

# Relationship based Trust Metrics for Securing Edge Computing

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# Content

- Why?
- What?
- How?

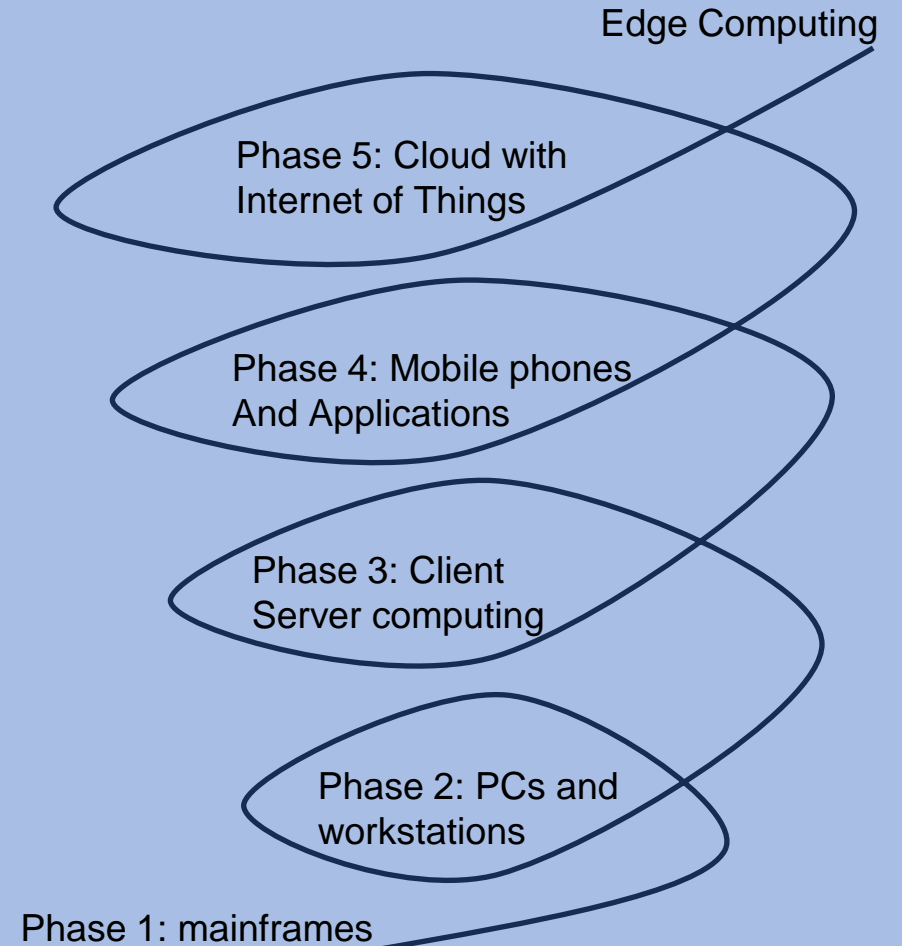
# Why: Single evaluation of trust is insufficient

- Trust depends on the nature of a relationship
  - You trust a doctor for medical advice, but will you share your financial details?
  - Trust extends beyond people, includes computers and devices
- Trust is NOT bi-directional between two parties
  - You trust your doctor for medical advice, but would (s)he take your medical advice?
- Trust depends on the content of a transaction
  - Would you undergo cardiovascular surgery under an orthopedic doctor?

***Any trust-based solution needs to accommodate multi-directional considerations***

# Emergence of Edge Computing

- Edge computing refers to data processing, and actions in real time closer to the source of the data.
- With IOT devices, use cases require localized compute power and data storage.
- An Edge based threat model spans multiple actors and a large attack surface.
- High level of security is required in accessing hospital databases, online financial transactions and operating factories etc.
- Lack of trust is limiting the adoption of Cloud computing, and efficacy of AI models due to limited data sharing between the parties

