

Strategic Workshop - Malaga - May 2013

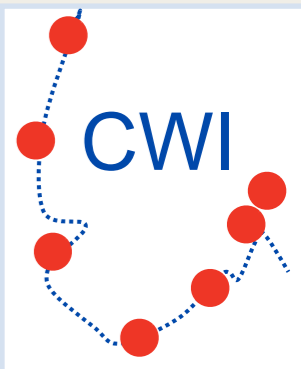
Measurable Security for the Internet of Things

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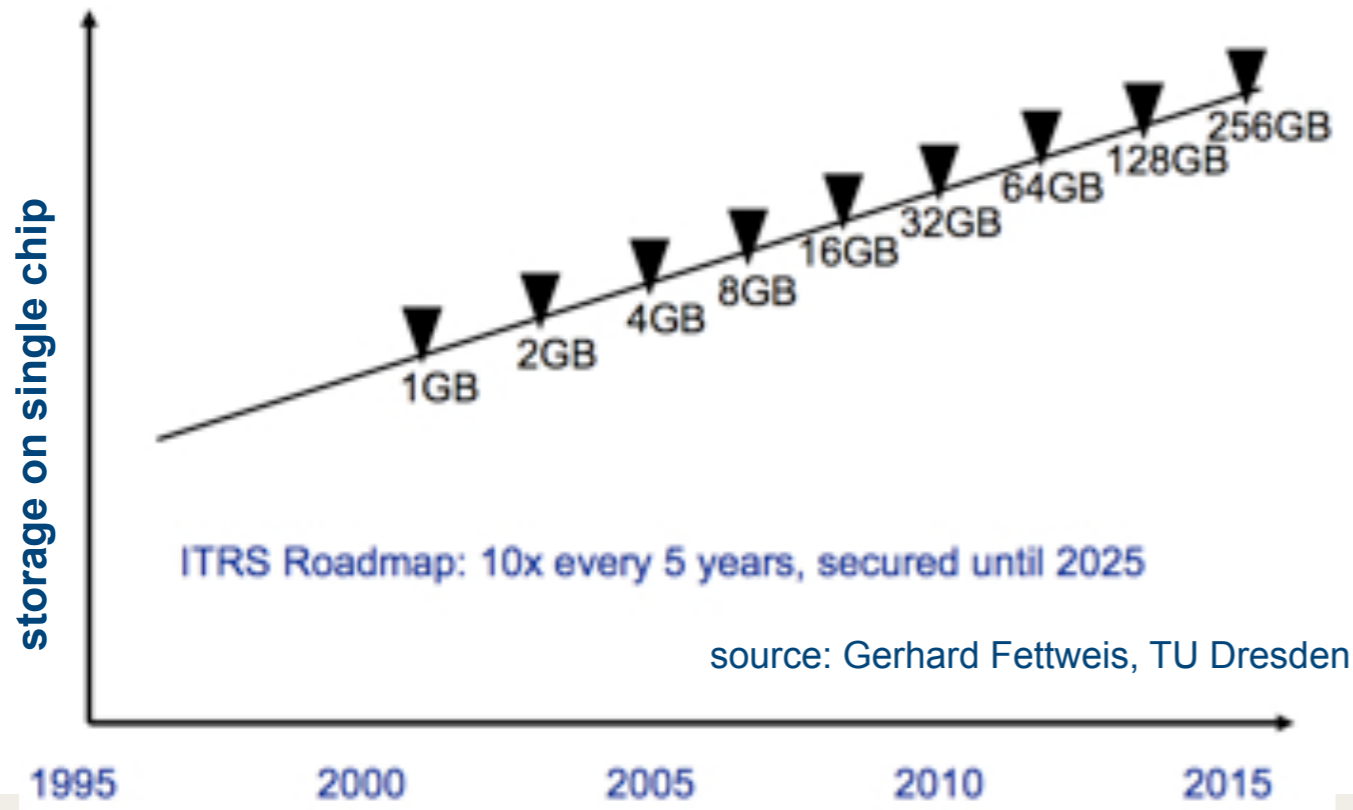


- Measurable Security
 - Application in the IoT
 - threat, goal, architecture
- Approach
 - Ontologies for security, system, component functionality
 - Metrics based assessment
 - context-aware security
- Discussion
 - Specific ontologies for each threat
 - Sensor/device standardisation
 - distributed or universal metrics
- ~~Conclusions~~



IoT paradigm

- From "Internet of PCs" towards the "Internet of Things" with 50 to 100 billion devices connected to the Internet by 2020. [CERP-IoT, 03.2010]
- Things have their own identity, communicate with other things and humans (IoPTS)
- The speed of development



"Now (2010) we have roughly 5.2 Mio mobile subscribers. In some year we will have 30...50 Mio devices on the mobile network"
- Hans Christian Haugli, CEO, Telenor Objects

The Semantic Dimension



Source: L. Atzori et al., The Internet of Things: A survey, Comput. Netw. (2010), doi: 10.1016/j.comnet.2010.05.010

