

NC STATE UNIVERSITY Computer Science

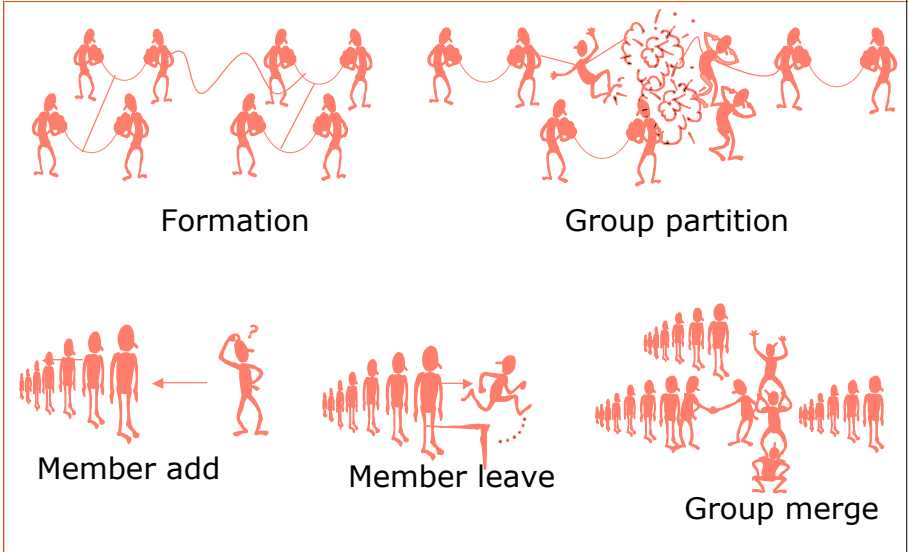
CSC 774 Advanced Network Security

Topic 5.2 Tree-Based Group Diffie Hellman Protocol

Acknowledgment: Slides were originally provided by Dr. Yongdae Kim at University of Minnesota.

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Membership Operations



The diagram illustrates five membership operations using stick figures:

- Formation:** A group of figures is connected by a single line.
- Group partition:** A group of figures is shown breaking apart into two separate groups.
- Member add:** A single figure is shown being added to a group.
- Member leave:** A single figure is shown being removed from a group.
- Group merge:** Two separate groups of figures are shown joining together into a single larger group.

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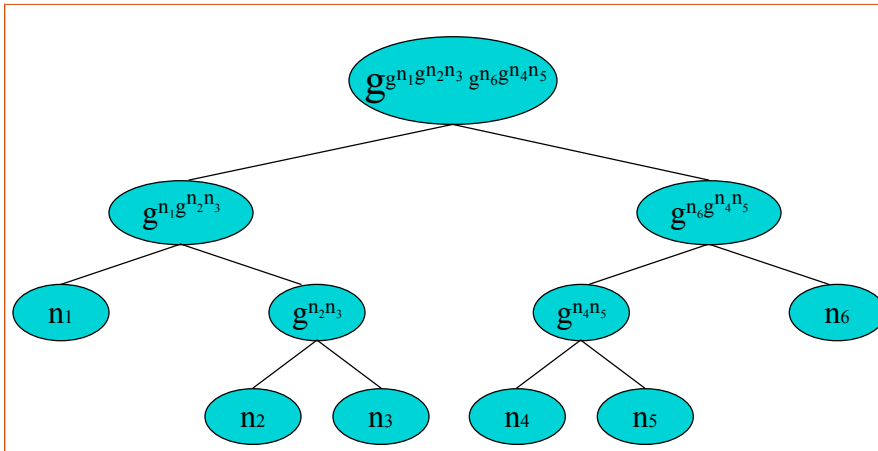
Membership Operations

- Join: a prospective member wants to join
- Leave: a member wants to (or is forced to) leave
- Partition: a group is split into smaller groups
 - Network failure: network event causes disconnectivity
 - Explicit partition: application decides to split the group
- Merge: two or more groups merge to form one group
 - Network fault heal: previously disconnected partitions reconnect
 - Explicit merge: application decides to merge multiple pre-existing groups into a single group

