

Privacy-Preserving Content-Based Publish/Subscribe Networks^{*}

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Abstract. Privacy and confidentiality are crucial issues in content-based publish/subscribe (CBPS) networks. We tackle the problem of end-user privacy in CBPS. This problem raises a challenging requirement for handling encrypted data for the purpose of routing based on protected content and encrypted subscription information. We suggest a solution based on a commutative multiple encryption scheme in order to allow brokers to operate in-network matching and content based routing without having access to the content of the packets. This is the first solution that avoids key sharing among end-users and targets an enhanced CBPS model where brokers can also be subscribers at the same time.

1 Introduction

Publish-subscribe paradigm allows for flexible and dynamic communication among a large number of participants. As opposed to classical messaging systems, in publish-subscribe, communicating parties are loosely coupled in that the source of the information does not need to know potential recipients of the information and the recipients do not need to know where the information originates from. In a content-based publish-subscribe system the forwarding of data segments between the sources and the recipients does not take into account the addresses of communicating parties but is performed based on the relationship between the content of each message and the interest of recipients. The recipients who inform the publish-subscribe system about the messages they are interested in through subscription messages are thus called subscribers. Publish-subscribe applications range from large scale content distribution applications such as stock-quote distribution to dynamic messaging between loosely-coupled parties in on-line social networks.

The flexibility of publish-subscribe comes on the other hand with a high cost in increased exposure in terms of data security and privacy. Apart from classical data security concerns such as the confidentiality and integrity of messages, the authentication of the source, access control and authorization of subscribers, publish-subscribe also raises new challenges inherent to the collapsed forwarding scheme that is the underpinning of publish-subscribe. In classical layered communication systems, the application layer information can be protected with various security mechanisms like encryption

^{*} This work has been supported by the HAGGLE project, grant agreement number 027918, funded by the EC sixth framework program theme FP6-IST-2004-2.3.4 for Situated and Automatic Communications. See <http://www.haggleproject.org/> for further details.

and message authentication without affecting the underlying data forwarding mechanisms implemented in the network layer. In case of publish-subscribe, protection of the content with similar security mechanisms would conflict with the forwarding functions since the latter rely on the very content that is being transmitted for their basic operations. Publish-subscribe therefore calls for new solutions to allow intermediate nodes to perform routing operations based on data protected with encryption and integrity mechanisms. The first requirement is for a secure forwarding mechanism that would achieve the look-up in forwarding tables using encrypted content as the search key. Furthermore, an important privacy requirement in content-based publish-subscribe is the confidentiality of the messages through which subscribers inform the network about their interests. Whilst encryption of these messages appears to be a suitable solution for subscriber privacy, such encryption operation raises an additional challenge for the forwarding mechanism. Hence not only the search key for the look-up mechanism but also the forwarding table itself would be based on encrypted data. Some existing security primitives such as keyword search with encrypted data or private information retrieval seem to partially meet the new requirements raised by secure and privacy preserving data forwarding in publish-subscribe but none of the existing security mechanisms actually address both the problem of secure look-up and the secure building of forwarding tables in a comprehensive manner.

In this paper, we suggest a set of security mechanisms that allow for privacy-preserving forwarding of encrypted content based on encrypted subscriber interest messages. The main advantages of this solution are that it achieves both data confidentiality from the point of view of the publishers and the privacy of the subscribers with respect to their interests in a potentially hostile model whereby the publishers, the subscribers and the intermediate nodes in charge of data forwarding do not trust one another. The solution relies on a scheme called multi-layer encryption that allows intermediate nodes to manage forwarding tables and to perform content forwarding using encrypted content and based on encrypted subscriber messages without ever accessing the cleartext version of those data. Our solution further avoids key sharing among end-users and targets an enhanced CBPS model where brokers can also be subscribers at the same time.

