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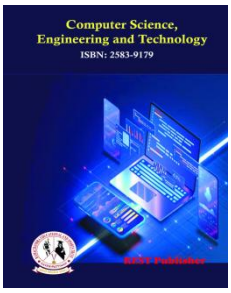

Replacing IOT Hub with Multiple Block chain for IOT Data Aggregation and Predicting Land Sliding Through Machine Learning Technique

***R. Abinaya, M. Anandakumar**

Arasu Engineering College, Kumbakonam, Tamil Nadu, India

*Corresponding Author Email: rabinayachandru@gmail.com

Abstract. *The IoT devices in remote areas are very much vulnerable. The data collecting hub is not secured for recent attacks. The data transferred is attacked before reaching the server. In the existing system, the blockchain is used for data aggregation. The data is secured by this technique but the cost of performing this is very high. In the proposed system the data aggregation is done by using multiple block chains which increase performance as well as the security provided. After receiving the data, the land sliding is predicted with heuristics. The device energy will be consumed very low when compared to the existing system. Security will be high by using multiple chains. The overload of mining and cryptography will be avoided.*

Index Terms*—IoT devices, block chain, security, data aggrega- tion, heuristics*

1. INTRODUCTION

The IoT includes intelligent devices, such as sensors, smart home devices, intelligent cars, industrial areas, and utilities, which can communicate through the internet and are integratedwith data analysis capabilities. This paradigm has changed the way we live, play, and work. IoT devices account for a massive volume of data streams at high speeds. With aflexible and efficient security service provisioning the cloud base architecture. However, the internet is not effectively efficient and scal- able, so it cannot deal with this massive volume of IoT data. Also, the processing and transfer of necessary data are expensive and consume vast bandwidth, energy, and time [1]. Huge IoT data volumes are communicated to the cloud server at maximum speed to discover important information in a real-time environment. So, there is a need to design an effective and secure architecture for local data processing to reduce the cloud server's processing load and data redundancy at the cluster level of the WSN. The aggregation of a cluster-based data analysis system is proposed by [2]. The sleep scheduling scheme [3] analyses some factors, like node distance to cluster head, residual energy, coverage ratio, and schedule. A two-tier distributed fuzzy logic-based protocol (TTDFP) is proposed to enhance the data aggregation operations in multiple wireless sensor networks. For better use of energy clustering is used [4]. Security Using block chain technology, each user manages their key, and every block of the block chain stores an encrypted formof data. It also provides complete protection without the involvement of a third party. Reduction of cos: Due to block chain technology efficiency, there is increased security and low cost for each host.With the comparison of the cost, block chains cost is 2*perterabyte, per month, andAmazonS3'scostis*25 per terabyte, per month. Quality of services: Block chain technology can trace the use of its resources to verify the client and service provider's service level agreement.There are requirements for the securely distributed infrastructure- ture in an IoT scalable network using edge computing. The design is a high-performance system using edge computing scalable IoT network for secure services, challenges, and Future requirements. The following system design principles must be taken for implementation. Flexibility**:** If some nodes fail, the processing should be continued on other working nodes. Efficiency: Users must receive excellent system performance even if the computing nodes are very different. Easy to deploy**:** If

the nodes are located on a different network edge, the nodes must be used without configuration. Adaptability: The network should accept all changing requirements to meet the user's future needs. Availability: Edge servers and cloud availability are essential to meet the IoT network's demands. Fault tolerance: The provisioning of the priority identification of fault tolerance is an essential step for the activity. Scalability: It is essential to design a decentralized IoT architecture to manage the future increase of devices and information they produce. Performance: Still, it is a big challenge to achieve linear performance from the decentralized IoT architecture. Security: Security is a vital goal in the decentralized IoT architecture. Confidentiality and data security are the main key points to ensure the network's design.

