

A Flexible Intrusion Detection System for Memory-Constrained Embedded Systems

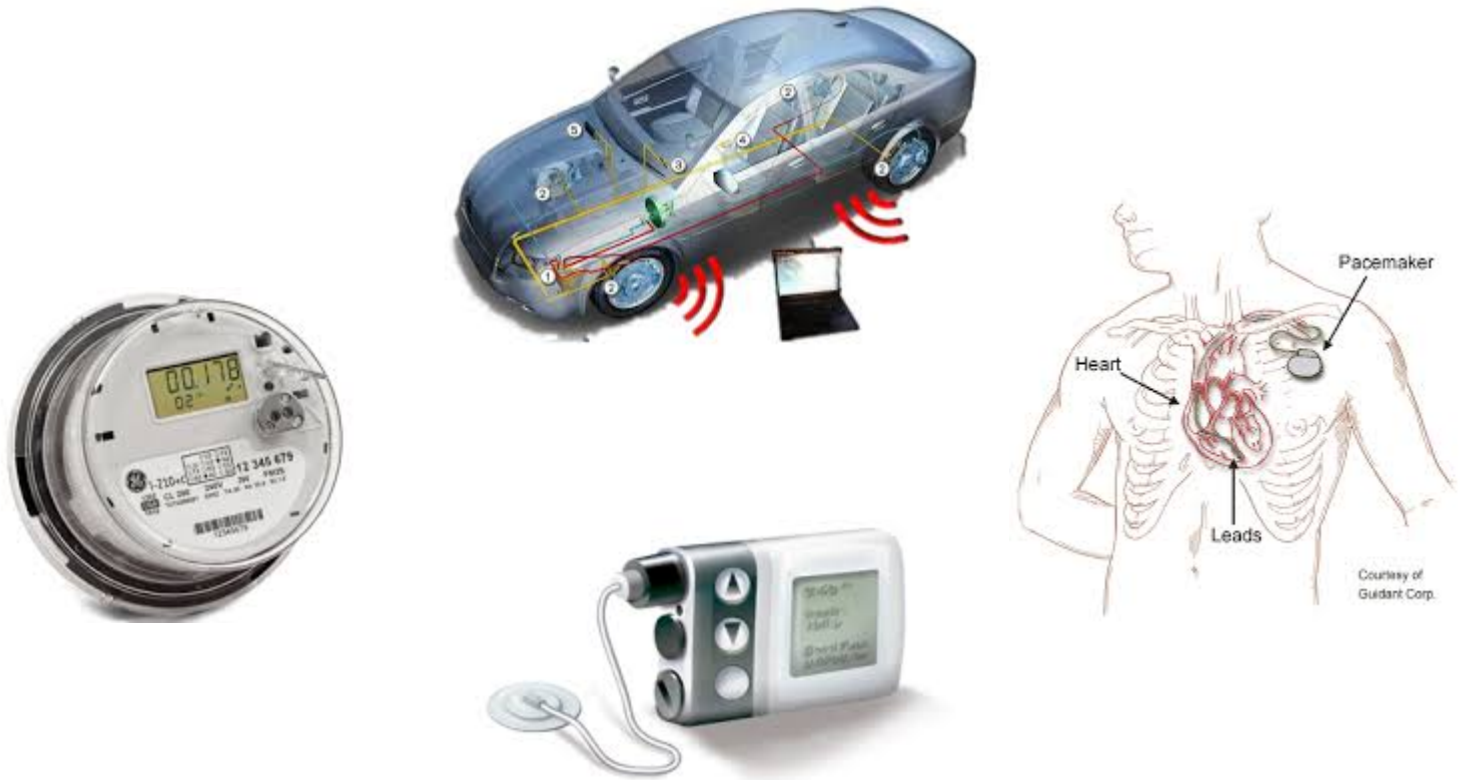


Farid Molazem Tabrizi
Karthik Pattabiraman



University of British Columbia (UBC)
<http://blogs.ubc.ca/karthik/>

Embedded Systems: IoT



IoT Example: Smart Meter

- **Smart meter Attacks**
 - No need for physical presence
 - Hard to detect by inspection or testing
 - Attacks can be large-scale



Analog Meter



Smart Meter

Our Goal

09 FBI: Smart Meter Hacks Likely to Spread

APR 12

A series of hacks perpetrated against so-called "smart meter" installations over the past several years may have cost a single U.S. electric utility hundreds of millions of dollars annually, the FBI said in a cyber intelligence bulletin obtained by KrebsOnSecurity. The law enforcement agency said this is the first known report of criminals compromising the hi-tech meters, and that it expects this type of fraud to spread across the country as more utilities deploy smart grid technology.

Smart meters are intended to improve efficiency, reliability, and allow the electric utility to charge different rates for



