

# Credential Networks: a General Model for Distributed Trust and Authenticity Management

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# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Credential Networks
- 3 Evaluation
- 4 Conclusion

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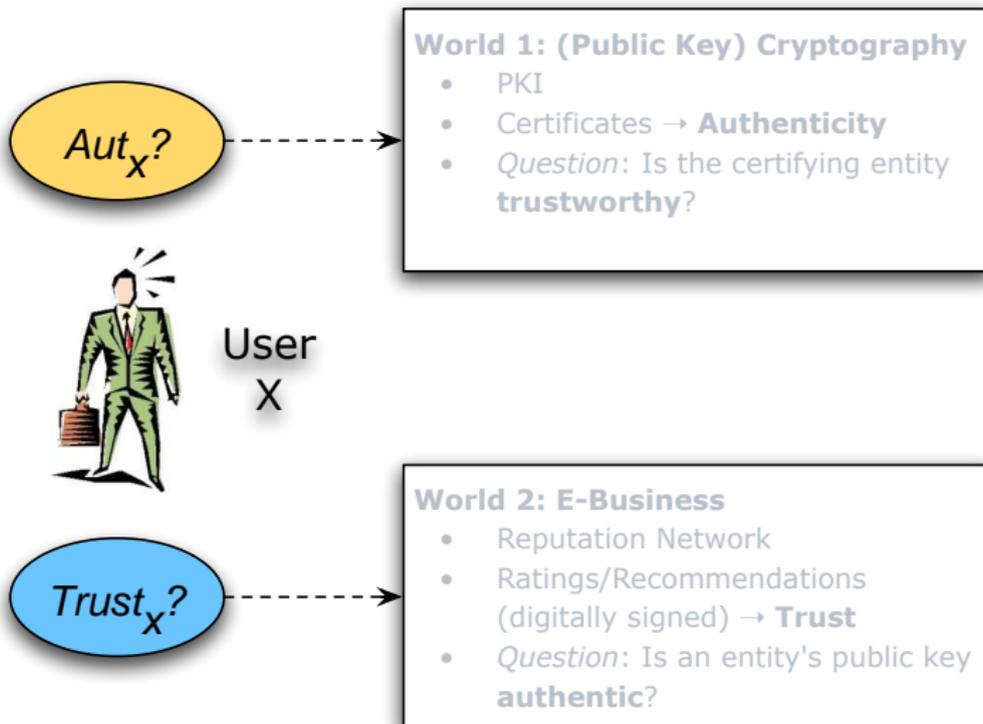
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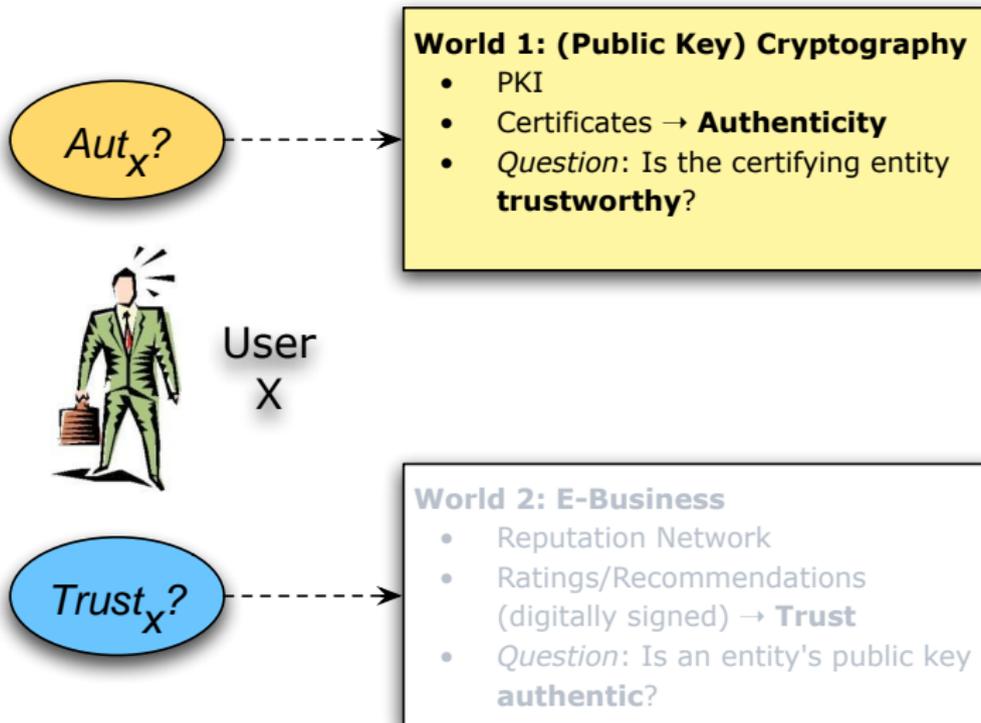
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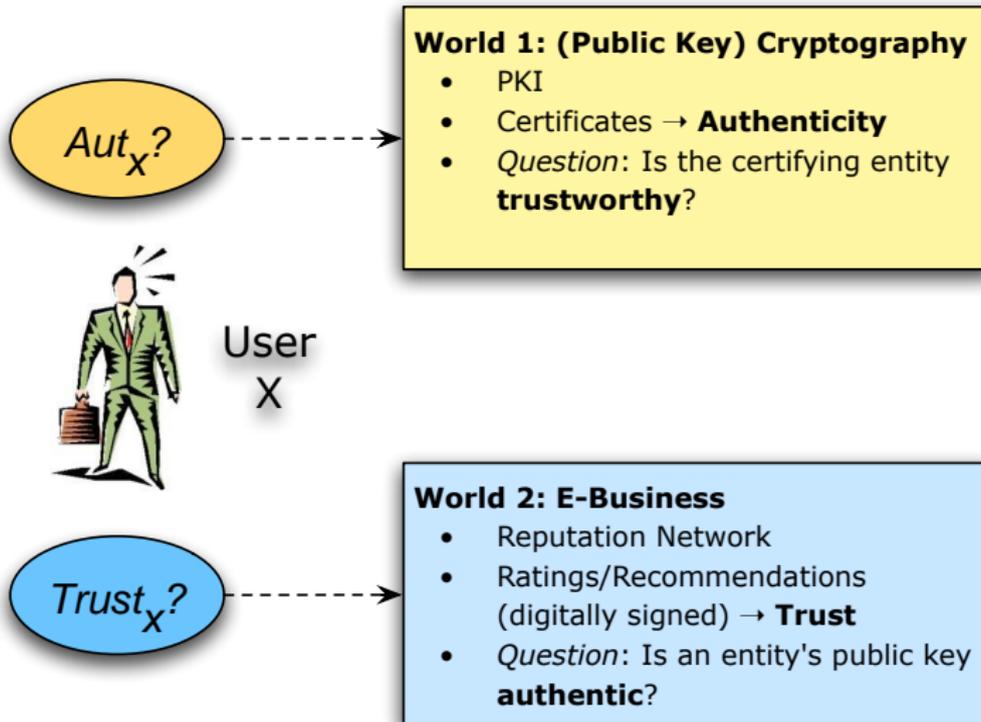
