

IoT Security | What, Why, How

Earlence Fernandes

Your car is a computer with wheels and an engine

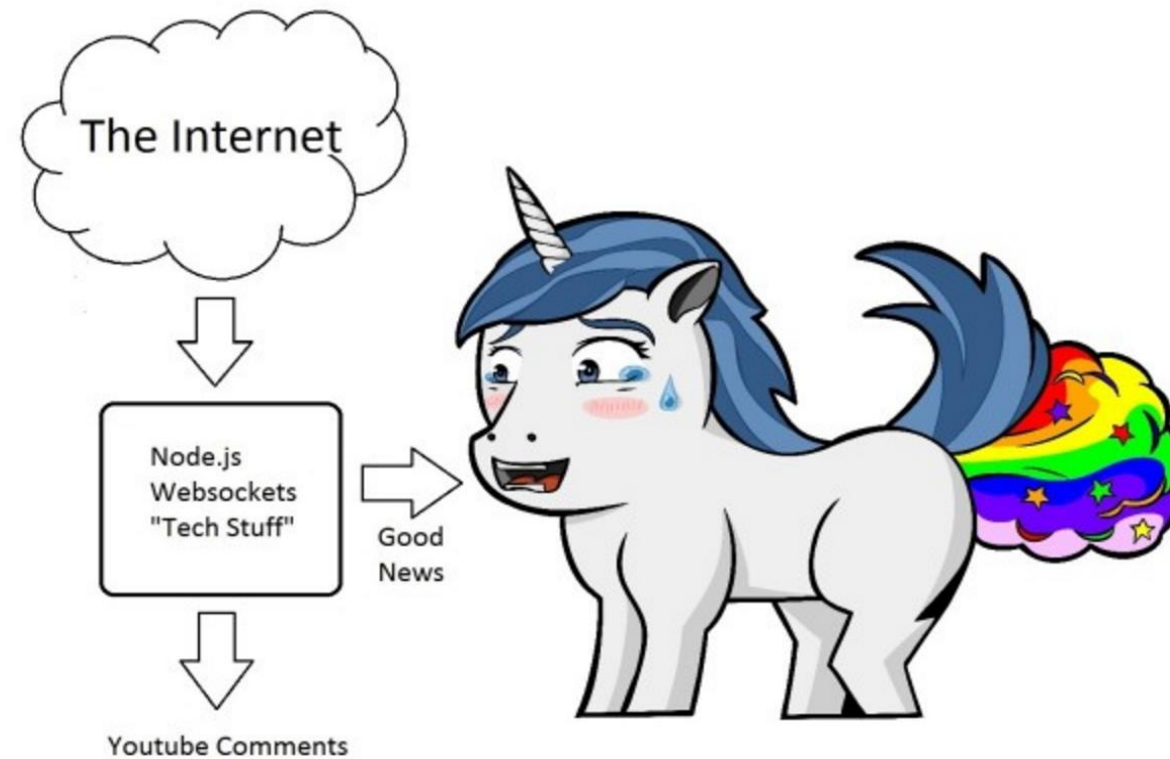
Your refrigerator is a computer that keeps food cold

Your ATM is a computer with money inside

-- Bruce Schneier to the US House Committee on Energy and Commerce
2016

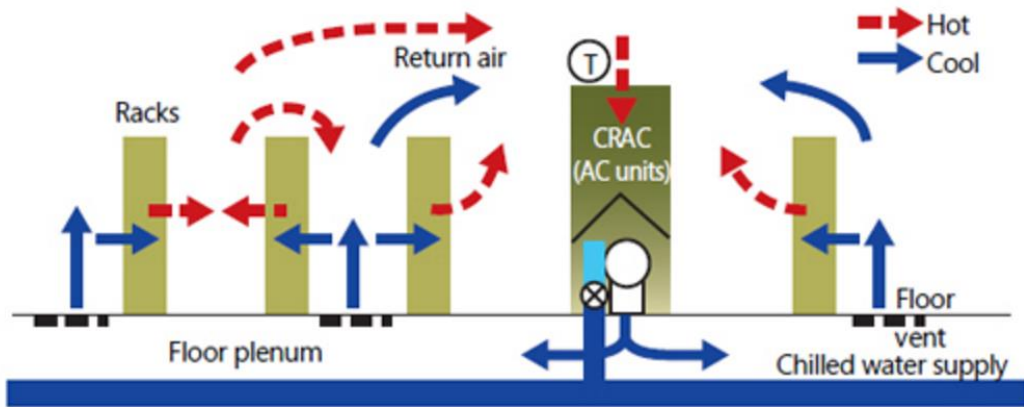
World, saved: Tootz the IoT unicorn farts rainbows at good news

Posted on April 19, 2016 in [CONNECTED DEVICES](#)



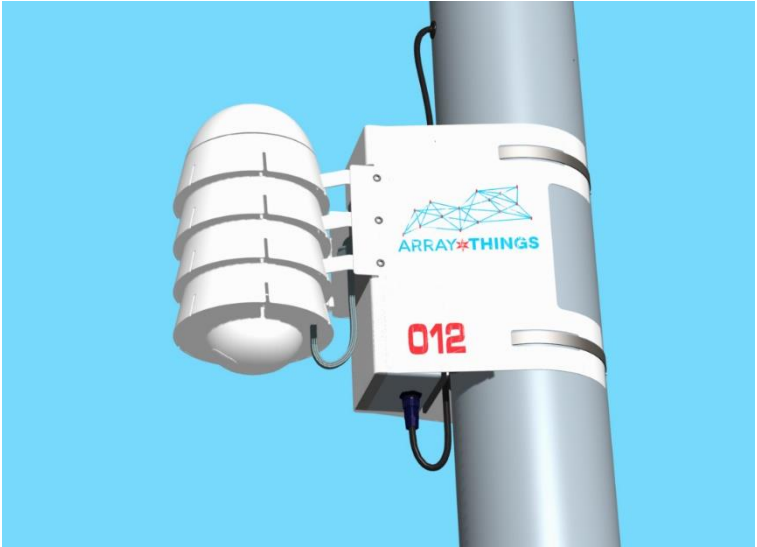
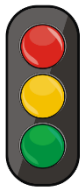
Tootz integrates with twitter, Facebook, twitch and gmail but will connect to more services in the future. It is Powered by USB or battery for fully untethered fun.

