



## 1<sup>st</sup> WS4D-Workshop

### *Towards a comprehensive Security Framework for Embedded Distributed Systems*

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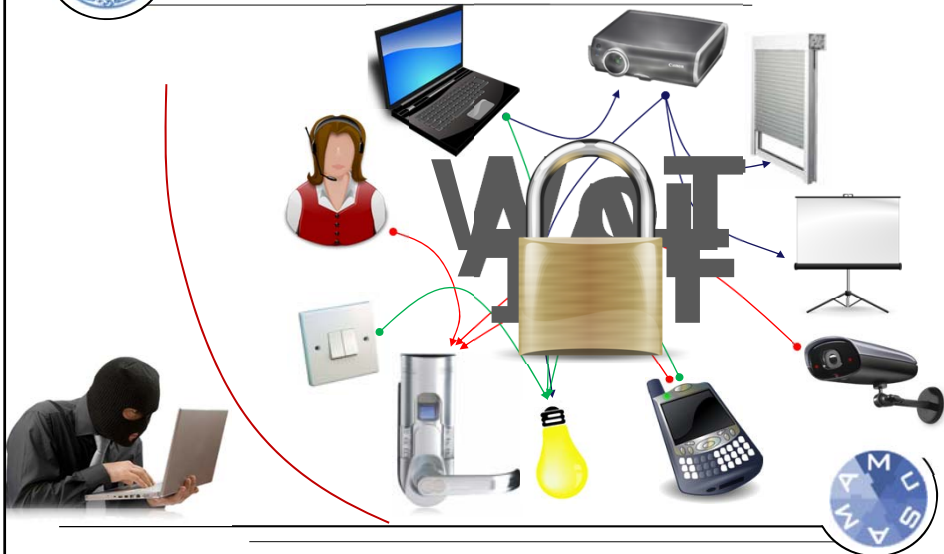
## Agenda

- Motivation
- State of the art
- Approach
- First results
- Next steps

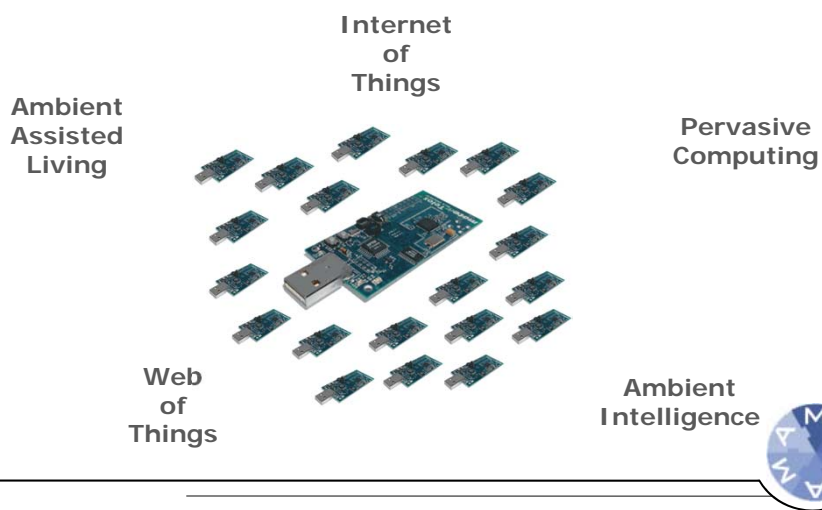




## Motivation



## Motivation





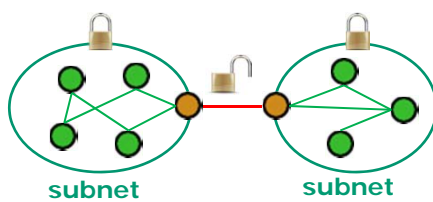
## State of the art

- Existing basic security mechanisms
- How is security dealt with in ...
  - ... existing standards?
  - ... existing industry projects?
  - ... existing academic research projects?