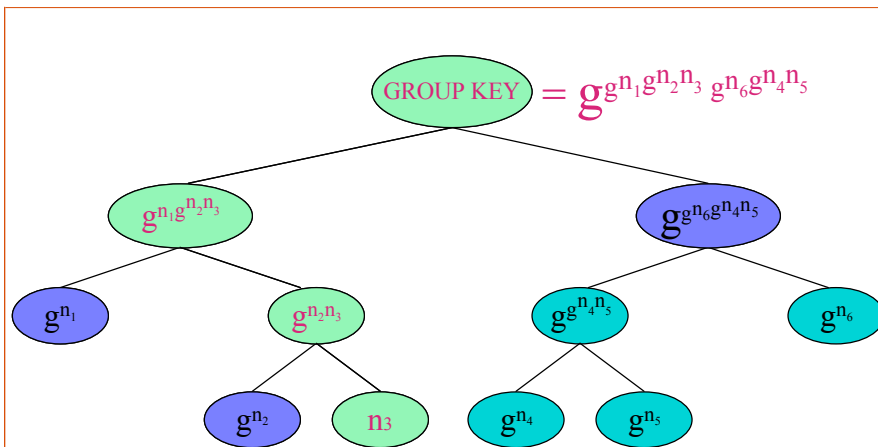
Tree-Based Group Diffie Hellman

- Simple: One function is enough to implement it
- Fault-tolerant: Robust against cascade faults
- Secure
 - Contributory
 - Provable security
 - Key independence
- Efficient
 - d is the height of key tree ($< O(\log_2 N)$), and N is the number of users
 - Maximum number of exponentiations per node $3d$

Key Tree (General)

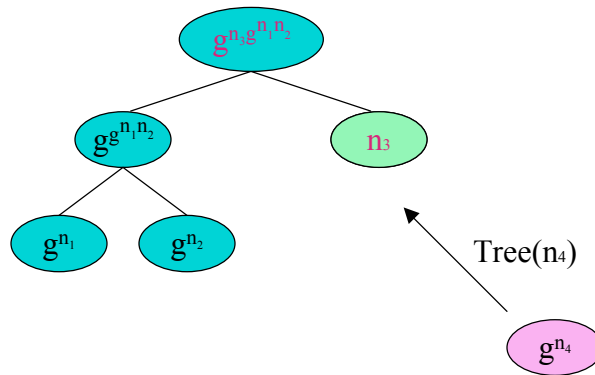


Key Tree (n_3 's view)

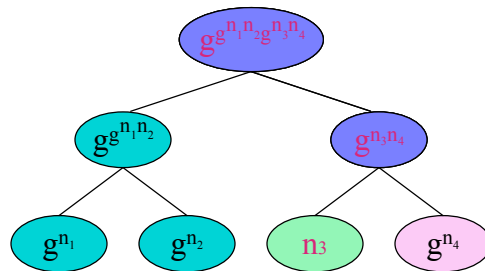


Any member who knows blinded keys on every nodes and its session random can compute the group key.

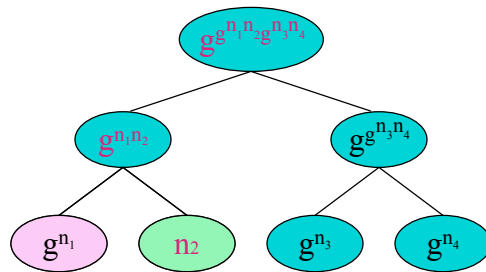
Join (n_3 's view)



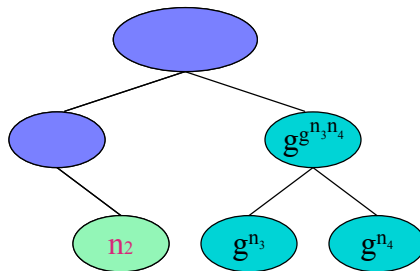
Join (n_3 's view)



