



Enhancing Remote Healthiness Attestation for Constrained IoT Devices

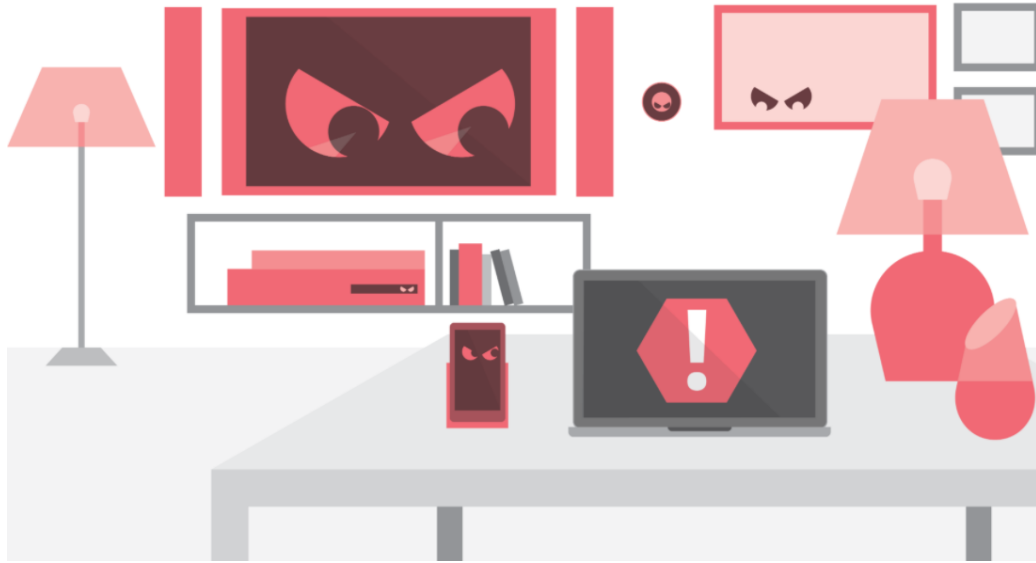
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IEEE ICNP 2020
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IoT Devices are keeping losing control...

