Generalised Context privacy

15th November 2023, Lancashire Cyber Festival

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[EP/X040038/1]

Introduction

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https://mbradbury.github.io/

Research focus:

- Security/Privacy/Trust for Computing devices with limited resources (e.g., CPS/IoT)
- Context Privacy – How the actions a system takes reveals important information to an adversary

Content vs Context Privacy

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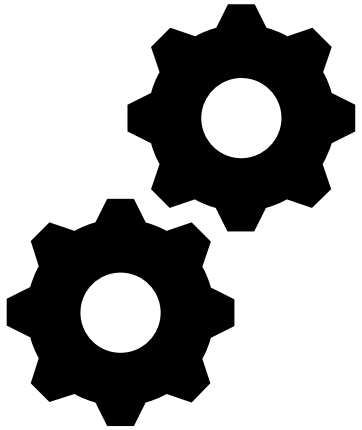
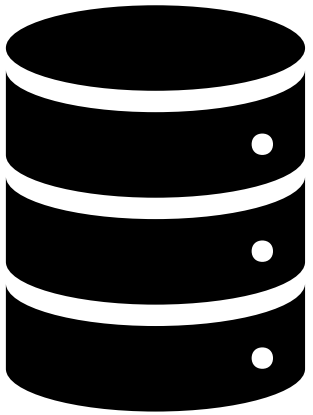
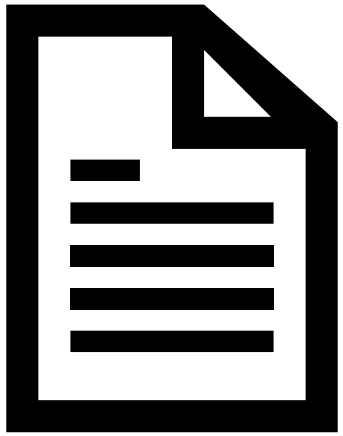
Context privacy threat via adversary observations





Content privacy threat to data in motion



Cyber Physical System performing actions in an environment

Information stored in a database

Content privacy threat to data at rest

Information being revealed to relevant parties

Content privacy threat to data release

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Domain-specific techniques exist

Onion Routing

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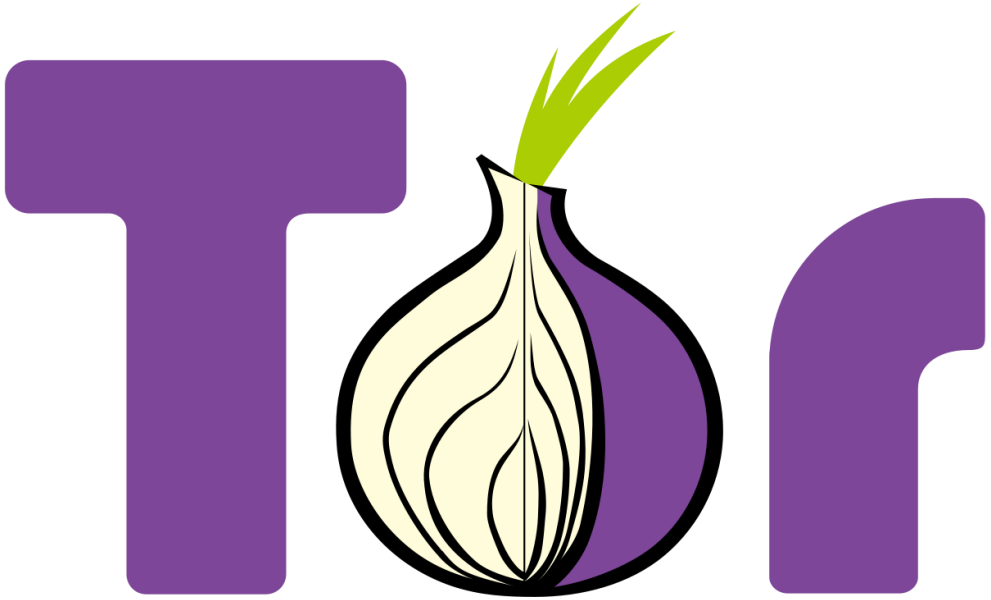
- Onion routing provides source/destination privacy over the internet
- Obscures path messages take with multiple layers of encryption
- Threat model: Adversaries at (potentially multiple) points in the network and can monitor communications



©TOR Project https://www.torproject.org/

M. G. Reed, P. F. Syverson and D. M. Goldschlag, "Anonymous connections and onion routing," in *IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications*, vol. 16, no. 4, pp. 482-494, May 1998, doi: 10.1109/49.668972.

Wireless Sensor Networks

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- Large networks of devices with:
  - Low power – Two AA batteries to last multiple years
  - Low resources – 10s MHz CPU / 10s KiB RAM / 100s KiB ROM
  - Potentially no stable storage
  - Various sensors / actuators
  - Low data rate communications – 250 kbps
- Useful when access to infrastructure is limited or costly

