



No Safety without Security, No Security without Trustworthy OS

Gernot Heiser | gernot.heiser@data61.csiro.au | @GernotHeiser
Trustworthy Systems | Data61 & UNSW Sydney

<https://trustworthy.systems>



Autonomous Car Safety

Uber's self-driving car tests suspended in Arizona after fatal collision

Updated 27 Mar 2018, 4:54pm



Tesla hit parked police car 'while using Autopilot'

30 May 2018



Car Security (and Implications)



**Traffic chaos from Sydney Harbour
Bridge drama cost city up to \$10 million**

ANDY GREENBERG SECURITY 07.21.15 06:00 AM

**HACKERS REMOTELY
KILL A JEEP ON THE HIGH
WAY—WITH ME IN IT**



ANDY GREENBERG SECURITY 08.16.17 04:55 PM

**DEEP FLAW IN YOUR
CAR LETS HACKERS SHUT
DOWN SAFETY FEATURES**



Cybersecurity: 1st Class Safety Issue



Fundamental rules of cyber space:

1. The internet is a hostile environment
2. Anything that is internet-connected *can* be attacked
3. Anything that *can* be attacked *will* be attacked

Examples:

- Cars, especially autonomous
- Trains
- Aircraft
- Robots
- Smart City infrastructure

DATA
61



Why Are Systems So Vulnerable?

Failure Reason #1: Complexity

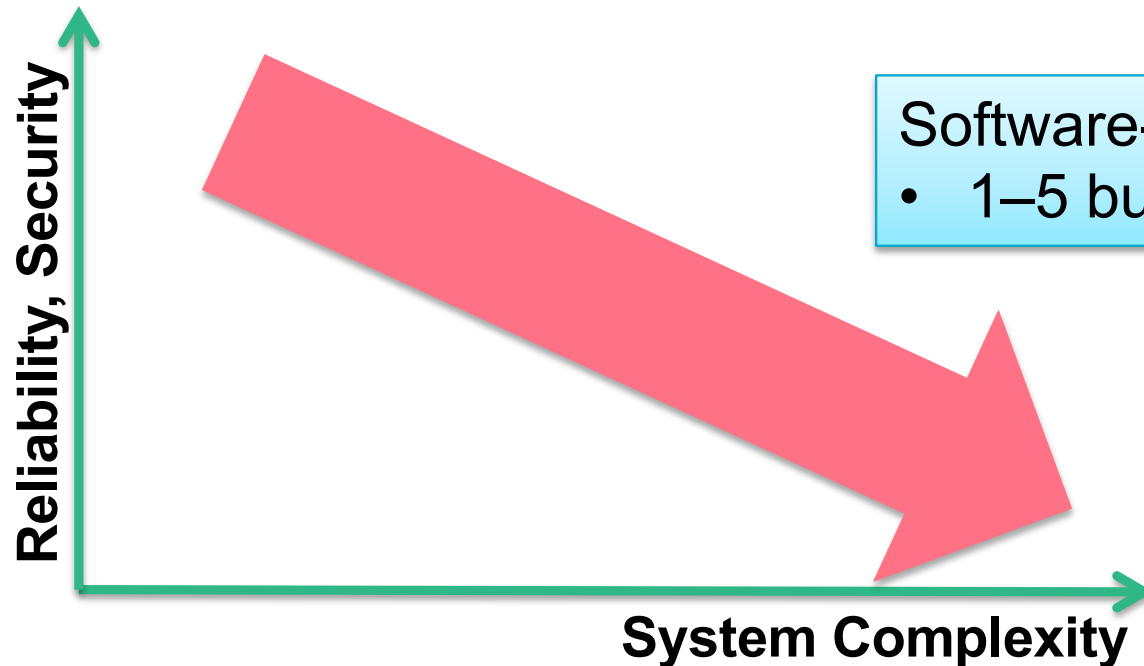


Software-engineering rule of thumb:

- 1–5 bugs per 1,000 lines of **quality** code

Bluetooth protocol stack:
Multiple 100,000 lines

Linux/Windows OS:
Tens of millions lines



Complexity Drivers

- Features/functionality
- Legacy reuse

Failure Reason #2: Care Factor



Developer priorities

1. Features/functionality
2. Cost
3. Time to market
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
-
-
- 999.Security

Developer expertise

1. Undergraduate programming
2. Application domain
3. Maybe hardware
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
-
-
- 999.Security

