High-Assurance Cyber Military Systems

AADL Standards Committee 7 June 2017

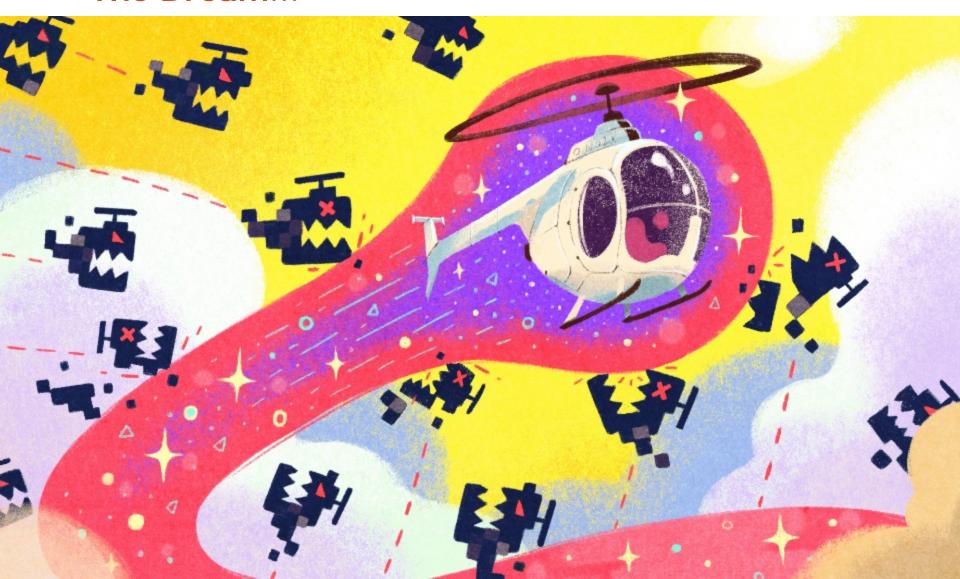
Darren Cofer
Trusted Systems
Advanced Technology Center
darren.cofer@rockwellcollins.com







The Dream...





High-Assurance Cyber Military Systems (HACMS)

Architectural-Level

Rockwell Collins, University of Minnesota Compositional Reasoning

Application-Level Software

Galois, CMU, Draper Labs, MIT, Oxford, Princeton, SpiralGen, University of Illinois, **University of Pennsylvania**

Generate from Specification, Correct by Construction, Software Verification, Robust Algorithms

Low-Level Software

Data61, Yale Verified OS Kernels

Ground Vehicle HRL

Integrate on TARDEC **Autonomous Systems**

Boeing

Integrate on Unmanned

Air Vehicle

Little Bird



creating technology for the construction of *high-assurance* cyber-physical systems

The HACMS program is

Use formal methods to build systems that are resilient against cyber-attack because they can be proven not to have typical security vulnerabilities





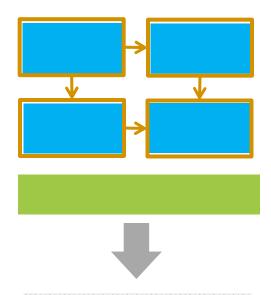
Evaluation & Penetration Testing Draper, AIS

DARPA



Goal: Architecture-Driven Assurance

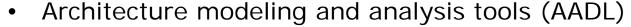
- Architecture model is correct
 - Properties, structure, behavior, interaction of components, interfaces, contracts
 - Analyzable
- Components are correct
 - Consistent/realizable contracts
 - Components verified to implement contracts
- System does what the model says
 - No other information flows (memory safety, isolation)
 - OS executes model correctly (incl. timing)
- System implementation corresponds to model
 - Automatic build from component and architecture models





HACMS Accomplishments: Technologies

- Open source tools, languages, software
- seL4 formally verified kernel
 - New functionality
 - Verification for 64-bit/x86
- Ivory/Tower embedded DSLs
 - Memory safe component software



- Assume-Guarantee Reasoning Environment (AGREE)
- Architecture-based assurance cases (Resolute)
- Trusted Build from AADL model, verified components, verified OS





HACMS Demonstrations

- Practical and effective
- Quadcopter
- Boeing Unmanned Little Bird helicopter
- Army TARDEC autonomous HET





