

EXPLORING ALTERNATIVES FOR VERIFYING SHARED CLOUD DATA INTEGRITY WITHOUT CERTIFICATES

ABSTRACT:

Cloud storage service supplies people with an efficient method to share data within a group. The cloud server is not trustworthy, so lots of remote data possession checking (RDPC) protocols are proposed and thought to be an effective way to ensure the data integrity. However, most of RDPC protocols are based on the mechanism of traditional public key infrastructure (PKI), which has obvious security flaw and bears big burden of certificate management. To avoid this shortcoming, identity-based cryptography (IBC) is often chosen to be the basis of RDPC. Unfortunately, IBC has an inherent drawback of key escrow. To solve these problems, we utilize the technique of certificateless signature to present a new RDPC protocol for checking the integrity of data shared among a group. In our scheme, user's private key includes two parts: a partial key generated by the group manager and a secret value chosen by herself/himself. To ensure the right public keys are chosen during the data integrity checking, the public key of each user is associated with her unique identity, for example the name or telephone number. Thus, the certificate is not needed and the problem of key escrow is eliminated too. Meanwhile, the data integrity can still be audited by public verifier without downloading the whole data. In addition, our scheme also supports efficient user revocation from the group. The security of our scheme is reduced to the assumptions of computational Diffie-Hellman (CDH) and discrete logarithm (DL). Experiment results exhibit that the new protocol is very efficient and feasible.

PROPOSED SYSTEM:

- The cloud server is not trustworthy, so lots of remote data possession checking (RDPC) protocols are proposed and thought to be an effective way to ensure the data integrity.
- However, most of RDPC protocols are based on the mechanism of traditional public key infrastructure (PKI), which has obvious security flaw and bears big burden of certificate management.
- The cloud server is not trustworthy, so lots of remote data possession checking (RDPC) protocols are proposed and thought to be an effective way to ensure the data integrity.
- However, most of RDPC protocols are based on the mechanism of traditional public key infrastructure (PKI), which has obvious security flaw and bears big burden of certificate management.
- The cloud server is not trustworthy, so lots of remote data possession checking (RDPC) protocols are proposed and thought to be an effective way to ensure the data integrity.
- However, most of RDPC protocols are based on the mechanism of traditional public key infrastructure (PKI), which has obvious security flaw and bears big burden of certificate management.

SYSTEM ARCHITURE

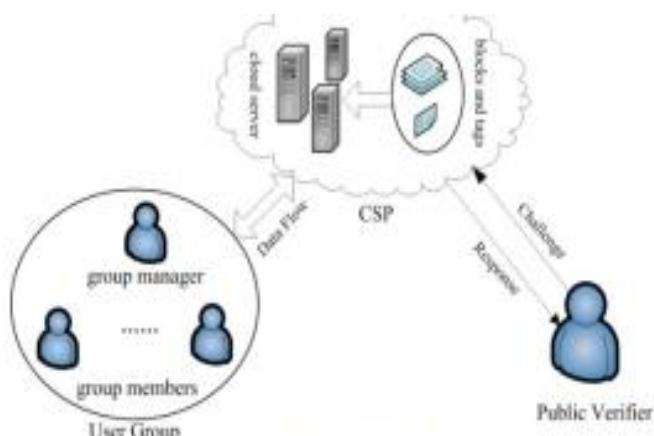


Fig. 1. System Model of Our Scheme

MINIMUM SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS:

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

- System : Pentium i3 Processor
- Hard Disk : 500 GB.
- Monitor : 15'' LED
- Input Devices : Keyboard, Mouse
- RAM : 2 GB

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

- Operating System : Windows 10
- Coding Language : Java
- Technologies : Core Java, JDBC, Servlets
- Web Technologies : HTML, Java Server Page, CSS, Java Script
- Tool or IDE : Eclipse
- Database : MYSQL