nRF52840 Dongle ©Nordic Semiconductor

https://research.csiro.au/robotics/cow-tracking/ ©CSIRO

Source Location Privacy

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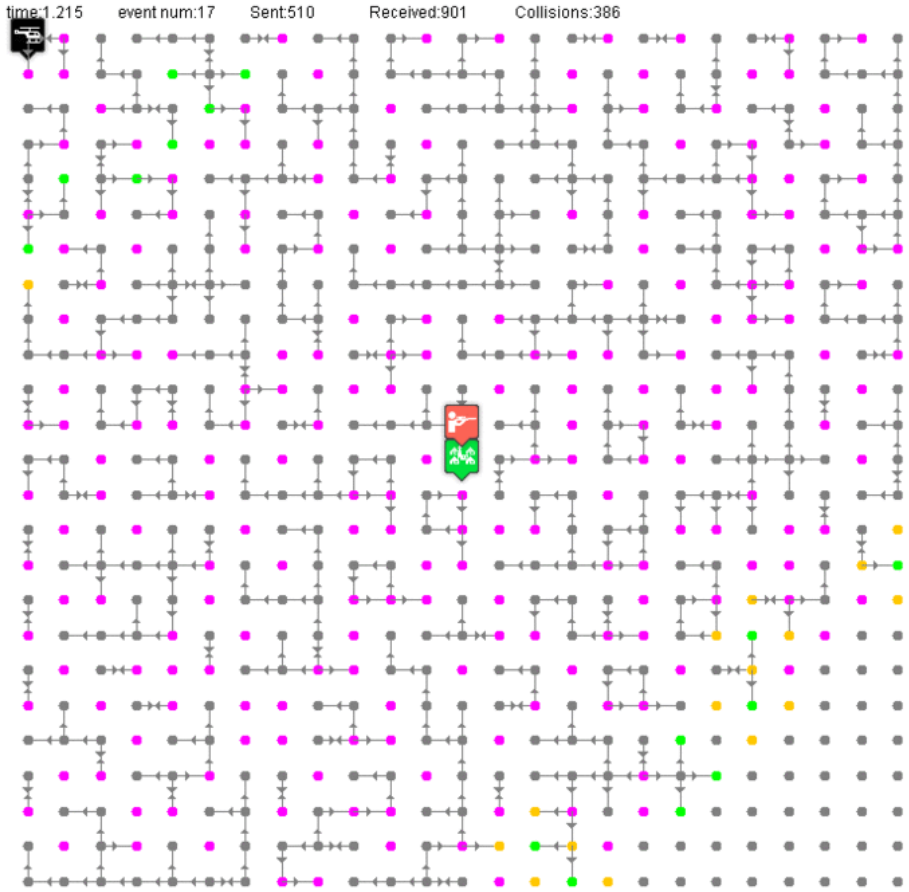
- Messages are routed from a valuable asset to a base station
- Messages are encrypted
- Context information – the direction from which a message is received – allows locating the source
- Assume: Base station's location is known by adversary



Kamat, P., Zhang, Y., 2005. Enhancing Source-Location Privacy in Sensor Network Routing. *25th IEEE International Conference on Distributed Computing Systems*. Columbus, OH, USA. (6-10 June), 599-608. DOI:10.1109/ICDCS.2005.31.

Existing Techniques – Fake Sources

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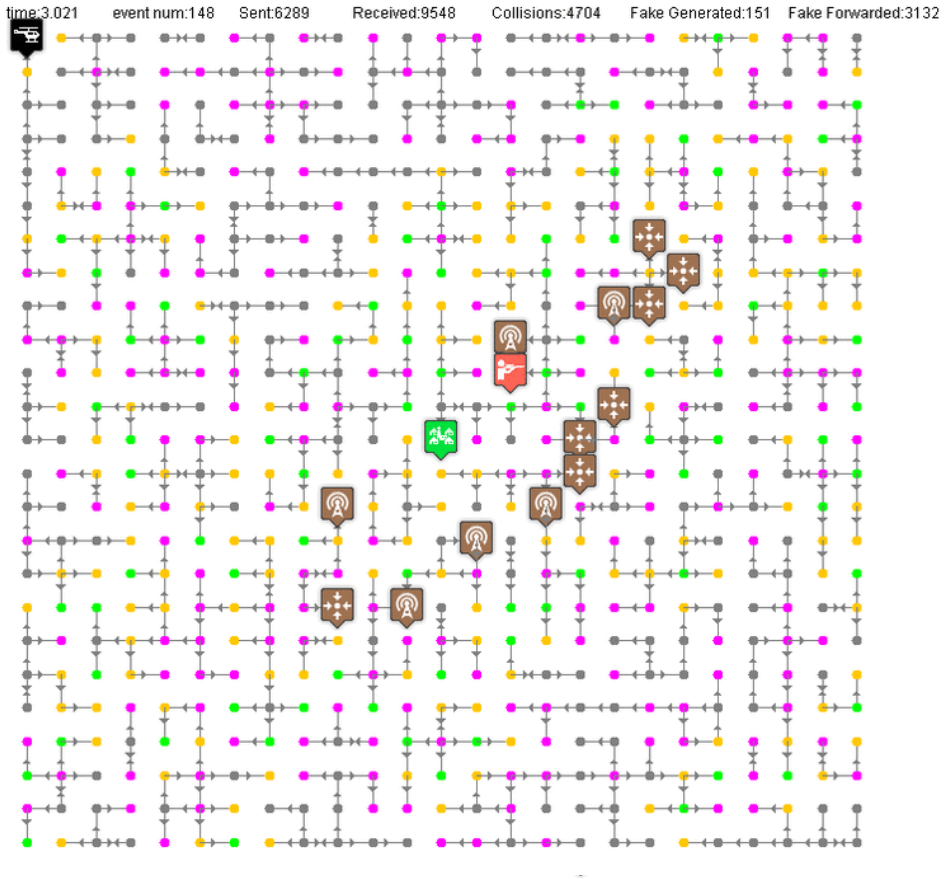
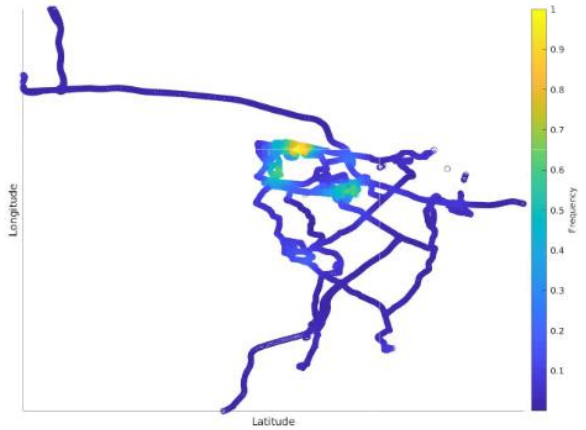
- Fake sources generate fake messages
- Fake messages indistinguishable from normal messages
- Lure the adversary in a different direction to the real source



Bradbury, M., Jhumka, A. and Leeke, M. 2018. Hybrid Online Protocols for Source Location Privacy in Wireless Sensor Networks. *Journal of Parallel and Distributed Computing*. 115, (May 2018), 67–81. DOI:10.1016/j.jpdc.2018.01.006.

