

Industry Panel: IF06

Time: 10:30- 12:30 pm

Date: February 06, 2018



IEEE World Forum
on Internet of Things

IOT Security: Issues and Challenges for Mass Market Deployment

Session Chair and Moderator:

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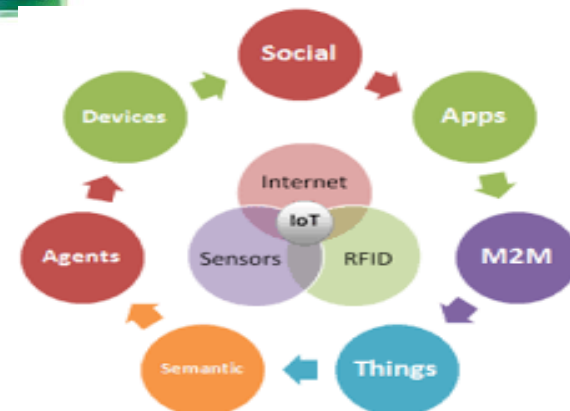
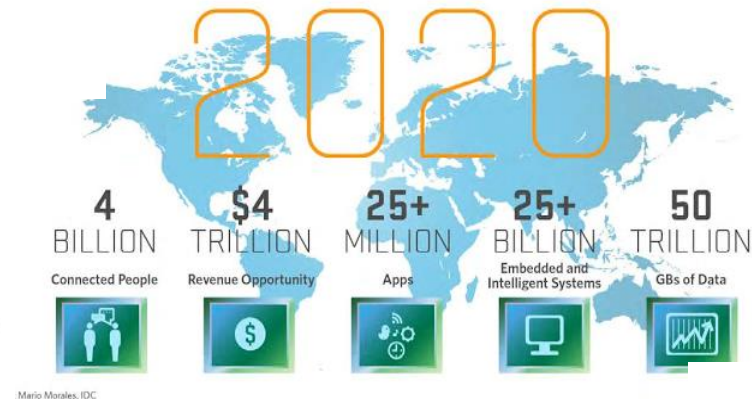
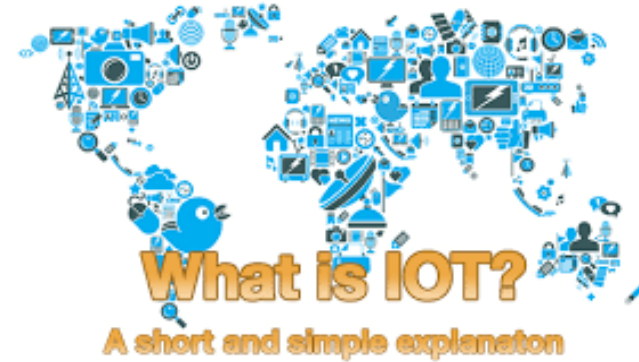
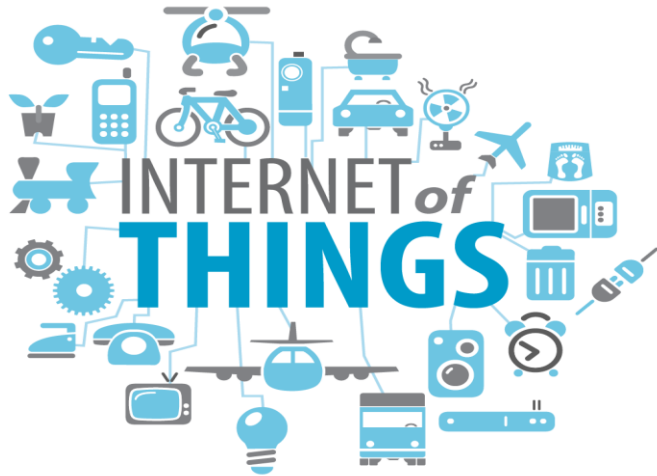
Session Plan

- Introduction to the Panel and Panelists- 25 mins
- Presentation by Panelists –60 mins (20 mins each)
- Moderated Discussions including Q & A – 35 mins

Distinguished Panelists

- Dr. Subir Das (Moderator) – Chief Scientist, Vencore Labs, USA
- Mr. Anand Rajan – Senior Director, Emerging Security Lab, Intel Corporation, USA
- Mr. Asad Haque – Lead Security Architect, Comcast, USA
- Dr. Lily Chen – Manager, Cryptographic Technology Group, NIST, USA