2 Reference Model and Problem Statement

2.1 Content-Based Publish/Subscribe (CBPS)

We consider a classical CBPS model as described in many papers like [5,19]. In this model the CBPS consists of:

- end-users divided in **publishers** which publish information in the form of event notifications, and **subscribers** which express their interests in a certain content in the form of subscription filters,
- the CBPS infrastructure composed of **brokers** (intermediate nodes) whose task is to disseminate notifications sent by publishers to the interested subscribers.

We assume that the CBPS infrastructure can be viewed, from the perspective of each publisher, as a tree whose root node is the publisher itself and whose leaf nodes are the

subscribers (whether interested in the content published by the publisher or not). Based on this model, we only consider the case of a network with one publisher for the sake of simplicity.

Information contained in each event should fit within an event schema, and the subscription filters are predicates against this schema. Our model of subscription is equality filters with only one keyword and events are composed of two parts: one routable attribute and a second part which is the payload. The equality matching is the mostly used filtering function in the literature since it can be used as a basis to support range queries as introduced in [16]. Brokers use this matching operation between filters and routable attributes to route published content. If we take as an example the commonly used stock quote dissemination problem, a subscription filter could be ($price = 120$) which would match an event like ($price = 120, [symbol = "STM", price = 120, volume = 1000]$).

In [5], authors show that content-based routing and in-network matching are vital for the performance and scalability of the CBPS system. To this extent, if two subscriptions match the same content, then only one of them should be propagated in the network. We thus define equivalence between filters as follows: we say that two filters f_1 and f_2 are equivalent if they match the same events.

As mentioned in the introduction, this paper focus on privacy issues in CBPS, hence we now describe our security assumptions to complete our reference model.

2.2 Threat Model and Security Assumptions

As in many papers (e.g. [19]), we assume a honest-but-curious model for the publishers, the subscribers and the brokers. Publishers, subscribers and brokers are computationally bounded and do not deviate from the designed protocol, but they may be interested in learning more than needed to correctly run the protocol to break subscriber privacy. A curious publisher may indeed be interested in knowing which subscribers are interested in the content it publishes. Subscribers may try to sneak on other subscribers to determine what their interest are or at least if they have some common interests. The same goes for curious brokers which may eavesdrop on the messages routed through them to discover their content.

However, all the nodes are honest and do not deviate from the designed protocol, meaning for instance that brokers correctly route the information they receive as indicated by the protocol, they do not drop packets or forward packets in a wrong way. Denial of service attacks are thus out of the scope of this paper. We also take into account malicious but passive nodes outside of the network, which can overhear communications and try to break end-users' privacy.

We now show the link between privacy and confidentiality issues and how the required confidentiality can be achieved through secure routing.

2.3 Privacy, Confidentiality and Secure Routing

In this paper, we focus on the problem of subscriber and publisher privacy. As pointed out in [13], privacy is expected to be a significant concern for acceptance of pervasive environments like CBPS systems. Privacy from the subscriber point of view refers to the fact that subscribers do not want any other nodes, be it brokers, publishers, other

subscribers or even nodes outside the CBPS infrastructure, to spy on their interests and be able to profile them in any way. There are several ways of ensuring privacy; one of the classical approaches is to guarantee data confidentiality with cryptographic primitives.

Confidentiality in CBPS networks has first been analyzed in [20] where the authors identify three confidentiality issues. To ensure privacy only two are relevant:

- **Information confidentiality:** Can the infrastructure perform content-based routing, without the publishers trusting the infrastructure with the content? This confidentiality requirement may look paradoxical : content-based routing is indeed, by definition, based on evaluations of the content of notifications against subscription filters. The challenge is to be able to perform these evaluations on encrypted data without leaking information on the corresponding content or subscription filter. In the stock quotes example, this corresponds to be able to do content-based routing on an encrypted event where the brokers cannot discover in the event the value of the symbol, price or volume.
- **Subscription confidentiality:** Can subscribers obtain dynamic, content-based data without revealing their subscription filters to the publishers or to the infrastructure? This is the dual problem of information confidentiality. Here, subscribers do not want to reveal their interests either to brokers or publishers or other subscribers but they still want to receive the content they are interested in and only this one. So the challenge in this case is to match a content with an encrypted subscription without disclosing the subscription filter. In the stock quotes example, this requirement corresponds to the ability to find which events match which filter without accessing it in clear; it is a problem of secure function evaluation, where a broker has to evaluate a hidden function (the filter which was encrypted by the subscriber).

