

PKI

**(IRIS)
(ICU)**

2001. 9. 14.

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Content

- 1.
- 2.
3. **PKI**
4. **PKI** -
- 5.



1.



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~~1999~~ 2

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~~2002~~

1,000 ,

2.



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(User Authentication)
(Data Integrity)
(Non repudiation)



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PKI



가 : , ,

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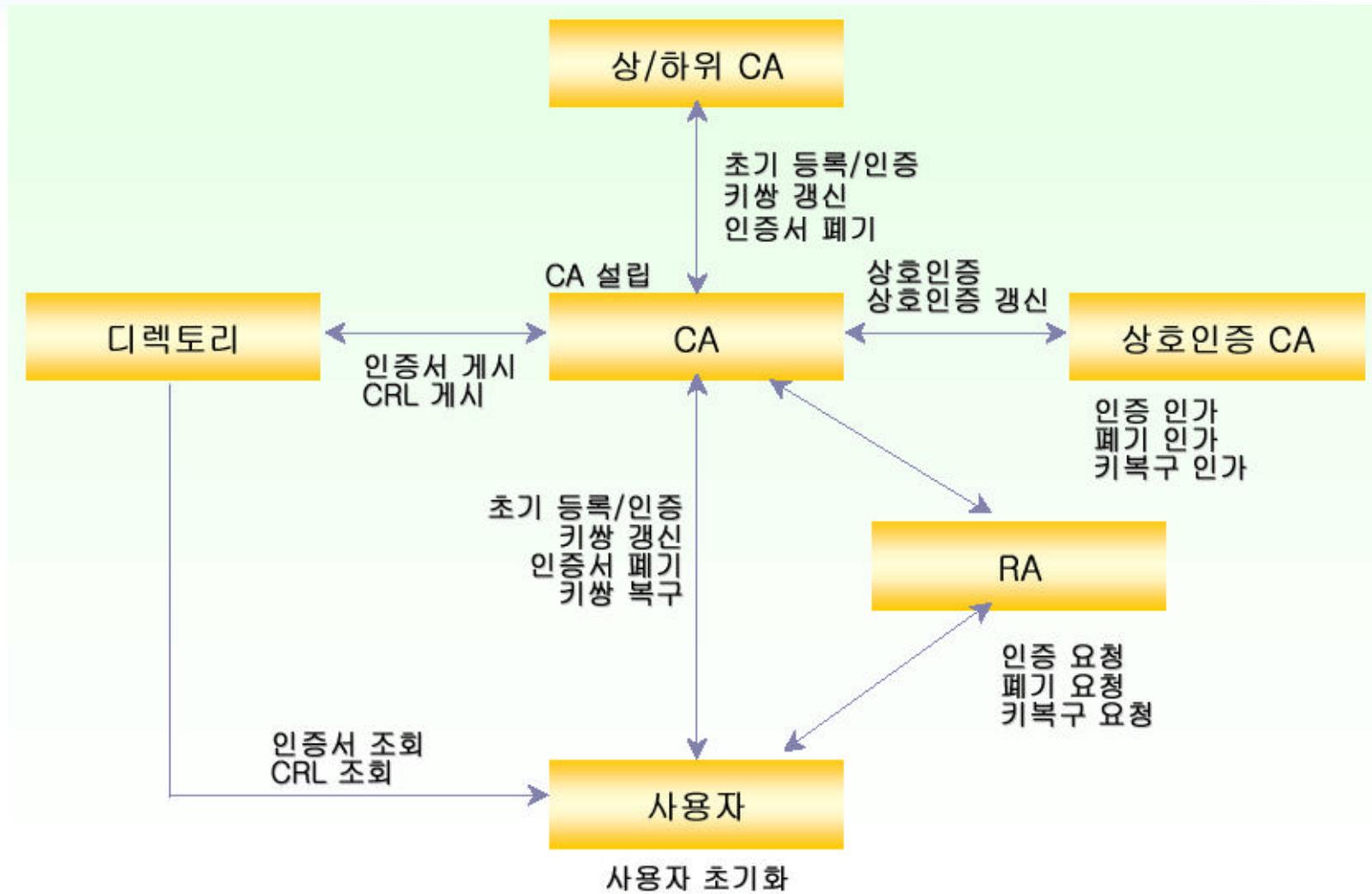
(PKI)



