

# Secure IOT Platform Using Paho & Flask

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JAIMON JOSE

# Agenda

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About me

IoT primer and reference architecture

IoT platform design

Best practices



# About Me



## Jaimon Jose, Co-Founder, CTO, picoNets

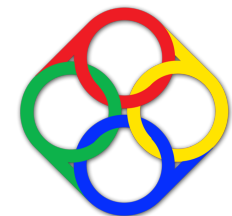
- 17 Years of product development experience
- Distinguished Engineer at Novell and Core founding member at PAQS
- Continuous learner and Trainer for processes and technologies over a decade
- Engaged with academia and industries
- Patents, publications and speaking in various events
- Over a decade of experience in building solutions in identity, security, cloud, virtualization, distributed systems



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(ISC)<sup>2</sup>®



picoNETS



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# IoT: What and Why?

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## Internet of Things (IoT) to Internet of Everything (IoE)

- Network of physical objects that contain embedded technology to communicate and interact with their internal states or external environment

## World is getting smarter

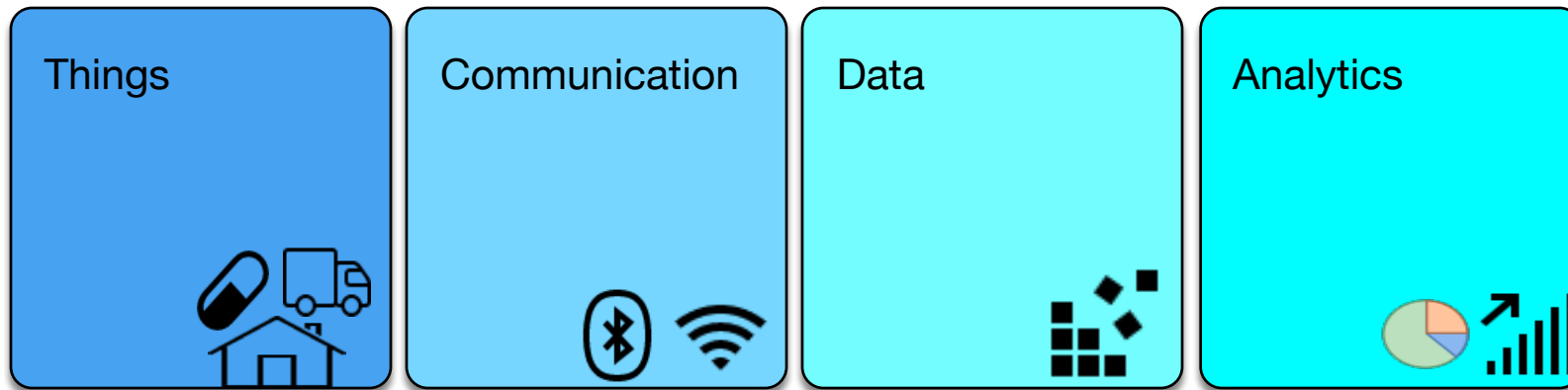
- Smarter Homes
- Smarter Logistics
- Smarter Healthcare
- Smarter Vehicles

