

TRANSMISSION CLUSTERING METHOD FOR WIRELESS SENSOR USING COMPRESSIVE SENSING OF CLOUD COMPUTING SECURITY

¹S.NAGASUNDARAM, ² Dr.S.K.SRIVATSA

¹Assistant Professor/MCA, Sakthi Mariamman Engineering College, Thandalam, Chennai – 602 105.

Research Scholar, SCSVMV University, Kanchipuram – 631 561

²Professor (Retd.), Anna University, MIT Campus, Chennai-600 044.

Research Guide, SCSVMV University, Kanchipuram – 631 561

Abstract: Cloud computing is the use of computing resources (hardware and software) that are delivered as a service over a network (typically the Internet). The Cloud Security Alliance is "... a non-profit organization formed to promote the use of best practices for providing security assurance within Cloud Computing, and provide education on the uses of Cloud Computing to help secure all other forms of computing."

Keywords: Cloud Security, IaaS, PaaS, VoIS, QoS, PAIs-Pre-arrival instructions(transmission)system.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, an increasing number of people use wireless applications and VoIP (Voice over Internet Program), in order to make good quality and low cost calls. Typically, wireless technology (Based on cloud security) is used only on the network segment that connects the end-user with the wireless interface, which forwards wireless packets to a wired backbone. Unfortunately, the employment of an infrastructure is often not possible in a distributed scenario, because classical QoS metrics may cause congestion or service disruption. In this paper an objective route selection metric based on the E-Model and cloud security is proposed, together with a suitable flexibility-based route ordering. The final goal is to overcome drawbacks typical of traditional approaches in routing strategies applied to distribute wireless systems, and to offer good call quality, even in dynamic and distributed networks. An analysis of currently used VoIP systems (based on H.323 and SIP architectures) shows how they are characterized by a set of fixed nodes (stateless/stateful proxies and registrar servers), which act as intermediaries between their endpoints or provide registration and localization of nodes. This kind of approach has some disadvantages that make it unsuitable when system dimensions grow: • low fault-tolerance (if a proxy is damaged, the whole system will not work).

• low scalability in the number of supported parallel calls. The situation degrades when hostile areas (where an infrastructure cannot be employed) are considered.

• managing the construction of the lowest-cost path from source to destination in the best way on the basis of an objective measure of the QoS of the calls;

• dynamic codec selection strategy, in order to guarantee the best quality for new incoming calls, without degrading system performance;

• call admission control procedure integrated in the route selection, to refuse or direct on alternative paths the additional calls that can degrade the VoIP QoS constraints;

• route selection based on a suitable flexibility index, which allows the system to maximize the number of admissible new calls with the available resources, and hence to scale with the network size increase.

Numerous security vendors are now leveraging cloud based models to deliver security solutions. This shift has occurred for a variety of reasons including greater economies of scale and streamlined delivery mechanisms. Regardless of the motivations for offering such services, consumers are now faced with evaluating security solutions which do not run on premises. Consumers need to understand the unique nature of cloud delivered security offerings so that they are in a position to evaluate the offerings and to understand if they meet their needs.

2. TRANSMISSION CLUSTER

File transfers are made in clustered channel methods. There are 16 levels of clustered channels which are used for transmission of files. If the first cluster is completed then File transfer automatically moves on to the next clusters. Each and every cluster channels carries that files to trace the file history such as type, size, extension, source to destination etc.,

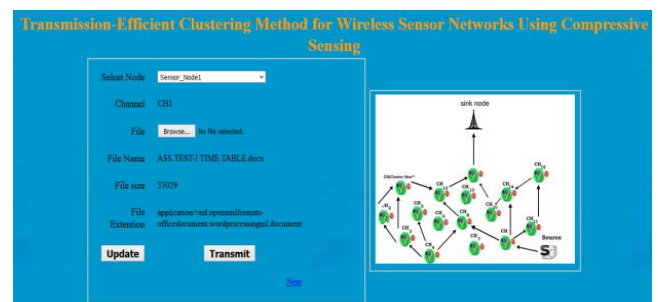


Fig1. Transmission Efficient Clustering Method for Wireless Sensor Networking Using Compressive Sensing by Cloud Computing.

Data Transmission is done by two ways: 1. Existing method and 2. Proposed method (PAIS) of passing. First it checks the information i.e., content of file in both method of passing the value. The file type, file size and the extension of file and the whole history of files are traced and it will be displayed. While passing the information among 16 channels, we can select any one of the channel and pass the information to the destination address or IP address to be select by the manual mode.

comparing the second method which is fast and quick in sending the files. The time calculation, speed of process and delivered time will be displayed.

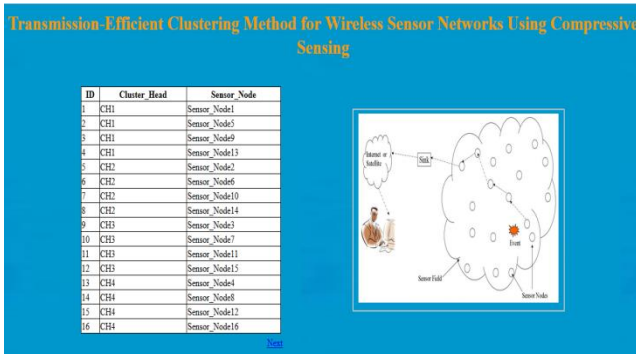


Fig2. Channel diagram and Path

It is possible to select all the 16 channels in passing the value. While passing the information from the source to the destination, signals helps to identify the correct path / location in a secured method. The signals are sensing using the wireless transmission with effective clustering method.