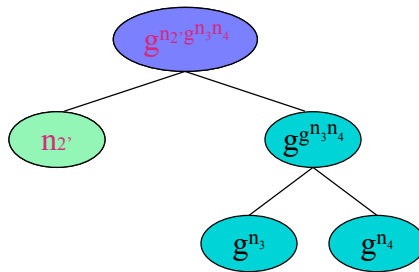
Leave (n_2 's view)



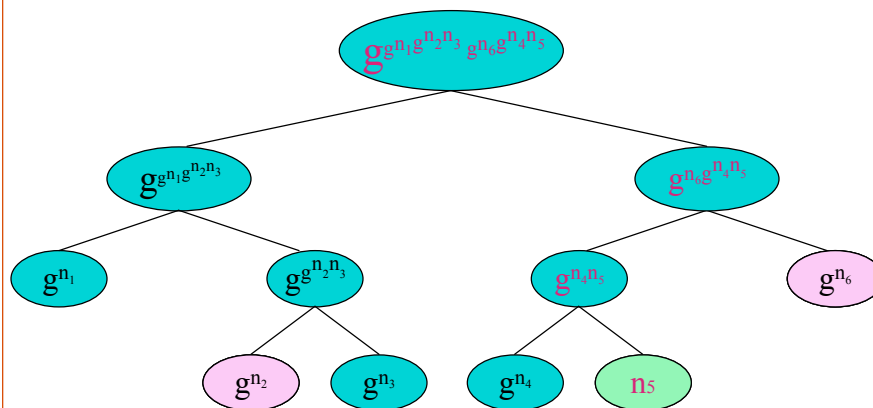
Leave (n_2 's view)



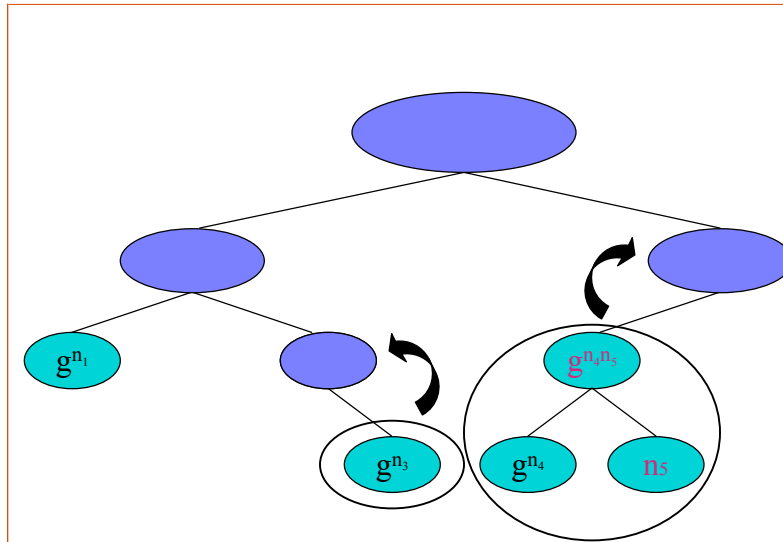
Leave (n_2 's view)



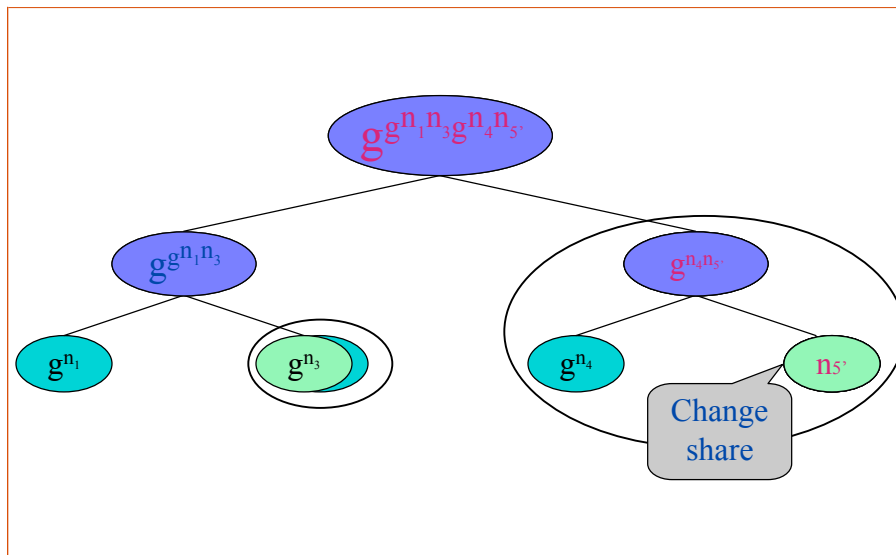
Partition (n_5 's view)



