

# Privacy in IoT-Based Smartspaces

CalPlug Workshop, Calit2 UCI

May 12, 2016

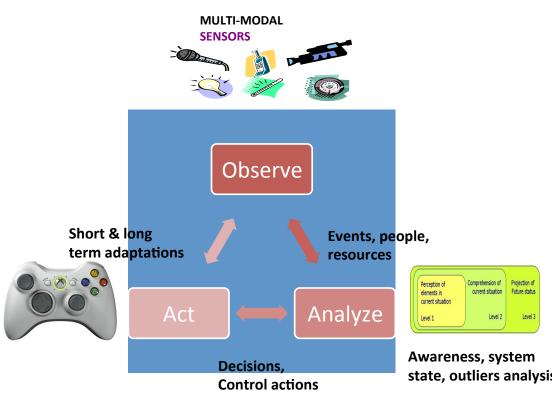
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## **Internet of Things**

Systems that empower everyday physical devices to connect to the internet and to

send & receive messages





- Over 25 billion devices connected at the end of this year
- Expected to reach a trillion by next decade
- Mobile traffic to exceed 15 exabytes of data by each month by 2018

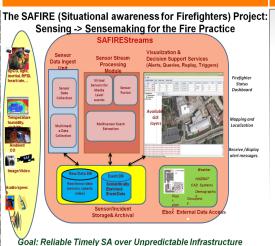
## Sample SmartSpaces and Derivative Artifacts

Responsphere - A Campus-wide infrastructure to instrument, monitor, disaster drills & technology

**SAFIRE** – Situational awareness for fire incident command

OpsTalk— Speech based
awareness & alerting system
for soldiers on the field

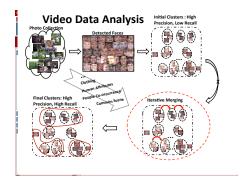


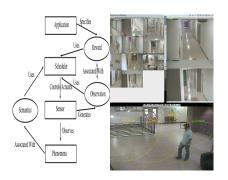


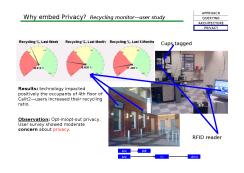














Adaptive Semantic Sensor Data Collection and Analytics (Video/Images)

Calit2
Recycling Monitor

Privacy Preserving Surveillance

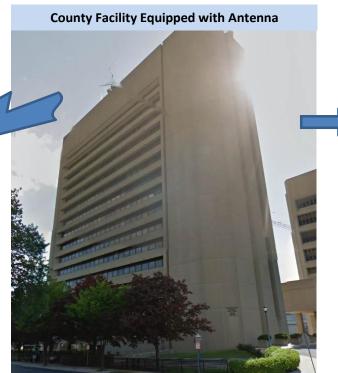
### SCALE (Smart Community Awareness and Alerting) A SmartAmerica Project - Democratizing IoT

Extending the Internet of Things to Residents of an affordable Everyone: housing complex who cannot otherwise broadband are given smart community sensors. A resident, possibly elderly, is in distress and the sensor sends a signal to the nearest base station.











Within minutes first responders arrive without any need for manual action by the person in distress



Cloud-based public safety awareness and alert system



**Dispatch Center** 

**Emergency validated via** mobile device; alert is sent to the dispatch center and a first response unit is sent to the resident in distress.













## **Building Management Systems (BMS)**

Cyber-physical systems that are used to manage buildings and services provided in that



New opportunity, new trend
MIXING building data with individual centric data

### Leads to (unanticipated) privacy challenges

Fire and seismic safety

er

- Water Supply & sewage
- Special needs (e.g. hospitals, stadiums)



### Risks in the context of IoT...

## BMS (& other IoT applications) provide unprecedented benefits, but...

### They come at the cost of:

- Security risks
  - Devices increase the attack surface, introduce new vulnerabilities, introduce new type of attacks.
- Privacy risks
  - Highly granular sensors data may capture information about individuals, their location, habits, health status, religious affiliation, behavior, likes/ dislikes, ...

