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Securing Resources in Decentralized Cloud Storage

[1]Siddharth Mohite, [2]Girish Bisane, [3]Karan Bagle

[1] Department of Computer Science, Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University.

[2] Department of Computer Science, Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University.

[3] Department of Computer Science, Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Nagpur University.

Abstract

Customers can get compute and storage services via a cloud computing environment, which is composed of configurable large-scale data form based. A cloud provider, often termed as a cloud infrastructure, is a corporation that controls and operates genuine cloud computing systems for the objective of giving solutions to other organisations. The barrier to entry is much larger owing to the financial investment involved as well as considerable inefficiency generated by invoicing and administration. Small organisations, on the other hand, may save money and gain agility by using shared computing including virtualization, and deployments are well underway. Cloud - based solutions offer large-scale "elastic" platforms for high-performance computation that can adjust to the demands of users and applications. A scalable grouping of large amounts of data server clusters is a cloud computing technique. Cloud technology is a simple yet commonly used technology that allows users to store big amounts of information safely and securely. The current cloud computing system is constructed in a centralised fashion, as per the research; all data nodes must be indexed by a master server, and that might be a bottleneck in the platform. This project created a working prototype of a revolutionary decentralised cloud based architecture (there is no centralization, which is why it was developed in Peer to Peer). The suggested system, which would be based on a unique architecture, promotes scalability and high availability in a virtualized architecture where requests and responses are sent between clients and chunk providers via a Gateways. The proposed system allows anyone to use multiple chunk web server and multiple servers; this atmosphere (client) can submit a suggestion for dispatching an internet; it also implements a cross-technology platform with a cloud-based environment; and, finally, it recommends a technique that takes the "Advance Encryption Standard" to provide security in the foe.

Cloud technology, low latency, peer-to-peer (P2P), multi-agent systems, virtualization, encryption, cluster, as well as server storage are just a few of the terms used in this research

Introduction

Work on the Past System

A. Google Computing System (GFS)

In order to access data on a chunk server, a client must make a request to the Master first. The chunk handles and copy locations are then returned by the master. Clients then transmit the request to one of the copies, which obtains the needed information. Cloud technology is extensively exploited in e-business and e-education. Clients may utilise an infrastructure as a service made up of scalable large-scale data storage clusters to acquire compute and communication operations. Cloud storage is a basic but widely utilised application that allows users to securely and reliably store massive quantities of data. The present Cloud Computing System architecture, according to the research, is centralised; all information nodes must be processed by a main server, which could be a bottleneck for such system. All of the user's inquiries are now processed by a single server. The server must process both of the user's requests at the same time, which causes a long processing time. Data might be lost, and packets could be delayed or damaged as a result. As a result, the server will fail to process the user's query appropriately. As a result, it takes longer to process data. There's a good chance it'll cause traffic

gridlock. We're looking at the notion of "cloud computing" to help us solve these challenges. To avoid these issues, the chunk server will be built on cloud computing.

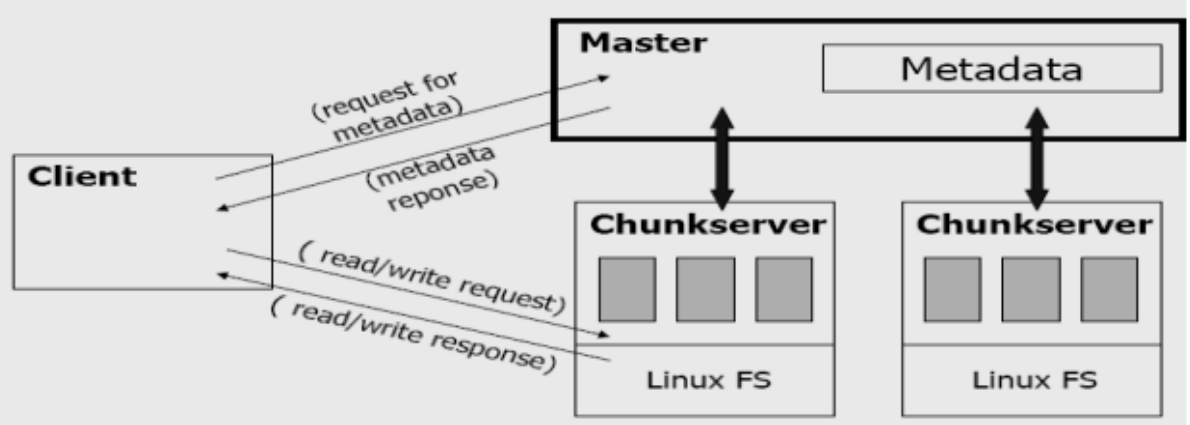
Limitation

1- A centrally managed architecture oversees the system's design and upkeep.

