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Face Based Security In Cloud Computing

Vibhu Gautam[1], Anurag [#2]

[1]Department of Computer Science
Roorkee College of Engineering (RCE)
Uttarakhand Technical University, Dehradun INDIA

[2]Department of Computer Science
Roorkee College of Engineering (RCE)
Uttarakhand Technical University, Dehradun INDIA

Abstract— A cloud user can utilize different computing resources (e.g. network, storage, software application), whenever required, without being concerned with the complex underlying technology and infrastructure architecture. The most important feature is that the computing resources are available whenever they are needed. Additionally, users pay only for the resource they actually use. By using cloud-based solutions, companies do not need to have their own hard ware infrastructure to host their application. Thus, they eliminate the need for a large capital investment to purchase this hardware. However, there is often a lack of security when realizing such cloud-based solutions. In the longer term, the problems caused by this lack of security might inhibit companies from taking advantage of cloud-based solutions. This paper aims to strengthen the security of the cloud-based data storage for various clients by encryption and face detection mechanism.

Keywords— Cloud computing Security, Data encryption, Cryptography

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing [1] can be considered as a service provided by a service provider. The user of this service does not need to know or worry about how the service (e.g. network, storage, application) is provided or maintained. Instead, the user is only concerned that the service is available whenever the user needs this service. The cloud computing approach relieves companies from needing to have their own data centers. It avoids purchase, management, and updating costs for hardware, cooling systems, storage, and power supplies. As a result, the use of the cloud computing enables companies to quickly start up a new business and to scale their business efficiently.

Cloud computing is a growing area of concern in the IT security community because cloud architectures are literally popping up all over [2]. Public clouds are available from Google, Amazon, Microsoft, Oracle, Eucalyptus, and many other vendors. The basic concerned with cloud computing is about security. While there is no "ultimate security" solution, security experts will try to minimize the potential for security threats as much as possible. Although they have tried to minimize security risk as much as possible, cloud computing still possesses many security risks. Some of these security risks are well known and some of them are new.

Confidentiality, integrity, and availability are the three key aspects of security [3]. Ensuring confidentiality means that no one can read our data unless we want them to read it, integrity ensures that no one can modify our data without the modifications being detected, and availability means that we can access our data at any time. Cloud computing also needs to deal with security risk/threats just as any other service.
In this work a security solution for data storage in cloud computing is examined. The solution encompasses confidentiality and integrity of the stored data, as well as a secure data sharing mechanism in the cloud storage systems. This paper aims to strengthen the security of the cloud-based data storage for various clients by encryption and face detection mechanism.

II. SECURITY ISSUES FACED BY CLOUD COMPUTING

Cloud allows users to achieve the power of computing which beats their own physical domain. It leads to many security problems. The cloud service provider for cloud makes sure that the customer does not face any problem such as loss of data or data theft. Cloud computing infrastructures use new technologies and services, most which have not been fully evaluated with respect to security. There is also a possibility where a malicious user can penetrate the cloud by impersonating a

legitimate user, there by infecting the entire cloud. This leads to affects many customers who are sharing the infected cloud. The security issues faced by cloud computing are discussed below [5].

1. Data Access Control*:* Sometimes confidential data can be illegally accessed due to lack of secured data access control. Sensitive data in a cloud computing environment emerge as major issues with regard to security in a cloud based system. Data exists for a long time in a cloud, the higher the risk of unauthorized access.

2. Data Integrity*:* Data integrity comprises the following cases, when some human errors occur when data is entered. Errors may occur when data is transmitted from one computer to another otherwise error can occur from some hardware malfunctions, such as disk crashes. Software bugs or viruses can also make viruses. So at the same time, many cloud computing service consumer and provider accesses and modify data. Thus there is a need of some data integrity method in cloud computing.

3. Data Theft: Cloud computing uses external data server for cost affective and flexible for operation. So there is a chance of data can be stolen from the external server.

