

Information Exposure From Consumer IoT Devices: A Multidimensional Network-Informed Approach

Jingjing Ren, **Daniel J. Dubois**, David Choffnes

Anna Maria Mandalari, Roman Kolcun, Hamed Haddadi

Northeastern
University

Imperial College
London

Motivation

7+ billion IoT devices deployed worldwide



- Typical home IoT devices have access to private information

They may listen to you
(e.g., smart speakers)



Bloomberg

Technology

Amazon Workers Are Listening to What You Tell Alexa

A global team reviews audio clips in an effort to help the voice-activated assistant respond to commands.

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**They may listen to you
(e.g., smart speakers)**



**They may watch you
(e.g., smart doorbells)**



DIGITAL TRENDS

A security flaw leaves Ring doorbells and cameras vulnerable to spying

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(e.g., smart speakers)**



**They may watch you
(e.g., smart doorbells)**



**They may know what
you watch (e.g., smart TVs)**



Electronics & Computers / Audio & Video / TVs / How To Turn Off Smart TV Snooping Features

How to Turn Off Smart TV Snooping Features

Smart TVs collect data about what you watch with a technology called ACR. Here's how to turn it off.

Motivation

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**They may listen to you
(e.g., smart speakers)**



**They may watch you
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**They may know what
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- They can (by definition) access the Internet and therefore may expose private information
- Lack of understanding on what information they expose, on when they expose it, and to whom
- Lack of understanding of regional differences (e.g., GDPR)

IoT Privacy Exposure in a Smart Home

Goal 1: What is the destination of IoT network traffic?

Identify destinations: First-party, Non first-party, Eavesdroppers

Geolocate destinations: same vs. different privacy jurisdiction

Goal 2: What information is sent?

E.g., video from cameras, audio from smart speakers, user activities, ...

Search IoT traffic for private information exposure

Goal 3: Does a device expose information unexpectedly?

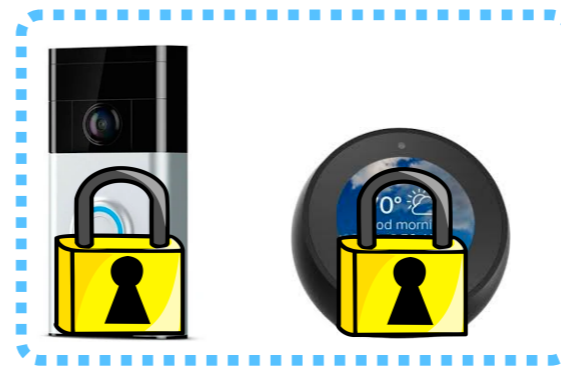
Information exposure we expect vs. information exposure we observe

