

ET0731 IOTS

Presentation Slides

Done by: Group 7

Title: Secure IoT Lock

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Overview of Secure IoT Lock

- Unlocked wirelessly via webpage
- Provides security features like data encryption and 2 Factor Authentication
- Easy to use
- Cost effective

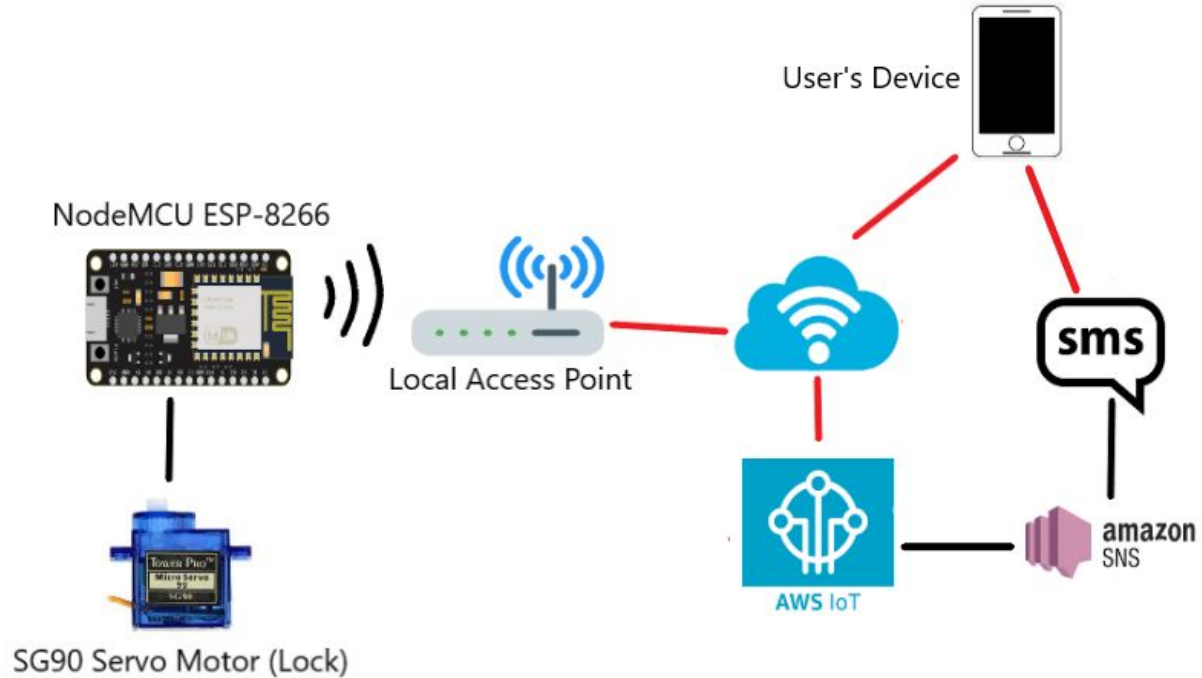
Features / Components of Secure IoT Lock

