Context-aware Trust in Component-based Systems

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General

• Work conducted in terms of the ITEA/Trust4All project
• Joint work with Telematica Instituut (The Netherlands)
• Work in progress

• Observation: Contextual information often has influence on trust
• Research subject: How to take context into account in trustworthiness evaluation?
Outline

- Trust4All in a nutshell
- Terminology
- Motivation and point of departure
- Example
- Trust functions
- Ongoing and future work

ITEA/Trust4All

- In the Trust4All project, a middleware software architecture specifically targeted to embedded systems requiring defined trust levels is being developed.
- The project focuses on the trustworthiness-related aspects of this middleware software architecture in application domains that require trust, such as home medicare and home security.
- Consortium: Philips (NL), TU/E (NL), U Leiden (NL), Océ (NL), Telin (NL), CWI (NL), VTT (FIN), Nokia (FIN), Solid (FIN), Robotiker (ESP), Fagor (ESP), Ikerian (ESP), Visual Tools (ESP), ESI (ESP)
- Total: 161 person-years
Project History Preceding Trust4All

  - defined a component-based software architecture for the middleware layer of high volume embedded appliances
  - and to support developments based on constrained, robust, reliable and manageable components

- **ITEA-Space4U** ([http://www.extra.research.philips.com/euprojects/space4u/](http://www.extra.research.philips.com/euprojects/space4u/))
  - fault prevention, power management and terminal management
  - secure downloading aspects
  - Space4U completed the implementation and validation from the prototype level of the ROBOCOP project results into a full ROBOCOP compliant component-based framework
  - the project continued the standardisation process and supported the preparation of the deployment of ROBOCOP-compliant framework

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Trust4All Terminology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Trust</td>
<td>Subjective unidirectional relationship between the trustor and the trustee.</td>
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<td>Trustor</td>
<td>The subject of the trust relationship.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trustee</td>
<td>The object of the trust relationship.</td>
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<td>Trustworthiness</td>
<td>The degree of which the trustor considers the trustee as trustworthy, preferably expressible with a (numerical) value.</td>
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<td>Trustworthiness evaluation</td>
<td>The process executed by the trustor in order to determine the trustworthiness of the trustee.</td>
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<td>Quality attributes</td>
<td>Attributes of the trustee, which are “mandatory” for executing the trustworthiness evaluation, typically maintain more static values than the context attributes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Context attributes</td>
<td>“Optional” attributes used for tuning the trustworthiness evaluation process.</td>
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<td>Trust scope</td>
<td>An instrument used case by case for dividing trustee’s attributes into quality attributes and context attributes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reputation</td>
<td>Trustor’s opinion on the trustee, based on past experiences.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommendation</td>
<td>Reputation of the trustee in the eye of someone else than the trustor, but transmitted to the trustor.</td>
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Motivation and Point of Departure

- Degree of trust varies based on the situational details
  - Take this into account in trustworthiness determination process

- Trust scope $\sigma$
  - Trust evaluation is performed given some $\sigma$
  - “goal” of the trustor
  - Set of Attributes (A)
    - Quality Attributes (Q)
    - Context Attributes (C)

  $Q \subseteq A$
  $C \subseteq A$

  $C \cap Q = \emptyset$

- "Context-insensitive" trust evaluation utilizes only Qs
- Context-aware trust evaluation tunes this with Cs
- Division into Cs and Qs depends on the current $\sigma$

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Example: Game Component Download

![Game Component Download Diagram]

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Player / Game Application | Composition | Game Manager (GM) | Game Scenario (GS) | GM Provider | GS Provider
---|---|---|---|---|---
Trusted | trustee | trustee | trustee | trustee | trustee

Quality Attributes
- device profile
- user profile

Context Attributes
- device status
- location
- activity
- ...
Context-aware Trustworthiness Evaluation

- Trustworthiness defined as a value in [0,1]
- Functions \( \text{inc}(t,w) \) and \( \text{dec}(t,w) \) for increasing and decreasing the initial trustworthiness based on the available contextual information
  - value for each context attribute \( c \) is first assigned with a binary predicate \( p \)
  - each context attribute is then weighted with \( w, w \in [0,\infty[ \)
    - 0 meaning "no importance"
  - assigning is order-insensitive
  - \( \text{inc}(\text{dec}(t,w),w)=t \)
  - \( \text{dec}(\text{inc}(t,w),w)=t \)
- Implementing the functions for example as \( (0,0)\rightarrow(1,1) \)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{inc}(t, w) &= t + \sqrt{w} \\
\text{dec}(t, w) &= t - \sqrt{w}
\end{align*}
\]

Context-aware Trustworthiness Evaluation (contd.)

- In addition to the context attributes \( C \), the context-aware trust function \( \text{ctrust} \) takes into account the quality attributes \( Q \), reputation \( r \), and recommendations \( R \) within a certain scope \( \sigma \) at a certain time \( i \)
  \[
  \text{ctrust}_i(Q) = \text{ctrust}_i(Q, C', r', R')
  \]
  - for the sake of simplicity, we assume here that \( Q \) does not change over time
  - Reputation is considered via past "compatible" contexts in which trustworthiness evaluation has taken place
  - compatibility defined in terms of the the contexts, in which the predicates \( p \) deliver similar results as the current one
  - if many to choose from, apply the most recent one (or do avg on them)
  - Recommendations can be context-related, too
    - "When the device has little processing power available, this component performs better than others"
    - "He is a regular navigator in good weather conditions, but performs exceptionally well in storm or at night"
Ongoing and Future Work

1. Consider other function families for trustworthiness evaluation
2. Consider coping with indirect and incomplete information, for example in cases:
   a) Trustee is unknown to the trustor across contexts → consider reputations of entities similar enough with the trustee
   b) Trustee unknown in the current context → consider the reputation of the trustee in contexts similar to the one currently at hand
      • can be combined with a)
      • presupposes that the context is accessible
   c) Recommender is unknown to the trustor → consider links connecting the trustor with the recommender
      • social links, professional systems, etc.

Thank You!

• Questions?

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