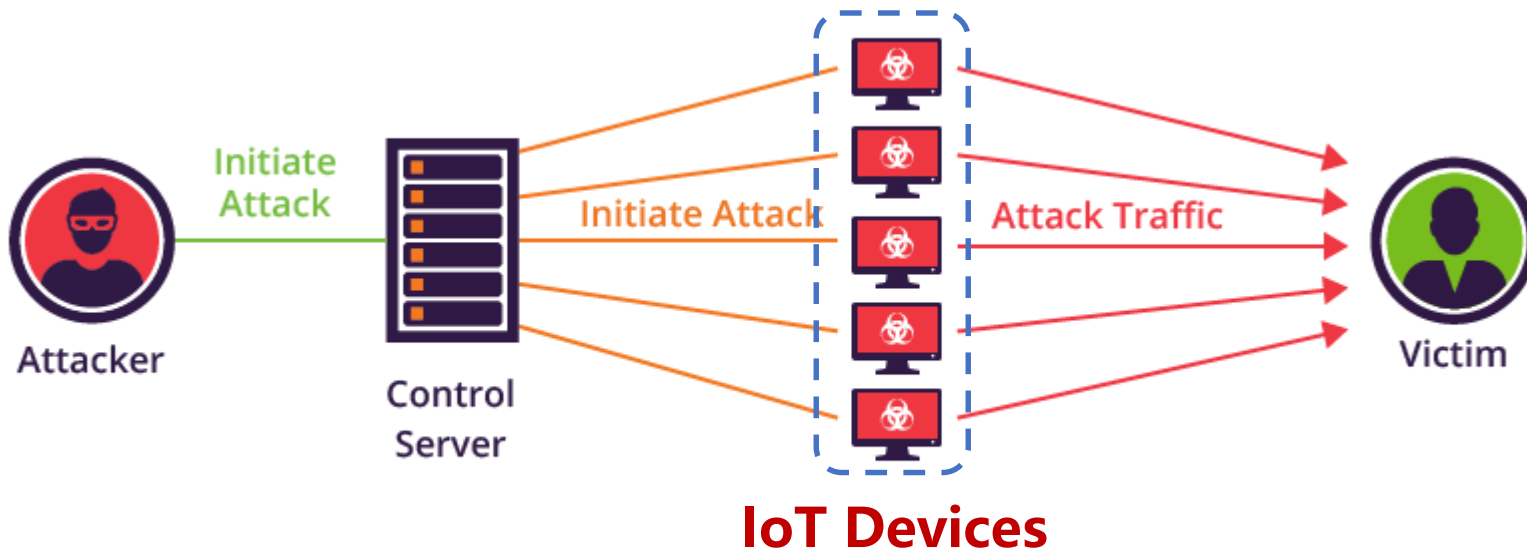


IoT devices remain **vulnerable**...

Hackers are launching **DDoS** with IoT devices...

Mirai attacks...

Peak **1.7 Tbps**



 Flying With Fish
@flyingwithfish

Can't get on a website? This is a live map, right now, of the massive DDoS attacks on Dyn's servers. It is creating many issues right now.



1:51 AM · Oct 22, 2016

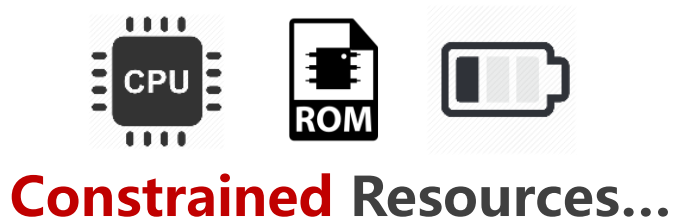
8 See Flying With Fish's other Tweets

The complex block contains a tweet from 'Flying With Fish' (@flyingwithfish) dated October 22, 2016, at 1:51 AM. The tweet text reads: 'Can't get on a website? This is a live map, right now, of the massive DDoS attacks on Dyn's servers. It is creating many issues right now.' Below the text is a heatmap showing high concentrations of attack traffic in North America and Europe. The tweet has 8 likes and a link to see other tweets from the user.

Reasons behind the constantly vulnerabilities



Shaping
→



Hacking 
→



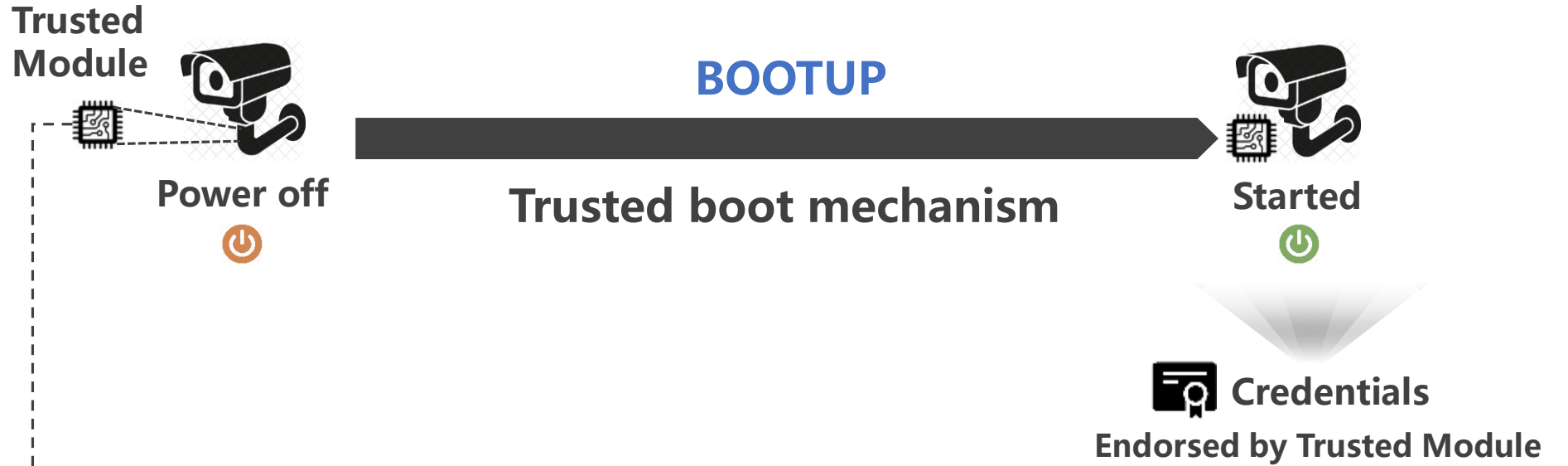


Given that IoT devices are **inevitably vulnerable**, the question goes to:
How could we timely identify hacked IoT devices?