Challenges for Measuring IoT Privacy

Difficult to measure exposed information for IoT

- Closed systems
- MITM fails most of the time

Our contribution: information inference from traffic patterns



Difficult to perform IoT experiments and generalize

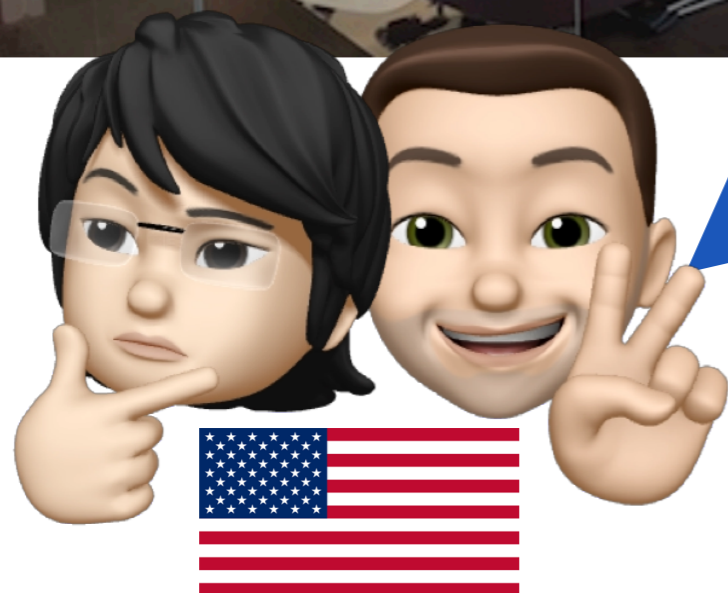
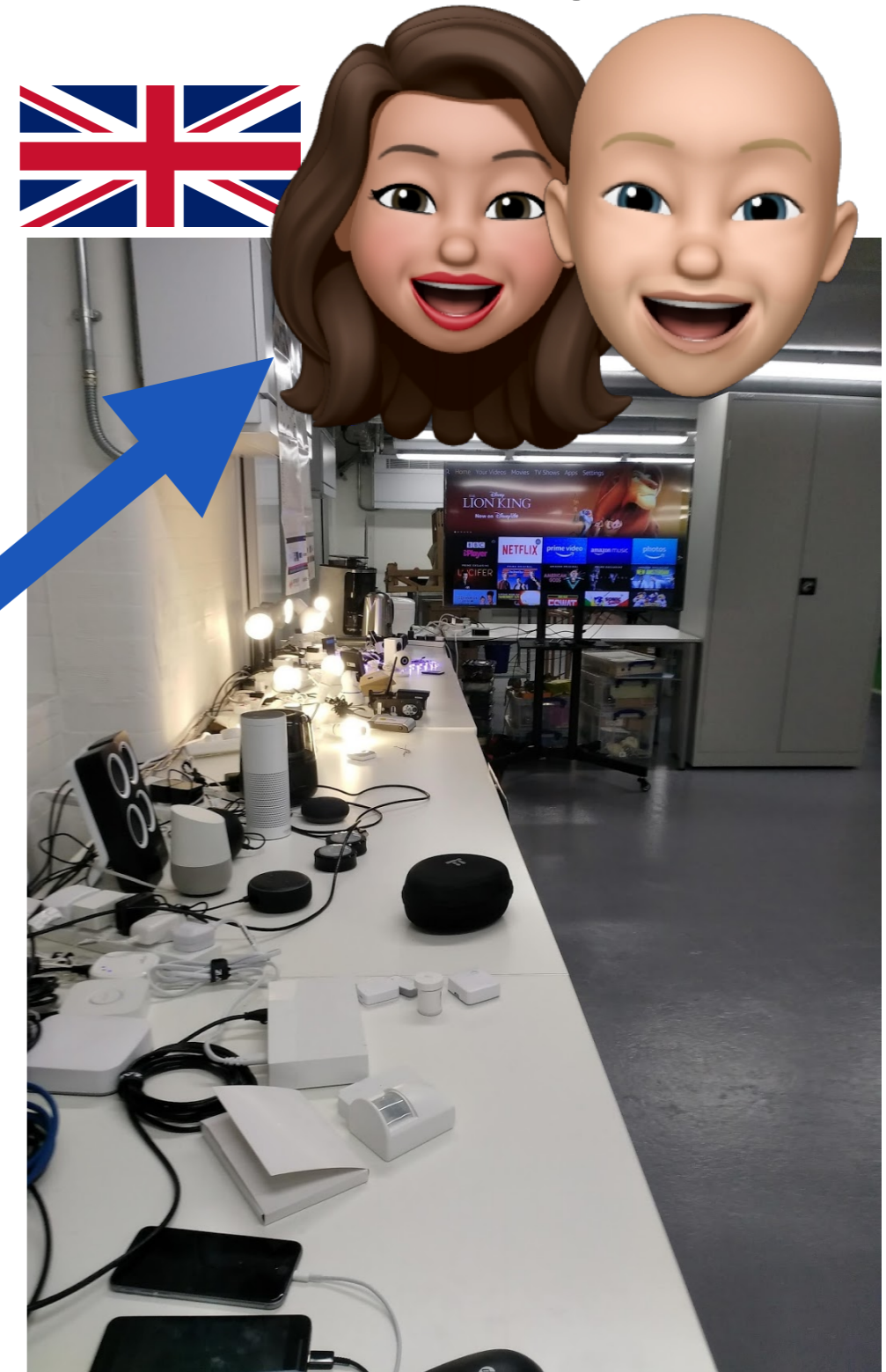
- Lack of automation and emulation tools
- Lack of standard testbed

Our contribution: a testbed for running repeatable semi-automated IoT experiments at a scale (software and data available online)

Testbeds

US: Northeastern University

UK: Imperial College London



Selecting Home IoT Devices

- **Criteria:** category; features; popularity; US & UK markets



Flux Bulb
Xiaomi Strip
Philips Bulb
LG TV
Invoke Speaker
Behmor Brewer
GE Microwave
Samsung Dryer
Samsung Fridge
Samsung Washer
Smarter iKettle
Xiaomi Rice Cooker

