

RIPE Atlas

Ethical, Security and Legal Aspects of Running an IoT Network

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RIRs Around the World





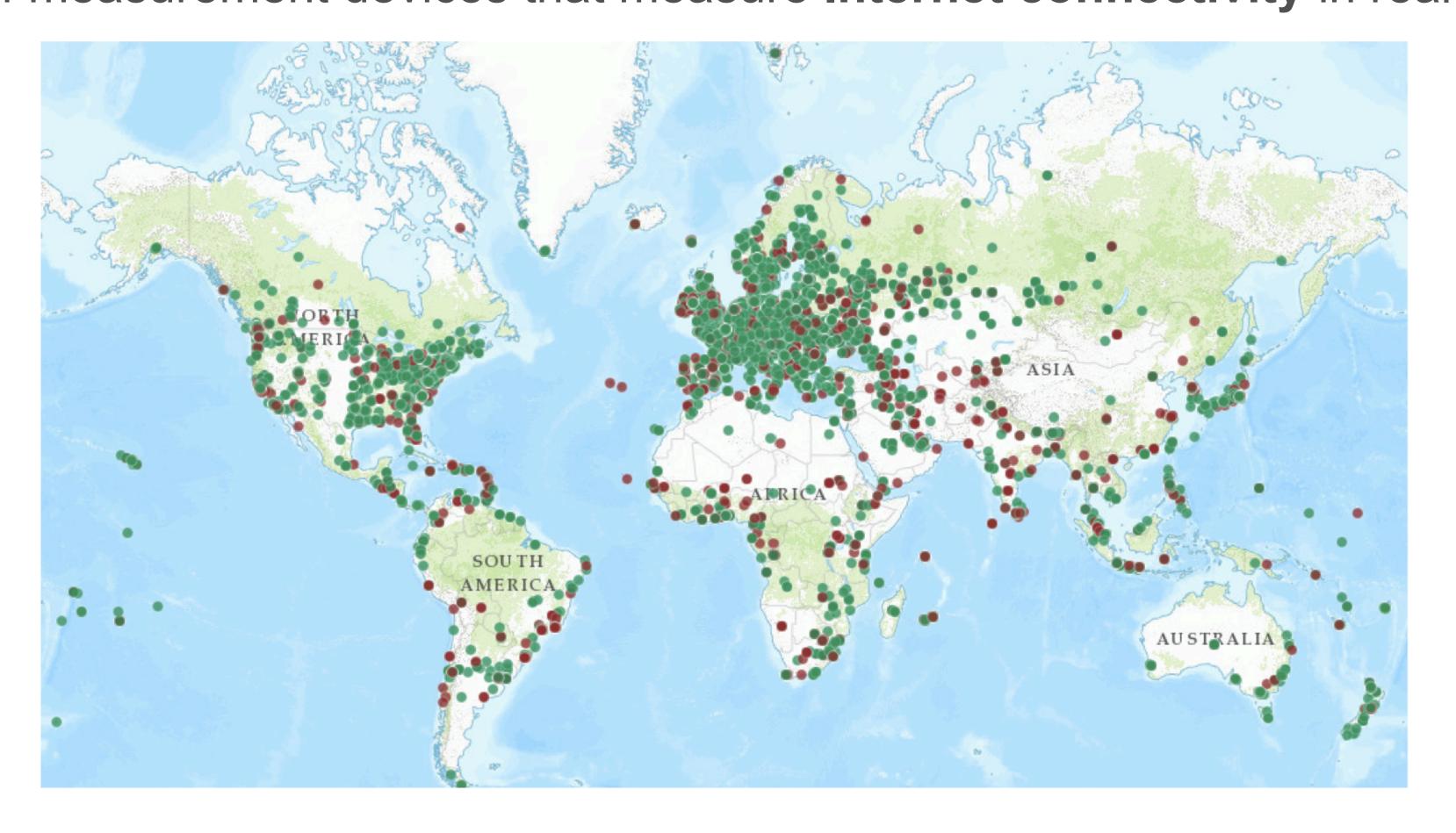


RIPE Atlas



RIPE Atlas is a **global**, **open**, **distributed** Internet measurement platform, consisting of thousands of measurement devices that measure **Internet connectivity** in real time.

