

STRATH NAME

DOCTORAL THESIS

Thesis Title

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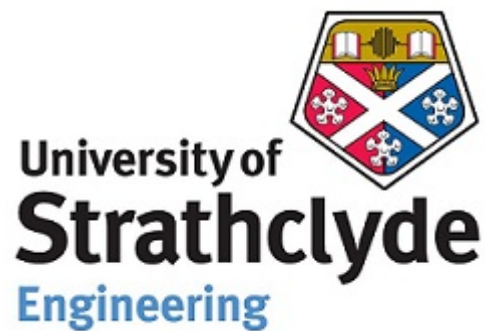
Greg

*A thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy*

in the

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Department or School Name

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Declaration of Authorship

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STRATH NAME

Abstract

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Thesis Title

by John SMITH

The Thesis Abstract is written here (and usually kept to just this page).
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above the title too...

Contents

Declaration of Authorship	ii
Abstract	iii
1 Introduction	2
2 Background	4
2.1 Cryptography	4
2.1.1 Asymmetric Key Encryption	4
2.1.2 Digital Signature	4
2.1.3 TweetNaCl	5
2.2 Types of attacks	6
2.2.1 Replay Attack	6
2.2.2 Man in the Middle Attack	6
2.2.3 Bit-Flipping Attack	6
2.2.4 Stream Cipher Attack	6
2.3 Machine to Machine	6
2.4 Technologies used	7
2.5 Secure Transimission of Keys	7
3 Design	8
3.1 Aims	8
3.2 Microcontroller	8
3.3 Security	9
3.4 Server	9
4 Implementation	10
4.1 IoT Platform	10
4.1.1 Temperature reading	10
4.2 Cryptographic	12
4.3 Data transmission	12
4.4 Server Side	14
4.4.1 Java web app	14
4.4.2 PHP	15
4.4.3 XAMPP Server	15
4.5 NaCl	15
4.6 Machine to Machine	16
5 Strength Of Security	17
5.1 Sign then Encrypt	17
5.2 Public Key Transmission	17
5.3 Bit Banging	17
5.4 Whats the name for gleaning info based on the cipher text	18

5.5	nonces	18
6	Results	19
6.1	Recording of temperature	19
6.2	Sending Data	19
6.3	Power Consumption!	19
6.4	Web App	19
6.5	Secure transmission of Public keys	19
6.6	Machine to Machine	20
7	Critical Evaluation	21
7.1	SubSection	21
7.2	Other SubSection	21
8	Conclusion	22
8.1	SubSection	22
8.2	Other SubSection	22
A	Appendix Title Here	23

Chapter 1

Introduction

The Internet of Things or IoT is the concept of a huge network of physical objects connected and communicating to themselves and to the world wide web. Devices can include domestic appliances, buildings, cars. As it becomes a rapidly growing concept with over 50 million devices expected to be connected to the web by 2020[1], the security of the transmissions of these devices is becoming a more and more pressing issue. IoT's main benefits are the remote control of devices and appliances, for the device to have the ability to send information about it's state, such as a vending machine reporting that it has run out of a certain item, and to allow the machines to be more automated and to work with other machines, like a home hub device that can turn on the lights and central heating when an occupant is arriving home, with the lights and heating not being connected to each other but to the central hub.

However IoT will be ultimately be useless if it is unsecure. IoT is an emerging field but there have already been some high profile security disasters. Ranging from relatively less serious problems such as some "hackers" been able to glean important wifi information from your internet connected lights [2] to very concerning, potentially fatal security breaches like someone gaining unauthorised access to your car and assuming control. There have been three examples of this in the last few years with a Jeep Cherokee[3], a Toyota Prius[4] and a Tesla Model S[5] being the cars effected. The hackers were able to control the accelerator, door locks and brakes, among other things. This highlights a very real problem that will only become more important. Too often security is an afterthought but it really needs to be built into products from the offset.

The challenge is to provide a cryptographic solution that is similar in strength of security to solutions that are implemented on servers and computers but on much smaller and less powerful devices. A solution that performs at an acceptable speed, good security with reduced power consumption.

