

Non-Preservative Combination in Wireless Frame Capacity System

M.Vinoth*

*Assistant Professor, Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Sri Chandrasekharendra Saraswathi
Viswa Mahavidyalaya University, Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu, India*

**Email: vinoth24@gmail.com*

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2542427>

Abstract

Remote Body Area Networks (WBAN), as a promising health-care framework, can give colossal advantages to opportune and constant patient consideration and remote wellbeing checking. Attributable to the limitation of correspondence, calculation and power in WBAN s, cloud helped WBAN s, which offer progressively solid, keen, and opportune health-care administrations for versatile clients and patients, are getting expanding consideration. Boycott gadgets might be inserted inside the body, inserts, might be surface mounted on the body in a settled position, Wearable innovation might be went with gadgets which people can convey in various positions, in garments pockets, by hand or in different sacks .The improvement of boycott innovation was begun around 1995 by thought of utilizing remote individual territory arrange (WPAN).Some of the utilizations of WBAN will be it will be useful for heart patients to follow their wellbeing status and illuminate it to the specialist.However, how to aggregate the health data multi functionality and efficiently is still an open issue to the cloud server (CS).The CS can compute multiple statistical functions of user's health data and aggregating to offer various services. Specifically, we first propose non additive aggregation of various data sets to find out the minimum and maximum value of the dataset are found and by finding this min and max value for a data set (data of patients), this data helps the doctor to medicate according to their health position known from the data. This data also helps in grouping them. Hence this will be an efficient and easy way to workout.

Keywords: *Electro cardiographs (ECG), WBANs, Cloud server, Mobile user*

INTRODUCTION

With the expanding number of elderly nationals and the interest for remote wellbeing observing in our day by day life, remote body region systems (WBANs), which can screen patients or versatile clients' wellbeing status in an opportune way, will assume a vital job in encouraging and keeping up social insurance frameworks. WBANs give different administrations in various territories, for example, remote wellbeing observing, sports, excitement and the military. It can be used to collect different physiology parameters including blood

pressure, electro cardiographs (ECG) and temperature. Nowadays, health data aggregation services are mainly applied for remote health monitoring of patients, who want to monitor their health status in a timely manner. Nonetheless, sooner rather than later, with the expansion of elderly subjects and the enhancement of individuals' expectations for everyday comforts, an ever increasing number of individuals will focus on their wellbeing, and wellbeing information collection administrations will be utilized on an extensive scale later on. Spatial total information (which is the accumulation of

various clients' information in the meantime point, e.g., the normal circulatory strain of the general population in a territory) is required by drug inquire about communities for pharmaceutical research and generation. Fleeting total information (which is the total of a similar client's information at various time focuses, e.g., a client's most astounding circulatory strain in the previous 24 hours) is required by confirmed doctor's facilities to screen the wellbeing state of clients and give auspicious criticism. A progressively point by point discourse of utilizations will be given in the Motivation part that will pursue. It is also costly for hospitals to deploy the corresponding servers for storing and processing user's health data by themselves and they will outsource these services to large data storage and processing company, such as Amazon Web Services (AWS) and Google. By taking advantage of its existing servers and resources, this large company can build a cloud server cluster to provide services for these hospitals. In this way, a hospital only needs to pay a certain amount of service fee for using the health data storage and processing services. Therefore, cloud server enabled WBANs, i.e. cloud assisted WBANs, and is introduced to process and store health data as shown in Figure 1. Cloud assisted WBANs provide various services for mobile users and patients by making use of cloud servers to store large amounts of health data and process them for doctor's diagnosis. Be that as it may, protection and security are getting to be critical issues, as portable interchanges are profoundly engaged with cloud helped WBANs. Wellbeing information activities ought to be confirmed and oppose noxious alterations in social insurance applications. For instance, organize execution may be

corrupted as an enemy creates a false crisis call and makes it circulated in the system. Moreover, from the user's point of view, privacy is also a big concern as health data is highly relevant to users themselves. For example, some specific behaviours of a person, such as having meals, sleeping, etc., are reflected by their ECG. As a result, user's privacy will be violated if such health data is revealed. Therefore, users' health data needs to be protected from unauthorized entities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A main technical contribution of our proposed scheme is that it can achieve min/max aggregation with only one round of communication with the mobile users, and $O(\log(M))$ (suppose M is the space of plaintexts) total message size from each user. In comparison, Lital's [3, 6] work has one round of communication but needs more than $O(\log(M))$ message size, and Shietal's INFOCOM work has $O(\log(M))$ total message size but needs $\log(M)$ rounds of communications. Our scheme is more efficient than previously reported min/max aggregation schemes in terms of communication overhead when the applications require large plaintext space and highly-accurate data.

