





SAINT-ETIENNE

## RUNTIME CODE GENERATION TO SECURE DEVICES

Damien Couroussé | CEA Grenoble

Workshop Interdisciplinaire sur la Sécurité Globale, Paris 14 et 15 sept. 2017







# **PROJECT OVERVIEW**

- ANR INS 2013. 42 months -- October 2013  $\rightarrow$  March 2017
- Three institutes
  - CFA
  - XLIM Limoges → INRIA Rennes LHS
  - École Nationale Supérieure des Mines de Saint-Étienne





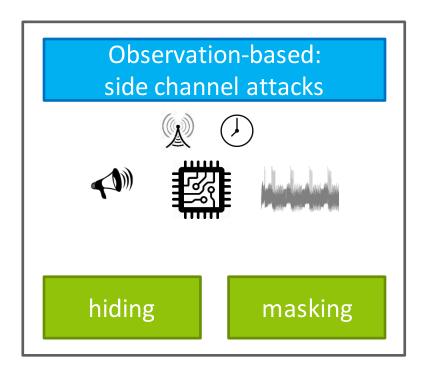
- 4 post-docs funded by the project
  - Hassan Noura, CEA (2014-2015)
  - Hélène Le Bouder, INRIA Rennes (2015-2016)
  - Karim Abdellatif, ENMSE (2015-2016)
  - Abderrahmane Seriai, CEA (2016-2017)
- **Project participants** 
  - Karim Abdellatif (ENMSE), Thierno Barry (CEA), Nicolas Belleville (CEA), Damien Couroussé (CEA), Philippe Jaillon (ENMSE), Jean-Louis Lanet (INRIA), Hélène Le Bouder (INRIA), Hassan Noura (CEA), Olivier Potin (ENMSE), Bruno Robisson (CEA), Abderrahmane Seriai (CEA)

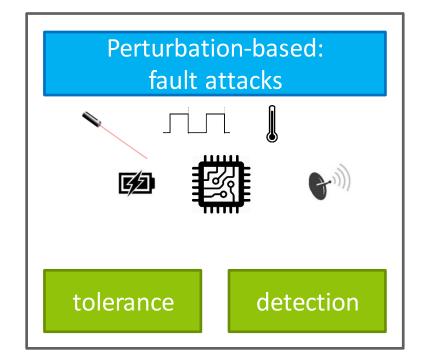




#### One of the major threats against secure embedded systems

- The only effective class of attacks against crypto-systems
- Relevant in many cases against cyber-physical systems: bootloaders, firmware upgrade, reverse-engineering, etc.

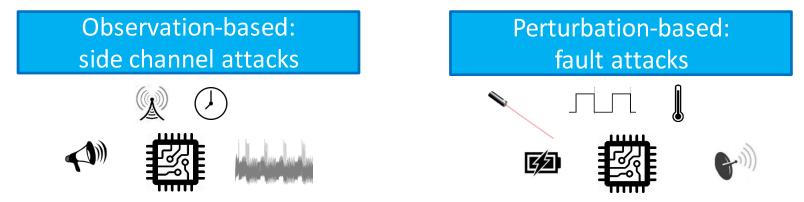




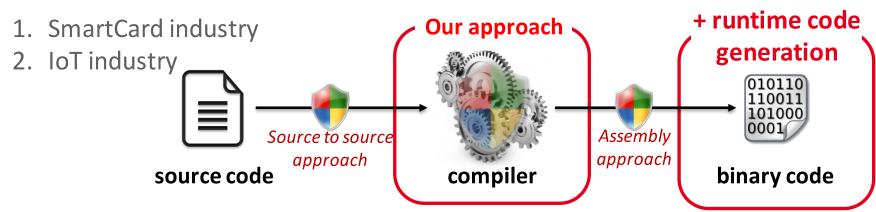


#### PHYSICAL ATTACKS

- One of the major threats against secure embedded systems
  - The only effective class of attacks against crypto-systems
  - Relevant in many cases against cyber-physical systems: bootloaders, firmware upgrade, etc.