OVERVIEW: The invention of block chain overcomes the limitation prob- lem of centralized architecture; it provides excellent function- alities, like security, decentralized architecture, as well as a transparent system. Block chain is also used for secure and efficient data transmission. However, block chain architectures for IoT devices cause low throughput, 3 low latency, and delay- like issues, as current block chain systems are using high pro- cessing power and storage. On the other hand, IoT-constrained devices lack these resources. At present, different companies offer decentralized architecture and storage capacity. Recently, to overcome server and maintenance cost problems, most of these organizations have shifted to cloud servers. These changes motivated us to trust the third party for cloud services for processing and storage. In addition, due to the low cost of maintenance and storage, we must trust other parties for encrypting our sensitive data. Existing architecture that works between the cloud server and the financial organization can be replaced with block chain technology, rather than third-party security, processing, and storage services. Block chain-based cloud server architecture can sell their extra storage capacity to renters, who can make payments through block chain with established security and trust. The world economic forum's survey predicted that by 2027, 10GDP might be stored on block chain infrastructure. Due to block chain infrastructure, secure service provisioning and safe edge computing devices are possible for end-users. This paper proposes a data aggre- gation architecture that maintains the edge server's validity state, depending on the service provided to the end-user of the IoT network and the end user's rating given to the edge. With the invention of block chain technology, the network's risk of suspected activities is eliminated for edge servers, providing security services for IoT devices. The usage of edge computing for IoT devices at the edge of the network enhances cloud architecture work progress, throughput, and security. All these transactions that occur in the network are stored in the cloud network infrastructure. Currently, cluster techniques are primarily used in wireless sensor networks. The low-energy adaptive cluster hierarchy (LEACH) protocol, proposed by Hein Zelman, is a micro-sensor network organization that increases energy efficiency and a network's lifespan. There is an improved version of the LEACH protocol for selecting the cluster head and enabling an energy consumption balance. In addition, the dynamic sleep scheduling mode is better than the axed sleep scheduling method, as it can also improve the network's lifetime. The aggregation of a cluster-based data analysis system is proposed. The sleep scheduling scheme analyses some factors, like node distance to cluster head, residual energy, coverage ratio, and schedule. A two-tier distributed fuzzy logic-based protocol (TTDFP) is proposed to enhance the data aggregation operations in multiple wireless sensor networks. For better use of energy clustering is used. Proposed a modified energy-efficient clonal selection algo- rithm (CLONALG-M) for rule-based clustering algorithms. The security aspect in a wireless 4-sensor network is the most important. How the security requirements, efficiency aspect, and accuracy can be affected by each attack in WSNs. A defense system and security attacks in WSNs are discussed to fulfill the security requirements.

OBJECTIVE: The main aim of the system is to provide excellent func- tionalities, like security, decentralized architecture, as well asa transparent system.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

David R., West Waterloo University Ave., Canada. The purpose of this systematic review is to Explore how ML algorithms are researched and used in RS and trends in algorithms. It is expected that researchers and professionals will benefit from this review Get more information about your field and make better decisions about implementation or research. The purpose of this study is to identify the trend of using or researching machine learning Algorithms for recommender systems, opening questions in this field, helping new researchers Location of new research activities. The results of this paper identify the existing proposed classes Discuss the system, describe the machine learning approach employed, and use big data Identification of technologies, types of human learning algorithms, and their application areas, Analysis of primary and alternative performance indicators. This is Ngoc Trang Tran. This article discusses the use of

recommender systems in healthcare to help end-users and medical professionals make better health decisions. It dis- cusses diet, medicine, health status prediction, physical activ- ity, and healthcare professional recommendations. Algorithms based on recommendation approaches (CF, CB, KB, HyR, and context-based recommendations) or machine learning have been used for each recommendation situation. The proposed HRS has numerous health advantages, but there are still many hurdles to overcome to improve these systems in the future. Sahroi Dhelim, Huansheng Ning, Nyothiri Aung, Runhe Huang, Jianhua Ma. Member of IEEE In this study, we measured the personality characteristics of the user through a questionnaire. Meta-Interest has an automatic personality recognition system, one of our systems Our goal. The proposed system uses Big Five to model user personality. Myers – In the future, we may add a Briggs-type display to the interest meta. Use of knowledge Networks and semantic reasoning to infer subject-item relationships may improve the proposal System. Ben Wu, Xiang Nan He, Yun Chen, Liqiang Ni, Cai Zheng, Yangdong Ye. Product performance is important to product quality because it separates beauty from a utility. Property. Integration using functional and visual probability matrix factorization (VFPMF) Estimate the priorities for the two components and the product. A computationally efficient alternative Least squares learning is solved by an online algorithm update mechanism. This research also proposes an online algorithm update mechanism to assist adapt this technique to real- world rec- ommendation settings employing streaming data. Keyan Cao (caokeyan@sjzu.edu.cn) This work presents a novel Rank-FBPR framework for hybrid Cloud and edge computing that uses social relationships to create real- time user awareness on edge servers and interacts with geographic information on the Cloud. The algorithm uses the BPR ranking criteria to determine the user's personal preference function and splits Cloud points of interest. CRP clusters the sites of interest and then uses personal preferences, clustering findings, and the User's location to choose candidate POIs that fit their personalized demands and forecast their scores. The user receives the recommended list.

