

TOWARDS TRUSTWORTHY EMBEDDED SOFTWARE

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Australian Government

**Department of Communications,
Information Technology and the Arts**

Australian Research Council

NICTA Members



Department of State and
Regional Development



The University of Sydney



NICTA Partners

EMBEDDED SYSTEM ARE UBIQUITOUS



They are becoming an essential part of everyday life

LESSONS FROM DESKTOP SYSTEMS

Desktop computer systems suck:

- They crash
- They get hacked
- They get infected



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How about embedded systems?

WHY TRUSTWORTHY COMPUTER SYSTEMS?

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 - is someone hacking *your* steering/breaks?



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Future systems highly vulnerable!

- challenges at least as bad as in PC world
- defences aren't better

TRUSTWORTHINESS

Why is it a problem?

- Computer systems are too big, too complex
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Can such a large system ever be made trustworthy?

- Yes, if its *trusted computing base* (TCB) is trustworthy!
 - **TCB**: The part of the system that can circumvent security

TRUSTED COMPUTING BASE — TRUSTWORTHY?

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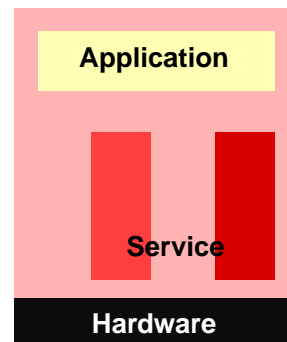
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- Modularity?
 - can reduce complexity of verification problem
 - doesn't help if interfaces aren't enforced
 - can't guarantee if not type-safe or privileged-mode execution

EMBEDDED SYSTEMS TCB

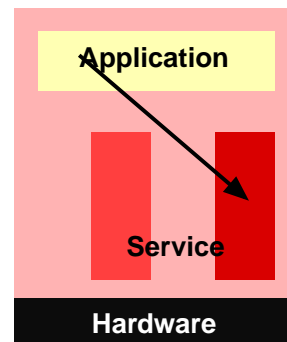
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- Small, simple operating system
 - optimised for fast real-time response
 - suitable for systems with very limited functionality

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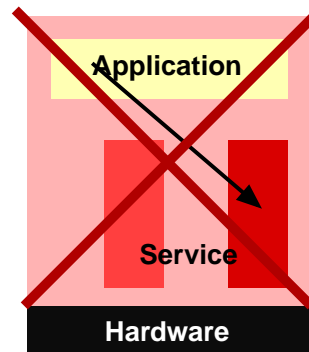
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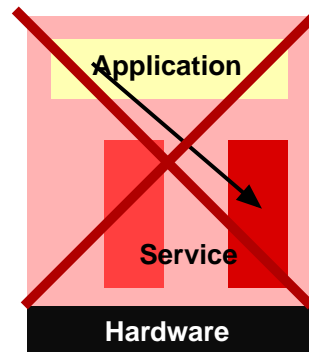
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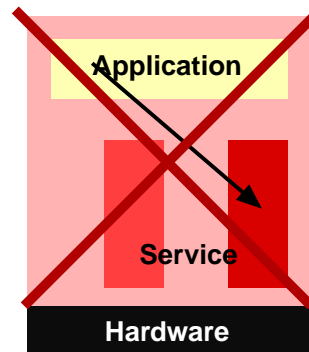
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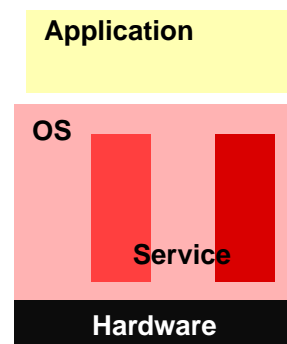
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- *TCB: all code* (millions of lines!)