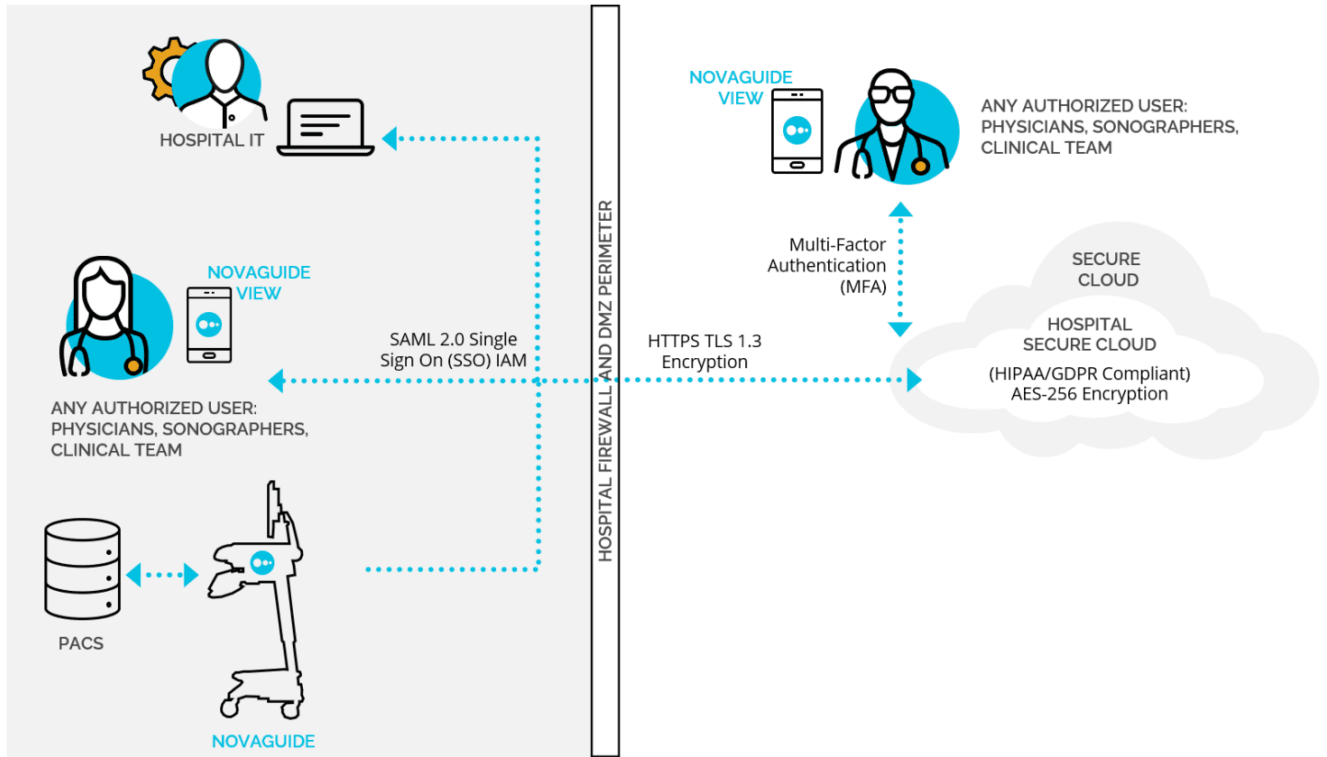


*A growing segment of customers want local storage and AI/ML processing, such as hospitals, lawyers and accountants etc.*

# Edge Computing Security Challenges

- Definition of Cloud has been expanding, getting out of a data center
- Resources on Edge need to be adaptive, for varying amount of compute
- Perimeter defense is insufficient, as no fixed perimeter for Security
- A fixed universal security policy is inadequate, each party owns their data
- Fixed protocols for boundaries of security fail, need shared security model

