

NFC and authentication in pervasive and social computation

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and
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Outline

Introduction: NFC and pervasive security

Derivational approach to authentication and impersonation

Deriving distance bounding authentication protocols

Deriving social authentication protocols

Trust & reputation

Deriving location authentication protocols

Conclusions and future work

Outline

Introduction: NFC and pervasive security
Near Field Communication
Problems of pervasive security

Derivational approach to authentication and impersonation

Deriving distance bounding authentication protocols

Deriving social authentication protocols

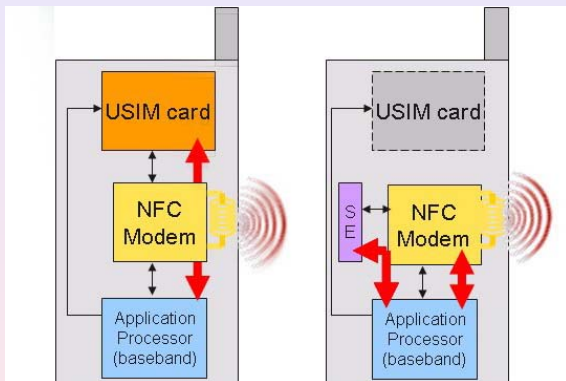
Trust & reputation

Deriving location authentication protocols

Conclusions and future work

Near Field Communication (NFC)

Phone with a contactless smart card:



Secure Element (SE) is a miniSD flash memory, or a USIM card, or a separate microcontroller.

Introduction: NFC

NFC perspective

Pervasive security
problems

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

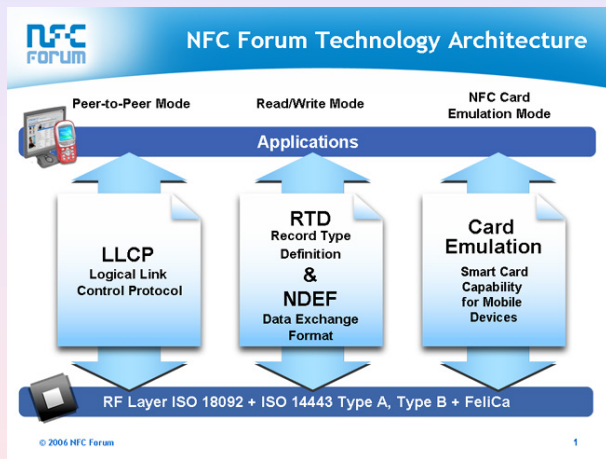
Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

NFC modes of operation: standards



Pervasive authentication protocols

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Introduction: NFC

NFC perspective

Pervasive security problems

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Social authentication

Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work

▶ mobile operators:

pro: revenue from card issuers, targeted advertising, social networking

con: no revenue from P2P transactions¹

▶ card issuers:

pro: increased availability and overall transaction value,

con: dependency on mobile operators

▶ banks:

pro: increased availability and overall transaction value

con: lost revenue to P2P digital cash transactions

¹ cf. Bluetooth disabling

NFC deployment

- Australia:** Telstra, National Australia Bank
- China:** China Mobile, Philips, Nokia, Xiamen e-Tong card
- France:** CIC, Credit Mutuel, Gemalto, LaSer, Pegasus (multi-operator, multi-bank, multi-card), RATP, SFR
- Germany:** Deutsche Bahn, Rhein-Main Vb (Frankfurt), Nokia, Philips, Vodafone
- India:** Delta Technologies
- Japan:** DoCoMo
- UK:** Barclays, Orange, O2, TfL Oyster, Wireless Fest in Hyde Park
- USA:** Cingular, Discover, Inside Contactless, Nokia, NXP, NY subway, Venyon ZTar,

NFC applications

Contactless payment and exchange

- ▶ card mode (← Chip & Pin, EMV)
2008 transaction value: \$ 2.4 billion (Juniper)
2011 transaction value: \$ 24-36 billion (Juniper, Strategy Analytics)
- ▶ RW mode:
 - ▶ electronic tickets, transportation systems
 - ▶ off-line micropayments (← Chip-Knip)
- ▶ P2P mode:
 - ▶ digital cash transactions
 - ▶ electronic barter
 - ▶ street markets and transient merchants
 - ▶ vending

NFC applications

Proximity commercial networking

- ▶ RW mode: RFID-based shopping
 - ▶ discount coupons, mobile rewards distribution
 - ▶ warehouse navigation
 - ▶ dynamic pricing
 - ▶ shop auction
 - ▶ shopping derivatives: futures, calls, boolean betting. . .
 - ▶ discount for social hubs, celebrities
 - ▶ discount for viral marketing, C2C assistance, shop help
 - ▶ general shopping assistance

NFC applications

Proximity commercial networking

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 - ▶ discount for social hubs, celebrities
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 - ▶ general shopping assistance
- ▶ RW mode: bootstrap other networks
 - ▶ distribute relevant URLs
 - ▶ establish Bluetooth, WLAN connections to local resources

NFC applications

Proximity social networking

Beyond address book:

- ▶ P2P mode: support local networks
 - ▶ exchange public keys, personal (business) cards

NFC applications

Proximity social networking

Beyond address book:

- ▶ P2P mode: support local networks
 - ▶ exchange public keys, personal (business) cards
- ▶ RW mode: generate local networks
 - ▶ check in selected personal data² at a smart place
 - ▶ club, school, shopping mall. . .
 - ▶ local recommender system forms clusters
 - ▶ sport partners, homework help, one-night stands. . .
 - ▶ queryless social search
 - ▶ social navigation assistance: friends, foes, fashion. . .

²e.g., a fragment of a personal page, reputation certificate, "electronic pheromone" ▶ ◀ ≡ ≡ ≡ ≡ ≡ ≡ ≡ ≡ ≡

NFC applications

Proximity social networking

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 - ▶ *recommendation driven* advertising in physical space

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NFC applications

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Beyond address book:

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 - ▶ queryless social search
 - ▶ social navigation assistance: friends, foes, fashion. . .
 - ▶ receive other *relevant* information
 - ▶ *recommendation driven* advertising in physical space
 - ▶ point-and-click
 - ▶ drag one proximity link to another: introduce friends
 - ▶ bootstrap Bluetooth, WLAN networks: "silent concert"
 - ▶ . . . (mouse in space)

²e.g., a fragment of a personal page, reputation certificate, "electronic pheromone" ▶ ◀ ≡ ≡ ≡ ↺ ↻

NFC applications

Proximity social networking

Security problems



Pervasive
authentication
protocols

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Introduction: NFC

NFC perspective

Pervasive security
problems

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

NFC applications

Proximity social networking

Task.

Study authentication methods for

- ▶ proximity social networking, in particular, and

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

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Introduction: NFC

NFC perspective

Pervasive security
problems

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

NFC applications

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Study authentication methods for

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Pervasive
authentication
protocols

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Introduction: NFC

NFC perspective

Pervasive security
problems

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

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Method.