Things that people often consider private!



### **TIPPERS Testbed Overview**

## Physical building with heterogeneous devices, real people and real activities

Bren Hall -- a relatively large shared deeply sensed space

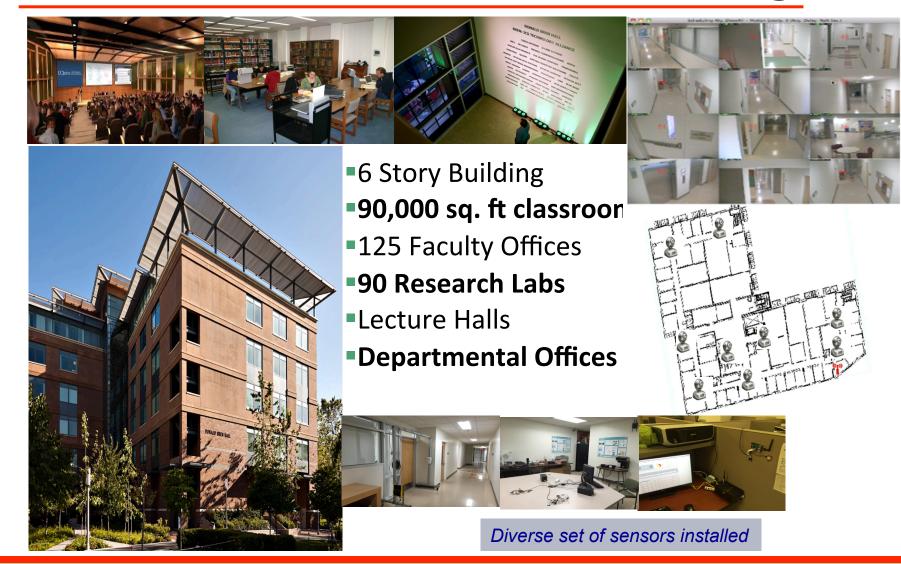
### An industrial strength building management system

 Adaptive flexible interfaces that support mechanisms to retrofit privacy technologies.

## An experimental research system with plug-n-play potential to support privacy technologies

- Designed ground up to embody "privacy by design" principle.
- Customizable to multiple usage scenarios.

## **Bren Hall: TIPPERS Instrumented Building**



### **Data Flow & Associated Risks**

### Data flow in IoT systems

### Observe

Diverse sensors used to track objects, entities, events.





### Act

Detected events may lead to actions – data sharing, device actuations.



### Analyze

Sensors data used to detect events of interest to applications.

Each step poses disclosure risks - depends upon underlying trust model

## Privacy and Utility New Building Management Systems (BMS + IoT)

MIXING building data with individual centric data

Improved management
Enhanced services

Change in HVAC as a result of a person entering a room may allow observer to infer the identity of the person.





## Single Sensor discloses identity





## Inference from Sensor Data [ACM MM 2006]



Inference via trajectory!

Calit2 4<sup>th</sup> floor Faculty offices hallway Bren Hall ICS Faculty offices hallway

19:59:58 2007/03/05

Calit2 4th floor kitchen

## **Inference via Event Detection [PERCOM 2009]**

#### **Consider two events**

- E1: identify when a Calit2 researcher enters space A
- E2: identify when a TIPPERS enters the space B

