**Secure File Storage on Cloud Using Hybrid Cryptography**

**ABSTRACT**

|  |
| --- |
| The proposed software product is liable to meet the required security needs of data center of cloud. Blowfish used for the encryption of file slices takes minimum time and has maximum throughput for encryption and decryption from other symmetric algorithms. The idea of splitting and merging adds on to meet the principle of data security. The hybrid approach when deployed in cloud environment makes the remote server more secure and thus, helps the cloud providers to fetch more trust of their users. For data security and privacy protection issues, the fundamental challenge of separation of sensitive data and access control is fulfilled. Cryptography technique translates original data into unreadable form. Cryptography technique is divided into symmetric key cryptography and public key cryptography. This technique uses keys for translate data into unreadable form. So only authorized person can access data from cloud server. Cipher text data is visible for all people. |
|  |

.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **SL.NO** | **CHAPTERS** | **PAGE NO** |
|  | **CERTIFICATE** |  |
| **DECLARATION** |  |
| **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT** |  |
| **ABSTRACT** |  |
| **1** | **INTRODUCTION** |  |
| **2** | **SYSTEM SPECIFICATION** |  |
| 2.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION |  |
| 2.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION |  |
| 2.3 FEATURES OF SOFTWARE |  |
| **3** | **SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS** |  |
| 3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM |  |
| 3.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM |  |
| **4** | **SYSTEM DESIGN** |  |
| 4.1 INPUT DESIGN |  |
| 4.2 OUTPUT DESIGN |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | 4.3 DATABASE DESIGN |  |
| 4.4 DESCRIPTION OF MODULES |  |
| **5** | **SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION** |  |
| 5.1 SYSTEM TESTING |  |
| 5.2 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION |  |
| **6** | **CONCLUSION** |  |
|  | **APPENDIX** |  |
| A. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM |  |
| C. SAMPLE CODING |  |
| D. SAMPLE FORMS |  |
|  | **BIBLIOGRAPHY** |  |

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

* 1. INTRODUCTION

The proposed paper meets the required security needs and implementation of the data center of the cloud server. The paper uses some symmetric key cryptography techniques in addition to stenography techniques. The idea of splitting and merging adds on to meet the principle of data security. This hybrid approach when implemented in a cloud server makes the remote server more secure and thus, helps the cloud providers to do their work more securely. For data security and privacy protection problems, the fundamental challenge of separation of sensitive data and access control is fulfilled. The Cryptography technique converts original data into ciphertext. The cryptography technique is divided into symmetric-key cryptography and public-key cryptography. So only an authorized person can access data from the cloud server. Ciphertext data is visible for all people. But for that again the decryption technique has to be used to translate it back into the original text.

As an emerging technology and business paradigm, Cloud computing platforms provide easy access to a company’s high-performance, computing and storage infrastructure through web services. Mainly cloud computing technology enables users/enterprises to eliminate the requirements for setting up of expensive computing infrastructure and reduces system’s operating costs. Data security and privacy are increasingly becoming the predominant issue that affects small and medium business organizations’ readiness to migrate their data from on-site to cloud storage facilities. As a result, this technology is used by an increasing number of end users. On the other hand, existing security deficiencies and vulnerabilities of underlying technologies can leave an open door for intrusions. Therefore, cloud computing providers need to protect their user’s sensitive data from insider or outsider attacks by installing an intrusion detection system. Form the viewpoint of security, Deduplication, various risks and issues are identified in the area of Cloud Computing. There are various risks associated with the security but one of the major issues is the security of data being stored on the provider's cloud and privacy while the data is being transmitted. This paper deals with various issues associated with security and focus mainly on the data security and methods of providing security by data encryption. Various encryption methods of block cipher algorithms such as Triple DES, Blowfish are discussed for providing solutions to cloud.

CHAPTER-2

SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

**2. SYSTEM SPECIFICATION**

**2.1HARDWARE CONFIGURATION**

* System: Pentium Dual Core.
* Hard Disk: 500 GB.
* Monitor : 15’’ LED
* Input Devices : Keyboard, Mouse
* Ram : 4 GB

**2.2SOFTWARE CONFIGURATION**

* Operating system: Windows 10
* Coding Language: PHP.
* Software : Wamp Server
* Database : MYSQL

**2.3 SOFTWARE FEATURES**

**FRONT END**

**PHP:**

**CLIENT/SERVER ENVIRONMENT:**

To design and develop the project, it is essential to understand the client/server model that plays an important role in the concern, which needs the information to be retrieved in a fast and efficient way.

**What is Client/Server?**

The Client/Server computing model implies a form of processing when requests are submitted by a client or requests the server which processes them and returns the result to the client. The client and the server are two separate logical entities working together over a network to accomplish the task.

Conceptually, the client server architecture can be defined as a special case of Co-operative processing where on entire application is shared between the client and a server system.

## Features of client/server computing

* Improved access to information due to internet
* Globalization of information
* Easier maintenance of application and data
* Graphically oriented, high interactive user interface
* Increased developer productivity through ease of tools

In our project we have divided core part into two parts. Asp pages, html pages are used as user interface (client). They gather the information from the user and process them. Ms.Access is stored in IIS, which is used as server.

**Installation requirements**

When installing web development to a hard drive other than ordinary PC, one need to have at least 65-70MB free space on a drive to precede installation, regardless of how much space is on installation drive.

**Operating system: Windows 10**

**Web server : All OS Apache,Mysql,Php,Perl (XAMPP)**

**NETWORK SPECIFICATION**

**Network Card : Ethernet card**

**Operating system : Windows 10**

**Communication protocol: TCP/IP, HTTP**

**Connection Type : LAN**

**XP PLATFORM:**

XP is a powerful multitasking operating system with high security. It is user friendly and supports multithreading and lot of tools for developing in any application. This OS has number of enhancements, including performance improvement, better hardware support and closer integration with the Internet. Windows support dynamic linking. This OS has the concept of plug and play.

**PHP**

PHP stands for Hypertext Preprocessor. PHP scripts run inside Apache server or Microsoft IIS. PHP and Apache server are free. PHP code is very easy. PHP is the most used server side scripting language. PHP files contain PHP scripts and HTML. PHP files have the extension “php”, “php3”, “php4”, or “phtml”.

* **Using PHP**
* Generate dynamic web pages. PHP can display different content to different user or display different content at different times of the day.
* Process the contents of HTML forms. We can use a PHP to retrieve and respond to the data entered into an HTML form.
* Can create database-driven web pages. A PHP can insert new data or retrieve existing data from a database such a MySQL.
* **Working of PHP**

PHP is a standard HTML file that is extended with additional features. Like a standard HTML file, PHP contains HTML tag that can be interpreted and displayed by a web browser. Anything we could normally place in an HTML file Java applets, Blinking text, server side scripts .we can place in PHP. However, PHP has three important features that make it unique.

* PHP contains server side scripts.
* PHP provides several built-in objects.

**HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE (HTML)**

HTML is an application of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), which was approved as an international standard in the year 1986. SGML provides a way to encode hyper documents so they can be interchanged.

SGML is also a Meta language for formally describing document markup system. Infact HTML uses SGML to define a language that describes a WWW hyper document’s structure and inter connectivity.

Following the rigors of SGML, TBL bore HTML to the world in 1990. Since then, many of us have it to be easy to use but sometimes quite limiting. These limiting factors are being addressed but the World Wide Web Consortium (aka W3c) at MIT. But HTML had to start somewhere, and its success argues that it didn’t start out too badly.