Amazon Cam
Amcrest Cam
Lefun Cam
Luohe Cam
Micro7 Cam
ZModo Bell
Wink2 Hub
D-Link Sensor

N=46

Blink Cam
Blink Hub
Ring Doorbell
Wansview Cam
Yi Cam
Insteon Hub
Lightify Hub
Philips Hue Hub
Sengled Hub
Smarthings Hub
Xiaomi Hub
Magichome Strip
Nest T-stat

TP-Link Bulb
TP-Link Plug
WeMo Plug
Apple TV
Fire TV
Roku TV
Samsung TV
Echo Dot
Echo Spot
Echo Plus
Google Home Mini
Anova Sousvide
Xiaomi Cleaner

N=26



Bosiwo Cam
D-Link Cam
WiMaker Cam
Xiaomi Cam
Honeywell T-stat
Allure Speaker
Google Home
Netatmo Weather
Smarter Brewer

N=35

20 Cameras 13 Smart Hubs 15 Home Automation 9 TVs 11 Speakers 13 Appliances 81 Total



Design of Experiments

34,586 experiments (92.6% automated)

- **Controlled interactions**

- Manual (repeated 3 times)
- Automated (repeated 30 times)

- Text-to-speech to smart assistants (Alexa/Google/Cortana/Bixby)
- Monkey instrumented control from Android companion apps

- **Idle: ~112 hours**

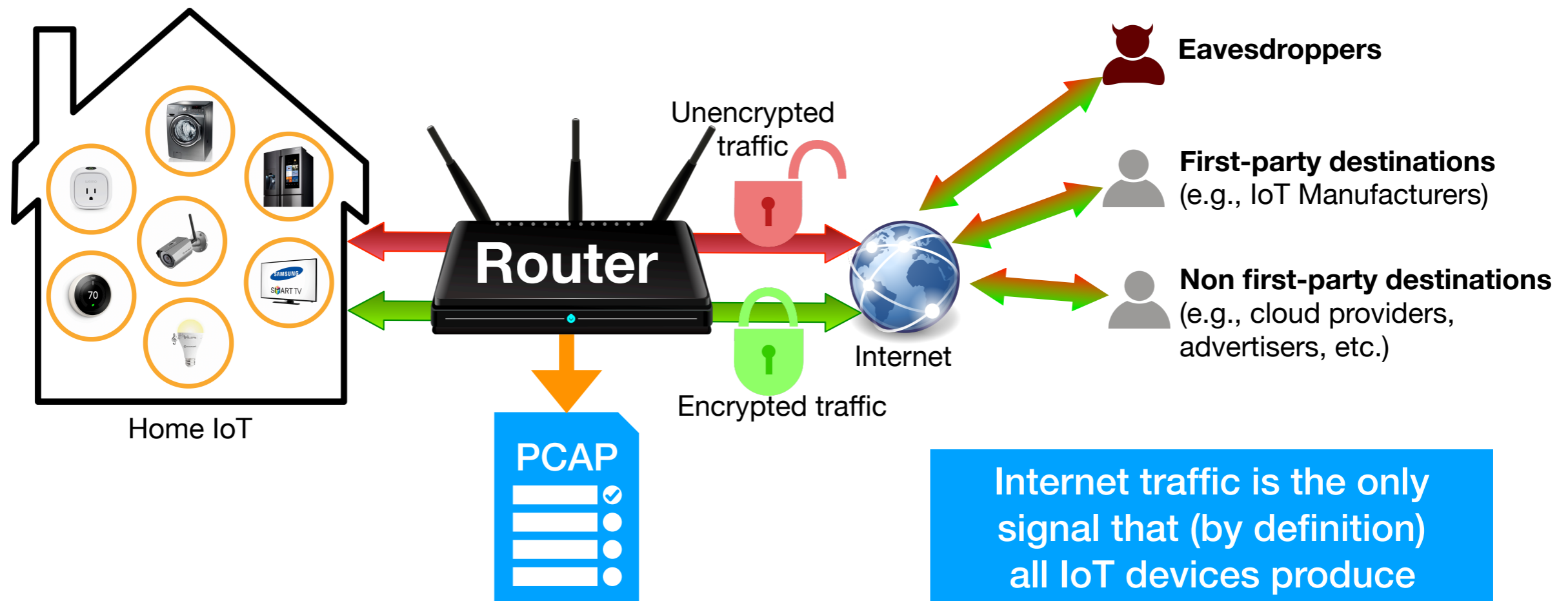
- **Uncontrolled interactions (US Only)**