4. Data Loss: Data loss is a very serious problem in Cloud computing. If banking and business transactions, research and development ideas are all taking place online, unauthorized people will be able to access the information shared. Even if everything is secure what if a server goes down or crashes or attacked by a virus, the whole system would go down and possible data loss may occur. If the vendor closes due to financial or legal problems there will be a loss of data for the customers. The customers won't be able to access those data's because data is no more available for the customer as the vendor shut down.

5. Data Location: Consumers do not always know the location of their data. The Vendor does not reveal where all the data's are stored. Cloud Computing offers a high degree of data mobility. The Data's won't even be in the same country of the Customer, it might be located anywhere in the world. They may also wish to specify a preferred location (e.g. data to be kept in the USA) then requires a contractual agreement between the Cloud service provider and the consumer that data should stay in a particular location or reside on a given known server.

6. Privacy Issues: Security of the Customer Personal information is very important in case of cloud computing. Most of the servers are external, so the vendor should make sure that is well secured from other operators.

7. Security issues in provider level*:* A Cloud is good only when there is a good security provided by the vendor to the customers. Provider should make a good security layer for the customer and user and should make sure that the server is well secured from all the external threats it may come across.

8. User level Issues: User should make sure that because of its own action, there shouldn't be any loss of data or tampering of data for other users who are using the same Cloud.

9. Infected Application: Service provider should have the full access to the server with all rights for the purpose of monitoring and maintenance of server. So this will prevent any malicious user from uploading any infected application onto the cloud which will severely affect the customer and cloud computing service.

III. PROPOSED WORK

The cloud storage providers claim that they supply the stored data with necessary security solutions. The truth is that users would not feel secure, because they have to trust the servers, while they do not exactly know what is going on inside the servers. Users lose their trusts even more, especially when they hear some news about, or become a victim of a security glitch. In this paper a cryptographic access control mechanism [4] is applied for data confidentiality and integrity. In order to provide the needed security for the stored data in the cloud, we ensure that the data is provided with cryptographic protection in terms of client centric solution.

For confidentiality of data, encryption of the data at the client side is carried out. The encryption must be performed just before storing/uploading it to the cloud. Also the data needs to be decrypted after retrieving it from the cloud. We propose one of famous symmetric cryptography algorithm namely Data Encrption Standard for encryption and decryption of user's data.

DES (and most of the other major symmetric ciphers) is based on a cipher known as the Feistel block cipher. This was a block cipher developed by the IBM cryptography researcher Horst Feistel in the early 70's. It consists of a number of rounds where each round contains bit-shuffling, non-linear substitutions (S-boxes) and exclusive OR operations. Most symmetric encryption schemes today are based on this structure (known as a Feistel network). DES expects two inputs - the plaintext to be encrypted and the secret key. The

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manner in which the plaintext is accepted, and the key arrangement used for encryption and decryption, both determine the type of cipher it is. DES is therefore a symmetric, 64 bit block cipher as it uses the same key for both encryption and decryption and only operates on 64 bit blocks of data at a time (be they plaintext or ciphertext).

For integrity of the data, we use face detection based security mechanism. The face of users are taken as images and stored in the database. The user's whose face matches with database's face are allowed to access and store the data from cloud storage.

IV. PROPOSED ALGORITHM

In this work, we applied two algorithms for providing security of client's data on the cloud server. The authentication security is provided by biometric traits with fingerprint and a cryptographic access control mechanism is applied for data confidentiality and integrity. Both these security concepts are applied from the client side.

A. Authentication security using Biometrics traits (Face detection)

Biometrics refers to the use of unique physiological characteristics to identify an individual. A number of biometric traits have been developed and are used to authenticate the person's identity. The idea is to use the special characteristics of a person to identify an individual. In this dissertation we use face biometric traits. A general impression of face is shown in figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Impression of Face

When using biometrics [6] as an authentication tool, a cloud user, during Enrollment for a service, registers with his unique traits (finger prints, tongue, face, iris etc.). These get stored as templates at the cloud service provider's end. Every time when an access is made, the cloud user is prompted to provide his enrolled trait that is compared against the template and authenticated accordingly.

