

TOWARDS MORE PRIVACY-PRESERVING AND PRACTICAL INTERNET-OF-THINGS
DEVICES

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By

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ABSTRACT

IoT (Internet-of-Things) devices have seen widespread deployment over the past decade. Since they make home appliances able to connect to the Internet, IoT services have made daily life much more convenient. However, on the other hand, they have also made home appliances open to the public on the Internet and thus have introduced vulnerabilities and threats to user privacy that were previously not possible on disconnected devices. Security and privacy incidents of IoT devices have been reported every year, and the topic has received worldwide? attention from both security researchers and IoT manufacturers.

This thesis first surveys the background of IoT devices, including what is provided on the market and the feature sets of existing products. We then look at existing studies which discuss the security and privacy threats of IoT systems. Besides, we also review previous research related to IoT anonymity.

The main contribution of the thesis is a privacy-preserving framework for generalized IoT devices by utilizing the Tor network. The framework is designed to defense against the vulnerabilities and threats mentioned above. It offers security and privacy while supporting the features of offered by modern IoT devices and is suitable for typical home networks. We also propose communication and attacker models in this scenario and the framework's security and usability features.

Finally, we conduct a case study, which focuses on a specific type of IoT system, namely Internet-enabled video doorbells. We implement a privacy-preserving doorbell system using the proposed design, evaluate its usability and compare it with existing products.

INDEX WORDS: word1, word2, word3

DEDICATION

The Dedication is optional.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author would like to thank...

PREFACE

A preface is not an introduction, and most theses do not need them.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND ON IOT DEVICES

Nowadays, thanks to the rapid growth of material science, it has been possible to put microprocessors into various sizes of home appliances. The microprocessors enable home appliances to connect to the Internet and communicate with other devices. Such development has brought human society into the era of Internet-of-Things (IoT).

Unlike traditional computing platforms, IoT devices are different in 1) operating continuously, 2) receiving data from sensors, 3) constantly communicating with other devices to report sensitive data. Because of the nature of IoT, the devices are usually located publicly on the Internet.

There is also a tremendous business potential for IoT devices. There have been a significant number of IoT devices on the market, including healthcare devices (monitors, etc.), remote controllers (TV, oven, recorder, etc.), communication devices (phones, VoIP, etc.), and many more [13]. These IoT devices usually have the following common features:

- Receiving data from the sensor.
- Processing data.
- Sending sensitive data to end-user devices.

1.2 MOTIVATION: THE NEED FOR A PRIVACY-PRESERVING FRAMEWORK

However, connecting home appliances to the Internet introduces vulnerabilities to malicious attacks. An attacker may obtain private information, such as the user’s geographic info, preference, or payment information. Attackers may even take over the control of such appliances and use them for further malicious attacks into other systems in the home network.

1.2.1 PRIVACY THREATS OF IOT DEVICES

In reality, there have been many severe security and privacy incidents with commercial IoT devices.

In 2016, a large DDoS attack was launched on service provider Dyn using the Mirai Botnet [5], which brought down sites including Twitter, the Guardian, Netflix and many more. Devices, including digital cameras and DVR players, were attacked and infected with malware. In early 2019, the FDA confirmed that St. Jude Medical’s implantable cardiac devices have vulnerabilities that allow hackers to read the data and even take over the device. In late 2019, the Ring doorbell had suffered from a data leak, exposing essential user data, including emails, passwords, time zones, and names given to specific devices.

There already exists a rich literature that examines the security and privacy properties of these devices [3] [12] [20] [6]. As we describe in the next chapter, IoT systems’ security and privacy properties of have been studied widely.

1.2.2 CHALLENGES

There are a few challenges for privacy-preserving settings on home IoT devices.

- Push notifications. While being an essential part of IoT services, push notifications are the first obstacle to building a privacy-preserving framework. Ideally, a privacy-preserving system would like to avoid any point of centralization, and so does the push notification part. However, it is hard to keep all valuable functions while achieving complete decentralization on modern mobile systems. As we described later in the discussion section, one would have to either adapt an existing commercial service or implement her own system with fewer data and energy efficiency.
- Limited computational power. Home IoT devices are usually built in small-size and do not have high computational power as traditional computing platforms such as desktop computers and cloud servers. The limited power is another difficulty building privacy-preserving systems, as the IoT devices will not be able to do heavy computations on-device.

1.3 OVERVIEW OF APPROACH

In this thesis, we take a different track, and rather than attempt to examine one aspect of IoT devices up close, we adopt a more holistic approach. We ask the question, "is it possible to create a privacy-preserving IoT device that offers the same features as commercially-available IoT devices?" Our goal is to determine the feasibility and potential performance costs of duplicating the capabilities of feature-rich IoT devices but in a privacy-preserving way.

In our approach, we use Tor (The Onion Router) for the purpose of obscuring the communication between IoT devices and end-user devices. Tor has a few excellent features for the task, which we describe later in this chapter.

1.4 SCIENTIFIC QUESTIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

In answer to the above questions and challenges, this Master’s thesis proposes a novel privacy-preserving framework for Internet-of-Things (IoT) devices that obscures the devices’ traffic patterns and implements an example application that uses this framework. A core goal of this work is to develop feature-rich IoT devices that offer similar features to existing (but non-privacy-preserving) IoT devices.

Besides, we conduct a case study that considers a specific type of home IoT device, namely an Internet-enabled video doorbell. The specific system includes a number of interesting features that may be challenging in privacy-preserving settings, which include but not limited to face and motion detection, video and audio communications and push notifications. We tackle the challenges and implement a feasible system based on our proposed design.

1.5 BACKGROUND ON TOR

The Tor network, which was developed in the 1990s and deployed in 2002, is an overlay protocol to route traffic through multiple servers and encrypt it each step of the way ([2], [8]). By directing internet traffic through the onion network, which consists of several thousand volunteer overlays, Tor conceals users’ locations and usage from adversaries.

Tor allows the creation of *Hidden Services*, which conceal the network locations of Internet services. Such services are only reachable within the onion network by users running the Tor client. Hidden services are identified by *.onion* addresses.

Several features of Tor make it attractive for privacy-preserving IoT communications. Because the nature of Tor requires all peers to be connected, Tor maintains the connections after they are initiated to build the circuits. As a side-effect, all peers can

receive data regardless of whether they are behind a firewall or NAT. These features, including providing NAT piercing and prevention of DoS attacks, are essential for home IoT devices (as home IoT devices are usually located in typical home networks, which tend to be behind NAT). Furthermore, the system of Tor is actively maintained and researched. Thus, it is likely that this system's flaws and vulnerabilities can be fixed in a reasonable time.

