

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING REPORT
at
Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology
(Deemed to be University)

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award
of
Bachelor of Technology degree in Information Technology

By
Komal
39120057



DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
SCHOOL OF COMPUTING
SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
JEPPIAAR NAGAR, RAJIV GANDHI SALAI,
CHENNAI – 600119, TAMILNADU

NOVEMBER 2021



SATHYABAMA
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Accredited with Grade “A” by NAAC
(Established under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)
JEPPIAAR NAGAR, RAJIV GANDH SALAI
CHENNAI-600119
www.sathyabama.ac.in



DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the Bonafide work of **K. KOMAL (39120057)** who carried out the project entitled **INTRUSION DETECTION**” under my supervision from June 2021 to November 2021.

Internal Guide

DR.P. JEYANTHI, M.E., PH.D.,

Head of the Department

DR.R. SUBHASHINI, M.E., Ph.D.,

Submitted for Viva voce Examination held on

InternalExaminer

ExternalExaminer

DECLARATION

I, **K. KOMAL** hereby declare that the project report entitled “**Intrusion Detection**” done by me under the guidance of **Dr. P JEYANTHI** is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Engineering Degree in information technology

DATE:

PLACE:

SIGNATURE OF CANDIDATE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am pleased to acknowledge my 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.

I convey my thanks to **Dr. SUBHASHINI, M.E., Ph.D., Heads of the Department of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** for providing me necessary support and details at the right time during the progressive reviews.

I would like to express my sincere and deep sense of gratitude to my Project Guide **Dr.P.JEYANTHI** for her valuable guidance, suggestions and constant encouragement paved way for the successful completion of my project work.

I wish to express my thanks to all Teaching and Non-teaching staff members of the **Department of INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY** who were helpful in many ways for the completion of the project.



CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION

CSW-I-34-081121 is given to

KOMAL K

For completing the Cyber Security training that includes basics of Cyber Security, Pentesting, Networking, and WebApp.

Aaron V Sandeen

AARON SANDEEN

CEO - CSW

N. Vengatesh

VENGATESH NAGARAJAN

MENTOR

ABSTRACT

- Today data sharing and maintaining its security is major challenge. User in the data sharing system upload their file with the encryption using private key. This property is especially important to any large scale data sharing system, as any user leak the key information then it will become difficult for the data owner to maintain security of the information. In this paper provide a concrete and efficient instantiation of scheme, prove its security and provide an implementation to show its practicality. There are lots of challenges for data owner to share their data on servers or cloud. There are different solutions to solve these problems. These techniques are very much critical to handle key shared by the data owner. This paper will introduce the trusted authority to authenticate user those who have the access to the data on cloud. SHA algorithm is used by the trusted authority to generate the key and that key will get share to user as well as the owner. The trusted authority module receives encrypted file using AES Algorithm from the data owner and computes hash value using MD-5 algorithm. It stores key in its database which will be used during the dynamic operations and to determine the cheating party in the system (CSP or Owner). Trusted authority send file to CSP module to store on cloud. The resulting key sets are shown to have a number of desirable properties that ensure the confidentiality of communication sessions against collusion attacks by other network nodes.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO.
1	INTRODUCTION	9
2	LITERATURE REVIEW	10
3	PROBLEM ANALYSIS	13
4	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	15
4.1	SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE	15
4.2	MODULES	16
4.3	DATAFLOW DIAGRAMS	20
4.4	SYSTEM DIAGRAM	22
4.5	REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION	27
4.6	SOURCE CODE	28
4.7	SCREENSHOTS	96
4.8	PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS	102
5	CONCLUSION & FUTURE ENHANCEMENT	103
6	APPENDICES	104
	APPENDIX 1	104
	APPENDIX 2	110
7	REFERENCES	116

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Cloud Computing

One possible solution is to migrate character sequences to public cloud computing platforms and to request that Cloud Service Provider process sequence comparisons. At present, primary sequence comparison algorithms are deployed as a universal outsourcing service on public clouds. But at the same time, its security and privacy issues are increasingly emerging.

The outsourced data stored as plaintext could easily be exposed to malicious external intruders and internal attackers in the CSP, and the individual private information carried by character sequences (e.g., personal identification, financial transaction records, genetic markers for some diseases, information that is used to identify paternity or maternity, etc.) could more or less be disclosed or abused. Therefore, secure outsourcing is designed to protect the privacy of character sequences, and to ensure that the scheduled computing requests are normally performed on the cloud servers.

1.2 Contributions

Our scheme is easy in deployment, efficient in processing and controllable in overhead. The contributions of this paper mainly in the following four aspects.

- Based on the universal model of a public cloud outsourcing, we propose an overall architecture for E-SC. This architecture is built on the end user and the unmodified CSP. Its overall system model, which has been demonstrated to be secure under the threat model, is user-friendly and implementation-friendly.
- A salted hash algorithm is improved to hash the character sequences and the indexes of cost matrices, so as to defend against statistical attacks. An additive order preserving encryption algorithm is

designed to encrypt the elements of cost matrices. Also, this algorithm can achieve an indistinguishability under additive ordered chosen-plaintext attack with linear time complexity.

- A single cloud server works for the first time to provide a privacy-preserving computable outsourcing service to effectively resist collusion attacks from the cloud. With per-processing modules of padding, partition and expansion, there is no need to decrypt any outsourced data in the non-interactive sequence comparison stage.
- Simulation results show that the overall execution performance of our E-SC is negatively correlated with its security.

1.3 Aim & Objective

The main objective of this system is, SHA algorithm is used by the trusted authority to generate the key and that key will get share to user as well as the owner. The trusted authority module receives encrypted file using AES Algorithm from the data owner and computes hash value using MD-5 algorithm.

1.4 Characteristics

The main characteristic of a cloud computing include

- High reliability
- More flexibility
- Low cost
- Provide security
- User comfortable

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

S.No	Topic	Author(S)	Focus
1.	Efficient And Verifiable Outsourcing Scheme Of Sequence Comparisons	Y.Feng,H.Ma,and X.Chen	In this paper, we solve the problem of verifiable outsourcing computation of sequence
2.	Secure Outsourcing Of Sequence Comparisons	M.J.Atallah and J. Li	We tackle the problem by integrating the technique of garbled circuit with homomorphic encryption
3.	Secure And Private Sequence Comparisons	M.J.Atallah, F.Kerschbaum and W. Du	The similarity between two sequences arises in a large number of applications
4.	New Algorithm for Secure Outsourcing Of Modular Exponentiations	X.Chen, J.Li, J.Ma, Q. Tang and W. Lou	Moreover, we prove that both the algorithms can achieve the desired security notions

Table 1: Literature Review

2.1 Efficient And Verifiable Outsourcing scheme of Sequence Comparisons

With the rapid development of cloud computing, the techniques for securely outsourcing prohibitively expensive computations are getting widespread attentions in the scientific community. In the outsourcing computation paradigm, the clients with resource-constrained abilities can outsource the heavy computation workloads into the cloud server and enjoy unlimited computing resources in a pay-per-use manner. One of the most critical functionalities in outsourcing computation is the verifiability of the result.

2.2 Secure Outsourcing of Sequence Comparisons

One of the most critical functionalities in data outsourcing is verifiability. However, there is very few secure outsourcing scheme for sequence comparisons that the clients can verify whether the servers honestly execute a protocol or not. In this paper, we tackle the problem by integrating the technique of garbled circuit with homomorphic encryption. As compared to existing schemes, our proposed solution enables clients to efficiently detect the dishonesty of servers.

2.3 Secure and Private Sequence Comparisons

The amount of communication done by our protocol is proportional to the time complexity of the best-known algorithm for performing the sequence comparison. The problem of determining the similarity between two sequences arises in a large number of applications, in particular in bioinformatics. In these application areas, the edit distance is one of the most widely used notions of sequence similarity: It is the least-cost set of insertions, deletions, and substitutions required to transform one string into the other.

2.4 New Algorithm for Secure Outsourcing Modular Exponentiations

Modular exponentiations have been considered the most expensive operation in discrete-logarithm based cryptographic protocols. In this paper, we

propose a new secure outsourcing algorithm for exponentiation modular a prime in the one-malicious model. Compared with the state-of-the-art algorithm, the proposed algorithm is superior in both efficiency and check ability. We then utilize this algorithm as a subroutine to achieve outsource-secure Cramer-Shoup encryptions and Schnorr signatures. Besides, we propose the first outsource-secure and efficient algorithm for simultaneous modular exponentiations.

3. PROBLEM ANALYSIS

3.1 Existing System

Large-scale problems in the physical and life sciences are being revolutionized by Internet computing technologies, like grid computing, that make possible the massive cooperative sharing of computational power, bandwidth, storage, and data.

A weak computational device, once connected to such a grid, is no longer limited by its slow speed, small amounts of local storage, and limited bandwidth: It can avail itself of the abundance of these resources that is available elsewhere on the network. Without revealing to the remote agents whose computational power is being used, either one's data or the outcome of the computation on the data.

3.1.1 Disadvantages

- Secure outsourcing for widely applicable sequence comparison problems
- Risk of Leak of Secret Information

3.2 Proposed System

We propose a secure data sharing scheme, which can achieve secure key distribution and data sharing for dynamic group. We provide a secure way for key distribution without any secure communication channels. The users can securely obtain their private keys from group manager without any Certificate Authorities due to the verification for the public key of the user.

Our scheme can achieve fine-grained access control, with the help of the group user list, any user in the group can use the source in the cloud and revoked users cannot access the cloud again after they are revoked.

We propose a secure data sharing scheme which can be protected from collusion attack. The revoked users can not be able to get the original data files once they are revoked even if they conspire with the untrusted cloud.

3.2.1 Advantages of Proposed System

- Power Means of Persuasion and control
- More Reliable
- It's more secure and efficient.
- Data confidentiality

4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 System Architecture

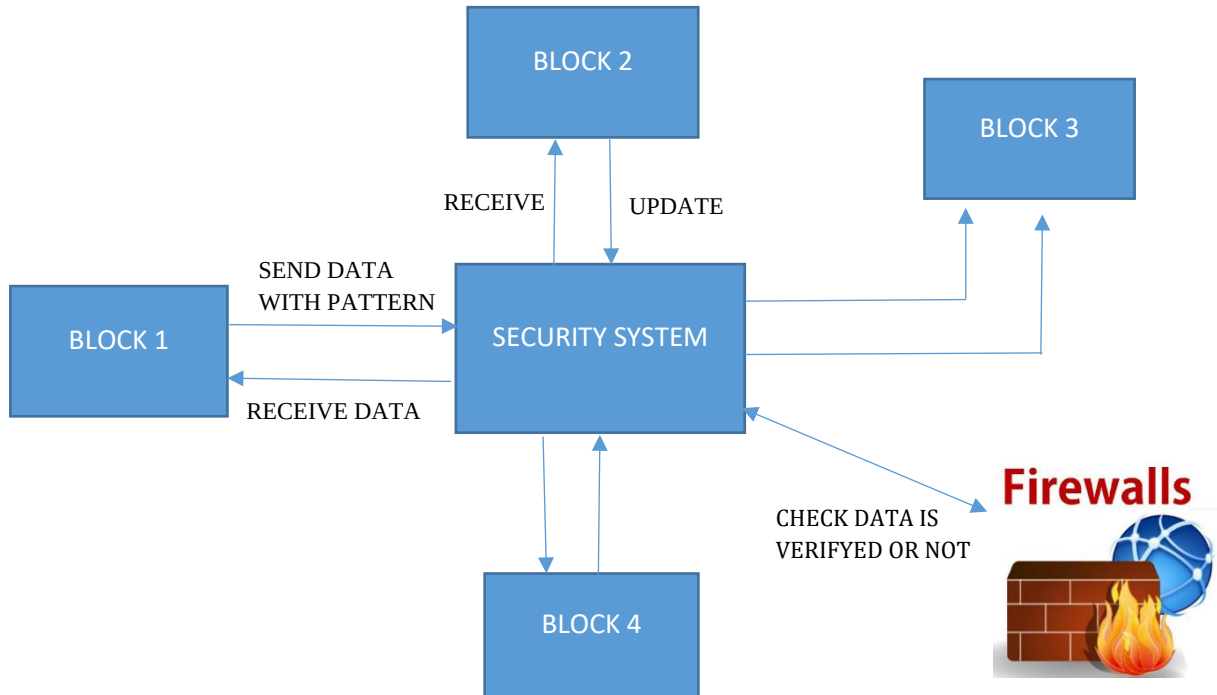


Fig 4.1 System Architecture

The above figure 4.1 shows the overall architecture of our system.

We consider a cloud system composed of three major entities that are cloud server, data owner and the multiple users. Block 1 send the data to security system and then received the data. Security system provide security using firewall. Firewall is used to check data is verified or not.

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.

4.2 Modules

There are Used five Different Modulus

4.2.1 Login Module

4.2.2 Registration Module

4.2.3 Creation Storage and Instance

4.2.4 Find collusion Module

4.2.5 Find Third-Party Module

4.2.1 Login Module

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

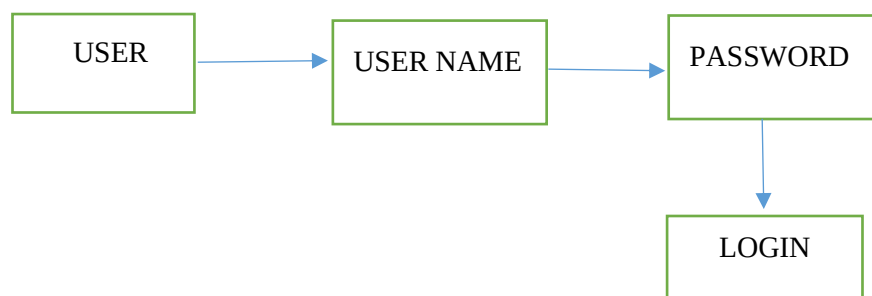


Fig 4.2 Login Module

INPUT: User Name and Password

OUTPUT: Admin Login

4.2.2 Registration Module

A new user who wants to access the app 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.

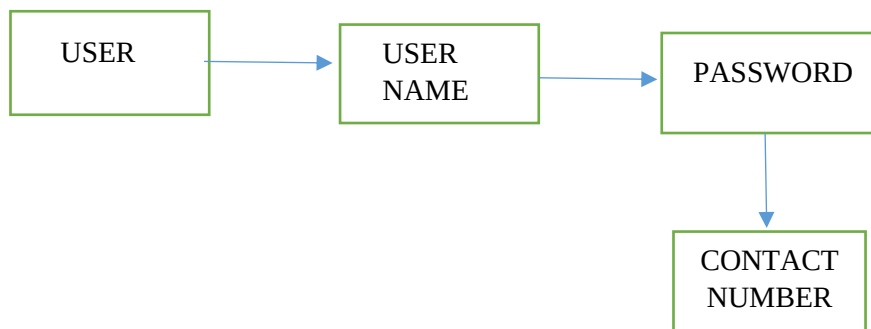


Fig 4.3 Registration Module

INPUT : User Name and Password

OUTPUT: Database

4.2.3 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.

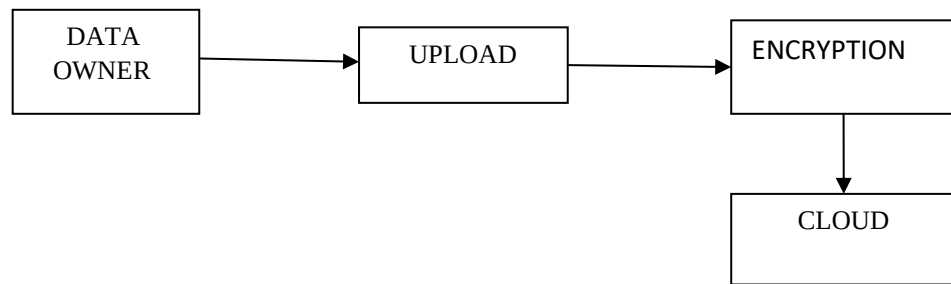


Fig 4.4 Creation Storage and Instance

INPUT : User Name and Password

OUTPUT: data uploaded

4.2.4 Find Collusion Module

In this Module, Receiver can find collusion occurring or not using calculating a distance.