HACMS Transitions





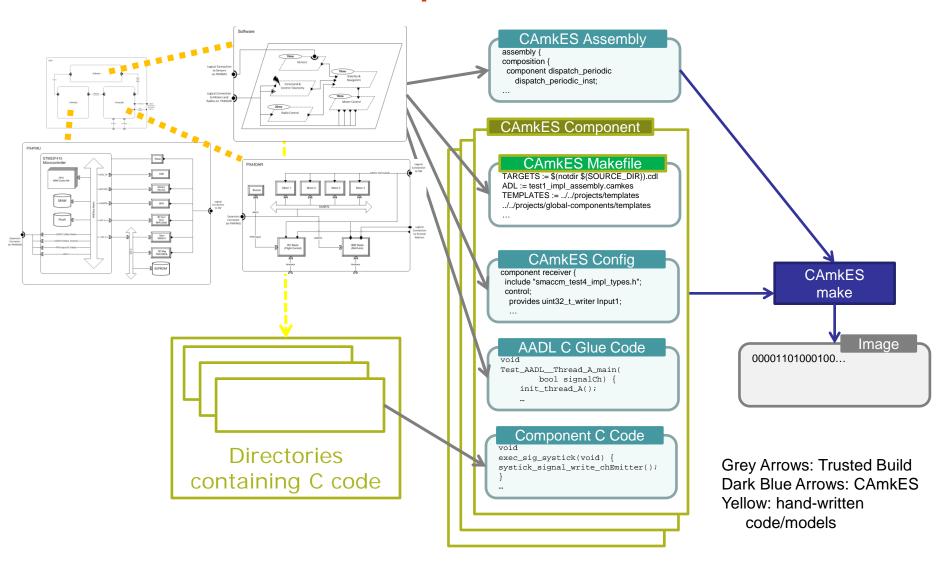
Why Trusted Build?

- Ensure fidelity between models and system image
 - Proofs are over architectural models
 - Information flow between processes and threads
 - Well-formedness of architecture: scheduling, memory limits and safety, etc.
 - Trusted build generates system image from architectural model
 - Prevents stupid errors
 - Mismatches on unit types between modules [Mars Polar Lander]
 - Mismatches on alignment of data, data representation, and data location

Credit: Mike Whalen, UMN



CAmkES/seL4 Build process



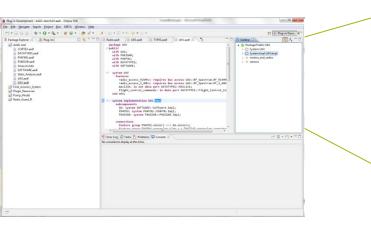


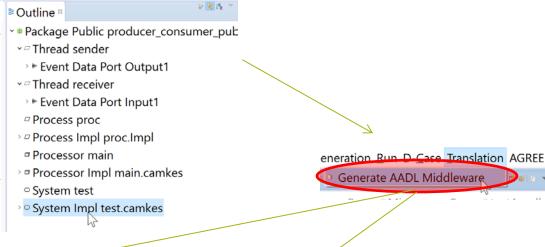
Why Trusted Build?

- OSATE plug-in for Eclipse
- Written in Java using String Template library
- No high-assurance pedigree, except:
 - Implementations of some connectors (Mailboxes for Dataports (seL4/Linux), Connector components for data/event ports (seL4) have associated proofs
 - Code has been inspected by multiple groups, including Red Team, looking for security flaws
- Eventual goal is to tie into CAmkES/seL4 connector proofs
 - Isabelle/HOL



Generating Code:





Components/IDL Files

prodcon_assembly.camkes

> => make vm template

assembly {
 composition {
 component dispatch_periodic dispatch_periodic_inst;

 component TimeServerKZM time_server;
 // Component instances for all AADL-defined threads
 component sender sender_inst;
 component receiver receiver_inst;

 // Port declarations for active threads
 connection seL4TimeServer tb_sender_periodic_dispatcher_timer(from sender_inst.tb_timer, to time_server.the_timer);
 connection seL4Notification tb_sender_periodic_dispatcher_echo_int(from dispatch_periodic_inst.sender_periodic_dispatcher, to sender_inst.tb_timer_complete);

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- CAmkES OS Configuration
 - camkes component files
 - CAmkES assembly file for top-level system
 - IDL files describing RPCs
- Generated C Middleware Code
 - tb_<component>.c
 - Implementation of middleware services
 - tb_<component>.h
 - Description of API between user-level AADL code and TB code.
- Template Makefile for system build
 - Works for simple build procedures
 - However, for more complex system generations, likely you will want to replace it with a more "full-featured" make