# An Healthcare Example\*



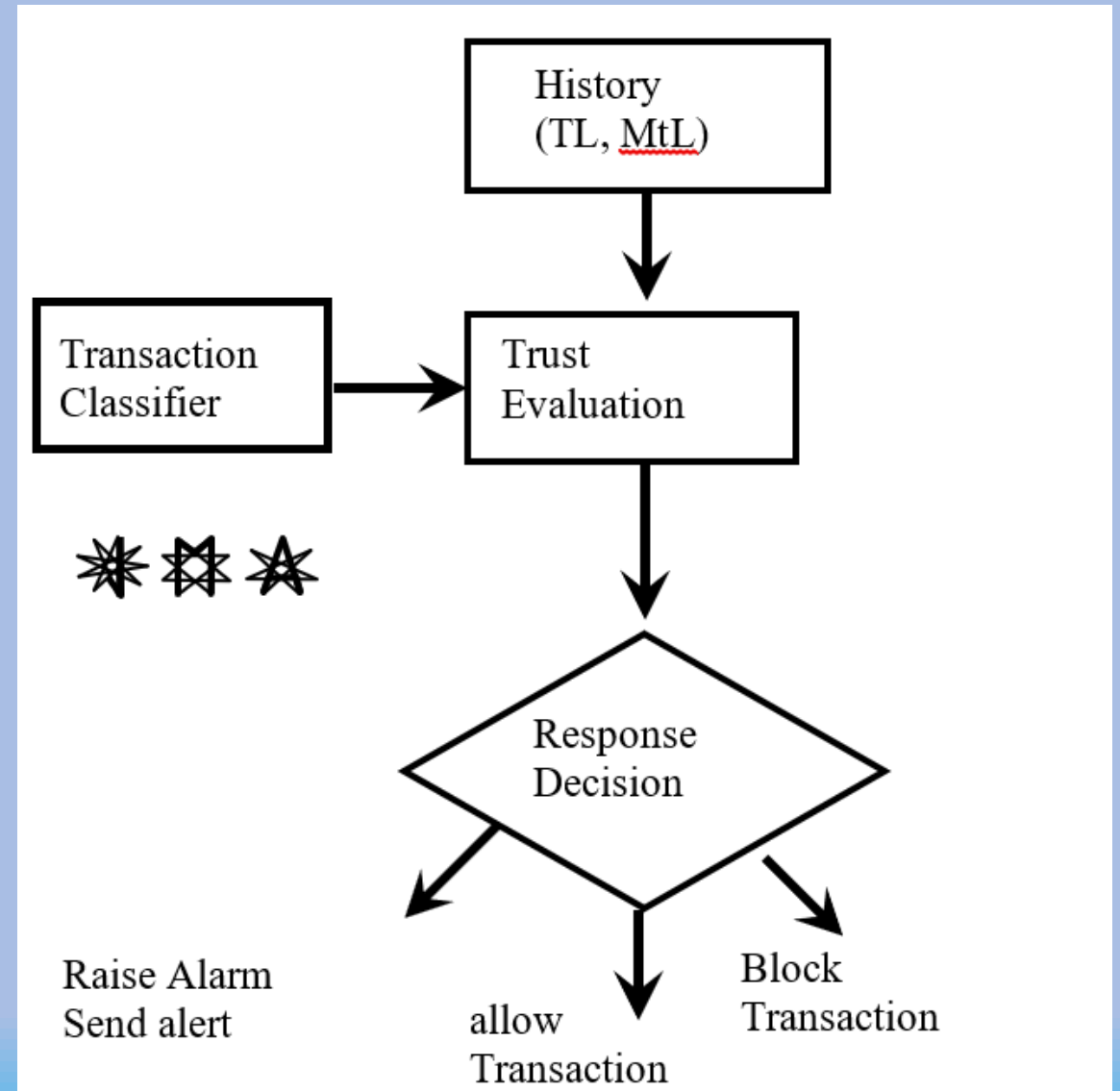
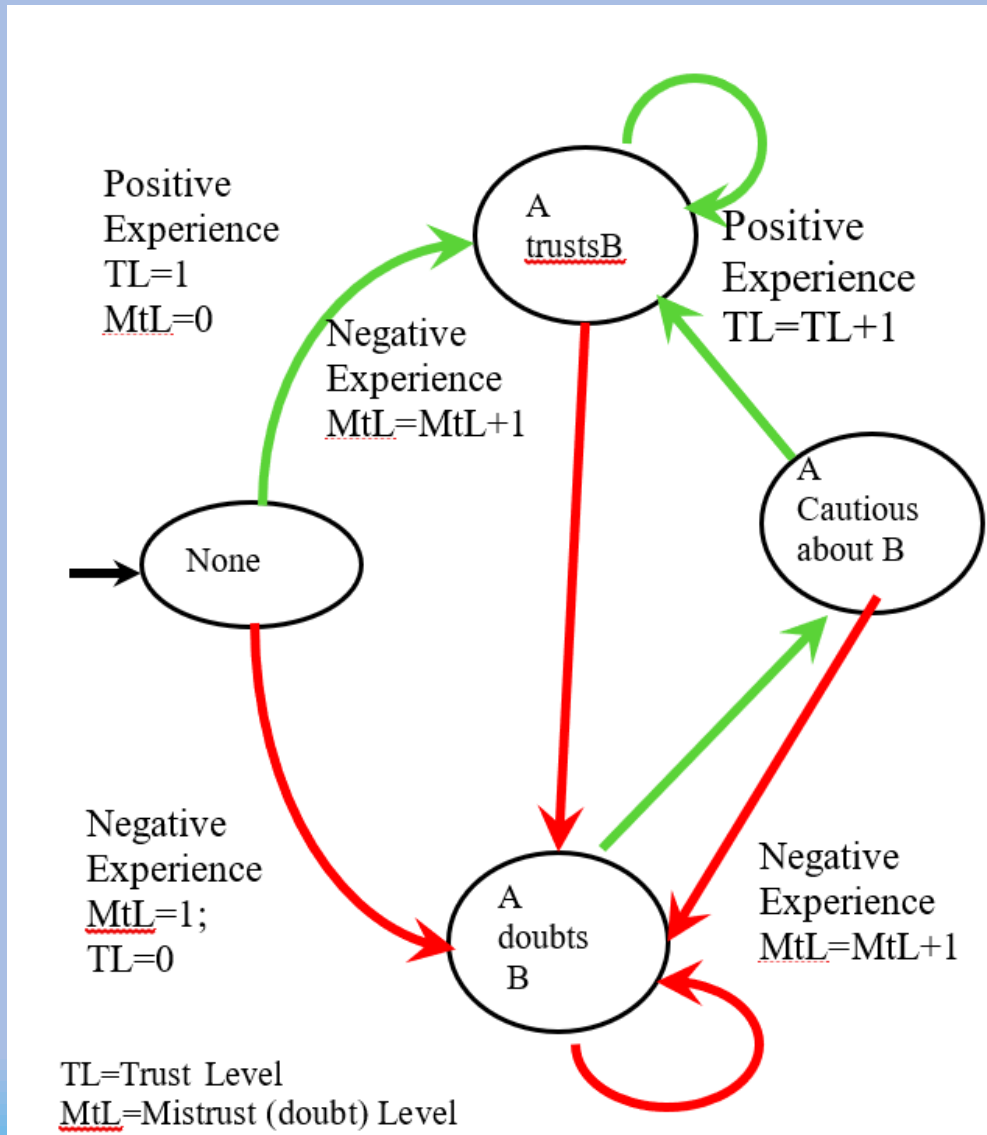
**Need a distributed trust model comprising of trust and mistrust scores**

