



## Surviving the Siege: Medieval Lessons in Modern Security

Blockchain + IoT = <3

**By:** Hudson Jameson | Co-Founder, Oaken Innovations

*Let's cut through the hype and explore the use of blockchain technology to secure IoT devices.*



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Have fun, network and win great prizes.



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**Hudson Jameson**

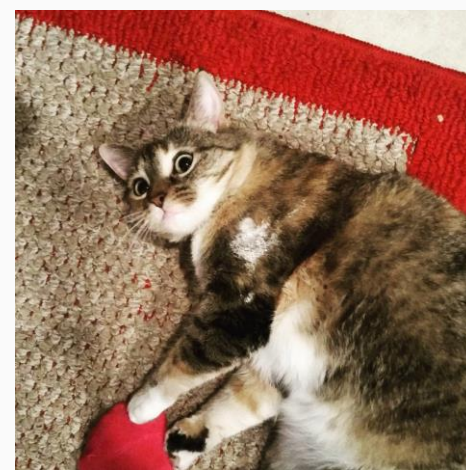
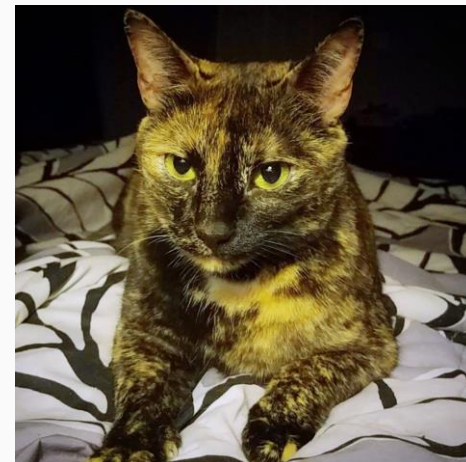
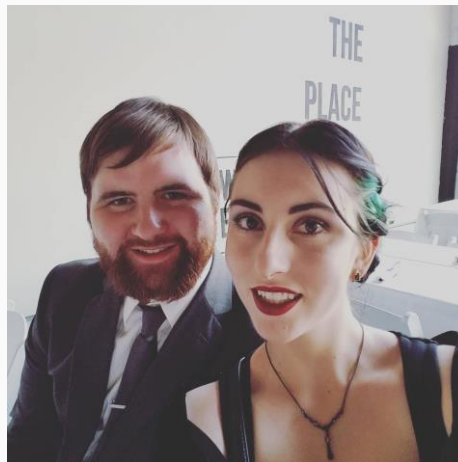
Involved in cryptocurrency/blockchain space since 2011.

USAA: 2014-2016

Ethereum Foundation: 2016-current

Oaken Innovations: 2016-current

1 Wife & 3 Cats





# Who We Are

Oaken Innovations made up of a team of professionals working to build-out practical solutions within the blockchain space.

Oaken is an IoT blockchain platform for smart cities with hardware and software for automated machine-to-machine transactions over a secure and decentralized network.

**Welcome to the intersection of Blockchain and IoT.**



John Gerryts



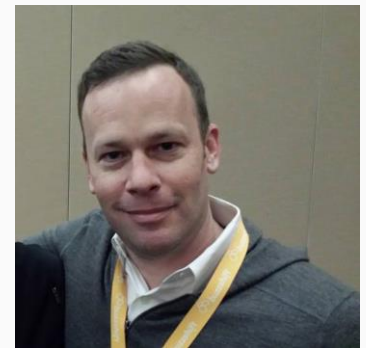
Laney Fisher



Hudson Jameson



Shuang "Lex" Liang



James Johnson

# Why IoT Needs Blockchain



PRO@°.• 🍍 🦉  
@\_pronto\_

Follow

Not to raise alarm here or anything, but I'm unable to turn off my #IoT oven ever since #s3 went down...

It's getting kinda toasty in here

RETWEETS

621

LIKES

940



1:12 PM - 28 Feb 2017

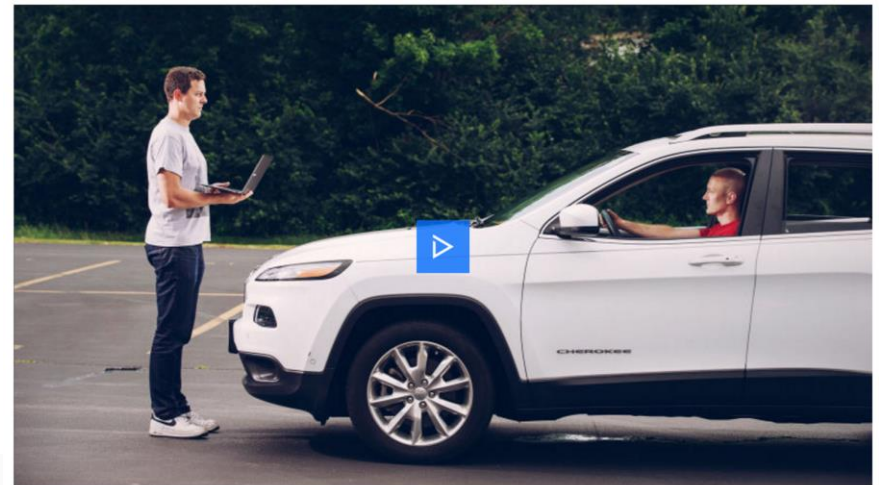
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621

940

ANDY GREENBERG SECURITY 07.21.15 6:00 AM

## HACKERS REMOTELY KILL A JEEP ON THE HIGHWAY—WITH ME IN IT



# BLOCKCHAIN



Identity



Trust



Value

# What is a Blockchain?

## Definition

**Decentralized, distributed ledger** (database) that keeps a permanent, **tamper-resistant** record of all previous transactions.