Derivational approach:

- ▶ taxonomy of channels and of their applications
- ▶ incremental analysis of channel interactions
- ▶ protocol patterns
- ▶ tool support

New security landscape

Example 1: Fair exchange (contract signing)

Theorem (Even-Yacobi, 1980)

Every deterministic fair exchange protocol must involve a trusted third party: it is always an escrow protocol.

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authentication
protocols

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Introduction: NFC

NFC perspective

Pervasive security
problems

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

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Why?

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Introduction: NFC

NFC perspective

Pervasive security problems

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Social authentication

Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work

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Example 1: Fair exchange (contract signing)

Theorem (Even-Yacobi, 1980)

Every deterministic fair exchange protocol must involve a trusted third party: it is always an escrow protocol.

Why?



Exchange is like a race where the winning horse is the **last** to finish.

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

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Introduction: NFC

NFC perspective

Pervasive security
problems

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

New security landscape

Example 1: Fair exchange (contract signing)

Pervasive solution

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authentication
protocols

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Introduction: NFC

NFC perspective

Pervasive security
problems

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

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Example 1: Fair exchange (contract signing)

Pervasive solution

Swap the horses!

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

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Introduction: NFC

NFC perspective

Pervasive security
problems

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

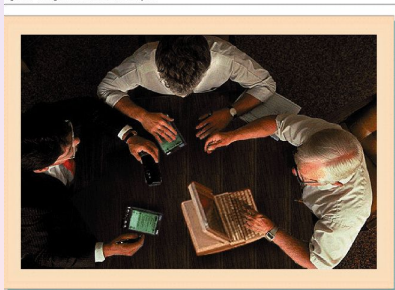
New security landscape

Example 1: Fair exchange (contract signing)

Pervasive solution

Swap the horses!

Figure 1 Design session in a mediated space



...i.e. swap the devices, or the send buttons.

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authentication
protocols

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Introduction: NFC

NFC perspective

Pervasive security
problems

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

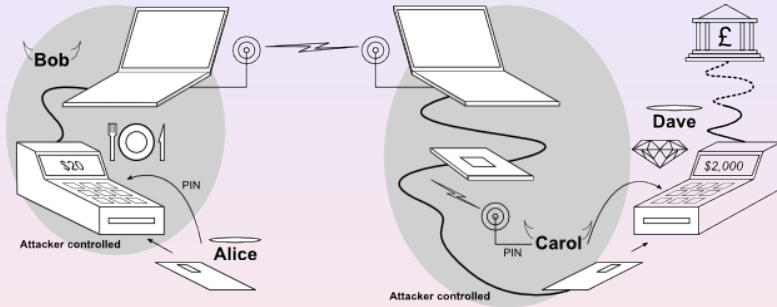
Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

New security landscape

Example 2: Smart card relay attacks



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Introduction: NFC

NFC perspective

Pervasive security problems

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Social authentication

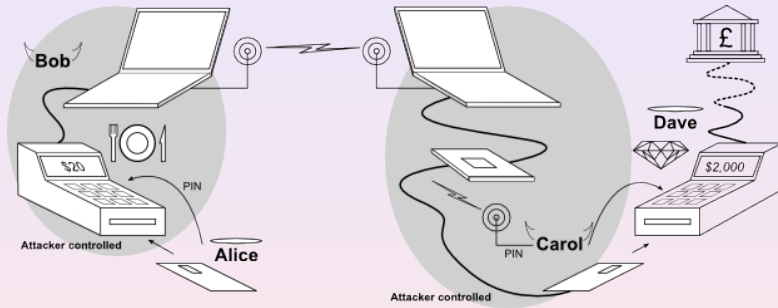
Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work

New security landscape

Example 2: Smart card relay attacks



This becomes much easier with NFC phones!

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

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Introduction: NFC

NFC perspective

Pervasive security
problems

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

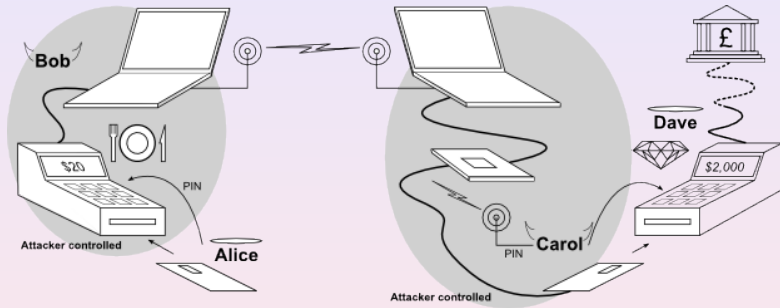
Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

New security landscape

Example 2: Smart card relay attacks



This becomes much easier with NFC phones!

Solution: distance bounding,
social authentication (sign receipt)

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authentication
protocols

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Introduction: NFC

NFC perspective

Pervasive security
problems

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

Outline

Introduction: NFC and pervasive security

Derivational approach to authentication and impersonation

Basic ideas

Deriving challenge-response

Real example: GDOI

Deriving distance bounding authentication protocols

Deriving social authentication protocols

Trust & reputation

Deriving location authentication protocols

Conclusions and future work

Basics of information flow security

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

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Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Basics

Challenge-response

Real example: GDOI

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

Secrecy: bad information flows do not happen

Authenticity: good information flows do happen

Basics of program dependability

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authentication
protocols

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Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Basics

Challenge-response

Real example: GDOI

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

Safety: bad things do not happen

Liveness: good things do happen

Basics of information flow security

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

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Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Basics

Challenge-response

Real example: GDOI

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

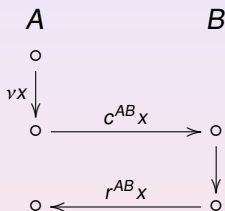
Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

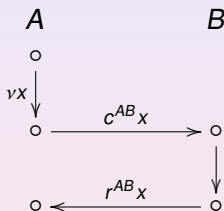
Secrets must be authenticated

Authentications are based on secrets

Authentication by challenge-response (CR)

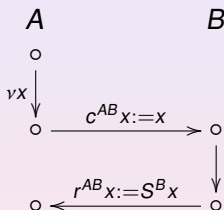


Authentication by challenge-response (CR)



$$A : (vX)_A \left(\langle \langle C^{AB}X \rangle \rangle_A \right) \triangleright \left((r^{AB}X)_A \right)$$
$$\implies \langle \langle C^{AB}X \rangle \rangle_A \triangleright \left((C^{AB}X)_B \right) \triangleright \langle \langle r^{AB}X \rangle \rangle_B \triangleright \left((r^{AB}X)_A \right) \quad (cr)$$

Signature-based challenge-response (CRS)

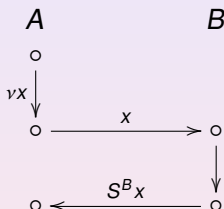


$$S^B t = S^B u \implies t = u \quad (\text{sig1})$$

$$V^B(y, t) \iff y = S^B t \quad (\text{sig2})$$

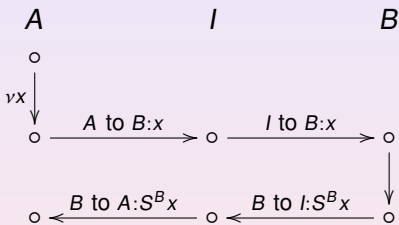
$$\langle\langle S^B t \rangle\rangle_{x^>} \implies X = B \quad (\text{sig3})$$

