

An IoT Data Communication Framework for Authenticity and Integrity

Xin Li*, Huazhe Wang*, Ye Yu†, Chen Qian*

*University of California Santa Cruz

†University of Kentucky

IoT is ubiquitous



IoT trends

By 2020

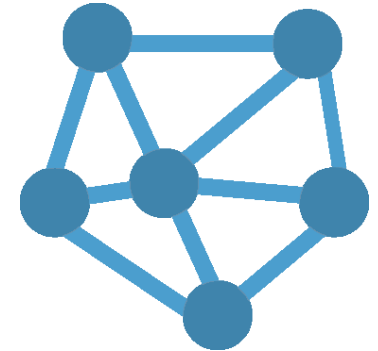
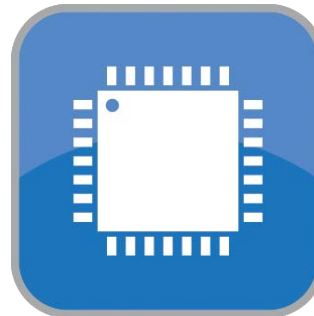


4 Billion

4 Trillion

25+ Billion

50 Trillion GB



**Connected
People**

Revenue

Device

Traffic

IoT Data Applications: data consumers



Analytics

- Environment monitoring
- Traffic estimation
- Business decision making



Prediction

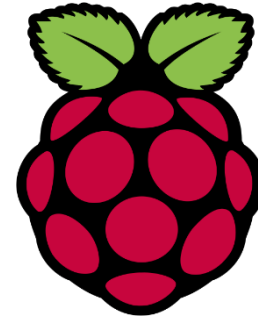
- Weather forecast
- Electricity load forecast



Real-time control

- Autonomous car
- Manufacturing
- Smart lighting

IoT device hardware platforms



SODAQ

Problem:
Limited computation and storage capacity

IoT Communication Framework



Data application

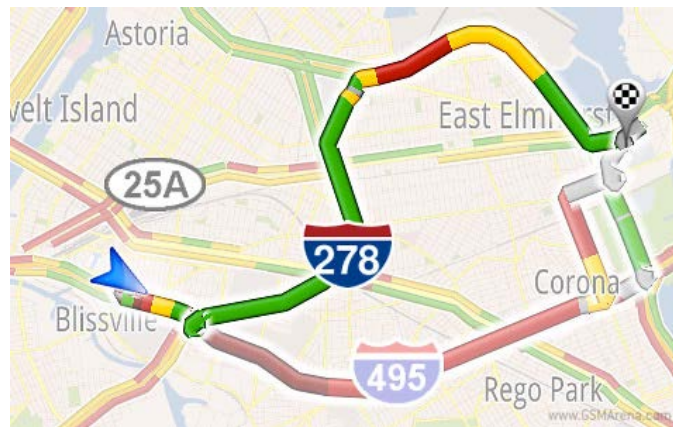
Requirements and challenges

- Data sampling
 - ❖ Due to bandwidth, storage quota limits
 - ❖ Requirement: **uniformity**



Requirements and challenges

- Partial Data Retrieval
 - ❖ Different granularity requirements
 - ❖ Requirement: **partial data retrieval**, **uniformity**



Coarse-grained traffic estimation



Requirements and challenges

- Partial Data Retrieval
 - ❖ Different granularity requirements
 - ❖ Requirement: **partial data retrieval**, **uniformity**



License plate recognition for toll way billing

Security threat



The Dirty, Little Secret of the Data Center — Data Corruption White

Pc **COMPUTERS & ELECTRONICS** SCIENCE & SOCIETY

Da
Usu
The
Computer hackers take to the cloud

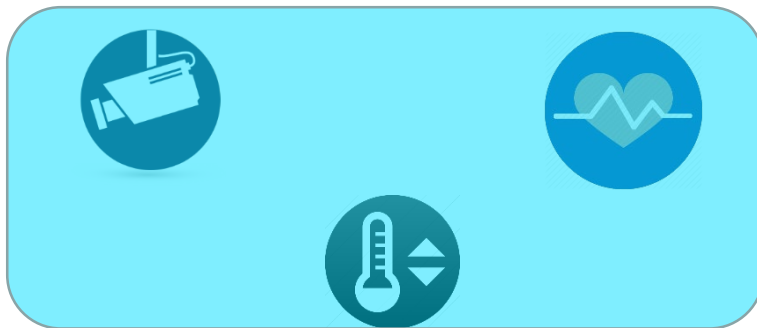
Online data storage services often — and unknowingly — host malicious software



**Wrong
Decisions!**

Security threat

Security mode: Only end entities are trust-worthy



Security threat

A green rounded rectangle containing text, surrounded by various icons including a house with Wi-Fi, a document, a briefcase, a laptop, and a thermometer.

