

Address IoT Security and Privacy Challenges

K.I. Wijesinghe MS21917448 M.Sc. in IT

Supervisor : Ms. Shashika Lokuliyana

Jan 2021

Wording- 25808

Department of Graduate Studies and Research Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

egree of Master of Science.	
	Ms. Shashika Lokuliya (Supervisor)
	Approved for MSc. Research Project:
	Head/ <department></department>
	Tour Boputation
	Approved for MSc:
	Head – Graduate Studies
	nead – Graduate Studies

I certify that I have read this thesis and that in my opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a thesis for the

DECLARATION

This thesis is presented in part in the fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Information Technology degree.

I certify that this work has been produced in accordance with the standards provided by the faculty and has not been submitted for any other reason.

The author, K.I. Wijesinghe has copyright protection for this thesis. It may only be used or duplicated for educational purposes with due acknowledgment to the author.

Sign:	
K.I. Wijesinghe	
Date:	

ABSTRACT

Data Innovation has seen quick cross-stage and crosses utilitarian improvements for example sensors, Nano-innovation, and bio-enterprises. In medical clinics, for the most part, the Ehealthcare framework is utilized for getting the data of a patient. Outstandingly, the living ehealthcare approach has been achieved inside cabled discussion among recognized fields for example network convention and data set in hospice climate. There has been an expansion in the healthcare framework's utilization of the versatility attributes and remote correspondence and the rise in advancements has empowered shrewd apparatuses and devices with mean evaluating energy to take advantage of remote sensor hubs. In the new age of innovation and remote correspondence, the gigantic ascent in electronic devices made by advanced cells and tablets has turned into the most famous and key apparatus of everyday life. Progressions in the Internet of Things (IoT) are generally utilized for interfacing various devices like sensors, apparatuses, vehicles, and different articles. This multitude of devices might furnish with radio-frequency identification (RFID) tags, actuators, sensors, cell phones, and numerous others. By utilizing IoT this large number of devices are associated with laying out the correspondence among themselves and effectively accessing the data. The principal favor of IoT is to enlarge the profit of the Internet with controller ability, information sharing, timeless network, and more. The healthcare servers keep electronic medical records of enlisted clients and offer various types of assistance to patients, medical advisors, and casual guardians. The patient's specialist can get the information from the office through the internet and look at the patient's set of experiences, current side effects, and patient's reaction to a given treatment. When the WBAN network is arranged, the healthcare server deals with the organization, dealing with channel sharing.

A Wireless Body Area Network (WBAN) encompasses small and keen systems or contraptions subsidiary to the body of the cases moreover is to be continually managed by the cell well-being plan across a linkless discussion gear which can be Bluetooth, Zigbee, or RFID. The WBAN bargains the steady data and managing and genuine period diagrams and reactions to the business, human case, or the medical care specialists allocated for that case. Later counts seized are used for gauging clarification. The weighted counts are used to evaluate such all accommodating of disease will happen. The information is noted for the drawn-out period.

Kevin Ashton first introduced the Internet of Things (IoT) in 1999. He connected numerous sensors to actual objects and relayed the collected data to the internet. The IoT mechanical talent is

presently used in specific fields, such as computerized oilfield, home, and construction mechanization, smart network, improved clinical cure-wise haulage, and so on.

RFIDs allow radio frequency labels to detect real counters. An RFID sensor also transmits data to the user and allows for the identification, tracking, and grouping of items. IoT science can yield colossal information about individuals, time, things, and space. Indeed, even joining the current Web science and IoT characterize an extreme use and immense amount of area set on base charge sensors and wireless correspondence. Internet convention v6 and Cloud help the advancement of a blend of web and IoT. It is enriching additional possibilities for information collecting, data treatment, organization, and different novel administrations. IPv6 is utilized to perceive an item that interfaces with IoT by an interesting addressing plan.

In a country area, the majority of the people groups don't get suitable ways to deal with well-being observing and centers. Thus, it is important to plan the successful well-being observing framework. A minuscule wireless device is goal-bound with IoT can shape a possible method for directing patients remotely as opposed to dating the genuine center. The surprising little transducers are relocating into the human to total the subtleties through which the framework gets human wellness information security and for examination for treatment. The gathered information is then shipped off to remote stations through dissimilar correspondence advances (like a 3G/4G empowered base station or Wi-Fi network with the Internet. From the information that came from the internet, the medical professionals can hold onto the end and thus outfit benefits midway. The main advantage of this electronic healthcare is that it enhances the five-star exhibiting presence and offers heavenly leisure to patients and healthcare donors. The patient's privacy isn't considered in this computerized healthcare system, even though it is crucial in the patient's case, and this is its worst flaw. RFID technology is employed to overcome this problem. With its simplicity and adaptability, it handles patient reports. Similar to this, RFID's main advantage is that it defends against a variety of threats, which reduces the amount of noise in signal transmission [1][5]. A large portion of the plan is the different security systems with privacy conventions and minimal expense for improvement of materialness. Along these lines, it is important to plan useful super lightweight cryptographic conventions for a costless RFID framework. The IoT is the best answer for this reason lately. Hence, in this paper, the compelling healthcare checking framework is planned by utilizing the IoT and RFID labels. The trial brings about this paper shows the hearty result against the various attacks. In this framework to get the careful valuation return, administering and looking at the wellness state of the patient and to build the force of IoT, the blend of microcontroller with sensors

