

THE UNTRUSTED IOT

A Path to Securing Billions of Insecure Devices

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Growing Trend of IoT Security Problems

BBC

NEWS

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Technology

Hack attack causes
steel works

NEWSFEED BIZARRE



For

TECH 7/1

Stranger Hacks Into Baby Monitor and Screams at Child

Smart Home: These Connected LED Light Bulbs Could Leak Your Wi-Fi Password

We've Been Here Before



Photo of Armagh Rail Disaster, June 12, 1889

Untrusted Systems



Source: S E C Railway Narrow Gauge Museum of Nagpur

Trusted Systems



Source: Bruce Fingerhood

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Link: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/springfieldhomer>



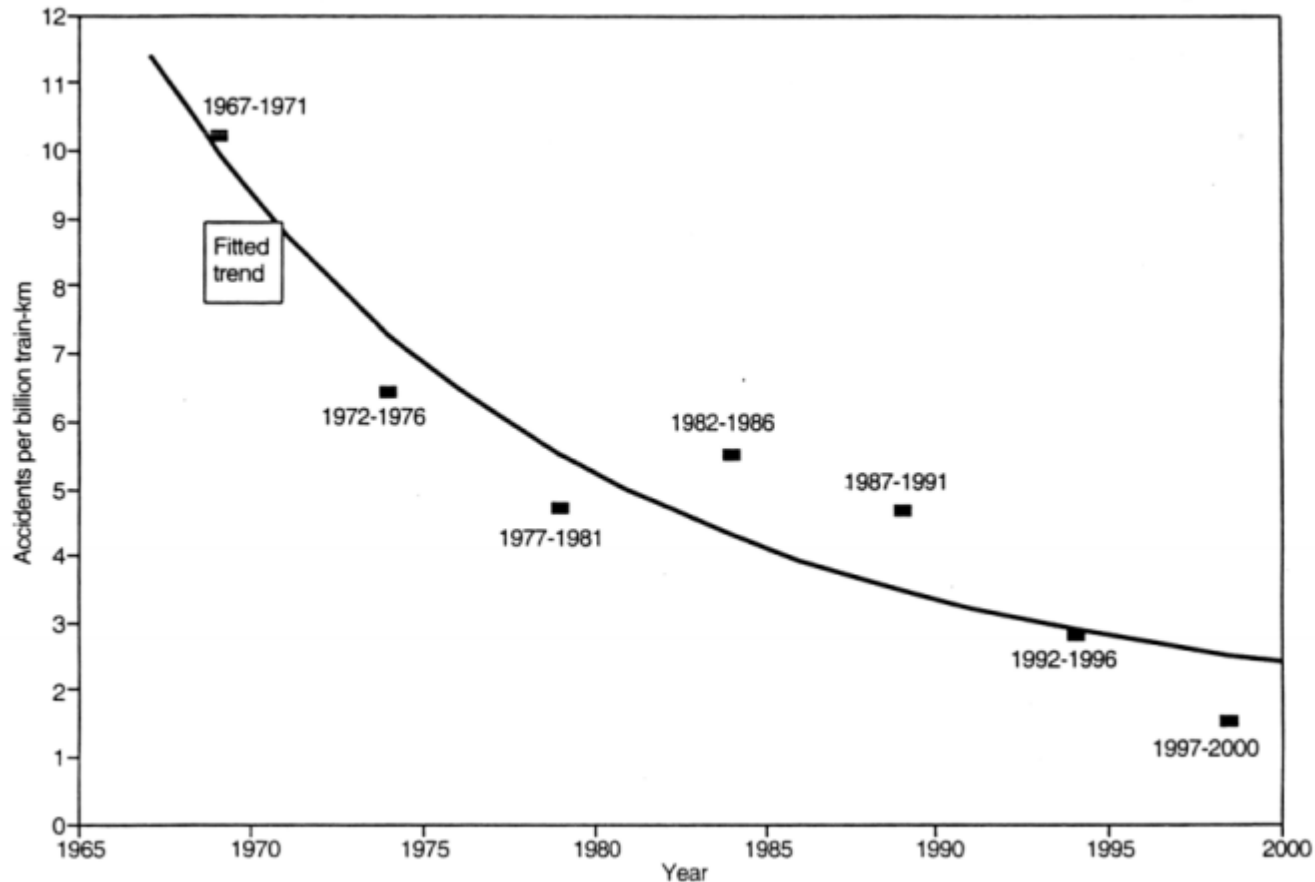
What is a Trusted System?