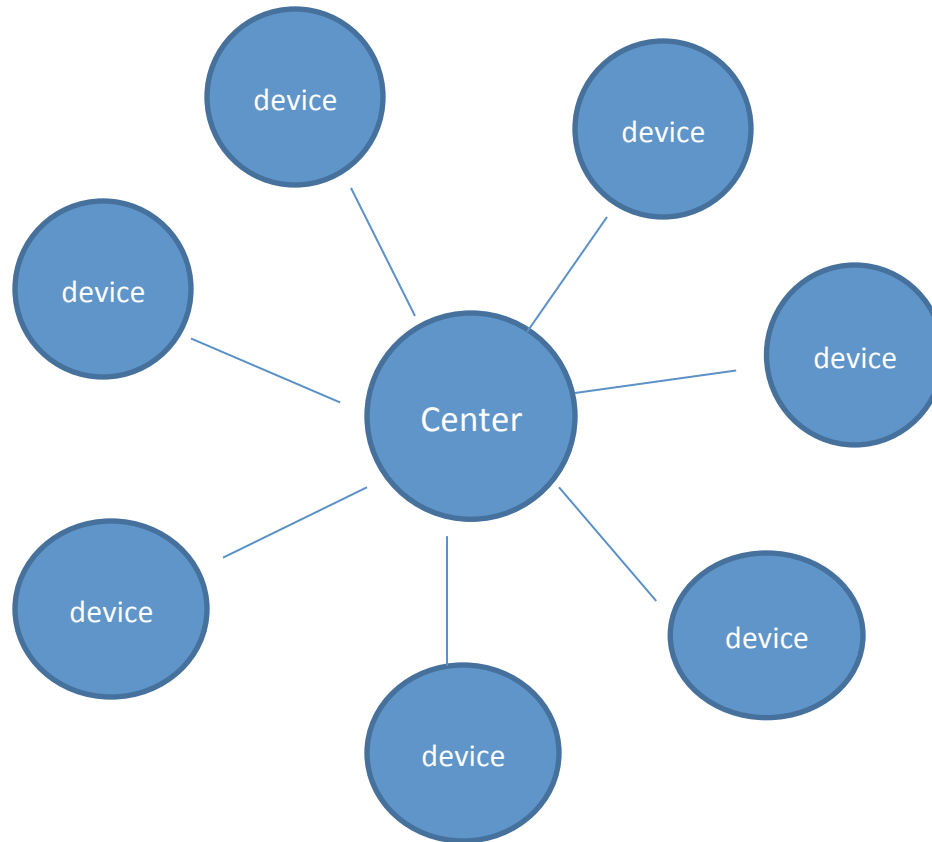
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN
Cyber Intelligence Section

27 May 2010



Build an Intrusion Detection System

Challenge: False Positives

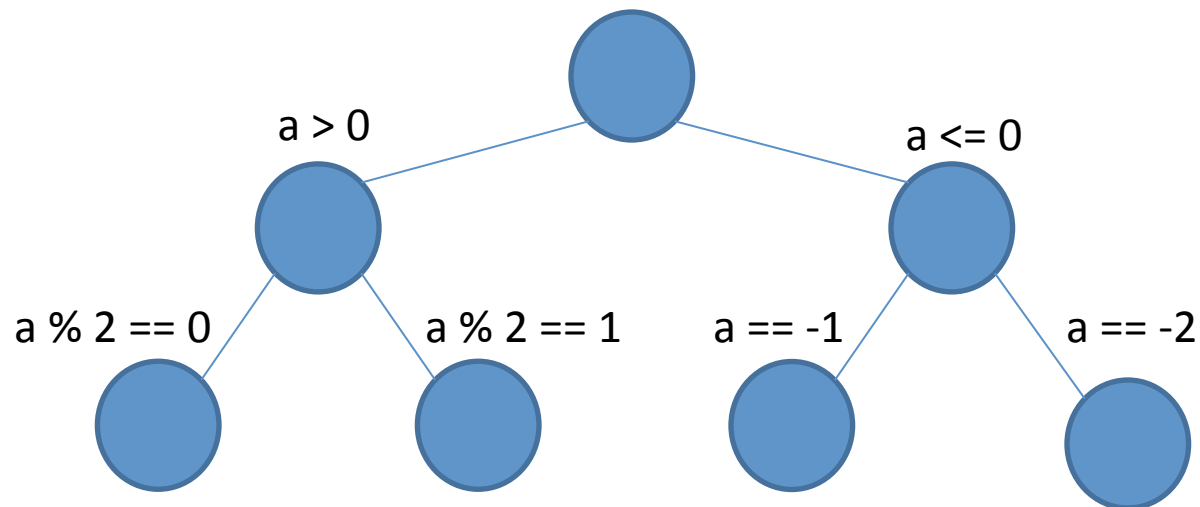


Challenge: Memory Constraints

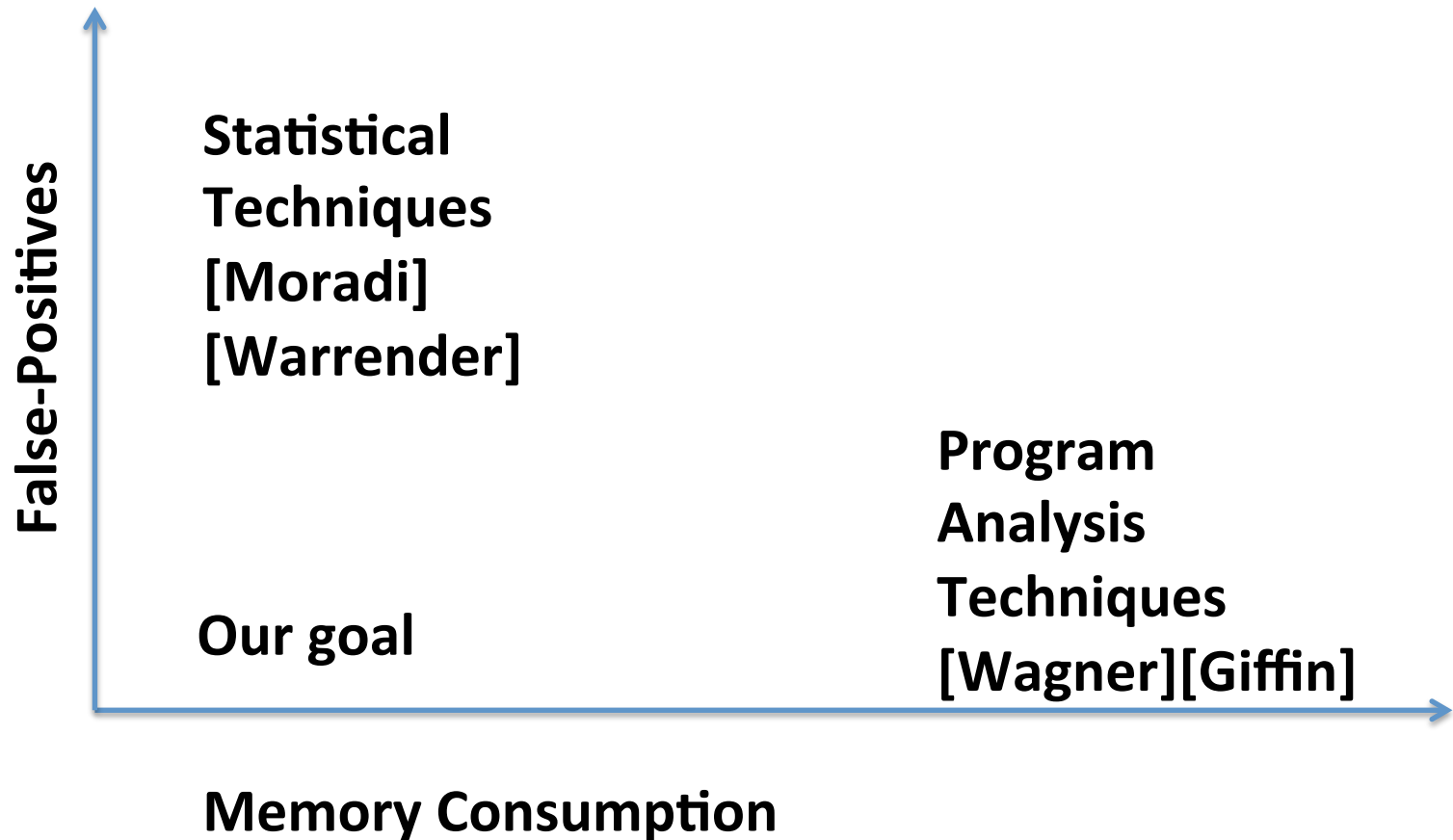
```
{  
  a = receive();  
  if (a > 0)  
    foo(a);  
  else  
    bar(a);  
}
```

```
void foo(int a) {  
  if (a % 2 == 0)  
    even(a);  
  else  
    odd(a);  
}
```

```
void bar(int a) {  
  if (a == -1)  
    error1();  
  else if (a == -2)  
    error2();  
}
```



