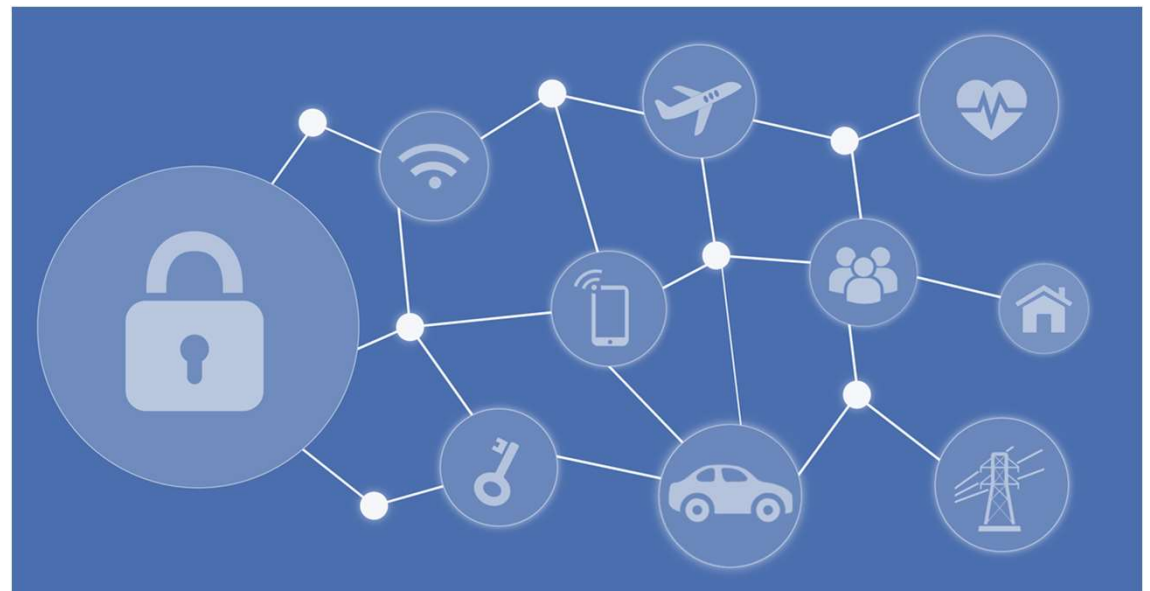




Device location certification for the Internet of Things



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Universidade de Aveiro

Thursday, December 19th, 2019

Outline

- Research context
- SureThing project
 - Mobile ad-hoc witnesses
 - Wi-Fi Scavenging
 - Bluetooth proximity
- Current and future work

Research context

Distributed Systems Group



- Security & Privacy
in the new *frontiers* of
Information Technologies and Computer Science:
 - Internet of Things & Cloud

Security & Privacy

- CIA properties:
 - Confidentiality
 - Integrity
 - Availability
- TIU properties:
 - Transparency
 - Intervenability
 - Unlinkability



Digital Citizenship

From *distributed* to *ubiquitous* computing

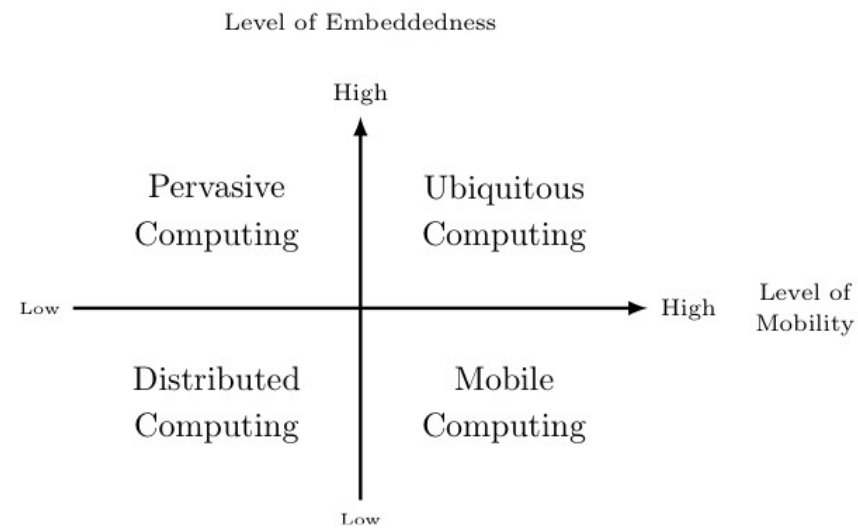
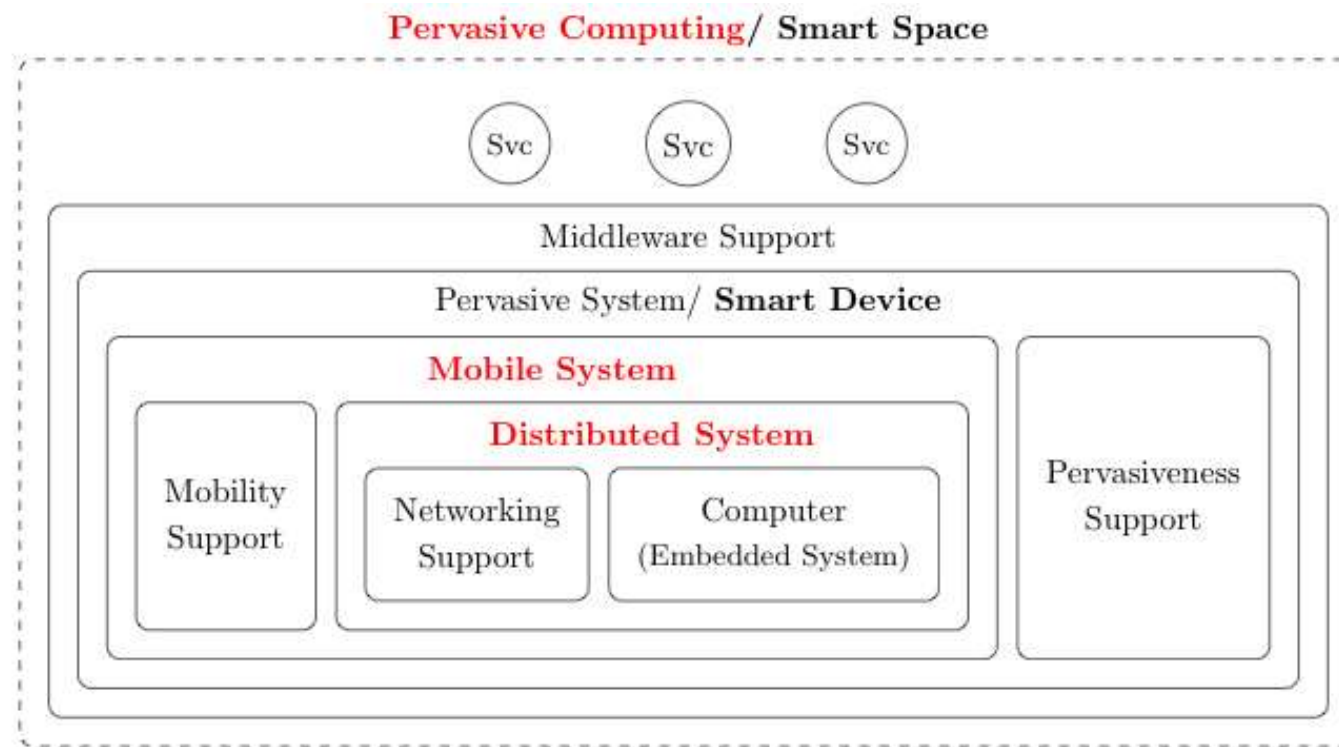


Figure credits: Marc-Oliver Pahl

Smart Spaces



The Internet of Things

The interface between the *physical* and *digital* world that allows one to gather data from everyday objects and also *control* them.

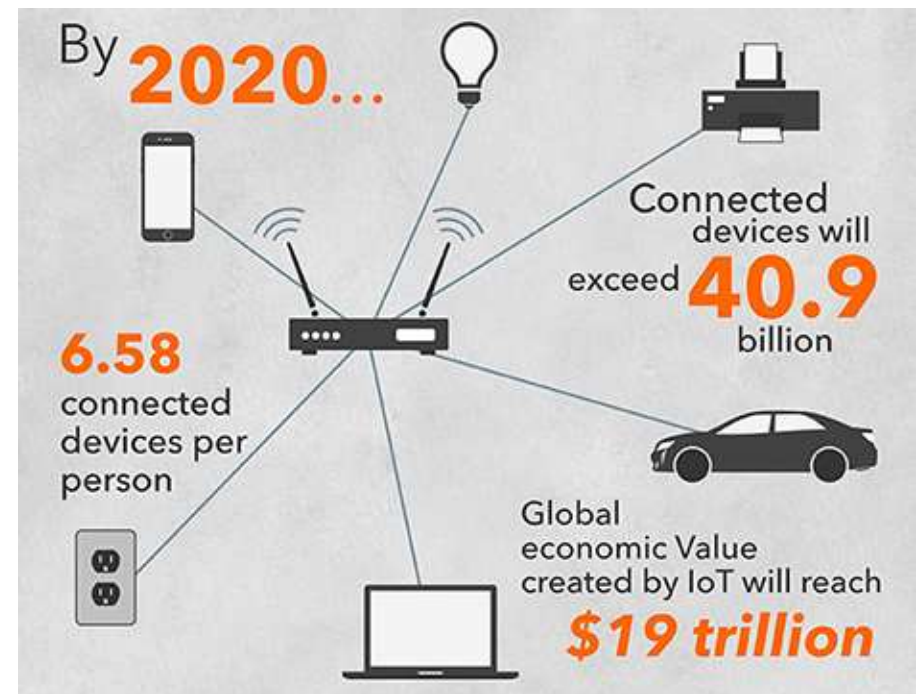
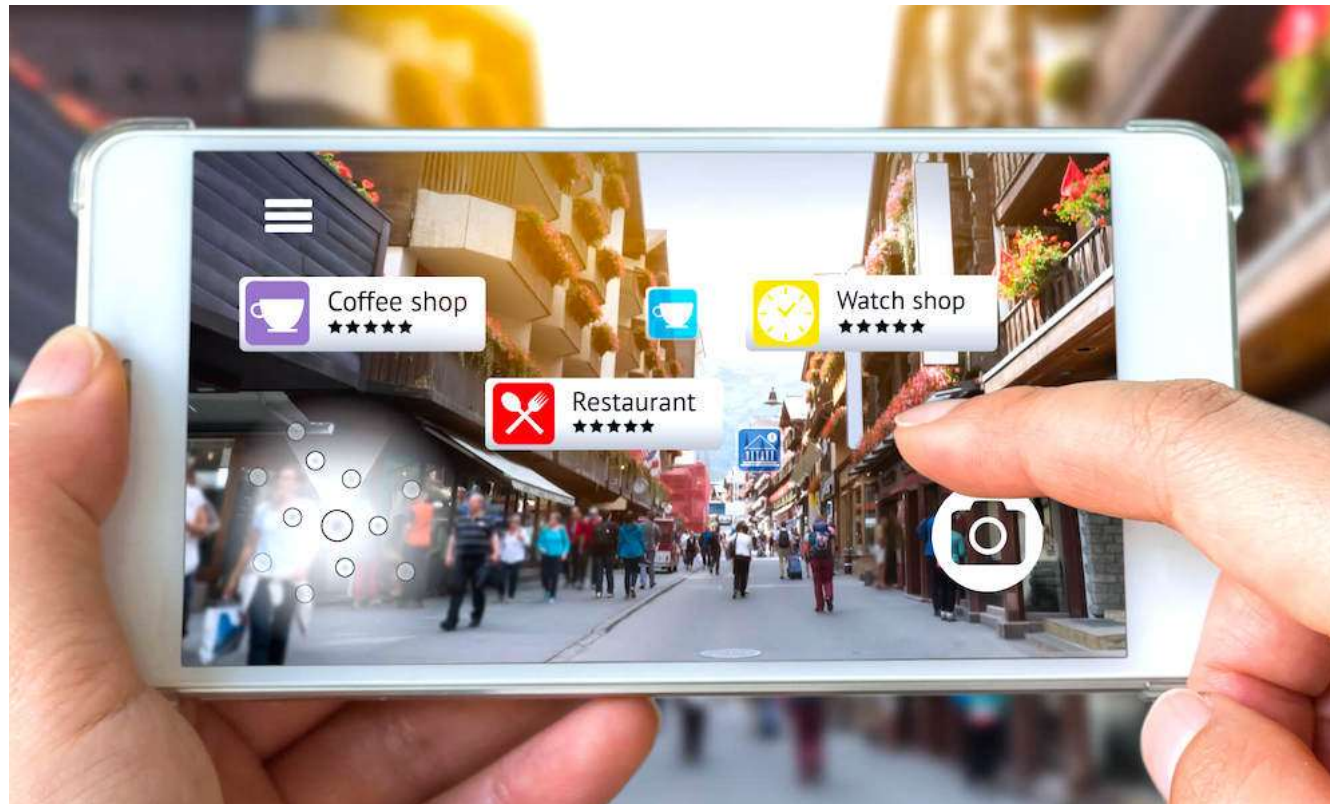