Automated Data Center Cooling Management



Courtesy: Microsoft Genome Project
<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd393313.aspx>

Smart Cities



Demand Response; Increased Renewables Usage



Data-Driven Agriculture



FarmBeats Platform,
NSDI 2017

Hospital Efficiency and Effectiveness



Track meds for elderly



Realtime location

Wearables

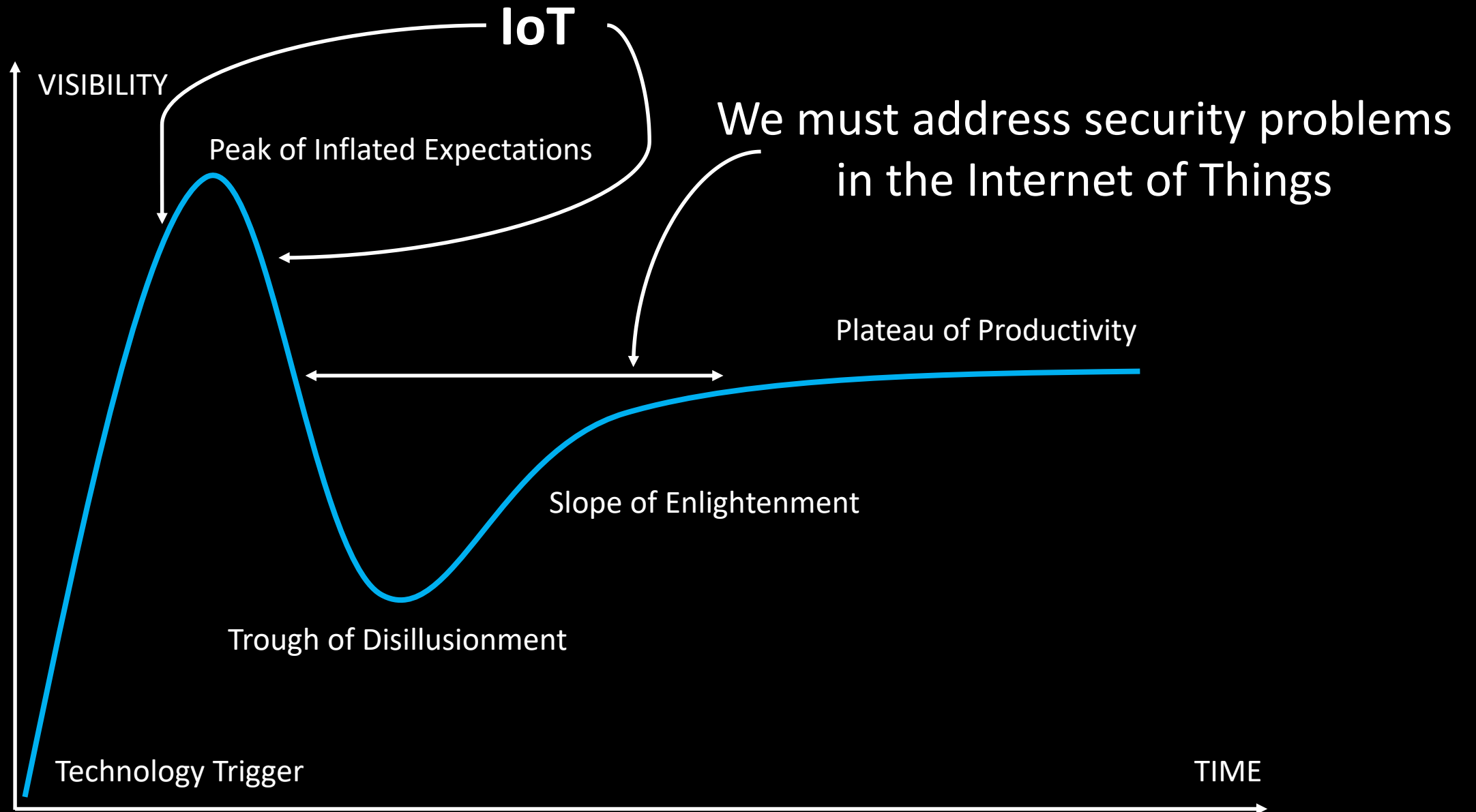


Autonomous Vehicles



Industrial Internet





Attacks on the Internet of Things



Inside the Cunning, Unprecedented Hack of Ukraine's Power Grid

BUSINESS

CULTURE

DESIGN

GEAR

SCIENCE

DDoS attack that disrupted internet was largest of its kind in history, experts say

Dyn, the victim of last week's denial of service attack, said it was orchestrated using a weapon called the Mirai botnet as the 'primary source of malicious attack'

● [Major cyber attack disrupts internet service across Europe and US](#)



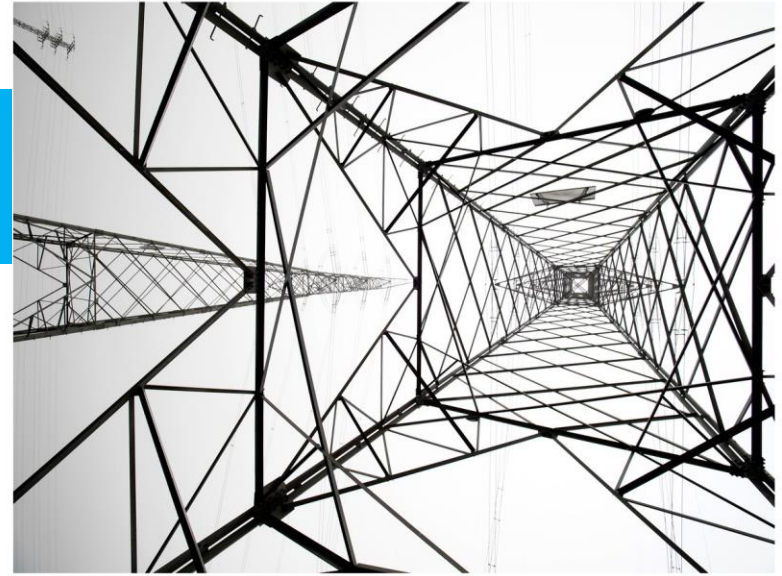
Dyn estimated that the attack had involved '100,000 malicious endpoints', and the company said there had been reports of an extraordinary attack strength of 1.2 terabits (1,200 gigabytes) per second. Photograph: Alamy

Mirai disabled heating for built 200,000 residences in lost power for 3 hours

Mirai botnet used IP Cameras/DVRs to launch DDoS

KIM ZETTER SECURITY 03.03.16 7:00 AM

INSIDE THE CUNNING, UNPRECEDENTED HACK OF UKRAINE'S POWER GRID



Attacks on the Internet of Things

WIRED

Hackers Remotely Kill a Jeep on the Highway—With Me in It

MOTHERBOARD

CULTURE

Hackers Killed a Simulated Human By Turning Off Its Pacemaker

JASON KOEBLER
Sep 7 2015, 12:45pm



Some humans are already hackable, and, yes, you can do some serious damage by compromising medical implants.

ANDY GREENBERG SECURITY 07.21.15 6:00 AM

HACKERS REMOTELY KILL A JEEP ON THE HIGHWAY—WITH ME IN IT



Attacks Closer to Home



Remotely determine
prime time for
Burglary [1,2]

OR

Flooding [1]



Devices



Protocols



[1] Denning et al., Computer Security and the Modern Home, CACM'13

[2] FTC Internet of Things Report'15

How might we tackle the IoT security problem?

What are the new intellectual challenges?

