

Voice Interfacing and Control of Home IoT Networks



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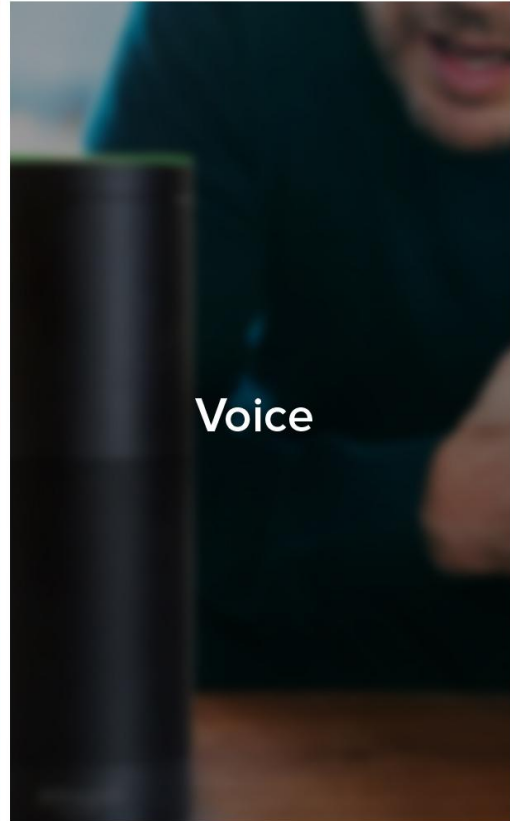
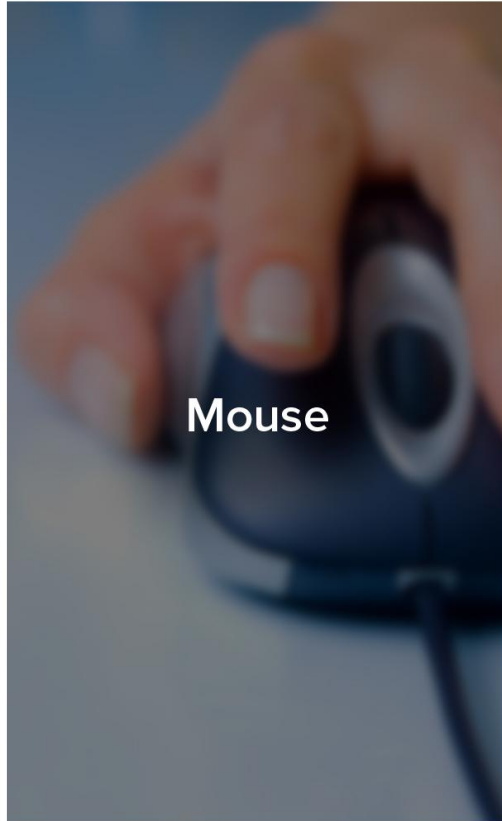
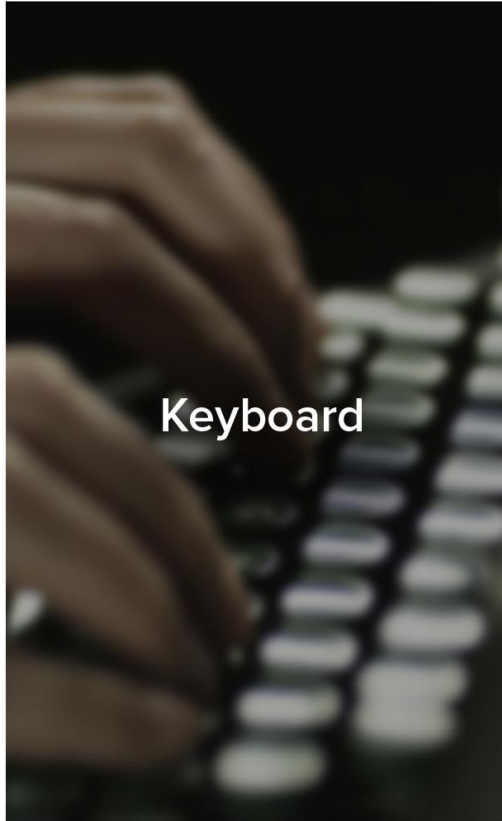


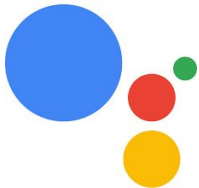
- **Introduction**
 - Motivation
 - Project abstract and scope
 - Requirements
- **Concept**
 - Literature Survey
 - Architecture
 - Threat Modelling
 - Design Choices
- **Next Steps**
 - Skills Development
 - Prototype



Current IoT Home Automation Landscape

- **High Cost**
Expensive products and high installation/modification charges
- **No Interoperability**
Products are tied to their specific platforms
- **Low on security**
Many attack surfaces for IoT networks
- **Fragmented**
Solutions and technologies that are incomplete and specific
- **Mutually exclusive ecosystems**
Market is dominated by a few companies and they have different sales channels.





