Carnegie Mellon University
Information Networking Institute

TrustDER, SLAC

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Problem Statement

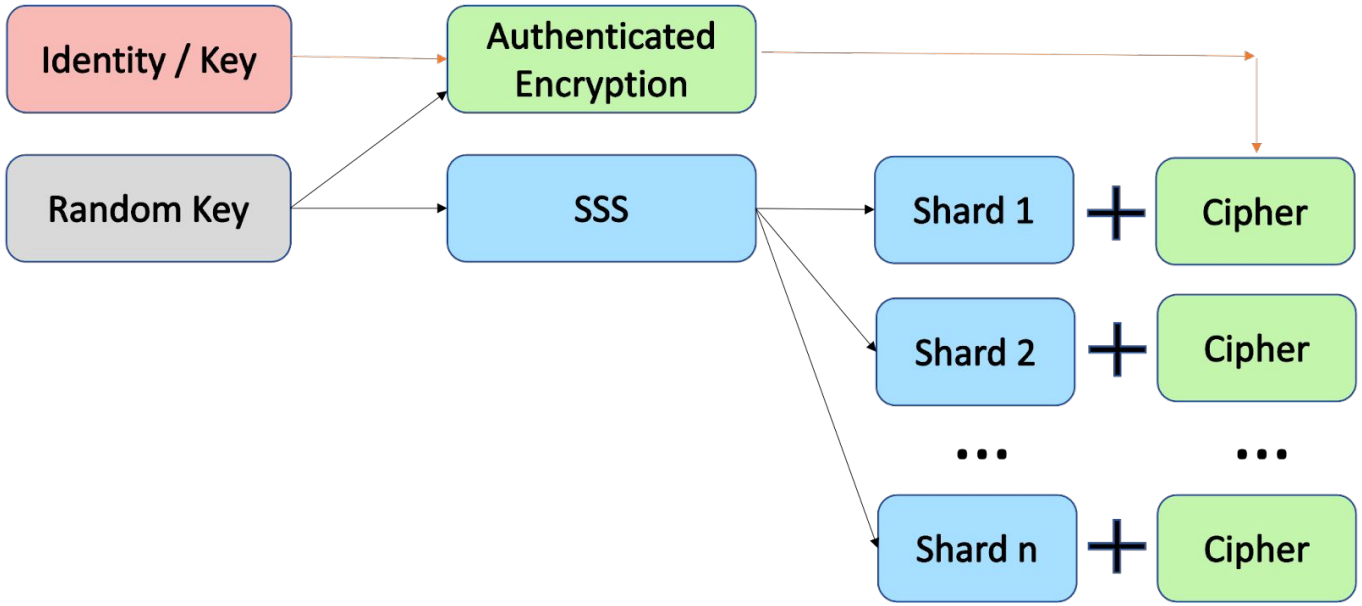
The goal of this project is to implement a software-based information theoretic approach that allows device identity to be verified by network participants.

This approach aims to be decentralized to prevent a single point of failure and be as effective as imprinting an identity in silicon.

Logical Components

The solution revolves around 3 main logical components:

- **The KeyMaker component:** The identity provisioning component that uses Shamir's Secret Sharing (SSS) to distribute shards of a random key to all the nodes in the network.



Logical Components

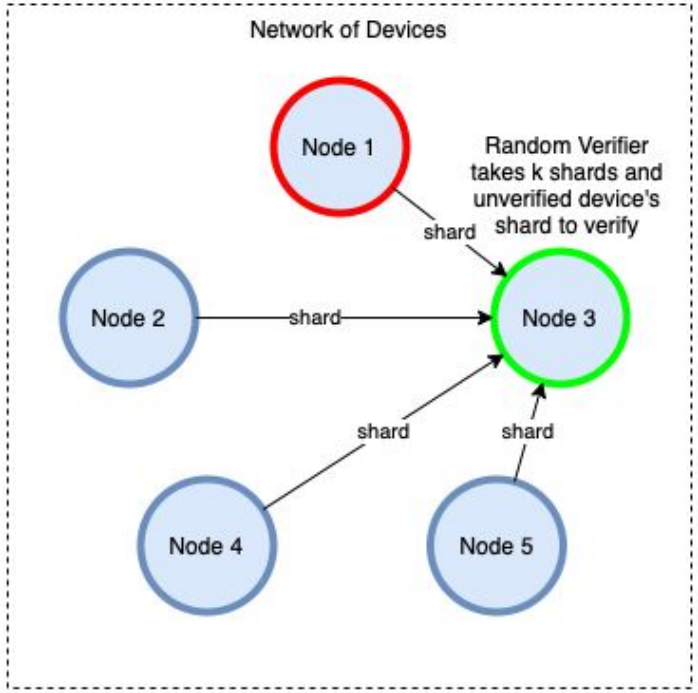
The solution revolves around 3 main logical components:

- **The KeyChecker component:** Blockchain smart contracts that perform the verification through lagrange interpolation using K shards from subset of the N peer nodes on the network along with the newly added unverified node.

$$\ell_j(x) = \frac{(x-x_0)}{(x_j-x_0)} \cdots \frac{(x-x_{j-1})}{(x_j-x_{j-1})} \frac{(x-x_{j+1})}{(x_j-x_{j+1})} \cdots \frac{(x-x_k)}{(x_j-x_k)}$$

$$= \prod_{\substack{0 \le m \le k \\ m \ne j}} \frac{x-x_m}{x_j-x_m}.$$

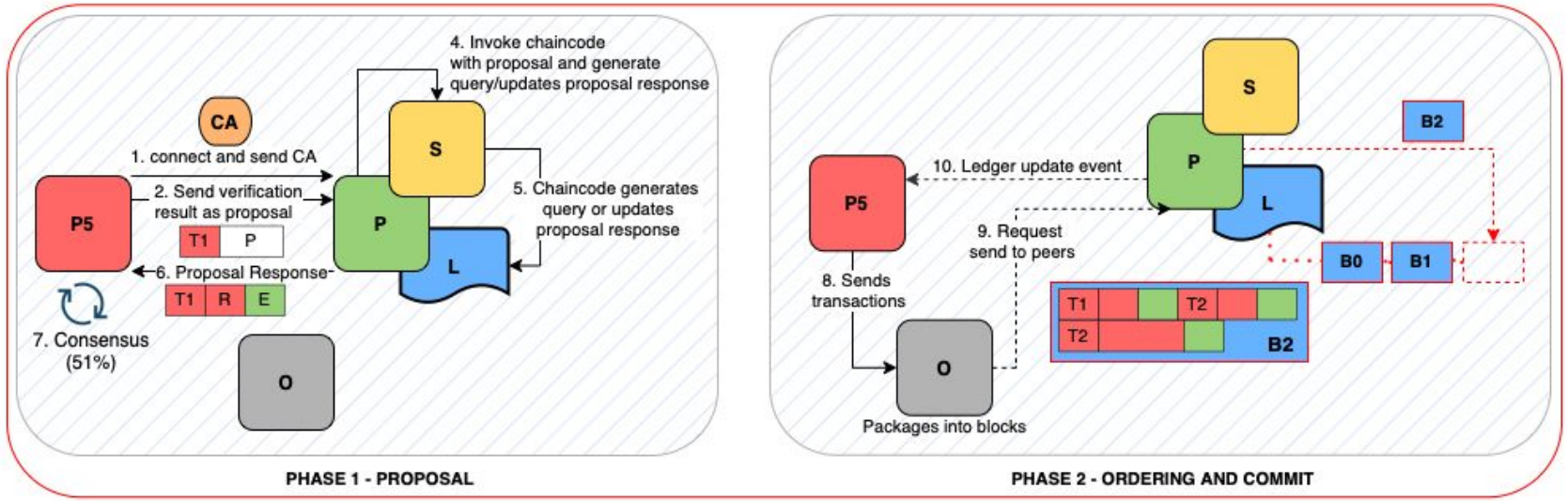
$$L(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{k} y_j \ell_j(x).$$