The Internet of Things Stack



Application
Domains

Interoperability, Sensing Mgmt, Data Analysis, Control

IoT
Platforms/
System Software



Connectivity
Protocols/
Network

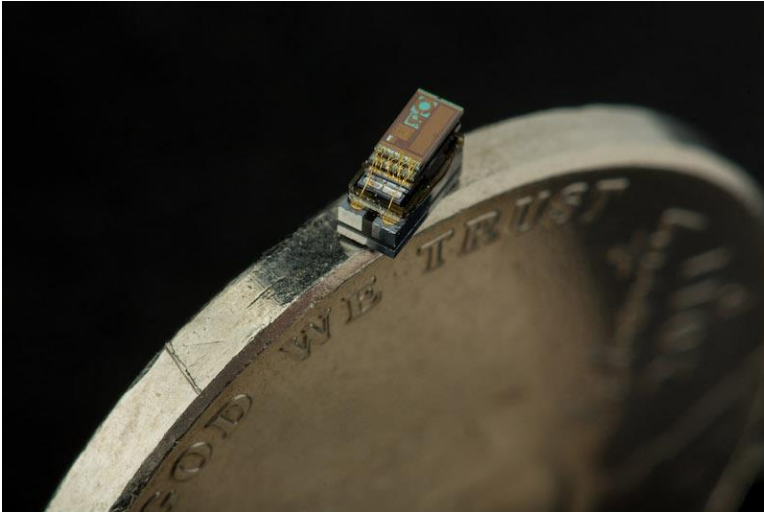


Devices/
Hardware

Usability
Issues

Device/Hardware Layer Challenges

Michigan Micro Mote (M3)



Smart Cards/RFID Tags



Resource Constraints
(Energy, Hardware Features, Computation, ...)

apply

apply

Privilege Levels, Memory Management Unit,
Trusted Execution (SGX, TrustZone, ...),
Secure Randomness, Secure Clocks, ...

How can we measure the passage of time? [1]

[1] A. Rahmati et al., Time and Remanence Decay in SRAM to implement secure protocols on embedded devices without clocks, USENIX Sec 2012

Device/Hardware Layer Challenges

- **Core notions** of hardware security mechanisms: **Similar** to other computing paradigms
- Resource Constraints of IoT devices => Affect higher-layer security properties
- Higher-layer security properties => Tuned to manage resource constraints

Hardware-Software Co-Design Approach

Network Layer Challenges

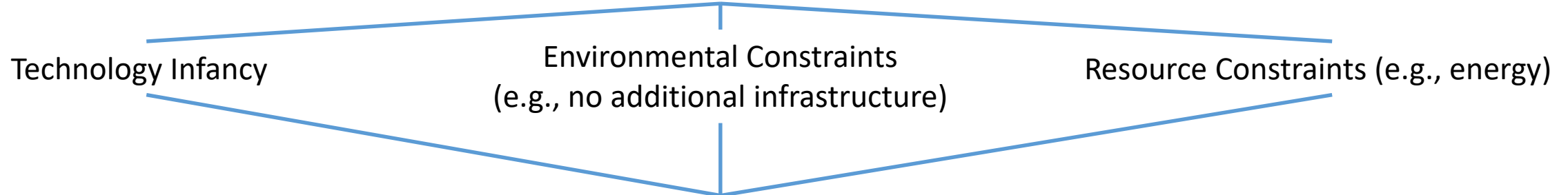


Power Line Communication



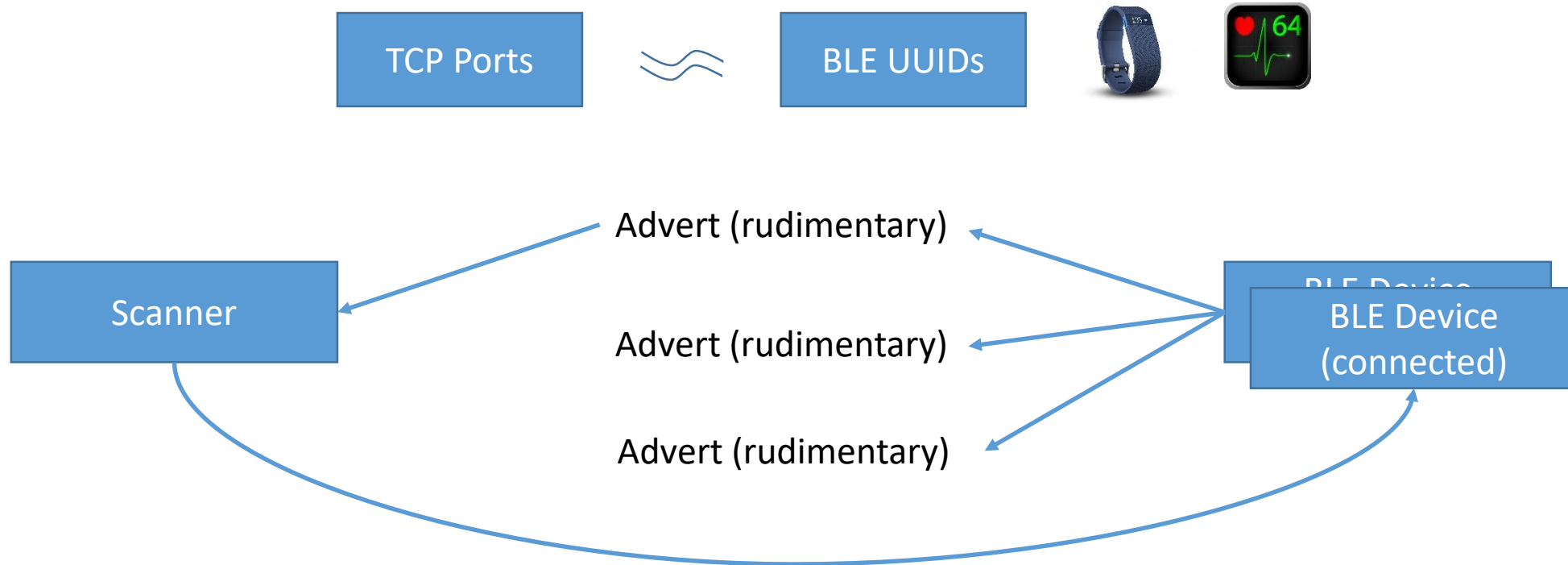
Visible Light Communication

Connectivity Protocol Diversity



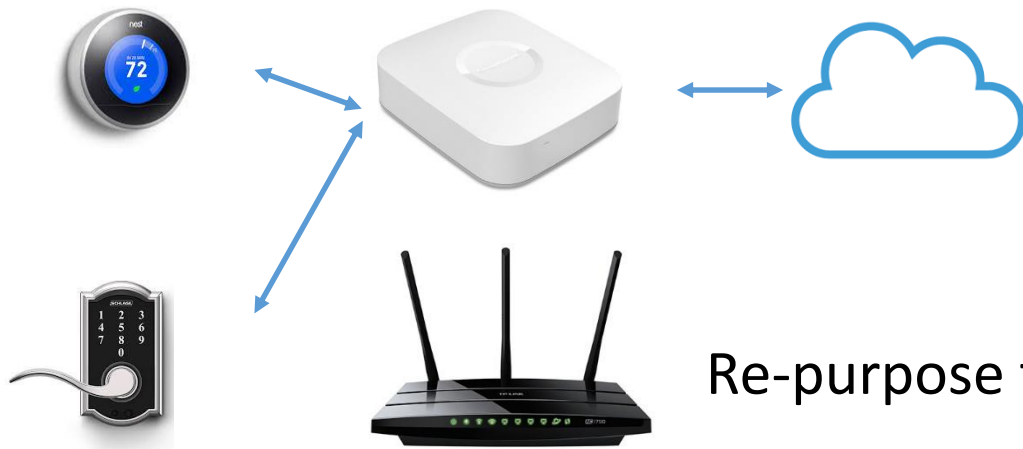
Affects Network Security Practices

Case Study: Port Scanning



As each protocol has its own notions of how two peers communicate with each other, it is unclear how network security practices such as port scanning translate to networks of devices that use various IoT protocols

