

Securing and Integrating the IoT with a Smart Home Router

Fergus W. Leahy

School of Computing Science Sir Alwyn Williams Building University of Glasgow G12 8QQ

Masters project proposal

16/12/2013

Contents

1	Intr	roduction	2
2	Sta	tement of Problem	3
3	Background Survey		4
	3.1	State-of-the-art IoT Protocols	4
	3.2	Homework - Smart Home Router	4
	3.3	Symmetric Security - TinySec, MiniSec, ContikiSec	4
	3.4	Asymmetric Security - TinyECC	4
	3.5	Other Works	4
		3.5.1 MQTT	4
		3.5.2 IETF Work	4
4	Pro	posed Approach	4
	4.1	Security Architecture	4
		4.1.1 Symmetric Key Cryptography	4
		4.1.2 Asymmetric Key Cryptography	4
	4.2	Implementation of IoT Protocol on TinyOS	4
	4.3	Integration of IoT with Smart Home Router	4
5	Wo	rk Plan	Δ

1 Introduction

"The most profound technologies are those that disappear. They weave themselves into the fabric of everyday life until they are indistinguishable from it."

- Mark Weiser, The Computer for the Twenty-First Century, 1991

The modern home is becoming increasingly filled with a variety of *connected* devices (laptops, tablets, phones, set-top boxes etc.), providing a myriad of different services to users within the home. On top of this, with the advent use of smart phones and introduction of wearable devices, we too are starting to carry around our own personal network of devices everywhere we go, brushing past many others in our daily lives at home, work and on the street. Although all connected to the Internet, these devices are often encapsulated within their own environment and ecosystem, unable to interconnect, creating a fractured and often complex user experience.

Making matters more interesting, the Internet of Things paradigm is once again becoming a field of great interest due to the advent of cheap, low power wireless embedded devices [1]. However, not much consideration has been made for how these Things should be integrated into the existing home network, with many approaches opting to simply bridge the device to the cloud ([2], [3], [7]), with obvious concerns for security, privacy and up-time.

As these devices enter our homes and pockets, bringing with them their own ecosystems, the user is faced with the increasingly difficult burden of managing all of them and the ecosystems [5], [4]. Due to the sheer number and diversity of these devices, many of which will provide overlapping services and functionality, problems arise in how to ensure these devices not only play nicely together but also ensuring the user's network and information stays secure against new and unanticipated threats.

The Homework home router platform was created to resolve some of these issues. Rather than assume every user is a network administrator, the project investigated the needs of the average user in order to propose the future of home networking, re-inventing the protocols, models and architectures to truly suit the home environment. This re-invention of the home router allows a user could easily install, manage and use their home network, without a Cisco qualification.

In regards to the Internet of Things development, previous work demonstrated that it was in need a suitable protocol in order to meet the specific needs of a network of Things [6]. Thus, a new protocol was designed and implemented, which could not only run on even the most constrained battery-powered devices (8MHz), but it could also efficiently scale to support hundreds of Things within the same network.

In order for our networks of devices to truly fade away into the fabric of our lives, a platform and relevant protocols need to be engineered to not only support this heterogeneous network securely, but also aid the user in managing both the network and the privacy of their information.

2 Statement of Problem

Discuss homework, how users find home networks difficult to manage, homework sought to resolve this.

The Internet of Things protocol created in [6] proved to be a successful proof-of-concept; However, in order for it to be considered for deployment and integration into existing homes, several issues need to first be addressed.

- Security, integration, encryption
- Usability, interorperability
- Privacy, information security user controls of data

- 3 Background Survey
- 3.1 State-of-the-art IoT Protocols
- 3.2 Homework Smart Home Router
- 3.3 Symmetric Security TinySec, MiniSec, ContikiSec
- 3.4 Asymmetric Security TinyECC
- 3.5 Other Works
- 3.5.1 MQTT
- 3.5.2 IETF Work
- 4 Proposed Approach
- 4.1 Security Architecture
- 4.1.1 Symmetric Key Cryptography
- 4.1.2 Asymmetric Key Cryptography
- 4.2 Implementation of IoT Protocol on TinyOS
- 4.3 Integration of IoT with Smart Home Router
- 5 Work Plan
 - Secure IoT Protocol
 - Implement Secure IoT Protocol on TinyOS
 - Port Secure IoT Protocol to Homework Automata

References

- [1] 2013: The year of the Internet of Things. http://www.technologyreview.com/view/509546/2013-the-year-of-the-internet-of-things/. Accessed: 21/03/2013.
- [2] Smart Things IoT platform. http://smartthings.com/. Accessed: 21/03/2013.
- [3] Twine "Internet of Things" Thing. http://supermechanical.com/. Accessed 21/03/2013.
- [4] Anthony Brown, Richard Mortier, and Tom Rodden. Multinet: reducing interaction overhead in domestic wireless networks. In *Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*, pages 1569–1578. ACM, 2013.
- [5] Patrick Brundell, Andrew Crabtre, Richard Mortier, Tom Rodden, Paul Tennent, and Peter Tolmie. W-must'11 best papers-the network from above and below. SIGCOMM-Computer Communication Review, 41(4):519, 2011.
- [6] F.W. Leahy. A lightweight protocol for constrained devices for use in the Internet of Things paradigm, 2013. University of Glasgow 4th Year Dissertation.
- [7] Z. Shelby. IETF, Constrained RESTful Environments Resource Discovery, 2012. RFC6690, 1.2.1.