

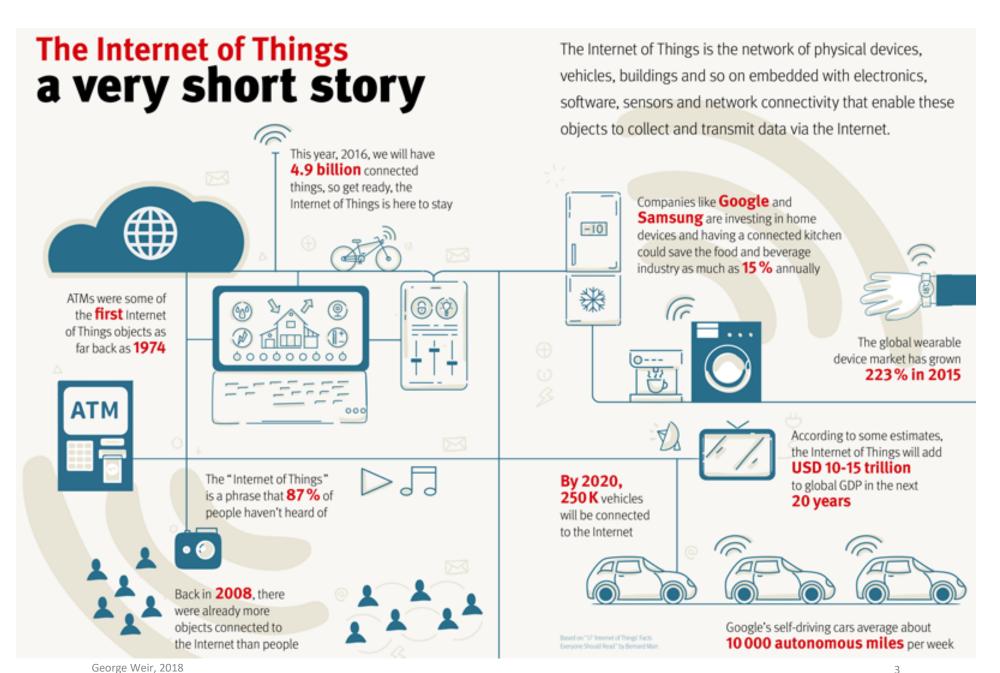


The Internet of Things: Are we running quickly into the darkness?

George Weir george.weir@strath.ac.uk

#### Summary

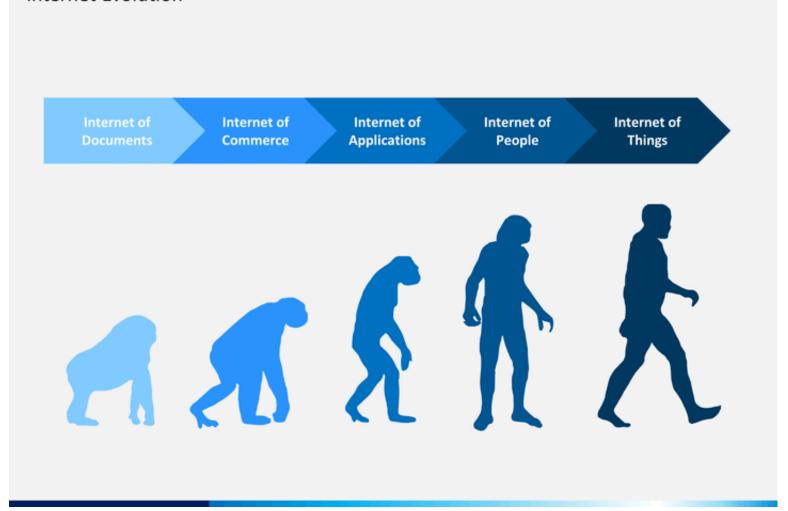
- The Internet of Things: Are we running quickly into the darkness?
  - Yes
- Should we be worried?
  - Yes
- Can we mitigate the risks?
  - Yes (partly)