Repurposing Networking Tech. In New Ways



The hub-model of Smart Homes

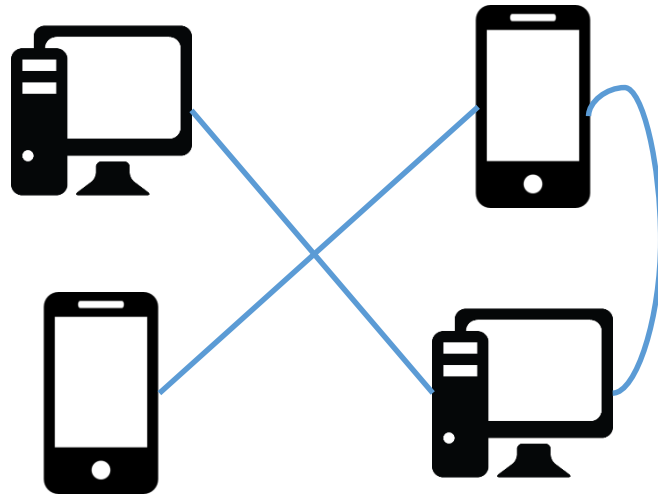
Re-purpose the WiFi Router [1]

How do we make sure that only a WiFi-enabled a presence detector and nothing else affects a WiFi door lock?

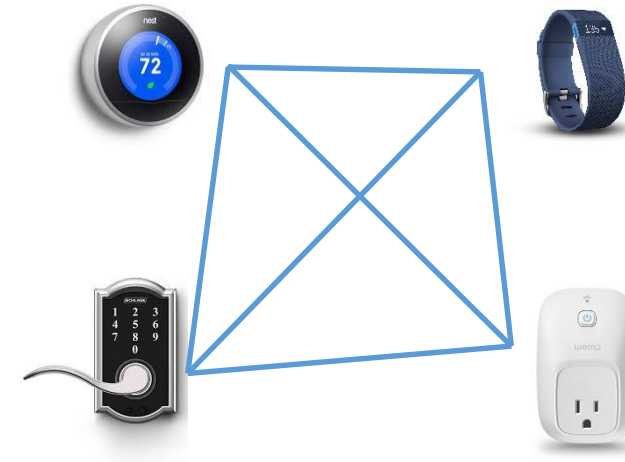
Can we patch security vulns at the network layer for unpatchable IoT devices?

[1] A. Simpson et al., Securing vulnerable home iot devices with an in-hub security manager, University of Washington, Technical Report UW-CSE-17-01-01, Jan. 2017

Physical Principles for Network Anomaly Det.



Typical Network
General Purpose Computing Devices =>
Errors in Anomaly Detectors



IoT Network
Specialized Computing Devices =>
Possibly Less Errors

Physical devices/processes evolve as per physical laws.

Can we leverage this knowledge to build a model and then use it to reduce errors in anomaly detectors?

IoT Platform Layer Challenges

Process Isolation

Access Control

Information Flow Control

Updates

Authentication

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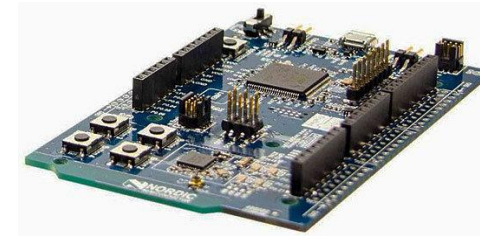
Ultra-Resource Constrained Devices. E.g., sensors in a bridge, 64K RAM



Hail Dev Module



IMIX Dev Module



nRF51-DK Dev Module

Language Type Safety + Memory Protection Units = Tock OS [1]

[1] A. Levy et al., Ownership is theft: Experiences building an embedded OS in Rust, in PLOS'15

IoT Platform Layer Challenges

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Authentication

Analysis of SmartThings [1]

- **What is SmartThings?**

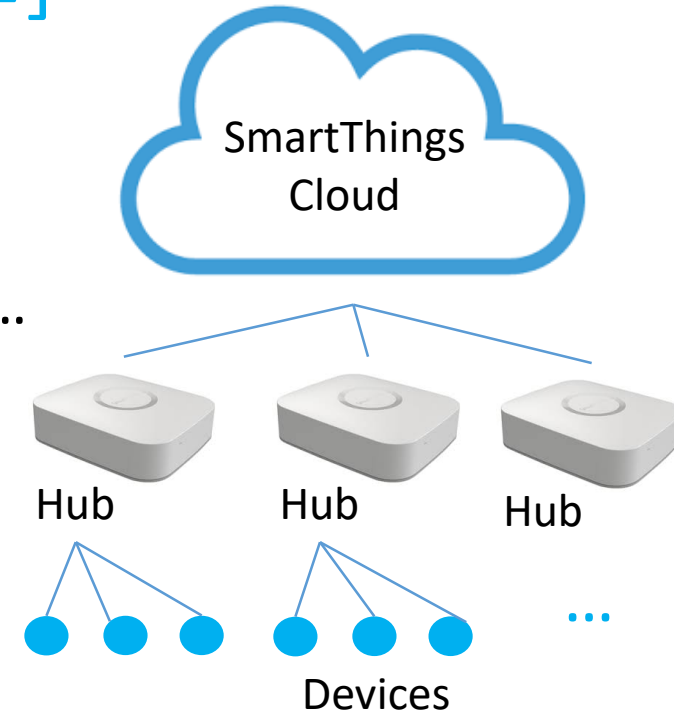
- Home automation platform
- Wirelessly control door locks, motion sensors, music players, ...
- Supports **third-party** apps

