

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING REPORT

at

Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of

Bachelor of Engineering Degree in

Computer Science and Engineering

By

M SREEKANTH

(Reg. No. 38110326)

KUNAPAREDDY PREM KUMAR JI



(Reg. No. 38110280)

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

SCHOOL OF COMPUTING

SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Accredited with Grade “A” by NAAC

JEPPIAAR NAGAR, RAJIV GANDHI SALAI,

CHENNAI – 600119, TAMILNADU

MARCH 2022



SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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(Established under Section 3 of UGC Act,1956)

JEPPIAAR NAGAR, RAJIV GANDHI SALAI, Chennai -600119

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND
ENGINEERING

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Professional Training Report is the bonafide work of **M Sreekanth (Reg No. 38110326) K Prem Kumar Ji (Reg No. 38110280)**, who have done the project work as a team who carried out the project entitled **“ENHANCING THE DATA AND SECURITY IN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM”** under my supervision from nov 2021 to MAR 2022.

Internal Guide

MS.T.ANANDHI M.E., Ph.D.,

Head of the Department

Dr. L. LAKSHMANAN., M.E., Ph.D.,

Submitted for Viva voce Examination held on_____

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

DECLARATION

I, **M SREEKANTH (RegNo.38110326), KUNAPAREDDY PREM KUMAR JI (Reg No. 38110280)** hereby declare that the professional Training Report on “**ENHANCING THE DATA AND SECURITY IN HEALTH CARE SYSTEM**” done by me under the guidance of **MS.T.ANANDHI M.E.,(PH.D).**, at Sathyabama Institute of Science and technology is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the award of Bachelor of Engineering degree in Computer Science and Engineering.

DATE:

PLACE:

SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are pleased to acknowledge our sincere thanks to Board of management of **SATHYABAMA** for their kind encouragement in doing this project and for completing it successfully. I am grateful to them.

We convey our thanks to **Dr. T. SASIKALA M.E., Ph.D., Dean of the Department, Department of Computer Science and Engineering** for providing us the necessary support and details at the right time during the progressive reviews.

We convey our thanks to **Dr. L. LAKSHMANAN., M.E., Ph.D., Head of the Department, Department of Computer Science and Engineering** for providing us the necessary support and details at the right time during the progressive reviews.

We would like to express our sincere and deep sense of gratitude to our Project Guide **MS.T.ANANDHI M.E.,(PH.D).,** for her valuable guidance, suggestions and constant encouragement paved way for the successful completion of my project work.

We wish to express our thanks to all Teaching and Non-teaching staff members of the Department of **COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING** who were helpful in many ways for the completion of the project.

ABSTARCT:

- Your health care provider may be moving from paper records to electronic health records (EHRs) or may be using EHRs already.
- EHRs allow providers to use information more effectively to improve the quality and efficiency of your care, but EHRs will not change the privacy protections or security safeguards that apply to your health information.
- This project focuses on developing secure cloud framework for evolving and accessing trusted computing services in all levels of public cloud deployment model.
- Thus, eliminates both internal and external security threats.
- These results in achieving data confidentiality, data integrity, authentication and authorization, eliminating both active and passive attacks from cloud network environment.
- To develop a secure cloud framework for accessing trusted computing and storage services in all levels of public cloud deployment model.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

With the explosive growth of data, it is a heavy burden for users to store the sheer amount of data locally. Therefore, more and more organizations and individuals would like to store their data in the cloud. However, the data stored in the cloud might be corrupted or lost due to the inevitable software bugs, hardware faults and human errors in the cloud. In order to verify whether the data is stored correctly in the cloud, many remote data integrity auditing schemes have been proposed. In remote data integrity auditing schemes, the data owner firstly needs to generate signatures for data blocks before uploading them to the cloud. These signatures are used to prove the cloud truly possesses these data blocks in the phase of integrity auditing. And then the data owner uploads these data blocks along with their corresponding signatures to the cloud. The data stored in the cloud is often shared across multiple users in many cloud storage applications, such as Google Drive, Dropbox and iCloud. Data sharing as one of the most common features in cloud storage, allows a number of users to share their data with others. However, these shared data stored in the cloud might contain some sensitive information. For instance, the Electronic Health Records stored and shared in the cloud usually contain patients' sensitive information (patient's name, telephone number and ID number, etc.) and the hospital's sensitive information (hospital's name, etc.). If these EHRs are directly uploaded to the cloud to be shared for research purposes, the sensitive information of patient and hospital will be inevitably exposed to the cloud and the researchers. Besides, the integrity of the EHRs needs to be guaranteed due to the existence of human errors and software/hardware failures in the cloud. Therefore, it is important to accomplish remote data integrity auditing on the condition

that the sensitive information of shared data is protected. A potential method of solving this problem is to encrypt the whole shared file before sending it to the cloud, and then generate the signatures used to verify the integrity of this encrypted file, finally upload this encrypted file and its corresponding signatures to the cloud. This method can realize the sensitive information hiding since only the data owner can decrypt this file. However, it will make the whole shared file unable to be used by others. For example, encrypting the EHRs of infectious disease patients can protect the privacy of patient and hospital, but these encrypted EHRs cannot be effectively utilized by researchers any more. Distributing the decryption key to the researchers seems to be a possible solution to the above problem. However, it is infeasible to adopt this method in real scenarios due to the following reasons. Firstly, distributing decryption key needs secure channels, which is hard to be satisfied in some instances. Furthermore, it seems very difficult for a user to know which researchers will use his/her EHRs in the near future when he/she uploads the EHRs to the cloud. As a result, it is impractical to hide sensitive information by encrypting the whole shared file. Thus, how to realize data sharing with sensitive information hiding in remote data integrity auditing is very important and valuable. Unfortunately, this problem has remained unexplored in previous researches.

1.2 EXISTING SYSTEM

- Cloud computing security based on set of control-based technologies.
- Data level security for handling data in a secure manner.
- Platform level security for providing secure platform to process the data. Secure framework for proving trusted environment to the

user, but it lacks in high level security and different levels of security, less focus on insider threat, active and passive attacks.

DISADVANTAGES

- Data confidentiality is less.
- Authentication and authorization is less.

1.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM:

- Your health care provider may be moving from paper records to electronic health records (EHRs) or may be using EHRs already.
- EHRs allow providers to use information more effectively to improve the quality and efficiency of your care, but EHRs will not change the privacy protections or security safeguards that apply to your health information.
- This project focuses on developing secure cloud framework for evolving and accessing trusted computing services in all levels of public cloud deployment model.
- Thus, eliminates both internal and external security threats.
- These results in achieving data confidentiality, data integrity, authentication and authorization, eliminating both active and passive attacks from cloud network environment.
- To develop a secure cloud framework for accessing trusted computing and storage services in all levels of public cloud deployment model.

ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

- Provides data integrity
- Data confidentiality

CHAPTER-2

AIM AND SCOPE

2.1 AIM OF THE PROJECT

To develop a secure cloud framework for accessing trusted computing and storage services in all levels of public cloud deployment model.

2.2 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

Achieves high level security to provide trustable computing and storage services. Provides data integrity, data confidentiality, authentication and authorization. Eliminates both internal and external security threats. Avoids both active and passive attacks in cloud network environment. Achieves different levels of security in cloud framework.

2.3 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

System : Pentium Dual Core.
Hard Disk : 120 GB.
Monitor : 15"LED
Input Devices : Keyboard, Mouse
Ram : 1GB.

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Operating system : Windows 7.
Coding Language : Java
Toolkit : Netbeans
DATABASE : MySQL

CHAPTER-3

LITERATURE SURVEY

TITLE 1 :Securely Outsourcing Attribute-Based Encryption with Checkability.

AUTHOR: Jin Li, Xinyi Huang, Jingwei Li, Xiaofeng Chen, and Yang Xiang

Attribute-Based Encryption (ABE) is a promising cryptographic primitive which significantly enhances the versatility of access control mechanisms. Due to the high expressiveness of ABE policies, the computational complexities of ABE key-issuing and decryption are getting prohibitively high. Despite that the existing Outsourced ABE solutions are able to offload some intensive computing tasks to a third party, the verifiability of results returned from the third party has yet to be addressed. Aiming at tackling the challenge above, we propose a new Secure Outsourced ABE system, which supports both secure outsourced key-issuing and decryption. Our new method offloads all access policy and attribute related operations in the key-issuing process or decryption to a Key Generation Service Provider (KGSP) and a Decryption Service Provider (DSP), respectively, leaving only a constant number of simple operations for the attribute authority and eligible users to perform locally. In addition, for the first time, we propose an outsourced ABE construction which provides checkability of the outsourced computation results in an efficient way. Extensive security and performance analysis show that the proposed schemes are proven secure and practical.

TITLE 2: Patient Controlled Encryption: Ensuring Privacy of Electronic Medical Records

AUTHOR: Josh Benaloh, Melissa Chase, Eric Horvitz, and Kristin Lauter

We explore the challenge of preserving patients' privacy in electronic health record systems. We argue that security in such systems should be enforced via encryption as well as access control. Furthermore, we argue for approaches that enable patients to generate and store encryption keys, so that the patients' privacy is protected should the host data center be compromised. The standard argument against such an approach is that encryption would interfere with the functionality of the system. However, we show that we can build an efficient system that allows patients both to share partial access rights with others, and to perform searches over their records. We formalize the requirements of a Patient Controlled Encryption scheme, and give several instantiations, based on existing cryptographic primitives and protocols, each achieving a different set of properties.