## 3 Components

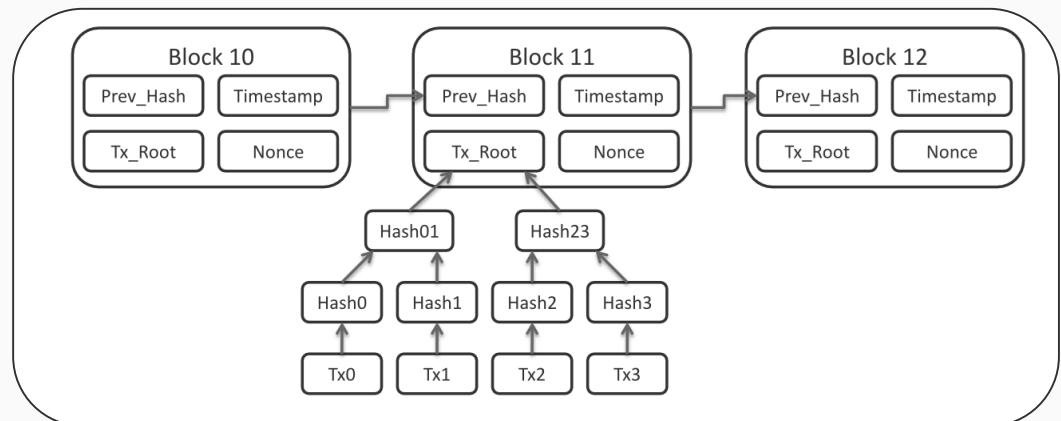
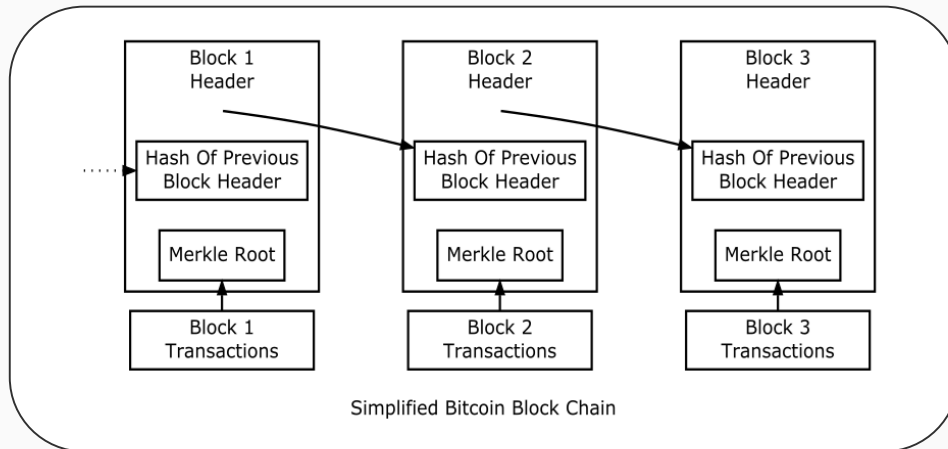
Data Layer

Networking/Gossip Layer

Consensus Layer

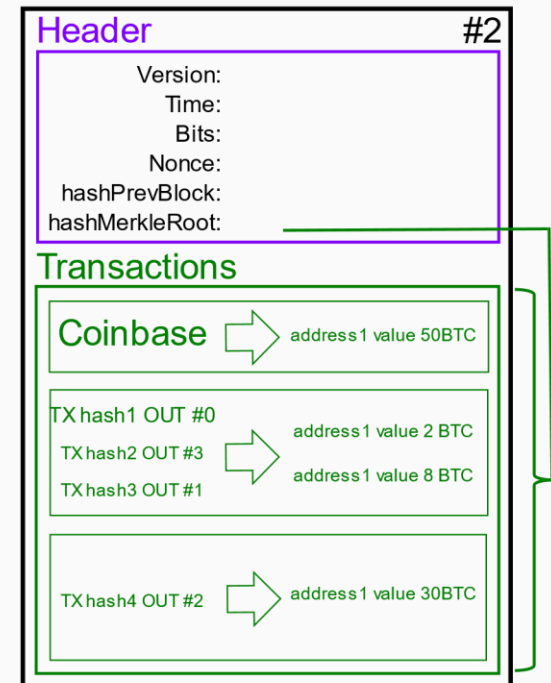
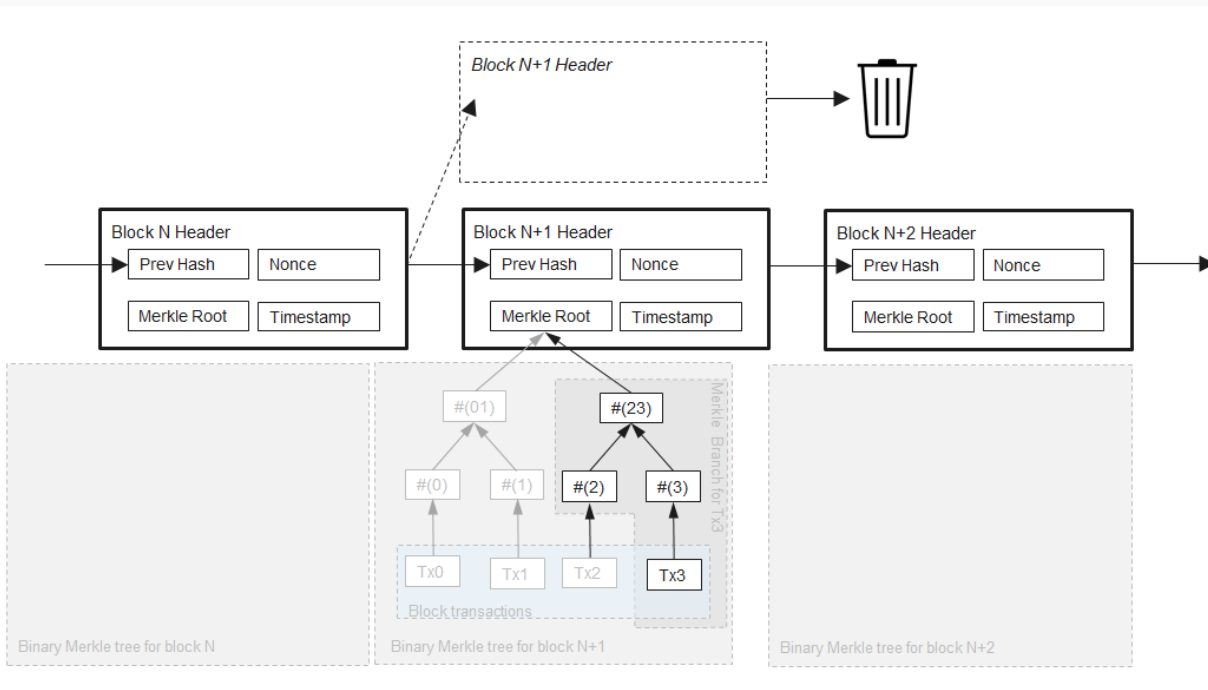
# Data Layer

Data is stored in “blocks” where transactions are hashed together to make a transaction root.