B. Confidentiality and Integrity security using Cryptography Technique

Cryptography uses encryption and decryption concepts for providing confidentiality and integrity related security. Encryption is the conversion of data into a form that cannot be easily understood by unauthorized people. Decryption is the process of converting encrypted data back into its original form, so it can be understood. For enhanced security, the text/images from user's end can be encrypted for storing in cloud data storage. By doing so, even if a hacker gains access to an image/text, he may not be able to decrypt it back to the original image, provided, the underlying encryption algorithm is very complex to decrypt. There are number of encryption algorithms that are used for the finger print images. One such algorithm is DES algorithm that is used in this thesis.

DES is a block encryption algorithm [7]. It was the first encryption standard published by NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology). It is a symmetric algorithm, means same key is used for encryption and decryption .It uses one 64-bit key. Out of 64 bits, 56 bits make up the independent key, which determine the exact cryptography transformation; 8 bits are used for error detection.DES. The main operations are bit permutations and substitution in one round of DES. Six different permutation operations are used both in key expansion part and cipher part. Decryption of DES algorithm is similar to encryption, only the round keys are applied in reverse order. The output is a 64-bit block of cipher text.

Algorithm:

The basic algorithm for DES is illustrated as follows:

1. DES accepts an input of 64-bit long plaintext and 56-bitkey (8 bits of parity) and produce output of 64 bit block.

2. The plaintext block has to shift the bits around.

3. The 8 parity bits are removed from the key by subjecting the key to its Key Permutation.

4. The plaintext and key will processed by following

i. The key is split into two 28 halves

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ii. Each half of the key is shifted (rotated) by one or two bits, depending on the round.

iii. The halves are recombined and subject to a compression permutation to reduce the key from 56 bits to 48 bits. This compressed keys used to encrypt this round's plaintext block.

iv. The rotated key halves from step 2 are used in next round.

v. The data block is split into two 32-bit halves.

vi. One half is subject to an expansion permutation to increase its size to 48 bits.

vii. Output of step 6 is exclusive-OR'ed with the 48th compressed key from step 3.

viii. Output of step 7 is fed into an S-box, which substitutes key bits and reduces the 48-bit block back down to 32-bits.

ix. Output of step 8 is subject to a P-box to permute the bits.
x. The output from the P-box is exclusive-OR'ed with other half of the data block k. The two data halves are swapped and become the next round's input.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage of the project when the theoretical design is turned out into a working system. Thus it can be considered to be the most critical stage in achieving a successful new system and in giving the user, confidence that the new system will work and be effective. The implementation stage involves careful planning, investigation of the existing system and it's constraints on implementation, designing of methods to achieve changeover and evaluation of changeover methods.

Modules

Our Implementation of Security in Cloud Data Storage consists of multiple modules as described below:

1. Cloud Server Module:

In this module the cloud server administrator starts the server process for providing data storage and retrieval services. For this administrator must authenticate the server by issuing login name and password. The authenticate administrator can view the list of registered users/clients and their resources available on the cloud storage. Finally the admin can start the server process for communication with different clients.

2. Client Module:

In this module, the client sends the query to the server. Based on the query (storage or retrieval) the server sends the corresponding file to the client. Before this process, the client authorization step is involved. The client authentication step requires user name, password and fingerprint information. On the server side, it checks the client name, password and matches the fingerprint image already registered with the server for authentication. If it is satisfied then server displays the list of resources to the client. The client can view any resource, modify the resources and save back the modified file. The client can also create new file and save it to the server for future reference.

If client is not already registered with server then he can registered with the cloud server by filling the registration form provided with client module. In the registration form client fills the necessary details and authentication information such as login name, password and fingerprint image. After successfully registration the client can login with server and do necessary processing.

3. Cloud data storage Module:

With cloud data storage, a user can store his data on a set of cloud servers, which are running in a simultaneous. The user interacts with the cloud servers via Cloud Service Provider (CSP) to access or retrieve his data. The user can stores new files and modify the existing files whenever required. The cloud data storage stores the data in encrypted form so that only authorized user can access the resources stored on the cloud storage.