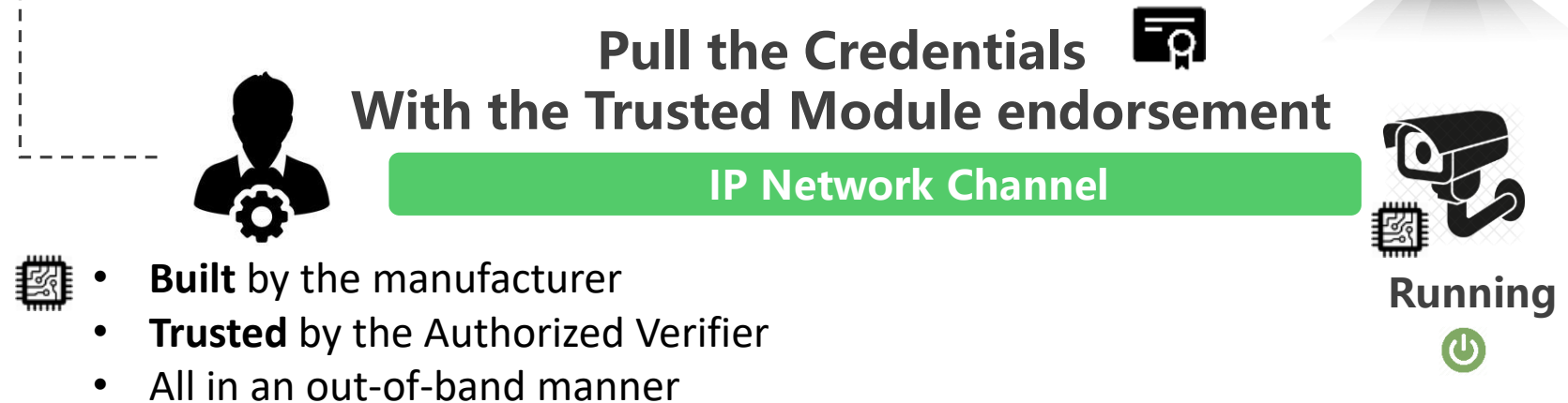
Remote Attestation

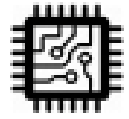
Universal Remote Attestation

STEP 1 Trusted Boot



STEP 2 Remote attestation








A dedicated Trust Module is way too **heavy/expensive...**

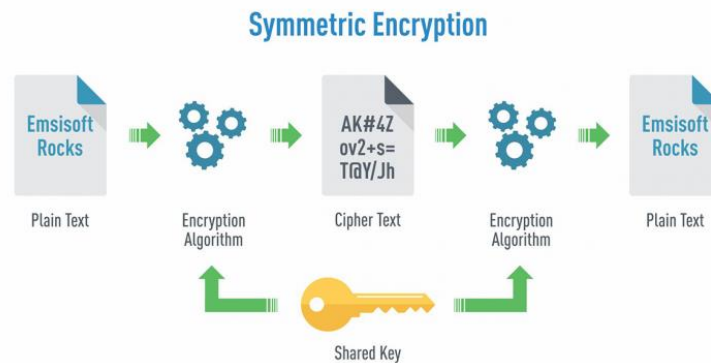
Could it be evolved for the constrained IoTs?