TITLE 3: Cross-Domain Data Sharing in Distributed Electronic Health Record Systems

AUTHOR: [Jinyuan Sun](#); [Yuguang Fang](#)

Cross-organization or cross-domain cooperation takes place from time to time in Electronic Health Record (EHR) system for necessary and high-quality patient treatment. Cautious design of delegation mechanism must be in place as a building block of cross-domain cooperation, since the cooperation inevitably involves exchanging and sharing relevant patient data that are considered highly private and confidential. The delegation

mechanism grants permission to and restricts access rights of a cooperating partner. Patients are unwilling to accept the EHR system unless their health data are guaranteed proper use and disclosure, which cannot be easily achieved without cross-domain authentication and fine-grained access control. In addition, revocation of the delegated rights should be possible at any time during the cooperation. In this paper, we propose a secure EHR system, based on cryptographic constructions, to enable secure sharing of sensitive patient data during cooperation and preserve patient data privacy. Our EHR system further incorporates advanced mechanisms for fine-grained access control, and on-demand revocation, as enhancements to the basic access control offered by the delegation mechanism, and the basic revocation mechanism, respectively. The proposed EHR system is demonstrated to fulfill objectives specific to the cross-domain delegation scenario of interest.

TITLE 4: Privacy-Preserving Multi-Keyword Ranked Search over Encrypted Cloud Data

AUTHOR: Ning Cao ; Cong Wang ; Ming Li ; Kui Ren ; Wenjing Lou

With the advent of cloud computing, data owners are motivated to outsource their complex data management systems from local sites to the commercial public cloud for great flexibility and economic savings. But for protecting data privacy, sensitive data have to be encrypted before outsourcing, which obsoletes traditional data utilization based on plaintext keyword search. Thus, enabling an encrypted cloud data search service is of paramount importance. Considering the large number of data users and documents in the cloud, it is necessary to allow multiple keywords in the search request and return documents in the order of their

relevance to these keywords. Related works on searchable encryption focus on single keyword search or Boolean keyword search, and rarely sort the search results. In this paper, for the first time, we define and solve the challenging problem of privacy-preserving multi-keyword ranked search over encrypted data in cloud computing (MRSE). We establish a set of strict privacy requirements for such a secure cloud data utilization system. Among various multi-keyword semantics, we choose the efficient similarity measure of "coordinate matching," i.e., as many matches as possible, to capture the relevance of data documents to the search query. We further use "inner product similarity" to quantitatively evaluate such similarity measure. We first propose a basic idea for the MRSE based on secure inner product computation, and then give two significantly improved MRSE schemes to achieve various stringent privacy requirements in two different threat models. To improve search experience of the data search service, we further extend these two schemes to support more search semantics. Thorough analysis investigating privacy and efficiency guarantees of proposed schemes is given. Experiments on the real-world data set further show proposed schemes indeed introduce low overhead on computation and communication.

TITLE 5: Privacy-Preserving Cloud-Based Personal Health Record System Using Attribute-Based Encryption And Anonymous Multi-Receiveridentity-Based Encryption

AUTHOR: *Changji Wang, Xilei Xu, Dongyuan Shi, Jian Fang*

As an emerging patient-centric model of health information exchange, cloud-based per-sonal health record (CB-PHR) system holds great

promise for empowering patients and ensuring more effective delivery of health care. In this paper, we design a novel CB-PHR system. It allows PHR owners to securely store their health data on the semi-trusted cloud service providers, and to selectively share their health data with a wide range of PHR users. To reduce the key management complexity, we divide PHR users into two security domains named public domain and personal domain. PHR owners encrypt their health data for the public domain using ciphertext-policy attribute-based encryption scheme, while encrypt their health data for the personal domain using anonymous multi-receiver identity-based encryption scheme. Only authorized users whose credentials satisfy the specified ciphertext-policy or whose identities belong to dedicated identities can decrypt the encrypted health data. Extensive analytical and experimental results are presented which show that our CB-PHR system is secure, privacy-protected, scalable and efficient.

TITLE 6: CDPS: A cryptographic data publishing system

AUTHOR: T. Li, Z. Liu, J. Li, C. Jia, K. Li

The traditional data publishing methods will remove the sensitive attributes and generate the abundant records to achieve the goal of privacy protection. In the big data environment, the requirement of utilizing data (e.g., data mining) become more and more various, which is beyond the scope of the traditional method. This paper provides a cryptographic data publishing system that preserves the data integrity (i.e., the original data structure is preserved) and achieves anonymity without deletion of any attribute or utilization of redundancy. The security analysis shows that our system is secure under our proposed security model.

TITLE 7: Identity-based encryption with outsourced revocation in cloud computing

AUTHOR: J. Li, J. W. Li, X. Chen, C. Jia, W. Lou

Identity-Based Encryption (IBE) which simplifies the public key and certificate management at Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) is an important alternative to public key encryption. However, one of the main efficiency drawbacks of IBE is the overhead computation at Private Key Generator (PKG) during user revocation. Efficient revocation has been well studied in traditional PKI setting, but the cumbersome management of certificates is precisely the burden that IBE strives to alleviate. In this paper, aiming at tackling the critical issue of identity revocation, we introduce outsourcing computation into IBE for the first time and propose a revocable IBE scheme in the server-aided setting. Our scheme offloads most of the key generation related operations during key-issuing and key-update processes to a Key Update Cloud Service Provider, leaving only a constant number of simple operations for PKG and users to perform locally. This goal is achieved by utilizing a novel collusion-resistant technique: we employ a hybrid private key for each user, in which an AND gate is involved to connect and bound the identity component and the time component. Furthermore, we propose another construction which is provable secure under the recently formulized Refereed Delegation of Computation model. Finally, we provide extensive experimental results to demonstrate the efficiency of our proposed construction.

TITLE 8: Scalable and secure sharing of personal health records in cloud computing using attribute-based encryption

AUTHOR: M. Li, S. Yu, Y. Zheng, K. Ren, W. Lou

Personal health record (PHR) is an emerging patient-centric model of health information exchange, which is often outsourced to be stored at a

third party, such as cloud providers. However, there have been wide privacy concerns as personal health information could be exposed to those third party servers and to unauthorized parties. To assure the patients' control over access to their own PHRs, it is a promising method to encrypt the PHRs before outsourcing. Yet, issues such as risks of privacy exposure, scalability in key management, flexible access, and efficient user revocation, have remained the most important challenges toward achieving fine-grained, cryptographically enforced data access control. In this paper, we propose a novel patient-centric framework and a suite of mechanisms for data access control to PHRs stored in semitrusted servers. To achieve fine-grained and scalable data access control for PHRs, we leverage attribute-based encryption (ABE) techniques to encrypt each patient's PHR file. Different from previous works in secure data outsourcing, we focus on the multiple data owner scenario, and divide the users in the PHR system into multiple security domains that greatly reduces the key management complexity for owners and users. A high degree of patient privacy is guaranteed simultaneously by exploiting multiauthority ABE. Our scheme also enables dynamic modification of access policies or file attributes, supports efficient on-demand user/attribute revocation and break-glass access under emergency scenarios. Extensive analytical and experimental results are presented which show the security, scalability, and efficiency of our proposed scheme.

TITLE 9: A cloud-based approach for interoperable electronic health records (EHRs)

AUTHOR: A. Bahga, V. Madiseti,

We present a cloud-based approach for the design of interoperable electronic health record (EHR) systems. Cloud computing environments

provide several benefits to all the stakeholders in the healthcare ecosystem (patients, providers, payers, etc.). Lack of data interoperability standards and solutions has been a major obstacle in the exchange of healthcare data between different stakeholders. We propose an EHR system - cloud healthinformation systems technology architecture (CHISTAR) that achieves semantic interoperability through the use of a generic design methodology which uses a reference model that defines a general purpose set of data structures and an archetype model that defines the clinical data attributes. CHISTAR application components are designed using the cloud component model approach that comprises of loosely coupled components that communicate asynchronously. In this paper, we describe the high-level design of CHISTAR and the approaches for semantic interoperability, data integration, and security.

TITLE 10: Designing cloudbased electronic health record system with attribute-based encryption

AUTHOR: F. Xhafa, J. Li, G. Zhao, J. Li, X. Chen, D. Wong

With the development of cloud computing, electronic health record (EHR) system has appeared in the form of patient-centric, in which patients store their personal health records (PHRs) at a remote cloud server and selectively share them with physicians for convenient medical care. Although the newly emerged form has many advantages over traditional client-server model, it inevitably introduces patients' concerns on the privacy of their PHRs due to the fact that cloud servers are very likely to be in a different trusted domain from that of the patients. In this paper, aiming at allowing for efficient storing and sharing PHRs and also eliminating patients' worries about PHR privacy, we design a secure cloud-based EHR system, which guarantees security and privacy of medical data stored in the cloud, relying on cryptographic primitive but not the full trust over cloud servers. Based

on our proposed basic EHR system, we provide several extensions including adding searchability, supporting revocation functionality and enabling efficient local decryption, which fills the gap between theoretical proposal and practical application.

CHAPTER - 4

METHODS AND ALGORITHMS USED

4.1 LOGIN MODULE

This is the first activity that opens when user open the website. User needs to provide a correct contact number and a password, which user enters while registering, in order to login into the website. If information provided by the user matches with the data in the database table then user successfully login into the website else message of login failed is displayed and user need to reenter correct information. A link to the register activity is also provided for registration of new users.

4.2 REGISTRATION MODULE

A new user who wants to access the webpage needs to register first before login. By clicking on register button in login activity, the register activity gets open. A new user registers by entering full name, password and contact number. A user needs to enter password again in confirm password textbox for confirmation. When user enters the information in all textboxes, on the click of register button, the data is transferred to database and user is directed to login activity again. Registered user then needs to login in order to access the webpage. Validations are applied on all the textboxes for proper functioning of the webpage. Like information in each textbox is must that is each textbox, either it is of name, contact, password or confirm password, will not be empty while registering. If any such textbox is empty app will give message of information is must

in each textbox. Also data in password and confirm password fields must match for successful registration. Another validation is contact number must be valid one that is of 10 digits. If any such validation is violated then registration will be unsuccessful and then user needs to register again. Message that webpage will display when one of the field is empty. If all such information is correct user will be directed to login activity for login into the webpage.