CHAPTER 2

RELATED WORK

In this chapter, we present prior research related to IoT security. We present the previous approaches and discuss the differences between our approach and existing work.

In addition to security, we also review previous research related to IoT *anonymity*. Several papers attempt to use the Tor network in concept with IoT systems to achieve anonymity, but the problem has not been studied in great depth, as we discuss below.

2.1 IOT SECURITY

Privacy-preserving architecture for IoT devices has been studied widely. Song *et al.* [21] design a privacy-preserving communication protocol for IoT applications. Their protocol enables IoT appliances and sensors to communicate with a central controller securely and ensures data integrity and authentication by incorporating MAC (Message Authentication Code) to the data transmission. In contrast, our approach uses the onion network to achieve secure communication.

Fabian *et al.* [10] introduce a privacy-preserving P2P data infrastructure for IoT devices based on the Octopus distributed hash table [22] and measured the efficiency of their infrastructure (latency) using a simulated network. While our design does not cover storage issues (the data are only stored locally and stashed immediately after served to the user), it is possible to extend our design by adapting their solution.

Apthorpe *et al.* [6] review privacy vulnerabilities in encrypted IoT traffic of four commercial IoT services. In addition, they develop a strategy to infer consumer behavior from rates of IoT traffic, which enables a passive network observer to retrieve information even when the traffic is encrypted. In this thesis, we use two strategies to avoid such traffic analysis. First, when possible, we use Tor to obfuscate the network location and traffic of IoT devices. Second, we apply cover traffic to make traffic analysis more difficult.

Alrawi *et al.* [4] provide an overview of security study challenges in modern IoT systems. In their work, they propose a modeling methodology to study home-based IoT devices and evaluate their security posture based on component analysis. This thesis proposes a privacy-preserving framework for home IoT devices by using Tor and other techniques to achieve privacy and decentralization.

2.2 ANONYMITY AND IoT

Moving towards anonymous communication for IoT systems, there have been approaches utilizing onion networks. Hiller *et al.* [11] propose a mechanism to tailor onion routing to IoT by bridging the protocol incompatibilities and securely offloading expensive computations to an external server owned by the IoT device owner. Their work focuses on solving problems of incompatible protocols and constrained resources. While our approach proposes a framework for privacy-preserving IoT functionality, Hiller *et al.*'s optimization is also applicable to our approach to provide a more generalized design for privacy-preserving IoT systems.

Hoang *et al.* [13] discuss the challenges and benefits of using the Tor network to secure smart home appliances. They list several vulnerabilities that IoT users face and show how Tor-based communication can help users protect their privacy. This

thesis presents a concrete design and implementation for a specific type of IoT device (an Internet-enabled video doorbell).

Focusing on enhanced security communication for IoT addressing and connectivity, Baumann *et al.* [7] discuss how utilizing Tor benefits in environments behind firewalls, proxies and NAT. They propose a prototype implementation of an Internet-enabled 3D printer using a RaspberryPi as the hardware. Our approach provides a more general framework for IoT security and privacy, and our use case covers a different category of IoT device.

CHAPTER 3

A PRIVACY-PRESERVING FRAMEWORK FOR IoT DEVICES

In this chapter, we propose a privacy-preserving framework for generalized IoT devices by utilizing the Tor network. We propose communication and attacker models and state security and usability features of the framework.

3.1 COMMUNICATION MODELS

In this thesis, we consider only one communication model. In our model, the IoT devices interact with end-user devices (e.g., smartphones). The end-user devices have direct access and can remotely control the IoT device.

It is worth mentioning that there exists another communication model for IoT systems. IoT devices sometimes need to communicate with each other to enable automatic workflows. However, we consider the first model to be primary in IoT systems and focus on it. We briefly discuss the IoT-to-IoT scenario in the discussion section.

3.2 THREAT MODEL

Our analysis assumes an active network threat model where attackers are located both inside and outside the home network. The attackers may have capabilities similar or the same to an ISP.

Traditionally, IoT devices run globally searchable services[5]. Consequently, IoT devices are exposed to potential vulnerabilities and attacks. Attackers can exploit

vulnerabilities through enumeration or DoS attacks to steal the data or take over the whole device.

Furthermore, mobile devices running paired service applications with home IoT devices usually access the Internet via untrusted networks, cellular networks, or free Wi-Fi hotspots. In such cases, on-path attackers can capture and inspect data packets, retrieve sensitive data or even locate and attack the communication’s endpoint.

In the following, we discuss potential attackers, their capabilities, and our system’s security guarantees.

3.2.1 ACTORS AND CAPABILITIES

We consider the following two types of adversaries:

In-network adversaries are adversaries who have access to the users’ home network. Such adversaries may eavesdrop and identify traffic from particular devices in the user’s home, including the doorbell device and router.

Out of network but on-path adversaries are adversaries located outside the user’s home network (and have no access to it). Such adversaries cannot differentiate between devices in the network but can eavesdrop, analyze, and modify the user’s traffic in aggregate.

Furthermore, the adversary can obtain and analyze IoT devices and client devices. They may inspect programs and source code and use their copy of client apps to access the user’s device. Also, they may have access to the system’s adapted push notification service, which means they can eavesdrop, modify the packets or send packets to the user’s phone at his will.

3.2.2 SECURITY GUARANTEES

- **Strong authentication:** The device should only be accessible to authorized clients. *Out-of-network adversaries* should not have access to the data (including the history of usage and data captures by the sensor) regardless of measurements they take.
- **Anonymity on both sides:** The communication between the client and home IoT device should be behind Tor. *Out-of-network adversaries* should get identical information (including IP address and physical address) of neither the client nor IoT device.
- **End-to-end security:** The traffic between the client and home IoT devices should be end-to-end encrypted. Neither *In-network adversaries* nor *Out-of-network adversaries*
- **Attack resistance:** The attacks surface against the IoT devices should be small (e.g., resists DoS attacks)

3.3 FEATURE

In addition to the security guarantees, the system should have a few usability features:

- **Direct access from end-user devices.** The system should be directly accessible from an end-user device. The user should be able to control and retrieve data from the device remotely.
- **NAT-piercing.** For compatibility with typical home networks, the system should work on devices located behind firewalls or gateway routers and do not have a public IP address.

- **Decentralization.** The system should try to avoid all points of decentralization. The user should not register to third-party services or external websites to have the service running or retrieving data.
- **Real-time data transmission.** The system should let its user retrieve data instantly and send notifications to the end-user device whenever the sensor has something detected.

