

Intrusion detection through monitoring of timing deviations

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Motivation

- Real-time embedded systems

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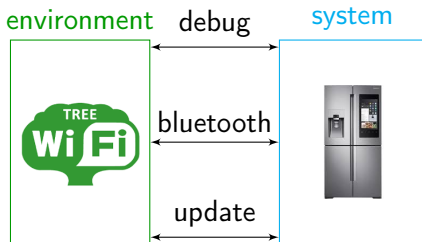


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- Real-time embedded systems



- Openness ...

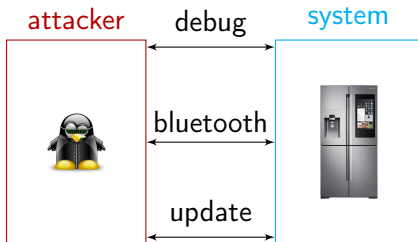


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- Real-time embedded systems



- Openness ... leads to more vulnerabilities



Context - Real Time

Real-time = Guarantee response within specified time constraints

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- WCET = Worst-Case Execution Time [1]

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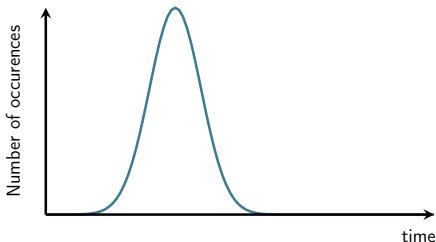
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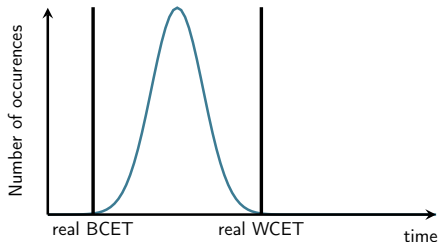


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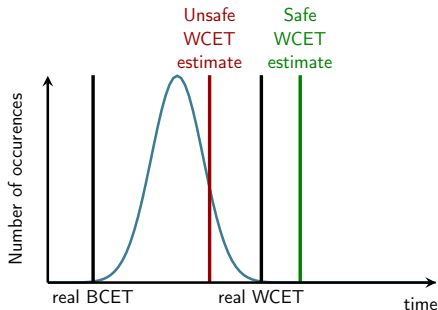


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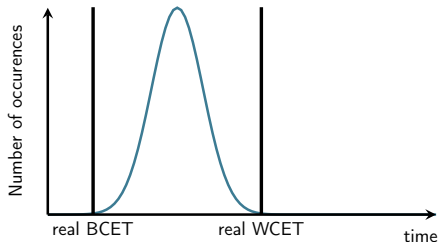


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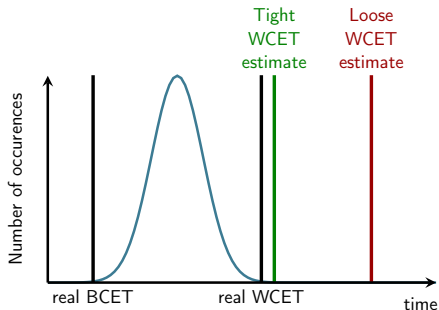


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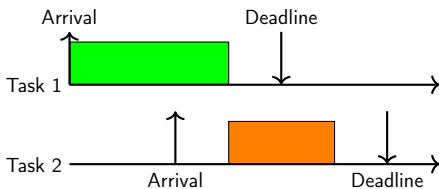
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Real-time - Schedule [2]

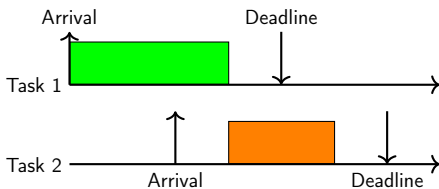
- Scheduling = Combine tasks WCETs and system requirements



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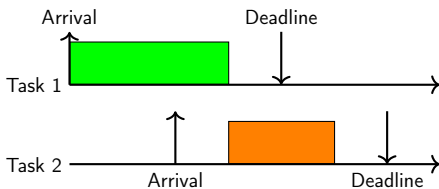


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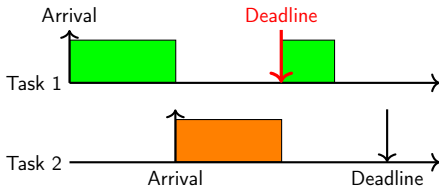
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Security - Control-flow hijacking

