

# Source Summaries

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# 1 Summary 1

## 1.1 Security Analysis of Bluetooth Technology

### 1.1.1 Group Member

Quintin Walters

### 1.1.2 Citation

Daniel Filizzola, Sean Fraser, and Nikita Samsonau. Security Analysis of Bluetooth Technology, 2018. URL <https://courses.csail.mit.edu/6.857/2018/project/Filizzola-Fraser-Samsonau-Bluetooth.pdf>

### 1.1.3 Main Idea

The authors detail the security methods used in Bluetooth versions 4.X, attempt to show attacks that bypass these methods, and describe ways to harden Bluetooth security against these attacks.

### 1.1.4 Theory

Game Theory is the primary theory being tested in this article. The authors attack various vulnerabilities in the Bluetooth protocol in order to determine methods to increase the relative security of the protocol.

### 1.1.5 Method

The researchers theorized and tested primary attacks against the Bluetooth security model: Active Eavesdropping and Passive Eavesdropping. Their attacks built upon the works by Da-Zhi Sun et al., Cope et al., Das et al., and Ryan. The assets used were a Raspberry Pi running Debian, an Ubertooth, TaoTronics TT-BH07 Bluetooth Headphones, a Logitech MX Master Mouse, and a Galazy S7 Edge. The authors modified existing Bluetooth utilities for their attacks and wrote some scripts of their own.

### 1.1.6 Findings

The authors managed to exploit their theorized vulnerabilities successfully. They found that the JustWorks authentication method used by headsets and headphones are insecure against active eavesdropping attacks with unsophisticated hardware. The researchers also discovered that, while difficult, passive eavesdropping is still successful against hardware running Bluetooth 4.1 and recommend moving to version 4.2 or greater. They also found that devices using LE Secure Connections or Secure Simple Pairings are secure against these specific attacks.

### **1.1.7 Future Directions**

The future directions for Active Eavesdropping is to expand and cover more than JustWorks devices, this would include attacks against mice and keyboards. The next steps for Passive Eavesdropping is to use the extrapolated information to decrypt packets for further analysis and to attack other devices like keyboards and medical implants, this can be used to gather sensitive information like passwords and health data. They also stated that they could combine the two attack types to inject malicious packets or modify existing ones for other attacks against the devices. Finally, they could also do research on the vulnerabilities in Bluetooth 5.0.

## **1.2 Extracting the Security Features Implemented in a Bluetooth LE Connection**

### **1.2.1 Group member**

Joshua Niemann

### **1.2.2 Citation**

A. M. Robles-Cordero, W. J. Zayas, and Y. K. Peker. Extracting the Security Features Implemented in a Bluetooth LE Connection. In *2018 IEEE International Conference on Big Data (Big Data)*, pages 2559–2563, 2018. doi: 10.1109/BigData.2018.8622000

### **1.2.3 Main Idea**

The authors detail the encryption and authentication standards found in the Bluetooth Low Energy Protocol, from Bluetooth 4.0 to Bluetooth 5.0. The researchers also look at several BLE devices to analyze their security models.

### **1.2.4 Theory**

Game Theory is the primary theory being tested in this article. The authors examine various versions of the Bluetooth protocol to determine which versions have the best security measures in place. In addition, the authors analyze BLE devices in an effort to learn which devices and device manufacturers have the best security.

### **1.2.5 Method**

The researchers found that many modern fitness trackers use older versions of Bluetooth low energy. They also found that these fitness trackers often do not enable optional features that make bluetooth much more secure. As a result, most of the encryption was trivial to decrypt. The researchers then created an app that uses the Bluetooth sniff log functionality present in the developer section in Android to extract the security features of a bluetooth low energy device.

