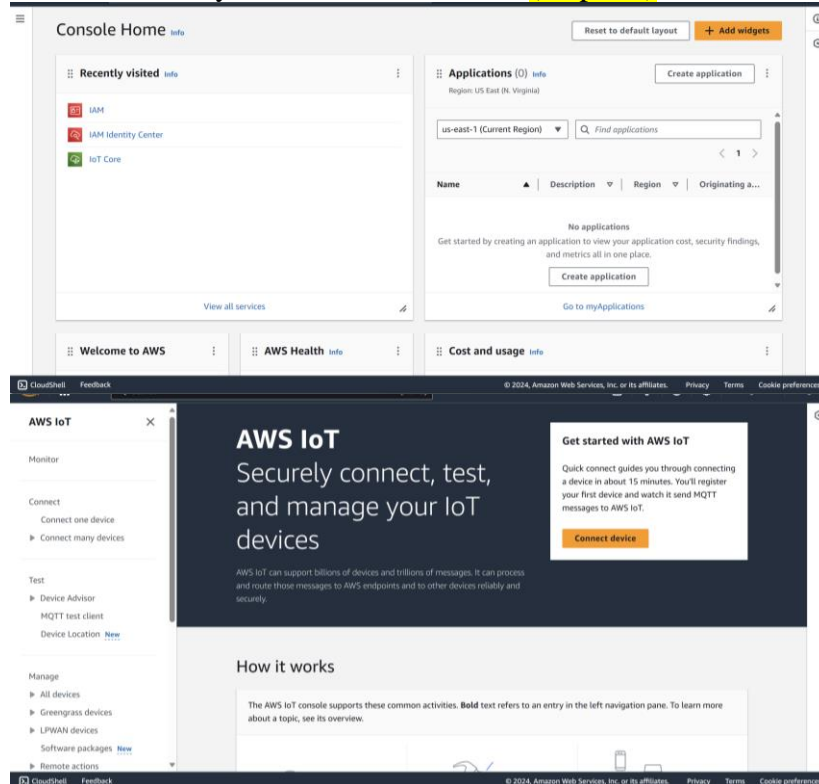


IoT Security and Privacy

Lab 5 – Network Security on ESP32

Questions

1. Please visit [Set up your AWS account](#) to create your AWS account. Please visit [AWS account root user credentials and IAM user credentials](#) to see the difference between root user and IAM user. **The root user can be used for this assignment to log into AWS console.** Please provide a screenshot of your AWS IoT console. **(10 point)**



2. Please visit [Create AWS IoT resources](#) and follow steps in this article.
 - a. *Create a Thing object.* This Thing should be called (\$YOUR_GROUPNUMBER)_ESP. **(10 point)**

i. Be sure to download the keys and certificate.

Key files

The key files are unique to this certificate and can't be downloaded after you leave this page. Download them now and save them in a secure place.

⚠ This is the only time you can download the key files for this certificate.

Public key file
f6bf7ccd45fb33bbbad75d0...f09d5c1-public.pem.key [Download](#)
Key downloaded

Private key file
f6bf7ccd45fb33bbbad75d0...09d5c1-private.pem.key [Download](#)
Key downloaded

Root CA certificates

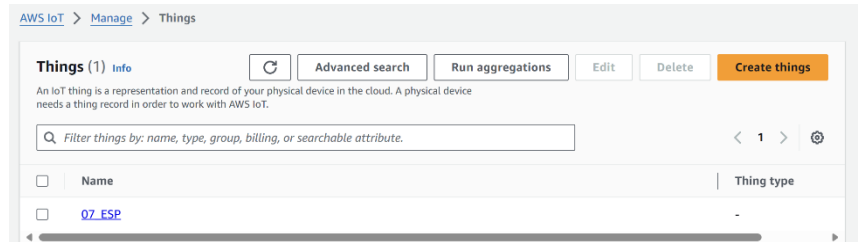
Download the root CA certificate file that corresponds to the type of data endpoint and cipher suite you're using. You can also download the root CA certificates later.