3.4 CONSTRUCTING A PRIVACY-PRESERVING FRAMEWORK FOR IoT DEVICES.

To achieve the security guarantees described above, we make the approach to introducing the Tor network in the communication between home IoT devices and end-user devices. The Tor network, a common approach for achieving anonymity[9], has the following features, which makes it a good choice for privacy-preserving systems:

Achieving strong authentication and end-to-end confidentiality. This task is non-trivial since IoT devices have limited interfaces. The framework tackles this by enabling a pairing phase in which smartphone devices can pair with the IoT device and exchange key material. The pairing phase must be manually initiated on the IoT device, and should be resistant to man-in-the-middle attacks. One instantiation of this (see next Chapter) is to have the IoT device set up an mDNS service, which makes it possible for a smartphone in the same network to connect to share key material. Once key material is shared, all data sent and received by both the IoT device and the smartphone application should be end-to-end encrypted using standard protocols (e.g. TLS). Additional methods for enabling strong authentication are described below (see "Attack resistance").

Resistance to traffic analysis. A key feature of the framework is that it (1) obscures the use of the IoT device and (2) provides resistance to traffic analysis from potential on-path adversaries. Both are achieved by tunneling all traffic from the IoT through an anonymity network, such as Tor. Additionally, covertness can be achieved by using Tor pluggable transports [18], which further conceal the anonymity network’s use. This makes it difficult for an adversary to even identify that the monitored user’s home network contains the IoT device, given that Tor has a wide variety of uses well beyond obscuring IoT traffic.

Push notification services present another opportunity for traffic analysis. In traditional IoT systems, the IoT device sends a push notification through an operator (e.g. Google on Android and Apple on iOS) in order to alert the owner of the device. This allows the push notification operator to learn (1) the users who have the IoT device (by virtue of forwarding the alerts to their smartphones), (2) when such alerts occurred, and (3) if not encrypted, the contents of the notification. We protect against all three forms of information leakage by avoiding centralized push notification services, and instead, sending push notifications directly (or more precisely, through Tor) from the IoT device to the smartphone. In the next Chapter, we show that the power and data cost of such an operation are surprisingly small.

Attack resistance. Our framework requires the IoT device to operate as a Tor onion service (previously called *hidden services*). Onion services are only accessible via the Tor network. This provides strong resistance to denial-of-service attacks, since Tor does not support voluminous amounts of traffic (since it is slow) as all traffic must traverse a series of (unfortunately overloaded) relays. Additionally, the use of hidden services also further supports strong authentication, since onion services optionally

support authentication – meaning that the service is only accessible to clients who possess the correct keys.

Resistance to enumeration. The use of onion services also provides resistance to enumeration. Traditional IoT devices may be (and often are) discoverable on the Internet, and indeed, search engines such as Shodan [16] provide queryable interfaces for identifying particular IoT devices. This poses a significant security threat, since a single vulnerability in an IoT device could easily be used as a mechanism to construct a (potentially large) botnet. Our framework resists such enumeration through the use of onion services. Onion services cannot be easily enumerated [23] [8] since connecting to them requires knowledge of both the .onion URL and, in our case, the credentials for accessing the onion service.

CHAPTER 4

CASE-STUDY: A PRIVACY-PRESERVING VIDEO DOORBELL

This chapter presents a case study that focuses on the design and implementation of a specific type of IoT device - an Internet-enabled video doorbell. We assume the communication model to be the user-to-IoT model. The IoT device (video doorbell) is located in the user's home network and communicates with the end-user device (smartphone).

4.1 SYSTEM DESIGN

In addition to the security guarantee described in the last chapter, video doorbell systems have unique features. Here we present the design of the specific system.

4.1.1 USE CASE ANALYSIS

We consider there should be four prominent use cases in the system:

- **Registration.** The user should be able to register a mobile device to the doorbell. Only trusted devices can access the data and manage settings.
- **Video streaming.** The user with a registered device should be able to access video captured by the camera at any time he wishes.
- **Face detection and push notification.** Whenever a visitor shows in front of the camera and/or pressed the physical doorbell button, all users registered to the doorbell should receive a push notification message.

