

SECURE DATA SHARING FOR RANDOM GROUPS IN THE CLOUD

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ABSTRACT: *With the character of low maintenance, cloud computing provides an economical and efficient solution for sharing group resource among cloud users. Unfortunately, sharing data in a multi-owner manner while preserving data and identity privacy from an untrusted cloud is still a challenging issue, due to the frequent change of the membership. In this paper, we propose a secure multiowner data sharing scheme, named Mona, for dynamic groups in the cloud. By leveraging group signature and dynamic broadcast encryption techniques, any cloud user can anonymously share data with others. Meanwhile, the storage overhead and encryption computation cost of our scheme are independent with the number of revoked users. In addition, we analyze the security of our scheme with rigorous proofs, and demonstrate the efficiency of our scheme in experiments.*

I. INTRODUCTION

CLOUD computing is recognized as an alternative to traditional information technology due to its intrinsic resource-sharing and low-maintenance characteristics. In cloud computing, the cloud service providers (CSPs), such as Amazon, are able to deliver various services to cloud users with the help of powerful datacenters. By migrating the local data management systems into cloud servers, users can enjoy high-quality services and save significant investments on their local infrastructures. One of the most fundamental services offered by cloud providers is data storage. Let us consider a practical data application. A company allows its staffs in the same group or department to store and share files in the cloud. By utilizing the cloud, the staffs can be completely released from the troublesome local data storage and maintenance. However, it also poses a significant risk to the confidentiality of those stored files. Specifically, the cloud servers managed by cloud providers are not fully trusted by users while the data files stored in the cloud may be sensitive and confidential, such as business plans. To preserve data privacy, a basic solution is to encrypt data files, and then upload the encrypted data into the cloud. Unfortunately, designing an efficient and secure data sharing scheme for groups in the cloud is not an easy task due to the following challenging issues. First, identity privacy is one of the most significant obstacles for the wide deployment of cloud computing. Without the guarantee of identity privacy, users may be unwilling to join in cloud computing systems because their real identities could be easily disclosed to cloud providers and attackers. On the other hand, unconditional identity privacy may incur the abuse of privacy. For example, a misbehaved staff can deceive others in the company by sharing false files without being traceable. Therefore, traceability, which enables the group manager (e.g., a

company manager) to reveal the real identity of a user, is also highly desirable. Second, it is highly recommended that any member in a group should be able to fully enjoy the data storing and sharing services provided by the cloud, which is defined as the multiple-owner manner. Compared with the single-owner manner [3], where only the group manager can store and modify data in the cloud, the multiple-owner manner is more flexible in practical applications. More concretely, each user in the group is able to not only read data, but also modify his/ her part of data in the entire data file shared by the company. Last but not least, groups are normally dynamic in practice, e.g., new staff participation and current employee revocation in a company. The changes of membership make secure data sharing extremely difficult. On one hand, the anonymous system challenges new granted users to learn the content of data files stored before their participation, because it is impossible for new granted users to contact with anonymous data owners, and obtain the corresponding decryption keys. On the other hand, an efficient membership revocation mechanism without updating the secret keys of the remaining users is also desired to minimize the complexity of key management. Several security schemes for data sharing on untrusted servers have been proposed. In these approaches, data owners store the encrypted data files in untrusted storage and distribute the corresponding decryption keys only to authorized users. Thus, unauthorized users as well as storage servers cannot learn the content of the data files because they have no knowledge of the decryption keys.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM

To preserve data privacy, a basic solution is to encrypt data files, and then upload the encrypted data into the cloud. Unfortunately, designing an efficient and secure data sharing scheme for groups in the cloud is not an easy task. In the existing System data owners store the encrypted data files in untrusted storage and distribute the corresponding decryption keys only to authorized users. Thus, unauthorized users as well as storage servers cannot learn the content of the data files because they have no knowledge of the decryption keys. However, the complexities of user participation and revocation in these schemes are linearly increasing with the number of data owners and the number of revoked users, respectively.

DISADVANTAGES OF EXISTING SYSTEM:

In the existing Systems, identity privacy is one of the most significant obstacles for the wide deployment of cloud computing. Without the guarantee of identity privacy, users may be unwilling to join in cloud computing systems because their real identities could be easily disclosed to

cloud providers and attackers. On the other hand, unconditional identity privacy may incur the abuse of privacy. For example, a misbehaved staff can deceive others in the company by sharing false files without being traceable. Only the group manager can store and modify data in the cloud

The changes of membership make secure data sharing extremely difficult the issue of user revocation is not addressed

PROPOSED SYSTEM:

1. We propose a secure multi-owner data sharing scheme. It implies that any user in the group can securely share data with others by the untrusted cloud.
2. Our proposed scheme is able to support dynamic groups efficiently. Specifically, new granted users can directly decrypt data files uploaded before their participation without contacting with data owners. User revocation can be easily achieved through a novel revocation list without updating the secret keys of the remaining users. The size and computation overhead of encryption are constant and independent with the number of revoked users.
3. We provide secure and privacy-preserving access control to users, which guarantees any member in a group to anonymously utilize the cloud resource. Moreover, the real identities of data owners can be revealed by the group manager when disputes occur.
4. We provide rigorous security analysis, and perform extensive simulations to demonstrate the efficiency of our scheme in terms of storage and computation overhead.

ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM:

Any user in the group can store and share data files with others by the cloud.
The encryption complexity and size of cipher texts are independent with the number of revoked users in the system. User revocation can be achieved without updating the private keys of the remaining users.
A new user can directly decrypt the files stored in the cloud before his participation.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

MODULES

- 1.Cloud Module
- 2.Group Manager Module
- 3.Group Member Module
- 4.File Security Module
- 5.Group Signature Module
6. User Revocation Module .