is present. The various sensors are utilized to quantify the various boundaries [6]. These sensors are an ECG sensor, Pulse sensor, Temperature sensor, Movement sensor, EEG sensor, and Blood Glucose sensor. To get the productive result the blend of brilliant sensors with microcontroller parts is thought about because it enjoys loads of benefits like mean power workout, consolidated exactitude-simple abilities, and well-disposed UI. On the planet, most clinic clients utilize the PDAs and late well-being in no way, shape, or form shape administration of advanced cell sensors to administer patients' conditions. Accordingly, in this paper, there is the advantage of living advanced cell sensor devices to manage e-wellbeing.

The proposed paper presents the stage for substantial sensors, which are connected straight with the patient's advanced cell to get in an arrangement at run time. This data is handled and put away in the distributed storage. The put-away data may likewise be gotten to through professionals and medical staff, later on, to notice and show victims' prosperity.

Association of this paper is in the accompanying manner segment II audits the writing review of the proposed framework. In area III the Presentation of IoT and RFID are presented. Segment IV shows the advancement of the framework, and the different proposed techniques utilized in this paper are presented in this part. In segment V the exploratory execution results are presented. And at last, segment VI finishes this paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My supervisor, Ms. Shashika Lokuliyana, who enabled me to complete this task, deserves recognition and my sincere gratitude. I was able to complete all of the writing phases of my paper because of her direction and assistance. The Committee members' willingness to make my defense pleasurable as well as their insightful remarks and ideas are both appreciated.

Additionally, I would want to express my sincere gratitude to my family and friends as a whole for their unwavering support and patience as I conducted my research and wrote my thesis. It is because of all of you who strengthened me that I got the strength to come this far.

Finally, I would like to thank everyone for helping me overcome all the difficulties. Under the guidance received from everyone, I was able to complete everything successfully. Thanks to everyone's support, I was able to complete my graduation. I hope you all will be there for me in the future too.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	i
ABSTRACT	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
List of Figures	ix
List of Tables	
Chapter 1	1
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Objective	3
1.2 Related Work	4
1.3 RFID Security and Privacy Risks	5
1.3.1 Security Threats	5
1.3.2 Internal Threats	ε
1.3.3 Security Threats	7
1.4 RFID Security and Privacy Protection	g
1.4.1 Physical Means	<u>c</u>
1.4.2 Security Protocol based on Cryptography	10
Chapter 2	12
2. Literature Review	12
2.1 RFID Technology Review	12
2.1.1 RFID Tag Types	13
2.1.2 RFID Memory Types	15
2.1.3 RFID Reader	16
2.1.4 RFID Controllers/Middleware	16
2.1.5 Operating Frequencies	17
2.2 RFID Applications	18
2.3 Future RFID Application	21
Chapter 3	23
3. RFID Applications in Healthcare	23
3.1 The RFID Technology	23
3.2 The Needs of RFID in Healthcare	23
3.3 RFID in Health	28
3.4 Challenges of RFID adoption in healthcare	32

PGD/M 11

Chapter 4	35
4. Benefits and Barriers	35
4.1 Benefits of RFID in Healthcare	35
4.2 Barriers to RFID Adoption	37
4.3 Main Components of WMS-Based Systems	40
4.4 WMSs	40
4.5 Dashboard Architecture	42
4.6 Used Technologies	43
4.7 Bug Tracker	44
4.7.1 Testing Web	44
4.7.2 Testing Device	44
4.8 Website	45
Bibliography	59
Appendix	63
Appendix 1: Brief Description of proposed project:	63
Appendix 2: Main expected outcomes of the project:	63
Appendix 3: Proposal	64

List of Figures

Figure 1: Device Structure	40
Figure 2: Dashboard Architecture	42
Figure 3: Testing Web	44
Figure 4: Testing Device	44
Figure 5:Login	45
Figure 6:Manage User	45
Figure 7:Add Patiennt	46
Figure 8:Add Patient Mail	46
Figure 9:View User	47
Figure 10:Edit Patient	47
Figure 11:Manage Doctor	48
Figure 12:Add Doctor	48
Figure 13:Add Doctor Mail	49
Figure 14: View Doctor	49
Figure 15:Edit Doctor	50
Figure 16:Doctor Appointment	50
Figure 17:View Appointment	51
Figure 18:Doctor Details	51
Figure 19:Appointment	52
Figure 20:Appointment Details	52
Figure 21:Appointment Mail	53
Figure 22:Appointment – Patient	53
Figure 23:Appointment Table	54
Figure 24:Appointment Table – Pending/Conform	54
Figure 25:Appointment Patient Details	55
Figure 26:MYSQL DB	55
Figure 27:Firebase DB	56
Figure 28:Arduino Code	57
Figure 29:Device Image	58

List of Tables

Table 1 Tag Classification	
Table 2 RFID Frequencies	17
Table 3 Commercial	20
Table 4 Benefits of RFID applications in healthcare are listed	35
Table 5 Obstructions for RFID acceptance in Health	37
Table 6 Common WMSs	41