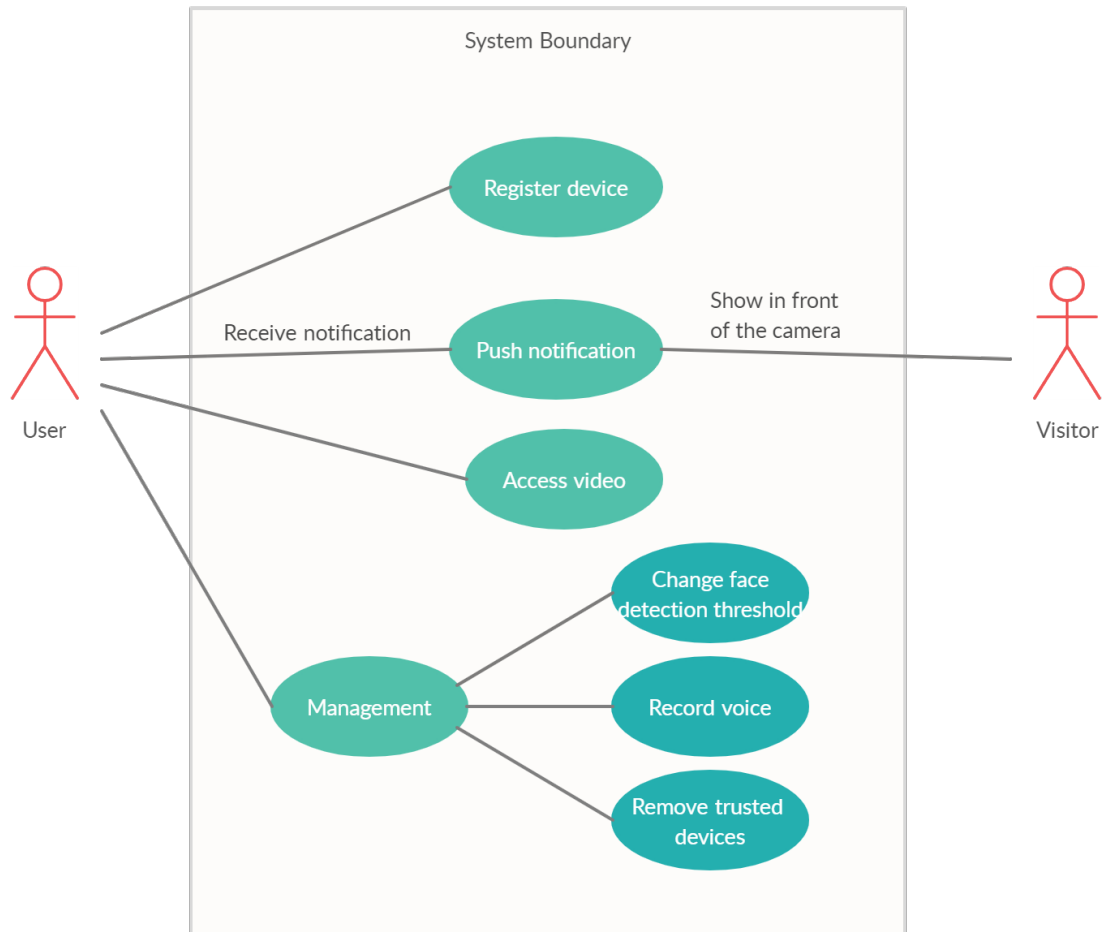


Figure 4.1

- **Setting management.** The user should be able to manage settings, including changing face detection threshold, recording voice to be played, removing trusted devices, etc.

Fig. 4.1 shows the use case diagram of the system.

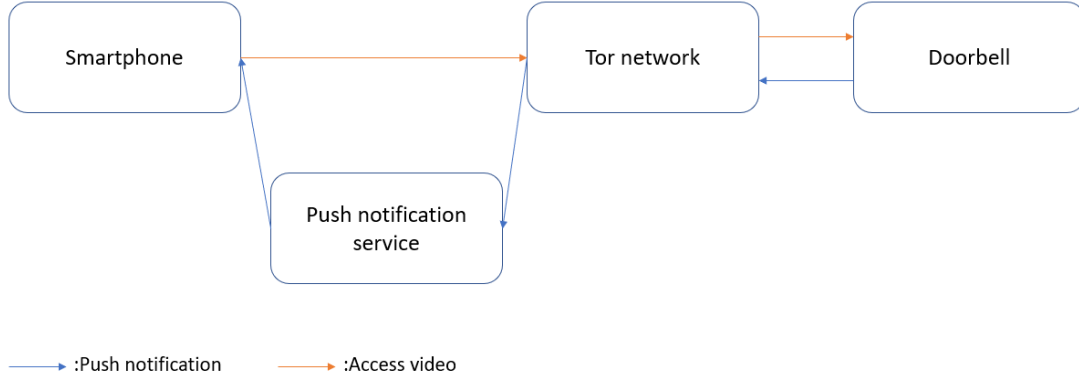


Figure 4.2

4.1.2 NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

Fig. 4.2 shows the network architecture of the system. Both the client and server are behind Tor for anonymity. Besides, we configure Tor on the doorbell side to use Snowflake [1] pluggable transport for obscuration.

4.1.3 FLOW STRUCTURE

Registration. The very first stage of using the system is the registration process. To have their devices registered on the doorbell, the users should first connect to the same wireless network with the doorbell. Then the app should allow the user to register (by searching the doorbell using mDNS) easily. During the registration process, the app performs a key exchange with the doorbell and receives randomly generated credentials for the user to set up in Tor (Orbot).

Playing video and authentication. As soon as the user presses the PLAY button in the app, it will work with Orbot and send an RTMP PLAY request to the

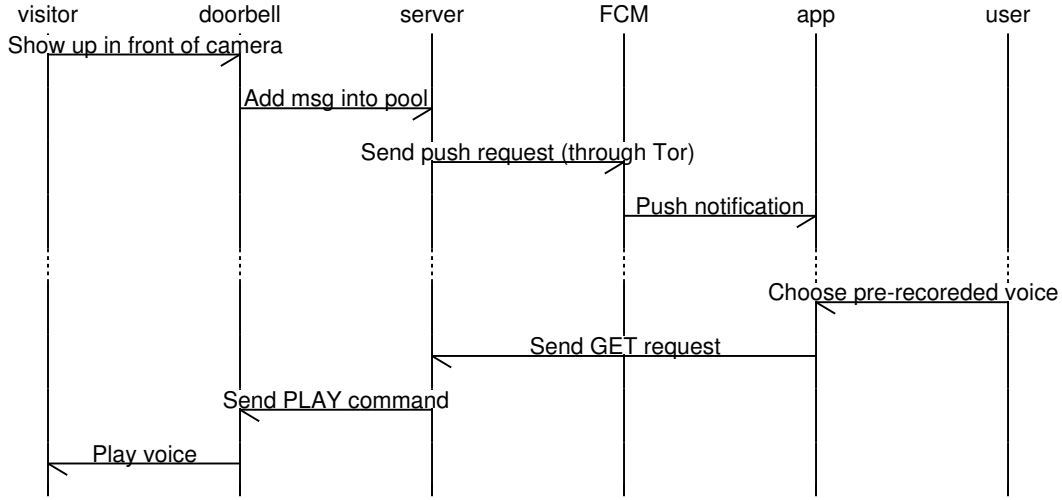


Figure 4.3

video server running on the doorbell. The video server will then forward an authentication request (in the form of an HTTP GET request) to the authentication server (running on another port on the doorbell). The server should serve video to the user through Tor if the authentication succeeds (i.e., the app is registered and has not been revoked) and shut down the connection otherwise. *Fig. 4.4* shows the flow of playing video and authentication.

Face detection, push notification, and answering the door. The doorbell constantly detects if there is a human face appearing in front of the camera. Whenever a visitor appears, the system should send a notification to the user's devices.

By clicking on the notification message on her phone, the user should be able to access the video immediately and choose to play pre-recorded audio on the doorbell device to the visitor. *Fig. 4.5* shows the flow of face detection, push notification, and answering the door.