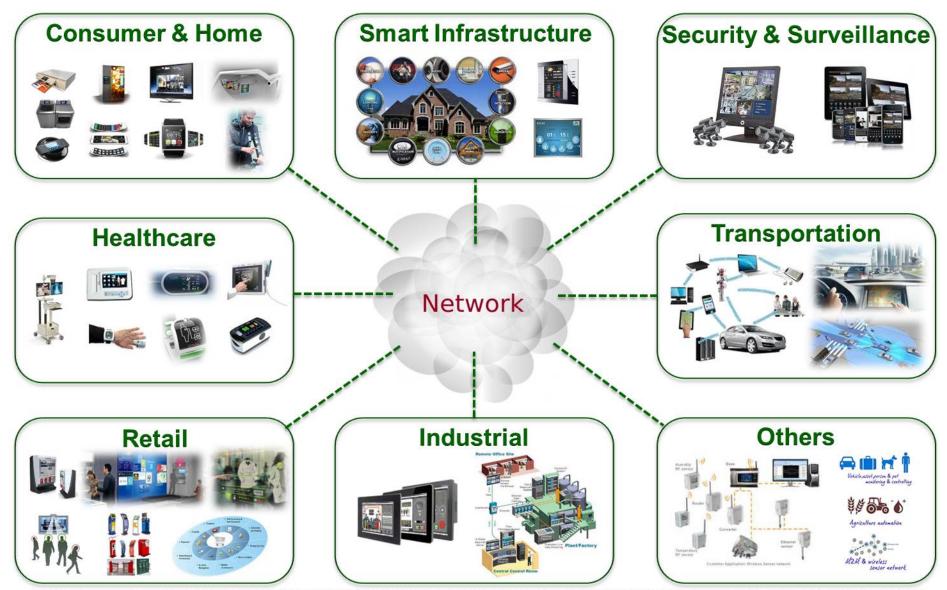


#### A natural progression?

#### **INTERNET OF THINGS**

Internet Evolution





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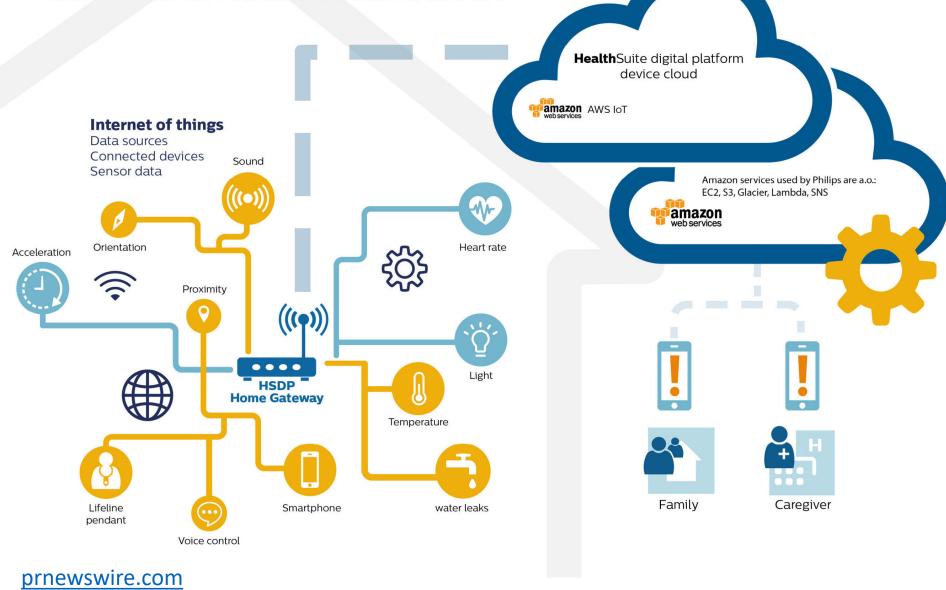
### IoT and Cloud

Cloud is seen as an enabling technology



ti.com

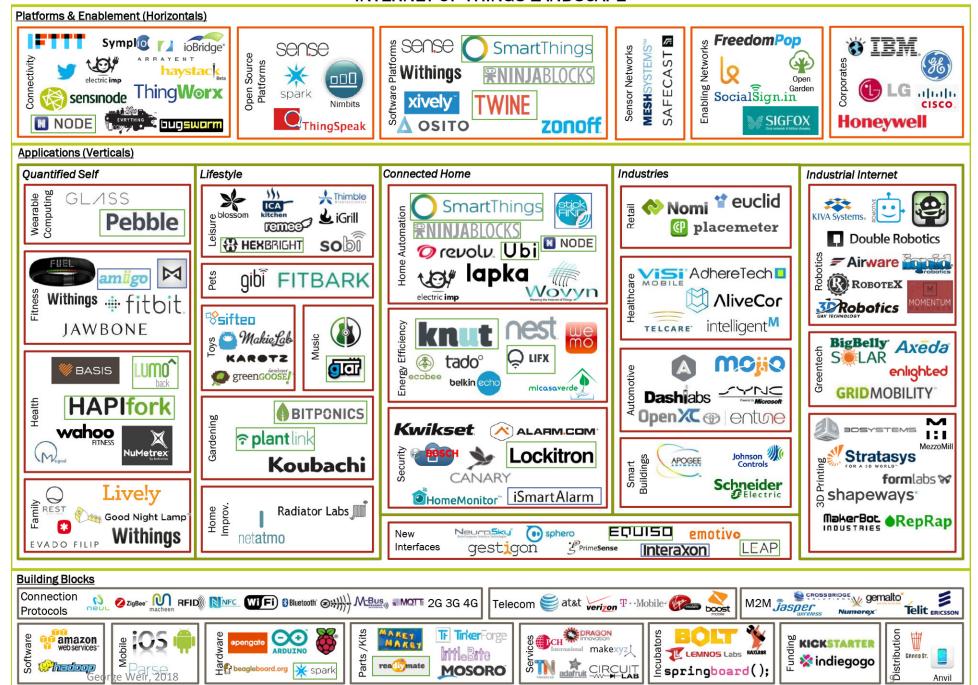
#### **Health**Suite IoT Architecture based on AWS