Amazon trust services endpoint
RSA 2048 bit key: Amazon Root CA 1 [Download](#)

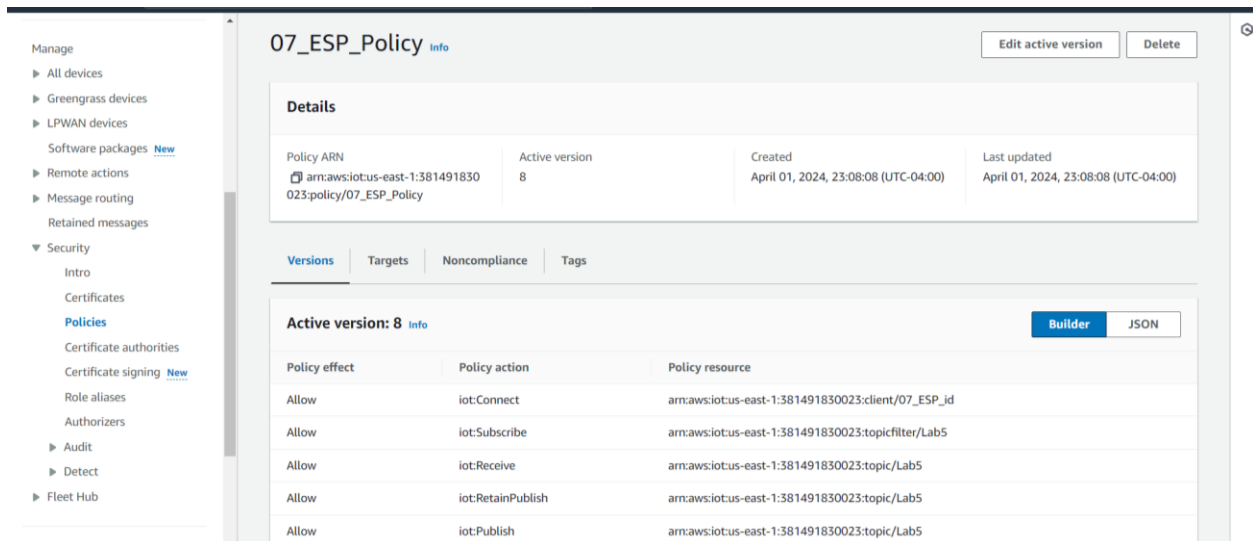
Amazon trust services endpoint
ECC 256 bit key: Amazon Root CA 3 [Download](#)

If you don't see the root CA certificate that you need here, AWS IoT supports additional root CA certificates. These root CA certificates and others are available in our developer guides. [Learn more](#)

Done



- b. *Create an AWS IoT policy.* This should be a secure policy used for this assignment. This means that the allowed actions and resources should be specific to what is being asked here. Your ESP Thing should be allowed to connect with the client ID “(\$YOUR_NUMBER)_ESP_id” and publish to the “Lab5” topic. Please provide a screenshot of the created policy. (10 point)



- c. *Create a second Thing object.* Please provide a screenshot of the listed keys and certificate which you can download. This Thing should be called (\$YOUR_NUMBER)_mosquitto. (10 point)

Key files

The key files are unique to this certificate and can't be downloaded after you leave this page. Download them now and save them in a secure place.

⚠ This is the only time you can download the key files for this certificate.

Public key file

78185fcc0a3197e8f6ea7d6...11deedf-public.pem.key

Download

Key downloaded

Private key file

78185fcc0a3197e8f6ea7d6...11deedf-private.pem.key

Download

Key downloaded

Root CA certificates

Download the root CA certificate file that corresponds to the type of data endpoint and cipher suite you're using. You can also download the root CA certificates later.

Amazon trust services endpoint

RSA 2048 bit key: Amazon Root CA 1

Download

Amazon trust services endpoint

ECC 256 bit key: Amazon Root CA 3

Download

If you don't see the root CA certificate that you need here, AWS IoT supports additional root CA certificates. These root CA certificates and others are available in our developer guides. [Learn more](#)

Done

AWS IoT > Manage > Things

Things (2) Info



Advanced search

Run aggregations

Edit

Delete

Create things

An IoT thing is a representation and record of your physical device in the cloud. A physical device needs a thing record in order to work with AWS IoT.