- IRB-approved user study
- 36 participants, 6 months
Sep/2018 to Feb/2019

Activity	Description
Power	power on/off the device
Voice	voice commands for speakers
Video	record/watch video
On/Off	turn on/off bulbs/plugs
Motion	move in front of device
Others	change volume, browse menu



Data Collection Methodology



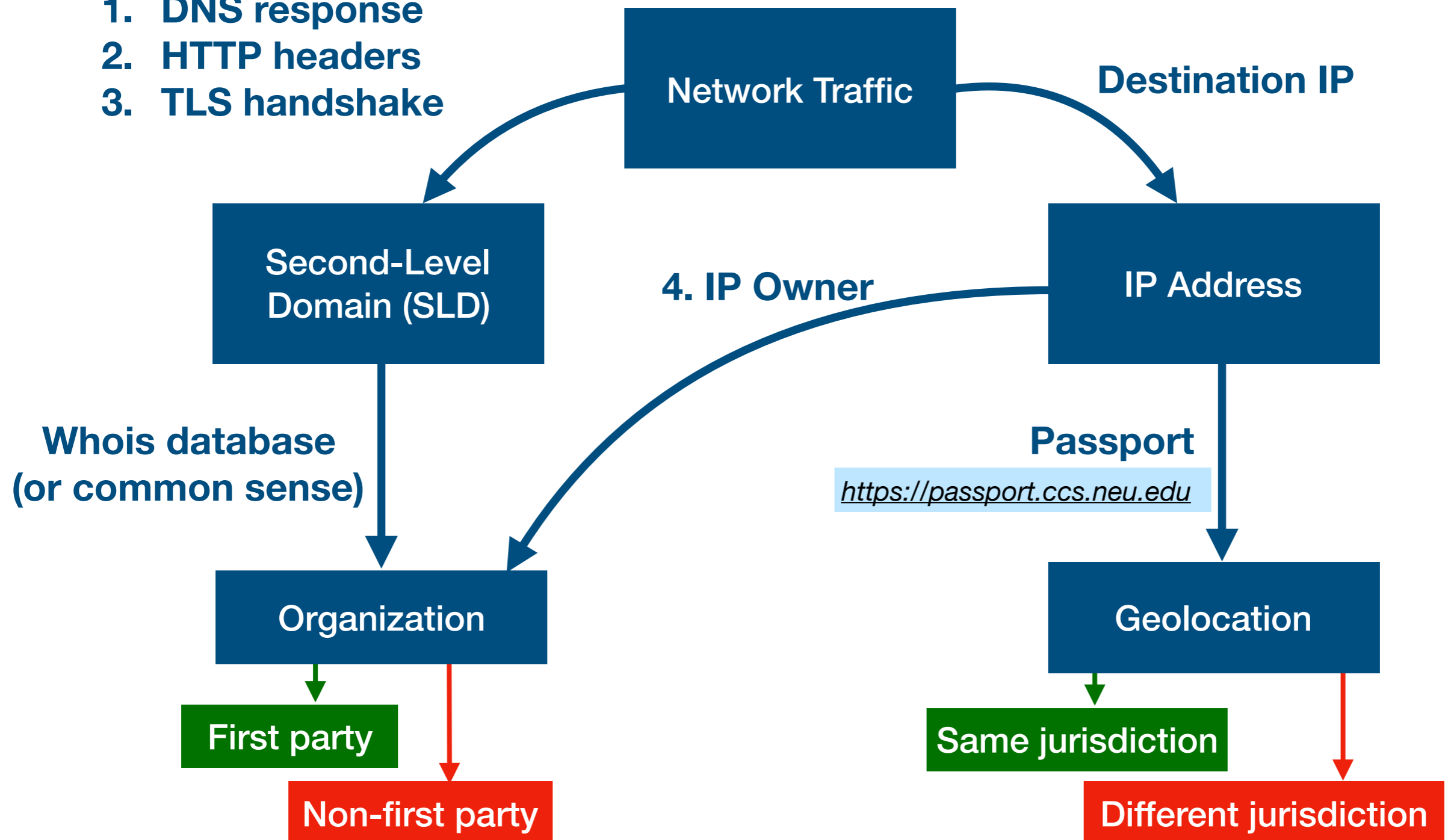
- Monitor all traffic at the router
 - per-device
 - per-experiment

Research Questions

- What is the destination of IoT network traffic?
- What information is sent?
- Does a device expose information unexpectedly?