Signature-based challenge-response (CRS)

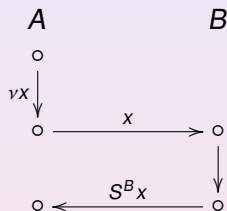


$$(\text{sig1-3}) \wedge (B \text{ honest}) \vdash (\text{cr})_{[c^{AB}x := x, r^{AB}x := S^B x]}$$

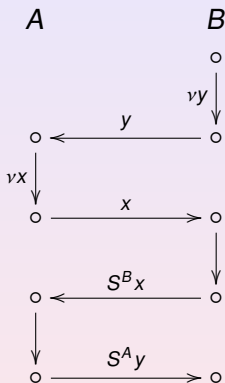
Intruder-in-the-Middle attack on CRS



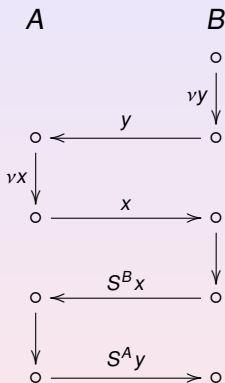
Signature-based challenge-response (CRS)



Signature-based **nested** challenge-response (CRSN)



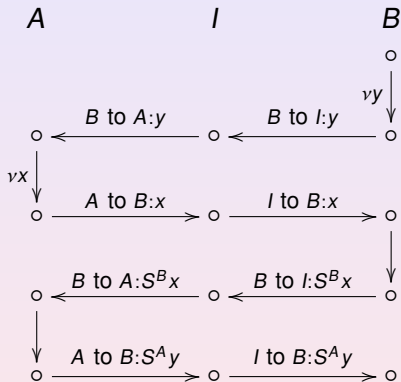
Signature-based **nested** challenge-response (CRSN)



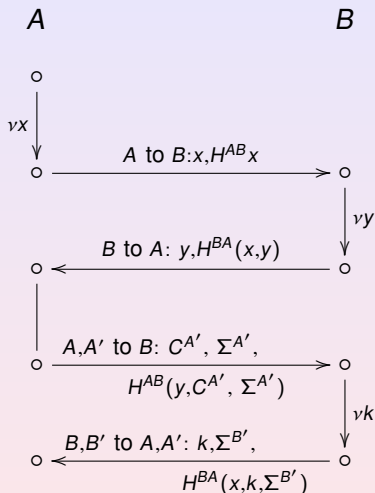
assumptions: (sig1-3), (A honest), (B honest)

guarantee: using (cr) A and B derive matching views

Intruder-in-the-Middle attack on CRSN

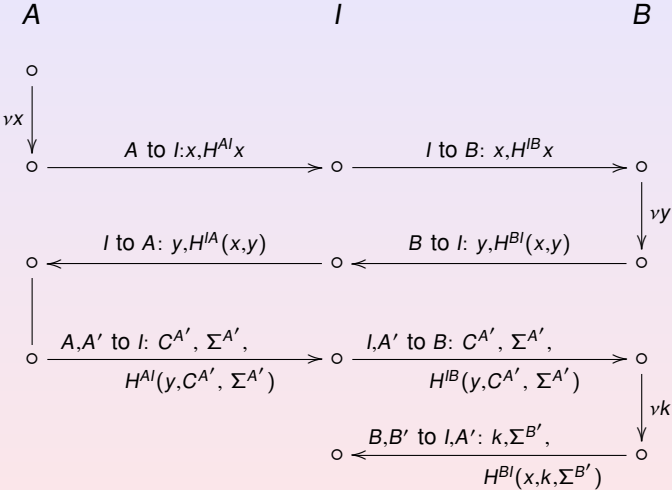


IPSec GDOI protocol



$$\Sigma^X = S^X(x, y)$$

Intruder-in-the-middle attack on GDOI



$$\Sigma^X = S^X(x, y)$$

Outline

Introduction: NFC and pervasive security

Derivational approach to authentication and impersonation

Deriving distance bounding authentication protocols

- Timed challenge-response

- Binding timed response and crypto response

- Binding timed response and crypto challenge

- Mixing timed channels

Deriving social authentication protocols

Trust & reputation

Deriving location authentication protocols

Conclusions and future work

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

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Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

**Timed
authentication**

- Timed challenge-response

- Timed/crypto response

- Timed/crypto challenge

- Mixing timed

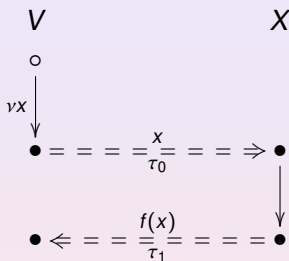
Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

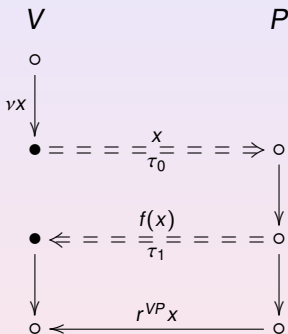
Timed challenge-response



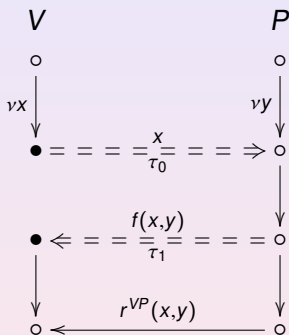
supports the axiom

$$V : (\nu x)_V \left(\tau_0 \langle x \rangle_V \triangleright \tau_1 ((x))_V \implies \exists X. d(V, X) \leq \tau_1 - \tau_0 \right)$$

Combining timed response and cryptographic response

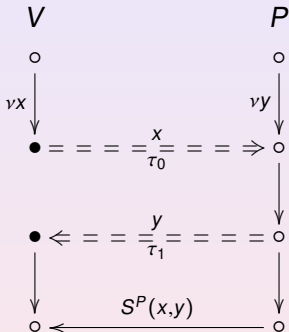


Binding timed response to cryptographic response



Binding timed response to cryptographic response

Brands-Chaum 1



Binding timed response to cryptographic response

Brands-Chaum 1

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

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Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Timed challenge-response

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Timed/crypto challenge

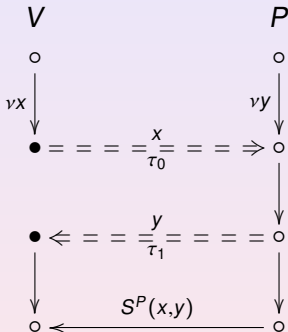
Mixing timed

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

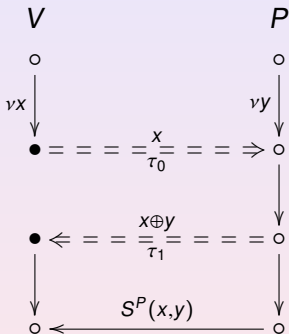
Conclusions and
future work



- ▶ $V : P \text{ honest} \implies d(V, P) < \tau_1 - \tau_0$
- ▶ $V : \forall X. X \text{ responds} \implies d(V, X) + d(X, P) < \tau_1 - \tau_0$

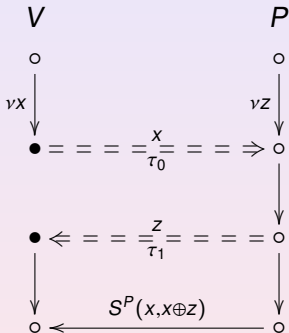
Binding timed response to cryptographic response

Discharge the honesty assumption?



