A KEY-POLICY ATTRIBUTE-BASED TEMPORARY KEYWORD SEARCH SCHEME FOR SECURE CLOUD STORAGE

P. Anusha , Sri.G.Ramesh Kumar, Sri.V.Bhaskara Murthy
Mca Student, Assistant Professor, Associate Professor
Dept Of Mca
B.V.Raju College, Bhimavaram

Abstract

Temporary keyword search on confidential data in a cloud environment is the main focus of this research. The cloud providers are not fully trusted. So, it is necessary to outsource data in the encrypted form. In the attribute-based keyword search (ABKS) schemes, the authorized users can generate some search tokens and send them to the cloud for running the search operation. These search tokens can be used to extract all the ciphertexts which are produced at any time and contain the corresponding keyword. Since this may lead to some information leakage, it is more secure to propose a scheme in which the search tokens can only extract the ciphertexts generated in a specified time interval. To this end, in this paper, we introduce a new cryptographic primitive called key-policy attribute-based temporary keyword search (KPABTKS) which provide this property. To evaluate the security of our scheme, we formally prove that our proposed scheme achieves the keyword secrecy property and is secure against selectively chosen keyword attack (SCKA) both in the random oracle model and under the hardness of Decisional Bilinear Diffie-Hellman (DBDH) assumption. Furthermore, we show that the complexity of the encryption algorithm is linear with respect to the number of the involved attributes. Performance evaluation shows our scheme's practicality.

I.INTRODUCTION

TODAY, cloud computing plays an important role in our daily life, because it provides efficient, reliable and scalable resources for data storage and computational activities at a very low price. However, the direct access of the cloud to the sensitive information of its users threatens their privacy. A trivial solution to address this problem is encrypting data before outsourcing it to the cloud. However, searching on the encrypted data is very difficult.

Public key encryption with keyword search (PEKS) is a cryptographic primitive which was first introduced by Boneh et al. [1] to facilitate searching on the encrypted data. In PEKS, each data owner who knows the public key of the intended data user generates a searchable ciphertext by means of his/her public key, and outsources it to the cloud. Then, the data user extracts a search token related to an arbitrary keyword by using his/her secret key, and issues it to the cloud. The cloud service provider (CSP) runs the search operation by using the received search token on behalf of the data user to find the relevant results to the intended keywords.

Zheng et al. [2] introduced the notion of attribute-based keyword search (ABKS) to allow a data owner to control the access of data users for searching on his/her outsourced encrypted data. They used attribute-based encryption (ABE) [3] to construct a searchable cryptographic primitive in the multi-

sender/multireceiver model. In their work, the legitimate data users can enlist the cloud to run the search operation on behalf of them without requiring any interaction with the data owner. In a secure ABKS scheme, a data owner cannot obtain any information about the keywords which the data users intend to look for.

However, in all of the PEKS and ABKS schemes, once the cloud receives a valid search token related to a certain keyword, the cloud can investigate the keyword's presence in the past and any future ciphertext. So, if the adversary realizes the corresponding keyword of the target search token, then she will be able to get some information about the next documents which will be outsourced to the cloud. Therefore, it will be more secure to limit the time period in which the search token can be used.

Motivated by this problem, Abdalla et al. [4] introduced the notion of public key encryption with temporary keyword search (PETKS) which restricts the validation of the token to a certain time period. They applied anonymous identity-based encryption [5] in their generic scheme. In addition, Yu et al. [6] proposed another public key searchable encryption in the context of temporary keyword search. Despite the good features of their schemes, these schemes do not provide the facility for data owners to enforce their intended access policy. In this paper, we propose a novel notion of Key-Policy Attribute-Based Temporary Keyword Search (KP-ABTKS). In KP-ABTKS schemes, the data owner generates a searchable ciphertext related to a keyword and the time of encrypting according to an intended access control policy, and outsources it to the cloud. After that, each authorized data user selects an arbitrary time interval and generates a search token for the intended keyword to find the ciphertext. Then, he/she sends the generated token to the cloud to run the search operation. By receiving the token, the cloud looks for the documents contain the intended keyword. The search result on a ciphertext is positive, if (i) the data user's attributes satisfies the access control policy, (ii) the time interval of the search token encompasses the time of encrypting, and (iii) the search token and the ciphertext are related to the same keyword. To show that the proposed notion can be realized, we also propose a concrete instantiation for this new cryptographic primitive based on bilinear map.