DICE(Device Identifier Composition Engine)

The DICE(Device Identifier Composition Engine) Proposal

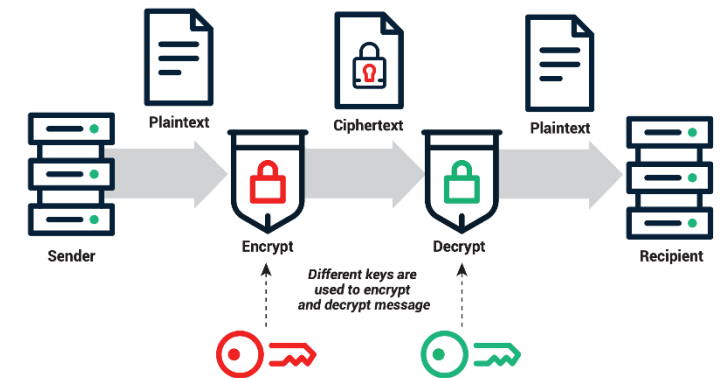
- Initially proposed by  Microsoft
- Standardized by  TRUSTED[®] COMPUTING GROUP
-  TRUSTED[®] COMPUTING GROUP standardize 2 specifications of the DICE-based remote attestation

① symmetric crypto DICE



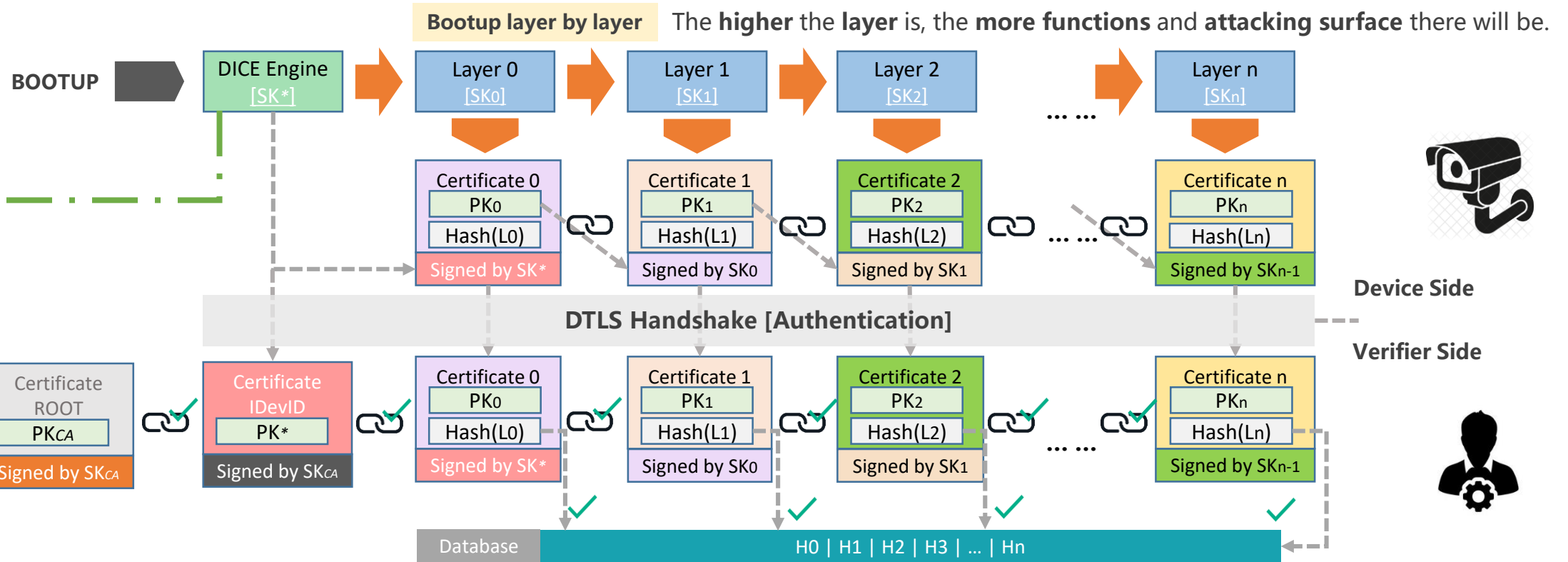
Standardized by 2020

② asymmetric crypto DICE



Standardized by 2018

DICE with the Asymmetric crypto



Prerequisites

- DICE Engine is **developed** and **installed** by the **manufacturer**;
- The source code of the DICE Engine too **tiny** to be **hacked**;
- DICE Engine is **unconditionally trusted** by the Verifier;

