Secure Storage and Communications in IoT

Class 1: Security Concepts in the IoT

6/25/18

Warren Miller

DesignNews

CEC CONTINUING EDUCATION CENTER

Presented by: Digi-Key ELECTRONICS

This Week's Agenda

6/25/18	Security Concepts in the IoT
6/26/18	MCU-based Security Features
6/27/18	Implementation Examples- Storage
6/28/18	Implementation Examples- Communications
6/29/18	A Hands-on Design

Course Description

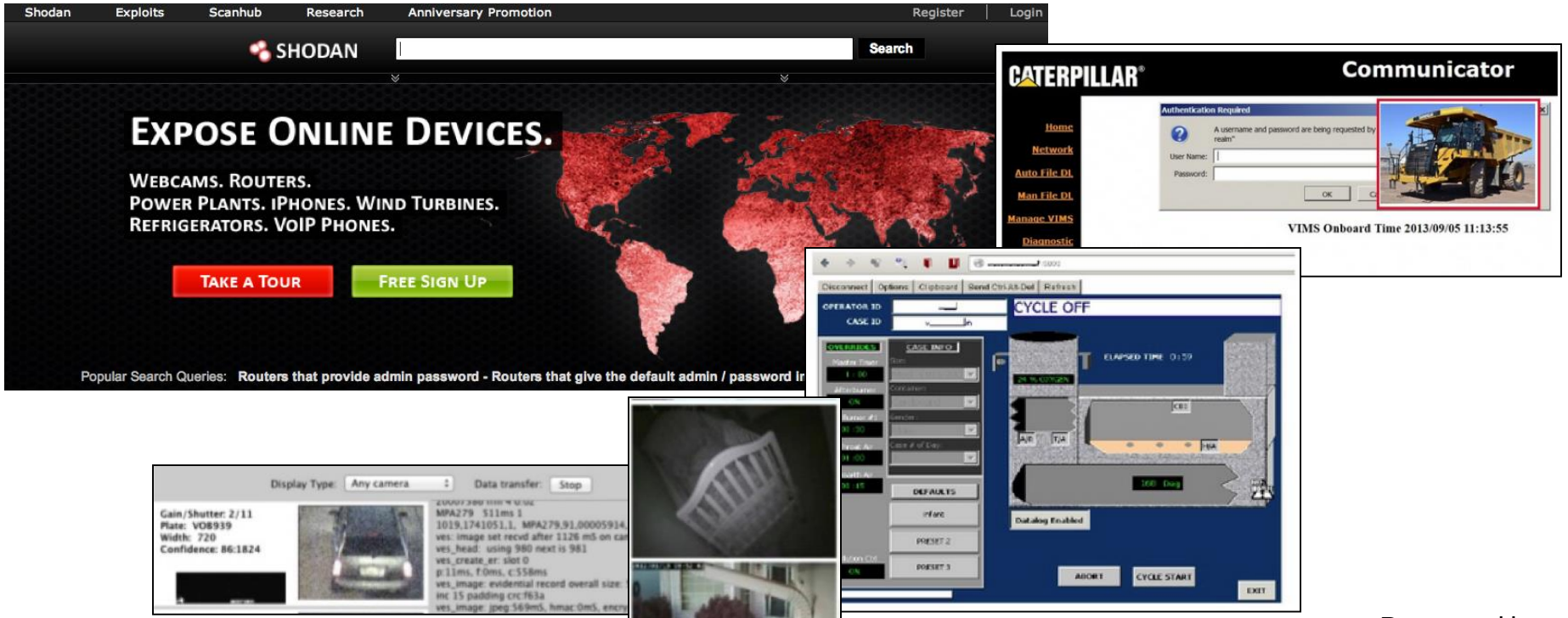
- The Internet of Things is connected
- Connected Things make it easy to steal...
- Must protect Storage
- Must protect Communications
- Must protect your IP!
- Lots of techniques are available to help you protect your IoT device

