

CERIAS

the center for education and research in information assurance and security

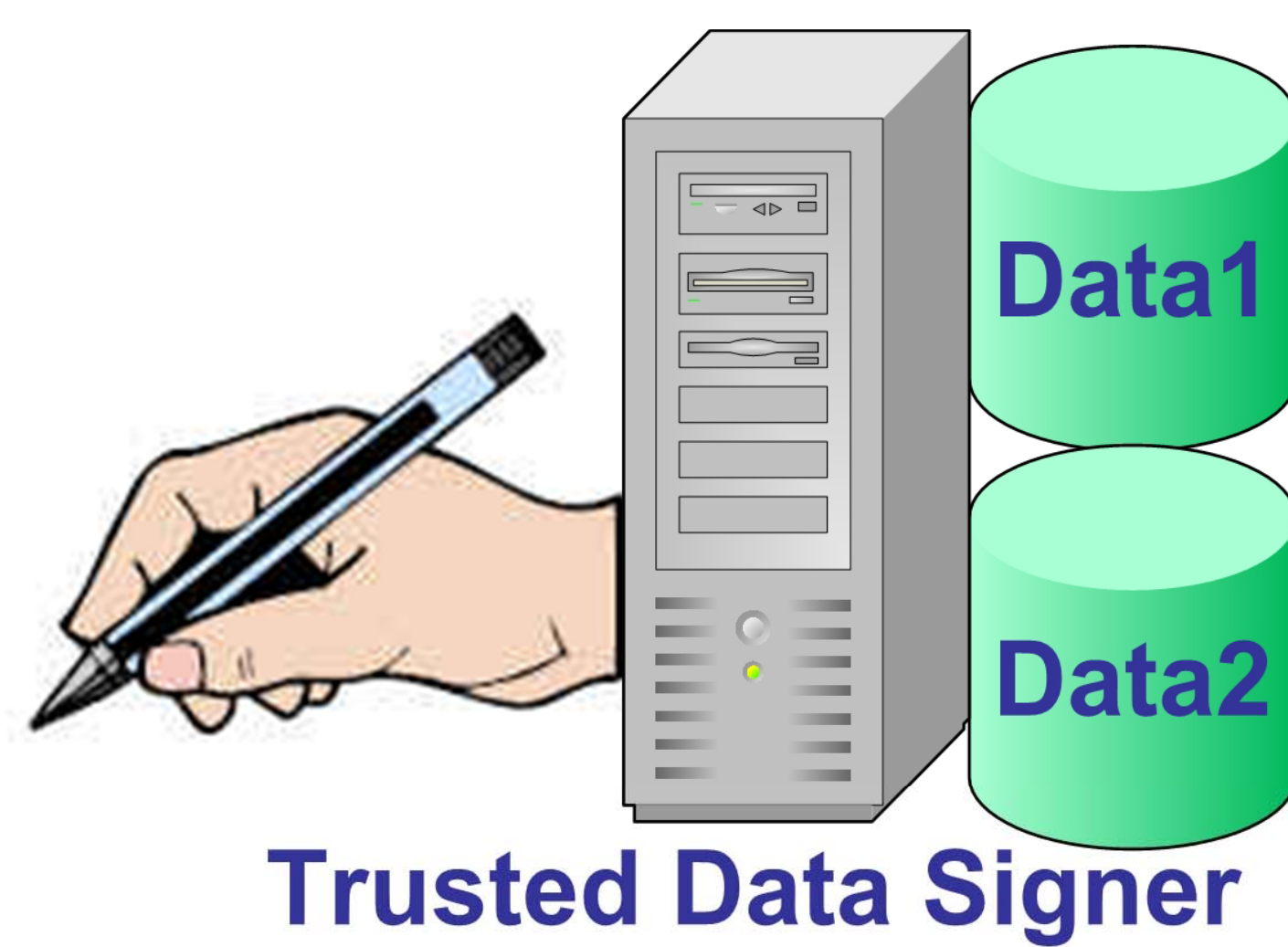
Third-Party Grid-Data Integrity Verification

Mikhail J. Atallah, YounSun Cho, Ashish Kundu

Goal

Design a data authentication server

- ❖ **Purpose of server is to let users authenticate data** organized as an n-cell grid
 - ♦ GIS, image, scientific, etc
- ❖ **Server does not have signature key**
 - ♦ What the server stores is pre-signed by trusted data owner
 - ♦ Hence no compromise of key if server suffers a break-in
- ❖ **Performance metrics**
 - ♦ How many signatures are stored in the server (**we achieve $O(n)$**)
 - ♦ How many signatures are sent to a user for data authentication (**we achieve $O(1)$**)
 - ♦ Time for user to verify signature (~ the number of grid cells in its range)
- ❖ **The signer previously distributed integrity verification (IV) items to the untrusted data authentication server**