Goal : Modify the program behavior to execute arbitrary code

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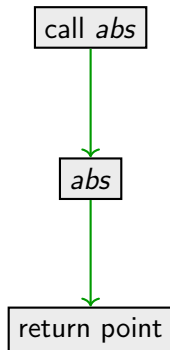
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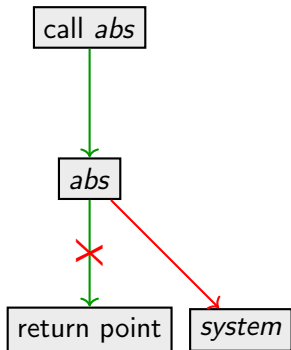
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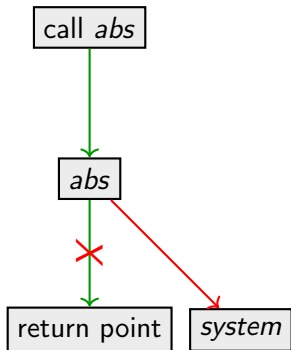


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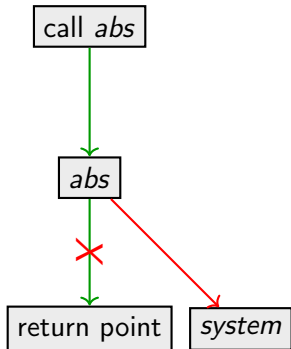
- Example



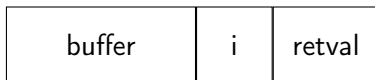
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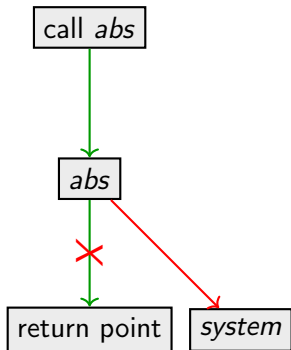
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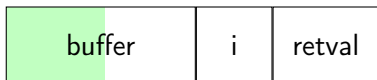
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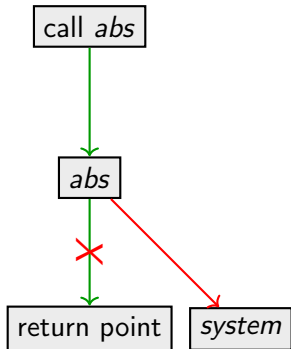
normal behavior



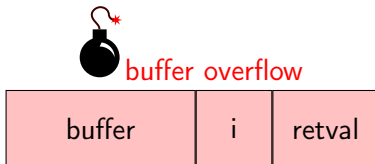
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- Diversity techniques
 - ▶ Schedule level diversity [3]
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- Monitoring techniques

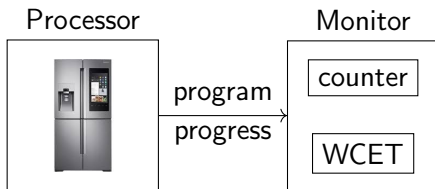
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- Monitoring techniques

Name	Domain	Information	Overhead / Intrusiveness
T-Rex[5]	RT	Checkpoint / WCET	High
T-ProT[5]	RT	Checkpoint / WCET	High
T-AxT[5]	RT	Time/Space correlation	High
Yoon et al.[6]	RT	Syscall learning	Small
Chevalier et al.[7]	G	Control-Flow	Small

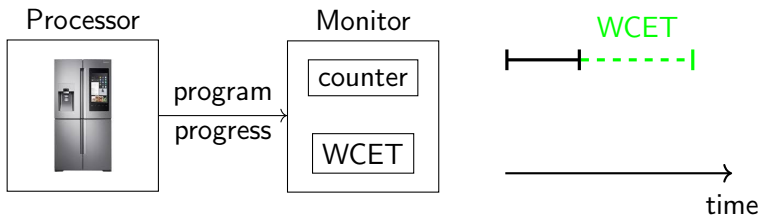
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- Hardware monitor (0 overhead)



