

IoTDI 2020

CHARACTERIZING SMART HOME IOT TRAFFIC IN THE WILD

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Smart Home IoT – A Target



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Hackers can hijack Wi-Fi Hello Barbie to spy on your children

Security researcher warns hackers could steal personal information and turn the microphone of the doll into a surveillance device

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- ▣ Limited number of devices [PETS '17, PETS '19].

Our Contributions



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- Scale
 - ▣ Study over 200 homes.



Data Collection - Instrumentation



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- *Anonymized* data collection (no public IP addresses or device MAC addresses) with user consent.

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- 66 unique IoT device types (make and model) across 8 categories.
 - ▣ Smart TVs, Cameras, Speakers, Assistants, Game Consoles, Home Automation, Work Appliances and Health/Wearables.

Characterizing Smart Home IoT traffic



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- Three dimensions:

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Volumetric

Temporal

Destination

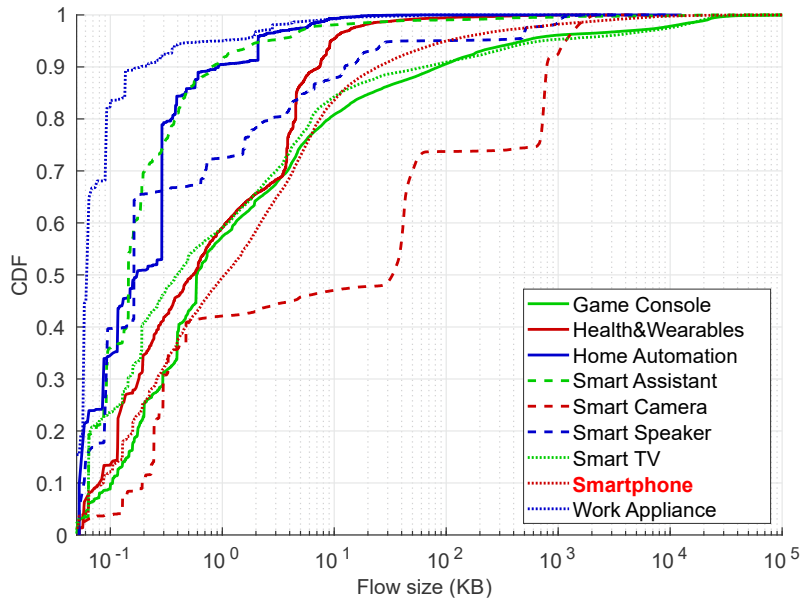
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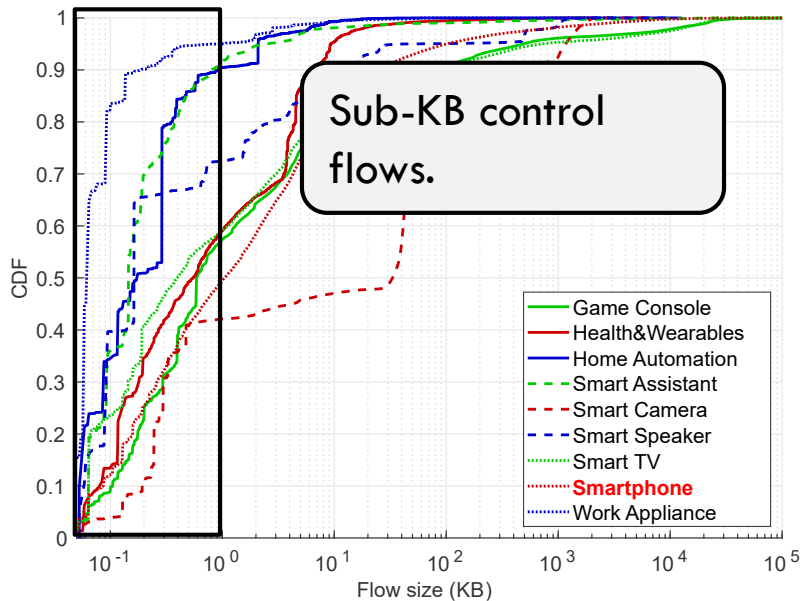
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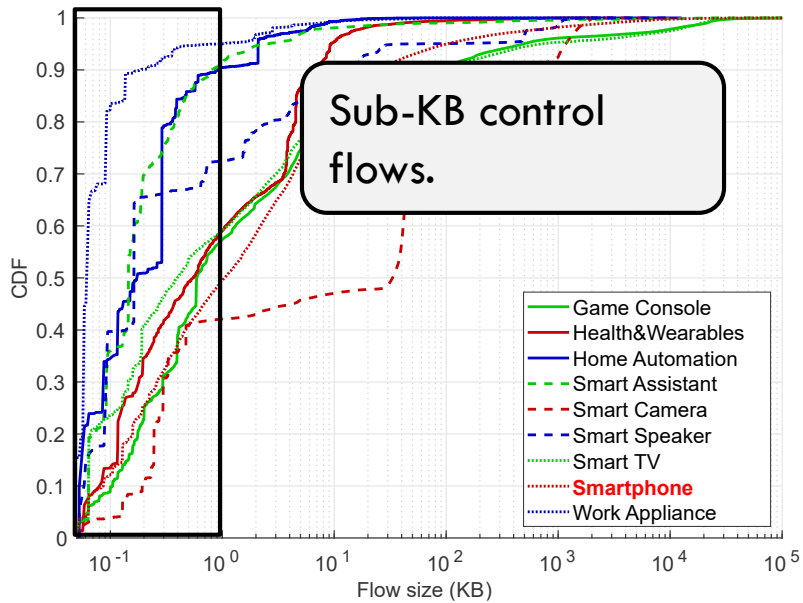
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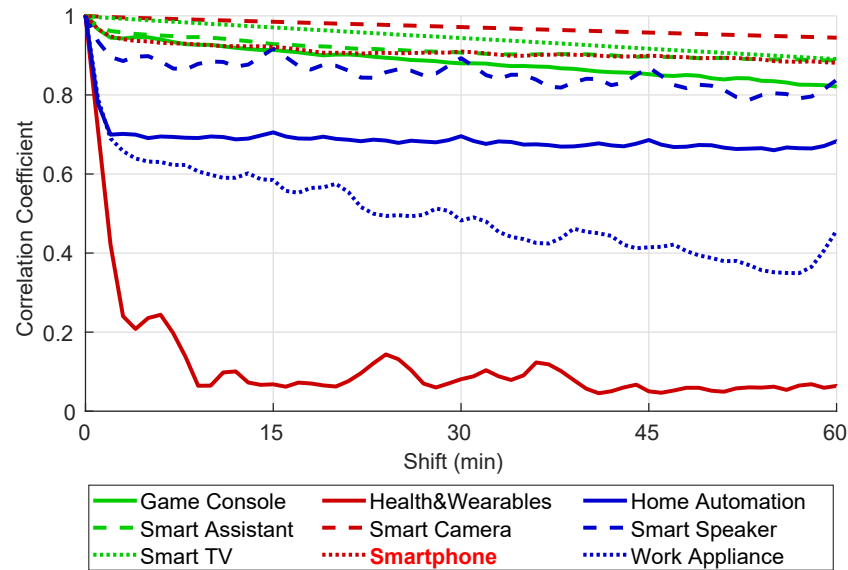
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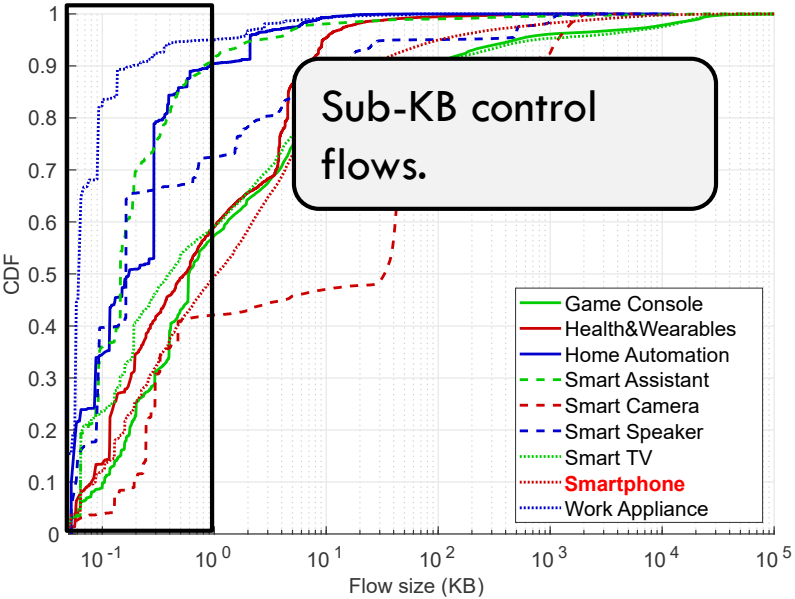