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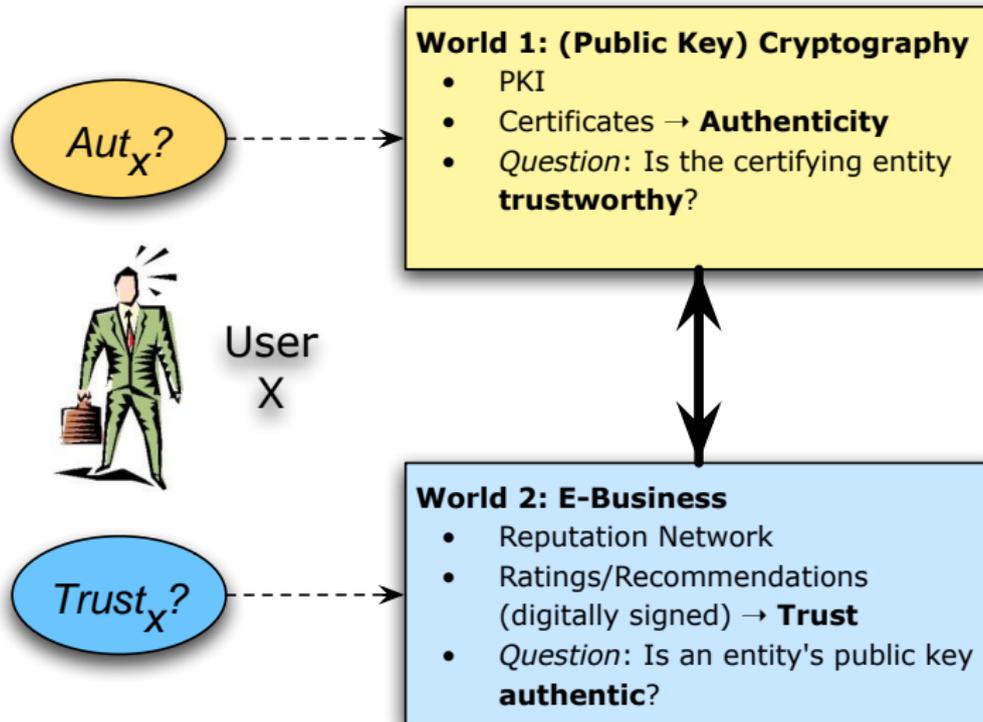
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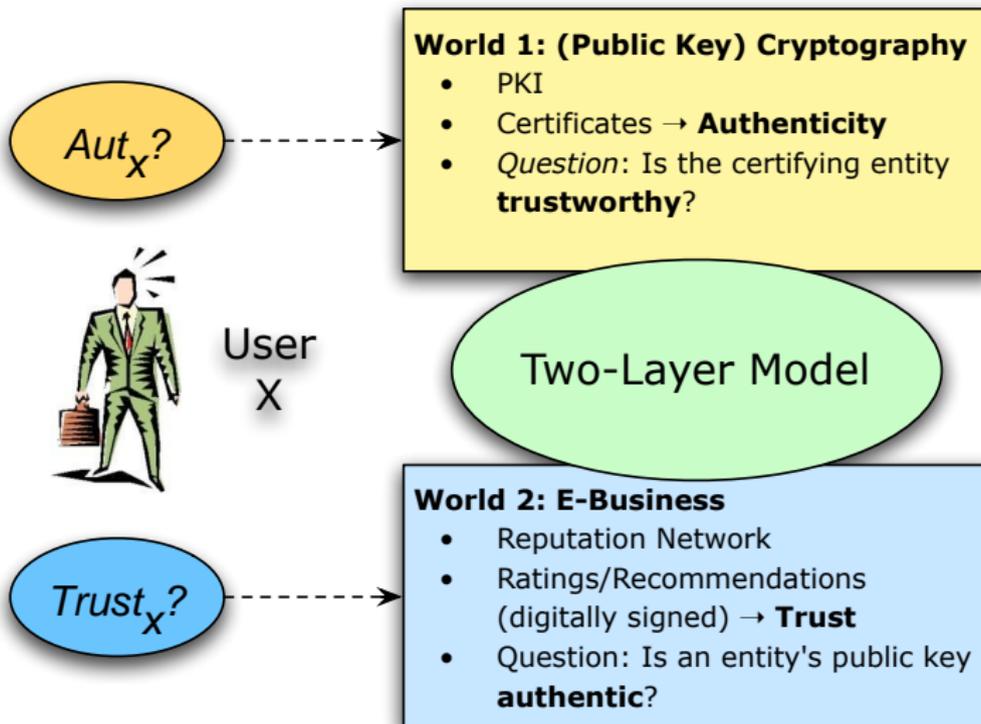
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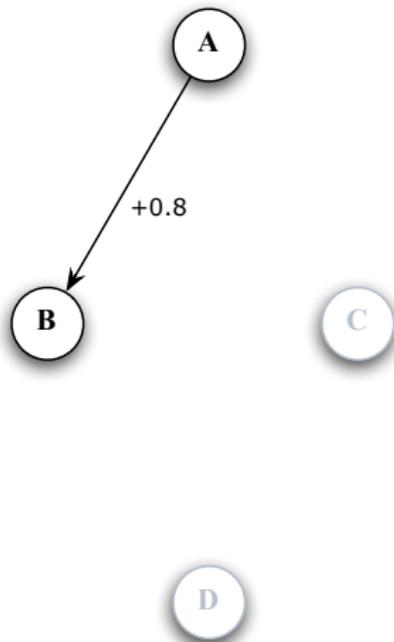
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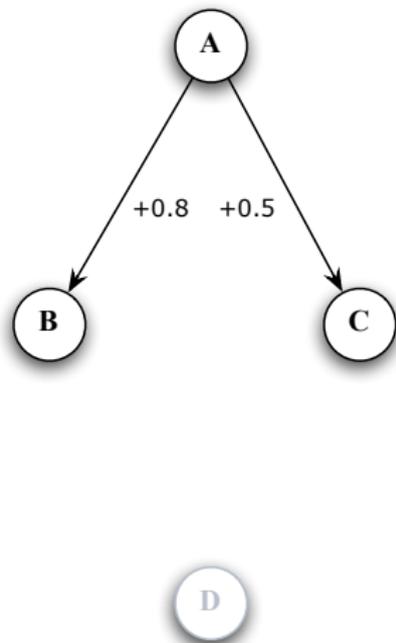
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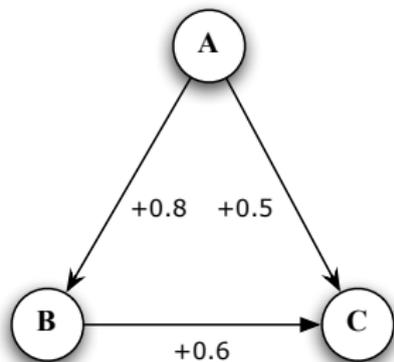