Google Assistant



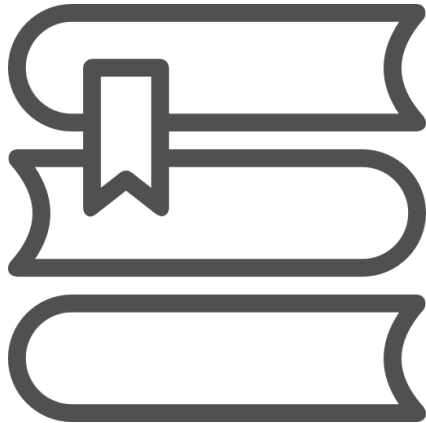
Amazon Alexa

- Our project aims to build an intuitive and robust solution for automation and control of home IoT networks.
- **Architect a platform agnostic** solution to overcome existing gaps and meet the performance and cost constraints
- **Security by design:** Use STRIDE Threat Modelling approach to identify vulnerabilities in the network and devise appropriate countermeasures
- Make appropriate **design choices** to incorporate the same in the architecture

Non-functional Requirements

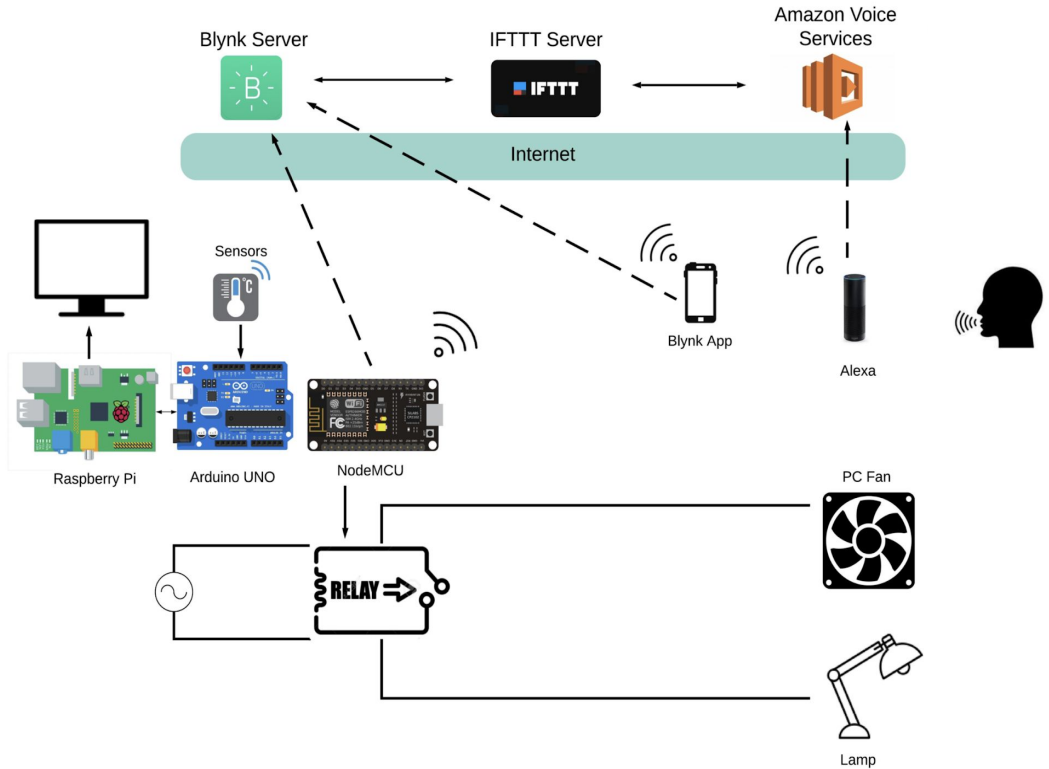


- **Cost-effectiveness**
The solution should be cheap. Must integrate with existing infrastructure.
- **Security**
The network should have security by design.
- **Scalability**
The design should not have any choke points. It must be easy to add more devices.
- **Manageability**
The interfacing with the network should be seamless and intuitive.
- **Configurability**
It should be possible to update and configure the network over the air.



