Authentic Execution in Smart Farming

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Smart Farming

What is Smart Farming?

- Application of modern ICT in agriculture
- **Embedded devices** connected to:
 - Sensors, to collect data from the physical world (e.g. temperature, humidity, light...)
 - Actuators, to perform operations to the physical world (e.g. irrigation, animal feeding...)
- Central servers to store data and execute software for computing statistics and/or predictions



Why?

- In general, the goal is to maximize profits and minimize costs
- The data collected is processed by servers using specialized software, providing to the farmer statistics and support for decisions
 - Typically, the farmer interacts with the system through a dashboard

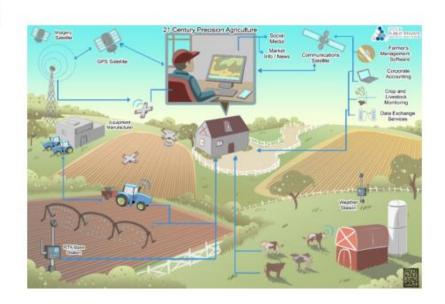
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- The data collected is processed by servers using specialized software, providing to the farmer statistics and support for decisions
 - Typically, the farmer interacts with the system through a dashboard
- The main benefits of using this approach are:
 - Improve input efficiency, by applying the optimal amount of nutrients, seed or chemical products such as pesticides at the right location and time, using the right type of product
 - Identify anomalies such as diseases, by analyzing the general health of the crop and livestock
 - Reduce labor time and costs, by using actuators and specialized software for performing operations with limited human intervention

Threats to Precision Agriculture

2018 Public-Private Analytic Exchange Program

Threats to Precision Agriculture



Paper released by US
Department of Homeland
Security (DHS) in 2018

• "[...] addresses the security threats related to the adoption and impact of new digital technologies in crop and livestock production."



Confidentiality

- Theft of data
- Leak of data
- Foreign access to data



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- Manipulation of data
- Introduction of fake data
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Availability

- Block / alter nodes
- Block / alter communication between nodes



Trusted Computing and Authentic Execution

Trusted Computing

- Technology developed by the Trusted Computing Group
- Goal: provide strong guarantees that a software will not misbehave
 - Even in a system where all the other components (OS, other SW) are untrusted!

Trusted Computing

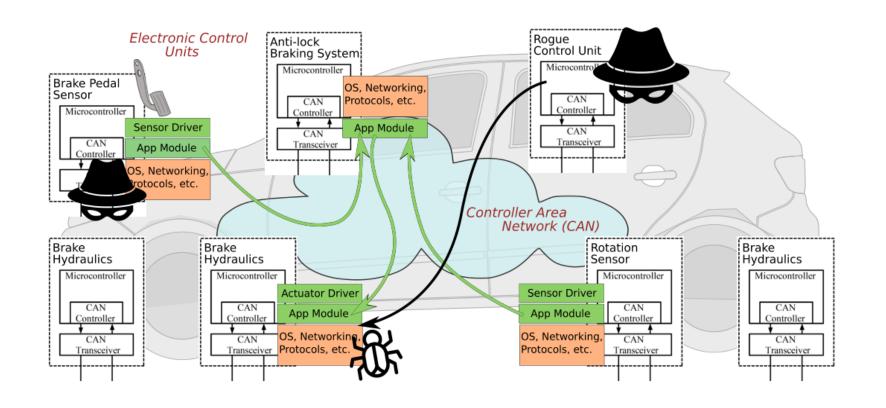
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- Key concepts:
 - Endorsment Key: unique private key that never leaves the hardware
 - Memory curtaining: isolation of sensitive areas of memory
 - Sealed storage: bind data to a specific device or software
 - **Remote attestation**: authenticate hw / sw configuration to a remote host
 - Trusted third party: an intermediary to provide (ano|pseudo)nymity

