Data Attribute Security For High Dimensional Data Sets.

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***Abstract*— In the recent year, the privacy takes major role to secure the data from various potential attackers. While publishing collaborative data to multiple data provider's two types of problem arises, first is outsider attack and second is insider attack. Outsider attack is by the people who are not data providers and insider attack is by colluding data provider who may use their own data records to understand the data records shared by other data providers. In the proposed approach problem can be resolved by using different approaches as m-privacy, which is a technique which guarantees that the anonymized data satisfies a given privacy constraint against any group of up to m-colluding data-providers. Second, Heuristic algorithms is also exploiting the equivalence group monotonicity of privacy constraints and adaptive ordering techniques for efficiently checking m-privacy given a set of records. Data provider aware anonymization algorithm with adaptive m- privacy checking strategy is to ensure high utility and m-privacy of anonymized data with efficiency. Privacy for collaborative data publishing can further enhanced by combining techniques of m-privacy with Slicing techniques. And by using secure protocols as trusted-third party(TTP), Secure multiparty computation(SMC) or enhancement in the protocol security can be done effectively.**

Keywords:- ***M–privacy, L-diversity, Data Anonymization, Slicing, Bucketization..***

I. INTRODUCTION

Privacy-preserving publishing of micro data has been studied extensively in recent years. Micro data contain records each of which contains information about an individual entity, such as a person, a household, or an organization. Several micro data anonymization techniques have been proposed. Several anonymization techniques, such as generalization and bucketization, have been designed for privacy preserving micro data publishing.

Recent work has shown that generalization loses considerable amount of information, especially for high dimensional data. Bucketization, on the other hand, does not prevent membership disclosure and does not apply for data that do not have a clear separation between quasi-identifying attributes and sensitive attributes. In this paper, we present a novel technique called slicing, which partitions the data both horizontally and vertically.

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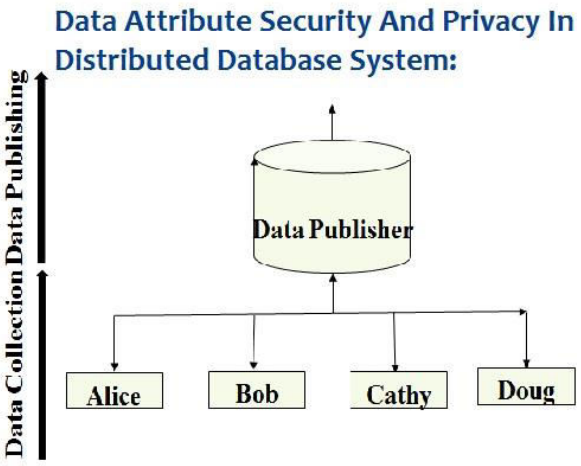

Figure 1.1: Data collection and data publishing

The most popular ones are generalization for k-anonymity and bucketization for ℓ- diversity.

Privacy preservation techniques are mainly used to reduce the leakage of formation about the particular individual while the data are shared and released to public. For this, the sensitive information should not disclose. Data is getting modified first and then published for further process. For

this various anonymization techniques are followed and they are generalization, suppression, permutation and perturbation.

By various anonymization techniques data is modified which retains sufficient utility and that can be released to other parties safely. Single organization does not hold the complete data. Organizations need to share data for mutual benefits or for publishing to a third party. For banking sector want to integrate their customer data for developing a system to provide better services for its customers. However, the banks do not want to indiscriminately disclose their data to each other for reasons such as privacy protection and business competitiveness.