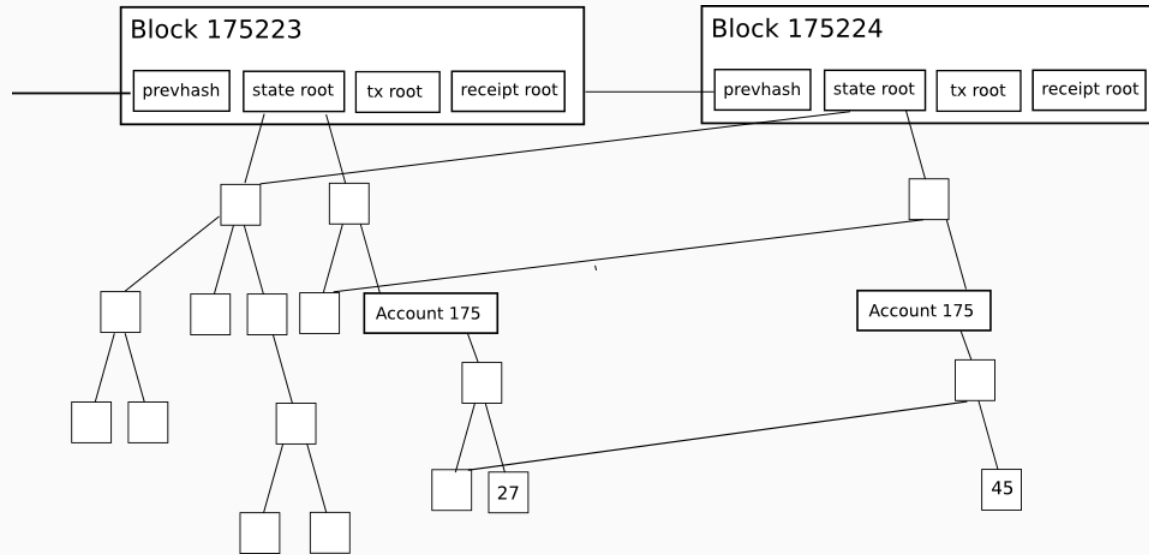
Merkle trees are created from these roots to prove the existence of the transactions in an efficient manner.

# Bitcoin: Blocks and Transactions



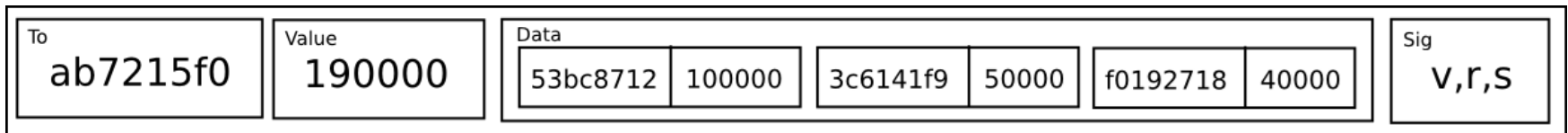


# Ethereum: Blocks and Transactions



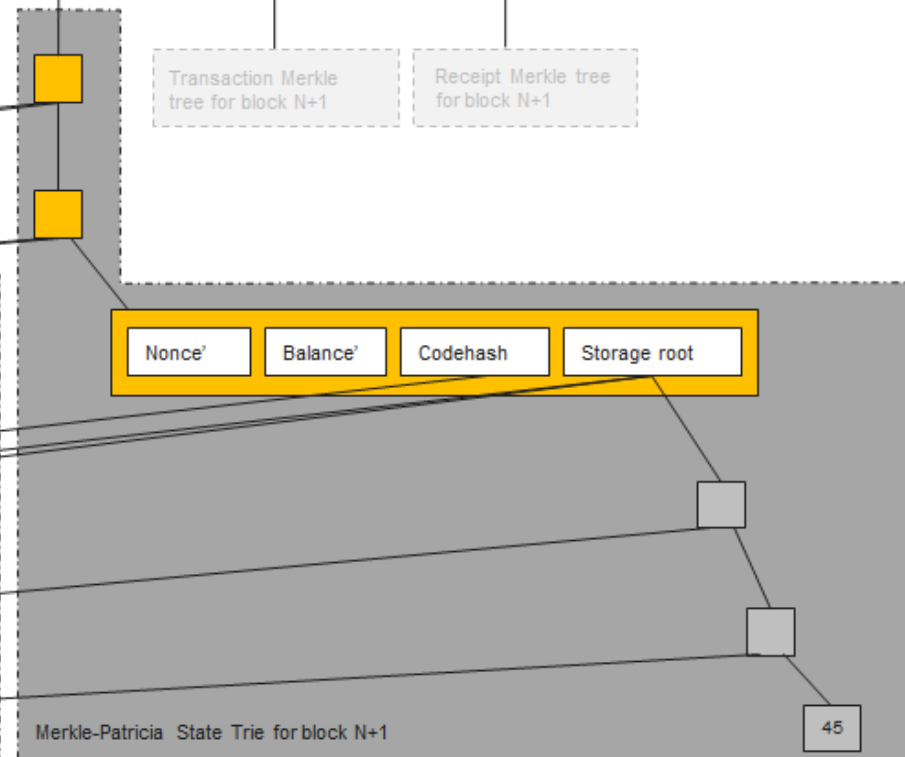
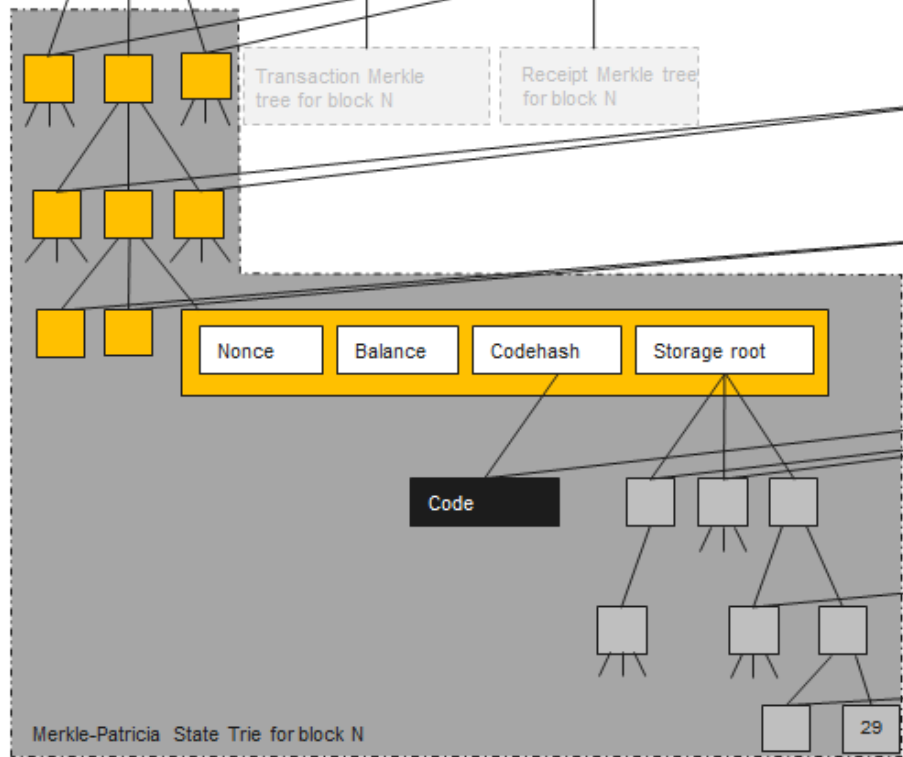
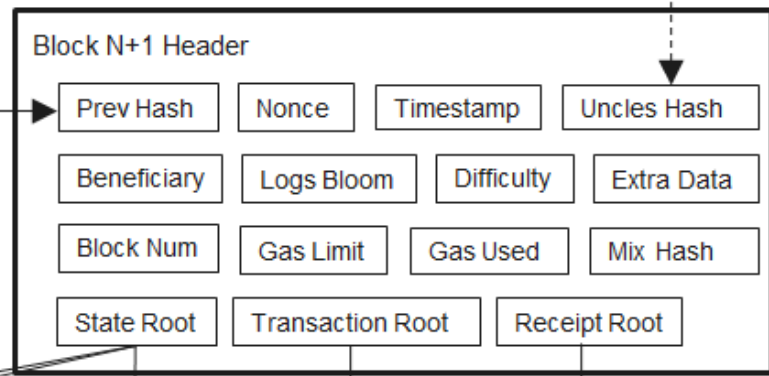
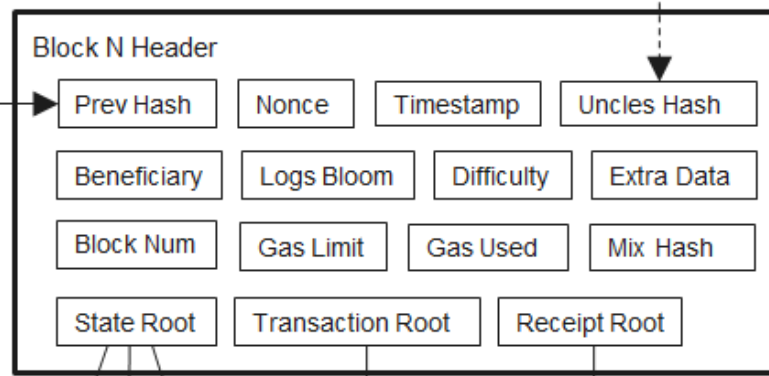
## Ethereum transactions contain:

- **nonce** - transaction sequence number for the sending account
- **gasprice** - price you are offering to pay
- **startgas** - maximum amount of gas allowed for the transaction
- **to** - destination address (account or contract address)
- **value** - eth to transfer to the destination, if any
- **data** - all of the interesting stuff goes here
- **v, r, and s values** - along with r and s makes up the ECDSA signature



List of uncle block headers

List of uncle block headers



# Data Layer: Contracts

```
contract token {
    mapping (address => uint) public coinBalanceOf;
    event CoinTransfer(address sender, address receiver, uint amount);

    /* Initializes contract with initial supply tokens to the creator of the contract */
    function token(uint supply) {
        if (supply == 0) supply = 10000;
        coinBalanceOf[msg.sender] = supply;
    }

    /* Very simple trade function */
    function sendCoin(address receiver, uint amount) returns(bool sufficient) {
        if (coinBalanceOf[msg.sender] < amount) return false;
        coinBalanceOf[msg.sender] -= amount;
        coinBalanceOf[receiver] += amount;
        CoinTransfer(msg.sender, receiver, amount);
        return true;
    }
}
```

## State

14c5f8ba:  
- 1024 eth

bb75a980:  
- 5202 eth  
if !contract.storage[tx.data[0]]:  
contract.storage[tx.data[0]] = tx.data[1]  
[0, 235235, 0, ALICE ...

892bf92f:  
- 0 eth  
send(tx.value / 3, contract.storage[0])  
send(tx.value / 3, contract.storage[1])  
send(tx.value / 3, contract.storage[2])  
[ALICE, BOB, CHARLIE]

4096ad65:  
- 77 eth

## Transaction

From:  
14c5f88a  
To:  
bb75a980  
Value:  
10  
Data:  
2,  
CHARLIE  
Sig:  
30452fde3db3d  
f7959f2ceb8a1

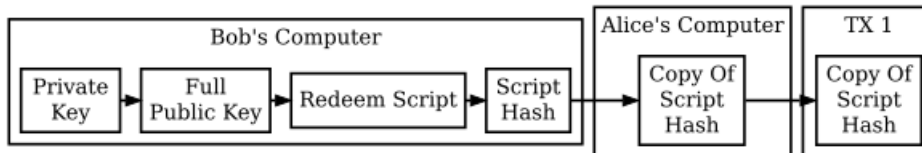
## State'

14c5f8ba:  
- 1014 eth

bb75a980:  
- 5212 eth  
if !contract.storage[tx.data[0]]:  
contract.storage[tx.data[0]] = tx.data[1]  
[0, 235235, CHARLIE, ALICE ..

892bf92f:  
- 0 eth  
send(tx.value / 3, contract.storage[0])  
send(tx.value / 3, contract.storage[1])  
send(tx.value / 3, contract.storage[2])  
[ALICE, BOB, CHARLIE]

4096ad65:  
- 77 eth



Creating A P2SH Redeem Script Hash To Receive Payment

Unlocking Script  
ScriptSig



locking Script  
ScriptPubKey

<sig> <PubK>

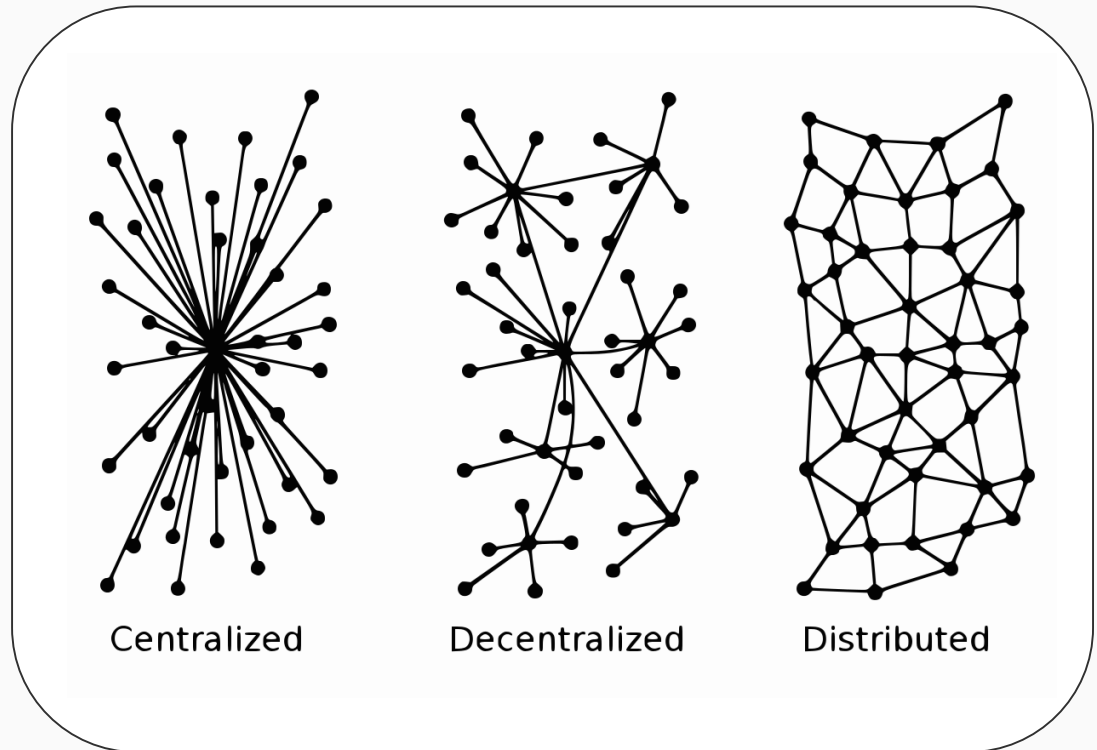
DUP HASH160<PubKHash> EqualVerify CheckSig