Failure Reason #3: Security \neq Safety



Classic safety thinking (eg automotive, electrical):

- Failures are *random*
- Failure rates can be kept *very low* through systematic process
- Multiple failures are *independent*

Software security weaknesses:

- Failure is *deterministic*
- Failure rates are *high*
- Attackers *systematically combine* multiple vulnerabilities

⇒ **Classical safety approaches do not work against cyber attacks!**

**No safety without
cyber security!**

Standard IT “Security” Approaches Fail



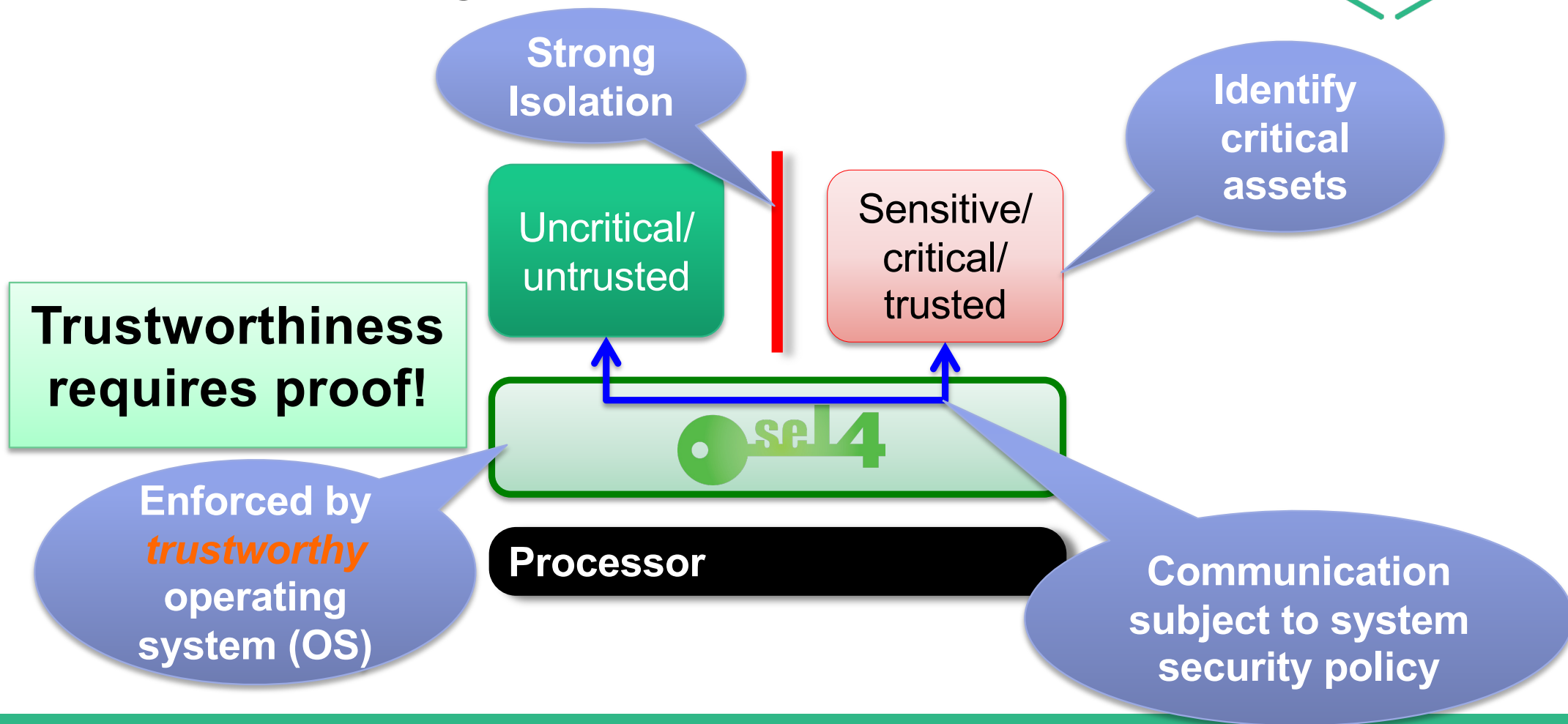
- Identify and fix vulnerabilities, aka Patch-and-pray:
 - Reactive, can only deal with attacks after they happened
- Firewalls:
 - Run on potentially compromised operating system
 - Cannot protect against compromised traffic from authorised source
- Machine-learning based intrusion detection
 - Reactive, assumes system is already compromised
 - Runs on potentially compromised operating system
 - Admission of defeat