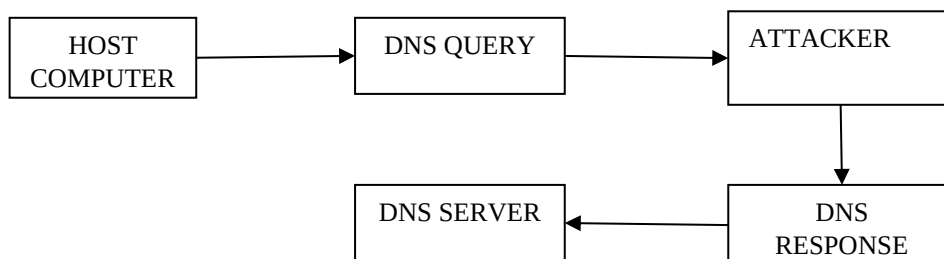


Fig 4.5 Find Collusion Module

INPUT : User Name and Password

OUTPUT: Database

4.2.5 Find Third-Party Module

In this Module, receiver can also find third-parties. Third party refers to another company making software for the original vendor's product

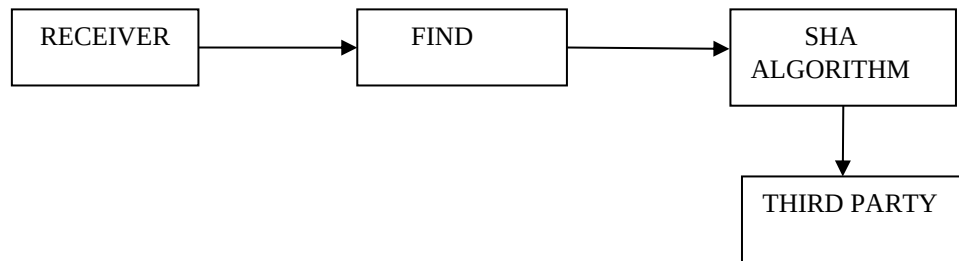


Fig 4.6 Find Third-Party Module

INPUT : User Name and Password

OUTPUT: find third-parties

4.3 Data Flow Diagram

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the “flow” of data through an information system, modeling its process aspects. Often they are a preliminary step used to create an overview of the system which can later be elaborated. DFD’s can also be used for the visualization of data processing (structured design).

4.3.1 DFD-Level 0: Data Owner

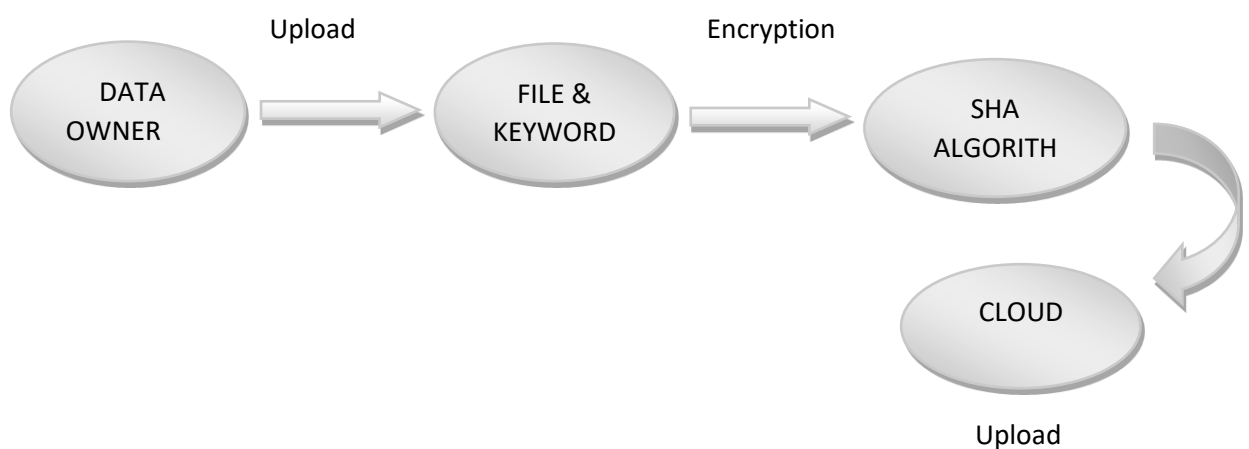


Fig 4.7 DFD-Level 0: Data Owner

4.3.2 DFD-Level 1:

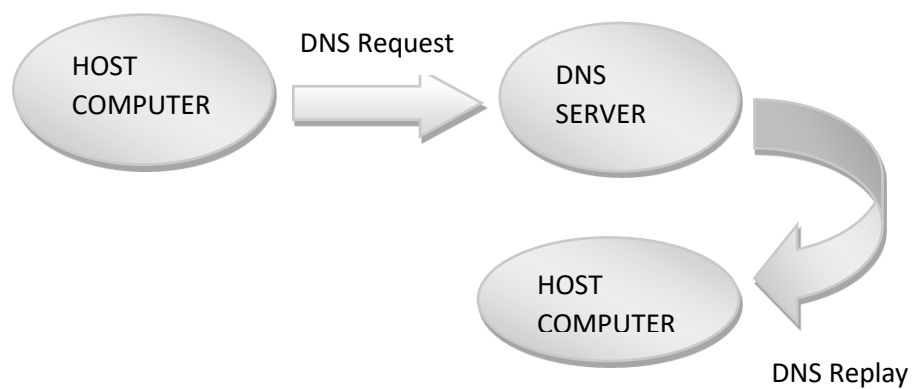


Fig 4.8 DFD-Level 1:

4.3.3 DFD-Level 2:

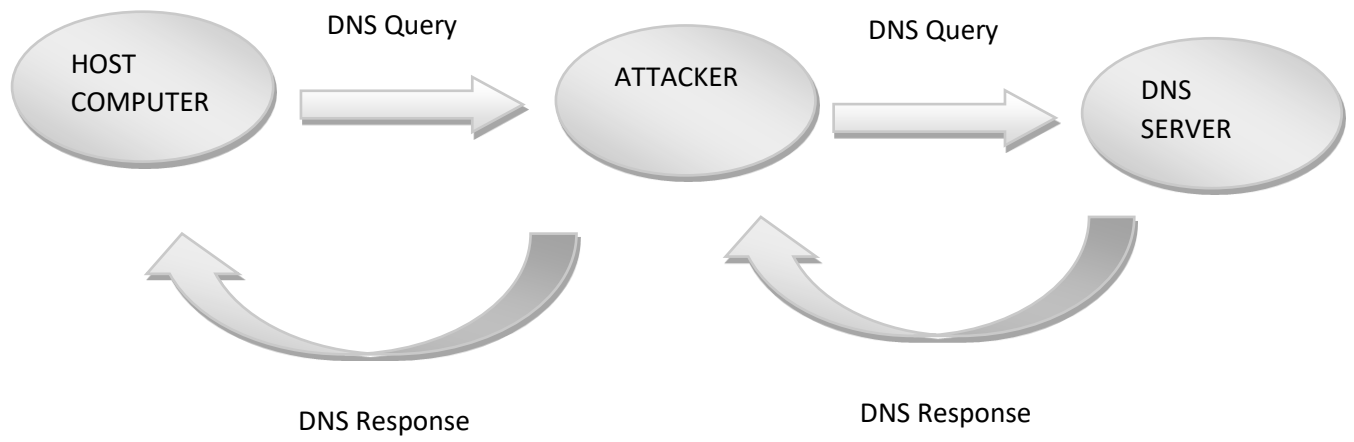


Fig 4.9 DFD-Level 2:

4.4 SYSTEM DIAGRAM

4.4.1 Use case Diagram

A use case diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of behavioural 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.

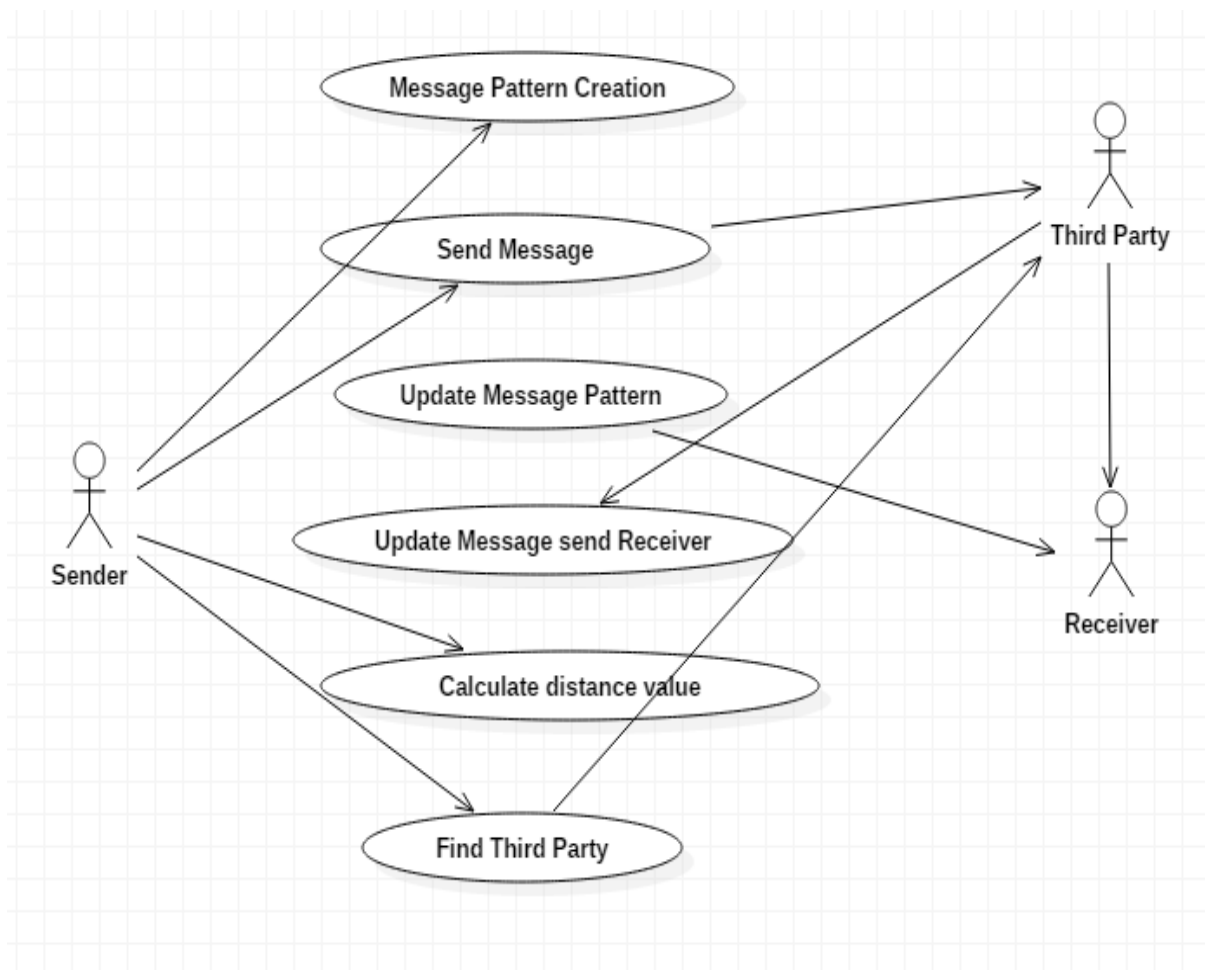


Fig 4.10 Use Case Diagram

4.4.2 Class Diagram

A class is the main build in block of object oriented modeling. It is used for general conceptual modeling of the systematic of the application and for detailed modeling translated the models into the program code.

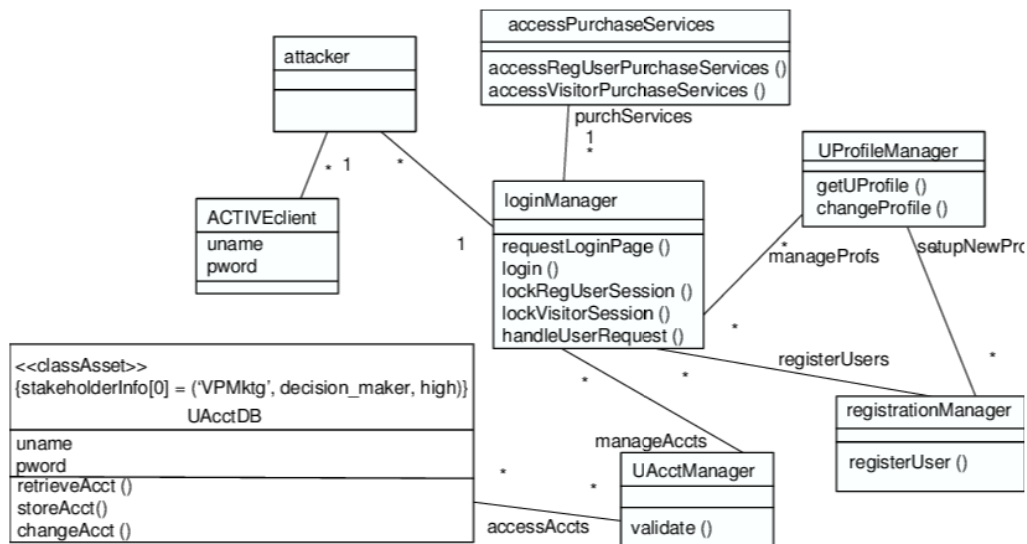


Fig.4.11 Class Diagram

4.4.3 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 diagram are sometime called event diagrams, and timing diagram.