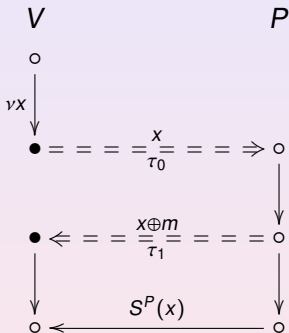
Binding timed response to cryptographic response

P can still cheat



Binding timed response to cryptographic response

Brands-Chaum 2



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Introduction: NFC

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Timed challenge-response

Timed/crypto response

Timed/crypto challenge

Mixing timed

Social authentication

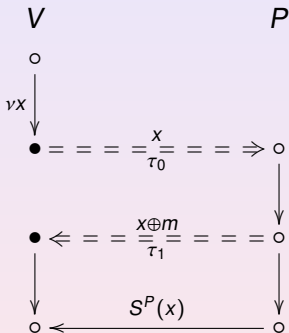
Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work

Binding timed response to cryptographic response

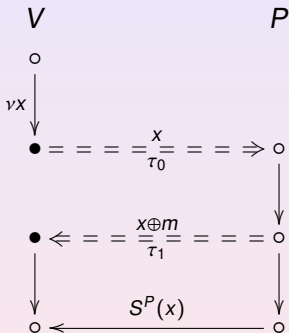
Brands-Chaum 2



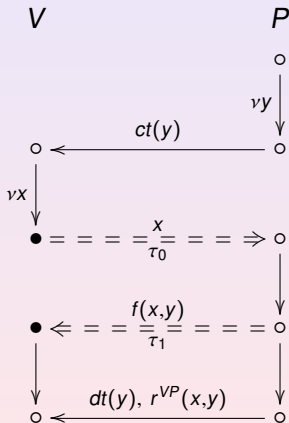
- ▶ Peggy cannot cheat

Binding timed response to cryptographic response

Brands-Chaum 2



- ▶ Peggy cannot cheat
- ▶ Ivan can impersonate her, and relay $S^P(x)$



Digression: Symbolic commitment

Definition

A *commitment schema* consists of three publicly known functions over the space of messages \mathcal{T} ,

- ▶ *commitment* $ct : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$,
- ▶ *decommitment* $dt : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$, and
- ▶ *open commitment* $ot : \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$,

such that

- ▶ ct is a one-way collision-free function,
- ▶ $ot(ct(x), dt(x)) = x$.

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such that

- ▶ ct is a one-way collision-free function,
- ▶ $ot(ct(x), dt(x)) = x$.

E.g.,

$$ct(x) = H(x)$$

$$dt(x) = x$$

$$ot(y, z) = z$$

$$ct(x) = H_0(x)$$

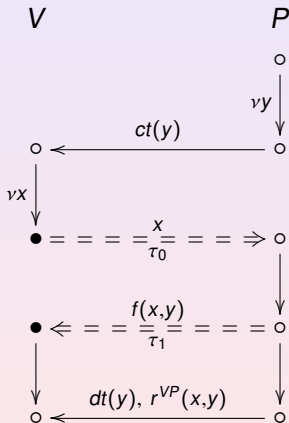
$$dt(x) = H_1(x) :: x$$

$$ot(y, z) = z_1$$

$$ct(x) = E(x_0, x_1)$$

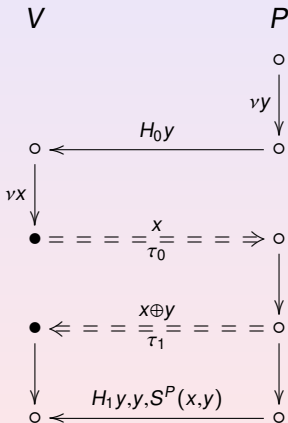
$$dt(x) = x_0$$

$$ot(y, z) = D(z, y)$$



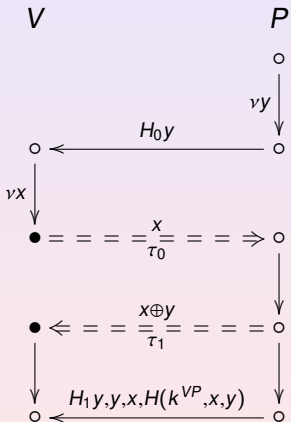
Binding timed response to cryptographic response

Brands-Chaum 3



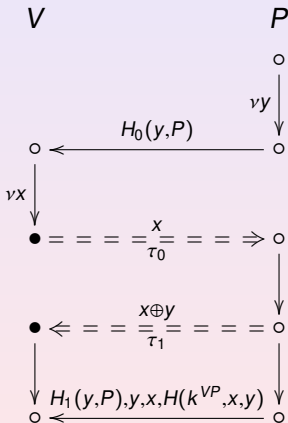
Binding timed response to cryptographic response

Čapkun-Hubaux



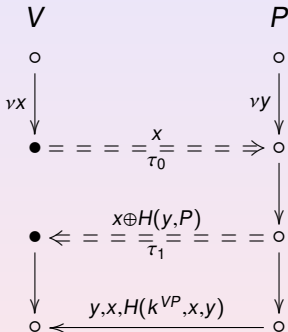
Binding timed response to cryptographic response

Meadows-Syverson



Binding timed response to cryptographic response

Meadows-P-Syverson



Pervasive authentication protocols

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Introduction: NFC

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Timed challenge-response

Timed/crypto response

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Mixing timed

Social authentication

Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work

Binding timed response to cryptographic response

Meadows-P-Syverson

Pervasive authentication protocols

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Introduction: NFC

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Timed challenge-response

Timed/crypto response

Timed/crypto challenge

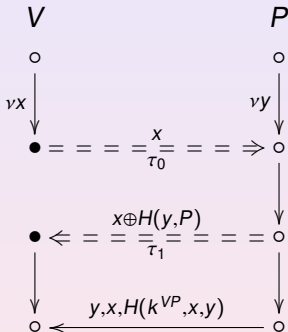
Mixing timed

Social authentication

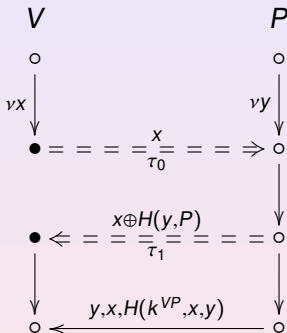
Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work



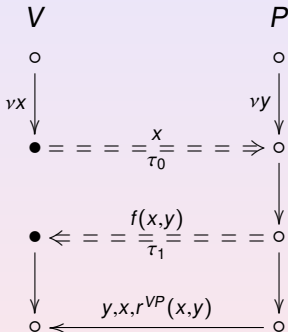
► $V : \exists X. d(V, X) < \tau_1 - \tau_0 \wedge X \sim P$