Today's Topics and Goals

- Security Threats
  - Understand them
- Cryptography
  - Know about key techniques and uses
- Your Designs…
  - Provide me with information for class on Friday

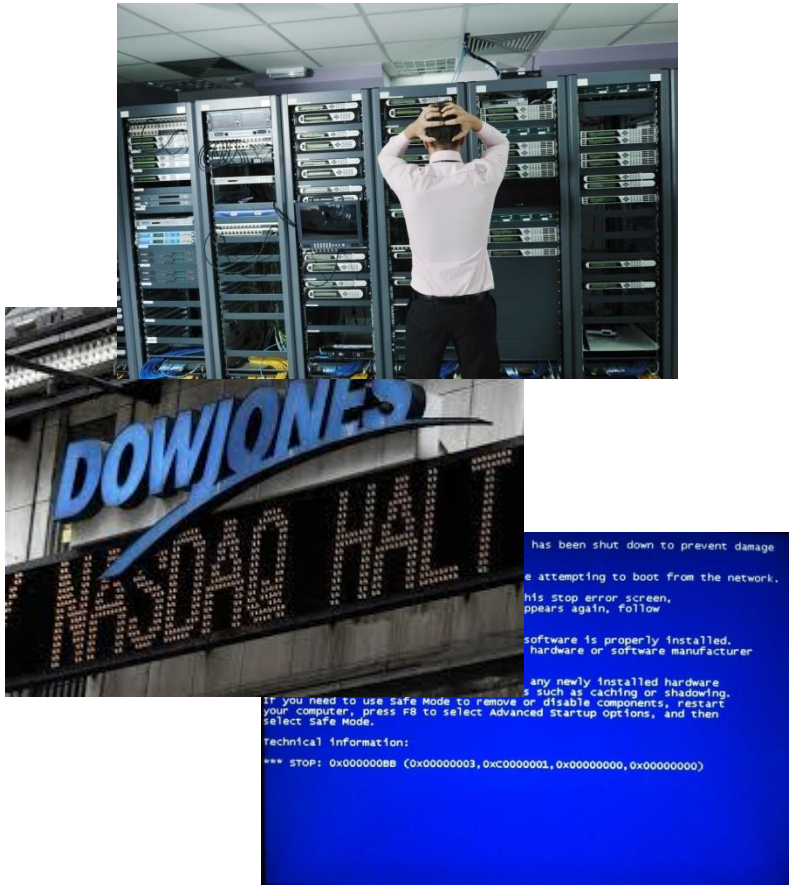
Threats are Real

- Additional tools become available every day
- Shodan, Metasploit, etc.



Responses to Threats

- Commercial Avionics
  - New DO-326, Airworthiness Security Process Specification
- Industrial
  - IEC61508
    - Security is now part of Functional Safety for any networked device
    - Over 100 field bus protocols
- Communications
  - Secure Boot enables proper operation of the nations communications infrastructure.
- Defense
  - Anti-tamper and Design Assurance



Threats to Your Hardware (Supply Chain)

- Counterfeit Devices
  - Devices remarked as a different part!
  - E-Waste as the source
    - Apply a flame to PCB
    - Treat devices to 'clean'
    - Remark and sell
- Fraud
  - Recovered devices
  - Correct devices marked as higher grade
  - Difficult to catch!

- SIA Reports on Counterfeiting show a growing threat
- Threat grows when parts are in short supply
- Need to manage purchasing
- Need to decommission devices

Threats to Your Hardware (Manufacturing and Deployment)

- Hardware Threats
  - Copying
  - Overbuilding
  - Cloning
  - Reverse Engineering
- Deployed Hardware Threats
  - Invasive Threats
  - Remote Threats
    - Upgrades, Boot code
    - Sensitive Data