Google and British Gas have recently released Nest and Hive respectively. Nest was released in 2014 and Hive in 2013. These both involve controlling your central heating, among other things, remotely and programming in days when you won't be at home and therefore have no need of heating. However, it was two whole years later upon independent investigators discovering that information, about dates when the heating was on because the occupants were in and off when they were away from home, was being sent unencrypted that British Gas Hive decided to encrypt their

products transmissions. With the release of Hive 2 they patched the problems found but they should never have been there. Found in the same investigation, Google had a lesser fault which was sending the post code of the user unencrypted, which has since been patched. It is only when caught or there is a high profile breach that companies take the steps to full secure their customers information **[which]**.

This is a new implementation of an old problem, developers and companies don't employ effective security of data, moving this to smaller devices doesn't change this fundamental problem. There are studies about and examples cryptographic systems for microcontrollers, it is not something that cannot be done. However, perhaps it is too difficult or complicated at present for smaller development teams or has too much of a footprint in terms of computational resources and time that it gets pushed to the side. Data security is a fundamentally important concept and one that will need to be implemented in every application that involves user's private data otherwise there is the potential for loss of money, intellectual property, goods, reputation and health. These problems affect both companies and the consumer.

This project will look at a way to simply secure the private data of a user as it is sent across unsecure networks, the internet. The example used to work with is the secure transmission of a user's private home temperature data. If they have a system that monitors the temperature of all the rooms, that data can be used to figure out when they are likely to be home or not. So, using a base platform in the user network that has access to the temperature sensors throughout the house, it takes the sensor data signs then encrypts it and sends it to a remote server.

Chapter 2

Background

more detail description of IoT?

2.1 Cryptography

Cryptography is the practise and study of techniques for secure communication in the presence of attackers. To do so, one can use encryption where by messages are encoded in such a way that only authorised parties or at least parties in possession of the keys can view them. There are two main ways of encryption Symmetric Key encryption and Public Key encryption. In Symmetric Key encryption both parties have the same key the which can encrypt and decrypt messages that are sent between them. The problem is that if Bob wants to send an encrypted message to Alice, he must get the secret key to her. Currently the most secure way for the transmission of secret keys is to hand them over in person, in private. This this project Asymmetric Key encryption and Digital signatures.

2.1.1 Asymmetric Key Encryption

To get round the problem of securing sending secret keys, one can use Asymmetric Key encryption has a secret key and a public key, the public key is generated out of the secret key and are therefore mathematically linked but it is computationally infeasible to calculate the secret key from the public key. This public key can be given out freely and is not a secret. So if Bob sends a message to Alice he encrypts the message with her private key and she can decrypt it with her secret key. This type of key encryption gets past the sharing key problem but it only stops attackers from reading the message. It does not prove the message was sent by a certain person or that the message has not been altered in transit.

2.1.2 Digital Signature

This is a mathematical scheme for proving message authenticity, message integrity and message non-repudation. Similarly to asymmetric key encryption a random private key is created with a corresponding public key. Double check."!! The algorithm takes in a message and a private key and using SHA-512 and? it produces a signature. If Alice signs a message in this way, Bob can use another algorithm to verify the message with the public key and signature.

2.1.3 TweetNaCl

NaCl or “Salt” is a simple to use high-speed library for authenticated encryption. It provides both Asymmetric and Symmetric encryption. It provides authentication and message integrity with SHA-512. The authors are Daniel J. Bernstein, Tanja Lange and Peter Schwabe but at points it relies on third part implementations for parts. The API is simple, having only a handful of methods but uses high speed, high security primitives. [/refhttps://labs.opendns.com/2013/03/06/announcing-sodium-a-new-cryptographic-library/](https://labs.opendns.com/2013/03/06/announcing-sodium-a-new-cryptographic-library/)

Unfortunately the library wouldn’t work completely on a Arduino, one problem is that there is no `/dev/random` and therefore no `randombytes()` which means that it can’t create keypairs in the usual way. Also, as mentioned later Arduino can’t use the C library as is, it needs to be converted into C++. Another problem is that the library is relatively quite large, the Arduino Due has at its disposal 512KB flash memory and the full library is 3MB. Fortunately the same creators along with Bernard van Gastel, Wesley Janssen and Sjaak Smetters made TweetNaCl. Which is a tiny implementation of NaCl, still providing speed and security but with a significantly smaller code size 40KB. It retains the same protections against (from tweetNack-201409..) timing attacks, cache-timing attacks, has no branches depending on secret data and no array indices depending on secret data. In addition it is thread-safe and has no dynamic memory allocation. It is portable and easy to integrate, the library is easily added as it consists of two files, there is no complicated configuration to be set up or any dependencies on external libraries. Because of this compactness it is easier to read and understand its operation. Although not as fast as NaCl it is still fast enough for most applications. “Most applications can tolerate the 4.2 million cycles that OpenSSL uses on an Ivy Bridge CPU for RSA-2048 decryption, for example, so they can certainly tolerate the 2.5 million cycles that TweetNaCl uses for higher-security decryption (Curve25519).” TweetNaCl is still small after compilation at 11KB thus avoiding instruction cache misses. It is a full library and not a set of isolated functions for a simple NaCl application, only six functions are needed. `crypto_box` for public-key authenticated encryption; `crypto_box_open` for verification and decryption; `crypto_box_keypair` to create a public key; and similarly for signatures `crypto_sign`, `crypto_sign_open`, and `crypto_sign_keypair`. It is open source and the developers encourage it to be used as much as possible.