**MYSQL**

MySQL Server is a powerful database management system and the user can create application that requires little or no programming. It supports GUI features and an entire programming language, Phpmyadmin which can be used to develop richer and more developed application. There are quite a few reasons, the first being that MySQL is a feature rich program that can handle any database related task you have. You can create places to store your data build tools that make it easy to read and modify your database contents, and ask questions of your data. MySQL is a relational database, a database that stores information about related objects. In MySQL that database means a collection of tables that hold data. It collectively stores all the other related objects such as queries, forms and reports that are used to implement function effectively.

The MySQL database can act as a back end database for PHP as a front end, MySQL supports the user with its powerful database management functions. A beginner can create his/her own database very simply by some mouse clicks. Another good reason to use MySQL as back end tool is that it is a component of the overwhelmingly popular Open source software.

**Database:**

A database is simply a collection of used data just like phone book. MySQL database include such objects as tables, queries, forms, and more.

**Tables:**

In MySQL tables are collection of similar data. With all tables can be organized differently, and contain mostly different information- but they should all be in the same database file. For instance we may have a database file called video store. Containing tables named members, tapes, reservations and so on. These tables are stored in the same database file because they are often used together to create reports to help to fill out on screen forms.

**Relational database:**

MySQL is a relational database. Relational databases tools like access can help us manage information in three important ways.

* Reduce redundancy
* Facilitate the sharing of information
* Keep data accurate.

###### **Fields**

###### Fields are places in a table where we store individual chunks of information.

**Primary key and other indexed fields:**

MySQL use key fields and indexing to help speed many database operations. We can tell MySQL, which should be key fields, or MySQL can assign them automatically.

**Controls and objects:**

Queries are access objects us display, print and use our data. They can be things like field labels that we drag around when designing reports. Or they can be pictures, or titles for reports, or boxes containing the results of calculations.

# Queries and dynasts:

Queries are request to information. When access responds with its list of data, that response constitutes a dynaset. A dynamic set of data meeting our query criteria. Because of the way access is designed, dynasts are updated even after we have made our query.

**Forms:**

Forms are on screen arrangement that make it easy to enter and read data. we can also print the forms if we want to. We can design form our self, or let the access auto form feature.

**Reports:**

Reports are paper copies of dynaset. We can also print reports to disk, if we like. Access helps us to create the reports. There are even wizards for complex printouts.

**Properties:**

Properties are the specification we assigned to parts of our database design. We can define properties for fields, forms, controls and most other access objects.

CHAPTER-3

SYSTEM STUDY

**EXISTING SYSTEM**

There exist various tools and technologies for multiple clouds, such as Platform VM Orchestrator, Vmware vSphere, and Ovirt. These tools help cloud providers construct a distributed cloud storage platform (DCSP) for managing clients’ data. However, if such an important platform is vulnerable to security attacks, it would bring irretrievable losses to the clients. For example, the confidential data in an enterprise may be illegally accessed through a remote interface provided by a multiple-cloud, or relevant data and archives may be lost or tampered with when they are stored into an uncertain storage pool outside the enterprise. Therefore, it is indispensable for cloud service providers (CSPs) to provide security techniques for managing their storage services.

**DISADVANTAGES**

* Untrusted clouds.
* Full data in all cloud.
* Low level security.
* Need more data space.
* Cloud provider can access client's data.

**PROPOSED SYSTEM**

We present a File Splitter and Merger PDP (CPDP) scheme. We prove the security of our scheme based data fragmentation on multiple clouds. So the proposed system has data fragmentation, data security and storage on multiple cloud services. We used trusted third party to store the data on multiple cloud and find the data access by untrusted cloud service providers. In this system the client data divide into multiple pieces and send to the multiple clouds with help of trusted third party. If any of the untrusted cloud service providers try modify the data the alert will send to trusted third party about illegal access of untrusted cloud service provider.

**ADVANTAGES**

* Trusted third party.
* Incomplete data in all cloud.
* Security alerts, encryption data.
* Need low data space.
* Cloud provider can't access client's data.

#### CHAPTER-4

#### SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

**4.1 INPUT DESIGN**

Input design is one of the most important phase of the system design. Input design is the process where the input received in the system are planned and designed, so as to get necessary information from the user, eliminating the information that is not required. The aim of the input design is to ensure the maximum possible levels of accuracy and also ensures that the input is accessible that understood by the user.

The input design is the part of overall system design, which requires very careful attention. If the data going into the system is incorrect then the processing and output will magnify the errors.

The objectives considered during input design are:

* Nature of input processing.
* Flexibility and thoroughness of validation rules.
* Handling of properties within the input documents.
* Screen design to ensure accuracy and efficiency of the input relationship with files.
* Careful design of the input also involves attention to error handling, controls, batching and validation procedures.

Input design features can ensure the reliability of the system and produce result from accurate data or they can result in the production of erroneous information.

**4.2 OUTPUT DESIGN**

Computer output is the most important and direct source of information to the user. Efficient, intelligible output design should improve the system’s relationships with the user and help in decision making. A major form of output is the hard copy from the printer. The output devices to consider depend on factors such as compatibility of the device with the system, response time requirements, expected print quality and number of copies needed. . All nodes in the network may depart or fail unpredictably.

The partition the continuously generated measurement data by time slots, where a source block refers to the amount of the data generated in one time slot on a node. Clearly, how many time slots of data can be cached depends on the size of the node cache storage.

A synchronization packet (commonly known as the timing reference signal) occurs immediately before the first active sample on every line, and immediately after the last active sample (and before the start of the horizontal blanking region).A systems flowchart specifies master files, transaction files and computer programs. Input Data are collected and organized into groups of similar data. Once identified, appropriate input media are selected for processing. The output devices to consider depend on factors such as compatibility of the device with the system, response time requirements, expected print quality and number of copies needed. . All nodes in the network may depart or fail unpredictably.

**4.3DATABASE DESIGN**

Database design is a collection of interactive data store. It is an effective method of defining, storing and retrieving the information in the database. The database design is independent of any relational database management system and it is a logical model. The logical design is mapped according to RDBMS used for implementation. The data contained in the database can be multiple application and users. It prevents the unauthorized from accessing data and ensures the privacy of data.

**4.4DESCRIPTION OF MODULES**

* TTP
* Transfer
* Files
* Alerts
* CSP
* Files
* Client
* Upload Files
* View Files

**TTP (Trusted Third Party)**

Here TTP has to login by using their unique user name and password. TTP is the only authorized person to access ttp module for security purpose. So others don’t get rights to access this module.

**Transfer**

In this module ttp view the client uploaded files and transfer them into multiple-cloud. The file will split into 3 pieces and stored in cloud. TTP is the only authorized person to access ttp module for security purpose. So others don’t get rights to access this module.

**View**

In this module ttp view the client uploaded file from multiple-cloud. TTP is the only authorized person to access ttp module for security purpose. So others don’t get rights to access this module.

**Alerts**

In this module ttp view the alerts for the security issues of client uploaded files in cloud. That is if any of csp try to access client file the alert will send to ttp. TTP is the only authorized person to access ttp module for security purpose. So others don’t get rights to access this module.

**CSP (Cloud Service Provider)**

Here CSP has to login by using their unique user name and password. CSP is the only authorized person to access ttp module for security purpose. So others don’t get rights to access this module.

**View**

In this module csp view the client uploaded file in their cloud as encrypted format. If csp try to edit the client file then the alert will send to ttp. CSP is the only authorized person to access ttp module for security purpose. So others don’t get rights to access this module.

**Client**

Here client has to login by using their unique user name and password after registration. Client is the only authorized person to access this module for security purpose. So others don’t get rights to access this module.

**Upload**

In this module client will upload their files and stored in multiple-cloud. Client is the only authorized person to access this module for security purpose. So others don’t get rights to access this module.

**View**

In this module client view their uploaded files from multiple-cloud. Client is the only authorized person to access this module for security purpose. So others don’t get rights to access this module.

