



Trust Management in Social Internet of Things

INTRODUCTION

Objects autonomously establish social relationships based on the rules defined by their owners and seek trustworthy peers that can provide services/information – SIoT.

Effective use/collaboration of the societal resources leads to inclusive and reliable societies.



Source: <https://www.c2m.net/blog/iot-and-social-networks-social-iot>

RATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS IN SIoT

Existing friendship schemes provide little control to decide over the rational friendships and ultimately the degree of their social participation – establishing social relationship while agreeing on the utility of nodes – SRIoT. Four vital features of the SIoT nodes have been considered to facilitate informed, rational and optimum pairings. (i.e. degree of trustworthiness, contribution of each node to the SIoT network, navigability and types of social relationships)

Trust is vital in establishing friendships – The utility of trust evaluation mechanisms to find the most trustworthy agents/peers.	Navigability of nodes – the utility of a node in terms of navigability (i.e. reachability).	Contribution of the nodes to the SIoT network – in how many service provision and seeking tasks a node has been involved (i.e. social contribution) Index.	Characterization of social relationships – (i.e. co-work, co-location social-object relationship etc.)
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CHALLENGES



DELIVERABLES