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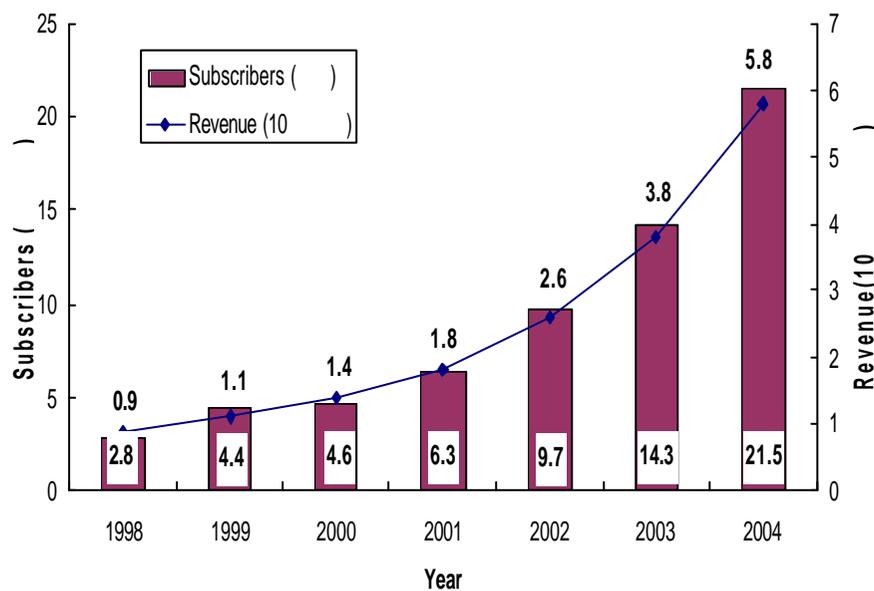
- ✦ X.509, The Directory: Authentication Framework, 1993.
- ✦ PKIX: Internet X.509 Public Key Certificate Infrastructure.

PKI



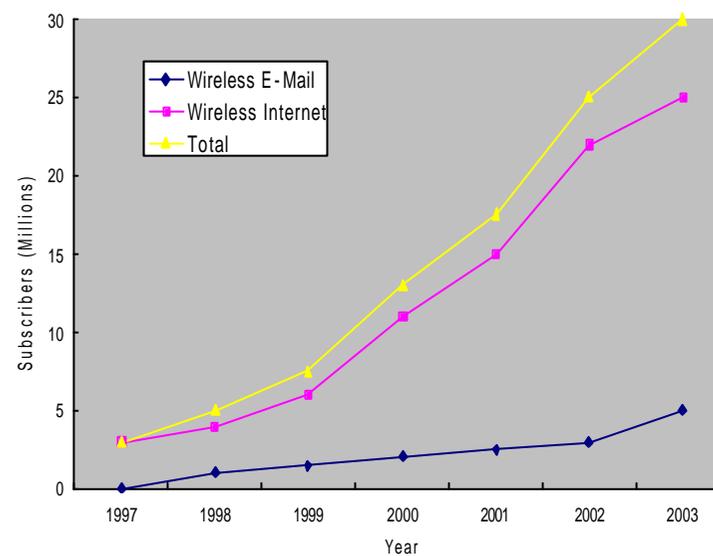
4 ('99 ~ 2002)

The U.S Mobile Data Market Place : 1999
(2001 ~ 2002 : PCS Network Broadband Products)



150

Wireless Internet and E-Mail Market : 1998
(2003 29.6 Million Users)



()

15 33 43 59

66

150



(compared to desktop computer)

-  Less powerful CPUs
-  Less memory (ROM and RAM)
-  Restricted power consumption
-  Smaller displays
-  Different input devices (ex, a phone keypad)



(compared to wire environment)

-  Less bandwidth
-  More latency
-  Less connection stability
-  Less predictable availability

WAP



1997



, , , (UP)



600 가



Gateway가

Mobile Explorer(ME)



Microsoft 가

Wireless Knowledge



Window CE

Web Brower

4. PKI –



2002 FIFA World Cup Korea-Japan™

 May. 31. 2002 ~ June. 30.2002

Objective

-  Selection of MVP player in 2002 world-cup games
-  Demonstrating electronic voting system to the world in easy and friendly manner
-  Joint work of Korean and Japanese teams

Organization

-  Korea : IRIS, Insol Soft, KISTI, Secui.com, STI
-  Japan : NTT, Univ. of Tokyo

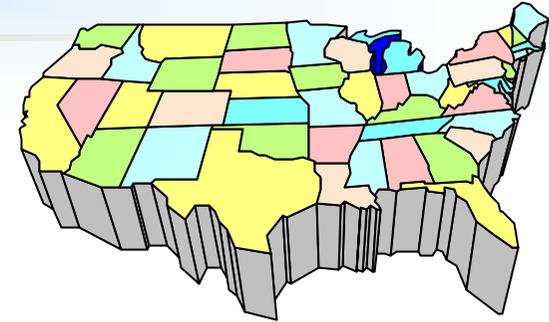
Web-page

-  <http://mvp.worldcup2002.or.kr>

Introduction

Lesson in Florida, 2000

-  Counting : Manual -> Automatic
-  Voting place : Fixed -> Any place
-  Verifiability : Local -> Universal



Why do we consider Internet voting?

