

Trust in Distributed Networked Systems

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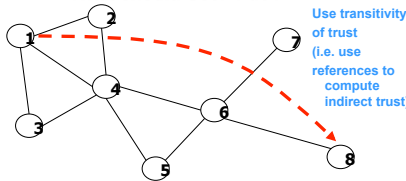
NETWORKS AND TRUST

- Trust and reputation critical for collaboration
- Characteristics of trust relations:
 - Integrative** (Parsons 1937) – main source of social order
 - Reduction of complexity** – without it bureaucracy and transaction complexity increases (Luhmann 1988)
 - Trust as a lubricant for cooperation** (Arrow 1974) – rational choice theory
- Social Webs, Economic Webs**
 - MySpace, Facebook, Windows Live Spaces, Flickr, Classmates Online, Orkut, Yahoo! Groups, MSN Groups
 - e-commerce, e-XYZ, services and service composition
 - Reputation** and **recommender** systems

INDIRECT NETWORK TRUST

User 8 asks for access to User 1's files.
User 1 and User 8 have no previous interaction

What should User 1 do?



Use transitivity of trust (i.e. use references to compute indirect trust)

INDIRECT TRUST: SYSTEM MODEL

- System mapped to a **weighted, directed graph**
 - Vertices**: entities/users
 - Edges**: direct trust relations
 - Weights**: $w(i,j)$ = How much i trusts j
- Establish an indirect trust relation, between users that have not had direct interactions
- We assume that trust is **transitive** (at least partially)

- Trust computation: path problem on a graph**
 - Information about j that is useful to $i \Leftrightarrow$ **Directed paths from i to j**
 - Combine information along each path, and then aggregate across paths

PARTIALLY ORDERED SEMIRING

- Combined **along-a-path** weight should not **increase**:

$$a \otimes b \leq a, b$$
- Combined **across-paths** weight should not **decrease**:

$$a \oplus b \geq a, b$$

REPUTATION SYSTEMS

- Reputation** is the opinion (more technically, a social evaluation) of the public toward a person, a group of people, or an organization
- Online systems**: Slashdot, ePinion, Amazon, eBay, Yahoo!, Answers, Digg, Wikipedia, World of Warcraft, Bizrate, Elance.com, Alibris.com, MoneyControl.com
- Naïve ideas**
 - By frequency of query words in a web page
 - By number of links from other relevant pages
- Examples (Eigenvector- eigenvalue based)**:
 - HITS algorithms, Hubs and Authorities algorithm (Kleinberg), PageRank (random walk model), SALSA, eBay Feedback, EigenTrust, BlogRanking -- EigenRumor

COMPUTING INDIRECT TRUST

- Path interpretation

$$t_{i \rightarrow j} = \bigoplus_{\text{path } p: i \rightarrow j} t_{i \rightarrow j}^p$$
- Linear system interpretation**

$$t_{i \rightarrow j} = \bigoplus_{\text{User } k} t_{i \rightarrow k} \oplus w_{k \rightarrow j}$$

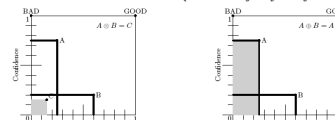
$$\vec{t}_n = W \otimes \vec{t}_{n-1} \oplus \vec{b}$$

Indicator vector of pre-trusted nodes
- Treat as a **linear system**
- We are looking for its **steady state**.

TRUST PATH SEMIRING

- 0 trust, confidence 1
- \otimes is $(t_{ik}, c_{ik}) \otimes (t_{kj}, c_{kj}) = (t_{ik}t_{kj}, c_{ik}c_{kj})$
- \oplus is

$$(t_{ij}^1, c_{ij}^1) \oplus (t_{ij}^2, c_{ij}^2) = \begin{cases} (t_{ij}^1, c_{ij}^1) & \text{if } c_{ij}^1 > c_{ij}^2 \\ (t_{ij}^2, c_{ij}^2) & \text{if } c_{ij}^1 < c_{ij}^2 \\ (\max\{t_{ij}^1, t_{ij}^2\}, c_{ij}^1) & \text{if } c_{ij}^1 = c_{ij}^2 \end{cases}$$



TRUST DYNAMICS and LOCAL VOTING RULES

- Trust and mistrust spreading**

Initial "islands" of trusts
Trust spreads
Trust-connected network

$$s_i(k+1) = f(J_{ij}, s_j(k) | j \in N_i)$$
- 'Generalized consensus' problems
- Spin glasses (from **statistical physics**), phase transitions