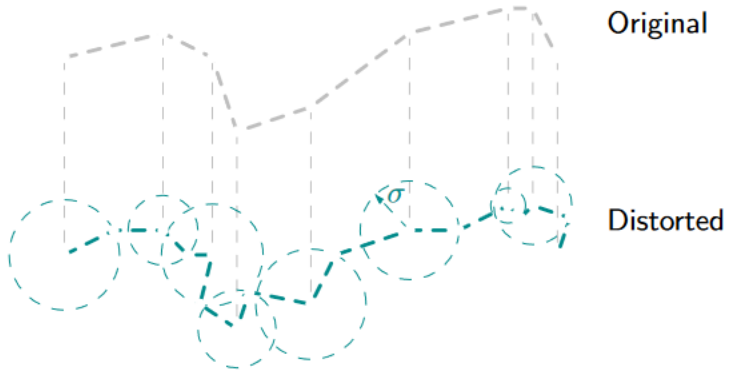
Many other context privacy threats

- Connected Vehicles – facilitating tracking and potentially unwanted pattern of life analysis



M. Bradbury, P. Taylor, U. I. At., C. Maple, and N. Griffiths. 2020. Privacy Challenges with Protecting Live Vehicular Location Context. IEEE Access 8 (Nov. 2020), 207465–207484. https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2020.3038533

- Mouse movements – used to predict demographics of users



L. A. Leiva, I. Arapakis, and C. Iordanou. 2021. My Mouse, My Rules: Privacy Issues of Behavioral User Profiling via Mouse Tracking. In Proceedings of the 2021 Conference on Human Information Interaction and Retrieval. 51–61. https://doi.org/10.1145/3406522.3446011

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There is a need for context privacy in new domains

Example: Water Treatment Plant

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- Adversary will observe the plant to better understand how to attack it
- Obscuring the activities taken by the plant reduce the ability of the adversary to attack it
- Hide causal link between actions
  - Wireless PLC controls release of chlorine to kill bacteria in water
  - Adversary can learn that the wireless signal leads to chlorine release
  - Change actions to obscure this cause-effect

Example: Drone Surveillance

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- Autonomous drones used to perform surveillance of an area (e.g., farmland)
- Where a drone is and when it performs surveillance is valuable information
- Indicates areas of interest where attacks should be focused
- Add redundant surveillance to obscure areas of interest

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Example: Home Appliances

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- Resources consumed in home can reveal important information
  - Are you home?
  - What devices do you own?
  - When do you use them?
- Perturb their activity to obscure this
- Move the threat actor to your smart meter
- Existing: Use energy harvesting and storage to obscure activity

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O. Tan, D. Gunduz, and H. V. Poor. 2013. Increasing Smart Meter Privacy Through Energy Harvesting and Storage Devices. IEEE Journal on Selected Areas in Communications 31, 7 (2013), 1331–1341. https://doi.org/10.1109/JSAC.2013.130715

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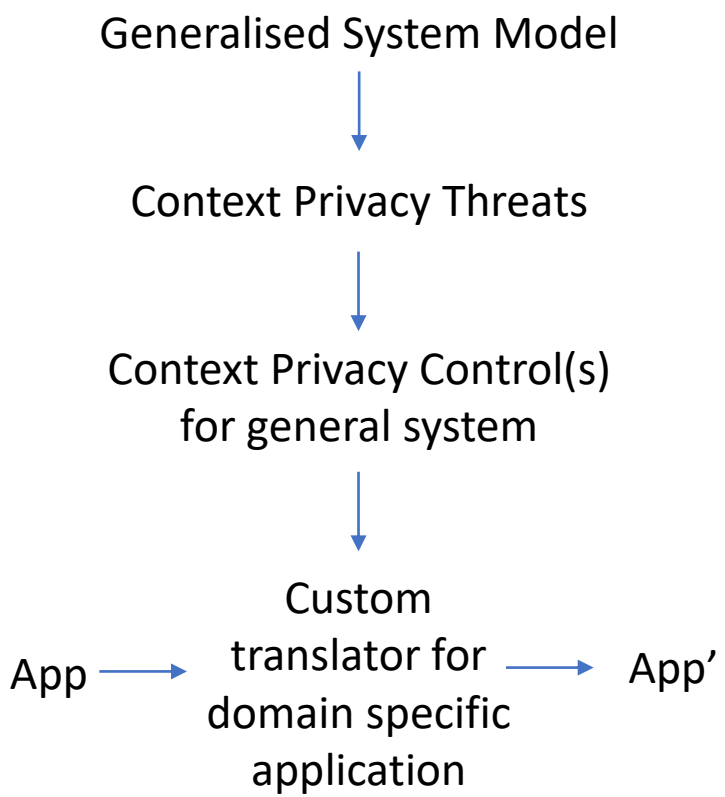
Developing context privacy techniques for novel situations is slow

Generalised Context Privacy

- We have solutions to many domain-specific problems
- They are not easily translatable to new systems
- Time is needed to develop solutions to novel systems

To improve:

- Develop general context privacy solutions to an arbitrary system once
- Develop domain-specific translators as needed when a new context privacy threat is identified



Generalised Context Privacy: Aims

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- How can these techniques be used to:
  1. Quantify information loss from an arbitrary cyber-physical system?
  2. How can the sequence of actions have controls applied to reduce information loss?
     1. While maintaining system availability
     2. While minimising the cost of the controls
  3. How can the system be changed such that it performs actions with a bounded information loss?

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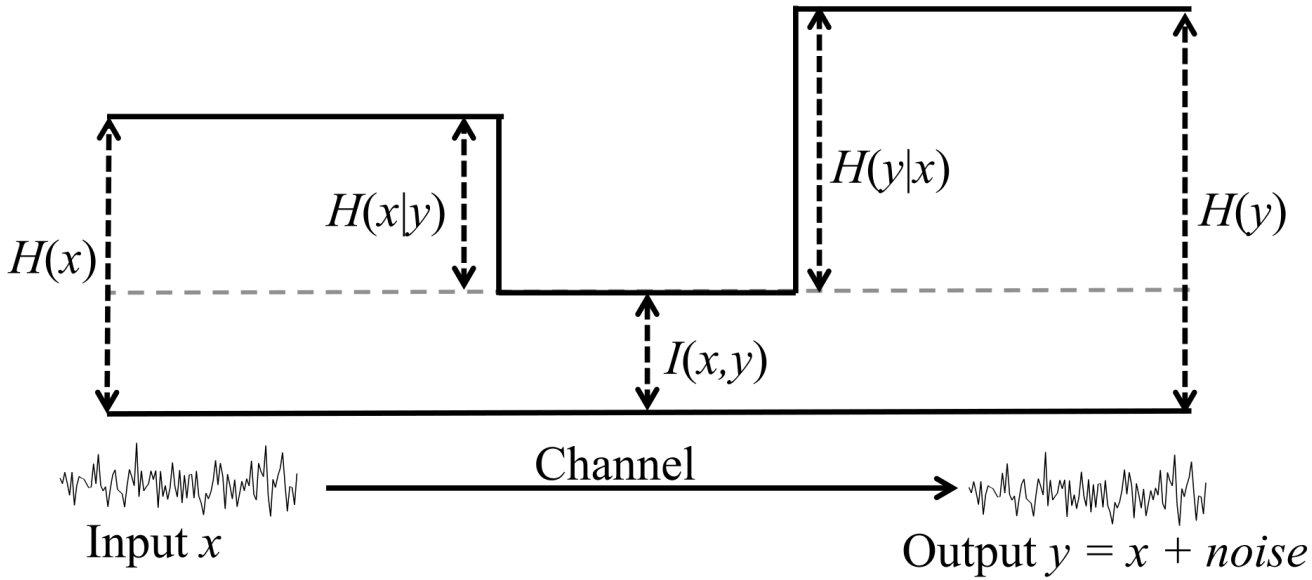
Quantifying Context Privacy

