

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PALAKKAD

Software Stack for IoT devices

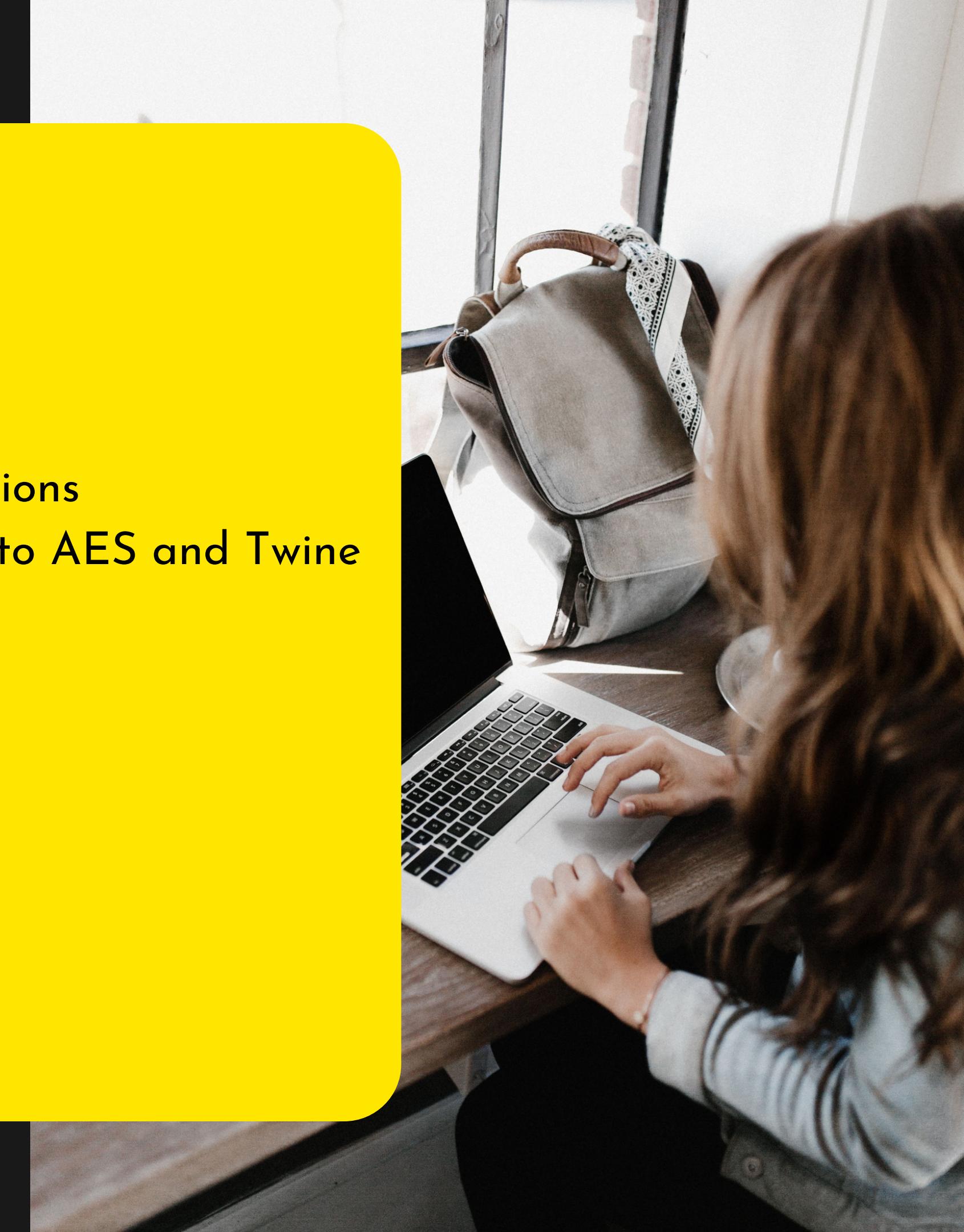
Under guidance of Dr. Vivek Chaturvedi

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Things to discuss

- Objective
- Basic definitions
- Introduction to AES and Twine
- Comparision
- Conclusion
- Future goals



Objective:

Work on a software that can communicate with all the connected IoT nodes without risking the security of the data.

One major task in the communication layer is encryption.

We need a light weight but secure crypto algorithm.

