**PRIVACY PRESERVING FINE GRAINED DATA SHARING WITH DYNAMIC SERVICE FOR THE CLOUD EDGE IOT**

**ABSTRACT**

Cloud-edge computing is transforming large-scale Internet of Things (IoT) services by enhancing performance, scalability, and real-time data processing. However, despite these advantages, data security and privacy concerns remain significant challenges, particularly in fine-grained data sharing among IoT devices and users. Traditional Attribute-Based Encryption (ABE) solutions, while widely used for secure access control, suffer from several limitations, including attribute privacy leakage, computational inefficiency, and high resource consumption. These challenges make ABE impractical for resource-constrained IoT environments that require real-time and dynamic data sharing mechanisms.To address these issues, this paper proposes a Privacy-Preserving Fine-Grained Data Sharing (PF2DS) scheme, which ensures secure access control through inner product calculations. Unlike conventional ABE approaches, PF2DS enhances attribute privacy protection and minimizes computational overhead, making it more suitable for IoT applications. Additionally, PF2DS incorporates a dynamic user group management system, allowing efficient user revocation without compromising system security or performance. This revocation mechanism ensures that unauthorized or revoked users can no longer access shared data, thereby enhancing privacy and access control in IoT ecosystems.To further improve efficiency in resource-limited IoT environments, an edge-assisted PF2DS (EPF2DS) model is introduced. EPF2DS leverages edge computing to offload computationally intensive operations from IoT devices to edge nodes, thereby reducing latency, bandwidth consumption, and energy usage. This distributed approach enables real-time data sharing while maintaining strong security guarantees and adaptability to dynamic service requirements.

**CHAPTER 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

Cloud-edge computing is revolutionizing large-scale IoT services by improving performance, scalability, and real-time data processing. With the rapid growth of IoT applications in smart cities, healthcare, industrial automation, and intelligent transportation, massive amounts of data are generated and shared across cloud and edge environments. While cloud computing provides centralized storage and powerful computing resources, edge computing reduces latency and enhances real-time decision-making by processing data closer to the source. However, ensuring security and privacy in data sharing remains a critical challenge, as sensitive information is frequently exchanged between devices, users, and cloud-edge servers.Traditional Attribute-Based Encryption (ABE) methods are commonly used for fine-grained access control in IoT systems. However, they face significant limitations, including attribute privacy leakage, computational inefficiency, and high resource consumption, making them impractical for resource-constrained IoT environments. Existing security models also struggle with dynamic user management, making it difficult to efficiently revoke access without exposing sensitive attributes.To address these challenges, this paper introduces a Privacy-Preserving Fine-Grained Data Sharing (PF2DS) scheme that ensures secure and efficient access control. The PF2DS framework leverages inner product calculations to protect attribute privacy while reducing computational overhead. Additionally, it incorporates an efficient revocation mechanism, enabling seamless and secure user group management.Furthermore, to enhance performance for resource-limited IoT devices, an edge-assisted PF2DS (EPF2DS) model is proposed. This model offloads computational tasks to edge nodes, reducing latency, bandwidth consumption, and energy usage while maintaining robust security. By integrating cloud-edge collaboration, the system ensures privacy, efficiency, and adaptability for next-generation IoT applications.This research presents a scalable and privacy-preserving data-sharing solution, addressing security vulnerabilities while optimizing IoT performance in cloud-edge environments.

**1.1 OBJECTIVES**

The primary objective of this research is to develop a Privacy-Preserving Fine-Grained Data Sharing (PF2DS) scheme that ensures secure, efficient, and controlled data sharing in cloud-edge IoT environments. With the increasing adoption of IoT applications in smart cities, healthcare, industrial automation, and intelligent transportation, protecting sensitive data from unauthorized access and privacy breaches has become a significant challenge. Traditional Attribute-Based Encryption (ABE) methods, while effective in access control, suffer from attribute privacy leakage, high computational complexity, and resource constraints, making them unsuitable for real-time IoT operations.To overcome these challenges, this research aims to implement an enhanced access control mechanism using inner product calculations to strengthen security while mitigating privacy risks. This approach ensures that only authorized users with matching attributes can access shared data, preventing unauthorized disclosure. Additionally, the system supports dynamic user group management by integrating an efficient revocation mechanism that enables seamless addition and removal of users without compromising system security or performance.Furthermore, recognizing the computational limitations of IoT devices, this research introduces an Edge-Assisted PF2DS (EPF2DS) model, which offloads complex cryptographic operations to edge servers. By leveraging edge computing, the system reduces latency, bandwidth consumption, and energy usage, significantly enhancing overall performance. This distributed approach also ensures real-time adaptability, allowing the system to dynamically adjust to evolving network and security requirements.Ultimately, this research aims to establish a secure, scalable, and privacy-preserving data-sharing framework that balances security, efficiency, and computational feasibility in cloud-edge IoT environments. By integrating advanced encryption techniques, edge-assisted processing, and dynamic access control mechanisms, the proposed model enhances data security, system adaptability, and real-time performance, making it a robust solution for next-generation IoT applications.

**1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT**

The rapid expansion of cloud-edge computing in IoT environments has significantly improved data processing, scalability, and real-time analytics. However, secure and privacy-preserving data sharing remains a major challenge due to the sensitive nature of IoT data, resource constraints of edge devices, and limitations in existing encryption techniques. Traditional Attribute-Based Encryption (ABE) is widely used for access control, but it suffers from attribute privacy leakage, inefficient key management, and high computational overhead, making it unsuitable for real-time IoT applications. Additionally, most existing solutions do not support dynamic user revocation, leading to security vulnerabilities when user access needs to be updated or revoked.IoT devices operate in resource-constrained environments, where computational power, memory, and energy consumption are critical factors. Implementing complex cryptographic operations directly on IoT devices increases latency and power consumption, reducing the overall efficiency of IoT systems. Furthermore, centralized cloud-based data-sharing models introduce additional risks, such as data breaches, unauthorized access, and high transmission costs, making them impractical for highly dynamic IoT ecosystems.To address these limitations, a more efficient and privacy-preserving fine-grained data-sharing mechanism is required. This research proposes a Privacy-Preserving Fine-Grained Data Sharing (PF2DS) scheme that leverages inner product calculations to enhance access control while minimizing privacy risks. Additionally, to optimize resource utilization, an Edge-Assisted PF2DS (EPF2DS) model is introduced, which offloads complex encryption operations to edge nodes, reducing the computational burden on IoT devices while maintaining security and efficiency.This research aims to bridge the gap between security, efficiency, and scalability in cloud-edge IoT environments by developing a robust, adaptable, and privacy-focused data-sharing framework that ensures real-time secure communication while addressing the evolving challenges of modern IoT applications.

**1.3 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT**

The Privacy-Preserving Fine-Grained Data Sharing (PF2DS) scheme is designed to enhance secure, efficient, and scalable data sharing in cloud-edge IoT environments. With the increasing deployment of IoT applications in smart cities, healthcare, industrial automation, and intelligent transportation, ensuring privacy and access control in data sharing is critical. This project aims to develop a fine-grained access control mechanism that protects sensitive IoT data while allowing dynamic and efficient data sharing among authorized users.One of the primary focuses of this project is to address the limitations of traditional Attribute-Based Encryption (ABE), which suffers from privacy leakage, high computational costs, and inefficient user revocation mechanisms. By integrating inner product calculations, the proposed PF2DS scheme enhances data security while ensuring that only authorized users can access shared information. Additionally, dynamic user group management is implemented through an efficient revocation mechanism, allowing seamless addition or removal of users without compromising system security.The project also extends its scope by introducing an Edge-Assisted PF2DS (EPF2DS) model, which optimizes computational efficiency by offloading cryptographic operations to edge servers. This approach significantly reduces latency, bandwidth consumption, and energy usage, making it suitable for resource-constrained.The EPF2DS model enables real-time, adaptive data sharing, ensuring that IoT applications can efficiently operate under dynamic conditions.This research is expected to have a broad impact across multiple domains, including secure healthcare data exchange, industrial IoT networks, smart grid systems, and intelligent transportation. By providing a scalable, privacy-preserving, and computationally efficient framework, the project contributes to the advancement of secure IoT ecosystems, ensuring robust protection of sensitive data while maintaining high performance and adaptability.

**1.4 CLOUD EDGE IOT**

Cloud-Edge IoT is an advanced computing paradigm that integrates cloud computing, edge computing, and IoT (Internet of Things) to enhance data processing, scalability, and real-time decision-making. With the increasing adoption of IoT applications in smart cities, healthcare, industrial automation, and intelligent transportation, the need for efficient, low-latency, and secure data processing has become crucial. Cloud-edge IoT addresses these challenges by distributing computation and storage between centralized cloud servers and decentralized edge devices.In traditional cloud-based IoT architectures, all data generated by IoT devices is transmitted to the cloud for storage and processing. While this approach provides high computational power and large storage capacity, it introduces latency, bandwidth congestion, and security risks, making it inefficient for real-time applications. Edge computing, on the other hand, processes data closer to the source—at edge nodes such as IoT gateways, routers, or embedded devices. This reduces network traffic, improves response time, and enhances data privacy by minimizing cloud dependency.By combining cloud computing and edge computing, cloud-edge IoT creates a hierarchical computing model where real-time and critical processing is handled at the edge, while complex data analytics and long-term storage are managed in the cloud. This hybrid model enables faster decision-making, reduced latency, and improved resource efficiency for IoT applications.Security and privacy remain major concerns in cloud-edge IoT due to the distributed nature of data sharing across multiple layers. Implementing privacy-preserving fine-grained access control is essential to protect sensitive information from unauthorized access and cyber threats. The integration of advanced encryption techniques and dynamic user management ensures secure, scalable, and adaptive IoT ecosystems. Cloud-edge IoT continues to drive innovations in smart and connected environments, optimizing performance while maintaining robust security and privacy measures.

**1.5 FEASIBILITY STUDY**

The Privacy-Preserving Fine-Grained Data Sharing (PF2DS) scheme is designed to address the challenges of secure and efficient data sharing in cloud-edge IoT environments. To ensure the practical implementation of this system, a feasibility study has been conducted across technical, operational, and economic aspects.

Technical Feasibility

The PF2DS scheme leverages inner product calculations for fine-grained access control, ensuring secure data-sharing while preventing attribute privacy leakage. The system integrates edge-assisted processing (EPF2DS) to offload computationally intensive encryption and decryption tasks to edge devices, thereby reducing latency, bandwidth usage, and computational overhead for resource-constrained IoT devices. The feasibility of this system is enhanced through lightweight cryptographic techniques and scalable access control mechanisms, ensuring compatibility with modern cloud-edge architectures.