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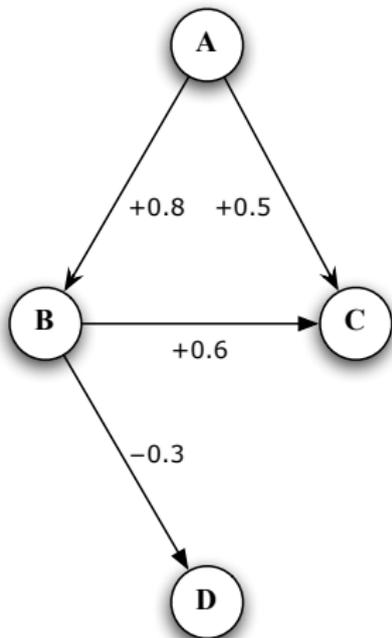
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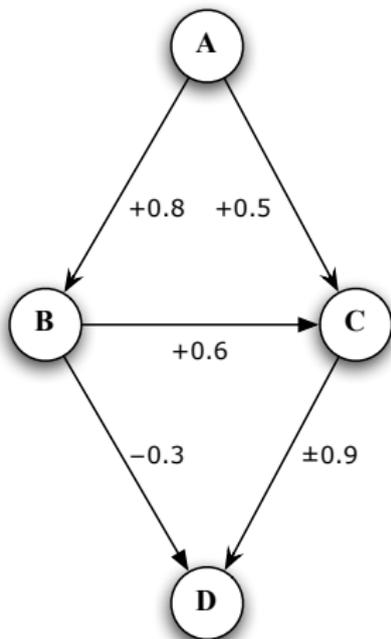
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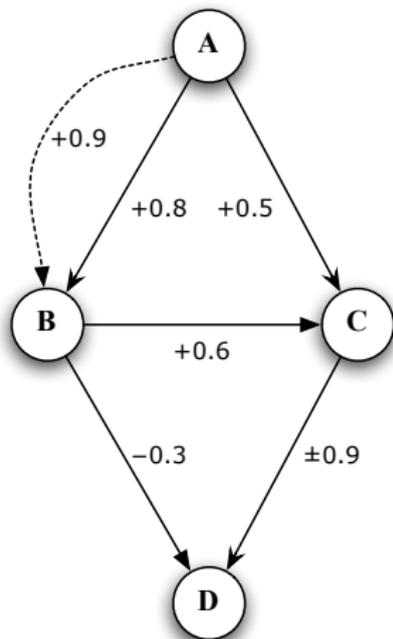
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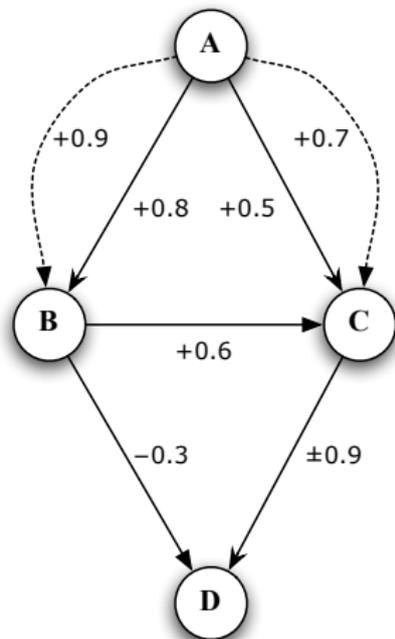
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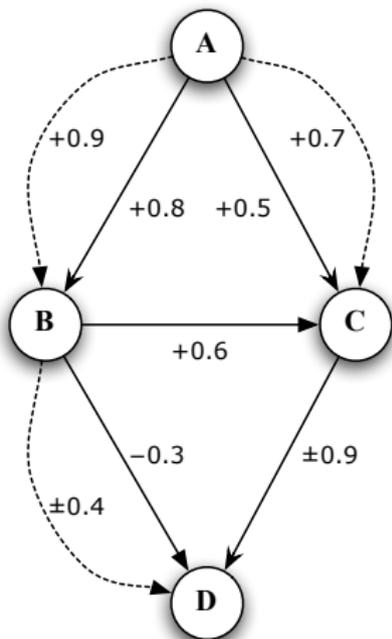
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# Credentials

