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Supporting Efficient Authorization in Delegation with Supervision *

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Abstract
Delegation is commonly used in organizations to transfer some permission by one user to another user. However, most existing delegation schemes do not support supervision, which allows the delegators to retain control over how the delegated permission can be exercised. In this paper, we will describe how to support efficient authorization in delegation with supervision using proxy signature techniques.

1. Introduction

Supervision in delegation. Delegation is commonly used in organizations to transfer some permission by one user to another user to achieve organization goals [8]. Consider a leave application scenario [5]. To apply for a leave, the employee should obtain the agreement from his/her manager and the HR department. Although the manager is authorized to signify acceptance for any leave application, the permission should not be discharged in an arbitrary manner. For instance, before accepting the application for an annual leave, the employee’s manager should determine that during the period of absence, the critical tasks which are handled by the employee can be safely delegated to his/her colleagues.

Suppose the manager of the software development group (Bob) is planning for a vacation himself and he intends to delegate the authorization to handle the leave application of the employees in the group to the manager of the software maintenance group (Carol) (See Figure 1). After that, when an employee in the software development group (say Dave) applies for an annual leave, Carol will take over the responsibility of Bob to evaluate the Dave’s application according to the organization policy. However, Carol and Dave are working in different groups and so Carol may have no knowledge of the nature of the tasks being handled by Dave. Therefore, Bob may appoint a third party (Eva) in the software development group to perform supervision on Carol. In order for Carol to process a leave application, she should request approval from Eva (who determines the criticality of the tasks currently handled by Dave). Carol can only accept an application if the approval from Eva is acquired. In this example, the delegate (Carol) is not completely trusted by the delegator (Bob). Therefore, Bob should appoint a third party (Eva) to perform supervision on Carol.

The above example motivates the need for supporting supervision in delegation. In [5], SPKI [2] was extended to support supervision in delegation. The delegators in a delegation chain may appoint supervising agents (SA). Approval from the agents is required in order for the delegate to exercise the delegated permission.

Contribution. In this paper, we propose an improved delegation scheme, which is based on the proxy signature scheme in [6], to support efficient authorization in delegation with supervision. One important feature of the proposed delegation scheme is that the proxy signature generated without supervision is iden-
tical to the proxy signature generated with supervision. As a result, there is no need for the verifier to be aware of how/whether supervision is performed by the delegators. In this way, the verifier and the end-user (with the associated delegators) can interact even without knowledge of the internal workflow of the other parties (e.g. there is no need for the verifier to know whether supervision is adopted in the end-user’s organization).

Organization. In Section 2, we will describe how to support efficient authorization with supervision in delegation chains. In Section 3, the security and efficiency of the scheme will be analyzed. Finally, in Section 4, the summary and future research directions will be discussed.

2. Delegation With Supervision

In this section, we first perform a review on the related proxy signature schemes. Next, we describe how supervision can be carried out for a delegation chain with two users. After that, we introduce the general protocol for supporting supervision in a delegation chain.

2.1. Proxy Signature Scheme by Kim et al.

We first outline Kim et al.’s scheme [4]. Let p and q be large primes such that q divides p − 1. Let g be a generator of a multiplicative subgroup of $Z_p^*$ with order q, h() denotes a collision resistant cryptographic hash function with range $Z_q$, $(x_u \in_R Z_q^*, y_u = g^{x_u} \mod p)$ be the public key for user u respectively.

Suppose user $c_1$ intends to delegates to user $c_2$. User $c_1$ randomly generates an ephemeral key pair $(k_{c_1} \in_R Z_q^*, r_A = g^{k_{c_1}} \mod p)$ and computes the proxy $s_{c_1} = x_{c_1} h(w_{c_1}, r_{c_1}) + k_{c_1} \mod q$ where $w_{c_1}$ is the delegation warrant which specifies the public key of Alice, Bob, and the restrictions on the use of this delegation.

To sign on behalf of A, user $c_2$ generate the proxy private key $p_{c_2} = s_{c_1} + x_{c_2} h(w_{c_1}, r_{c_1}) \mod q$, randomly generates an ephemeral key pair $(k \in_R Z_q^*, r = g^k \mod p)$ and uses the Schnorr signature scheme [10] to sign the message using the proxy private key $p_{c_2}$. By following the verification procedure of Schnorr signature using the proxy public key $t_{c_2} = (y_{c_1}, h_{c_2}) h(w_{c_1}, r_{c_1}) \mod p$, the verifier can check the validity of the signature.