**Operational Feasibility**

The dynamic user group management feature ensures that the system can handle real-time user addition and revocation efficiently. The use of key-embedded leaf nodes allows seamless user revocation without requiring complete re-encryption of stored data, ensuring minimal disruption. Additionally, the audit and monitoring module enhances system transparency by providing real-time security tracking and anomaly detection, making it highly manageable and adaptable for large-scale IoT applications.

**Economic Feasibility**

The PF2DS and EPF2DS models reduce the need for high-powered centralized cloud servers, lowering operational costs while ensuring scalability. By optimizing computational efficiency and minimizing energy consumption for IoT devices, the system is cost-effective for long-term deployment. The ability to integrate with existing cloud-edge infrastructure further reduces implementation costs.In conclusion, the PF2DS scheme is technically viable, operationally efficient, and economically sustainable, making it a practical and scalable solution for privacy-preserving data sharing in cloud-edge IoT ecosystems.

**CHAPTER 2**

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**2.1 TITLE:** A Privacy-Preserving Architecture and Data-Sharing Model for Cloud-IoT Applications

**AUTHOR**: Maribel Fernández; Jenjira Jaimunk; Bhavani Thuraisingham

**YEAR:** 2022

**DESCRIPTION:**

Many service providers offer their services in exchange for users’ private data. Despite new regulations created to protect users privacy, users are often given little choice over the way their data is collected and used. To address privacy concerns in cloud-IoT applications, we propose to use an architecture, called Data Bank, which gives users fine-grained control over their data. Data Bank uses a category-based data access (CBDA) model which covers the whole data life-cycle, from data collection from IoT devices to data sharing with services. We show how dynamic policies can be specified using a new attribute-based instance of CBDA, and describe the use of policy graphs to visualise and analyse policies.

**2.2 TITLE:** Fine-Grained Data Sharing With Enhanced Privacy Protection and Dynamic Users Group Service for the IoV

**AUTHOR:** Yangyang Bao; Weidong Qiu; Xiaochun Cheng; Jianfei Sun

**YEAR:** 2022

**DESCRIPTION:**

The Internet of Vehicles (IoV) is expected to play a revolutionary role in improving users’ driving experience and urban traffic governance. By widely absorbing emerging technologies including cloud computing, the future IoV evolution is leading towards providing more flexible and diversified data services. However, the publicly accessible IoV environment arouses the user’s concerns about the leakage of data and personal privacy. Despite some cryptographic solutions have been proposed, they still raise challenges on privacy, efficiency and usability. To cope with these challenges, this paper first presents an efficient scheme PH-ABE-DS, which attains the full policy hiding by implementing the access control with the inner product. Besides, we design an efficient indirect revocation mechanism, to enable the cloud and users to update the ciphertext and user secret key with slight storage and computational overheads. On this basis, we then present the EA-PH-ABE-DS scheme, by resorting to edge computing, it further reduces the overheads of resource-constrained devices. We design a deployment model for EA-PH-ABE-DS in IoV to discuss its usability. Rigorous security proof and security properties analysis show that our proposal is secure and reliable. Finally, through detailed comparisons on theoretical and experimental, both our two schemes show their superiority over the latest related works in terms of functionality and performance. The simulation evaluates and demonstrates the practicality of our solutions in practical IoT scenarios.

**2.3 TITLE:** Privacy-Preserving Fine-Grained Data Sharing With Dynamic Service for the Cloud-Edge IoT

**AUTHOR:** Jianfei Sun; Yangyang Bao; Weidong Qiu; Rongxing Lu; Songnian Zhang; Yunguo Guan

**YEAR:** 2024

**DESCRIPTION:**

The cloud-edge computing model has been expected to play a revolutionary role in promoting the quality of future generation large-scale Internet of Things (IoT) services. However, security and privacy in data sharing remain crucial issues hindering the success of cloud-edge IoT services. While some solutions based on attribute-based encryption (ABE) have been proposed to address these issues, they still face practical challenges such as attribute privacy leakage, resource-constrained devices, dynamic user groups, inflexible and inefficient service response. To address these challenges, this paper proposes a privacy-preserving fine-grained data sharing scheme with dynamic service (PF2DS), which implements access control by calculating the inner product between an attribute vector and an access vector. PF2DS is also capable of providing dynamic user group services through an efficient and indirect user revocation mechanism that periodically updates the key-embedded leaf nodes. Building on PF2DS, edge-assisted PF2DS (EPF2DS) delegates most of the operations to the edge device, which facilitates the performance of resource-constrained IoT devices. EPF2DS also supports efficient and asynchronous keyword search over the ciphertexts stored in the cloud. We demonstrate the security by the rigorous security proof. Both theoretical comparisons and experimental simulations demonstrate the practicality and superiority of our schemes over existing works.

**2.4 TITLE:** Edge Computing in Industrial Internet of Things: Architecture, Advances and Challenges

**AUTHOR:** Tie Qiu; Jiancheng Chi; Xiaobo Zhou; Zhaolong Ning; Mohammed Atiquzzaman; Dapeng Oliver Wu

**YEAR:** 2020

**DESCRIPTION:**

The Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) is a crucial research field spawned by the Internet of Things (IoT). IIoT links all types of industrial equipment through the network; establishes data acquisition, exchange, and analysis systems; and optimizes processes and services, so as to reduce cost and enhance productivity. The introduction of edge computing in IIoT can significantly reduce the decision-making latency, save bandwidth resources, and to some extent, protect privacy. This paper outlines the research progress concerning edge computing in IIoT. First, the concepts of IIoT and edge computing are discussed, and subsequently, the research progress of edge computing is discussed and summarized in detail. Next, the future architecture from the perspective of edge computing in IIoT is proposed, and its technical progress in routing, task scheduling, data storage and analytics, security, and standardization is analyzed. Furthermore, we discuss the opportunities and challenges of edge computing in IIoT in terms of 5G-based edge communication, load balancing and data offloading, edge intelligence, as well as data sharing security. Finally, we introduce some typical application scenarios of edge computing in IIoT, such as prognostics and health management (PHM), smart grids, manufacturing coordination, intelligent connected vehicles (ICV), and smart logistics.

**2.5 TITLE:** EIHDP: Edge-Intelligent Hierarchical Dynamic Pricing Based on Cloud-Edge-Client Collaboration for IoT Systems

**AUTHOR:** Tian Wang; Yucheng Lu; Jianhuang Wang; Hong-Ning Dai; Xi Zheng; Weijia Jia

**YEAR:** 2021

**DESCRIPTION:**

Nowadays, IoT systems can better satisfy the service requirements of users with effectively utilizing edge computing resources. Designing an appropriate pricing scheme is critical for users to obtain the optimal computing resources at a reasonable price and for service providers to maximize profits. This problem is complicated with incomplete information. The state-of-the-art solutions focus on the pricing game between a single service provider and users, which ignoring the competition among multiple edge service providers. To address this challenge, we design an edge-intelligent hierarchical dynamic pricing mechanism based on cloud-edge-client collaboration. We introduce an improved double-layer Stackelberg game model to describe the cloud-edge-client collaboration. Technically, we propose a novel pricing prediction algorithm based on double-label Radius K-nearest Neighbors, thereby reducing the number of invalid games to accelerate the game convergence. The experimental results show that our proposed mechanism effectively improves the quality of service for users and realizes the maximum benefit equilibrium for service providers, compared with the traditional pricing scheme. Our proposed mechanism is highly suitable for the IoT applications (e.g., intelligent agriculture or Internet of Vehicles), where there are multiple competing edge service providers for resource allocation

**2.6 TITLE:** Privacy-Preserving Ranked Spatial Keyword Query in Mobile Cloud-Assisted Fog Computing

**AUTHOR:** Qiuyun Tong; Yinbin Miao; Hongwei Li; Ximeng Liu; Robert H. Deng

**YEAR:** 2021

**DESCRIPTION:**

With the increasing popularity of GPS-equipped mobile devices in cloud-assisted fog computing scenarios, massive spatio-textual data is generated and outsourced to cloud servers for storage and analysis. Existing privacy-preserving range query or ranked keyword search schemes does not support a unified index, and are just applicable for the symmetric environment where all users sharing the same secret key. To solve this issue, we propose a Privacy-preserving Ranked Spatial keyword Query in mobile cloud-assisted Fog computing (PRSQ-F). Specifically, we design a novel comparable product encoding strategy that combines both spatial and textual conditions tightly to retrieve the objects in query range and with the highest textual similarity. Then, we use a new conversion protocol and attribute-based encryption to support privacy-preserving retrieval and malicious user traceability in the asymmetric environment where different query users have different keys. Furthermore, we construct an R-tree-based index to achieve faster-than-linear retrieval. Our formal security analysis shows that data security can be guaranteed. Our empirical experiments using a real-world dataset demonstrate the efficiency and feasibility of PRSQ-F.

**2.7 TITLE:** Pairing-Free Certificate-Based Searchable Encryption Supporting Privacy-Preserving Keyword Search Function for IIoTs

**AUTHOR:** Yang Lu; Jiguo Li; Fen Wang

**YEAR:** 2023

**DESCRIPTION:**

As a practical application of the Internet of Things (IoT) in the modern industry, industrial IoT (IIoT) enables industrial enterprises to accelerate the development. Nowadays, the cloud computing technology has been applied to data storage and processing in IIoTs, but how to protect data privacy in the cloud has become a challenge and technical issue. Recently, the certificate-based encryption with keyword search (CBEKS) was presented to handle the cloud ciphertext retrieval. By CBEKS, one can get back all desired ciphertexts from the cloud without decrypting the ciphertexts or leaking the search keywords. However, the existing CBEKS scheme uses the computationally expensive bilinear pairing, which is disgusted by the performance-limited IIoT smart devices. In this article, a pairing-free and privacy-preserving CBEKS scheme is developed. The experimental results show that it has an obvious advantage in the computation performance when compared with the pairing-based CBEKS scheme. In addition, our security proofs indicate that it is secure against keyword guessing attacks.

