# PRIVACY PRESERVATION OF HIGH-LEVEL SECURE INFORMATION USING GENETIC ALGORITHM

M. Praveena, MCA., M.Phil., Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science,

Dr. SNS Rajalakshmi College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore.

V. Padmapriya, M. Sc (CS)., Department of Computer Science,

Dr. SNS Rajalakshmi College of Arts & Science, Coimbatore.

ABSTRACT:In the course of recent years, reversible watermarking procedures for social databases have been proposed to give security of proprietorship rights information hardening and information honesty. Primarily these methods guarantee unique information recuperation from watermarked information while irreversible watermarking plans just ensure proprietorship rights. This normal for reversible watermarking has developed as a hopeful answer for the insurance of proprietorship privileges of information, painful to changes for example restorative information, hereditary information, charge card and financial balance information. Reversible watermarking is utilized to guarantee information quality alongside information recuperation. Nonetheless, such methods are typically not hearty against vindictive assaults and don't give any component to specifically watermark a specific trait by considering its part in information revelation. In this way, reversible watermarking is necessitated that guarantees (i) watermark encoding and unraveling by representing the part of the considerable number of highlights in information disclosure and (ii) unique information recuperation within the sight of dynamic pernicious assaults. In this paper a powerful and semi-dazzle reversible watermarking method for numerical social information has been recommended that tends to the above goals. Watermarking systems have truly been utilized to guarantee security as far as proprietorship insurance and sealing for a wide assortment of information groups. Watermarking has the property that it can give proprietorship insurance over the advanced substance by denoting the information with a watermark interesting to the proprietor. The implanted watermark can in this manner be utilized for demonstrating and asserting possession.

Keywords: Encoding, Decoding, Watermarking, Genetic Algorithm

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In the advanced universe of today, information is unreasonably being produced because of the expanding utilization of the internet and distributed computing. Information is put away in various advanced configurations for example pictures, sound, video, regular dialect writings and social information. Social information specifically is imparted broadly by the proprietors to inquire about networks and in virtual information stockpiling areas in the cloud. The reason for existing is to work in a community oriented condition and make information straight forwardly accessible with the goal that it is helpful for learning extraction and basic leadership. Take the instance of walmart an expansive multinational retail organization that has made its business database accessible straight forwardly over the internet with the goal that it might be utilized for the reasons for recognizing market inclines through information mining. Anyway these transparently accessible datasets make appealing focuses for assaults. For instance there are reported assault episodes where information containing individual data identified with clients utilizing certain walmart video administrations was stolen. As per an overview identified with the security of outsourced client information it is accounted for that 46 percent of associations don't consider security and protection issues while sharing their classified information.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND WORK

From recent decades, computerized watermarking systems are being utilized for proprietorship assurance of pictures, sound, video and common dialect handling software's. With the sharing of databases over the internet, a similar necessity has developed for social databases. Information proprietors enable their information to be gotten to and utilized remotely along these lines, may turn into a casualty of information robbery. Despite the fact that, watermarking innovation encourages them to demonstrate their proprietorship through distinguishing information robbery yet brings lasting changes into the information which are irreversible and the watermarked information is not quite the same as the first substance. Thus, information investigation and basic leadership on contorted variant of information isn't adequate.

#### 3.0 OUR SYSTEM MODEL

Proprietorship privileges of the databases need to shield from vindictive beneficiaries within the sight of information quality imperative. Ongoing examination considers articulate that computational insight procedures for example hereditary calculation (GA) and molecule swarm improvement (PSO) are a promising part of transformative calculation that model hard compelled advancement issues utilizing natural roused registering calculations. GA an improvement calculation is utilized in the hearty and reversible watermarking method (RRW) proposed in this paper to accomplish an ideal arrangement that is practical for the current issue and does not damage the characterized limitations. An ideal watermark esteem is made through the GA and embedded into the chose highlight of the social database so that the information quality stays flawless.

# 3.1 Objective

In information preprocessing stage, mystery parameters are characterized and systems are utilized to break down and rank highlights to watermark.

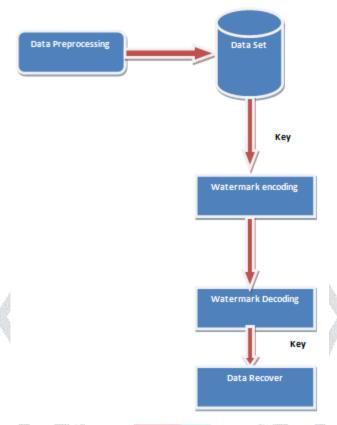


Fig 1: System Architecture

## 4.0 IMPLEMENTATION

#### 4.1 Pre-Processing

Datasets including vast number of highlights or substantial number of tuples. Those information's are contains a few commotions and images. The informational index is a comma isolated esteem record. The common data and the further procedure is impossible without completing the pre procedure step. In this, the comma delimiter is utilized to part every component esteems and it put away in the database.

