



Terzis, S. (2004) Trust lifecycle management in ad-hoc collaborations. In: Second UK-UbiNet Workshop, 5-7 May 2004, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

<http://eprints.cdlr.strath.ac.uk/2588/>

This is an author-produced version of a paper from the Second UK-UbiNet Workshop.

Strathprints is designed to allow users to access the research output of the University of Strathclyde. Copyright © and Moral Rights for the papers on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. Users may download and/or print one copy of any article(s) in Strathprints to facilitate their private study or for non-commercial research. You may not engage in further distribution of the material or use it for any profitmaking activities or any commercial gain. You may freely distribute the url (<http://eprints.cdlr.strath.ac.uk>) of the Strathprints website.

Any correspondence concerning this service should be sent to The Strathprints Administrator: eprints@cis.strath.ac.uk



Trust Lifecycle Management in Ad-hoc Collaborations

Sotirios Terzis

Sotirios.Terzis@cis.strath.ac.uk

University of Strathclyde



A Ubiquitous Computing Environment

www.smartlab.cis.strath.ac.uk

- **The characteristics of the environment**
 - A plethora of computational entities with a need for collaboration
 - Significant variation in the supporting infrastructure
 - A highly changeable set of potential collaborators

- **Ad-hoc collaborations become the norm**
 - Entities cannot rely on the availability of particular infrastructure
 - Entities need to collaborate with little known or even unknown entities

- **Entities need to decided who to collaborate with**
 - Collaborations are unavoidable and can be dangerous
 - Collaborations may have both costs and benefits
 - Decisions need to be taken autonomously and despite the lack of complete information about potential collaborators

Trust in Ad-hoc Collaborations (1)

www.smartlab.cis.strath.ac.uk

- **The human notion of trust seems appealing as a basis for entity decision making**
 - Despite the difficulty in defining trust, certain characteristics are apparent and appealing
 - Trust is subjective in nature - disposition
 - Trust is situation specific
 - Trust evolves over time in the light of experience
 - Trust propagation is a desirable property

- **The goal is to use trust as the mechanism for managing the dangers/risks of collaboration**
 - Trust conveys information about likely behaviour
 - Virtual anonymity: identity conveys little information about likely behaviour
 - Entity recognition as a superset of authentication

Trust in Ad-hoc Collaborations (2)

- Entity recognition versus authentication

Authentication Process (AP)	Entity Recognition (ER)
A.1. Enrollment: generally involves an administrator or human intervention	
A.2. Triggering: e.g. someone clicks on a Web link to a resource that requires authentication to be downloaded	E.1. Triggering (passive and active sense): mainly triggering (as in A.2), with the idea that the recognizing entity can trigger itself
A.3. Detective work: the main task is to verify that the principal's claimed identity is the peer's	E.2. Detective work: to recognize the entity to-be recognized using the negotiated and available recognition scheme(s)
	E.3. Retention (optional): "preservation of the after effects of experience and learning that makes recall or recognition possible" [30]
A.4. Action: the identification is subsequently used in some ways. Actually, the claim of the identity may be done in steps 2 or 3 depending on the authentication solution (loop to A.2)	E.4. Action (optional): the outcome of the recognition is subsequently used in some ways (loop to E.1)

Trust in Ad-hoc Collaborations (3)

www.smartlab.cis.strath.ac.uk

- **Credential-based versus evidence-based trust management**
 - Implicit view of trust as delegation of privileges to trusted entities
 - Avoid the issues of what trust is made of, how it is formed
 - Very restricted view of trust evolution – certificate revocation
 - Explicit view of trust as likely entity behaviour on the basis of the history of past interactions

- **Trust lifecycle management is key to a trust-based model for ad-hoc collaborations**
 - Need for explicit modelling of risk
 - Need for a trust model supporting trust formation, evolution and propagation
 - Need for a decision making process that relates the trust and risk models and incorporates entity recognition

The SECURE Collaboration Model (1)

www.smartlab.cis.strath.ac.uk

- **A trust model**
 - A trust domain with a trustworthiness and an information ordering
 - An “unknown” trust value representing lack of information
 - A local trust policy that assigns trust to principals and may reference other principals

- **A risk model**
 - Trust mediated actions with a set of possible outcomes
 - Each outcome with an associated cost/benefit
 - Risk as the likelihood of an outcome occurring combined with its associated cost

- **The relationship between trust and risk**
 - Trust determines the likelihood of the outcomes
 - Trustworthy principals make beneficial outcomes more likely
 - Access right-based versus behaviour-based trust models

The SECURE Collaboration Model (2)

www.smartlab.cis.strath.ac.uk

- **Collaboration decision making**

- Collaboration request → Entity recognition → Entity trust assignment → Collaboration risk assessment → Collaboration policy application → Decision

