



Employing Attribute-Based Encryption in Systems with Resource Constrained Devices in an Information-Centric Networking Context

Global IoT Summit (GloTS)
Geneva, June 6-9, 2017

Börje Ohlman
Ericsson Research

Joakim Borgh (SAAB), Edith Ngai (Uppsala University), Adeel Mohammad Malik (Ericsson Research)



ICN2020 Consortium



GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITÄT
GÖTTINGEN

Georg-August-Universität Göttingen
(UGO, Germany)
EU Coordinator



KDDI R&D Laboratories, Inc.
(KDD, Saitama)
Japanese Coordinator



NEC Europe Ltd.
(NEE, UK)



Kozo Keikaku Engineering Inc.
(KKE, Japan)



Università degli Studi di Roma
Tor Vergata
(URO, Italy)



Osaka City University
(OCU, Japan)



Cisco Systems France Sarl
(CIS, France)



Osaka University
(UOS, Osaka)



University College London
(UCL, UK)



Institut de Recherche Technologique
SystemX
(SYX, France)



Ericsson AB
(ERI, Sweden)

Outline



- › ICN overview
- › ABE overview
- › Scenario & Testbed
- › Results & Conclusions

Evolution of networking



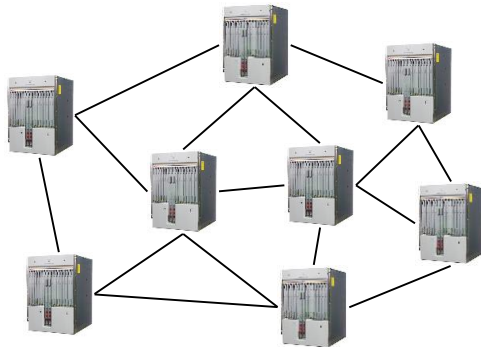
Today's Internet

Focuses on

Conversations between Hosts

Host-centric abstraction

Who to communicate with



Evolution

Web

CD
N

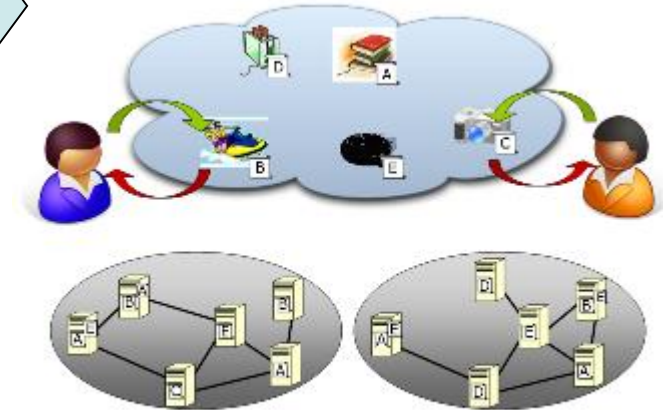
P2P

Information-centric network (ICN)