Scope: Authentication and integrity.
Privacy is orthogonal.

Digital signature preliminary



Alice



Alice's **private** key



Expensive
& Slow



Bob



Alice's **public** key

Digital signature preliminary



Alice



$H($



Alice's **private** key



Bob



Alice's **public** key

Digital signature preliminary



Alice



Alice's **private** key



H(

Expensive
& Slow

H()



Bob



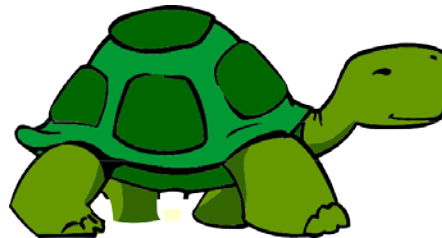
Alice's **public** key

Digital signature scheme: sign-each



Power hungry

Problem: inefficient and no uniformity guarantee



Slow



Digital signature scheme: concatenate

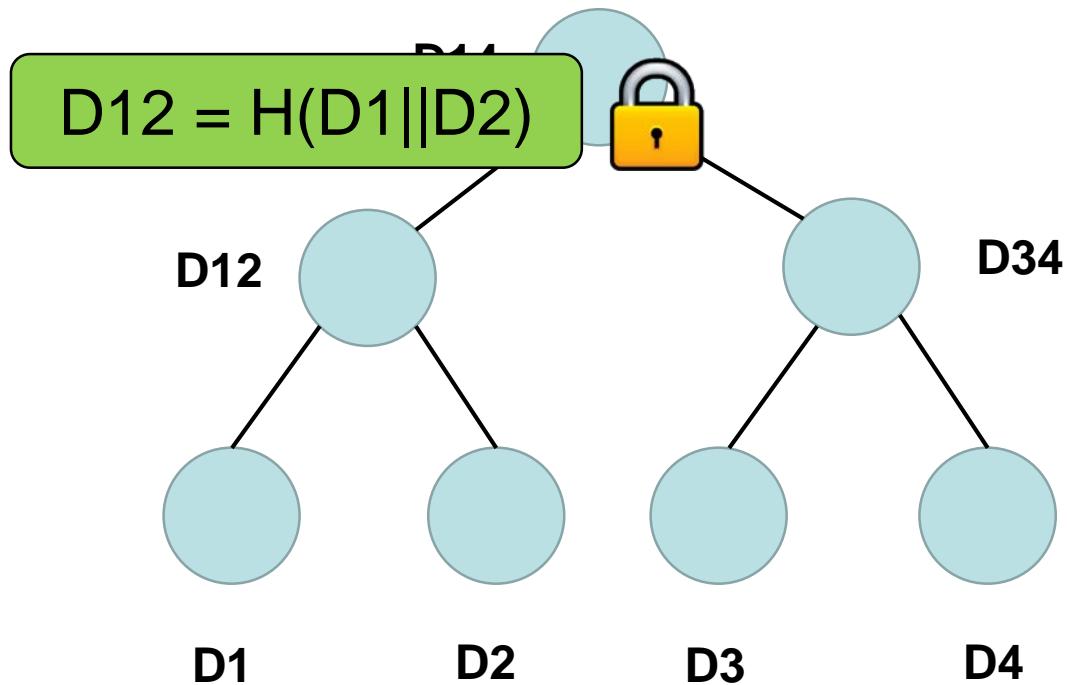


Problem: partial data retrieval
not supported



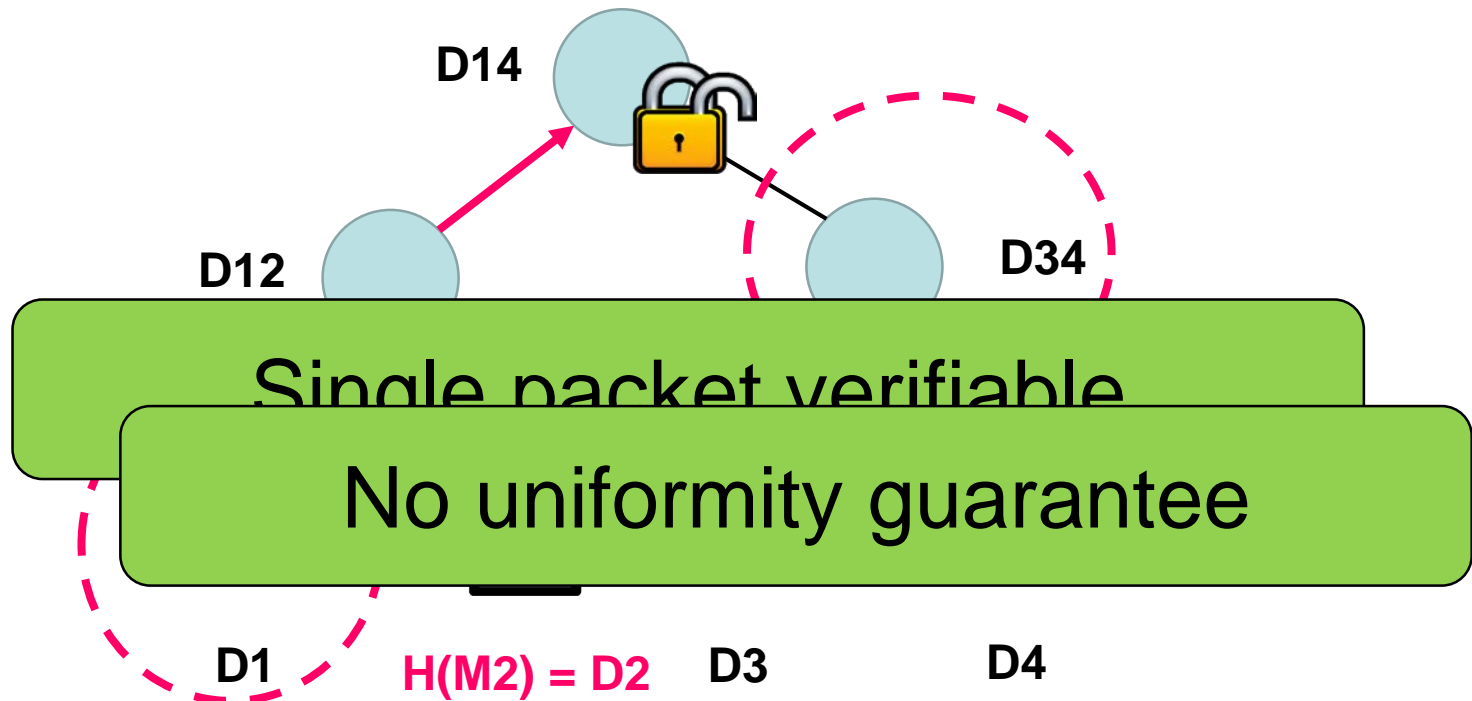
Digital signature scheme: Merkle tree

Signing



Digital signature scheme: Merkle tree

Verifying



Signature scheme comparison

Signature Scheme	Computation Efficiency	Partial Data Retrieval	Uniformity
Sign each	✗	✓	✗
Concatenate	✓	✗	N/A
Merkle tree	✓	✓	✗
GSC	✓	✓	✓