Existing Solutions

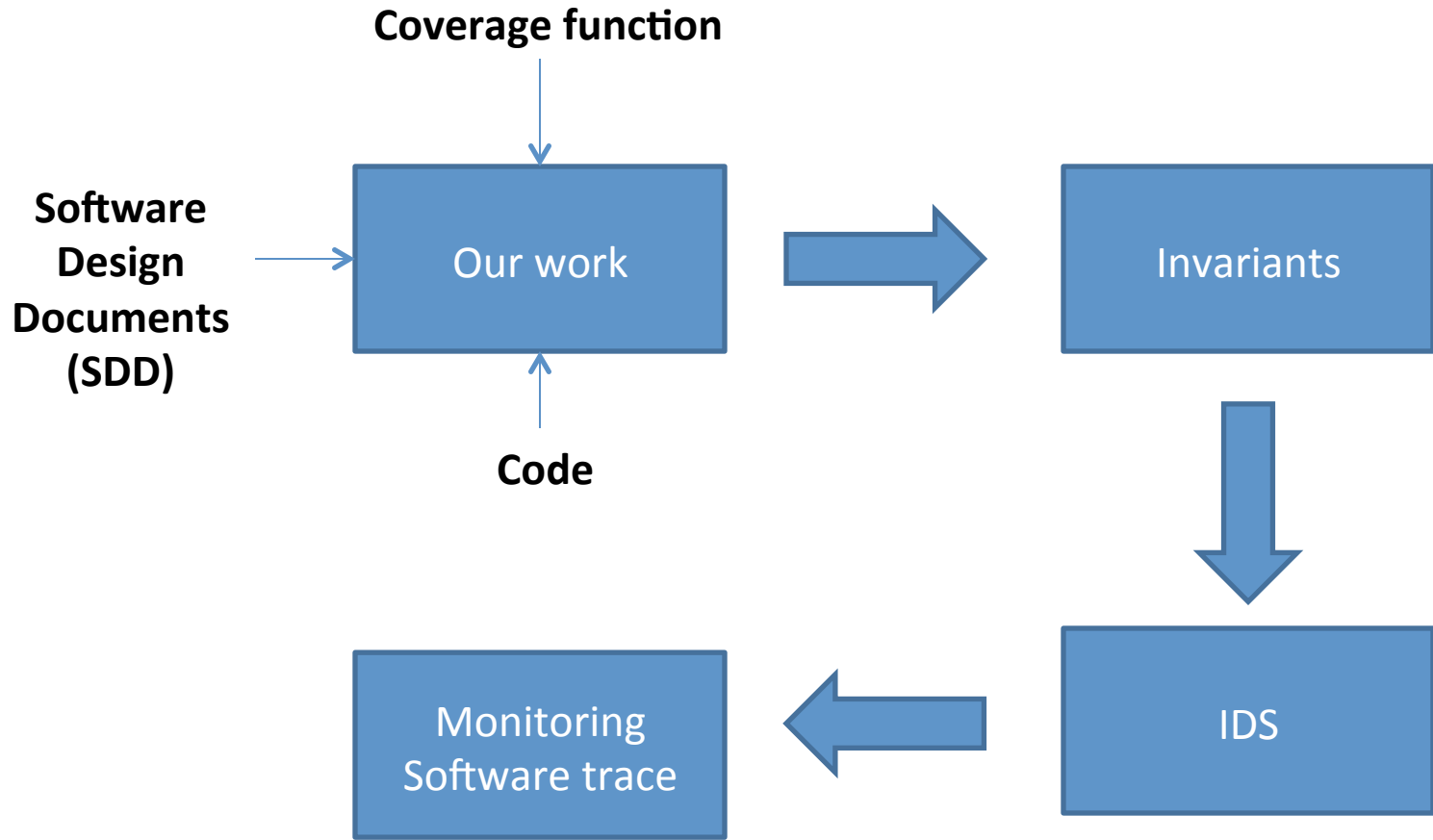


Idea

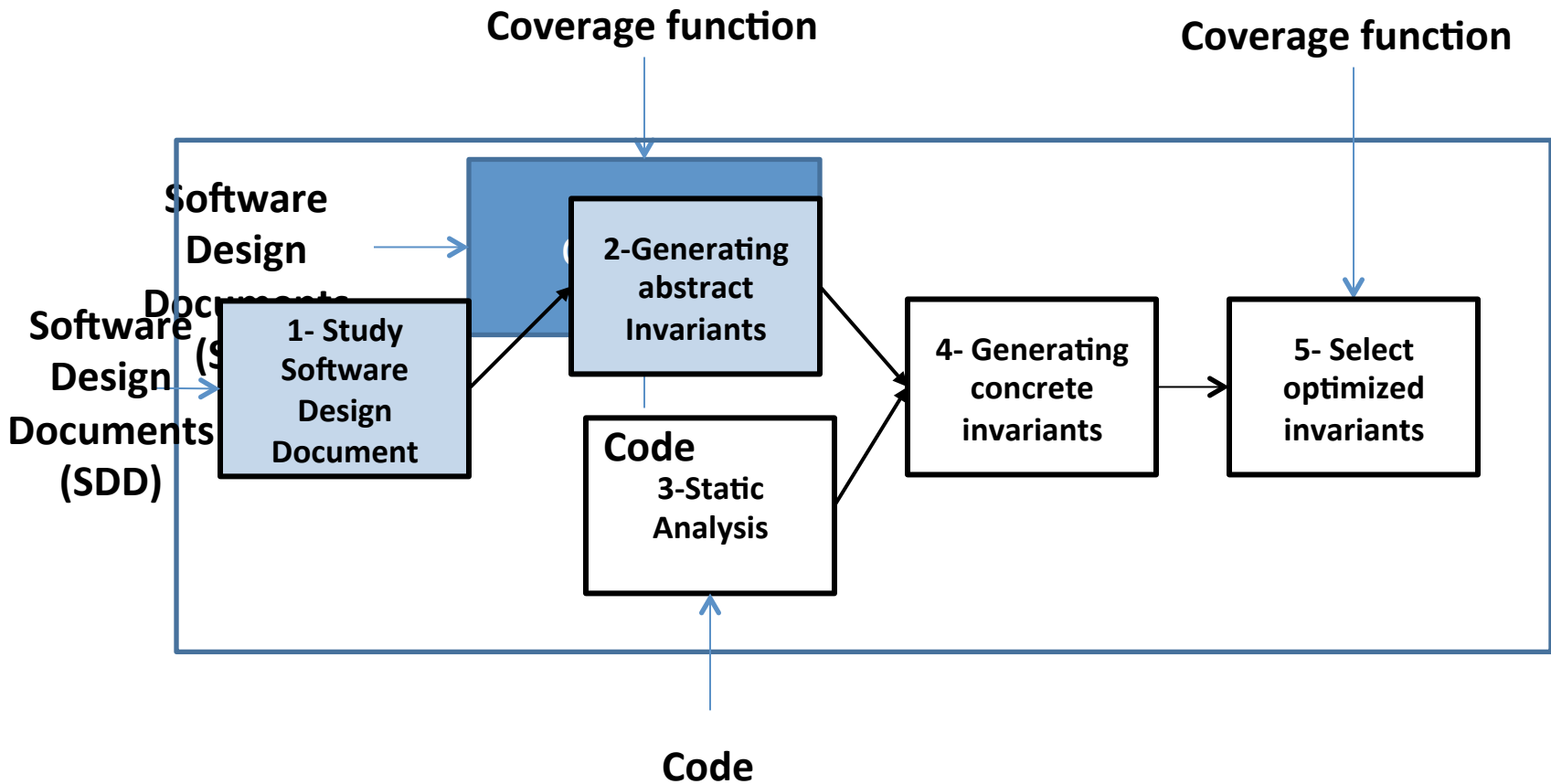
- Quantify security to detect only the most critical attacks, subject to memory constraints