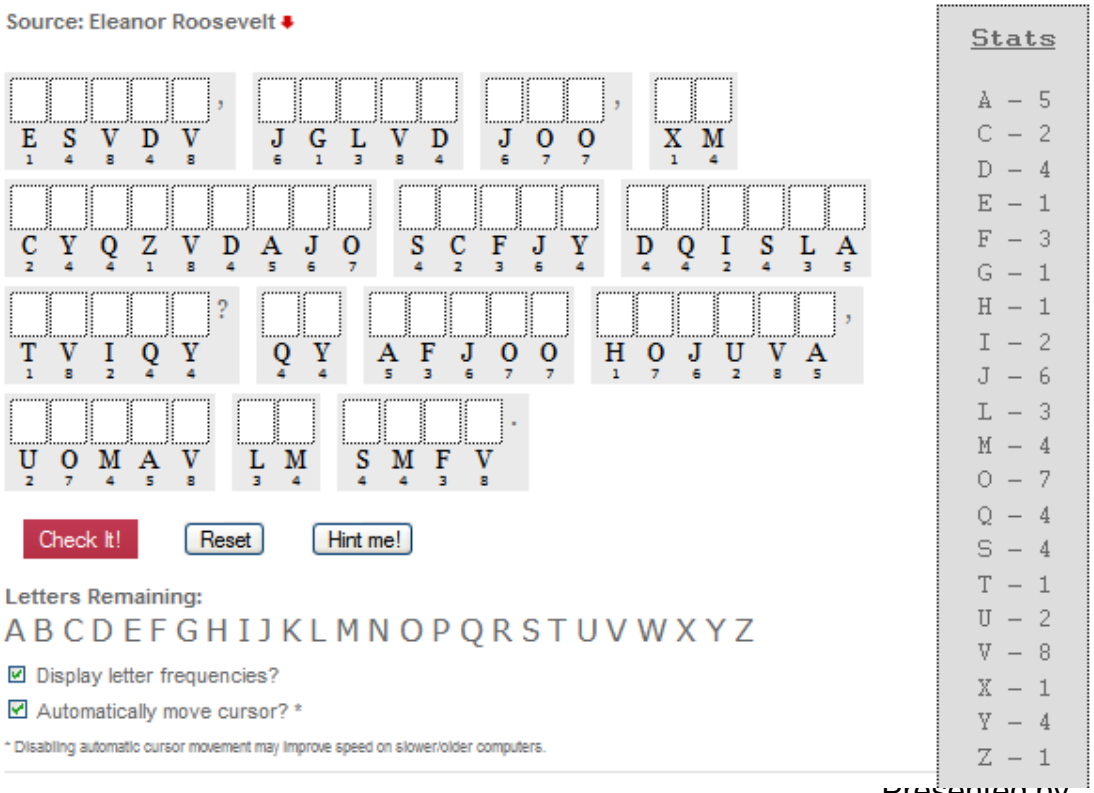
Technology to Thwart Threats

- Typical Hardware (for this course)
  - MCU, FPGA, ASIC, Analog, Standard Devices, etc
  - All interconnected on a circuit board
  - Can be accessed when used in the field
- Thwarting Threats (Keep design secret)
  - MCU code, FPGA code, Flash memory contents
  - Secret keys, SRAM data, Data going on/off board
  - Devices used, Board layout, Tamper detection

Cryptography (Technique)

- Substitution Ciphers
- Each letter -> Another letter
- One Time Pad
- Pseudo Random Numbers

http://www.cryptograms.org/play.php



Modern Cryptography

- Standards
- Shared Secrets and Encryption/Decryption Algorithms
- Keys (Small- 256bits or so)
  - Symmetric and Asymmetric
- Standard Algorithms for Encrypt/Decrypt
  - One Way Functions with Trapdoor Information
    - The ideal- standards try to approach this ideal

Some Key Standards

- DES- Data Encryption Standard
- AES- Advanced Encryption Standard
- SHA- Secure Hash Algorithm
- Diffie-Hellman Key Exchange
- RSA- Rivest, Shamir, Adleman
  - Public Key Cryptosystem
- ECC- Elliptic Curve Cryptography