Quantification of Privacy Loss

- Normal communication channel
  - How much information can you convey across a noisy channel?
- Context Privacy
  - How much noise needs to be added to increase uncertainty of observer?



Using Directed Information

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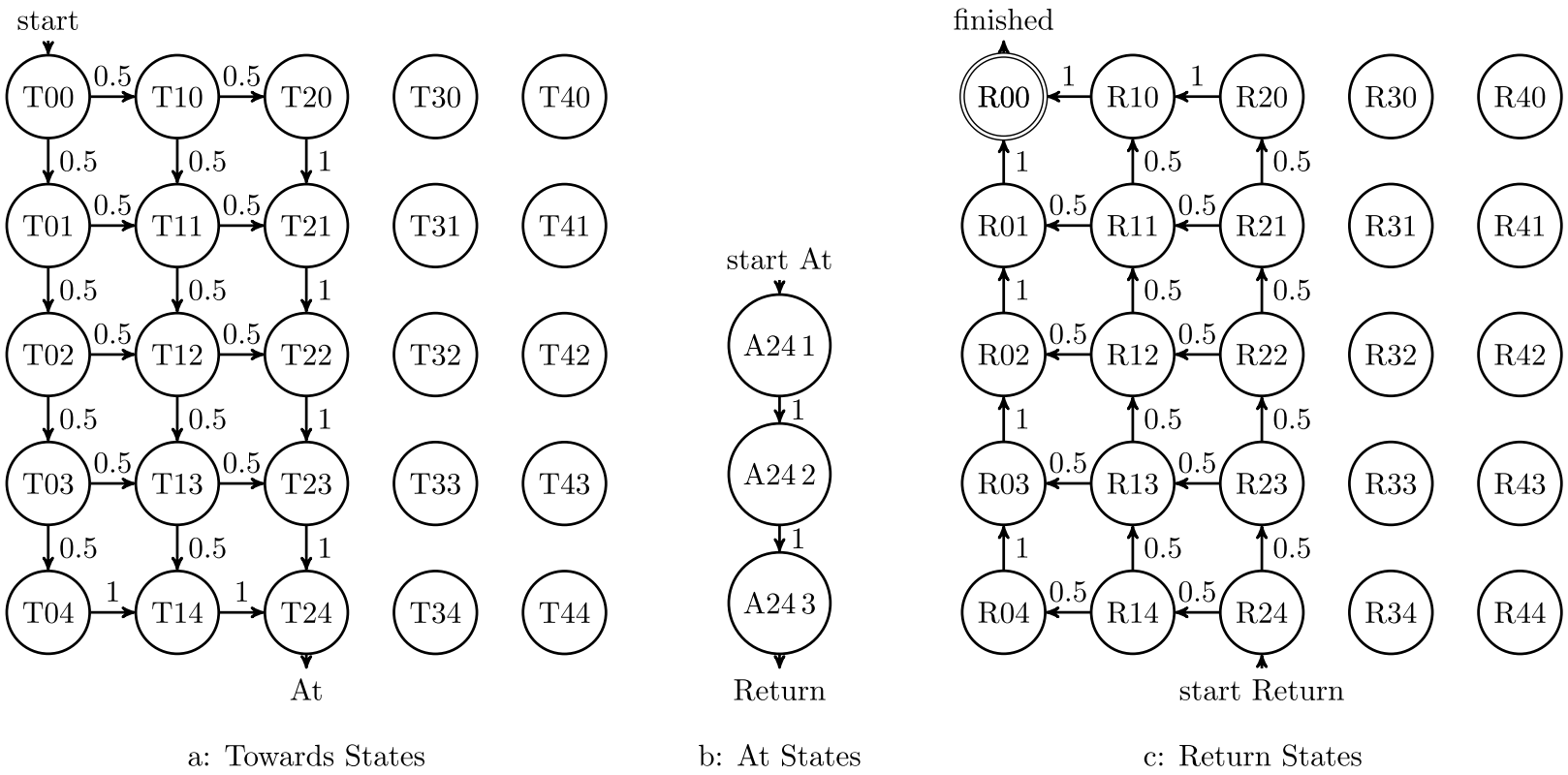
Directed Information: How much information is conveyed from one process $J_{0:t}$ (rv. system state/actions) to another $Y_{0:t}$ (rv. adversary observations)?

$$I(J_{0:t} \rightarrow Y_{0:t})$$

What is needed to calculate this:

- System model: $\Pr(J_{0:t} = T_{0:t})$ – probability of a system trace $T_{0:t}$
- Adversary model: $\Pr(Y_{0:t} = O_{0:t})$ – probability of an adversary making obs. $O_{0:t}$
- Joint distribution: $\Pr(J_{0:t} = T_{0:t}, Y_{0:t} = O_{0:t})$

Example system – Last mile drone delivery



a: Towards States b: At States c: Return States

Figure 1: Markov chain for one drone with actions taken between states omitted. Each state leads to one or more actions and each action leads to a single state in this example. For example, at state T00 two actions can be taken T00-South and T00-West. These actions lead to states T01 and T10 respectively.

How to obtain adversary beliefs?

Challenges:

- How many traces to train on? What is the impact of varying them?
- How to handle beliefs on observations that cannot be made on this system?

How much information is conveyed?