-  Anyone can vote using internet
 -  Anywhere from home, office, overseas, etc.
- > Solution for the problem of decreasing the participation rate in manual voting

What are the problems in Internet voting?

-  Strong security requirements: anonymity, privacy, completeness, fairness, receipt-freeness, etc.
-  No perfect solution and system
-  PKI is not ready.

New Trial

California

-  Shadow election test of Internet voting system for the public election in Contra Costa County in 2000.

CyberVote

-  Remote Internet voting with fixed and mobile internet tech
-  3-year R&D program funded by European Commission

Our contribution

-  Using PKI, 1 vote – 1 certificate
-  System satisfies most of important security requirements
-  First trial to worldwide voting

Security Requirements

Basic requirements

-  Privacy : All votes must be secret
-  Completeness : All valid votes are counted correctly
-  Soundness : The dishonest voter cannot disrupt the voting
-  Unreusability : No voter can vote twice
-  Eligibility : No one who isn't allowed to vote can vote
-  Fairness : Nothing can affect the voting

Advanced requirements

-  Walk-away : The voter need not to make any action after voting
-  Robustness : The voting system should be successful regardless of partial failure of the system
-  Universal verifiability : Anyone can verify the validity of vote
-  Receipt-freeness : Voter should not be able to prove his or her vote to a buyer. (Voter does not have any receipt for the vote)

Voting Scheme

FOO92 Scheme

-  Fujioka, Okamoto, Ohta, “A Practical Secret Voting Scheme for Large Scale Elections”, Auscrypt’92
-  Features: Blind signature + Mix-net + Bit commitment

Implementation examples

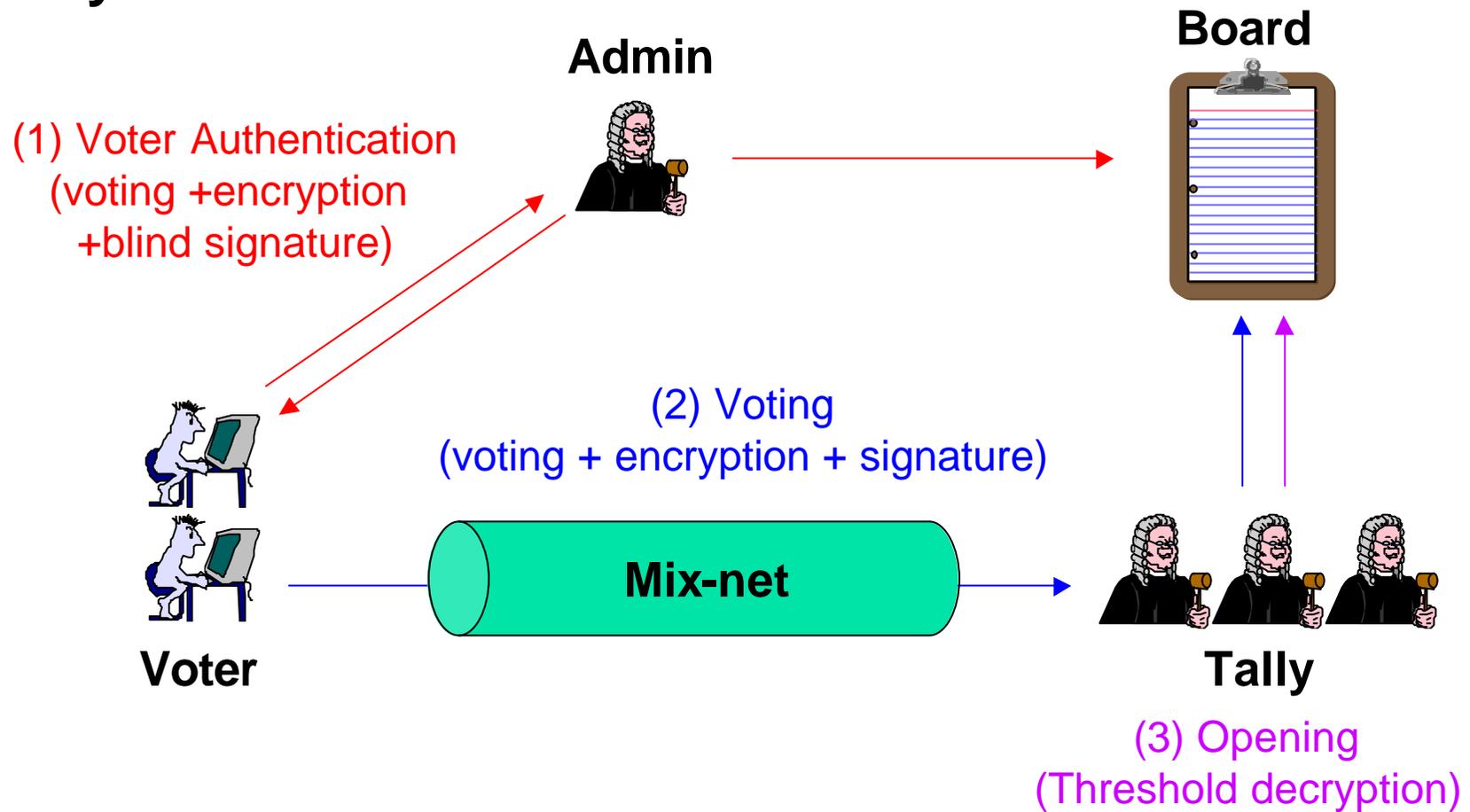
-  Sensus : L.F. Cranor, Washington Univ.
<http://www.cerc.wustl.edu/~lorracks/sensus>
-  EVOX : M.A. Herschberg, R.L. Rivest, MIT
<http://theory.lcs.mit.edu/~cis/voting/voting.html>