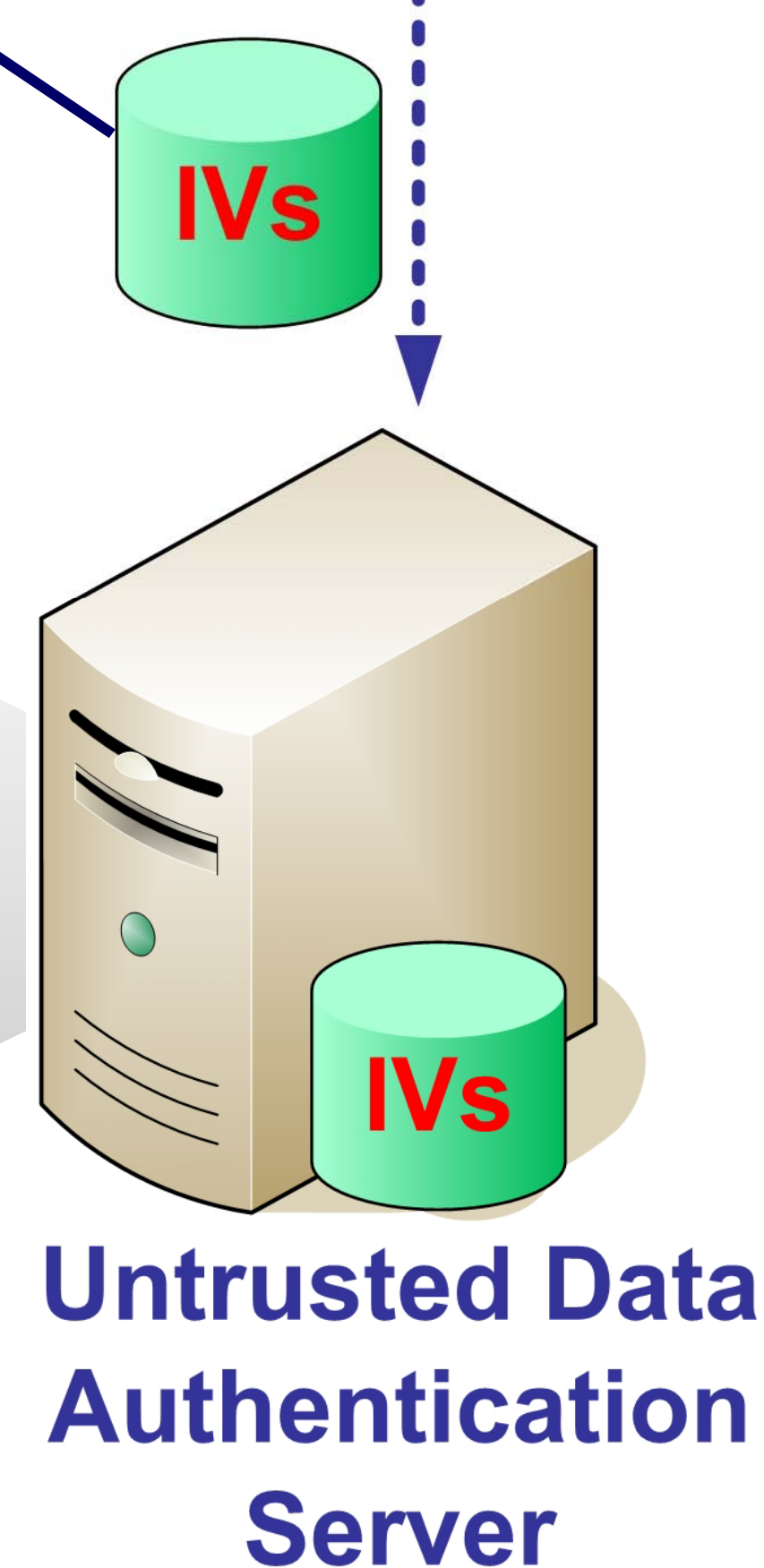
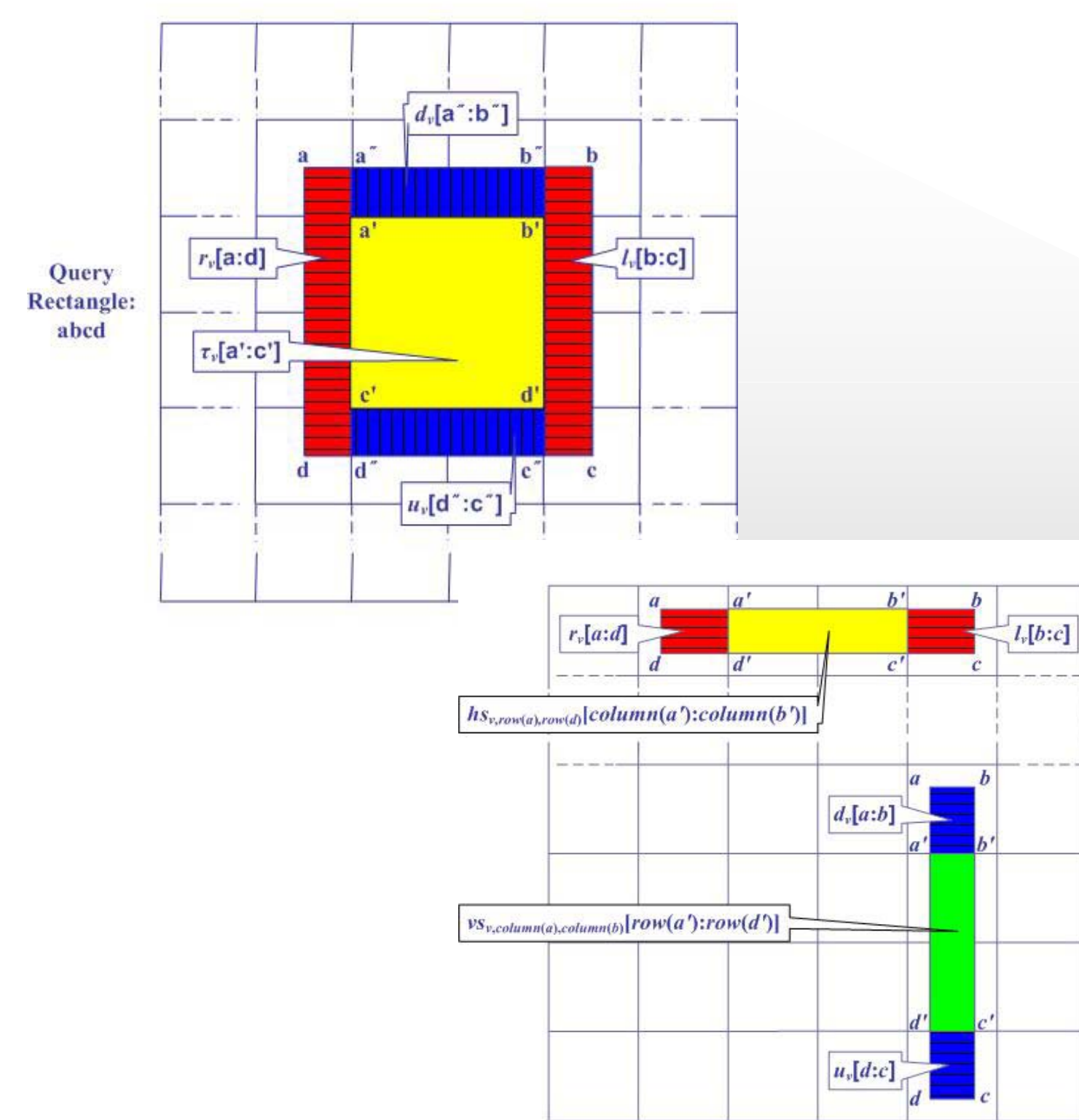
Approach1

- ❖ **Store signatures of a linear number of judiciously chosen "canonical" subsets of the data,**
 - ♦ such that any of the n^2 possible user ranges consists of the union of a small number of canonical subsets of the n-cell grid.

Approach2

- ❖ **Use bilinear maps and aggregate signatures.**
 - ♦ Aggregation of existing signatures done by server

- ❖ **User query is a range of data the user wishes to authenticate**
 - ♦ User has copy of its range of data only (nothing outside it)
 - Signature cannot involve a cell outside user's range
 - ♦ **But:** for an n-cell grid there are n^2 possible ranges
 - Too many: cannot afford to pre-store a signature for each



Request IV of a subset of data

IV corresponding to the requested subset of data