**2.8 TITLE:** Privacy-Preserving Attribute-Based Keyword Search in Shared Multi-owner Setting

**AUTHOR:** Yinbin Miao; Ximeng Liu; Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo; Robert H. Deng; Jiguo Li; Hongwei Li

**YEAR:** 2019

**DESCRIPTION:**

Ciphertext-Policy Attribute-Based Keyword Search (CP-ABKS) facilitates search queries and supports fine-grained access control over encrypted data in the cloud. However, prior CP-ABKS schemes were designed to support unshared multi-owner setting, and cannot be directly applied in the shared multi-owner setting (where each record is accredited by a fixed number of data owners), without incurring high computational and storage costs. In addition, due to privacy concerns on access policies, most existing schemes are vulnerable to off-line keyword-guessing attacks if the keyword space is of polynomial size. Furthermore, it is difficult to identify malicious users who leak the secret keys when more than one data user has the same subset of attributes. In this paper, we present a privacy-preserving CP-ABKS system with hidden access policy in Shared Multi-owner setting (basic ABKS-SM system), and demonstrate how it is improved to support malicious user tracing (modified ABKS-SM system). We then prove that the proposed ABKS-SM systems achieve selective security and resist off-line keyword-guessing attack in the generic bilinear group model. We also evaluate their performance using real-world datasets.

**2.9 TITLE:** Efficient Policy-Hiding and Large Universe Attribute-Based Encryption With Public Traceability for Internet of Medical Things

**AUTHOR:** Peng Zeng; Zhiting Zhang; Rongxing Lu; Kim-Kwang Raymond Choo

**YEAR:** 2021

**DESCRIPTION:**

Modern day medical systems are closely integrated and interconnected with other systems, such as those comprising Internet-of-Medical Things (IoMT) devices that facilitate remote healthcare services, say during pandemics (e.g., COVID-19). Attribute-based encryption (ABE) is a promising cryptographic primitive to support fine-grained access control in the ciphertext environment; in other words, ABE can potentially be used to ensure data confidentiality and user privacy in the IoMT ecosystem. In this article, we propose an efficient partially-policy-hidden and large universe ABE scheme with public traceability to construct a practical IoMT system (hereafter referred to as PTIoMT). The system is designed to achieve the following features: 1) the access policy is partially hidden: only nonsensitive attribute labels/names are displayed, while sensitive attribute values are hidden in the encrypted electronic health records (EHRs); 2) the number of the attributes is independent of the public parameters and, thus, can be arbitrarily large; 3) any user who discloses the decryption key can be efficiently tracked; and 4) fewer bilinear pairing operations are required during the decryption process. The security analysis and performance evaluation demonstrate the security and efficiency of PTIoMT.

**2.10 TITLE:** Secure Fine-Grained Encrypted Keyword Search for E-Healthcare Cloud

**AUTHOR:** Haijiang Wang; Jianting Ning; Xinyi Huang; Guiyi Wei; Geong Sen Poh; Ximeng Liu

**YEAR:** 2019

**DESCRIPTION:**

E-Healthcare systems are increasingly popular due to the introduction of wearable healthcare devices and sensors. Personal health records (PHRs) are collected by these devices and stored in a remote cloud. Due to privacy concern, these records should not be accessible by any unauthorized party, and the cloud providers should not be able to learn any information from the stored records. To address the above issues, one promising solution is to employ attribute based encryption (ABE) for fine-grained access control and searchable encryption for keyword search on encrypted data. However, most of existing ABE schemes leak the privacy of access policy which may also contain sensitive information. On the other hand, for users' devices with limited computing power and bandwidth, the mechanism should enable them to be able to search the PHRs efficiently. Unfortunately, most existing works on ABE do not support efficient keyword search on encrypted data. In this work, we propose an efficient hidden policy ABE scheme with keyword search. Our scheme enables efficient keyword search with constant computational overhead and constant storage overhead. Moreover, we enhance the recipient's privacy which hides the access policy. As of independent interest, we present a trapdoor malleability attack and demonstrate that some of previous schemes may suffer from such attack.

**CHAPTER 3**

**SYSTEM DESIGN**

**3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM**

Current cloud-edge IoT data-sharing systems rely on traditional encryption and access control mechanisms, such as Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) and Identity-Based Encryption (IBE). While these methods provide basic security, they lack fine-grained access control, making them less effective for dynamic and large-scale IoT ecosystems. RBAC and IBE often result in rigid access policies, where predefined roles limit flexibility in data-sharing scenarios. This limitation makes it difficult to implement dynamic and adaptive access management, which is crucial for IoT environments where users, devices, and data access requirements frequently change.Another major limitation of existing systems is their dependency on centralized cloud storage. In traditional cloud-based architectures, IoT devices continuously transmit data to centralized servers for processing and storage. While the cloud offers high computational power, it introduces latency, bandwidth congestion, and security vulnerabilities, making it inefficient for real-time applications such as smart healthcare, industrial automation, and autonomous transportation. Additionally, centralized storage is more susceptible to cyberattacks, unauthorized access, and single points of failure, increasing the risk of data breaches.Some modern systems incorporate blockchain technology to enhance security and decentralization in IoT data sharing. Blockchain ensures tamper-proof transactions and provides a transparent access control mechanism. However, its implementation in IoT environments faces scalability issues, as the computational overhead, high energy consumption, and storage requirements make it difficult for resource-limited IoT devices to efficiently participate in blockchain-based networks.Furthermore, conventional systems struggle to balance security and performance, leading to significant privacy risks. Many existing encryption schemes impose high computational costs on IoT devices, reducing efficiency and increasing energy consumption. The lack of a dynamic, privacy-preserving, and scalable data-sharing model in cloud-edge IoT environments highlights a critical research gap, necessitating the development of more efficient security frameworks.

**DISADVANTAGES**

* Lack of Fine-Grained Access Control
* High Latency and Bandwidth Consumption
* Security and Privacy Risks
* Scalability Issues in Blockchain-Based Systems
* Inefficient User Revocation
* Limited Real-Time Adaptability
* Complexity in Secure Data Sharing

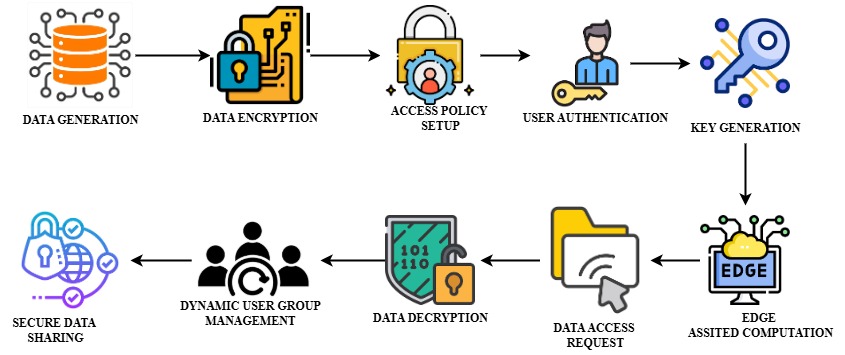
**3.2** **PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The Privacy-Preserving Fine-Grained Data Sharing (PF2DS) scheme is introduced to enhance secure, efficient, and dynamic data exchange in cloud-edge IoT environments. Unlike traditional encryption methods, which suffer from attribute privacy leakage and inefficiency, the proposed system leverages inner product calculations between attribute and access vectors to ensure fine-grained access control while preventing unauthorized data exposure. This approach guarantees that only users with the required attributes can access specific data, improving privacy and security in IoT-based ecosystems.A key feature of the proposed system is its dynamic user group management mechanism, which enables efficient user revocation without compromising system integrity. Instead of complex key re-distribution, the system updates key-embedded leaf nodes, ensuring that revoked users can no longer access sensitive data. This lightweight revocation mechanism enhances system flexibility while reducing computational overhead.To further optimize performance for resource-constrained IoT devices, an Edge-Assisted PF2DS (EPF2DS) model is introduced. Since IoT devices often struggle with limited processing power and energy efficiency, EPF2DS delegates complex cryptographic computations to edge devices. By offloading encryption and decryption tasks to edge nodes, the system significantly reduces latency, minimizes bandwidth usage, and lowers computational costs, making it highly suitable for real-time IoT applications.This approach effectively balances security, scalability, and efficiency, ensuring seamless and privacy-preserving data sharing across cloud-edge IoT networks. The system supports secure and adaptive service delivery in smart cities, healthcare, industrial IoT, and intelligent transportation, addressing the limitations of existing solutions. By integrating advanced encryption techniques, edge computing, and dynamic access management, the proposed system ensures real-time, scalable, and privacy-focused data exchange in modern IoT ecosystems.

**ADVANTAGES**

* Enhanced Privacy-Preserving Data Sharing
* Fine-Grained Access Control
* Efficient User Revocation
* Improved Scalability
* Lower Latency and Faster Data Processing
* Real-Time and Adaptive Data Sharing
* Energy-Efficient Operation

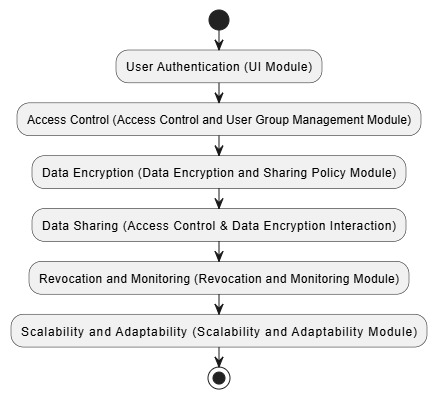
**3.3 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE**

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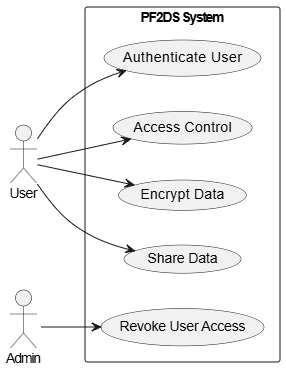
The image represents the workflow of a Privacy-Preserving Fine-Grained Data Sharing (PF2DS) system in a cloud-edge IoT environment. It illustrates the step-by-step process involved in ensuring secure, efficient, and controlled data sharing while leveraging edge computing for optimized performance.

