5.1 Conclusion:

In the past several years there has been an explosive growth in multimedia technology and its applications. This growth has escalated the necessity to build secure methods for legal distribution of the digital content. As digital multimedia like video, audio and images become available for retransmission, reproduction and publishing over the Internet. So a real need for protection against unauthorized Copy and distribution is increased. Thus, there is a rise in apprehensions over copyright protection of digital contents .So the solution of this problem is Digital Watermarking, this is the most common and possibly strongest technique for protecting digital data.

Digital watermarking is not a new name in the technology world but there are different techniques in data hiding which are similar to watermarking example Digital watermarking with other techniques of data hiding. Steganography, Fingerprinting, cryptography and Digital signature techniques are compared with watermarking. We need watermarking for digital data security .It provides ownership assertion, authentication and integrity verification, usage control and content labeling.

The watermarking system was implemented using MATLAB simulation software and digital image (color image) techniques used for digital watermarking discrete wavelet Transform (DWT).

The method efficiency is measured using Peak Signal to Noise Ratio (PSNR) and mean squared error (MSE).

5.2 Recommendation:

In computer science, a mobile agent is a composition of computer software and data which is able to migrate (move) from one computer to another autonomously and continue its execution on the destination computer.

Mobile agents are agents that can physically travel across a network, and perform tasks on machines that provide agent hosting capability. This allows processes to migrate from computer to computer, for processes to split into multiple instances that execute on different machines, and to return to their point of origin. Unlike remote procedure calls, where a process invokes procedures of a remote host, process migration allows executable code to travel and interact with databases, file systems, information services and other agents. The technology behind mobile agents is examined, and an analysis of its uses and implications is offered.

Advantages of Mobile Agent Programming:

The following are the primary advantages of Mobile Agents:

- They facilitate high quality, high performance, and economical mobile applications.

  Applications employing Mobile Agents transparently use the network to accomplish their tasks, while taking full advantage of resources local to the many machines in the network. They process data at the data source, rather than fetching it remotely, allowing higher performance operation. They use the full spectrum of services available at each point in the network, such as GUI's at the user and database interface on servers. They make best use of the network as they travel.

- They enable use of portable, low-cost, personal communications devices. Network support, including security, is contained in a lightweight server which manages the movement of agents in the network. Coupled with the

sophisticated, self-contained programming model afforded by agents, this permits a small footprint to be achieved on user devices, without sacrificing functionality for the application.

- They permit secure Intranet-style communications on public networks. Security is an integral part of the Mobile Agent framework, and it provides for secure communications even over public networks. Agents carry user credentials with them as they travel, and these credentials are authenticated during execution at every point in the network. Agents and their data are fully encrypted as they traverse the network. All this occurs with no programmer intervention.
- They efficiently and economically use low bandwidth, high latency, error prone communications channels