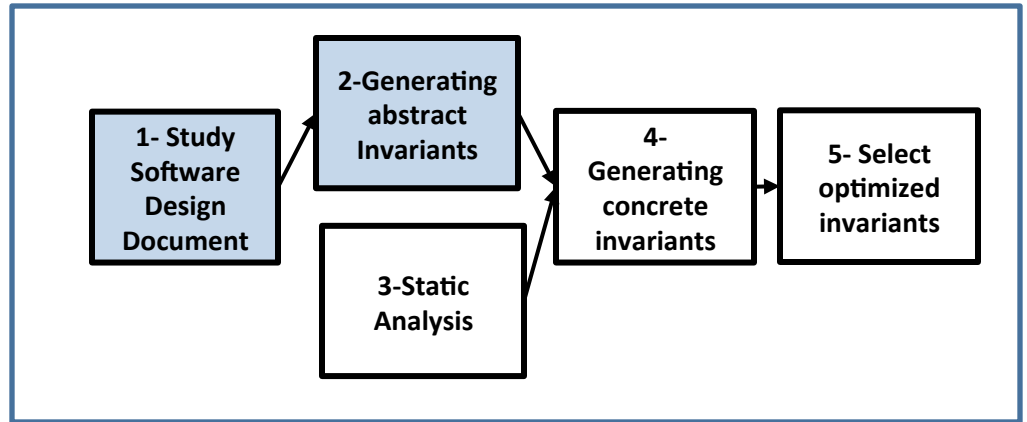


Approach: Overview



Approach: Details

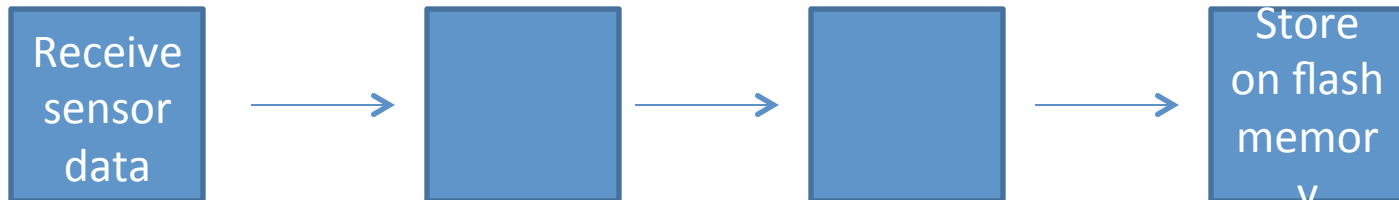




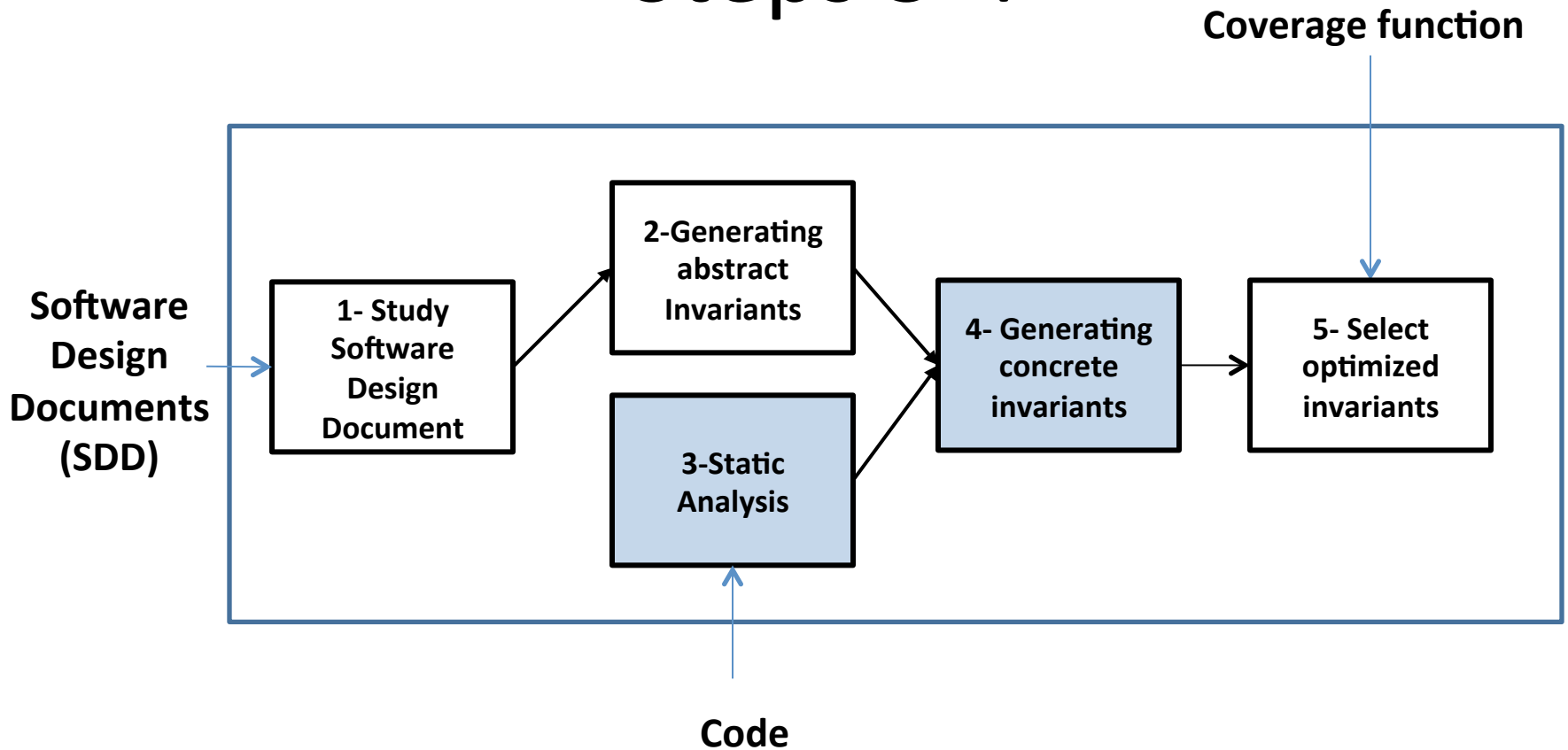
- Storage/Retrieval integrity