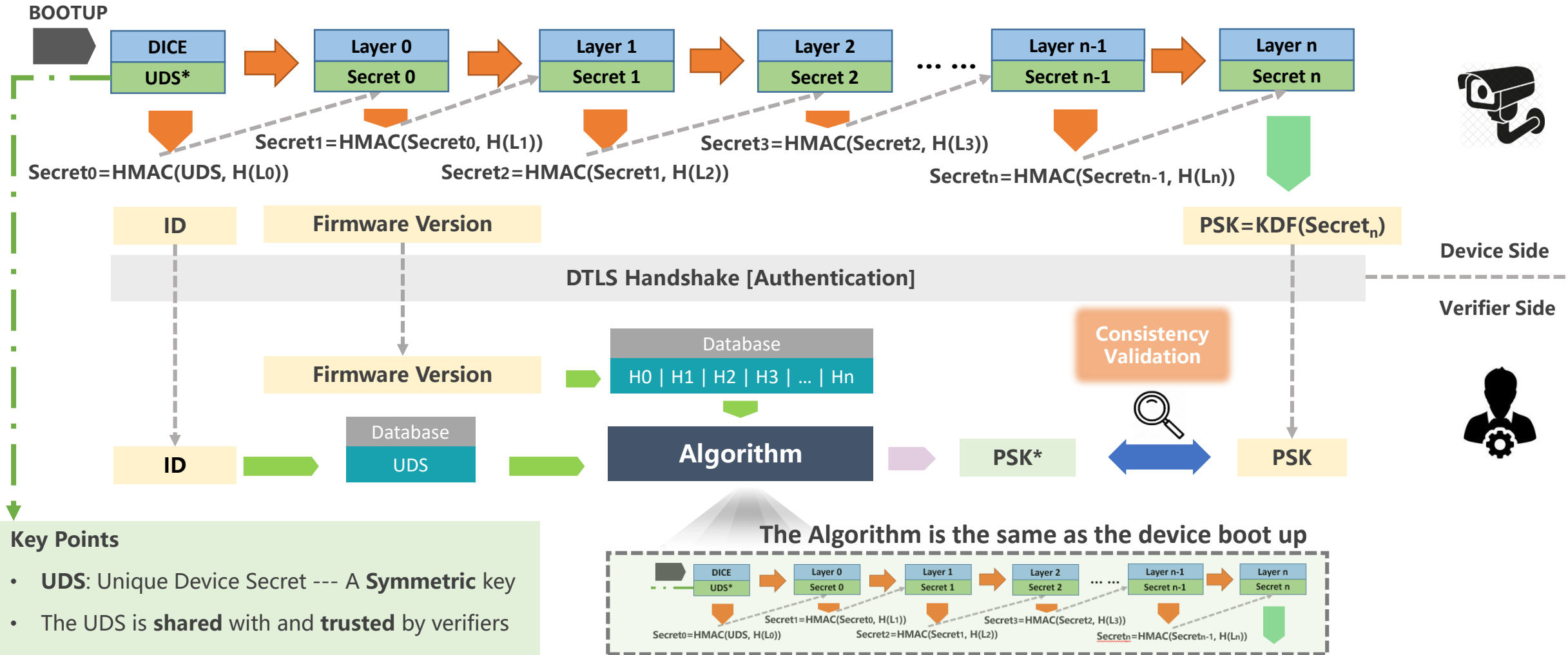
Design Key:

- DICE Engine stores a **SK(private key)/PK(public key)** pair for the endorsement;
- DICE Engine will be **shut down immediately** once layer 0 booted up;
- The short running interval guarantees that the SK(private key) is **only readable for the DICE Engine** itself, and thus **inaccessible** by any other layers;