Logical Components

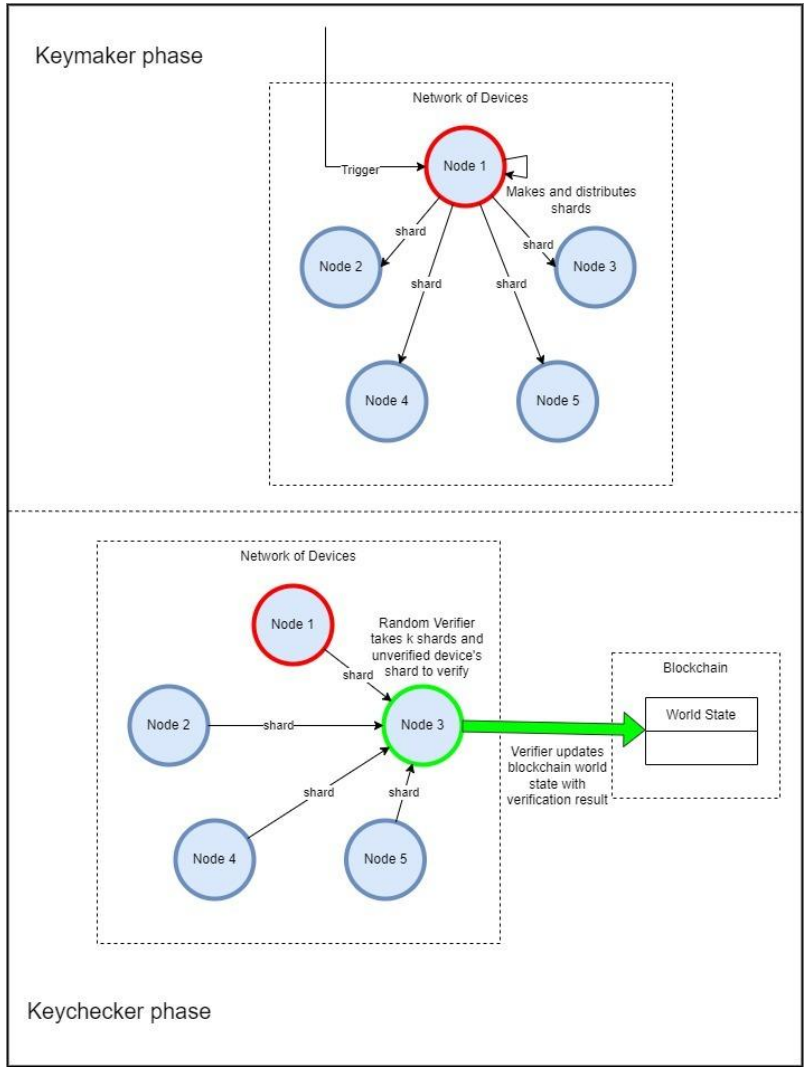
The solution revolves around 3 main logical components:

- **The Blockchain network:** The decentralized network that maintains the device verification status through the transactions log (worldstate) and manages function calls for social verification through smart contracts (chaincode).



