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REVIEW ON ENHANCED SECURITY OF DISTRIBUTED NETWORK USING PICTURE KEY IN ENHANCED AES

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Abstract: This Research presents a comparative study of distributed and centralized systems and the security issues associated with those systems. Four commonly used distributed systems were considered for detailed analysis in terms of technologies involved, security issues faced by them and solution proposed to circumvent those issues. Finally the security issues and the solutions were summarized and compared with each other. In today's networked world, computers rarely work in isolation. They collaborate with each other for the purpose of communication, processing, data transfer, storage etc., when systems work in this collaborative fashion with other systems that are geographically scattered over wide distance it is commonly known as a distributed system. In literature, researchers have used diverse definitions to outline what a distributed system is. In this research will enhance the encryption standard by using Picture Key in Enhanced AES.

Index Terms – Centralized System, **Distributed systems, security, Cryptography, Encryption, Decryption**

1. Introduction

Ad-hoc Network **Ad hoc** is a word that originally comes from Latin and **means** "for this" or "for this situation."It is often used to describe solutions that are developed on-the-fly for a specific purpose. In computer networking, an ad hoc network refers to a network connection established for a single session and does not require a router or a wireless base station. For example, if you need to transfer a file to your friend's laptop, you might create an ad hoc network between your computer and his laptop to transfer the file. This may be done using an Ethernet crossover cable, or the computers' wireless cards to communicate with each other. If you need to share files with more than one computer, you could set up a mutli-hop ad hoc network, which can transfer data over multiple nodes. Basically, an ad hoc network is a temporary network connection created for a specific purpose (such as transferring data from one computer to another). If the network is set up for a longer period of time, it is just a plain old local area network (LAN). **Centralized computing** is computing done at a central location, using terminals that are attached to a central computer. The computer itself may control all the peripherals directly (if they are physically connected to the central computer), or they may be attached via a terminal server. Alternatively, if the terminals have the capability, they may be able to connect to the central computer over the network. The terminals may be text terminals or thin clients, for example.It offers greater security over decentralized systems because all of the processing is controlled in a central location. In addition, if one terminal breaks down, the user can simply go to another terminal and log in again, and all of their files will still be accessible. Depending on the system, they may even be able to resume their session from the point they were at before, as if nothing had. This type of arrangement does have some disadvantages. The central computer performs the computing functions and controls the remote terminals. This type of system