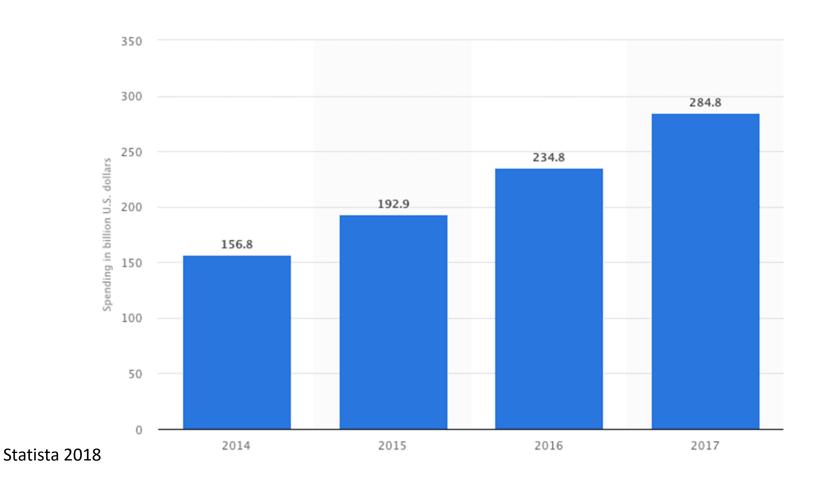
# Are we Running?

• Apparently, everyone is engaging with Cloud-based IoT:

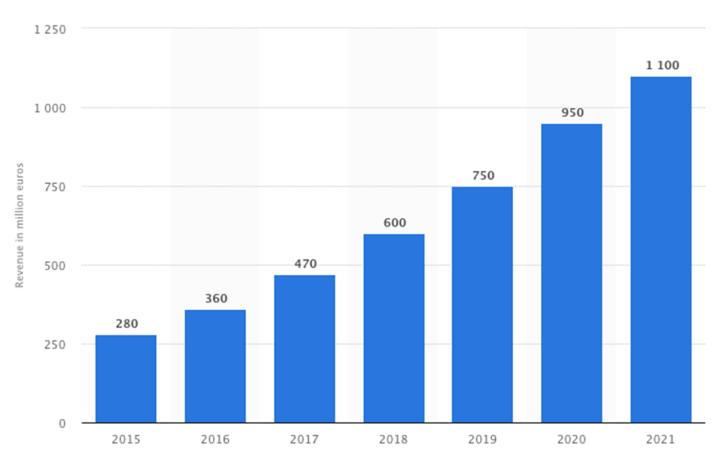
#### INTERNET OF THINGS LANDSCAPE



# Projected Internet of Things services spending worldwide from 2014 to 2017 (in billion U.S. dollars)



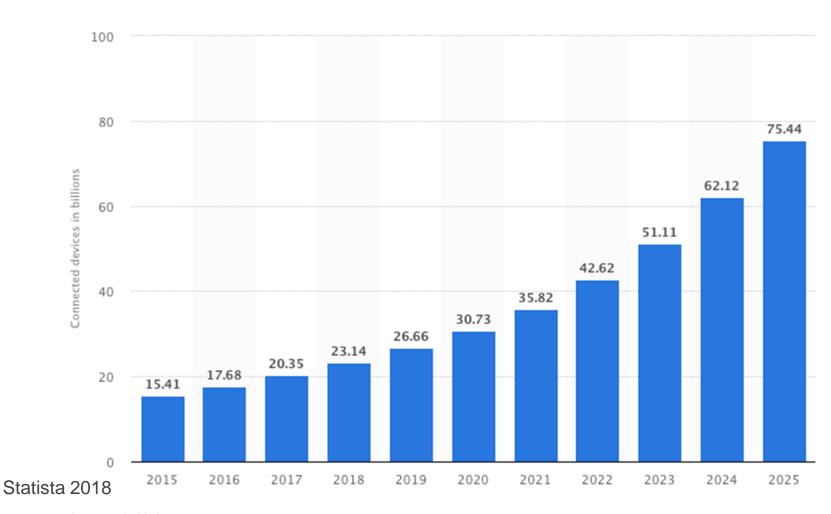
# Third-party Internet of Things platform connectivity revenue worldwide from 2015 to 2021 (in million euros)