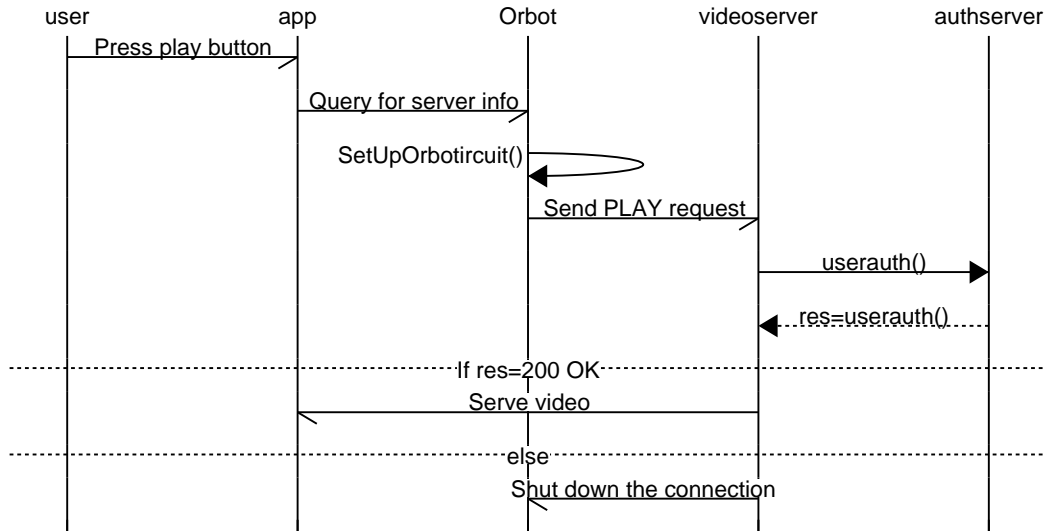


Figure 4.4

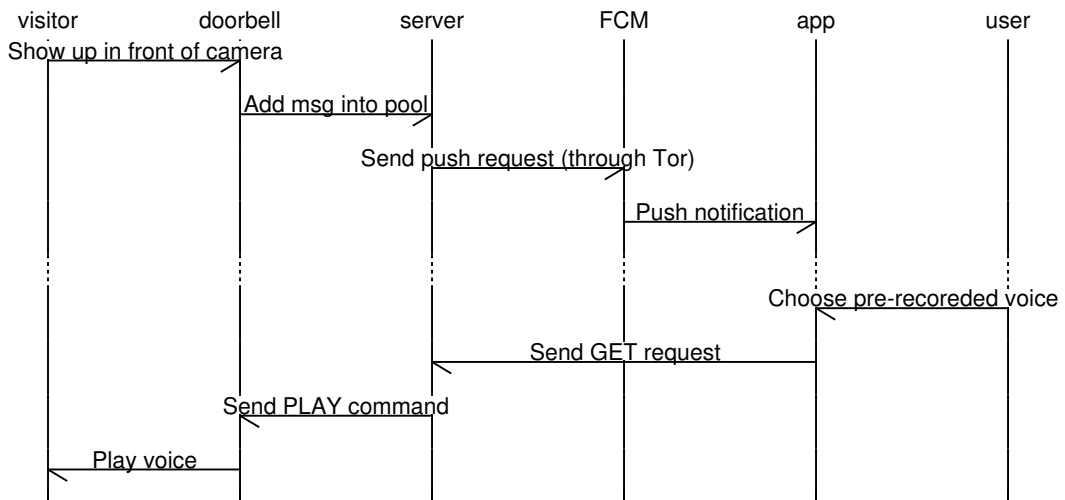


Figure 4.5

4.2 SPECS OF THE DEVICES

We configured a RaspberryPi 4 model B as the doorbell device. The RaspberryPi 4 has a built-in Wi-Fi antenna, and we combined the device with a camera module and external sound card. The RaspberryPi ran the Raspbian Jessie OS, which is a version of Debian Linux optimized for the RaspberryPi platform.

The RaspberryPi 4 model is equipped with more than 2GB of RAM and a CPU of 1.5 GHz, making it more than enough for a typical home IoT device.

4.3 FACE DETECTION

For the face detection task, we use the pre-trained CascadeClassifier. Cascade Classifiers based on Haar-like features were introduced in 2001 and are still widely used in face detection [19]. Pre-trained Cascade Classifiers have a short execution time and small calculation load, making them a good choice for on-device calculations on IoT devices with low computational power.

We sample 6 frames per second in the actual implementation, transform them into gray-scale images, and feed them to the pre-trained classifiers. The detector is disabled for 5 seconds (which also matches the push notification interval) after a successful detection to prevent abusing resources.

4.4 PUSH NOTIFICATION

To notify the user whenever a visitor is present in front of the camera, the system adapts Google’s Firebase Messaging Service.

We designed two types of messages: **BELL** (sent when someone pushes the doorbell device’s physical button) and **DOOR** (sent when someone comes in front of the camera). The packet includes a message (including the type mentioned above), a

timestamp, and the user’s instance token. The message and timestamp are encrypted using AES-256-GCM with pre-shared keys (which are shared in the registration process described later).

In order to prevent the third-party service provider from obtaining information by analyzing the timing information, we further cover the traffic using another message type **DUMMY**, and send messages in a fixed interval of 5 seconds. The dummy packets have very similar structures to the normal ones, but have different types to be recognized by the client app. By padding the dummy packets to the traffic, the system sends a packet every 5 seconds.

4.5 VIDEO STREAMING

The doorbell device captures video using the RaspberryPi’s camera module and audio through an external sound card. The video captured is encoded and served in flv format through HTTP. We chose to decode the videos in flv format because it is consistent among different operating systems and suitable for future enhancement of support on other platforms.

Our system adopts two layers of authentication on top of video streaming. The first layer of authentication is *onion authentication*. Provided along with Tor, it requires the user to have specific credentials set up in their Tor (Orbot) client. The onion host refuses to connect if one does not have such settings or has different settings. The second layer of authentication is the *RTMP authentication*. In order to access the video, the user will have to add a couple of arguments in addition to their RTMP PLAY request. *Fig. 4.6* shows the components of the video serving URL. In the URL, *appname* and *streamname* are Nginx settings and of the user’s choice. *usertoken* is a

The diagram shows the URL `http://foobar.onion:8080/live?port=1935\&app=appname\&stream=streamname\&psk=userpassword\&wmt=usertoken` with brackets underneath identifying its parts: `foobar.onion` is the Onion hostname, `8080` is the RTMP Port, `live` is the Nginx app name, `port=1935\&app=appname\&stream=streamname\` is the Nginx stream name, and `psk=userpassword\&wmt=usertoken` are the RTMP auth credentials.

Figure 4.6

random number securely generated from the client app (upon the first launch), and the following equation calculates `userpassword`:

$$userpassword = HMAC - SHA256(seed, usertoken)$$

The server checks if *all* credentials match and shut down the connection if any are incorrect.

4.6 ANDROID APP

We implemented an Android App to pair with the video doorbell service. The app runs on the end-user device and grants users direct access to the doorbell device and data. The app has the following primary functions:

4.6.1 REGISTRATION

For registration, the client sends JSON-formatted data in an HTTP POST request to port 8080 of the server (running on the doorbell device). The server will then respond with another JSON-formatted data, including the seed (randomly generated 16-bit integer) for calculating the secret keys, the onion hostname for accessing the video service, and the onion authentication cookie. The app will then automatically send a configuration string (including the authentication cookie) required by Orbot to the user’s clipboard for her to set up the service quickly.