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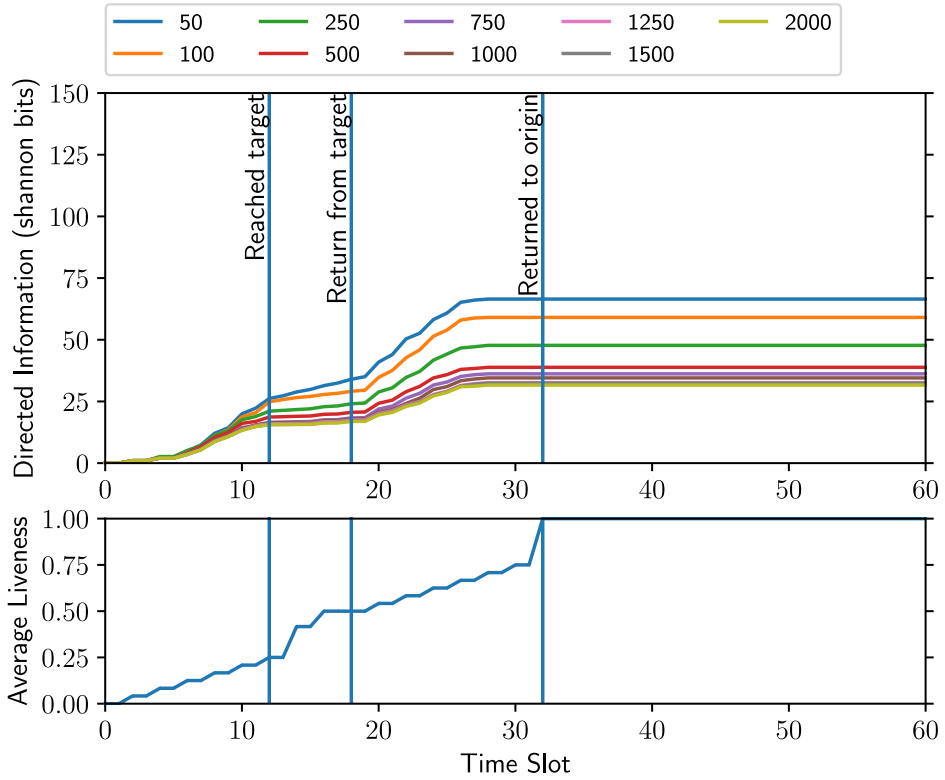
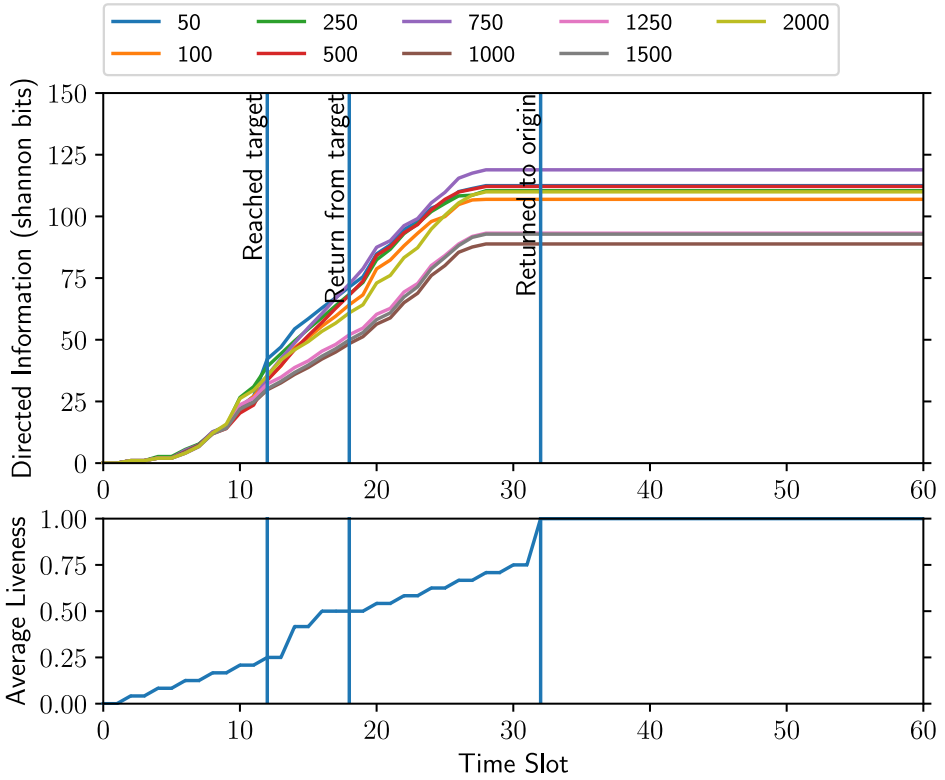
Target is (2,4)



Target is (4,2)



Adversary self-information

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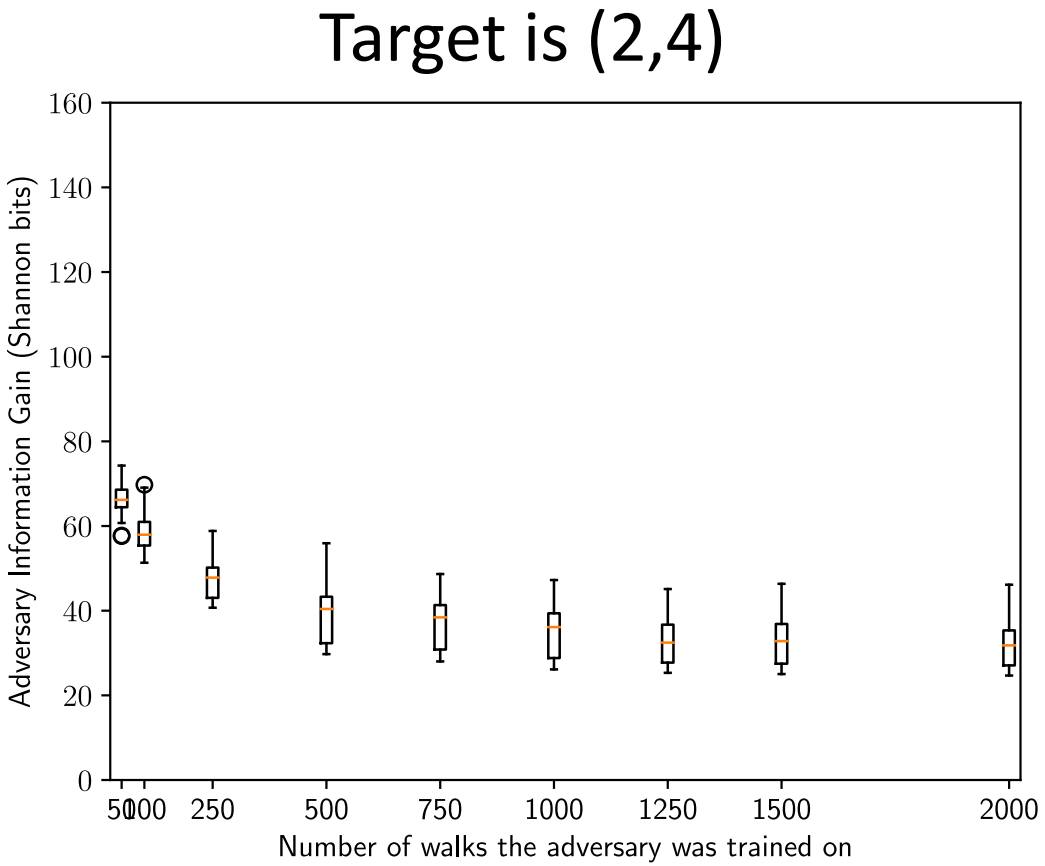