## Industrial and Home solutions

My  tells my  to open the  and start 

# What is IoT About?

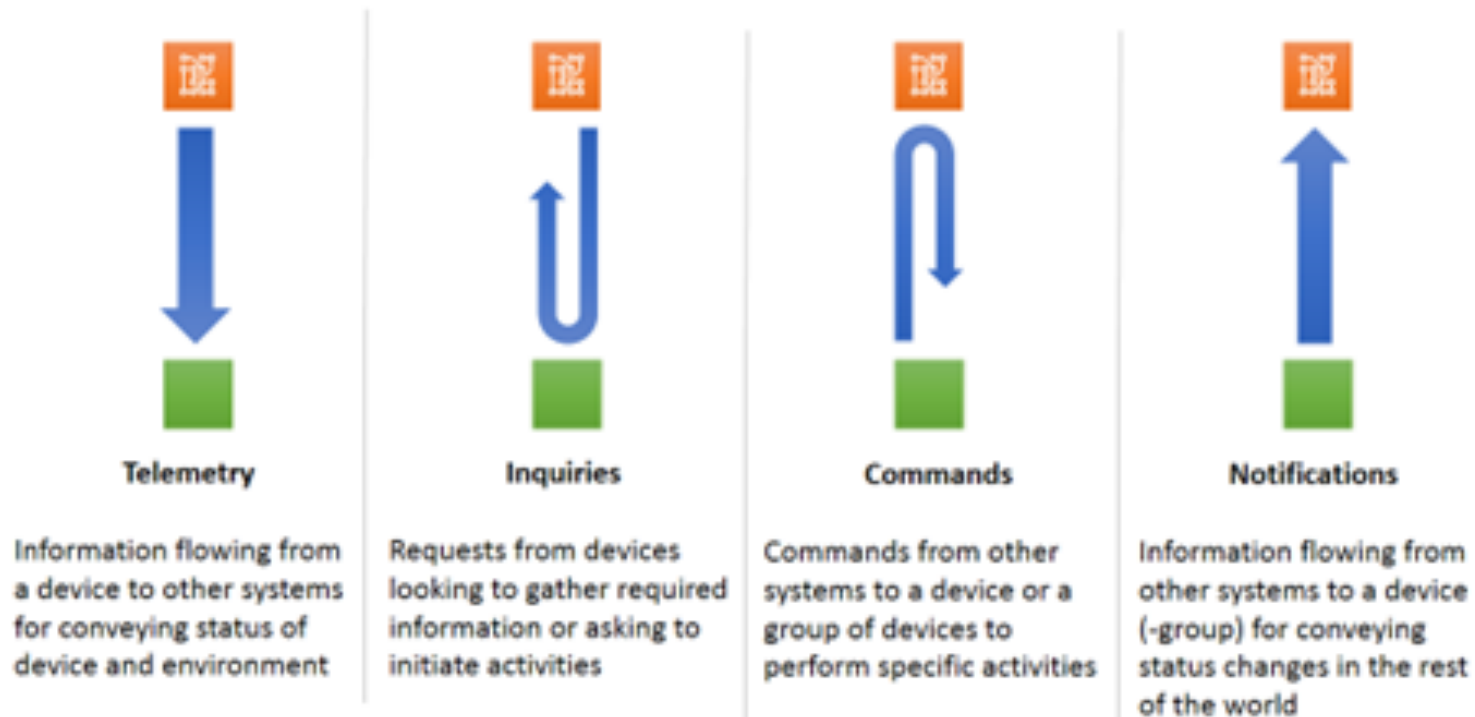
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# IoT Communication Patterns

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## Information Exchange Patterns



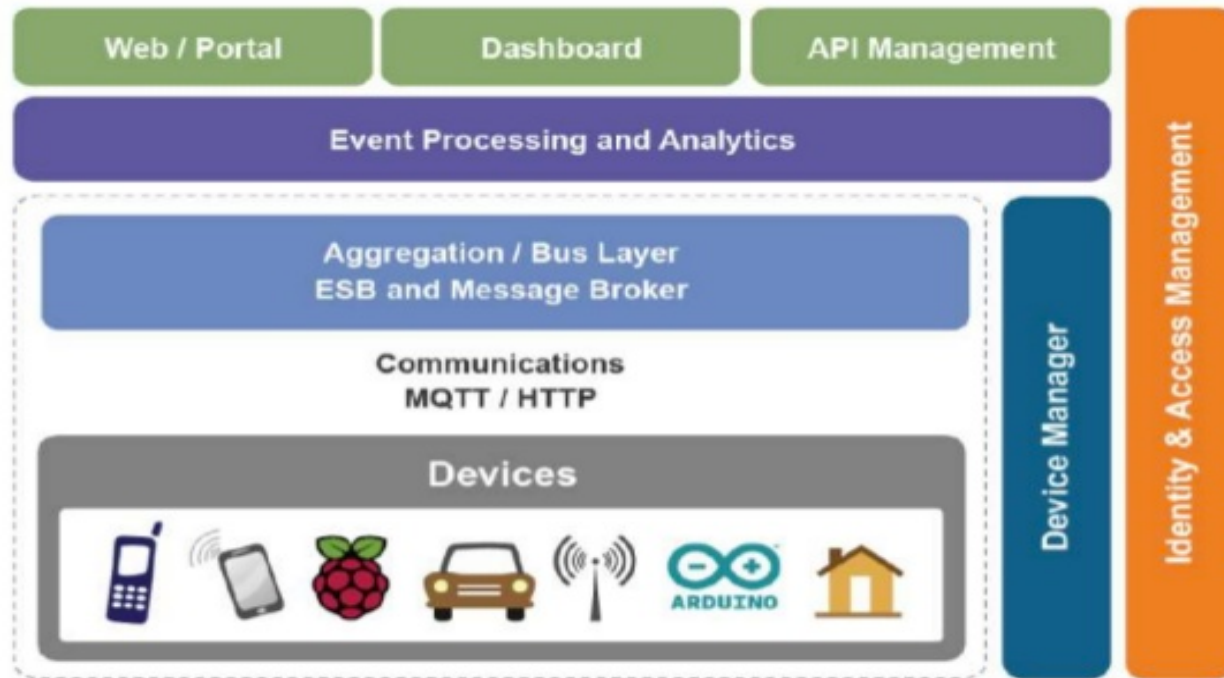
Source: <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/clemensv/2014/02/09/service-assisted-communication-for-connected-devices/>