4.3 CREATION STORAGE AND INSTANCE

The data owner has not control over the data after it is uploaded on cloud. In this module, the original data get encrypted into two different values. The data in each slice can be encrypted by using different cryptographic algorithm's and encryption key before storing them in the Cloud.

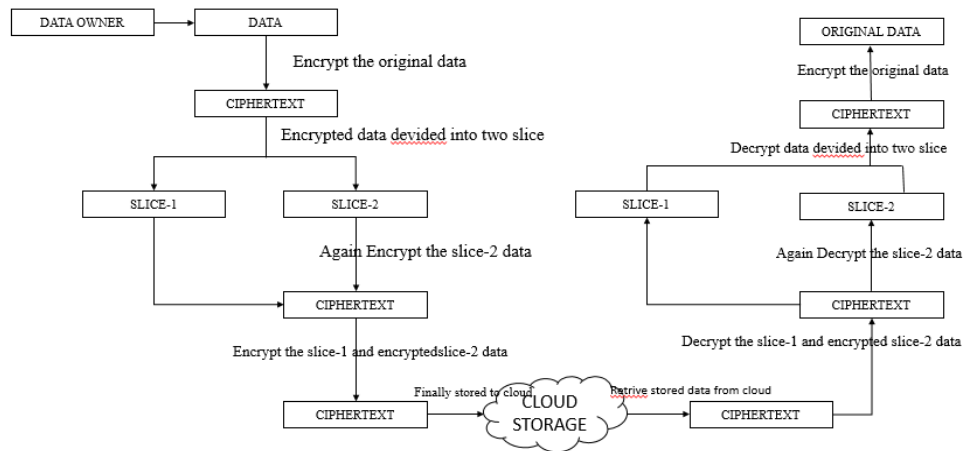
4.4 DATA PROTECTION

In this module, the technique is to store data in a proper secure and safe manner in order to avoid intrusions and data attacks meanwhile it will reduce the cost and time to store the encrypted data in the Cloud Storage.

4.5 DATA RECOVERY MODULE

In this Module, User can recover the data from cloud server using different types of techniques.

4.6 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



4.7 APPLICATION OF JAVA

Java is widely used in every corner of world and of human life. Java is not only used in softwares but is also widely used in designing hardware controlling software components. There are more than 930 million JRE downloads each year and 3 billion mobile phones run java.

Following are some other usage of Java:

1. Developing Desktop Applications
2. Web Applications like Linkedin.com, Snapdeal.com etc
3. Mobile Operating System like Android
4. Embedded Systems
5. Robotics and games etc.

4.7.1 FEATURES OF JAVA

The prime reason behind creation of Java was to bring portability and security feature into a computer language. Beside these two major features, there were many other features that played an important role in

moulding out the final form of this outstanding language. Those features are;

1) Simple

Java is easy to learn and its syntax is quite simple, clean and easy to understand. The confusing and ambiguous concepts of C++ are either left out in Java or they have been re-implemented in a cleaner way.

Eg: Pointers and Operator Overloading are not there in java but were an important part of C++.

2) Object Oriented

In java everything is Object which has some data and behaviour. Java can be easily extended as it is based on Object Model.

3) Robust

Java makes an effort to eliminate error prone codes by emphasizing mainly on compile time error checking and runtime checking. But the main areas which Java improved were Memory Management and mishandled Exceptions by introducing automatic Garbage Collector and Exception Handling.

4) Platform Independent

Unlike other programming languages such as C, C++ etc. which are compiled into platform specific machines. Java is guaranteed to be write-once, run-anywhere language.

On compilation Java program is compiled into byte code. This byte code is platform independent and can be run on any machine, plus this byte code format also provide security. Any machine with Java Runtime Environment can run Java Programs.

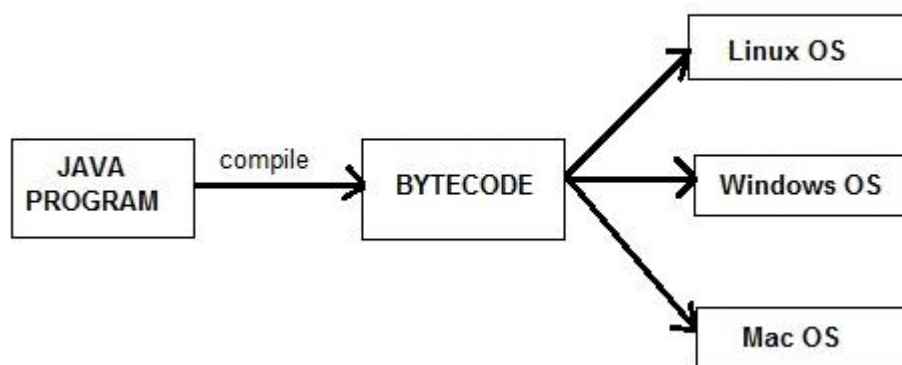


FIG 4.7.1 Java platform

5) Secure

When it comes to security, Java is always the first choice. With java secure features it enable us to develop virus free, temper free system. Java program always runs in Java runtime environment with almost null interaction with system OS, hence it is more secure

6) Multi-Threading

Java multithreading feature makes it possible to write program that can do many tasks simultaneously. Benefit of multithreading is that it utilizes same memory and other resources to execute multiple threads at the same time, like While typing, grammatical errors are checked along.

7) Architectural Neutral

Compiler generates byte codes, which have nothing to do with a particular computer architecture, hence a Java program is easy to interpret on any machine.

8) Portable

Java Byte code can be carried to any platform. No implementation dependent features. Everything related to storage is predefined, example: size of primitive data types

9) High Performance

Java is an interpreted language, so it will never be as fast as a compiled language like C or C++. But, Java enables high performance with the use of just-in-time compiler.

4.7.2 COLLECTION FRAMEWORK

Collection framework was not part of original Java release. Collections was added to J2SE 1.2. Prior to Java 2, Java provided adhoc classes such as Dictionary, Vector, Stack and Properties to store and manipulate groups of objects. Collection framework provides many important classes and interfaces to collect and organize group of alike objects.

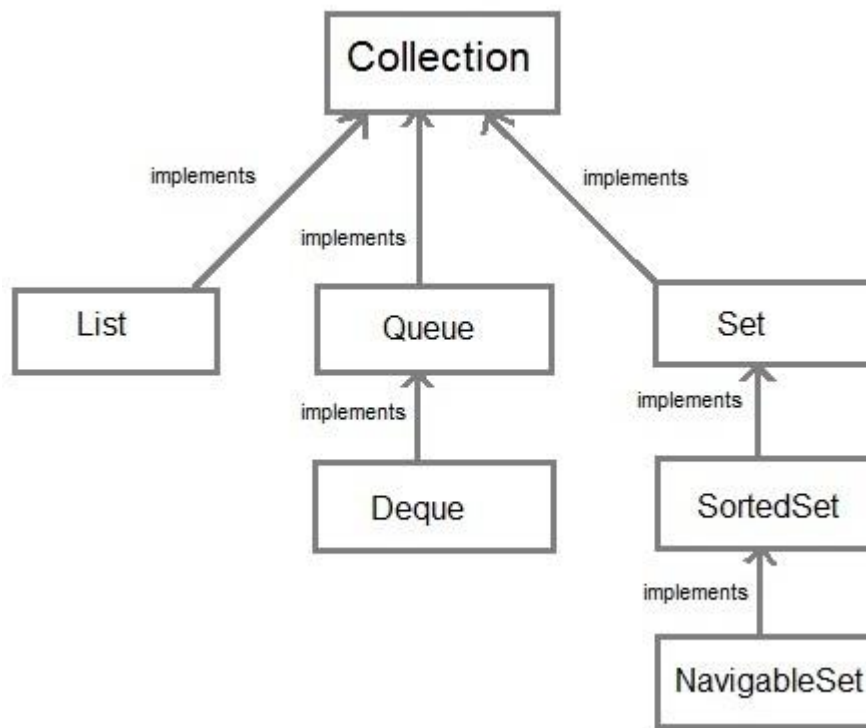


FIG 4.7.2 COLLECTION FRAMEWORK

4.8 MYSQL

MySQL, officially, but also called "My Sequel" is the world's most widely used open-source relational database management system (RDBMS) that runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases, though SQLite probably has more total embedded deployments. The SQL phrase stands for Structured Query Language.

The MySQL development project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements. MySQL was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQL AB, now owned by Oracle Corporation. MySQL is a popular choice of database for use in web applications, and is a central component of the widely used LAMP open source web application software stack (and other 'AMP' stacks).

LAMP is an acronym for "Linux, Apache, MySQL, Perl/PHP/Python." Freesoftware-open source projects that require a full-featured database management system often use MySQL.

For commercial use, several paid editions are available, and offer additional functionality. Applications which use MySQL databases include: TYPO3, MODx, Joomla, WordPress, phpBB, MyBB, Drupal and other software. MySQL is also used in many high-profile, large-scale websites, including Wikipedia, Google (though not for searches), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr and YouTube. Microsoft is the vendor of SQL Server. We have different editions of SQL Server, where SQL Server Express is free to download and use. SQL Server uses T-SQL (Transact-SQL). T-SQL is Microsoft's proprietary extension to SQL. TSQL is very similar to standard SQL, but in addition it supports some extra functionality, built in functions, etc.