AES Standard Overview

- A more recent standard for en/decryption
  - Rijndael Cipher: Selected by NIST in 2001
    - 128, 192 and 256 bits
    - Symmetric Key
- Substitution and permutation network
- Multiple repetitions based on key size
  - 10, 12 or 14 cycles
- High-speed, Low-RAM and hard/software ease

AES- Basic Operation Elements

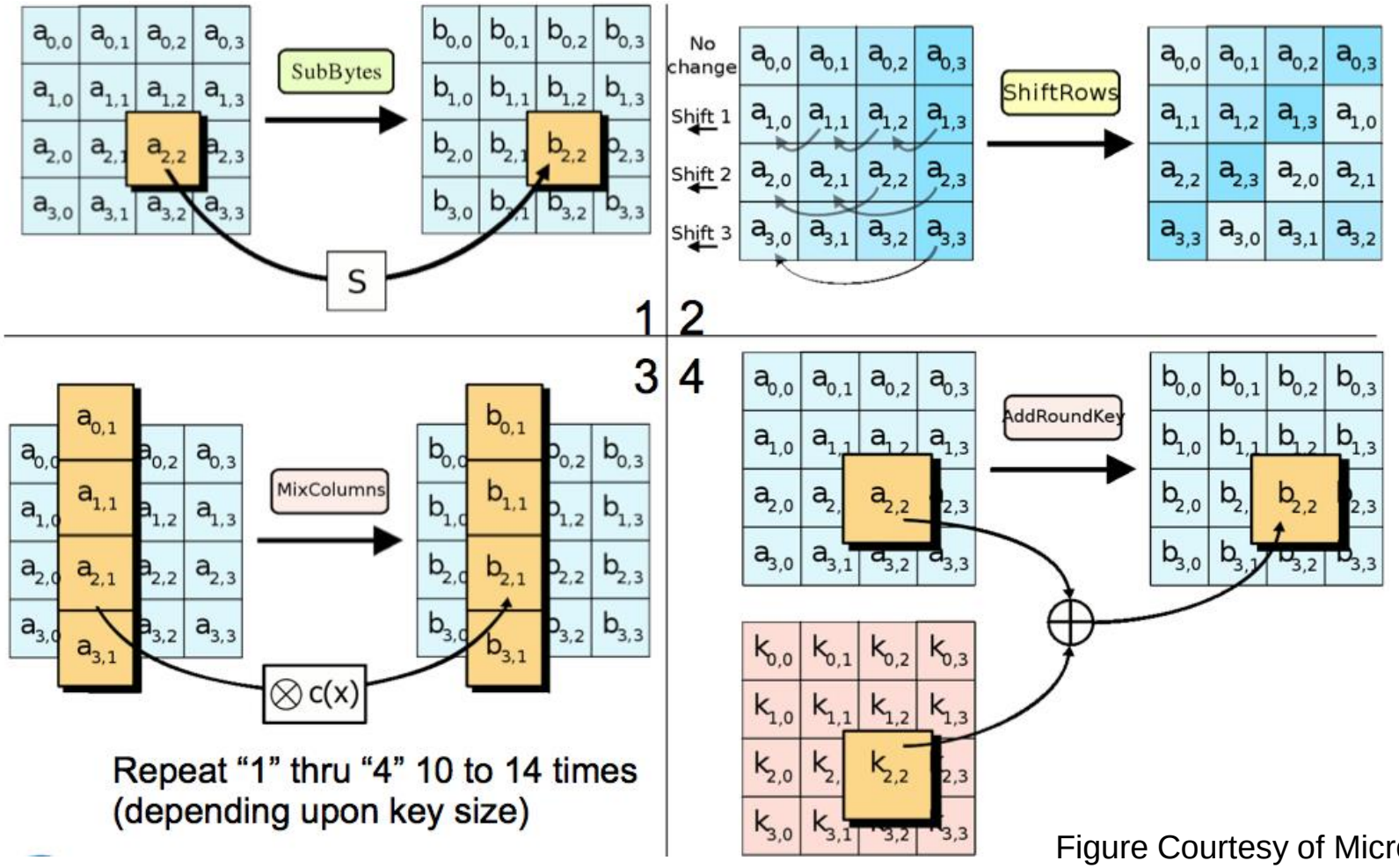


Figure Courtesy of Microsemi

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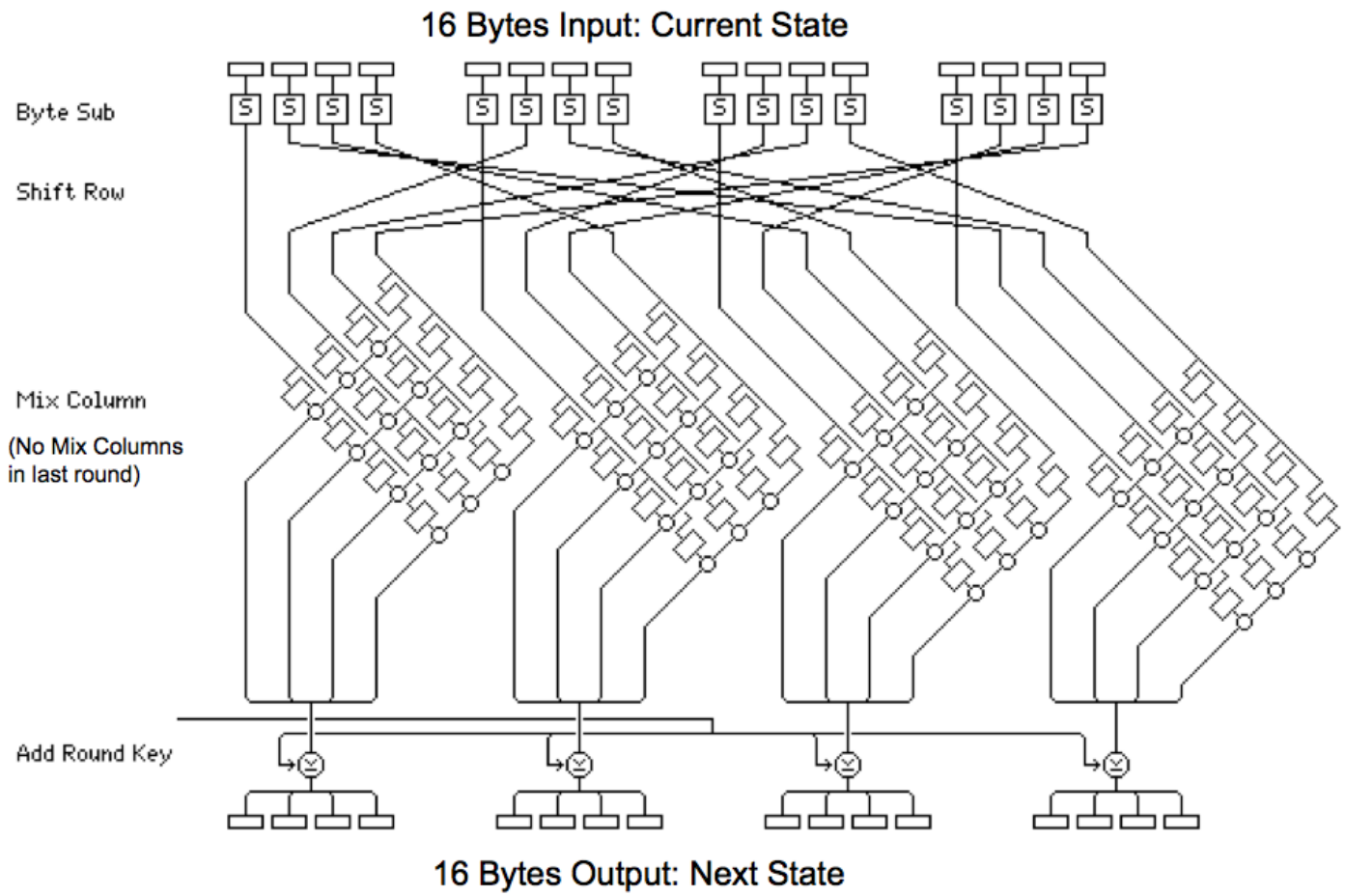
AES- Typical Encryption Round