Figure: IBM

Electronic business



Augmented reality



Hyper-reality



Concept video by Keiichi Matsuda:
<https://vimeo.com/166807261>

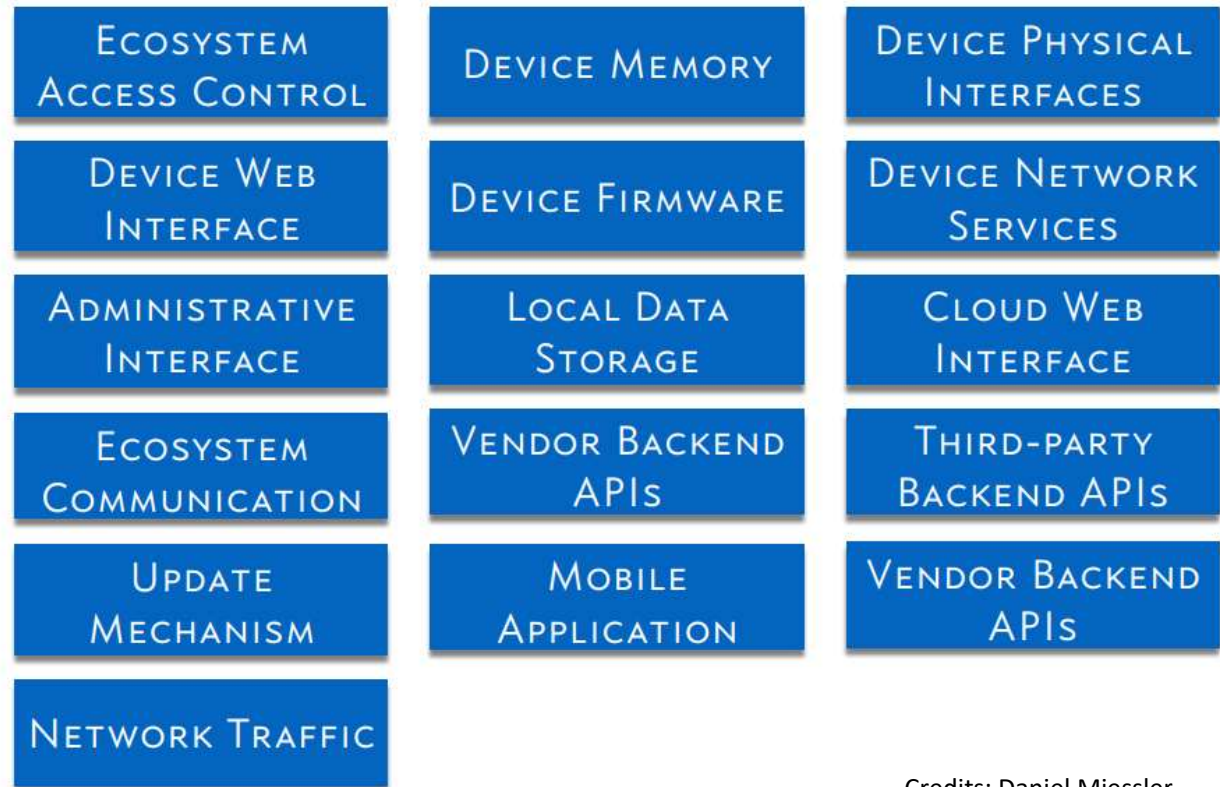
Hyper-reality (turned off)



Hyper-reality gone wrong



IoT attack surfaces



Credits: Daniel Miessler

The Internet of *ransoms* ?

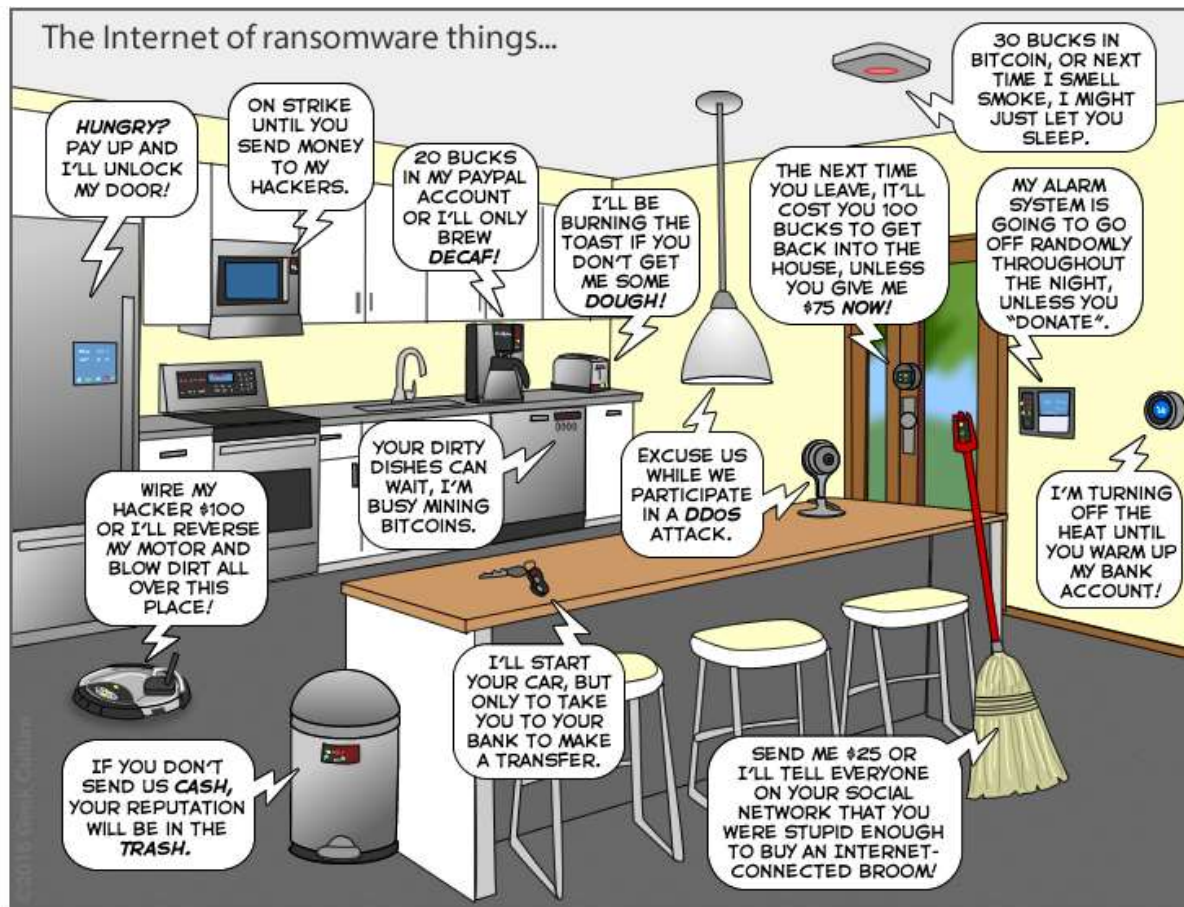


Image credits: Joy of Tech

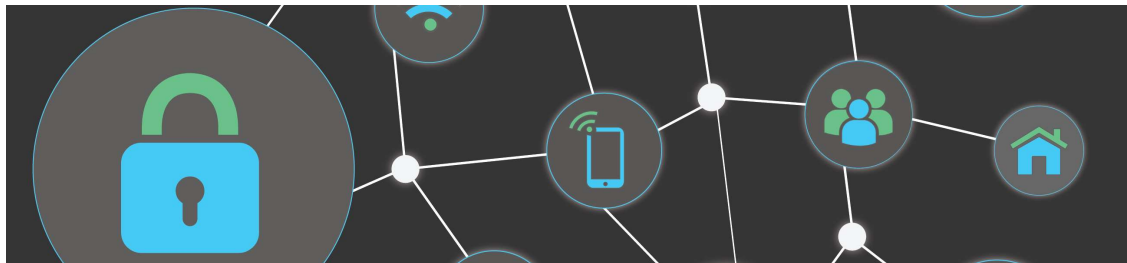
Why new research is necessary

- Internet threats so far have been most about *confidentiality*
 - Bad things happen to our data
 - Most problems today are not solved, only mitigated
- On the Internet of Things, attackers now have “*hands and feet*”
 - The ability to directly affect the physical world
 - Attacks against *flesh, steel, and concrete*

Bruce Schneier to Motherboard Magazine

“The Internet of Things Will Turn Large-Scale Hacks into Real World Disasters”

SureThing project



Project goal

- Create and validate location certificates
 - Devices can make proof of their location or ask proofs from other devices
 - Proofs can be used to make security decisions
 - E.g. strong attributes for policy decision in ABAC solution
- For Internet of Things applications
 - Smart Spaces
 - Mobile devices
 - Limited devices

From location detection to
location proofing

Is the device *really* there?