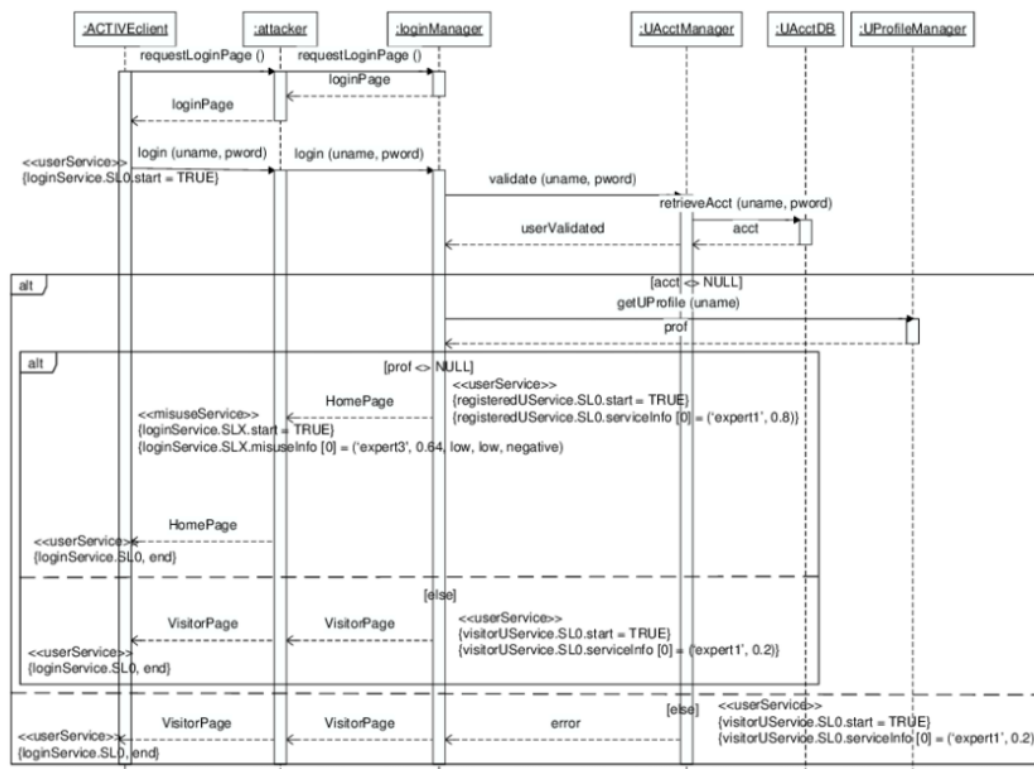


Fig: 4.12 Sequence Diagram

4.4.4 Activity Diagram

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

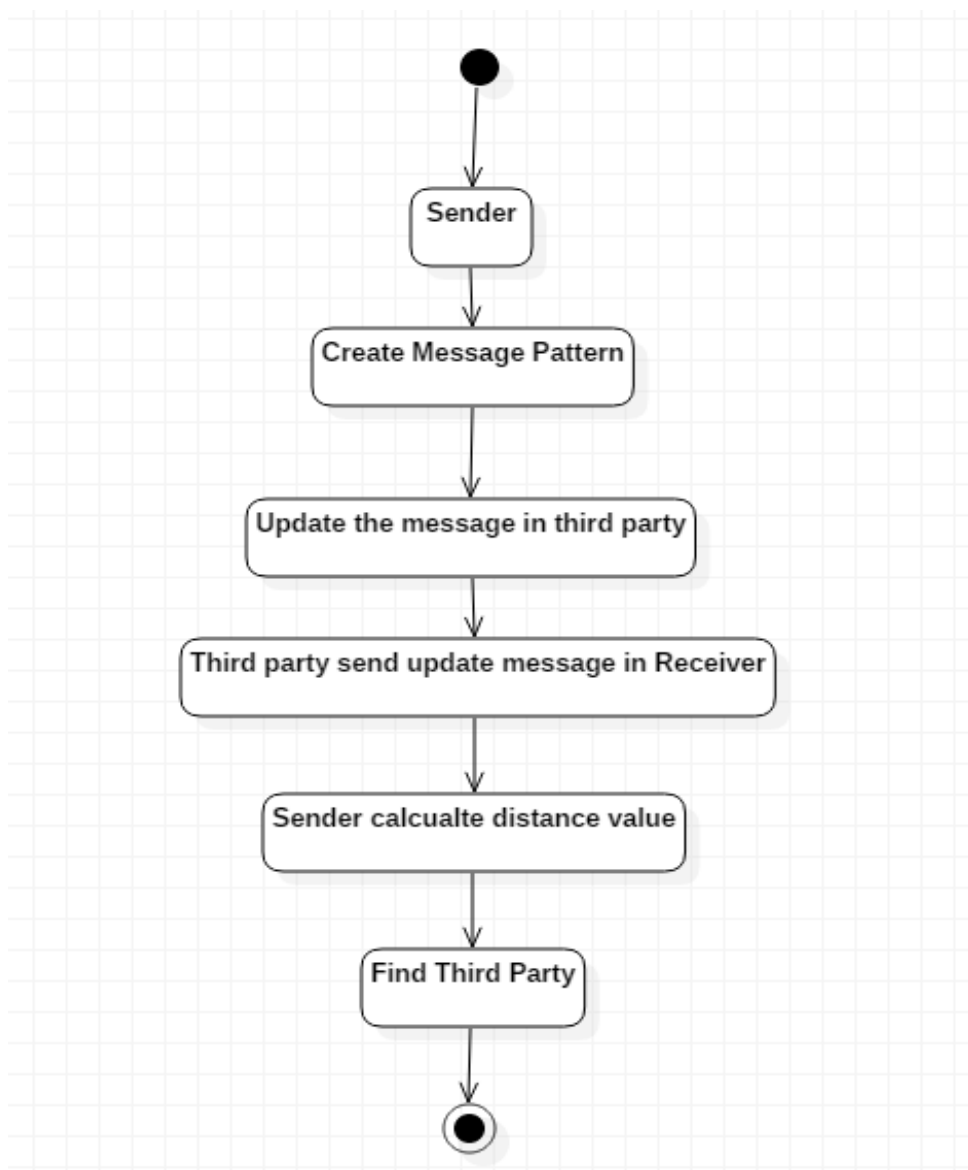


Fig: 4.13 Activity Diagram

4.4.5 Component Diagram

A component diagram is user to visualize organization and relationship among them. The systems are more component useful while making the executable system. The user, master user and Third party auditor are executable parts of the system.

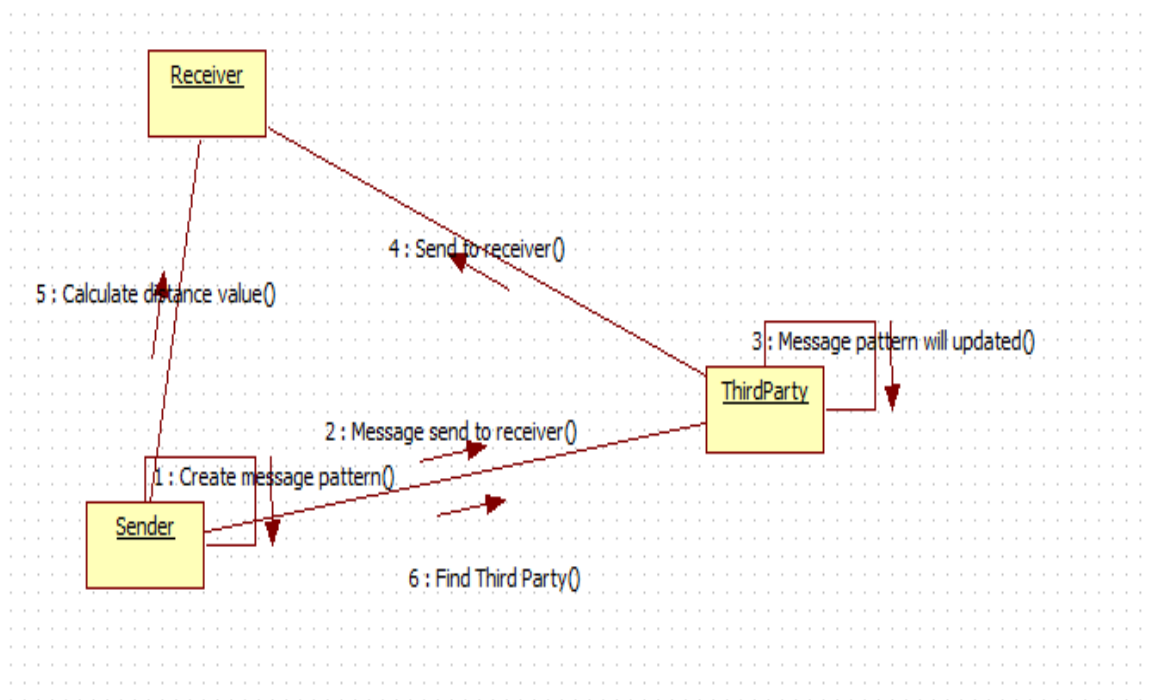


Fig: 4.14 Component Diagram

4.5 Requirement Specification

4.5.1 Hardware Requirements

System	Pentium IV
Hard Disk	40 GB
Speed	2.4GHZ
Monitor	15 VGA color
RAM	512 MB

Table 2: Hardware Requirements

4.5.2 Software Requirements

Operating system	Windows XP
Coding Language	JAVA
IDE	Net beans
Data Base	MYSQL

Table 3: Software Requirements

4.6 Coding

4.6.1 AES Encrypter

```
import java.io.*;
import java.security.Key;
import javax.crypto.Cipher;
import javax. cryptosecurity;
import javax.crypto.spec.IvParameterSpec;
import javax.crypto.CipherInputStream;
import javax.crypto.CipherOutputStream;
import javax.crypto.KeyGenerator;
import java.security.spec.AlgorithmParameterSpec;
import javax.crypto.spec.SecretKeySpec;

public class AESEncrypter
{
    Cipher ecipher;
    Cipher dcipher;

    public AESEncrypter(SecretKey key)
    {
        byte[] iv = new byte[]
        {
            0x00, 0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04, 0x05, 0x06, 0x07, 0x08, 0x09,0x0a, 0x0b, 0x0c,
            0x0d, 0x0e, 0x0f
        };

        AlgorithmParameterSpec paramSpec = new IvParameterSpec(iv);

        try
        {
            ecipher = Cipher.getInstance("AES/CBC/PKCS5Padding");
            dcipher = Cipher.getInstance("AES/CBC/PKCS5Padding");
            ecipher.init(Cipher.ENCRYPT_MODE, key, paramSpec);
```

```

dcipher.init(Cipher.DECRYPT_MODE, key, paramSpec);
}
catch (Exception e)
{
e.printStackTrace();
}
}
byte[] buf = new byte[1024];
public void encrypt(InputStream in, OutputStream out)
{
try
{
out = new CipherOutputStream(out, ecipher);
int numRead = 0;
while ((numRead = in.read(buf)) >= 0)
{
out.write(buf, 0, numRead);
}
out.close();
}
catch (java.io.IOException e)
{
}
}
public void decrypt(InputStream in, OutputStream out)
{
try
{
in = new CipherInputStream(in, dcipher);

```

```

int numRead = 0;
while ((numRead = in.read(buf)) >= 0)
{
    out.write(buf, 0, numRead);
}
out.close();
}
catch (java.io.IOException e)
{
}
}}

private static Key generateKey() {
    String keyValue="TheBestSecretKey";
    Key key = new SecretKeySpec(keyValue.getBytes(), "AES");
    return key;
}

public static void main(String args[])
{
    try
    {
        Key key1 = generateKey();
        /*KeyGenerator    kgen=KeyGenerator.getInstance("AES");
        kgen.init(128);
        SecretKey key=kgen.generateKey();
        System.out.println();*/
        AESEncrypter encrypter = new AESEncrypter((SecretKey)key1);
        encrypter.encrypt(new FileInputStream("D:\\Documents and Settings\\JAVA-
        SAN\\My Documents\\My Pictures\\2.JPG"),new
        FileOutputStream("C:/Encrypted.jpg"));
        FileOutputStream("C:/Decrypted.jpg"));
    }
}

```

```

}
catch (Exception e)
{
e.printStackTrace();
}}

```

4.6.2 Admin Servlet

```

import com.commondb.Common_DB;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;

/**
 *
 * @author sentamilpandi.m
 */
@WebServlet(name = "AdminServlet", urlPatterns = {"/AdminServlet"})
public class AdminServlet extends HttpServlet {

/**
 * Processes requests for both HTTP
 * <code>GET</code> and
 * <code>POST</code> methods.*

```

```

* @param request servlet request
* @param response servlet response
* @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
* @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
*/

protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
try {
/*
* TODO output your page here. You may use following sample code.
*/
out.println("<html>");
out.println("<head>");
out.println("<title>Servlet AdminServlet</title>");
out.println("</head>");
out.println("<body>");
out.println("<h1>Servlet AdminServlet at " + request.getContextPath() +
"</h1>");
out.println("</body>");
out.println("</html>");
} finally {
out.close();
}
}
/**
* Handles the HTTP

```

```

* <code>GET</code> method.
* @param request servlet request
* @param response servlet response
* @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
* @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
*/

@Override
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
    processRequest(request, response);
}

/**
* Handles the HTTP
* <code>POST</code> method.
*
* @param request servlet request
* @param response servlet response
* @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
* @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
*/

@Override
protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
    try {
        String adminuser=request.getParameter("adminuser");
        String adminpass=request.getParameter("adminpass");
    }
}

```

```

ResultSet rs=Common_DB.LoginCheck("mona","adminlogin", "Username",
"password", adminuser, adminpass);
if(rs.next()) {
ArrayList<String> list=new ArrayList<String>();
HttpSession ses1=request.getSession(true);
System.out.println("????????");
ResultSet rr=Common_DB.ViewTable("mona","adminlogin");
while(rr.next())
{
String n=rr.getString(1);
System.out.println("????????"+n);
list.add(n);
}
ses1.setAttribute("groupname", list);
response.sendRedirect("AdminLinks.jsp");
}
else {
response.sendRedirect("Error.jsp");
}
} catch (Exception ex) {
Logger.getLogger(AdminServlet.class.getName()).log(Level.SEVERE, null,
ex);
}
}
/**
 * Returns a short description of the servlet.
 *
 * @return a String containing servlet description
 */

```

```

@Override
public String getServletInfo() {
    return "Short description";
}
}

```

4.6.3 Approved Servlet

```

import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;
import java.sql.*;

/**
 *
 * @author sentamilpandi.m
 */
public class ApprovedServlet extends HttpServlet {
    /**
     * Processes requests for both HTTP
     * <code>GET</code> and
     * <code>POST</code> methods.
     *
     * @param request servlet request
     * @param response servlet response
     * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
     * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs

```

```

*/

protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
try {
/*
* TODO output your page here. You may use following sample code.
*/
out.println("<html>");
out.println("<head>");
out.println("<title>Servlet ApprovedServlet</title>");
out.println("</head>");
out.println("<body>");
out.println("<h1>Servlet ApprovedServlet at " + request.getContextPath() +
"</h1>");
out.println("</body>");
out.println("</html>");
} finally {
out.close();
}
}

/**
* Handles the HTTP
* <code>GET</code> method.
*
* @param request servlet request
* @param response servlet response

```

```

* @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
* @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
*/

@Override
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
    processRequest(request, response);
}

/**
 * Handles the HTTP
 * <code>POST</code> method.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */

@Override
protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
    HttpSession session=request.getSession();
    String UserName=session.getAttribute("username").toString();
    String group=session.getAttribute("group").toString();
    String uname = request.getParameter("slist1");
    String filename = request.getParameter("slist3");
    System.out.println("&&& "+filename +"&&&&&& "+uname);
    String Approved="Approved";

```

```

int counting=0;
Connection con=null;
Statement st=null;
ResultSet rs=null;

try
{
Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mona","root",
"root");
st=con.createStatement();

String qry = "select * from othergroup where username='"+uname+"' &&
groupname='"+group+"' && filename='"+filename+"'";
rs=st.executeQuery(qry);

rs=st.executeQuery("select      usercount      from      othergroup      where
groupname='"+group+"' and username='"+UserName+"' ");
if(rs.next())
{
counting=Integer.parseInt(rs.getString("usercount"));
}

System.out.println("@@@@@"+counting);

intrs1=st.executeUpdate("updateothergroupSET
usercount='"+(counting+1)+"',status='"+Approved+"'whereusername='"+uname
+"'&& filename='"+filename+"'");

if(rs1>0)
{
response.sendRedirect("AppSuccess.jsp");
}
else
{
response.sendRedirect("AppFail.jsp");
}
}

```

```

}}
catch(Exception ex)
{
ex.printStackTrace();
}}
/**
 * Returns a short description of the servlet.
 *
 * @return a String containing servlet description
 */
@Override
public String getServletInfo() {
return "Short description";
}
}

```

4.6.4 Delete Servlet

```

import com.commondb.Common_DB;
import static com.mona.DownloadServlet.filename;
import java.io.*;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import java.security.Key;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.Statement;
import java.util.Properties;
import java.util.Random;
import java.util.Scanner;

```

```

import javax.crypto.SecretKey;
import javax.crypto.spec.SecretKeySpec;
import javax.mail.Message;
import javax.mail.PasswordAuthentication;
import javax.mail.Session;
import javax.mail.Transport;
import javax.mail.internet.InternetAddress;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMessage;
import javax.servlet.RequestDispatcher;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
/**
 *
 * @author sentamilpandi.m
 */
public class DeleteServlet extends HttpServlet {
    Connection con=null;
    Statement st=null;
    ResultSet rs=null;
    RequestDispatcher rd=null;
    static Properties properties=new Properties();
    static
    {
        properties.put("mail.smtp.host", "smtp.gmail.com");
        properties.put("mail.smtp.socketFactory.Port", "465");
    }

```

```

properties.put("mail.smtp.socketFactory.class",
"javax.net.ssl.SSLSocketFactory");
properties.put("mail.smtp.auth", "true");
properties.put("mail.smtp.Port", "465");
}

private static Key generateKey(String keyvalidation) {
String keyValue=keyvalidation;
Key key = new SecretKeySpec(keyValue.getBytes(), "AES");
return key;
}

/**
 * Processes requests for both HTTP
 * <code>GET</code> and
 * <code>POST</code> methods.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */
protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
try {
/**
 * TODO output your page here. You may use following sample code.
 */

