

Smart Locks Re-engineered : Securing IoT devices using Steganography

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction
2. Motivation
3. Literature Review
4. Current Smart Lock System
 - a. Bluetooth Low Energy Protocol
 - i. Security at the Link Layer
 - b. Vulnerabilities in BLE
 - c. Man-in-the-middle Attack
5. Steganography
6. Observation / Implementation

Introduction

- 21st century = Century for Internet of Things
- Phenomenal growth in interconnected devices -> Threats
- Result = Insecurity of Things
- Objective - Robust security solution to existing IoT devices like Smart Locks
- Reason -
 - Providing extra layer of security
 - Improve the existing architecture of IoT devices

Motivation

- Most IoT devices use Bluetooth Low Energy protocol.
- Number of vulnerabilities associated with the Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE).
- Primary vulnerability in BLE = Man in the Middle (MITM) attack
- Steganography overcomes MITM attack

Literature Review

Overview and Evaluation of Bluetooth Low Energy: An Emerging Low-Power Wireless Technology,

Carles Gomez , Joaquim Oller and Josep Paradells,
Sensors,
ISSN 1424-8220,
2012

- BLE Protocol Stack explained
- Potential threats of BLE
- 3 phases in Bluetooth pairing.
- Vulnerability of Just Works.

Secure Internet Banking Authentication

Hiltgen, A., Kramp, T., Weigold, T.
IEEE Security and Privacy
2006

- Prevention of MITM attack by using Short-term password solutions (OTP)
E.g. VeriSign, Active Card

Literature Review

SMS-Based One time Password vulnerabilities and safeguarding OTP over network

A. Karia, A. B. Patankar, and P. Tawde
2014

- Counter MITM and phishing attack on authentication and authorization
- Vulnerability - Wireless interception, Mobile phone trojans, SIM Swap attack

Stepping Up Internet Banking Security Using Dynamic Pattern Based Image Steganography

P. Thiyagarajan, G. Aghila, and V. Prasanna Venkatesan
Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg
2011

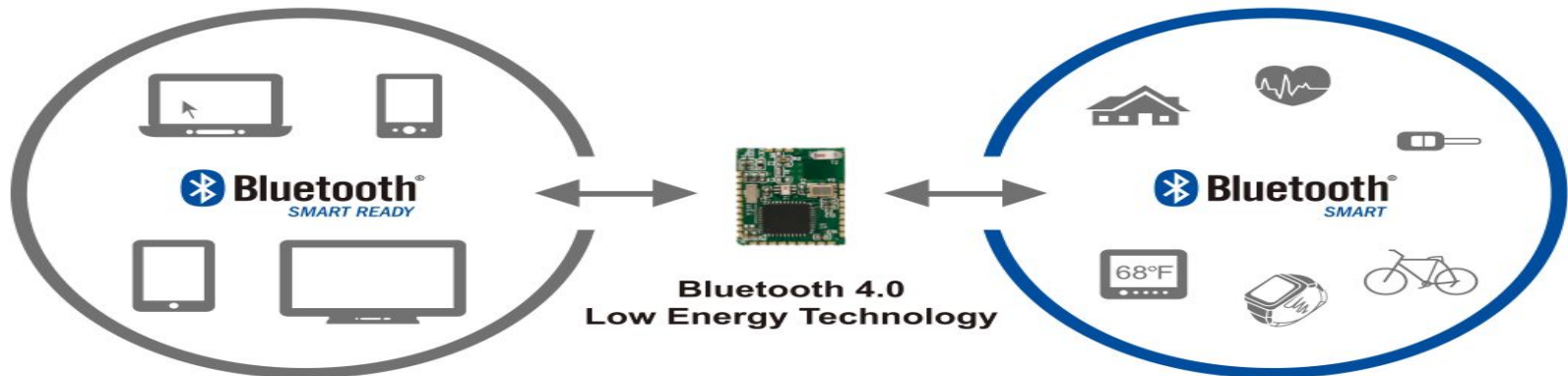
- Utilizing Steganography for protection against MITM attack.
- Man-in-the-Middle attack principle
- Proposed - Stego-layer method
- Prevents MITM and Session Hijacking

