

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF WELLINGTON  
*Te Whare Wānanga o te Ūpoko o te Ika a Māui*



School of Engineering and Computer Science  
*Te Kura Mātai Pūkaha, Pūrurohiko*

PO Box 600  
Wellington  
New Zealand

Tel: +64 4 463 5341  
Fax: +64 4 463 5045  
Internet: [office@ecs.vuw.ac.nz](mailto:office@ecs.vuw.ac.nz)

## **PitchHub - A Collaboration Platform for Innovators**

Michael Winton

Supervisor: Dr. Kris Bubendorfer

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### **Abstract**

The ability to connect innovative ideas to people and resources is an essential component of the innovation process. This project is concerned with empowering the innovation community with an online collaboration system that is simultaneously useful to all actors in the innovation ecosystem while ensuring that all sensitive IP shared is stored in a secure manner. TODO



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# **Chapter 1**

## **Introduction**

**1.1 Motivation**

**1.2 Project Objectives**

**1.3 Contributions**

**1.4 Outline**





## Chapter 2

# Background

This chapter aims to provide background on the innovation ecosystem and contextualise where in this landscape PitchHub fits in. First, this chapter introduces the concept of an innovation community, and explores the roles that are present within this community. Second, this chapter discusses innovation online and what security issues are raised in this environment. Third, this chapter describes the current collaborative platforms being used in the innovation space and establishes where each stands within the role taxonomy.

### 2.1 Innovation Community

In this world of constant communication the creation of ideas is an activity no longer isolated to inventors or researchers. It has evolved into what can instead be seen as a collaborative effort from a diverse community of actors. Von Hippel defined innovation communities as “nodes consisting of individuals or firms interconnected by information transfer links which may involve face-to-face, electronic, or other communication” [1]. The world of innovation today now includes actors from increasingly disparate domains who are able to contribute their unique capabilities to the innovation process [2]. The influx of unique skills being mixed into the innovation community has resulted in more unique opportunities for innovation being made possible. Therefore to encourage innovation is to also encourage the innovation community as well.

### 2.2 Common Roles in Innovation

The process of driving an idea from its conceptualisation to its realisation commonly requires a variety of actors. These actors as a team bring together the knowledge, skills and resources required to action the idea’s fulfilment [3]. For example, the Apple II came to being with Steve Wozniak providing the technical knowledge and skills, Steve Jobs providing the project goals and marketing drive, and Mike Markkula providing the resources to finance the operation [4]. This is a recurring pattern, where subgroups of a team producing an innovative product or service have different responsibilities in regards to the end product or service’s realisation. To formalise these common responsibilities Callaghan Innovation has identified four distinct roles that are embodied within the innovation process:

- Challenger
- Enabler
- Solver

- Facilitator

Challengers provide the idea or problem to be solved in order to realise a business opportunity. Enablers provide the resources required to action the innovation, this may be in terms of man-power, assets or financing. Solvers provide the answer to the idea or problem presented by the Challenger(s). Facilitators provide the connections to drive the innovation's execution, this may be in terms of connecting the idea to other people or helping the idea gain reputation. In most cases these roles are too large for one person to embody them all. To continue with the Apple II example, we may categorise Steve Jobs as a Challenger, asking why computers can't serve the consumer market, Steve Wozniak can be seen as an Enabler and Solver, as he both designed the Apple II and built them, and Mike Markkula, can be regarded as an Enabler and Facilitator, as he financed the production and also lent his reputation to the product. By recognising these roles and the interplay required between them to action an innovative idea, we can then also recognise that platforms which seek to encourage innovation must also provide functionality for the collaboration/networking between actors fulfilling these roles.

## 2.3 Innovation Online

One of the key technologies in the modern world is the internet. With the internet, communication and knowledge sharing has never been more accessible or easy. Naturally, the internet networking that is now an integral part of the innovation process has been enhanced by the internet with the reach it affords. This increased reach has allowed innovation communities to capitalise on the larger source of innovative potential and knowledge [5].

## 2.4 Security, Privacy, and Trust in Online Communities

The nature of bringing the innovation process online consequently involves bringing what could be commercially sensitive information online also. In recent times there has been a growing trend of online security attacks where user data has been compromised. Given this reality, there is a large amount of trust involved where users are relying on the platforms they are inputting their sensitive data into to take precautions to keep this data safe. Boyd's research into online economics has shown the importance of trust in a business context: "without trust, risk is paralyzing; transactions simply do not take place" [6], this notion is similarly applicable in the online innovation space where users are transacting in intellectual property and skills rather than money. This trust enables users to operate in an unsafe environment. It can be regarded as unsafe as users little power over how their data is stored and once it is stored they have no control over who can view. It is therefore important for platforms to make good on this trust, first by, implementing safeguards against security threats and second by, providing functionality that gives users control over the visibility of their data.

Unfortunately, the security of online communities does not solely depend on their technical security. As explored by Johnson et al. in their work regarding Facebook and privacy [7] social networks also face the problem of managing insider threat. Insider threat is where users inappropriately share content with members on the network. This problem is raised by the lack of or under use of privacy controls. In a platform where commercially sensitive information is the content at stake it is important that the platform enforce (or encourage) the use of these privacy controls. A study conducted by Shin explores the constructs of security, privacy, and trust in social networks, his findings affirmed the above discussion, concluding that security and privacy play vital roles in developing trust from the users [8].

## 2.5 Related Work

Naturally, a platform that aims to facilitate collaboration for purposes of innovation should also be empowering the users embodying the roles in Section 2.2 to network and collaborate with each other. In this section we explore the current solutions being used to facilitate collaboration and discuss how each works in relation to supporting collaboration between these roles.

**IdeaForge** [9] is a collaborative innovation platform that supports the Challenger, Enabler and Solver roles. In it's own parlance IdeaForge is described as a three-sided marketplace where users can provide "ideas, time/skills or cash/resources". The main aim for this platform is to facilitate any-time/anywhere collaboration within the global innovation community. Additionally, IdeaForge provides some visibility settings for ideas such that they may be scoped as visible publicly or members only. IdeaForge does not provide explicit support for the Facilitator role, therefore ideas being hosted on IdeaForge require external facilitation. IdeaForge can be regarded as the most similar to PitchHub in spirit as it serves many of the roles identified and provides scoping functionality.

**Assembly** [10] is a collaborative platform that implicitly supports Challenger, Enabler, Solver, and Facilitator roles. The implicit collaboration support is facilitated through it's forum-like structure, where any of these roles may contribute and network. This is adequate however as established in Hautz et al.'s study of online innovation communities, they point out that innovation communities have a "very specific purpose and therefore requires a special kind of user participation and interaction" [5], this is why explicit support of collaboration between these roles is preferred over implicit support. Important to note is that Assembly is organised around groups rather than ideas, however these groups may be working on one or more ideas. Assembly's recommender system functionality, where users get recommended groups they may be interested in, illustrates how Assembly itself can be seen as carrying out the Facilitator's role. PitchHub and Assembly differ on focus, where PitchHub focuses on the idea Assembly focuses on the groups, this structure while applicable to the innovation space is less directed towards the immediate fulfilment of ideas and more for general collaboration.

**AngelList** [11] and **Enterprise Angels** [12] are examples of online platforms for investors (a subset of of Enablers) looking to fund businesses. Crowd funding and microequity platforms such as **Kickstarter** [13], **Indiegogo** [14] and **PledgeMe** [15] are becoming increasingly viable sources of funding for innovation. These platforms are primarily for Solvers looking to seed their solutions, and Enablers looking to get return on their investments. An interesting phenomenon of these platforms is the social "hype" that is sometimes garnered around many of the products/services launched on these platforms. While the solicitation of funds is not a primary goal of PitchHub the inherent socialness of these funding platforms is directly comparable.

Inevitably large social networks have also been used in the innovation space as platforms to help facilitate collaboration. Examples include **LinkedIn** [16] being used by New Zealand Healthcare Innovation [17], **Facebook** [18] being used in the Great New Zealand Science Project [19], and **Google Groups** [20] being used in the National Science Challenges [21]. These platforms have the inherent benefit of convenience as many people in the innovation ecosystem are already members of these networks. Beyond the lack of explicit support for collaboration between the roles identified in Section 2.2 these platforms also suffer from

lack of (used) privacy controls. This leads to what is not a conducive environment for users wishing to discuss commercially sensitive information. These re-purposed examples of social networks are in stark contrast to PitchHub’s goal of facilitating collaborative innovation in a secure manner.

Overall, the proliferation of online networks has been a boon for communities, enabling unprecedented reach. The innovation community is no different and has benefited greatly from these networks, however as demonstrated in the above investigation these networks lack features which serve the directed collaboration between roles within the innovation community and also lack (used) privacy control functionality.