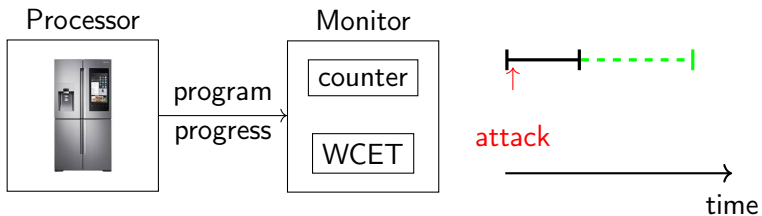
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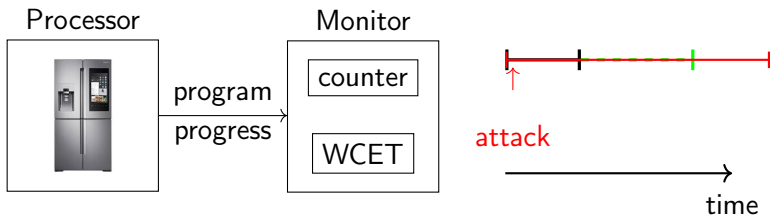
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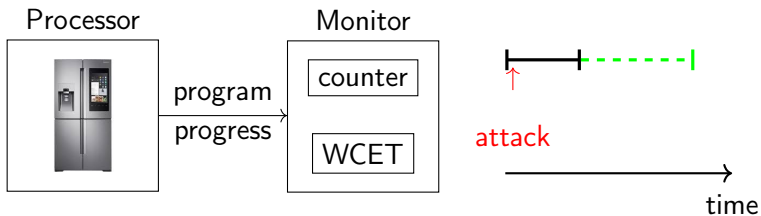
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- Hardware monitor (0 overhead)
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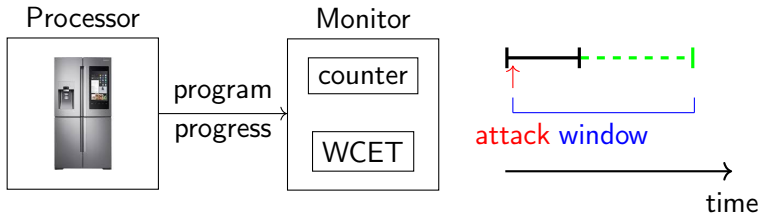
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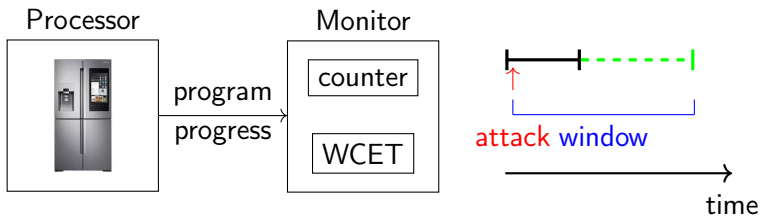
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- Attack scenario : **Control-Flow Hijacking**

- ▶ Region definition
- ▶ Automatic region selection
- ▶ Monitoring example
- ▶ Experiments
- ▶ Future Work

Regions of interest

- *Single Entry Single Exit* (SESE) regions [3]

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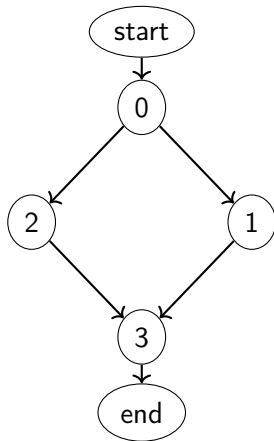
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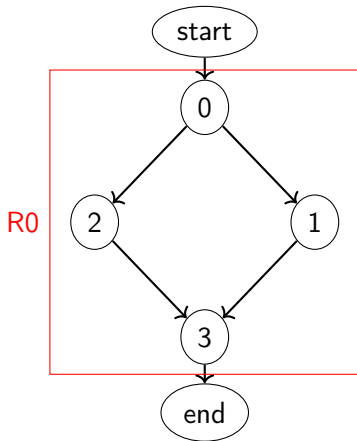


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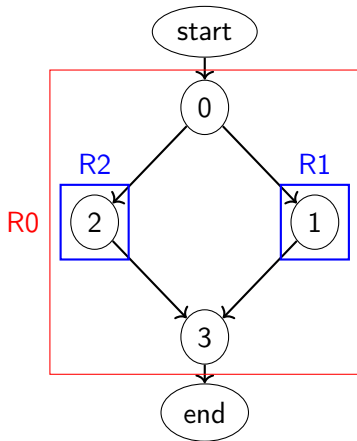


