

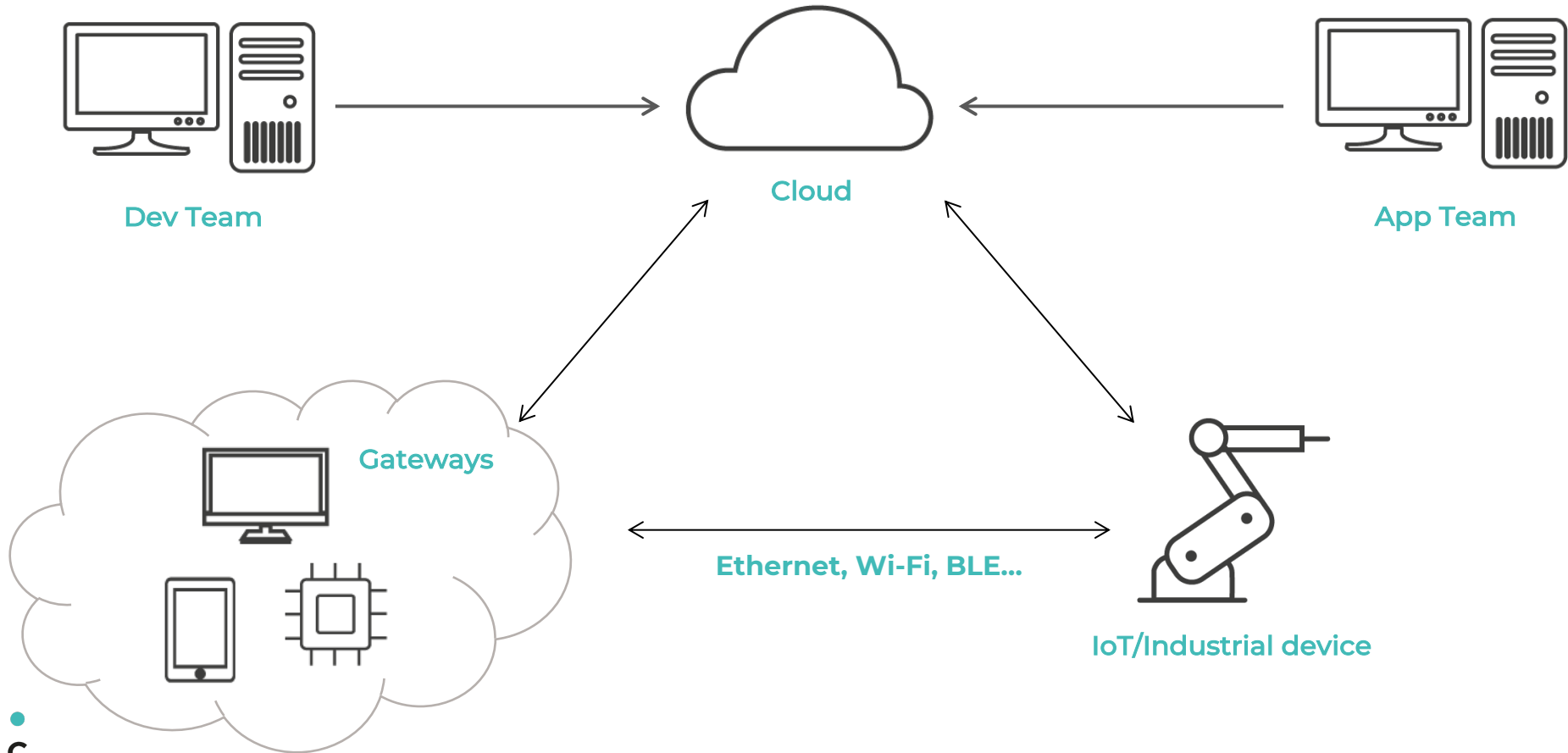


SECURE SUITE

A case study



IoT system overview



Security objectives

- Identify users and devices
 - Who is who
- Provide secure services
 - Data streams
 - Manage device firmware
- Rely on standard components as much as possible
 - Public key cryptography, certificates and PKI