Focuses on

Dissemination of Information objects

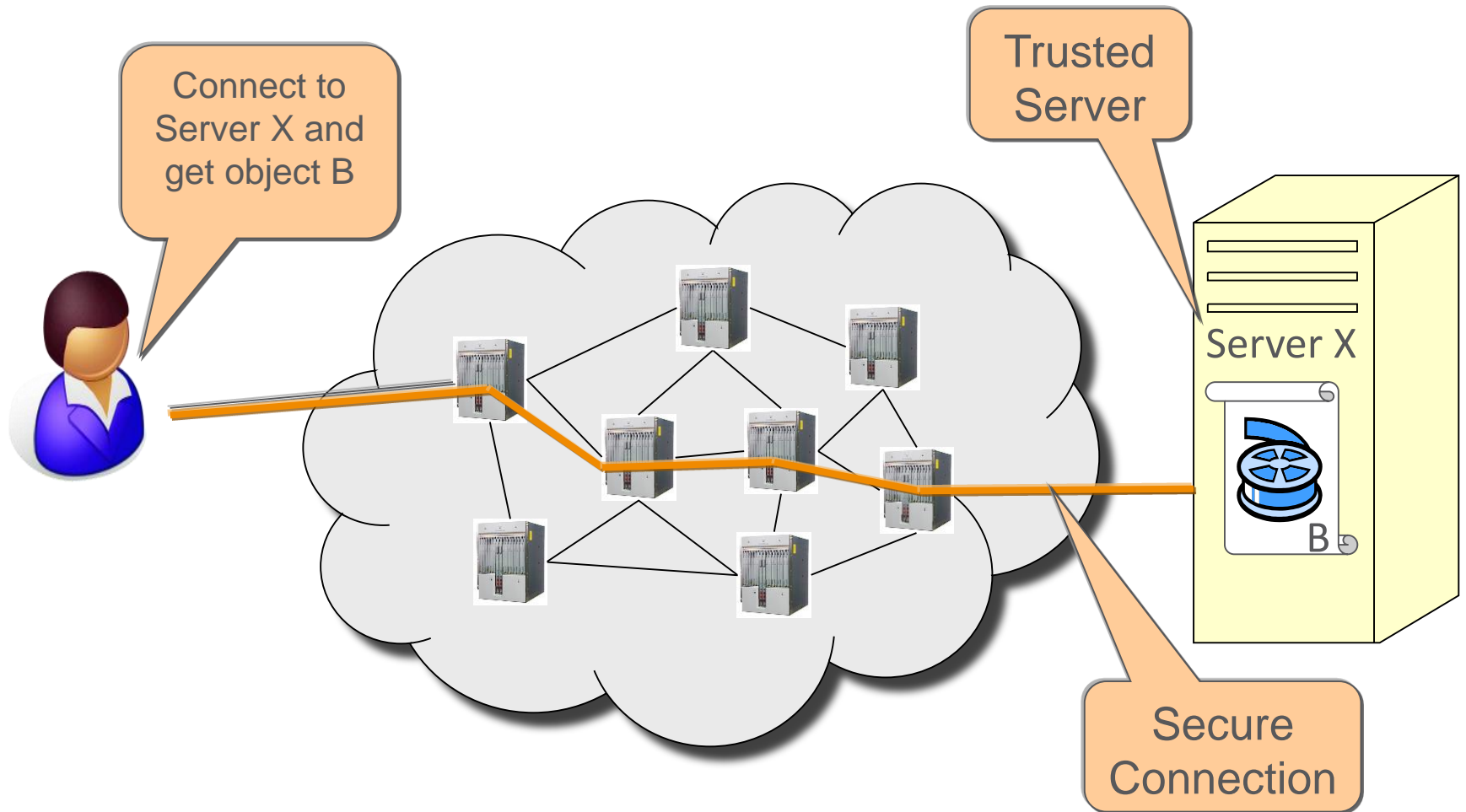
Information-centric abstraction



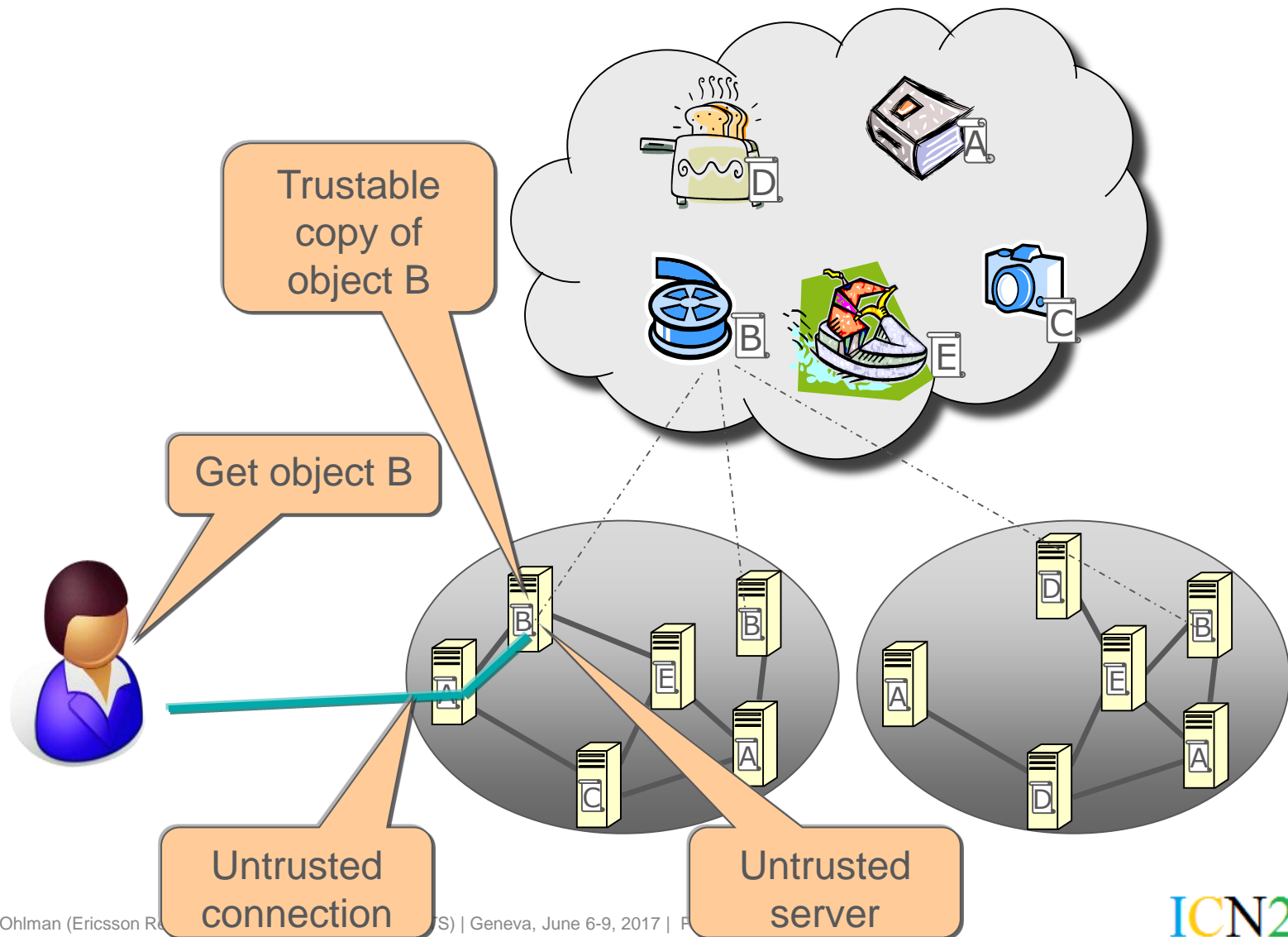
Major ICN approaches

- Content Centric Networking (CCN) / Named Data Networking (NDN)
- Network of Information (NetInf)
- Publish/Subscribe Networking (PSIRP / PURSUIT)

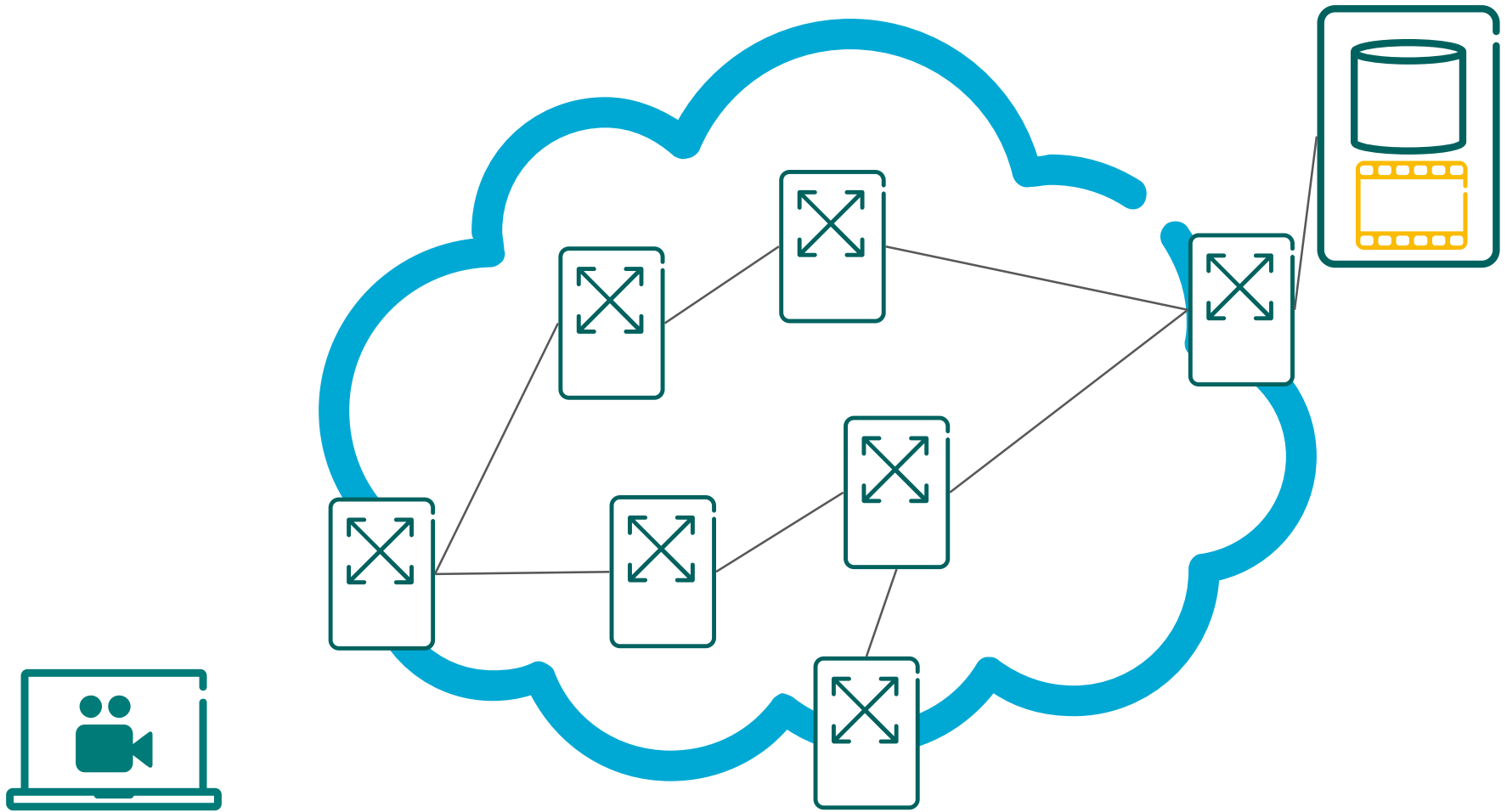
Security model in traditional node-centric networking