## State of the art – Basic security mechanisms

### MAC Layer Security



Same key for everyone

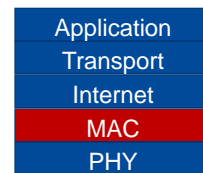
- or -

Individual keys



● router

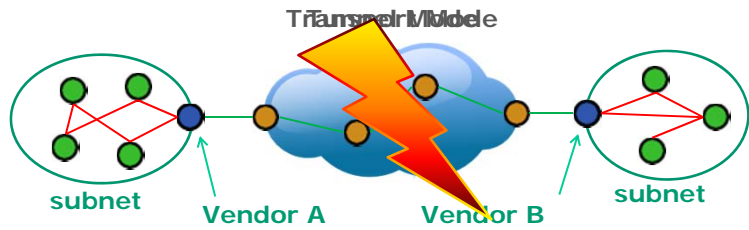
MAC  
Layer  
Security





## State of the art – Basic security mechanisms

### IP Sec



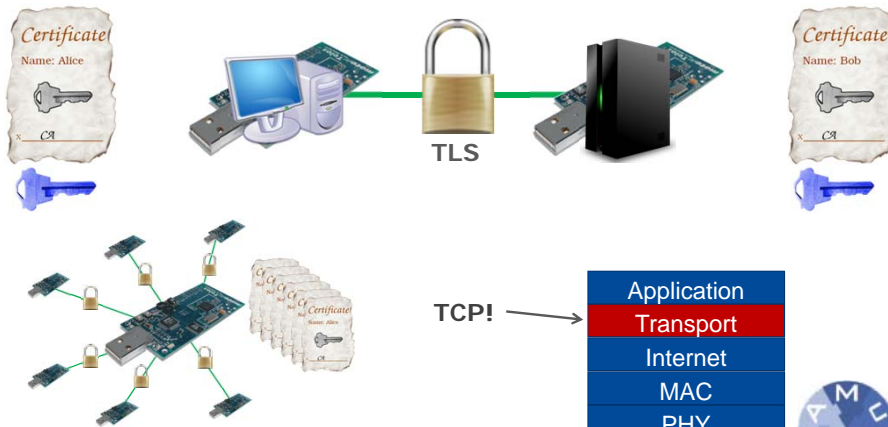
IPSec is complex!

Application
Transport
Internet
MAC
PHY



## State of the art – Basic security mechanisms

### Transport Layer Security (TLS)





## State of the art – Existing basic security concepts

### Conclusion

- Existing basic security mechanisms not ideal for embedded devices
- Solve single aspects only and are not suitable for embedded devices
- How is security covered in existing technologies?



## State of the art – Standards



Universal Plug and Play

Security optional, rarely implemented [14]



Digital Living Network Alliance

Only security feature protects DRM streams

DPWS

(no logo available)

Devices Profile for Web Services

Security relies on TLS

Only **truly free** technology





## State of the art – Industry projects



HomeOS

**Microsoft**<sup>®</sup>



Android@Home

**Google**<sup>™</sup>



## State of the art – Industry projects

Literally no concrete, official information available

Rumors:

- devices should run Android
- functionality can be enhanced by means of an app store



Android@Home

**Google**<sup>™</sup>





## State of the art – Industry projects



HomeOS

**Microsoft®**

- similar idea
- proprietary communication protocol
- e.g. sensor get integrated by ,drivers‘ in central instance
- security: sophisticated access control (but nothing else)



## State of the art – Academic research projects

PECES[7]

PEIS[4]

Gaia[10]

MundoCore[9]

iCOCOA[12]

SM4ALL[5]

GREEN[8]

Hydra/  
Linksmart[3]

PAGE[13]

ubiSOAP  
(PLASTIC)[6]

Cooltown[1]

MobiPADS[11]

Amigo[2]





## State of the art – Academic research projects

PECES	Certificate hierarchies (see TLS) Role-based access restriction
Amigo	Centralized security approach (Kerberos) Authentication via password, no details on encryption/signatures, security as a service
Hydra/ Linksmart	Sophisticated approaches integrated (genetic algorithms, secure flow) no details on basics (encryption, signatures, ...)
ubiSOAP (PLASTIC)	Based on Web Services Offers limited LW WS Security, nothing else



## State of the art – Existing standards / projects

### Conclusion

- Security often not considered at all
- If considered, then...
  - ... employed technologies not suitable for embedded devices
  - ... only single issues solved