Introduction



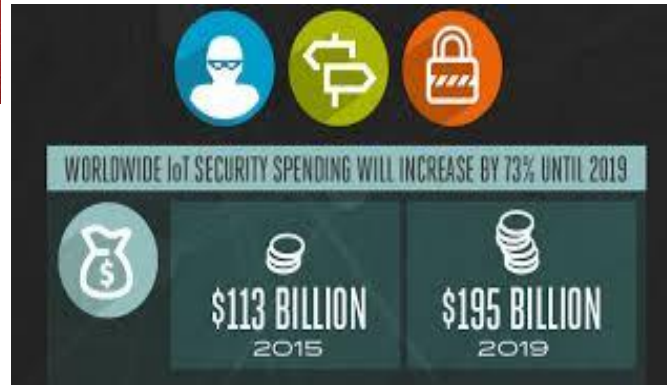
Source: Google Search: what is IoT?

Introduction contd..



#1
barrier
to customer
adoption of
IoT is
security

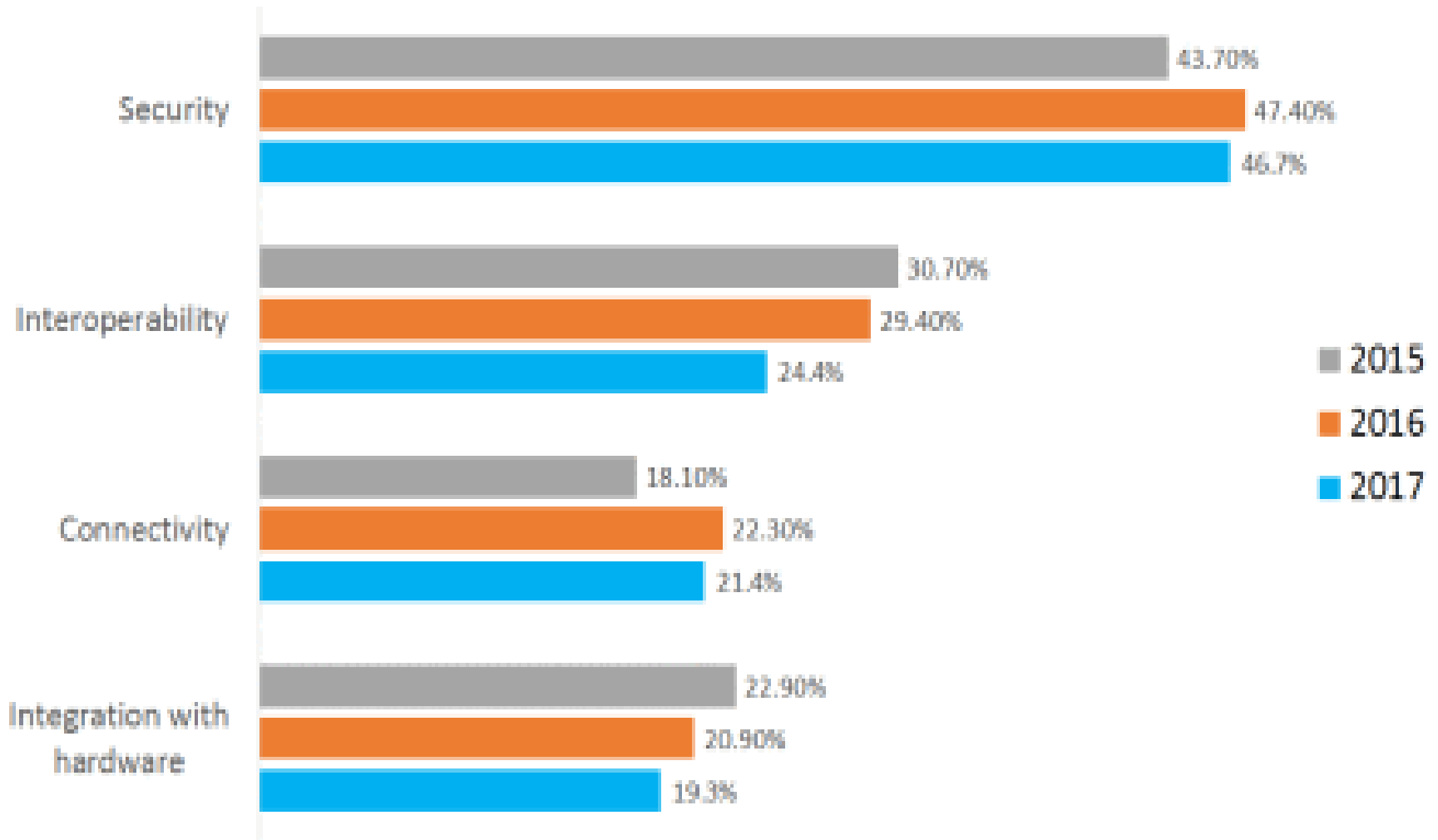
Source: Google: What is IoT security?



