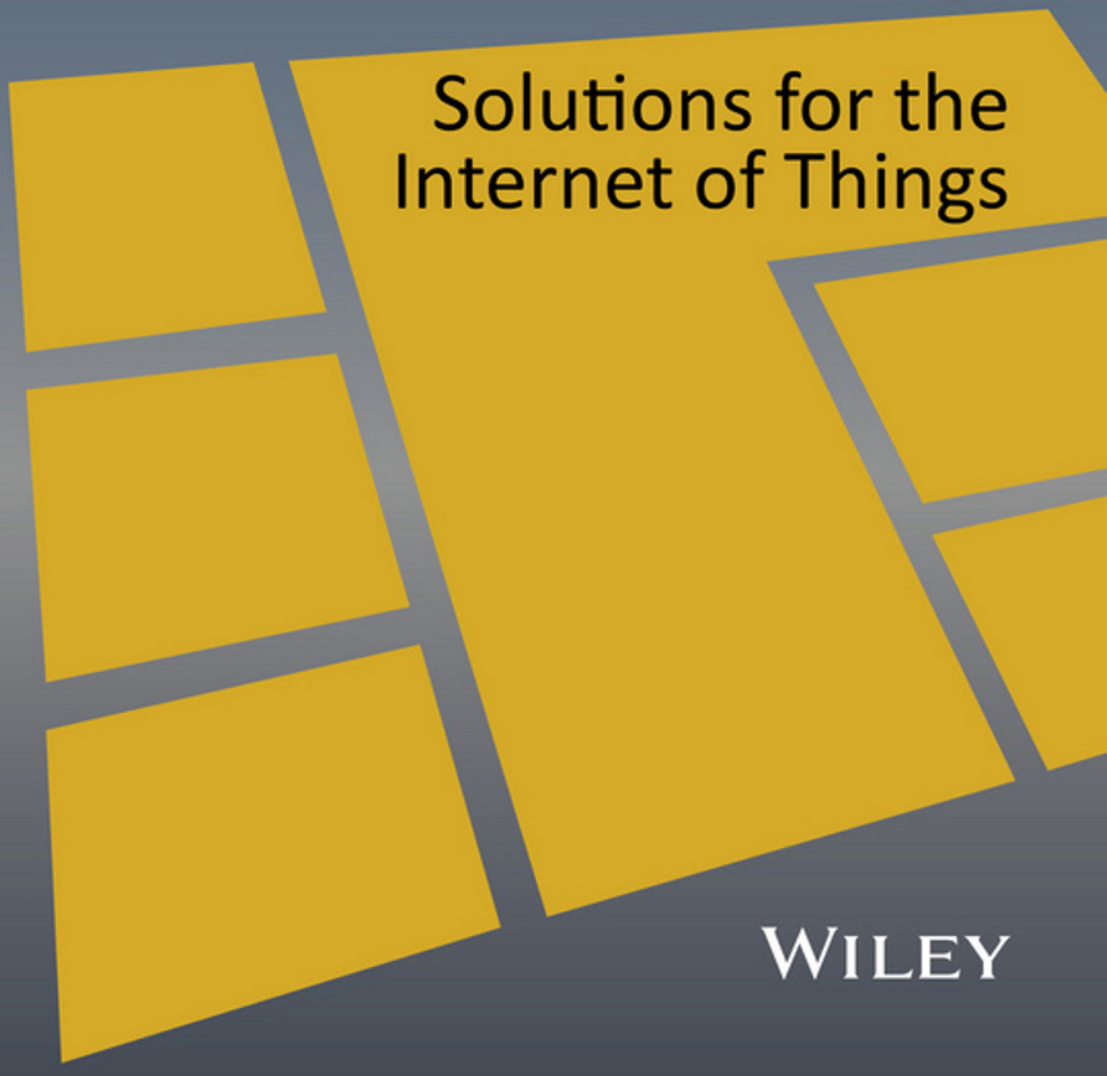
Jyrki T. J. Penttinen

Wireless Communications Security

Solutions for the Internet of Things



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WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY

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SOLUTIONS FOR THE INTERNET OF THINGS

Jyrki T. J. Penttinen
Giesecke & Devrient, USA

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About the Author

Dr **Jyrki T. J. Penttinen**, the author of this *Wireless Communications Security* book, started working in the mobile communications industry in 1987 evaluating early stage NMT-900, DECT and GSM radio network performance. After having obtained his MSc (EE) grade from Helsinki University of Technology (HUT) in 1994, he continued with Telecom Finland (Sonera and TeliaSonera Finland) and with Xfera Spain (Yoigo) participating in 2G and 3G projects. He also established and managed the consultancy firm Finesstel Ltd in 2002–03 operating in Europe and the Americas, and afterwards he worked with Nokia and Nokia Siemens Networks in Mexico, Spain and the United States in 2004–2013. During his time working with mobile network operators and equipment manufacturers, Dr Penttinen was involved in a wide range of operational and research activities performing system and architectural design, investigation, standardization, training and technical management with special interest in the radio interface of cellular networks and mobile TV such as GSM, GPRS/EDGE, UMTS/HSPA and DVB-H. Since 2014, in his current Program Manager's position with Giesecke & Devrient America, Inc, his focus areas include mobile and IoT security and innovation.

