
Self Organizing Trust Establishment & Cooperation Enforcement

Refik Molva, Melek Önen, Abdullatif Shikfa



The word "Haggle" in a white, serif font, set against a background of a textured, light-colored surface.

Security Challenges in self-organizing networks

■ Self-organizing

- No (or limited) infrastructure
- Lack of organization
 - No security server

■ Wireless & Mobile

- Scarcity of Resources
- Limited Energy
- Lack of physical security

■ Comm. Security

■ Trust establishment

■ Cooperation Enforcement

■ Key management



Security issues in HAGGLE – WP4

■ Trusted Communities & Secure Communications

■ Task 4.1: Trust & Cooperation

- Build trust among parties
- Enforce cooperation

■ Task 4.2: Secure communication mechanisms

- confidentiality, integrity, availability
- requirements due to forwarding

■ Task 4.3: Integration of trust & cooperation with Communication security

- Solve potential conflicts between security and communication functions

Agenda

- Task 4.1: Trust & Cooperation
 - Security Requirements
 - Existing solutions
 - Potential directions



Trust Establishment

■ Managed environment

- A-priori trust
- Authentication \Rightarrow trustworthiness
- But:
 - requirement for infrastructure
 - scarcity of computing resources (sensors)
 - lack of connectivity (sensors, ad hoc nw)

■ Open environment

- No a-priori trust
- authentication does not guarantee correct operation

Self Organizing trust establishment

- Requirement: trust establishment from scratch
 - No infrastructure for Communication or Security
 - No a-priori trust relationship
- Trust establishment protocols
 - e-cash
 - One-time credentials: use of money in case of malwareness [Bussard et al'04]
 - History based trust establishment
 - Use of different credentials based on history

Trust establishment & key management

Authentication \Rightarrow Key Management

■ Public key certificates

- Self organized CA : based on threshold cryptography [Bechler et al'04], etc.
 - Share distribution during bootstrap phase, network density
- Web of Trust (PGP) : no centralized TTP [Hubaux, et al.'01]
 - Initialization, storage, transitivity of trust

■ Certificate-less

- Crypto-based IDs: $ID = h(PK)$
SPKI, SUCV-based, [Rivest], [Montenegro et al'05]
 - Generation of bogus IDs
- ID based crypto: $PK = h(ID)$
[Boneh, Franklin'01],[Khalili et al.'03]
 - SK computed by TTP, distribution of initial shares

Potential directions

- Trust establishment without identities
 - Attribute certificate vs. ID certificate
 - Sticky policy using ID-based crypto

- Opportunistic networking \Leftrightarrow optimistic security protocols
 - without TTP : very difficult and often costly
 - with TTP: minimum interaction, only required in case of litigation

- Key management with symmetric techniques
 - Key pre-distribution

Cooperation enforcement

- No infrastructure for communication
 - Collaboration among parties is a MUST

- Selfish behavior
 - Optimal resource usage
 - Need for cooperation enforcement



Cooperation enforcement schemes

- Schemes based on virtual money
 - Nugglets [Buttyan et al'01]
 - SPRITE [Zhong et al'03]

- Reputation based schemes
 - CORE [Michiardi et al'02]
 - CONFIDANT [Buechegger et al'02]

- etc.



Potential directions

■ Definition of hybrid schemes

- combining the use of virtual money with reputation
- fair exchange protocols

■ Dedicated schemes

- Network coding: coding operations at each node
- No cooperation \Rightarrow no decoding



Summary & Conclusion

- New paradigms for self-organizing networks
 - Trust establishment
 - Attribute certificates, sticky policies with IBC, optimistic protocols
 - Cooperation enforcement
 - Hybrid schemes (money + reputation)
 - Dedicated schemes (e.g.: network coding)

- Other security issues
 - Key management (Task 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3)
 - Lack of organization: no security server
 - key pre-distribution protocols, id-based crypto,...
 - Communication security (Task 4.2)
 - Confidentiality, authentication, secure routing/forwarding
 - homomorphic cryptographic algorithms

References

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THANK YOU



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Refik Molva, Melek Önen, Abdullatif Shikfa
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