Filter things by: name, type, group, billing, or searchable attribute.

< 1 > ⚙

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Thing type
<input type="checkbox"/>	07_mosquito	-
<input type="checkbox"/>	07_ESP	-

- d. *Create an AWS IoT policy.* This should be a secure policy used for this assignment. This means that the allowed actions and resources should be specific to what is being asked here. Your mosquito Thing should be allowed to connect with the client ID “mosquito_id” and subscribe to the “Lab5” topicfilter. Please provide a screenshot of the created policy. (10 point)

The screenshot shows the AWS IoT console interface for managing policies. On the left is a navigation menu with categories like 'Manage', 'Security', and 'Device software'. The 'Security' section is expanded, showing 'Policies' as the selected option. The main panel displays the details for the '07_Mosquito_Policy'. It includes fields for 'Policy ARN', 'Active version' (2), 'Created' date, and 'Last updated' date. Below this, there are tabs for 'Versions', 'Targets', 'Noncompliance', and 'Tags'. The 'Active version: 2' tab is selected, showing a table of policy effects, actions, and resources. The table lists three 'Allow' effects: 'iot:Connect' for a specific client ID, 'iot:Subscribe' for a specific topicfilter, and 'iot:Receive' for a specific topic. There are 'Builder' and 'JSON' buttons to the right of the table.

Policy effect	Policy action	Policy resource
Allow	iot:Connect	arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:381491830023:client/mosquito_id
Allow	iot:Subscribe	arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:381491830023:topicfilter/Lab5
Allow	iot:Receive	arn:aws:iot:us-east-1:381491830023:topic/Lab5

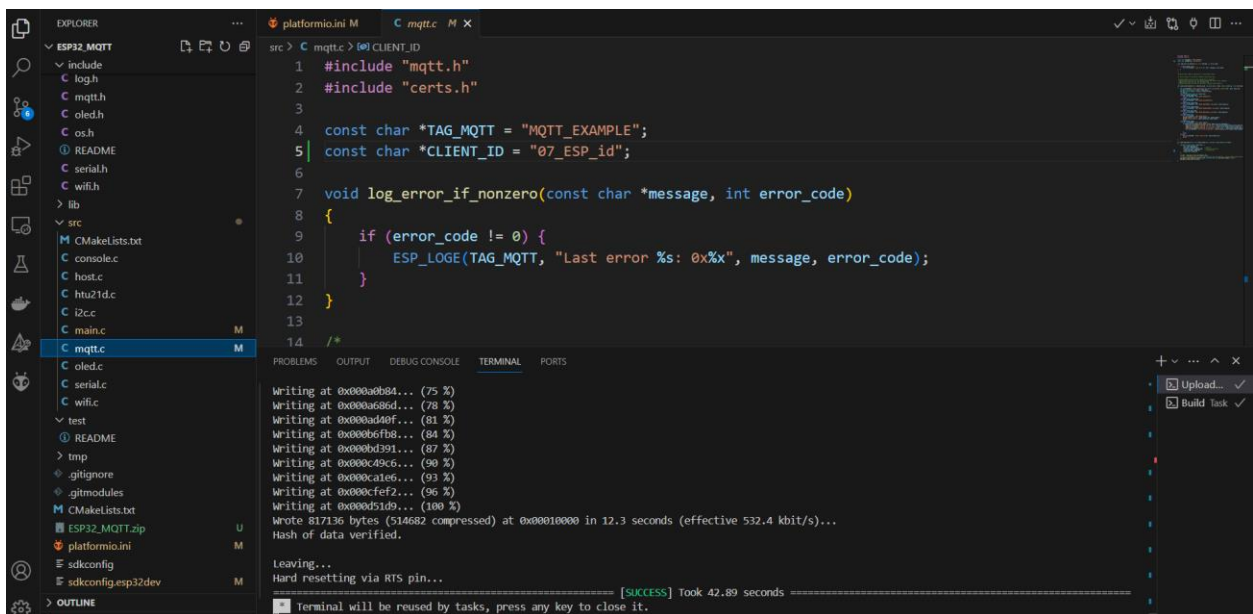
3. Use the downloaded keys and certificates to have mosquito subscribe to the “Lab5” topic on your AWS account. Send a message with your group number from the IoT MQTT console to that topic and show that mosquito was able to receive it with a screen shot. (10 point)

```

PS D:\School\uf\101\Assignment\Lab5\key and certificate\mosquitto> E:\Mosquitto\mosquitto\mosquitto_sub.exe -t Lab5 -i m
osquitto_id -h a3ii5b4137xqi-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com -p 8883 --cafile AmazonRootCA1.pem --key 78185fcc0a3197e8f
6ea7d6310504d1a29d2c230e9241c6a1e6de811c11deedf-private.pem.key --cert 78185fcc0a3197e8f6ea7d6310504d1a29d2c230e9241c6a1
e6de811c11deedf-certificate.pem.crt -d
Client mosquitto_id sending CONNECT
Client mosquitto_id received CONNACK (0)
Client mosquitto_id sending SUBSCRIBE (Mid: 1, Topic: Lab5, QoS: 0, Options: 0x00)
Client mosquitto_id received SUBACK
Subscribed (mid: 1): 0
Client mosquitto_id received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r0, m0, 'Lab5', ... (38 bytes))
{
  "message": "Hello from group 07"
}

