Future-proof: Your hands-on checklist on long term cybersecurity for current and future microcontrollers

Your hands-on checklist on long term cybersecurity for current and future microcontrollers – Speakers

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- Experienced in the security software development lifecycle, from threat modeling, over secure design, to vulnerability management
- External lecturer @ Ruhr University Bochum

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- M.Sc. Business Engineering
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- Over 10 years experiences in technical sales for automotive software
- Cybersecurity and Rust ambassador at ETAS

The Challenges with Long-Term Security

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The Challenges with Long-Term Security

Current systems are built for the current market. Foreseeing the future is impossible.

Technological advancements and new business needs may require a change in security approaches.

External factors

– New attack vectors being discovered, e.g., microarchitectural attacks Spectre/Meltdown

– Cryptographic advancements, e.g., Post-Quantum Cryptography (PQC)

Internal factors

– New system architectures, e.g., transition to vehicle computer architecture with HW-supported virtualization, shared memories, new hardware accelerators, multicore applications

– New business models, e.g., monetizing software-locked functionalities

Current systems → current market

Future may require a change in security approaches.

External factors

- Cryptographic advancements (PQC)
- New attack vectors → microarchitectural attacks (Spectre/Meltdown)

Internal factors

- New architectures → vehicle computer + HW virtualization, shared memories, hardware accelerators, multicore applications
- New business models → monetizing software-locked functionalities

~~Security-by-Checklist~~

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~~Security-by-Checklist~~

Following a detailed checklist does not lead to a secure system.

Checklists are designed to verify intended steps/results/sequences.
Security is not about what is intended, but about what is possible.

Expert advice:

- ✓Don’t rely on a checklist of, for example, testing steps or tools to run, to “prove” security.
- ✓Complying with cybersecurity standards, e.g., ISO/SAE 21434, is a good first step, but does not automatically result in a secure product.
- ✓Whereas checklists are typically utilized at the end of an activity, consider frontloading cybersecurity activities.

Detailed checklist → not guaranteed a secure system

Checklist = verify intention

Security is about what is possible.

– Complying with standards → good first step BUT not automatically secure

– Checklists typically at the end -- security from the beginning

Security Mindset Checklist

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Security Mindset Checklist

A better checklist is to verify whether an organization is approaching cybersecurity with the correct mindset.

Security is everyone's responsibility, not just for "security architects", "security managers", etc.

Expert advice:

- ✓Focus on fostering a culture of **security awareness**.
- ✓Security engineering being voiced as annoying or holding features back is a **massive red flag**.
- ✓Consider not just what is voiced but also how people approach everyday tasks.
- ✓A good indication of being on track is when security is **regularly brought up by different stakeholders and in different contexts**, e.g., safety (ASIL), and everybody discusses seriously.

Better: checklist for correct approach / mindset.

Security → everyone's responsibility

- Security awareness
- Security = annoying? Bottleneck? → red flag
- Good: regularly discussion - serious - different stakeholders - different contexts (ASIL)

- We brought a 5-point "Security Mindset" Checklist

Via https://www.reddit.com/r/MemeTemplatesOfficial/comments/qiuzbd/zip_tie_holding_large_chains_and_a_lock_together/
Original source unknown

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Security Mindset Checklist #1

The Attacker Model

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Security Mindset Checklist #1: The Attacker Model

Arguing about security is meaningless without a properly defined attacker model.

Expert advice:

- ✓Analyze possible interactions with your system, **even those that are not intended**.
- ✓Get inspired by published attacks on similar systems. Collaborative workshops pay into security awareness.
- ✓Take care not to get lost in detail. The attacker model describes high-level capabilities.
- ✓It is a valid strategy to assume a slightly improbable worst case. For example, while an attacker never knows all internal details of a product, securing it against such an attacker results in a better overall security design.
- ✓Ensure that the attacker model is understood by everyone, from management to engineering.
- ✓Make attacker model considerations visible to customers that integrate your product.

Arguing about security is meaningless without a properly defined attacker model.

Attacker model = capabilities we want to defend against

- Analyze possible interactions
- Inspiration from published attacks
- Model describes high-level capabilities
- Assume worst case even if slightly unrealistic
- Must be understood by everyone, from management to engineering.
- Make attacker model visible to customers

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Security Mindset Checklist #2

Defense in Depth

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Security Mindset Checklist #2: Defense in Depth

Assume that a component will eventually get breached. Design for this scenario.

Expert advice:

- ✓Security measures against the main attacker model are just a first layer.
- ✓After establishing the first layer, switch the attacker model to assume a component was already breached. Add more security layers based on this.
- ✓Every layer further reduces the risk of an attacker moving from an initial entry exploit to a meaningful/harmful exploit of the whole system.