Dr Penttinen obtained his LicSc (Tech) and DSc (Tech) degrees in HUT (currently known as Aalto University, School of Science and Technology) in 1999 and 2011, respectively. In addition to his main work, he is an active lecturer, has written dozens of technical articles and authored telecommunications books, the recent ones being *The LTE-Advanced Deployment Handbook* (Wiley, 2016), *The Telecommunications Handbook* (Wiley, 2015) and *The LTE/SAE Deployment Handbook* (Wiley, 2011). More information about his publications can be found at www.tlt.fi.

Preface

This *Wireless Communications Security* book summarizes key aspects related to radio access network security solutions and protection against malicious attempts. As such a large number of services depend on the Internet and its increasingly important wireless access methods now and in the future, proper shielding is of the utmost importance. Along with the popularization of wireless communications systems such as Wi-Fi and cellular networks, the utilization of the services often takes place via wireless equipment such as smartphones and laptops supporting short and long range radio access technologies. Threats against these services and devices are increasing, one of the motivations of the attackers being the exploitation of user credentials and other secrets to achieve monetary benefits. There are also plenty of other reasons for criminals to attack wireless systems which thus require increasingly sophisticated protection methods by users, operators, service providers, equipment manufacturers, standardization bodies and other stakeholders.

Along with the overall development of IT and communications technologies, the environment has changed drastically over the years. In the 1980s, threats against mobile communications were merely related to the cloning of a user's telephone number to make free phone calls and eavesdropping on voice calls on the unprotected radio interface. From the experiences with the relatively poorly protected first-generation mobile networks, modern wireless communications systems have gradually taken into account security threats in a much more advanced way while the attacks are becoming more sophisticated and involve more diversified motivations such as deliberate destruction of the services and ransom-type threats. In addition to all these dangers against end-users, security breaches against the operators, service providers and other stakeholder are on the rise, too. In other words, we are entering a cyber-world, and the communications services are an elemental part of this new era.

The Internet has such an integral role in our daily life that the consequences of a major breakdown in its services would result in chaos. Proper shielding against malicious attempts requires a complete and updated cyber-security to protect the essential functions of societies such as bank institutes, energy distribution and telecommunications infrastructures. The trend related to the Internet of Things (IoT), with estimations of tens of billions of devices being taken into use within a short time period, means that the environment is becoming even more

challenging due to the huge proportion of the cheaper IoT devices that may often lack their own protection mechanisms. These innocent-looking always-connected devices such as intelligent household appliances – if deployed and set up improperly – may expose doors deeper into the home network, its services and information containers, and open security holes even further into the business networks. This is one of the key areas in modern wireless security preparation.

As my good friend Alfredo so well summarized, the Internet can be compared to nuclear power; it is highly useful while under control, but as soon as security threats are present, it may lead to major disaster. Without doubt, proper protection is thus essential. This book presents the solutions and challenges of wireless security by summarizing typical, currently utilized services and solutions, and paints the picture for the future by presenting novelty solutions such as advanced mobile subscription management concepts. I hope you find the contents interesting and relevant in your work and studies and obtain an overview on both the established and yet-to-be-formed solutions of the field. In addition to this book, the contents are available in eBook format, and you can find additional information and updates from the topics at *www.tlt.fi*, which complement the overall picture of wireless security. As has been the case with my previous books published by Wiley, I would be glad to receive your valuable feedback about this *Wireless Communications Security* book directly via my email address: *jyrki.penttinen@hotmail.com*.

Jyrki T. J. Penttinen
Morristown, NJ, USA

Acknowledgements

It has been a highly interesting task to collect all this information about wireless security aspects into a single book. I reckon many of the presented solutions tend to develop extremely fast as the threats become increasingly sophisticated and innovative. The challenge is, of course, to maintain the relevancy of the written material. It is perhaps equally difficult for the stakeholders to ensure proper shielding of the wireless communications networks, devices, mobile apps and services along with all the advances in consumer and machine-to-machine domains – not forgetting the overall development of the Internet of Things (IoT), which is currently experiencing major interest. Even so, I believe that the foundations are worth describing in a book format, while the latest advances of each presented field can be checked via the identified key references and root sources of information.