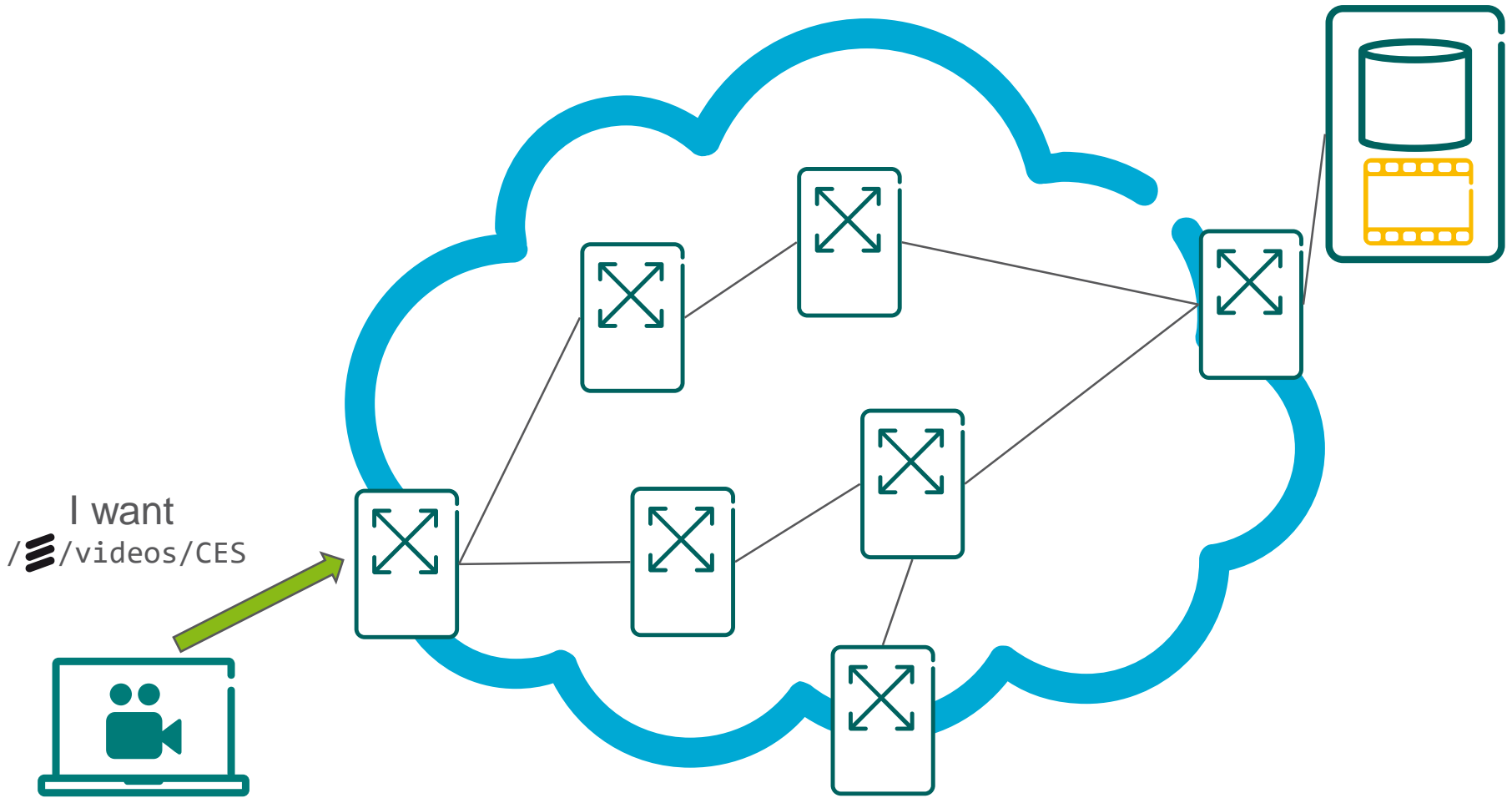
Security model in Information-centric Networking (ICN)



Content Centric Networking (CCN)