# Networking/Gossip Layer

Blockchains are

- Decentralized
- Distributed

If a blockchain does not possess these properties it is either a fully private blockchain or a database that is incorrectly being termed a blockchain.



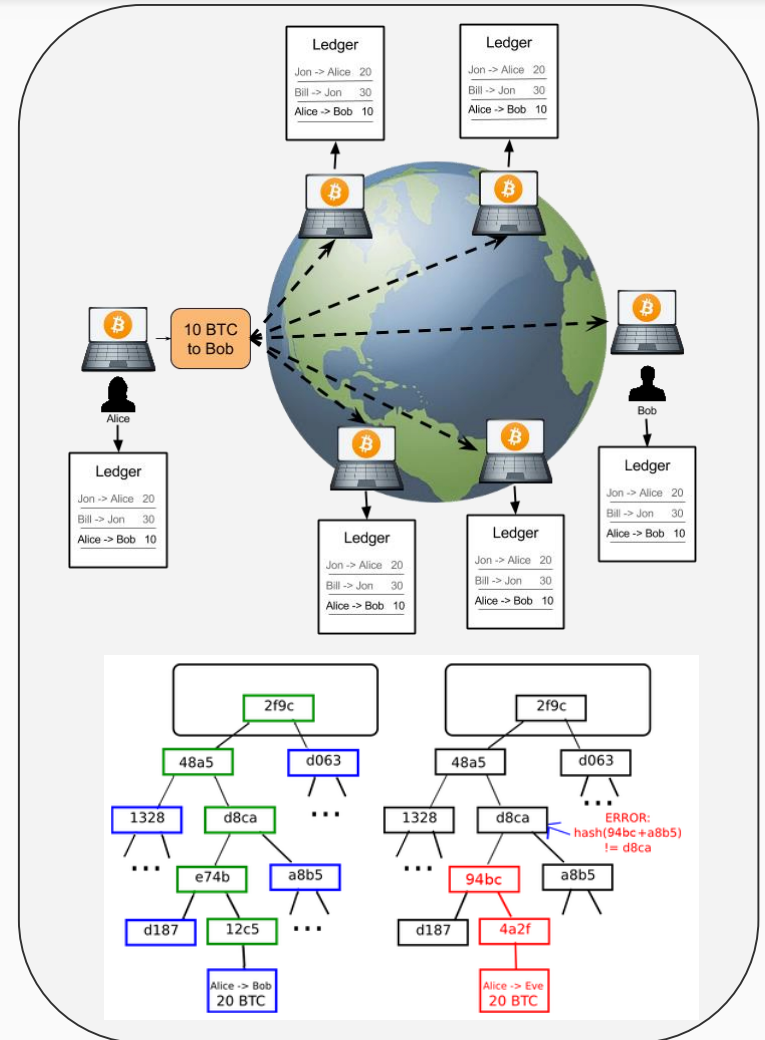
# Networking/Gossip Layer

Bitcoin network layer: “Bitcoin network protocol”.

Ethereum network layer: “Ethereum protocol”.

SPV/Light/Thin Clients

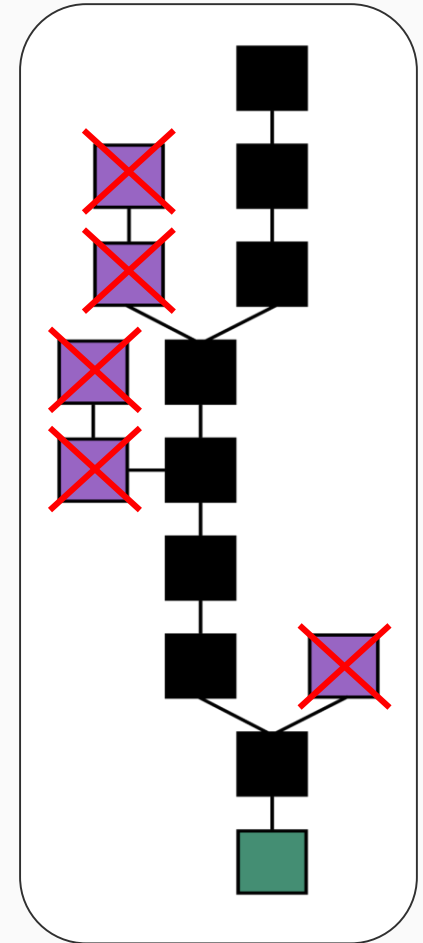
- verify only certain information from full nodes, such as block headers.
- Merkle roots make this possible.
- Helps blockchain scalability.





# Consensus Layer

- How the nodes in the network come to agreement on which transactions to accept once a transaction is propagated and what the current state of the network is.
- Provides security and immutability to the data in the blockchain.
- Each block contains the hash of the preceding block, thus each block has a chain of blocks that together contain a large amount of work.
- Changing a block (which can only be done by making a new block containing the same predecessor) requires regenerating all successors and redoing the work they contain. This protects the block chain from tampering.



# Consensus Layer: Protocols

Network consensus is achieved through a consensus protocol that the “provers” on the network follow to prove they have contributed to the network. Consensus protocols prevent things that would harm the network, such as duplicate transactions and blockchain forking.

Examples:

- Proof-of-Work: provide a piece of data that is difficult to produce, but easy to verify in order to prove work on the network.
- Proof-of-Stake: block validators take turns validating blocks, putting up a stake that can be taken from them if they try to cheat the network.

# Consensus Layer: Proof-of-Work/Stake

## Proof-of-Work **bitcoin** **ethereum**

- “Prover” proves they performed a certain amount of work to generate a block.
- Prover gets block reward and transaction fees if they are selected.
- Selection based on combination of how much computing power you contribute and randomness.
- Used in Bitcoin, Ethereum (for now), Litecoin, Dogecoin

## Proof-of-Stake **ethereum**

- “Prover” shows they own a certain amount of money.
- Prover gets block reward and transaction fees if they are selected.
- Selection based on combination of how much stake you have put up and randomness.
- Used in Peercoin, Nxt, Blackcoin, Ethereum (future).