An important part of this book, that is, describing the basics, is something I have been involved with throughout my career when I was working with mobile network operators as well as network and device vendors, while the rest of the contents complete the picture by presenting the most recent advances such as embedded SIM and respective subscription management which will be highly relevant in the near future for the most dynamic ways of utilizing consumers' mobile and companion devices as well as the ever growing amount of IoT equipment. I thank all my good colleagues I have had the privilege to work with and to exchange ideas related to mobile security. I want to especially mention the important role of Giesecke & Devrient in offering me the possibility to focus on the topic in my current position.

I warmly thank the Wiley team for the professional work and firm yet tender ways for ensuring the book project and schedules advanced according to the plans. Special thanks belong to Mark Hammond, Sandra Grayson, Tiina Wigley and Nithya Sechin, as well as Tessa Hanford, among all the others who helped me to make sure this book was finalized in good order.

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Jyrki T. J. Penttinen
Morristown, NJ, USA

Abbreviations

3DES	Triple-Data Encryption Standard
3GPP	3rd Generation Partnership Program
6LoWPAN	IPv6 Low power Wireless Personal Area Network
AAA	Authentication, Authorization and Accounting
AAS	Active Antenna System
ACP	Access Control Policy
ADF	Application Dedicated File
ADMF	Administration Function
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
ADT	Android Developer Tool
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
AF	Authentication Framework
AID	Application ID
AIDC	Automatic Identification and Data Capture
AIE	Air Interface Encryption
AK	Anonymity Key
AKA	Authentication and Key Agreement
ALC	Asynchronous Layered Coding
AMF	Authenticated Management Field
AMI	Advanced Metering Infrastructure
AMPS	Advanced Mobile Phone System
ANDSF	Access Network Discovery and Selection Function
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AOTA	Advanced Over-the-Air
AP	Access Point
AP	Application Provider
APDU	Application Protocol Data Unit
API	Application Programming Interface
AR	Aggregation Router
ARIB	Association of Radio Industries and Businesses

AS	Access Stratum
AS	Authentication Server
ASIC	Application-Specific Integrated Circuit
ASME	Access Security Management Entity
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One
ATCA	Advanced Telecommunications Computing Architecture
ATR	Answer to Reset
ATSC	Advanced Television Systems Committee
AuC	Authentication Centre
AUTN	Authentication Token
AV	Authentication Vector
AVD	Android Virtual Device
BAN	Business/Building Area Network
BCBP	Bar Coded Boarding Pass
BCCH	Broadcast Control Channel
BE	Backend
BGA	Ball Grid Array
BIN	Bank Identification Number
BIP	Bearer-Independent Protocol
BLE	Bluetooth, Low-Energy
BM-SC	Broadcast – Multicast Service Centre
BSC	Base Station Controller
BSP	Biometric Service Provider
BSS	Billing System
BSS	Business Support System
BTS	Base Transceiver Station
C2	Command and Control
CA	Conditional Access
CA	Carrier Aggregation
CA	Certificate Authority
CA	Controlling Authority
CAT	Card Application Toolkit
CAT_TP	Card Application Toolkit Transport Protocol
CAVE	Cellular Authentication and Voice Encryption
CB	Cell Broadcast
CBEFF	Common Biometric Exchange Formats Framework
CC	Common Criteria
CC	Congestion Control
CCM	Card Content Management
CCMP	Counter-mode Cipher block chaining Message authentication code Protocol
CCSA	China Communications Standards Association
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CEIR	Central EIR
CEPT	European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations
CFN	Connection Frame Number
CGN	Carrier-Grade NAT

CHV	Chip Holder Verification
CI	Certificate Issuer
CK	Cipher Key
CL	Contactless
CLA	Class of Instruction
CLF	Contactless Frontend
CLK	Clock
CMAS	Commercial Mobile Alert System
CMP	Certificate Management Protocol
CN	Core Network
CoAP	Constrained Application Protocol
CoC	Content of Communication
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CS	Circuit Switched
CSFB	Circuit Switched Fallback
CSG	Closed Subscriber Group
CSS7	Common Signaling System
CVM	Cardholder Verification Method
DBF	Database File
DD	Digital Dividend
DDoS	Distributed Denial-of-Service
DE	Data Element
DES	Data Encryption Standard
DF	Dedicated File
DFN	Dual-Flat, No leads
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DL	Downlink
DM	Device Management
DM	Device Manufacturer
DMO	Direct Mode Operation
DNS	Domain Name System
DoS	Denial-of-Service
DPA	Data Protection Act
DPI	Deep Packet Inspection
DRM	Digital Rights Management
DS	Data Synchronization
DSS	Data Security Standard
DSSS	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum
DTLS	Datagram Transport Layer Security
DTMB	Digital Terrestrial Multimedia Broadcast
DVB	Digital Video Broadcasting
EAL	Evaluation Assurance Level
EAN	Extended Area Network
EAP	Extensible Authentication Protocol
EAPoL	Extensible Authentication Protocol over Local Area Network
EAP-TTLS	Extensible Authentication Protocol-Tunneled Transport Layer Security