**CHAPTER-5**

**SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION**

**SYSTEM TESTING**

Testing is a series of different tests that whose primary purpose is to fully exercise the computer based system. Although each test has a different purpose, all work should verify that all system element have been properly integrated and performed allocated function. Testing is the process of checking whether the developed system works according to the actual requirement and objectives of the system.

The philosophy behind testing is to find the errors. A good test is one that has a high probability of finding an undiscovered error. A successful test is one that uncovers the undiscovered error. Test cases are devised with this purpose in mind. A test case is a set of data that the system will process as an input. However the data are created with the intent of determining whether the system will process them correctly without any errors to produce the required output.

**Types of Testing**

* Unit testing
* Integration testing
* Validation testing
* Output testing
* User acceptance testing

**Unit Testing**

All modules were tested and individually as soon as they were completed and were checked for their correct functionality.

**Integration Testing**

The entire project was split into small program; each of this single programs gives a frame as an output. These programs were tested individually; at last all these programs where combined together by creating another program where all these constructors were used. It give a lot of problem by not functioning is an integrated manner.

The user interface testing is important since the user has to declare that the arrangements made in frames are convenient and it is satisfied. When the frames where given for the test, the end user gave suggestion. Based on their suggestions the frames where modified and put into practice.

**Validation Testing**

At the culmination of the black box testing software is completely assembled as a package. Interfacing errors have been uncovered and corrected and a final series of test i.e., Validation succeeds when the software function in a manner that can be reasonably accepted by the customer.

**Output Testing**

After performing the validation testing the next step is output testing of the proposed system. Since the system cannot be useful if it does not produce the required output. Asking the user about the format in which the system is required tests the output displayed or generated by the system under consideration. Here the output format is considered in two ways. one is on screen and another one is printed format. The output format on the screen is found to be corrected as the format was designed in the system phase according to the user needs. And for the hardcopy the output comes according to the specifications requested by the user.

**User Acceptance System**

An acceptance test as the objective of selling the user on validity and reliability of the system. It verifies that the procedures operate to system specification and mat the integrity of vital is maintained.

**Performance Testing**

This project is an application based project, and the modules are interdependent with the other modules, so the testing cannot be done module by module. So the unit testing is not possible in the case of this driver. So this system is checked only with their performance to check their quality.

**IMPLEMENTATION**

The purpose of **System Implementation** can be summarized as follows:

It making the new system available to a prepared set of users (the deployment), and positioning on-going support and maintenance of the system within the Performing Organization (the transition). At a finer level of detail, deploying the system consists of executing all steps necessary to educate the Consumers on the use of the new system, placing the newly developed system into production, confirming that all data required at the start of operations is available and accurate, and validating that business functions that interact with the system are functioning properly. Transitioning the system support responsibilities involves changing from a system *development* to a system *support and maintenance* mode of operation, with ownership of the new system moving from the Project Team to the Performing Organization.

List of System implementation is the important stage of project when the theoretical design is tuned into practical system. The main stages in the implementation are as follows:

* Planning
* Training
* System testing and
* Changeover Planning

Planning is the first task in the system implementation. Planning means deciding on the method and the time scale to be adopted. At the time of implementation of any system people from different departments and system analysis involve. They are confirmed to practical problem of controlling various activities of people outside their own data processing departments. The line managers controlled through an implementation coordinating committee. The committee considers ideas, problems and complaints of user department, it must also consider;

* The implication of system environment
* Self-selection and allocation form implementation tasks
* Consultation with unions and resources available
* Standby facilities and channels of communication

The following roles are involved in carrying out the processes of this phase. Detailed descriptions of these roles can be found in the Introductions to Sections I and III.

\_ Project Manager

\_ Project Sponsor

\_ Business Analyst

\_ Data/Process Modeler

\_ Technical Lead/Architect

\_ Application Developers

\_ Software Quality Assurance (SQA) Lead

\_ Technical Services (HW/SW, LAN/WAN, TelCom)

\_ Information Security Officer (ISO)

\_ Technical Support (Help Desk, Documentation, Trainers)

\_ Customer Decision-Maker

\_ Customer Representative

\_ Consumer

The purpose of **Prepare for System Implementation** is to take all possible steps to ensure that the upcoming system deployment and transition occurs smoothly, efficiently, and flawlessly. In the implementation of any new system, it is necessary to ensure that the Consumer community is best positioned to utilize the system once deployment efforts have been validated. Therefore, all necessary training activities must be scheduled and coordinated. As this training is often the first exposure to the system for many individuals, it should be conducted as professionally and competently as possible. A positive training experience is a great first step towards Customer acceptance of the system.

During System Implementation it is essential that everyone involved be absolutely synchronized with the deployment plan and with each other. Often the performance of deployment efforts impacts many of the Performing Organization’s normal business operations. Examples of these impacts include:

Consumers may experience a period of time in which the systems that they depend on to perform their jobs are temporarily unavailable to them. They may be asked to maintain detailed manual records or logs of business functions that they perform to be entered into the new system once it is operational.

Technical Services personnel may be required to assume significant implementation responsibilities while at the same time having to continue current levels of service on other critical business systems.

Technical Support personnel may experience unusually high volumes of support requests due to the possible disruption of day-to-day processing.

Because of these and other impacts, the communication of planned deployment activities to all parties involved in the project is critical. A smooth deployment requires strong leadership, planning, and communications. By this point in the project lifecycle, the team will have spent countless hours devising and refining the steps to be followed. During this preparation process the Project Manager must verify that all conditions that must be met prior to initiating deployment activities have been met, and that the final ‘green light’ is on for the team to proceed. The final process within the System Development Lifecycle is to transition ownership of the system support responsibilities to the Performing Organization. In order for there to be an efficient and effective transition, the Project Manager should make sure that all involved parties are aware of the transition plan, the timing of the various transition activities, and their role in its execution.

Due to the number of project participants in this phase of the SDLC, many of the necessary conditions and activities may be beyond the direct control of the Project Manager. Consequently, all Project Team members with roles in the implementation efforts must understand the plan, acknowledge their responsibilities, recognize the extent to which other implementation efforts are dependent upon them, and confirm their commitment.