```

4. Modify the provided code to have your ESP client id match the one allowed to connect. Add your certificate, private key, and root ca to the code. Modify the topic the ESP should publish to be “Lab5” Compile and upload to your ESP. (10 point)



5. Show that your mosquitto subscriber is receiving messages from the ESP with a screen shot. (10 point)

```

PS D:\School\uf\IoT\Assignment\Lab5\key and certificate\ESP> E:\Mosquitto\mosquitto\mosquitto_sub.exe -t Lab5 -i 07_ESP_id -h a3ii5b4137xqi-ats.iot.us-east-1.amazonaws.com -p 8883 --cafile AmazonRootCA1.pem --key f6bf7ccd45fb33bbbad75d06db636588f82312896861ff0d7b046db9df09d5c1-private.pem.key --cert f6bf7ccd45fb33bbbad75d06db636588f82312896861ff0d7b046db9df09d5c1-certificate.pem.crt -d
Client 07_ESP_id sending CONNECT
Client 07_ESP_id received CONNACK (0)
Client 07_ESP_id sending SUBSCRIBE (Mid: 1, Topic: Lab5, QoS: 0, Options: 0x00)
Client 07_ESP_id received SUBACK
Subscribed (mid: 1): 0
Client 07_ESP_id received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r0, m0, 'Lab5', ... (41 bytes))
{"temperature": 73.66, "humidity": 35.23}
Client 07_ESP_id received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r0, m0, 'Lab5', ... (41 bytes))
{"temperature": 73.62, "humidity": 35.23}
Client 07_ESP_id received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r0, m0, 'Lab5', ... (41 bytes))
{"temperature": 73.62, "humidity": 35.21}
Client 07_ESP_id received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r0, m0, 'Lab5', ... (41 bytes))
{"temperature": 73.64, "humidity": 35.21}
Client 07_ESP_id received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r0, m0, 'Lab5', ... (41 bytes))
{"temperature": 73.64, "humidity": 35.20}
Client 07_ESP_id received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r0, m0, 'Lab5', ... (41 bytes))
{"temperature": 73.60, "humidity": 35.17}
Client 07_ESP_id received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r0, m0, 'Lab5', ... (41 bytes))
{"temperature": 73.64, "humidity": 35.19}
Client 07_ESP_id received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r0, m0, 'Lab5', ... (41 bytes))
{"temperature": 73.66, "humidity": 35.19}
Client 07_ESP_id received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r0, m0, 'Lab5', ... (41 bytes))
{"temperature": 73.60, "humidity": 35.20}
Client 07_ESP_id received PUBLISH (d0, q0, r0, m0, 'Lab5', ... (41 bytes))
{"temperature": 73.64, "humidity": 35.19}

