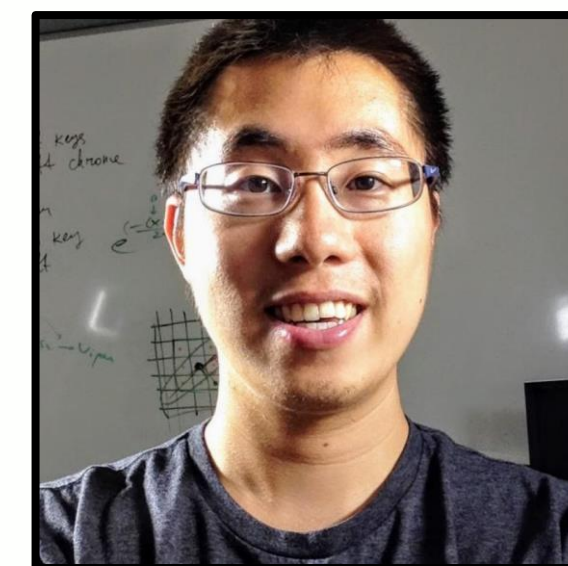
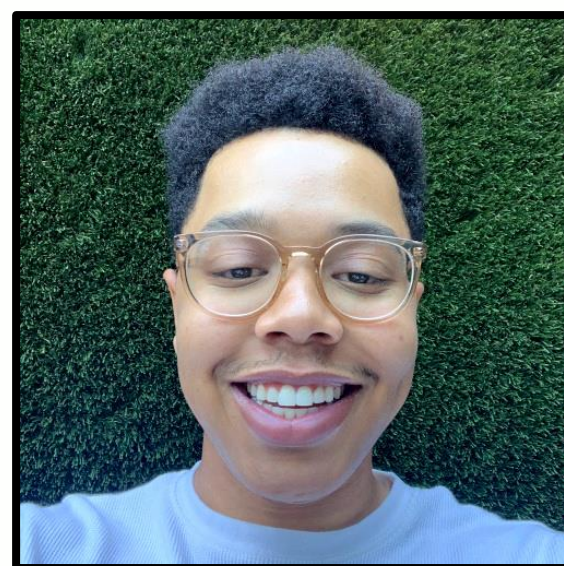


# Can Allowlists Capture the Variability of Home IoT Device Network Behavior?



**Weijia He, Kevin Bryson, Ricardo Calderon, Vijay Prakash,  
Nick Feamster, Danny Yuxing Huang, Blase Ur**



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
**CHICAGO**



**Security, Usability, & Privacy  
Education & Research**



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# Internet of Things Products





# Security Shortcomings of Internet of Things Devices



## What is the Mirai Botnet?

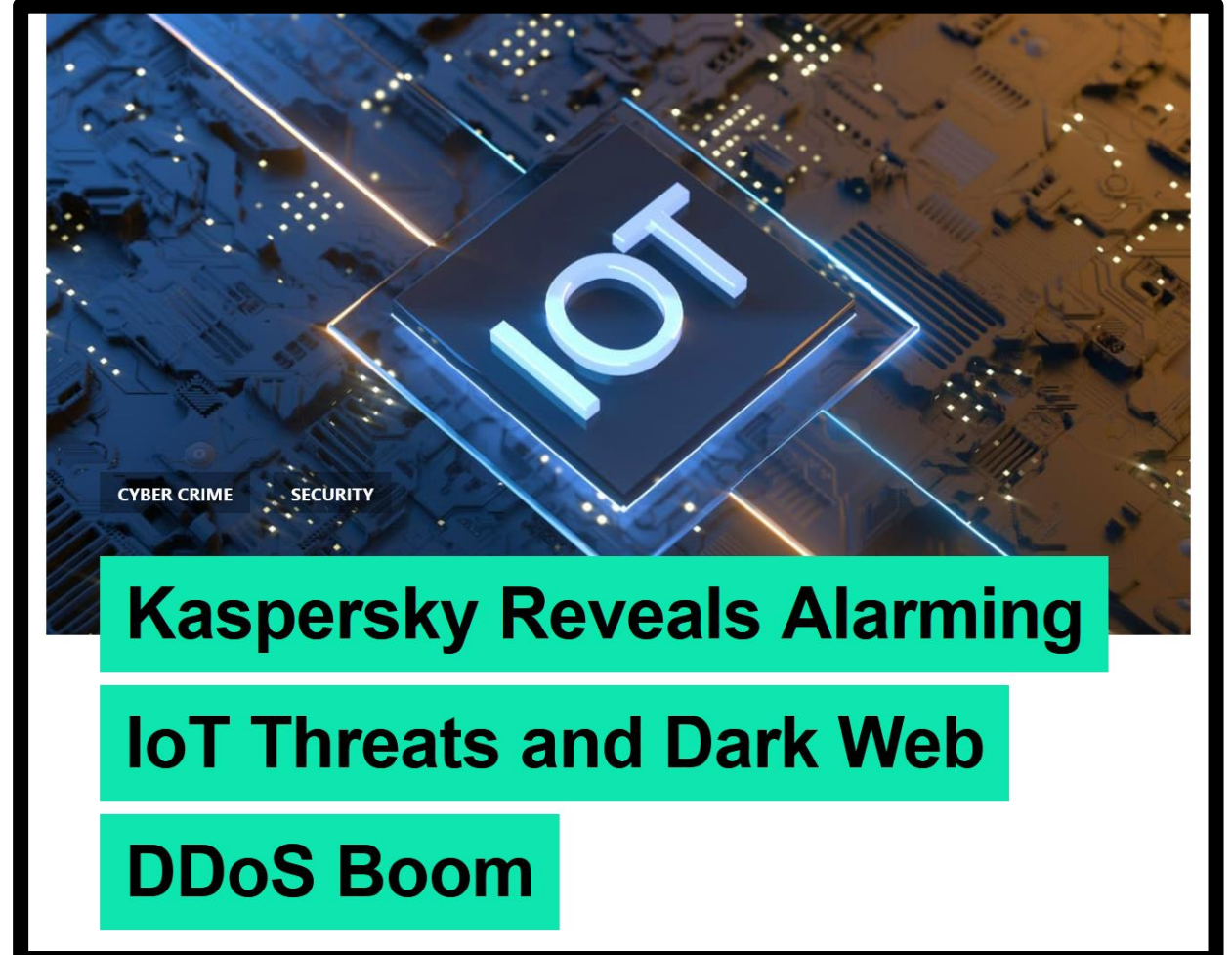
The Mirai malware exploits security holes in IoT devices, and has the potential to harness the collective power of millions of IoT devices into botnets, and launch attacks.