Trusted Computing

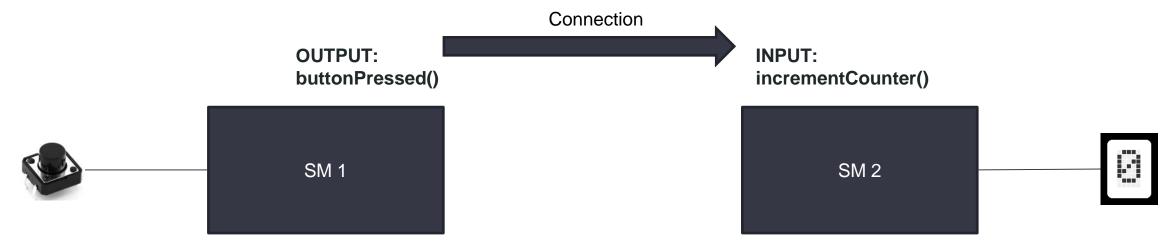
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- In practice we have many different architectures which implement a subset of these features, and they also provide new features such as *Enclaved execution* and *secure I/O*

VulCAN

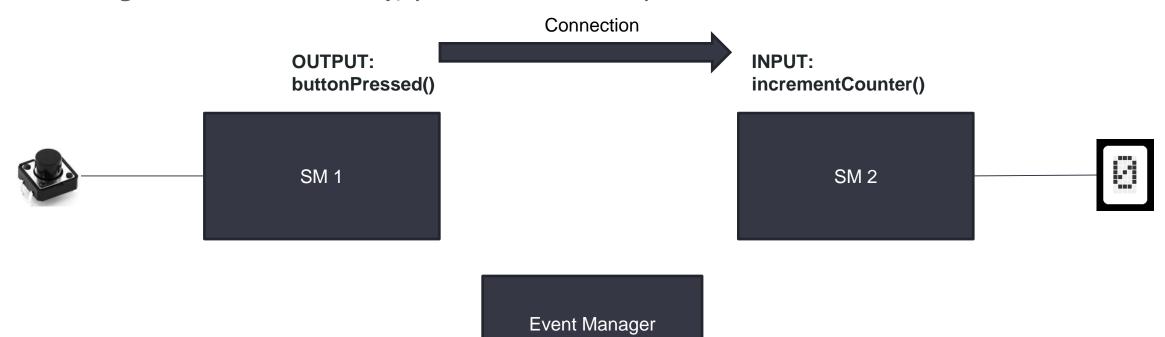
- An application of Trusted Computing in the automotive context
- Force points:
 - Message authentication
 - Software component attestation and isolation





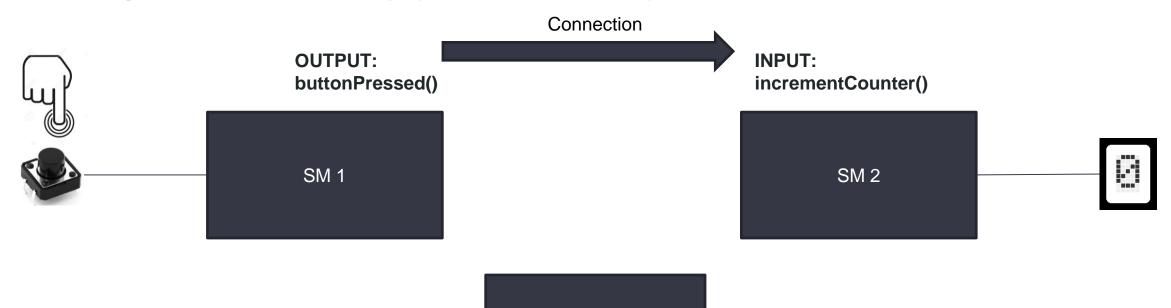


«if the application produces a physical output event (e.g., turns on an LED), then there must have happened a sequence of physical input events such that that sequence, when processed by the application (as specified in the high-level source code), produces that output event. »