II.EXISTING SYSTEM

Attribute-based keyword search (ABKS) to allow a data owner to control the access of data users for searching on his/her outsourced encrypted data. They used attribute-based encryption (ABE) to construct a searchable cryptographic primitive in the multi-sender/multireceiver model. In their work, the legitimate data users can enlist the cloud to run the search operation on behalf of them without requiring any interaction with the data owner. In a secure ABKS scheme, a data owner cannot obtain any information about the keywords which the data users intend to look for.

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III.PROPOSED SYSTEM

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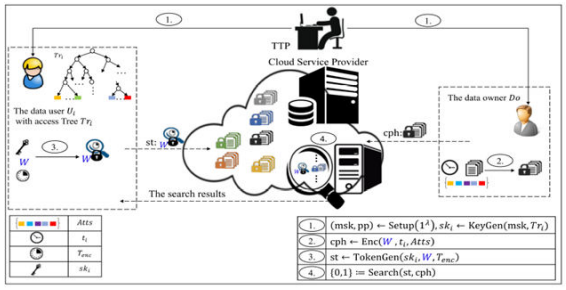
IV.SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



V.IMPLEMENTATION

Data owner

Is an entity who encrypts its documents under an arbitrary access control policy and outsources them to the cloud. He/She considers the time of encrypting in generating the ciphertexts. We should highlight that the data owner also encrypts his/her documents under his/her arbitrary access control policy. However, in this paper we concentrate on the encryption of the extracted keywords from documents.

Data User

Is an entity who is looking for documents which contains an intended keyword, and are encrypted in a determined time interval. The time interval is arbitrarily selected by the data user. The data user for searching a keyword in a specific time interval, generates a search token which is valid just for that time interval. The data users can generate the search tokens without interacting with the data owners.

Cloud Server

Is an entity with powerful computation and storage resources. CS stores a massive amount of encrypted data, and receives the search tokens to look for the required documents on behalf of the data user. The cloud finds the relevant documents, and sends them back to the data user.

key-policy attribute-based temporary keyword search (KPABTKS)

KP-ABTKS, each user is identified with an access control policy. The data owner selects an attribute set, and runs the encryption algorithm with regard to it. If a data user's attributes set satisfies the access tree of the data owner, then he/she can generate a valid search token. The cloud applies the generated search token to find the corresponding ciphertexts which have been encrypted in a time interval specified by the data user.

Algorithm

RSA Algorithm

RSA is an algorithm used by modern computers to encrypt and decrypt messages. It is an asymmetric cryptographic algorithm. Asymmetric means that there are two different keys. This is also called public key cryptography, because one of the keys can be given to anyone. The other key must be kept private. The algorithm is based on the fact that finding the factors of a large composite number is difficult: when the integers are prime numbers, the problem is called prime factorization. It is also a key pair (public and private key) generator.

RSA derives its security from the difficulty of factoring large integers that are the product of two large prime numbers. Multiplying these two numbers is easy, but determining the original prime numbers from the total -- factoring -- is considered infeasible due to the time it would take even using today's super computers. The public and the private key-generation algorithm is the most complex part of RSA cryptography. Two large prime numbers, p and q, are generated using the Rabin-Miller primality test algorithm. A modulus n is calculated by multiplying p and q. This number is used by both the public and private keys and provides the link between them. Its length, usually expressed in bits, is called the key length. The public key consists of the modulus n, and a public exponent, e, which is normally set at 65537, as it's a prime number that is not too large. The e figure doesn't have to be a secretly selected prime number as the public key is shared with everyone. The private key consists of the modulus n and the private exponent d, which is calculated using the Extended Euclidean algorithm to find the multiplicative inverse with respect to the totient of n.

VI.CONCLUSION

Securing cloud storage is an important problem in cloud computing. We addressed this issue and introduced the notion of key-policy attribute-based temporary keyword search (KPABTKS). According to this notion, each data user can generate a search token which is valid only for a limited time interval. We proposed the first concrete construction for this new cryptographic primitive based on bilinear map. We formally showed that our scheme is provably secure in the random oracle model. The complexity of encryption algorithm of our proposal is linear with respect to the number of the involved attributes. In addition, the number of required pairing in the search algorithms is independent of the number of the intended time units specified in the search token and it is linear with respect to the number of attributes. Performance evaluation of our scheme in term of both computational cost and execution time shows the practical aspects of the proposed scheme.

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