# IoT Reference Architecture

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Reference Architecture for the Internet of Things

<http://freo.me/iotra>





## IOT Platform – A Practical Approach



# Design Rationale

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Secure provisioning and bootstrapping

Minimize on-the-wire footprint

Expect network interruption. Design for resilience

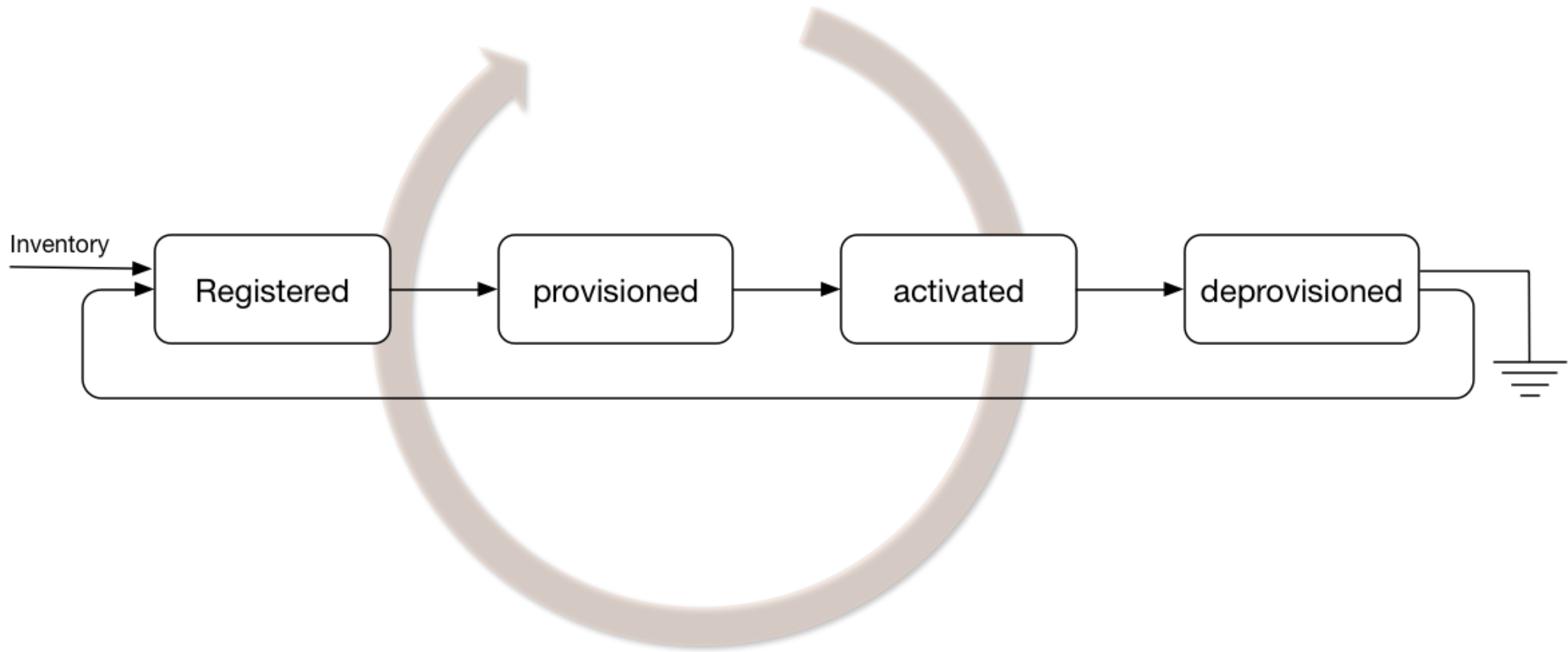
Protocol support to configure the device from server