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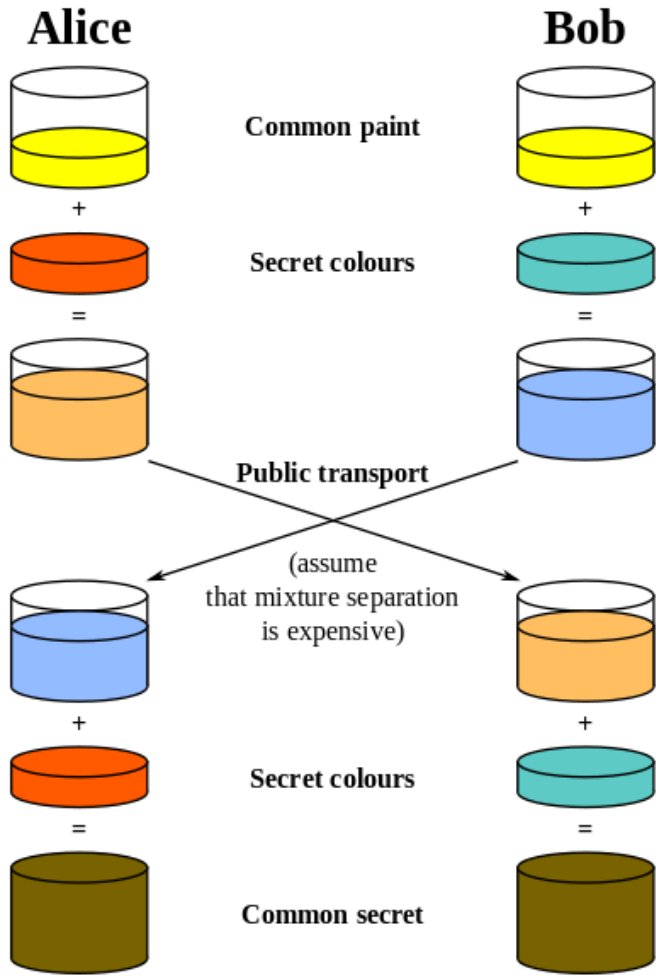
SHA

- Secure Hash Algorithm
  - Transforms a large data set into a small fixed length value
  - Avoid collisions so that an attacker can't craft data sets to replace a set with a known hash
  - Used for authentication
    - Bitcoin, software packages, passwords, messages
- NIST and FIPS, NSA designs
- SHA-1/2/3

Diffie-Hellman Exchange

- The problem with symmetric keys…
- Exchange shared keys over an insecure channel
  - Example with color
  - Example with primes using modulo arithmetic