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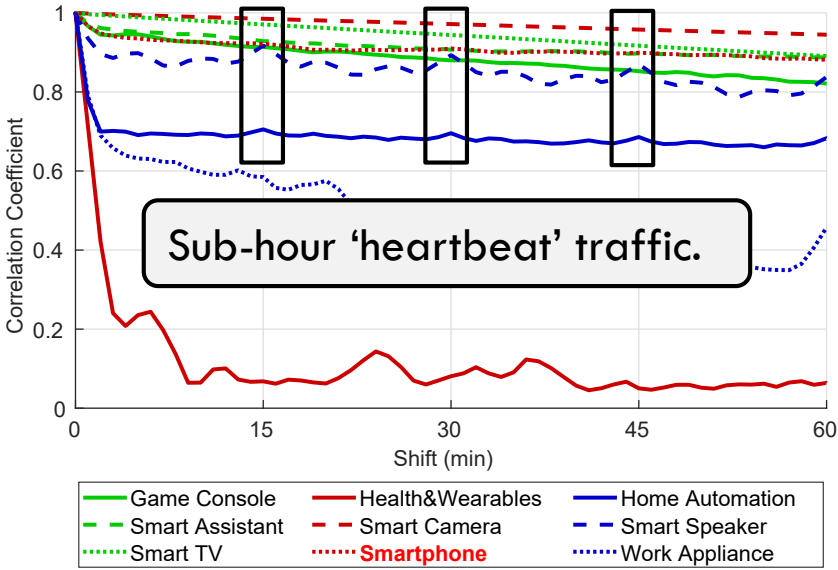
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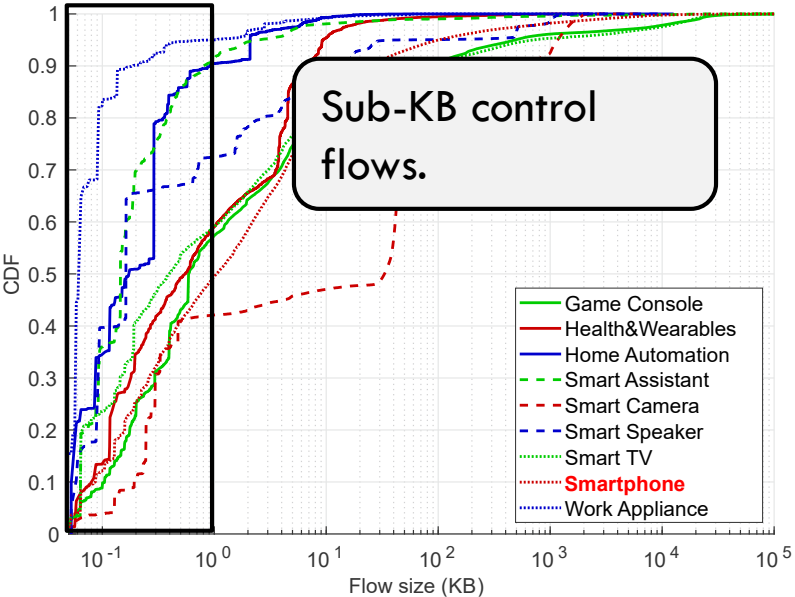