Current Smart Lock System

- Smart Locks uses BLE protocol
- BLE protocol vulnerable to MITM attacks
- Just Works - Phase 2 of BLE Pairing - Vulnerability
- Less Secure

Bluetooth Low Energy Protocol

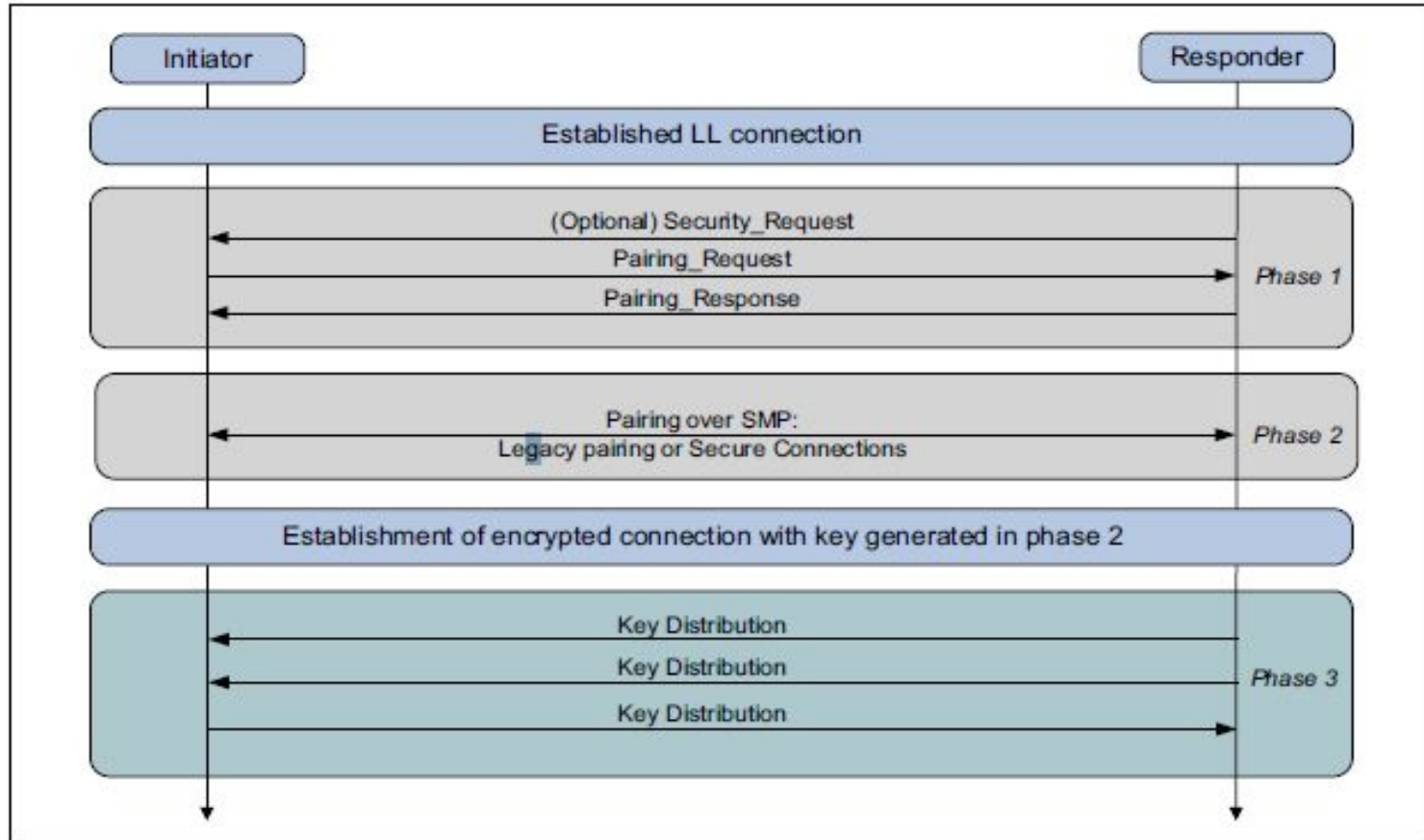
- Wireless technology based on low power consumption
- Allows short range communication
- IoT devices (smart locks, proximity sensors, heart rate monitors) work on BLE
- BLE has greater deployment expectations than other low power technologies such as Zigbee, 6 LoWPAN, Z-Wave