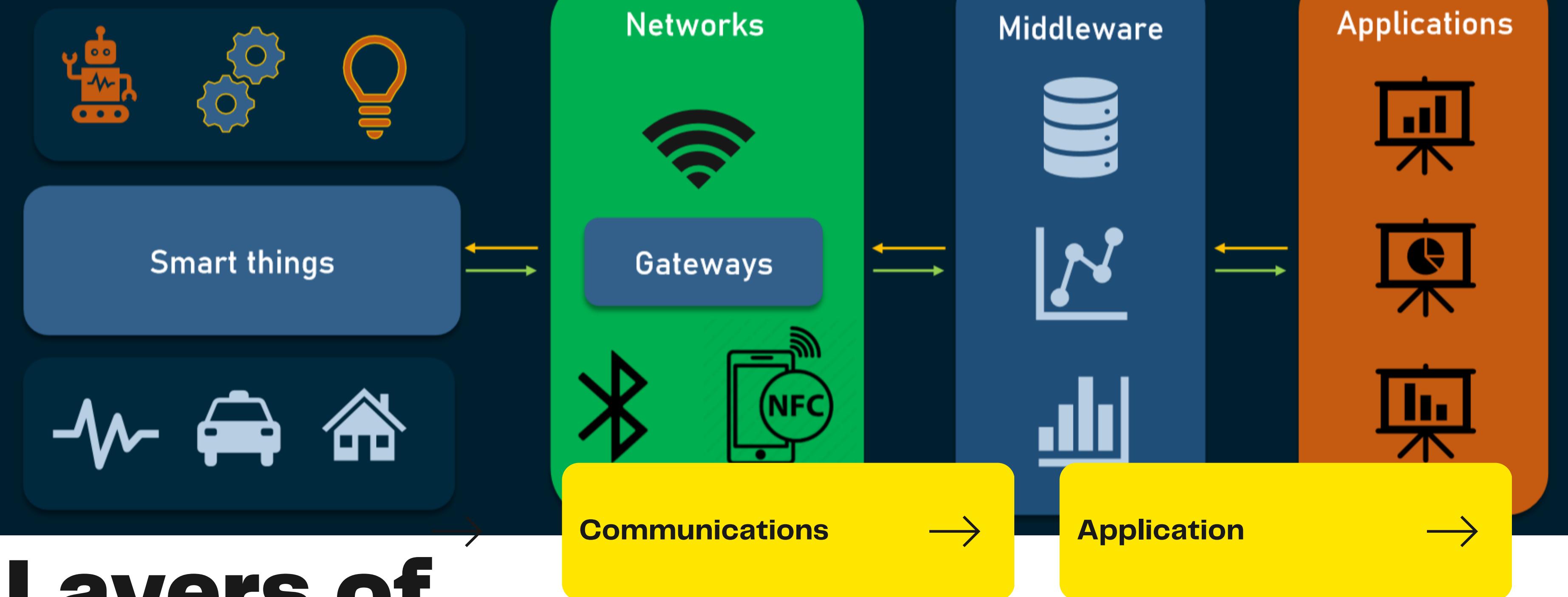


Internet of Things

The Internet of things (IoT) describes physical objects (or groups of such objects) with sensors, processing ability, software and other technologies that connect and exchange data with other devices and systems over the Internet or other communications protocols.

Software Stack

- A software stack is a collection of independent components that work together to support the execution of an application.
- The components, which may include an operating system, architectural layers, protocols, runtime environments, databases and function calls, are stacked one on top of each other in a hierarchy.



