IMPORTANCE OF SECURE CODING IN EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

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TOPICS:

- Common Vulnerabilities
- Coding Standards and Rust Adoption
- Future Trends and Conclusion



 Embedded and automotive systems are increasingly connected: IoT devices, autonomous vehicles, and infotainment systems expose them to remote attacks.

COMMON VULNERABILITIES

CASINO FISH TANK:

- A casino deployed an internetconnected thermostat in an ornamental fish tank has been hacked.
- It's a classic IoT → lateral
 movement → data theft chain.



https://thehackernews.com/2018/04/iot-hacking-thermometer.html



CONT...

- Cause: An internet-connected fish-tank thermometer on the casino's network was the weak entry point
- Impact: The intruders exfiltrated the casino's high-roller database
- Mitigation (standard): Follow NIST SP 800-82 / NISTIR 8228 and IEC 62443
- Source: Darktrace account reported via The Washington
 Post and Business Insider.



JEEP CHEROKEE:

• In 2015, hackers remotely took control of a Jeep Cherokee, manipulating its brakes and steering through a vulnerable embedded system. This incident exposed how a single coding flaw can endanger lives.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MK0SrxBClxs



CONT...

- Cause: Insecure C/C++ code lacked input validation and encryption, exposing network interfaces
- Impact: Recall of 1.4 million vehicles.
- Mitigation: Standards: ISO/SAE 21434 mandates secure communication protocols.
- Rust: Libraries like tokio ensure encrypted, safe networking.
- Source: https://www.wired.com/2015/07/hackers-remotely-kill-jeep-highway/



HEARTBLEED:

The Heartbleed bug in
 the OpenSSL cryptographic software
 library, allowing attackers to steal

 sensitive information from server
 memory by sending
 malformed TLS "heartbeat" requests.





CONT...

- Cause: C code error in OpenSSL's heartbeat mechanism failed to validate memory access.
- Impact: Affected millions of devices, exposing user data and enabling server compromises.
- Mitigation: Standards: CERT C MEM00-C enforces proper memory deallocation.
- Rust: Ownership model prevents use-after-free errors at compile time.
- Source: https://heartbleed.com



HOW TO PROTECT?

- Secure Hardware Design FIPS 140-3, Common Criteria (ISO/IEC 15408)
- Secure Programming Practices MISRA C/C++, ISO/IEC 27034
- Secure Boot and Firmware Integrity NIST SP 800-193, TCG D-RTM Network
- Security and Communication IEC 62443, IEEE 802.1X
- Regular Updates and Patch Management NIST SP 800-147, ISO/IEC 30111
- Access Control and Authentication OAuth 2.0, OpenID Connect, IEC 62443-4-2



SECURE PROGRAMMING PRACTICES:



PURPOSE:

•Standards enforce safe, reliable, and maintainable code in embedded systems and robotics, where errors can lead to hacks.



KEY STANDARDS AND FOCUS AREAS:

- MISRA C: Safe C programming
- CERT C/C++: To eliminate memory vulnerabilities.
- **ISO/SAE 21434**: Cybersecurity for automotive embedded systems.
- IEC 62443: Security for industrial control systems (e.g., robotics PLCs).



APPLICATION:

- Tools like Cppcheck enforce MISRA and CERT, catching errors early.
- •Example: A robotic arm's firmware adhering to IEC 62443 avoids unauthorized control, unlike Stuxnet's exploit.



WHY RUST?





WHY RUST?

 Even with MISRA C and CERT C/C++ guidelines, vulnerabilities persist due to inherent unsafe constructs.

 Key Message: Traditional C/C++-based approaches cannot fully eliminate memory and concurrency bugs.



CORE FEATURES OF RUST:

- Memory Safety without Garbage Collector:
 - Ownership & borrowing
- Concurrency Safety:
 - Compiler enforces safe parallelism
- Zero-Cost Abstractions:
 - Performance as good as C.
- •no_std Support:
 - Rust runs without standard library → ideal for microcontrollers, RTOS, bare-metal automotive ECUs.





BENEFITS:

- •Reduce Recalls & Liabilities
- Future-proof Talent & Ecosystem
- Integration Friendly
- Regulatory Edge





Philosophy:

Rust is not just a programming language; it is a **strategic enabler** for secure, safe, and reliable automotive/embedded systems.



Coding Standards and Rust Adoption

| Aspect | How Rust Helps | Relevant Standards |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Memory Safety | Prevents buffer overflows and use-after-free errors at compile time. | IEC 62443, MISRA C, ISO/SAE 21434 |
| Type Safety | Catches errors early with strong type checking and pattern matching. | ISO 26262, IEC 61508 |
| Concurrency Safety | Eliminates data races for safe multi-threaded operations. | IEC 62443, ISO/SAE 21434 |
| Legacy Integration | Safely integrates with C/C++ code, securing legacy systems. | UNECE R156, IEC 62443 |
| Embedded Suitability | Supports no_std for lightweight, predictable code on microcontrollers. | ISO 26262, ETSI EN 303 645 |
| Secure Development | Tools like cargo-clippy and cargo-audit ensure secure coding practices. | ISO/IEC 27001, NIST CSF |
| Cryptography | Provides safe libraries (e.g., rustls) for secure communication and encryption. | IEC 62443, ISO/SAE 21434 |

ADOPTION:

- Microsoft: Rust in Windows drivers for memory safety.
- **AWS**: Firecracker VM for IoT and robotics.
- •Auterion: Drone firmware, preventing crashes in safety-critical systems.
- •Linux Kernel: Rust support since 2022, signalling industry shift.



LINUX TORVALD'S COMMENT ON RUST ADAPTATION:

"I was expecting [Rust] updates to be faster, but part of the problem is that old-time kernel developers are used to C and don't know Rust," Torvalds said.





Coding Standards and Rust Adoption

FEBRUARY 26, 2024

Press Release: Future Software Should Be Memory Safe

→ ONCD → BRIEFING ROOM → PRESS RELEASE

Leaders in Industry Support White House Call to Address Root Cause of Many of the Worst Cyber Attacks

Read the full report here

WASHINGTON – Today, the White House Office of the National Cyber Director (ONCD) released a report calling on the technical community to proactively reduce the attack surface in cyberspace. ONCD makes the case that technology manufacturers can prevent entire classes of vulnerabilities from entering the digital ecosystem by adopting memory safe programming languages. ONCD is also encouraging the research community to address the problem of software measurability to enable the development of better diagnostics that measure cybersecurity quality.



REFERENCES

- MISRA C Guidelines: https://www.misra.org.uk
- Rust Embedded Book: https://docs.rust-embedded.org/book/
- Zero Trust in Robotics: https://youtu.be/jfPw8gH1i2I?feature=shared