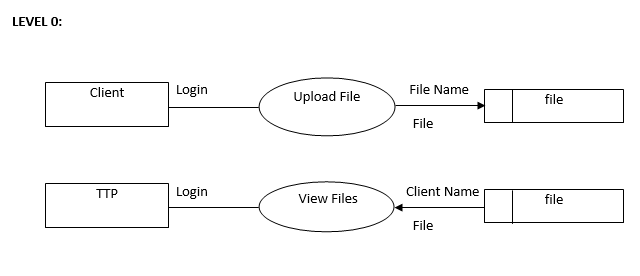
**CHAPTER-6**

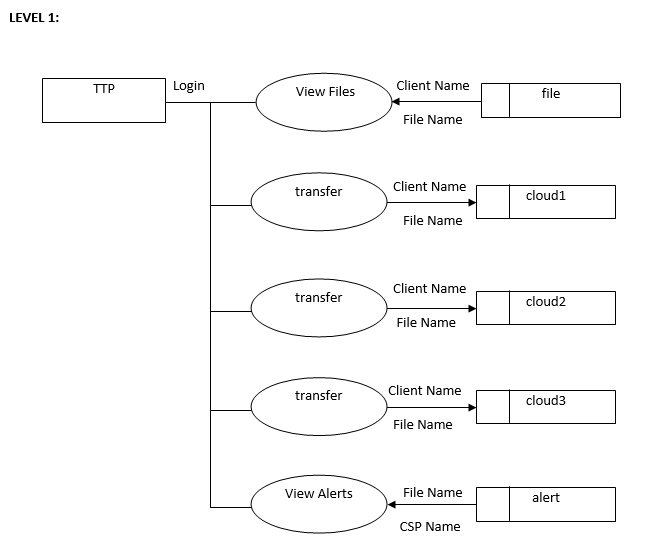
**CONCLUSION**

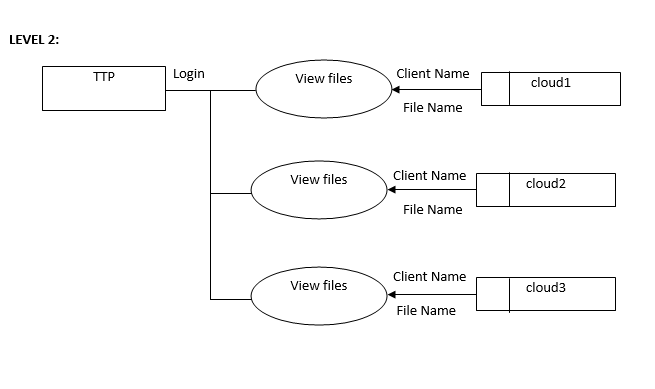
The main aim of this system is to securely store and retrieve data on the cloud that is only controlled by the owner of the data. Conclude that secure auditing protocol to store data and verify it and make algorithm with example. Use the cryptographic algorithm used for the process of encryption and decryption and which is solve the problem of integrity, unauthorized access, privacy and consistency. And in this article first present a network in which cloud Architecture work and which methodology used, user and TPA shown after that how file is retrieved. Encryption and decryption of file how to check the integrity of data from CSP.

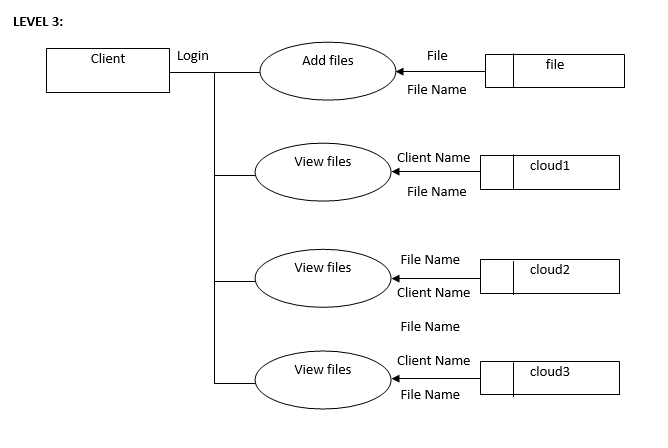
**APPENDICES**

**A.DATAFLOW DIAGRAM**

****

****

****

****

**C. SAMPLE CODING**

<?php

session\_start();

include\_once "../db/db.php";

?>

<html>

<head><title>

</title>

</head>

<meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html;charset=utf-8" />

<link href="../css/style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />

<body>

<div id="main">

<div id="header">

<div id="logo">

<a href=""> <span class="logo\_span">

</span></a>

</div>

<span class="user"><?php echo $\_SESSION['st\_name'];?>&nbsp;logged in...</span></div>

<div id="border">

<div id="buttons">

<a href="upload.php" class="but" title="">Upload</a>

<div class="but\_div"></div>

<a href="view.php" class="but" title="">View</a><div class="but\_div"></div>

<a href="../logout.php" class="but" title="">Logout</a>

<div class="but\_div"></div>

</div>

<table border="0" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" >

<tr>

<td colspan="3" align="center"><img src="../images/banner.png"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="50" style="border-right:1px solid #636363;">&nbsp;</td>

<td width="900" style="" align="center">

<form id="form1" name="form1" method="post" action="" enctype="multipart/form-data" onSubmit="return valid()">

<table width="95%" ><br>

<tr>

<td height="48" colspan="8" align="center"><strong>VIEW FILES </strong></td>

</tr>

<tr bgcolor="#d4e6fe">

<td width="7%" height="40" align="center">Sl.No</td>

<td width="16%" align="center">Name</td>

<td width="16%" align="center">File Name </td>

<td width="13%" align="center">Cloud 1 </td>

<td width="15%" align="center">Cloud 2 </td>

<td width="10%" align="center">Cloud 3</td>

<td width="11%" align="center">Date</td>

<td width="12%" align="center">View</td>

</tr>

<?php

$sl=0;

$s="select \* from file

inner join user on user.st\_user=file.file\_user

left join cloud1 on cloud1.cloud1\_name=file.file\_id

left join cloud2 on cloud2.cloud2\_name=file.file\_id

left join cloud3 on cloud3.cloud3\_name=file.file\_id

where file\_status='Uploaded'";

$fr=mysql\_query($s);

while($f=mysql\_fetch\_object($fr))

{

$sl++;

?>

<tr bgcolor="#529cfd">

<td height="42" align="center"><?php echo $sl; ?></td>

<td align="center"><?php echo $f->st\_name; ?></td>

<td align="center"><?php echo $f->file\_name; ?></td>

<td align="center"><?php $n1=explode('/',$f->cloud1\_file); echo $n1[2]; ?></td>

<td align="center"><?php $n2=explode('/',$f->cloud2\_file); echo $n2[2]; ?></td>

<td align="center"><?php $n3=explode('/',$f->cloud3\_file); echo $n3[2]; ?></td>

<td align="center"><?php echo $f->cloud1\_date; ?></td>

<td align="center"><a href="view2.php?file\_id=<?php echo $f->file\_id; ?>">

<img src="../images/view.png" width="88" height="52"></a></td>

</tr>

<?php } ?>

<tr>

<td height="36" colspan="8" align="center">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

</table>

</form></td>

<td width="48" style="border-left:1px solid #636363;" align="center">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" style="border-bottom:1px solid #636363;">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" >&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" align="center">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" >&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

</table>

</div>

<div id="footer">

<p>Copyright @ 2024. All Rights Reserved</p>

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

<?php

session\_start();

include\_once "../db/db.php";

?>

<html>

<head><title>

</title>

</head>

<meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html;charset=utf-8" />

<link href="../css/style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />

<body>

<div id="main">

<div id="header">

<div id="logo">

<a href=""> <span class="logo\_span">

</span></a>

</div>

<span class="user"><?php echo $\_SESSION['csp\_name'];?>&nbsp;logged in...</span>

</div>

<div id="border">

<div id="buttons">

<a href="view5.php" class="but" title="">Files</a><div class="but\_div"></div>

<a href="../logout.php" class="but" title="">Logout</a>

<div class="but\_div"></div>

</div>

<table border="0" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" >

<tr>

<td colspan="3" align="center"><img src="../images/banner.png"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" align="center"><strong>VIEW CLIENT FILE ON CLOUD </strong></td>

</tr>

<tr></tr>

<tr>

<td width="50" style="border-right:1px solid #636363;">&nbsp;</td>

<td width="900" style="" align="center">

<form id="form1" name="form1" method="post" action="" enctype="multipart/form-data" onSubmit="return valid()">

<table width="95%" bgcolor="#d4e6fe"><br>

<?php

$sl=0;

$s="select \* from file

inner join user on user.st\_user=file.file\_user

left join cloud3 on cloud3.cloud3\_name=file.file\_id

where file\_id='".$\_REQUEST['file\_id']."'";

$fr=mysql\_query($s);

$f=mysql\_fetch\_object($fr);

$file1 = file\_get\_contents($f->cloud3\_file);

$file2 = file\_get\_contents($f->cloud2\_file);

$file3 = file\_get\_contents($f->cloud3\_file);

?>

<tr>

<td height="36" align="center">Client&nbsp;:&nbsp;<strong><?php echo $f->st\_name; ?></strong> </td>

<td height="36" align="center">File&nbsp;:&nbsp;<strong><?php echo $f->file\_name; ?></strong></td>