What Is the Destination?

1. DNS response
2. HTTP headers
3. TLS handshake



What Non-First Parties Are Contacted?

- Number of devices contacting non-first party organizations

High reliance on cloud and CDN providers

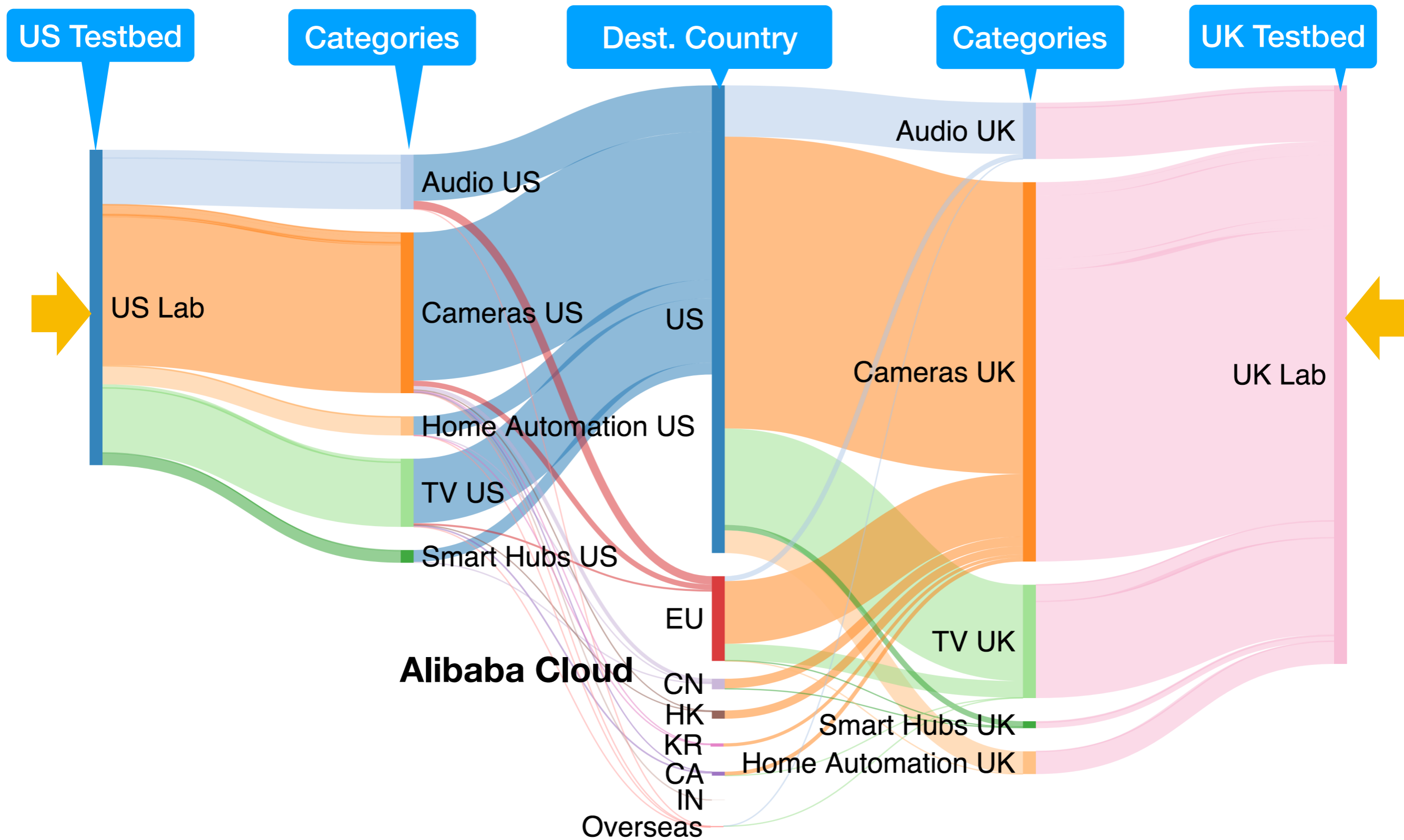
Nearly all TVs contact Netflix w/o it being logged in or used