### **1.2.6 Findings**

The authors managed to exploit their theorized vulnerabilities successfully. They found that the JustWorks authentication method used by headsets and headphones are insecure against active eavesdropping attacks with unsophisticated hardware. The researchers also discovered that, while difficult, passive eavesdropping is still successful against hardware running Bluetooth 4.1 and recommend moving to version 4.2 or greater. They also found that devices using LE Secure Connections or Secure Simple Pairings are secure against these specific attacks.

### **1.2.7 Future Directions**

The authors want to make their app much more usable to the average consumer. Right now it's very oriented toward technical-minded researchers.

## **1.3 Finding Vulnerabilities in IoT Devices: Ethical Hacking of Electronic Locks**

### **1.3.1 Group Member**

Connor Leavesley

### **1.3.2 Citation**

Christopher Robberts and Joachim Toft. Finding Vulnerabilities in IoT Devices: Ethical Hacking of Electronic Locks, 2019. URL <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/3eb1/c453464f50c30b2dfb2aff705d45bfe7a6d1.pdf>

### **1.3.3 Main Idea**

The authors outline how to approach attacking Bluetooth locks. They use well documented attacks to discover vulnerabilities in a Bluetooth low energy lock.

### **1.3.4 Theory**

Game theory is being utilized to test the security of the lock and see where the vulnerabilities in the lock lie.

### **1.3.5 Method**

The authors create a threat rating system following the DREAD model is to accurately represent the threat of the lock being successfully attacked. They make three threat models: unauthorized lock access, avoidance of logging, and denial of service. They use a Bluetooth man in the middle attack to gather information about the lock's Generic Attribute Profile (GATT), how the application connected to the lock, hosted services, and other characteristics of the lock. Using the GATT, an attacker could use a fake lock hosted on a Arduino board to connect to the application, and then forward all information to the actual lock. Next, the

authors test access permission edge cases to see when access could be abused by an attacker to bypass controls. The authors then reversed the app to gather further insight on how the app connected to the lock.

### **1.3.6 Findings**

Not much was able to be done in the way of breaking into the lock. Some patterns were found in the communication scheme, but nothing to indicate how the application was encrypting the connection. The authors launched a replay attack, but this was ineffective. Fuzzing was similarly ineffective. If the owner of the lock granted an attacker permission to access it, disconnects their internet, and then the attacker's permission was revoked, the attacker can still access the lock. In the app, a possible encryption key for a database was found, but not pursued.

### **1.3.7 Future Directions**

The authors would like to see a more structured method developed to analyze the security of Bluetooth devices, as many of the approaches they took were very time consuming.

## **1.4 Security Evaluation and Exploitation of Bluetooth Low Energy Devices**

### **1.4.1 Group Member**

Connor Leavesley

### **1.4.2 Citation**

Anthony J Rose. *SECURITY EVALUATION AND EXPLOITATION OF BLUETOOTH LOW ENERGY DEVICES*. PhD thesis, 2017. URL <https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/1054747.pdf>

### **1.4.3 Main Idea**

In his thesis, Captian Rose attempts to provide the industry with a wholistic look on the security of the low energy bluetooth protocol. He uses four different methods in an attempt to cover a wide range of conigurations and scenarios to really put this protocol to the test.

### **1.4.4 Theory**

Game Theory is the primary theory being tested in this article. Captain Rose proposes multiple different scenarios where the bluetooth protocol is vulnerable in order to better understand how to secure it in the future.

#### **1.4.5 Method**

Captain Rose and his supporters used multiple different methods to test the strength and security of the Bluetooth protocol. First, he used a benchmark open-source range-finding tool to determine the location of Bluetooth devices through a novel distance estimation method, increasing the state-of-the-art device location distance from 50 meters up to 1,000 meters. Second, he evaluated 17 individual Bluetooth Low Energy devices for vulnerabilities in their operating system. Thirdly, he used user behavior analytics to demonstrate how malicious actors can exploit vulnerabilities for unauthorized device access and obtain sensitive information

#### **1.4.6 Findings**

Captain Rose's research revealed that 13 out of 17 (75 percent) of the tested devices contained at least one vulnerability resulting in unauthorized access. However, he did find that countermeasures to BLE attacks already exist and most require minimum implementation and development by manufacturers. More complex mediation techniques exist for issues that are not solved by the initial mediation techniques.