The main objective of the project is to find out the minimum value from a data set which has been sent by the users. By collecting these values, these are converted into prefix numerilisation form for converting them into binary form and are sent to cloud servers through social spot with internet or Wi-Fi. In these cloud servers the aggregation will be done and then reported to trusted entity. Also, the Min aggregate which is quite useful in mobile sensing.

NETWORK MODEL

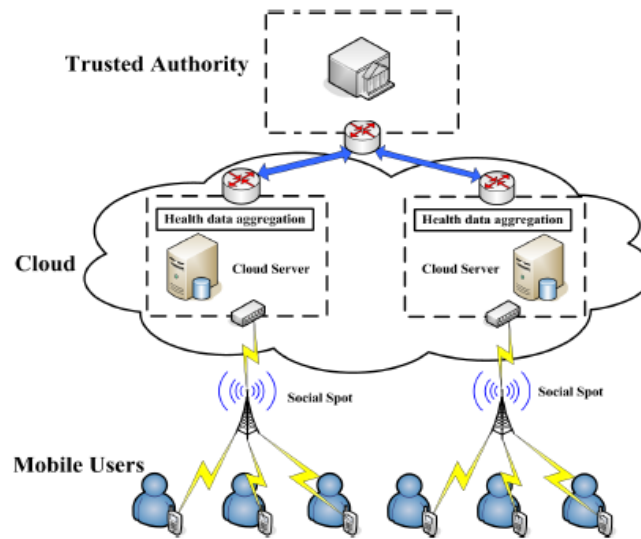


Figure 1: Network Model for Cloud Assisted WBAN.

Trusted Authority

Believed Authority is in charge of bootstrapping the entire framework in the introduction stage. We expect that it is a trustable substance, and it could be a guaranteed doctor's facility which deals with the clients' wellbeing information. In the bootstrapping, the TA produces mystery keys and clients authentications to each trustworthy client. In the meantime, it additionally produces mystery keys for each cloud server. On the off chance that TA needs to procure the insights of wellbeing information, $d+1$ working cloud servers will team up to decode the accumulated information, and one of these working CSs will send the measurements to this TA. Then again, if the TA needs to acquire every individual client's wellbeing information at one time point, the TA will get $d + 1$ decoding shares and unscramble the scrambled wellbeing information from every individual client without anyone else's input.

Social Spot

The Social Spot is filled in as a neighbourhood entryway to report the collected information to the cloud server. In actuality, it could be a base station of

Verizon. Accordingly we expect that it is a fair however inquisitive element, which will total every client's wellbeing information and report the amassed information to cloud servers truly, yet it is likewise inquisitive about individual client's wellbeing information. We accept that it is additionally furnished with ground-breaking and capacity rich specialized gadgets. SPs are constantly sent on crossing points or hotspots where portable clients visit much of the time. By remote correspondence, SPs can gather wellbeing information from every client and report the accumulated information to cloud servers by means of the Internet.

Cloud Server

The Cloud Server represents an individual server in the health-care cloud. An aggregation application may be deployed to multiple cloud servers managed by the same cloud service provider. Multiple cloud servers are needed for the purpose of workload sharing and fault tolerance. The human services cloud overall is utilized to store and process the extensive volume of clients' wellbeing information to give data which can aid a medicinal conclusion. As each cloud server in the social insurance

cloud is a ground-breaking element, we accept that it is a genuine however inquisitive substance, which will store and process clients' wellbeing information truly, yet it is likewise inquisitive about individual client's wellbeing information. A solid enemy may trade off or incapacitate a portion of the cloud servers $S = \{S1, S2, \dots, Sk\}$. It is expensive for a foe to bargain even a solitary cloud server, since every individual from S is an incredible element. Subsequently, we accept that the solid enemy can just trade off a minority of the cloud servers, i.e., close to $d = \lfloor k/2 \rfloor - 1$ of cloud servers. So as to secure clients' protection and information classification, the wellbeing information put away in the CSs are as figure writings.

Mobile Users

Portable clients, meant by $U = \{U1, U2, \dots, Un\}$, just need to report their wellbeing

information to the SP. So as to screen the individual client's wellbeing information and intermittently report this wellbeing information to the SP, every portable client is furnished with somebody zone sensors. After Obtains its wellbeing information, it just needs to transfer this comparing information to the SP through its PDA or cell phone.

NON-ADDITIVE DATA AGGREGATION

System Initiation

In this system initiation phase trusted entity will able to bootstrap the whole process which means the system will run without any input which is defined in Figure 2. Non additive aggregation supports Min/ Max, median, histogram and some more functions. These functions cannot support these in additive aggregation but it works fine in the non-additive aggregation technique.

