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Trusted Computing for Embedded Systems -Challenges in a Changing World

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Agenda

Rising threat

- Embedded systems at risk
- Lessons from computing ecosystem
- Counterstrategies
 - Understanding attacks
 - Learning from biology
- Evaluating risk



Embedded Systems at Risk: Hacking into Autos







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Embedded Systems at Risk: Attacking the Smart Grid

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- Threats from:
 - Connectivity, upgradability
 - Cost pressure



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Lessons from the PC Ecosystem



- Networks...the unavoidable risk
- Traditional defenses revolve around
 - Access control
 - Monitoring traffic
- Next level defense built on "root of trust"
 - Trusted Execution only valid with security hardware (i.e., TPM)



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3 Classes of Hardware Attack

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Manipulating

Development:

Months

> 100.000 €

Microprobing

Execution:

Example:

Days



Observing

Development: Days

Execution: Hours > 10.000 €

Example: Power Analysis A

Semi-Invasive

Development: Months

Execution: Minutes > 100 €

Example: Spike Attack

The attack classes require different investments and expertise. This also divides the groups of attackers from amateurs to professionals.



Analyzing Attack Classes



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- Each attack class has unlimited # of scenarios
- Evolution of attacks is constant



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Conventional Defense: Scenario Focused



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Not Protected



Not Tested, Unknown

Typical countermeasures target only small attack subsets.

Many countermeasures are needed, many weaknesses remain.



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New Defense: A Comprehensive Approach



Countermeasure

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Not Protected



Not Tested, Unknown

Comprehensive countermeasures target complete attack groups.

Fewer countermeasures are needed, risks can be easily evaluated.



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Security Inspired by Biology



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- Cells act as secure computers with robust defense to manifold attacks
 - Protected data storage and processing
- Security IC can be emulate natural mechanisms
 - Self checking
 - Fully-encrypted processing



Key Hardware Security Concepts

- Complete shift from analogue to digital security
- Consider entire attack classes, not millions of single attack variants
- Integral security is comprehensive and must not hinder functionality
- Rely on detection of effects instead of detection of cause
- Secure products must be rugged
- Security must be easy to use



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Building Defenses: Organizational REACONFERENCE Issues

- Cost
- Outsourcing, distributed responsibility
- Design philosophies





Investment in Security is an Insurance



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Risk Based Options

- Software Security
 - Virtualization
 - Sandbox Models
- Hardware Security
 - Trusted Execution Environment
 - Security IC as Root of Trust







Security Root of Trust

- The Security IC
 - Establishes an expectation of behavior
 - Cryptography is a method but not sole purpose
- Attestation is the foundation for trust. Attest before we:
 - release the memory encryption key
 - allow it on the corporate network
- The security IC uses cryptographic means for attestation and identity



Role for Standards

- Standard hardware Root of Trust is basis for successful worldwide deployment
 - Global market gains confidence in system integrity
- Trusted Computing Group provides structure to establish international standard
 - Building from work on PC TPM to define hardware security for embedded systems



Summary

- Embedded systems are valuable targets for attack
- Principles of trusted computing can be applied to embedded systems
- Countermeasures should work on complete classes of attacks, not only on specific single attack scenarios
- Paradigm shift from analog to digital security is necessary for long-living security
- Security Controllers with fully encrypted data path and full error detection are a reality today as root of trust
- Security in HW and SW is an insurance case from an economics viewpoint



Thank You



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