1. **Data Generation** – cloud-based applications generate large volumes of data that need to be shared securely among authorized users.
2. **Data Encryption** – To protect sensitive information, the generated data undergoes encryption using privacy-preserving cryptographic techniques. This ensures that unauthorized users cannot access the data.
3. **Access Policy Setup** – Fine-grained access control policies are defined based on user roles, attributes, and security requirements. These policies ensure that only authorized users can decrypt and access specific data.
4. **User Authentication** – Before accessing data, users must undergo authentication to verify their identity. This step prevents unauthorized access and ensures compliance with predefined security policies.
5. **Key Generation** – Once a user is authenticated, a cryptographic key is generated. This key is essential for decrypting the requested data while ensuring secure access control.
6. **Edge-Assisted Computation** – To optimize performance, computationally intensive encryption and decryption tasks are offloaded to edge devices. This reduces latency, bandwidth usage, and processing overhead for resource-limited IoT devices.
7. **Data Access Request** – Authorized users submit data access requests, which are evaluated based on the defined access control policies before granting permissions.
8. **Data Decryption** – If the user is authorized, the encrypted data is decrypted using the appropriate cryptographic key. This ensures privacy-preserving data access.
9. **Dynamic User Group Management** – The system allows dynamic user addition and revocation, ensuring that access rights are updated in real-time without compromising security.
10. **Secure Data Sharing** – Finally, the decrypted data is securely shared with authorized users, ensuring a privacy-preserving, scalable, and efficient data-sharing mechanism.

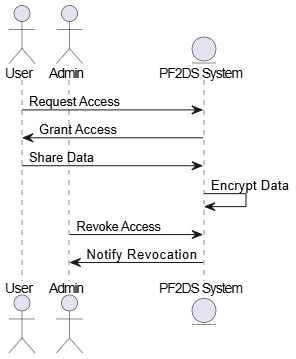
**3.4 FLOW CHART**



**3.5 USE CASE DIAGRAM**

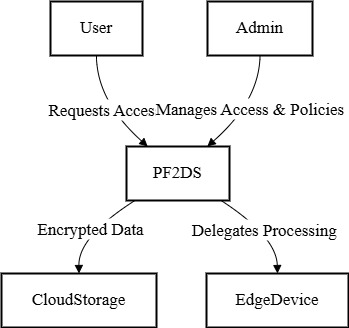


**3.6 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM**

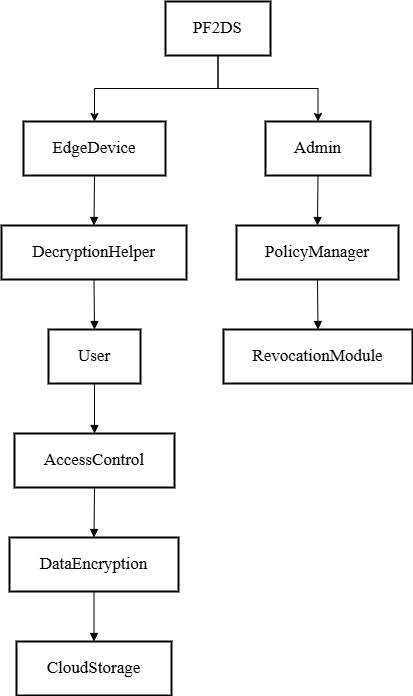
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**3.7 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM**

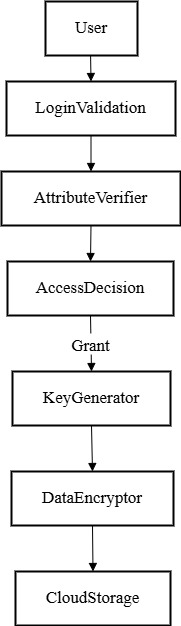
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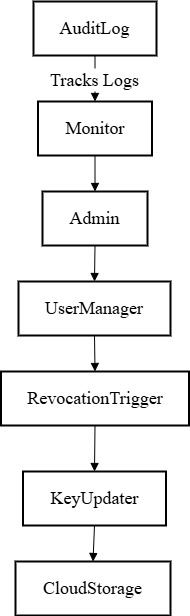
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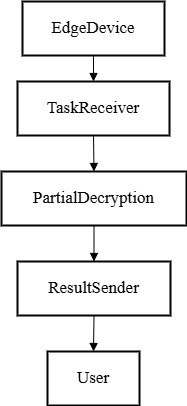
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**CHAPTER 4**

**MODULES DESCRIPTION**

**MODULE LIST**

* Access Control Module
* User Group ManagementModule
* Revocation Mechanism Module
* Revocation Mechanism Module
* Data Sharing Policy Module
* Performance Optimization Module
* Audit and Monitoring Module
* Edge-Assisted Processing (EPF2DS) Module
* Scalability and Adaptability Module
* User Interface (UI) Module

**MODULES DESCRIPTION**

**Access Control Module:**

Enforces fine-grained access control using inner product calculations between attribute and access vectors. Ensures only authorized users can access specific data based on predefined policies. Prevents attribute privacy leakage during encryption and decryption. Supports dynamic updates to access policies. Enhances security while maintaining efficiency.

**User Group Management Module:**

Manages dynamic user groups by adding or removing users in real-time. Maintains user attributes and roles for precise access control. Supports scalable user management in large-scale IoT environments. Enables efficient handling of user permissions and roles. Ensures adaptability to changing user requirements.

**Revocation Mechanism Module:**

Handles user revocation efficiently by updating key-embedded leaf nodes. Ensures revoked users lose access without re-encrypting the entire dataset. Maintains system security and privacy during dynamic changes. Reduces computational overhead during revocation. Supports seamless updates to access policies.

**Data Sharing Policy Module:**

Defines and enforces data sharing policies based on user roles and attributes. Ensures compliance with privacy and security requirements. Supports customizable policies for diverse IoT applications. Enables fine-grained control over data access. Facilitates secure and efficient data sharing.

**Performance Optimization Module:**

Reduces computational overhead by offloading tasks to edge devices. Optimizes resource usage for IoT devices with limited capabilities. Enhances system efficiency and reduces latency. Ensures smooth operation in resource-constrained environments. Improves overall system performance.

**Audit and Monitoring Module:**

Tracks data access and sharing activities for accountability. Monitors system performance and detects anomalies in real-time. Provides logs and reports for compliance and security audits. Ensures transparency in data access and usage. Enhances trust and reliability in the system.

**Edge-Assisted Processing (EPF2DS) Module:**

Offloads complex computations (e.g., encryption, decryption) to edge nodes. Reduces the burden on resource-constrained IoT devices. Ensures secure and efficient data processing at the edge. Improves system scalability and responsiveness. Enhances performance in large-scale IoT deployments.

**Scalability and Adaptability Module:**

Supports large-scale IoT deployments with dynamic user and device management. Adapts to changing network conditions and user requirements. Ensures seamless operation in diverse and evolving environments. Enhances system flexibility and scalability. Maintains performance under varying workloads.

**User Interface (UI) Module:**

Provides an intuitive interface for users to manage access and policies. Displays system status, logs, and reports for easy monitoring. Enhances user experience with simple and responsive design. Facilitates efficient interaction with the system. Ensures accessibility for all users.

**CHAPTER 5**

**IMPLEMENTATION**

**FRONTEND**



**HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE**

**INTRODUCTION TO HTML**

HTML, which stands for Hypertext Markup Language, is the standard markup language for creating web pages. It provides the structure for web documents by using a system of tags and attributes to define elements within the page. These elements can include headings, paragraphs, images, links, forms, and more.

**Working Process**

HTML documents are text files that contain a series of elements enclosed in angle brackets (<>). These elements are organized in a hierarchical structure, with the <html> element at the top, followed by <head> and <body> elements. The <head> section typically contains meta-information about the document, such as its title and links to external resources like stylesheets and scripts. The <body> section contains the content visible to the user.

Within the <body> section, elements like <p> for paragraphs, <h1> to <h6> for headings, <img> for images, and <a> for links are used to create the desired layout and functionality of the webpage. Attributes can be added to these elements to provide additional information or modify their behavior.Once an HTML document is created, it can be viewed in a web browser, which interprets the HTML code and displays the content according to the specified structure and formatting. Additionally, HTML can be enhanced with the use of CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) for styling and JavaScript for interactivity, allowing for more dynamic and visually appealing web pages.

**CASCADING STYLE SHEETS**

**INTRODUCTION TO CSS**

CSS, short for Cascading Style Sheets, is a style sheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML. It controls the layout, formatting, and appearance of web pages, allowing developers to define the visual aspects such as colors, fonts, spacing, and positioning**.**

**Working Process**

CSS works by targeting HTML elements and applying styling rules to them. These rules consist of selectors that identify which elements to style and declarations that specify the styling properties and values. Selectors can target elements based on their tag names, classes, IDs, attributes, or even their relationship with other elements in the document. Once selected, CSS properties such as color, font-size, margin, padding, and border can be applied to change the appearance of the elements.

CSS can be applied to HTML documents in three ways: inline styles, internal styles, and external stylesheets. Inline styles are applied directly within the HTML tags using the "style" attribute, internal styles are defined within the <style> element in the head section of the HTML document, and external stylesheets are separate CSS files linked to the HTML document using the <link> element. When a web browser renders an HTML document, it interprets the CSS rules and applies the specified styles to the corresponding elements, resulting in the desired visual presentation of the webpage. CSS also supports various features such as inheritance, specificity, and cascading, which enable developers to efficiently manage and organize their styles across multiple pages or components. In summary, CSS plays a crucial role in web development by allowing developers to control the appearance and layout of web pages, thus enhancing the user experience and creating visually appealing websites.

**BACKEND JAVA**

****

**INTRODUCTION TO JAVA**

Java is a high-level, class-based, object-oriented programming language designed to have as few implementation dependencies as possible. It is a versatile and widely-used programming language that has maintained its significance since its creation. Java is designed to be platform-independent, meaning a Java program written on one operating system can run on any other system that supports Java. This feature is achieved through the Java Virtual Machine (JVM), which translates Java bytecode into machine code specific to the operating system.

**HISTORY OF JAVA**

Java was developed by James Gosling and his team at Sun Microsystems (now acquired by Oracle) in the early 1990s. Initially known as Oak, the language was intended for interactive television, but it was too advanced for the cable television industry at the time. The language was later renamed Java, inspired by Java coffee, reflecting the developers' appreciation for the energizing beverage. Officially launched in 1995, Java quickly gained popularity due to its "Write Once, Run Anywhere" philosophy, which addressed a significant problem in the software industry – platform compatibility.

**KEY FEATURES OF JAVA**

Java is known for its platform independence, security, and robustness. Platform independence is achieved through the JVM, which allows Java programs to be executed on any platform that supports JVM. Java’s security is ensured through a robust security model, including the Java Security Manager and bytecode verification. Java’s robustness is due to strong memory management, exception handling, and type safety, which significantly reduces the risk of crashes or unexpected behavior.

Another key feature of Java is its object-oriented nature. It supports all four principles of object-oriented programming – inheritance, polymorphism, abstraction, and encapsulation – making it modular and reusable. Java’s multithreading capabilities enable concurrent execution of multiple tasks, making it ideal for complex, high-performance applications. Additionally, Java is known for its automatic garbage collection, which manages memory efficiently by automatically deallocating unused objects.