NaCl will move to Ed25519 signature system, what is that?

TweetNaCl encrypts messages by xor’ing them with the output of Bernsteins Salsa20?? stream cipher

NaCl `crypto_stream` uses Bernsteins X

Again, TweetNaCl uses SHA-512 as its hash function with the Ed25519 signature scheme and the code is simplified compared to the NaCl implementation

For asymmetric cryptography TweetNaCl uses Bernsteins’ Ed25519 elliptic curve Diffie-Hellman key exchange??

2.2 Types of attacks

2.2.1 Replay Attack

When this attack occurs the attacker replays a valid message. If Bob wants Alice to prove who she is and she duly provides some encrypted signature to prove so. Eve can capture that signature, She does not know what the signature is but she knows that it is a signature. She can then connect to Bob and use this message to pretend she is Alice. To prevent this attack, use an identifier that is only valid for one use, this can be session tokens or one-time passwords.

2.2.2 Man in the Middle Attack

In this attack there is an attack between two parties, Bob and Alice, who wish to communicate. The man in the middle, Eve, changes messages as they are in transit and manages to pretend that she is the person that the other thinks they are talking to. An example is if Alice asks for Bob's public key, Eve can capture that public key, replace it with her own and send that and because Alice has no way to prove that it is Bob's key or not she accepts it. So when Alice sends a message that has been encrypted with what she thinks is Bob's key, Eve can take it, decrypt it with her key, change the message then encrypt it with Bob's real public key. Which Bob receives and believes the message is from Alice.

2.2.3 Bit-Flipping Attack

This is where the attacker can change the cipher text in some way that cause a predictable change in the plain text. The attacker does not know exactly what the plain text is. If Alice was to send a message to Bob saying that she owes him £100. If Eve knows the format of the message, she can change the number at the end into £1000.

2.2.4 Stream Cipher Attack

stream cipher attacks, if the same key is used chosen plain text attack
Side channel attack, does NaCl protect a bit against this

2.3 Machine to Machine

M2M refers to the direct communication between two devices using any sort of channel. This is a component of IoT when connected in this way small, low power sensors can transmit their data to another device which can collate, perform analysis or some extra computation or pass the data along again before it reaches a human user. Present day applications monitoring the health of machinery, digital billboards or sensory networks. An application may multiple sensors in a network that pass sensor data to multiple nodes which do some computation, such as adjust machines to correct errors, replenish stock or manage a system and possibly sending information, such as state across the Internet to a human user

2.4 Technologies used

In this project the Arduino was programmed using C++. The C++ was developed in the Arduino IDE. An Arduino Due, Arduino UNO, DS1820S temperature sensor with resistor and two Ethernet Shield R2 boards. On the server side there is an SQL server, PHP scripts that accept that Arduino data and put it in the SQL server. And a Java web application that uses JDBC.. to access the SQL server and outputs dynamic HTML when accessed. The Java code was developed using Eclipse Jee Mars.

2.5 Secure Transimission of Keys

The problem is more acute with symmetric key encryption as it is the same key used to encrypt and decrypt a message, if the key is compromised messages can no longer be trusted. The only thing and most high tech solution is to meet in person and in private with the person you plan to communicate with and exchange keys there. If the communication will be of a diplomatic nature, the bag used to transport the keys can have special legal protection against being opened and this is called a diplomatic bag (pg 52 of book chpt 2). You could send a key over another secure channel that you trust but there is always the chance that has been compromised and it is not possible to verify that the person on the other side of the secure channel is who you think it is without first having a secure identifier which you can't get solely through internet communication. There is a similar problem with Asymmetric key encryption, a user can freely distribute their public key and they can be pretty sure that the messages they receive are secure but it is not possible to prove who has sent you the message without their public key signature but initially public key transmission is vulnerable to man in the middle attacks.