- **Why SmartThings?**

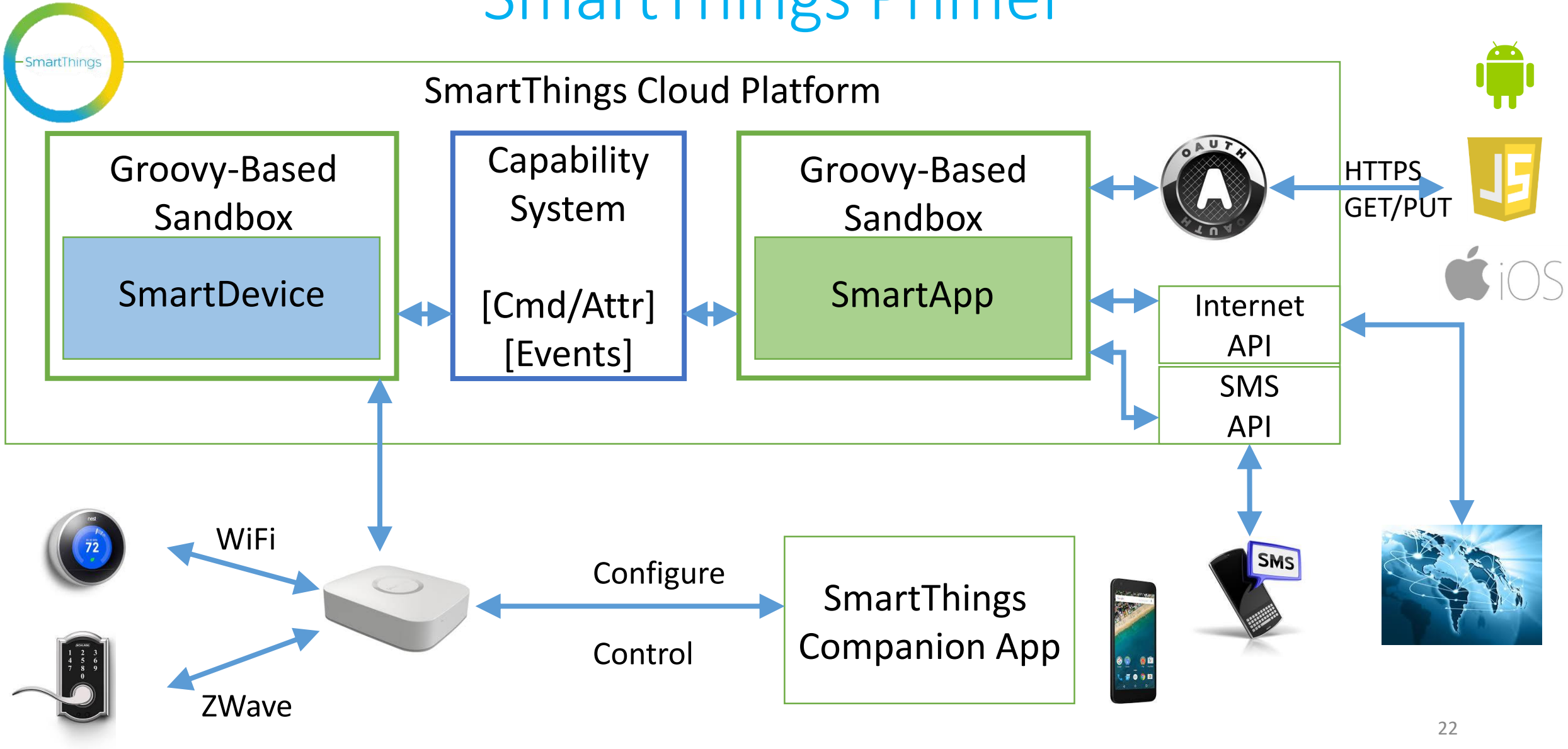
- Relatively Mature (2012)
- 521 SmartApps
- 132 device types
- Shares design principles with other existing, nascent frameworks

Access
Control

Event-Based
Programming



SmartThings Primer

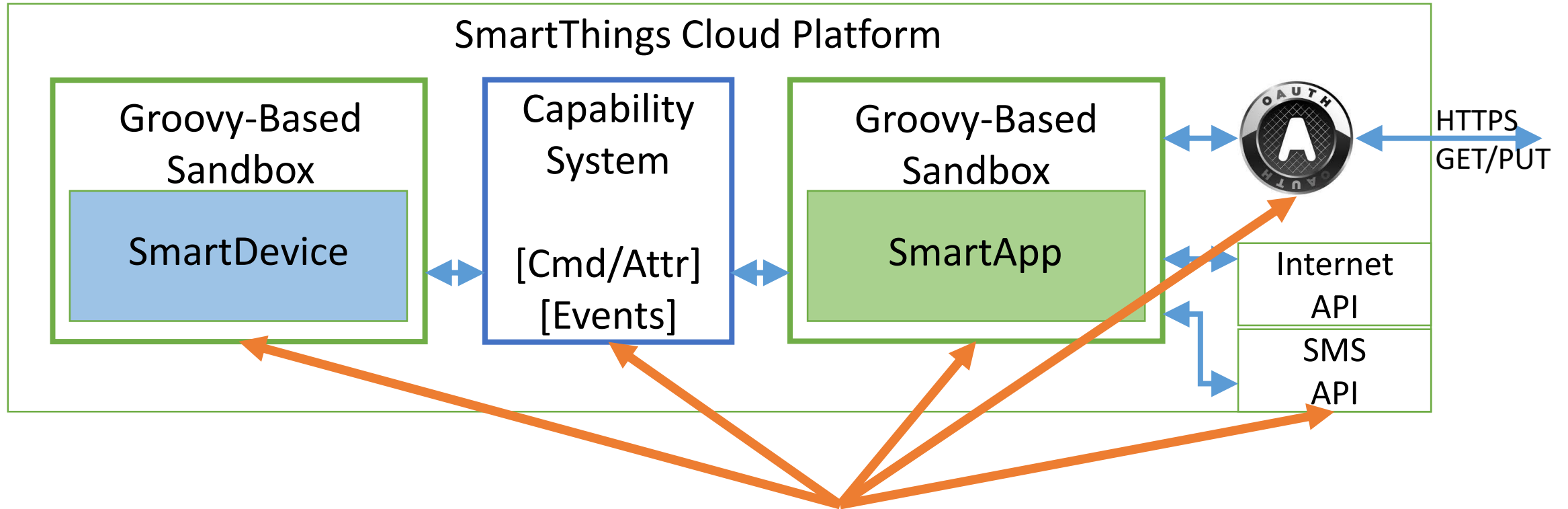


What makes this analysis challenging?



- Design Documents & Technical Reports
- Platform Analysis Toolchains
 - Dynamic Instrumentation
 - Static Analysis of Platform Code
- No public design documents
- Closed source: cannot use existing analysis toolchains
- Cloud platform has limited public interface

Analysis Methodology & Threat Model



Black-box API Testing w/ Apps + Crash-Log Analysis (along 5 principles)

