TRUST AS A SERVICE A FRAMEWORKE FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRUST ASSESMENT IN CLOUD ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract: Trust assessment is one in all the foremost difficult problems that arise in a cloud computing environment. Consumers feedback is a good source to assess the overall trustworthiness of cloud services. To make these difficult problems be simpler by getting feedbacks from users. Generally a cloud refers to a public semi-public space on transmission lines that exists between the end points of a transmission. Cloud providers can be chosen based on advertisements. Based on the usage of particular provider service users can be considered as real users. Reviews can be collected from all users. By the use of Trust Management Service (TMS) algorithm an original user reviews can be identified accurately because it provides an interface between users and cloud services for effectiveness in trust management. Attackers can disadvantage a cloud service by giving several multiple misleading feedbacks (i.e.,collusion attacks) or by creating a multiple accounts (i.e., Sybil attacks). Filtering of fake reviews done based on the attacks of Sybil and collusion. Consumer privacy is achieved through feedbacks. In order to protect cloud services from malicious users reviews can be filtered.

Keywords: Trust Assessment (TS), Trust Management Service (TMS)

I.   INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing is model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or service provider interaction. They are divided into three categories namely Infrastructure-as-Service(IaaS), Platform-as-Service(PaaS) and Software-as-Service(SaaS).

A cloud service has distinct characteristics that differentiate from traditional hosting. In this user can have as much or little service which is managed by the cloud service provider. The main advantage of cloud is cost saving.

The primary disadvantage is security. Cloud computing is used by many software industries. Since the security is not provided in the cloud, many companies adopt their unique security structure. Data stored in the cloud is accessible to everyone so security is not guaranteed.

It is noted that data owners lose ultimate control over the fate of their outsourced data; thus, the correctness, availability and integrity of the data are being put at risk. On the one hand, the cloud service is usually faced with a broad range of internal/external adversaries, who would maliciously delete or corrupt users' data.

Security and privacy are thus very important issues in cloud computing. In one hand, the user should authenticate itself before initiating any transaction, and on the other hand, it must be ensured that the cloud does not tamper with the data that is outsourced.

cloud computing is receiving a lot of attention from both academic and industrial worlds. In cloud computing, users can outsource their computation and storage to servers (also called clouds) using Internet. Clouds can provide several types of services like applications (e.g., Google Apps, Microsoft online), infrastructures (e.g., Amazon's EC2, Eucalyptus, Nimbus), and platforms to help developers write applications (e.g., Amazon's S3, Windows Azure).

In order to search in cloud, some requirements is needed, search over encrypted data should support the following three functions.

- First, the searchable encryption schemes should support multi-keyword search, and provide the same user experience as searching in Google search with different keywords; single-keyword search is far from satisfactory by only returning very limited and inaccurate search results.

- Second, to quickly identify most relevant results, the search user would typically prefer cloud servers to sort the returned search results in a relevance-based order ranked by the relevance of the search request to the documents.

II. ANALYSIS

OBJECTIVE

Once the design aspect of the system is finalizes the system enters into the coding and testing phase. The coding phase

brings the actual system into action by converting the design of the system into the code in a given programming language. Therefore, a good coding style has to be taken whenever changes are required it easily screwed into the system.

SCOPE

It is arising as an essential element of today's IT world. Giants, as well as small organizations, have deployed cloud within their capacity. IT professionals are being hired if they know their way with 'the cloud'.

It is growing more and more popular, numerous companies are shifting their systems to cloud computing. It is just about a decade old, and already a wide range of organizations, from small startups to global giants, are adopting it due to its various benefits and ease in developing applications.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

This project has more scopes as it would be more beneficial for the startups and larger organizations as they do most of the works online.

- Cloud Services Protection. It is not unusual that a cloud service experiences attacks from its users. Attackers can disadvantage a cloud service by giving multiple misleading feedbacks (i.e., collusion attacks) or by creating several accounts (i.e., Sybil attacks).
- SOA and Web services are one of the most important enabling technologies for cloud computing in the sense that resources

Problem Definition

1. The risk of security is growing wide range in cloud computing. SOA and Web services are one of the most important enabling technologies for cloud computing in the sense that resources (e.g., infrastructures, platforms, and software) are exposed in clouds as services.
2. In particular, the trust management service spans several distributed nodes that expose interfaces so that users can give their feedbacks or inquire the trust results

Existing system

Consumers' feedback is a good source to assess the overall trustworthiness of cloud services. Several researchers have recognized the significance of trust management and proposed solutions to assess and manage trust based on feedbacks collected from participants. In reality, it is not unusual that a cloud service experiences malicious behaviors focuses on improving trust management in cloud environments by proposing novel ways to ensure the credibility of trust feedbacks. Preserving consumers' privacy is not an easy task due to the sensitive information involved in the interactions between consumers and the trust management service. Protecting cloud services against their malicious users is a difficult problem. Guaranteeing the availability of the trust management service is another significant challenge because of the dynamic nature of cloud environments.