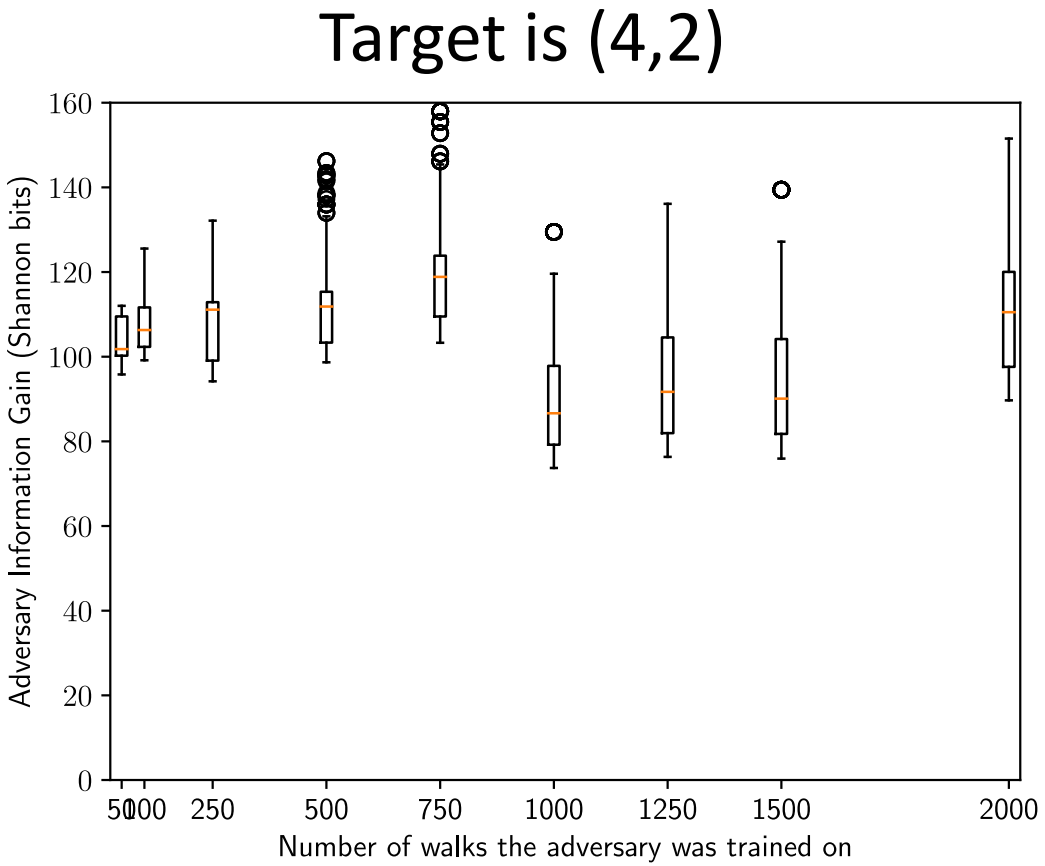

How much information is conveyed when the system is changed?