Main goal is to publish an anonymized view of integrated data, T, which will be immune to attacks(fig1). Attacker runs the attack, i.e. a single or a group of external or internal entities that wants to breach privacy of data using background knowledge. Collaborative data publishing is carried out successfully with the help of trusted third party (TTP) or Secure Multi Party Computation (SMC) protocols, which guarantee that information or data about particular individual is not disclosed anywhere, that means it maintains privacy. Here it is assumed that the data providers are semi honest. A more desirable approach for collaborative data publishing is, first aggregate then anonymize.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] In this paper [1] they have developed new anonymization technique that is that is effective in generalization in privacy protection but it able to retain significantly more as micro data. ANGEL is applicable to any monotonic principles (e.g., l-diversity, t-closeness, etc.), with its superiority (in correlation preservation) especially obvious when tight privacy control must be enforced. We show that ANGEL lends itself elegantly to the hard problem of marginal publication.For develope this approach they have use k-anonymity, data distribution, E-M generalization, anonymization principle and monotonicity. They also establish the privacy guaranty with generalization and anonymization algorithms. **[3]** This system [3] develop for to check whether the database inserted with the tuple is still k-anonymous, without letting Alice and Bob know the contents of the tuple and the database, respectively. In this paper, we propose two protocols solving this problem on suppression-based and generalization-based k-anonymous and confidential databases. This paper having the techniques addressing the problem of privacy via data anonymization has been developed, thus making it more difficult to link sensitive information to specific individuals. One well-known technique is k-anonymization. **[8]** This paper focuses on the organization of the collection and anonymization phases at the data source (i.e., at each SPT) while compromising neither privacy nor data utility compared to a trusted central server approach. The problem is difficult due to three assumptions: (1) the data publisher and the data recipients are untrusted, (2) the SPTs are trusted but there is no direct communication between them and (3) there is no certainty about the connection frequency and duration of each SPT connection.

Given system focused precisely addresses this issue and proposes to adapt the traditional Generalization privacy mechanism to an environment composed of a large set of tamper-resistant. smart portable tokens seldom connected to a highly available but untrusted infrastructure. This conjunction of hypothesis makes the problem fundamentally different from any previously studied privacy-preserving data publishing problem we are aware of. **[2]** This system [2] present a novel technique called slicing, which partitions the data both horizontally and vertically. System shows that slicing preserves better data utility than generalization and can be used for membership disclosure protection.

Another important advantage of slicing is that it can handle high-dimensional data. It show how slicing can be used for attribute disclosure protection and develop an efficient algorithm for computing the sliced data that obey the ℓ-diversity requirement. It shows that slicing can be effectively used for preventing attribute disclosure, based on the privacy requirement of ℓ-diversity. Efficient algorithm for computing the sliced table that satisfies ℓ-diversity. Our algorithm partitions attributes into columns, applies column generalization, and partitions tuples into buckets. Attributes that are highly-correlated are in the same column.

III. PROTOCOLS

3.1 Mathematical Model Of Proposed Work:

Let, S={s,e,X,Y,F}

Where S is a system of collaborative data publishing consist of database with certain attributes related to patient data for hospital management system. S consist of

s = distinct start of system

e = distinct end of system

X= Input of system from users

Y = output of system

F = algorithms or functions having certain computation time

Let,

s = {Ru} // Request from users

= {Rud, Rua } // Rud=request from doctors, Rua= request from admin

X= {DBp1,DBp2…….DBpn }

// database i.e data provided by providers

// Apply F on s and P.
F = {slicing algorithm(SA), L diversity (LD), provider aware algorithm(PA)}
Y = {T1*,T2*,T}
T1*= {Rud^'DBpn}
// collaborative data according to user request and database which we have. Slicing and L diversity provides privacy and security to input data.
T2*={Rud^DBpn}
// After applying PA on database after user request
T1={Rua^DBpn}
// Original data view to authenticated user admin.
e = output in table format according to user authentication.
Success condition,
Ru ≠ NULL, DBpn ≠ NULL
Failure condition,
Ru = = NULL, DBpn = = NULL

Flow diagram

A diagram showing the flow of information through the function and the transformation it undergoes is presented.