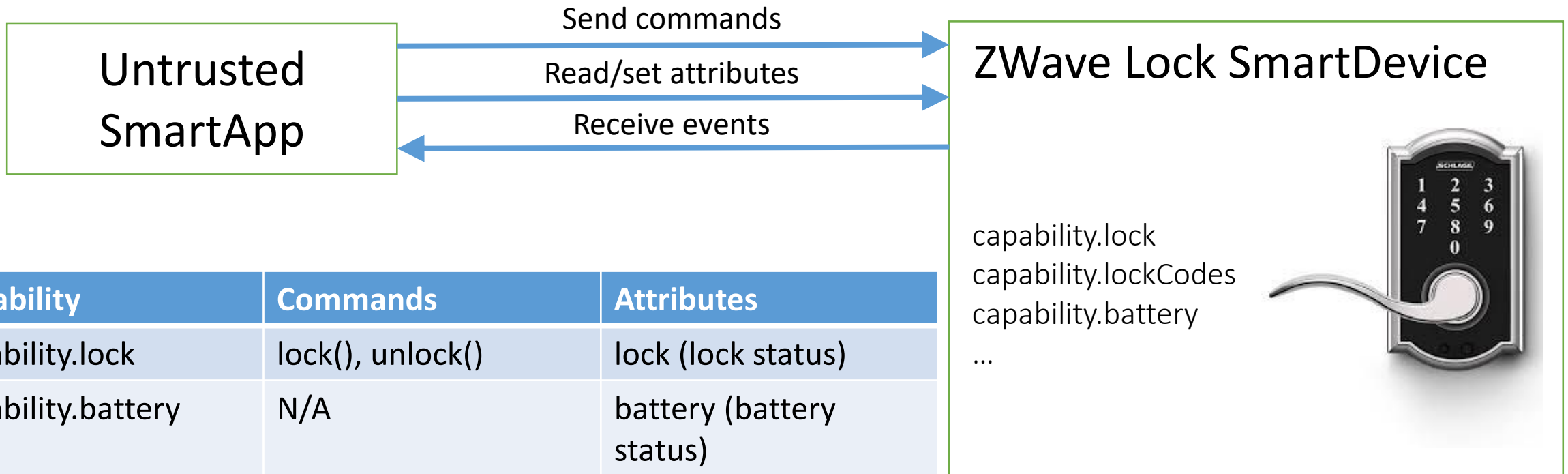


Static Code Analysis of SmartApps (**our toolchain, our dataset**)

Security Eval. of SmartThings: Our Results

Security Analysis Area	Finding
Overprivilege in Apps	Two Types of Automatic Overprivilege
Event System Security	Event Snooping and Spoofing
Third-party Integration Safety	Incorrect OAuth Can Lead to Attacks
External Input Sanitization	Groovy Command Injection Attacks
API Access Control	No Access Control around SMS/Internet API
Empirical Analysis of 499 Apps	> 40% of apps exhibit overprivilege of at least one type (55%, 43%)
Proof of Concept Attacks	Pincode Injection and Snooping, Disabling Vacation Mode, Fake Fire Alarms

