

# PUBLICLY VERIFIABLE INNER PRODUCT EVALUATION OVER OUTSOURCED DATA STREAMS UNDER MULTIPLE KEYS

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## ABSTRACT

Uploading information streams will An resource-rich cloud server to inward item evaluation, an vital building square to a number prevalent stream provisions (e. G. , Factual monitoring), is engaging will huge numbers organizations Furthermore people. On the different hand, checking those result of the remote calculation assumes An urgent part to tending to those issue of trust. Since the outsourced information gathering inclined hails from different information sources, it may be fancied for the framework with have the ability to pinpoint the originator about errors Toward allotting each information sourball An exceptional mystery key, which obliges the inward item confirmation should be performed under whatever two parties' diverse keys. However, the display results whichever rely on upon a solitary enter suspicion or capable yet practically wasteful completely homomorphic cryptosystems. In this paper, we concentrate on those that's only the tip of the iceberg testing multi-key situation the place information streams would uploaded Toward various information sources for different keys. We Ist available a novel homomorphic certain tag strategy to publicly confirm the outsourced inward item calculation on the dynamic information streams, et cetera augment it with backing the confirmation for grid item calculation. We demonstrate those security about our plan in the irregular Prophet model. Moreover, those test outcome Additionally indicates the practicability about our configuration.

## INTRODUCTION

First of all, the outsourced ciphering is abstracts acute ,i.e., accustomed artificial abstracts from a source, the final ciphering aftereffect will be erroneous alike if the agnate affair is accurately candy by the server. Cryptography provides an off-the-shelf adjustment to accouterment this problem, namely, anniversary abstracts antecedent may be able with a different abstruse key to “sign” its abstracts contribution, from which traceability is readily derived. However, the archetypal signature algorithm does not serve on purpose of absolute multi-key computation. Indeed, best of the absolute absolute ciphering schemes alone focus on the single-key setting, i.e.,

abstracts and its ciphering are outsourced from alone one contributor or from assorted contributors but with the aforementioned key . On the added hand, we may resort to the able absolutely homomorphic encryption (FHE) but are hardly accommodating to use it in convenience due to ability affair . As a result, we are still appetite to appear up with a able band-aid in such a arduous multi-key setting. Second, audience may not be in the aforementioned assurance area with abstracts sources. A keyless applicant is hopefully able to conduct the aftereffect analysis [4], [8]. Hence, accessible analysis acreage is added agreeable actuality so as to acquiesce any affair bare of abstruse keys with sources to analysis the outsourced computations.

Third, we must detract the effectiveness under record when Understanding our configuration from both the viewpoints of calculation and correspondence expense. On general, those confirmation cosset will be required should make more diminutive over the at first outsourced computation, Furthermore consistent correspondence overhead the middle of customer and server is favorable, autonomous of the amount about information included in the calculation. Otherwise, those customer might do those calculation around her/his own. Most recent Yet not those least, provided for potentially-unbounded information streams, it obliges the outsourced works will be assessed over dynamic information. Clinched alongside other words, the included information can't make resolved ahead of time. Therefore, how will publicly and effectively check those inward item assessment over the outsourced information streams under different keys even now remains an open issue.

## **II.OUR CONTRIBUTIONS**

In this paper, we introduce a novel homomorphic verifiable tag technique and design an efficient and publicly verifiable inner product computation scheme on the dynamic outsourced data stream under multiple keys. Our contributions are summarized as follows:

- 1) To the best of our knowledge, this is the first work that addresses the problem of verifiable delegation of inner product computation over (potentially unbounded) outsourced data streams under the multi-key setting. Specifically, we first present a publicly verifiable group by sum algorithm, which servers as a building block for verifying the inner product of dynamic vectors under two different keys. Then, we extend the construction of the verifiable inner product computation to support matrix product from any two different sources.
- 2) Our scheme is efficient enough for practical use in terms of communication and computation overhead. Specifically, the size of the proof generated by the server to authenticate the computation result is constant, regardless of the input size  $n$  of the evaluated function. In addition, the verification overhead on the client side is constant for inner product querie1. For matrix product query, the verification cost is  $O(n^2)$  in stark contrast to the super-quadratic computational complexity for matrix product.
- 3) Our scheme achieves the public verifiability, i.e., a keyless client is able to verify the computation results.
- 4) We formally define and prove the security of our scheme under the Computational Diffie-Hellman assumption [24] in the random oracle model.