➔ **No interoperability between approaches**

S. Unger, S. Pfeiffer, D. Timmermann: *How much Security for Switching a Light Bulb - The SOA Way*. In  
IWCMC'12 Security, Trust and Privacy Symposium (IWCMC2012-Security), Cyprus, August 2012. Accepted







## State of the art – Existing standards / projects

### Conclusion 2: What do we need?

Heterogeneity;  
Embedded distributed systems



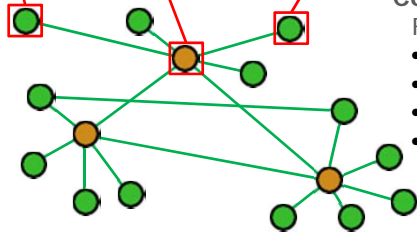
Interoperability



Comprehensive security architecture

Featuring

- Message and connection security
- Authentication
- Trust brokering
- Authorization brokering



## Approach



Do not reinvent  
the wheel

Web Services

Instead:

- Find existing solution from different domain
- isolate core concepts
- develop methodology to transport core concepts to domain embedded devices

WS-Security Suite



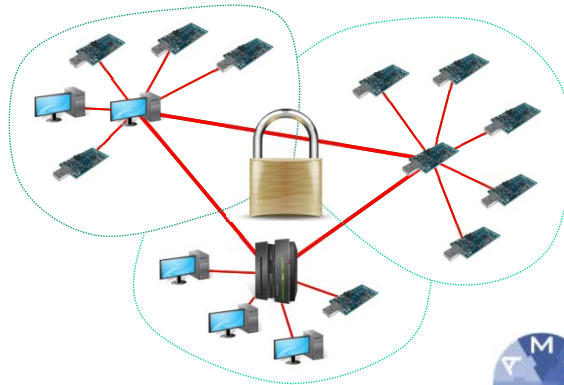


## Approach



Do not reinvent  
the wheel

### Devices Profile for Web Services



### Devices Profile for WS-Security Suite



## Approach in detail

- Communication technology for distributed systems
- Base technology (Web Services) already adapted to embedded devices (DPWS)
- WS Security suite offers all requested core features (message and connection level security, trust and authorization brokering, ...)
- Open technology fosters interoperability

**S. Unger, G. Moritz:** *A comprehensive Security Framework for Distributed Systems of Resource-constrained Devices.* In IETF Workshop on Smart Object Security, Paris, March 2012. (Position paper)

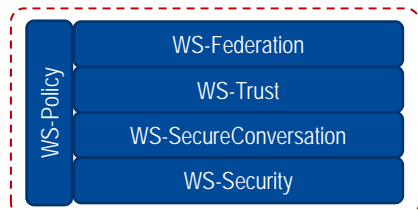




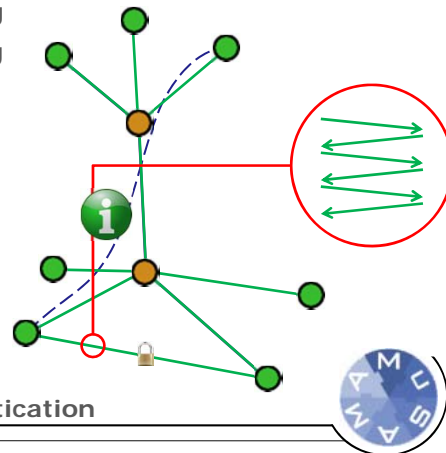
## Approach in detail

### The Web Service Security suite

Trust brokering  
Authorization brokering



WS-Security  $\in$  WS Security Suite



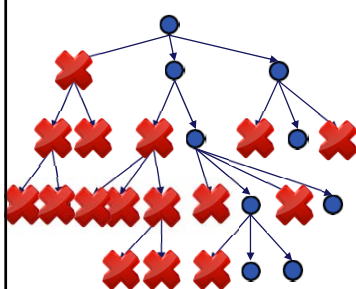
Centralized authentication



## Approach in detail

### Methodology

Restrict generality



Offload resource-intensive tasks



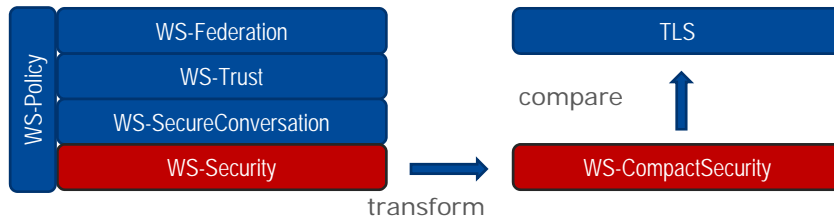
Potentially offloadable tasks:

- Policy processing
- Parameter negotiation
- Connection establishment
- Authentication / trust establishment
- Verification of trust and authorization





## First results: WS-CompactSecurity

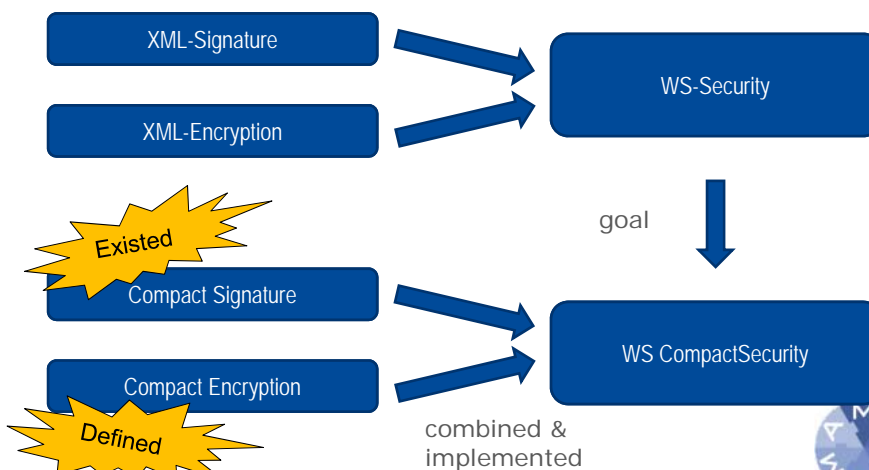


### Goals:

- Demonstrate feasibility
- Figure out possible drawbacks compared to state of the art

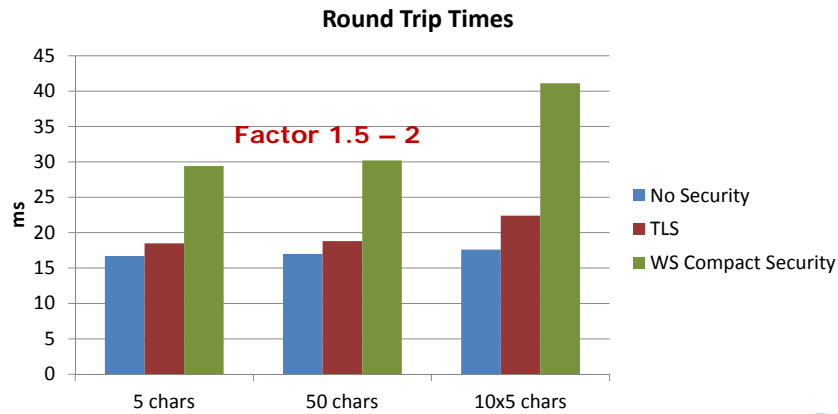


## First results: WS-CompactSecurity





## First results: WS-CompactSecurity



S. Unger, S. Pfeiffer, D. Timmermann: *Dethroning TLS in the Embedded World*. In 5th IFIP International Conference on New Technologies, Mobility and Security (NTMS) 2012, Istanbul, May 2012.



## First results: WS-CompactSecurity

WS Compact Security ...

... is equally fast as TLS?



... eliminates dependency on TCP?



... eliminates dependency on X.509 certificates?



... offers opportunity to freely choose authentication method?