Statista 2018

Third-party connectivity platform revenue is forecast to reach 1.1 billion euros in 2021

# Internet of Things (IoT) connected devices installed base worldwide from 2015 to 2025 (in billions)



### Media prediction

 "A typical home will soon contain a network of gadgets designed to make life easier." (Sunday Times, 11.01.15)









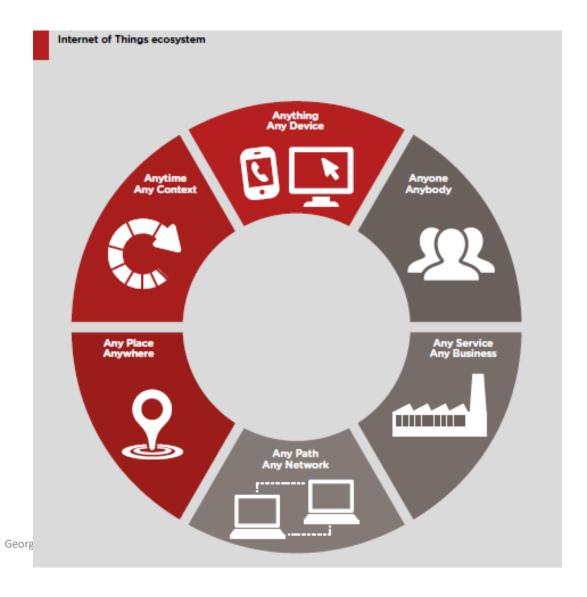
#### Government initiative?



# The Internet of Things: making the most of the Second Digital Revolution

A report by the UK Government Chief Scientific Adviser

# Large-scale Ecosystem



Report perspective: we should engage quickly with these developments for the welfare of the population and the economic benefit of the country.

#### Key ingredients

#### Communication

- Wireless technology
  - Wlan
  - Bluetooth
  - GPRS (GSM)
  - New communication standards

#### Integration

• Local systems talking together and to 'upper level' systems

#### Data analysis

- Widely distributed data gathering
- Centralised synthesis and analysis

# Likely applications

- Home automation
  - Building management systems
- Energy
  - Smart meters
- Healthcare
  - Telehealth: delivery of remote health-related services
- Transport
  - Self-adjusting vehicles
- Agriculture
  - Sensor-based yield management



# Example devices

• Smart thermostat with remote control



### Apps on Your Fridge?

- 'Upgrade your life with a Wi-Fi enabled refrigerator
- Featuring a brilliant 8" touchscreen that puts access to apps at your fingertips
- Check the morning weather, browse the web for recipes, explore your social networks or leave notes for your family—all from the refrigerator door' Samsung advert



#### Smart toothbrush



- Bluetooth smartphone interaction
- No internet connection (yet!)



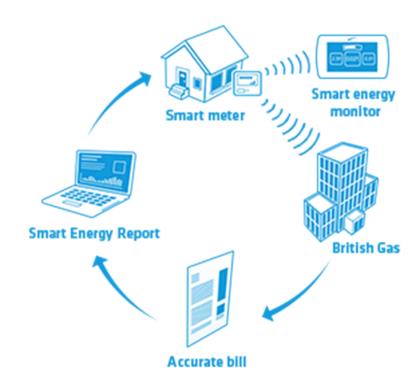
#### Smart energy meters

- Consumers with smart meters can have an in-home display (IHD) that lets them see how much energy they are using and what it will cost.
- This will let them have more control over their energy use and help them save energy and money.