A trusted system is...

designed to be predictable, even under stress
based on fundamental properties
therefore trusted

Benefits of Trusted Systems



Source: Evans, A. W. (2003), Estimating Transport Fatality Risk from Past Accident Data, Accident Analysis and Prevention, Vol. 35, Issue 4.

Building Trusted IoT Systems

1. Build in a Hardware Root of Trust



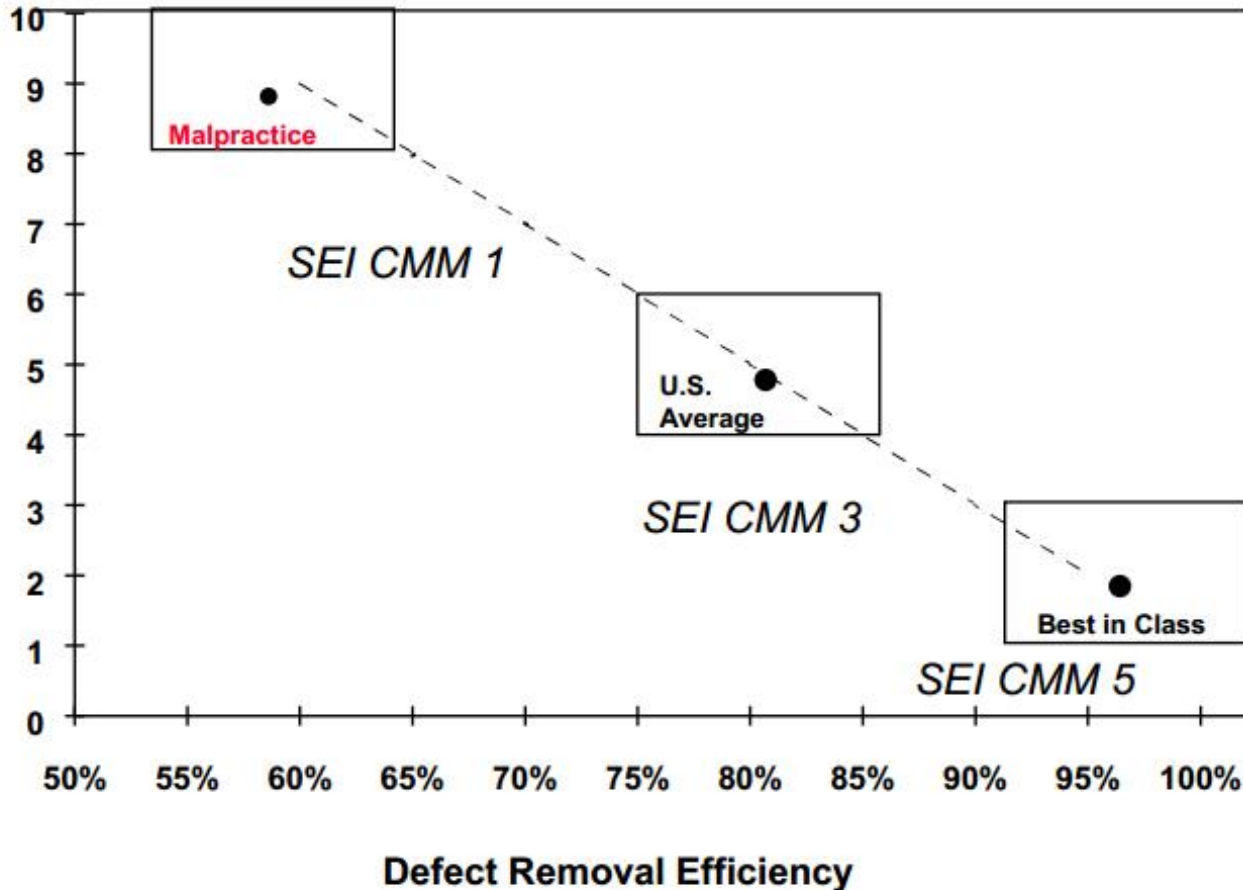
What is a Root of Trust (RoT)?

- RoT = Minimized, strongly protected security function
- RoT used for highly security-sensitive functions
 - Generate random numbers
 - Store and use long-term keys
 - Verify system integrity
- Benefits
 - Reduce risk of compromise
 - Compromise of long-term keys
 - Undetected system compromise

Why Hardware?

Defects
per FP

Software Security is Not Enough



Graph used with permission of Capers Jones.