Assume component breach. Design for this.

- Measures against main attacker = first layer
- Switch the attacker model → assume component was breached
- More layers based on this.
- (example: car door + engine locked separately)

- Every layer reduces risk
- More difficult to escalate from initial exploit

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Security Mindset Checklist #3

Think Like an Attacker

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Security Mindset Checklist #3: Think Like an Attacker

Designing a good defense by guessing how an attacker would approach is destined to fail.
To become a good defender, you need to know the ways of an attacker.

Expert advice:

- ✓When it comes to thinking like an attacker, practical experience is key. While a solid theoretical foundation is necessary, it does not teach the creative thinking necessary to carry out hacks.
- ✓Setting up a Red Team that tries to exploit the inhouse products is a good approach to build up knowledge and awareness at the same time. Rotating members of the team ensures that everyone is learning.
- ✓Capture the Flag challenges (CTFs) and dedicated offensive trainings provide concentrated hands-on experience.
- ✓A Threat And Risk Analysis (TARA) provides a helpful structure to explore possible vulnerabilities in a product. TARAs are a great tool to ensure that a product is secure on architectural level.

Good defense without taking attacker into account = guessing.
Good attacker → good defender

- practical experience is key
- theoretical foundation necessary, but creative thinking is missing
- Red Teaming, rotate members
- CTFs + offensive trainings → concentrated hands-on experience.

- TARA = good structure to explore possible vulnerabilities

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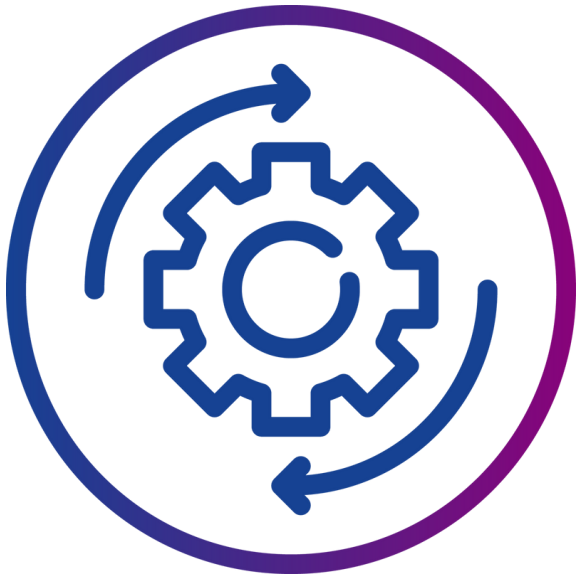
Security Mindset Checklist #4

Embrace Updates



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Security Mindset Checklist #4: Embrace Updates

There is no 100% security. Vulnerabilities do happen. Being able to fix them is vital.

Expert advice:

- ✓Software AND firmware must be updateable.
- ✓Updates must be secured, including at least integrity, authenticity, and freshness checks (downgrade protection).

- ✓Set up development and testing infrastructure, minimize overhead for creating a new release, e.g., via Software Factory
- ✓Virtualization towards a true SiL setup
- ✓SBOM

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Security Mindset Checklist #5

Design for Avoiding Mistakes

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Security Mindset Checklist #5: Design for Avoiding Mistakes

One of the primary root causes for vulnerabilities are mistakes in the software.

Expert advice:

- ✓Products are typically designed with the user in mind. For security, we should design architecture and code with the other engineers in mind. A setup that supports engineering to avoid making mistakes greatly improves security.
- ✓Practice secure coding, not just to create secure code, but also to create code that is difficult to accidentally misuse.
- ✓Consider technologies that are inherently more safe to use, e.g., Rust.
- ✓Invest in infrastructure and tooling for early detection, e.g., via fuzz testing.
- ✓Every security issue that is caught before reaching production is a small win. Celebrate avoided vulnerabilities for an improved security mindset.

A root cause for vulnerabilities: mistakes in the software.

- Products designed with the user in mind
- Security -> design with other engineers in mind
- Support engineering to avoid making mistakes
  - secure coding → also code that is difficult to accidentally misuse.
  - technologies that are inherently more safe → Rust.
  - infrastructure + tooling for early detection → fuzzing

- security issue caught = win
- Celebrate avoided vulnerabilities → improve mindset

Closing Thoughts

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Closing Thoughts

Security is inherently complex, it is not “finished” at some point and requires constant attention.
But a good security mindset helps to still build a secure product.