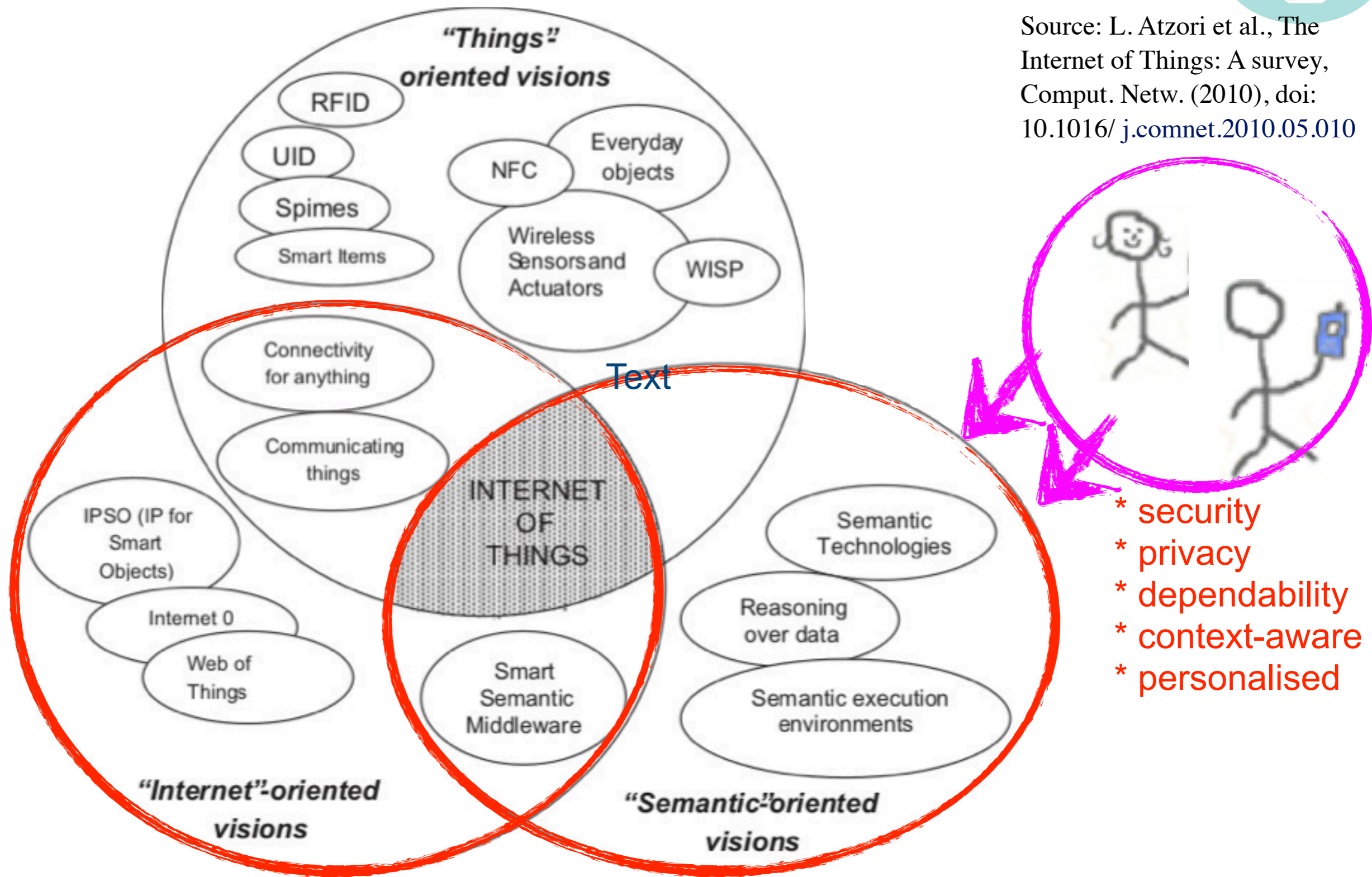
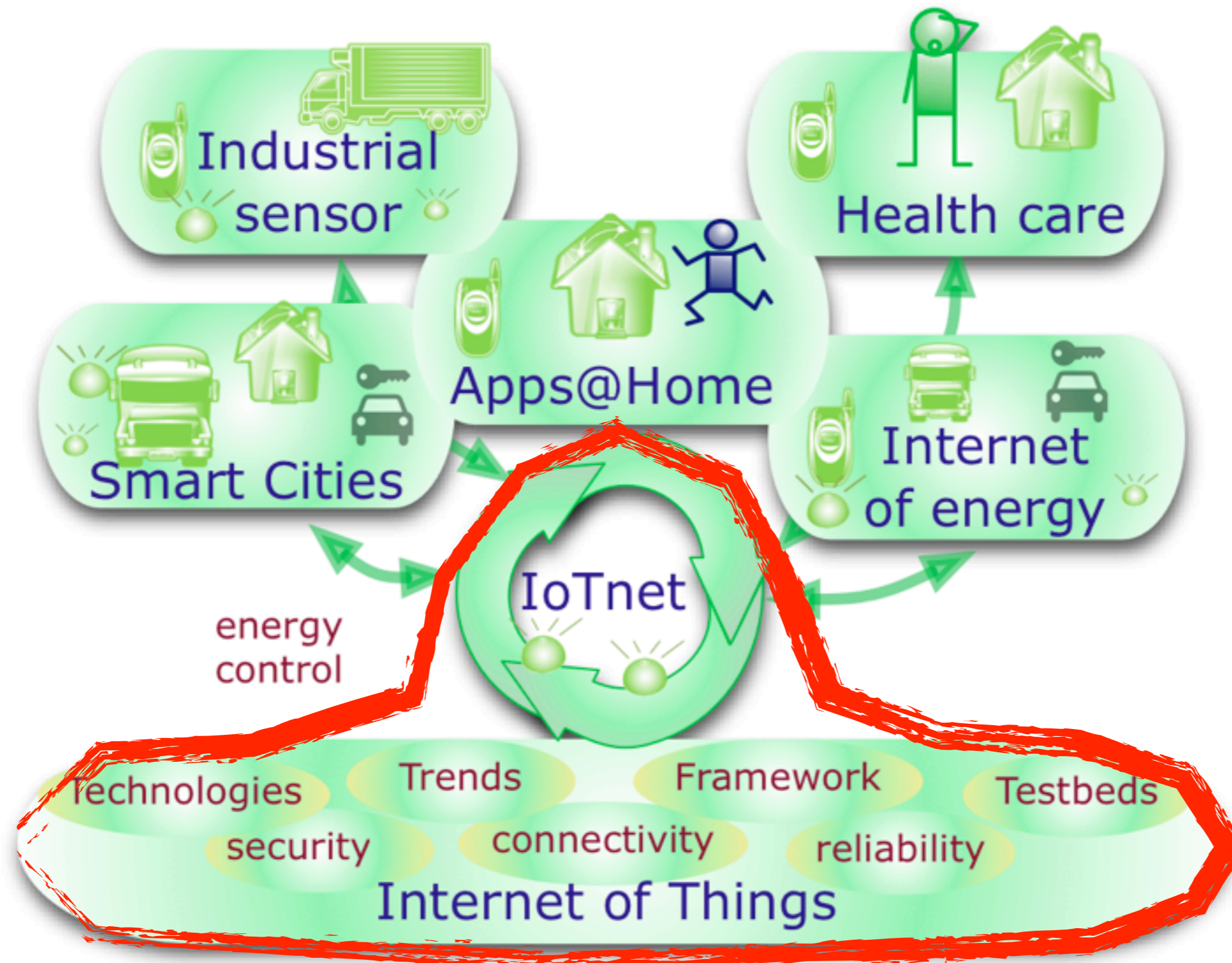


Fig. 1. "Internet of Things" paradigm as a result of the convergence of different visions.

The IoT technology and application domain



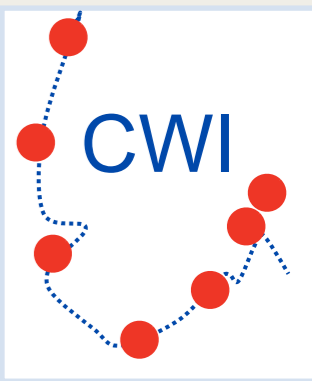
Security challenges



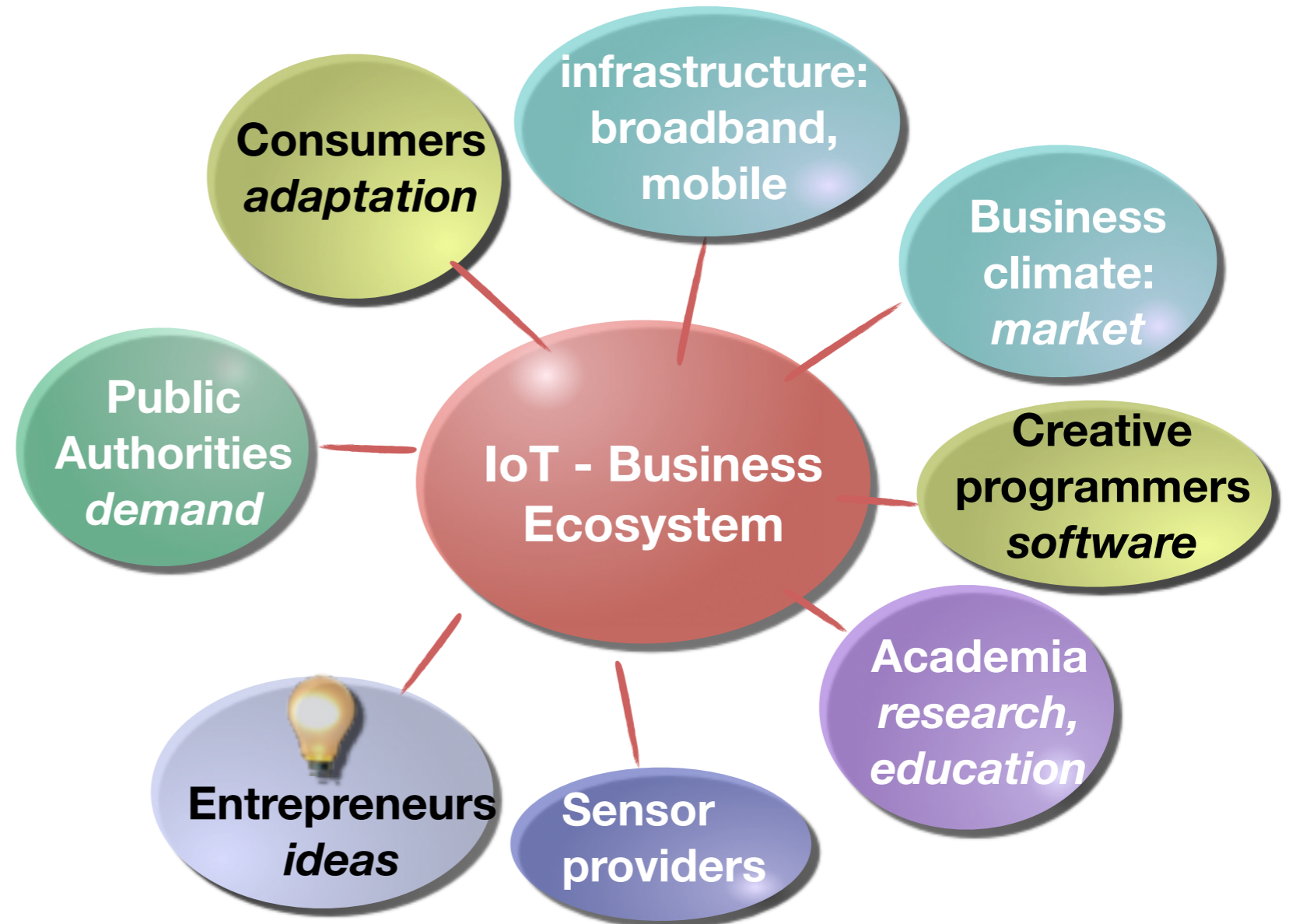
- heterogeneous infrastructures
 - sensors, devices
 - networks, cloud
 - services, app stores
- BYOD - bring your own device
 - ➔ you can't control
 - ➔ concentrate on the core values
- Internet of People, Things and Service (IoPTS)
 - content aware
 - context aware
 - user centric: “Life Management Platform”
- ➔ Measure your values