3. SYSTEM ANALYSIS PROBLEM DEFINITION

Problem Statement: Existing cloud servers are centralized architectures with connected IoT devices. For processing and storage purposes, we use cloud servers over the Internet. May contain Conges- tion issues, bandwidth issues, latency, security issues or The only point of failure is therefore, we need a decentralized architecture for IoT networks. To overcome these problems, create local storage, computation, and protection. Current, It is an existing distributed architecture for large-scale IoT net- works. However, security and Privacy issues are not considered in this architecture. *Existing System:* In the existing system, the block chain is used for data aggregation. The data is secured by this technique but the cost of performing this is very high. The block chain will be overloaded when the data transfer rate is high. The data transfer is more complex and consumes high energy. *Proposed System:* IoT devices, the edge server, the cloud layer, including the blockchain mechanism. In the proposed system the data aggregation is done by using multiple blockchains which increase performance as well as the security provided. After receiving the data, the LAN sliding is predicted with heuristics. The device energy will be consumed very low when compared to the existing system. Security will be high by using multiple chains. The overload of mining and cryptography will be avoided.

MODULES DESCRIPTION: *Block chain Creation:* Private blockchain construction will be done. Each block will be verified and registered. Users will be registered in Blockchain. A blockchain platform is a created and decen- tralized ledger that consists of blocks of money transactions for data storage. Only authorized resources are allowed.

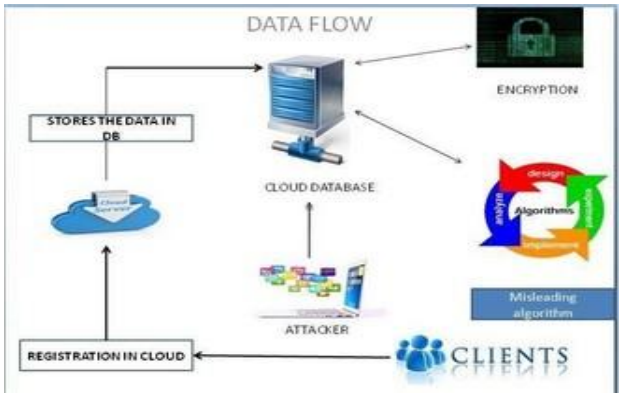

FIGURE1.System architecture

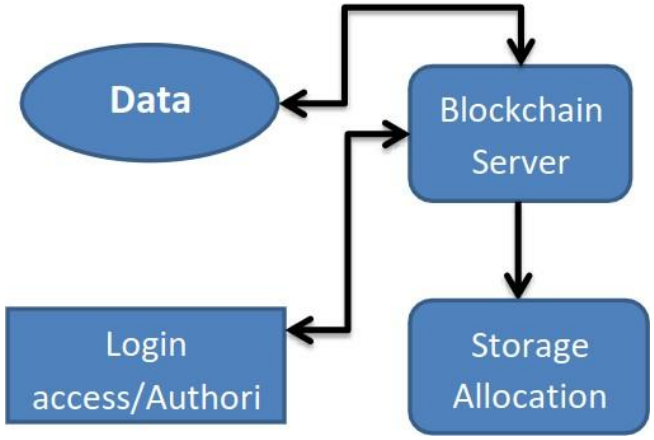

FIGURE 2. Blockchain Diagram

Adaptive Data Aggregation Mode: Edge nodes are also used to gather, classify and analyze IoT data streams. An Adaptive data aggregation model was implemented and asecure system for IoT-based devices are produced.