```

The screenshot shows the AWS IoT console interface. On the left, there is a navigation menu with sections: AWS IoT, Monitor, Connect, Test, and Manage. The 'Test' section is expanded, showing 'Device Advisor', 'MQTT test client', and 'Device Location'. The main area is titled 'Subscriptions' and shows details for a subscription named 'Lab5'. It includes a 'Message payload' field with the JSON: `{ "message": "Hello from AWS IoT console" }`. Below this is an 'Additional configuration' section with a 'Publish' button. At the bottom, there is a list of subscriptions, showing one entry for 'Lab5' with a timestamp of 'April 04, 2024, 14:47:37 (UTC-0400)' and a message body: `{ "temperature": 73.79, "humidity": 34.94 }`.

6. Please dump your IoT kit's flash with *esptool.py* and search the flash for the private key of the IoT kit.

```
platformio.ini
[env:esp32dev]
platform = espressif32
board = esp32dev
framework = espidf
monitor_speed = 115200
build_flags =
    -DCORE_DEBUG_LEVEL=NONE
[env]
platform_packages =
    toolchain-riscv32-esp @ 8.4.0+2021r2-patch5

esptool.py v3.1
Found 1 serial ports
Serial port COM3
Connecting.....
Detecting chip type... ESP32
Chip is ESP32-D0W0 (revision 1)
Features: WiFi, BT, Dual Core, Coding Scheme None
Crystal is 40MHz
MAC: 30:a0:a4:97:fa:a8
Uploading stub...
Running stub...
Stub running...
4194304 (100 %)
4194304 (100 %)
Read 4194304 bytes at 0x0 in 378.9 seconds (88.6 kbit/s)...
Hard resetting via RTS pin...
PS D:\School\uf\IoT\Assignment\Lab5\ESP32_MQTT>
```