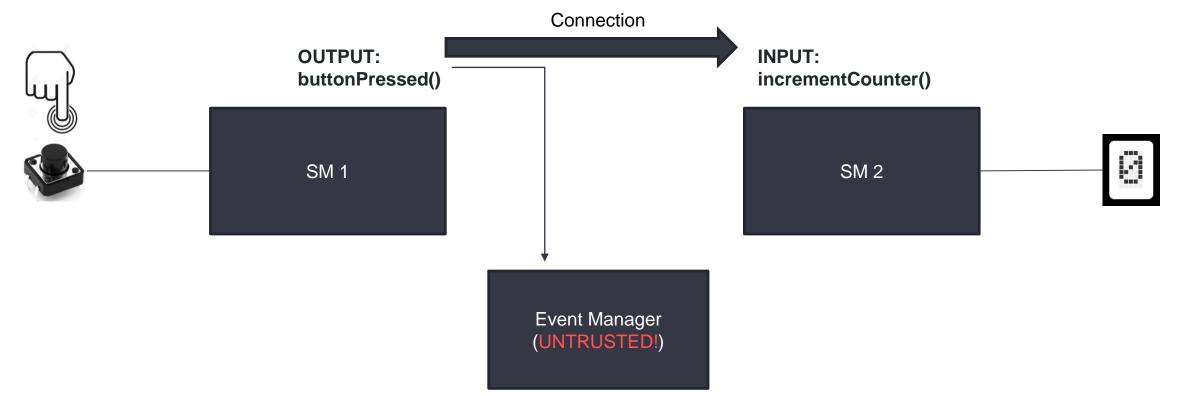


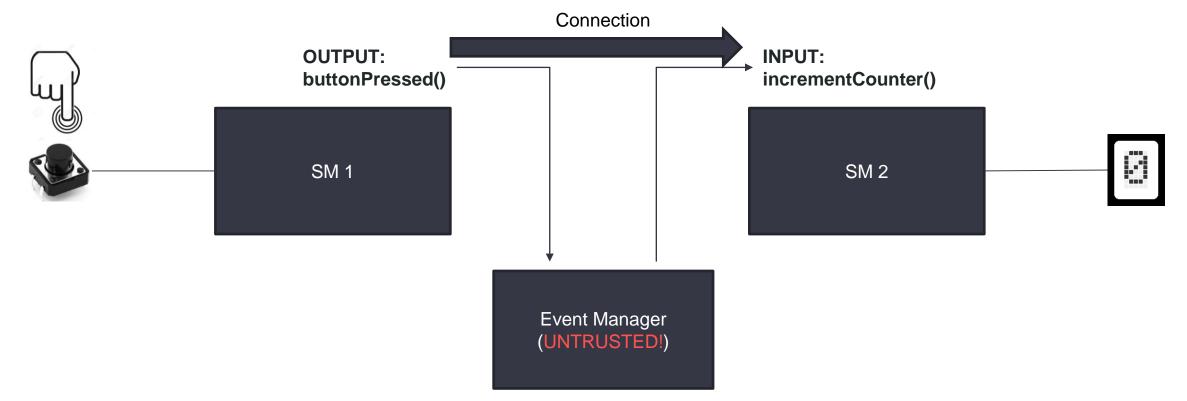
(UNTRUSTED!)