<td height="36" align="center">Date&nbsp;:&nbsp;<strong><?php echo $f->file\_date; ?></strong></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td align="center"><input type="hidden" name="file\_id" value="<?php echo $f->file\_id; ?>">

<input type="hidden" name="file\_id" value="<?php echo $f->file\_id; ?>"></td>

<td align="center">&nbsp;</td>

<td align="center">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="25%" height="36" align="center">Name&nbsp;:&nbsp;<strong><?php $n1=explode('/',$f->cloud3\_file); echo $n1[2]; ?></strong><br>

<br>

Size&nbsp;:&nbsp;<strong><?php echo $size =filesize($f->cloud3\_file); echo' Bytes'; ?></strong></td>

<td width="48%" align="center"><textarea name="file1" style="height:100px;width:350px"><?php echo base64\_encode($file1); ?></textarea></td>

<td width="27%" align="center"><strong> Cloud 3 </strong></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" align="center">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" align="center"><input type="submit" name="submit" value="Update" class="submit"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" align="center">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

</table>

</form></td>

<td width="48" style="border-left:1px solid #636363;" align="center">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" style="border-bottom:1px solid #636363;">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" >&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" align="center">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" >&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

</table>

</div>

<div id="footer">

<p>Copyright @ 2024. All Rights Reserved</p>

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

<?php

if(isset($\_REQUEST['submit']))

{

$insert="INSERT INTO `alert` (`alert\_date` ,

`alert\_cloud` ,

`alert\_file` )

VALUES ('".date('d/m/Y')."',

'".$\_SESSION['csp\_id']."',

'".$\_REQUEST['file\_id']."')";

mysql\_query($insert);

echo "<script type='text/javascript'> alert('You Cant Edit Client Files');</script>";

echo "<meta http-equiv='refresh' content='0;url=view.php'>";

}

?>

<?php

session\_start();

include\_once "../db/db.php";

?>

<html>

<head><title>

</title>

</head>

<meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html;charset=utf-8" />

<link href="../css/style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />

<body>

<div id="main">

<div id="header">

<div id="logo">

<a href=""> <span class="logo\_span">

</span></a>

</div>

<span class="user"><?php echo $\_SESSION['admin\_name'];?>&nbsp;logged in...</span>

</div>

<div id="border">

<div id="buttons">

<a href="trans.php" class="but" title="">Transfer</a><div class="but\_div"></div>

<a href="view.php" class="but" title="">Files</a><div class="but\_div"></div>

<a href="alert.php" class="but" title="">Alerts</a>

<div class="but\_div"></div>

<a href="../logout.php" class="but" title="">Logout</a>

<div class="but\_div"></div>

</div>

<table border="0" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" >

<tr>

<td colspan="3" align="center"><img src="../images/banner.png"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="50" style="border-right:1px solid #636363;">&nbsp;</td>

<td width="900" style="" align="center">

<form id="form1" name="form1" method="post" action="" enctype="multipart/form-data" onSubmit="return valid()">

<table width="95%" ><br>

<tr>

<td height="48" colspan="8" align="center"><strong>VIEW SECURITY BREAKS </strong></td>

</tr>

<tr bgcolor="#d4e6fe">

<td width="7%" height="40" align="center">Sl.No</td>

<td width="16%" align="center">Client Name</td>

<td width="16%" align="center">File Name </td>

<td width="13%" align="center">Cloud Name </td>

<td width="11%" align="center">Date</td>

<td width="12%" align="center">ALERT</td>

</tr>

<?php

$sl=0;

$s="select \* from alert

inner join file on file.file\_id=alert.alert\_file

inner join user on user.st\_user=file.file\_user

inner join csp on csp.csp\_id=alert.alert\_cloud

where file\_status='Uploaded' order by alert\_id desc";

$fr=mysql\_query($s);

while($f=mysql\_fetch\_object($fr))

{

$sl++;

?>

<tr bgcolor="#529cfd">

<td height="42" align="center"><?php echo $sl; ?></td>

<td align="center"><?php echo $f->st\_name; ?></td>

<td align="center"><?php echo $f->file\_name; ?></td>

<td align="center"><?php echo $f->csp\_name; ?></td>

<td align="center"><?php echo $f->alert\_date; ?></td>

<?php if(date('d/m/Y')==$f->alert\_date){ ?>

<td align="center" style="text-decoration:blink">This CSP Try To Access Client File.</td>

<?php }else { ?><td align="center">This CSP Try To Access Client File.</td><?php } ?>

</tr>

<?php } ?>

<tr>

<td height="36" colspan="8" align="center">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

</table>

</form></td>

<td width="48" style="border-left:1px solid #636363;" align="center">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" style="border-bottom:1px solid #636363;">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" >&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" align="center">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" >&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

</table>

</div>

<div id="footer">

<p>Copyright @ 2024. All Rights Reserved</p>

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

<?php

session\_start();

include\_once "../db/db.php";

?>

<html>

<head><title>

</title>

</head>

<meta http-equiv="content-type" content="text/html;charset=utf-8" />

<link href="../css/style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />

<body>

<div id="main">

<div id="header">

<div id="logo">

<a href=""> <span class="logo\_span">

</span></a>

</div>

</div>

<div id="border">

<div id="buttons">

<a href="../index.php" class="but" title="">Home</a><div class="but\_div"></div>

<a href="../about.php" class="but" title="">About&nbsp;us</a><div class="but\_div"></div>

<a href="index.php" class="but" title="">TTP</a>

<div class="but\_div"></div>

<a href="../csp/index.php" class="but" title="">CSP</a>

<div class="but\_div"></div>

<a href="../user/index.php" class="but" title="">Client</a>

<div class="but\_div"></div>

</div>

<table border="0" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0" >

<tr>

<td colspan="3" align="center"><img src="../images/banner.png"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="199" style="border-right:1px solid #636363;">&nbsp;</td>

<td width="602" style="" align="center">

<form id="form1" name="form1" method="post" action="" enctype="multipart/form-data" onSubmit="return valid()">

<table width="80%" class="tclass"><br>

<tr>

<td height="48" colspan="2" align="center"><strong>TTP LOGIN </strong></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td width="47%" height="40" align="right">User Name&nbsp;:&nbsp;</td>

<td width="53%"><input type="text" name="user\_name" ></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td height="42" align="right">Password&nbsp;:&nbsp;</td>

<td><input type="password" name="user\_pwd"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td height="36" colspan="2" align="center"><input type="submit" name="submit" value="Submit" class="submit"></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td height="16" colspan="2" align="center">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

</table>

</form></td>

<td width="197" style="border-left:1px solid #636363;" align="center">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" style="border-bottom:1px solid #636363;">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" >&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" align="center">&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td colspan="3" >&nbsp;</td>

</tr>

</table>

</div>

<div id="footer">

<p>Copyright @ 2024. All Rights Reserved</p>

</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

<script type="text/javascript">

var frm = document.form1;

function valid(){

if(frm.user\_name.value =="") { alert("Please Enter The User Name"); frm.user\_name.focus(); return false }

if(frm.user\_pwd.value =="") { alert("Please Enter The Password"); frm.user\_pwd.focus(); return false }

}

</script>

<?php

if(isset($\_REQUEST['submit']))

{

$user\_name=$\_REQUEST['user\_name'];

$user\_pwd=$\_REQUEST['user\_pwd'];

$sqlup="Select \* from admin

where user\_name='".$user\_name."' AND user\_pwd='".$user\_pwd."'";

$we=mysql\_query($sqlup);

$res=mysql\_fetch\_object($we);

if($res > 0)

{

$\_SESSION['admin\_id']=$res->admin\_id;

$\_SESSION['admin\_name']=$res->admin\_name;