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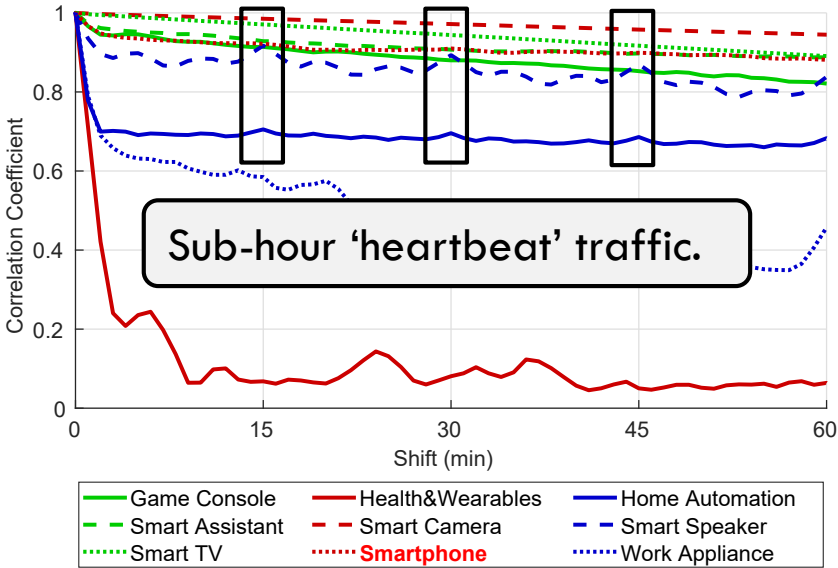
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70-90% of traffic to Amazon, Google owned AS (higher backend centralization compared to 31% of overall Web).

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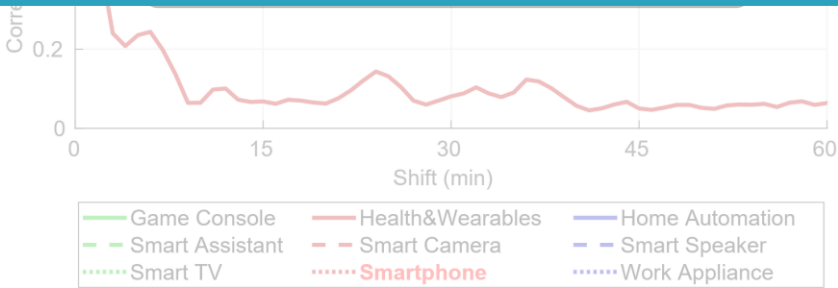
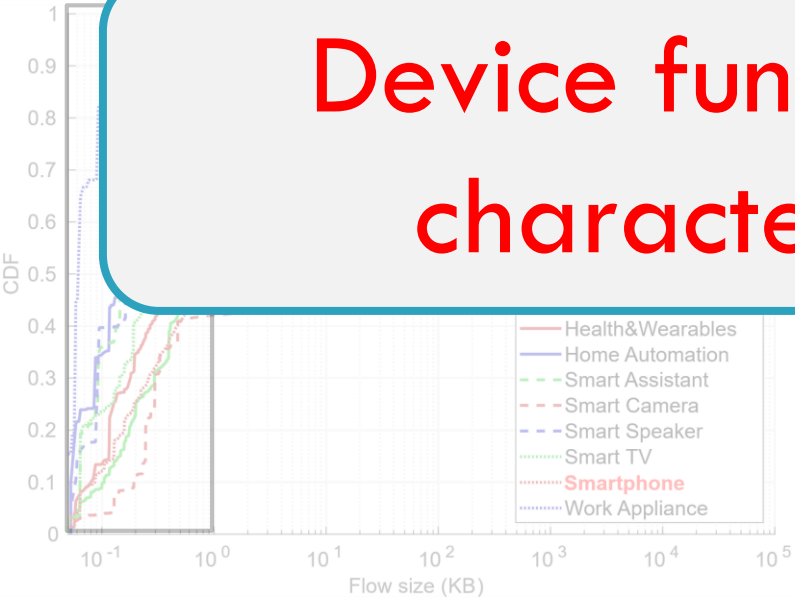
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Device functionality determines traffic characteristics in Smart Home IoT.



