

SECURITY AND PRIVACY IN WIRELESS IoT



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The articles in this Special Issue focus on security and privacy in wireless Internet of Things (IoT). IoT is a paradigm that involves networked physical objects with embedded technologies to collect, communicate, sense, and interact with the external environment through wireless or wired connections. With rapid advancements in IoT technology, the number of IoT devices is expected to surpass 50 billion by 2020, which has also drawn the attention of attackers who seek to exploit the merits of this new technology for their own benefits. There are many potential security and privacy threats to IoT, such as attacks against IoT systems and unauthorized access to private information of end users. As IoT starts to penetrate virtually all sectors of society, such as retail, transportation, healthcare, energy supply, and smart cities, security breaches may be catastrophic to the actual users and the physical world. To tackle the security challenges in the design of future wireless IoT systems, we have organized this Special Issue focusing on the security, privacy, and performance of future wireless IoT.

The response to our Call for Papers was overwhelming, with nearly 50 submissions. During the review process, each paper was assigned to and reviewed by at least three experts in the relevant areas, with a rigorous two-round review process. Thanks to the courtesy of the Editor-in-Chief, Dr. Hamid Gharavi, we were able to accept 13 excellent articles covering various aspects of security and privacy in wireless IoT. Here, we introduce them and highlight their main contributions.

In “Blockchain-Based Solutions to Security and Privacy Issues in the Internet of Things,” the authors investigate several security and privacy issues in IoT and propose a framework to integrate blockchain with IoT, which can provide stronger security assurance for IoT data and various functionalities and desirable scalability including authentication, decentralized payment, and so on.

In “Active Learning for Wireless IoT Intrusion Detection,” the authors present a human-in-the-loop active learning approach for wireless intrusion detection, which harnesses both the power of machine learning models and the experience of human experts to build an intrusion detection system

for wireless IoT networks. Simulation studies show that the proposed approach not only can significantly decrease the labeling efforts but also allows quick update of the machine model for novel network attacks.

In “Hybrid-Augmented Device Fingerprinting for Intrusion Detection in Industrial Control System Networks,” the authors propose a hybrid-augmented device fingerprinting approach by analyzing the inter-layer data response processing time and network traffic, to enhance traditional intrusion detection mechanisms in the industrial control system (ICS) network, which can effectively detect whether the ICS devices have been invaded and can fight spoofing attacks with nearly real-time performance.

In “A Castle of Glass: Leaky IoT Appliances in Modern Smart Homes,” the authors analyze a set of common smart home appliances: a lightbulb, a power switch, a motion sensor, a security camera, and a home assistant — putting their security to the test to see what a home intruder could find. They discuss the security implications of these IoT devices and issues that have yet to be addressed.

In “Covert Timing Channels for IoT over Mobile Networks,” the authors propose the system model of covert timing channels for IoT and investigate different kinds of construction approaches to explore the feasibility of building covert timing channels for IoT over mobile networks, which opens up several significant and refined future directions.

In “Covert Wireless Communications in IoT: Hiding Information in Interference,” the authors study covert communication in noisy wireless networks, and demonstrate that introducing aggregated interference from other simultaneous transmitting nodes as noise for the adversary is actually beneficial to potential transmitters.

In “Securing Consumer IoT in Smart Home: Architecture, Challenges and Countermeasures,” the authors present a novel voice liveness detection system, which leverages the wireless signals generated by IoT devices to thwart the attacks on the voice interface of smart home platforms and enhance the security of the smart home.

Privacy is an important issue for IoT devices and systems. Several articles in this Special Issue study various privacy issues in IoT systems, and they are summarized below.

In “Privacy-Preserving Authentication in Wireless IoT: Applications, Approaches, and Challenges,” the authors focus on exploiting privacy-preserving authentication techniques in wireless IoT, with an emphasis on investigating the privacy-preserving authentication of wireless IoT in typical application scenarios, known as the Internet of Energy (IoE), the Internet of Vehicles (IoV), the Internet of Sensors (IoS), and machine-to-machine (M2M) communications.

In “Distributed Data Privacy Preserving in IoT Applications,” the authors introduce and survey challenges from three key issues regarding aspects of data analysis, trading, and aggregation for security-critical and privacy-sensitive data, and survey-related privacy preserving techniques and approaches in the IoT.

In “Proactive Cache-Based Location Privacy Preserving for Vehicle Networks,” the authors propose a strategy combining cache scheme with K -anonymous that can not only satisfy users’ demand on obtaining required services with lowest cost, but also protect the location privacy of users.

In “KCLP: A k -Means Cluster-Based Location Privacy Protection Scheme in WSNs for IoT,” the authors propose a k -means cluster routing scheme to protect location privacy, with which the source location privacy and the sink location privacy can be protected and enhanced during packet transmissions.

In “Privacy of Things: Emerging Challenges and Opportunities in Wireless Internet of Things,” the authors systematically review the current major privacy issues and countermeasures with three case studies. Furthermore, some potential promising directions are provided, including personalized privacy, lightweight encryption, game theory, and AI-driven methods.

In “Privacy-Preserving Tensor Analysis and Processing Models for Wireless Internet of Things,” the authors propose privacy-preserving tensor analysis and processing models for cloud/fog-enriched wireless IoT applications. The models enable users to utilize the storage and computational capabilities of clouds and fogs without disclosing users’ sensitive information to the clouds or fogs.

To conclude, we would like to thank all the authors for their contributions to our community. We would also like to express our appreciation to all the reviewers for their efforts in reviewing the papers. Finally, we appreciate the advice and support of the Editor-in-Chief, Dr. Hamid Gharavi, for his help in the entire publication process.

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