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Previous Architecture



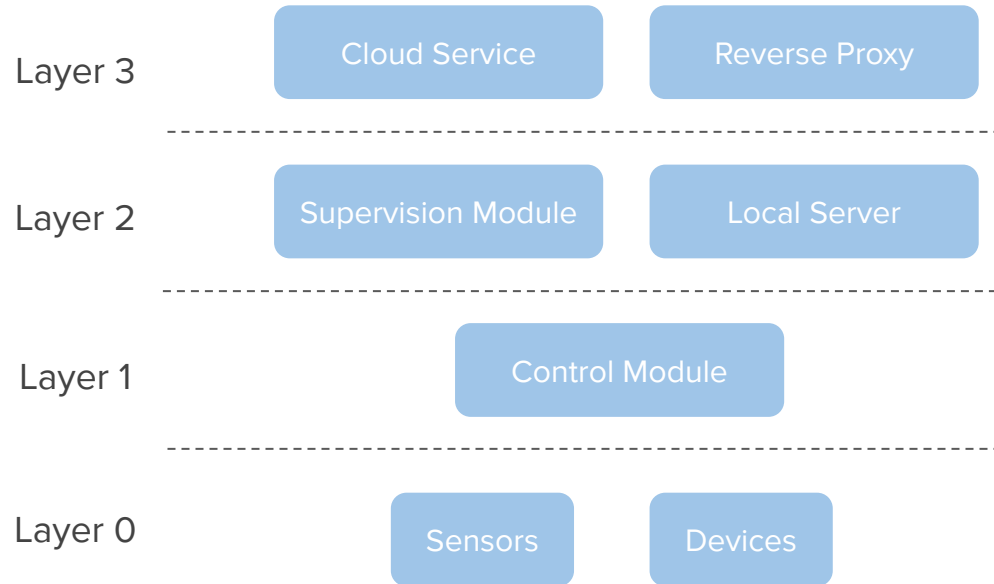
Advantages

- Simple
- Cost effective
- Secure

Disadvantages

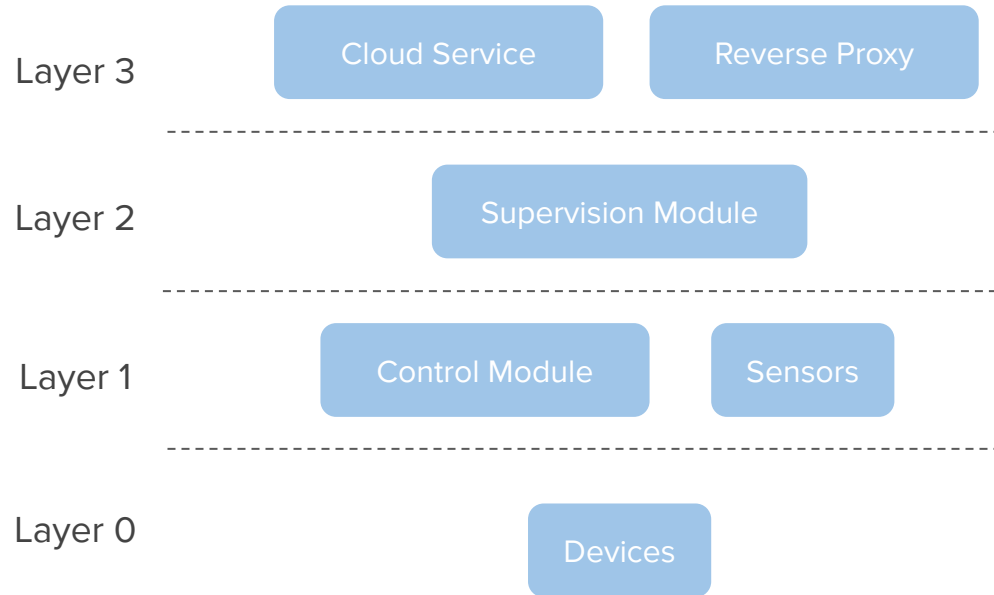
- High latency
- Limited capabilities
- Low configurability
- Platform dependence

