



CSC 774 Advanced Network Security

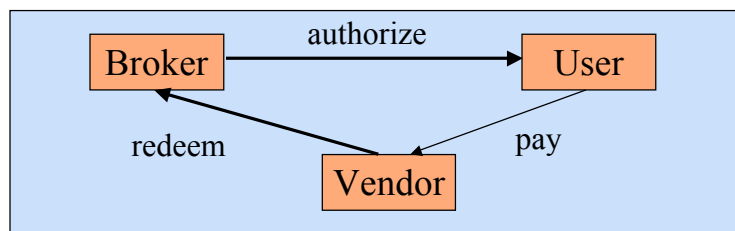
Topic 3.2: Micro Payments

Outline

- Micropayment systems
 - Make small purchase over the Internet
- Two simple micropayment schemes
 - PayWord
 - MicroMint

PayWord and MicroMint

- Main goal
 - Minimize the number of public key operations
 - Use hash operations instead whenever possible
 - Hash functions are
 - 100 times faster than RSA signature verification
 - 10,000 times faster than RSA signature generation



PayWord

- Overview
 - Credit based scheme
 - Based on chains of paywords (hash values)
 - Broker gives a certificate to user to allow him/her to make paywords
 - User authenticates a complete chain to the vendor with a single public-key signature
 - User successively reveals each payword in the chain to make micropayment
 - Vendor gets money through broker.

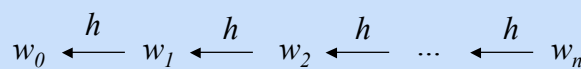
PayWord (Cont'd)

- User-Broker relationship
 - User U establishes an account with broker B
 - Credit card number, expiration date, etc.
 - Broker B gives user U a certificate
 - Expiration date
 - Credit limit per vendor
 - Contact information of broker B
 - ...
 - The certificate:
 - B will redeem authentic paywords produced by U turned in before the given expiration date.
 - Essentially allows U to produce paywords.

PayWord (Cont'd)

- User-Vendor relationships
 - Randomly choose w_n , and compute the paywords
 - User U sends Vendor V her commitment
$$M = \{V, C_U, w_0, D, I_M\}_{SK_U}$$
 - Commitment is vendor-specific and user-specific

h : one-way hash function



PayWord (Cont'd)

- Payment

- A payment P from U to V
- $P = (w_i, i)$
- U spends her paywords in order
- Variable-size payment
 - Example: U has just paid $(w_3, 3)$. What should U send to V if she wants to pay 3 more cents?
 - (____, ____)

PayWord (Cont'd)

- Vendor-Broker relationship

- For each User U , Vender V needs to send Broker B
 - The commitment M
 - The last payment $P=(w_i, l)$ received from U
- Broker verifies M and each payment $P=(w_i, l)$
- Questions:
 - What's the cost of verifying $P=(w_i, l)$?
 - _____
 - What property(ies) of the hash function is used in PayWord?
 - _____

MicroMint

- Overview

- No public key operations
- For unrelated low-value payments
- Broker produces MicroMint coins
 - A coin is a bit string whose validity can be checked by anyone
- Users purchase the coins
- Users give the coins to vendors as payments
- Vendors return coins to broker in turn for payments by other means.

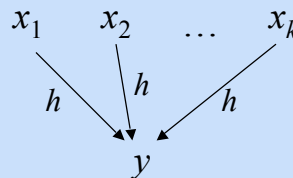
MicroMint (Cont'd)

- Coins

- Each coin is represented by a *k*-way collision that has distinct x_i 's.
- The number of x -values that must be examined before one expects to see the first k -way collision is approximately
 - $2^{n(k-1)/k}$, where n is the number of bits in y .

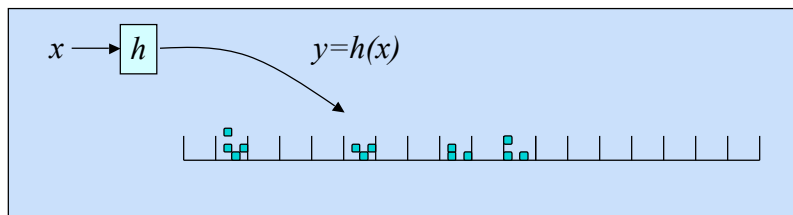
(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k) : k -way collision

$$h(x_1) = h(x_2) = \dots = h(x_k) = y$$



MicroMint (Cont'd)

- Minting coins
 - Equivalent to throwing balls into 2^n bins
 - Randomly select x , and compute $y=h(x)$.
 - Throw approximately $k*2^n$ balls
 - Roughly $1/2$ of the bins have at least k balls.



MicroMint (Cont'd)

- Minting coins
 - Question: **If there are more than k x 's in the same bin, can we make more than one coin out of it?**
 - _____
 - Balance computational and storage requirements
 - Good coins: a coin is good only when the high-order t bits are equal to a given value.
 - Reduce the storage requirements
 - Slow down the generation process
 - Tosses $k*2^n$ balls, but get $(1/2)*2^{(n-t)}$ coins.

MicroMint (Cont'd)

- Selling coins
 - Broker B remembers what coins User U gets
- Making payments
 - Vendor V can verify each coin
- Redemption
 - Vendor returns the coins to the broker
 - Broker checks coins and pays the vendor
 - Only pay for coins that have not been previously returned.

MicroMint (Cont'd)

- Double spending
 - Broker can detect doubly-spent coin
 - Broker can identify from which vendors he received such coins
 - Broker can link the doubly-spent coins with each user