2- The GFS master may be a bottleneck in the system since all requests to the target data chunk must originate from the index server.

3- It's possible that recovering a backup will be tough.

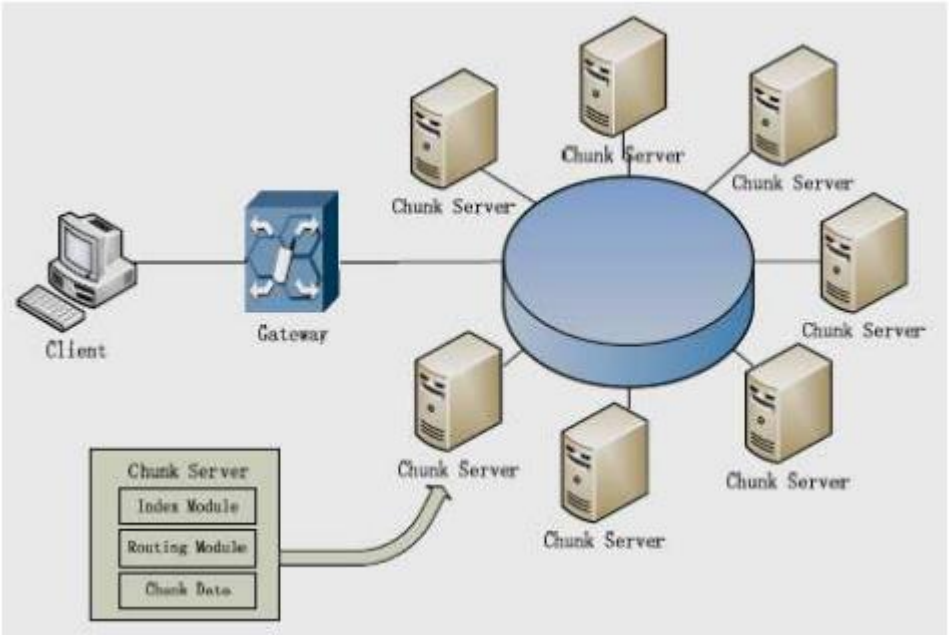
Figure 1. Web service standards and their relations in SOA.



Proposed System

When a customer submits a request, it is passed to the respective gateway. The proposed gateway produces and finds for a request and transmits it to a peer-to-peer network of chunk servers. Based on memory utilisation, the P2P searching query is delivered to the closest chunk server, where it is performed.

Figure 2. shows the relationships between web service levels as well as chunk server.



Advantages

1- Greater trustworthy than like a cloud with a "client-server" architecture.

2- Use a peer-to-peer structure to reduce downtime.

3- It is a special technique used for offering computer network services in which users split the revenue generated by their own capabilities, including as processing power, disc store, network bandwidth, and publishing facilities.

4- Instead of relying on host computers or servers to act as a middleman, these resources can be accessed to certain other participants directly.

Whenever the phrase "cloud" is coupled with the term "computer," its meaning grows and it becomes more sophisticated. Cloud computing is a modernised sort of cloud services in which cloud machines are made available and through Internet, according to certain academics as well as organisations. Others think "in the cloud" refers to whatever you use outside of your firewall, including traditional techniques. Whenever you consider what we constantly need: a method to grow capacity or add more features on the go without bothering to purchase of equipment, hire new personnel, or licence latest software, cloud technology begins to emerge. Any subscription-based or pay-per-use service that leverages the Internet to expand ICT's current capabilities in actual time is referred to as cloud computing. Cloud computing is still in its infancy, with a jumble of big and small companies offering anything at all from full-fledged applications to warehousing as well as intrusion prevention. Infrastructure providers, like as electricity firms, are taking part, but then so are SaaS (software as a service) companies, such as Salesforce.com. Aggregators and processors for cloud services are on the way, allowing IT to connect to cloud-based services one at a time.

II. THE CONCEPT OF CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud computing refers to the research and development of computer technology that is based on the Internet ("cloud") ("computing"). It's a computing technology in which resources are made available as a service over the Internet in a periodically scalable, often hosted form. Users aren't required to be aware of, educated about, or in control of the intellectual network that provides them "in the cloud." Infrastructure as a service (IaaS), platform as a service (PaaS), and software as a service (SaaS) are all elements of the notion, as are Web 2.0 and other recent technological achievements.

