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ABSTRACT Cross-cloud information migration is one of the prevailing challenges confronted by means of cellular users, that's an crucial system whilst users change their cellular telephones to a one of a kind company. However, because of the inadequate local garage and computational skills of the clever phones, it's far frequently very difficult for customers to backup all records from the unique cloud servers to their cellular phones with the intention to in addition add the downloaded information to the brand new cloud provider.

To remedy this hassle, we advocate an green facts migration model between cloud providers and construct a mutual authentication and key settlement scheme based on elliptic curve certificate-free cryptography for peer-topeer cloud. The proposed scheme helps to expand consider among different cloud carriers and lays a basis for the realization of go-cloud information migration.

Mathematical verification and security correctness of our scheme is evaluated in opposition to first rate current schemes of information migration, which display that our proposed scheme well-knownshows a higher performance than other stateof-the-artwork scheme in terms of the finished reduction in both the computational and conversation value.

1. INTRODUCTION With the improvement of latest computing paradigm, cloud computing turns into the maximum awesome one, which affords handy, on-call for services from a shared pool of configurable computing sources. Therefore, more and more businesses and individuals choose to outsource their information garage to cloud server. Despite the super financial and technical advantages, unpredictable protection and privateness issues turn out to be the maximum outstanding trouble that hinders the widespread adoption of data storage in public cloud infrastructure.
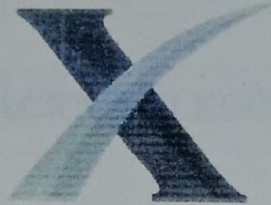
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ABSTRACT In this project we propose a novel framework for reversible data hiding in encrypted image (RDH-EI) based on reversible image transformation (RIT). Because the encrypted image has the same shape of a plaintext image, it will avoid the notation of the curious cloud server and it is free for the cloud sever to decide on anybodyof RDH methods for plaintext images to embed . We realize an RIT based method by improving the image transformation technique in to be reversible.

By RIT, we are able to transform the initial image to an arbitrary selected target image with the same size, and restore the original image from the encrypted image in a lossless way. Two RDH methods including PEE-based RDH and UES are adopted to embed the encrypted image to satisfy different needs on image quality and embedding capacity.

1. INTRODUCTION Steganography alludes to the research of "imperceptible" correspondence. In this assignment we deal with automated photograph steganography which is ready making use of virtual snap shots to hide photos. This is professional through concealing picture in different photo, hence concealing the presence of the imparted photo.

In photograph steganography the picture is shrouded(hide) typically in images. Advanced Image Steganography framework permits a regular patron to securely change photographs via concealing them in a automatic picture record. Given the growth of superior pix, and have the high degree of repetition persevere in a computerized representation of a photo (irrespective of pressure), there was completely increased enthusiasm for utilizing superior snap shots as unfold objects with the give up purpose of steganography.

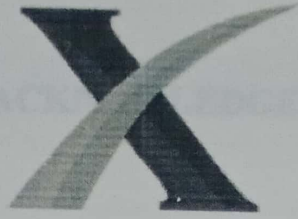(Dr. V. LOKESWARA REDDY)
professor & HOD, CSE
project guide.

V. S. S. Murthy
PRINCIPAL
K.S.R.M. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
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ABSTRACT Financial fraud, such as money laundering, is known to be a serious process of crime that makes illegitimately obtained funds go to terrorism or other criminal activity. This kind of illegal activities involve complex networks of trade and financial transactions, which makes it difficult to detect the fraud entities and discover the features of fraud.

Fortunately, trading/transaction network and features of entities in the network can be constructed from the complex networks of the trade and financial transactions. The trading/transaction network reveals the interaction between entities, and thus anomaly detection on trading networks can reveal the entities involved in the fraud activity; while features of entities are the description of entities, and anomaly detection on features can reeffect details of the fraud activities.

Thus, network and features provide complementary information for fraud detection, which has potential to improve fraud detection performance. However, the majority of existing methods focus on networks or features information separately, which does not utilize both information. In this project, we propose a novel fraud detection framework, CoDetect, which can leverage both network information and feature information for financial fraud detection.

In addition, the CoDetect can simultaneously detecting financial fraud activities and the feature patterns associated with the fraud activities. Extensive experiments on both synthetic data and real-world data demonstrate the efficiency and the effectiveness of the proposed framework in combating financial fraud, especially for money laundering.
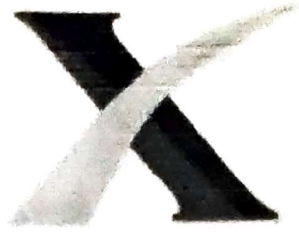
KSRoo

of. Dr. K. Srinivasa Rao

project Guide

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ABSTRACT CHARON is a cloud-backed storage system that is capable of storing and sharing large amounts of data in a secure, reliable, and an efficient way through multiple cloud providers and data storage repositories to comply with the legal requirements of sensitive data of a person. The three distinguishing features of CHARON are: (1) Trust on any single entity is not required to implement the model, (2) There is no need for any client-managed server, and (3) large files distributed and stored across a set of geo-dispersed services can be handled effectively.

A data-centric leasing protocol named Byzantine-resilient is developed to avoid write-write conflicts between the clients while accessing shared repositories. The evaluation of CHARON is performed using benchmarks related to micro and application-based simulations representative workflows from various domains ranging from bioinformatics to big data.

Experiments conducted on CHARON show that the design is found to be feasible in addition to the improvement in an end-to-end performance of 2.5 times better than the existing cloud-backed service systems. INTRODUCTION Introduction Cloud Computing is defined as the usage of hardware and software resources to deliver a service over the internet.

In cloud computing, users can access files and use applications from any device that is connected to the Internet. With the growth of internet, there was no compelling reason to restrict group collaboration to a single enterprise network environment. Customers from numerous areas inside a partnership and from different associations wanted to team up on projects and geographic limits.

U S. S. murty
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Project Guide
(Prof. M. Sreenivasulu)

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Date: Tuesday, December 29, 2020

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CHAPTER-1 INTRODUCTION Domain Description: Cloud Computing: Cloud computing promises several enticing benefits for businesses and end users. Three of the main benefits of cloud computing include Self-service provisioning: End users can spin up computing resources for almost any type of workload on-demand. Elasticity: Companies can scale up as computing needs increase and then scale down again as demands decrease. Pay per use: Computing resources are measured at a granular level, allowing users to pay only for the resources and workloads they use.

Cloud computing services can be private, public or hybrid. Private cloud services are delivered from a business' data center to internal users. This model offers versatility and convenience, while preserving management, control and security. Internal customers may or may not be billed for services through IT chargeback. In the public cloud model, a third-party provider delivers the cloud service over the Internet.

Public cloud services are sold on-demand, typically by the minute or the hour. Customers only pay for the CPU cycles, storage or bandwidth they consume. Leading public cloud providers include Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure, IBM/Soft Layer and Google Compute Engine. Hybrid cloud is a fusion of public cloud services and on-premises private cloud – with orchestration and automation between the two.

Problem Definition: _ Framework Model We display framework model for outsourced revocable IBE in above Fig. Contrasted and that for common IBE plan, a CSP is included to acknowledge renouncement for traded off clients. Really, the CSP can be imagined as an open cloud keep running by an outsider to convey essential processing capacities to DATAOWNER as institutionalized administrations over the system.

Project Guide

(Prof. V. LOKESWARA REDDY)

V. S. S. Murli

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