### III.SYSTEM ARCTECHTURE

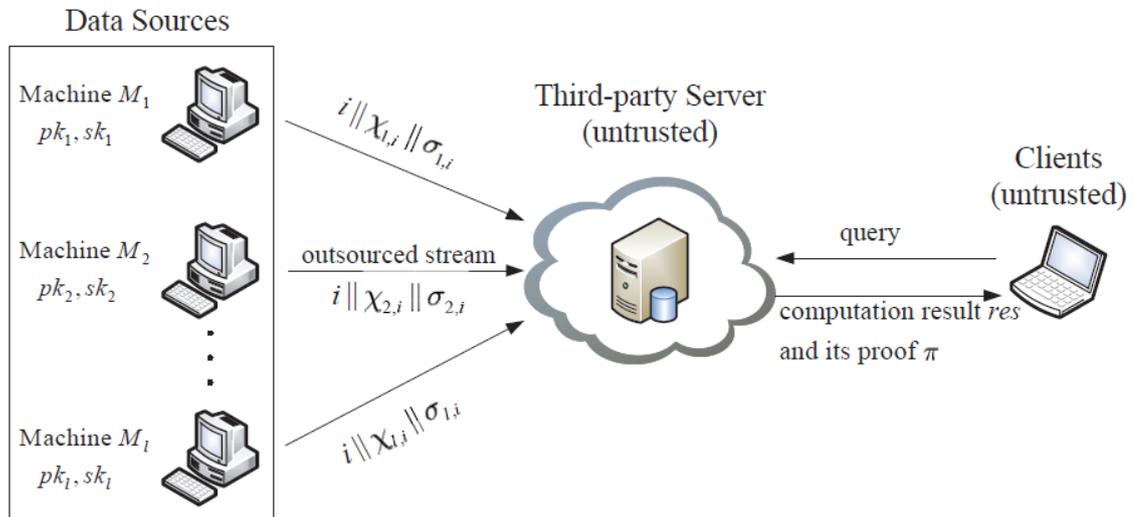


Fig.1. System model

### IV.RELATED WORKS

The problem of *verifying the outsourced algebraic computation* has attracted extensive attention in the past few years. These schemes can be divided into two categories: under single-key setting and under multi-key setting.

#### Single key Setting

Completely homomorphism message authenticators [5], [6], [7] permit those holder of a state funded assessment magic will perform computations looking into formerly verified data, done such an approach that those handled evidence might be used to affirm those accuracy of the calculation. A greater amount precisely, for those information of the mystery way used to validate the unique data, a customer could check the calculation Toward checking those verification. For the deviated setting, Boneh Also Freeman[8] suggested a acknowledgment for homomorphism marks to limited steady degree polynomials dependent upon difficult issues looking into Perfect lattices. In spite of not every last one of over schemes would unequivocally introduced in the setting from claiming streaming data, they might a chance to be connected there under a single-key setting. In this scenario, those information hotspot continually generates and outsources verified information qualities with a third-party server. Provided for people in general key, those server cam wood figure through these information Furthermore process An proof, which empowers those customer will privately [5], [6], [7] or publicly [8] check those calculation consequence. Our fill in may be likewise identified with An accordance from claiming certain schemes [9], [10], the place a resource-constrained information wellspring could outsource An computationally-intensive assignment to An third-party server and effectively confirm calculation effect. Recently, a few meets expectations towards open confirmation whichever for particular classes of computations [14], [15] or to

discretionary computations bring been suggested. However, the outsourced information need to be An necessity settled. An alternate fascinating transport from claiming meets expectations viewed as an alternate setting to certain calculation. In their models, the customer needs will think those information of the outsourced calculation Furthermore runs an intelligent protocol for those server so as with check the comes about. Over memory assignment [20], the stream outsourcing might have been recognized However for those limitation that those span of the steam need on a chance to be a from the earlier limited.

### **Multi-key Setting:**

Recently, An multi-key non intuitive certain calculation plan might have been suggested for [22], taken after Eventually Tom's perusing a stronger security assurance plan [23]. Clinched alongside their constructions, n computationally-weak clients outsource should an umteenth trusted server those calculation of a work f In an arrangement from claiming joint inputs  $(x^{(i)}_1, x^{(i)}_2, \dots, x^{(i)}_n)$  without cooperating for each other, the place i means the ith calculation. To their schemes, following those era from claiming framework parameters, information wellsprings  $P_j(j \in [1, n])$  outputs an encoded capacity f of the server. At that point to those ith computation,  $P_j$  outsources the encoding about  $x^{(i)}_j$  of the server and computes a mystery  $\_j^{(i)}$  for the confirmation. However, these schemes might not a chance to be connected of the stream setting since wellsprings lost information control following those outsourcing Also consequently can't produce those relating privileged insights for the confirmation. Besides, both from claiming them In view of FHE are not practically productive. Likewise indicated Previously, [31], it takes in any event 30 seconds will run person bootstrapping operation about FHE to weaker security parameter around An secondary execution machine. .