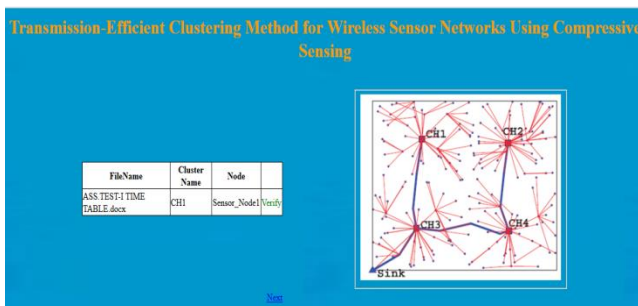


Fig3. Route map from source to destination

Create Command as follows:

```
create database wireless
use wireless
create table ws_file(session varchar(max),
Filename
```

Variable declared as follows:

```
varchar(100), filetext varchar(100), filepath varchar(max),
ch varchar(100), node varchar(100))
```

Whenever the resources are utilized from cloud computing, with the help of cloud computing infrastructure, the transmission is done. In the first method i.e., existing method passes the file will take a minimized speed and it will take long time while

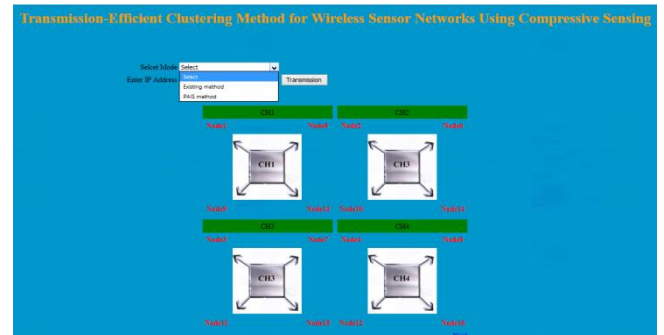


Fig4. Two method of Existing and PAIS methods

File Path and size can be defined as follows:

```
FileLoad.PostedFile.FileName != "")
{
    filename =
    Path.GetFileName(FileLoad.PostedFile.FileName);
    FileLoad.SaveAs(Server.MapPath("Photo/" +
filename));
    filepath = "Photo/" + filename;
    fileext = FileLoad.PostedFile.ContentType;
    size = FileLoad.PostedFile.ContentLength;
```

This paper is organized as follows: describes the state of the art on VoIP traffic management and metrics in MANET environment; It defines the signaling protocol SIP, enhanced to fit our purpose in distributed wireless systems, the novel E-model based metric, and the optimization problem formulated for the optimal path selection; focuses on the performance evaluation of the proposed solution considering two reference scenarios; finally, concludes the paper by summarizing the conclusions.



Fig5. File transfer competed diagram

2.1 SECURITY could improve due to centralization of data, increased security-focused resources, etc., but concerns can persist about loss of control over certain sensitive data, and the lack of security for stored kernels. Security is often as good as or better than other traditional systems, in part because providers are able to devote resources to

solving security issues that many customers cannot afford. However, the complexity of security is greatly increased when data is distributed over a wider area or greater number of devices and in multi-tenant systems that are being shared by unrelated users. In addition, user access to security audit logs may be difficult or impossible. Private cloud installations are partially motivated by users' desire to retain control over the infrastructure and avoid losing control of information security.

2.2. CONCLUSION:-

As cloud computing is achieving increased popularity, concerns are being voiced about the security issues introduced through adoption of this new model. The effectiveness and efficiency of traditional protection mechanisms are being reconsidered as the characteristics of this innovative deployment model can differ widely from those of traditional architectures. An alternative perspective on the topic of cloud security is that this is but another, although quite broad, case of "applied security" and that similar security principles that apply in shared multi-user mainframe security models apply with cloud security.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My Sincere Thanks to our Guide **Dr.S.K.Srivatsa** for the support to write the research paper. And also thanks to my Brother **Mr.S.Nagarajan**, Principal of Sarasawathi Matriculation School, Villupuram for the encouraging to completion of research work.

REFERENCES

- 1) Cloud Computing – a review from Wikipedia.
- 2) S.Nagasundaram and S.K.Srivatsa, A Multi- stage security for cloud computing Journal of Advances and Natural and applied science, 2 June 2016, pp123-126.
- 3) A Hand Book of Cloud computing Secuiry- a review by Wayne Jansen and Timothy Grace.
- 4) Abdul R Hummaida et al. "Adaption in cloud resource configuration: A Survey" Journal of cloud computing : Advances, systems and applications, Vol.5(7),2016.
- 5) Mohammed Rashid Chowdary et al. "Implementation and performance analysis of various VM placement strategies in cloud sim", Journal of cloud computing : Advances, systems and applications, Vol.4(20),2015.

BIOGRAPHIES



Mr.S.Nagasundaram, Assistant Professor/MCA from Sakthi Mariamman Engineering College and Research Scholar of Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi Viswa Mahavidyalaya University, Kanchipuram, He has 13 Years experience in Engineering college, He has published 3 International Journal papers.



Dr. S.K. SRIVATSA received the Bachelor of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering degree from Jadavpur University, Calcutta, India. Master's degree in Electrical Communication Engineering and Ph.D from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, India. He was a Professor of Electronics Engineering in Anna University, Chennai, India, and he has 39.5 years of Post Doctoral teaching experience. He was a Research Associate at Indian Institute of Science. He has taught twenty eight different courses at undergraduate and forty two courses at the post graduate level. His current research activities pertain to computer networks, Design and Analysis of algorithms, coding Theory and Artificial Intelligence & Robotics. He has produced seventy Ph.D's and is the author of over 750 publications.