Information and subscriber confidentiality in CBPS call for new mechanisms to achieve secure routing of encrypted data with the capability of matching encrypted event notifications against encrypted subscription filters in order to ensure end-users privacy. Routing of encrypted data in CBPS involves two separate operations:

- **Building routing tables:** Brokers have to build routing tables using routing information -subscription filters- which is classically propagated upwards (from subscribers to publishers) by intermediate nodes to subsequently allow for the routing of content in a possibly optimized fashion. The challenge in our case is that subscription filters are encrypted, hence nodes have to build their routing tables with encrypted filters (to satisfy the subscription confidentiality constraint) and to aggregate these encrypted routing information. Aggregation of routing tables' entries is not strictly a security concern but is nonetheless a strong requirement from the point of view of performance.
- **Look-up:** Once routing tables are built, nodes can forward data downwards (from publishers to subscribers) in an optimized way through the infrastructure. The challenge for brokers in the dissemination process is to be able to perform the look-up of encrypted data (to fulfill the information confidentiality requirement) in routing tables where entries include encrypted subscription filters.

CBPS privacy thus calls for a solution that achieves secure routing of encrypted data based on encrypted routing information. One naturally turns to searchable encryption

and keyword search [4,18] that are cryptographic techniques most likely to meet the requirements of secure routing in CBPS. Unfortunately none of the existing searchable encryption and keyword schemes address both the secure forwarding and the table building requirement of CBPS. We tailor in this paper a dedicated solution to meet the specific requirements of CBPS.

3 Secure Routing with Multiple Layer Encryption

3.1 Multiple Layer Commutative Encryption (MLCE)

The basic idea behind our solution is to use a MLCE in order to meet the privacy requirements raised by CBPS systems. MLCE allows intermediate nodes in charge of routing secure traffic to perform secure transformations without having access to the data that is being transferred. This feature of MLCE lends itself very well to solving the problem of routing encrypted data as raised by CBPS. Multiple encryption was previously proposed in [9,11,14] in the context of multicast security and data aggregation. In multiple layer encryption data is encrypted several times with different keys. In the case where the encryption layers all use the same cryptosystem, and if this cryptosystem is commutative, then the layers can be added and removed in any order. An encryption mechanism \mathcal{E} is commutative if, for any data d , any keys k_1, k_2 we have:

$$\mathcal{E}_{k_2}(\mathcal{E}_{k_1}(d)) = \mathcal{E}_{k_1}(\mathcal{E}_{k_2}(d)).$$

We propose to use multiple layer commutative encryption in order to ensure secure routing in CBPS applications where the publisher publishes encrypted events and the subscriber sends its encrypted subscription filter to the source over untrusted brokers. The idea is for the subscriber to encrypt its subscription filter with r layers corresponding to the $r \geq 2$ next hops, and for the publishers to do the same with their event notifications. Brokers en-route remove one encryption layer and add a new one without destroying the other layers so that the data is always protected by at least $r - 1$ layers of encryption. Thus brokers do not have access to data in cleartext. Still, this mechanism allows secure look-up as well as efficient and secure routing table building thanks to the commutativity of the layers. The number of layers r is a security parameter that has a performance impact, yet, for the sake of simplicity, we present our scheme only for the case $r = 2$ and discuss the choice of the parameter r in section 5.