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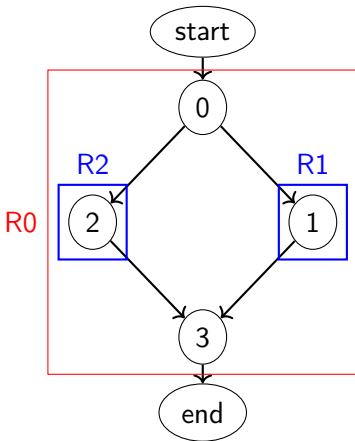
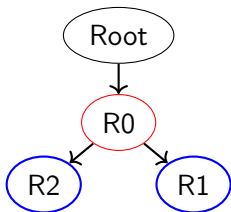


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- ▶ Simple nesting



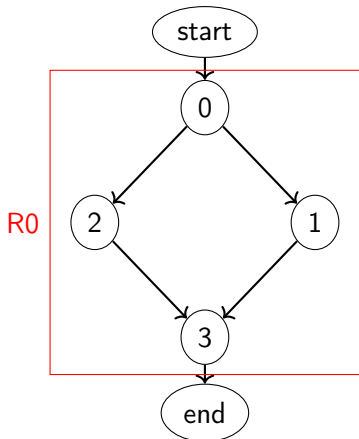
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Maximal Inner Time (MIT)

The time of a region without the time of monitored sub-regions

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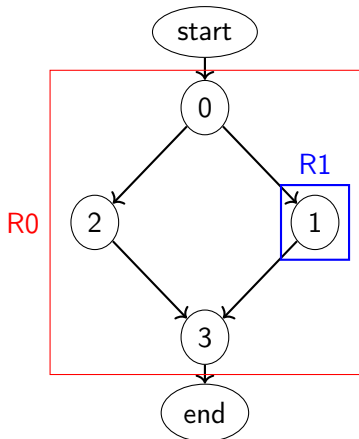
The time of a region without the time of monitored sub-regions



MIT R0 =
WCET R0

Maximal Inner Time (MIT)

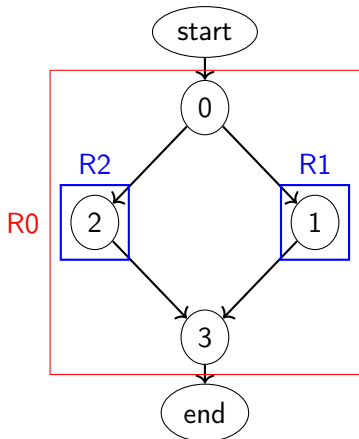
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$$\text{MIT } R0 = \text{WCET} (R0 \setminus R1)$$

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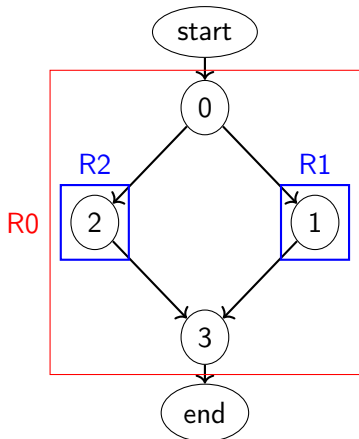
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MIT = monitor threshold

SESE Selection Problem (SSP)

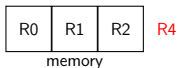
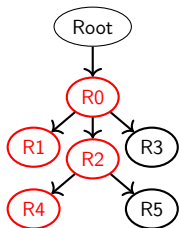
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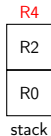
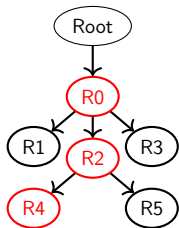
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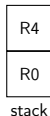
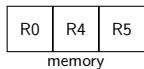
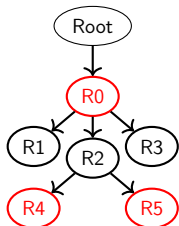
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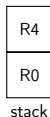
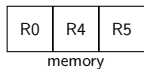
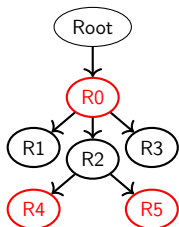
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- ▶ Cover the whole program
- ▶ Respect constraints
- ▶ Reduce maximal threshold