Standard and proven protocols– no reinventing

Less processing on the device – let server do the heavy lifting

# Device Lifecycle

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# Protocols

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## Bootstrap on HTTPS

- Built in support for secure transport, easy to pass-through firewalls



## Data on MQTT

- Developed by IBM in the late 1990s used for oil field and flood plain monitoring
- Handed over to Eclipse Foundation in 2011 as part of M2M announcement
  - IBM MQTT client code – C and Java – to new a Eclipse project “Paho”
- Simple methods – publish/subscribe/unsubscribe
- Faster than HTTP (if you compare with REST – HTTP is verbose)
- Protocol is optimized from the start for unreliable, low-bandwidth, high-latency networks
- Client must support TCP and will hold a connection to the broker at all times

Didn't consider CoAP (relatively new)

# Device Server Communication

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## HTTPS

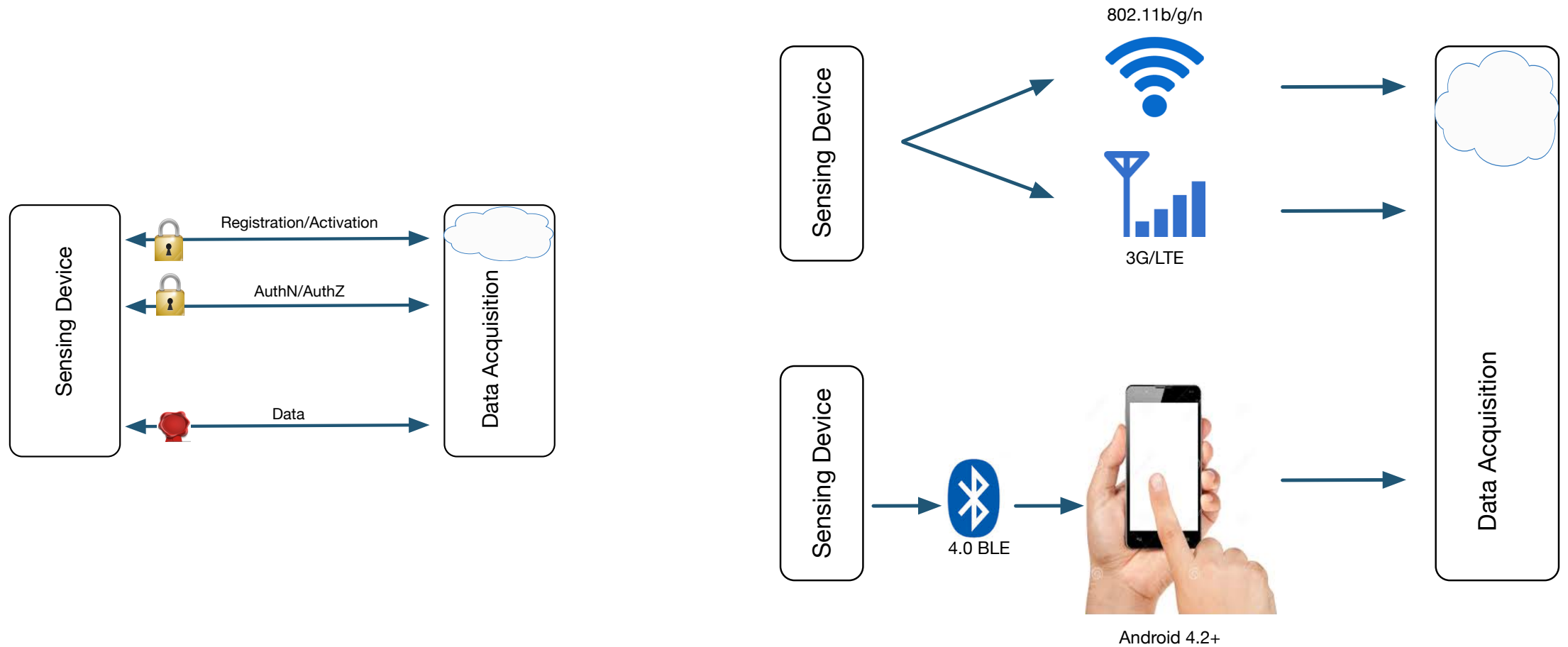
- Registration, AuthN, AuthZ and Key renewal
- Flask + Tornado

