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# Secure Multi-Party Computation for Decentralized Distributed Systems

Masterarbeit von Frederic Klein

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## Abstract

In recent years gamification has become a part of many areas of our daily routine. In regard to our personal life, companies like Amazon or Runtastic can base their gamification approach on publicly sharing personal achievements and statistics to improve user commitment. In contrast, gamification concerning our work life has to satisfy much higher privacy demands. Since comparison is a key component for the gamification approach, privacy protecting computations of system wide statistical values (for example minimum and maximum) are needed. The solution comes in the form of secure multi-party computation (SMPC), a subfield of cryptography. Existing frameworks for SMPC utilize the Internet Protocol, though access to the Internet or even a local area network (LAN) cannot be provided in all environments. Facilities with sensible measuring systems, e.g. medical devices in hospitals, often avoid Wi-Fi to reduce the risk of electromagnetic interference. To be able to utilize SMPC in environments with Wi-Fi restrictions, this thesis studies the characteristics of mobile ad hoc network (MANET)s and proposes the design of a SMPC framework for MANETs, especially based on Bluetooth technology, and the implementation as a C library.

Since MANETs have a high probability for network partition, a centralized architecture for the computation and data preservation is unfavorable. Therefor a distributed database based on the blockchain is implemented in the framework. Typical problems of distributed systems are addressed with the implementation of algorithms for clock synchronization and coordinator election as well as protocols for the detection of computation partners and data distribution are provided. Since the framework aims to provide distributed computations of statics for comparison, protocols for secure addition and a secure comparison are implemented, enabling the computation of minimum, maximum and average.

Devices of diverse computational power will be used to verify the applicability for wearables and Internet of Things (IoT) grade devices. Also field-tests with a smart phone ad hoc network (SPAN)(20-50 nodes) will be conducted to evaluated real life use cases. In contrast, the security of the framework and attack scenarios will be discussed.

In summary this thesis proposes a framework for SMPC for decentralized, distributed systems.

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# List of Acronyms

**IoT** Internet of Things.

**LAN** local area network.

**MANET** mobile ad hoc network.

**SMPC** secure multi-party computation.

**SPAN** smart phone ad hoc network.

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

5-10%, including motivation, general audience

In the last couple of years gamification has found its way into many areas of our daily life. In regard to our personal life, companies like Amazon or Runtastic can base their gamification approach on publicly sharing personal achievements and statistics to improve user commitment. In contrast, gamification concerning our work life can have much higher privacy demands. Since comparison is a key component for the gamification approach, privacy protecting computations of system wide statistical values (for example minimum and maximum) are needed. The solution comes in the form of SMPC, a subfield of cryptography.

Existing frameworks for SMPC utilize the Internet protocol, though access to the Internet or even a LAN cannot be provided in all environments. Especially many hospitals tend to avoid Wi-Fi to reduce the risk of electromagnetic interference with medical devices.

To be able to utilize SMPC in environments with Wi-Fi restrictions, this thesis studies the characteristics of mesh-networks and proposes describes the design of a SMPC framework for mesh-networks.

Context

Restatement of the problem

Restatement of the response

Roadmap



# Chapter 2

## Background

10-15%; thorough review of the state of the art; informed audience

### 2.1 Case Study: "The Hygiene Games"

Gamification

Wireless Networks in Hospitals

### 2.2 Secure Multi-Party Computation

Secure Addition Protocol

Secure Comparison Protocol

Differential Privacy

Existing Frameworks

### 2.3 Mobile Ad Hoc Networks

- continuously self-configuring
- self-forming
- self-healing
- infrastructure-less
- peer-to-peer

- Difference to mesh: mobility of nodes

## Smart Phone Ad Hoc Network

Example:  
firechat

### Comparison to Wi-Fi Direct

- SPAN support multi-hop relays
- Wi-Fi Direct since Android 4.0
- Wi-Fi Direct: Soft AP

### Wi-Fi Based SPAN

### Bluetooth Based SPAN

## 2.4 Distributed Computing

### Coordinator Election

# Chapter 3

## Design

15-20%; explains complete processing chain; explains what methods are used; for someone that wants to know what was done in detail

# Chapter 4

## Implementation

15-20%; details on the implementation; for someone who wants to continue the work

# Chapter 5

## Evaluation

5-15%; outcome; how was it tested; for supervisor

# Chapter 6

## Discussion

5-15%; outcome  
for a design-  
reader

# Chapter 7

## Conclusion

5-10%; outcome for a introduction-reader

# Appendix A

## Some name

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