DDoS attacks using IoT bots have jumped five-fold in 12 months, says report

By **James Blackman** June 7, 2023

Internet of Things (IoT) IoT



# Blocklists vs. Allowlists

- Blocklist

×

×

×

×

(All other traffic **allowed**)

# Blocklists vs. Allowlists

- Blocklist

✗

✗

✗

✗

(All other traffic **allowed**)

- Allowlist

✓

✓

✓

✓

(All other traffic **blocked**)



# Blocklists vs. Allowlists

- Blocklist



(All other traffic **allowed**)

- Allowlist



(All other traffic **blocked**)

# Manufacturer Usage Description (MUD)



The slide features the Cisco DevNet logo at the top left. The main title "Manufacturer Usage Descriptions" is centered in a large, white, sans-serif font. To the right of the title is a white ribbon-shaped badge with the text "Approved by" above the IETF logo. Below the title, a paragraph of white text explains the purpose of MUD.

**cisco**  
DevNet

## Manufacturer Usage Descriptions

Approved by  
IETF

MUD provides a means for end devices to signal to the network what sort of access and network functionality they require to properly function. This bridges the gap between the manufacturer and the user, and facilitates a level of trust and security that network and security administrators truly value. Device manufacturers can thus enhance the security of their devices, and Integrators can leverage this to segment a network with 'Things.'

**NIST SPECIAL PUBLICATION 1800-15**

**Securing Small-Business and Home Internet of Things (IoT) Devices:**  
Mitigating Network-Based Attacks Using Manufacturer Usage Description (MUD)

# Can Allowlists Capture the Variability of Home IoT Device Network Behavior?



# We Measured 24 Popular Internet of Things Products



# Problem Formulation

- Specify **endpoints** with which a device may communicate
- Threat model: Remote attacker aims to compromise IoT devices, but cannot compromise vendor's backend infrastructure nor poison DNS



# Terminology

- **Product:** Amazon Ring
- **Device:** One specific Amazon Ring



# Crowdsourced Data

- IoT Inspector: Network flows from over 5,000 homes
  - Vendor and product (human-labeled), remote IP address & port
  - Identified hostnames using passive monitoring and reverse DNS
- Our subset: 24 products (3,461 devices)



# Measuring the Feasibility of Allowlists

- Preliminary in-lab study of individual devices
- Analyze variability of network traffic in crowdsourced data
- Simulate allowlists based on crowdsourced data
- Verify functionality of crowdsourced allowlists in our lab

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# Lab Study of Individual Devices

- Collect network traffic while exercising key functionality
- Later factory reset the device and enforced that allowlist
  - On the same network in our lab in the US
  - Tunneled through a VPN in Germany

# Lab Study of Individual Devices

- Vary endpoint representation:
  - **Domain:** Second-level domain name (e.g., `amazon.com`)
  - **Hostname:** Fully qualified domain name
  - **Pattern:** Clustered and abstracted hostnames as regular expressions



# Lab Study of Individual Devices

- Within the same US lab
  - 6 / 24 devices lost some functionality using domains
  - 10 / 24 devices lost some functionality using hostnames

# Lab Study of Individual Devices

- Within the same US lab
  - 6 / 24 devices lost some functionality using domains
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- VPN to Germany
  - 11 / 24 devices lost some functionality using domains
  - 16 / 24 devices lost some functionality using hostnames

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# Sources of Variability

- Load balancing and content distribution networks
  - `guc3-accesspoint-a-f002.ap.spotify.com`
  - `d37ju0xanoz6gh.cloudfront.net`
- Regionalization
- DNS
- Variable remote ports
  - Amazon Rings: `amazonaws.com` on 1,617 different remote ports

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# Retrospectively Simulate Crowdsourced Allowlists