Attacks that are Keeping the CSOs Awake

- Stuxnet (2010-2014)
 - Targeted industrial programmable logic controller
 - Affected Iran's uranium enrichment facility, as reported (2010-2014)
- Mirai botnet (2016)
 - Infected older routers and IP cameras and then flooded DNS provider Dyn with a DDoS attack that took down major sites (2016)
- Cold in Finland (2016)
 - Cybercriminals shut down the heating of two buildings in Finnish city by launching DDoS attack was launched to keep heating controllers keep rebooting
- BrickerBot (2017): DDoS attack to kill the device
- The Botnet Barrage (2017)
 - An unnamed university's 5000 devices were attacked by breaking weak passwords and then slowed the network connectivity

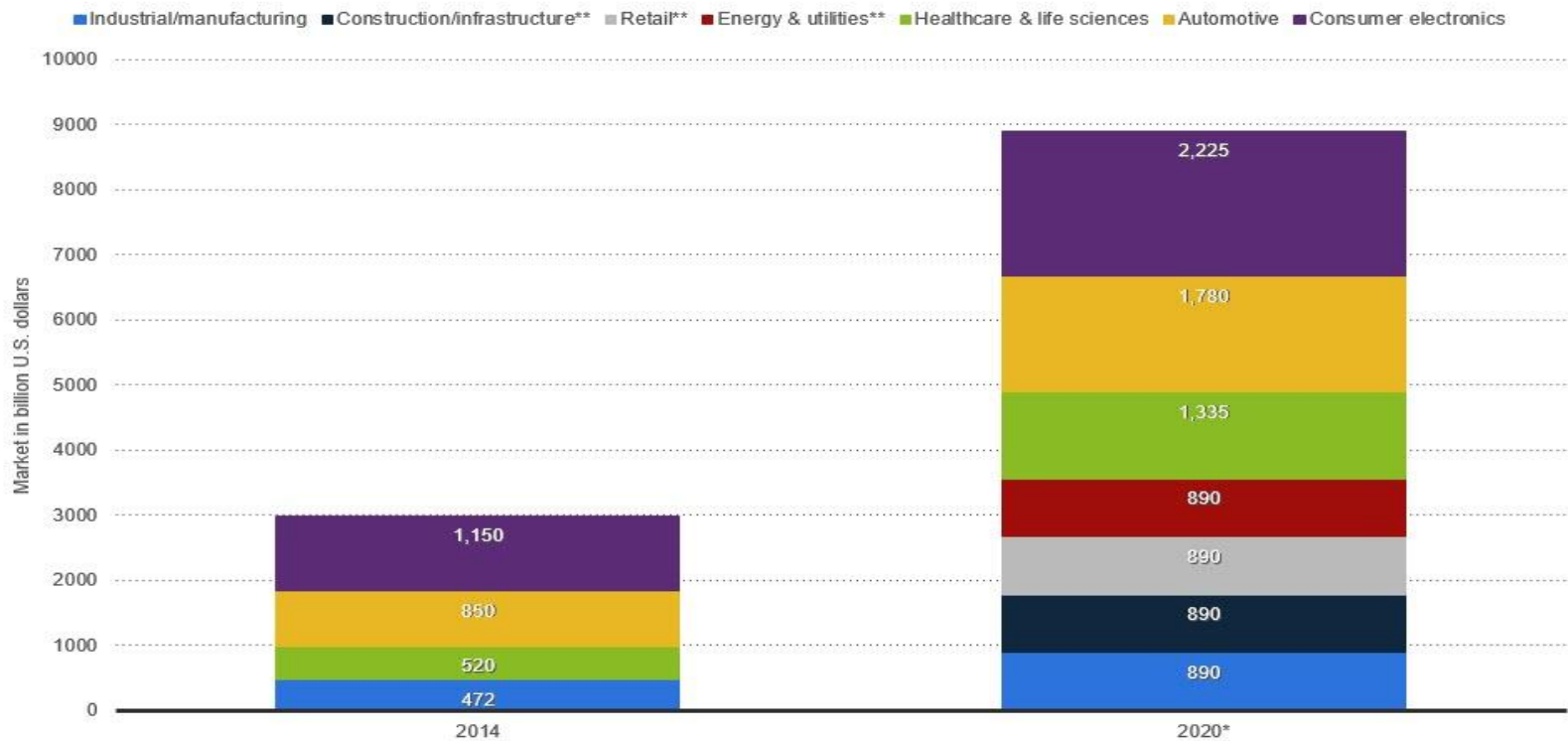
Where are the Concerns in IoT?



