KIPDA: *k*-Indistinguishable Privacy-preserving Data Aggregation in Wireless Sensor Networks

#### Michael M. Groat\*, Wenbo He<sup>†</sup>, Stephanie Forrest\*

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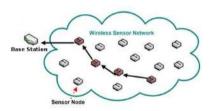


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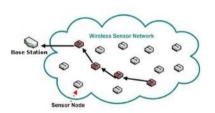


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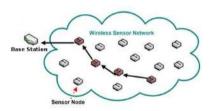


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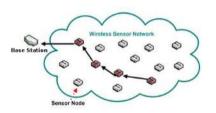


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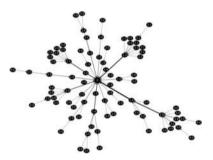


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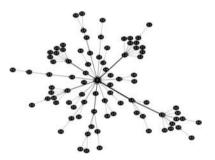


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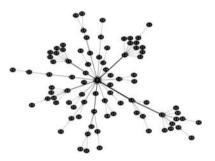


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    - e.a. the *collection tree protocol*.

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<sup>1</sup>C. Karlof, N. Sastry, and D. Wagner. TinySec: A link layer security architecture for wireless sensor networks. SenSys '04,

162-175, 2004.

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Michael M. Groat (University of New Mexico) KIPDA: k-Indistinguish

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  - Homomorphic encryption does not work.

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  - Definition: An item is *indistinguishable* from a set of items if an adversary cannot do better than guessing the item from the set.
- For non-linear functions such as MAX/MIN (can be extended to SUM).
  - We can not use algebraic properties of polynomials.
  - Homomorphic encryption does not work.
  - Perturbation techniques are not applicable.

#### KIPDA's privacy assumptions and threat model

Michael M. Groat (University of New Mexico) KIPDA: k-Indistinguishable Privacy-preserving Data Aggregation

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## KIPDA's privacy assumptions and threat model

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# KIPDA's privacy assumptions and threat model

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archive, 2009.

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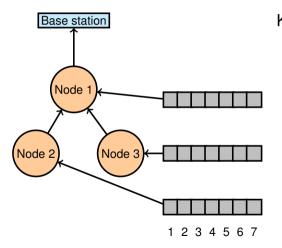
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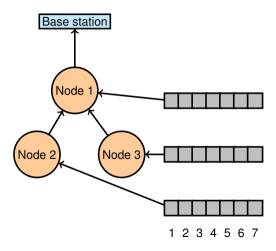
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KIPDA example (MAX aggregation)

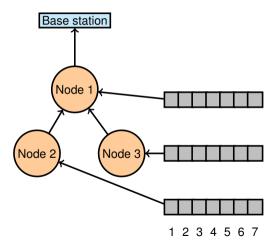
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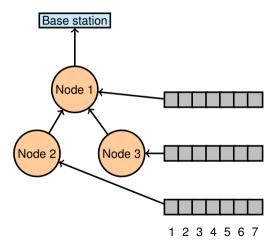
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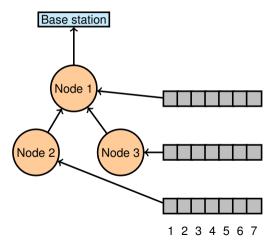
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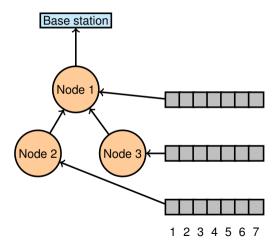
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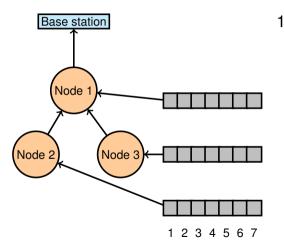
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- KIPDA makes that number indistinguishable from the others.
- Message set of size 7.



4 phases to the protocol:

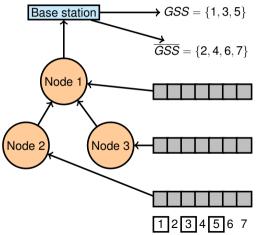
- Pre-deployment phase.
- Reporting phase.
- Aggregation phase.
- Base-station processing phase.



1) Pre-deployment phase:

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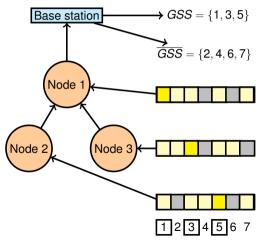


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• BS chooses the size for the *global secret set*, (*GSS*), then fills it in.

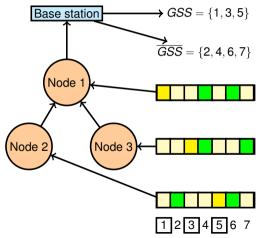
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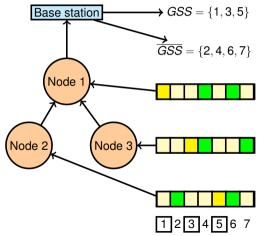
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  - $\bigcirc GSS \subset \underline{RS_i} \text{ (Accuracy).}$
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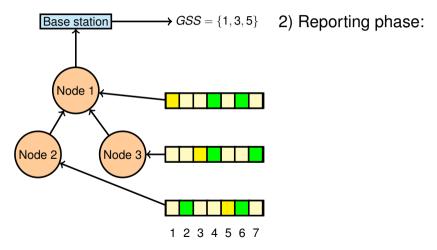
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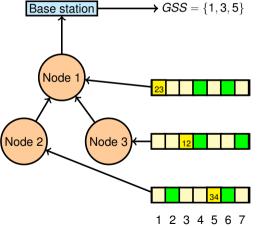
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- Attention is given to the sizes of sets.