T-SQL expands on the SQL standard to include procedural programming, local variables, and various support functions for string processing, date processing, mathematics, etc. SQL Server consists of a Database Engine and a Management Studio (and lots of other stuff which we will not mention here). The Database engine has no graphical interface - it is just a service running in the background of your computer (preferable on the server). The Management Studio is graphical tool for configuring and viewing the information in the database. It can be installed on the server or on the client (or both).

SQL Server Management Studio can also be used to create a new database, alter any existing database schema by adding or modifying tables and indexes, or analyze performance. It includes the query

windows which provide a GUI based interface to write and execute queries.

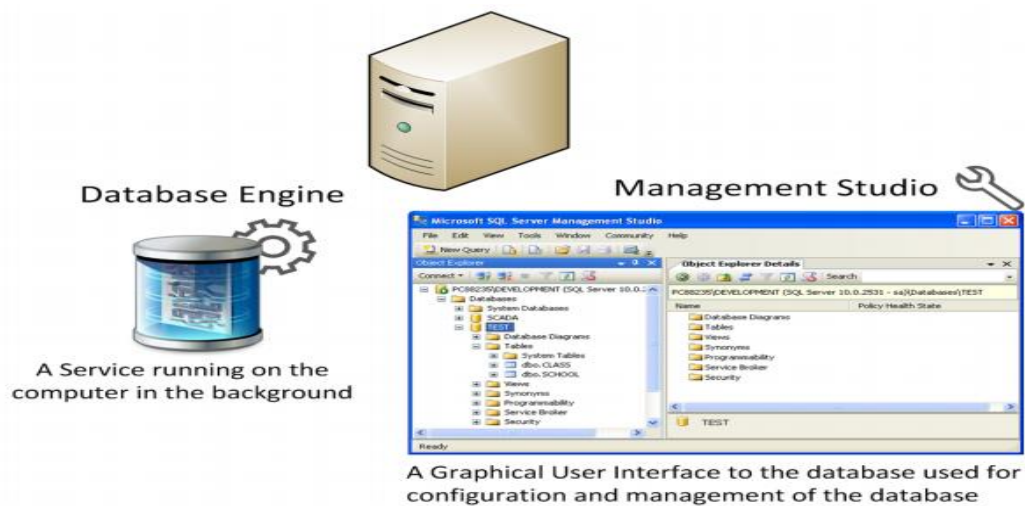


FIG 4.8 MANAGEMENT STUDIO

4.8.1 SQL SERVER MANAGEMENT STUDIO

SQL Server Management Studio is a GUI tool included with SQL Server for configuring, managing, and administering all components within Microsoft SQL Server. The tool includes both script editors and graphical tools that work with objects and features of the server. As mentioned earlier, version of SQL Server Management Studio is also available for SQL Server Express Edition, for which it is known as SQL Server Management Studio Express.

A central feature of SQL Server Management Studio is the Object Explorer, which allows the user to browse, select, and act upon any of the objects within the server. It can be used to visually observe and analyze query plans and optimize the database performance, among others. SQL Server Management Studio can also be used to create a new database,

alter any existing database schema by adding or modifying tables and indexes, or analyze performance. It includes the query windows which provide a GUI based interface to write and execute queries.

When creating SQL commands and queries, the “Query Editor” (select “New Query” from the Toolbar) is used (shown in the figure above). With SQL and the “Query Editor” we can do almost everything with code, but sometimes it is also a good idea to use the different Designer tools in SQL to help us do the work without coding (so much).

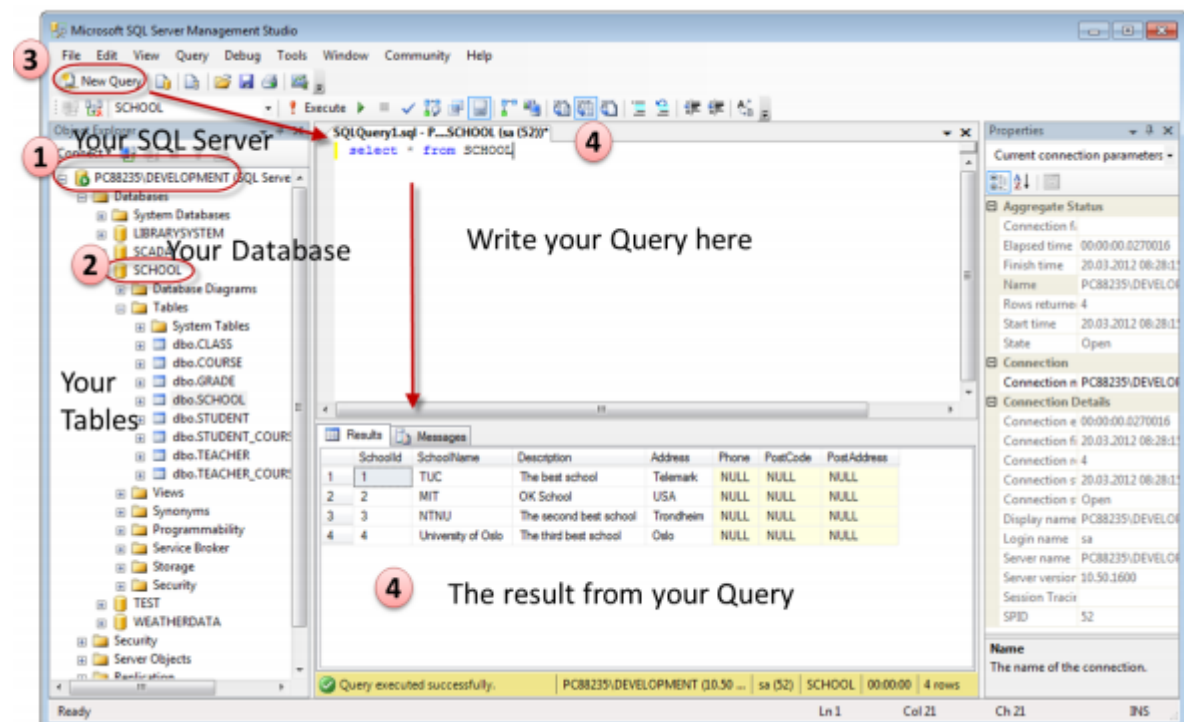


FIG 4.8.1 SQL SERVER MANAGEMENT STUDIO

4.8.2 Create a new Database

It is quite simple to create a new database in Microsoft SQL Server. Just right-click on the “Databases” node and select “New Database...”

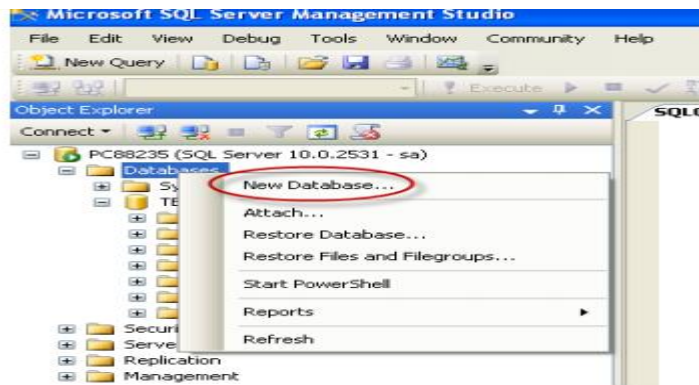


FIG 4.8.2 CREATING A NEW DATABASE

The OLAP Services feature available in SQL Server version 7.0 is now called SQL Server 2000 Analysis Services. The term OLAP Services has been replaced with the term Analysis Services. Analysis Services also includes a new data mining component. The Repository component available in SQL Server version 7.0 is now called Microsoft SQL Server 2000 Meta Data Services. References to the component now use the term Meta Data Services. The term repository is used only in reference to the repository engine within Meta Data Services

SQL-SERVER database consist of six type of objects,

They are,

1. TABLE
2. QUERY
3. FORM
4. REPORT
5. MACRO

Table

A database is a collection of data about a specific topic.

Views of Table

We can work with a table in two types,

1. Design View
2. Datasheet View

Design View

To build or modify the structure of a table we work in the table design view. We can specify what kind of data will be hold.

Datasheet View

To add, edit or analyses the data itself we work in tables datasheet view mode.

Query

A query is a question that has to be asked the data. Access gathers data that answers the question from one or more table. The data that make up the answer is either dynaset (if you edit it) or a snapshot (it cannot be edited).Each time we run query, we get latest information in the dynaset. Access either displays the dynaset or snapshot for us to view or perform an action on it, such as deleting or updating.

CHAPTER-5

FEASIBILITY STUDY

The feasibility of the project is analyzed in this phase and business proposal is put forth with a very general plan for the project and some cost estimates. During system analysis the feasibility study of the proposed system is to be carried out. This is to ensure that the proposed system is not a burden to the company. For feasibility analysis, some understanding of the major requirements for the system is essential

The feasibility study investigates the problem and the information needs of the stakeholders. It seeks to determine the resources required to provide an information systems solution, the cost and benefits of such a solution, and the feasibility of such a solution.

The goal of the feasibility study is to consider alternative information systems solutions, evaluate their feasibility, and propose the alternative most suitable to the organization. The feasibility of a proposed solution is evaluated in terms of its components.

5.1 ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the economic impact that the system will have on the organization. The amount of fund that the company can pour into the research and development of the system is limited. The expenditures must justified. Thus the developed system as well within the budget and this was achieved because most of the technologies used are freely available. Only the customized products had to be purchased.

5.2 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the technical feasibility, that is, the technical requirements of the system. Any system developed must not have a high demand on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands being placed on the client. The developed system must have a modest requirement, as only minimal or null changes are required for implementing this system.

5.3 SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

The aspect of study is to check the level of acceptance of the system by the user. This includes the process of training the user to use the system efficiently. The user must not feel threatened by the system, instead must accept it as a necessity.

