# AutoAdd

Anoop Kumar Pandey
Senior Technical Officer
C-DAC Bangalore

# Connected Things









## Web Connected Things







## Internet of (connected) Things



A system where the Internet is connected to the physical world via ubiquitous sensors. (Kevin Ashton 1999)

### EkoBus













### Amazon Alex / Echo



### Google Home



# Google Home

Manage everyday tasks effortlessly



















Amazon Alexa Lighter Side

Source: Mark Parisi, Off The mark

#### Increased Risks! Who is the culprit?

- Software Control
  - Everything turning in computer
  - Enormous power and flexibility, but brings insecurities
- Interconnection
  - Vulnerabilities in one lead to attacks against others
  - Ransomware attack
- Autonomy
  - Buying/selling stocks, driverless cars
  - Effects of attacks can take effect immediately, automatically, and ubiquitously.

#### Add a device to Network

- Manual bootstrap
  - Discovery
  - Registration
  - ► Key Setup
  - Configuration

Can we minimize or eliminate user actions during bootstrap??

#### Let's autoAdd

- Add the device and let it bootstrap itself
- But Wait!!
  - How to know
    - ■The identity/authenticity of the device?
    - ■If device is compromised or not?
    - ■The identity of the network/domain?
    - ■If the domain is the correct one?

### Prior Approaches

- TOFU (Trust on First Use) [RFC7435]
  - ■TOFU calls for accepting and storing a public key or credential associated with an asserted identity, without authenticating that assertion.
  - Subsequent communication that is authenticated using the cached key or credential is secure against an MiTM attack, if such an attack did not succeed during the vulnerable initial communication.

### Prior Approaches

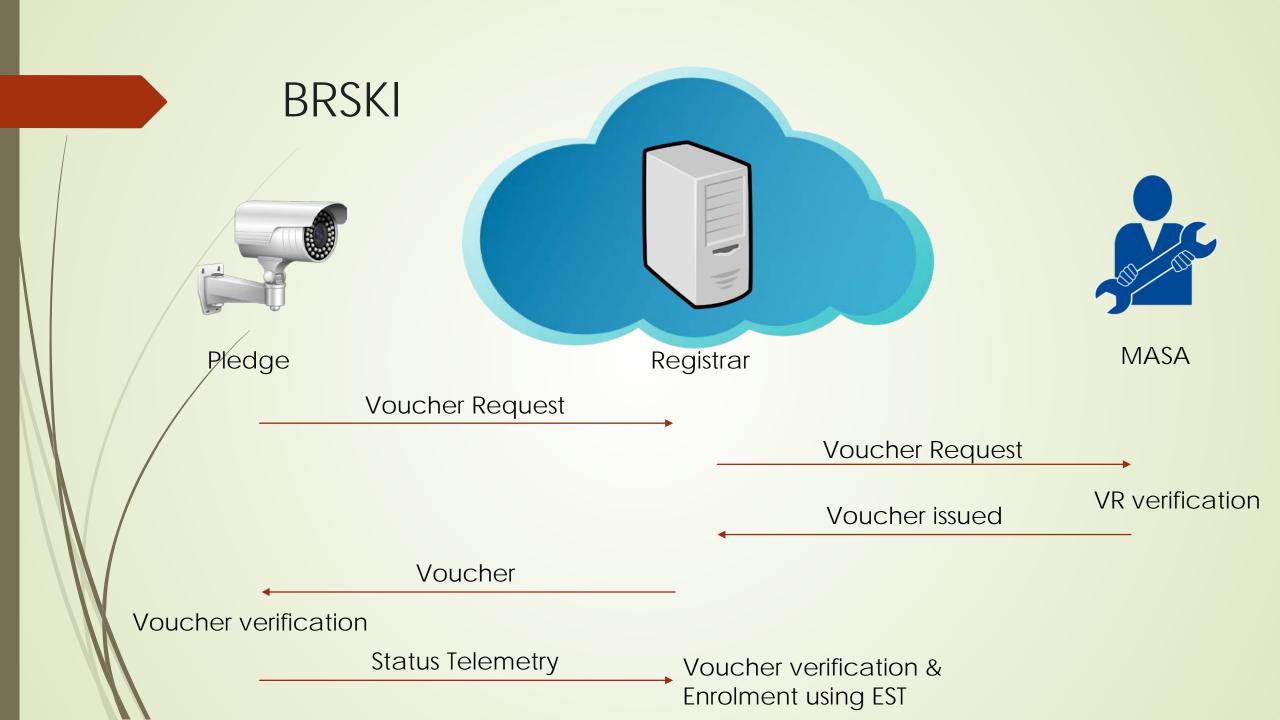
- Resurrecting Duckling [Stajano99theresurrecting]\*
  - Imprinting
  - Device recognises as its owner the first entity that sends it a secret key
  - Stay faithful to its owner for rest of life (loyalty!!)
    - EoL: Reset the software or Dispose the device
    - Transfer of control to another owner