Capability System



Usability

Simpler Coarser Capabilities

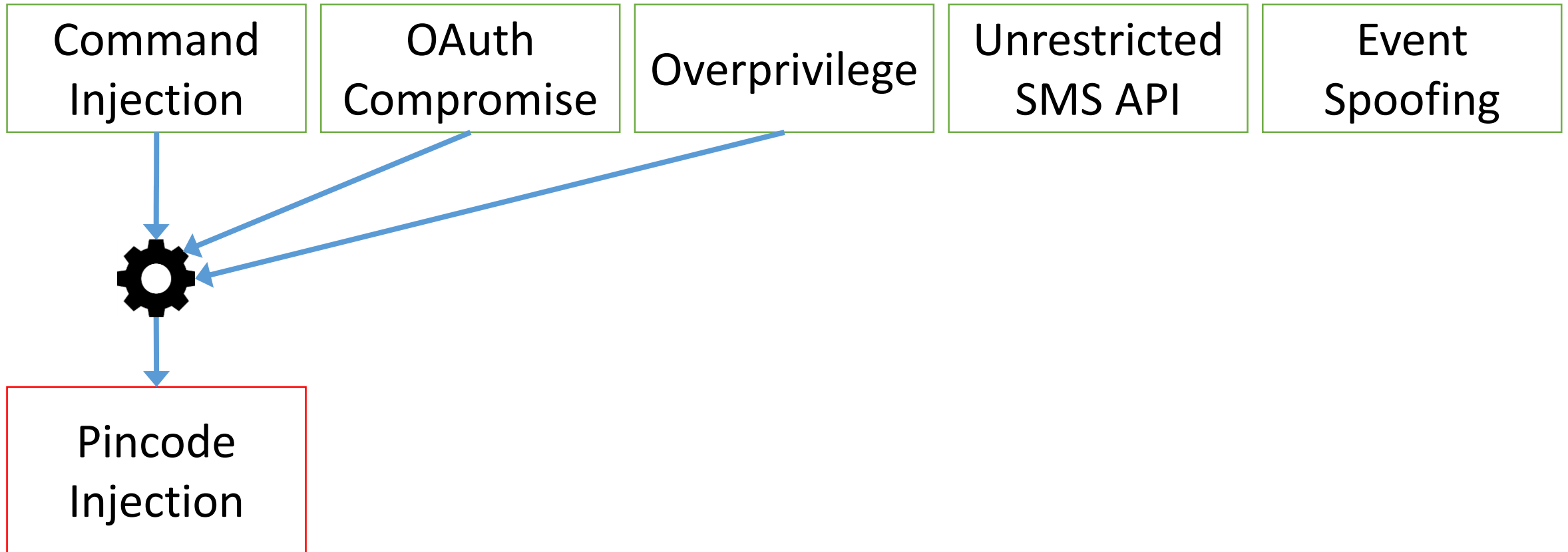
Ease of Development

Expressive Functionality

Security

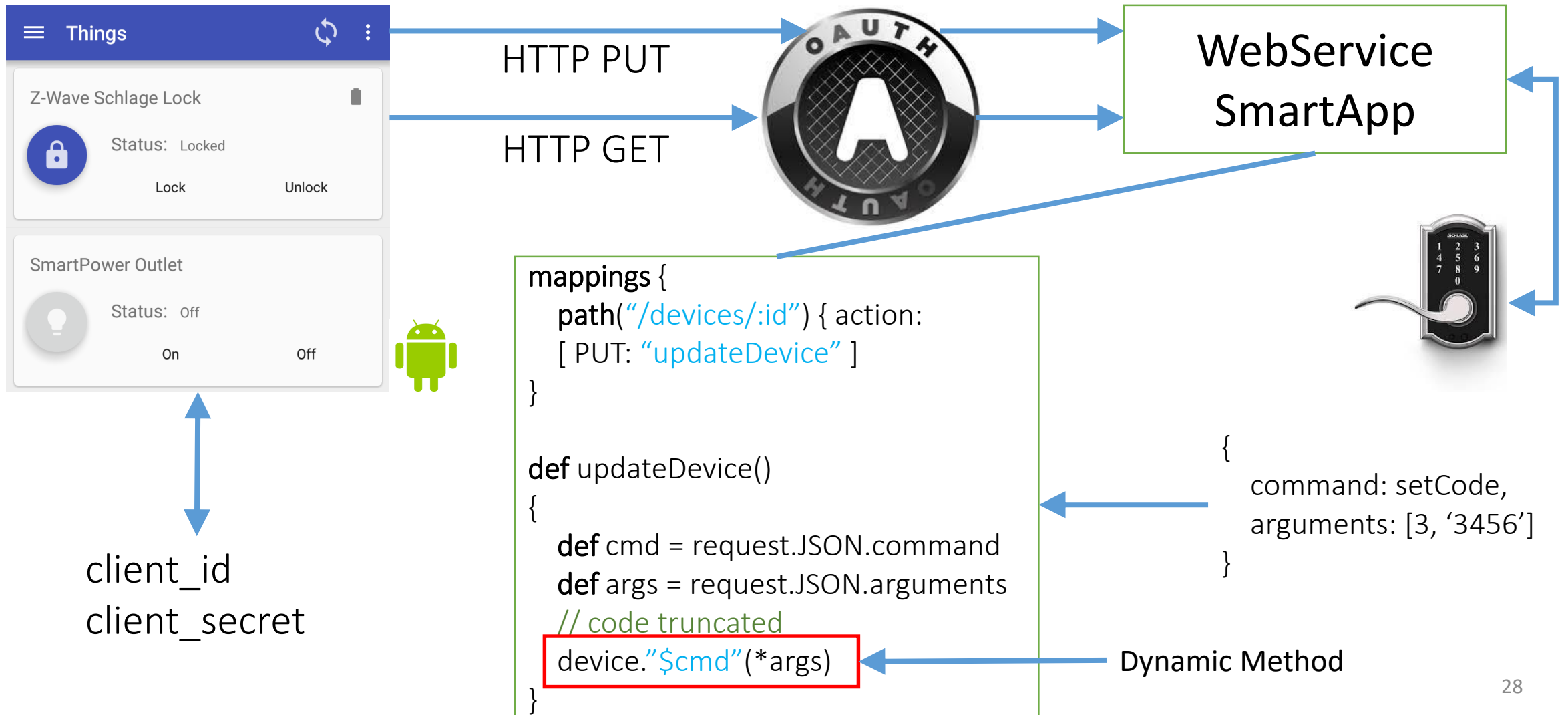
Fine-Grained Capabilities

Exploiting Design Flaws in SmartThings

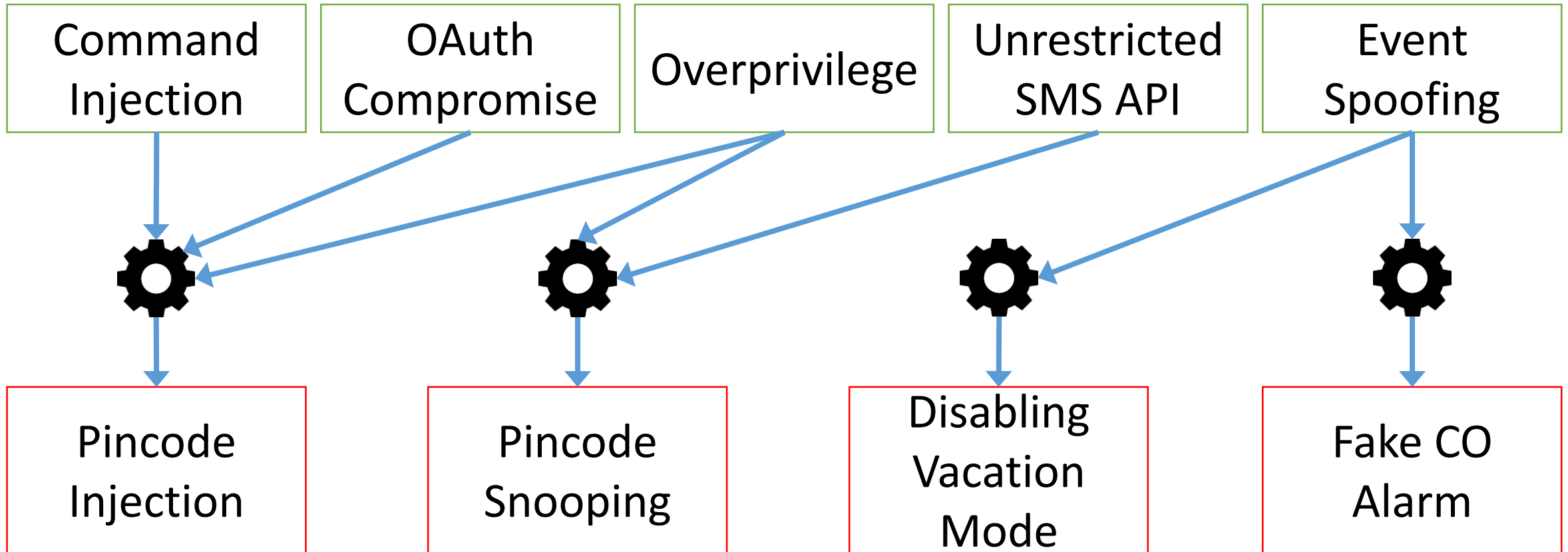


Popular Existing SmartApp
with Android companion
app; **Unintended action of
setCode() on lock**

Backdoor Pincode Injection Attack



Exploiting Design Flaws in SmartThings

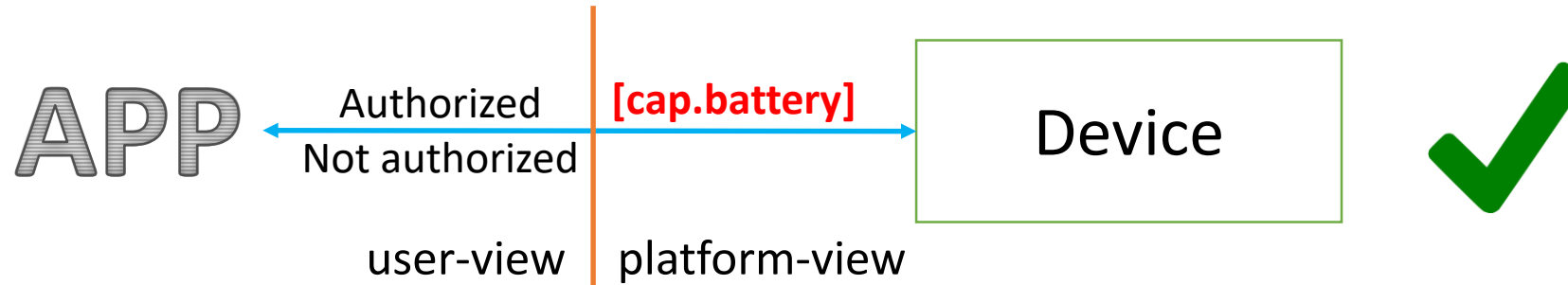


Popular Existing SmartApp with Android companion app; **Unintended action of setCode() on lock**

Stealthy malware SmartApp; **ONLY requests capability.battery**

Malware SmartApps with **no capabilities**;
Gives impression of reduced reliability

What did we learn from the attacks/analysis?



- App-Device **bindings** can be more **precise** without changing UX
[Coarse SmartApp-SmartDevice Binding Overprivilege]
 - Fixing of event system overprivilege is a by-product
- Risk-based Capabilities/Permission => Fundamental Risk Asymmetry
- Permissions are only useful as a first line of defense for IoT platforms, can we do better?