CHAPTER - 6

SYSTEM DESIGN AND TESTING PLAN

6.1 INPUT DESIGN

The input design is the link between the information system and the user. It comprises the developing specification and procedures for data preparation and those steps are necessary to put transaction data in to a usable form for processing can be achieved by inspecting the computer to read data from a written or printed document or it can occur by having people keying the data directly into the system. The design of input focuses on controlling the amount of input required, controlling the

errors, avoiding delay, avoiding extra steps and keeping the process simple. The input is designed in such a way so that it provides security and ease of use with retaining the privacy. Input Design considered the following things:

- What data should be given as input?
- How the data should be arranged or coded?
- The dialog to guide the operating personnel in providing input.
- Methods for preparing input validations and steps to follow when error occur.

6.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

A quality output is one, which meets the requirements of the end user and presents the information clearly. In any system results of processing are communicated to the users and to other system through outputs. In output design it is determined how the information is to be displaced for immediate need and also the hard copy output. It is the most important and direct source information to the user. Efficient and intelligent output design improves the system's relationship to help user decision-making.

The output form of an information system should accomplish one or more of the following objectives.

- Convey information about past activities, current status or projections of the
- Future.
- Signal important events, opportunities, problems, or warnings.
- Trigger an action.
- Confirm an action.

6.3 TEST PLAN

Software testing is the process of evaluation a software item to detect differences between given input and expected output. Also to assess the feature of a software item. Testing assesses the quality of the product. Software testing is a process that should be done during the development process. In other words software testing is a verification and validation process.

6.3.1 Verification

Verification is the process to make sure the product satisfies the conditions imposed at the start of the development phase. In other words, to make sure the product behaves the way we want it to.

6.3.2 Validation

Validation is the process to make sure the product satisfies the specified requirements at the end of the development phase. In other words, to make sure the product is built as per customer requirements.

6.4 BASICS OF SOFTWARE TESTING

There are two basics of software testing: black box testing and white box testing.

6.4.1 Black box Testing

Black box testing is a testing technique that ignores the internal mechanism of the system and focuses on the output generated against any input and execution of the system. It is also called functional testing.

6.4.2 White box Testing

White box testing is a testing technique that takes into account the internal mechanism of a system. It is also called structural testing and glass box testing. Black box testing is often used for validation and white box testing is often used for verification.

6.5 TYPES OF TESTING

There are many types of testing like

- Unit Testing
- Integration Testing
- Functional Testing
- System Testing
- Stress Testing
- Performance Testing
- Usability Testing
- Acceptance Testing
- Regression Testing
- Beta Testing

Unit Testing

Unit testing is the testing of an individual unit or group of related units. It falls under the class of white box testing. It is often done by the programmer to test that the unit he/she has implemented is producing expected output against given input.

Integration Testing

Integration testing is testing in which a group of components are combined to produce output. Also, the interaction between software and hardware is tested in integration testing if software and hardware components have any relation. It may fall under both white box testing and black box testing.

Functional Testing

Functional testing is the testing to ensure that the specified functionality required in the system requirements works. It falls under the class of black box testing.

System Testing

System testing is the testing to ensure that by putting the software in different environments (e.g., Operating Systems) it still works. System testing is done with full system implementation and environment. It falls under the class of black box testing.

Stress Testing

Stress testing is the testing to evaluate how system behaves under unfavorable conditions. Testing is conducted at beyond limits of the specifications. It falls under the class of black box testing.

Performance Testing

Performance testing is the testing to assess the speed and effectiveness of the system and to make sure it is generating results within a specified time as in performance requirements. It falls under the class of black box testing.

Usability Testing

Usability testing is performed to the perspective of the client, to evaluate how the GUI is user-friendly? How easily can the client learn? After learning how to use, how proficiently can the client perform? How pleasing is it to use its design? This falls under the class of black box testing.

Acceptance Testing

Acceptance testing is often done by the customer to ensure that the delivered product meets the requirements and works as the customer expected. It falls under the class of black box testing.

Regression Testing

Regression testing is the testing after modification of a system, component, or a group of related units to ensure that the modification is working correctly and is not damaging or imposing other modules to produce unexpected results. It falls under the class of black box testing.

CHAPTER-7

UML DIAGRAMS

UML stands for Unified Modeling Language. UML is a standardized general-purpose modeling language in the field of object-

oriented software engineering. The standard is managed, and was created by, the Object Management Group.

The goal is for UML to become a common language for creating models of object oriented computer software. In its current form UML is comprised of two major components: a Meta-model and a notation. In the future, some form of method or process may also be added to; or associated with, UML.

The Unified Modeling Language is a standard language for specifying, Visualization, Constructing and documenting the artifacts of software system, as well as for business modeling and other non-software systems.

The UML represents a collection of best engineering practices that have proven successful in the modeling of large and complex systems.

The UML is a very important part of developing objects oriented software and the software development process. The UML uses mostly graphical notations to express the design of software projects.

7.1 GOALS:

The Primary goals in the design of the UML are as follows:

1. Provide users a ready-to-use, expressive visual modeling Language so that they can develop and exchange meaningful models.
2. Provide extendibility and specialization mechanisms to extend the core concepts.
3. Be independent of particular programming languages and development process.
4. Provide a formal basis for understanding the modeling language.
5. Encourage the growth of OO tools market.
6. Support higher level development concepts such as collaborations, frameworks, patterns and components.
7. Integrate best practices.

7.2 USE CASE DIAGRAM:

A use case diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of behavioral diagram defined by and created from a Use-case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases. The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show what system functions are performed for which actor. Roles of the actors in the system can be depicted.

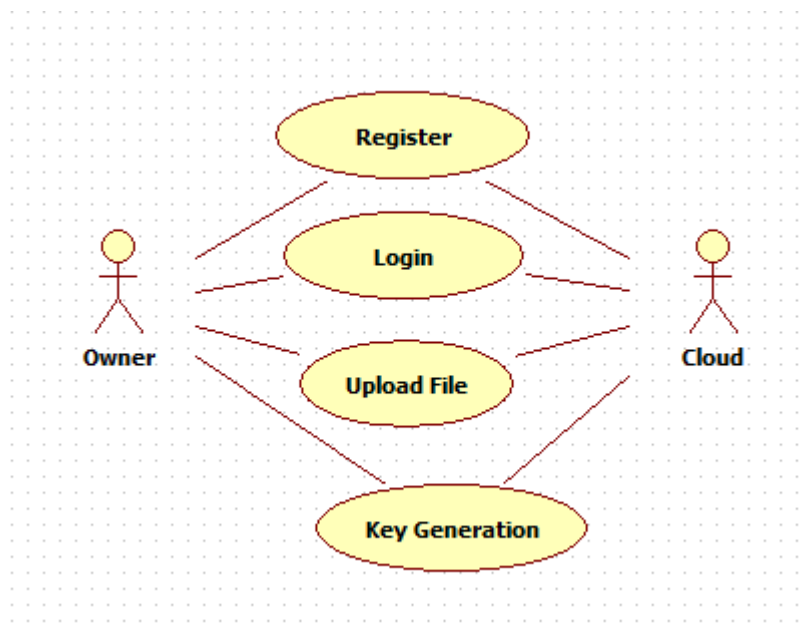


FIG 7.2.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM FOR OWNER

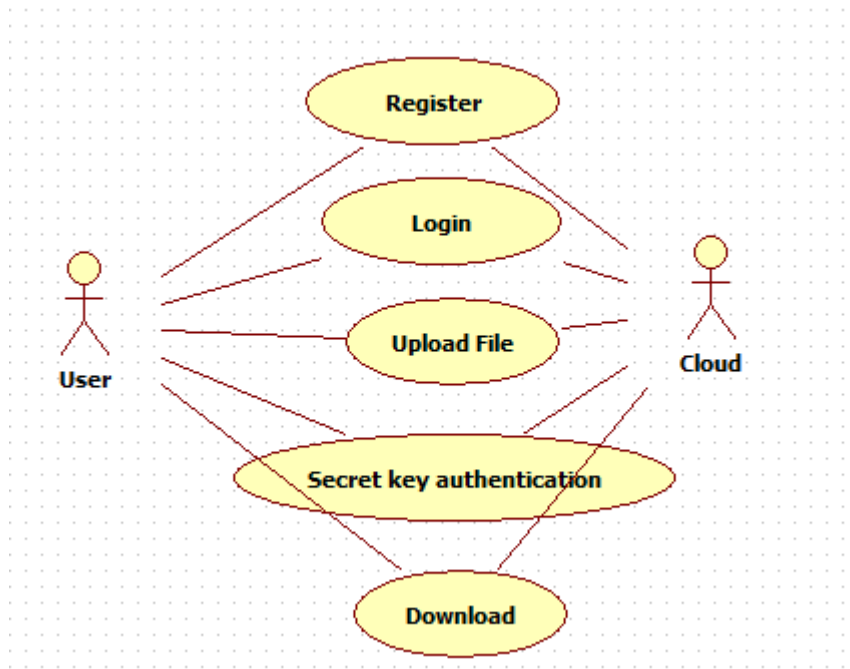


FIG 7.2.2 USECASE DIAGRAM FOR USER

7.3 CLASS DIAGRAM

In software engineering, a class diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, their attributes, operations (or methods), and the relationships among the classes. It explains which class contains information.