To further introduce the solution, let us consider a minimalist example. In this example, we consider three nodes in line, namely a subscriber denoted by S , then a broker denoted by B and finally a publisher denoted by P . We denote by k_{ij} a key shared between node i and j . S encrypts its data x_S with $\mathcal{E}_{k_{SP}}(\mathcal{E}_{k_{SB}}(x_S))$ and so does P with its data x_P : $\mathcal{E}_{k_{SP}}(\mathcal{E}_{k_{BP}}(x_P))$. The broker now can remove the layers corresponding to k_{SB} and k_{BP} respectively to obtain $\mathcal{E}_{k_{SP}}(x_S)$ and $\mathcal{E}_{k_{SP}}(x_P)$. Hence, it cannot access the data directly but it is able to perform a matching operation for the secure look-up since x_S and x_P are encrypted under the same keys.

Therefore, given a commutative cryptosystem we are able to do secure routing and hence protect the privacy of publishers and subscribers. Yet, commutative cryptosystems are very rare, and although many security solutions assume the existence of a

commutative cipher, few of them deal with a concrete commutative cryptosystem. We developed a scheme based on the Pohlig-Hellman cryptosystem, that we carefully adapted to our case in order to provide a complete and concrete solution. Privacy-preserving routing with MLCE is achieved through four security primitives that are detailed in the next section.

3.2 Security Primitives

To further refine the privacy-preserving routing using MLCE we identify four generic operations required for secure event dissemination as follows:

- **ENCRYPT_FILTER:** used by subscribers to generate encrypted subscription filters. On input a subscription filter and some keying material it outputs an encrypted version of the subscription filter.
- **ENCRYPT_NOTIFICATION:** used by the publisher to encrypt its notifications. On input an event notification and some keying material it outputs an encrypted version of the subscription filter.
- **SECURE_LOOK_UP:** allows a broker to decide whether an encrypted notification matches one of the encrypted subscriptions of its routing table. This primitive should only return the boolean result of the matching operation.
- **SECURE_TABLE_BUILDING:** allows the broker to build a routing table and to compare two encrypted subscriptions. If two subscriptions match the same content there is indeed no need to forward both of them to the broker's parent. The broker only needs to store both of them with the corresponding child in its routing table and it forwards one to its parent. As the previous primitive, this one should only return the boolean result of the matching operation, but it should not leak any additional information about the subscriptions. The aggregation is optional from a pure privacy point of view (it even induces additional difficulties) but it is vital from a performance point of view to comply with some content-based routing optimizations.

All brokers use the same general message processing, summarized in Table 1, to preserve MLCE and manage the security primitives at the same time. We now formally describe our solution in the next section.

4 Privacy and Confidentiality in the Hybrid Model

We propose a new solution based on the Pohlig-Hellman cryptosystem whereby subscribers do not need to share a unique and common key K with the publisher. This solution does not differentiate brokers from subscribers and therefore allows brokers to also act as subscribers by subscribing to events and sending their own subscription filters while performing the routing operation.

4.1 The Pohlig-Hellman Cryptosystem and Key Management

The Pohlig-Hellman cryptosystem [15] is defined as a tuple $(p, \mathcal{K}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{D})$ where:

- p is a large prime known by all nodes (it is a system parameter)
- \mathcal{K} outputs a pair of keys (k_i, d_i) such that $k_i d_i \equiv (1 \pmod{p-1})$;

Table 1. Message processing at a broker. The broker is denoted by B , its grandparent by G , its grandchild by C , the encryption algorithm is \mathcal{E} and the decryption one is \mathcal{D} . In the left column B receives an encrypted subscription filter SF and in the right column B receives an encrypted event notification EN .