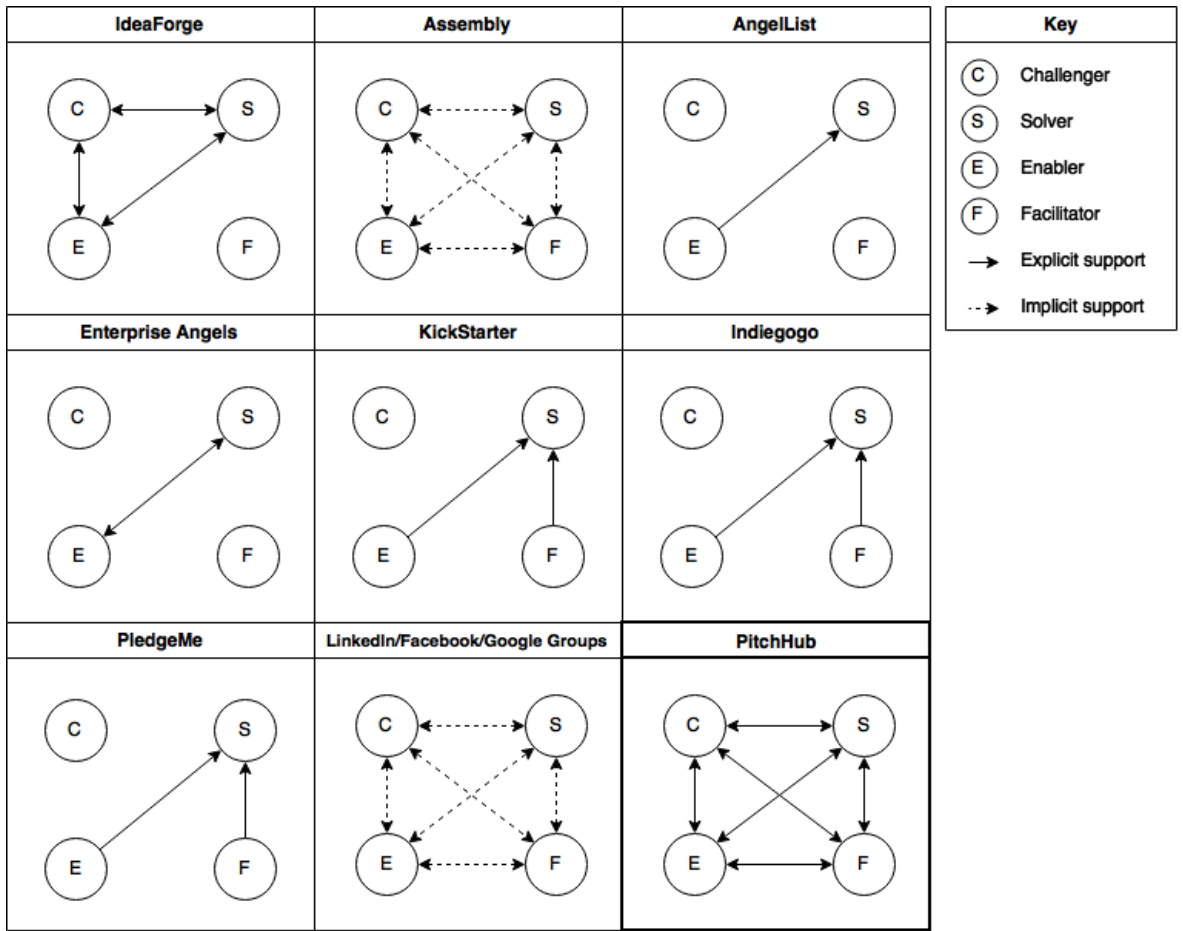


Figure 2.1: All collaborative platforms investigated do not provide explicit collaboration support between the all roles identified in Section 2.2. PitchHub aims to fix this by supporting networking between all roles.

As demonstrated in Figure 2.1 PitchHub seeks to fill the gap in the online innovation collaboration space by being a platform that supports explicit collaboration between all roles. Through this PitchHub aims to systematically build valuable business connections centred around the ideas. PitchHub has also been designed to incorporate features from the investigated platforms. From FaceBook, PitchHub extends its privacy control model with scope of disclosure negotiation, this is discussed later in Section 3.

# Chapter 3

## Requirements

### 3.1 Previous Work

To contextualise the requirements identified this section first introduces Callaghan Innovation's previous work on PitchHub. Callaghan Innovation began work on the idea of PitchHub in 2013. Since this time Callaghan Innovation has discerned what functionality a collaborative innovation platform like PitchHub needs to fulfil its aim of driving innovation by connecting the roles identified in Section 2.2. From this point onward Callaghan Innovation's initial conceptualisation of PitchHub is referred to as PitchHub alpha.

#### 3.1.1 Pitch Cards Conceptualisation

As discussed in Chapter 2 the innovation community has a very specific purpose and therefore requires special kind of user participation/interaction [22]. The interaction which PitchHub facilitates is orientated around ideas. The notion of an idea is very general and ambiguous and to be able to convey it clearly requires precision. To facilitate this PitchHub structures ideas in the form of 'Pitch Cards'. Pitch Cards describe ideas in basically the same way CRC cards describe classes, by teasing out the fundamentals and leaving out the cruft. Callaghan Innovation designed Pitch Cards to explicitly support collaboration between the roles around a Pitch Card. To do this each Pitch Card is made up of a number of Pitch Points which relate to a role. Figure 3.1 displays PitchHub alpha's Pitch Card concept.








		<b>Value proposition</b>
		Business opportunity
		Resources
		Solutions
		Facilitation
		Collaborative Decision

Figure 3.1: PitchHub alpha's design for a Pitch Card describes an idea with the following Pitch Points: Value Proposition (Any role, describing the idea's value), Business Opportunity (Challenger), Resources (Enabler), Solutions (Solver), Facilitation (Facilitator), Collaborative Decision (Any role, voting on the idea).

### 3.1.2 Collaboration Conceptualisation

Collaboration on PitchHub is actioned through users making suggestions and comments on these Pitch Points. This is ultimately how PitchHub offers the explicit support of collaboration between roles. Collaboration on PitchHub can be seen as a negotiation, where Pitch Card initiator's describe the idea, and suggestions from the community on the various Pitch Points are then accepted or rejected by the initiator. Accepted suggestions then update the Pitch Point, while rejected Pitch Points just serve as a record of the discussion. Beyond this negotiation of content, collaboration on PitchHub also features negotiation of visibility of content. Figure 3.2 displays an example of PitchHub alpha's PitchCard view.








see my Identity:		Improve recommendations in marketing software
Only me ▼		Development of a recommender system
see the content:		Funds available
NZ members ▼		
only me my organization partners		
NZ Members All Members Public		
		

Figure 3.2: PitchHub alpha's design for a Pitch Card's visibility scope as seen from a Pitch Card initiator's view.

## 3.2 Methodology

The software methodology adopted in this project has been an agile, iterative approach. Each iteration is approximately one week in length and consists of the following actions: requirements analysis, requirements validation, design, development, testing, and documentation. During the early stages of the project identifying all of the requirements in a waterfall-like approach was infeasible as this would have required large contiguous amounts of time, of which Callaghan Innovation would not have been able to provide. So in keeping with the agile approach requirements were gathered progressively during client meetings and through the already completed conceptual work.

## 3.3 Design Requirements

The following functional requirements were identified as being key to the success of the project:

**D1: The prototype must enable the innovation community to collaborate.** The most significant requirement is to ensure that the user stories specified by Callaghan Innovation are fulfilled. The prototype must support these interactions in a sensible manner. Focusing on ideas, rather than people, users should be able to initiate and collaborate on the execution of innovative ideas.

**D2.1: The prototype must enable users to scope the disclosure of their content/identity.** An interaction behaviour must be developed such that users are able to negotiate the scope of their content to prevent unwanted attention. If users do not wish to disclose their identity

or wish to use a scope this behaviour must be supported. This protects users from accidental disclosure.

**D2.2: The prototype must provide auditing functionality.** In order for users to trust that the other users who have viewed their IP are not simply copying it, users must have the ability to audit who has seen their contributions. This enables users to track the movement of their IP and also discourage users from acting unfaithfully.

**D2.3: The prototype must store sensitive data securely.** In order for users to feel safe contributing what may be commercially sensitive communication all data of this nature must be stored in a secure manner. This protects users from malicious disclosure. The prototype must consider both how and at what granularity the Threshold-scheme is applied to maintain a balance with performance.

**D3: The prototype must be portable and extensible.** Given the varying degrees of technical skills of the stakeholders at Callaghan Innovation the prototype must be able to be run and extended with minimal effort. The prototype must therefore consider technologies that support ease-of-use over the entire SDLC.

**D4: The prototype must be performant.** In order to facilitate collaboration within the online innovation community the prototype must enable users to fluently use the platform without distraction. It is well-known that extended load/wait times increase the likelihood of abandoning of the operation and degrade overall user satisfaction [23][24][25].

**D5: The prototype must support a distributed architecture.** The ability to easily/efficiently scale to meet user demand is a highly desirable property for web systems today. The prototype should use a distributed architecture to achieve this scalability. Consideration must be given to how redundancy and security operate within the system's distributed context.





## Chapter 4

# Web Application Design

The design of the web application focused on the use of standard architecture patterns and web development technologies. This approach was taken as web application development covers numerous domains and technologies. In Shklar and Rosen’s tome “Web Application Architecture: Principles, Protocols and Practices” they describe the core areas of knowledge required: HTTP, HTML, SMTP, JavaScript, Databases, Graphics Design, and Server Technology [26]. While designing a unique foundation specifically optimised for PitchHub is enticing, as Donald Knuth is famously quoted “97% of the time premature optimization is the root of all evil” [27]. Furthermore, given the time constraints of this project, PitchHub leverages battle tested open source libraries to deliver more functionality while reserving the ability to make custom modifications and changes as necessary. This chapter explores these design choices and also the alternative designs that were considered throughout this project.

### 4.1 Architecture

The architecture of the web application was the first work accomplished on PitchHub. The architecture is the abstraction of the system and hence should be designed with the desired system qualities needed to be achieved. With PitchHub the security and distributed requirements identified in Chapter 3 were captured in the three tier architecture designed, hence formalising the requirements specification early on.

The common software engineering practice of separation of concerns has a strong presence within this architecture as seen in Figure 4.1. Each tier’s logic and responsibilities is encapsulated from the other tiers. Their only knowledge of the outside world is in the design-time defined interfaces of their neighbouring tiers. To partially fulfil the security requirement PitchHub communicates using the *Transport Layer Security* (TLS) protocol, that provides secure bidirectional communication between the client and server.

The data layer is designed in a distributed configuration where database nodes may be scaled horizontally. The data intensive nature of PitchHub means that it can improve its performance through spreading the data and processing logic among nodes. This kind of approach is known as a shared nothing architecture [28], prevalent in NoSQL systems. The  $n$  number of databases shown in Figure 4.1 act as the secret keepers for the database security scheme discussed in Section 6.1, this is further elaborated in Chapter 6.

In Figure 4.1 within the Client and Server layers the Model-View-Controller architecture pattern has been employed continuing the design theme of separation of concerns. To unpack this term: models maintain state, usually communicating with a database, controllers coordinate interaction and are responsible for delegating tasks to models and views deter-

mine what data is rendered from the model. This separation of responsibilities enables complex sets of interactions to be standardised, conforming to conventions that are well defined and that can be easily be understood [29].