OMAF099 Scheme

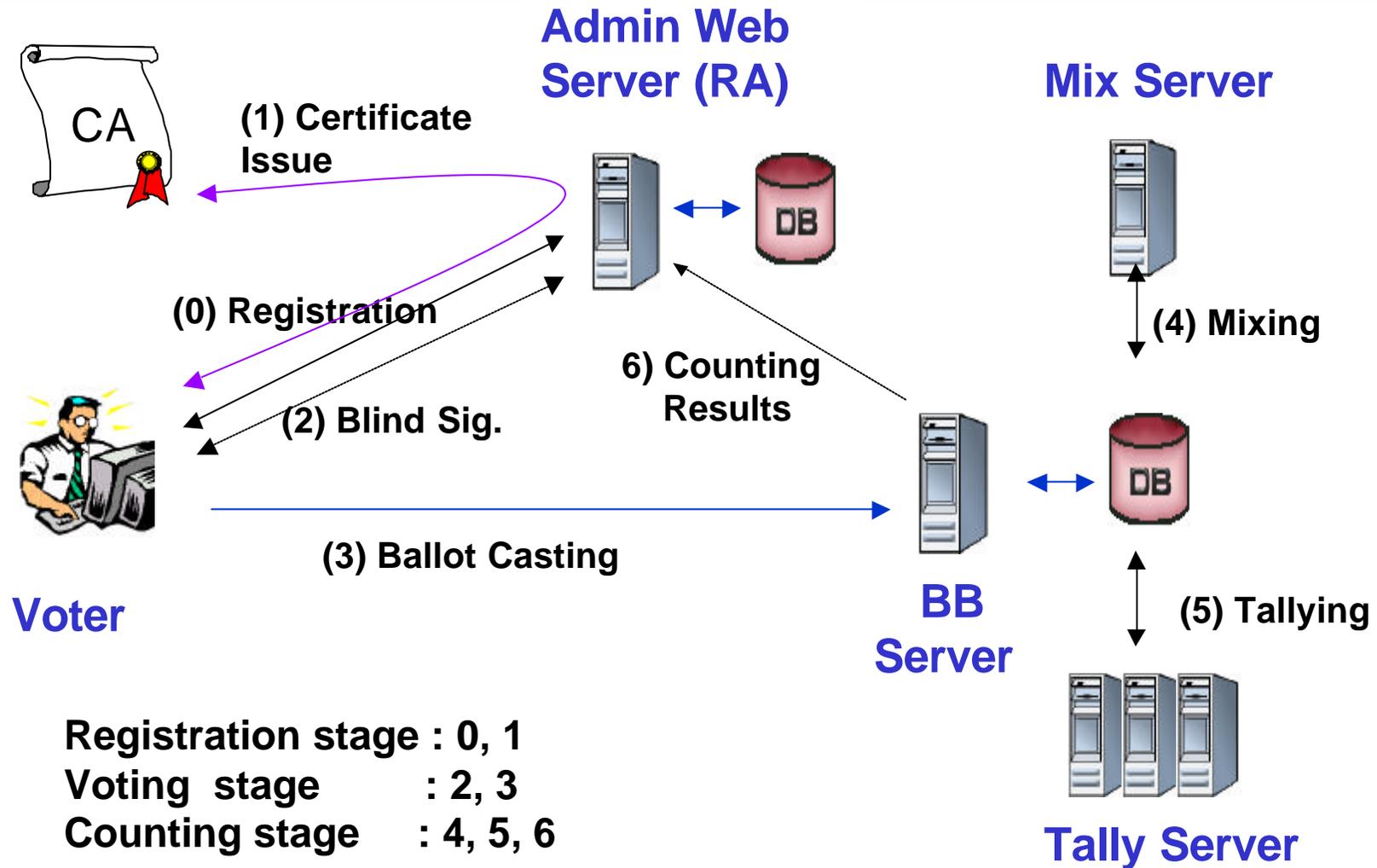
-  Improved version of FOO92
-  Features : Blind signature + Mix-net + threshold encryption