(wikipedia)



RIPE Atlas Use Cases



• Measuring Internet access disruptions:

- Internet Access Disruptions in Turkey
- Internet Access Disruption in Gambia

Measuring DNS censorship and hijacking:

- Using DNS Servers in Iran
- DNS Censorship

Monitoring connectivity problems:

- Monitoring Game Service Connectivity
- Measuring Cloud Connectivity
- Debugging Network Connectivity Problems

RIPE Atlas in Numbers



- 10,000 probes and 400 anchors connected worldwide
- 5.6% IPv4 ASes and 9% IPv6 ASes covered
- 181 countries covered
- 7,000 measurements per second





Design Principles



- Low, cheap barrier of entry
- Active measurements only
 - Probes do not observe user traffic



- Data, API, tools, source code: FREE and OPEN
- Set of measurement types limited
 - Ping, trace route, SSL/TLS, NTP, HTTP (limited)
- Strong community involvement from the start

Ethical Considerations



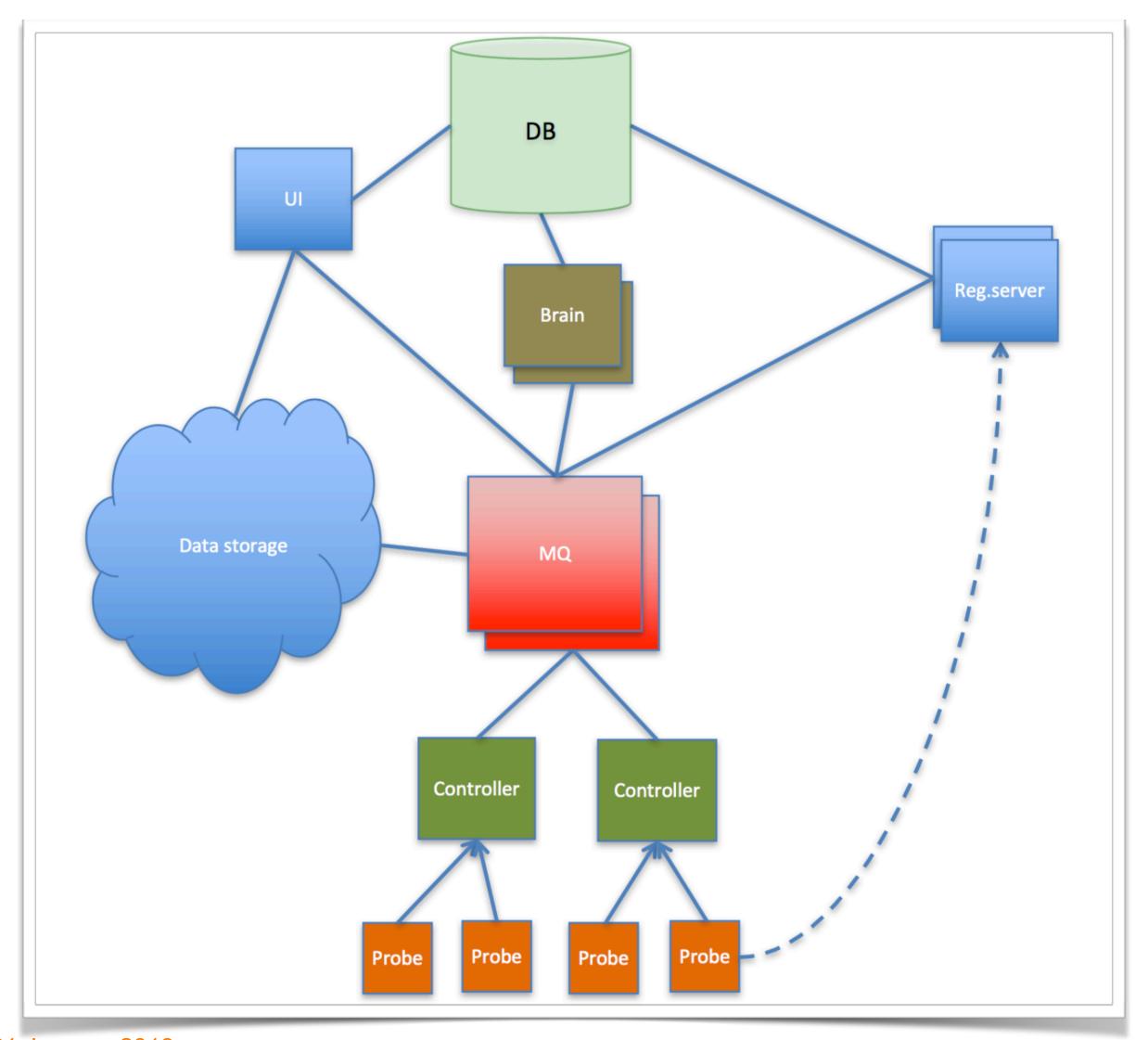
- No bandwidth measurement
 - Other platforms provide that service
- HTTP measurements only towards RIPE Atlas anchors because otherwise:
 - It would rely on the hosts' bandwidth
 - Might put volunteer hosts at risk
- Encourage our users to think about ethical consequences
 - https://labs.ripe.net/Members/kistel/ethics-of-ripe-atlas-measurements