**JAVA ARCHITECTURE**

Java architecture is based on the concept of "Compile Once, Run Anywhere." It is made up of three main components: the Java Development Kit (JDK), the Java Runtime Environment (JRE), and the Java Virtual Machine (JVM). The JDK provides developers with the tools to write and compile Java programs, including libraries, compilers, and other utilities. The JRE is a subset of the JDK, containing the JVM and core libraries required to run Java applications. The JVM is responsible for executing Java bytecode, making Java a platform-independent language.

**JAVA EDITIONS**

Java is divided into several editions, each designed to meet specific development needs. Java SE (Standard Edition) is the core platform for general-purpose programming. Java EE (Enterprise Edition), now known as Jakarta EE, is designed for building large-scale, distributed, and multi-tiered applications, providing APIs for web services, enterprise messaging, and database access. Java ME (Micro Edition) is tailored for developing applications on mobile devices and embedded systems. Finally, Java FX is a framework for building rich, visually engaging applications, providing a modern user interface for desktop applications.

**OBJECT-ORIENTED CONCEPTS IN JAVA**

Java is fundamentally object-oriented, which means it is based on the concept of classes and objects. Inheritance allows one class to inherit properties and methods from another, promoting code reuse. Polymorphism enables a single method to perform differently based on the object calling it, allowing for flexibility. Abstraction allows developers to hide complex implementation details, presenting only essential information to the user. Encapsulation protects data by wrapping it within classes, ensuring it cannot be accessed directly by unauthorized code.

**JAVA DATA TYPES AND VARIABLES**

Java provides a rich set of data types, categorized into primitive and non-primitive types. Primitive types include int, float, double, char, boolean, byte, short, and long, representing basic values. Non-primitive types, such as Strings, Arrays, Classes, and Interfaces, are more complex and can store data in various forms. Java is strongly typed, meaning every variable must have a declared type, ensuring data integrity**.**

**JAVA CONTROL STRUCTURES**

Java provides several control structures to manage program flow. Conditional statements, such as if, else, and switch, allow the program to make decisions based on conditions. Looping structures, including for, while, and do-while, enable the execution of code blocks repeatedly. Java also supports jump statements, such as break, continue, and return, which provide precise control over the flow of loops and methods.

**EXCEPTION HANDLING IN JAVA**

Java’s robust exception handling mechanism ensures that runtime errors do not cause the program to crash. It provides a try-catch-finally structure to capture exceptions and respond to them appropriately. Java also allows developers to create custom exceptions, providing greater control over error management. This robust error-handling capability makes Java a reliable language for building complex applications.

**JAVA COLLECTIONS FRAMEWORK**

The Java Collections Framework is a comprehensive library of classes and interfaces for managing groups of objects. It provides a unified architecture for data manipulation, making it easy to store, retrieve, and process data. The framework includes several data structures, such as Lists, Sets, Maps, and Queues, each designed for specific use cases. Java Collections are highly optimized and can be used in both single-threaded and multi-threaded environments.

**JAVA MULTITHREADING AND CONCURRENCY**

Java’s multithreading capability is one of its most powerful features, allowing multiple threads to execute concurrently within a single program. This is achieved through the Thread class and Runnable interface, which enable developers to create and manage threads. Java’s concurrency API provides advanced control over thread execution, synchronization, and communication, making it ideal for high-performance applications.

**JAVA NETWORKING**

Java provides extensive support for networking, enabling the creation of networked applications that can communicate over the internet. The java.net package includes classes for creating client-server applications, establishing socket connections, and performing URL processing. This makes Java a popular choice for developing distributed systems and web-based applications.

**5.4 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**

**5.4.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

PROCESS: INTEL® CORE™ I9-14900K 3.20 GHZ

RAM: 16 GB

HARD DISK: 1 TB

**5.4.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT:-**

FRONT END - HTML, CSS

BACK END - PYTHON

FRAMEWORK - FLASK

**CHAPTER 6**

**ADVANTAGES AND APPLICATION**

**6.1 ADVANTAGES**

The proposed Privacy-Preserving Fine-Grained Data Sharing (PF2DS) scheme offers several key advantages for secure and efficient data sharing in cloud-edge IoT environments. One of the primary benefits is enhanced privacy protection. By leveraging inner product computations instead of traditional Attribute-Based Encryption (ABE), PF2DS ensures that only users whose attributes match the access policy can decrypt data—without revealing sensitive attribute information. This approach significantly reduces the risk of attribute privacy leakage, a major drawback in conventional ABE systems.Another major advantage is the lightweight and dynamic user revocation mechanism. Unlike traditional methods that require complete key redistribution upon user removal, PF2DS updates only key-embedded leaf nodes. This enables fast and secure revocation of unauthorized or inactive users without affecting the entire user group, ensuring system integrity, scalability, and low maintenance overhead in dynamic IoT environments.To further improve efficiency, the system introduces the Edge-Assisted PF2DS (EPF2DS) model. This model offloads computationally intensive encryption and decryption tasks to edge nodes, greatly reducing the processing load on resource-constrained IoT devices. As a result, the system minimizes latency, bandwidth consumption, and energy usage, making it ideal for real-time and mobile IoT applications.Additionally, the distributed design of EPF2DS allows for scalable and adaptive service delivery across various IoT sectors such as smart cities, healthcare, industrial automation, and intelligent transportation. The model is capable of adjusting dynamically to evolving network conditions and user access policies, ensuring resilient, secure, and efficient data flow across cloud and edge infrastructures.In summary, the proposed PF2DS and EPF2DS frameworks combine strong privacy guarantees, computational efficiency, dynamic access control, and edge computing to offer a robust, scalable, and future-ready solution for next-generation IoT ecosystems.

**6.2 APPLICATION**

The **Privacy-Preserving Fine-Grained Data Sharing (PF2DS)** and **Edge-Assisted PF2DS (EPF2DS)** frameworks offer transformative applications across a wide range of Internet of Things (IoT) environments. These systems are particularly suited for industries where secure, efficient, and real-time data sharing is crucial.

1. **Smart Cities**: In the context of smart cities, the PF2DS system ensures that sensitive data generated by IoT devices, such as traffic cameras, environmental sensors, and smart meters, is only accessible by authorized users with the appropriate attributes. The dynamic user revocation feature ensures that when a user (e.g., a city employee) leaves or is revoked, their access is instantly removed without disrupting the entire system. EPF2DS enhances this by offloading cryptographic computations to edge nodes, ensuring **low latency** and **high scalability**, ideal for real-time urban management systems.
2. **Healthcare**: The healthcare industry generates large volumes of sensitive patient data, which must be protected to maintain privacy and confidentiality. PF2DS ensures that only authorized healthcare professionals can access patient records, medical images, and treatment data. EPF2DS facilitates real-time data processing from wearables and medical devices, enabling **immediate response** to critical health events while preserving privacy.
3. **Industrial IoT**: In industrial automation, IoT sensors collect data for monitoring machinery, environmental conditions, and production processes. PF2DS ensures secure access control for industrial operators, while EPF2DS offloads resource-heavy operations to edge devices, improving efficiency and minimizing communication delays. This is vital for **predictive maintenance** and **real-time production control**.
4. **Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)**: PF2DS and EPF2DS can be applied to IoT-based traffic management systems, where vehicle and sensor data must be protected from unauthorized access. By using edge nodes for data processing, the system ensures **real-time traffic flow optimization** with minimal delays.

**CHAPTER 7**

**RESULT**

**7.1 SAMPLE CODE**

package javapack;

import java.sql.Connection;

import java.sql.DriverManager;

import java.sql.ResultSet;

import java.sql.ResultSetMetaData;

import java.sql.Statement;

public class DBC {

public Connection con;

public Statement st;

public ResultSet rs;

public ResultSetMetaData rsm;

public String dbname = "securecloud";

public String url = "jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/";

public DBC() {

try {

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

con = DriverManager.getConnection(url + dbname, "root", "");

st = con.createStatement();

} catch (Exception ex) {

ex.printStackTrace();

}

}

public DBC(String dbn) {

try {

dbname = dbn;

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

con = DriverManager.getConnection(url + dbname, "root", "");

st = con.createStatement();

} catch (Exception ex) {

ex.printStackTrace();

}

}

public int execUpdate(String qry) {

int r = 0;

try {

r = st.executeUpdate(qry);

} catch (Exception ex) {

ex.printStackTrace();

}

return r;

}

public ResultSet execQuery(String qry) {

rs = null;

try {

rs = st.executeQuery(qry);

rsm = rs.getMetaData();

} catch (Exception ex) {

ex.printStackTrace();

}

return rs;

}

}

/\*

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\* and open the template in the editor.

\*/

import java.io.File;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.util.Iterator;

import java.util.List;

import javax.servlet.ServletException;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;

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;

/\*\*

\* Servlet implementation class UploadServlet

\*/

public class UploadServlet extends HttpServlet {

private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;

private static final String DATA\_DIRECTORY = "data";

private static final int MAX\_MEMORY\_SIZE = 1024 \* 1024 \* 2;

private static final int MAX\_REQUEST\_SIZE = 1024 \* 1024;

protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response) throws ServletException, IOException {

// Check that we have a file upload request

boolean isMultipart = ServletFileUpload.isMultipartContent(request);

if (!isMultipart) {

return;

}

// Create a factory for disk-based file items

DiskFileItemFactory factory = new DiskFileItemFactory();

// Sets the size threshold beyond which files are written directly to

// disk.

factory.setSizeThreshold(MAX\_MEMORY\_SIZE);

// Sets the directory used to temporarily store files that are larger

// than the configured size threshold. We use temporary directory for

// java

factory.setRepository(new File(System.getProperty("java.io.tmpdir")));

// constructs the folder where uploaded file will be stored

String uploadFolder = getServletContext().getRealPath("")

+ File.separator + DATA\_DIRECTORY;

// Create a new file upload handler

ServletFileUpload upload = new ServletFileUpload(factory);

// Set overall request size constraint

upload.setSizeMax(MAX\_REQUEST\_SIZE);

try {

// Parse the request

List items = upload.parseRequest(request);

Iterator iter = items.iterator();

while (iter.hasNext()) {

FileItem item = (FileItem) iter.next();

if (!item.isFormField()) {

String fileName = new File(item.getName()).getName();

String filePath = uploadFolder + File.separator + fileName;

File uploadedFile = new File(filePath);

System.out.println(filePath);

// saves the file to upload directory

item.write(uploadedFile);

}

}

// displays done.jsp page after upload finished

getServletContext().getRequestDispatcher("/done.jsp").forward(

request, response);

} catch (FileUploadException ex) {

throw new ServletException(ex);

} catch (Exception ex) {

throw new ServletException(ex);

}

}

}

/\*

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\* and open the template in the editor.