- A **credential** is a digitally signed statement concerning a user's  $X$  authenticity ( $Aut_X$ ) or trustworthiness ( $Trust_X$ )
- Credential  $C = (class, sign, issuer, recipient, weight)$

$$class \in \{T, A\}, \quad sign \in \{+, -, \pm\},$$

$$issuer, recipient \in \mathcal{U}_0, \quad weight \in [0, 1].$$

- Six possible credential types:  $\{T, A\} \times \{+, -, \pm\}$
- **A-credentials:**

$$A_{issuer, recipient}^{sign, weight} = (A, sign, issuer, recipient, weight)$$

- **T-credentials:**

$$T_{issuer, recipient}^{sign, weight} = (T, sign, issuer, recipient, weight)$$

# Credential Networks: The Model

## Definition

A credential network is a tuple

$$\mathcal{N} = (\mathcal{U}_0, X_0, \mathcal{C})$$

where

$\mathcal{U}_0$  = set of all users  $X_0, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$

$X_0$  = owner of the network

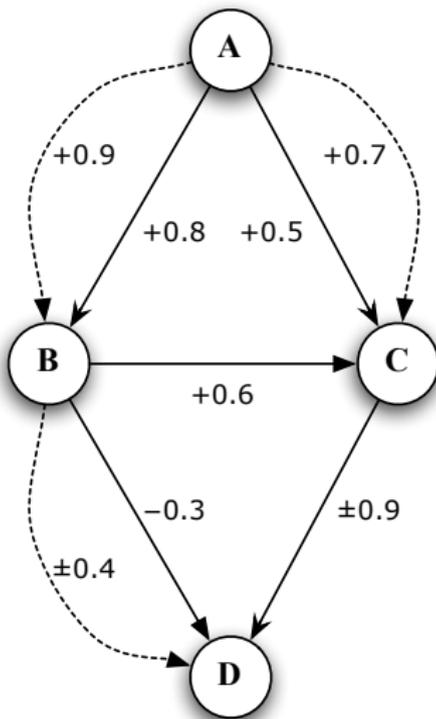
$\mathcal{C}$  = set of credentials  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_m$

# Example

$$\mathcal{U}_0 = \{A, B, C, D\}$$

$$X_0 = A$$

$$C = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{AB}^{+0.8}, A_{AC}^{+0.5}, A_{BC}^{+0.6}, \\ T_{AB}^{+0.9}, T_{AC}^{+0.7}, \\ A_{BD}^{-0.3}, \\ A_{CD}^{\pm 0.9}, \\ T_{BC}^{\pm 0.4} \end{array} \right\}$$



# Certificates & Recommendations

- Type 1: Certificate
  - is a positive A-credential  $A_{XY}^{+\pi}$  issued by  $X$  for  $Y$
  - $Aut_X \wedge Trust_X \wedge A_{XY}^+ \rightarrow Aut_Y$
  - $p(A_{XY}^+) = \pi$
- Type 2: Recommendation
  - is a positive T-credential  $T_{XY}^{+\pi}$  issued by  $X$  for  $Y$
  - $Aut_X \wedge Trust_X \wedge T_{XY}^+ \rightarrow Trust_Y$
  - $p(T_{XY}^+) = \pi$

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# Revocations & Discredits

- Type 3: Revocation
  - is a negative A-credential  $A_{XY}^{-\pi}$  issued by  $X$  for  $Y$
  - $Aut_X \wedge Trust_X \wedge A_{XY}^{-} \rightarrow \neg Aut_Y$
  - $p(A_{XY}^{-}) = \pi$
- Type 4: Discredit
  - is a negative T-credential  $T_{XY}^{-\pi}$  issued by  $X$  for  $Y$
  - $Aut_X \wedge Trust_X \wedge T_{XY}^{-} \rightarrow \neg Trust_Y$
  - $p(T_{XY}^{-}) = \pi$

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  - $p(T_{XY}^{-}) = \pi$

# Mixed Ratings

- Type 5: Authenticity Rating

- is a mixed A-credential  $A_{XY}^{\pm\pi}$  issued by  $X$  for  $Y$

$$Aut_X \wedge Trust_X \wedge A_{XY}^{\pm} \rightarrow Aut_Y,$$

$$Aut_X \wedge Trust_X \wedge \neg A_{XY}^{\pm} \rightarrow \neg Aut_Y.$$

- $p(A_{XY}^{\pm}) = \pi$ ,  $p(\neg A_{XY}^{\pm}) = 1 - \pi$

- Type 6: Trust Rating

- is a mixed T-credential  $T_{XY}^{\pm\pi}$  issued by  $X$  for  $Y$

$$Aut_X \wedge Trust_X \wedge T_{XY}^{\pm} \rightarrow Trust_Y,$$

$$Aut_X \wedge Trust_X \wedge \neg T_{XY}^{\pm} \rightarrow \neg Trust_Y.$$

- $p(T_{XY}^{\pm}) = \pi$ ,  $p(\neg T_{XY}^{\pm}) = 1 - \pi$

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# Special Cases

Credential Networks include the following special cases:

- PGP's Web of Trust
- Maurer's Model
- Haenni's Model
- Centralized Model (CA)
- Reputation Networks (in some sense)
- etc.

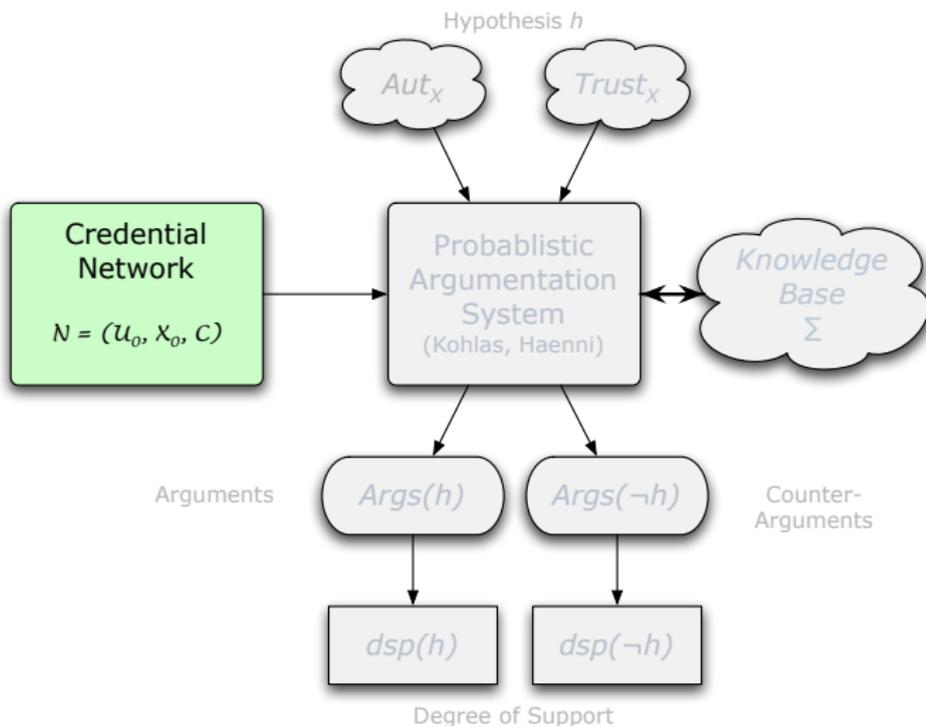
Similar models:

- Certificate Algebra (A. Jøsang)
- etc.

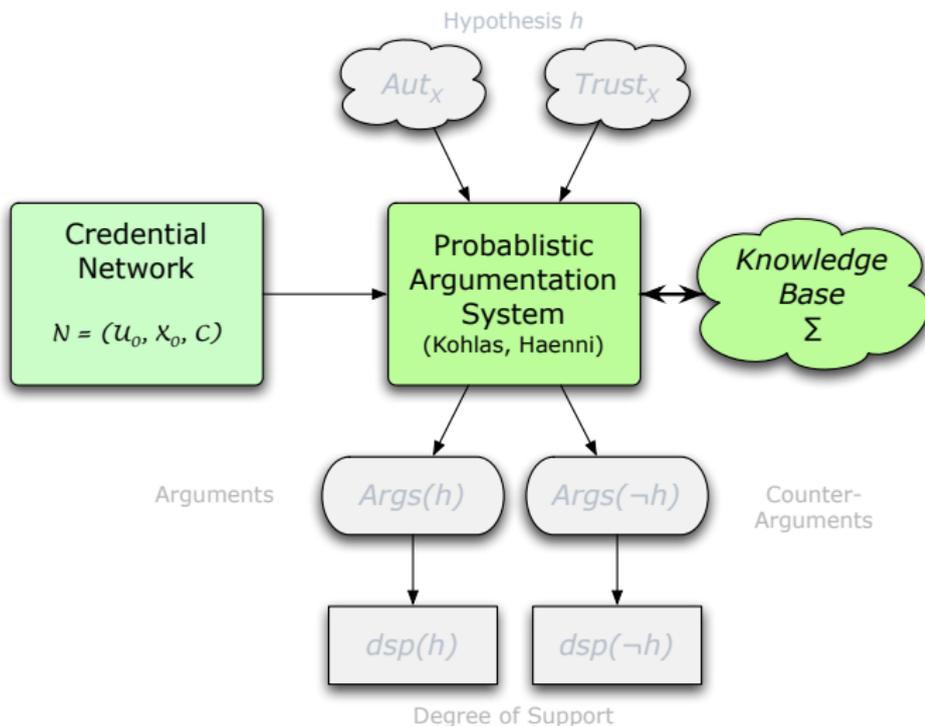
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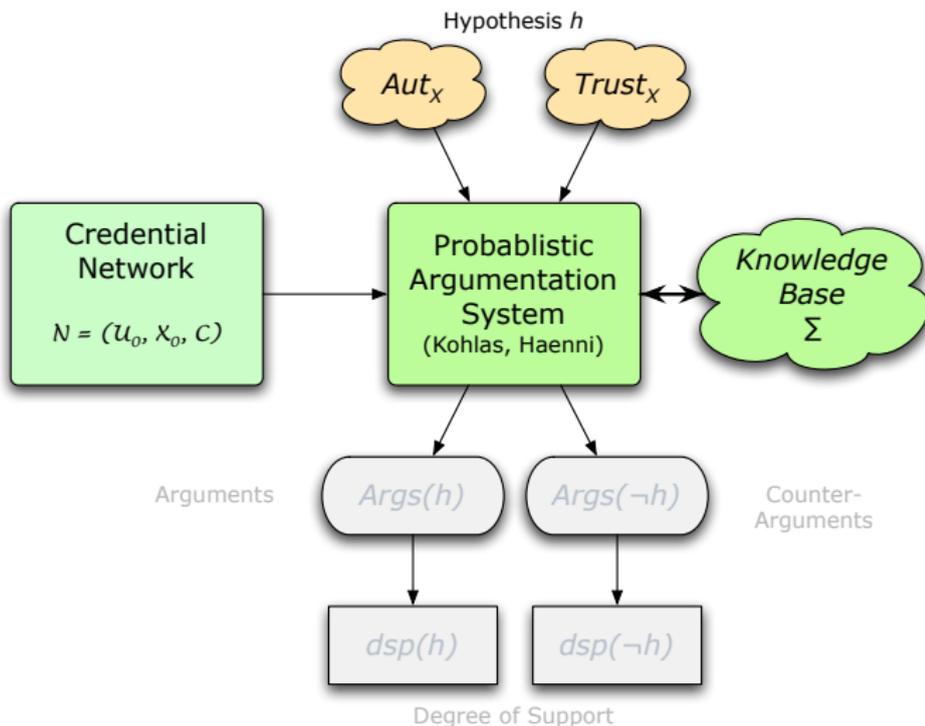
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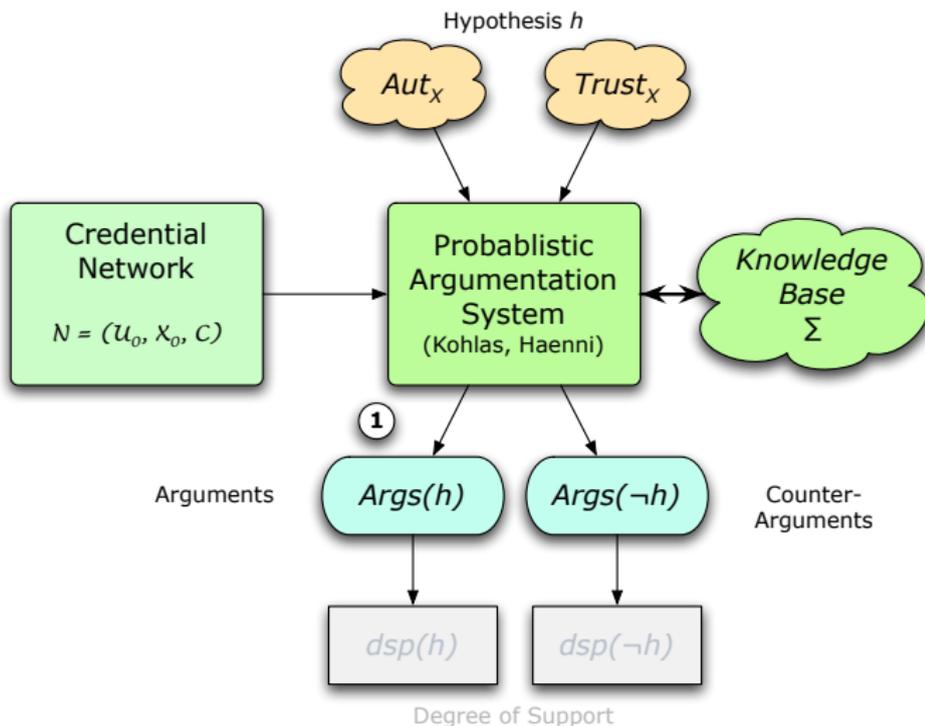