Chinese cloud providers

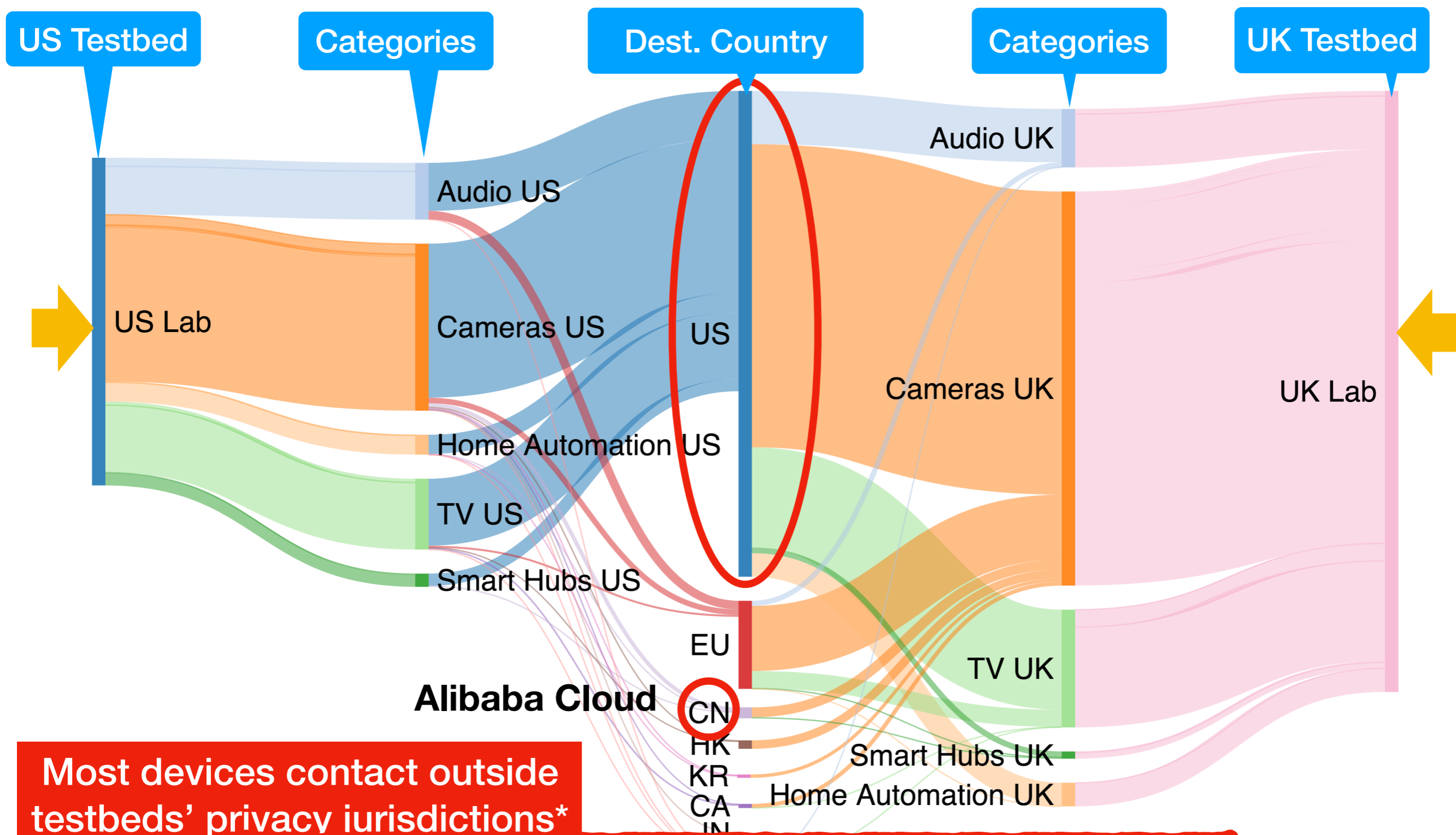
Organization	US 46	UK 35	US Common 24	UK Common 24
Amazon	31	24	16	17
Google	14	9	10	8
Akamai	10	6	6	5
Microsoft	6	4	1	1
Netflix	4	2	3	2
Kingsoft	3	3	1	1
21Vianet	3	3	1	1
Alibaba	3	4	2	2
Beijing Huaxiay	3	3	1	1
AT&T	2	0	1	1

Regional differences

Destination Characterization



Destination Characterization



Most devices contact outside testbeds' privacy jurisdictions*

BBC WORLD NEWS Would you recognise yourself from your data?