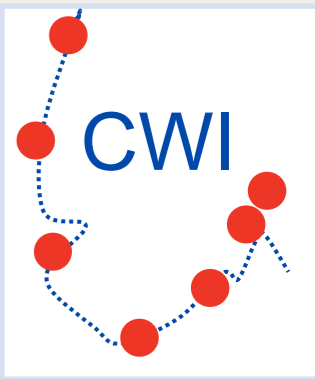
IoT success, more than technology



- Creating business
 - openness, competitive
 - climate for innovation
- Public authorities
 - trust, confidence
 - demand
- Consumers
 - (early) adapters
 - education
- Infrastructure
 - broadband, mobile
 - competition



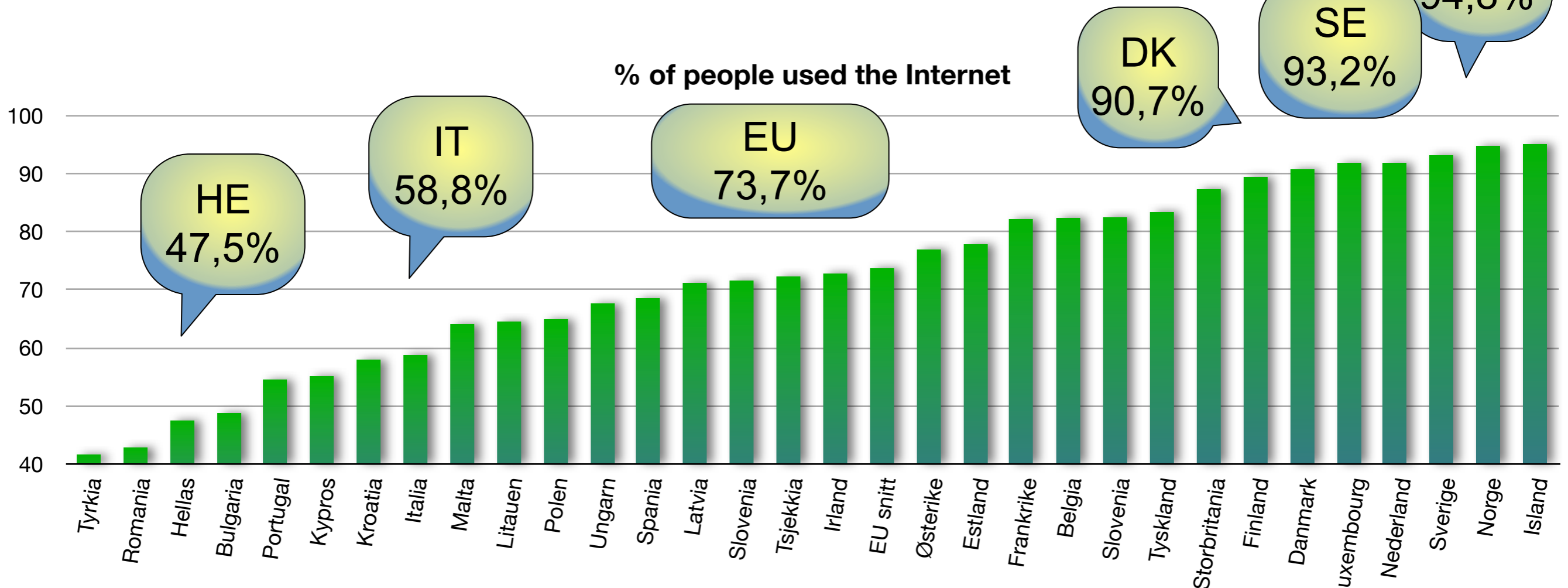
The Center for Wireless Innovation Norway - CWII.no - Enabling Collaborative Research



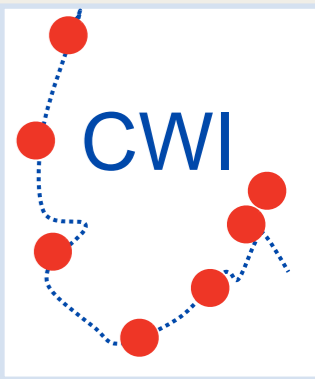
Internet usage in Scandinavia

[Robert Madelin, Directorate-General for Information Society and Media, EU commission, Aug 2011]

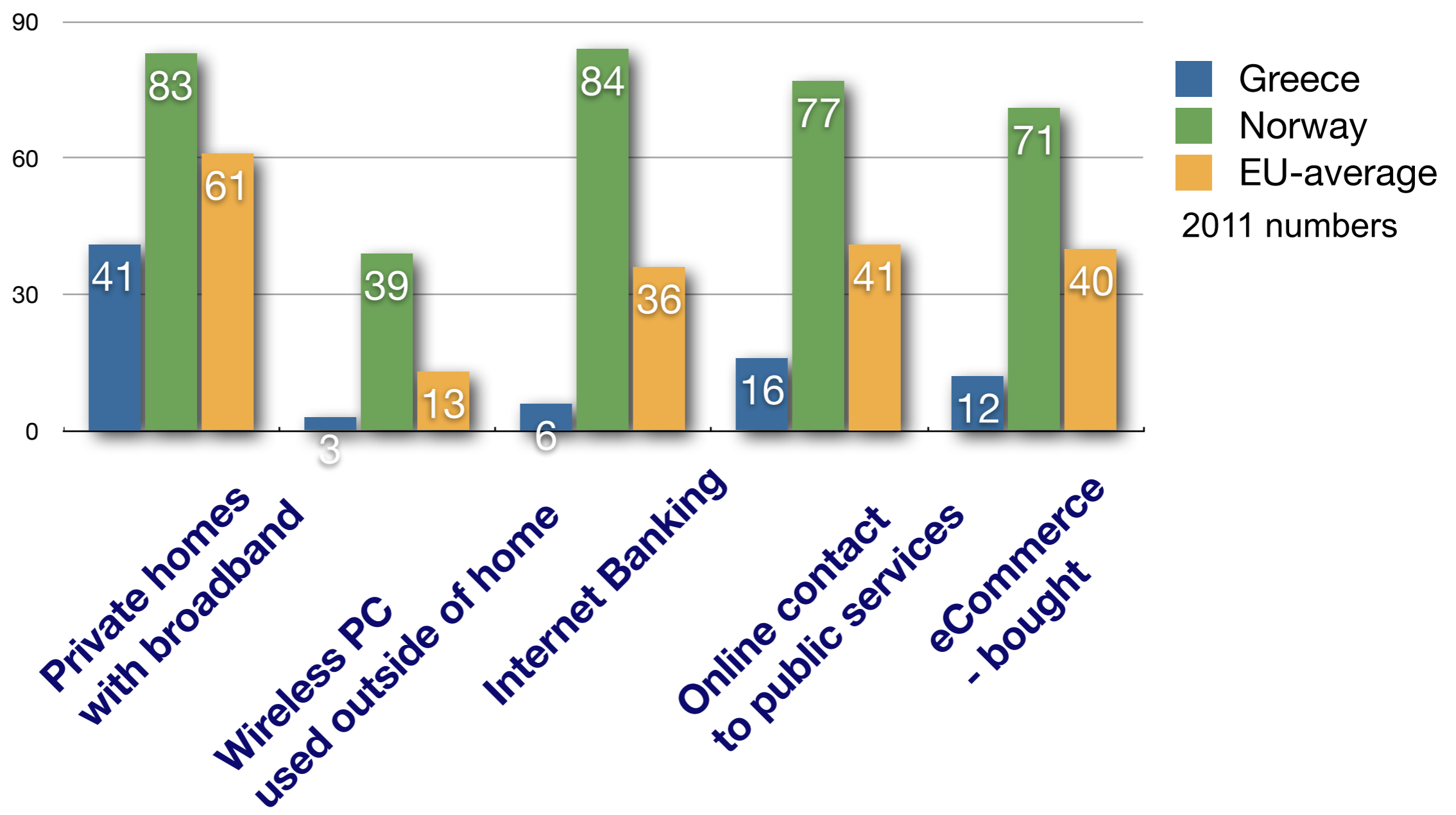
* "use of IT in a proper way can increase effectiveness with 30-40%"
* "we are good in technology development. But access to venture capital is bad in Europe as compared to the USA".
[Aftenposten, 3. October 2011]