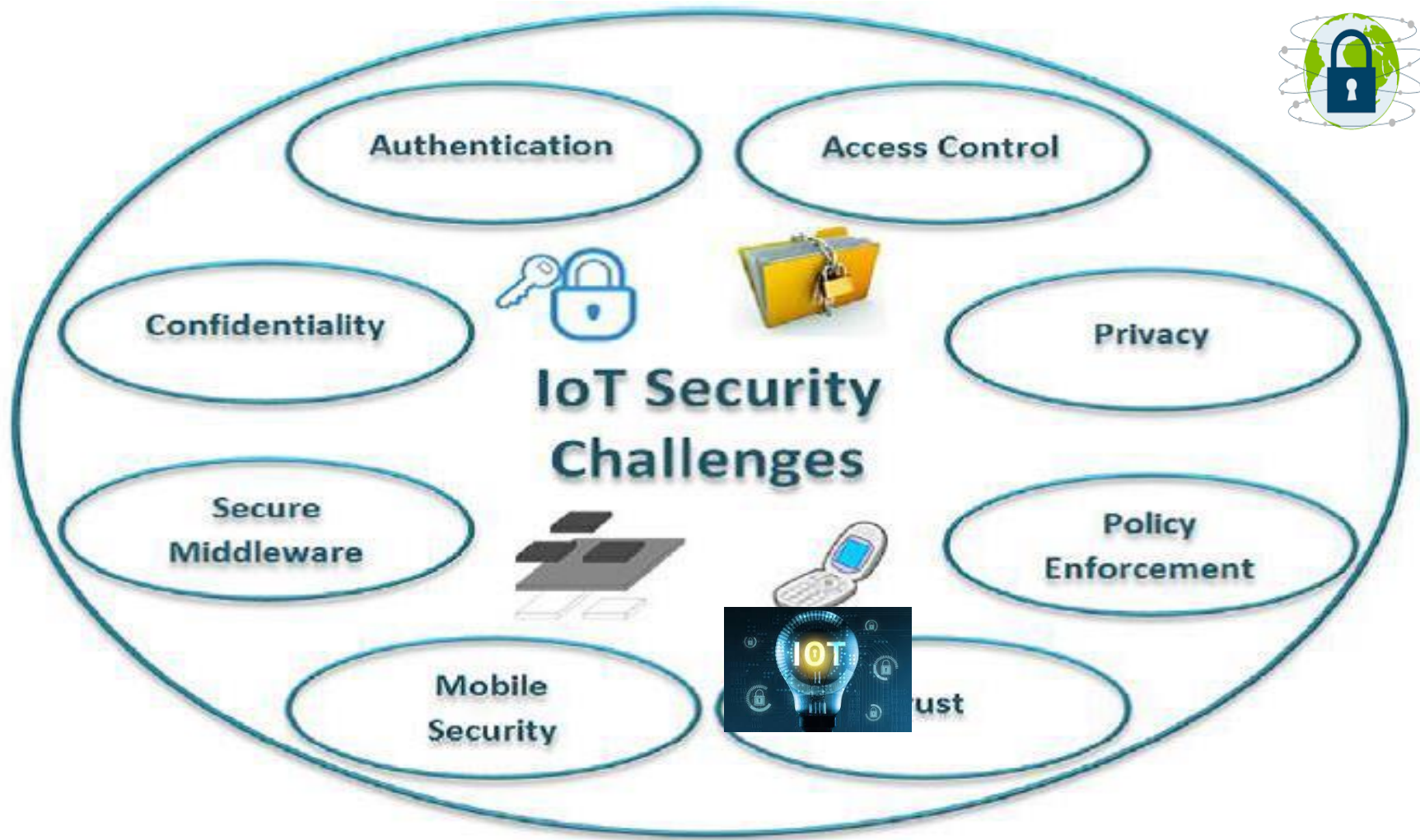
Source: IoT Developer Survey

Market Trends

Size of the Internet of Things market worldwide in 2014 and 2020, by industry (in billion U.S. dollars)



Where are the Challenges?