OMAF099 scheme

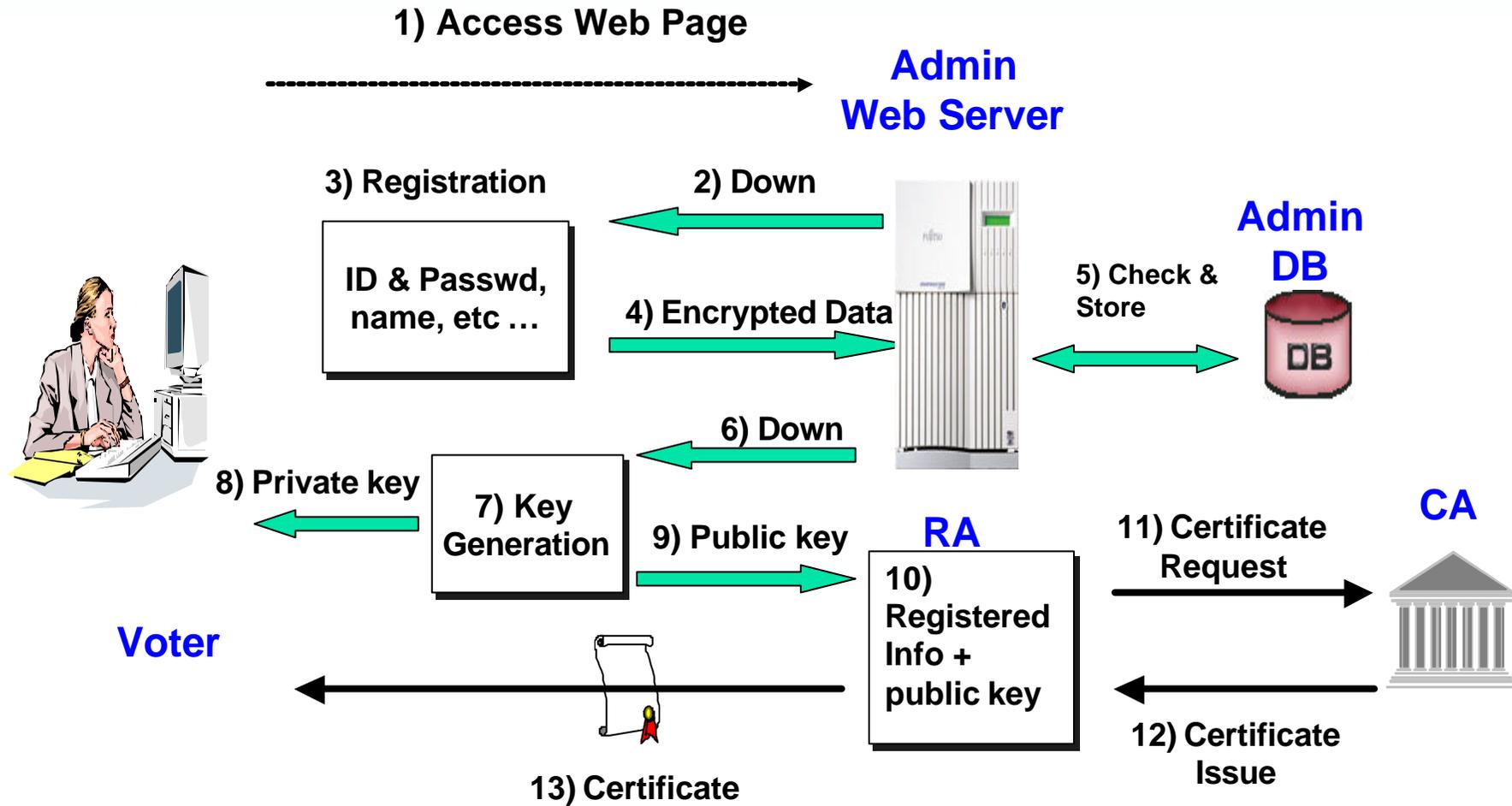
System overview



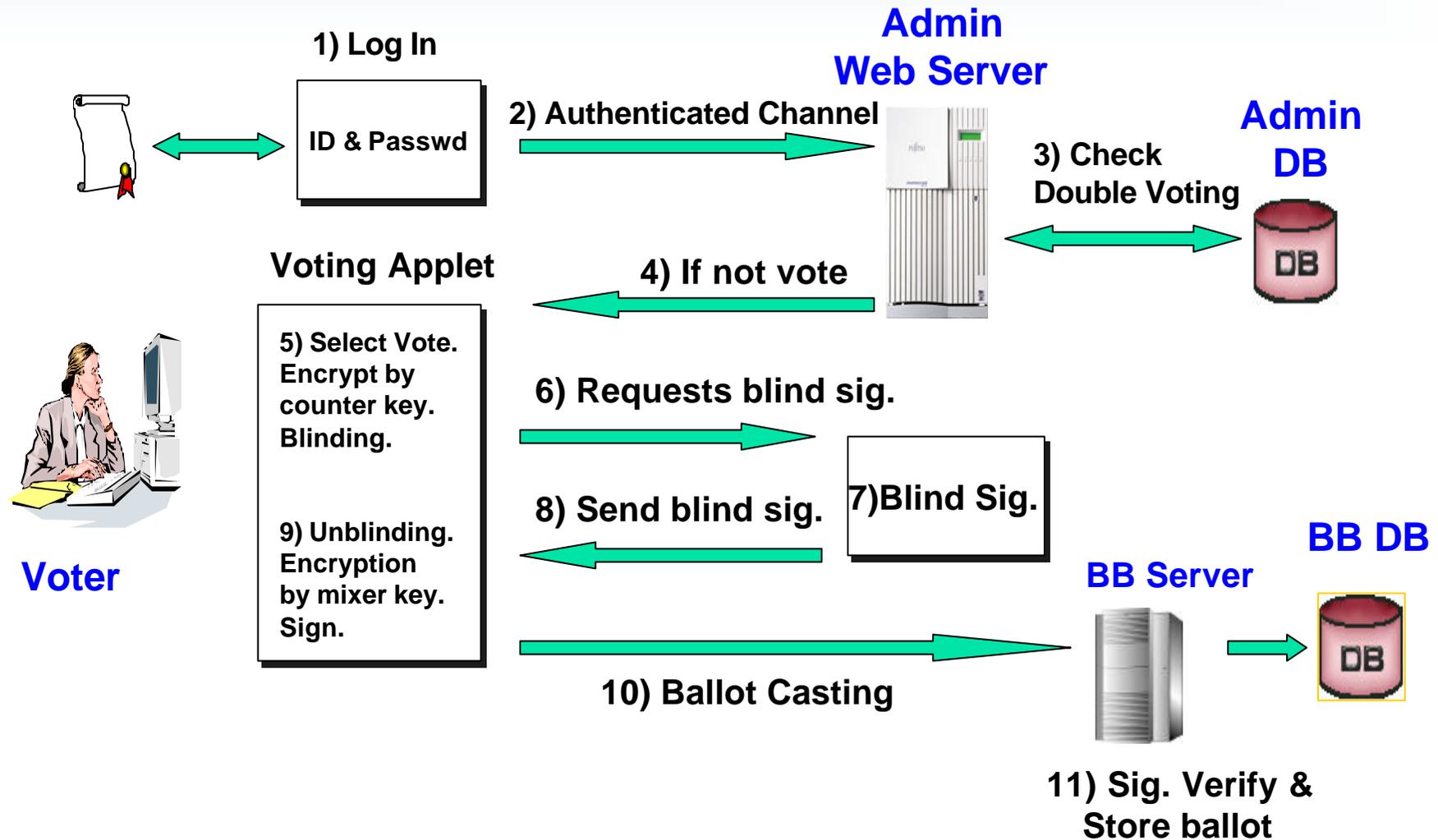
System Configuration



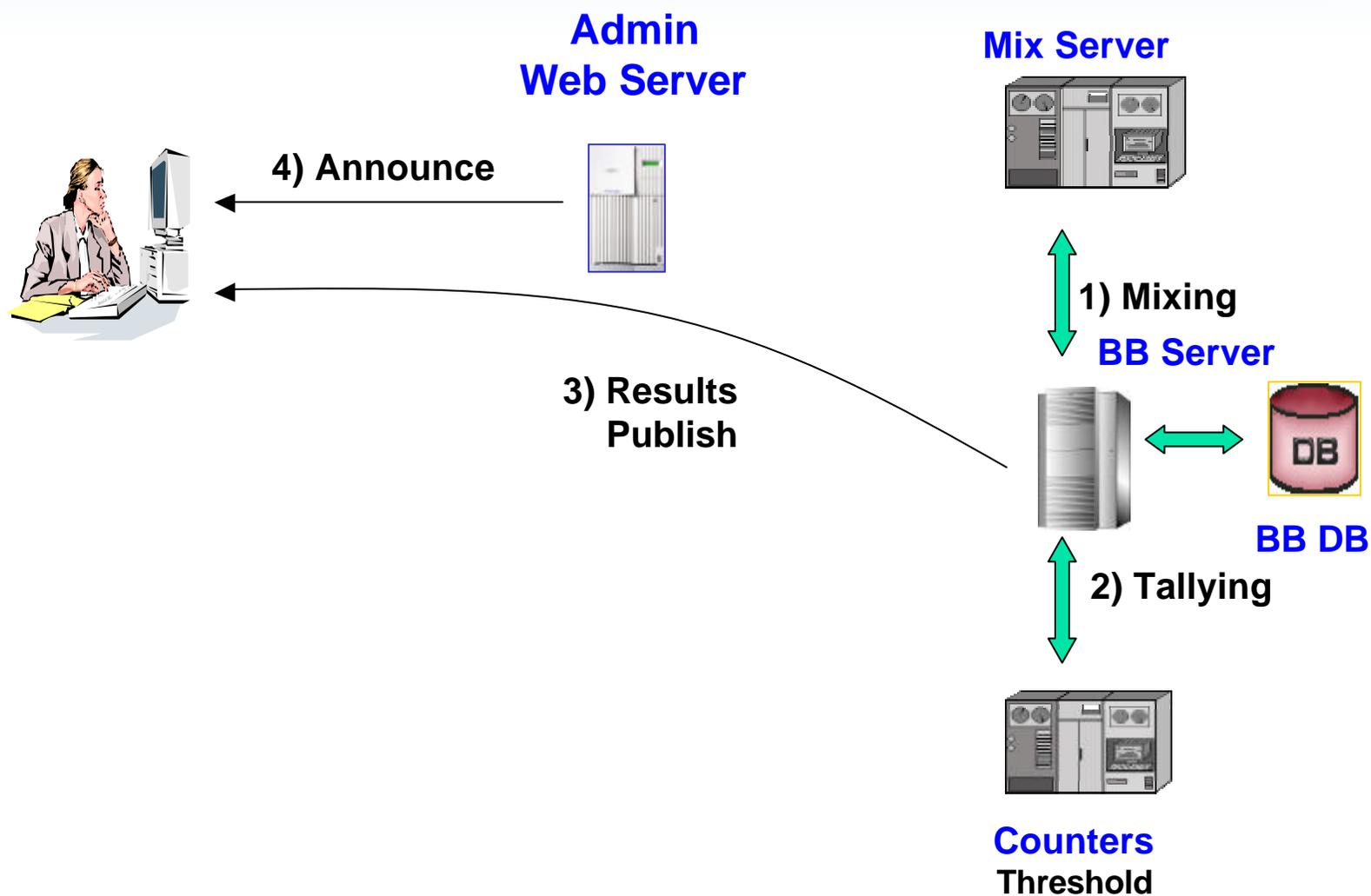
Registration stage



Voting Stage



Counting Stage



Typical Implementation

Built-in components

-  Java crypto library J/LOCK by STI
-  CA server by KSIGN
-  Web interface by InsolSoft
-  Security management by SECUi.com

Severs

-  AS,BB : Apache web server and Tomcat to support JSP
-  DB : Oracle DB + JDBC
-  M,T : Implemented in C language

Voting applet

-  Signed java applet to access a secret key and to open connections to multiple addresses
-  Platform : WINDOW98 /+ on IBM PC