The validation is based on the **certificate-chain**

DICE with the Symmetric crypto

The design principles are all the same as the Asymmetric crypto based DICE



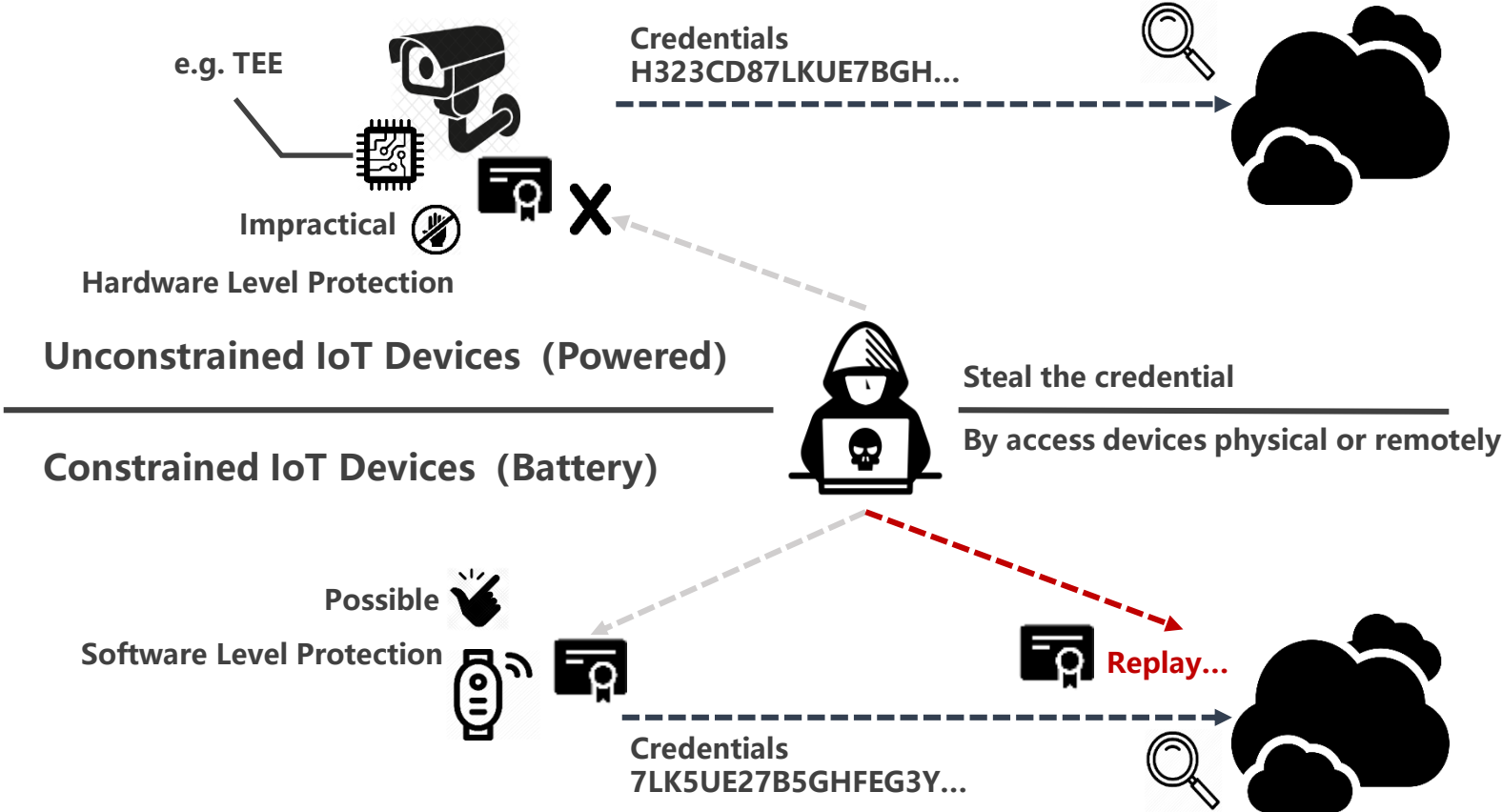
The validation is based on the **Hash-chain**

NEVERTHELESS

Replay Attacks are behind DICE...

Threat: steal the **credentials** and then **replay**...

NOTE: DICE **DO NOT** offer the capability of the secure storage



The credential is **static**...
Once **stolen**
the **replay** attacks **survives**...

DICE+: Design Consideration

Main Consideration

Direction 1: Replay attack **resilience**

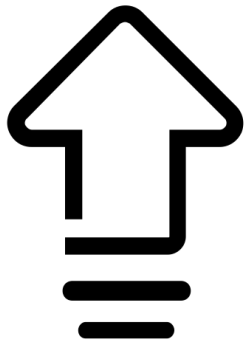
Secure

Direction 2: **adaptive** for the constrained IoT Devices

Light-weight

Direction 3: **Fine-grained** firmware attestation

Accuracy



DICE+



DICE



UPGRADE...