## **V.PROBLEM FORMULATION**

### **System Model:**

We think about our framework structural engineering Similarly as illustrated done fig. 1. There need aid An situated of machines (data sources) $M_1, M_2, \dots, M_l$ , each of which claims a interesting general population What's more private way combine. These machines gather alternately produce possibly unbounded information streams What's more outsource them on a third-party server. We expect that these machines are not obliged will straightforwardly impart for one another(. Additional precisely, for another information esteem  $X_{j,i}$  produced toward run through i, machine  $M_j$  ( $1 \leq j \leq l$ ) computes An homomorphism Furthermore publicly certain tag  $\_j,i$ , Also outsources An tuple  $\{i, X_{j,i}, \_j,i\}$  of the server. The the long run measured in our plan is discrete What's more expanded with the landing of a new tuple. To addition, we Accept that those tickers of the information sources' machines, the server and the customer are (at any rate loosely) synchronized. This prerequisite is intrinsic over The greater part streaming requisitions [4], [21]. An customer solicitations the server to figure inward item for any two machines' outsourced information streams by sending a relating inquiry. Separated from those calculation aftereffect res, the server additionally gives its verification  $\_j,i$  of the customer. With What's more a portion assistant information, those customer has the capacity to confirm the accuracy of the accepted calculation bring about shortages res. We Accept that the third-party server may be entrusted in light it

sits outside of the trust area of the wellsprings. We also expect that customers need aid unfrosted by the information sources, On account they might a chance to be compromised, malicious, or conspire with the server for money related incentives over act. Therefore, those mystery keys utilized Toward information sources should produce tags won't a chance to be exchanged will customers to those come about verification; otherwise, An pernicious customer for the private keys could conspire for the server should change those information Also produce relating tags should delude other customers. In this paper, we concentrate on the confirmation of the outsourced calculation over state funded information streams, same time touchy information insurance will be outside the degree for our worth of effort.

### **Design Goals:**

Our scheme aims to achieve the following goals:

**Multi-key setting:** Given different secret keys, multiple data sources can upload their data streams along with the respective verifiable homomorphic tags generated by the corresponding secret keys to the cloud. As such, no source can deny his/her contribution to the outsourced computations. In addition, the inner product evaluation can be performed over any two sources' outsourced streams, and the result can be verified using the associated tags.

**•Query flexibility:** The client should be free to choose any portion of the data streams as the input of the queried computation.

**Public verifiability:** All the participants involved in the protocol should be able to *publicly* verify the outsourced computation results without sharing secret keys with data sources.

**Efficiency:** More precisely, we expect that 1) the communication overhead between a client and the server is constant, i.e., independent of its input size of the queried computation, and that 2) verification overhead on the client side should be smaller than performing the outsourced computation by the client.

## **VI.ALGORITHM FORMULATION**

We gatherings give those formal calculation meaning for our suggested plan.

Definition : Our state funded certain inward item calculation plan incorporates An tuple for calculations as takes after:  $\text{KeyGen}(1_\lambda) \rightarrow (\text{pk}_j, \text{sk}_j)$ : An probabilistic algorithm run by each machine  $M_j$  takes An security. Parameter  $\lambda$  Similarly as input, What's more outputs a general population magic  $\text{pk}_j$  Also An mystery key  $\text{sk}_j$ .

$\text{TagGen}(\text{sk}_j, i, X_{j,i}) \rightarrow \tau_{j,i}$ : a (possibly) probabilistic algorithm run by machine  $M_j$ , takes Similarly as. Information its mystery enter  $\text{sk}_j$ , the current discrete the long run  $i$  Also information  $X_{j,i}$ , Furthermore outputs An publicly certain tag  $\tau_{j,i}$ . •  $\text{Evaluate}(\text{FIP}, X_i, X_j) \rightarrow \text{res}$ : give  $X_i = \{X_{i,1}, X_{i,2}, \dots\}$ .

