

# Software integrity checks on open platforms

*Performing process attestation on user-controlled ARM TrustZone devices*

**Oberon Swings**

# Outline

Introduction

Process integrity measurement

Evaluation & security analysis

Discussion

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Introduction

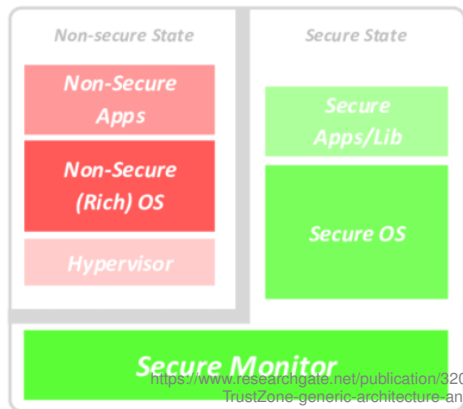
Process integrity measurement

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# Context

- Smartphones
  - Usable everywhere
  - Sensitive data
  - Hardware security
- ARM TrustZone
  - Normal World
  - Secure World



<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/32072148>

TrustZone-generic-architecture-and-RTZVisor-system-architecture-a-Arm-TrustZone.png

# Problem

- Trusted Computing
  - Manufacturers
  - Software providers
  - Users
- Open platform
  - Openness
  - PinePhone
  - OP-TEE



<https://cdn.arstechnica.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/1-3-980x551.jpg>

# Secure boot, trusted boot and remote attestation for arm trustzone-based iot nodes

- Secure boot
  - Root of Trust
- Trusted boot
- Remote attestation
  - Remote verifier
  - Prove state
- Limitations
  - Openness
  - Code integrity
  - Implementation

Zhen Ling et al. “Secure boot, trusted boot and remote attestation for ARM TrustZone-based IoT Nodes”. In: [Journal of Systems Architecture 119 \(July 2021\), p. 102240.](#)  
DOI: [10.1016/j.sysarc.2021.102240](#)

# Goals

- Root of Trust?
  - User control
- Preserve openness
  - User-controlled attestation
- Stakeholder expectations
  - Users, manufacturers & software providers
- Comparable to related solutions
  - 'Closed' systems

# Attacker Model

- Goals
  - Personal data
  - Computing resources
- Physical access
  - Evil maid
- OS attacks
- Software attacks
  - Malware
- Software integrity



<https://techxmedia.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Smartphone-security-hackers-TECHXMEDIA-1200x900.jpg>



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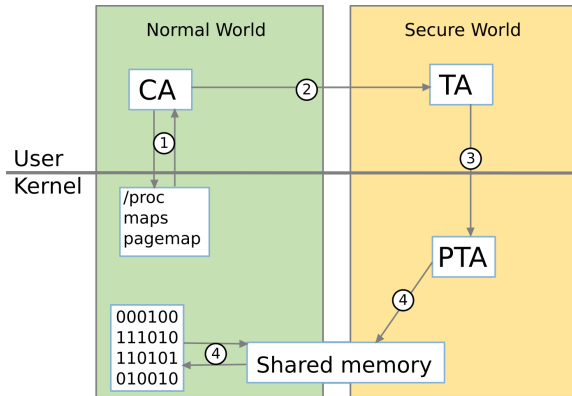
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# What is achieved

1. Identify processes
2. Address translation
3. Provide information
4. Shared memory
  - Calculate hash
  - Verify integrity

When to execute?



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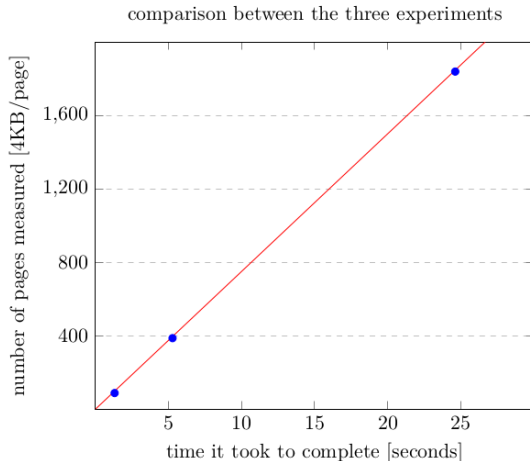
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# Performance Comparison

- Experiments (1850, 390 and 88 pages)
- Extrapolation (107 MB  $\approx$  360 seconds)
- Performance gap
  - Non-contiguous memory
  - QEMU emulator

Better performance  
→ Better security



# Security Evaluation

- Guarantees
  - Code integrity Normal World
- Assumptions
  - Trusted Execution Environment
  - Secure storage
  - Execution control flow
- Added value
  - User control
  - Normal World security



<https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/qBAU92beaLB>

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# Findings

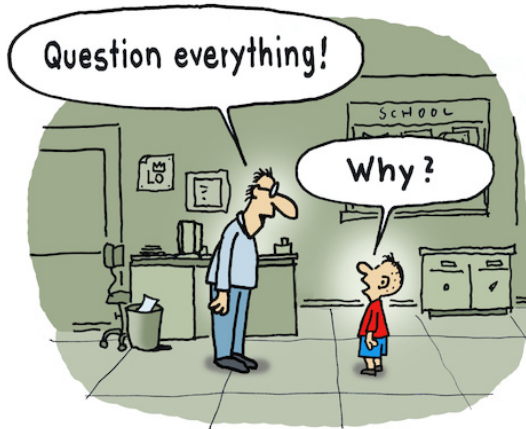
- User owned Root of Trust
  - User friendly?
  - Private key storage?
- Secure World checking integrity Normal World
  - Worth the overhead?
- Proof of Concept
  - Feasibility
  - Performance
- Similar security guarantees closed system
  - Assumptions and guarantees
  - User security
  - Manufacturer & software provider security?

# Future work

- Rich OS dependency
  - Identifying processes
  - Insecure (compromised)
- Detailed attestation
  - Data structures
  - System calls
- Loaded memory pages
  - Sufficient comparison
  - Initialization phase
- Trusted I/O
  - Inform user
  - Allow to act



# Questions?



[https://www.toonpool.com/cartoons/Question\\_3768](https://www.toonpool.com/cartoons/Question_3768)