





IoT TLS: Why It Is Hard

David Brown





What is IoT

"The internet of things, or IoT, is a system of interrelated computing devices, mechanical and digital machines, objects, animals or people that are provided with unique identifiers (UIDs) and the ability to transfer data over a network without requiring human-to-human or human-to-computer interaction."

— <u>TechTarget</u>









iot hacks							۹
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The 5 Worst Examples of IoT Hacking and Vulnerabilities in Recorded ... https://www.iotforall.com > Insights ▼

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5 Worst Examples

- The Mirai Botnet
- The Hackable Cardiac Devices from St. Jude
- The Owlet WiFi Baby Heart Monitor Vulnerabilities
- The TRENDnet Webcam Hack
- The Jeep Hack



"loT Security is not Interesting"

— James Mickens Harvard University, Associate Professor, Authority on All Things



"TLS is the only good thing we have"

— James Mickens Harvard University, Associate Professor, Authority on All Things





Raspberry Pi

- Memory: GBs
- Flash: GBs
- CPU: GHz









Tiny devices

- Memory: 10s KB
- Flash: 100s KB
- CPU: 10s MHz





Middle Devices

- Memory: 100s Kb
- Flash: 1Mb
- CPU: 10-100 MHz



How Does TLS?

Network Layers







TLS Handshake





Handshake Requirements

- Ciphersuite agreement
- Verification of certificate, not optional "TLS done incorrectly is worse than not using it at all. At least with no TLS you know that the communication is insecure." — hallway talk at ICMC18



Implementation Requirements

- Memory
- Time
- Randomness



Traditional TLS API





Improving Layering

• Stream abstraction

- Common in higher level languages
- \circ $\,$ Same API for TLS and non-TLS $\,$

• Put under Socket API

- Not really done in Linux (really, not done in Linux)
- Keeps same API
- The layering is wrong, though



Zephyr's Approach

- Second approach
- Already offloading support, including one that has TLS
- Abstractions are "scary"



API Mismatch





Where are we now?

- Video of a demo?
- Zephyr network API changes
- JWT, time, MQTT