

# VPKIaaS: Towards Scaling Pseudonymous Authentication for Large Mobile Systems

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## Vehicular Communication (VC) System

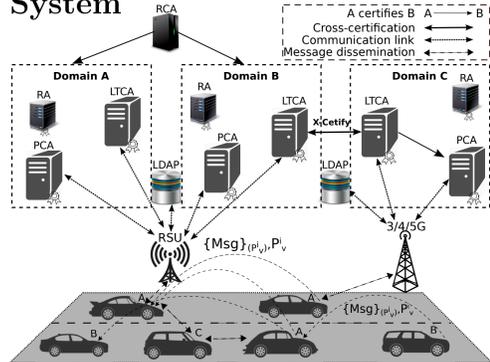


Figure 1: Vehicular Public-Key Infrastructure (VPKI) Architecture [4, 6, 8].

## Identity and credential management challenges:

- Security and privacy protection, with emphasis on efficiency and scalability
- Multi-domain organization
- Cross-domain operations and service discovery
- Preventing linkability based on timing information
- **“Honest-but-curious”** VPKI entities

## Security System Entities

- Vehicles registered with one **Long Term Certification Authority (LTCA)** (home domain)
- **Pseudonym Certification Authority (PCA)** servers in one or multiple domains
- Vehicles can obtain pseudonyms from any PCA (in home or foreign domains)
- Trust across domains with the help of a **Root CA (RCA)** or cross-certification

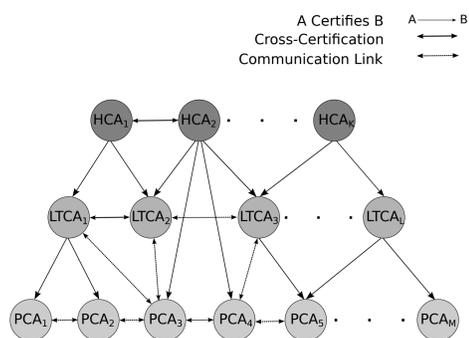


Figure 2: Hierarchical Organization of the VC Security Infrastructure [7].

## Security & Privacy Requirements

- Authentication and communication integrity, and confidentiality
- Authorization and access control
- Non-repudiation, accountability and eviction
- Anonymity (conditional)
- Unlinkability
- Resilience to **honest-but-curious** and **malicious** VPKI entities
- Thwarting Sybil-based attacks
- High-availability

## SECMACE Overview

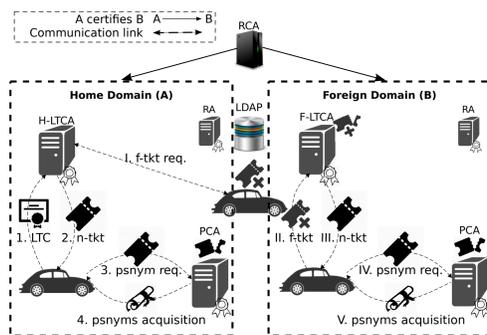


Figure 3: Pseudonym Acquisition Overview in Home and Foreign Domains [4, 8].

## VPKI as a Service (VPKIaaS)

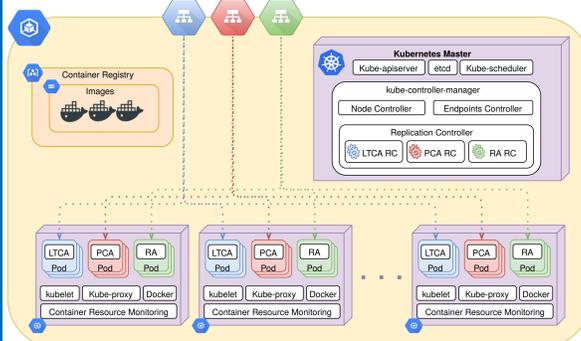


Figure 4: A High-level VPKIaaS Architecture.

## VPKIaaS Memorystore

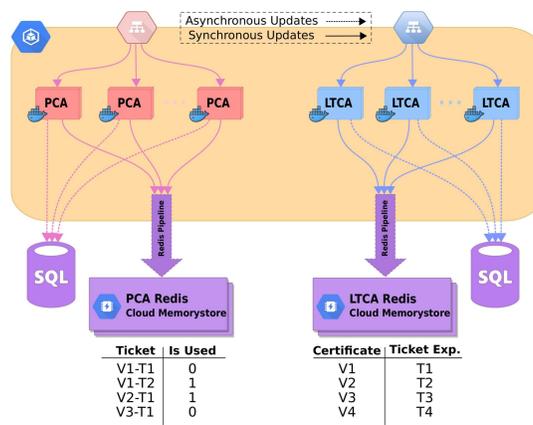


Figure 5: VPKIaaS Memorystore with Redis and MySQL.

## Experimental Setup

- Nexcom boxes: Dual-core 1.66 GHz, 1GB memory, which support IEEE 802.11p
- Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) v1.10.11: A cluster of five VMs (n1-highcpu-32), each with 32 vCPUs and 28.8GB of memory
- Implementation in C++, OpenSSL for cryptographic protocols & primitives, TLS and ECDSA-256
- **Config-1:** Normal vehicle arrival rate; every 1-5 sec, a new vehicle joins the system, requesting 100-500 pseudonyms
- **Config-2:** Flash crowd scenario; on top of Config-1, 100 new vehicles join the system every 1-5 sec, requesting 100-200 pseudonyms

## VPKIaaS Performance under Normal Situation

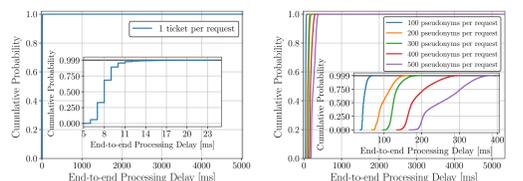


Figure 6: (a) CDF of E2E latency to issue a ticket. (b) CDF of E2E processing delay to issue pseudonyms.

## VPKIaaS System Performance with Flash Crowd Load Pattern

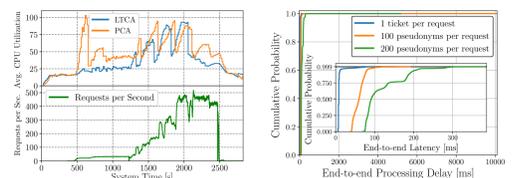


Figure 7: (a) CPU utilization with number of requests. (b) CDF of processing latency to issue tickets and pseudonyms.

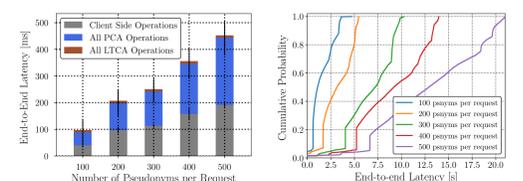


Figure 8: (a) Average E2E latency to obtain pseudonyms. (b) CDF of E2E latency, observed by clients.

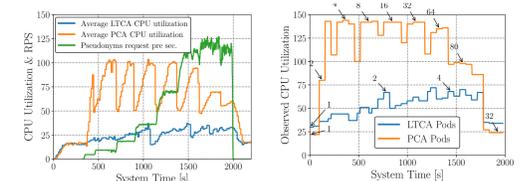


Figure 9: (a) Number of active vehicles and CPU utilization. (b) Dynamic scalability of the VPKIaaS system.

## References

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