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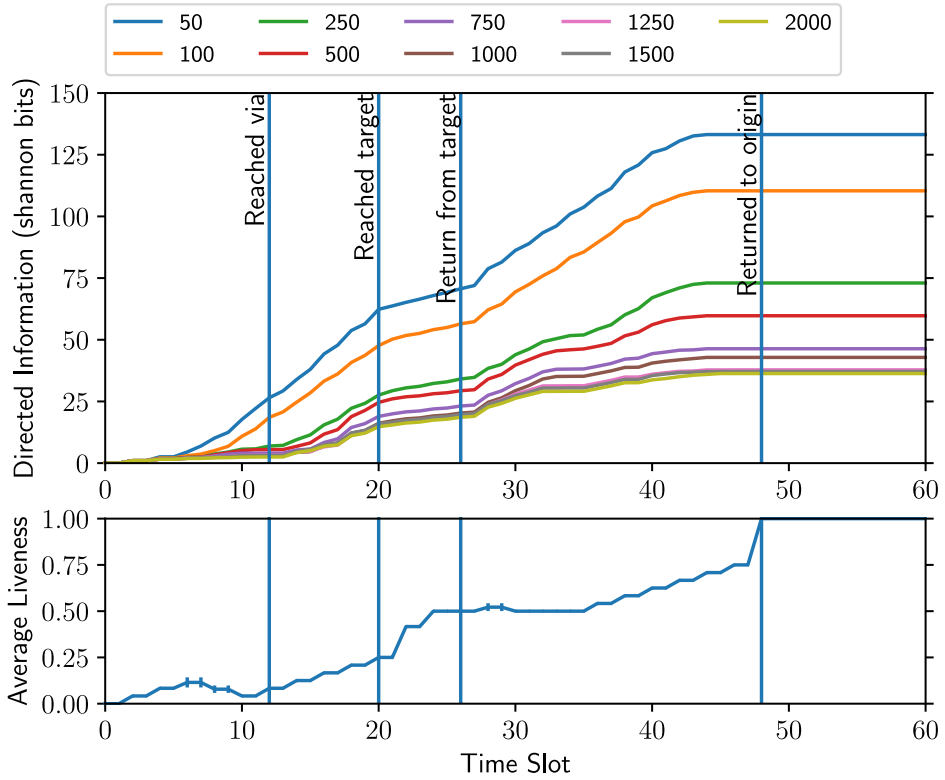
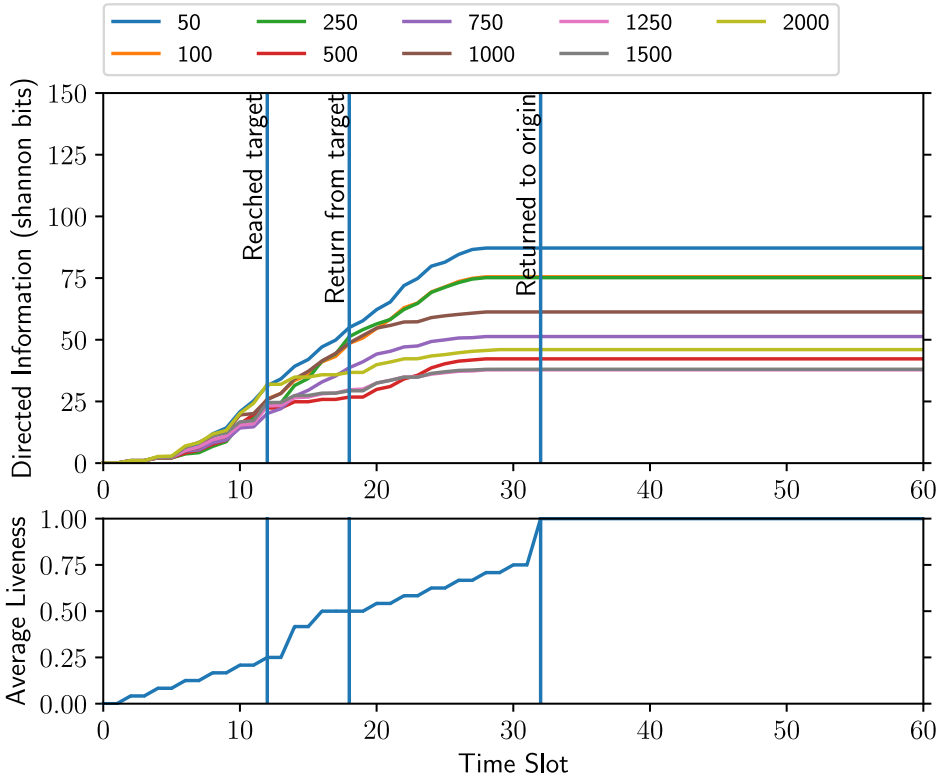
Target is (2,4) via (4,2)



Target is (4,2)



How much information is conveyed when the system is changed?

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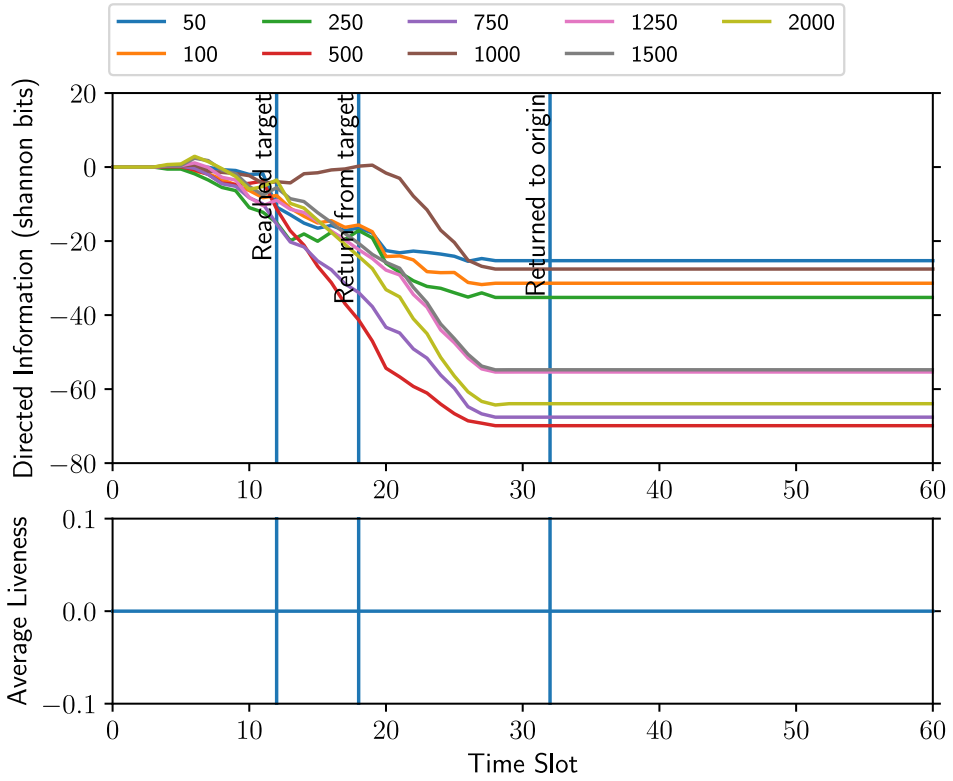
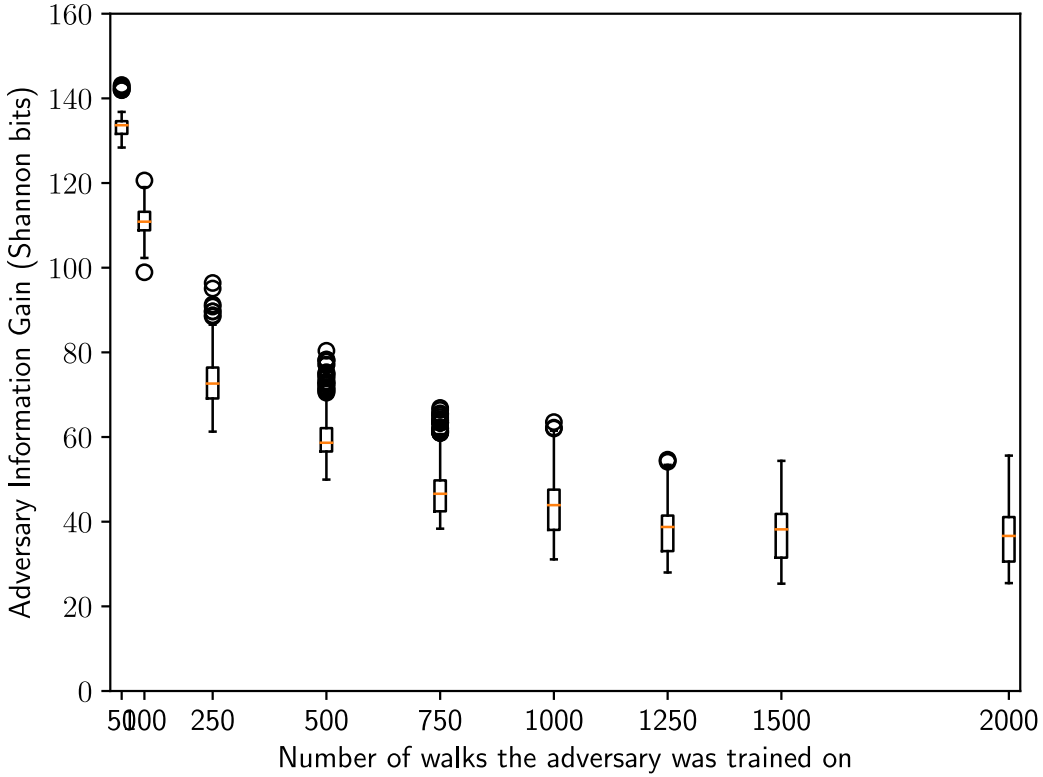
Difference: (2,4) via (4,2) and (4,2)