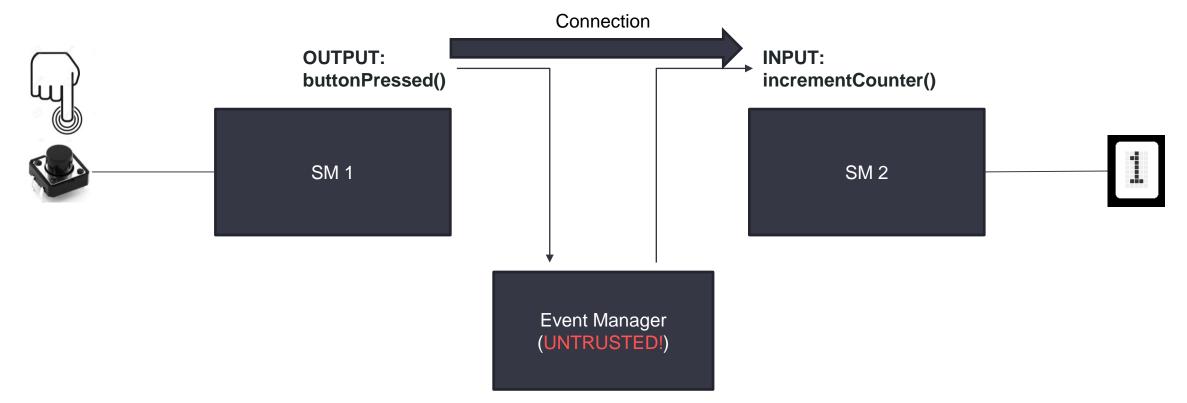
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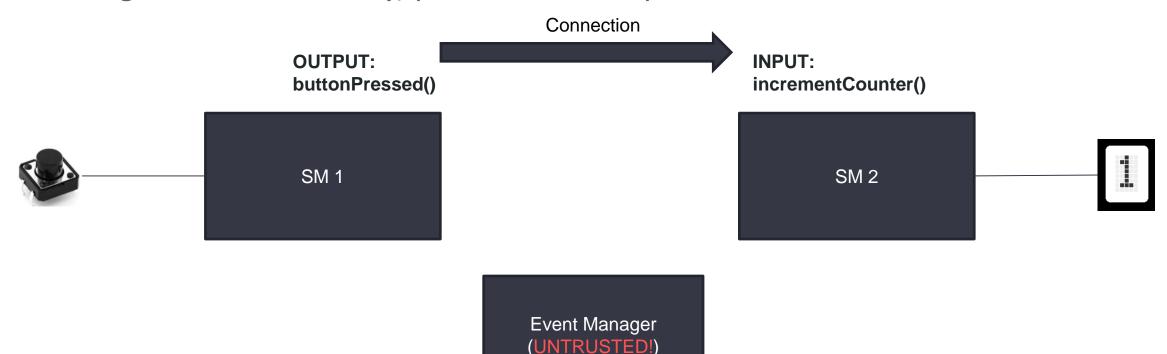


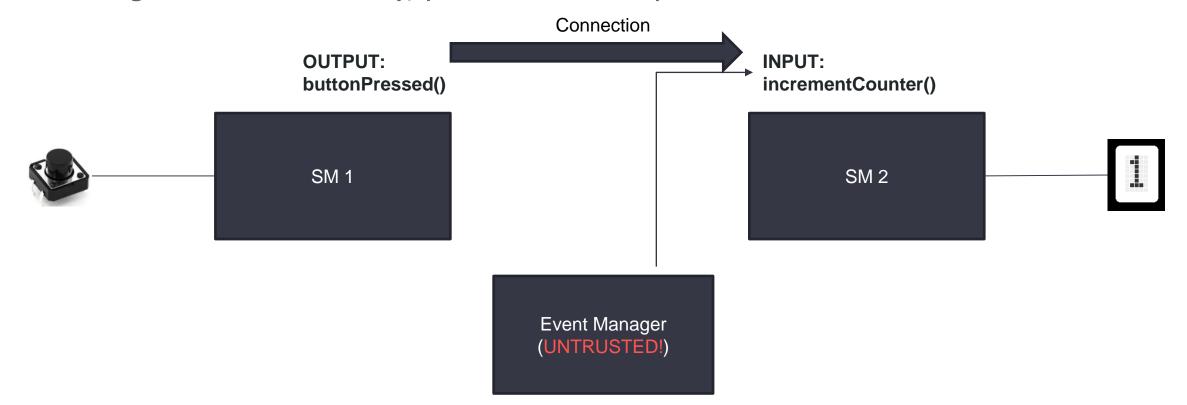
Event Manager (UNTRUSTED!)

