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Link Layer Privacy

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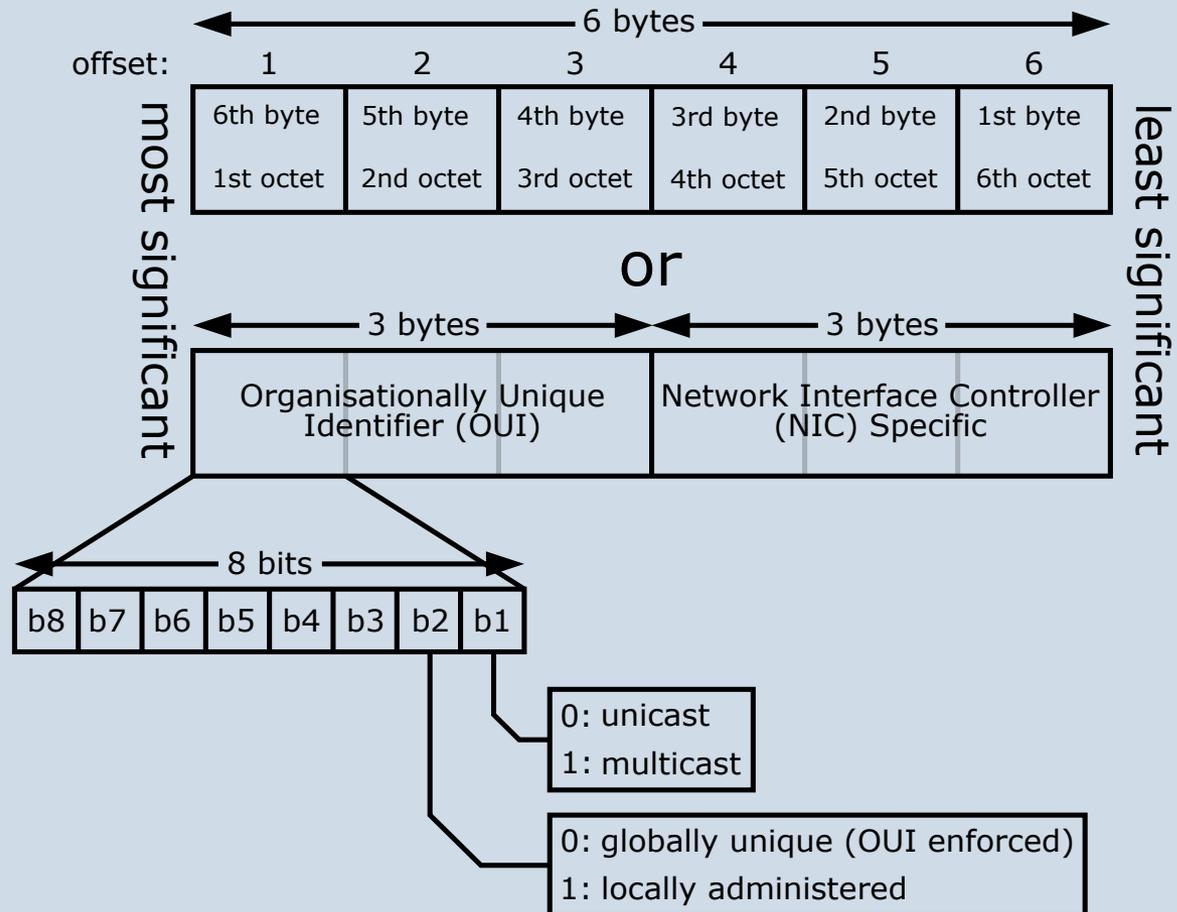
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6LO Working Group
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IEEE Link Layer Addressing

- Originally developed by Xerox
 - E.g. 00-00-00-00-00-01
- Standardised by IEEE: 'Universal LAN MAC addresses'
 - For 802.15.4, WiFi, Bluetooth, Ethernet, etc
- Most addresses are 48-bits in length (EUI-48)
 - Initial 24-bits allocated by IEEE as 'Organisational Unique Id' (OUI)
 - Includes 2 flag bits: Individual/Group, Universal/Local admin
 - Second 24-bits are allocated by the Organisation
- Addresses are unchanged for lifetime of device
 - Apart from Virtual Machines/Devices and in a limited set of protocols (e.g. Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol)

EUI-48 MAC Address structure



Privacy issues

- Link layer MAC address is a globally unique identifier
 - Associated with a device's interface for its lifetime
- Each interface uses its address in all local communications
 - IEEE802.15.4, WiFi, Bluetooth, Ethernet
- Effectively facilitates unsolicited tracking
- The MAC addresses of many WiFi Access Points mapped
 - So far to provide for WiFi-based location services
- A number of organisations already deliver MAC based smartphone/device tracking
 - In use by advertisers, security services etc
 - E.g. Trackers in waste bins in London, Canadian CSEC Airport tracking
 - Research papers demonstrate use in construction of social graphs
- Once connected there are range of protocols exchanges
 - E.g. DNA, m/DNS, WISPr...

Potential Privacy mechanisms

- Ephemeral Addressing
 - Utilise randomised [+ local admin bit?] MAC addresses for devices
 - Changing on Interface up and/or DHCP lease expiry
 - Duplicate detection?
 - Randomise MAC on [SSID] discovery phases
- Other approaches
 - Various other research approaches
 - SlyFi, MS Privacy-protected SSIDs
 - IPv6 Cryptographic Addressing (CGA) inspired
 - Use dynamic CGA based MACs
 - Chameleon Addressing: Clone/Share an existing MAC
 - May lead to undesirable behaviours and power issues
- Higher level traffic protection measures
 - VPN, Mixnets, etc