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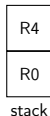
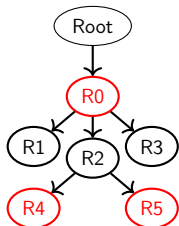
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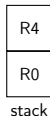
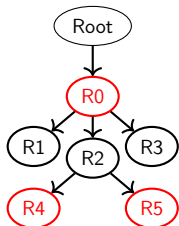
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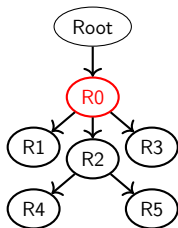
Find best *selected* set

Solving SSP - Algorithm

Greedy algorithm : At each iteration, reduce the region with maximum threshold (= MIT)

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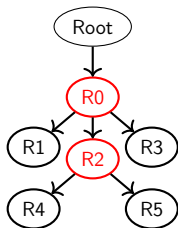
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region	step 0	step 1	step 2
R0	2000		

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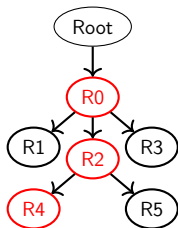
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region	step 0	step 1	step 2
R0	2000	200	
R2		800	

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region	step 0	step 1	step 2
R0	2000	200	200
R2		800	100
R4			400

- Polynomial complexity

MIT Estimation	$O(n^2)$
Operation (without estimations)	$O(n^3)$

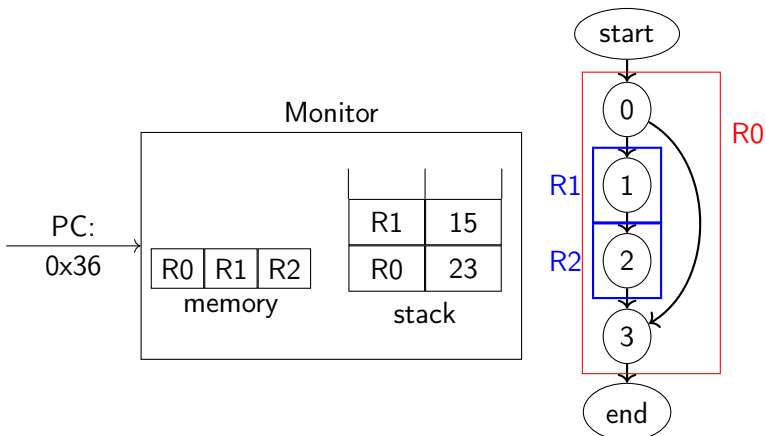
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- Minimal threshold with infinite constraints

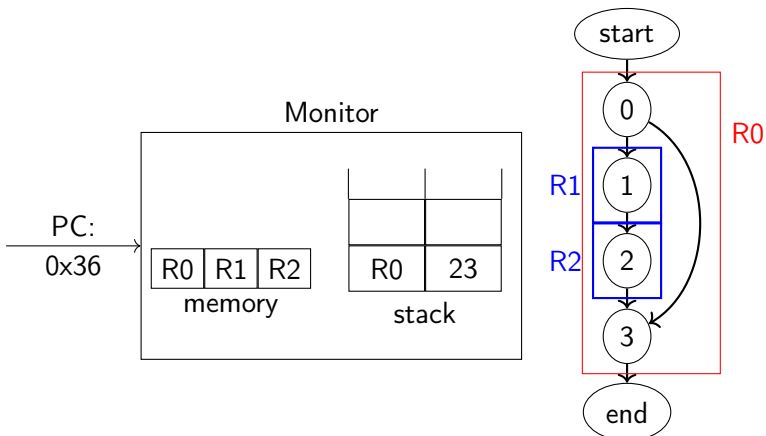
Monitoring example

region	entry	exit	MIT	sub-region
R0	0x0	0x80	100	R1, R2
R1	0x20	0x36	25	∅
R2	0x36	0x60	40	∅