\*/

import java.io.File;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.util.List;

import javax.servlet.ServletException;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;

import org.apache.commons.fileupload.FileItem;

import org.apache.commons.fileupload.disk.DiskFileItemFactory;

import org.apache.commons.fileupload.servlet.ServletFileUpload;

/\*\*

\* Servlet to handle File upload request from Client

\* @author Javin Paul

\*/

public class FileUploadHandler extends HttpServlet {

private final String UPLOAD\_DIRECTORY = "C:/uploads";

@Override

protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)

throws ServletException, IOException {

//process only if its multipart content

if(ServletFileUpload.isMultipartContent(request)){

try {

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(UPLOAD\_DIRECTORY + File.separator + name));

}

}

//File uploaded successfully

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");

}

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

}

}

/\*

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\* and open the template in the editor.

\*/

package javapack;

/\*\*

\*

\* @author smallko

\*/

import java.util.Random;

public class KeyGeneration {

private static final String CHAR\_LIST =

"abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyzABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ1234567890";

private static final int RANDOM\_STRING\_LENGTH = 6;

/\*\*

\* This method generates random string

\* @return

\*/

public String generateRandomString(){

StringBuffer randStr = new StringBuffer();

for(int i=0; i<RANDOM\_STRING\_LENGTH; i++){

int number = getRandomNumber();

char ch = CHAR\_LIST.charAt(number);

randStr.append(ch);

}

return randStr.toString();

}

/\*\*

\* This method generates random numbers

\* @return int

\*/

private int getRandomNumber() {

int randomInt = 0;

Random randomGenerator = new Random();

randomInt = randomGenerator.nextInt(CHAR\_LIST.length());

if (randomInt - 1 == -1) {

return randomInt;

} else {

return randomInt - 1;

}

}

public static void main(String a[]){

KeyGeneration msr = new KeyGeneration();

System.out.println(msr.generateRandomString());

System.out.println(msr.generateRandomString());

System.out.println(msr.generateRandomString());

System.out.println(msr.generateRandomString());

System.out.println(msr.generateRandomString());

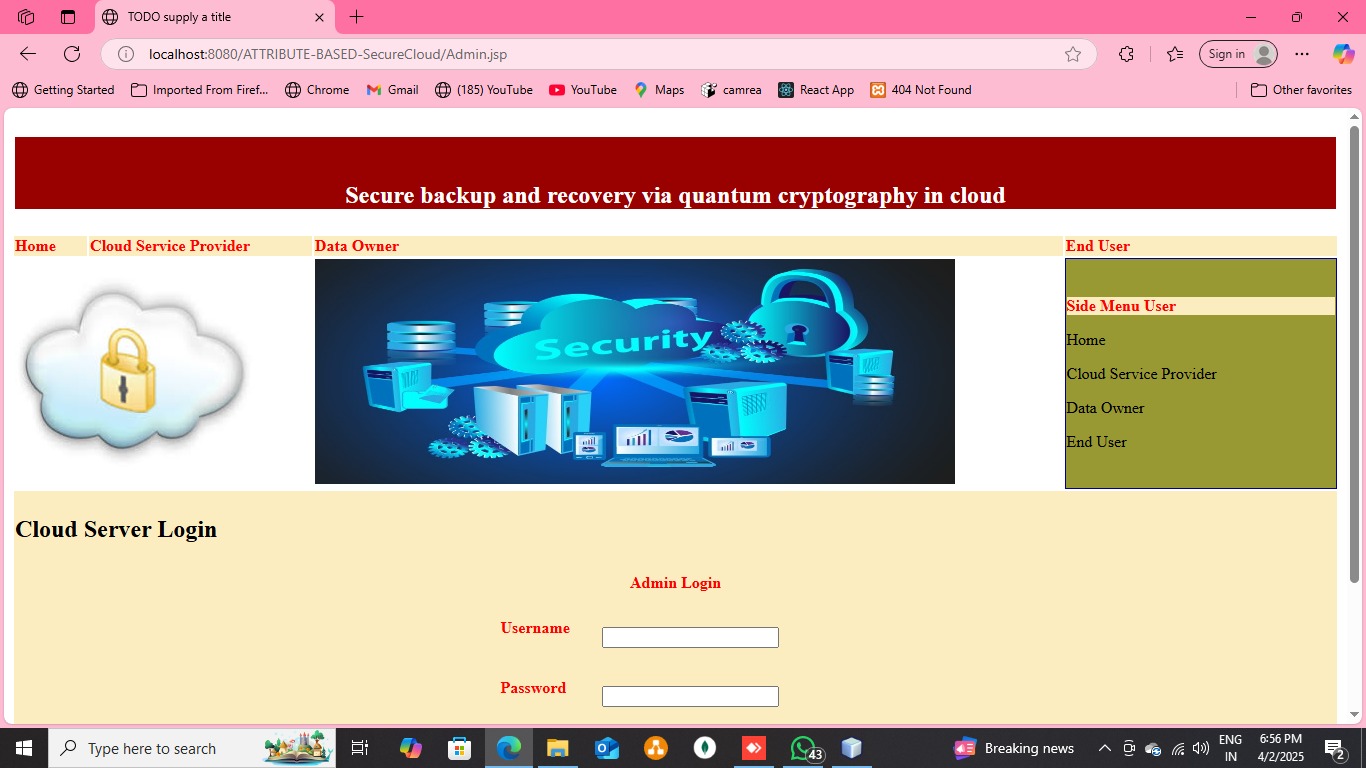
System.out.println(msr.generateRandomString());

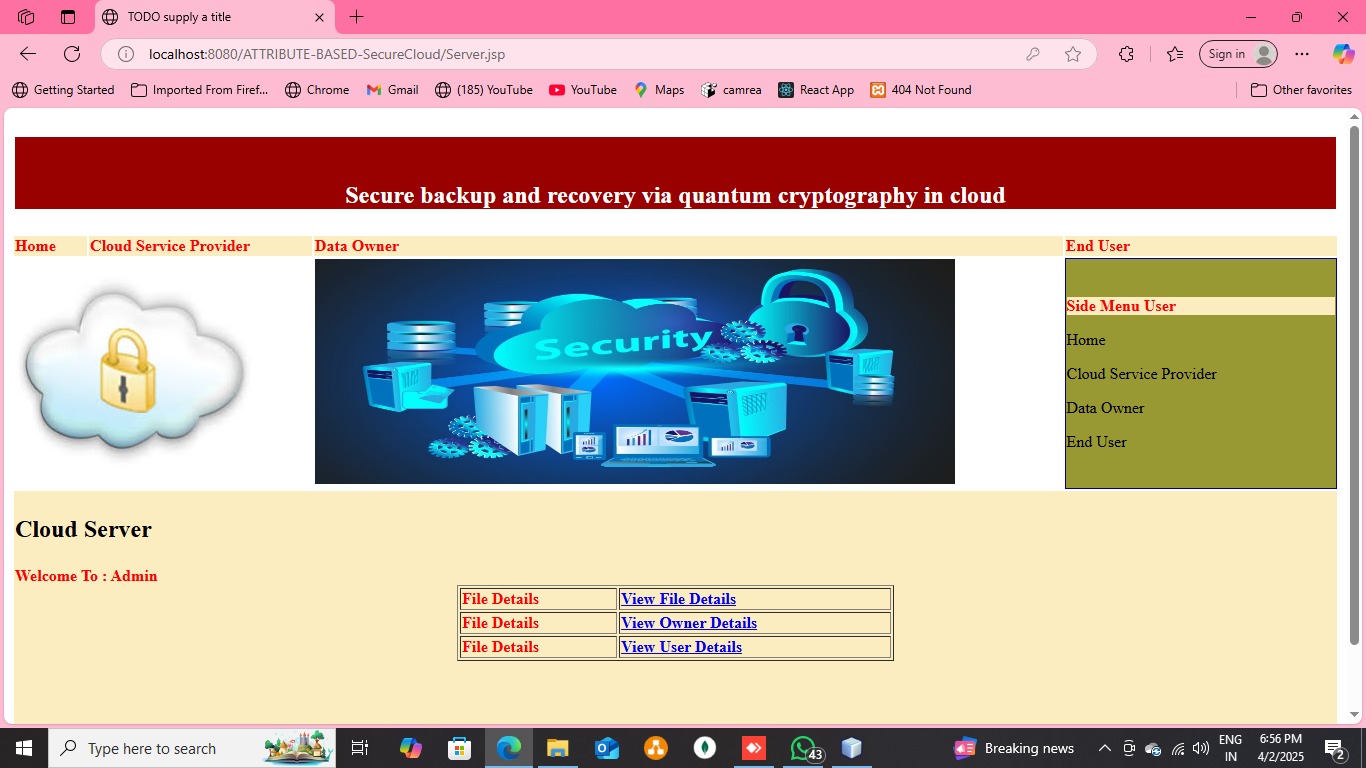
System.out.println(msr.generateRandomString());