- **Trust evaluation**

- The result of multiple interactions with the same entity
- Monitoring of collaboration → Production of evidence about entity's behaviour → Evidence processing → Update entity's trust value

- **Risk evaluation**

- The result of multiple instances of similar interactions with different entities
- Monitoring of collaborations → Production of evidence about outcome costs → Evidence processing → Update outcome costs/benefits

The SECURE Collaboration Model (3)

www.smartlab.cis.strath.ac.uk

- **Evidence of entities' past behaviour**
 - Direct evidence results from a personal interaction with an entity - observations
 - Unquestionable in nature, treated as fact
 - Indirect evidence results from entities communicating their experiences from personal interactions with a particular entity to other entities – recommendations (trust values)
 - Subjective in nature, its value depends on the source
 - Trust in the recommender & recommendation adjustment
- **Evidence processing**
 - Evaluate evidence with respect to the current trust value → Evolve the current trust value in accordance to the evidence evaluation

The SECURE Collaboration Model (4)

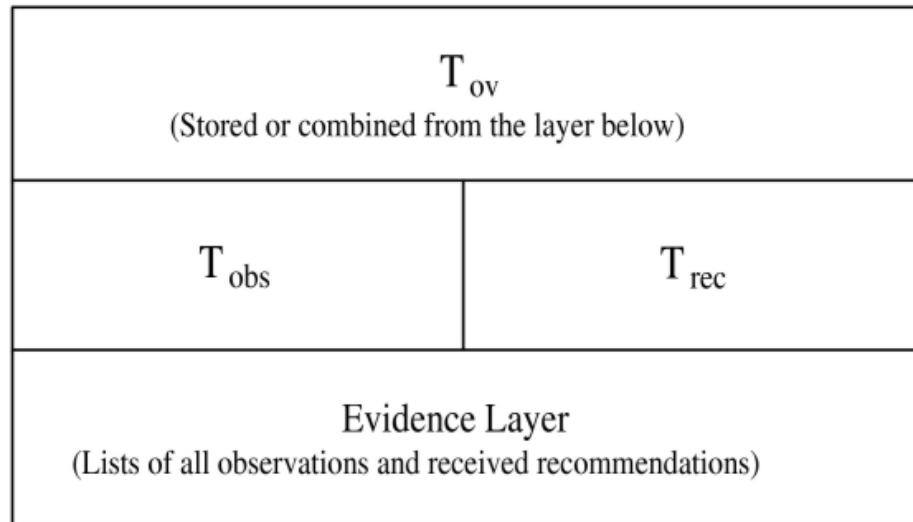
www.smartlab.cis.strath.ac.uk

- **Evidence evaluation in terms of *Attraction***
 - Attraction is a measure of the effect evidence has to the current trust value
 - The trust domain determines the direction of the attraction
 - In terms of trustworthiness can either be positive or negative
 - In terms of information can either be reinforcing or contradicting
 - The risk domain determines the measure of the attraction
 - The more different the associated profiles of likely behaviour the stronger the attraction

- **Trust value evolution**
 - In the form of a trust evolution or trust update function
 - Encodes dispositional characteristics: trusting disposition & trust dynamics

The SECURE Collaboration Model (5)

- **Operational issues**
 - An architecture with the following component
 - Trust Lifecycle Manager
 - Collaboration Monitor
 - Evidence Gatherer
 - Evidence Store
 - Trust Information Structure



The SECURE Collaboration Model (6)

www.smartlab.cis.strath.ac.uk

- **The formation of trust**
 - The “unknown” trust value
 - We always have an initial trust value
 - References in local trust policies
 - Recommendations
 - When using recommendations formation is the same to evolution with “unknown” as the current trust value
 - Approaches to evidence gathering
 - Initial list of recommenders, authorisation hints, ask neighbours for good recommenders, recommender brokers, broadcast

Food for Thought

www.smartlab.cis.strath.ac.uk

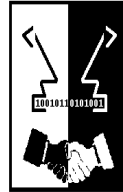
- **Context as a situational modifier of trust**
 - Who and what are already elements of the decision making process
 - Explicit modelling of relationships between contexts are crucial
 - Different aspects of trust
 - Keep in mind the need for trust propagation
- **System trust**
 - Trust in the underlying infrastructure (e.g. recognition mechanism)
 - Taking into account available (security) infrastructure
- **The role of the user**
 - Introducing user into the trust loop
- **Trust and obscurity**
 - Security by obscurity should be avoided
 - Openness of trust policies opens the possibility of trust scams