Proposed Architecture - High Level View

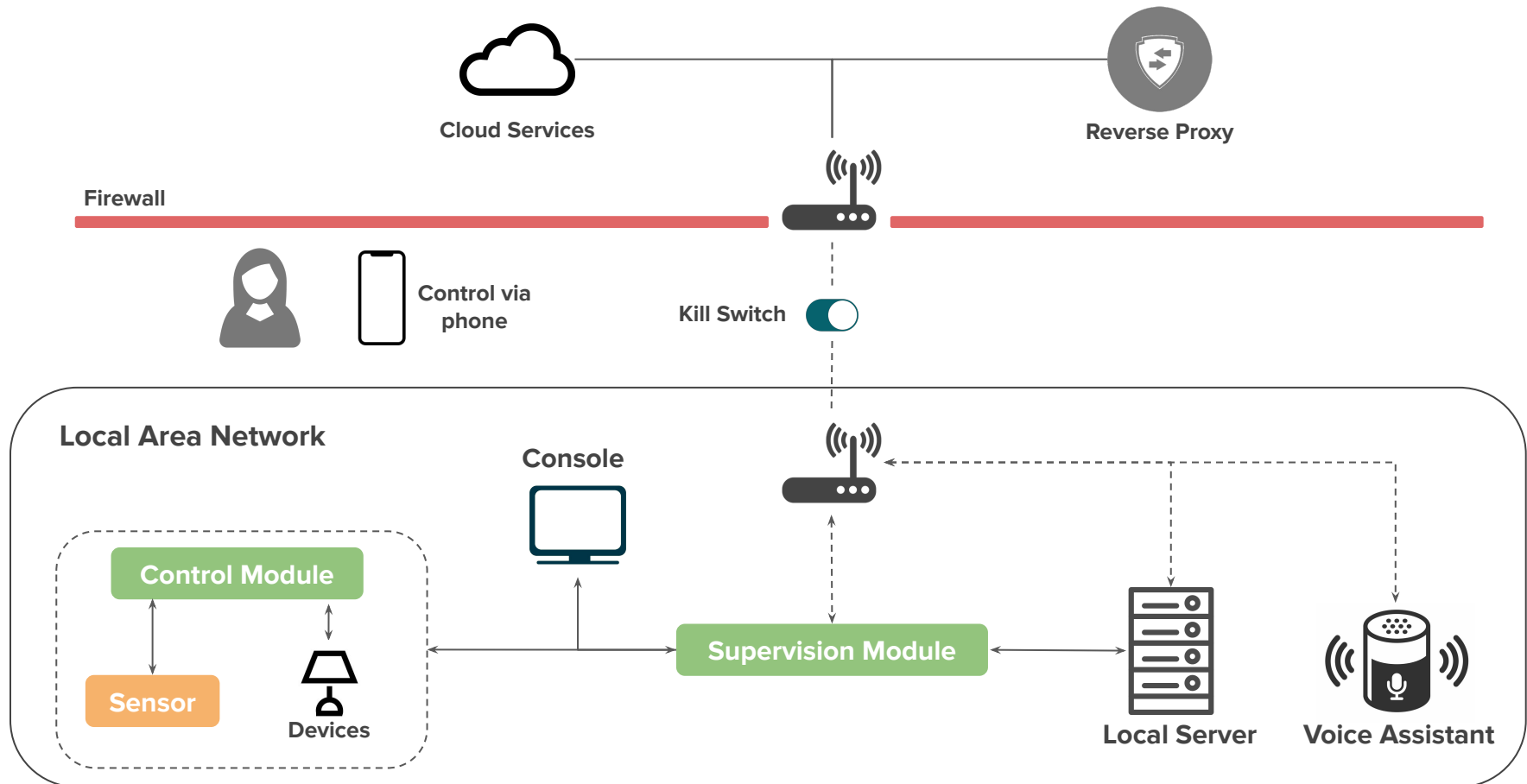


- **Control Module**
Wifi enabled boards to control the IoT network
- **Supervision Module**
Manages the control modules and the data
- **Local Server**
Endpoint for the outputs from voice assistant services

Proposed Architecture - High Level View



- **Control Module**
Wifi enabled boards to control the IoT network
- **Supervision Module**
Manages the control modules and the data
- **Cloud Server**
Endpoint for the outputs from voice assistant services