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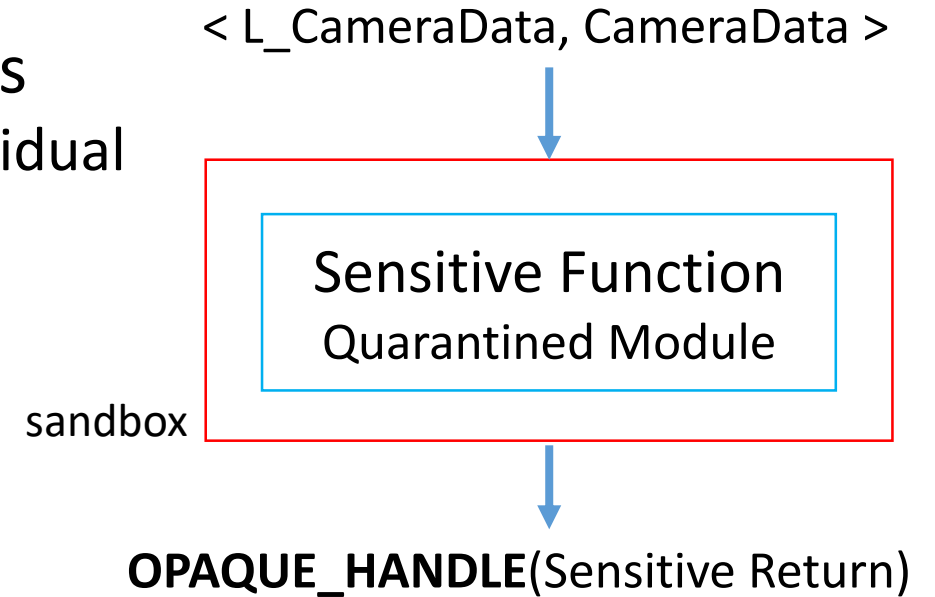
FlowFence [1]

flow tracking is a first-class primitive

- Restructure apps in terms of information flows
 - Apps request point-to-point flows instead of individual permissions

Camera data only used to activate door lock

- Language-level primitive to isolate and flow-track sensitive code



- ✓ Dynamic labeling scheme
- ✓ Programmer-defined tracking granularity
- ✓ Supports existing tools, languages, IDEs; no changes to OS

A Spectrum of Information Flow Tracking

Architecture Level

(Instructions, Gates)

Resource Overhead; Special Hardware

RIFLE, Execution Leases, ...

OS-Based DIFC

(Page/Process Level Tracking)

May Overtaint; Coarse-Control

HiStar, Asbestos, Flume, ...

Language-Based DIFC

(Type Systems, Variable-Level Tracking)

Dev. Learning Curve; Limited Control

over External Resources

Jif, Jeeves, ...

**Challenge: Applying flow tracking principles
to a specific domain**

“Component-Level” DIFC

(Well-defined component-level tracking)

Combines PL & OS Techniques

Laminar, COWL, Aeolus ...

```

1 definition(
2     name: "DemoApp", namespace: "com.testing",
3     author: "IoTPaper", description: "Test App",
4     category: "Utility")
5
6 //query the user for capabilities
7 preferences {
8     section("Select Devices") {
9         input "lock1", "capability.lock", title:
10             "Select a lock"
11         input "sw1", "capability.switch", title:
12             "Select a switch"
13     }
14 }
15
16 def updated() {
17     unsubscribe()
18     initialize()
19 }
20
21 def installed() {
22     subscribe sw1, "switch.on", onHandler
23     subscribe sw1, "switch.off", offHandler
24 }
25
26 def onHandler(evt) {
27     lock1.unlock()
28 }
29
30 def offHandler(evt) {
31     lock1.lock()
32 }

```

Trigger

Process

Action

Device
Independence

Runtime Binding of
Actual
Resource/Device



IoT Platform Layer Challenges

Process Isolation

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Authentication

Updates should be careful and planned => Economic Impact or Worse

Cyber Incident Blamed for Nuclear Power Plant Shutdown

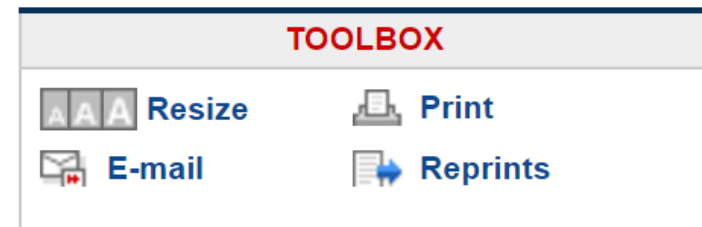
By Brian Krebs

washingtonpost.com Staff Writer

Thursday, June 5, 2008; 1:46 PM

A nuclear power plant in Georgia was recently forced into an emergency shutdown for 48 hours after a software update was installed on a single computer.

The incident occurred on March 7 at Unit 2 of the [Hatch nuclear power plant](#) near Baxley, Georgia. The trouble started after an engineer from [Southern Company](#), which manages the technology operations for the plant, installed a software update on a computer operating on the plant's business network.



IoT Platform Layer Challenges

Process Isolation

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Updates should be careful and planned => Economic Impact or Worse

IoT devices in the field could be intermittently powered => How to update during power losses?

IoT devices may not be updateable fundamentally [1] => no infrastructure was built by manufacturer

[1] T. Yu et al., Handling a trillion (unfixable) flaws on a billion devices: Rethinking network security for the internet-of-things, HotNets-XIV.

IoT Platform Layer Challenges

Process Isolation

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Information Flow Control

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Authentication



Weak Passwords
Default Password (Mirai)
Password Re-use

Client Side Password Strength Estimators
e.g., <https://github.com/dropbox/zxcvbn>

GIZMODO

TV Report on Accidental Amazon Orders Triggers Attempted Amazon Orders Across San Diego



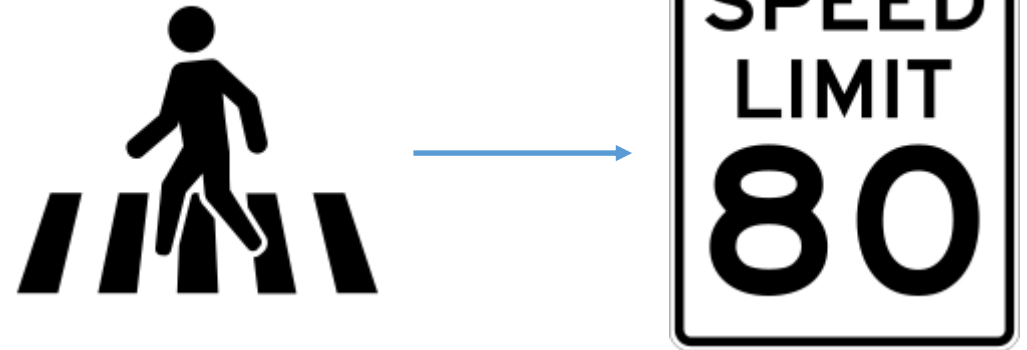
Hudson Hongo

1/08/17 8:33pm · Filed to: ALEXA



Application Layer Challenges

- Physical Co-Relations
 - E.g., Garage door closes, nearby speaker picks up acoustic pattern
 - E.g., Vehicle speed increases, change in engine vibration patterns
- Machine Learning [1] for Control
 - E.g., Robots
 - E.g., Autonomous Vehicles



[1] N. Papernot et al., Towards the science of security and privacy in machine learning, CoRR, vol. abs/1611.03814, 2016.

The Internet of Things Stack



Application
Domains



IoT
Platforms/
System Software



Connectivity
Protocols/
Network



Devices/
Hardware

Usable
Security
Issues

IoT Security | What, Why, How

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IoT Security Research: A Rehash of Old Ideas or New Intellectual Challenges?
E. Fernandes, A. Rahmati, K. Eykholt, A. Prakash
arXiv 2017

<https://web.eecs.umich.edu/~earlence/>

Consider
Submitting

<https://iotsecurity.eecs.umich.edu>

<https://www.safethings.info/>