# Affordances and Implications of the Named Data Networking Future Internet Architecture Shilton, Burke, claffy, Duan, Zhang

- Examines the social impacts of NDN generated by key aspects of the architecture and critical departures from TCP/IP.
- Plan to release as a tech report this Winter; your comments welcome!
- Reviews four departures from TCP/IP which underscore social impacts: semantic classification, provenance, publication, decentralized communication.
- Uses three use cases to illustrate how these departures work in context: Internet of Things, Video Publishing, Social Networking.
- Discusses implications of these departures for social issues such as free speech,
   security and privacy, law enforcement, network neutrality.

## Key differences between NDN and TCP/IP

- Routing and forwarding based on application's semantic classification of data;
- Provenance via Data signatures;
- Publication by default: data widely distributed and cached, rely on encryption for access control;
- Wide distribution and caching enables decentralized communication.

#### We illustrate each of these with a use context

	Internet of Things	Video Publishing	Social Network
Semantic classification	Х		
Provenance		Х	
Publication		Х	X
Decentralized communication			X

Emphasizing semantic classification, provenance, publication, decentralized communication impacts:

## Free speech

- Easy multi-homing and decentralized communication benefits data consumers and producers.
- Default towards publication and decentralized communication support free speech by providing alternative communications paths and opportunistic communication
- Pervasive provenance and persistent publication potentially complicates free speech for producers.
- Of course, accountability for our speech may not be a bad thing.

## Trust, security and privacy

- Provenance encourages an increase in trust in content, some relief for spoofing data and phishing.
- Defaults of publication and semantic classification create both challenges and opportunities for information privacy.
  - In particular, NDN "defaults" improve anonymous information seeking, but not anonymous publication.
- Reduction in value of security-by-obscurity.
- Challenge of encryption-based access control.

Emphasizing semantic classification, provenance, publication, decentralized communication impacts:

#### Law Enforcement

- Encryption poses challenges to surveillance by deep packet inspection
- Data-centric networking will further shift notions of jurisdiction away from loose geography of IP addresses.
- Widespread caching and use of repos may change the notion of "hosting" content, impact takedown notices.

## Network neutrality

- Policies / strategies embedded in FIB, PIT, Content Store
- Will congestion management change as traffic transparency increases through name-based addressing?
  - E.g.: Will ISPs author their own strategy modules to prioritize certain types of data?

## Openings for policy

- Define "fair" congestion management policies when semantically-rich names are widely used.
- Define next-generation digital rights management (DRM) and intellectual property in an NDN world.
- Define ownership and legal jurisdiction for pervasive in-network storage.

#### Open questions – how to...

- 1. Balance semantically meaningful, consistent names that simplify application development, and opaque names that better protect privacy;
- 2. Standardize mechanisms for establishing trust relationships, and develop practices for key assignment, distribution and revocation, given NDN's reliance upon content signatures for identity and security;
- 3. Provide usable, secure implementations of more complex multi-participant encryption schemes—something that appears possible but non-trivial;
- 4. Mitigate information leakage in names with encrypted names, respect of routers for content lifetime hints, and other emerging best practices;