Upwards: filter propagation	Downwards: event dissemination
Remove an encryption layer: $\mathcal{D}_{k_{BC}}(SF)$	Remove an encryption layer: $\mathcal{D}_{k_{BG}}(EN)$
Update the routing table RT_B : $SECURE_BUILDING(RT_B, \mathcal{D}_{k_{BC}}(SF))$	Secure look-up: $SECURE_LOOK_UP(RT_B, \mathcal{D}_{k_{BG}}(EN))$
Add an encryption layer: $\mathcal{E}_{k_{BG}}(\mathcal{D}_{k_{BC}}(SF))$	Add an encryption layer: $\mathcal{E}_{k_{BC}}(\mathcal{D}_{k_{BG}}(EN))$
Forward the message upwards	Forward the message downwards

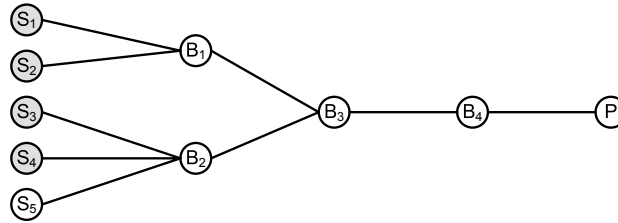


Fig. 1. Example of Publish/Subscribe network. This CBPS network has one publisher (P), four brokers (B_1 to B_4) and five subscribers (S_1 to S_5).

- $\mathcal{E}(p, k_i, x)$ returns $x^{k_i} \bmod p$;
- $\mathcal{D}(p, d_i, y)$ returns $y^{d_i} \bmod p$

Since $k_i d_i \equiv (1 \bmod (p - 1))$, we have $x^{k_i d_i} \bmod n \equiv x \bmod n$.

The encryption operation is based on an exponentiation and is therefore inherently commutative. Indeed:

$$\mathcal{E}(p, k_i, \mathcal{E}(p, k_j, x)) = (x^{k_j k_i}) \bmod p = \mathcal{E}(p, k_j, \mathcal{E}(p, k_i, x))$$

Thanks to the commutative property of the Pohlig-Hellman cryptosystem, any broker is able to add and suppress encryption layers if it stores the corresponding keys. The addition and subtraction of a layer in this new hybrid model respectively correspond to a Pohlig-Hellman encryption and decryption operation. Since the security of this cryptosystem relies on the hardness of the Discrete Logarithm Problem the key k_i can be used to encrypt several different messages. Moreover, this cryptosystem is asymmetric in the sense that the encryption key differs from the decryption key. However, as opposed to classical asymmetric cryptosystems such as RSA [17], if a node knows one of the keys, it can automatically deduce the remaining key. Therefore there is no "public key"; all keys are secret and they are only revealed to authorized nodes. We therefore need a proper key distribution mechanism that is processed locally in a self-organized way. We do not address the key distribution issue in this paper and simply assume that

each node N_i shares a Pohlig-Hellman key pair with each of its one or two hops neighbors, thanks to an appropriate key agreement scheme. In the example of Fig. 1, B_1 shares four pairs of keys $(k_{S_1B_1}, d_{S_1B_1})$, $(k_{S_2B_1}, d_{S_2B_1})$, $(k_{B_1B_3}, d_{B_1B_3})$ and $(k_{B_1B_4}, d_{B_1B_4})$ respectively with S_1 , S_2 , B_3 and B_4 .

The Pohlig-Hellman cryptosystem being described, we formally define the four security primitives in the next sections.

4.2 Propagation of Subscription Filters and Building of Routing Tables

4.2.1 ENCRYPT_FILTER

ENCRYPT_FILTER used by subscriber S_i only requires the filter and two encryption keys $k_{S_iB_j}$ and $k_{S_iB_l}$ where B_j and B_l are respectively S_i 's parent node and grandparent node. It outputs an encrypted filter SF_{S_i} computed as:

$$ENCRYPT_FILTER(f, k_{S_iB_j}, k_{S_iB_l}) = \mathcal{E}(p, k_{S_iB_j}, \mathcal{E}(p, k_{S_iB_l}, f)) = f^{k_{S_iB_j}k_{S_iB_l}} \bmod p.$$

S_i then sends the message $[SF_{S_i}; S_i]$ to its parent node B_j .