Idea

Let us use the device *diversity* and *scale* of the Internet of Things for cyber-defense

Inspiration: PUFs
Physically Uncloenable
Functions

Main Threat

- **Location spoofing**
- How to be sure that the device is present?



SureThing prototypes

- Mobile ad-hoc witnesses
- Wi-Fi Scavenging
- Bluetooth proximity

SureThing for mobile devices

with ad-hoc witnesses



João Ferreira

Location Proof Techniques

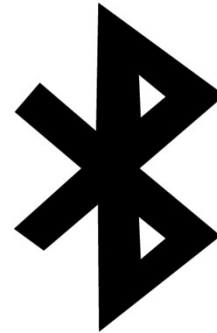
- Based on the used location estimation technique



GPS



Wi-Fi



Bluetooth

Witness Models

- Two main models:
 - **Master** – *trusted* witness
 - **Mobile** – *circumstantial* and *partially trusted* witness

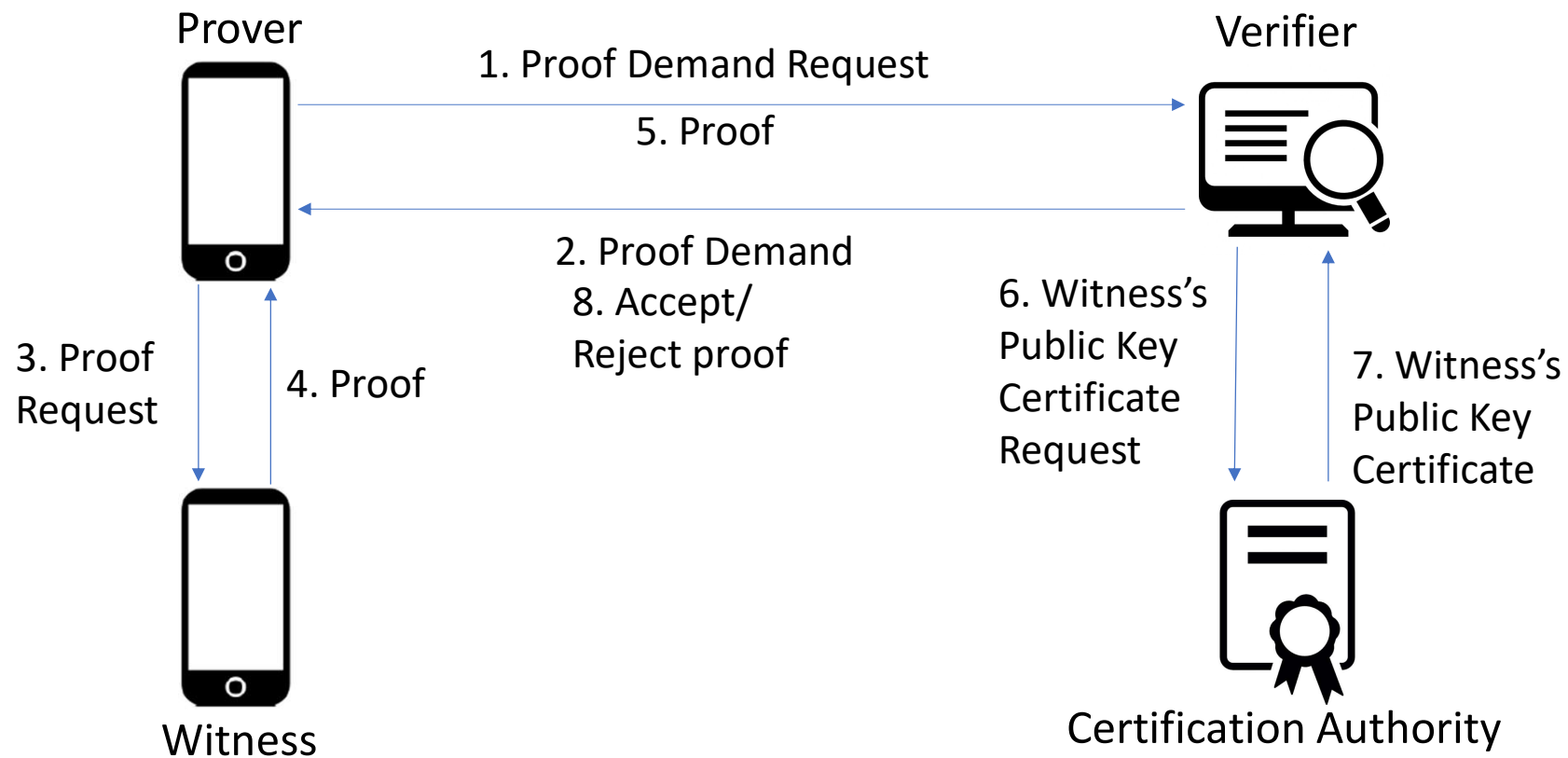
Location Proof

Prover ID	Witness ID	Location of the Prover	Location of the Witness	Nonce	Signature
-----------	------------	------------------------	-------------------------	-------	-----------

Location Proof in JSON format

```
{  
  "proverId": "Alice",  
  "witnessId": "Bob",  
  "proverLocation":  
    {  
      "latitude": 38.0123456,  
      "longitude": -9.9876543,  
    },  
  "witnessLocation":  
    {  
      "latitude": 38.0123489,  
      "longitude": -9.9876541,  
    },  
  "nonce": 1234,  
  "signature": "H9xa1hDAsHaS..."  
}
```

Communication Protocol



Implementation

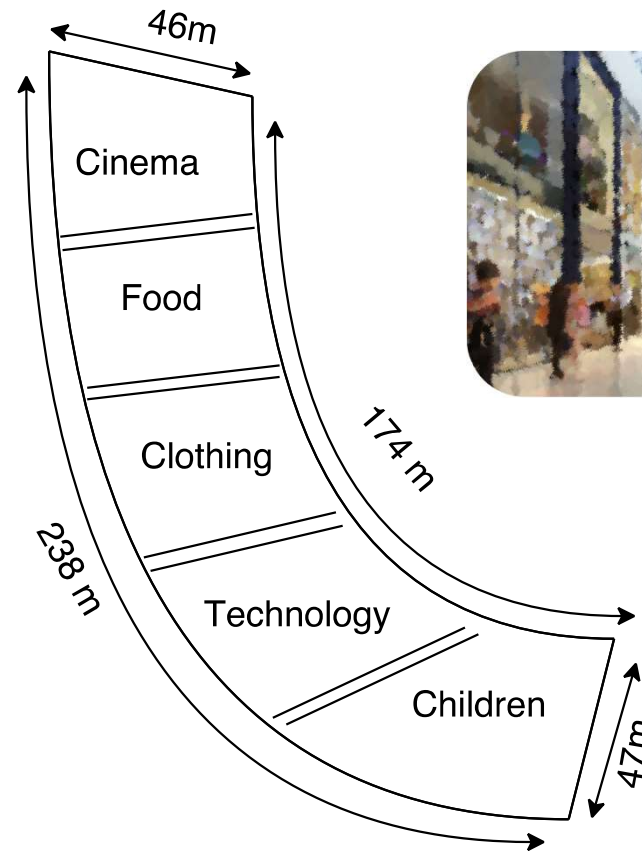
- Android mobile application for both Prover and Witness
 - Java programming language
- Verifier and Certification Authority
 - RESTful web services
 - JSON messages

Evaluation

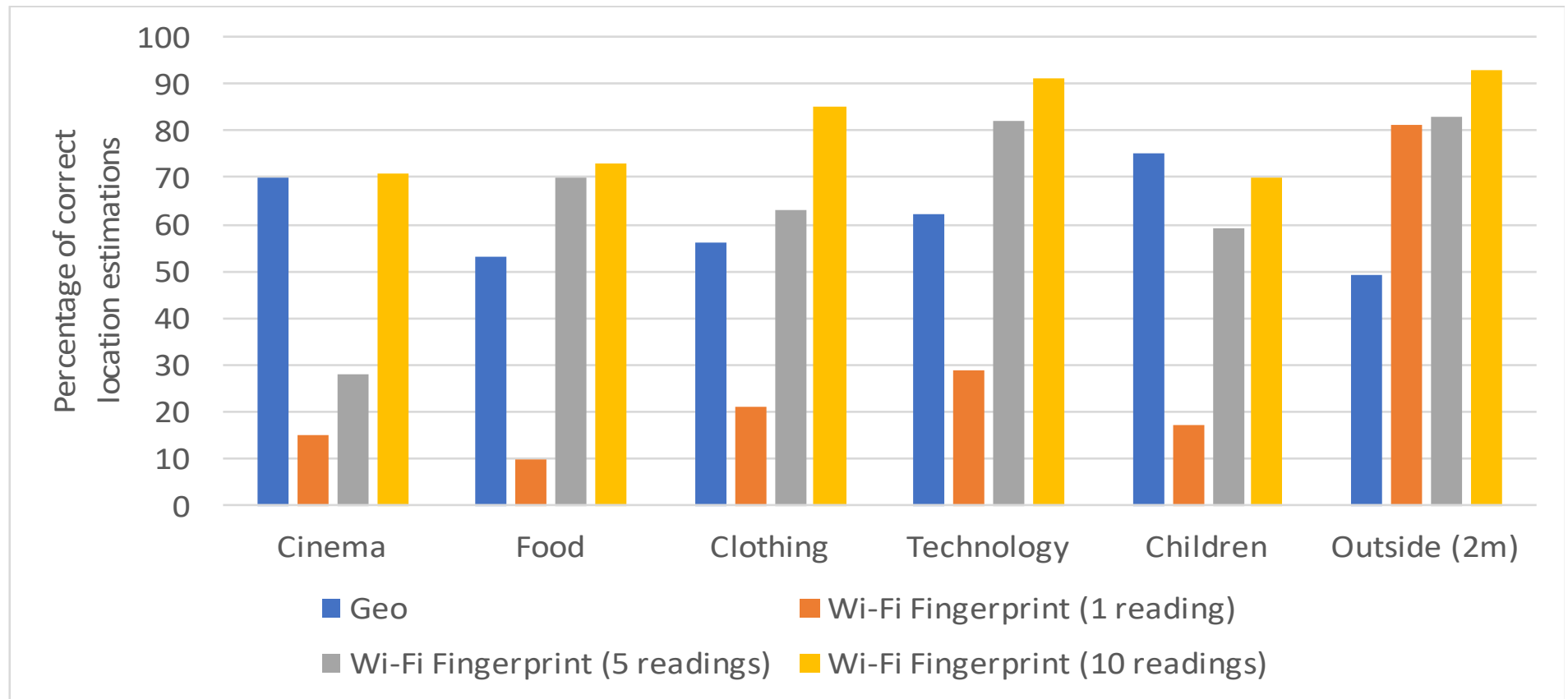
- How accurate are the location estimation techniques?
- How long does it take to issue a location proof?