### Prior Approaches

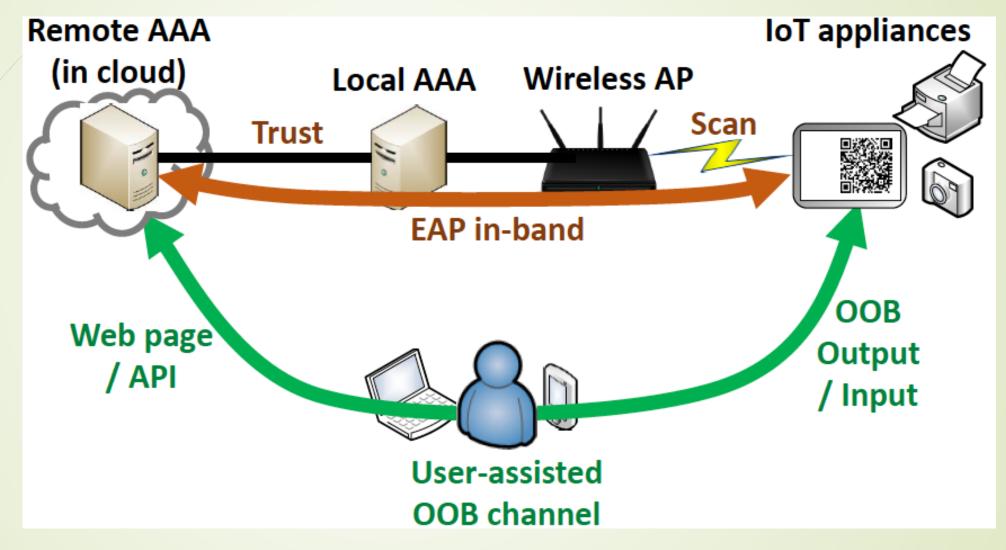
- Enrollment over Secure Transport (EST) [RFC7030]
  - The client initiates a TLS-secured HTTP session with an EST server.
  - A specific EST service is requested based on a portion of the URI used for the session.
  - The client and server authenticate each other.
  - The client verifies that the server is authorized to serve this client.
  - The server verifies that the client is authorized to make use of this server and the request that the client has made.
  - The server acts upon the client request.

#### **BRSKI**

- Pledge discovers a communication channel to a Registrar.
- Pledge identifies itself. This is done by presenting an X.509 IDevID credential to the discovered Registrar (via the Proxy) in a TLS handshake. (The Registrar credentials are only provisionally accepted at this time)
- Pledge requests to Join the discovered Registrar using a voucher request.
- Registrar sends the voucher request to the MASA (manufacturer). URL of MASA can be in the voucher request or embedded in Registrar.
- MASA sends the voucher which is passed to pledge.
- Pledge verifies the voucher and imprints to the registrar by send voucher status telemetry.
- Registrar verifies the voucher and enrols the pledge to the domain



#### EAP-NooB



Source: Mohit Shetty; https://www.cs.helsinki.fi/group/close/edge-computing-2016/lib/slides/tuomas\_aura.pdf

#### AutoAdd

