Secure IoT Bootstrapping: A Survey

draft-sarikaya-t2trg-sbootstrapping-00

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- What is bootstrapping and what is security bootstrapping?
 - Many definitions out there
- "it is the process by which a thing/device/smart object in an IoT network securely becomes operational at a given location and point of time."
- Secure bootstrapping vs. Secure authentication
- This definition is broad on purpose since the term IoT itself represents a very diverse spectrum of applications
 - pairing of phones over bluetooth to exchange files, and
 - securely connecting IEEE 802.15.4 sensors factory to the backend both require some form of secure bootstrapping

- Centralized/AAA/Managed
 - Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)
 - Generic Bootstrapping Architecture (GBA)
 - Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) Light-weight M2M:
 - Factory Bootstrap
 - Bootstrap from Smartcard
 - Client Initiated Bootstrap
 - Server Initiated Bootstrap
 - Kerberos

- P2P/Ad-hoc
 - Typically Diffie-Hellman exchange
 - MiTM prevented with OOB channel
 - Often for setting up ad-hoc associations
 - Example: Pairing phones
 - Key confirmation: A Diffie-Hellman key exchange occurs over the insecure network and the established key is authenticate with the help of the OOB channel.
 - Key derivation: Contextual information received over the OOB channel is used for shared key derivation.

- Miscellaneous
 - Components from both centralized and ad-hoc
 - [I-D.kumar-6lo-selective-bootstrap] presents a selective bootstrapping/commissioning method by introducing the concept of Commissioning Tool (CT)
 - Raw Public Key
 - Categorization is not always easy or clear

- Why?
 - Learn the assumptions
 - Design trade-offs
 - NOT produce a 100 page document
 - Hope to help developers choose what option suits when
 - End-of-life and re-bootstrapping is hard problem:
 https://www.iab.org/wp-content/IAB-uploads/2016/03/draft-farrell-iotsi-00.txt

Thank you