#### 4.2 Watermark Encoding

For the production of ideal watermark data, that should be implanted in the first information we utilize a transformative method GA. GA is a populace based computational model, fundamentally motivated from hereditary advancement GA advances a potential answer for an enhancement issue via looking through the conceivable arrangement space. In the inquiry of ideal arrangement, the GA takes after an iterative instrument to develop a populace of chromosomes. The GA jelly basic data through the use of fundamental hereditary tasks to these chromosomes that include determination, hybrid, change and substitution. The GA assesses the nature of every competitor chromosome by utilizing a wellness work. The transformative instrument of the GA proceeds through various ages, until the point that some end criteria is met. Obliged improved wellness work. In the proposed conspire, the GA is populated with a compelled wellness capacity to gain an ideal change in information that will guarantee information quality while inserting the watermark.

Watermark data computation is defined as a co issue to meet the information quality imperative of the information proprietor. A GA is utilized to make ideal watermark data that incorporates (1) Optimal chromosomal string (watermark string of length l) and (2) b esteem b is a parameter that is registered utilizing GA and speaks to a middle of the road measure of progress to implant in the component esteems. Once the ideal estimation of b for every competitor highlight is discovered, it is put something aside for use amid watermark encoding and interpreting. A watermark (bit string) of length l and an ideal esteem b is utilized to control the information gave it fulfills the ease of use imperatives. The esteem b is included into each tuple of the chose highlight A when a given piece is 0 generally, its esteem is subtracted from the estimation of the component.

# 4.3 Watermark Decoding

In the watermark interpreting process, the initial step is to find the highlights which have been checked. The procedure of advancement through GA isn't required amid this stage. We utilize a watermark decoder z, which figures the measure of progress in the estimation of a component that does not influence its information quality. The watermark decoder disentangles the watermark by working with one piece at any given moment. In the wake of identifying the watermark string, some post handling steps are completed for blunder redress and information recuperation. The enhanced estimation of b processed through the GA is utilized for recovery of unique information.

#### 5.0 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Irreversible watermarking strategies roll out improvements in the information to such a degree, to the point that information quality gets traded off. Reversible watermarking methods are utilized to oblige such situations since they can recuperate unique information from watermarked information and guarantee information quality to some degree. In any case, these systems are not hearty against vindictive assaults especially those methods that objective some chose tuples for watermarking. In this paper, a novel vigorous and reversible method for watermarking numerical information of social databases is exhibited. The principle commitment of this work is that it permits recuperation of an expansive bit of the information even in the wake of being subjected to pernicious assaults. RRW is likewise assessed through assault examination where the watermark is identified with most extreme deciphering precision in various situations. Various tests have been led with various number of tuples assaulted. The aftereffects of the test consider demonstrate that, regardless of whether a gatecrasher erases, adds or modifies up to 50 percent of tuples RRW can recoup both the implanted watermark and the first information. RRW is contrasted and as of late proposed best in class strategies for example DEW, GADEW and PEEW to exhibit that RRW beats every one of them on various execution merits.

#### 5.1 Future work

One of our future concerns is to watermark shared databases in conveyed situations where diverse individuals share their information in different extents. We likewise plan to broaden RRW for non-numeric information stores.

Watermarking procedures have generally been utilized to guarantee security as far as possession insurance and sealing for a wide assortment of information positions. This incorporates pictures, sound, video, characteristic dialect preparing programming, social databases and the sky is the limit from there. Reversible watermarking procedures can guarantee information recuperation alongside possession insurance. Fingerprinting, information hashing, serial codes are some different procedures utilized for proprietorship security. Fingerprints likewise called value-based watermarks are utilized to screen and distinguish computerized possession by watermarking every one of the duplicates of substance with various watermarks for various beneficiaries.