```

```

out.println("<html>");
out.println("<head>");
out.println("<title>Servlet DeleteServlet</title>");
out.println("</head>");
out.println("<body>");
out.println("<h1>Servlet DeleteServlet at " + request.getContextPath() +
"</h1>");
out.println("</body>");
out.println("</html>");
} finally {
out.close();
}
}

// <editor-fold defaultstate="collapsed" desc="HttpServlet methods. Click on the
+ sign on the left to edit the code.">

/**
 * Handles the HTTP
 * <code>GET</code> method.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */
@Override
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
processRequest(request, response);
}

```

```

/**
 * Handles the HTTP
 * <code>POST</code> method.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */
@Override
protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {

    try
    {
        HttpSession session1=request.getSession();
        String UserName=session1.getAttribute("username").toString();
        String list=session1.getAttribute("filename").toString();
        String group=session1.getAttribute("group").toString();
        String fname=request.getParameter("filename");
        String TempDownloadDirectory="D:/temp1/";
        String ln="";
        String key = null;

        try
        {
            Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
            con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mona","root",
"password");

```

```

st=con.createStatement();
rs=st.executeQuery("Select      product      from      groupname      where
groupname='"+group+"'");
if(rs.next())
{
key=rs.getString(1);
}
}
catch(Exception ex)
{
ex.printStackTrace();
}

```

```

Key key1 = generateKey(key);
"+TempDownloadDirectory+filename+"????? "+group);
AESSyncrypter Decrypter = new AESSyncrypter((SecretKey)key1);
Decrypter.decrypt(new FileInputStream("D:"+group+"/"+fname),new
FileOutputStream(TempDownloadDirectory+fname));
System.out.println("D:"+group+"/"+fname);
File ff=new File(TempDownloadDirectory+fname);
Scanner sc=new Scanner(ff);
while(sc.hasNextLine())
{
ln=ln+sc.nextLine().toString();
}
session1.setAttribute("data", ln);

```

```

final String from="javaredquene@gmail.com";
final String password="mona1234";

```

```

final String to="javaredquene@gmail.com";
Session session = Session.getInstance(properties, new javax.mail.Authenticator()
{
protected PasswordAuthentication getPasswordAuthentication() {
return new PasswordAuthentication(from, password);
}});
Random generator = new Random();
int r = generator.nextInt(999999);
String ran12=new Integer(r).toString();
Message message = new MimeMessage(session);
message.setFrom(new InternetAddress(from));
message.setRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO,
InternetAddress.parse(to));
message.setSubject("OTP FOR YOU");
message.setText("otp for this session is :"+ran12);
Transport.send(message);
System.out.println("Email Sent Successfully");
response.sendRedirect("Delete.jsp");
}
catch(Exception ex)
{
ex.printStackTrace();
}
}

/**
 * Returns a short description of the servlet.
 *
 * @return a String containing servlet description
 */

```

```
@Override  
public String getServletInfo() {  
    return "Short description";  
}  
}
```

4.6.5 Download Servlet

```
import com.commondb.Common_DB;  
import javax.crypto.Cipher;  
import javax.crypto.spec.SecretKeySpec;  
import java.io.*;  
import javax.servlet.ServletOutputStream;  
import java.security.Key;  
import java.sql.ResultSet;  
import java.sql.SQLException;  
import java.util.List;  
import java.util.logging.Level;  
import java.util.logging.Logger;  
import javax.crypto.SecretKey;  
import javax.crypto.spec.SecretKeySpec;  
import javax.servlet.ServletException;  
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;  
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;  
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;  
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;  
import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;  
import org.apache.commons.fileupload.FileItem;  
import org.apache.commons.fileupload.FileUploadException;  
import org.apache.commons.fileupload.disk.DiskFileItemFactory;  
import org.apache.commons.fileupload.servlet.ServletFileUpload;
```

```

/**
 *
 * @author sentamilpandi.m
 */
@WebServlet(name = "DownloadServlet", urlPatterns = {"/DownloadServlet"})
public class DownloadServlet extends HttpServlet {
    static String filename;
    private static Key generateKey(String keyvalidation) {
        String keyValue=keyvalidation;
        Key key = new SecretKeySpec(keyValue.getBytes(), "AES");
        return key;
    }
    private static final String dCase = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz";
    private static final String uCase = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ";
    private static final String sChar = "!@#$%^&*";
    private static final String intChar = "0123456789";

    /**
     * Processes requests for both HTTP
     * <code>GET</code> and
     * <code>POST</code> methods.
     *
     * @param request servlet request
     * @param response servlet response
     * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
     * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
     */
    protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
    response)

```

```

throws ServletException, IOException {
response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
try {
/*
 * TODO output your page here. You may use following sample code.
 */
out.println("<html>");
out.println("<head>");
out.println("<title>Servlet DownloadServlet</title>");
out.println("</head>");
out.println("<body>");
out.println("<h1>Servlet DownloadServlet at " + request.getContextPath() +
"</h1>");
out.println("</body>");
out.println("</html>");
} finally {
out.close();
}
}
/**
 * Handles the HTTP
 * <code>GET</code> method.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */

```

@Override

```
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse  
response)
```

```
throws ServletException, IOException {
```

```
    processRequest(request, response);
```

```
}
```

```
/**
```

```
 * Handles the HTTP
```

```
 * <code>POST</code> method.
```

```
 *
```

```
 * @param request servlet request
```

```
 * @param response servlet response
```

```
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
```

```
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
```

```
 */
```

@Override

```
protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse  
response)
```

```
throws ServletException, IOException {
```

```
    try {
```

```
        HttpSession session1=request.getSession(true);
```

```
        String keyvalidation=request.getParameter("keyvalidation");
```

```
        String group=session1.getAttribute("group").toString();
```

```
        String fn = request.getParameter("slist3");
```

```
        filename=request.getParameter("filename");
```

```
        String TempDownloadDirectory="D:/temp1/";
```

```
        File file=new File(TempDownloadDirectory);
```

```
        if(!(file.exists())) {
```

```
            file.mkdir();
```

```

}

Key key1 = generateKey(keyvalidation);

System.out.println(keyvalidation+"#####"+TempDownloadDirectory+file
name+"????? "+group);

AEEncrypter Decrypter = new AEEncrypter((SecretKey)key1);

Decrypter.decrypt(new FileInputStream("D:"+group+"/"+filename),new
FileOutputStream(TempDownloadDirectory+filename));

if(ServletFileUpload.isMultipartContent(request)){
try {
String nn="";

List<FileItem> multiparts = new ServletFileUpload(
new DiskFileItemFactory()).parseRequest(request);
for(FileItem item : multiparts){
if(!item.isFormField()){
String name = new File(item.getName()).getName();
item.write( new File(TempDownloadDirectory+name));
nn=name;
}
}

request.setAttribute("message", "File download Successfully");
System.out.println("???????");
} catch (Exception ex) {
request.setAttribute("message", "File download Failed due to " + ex);
}
}

Key key1 = generateKey(keyvalidation);

System.out.println("#####"+TempDownloadDirectory+filename);

AEEncrypter Decrypter = new AEEncrypter((SecretKey)key1);

Decrypter.decrypt(new FileInputStream("D:"+group+"/"+filename),new
FileOutputStream(TempDownloadDirectory+filename));

```

```

String filepath1=TempDownloadDirectory+filename;
System.out.println(filepath1+"???????" +filename+"....."+TempDownloadDirectory);
System.out.println("***** " +fn);
FileInputStream filetoDownload=new FileInputStream(filepath1);
ServletOutputStream output=response.getOutputStream();
response.setContentType("images/jpg");
response.addHeader("Content-Disposition","attachment;filename="+filename);
response.setContentLength(filetoDownload.available());
int readBytes=0;
byte[] buffer=new byte[1024];
while(filetoDownload.available()>0)
{
output.write(filetoDownload.read());
}
session1.setAttribute("keyvalidation1", keyvalidation);
output.close();
filetoDownload.close();
} catch (Exception ex) {
ex.printStackTrace();
}
}
/**
 * Returns a short description of the servlet.
 *
 * @return a String containing servlet description
 */
@Override
public String getServletInfo() {

```

```

return "Short description";
}
}

```

4.6.6 Download the Servlet

```

import com.commondb.Common_DB;
import java.io.*;
import java.sql.*;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;
import java.security.Key;
import javax.crypto.SecretKey;
import javax.crypto.spec.SecretKeySpec;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.ServletOutputStream;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
/**
 *
 * @author sentamilpandi.m
 */
public class DownloadotherServlet extends HttpServlet {
    private static Key generateKey(String keyvalidation) {
        String keyValue=keyvalidation;
        Key key = new SecretKeySpec(keyValue.getBytes(), "AES");
        return key;
    }
    private static final String dCase = "abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz";
    private static final String uCase = "ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ";
    private static final String sChar = "!@#$%^&*";

```

```

private static final String intChar = "0123456789";

/**
 * Processes requests for both HTTP
 * <code>GET</code> and
 * <code>POST</code> methods.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */
protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
try {
/*
 * TODO output your page here. You may use following sample code.
 */
out.println("<html>");
out.println("<head>");
out.println("<title>Servlet DownloadotherServlet</title>");
out.println("</head>");
out.println("<body>");
out.println("<h1>Servlet DownloadotherServlet at " + request.getContextPath()
+ "</h1>");
out.println("</body>");
out.println("</html>");

```

```

    } finally {
        out.close();
    }
}

/**
 * Handles the HTTP
 * <code>GET</code> method.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */
@Override
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
    processRequest(request, response);
}

/**
 * Handles the HTTP
 * <code>POST</code> method.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */
@Override

```

```

protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
try{
Connection con=null;
Statement st=null;
ResultSet rs=null;
HttpSession session=request.getSession(true);
String UserName=session.getAttribute("username").toString();
String group=session.getAttribute("group").toString();
String Requestgroup=session.getAttribute("Requestgroup").toString();
String filename=request.getParameter("filename");
System.out.println("*****"+filename);
String TempDownloadotherDirectory="D:/temp2/";
System.out.println("D:/temp2/");
File file=new File(TempDownloadotherDirectory);
if(!(file.exists()))
{
file.mkdir();
}
String filename1=filename;
filename1=filename.substring(0,filename.indexOf("("));
System.out.println("uuuuuuuuu"+filename1);
String filename2=filename;
String keyvalidation = session.getAttribute("keyvalidation").toString();
System.out.println("MMMMMMMMM"+keyvalidation);
String
RequestGroup=filename.substring(filename.indexOf("(")+1,(filename.length()-
1));
System.out.println("ZZZZZZZZZZ"+RequestGroup);

```

```

System.out.println("IIIIIIII"+filename1+filename2);
Key key1 = generateKey(keyvalidation);
System.out.println("#####"+TempDownloadotherDirectory+filename1);
AESSDecrypter = new AESSDecrypter((SecretKey)key1);
Decrypter.decrypt(new FileInputStream("D:"+RequestGroup+"/"+filename1),new
FileOutputStream(TempDownloadotherDirectory+filename1));
Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mona","root",
"password");
st=con.createStatement();
Stringqry="selectRequestgroupfromothergroupwhereusername='"+UserName+"
' Requestgroup='"+Requestgroup+"'";
rs=st.executeQuery(qry);
String reqname="";
while(rs.next())
{
reqname=rs.getString("Requestgroup");
}
System.out.println("^^^^^^"+qry);
String count="select count(*) from login where groupname='"+reqname+"'";
rs=st.executeQuery(count);
int gcount=0;
while(rs.next())
{
gcount=rs.getInt(1);
}
System.out.println("QQQQQQQQQQQ"+gcount);
String count1="select usercount from othergroup where
username='"+UserName+"' and Requestgroup='"+reqname+"'";
rs=st.executeQuery(count1);

```

```

int account=0;
while(rs.next())
{
    account=rs.getInt(1);
}
System.out.println("RRRRRRRRRRRRR"+account);
if(account==gcount)
{
    String filepath1=TempDownloadotherDirectory;
    System.out.println(filepath1+"?????"+filename1+"....."+TempDownloadother
Directory);
    FileInputStreamfiletoDownload=new FileInputStream("D:/temp2/"+filename1);
    ServletOutputStream output=response.getOutputStream();
    System.out.println(filepath1+"SSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSS");
    response.setContentType("images/jpg");
    response.addHeader("Content-
Disposition","attachment;filename="+filename1);
    response.setContentLength(filetoDownload.available());
    int readBytes=0;
    byte[] buffer=new byte[1024];
    while(filetoDownload.available()>0)
    {
        output.write(filetoDownload.read());
    }
    output.close();
    filetoDownload.close();
    response.sendRedirect("");
}
else

```

```

{
response.sendRedirect("pending.jsp");
}}
catch(Exception ex)
{
ex.printStackTrace();
}}
/**
 * Returns a short description of the servlet.
 *
 * @return a String containing servlet description
 */
@Override
public String getServletInfo() {
return "Short description";
}}

```

4.6.7 Edcrypt

```

import java.io.*;
import java.security.*;
import java.security.spec.EncodedKeySpec;
import java.security.spec.PKCS8EncodedKeySpec;
import java.security.spec.X509EncodedKeySpec;
import javax.crypto.*;
import org.apache.commons.codec.binary.Hex;
import org.bouncycastle.jce.provider.BouncyCastleProvider;
import sun.misc.BASE64Decoder;
import sun.misc.BASE64Encoder;
public class EDCRYPT {
String ALGORITHM_USED = "RSA";

```

```

String PROVIDER = "BC";
private KeyPair key;
public EDCRYPT() throws NoSuchAlgorithmException
{
    this.init();
    this.generateKey();
}
public void init()
{
    Security.addProvider(new BouncyCastleProvider());
}
public KeyPair generateKey() throws NoSuchAlgorithmException
{
    KeyPairGenerator keyGen = null;
    try {
        keyGen = KeyPairGenerator.getInstance(ALGORITHM_USED, PROVIDER);
    } catch (NoSuchProviderException e) { e.printStackTrace(); }
    keyGen.initialize(1024);
    key = keyGen.generateKeyPair();
    return key;
}
public PublicKey getpublickey()
{
    return key.getPublic();
}
public PrivateKey getprivatekey()
{
    return key.getPrivate();
}

```

```

public byte[] encrypt(byte[] text, PublicKey key) throws Exception
{
    byte[] cipherText = null;
    try
    {
        Cipher cipher = Cipher.getInstance("RSA/ECB/PKCS1Padding",PROVIDER);
        cipher.init(Cipher.ENCRYPT_MODE, key);
        cipherText = cipher.doFinal(text);
    }catch (Exception e){throw e;}
    return cipherText;
}

public String encrypt(String text, PublicKey key) throws Exception
{
    String encryptedText;
    try
    {
        byte[] cipherText = encrypt(text.getBytes(),key);
        encryptedText = encodeToBASE64(cipherText);
    }catch (Exception e){throw e;}return encryptedText;
}

public byte[] decrypt(byte[] text, PrivateKey key) throws Exception
{
    byte[] dectyptedText = null;
    try
    {
        Cipher cipher = Cipher.getInstance("RSA/ECB/PKCS1Padding",PROVIDER);
        cipher.init(Cipher.DECRYPT_MODE,key);
        dectyptedText = cipher.doFinal(text);
    }catch (Exception e){throw e;}
}

```

```

return decyptedText;
}

public String decrypt(String text, PrivateKey key) throws Exception
{
String result;
try
{ byte[] decyptedText = decrypt(decodeToBASE64(text),key);
result = new String(decyptedText);
}catch (Exception e){throw e;}
return result;
}

public String getKeyAsString(Key key)
{
byte[] keyBytes = key.getEncoded();
BASE64Encoder b64 = new BASE64Encoder();
return b64.encode(keyBytes);
}

public PrivateKey getPrivateKeyFromString(String key) throws Exception
{
KeyFactory keyFactory = KeyFactory.getInstance(ALGORITHM_USED);
BASE64Decoder b64 = new BASE64Decoder();
EncodedKeySpecprivateKeySpec=new
PKCS8EncodedKeySpec(b64.decodeBuffer(key));
PrivateKey privateKey = keyFactory.generatePrivate(privateKeySpec);
return privateKey;
}

public PublicKey getPublicKeyFromString(String key) throws Exception
{
BASE64Decoder b64 = new BASE64Decoder();