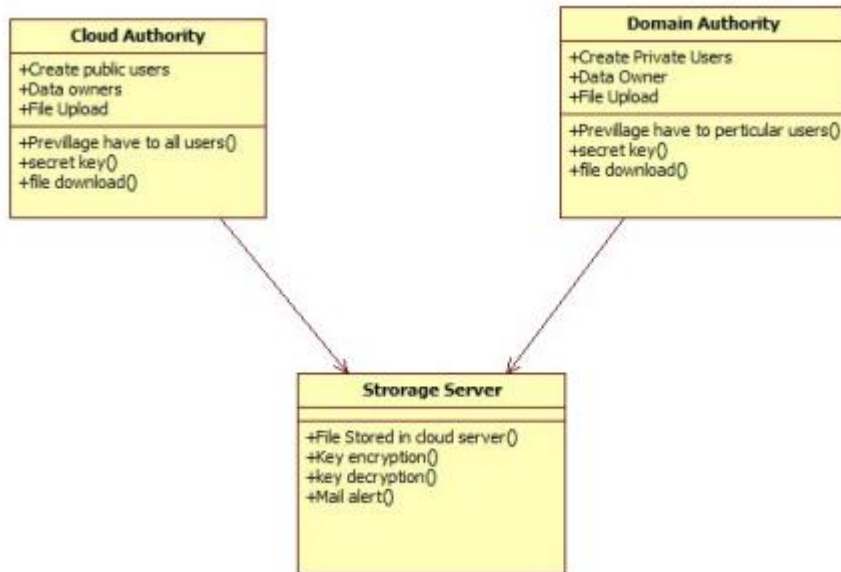


FIG 7.3 CLASS DIAGRAM

7.4 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

A sequence diagram in Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a kind of interaction diagram that shows how processes operate with one another and in what order. It is a construct of a Message Sequence Chart.

Sequence diagrams are sometimes called event diagrams, event scenarios, and timing diagrams.

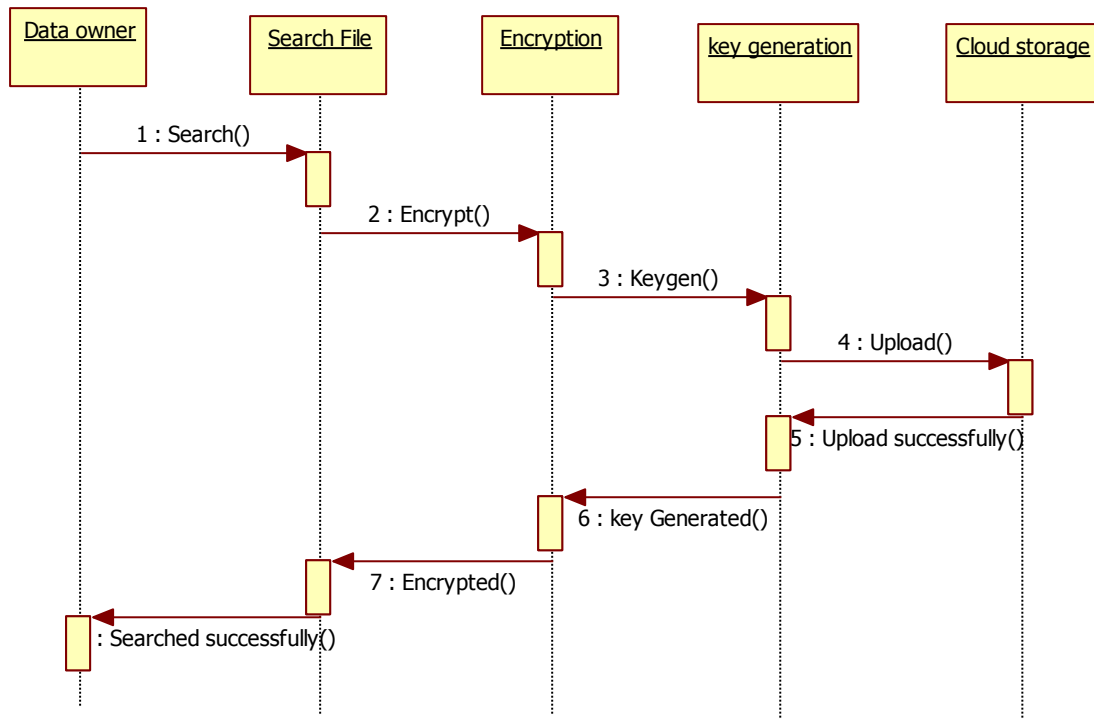


FIG 7.4.1 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM FOR OWNER

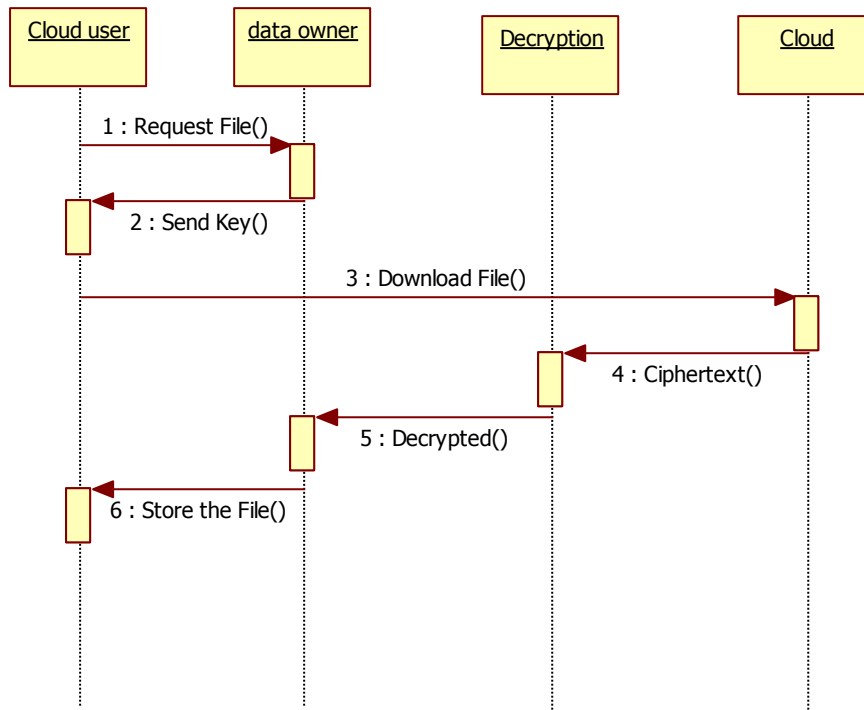


FIG 7.4.2 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM FOR USER

7.5 ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

Activity diagrams are graphical representations of workflows of stepwise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration and concurrency. In the Unified Modeling Language, activity diagrams can be used to describe the business and operational step-by-step workflows of components in a system. An activity diagram shows the overall flow of control.

