

表1 diabetic_data 数据集外部描述词汇

词汇	前缀	类型
title	dc	数据集标题
theme	dcat	所属主题
description	dc	描述说明
Identifier	dc	数据集的唯一标识
keyword	dcat	关键词
format	dc	数据集格式
accessURL	dcat	访问链接
byteSize	dcat	数据集大小
license	dc	许可说明
Rights	dc	使用权限信息
Issued	dc	初始发布时间
modified	dc	最后修改时间

表2 diabetic_data 数据集内部描述词汇

词汇	类型	说明
account_name	string	节点账户
Copyrightowner	string	数据集所属人
Field	string	数据集类别
MD5	string	数据集哈希值

```
[Metadata of diabetic_dataset]
"account_name": "Bob",
"copyrightOwner": "diabetic_dataset",
"identifier": "diabetic_dataset",
"title": "Diabetes 130-US hospitals for years 1999-2008 Data Set",
"theme": "This data has been prepared to analyze factors related to readmission as well as other outcomes pertaining to patients with diabetes.",
"keyword": "Diabetes;1999-2008;Medical cases;US",
"issued": "October 18th,2018 Thursday 20:20:17 CST",
"modified": "December 15th,2018 Saturday 15:20:01 CST",
"accessURL": "127.0.0.1/medical/datasets/Diabetes+130-US+hospitals+for+years+1999-2008",
"format": "csv",
"byteSize": "19,161,930 bytes",
"description": "The dataset represents 10 years (1999-2008) of clinical care at 130 US hospitals and integrated delivery networks. It includes over 50 features representing patient and hospital outcomes.",
"rights": "Authorized Access",
"license": "MIT",
"field": "Medical",
"MD5": "f22425753cefbc18e321825450ec0f00"
```

图3 diabetic_data 数据集元数据

4.2 实验结果及分析

4.2.1 运行时间分析

经实验测试,两种方案的系统运行时间如图4.

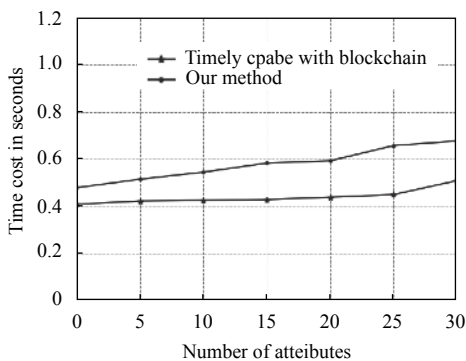


图4 系统运行时间示意图

从图4可以看出,随着属性数量的增加,所需传输的密文和用户密钥的空间大小逐渐增大,使得二者的

系统运行时间逐步增加.相对于 Timely CPABE with Blockchain 方案,DOB 框架的平均系统运行时间增加了 31.18%,主要原因是采用序列化方法在链数据库上存储和传输密文、相关密钥和用户属性,增加链数据库的读写次数.但是,系统运行时间远远小于 1 秒,仍处于合理范围之内.

4.2.2 安全性分析

Timely CPABE with Blockchain 方案将合法请求者的用户属性公开存储在区块,恶意节点可以盗用合法者的用户属性生成 USK,从而将获得的密钥 k_2 与密钥 k_1 结合生成数据加密密钥 k . DOB 通过在链数据库上设置访问权限,只有授权的数据请求者才能提取出密文、用户密钥 USK 和密钥 k_1 ,因此 DOB 框架能降低 USK 被盗用的风险.

5 结论与展望

根据数据共享的安全需求,本文提出一种基于 CPABE 和区块链的数据安全共享框架,通过带有访问权限的智能合约部署密文—策略基于属性的加密,提高了获取和跟踪共享数据访问许可的自动化程度,使数据的管理使用权真正掌握在数据拥有者手中.实验结果表明,DOB 框架的综合性能比 Jemel 等人提出的 Timely CPABE with Blockchain 方案表现得要好,具有一定的积极意义.由于访问策略是数据拥有者事先定义的,DOB 框架的访问机制相对固定,适用于数据集自身更新频度小、共享范围相对确定的场景,以避免数据加密的密钥频繁更换.当然,方案仍存在一些值得完善的地方,例如属性灵活撤销、高效访问结构的设计以及访问策略动态更新,以应用于动态共享场景,将是下一步的研究方向.

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