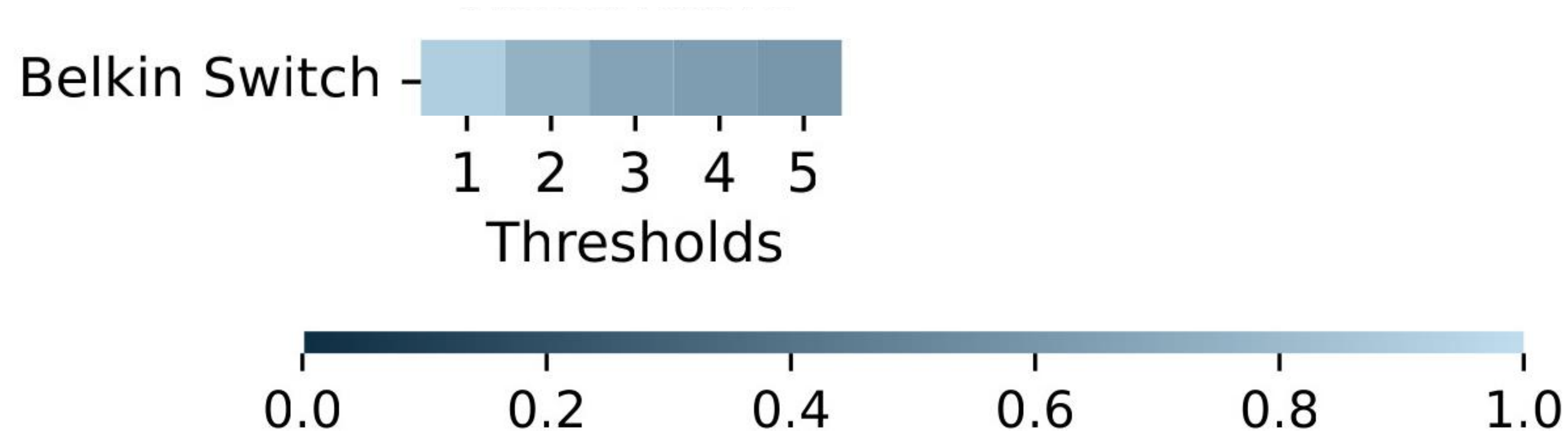
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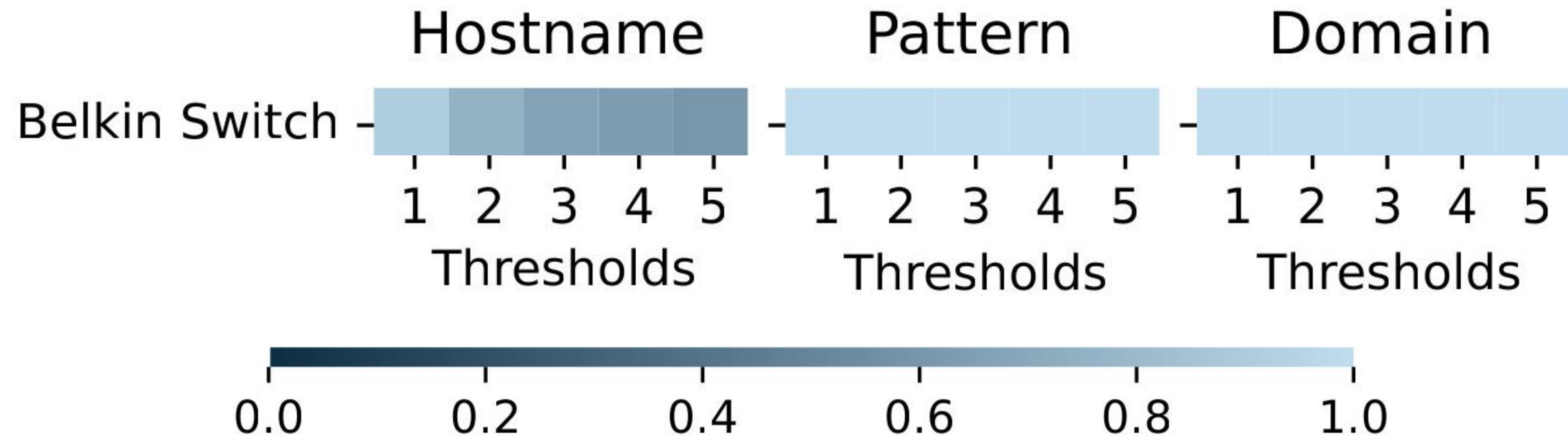
# Retrospectively Simulate Crowdsourced Allowlists

- Metric: MFOF (Median Fraction of Observed Flows) captures the proportion of a device's flows observed in training data
- Vary host representation, sample size, thresholds, and more