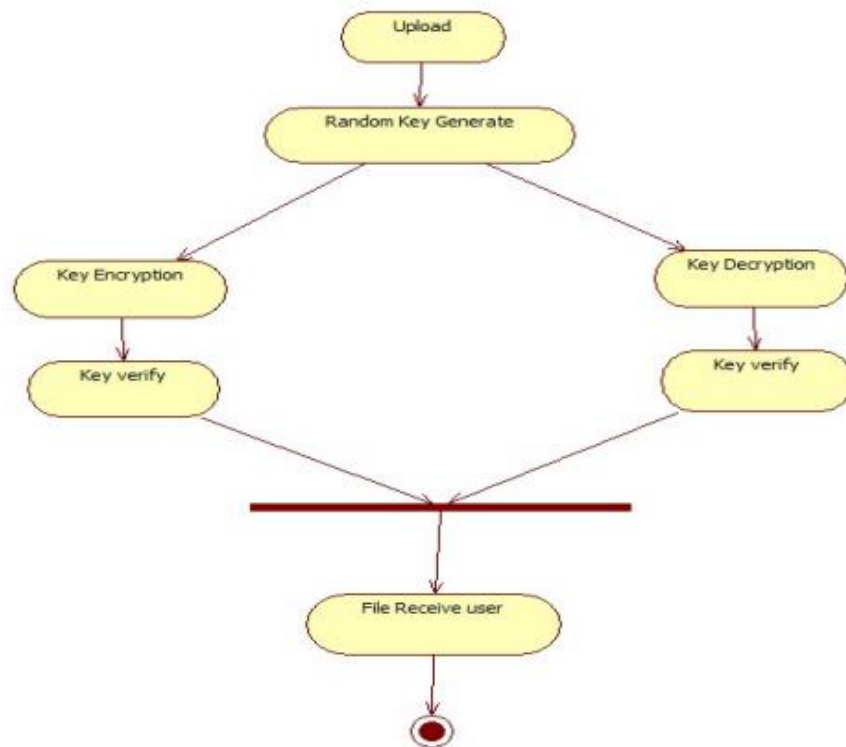


FIG 7.5 ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

7.6 COLLABORATION DIAGRAM

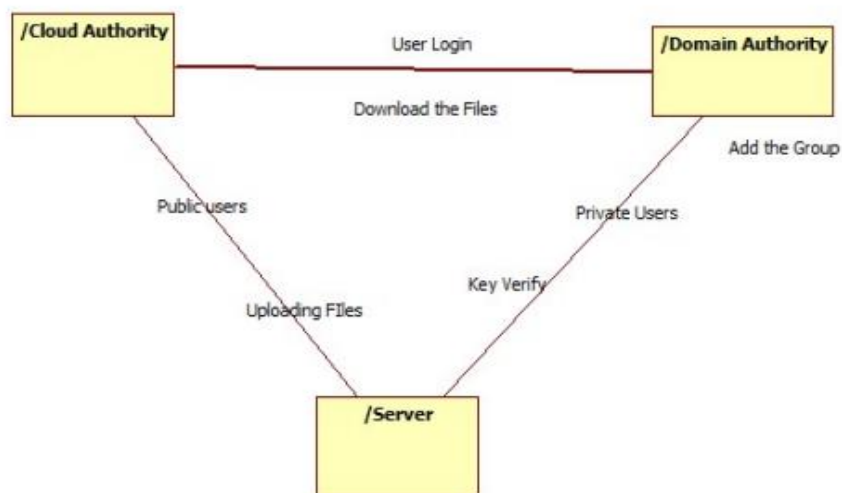


FIG 7.6 COLLABORATION DAIGRAM

CHAPTER - 8

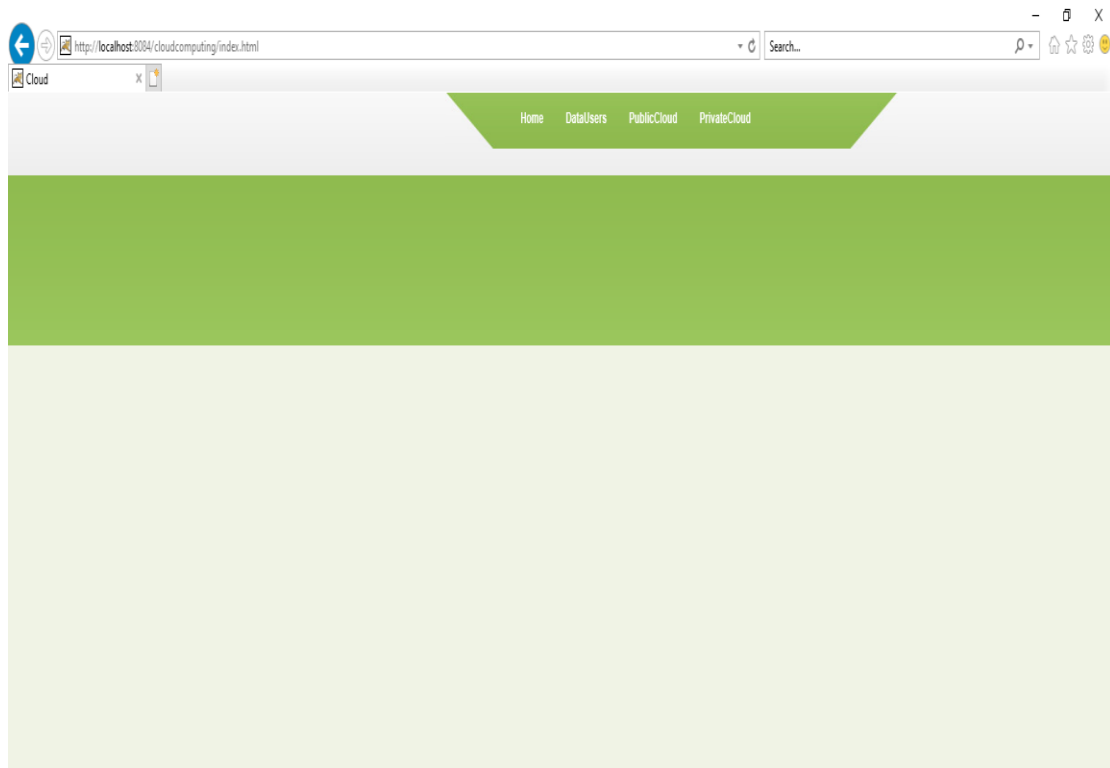
RESULTS

8.1 RESULT

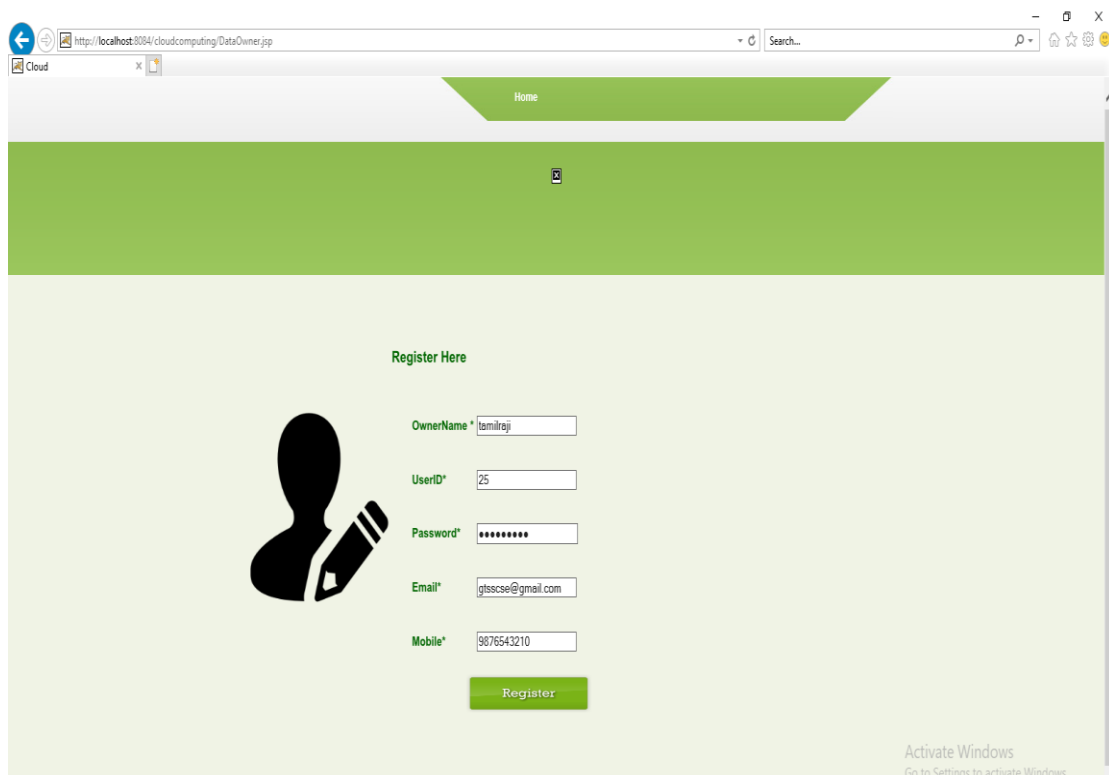
- These results in achieving data confidentiality, data integrity, authentication and authorization, eliminating both active and passive attacks from cloud network environment.
- To develop a secure cloud framework for accessing trusted computing and storage services in all levels of public cloud deployment model.

8.2 SCREENSHOTS

HOME PAGE



REGISTRATION PAGE



A screenshot of a web browser displaying the registration page. The browser's address bar shows the URL `http://localhost:8084/cloudcomputing/DataOwner.jsp`. The page has a green header with a "Home" link. Below the header is a large green banner. The main content area is light green and features a "Register Here" heading. To the left of the form is a black silhouette of a person holding a document. The form contains five input fields: "OwnerName*" with the value "temiraj", "UserID*" with the value "25", "Password*" with masked characters, "Email*" with the value "gtsscse@gmail.com", and "Mobile*" with the value "9876543210". A green "Register" button is positioned below the form. In the bottom right corner, there is a small "Activate Windows" watermark.

Register Here

OwnerName* temiraj

UserID* 25

Password*

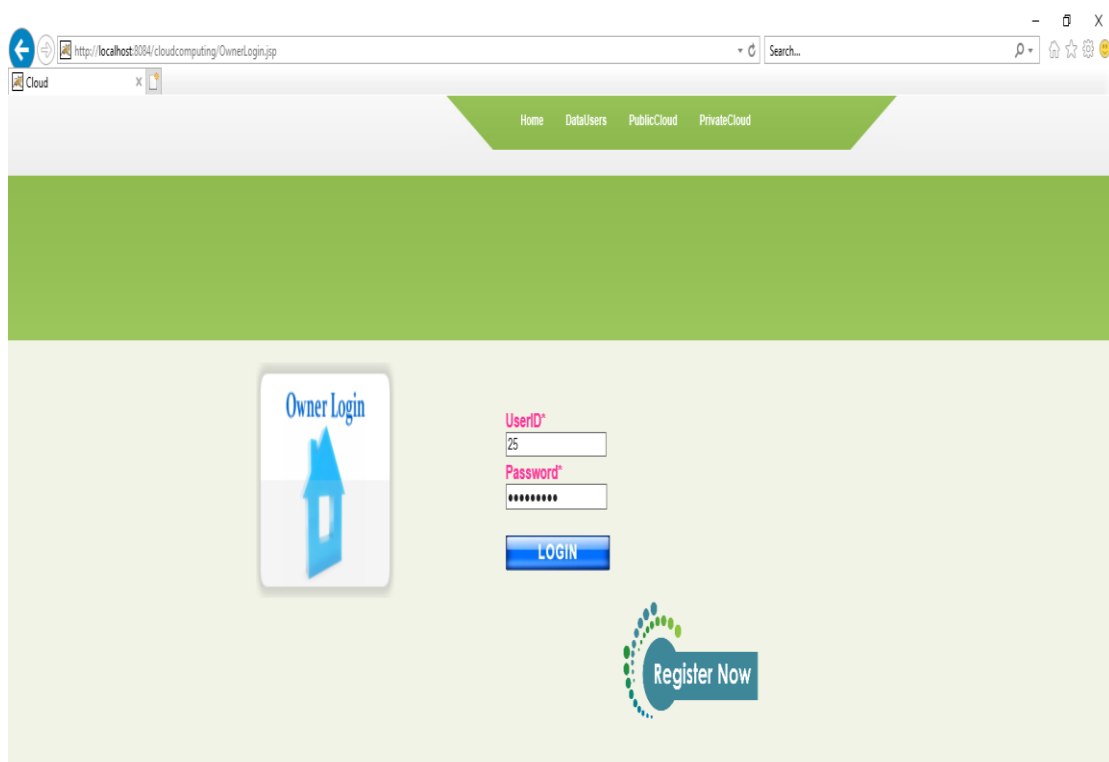
Email* gtsscse@gmail.com

Mobile* 9876543210

Register

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

LOGIN PAGE



A screenshot of a web browser displaying the login page. The browser's address bar shows the URL `http://localhost:8084/cloudcomputing/OwnerLogin.jsp`. The page has a green header with links for "Home", "DataUsers", "PublicCloud", and "PrivateCloud". Below the header is a large green banner. The main content area is light green and features an "Owner Login" button with a blue house icon. To the right of the button are two input fields: "UserID*" with the value "25" and "Password*" with masked characters. A blue "LOGIN" button is positioned below the form. In the bottom right corner, there is a "Register Now" button with a circular arrow icon.

