2011 - 589-D1E - Energy-Efficient Provenance Transmission in Large-Scale Wireless Sensor Networks - S. M. Iftekharul Alam - ENS

the center for education and research in information assurance and security

Energy-Efficient Provenance Transmission in Large-Scale Wireless Sensor Networks

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Probabilistic Provenance Flow (PPF)

Emergence of Large Scale Sensor Networks

- Global Sensor Network to fight climate change.
- Sensor based *decision support systems* to monitor power grid and critical infrastructures:

How smart structures work

- Smart Grid



Adaptation of probabilistic packet marking (PPM) of IP traceback

Embedding a connected sub-graph of full provenance into a single packet

Two complementary encoding schemes : (a) Juxtaposition of ranks and (b) Prime multiplication

Faster decoding and construction of provenance

- Smart Building
- Smart Bridge
- Smart Tunnel

Base



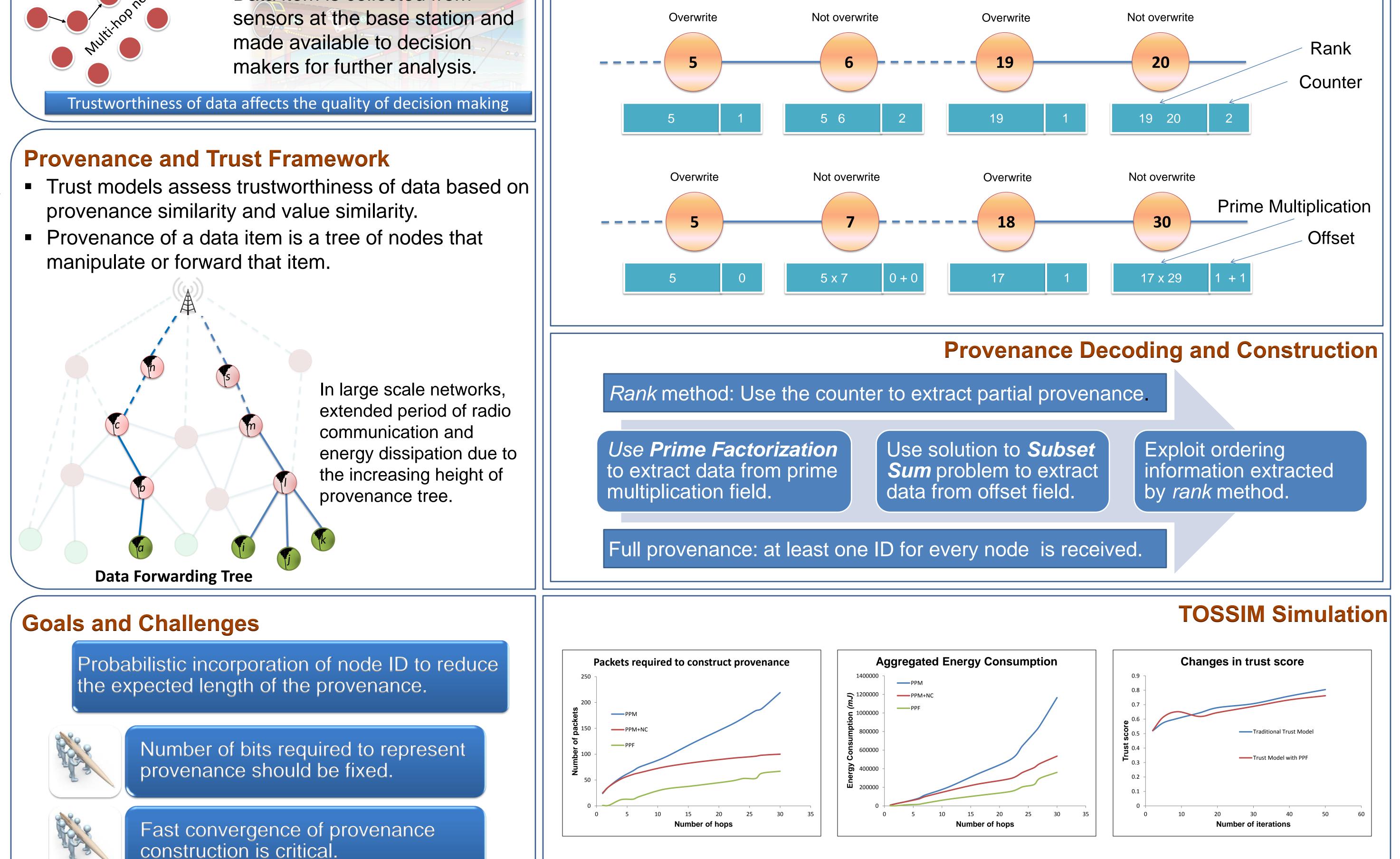
Data item is collected from made available to decision makers for further analysis.

Provenance and Trust Framework

- provenance similarity and value similarity.
- manipulate or forward that item.

Provenance Encoding

- prime(n) = The greatest prime number less than or equal to n.
- offset(n) = n prime(n).
- Difference between node ID and *prime(ID)* is less than or equal to 7.
- rank(ID) = Position of ID in an increasing sequence of IDs of all member nodes.



- PPF requires 33% fewer packets than PPM based approaches of IP traceback.
- PPF consumes 30% less energy than PPM with network coding.
- Trust model integrated with PPF provides high level of accuracy for trust score calculation.



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Topological changes should be

rapidly reflected in provenance.