4.2.2 SECURE_TABLE_BUILDING

Whenever an intermediate node B_j receives an encrypted filter $f^{k_{B_iB_j}k_{B_iB_l}} \bmod p$, it first removes one encryption layer with the use of $d_{B_iB_j}$ as follows:

$$\mathcal{D}(p, d_{B_iB_j}, f^{k_{B_iB_j}k_{B_iB_l}} \bmod p) = f^{k_{B_iB_l}} \bmod p$$

The *check – equivalence* operation is very simple, since B_j only checks in its routing table RT_j if there is an equality with some rows. There is no need for an additional information to use this operation. If there is an equality, then the destination in SF_{B_i} is added in the corresponding row and the message is not forwarded; otherwise, B_j creates a new row with SF_{B_i} , adds another encryption layer with the key $k_{B_jB_m}$ shared with its grand-parent node B_m and finally sends the following message to B_l : $f^{k_{B_iB_l}k_{B_jB_m}}$. Table 2 illustrates the previous mechanisms in the example of Fig. 1, where S_1 to S_4 subscribe to a filter f while S_5 subscribes to a different filter f' .

Table 2. Propagation of subscriptions phase. The left table corresponds to the routing table RT_3 of B_3 after the receipt of all subscribers' filters. B_3 needs to store two hops information for the content distribution phase and we observe that aggregation is performed also after two hops. The table on the right presents the whole propagation path of a filter f from S_1 to B_4 .

R_{3-1}	$f^{k_{B_1B_4}} \rightarrow B_1(S_1), B_1(S_2)$	S_1	f
R_{3-2}	$f^{k_{B_2B_4}} \rightarrow B_2(S_3), B_2(S_4)$	$S_1 \rightarrow B_1$	$[f^{k_{S_1B_1}k_{S_1B_3}} \bmod p; S_1]$
R_{3-3}	$f^{f^{k_{B_2B_4}}} \rightarrow B_2(S_5)$	B_1	$f^{k_{S_1B_3}} \bmod p$
		$B_1 \rightarrow B_3$	$[f^{k_{S_1B_3}k_{B_1B_4}} \bmod p; S_1]$
		B_3	$f^{k_{B_1B_4}} \bmod p$
		$B_3 \rightarrow B_4$	$[f^{k_{B_1B_4}k_{B_3P}} \bmod p; B_1]$
		B_4	$f^{k_{B_3P}} \bmod p$

4.3 Content Distribution and Secure Look-Up

Symmetrically, the Publisher P first uses the *ENCRYPT_NOTIFICATION* to encrypt the event notification with the corresponding keys and forwards the packet to the next broker. Then, the broker, after removing one encryption layer, runs the *SECURE_LOOKUP* primitive and accordingly it adds another encryption layer and forwards the packet.

4.3.1 ENCRYPT_NOTIFICATION

ENCRYPT_NOTIFICATION that is used by a publisher P , takes the routable attribute ra in the event notification and two keys $k_{B_m P}$ and $k_{B_l P}$ that are respectively shared with its child node B_m and its grandchild node B_l . Moreover, P defines a payload encryption key k_P in order to encrypt the payload with a symmetric encryption algorithm. *ENCRYPT_NOTIFICATION* returns:

$$EN = ENCRYPT_NOTIFICATION(ra, k_{B_m P}, k_{B_l P}, k_P, P) = [EN_1; EN_2; EN_3]$$

$$EN_1 = ra^{k_{B_m P} k_{B_l P}} \bmod p; EN_2 = k_P^{k_{B_m P} k_{B_l P}} \bmod p; EN_3 = \mathcal{F}_{k_P}(\mathcal{P})$$

4.3.2 SECURE_LOOKUP

When an intermediate node B_m receives the encrypted event notification $ra^{k_{B_m P} k_{B_l P}} \bmod p$ and the encryption payload encryption key $k_P^{k_{B_m P} k_{B_l P}} \bmod p$, it will first suppress a decryption layer with the use of $d_{B_m P}$ in order to obtain $EN_{1m} = ra^{k_{B_l P}} \bmod p$ and $k_P^{k_{B_l P}} \bmod p$. Given this partially decrypted routable attribute and the routing table RT_m , *SECURE_LOOKUP*(EN_{1m}, RT_m) returns the list of children nodes where the corresponding packet will be forwarded. The look-up in this case simply consist in an equality check between EN_{1m} and each of the rows of RT_m . Then, B_m adds a new encryption layer and forward the following packet to the correct destination:

$$[ra^{k_{B_l P} k_{B_m B_j}} \bmod p; k_P^{k_{B_l P} k_{B_m B_j}} \bmod p; \mathcal{F}_{k_P}(\mathcal{P})]$$