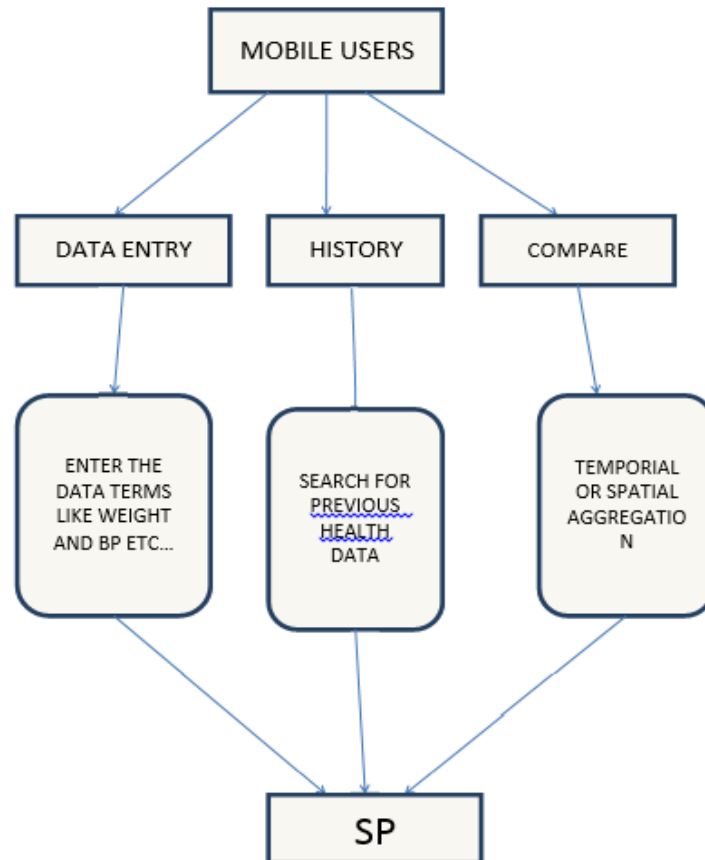


Figure 2: System Initiation.

Data Transmission

It is trusted entity and will create the secret keys for mobile users(u1, u2, u3...) to Access. After accessing the user can input their health data(mi) in the data entries. Data transmission is shown in Figure 3, After entering the data, it will encrypt and forwarded to social spot. Now the encrypted data will be E(N(F(mi))). This encrypted data is stored in cloud servers(s1,s2,s3..sk). The social spot will send the data for every 15 minutes. The amount of data is negligible. In this proposed project we can aggregate the data up to four bit. These four bit data are converted in prefix numericalization form for encryption purpose. For example F(12):- {1100,110*,11**,1***,****}.

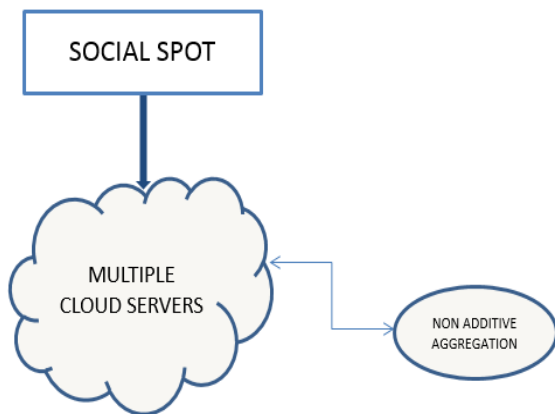


Figure 3: Data Transmission.

Data Aggregation

Non-additive aggregations are likely connected with COUNT aggregation. Count aggregation [1] is nothing but the number of users that fall in a certain range. For example in a range Q
COUNT (Q)=COUNT([ran1,ran2])
TOP and BOT represent the upper bound and lower bound values in the data. Each health data value mi is an integer between [BOT, TOP] = [0, 2^w-1]
min, max of a data set by m_{min} , m_{max} respectively.

Min:

$$\text{COUNT}([\text{BOT}, m_{\text{min}} - 1]) = 0,$$

$$\text{COUNT}([m_{\text{min}} , m_{\text{min}}]) > 0.$$

Max:

$$\text{COUNT}([m_{\text{max}} + 1, \text{TOP}]) = 0,$$

$$\text{COUNT}([m_{\text{max}} , m_{\text{max}}]) > 0.$$

Our technique combines the prefix membership verification scheme with binary search to realize non-additive aggregation functions. We denote the prefix family of m as F (m). For a w-bit Number b1b2 . . . bw, which can be converted it into a prefix family, and the prefix family including w + 1 prefixes. {b1b2 . . . bw, b1b2 . . . bw-1*, . . . , b1* . . . *, ** . . . *}

A range [ran1, ran2] can also be converted into a minimum set of prefixes, which is represented as R ([ran1, ran2]), each prefix indicates a sub-range of [ran1, ran2], and all sub-ranges follow the binary prefix format.

Example

$$R([9, 14]) = \{1001, 101*, 110*, 1110\}$$

m ∈ [ran1, ran2] if and only if F(m) ∩ R([ran1, ran2]) ≠ ∅.