ECASD	eUICC Controlling Authority Secure Domain
eCAT	Encapsulated Card Application Toolkit
ECC	Elliptic Curve Cryptography
ECDSA	Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm
ECO	European Communications Office
EDGE	Enhanced Data Rates for Global Evolution
EEM	Ethernet Emulation Mode
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Read-Only Memory
EF	Elementary File
EGAN	Enhanced Generic Access Network
EID	eUICC Identifier
EIR	Equipment Identity Register
E-MBS	Enhanced Multicast Broadcast Service
EMC	Electro-Magnetic Compatibility
EMF	Electro-Magnetic Field
EMI	Electro-Magnetic Interference
EMM	EPS Mobility Management
EMP	Electro-Magnetic Pulse
eNB	Evolved Node B
EPC	Enhanced Packet Core
EPC	Evolved Packet Core
EPS	Electric Power System
EPS	Enhanced Packet System
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
ERTMS	European Rail Traffic Management System
eSE	Embedded Security Element
eSIM	Embedded Subscriber Identity Module
ESN	Electronic Serial Number
ESP	Encapsulating Security Payload
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute
ETWS	Earthquake and Tsunami Warning System
eUICC	Embedded Universal Integrated Circuit Card
EUM	eUICC Manufacturer
E-UTRAN	Enhanced UTRAN
EV-DO	Evolution Data Only/Data Optimized
FAC	Final Approval Code
FAN	Field Area Network
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FDD	Frequency Division Multiplex
FDT	File Delivery Table
FEC	Forward Error Correction
FF	Form Factor
FICORA	Finnish Communications Regulatory Authority
FID	File-ID
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards
FLUTE	File Transport over Unidirectional Transport

FM	Frequency Modulation
FPGA	Field Programmable Gate Array
GAA	Generic Authentication Architecture
GBA	Generic Bootstrapping Architecture
GCSE	Group Communication System Enabler
GEA	GPRS Encryption Algorithm
GERAN	GSM EDGE Radio Access Network
GGSN	Gateway GPRS Support Node
GMSK	Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying
GoS	Grade of Service
GP	GlobalPlatform
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRX	GPRS Roaming Exchange
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
GSMA	GSM Association
GTP	GPRS Tunnelling Protocol
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HAN	Home Area Network
HCE	Host Card Emulation
HCI	Host Controller Interface
HE	Home Environment
HF	High Frequency
HFN	Hyperframe Number
HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
HLR	Home Location Register
HNB	Home Node B
HRPD	High Rate Packet Data
HSPA	High Speed Packet Access
HSS	Home Subscriber Server
HTTPS	HTTP Secure
HW	Hardware
I/O	Input/Output
I^2C	Inter-Integrated Circuit
IAN	Industrial Area Network
IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
IARI	IMS Application Reference ID
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	Integrated Circuit Card
ICCID	ICC Identification Number
ICE	In Case of Emergency
ICE	Intercepting Control Element
ICIC	Inter Cell Interference Control
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IDE	Integrated Development Environment
IDEA	International Data Encryption Algorithm

ID-FF	Identity Federation Framework
IDM	Identity Management
IDS	Intrusion Detection System
ID-WSF	Identity Web Services Framework
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IF	Intermediate Frequency
IK	Integrity Key
IKE	Internet Key Exchange
IMEI	International Mobile Equipment Identity
IMEISV	IMEI Software Version
IMS	IP Multimedia Subsystem
IMSI	International Mobile Subscriber Identity
IOP	Interoperability Process
IoT	Internet of Things
IOT	Inter-Operability Testing
IP	Internet Protocol
IPS	Intrusion Prevention System
IPSec	IP Security
IR	Infrared
IRI	Intercept Related Information
ISD	Issuer Security Domain
ISDB-T	Terrestrial Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting
ISD-P	Issuer Security Domain Profile
ISD-R	Issuer Security Domain Root
ISIM	IMS SIM
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISOC	Internet Society
ITSEC	Information Technology Security Evaluation Criteria
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
IWLAN	Interworking Wireless Local Area Network
JBOH	JavaScript-Binding-Over-HTTP
JTC	Joint Technical Committee
K	User Key
KASME	Key for Access Security Management Entity
KDF	Key Derivation Function
LA	Location Area
LAN	Local Area Network
LBS	Location Based Service
LCT	Layered Coding Transport
LEA	Law Enforcement Agencies
LEAP	Lightweight Extensible Authentication Protocol
LEMF	Law Enforcement Monitoring Facilities
LF	Low Frequency
LI	Legal/Lawful Interception