2.2. Proxy signature scheme for chained delegation

In this section, we will describe a scheme, which is proposed in [6], to extend Kim et al.’s proxy signature scheme [4] to handle a chain of delegation. Let $C = \langle c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_n >$ be a delegation chain for $n > 1$ where user $c_i$ delegates its signing right to user $c_{i+1}$ for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n-1$. We denote $w_{c_i}$ and $y_{c_i}$ to be the private and public key of the user $c_i$ respectively. Also, we denote $w_{c_i}$ to be the delegation warrant 2 and $s_{c_i}$ to be the proxy issued by the user respectively. In addition, we denote $(k_{c_i} \in_R Z_q^*, r_{c_i} = g^{k_{c_i}} \mod p)$ to be a randomly generated ephemeral key pair for user $c_i$, $A_{c_i} = h(w_{c_i}, r_{c_i})$ and $p_{c_i}$ to be the proxy private key (which is used by the user $c_i$ to discharge the delegated rights). The values for $s_{c_1}, p_{c_1}$ and $t_{c_1}$ can be computed as described in the previous section. In general, user $c_i$, where $1 < i < n$, receives the proxy $s_{c_{i-1}}$ from user $c_{i-1}$ and he generates the proxy $s_{c_i}$ for user $c_{i+1}$. User $c_{i+1}$ then generates the proxy private key $p_{c_{i+1}}$ and the proxy public key $t_{c_{i+1}}$. This process is carried out in a similar manner along the whole chain. The values of $s_{c_i}$ ($1 \leq i < n - 1$), $p_{c_i}$ and $t_{c_j}$ where $1 < j \leq n$ in the scheme are calculated as follows.

**Lemma 1** The proxy $s_{c_i}$, the proxy private key $p_{c_{i+1}}$, and the proxy public key $t_{c_{i+1}}$ for user $c_{i+1}$ can be expressed by the following equations.

$$s_{c_i} = x_{c_i}(A_{c_1} A_{c_2} \ldots A_{c_i}) + \sum_{i=2}^{i-1} (x_{c_{i-1}} \prod_{j=i}^{i-1} A_{c_j}) + \sum_{i=1}^{i-2} (k_{c_{i-1}} \prod_{j=i}^{i-1} A_{c_j}) + k_{c_i} \mod q$$

$$p_{c_{i+1}} = x_{c_i}(A_{c_1} A_{c_2} \ldots A_{c_i}) + \sum_{i=2}^{i-1} (x_{c_{i-1}} \prod_{j=i}^{i-1} A_{c_j}) + x_{c_{i+1}} A_{c_1} + \sum_{i=1}^{i-2} (k_{c_{i-1}} \prod_{j=i}^{i-1} A_{c_j}) + k_{c_i} \mod q$$

$$t_{c_{i+1}} = \prod_{j=1}^{i} r_{c_j} A_{c_1} A_{c_2} \ldots A_{c_i} (y_{c_{i+1}}) A_{c_i} \prod_{j=1}^{i-1} r_{c_j} r_{c_{i+1}} \mod p$$

Given a proxy signature which is signed by the end-user $c_n$ using the proxy private key $p_{c_n}$, the signature can be verified with the proxy public key $t_{c_n}$ using the verification equation of the Schnorr signature scheme [10].

2.3. Supporting Supervision in Delegation

In this section, we will describe how user $c_1$ may delegate to user $c_2$ such that supervision is possible. For each delegation warrant $w_{c_i}$ where $1 < i < n$, the public key of the delegator and delegate, the delegated authorization, the cryptographic hash of $w_{c_i-1}$ and the validity period of the delegation should be included. For the proof of correctness of the Lemma and the security analysis of the scheme, please refer to the original paper [6].
First, user \( c_1 \) generates \( s_{i_1} \) as described in the previous section. The delegation warrant \( w_{i_1} \) should specify the permission to be delegated (which may be general in nature, e.g. reading all the files in a web server). If the delegator intends to appoint an SA, the proxy should be distributed to the SA of user \( c_1 \) in a secure manner (such that it can be kept secret from user \( c_2 \)). In this way, user \( c_2 \) cannot exercise the delegated permission directly.

To exercise the delegated permission, user \( c_2 \) should prepare an access specification \( M \) (which includes the details of a particular access, such as the URL of the file to be read) and send it to \( c_1 \) (or his/her SA) for approval. If approved, \( c_1 \) cooperates with the delegate (user \( c_2 \)) to sign \( M \) using some discrete-logarithm based multi-signature schemes (e.g. \( 2 \)Schnorr signing protocol [9]).