Chapter 3

Design

3.1 Aims

The basic aims are to design and implement a basic protocol for the transmission data to a server. This protocol will have security such that the messages are protected from modification, spoofing and can't be read in transit. There is to be a server application that allows the user to view the data being sent to the server. Following on, the needs of machine to machine communication will be considered and the protocol will be expanded to include direct communication and secure transmission of keys. Finally, as this will be on a low powered device, the power usage is to be measured to establish performance and power overhead of security.

“prevents rogue devices from transmitting data to others”?!?!

3.2 Microcontroller

The first step in this application is the acquisition of data. For example data, a variable that is monitored for important applications in the real world was chosen, this being temperature. There are a range of temperature sensors out there but one that is compact, cheap, freely available, has a large temperature range, high precision and can derive power directly from the data line, parasite power, is the DS18S20. It returns a 9-BIT byte array so is ready to encrypt straight away.

pretty picture of course

The Arduino Due is a large Arduino, it is the first one with a 32-bit ARM core microcontroller, has 54 digital I/O pins, 512KB flash memory, 96KB SRAM and a 84MHz. A lot of microcontrollers are 8-bit which means that they are limited in their cryptographic options. With a 32-BIT architecture and a large amount of flash memory it is possible to have a light weight cryptographic library for our application but the Due is still low cost enough that it can be used for an IoT sensor application. Because it is an Arduino it benefits from the large community, wide range of compatible components and large set of open source libraries.

Once the temperature data is on the board there needs to be a way to transmit the data, as the data is being sent over the internet the natural choice is an Ethernet or WiFi shield. Unfortunately although the WiFi shield would be better, as wireless improves and becomes more the norm, the more IoT applications will use it, it is much more expensive than the Ethernet Shield. The first revision of the shield is no longer made so the

second revision, R2 will be utilised. IT allows for easy connection for the Arduino to the Internet, it uses the Wiznet W5500 Ethernet chip, supports up to 8 different socket connections at a speed of 10/100Mb and has a MicroSD card slot to store network settings.

3.3 Security

There a lot of security options for desktop programmes and communications like AES, WEP, SSL. In this more ubiquitous field the implementations have been around for a while but for microcontrollers only in recent times have they become powerful enough at a cheap price and therefore popular enough for developers to write or adapt cryptographic libraries suited for microcontroller communications. The library in this application had to have acceptable security, really as close as possible to encryption systems in more powerful computers but still have acceptable performance, have a small enough code size to be store on the microcontroller and be easy to use. Of course, it needs to prevent attackers from reading or altering the data and proving who sent it.

some have extra chips to do the encryption

Are 4-8 bit libraries just not as good as 32 bit?

TweetNaCl was chosen for this project. It is a public-domain cryptographic library that is the little brother to NaCl, a high-speed cryptographic library. NaCl aims for absolute performance with good security at the expense of portability whereas the aim of TweetNaCl is portability, small code size and auditability. The developers claim it is first auditable high-security cryptographic library. It is a recently created library, 2014 but it provides public-key cryptography, secret-key cryptography, hashing and string comparison. TweetNaCl is a full cryptography library but has only two files, needs little to no memory, has similar performance to NaCl and is easy to use. There is only one high level method that requires the necessary variables and returns the encrypted or signed message.

3.4 Server

The data needs to be sent in some way, how data is passed to and taken from servers is using POST and GET requests. And it is possible to send a GET or POST request to for a file and that file then executes. It was decided the arduino would GET PHP because taking the encrypted and signed data and storing it is a relatively simple job and could be left to a simple php script but the decryption and checking signature and integrity is more complex and extra code needs to be run. There are many different implementations of NaCl in many different programming languages. It was decided to use a Java implementation from the developer Ian Preston in conjunction with Java server pages, JSP, which is a tool to dynamically create web pages using Java code. JSP could be joined with the Java implementation of the C library, NaCl to retrieve the encrypted values from a database and display them. For the database structured query language, SQL, was chosen.

Chapter 4

Implementation

The Due is used in two separate ways in this project; first is the client to the java web app and second is a demonstration of secure public key transmission with another Arduino Uno and Ethernet shield.