Sensor data must eventually be stored on flash memory

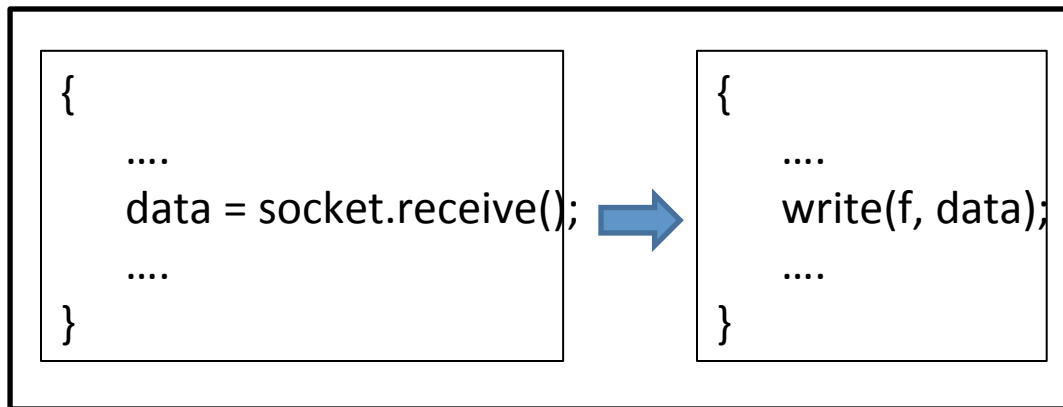
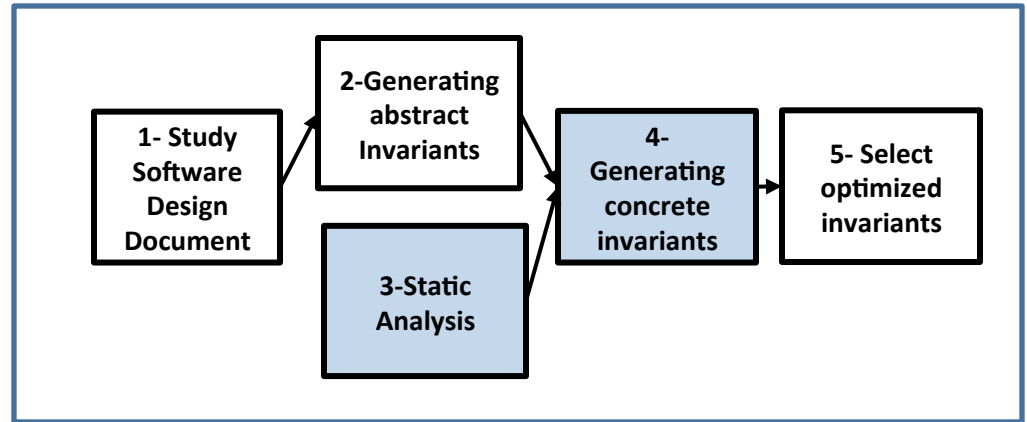
$$\square(\textit{getting sensorData} \Rightarrow (\exists \textit{store on flash}))$$