# 3 Types of Blockchains

- **Public Blockchains** - no central authority, everyone can read/write transactions.
- **Consortium Blockchains** - no central authority, selected participants can write/verify transactions. Read access may be permissioned or public. This type is also called Hybrid Blockchains.
- **Private Blockchains** - write permissions for transactions centralized to one organization. Read permissions may be granted to outside organizations.

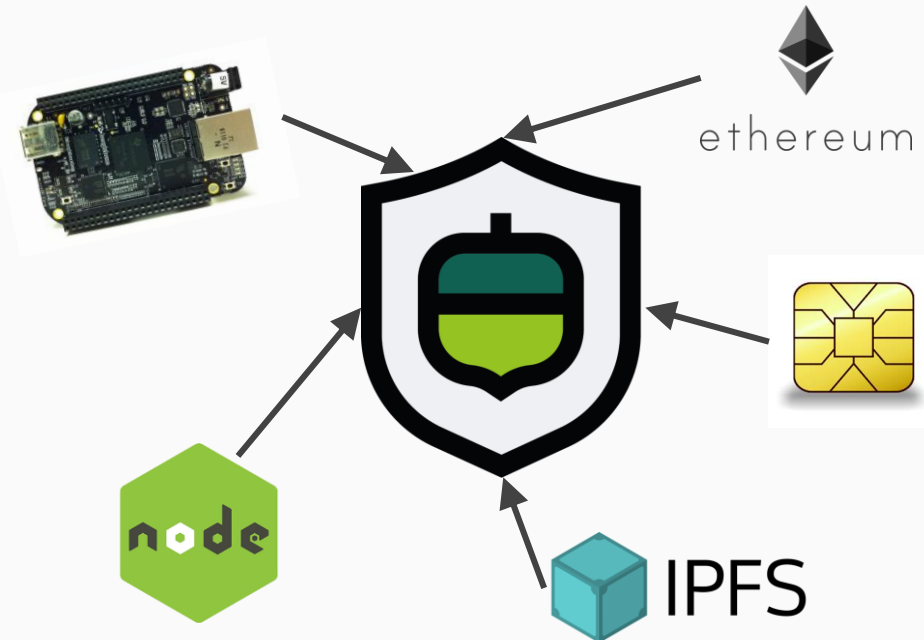
Want more information?  
Read the blog post “[On Public and Private Blockchains](#)” by Vitalik Buterin on the Ethereum blog.

| Type       | Permissioned? | Decentralized? | Trustless? |
|------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| Public     | No            | Yes            | Yes        |
| Consortium | Yes           | Partially      | No         |
| Private    | Yes           | No             | No         |

# The Oaken Platform

The Oaken platform is made of A.C.O.R.N.S (Autonomous Communication Over Redundant Nodes).

ACORNS provide a layer of security to both the hardware and software components of an IoT network.







MQTT-Trust - trusted  
messaging framework based on  
MQTT and crypto signatures.

# Sign Message or Verify Message

## Message

Message from 1/5/17 1:33 PM UTC: Unlock Car

*Include your nickname and where you use the nickname so someone else cannot use it. Include a specific reason for the message so it cannot be reused for a different purpose.*

Sign Message

## Signature

```
{
  "address": "0x1bdae8d8c66badc1d02fe9f58e1586fb00d21b87",
  "msg": "Message from 1/5/17 1:33 PM UTC: Unlock Car",
  "sig": "0x07b81d14341624c3b13281ca20845579b35a4d6911bbf0aaaaa492486b988e8e908dfc45ab8bf622f2bbd2616a37af76988f58e14001d6a9734088058ffcc2b651c",
  "version": "2"
}
```



## Sign Message or Verify Message

### Signature

```
{
  "address": "0x1bdae8d8c66badc1d02fe9f58e1586fb00d21b87",
  "msg": "Message from 1/5/17 1:33 PM UTC: Unlock Car",
  "sig":
"0x07b81d14341624c3b13281ca20845579b35a4d6911bbf0aaaa492486b988e8e908dfc45ab8bf622f2bbd2616a37af76988f58e14001
d6a9734088058ffcc2b651c",
  "version": "2"
}
```

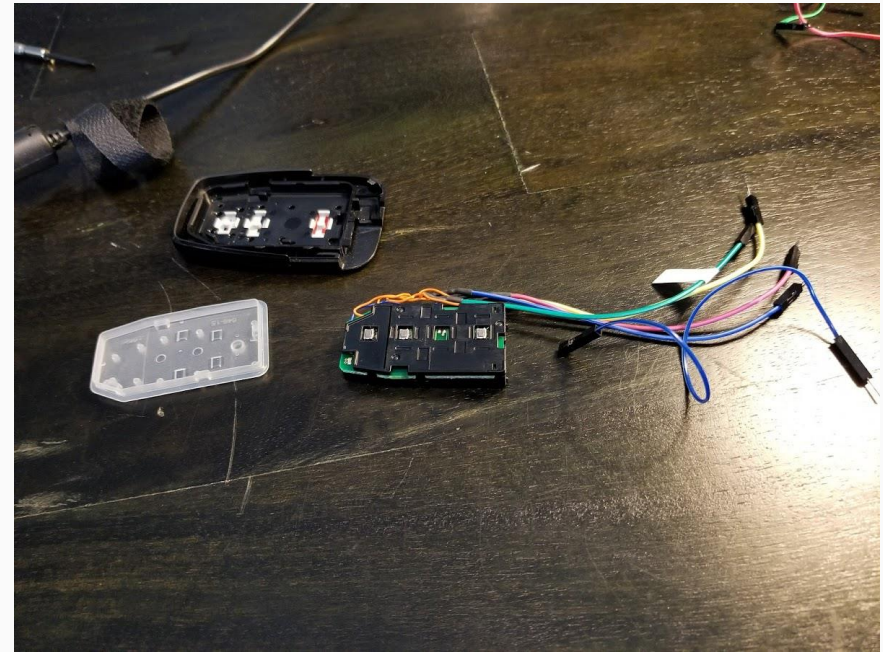
Verify Message

0x1bdae8d8c66badc1d02fe9f58e1586fb00d21b87 did sign the message Message from 1/5/17 1:33 PM UTC: Unlock Car.