DATA
61

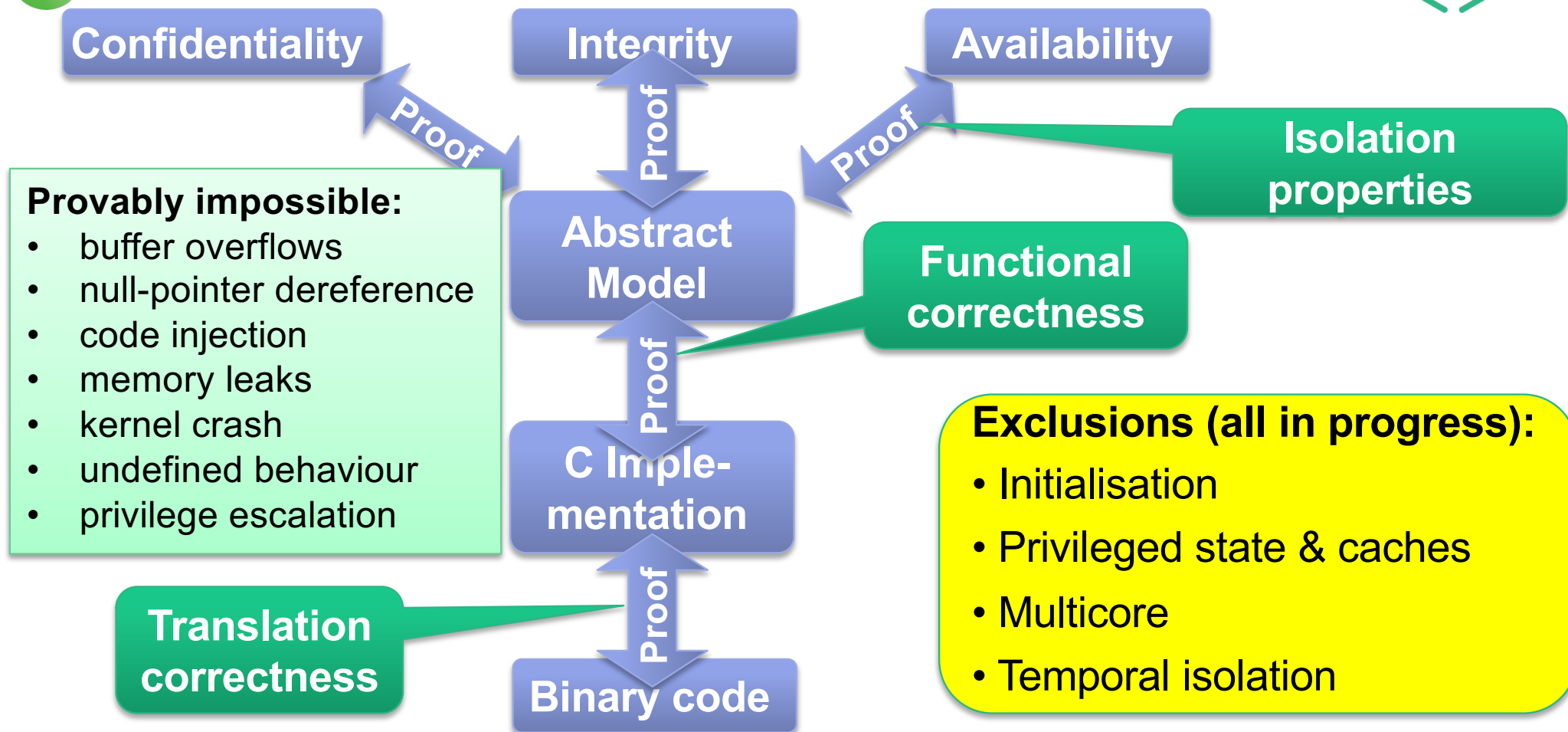


What Is Needed?

Core Security Requirement: Isolation



seL4 We Have Proof!