#### How smart meters work

- Smart meters take accurate readings of your energy
- Readings are automatically sent to the supplier using wireless technology
- You can view usage online with an in-house display
- You receive an accurate energy bill without having to submit meter readings



### Wearable technology

- Smart watches with sensors
  - Health and fitness applications
- Smart clothing is predicted to overtake the sale of fitness trackers by 2017





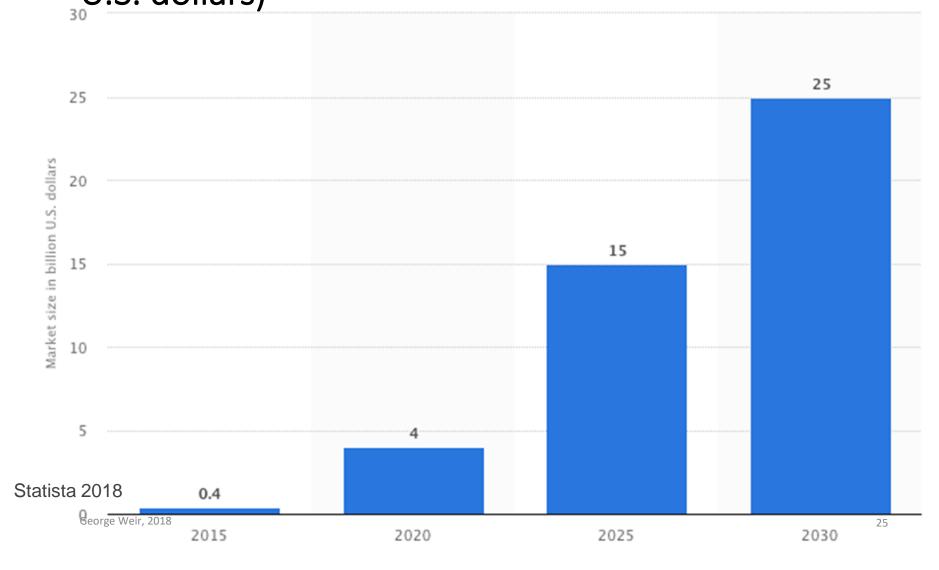
The Polo Tech smart shirt by Ralph Lauren, can measure heart rate and respiration connecting to a smartphone via Bluetooth

# Wearable technology (2)

- The Polo Tech smart shirt by Ralph Lauren
- Can measure heart rate and respiration, distance travelled and calories burned
- Connects to smartphone or tablet via Bluetooth



Projected global market for autonomous driving sensor components from 2015 to 2030 (in billion U.S. dollars)



### Intelligent Transport System Corridor

- Cooperative ITS Corridor
- EU project to manage cars from Rotterdam via Munich, Frankfurt, and on to Vienna
  - warning drivers of upcoming roadwork and other obstacles
  - aims to harmonize smart-road standards among different countries



#### Cooperative ITS Corridor

- Cameras every 100 metres
- Wi-Fi antennas every 500 metres
  - Short-range 'car to road' communication
- Measuring exact position of vehicles 10 times per second
  - within 1 metre accuracy
- Improved flow management
  - claims to address the 'braking shockwave' problem

George Weir, 2018

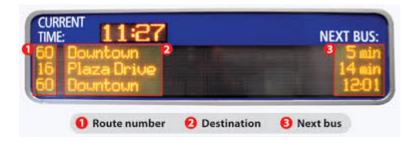
27

# Cars Will Talk, Then Collaborate

- Initial stage is 'car to roadside' communication
- Later stage extends this to 'car to car'

#### Where we are

- Green wave system implemented in Glasgow City Centre (~2010)
  - Allows emergency vehicles to receive green waves to allow for safe and speedy journeys across the city
  - Vehicles tracked using GPRS transmission
- Bus stops showing expected arrivals



#### Health applications

- Mainly monitoring and data capture
- Some remote access to consultations



# Ecosystem requirements

- Varieties of device
- Networking models
- Communication models

IoT Device Taxonomy POS terminal, ATM, MRI x86, PC-like, apps Large Embedded Industry 8.1, Standard Industry handheld, POS tablet ARM and x86, shell experience, apps Mobile Embedded Handheld 8.1 Gateways, wearables, panels, cars ARM and x86, diverse hardware, no shell Small Embedded Compact, Auto Controllers, fixed-use, sensors, actuators ARM, constrained hardware, headless Micro .NET Micro Framework

#### Varieties of device

- Three varieties of 'device'
  - Inert (with location markers)
  - Data gathering and relay
    - Sensor-based with data transfer
  - Decision making
    - Action based upon detected conditions

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33

#### networking models

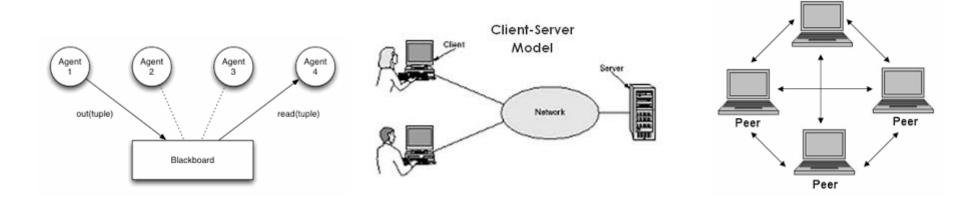
- Two networking models
  - Mobile device to local network
    - As we have presently
  - Close proximity, ad hoc networking
    - Device to device
    - Peer to peer
- These models will interact