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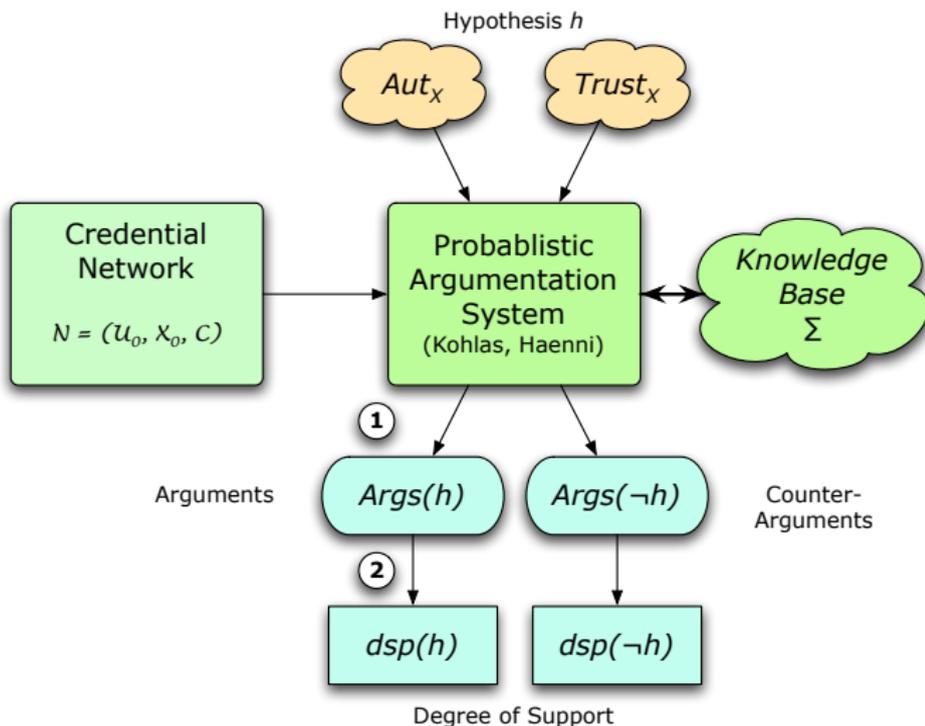
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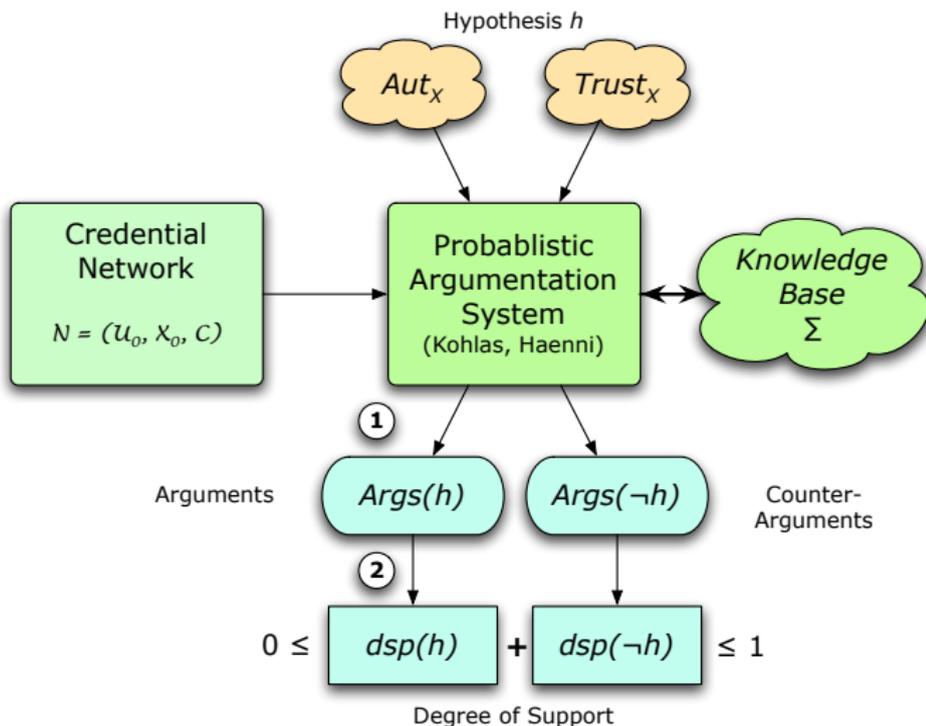
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# Probabilistic Argumentation System (PAS)