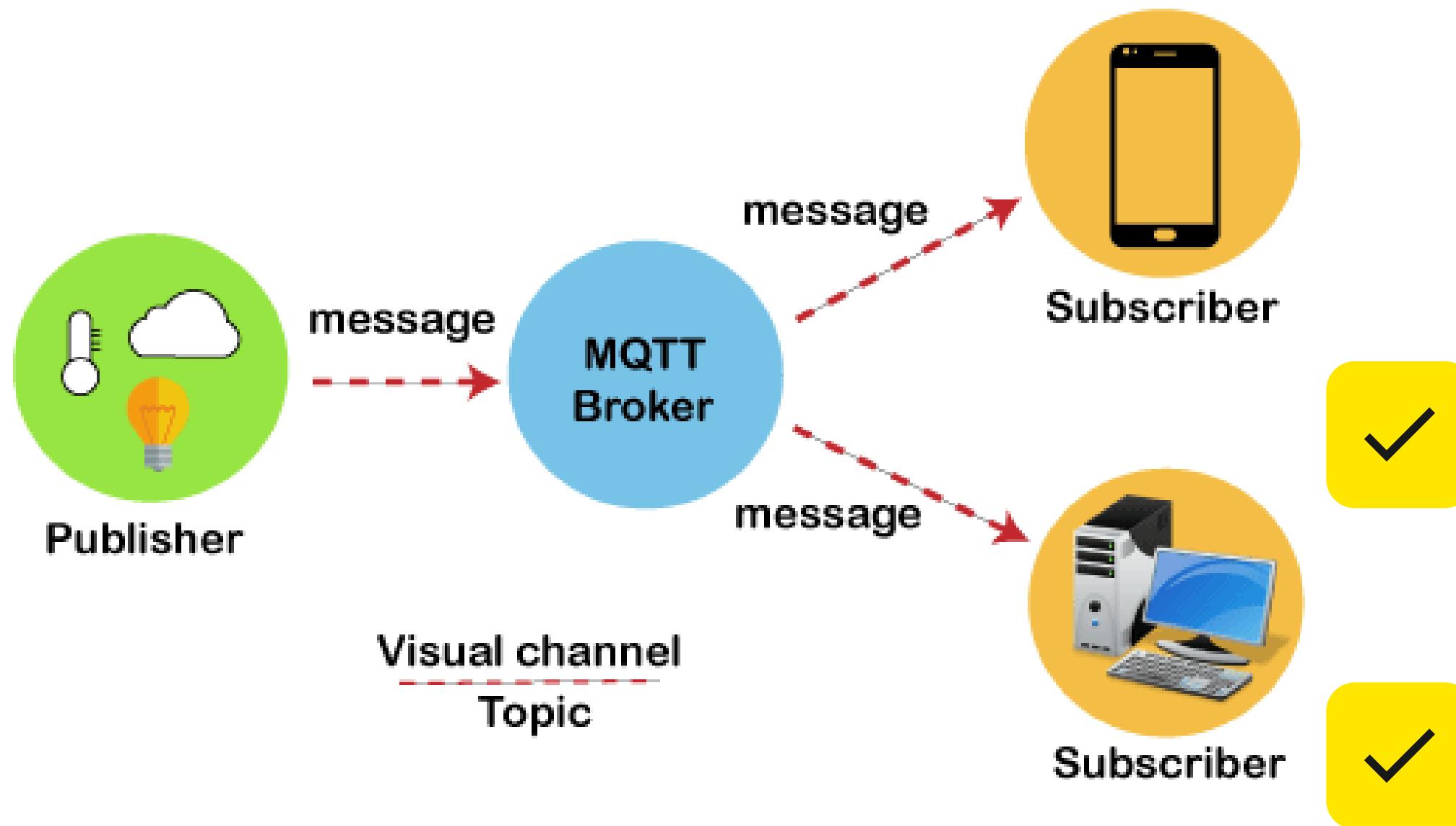
Layers of Software Stack

BASIC DEFINITIONS

We are interested in the secure communication between IoT devices and the Cloud. Also, a secure and healthy communication between application and the cloud for sending and storing data.

Designing an application to communicate with cloud for giving instructions to the IoT devices.

MQTT Architecture



BASIC DEFININATIONS

Message Queue Telemetry Transport(MQTT)

What is MQTT protocol?

MQTT is a standards-based messaging protocol, or set of rules, used for machine-to-machine communication OASIS standard messaging protocol for Internet of Things(IoTs).

Why MQTT?

Lightweight and "publish" and "subscribe" actions are easier to implement.

Takes care of the privacy of the nodes, as there is no exchange of IP addresses or ports.

Better scalability compared to the traditional client-server approach, addition of newer nodes is easier.

Encryption in MQTT

Payload security
SSL/TLS encryption

ENCRYPTION



TWINE

It is a 64-bit block cipher.