Evaluation Setup

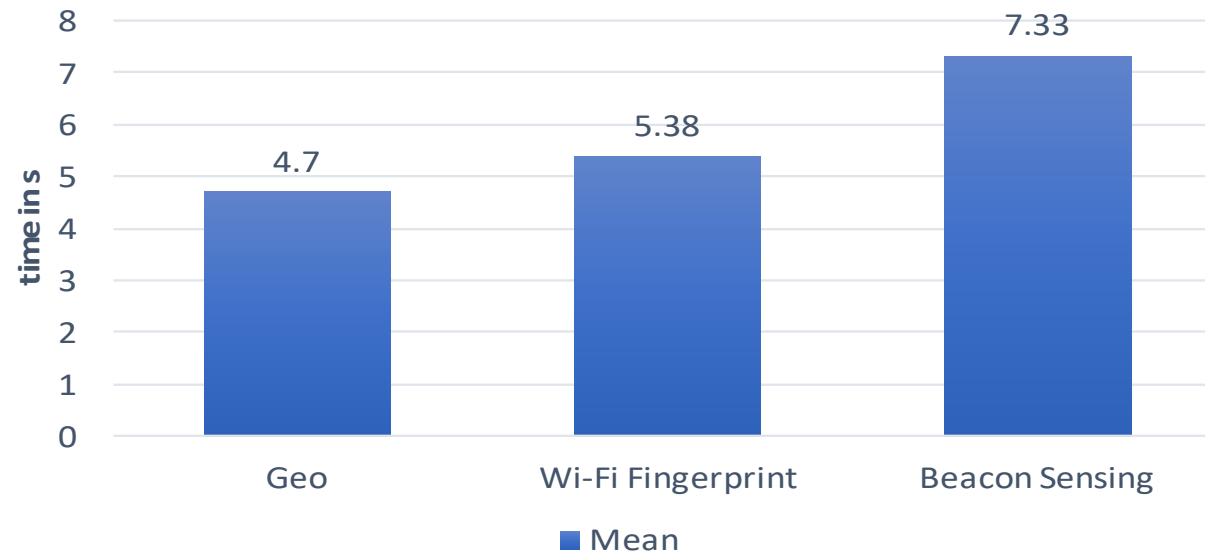
- Building with five different areas
 - Shopping center
 - Testing Geo and Wi-Fi techniques precision



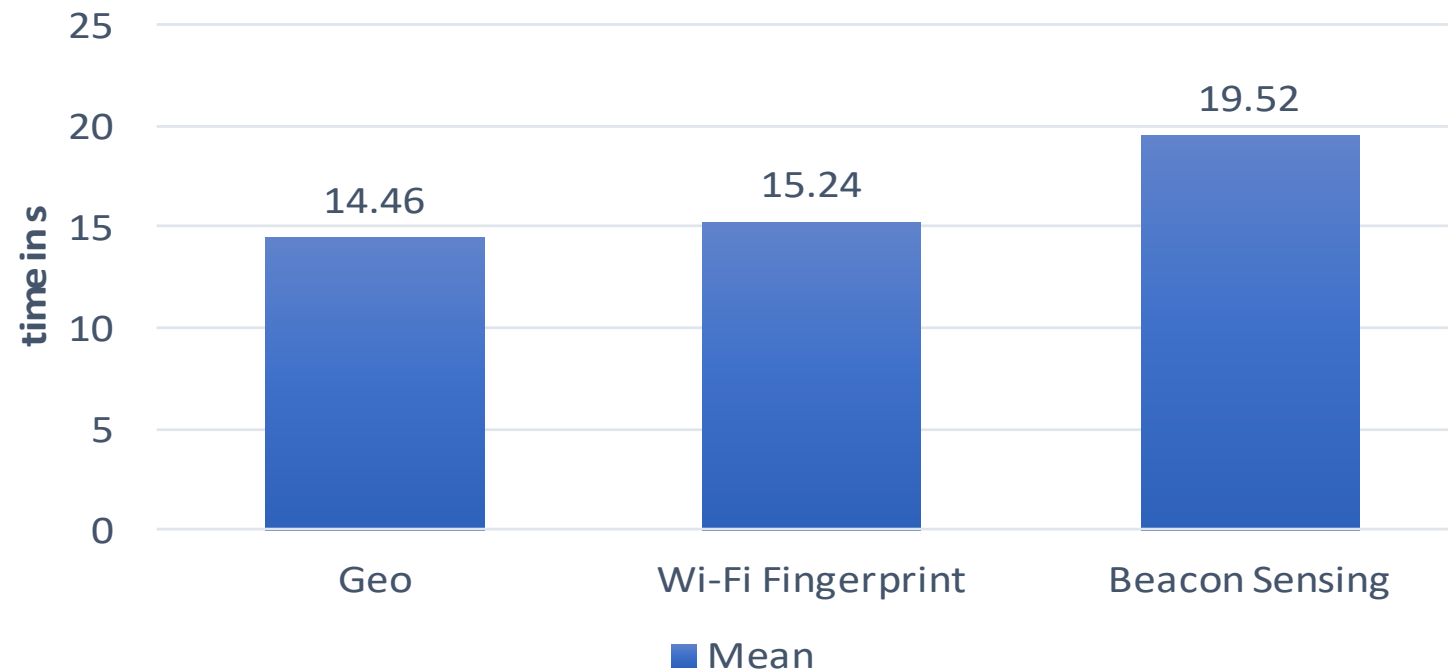
Evaluation – Location Estimation



Location estimation time



Total proof time

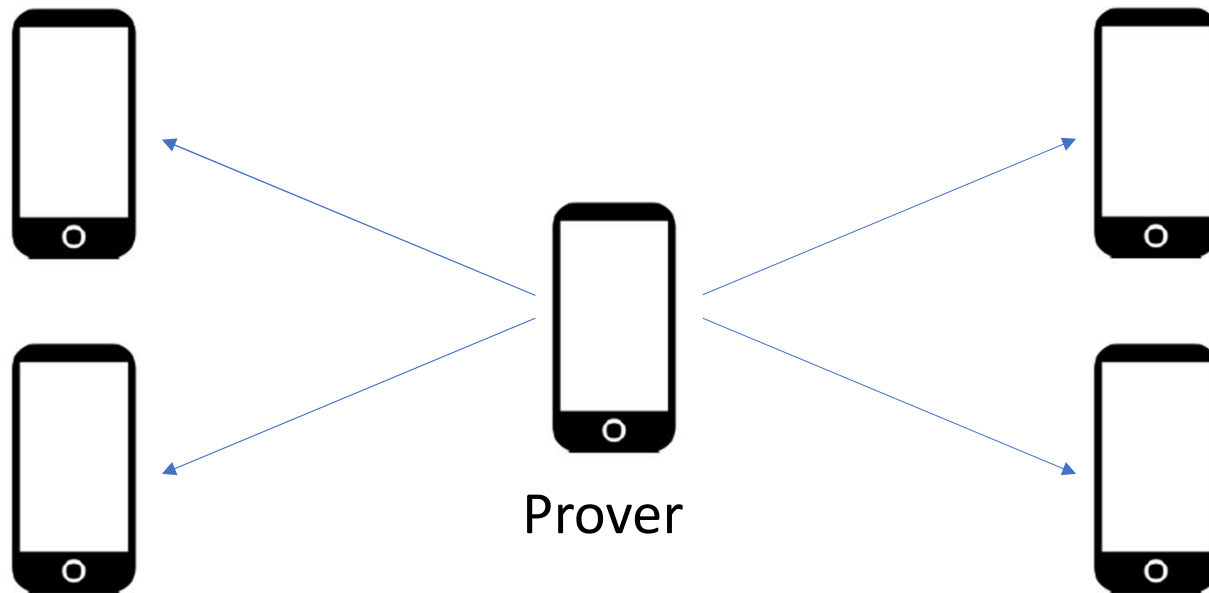


Collusion avoidance mechanisms

- Provers can be colluding with false witnesses
- Verifier has to use mechanisms to avoid successful collusions

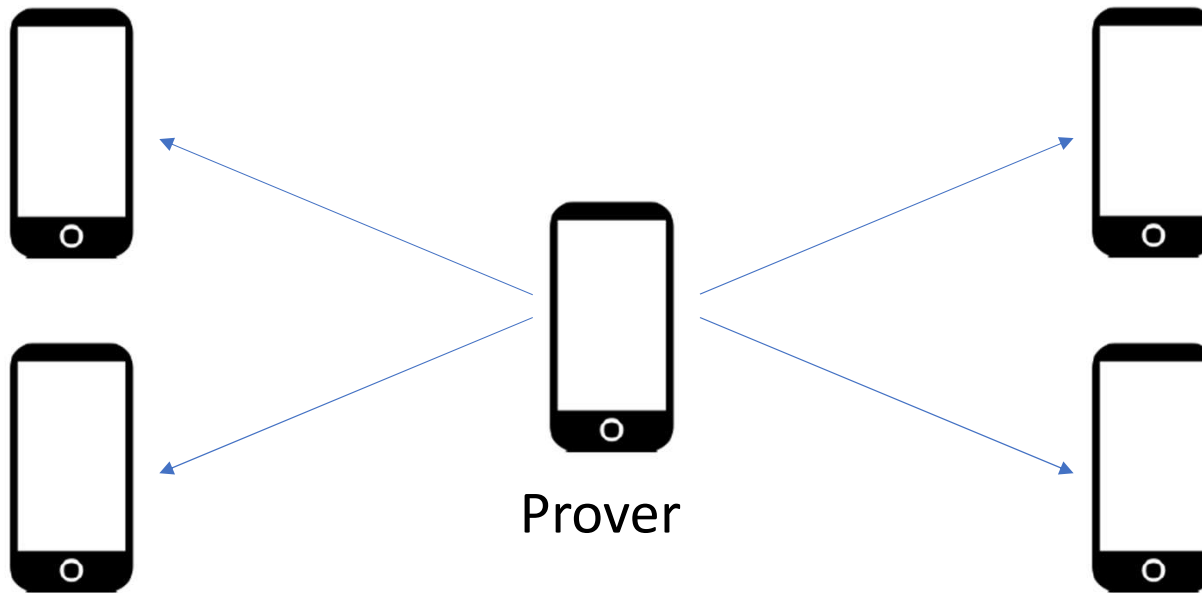
Witness redundancy

- Prover has to gather proofs from multiple witnesses



Witness decay

- Proofs given by repeated witnesses become less valuable

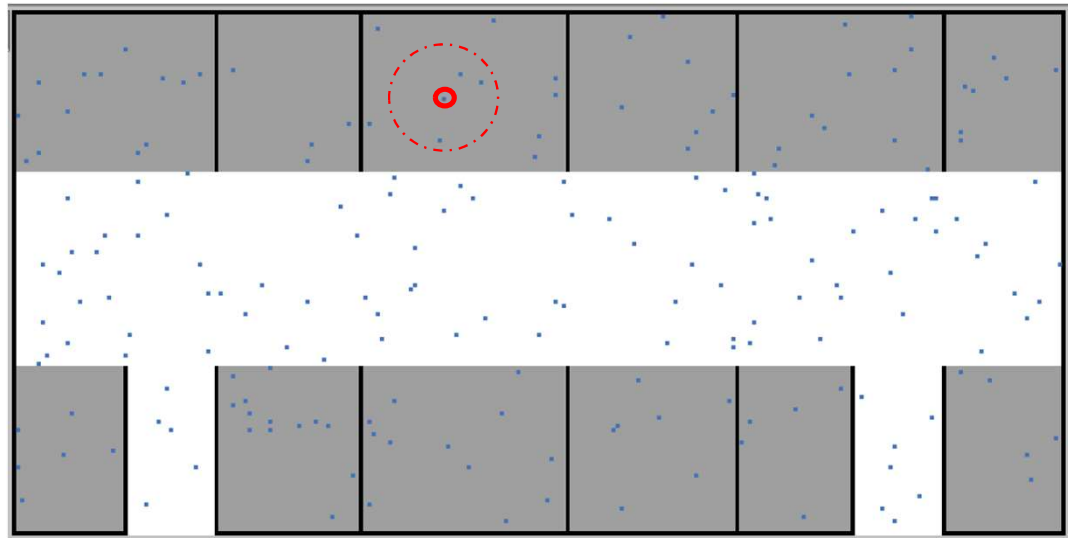


$$V_{xy} = \begin{cases} V & \text{if } N_{xy} = 0 \\ V - \frac{N_{xy}^k}{U} & \text{if } N_{xy} > 1 \end{cases}$$