#### **1.4.7 Future Directions**

Since Captain Rose's work was done on an outdated bluetooth protocol (4.1) he mentions that there is room for others or himself to do research on devices implementing the newest protocol. He also recommends research into newly release bluetooth devices such as Lockitron or Schlage. He also states that he did not do any work with the firmware of the devices he tested so there is room for others to continue his work there. Along with that, he states that no research was done on attempting to clone the devices that he was testing, so there is more work to be done there.

### **1.5 Security Vulnerabilities in Bluetooth Technology as used in IoT**

#### **1.5.1 Group Member**

Daniel Capps

#### **1.5.2 Citation**

Angela M Lonzetta, Peter Cope, Joseph Campbell, Bassam J Mohd, and Thaier Hayajneh. Security vulnerabilities in bluetooth technology as used in iot. *Journal of Sensor and Actuator Networks*, 7(3):28, 2018. URL <https://www.mdpi.com/2224-2708/7/3/28>

#### **1.5.3 Main Idea**

This study is about understanding Bluetooth and Iot(Internet of Things) devices. They go in depth on the importance of understanding Bluetooth, the differet attacks possible against Bluetooth and IoT devices, and how to mitigate these attacks using different tequniques.

#### **1.5.4 Theory**

Game Theory is the primary theory being used in this article. The authors gathered information about many vulnerabilities and exploits in Bluetooth/Iot and determined different mitigation techniques for each of them.

#### **1.5.5 Method**

The researchers explained the inner workings of IoT and Bluetooth and then gathered different information on attacks to Bluetooth and Iot. Then, by using the information they found they determined different risk mitigation techniques for users of Bluetooth and IoT devices.

#### **1.5.6 Findings**

The authors presented multiple vulnerabilities and attacks against Bluetooth and IoT and risk mitigations to combat them, the most notable of them being more awareness from the user's perspective on security issue with bluetooth. The main attacks showcased here are PIN Cracking, Man-in-the-M(MITM), BlueJacking, BlueBorne, Fuzzing, Reflection/Relay, Backdoor, Denial of Service(DOS). Many more attacks are mentioned as well.

#### **1.5.7 Future Directions**

Can the analysis techniques used here be used for any other wireless standard? Could there be an attack on BLE that has to do with power consumption? What methods can we use to more properly inform users of the risks of IoT and Bluetooth so that they may mitigate said risks?



## 2 Summary 2

### 2.1 Analyzing the Security of Bluetooth Low Energy

#### 2.1.1 Group Member

Connor Leavesley

#### 2.1.2 Citation

Seth Sevier and Ali Tekeoglu. Analyzing the Security of Bluetooth Low Energy, 2019. URL [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ali\\_Tekeoglu2/publication/333228988\\_Analyzing\\_the\\_Security\\_of\\_Bluetooth\\_Low\\_Energy/links/5de01b6a4585159aa4518887/Analyzing-the-Security-of-Bluetooth-Low-Energy.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Ali_Tekeoglu2/publication/333228988_Analyzing_the_Security_of_Bluetooth_Low_Energy/links/5de01b6a4585159aa4518887/Analyzing-the-Security-of-Bluetooth-Low-Energy.pdf)

#### 2.1.3 Main Idea

The authors aim to explain how Bluetooth LE protocol works and the cryptographic weaknesses in the protocol.

#### 2.1.4 Theory

This paper is applying Game Theory. A successful cryptographic attack is a loss for the security of the protocol.