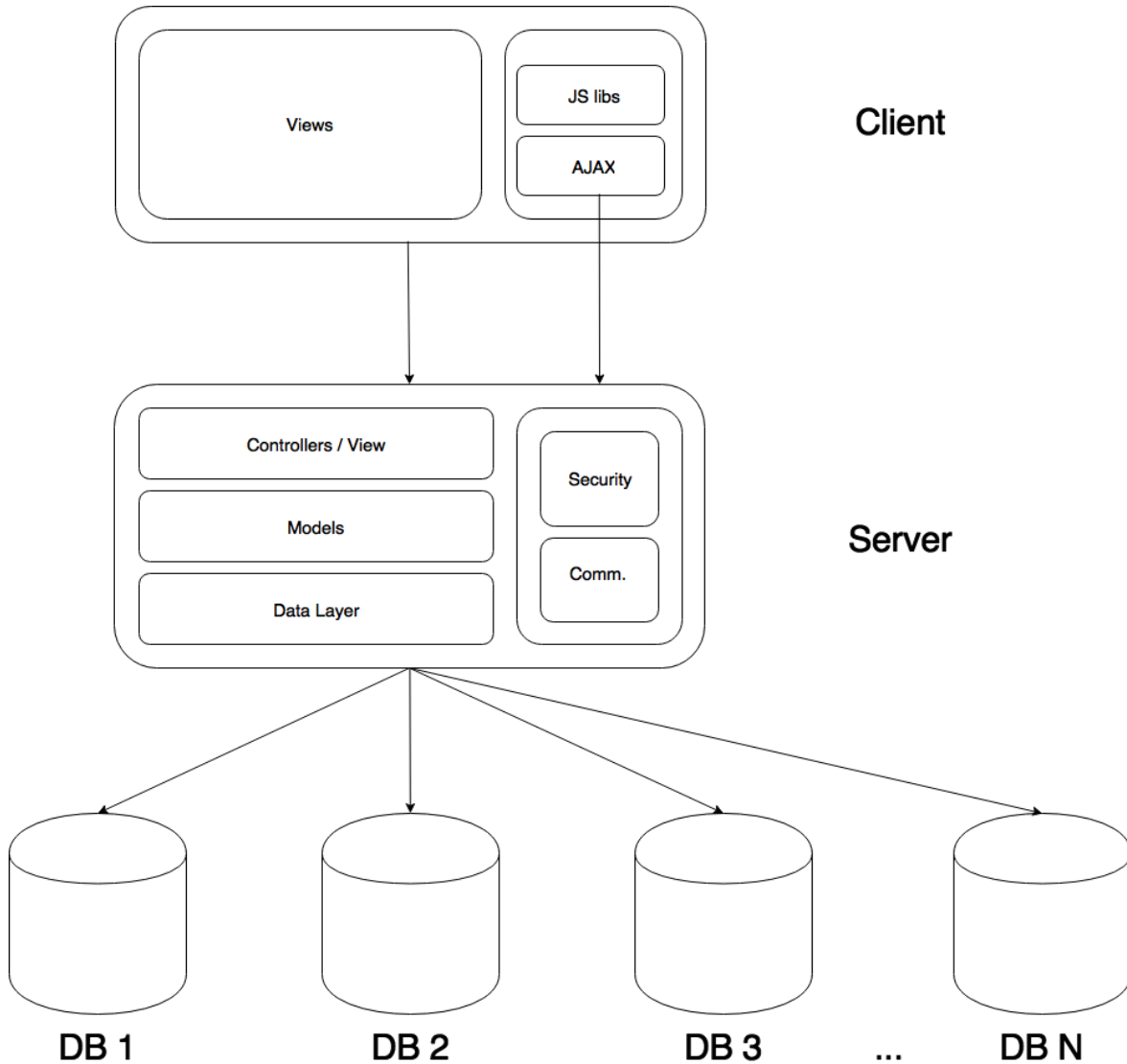


Figure 4.1: The 3-tier architecture used in PitchHub capturing the security and distributed requirements identified in Chapter 3 in the design.

## 4.2 System Model

The design of the system’s model is another case of requirements being captured early in the design phase. Figure 4.2 illustrates the system’s classes and their relationships as a class diagram. The requirement to implement privacy controls is captured in the Pitch Card and Comment classes’ relationship with the DisclosureScope class. To illustrate this it is important to understand how the platform works: A user creates a Pitch Card, detailing the idea’s attributes in the Pitch Card’s Pitch Points, their aim is to get the community to collaborate on the Pitch Card to derive meaningful information or connections to action the Pitch Card,

collaborator's on a Pitch Card can make suggestions or comments on these Pitch Points to help drive the idea forward. By providing scoping on Pitch Cards initiator's set a base restriction level for the Pitch Card and it's related content. The negotiation aspect of PitchHub is introduced with the Comments and Suggestions users may contribute to PitchCards. As seen in Figure 4.2 these classes also have scoping, however in this case scoping can only be set to an equivalent or more restrictive level than that specified in the Pitch Card. An example of this is where an initiator set's the content scope to 'Members', so only members of the PitchHub can view the idea, now if a user were to contribute a suggestion on a Pitch Point this suggestion can only be scoped as 'Members' or any level which is more restrictive, they cannot however set it to 'Public'. This interaction/requirement as seen in Figure 4.2 is designed with the Strategy Pattern so that future scopes will have minimal change to the application.

## 4.3 Technology

The quality of service attributes of a web application are deeply influenced by the fundamental technologies backing the solution. In this section both the framework and database selections are discussed in relation to quality of service attributes and more importantly the requirements identified in Chapter 3.

### 4.3.1 Framework Selection

Research was conducted on the web application frameworks available in effort to speed up the prototyping process. Ruby on Rails, Laravel, Django, MEAN and OpenSocial were identified as frameworks that could work in fulfilment of the requirements specified. Ultimately the choice of frameworks was between Ruby on Rails and OpenSocial as they are written in languages that I most understand (Ruby and Java, respectively). Ruby on Rails is an open source framework that embraces RESTful web service design and conforms to the MVC architecture. Of note, Ruby on Rails has a wealth of open-source secret sharing and functional testing libraries that are directly applicable to the requirements of this project. OpenSocial in contrast to Ruby on Rails is first and foremost a framework for creating social network, and while PitchHub is not specifically a social network it's primary objective is to facilitate social interaction. Using OpenSocial would offer user authentication as well as messaging and posting functionality out of the box.

Of these frameworks Ruby on Rails was selected because of its vast open source library and elegant handling of complex user interaction flows. This decision results in a trade off in performance. Even in the current versions of each language Java has a significant performance advantage over Ruby [30]. For a simple web application this generally would not be a concern, however the secret sharing component entails the use of encryption algorithms which are computationally expensive. This was concluded not to be a major issue as Ruby on Rails offers the ability to run JRuby which is Ruby executed atop the JVM. JRuby offers significantly improved performance and even allows native Java to be executed if necessary [22].

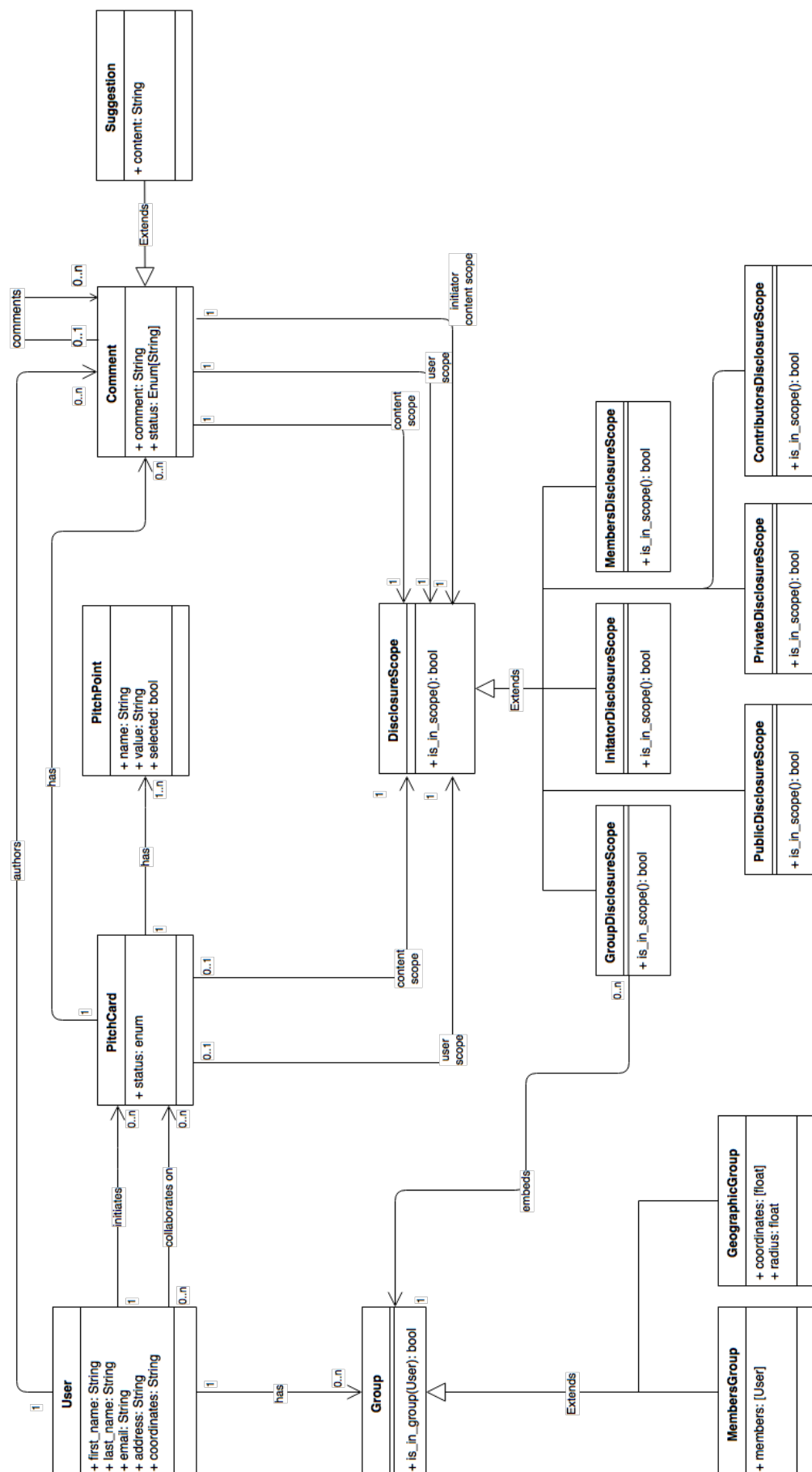
### 4.3.2 Database Selection

The choice of database has profound effects on the performance and scalability requirements identified in Chapter 3. The rise of NoSQL databases has been attributed to the increasing need for highly scalable and performant databases. Given this need in PitchHub, in addition to PostgreSQL, the NoSQL databases MongoDB and Cassandra were also investigated.

