploaded file paths and deletes them

LIGHT LOAD TEST



Failures: None

Average response time: 653.01 ms

Average upload response time: 438.05 ms

MEDIUM LOAD TEST



Failures: 4 Remote Disconnected errors

Average response time: 1038.79 ms

Average upload response time: 631.7 ms

HEAVY LOAD TEST

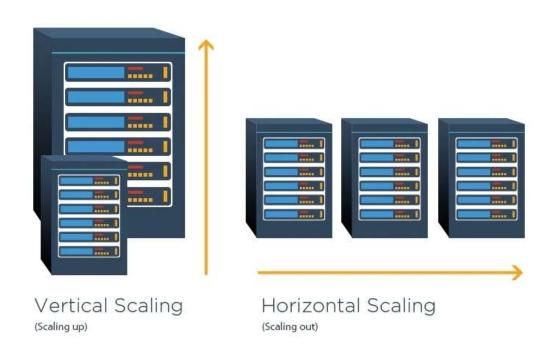


Failures: None

Average response time: 10452.42 ms

Average upload response time: 19437.61 ms

SCALABILITY AND COST EFFICIENCY



Cost saving measures:

- Storing under-accessed files in cheaper storage
- Monitoring resource usage (Grafana, Prometheus)
- Using a more optimized database

CONCLUSIONS

The cloud-based file storage system was successfully implemented.

The simulations with Locust revealed that the system performs well under **light and medium loads**, maintaining adequate latency and reliability.

However, under **heavy load**, performance degraded significantly, indicating the need for further optimization.

To address these challenges, **horizontal scaling** with multiple Nextcloud instances behind a load balancer is recommended.





Horizontal Scaling

THANKS FOR THE ATTENTION!

REFERENCES



Nextcloud Documentation, https://docs.nextcloud.com/



MariaDB, https://mariadb.org/



Locust Documentation, https://docs.locust.io/en/stable/



Docker Documentation, https://docs.docker.com/



Docker Compose Documentation, https://docs.docker.com/compose/