Simple Model Initial Structure

- [▲] Lest1 [smaccm develop]
 - user_code
 - user_receiver1.c
 - user_receiver2.c
 - user_sender.c
 - test1.aadl

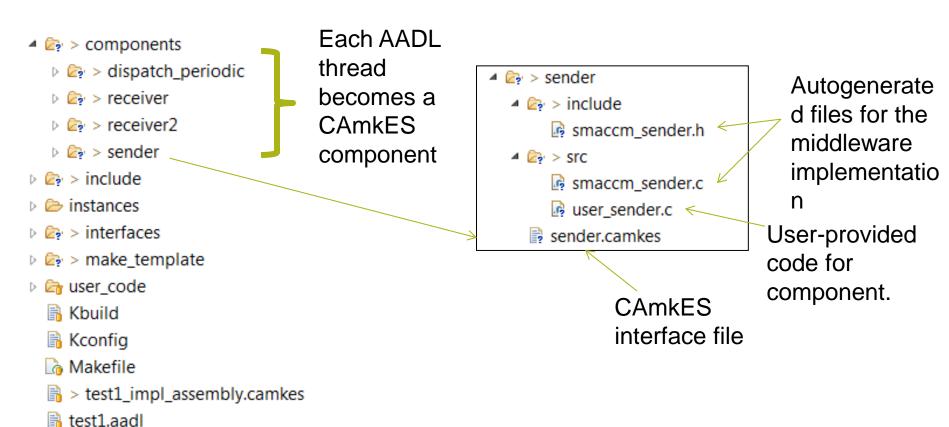


C files describe the component behavior; in this case, there is one C file per component.



AADL files describe the system structure







- ▲ ② > components
 - ▶ ♠ > dispatch_periodic
 - ▷ <a> Preceiver
 - ▷ 😂 > receiver2
- include
 - smaccm_test1_impl_types.h
- instances
- → Interfaces
- ▷ 🔄 > make_template
- - Kbuild
 - Kconfig
 - Makefile
 - > test1_impl_assembly.camkes
 - 🔒 test1.aadl

Common include files for all components. In this case, only the AADL type definitions.



- - ▶ № > dispatch_periodic
- ▷ 🚉 > include
- instances
 - test1_test1_impl_Instance.aaxl2
- ▷ 🔄 > make_template
- b a user_code
 - Kbuild
 - Kconfig
 - Makefile
 - test1_impl_assembly.camkes
 - 🔒 test1.aadl

OSATE/AADL-generated XML file for the system instance. This file can be ignored.



- ② > components
 - ▷ ♠ > dispatch_periodic
 - ▷ 🚉 > receiver
- ಗೆ 🍃 > sender
- ▷ 🚉 > include
- instances
- interfaces
 - receiver_interface.idl4
 - 📑 receiver2_interface.idl4
 - sender_interface.idl4
 - uint32_t_writer.idl4
 - uint64_t_writer.idl4
 - void_writer.idl4
- - Kbuild
 - Kconfig
 - Makefile
 - test1_impl_assembly.camkes
 - test1.aadl

Interface definitions for components.



- E₂ > components
 - ▶ ♠ > dispatch_periodic
 - ▷ 🚉 > receiver

 - ▷ 🚉 > sender
- ▷ 😂 > include
- instances
- ▶ 🗁 > interfaces
- - Kbuild
 - Kconfig
 - Makefile
- - Kbuild
 - Kconfig
 - Makefile
 - test1_impl_assembly.camkes
 - test1.aadl

Autogenerated templates for makefiles and related build files required by CAmkES. To use them, copy them to the parent directory.



- ② > components
 - ▶ 🔄 > dispatch_periodic
 - ▷ 😂 > receiver
 - ▷ 😂 > receiver2
- ▷ 🚉 > include
- instances
- ▷ 🚉 > make_template
- - Kbuild
 - Kconfig
 - Makefile

 - 🔒 test1.aadl



Wrap Up

- Trusted Build is a tool for generating system implementation skeletons from AADL models
- Goal is to make AADL analysis meaningful against generated code
- It supports a subset of AADL
 - This is intentional: goal is to have small enough code base to have confidence in result
- Can target multiple OS: seL4, VxWorks, eChronos, Linux





More information, code, and papers available at:

Loonwerks.com