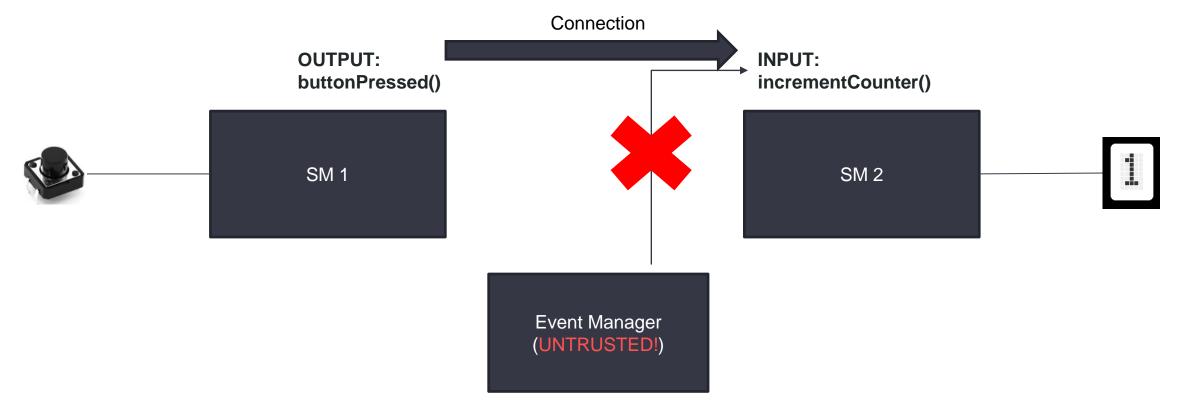












Limitations of the current implementations

- VulCAN handles a specific communication medium (CAN)
 - The code is then adapted for dealing with its characteristics
 - Broadcast network
 - 64-bit packets (-> MAC truncation)
 - ...
- The current implementation of Authentic Execution manages only Sancus devices
 - What about different architectures like SGX?

My Master's Thesis

My Master's Thesis work

Generalize the concept of Authentic Execution

My Master's Thesis work

- Generalize the concept of Authentic Execution
 - Communication medium: provide a sort of generic API which abstracts the network layer
 - Goal: the code written by the developer should be **transparent** to the communication medium used
 - The developer has only to specify the technology used and its parameters in a configuration file

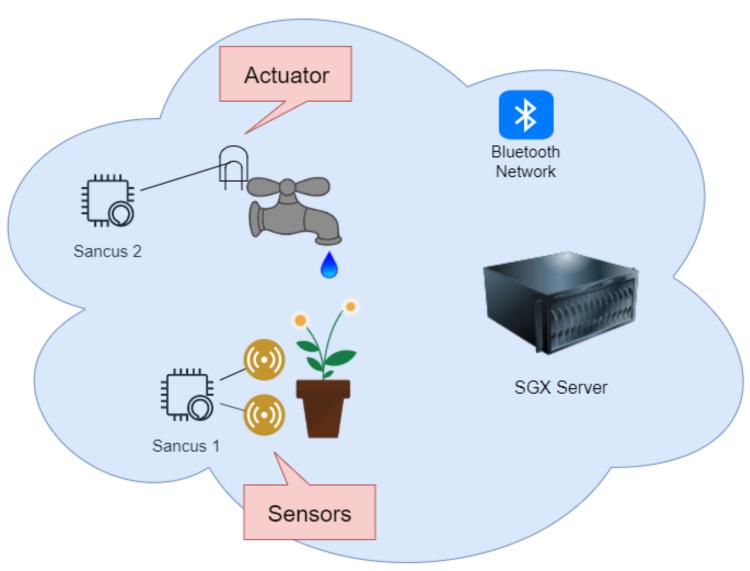
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 - The developer has only to specify the technology used and its parameters in a configuration file
 - Different architectures: provide support for another architecture (Intel SGX)
 - Goal: we want to simulate a system composed by heterogeneous components (from lightweight IoT devices to desktop/server architectures)
 - Many real scenarios present such situation (e.g. Smart Farming)

A prototype: Authentic Execution for automatic

irrigation

 Goal: apply the concepts described in the previous slide to a concrete use case in the context of Smart Farming



Schedule

- Within the holidays: completing the reading / planning phase
- From January onwards: implementation phase
 - Authentic execution between two SGX enclaves
 - Authentic execution in a heterogeneous system (SGX + Sancus)
 - Generic API for the communication

Conclusions

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- Goal: Create a system which provides strong security properties in presence of malicious actors
 - Confidentiality, integrity features
- Application in a specific context (smart farming)...
 - ... but can be also applied to any other areas with different:
 - Architectures
 - Communication mediums

References

- Threats to Precision Agriculture
- Tutorial dsn18 slides
- Article about Smart Farming
- VulCAN
- Authentic Execution
- Image slide 3
- Image slide 6