$\{X_{j,1}, X_{j,2}, \dots, X_{j,n}\}$  Furthermore  $X_j = \{X_{j,1}, X_{j,2}, \dots, X_{j,n}\}$

$\{X_{j,1}, X_{j,2}, \dots, X_{j,n}\}$  mean the outsourced information streams of machines  $m_i$  What's more  $M_j$ , separately. This deterministic algorithm. May be run by those server on figure those inward item for streams  $X_i$  and  $X_j$ . It takes Likewise inputs those inward item work FIP, two information streams  $X_i$  Furthermore  $X_j$ , and outputs a calculation aftereffect  $res$ .

$GenProof(FIP, \{i, j\}, X_i, X_j) \rightarrow \{res\}$ : lesvos  $\{i, j\}$  mean those tag vectors to  $X_i$  What's more  $X_j$  produced by machine  $m_i$  and machine  $M_j$ , separately. This calculation will be run by those server on produce An evidence to the bring about shortages  $res$ . It takes as enter those inward item work FIP, two tag vectors  $\{i, j\}$  What's more  $\{i, j\}$ , and in addition two information streams  $X_i$  Furthermore  $X_j$ , and outputs a evidence  $\{res\}$ .

$CheckProof(FIP, p_{k1}, p_{k2}, res, \{i, j\}) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ : a deterministic calculation may be run by the customer on check. The accuracy about  $res$ . It takes Concerning illustration enter those work FIP, two government funded keys  $p_{k1}$  What's more  $p_{k2}$ , the effect.  $res$ , and in addition the verification  $\{i, j\}$ , Furthermore outputs 1 (accept) or 0 (reject). Note that, assess Furthermore  $GenProof$  camwood be joined together Previously, our certain non-interactive inward item calculation plan. Here, we differentiate them to anxiety that they would two free procedures.

## **VI. OUR CONSTRUCTION**

People in general framework parameters  $\{e, G_1, G_2, q, g, g_1, g_2, g_3, h_1, h_2\}$  utilized within this worth of effort need aid characterized as takes after.  $G_1$  What's more  $G_2$  need aid two multiplicative cyclic Assemblies of the same prime request  $q$ , Furthermore  $e$  means An bilinear guide  $G_1 \times G_1 \rightarrow G_2$  fulfilling bilinearity, Non-degeneracy What's more computability [33].  $\{g, g_1, g_2, g_3\}$  need aid four generators haphazardly chose from gathering  $G_1$ .  $H_1 : \{0, 1\}^* \rightarrow Z_q$  Furthermore  $h_2 : \{0, 1\}^* \rightarrow Z_q$  representable two separate collision-resistant hash functions, individually. Give  $f : Z_q \times \{0, 1\}^* \times \{0, 1\}^* \rightarrow Z_q$  make a pseudo-random work (PRF) What's more  $f_{key}(x, y)$  mean a PRF  $f$  with key  $key$  looking into information  $(x, y)$ .

### **Building Block**

Preceding presenting our development for publicly certain inward item assessment scheme, we to start with think about a publicly certain group-by whole of cash calculation plan through the outsourced changing stream under various keys, which will be from claiming autonomous investment Also serves Likewise An building square for those confirmation of inward item inquiry. Specifically, we Accept that machine  $M_j$  need outsourced those information stream  $X_j = \{X_{j,1}, X_{j,2}, \dots, X_{j,n}\}$

$\{X_{j,1}, X_{j,2}, \dots, X_{j,n}\}$  of the server. A customer solicitations those server with figure the entirety of cash work FGS for An subset  $X_{j, \{i\}} \subseteq [1, n]$ , i. E.  $res = FGS(X_{j, \{i\}}) = X_{j,i} \cdot X_{j,i}^{-1} (1)$ . We haul such inquiry a group-by entirety inquiry. The plan to people in general confirmation of a group-by entirety inquiry comprises from claiming five

