**ANALYSIS OF PARALLEL IMPLEMENTATION IN PLENITUDE**

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**ABSTRACT:**

The provision of the GDPR is to ensure that personal data can only be gathered legally, under strict conditions, for a legitimate purpose, as well as to bring full control back to the data owners. In this application the GDPR is performed with crud operation and role rights the admin will be mentoring the application by view of patient ,view of doctor and the actions performed by them. the patient will be having different id by those auto generated id the user gets login and can view the profile in case of adding appointment the user will be sending request through appointment in email to the nurse by checking the availability the nurse allots the schedule to the concerned or particular patient. once the patient deletes his account then the patient cant retrieve the data or details where it deletes the complete history of the patient.

**INTRODUCTION:**

The GDPR which includes crud and role rights the actions that can be performed only with certain terms and rights the action that could be performed with various roles each role carries each rights where the doctor can only update in this application the doctor updates only the case study of the patient if the patients has need of change in treatment or medicine then by consulting the doctor the doctor can update particular patients details in the allotted plot the nurse holds the role of create the nurse will be fixing the appointment based on patient query by checking the availability of the doctor the it fixes the appointment through mail. where the patients has the process of view and delete by this the patient can view its profile and sends the appointment request to the nurse and if the patient needs to delete the account then complete deletion will be processed here since it is implementing through GDPR complete deletion is performed

**EXISTING SYSTEM:**

From an end user’s perspective, this leads to a lack of transparency and accountability of data management and raise the risks of personal data leakage. As all data management mechanisms are operating in a centralized system and under the SP’s control, the SP may still be able to hand over personal data to an unauthorized TP without the end-user’s knowledge, as far as it is not investigated by supervisory authorities. From an SP’s perspective, as the investigation from supervisory authority is occasionally carried out, it is challenging for an SP to declare that it has been continuously, securely and legally processing all personal data as required. This is of paramount importance for any SP to build trust with prospective clients.

**DISADVANTAGE:**

The proﬁle management system fails to support high performance and scalability since the throughput signiﬁcantly. It decreases and the latency dramatically increases when the connection network scales up peer nodes

**PROPOSED SYSTEM:**

In this there are 4 actors the doctor, admin, patient and nurse .the admin holds the role of read in crud it carries the view of doctor ,patient and nurse. once the appointment request has been sent by the patient the nurse checks the schedule of the doctor and allots the slot to concern doctors. The patient checks the profile and receives the allotted appointment date and time through mail. The doctor will be having a login page after gets logged the particular doctors profile will be shown and can view the case history with their complete details and does some updating in the application with certain remedies to change the patients history. The nurse holds the study case history of the patient and allotting the appointment is done by the nurse by checking the availability of the doctor. In this way the admin does read by viewing the doctor, patient and nurse. The doctor update the case history of patient and nurse creates the appointment and patient views their profile and deletion is

**ADVANTAGE:**

This will reduce the number of messages exchanged across the network as well as reduce the waiting time for endorsement messages from endorsing peers. GDPR-compliance is empowered as all activities logged in the ledgers can be traced back

**CONCLUSION:**

The data which has been proposed in this application as a uniform approach for describing the security properties of the data which has been collected in the systems expressed as predicates are performed by viewing the details of particular disease with the help of a patient's history which has been stored in a database of a particular organization. The collection of various data with some priorities it has a separate database where it carries only some particular data relevant to those particular sector with complete privacy. A federated data deploys and manages multiple data services, for both security and business concerns handling these database carries the usage of memory allocation with some set of tables.

**REFERENCE:**

The GDPR aims primarily to give control to individuals over their personal data and to simplify the regulatory environment for [international business](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_business) by unifying the regulation within the EU. The **General Data Protection**

<https://gdpr-info.eu/>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Data_Protection_Regulation>