#### Communication models

#### Three communication models

- Blackboard (e.g., cloud-based)
- Client-server
- Peer to peer



George Weir, 2018

Peer

#### Home ecosystem

- Devices register presence and status with central management system
- Domestic sensor network
  - tracks and monitors internal systems, devices and other 'objects'
    - including people
- Extended to 'inert' objects
  - e.g. through RFID tags
    - no more lost items

#### Home ecosystem (2)

- Domestic objects outside the home can also be tracked/monitored
  - Children
  - Pets
  - Vehicles
  - Mobile phones, ...
- Smart inventory, commercial and domestic
- Regulated service reports
  - Ease of data production for insurance
  - Home reports when selling property

#### Where we might be

- Highly integrated monitoring and control
  - domestic, district, regional and national
- Device self-monitoring for fault tolerance and timely repair
  - e.g., engine status monitor
- Environment monitoring for smart control
  - e.g., weather forecast affecting thermostat settings
- Significant cost benefits through better insight on system demand
  - e.g., cheaper health service
- Better guarantees of system performance
  - Quality of service enhancements through optimised production

#### We should be worried about

- Reliability/robustness
- Locus of control
- Privacy
- Integrity
- Accountability
- Security
- Digital Forensics
- Availability

## Reliability and robustness

- Integrated systems could become mission or life critical
- Must have minimum failure rate
- issue of performance and capacity
- priority and contention management

# Reliability and robustness (2)

- Multiple points of failure?
  - Individual devices
  - Communication links
  - Centralised services

# Reliability and robustness (3)



"How am I supposed to cook? The Internet is down."

#### Locus of control



# Locus of control (2)

• Who is in control?

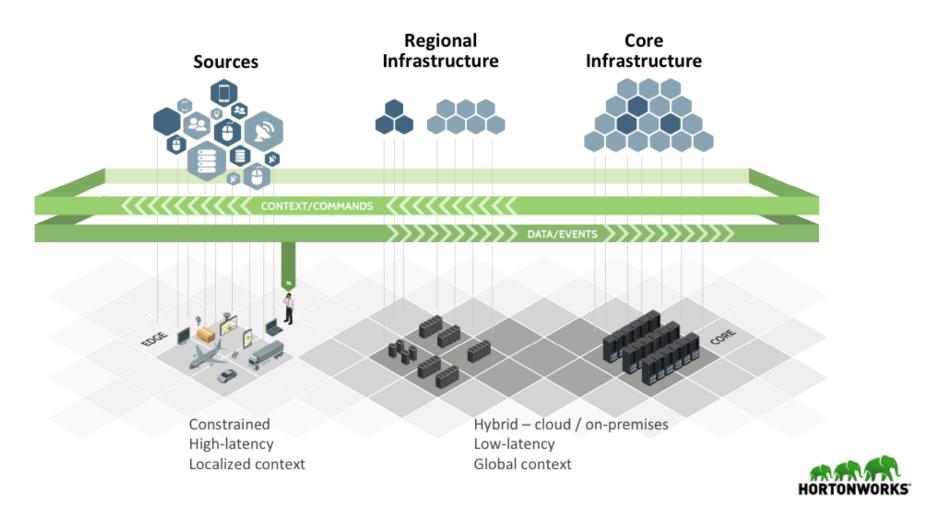


"Bad news - the scale is threatening to cut off our access to the fridge..."

#### privacy

- Centralised data collection?
- The rise of 'big data' and data analytics
- Who owns the information?
- How can it be used?
  - Timely intervention (e.g., health care)
  - Targeted advertising
  - Product development
- Nowhere to hide?
- Tracking via our portable devices

# Big Data and IoT



#### Buckhacker

A website created by anonymous hackers has been launched that allows anyone to search for unsecured sensitive data stored in the cloud.

Buckhacker is a tool that trawls servers at Amazon Web Services (AWS), a popular cloud computing platform.

AWS provides data storage to private firms, governments and universities, among others.

Exposed data has been found on it before, but Buckhacker makes searching for it much easier.

The name comes from the fact that AWS Simple Storage Servers (S3) are known as "buckets" - this is the part of AWS that Buckhacker accesses.

http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-43057681

#### Strava

# Fitness tracking app gives away location of secret US military bases

The app, made by Strava Labs, shows the movements of its app users around the world.