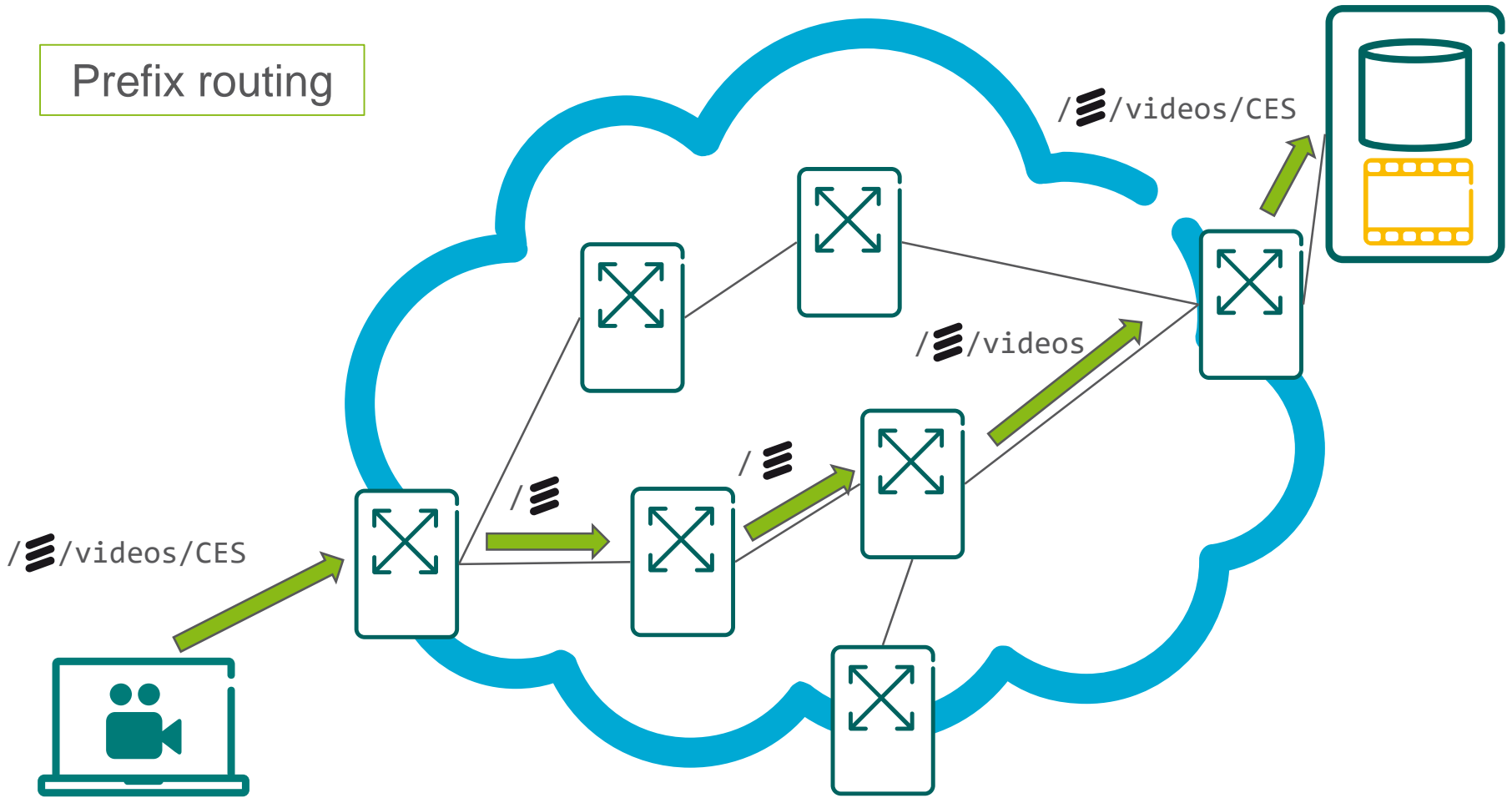
CCN



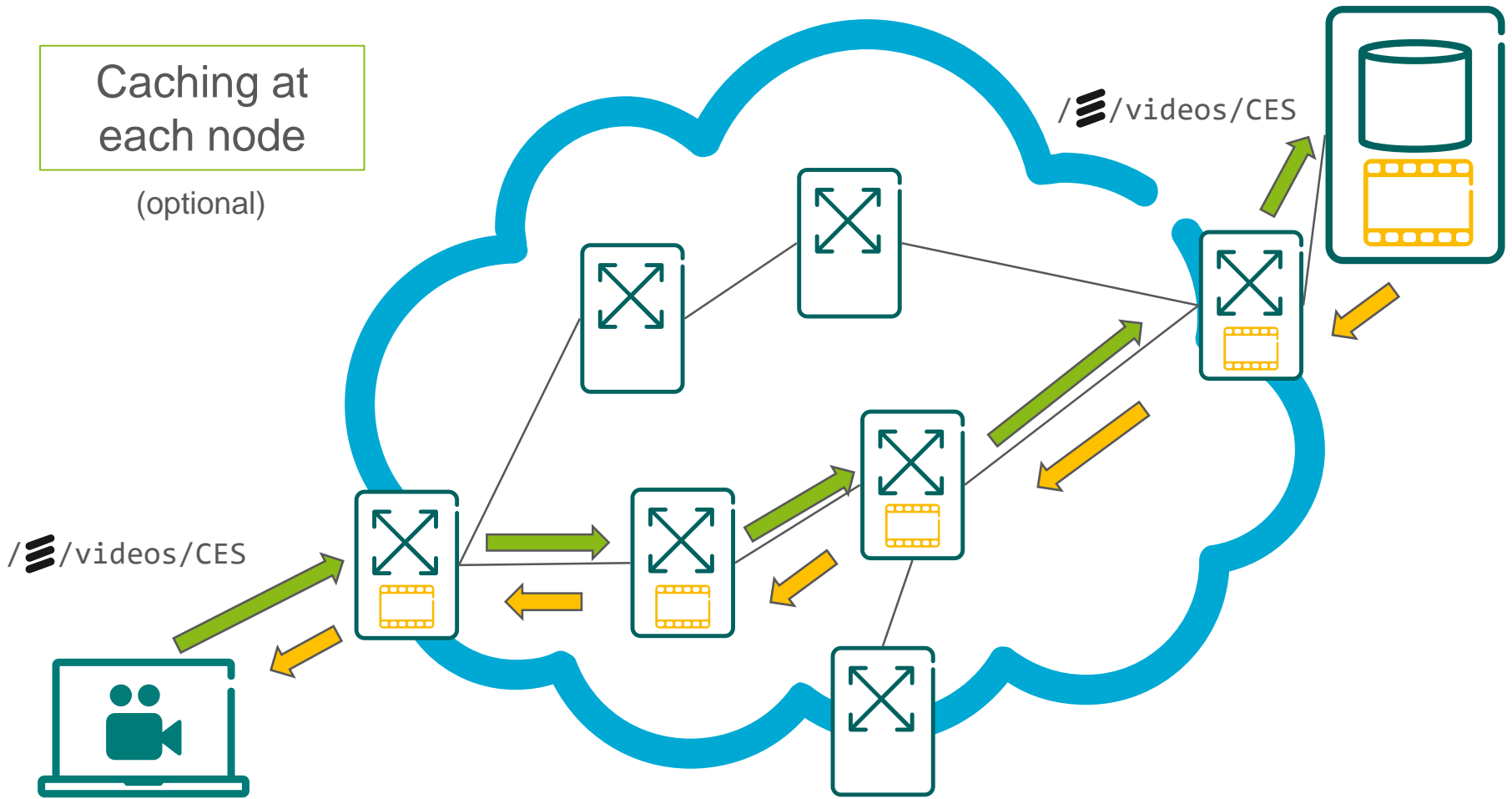
CCN



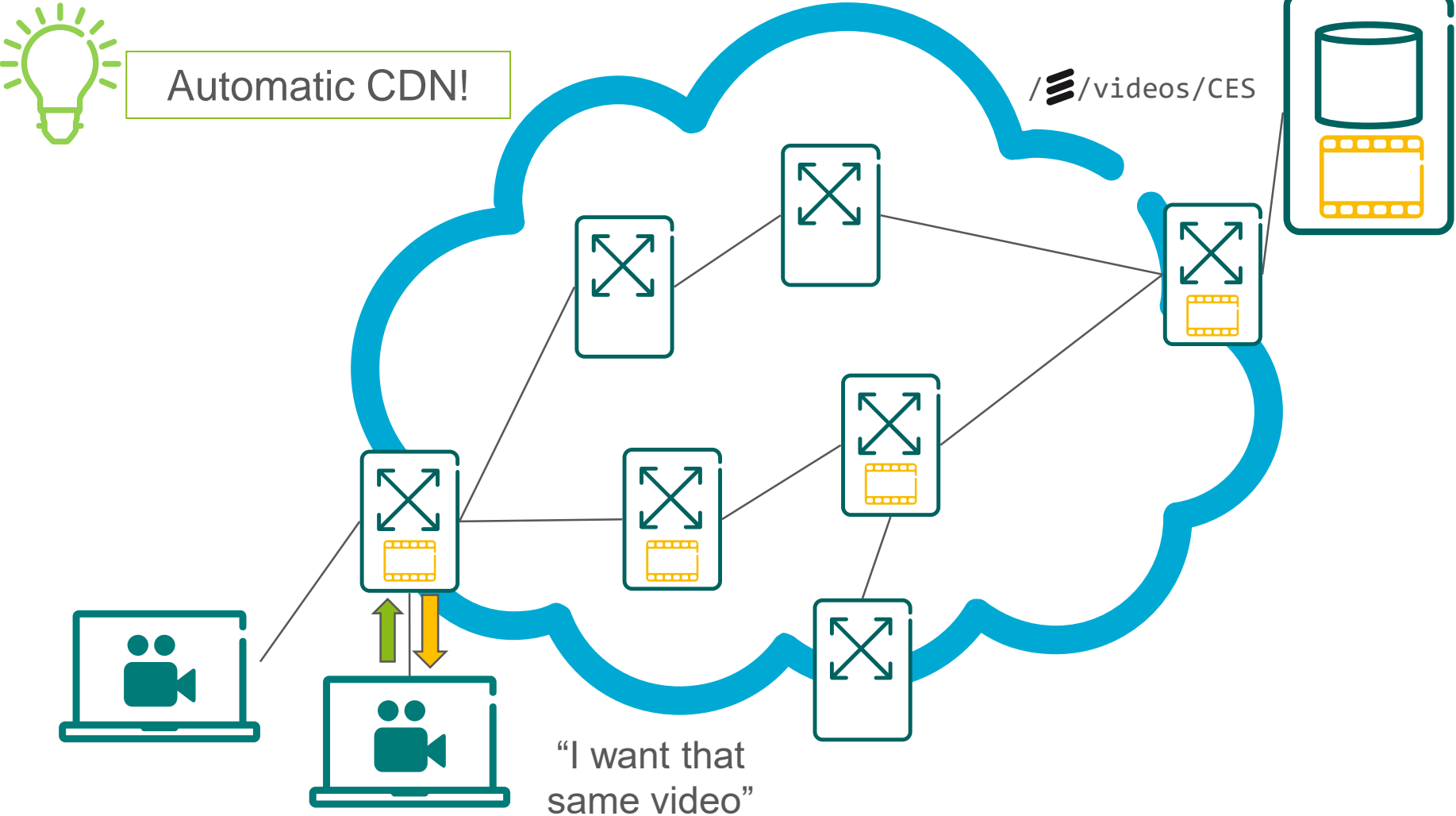
Prefix routing



CCN



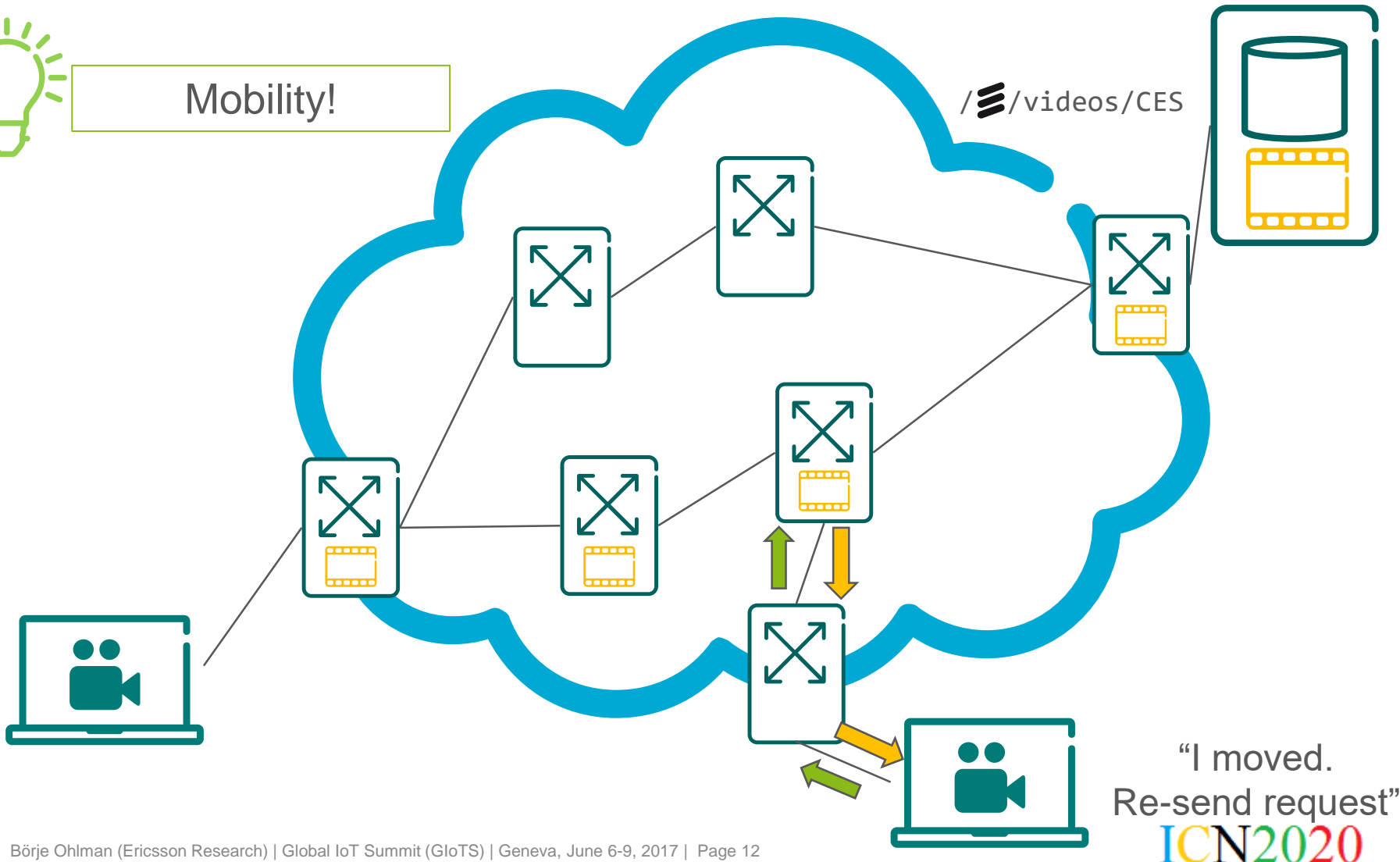
CCN



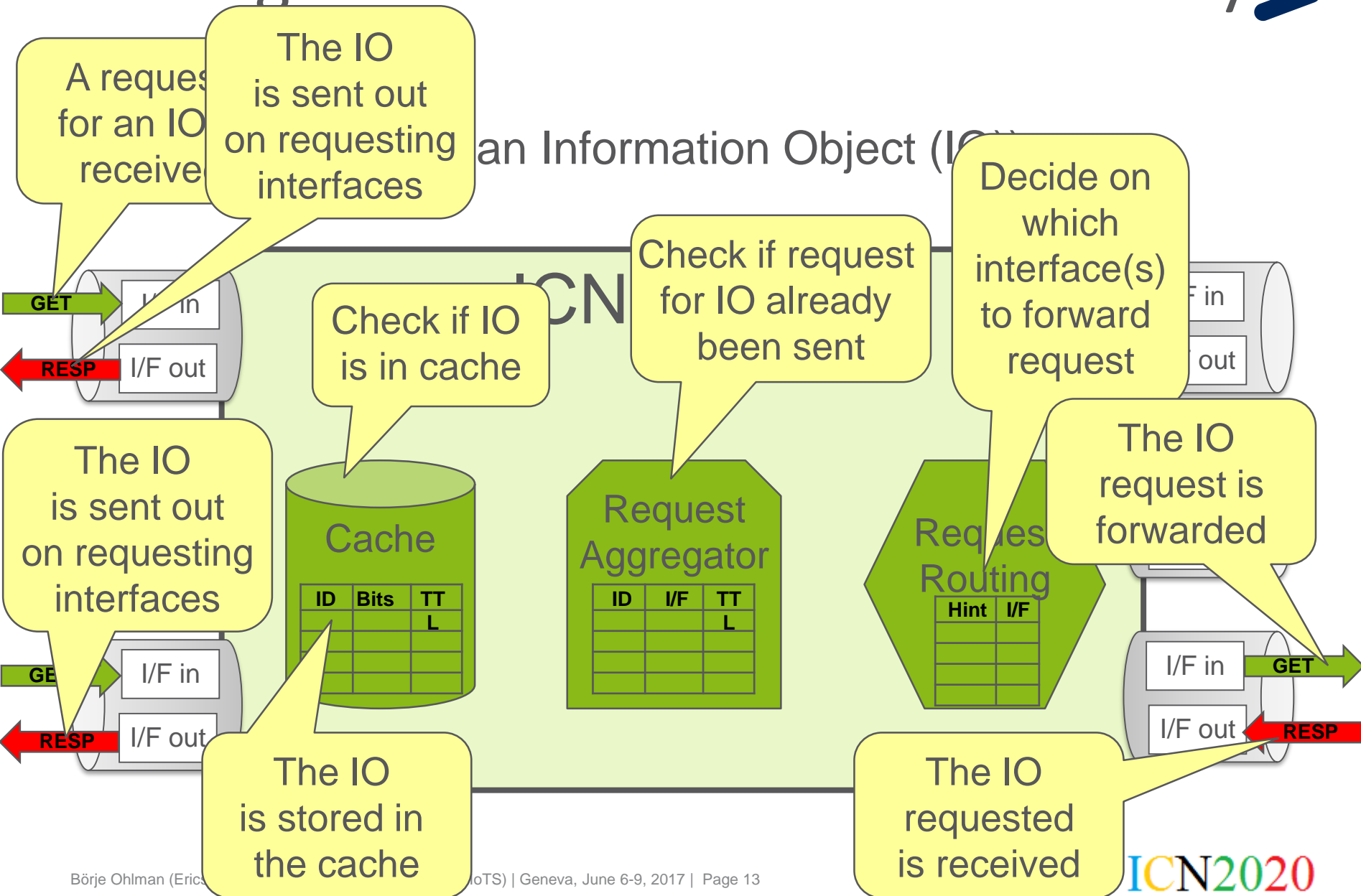
CCN



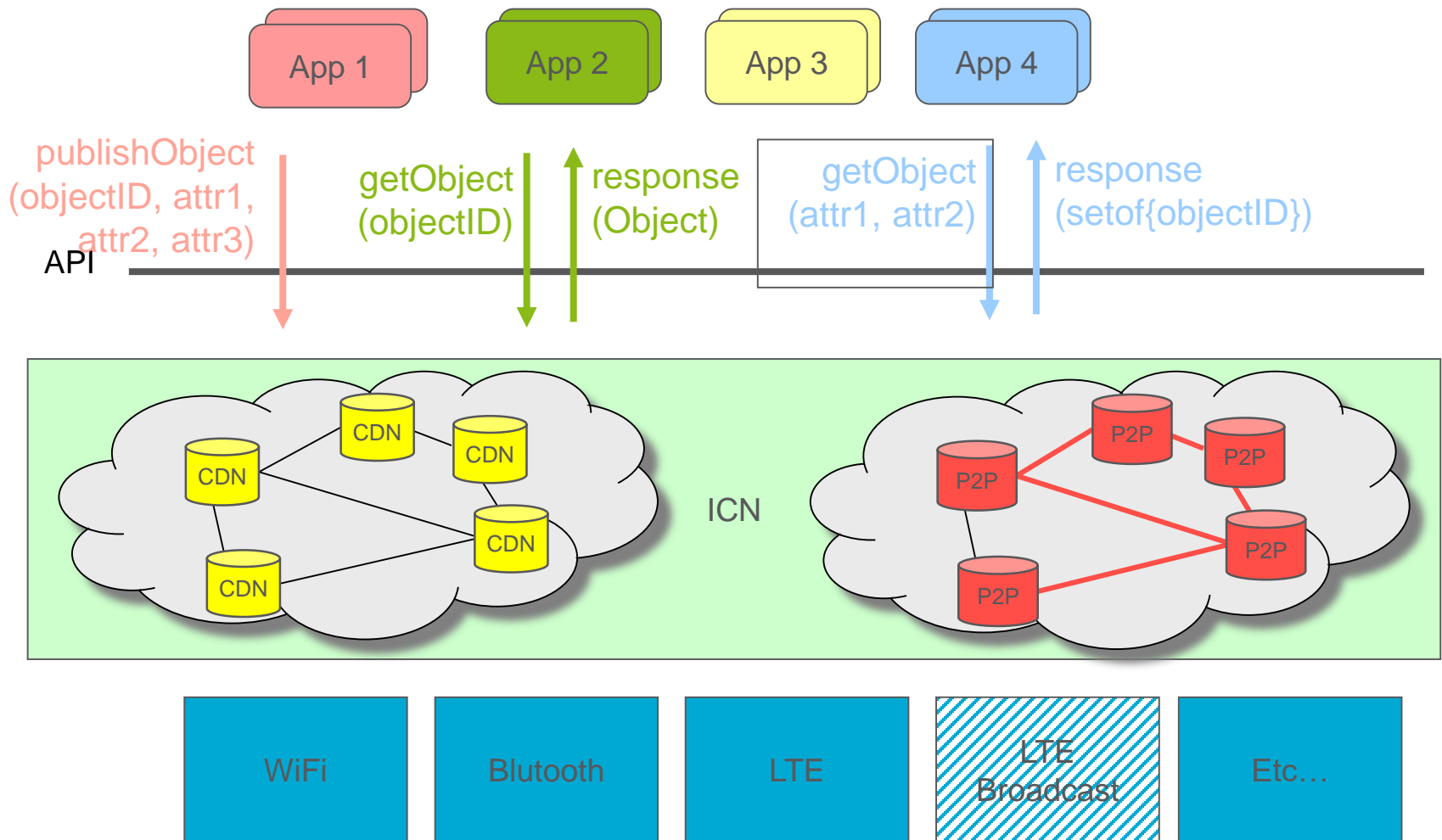
Mobility!



Basic generic ICN Router functionality



Providing cdn & p2p as an application independent Service for Secured Objects