Identifying the replay...

Convert the Credential from **STATIC** to **DYNAMIC** !



Static



Dynamic



SEED



Nonce



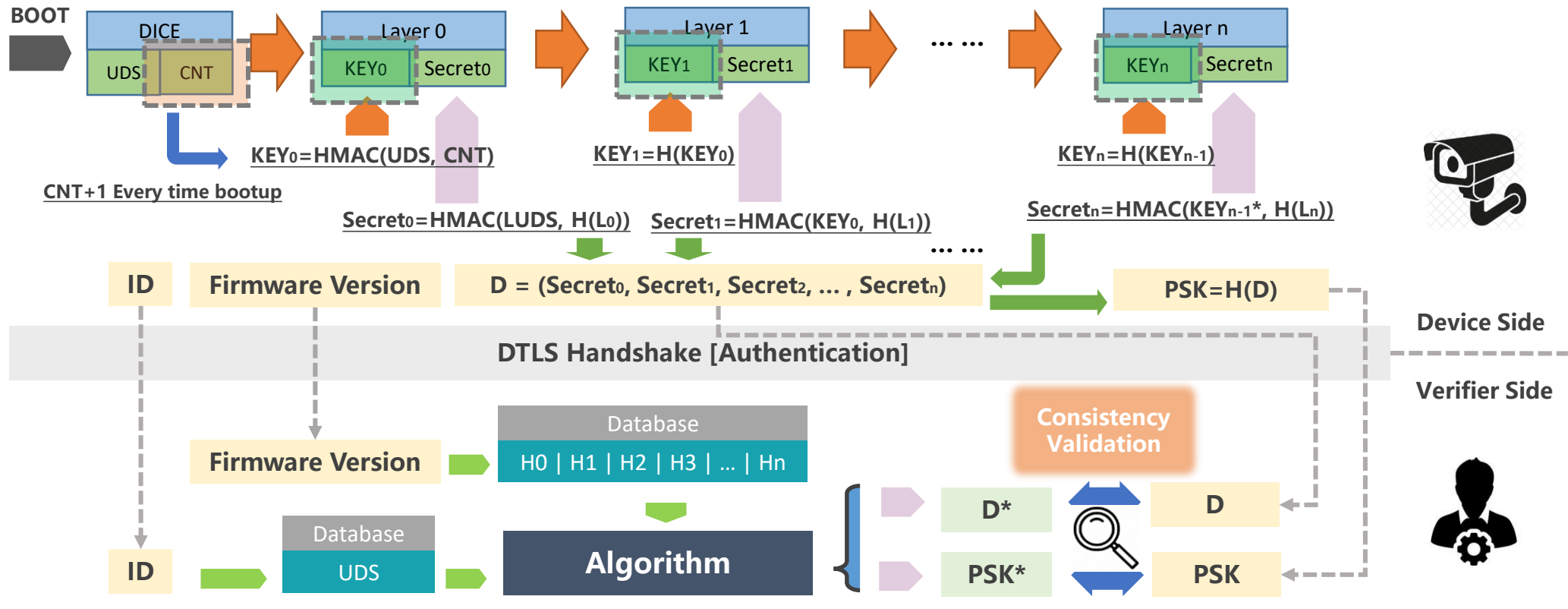
Counter



Timestamp



DICE+: Design Details Evolution from the Symmetric crypto DICE

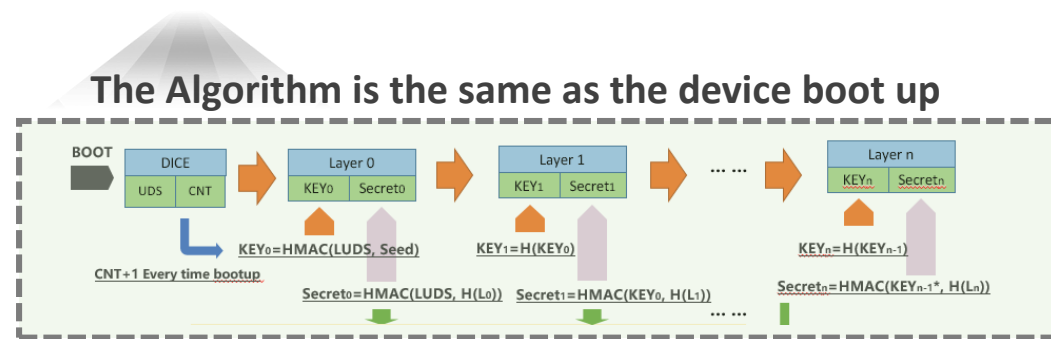


MAIN CHANGES

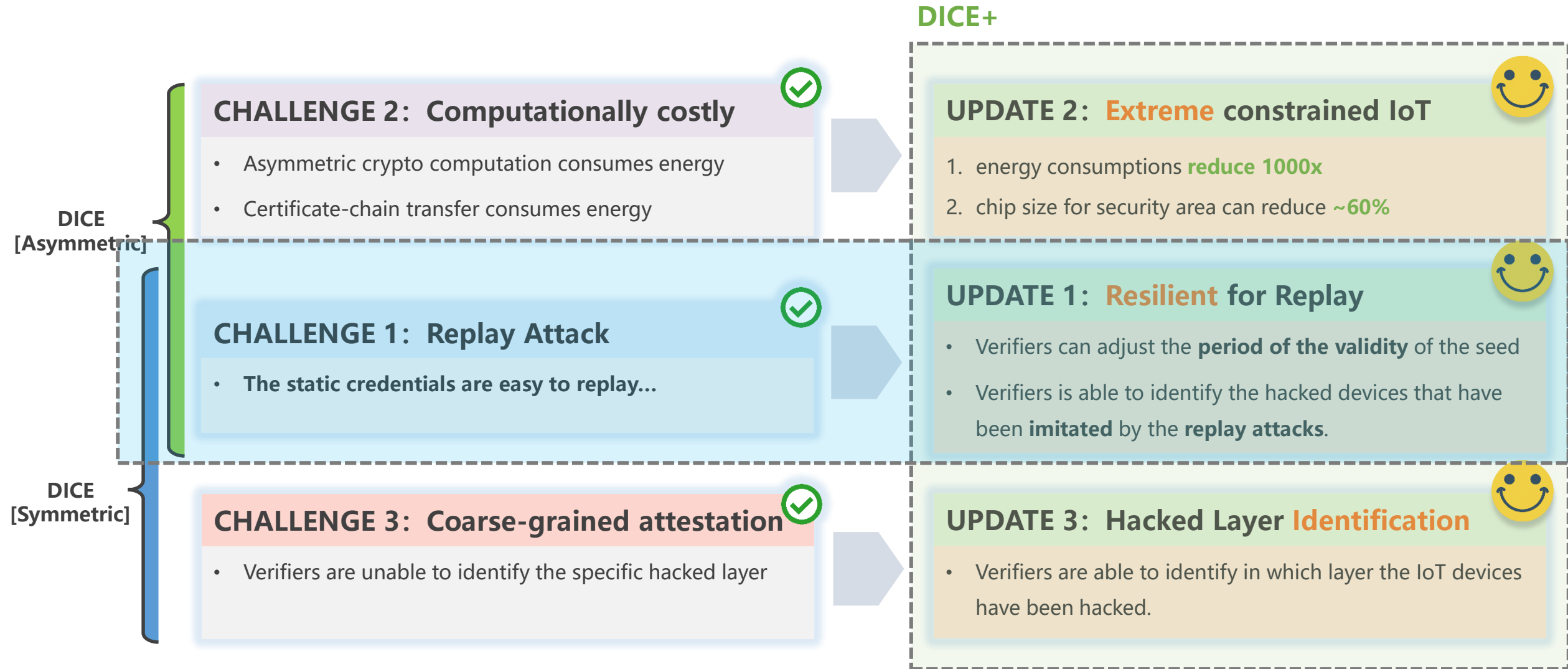
- **Seed involved:** A counter is introduced in the DICE engine

OTHER OPTIMIZATIONS

- **Symmetric crypto:** remain the extreme light-weight overhead
- **New algorithm:** A parameter is introduced in every layer boot up



Conclusion: What DICE+ Improve?





THANKS!

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