Self-information (2,4) via (4,2)



Solving the General Problem

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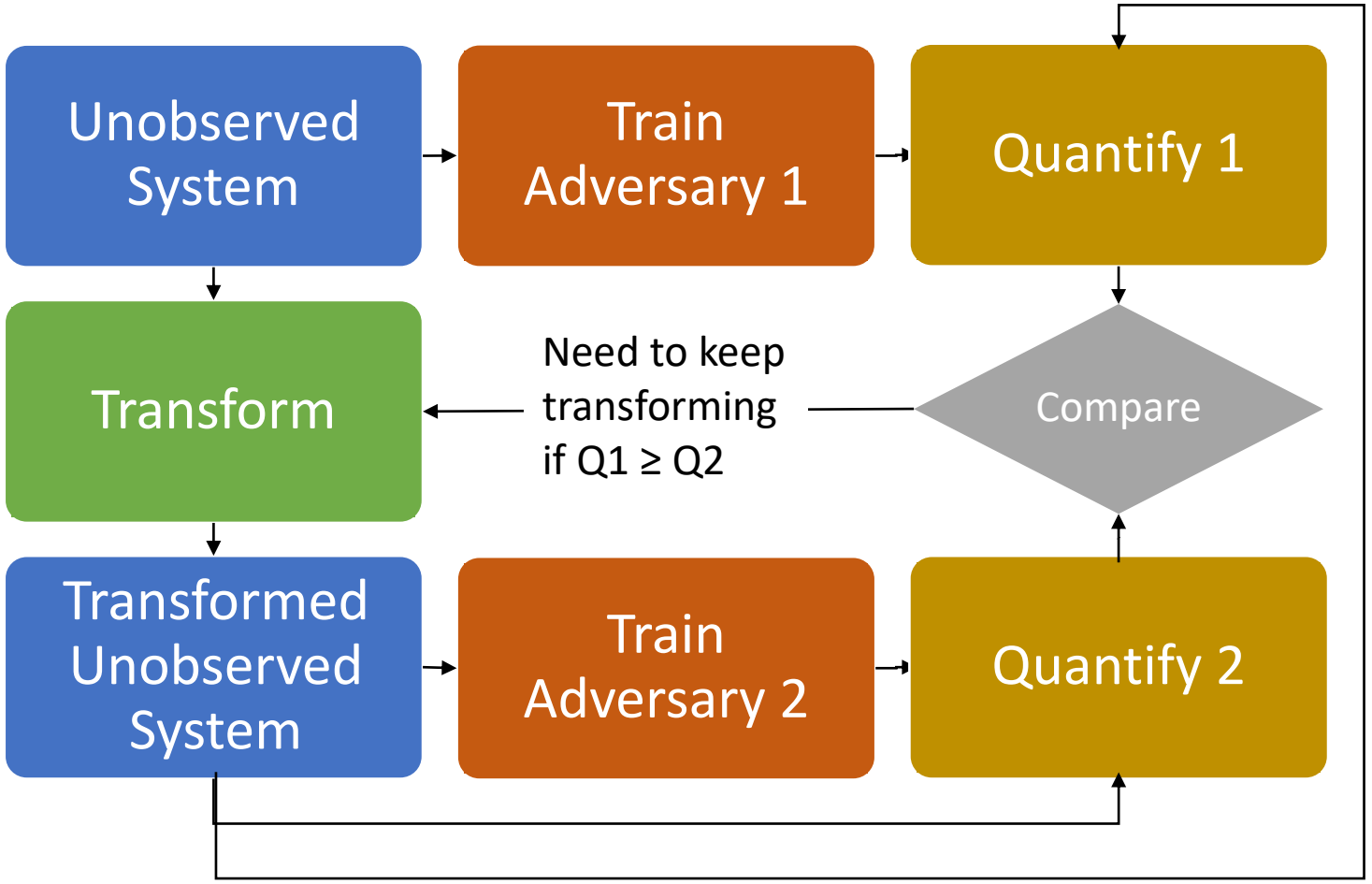
- At least two ways to view this
  1. System already deployed – Existing observations made
  2. New system – Adversary has made no observations yet
- Focus on #2



Challenges

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Using Directed Information

- Need to have a model of system and adversary that provide the three probability distributions
- Computation is expensive (factorial over states, actions and observations) – Need special cases
- Not always easy to interpret

Using Markov chains

- Systems may not be Markovian

Challenges

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Transformation

- Need to ensure system remains live
- Transformation can be computationally expensive
- Very large systems may be hard to transform
- Encoding sufficient flexibility into the model is important
  - May limit exploration of options to change actions taken by the system

Conclusions

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- Many existing context privacy solutions
- Novel systems / environments likely to need new context privacy techniques quickly - Existing approach to develop techniques is too slow
- Instead:
  1. Solve the problem in general (Quantification, Technique Design)
  2. Design domain-specific translators
  3. Test translated technique in real-world environment

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Thank you for attending, any questions?