4.1 IoT Platform

The basic concept of this platform is an Arduino Due that takes the current temperature of the room from a DS1820 temperature sensor. Then that data is signed and encrypted with TweetNaCL before being transmitted, using an Ethernet Shield, across to an SQL server. A web application takes the SQL data decrypts, checks the signature is valid then displays on a website.

graphic here pls

DS1820 is a low cost temperature sensor that is very accurate, 9 bits of precision and is also low power. It can scavenge power from the data with the arduino and thus does not need it's own power source.

For the prototype, an Ethernet Shield was used as it is much cheaper than a WiFi shield but ultimately completes the same job. The shield is a simple way to connect arduinos to the internet. The shield used was the second revision, R2 and has a w500 ethernet controller which means it needs a different library to the first revision. Fortunately the two libraries share the same API so the codes are compatible. Simply swap out the older shield and library and replace with the newer one.

4.1.1 Temperature reading

The DS18S20 temperature sensor is wired up with a pull up 4.7Ω resistor, between the orange wires, on the bread board shown in figure 4.1. A pull up resistor is a resistor between the sensor and the positive power supply so that the signal will be a valid logic level if external devices are disconnected or a high impedance is introduced. It is connected to digital pin 9, yellow wire, because it can't be on pins 10, 11, 12, 13 as they will be used by the Ethernet Shield. When looking at the temperature sensor the furthest left pin is V_{dd} and normally this would be connected to the Arduinos 3.5v or 5v output but the DS18S20 is in parasite power mode which scavenges power off the middle data line, DQ. When the DQ pin is high some of the charge is stored in capacitor DS18S20 to power the device. In parasite power mode both the GND and V_{dd} are connected together, by the blue wire, and then to ground.

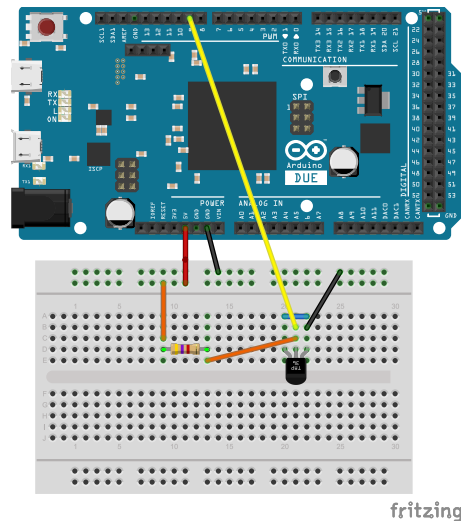


FIGURE 4.1: DS18S20 in parasitic power mode connected to Arduino

The library used to read the DS18S20 is *OneWire*, which is a proprietary library from Maxim. The command `ds.write(0x44, 1)` starts the internal A-D conversion operation. Once this process is finished the data is copied to the Scratchpad registers. A delay is need to charge the capacitor and to ensure conversion is complete before reading the data. Which is done with `ds.write(0xBE)` and then the data is read out using `ds.read()` then put into an array.

```

1      OneWire ds(9);
2      ...
3      ds.write(0x44, 1);
4      delay(1000);
5
6      present = ds.reset();
7      ds.select(addr);
8      ds.write(0xBE)
9
10     Serial.print(" Data = ");
11     Serial.print(present, HEX);
12     Serial.print(" ");
13     for ( i = 0; i < 9; i++) {
14         data[i] = ds.read();
15         Serial.print(data[i], HEX);
16         Serial.print(" ");
17     }

```

FIGURE 4.2: DS18S20 temperature sensor Arduino Code

4.2 Cryptographic

```

1 #include <TweetNaCl2.h>
2 TweetNaCl2 tnacl;
3
4 byte arduinosk[crypto_box_SECRETKEYBYTES] = {...};
5 byte arduinosksign[crypto_sign_SECRETKEYBYTES] = {...};
6 byte serverpk[crypto_box_PUBLICKEYBYTES] = {...};
7 byte nonce[crypto_box_NONCEBYTES] = {...};
8
9 int const messageLength = crypto_sign_BYTES + 9;
10 byte message[messageLength] = {...};
11 unsigned long long signedMessageLength=0;
12 byte signedCipher[signedMessageLength];
13 unsigned char
    signedMessage[messageLength+crypto_sign_BYTES];
14
15 tnacl.crypto_sign(signedMessage, &signedMessageLength,
    message, messageLength, arduinosksign);
16 tnacl.crypto_box(signedCipher, signedMessage,
    signedMessageLength, nonce, serverpk, arduinosk);

