

# Chapter 7.18

## Trust Models for Ubiquitous Mobile Systems

**Mike Burmester**

*Florida State University, USA*

### **ABSTRACT**

This chapter introduces the notion of trust as a means to establish security in ubiquitous mobile network systems. It argues that trust is an essential requirement to enable security in any open network environments, and in particular, in wireless ad hoc environments where there is no network topology. In such environments, communication can only be achieved via routes that have to be trusted. In general it may be hard, or even impossible, to establish, recall, and maintain trust relationships. It is therefore important to understand the limitations of such environments and to find mechanisms that may support trust either explicitly or implicitly. We consider several models that can be used to enable trust in such environments, based on economic, insurance, information flow, and evolutionary paradigms.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Wireless mobile networks are a paradigm for mobile communication in which wireless nodes do not rely on any underlying static network infrastructure for services such as packet routing, name resolution, node authentication, or distribution of computational resources. The communication medium is broadcast. Nodes in range communicate in a direct peer-to-peer manner, while nodes out of range establish routing paths dynamically through other nodes where possible. The recent rise in popularity of mobile wireless devices and technological developments have made possible the deployment of wireless mobile networks for several applications. Examples include emergency deployments, disaster recovery, search-and-rescue missions, sensor networks, military (battlefield) operations, and more recently e-commerce. Since the network nodes are mobile, the network topology frequently changes: Communication links are

established or broken as nodes move in and out of range, and the network may get partitioned with the connectivity restricted to the partitions. As a result it may be much harder (or even impossible) to establish trust associations.

The trend in trust management is to view trust implicitly through delegation of privilege via certificates. Certificates can be chain-linked (linking à priori trust relationships) and used to propagate and distribute trust over insecure media, without the danger of being manipulated.

In this chapter, we give an overview of several models that can be used to support trust in mobile networks, based on economic, insurance, information flow, and evolutionary paradigms.

## **TRUST IN WIRELESS MOBILE NETWORKS**

We consider environments in which there may be no fixed underlying network infrastructure, such as static base stations, for services such as packet routing, name resolution, node authentication, or the distribution of computational resources. In such environments, recalling and maintaining trust relationships is particularly challenging. Mobile systems share many of the complexities of fixed infrastructure systems. For example, nodes may have (Burmester & Yasinsac, 2004):

1. No prior relationship or common peers
2. No shared proprietary software
3. Different transmission, memory and processing capabilities
4. Different mobility characteristics
5. Different lifetime properties

### **Defining Trust**

Trust is a highly abstract concept and it is unlikely that any simple definition can comprehensively

capture all the subtleties of its essence. Informally we may define trust as a behavioral expectation of one party toward another. There are two perspectives in this definition, one in which a party *awards* trust to another (Alice trusts that Bob's public key is PK(Bob)), the other in which a party *gains* trust from another (Alice has convinced Bob that her public key is PK(Alice)).

### **Representing Trust: Certificates vs. Tokens**

In any stateful trust model, trust must be represented by some type of persistent structure. Certificates are the de facto standard for representing trust relationships that are protected by cryptography. Certificates are portable and bind a cryptographic key (a digital string) to an entity, thus guaranteeing the authenticity of actions performed by that entity. Trust tokens are another structure that can be used to represent trust in a more direct way, analogous to the relation between checks and cash. Checks guarantee payment by tying the purchaser to some identifying information (like a certificate), while the value of cash is self-contained.

### **Trusted Third Parties**

A trusted third party (TTP) can facilitate significantly the establishment of trust in mobile environments. For example, if two parties *A* and *B* who do not know each other have a trust relationship with a third party *T*, then *T* can be an effective intermediary for transactions between *A* and *B*. However in general, wireless mobile networks may not have any infrastructure components that are typically used as TTPs. In such cases, TTPs have to be elected or assigned by using an appropriate election or assignment protocol.

4 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

[www.igi-global.com/chapter/trust-models-ubiquitous-mobile-systems/26695](http://www.igi-global.com/chapter/trust-models-ubiquitous-mobile-systems/26695)

## Related Content

---

### Using Communication Frequency and Recency Context to Facilitate Mobile Contact List Retrieval

Athanasios Plessas, Vassilios Stefanis, Andreas Komninou and John Garofalakis (2013). *International Journal of Handheld Computing Research* (pp. 52-71).

[www.irma-international.org/article/using-communication-frequency-and-recency-context-to-facilitate-mobile-contact-list-retrieval/103153](http://www.irma-international.org/article/using-communication-frequency-and-recency-context-to-facilitate-mobile-contact-list-retrieval/103153)

### A High Density WSN Cluster Positioning Approach

Qinqing Kang (2021). *International Journal of Mobile Computing and Multimedia Communications* (pp. 1-17).

[www.irma-international.org/article/a-high-density-wsn-cluster-positioning-approach/277229](http://www.irma-international.org/article/a-high-density-wsn-cluster-positioning-approach/277229)

### Frequency Domain Equalization And Adaptive Ofdm Vs Single Carrier Modulation

Inderjeet Kaur (2009). *International Journal of Mobile Computing and Multimedia Communications* (pp. 1-7).

[www.irma-international.org/article/frequency-domain-equalization-adaptive-ofdm/34066](http://www.irma-international.org/article/frequency-domain-equalization-adaptive-ofdm/34066)

### A Mobile Computing Framework for Passive RFID Detection System in Health Care

Masoud Mohammadian and Ric Jentzsch (2009). *Mobile Computing: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* (pp. 3368-3386).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/mobile-computing-framework-passive-rfid/26730](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/mobile-computing-framework-passive-rfid/26730)

### Beyond Mobile Learning: Identity Construction and the Development of Social Awareness

André H. Caron, Letizia Caronia and Pascal Gagné (2011). *Mobile Technologies and Handheld Devices for Ubiquitous Learning: Research and Pedagogy* (pp. 45-57).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/beyond-mobile-learning/46558](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/beyond-mobile-learning/46558)