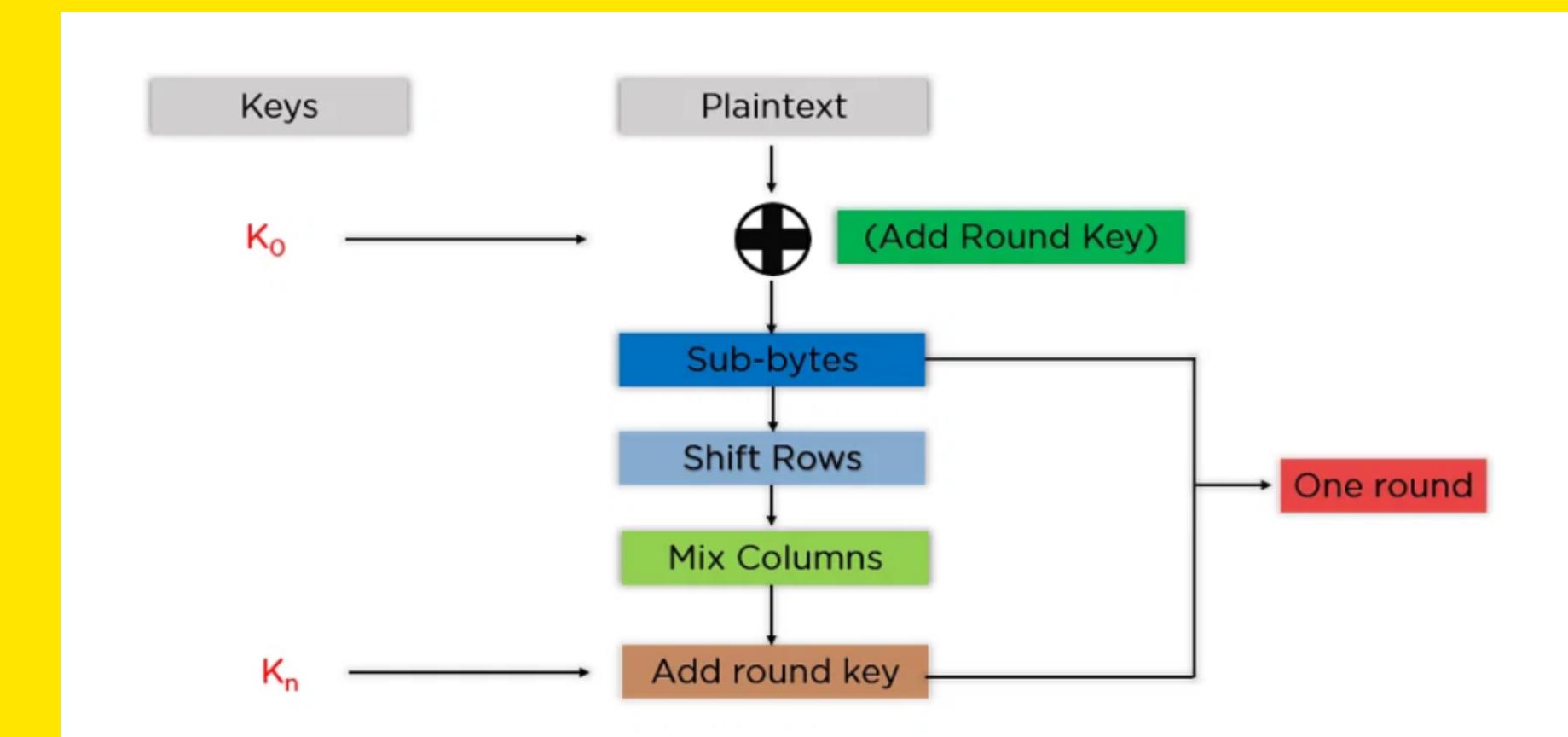
It supports 80 and 128-bit keys.

Main feature: achieve hardware efficiency while minimizing the hardware-oriented design choices.

TWINE AND AES

AES

AES is a symmetric block cipher algorithm with a block/chunk size of 128 bits. It converts these individual blocks using keys of 128, 192, and 256 bits. Symmetric key algorithm means the same key is used for both encrypting and decrypting the data.



Final Comparision and Conclusion

Which is better AES or Twine?



Twine

Features:

- (1) no bit permutation,
- (2) generalized Feistelbased, and
- (3) no Galois-Field matrix
- (4)only one 4-bit S-box
- (5)only one 4-bit XOR
- (6)no fixed key setting, hence keys can be updated

AES

AES is a symmetric encryption algorithm, meaning that the same key is used for both encrypting and decrypting data. This makes it faster and more efficient

What is good for our project?

Twine is better option for our purpose as it is light weight and easier to implement.



Future Plans

Combining all objectives



Implementing the MQTT broker and bluetooth connection to software application on Raspberry Pi



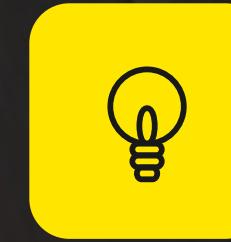
Using Twine for encryption between cloud and devices



Completing the software design



Connecting IoT devices to test the whole set up



Look for the possible attacks



Resource Page

Bibliography

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<https://www.hivemq.com/mqtt-essentials/>

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THANK YOU

Link to codes

[Tkinter Login
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[Algorithms in
python](#)

THANK YOU