\*<https://www.neurasignal.com/support/security>

## TRUST BETWEEN PAIRS IS NOT MUTUAL

| Trust Relationships                                   | Trusted party  |                     |                     |         |
|---|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------|
|   | Sonographer  | Reviewing Physician | Referring Physician | Patient |
| Trusting Party ↓                                      |  |                     |                     |         |
| Sonographer   | X  | Yes                 | Yes                 | NA      |
| Reviewing Physician                                   | Yes  | X                   | Yes                 | NA      |
| Referring Physician (or PCP = Primary Care Physician) | Yes, to conduct the exam, but not to interpret its results | Yes                 | X                   | Yes     |
| Patient   | Yes  | Yes                 | Yes                 | X       |

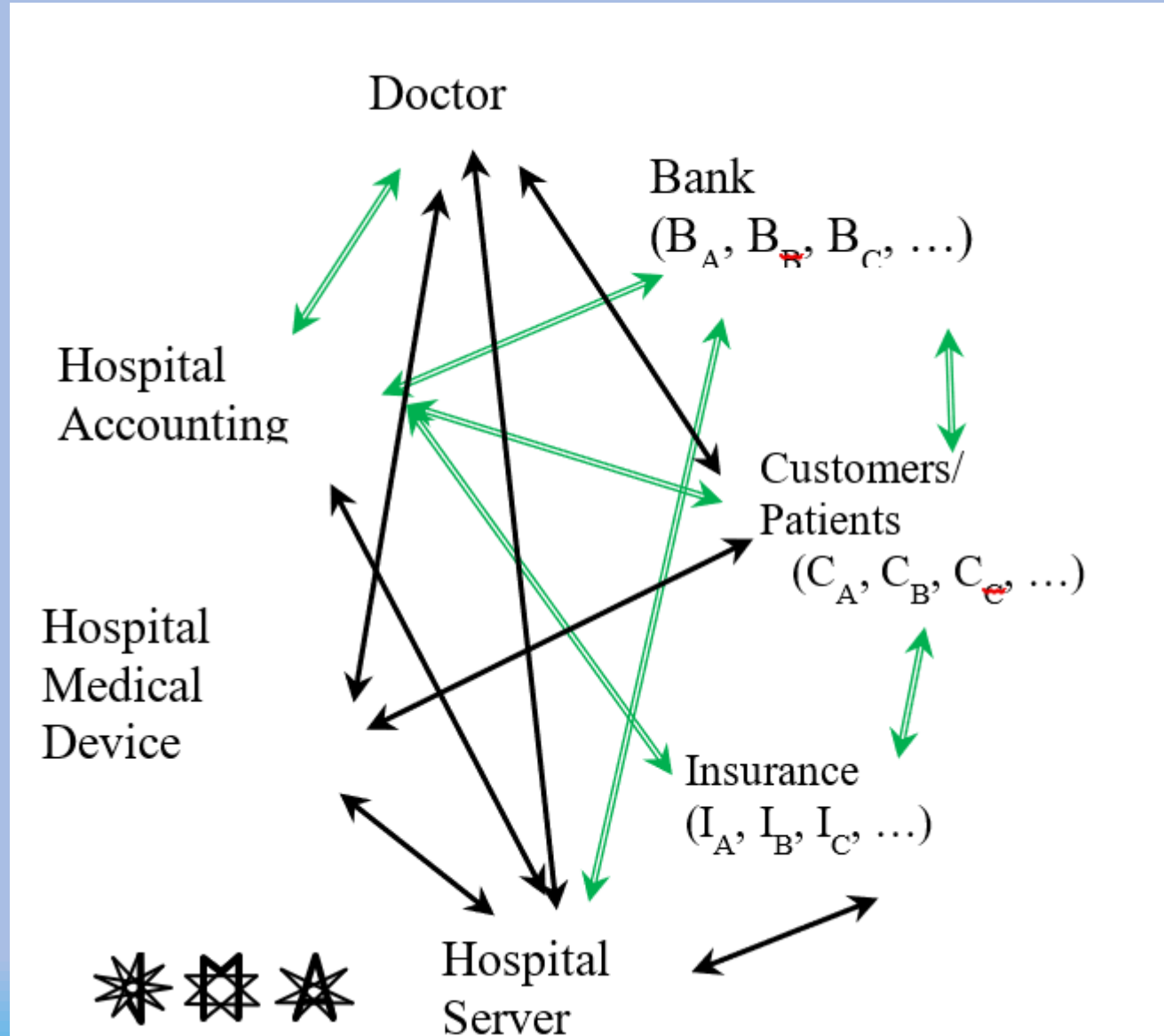
# Trust Evaluation between two entities



*A distributed Trust model can be built by extending the trust relationship between a pair of entities*

# A Distributed Trust Model

- Identify the type of relationship, e.g., Medical or Financial?
- Medical: Information, tests results and advice etc.
- Financial: billing and payments etc.
- A Patient can set TL (trust level) for a doctor based on the care given.
- A Patient can set TL for a hospital upon billing, dealing with insurance, and payment experiences etc.
- Similarly, a hospital can trust a bank or credit card company for sharing relevant patient information to do financial transactions but not share any private health information.
- A bank or credit card company may use additional information to decide, e.g., origination location of the message



*Trust depends on the context and is not bi-directional*  
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# Conclusions

- 1. Edge Computing is a multi-dimensional environment**
- 2. Trust extends beyond people, includes computers and devices**
- 3. Traditional approaches of identifying a threat and defending against it are not sufficient**
- 4. Solution require a learning, responsive, varied, and individualized approach**
- 5. Need a distributed trust model comprising of trust and mistrust scores**