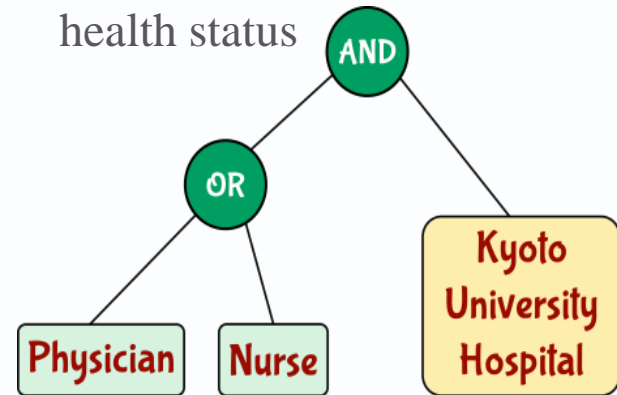


ICN & ABE Scenario

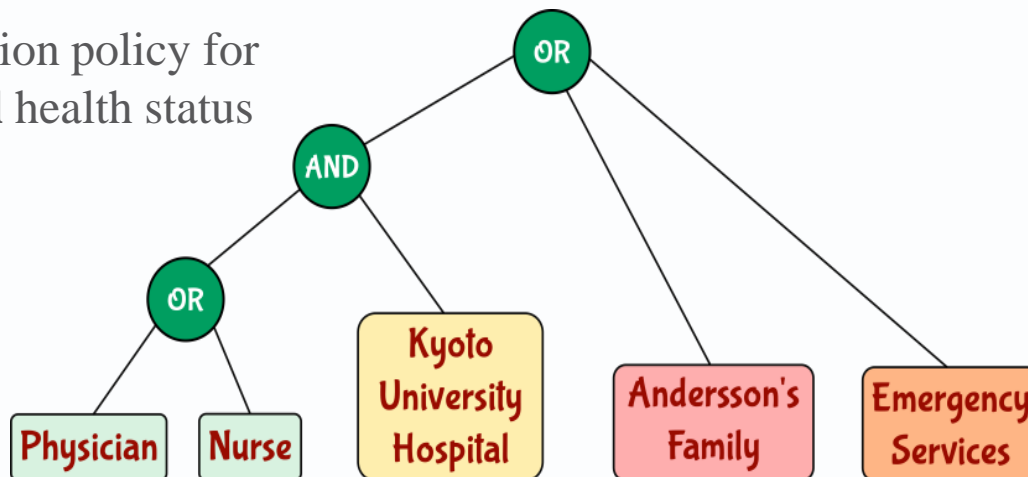


- › A person has a personal sensor device that monitors body temperature and heart rate
- › Data is privacy protected under ABE encryption policies
- › Different encryption policies are used depending on the health status

Encryption policy for **Normal** health status



Encryption policy for **Critical** health status



A screenshot of a mobile application interface. At the top, it says 'ABE ICN App' with status icons for signal, Wi-Fi, 100% battery, and 09:52. Below is a search bar with the text '/hearttrate/latest' and a 'GET' button. The main content area has a table with two columns: 'Sensor Type' and 'Reading'. The first row shows a heart icon and '75 bpm'. Below the table, there are two more rows: 'Encryption Time' with '8516 ms' and 'Encryption Overhead' with '1516 bytes'. At the bottom is a green button labeled 'VIEW POLICY >>'.

Sensor Type	Reading
	75 bpm

Encryption Time	8516 ms
Encryption Overhead	1516 bytes

VIEW POLICY >>

ABE & ICN



- › ABE provides object security
- › ABE is inline with ICN as both focus on information objects
- › ABE allows for complex access policies for objects while maintaining one encrypted version of the object

Attribute-Based Encryption (ABE)