## Data transfer

- Sensor data and errors
- Small keep alive packets to monitor device health
- Compressed and signed json payload
- mosquitto as the broker

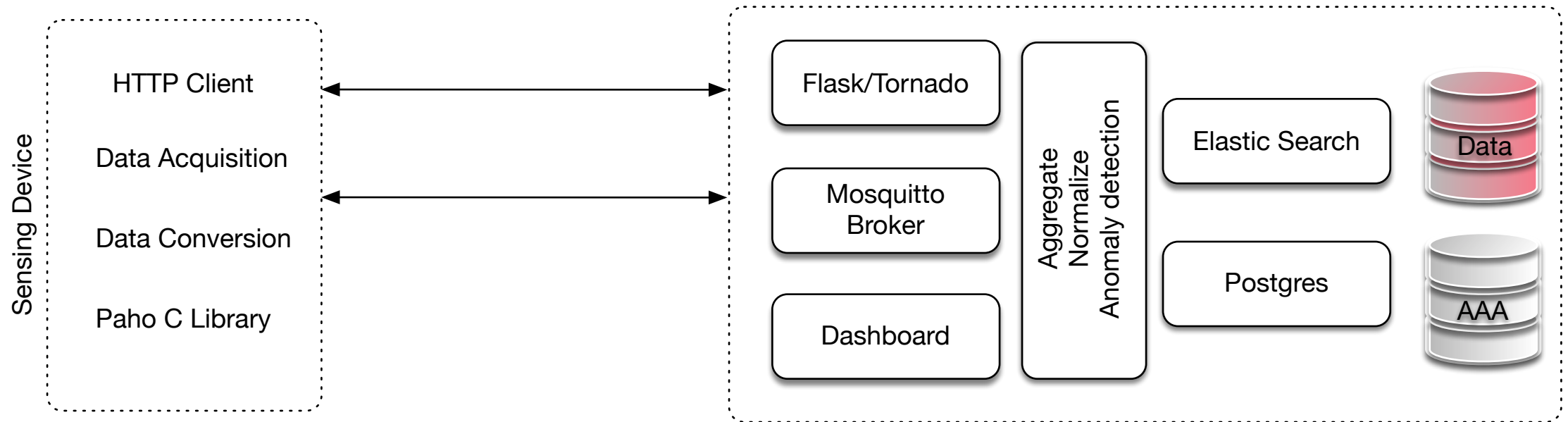


# Device – Backend Interactions

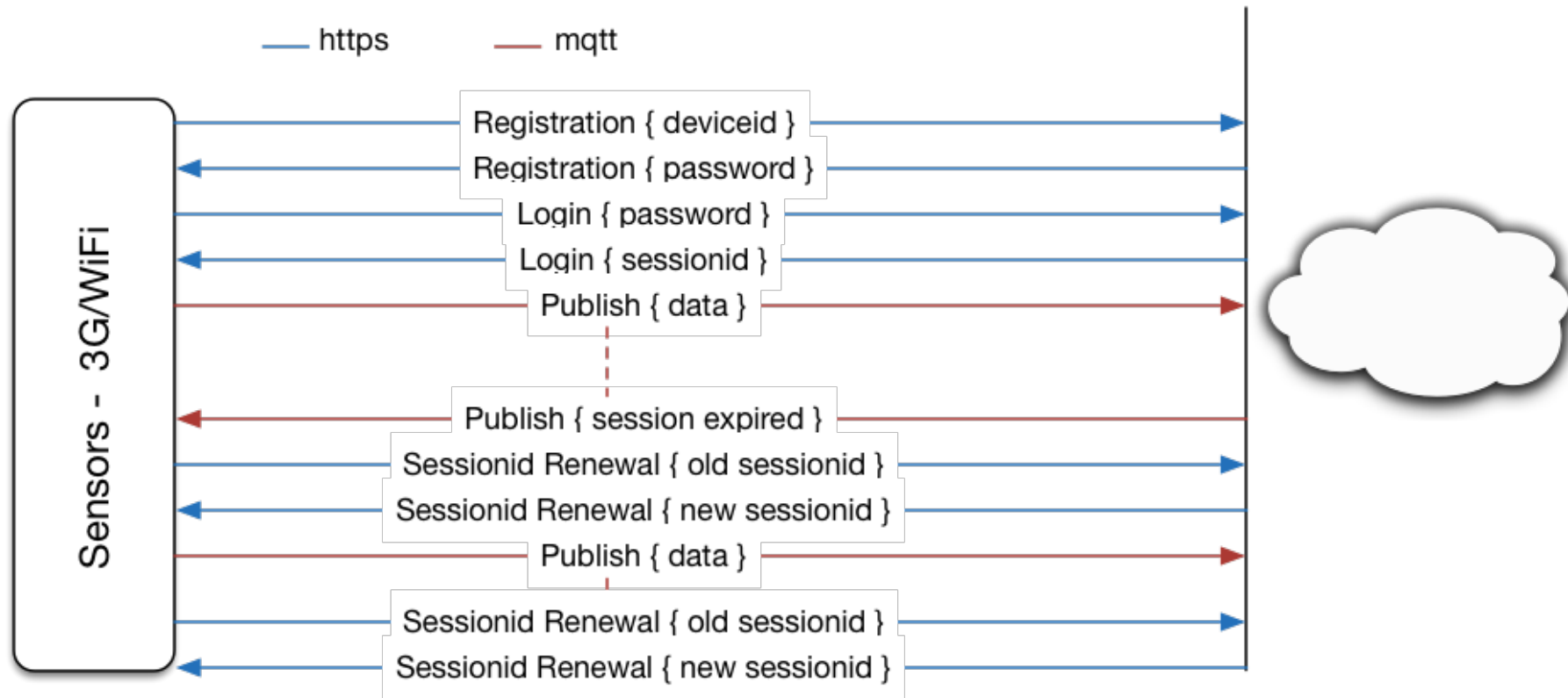


# Platform View

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# Protocol Interactions



# Flask – Plugins

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## Flask-RESTful

- Extension for Flask that adds support for REST APIs
- Resourceful routing – ability to define methods on your resource

```
api.add_resource(DeviceRegistration, '/v1.0/auth/registration', endpoint='registration')
api.add_resource(DeviceLogin, '/v1.0/auth/login', endpoint='login')
api.add_resource(DeviceSessionRefresh, '/v1.0/auth/renew', endpoint='renew')
```

## Flask-HTTPAuth

- Implements HTTP authentication with Flask routes
- Basic, digest and token based authentication methods
- Extensible



# Flask – Pitfalls

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Unreliable for long connections. Wrap your Flask app in a Tornado container to improve reliability