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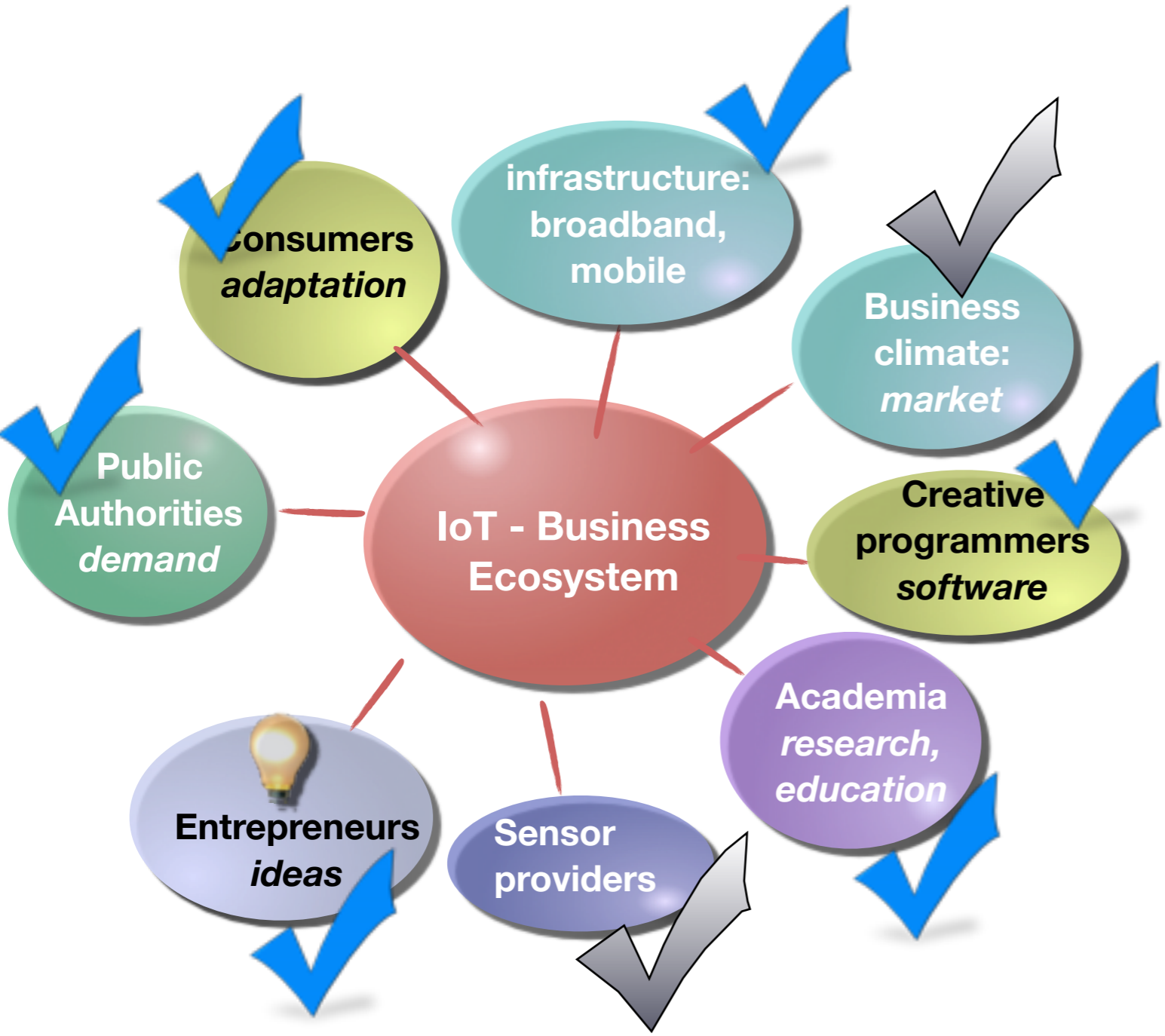


Internet service usage

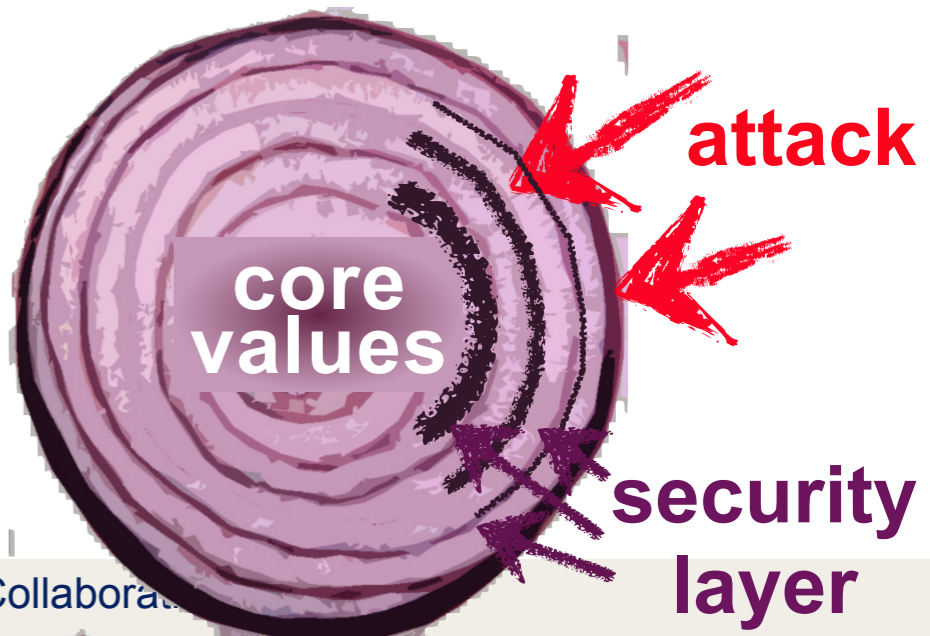


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Create a successful ecosystem



- Demand
 - mobile/wireless
 - autonomy
 - “me”, context-/content-aware
- Adaptation
 - infrastructure
 - business environment
 - trust
- Security, privacy