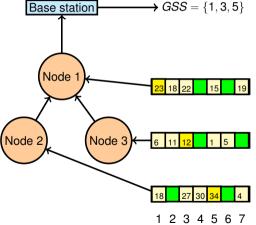
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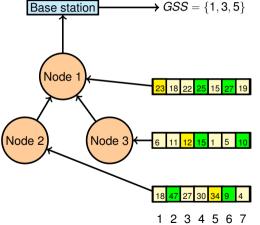
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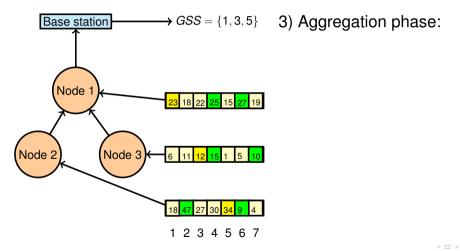
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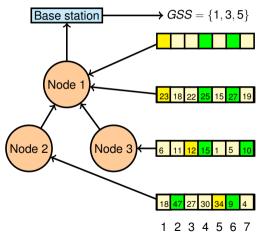
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- Restricted slots are filled with values that below the sensed value.
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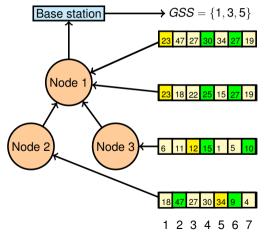


3) Aggregation phase:

• The aggregation function is then performed on the children and itself, if the aggregator senses.

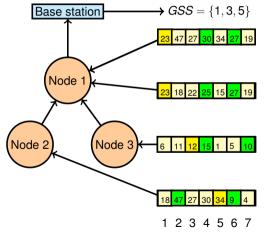
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KIPDA: *k*-Indistinguishable Privacy-preserving Data Aggregation



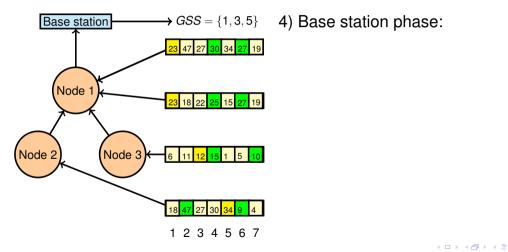
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- The MAX is taken from all three message sets for each position.



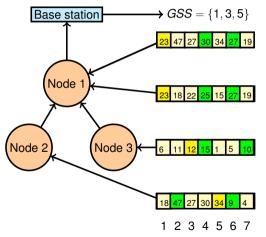
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- The aggregation function is then performed on the children and itself, if the aggregator senses.
- The MAX is taken from all three message sets for each position.
- Message set is sent up the aggregation tree.



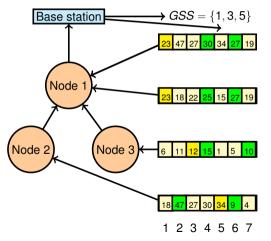
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• The base station determines the network aggregate by taking the maximum from the *GSS*.



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- Position 5 contains the maximum.

• Summation aggregation function:

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• Truth values: more than one.

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#### But does this save energy?

Michael M. Groat (University of New Mexico) KIPDA:

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• Even though more messages are transmitted, energy is conserved.

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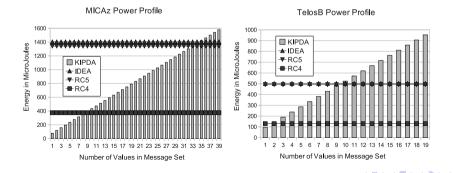
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### And this also saves time!

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### And this also saves time!

• KIPDA excels in timing, saving on the network delay:

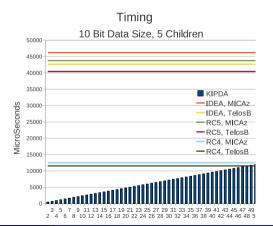
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KIPDA: k-Indistinguishable Privacy-preserving Data Aggregation

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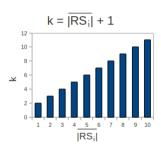
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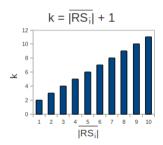


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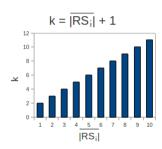
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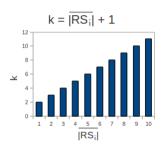
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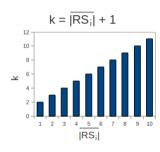


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- *k* is reduced if more rogue nodes collude.



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Method

#### Limitations

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Method Limitations

Hob-by-hop Encryption 1) Aggregate data are vulnerable at the nodes.

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KIPDA

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 Secrets are in plain text but camouflaged.
 Works well for honest-but-curious nodes.

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- The global secret set:
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- The reverse order determines the size of the message set given the required minimal amount of node collusion.

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## Challenges to KIDPA

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- Not as efficient with streaming encryption techniques.
- Information is not 100% concealed, only indistinguishable.
- Still need to exchange the restricted sets with the nodes and the base station every often.

## Conclusion

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• First work we are aware of that provides "indistinguishability" to privacy preserving data aggregation.

- First work we are aware of that provides "indistinguishability" to privacy preserving data aggregation.
- Saves energy and time even though more messages are sent.

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## Future Work

Michael M. Groat (University of New Mexico) KIPDA: k-Indistinguishab

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  - Byzantine attacks.
  - Denial-of-Service attacks.
  - Node insertion attacks.
- Address mobility in nodes.

## Thank you for your attention. Questions?

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