- ▶ $V : \exists X. d(V, X) < \tau_1 - \tau_0 \wedge X \sim P$
- ▶ $V : \forall X. X \text{ responds} \implies d(V, X) + d(X, P) < \tau_1 - \tau_0$

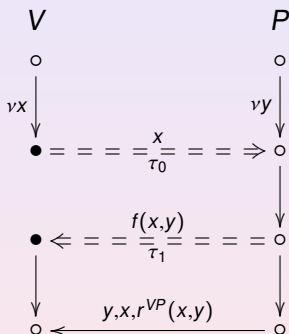
Binding timed response to cryptographic response

... and in general



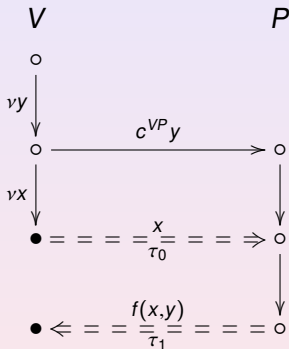
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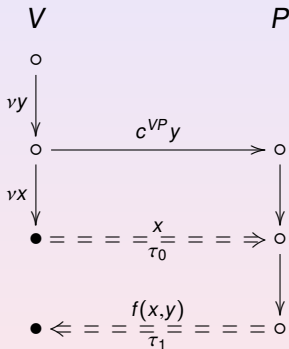


- ▶ $f(x, y)$ one-way function in y
- ▶ only P could generate $r^{VP}(x, y)$.

Binding timed response and cryptographic challenge

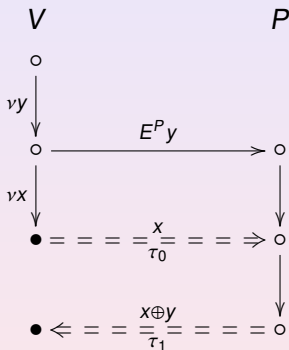


Binding timed response and cryptographic challenge



(more convenient when P is a smart card)

Binding timed response and cryptographic challenge



(if P has a public key)

Binding timed response to cryptographic challenge

Hancke-Kuhn

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Timed challenge-response

Timed/crypto response

Timed/crypto challenge

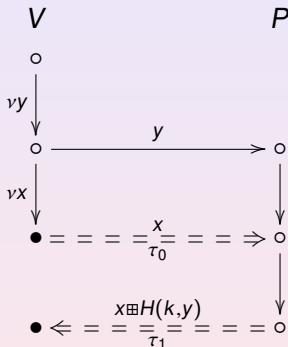
Mixing timed

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

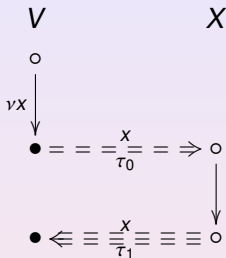
Conclusions and
future work



$$x \boxplus z = [z_i^{(x_i)}] \quad \text{where } z = z^{(0)} :: z^{(1)}$$

Mixing different kinds of timed channels

ECHO: Sastry-Sankar-Wagner



Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Timed challenge-response

Timed/crypto response

Timed/crypto challenge

Mixing timed

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

Mixing different kinds of timed channels

ECHO: Sastry-Sankar-Wagner

Pervasive authentication protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Timed challenge-response

Timed/crypto response

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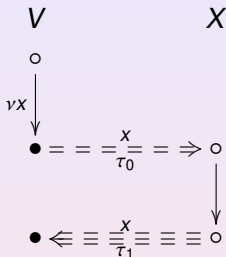
Mixing timed

Social authentication

Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work



$$V : (vX)_V \left(\tau_0 \langle \langle X \rangle \rangle_V \triangleright \tau_1 \langle \langle X \rangle \rangle_V \right) \implies \exists X. d(V, X) \leq (\tau_1 - \tau_0) \frac{c + s}{cs}$$

- ▶ where c is the speed of light and s the speed of sound

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Pervasive authentication protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Timed challenge-response

Timed/crypto response

Timed/crypto challenge

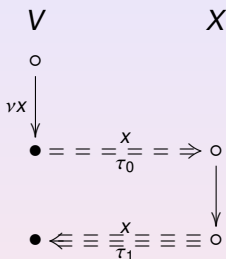
Mixing timed

Social authentication

Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work



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- ▶ the reasoning boils down to (crt) , because $s \ll c \implies \frac{c+s}{cs} \approx 1$

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Pervasive authentication protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Timed challenge-response

Timed/crypto response

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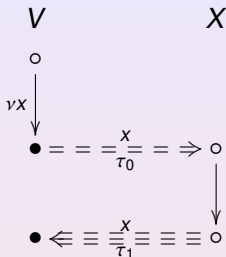
Mixing timed

Social authentication

Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work



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- ▶ where c is the speed of light and s the speed of sound
- ▶ the reasoning boils down to (crt) , because $s \ll c \implies \frac{c+s}{cs} \approx 1$
- ▶ **pro**: measuring longer response times requires less precision
- ▶ **con**: s less robust, due to the influences of the environment

Outline

Introduction: NFC and pervasive security

Derivational approach to authentication and impersonation

Deriving distance bounding authentication protocols

Deriving social authentication protocols

- Social channel and its use

- Social commitment

- Authentication before decommitment

- Authentication after decommitment

- Socially authenticated key exchange

- Security homology

Trust & reputation

Deriving location authentication protocols

Pervasive authentication protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Social authentication

- Social channel and its use

- Social commitment

- Auth. then decommit

- Decommit then auth.

- Social KE

- Security homology

Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work

Preliminary example: a timed social protocol

Pervasive authentication protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Social authentication

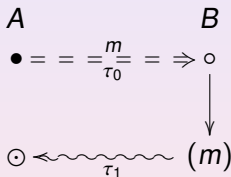
Social channel and its use

- Social commitment
- Auth. then decommit
- Decommit then auth.
- Social KE
- Security homology

Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work



Social channel bandwidth

- ▶ $\sigma : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$: a short digest (hash) function

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Social channel and its use

Social commitment

Auth. then decommit

Decommit then auth.

Social KE

Security homology

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

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- ▶ $\sigma : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$: a short digest (hash) function

such that

- ▶ $\sigma\sigma t = \sigma t$
 - ▶ "The digest does not change short terms."

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Social channel and its use

Social commitment
Auth. then decommit
Decommit then auth.
Social KE
Security homology

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

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- ▶ $\sigma : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$: a short digest (hash) function

such that

- ▶ $\sigma\sigma t = \sigma t$
 - ▶ "The digest does not change short terms."
- ▶ $\forall s \exists t. s \neq t \wedge \sigma s = \sigma t \wedge s \vdash t$
 - ▶ "For every term s , it is feasible to find a different term t with the same digest."

Social actions

- ▶ $\langle B \text{ to } A : \beta \rangle$ — B shows an action β to A

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Social channel and its use

Social commitment
Auth. then decommit
Decommit then auth.
Social KE
Security homology

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

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- ▶ $\langle B \text{ to } A : \beta \rangle$ — B shows an action β to A

axiomatized as follows:

- ▶ $\langle B \text{ to } A : \beta \rangle \implies A : \beta_B$
 - ▶ "If A sees B perform β , then A knows that B has performed β ."