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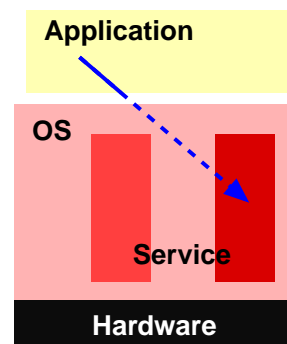
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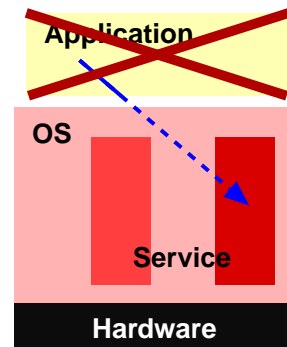
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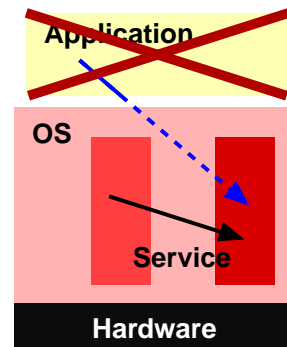
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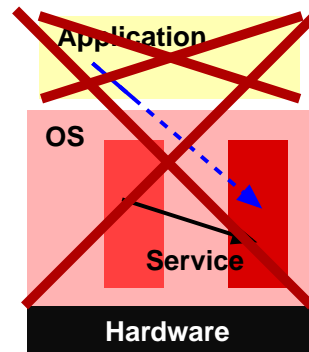
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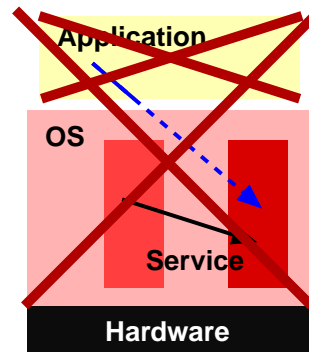
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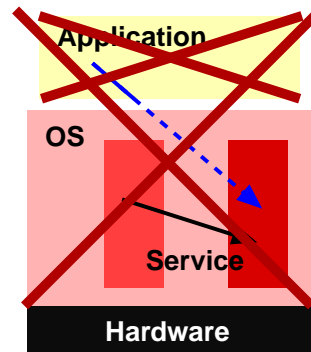
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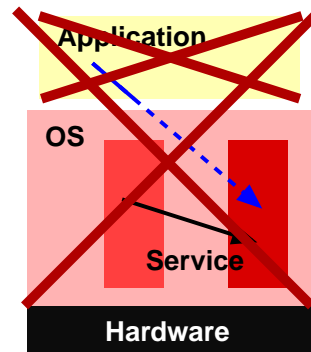
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- *TCB: kernel + some user-level code* (100,000s of lines!)

TRUSTWORTHINESS REQUIRES COMPONENTISATION

- Use modularity to manage complexity
→ break into bite-sized pieces
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- Of course, this alone is *insufficient* for trustworthiness
 - no guarantee that whole system operates as intended
 - solution left as an exercise for the reader 😊

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- Kernel *must be a microkernel*

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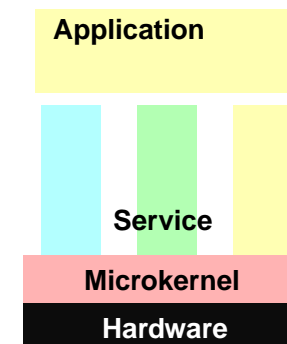
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 - applications obtain services by sending messages to servers
 - ⇒ performance of message-passing IPC is critical