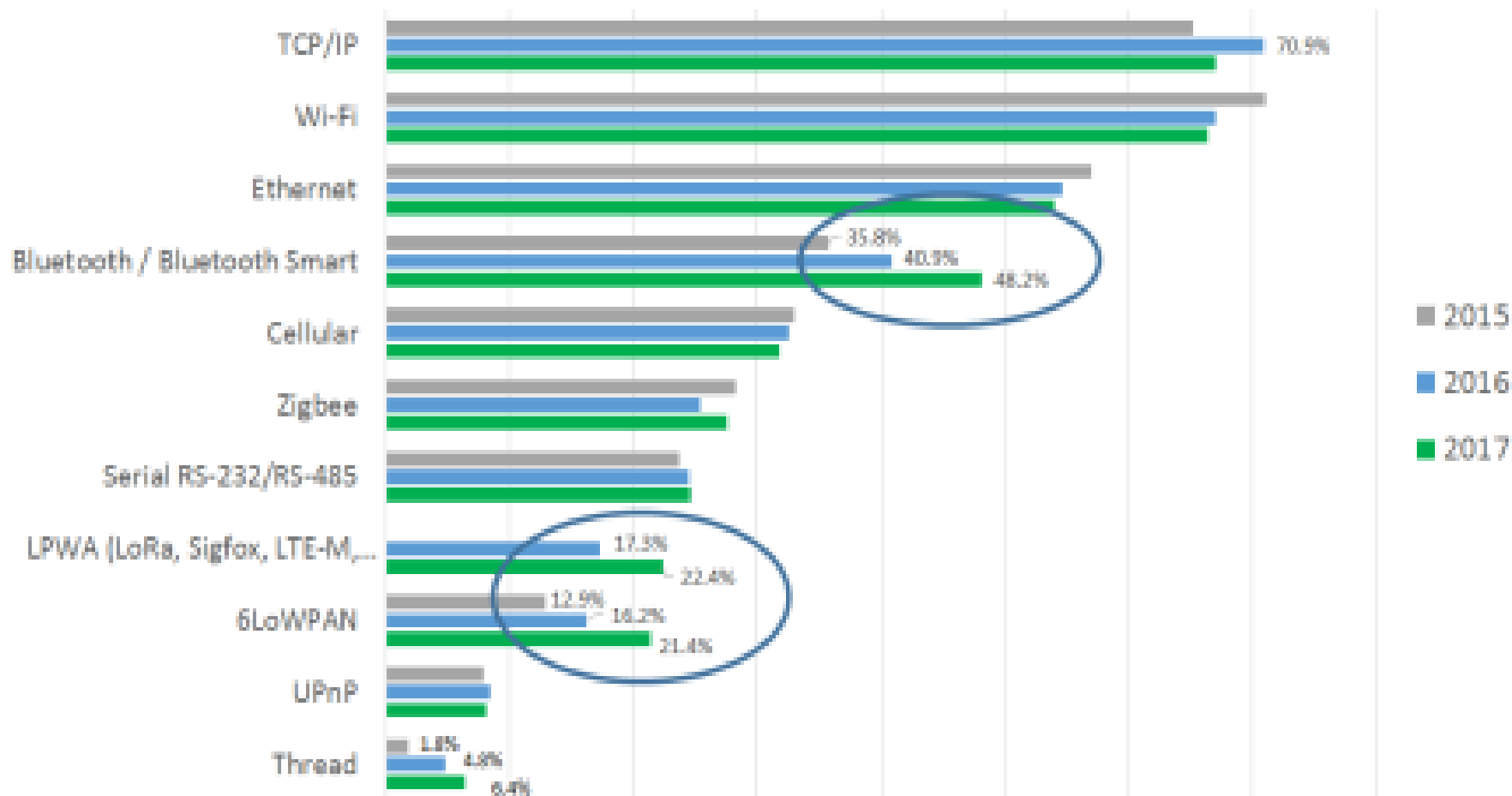
Panel will Address and Discuss the Technologies and Challenges

Why is it Difficult?