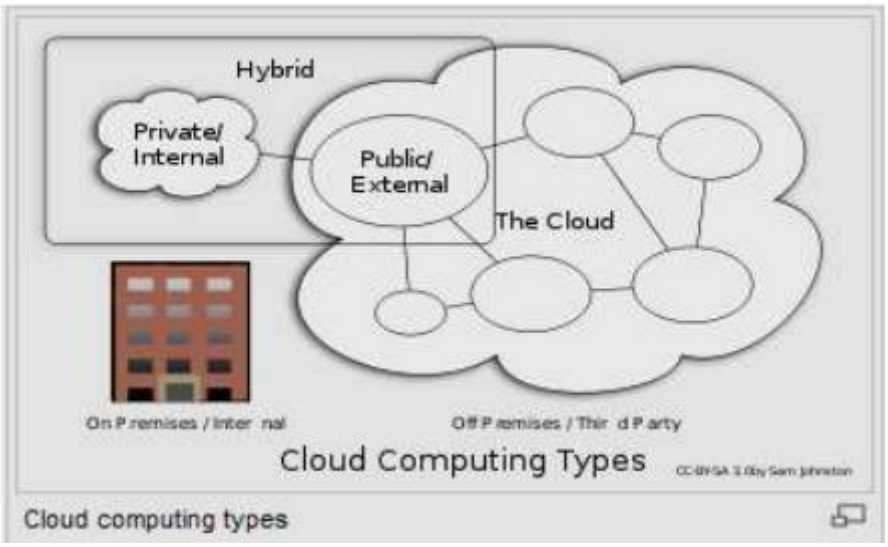
Computing Services on the Cloud

Web applications/web services are used to constantly contributed to economic growth on a fine-grained, self-service platform from an off-site third-party provider who distributes capabilities and bills on a perfectly alright utility computing basis.

Individuals and Cloud Technology

Certain organisations have recently used the terms "private cloud" and "internal cloud" to describe services which duplicate cloud computing via internal network. These technologies offer to "provide some of the features of cloud computing without the drawbacks," addressing data security, business governance, and dependability issues.

Figure 3. Various Types of Cloud Computing



Community Cloud

A hybrid cloud environment comprising of diverse internal and/or external suppliers "will be common as with most organisations ".

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Liu et al. [14] CP-ABE is a mobile cloud computing solution that reduces the computational burden of EHRs by using an online/offline approach (EHR). Offline encryption enables for huge computations while minimising the amount of work necessary for online encryption. There should be a physical and digital data encryption. Offline encryption is used to create intermediate encrypted message, which would be subsequently utilised for online encryption. Owners may select how their information will be accessible before it is protected online and delivered to a storage service. When it comes to online encryption and decryption expenses, the suggested technique outperforms the competitors. However, the trade-off between processing time and huge storage must be considered.

Lin et al. [15] In order to secure cloud-based data, I propose PriGuarder. DU registration, data production, and DU access are the three aspects of the suggested technique. Direct and anonymous access are accessible at every level. By using attribute fuzzy grouping (AFG), the TTP can make changes to the DU data, identity or access policy and then transmit the amended results to an unidentified CS user. This option can be selected upon registration at Duke University and is used to create an individual's Duke University ID (DU ID). After that, the DO sends their data to the data production stage, together with a statement of policy rights and the access method they wish. This validation occurs when the DU is accessed, depending on the access option selected. PriGuarder's main strength is its AFG technique, which protects the privacy of its users. When it comes to a hostile TTP, however, the study does not take this into account.

Meanwhile, Jamal et al. [17] In the event of a failure, provide a solution that includes a backup authority node and a quick data accessibility method. The encrypted policy ABE mechanism is used to utilise this agent-based ABE access control technique, which consists of seven entities. The certifying authority is first and foremost a certification granting agent. Second, there are numerous attribute authority, each of which is accountable for delivering the DO and validated DUs with encryption and

decryption keys. Finally, the user's data is delivered to the server site agent, who retrieves it from cloud storage. The requests for server-site agents are then handled. When the DU and the DO have access to the client storage server, it provides them with storage and computing resources. Nodes are only active if they are requested, thus the authorised agent maintains an eye on other nodes if a certificate authority fails to work as expected. Using shared cache memory scheduling, the request handler is responsible for completing data access. You may protect yourself from threats such as identity theft and collusion by adopting the offered strategy. In addition, the speed at which cloud data may be accessed has been greatly increased. On the other hand, the process for identifying the suitable backup authority node must be secure.