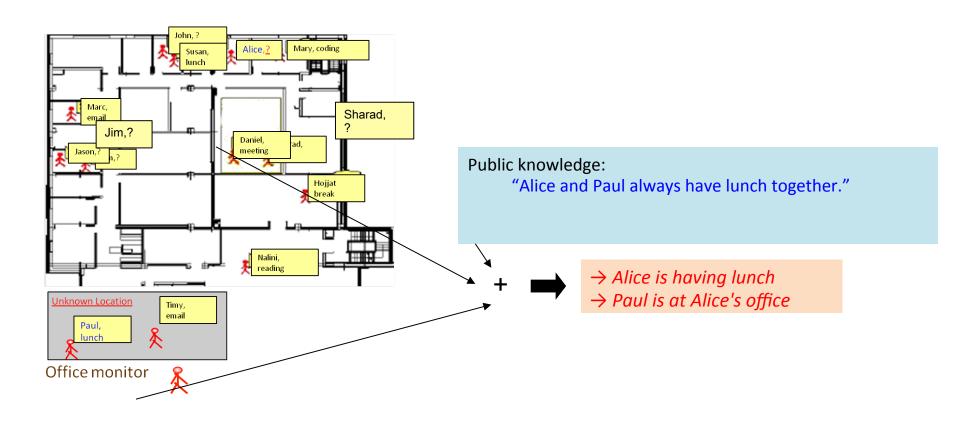
### **Knowledge:**

- If we know E1 detected → 1 out of ~30
- If we know E2 detected  $\rightarrow$ 1 out of ~20
- If we know some event was detected (not which one)  $\rightarrow$ 1 out of ~47
- If we know both events detected → 1 out of ~3!
- Replace Calit2 researcher by CalPlug Researcher → we know it is Sergio!!!



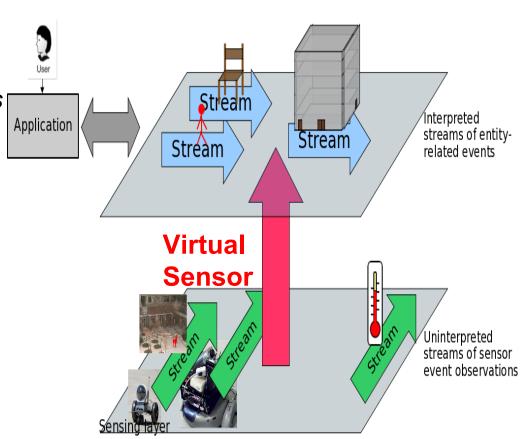
Knowledge about the system's state can lead to disclosure

## **Inference from Action [ACM Middleware 2009]**



# Solution Approach: Semantic View of IoT Spaces

- Separation of Concerns:
- Application logic deals largely with the semantic layers.
- System translates semantic concepts into underlying sensor requests.
- Hides sensor programming complexity from app. writers
- errors, heterogeneity, uncertainty
- Supports extensibility, robustness, adaptation.



Provides a natural interface to specify privacy policies and reasoning with such policies.

## **TIPPERS System Architecture**

### Server focused Computing:

 Data from sensors migrates to server and stored into a database system

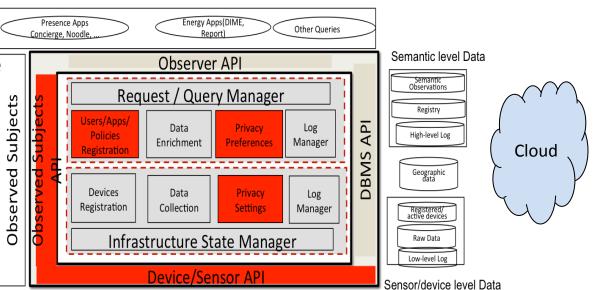
 Application code & system code runs on the server.