$\_SESSION['user\_name']=$res->user\_name;

$\_SESSION['user\_pwd']=$res->user\_pwd;

echo "<script type='text/javascript'> alert('Login Successfully');</script>";

echo "<meta http-equiv='refresh' content='0;url=trans.php'>";

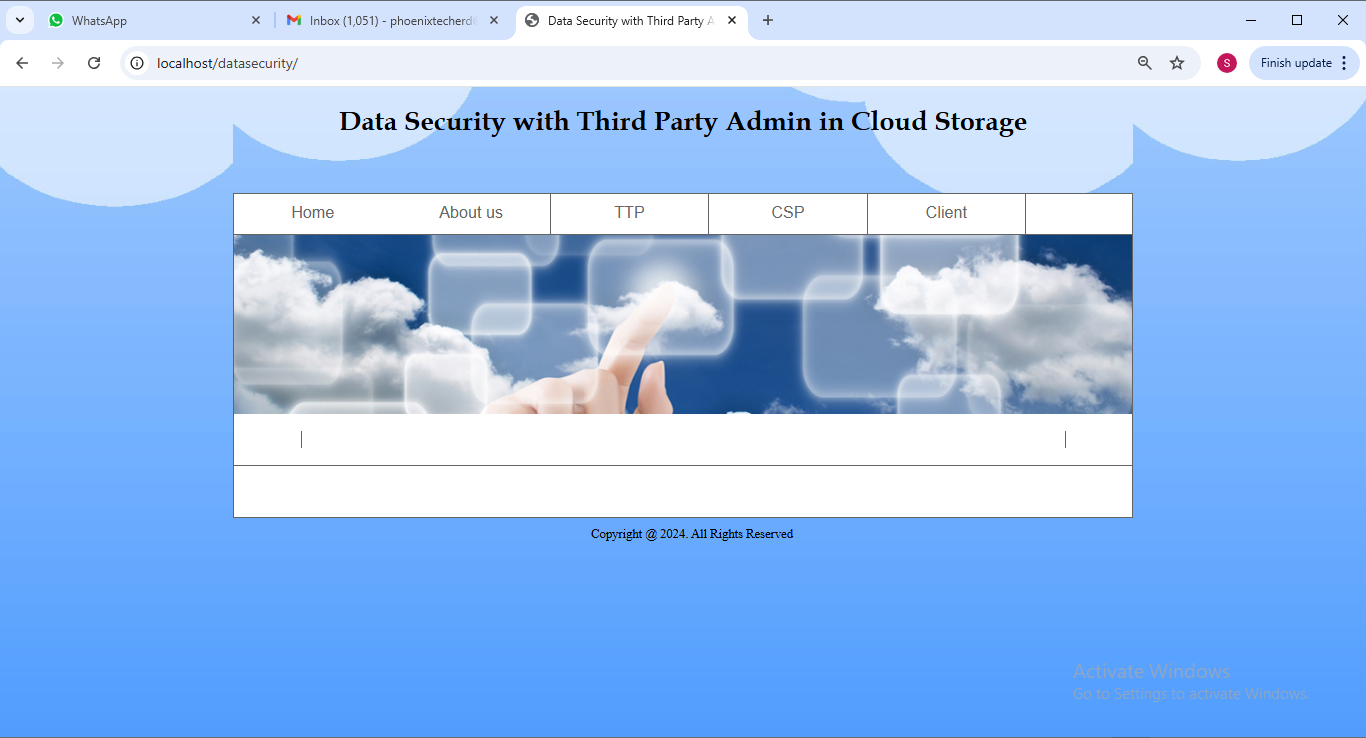
}

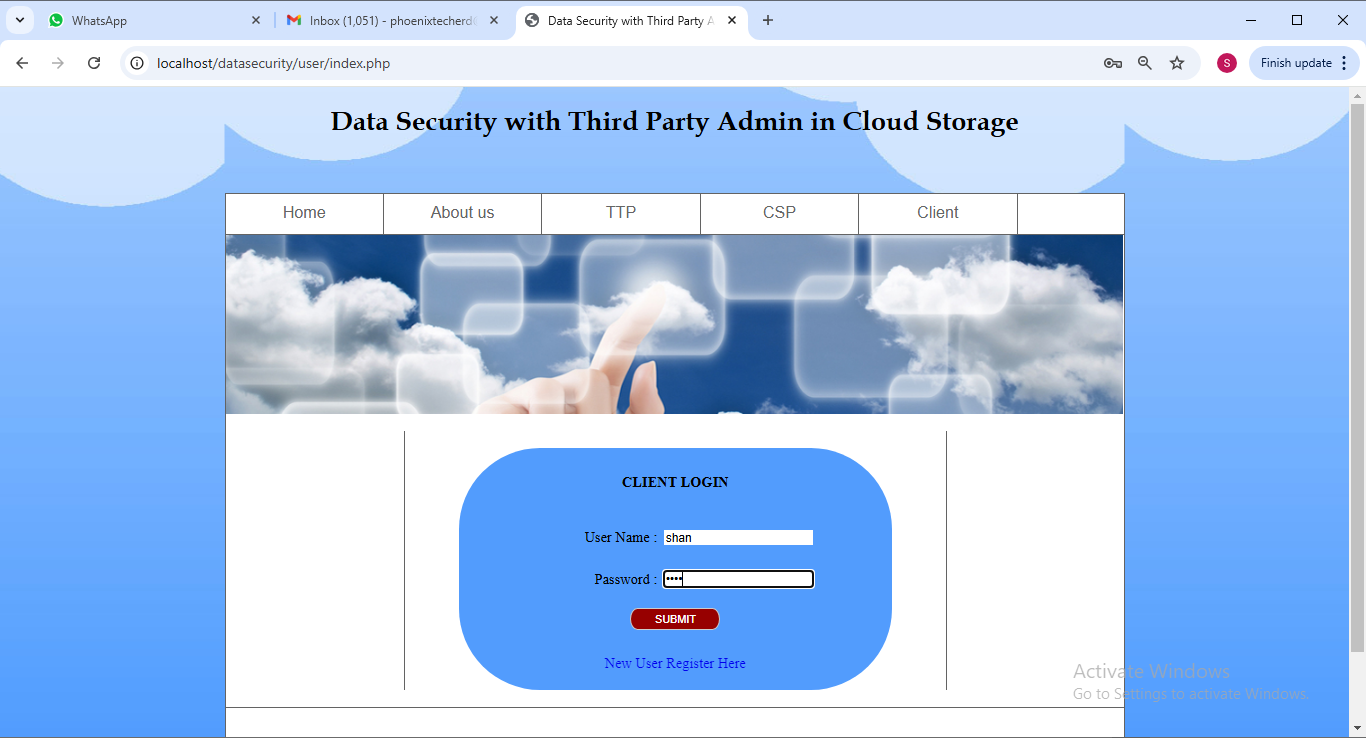
else{ echo "<script type='text/javascript'> alert('Invalid Login');</script>"; }