Fuzzy-Based Algorithm: The system used fuzzy for data aggregation in the IoT layer to reduce redundancy and network traffic, which in turn, will increase the system's performance. Here, fuzzy values are set, and exceed point is noted.

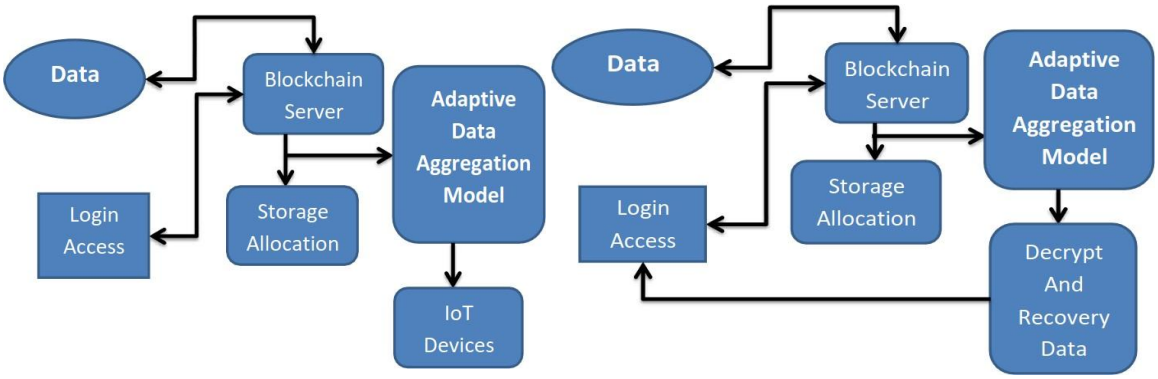

FIGURE 3. Adaptive Data Aggregation Model Diagram

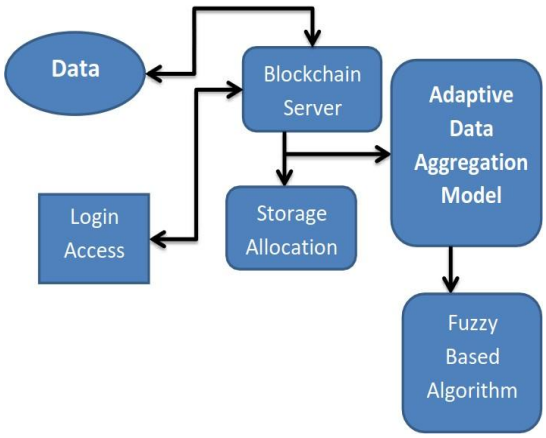

FIGURE 4.Fuzzy-Based Algorithm Diagram

Decrypt And Recover Data: In the decryption, method cipher-text is converted into normal text using the correct combination code by the authenticated patient. The conversion process of shuffling cipher text into normal text is initiated.

Advantages: Data transferred with low emergency consumption. Performance is high by using multiple chains, the prediction rate is very high, The system provides services to IoT with minimum delay. As block chain is integrated inside a cloud server, the edgeis validated by the blockchain to provide secure services to IoT, High security provided to prevent attacks.

Disadvantages: Data transfer cost is high,Performance overload will be there once the data transferis high, The land sliding prediction rate is very low. Security is not much concentrated, It insists on delays and increased network traffic.

CONCLUSION

This paper proposed an Adaptive, secure, and data- aggregated architecture that provides a cloud-based systemusing blockchain technology for IoT devices to meet secu- rity and energy requirements. The proposed system is de-signed to protect IoT networks from malicious activities usingblockchain technology and data correlation reduction. The blockchain validates the edge server's validity and the service provided by the edge server within the cloud server and the IoTdevices. The proposed system was also designed to support high availability and real-time processing. IoT devices' service feedback is stored in blockchain, which increases the edge server's trust rating. In using blockchain, maximum securityis achieved with minimum overhead due to the involvementof the edge server.

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