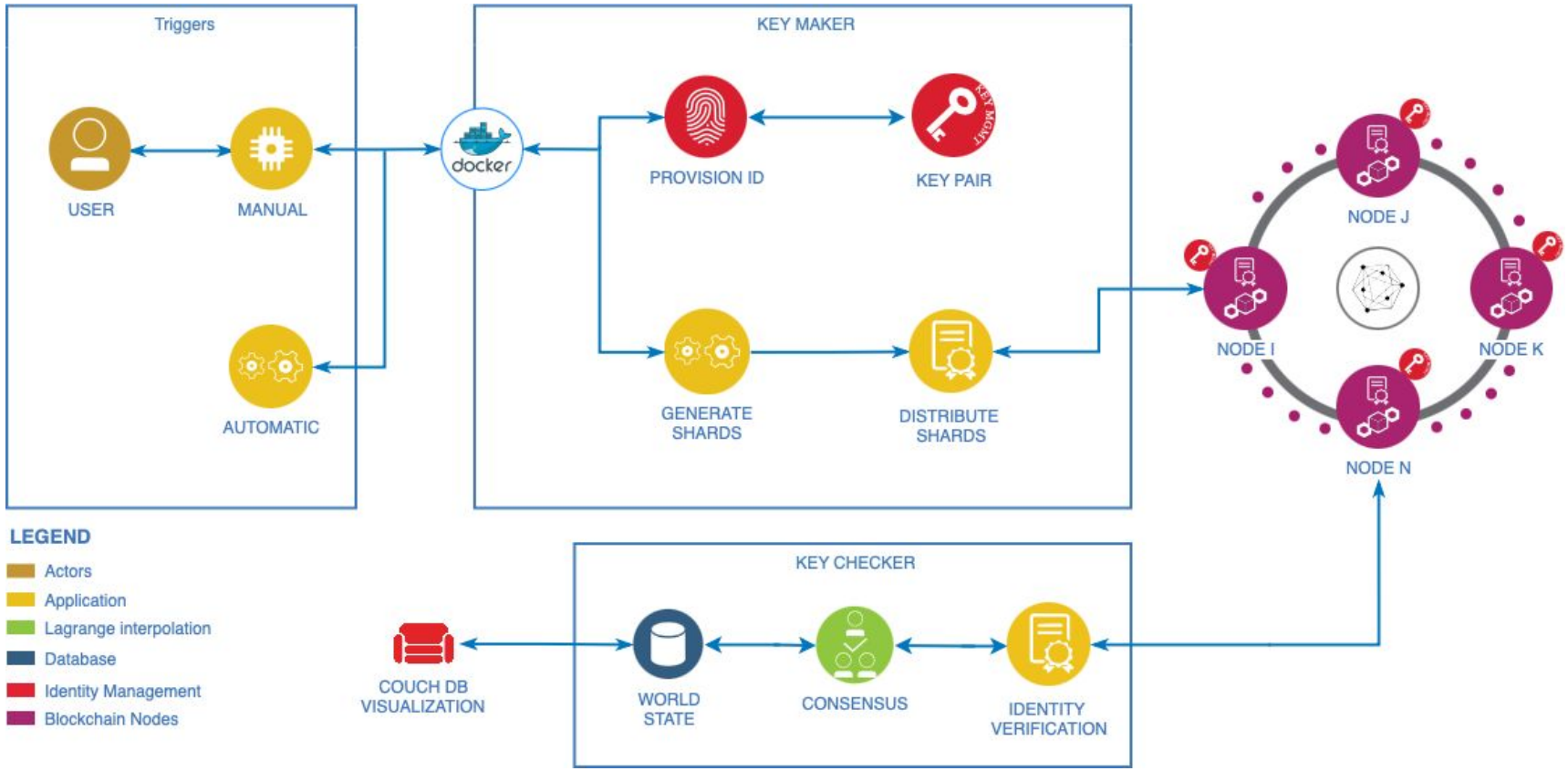
Reference Architecture

Reference architecture of the proposed distributed verification system and communication between each component.