Research Questions

- What is the destination of IoT network traffic?
- What information is sent?
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Unencrypted Information Leakage

MagicHome LED



Samsung Fridge



Insteon Hub

PII: MAC Address unencrypted!

PII: MAC Address and Timestamps unencrypted (plus evidence of a video stream) each time motion is detected!



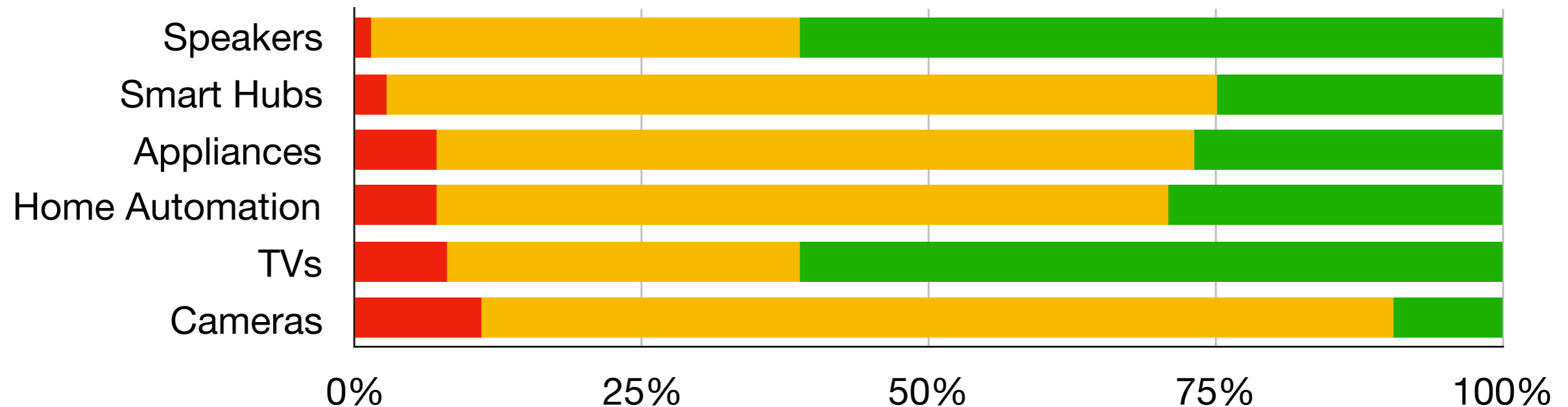
Xiaomi Camera

Other unencrypted content

- Device toggle actions (e.g., on-off)
- Firmware updates
- Metadata pertaining to initial device set up

How Much Traffic Is Encrypted?

Percentage of **Unencrypted** **Unknown** **Encrypted** traffic by device category (US)



- **Unencrypted traffic:** we can analyze exposed information directly
- **Rest of the traffic:** can we *infer* information?

Can We Infer User Activity from Network Traffic?

Hypothesis:

Eavesdroppers may infer **activity information** even from encrypted traffic



Idea: Given the traffic patterns of an activity, look for similar patterns

Feasibility of a solution: use supervised machine learning

ML APPROACH

- Random Forest Tree Classifier
- Features (*assuming encrypted*):
 - packet size, inter-arrival times
 - min, max, mean, deciles, ...