Steps 3-4



Abstract invariants  Concrete invariants (contain system calls)



```

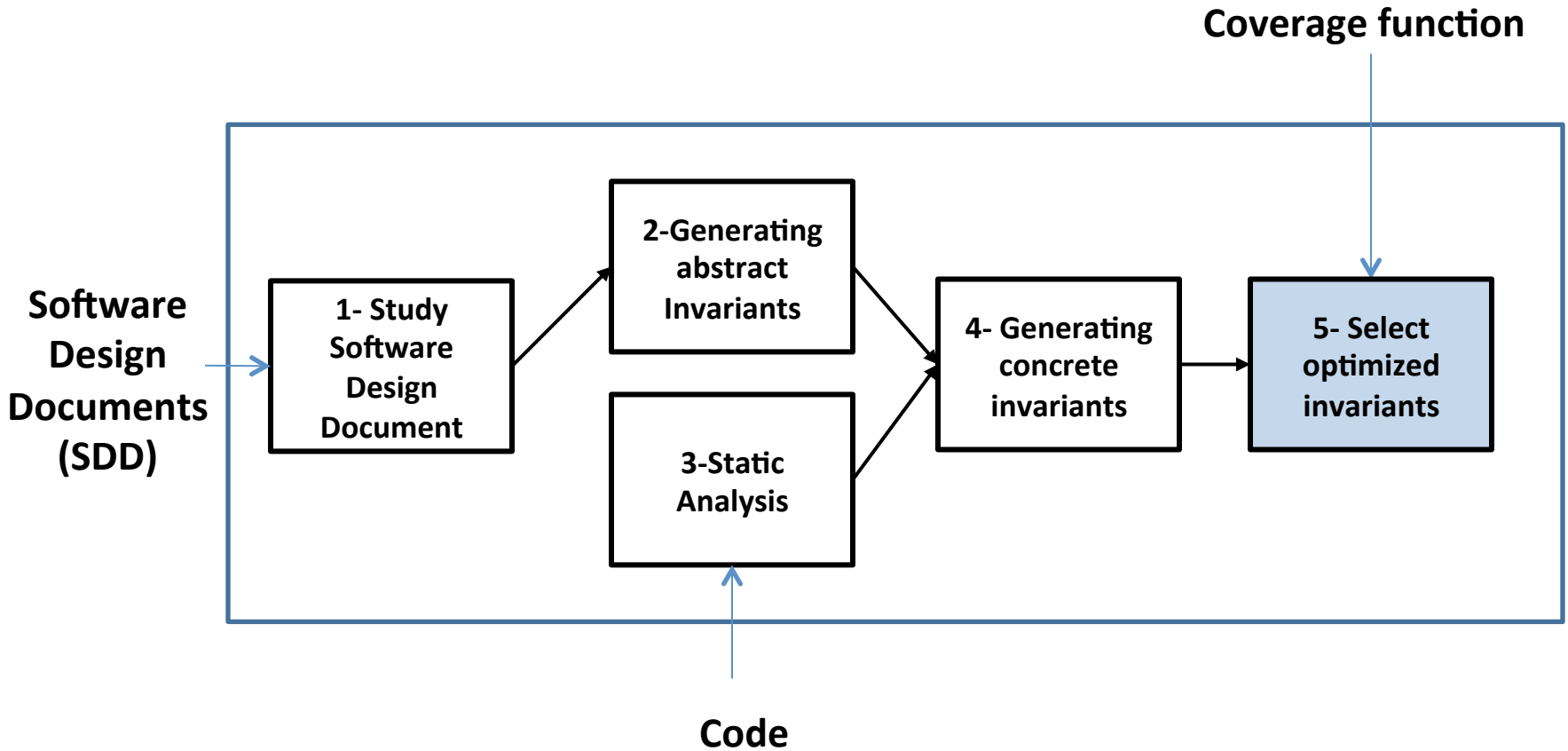
...
recv(4, 0x47cf68, 8192, 0)
...
write(1, 0x47cf68, 4) = 4
...
  
```

$\square(\textit{getting sensorData}(data) \Rightarrow (\exists \textit{store on flash}(data)))$