#### 6.0 REFERENCES

- [1] Y.-C. Liu, Y.-T. Ma, H.-S. Zhang, D.-Y. Li, and G.-S. Chen, "A method for trust management in cloud computing: Data coloring by cloud watermarking," Int. J. Autom. Comput., vol. 8, no. 3, pp. 280–285, 2011.
- [2] (2012, Feb. 4). Walmart to start sharing its sales data. [Online]. Available: http://nypost.com/p/news/business/walmart-opens-up
- [3] (2013, Apr. 11). Identity theft watch. [Online]. Available: http:// scambook.com/blog/2013/ 04/identity-theft-watch-customerpasswords-stolen-from-walmart-vudu-video-service/
- [4] (2013, Feb. 26). Securing outsourced consumer data. [Online]. Available: http://databreaches.net/securing-outsourced-consumer-data
- [5] (2012, Jun. 3). As patients' records go digital, theft and hacking problems grow. [Online]. Available: http://kaiserhealthnews.org/Stories/2012/June/04/ electronic-health-records-theft-hacking. Aspx
- [6] I. J. Cox, J. Kilian, F. T. Leighton, and T. Shamoon, "Secure spread spectrum watermarking for multimedia," IEEE Trans. Image Process., vol. 6, no. 12, pp. 1673–1687, Dec. 1997.
- [7] I. Cox, M. Miller, J. Bloom, and M. Miller, Digital Watermarking. Burlington, MA, USA: Morgan Kaufmann, 2001.
- [8] P. W. Wong, "A public key watermark for image verification and authentication," in Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Image Process., 1998, vol. 1, pp. 455–459.
- [9] P. W. Wong and N. Memon, "Secret and public key image watermarking schemes for image authentication and ownership verification," IEEE Trans. Image Process., vol. 10, no. 10, pp. 1593–1601, Oct. 2001.
- [10] F. A. Petitcolas, "Watermarking schemes evaluation," IEEE Signal Process. Mag., vol. 17, no. 5, pp. 58-64, Sep. 2000.
- [11] J. T. Brassil, S. Low, and N. F. Maxemchuk, "Copyright protection for the electronic distribution of text documents," Proc. IEEE, vol. 87, no. 7, pp. 1181–1196, Jul. 1999.
- [12] R. Agrawal and J. Kiernan, "Watermarking relational databases," in Proc. 28th Int. Conf. Very Large Data Bases, 2002, pp. 155–166.
- [13] R. Sion, M. Atallah, and S. Prabhakar, "Rights protection for categorical data," IEEE Trans. Knowl. Data Eng., vol. 17, no. 7, pp. 912–926, Jul. 2005.
- [14] S. Subramanya and B. K. Yi, "Digital rights management," IEEE Potentials, vol. 25, no. 2, pp. 31-34, Mar.-Apr. 2006.
- [15] P. E. Gill, W. Murray, and M. A. Saunders, "Snopt: An sqp algorithm for large-scale constrained optimization," SIAM Rev., vol. 47, no. 1, pp. 99–131, 2005.
- [16] K. E. Parsopoulos and M. N. Vrahatis, "Particle swarm optimization method for constrained optimization problems," Intel. Technol.—Theory Appl. New Trends Intell. Technol., vol. 76, pp. 214–220, 2002.
- [17] R. Hassan, B. Cohanim, O. De Weck, and G. Venter, "A comparison of particle swarm optimization and the genetic algorithm," in Proc. 46th AIAA/ASME/ASCE/AHS/ASC Struct., Struct. Dyn. Mater. Conf., 2005, pp. 1–13.
- [18] Y.-R. Wang, W.-H. Lin, and L. Yang, "An intelligent watermarking method based on particle swarm optimization," Expert Syst. Appl., vol. 38, no. 7, pp. 8024–8029, 2011.
- [19] M. Kamran and M. Farooq, "An information-preserving watermarking scheme for right protection of EMR systems," IEEE Trans. Knowl. Data Eng., vol. 24, no. 11, pp. 1950–1962, Nov. 2012.
- [20] T. M. Cover, J. A. Thomas, and J. Kieffer, "Elements of information theory," SIAM Rev., vol. 36, no. 3, pp. 509-510, 1994.
- [21] T. M. Cover and J. A. Thomas, Elements of Information Theory. New York, NY, USA: Wiley-Interscience, 2012.
- [22] Y. Zhang, B. Yang, and X.-M. Niu, "Reversible watermarking for relational database authentication," J. Comput., vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 59–66, 2006.

- [23] G. Gupta and J. Pieprzyk, "Reversible and blind database watermarking using difference expansion," in Proc. 1st Int. Conf. Forensic Appl. Tech. Telecommun., Inf., Multimedia Workshop, 2008, p. 24.
- [24] A. M. Alattar, "Reversible watermark using difference expansion of triplets," in Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Image Process., 2003, pp. I–501, vol. 1
- [25] G. Gupta and J. Pieprzyk, "Database relation watermarking resilient against secondary watermarking attacks," in Information Systems and Security. New York, NY, USA: Springer, 2009, pp. 222–236.