#### NOTE:

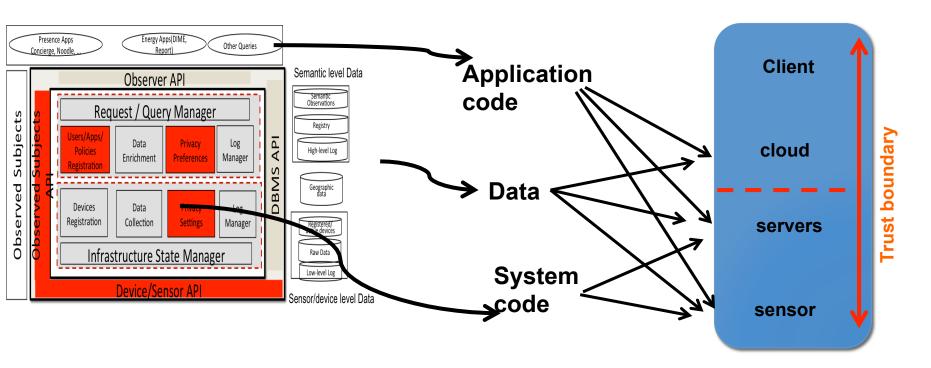
 Database system may reside on a third-party site and/or the public cloud

### Trust Assumption

- Server and sensors are trusted
  - Observed Subjects trust the server to implement user preferences
  - Application users trust the server to implement applications correctly.



## Flexible Distributed Computing Architecture



Provides opportunities to explore secure computing under diverse trust assumptions.

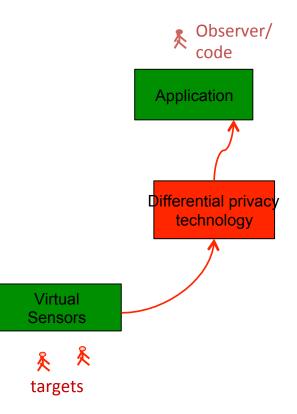
# Finer Control to Intercept Communication between Components

# Mechanisms to intercept communication between between H/W & S/W components

seamlessly support privacy technologies

### **Examples**

- Location data intercepted and passed through **DP mechanism** before sharing with occupancy analysis application
- Enforcement of target's privacy policy prior to sharing.



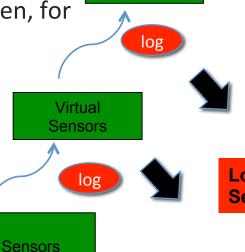
## **Deep Logging**

## Mechanisms to intercept and log data flow between components

- Support for provenance in data
- Ability to track what observations led to which actions
- Ability to identify who had access to which data, when, for what purpose.

 $\rightarrow$ 

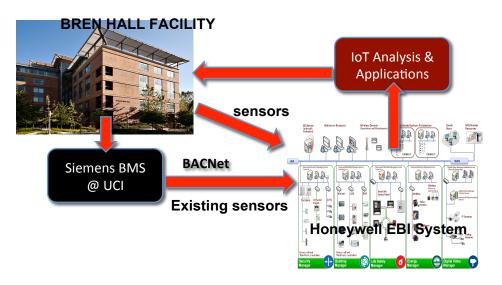
 Will enable exploration of how effective are diverse technologies in preventing inferences.



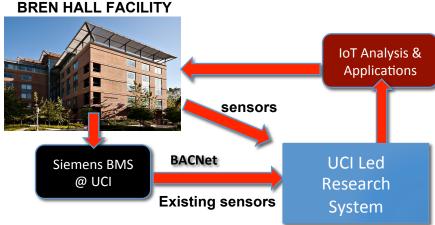
**Application** 

### Two Realizations of TIPPERS

**Existing System: Honeywell EBI System** 



**Research System: TIPPERS system** 



#### **Retrofitting Privacy Technologies into EBI**

- multiple way to "plug-in" mechanisms
- APIs to call user-scripts within EBI, ODBC access to underlying database
- Mechanism to inject code in sensor data flows
- Mechanism to manage privacy policies

#### Plug-n-play capability for privacy technologies

- data abstractions at multiple level of semantic abstractions.
- Open architecture for privacy interventions
- Flexibility to deploy app. logic anywhere: sensors, servers, clouds.
- Support for logging of all activities