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Security/Privacy Issues in Smart Home IoT



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 - ▣ **Security via Access Control.**
 - ▣ **Advertising/Tracking.**
 - ▣ Unencrypted Traffic – **Devices vulnerable to HTTP snooping.**
 - ▣ Use of public DNS services – **use of Google DNS prevalent.**

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- Manufacturer Usage Description (MUD – RFC 8520) by device manufacturers.
- Research tools to build MUDs based on device traffic – MUDgee (IoT&P '18).

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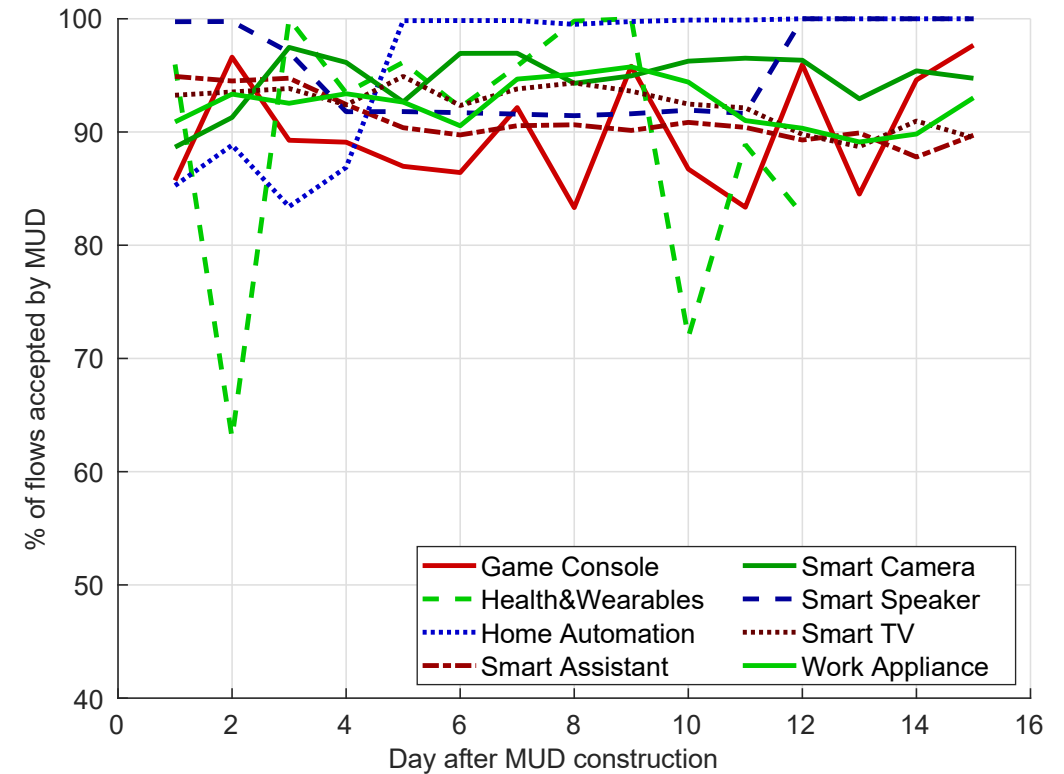


Securing Smart Home IoT via Access Control

- First 72 hours of traffic to build MUD, then test for acceptance.