- Due to low cost and smaller memory foot-print, IoT devices have less security functionalities and knobs
- Lack of software updates exposes discovered weaknesses
- Many builders of IoT devices use the software from third party vendors without having much software security knowledge
 - In addition, lack of vendor support for repairing it
- Connected devices are easy to access via Internet due to weak access control mechanism
 - Some IoT device manufacturers put hidden access mechanisms
 - Proliferation of attack software over the Internet becomes easy
- Many IoT devices have wireless communication with no privacy
 - Wireless attack tools are becoming much more inexpensive

Not to mention, default credentials are hardcoded in many devices!

Technology/ Standards Trends



Source: IoT Developer Survey

What are the Design Principles?



- Build the security in, DO NOT add it later
- Try to keep security techniques simple but secure
- Use Standards as much as possible



What are the Design Rules ?

- Encrypt sensitive data in transit and data at rest
- Use standards-vetted cryptographic algorithms/ implementations
- Identity and access control management must be in place
- Understand the threat model of the use case
- Provision device identity, register user
- Authenticate the device/user and create the relationship
- Get authorization when necessary
- Ensure only necessary communication ports are open

What the Community should do?

- Product developers should
 - Have a red team audit the devices prior to commercial release
 - Force a credential change at the point of setup. (i.e., Devices will not work unless the default credentials are modified)
 - Require https if there's web access
 - Remove unneeded functionality
- End users should
 - Evaluate if the devices you are bringing into your network really need to be smart
 - Segment your network. If you do want IoT devices in your home or business, separate them from networks that contain sensitive information
 - Change the default credentials

What can we Assume/Predict?

- Given all the challenges, no single solution or Standards would fit for all
 - Heterogeneity will be a fact of life
 - Cost of the devices will be a key factor for adding stronger security and access controls
 - There will be always devices with no security!
- Attackers will make every attempt to attack or compromise the IoT devices
 - Some devices will have either inherent weakness or not have the latest security updates
- Common users will never know the vulnerabilities before they are being exploited

Can Early detection make the difference?

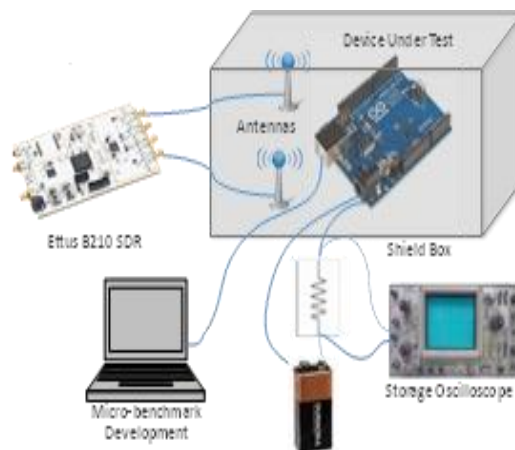
Problems with the Detection

- Many IoT devices have no proper user interface (e.g., display, screen)
- Due to smaller memory foot-prints, it is hard to run the detection software (e.g., anti-malware/virus, scanning software)
- Many IoT devices may not be easily accessible after they are commissioned (e.g., Factory floor, Street light)
 - It may not be even cost effective to perform regular maintenance using traditional IT techniques
- Existing tools and methods are inadequate

Need new ways to detect the vulnerabilities!

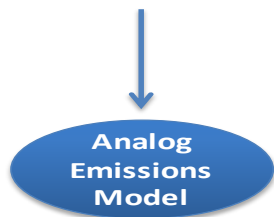
An Approach to Dealing with Compromised Devices

- Detect attacks against IoT devices without touching the device
- Run security functions outside the IoT device so that they can be better protected
- Periodic diagnosis, health monitoring



Low-Resource Digital Device

Hardware	Firmware
Configuration	Data



Emissions (e.g., EM)



Monitor Device



Indicate deviations from normal behavior

- Explore different emission modalities
 - e.g., EM, acoustic, power
- Combine multiple modalities
- Many-to-one, many-to-many tracking

Thank you!