### 2.4. The Proposed Delegation Protocol

Now, we generalize the delegation protocol to handle a delegation chain. In the following discussion, we consider the delegation chain \( C = < c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_n > \) for \( n > 1 \) where user \( c_1 \) performs delegation to user \( c_2 \), who further delegates until delegation is performed to user \( c_n \) (the end-user). We first introduce the notion of partial proxy. For each user \( c_i \), where \( 1 \leq i < n \), we define the partial proxy for user \( c_i \) to be

\[
s_{c_i} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } i = 1 \\ s_{c_i} = x_{c_i} A_{c_i} + k_{i_1} \pmod{q} & \text{for } i = 1 \\ s_{c_{i-1}} A_{c_{i-1}} + k_{i_1} \pmod{q} & \text{for } 1 < i < n \end{cases}
\]

For \( 1 < j > n \), \( s_{c_j} \) can be computed from \( \{ s_{c_1}, s_{c_2}, \ldots, s_{c_{j-1}} \} \) as follows.

**Lemma 2** \( s_{c_j} \) is the signing key of user \( c_j \) and can be computed as follows.

\[
s_{c_j} = \sum_{m=1}^{j-1} (s_{c_m} \prod_{i=m+1}^{j} A_{c_i}) + s_{c_{j-1}} \pmod{q}.
\]

The Lemma can be proved by induction but the details are skipped due to space limitation.

The delegation process for \( C \) is as follows. User \( c_1 \) first generates the partial proxy \( s_{c_1} \). The partial proxy should be transferred to user \( c_2 \) (if SA is not appointed) or his/her SA (if SA is appointed). An encrypted channel is necessary only when an SA is appointed. In both cases, the delegate or the SA should verify the partial proxy by checking if \( g^{s_{c_1}} = y_{c_1} A_{c_1} r_{c_1} \pmod{p} \).

For the other users \( c_i \) (\( 1 < i < n \)) to re-delegate, \( c_i \) should first compute \( s_{c_i} \). Suppose an SA is not appointed, \( c_i \) transfers \( s_{c_i} \) and all the partial proxy he/she receives from the delegator to the delegate (user \( c_{i+1} \)) (without a secure channel). On the other hand, if an SA is appointed, \( c_i \) should transfer \( s_{c_i} \) to the SA using an encrypted channel. In addition, he/she should transfer the partial proxy he/she receives from the delegators in the delegation chain to the delegate (user \( c_{i+1} \)). In both cases, for each partial proxy \( s_{c_j} \), the delegate or the SA should verify the partial proxy by checking if \( g^{s_{c_j}} = y_{c_j} A_{c_j} r_{c_j} \pmod{p} \).

To exercise the delegated permission, we define \( o(c_i) \) to be the set of partial proxy owned by the user \( c_i \). \( D(C) \) is the set of all the delegators \( \{ c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_{n-1} \} \) in \( C \), \( S(C) \subseteq D(C) \) to be the set of the delegators who appoint SA in \( C \), \( U(C) = S(C) \cup \{ c_n \} \) and \( N(C) = D(C) \setminus S(C) \). For each user \( c_i \), \( o(c_i) \) can be computed where

\[
o(c_i) = \begin{cases} \phi & c_i \in N(C) \\ \{ s_{c_i} \} & c_i \in S(C) \\ \bigcup_{c_j \in N(C)} s_{c_j} & c_i = c_n \end{cases}
\]

As an example, consider a delegation chain \( C = < c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5 > \) where user \( c_1 \) and user \( c_4 \) appoint their own SA. User \( c_1 \) first generates and transfers the partial proxy \( s_{c_1} \) to the appointed SA with an encrypted channel. After that, user \( c_2 \) re-delegates by generating and transferring the partial proxy \( s_{c_2} \) to user \( c_3 \). Afterwards, user \( c_3 \) generates the partial proxy \( s'_{c_3} \). He/she transfers \( s'_{c_3} \) and also the partial proxy \( s_{c_2} \) received from user \( c_2 \) to user \( c_4 \). For user \( c_4 \), since he/she appoints an SA, the partial proxy \( s'_{c_4} \) should be transferred to his/her agent with an encrypted channel. In addition, he/she should transfer the partial proxy received from the delegators (which includes \( s_{c_2} \) and \( s_{c_3} \)) to user \( c_5 \). In this example, we have \( D(C) = \{ c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 \} \) and \( S(C) = \{ c_1, c_4 \} \). Also, we have \( o(c_1) = \phi \) for \( i = \{ 2, 3 \} \), \( o(c_2) = s'_{c_2} \) for \( j = \{ 1, 4 \} \) and \( o(c_3) = \{ s'_{c_2}, s'_{c_3} \} \).

