

13. The user now can upload the encrypted file to Storage Cloud.

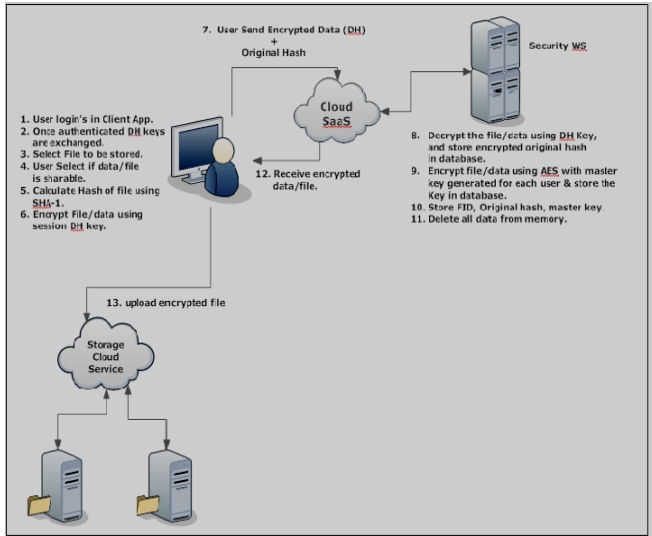


Figure 4.2: User Data Download Scenario

4.2 User Data Download Scenario

- 1) The end user login to the system with his/her username & password.
- 2) Once the user is authenticated, the Deffie Hellman key is exchanged for the session.
- 3) Now a user can select the files which he/she wants to download it from storage cloud.
- 4) The encrypted file is now downloaded from storage cloud to users match in.
- 5) The complete encrypted file is now transferred to Security Cloud.
- 6) The data in file is now encrypted using DH keys.
- 7) The complete encrypted file and original hash of file data are now transferred to Security Cloud.
- 8) At Security Cloud, decrypted files with Symmetric Algorithm namely AES using Master Key stored in security cloud database for each user.
- 9) The decrypted file is now encrypted with DH key.
- 10) The DH encrypted file and hash of the corresponding file is now passed to the users.
- 11) At user end, on receiving the encrypted file, it is decrypted with DH keys.
- 12) The hash of decrypted file is calculated using SHA-1 and original hash are now compared to see if they match, and accordingly appropriate message like, File tampered or File is intact are flashed on user screen. Thus the integrity of the data is verified.

5. Result Set

Let's take the example of "Yearly Tax Deduction" Excel File which we provide as an input to the system.

Figure 5.1: Sample Input

1. The file is exactly stored in encrypted format. The "userdata" in storage cloud is the table which stores the data for each user; Figure 8.2 shows the encrypted file which was stored by a user.



Figure 5.2: Encrypted Confidential File Stored In Storage Cloud

2. Secondly, the keys, hash of data are stored in security cloud server in "userkey" table, while the hash of corresponding data is stored in "filehash" table.

Format	Input	Output
Authentication	username/password dialog box	HTML Pages served after successful authentication
Query	Insert Command	Insertion of records
	Delete Command	One can also delete records inserted into the table
	Update Command	Modifying data already entered into the table

6. Conclusion

In this paper, a privacy-conserving public appraising mechanism for shared data in the cloud has been proposed. With this mechanism, the TPA is able to proficiently audit the integrity of shared data, yet cannot differentiate who is the signer on each block, which can maintain identity privacy for users. It offers user ambiguity in authentication phase, data integrity and confidentiality and the fair revocation process for all users. To improve the efficiency of verifying multiple auditing tasks, this mechanism supports batch auditing.

An interesting problem in future work is how to efficiently audit the integrity of shared data with dynamic groups while still preserving the identity of the signer on each block from the third party auditor.

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