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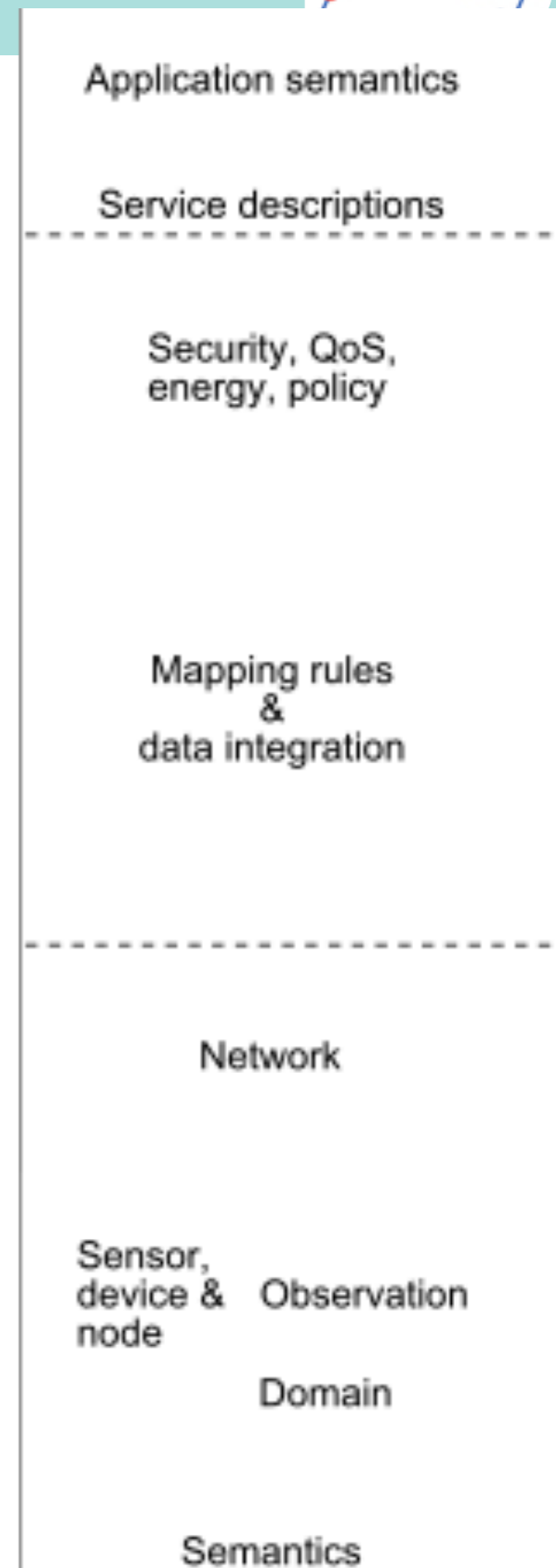
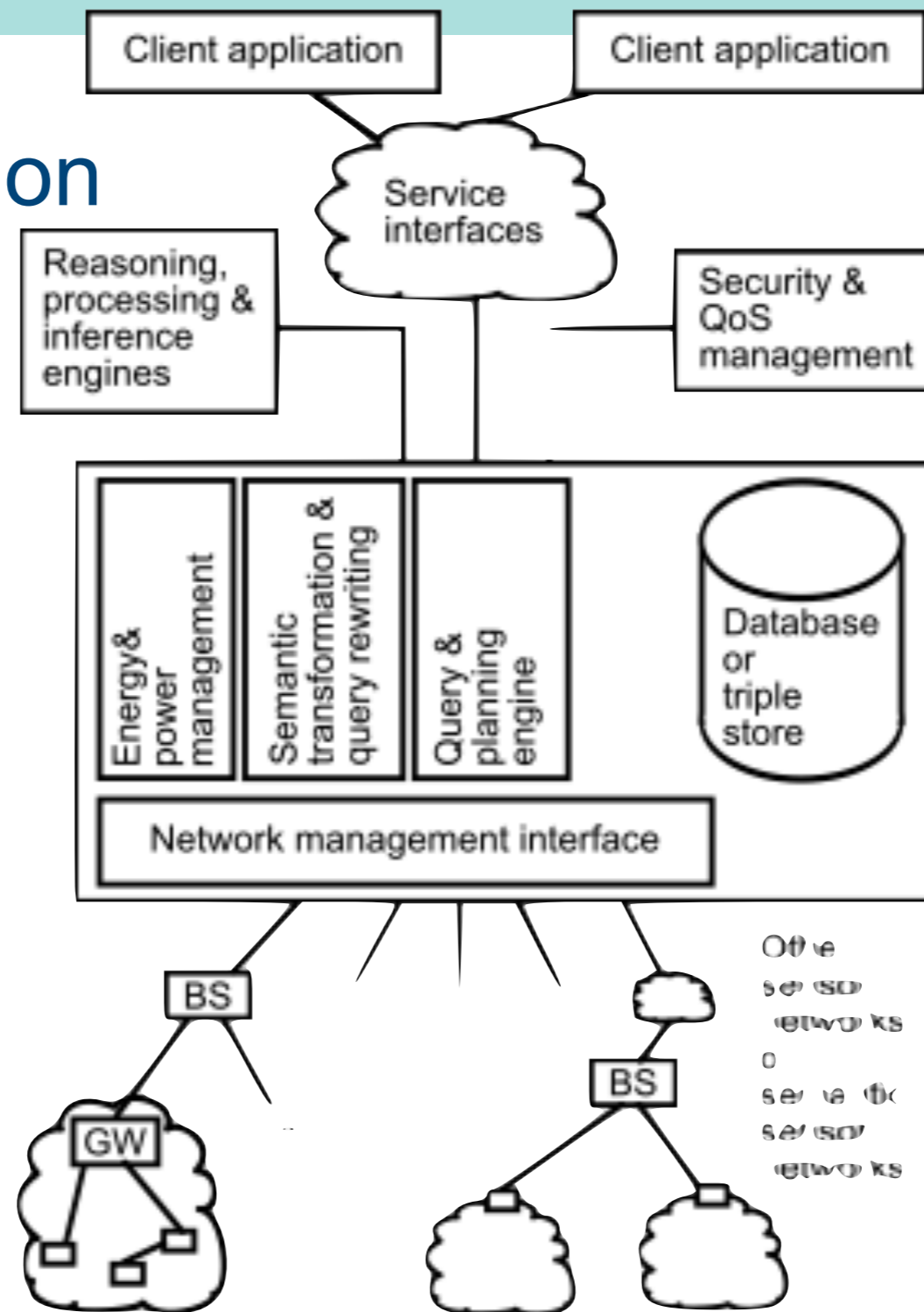
Sensor Network Architecture

- Semantic dimension

- Application
- Services
- Security, QoS,
- Policies
- mapping

- System

- sensor networks
- gateway
- base station

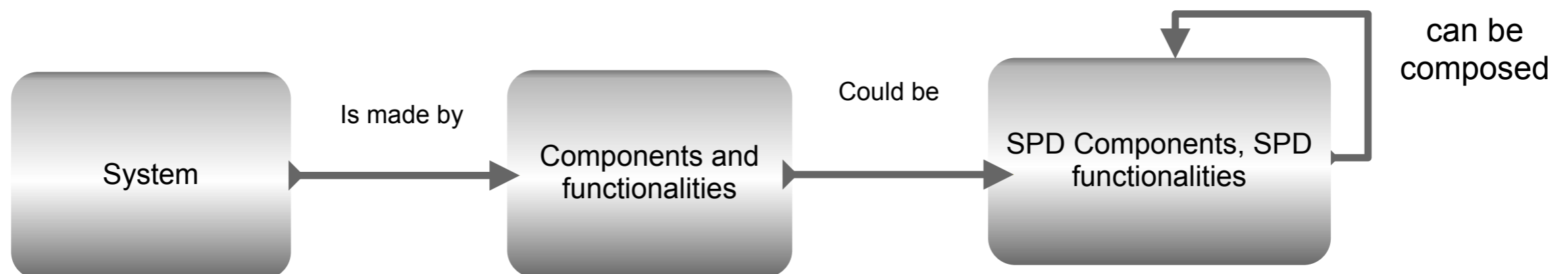
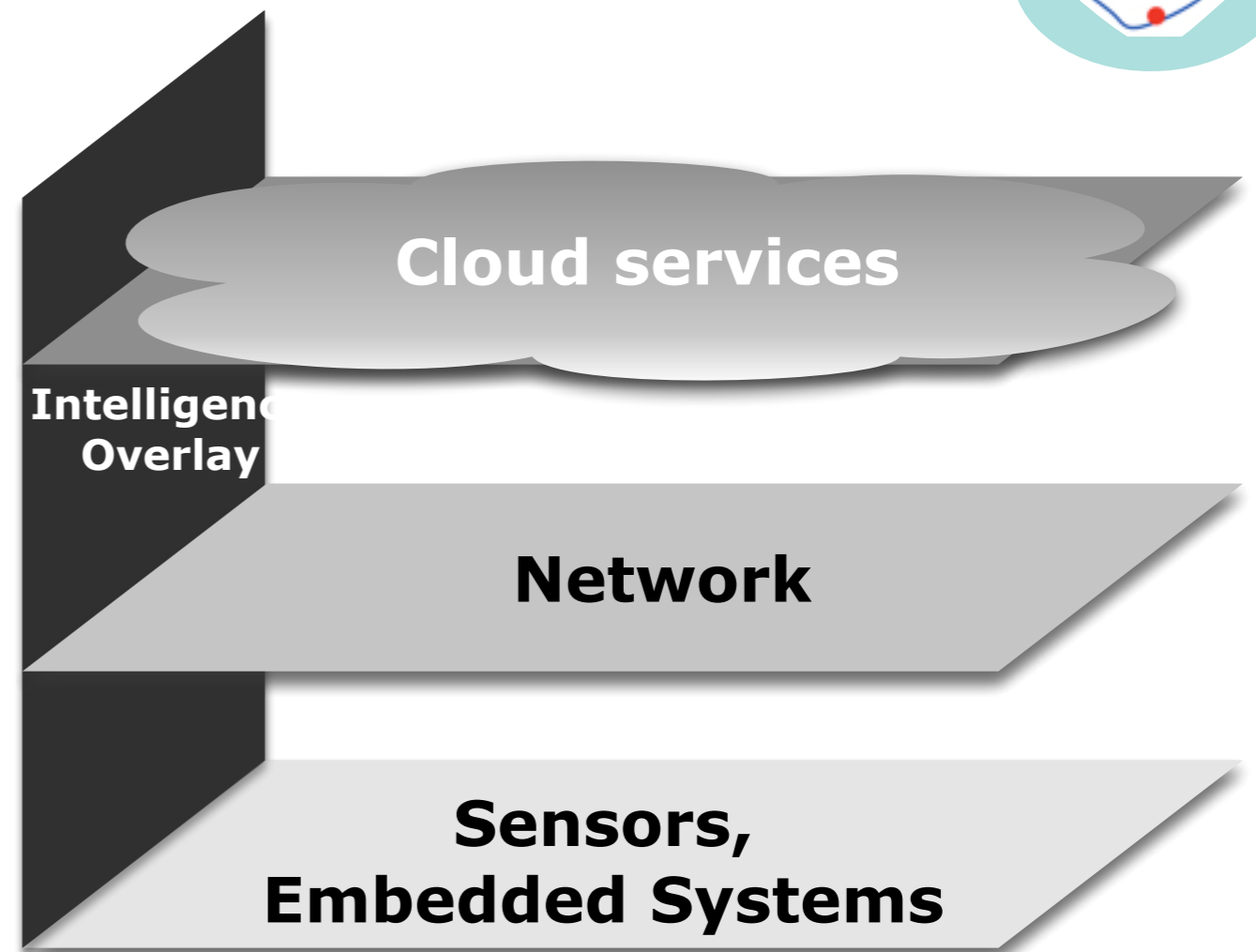


