CABLE-TEC EXPO® 2017

SCTE · ISBE

# THE NEXT BIG...

CONNECTION INNOVATION TECHNOLOGY LEADER NETWORK





# SCTE · ISBE

# Device Risks to Network Operators from IoT

Brian Scriber
Principal Architect
CableLabs











**Device Identity** 



Onboarding/AAA



Confidentiality



Integrity



Availability



Lifecycle Management



Upgradeability

& Future Security





© 2017 SCTE•ISBE and NCTA. All rights reserved. | scte.org • isbe.org

#### Identity



- Attestable: Algebraic proof of possession of private key
- **Immutable:** Cannot change the identity of the device
- Unique: No two devices duplicate identity or secrets
- PKI: Public Key Infrastructure with centralized management
  - Verifiable proof of passing certification(s): Ecosystems, Pen tests
  - Revocation (changing authorization of the device after sale)
  - Non-repudiation (proof the device received the directive)
  - Network identification of bad actors





#### Onboarding / AAA



- Authentication: Device can prove its Identity
  - Use only <u>STRONG</u> authentication
  - **UNIQUE** credentials only (no shared default credentials)
  - VERIFY ecosystem credentials against CRL/OCSP/Blockchain
  - Confirm **ISSUANCE** of credentials
  - Confirm current <u>VALIDITY</u> of credentials

#### Onboarding / AAA



- Accounting: Actions on/by the device are logged
  - **Standardized** format
  - Auditable link between actions and both AuthN & AuthZ
  - <u>Immutable</u>
  - Perfect World:
    - Distributed
    - <u>Private</u> (Encrypted)
    - Alerts

#### Onboarding / AAA



- Authentication: Device can prove its Identity
  - Use only <u>STRONG</u> authentication
  - **UNIQUE** credentials only (no shared default credentials)
  - VERIFY ecosystem credentials against CRL/OCSP/Blockchain
  - Confirm <u>ISSUANCE</u> of credentials
  - Confirm current VALIDITY of credentials





#### Confidentiality



- Identify Sensitive Info: PHI, PII, creds, etc. and protect it
  - At Rest: Protect sensitive data at rest with encryption
  - In Use: Protect credentials while in use (they remain in the TPM)
  - In Transit: Application-level (end-to-end) encryption for traffic

# Anonymous Discovery:

- Provide an ephemeral identifier
- Limit information provided



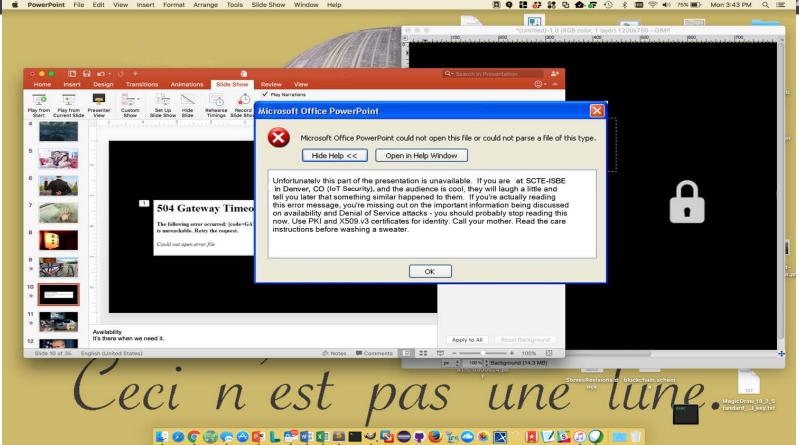


#### Integrity



- Use AAA to CONFIRM: <u>Device ID</u>, <u>Execution</u>
   <u>Environment</u>, <u>Configuration</u>, and <u>Communication</u> are all authorized/appropriate.
- Harden: SEE, TPM, JIL/FIPS
- Minimize attack surface: Close ports
- Disable unnecessary services
- Use a secure bootloader
- Validate configuration
- Use non-repudiation for critical communications







## • **DEVICE AVAILABILITY:**

- Plan for jamming attacks
- Plan for loss of power and/or network connectivity
- Limit protocols allowing for anonymous requests
- Audit all outages, evaluate changes during outage

# NETWORK AVAILABILITY:

- Use <u>restrictive</u>, not permissive, default network traffic
- Monitor for inappropriate/unusual traffic





#### Lifecycle Management



## PROCEDURAL:

- Disclose vulnerabilities, remedies
- Disclose support period

# • TECHNICAL:

- Provide for <u>SECURE STANDARDIZED AUTOMATED UPDATES</u>
- Implement EOL functionality
- Allow for credential renewal and revocation





#### **Upgradeable Security**



- Support for longer key lengths
- Stronger/different algorithms
- Response to cryptographic library weakness/vulnerabilities
- Consider hardware-based security changes
- Prepare for changes in adversaries and





# SCTE · ISBE

THANK YOU!

**Brian Scriber** 

b.scriber@cablelabs.com



**Cable**Labs<sup>®</sup>