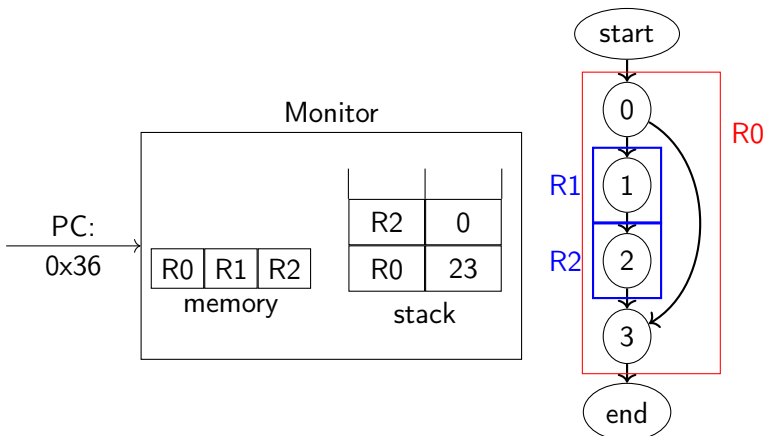
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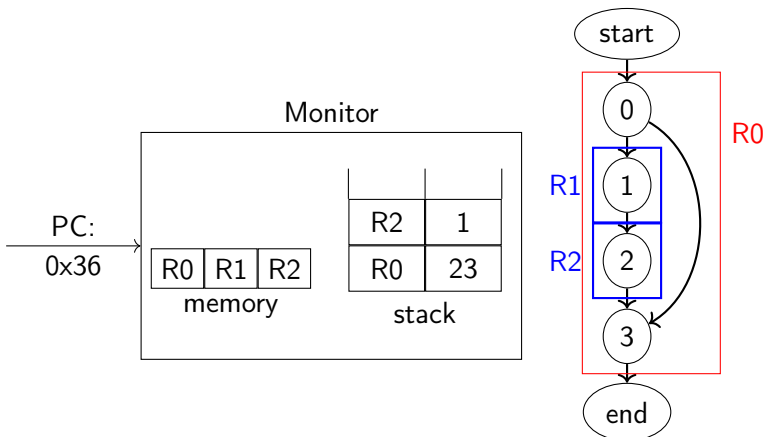
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R1	0x20	0x36	25	∅
R2	0x36	0x60	40	∅

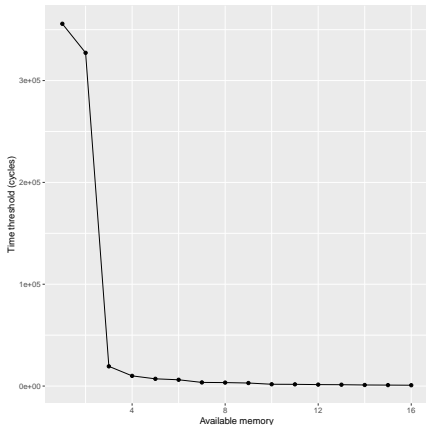


- ▶ Implemented a CFG + SESE extraction + selection algorithm for Leon3 architecture
- ▶ Implemented and tested the monitor in HLS using Catapult
- ▶ Not yet integrated on a CPU

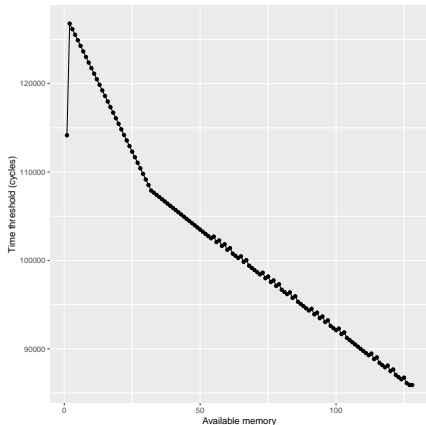
- ▶ Leon3 architecture
- ▶ Mälardalen benchmarks
- ▶ *aiT* for MIT estimation (with annotations)
- ▶ Goal : Measure the performance of the algorithm