- NodeMCU ESP-8266
- SG90 Servo Motor
- AWS SNS
- Web Page Login System

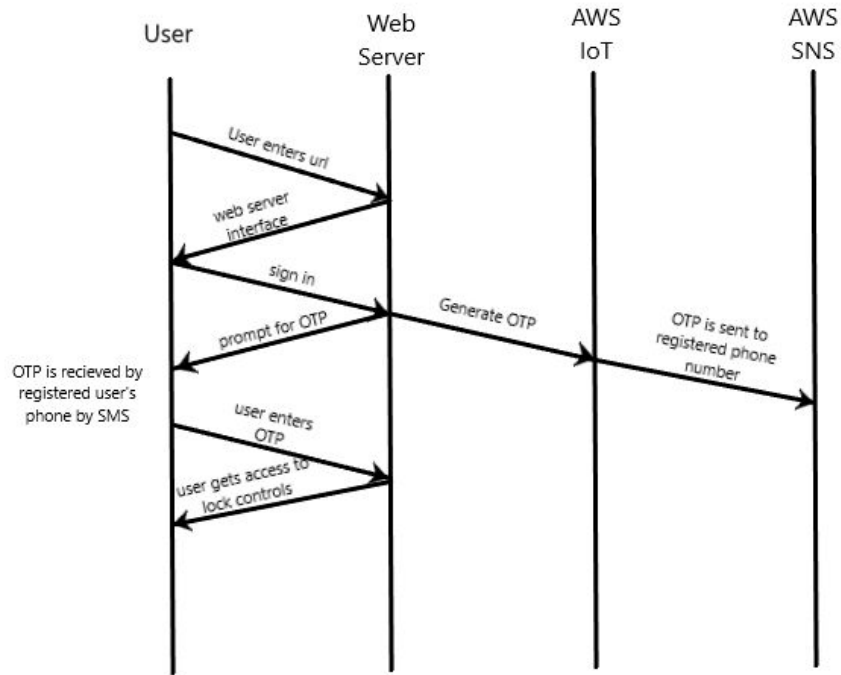
Security features of Secure IoT Lock

- 2 Factor Authentication'
- Account Lockout
- AWS Security

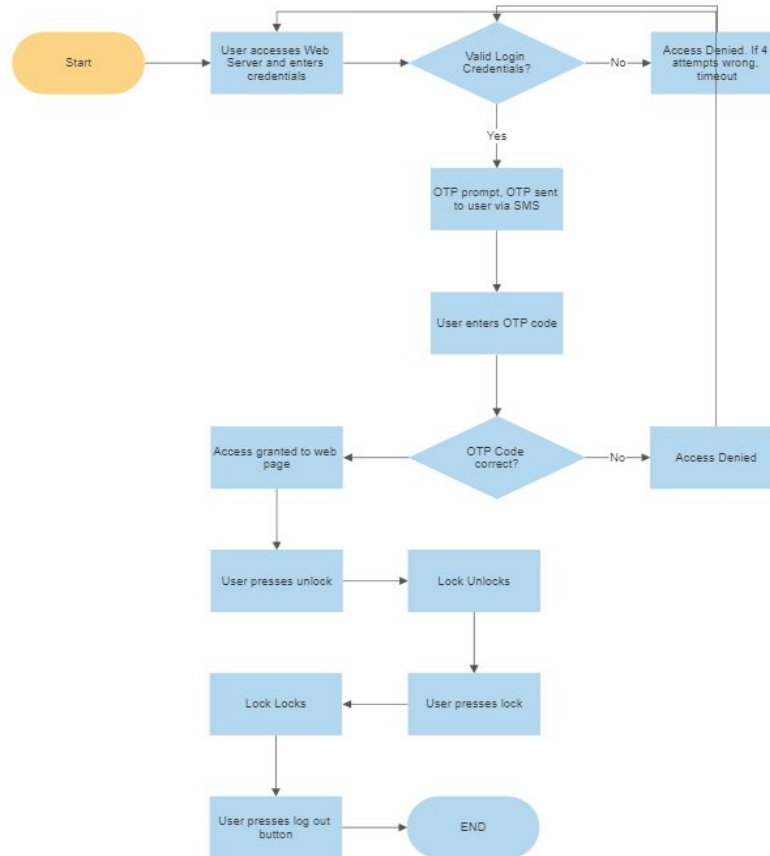
Diagrams



Diagrams



Diagrams



Code Pre-requisites

Needed to set up AWS IoT Core and AWS SNS

1. Creating Thing
2. Create Policies and download certificates linked to thing
3. Register user's phone number to SNS Topic
4. Create Rules in AWS SNS

TR64 Compliance Checklist

| Attack Surface | Check List | TR64 Reference | Description |
|--|--|----------------------|--|
| Web Page | Device control on web page is secured against unauthorised access, 2FA used for access, lockout for repeated unauthorised login attempts | CK-IA-01 CK-AP-01 | Unique username and password with 2-factor authentication used to access webpage, account lockout after too many unsuccessful logins |
| AWS | For MQTT, TLS is used to encrypt the connection between device and the broker. Data in transit to and at rest in AWS IoT is secured by using TLS and is encrypted | CK-NP-03 CK-DP-01 | AWS message broker encrypts all communication in transit using TLS version 1.2 All data in AWS IoT at transit and at rest are encrypted |
| Hardware (SG90 Servo Motor & ESP-8266) | Housed in tamper resistant box, no exposed wires and ports | CK-AP-03 CK-AP-04 | Hardware components are not easily accessed, wires and ports cannot be connected to |
| Security Audit | Logging of significant events | CK-AU-01 | Logging of successful and unsuccessful attempts to access webpage, logging of lock control |
| System Wide | Conducted threat modelling to identify, analyse and mitigate as much threats as possible | CK-LP-01 | Conduct threat modelling using STRIDE framework |

Threat Modeling

| Threat modelling checklist | Y/N | Supporting materials |
|--|-----|--|
| Identify the potential target(s) to be protected | Y | Authorised users of the lock Access to the web server controlling the lock |
| Define the security problem | Y | Brute force attacks to login to the website and gain access to the lock (Elevation of privilege) |
| Conduct risk assessment | Y | High reproducibility, exploitability and discoverability |
| Determine the security objectives | Y | Unauthorised users should be stopped from gaining access to the lock |
| Define the security requirements | Y | Brute force attempts can be mitigated with a lockout Authentication of authorised users |
| Design and implement the capabilities | Y | Users will be unable to log in after multiple failed attempts User will need a SMS OTP to log in to access the lock |
| Validate and verify that the capabilities address the security requirements adequately | Y | Account lockout and OTP for 2 Factor Authentication works and is able to prevent unauthorised access into the webpage |

Security Testing

Planned to use Kali Linux and Aircrack to crack password to wireless network.

1. Plug in network adapter that supports monitor mode
2. Install Aircrack-ng
3. Enable monitor mode
4. Type command to show target network's BSSID / MAC address
5. Deauthenticate BSSID to capture necessary data for password cracking
6. Download password wordlist from online sources
7. Type in command to start password cracking process
8. Eventually either password to network is found or passwords in wordlist is used up and password to network cannot be found