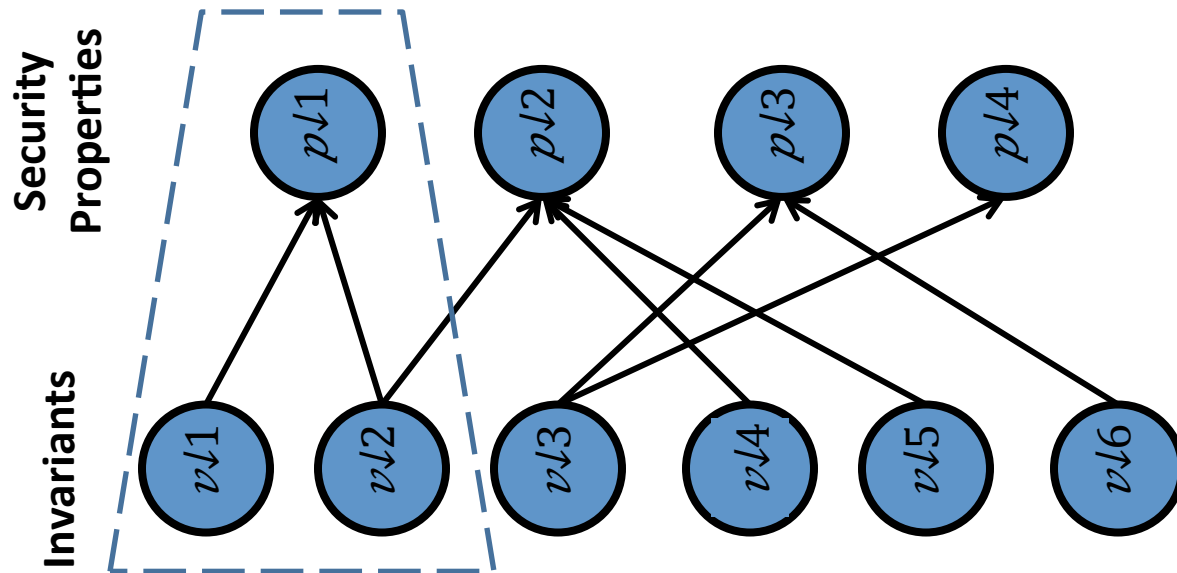
$\square(\textit{receive}(d) \Rightarrow (\exists \textit{write}(d)))$

Step 5



Approach: Building the IDS

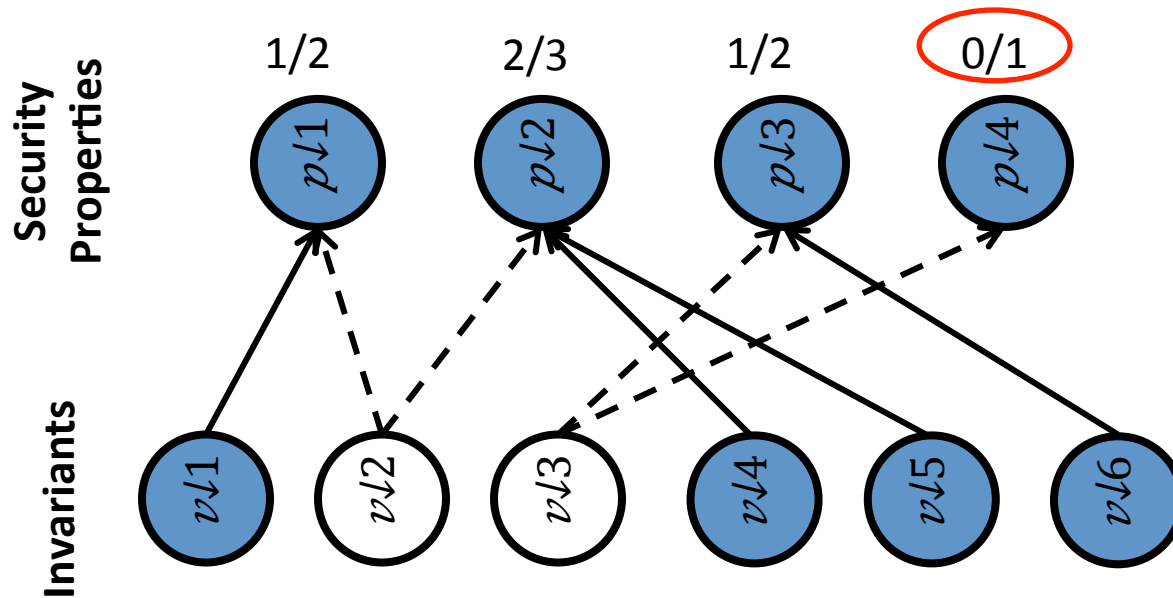
Define a coverage function on the graph and maximize it



Coverage Function: Example

MaxMin Coverage IDS:

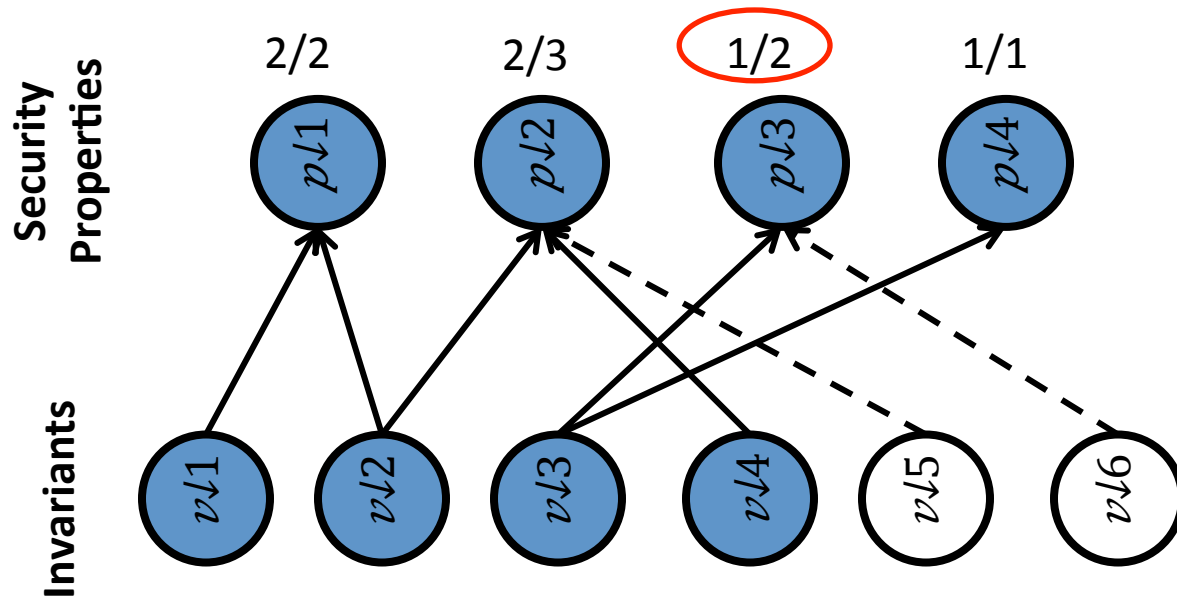
Intuition: Make the weakest coverage as strong as possible