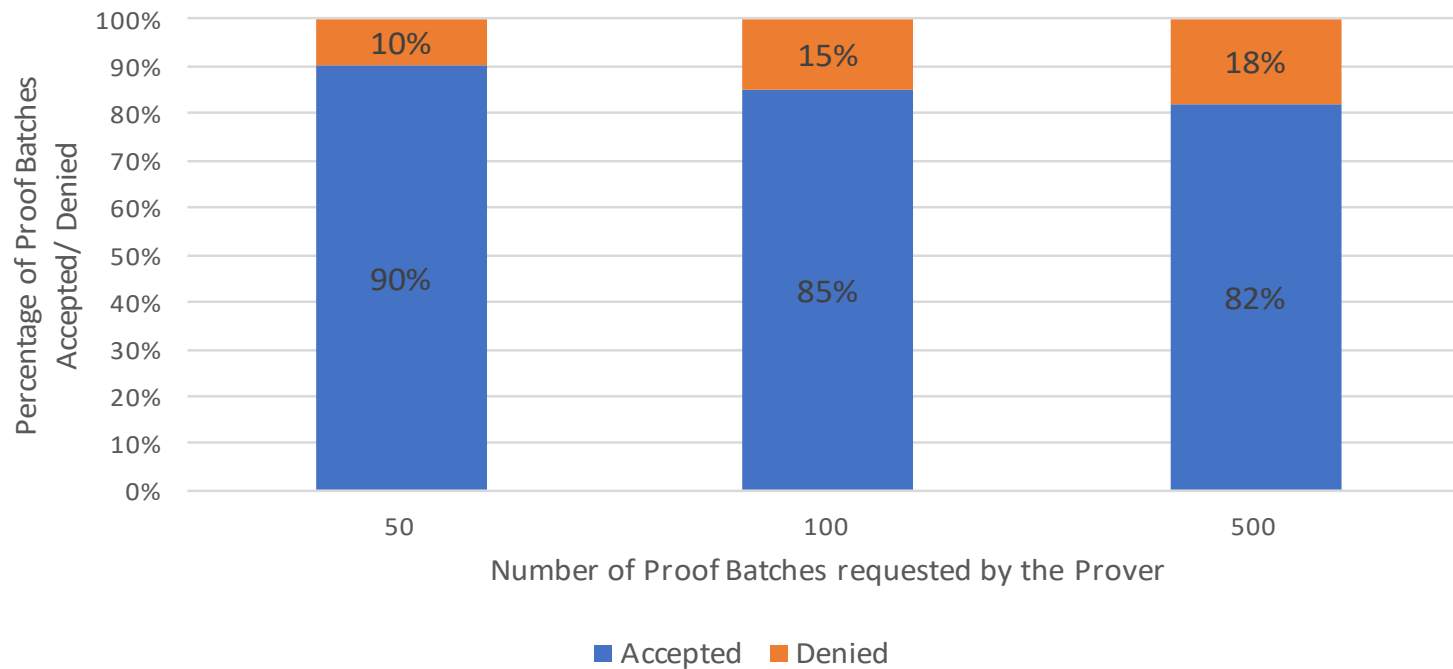
Collusion avoidance simulation

- Simulated shopping center
- 250 users that behave as *Provers* and *Witnesses*

Netlogo simulation



Collusion avoidance simulation



Use case: smart tourism

- App for tourists
 - Improve experience
- Reward visit to locations
- Challenges:
 - Open environment
 - Reuse infrastructure





CROSS

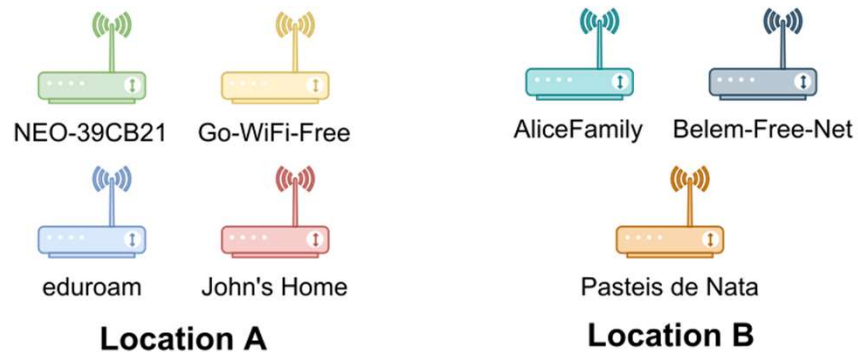
location proofs for smart tourism in the city

Wi-Fi scavenging



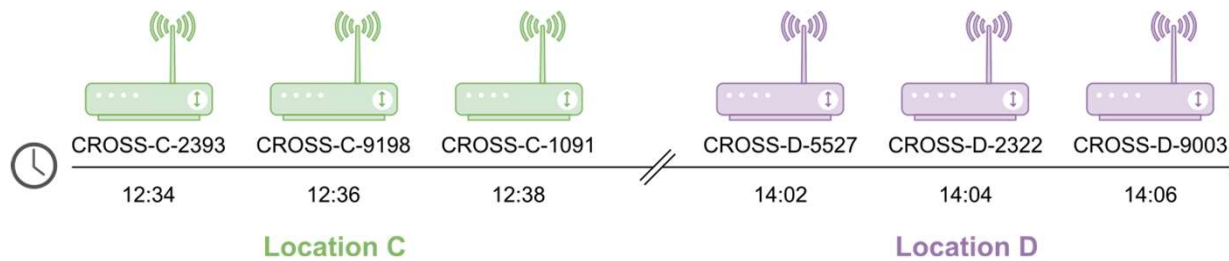
Gabriel Maia

Wi-Fi Scavenging



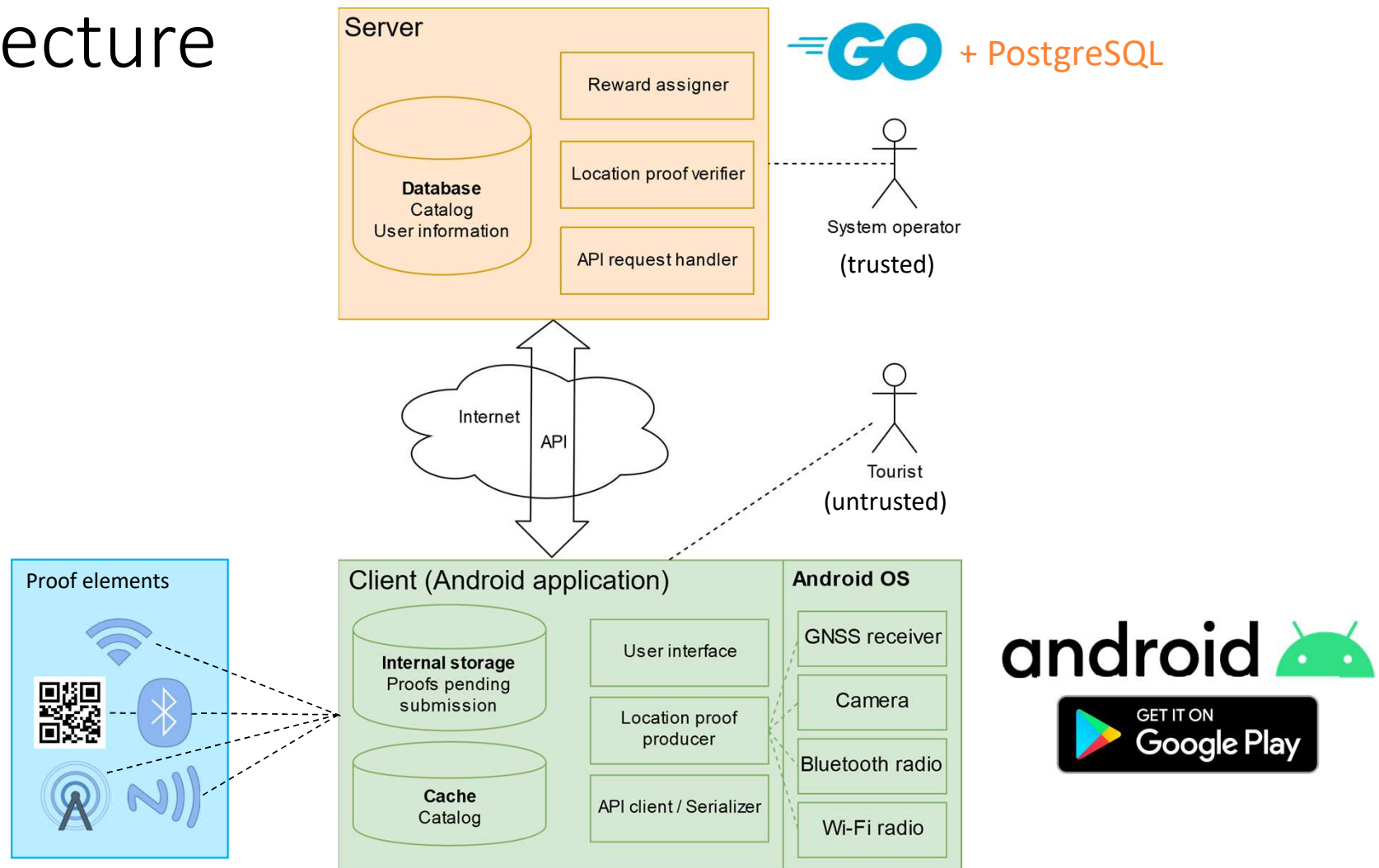
94:CA:1E NEO-39CB21 @ 10:21 (trigger)
E3:21:09 Go-WiFi-Free @ 10:21
44:FA:EE eduroam @ 10:22
48:11:BC John's Home @ 10:34
39:DC:A2 Belem-Free-Net @ 11:12 (trigger)
02:1F:3D AliceFamily @ 11:15
0C:AF:E4 Pasteis de Nata @ 11:15