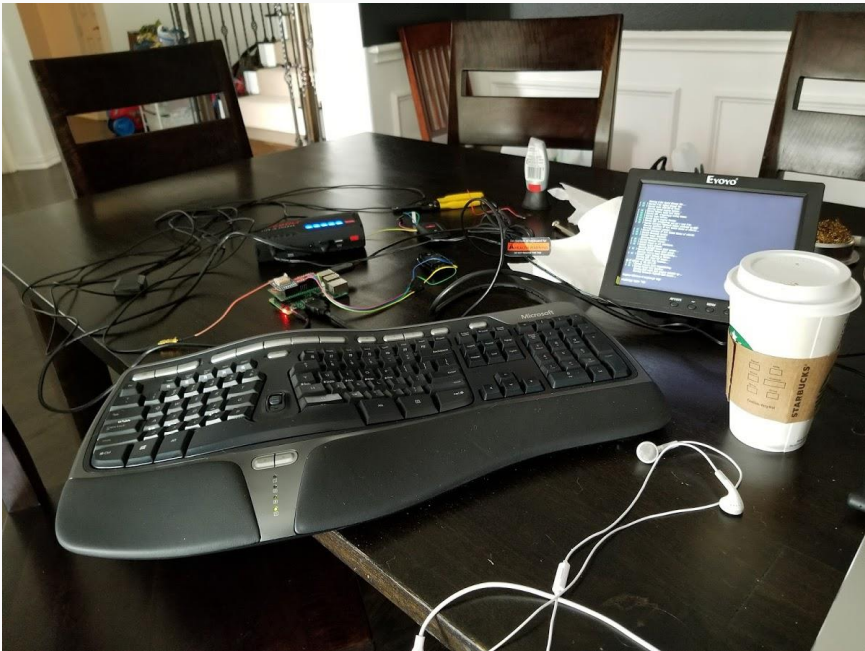


MyEtherWallet

# Building an ACORN



# Building an ACORN





Oaken IoT Platform (RaspberryPi, BBB)



#### Device & Network Security

- Device registered on blockchain
- PKI Authentication

HSM (NXP Kinetis KL8x)



#### Blockchain Key Access Gateway

- Security/Tamper Monitoring
- Verification of Transaction
- Root of Trust

Secure Element (JavaCard)



#### Secure Execution of Key Procedures

- Key Generation and Storage
- Sign Transactions / Messages
- Verification

# Car Share Demo

- Demonstrate disintermediation of Hertz.
- Built in collaboration with Toyota.
- Back-end using almost entirely decentralized tech.
- Debuted at Consensus 2017.

Built Using:



React Native



ethereum



IPFS

MQTT



インフラ



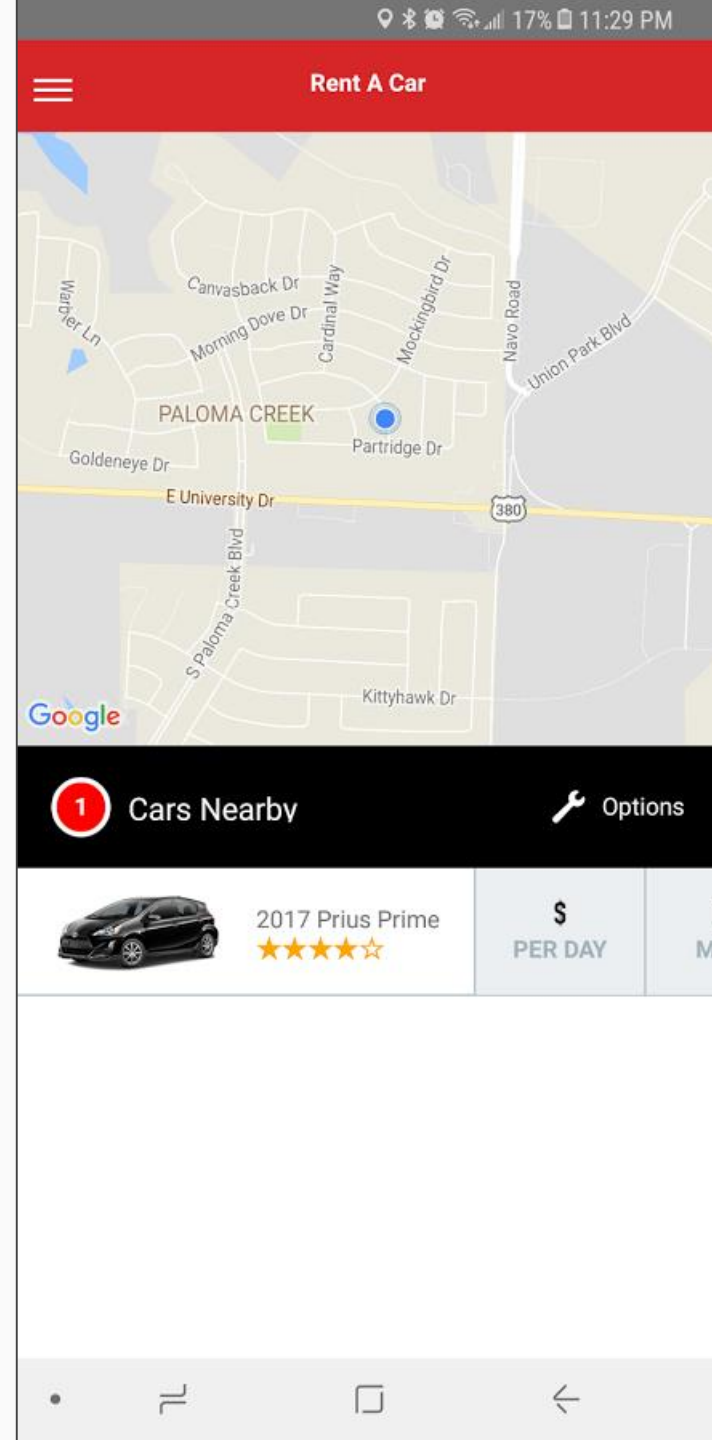
solidity

## WELCOME TO THE CAR SHARE

Get Started

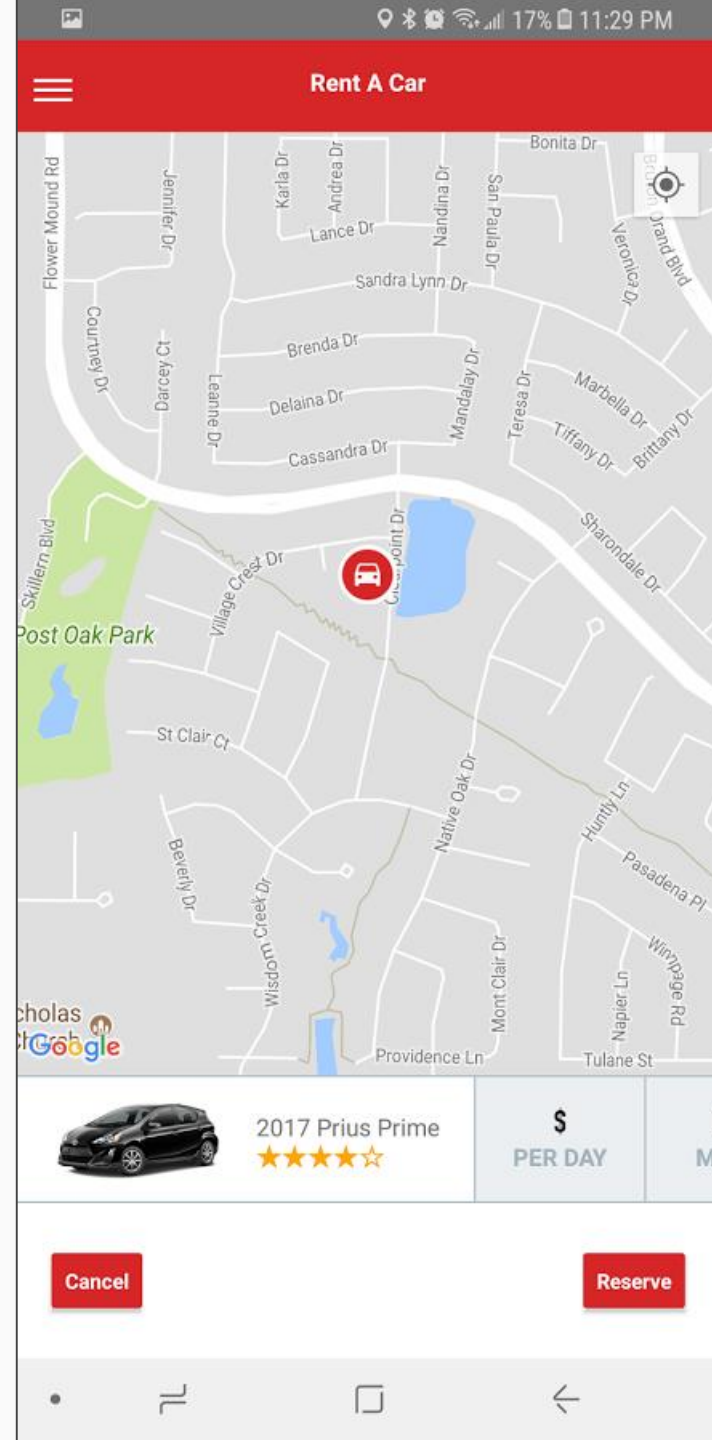
# Car Share Demo

- Log in using Ethereum account.
- Public key cryptography
  - Built in identity
  - Client side
  - Self-sovereign
- Hardware
  - Raspberry Pi
  - HSM w/ custom firmware
  - Hacked Toyota Prius key fob
  - GPS antenna



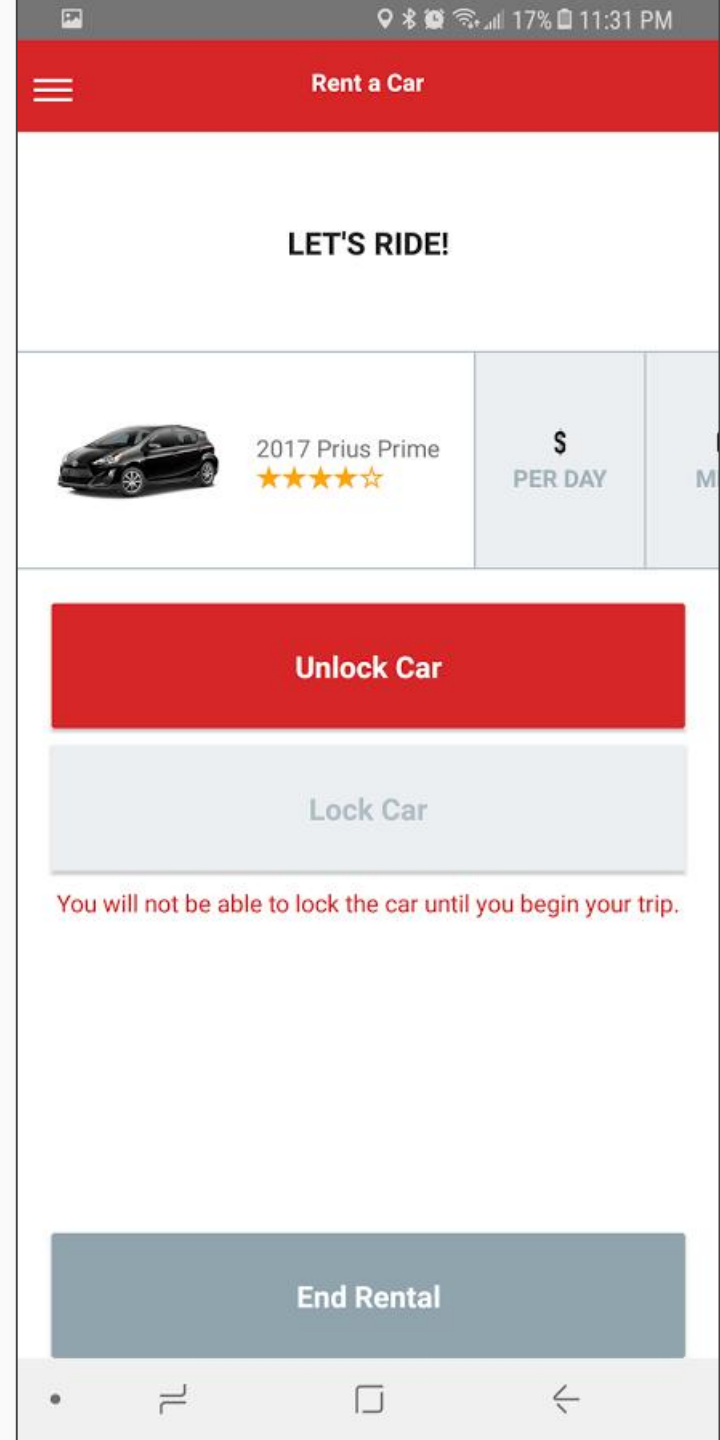
# Car Share Demo

- Frontend
  - React Native
  - Custom built IPFS React Native module
  - Displays data stored in nested JSON files
  - Google Maps
- Networks
  - Ethereum connection using Infura
  - Testing using Metamask and Ropsten/Rinkeby testnets
  - MQTT broker (could be replaced with IPFS pub/sub)



# Car Share Demo

- Backend
  - Ethereum
    - Authentication
    - Payment
  - IPFS
    - Ephemeral data store
  - MQTT
    - Pub-sub platform
    - Modified MQTT for Ethereum key signing
    - Secure car locking/unlocking





# Car Share Demo

- Security
  - Software
    - Smart contract on a blockchain allows only specific addresses to unlock the car.
    - No way to spoof it
- Hardware
  - Tamper resistant HSM
- Uses
  - Car owners to monetize excess capacity
  - Common data platform framework market
  - Car history



# Contact



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