Trusted Platform Module: The Standard Hardware Root of Trust

- **Hardware Security**
 - Trusted Platform Module (TPM)
- **Benefits**
 - Foundation for Secure Software
 - Impervious to attacks/hacks
 - Built-in virtual smart card

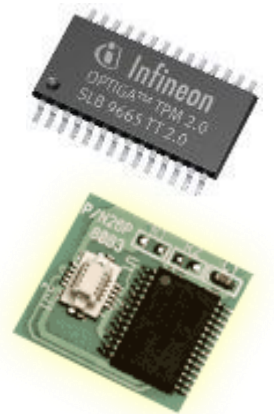


- **Features**

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authentication• Encryption | — Identity |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attestation | — Integrity |

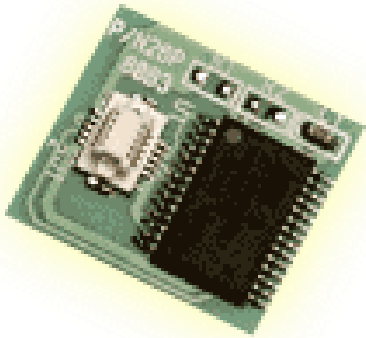
Building Trusted IoT Systems

1. Build in a Hardware Root of Trust
2. Employ Hardware Storage Encryption



Hardware Storage Encryption

- **Hardware Security**
 - Self-Encrypting Drive (SED)
- **Benefits**
 - Always on encryption
 - No performance impact
 - Protection against Physical Attacks, loss and theft
 - Cryptographic instant erase/Wipe
- **Features**
 - Encryption



Building Trusted IoT Systems

1. Build in a Hardware Root of Trust
2. Employ Hardware Storage Encryption
3. Add Security Automation



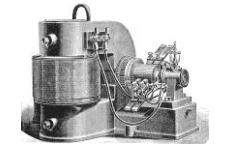
Security Automation



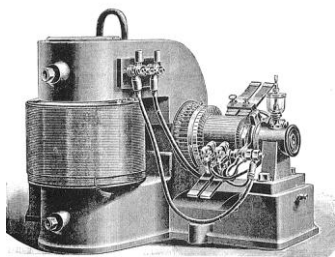
- **Security Automation Standards**
 - IEEE 802.1AR, TNC, TAXII
 - Manage IoT Devices
 - Control Network Access
 - Connect Security Systems
- **Benefits**
 - Automation for All Phases of Cyber
 - Preparation
 - Detection
 - Analysis
 - Response

Building Trusted IoT Systems

1. Build in a Hardware Root of Trust
2. Employ Hardware Storage Encryption
3. Add Security Automation
4. Protect Legacy Systems



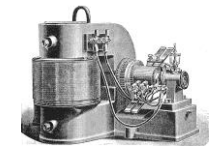
Protect Legacy Systems



- **Legacy Systems**
 - ICS/SCADA or Old Systems
 - Vulnerable to Disruption or Infection
 - Need Protection
- **Protection**
 - Place into Enclaves
 - Overlay Secure Communications
 - Restrict to Authorized Parties

Building Trusted IoT Systems

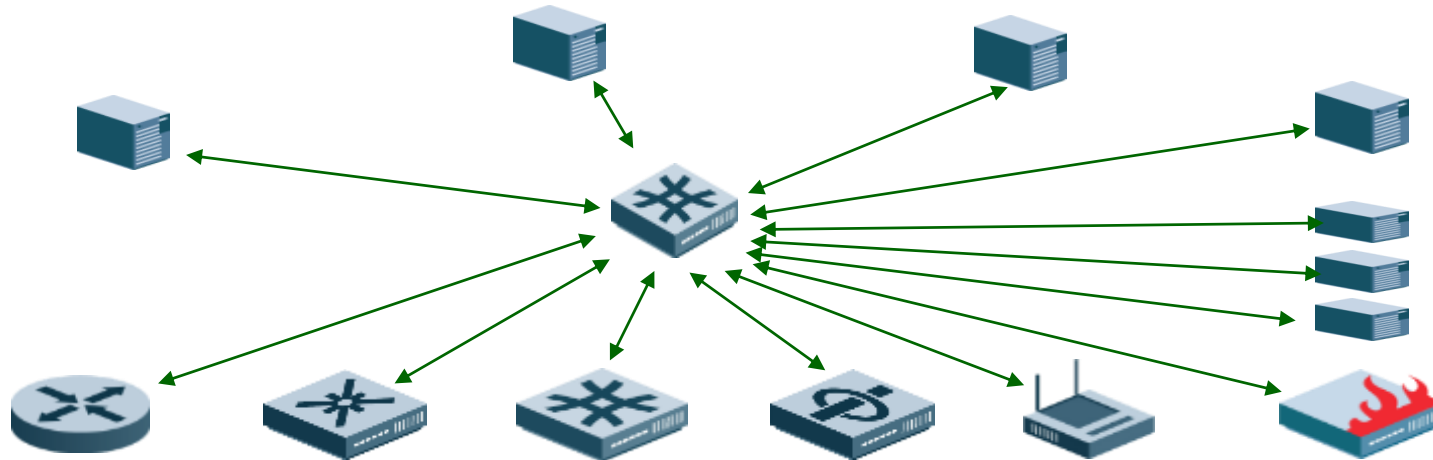
1. Build a Hardware Root of Trust
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TCG = Open Standards for Trusted Computing