Kabul, Afghanistan on the Strava heat map

#### Integrity/Accountability

- Can you trust the results of data analysis?
- How could you verify?
- Who can be held to account?
  - Distributed responsibility means more complex accountability

#### security

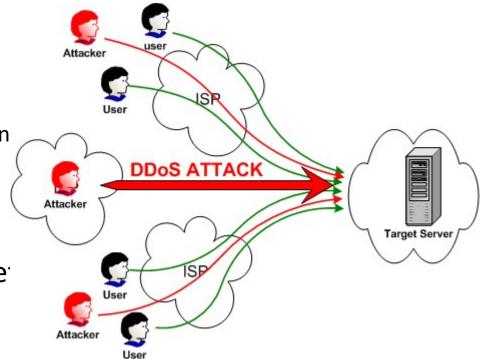
- Internet of Insecure Things
- 'Anything that can be hacked will be hacked'
- Shodan the world's first search engine for Internet-connected devices
- Recent DDoS attacks employing IoT devices
- Malware (originating in China) has been found on US SCADA systems

#### Recognising the risks?



## Security: risks

- Forms of attack
  - Target devices
  - Target infrastructure
  - Unauthorised access (to data or con
  - Denial of service
- Most attacks use standard protocols to overwhelm targe
- If you are connected, you are vulnerable

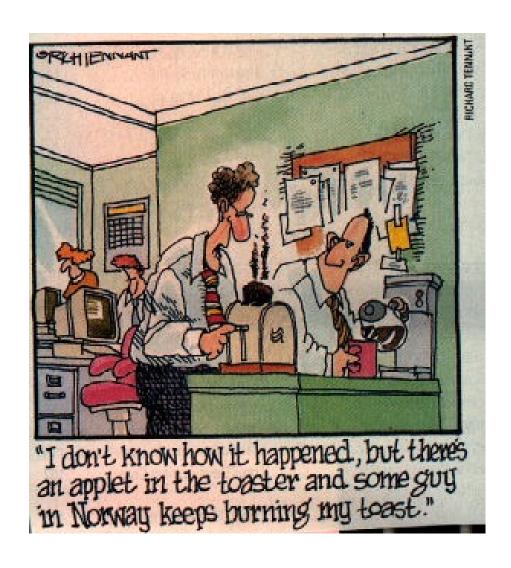


#### Security: Internet of Insecure Things

Recent issues with remote surveillance cameras

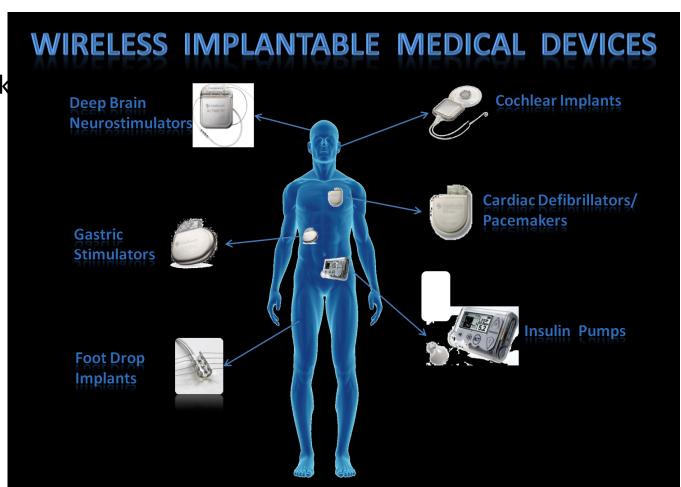


## Security: Unauthorised access



## Security: Health risks?

Implanted network medical devices



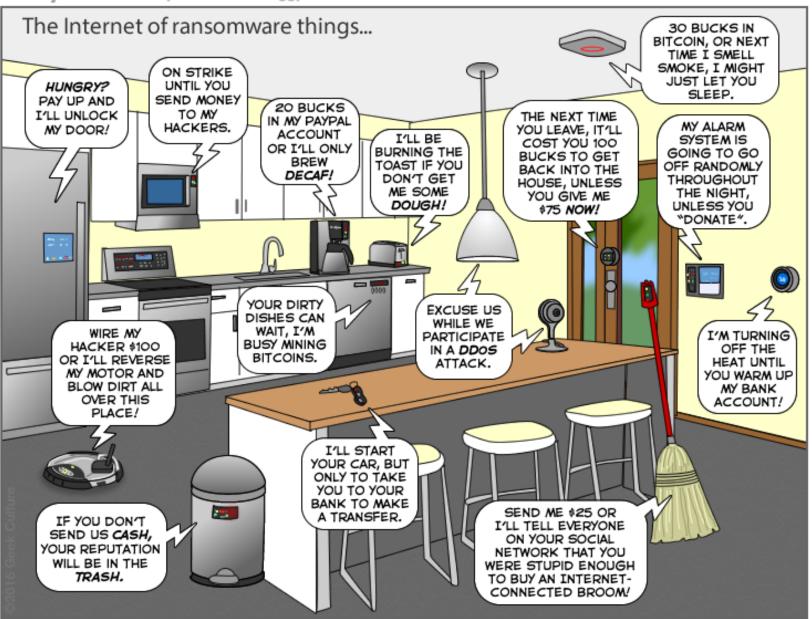
## Security: Health risks?