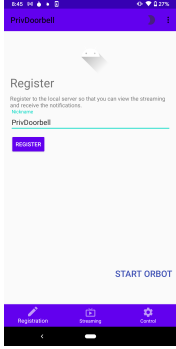


Figure 4.7

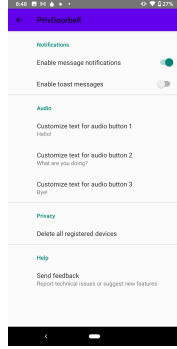


Figure 4.8



Figure 4.9

Fig. 4.7 shows the main (registration) GUI of the app.

4.6.2 MEDIA PLAYER

The app has the VLC player integrated for video streaming. Working with Orbot, the media player plays the video through the Tor network, which prevents adversaries from eavesdrop into the transmitted video.

4.6.3 MANAGEMENT

The client sets up a webpage for the user to manipulate settings, including changing detection threshold, revoking authentications, recording voice, etc. The management page is only accessible in the local network (that saying, the user device must be in the same wireless network with the doorbell device to manipulate settings) and requires a password for access.

Fig. 4.8 shows the preference page, and *Fig. 4.9* shows the token management (where user can revoke trusted devices) of the app.

4.7 EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

In this section, we would like to evaluate the performance of our system by analyzing the following factors:

- Streaming latency
- Energy consumption
- Bandwidth
- Notification latency
- The cost of using Tor

A Google Pixel 3a XL is used as the client device.

4.7.1 STREAMING LATENCY

We measure our system’s latency as the time difference between the user’s pressing on the Play button and the first frame’s appearing. *Fig. 4.10* shows the time taken for 100 samples. We divide the time into four phrases.

- Circuit: The *Circuit* phrase is from when the app starts processing the user’s request to when it receives the server’s information. In this phrase, the app queries the proxy (Orbot) about the onion URL. Orbot will then try to establish a circuit connection between the user device and the server. In practice, the time taken in this phrase varies, as sometimes there is an existing circuit. If Tor has to create a new circuit, this phrase typically takes a few more seconds. On average, this phrase takes 2.355 seconds with a standard derivation of 3.07 seconds.
- Transmission: The *Transmission* phrase is from when the app sends request to the server to when the app hears back from the server. As we are using RTMP

authentication, the server should return a HTTP answer code 200 if the client provides correct credentials. The video transmission will begin immediately after the HTTP response. In average, this phrase takes 0.599 seconds with a standard derivation of 0.089 seconds.

- Preparation: The *Preparation* phrase is from when the app receives HTTP answer from the server to when it starts filling the buffer. In this phrase, the media player initializes its components and gets ready for playing the video. In average, this phrase takes 3.878 seconds with a standard derivation of 0.715 seconds.
- Buffering: The *Buffering* phrase is when the app fills in its buffer. In this phrase, the media player fill a few frames into the buffer (of a programmed size) for the decoder to decode. The decoder will do the work in milliseconds, and thus we can consider the video being played immediately after this phrase. In average, this phrase takes 0.046 seconds with a standard derivation of 0.006 seconds.

In average, the whole process takes 6.867 seconds with a standard derivation of 3.141 seconds. *Fig. 4.11* shows how much time each phrase takes.

4.7.2 ENERGY CONSUMPTION

We evaluate the battery consumption of our app using the system measured data. The app consumes 6% of the device's battery after actively running in background for 6 days, 11 hours and 50 minutes (83.83 hours). The device has a battery size of 3700 mAh, and therefore the app roughly consumes 2.65 mAh for every hour running. We consider it reasonable for an app which receives and pushes real-time notifications.