- TCG is the only group focused on trusted computing standards
- TPM specification implemented in more than a billion devices
 - Chips integrated into PCs, servers, printers, kiosks, industrial systems, and many embedded systems
- Trusted Computing is more than TPM
 - Secure storage
 - Security automation
 - Secure mobile devices
 - Secure legacy devices

Why Open Standards?



Interoperability

Vendor Neutrality

Security

Certification

Lower Costs

Ubiquity

Trusted Computing for IoT

- TCG standards have been used in many IoT devices
 - Slot machines, cash registers, network routers, multi-function devices, enterprise printers/copiers, industrial control systems, kiosks, etc.
- Based on this experience, TCG has developed
 - TCG Guidance for Securing IoT
 - TCG Architect's Guide for Securing IoT
 - Demonstrations of Trusted Computing in IoT

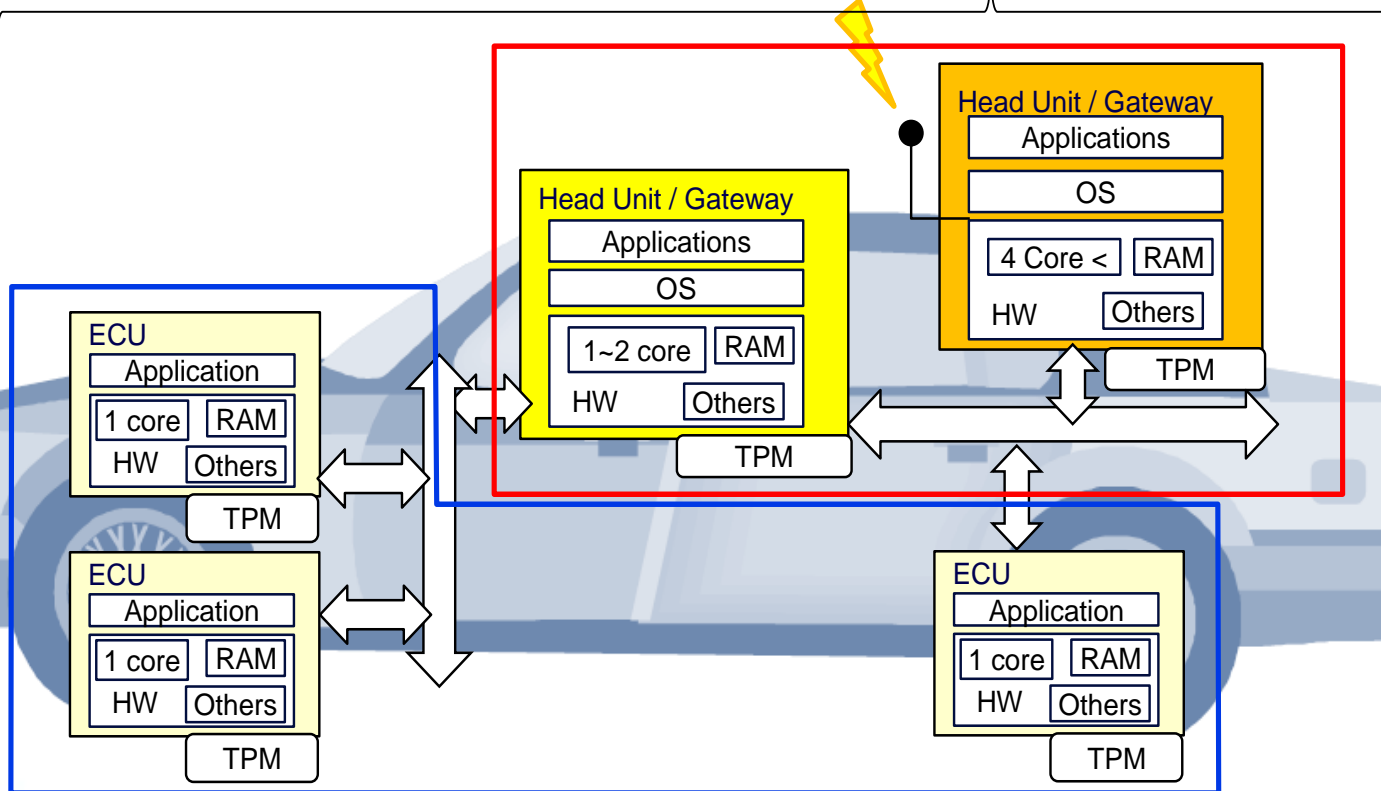
TCG and Auto Security Initiative

- Initial focus on two key areas
 - Electronic Control Unit (ECU) integrity
 - Secure data communications
 - to manufacturer
 - to third parties
 - to other vehicles

Secure Automotive Architecture

Vehicle

- Works as a heterogeneous cluster with ECUs
- Internal communication: on-chip bus, system bus, Controller Area Network (CAN), Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST), FlexRay.
- External communication directly or via Gateway



Which TCG Technologies for Auto?

- **TPM and TNC**
 - Create, store, and manage cryptographic keys in the ECU
 - Measure and report on the integrity of firmware and software used in the ECU
 - Provide attestation and assurance of identity of the ECU
 - Support secure firmware and software updates in the ECU
 - Provide anti-rollback protection and secure configuration memory for the ECU

- **TCG TPM 2.0 Automotive Thin Profile**
 - Addresses unique automotive requirements
 - temperature, vibration, acceleration, reliability
 - limited processing, power, and memory
 - long lifecycle (20 years+)

Secure Update Process

1. Securely verify software configuration
2. Initiate, verify, and perform software updates
3. Gather and securely store audit logs

TCG IoT Demos

- Industrial control systems (SCADA) network with a TNC interface and TPM (Artec IT Solutions)
- Securing IoT sensors and actuators managed by a cloud application over the public network with TCG TNC standards and the TPM: Cisco, HSR, Infineon, Intel