```

FIGURE 4.3: TweetNaCl Arduino Signature and Encryption Code

The C TweetNaCl has been converted into an Arduino library and therefore needs an instance created called *tnacl*. With this instance the methods needed can be accessed. The keys are preinstalled to avoid the key distribution problem in lines 4-7. The next chunk sets up the messages that are two to be passed between the methods. Message is initialised as a byte array of size *messageLength* which can have to be *crypto_sign_BYTES*, 32 bytes, plus the message. The first 32 bytes have to be zero for the signing to work. *signedMessage* and *signedMessageLength* are passed in by reference so after *crypto_sign()* is complete the message with the signature and the size of that array will be in those variables, respectively. The signed message has to have the leading 32 bytes (ummm) be zero but *crypto_sign()* takes care of that. Now that the plain text message has been signed it is to be encrypted. *signedCipher* and *signedMessage* are passed in by reference as well and the length of the cipher has the same size as the signature. The final product is the signed message cipher and that is the array sent.

4.3 Data transmission

Once the data has been encrypted it is to be packaged up and sent across the network.

```

1 #include<Ethernet2.h> //Ethernet Shield R2 library
2 #include<SPI.h>
3
4 byte mac[] = {
5 0x90, 0xA2, 0xDA, 0x10, 0x2D, 0xD6 //of the Ethernet Shield
6 };
7 char server[] = "192.168.0.6"; //IP of apache web server
8 EthernetClient client;
9
10 if(Ethernet.begin(mac)==0){
11     Serial.println("Failed to assign IP");
12 }else{
13     Serial.println("Assigned IP");
14     assigned=1; //static IP?!
15 }
16
17 if(client.connect(server,80)){
18     String data = "temperatureHex=";
19     int contentLength = data.length()+final.length();
20     Serial.println("Connected");
21     client.println("POST /tempLog/add.php HTTP/1.1");
22     client.println("HOST: 192.168.0.6");
23     client.println("Content-Type:
24     application/x-www-form-urlencoded");
25     client.print("Content-Length: ");
26     client.println(contentLength);
27     client.println();
28     client.print("temperatureHex=");
29     client.print(final);
30 }else{
31     Serial.println("Failed to Connect");
32 }
33 client.stop();

```

FIGURE 4.4: Ethernet interfacing and transmission Code

Just before the cipher is sent the byte array is converted into a String so that it can be passed around easily as one parameter. This is completed simply by cycling through the byte array and adding each entry together. Care has to be taken when there are hexadecimals that are 0x0F or lower. The leading zero is lost during the conversion to String which means the cipher is incorrect and cannot be decrypted. This is solved by explicitly adding an extra "0" String if the byte is less than or equal to 0x0F. First the device needs an IP address which is complete through DHCP by the router, this is completed with the line *Ethernet.begin(mac)* which returns a 1 on successful IP allocation or 0 on failure. If it fails then a static IP can be assigned manually. A connection to the server is attempted using the IP and the port number, 80 in this case. If it successful the information is sent as a POST request, a POST request is a request method in the HTTP protocol. When a server receives a POST request it knows to take the data and complete an action with it. The request makes it known that it wants

add.php to be executed upon receiving the data. Once the data is sent the connection can be closed and other actions performed on the Arduino.

4.4 Server Side

For the prototype, an Apache server, SQL server and Tomcat server were set up using XAMPP on a desktop. The Arduino causes the add.php to be run and the first thing that does is make a connection to the SQL server using SQL server address, username, password and the name of the database. If it can't connect it abandons the task and returns an error message. On successful connect it returns the connection variable.

```

1 <?php
2     include("connect.php");
3
4     $link=Connection();
5
6     $temp=$_POST["temperatureHex"];
7
8     $query = "INSERT INTO tempLog (tempHex)
9         VALUE ('".$temp."')";
10
11     mysql_query($query,$link);
12     mysql_close($link);
13
14     header("Location: index.php");
15 ?>

```

FIGURE 4.5: Arduino to SQL interfacing code

The data to be stored is extracted out of the POST request and place in a variable. Then an SQL query is built up before being sent to the SQL server and the connection terminated.

SQL!