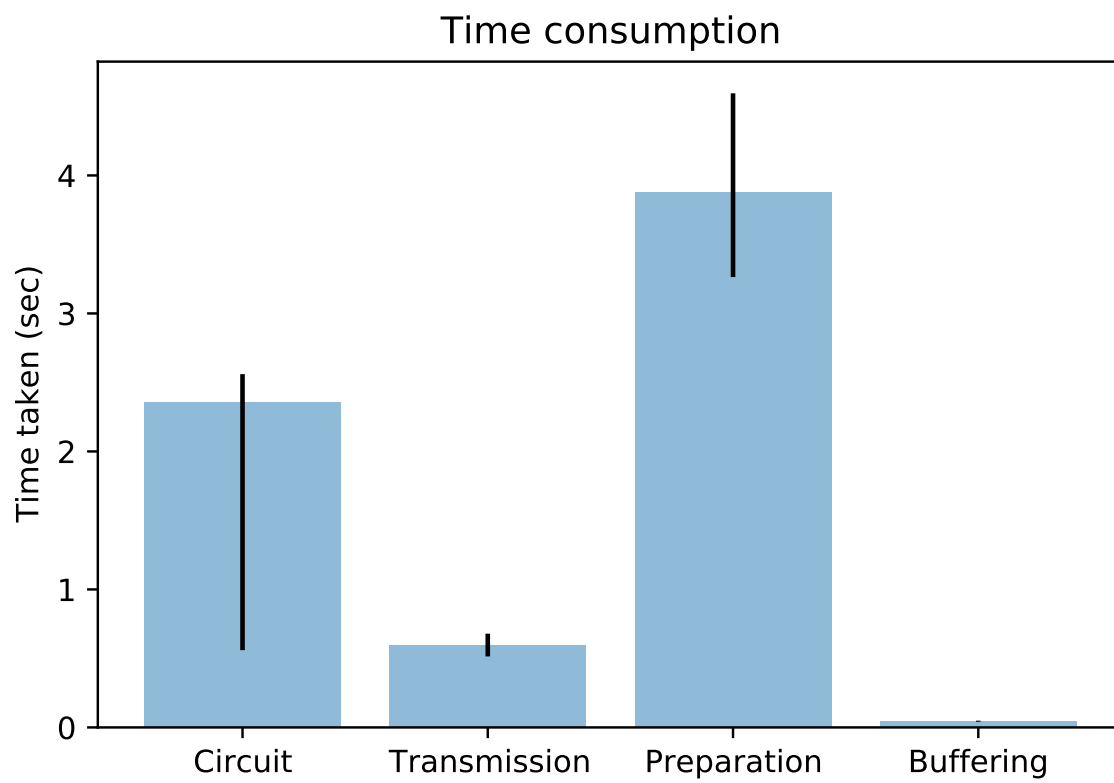


Figure 4.10

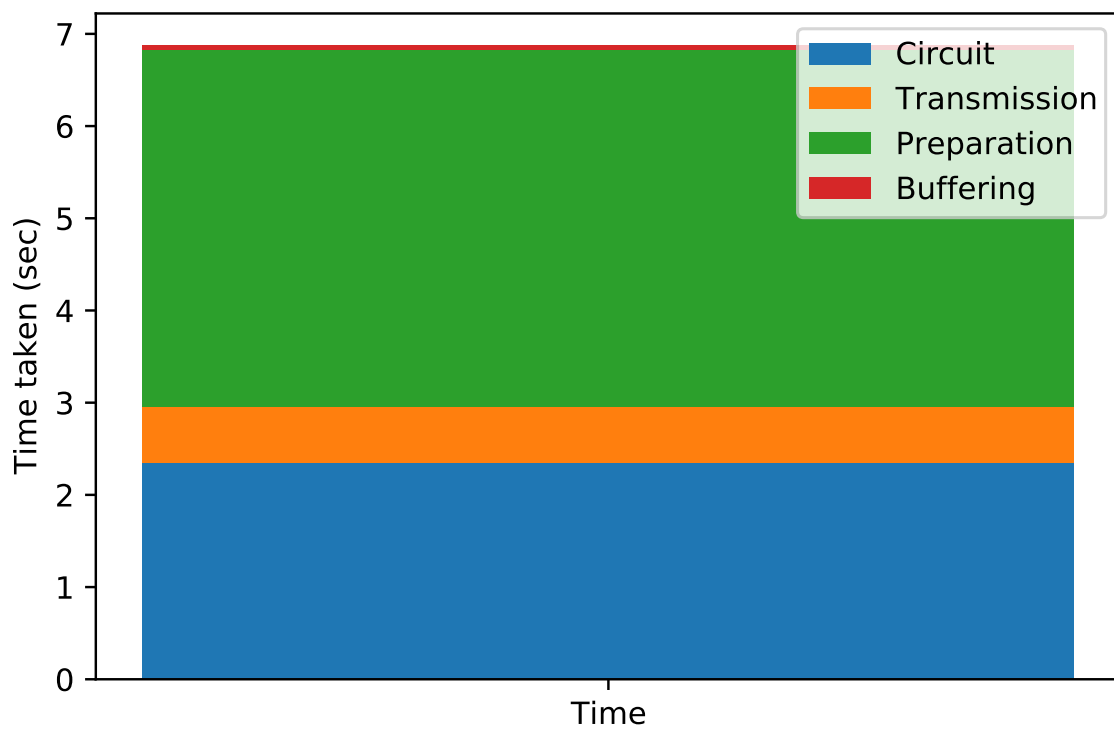


Figure 4.11

4.7.3 BANDWIDTH

The outgoing traffic from the doorbell devices is 71 kb/s by average, after the video is compressed and encoded. For comparison, the raw video has the size of 410 kb/s.

4.7.4 VIDEO AND AUDIO QUALITY

The system supports videos up to 1024x768/6fps and audio with sample rate of 44.1kHz.

4.7.5 NOTIFICATION LATENCY

We measure the notification latency by measuring the time difference from when the message is sent to Firebase Messaging server from the doorbell to when the message is received on the client app. The average latency of 250 consecutive samples is 0.478 second. Fig. [?] shows the CDF (cumulative distribution function) vs. latency (in second) diagram.

4.7.6 THE COST OF USING TOR

Finally, we would like to measure the cost of using Tor. By its nature, Tor adds latency to the system and we would like to know the exact impact. We measure the following time and compare the difference:

- Streaming latency
- Notification latency

Streaming latency We described the streaming latency of our system in 4.7.1. For a simple comparison, launching the streaming takes 2.240 second on average.

