

# Perspectives on security kernels for IoT

IoT expansion and associated  
threats

Safer through isolation – getting  
inspired from security kernels for  
high-critical systems

Strong isolation guarantees for  
constrained objects: the hopes/the  
challenges

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# IoT expansion and associated threats

## IoT everywhere

- industry, building, energy, agriculture, healthcare, transportation, retail, household appliances...

## Broad attack surface

- COTS, SOUP, third-party libraries, networking stack (connected)

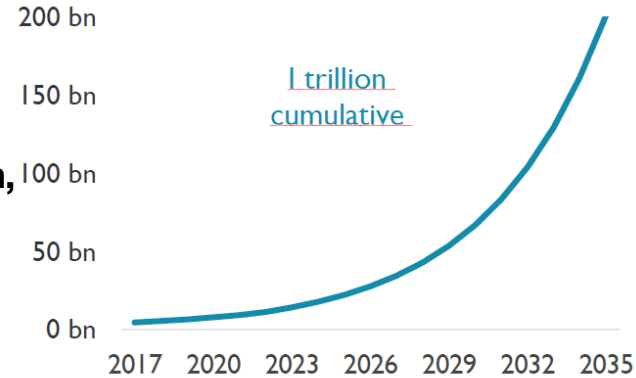
## Cyberattacks

- Mirai, Stuxnet, hacked Jeep Cherokee, hacked coffee machine
- 300 billion-2 trillion \$ losses per year worldwide -> real impacts unknown
- Consequences on safety ? Trust ?

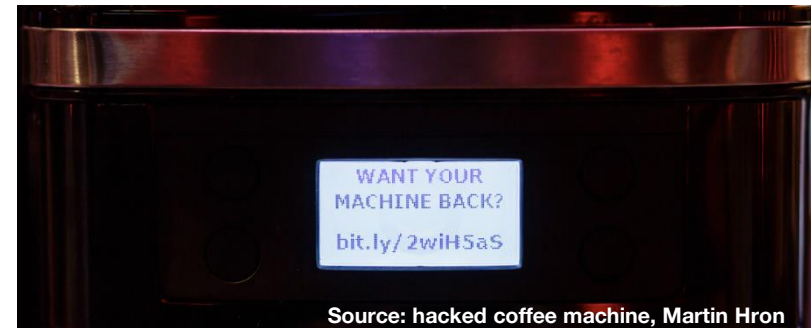
## Target is the weakest link

- Heterogeneous IoT devices + limited resources
  - Focus here on constrained objects

Annual Production of IoT devices



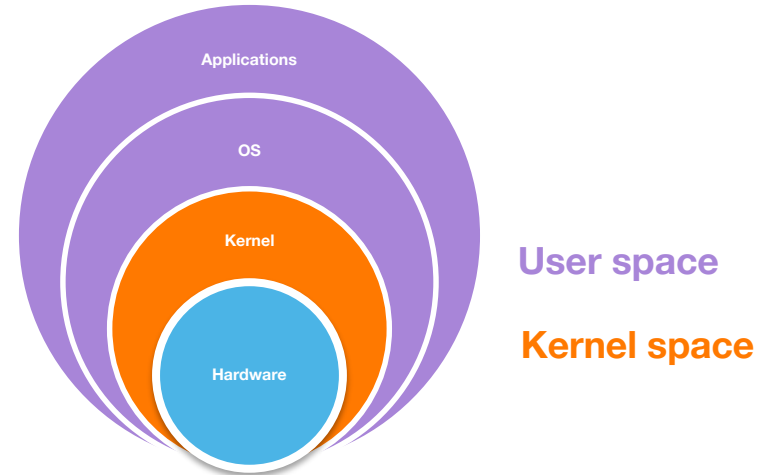
Source: SoftBank and ARM estimates



# Safer through isolation – getting inspired from security kernels for high-critical systems

## Isolation is a mean to security (confidentiality + integrity)

- isolation of critical components
- isolation of flawed/malicious components
- **protect against the memory vulnerabilities class: illegal memory accesses, memory corruption, privilege escalation**
- **security kernel = innermost layer of a system responsible for its security (access to resources) which is correct and isolated**



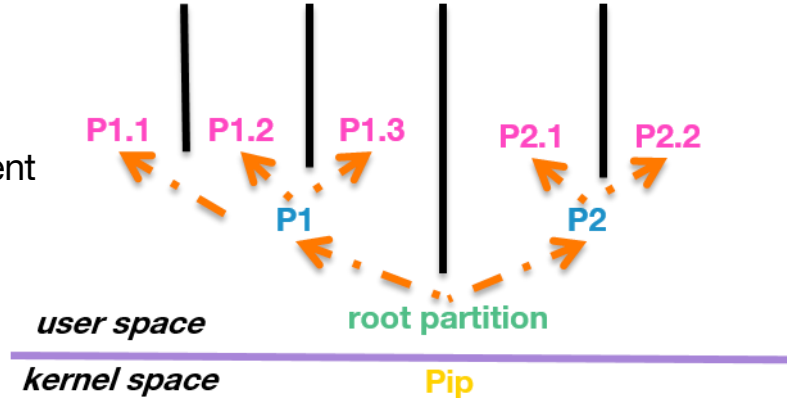
# Safer through isolation – getting inspired from security kernels for high-critical systems

## Solutions exist to ensure strict spatial memory isolation

- FreeRTOS-MPU, EwoK, TockOS, ChoupiOS, RIOT (MPU), Zephyr (MPU), TF-M...  
but are given personal trust: knowledge of source code or documentation, knowledge of leveraged protection mechanisms, code testing
- > Use of formal methods to achieve generalized (mathematical) trust
  - the small, simple code becomes a strength

## Formally proven kernels

- seL4, Pip
  - but need a Memory Management Unit (MMU) not present in constrained devices
- > adapt Pip for constrained devices



# Strong isolation guarantees for constrained objects: the hopes/the challenges

## From MMU (Memory Management Unit) to MPU (Memory Protection Unit)

- **use of the common memory protection feature**
- **adaptation to the HW constraints: limited MPU regions, restricted memory, less privilege levels**
- **Pip's flexibility**
  - how to deal with the hardware ?
- **adapt the formal proofs (e.g. manual proofs, invariants heavily MMU dependent)**
  - keep the proof efforts low -> what degree of reuse ?
- **ease of adoption, broad use cases**
  - what consequences/modifications on the existing use cases ?
  - what performances to expect ? No tradeoffs for security
- **reach the lowest possible assumptions**
  - common assumptions with formally proven kernels: the bootstrapping routine, the hardware platform and the MPU, the source code to machine code tools, the software loader, the theorem prover
  - link with processor specification ?

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**Thank you for  
listening  
Merci de votre  
écoute**



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