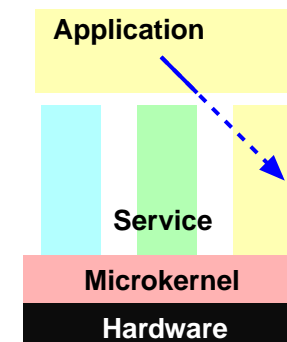
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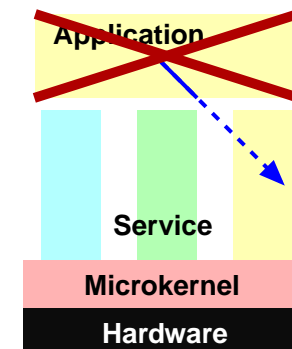
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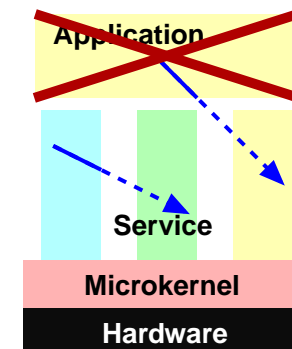
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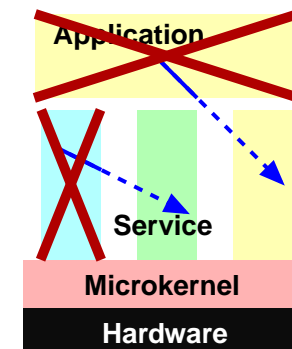
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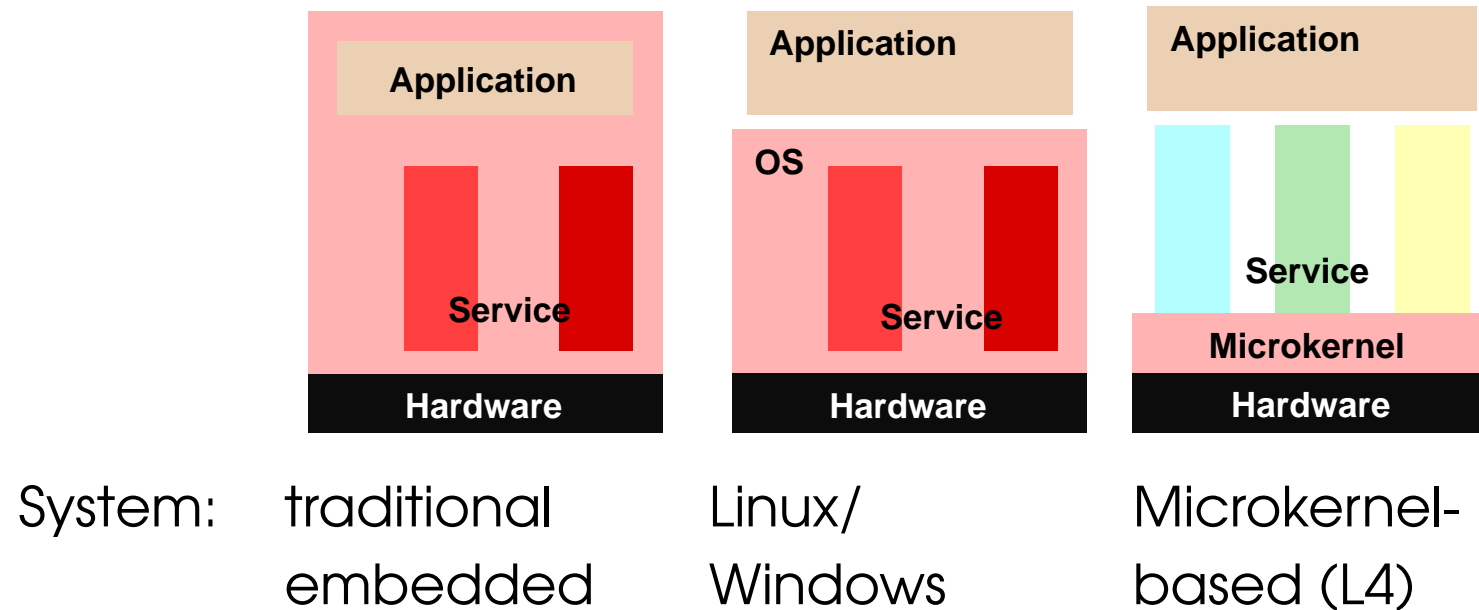


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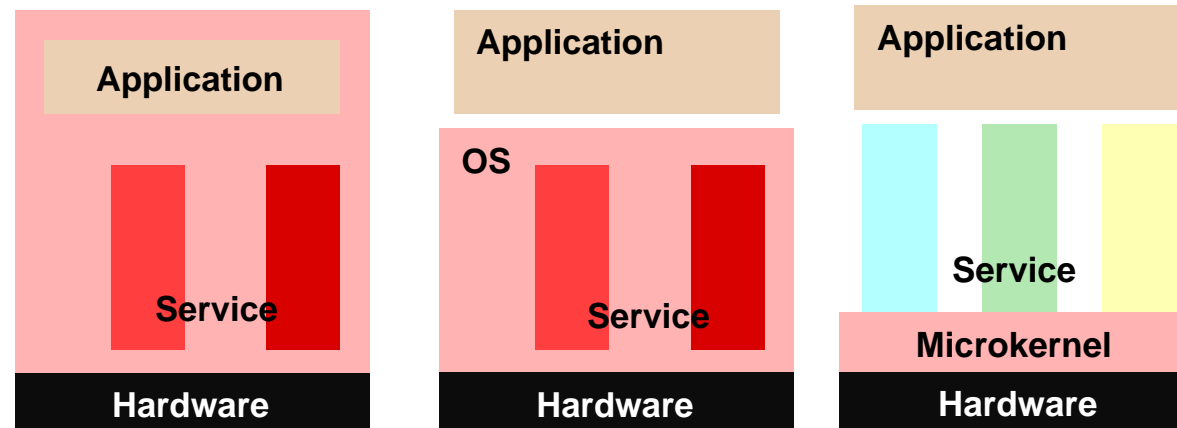
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- Faults can be contained
 - removes more code from TCB
 - kernel size: $\approx 10,000$ loc



