

# A Blockchain Perspective to IoT Device Security

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## Outline

IoT Device Security Overview
IoT Device Security: Today
IoT Device Security: Tomorrow
IoT Device Security: Future







- As a data-driven system, IoT is all about making business decisions based on data collected by smart devices
- The device security and data trustworthiness are essential for the success of IoT

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Internet of Things - number of connected devices worldwide 2015-2025

Internet of Things (IoT) connected devices installed base worldwide from 2015 to 2025 (in billions)







#### **Business Aspects**

- High volume and low cost
- Time-to-market pressure
- Specialized skills
- Steep learning curve
- User security awareness

#### **Technical Aspects**

- Limited computational capabilities, memory footprint, and storage
- Heterogeneous transmission technologies
- Supply chain attacks
- Complex device lifecycle









# **IoT Device Security: Today**

#### **Centralized Approach**



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IoT Devices (Sensors, Actuators, etc.)







# **IoT Device Security: Tomorrow**

### Hybrid Approach





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- A blockchain is a collaborative, tamper-resistant ledger that maintains transactional records
- The transactional records are grouped into blocks
- A block is connected to the previous one by including a unique identifier that is based on the previous block's data
- A smart contract represents a piece of code that is stored, verified and executed on a blockchain







Remove single point of failure (decentralization)



Ensure data integrity (immutability)



Track status of connected devices (Transparency)



Authenticate users and devices (Security & Resilience)



Build trust among IoT processes (Smart Contract )







IoT Devices (Sensors, Actuators, etc.)



- A blockchain wallet is generated on the mobile app
- The blockchain address is passed to the IoT cloud for user account registration
- Each user account contain a blockchain address and a random challenge
- The mobile app signs the random challenge to complete login after the user's confirmation
- A JWT is issued to the user to access cloud storage or other cloud services
- The random challenge is updated after each login attempt



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- A blockchain wallet is generated on a device during the manufacturing process
- An ownership management smart contract is deployed on the blockchain by the device manufacturer
- The owner sends his/her blockchain address to the device during the device binding process
- The device binds its blockchain address with its owner's one via digital signature
- The ownership management smart contract is invoked to validate and update the device ownership
- The blockchain holds the ground truth regarding device ownership





## **IoT Device Security: Future**

### **Decentralized Approach**



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#### Advantages

- High level security and resilience
- End-to-end trust from design to end-of-life
- Unified identity management
- Fine-grained access control
- Interoperability





- The Project Authorization Request (PAR) <u>https://development.standards.ieee.org/myproject-web/publi</u> <u>c/view.html#pardetail/8651</u>
- Project Scope: Define a decentralized IAM framework for IoT based on the emerging concepts such as decentralized identifiers (DIDs) and verifiable credentials (VCs)
- Working Group: Identity of Things Working Group (BOG/CAG/IDOTWG)









- Integrate DIDs and VCs into the lifecycle of IoT devices
- Specify a suite of decentralized IoT security protocols:
  - Device identity Generation
  - Device onboarding
  - Device authentication
  - Data authorization & access control
  - 0 .....
- Enable organizations and other solution providers to build blockchain-based DIAM-as-a-Service products



**DIAM-as-a-Service** 

#### iot device Security conference

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LET'S BUILD DECENTRALIZED FUTURE TOGETHER!