LIF	Location Interoperability Forum
LIG	Legal Interception Gateway
LLCP	Logical Link Control Protocol
LOS	Line-of-Sight
LPPM	Location-Privacy Protection Mechanism
LTE	Long Term Evolution
LTE-M	LTE M2M
LTE-U	LTE Unlicensed
LUK	Limited Use Key
LWM2M	Lightweight Device Management of M2M
M2M	Machine-to-Machine
MAC	Medium Access Control
MAC	Message Authentication Code
MBMS	Multimedia Broadcast and Multicast Service
MC	Multi Carrier
MCC	Mobile Country Code
MCPTT	Mission Critical Push To Talk
ME	Mobile Equipment
ME ID	Mobile Equipment Identifier
MF	Master File
MFF2	Machine-to-Machine Form Factor 2
MGIF	Mobile Gaming Interoperability Forum
MIM	Machine Identity Module
MIMO	Multiple In Multiple Out
MITM	Man in the Middle
MM	Mobility Management
MME	Mobility Management Entity
MMS	Multimedia Messaging
MNC	Mobile Network Code
MNO	Mobile Network Operator
MPLS	Multiprotocol Label Switching
MPU	Multi Processing Unit
MRTD	Machine Readable Travel Document
MSC	Mobile services Switching Centre
MSISDN	Mobile Subscriber's ISDN number
MSP	Multiple Subscriber Profile
MST	Magnetic Secure Transmission
MT	Mobile Terminal
MTC	Machine-Type Communications
MVNO	Mobile Virtual Network Operator
MVP	Minimum Viable Product
MWIF	Mobile Wireless Internet Forum
NAA	Network Access Application
NACC	Network Assisted Call Control
NAF	Network Application Function
NAN	Neighborhood Area Network

NAS SMC	NAS Security Mode Command
NAS	Non-Access Stratum
NAT	Network Address Translation
NB	Node B
NCSC-FI	National Cyber Security Centre of Finland
NDEF	NFC Data Exchange Format
NDS	Network Domain Security
NE ID	Network Element Identifier
NFC	Near Field Communications
NGMN	Next Generation Mobile Network
NH	Next Hop
NHTSA	National Highway Transportation and Safety Administration
NIS	Network and Information Security
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NMS	Network Monitoring System
NMT	Nordic Mobile Telephony
NP	Network Provider
NPU	Numerical Processing Unit
NTP	Network Time Protocol
NWd	Normal World
OAM	Operations, Administration and Management
OBU	Onboard Unit
OCF	Open Card Framework
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
ODA	On-Demand Activation
ODM	Original Device Manufacturer
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OFDM	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing
OM	Order Management
OMA	Open Mobile Alliance
OP	Organizational Partner
OPM	OTA Provisioning Manager
OS	Operating System
OSPT	Open Standard for Public Transport (Alliance)
OTA	Over-the-Air
OTT	Over-the-Top
PAN	Personal Account Number
PAN	Personal Area Network
PC/SC	Personal Computer/Smart Card
PCC	Policy and Charging Control
PCI	Payment Card Industry
PCI-DSS	Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PDCP	Packet Data Convergence Protocol
PDN	Packet Data Network
PDP	Packet Data Protocol

PDPC	Packet Data Convergence Protocol
PDS	Packet Data Services
PDU	Protocol/Packet Data Unit
PED	PIN-Entry Device
PGC	Project Coordination Group
P-GW	Proxy Gateway
PICC	Proximity ICC
PIN	Personal Identification Number
PITA	Portable Instrument for Trace Acquisition
PIV	Personal Identity Verification
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PLI	Physical Layer Identifier
PLMN	Public Land Mobile Network
PMR	Private Mobile Radio
PNAC	Port-based Network Access Control
POS	Point-of-Sales
PP	Protection Profile
PTM	Point-to-Multipoint
PTP	Point-to-Point
PTS	PIN Transaction Security
PTS	Protocol Type Selection
PUK	Personal Unblocking Key
PWS	Public Warning System
QoS	Quality of Service
QR	Quick Read
RA	Registration Authority
RAM	Random Access Memory
RAM	Remote Application Management
RAN	Radio Access Network
RANAP	RAN Application Protocol
RAND	Random Number
RAT	Radio Access Technology
RCS	Rich Communications Suite
REE	Rich Execution Environment
RES	Response
RF	Radio Frequency
RFID	Radio Frequency Identity
RFM	Remote File Management
RLC	Radio Link Control
RN	Relay Node
RNC	Radio Network Controller
RoI	Return on Investment
ROM	Read-Only Memory
RPM	Remote Patient Monitoring
RRC	Radio Resource Control
RRM	Radio Resource Management