Only the encryption key k_P of the payload is modified at each node. The payload itself is never modified while being forwarded. An example of event propagation is presented in Table 3.

5 Analysis

In this section, we evaluate the security and the performance of the scheme. First, the proposed encryption mechanism with multiple encryption layers ensures confidentiality against honest-but-curious nodes. Bellare et al. have indeed shown in [2] that, if a cryptosystem is secure in the sense of indistinguishability, then the cryptosystem in the multi-user setting, where related messages are encrypted using different keys, is also secure. When a message is encrypted with two independent keys it is at least as secure as any individual encryption. Thus, the scheme is at least as secure as a one layer encryption. The latter is based on the discrete logarithm problem in a finite field of prime order which is believed to be hard when the exponent is unknown.

Table 3. Evolution of a message published by P on its path to a subscriber. This table only shows the path toward S_2 and we can observe how the information of RT_3 allows B_3 to properly forward the message in the direction of S_2 .

Step	Event notification
P	$[f, k_P, \mathcal{P}]$
$P \rightarrow B_4$	$[f^{k_{B_3 P} k_{B_4 P}} \bmod p; k_P^{k_{B_3 P} k_{B_4 P}} \bmod p; \mathcal{F}_{k_P}(\mathcal{P})]$
B_4	$[f^{k_{B_3 P}} \bmod p; k_P^{k_{B_3 P}} \bmod p; \mathcal{F}_{k_P}(\mathcal{P})]$
$B_4 \rightarrow B_3$	$[f^{k_{B_3 P} k_{B_1 B_4}} \bmod p; k_P^{k_{B_3 P} k_{B_1 B_4}} \bmod p; \mathcal{F}_{k_P}(\mathcal{P})]$
B_3	$[f^{k_{B_1 B_4}} \bmod p; k_P^{k_{B_1 B_4}} \bmod p; \mathcal{F}_{k_P}(\mathcal{P})]$
$B_3 \rightarrow B_1$	$[f^{k_{B_1 B_4} k_{S_2 B_3}} \bmod p; k_P^{k_{B_1 B_4} k_{S_2 B_3}} \bmod p; \mathcal{F}_{k_P}(\mathcal{P})]$
B_1	$[f^{k_{S_2 B_3}} \bmod p; k_P^{k_{S_2 B_3}} \bmod p; \mathcal{F}_{k_P}(\mathcal{P})]$
$B_1 \rightarrow S_2$	$[f^{k_{S_2 B_3} k_{S_2 B_1}} \bmod p; k_P^{k_{S_2 B_3} k_{S_2 B_1}} \bmod p; \mathcal{F}_{k_P}(\mathcal{P})]$
S_2	$[f, k_P, P]$

Furthermore, thanks to the use of multiple encryption layers, the confidentiality of messages relies on the use of keys belonging to different users. Messages are namely forwarded and continuously modified by the addition and removal of encryption layers but they remain unaccessible to brokers or eavesdroppers at all times. Even if two subscribers are subscribing with the same filter they are not able to tell so because each one encrypts it with different keys. Moreover, the protocol features a simple and secure aggregation operation, which consists of an equality test between two encrypted filters. Hence, our protocol preserves privacy through secure and efficient routing, which requires only a local key management. Finally, since there is no need for a shared secret between subscribers, brokers can act as subscribers while preserving the privacy of other subscribers.