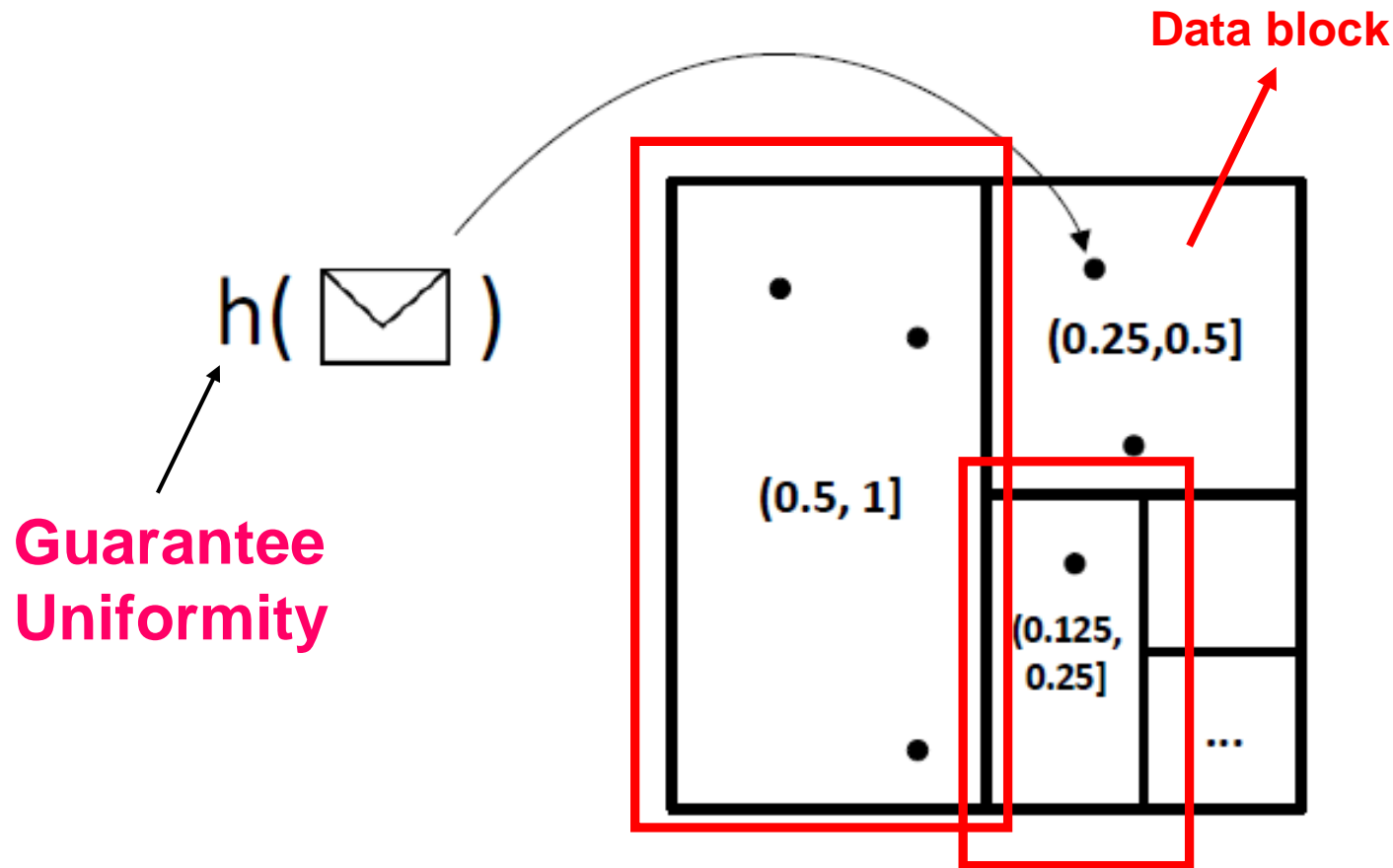


Geometric star chaining

- Intuition: any fraction number can be represented or approximated by a few bits

$$5/8 = (0.101)_2$$

Geometric star chaining



$$5/8 = (0.101)_2$$

Geometric star chaining

$$D1 = H(m || D1)$$



D1



D2



D3



D4

Dynamically updated



Constant!

Budget limit



Limited storage quota

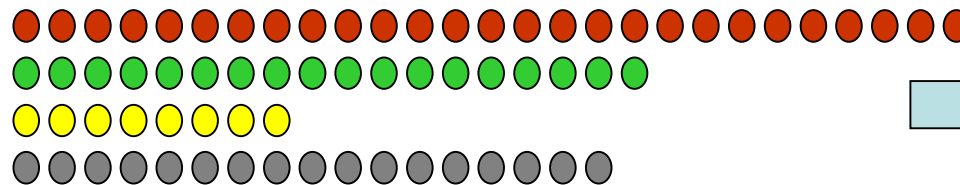


Limited bandwidth



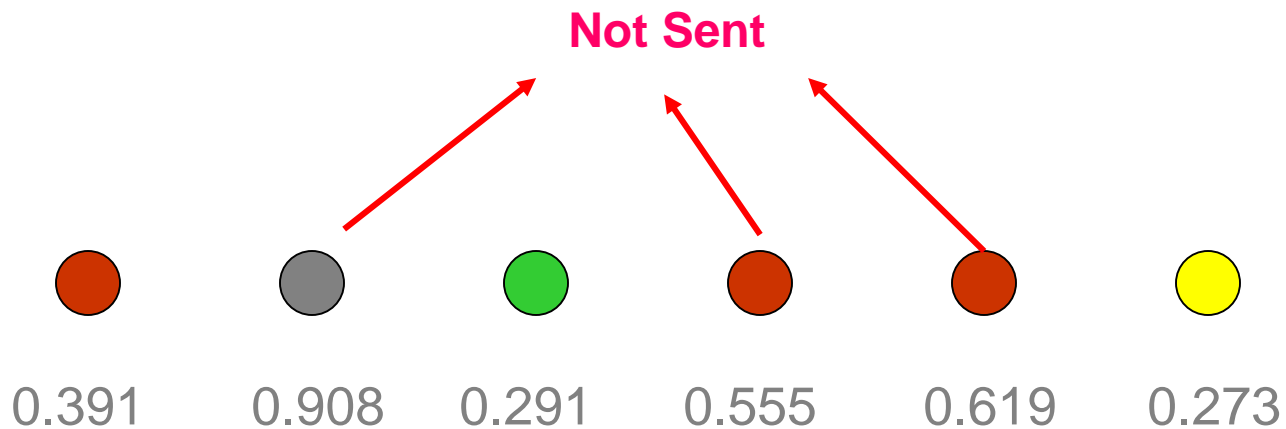
Budgeted-based distributed stream sampling