A Java web app was created as that is the language the writer has the most experience in and there are Java implementations of the TweetNaCl library, among other variations, available. The SQL table is a simple table that holds a key, timestamp and the signed and encrypted temperature sensor. (example?). The web app upon being accessed decrypts and checks the signature of each entry, using the keys that it has stored, in the table before converting the raw hex temperature data into more readable integers and displaying in a simple HTML table that can be accessed by the user. When the Arduino has data to send it will make a POST request to a PHP file on the Apache server which takes the data given to it and places it in the SQL server. (security flaw!)

4.4.1 Java web app

The Java Web app details what the server is do when it gets various types of request, be it get or post...(more on requests?). In this type of application

you can dynamically printout all the HTML that will be used to make up the page. The usual HTML, head, body tags are printed at the top and the titles in the table are printed as well. (How it gets the keys?!). The web app uses JDBC to create a driver(idk man) to get the connection to the SQL database. Then using Java language it builds up a SQL query to take out all the values from the database and executes that. This puts all the table entries into a result set and the app cycles through that results set getting the relevant information out. The signed and encrypted hex is encoded as string and some leading zeros are lost in the conversion from byte array to string in the Arduino so these are added now before the string is converted back into a byte array. There is a try catch around the `crypto_box_open` and `crypto_sign_open` method so the server doesn't crash if one result set has been broken. Following this is the conversion from hex into integer for the user to read (how does it do it?) and finally the values are written to the browser along with the ending html tags.

4.4.2 PHP

PHP is a server-side scripting language

There are two files in the server, `connect.php` and `add.php`. The Arduino makes a post request to the `add.php` which effectively just calls it and the first thing the `add` file does is call `connect` which has the server details and makes creates a connection. Following that there is a SQL query that inserts the values sent in the post request into the appropriate table entries then close the connection. cooodee snippets

4.4.3 XAMPP Server

Apache for php files, SQL and Tomcat for web app. Accessible through web by port forwarding. what does the SQL table have?!

how does one access the xampp

4.5 NaCl

The TweetNaCl library as it stands in it's original form is not compatible with Arduinos. The C library compiles without errors but the compiler warns that the TweetNaCl method names are undefined and as a result do not perform their tasks. The method simply returns random numbers, it is possibly that it is trying to access some area of memory and simply returns whatever it finds.(ask greg/james). It is not understand why this is the case but it is a simple case of converting the library into C++ syntax. With a header file that has the main methods used in the project and the `#defines` and a `cpp` file with the TweetNaCl code. This is added in the same way to the Arduino IDE and in the code an instance of the class is created and methods are accessed with the dot operator.

The `keypair`, `crypto_sign`, `crypto_box` and equivalent opens were used. These are simple to use, abstracted methods that make this library easy to use. For the encryption the method needs the message to be encrypted which needs to have the first 32 bytes be zero, an empty array that needs

to be at least the size of the message with the leading zeros, the length of the message, the nonce, arduino public key and the servers private key. This will reveal the temperature data with the signature. To remove the signature, the `crypto_sign_open` method needs the server secret signature key and the signed cipher array.

4.6 Machine to Machine

secure M2M public key transmission talk more about that
1105

Chapter 5

Strength Of Security

5.1 Sign then Encrypt

Encryption stops unauthorised parties from accessing information, assuming authorised parties are the only party with access to a secret key. Signatures prove the message was not altered in transit, integrity, that the message came from a known sender and that sender cannot deny sending the message. These are two distinct operations and the order of these operations matters. If a user was to encrypt a message then sign and send it, as the signature is added to the message it can be stripped off by an attacker and replaced with their own. If the attacker managed to intercept the transmission of public keys in the first place then they can now impersonate the real recipient. Or they could change the message content through a bit banging attack and because there is no hash of the message to be compared to the receiver can't know if the message integrity has failed. In addition the attack can add any signature to the message, encrypting then signing does not prove that the owner of the signature was aware what was in the message as it was encrypted. In this application the message is signed first so the hash is taken of the plaintext message and it can be proved that the signer was aware as to the contents of the message and then it is encrypted.

can protect against the attacks mentioned earlier because...