#### 2.1.5 Method

The authors first sniffed the Bluetooth traffic with a Ubertooth using the BlueZ Bluetooth driver and associated Ubertooth drivers. Using the Bluetooth handshake, the authors used Crackle to crack the Temporary Key due to its restricted key space. The Temporary Key was then used to gain access to the Long Term Key (LTK). The LTK was then used to decrypt any future communication traffic in Wireshark.

#### 2.1.6 Findings

The authors found that the keyspace of the Temporary Key is very restricted, allowing for a very quick brute force attack. They also found that Bluetooth Low Energy was susceptible to a number of attacks due to the low power requirements: denial of service and replay attacks. It was also found that Ubertooth struggled to capture a complete pairing event. The authors suggest that the Ubertooth should be as close as possible to the source transceiver to mitigate this issue.

### **2.1.7 Future Directions**

Many vendors likely do not implement the Bluetooth stack correctly. These vendors may also use the same stack across multiple devices. Areas of further research should focus on individual devices from the same vendor to attempt to find vulnerabilities that affect entire product lines.

## **2.2 Wiegand Protocol Access: A Decade of Decryption**

### **2.2.1 Group Member**

Quintin Walters

### **2.2.2 Citation**

Brandon Chung. Wiegand Protocol Access: A Decade of Decryption, 2017. URL <http://www.cs.tufts.edu/comp/116/archive/fall2017/bchung.pdf>

### **2.2.3 Main Idea**

Brandon Chung covers what the Wiegand Protocol is, the historic vulnerabilities and hacks, what vulnerabilities still exist, and how to protect yourself against them. He spends a large amount of time on the historic attacks because most of them are still applicable, the protocol has not been hardened against them and as a result it is still very easy to exploit.

### **2.2.4 Theory**

Chung applies Game Theory in his work, he treats the security of the Wiegand Protocol as a zero sum game in which any method of bypass is a loss for the defenders. He highlights historic vulnerabilities of the protocol that are still in existence to reinforce this belief.

### **2.2.5 Method**

The author primarily presents the findings of others, he does little original research of his own. However, he does use an Arduino device to attack an unnamed Wiegand RFID reader. He connects his Arduino device to the Wiegand DATA 0 and DATA 1 wires, then he uses monkeyboard's "Wiegand Protocol Library for Arduino" to verify that the inherent vulnerabilities in the protocol still exist. Chung provides instructions and sample code for readers to attempt this on their own devices. This attack is the basis of the attacks done by Bernard Mehl (2015) and Zac Franken (2007), two attacks that Chung wrote in depth about.

### **2.2.6 Findings**

Brandon Chung found that Wiegand devices are still vulnerable to decade old attacks. These attacks have been extensively documented and Chung duplicated the early stages of them to prove that they would still work. Using an arduino device, or similar microcontroller, an attacker can intercept and then duplicate the signals sent by a Wiegand device to the

control server. This attack can capture and repeat and authorized card without needing to physically duplicate the card.

### **2.2.7 Future Directions**

Chung lays out multiple methods for future implementation to secure Wiegand devices. He recommends that the protocol be adapted to allow for encrypted keycards and the rejection of keycards that are not properly encrypted, he also recommends that the actual readers implement hardware methods to detect when the device has been tampered with and to report that tampering immediately to the controller. Further upgrades include remote firmware detection and updates, Wiegand devices typically are not able to be updated without direct physical contact which disincentivizes updating the readers unless absolutely necessary.

## **2.3 Survey on Various Door Lock Access Control Mechanisms**

### **2.3.1 Group Member**

Joshua Niemann

### **2.3.2 Citation**

R. S. Divya and M. Mathew. Survey on various door lock access control mechanisms. In *2017 International Conference on Circuit ,Power and Computing Technologies (ICCPCT)*, pages 1–3, April 2017. doi: 10.1109/ICCPCT.2017.8074187

### **2.3.3 Main Idea**

The authors compare different types of door lock authentication measures and their overall security.

### **2.3.4 Theory**

The authors are applying Game Theory by directly comparing each individual authentication method.