Suppose user \( c_n \) intends to exercise the delegated permission, he should cooperate with the SA appointed by the users in \( S(C) \) to sign the access specification \( M \). Each user \( c_i \in U(C) \) (or the appointed SA) generates the signing key

\[
x_{c_i} = \begin{cases} \sum_{s_{c_m} \in o(c_i)} s_{c_m} v_m + x_{c_m} A_{c_m-1} \pmod{p} & \text{if } i = n \\ \sum_{s_{c_m} \in o(c_i)} s_{c_m} v_m \pmod{p} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\]

where \( v_m = \prod_{i=m+1}^{n-1} A_{c_i} \) (if \( n > 2 \) and \( m < n - 1 \)) or \( v_m = 1 \) (if \( m = n - 1 \)) using the partial proxy he/she owns in the delegation chain. In addition, each user \( c_i \in U(C) \) (or the appointed SA) generates an ephemeral key

\[ x_{c_i} \]

---

4 For the sake of illustration, we will make use of Schnorr signature scheme for generating the signature. However, other discrete logarithm based digital signature schemes may also be used.
key pair \((k(c_i) \in \mathbb{Z}_q^*, r(c_i) = g^{k(c_i)} \pmod{p})\) and they agree on the value of \(r = \prod_{c_i \in U(C)} r(c_i)\). For the simplicity of discussion, we assume there is a secure broadcast channel shared by all the signers in the delegation chain to agree on the value of \(r\) in a signing operation \(^5\).

Each user \(c_i \in U(C)\) (or the appointed SA) generates a partial signature \(s(c_i) = x_{c_i} h(M, r) + k(c_i) \pmod{q}\) and they form \((r, s)\) where \(k = \sum_{c_i \in U(C)} k(c_i)(\pmod{q}), r = g^k(\pmod{p})\) and \(s = \sum_{c_i \in U(C)} s(c_i)(\pmod{q})\).

**Theorem 1** The tuple \((r, s)\) is a Schnorr signature with the proxy private key \(p_{n_c}\).

**Proof** We prove by showing \(s = p_n h(M, r) + k \pmod{q}\). For clarity of presentation, we assume the following operations are performed modulo \(q\).

\[
s = \sum_{c_i \in U(C)} s(c_i) = \sum_{c_i \in U(C)} (x_{c_i} h(M, r) + k(c_i)) = \sum_{c_i \in U(C)} \left(\sum_{c_j \in S(C)} x_{c_j} h(M, r) + k(c_i)\right) = \sum_{c_i \in U(C)} \left(\sum_{c_j \in S(C)} x_{c_j} h(M, r) + k(c_i)\right) + \sum_{c_j \in S(C)} x_{c_j} h(M, r) + k(c_i) \quad \text{(Definition of } o(c_i))
\]

\[
= \sum_{c_i \in U(C)} \left(\sum_{c_j \in S(C)} x_{c_j} v_i + \sum_{c_j \in N(C)} x_{c_j} v_j\right) + \sum_{c_j \in D(C)} s_{c_j} v_j + \sum_{c_i \in U(C)} x_{c_i} A_{c_i} h(M, r) + k(c_i)
\]

\[
= \left(\sum_{c_j \in S(C)} x_{c_j} v_i + \sum_{c_j \in N(C)} x_{c_j} v_j\right) + \sum_{c_j \in D(C)} s_{c_j} v_j + \sum_{c_i \in U(C)} x_{c_i} A_{c_i} h(M, r) + k(c_i)
\]

Here, we have two cases. Case 1: \(n = 2\)

\[
s = (s_{c_1} v_1 + s_{c_2} A_{c_2}) h(M, r) + k = p_{c_2} h(M, r) + k
\]

Case 2: \(n > 2\)

\[
s = (\sum_{i=1}^{n-2} s_{c_i} v_i + s_{c_{n-1}} v_{n-1} + x_{c_n} A_{c_{n-1}}) h(M, r) + k = (s_{c_1} v_1 + s_{c_2} A_{c_2}) h(M, r) + k \quad \text{(Lemma 2)}
\]

\[
= (p_{c_2}) h(M, r) + k \quad \text{(Lemma 1)}
\]

From Theorem 1, \((r, s)\) is a Schnorr signature for the delegation chain \(C\) and so it can be verified with the proxy public key \(t_{n_c}\) using the same procedure as described in Section 2.2.