- Near real-time network security with an IF-MAP-based SIEM to enable various components to monitor, evaluate and visualize the network state: Decoit and the University of Hannover
- Establishing trust in embedded systems in the IoT with a TPM 2.0 and TPM Software Stack 2.0 to determine firmware and software state: Fraunhofer SIT

More TCG IoT Demos

- A remote firmware update with integrity enabled by the TPM for automotive electronic control units: Fujitsu
- Trusted computing in a network device using the TPM for measured boot for detection of tampering of software: Huawei
- Managed IoT security from silicon to cloud with separation of hardware, software and data security capability from operational applications: Intel
- Trusted device lifecycle management for IoT devices, using enterprise key management structures for industrial controllers and vehicles: Integrated Security Services
- A secure overlay network for M2M connectivity and communications, including process control networks: Tempered Networks and PulseSecure

Product Availability

- TPMs available from four chip manufacturers
 - SPI, LPC, and I²C interfaces
 - Support in Microsoft Windows and Linux
- SEDs available from every drive maker
 - HDD, SSD, enterprise, and USBs
 - No need for OS support
 - Extensive ISV support for management
- TNC supported by most network vendors
 - Switches, routers, wireless access points
 - Support in Microsoft Windows and Linux

TCG Collaborating with IoT Industry

- Formal liaison relationship with ETSI, international telecoms standards body, for work on secure networking protocols
- Formal liaison relationship with Mobey Forum to help enable trusted mobile transactions, etc.
- Working with SAE Vehicle Electrical Hardware Security Task Force, a sub-committee of the SAE Vehicle Electrical System Security Committee re auto security requirements and solutions
- Regular input to NIST, NHTSA and other agencies and government groups
- Relationships with information assurance agencies worldwide

IoT Resources

- TCG IoT Architect's Guide: <http://bit.ly/1RzLRa6>
- TCG Guidance for Securing IoT: <http://bit.ly/1J0SBZ2>
- IoT Demos: <http://bit.ly/1GmmNrK>
- Secure auto update prototype: <http://bit.ly/1Hv8On3>
- Auto Thin TPM profile: <http://bit.ly/1J0SWL9>
- 6 ways to Boost IoT Security article: <http://ubm.io/1Lahjl4>
- IoT Security Groundswell article: <http://ubm.io/1K7MOPW>
- Practical Tips to Securing the IoT article: <http://bit.ly/1K7WUTH>

Questions?