```

```

KeyFactory keyFactory = KeyFactory.getInstance(ALGORITHM_USED);
EncodedKeySpec publicKeySpec=new
X509EncodedKeySpec(b64.decodeBuffer(key));
PublicKey publicKey = keyFactory.generatePublic(publicKeySpec);
return publicKey;
}
private String encodeToBASE64(byte[] bytes)
{
BASE64Encoder b64 = new BASE64Encoder();
return b64.encode(bytes);
}
private byte[] decodeToBASE64(String text) throws IOException
{
BASE64Decoder b64 = new BASE64Decoder();
return b64.decodeBuffer(text);
}
public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
EDCRYPT rsa= new EDCRYPT();
String pub=rsa.getKeyAsString(rsa.getpublickey());
PublicKey key=rsa.getPublicKeyFromString(pub);
System.out.println("public key ???"+pub);
String encry=rsa.encrypt("hello world is the first java program for the java
beginners",key);
System.out.println("cipher text :"+encry);
String pri=rsa.getKeyAsString(rsa.getprivatekey());
System.out.println("private key "+pri);
String decry=rsa.decrypt(encry,rsa.getPrivateKeyFromString(pri));
System.out.println("!!!!!!!!!!"+decry);
}}

```

4.6.8 Group Name Servlet

```
import com.commondb.Common_DB;
import java.io.File;
import java.sql.*;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
/**
 *
 * @author sentamilpandi.m
 */
public class GroupnameServlet extends HttpServlet {
/**
 * Processes requests for both HTTP
 * <code>GET</code> and
 * <code>POST</code> methods.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */
protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
```

```

PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
try {
/*
* TODO output your page here. You may use following sample code.
*/
out.println("<html>");
out.println("<head>");
out.println("<title>Servlet GroupnameServlet</title>");
out.println("</head>");
out.println("<body>");
out.println("<h1>Servlet GroupnameServlet at " + request.getContextPath() +
"</h1>");
out.println("</body>");
out.println("</html>");
} finally {
out.close();
}
}
/**
* Handles the HTTP
* <code>GET</code> method.
*
* @param request servlet request
* @param response servlet response
* @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
* @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
*/
@Override

```

```

protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
processRequest(request, response);
}
/**
 * Handles the HTTP
 * <code>POST</code> method.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */
@Override
protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
String groupname1=request.getParameter("groupname");
String key1=request.getParameter("key");
Connection con=null;
Statement st=null;
try
{
Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mona","root",
"password");
st=con.createStatement();
intrs=st.executeUpdate("INSERTINTOgroupname(groupname,product)VALUE
S ('"+groupname1+"','"+key1+"")");

```

```

if(rs>0)
{
File file=new File("D:"+groupname1);
System.out.println(""+groupname1);
if(!(file.exists()))
{
file.mkdir();
}
response.sendRedirect("AdminLinks.jsp");
}
else
{
response.sendRedirect("Error.jsp");
}}
catch(Exception ex)
{
ex.printStackTrace();
}}
/**
 * Returns a short description of the servlet.
 *
 * @return a String containing servlet description
 */
@Override
public String getServletInfo() {
return "Short description";
}
}

```

4.6.9 Login Servlet

```
import com.commondb.Common_DB;
import java.io.File;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import javax.servlet.RequestDispatcher;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.Statement;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 *
 * @author sentamilpandi.m
 */
public class LoginServlet extends HttpServlet {
    String UserName="";
    String Password="";
    String Requestgroup;
    String filename;
    String Email="";
    String group="";
```

```

Connection con=null;
Statement st=null;
ResultSet rs=null;
RequestDispatcher rd=null;
/**
 * Processes requests for both HTTP
 * <code>GET</code> and
 * <code>POST</code> methods.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */
protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
try {
/*
 * TODO output your page here. You may use following sample code.
 */
out.println("<html>");
out.println("<head>");
out.println("<title>Servlet LoginServlet</title>");
out.println("</head>");
out.println("<body>");

```

```

out.println("<h1>Servlet LoginServlet at " + request.getContextPath() +
"</h1>");
out.println("</body>");
out.println("</html>");
} finally {
out.close();
}}
/**
 * Handles the HTTP
 * <code>GET</code> method.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */
@Override
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {

processRequest(request, response);
}
/**
 * Handles the HTTP
 * <code>POST</code> method.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response

```

```

* @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
* @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
*/
@Override
protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
    HttpSession session1=request.getSession(true);
    UserName=request.getParameter("UserName");
    Password=request.getParameter("Password");
    Requestgroup=request.getParameter("Requestgroup");
    filename=request.getParameter("filename");
    try {
        ArrayList list=new ArrayList();
        ResultSet      rs1=Common_DB.LoginCheck("mona",      "Login",
"UserName","Password",UserName, Password);
        if(rs1.next()) {
            String group=rs1.getString("groupname");
            System.out.println(">>>>>>>>>" +group);
            File file=new File("D:/" +group);
            if(!(file.exists()))
            {
                file.mkdir();
            }
            File[] files=new File("D:/" +group).listFiles();
            System.out.println(">>>>>>>>>" +files.length);
            for(int i=0;i<files.length;i++) {
                String filename=files[i].getName();
                list.add(filename);
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

}
session1.setAttribute("group", group);
session1.setAttribute("filename", list);
session1.setAttribute("username", UserName);
response.sendRedirect("download.jsp");
Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mona","root",
"password");
st=con.createStatement();
rs=st.executeQuery("select * from login where UserName='"+UserName+"' and
Password='"+Password+"' and groupname='"+group+"'");
if(rs.next())
{
System.out.println("COMING");
response.sendRedirect("download.jsp");
}
else
{
response.sendRedirect("download1.jsp");
}}
else
{
response.sendRedirect("Error.jsp");
}}
catch (Exception ex)
{
ex.printStackTrace();
}
}

```

```

/**
 * Returns a short description of the servlet.
 *
 * @return a String containing servlet description
 */
@Override
public String getServletInfo() {
    return "Short description";
}
}

```

4.6.10 Other Group Servlet

```

import com.commondb.Common_DB;
import java.sql.*;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;
import javax.servlet.RequestDispatcher;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import java.util.Random;
import javax.naming.*;
import javax.mail.*;
import javax.mail.internet.*;
import com.sun.mail.smtp.*;
import java.util.Properties;
/**

```

```

*
* @author sentamilpandi.m
*/

@WebServlet(name="OthergroupServlet",urlPatterns= {"/OthergroupServlet"})
public class OthergroupServlet extends HttpServlet {
    Connection con=null;
    Statement st=null;
    ResultSet rs=null;
    RequestDispatcher rd=null;
    String group="";
    String pending="pending";
    protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
    response)
    throws ServletException, IOException {
        response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
        PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
        try {
            /*
            * TODO output your page here. You may use following sample code.
            */
            out.println("<html>");
            out.println("<head>");
            out.println("<title>Servlet OthergroupServlet</title>");
            out.println("</head>");
            out.println("<body>");
            out.println("<h1>Servlet OthergroupServlet at " + request.getContextPath() +
            "</h1>");
            out.println("</body>");
            out.println("</html>");

```

```

    } finally {
    out.close();
    }
}

/**
 * Handles the HTTP
 * <code>GET</code> method.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */
@Override
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
    processRequest(request, response);
}

/**
 * Handles the HTTP
 * <code>POST</code> method.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */
@Override

```

```

protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
HttpSession session1=request.getSession(true);
String Requestgroup=request.getParameter("Requestgroup");
String filename=request.getParameter("filename");
String UserName=session1.getAttribute("username").toString();
String group=session1.getAttribute("group").toString();
String regemail=(String)session1.getAttribute("regemail");
System.out.println(""+regemail);
Connection con=null;
Statement st=null;
ResultSet rs1=null;
int counting=0;
try {
Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mona","root",
"password");
st=con.createStatement();
rs1=st.executeQuery("Select      count(*)      from      login      where
groupname='"+Requestgroup+"'");
while(rs1.next())
{
counting=rs1.getInt(0);
}
System.out.println("@@@@@@@@@"+rs1);
intrs=Common_DB.InsertTable("mona","INSERTINTO
othergroup(username,groupname,Requestgroup,filename,Status,usercount)
VALUES('"+UserName+"','"+group+"','"+Requestgroup+"','"+filename+"','"+p
ending+"','"+counting+"')");
if(rs>0)

```

```

{
response.sendRedirect("success1.jsp");
}
else
{
response.sendRedirect("Error.jsp");
}
session1.setAttribute("Requestgroup", Requestgroup);
}
catch (Exception ex)
{
ex.printStackTrace();
}}
/**
 * Returns a short description of the servlet.
 *
 * @return a String containing servlet description
 */
@Override
public String getServletInfo() {
return "Short description";
}
}

```

4.6.11 Reg Servlet

```

import com.commondb.Common_DB;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import java.security.PublicKey;
import java.sql.Connection;

```

```

import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.sql.SQLException;
import java.sql.Statement;
import java.util.Properties;
import javax.mail.*;
import javax.mail.internet.InternetAddress;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMessage;
import javax.mail.internet.MimeMultipart;
import javax.management.Query;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import javax.servlet.RequestDispatcher;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;
import java.util.ArrayList;

/**
 *
 * @author sentamilpandi.m
 */
@WebServlet(name = "RegServlet", urlPatterns = {"/RegServlet"})
public class RegServlet extends HttpServlet {
    String alive="alive";
    static Properties properties = new Properties();
    static
    {
        properties.put("mail.smtp.host", "smtp.gmail.com");
        properties.put("mail.smtp.socketFactory.port", "465");
    }

```

```

properties.put("mail.smtp.socketFactory.class",
"javax.net.ssl.SSLSocketFactory");
properties.put("mail.smtp.auth", "true");
properties.put("mail.smtp.port", "465");
}

/**
 * Processes requests for both HTTP
 * <code>GET</code> and
 * <code>POST</code> methods.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */
protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
try {
/*
 * TODO output your page here. You may use following sample code.
 */
out.println("<html>");
out.println("<head>");
out.println("<title>Servlet RegServlet</title>");
out.println("</head>");
out.println("<body>");

```

```

out.println("<h1>Servlet RegServlet at " + request.getContextPath() + "</h1>");
out.println("</body>");
out.println("</html>");
} finally {
out.close();
}}
/**
 * Handles the HTTP
 * <code>GET</code> method.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */
@Override
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
processRequest(request, response);
}
/**
 * Handles the HTTP
 * <code>POST</code> method.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs

```

```

*/

@Override
protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
    HttpSession session1=request.getSession();
    try
    {
        String reguser=request.getParameter("reguser");
        String regpass=request.getParameter("regpass");
        String regemail=request.getParameter("regemail");
        String group=request.getParameter("groupname");
        System.out.println("????????"+reguser+","+regpass+","+regemail);
        session1.setAttribute("regemail", regemail);

        int k=Common_DB.InsertTable("mona","INSERT INTO
login(UserName,Password,Email,grouppname)
VALUES('"+reguser+"','"+regpass+"','"+regemail+"','"+group+"')");
        if(k>0)
        {
            System.out.println(query);
            int q1=Common_DB.InsertTable("mona","USE mona");
            int q=Common_DB.InsertTable("mona",query);
            System.out.println("*****"+q);
            if(q==0)
            {
                ResultSet
                gp=Common_DB.ViewParticularData("mona","groupname","groupname",grou
                p);
                if(gp.next()){
                    String key=gp.getString(2);

```

```

final String from="ranjeshsamy@gmail.com";
final String password="@@rajesh89@@";
final String to="ranjeshsamy@gmail.com";
Session session = Session.getInstance(properties, new javax.mail.Authenticator()
{
protected PasswordAuthentication getPasswordAuthentication() {
return new PasswordAuthentication(from, password);
}});

```

```

Message message = new MimeMessage(session);
message.setFrom(new InternetAddress(from));
message.setRecipients(Message.RecipientType.TO,
InternetAddress.parse(regemail));
message.setSubject("public key" + "Private key");
message.setText("public key is "+"\\n"+key + "\\n");
Multipart multipart = new MimeMultipart
Transport.send(message);
System.out.println("Email sent successfully");
response.sendRedirect("Login.jsp");
}
else
{
response.sendRedirect("Error.jsp");
}}
else
{
response.sendRedirect("userexist.jsp");
}

```

```

    }
    catch(Exception ex)
    {
        ex.printStackTrace();
        response.sendRedirect("userexist.jsp");
    }
}

/**
 * Returns a short description of the servlet.
 *
 * @return a String containing servlet description
 */
@Override
public String getServletInfo() {
    return "Short description";
}

```

4.6.12 Upload Servlet

```

import com.commondb.Common_DB;
import java.io.*;
import java.security.Key;
import java.sql.*;
import java.sql.ResultSet;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.logging.Level;
import java.util.logging.Logger;
import javax.crypto.SecretKey;
import javax.crypto.spec.SecretKeySpec;
import javax.servlet.RequestDispatcher;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;

```

```

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import javax.servlet.ServletConfig;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;
import org.apache.commons.fileupload.FileItem;
import org.apache.commons.fileupload.FileUploadException;
import org.apache.commons.fileupload.disk.DiskFileItemFactory;
import org.apache.commons.fileupload.servlet.ServletFileUpload;
import org.apache.commons.io.output.*;

/**
 *
 * @author sentamilpandi.m
 */
public class UploadServlet extends HttpServlet {
    Connection con=null;
    Statement st=null;
    ResultSet rs=null;
    RequestDispatcher rd=null;
    private static Key generateKey(String group) throws Exception
    {
        String keyValue="";
        ResultSet rs1=Common_DB.ViewParticularData("mona", "groupname",
        "groupname",group);
        String group2="";
        if(rs1.next())
        {
            group2=rs1.getString(2);
        }
    }

```

```

Key key = new SecretKeySpec(group2.getBytes(), "AES");
return key;
}

/**
 * Processes requests for both HTTP
 * <code>GET</code> and
 * <code>POST</code> methods.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */
protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
    response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
    PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
    try {
        /**
         * TODO output your page here. You may use following sample code.
         */
        out.println("<html>");
        out.println("<head>");
        out.println("<title>Servlet UploadServlet</title>");
        out.println("</head>");
        out.println("<body>");
        out.println("<h1>Servlet UploadServlet at " + request.getContextPath() +
"</h1>");
    }
}

```

```

out.println("</body>");
out.println("</html>");
} finally {
out.close();
}
}

/**
 * Handles the HTTP
 * <code>GET</code> method.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */
@Override
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
}

* Handles the HTTP
* <code>POST</code> method.
*
* @param request servlet request
* @param response servlet response
* @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
* @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
*/
@Override

```

```

protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
String name = null;
HttpSession session1=request.getSession(true);
String UserName=session1.getAttribute("username").toString();
String list=session1.getAttribute("filename").toString();
String group=session1.getAttribute("group").toString();
final String UPLOAD_DIRECTORY = "D:/" + group;
String TempUploadDirectory="D:/temp";
System.out.println("?????????????" + TempUploadDirectory);
File file=new File(TempUploadDirectory);
if(!(file.exists())) {
file.mkdir();
}
if(ServletFileUpload.isMultipartContent(request)){
try {
String nn="";
List<FileItem> multipart = new ServletFileUpload(
new DiskFileItemFactory()).parseRequest(request);
for(FileItem item : multipart){
if(!item.isFormField()){
name = new File(item.getName()).getName();
item.write( new File(TempUploadDirectory + File.separator + name));
nn=name;
}
}
Key key1 = generateKey(group);
AESEncrypter encrypter = new AESEncrypter((SecretKey)key1);