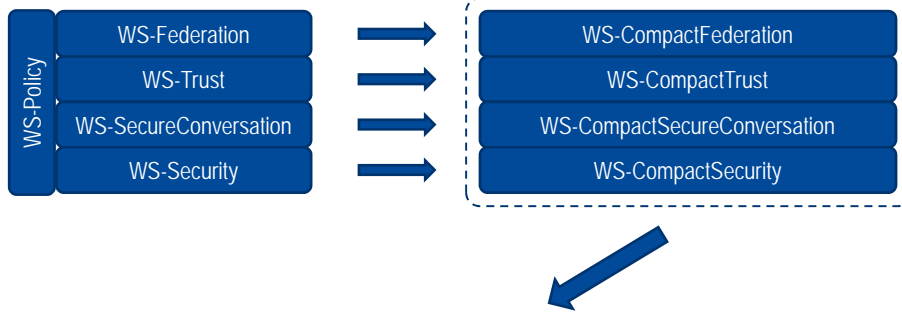
S. Unger, S. Pfeiffer, D. Timmermann: *Dethroning TLS in the Embedded World*. In 5th IFIP International Conference on New Technologies, Mobility and Security (NTMS) 2012, Istanbul, May 2012.





## Future steps

### Transform remaining specifications



**Result: Devices Profile for Web Service Security**



## Future steps

### Transport results

Devices Profile for Web Service Security  
–  
Web Services  
=  
Devices Profile for Security  
=  
Security architecture for distributed embedded systems

#### Hypothesis:

“Results are applicable to every service-oriented base technology”





## Future steps

### Transport results

SOAP

vs.

REST

Web Services (DPWS)

CoAP

Devices Profile for  
Web Service Security



CoAP Security

**Result:** Prove that approach is  
technology independent

„Binary HTTP“ for  
embedded devices



## Bibliography (1)

- [1] Barton, John; Kindberg, Tim: The Cooltown User Experience / Hewlett Packard Laboratories Palo Alto. 2001. Technical Report
- [2] IST Amigo Project: Ambient Intelligence for the networked home environment (Project Description). September 2004
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- [5] Baldoni, R.: An Embedded Middleware Platform for Pervasive and Immersive Environments for-All. SECON Workshops 2009
- [6] PLASTIC Consortium: A B3G Service Platform: The IST PLASTIC Projects. Technical Report
- [7] Handte, M. et al.: D4.1 Secure Middleware Specification - Version 1.4 / Peces - Pervasive computing in embedded systems. 2010. Technical Report





## Bibliography (2)

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- [8] Sivaharan, T et al.: GREEN: A Configurable and Re-Configurable Publish-Subscribe Middleware for Pervasive Computing. In: Building 3760 LNCS (2005)
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- [11] Chan, A.; Chuang, S.-N.: MobiPADS: A Reflective Middleware for Context-Aware Mobile Computing. In: IEEE Trans. Softw. Eng. 29 (2003)
- [12] Ben Mokhtar, S et al.: COCOA: COnversation-based service COmposition in pervAsive computing environments with QoS support. In: Journal of Systems and Software 80 (2007)
- [13] Henriksen, K. et al.: Middleware for Distributed Context-Aware Systems. In: On the Move to Meaningful Internet Systems 2005: CoopIS, DOA, and ODBASE
- [14] Ellison, C.: UPnP Security Ceremonies Design Document.



## Thank you!

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**Thank you very much for your attention!**