Our protocol relies on the use of two encryption layers in order to simplify the description. However if two consecutive nodes, a node and its parent, collude and hence share their own keying material, they can decrypt their children nodes' subscriptions. Our scheme allows for a protection against collusion attacks by increasing the number of encryption layers as described in [11]. Therefore, the privacy of the scheme and its resistance to collusion attacks depends on the choice of the number of encryption layers denoted by r . The larger values for r imply a larger number of nodes to collude to break it. However, with large r , key storage per node becomes a burden and the key distribution overhead can have an impact on the performance of the protocol. Also aggregation occurs only after r hops so the larger the r the less efficient the aggregation mechanism. The choice of r is hence a trade-off that depends on the scenario and the topology of the network.

6 Related Work

Publish subscribe is a messaging paradigm that allows the creation of flexible and scalable distributed systems. SIENA ([5]) is an example of a popular CBPS system, but many others have been developed ([3,7]). Most of the efforts in this area concern pure networking issues, like performance or scalability.

Wang et al. [20] analyze the security issues and requirements that arise in CBPS systems. They mainly identify classical security problems (like authentication, integrity or confidentiality) and adapt them to the CBPS case. Yet, they do not provide concrete or specific solutions to these new problems.

Recently two interesting works concerning confidentiality in CBPS have been published. First, in [16], authors focus on notification and subscription confidentiality only. They define the confidentiality issues in a formal model and propose few solutions depending on the subscription and notification format. They assume that publishers and subscribers share a secret; this reduces the decoupling of CBPS. Furthermore, in their attacker model, only the brokers are honest-but-curious, the publishers and subscribers are assumed to be trustworthy. Hence, this scheme does not preserve subscribers' privacy against other curious subscribers or publishers. Second, in [19], authors propose a specific key management scheme and then a probabilistic multi-path event routing to prevent frequency inferring attacks. The main weakness of the scheme is the requirement for a KDC which is a centralized authority that is trusted not to be curious and decipher all the communication messages. Concerning content-based event routing, this scheme considers that events have some routable attributes which are tokenized in order to become pseudo-random chains and to prevent dictionary attacks. Like in [16], they adapt the protocol of Song et al. [18] but they do not motivate the use of this particular solution. Furthermore, their way of ensuring privacy is through multiple path routing thus affecting the performance, whereas we protect privacy by cryptographic means.

Finally, Opyrchal et al. deal with privacy in CBPS but from other perspectives. In [12] they focus on the confidentiality issue only on the last leg from end-point brokers to subscribers but they assume that brokers are completely trustworthy. And in [13] they focus on privacy policy management.

Private matching: The underpinning of the secure look-up and secure table building primitives is a matching operation using encrypted data. Private matching has been introduced for equality matches [1,10] and extended to more general settings [6,8]. Yet a careful study of the problem shows that there is a subtle but important difference between private matching and the requirements of our scheme. Private matching is indeed a two-party protocol between a client and a server where the client learns at the end the information that he shares with the server, whereas in our case the matching operation has to be performed by a third party which has no control over the data.

7 Conclusion

In this paper, we analyzed privacy issues in content-based publish/subscribe networks. In order to solve this problem with cryptographic tools, we analyzed the link between privacy and confidentiality and identified two confidentiality requirements, namely publisher and information confidentiality. This led us to the more general problem of routing encrypted events using encrypted subscription filters. This problem of secure routing requires two main primitives, namely **building of encrypted routing tables** with aggregation of encrypted filters and **secure look-up** of encrypted events with encrypted routing tables to disseminate the events efficiently. We then presented a solution to this problem based on multiple layers of Pohlig-Hellman encryptions. This is the first

scheme which enables privacy-preserving routing with no shared secret between end-users, thanks to the commutativity of MLCE. Another key feature of this protocol is that it allows brokers to be subscribers at the same time while preserving privacy of all nodes which is appealing for peer-to-peer applications.

As future work, we intend to develop these schemes by improving their flexibility regarding the network topology and the subscription filter format. We would like indeed to extend subscription filters to encompass logical expressions.

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