The partial proxy can be managed in a number of ways. For instance, the delegator may share his/her partial proxy with some secret sharing schemes (e.g., [11]) among a group of SA such that \(m\) out of \(n\) users in the group is required to signify acceptance. Also, an appointed SA may re-delegate the responsibility for performing supervision to another agent by further distributing the partial proxy using an encrypted channel. Therefore, the proposed protocol provides a flexible way to support supervision in delegation.

### 3. Discussion and Security Analysis

The proposed delegation scheme is more efficient in terms of the verification of authorization when compared with the scheme in [5], which is based on SPKI. Given a proxy public key which signifies that a certain authorization is propagated along a certain delegation chain and a signed message which can be verified by the corresponding proxy public key, it can be shown that the message is signed by an authorized user (which knows the corresponding public key). Thus, verification of the authorization certificates along the delegation chain is not required. Also, the delegate will not be able to generate the proxy signature by himself/herself if one or more SA are appointed. Therefore, the ability to sign an access specification means that approval from the SA has been acquired. As a consequence, there is no need to verify the approval signature of the SA and efficient access control can be supported.

The security of the protocol relies on the security of the underlying delegation scheme [6] and the multi-signature scheme (if one is adopted). In this paper, we mainly focus on the security of the use of partial proxy. Consider a delegation chain \(C = \langle c_1, c_2, ..., c_t \rangle\). We first consider the case where user \(c_i\) does not appoint an SA. For the case where \(i = 1, s_{c_1} = s_{c_i}\), and it has been shown that the proxy can be transferred without a secure channel [3]. For the case where \(i > 1, s_{c_i} = x_{c_i} A_{c_{i-1}} h(M, r) + k(c_i)\), which is essentially the signature of \(w_{c_i}\) using the Schnorr signature scheme with \(x_{c_i} A_{c_{i-1}}\) as the secret signing key. If the underlying Schnorr signature scheme is secure, an attacker cannot alter \(w_{c_i}\) (the message to be signed). Given a partial proxy for a certain delegation chain (a signature of a delegation warrant), it is infeasible to determine the partial proxy for another delegation chain (a signature for another delegation warrant) if the underlying signature scheme is secure. Also, although \(A_{c_{i-1}}\) is publicly known, the attacker cannot determine the secret signing key and so he/she cannot compromise the private key of user \(c_i\) even with the partial proxy \(s_{c_i}'\). In addition, the par-

\(^5\) Alternatively, multi-signature protocols such as [7] can be adopted in the signing protocol.
tial proxy cannot be misused by the attacker. Since the public key of the delegate (user \( c_{i+1} \)) is included in \( w_{c_i} \), only user \( c_{i+1} \) can make use of the proxy to create proxy signature or perform further delegation. Therefore, the transfer of partial proxy does not require a secure channel to protect its confidentiality.

Now, suppose user \( c_i \) appoints an SA when performing delegation to user \( c_{i+1} \). The partial proxy \( s'_{c_i} \) is given to the SA securely and it should be kept secret from the delegate. As discussed, given the partial proxy \( s'_{c_i} \), potential attackers (which include the SA) cannot determine the private key of the delegate \( c_i \). In addition, the SA themselves cannot exercise the permission associated with the partial proxy because the public key of the delegate is included in the delegation warrant of the partial proxy. Only the delegate (user \( c_{i+1} \)) will be able to exercise the permission associated with the delegation chain. Therefore, the SA, who do not know the private key of user \( c_{i+1} \), cannot exercise the permission even though they know the partial proxy. On the other hand, since \( c_i \) does not know \( s'_{c_i} \), the delegate will not be able to create a valid proxy signature without the cooperation of the SA.

4. Summary and Future Research Directions

A new and efficient delegation protocol to support supervision is proposed in this paper. The delegation protocol inherits the advantage of the proxy signature, which supports efficient verification of authorization. One of the novel features of this protocol is that the verification of the approval signature by SA is not required. The ability to sign an access specification using the proxy for a certain delegation chain implicitly means that the end-user is authorized by the delegators and the approval from the SA has been acquired. By performing one signature verification using the proxy public key for a certain delegation chain, the authorization of the delegate and the approval of the SA can be verified at the same time. Therefore, efficient access control can be supported. In addition, in the proposed delegation scheme, the proxy signature generated without supervision is identical to the proxy signature generated with supervision. As a result, there is no need for the verifier to be aware of how/whether supervision is performed by the delegators. In this way, the verifier and the end-user (with the associated delegators) can interact even without knowledge of the internal workflow of the other parties.

The proposed delegation protocol requires the partial proxy to be kept and managed by different users in the organization. Therefore, one possible future work is to provide an infrastructure to allow the partial proxy to be managed in a decentralized manner. Also, other issues such as the revocation of delegation should also be studied.

References