flash_contents.bin

Address	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII
0002E390:	62	48	59	7A	68	4C	63	4D	6E	6F	57	67	6B	4E	49	79	bH2hLmHwqKNIUy
0002E3A0:	78	8A	2D	2D	2D	2D	45	4E	44	20	43	45	52	54	49	x-----END CERTI	
0002E3B0:	45	49	43	41	54	45	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	-----
0002E3C0:	20	45	47	39	4E	30	52	53	41	38	58	52	49	55	43	-----	-----
0002E3D0:	54	45	38	46	45	59	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	2D	-----
0002E3E0:	6F	67	49	42	41	4B	42	41	51	45	41	45	41	45	41	45	-----
0002E3F0:	65	6A	78	43	66	54	55	76	34	38	77	48	38	73	38	-----	-----
0002E400:	32	65	44	59	33	6F	78	63	39	47	55	37	62	74	78	36	-----
0002E410:	58	56	67	6B	27	47	39	46	62	4B	35	8A	66	48	65	-----	-----
0002E420:	48	76	65	61	63	66	58	6D	76	6C	70	4A	74	75	49	57	-----
0002E430:	70	68	79	79	37	55	52	67	39	4F	48	36	56	32	55	33	-----
0002E440:	77	39	33	4D	70	2B	72	54	75	6A	45	75	34	51	31	5A	-----
0002E450:	78	4C	45	67	57	78	54	4A	4A	63	6A	6F	46	8A	73	34	-----
0002E460:	61	67	61	6A	63	4E	42	4F	4D	68	49	33	6C	78	7A	38	-----
0002E470:	67	31	39	4F	53	9B	4B	4D	68	58	51	54	65	2F	43	40	-----
0002E480:	53	39	51	56	50	69	55	57	50	75	43	64	52	35	48	4D	-----
0002E490:	61	58	55	77	77	7A	55	46	64	21	44	62	54	8A	6A	-----	-----
0002E4A0:	49	73	5A	6A	4B	57	6F	69	54	7A	4F	77	6F	5A	43	64	-----
0002E4B0:	55	43	75	63	45	58	4A	68	54	78	6F	7A	55	78	61	43	-----
0002E4C0:	48	42	7A	8B	76	52	42	56	40	62	54	35	83	78	68	4B	-----
0002E4D0:	72	61	4F	50	43	6B	49	2F	67	74	2F	62	59	77	31	8A	-----
0002E4E0:	6C	49	6D	36	79	4B	2B	44	33	61	59	32	64	52	47	4B	-----
0002E4F0:	42	71	58	58	6D	67	41	6D	58	57	5A	58	57	54	55	-----	-----
0002E500:	63	75	39	72	51	6A	36	75	6B	57	64	32	56	49	41	64	-----
0002E510:	39	78	42	54	38	77	37	74	47	23	77	63	47	35	41	64	-----
0002E520:	8A	54	63	43	56	47	57	59	54	4B	6B	6B	55	4D	31	-----	-----
0002E530:	33	4C	78	62	50	49	38	62	73	79	7A	6B	71	33	73	6C	-----
0002E540:	6F	42	69	41	34	78	77	49	44	41	51	41	42	41	6F	49	-----
0002E550:	42	41	37	33	69	41	78	42	48	4A	70	43	47	55	36	4B	-----
0002E560:	41	6A	38	41	4F	77	4F	74	56	6F	59	56	33	6C	71	65	-----
0002E570:	48	68	79	42	62	6A	7A	67	67	64	6A	75	68	44	33	6F	-----
0002E580:	43	44	76	42	58	4F	73	73	56	6B	46	6A	65	58	67	70	-----
0002E590:	58	35	38	49	68	69	4F	33	66	74	45	31	71	4A	47	58	-----
0002E5A0:	58	41	6A	51	2F	44	6F	35	77	46	5A	4B	4C	49	34	-----	-----
0002E5B0:	67	6A	71	61	41	18	47	79	48	6A	KA	18	KA	4F	17	KA	-----

- a. Please discuss the security implications of the fact that the private key of the IoT kit can be stolen from the dumped flash. (10 point)

If the IoT kit's private key can be stolen from the dumped flash, it means that an attacker can steal important security credentials. Private keys are a core component of cryptography used to secure data transfers, primarily for authentication and encrypted communication. If an attacker obtains the private key, they can forge the identity of the device, enabling the attacker to communicate with the system or other devices as

- the device. Decrypt encrypted communications between devices or between devices and servers, potentially leading to the disclosure of sensitive information. Perform a man-in-the-middle attack (MITM), inserted between the device and the communicating counterpart to eavesdrop or tamper with the transmitted data. These security breaches can lead to data leakage, loss of control of the device, and security threats to the entire system.
- b. Our IoT kit contains a crypto co-processor ATECC608A, which has an internal secure storage and hardware crypto acceleration. ATECC608A can be used to hold the private key, which cannot be extracted from outside of ATECC608A and does not leave the secure storage. All necessary crypto operations are done inside of ATECC608A. Please explain why the private key is needed by our IoT kit so that we need to protect it. (10 point)

Our IoT suite requires the protection of private keys, which are key to enabling encrypted communication and data security. Private keys are used to generate signatures to prove the authenticity of a message or data, ensuring the integrity of the data and the trustworthiness of the source. In addition, the private key is used to decrypt the message so that only the device or individual with the corresponding private key can decrypt the data encrypted by the public key. The ATECC608A, as a cryptographic coprocessor, provides a secure storage environment for storing sensitive information such as private keys. Security is greatly enhanced by the fact that the ATECC608A has internal secure storage and does not allow external access to the stored private key. All necessary encryption operations are done internally in the ATECC608A, which means that the private key does not leave the secure environment at any time, thus ensuring that the private key remains protected even if the rest of the device is breached. This design reduces the risk of the private key being stolen, ensures the security of the encryption operation, and improves the security level of the entire system.