Wi-Fi Beacons with Time-based OTP



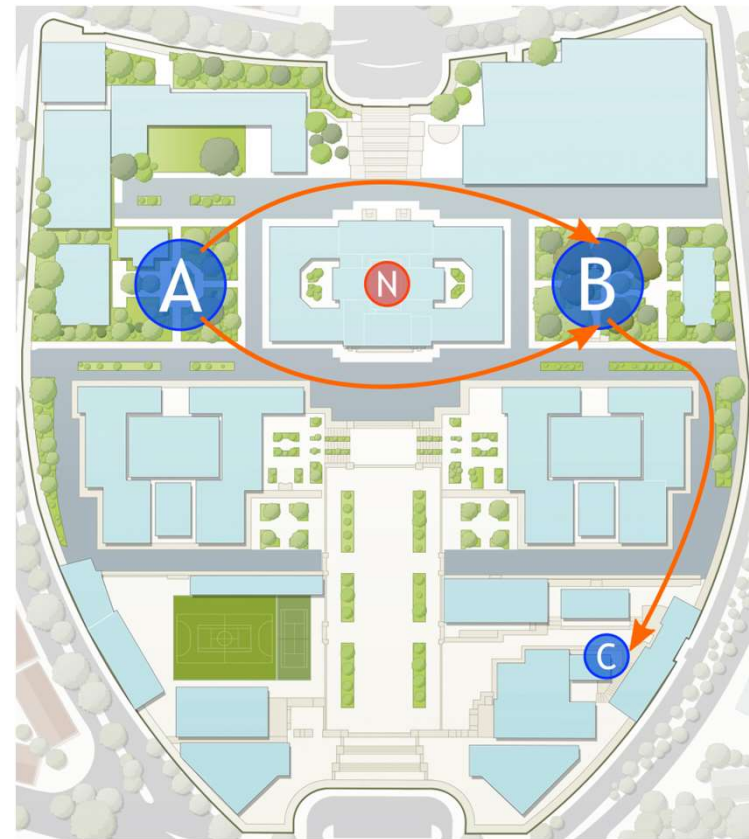
2C:3E:B6 CROSS-C-2393 @ 12:34
2C:3E:B6 CROSS-C-9198 @ 12:36
2C:3E:B6 CROSS-C-1091 @ 12:38
5F:39:A0 CROSS-D-5527 @ 14:02
5F:39:A0 CROSS-D-2322 @ 14:04
5F:39:A0 CROSS-D-9003 @ 14:06

Architecture



Evaluation

- Android App
 - Available on the Play Store
- Tests with **30 users**
 - **34** different Android smartphones
- Test route with 3 locations (A, B, C, N)
 - Alameda campus of Instituto Superior Técnico

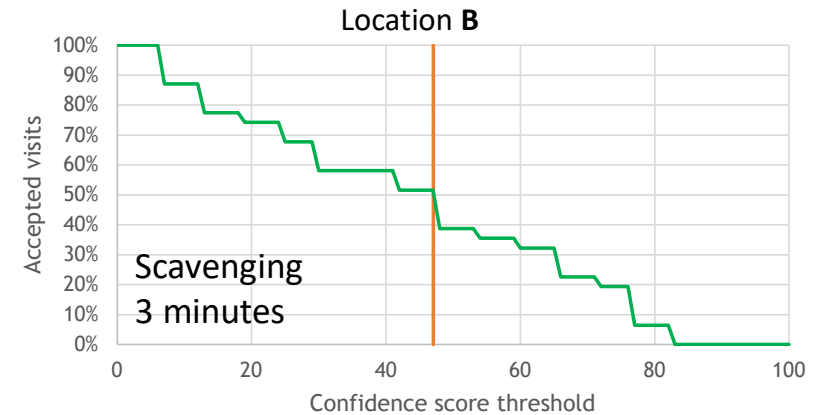
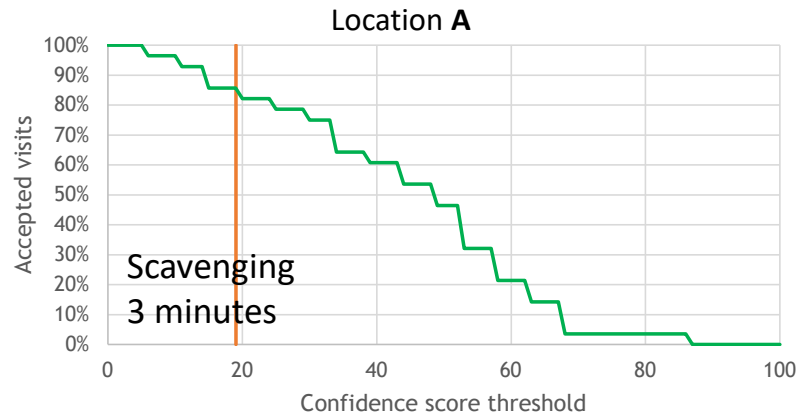


Results: Location detection performance

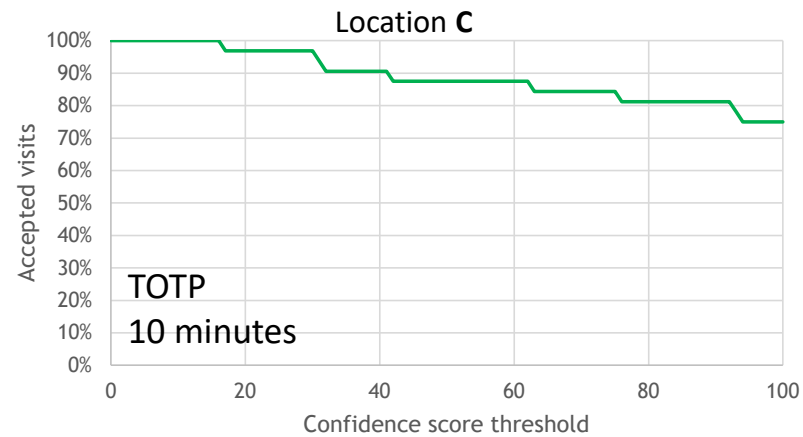
After 3 minutes at each location

Location	Proof Strategy	Total visits	Total detections	Success rate
A	Scavenging	34	30	88%
B	Scavenging	34	33	97%
C	TOTP	34	34	100%
N (not visited)	Scavenging	0	0	100%

Results: Location proof performance



% of seen APs



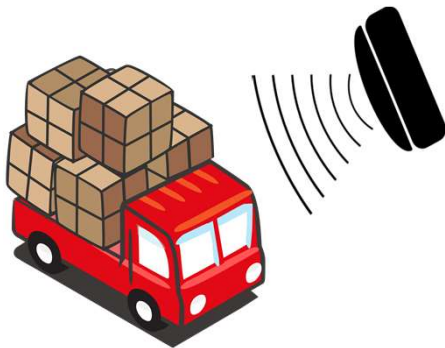
% of verified visit duration

Results: Scavenging feasibility

- Are there enough Wi-Fi networks for scavenging to work? **Generally, yes**
- Does the network list require constant updates? **No**

Wi-Fi networks present at urban locations in Lisbon					
Location	Initial total	After ten days		After one month	
		Present	New	Present	New
Alvalade	86	74 (86%)	13	73 (85%)	31
Pr. Comércio	133	8 (6%)	60	7 (5%)	43
Gulbenkian	80	54 (68%)	92	54 (68%)	55
Jerónimos	148	34 (23%)	100	24 (16%)	62
Oceanário	39	22 (56%)	41	24 (64%)	40
Sé	61	25 (41%)	43	22 (36%)	44

Use case: smart taxes



- Track movements of goods
 - Mitigate fake shipments
- Combine location proofs with digital notaries:
 - Time-stamping
 - Long-term archival
 - Tamper-resistance
- Extend existing infrastructure with dedicated devices