**Any questions?**

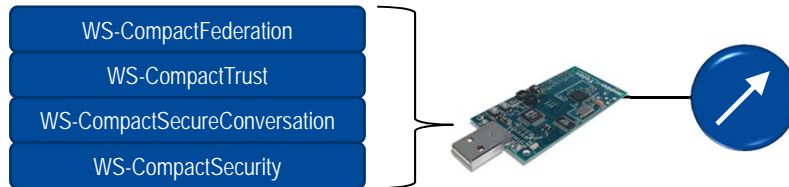






## Future steps

### Optional: Power dissipation profiling



**Result:** Profile to show potential for further optimization



## Future steps

### Optional: Authentication mechanisms for smart lab

Authentication mechanisms highly application specific

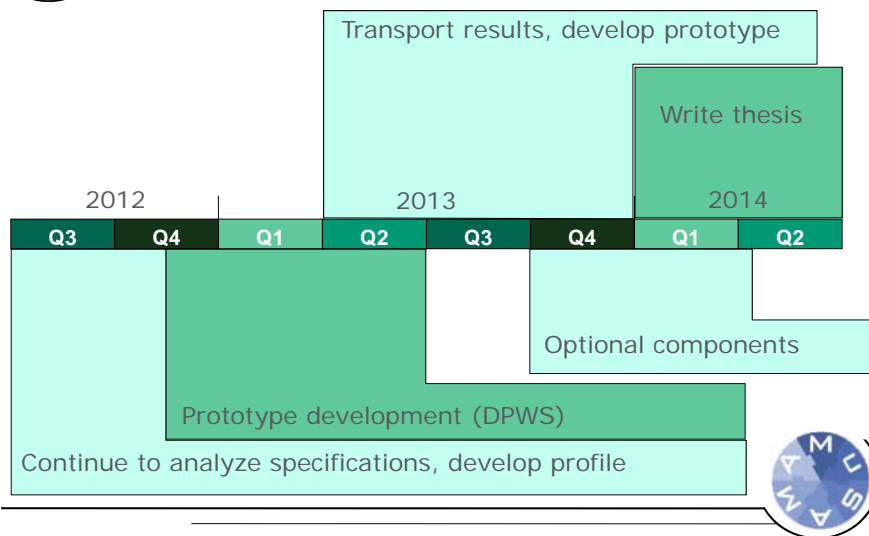


**Result:** Evaluation and implementation of authentication mechanisms for smart lab





## Timeline



## Publications

**S. Unger**, E. Zeeb, F. Golasowski, D. Timmermann, H. Grandy: *Extending the Devices Profile for Web Services for Secure Mobile Device Communication*. In The 4th International Workshop on Trustworthy Internet of People, Things & Services at the Internet of Things Conference, Tokyo, Japan, November 2010.

S. Pfeiffer, **S. Unger**, D. Timmermann, A. Lehmann: *Secure Information Flow Awareness for Smart Wireless eHealth Systems*. In 9th International Multi-Conference on Systems, Signals and Devices (SSD'12), Chemnitz, März 2012.

**S. Unger**, G. Moritz: *A comprehensive Security Framework for Distributed Systems of Resource-constrained Devices*. In IETF Workshop on Smart Object Security, Paris, März 2012. (Position paper)

**S. Unger**, S. Pfeiffer, D. Timmermann: *Dethroning TLS in the Embedded World*. In 5th IFIP International Conference on New Technologies, Mobility and Security (NTMS) 2012, Istanbul, Mai 2012.

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## WS Compact Security Records

```
<Envelope>
  <Header><!-- ... --!></Header>
  <Body>
    <Record
      CipherData=...
      EncKeyId=...
      EncRefs=...
      PrefixList=...
      Scheme=...
      SigKeyId=...
      SigRefs=...
    />
  </Body>
</Envelope>
```

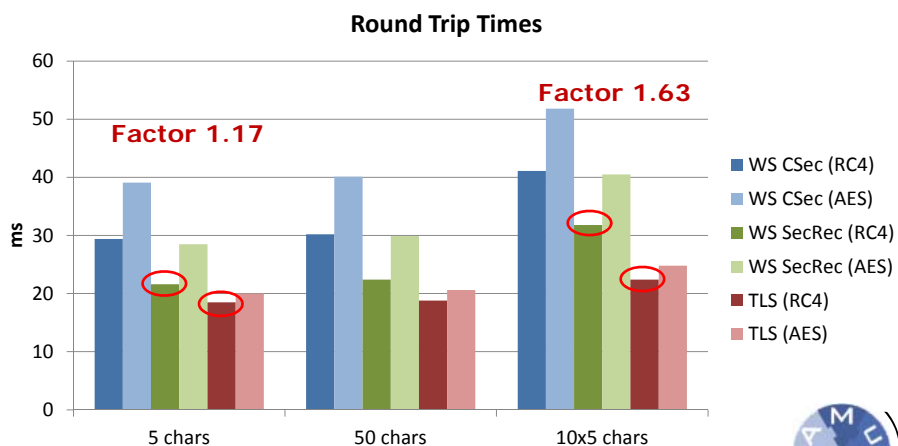
encrypt

```
<Digest>...</Digest>
<Payload>...</Payload>
```

Supposed to be faster  
Less interoperability



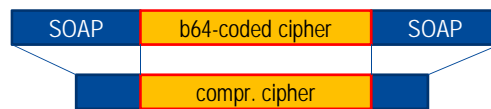
## WS Compact Security Records





## WS Security and Compression

encrypt first, compress later



compress first, encrypt later