5.2 Public Key Transmission

If the keys are preinstalled they can be used to sign and encrypt new public keys before they are sent. Or if they are not, the most secure and safe to make sure the keys are the same is to have a human user manually inspect the keys and carefully ascertain that the one sent is correct. Which has been demonstrated in this project with the Arduino Due to Arduino UNO comms.

changing the public key in transit then it's being sent for the first time, human operator notices the difference (mitm)

5.3 Bit Banging

bit banging the encrypted message In this project a test was set up to demonstrate the cryptography caused detected that the message had been altered in transit. After a signed message was encrypted it was altered before being decrypted and the signature checked

As the format of the message is known, key areas of the message were altered and the following output notice

TABLE

5.4 Whats the name for gleaning info based on the cipher text

sending encrypted the one and 9999 yes and no

To encrypt the hex of the word YES, produces

,0xAE ,0x43 ,0xCD ,0xA5 ,0x8E ,0x54 ,0xE9 ,0x30 ,0x59 ,0xB1 ,0xD5 ,0xA5 ,0xBF ,0x24 ,0x9D ,0xEE ,0x69 ,0xDB ,0x37 105, 219, 55

To encrypt the hex of the word NO, produces

,0x2E ,0xBC ,0xCC ,0x6B ,0x9E ,0xDB ,0x29 ,0x64 ,0xF6 ,0x26 ,0x49 ,0xEF ,0xE9 ,0xFA ,0xBD ,0x9C ,0x7E ,0xD1 126, 209

From this message it is possible to tell the number of bytes sent if you know that the encryption method adds 16 extra bytes but other than that this test shows there isn't a discernable difference

To encrypt a message of all zeros ,0x5B ,0x74 ,0x76 ,0x4C ,0xF4 ,0x19 ,0x65 ,0x37 ,0xC4 ,0x53 ,0xAF ,0xB0 ,0xCE ,0x18 ,0x1 ,0x1 ,0x30 ,0x9E

To encrypt a message of a 1 ,0x49 ,0x1B ,0x1E ,0x52 ,0x10 ,0x38 ,0xD7 ,0x38 ,0x30 ,0x65 ,0x71 ,0xBC ,0xEE ,0x65 ,0x3D ,0x6 ,0x31 ,0x9E

To encrypt a message of 99999 ,0xC ,0xC ,0x29 ,0xE2 ,0x4E ,0x81 ,0x67 ,0x5 ,0x78 ,0x49 ,0x8C ,0xA1 ,0x4F ,0x69 ,0x8 ,0xBB ,0x9 ,0xA7 ,0x5D ,0x63 ,0x4D

and the other attacks

5.5 nonces

getting the encryption and decryption to have the same nonce

573

Chapter 6

Results

link to objectives

6.1 Recording of temperature

Using the thing it can record temp, sign, encrypt to ward off the attacks mention in the background. The temper

6.2 Sending Data

The device successfully transmits data in the form of a POST request across to a web server.

6.3 Power Consumption!

is flashed the normal way take temp reading every couple of seconds in parasite mode, 4.96V, 0.123A, 613mW

flashed through device with empty code power reading stay same

flashed normally with empty code same

flashed normal and not take temp reading every couple of seconds in parasite mode same again

When reading the data from the temperature and encrypting said data the current increases from .123A .17 to .20 and the wattage increases from 613mW to 970 for signing to 1000 for encryption

During the dhcp and connecting to server .199A and 990mW

During the busy wait at the end of loop delay() the current is .198A and 980mW a tiny drop in current

6.4 Web App

Users can access the temperature table anywhere

6.5 Secure transmission of Public keys

Two arduino Dues in the same network can send their public keys securely and a person has checked that

show lots of pictures?

6.6 Machine to Machine

Two arduinos sent up in a client host relationship were able to pass data
<http://blog.skylable.com/2014/05/tweetnacl-carrybit-bug/>

Chapter 7

Critical Evaluation

7.1 SubSection

With the way it is set up at the moment the xampp add.php connect php and getKey.jsp are accessible through a browser. Some extra server side security is needed so that the only authorised parties are allowed access.

7.2 Other SubSection

Isn't a good rekeyer

Ethernet shield? Wifi is better but not cheap.

Chapter 8

Conclusion

8.1 SubSection

security measures will never be fully secure so all we can do is make it not worth the attackers while. At the moment there are so many devices that simply have no protection (web security “hack” example pls), so by having even the minimal amount of protection you can dissuade would be attackers because they have plenty of easier targets. Or make it so that the reward of breaking into your system simply is not worth the effort.

8.2 Other SubSection

Appendix A

Appendix Title Here

Write your Appendix content here.

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