**IMPLEMENTATION**

### IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage of the project when the theoretical design is turned out into a working system. Thus it can be considered to be the most critical stage in achieving a successful new system and in giving the user, confidence that the new system will work and be effective.

The implementation stage involves careful planning, investigation of the existing system and it’s constraints on implementation, designing of methods to achieve changeover and evaluation of changeover methods.

**MODULE DESCRIPTION:**

# Number of Modules

After careful analysis the system has been identified to have the following modules:

1. **Storage Correctness**
2. **Public Audit ability**
3. **Batch Auditing**
4. **Data Dynamics**

# MODULES DESCRIPTION:

**Storage Correctness: -**

CSP can pass the audit phase only if it possesses the outsourced data intact ( same as uploaded by DO). Preserving: TPA fails to infer the data mi from the response(s) provided by CSP.

**Public Audit ability:**

Any third party other than DU should be able to correctly verify the integrity of the data stored in CSP without downloading the entire outsourced data. Auditor can be able to verify the integrity of all the desired blocks at once by checking a block (linear combination of all those blocks). This is to reduce the bandwidth consumption.

**Batch Auditing:**

TPA should be capable enough to deal with the multiple number of verification requests from different DUs simultaneously. This feature saves both the computation cost of TPA as well as bandwidth consumption between CSP and TPA. It must be computationally infeasible for CSP to forge a response in the auditing phase.

**Data Dynamics:**

The scheme should facilitate the data owners to perform insert, modify, and delete operations on a particular block of data, without changing meta-data of other blocks.