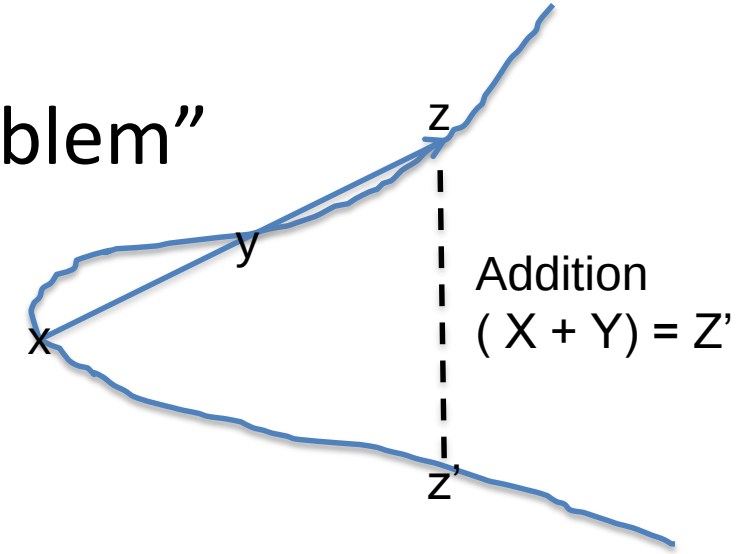
Alice				Bob		
Secret	Public	Calculates	Sends	Calculates	Public	Secret
a	p, g		$p,g\longrightarrow$			b
a	p, g, A	$g^a \bmod p = A$	$A\longrightarrow$		p, g	b
a	p, g, A		$\longleftarrow B$	$g^b \bmod p = B$	p, g, A, B	b
a, $\mathbf{s}$	p, g, A, B	$B^a \bmod p = s$		$A^b \bmod p = s$	p, g, A, B	b, $\mathbf{s}$

RSA

- Public-Key Cryptosystem
  - Encryption key is public
  - Decryption key is secret
- Based on the difficulty in factoring the product of two large prime numbers
- “Math Trick” simplifies decryption using prime factors

ECC

- Different “Intractable Problem”
- Elliptic Curve Arithmetic
- Much smaller key size for the same security
  - 3027-bit RSA vs. 256bit ECC



Additional Resources

Previous Course: http://www.designnews.com/lecture.asp?doc_id=269699
"Securing Your Embedded System"

Security Blog, Schneier on Security: https://www.schneier.com

Department of Homeland Security- Federal Network Resilience

SIA Report on Counterfeiting

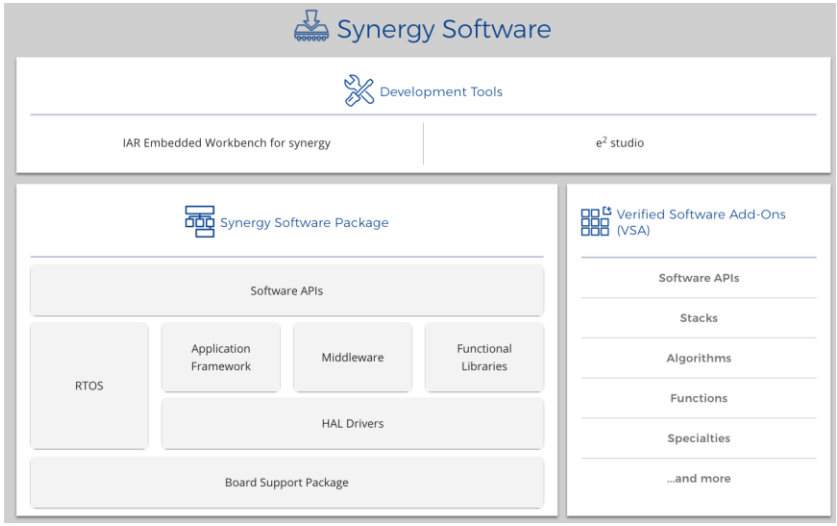
Coursera Cryptography Courses: www.coursera.org (Search for Cryptography)

Digi-Key TechZone Article Library: MCUs , Securing MCU Designs, 11/06/2013

Optional No Cost HW and Software

Renesas Synergy Platform

https://www.renesas.com/en-us/products/synergy/software/ssp.html



Synergy AE-Cloud1 Kit

https://www.digikey.com/product-detail/en/renesas-electronics-america/YSAECLOUD1/YSAECLOUD1-ND/8342110

Project Page

https://www.renesas.com/en-us/products/synergy/hardware/kits/ae-cloud1.html

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