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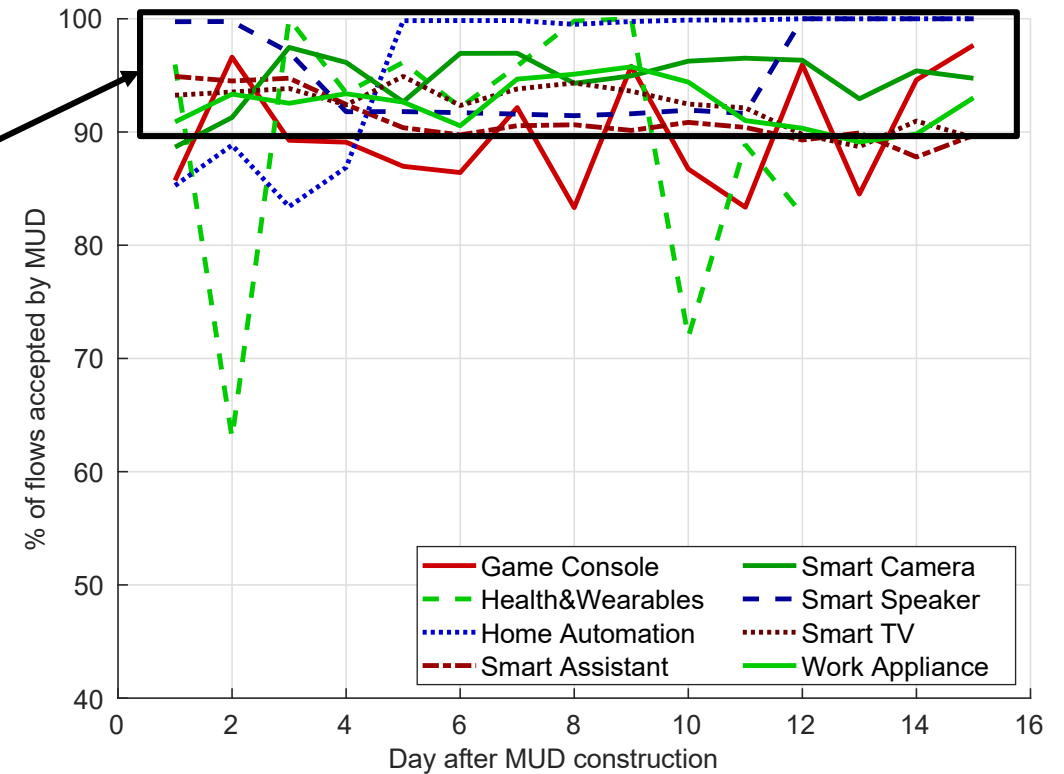
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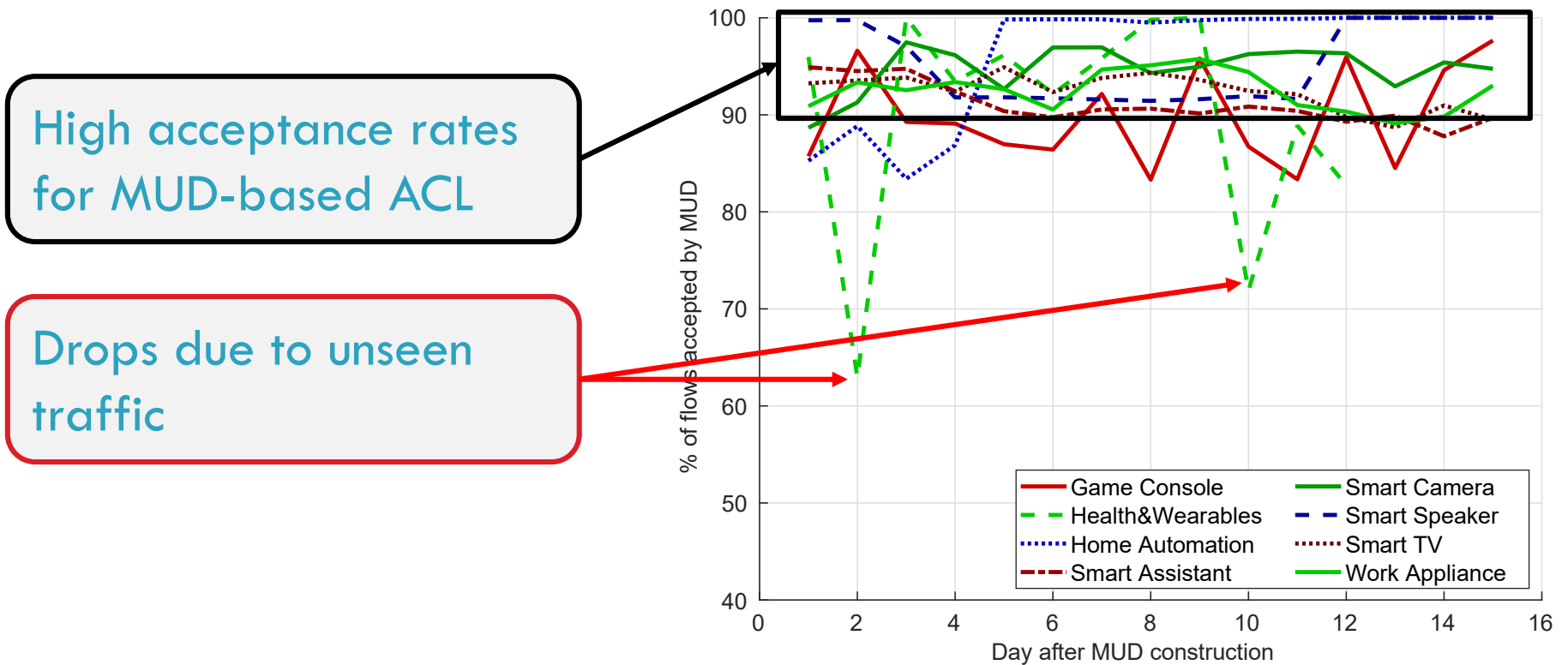
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High acceptance rates for MUD-based ACL