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Social channel and its use

Social commitment
Auth. then decommit
Decommit then auth.
Social KE
Security homology

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

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- ▶ $\langle B \text{ to } A : \beta \rangle \implies A : \beta_B$
 - ▶ "If A sees B perform β , then A knows that B has performed β ."
- ▶ $\langle B \text{ to } A : \beta \rangle \triangleright \langle C \text{ to } A : \gamma \rangle \implies A : \beta_B \triangleright \gamma_C$
 - ▶ "If A sees β_B before γ_C , then she knows that β_B occurred before γ_C ."

Social actions

- ▶ $\langle B \text{ to } A : t \rangle$ — B shows a term t to A

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Social channel and its use

Social commitment

Auth. then decommit

Decommit then auth.

Social KE

Security homology

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

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- ▶ $\langle B \text{ to } A : t \rangle$ — B shows a term t to A

axiomatized as follows:

- ▶ $\langle B \text{ to } A : t \rangle \implies \sigma t \in \Gamma_A$
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Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Social channel and its use

Social commitment
Auth. then decommit
Decommit then auth.
Social KE
Security homology

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

Social actions

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axiomatized as follows:

- ▶ $\langle B \text{ to } A : t \rangle \implies \sigma t \in \Gamma_A$
 - ▶ "If B shows A a term t , then A sees the digest σt ."
- ▶ $\langle B \text{ to } A : t \rangle \implies A : \exists u. \sigma u = \sigma t \wedge \langle A \text{ to } B : u \rangle_B$
 - ▶ "If B shows A a term t , then A knows that B has shown her some term with the digest σt ."

Social actions

Graphic notation

▶ $\beta_B \rightsquigarrow \odot_A$ represents $\langle \beta \rangle_B$ to A

▶ $\circ_B \rightsquigarrow \odot_A$ represents $\langle t \rangle_B$ to A

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Social channel and its use

Social commitment
Auth. then decommit
Decommit then auth.
Social KE
Security homology

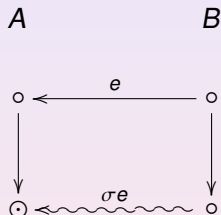
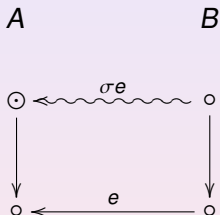
Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

Socially authenticated key distribution

Bob announces his public key



Pervasive authentication protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Social authentication

Social channel and its use

- Social commitment
- Auth. then decommit
- Decommit then auth.
- Social KE
- Security homology

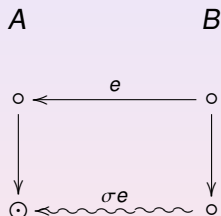
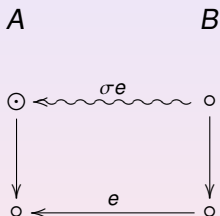
Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work

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Bob announces his public key

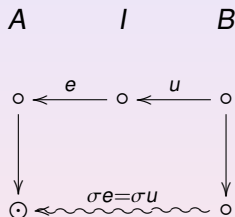
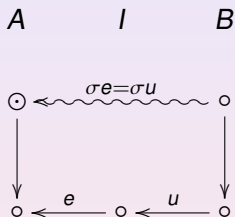


▶ $e, \sigma e \in \Gamma_A$

▶ $A : B \text{ honest} \implies \exists u. \sigma u = \sigma e \wedge \langle B \text{ to } A : u \rangle_B$

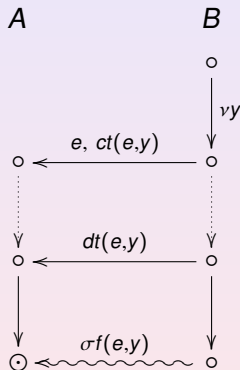
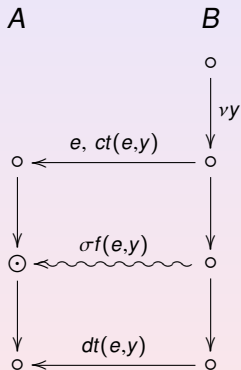
Socially authenticated key distribution

... byt Ivan may have replaced it

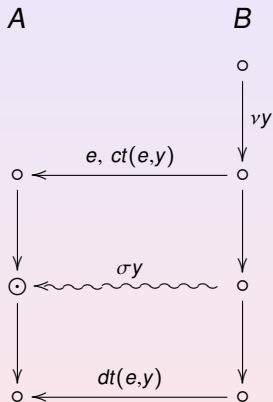


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Social commitment

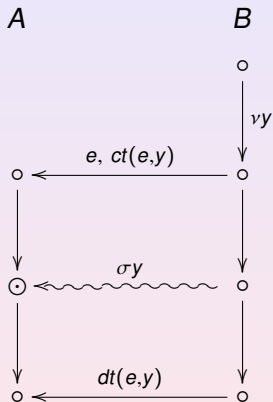


Authentication before decommitment



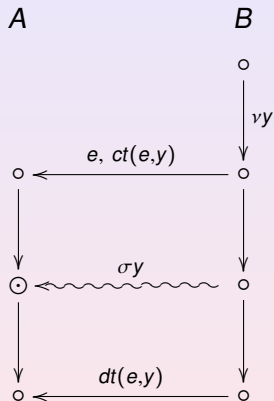
► $A : \exists y. \sigma y = s \wedge \langle B \text{ to } A : y \rangle_B$

Authentication before decommitment



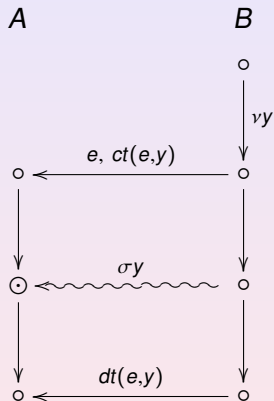
▶ $A : B \text{ honest} \implies \exists y. \langle B \text{ to } A : \sigma y \rangle_B$

Authentication before decommitment



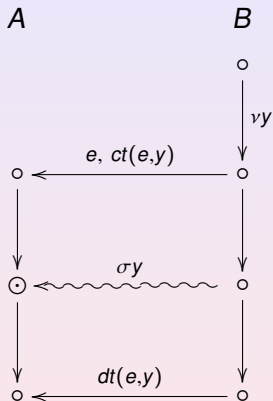
► $A : B \text{ honest} \implies \exists u \exists y. \langle u, ct(u, y) \rangle_B \sqsupseteq \langle \sigma y \rangle_B$

Authentication before decommitment



► $A : B \text{ honest} \implies \exists u. (vy)_B \supseteq \langle u, ct(u, y) \rangle_B \supseteq \langle \sigma y \rangle_B$

