# PRIVACY-PRESERVING TRUST MANAGEMENT MECHANISMS FROM PRIVATE MATCHING SCHEMES

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- Based on a cryptographic primitive: a secure two-party computation protocol for the set intersection,

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### 2 Trust Management



### Our Solution



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- 2 Trust Management
- 3 Privacy-Preserving Trust Management

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- Our Solution
- 5 Conclusions

# Information Exchange

There are many situations in which we need to exchange sensitive information:

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Credit card payment

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- Asking for directions

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Cryptography provides tools to guarantee secure communication and to avoid malicious agents.

But it is not always enough...

# Need of Trust

Cryptography is not always enough. Consumers ask for more than security:

• 35% of consumers cite a lack of trust as the reason why they didn't purchase on their phone more often. (GPR'13)

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There is need of designing methods to establish trust among parties.

We need new access control systems in which trust is built. A solution is to exchange credentials that contain attributes of the parties.



### 2 Trust Management

#### 3 Privacy-Preserving Trust Management

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#### Our Solution

### 5 Conclusions

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• To sign a Service Level Agreement

- To sign a Service Level Agreement
- Transport Layer Security and Secure Sockets Layers

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Automatic Trust Negotiation schemes (Winslett, Winsborough et al.): t.m.s. in which the trust is built by means of credentials. Credentials are disclosed sequentially, according to access control policies determined by the parties.

• TrustBuilder (Lee et al.)

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- TrustBuilder (Lee et al.)
- Trust-X (Squicciarini et al.)

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Trust management and trust negotiation schemes are used as building block of commercial frameworks.

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Trust management and trust negotiation schemes are used as building block of commercial frameworks.

The project Interoperable Trust Assurance Infrastructure (Inter-Trust) has a trust negotiation module.

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Framework for trustworthy applications

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- Framework for trustworthy applications
- heterogeneous networks and devices

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- Framework for trustworthy applications
- heterogeneous networks and devices
- looks for agreements on the security policies

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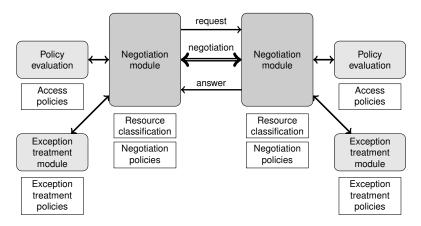


Figure : Negotiation module of Inter-Trust



2 Trust Management

#### Privacy-Preserving Trust Management

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#### Our Solution

#### 5 Conclusions

• A client C wants to access a service from S.

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- A client C wants to access a service from S.
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The credentials must be appropriate.

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Moreover:

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Moreover:

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Moreover:

- C does not want to provide information on his credentials. unless those credentials are essential for the transaction.
- S is reluctant to show a full description of his access policy.

Each party should learn no information about the access policies or preferences of the other parties beyond what is strictly required for trust establishment.

#### Motivation

- 2 Trust Management
- Privacy-Preserving Trust Management

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#### Our Solution

#### 5 Conclusions

Privacy-preserving mechanism to determine the optimal set of credentials to be disclosed, according to their preferences. It is an asymmetric solution, for a client-server context.

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Based on the private matching scheme of Freedman, Nissim, and Pinkas'04. A secure two-party computation protocols for the set intersection.

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Based on the private matching scheme of Freedman, Nissim, and Pinkas'04. A secure two-party computation protocols for the set intersection.

Uses additive homomorphic encryption (Paillier cryptosystem).

X: domain of combinations of credentials of C,  $X = \{VISA+>65 Card, Driving License+Unemployed Card, Student Card+Library Card,... \}$ 

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Y: domain of combinations of credentials credentials of S.

 $Y = \{ISOx, Membership credential+VISA certificate, ... \}$ 

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• C introduce a list with his combinations of credentials *A* ⊆ *X* he could show.

S introduce a list *B* ⊆ *X* × *Y* of pairs (*b*, *c*) showing his access policies:
 if S receives *b* ∈ *X*, he would reveal *c* ∈ *Y* and he would provide the service.

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Output:

• C receives the pairs (b, c) with  $b \in A$ :

Acceptable credential combinations to obtain the service.

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- C introduce a list with his combinations of credentials A ⊆ X he could show.
- S introduce a list  $B \subseteq X \times Y$  of pairs (*b*, *c*) showing his access policies:

if S receives  $b \in X$ , he would reveal  $c \in Y$  and he would provide the service.

Output:

• C receives the pairs (b, c) with  $b \in A$ :

Acceptable credential combinations to obtain the service.

Privacy:

S does not learn A

X: domain of combinations of credentials of C,

 $X = \{VISA+ > 65 Card, Driving License+Unemployed Card, Student Card+Library Card,... \}$ 

Y: domain of combinations of credentials credentials of S.

 $Y = \{ISOx, Membership credential+VISA certificate, ... \}$ 

Inputs:

- C introduce a list with his combinations of credentials *A* ⊆ *X* he could show.
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Output:

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Acceptable credential combinations to obtain the service.

Privacy:

- S does not learn A
- C does not learn the pairs  $(b, c) \in B$  with  $b \notin A$ .

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#### C decrypts the received messages.

• C obtains a valid pair (b, c) with  $b \in A$  or a random number

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More efficient than other proposals:

- Point-Based Trust (Yao et al.): quantitative approach
- Privacy-Reconciliation Protocols (Meyer et al.): the optimal credentials is hard to compute.

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### 1 Motivation

- 2 Trust Management
- Privacy-Preserving Trust Management

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### Our Solution



Conclusions

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#### Conclusions

• Privacy-preserving mechanism for trust management.

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#### Conclusions

- Privacy-preserving mechanism for trust management.
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• Secure two-party computation protocol.

#### Conclusions

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Secure two-party computation protocol.

#### Open problems:

• Find more suitable private matching schemes.

#### Conclusions

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Secure two-party computation protocol.

- Find more suitable private matching schemes.
- Extend to other adversary models.

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Secure two-party computation protocol.

- Find more suitable private matching schemes.
- Extend to other adversary models.
- Combine with fair exchange mechanisms.
- Integration into general frameworks.

# THANK YOU

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