RSP	Remote SIM Provisioning
RTC	Real Time Communications
RTD	Record Type Definition
RTT	Radio Transmission Technology
RUIM	Removable User Identity Module
SA	Security Association
SA	Services and System Aspects
SaaS	Software-as-a-Service
SAE	System Architecture Evolution
SAR	Specific Absorption Rate
SAS	Security Accreditation Scheme
SAT	SIM Application Toolkit
SATCOM	Satellite Communications
SBC	Session Border Controller
SC	Sub-Committee
SCD	Signature-Creation Data
SCP	Secure Channel Protocol
SCQL	Structured Card Query Language
SCTP	Stream Control Transmission Protocol
SCWS	Smart Card Web Server
SD	Secure Digital
SD	Security Domain
SDCCH	Stand Alone Dedicated Control Channel
SDK	Software Development Kit
SDS	Short Data Services
SE	Secure Element
SE	Service Enabler
SEG	Security Gateway
SEI	Secure Element Issuer
SES	Secure Element Supplier
SFPG	Security and Fraud Prevention Group
SG	Smart Grid
SGSN	Serving GPRS Support Node
S-GW	Serving Gateway
SIM	Subscriber Identity Module
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol
SiP	Silicon Provider
SM	Short Message
SMC	Security Mode Command
SM-DP	Subscription Manager, Data Preparation
SMG	Special Mobile Group
SMS	Short Message Service
SMSC	Short Message Service Centre
SM-SR	Subscription Manager, Secure Routing
SN ID	Serving Network's Identity
SN	Sequence Number

SN	Serving Network
SoC	System on Chip
SON	Self-Organizing Network
SP	Service Provider
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface
SQN	Sequence Number
SRES	Signed Response
SRVCC	Single Radio Voice Call Continuity
SS	Service Subscriber
SSCD	Secure Signature-Creation Device
SSD	Shared Secret Data
SSDP	Simple Service Discovery Protocol
SSID	Service Set Identifier
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
SSO	Single Sign On
SubMan	Subscription Management
SVLTE	Simultaneous Voice and LTE
SVN	Software Version Number
SW	Software
SWd	Secure World
SWP	Single Wire Protocol
TAC	Type Approval Code
TACS	Total Access Communications System
TC	Technical Committee
TCAP	Transaction Capabilities Application Part
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TDD	Time Division Multiplex
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TE	Terminal Equipment
TEDS	TETRA Enhanced Data Service
TEE	Trusted Execution Environment
TETRA	Terrestrial Trunked Radio
TIA	Telecommunications Industry Association
TKIP	Temporal Key Integrity Protocol
TLS	Transport Layer Security
TMO	Trunked Mode Operation
TMSI	Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity
TOE	Target of Evaluation
ToP	Timing over Packet
TPDU	Transmission Protocol Data Unit
TSC	Technical Sub-Committee
TSG	Technical Specification Group
TSIM	TETRA Subscriber Identity Module
TSM	Trusted Service Manager
TTA	Telecommunications Technology Association
TTC	Telecommunications Technology Committee

TTLS	Tunneled Transport Layer Security
TUAK	Temporary User Authentication Key
TZ	Trusted Zone
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter
UDP	User Data Protocol
UE	User Equipment
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
UICC	Universal Integrated Circuit Card
UIM	User Identity Module
UL	Uplink
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
UN	United Nations
UP	User Plane
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier
USAT	USIM Application Toolkit
USB	Universal Serial Bus
USIM	Universal Subscriber Identity Module
UTRAN	Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network
UWB	Ultra-Wide Band
UX	User Experience
VLAN	Virtual Local Area Network
VLR	Visitor Location Register
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
VoLTE	Voice over LTE
VPLMN	Visited PLMN
VPN	Virtual Private Network
WAN	Wide Area Network
WAP	Wireless Access Protocol
WCDMA	Wideband Code Division Multiplexing Access
WEP	Wired Equivalent Privacy
WG	Working Group
WIM	Wireless Identity Module
WISPr	Wireless Internet Service Provider roaming
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network
WLCSP	Wafer-Level re-distribution Chip-Scale Packaging
WPA	Wi-Fi Protected Access
WPA2	Wi-Fi Protected Access, enhanced
WPS	Wi-Fi Protected Setup
WRC	World Radio Conference
WSN	Wireless Sensor Network
WWW	World Wide Web
XOR	Exclusive Or
XRES	Expected Response

1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Wireless Communications Security: Solutions for the Internet of Things presents key aspects of the mobile telecommunications field. The book includes essential background information of technologies that work as building blocks for the security of the current wireless systems and solutions. It also describes many novelty and expected future development options and discusses respective security aspects and protection methods.