EMBEDDED SYSTEMS TCB COMPARISON



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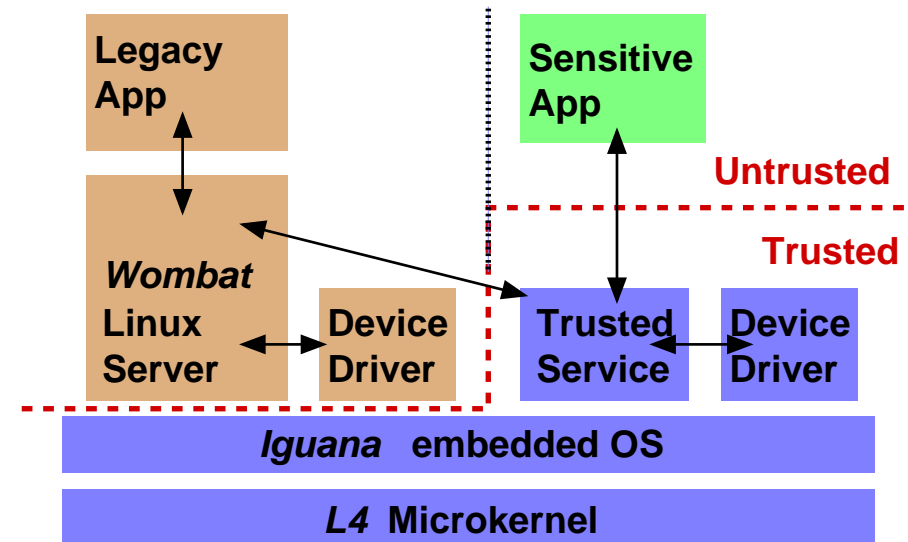


System:	traditional embedded	Linux/ Windows	Microkernel- based (L4)
TCB:	all code	$\geq 200,000$ loc	$\geq 20,000$ loc

Note: size (TCB) \geq size (kernel)

VIRTUALISATION: BEST OF BOTH WORLDS

- Minimal secure environment (L4 + Iguana)
 - small TCB
 - fully real-time capable
- Virtualised legacy OS for application support
 - binary compatibility with native legacy code
 - performance close to native
- Secure subsystem can provide services to legacy system
 - e.g. device drivers



REQUIREMENTS FOR TRUSTED SYSTEMS

0. Very small, high-performance microkernel: L4
1. Microkernel mechanisms for secure systems
2. Verification of microkernel implementation
3. Trustworthy temporal model of microkernel
4. Techniques for building high-performance microkernel-based systems

seL4: MICROKERNEL MECHANISMS FOR SECURE SYSTEMS

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- Security requirements for embedded systems:
 - Integrity: protecting data from damage
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- Security requirements for embedded systems:
 - Integrity: protecting data from damage
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 - IP Protection: controlling propagation of valuable data
- Issue: Present L4 API unsuitable for highly-secure systems
 - inefficient information flow control mechanisms
 - present mechanisms double or triple IPC costs
 - insufficient resource isolation (kernel memory pool)
 - applications can force kernel to run out of memory
 - present countermeasures are inflexible

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Project status:

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- C implementation: Dec '06

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 - Result to be usable in existing deployments
 - no sacrificing of performance for verifiability
 - On track...

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 - strict worst-case execution times (WCET)
 - probabilistic WCET
- Essential for trustworthy real-time systems
 - RT analysis of applications pointless without timing model of kernel