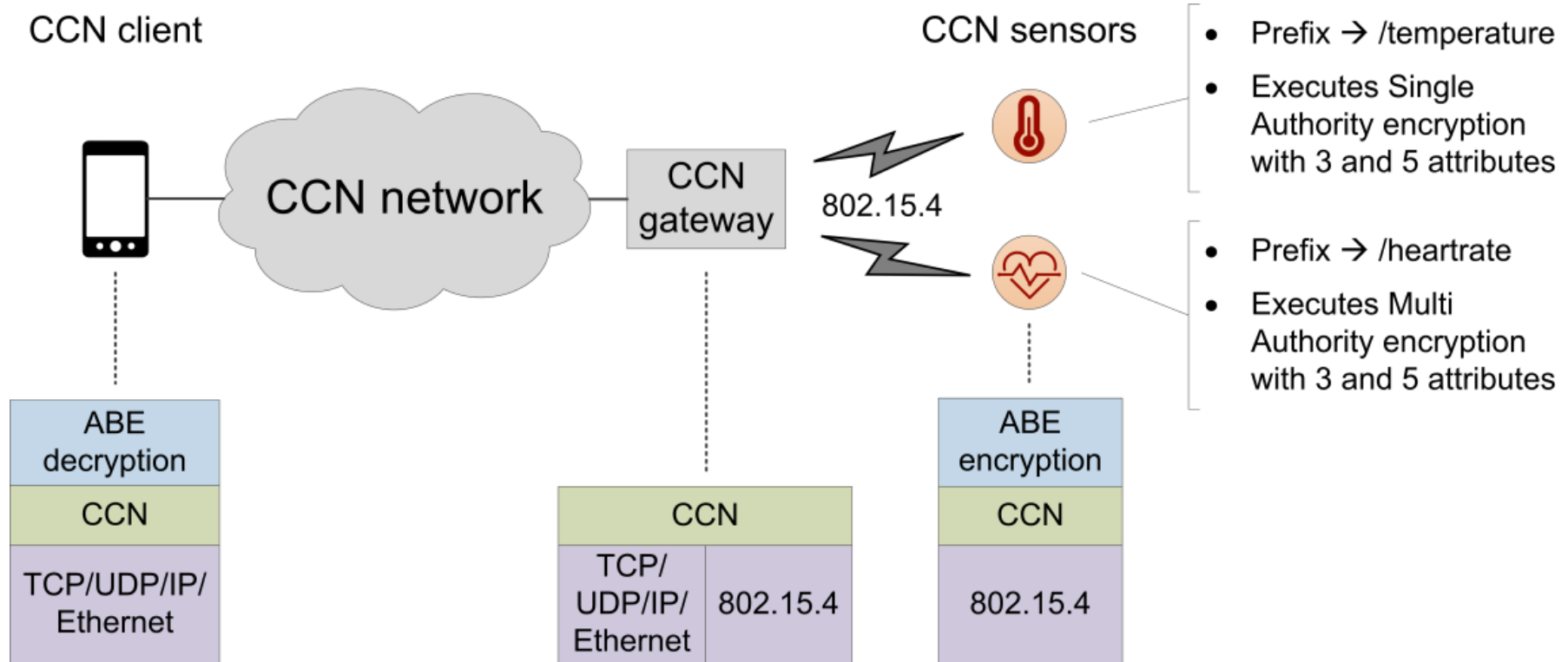
› Pros:

- Object security that secures the object at the source, no need to trust gateways in the network
- Successful decryption can be achieved with multiple different keys
- Does not require online communication with the key management server
- Can provide good privacy by use of decentralized attribute authorities

› Cons:

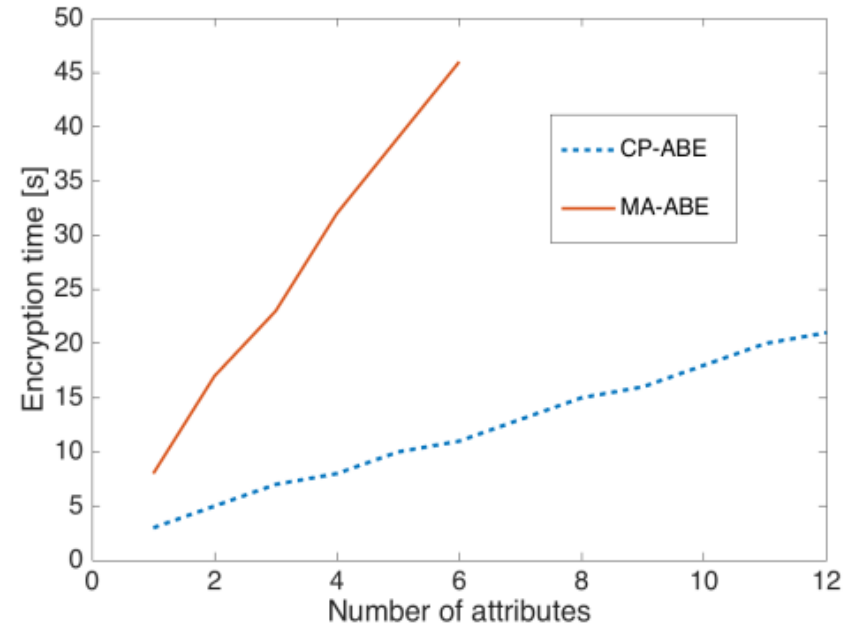
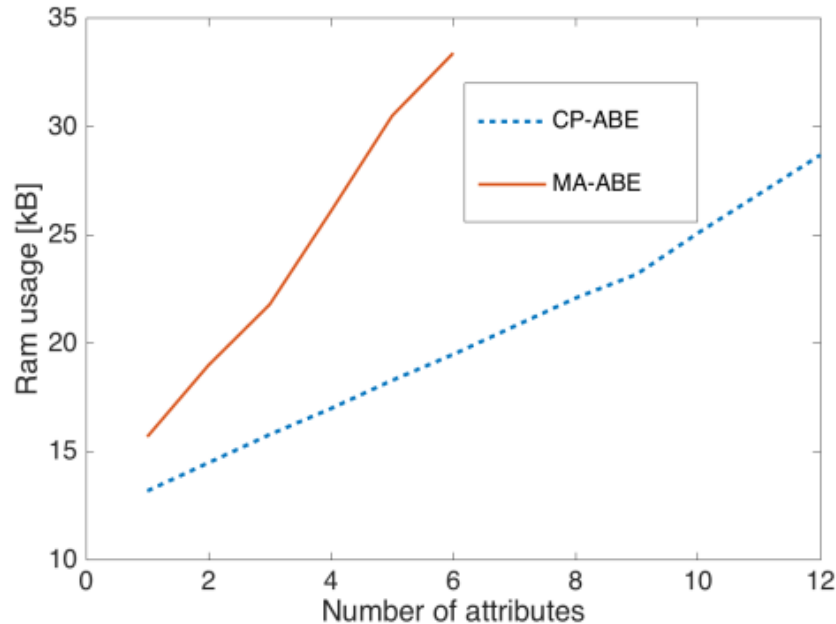
- Computationally heavy
- No easy solution to revoking attributes/keys

Testbed



- › CCN relay implemented in CCN-lite on top of RIOT OS
- › Android ICN ABE app developed
- › Sensor hardware platform used STM32F4DISCOVERY
 - ARM Cortex-M4 32-bitcore, 1 MB Flash memory and 192 kB RAM

results & Conclusions



- › Performing ABE on sensors is feasible
- › RAM is the bottle-neck, not processing power



ERICSSON



ICN2020