# Variability of Behaviors in Crowdsourced Data

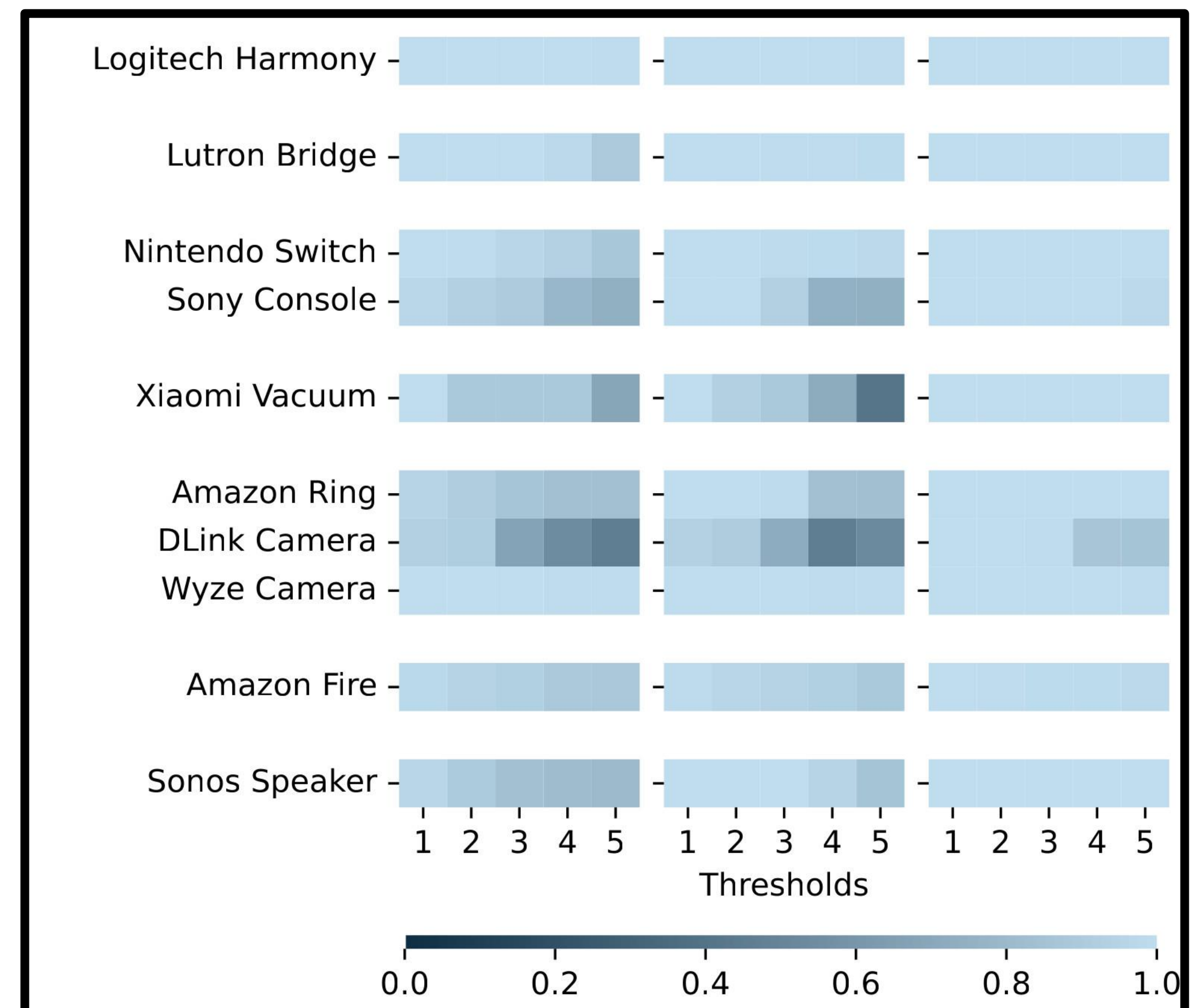
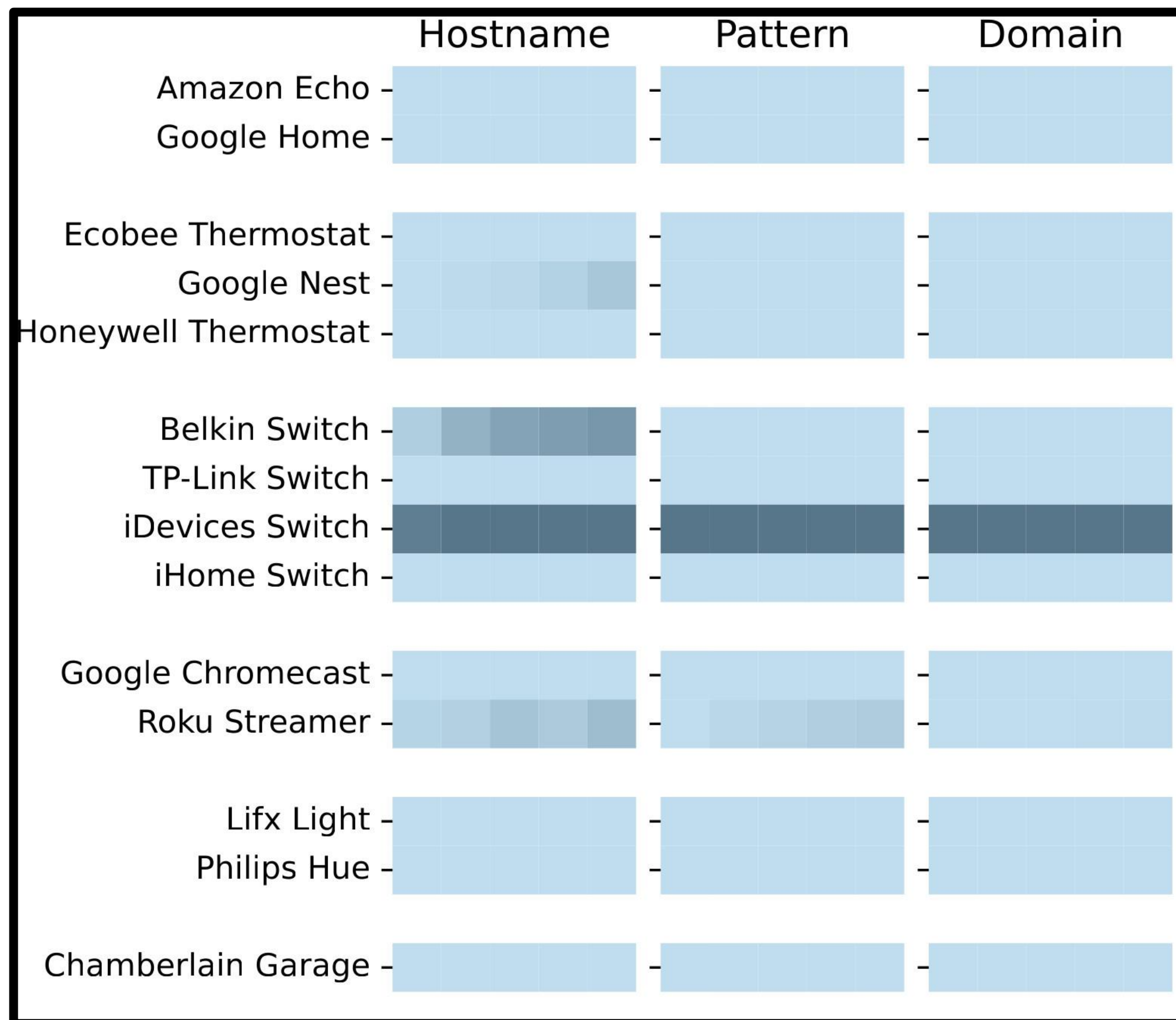


