

BLOCK CHAIN BASED IDENTITY VERIFICATION SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

It is based on Cybersecurity dataset Cloud services have increased the number of data owners it has been store their encrypted data in the cloud, while an equal or greater number of data users based in data retrieval. It is based on Blockchain Hybrid ECC and AES Algorithm using the Encrypted and Decrypted the dataset. Encrypted File will be Stored in Cloud Server and User based on Keyword Searching for Algorithm. User based Enter the keyword that also Encrypted Query After that Searching Encrypted Cloud Server Finally Retrieval the Related File on Query based. User based enter the Particular key user decrypts File the better performance better performance in terms of recall, ranking privacy, precision, searching time

Keywords: Blockchain, Self-sovereign Identity, authentication mechanism, Identify proofing, claim verification.

I. INTRODUCTION

- Identity theft is the unauthorized acquisition of another person's confidential information in order to misuse it.
- In any registration process we have to bring physical document that causes unauthorized access of users personal document.
- A BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY can solve this problem.
- In this, a system called Blockchain-based personal Identity security System is proposed where by it is a system which stores an individual's personal records on the blockchain.
- This system uses the security features of blockchain to allow everyone to know who has access to their data

II. METHODOLOGY

In this research, our motivation is to develop a concept that maximizes the transparency as well as the control over personal data for users. My Data has proposed a human-centric approach that empowers the user by placing him in the center of his data ecosystem.

The main focus here is not owning the data (i.e. storing the data on the user's own server), but to control the data flow from data to service provider by controlling the associated consents from the user to the respective service. While the approach of My Data, requires a significant shift in the ecosystem and that service providers agree on this way of handling data, we sought to develop an approach that can enable a fair balance in the ecosystem without support from the service provider, but only through technology and legislative means.