Each epoch: budget = 8



**Store and sample ->
Significant Space overhead**

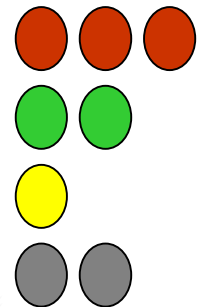
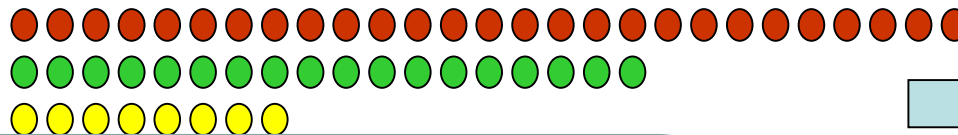
Min-wise sampling



Communication cost is reduced

smallest changes

Budgeted-based distributed stream sampling



- **Coordinator is not trust-worthy**
- **Sampling is not compatible with GSC**

Please check out the paper.

Coordinator

Sampling Protocol Design

Sensing device

Algorithm 1: SP at sensing device k in round j

```
1 foreach event  $e$  do
2    $i \leftarrow \operatorname{argmin}_{x \in \mathbb{N}} \{h(e) \geq 2^{-x-1}\};$ 
3    $l_i^k \leftarrow l_i^k + 1;$ 
4   if  $i \geq j$  then
5     Forward  $e$  to the coordinator;
6   else
7     Discard  $e$ ;
8   end
9 end
```

Coordinator

Algorithm 2: SP at the coordinator in round j

```
1 foreach event  $e$  do
2    $i \leftarrow \operatorname{argmin}_{x \in \mathbb{N}} \{h(e) \geq 2^{-x-1}\};$ 
3    $k \leftarrow e.source;$ 
4   if  $i \geq j$  then
5      $Q_i^k.add(e);$ 
6      $l'_i \leftarrow l'_i + 1;$ 
7      $g \leftarrow g + 1;$ 
8     while  $g > B$  do
9       Discard queues  $\{\forall k, Q_j^k\};$ 
10       $g \leftarrow g - l'_j;$ 
11       $j \leftarrow j + 1;$ 
12      Broadcast  $j$  to all sensing devices;
13    end
14  else
15    Discard  $e$ ;
16  end
17 end
```

Evaluation

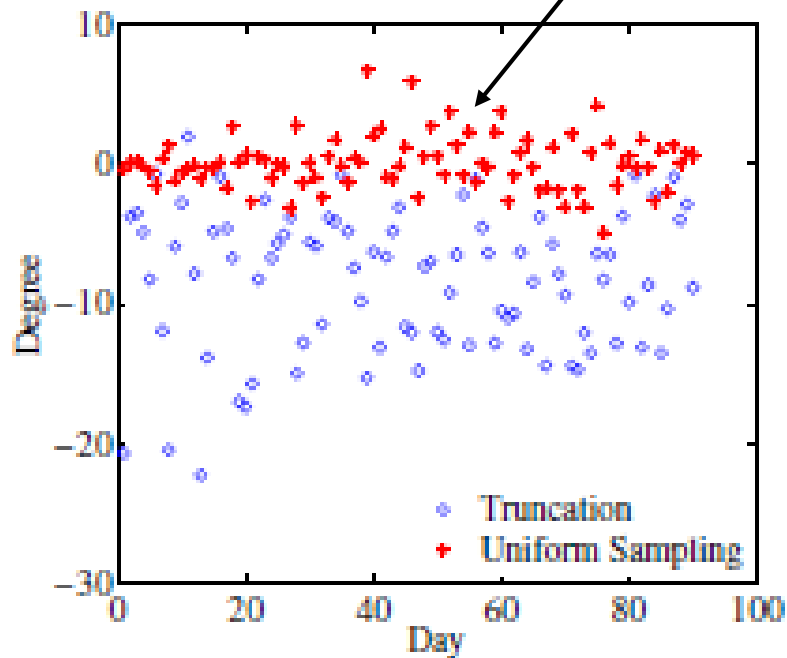
- Simulation and prototype emulation
 - Real dataset : 5 event-based sensing data
- Prototype emulation
 - DSA
 - MD5, SHA1, SHA256