F(m) ∩ R([ran1, ran2]) ≠ ∅ can be verified by comparing whether two numerical value are equal. Prefix numericalization scheme is utilized to transform each prefix into a unique binary number.

The process of prefix numericalization is that in a given w-bit prefix b1b2 . . . bk* . . . *, a bit 1 is inserted after bk, then each * is replaced by 0.

Example

$$F(12) = \{11001, 11010, 11100, 11000, 10000\}$$

$$R([9, 14]) = \{10011, 10110, 11010, 11101\}$$

Assume that m_i is an integer between [BOT, TOP]=[0, 2^w-1]. Let m= {m1,m2, . . . ,mn} denote all n users data, and the values of BOT and TOP are calculated.

Min aggregation protocol is as follows

Each user U_i ∈ U computes Γ(F(mi)) and E(Γ(F(mi))) = gΓ(F(mi)) · hθ · ri. Then, U_i reports E(Γ(F(mi))) to the SP. then

$E(\Gamma(F(mi)))$ is stored in the CS. Upon receiving all n encrypted data $E(\Gamma(F(mi)))$ for $i=1, 2, \dots, n$, $d + 1$ working cloud servers $\emptyset \subset S$ are randomly chosen to decrypt the encrypted data. One of the $d+1$ working cloud servers computes $P(E(\Gamma(F(mi)))) = (gp)\Gamma(F(mi)) = bg\Gamma(F(mi))$, where $bg = gp$. Then, this cloud server could carry out the algorithm to acquire m_{\min} , where $m_{\min} = \min \{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n\}$.

ALGORITHM

```

BOT = 0; TOP =  $2^w - 1$ ; Mid = [BOT+TOP]/2;
for j = 1 to w do
   $\epsilon_j = 0$ ;
  for i = 1 to n do
    if  $P(E(\Gamma(F(mi)))) \cap P(E(\Gamma(R[BOT, Mid]))) \neq \emptyset$  then
       $\theta_i = 1$ ;
    else
       $\theta_i = 0$ ;
    end if
     $\epsilon_j = \epsilon_j + \theta_i$ ;
  end for
  if  $\epsilon_j \geq 1$  then
    TOP = Mid; Mid = [BOT+TOP]/2;
  else
    BOT = Mid + 1; Mid = [BOT+TOP]/2;
  end if
  if BOT = TOP = Mid or j = w then
     $m_{\min} = BOT = TOP = Mid$ ;
    break;
  end if
end for
return  $m_{\min}$ ;
End Procedure;
```

RESULT & CONCLUSION

In this paper, for cloud assisted WBANs, we have a mechanism that supports non-additive aggregations, for example min/max. Our plan is more effective than some recently announced min/max collection plot as far as correspondence overheads when the applications require expansive plain text spaces and very exact

information, particularly in medicinal services applications.

For a given dataset non-additive aggregation functions are performed and the minimum and maximum value of the dataset are found and by finding this min and max value for a data set (data of patients), this data helps the doctor to medicate according to their health position known from the data. This data also helps in grouping them. Hence this will be an efficient and easy way to workout.

REFERENCES

1. Song Han, Shuai Zhao, Qinghua Li, Chun-Hua Ju & Wanlei Zhou. PPM-HDA: Privacy-preserving and multifunctional health data aggregation with fault tolerance [Min/Max]. *IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security*. 2015.
2. Li Q., Cao G., La Porta T. Efficient and privacy-aware data aggregation in mobile sensing. *Dependable and Secure Computing, IEEE Transactions on*. 2013;11: pp. 115-129.
3. Shi J., Zhang Y. & Liu Y. Prisense: privacy-preserving data aggregation in people-centric urban sensing systems. *INFOCOM, 2010 Proceedings IEEE*. 2010: pp. 1-9.
4. Cheng J., Yang H., Wong S. H., Lu S. Design and implementation of cross-domain cooperative firewall. *Network Protocols, 2007. ICNP 2007. IEEE International Conference on*. 2007: pp. 284-293.
5. Liu A.X. & Chen F. Collaborative enforcement of firewall policies in virtual private networks. *Proceedings of the twenty-seventh ACM symposium on Principles of distributed computing. ACM*. 2008: pp. 95-104.
6. Chen F. & Liu A. X. SafeQ: Secure and efficient query processing in sensor networks. *INFOCOM, 2010 Proceedings IEEE*. 2010: pp. 1-9.

7. Yao Y., XiongN., Park J. H., et al. Privacy-preserving max/min query in two-tiered wireless sensor networks. *Computers & Mathematics with Applications*. 2013;65: pp.1318-1325.

Cite as:

M.Vinoth. (2019). Non-Preservative Combination in Wireless Frame Capacity System. *Journal of Switching Hub*, 4(1), 10–16. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2542427>