The nature of the Pitch Card data PitchHub is modelling is inherently hierarchical and heterogeneous. In PitchHub, each Pitch Card has a varying number of Pitch Points, and each Pitch Point value also contains a number of interaction attributes. This data model naturally lends itself to the document model offered by MongoDB. Pitch Cards may be modelled in a single document with Pitch Point relations expressed via embedding. This has the additional benefit of being able to efficiently query this Pitch Cards.

The case for using a relational database like PostgreSQL is also motivated by the inherent nature of PitchHub's data. For example, each user is associated to the Pitch Cards they have initiated and contributed to, as well as the suggestions and comments they have offered on Pitch Cards. Unlike the internal model of Pitch Cards these relations are not well suited to being hierarchical as these relations have associations which are N:M rather than 1:1 or 1:N. Modelling these objects separately in tables and querying them through joins in the relational model is the ideal way to represent and query these relations.

Ultimately MongoDB was selected as the database for PitchHub. MongoDB was chosen because the Pitch Card data is well suited to this data model and the use case flows which require joins at most only need one join operation. It was concluded that using MongoDB and performing manual joins within the application is not a major issue because of this. Also MongoDB's ability to scale horizontally easily without the expensive migrations characteristic of relational databases provides an edge over PostgreSQL in meeting the scalability requirement.





## Chapter 5

# Web Application Implementation

### 5.1 Implementation Details

The standard web application functionality required within the prototype, such as authentication, request life-cycles and password resets, was straightforward as Ruby on Rails solves many of these problems, and offers a wealth of libraries that can assist. The Pitch Card functionality and scope of disclosure functionality described in the Sections 3 and 4 were implemented from the ground up. In this Section these two functionality item's implementation details are explored.

#### 5.1.1 Pitch Card System

As exemplified in Section 3 Callaghan Innovation's specification for how the Pitch Card system works was quite mature and detailed. At it's core it required that users be able to initiate Pitch Cards and browse Pitch Cards, with the further ability to contribute suggestions or comments. To do this the web application separates the action's responsibilities. As discussed in Section 4.3.1 Ruby on Rails is architected on the MVC architecture pattern. Following Ruby on Rails convention the PitchHub prototype has models, views and controllers for each resource. The controllers adhere to the RESTful design principles, where resources are accessed using conventional HTTP resource methods and relationships are expressed via resource-nesting. The models, as designed in Figure 4.2, were implemented with the Mongoid [31] Object Document Mapper (ODM) for MongoDB. The Mongoid ODM subscribes to the "convention over configuration" philosophy that is held highly in the Ruby on Rails framework, offering a simple faade over the MongoDB query language. The views were implemented with HTML, SASS (CSS), and JavaScript. To enhance the user experience AJAX was implemented to speed up page load times by loading secondary or non-essential data asynchronously. AJAX was also heavily used in user interactions, such as contributing a suggestion/comment and setting disclosure scopes (as an initiator).

Figure 5.2 showcases the prototype's Pitch Card view from the initiator's perspective. The view can be deconstructed as follows: the sidebar contains the links to the main pages, the navigation bar contains the search box and user management drop-down, the main page space contains the Pitch Card and it's associated suggestions. Figure 5.3 contains the same sidebar and navigation bar however the main page space contains a grid of mini-pitch card views consisting of the Pitch Card's image (if any) as well as the *Value Proposition* pitch point.

### 5.1.2 Scope of Disclosure

As previously discussed in Section 4.2 and shown in Figure 4.2 the scope of disclosure functionality is implemented on both Pitch Card and Suggestion/Comment models. For Pitch Cards this scope of disclosure is achieved through a combined effort at the database level and at the application level. To illustrate this consider the 5.3. When the user loads up the dashboard the database is queried asking for Pitch Cards that the current user is able to see (if any). How this first step works is through the use of MongoDB's aggregation pipeline [32]. The aggregation pipeline in this instance deals with the fact that users assume different roles in the context of different Pitch Cards, and Pitch Cards themselves are heterogeneous in the scopes they are defined with. Unlike role-based Access Control Lists, where a user is checked if their role satisfies a particular permission level, the pipeline designed for Pitch-Hub checks the user against each role of the Pitch Card and then against the Pitch Card's visibility scope. This single pipeline aggregation query basically checks a matrix of constraints to check each context. This is visualised in Figure 5.1.

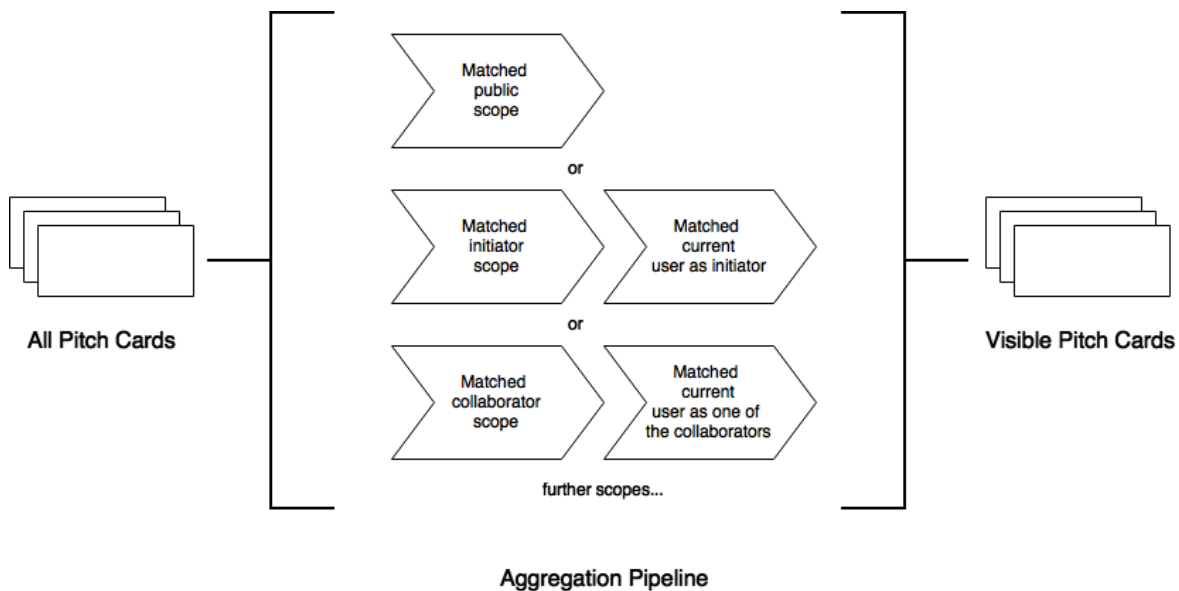


Figure 5.1: The pipeline aggregation query used to find all visible Pitch Cards checks for the scoping of the Pitch Card from the context of the current user.

Continuing the example above, once the viewable Pitch Cards for the Dashboard view have been retrieved from the database the application applies the identity scopes for each Pitch Card in the view. This piece of functionality decides whether the initiator will appear by their name or by 'anonymous'. The way this is implemented is made simple through the ODM, where when the Pitch Card object is retrieved, the Pitch Card's nested scope objects are also retrieved. As seen in Figure 4.2 these scope objects implement the strategy pattern, so when they are retrieved the application is able to easily check whether the current user is authorised to see the Pitch Card's author agnostic of the actual scope being used. The use of the strategy pattern removes the need to do the less-pragmatic and less-extensible type-checking on scope objects to determine what scoping business logic should be used.

The marriage of database-level and application-level scoping caters to the context of the request's life-cycle stage to maximise efficiency. Certainly, it would have been possible to use the strategy pattern object scoping instead of what is essentially type-checking in the aggregation pipeline query to achieve this scoping. However, at this point in the request the application does not have Pitch Card objects (and their nested scope objects) to scope by,



therefore by expressing this logic in the database query the application is able to appropriately apply scope given the context, retrieving only the viewable Pitch Cards.

## 5.2 Implementation Challenges

### 5.2.1 Virtualised Environment

The time-constrained weekly/bi-weekly meetings with Callaghan Innovation elicited the need for their own locally hosted PitchHub instances. Their own PitchHub instances enabled them to check the progress of the prototype, answer UI/UX questions, and show the prototype to other Callaghan Innovation personnel.

Personally configuring the environment and setting up PitchHub was an option, however this would have still been a lengthy process detracting from actual meeting. Furthermore it would have been infeasible to repeat this for each stakeholder and their various machines. Requiring the stakeholders to do this themselves would have similarly been infeasible as configuring a locally hosted Ruby on Rails application is a non-trivial task [33], to exemplify this StackOverflow has excess of 50,000 questions in relation to Ruby on Rails installation/configuration [34][35][36][37].

To solve this problem the PitchHub environment and installation process was automated using a combination of Chef and Vagrant. Specifically, the Vagrant configuration sets up an Ubuntu virtual machine with routing configured for local access and Chef downloads and installs PitchHub's dependencies (Ruby, a JS runtime, and MongoDB). By having this infrastructure/configuration implemented via code it also serves as documentation for the PitchHub environment and also enables the use of version control within this aspect of the project as well. This process has the further advantage in that any future contributors to the project will have a very low barrier to entry.