### **2.3.5 Method**

The authors directly compare different authentication methods using different factors using characteristics that would matter to a user in addition to the overall security of the system. For user factors, factors considered include include battery life, ease of use and what happens if a credential is misplaced, stolen or forgotten. As for security, factors considered included the a user passing off a credential to an unauthorized party, the ability to spoof a credential, and the ease of bypass for a mechanical system.

### **2.3.6 Findings**

The authors find that no one current system could be considered the most secure, and that each system has individual strengths. As each method does better in different ways, emphasis should be instead placed on ensuring the use of the lock that is most suited for the use case in which it is placed.

### **2.3.7 Future Directions**

The authors suggest using the knowledge of authentication system problems in order to build a new system, taking in mind the strengths and weaknesses for each category of authentication.

## **2.4 Bluetooth Low Energy and Smartphones for Proximity-Based Automatic Door Locks**

### **2.4.1 Group Member**

Daniel Capps

### **2.4.2 Citation**

Tim Andersson. Bluetooth low energy and smartphones for proximity-based automatic door locks, 2014. URL <http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:723899/FULLTEXT01.pdf>

### **2.4.3 Main Idea**

The authors attempt to evaluate Bluetooth Low Energy as a technology by focusing on its use in door locks that automatically unlock based on the proximity of a smartphone.

### **2.4.4 Theory**

Game theory. The authors try to determine ways to use the Proximity-based Automatic Door Locks with Bluetooth Low Energy without causing any adversaries to be able to exploit the locks.

### **2.4.5 Method**

The author's main method for testing their hypothesis had two halves. The first half was to implement an application for iOS that would be able to unlock/lock the door lock, and the second half was to measure the Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) between the phone and the door lock in order to ensure that the door would only unlock if the phone was in close enough proximity, and otherwise would be locked.

### **2.4.6 Findings**

The authors gained a lot of knowledge pertaining to how suitable Bluetooth Low Energy is for automatic door locks, including what restrictions and possibilities exist on the iOS platform for developing Bluetooth Low Energy applications. The authors primarily learned that using this method they determined that they couldn't differentiate between the two sides of the door the user was located on, that the applications effect on the battery life of the phone was negligible, the connection latency was sufficiently small for use in practice. The author's conclusion is that Bluetooth Low Energy is a suitable technology for proximity-based door locks.

### **2.4.7 Future Directions**

Can you improve the implemented solution so that there is no limit on how many people can be in close proximity to the lock at once? Is there a better alternative to Bluetooth Low Energy in the case of Proximity-based door locks?

## **2.5 Security Vulnerabilities of Bluetooth Low Energy Technology (BLE)**

### **2.5.1 Group Member**

Jacob Ruud

### **2.5.2 Citation**

Harry O'sullivan. Security vulnerabilities of bluetooth low energy technology (ble). URL <http://www.cs.tufts.edu/comp/116/archive/fall2015/hosullivan.pdf>

### **2.5.3 Main Idea**

Author Harry O'Sullivan along with mentor Ming Chow attempt to analyze the security of bluetooth low energy technology. They focus specifically on how BLE devices communicate with each other and how the communication between devices could be exploited by attackers.

### **2.5.4 Theory**

O'sullivan applies Game Theory in his work on BLE devices. Posing as an attacker he and attempts to simulate attack scenarios treating a compromise of sensitive information as a win.

### **2.5.5 Method**

The author presents three different methods to compromise BLE as part of his research. The first method he attempts is an eavesdropping attack, during which he tries to capture information about a bluetooth host device using a sniffer. The second attack method he outlines is Man-in-the-middle, to explain which he refers to research done by lecturers at

Marthandam College. The third attack scenario he describes is denial of service. During his explanation he outlines work done by researchers at University of Utah, as well as an attack technique called fuzzing.