Anil Kumar and Subramanian [18] OpenStack cloud service will enable Swift object storage with predicate-based and fine-grained access control (PBAC and FGAC).If a predicate is allowed fine-grained access control rather than the full object, it may be possible to grant access to that portion of the object. For compute instances, the NOVA component of the OpenStack cloud passes on the user's request to object attributes storage, and a policy engine service (NOVA is responsible for compute instances). An access policy is a combination of object and user permissions. Data or predicate acquisition is then supported by the PBAC service. For example, Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, and Open Stack all feature default access control settings, but the technique gives more restricted access control than these other cloud platforms. But this just pertains to JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) documents; privacy must be addressed as well.

For further information on cloud storage security issues, see Ghaffar et al. [19]. A lack of a data access verification technique, the absence of a common data configuration, and insider attacks are some of the topics they touch on. They recommend using a proxy key protocol to alter the way cloud storage data is accessed and shared. A data access system, a storage system, and an information-sharing system are all part of this design. Authentication techniques are used by both the user and the cloud server to get access to data, and then the session key is exchanged. Users can share encrypted files or data with other interested parties by using the data storage space. As soon as the user has been accepted, the data sharing system searches for the encrypted file based on keywords. Data confidentiality breaches, user or cloud impersonation, and even man-in-the-middle assaults may all be safeguarded by the suggested method. When using similar terms to search for one single file, however, the DU may come up with several results or a long search duration.

According to the features listed in Table 1, centralised access control techniques are compared. Due to data confidentiality, unauthorised users will not be able to access the information. The system's scalability ensures that the system continues to perform effectively as the number of users rises.

Table 1. A comparison of the existing models for access control in cloud computing

The proposed model	**Access Control**		**Data confidentiality**	**Scalability**
	Traditional Access Control	***Encryption- based***		
Online/offline CP-ABE scheme [14]	X	✓	✓	X
PriGuarder [15]	X	✓	✓	X
EFH-CP-ABE [16]	X	✓	✓	X
Agent-based ABE access control [17]	X	✓	✓	X
PB-FGAC [18]	✓	X	X	X
Ghaffar et al. [19]	X	✓	✓	X

IV.PROPOSEDWORK

1.UPRE Encryption Scheme for ANOT.

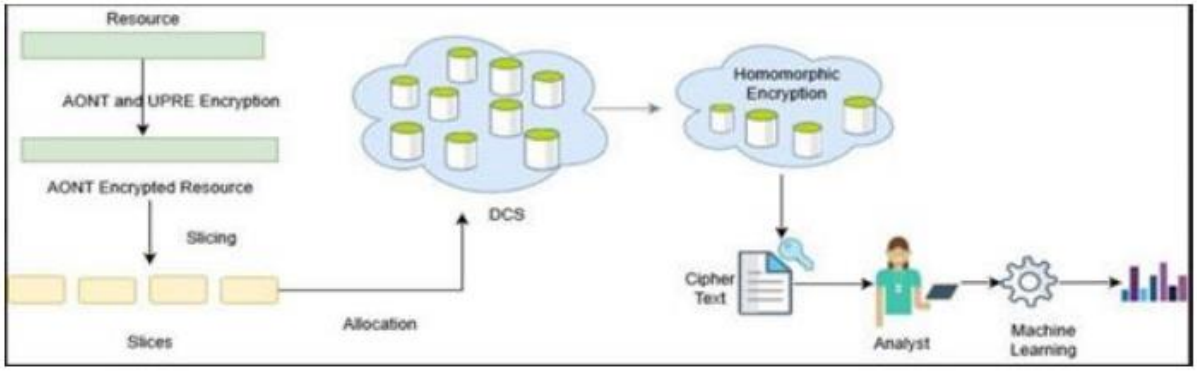
2.Adding resources to the DCS by slicing and permitting them in.

3.In the cloud, re-encrypting with homomorphic encryption

4.Using machine learning and predictive analysis, the analyst decrypts it.