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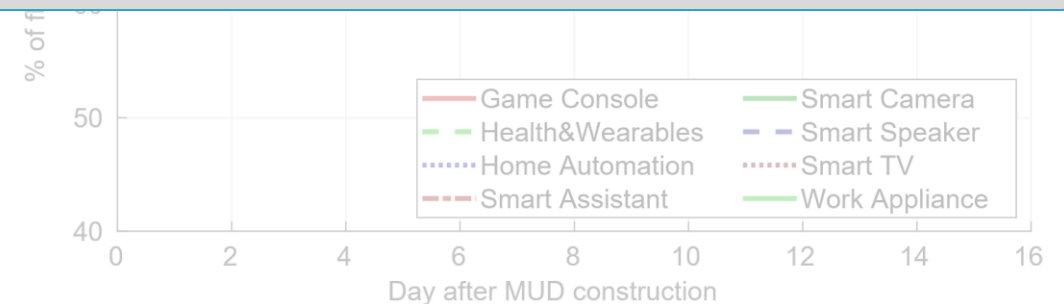
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High acceptance rates



MUDs can help in access control, but require more work to account for dynamic traffic.

dynamic traffic



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Online Tracking has reached smart home IoT and requires more study into its effects.

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Security/Privacy Issues in Smart Home IoT

- Highlight current issues and their implications.
- 4 case studies:
 - ▣ **Security via Access Control** – Feasible, account for dynamic traffic
 - ▣ **Advertising/Tracking** – Present in certain devices, major players.
 - ▣ **Unencrypted Traffic** – Devices vulnerable to HTTP snooping.
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- Smart Home IoT backend centralization.
 - ▣ Market monopolization, surveillance, single point of failure.
- Advertising and Tracking in Smart Home IoT.
 - ▣ Requires more study, solutions catered to smart home IoT.

Questions

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