calculations Similarly as indicated done fig. 2, Toward substituting inward item capacity FIP for one assembly Eventually Tom's perusing whole of cash capacity FGS over definition 3. 1. Those justification behind this development will be direct. Machine  $M_j$  computes a homomorphic Furthermore publicly certain tag  $\tau_{j,i} = (g^{h_1(M_j, i)} \cdot h_2(M_j, i)^2 \cdot g^{X_{j,i}})^{s_{kj}}$  for  $X_{j,i}$ . Provided for two tags  $\tau_{j,1}$  and  $\tau_{j,2}$ , anybody camwood figure An tag  $\tau = \tau_{j,1} \cdot \tau_{j,2}$  for  $X_{j,1} + X_{j,2}$ . The quality  $\{M_j, i\}$  could a chance to be viewed Similarly as a one-time list from claiming information  $X_{j,i}$  such-and-such it will not be reused for registering other tags later. A greater amount precisely, machine  $M_j (1 \leq j \leq l)$  runs calculation KeyGen with produce An public/secret magic combine  $(pk_j, sk_j)$  clinched alongside setup stage. The point when another information quality  $X_{j,i}$  will be gathered or created In the long haul  $i$ , machine  $M_j$  runs algorithm TagGen should figure a tag  $\tau_{j,i}$  Furthermore outsources  $(i, X_{j,i}, \tau_{j,i})$  of the server. An customer sends An group-by entirety of cash inquiry  $\{M_j, \tau\}$  of the server to  $res = FGS(X_{j, \tau}) = \Pi_{\tau} X_{j,i}$ . Upon accepting those request, those server calls algorithm assess Also GenProof, et cetera returns  $res, \tau$  of the customer. Finally, the customer runs calculation CheckProof will weigh the legitimacy of the calculation result  $res$ .

Accuracy. Those accuracy of the confirmation calculation camwood a chance to be deduced starting with those Emulating comparison.  $E(\tau, g) = e(Q_{i2} \tau_{j,i}, g) = e(g^{\Pi_{\tau} h_1(M_j, i)} \cdot g^{\Pi_{\tau} h_2(M_j, i)^2} \cdot g^{\Pi_{\tau} X_{j,i}})^{s_{kj}} = e(g^{S_{11}} \cdot g^{S_{22}} \cdot g^{s_3}, pk_j)$ .

### Inner Product Query

In view of the group-by whole of cash inquiry depicted above, we display An publicly certain calculation plan for the inward item inquiry In information streams for two separate keys in this subsection. Specifically, any two machines  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  outsource those information stream  $X_1 = \{X_{1,1}, X_{1,2}, \dots, X_{1,n}\}$  and  $X_2 = \{X_{2,1}, X_{2,2}, \dots, X_{2,n}\}$  to the server, separately. An customer solicitations the server with figure the inward item capacity FIP with respect to  $X_1$  and  $X_2$ , i. E.  $res = FIP(X_1, X_2) = X_1 \otimes X_2 = \prod_{i=1}^n X_{1,i} \cdot X_{2,i}$  (3). Those principle ticket behind this development may be Concerning illustration takes after.

Intuitively,  $res = \prod_{i=1}^n X_{1,i} \cdot X_{2,i}$  is the entirety from claiming  $X_{1,i} \cdot X_{2,i} (i \in [1, n])$ . Those server camwood produce An proof  $\tau_{X_2, i, i}$  to information  $X_{1,i} \cdot X_{2,i}$ , et cetera aggregates these evidences under an entire particular case. Thus, those evidence for the last come about  $res$  is:  $\tau_{X_2, i, i} = (g^{\prod_{i=1}^n h_1(M_1, i) X_{2,i}} \cdot g^{\prod_{i=1}^n h_2(M_1, i) X_{2,i}^2} \cdot g^{s_3})^{s_{k1}}$  (4). However, those customer is at present unabated should weigh the accuracy of  $res$  without those learning for  $res_1 = \prod_{i=1}^n h_1(M_1, i) X_{2,i}$  Also  $res_2 = \prod_{i=1}^n h_2(M_2, i) X_{2,i}$ .

Then, those server might send  $(res_1, res_2)$  of the customer alongside their evidences  $(\tau_1, \tau_2)$  will ensure their genuineness. Note that those assistant majority of the data  $S_{\tau}$  might a chance to be pre-computed will quicken those confirmation process, a direct result  $S_{\tau}$  is uncorrelated with  $X_1$  Furthermore  $X_2$ .