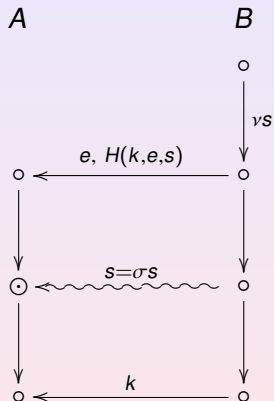
Authentication before decommitment



► $A : B \text{ honest} \implies (vy)_B \sqsupseteq \langle e, ct(e,y) \rangle_B \sqsupseteq \langle \sigma y \rangle_B \sqsupseteq \langle dt(e,y) \rangle_B$

Authentication before decommitment

Wong-Stajano template



Pervasive authentication protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Social authentication

Social channel and its use
Social commitment

Auth. then decommit

Decommit then auth.
Social KE
Security homology

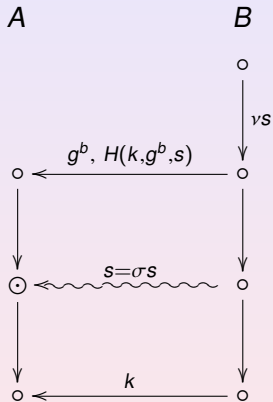
Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work

Authentication before decommitment

Wong-Stajano- $\frac{1}{2}$



Pervasive authentication protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Social authentication

Social channel and its use
Social commitment

Auth. then decommit

Decommit then auth.

Social KE

Security homology

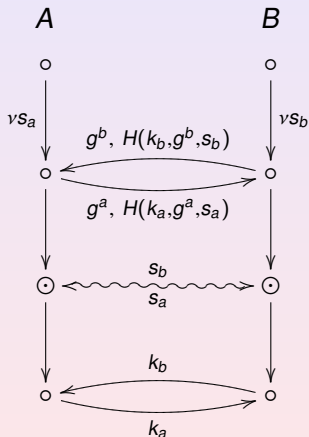
Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work

Authentication before decommitment

Wong-Stajano



Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Social channel and its use
Social commitment

Auth. then decommit

Decommit then auth.

Social KE

Security homology

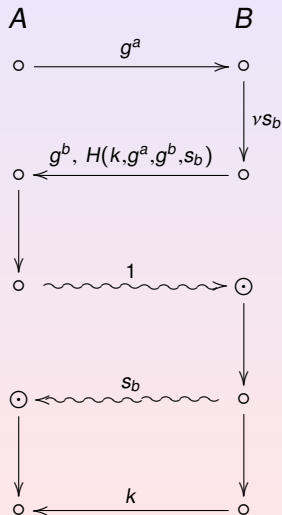
Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

Authentication before decommitment

Wong-Stajano 3



Pervasive authentication protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Social authentication

Social channel and its use
Social commitment

Auth. then decommit

Decommit then auth.

Social KE

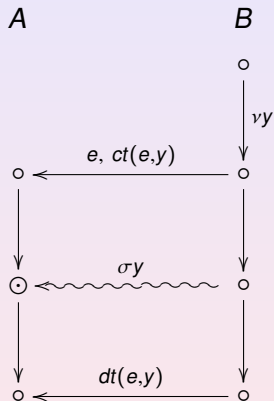
Security homology

Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work

Authentication before decommitment



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Authentication before decommitment

Hoepman- $\frac{1}{2}$

Pervasive authentication protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Social authentication

Social channel and its use
Social commitment

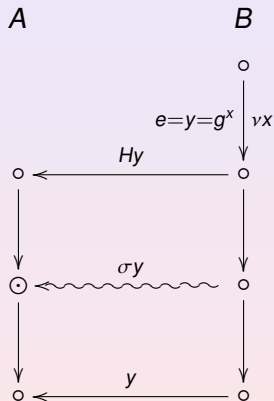
Auth. then decommit

Decommit then auth.
Social KE
Security homology

Trust & reputation

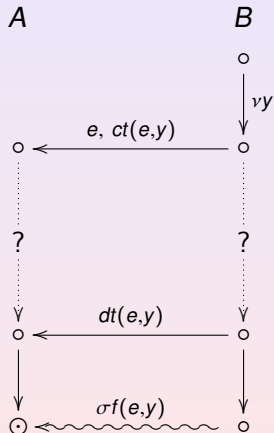
Location authentication

Conclusions and future work

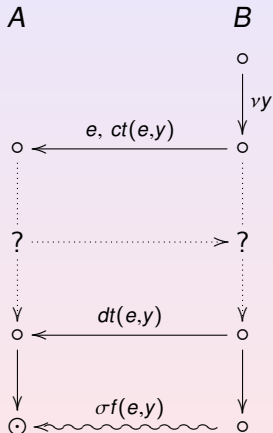


▶ $A : B \text{ honest} \implies (vx)_B \triangleright \langle H(g^x) \rangle_B \triangleright \langle \sigma(g^x) \rangle_B \triangleright \langle g^x \rangle_B$

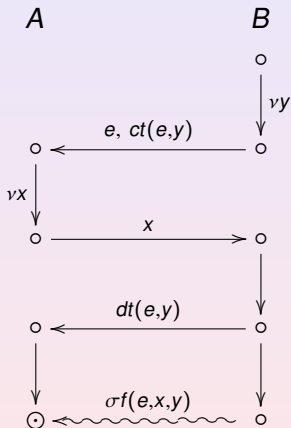
Authentication after decommitment



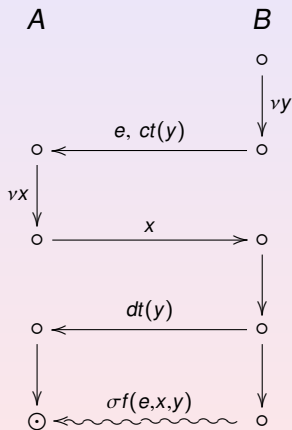
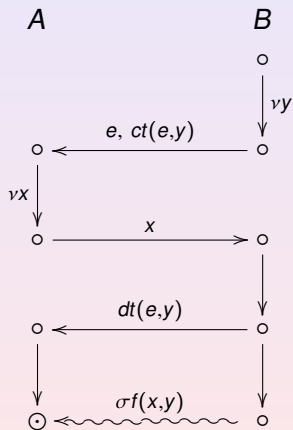
Authentication after decommitment



Authentication after decommitment

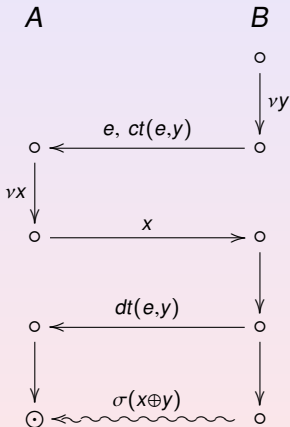


Authentication after decommitment



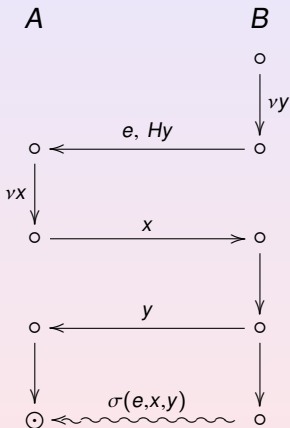
Authentication after decommitment

Vaudenay: SAS- $\frac{1}{2}$



Authentication after decommitment

Nguyen-Roscoe: HCBK- $\frac{1}{2}$



Pervasive authentication protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Social authentication

Social channel and its use

Social commitment

Auth. then decommit

Decommit then auth.