Coverage Function: Example

MaxMin Coverage IDS:

Intuition: Make the weakest coverage as strong as possible



Building the IDS

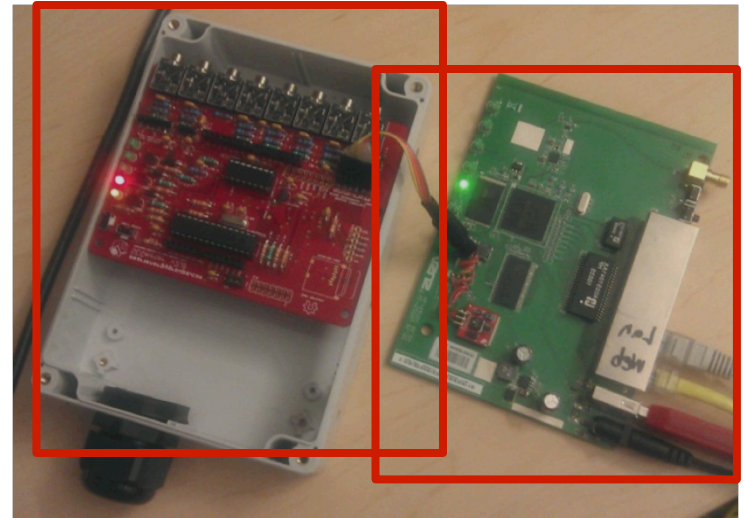
Select the invariants from the graph



Automatically convert it to Buchi Automaton

Evaluation: Experimental Setup

- Testbed: SEGMeter, open source smart meter from Australia
- Meter:
 - Arduino board
 - ATMEGA 32x series microcontroller
 - Sensors
 - Gateway board
 - Broadcom BCM 3302 240MHz CPU
 - 16 MB RAM
 - **4 MB available for IDS**
 - OpenWRT Linux
 - IDS runs on the Gateway board



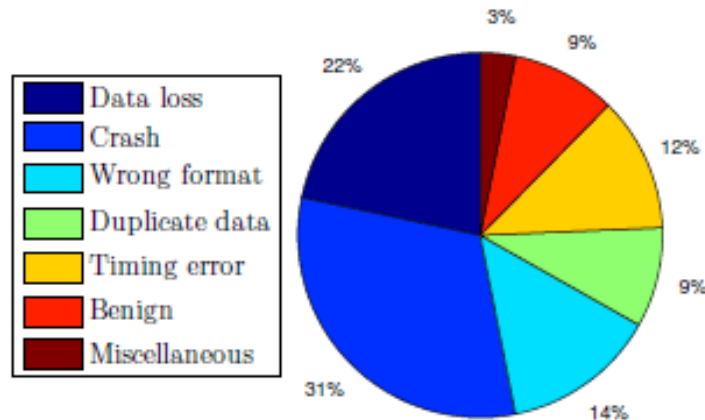
Evaluation: Fault injection

- Flipping branches

```
if (data_file ~= nil) then
  big_string = data_file:read("*all")
  ...
end
```

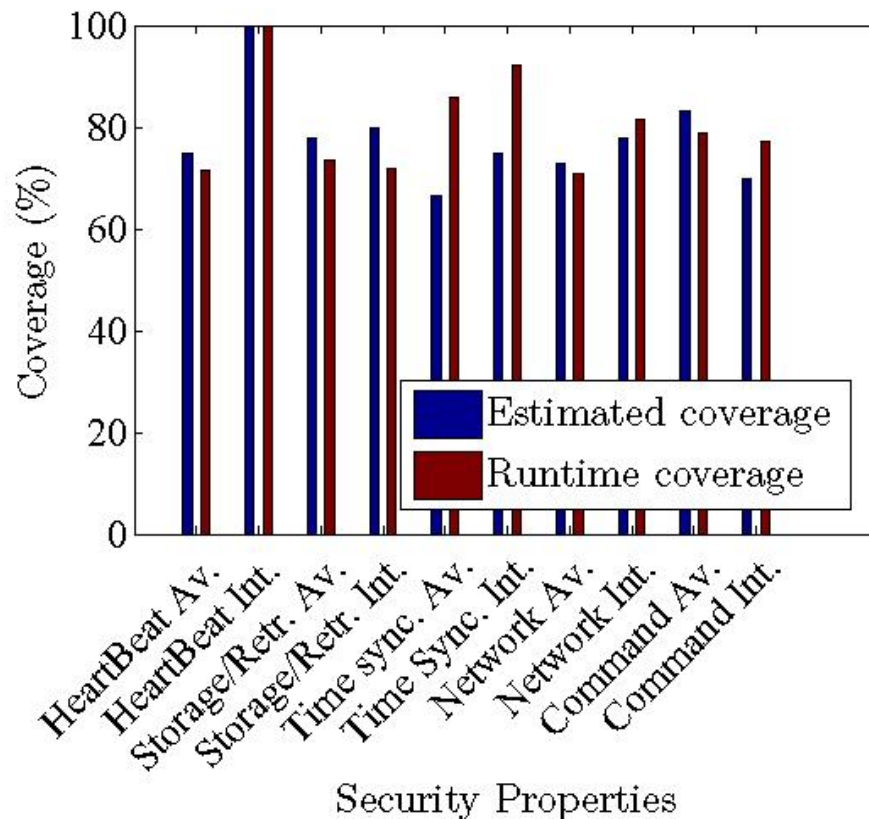


```
if (data_file == nil) then
  big_string = data_file:read("*all")
  ...
end
```



Results (MaxMin IDS)

- How good is the coverage of the IDS?
- How good the graph-based optimization is reflected at run-time ?



Conclusions

- **We can quantify security** through coverage functions
- The security coverage formulated at design time is a good reflection of the security coverage at run-time
- IDses are optimized for memory constrained embedded devices

For more info, please read:

**Our EDCC'15 paper titled “Flexible Intrusion Detection Systems for Memory-Constrained Embedded Systems”
- Winner of distinguished paper award**