$$Let\ N = \overline{n}_i = \sum_{i=2}^{d=90} \frac{n_i}{d}$$

be the mean number of rows for a single Day. We expect $N \approx 150 \times 10^6$.
Our dataset presents $F = 11$ columns.
Suppose the proposed procedure manages to cut down the datasize to $p = 0.01$ of its former size.

We can confidently process $\approx 25 \times 11 \times 10^6$ datapoints, so that is $\approx \frac{11N}{6} = T$ points.
Applying the procedure, we get:

$$N \times F \times p \times (d-1) \approx \frac{11 \times 89N}{100} = 11N \times 0.89 = 5.34T \tag{1}$$

This is 5.34 times greater than what we can feasibly process.

A second strategy is to remove some of the features. We can at most hope to remove 4 of them: 'Src_Bytes', 'Dst_Bytes', 'Src_Packets' and 'Dst_Packets'. We'd then get:

$$N \times (F-4) \times p \times (d-1) \approx \frac{7N \times 89}{100} \approx 0.566 \times 11N = 3.396T \tag{2}$$

This is 3.396 times greater than desired still. Moreover, the assumption $p = 1\%$ is rather generous, as early observations presented the following:

$$p_1 = 0.2,\ p_2 = 3.4,\ p_3 = 0.4,\ p_4 = 7.8,\ p_5 = 1.2$$

We then get a mean preliminary $\overline{p} = \sum_{j=1}^{5} \frac{p_j}{5} = 2.6 = 2.6p$, 2.6 times our desired reduction.
With the current observations, we're expecting an oversize of a factor between $2.6 \times 3.396 = 8.8296$ and $2.6 \times 5.34 = 13.884$ times the target datasize.