Public Key Infrastructure

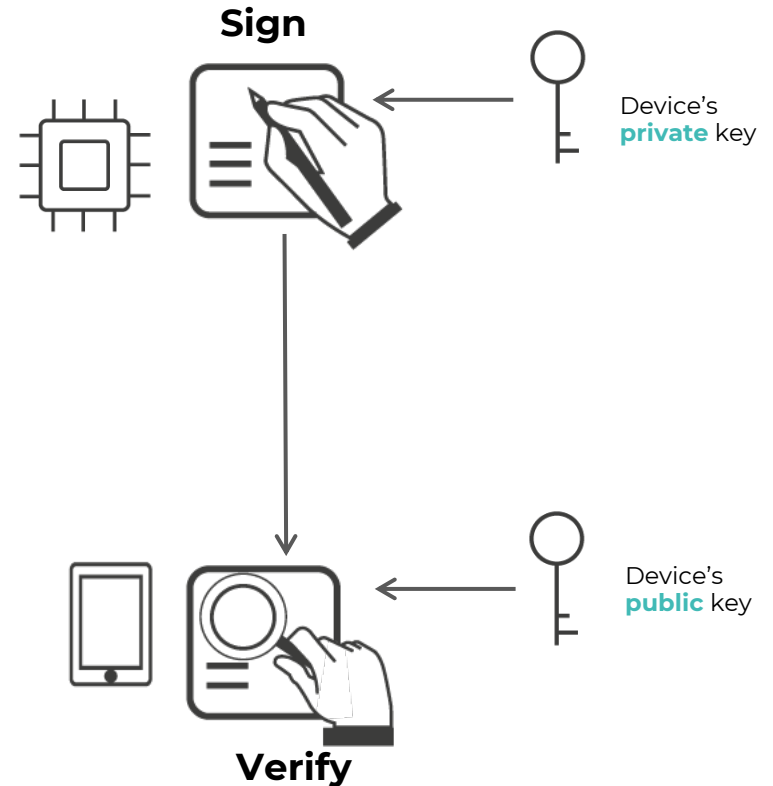
Public Key Cryptography

- Each entity has a key pair

- Private key
 - The owner must keep it secret
- Public key
 - Distributed to other parties
 - Secure association key and owner

- Main applications

- Digital signature
- Authentication
- Key exchange



- Electronic document used to authenticate a device
 - Subject (identity of key's owner)
 - Public Key
 - Issuer's signature (trusted entity that has signed the contents)
 - Constraints on the key duration and usage
- Standard format is X.509v3



device00001234

Subject Name

Organisation TEST - Company Device Management
Common Name device00001234
Country IT

Issuer Name

Organisation TEST - Company Device Management
Common Name TEST - Company CA
Country IT

Serial Number 6E AD 11 C4 5B F2 A8 45 88 B1 A0 29 33 F1 70 C5
Version 3

Signature Algorithm ECDSA Signature with SHA-256 (1.2.840.10045.4.3.2)
Parameters None

Not Valid Before Tuesday, 5 February 2019 at 18:43:08 Central European Standard Time
Not Valid After Friday, 19 March 2049 at 18:43:08 Central European Standard Time

Public Key Info

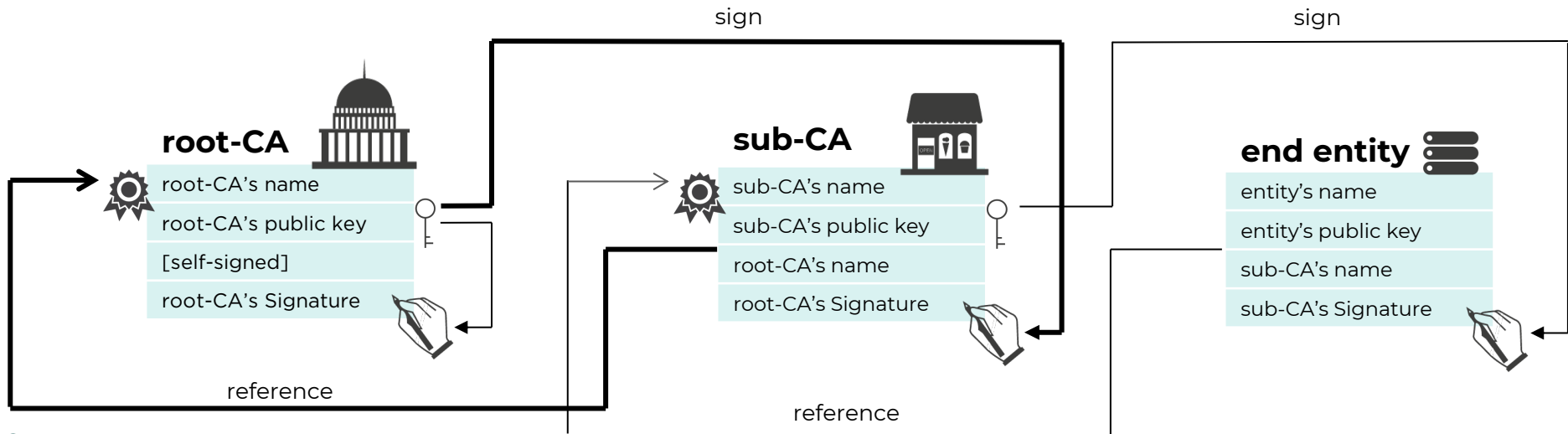
Algorithm Elliptic Curve Public Key (1.2.840.10045.2.1)
Parameters Elliptic Curve secp256r1 (1.2.840.10045.3.1.7)
Public Key 65 bytes: 04 55 22 D3 B0 53 C7 67 ...
Key Size 256 bits
Key Usage Encrypt, Verify, Wrap, Derive

Signature 71 bytes: 30 45 02 21 00 AF DB F4 ...