### 5.2.2 Deployment

As discussed in Section 1.2 one of the objectives was to have a prototype deployed by August so that Callaghan Innovation may conduct an internal user study. Deploying PitchHub onto the world wide web turned out to be a fairly time-consuming challenge. Callaghan Innovation kindly provided the hardware, racked the machines in their server room, and also configured the firewall. Prior to this experience I had only limited experience in deploying web-applications and my knowledge was limited to that of using Heroku, a platform as a service provider [38]. In deploying PitchHub I learnt how to set up an nginx HTTP server [39] with the Phusion Passenger application server [40] and also configure SSL. The primary pain point in deploying PitchHub was with the actual code deployment. In deploying a Ruby on Rails application there are a few common options: SFTP into the server and transfer the files manually or using Capistrano [41] to automate the deployment. These approaches have different strengths and weaknesses. The manual SFTP option has a very low barrier to entry, as it essentially just a method that copies locally selected files/directories files onto the server, on the downside it is also a very brittle process, as it requires one to remember to pre-compile the assets and check that the local copy is the correct version of the application to be deployed. The Capistrano approach is similar to Vagrant in that the entire process is defined in code. Being automated is the greatest advantage to deploying with Capistrano as we can ensure each deployment fulfils each task correctly and in order, and should the process require more tasks these can be easily added. The problem with Capistrano is that it requires a deep knowledge of the framework. Ultimately, I decided to use Capistrano as automation is an attribute that appeals to me, as the initial investment is

negligible in comparison to the long term gains of robust and consistent deployments. Pitch-Hub is currently hosted at *pitchhub.net*, note that the current release is being used internally in Callaghan Innovation and requires an access code to sign up.

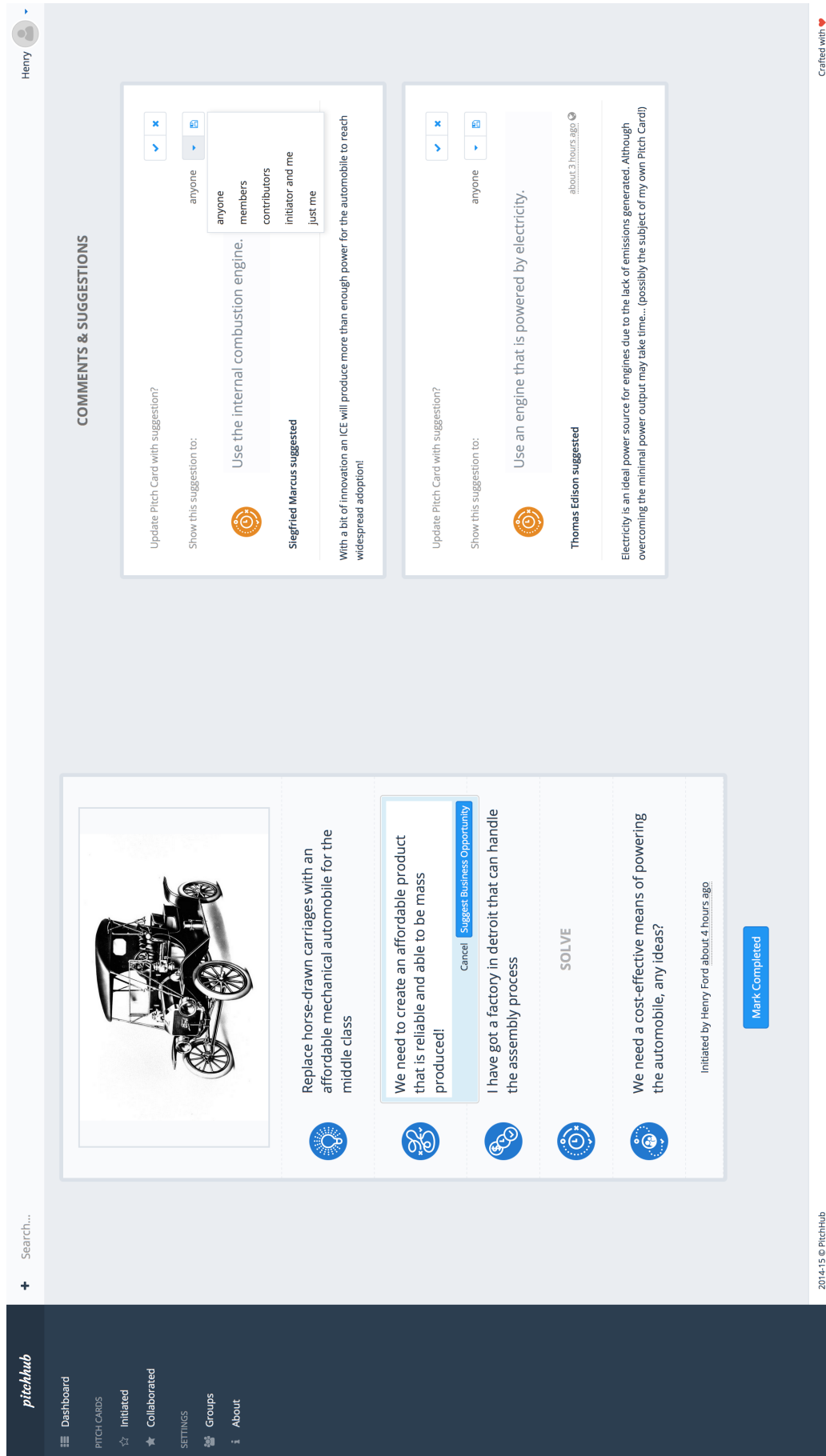


Figure 5.2: Fictional Ford Model T Pitch Card view from the initiator’s perspective. The view is divided into two sections the Pitch Card and it’s suggestions/comments. In the Pitch Card half users perform in-line editing on a Pitch Point to make a suggestion. In the suggestion/comments half the initiator may accept or decline the suggestion and set the suggestion/comment’s scope.

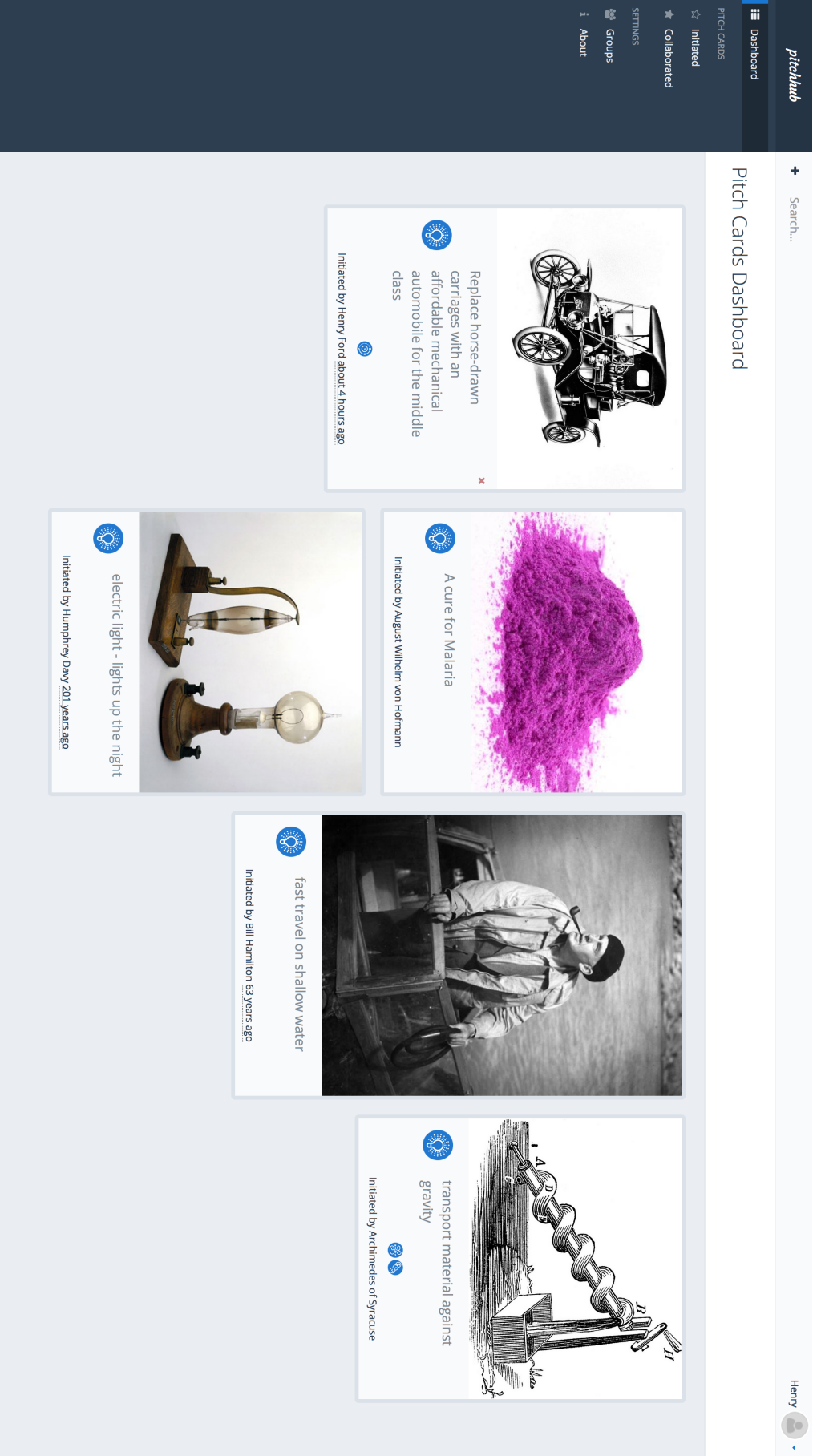


Figure 5.3: PitchHub's dashboard populated with fictional Pitch Cards. The grid layout displayed is responsive, so the Pitch Cards will reorganise and size to fit the user's device screen.

## Chapter 6

# Threshold Security Scheme

TODO This chapters discusses the importance of database security, introduces threshold security schemes and describes how Shamir's Secret Sharing scheme has been integrated with PitchHub for the purposes of fulfilling Requirement TODO.

### 6.1 Database Security

Securely storing data is a large and increasingly important research area to modern society. In recent years companies like Sony, Apple and Adobe have experienced data breaches resulting in compromised user data. In a system like PitchHub where commercially sensitive information is being handled extreme care must be taken to ensure its safety.