Source: Compton et al., A survey of semantic specification of sensors, 2009

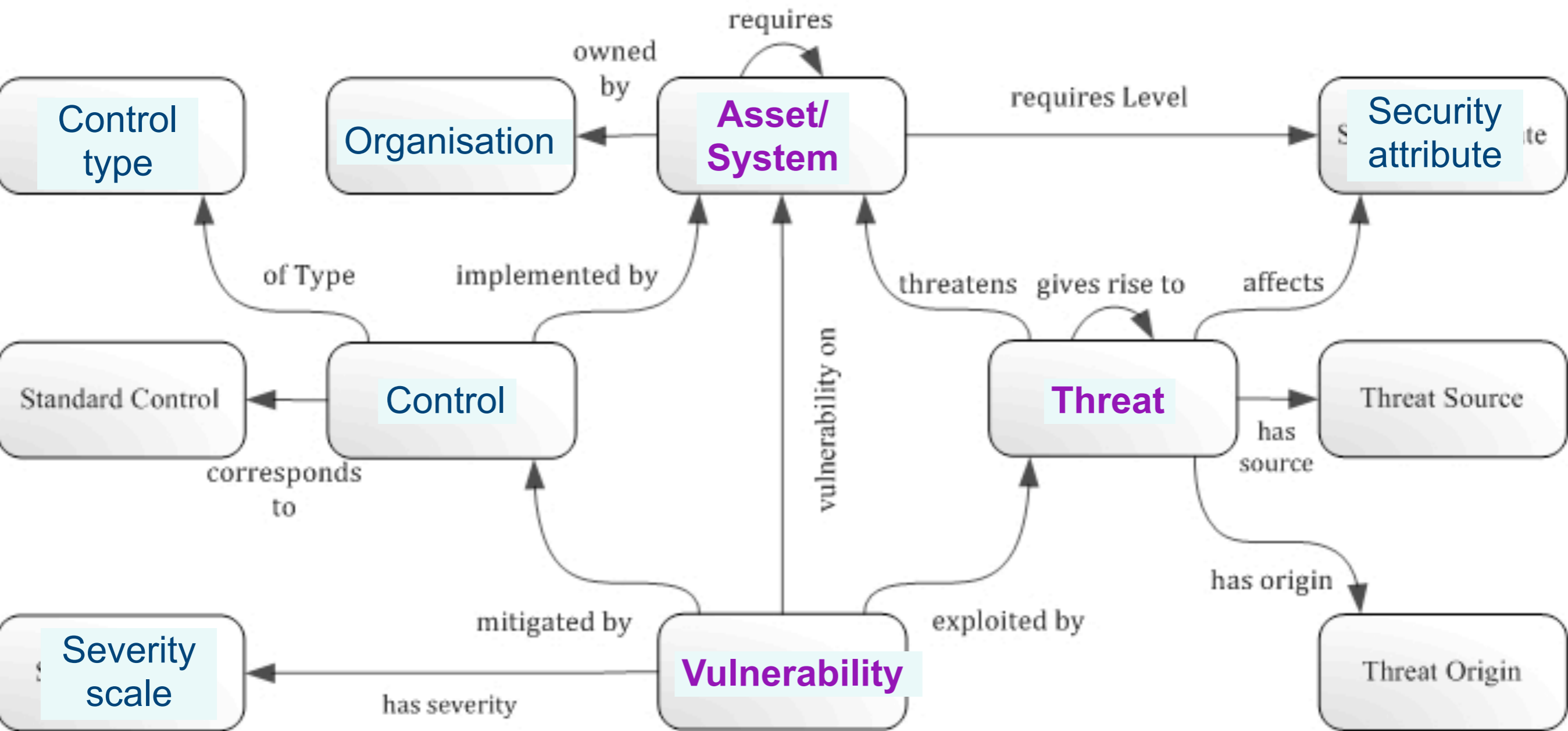
newSHIELD.eu approach



- Security, here
 - security (S)
 - privacy (P)
 - dependability (D)
- across the value chain
 - from sensors to services
- measurable security