POTOROO: COMPLETE TEMPORAL MODEL OF KERNEL

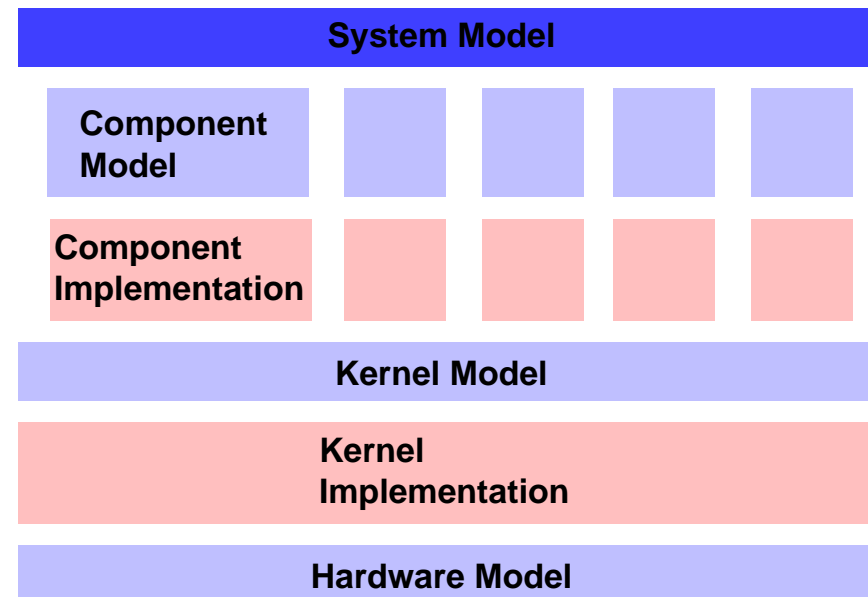
- Prerequisite for complete real-time analysis of whole system
 - strict worst-case execution times (WCET)
 - probabilistic WCET
- Essential for trustworthy real-time systems
 - RT analysis of applications pointless without timing model of kernel
- Measurement-based approach augmented by static analysis
 - *measure* execution-time profiles of basic blocks
 - convolute into overall execution-time profile
 - static analysis to ensure worst case observed
 - static analysis to reduce pessimism

CAMKES: COMPONENT ARCHITECTURE FOR MICROKERNEL-BASED EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

- Aim: approach for highly-componentised embedded software
 - ✓ reduce software cost by enforcing modularity
 - ✓ deliver on fault isolation, hot upgrades, security enforcement, ...