Social KE

Security homology

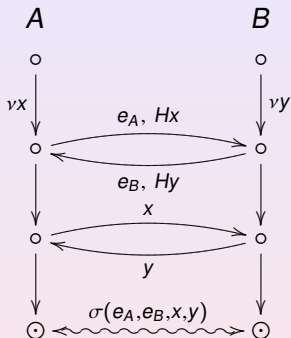
Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work

Mutual authentication after decommitment

Nguyen-Roscoe: HCBK (2-party)



Pervasive authentication protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Social authentication

Social channel and its use

Social commitment

Auth. then decommit

Decommit then auth.

Social KE

Security homology

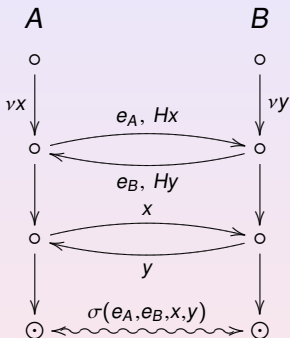
Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work

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Nguyen-Roscoe: HCBK (2-party)



Assumption: Initiator establishes the order

Mutual authentication after decommitment

Nguyen-Roscoe: HCBK (2-party)

$$\left((vX)_A \langle e_A, HX \rangle_A (u_1, u_2)_A \otimes (vY)_B \langle e_B, HY \rangle_B (v_1, v_2)_B \right) ;$$

$$\left(\langle X \rangle_A (u_3)_A (u_1, u_2/e_B, Hu_3)_A \langle \sigma(e_A, e_B, X, u_3) \rangle_A \otimes \langle Y \rangle_B (v_3)_B (v_1, v_2)/e_A, Hv_3)_B \langle \sigma(e_A, e_B, v_3, Y) \rangle_B \right)$$

Pervasive authentication protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving authentication

Timed authentication

Social authentication

Social channel and its use

Social commitment

Auth. then decommit

Decommit then auth.

Social KE

Security homology

Trust & reputation

Location authentication

Conclusions and future work

Multi-party authentication after decommitment

Nguyen-Roscoe: HCBK

Assumptions (to be discharged)

- ▶ agreed ordering of the principals

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Social channel and its use

Social commitment

Auth. then decommit

Decommit then auth.

Social KE

Security homology

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

Multi-party authentication after decommitment

Nguyen-Roscoe: HCBK

Assumptions (to be discharged)

- ▶ agreed ordering of the principals
 - ▶ all principals must digest at the same payload

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Social channel and its use

Social commitment

Auth. then decommit

Decommit then auth.

Social KE

Security homology

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

Multi-party authentication after decommitment

Nguyen-Roscoe: HCBK

Assumptions (to be discharged)

- ▶ agreed ordering of the principals
 - ▶ all principals must digest at the same payload
- ▶ social protocol to compare the digests

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Social channel and its use

Social commitment

Auth. then decommit

Decommit then auth.

Social KE

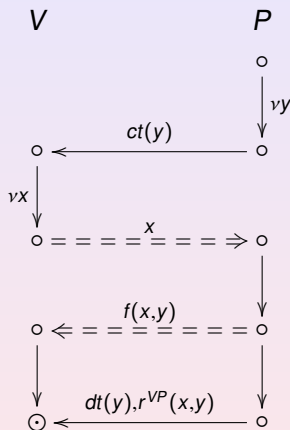
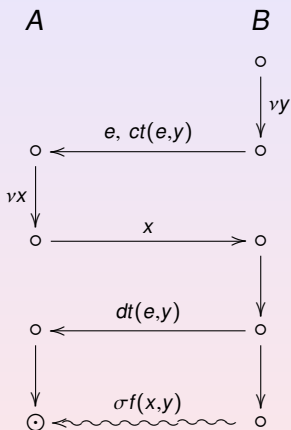
Security homology

Trust & reputation

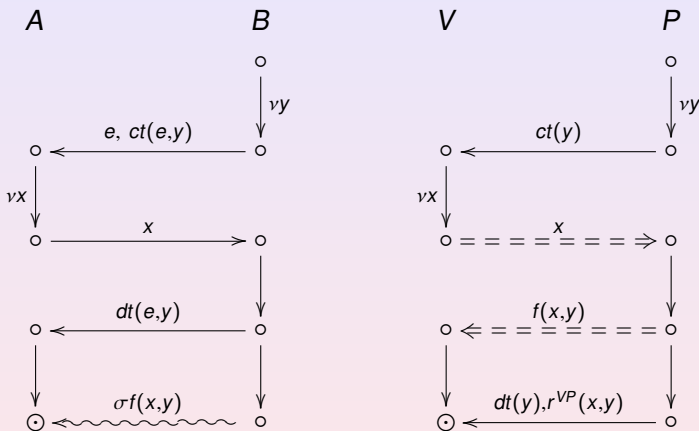
Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

Structural similarity — conceptual difference



Structural similarity — conceptual difference



Social authentication is not challenge-response:
x on the left is not a challenge, but a binder, analogous to y.

Outline

Introduction: NFC and pervasive security

Derivational approach to authentication and impersonation

Deriving distance bounding authentication protocols

Deriving social authentication protocols

Trust & reputation

Deriving location authentication protocols

Conclusions and future work

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

Trust and reputation

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

NOT PRESENTED

Outline

Introduction: NFC and pervasive security

Derivational approach to authentication and impersonation

Deriving distance bounding authentication protocols

Deriving social authentication protocols

Trust & reputation

Deriving location authentication protocols

Conclusions and future work

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

Deriving location authentication: Mobile IP

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

NOT PRESENTED

Outline

Introduction: NFC and pervasive security

Derivational approach to authentication and impersonation

Deriving distance bounding authentication protocols

Deriving social authentication protocols

Trust & reputation

Deriving location authentication protocols

Conclusions and future work

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

Summary

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

Conclusions

- ▶ space security for pervasive and social computation
 - ▶ E2E model does not suffice

Summary

Pervasive
authentication
protocols

Dusko Pavlovic

Introduction: NFC

Deriving
authentication

Timed
authentication

Social
authentication

Trust & reputation

Location
authentication

Conclusions and
future work

Conclusions

- ▶ space security for pervasive and social computation
 - ▶ E2E model does not suffice
- ▶ bootstrap distance, proximity, routing. . .

Summary

Conclusions

- ▶ space security for pervasive and social computation
 - ▶ E2E model does not suffice
- ▶ bootstrap distance, proximity, routing. . .
 - ▶ derivational approach *sine qua non*

Summary

Conclusions

- ▶ space security for pervasive and social computation
 - ▶ E2E model does not suffice
- ▶ bootstrap distance, proximity, routing. . .
 - ▶ derivational approach *sine qua non*

Future work

- ▶ embed Social Web 2.0 in physical space
 - ▶ enable the export of authenticated social links
 - ▶ make the Web into a social channel
- ▶ **electronic pheromones**