Simulation

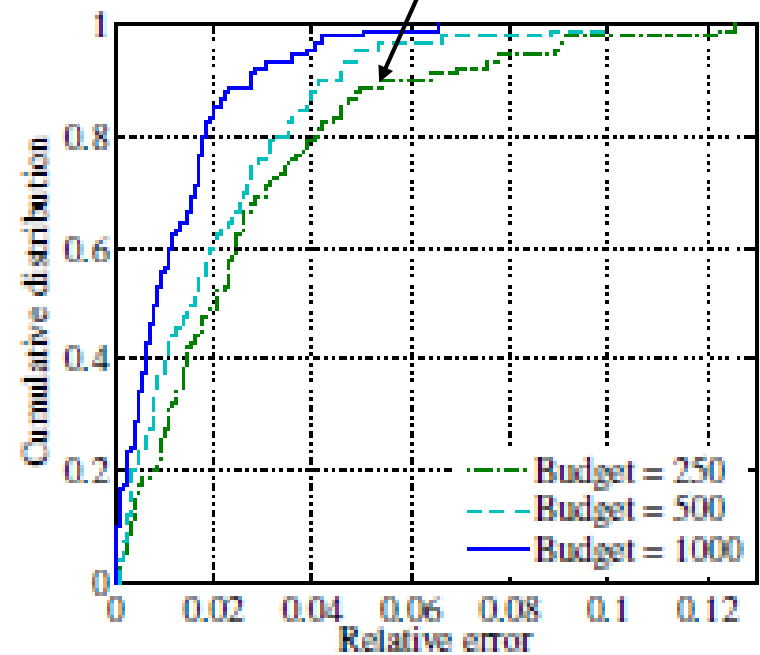
Uniformity

Uniformly drawn data reveals substantial information

2% data => 5% error

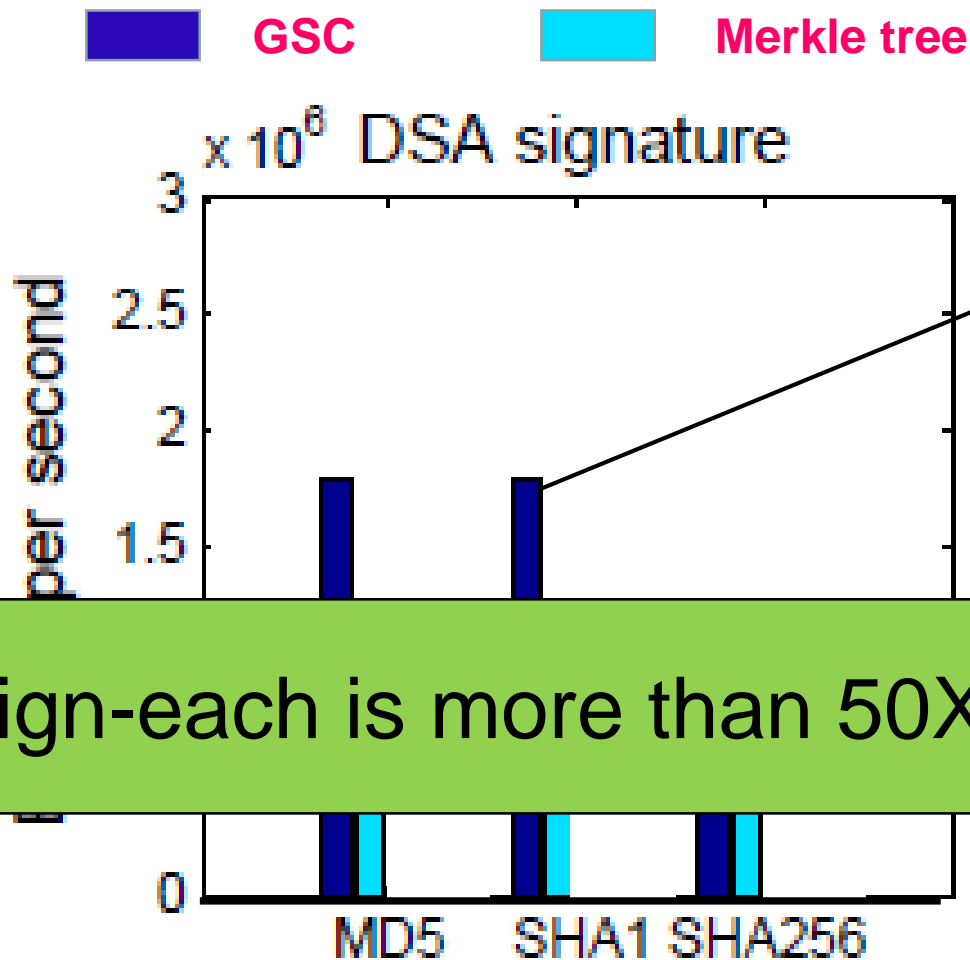


(a) Deviation from the ground truth



(b) Impact of budget limit