### **2.5.6 Findings**

The main findings of this paper present the vulnerabilities of the BD ADDR field which is present in all BLE communication. O'Sullivan found that an attacker could use bluetooth fuzzing to determine the master source of a bluetooth connection and potentially forge a connection to it. Not to mention the fact that BD ADDR's are not globally unique so an attacker could try to spoof their BD ADDR until packets start flowing in.

### **2.5.7 Future Directions**

The author does not include any future directions at the end of his work. Bluetooth Low Energy has been tested extensively since its inception, and I can only assume that O'Sullivan believes that there is work out there testing every corner of bluetooth low energy. I do not necessarily agree with his thoughts but that is all there is to report with this paper.

## 3 Summary 3

### 3.1 Breaking Access Controls with BLEKey

#### 3.1.1 Group Member

Quintin Walters

#### 3.1.2 Citation

Mark Baseggio and Eric Evenchick. Breaking Access Controls with BLEKey, 2015. URL <https://www.blackhat.com/docs/us-15/materials/us-15-Evenchick-Breaking-Access-Controls-With-BLEKey-wp.pdf>

#### 3.1.3 Main Idea

Mark Baseggio and Eric Evenchick outline the simplicity of the Wiegand protocol. They then explain the BLEKey, how they built it, and how it is used to attack Wiegand capable card readers. The authors indicate that similar research has been done in the past but they wished to improve upon it by implementing Bluetooth communications in order to reduce the risk of discovery by retrieval.

#### 3.1.4 Theory

The theory applied by the authors is game theory, they demonstrate a vulnerability of the Wiegand protocol and then go about demonstrating a method to exploit it.

#### 3.1.5 Method

Baseggio and Evenchick custom developed the hardware for the BLEKey using KiCad and a pre-built Bluetooth Low-Energy module. They then programmed it with the ARM GCC compiler and the Nordic Firmware updaters. The authors then attach the BLEKey to a Wiegand interface using the insulation displacement connector on the tool.

#### 3.1.6 Findings

The authors found that they could effectively intercept and store the card data as it is transmitted along the wires. They also found that they could remotely connect to the BLEKey to pull the card data from it, do a replay attack with a stored card, or play a custom card number. This can be used with great affect by penetration testers with even lower risk of discovery than prior devices.

### 3.1.7 Future Directions

Future research and development of the BLEKey can involve the addition of cellular radios, this can allow testers to use the device with even less risk of discovery along with adding the possibility of storing the card data off-site instead of on the BLEKey itself. Another path of future development can involve a method to tie the BLEKey into the card reader power supply so that it does not have to rely on a battery. This would allow testers to use it on longer term engagements without needing to risk discovery by replacing the battery.

## 3.2 Smart Locks: Lessons for Securing Commodity Internet of Things Devices

### 3.2.1 Group Member

Daniel Capps

### 3.2.2 Citation

Grant Ho, Derek Leung, Pratyush Mishra, Ashkan Hosseini, Dawn Song, and David Wagner. Smart locks: Lessons for securing commodity internet of things devices. In *Proceedings of the 11th ACM on Asia conference on computer and communications security*, pages 461–472, 2016. URL <https://people.csail.mit.edu/dtl/pdf/ho-smartlocks.pdf>

### 3.2.3 Main Idea

The authors examine the security of smart locks and present three types of attacks against them. The authors also analyze five commercially used locks with their focus being how they fair against these attacks. The analysis the authors use revealed flaws in the design, implementation, and interaction models of existing locks can be exploited by multiple adversaries. Giving the adversaries capabilities from unauthorized passage to irrevocable control of the lock. The authors also propose several mitigation techniques for the attacks they present. The author’s goal is informing people about the security challenges in the system design and functionality from new IoT systems.

### 3.2.4 Theory

Game Theory. The authors determine different types of attacks and mitigation techniques for smart locks against different types of adversaries.