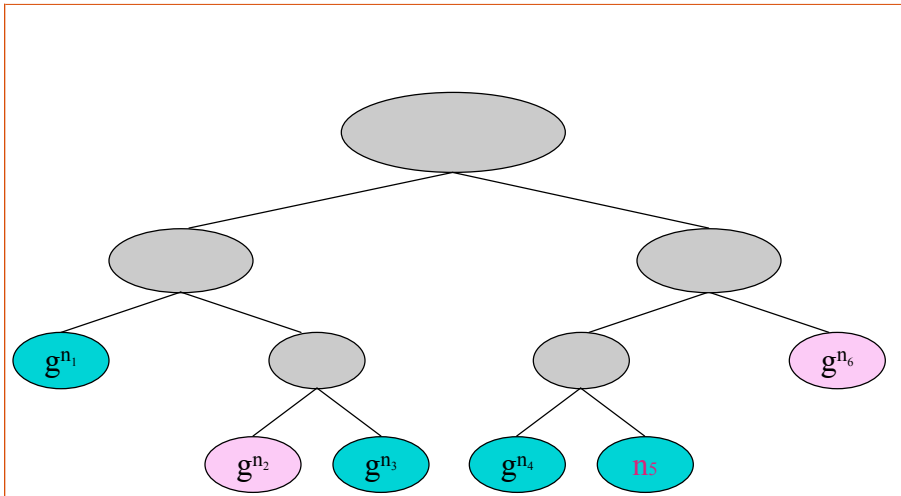
Partition (n_5 's view)



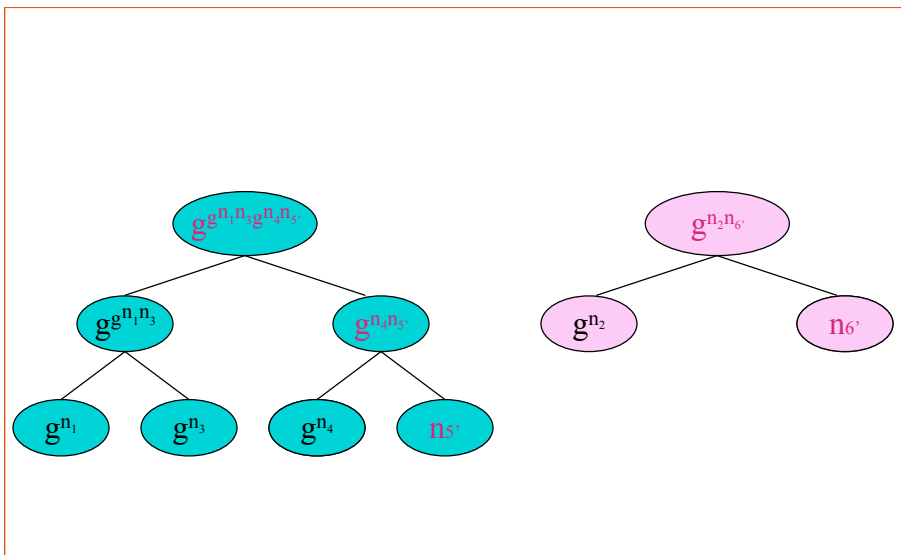
Partition (n_5 's view)