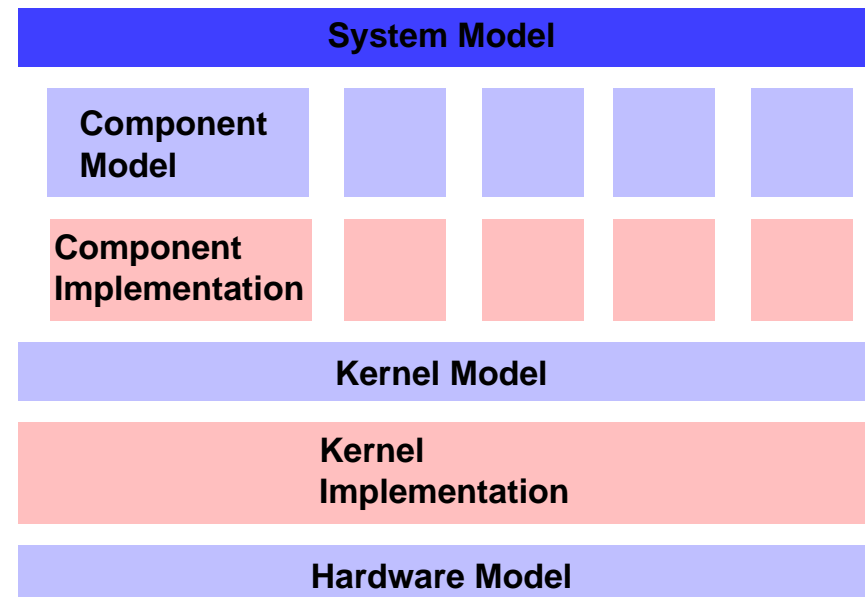
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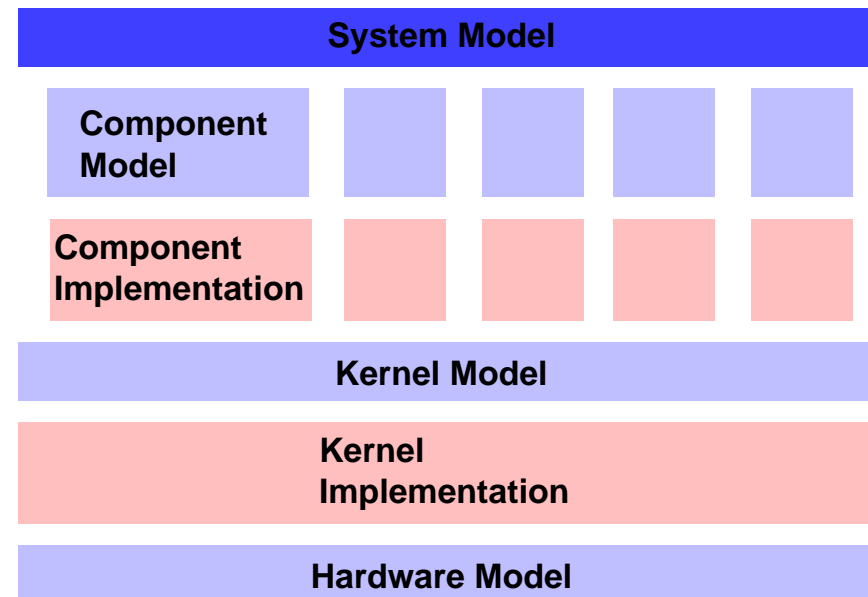
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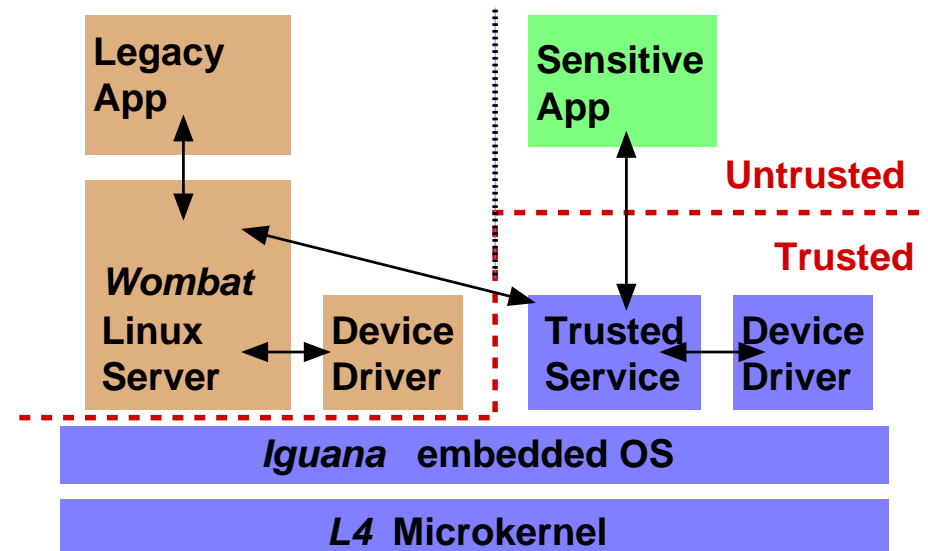
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- Status: static prototype
- Working on dynamic system, performance, non-functional properties



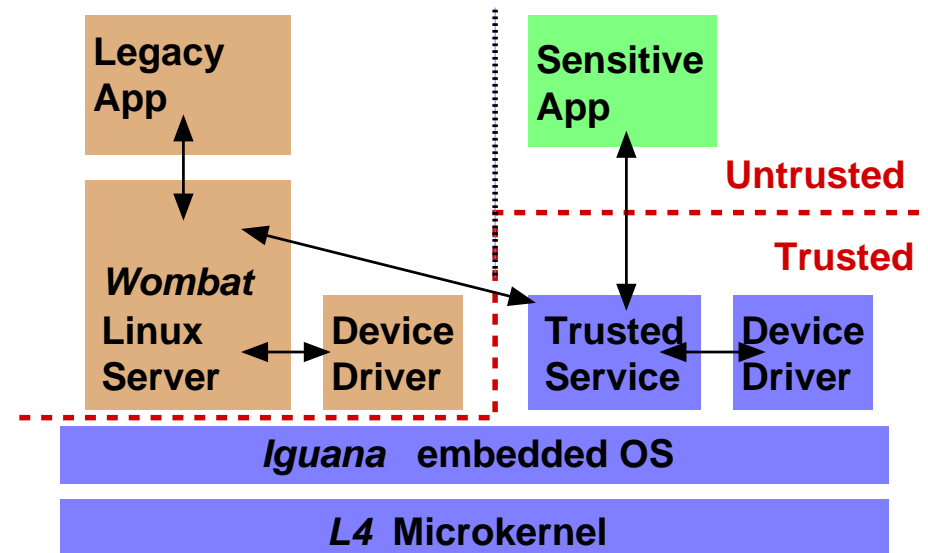
PRESENT STATE

- Pistachio: Mature microkernel
 - 10,000 lines of code (shrinking)
 - highly efficient
- Iguana: Core OS services
 - naming, protection, memory...
 - device drivers
 - optional Linux server