#### 6.1.1 Background into Threshold Security Schemes

Secret Sharing schemes are a type of Threshold Security Scheme where a piece of data is split into  $n$  secret shares. To retrieve the original data a threshold of  $k$  of  $n$  shares (" $k, n$ ") must be met before the original piece of data can be decrypted. A fictional scenario that describes this concept is where the code for launching a nuclear missile is split between three officers, to launch the missile all three officers must be present to reconstruct the launch code. Each share in isolation cannot be used to launch the missile, nor can it be used to infer the original code. This " $3, 3$ " example is somewhat contrived but it showcases the fundamentals of secret sharing in that: the secret can be recovered given the threshold is met and the secret is indeed secret given any combination of  $t$  shares less than  $k$ .

#### 6.1.2 Shamir's Secret Sharing Scheme

Shamir's secret sharing [42] is a threshold scheme based on polynomial interpolation.

$$q(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_{k-1}x^{k-1}$$

The fundamental idea is that given a " $k, n$ " scheme a random polynomial of degree  $k-1$  may be generated where the secret  $D$  is hidden as term  $a_0$ . A set of  $n$  points may then be constructed from this polynomial and shared to  $n$  secret keepers. To recover the secret  $D$  the process requires a subset of  $k$  secret shares to calculate the coefficients of the polynomial using interpolation. With this a system is able to recover the secret  $D$  at term  $a_0$ .

Shamir's Secret Sharing scheme effectively allows a system to share secrets to  $n$  secret keepers while maintaining each secret's safety as long as a threshold of  $k$  malicious secret keepers is not met. Besides being secure, Shamir's Secret Sharing scheme holds a number of

other useful properties such as being minimal, extensible and dynamic [42]. The scheme is minimal in that the size of each share does not exceed the size of the original secret. The scheme is extensible in that  $n$  may be increased by giving new secret keepers new points from the polynomial. The scheme is dynamic in that the shares may be changed by modifying the polynomial but retaining the term  $a_0$ .

As discussed in a number of studies the simplicity of Shamir's Secret Sharing scheme does present limitations that have the potential for being exploited [43][44]. First, complete trust is given to the system who is dealing the secret shares, if an error occurs the secret may be irrecoverable therefore the system dealing the shares can be seen as a single point of failure. Second, Shamir's Secret Sharing scheme cannot detect secret keepers that cheat by supplying wrong shares, this brings about the problem where if  $k$  members are compromised not only will the secrets be recoverable by the malicious party but the compromised members may be used to supply wrong secret shares to the system, effectively denying the first party system of recovering secrets. To combat these exploits Shamir's Secret Sharing may be extended with signature schemes [45][46] and verification schemes that do not assume the party dealing the shares is honest or infallible [47][48].

## 6.2 Design

As discussed in Section 6.1 Shamir's Secret Sharing Scheme is a threshold security scheme based on Lagrange interpolation. Recall, the scheme works by splitting the secret into  $n$  shares,  $k$  of which are required to then retrieve the original secret. In this section the design for the service enabling PitchHub to leverage the secret sharing scheme is discussed.

### 6.2.1 Shamir's Secret Sharing Scheme Service

The first action in designing the service was choosing an open-source implementation of Shamir's Secret Sharing. Deciding to use an open-source implementation over writing a custom implementation was a key design decision. While the principles of Shamir's Secret Sharing are simple, personally implementing a cryptography library should be treated with care. To implement and establish trust in such a component would require rigorous testing to be proven as secure. Leveraging the collective strength of the open-source community ensures that the implementations have had many eyes go through them (with different backgrounds/expertises). The primary activity for PitchHub in regards to Secret Sharing was to design and implement a service that integrates the security scheme.

As discussed by prominent cryptographer and author Bruce Schneier "Building cryptography into products is hard... Flaws can appear anywhere. They can be in the trust model, the system design, the algorithms and protocols, the implementations, the source code, the human-computer interface, the procedures, the underlying computer system. Anywhere." [49]. PitchHub approached the integration of the security scheme library with emphasis on limiting the amount of coupling. By reducing coupling between the library and wider system we reduce the risk of system knowledge producing vulnerabilities within PitchHub and undermining the security scheme's integrity.

In designing this service the MVC architecture pattern was analysed in regards to which component is most suitable to handle this responsibility. The model could use a Ruby mixin to override both its *save* and *find* methods such that the secret was split into  $n$  shares on *save* for the  $n$  databases. *Find* would work similarly, merely combining the queried shares from the  $k..n$  databases and presenting the clear text secret. The view component is not supposed to deal with business logic and hence not an appropriate candidate for this responsibility.

The controller in its capacity of delegating tasks to models could also bear this responsibility. In the controller on *saves* it could split the secret among  $n$  models and save each model to a distinct database. With *finds* the controller would need to connect to each database and retrieve the requested secrets to combine. The pros and cons of each design is apparent. Going strictly the model route would mean *monkey patching* [50] the behaviour of the ODM which could make it hard for other components that do not wish to use the Secret Sharing implementation also this would require that models have knowledge outside of itself. Going strictly controller means that there is a fair amount of business logic within the controllers. However, both approaches consolidate the integration of the Secret Sharing library within its own component. Ultimately, the final approach was a mixture of the above, controllers were modified such that they use explicit Secret Sharing *find* and *save* methods which encapsulate the knowledge of the  $n$  secret keeper databases, within these explicit Secret Sharing database methods the logic of the Secret Sharing library is isolated.

Despite both Models and Controllers being aware of the Secret Sharing functionality, they are only aware of as much to the capacity of their roles. The model handles the business logic, while the controller handles the delegation.

### 6.2.2 Overcoming Limitations of Threshold Security Schemes

Given share combinations up to  $k$ , Secret Sharing Schemes ensure that the secret's safety is maintained. However, if an attacker gains  $k$  secret shares, the secret is easily reconstructed. This is simultaneously the advantage and weakness of Threshold Security Schemes. To explore further in the context of PitchHub: up to  $k$  compromised databases do not compromise the security of the secrets being held, but if an attacker is able to break into one database it is reasonable to infer that they are capable of breaking into all of them. Furthermore this scheme relies on the availability of  $k$  secret keepers, should  $k$  be unattainable the secrets are rendered irretrievable to both authorised and unauthorised users alike.

The first issue can be alleviated by introducing diversity to the secret keepers. Instead of all secret keepers being MongoDB instances including alternative data stores in the secret keeper configuration means that the vulnerabilities of the data stores themselves do not manifest as a vulnerability for the system as a whole. However, to do this effectively we require a configuration where there is not  $k$  secret keepers of the same data store. If there were, the whole exercise of including alternative data stores would be rendered moot as an attacker with the ability to breach the particular data store would be able to fulfil the threshold  $k$ . This issue of diversity and security is explored by Littlewood and Strigini who conclude that depending on the context diversity can be one of the most effective means of neutralising 'systemic' attacks by merely avoiding the danger.

There is a fundamental tension in the relationship between availability and security in threshold schemes. Representations of the classic Threshold Security Schemes where each secret keeper contains one and only share of the secret favour security over availability. This is great when secret keepers do not have any membership changes or only member changes that still preserve  $k$  secret keepers. In this example should  $k$  or more secret keepers go down the entire service becomes unavailable, and in cases where  $k$  cannot ever be re-established then the secret data is irretrievable. There are a number of approaches that can be used to increase availability but each suffer from an increase in complexity and a decrease in security. For example, concepts used in distributed databases are directly applicable to secret sharing schemes. Redundancy and hinted hand-off are methods used by distributed database systems are used to ensure availability by node's sharing their data such that if they go down the data stored is still accessible through the nodes who hold the shared data. In the context of Threshold Schemes this means that some nodes may have more than one

secret share for the same secret, this demonstrably reduces the significance of the threshold. For a system like PitchHub I believe classic redundancy where each member would contain a whole other keeper’s secret shares is a step too far. However we could raise availability of the secret members themselves by representing secret members as high-availability clusters rather than individual databases, this architecture configuration is featured in Fig 6.1.