**Application of software countermeasures** 

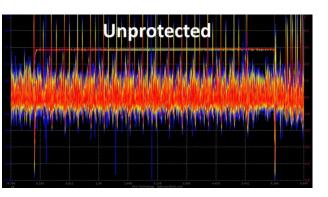


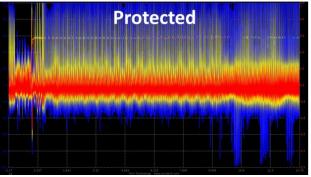


#### **COGITO: CODE POLYMORPHISM**

Code polymorphism: regularly changing the behavior of a (secured) component, at runtime, while maintaining unchanged its functional properties,

- Protection against physical attacks: side channel & fault attacks
  - Changes the **spatial** and **temporal** properties of the secured code
  - Can be combined with other state-of-the-Art HW & SW Countermeasures
- Implementation with runtime code generation





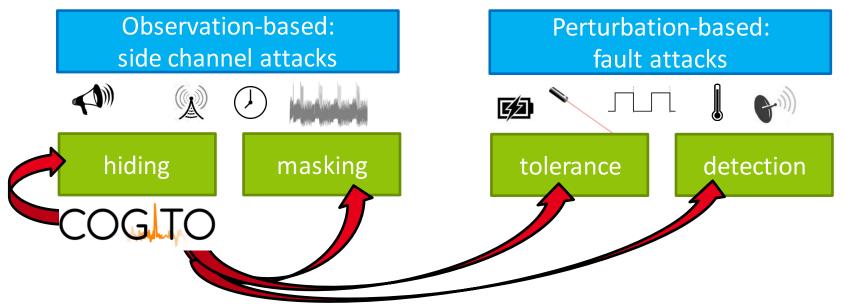




#### **COGITO: CODE POLYMORPHISM**

Code polymorphism: regularly changing the behavior of a (secured) component, at runtime, while maintaining unchanged its functional properties,

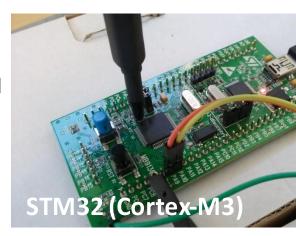
- Protection against physical attacks: side channel & fault attacks
  - Changes the **spatial** and **temporal** properties of the secured code
  - Can be combined with other state-of-the-Art HW & SW Countermeasures
- Implementation with runtime code generation





#### **PROJECT CHALLENGES**

- Demonstrate applicability to constrained embedded systems (IoT, SmartCard...)
  - Experiment target: ARM Cortex-M3 (32-bits), 8 kB RAM
  - Current dynamic compilation frameworks incur a too large overhead.
  - Solution: generate ad hoc runtime code generators



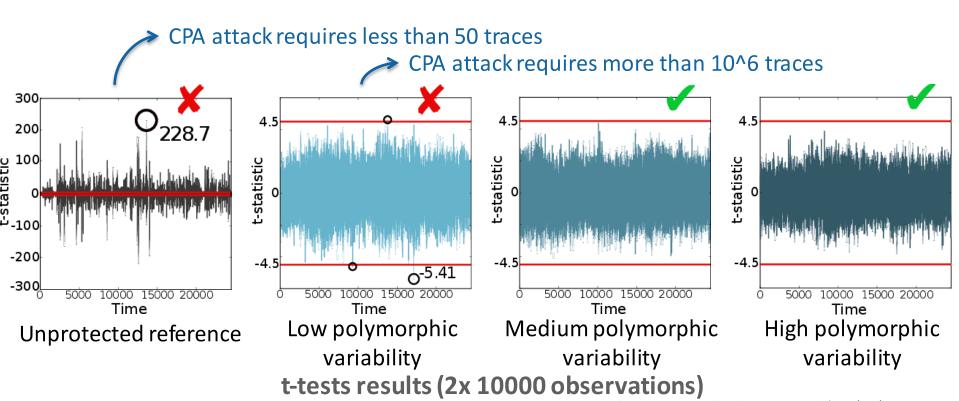
- **Automated application from C source code**
- Small performance overhead
- Certification
  - Polymorphism can be used in certified components (Collaboration with ANSSI)
- **Effectiveness against side-channel attacks**





### ASSESSMENT OF SIDE-CHANNEL INFORMATION **LEAKAGE**

- Polymorphism is a hiding countermeasure against side-channel attacks does not *remove* information leakage; *reduces* SNR only
- However, information leakage is sufficiently blurred such that it is not found in observation traces, with a confidence level of 99.999%
- Configurable level of polymorphism





#### TAKE AWAY MESSAGES

- Proof-of-concept implementation of code polymorphism
  - A practical solution, even on constrained embedded systems, to diversify the runtime behaviour of a software component.
  - Increases the resistance against side channel attacks
  - Application of polymorphism can be fully automated
- Code polymorphism is compatible with certification standards
- On-going work
  - **—** Combination of polymorphism with other countermeasures
  - Validation of a polymorphic component

# **COGITO – Runtime Code Generation to Secure Devices**

damien.courousse@cea.fr

Workshop Interdisciplinaire sur la Sécurité Globale, Paris 14 et 15 sept. 2017