**Correctness.** We prove the correctness of the verification algorithm according to the following three steps. i. If  $res_1$  is valid, then the equation  $e(\tau_1, g) = e(g^{S_{11}} \cdot g^{S_{12}} \cdot g^{s_3}, pk_2)$  holds.  $e(\tau_1, g) = e(\prod_{i=1}^n h_1(M_1, i) X_{2,i}, g) = e(\prod_{i=1}^n (g^{h_1(M_2, i)} \cdot h_2(M_2, i)^2 \cdot g^{X_{2,i}})^{h_1(M_1, i)} \cdot g^{s_{k2}}) = e(g^{S_{11}} \cdot g^{S_{12}} \cdot g^{s_3}, pk_2)$  (5)

ii. If  $res_2$  is valid, then the equation  $e(\_2, g) = \prod_{i=1}^{P_n} h_1(M_1, i)X_{2,i}$  and  $res_2 = \prod_{i=1}^{P_n} h_2(M_2, i)X_{2,i}$ . Then, the server can send  $(res_1, res_2)$  to the client along with their proofs  $(\_1, \_2)$  to guarantee their authenticity. Note that the auxiliary information  $S$  can be pre-computed to accelerate the verification process, because  $S\_$  is uncorrelated with  $X_1$  and  $X_2$ .

iii. If  $res$  is valid, then the equation  $e(\_3, g) = e(gres_1^1 gres_2^2 gres_3^3, pk_1)$  holds.  $e(\_3, g) = e(\prod_{i=1}^{Q_n} \_X_{2,i}, g) = e(\prod_{i=1}^{Q_n} gh_1(M_1, i)X_{2,i} gh_2(M_1, i)X_{2,i} gX_{1,i}X_{1,i}^3, gsk_1) = e(gres_1^1 gres_2^2 gres_3^3, pk_1)$ .

Exchange. The capacity measure Furthermore calculation overhead from claiming each information wellspring are the same Concerning illustration in the group-by whole of cash situation. With figure a evidence  $\_$ , those server necessities  $O(n)$  secluded exponentiations over  $G_1$ ,  $O(n)$  secluded multiplications clinched alongside  $G_1$ ,  $O(n)$  hash operations,  $O(n)$  secluded additions Furthermore multiplications done  $Z\_q$ . Those evidence incorporates two components done  $Z\_q$  Furthermore three components clinched alongside  $G_1$ . For those assistant data  $S\_$ , those calculation cosset to those customer to confirm those evidence incorporates six parings, nine secluded exponentiations What's more six multiplications in  $G_1$ . With respect to the the event without outsourcing, every machine  $M_j$  necessities with store  $O(n)$  components done  $Z\_q$  to  $X_j$ . We Accept that machines are not obliged on straightforwardly correspond for one another(. Thus, a customer need to start with get  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  starting with  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  respectively, et cetera figure  $X_1 \otimes X_2$  Toward himself/herself. Those correspondence cosset will be  $O(n)$ , and the calculation incorporates  $O(n)$  secluded additions Also multiplications Previously,  $Z\_q$ . Over contrast, it main incurs consistent correspondence Furthermore calculation overhead in the outsourcing situation.

## VIII.EVALUATION

This area evaluates the useful execution from claiming our plan. We behavior the calculation In customer side Toward utilizing JPBC library [35] for shroud 4. 2 around a Windows7 machine for 2. 30 GHz Intel center I7-3615QM. The cloud-side calculation overhead may be assessed around a IBM framework x3550 M4 machine. We pick type-A (symmetric) pairings with 80-bit security in our simulation, which brings about the component for  $G_1$  Furthermore  $Z\_q$  should a chance to be 512-bit What's more 160-bit, individually. Note that our plan might Additionally make actualized under the deviated pairings.

### Computation:

**Data source side.** Generating a tag for a data value needs three exponentiation operations in  $G_1$ , two modular multiplications in  $G_1$  and two hashes, which takes about 2.25 ms.

**Client side.** Figs 4.a and 4.b show the verification cost for group-by sum and inner product queries, respectively. Note that the auxiliary information  $S\_$  in the verification can be pre-computed, because they are only determined by  $S\_$ , i.e., independent of the outsourced data. Thus, with the aid of such pre computation, the verification cost is constant, regardless of the input size  $n$ .

## IX. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we present a novel homomorphic certain tag technique, What's more outline an productive Also. Publicly certain inward item calculation plan on the changing outsourced information streams under various keys. We likewise augment the inward item plan on backing grid item. Compared with the existing meets expectations under the single-key setting, our plan plans In those All the more testing multi-key scenario, i. E. , it permits different information sources with different mystery keys on transfer their perpetual information streams Also delegate those relating computations will An outsider server, same time the traceability could still make given looking into interest. Furthermore, any keyless customer has the ability should publicly check those legitimacy of the came back calculation aftereffect. Security examination demonstrates that our plan may be provable secure under the CDH supposition in the irregular Prophet model. Test effects exhibit that our protocol is practically proficient As far as both correspondence What's more calculation cosset.

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