“Resource owners may safeguard their DCS services, share them with others, and safely remove them with the approach given in this article. As a first step, we devise an algorithm that can intelligently control resource slicing and allocation to network nodes, with the goal of ensuring availability (i.e., retrieving all slices to reconstruct the resource) and security (i.e., by leveraging the protection guarantees provided by the All-Or-Nothing-Transform (AONT)) (i.e. protection against any threats like collecting all the slices composing a resource).”In order to protect their data, data providers use the UPRE technology to encrypt and upload it to the cloud server. In this approach, the owners of the resources may choose which data is sensitive and encrypt it." Analysis of cypher texts obtained from data sources is performed using the public key of the analyser. Finally, we examine the options of resource slicing and distribution, as well as their availability and security, in a distributed network. It will also add encrypted noise using Hashed-partially ElGamal's homomorphic encryption [13] to the cypher messages of the data provider. The cloud sends the noise-cipher text to the data analyser once the encrypted noise has been added. Noise datasets are obtained by first decoding the algorithm used to encrypt them. In order to use machine learning approaches to predictive analytics, It is possible for the analyst to employ k-nearest neighbour classifiers and support vector machines, among others.

Figure 4: Architecture Diagram



AONT Scheme

• An AONT system turns a plaintext resource (original material in any format) into a cipher text, with the condition that the full transformation result be utilized to retrieve the original plaintext. In actuality, AONT assures entire reliance (mixing) among the bits of the encrypted resource, prohibiting the reconstruction of any portion of the original plaintext if a component of the encrypted resource is absent. A person has access to a subset of the encrypted resource (but not the complete encrypted resource): I if it knows the encryption key, it will be unable to reconstruct any fraction of the source of energy (i.e., it will be unable to derive any information from the AONT encoded portions it has; the only option would be to attempt a brute force attack on the possible configurations of the missing portions, but their possible massive size makes this impossible.

• The employment of common cryptographic functions, including such symmetric encryption and hash functions, may be utilized to develop AONT protection techniques. In our situation, AONT assures that the individual slices (and shards) that make up the resource are safeguarded, and the resource as a whole (in its whole as well as any of its sections) (in its entirety as well as any of its portions). In actuality, according to information theory, AONT makes any component of the resource necessary to reconstruct any of the resource's sections. The lack of information content gives the protection.

The UPRE (Unidirectional Proxy Re-Encryption) Scheme is a method of encrypting and decrypting proxies in both directions

The six algorithms that make up the unidirectional PRE scheme [14] are as follows:

- Initialization(k): As an input, this method takes in a security parameter, k. Then, the algorithm returns the public parameters, which are called parameters. An M-space description may be found in this algorithm, as well.
- KeyGen0: Users' public and private key pairs are generated using this technique. (pk $_{\mathrm{ui},}$,sk $_{\mathrm{ui})}$).
- ReKeyGen(skui,pka): Uses the private key of the delegate skui and the public key of the delegate pk a as input. The algorithm's next output is a re-encoding key.$\mathrm{rk}_{\mathrm{ui}\rightarrow\mathrm{a}}$.
- Enc(pkui,m): This algorithm uses the public key pk $_{\mathrm{wi},}$, the delegator and the message $\mathrm{m} \in \mathrm{M}$. Then, the algorithm returns a ciphertext C_i under pk $_{ui}$.
- $\mathrm{ReEnc}\ (\mathbf{rk}_{ui\rightarrow a}, \mathbf{C}_i, \mathbf{pk}_{ui}, \mathbf{pk}_a)$: This algorithm uses $r\mathrm{k}_{ui\rightarrow a}$ as input to C_i. Then, the algorithm returns a ciphertext C_{a} under the public key pk_{a}

In the decentralized cloud, data is re-encrypted

Afterwards, the decentralised cloud performs the Re-encryption procedure on the ciphertext and delivers it to Analytic. First, the decentralised cloud uses the ReEnc(rkuia,Ci,pkui,pka) algorithm to generate ciphertext and deliver it to the public key of the analyst. In other terms, the encrypted message with various public keys is turned into a ciphertext using the public key of the analyst's computer.. Additional encoded noise will be added to data company ciphertexts by that of the server that used the Hashed-ElGamal scheme[15].Finally, the data analyst obtains encrypted data from the server. The analyst decodes the data. The analyst utilises an analyst decryption technique to get the noisy ciphertexts from either the cloud. Once the data is validated, DA decrypts it by using the key pair of something like the data sources to.

V. CONCLUSION

Security is still a big problem in cloud computing, and we've created a method for adequately safeguarding resources in decentralised cloud storage. In the methodologies discussed here, we evaluated the benefits of resource splitting and distribution systems in terms of their availability and security guarantees. When third-party technology is involved, data privacy is a major concern. A privacy-preserving machine learning method was developed as a result of this research. One-way re-encryption is employed by the proposed protocol to make cloud data secure. Using error-correcting codes to reduce the spatial cost and using more complex methods, such as partial differential equations, to encrypt data can improve our work.

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