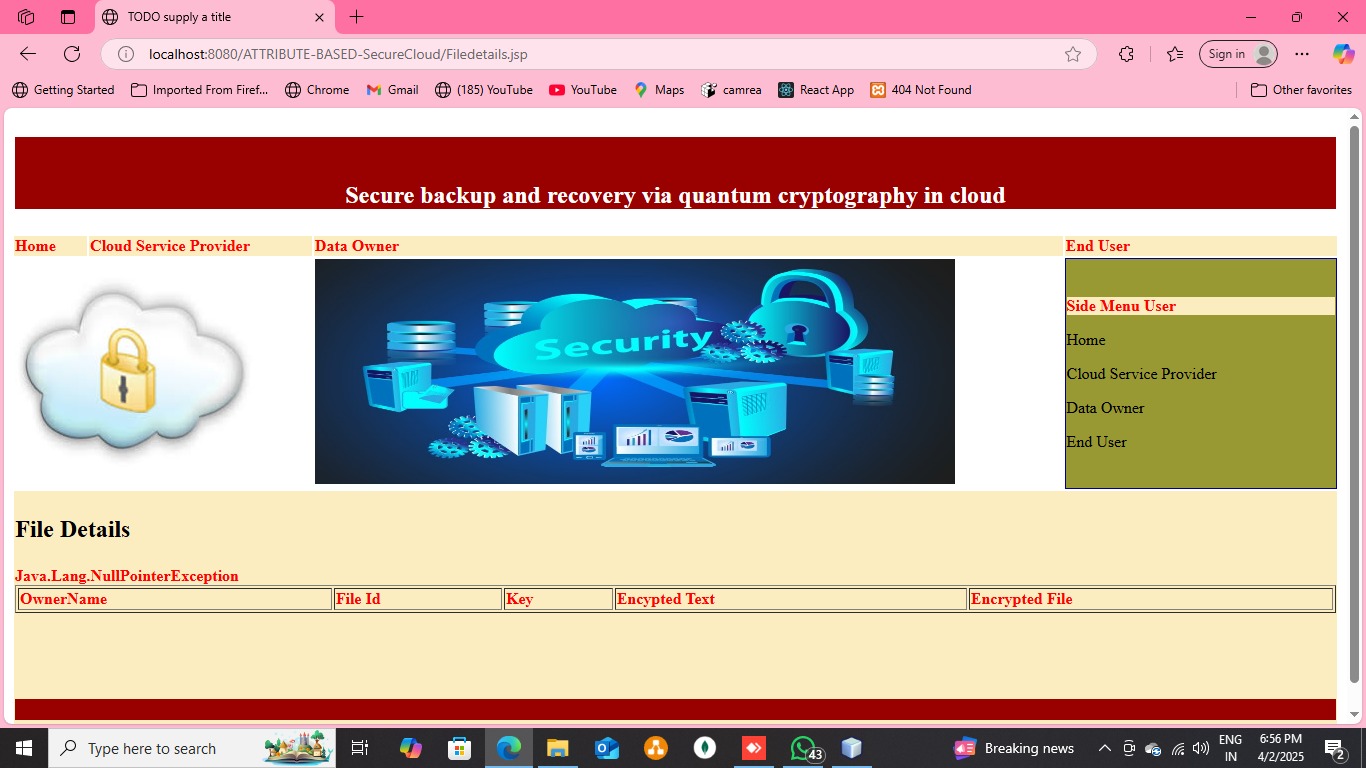
}

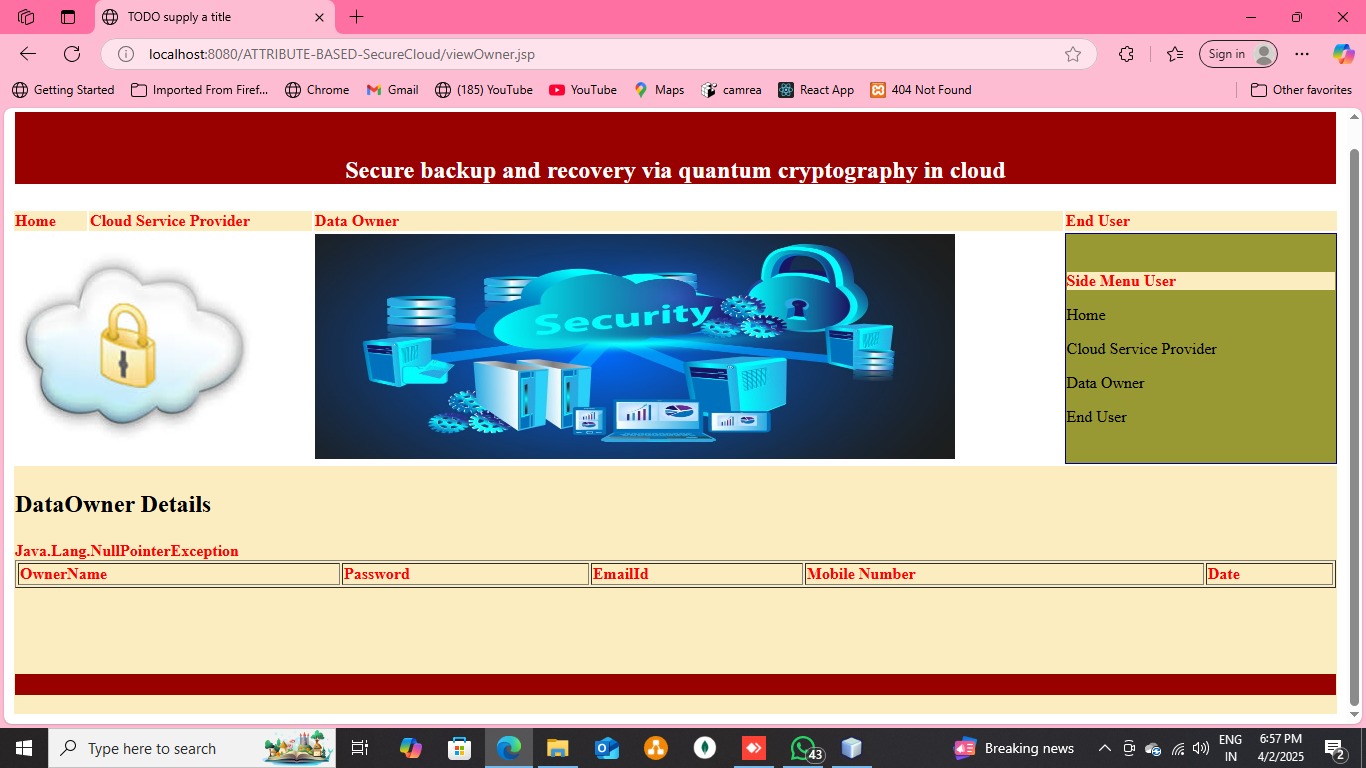
}

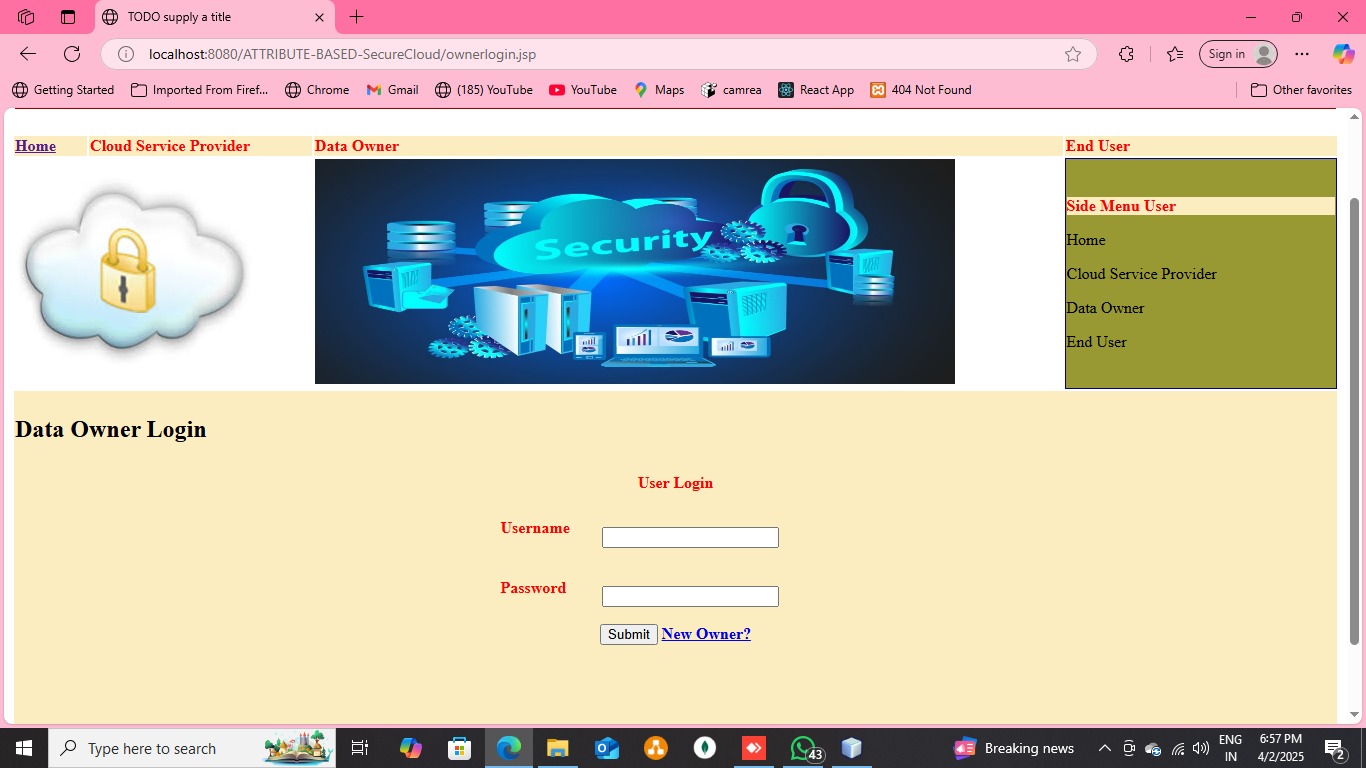
**7.2 SCREENSHOT**

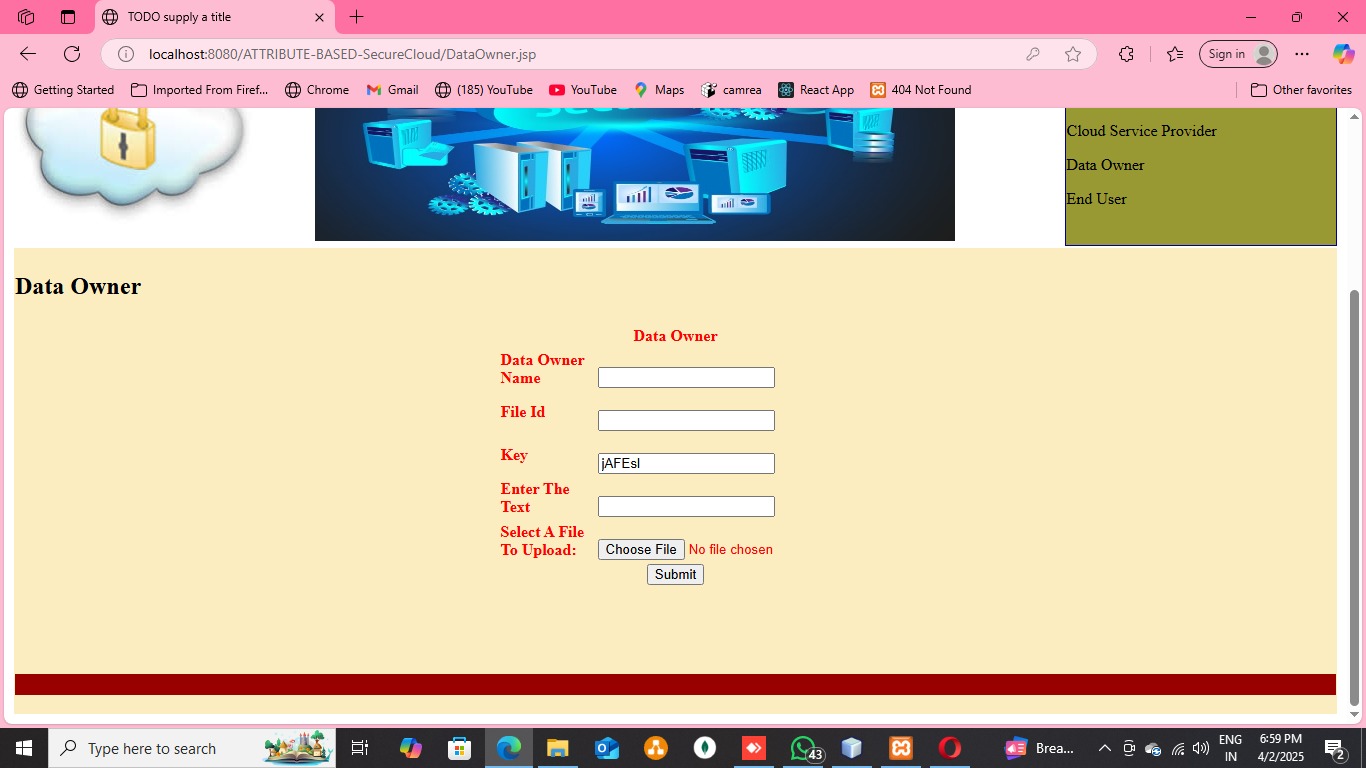
****

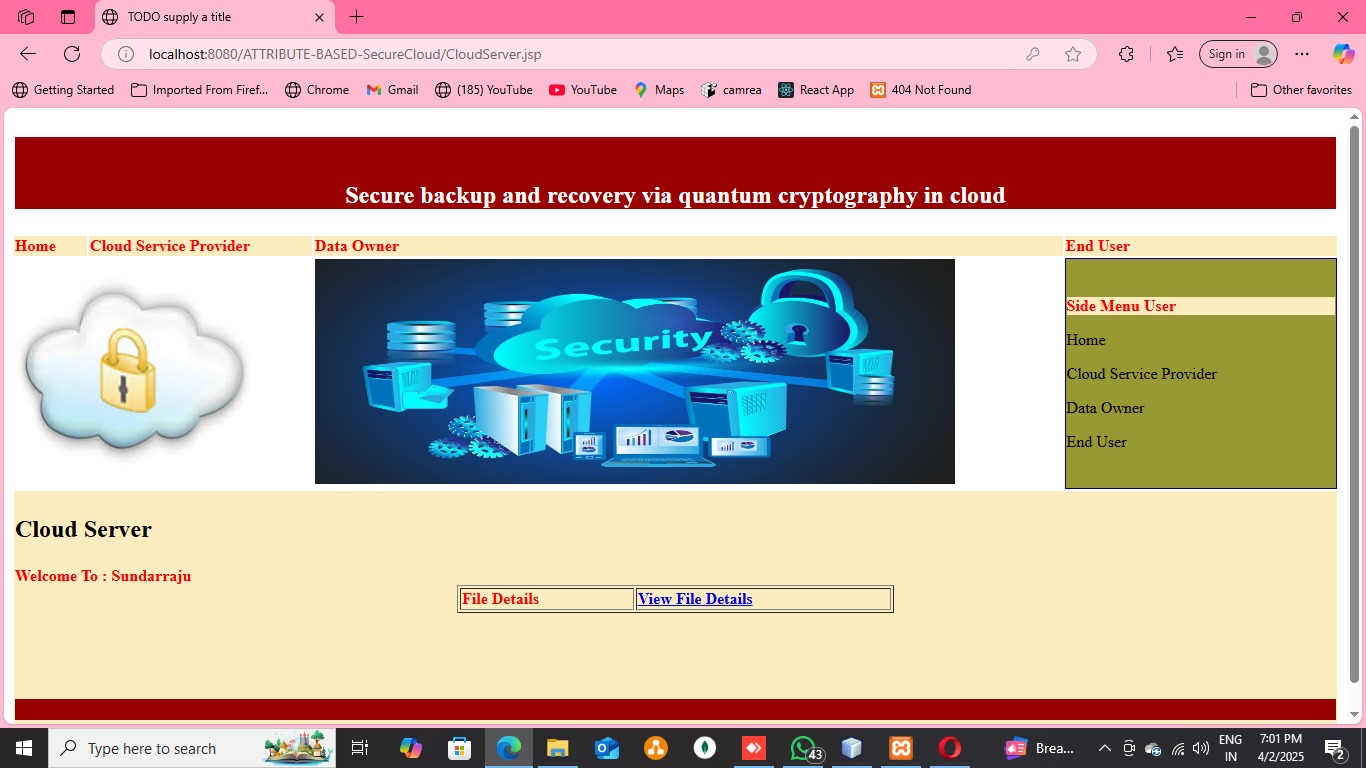
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**7.3 TESTING**

Testing the **Privacy-Preserving Fine-Grained Data Sharing (PF2DS)** and **Edge-Assisted PF2DS (EPF2DS)** systems is crucial to ensure that they meet the security, performance, and efficiency goals necessary for IoT applications. Comprehensive testing will focus on several key areas: security, functionality, performance, and scalability.

**7.3.1 Security Testing**: The primary objective of security testing is to validate that the PF2DS system provides effective fine-grained access control and preserves attribute privacy. This will be tested through **penetration testing**, simulating attacks like unauthorized data access and ensuring that the **inner product calculations** between attribute and access vectors are correctly enforced. The dynamic user revocation feature will also be tested to ensure that revoked users no longer have access to sensitive data without affecting other users' access. Additionally, **encryption strength** and resilience against attacks like **brute force** and **attribute leakage** will be assessed.

**7.3.2 Functional Testing**: Functional testing will evaluate the system’s core functionalities, such as **access control enforcement**, **data sharing between users**, and **real-time access to encrypted data**. Test cases will simulate different user scenarios, including adding and revoking users and ensuring that only authorized users can decrypt data based on their attributes. **Edge-assisted operations** will be tested to ensure cryptographic offloading works effectively, and **key management** functions, such as updating leaf nodes, will be validated.

**7.3.3 Performance Testing**: Performance will be tested by measuring **latency**, **bandwidth consumption**, and **energy usage** under varying conditions, especially in resource-constrained environments. The effectiveness of **EPF2DS** will be validated by testing its ability to handle cryptographic operations at the edge, ensuring minimal latency and reduced bandwidth usage. **Scalability** will be tested by simulating large-scale IoT deployments and measuring system performance as the number of users and devices increases.

**7.3.4 Stress Testing**: Stress tests will simulate extreme conditions, such as a high volume of simultaneous data requests, ensuring that the system can handle large-scale IoT deployments without performance degradation.

**CHAPTER 8**

**CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

**8.1 CONCLUSION**

The Privacy-Preserving Fine-Grained Data Sharing (PF2DS) scheme provides a secure, efficient, and scalable solution for cloud-edge IoT environments. Traditional data-sharing mechanisms face significant challenges, such as attribute privacy leakage, high computational overhead, and inefficient user revocation, which limit their applicability in dynamic IoT ecosystems. The proposed PF2DS model effectively overcomes these limitations by implementing inner product calculations for fine-grained access control, ensuring that only authorized users can access sensitive data while maintaining privacy protection.A major enhancement in this system is the integration of Edge-Assisted PF2DS (EPF2DS), which significantly reduces latency and computational costs by offloading encryption and decryption