## Definition

A PAS is a tuple

$$\mathcal{S} = (V, W, \mathbf{P}, \Sigma)$$

such that

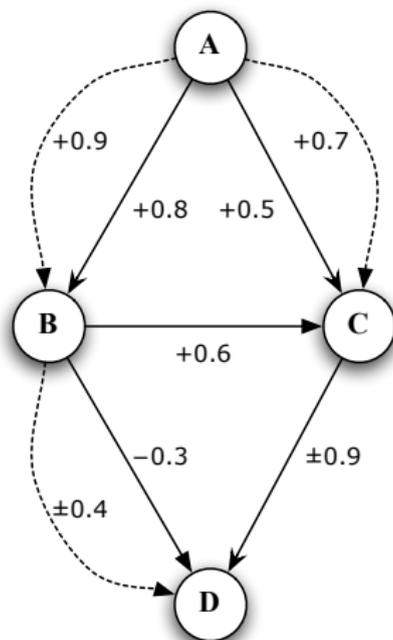
- $V$  = set of propositional variables,
- $\mathcal{L}_V$  = propositional language over  $V$ ,
- $W$  = subset of  $V$  with  $\mathbf{P}(W)$ ,
- $\Sigma$  = logical knowledge base  $\subseteq \mathcal{L}_V$ .

# Example

$$W = \{A_{AB}^+, A_{AC}^+, A_{CD}^\pm, T_{AB}^+, T_{AC}^+, A_{BC}^+, A_{BD}^-, T_{BD}^\pm\}$$

$$V = W \cup \{Aut_X, Trust_X : X \in \{A, B, C, D\}\}$$

$$\Sigma = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Aut_A \\ Trust_A \\ Aut_A \wedge Trust_A \wedge A_{AB}^+ \rightarrow Aut_B \\ Aut_A \wedge Trust_A \wedge A_{AC}^+ \rightarrow Aut_C \\ Aut_A \wedge Trust_A \wedge T_{AB}^+ \rightarrow Trust_B \\ Aut_A \wedge Trust_A \wedge T_{AC}^+ \rightarrow Trust_C \\ Aut_B \wedge Trust_B \wedge A_{BC}^+ \rightarrow Aut_C \\ Aut_B \wedge Trust_B \wedge T_{BD}^- \rightarrow \neg Aut_D \\ Aut_B \wedge Trust_B \wedge T_{BD}^\pm \rightarrow Aut_D \\ Aut_B \wedge Trust_B \wedge \neg T_{BD}^\pm \rightarrow \neg Aut_D \\ Aut_C \wedge Trust_C \wedge A_{CD}^\pm \rightarrow Aut_D \\ Aut_C \wedge Trust_C \wedge \neg A_{CD}^\pm \rightarrow \neg Aut_D \end{array} \right\}$$



$$P(W) : p(A_{AB}^+) = 0.8, p(T_{AB}^+) = 0.9, p(A_{BC}^+) = 0.6, \dots$$

# Qualitative Approach

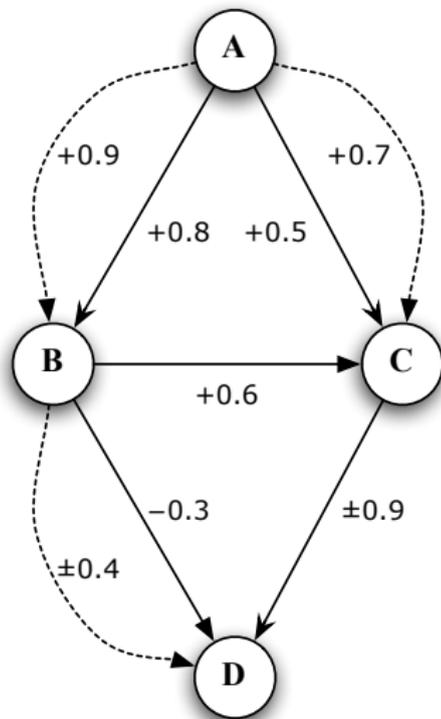
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$$args(Aut_D) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{AC}^+ A_{CD}^\pm T_{AC}^+, \\ A_{AB}^+ A_{BC}^+ A_{CD}^\pm T_{AB}^+ T_{AC}^+ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$args(\neg Aut_D) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{AB}^+ A_{BD}^- T_{AB}^+, \\ A_{AC}^+ \neg A_{CD}^\pm T_{AC}^+, \\ A_{AB}^+ A_{BC}^+ \neg A_{CD}^\pm T_{AB}^+ T_{AC}^+ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$args(Trust_D) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_{AB}^+ T_{AB}^+ T_{BD}^\pm, \\ A_{AB}^+ A_{BC}^+ A_{BD}^- A_{CD}^\pm T_{AB}^+ T_{AC}^+, \\ A_{AB}^+ A_{AC}^+ A_{BD}^- A_{CD}^\pm T_{AB}^+ T_{AC}^+ \end{array} \right\}$$

