Secure Cloud-Based Volume Ray-Casting

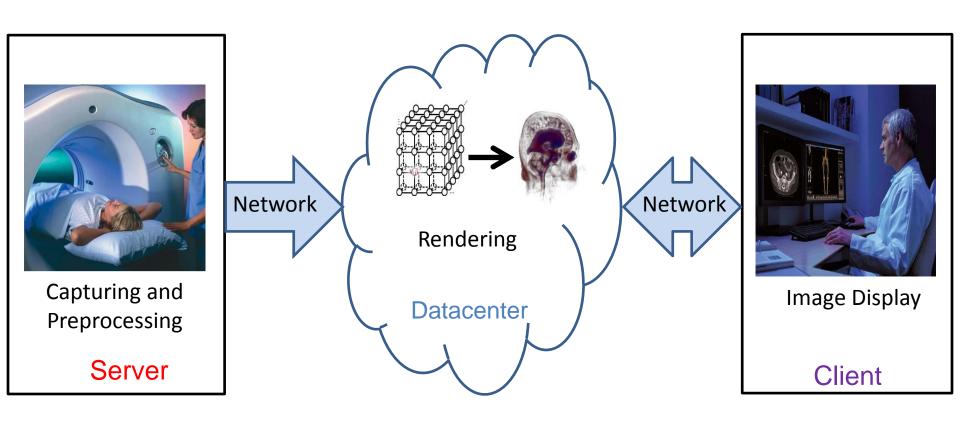
Manoranjan Mohanty
Wei Tsang Ooi
National University of Singapore

Pradeep K. Atrey University of Winnipeg

Cloud-Based Volume Rendering is Becoming Popular

- Research
 - ✓ Dorn et al. 2011.
 - ✓ Philbin et al. 2011.
 - ✓ Vazhenin. 2012.
- Companies Offering Cloud-based Rendering
 - ✓ Microsoft, KDDI, Sinha Systems etc.

Cloud-Based Volume Ray-Casting



Security and Privacy are the Main Challenges

How many of you mind if your medical image is available to an adversary?

What can an adversary do with an image?



http://greenberg-art.com/.Toons/ Toons,%20social/ qqxsgMedical%20privacy.gif

Addressing Security and Privacy Challenges

Little Explored Area



Addressing Security and Privacy Challenges

❖ Little Explored Area

Secure Pre-Classification Volume Ray-Casting





Manoranjan Mohanty, Pradeep K. Atrey, and Wei Tsang Ooi. **Secure** cloud-based medical data visualization. 2012.

Our Objective

- Secure Post-Classification Volume Ray-Casting
 - ✓ Confidentiality: Hide both color and shape
 - ✓ Integrity
 - ✓ Privacy
 - ✓ Low Overheads

Technical Challenges

- Finding a Cryptosystem
 - ✓ Fully homomorphic cryptosystem is not practical
 - ✓ Somewhat homomorphic cryptosystem cannot hide all information

Technical Challenges

- Finding a Cryptosystem
 - ✓ Fully homomorphic cryptosystem is not practical
 - ✓ Somewhat homomorphic cryptosystem cannot hide all information
- Using Floating Point Numbers with a Cryptosystem
 - ✓ Modular prime operation of a cryptosystem is incompatible with floating point operations of raycasting

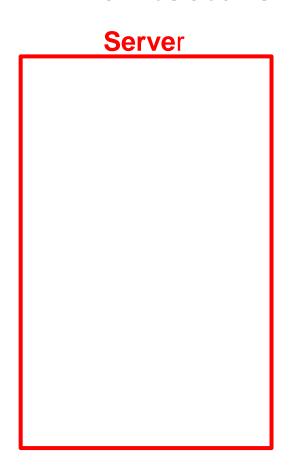
Addressing Technical Challenges

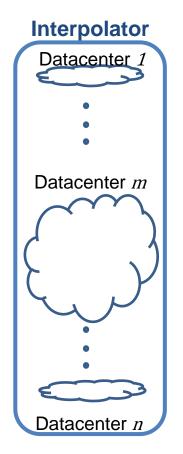
- Finding a Cryptosystem
 - ✓ Shamir's secret sharing-based secure multi-party computation