MODULES DESCRIPTION

1.Cloud Module :
In this module, we create a local Cloud and provide priced abundant storage services. The users can upload their data in the cloud. We develop this module, where the cloud storage can be made secure. However, the cloud is not fully trusted by users since the CSPs are very likely to be outside of the cloud users' trusted domain. Similar to we assume that the cloud server is honest but curious. That is, the cloud server

will not maliciously delete or modify user data due to the protection of data auditing schemes, but will try to learn the content of the stored data and the identities of cloud users.

2.Group Manager Module :

Group manager takes charge of followings,

1. System parameters generation,
2. User registration,
3. User revocation, and
4. Revealing the real identity of a dispute data owner.

Therefore, we assume that the group manager is fully trusted by the other parties. The Group manager is the admin. The group manager has the logs of each and every process in the cloud. The group manager is responsible for user registration and also user revocation too.

3.Group Member Module :

Group members are a set of registered users that will

- store their private data into the cloud server and
- Share them with others in the group.
- Note that, the group membership is dynamically changed, due to the staff resignation and new employee participation in the company. The group member has the ownership of changing the files in the group. Whoever in the group can view the files which are uploaded in their group and also modify it. The group meme

4.File Security Module :

1. Encrypting the data file.
2. File stored in the cloud can be deleted by either the group manager or the data owner. (i.e., the member who uploaded the file into the server).

5.Group Signature Module :

A group signature scheme allows any member of the group to sign messages while keeping the identity secret from verifiers. Besides, the designated group manager can reveal the identity of the signature's originator when a dispute occurs, which is denoted as traceability.

6. User Revocation Module :

User revocation is performed by the group manager via a public available revocation list (RL), based on which group members can encrypt their data files and ensure the confidentiality against the revoked users.

SCREENS



Fig: Home Page

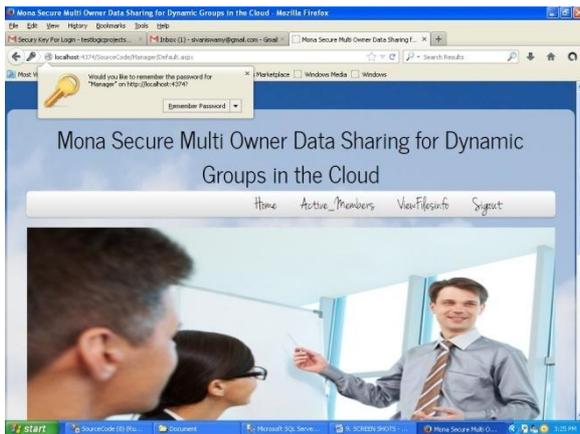


Fig: Manager Home

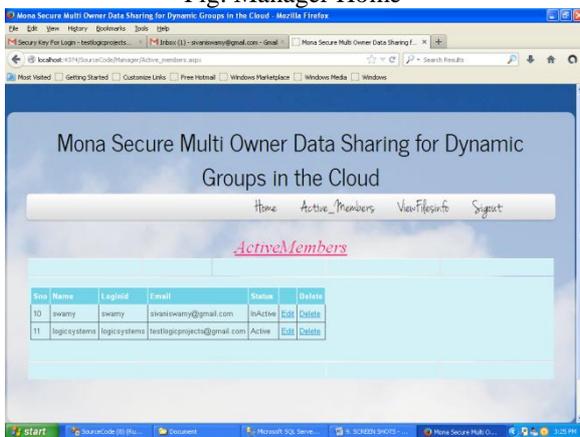


Fig: Activate Members

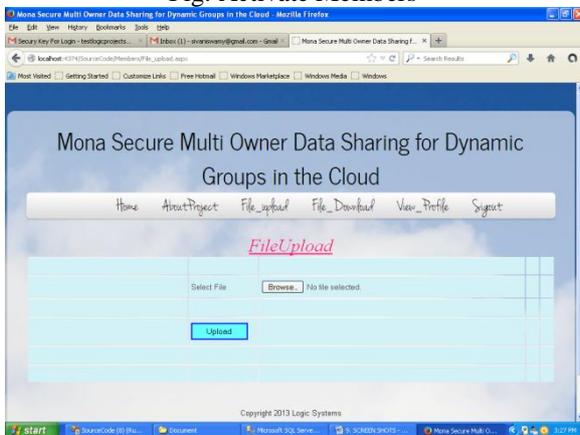


Fig: File Upload

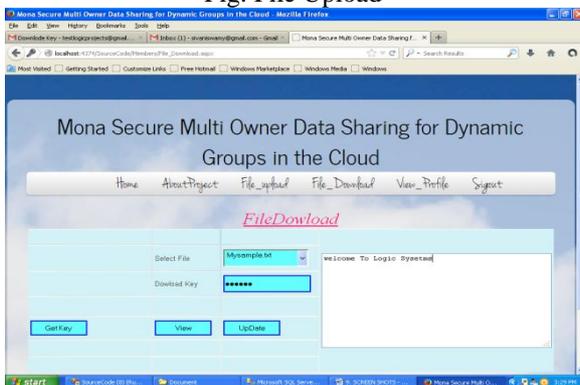


Fig: File Download

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we design a secure data sharing scheme, Mona, for dynamic groups in an entrusted cloud. In Mona, a user is able to share data with others in the group without revealing identity privacy to the cloud. Additionally, Mona supports efficient user revocation and new user joining. More specially, efficient user revocation can be achieved through a public revocation list without updating the private keys of the remaining users, and new users can directly decrypt files stored in the cloud before their participation. Moreover, the storage overhead and the encryption computation cost are constant. Extensive analyses show that our proposed scheme satisfies the desired security requirements and guarantees efficiency as well.

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