Use and Misuse Cases

USE CASES

Control and interface with devices using voice commands

Control and interface with devices using the web application

Ability to perform compound actions

Adding, removing and discovery of devices

Adding and deleting users of the devices

Control third party devices

MISUSE CASES

Skill Squatting

Unauthorized access and control of an IoT device using voice commands

Information leakage from IoT home monitor to outsiders or guests

Use home IoT network as Botnet to launch DDoS attack

Privacy breach by exploiting vulnerabilities of voice assistant

Gain access IoT network via voice commands when not at home

COUNTERMEASURES

Certification systems and verification of skills

Voice recognition and unique passphrases

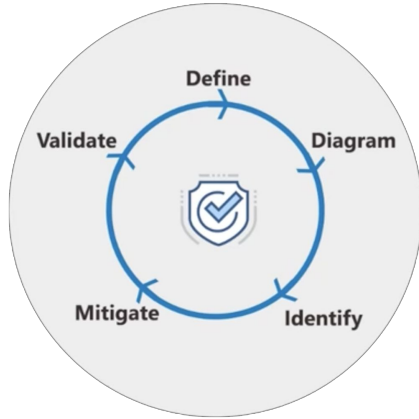
Access Control

Firewalls and Intrusion Prevention Systems

Kill Switch

Disabling voice interfacing subsystems in the absence of the owner

Threat Modelling - STRIDE



Threat modelling works to **identify**, **communicate**, and **understand** threats and **mitigations** within the context of protecting something of value

S

SPOOFING

T

TAMPERING

R

REPUDIATION

I

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

D

DENIAL OF SERVICE

E

ELEVATION OF PRIVILEGE

Threats and Countermeasures - Spoofing

Threat	Countermeasure
An attacker can reuse a password	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Periodic changing of passwords
An attacker can anonymously connect to the network	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Secure communication protocols (WPA2 - PSK)• Session cookies
Response spoofing from the server	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Security by Obscurity - Reverse Proxy• Nonce• Encryption
System ships with default passwords	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Software authentication architecture - force change default passwords

Threats and Countermeasures - Tampering

Threat	Countermeasure
Distributed ' Access Control ' rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Centralized Home Hub
An attacker can replay data without detection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nonce - timestamps and sequence numbers
An attacker can directly modify or write to a data store	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Secure communication protocols• Access control