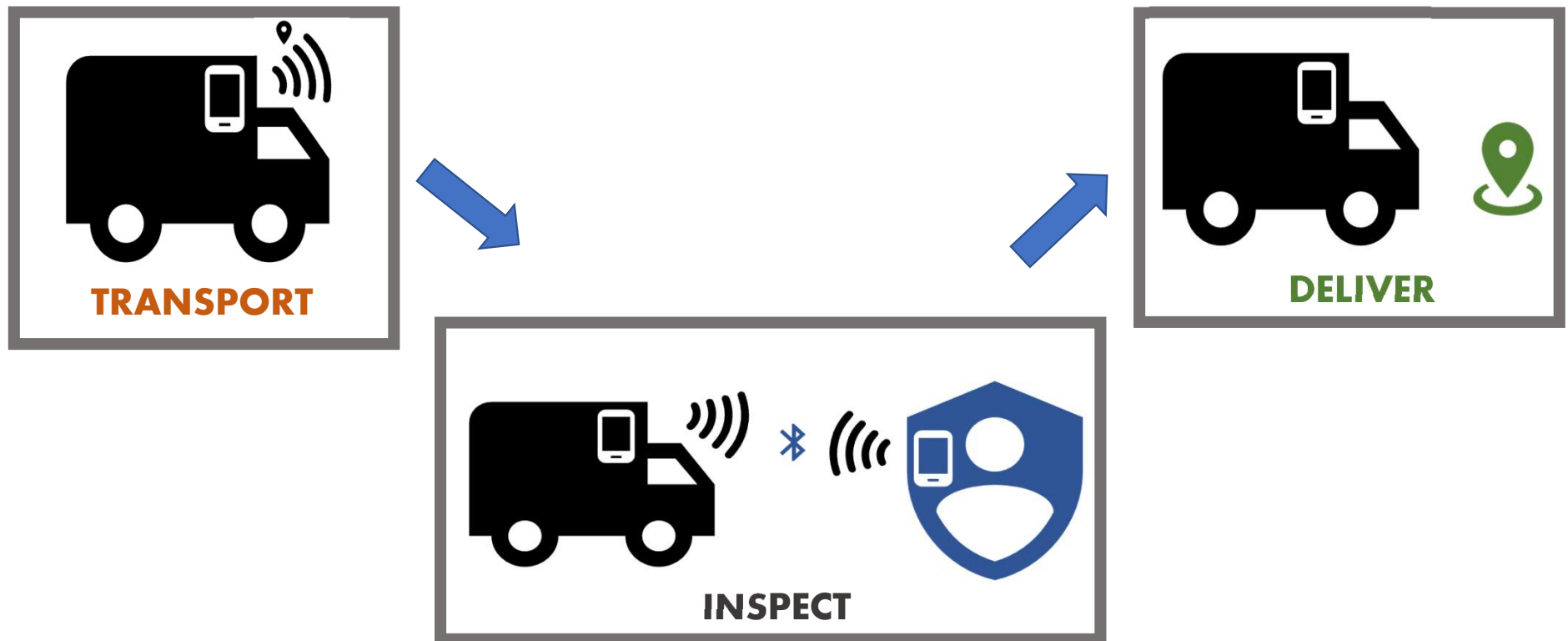
STOP

Secure Transport Location Proofs for vehicle inspections

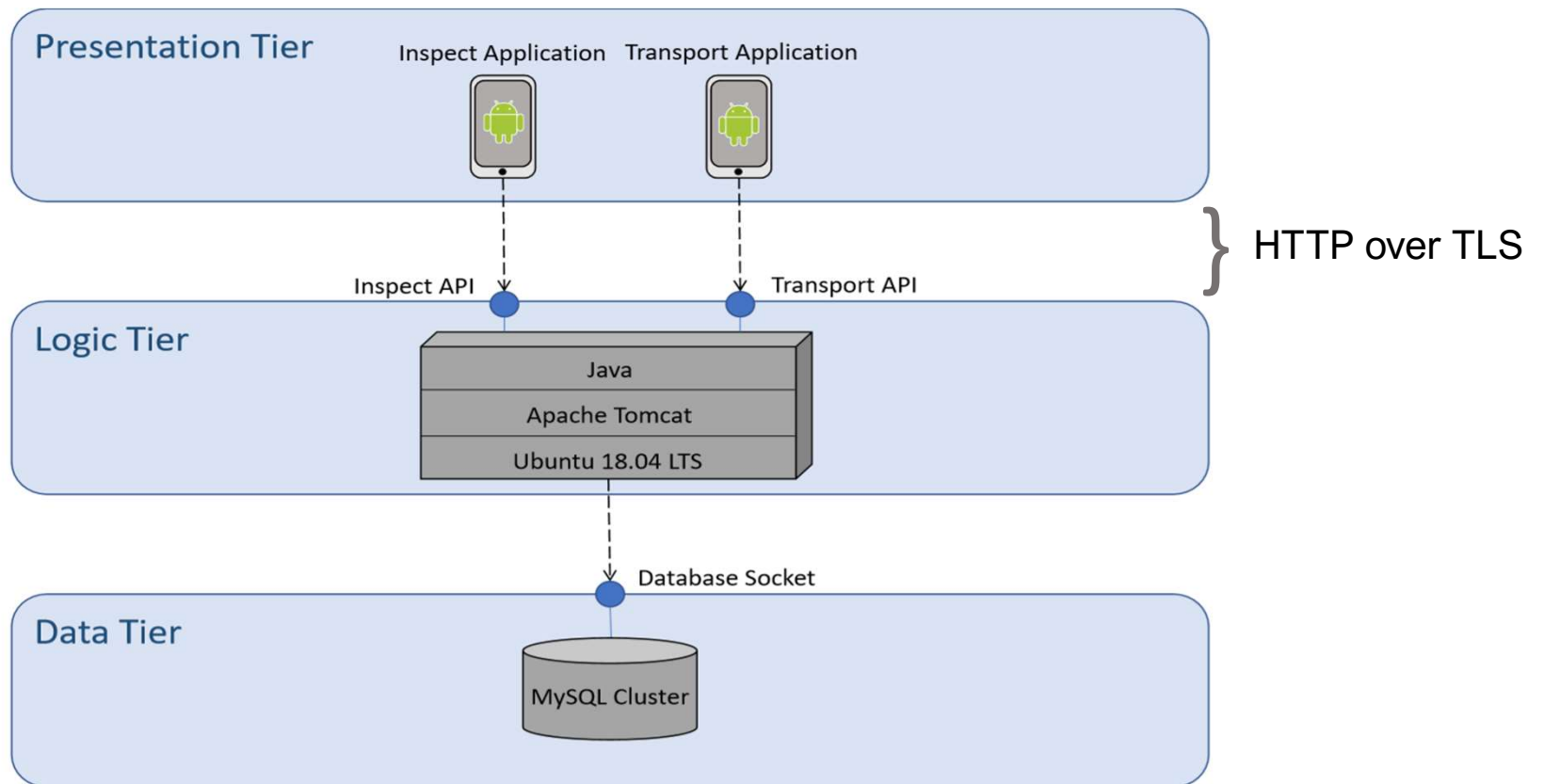


Henrique Santos

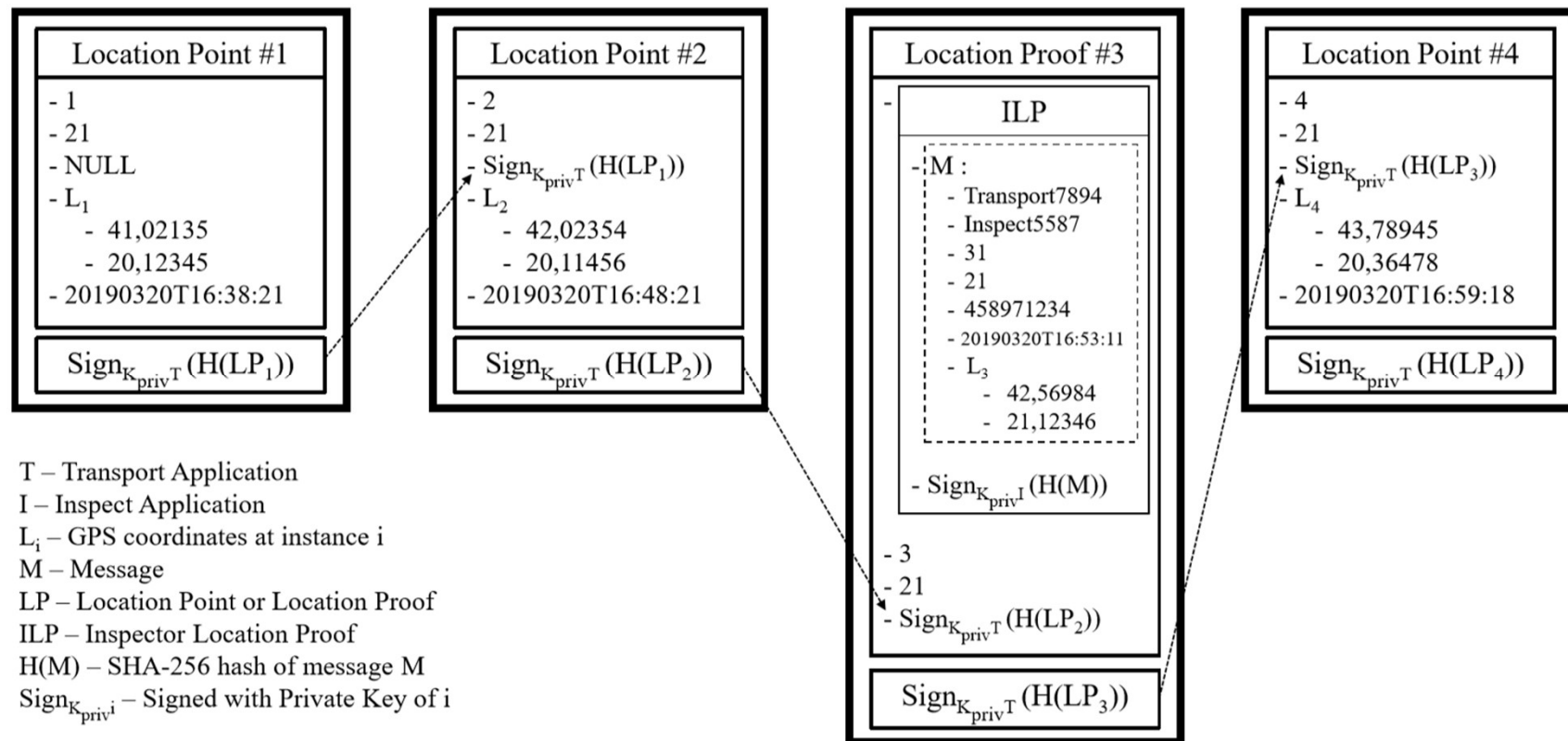
Process Overview



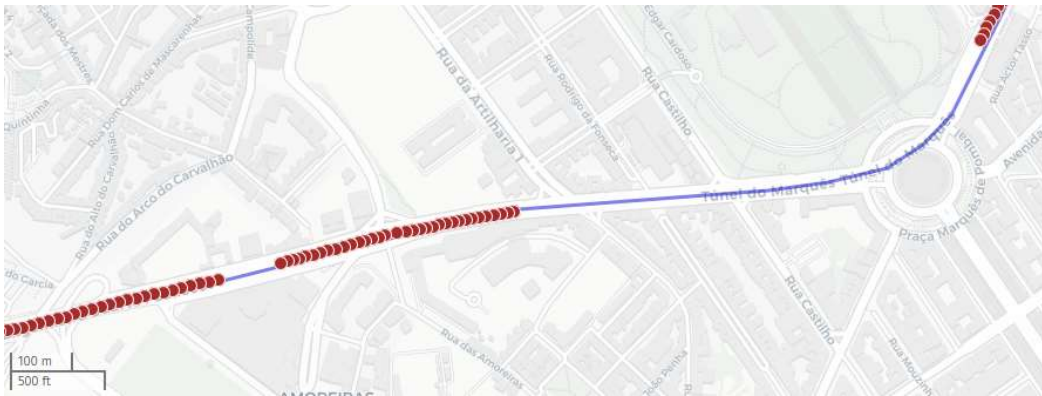
Architecture



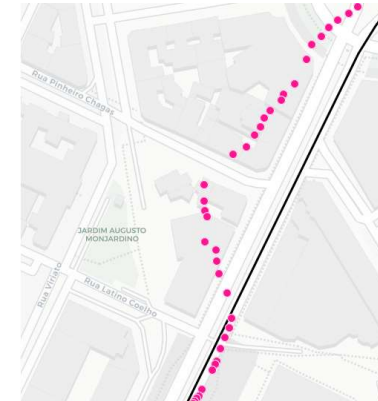
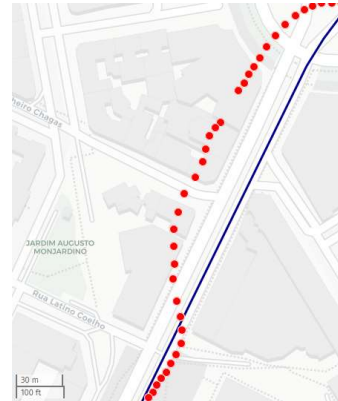
Location Chain