Security at the Link Layer

- 128-bit AES block cipher
- Cipher Block Chaining-Message Authentication Code (CCM) Protocol
- Secure pairing done in 3 phases:
 1. **Phase 1:** Devices announce their I/O capabilities
 2. **Phase 2:** Generation of STK (Short Term Key) and agreement on TK (Temporary Key)
 3. **Phase 3: LTK** (Long Term Key), **CSRK** (Connection Signature Resolving Key), **IRK** (Identity Resolving Key) are shared between end-points

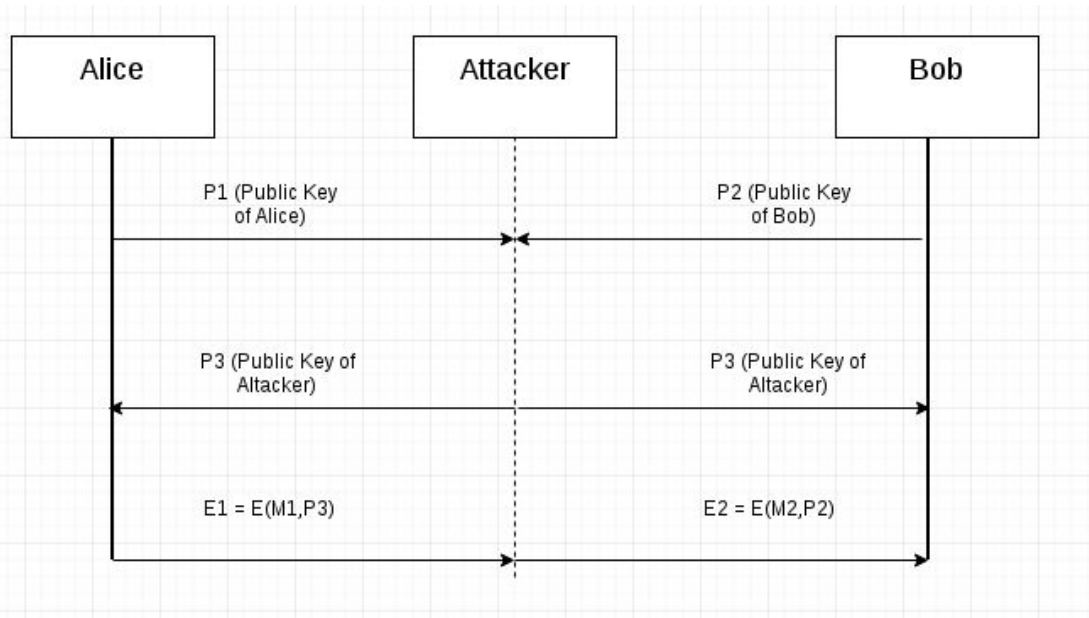
Pairing in BLE protocol using SMP



Vulnerabilities in BLE

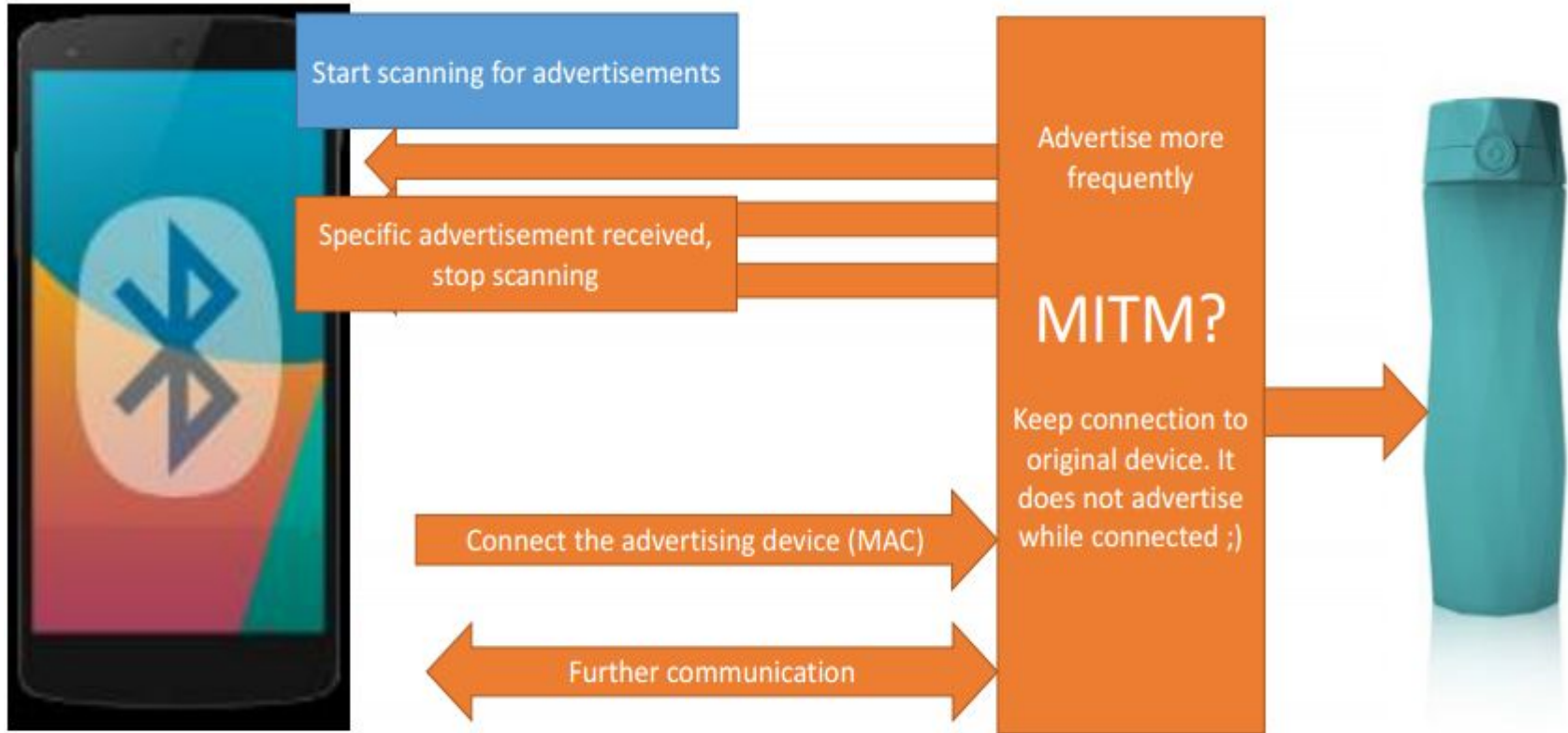
- In the 2nd Phase of pairing, 3 methods can be used- JustWorks, PassKey Entry, Out of Band Communication (NFC)
- Using JustWorks makes BLE susceptible to Man-in-the-Middle attack
- Eavesdropping
- Denial-of-Service