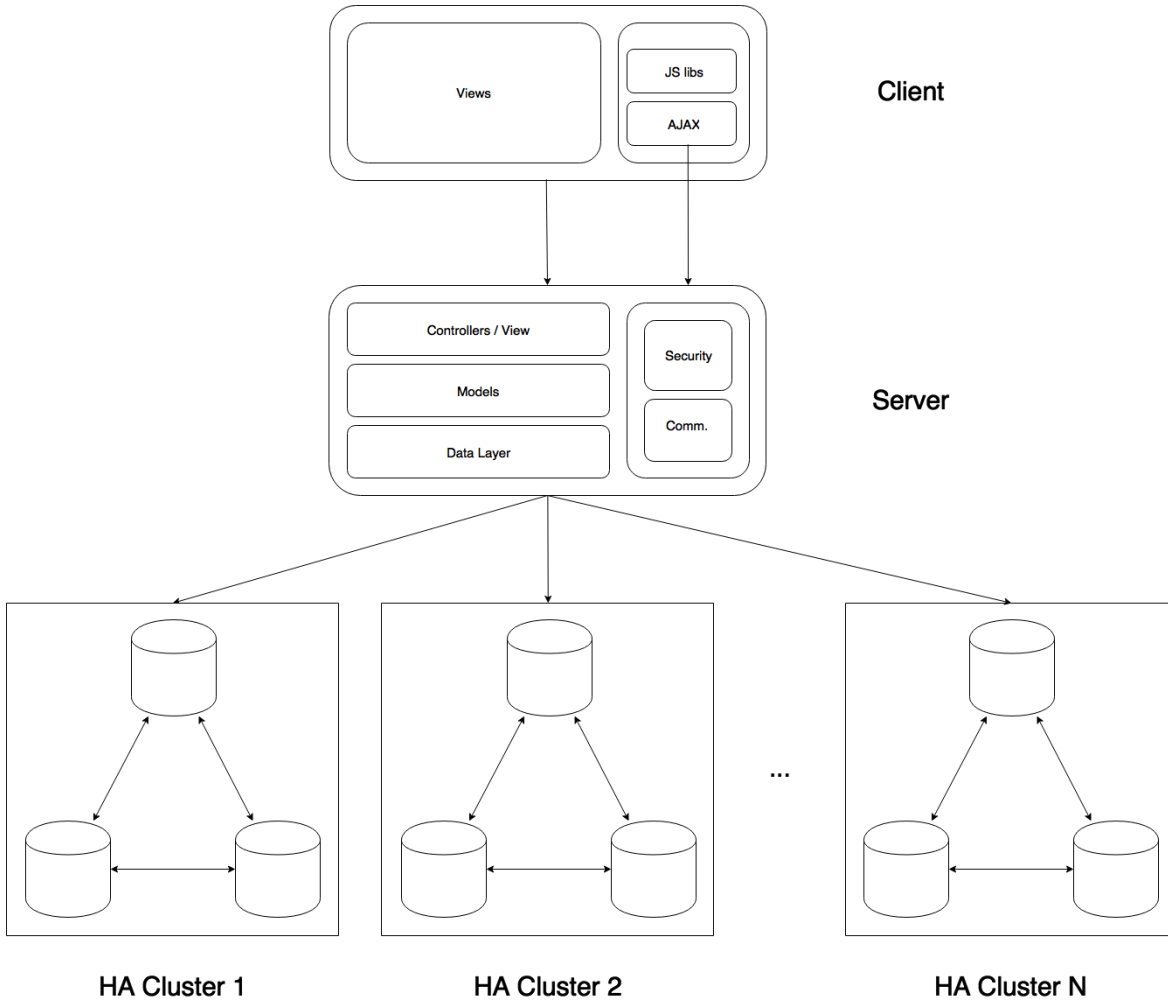


Figure 6.1: The architecture extended with high-availability clusters increases the Threshold Scheme’s robustness without compromising security.

## 6.3 Implementation

### 6.3.1 Shamir’s Secret Sharing Scheme Service

Beyond the configuration of the service which is further explored in Subsection 6.3.2 an initial concern was in determining at what granularity the Pitch Cards/Contribution objects should be split. The options considered were as follows: split a binary representation of the object, split each field present in the object, or split only the sensitive fields in the object. The first option results in the entire object being encrypted with little ability to reason about the contents. This approach is considered too restrictive as data such as *user id*, *status*, and *timestamps* would have to be exposed to facilitate meaningful database queries. The second



approach is better with regard to the fact that the structure of the data is reflected in the database however we would still require the same exposing of attributes as the first option. Ultimately, the approach for splitting objects was done on the field level, where each object's sensitive values are split and then placed into a new share that is persisted. Fig 6.2 visualises how this done on a comment object.

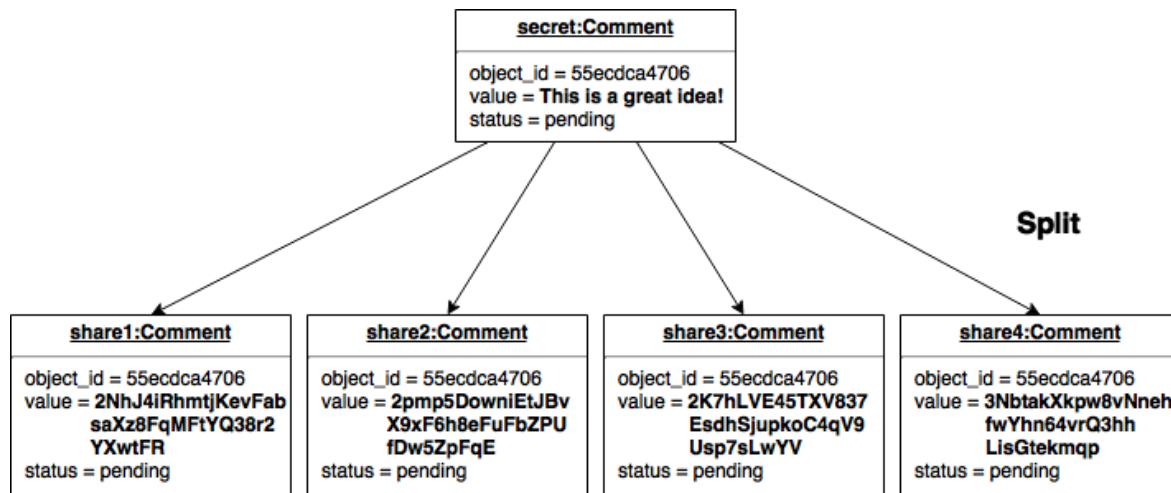


Figure 6.2: A comment object shown before and after the split operation. Each secret share contains an indecipherable portion of the original secret.

### 6.3.2 Diverse Secret Keepers

The secret sharing configuration developed for the prototype used a (3,4)-threshold scheme, where at least 3 of the 4 shares representing a secret must be combined to reconstruct the secret. The technologies used for the Secret Keepers are as follows: 2x MongoDB instances, and 2x PostgreSQL instances. The motivation behind using PostgreSQL instances to diversify the Secret Keepers is twofold. First, as discussed in Subsection 4.3.2 the relational model is the ideal way to model N:M relationships users have with Pitch Cards and Suggestions/Comments. Second, the relational model is supported as the primary object-mapping system by Ruby on Rails. Given these reasons there are an abundance of advantages: modelling the data in a natural way that fits it's structure, better support throughout the development of the component, ability to prototype at a high velocity. Consideration was given to other document-model solutions such as CouchDB [52] and Couchbase [53] however these proved to have an underwhelming level of documentation for their ODM libraries.

An initial concern was that the upfront schema set-up and overall schema-strictness required by relational databases would impact PitchHub's portability and extensibility, important attributes captured in requirement *F4*. Thankfully, Ruby on Rails has out-of-the-box support for *migrations* which enable database schemas to be defined/alterd incrementally. This is another case of PitchHub configuring infrastructure in code and opening the door for automation.

The most manual portion of setting up PitchHub at this stage is that the migrations required being manually executed on each database instance (as well as maintaining separate configuration files for each instance). To consolidate and automate this process PitchHub leverages the open-source community's *Octopus* library [54]. Octopus enables sharding and migration management for distributed database configurations. Integrating Octopus restores near 'plug-and-play' functionality. Still required is the actual setting up of the Post-

greSQL instances. This can be done manually or via Vagrant but even this is considered to violate requirement *F4*, which identifies non-technical users being able to easily set up a local instance of PitchHub. To resolve this issue, the (development branch of) PitchHub makes use of SQLite [55], a self-contained SQL database. This configuration while not appropriate for production makes local instances of PitchHub with the secret sharing configuration easily accessible by non-technical users.

## Chapter 7

# Experiment Design and Test Bed

Following the completion and deployment of the prototype, an analysis of the artefacts produced was carried out. The evaluation was designed to verify the successfulness of the project against the requirements identified in Chapter 3. To build confidence in the results derived this chapter discusses the scope, assumptions, and limitations as well as the design of the experiments themselves.

### 7.1 Evaluation Scope

In designing the evaluation the requirements identified in Chapter 3 were deconstructed to clearly define, where possible, the conditions upon which each requirement can be considered fulfilled. The high-level results of this requirements deconstruction is displayed in the following table:

ID	Requirement	Fulfilment Criteria
F1	Enable the innovation community to collaborate	1. User stories describing collaboration in the innovation community are specified 2. These user stories specified are supported
F2	Store sensitive data securely	1. A security expert verified the system
F3	Enable users to scope the disclosure of their content/identity	1. User stories describing content/identity scoping are specified 2. These user stories specified are supported
F4	Be portable and extensible	1. Discern from requirements
NF1	Be performant	1. Measure(s) of performance are defined 2. These measures are met
NF2	Support a distributed architecture	1. A distributed system is designed and implemented

The breakdown's fulfilment criteria denotes the steps required to satisfactorily mark the requirement as completed, however as seen in requirement F2 and F4 some of these steps require external review. These two requirements are discussed first.

Achieving a conclusive degree of verification for requirement F2 would require a level of scrutiny and knowledge possessed only by a security expert. While the integration of the Shamir's Secret Sharing service has been implemented to the best of my ability I believe I am unable to fully explore the security aspect for this evaluation. An evaluation of this requirement would require consideration of the following points: first, the cryptographic modules in the Secret Sharing Service must be verified and second, the security of the storage functionality cannot be considered in isolation. Should any combination of access control, communications, or session management components be compromised it is possible that the

data protection component may also be compromised by association. Therefore evaluating whether “data is stored securely” must be done within the context of the wider system rather than specifically on the Secret Sharing Service. Verifying the Secret Sharing service’s cryptographic implementation would take us further down the rabbit hole. OWASP’s application security verification standard [56] details the minimum steps: all cryptographic modules fail securely, random number generators apply the appropriate standards, all cryptographic modules are validated against FIPS 140-2 or equivalent, all cryptographic modules operate in their approved mode according to their published security policies. Given the large burden to validate this requirement and the project’s limited resources I regard the evaluation of requirement F2 out of scope. cursory steps I have taken to build confidence in the prototype’s security are as follows: Shamir Secret Sharing service, all requests enforce ssl, CSRF tokens to prevent CSRF, escaped user input to prevent XSS, white-list firewall set-up, *fstab* modification to prevent shared memory attacks, *sysctl* and host file modification to prevent IP Spoofing, and DenyHosts [57] integrated to prevent SSH attacks.

Assessing whether a system is portable and extensible is an inherently subjective endeavour. The fulfilment criteria for requirement F4 reflects this. A system can be regarded as portable if it works in all environments required of it, and likewise a system can be regarded as extensible given it is able to adapt to all its future requirements. However, determining all the future environments and requirements of the system is a difficult task. PitchHub has therefore sought to achieve general portability and extensibility. The definition of portability adopted is: “the ease with which a system or component can be transferred from one hardware or software environment to another” [58]. As discussed in previous sections PitchHub has employed virtualisation and automation to make such tasks easy as possible. The definition of extensibility adopted is: “the ability of the system to tolerate additional features or functionality with little or no required rework of previously developed features or functions” [59]. PitchHub has been developed with this in mind, the layered architecture and MVC pattern followed mean that both hardware and software components are divided in terms of responsibility. This separation of concerns means that future change request modifications will be isolated to components whose responsibility fits. The inability to strictly quantify or qualify whether requirement F4 is met has led me to regard this requirement as out of scope for the purposes of this evaluation. However I believe the spirit of this requirement has been reflected in the system’s design.