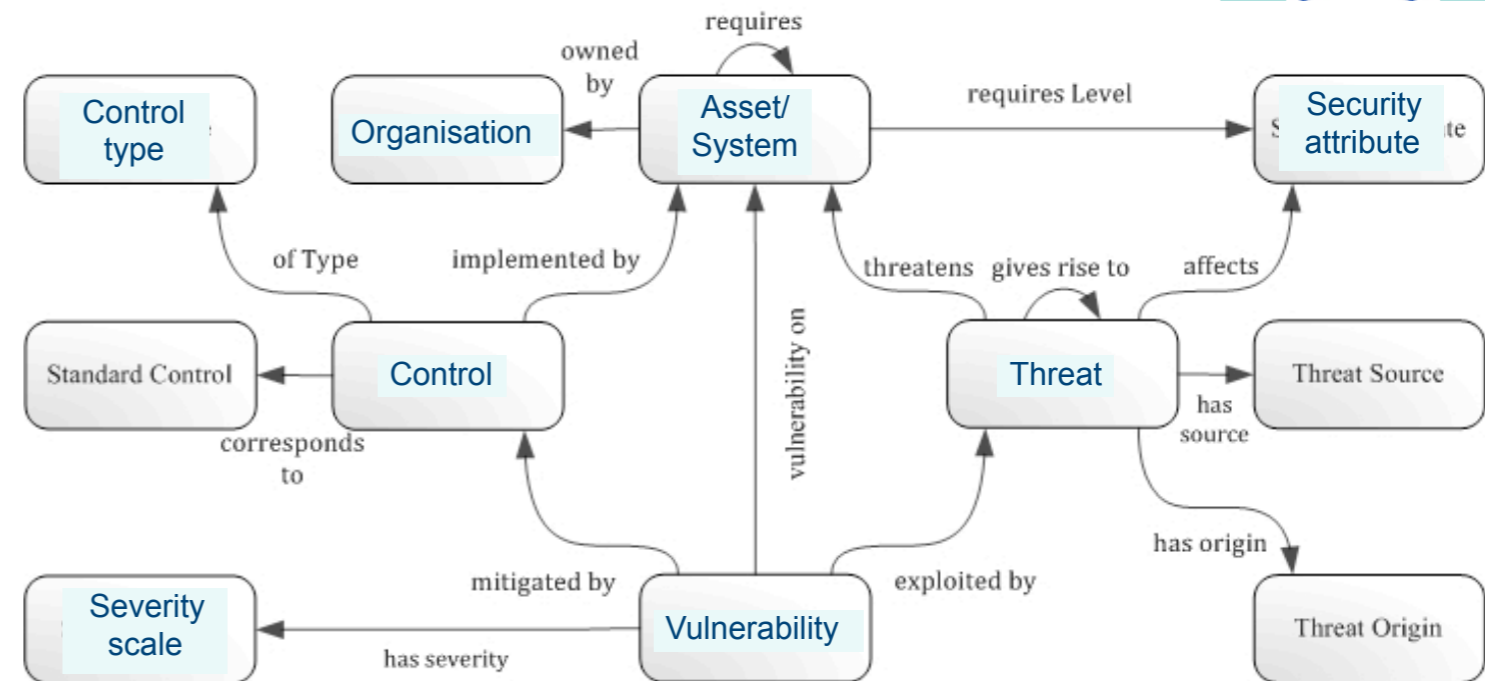
Traditional approach



[source: <http://securityontology.sba-research.org/>]

Limitations of the traditional approach

- Scalability
 - Threats
 - System
 - Vulnerability
- System of Systems
 - sensors
 - gateway
 - middleware
 - business processes



1 diagram per threat

1 diagram per topic:
- security
- system
- threats
...

[source: <http://securityontology.sba-research.org/>]

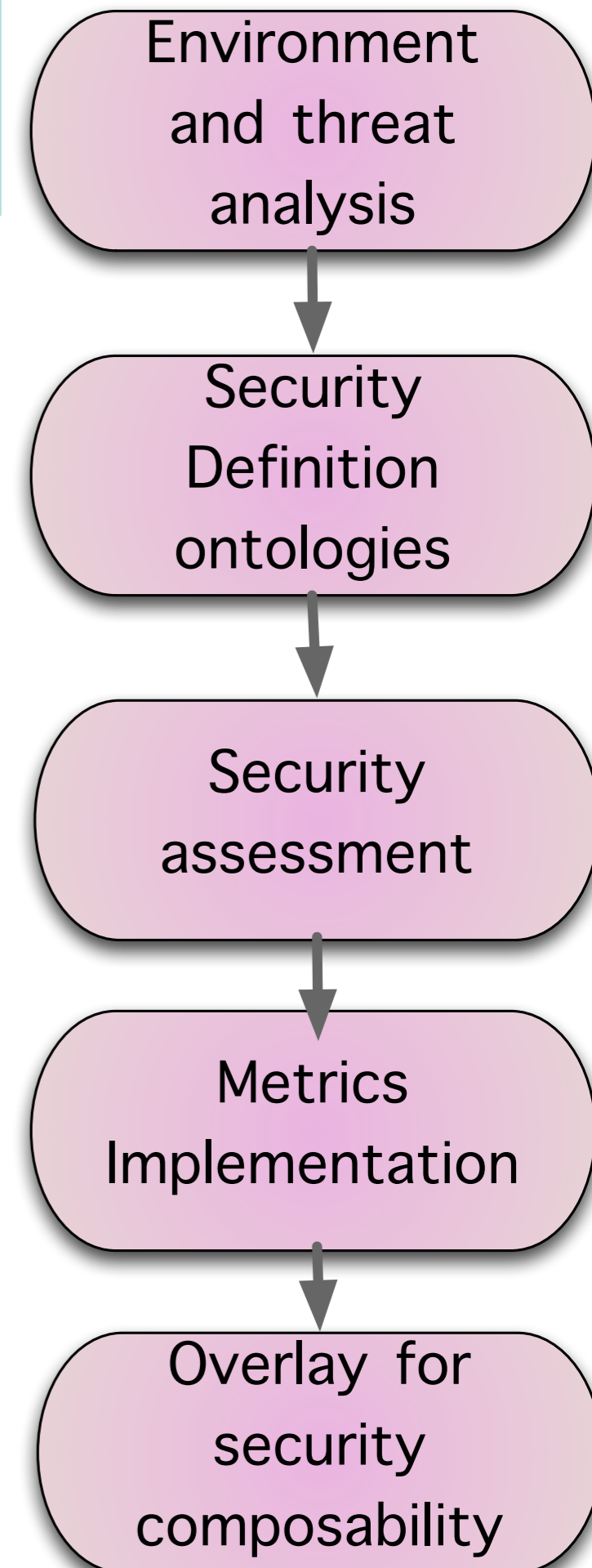
The nSHIELD approach

- nSHIELD is an JU Artemis project
- focus on “measurable security” for embedded systems

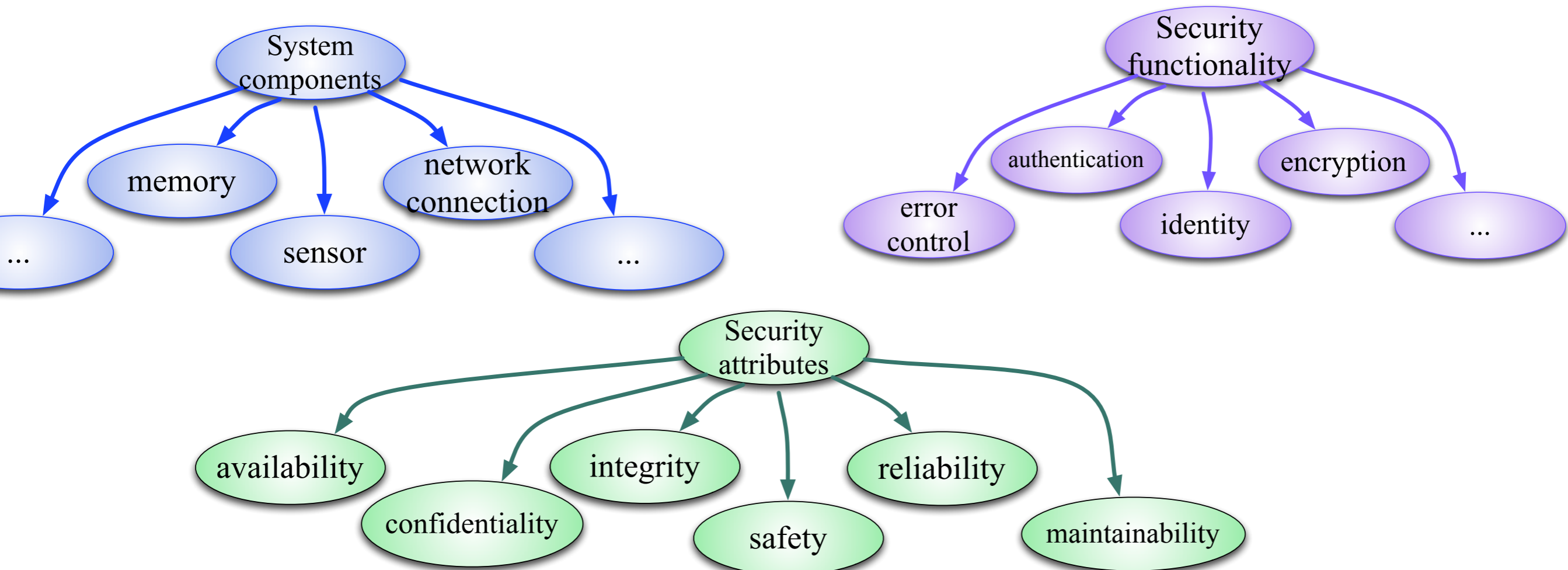
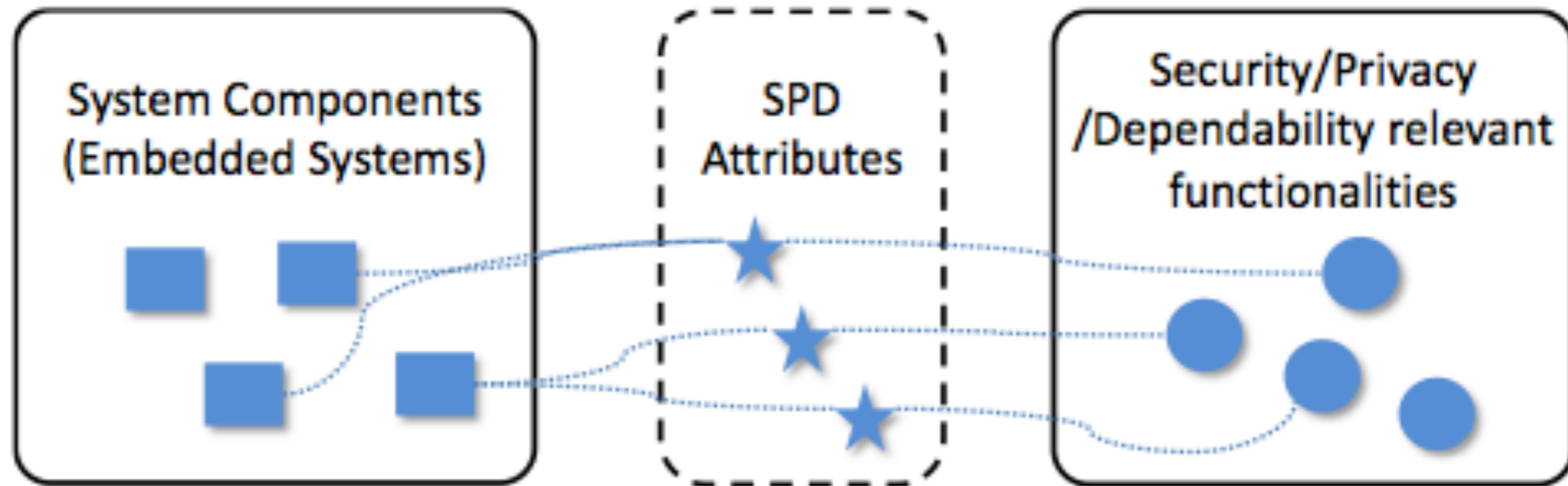
Core concept