SESE Selection - Maximal threshold evolution

- Normal behavior

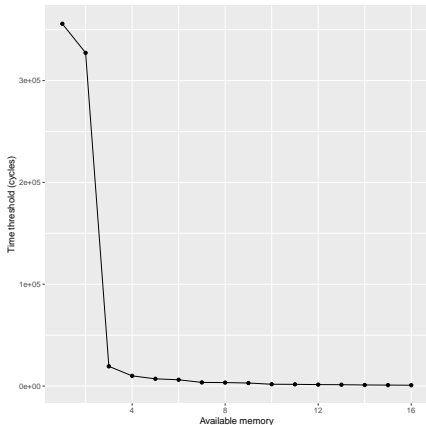


- Specific benchmark

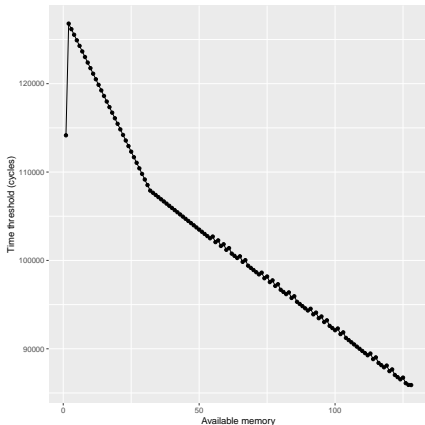


SESE Selection - Maximal threshold evolution

- Normal behavior

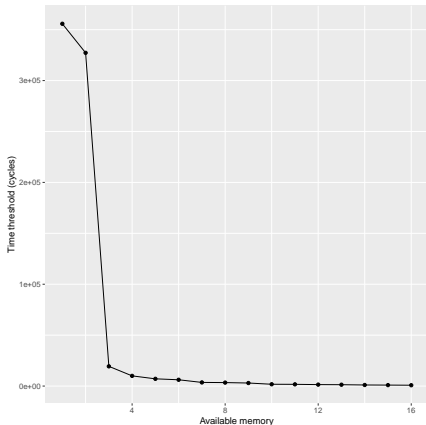


- Specific benchmark

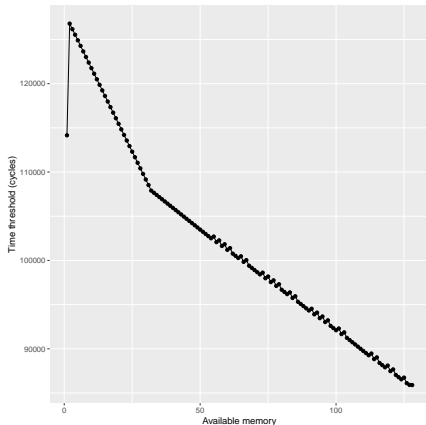


SESE Selection - Maximal threshold evolution

- Normal behavior

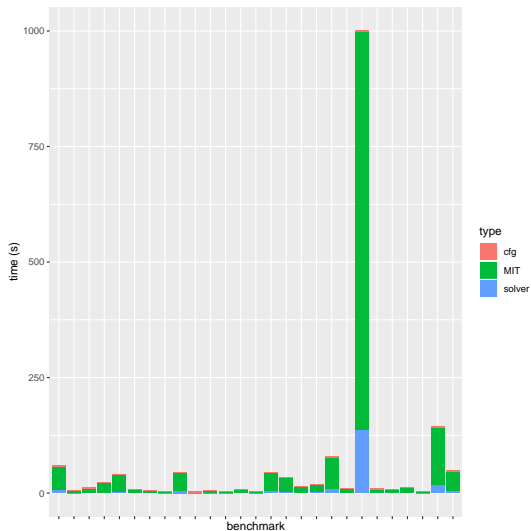


- Specific benchmark

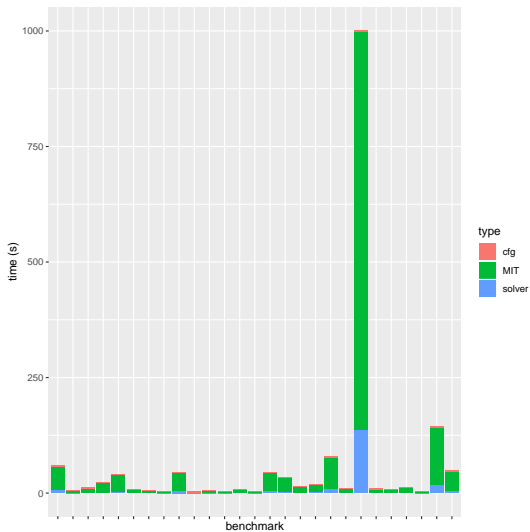


Major improvement first, small optimizations later

SESE Selection - Runtime

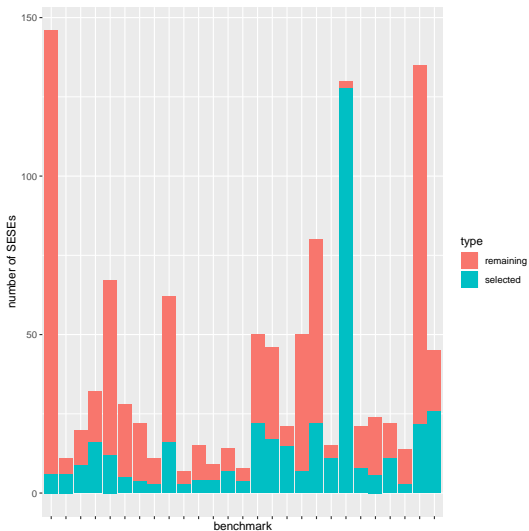


SESE Selection - Runtime

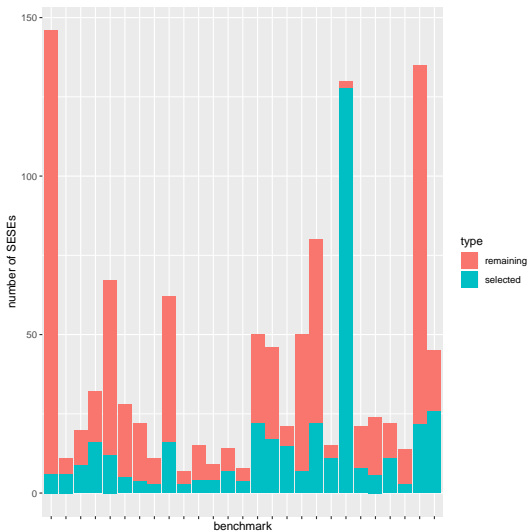


Most of the running time spent in MIT estimations

SESE Selection - Maximal memory usage



SESE Selection - Maximal memory usage

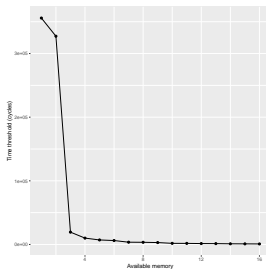
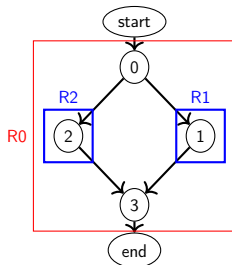
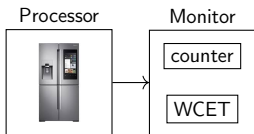


Minimal threshold without a time-consuming exploration

- [1] Reinhard Wilhelm et al. "The worst-case execution-time problem - overview of methods and survey of tools". In: *ACM Trans. Embedded Comput. Syst.* 2008
- [2] Buttazzo, G. "Hard Real-Time Computing Systems: Predictable Scheduling Algorithms and Applications"