Requirements F1 and F3 have very similar fulfilment criteria and hence have been grouped together for the evaluation. Through this evaluation we establish that PitchHub has the required functionality to support collaboration within the innovation community. The experiment design and test bed implemented for these functional requirements are described in Section 7.3.1.

Requirement NF1 relies on a simulation based evaluation, where synthetic data is seeded to imitate the load the entire innovation community in New Zealand could have on PitchHub. Requirement NF2 is implicitly satisfied through this experiment as the simulation is deployed on distributed infrastructure. Through this experiment we establish that the PitchHub application has the ability to support the innovation community. The experiment design and test bed implemented for these non-functional requirements are described in Section 7.3.2.

## 7.2 Assumptions and Limitations

The experiments undertaken have operated under a number of assumptions and limitations. These assumptions and limitations are explored in this section, with reflection on

their possible ramifications. One of the key assumptions underpinning the PitchHub system is that the functionality specified in the user stories will actually facilitate collaboration within the innovation ecosystem. There has been no prior user study nor previous works which indicate that the collaborative approaches embraced (idea-deconstruction/scope of disclosure) by the prototype will either help or hinder the collaboration process. Based on Callaghan Innovation’s experience in the innovation community and the current trend of platforms being released targeting innovators (e.g. IdeaForge and Assembly identified in Section 2) we believe that there is an inherent need for online collaboration within this community. Discerning whether the prototype produced has the ability to satiate this need will be determined through experience. Currently the prototype has been bought-into by the wider Callaghan Innovation networks group. This is an ideal *proving ground* as it means that resources will be made available to continue PitchHub. Furthermore, the acceptance by a separate Callaghan Innovation group is a positive indication that the functionality supported is desired.

A limitation of the experiment described in Section 7.3.2 is that it is only semi-globally distributed. Two servers hosted on AWS (located in Oregon, USA) and two servers hosted by Callaghan Innovation in Wellington provide an uncommon network topology. The Secret Sharing Service with the “3, 4” threshold scheme means that on each database query at least one request will be sent to one of the AWS instances. This impacts the performance results due to the latency incurred. For performance results it would have been better to have all servers hosted within New Zealand. However, security and disaster recovery considerations motivated the move to embrace a more geographically distributed network.

A further limitation of the experiment described in Section 7.3.2 is that it seeded with synthetic data rather than user data. This is because no open-source user data currently exists within the domain of collaborative networks<sup>1</sup>. To achieve a representative synthetic dataset I required: the number of people in the innovation community to determine user base size and also an idea of their platform engagement with regard to how many Pitch Cards and Suggestions/Comments they would contribute. Statistics New Zealand’s data on innovation gives a picture of the innovation communities size from 2003 to 2013 [60][61][62][63][64]. The data available categorises New Zealand businesses with dealings in the innovation ecosystem by size (e.g. 6 - 9 people, ... 50 - 99 people) and maps how many companies fit each range. The meaningfulness derived is somewhat impacted by this as the results include people who have no direct stake within the innovation ecosystem (i.e. not resembling one of the roles identified in Section 2). Ultimately, this data gives a ballpark, albeit overly high, estimate of the size of the innovation community in New Zealand. The results from this analysis is presented in Fig 7.1. An accurate estimation of the amount of contributions each user may have is inherently important to a performance evaluation where database queries make up the majority of processing time. To make the seed data more realistic a Pareto distribution was chosen as advised by Callaghan Innovation. Reason for such a distribution is that we conjecture that the vast majority of users will likely make only a few Pitch Cards and Suggestions, while a long tail of more avid users will be contributing a disproportionate amount of Pitch Cards and Suggestions relative to the entire user base. This conjecture is supported by recent work analysing user engagement in online support groups [65][66]. The authors of both papers find that similar power distributions are able to characterise user engagement. The power distribution assumed for this evaluation as informed by Callaghan Innovation is displayed in Fig 7.2.

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<sup>1</sup>As of 29/9/15.

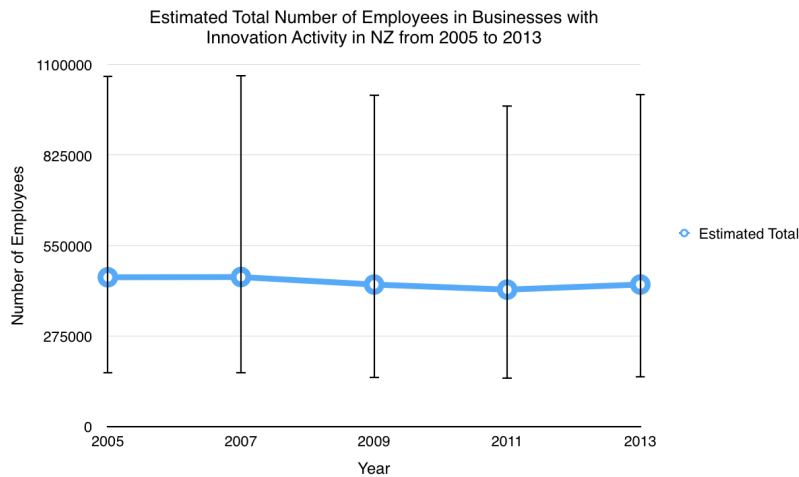


Figure 7.1: The estimated total number of employees of businesses with innovation activities from the years 2005 to 2013. The large error range is resultant from the wide range presented in the data.

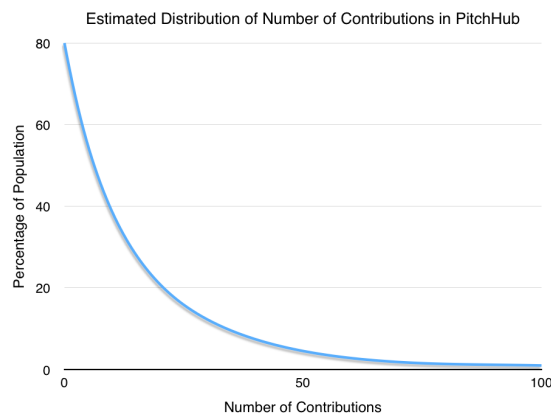


Figure 7.2: The assumed Pareto distribution describing user engagement with regard to Pitch Cards and Suggestions shared.

## 7.3 Test Design

This section describes the test beds designed for the evaluation. The aim of each test is discussed alongside reflection on how the test bed's automation has improved the robustness and flexibility of each test.

### 7.3.1 Collaboration Functionality

The principal aim in testing the fulfilment of requirements F1 and F3 is to ensure that users have the tools/functionality available to successfully collaborate online. Specifically what successful online collaboration is has been captured in the user stories developed by Callaghan Innovation with assistance from myself. The following is an example (concatenated for brevity) of the general granularity achieved in each user story:

Feature: Annotate Pitch Card

As a user, I want to suggest changes on viewable pitches so that I can offer insight

Background:

Given following users exist:

username	email	
Foo	foo@foo.foo	
Bar	bar@bar.bar	

And a user with email "foo@foo.foo" posts a well formed pitch card

Scenario: suggest a change

When I sign in as "bar@bar.bar"

And I am on the first pitch card contributed by "foo@foo.foo"

And I click "suggest" on the pitch point "solve"

And I fill in the following:

change	my suggested change	
comment	reasoning for my change suggestion	

And I set the content scope of disclosure to "public"

And I set my identity scope of disclosure to "collaborators"

And I press "Submit"

Then I should see "my suggested change" within "discourses-content"

And I should see "reasoning for my change suggestion" within "discourses-content"

And I should see "less than a minute ago" within "discourses-content"

The test bed PitchHub uses for evaluating the functional requirements ‘executes’ these user stories. It does so in exactly the same way users interact with the system through a browser. This has been achieved by using Cucumber, a Ruby behaviour driven development library, and Selenium, a popular web driver. To verify that these ‘executable’ user stories sufficiently simulate user behaviour let us explore the above example. The feature *Annotate Pitch Card* contains three main sections: a brief description of the test’s aim, the background which specifies the beginning state of each test, and scenarios which are essentially the feature’s tests. The content of the background and scenario blocks are interpreted via step definitions which use Selenium to then drive browser interaction. For example, the line “When I sign in as bar@bar.bar” is interpreted into the following browser interactions: navigate to page localhost:3000/users/sign\_in, fill email field, fill password field, click login button. A key advantage in having functionality testing automated in this way is that the state of the application is far simpler to reason about. At the start of each test the application is guaranteed to always be in the state specified in the background. Furthermore, all statements following the ‘then’ keyword act as assert statements making in-test guarantees possible.

Ultimately, the aim of ensuring functionality is supported is well-suited to this type of testing for the following reasons: first, user interaction is simulated naturally, second, automation ensures that no lingering tests and their leftover states affect current tests, and third, the natural definition of these tests mean that non-technical users can specify and test behaviour. The greatest threat to validity with this experiment design is that Selenium uses Firefox. Online sources agree that Google Chrome holds the dominating market share at around 50% as opposed to Firefox’s share at around 10%. Ideally, simulations would be run on all major browsers but as it stands the Firefox driver for Selenium is the most robust and featured. However, this threat is considered to be acceptable given that browser conformance to W3C standards is high.

### **7.3.2 Performance**

Performance is important since a system must fulfil the performance requirements, if not, the system will be of limited use, or not used.



# Chapter 8

## Evaluation

### 8.1 Functionality Evaluation

#### 8.1.1 Performance Evaluation

wiki: SecretSharing

The disadvantage of unconditionally secure secret sharing schemes is that the storage and transmission of the shares requires an amount of storage and bandwidth resources equivalent to the size of the secret times the number of shares. If the size of the secret were significant, say 1 GB, and the number of shares were 10, then 10 GB of data must be stored by the shareholders

talk about NN threshold



## **Chapter 9**

# **Summary and Conclusions**

### **9.1 A Summary of The Developed Prototypes**

### **9.2 A Discussion of Online Innovation Collaboration and The Prototypes**

### **9.3 Future Work**

#### **9.3.1 Recommendation Engine**

#### **9.3.2 Usability Evaluation/Improvement**

### **9.4 Final Comments**



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