# TIPPERS Sensers







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GIMBAL

Infrastructure	Mobile Phone	Raspberry-PI (probe request sniffer)	PC
Temperature	GPS Motion		CPU
Beacon	Accelerometer	Temperature	Memory
HVAC	Light	Gas	Idleness
Pressure	Gyroscope	Humidity	Process
Wi-Fi AP	Proximity	Light	
Power Outlet		•••	
Energy meters*			
Camera			

# TIPPERS Sen: rs







	Infrastructure	Mobile Phone (participants $5 \rightarrow 50+$ )	Raspberry-PI (probe request sniffer) (2→50+)	PC (participants 5 → 50+)
	Temperature (216 points) [UCI facilities]	GPS	Motion	CPU
J.	Beacon (16 → ~100)	Accelerom eter	Temperature	Memory
	HVAC (116-d data readings every 15 min) [UCI Facilities]	Light	Gas	Idleness
	Pressure	Gyroscope	Humidity	Process
	Wi-Fi AP (64) [UCI OIT]	Proximity	Light	
	Power Outlet (10 – in meeting room)			
	Energy meters* (1 / circuit breaker, approx. 500)			
	Camera (40 covering all public areas)			

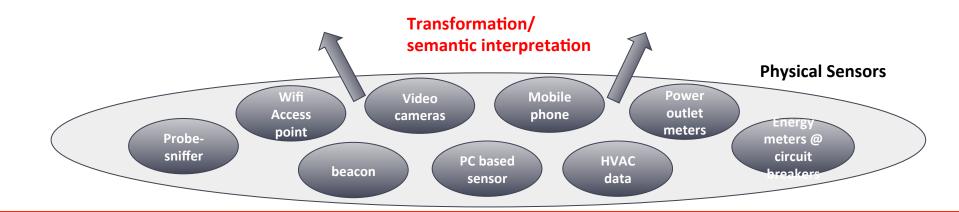
# TIPPERS: Two Key Virtual Sensors as Application Enablers

#### **Presence Table**

Id	confidence	Location	Person	Activity	timestamp
56abe5 84a4ca a171fc 8c9681	0.85	2099	559efcb 1a11a2b 6faff39d 25	Enter	2016-01-29-14:20:10
56abef 30b4cd c315ae 69819a	0.8	2085	559efcb 1a11a2b 6faff39d 25	Enter	2016-01-29-08:20:10

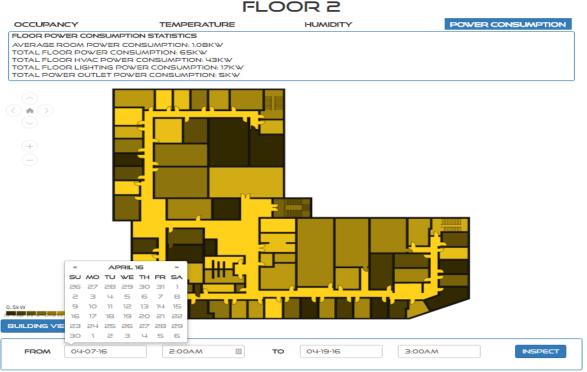
#### **Energy Usage Table**

Id	confidence	resource	usage	time
56abe5 84a4ca a171fc 8c9681	0.85	Room 2099	10kw	2016-01-29-14:20:10
56abef 30b4cd c315ae 69819a	0.8	Room 2085	12Ks	2016-01-29-08:20:10



## **TIPPERS Application: T-Board**

 T-Board: is a smart dashboard for users and building administrators to monitor energy usage and presence information in the building spaces.



Color coded map of energy usage versus occupancy. Will allow ability to zoom into regions and explore usage over time.