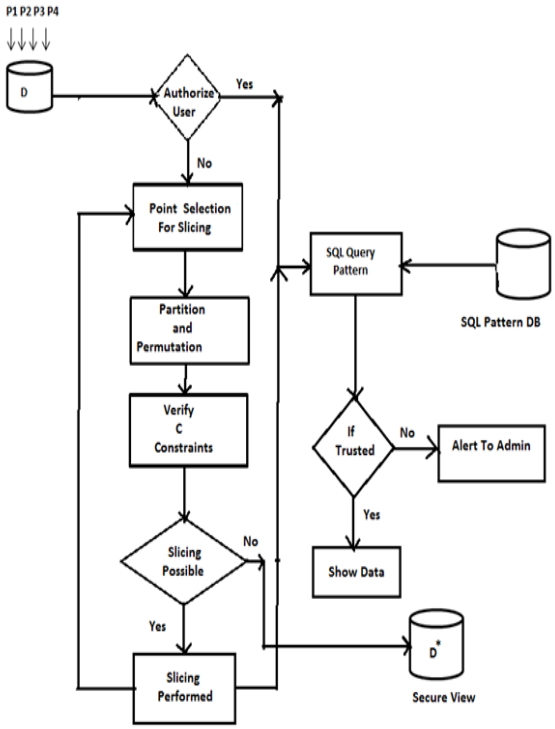

Figure : Flow diagram

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Main goal is to publish an anonymized view of integrated data, T, which will be immune to attacks. Attacker runs the attack, i.e. a single or a group of external or internal entities that wants to breach privacy of data using background knowledge. Collaborative data publishing is carried out successfully with the help of trusted third party (TTP) or Secure Multi Party Computation (SMC) protocols, which guarantees that information or data about particular individual is not disclosed anywhere, that means it maintains privacy. Here it is assumed that the data providers are semi honest. A more desirable approach for collaborative data publishing is, first aggregate then anonymize .
In above diagram, T1,T2,T3 and T4 are databases for which data is provided by provider like provider P1 provides data for database T1. These distributed data coming from different providers get aggregate by TTP(trusted third party) or using SMC protocol. Then these aggregated data anonymized further by any anonimization technique. P0 is the authenticate user and P1 trying to breach privacy of data which is provided by other users with the help of BK(Background knowledge). This type of attack we can call as a "insider attack". We have to protect our system from such a type of attacks

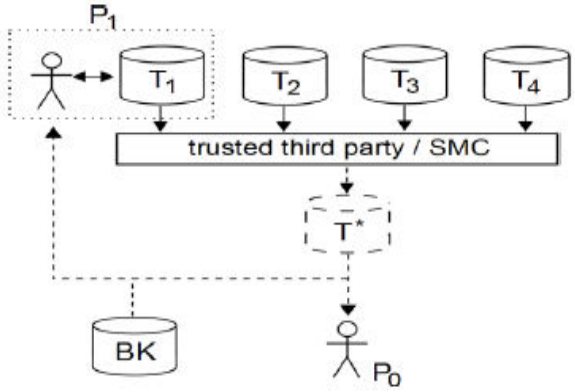

Figure :System Module

A system architecture or system's architecture is the conceptual model that defines the structure, behaviour, and more views of a system. An architecture description is a formal description and representation of a system, organized in a way that supports reasoning about the structures of the system.
Below methodology we use when we develop the proposed approach