Man-in-the-Middle Attack



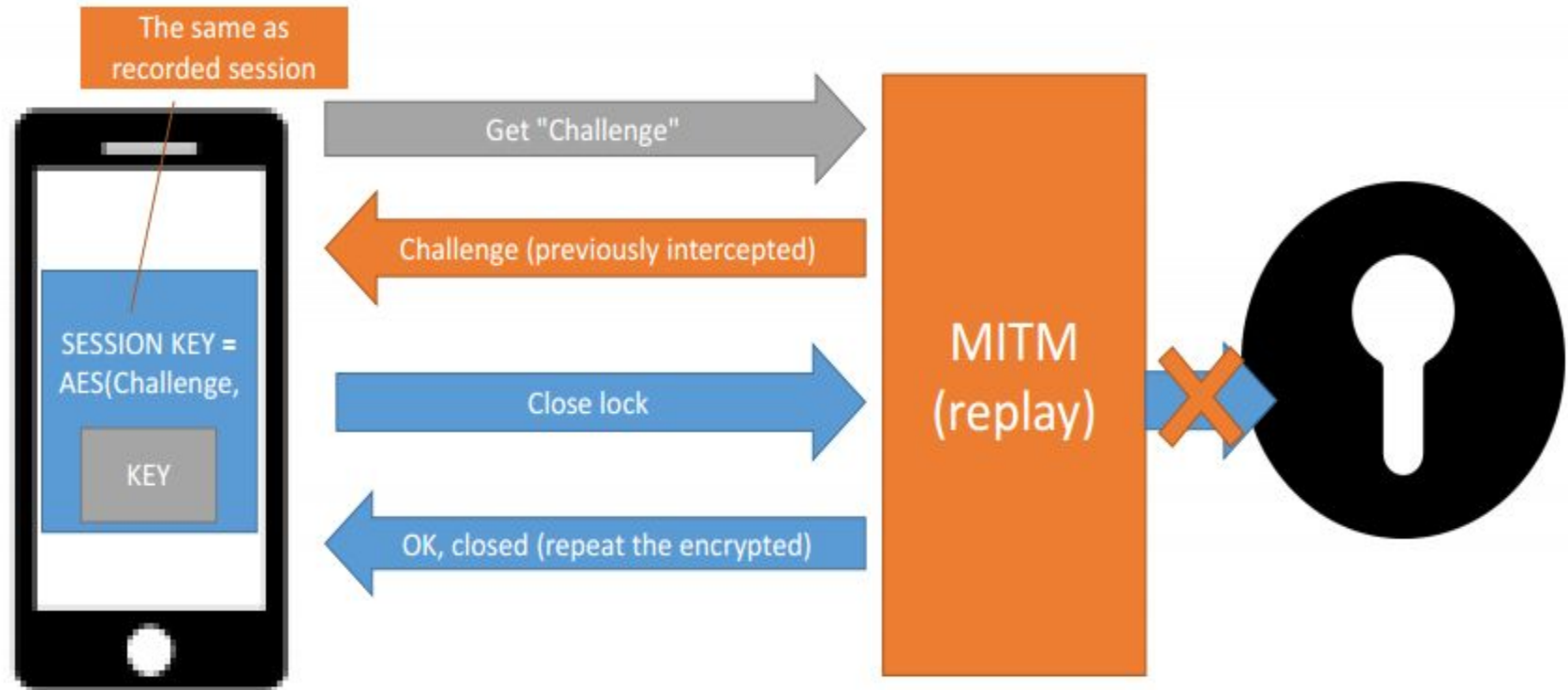
- Intruder secretly relays and possibly alters communication between 2 devices
- BLE devices susceptible to MITM in the pairing phase

MITM



Reference - GATTACKING BLUETOOTH SMART DEVICES Author - Slawomir Jasek, SecuRing Year - 2016