```

```

encrypter.encrypt(new FileInputStream(TempUploadDirectory + File.separator
+ nn),new FileOutputStream(UPLOAD_DIRECTORY+ File.separator+nn));
request.setAttribute("message", "File Uploaded Successfully");
} catch (Exception ex) {
request.setAttribute("message", "File Upload Failed due to " + ex);
}
}else{
request.setAttribute("message",
"Sorry this Servlet only handles file upload request");
}
try {
int      rs=Common_DB.InsertTable("mona",      "INSERT      INTO
userprofile(UserName,grouppname,filename)
VALUES('"+UserName+"','"+group+"','"+name+"')");
if(rs>0)
{
}
} catch (Exception ex) {
ex.printStackTrace();
}

request.getRequestDispatcher("/resultupload.jsp").forward(request, response);

}

/**
 * Returns a short description of the servlet.
 *
 * @return a String containing servlet description
 */
@Override

```

```

public String getServletInfo() {
    return "Short description";
}
}

```

4.6.13 User Delete Servlet

```

import com .commondb.Common_DB;
import java.sql.*;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintWriter;
import javax.servlet.ServletException;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;
*
* @author java
*/
public class UserDeleteServlet extends HttpServlet {
**
* Processes requests for both HTTP
* <code>GET</code> and
* <code>POST</code> methods.
*
* @param request servlet request
* @param response servlet response
* @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
* @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
*/
protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)

```

```

throws ServletException, IOException {
response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
try {
/*
 * TODO output your page here. You may use following sample code.
 */
out.println("<html>");
out.println("<head>");
out.println("<title>Servlet UserDeleteServlet</title>");
out.println("</head>");
out.println("<body>");
out.println("<h1>Servlet UserDeleteServlet at " + request.getContextPath() +
"</h1>");
out.println("</body>");
out.println("</html>");
} finally {
out.close();
}
}

/**
 * Handles the HTTP
 * <code>GET</code> method.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */

```

@Override

```
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse  
response)
```

```
throws ServletException, IOException {
```

```
}
```

```
/**
```

```
* Handles the HTTP
```

```
* <code>POST</code> method.
```

```
*
```

```
* @param request servlet request
```

```
* @param response servlet response
```

```
* @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
```

```
* @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
```

```
*/
```

@Override

```
protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse  
response)
```

```
throws ServletException, IOException {
```

```
HttpSession session=request.getSession(true);
```

```
String gname=request.getParameter("gname");
```

```
String groupkey=request.getParameter("groupkey");
```

```
Connection con=null;
```

```
Statement st=null;
```

```
ResultSet rs=null;
```

```
try
```

```
{
```

```
Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
```

```
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mona","root",  
"password");
```

```
st=con.createStatement();
```

```

String qry="select * groupname where groupname='"+gname+"' and
product='"+groupkey+"'";
rs=st.executeQuery(qry);
System.out.println("AAAAAAAAAAAA"+qry);
ResultSet rs1=Common_DB.LoginCheck("mona", "groupname",
"groupname","product",gname,groupkey);
System.out.println("AAAAAAAAAAAA"+gname+groupkey);
if(rs1.next())
{
response.sendRedirect("userrevocation.jsp");
}
else
{
response.sendRedirect("userrevocationfail.jsp");
}
session.setAttribute("gname", gname);
session.setAttribute("groupkey", groupkey);
}
catch(Exception ex)
{
ex.printStackTrace();
}}
/**
 * Returns a short description of the servlet.
 *
 * @return a String containing servlet description
 */
@Override
public String getServletInfo() {

```

```
return "Short description";  
}}
```

4.6.14 User Revocation Servlet

```
import com.commondb.Common_DB;  
import java.io.IOException;  
import java.io.PrintWriter;  
import javax.servlet.ServletException;  
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;  
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;  
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;  
import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;  
import java.sql.*;  
  
/**  
 *  
 * @author java  
 */  
  
public class UserRevocationServlet extends HttpServlet {  
  
    /**  
     * Processes requests for both HTTP  
     * <code>GET</code> and  
     * <code>POST</code> methods.  
     *  
     * @param request servlet request  
     * @param response servlet response  
     * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs  
     * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs  
     */  
}
```

```

protected void processRequest(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
PrintWriter out = response. getWriter();
try {
/*
* TODO output your page here. You may use following sample code.
*/
out.println("<html>");
out.println("<head>");
out.println("<title>Servlet UserRevocationServlet</title>");
out.println("</head>");
out.println("<body>");
out.println("<h1>Servlet UserRevocationServlet at " + request.getContextPath()
+ "</h1>");
out.println("</body>");
out.println("</html>");
} finally {
out.close();
}}
/**
* Handles the HTTP
* <code>GET</code> method.
*
* @param request servlet request
* @param response servlet response
* @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
* @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs

```

```

*/

@Override
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
    processRequest(request, response);
}

/**
 * Handles the HTTP
 * <code>POST</code> method.
 *
 * @param request servlet request
 * @param response servlet response
 * @throws ServletException if a servlet-specific error occurs
 * @throws IOException if an I/O error occurs
 */

@Override
protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response)
throws ServletException, IOException {
    HttpSession session=request.getSession();
    String username=request.getParameter("username");
    System.out.println("ZZZZZZZZZZ"+username);
    Connection con=null;
    Statement st=null;
    ResultSet rs=null;
    try
    {
        Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");

```

```

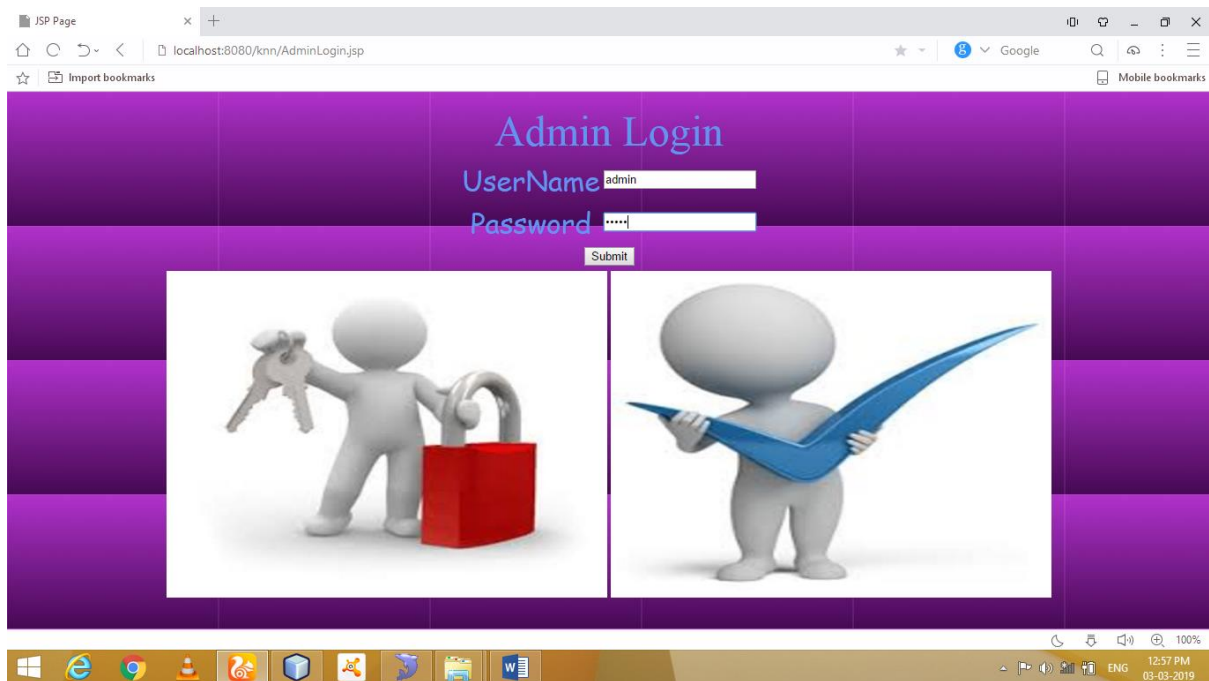
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/mona","root",
"password");
st=con.createStatement();
String qry="Delete from login where UserName='"+username+"'";
rs=st.executeQuery(qry);
System.out.println("JJJJJJJJJJ"+qry);
Common_DB.FreeQuery("mona","delete      from      login      where
username='"+username+"'");
Common_DB.FreeQuery("mona","delete      from      userprofile      where
username='"+username+"'");
Common_DB.FreeQuery("mona","delete      from      othergroup      where
username='"+username+"'");
if(rs.next())
{
}
response.sendRedirect("Revsuccess.jsp");
}
catch(Exception ex)
{
}}

/**
 * Returns a short description of the servlet.
 *
 * @return a String containing servlet description
 */
@Override
public String getServletInfo() {
return "Short description";
}}

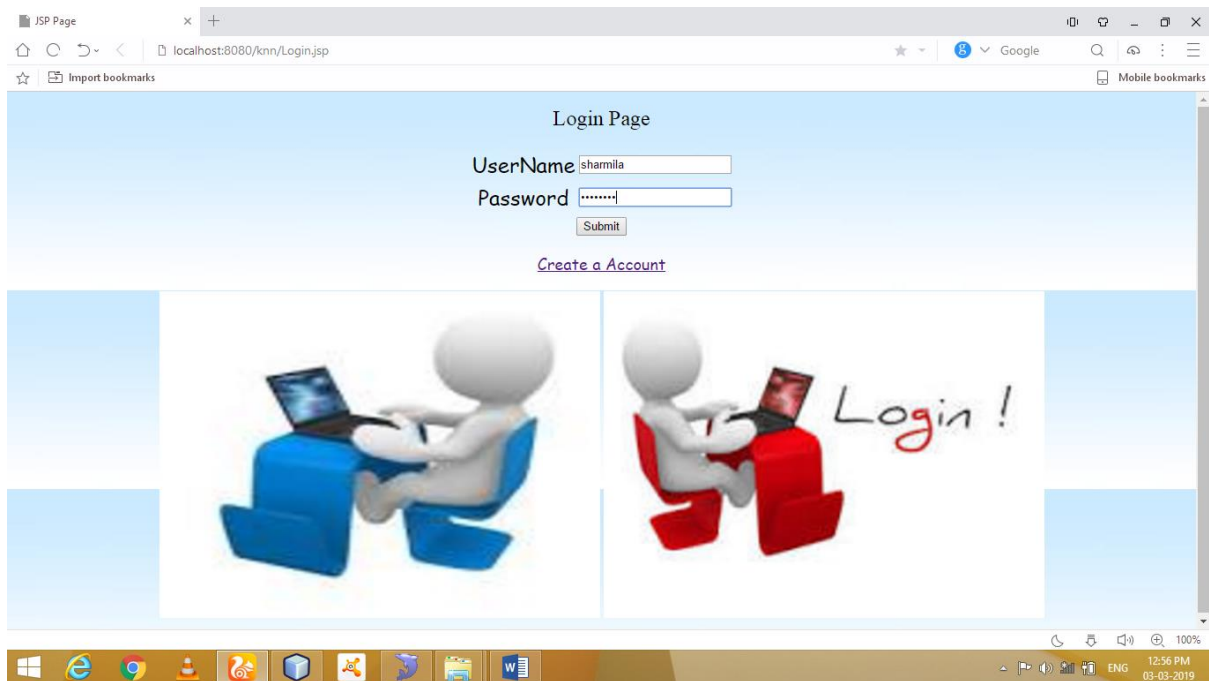
```

4.7 Screenshots

4.7.1 Admin Login



4.7.2 User Login



4.7.3 Registration

JSP Page x +

localhost:8080/knn/Reg.jsp

Import bookmarks Mobile bookmarks

User Registration Details

UserName:

Password:

Confirm Password:

Email:

Group Name:



The graphic features a blue stylized person icon with a green plus sign, followed by the text "NEW USER REGISTRATION" in bold black letters. Below this is a large blue oval button with a white border and the text "REGISTER NOW!" in white.

Windows taskbar: 12:59 PM 03-03-2019

4.7.4 Create New Group

JSP Page x +

localhost:8080/knn/groupname.jsp

Import bookmarks Mobile bookmarks

GroupName Registration

GroupName:

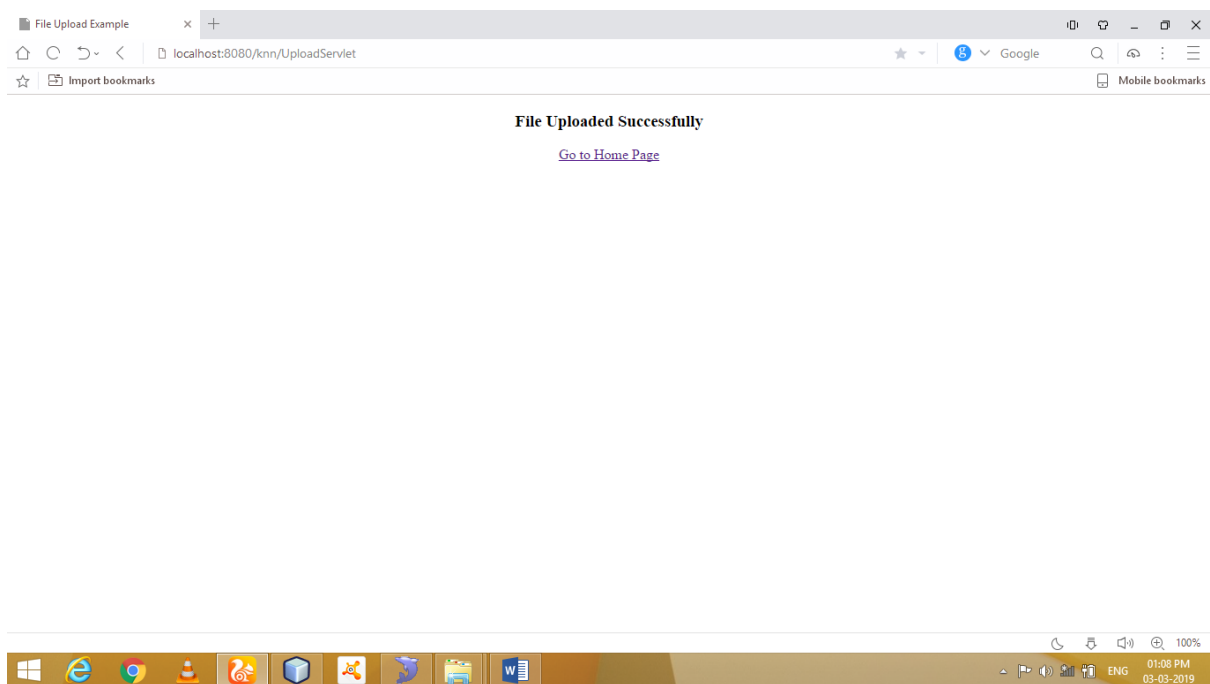
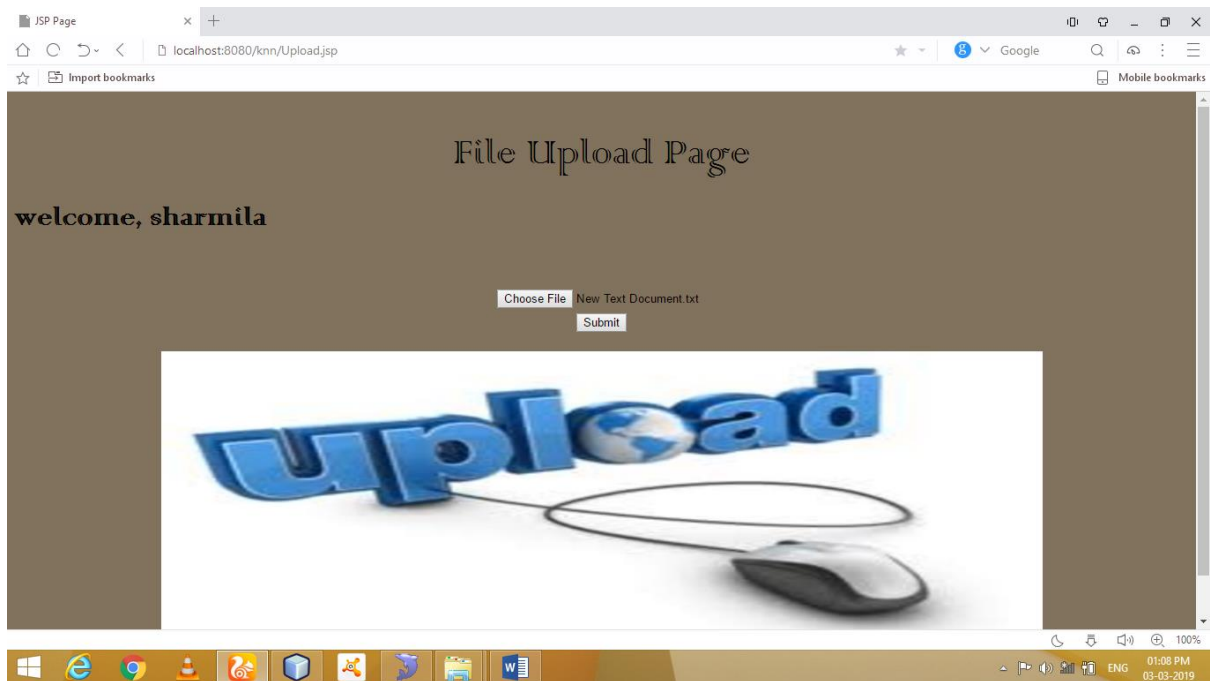
GroupKey:



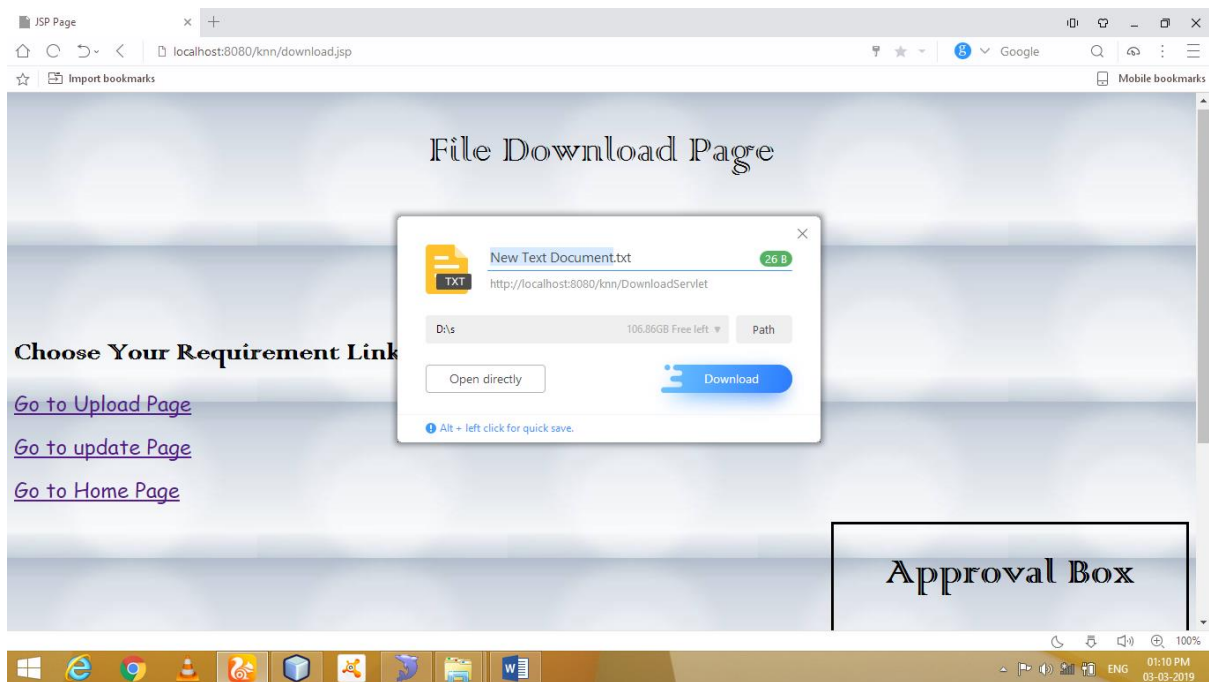
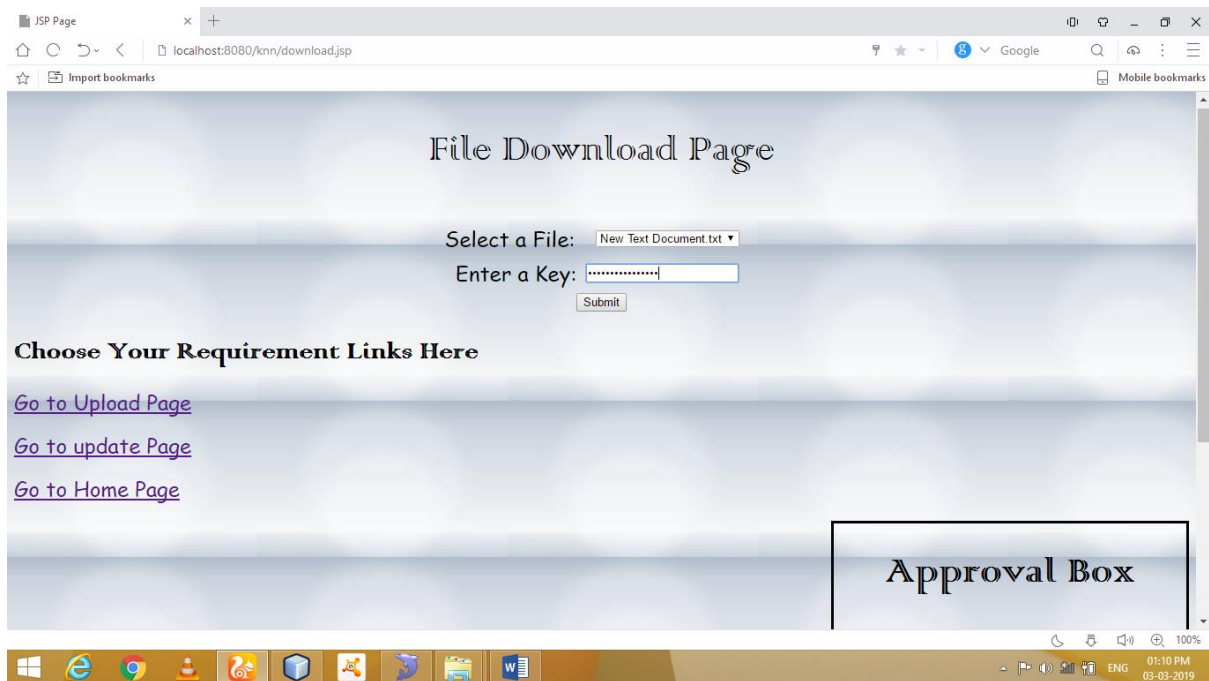
The graphic shows a computer mouse with a blue cord, positioned over a large blue button that says "CLICK HERE". Above the mouse, the text "Online Registration" is written in a blue, curved font.

Windows taskbar: 01:01 PM 03-03-2019

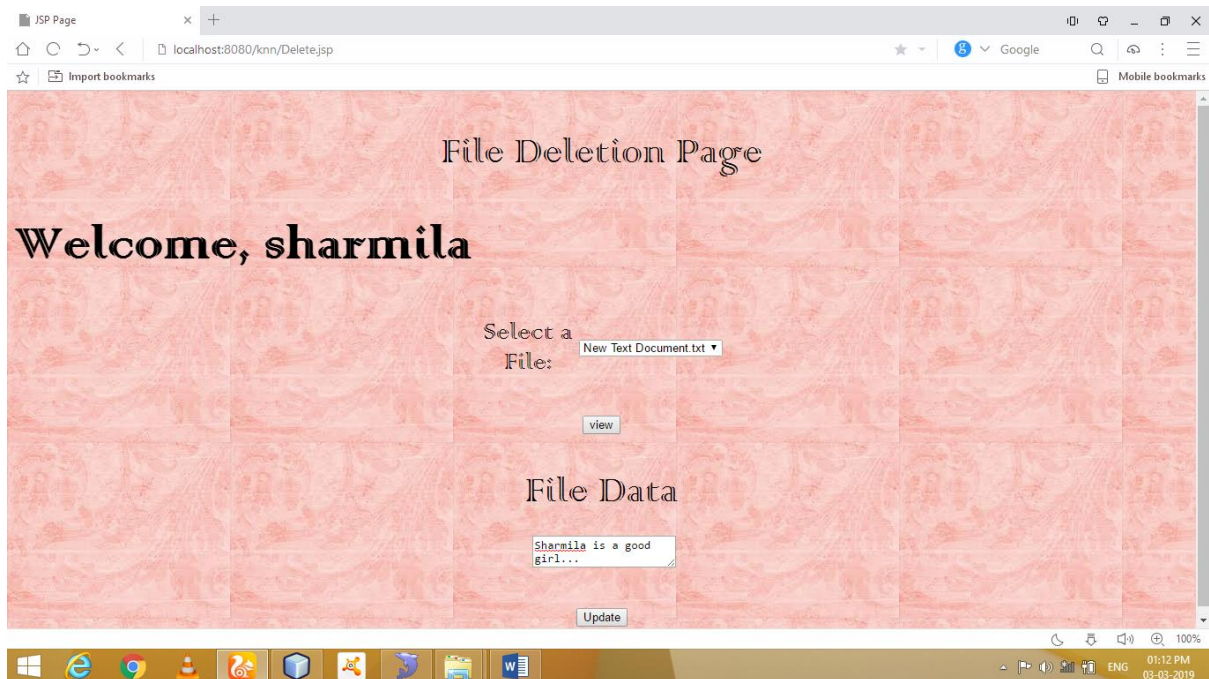
4.7.5 Data Upload Page



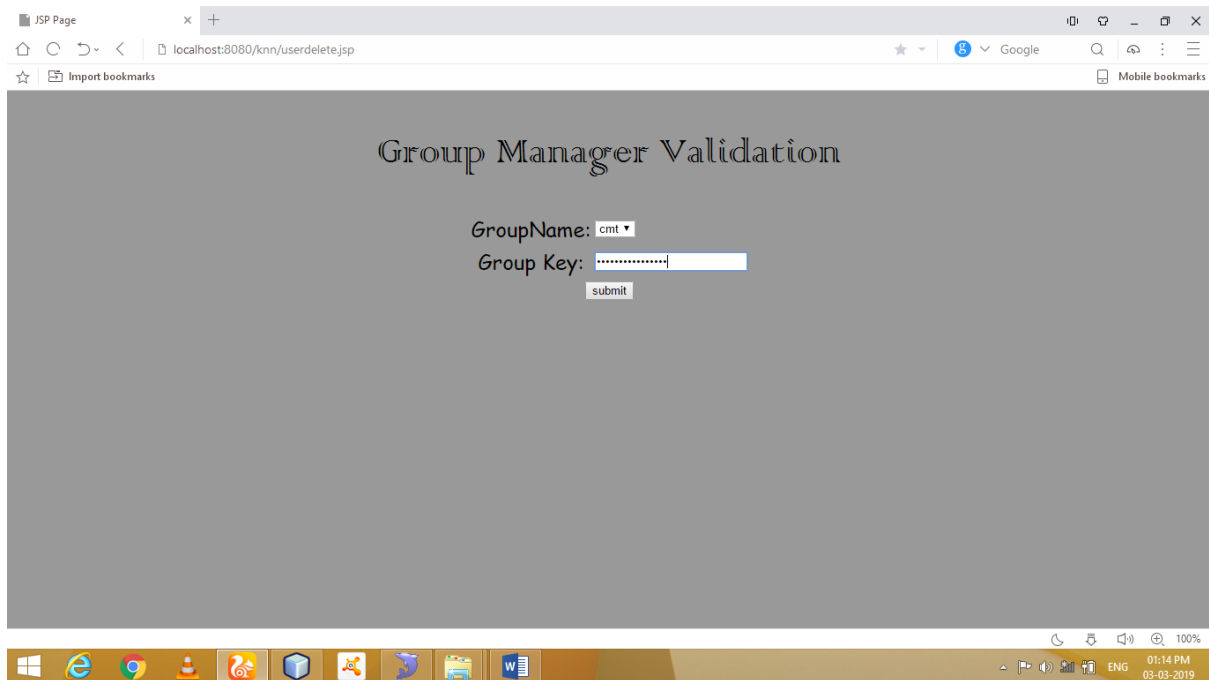
4.7.6 File Download Page



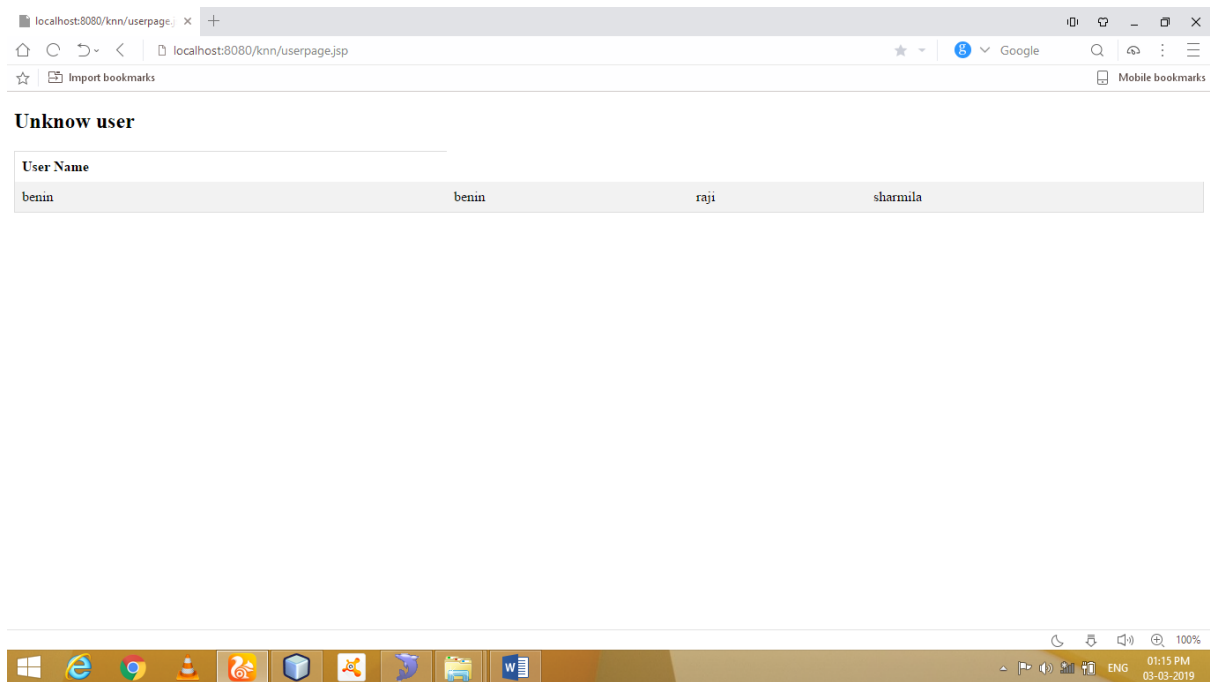
4.7.7 Update Page



4.7.8 User Revocation Details



4.7.9 Find Third Party



4.8 Performance Analysis

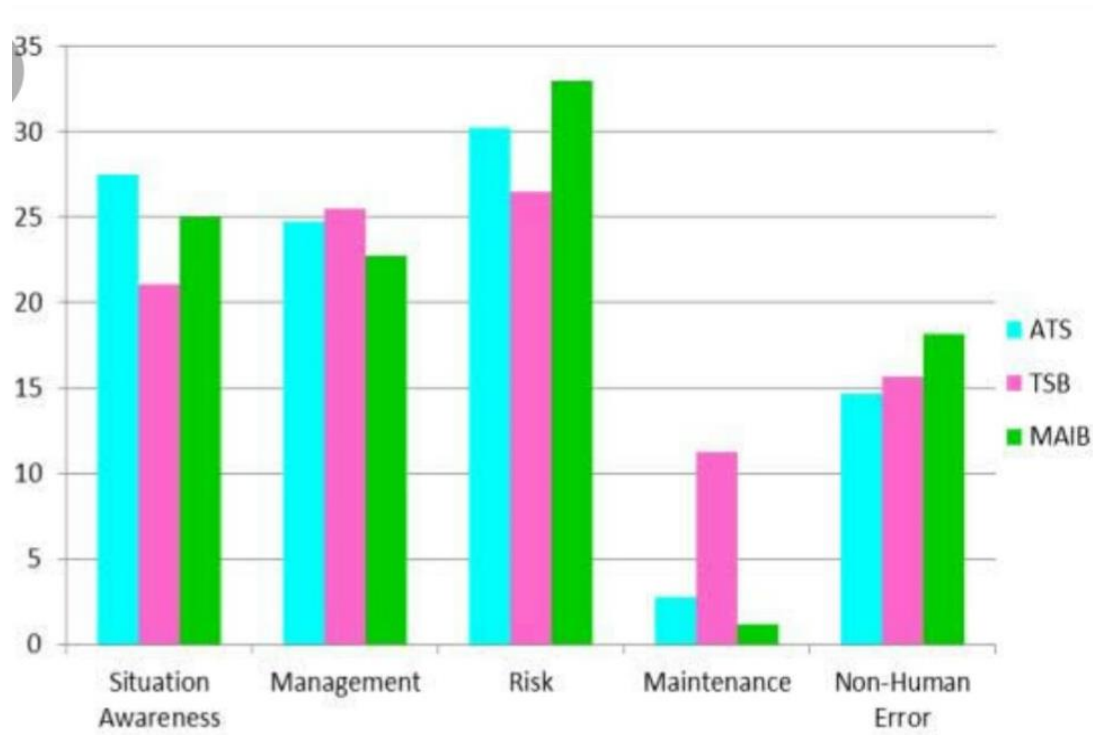


Fig 4.15 computational outsourcing

Large-scale problems in the physical and life sciences are being revolutionized by Internet computing technologies, like grid computing, that make possible the massive cooperative sharing of computational power, bandwidth, storage, and data. Our scheme is able to support dynamic groups efficiently, when a new user joins in the group or a user is revoked from the group, the private keys of the other users do not need to be recomputed and updated. We provide security analysis to prove the security of our scheme.