Expert advice:

- ✓Consider security from the beginning, make sure it is understood by everyone.
- ✓Our security-mindset checklist supports you here:
  Start with a clear attacker model, practice defense in depth by thinking like an attacker, be prepared to update your software, and design it to reduce the risks of mistakes reaching production.
- ✓Keep security awareness high and the security mindset alive. This is an everlasting activity that requires care, a single annual training is not sufficient.
- ✓Recall that security is never “finished”: take care of security after production, e.g., security monitoring via VSOC.

Security is complex, requires constant attention.
Good security mindset helps build secure product.

1. Recap security-mindset:
   - clear attacker model from the beginning, must be understood by everyone
   - practice defense in depth
   - by thinking like an attacker
   - update your software
   - design it to reduce the risks of mistakes
2. Keep awareness high + mindset alive. everlasting activity, requires care.

3. Security is never “finished” → post production, e.g., monitoring via VSOC.

Contact us to discuss your needs

Anthony Esteban
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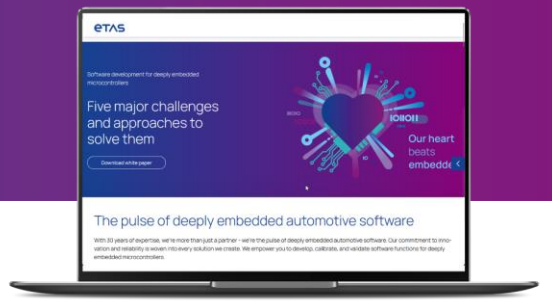
Contact



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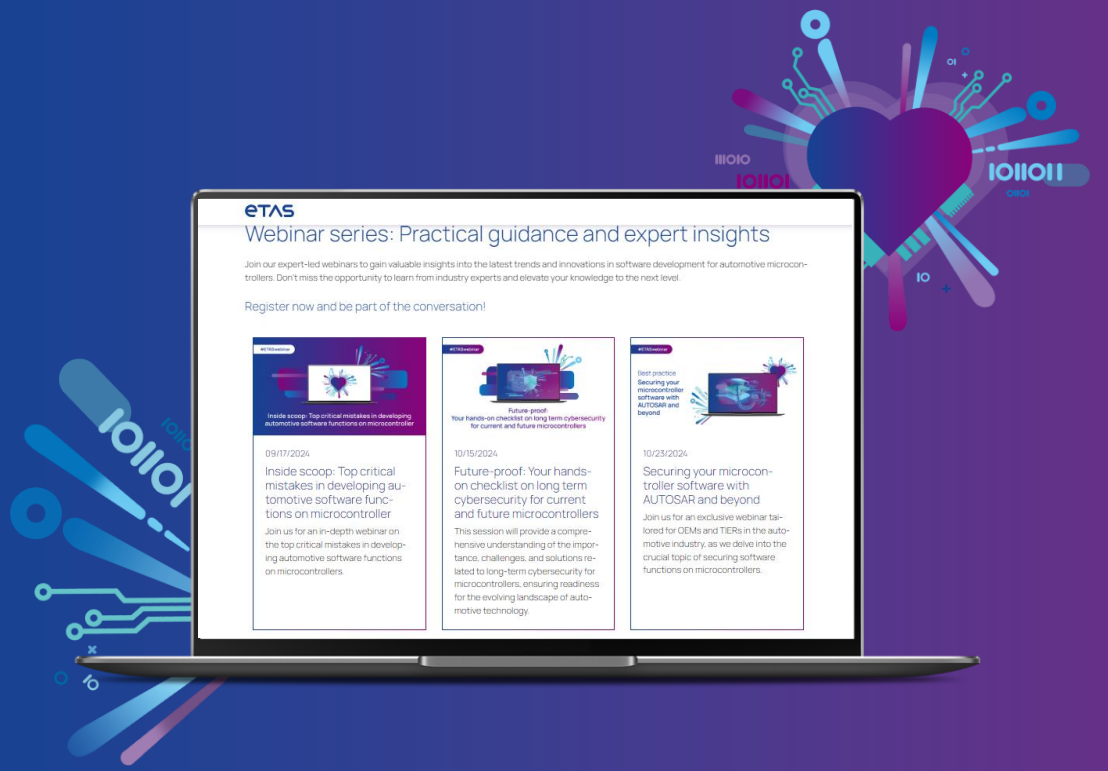

Coming up webinars:

October 23
Securing your microcontroller software with AUTOSAR and beyond – more information

October 29
Mastering fuzz testing: How ETAS and Keysight empower the automotive industry to overcome cybersecurity challenges amid regulatory compliance – more information

November 6
Measurement, calibration & validation for any vehicle at its best – more information

November 26
Opportunities and limits of virtual testing – more information

December 10
Ask the expert: Bring your ECU software development process problem and we discuss – more information

Thank you!