Moving toward implanted devices

Risk of illicit device access



The Joy of Tech™ by Nitrozac & Snaggy

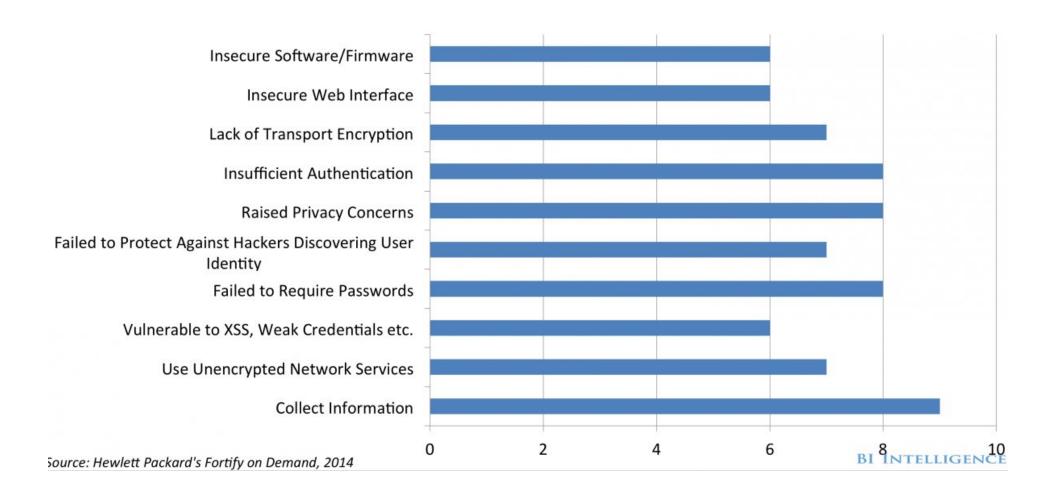


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## Top Ten IoT Security Flaws



## Digital forensics

- Where does the data reside?
- Who has authority to access logs or centrally stored data?
- Can we keep up with the proliferation of different devices?



Google Home



**Amazon Echo** 

#### Example

- A recent criminal case involving an Amazon Echo:
- In November 2015, James Bates was charged with first-degree murder of another man, who was found dead in Bates' hot tub
- Police in Arkansas seized Bates' Alexa-enabled Echo smart speaker from his home, and asked Amazon to hand over any pertinent information regarding the device's communication with Alexa
- Amazon denied the request in the absence of a valid and binding legal demand

#### Amazon Echo

- Forensic investigation in the context of Amazon Echo (and similar, Cloud-based systems) is complex
- According to Chung et al (2017)\*, this requires "a new digital forensic approach for the Amazon Alexa ecosystem combining cloud-side and client-side forensics"

• \*Digital forensic approaches for Amazon Alexa ecosystem, Digital Investigation, Volume 22, Supplement, August 2017, Pages S15-S25.

#### Availability: services

- How do we spread the benefits?
- We don't all have the necessary infrastructure
  - High speed broadband
  - Domestic networks
  - Centralised monitoring and control systems
  - New era of 'haves and have nots'?

#### Availability: quality of service

- Differing service options at different costs?
- Two tier health service with two access modes:
  - personal contact and on-line
- Latter will initially be cheaper option
- May evolve into more specialised service
  - e.g., advice and input from world leading medics, at a premium cost

## Availability: data

- Who gets access to the data?
- At what cost?
- New scope for data brokers?
- New avenues for personalised adverts...

# Availability: A new digital divide?

- Integrating old and new?
- Accommodating rich and poor?
- New education required?



#### Conclusion (1)

• The Internet of Things: Are we running quickly into the darkness?

- Yes
- Should we be worried?
  - Yes
- Can we mitigate the risks?
  - Yes (partly)

# Conclusion (2)

• What can we do?



# Walk forward (with a flashlight)



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