Military-Grade Security

US Army
Autonomous
Trucks



Boeing
Unmanned
Helicopter

Cross-
Domain
Desktop
Compositor



Crypto
Stick



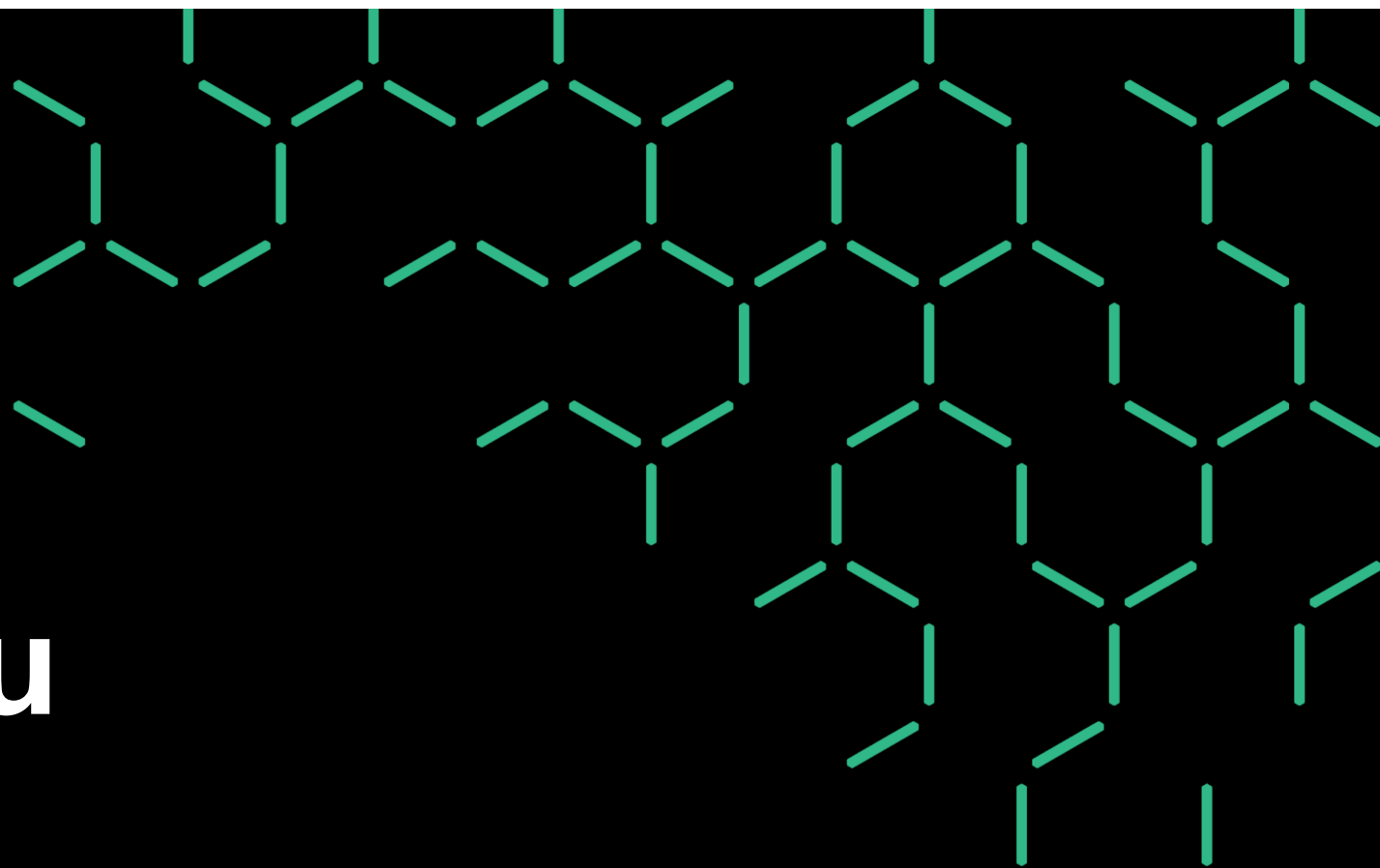
Summary



- Autonomous cyber-physical systems are highly vulnerable
- Classical defences don't work (even less so than in enterprise IT)
- Real security can only be achieved by
 - Security-oriented system architecture
 - Rock-solid operating-system foundation

Good news: A real solution exists!





Thank you

Gernot Heiser | gernot.heiser@data61.csiro.au | [@GernotHeiser](https://twitter.com/GernotHeiser)

<https://trustworthy.systems>