This first chapter gives an overview to wireless security aspects by describing current and most probable future wireless security solutions, and discusses technological background, challenges and needs. The focus is on technical descriptions of existing systems and new trends like the evolved phase of Internet of Things (IoT). The book also gives an overview of existing and potential security threats, presents methods for protecting systems, operators and end-users, describes security systems attack types and the new dangers in the ever-evolving mobile communications networks and Internet which will include new ways of data transfer during the forthcoming years.

Chapter 1 presents overall advances in securing mobile and wireless communications, and sets the stage by summarizing the key standardization and statistics of the wireless communications environment. This chapter builds the base for understanding wireless network security principles, architectural design, deployment, installation, configuration, testing, certification and other security processes at high level while they are detailed later in the book. This chapter also discusses the special characteristics of the mobile device security, presents security architectures and gives advice to fulfil the regulatory policies and rules imposed. The reader also gets an overview about the pros and cons of different approaches for the level of security.

In general, this book gives the reader tools for understanding the possibilities and challenges of wireless communications, the main weight being on typical security vulnerabilities and practical examples of the problems and their solutions. The book thus functions as a practical guide to describe the evolvement of the wireless environment, and how to ensure the fluent continuum of the new functionalities yet minimize potential risks in the network security.

Wireless Communications Security: Solutions for the Internet of Things, First Edition. Jyrki T. J. Penttinen.

1.2 Wireless Security

1.2.1 Background and Advances

The development of wireless communications, especially the security aspects of it, has been relatively stable compared to the overall issues in the public Internet via fixed access until early 2000. Nevertheless, along with the enhanced functionalities of smart devices, networks and applications, the number of malicious attacks has increased considerably. It can be estimated that security attacks, distribution of viruses and other illegal activities increase exponentially in a wireless environment along with the higher number of devices and users of novelty solutions. Not only are payment activities, person-to-person communications and social media types of utilization under constant threat, but furthermore one of the strongly increasing security risks is related to the Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communications which belong in the IoT realm. An example of a modern threat is malicious code in an Internet-connected self-driving car. In the worst case, this may lead to physically damaging the car's passengers.

There is a multitude of ideas to potentially change the role of the current Subscriber Identity Module (SIM), or Universal Integrated Circuit Card (UICC) which has traditionally been a solid base for the 3rd Generation Partnership Program (3GPP) mobile communications as it provides a highly protected hardware-based Secure Element (SE). Alternatives have been presented for modifying or for replacing the SIM/UICC concept with, e.g., cloud-based authentication, authorization and payment solutions. This evolution provides vast possibilities for easing the everyday life of end-users, operators, service providers and other stakeholders in the field, but it also opens unknown doors for security threats. The near future will show the preferred development paths, one of the logical possibilities being a hybrid solution that keeps essential data like keys within hardware-protected SEs such as SIM/UICC cards while, e.g., mobile payment would benefit from the flexibility of the cloud concept via dynamically changing tokens that have a limited lifetime.

In the near future, the penetration of autonomously operated devices without the need for human interactions will increase considerably, which results in much more active automatic communication, e.g., the delivery of telemetric information, diagnostics and healthcare data. The devices act as a base for value-added services for vast amounts of new solutions that are still largely under development or yet to be explored. Nevertheless, the increased share of such machines attached to networks may also open new security threats if the respective scenarios are not taken into account in early phases of the system, hardware (HW) and software (SW) development.

The field of new subscription management, along with the IoT concept, automatised communications and other new ways of transferring wireless data, will evolve very quickly. The updated information and respective security mechanisms are highly needed by the industry in order to understand better the possibilities and threats, and to develop ways to protect end-users and operators against novelty malicious attempts. Many of the solutions are still open and under standardization. This book thus clarifies the current environment and most probable development paths interpreted from the fresh messages of industry and standardization fields.

1.2.2 Statistics

In the mobile communications, wireless Local Area Networks (LANs) are perhaps the most vulnerable to security breaches. Wi-Fi security is often overlooked by both private individuals and companies. Major parts of wireless routers have been equipped in advance with default

settings in order to offer fluent user experience for installation especially for non-technical people. Nevertheless, this good aim of the vendors leads to potential security holes for some wireless routers and access points in businesses and home offices due to poor or non-existing security. According to Ref. [21], around 25% of wireless router installations may be suffering from such security holes. From tests executed, Ref. [21] noted in 2011 that 61% of the studied cases (combined 2133 consumer and business networks) had a proper security set up either via Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) or Wi-Fi Protected Access, enhanced (WPA2). For the rest of the cases, 6% did not have security set up at all while 19% used low protection of Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP), 11% used default credentials, and 3% used hidden Service Set Identifier (SSID) without encryption.