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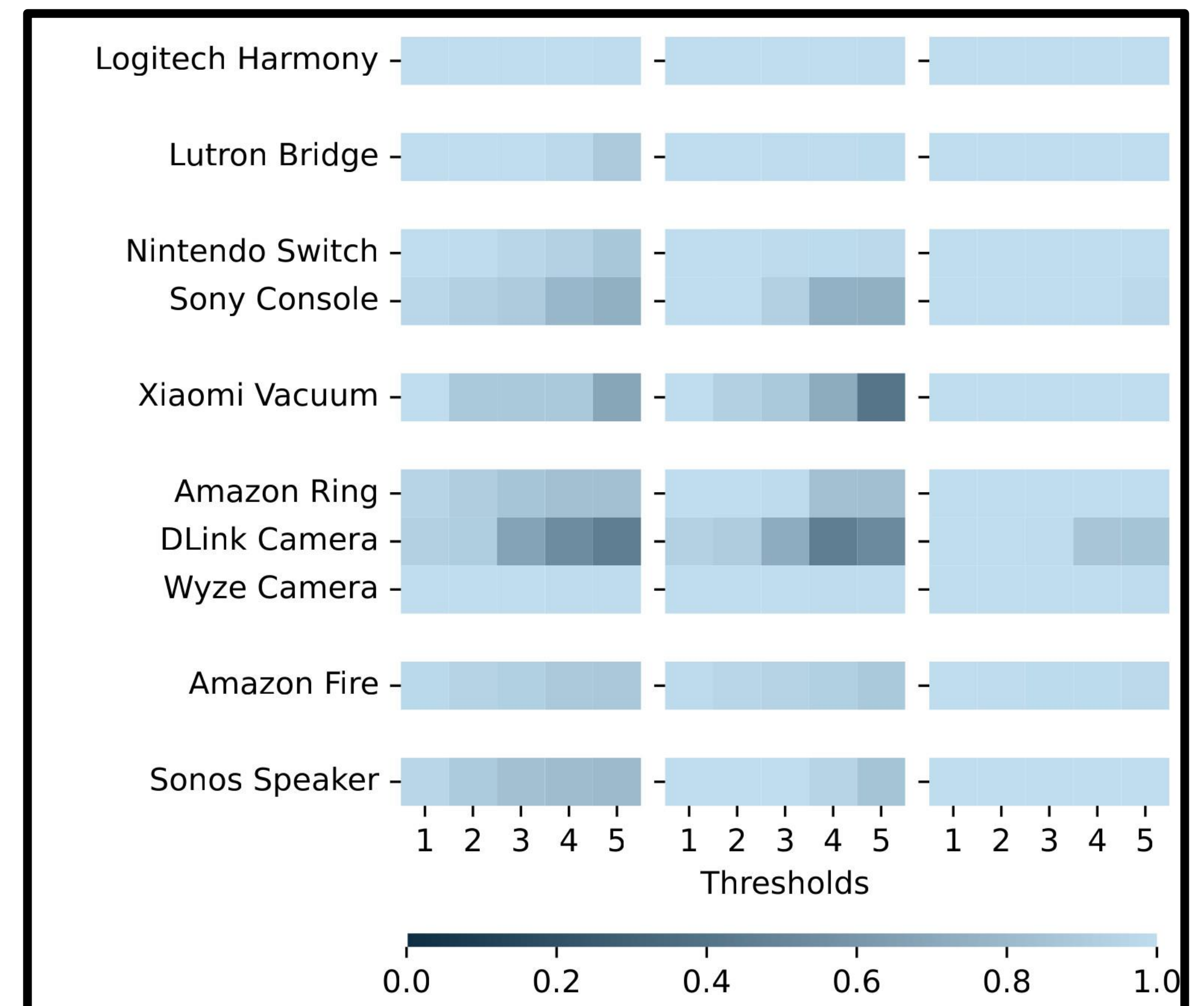
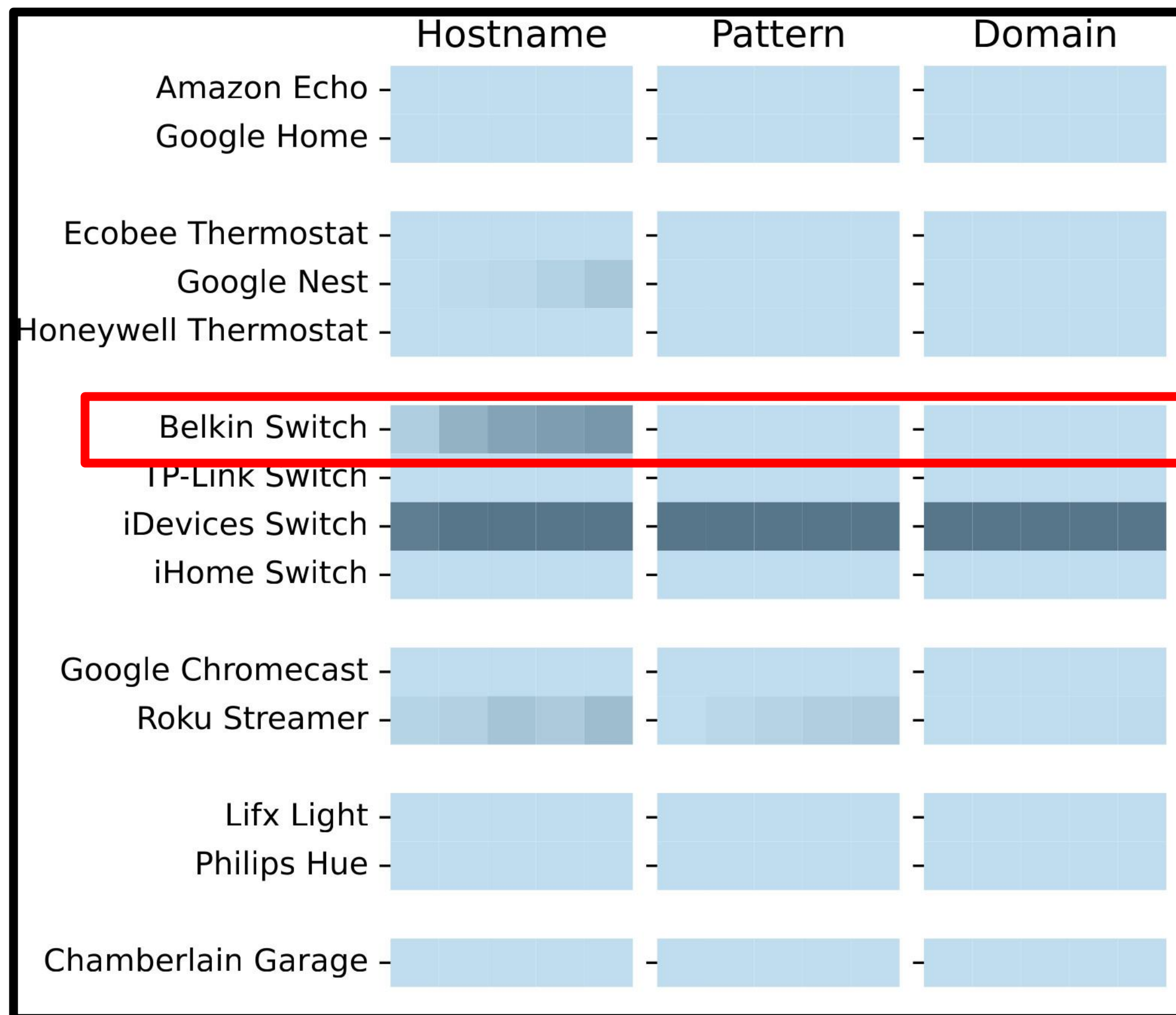