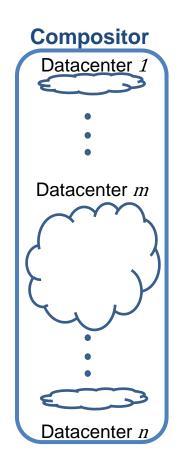
Addressing Technical Challenges

- Finding a Cryptosystem
 - ✓ Shamir's secret sharing-based secure multi-party computation
- Using Floating Point Numbers with Shamir's Secret Sharing
 - ✓ Convert floating point number to fixed point number

Architecture

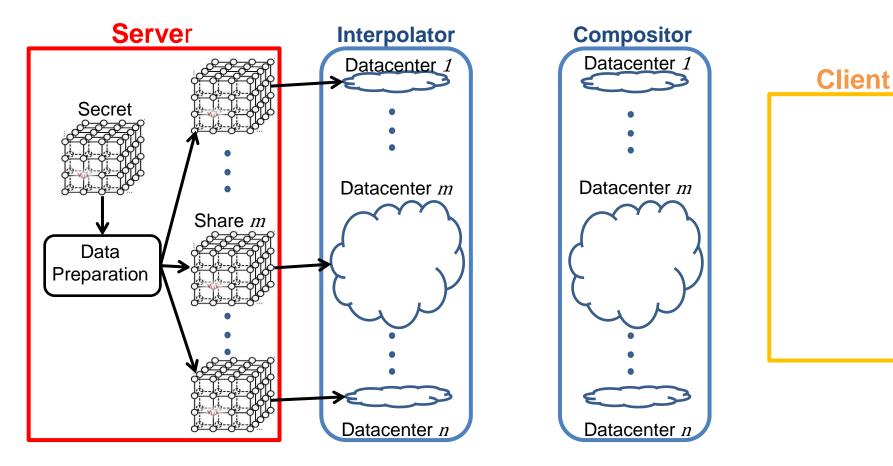




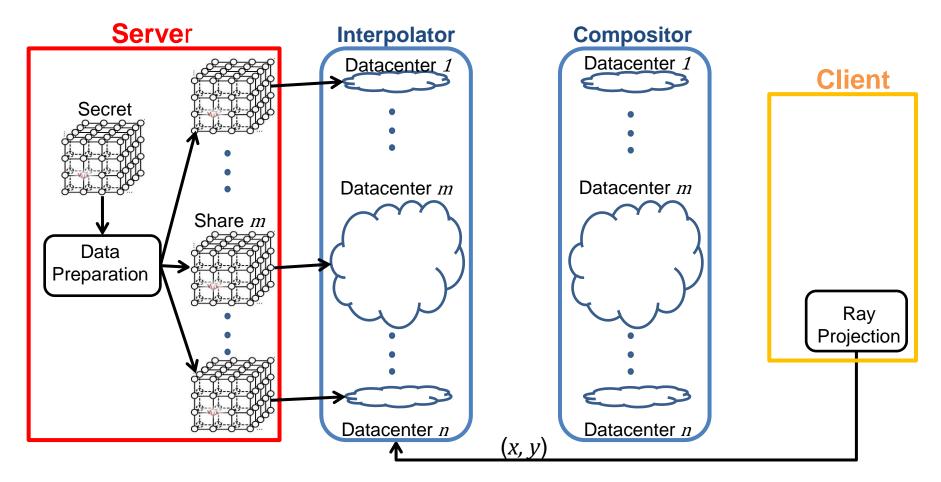




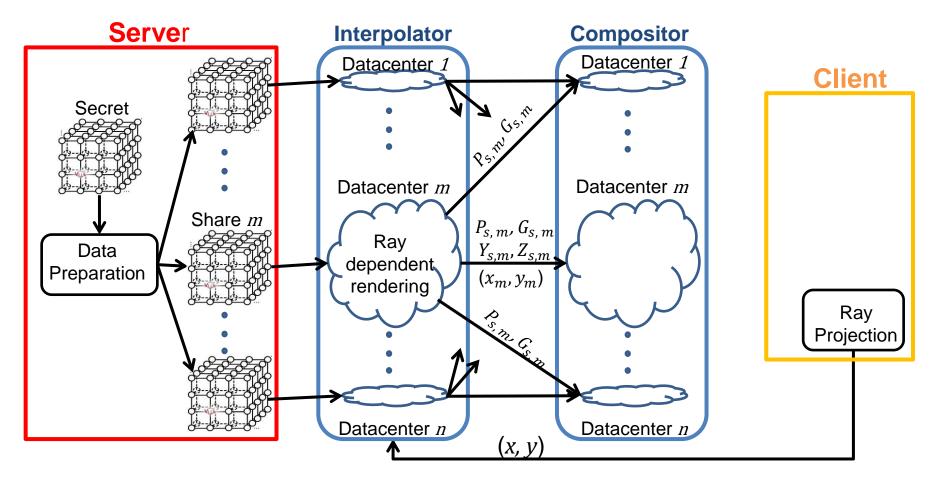
Workflow: Data Preparation



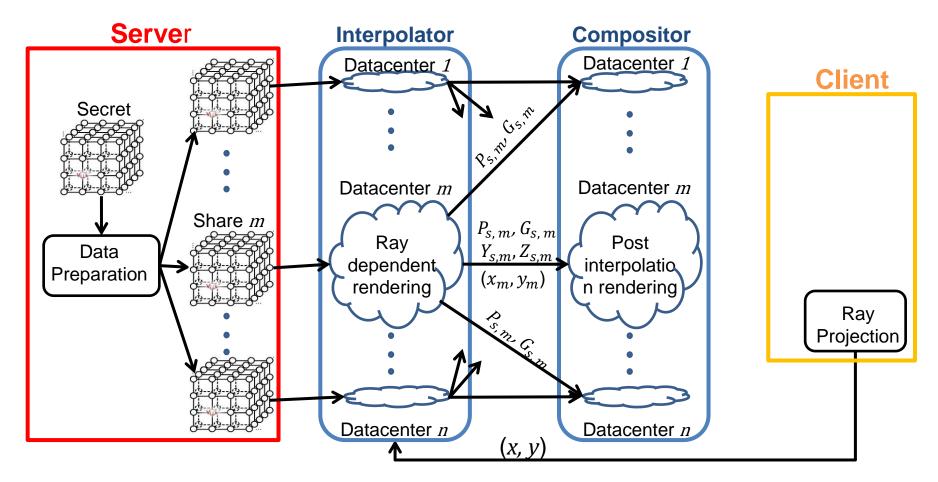
Workflow: Ray Projection



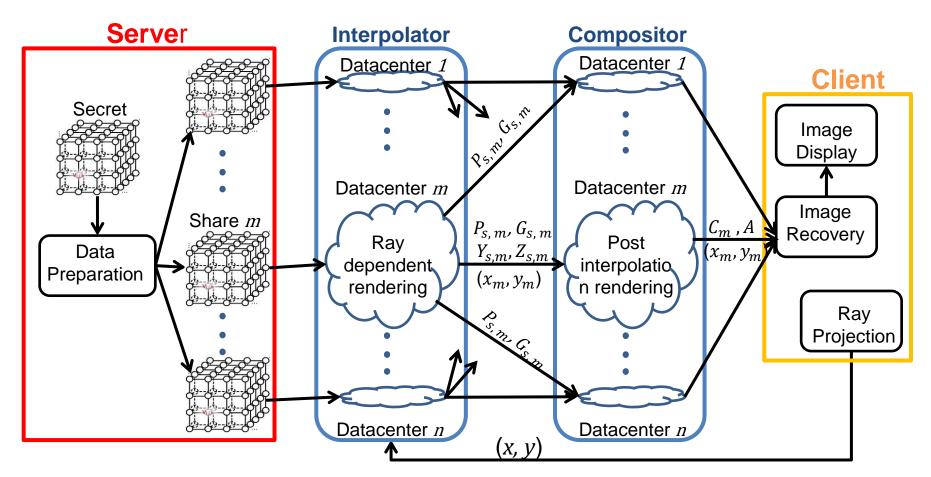
Workflow: Ray Dependent Rendering



