

Security, Privacy, and Fairness in Fog-Based Vehicular Crowdsensing[1]

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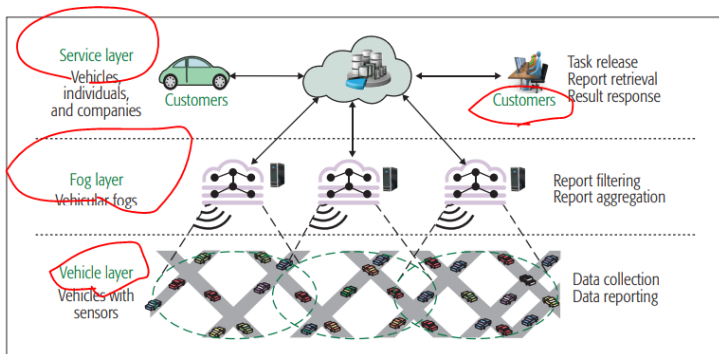


Intorduction

- ▶ A study of security, privacy, fairness requirements in fog-based vehicle crowdsensing
- ▶ And discuss the possible solutions
- ▶ Fog-based vehicle crowdsensing (FVCS) can provide local services (e.g., real-time navigation, parking space reservation)



Architecture



Challenges - Security

- ▶ Malicious hacker might extract personal info from the interaction of multiple crowdsensing report
- ▶ In authentication issue, the blacklist should be built to resist impersonation attacks and Sybil attacks



Challenges - Privacy

- ▶ The sensing data are related to people-centric information, also included where driver and passenger are going or what place they frequently visit
- ▶ The more promising method to protect vehicles' privacy is to use anonymity technology (e.g., group signature, k-anonymity)



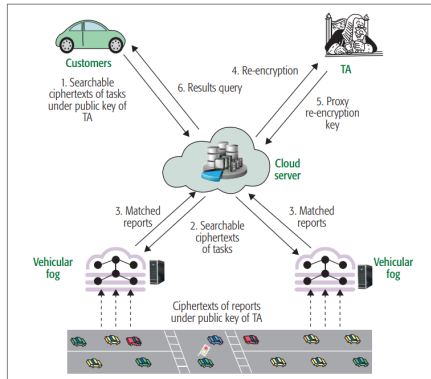
Challenges - Fairness

- ▶ How to guarantee the fairness of vehicles is dramatically critical
- ▶ The data sensed from same position inevitably contain some duplicates, which may waste massive bandwidth and storage
- ▶ It is necessary to design a verifiable reward distribution mechanism for vehicles to ensure their fairness



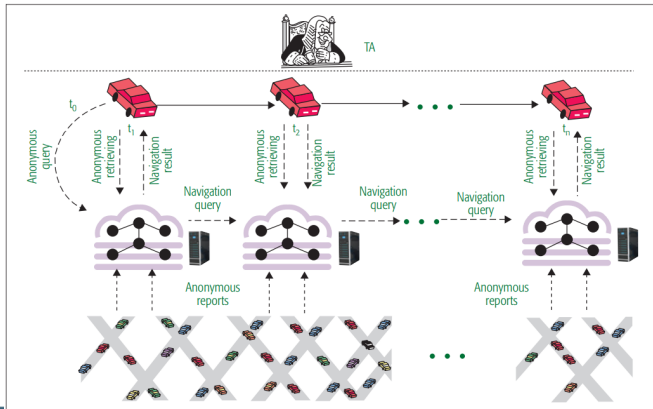
Solution - Security

- ▶ A Trusted Authority (TA) should be involved to achieve key management



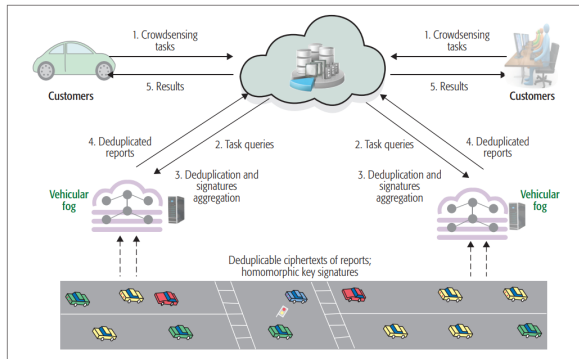
Solution - Privacy

- ▶ Use signature generated by TA to accomplish privacy requirement



Solution - Fairness

- ▶ The straightforward method is to discard the duplicate data; however, to disclose the sensing report will leak personal information



References

- [1] J. Ni, A. Zhang, X. Lin, and X. S. Shen, "Security, privacy, and fairness in fog-based vehicular crowdsensing," *IEEE Communications Magazine*, vol. 55, no. 6, pp. 146–152, 2017.



Thanks for Your Attentions