Owner Login

UserID* 25

Password*

LOGIN

Register Now

TOKEN REQUEST PAGE

Cloud

Home TokenRequest FileToken Download

File Uploading:

FileID 23

FileName sample

Choose File C:\Users\CSE 2\Desktop Browse...

Hash Value

LOGOUT

Cloud

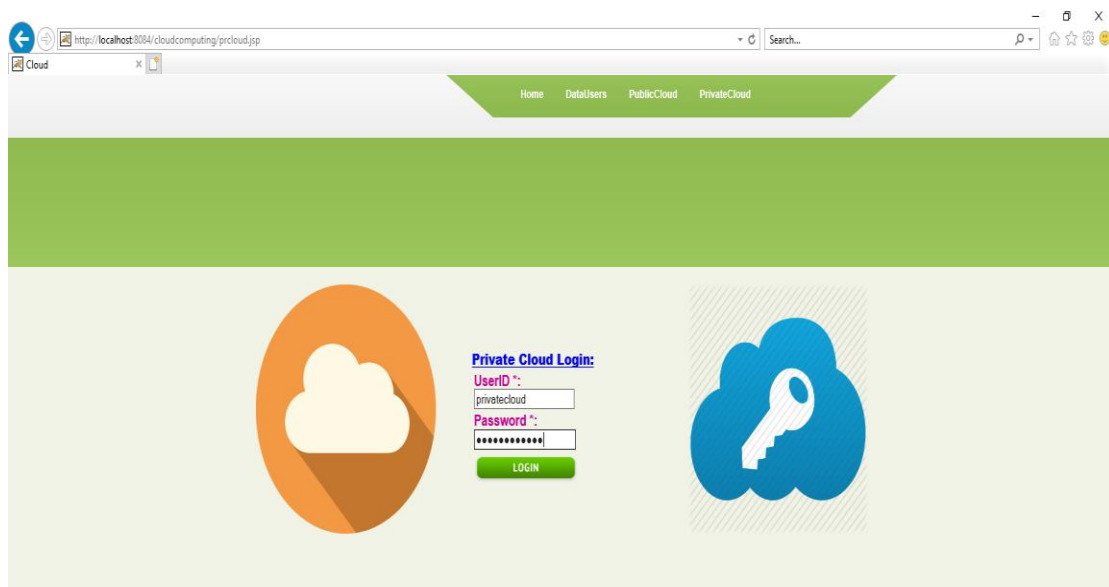
Home TokenRequest FileToken Download

HashCode:

eff2b0f828afff6c3380ce2a0701e1dda41f7d4c

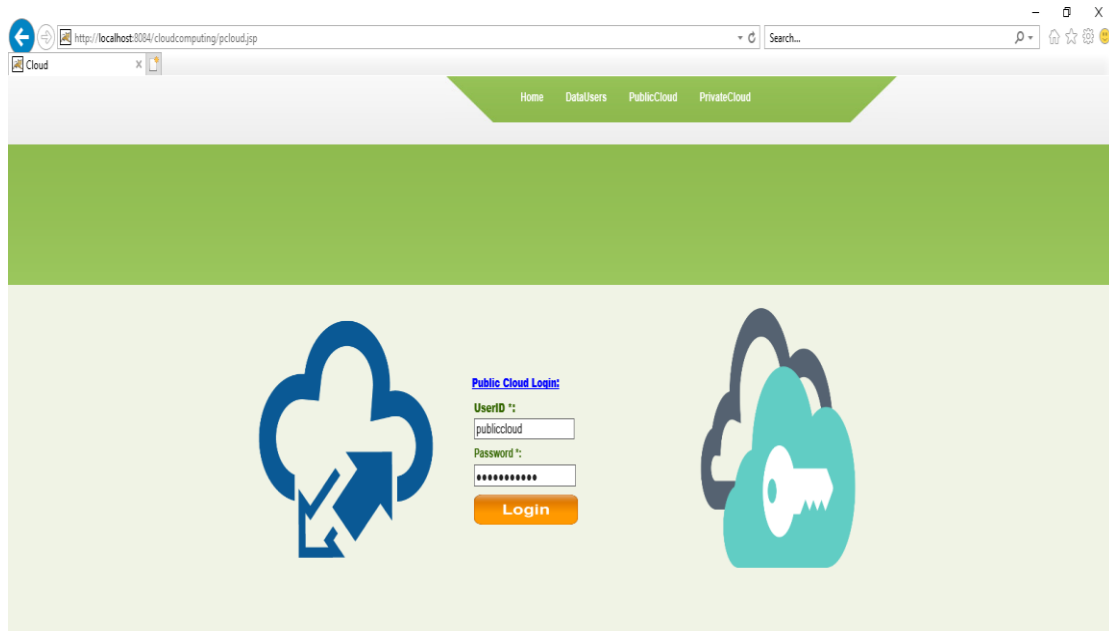
TokenRequest

PRIVATE CLOUD LOGIN PAGE



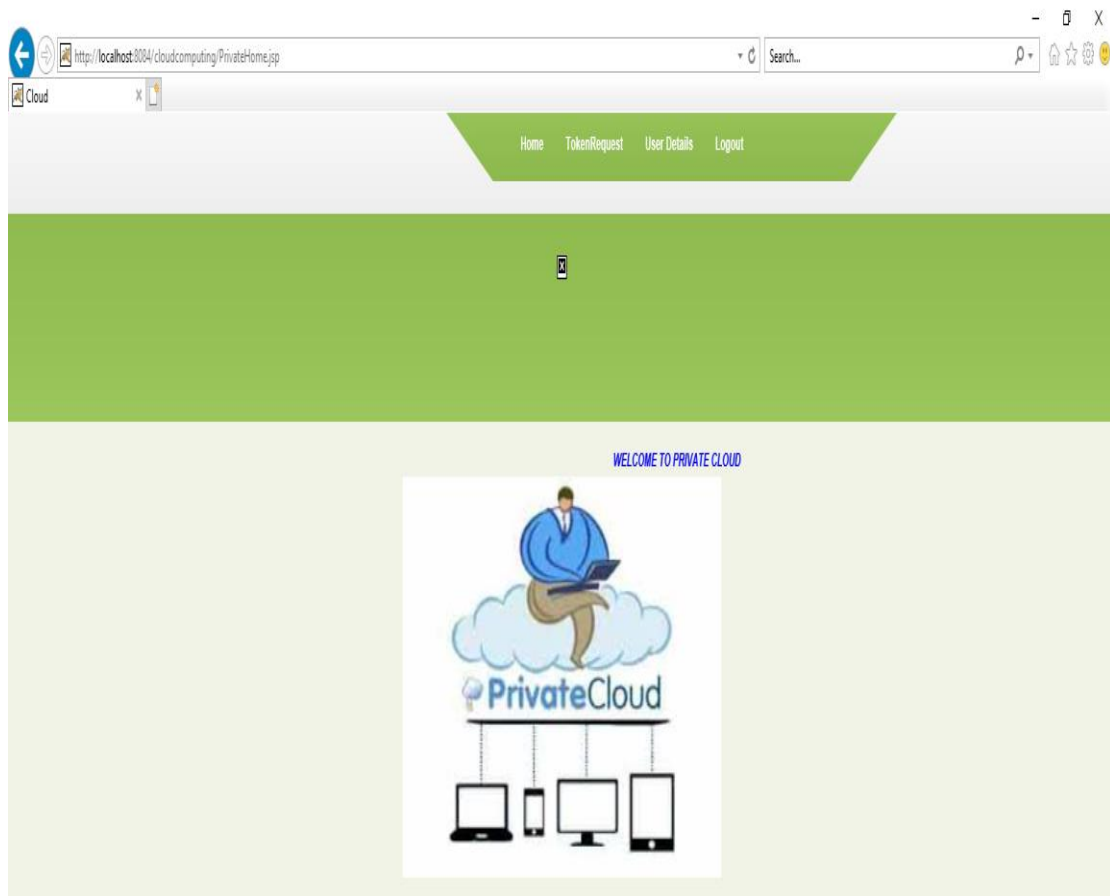
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `http://localhost:8084/cloudcomputing/prcloud.jsp`. The page has a green header bar with navigation links: [Home](#), [DataUsers](#), [PublicCloud](#), and [PrivateCloud](#). Below the header is a large green banner. The main content area features a login form titled "Private Cloud Login:" in blue. To the left of the form is an orange circle containing a white cloud icon. To the right is a blue cloud icon containing a white key. The login form includes fields for "UserID *" (containing "privatecloud") and "Password *" (containing "*****"), and a green "LOGIN" button.

PUBLIC CLOUD LOGIN PAGE



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `http://localhost:8084/cloudcomputing/pcloud.jsp`. The page has a green header bar with navigation links: [Home](#), [DataUsers](#), [PublicCloud](#), and [PrivateCloud](#). Below the header is a large green banner. The main content area features a login form titled "Public Cloud Login:" in blue. To the left of the form is a blue cloud icon containing a white key. To the right is a teal cloud icon containing a white key. The login form includes fields for "UserID *" (containing "publiccloud") and "Password *" (containing "*****"), and an orange "Login" button.

PRIVATE CLOUD HOME PAGE



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