Workflow: Post Interpolation Rendering



Workflow: Image Recovery



Experiment

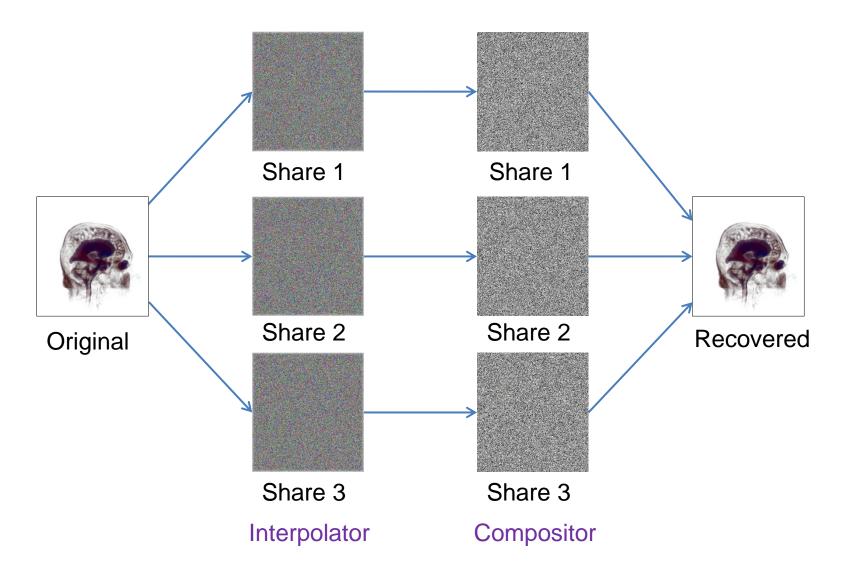
Server, Datacenters, and Client are simulated in a PC

- Customized VTK 5.8.0
 - ✓ Pre-classification volume ray-casting
 - ✓ Integrated (3,5) Secret Sharing

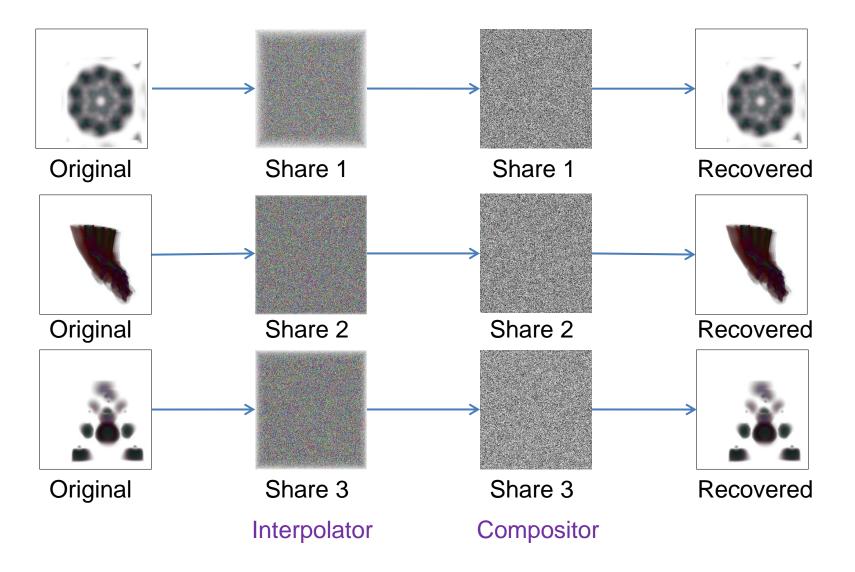
Data Sets

	Dimension	Size	
Head	256 X 256 X 124	7.8 MB	
Foot	256 X 256 X 256	16 MB	THE STATE OF THE S
Iron port	68 X 68 X 68	307.3 KB	3
Bucky	32 x 32 X 32	32.2 KB	

Results

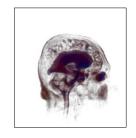


Results

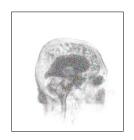


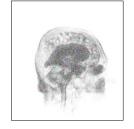
- Confidentiality
 - ✓ Information theoretically secure

Integrity



From Untampered Share Images





From Tampered Share Images

- Low Computational Overhead
 - ✓172~ms of more computation for 512×512 image

- Low Computational Overhead
 - ✓ 172 ms of more computation for 512 × 512 image
- High Data Overhead
 - √19 times more data overhead than conventional rendering

Low Computational Overhead

✓ 172 ms of more computation for 512 × 512 image

High Data Overhead

- √19 times more data overhead than conventional rendering
- ✓ Low data overhead can be obtained at the cost of security

Thank You!

Q&A