- Threat analysis
- Goal definition
- Semantic security description
- Semantic system description
- Security composability

<http://newSHIELD.eu>



Security description

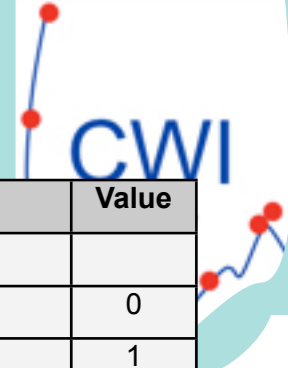


Goal description



- based on application specific goal, e.g. *high reliability*
 - Specific parameters for each application?
 - availability = 0.8
 - confidentiality = 0.7
 - reliability = 0.5
 - ...
 - Common approach?
 - SPD = level 4
- this way?
- that way?
- more specific
 - easier to understand(?)
 - universal approach
 - code “red”

Threat description through Metrics



Minimum attack potential value to exploit a vulnerability
= **SPD value**

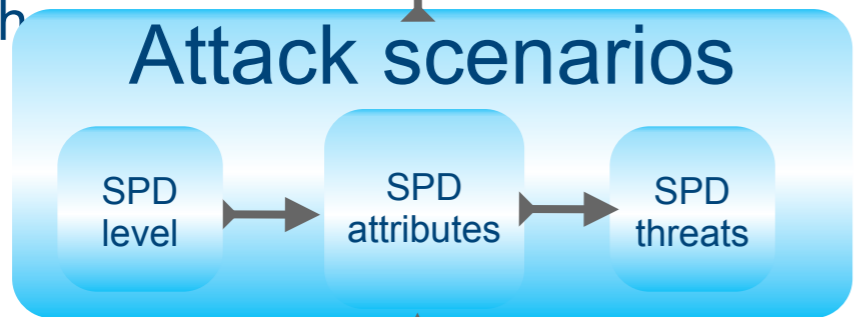
where

Calculated attack potential

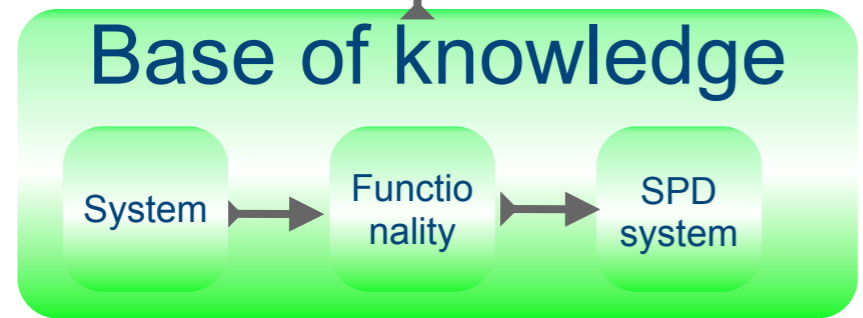
Factors to be considered

- Elapsed Time
- Expertise
- Knowledge of functionality
- Window of opportunity
- Equipment

with



Essential to build



SPD = security, privacy, dependability

Factor	Value
Elapsed Time	
<= one day	0
<= one week	1
<= one month	4
<= two months	7
<= three months	10
<= four months	13
<= five months	15
<= six months	17
> six months	19
Expertise	
Layman	0
Proficient	3 ^{*(1)}
Expert	6
Multiple experts	8
Knowledge of functionality	
Public	0
Restricted	3
Sensitive	7
Critical	11
Window of	
Unnecessary / unlimited access	0
Easy	1
Moderate	4
Difficult	10
Unfeasible	25 ^{** (2)}
Equipment	
Standard	0
Specialised	4 ⁽³⁾
Bespoke	7
Multiple bespoke	9

I need your help

specific application ontologies?

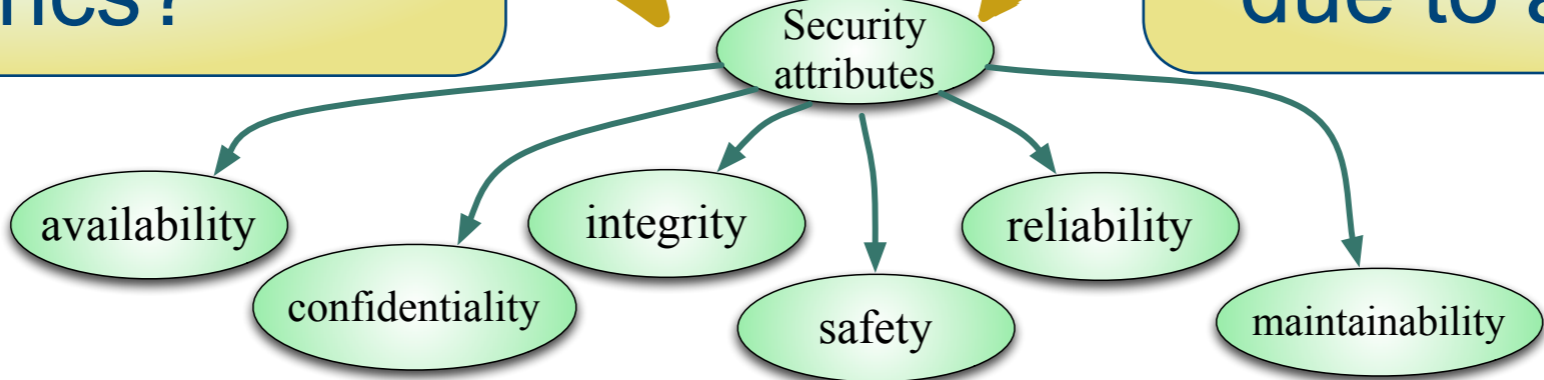


ontologies for security, systems, functionality

universal threat metrics?



selection of metrics due to application?

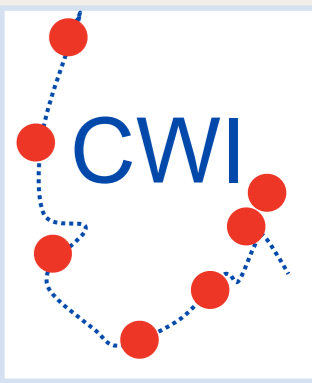


Sensor/Device System description?

SensorML

Semantic Sensor Network (SSN) ontology

SenML



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- Cecilia Coveri (SelexElsag) for running the nSHIELD project
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- and all those I have forgotten to mention