- [3] Kristin Krüger et al. "Vulnerability Analysis and Mitigation of Directed Timing Inference Based Attacks on Time-Triggered Systems". In: *ECRTS 2018*
- [4] Joachim Fellmuth et al. "Instruction Caches in Static WCET Analysis of Artificially Diversified Software". In: *ECRTS 2018*
- [5] Christopher Zimmer et al. "Time-based intrusion detection in cyber-physical systems". In: *ICCPs 2010*
- [6] Man-Ki Yoon et al. "Learning Execution Contexts from System Call Distribution for Anomaly Detection in Smart Embedded System". In: *IoTDI 2017*
- [7] Ronny Chevalier et al. "Co-processor-based Behavior Monitoring: Application to the Detection of Attacks Against the System Management Mode". In: *Computer Security Applications Conference 2017*

Summary & Future Works

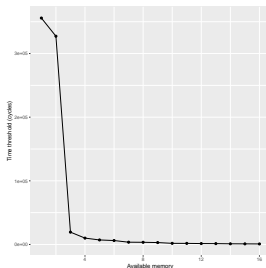
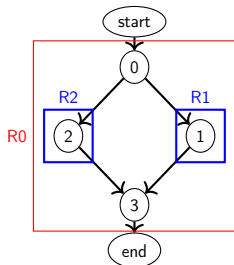
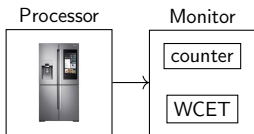
- Summary



- Future Work

Summary & Future Works

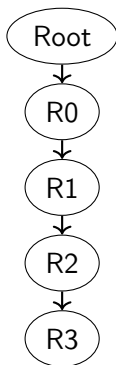
• Summary



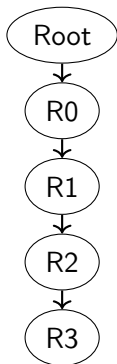
• Future Work

- ▶ Integrate the monitor on a CPU
- ▶ Implement fault models
- ▶ Further reduce the threshold with inner basic block SESEs

- Use Integer Linear Programming ?



- Use Integer Linear Programming ?



- Use Integer Linear Programming ?

Worst case :
 $O(2^n)$ MIT estimations