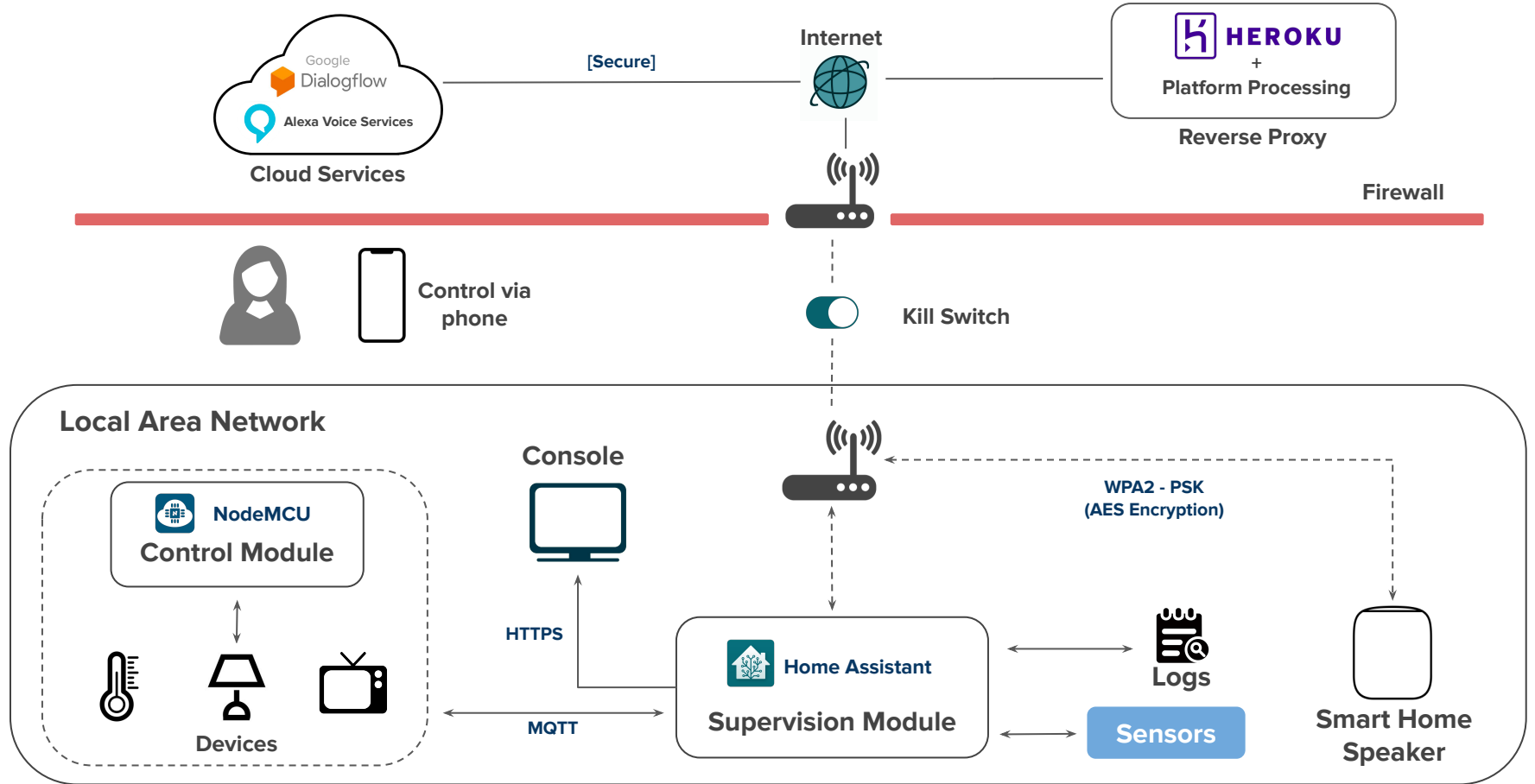
Threat	Countermeasure
The system has no logs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1020 459 1329 489">• Logging software
An attacker can alter log messages on the network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1020 550 1595 579">• Heartbeat option for logging system
An attacker can edit logs and there's no way to tell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="1020 641 1408 670">• Secure communication<li data-bbox="1020 678 1296 707">• Access control

Threats	Countermeasure
An attacker can see error messages with security-sensitive content	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Default error messages
An attacker can act as the man in the middle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encryption• Certification
The attacker can discover the fixed key being used for encryption	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Periodic change of keys• Secure storage of keys

Threat	Countermeasure
An attacker can render your authentication system unusable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Security by obscurity - Reverse Proxy
An attacker can make your network unstable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rate limiting on requests per device
An attacker can block functionality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rate limiting on requests per device• Intrusion Detection Systems

Threats	Countermeasure
A single person holds all the access rights	
You include user-generated content within your page, possibly including the content of random URLs (XSS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Handled by protocols and structured communication standards.
An attacker can inject a command that will run at a higher privilege level	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Code filtering• Network segmentation

Architecture - Incorporating Design Choices





Home Assistant



- **Publisher-Subscriber** communication model
Implement the communication using the '**Message Queuing Telemetry Transport**' protocol

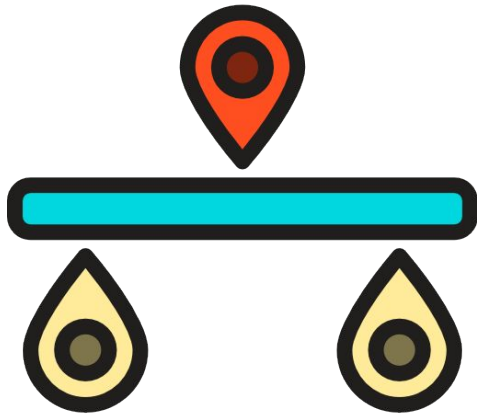
Properties:

- Scalable
- High Availability and Redundancy
- Retains messages for sessions
- Connection State change monitoring

Security:

- Certificates
- TLS
- Authentication (username and password)

- **Heroku** as the **Reverse Proxy**
- **Home Assistant** as the home hub



Implementation - Semester 8

- **Hardware**
 - Rewiring and connecting devices
 - Designing **Two-Way** switching
- **Skills Development**
 - Create and deploy skills on both platforms
- **System Integration**
 - Hardware and software integration
- **Software and Penetration Testing**
- **Research paper**

Thank you