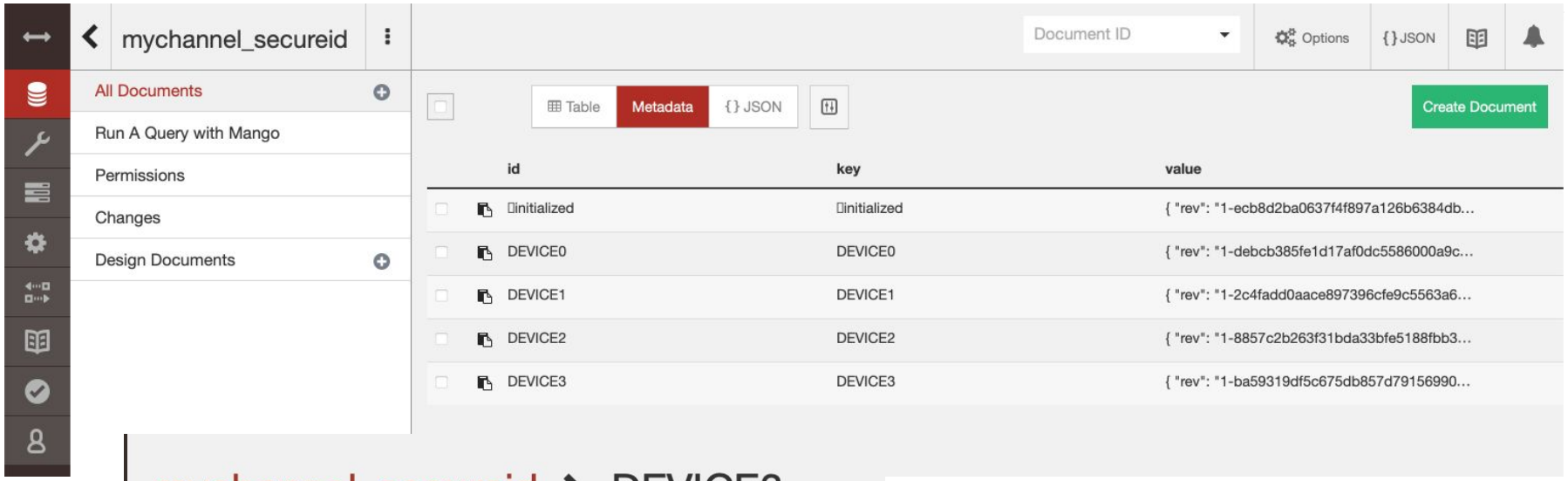


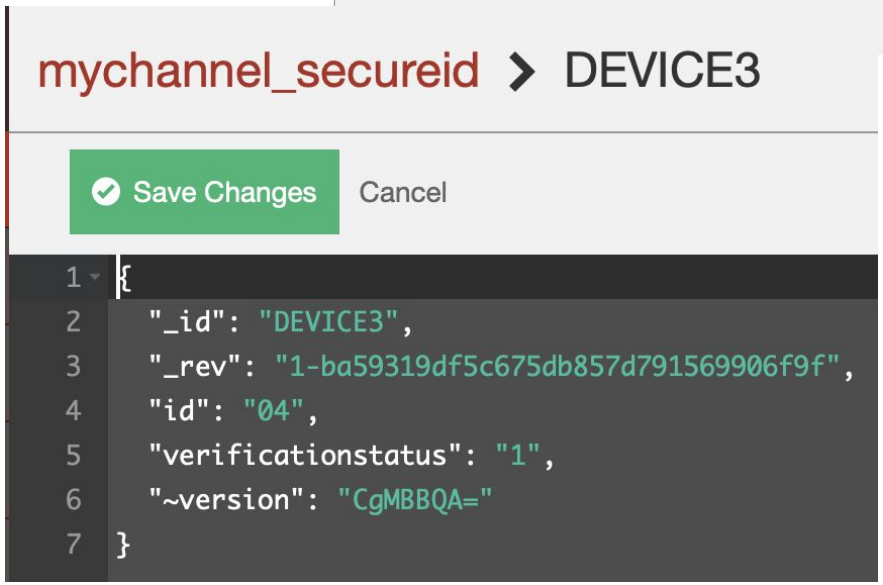
System Architecture

When a new node is added to the network, the world state is checked and the blockchain is triggered to perform verification. A verification of a node can also be triggered by other events such as device maintenance, replacement, or periodic