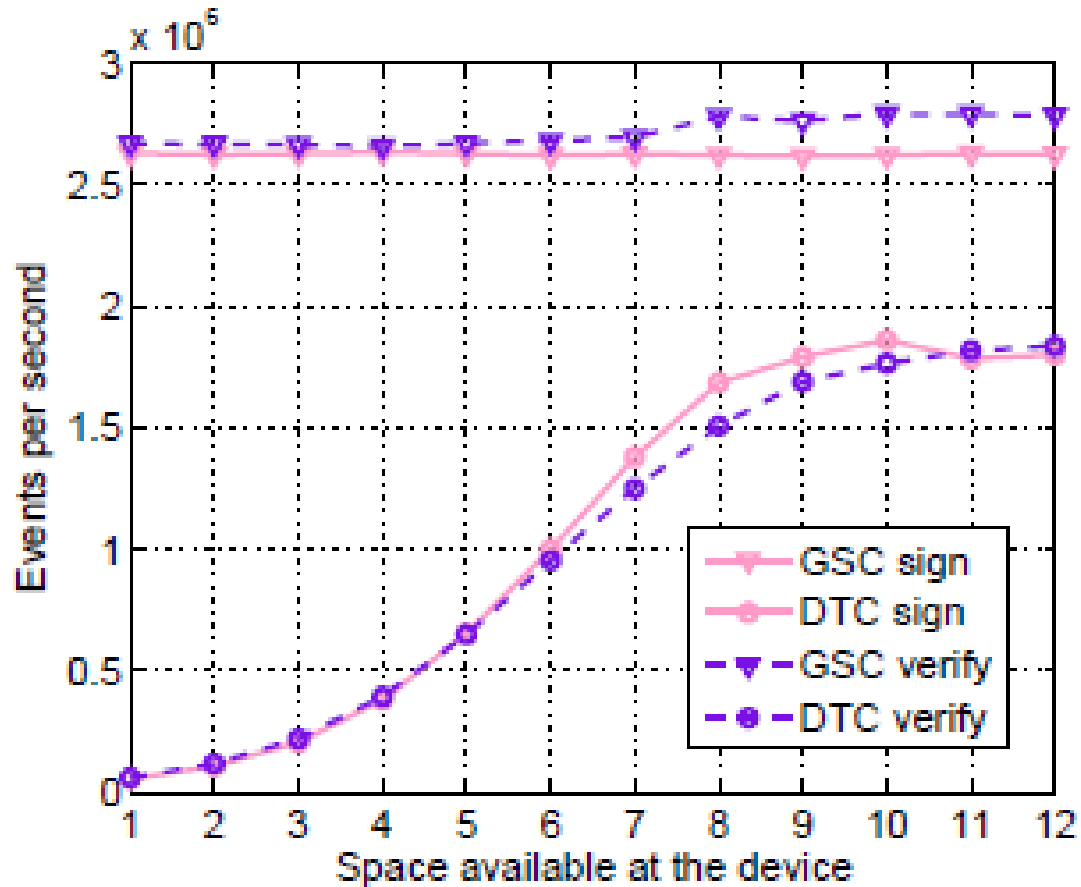
Prototype emulation



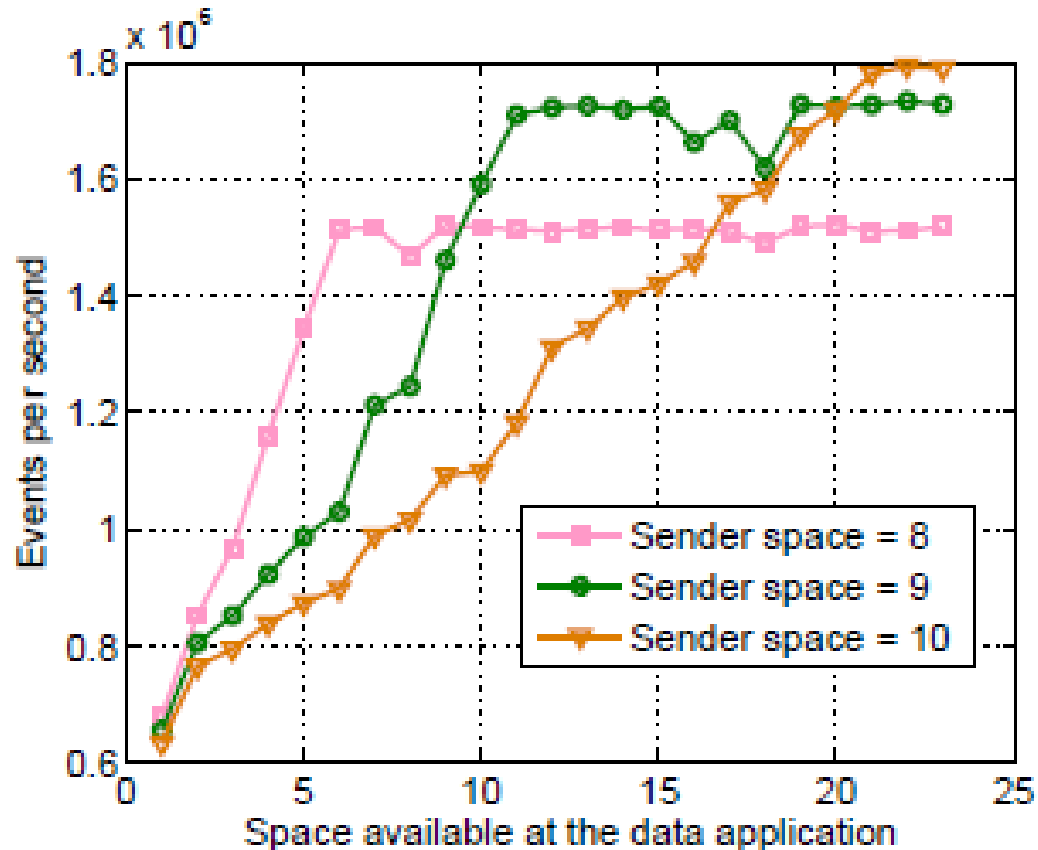
**GSC is faster
under all cases**

Sign-each is more than 50X slower

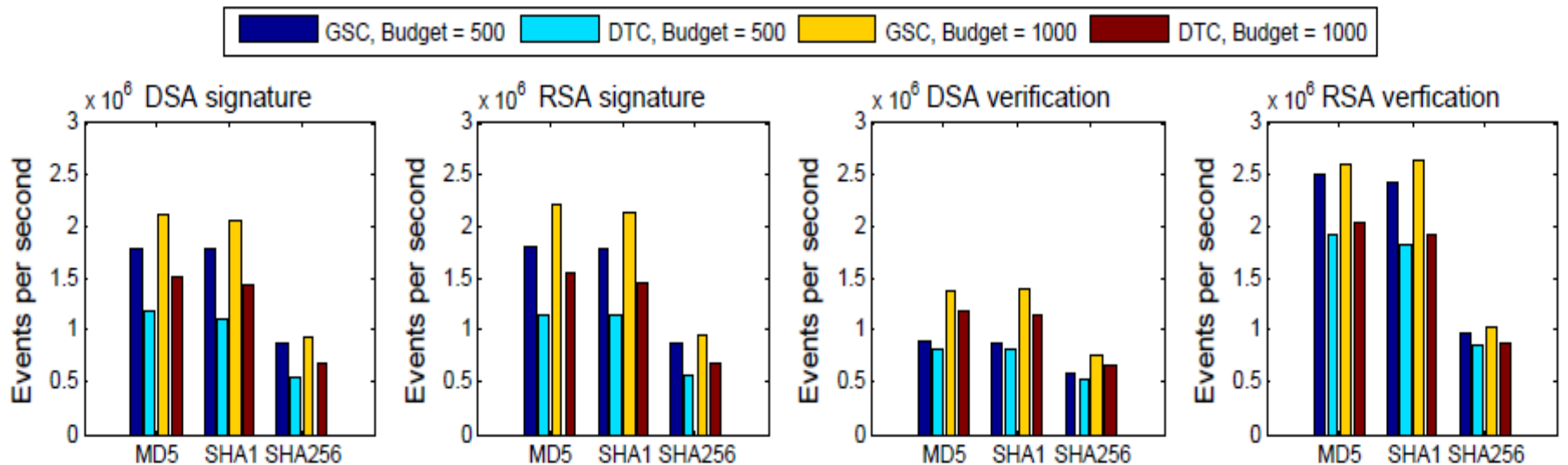
Prototype emulation



Prototype emulation



Prototype emulation



Conclusion

- Requirement of IoT communication
 - ❖ Computation efficiency
 - ❖ Uniformity
 - ❖ Partial data retrieval
- GSC is able to satisfy all these three requirements simultaneously.

Thank you !