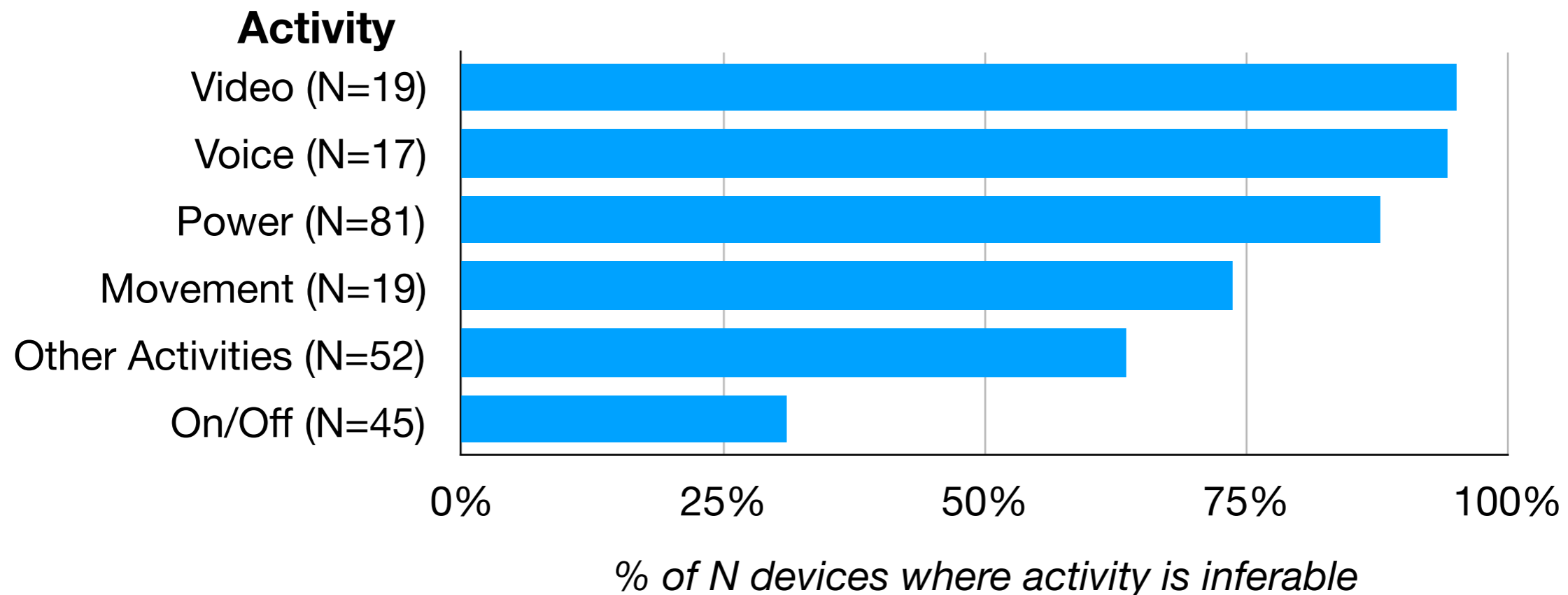
ML EVALUATION

- 10-fold cross validation
 - Iterated 10 times
- F1 score (val=[0,1]):
 - 0 is the worst, 1 is the best

Device Activity Inference

We consider an activity inferable when F1-score is >0.75

Percentage of inferable devices by activity (US+UK)



- Significant amounts of device activities are inferable
 - Inferable activities can be exploited by eavesdroppers (e.g., ISP)
 - But they also offer an opportunity for researchers to audit device behavior

Research Questions

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- What information is sent?
- Does a device expose information unexpectedly?

Cases of Unexpected Behavior



Popular doorbells

Video recording on
detected motion
(cannot be disabled)

Cases of Unexpected Behavior



Popular doorbells

Video recording on detected motion (cannot be disabled)



Popular smart TVs

Contact Netflix, Google, and Facebook unexpectedly

FINANCIAL TIMES

Smart TVs sending private data to Netflix and Facebook

Researchers from Northeastern University and Imperial College London found that a number of smart TVs, including those made by Samsung and LG, and the streaming dongles Roku and Amazon's FireTV were sending out data such as location and IP address to Netflix and third-party advertisers.

Cases of Unexpected Behavior



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Video recording on detected motion (cannot be disabled)



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Alexa-enabled devices

Frequently falsely triggered (e.g. "I like Star Trek")

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Electronics & Computers / Audio & Video / Smart Speakers / Smart Speakers That Listen When They Shouldn't

Smart Speakers That Listen When They Shouldn't

Researchers at Northeastern University say the Amazon Echo may respond to dialogue other than its wake word

Cases of Unexpected Behavior



Popular doorbells

Video recording on detected motion (cannot be disabled)



Popular smart TVs

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Alexa-enabled devices

Frequently falsely triggered (e.g. "I like Star Trek")

- Other notable cases of activities detected when idle
 - Cameras reporting **motion** in absence of movement
 - Devices spontaneously **restarting** or reconnecting

Conclusion

- **First step towards more large-scale IoT measurements:**

- 81 devices, 2 countries, 34K experiments

- **Main results:**

- 57% (50%) of destinations of the US (UK) devices are not first-party
- 56% (84%) of the US (UK) devices have at least one destination abroad
- 89% (86%) of the US (UK) devices are vulnerable to at least one activity inference
- Activity inference can be used to identify *unexpected* activities

- **Impact:**

- Press coverage



- Working with manufacturers to understand information exposure

- **Testbed/analysis framework and data are publicly available**

<https://moniotrlab.ccis.neu.edu/imc19/>