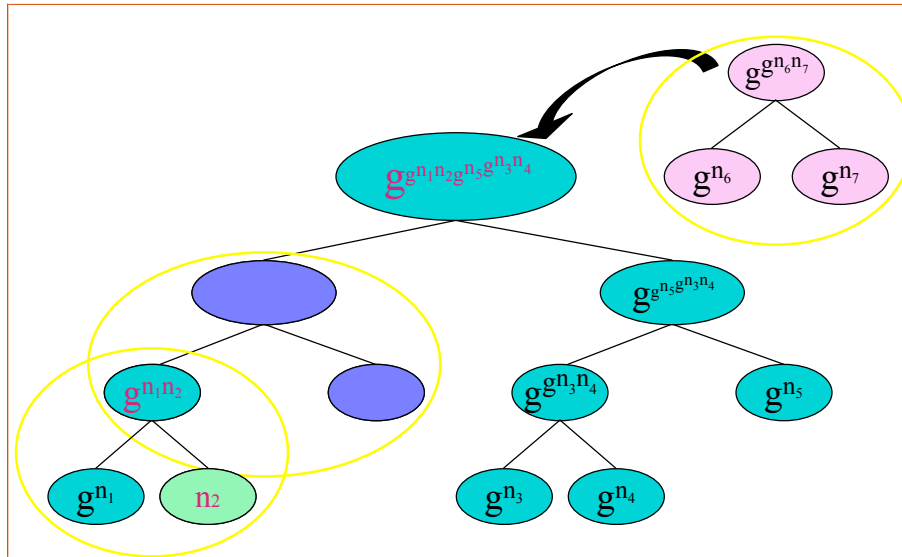
Partition: Both Sides



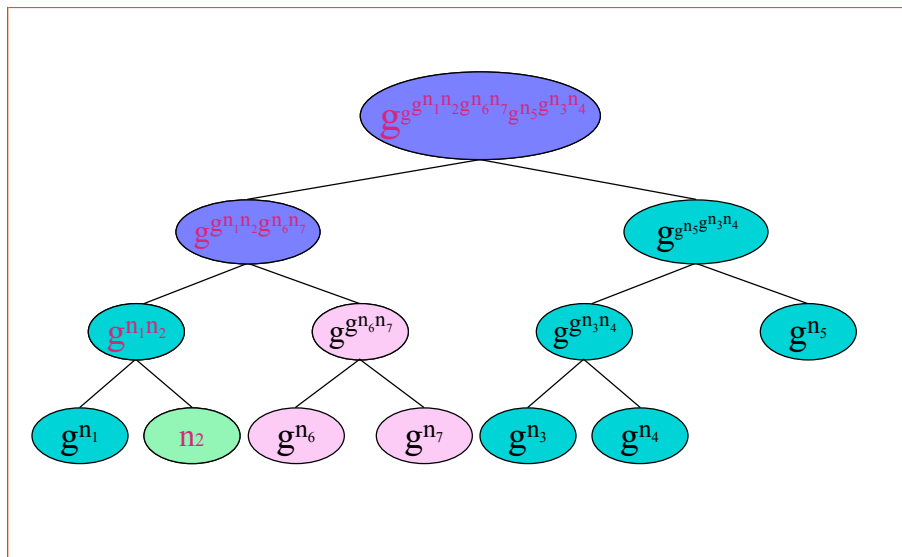
Partition: Both sides (N_5 and N_6)



Merge (N2's view)



Merge (to intermediate node)



Tree Management: do one's best

- **Join or Merge Policy**
 - Join to leaf or intermediate node, if height of the tree will not increase.
 - Join to root, if height of the tree increases.
- **Leave or Partition policy**
 - No one can expect who will leave or be partitioned out.
 - No policy for leave or partition event
- **Successful**
 - Still maintaining logarithmic ($\text{height} < 2 \log_2 N$)

Discussion

- **Efficiency**
 - Average number of mod exp: $2 \log_2 n$
 - Maximum number of round: $\log_2 n$
- **Robustness is easily provided due to self-stabilization property**