VI. RESULTS

The main screen of our implementation i.e. cloud storage server will display as shown in figure 3 below.

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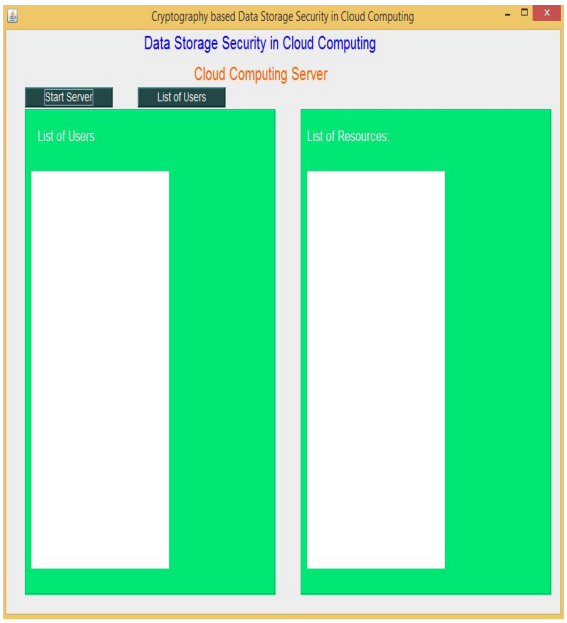

Figure 3: Cloud Storage Server - Main Screen

The admin main screen contains multiple options such as Start Server, list of users and list of available resources. Press the List of users' button to view list of registered users/clients as shown in figure 4 below.

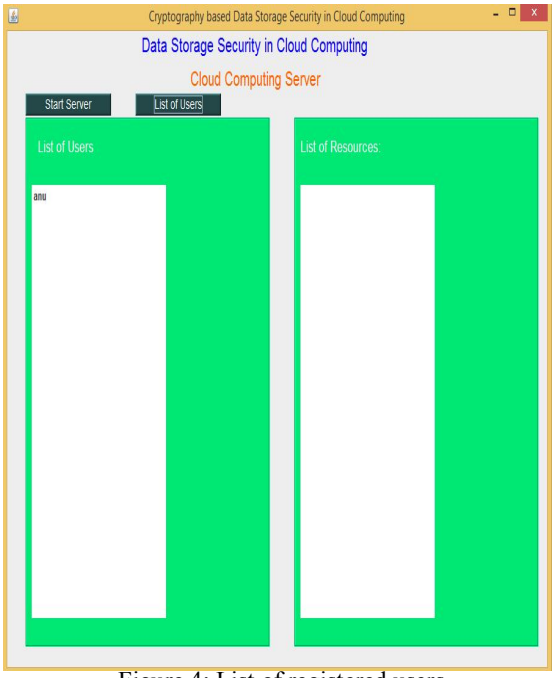

Figure 4: List of registered users

To display the corresponding resources of registered users, click on the user name and the list of available resources of that user will display. Click on the start server button to start the cloud data storage service for the different clients. Now the server is started and waiting for client.

Start the client process. Type the client's authentication information and submit the information. After successfully authentication the list of resources will display to the client.

VII. CONCLUSION

Cloud computing can be considered as a service provided by a service provider. The user of this service does not need to know or worry about how the service (e.g. network, storage, application) is provided or maintained. Instead, the user is only concerned that the service is available whenever the user needs this service. The cloud computing approach relieves companies from needing to have their own data centers. The basic concerned with cloud computing is about security. While there is no "ultimate security" solution, security experts will try to minimize the potential for security threats as much as possible. In this work a security solution for data storage in cloud computing is examined. The solution encompasses confidentiality and integrity of the stored data, as well as a secure data sharing mechanism in the cloud storage systems. This paper aims to strengthen the security of the cloud-based data storage for various clients by encryption and face detection mechanism.

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