A Review Paper On: Single Sign On Mechanism for Multiple Social Media Sites

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ABSTRACT

It is usually not a piratical by asking one user to maintain number of pairs of identity and password for different service provider ,since this could increase the work load of both users and service providers as well as the communication overhead of networks . To tackle this problem , the single sign on mechanism (SSO) is introduce. Single sign-on (SSO) is a new authentication mechanism that enables a legal user with a single credential to be authenticated by multiple service providers in a Social media Network(SMN). Recently, Proposed mechanism allows user to sign on only once and have their identities automatically verified by each application or service they want to access afterwards. The goal of a single sign on platform is to eliminate individual sign on procedures by centralizing user authentication and identity management at a central identity provider. In this SSO system, user should seamlessly authenticated to his multiple user accounts (across different systems) once user proves his/her identity to the identity provider..

Keyword : - *Facebook ,twitter ,Gmail ,SSO(single sign on),information security ,security analysis ,Social media networks.*

1. INTRODUCTION

A single Sign-on infrastructure provides transparent access to all network resources for a user with only a single login. It enables a user to access multiple computer platforms or application systems after being authenticated just one time [1]. The user's identity and authorization data is stored in this centralized setup (of 1 or more servers), which is trusted by all applications.

Single sign on can be implemented either as a common authentication/authorization service with centralized identity management. This provides a common centralized infrastructure to which both users and hosts communicate to authenticate accesses to resources

2. LITERATURE SURVEY:

Courtney Powell et al. [3] implemented a prototype of the proposed system and confirmed its efficacy. In the experiment conducted , verified that SSO was operational between two locations, Kitami Institute of Technology and Hokkaido University. In addition, by using this authentication infrastructure and the adopted GSI technique , plan to construct an SSO system. Quantitative measurements such as authentication delay and security threats are among other related aspects that will also be considered. Faraz Fatemi Moghaddam et al. [4] The proposed model was designed and described by establishing two cloud servers for storing encrypted account details and cryptography keys. Moreover, a cloud-based SaaS application was designed to connect clients and SaaS service providers. Using AES256 and SSL in the suggested model improves the security of cloud-based SSO algorithm. In conclusion, the reliability of the proposed model has been assured for storing users important data according to specifications of the model.Yang Jian et al.[5] The increased two data flows that are from AS (authentication server) to TGS (ticket-granting Server) and from TGS to app servers V (Ticket), which are used to transmit the ticket-granting ticket and the service-granting ticket, they are greatly reduced the clients security risks and its workload, and enhanced the clients work efficiency through regulating the topological structure of the system and adjustment of the information flows. The new added authentication client database can dynamically register authenticated client information, and new added authorization client database can dynamically register authorized client information.Jian Hu et al. [6] Through the single sign-on project construction, a unified database of persons was established. integrated the isolated system that is not only convenient for the customer but also convenient the manager. In the construction of the Digital Campus Enterprise Service Bus was also used to achieve synchronization of information between databases

3. OBJECTIVE:

The Objective of the proposed application are as follows: Optimize two well-known cost-sensitive measures:

• Maximization of weighted sum of sensitivity and specificity.

• Minimization of weighted misclassification cost.

