



Internet of Things

Push of technology requires a push in security




Who am I?

- ▶ Lucas Kauffman
- ▶ Senior IT Security consultant
- ▶ 4 years of experience (3 years in Belgium, 1 in Singapore)
- ▶ Contributor to Security Stack Exchange (platform for Q&A on information security)
- ▶ I like breaking things
- ▶ Beer enthusiast

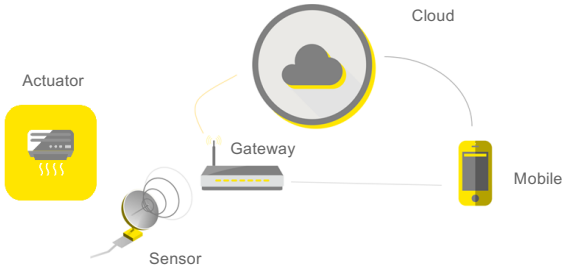


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What is Internet of Things?

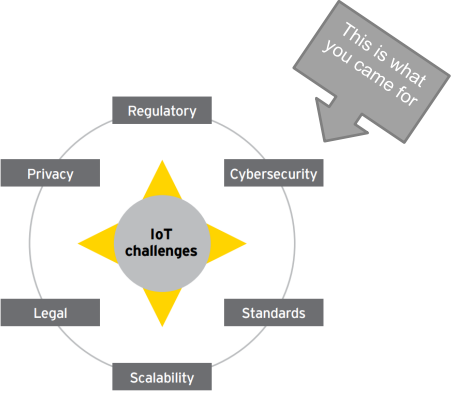
“ A proposed development of the Internet in which everyday objects have network connectivity, allowing them to send and receive data. ”




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What are the issues with IoT?



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Our experience testing IoT

- ▶ Vendors both locally and international
- ▶ Small and large companies
- ▶ Different types of architectures
- ▶ All, but two had significant vulnerabilities
- ▶ Vulnerabilities keep coming back
- ▶ It's not because they don't want to, it's because they don't know.
- ▶ But...

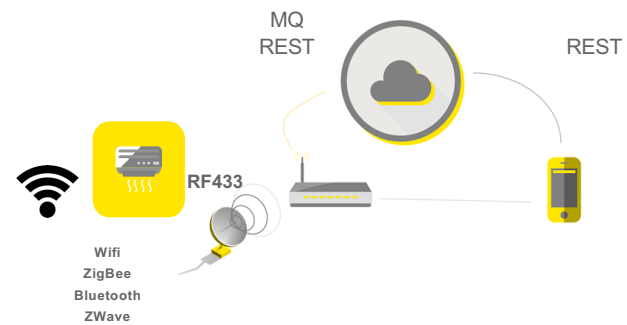


But... they want to learn!



So what did we see?

General architecture



Threat vectors: Elderly monitoring

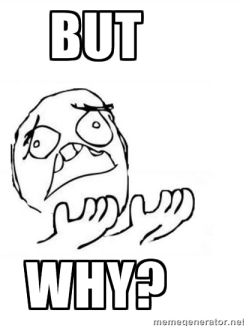
- ▶ Gateways used as botnet
- ▶ Mass surveillance of users
- ▶ Individual surveillance (theft)
- ▶ Disruption of service (fake emergency alerts)
- ▶ Spoofed telemetry
- ▶ Abuse of signals to cause fire
- ▶ ...

High impact vulnerabilities

- | | |
|--|--|
| Unauthenticated internet facing update mechanisms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Remote code execution ▶ Used together with another vulnerability to enumerate all gateways on the internet ▶ Automated exploitation of all box |
| SQL/JSON Injection on a "cloud" web interface | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Retrieve medical and activity data of subjects ▶ Retrieve personal data of subjects including addresses ▶ Using addresses and activity data (we know when someone is not home) |
| Bad design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Backend was able execute commands on all routers ▶ Mobile applications log on to database directly ▶ Commands are sent using clear text and unsigned MQ messages |
| Don't trust anyone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Too much reliant on the network security ▶ Gateway is trusted (e.g. no input validation on data pushed by the gateway) |

Old friends

- ▶ SQL Injection
- ▶ Cross Site Scripting
- ▶ CSRF
- ▶ Bad crypto/clear text communication
- ▶ Bad password hashing algorithms
- ▶ Command injection
- ▶ No patching
- ▶ Bad authentication
- ▶ Direct backend resource access



Why?

- ▶ Start up companies must have a functional prototype
- ▶ Focus is on features and functionality, not security
- ▶ Limited experience
- ▶ Security takes time
- ▶ Security is hard to get right
- ▶ IoT does not have a lot of reference architectures or standards
- ▶ No budget for security reviews



So how do we tackle these things?

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We need security by design and reference architectures

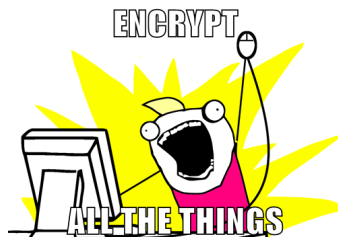
- ▶ A single component should not be able to compromise another component
- ▶ Component communication should be encrypted
- ▶ All communication should be authenticated (Don't trust anyone!)
- ▶ Do proper threat modeling
- ▶ Be flexible!
- ▶ Don't think "they will never find out" (because we will)

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Encryption

- ▶ Encrypt all communication
- ▶ Authenticate all communication
- ▶ Use standards
- ▶ Cryptography is hard, so don't roll your own
- ▶ Don't fail open or fallback



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Validate input and use proper output encoding

- ▶ Don't trust any input coming from the user:
 - ▶ Mobile device
 - ▶ Gateway
 - ▶ Sensors
- ▶ Do strict validation
- ▶ Whitelist is better than blacklist
- ▶ Use vetted frameworks for application development

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But most importantly... awareness

The collage features several key elements:

- IoT Project** and **Attack Surface Areas**: Two blue boxes with green checkmarks, indicating successful or verified projects.
- Testing Guide** and **Top Vulnerabilities**: Two blue boxes representing key security resources.
- n|u SINGAPORE**: A logo with 'n|u' in large letters and 'SINGAPORE' below it.
- IoT TESTING GUIDANCE**: A document cover with a dark background and white text, listing various security categories like 'Insecure Web Interfaces', 'Inefficient Authentications / Authorization', 'Privacy Concerns', 'Lack of Transport Encryption', 'Insecure Cloud Interfaces', 'Configurability', 'Poor Physical Security', 'Insecure Software/Firmware', and 'Insecure Network Services'.



But most importantly... awareness

- ▶ Doing IoT security at security conferences will show security to those interested in security
 - ▶ These are generally not the people who end up making mistakes
- ▶ We need to take security to general IoT conferences, meetups, etc...
- ▶ 15 minute slots with a brief awareness overview
- ▶ Make them aware and enthusiastic about security!



Summary

- ▶ People want to attach everything to the Internet (and they're not taking care of security)
- ▶ Mistakes are made due to security objectives being less important than business objectives
- ▶ There is a lack of awareness with regard to security
- ▶ We need more standards, good examples and reference architectures
- ▶ We need to take it to their communities



Q&A



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