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Private data sharing and document authentication using 2LQR code in pathology laboratory

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Abstract —*The QR code i.e. Quick Response code is mainly designed to store information. This system is designed to utilize this property of QR code but in a different manner. Pathology laboratory is a place where patient's medical reports are prepared and these reports are confidential and private which can't be accessed without authorization.In some cases where crime is done and medical reports are the only proof, in those cases confidentiality is very important. Hence this system is providing that privacy and security using 2LQR code which is made up of public and private level. Report is stored in QR code and is only accessible by lab assistant and intended doctor so that doctor can scan the QR code printed on the patient's report and verify that decoded report which can't be edited. Also it can be sent over the network by preventing from malicious attacks.*

Keywords-*QR code,2LQR code,pathology laboratory, private,confidential,security,public. Malicious attacks.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Current practices in almost all sectors are to secure confidential data while sending over the network. As well as to store information in secure manner and preventing it from malicious attacks are important issues now-a-days.Pathology laboratory is one of those sectors. They have to maintain privacy, confidentiality which is a daunting task. Because these labs are legally required to securely store and transmit electronic data of patients regularly. Also there are some cases in which data or report can be stolen for illegal purposes. Some crucial cases where DNA reports or fingerprint reports are very important, in those matter reports have to be very confidential and secure. Hence to improve the security methods, this system is designed.

QR code is an image of a matrix barcode that stores data in two dimensions. Data is presented in a square dots with specific pattern in both vertical and horizontal dimensions. QR scanner is a device which can read this image and retrieve the stored data based on the pattern of square dots.Denso Wave had invented QR code in 1994 by for vehicles tracking during manufacture. Several standards for data encoding in QR codes have been defined, the last standard is ISO/IEC 18004:2006 Information technology -- Automatic identification and data capture techniques -- QR Code 2005 bar code symbols specification. Now a days QR code scanners are present in smartphones. Camera in the smart phone captures an image of the QR code, then the pattern is analyzed by QR code scanner to retrieve the encoded data and display it in a useful form.

Although QR codes have many advantages, there are several security risks associated with them. Intruders can attack with the help of QR codes targeting QR scanners (smart phones) and violating users' privacy. Attackers can reach sensitive information such as: login passwords of emails and social networks, contacts information, photos, videos and banking accounts. Attackers can take full control of mobile devices, they can enable microphone, camera, GPS and even use smart phone devices in future attacks as a part of botnet or DDOS attacks.. Example of possible attacks are phishing attacks in which users are redirected into fake web sites, fraud attacks in which attackers can create fake posters and advertise for unreal commodity or special offers, malware propagation,, command injection, and SQL injection attacks. Other possible scenarios of attacks can be performed using malicious QR codes. There is increasingly important need for security and protection techniques to overcome these security threats.

The main problem of QR codes is that they are not human readable, they can only be read using specific machines i.e. scanners. And the main drawback of QR code is it is public that means it can be accessed by anyone.

The purpose of this system is mainly to enhance security and transfer data securely to only authorized user, doctor in this case. This QR code system has 2 levels that is public and private. Due to 2 levels are introduced in QR code, security is increased. In addition to it this will be helpful for patients as well as doctors that they don't have to carry hard copies of reports and no one can see or access that report unless and until they have the authority to see the report. Also for pathology lab assistants, they can transfer reports secured in QR code to patients through network.

II. Related work

This section includes papers related to ssecure QR code system and their advantages.

Raed M. Bani-Hani ,Yarub A. Wahsheh, Mohammad B. Al-Sarhan have been proposed secure QR code system. It uses server based security algorithm. Also it creates QR Code for Malicious Contents Isolation.This paper presents secure QR code system which is backward compatible with general QR code and useful for user's privacy and user's identity.This system introduces a little delay for user's verification and document integrity.

Modern QR code security applications have been explained by K.Saranya, R.S.Reminaa, S.Subhitsha. this paper described various applications of QR code like in Aadhar card system for identification purpose.It uses SQRC technology to securely data sharing applications.

IuliiaTkachenko, William Puech, Christophe Destruel,Olivier Strauss, Jean-Marc Gaudin, and Christian Guichard have proposed a new developed QR code i.e. 2LQR code with additional storage capacity in which black modules are replaced with textured patterns. This paper presents 2 level QR code which has overcome the drawbacks of general QR code. It increases data storage capacity, also enhances privacy of data as well as document authentication facility. Private message sharing is the main intension of this system.

SomdipDey,AsokeNath and Shalabh Agarwal have implemented their security method using QR code in their college. QR code is printed on bottom of the student's mark sheets. Hence though anyone have changed the mark sheet,by scanning QR code printed on mark sheet , we can get original one. Hence frauds can be minimized.

By examining all these papers , this system have been used a new algorithm to improve system's performance related to security.

III. System structure

This section contains the overall structure of the system and algorithms used in the system. Also it contains flow of the system, how system works efficiently.