III. MODELING AND ANALYSIS

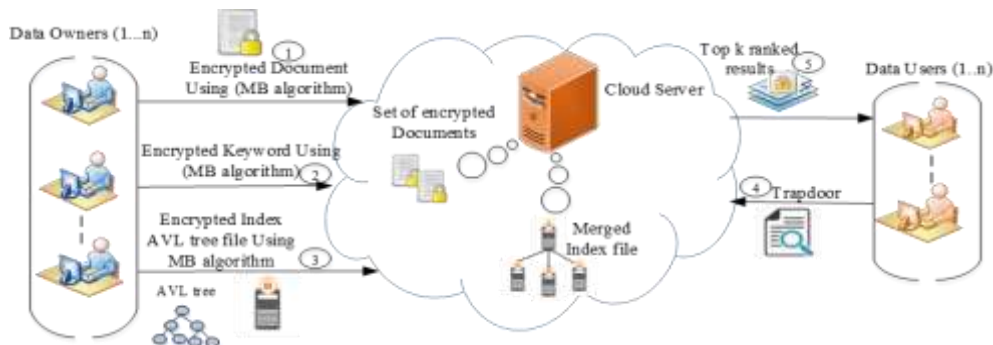


Figure 1: Architecture

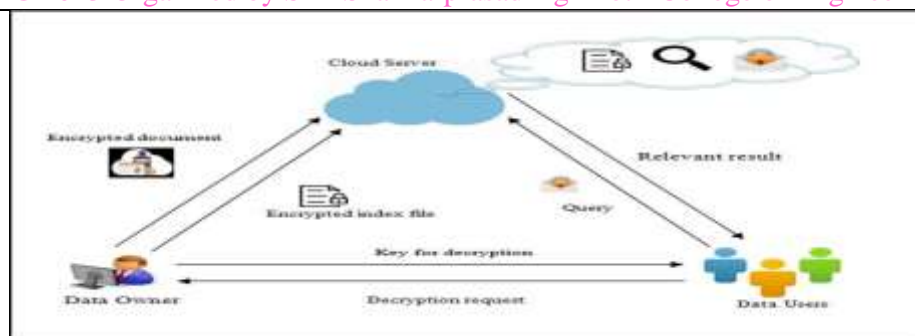


Figure2:BlockchainBasedIdentityVerificationSystem

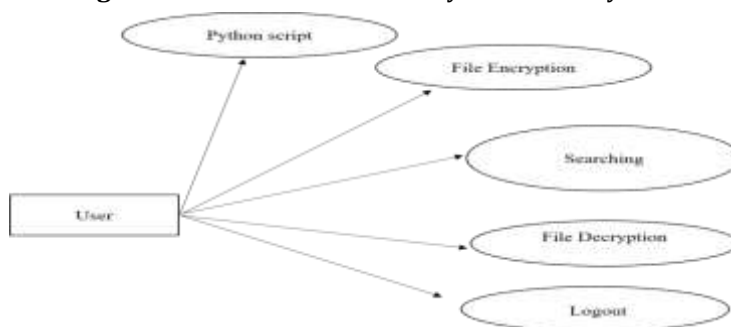


Figure3:UseCaseDiagram

- A user wants to access a service, which the provider requests information for
- The user authenticates himself to the personal data storage through his private key
- A consent transaction is created on the blockchain with a shared identity of the service provider and the user. This gives the provider access to that data point as well as the identity blockchain
- The service provider can read run the information through the stored hash and verify the information the user has successfully identified himself and the provider has only the information needed.

IV. DATA SELECTION

- Cybersecurity is the use of technologies, processes, and controls to defend against cyber-attacks on systems, networks, programs, devices, and data.
- Its goal is to reduce the risk of cyber-attacks and to protect against unauthorized use of systems, networks, and technologies.
- Cybersecurity Protocols Reference and Keywords
- In this step, we have to load the data with the help of pandas' packages

V. DATA PREPROCESSING

- Data pre-processing is the process of removing the unwanted data from the dataset.
- Preprocessing data transformation operations are used to transform the dataset into a structure suitable for machine learning.
- Missing data removal: In this process, the null values such as missing values and Nan values are replaced by 0.
- as variables with a finite set of label Encoding Categorical data: That categorical data is defined values.

VI. HYBRID ECC AND AES ALGORITHM

- ECC Elliptic Curve Cryptograph Algorithm based on Public and Private Key
- ECC and AES based on Encrypted data
- The quick explanation is that keys using Elliptic Curve Cryptography (ECC) are asymmetric (public and private), whereas AES-256 uses a symmetric cipher (key)
- ECC and AES based on it Public and Private key



- HybridAESandECCbasedon **128 bitkey** GeneratedForEncrypteddataWise



VII. Key Generation

- HybridAESand ECCbasedon128bitkeyGeneratedForEncrypteddataWise
- Aencryption systemisdesigned bycombiningthecharacteristicsoftheAESand ECC
- WhichCansolveSecurityProblemitself
- Efficientlyrealizetheinformation,dataencryption,signature,andidentityverification

VIII. Cloud Me

- EncryptedFileWillbeStored indataforSecuritypurpose
AcloudcomputingmodelinwhichdataisstoredontheInternetviaacloudcomputingproviderwho managesand operatesdata storage asa service CloudServer willbeusedonCloudme Software



IX. RESULTSANDDISCUSSION

Regardingthetestingwhichispartofthetransitionphase,thereweretwotypesoftestingdone:systemandacceptancetesting.ThesummaryoftestcasesisinTable2,wherebytherewereatotalof18casesforeachofthefunctionalitiesintheweb application as well as the Android application. The functionalities are as follows: authority, requester and userregistration,authorityand userlogin,uploaduser details, andrequestuserdetails.

X. CONCLUSION

HybridECCand AESAlgorithmusingtheEncryptedandDecryptedthedataset

Encrypted File will be Stored in Cloud Server and User based on Semantic Searching method Algorithm.UserbasedkeywordEnteringisdonetoretrievethecorrespondingdatafilefromthecloudstorage.

FinallyRetrievetheRelatedFilebasedonQuery.ThiswilleasilyFindout**CybersecurityProblem**like,thefaultfilewillbedetected

XI. REFERENCES

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