Ref. [26] presents recent statistics of Internet security breaches, and has concluded that the three most affected industries are public, information and financial services. Typical ways for illegal actions include the following:

- **Phishing**. Typically in the form of email, the aim is to convince users to change their passwords for banking services via legitimate-looking web pages. The investigations of Ref. [26] shows that phishing is nowadays more focused and continues being successful for criminals as 23% of users opened the phishing email, and 11% clicked the accompanying attachments.
- **Exploitation of vulnerabilities**. As an example, half of the common vulnerabilities and exposures during 2014 fell within the first two weeks which indicates the high need for addressing urgent breaches.
- **Mobile**. Ref. [26] has noted that Android is clearly the most exploited mobile platform. Not necessarily due to weak protection as such, but 96% of malware was focused on Android during 2014. As a result, more than 5 billion downloaded Android apps are vulnerable to remote attacks, e.g., via JavaScript-Binding-Over-HTTP (JBOH) which provides remote access to Android devices. Nevertheless, even if the mobile devices are vulnerable to breaches, after filtering the low-grade malware, the amount of compromised devices has been practically negligible. An average of only 0.03% of smartphones per week in the Verizon network during 2014 were infected with higher grade malicious code.
- **Malware**. Half of the participating companies discovered malware events during 35 or fewer days during the period of 2014. Malware is related to other categories like phishing which is the door for embedding malicious code to user's devices. Depending on the industry type, the amount of malware varies, so, e.g., financial institutes protect themselves more carefully against phishing emails which indicates a low malware proportion.
- **Payment card skimmers and Point-of-Sale (POS) intrusions**. This breach type has gained big headlines in recent years as there have been tens of millions of affected users per compromised retailer.
- **Crimeware**. The recent development indicates the increase of Denial-of-Service (DoS) attacks, with Command and Control (C2) continuing to defend its position in 2014.
- **Web app attacks**. Virtually all the attacks in this set, with 98% share, have been opportunistic in nature. Financial services and public entities are the most affected victims. Some methods related to this area are the use of stolen credentials, use of backdoor or C2, abuse of functionality, brute force and forced browsing.
- **Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attacks**. This breach type is heavily increasing. Furthermore, DDoS attacks are being prepared increasingly via malware. The attacks rely on improperly secured services like Network Time Protocol (NTP), Domain Name System

(DNS) and Simple Service Discovery Protocol (SSDP) which provide the possibility to spoof IP addresses.
- **Physical theft and insider misuse**. These are related to human factors; in general, this category belongs to the 'opportunity makes theft', which is very challenging to remove completely as long as the chain of trust relies on key personnel who might have the possibility and motivation to compromise or bypass security. Detecting potential misuse by insiders is thus an important role to prevent and reveal fraudulent attempts early enough. This detection can be related to deviation of the data transfer patterns, login attempts, time-based utilization and, in general, time spent in activities that may indicate dissatisfaction at the working place.
- **Cyber espionage**. According to Ref. [26], especially manufacturing, government and information services are noted to be typical targets of espionage. Furthermore, the most common way to open the door for espionage seems to be the opening of an email attachment or link.
- Any other errors that may open doors for external or internal misuse.

More detailed information about data breach statistics and impacts in overall IT and wireless environments can be found in Ref. [26].

1.2.3 Wireless Threats

1.2.3.1 General

Wireless communications systems provide a functional base for vast opportunities in the area of IoT including advanced multimedia and increasingly real-time virtual reality applications. Along with the creation and offering of novelty commercial solutions, there also exist completely new security threats that are the result of such a fast developing environment such that users and operators have not yet fully experienced the real impacts. Thus, there is a real need for constant efforts to identify the vulnerabilities and better protect any potential security holes. The following sections present some real-world examples of the possibilities and challenges of wireless communications, the weight being in the discussion of security vulnerabilities and their solutions.

Protection in the wireless environment largely follows the principles familiar from fixed networks. Nevertheless, the radio interface especially, which is the most important difference from the fixed systems, opens new challenges as the communications are possible to capture without physical 'wire-tapping' to the infrastructure. Knowledgeable hackers may thus try to unscramble the contents either in real time or by recording the traffic and attacking the contents offline without the victims' awareness. The respective protection level falls to the value of the contents – the basic question is how much end-users, network operators and service providers should invest in order to guarantee the minimum, typical or maximum security. As an example, the cloud storage for smart device photos would not need to be protected too strongly if a user uploads them to social media for public distribution. The scenery changes, though, if a user stores highly confidential contents that may seriously jeopardize privacy if publicly exposed. There are endless amounts of examples about such incidences and their consequences, including the stealing and distribution of personal photos of celebrities. Regardless of the highly unfortunate circumstances of these security breaches, they can also