3.1. Overall design of the system

Proposed system is mainly designed for pathology lab assistant who is generating the report and doctor who has to verify the report. Lab assistant generates the patient's report. After successful generation of the report, assistant has to login the system. After successful login, report has to be imported into the system for generating the QR code. System has additional facility to create the report in system's software. The report should be in word format.

After successful import, QR code is generated. Data in the QR code is encrypted data and no one can decrypt it without authorization. This secure QR code is printed below the original report and this report is then handed over to intended patient.

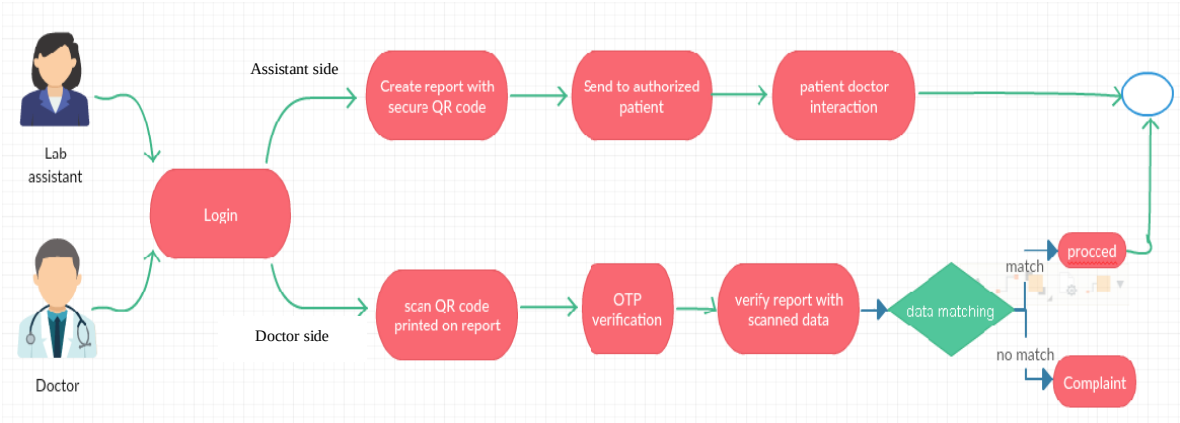


Fig. Overall design of the system

When this report with printed QR code is seen by the doctor, doctor has to verify it's integrity and hence doctor has to scan the QR code and check whether data in QR code and report is same or not. This verification is done with authorization of doctor. For authorization, OTP is sent to mail id of the doctor after scanning QR code. After OTP verification, actual data is decrypted and data is shown to doctor and doctor can easily verify the data on report and embedded data in QR code.

3.2 Algorithms used

In this section, we have described PSR algorithm and its working.

3.2.1. PSR algorithm:

This algorithm includes 3 phases, Positioning, Substitution and Randomization.

Stepwise procedure:

A. Positioning

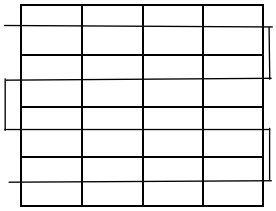
1. Source file and key level has to be entered by user
2. Key should be in range between 0-9. This conditionshould be satisfied.
3. Fetch a valid encryption string of alphabets from database.
4. Encrypt the Source file on basis of string accessed.
5. Generate a key for user on the basis of length of file.

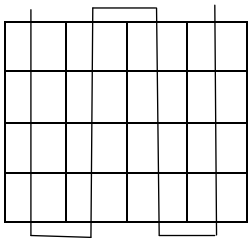
B. Substitution

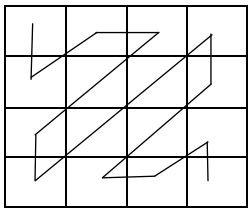
This technique is based on the shift provided by the user for replacing the character. Due to this feature more complexity gets added and it will be very difficult to attacker to find out exact logic of encryption.

1. First we have to take positional encrypted and user key
2. Then divide the file into block of 64 byte length.
3. Substitute the character on basis of shift.
4. Store it in array.
5. Use array for third procedure i.e. random pattern.

Various random patterns are like as follows:







C. Randomization

1. 64 bytes array is taken as input for this step.
2. Apply the randomized pattern coding(zigzag) to this array.
3. Combine all arrays to form a single file of encrypted text.
4. Private encryption key is generated for future use for decoding.

3.2.2. OTP generation

OTP i.e. One Time Password can be used only one time when user login to the system. That means OTP is valid for only one login session. In this system, to verify authenticated user additional security is provided in terms of OTP.

While decrypting the patient's report, system sent an OTP to mail id of intended user and after successful verification, original report is seen.

This system uses TOTP i.e. Time based OTP where current time and shared secret key is used. Both server and client runs TOTP. For this server and client need to be roughly synchronized.

The current timestamp is turned into an integer time-counter. It is done by defining the start of an epoch (T_0) to incrementing timestamp (TS). For example:

TC = floor((time(current) − time(T0)) / TS),

TOTP = HOTP(Secret_Key, TC),

TOTP_Value = TOTP mod 10^d, where *d* is the desired number of digits of the one-time password.

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