4. PROBLEM STATEMENT:

It is usually not a piratical by asking one user to maintain number of pairs of identity and password for different service provider ,since this could increase the work load of both users and service providers as well as the communication overhead of networks . To tackle this problem , the single sign on mechanism (SSO) is introduce .
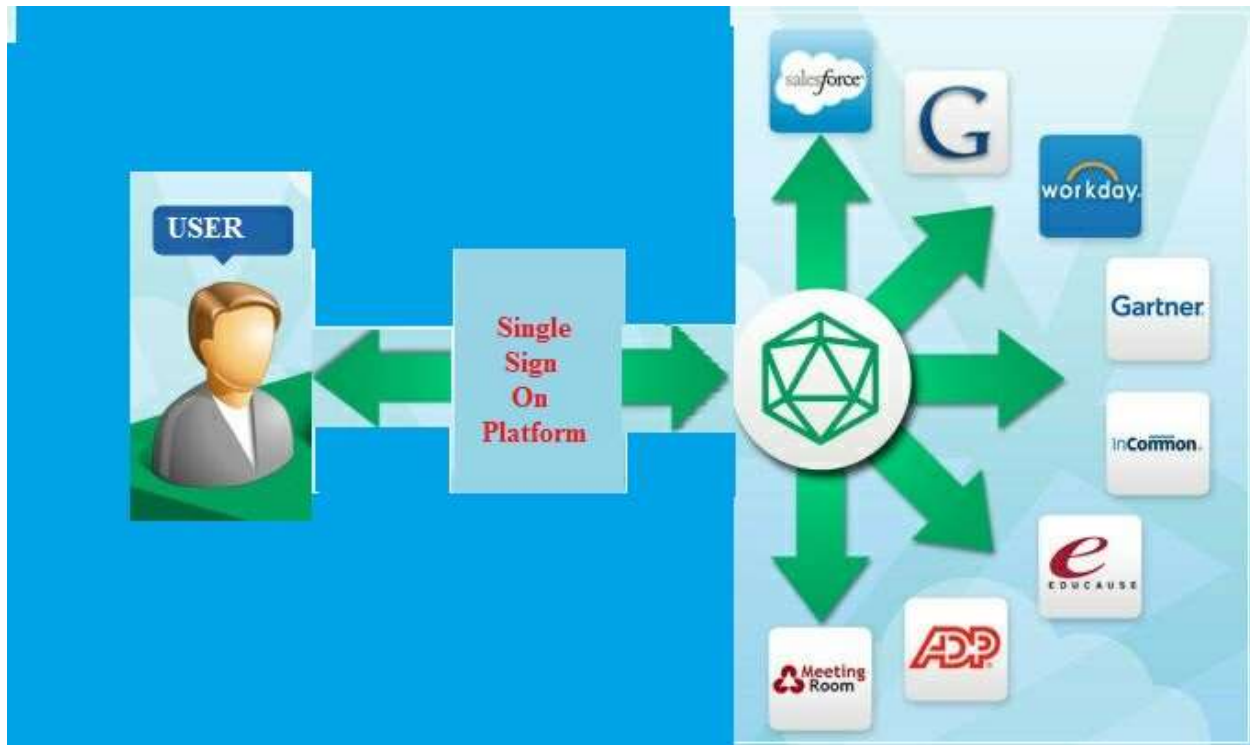
5. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:

Fig. 1. System Architecture

5.1 Existing System:-

1. Reduce multiple user name and password for same domain system

2. Cross platform is not possible.

5.2 Proposed System:-

1. The Friend Relationship-Based User Identification This will help for finding relation between different sites or different social site users.

2. Single sign in on user identifications of different domain Authenticate Once To Access Many.

Login Credentials (ID And Authentication) Usually Stored Locally. Transparently Presented to the System or Application When Needed.

3. Cross platform identifications To check pair on different site or SMN.

The main steps when user log on to social Networking Site with single sign-on are :

1. User enter their single sign-on Email and Password and then click on sign-in. This information first strikes on single sign-on server and get all the necessary attributes but some attributes (Father Name, Landline Number, Photo) are not present on this site.

2. Single sign-on server requests the necessary attributes to the find the attributes in their database.

6. ALGORITHM:

A. System Initialization Phase:-

step 1: initialized your accounts.

B. Registration Phase .:-

step1: register your information.

C. User Identification Phase :-

step1:check password and id.

step2: take response.

6.1 Advantages:-

• Users need only one password for access to all applications and systems.

• Users can access the corporate network at the start of their workday.

• Users have immediately have access to all necessary password-protected applications.

 • Users don't need to remember multiple passwords.

 • Users don't have to write down their passwords.

 • Users don't have to guess passwords, which potentially expose applications to unauthorized users.

7. CONCLUSION

The problem of user identification across SMN platforms and offered an innovative solution .Single Sign-On enables users to login quickly and securely to all their applications, websites and mainframe sessions with just one identity

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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BIOGRAPHIES

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