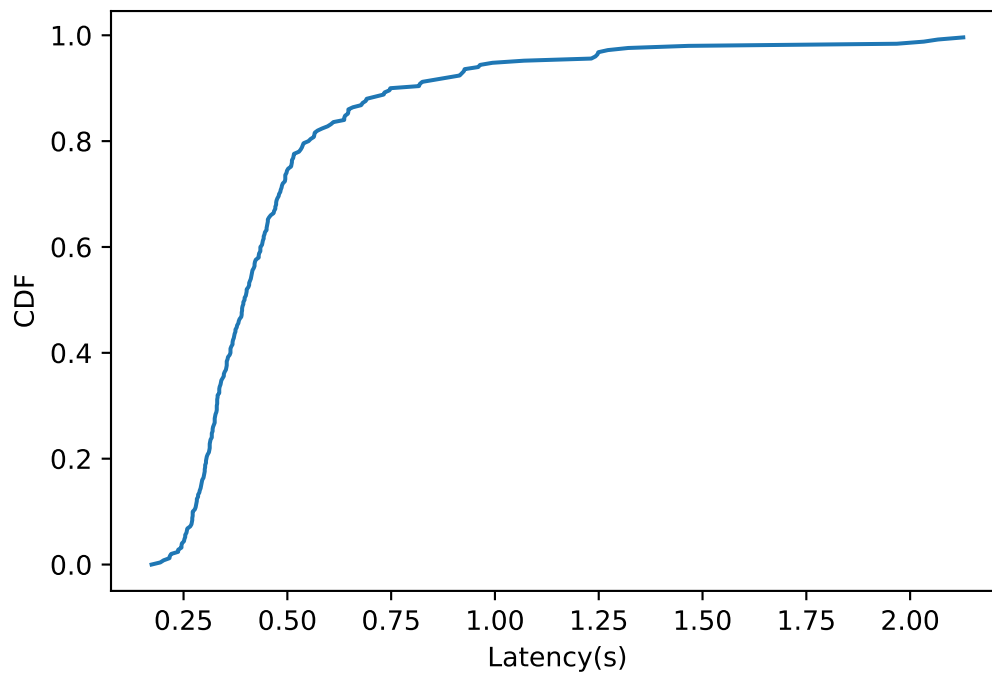


Figure 4.12

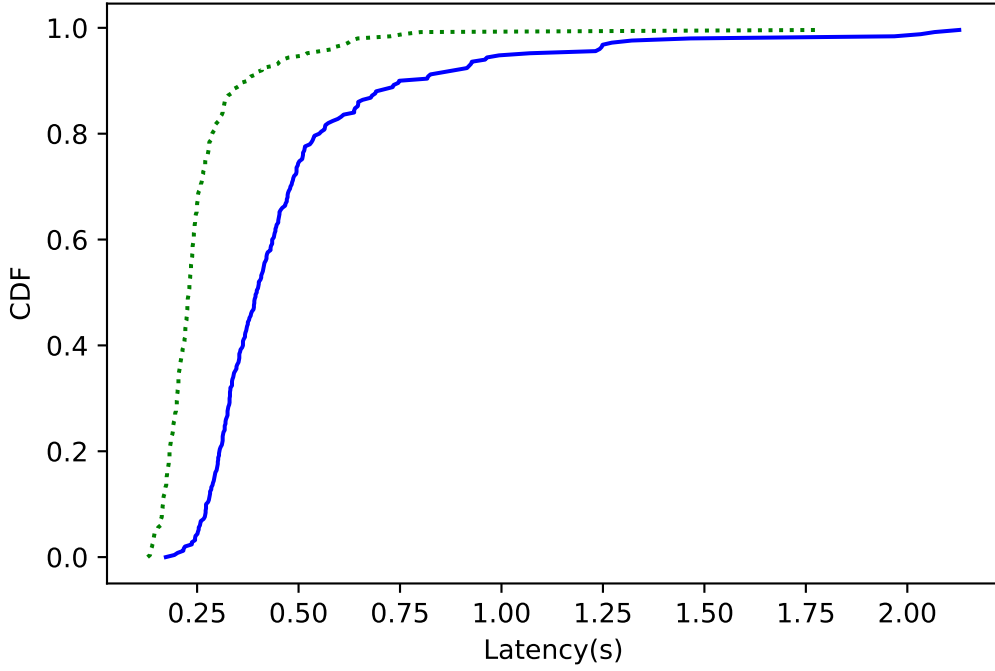


Figure 4.13

Notification latency As we described in 4.7.5, the latency of push notification with Tor is 0.478 second on average. We further conduct experiment where Tor is not in the middle. *Fig. 4.13* shows the difference of the service with Tor ("with-Tor") between that without Tor ("vanilla"). The dotted green line stands for the latency of vanilla service, and the blue full line stands for the latency of with-Tor service. The median of with-Tor service is roughly twice as the median of vanilla service.

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION AND OPEN QUESTIONS

5.1 TRAFFIC COVER

In the case study, we covered the traffic of push notifications by padding dummy packets and sending packets constantly (every 5 second). While constant padding is supposed to be a safe countermeasure against traffic analysis, the scheme may consume much more power than necessary since the interval of people visiting is usually far larger than 5 seconds.

There have been researches discussing about efficient ways of padding traffic. For example, Juarez *et al.* [14] proposed an adaptive padding algorithm and proved its effectiveness against traffic analysis. We consider it possible to adapt a similar algorithm in our system as a possible future enhancement.

5.2 DECENTRALIZED PUSH NOTIFICATION

Ideally, our system would like to avoid any point of centralization and so does the push notification part. However, it is very hard to achieve fully decentralization in modern mobile systems. It is nearly impossible to push a notification with out using *APNS* (*Apple Push Notification Service*) on an iOS device. It is somehow more realistic on Android devices as Google permits the use of third-party push notification services. Unfortunately, most push notification services are designed to be 1-to-many systems

(that is, one app developer pushes to many user devices), which makes it a bit difficult for private IoT devices to utilize such service.

In the case study, we used Firebase Cloud Messaging (formerly known as Google Cloud Messaging) as the push notification service provider. FCM is also designed as 1-to-many, and requires credentials for message senders. Therefore, in order to get a private channel for their own message, the users will have to register their own API key, include the key and compile the APK themselves. We consider the inconvenience a shortcoming of our system.

It is worth mentioning that implementing a private channel for push notifications is possible. A naive solution would be keeping a TCP socket open over Tor to receive notifications. Kollmann *et al.* [15] discussed about the possibility and cost of push notifications using Tor, and pointed out that such solution is feasible but would consume more resource than most commercial push notification services.

For a proof-of-concept, we also implemented an experimental option for users to adapt such way of push notifications. Experiments show that keeping the connection active for 4 hours consumes about 2% of the device’s battery. While the option is not ready for practical use, it shows the possibility to deploy a fully decentralized push notification service with our system, and we consider the full implementation to be one of the future enhancements.

5.3 STORAGE

In our implementation, we did not include storage of user videos. The videos are immediately discarded after being served. We consider it unsafe to store all the videos locally, as an adversary could physically steal or destroy the device. However, video

doorbell users usually want to see what happened a few minutes, or even a few days ago.

Most commercial video doorbells have applied the solution that they stored the video in their cloud server (and charge the users for service fee). In this case, the user’s privacy completely depends on how the provider handles their information.

Another solution would be taking advantage of distributed storage. It is possible for users to form a distributed storage network, taking advantage of Distributed Hash Table. Thanks to DHT’s property of being fault tolerant, it makes saving user data among all system users possible. There have been several approaches to apply DHT in IoT devices [10] [17].

A practical problem with our system adapting distributed storage would be the size of data. Unlike most other IoT devices, video doorbells need to store and transmit large chunks of data (i.e. videos), which makes it difficult to implement in terms of fault tolerance (#TODO: probably more).

5.4 IOT DEVICES IN UNTRUSTED NETWORK

In this thesis, we consider the home IoT device to be located in trusted network (i.e. home network). However, there are scenarios that such devices will also be located in untrusted network, for example the user is carrying the device on travel. In such cases, additional attack surface and vulnerabilities are introduced as attackers can easily identify the IoT devices, analyze and manipulate the traffic. While such scenarios are not studied in this thesis, we consider it possible to adapt our solution with some additional security measurements.

5.5 IoT-TO-IoT COMMUNICATION

There is another communication model where IoT devices communicate with each other. This usually happens when a user has multiple home IoT devices and enables automatic workflows. While the model is not covered in this thesis, it is possible to extend our solution in such model so that each IoT devices host its own onion service.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

This thesis first explores the challenge of designing privacy-preserving systems for home IoT devices. It reviews currently available home IoT devices, their privacy threat and the need of privacy-preserving framework.

This thesis next proposes a privacy-preserving framework for generalized home IoT devices by combining Tor with IoT systems. We present different attacker models, security guarantees and usability features of such framework.

Then, it presents a case study which focuses on detailed design and implementation of a specific type of home IoT systems - an Internet-enabled doorbell. We proposed the system design and implemented the system on a RaspberryPi computer. We also did experiments and analysis to prove the implemented system's usability.

Finally, we discuss about open questions that are not covered in this thesis, including better traffic cover mechanism, completely decentralized push notification service, distributed storage and different communication model.

APPENDIX A

FIRST APPENDIX

APPENDIX B

SECOND APPENDIX

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