Final Word

www.smartlab.cis.strath.ac.uk

SECURE

Secure Environments for Collaboration
among Ubiquitous Roaming Entities



- SECURE is an EU FET project (IST-2001-32486)
<http://secure.dsg.cs.tcd.ie>

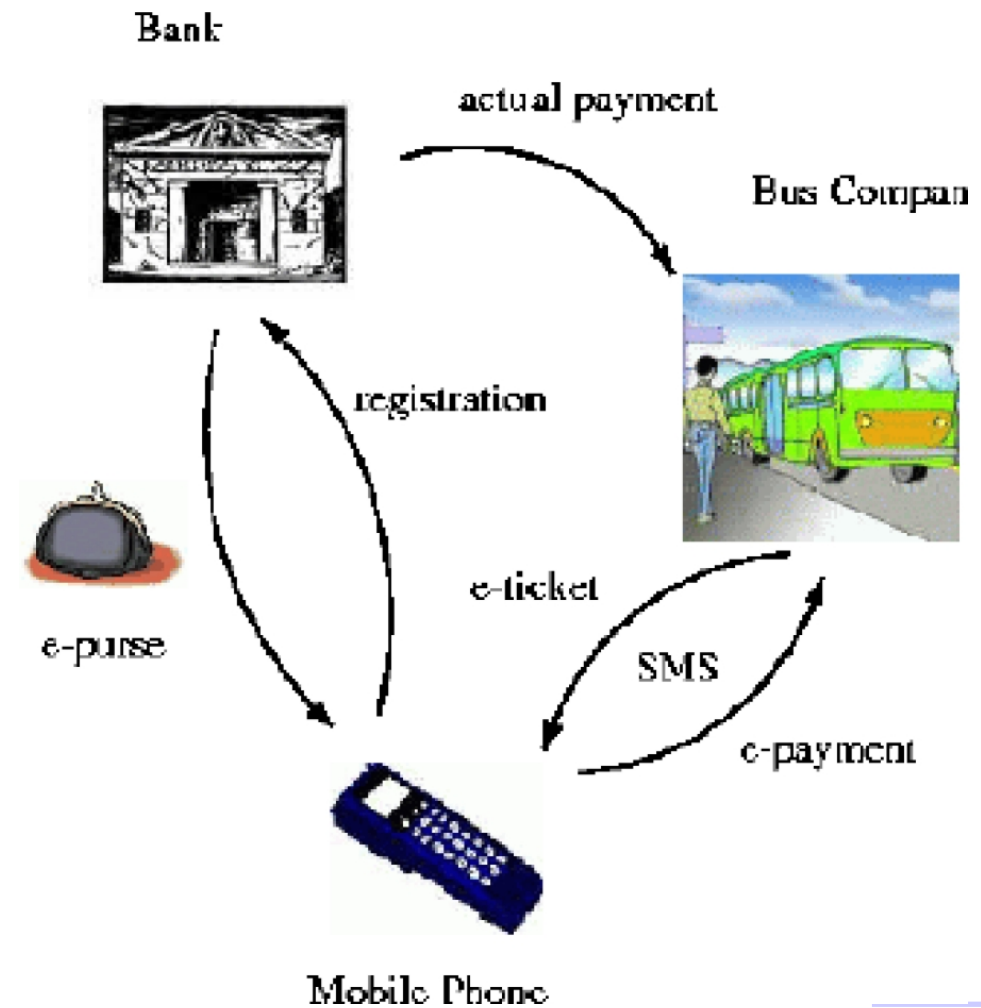
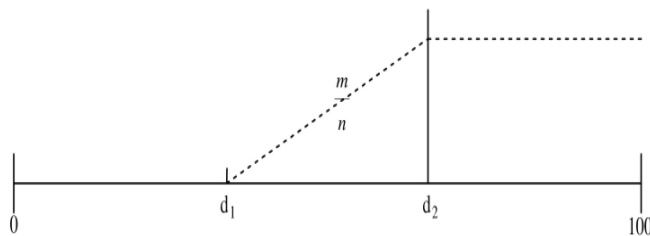


- iTrust is an EU FET working group on Trust Management in Dynamic Open Systems (IST-2001-34810)
<http://www.itrust.uoc.gr>

The e-purse scenario (1)

www.smartlab.cis.strath.ac.uk

- The focus is on the bus company – passenger interaction
- The trust values are intervals (d_1, d_2)
- The risk analysis



The e-purse scenario (2)

Trust evolution in the light of observations

- Observation – validity of e-cash
- Observations adjust the boundaries of the intervals
 - Valid e-cash \Rightarrow positive attraction
 - Invalid e-cash \Rightarrow negative attraction
 - Expected outcome (i.e. probability $>$ 50%) \Rightarrow reinforcing
 - Unexpected outcome \Rightarrow contradicting

attraction direction	direction of boundary movement	interval size
positive, reinforcing	\longrightarrow	$m_1 > m_2$
positive, contradicting	\longrightarrow	$m_1 < m_2$
negative, reinforcing	\longleftarrow	$m_1 > m_2$
negative, contradicting	\longleftarrow	$m_1 < m_2$

- If the amount of money is less than d_1 and the e-cash is valid we don't really change the trust value
- We consider the level of positive and negative adjustment as dispositional parameters