Application

2002 FIFA World Cup Korea-Japan™

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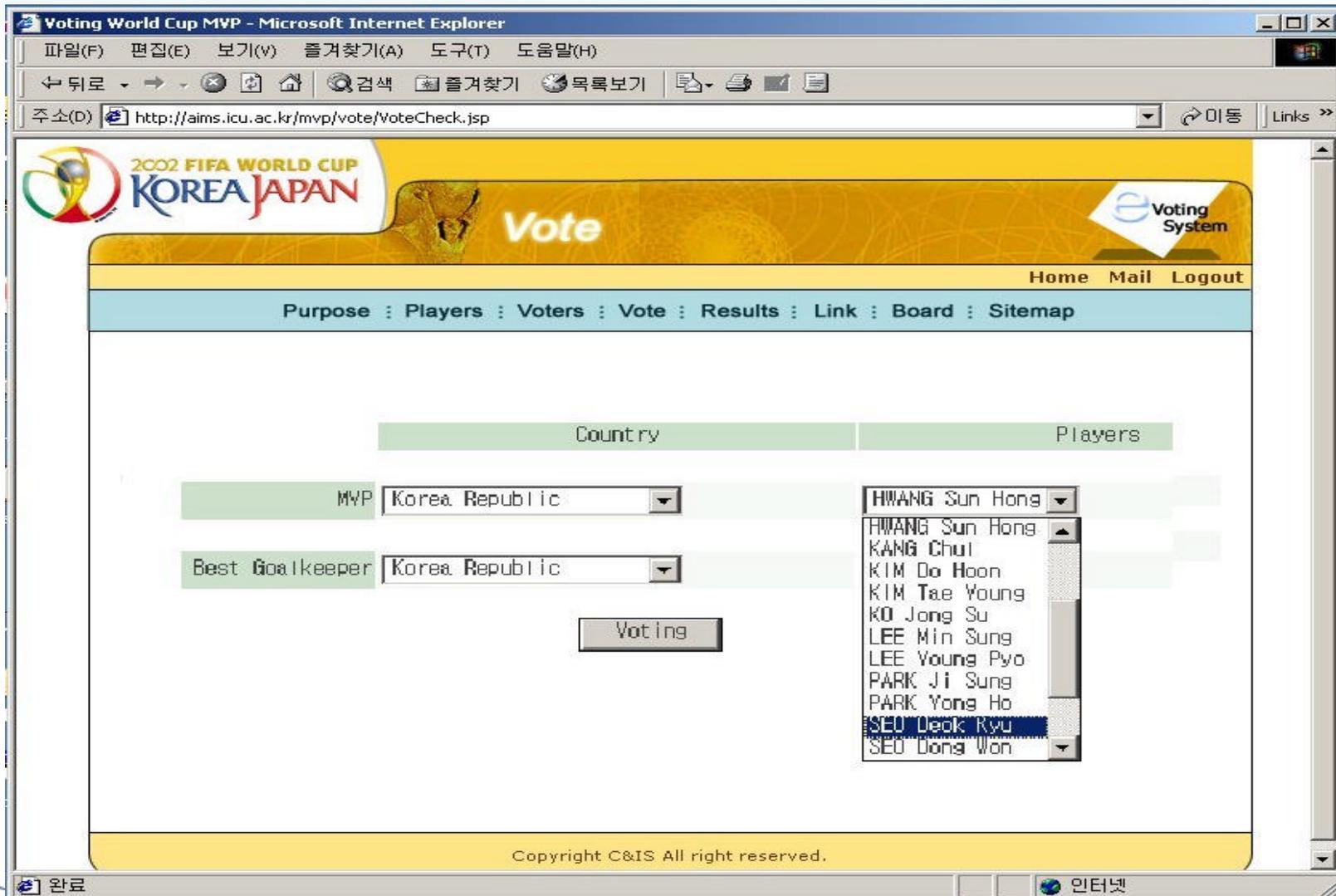
Participants

-  Korea : IRIS, InsolSoft, KISTI, Samsung Secui.com, STI
-  Japan : NTT, Univ. of Tokyo

Web-page

-  <http://mvp.worldcup2002.or.kr>

Web Interface



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Internet Explorer browser window displaying a voting page for the 2002 FIFA World Cup MVP. The page title is "Voting World Cup MVP - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar shows the URL: <http://aims.icu.ac.kr/mvp/vote/VoteCheck.jsp>.

The page features a yellow header with the 2002 FIFA World Cup logo and the text "KOREA JAPAN" and "Vote". A "Voting System" logo is also present. Navigation links include "Home", "Mail", and "Logout". A menu bar contains: "Purpose : Players : Voters : Vote : Results : Link : Board : Sitemap".

The main content area has two columns: "Country" and "Players".

	Country	Players
MVP	Korea Republic	HWANG Sun Hong
Best Goalkeeper	Korea Republic	HWANG Sun Hong
		KANG Chul
		KIM Do Hoon
		KIM Tae Young
		KO Jong Su
		LEE Min Sung
		LEE Young Pyo
		PARK Ji Sung
		PARK Yong Ho
		SEO Deok Ryu
		SEO Dong Won

A "Voting" button is located below the player lists. The footer contains the text: "Copyright C&IS All right reserved." and "인터넷".

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WPKI



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 IWAP2001 (1st Int'l Workshop for Asian PKI)

 <http://www.iris.re.kr/iwap01>