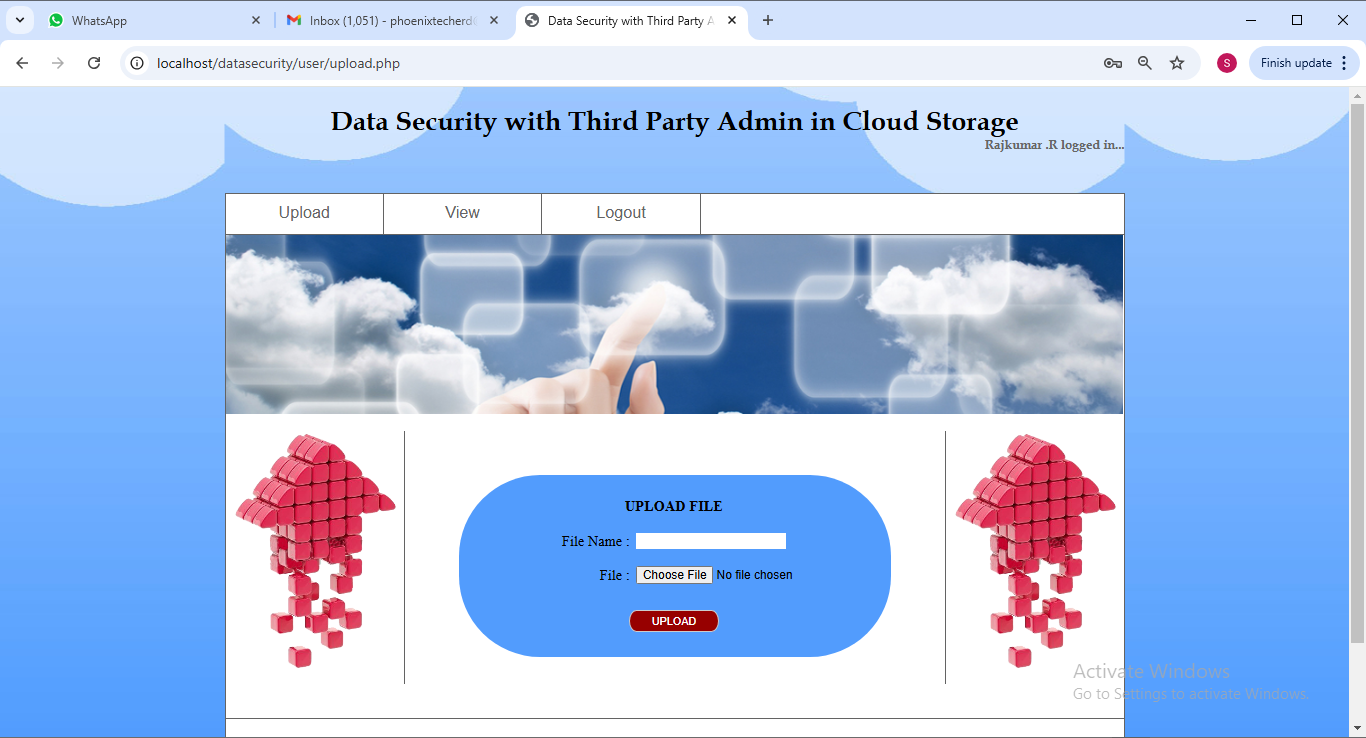
}

?>

**C. SAMPLE SCREENS**

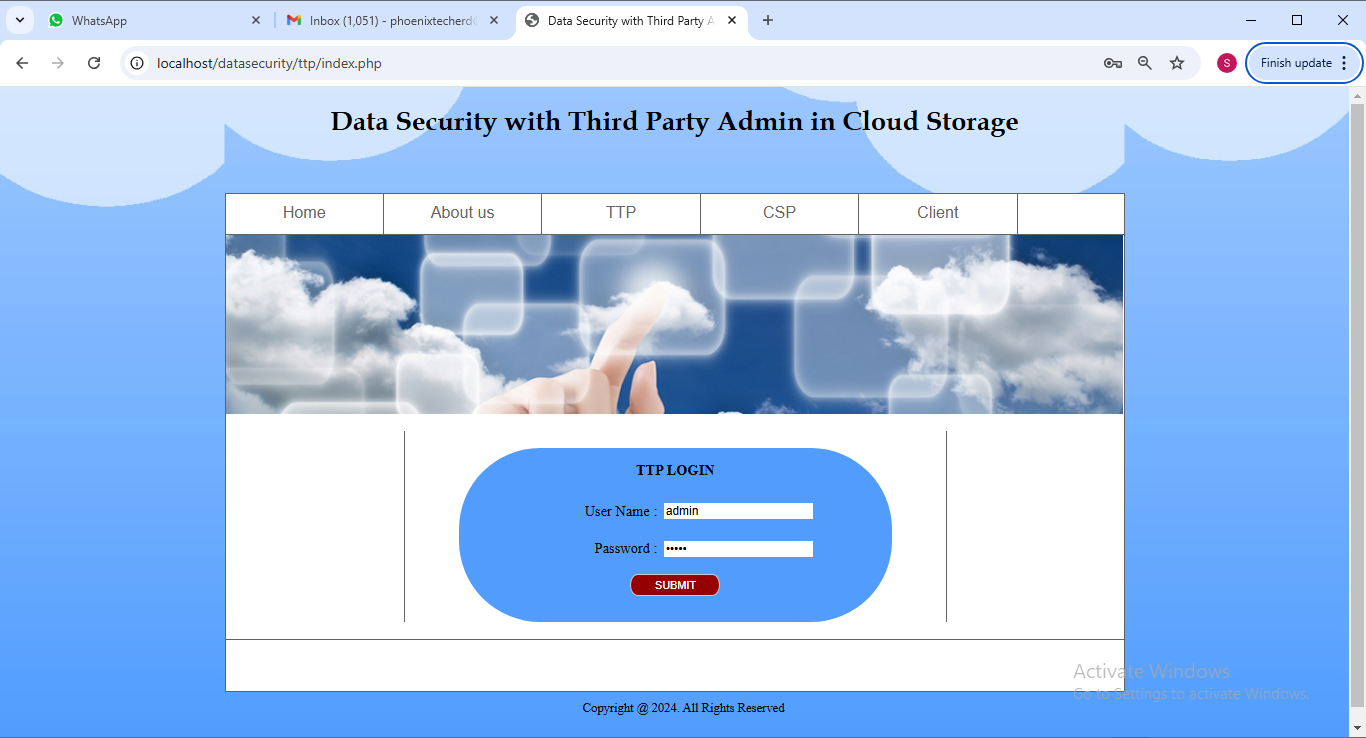


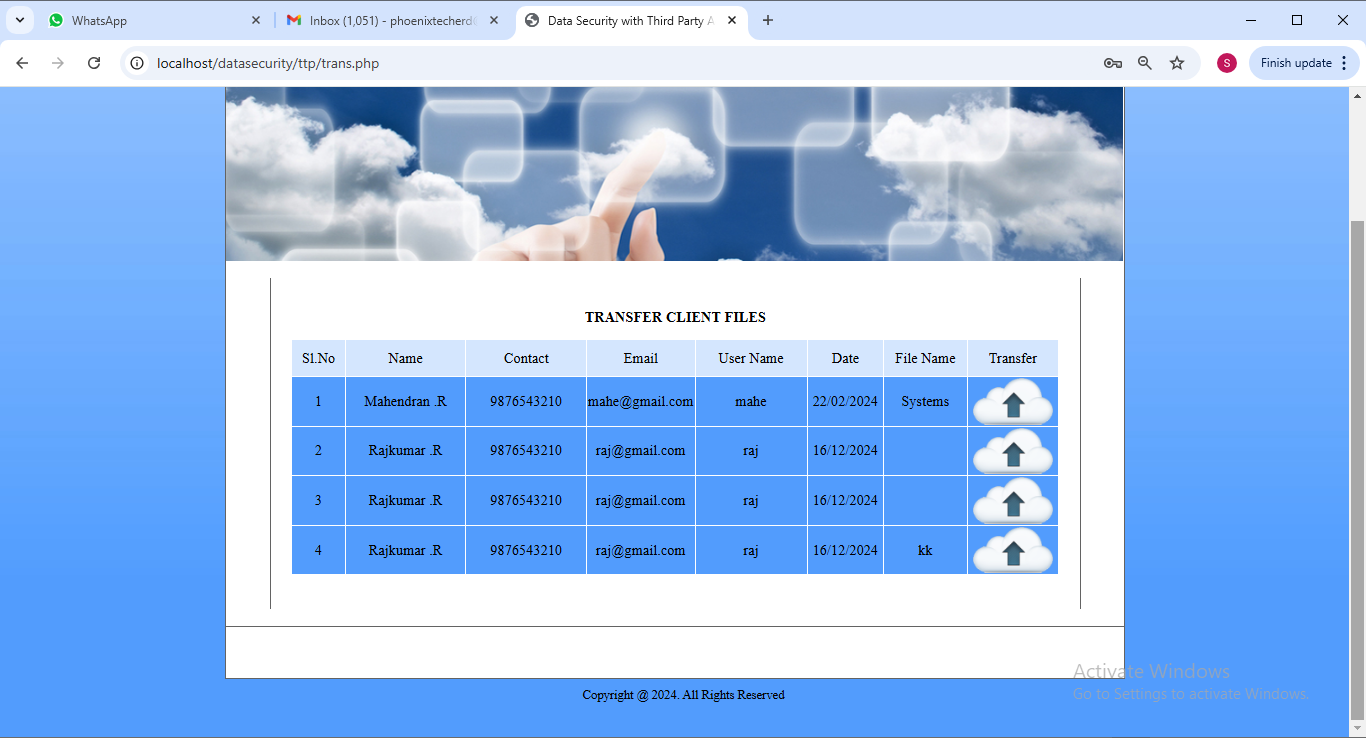






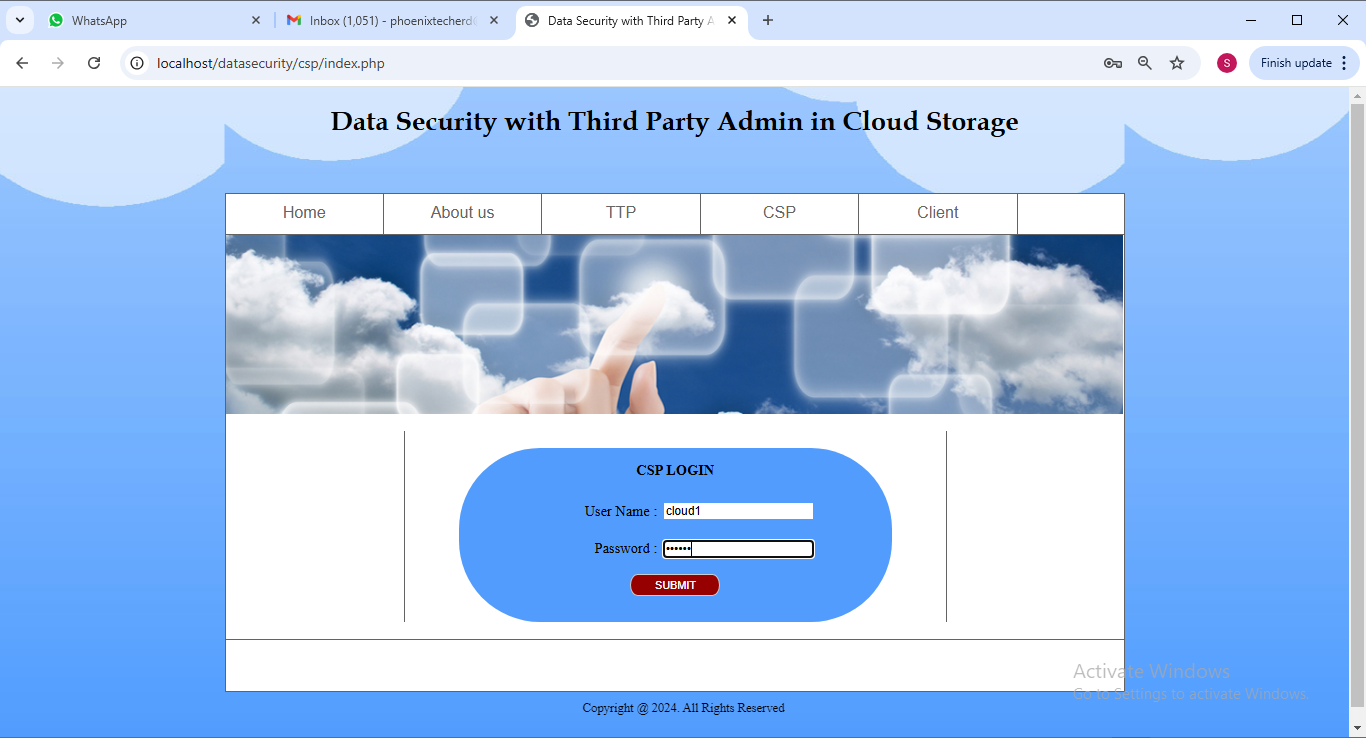
















**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

[1] J. Bethencourt, A. Sahai, and B. Waters, Ciphertext-policy attribute based encryption, in IEEE S&P, 2007.

[2] X. Wang, Y. Qi, and Z. Wang, Design and Implementation of SecPod: A Framework for Virtualization- based Security Systems, IEEE Transactions on Dependable and Secure Computing, vol. 16, no. 1, 2019

[3] J. Ren, Y. Qi, Y. Dai, X. Wang, and Y. Shi, AppSec: A Safe Execution Environment for Security Sensitive Applications, in ACM VEE, 2015.

[4] V. Goyal, A. Jain, O. Pandey, and A. Sahai, Bounded ciphertext policy attribute based encryption, in ICALP, 2008.

[5] V. Goyal, O. Pandey, A. Sahai, and B.Waters, Attribute-based encryption for fine-grained access control of encrypted data, in ACM CCS, 2006.

[6] J. Katz, A. Sahai, and B. Waters, Predicate encryption supporting disjunctions polynomial equations, and inner products, in EUROCRYPT, 2008.

[7] S. Muller and S. Katzenbeisser, Hiding the policy in cryptographic access control, in STM, 2011.

[8] R. Ostrovsky, A. Sahai, and B. Waters, Attribute-based encryption with non-monotonic access structures, in ACM CCS, 2007.