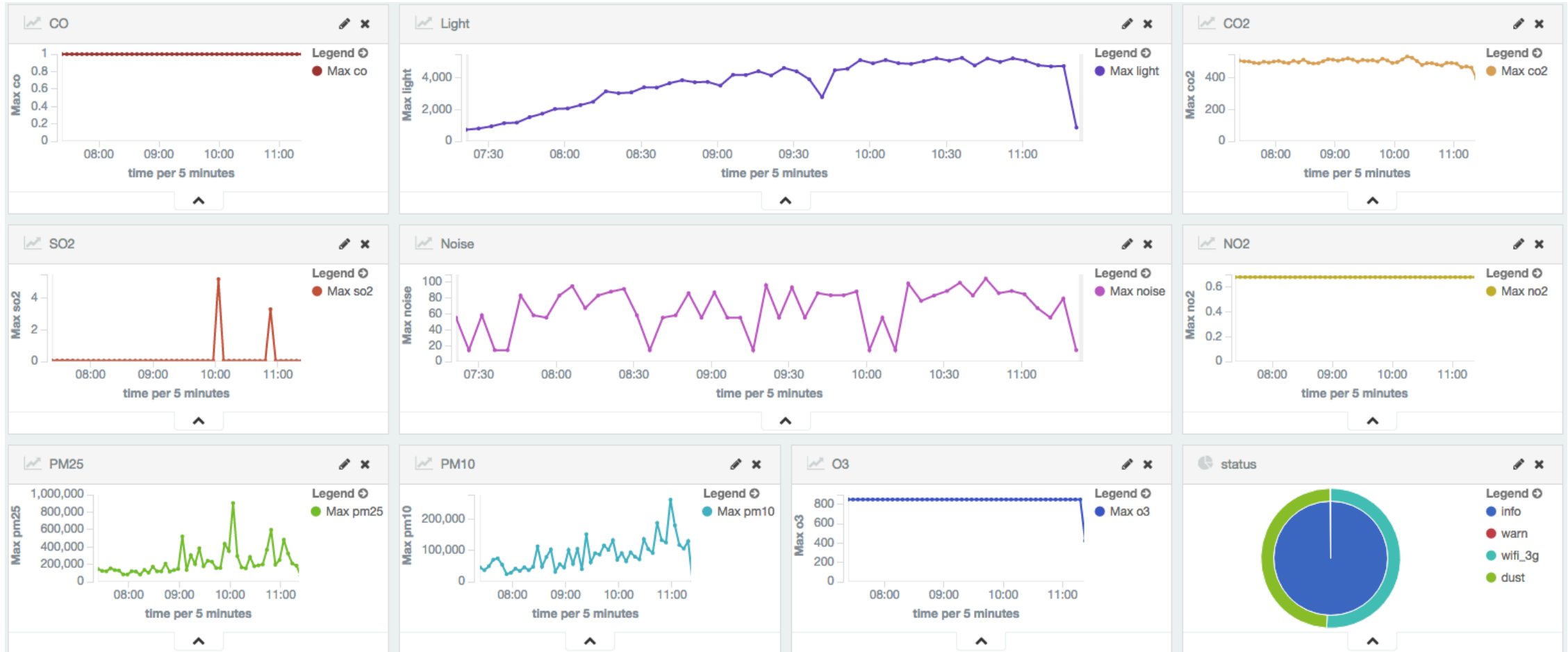
```
from tornado.wsgi import WSGIContainer
from tornado.httpserver import HTTPServer
from tornado.ioloop import IOLoop

server = HTTPServer(WSGIContainer(app), ssl_options={
    "certfile": "certs/server.crt",
    "keyfile": "certs/server.key"
})
server.listen(5050)
IOLoop.instance().start()
```

SSL setup is different for python 2.7 and below.

```
if (sys.version_info.major <= 2 and sys.version_info.minor <= 7 and sys.version_info.micro <= 8):
    logger.info("Starting with python 2.7.8 or less")
    context = ('certs/server.crt', 'certs/server.key')
else:
    logger.info("Starting with python 2.7.9 or greater")
    context = ssl.SSLContext(ssl.PROTOCOL_TLSv1)
    context.load_cert_chain('certs/server.crt', 'certs/server.key')
app.run(debug=True, host="0.0.0.0", port=5050, ssl_context=context)
```

# Build a Dashboard (first)



# Best Practices and Caveats

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Log every state change, operations. Log...Log...Log...

Microservice architecture with clearly defined interfaces for interactions.

Use standards for data. Its a good idea for the device to publish temperature in C or F instead of 12μV

Focus on your use case – Platform will evolve

- Keep it lean and easy to change as use case evolve
- You don't need a complex platform to validate your business

Collect as much information possible remotely for a device failure during development and field testing. You can't babysit a device in the field

Devices will fail and they'll surprise you. Validate data and handle exceptions

# Logging

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```
#
#
import logging
import logging.config

logging.config.fileConfig('conf/logger.conf')

# This module can be used as given below
# import logger as lg
# def test():
#     lg.logger.info("This is an information message")
#
# Above line will produce following log to console
# 2015-07-10 01:46:33 INFO 30:test() This is an information message
#      Date      Time    LVL LINE#:Func()   Message
#
logger = logging.getLogger('')
```

```
def [REDACTED]er(self, user = None, uid = None):
    [REDACTED]sign_registry()
    logger.info("Request to get device assignment for user: {0}".format(user.username if
```

# Questions?



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