CouchDB Visualization

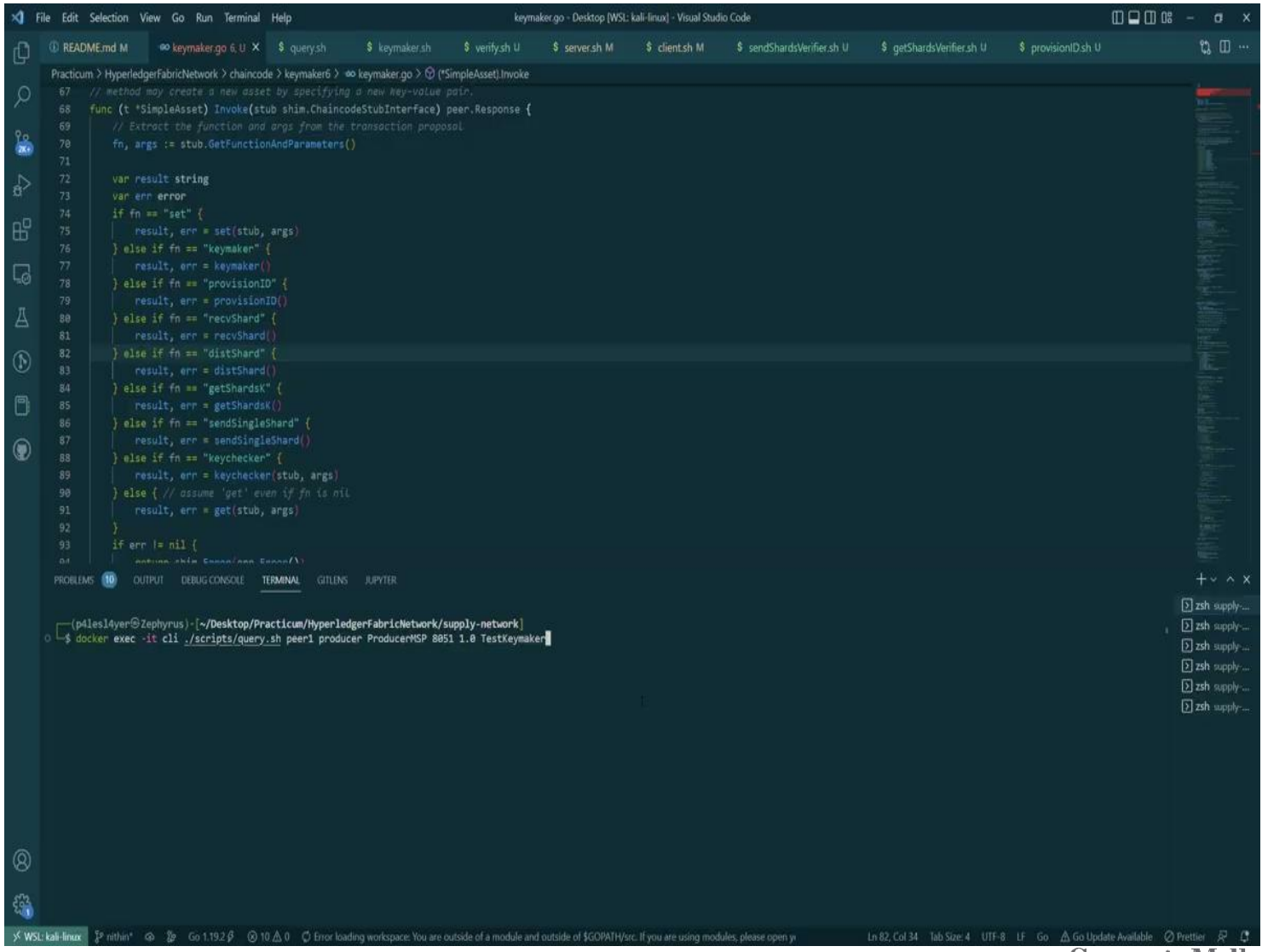




Deviation from original plan

- Switching from curve fitting to Lagrange interpolation for shard verification
- Avoiding Cloud API Endpoints to make the solution decentralized

Demo Video


keymaker.go - Desktop [WSL: kali-linux] - Visual Studio Code
README.md M
keymaker.go 6, U
query.sh
keymaker.sh
verify.sh U
server.sh M
client.sh M
sendShardsVerifier.sh U
getShardsVerifier.sh U
provisionID.sh U
Practicum > HyperledgerFabricNetwork > chaincode > keymaker6 > keymaker.go > (*SimpleAsset).Invoke
// method may create a new asset by specifying a new key-value pair.
func (t *SimpleAsset) Invoke(stub shim.ChaincodeStubInterface) peer.Response {
// Extract the function and args from the transaction proposal
fn, args := stub.GetFunctionAndParameters()
var result string
var err error
if fn == "set" {
result, err = set(stub, args)
} else if fn == "keymaker" {
result, err = keymaker()
} else if fn == "provisionID" {
result, err = provisionID()
} else if fn == "recvShard" {
result, err = recvShard()
} else if fn == "distShard" {
result, err = distShard()
} else if fn == "getShardsK" {
result, err = getShardsK()
} else if fn == "sendSingleShard" {
result, err = sendSingleShard()
} else if fn == "keychecker" {
result, err = keychecker(stub, args)
} else { // assume 'get' even if fn is nil
result, err = get(stub, args)
}
if err != nil {
PROBLEMS 10
OUTPUT
DEBUG CONSOLE
TERMINAL
GITLENS
JUPYTER
(p4les14yer㉿Zephyrus)-[~/Desktop/Practicum/HyperledgerFabricNetwork/supply-network]
$ docker exec -it cli ./scripts/query.sh peer1 producer ProducerMSP 8051 1.0 TestKeymaker
zsh supply-...
WSL: kali-linux
Go 1.19.2
Ln 82, Col 34
Tab Size: 4
UTF-8
LF
Go
Go Update Available
Prettier

Future Work

- Automate the triggers
- Optimize blockchain network implementation
- Implement protocol on raspberry pis
- Market adoption of decentralized software-based authentication lead to lower costs and lower power consumption

Flexibility in problem solving

- We were using the aws managed hyperledger fabric blockchain first, but we had to switch to our own custom implementation.
- We gained extensive knowledge about blockchain and its implementation.
- We were exposed to research projects and innovation.
- We benefited from networking opportunities with SLAC, Stanford, HyperLedger, and CyLab faculty and staff.
- We improved our leadership, teamwork and soft skills.

Acknowledgement

- **Mayank Malik** (Sponsor): His knowledge, enthusiasm, and support throughout the project helped us a lot.
- **Dr. Hanan Hibshi** (Faculty Advisor): Her constant encouragement and comments helped us to improve our project and professional skills.
- **Dr. Cynthia Kuo and Dr. Sujata Telang** (Practicum Professors): Their insights and teachings throughout the course helped us a lot.
- **Arjun Brar** (Secure Blockchain researcher @CMU): His mentoring and knowledge helped us to get guidance to get started and understand the blockchain technology.
- **Pramod Illuri** (Project Manager): His constant check-in's and reminders made it possible to succeed in our project timely.