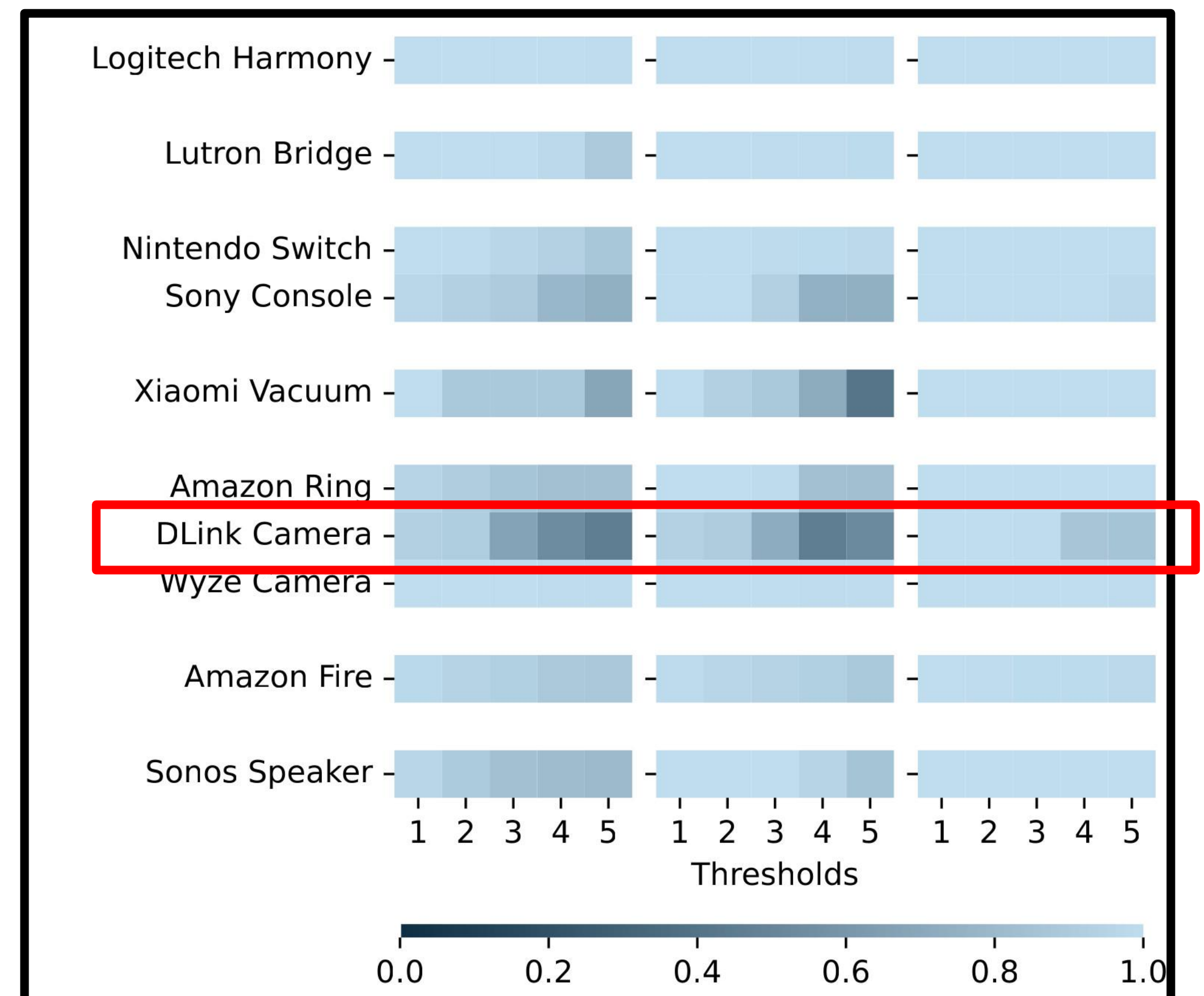
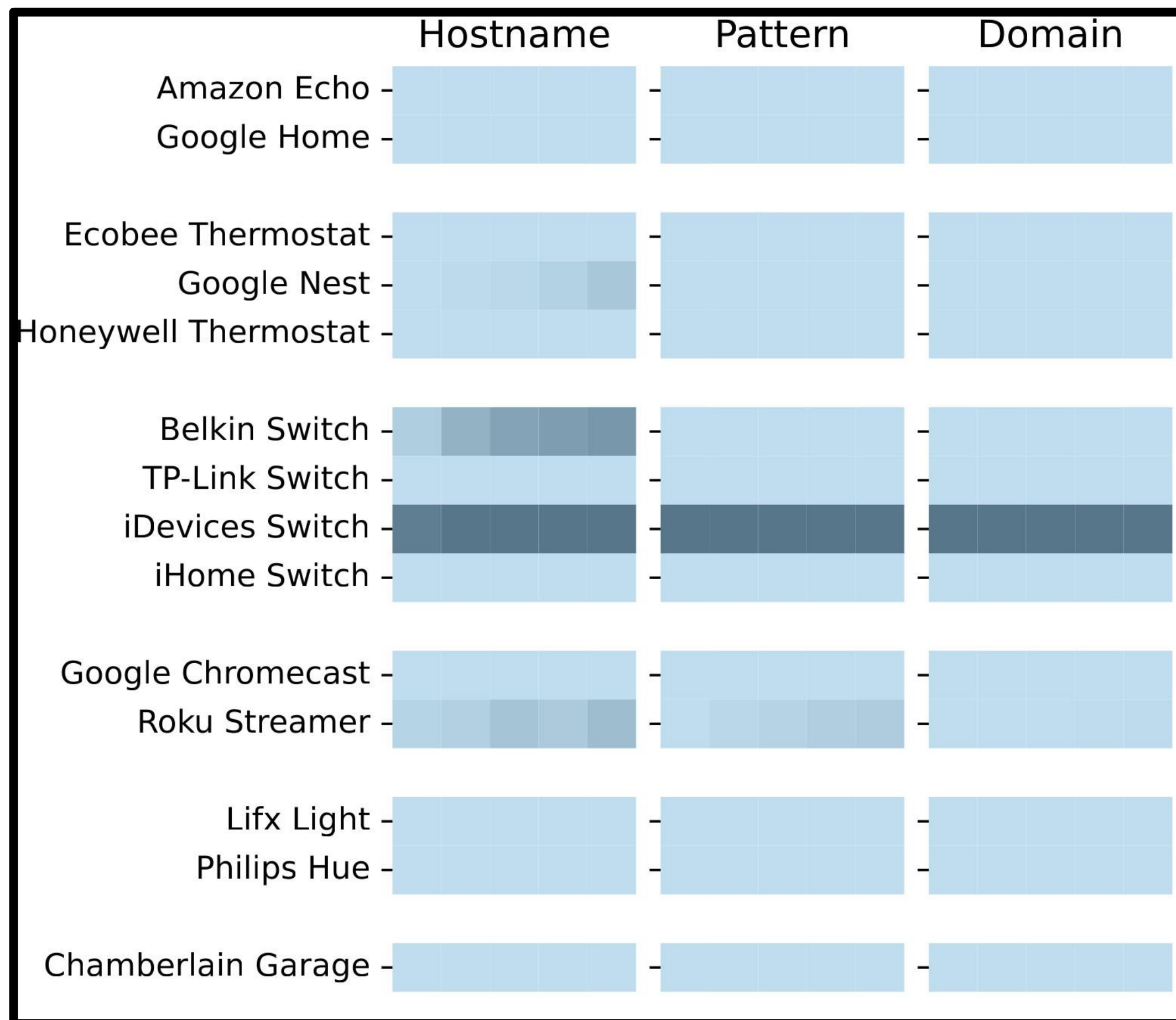
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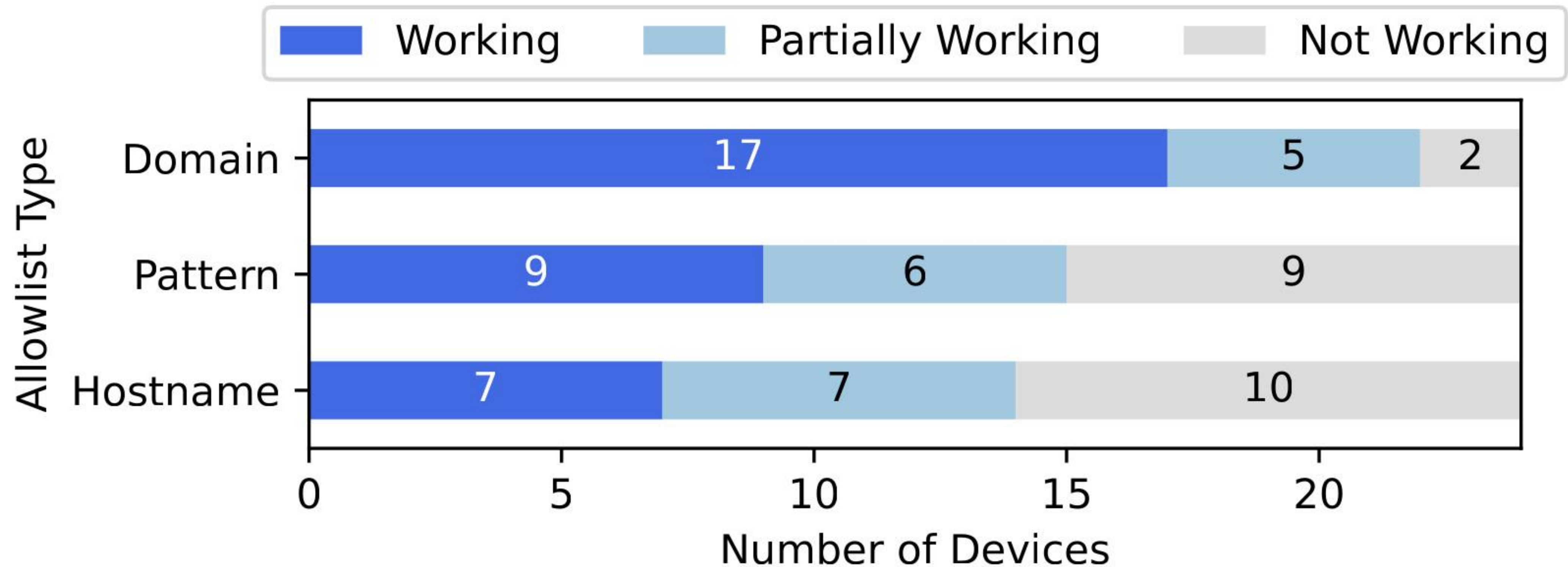
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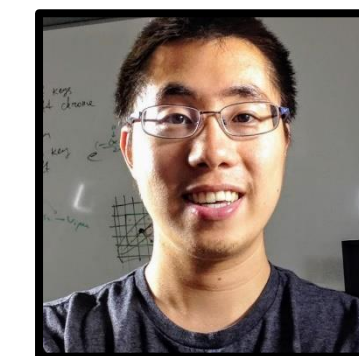
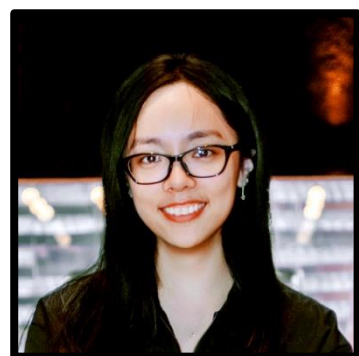


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  - Including for likely unseen events (e.g., factory resets)
- Challenges: new endpoints, load balancing, regionalization
- Challenge for streaming devices: varied endpoints
- Security shortcomings: use of cloud services, malicious devices

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