

# Query Answer Authentication

# Synthesis Lectures on Data Management

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# Query Answer Authentication

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## ABSTRACT

In data publishing, the owner delegates the role of satisfying user queries to a third-party publisher. As the servers of the publisher may be untrusted or susceptible to attacks, we cannot assume that they would always process queries correctly, hence there is a need for users to authenticate their query answers.

This book introduces various notions that the research community has studied for defining the correctness of a query answer. In particular, it is important to guarantee the completeness, authenticity and minimality of the answer, as well as its freshness. We present authentication mechanisms for a wide variety of queries in the context of relational and spatial databases, text retrieval, and data streams. We also explain the cryptographic protocols from which the authentication mechanisms derive their security properties.

## KEYWORDS

correctness of query answer, data integrity, database security, outsourced database

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# Preface

In the data publishing model, also known as database-as-a-service, a data owner outsources the database management functionalities to a third-party publisher. Users who need to access the database of the owner will then submit their queries to the publisher. The model is gaining popularity commercially as it reduces the total cost of ownership (in terms of manpower, hardware and software costs) to the data owner and offers quality service to the consumers of the data.

As the publisher may be malicious or its systems may be vulnerable to security breaches, one key challenge in data publishing is to ensure query answer authenticity: Given that the publisher may not be trusted, it is critical for end users to have an assurance that the query answers returned by the publisher are indeed the same answers that the owner would have given. This book brings together a collection of authentication mechanisms that have been investigated for various application domains to address the challenge.

In Chapter 1, we begin by introducing the data publishing model. We discuss its benefits, and formulate the associated system and threat models. We then bring out the need for users to check the authenticity of their query answers, and summarize the cost factors to take into account in developing a query authentication mechanism.

In Chapter 2, we lay the foundation and background knowledge for the rest of the book. In particular, we review cryptographic protocols that form the building blocks for the query answer authentication schemes that follow. We also examine the costs of various cryptographic primitives.

Chapter 3 presents query authentication schemes for relational databases. We identify the key requirements of an effective authentication scheme. We examine schemes built upon both Merkle Hash Tree and signature aggregation for a wide variety of relational queries, including selection, projection, join as well as aggregation. We also look at incorporating authentication information into index structures in order to facilitate efficient processing.

In Chapter 4, we focus on authentication mechanisms for spatial databases. In particular, we present authentication methods for window, range, kNN and RNN queries. These methods are based on Merkle Hash Tree, signature chain as well as geometry, and employ spatial data structures like R-tree and KD-tree.

Unlike traditional relational and spatial databases, text search offers a different set of challenges.

Even if the search engine returns all the relevant documents, it may alter their ranking within the result. In Chapter 5, we investigate methods for guaranteeing the correctness of query answers for text search. These methods require pre-certification of the inverted lists that store the frequency of every combination of document and term, from which document scores are computed. Adaptations of the threshold algorithm to support query answer authentication are presented.

In Chapter 6, we describe techniques for authenticating streaming data. Here, authentication mechanisms must additionally ensure that the relative order of each datum is preserved. We present methods based on Merkle Hash Tree for sliding window queries as well as aggregation sliding window queries.

Finally, Chapter 7 concludes the book. Query answer authentication is a relatively young field that is becoming increasingly important. There are many outstanding challenges and issues that merit further research before the field matures. We highlight some of the more interesting ones in this chapter.

This book can be used as a reference for a variety of audience. It can serve as a reference text in graduate level database security courses that cover query authentication. It also provides a good survey to graduate students working on securing databases under the database-as-a-service model (e.g., database outsourcing and cloud computing). Researchers, technologists and developers will also find this book a good source for learning more about assuring users of the authenticity of their query answers

HweeHwa Pang and Kian-Lee Tan  
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