## **TIPPERS Application: Energy Miner**

 Energy Miner: system for co-analyzing energy and occupancy data that supports mechanisms for outlier detection, ability to drill down, perform what-if analysis

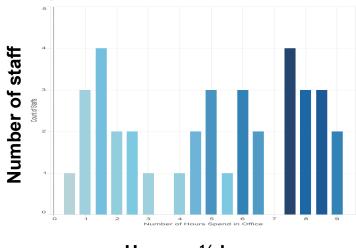
### **Example Illustration**



Enables users to see what devices are on and their energy consumption. Will allow users to turn on/off devices to see impact on energy consumption

## Sample Privacy Concerns...

#### **Average Time Staff Spends in Office**



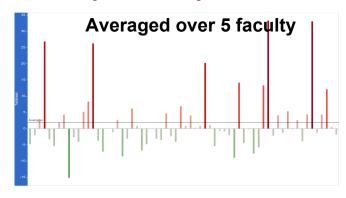
Hours - 1/2 hour

**Average Time Spends in Office by Class** 

**Graduate student > Staff > Faculty > Others** 

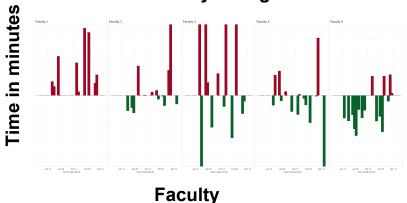
#### **How Tardy are Faculty to their Classes**

Time in minutes



**Classes** 

This data contains 1 real faculty who gave consent



### **TIPPERS Cluster**

### **Cluster Participants (core team)**

- UCI & Honeywell (Testbed & Experimental Systems Creation)
- CMU (Personal Policy Assistant)
- Massachusetts, Duke, Colgate (Differential privacy )
- Stealth Technology (Secure Multiparty Computation)
- Galois technologies + Cybernetica (Metrics & Evaluation)

### **Cluster Participants (others)**

Tippers has attracted attention from additional participants who have expressed keen interest in the infrastructure

- Toshiba Technologies (IoT Data management)
- Intel (IoT sensors, privacy)
- U. of Albany (privacy preserving video Surveillance)
- UT Dallas (secure outsourcing)
- Univ. of New South Wales (security in IoT)

## **Summary**

- ■TIPPERS is an experimental IoT system with plug-n-play approach to support variety of privacy technologies.
- Initial System Design focuses on server centric computing, and trusted server infrastructure
- Yet, it provides a rich playground for exploring efficacy of diverse privacy technologies
  - Differential privacy, secure computation, privacy-utility tradeoffs, user policies and preferences

### Future system enhancements will:

- enable exploration of privacy in the context of untrusted environments,
- privacy technologies for fine grained control over data flow,
- and deep logging to enable evaluation.

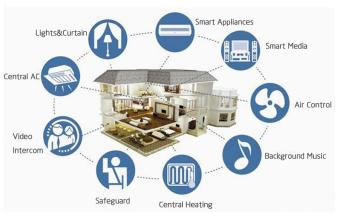
### •Many (unanticipated) new research challenges

- Interplay between uncertainty and privacy technology
- Scalability of privacy policy enforcement
- .

### **Smart Homes - Next Generation**

Inhe





## Personalization and Privacy is key

Needs differ person-to-person and over time

**Privacy expectations** – fundamental to home

-- Highly granular sensors data may capture information about individuals, their location, habits, health status, religious affiliation, behavior, likes/dislikes, ... *Things that people often consider private!* 



 Safety/ Resilience, Comfort / Entertainment, COST, COST, COST

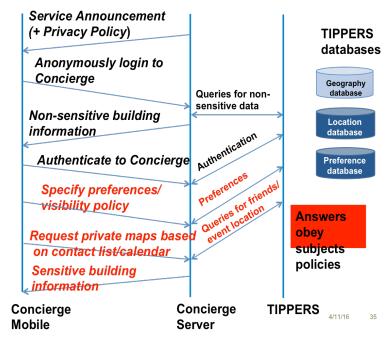
## **TIPPERS Application: Concierge**

• Concierge provides information about building to visitor. (e.g. restrooms, water faucets, meeting rooms, public events). Additional information about location of individuals in the contact list, events in calendar, etc. available based on policies.









Data access based on Policies & user preferences