Securing RIPE Atlas

RIPE Atlas Architecture





Limiting Consequences (1/2)



Prevent re-use and re-purposing of probes

- Decided against Trusted Platform Model (TPM)
- Instead, we use cheap devices and discourage reusing them
- Accepting possible loss of probes

Initialisation procedure before distribution

- Off-the-shelf firmware gets replaced with RIPE Atlas firmware
- Generating and registering individual keys
- Testing

Limiting Consequences (2/2)



Trust anchors installed on all probes

- Two-way authentication; unique SSH key for probes used for identification

Regular firmware updates

- All firmware updates are signed
- Pre-installed public keys to verify firmware signature before upgrading

Mechanisms to detect unwanted behaviour

- Outliers or protocol violations

No direct services to host or network

- No local configuration possible; reduces network-based attack surface

Firmware Upgrades



- Done in a "lazy fashion"
 - Upgraded next time they connect to RIPE Atlas infrastructure
 - We have means to force them to upgrade faster
- Each upgrade is cryptographically verified







Legal Aspects of RIPE Atlas

Legal Considerations (1/2)



- Radio Equipment Directive (2014/53/EU)
- Mandatory requirements for everything that has a radio
 - Basis in health and safety, together with interoperability
 - Also applies when you communicate via other means (e.g. WiFI, GPS, Bluetooth)

Self-assessment on compliance

- Using CE mark to indicate you're safe
- Ex-post compliance testing in (external) labs by regulator
- Non-compliance can result in EU-wide recall

Legal Considerations (2/2)



Directive has a few "optional" requirements

- 3.3.d: Do not harm the network or misuse network resources
- 3.3.e: Protection of personal data and privacy
- 3.3.f: Protection from fraud
- 3.3.i: Only compliant software can be loaded

Can be activated by means of a Delegated Act

- Decision by European Commission

Best Current Practices



IETF draft document: BCP for Securing IoT Devices

https://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-moore-iot-security-bcp-01

• RIPE Atlas: https://atlas.ripe.net

https://labs.ripe.net/Members/kistel/ripe-atlas-probes-as-iot-devices

https://labs.ripe.net/Members/kistel/ripe-atlas-architecture-how-we-manage-our-probes