[9] A. Sahai, and B. Waters, Fuzzy identity-based encryption, in EUROCRYPT, 2005.

[10] T. Ring, Cloud computing hit by celebgate, http://www.scmagazineuk. com/cloud-computing-hit-by- celebgate/article/370815/, 2015.

PHP/MYSQL MYSQL REFERENCE SITES

<http://www.w3schools.com>

<http://www.tuxradar.com/practicalphp>

<http://phpbuddy.com/index.php>

[http://www.daniweb.com](http://www.daniweb.com/)

[http://www.pscode.com](http://www.pscode.com/)

[http://dev.mysql.com](http://dev.mysql.com/)

<http://www.mysqltutorial.org/>

[www.hotscripts.com](http://www.hotscripts.com/)

[www.freesoft.in](http://www.freesoft.in/)

PHP/MYSQL REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Beginning PHP 5.3 - **Matt Doyle** Publication, first Edition, (October 26, 2009).
2. Expert PHP and MySQL - **Andrew Curioso, Ronald Bradford, Patrick Galbraith** Publication, Fourth Edition,2010
3. Beginning Php and Mysql **–W.Jason Gilmore** Publication, Fourth Edition,2010

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

1. PHP and MySQL 24-Hour Trainer - **Andrea Tarr** Publication, Second Edition,2011
2. Web Database Applications with PHP & MySQL, - [Hugh E. Williams](http://www.amazon.com/Hugh-E.-Williams/e/B001IGLN0Q/ref=ntt_athr_dp_pel_1) (Author), [David Lane](http://www.amazon.com/David-Lane/e/B001IGFLCC/ref=ntt_athr_dp_pel_2) Publication, Second Edition,2009