Smart lock – attack



Steganography

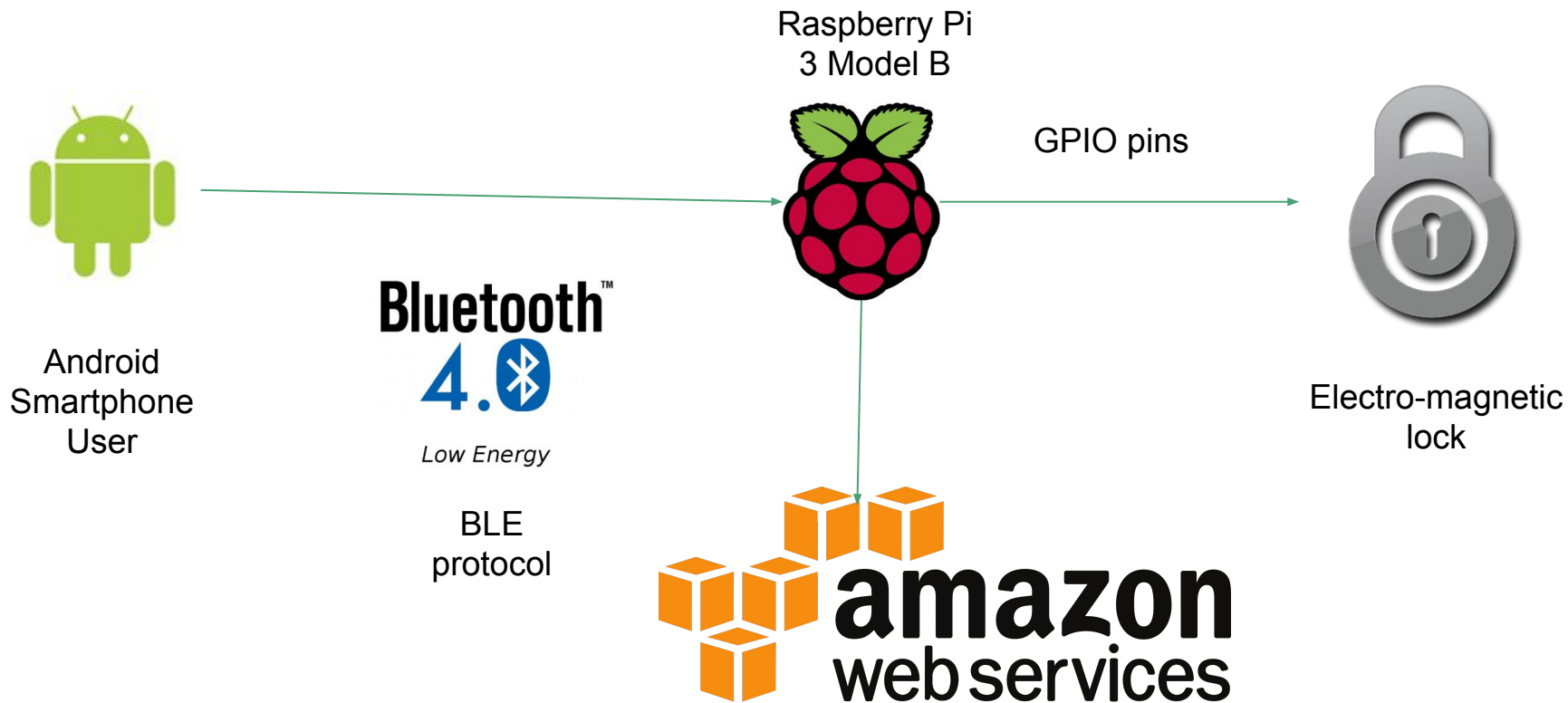
- Definition - “art of hiding a message”
- History - German spies in 1914-18
- Techniques -
 - Technical
 - Hiding in Stego-files (audio.video,image)
 - Text
 - Hiding in text
 - Format-based
 - Random & statistical

Observation

- Aim- Resolve the shortcomings of the existing Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) protocol used in the IoT devices (Smart lock).
- Steganography - hiding the message in a larger message or image so as to hide the existence of the message itself
- Cryptography - the study of hiding information i.e. converting data into gibberish form and sending it.
- Our AIM,

Improved security = Cryptography + Steganography

System Design



Hardware & Software Requirements

- Hardware Requirements:
 - Smartphone
 - Raspberry Pi 3 Model B
 - Electro-magnetic Lock
- Software Requirements
 - Python 2.7 and Java SE 1.8 (programming on Raspberry Pi)
 - Android application



Circuit Diagram

References

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3. Anderson, Hugh. "Introduction to Computer Security." (2004).
4. Conti, Mauro, Nicola Dragoni, and Viktor Lesyk. "A Survey of Man In The Middle Attacks." *IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials* 18, no. 3 (2016): 2027-2051.
5. Thiyagarajan, P., G. Aghila, and V. Prasanna Venkatesan. "Stepping up internet banking security using dynamic pattern based image steganography." In *International Conference on Advances in Computing and Communications*, pp. 98-112. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2011.
6. A. Karia, A. B. Patankar, and P. Tawde, "SMS-Based One time Password vulnerabilities and safeguarding OTP over network," vol. Vol. 3 - Issue 5 (May - 2014), no. Vol. 3 - Issue 5 (May - 2014), Jan.2017. [Online]. Available: <http://www.ijert.org/view-pdf/9806/sms-based-one-time-password-vulnerabilities-and-safeguarding-otp-over-network>. Accessed: Jan. 20, 2017

THANK YOU