Proposed system

Since there is a strong relation between trust and identification as emphasized . we propose to use the Trust Management Service (TMS) helping IDM in measuring the credibility of a consumer's feedback. However, processing the IDM information can breach the privacy of users. One way to preserve privacy is to use cryptographic encryption techniques. However, there is no efficient way to process encrypted data .Another way is to use anonymization techniques to process the IDM information without breaching the privacy of users. Clearly, there is a trade-off between high anonymity and utility. Full anonymization means better privacy, while full utility results in no privacy protection (e.g., using a de-identification anonymization technique can still leak sensitive information through linking attacks. It is not unusual that a cloud service experiences attacks from its users. Attackers can disadvantage a cloud service by giving multiple misleading feedbacks (i.e.,collusion attacks) or by creating several accounts (i.e., Sybil attacks).

III.SYSTEM DESIGN

The hardware requirements may serve as the basis for a contract for the implementation of the system and should therefore be a complete and consistent specification of the whole system. They are used by software engineers as the starting point for the system design. It shows what the system does and not how it should be implemented.

PROCESSOR   :   PENTIUM IV 2.6 GHz,Intel Core 2 Duo.
RAM   :   512 MB DD RAM

MONITOR	:	15" COLOR
HARD DISK	:	50 GB

The software requirements document is the specification of the system. It should include both a definition and a specification of requirements. It is a set of what the system should do rather than how it should do it. The software requirements provide a basis for creating the software requirements specification. It is useful in estimating cost, planning team activities, performing tasks and tracking the team's and tracking the team's progress throughout the development activity.

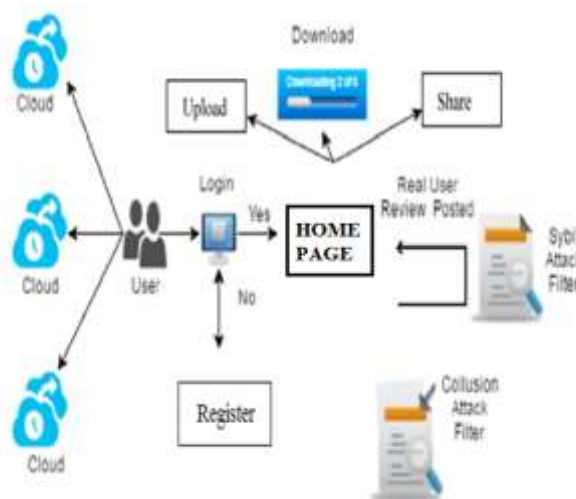| Front End	:	J2EE
Back End	:	MY SQL 5.5
Operating System	:	Windows 07
IDE	:	Eclipse

Fig 1: Overall System Design

IV.MODULES

1.   Cloud Advertisement
2.   Best Cloud Selection and Account Creation
3.   File Sharing in Inter cloud users
4.   Review posted on all Users
5.   Real user command only posted
6.   Admin Monitoring

1.Cloud Advertisement

This module has created for the security purpose. In this webpage we have to select any cloud providers. It is different cloud providers for each advertisement to the best reviews based on the consumer. All cloud providers to upload, download share document to the end users.

2.Best Cloud Selection and Account Creation

These module is for select best cloud providers to the consumer based on reviews and provide large facility to users. One cloud free storage for 500 MB another cloud 800 MB so best on the either one or two is best. So easy select best cloud providers and more facility to provide on the best select.

3.File Sharing in Inter cloud users

This is the module for sharing and uploads data process. It easy to generate each file attached one key and send inter cloud users. It easy to store and retrieve data securely. And send the all friends data share in with in single seconds. So time reduce for compare with other clouds.

V.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The risk of security is growing wide range in cloud computing. SOA and Web services are one of the most important enabling technologies for cloud computing in the sense that resources.TMS is used for measuring the credibility of a consumer's feedback. However, processing the TMS information can protect the privacy of users.

VI. CONCLUSION

Identity Management Service (IdM) helping TMS in measuring the credibility of a consumer's feedback.We conclude that Trust Management Algorithm is efficient algorithm than Identity Management Algorithm based on trust result.It also provides an interface between users and cloud services for effective trust management.

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