5. CONCLUSION & FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

5.1 Conclusion

Through the above summary, due to the problems about the collusion attacks that are widespread in the secure outsourcing of sequence comparison algorithms, this paper will introduce the trusted authority to authenticate user those who have the access to the data on cloud. SHA algorithm is used by the trusted authority to generate the key and that key will get share to user as well as the owner. The trusted authority module receives encrypted file using AES Algorithm from the data owner and computes hash value using MD-5 algorithm. It stores key in its database which will be used during the dynamic operations and to determine the cheating party in the system. Trusted authority send file to CSP module to store on cloud. The resulting key sets are shown to have a number of desirable properties that ensure the confidentiality of communication sessions against collusion attacks by other network nodes.

5.2 Future Enhancement

It is somewhat hard to extend the work in our paper to certain applications with multi-data source. Firstly, two character sequences from different sources should be encrypted respectively with different keys. Secondly, three cost matrices should be encrypted together after being constructed by the negotiation between both sides. The security target is to complete sequence comparison on a single cloud server in the way of privacy preservation and to ensure that the string typed data of the end user on any side will not be arbitrarily stolen by the other user or the CSP.

6. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

LANGUAGE OVERVIEW

6.1 Introduction to Java

Java is one of the world's most important and widely used computer languages, and it has held this distinction for many years. Unlike some other computer languages whose influence has wearied with passage of time, while Java's has grown.

Application of Java

Java is widely used in every corner of world and of human life. Java is not only used in software 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:

- Developing Desktop Applications
- Web Applications like Linkedin.com, Snapdeal.com etc
- Mobile Operating System like Android
- Embedded Systems
- Robotics and games etc.

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.

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.

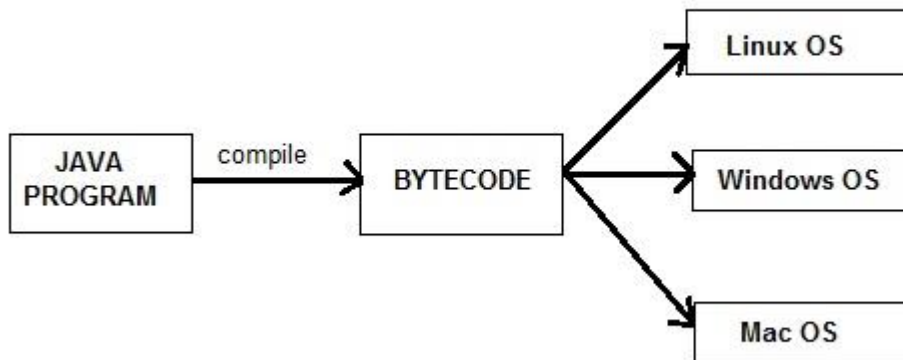


Fig 6.1 Java Compilation

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.

10) 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.

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.

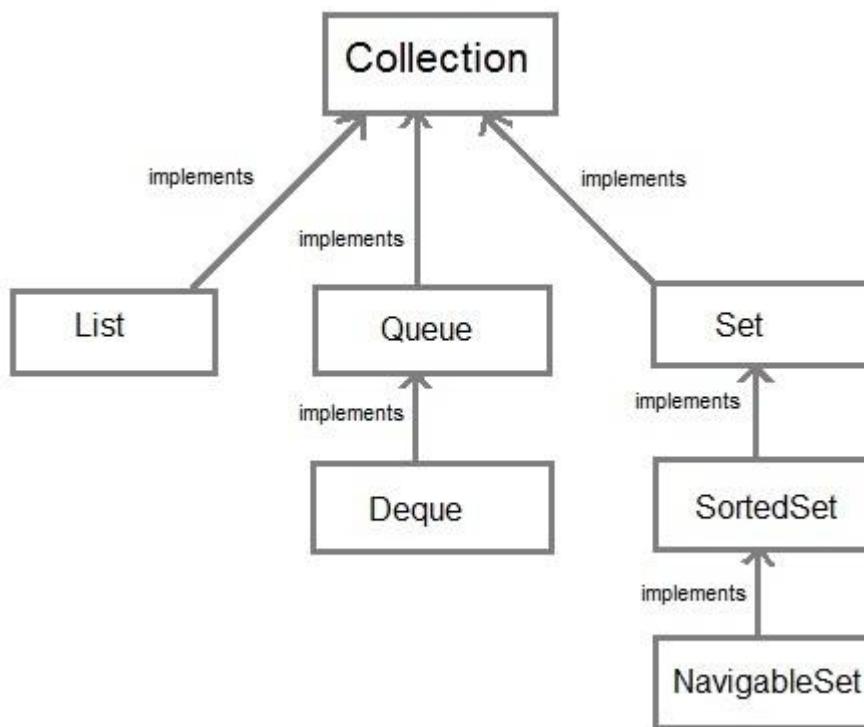


Fig 6.2 Collection Framework

MY SQL

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 and Perl/PHP/Python." Free software-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.

NETBEANS

Net Beans IDE is the official IDE for Java 8. With its editors, code analyzers, and converters, you can quickly and smoothly upgrade your applications to use new Java 8 language constructs, such as lambdas, functional

operations, and method references. Batch analyzers and converters are provided to search through multiple applications at the same time, matching patterns for conversion to new Java 8 language constructs. With its constantly improving Java Editor, many rich features and an extensive range of tools, templates and samples, Net Beans IDE sets the standard for developing with cutting edge technologies out of the box.

Java Networking

The term network programming refers to writing programs that execute across multiple devices (computers), in which the devices are all connected to each other using a network.

The java.net package provides support for the two common network protocols:

- **TCP:** TCP stands for Transmission Control Protocol, which allows for reliable communication between two applications. TCP is typically used over the Internet Protocol, which is referred to as TCP/IP.
- **UDP:** UDP stands for User Datagram Protocol, a connection-less protocol that allows for packets of data to be transmitted between applications.

This tutorial gives good understanding on the following two subjects:

- **Socket Programming:** This is most widely used concept in Networking and it has been explained in very detail.
- **URL Processing:** This would be covered separately. [Click here](#) to learn about URL Processing in Java language.

APPENDIX 2

SYSTEM DESIGN

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.

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

System Testing

Testing Process

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub-assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product it is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

Types of Tests

1. White Box Testing
2. Black Box Testing
3. Unit Testing
4. Integration Testing
5. Alpha Testing
6. Beta Testing

Unit Testing

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program input produces valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application .it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application, and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results.

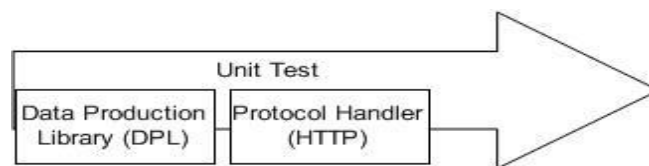


Fig 6.3 Unit Testing

Integration Testing

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

Functional Testing

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system.

Functional testing is centered on the following items:

- **Valid Input** is used to identified classes of valid input must be accepted.
- **Invalid Input** is used to identified classes of invalid input must be rejected.
- **Functions** is used to identified functions must be exercised.
- **Output** is used to identify classes of application outputs.
- **Systems/Procedures** is used to interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked. Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases.

In addition, systematic coverage pertaining to identify Business process flows, data fields, predefined processes, and successive Processes must be considered for testing. Before functional testing is complete, additional tests are identified and the effective value of current tests is determined.

System Testing

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points.

White Box Testing

White Box Testing is a testing in which the software tester has knowledge of the inner workings, structure and language of the software, or at least its purpose. It is used to test areas that cannot be reached from a black box level.

Black Box Testing

Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests, as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements document, such as specification or requirements document. It is a testing in which the software under test is treated, as a black box .you **cannot “see” into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without** considering how the software works.

Test Strategy and Approach

Field testing will be performed manually and functional tests will be written in detail.

Test Objectives

- Pages must be activated from the identified link.
- The entry screen, messages and responses must not be delayed.
- Features to be tested
- Verify that the entries are of the correct format
- No duplicate entries should be allowed
- All links should take the user to the correct page.

Integration Testing

Software integration testing is the incremental integration testing of two or more integrated software components on a single platform to produce failures caused by interface defects.

The task of the integration test is to check that components or software applications.

Acceptance Testing

User Acceptance Testing is a critical phase of any project and requires significant participation by the end user. It also ensures that the system meets the functional requirements.

Alpha Testing

In software development, alpha test will be a test among the teams to confirm that your product works. Originally, the term alpha test meant the first phase of testing in a software development process. The first phase includes unit testing, component testing, and system testing. It also enables us to test the product on the lowest common denominator machines to make sure download times are acceptable and pre loaders work.

Beta Testing

In software development, a beta test is the second phase of software testing in which a sampling of the intended audience tries the product out. Beta testing can be considered "pre-release testing." Beta test versions of software are now distributed to curriculum specialists and teachers to give the program a "real world" test.

7. REFERENCES

- [1] Y. Feng, H. Ma, and X. Chen, “Efficient and verifiable outsourcing scheme of sequence comparisons,” *Intell. Autom. Soft Comput.*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 51–63, Jan. 2015.
- [2] M. J. Atallah and J. Li, “Secure outsourcing of sequence comparisons,” in *Proc. Int. Workshop Privacy Enhancing Technol. (PET)*, Toronto, ON, Canada, 2004, pp. 63–78.
- [3] M. J. Atallah, F. Kerschbaum, and W. Du, “Secure and private sequence comparisons,” in *Proc. ACM Workshop Privacy Electron. Soc. (WPES)*, Washington, DC, USA, 2003, pp. 39–44.
- [4] D. Szajda, M. Pohl, J. Owen, and B. Lawson, “Toward a practical data privacy scheme for a distributed implementation of the Smith-Waterman genome sequence comparison algorithm,” in *Proc. Netw. Distrib. Syst. Secur. Symp. (NDSS)*, San Diego, CA, USA, 2006, pp. 253–265.
- [5] X. Chen, J. Li, J. Ma, Q. Tang, and W. Lou, “New algorithms for secure outsourcing of modular exponentiations,” *IEEE Trans. Parallel Distrib. Syst.*, vol. 25, no. 9, pp. 2386–2396, Sep. 2014.
- [6] R. Akimane, O. Markowitch, and Y. Roggeman, “Secure outsourcing of DNA sequences comparisons in a Grid environment,” *WSEAS Trans. Comput. Res.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 262–269, Feb. 2007.
- [7] M. Blanton, M. J. Atallah, K. B. Frikken, and Q. Malluhi, “Secure and efficient outsourcing of sequence comparisons,” in *Proc. Eur. Symp. Res. Comput. Secur. (ESORICS)*, Pisa, Italy, 2012, pp. 505–522.

- [8] Y. Feng, H. Ma, X. Chen, and H. Zhu, “Secure and verifiable outsourcing of sequence comparisons,” in Proc. Int. Conf. Inf. Commun. Technol. (ICT-EurAsia), Yogyakarta, Indonesia, 2013, pp. 243–252.
- [9] S. Salinas, X. Chen, J. Li, and P. Li, “A tutorial on secure outsourcing of large-scale computations for big data,” IEEE Access, vol. 4, pp. 1406–1416, Apr. 2016.
- [10] X. Chen, J. Li, J. Weng, J. Ma, and W. Lou, “Verifiable computation over large database with incremental updates,” IEEE Trans. Comput., vol. 65, no. 10, pp. 3184–3195, Oct. 2016.
- [11] B. Berger, N. M. Daniels, and Y. W. Yu, “Computational biology in the 21st century: Scaling with compressive algorithms,” Commun. ACM, vol. 59, no. 8, pp. 72–80, Aug. 2016.
- [12] E. Ayday, J. L. Raisaro, J.-P. Hubaux, and J. Rougemont, “Protecting and evaluating genomic privacy in medical tests and personalized medicine,” in Proc. ACM Workshop Privacy Electron. Soc. (WPES), Berlin, Germany, 2013, pp. 95–106.
- [13] E. D. Cristofaro, S. Faber, and G. Tsudik, “Secure genomic testing with size- and position-hiding private substring matching,” in Proc. ACM Workshop Privacy Electron. Soc. (WPES), Berlin, Germany, 2013, pp. 107–117.
- [14] J. H. Cheon, M. Kim, and K. Lauter, “Homomorphic computation of edit distance,” in Proc. Int. Conf. Financial Cryptogr. Data Secur. (FC), Puerto Rico, 2015, pp. 194–212.
- [15] K. Hua, Q. Yu, and R. Zhang, “A guaranteed similarity metric learning framework for biological sequence comparison,” IEEE/ACM Trans. Comput. Biol. Bioinf., vol. 13, no. 5, pp. 868–877, Sep. 2016.

- [16] N. S. Vo, Q. Tran, N. Niraula, and V. Phan, “RandAL: A randomized approach to aligning DNA sequences to reference genomes,” *BMC Genomics*, vol. 15, p. S2, Jul. 2014.
- [17] V. Palazón-González and A. Marzal, “Speeding up the cyclic edit distance using LAESA with early abandon,” *Pattern Recognit. Lett.*, vol. 62, pp. 1–7, Sep. 2015.
- [18] K. Lauter, A. López-Alt, and M. Naehrig, “Private computation on encrypted genomic data,” in *Proc. Int. Conf. Cryptol. Inf. Secur. Latin Amer. (LATINCRYPT)*, Florianópolis, Brazil, 2015, pp. 3–27.
- [19] K. Shimizu, K. Nuida, and G. Rätsch, “Efficient privacy-preserving string search and an application in genomics,” *Bioinformatics*, vol. 32, no. 11, pp. 1652–1661, Jun. 2016.
- [20] J. Katz and Y. Lindell, *Introduction to Modern Cryptography*. Boca Raton, FL, USA: CRC Press, 2014, pp. 241–284.