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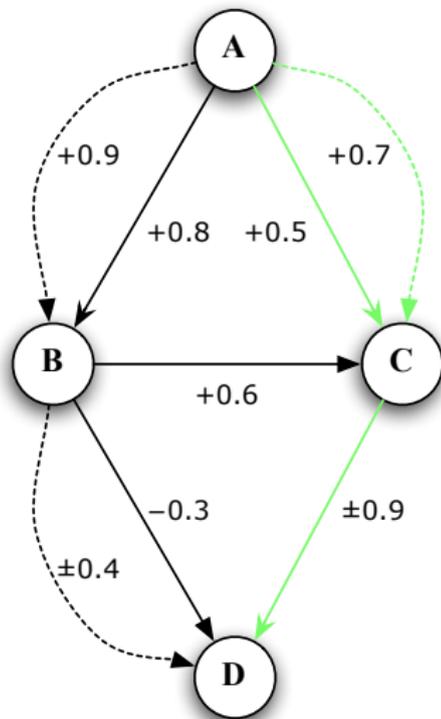
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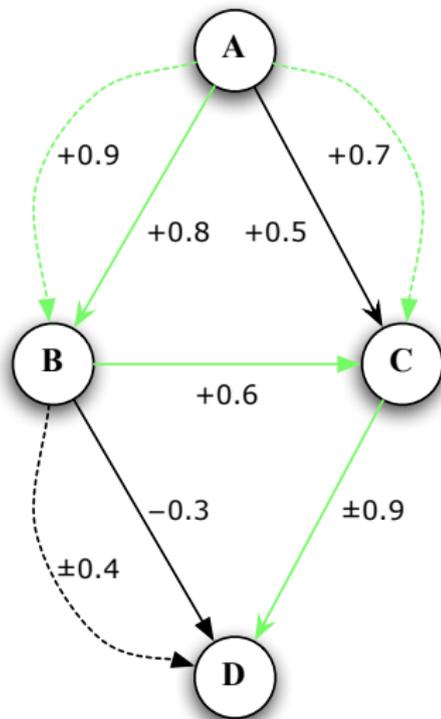
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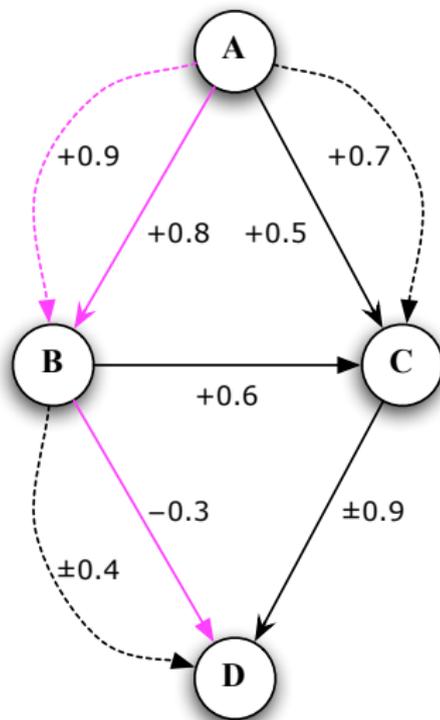
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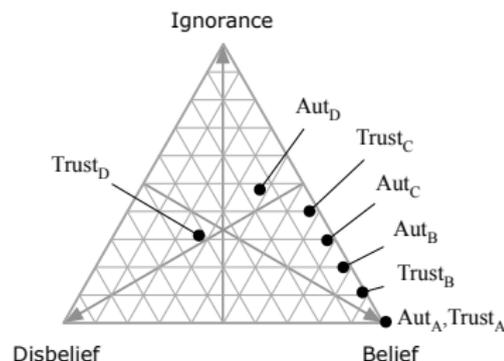


# Quantitative Approach

Computing **degrees of support** for  
 $Aut_X, Trust_X, \neg Aut_X, \neg Trust_X$ :

- Suppose threshold  $\lambda = 0.7$  for *accepting* a hypotheses  
 $\Rightarrow Aut_A, Trust_A, Aut_B$  and  $Trust_B$  accepted
- Suppose threshold  $\eta = 0.4$  for *rejecting* a hypotheses  
 $\Rightarrow Trust_D$  rejected

	A	B	C	D
$dsp(Aut_X)$	1	0.78	0.68	0.38
$dsp(\neg Aut_X)$	0	0.03	0.03	0.16
$dsp(Trust_X)$	1	0.89	0.66	0.27
$dsp(\neg Trust_X)$	0	0.01	0.05	0.41

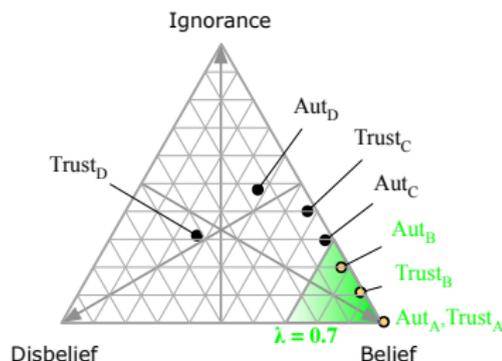


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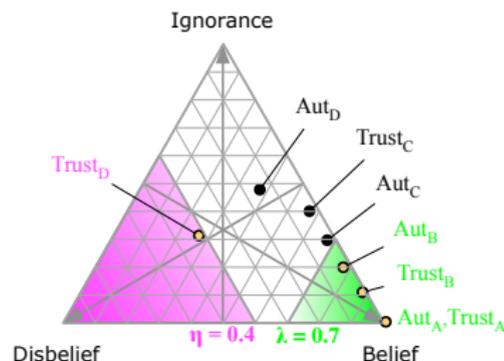


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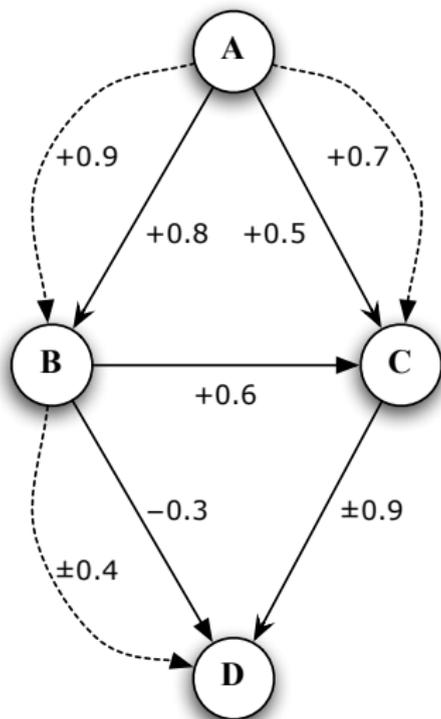
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# Implementation

```
(users a b c d)
(owner a)
(cert a b 0.9)
(cert a c 0.5)
(cert b c 0.6)
(a-rate c d 0.9)
(rev b d 0.3)
(t-rate b c 0.6)
(rec a b 0.8)
(rec a c 0.7)
(t-rate b d 0.7)
(show-args)
(show-dsp)
```



<http://www.iam.unibe.ch/~run/trust.html>

# Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Credential Networks
- 3 Evaluation
- 4 Conclusion**

# Conclusion

- Credential networks: new model for authenticity and trust evaluation
- A two-layer approach
- Allows gradual levels of trust and authenticity
- Evaluation is based on PAS
- A framework for specifying and evaluating credential networks has been implemented  
<http://www.iam.unibe.ch/~run/trust.html>

# Conclusion

Thank you.  
Any questions?