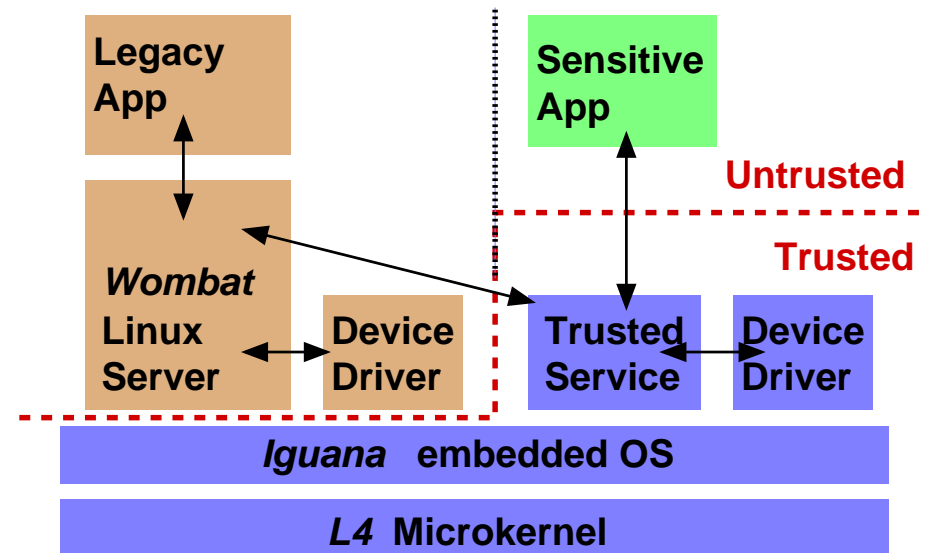
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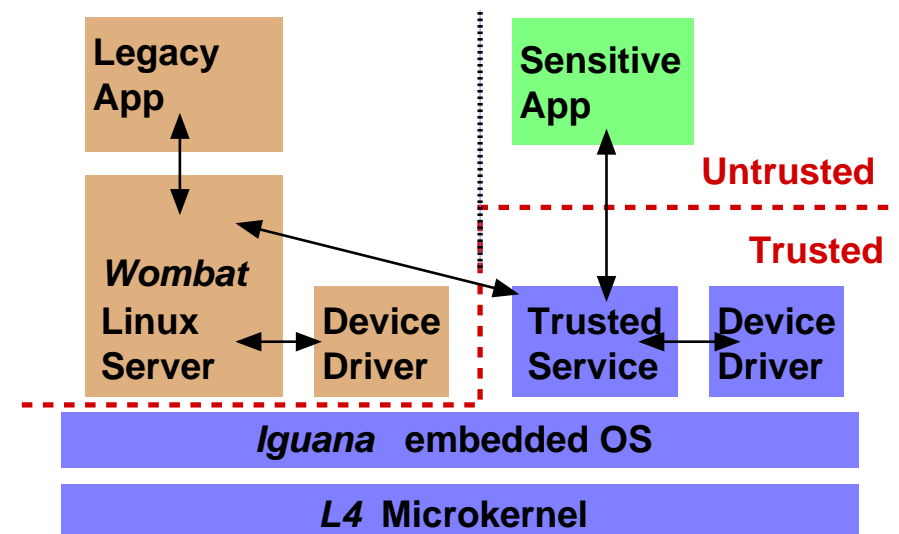
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- Commercially deployed
 - new base of Qualcomm CDMA chip firmware
 - other deployments in pipeline



SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

Benchmark	Native Linux	Wombat
1 Task	47.5	46.3
2 Tasks	24.8	24.1
3 Tasks	16.7	16.3

- AIM7 “compute server mix”, jobs/min/task
- All on PLEB2 (Intel PXA 255 XScale, 200MHz CPU, 100MHz RAM)



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- We are on track to deliver a trustworthy TCB
- ... without sacrificing performance
- ... usable in real systems