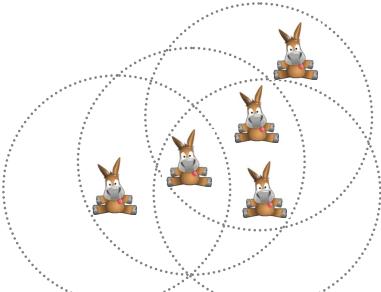


## Security for Future Wireless and Decentralized Communication Networks

Harnessing Cooperation, Space, and Time



TECHNISCHE  
UNIVERSITÄT  
DARMSTADT



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## Motivation



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### Decentralized Systems

- Enable communication beyond borderlines of 'traditional' systems
- Here: Mobile ad hoc networks and peer-to-peer systems

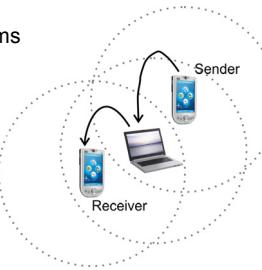
### But: Highly dynamic scenarios, wireless transmission

- No well defined network borders
- Functionality based on cooperation
- Devices from many administrative domains

### But: No constant availability of devices and services

- No central, trusted instances
- No e.g. RADIUS, Kerberos

→ Decentralized Systems are beyond borderlines of 'traditional' security measures



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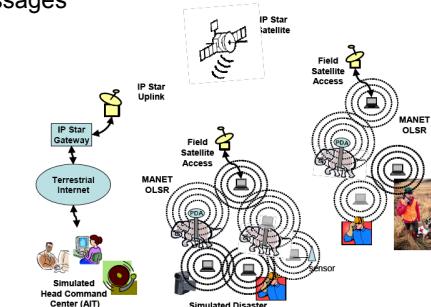
## Motivation (cont'd)

### DUMBO (Digital Ubiquitous Mobile Broadband OLSR)

- Research project of Thailand, France, and Japan
- Communication services for emergency response scenarios
- Designed for wide area deployment (natural disasters)
- Offers video streaming, VoIP, text messages



Source: [Kanchanasut2007a]



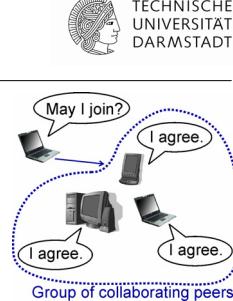
Source: [Kanchanasut2007b]

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## Harnessing Cooperation

### Idea: Counterbalance missing trusted instances

- Enforce cooperation for security relevant decisions
- Distribute required cryptographic operations

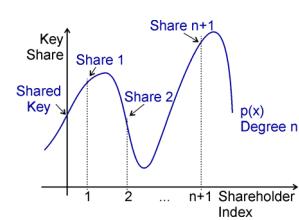


### Alternative: Threshold Cryptography

- Based on Shamir's secret sharing [Shamir1979a]
- One cryptographic key distributed among multiple peers
- Enables anonymous cooperation
- E.g. Shoup's threshold signatures [Shoup2000a]

### Alternative: Multisignatures

- Naïve approach: List of signatures and signers
- One cryptographic key per peer
- Enables detailed mapping of administrative structures
- E.g. Boldyreva's multisignatures [Boldyreva2003a]



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## Harnessing Cooperation (cont'd)



### Challenge: No predefined decision policies

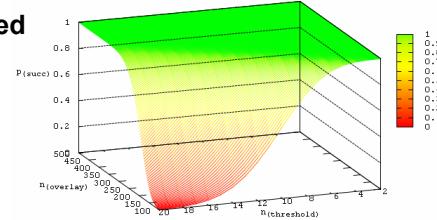
- All security relevant requests in spontaneous networks hard to foresee

### Thus: User interaction may be required

- To decide on non-predefined requests

### But: Users may not reply in time

- Sending redundant requests reasonable



### Our Approach: Models for overhead / performance trade-off

- To offer runtime adaptation of relevant parameters

$$p_{succ} \geq \left( \frac{p_{reply}(n_{gossip} - n_{threshold} + 1)}{(1 - p_{reply})(n_{threshold} - 1)} \right)^{n_{threshold}-1} \cdot \left( \frac{(1 - p_{reply})(n_{threshold} - 1)}{n_{gossip} - n_{threshold} + 1} + (1 - p_{reply}) \right)^{n_{gossip}}$$

## Harnessing Space and Time



### Challenge: No gateways, firewalls, ...

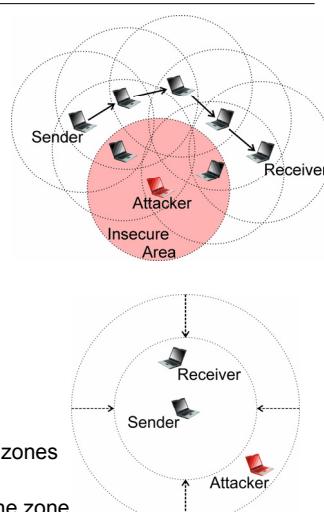
- Low-effort attacks on network possible

### Thus: Exclusion of misbehaving devices required

- Reactive approach seems promising

### But: Devices from many administrative domains

- Changing addresses easily possible
- How to identify misbehaving nodes?



### Our Approach: Location-based intrusion response

- Quarantine zones as temporal network borders

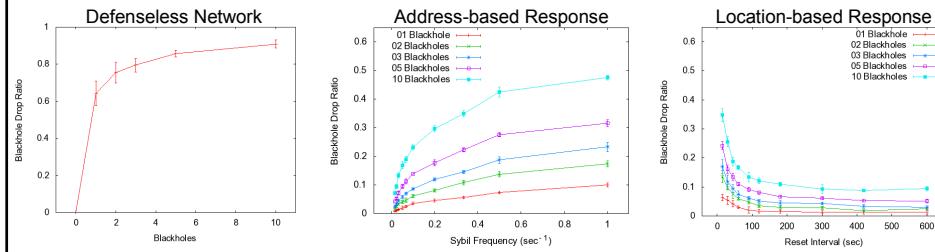
### Further Enhancements

- Adaptive transmission power to reduce size of quarantine zones
- Harnessing delay tolerance
  - E-mail, SMS, ... may be delayed until node left quarantine zone

## Harnessing Space and Time (cont'd)

### Comparison of address-based and location-based intrusion response

- When confronted with black hole and Sybil attack
- 1000 nodes, 7-8 neighbors, pedestrian speed, 1 hour simulated time
- Metric: Drop ratio caused exclusively by black hole nodes



## Thanks for Your Attention!

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## Further Information

- [www.kom.tu-darmstadt.de/en/research/security/overview](http://www.kom.tu-darmstadt.de/en/research/security/overview)
- [www.kom.tu-darmstadt.de/en/people/staff/andre-koenig](http://www.kom.tu-darmstadt.de/en/people/staff/andre-koenig)

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