Location Accuracy



Issues inside of a tunnel

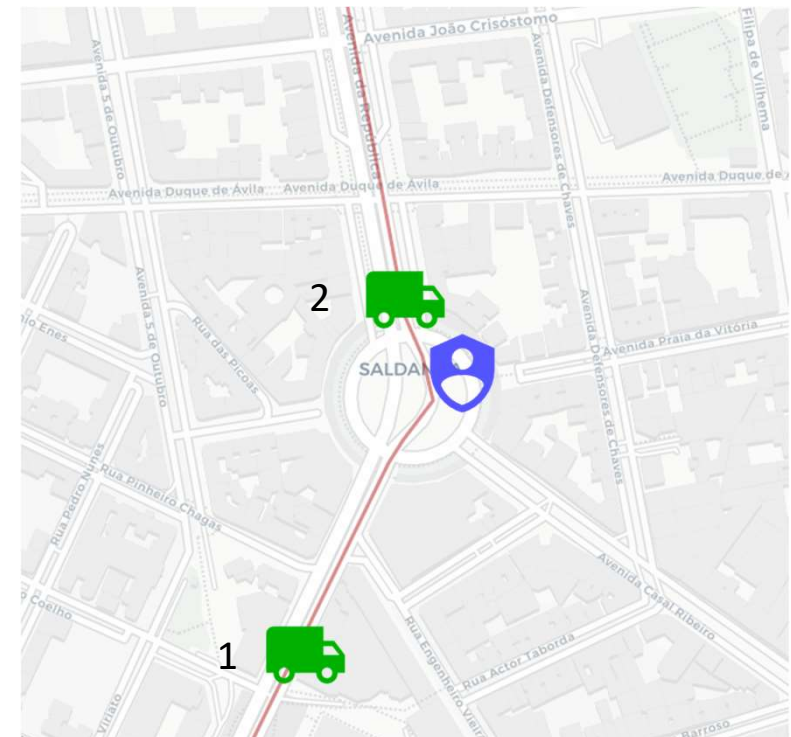
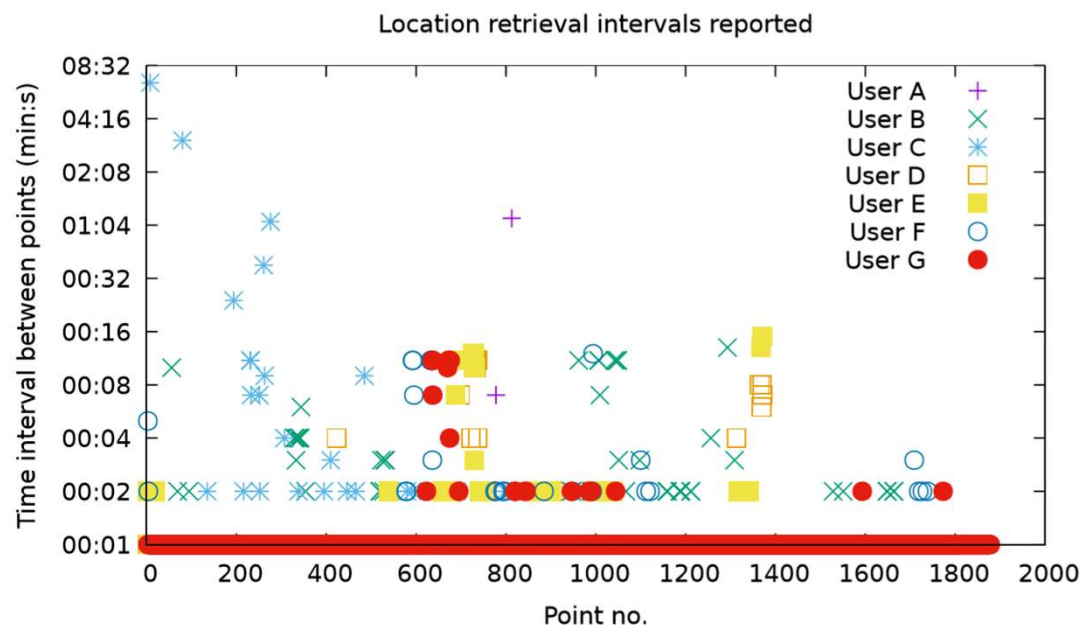


Issues with surrounding buildings

Inspection Selection Parameters

Location Retrieval Rate: 1 second

Inspection Selection Range: 500 meters



Selection issue with user B

Bluetooth Interaction

- We assumed the Bluetooth connection would be maintained during the duration of the inspection procedure
 - This was proven wrong
 - Therefore we suggest a two-phase protocol



Standard Container in Truck

STOP prototype

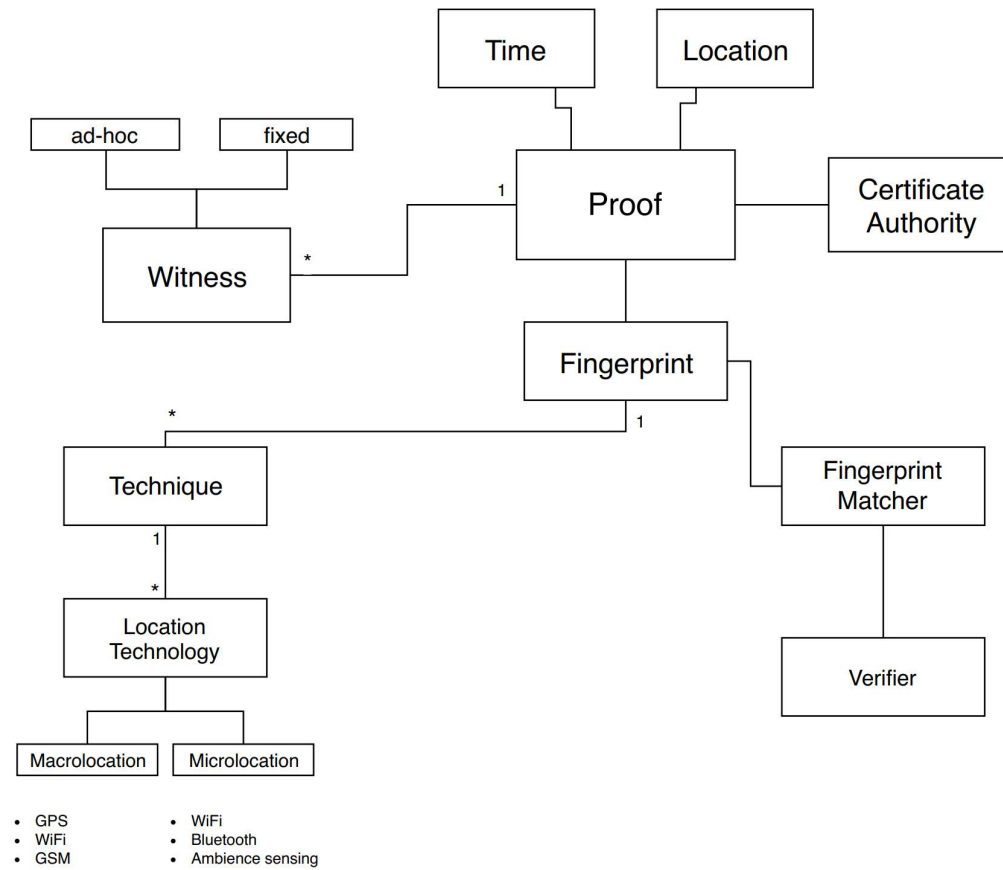
- Implemented Android applications and Central Ledger
 - Collects location information of transportation vehicles
 - Improves transportation inspection
 - Location Chain projects all location events of a transportation
- The evaluation showed:
 - Accurate location tracking
 - Reliable location retrieval rate and optimal selection rule
 - Feasibility of the inspection protocol

Ongoing work

SureThing framework

- Open to diverse technologies
- Proof data format
 - Transport
 - Composition
 - Signature
- Proof assessment
 - Weight, rank, compare *strength* of proofs

SureThing conceptual model



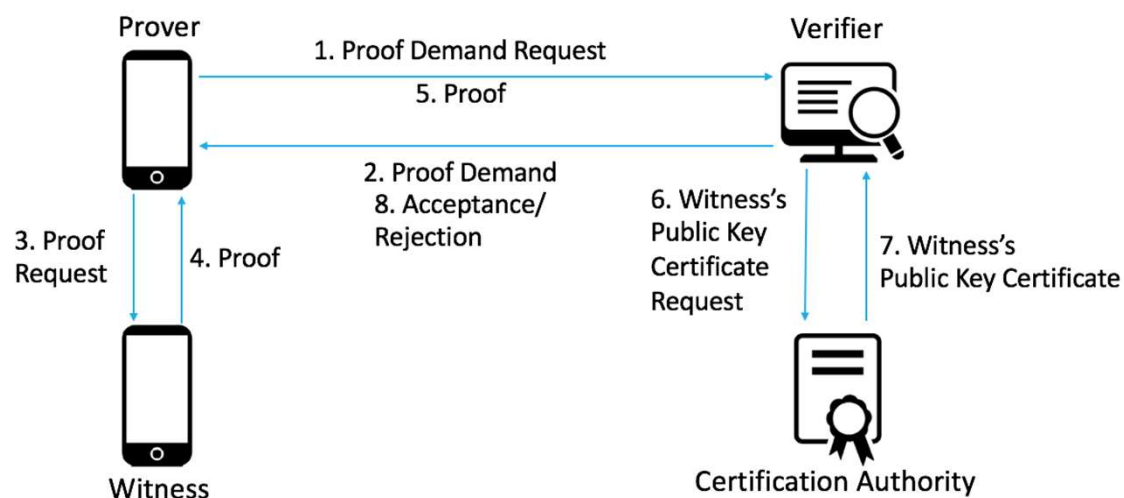
Thank you!



**Device location certification
for the Internet of Things**

<http://surething-project.eu>

miguel.pardal@tecnico.ulisboa.pt



Invitation SureThing Event

Advances in Internet of Things and Location

- Friday, January 10th, 2020
 - Hotel Roma, Lisboa
 - 09:00-17:00
- Keynote: Joshua Siegel (MIT, MSU)
- Panel Discussion: industry and academia
- SureThing project
 - Current prototypes and future work
- More information, and registration at:
 - <http://surething.tecnico.ulisboa.pt/workshop/>



SureThing publications (selection)

- Diogo Calado, Miguel L. Pardal. *Tamper-proof incentive scheme for mobile crowdsensing systems*. IEEE International Symposium on Network Computing and Applications (NCA), 2018.
- João Ferreira, Miguel L. Pardal. *Witness-based location proofs for mobile devices* (short). IEEE International Symposium on Network Computing and Applications (NCA), 2018.
- Gabriel A. Maia, Miguel L. Pardal. CROSS: loCation pROof techniqueS for consumer mobile applicationS. INForum, 2019.
- Henrique F. Santos, Miguel L. Pardal. Operation STOP: itinerary verification for smart vehicle inspections. INForum, 2019.
- Sheng Wang, Rui Claro, Miguel L. Pardal. SPYKE: Security ProxY with Knowledge-based intrusion prEvention. INForum, 2019.
- Pedro E. Carmo, Miguel L. Pardal. IoT Neighborhood Watch: device monitoring for anomaly detection (short). INForum, 2019