TRUST AWARE PROTOCOLS

- Trust aware NUM

$$\max_x \sum_i U_i(x_i) \Rightarrow \max_x \sum_i U_i(g_i, x_i) \quad (\hat{g}_i = g_i, x_i)$$
- Dual decomposition** (log change all variables)

$$L(\lambda, \nu, \bar{x}, \mu, g) = \sum_i \max_{x_i} \{ \nu_i x_i - \lambda_i g_i \} + \sum_i \max_{g_i} \{ U_i(g_i) - \nu_i x_i \}$$

$$+ \max_{\mu} \sum_i \mu_i g_i$$

Flow rates ν_i Routes g_i

$$+ \max_{\mu \in \Gamma} \sum_{(i,j) \in E} \mu_{ij} (\lambda_i' - \lambda_j')$$
- Dual objective function**

$$h(\lambda, \nu) = \sup_{x \in A} L(\lambda, \nu, \bar{x}, \mu, g)$$

TRUST AWARE PROTOCOLS – MULTI-CRITERIA OPTIMIZATION

- Delay** of a path "p"

$$d(p) = \sum_{(i,j) \in p} d(i,j)$$
- Trust** of a path "p" – bottleneck trust

$$t(p) = \min_{(i,j) \in p} t(i,j)$$

TRUST AWARE PROTOCOLS-MCOP

- How to build routing tables based on these metrics?
 - The two metrics are not trivially comparable.
- MCOP**: $(P_{SD}, f, X) / \theta / (R^Q, \leq)$

Notation	Definition	Name
$x \leq y$	$x_1 \leq y_1, i = 1, 2, \dots, Q$	Weak component-wise order
$x < y$	$x_1 \leq y_1, i = 1, 2, \dots, Q$ and $x \neq y$	Component-wise order
$x \leq y$	$x_1 < y_1, i = 1, 2, \dots, Q$	Strict component-wise order
$x \leq_{lex} y$	$x_k < y_k$ or $x = y, k = \min\{i: x_i \neq y_i\}$	Lexicographic component-wise order
$x \leq_{MGO} y$	$\max_i x_i \leq \max_i y_i$	Max order

Pareto Optimal Paths – Edge Exclusion Algorithm

- Edge exclusion – From $G(V, E)$, remove all the edges whose $t(i,j) > \epsilon$ to obtain a graph $G'(\epsilon)$
- $G'(\epsilon)$ contains paths which have all $t(i,j) \leq \epsilon$
- We can also show that G' has all paths in G which have $t(i,j) \leq \epsilon$ and only those

DISTRIBUTED KALMAN FILTERING and TRUST

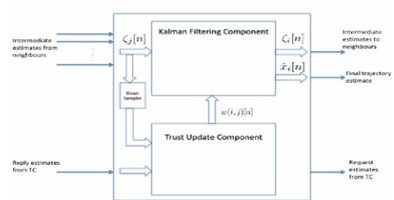
- Realistic sensor networks**: Normal nodes, faulty or corrupted nodes, malicious nodes
- Hierarchical scheme** – provide global trust on a particular context without requiring direct trust on the same context between all agents
- Trusted Core**
 - Trust Particles**, higher security, additional sensing capabilities, broader observation of the system,
 - Every sensor can communicate with one or more trust particles at a cost

DISTRIBUTED KF and TRUST

- Weighted Directed Dynamic Trust Graph** $G_t(V, A_t)$

$$V_t \subset V$$
- Induced Graph** $G(V, A)$

$$w(i,j) = (c(i,j), t(i,j)[n])$$
- Can use **any valid trust system**
- Can use **any Distributed Sequential Filter**
- Trust update mechanism: Linear credit and exponential penalty



TRUST AND COLLABORATION

- Two linked dynamics**
 - Trust propagation and game evolution**

$$\gamma_i(t+1) = f^i(x_i(t), \gamma_i(t), \gamma_j(t), t_{ij}(t))$$

$$t_{ik}(t) = g^i(t_{ij}(t), v_{jk}(t)) \quad \forall k \in N$$

$$x_i(t) = h^i(\gamma_i(t), \gamma_j(t))$$

$$v_{ij}(t) = p^i(\gamma_j(t), t_{ji}(t))$$
- Stability of dynamic coalition Nash equilibrium

An example of constrained coalitional games

COMPOSITE TRUST

- Multiple Interacting Graphs**
 - Nodes**: agents, individuals, groups, organizations
 - Directed graphs**
 - Links**: ties, relationships
 - Weights on links**: value (strength, significance) of tie
 - Weights on nodes**: importance of node (agent)
 - Value directed graphs with weighted nodes**
 - Real-life problems**:
 - Dynamic, time varying graphs, relations, weights**
 - Ubiquitous example**: Social networks over the web or over a communication network
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