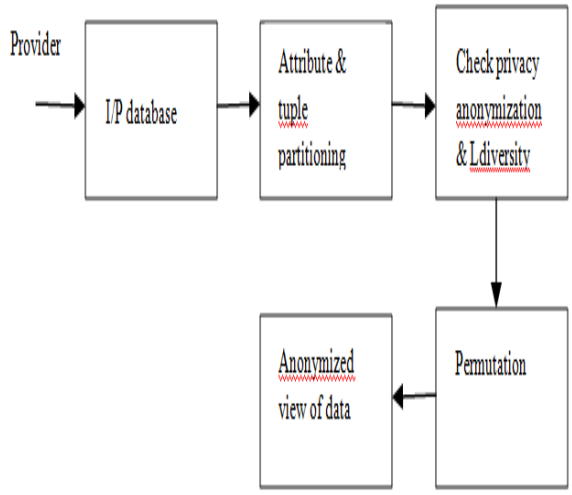

Figure: Proposed block architecture

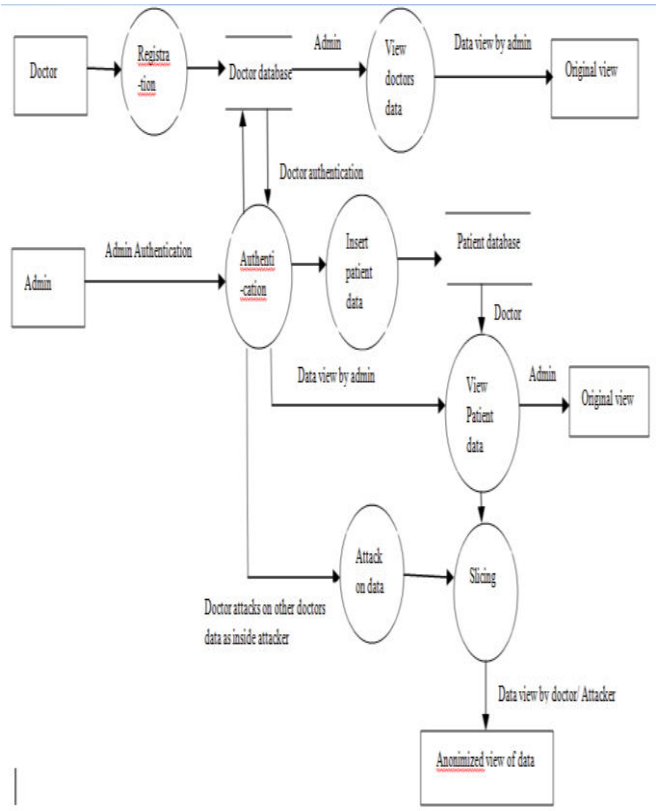

Figure : System Flow

V. PROPOSED ALGORITHMS

Proposed Algorithm New :

Input*: Data set with D, providers n, with C*
Output*: Slice view (T*) with provider*
Step 1*: read data from (D up to null)*
Step 2*: for each (attributes in table)*
For each (tupels in tables)
Step 3*: set quasi identifier (QIfr) and sensitive attributes (SA)*
Step 4: *Apply generalization technique it will classify the tupples in QIfr groups*
Step 5: *Apply anonymization on relative information attributes*
Step 6:While*(verify data-privacy(D, n, C) = 0) do*
if (Di → D) verified with QIfr then
add Di up to when K-anonimty
else ealy stop
Bucket(i1) → D;
Step 7*: permute the data with (I=(I(null-1)))*
Step 8: *Apply Pruning on(D)*
Step 9: *Apply step 1,2,3 on Becket(i1)*
Step 10*: if (C fails with (D)&& (p#1))*
Bucket(i2) → Bucket(i1(j))
Step 11: *Display all (Bucket (i2)!=null)*
Step 12: *end while*

Other Algorithm Use In Proposed System As SQL Injection And Prevention.

INPUT: Query=User Generated Query
SPL[ ]=Static Pattern List with m AnomalyPattern
2: For j = 1 to m do
3: If (AC (Query, String.Length(Query), SPL[j][0]) = =)then
4: Calc anomaly score
5: If ( ) Score Value Anomaly = Threshold
6: then
7: RetrunAlarm .. Administrator
8: Else
9: Return Query .. Accepted
10: End If
11: Else
12: Return Query .. Rejected
13: End If
14: End For
End Procedure

VI. RESULTS

The proposed research work is having lot of enhanced techniques to preserve the privacy in data publishing. Thus the all techniques will preserve the membership disclosure and provide more utility than the related system. The diversity checks in the Mondrian and suppression slicing will ensure that these techniques will satisfy privacy

requirement of l-diversity. The completion all the related system we got the actual idea of secrecy view in distributed database. Basically slicing is the important algorithm with all available methodologies like data publication, bucketization and generalization in the proposed database.

The below table show the actual time query retrieval time and query execution time Also system improves the data loss ratio. In the existing system there is minimum K-anonimity *2 records should be goes into waiting state. So, this par will completely remove with this proposed approach.

Methodology	Datasize (KB)	Encryption Time (Milliseconds)	Decryption time (Milliseconds)
DES Algorithm	10	555	598
AES	10	570	575
RSA	10	550	560
Proposed Slicing	10	430	410

VII. CONCLUSION

We consider a potential attack on collaborative data publishing. We used slicing algorithm for anonymization and L diversity and verify it for security and privacy by using binary algorithm of data privacy.

This proposed system help to improve the data privacy and security when data is athered from different sources and output should be in collaborative fashion.

Slicing algorithm is very useful when we are using high dimensional data. It divides data in both vertical and horizontal fashion. Due to encryption we can increase security. But the limitation is there could be loss of data utility.

Above system can used in many applications like hospital management system, many industrial areas where we like to protect a sensitive data like salary of employee.

This proposed system help to improve the data privacy and security when data is gathered from different sources and output should be in collaborative fashion.

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