FICAA

Security Characteristics Framework

Remember

There is no 100% security

Security, like all engineering, involves tradeoffs

Know what you are trying to secure

The adversary...





Secure Network Communications

Various characteristics of "secure"

Mnemonic device FICAA

F: Freshness

I : Integrity

C: Confidentiality

A: Authentic (sometimes written "An")

A: Authorized (sometimes written "Az")



Freshness

Recipient of message has reason to believe the message is related to the current state of the vehicle.

Recipient will accept a given message once and only once.

Recipient will reject messages not sent "recently".



Integrity

Recipient can detect if a message was tampered with.

Recipient rejects messages that have been tampered with.



Confidentiality

Contents of a message are not disclosed outside of the secure network.

In command-and-control networks this characteristic is not often needed.

The data looks random to non-members.



Authentic, "An"

This can have three meanings.

- 1) The nodes participating in the secure network are authentic and present cryptographically strong evidence to demonstrate this.
- 2) The messages sent are authentic (not spoofed by a nonmember) and the message contains evidence to demonstrate this.
- 3) (less common) The authentic message came from a specific authentic node and the message contains evidence to demonstrate this.

The difference isn't usually important – we get authentic messages only from authentic nodes.

What is important is understanding the granularity of authentication evidence required:

- Evidence is for a <u>unique</u> controller (e.g., identified by part number and serial number)
- Evidence is for <u>any</u> controller of a <u>given type</u> (e.g., identified by the part number)
- Evidence is <u>any controller</u> made by the OEM
- None authentication any controller that can "speak" the protocol is allowed to participate in the network



Authorized, "Az"

Each node participating in the secure network is authorized to send all or a subset of all possible secure messages and present cryptographically strong evidence to demonstrate this.

Network Naming Scheme Examples

SAE J1939-91C (proposed)

Key Management

Onboard generation of long-lived S_N & vehicle S_V

 S_N : Network key generated and shared by leader S_V : Vehicle (session) key from KDF(S_N , joint entropy)

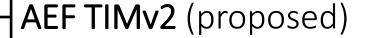
by nodes An: (PN, SN) tied to VIN

Az : all

Message Exchange

[F32|32 I31]64

or [F32|32 I31 C64]0



Key Management Onboard generation of long-lived S_C & vehicle S_s

S_C: Couple key derived using x25519

S_v: Session key from KDF(S_c, joint entropy)

An: OEM any (or higher) by nodes

Az : role

Message Exchange

[F32|4 I4]56

Network Naming Scheme Details

FIC Annotations

```
F x|y x: total length of freshness, in bits y: length of explicit portion, in bits X: length of explicit integrity tag, in bits C x x: length of ciphertext, in bits An x x: size of public key msg is authentic to, in bits
```

AA Annotations

```
An x x: (Pn, Sn), (Pn), OEM any, none

(Pn, Sn) authentication to unique ECU, by part number and serial number

(Pn) authentication to all ECUs of the same part number

OEM any authentication to any ECU made by the OEM

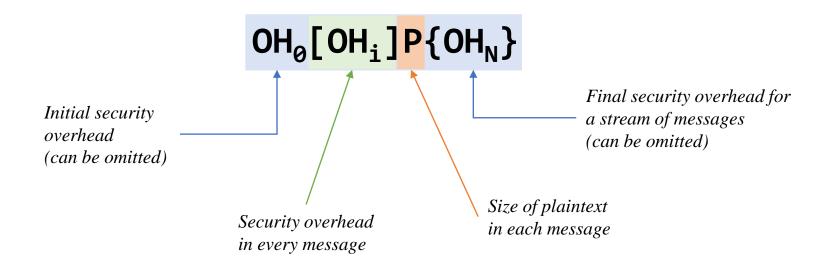
none no authentication, any ECU that knows the protocol can participate
```

Az x : all, role

all authorized to have keys for all messages

role authorized to have keys for a subset of messages (e.g., a channel, or specific PGNs)

Message Exchange Annotations Generic Form



FICAA Annotations Examples

We'll come to these in over the semester...

```
    No message security
    Block cipher
    Fresh messages with stream cipher
    Message with integrity tag
    Fresh messages with integrity tag
    NaCl box
    []64
    [F8]8 C56]0
    [I8]56
    [F4]4 I8]52
    [F4]4 I8]52
    [F192|192 I128 CN An256]0
    or An256[F192|192 I128 CN]0
```

7. Wrap a stream of N plaintext msgs nonce ([]64)xN {I128} (preceded by nonce, followed by tag)