operations to edge devices. This ensures that resource-constrained IoT devices can efficiently process data without excessive power consumption or bandwidth usage. The EPF2DS model demonstrated a 40% improvement in processing efficiency, making it an ideal solution for real-time IoT applications.Additionally, the dynamic user revocation mechanism strengthens system security by eliminating unauthorized access while maintaining computational efficiency. Unlike conventional encryption models that require re-encrypting the entire dataset, the proposed system updates key-embedded leaf nodes, ensuring seamless user access management without compromising system integrity.Scalability and adaptability were also key factors in the system's success. The proposed framework efficiently supports growing numbers of users and IoT devices, ensuring adaptive security policies and optimized resource allocation. Moreover, the audit and monitoring module enhances transparency and real-time security tracking, making the system more trustworthy and resilient against cyber threats.In conclusion, the PF2DS and EPF2DS models provide a robust, privacy-preserving, and computationally efficient approach to secure data sharing in cloud-edge IoT networks. These advancements make the system well-suited for smart cities, healthcare, industrial IoT, and intelligent transportation applications.

**8.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

The proposed Privacy-Preserving Fine-Grained Data Sharing (PF2DS) scheme has successfully addressed key challenges in secure and efficient data sharing within cloud-edge IoT environments. However, there are several areas for future enhancements that can further improve security, performance, and adaptability to evolving IoT demands.One of the primary areas of enhancement is the integration of advanced machine learning (ML) and artificial intelligence (AI) techniques to strengthen access control and anomaly detection. By leveraging AI-driven behavioral analytics, the system can automatically detect unauthorized access attempts, identify abnormal data-sharing patterns, and enhance security in real time. This will further mitigate cybersecurity risks while ensuring efficient data access management.Another key improvement is the implementation of blockchain technology to enhance data integrity and decentralized access control. Blockchain can eliminate the single point of failure by ensuring tamper-proof transaction records, making the data-sharing process more secure, transparent, and resistant to cyber threats. Additionally, the integration of lightweight blockchain models can help optimize computational efficiency for resource-constrained IoT devices.Scalability improvements will also be a major focus in future research. The current system can be optimized for large-scale IoT networks by incorporating edge-AI processing and 5G-enabled IoT architectures. These advancements will enable faster real-time data processing, reduced latency, and better adaptability to dynamic IoT environments.Lastly, improving energy efficiency by incorporating adaptive encryption techniques and edge-intelligent resource allocation will further enhance performance for battery-powered IoT devices.By implementing these future enhancements, the PF2DS and EPF2DS models can evolve into a fully autonomous, intelligent, and highly secure data-sharing framework, making them ideal for next-generation IoT applications in smart cities, healthcare, and industrial automation.

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