### 3.2.5 Method

The authors use different tests for each attack vector using a specific environment. The three attack vectors described by the authors are State Consistency attacks, Unwanted Unlocking, and Privacy Leakage. The State Consistency attacks exploit the trust between the user’s mobile application and the lock. Specifically where the lock needs the user to send data to the server for them and won’t update their privileges if they’re offline. This allows revoked users to gain access to a lock even if the owner changed their permissions on the server.



Unwanted Unlocking deals with certain conditions being met for unlocking the lock, but said conditions having edge cases where adversaries could unlock the door. An example of this is a Side-of-the-Door attack where an authorized user gets too close to the door from the inside and the lock either automatically unlocks or simply requires a touch from the adversary right outside the door in order to gain access. Privacy Leakage has to do with the server being able to see logs from houses unencrypted on the server side. Allowing any adversary with access to the server to see the logs of different people using those smart locks. The authors also tested different methods for mitigating these problems.

### **3.2.6 Findings**

The authors implemented mitigation techniques for the attack vectors they found against smart locks. For State Consistency attacks, the authors used an access control list stored on the lock that would request updates and send log data each time an honest user was nearby. They also had the smart lock deny people access if they couldn't connect to the server and they were determined to be untrustworthy. For Privacy Leakage, the authors use a key generated on the lock that's sent to the user over BLE and upload the encrypted logs to the website. Allowing a user to see their logs over the internet without their logs being compromised. For Unwanted Unlocking, the authors used Vibrato. Which has the lock send a signal through a Body-Area Network(BAN) into the user's phone and then has the phone send an unlock message through BLE. Using a detection threshold of 2 x 10 to the 10th Hz they have the lock opening 100 percent of times it's touched and 0 percent of the time it's not touched. However, because the technology for BAN isn't in modern phones this solution wouldn't be able to be implemented for a while.

### **3.2.7 Future Directions**

How could we more accurately triangulate a person's position to avoid Unwanted Unlocking without having to use BAN? Is it possible to make a smart lock immune to traditional lockpicking?

## **3.3 Testing Vulnerabilities in Bluetooth Low Energy**

### **3.3.1 Group Member**

Joshua Niemann

### **3.3.2 Citation**

Thomas Willingham, Cody Henderson, Blair Kiel, Md Shariful Haque, and Travis Atkison. Testing vulnerabilities in bluetooth low energy. In *Proceedings of the ACMSE 2018 Conference*, ACMSE '18, New York, NY, USA, 2018. Association for Computing Machinery. ISBN 9781450356961. doi: 10.1145/3190645.3190693. URL <https://doi.org/10.1145/3190645.3190693>

### **3.3.3 Main Idea**

The authors analyze common weaknesses in Bluetooth connections, and use open-source tools to attack Bluetooth Low Energy keyboards.

### **3.3.4 Theory**

Game Theory. The authors directly attack the Bluetooth Low Energy protocol to gain the ability to read decrypted bluetooth packets from an attacker's perspective.

### **3.3.5 Method**

The authors utilize a Bluetooth Low Energy keyboard in addition to a Ubertooth One and the CrackLE tool to decrypt packets from the keyboard. The authors captured the pairing sequence between the computer or phone and the keyboard using an ubertooth one.

### **3.3.6 Findings**

The authors found that classical Bluetooth is still more secure for the time being. They also found that Bluetooth Low Energy is very possible to break, albeit very finnickly to get to work at times. Capturing a pairing sequence requires the Ubertooth to be on the right channel at the right time, which can be a challenge given Bluetooth Low Energy has multiple pairing channels, and an Ubertooth can only scan one at a time.

### **3.3.7 Future Directions**

The authors next want to expand their device reach. The keyboard was picked because of it's ease of re-pairing the device. However, this same technique will work for other Bluetooth Low Energy devices, such as a smartwatch. The authors want to try different smartwatches and a few fitness trackers and see if the Ubertooth and Crackle can collectively decrypt the traffic.

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