

1. Background

- **Information-Centric Networking (ICN)** architectures a novel approach to revolutionize the current IP-based Internet Paradigm. (Fig 1)
- ICN offers -Caching of data - Content based security - Location independent routing - Independence from end-to-end connections [2]
- For a smooth shift from the current Internet Paradigm, **hybrid ICN** architectures can be used. They focus on supporting ICN features with the traditional IP routing, with minimal changes to the current software/hardware or internet infrastructure [3].

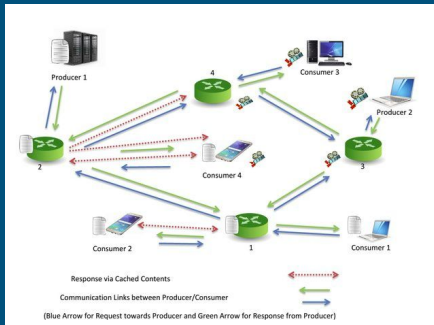


Fig 1 [1]: Information-Centric Networking

3. Method

- For hICN and CONET, ICN characteristics: \neq caching, \neq naming, \neq forwarding, \neq content-centric security were analyzed to understand the architectures.
- Knowledge gathered was used to investigate the presence and implementation of Security & Privacy (S&P) features listed in table 1 & table 2

2. Objective

Investigating the presence and implementation of security and privacy features in hybrid-based ICN/IP coexistence architectures.

Two architectures were considered for the study:

- Hybrid Information-Centric Networking (hICN) (Fig 2)
- Content Centric Inter-Networking (CONET) (Fig 3)

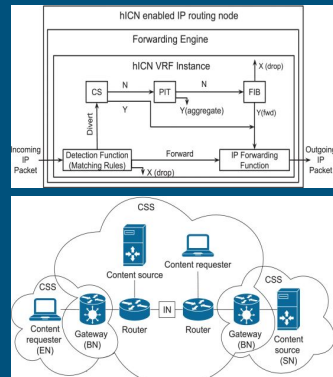


Fig 2: hICN: Implemented with current IP routers and include ICN features by manipulating their current features [2].

Fig 3: CONET: Formed of various CONET sub-systems connected together with the traditional internet paradigm. Common components of Sub system: Border Nodes, Server Nodes and End-Nodes [2].

5. Conclusion & Future Works

- The focus was on only two hybrid architectures, presenting their S&P features and their relevance to ICN.
- Interesting to note, most Security features (Non-repudiation, Integrity & Authentication) are covered by the content based security nature of these architectures. Whereas security features depend on the implementation of the architecture as a whole.
- However, the results drawn in this research do not represent the features of all the hybrid architectures. Hence, more hybrid architectures should be investigated to form a more general idea of hybrid architectures.

4. Results

Supported features by the two architectures are presented in tables 1 & 2.

- Both the architectures do not have support for **Access Control & Confidentiality**, which can be employed by the creator by encrypting the data. This is due to the content-centric nature of the architectures.
- There's a **partial unlinkability** as the users can't be linked from the packets, but linkability between the packets may be possible.
- **The data-centric security** model is employed by both architectures. In hICN it is ensured by Auth-Header and Transport Manifest, whereas CONET relies on its self-certifying naming technique.

Security Features	hICN	CONET	Privacy Features	hICN	CONET
Availability	Present	Present	Anonymity	Present	Present
Access Control	Absent	Absent	Confidentiality	Absent	Absent
Non-repudiation	Present	Present	Unlinkability	Partial	Partial
Integrity	Present	Present	Table 2: Privacy features in hICN & CONET		
Authentication	Present	Present			

Table 1: Security features in hICN & CONET

References

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