- The primary role of the CA is to digitally sign certificates
 - Signature is again a digital signature
- CA's Private Key is the most sensitive data of the whole ecosystem
 - If compromised, the whole system is compromised
 - Need to be securely stored (e.g. dedicated HW)

Certificate Chains

- Hierarchy of root-CA with sub-CAs
 - root-CA delegates some tasks to sub-CAs
 - Compromising a sub-CA does not affect the other CAs



- Procedure to generate the CA's key pair
 - Using a dedicated machine with no connections
 - An ad-hoc virtual machine can be used
 - Keys are generated and securely saved (e.g. into a dedicated HSM – Hardware Security Module)
 - A non-digital backup of the keys is made (e.g. on paper)
 - The machine is securely cleaned from sensitive data
 - Or even destroyed
 - Cost/security trade-off

Generation of credentials

- Each entity must have its own credential
 - In particular each end device must have it
 - Each user with specific role (Dev/App team)
- Device's credential is composed of
 - Private keys stored on the device
 - Public certificate bound to the device and trusted by all other entities
 - Released by a trusted CA

IoT Secure Suite

Key ingredients

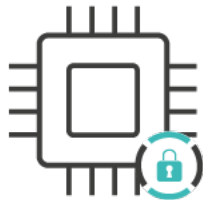
The key ingredients



PKI with
dedicated
CA



Smart Key
provisioning
process



Secure Key
storage
architecture



Secure
FOTA

#1: PKI with dedicated CA

- State-of-the-art **PKI** with X.509-v3 standard certificates
- Ad-hoc **key ceremony**
- CA's private keys securely stored
- Secured procedure for device certificates generation



- Definition of PKI structure and its configuration
- Safe and reliable set up of PKI through key ceremony
- CA's sensitive data securely stored on HW Secure Token/HSM

#2: Smart key-provisioning process

- Each device is provisioned with a unique set of keys
 - For secure device authentication
 - For secure firmware upgrade
 - Application-specific keys
- The key-provisioning process is secured



- Fine-grained device identification
- Device strong authentication
- Secure data exchange between devices and cloud

#3: Secure key storage architecture

- Hardware protection of sensitive data
 - Platform-specific security mechanisms
 - Secure Element (SE)
- SE safely stores secrets and private data
- SE enables secure exchange with other system elements



- Non-clonable device
- IP protection

#4: Secure FOTA

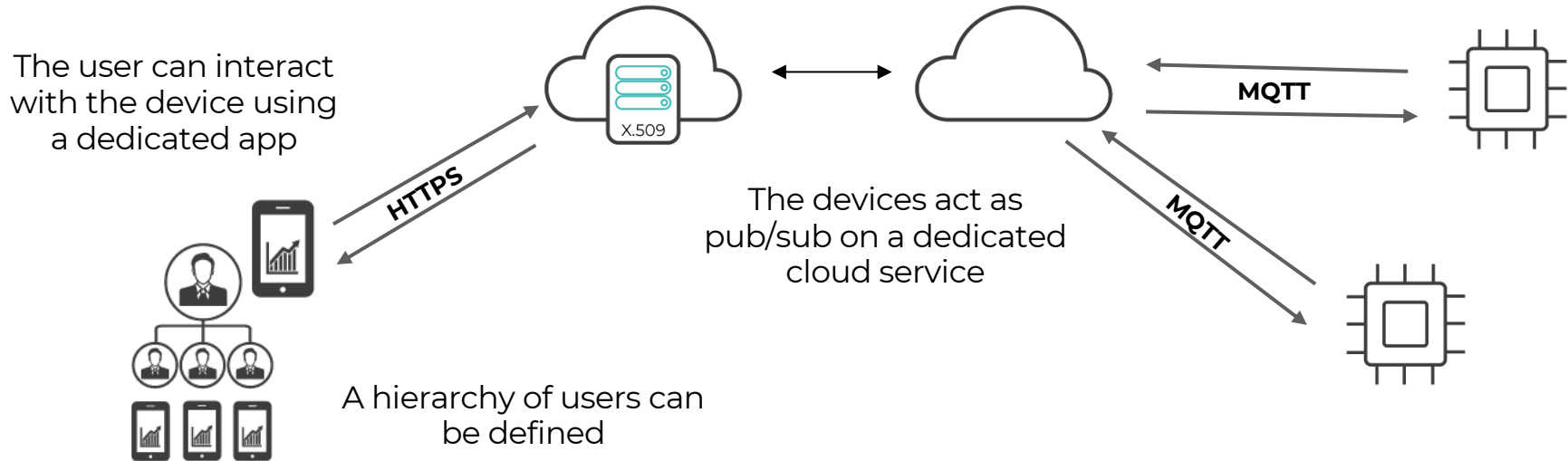
- The firmware is encrypted and signed
- The devices can determine whether the firmware is genuine or not



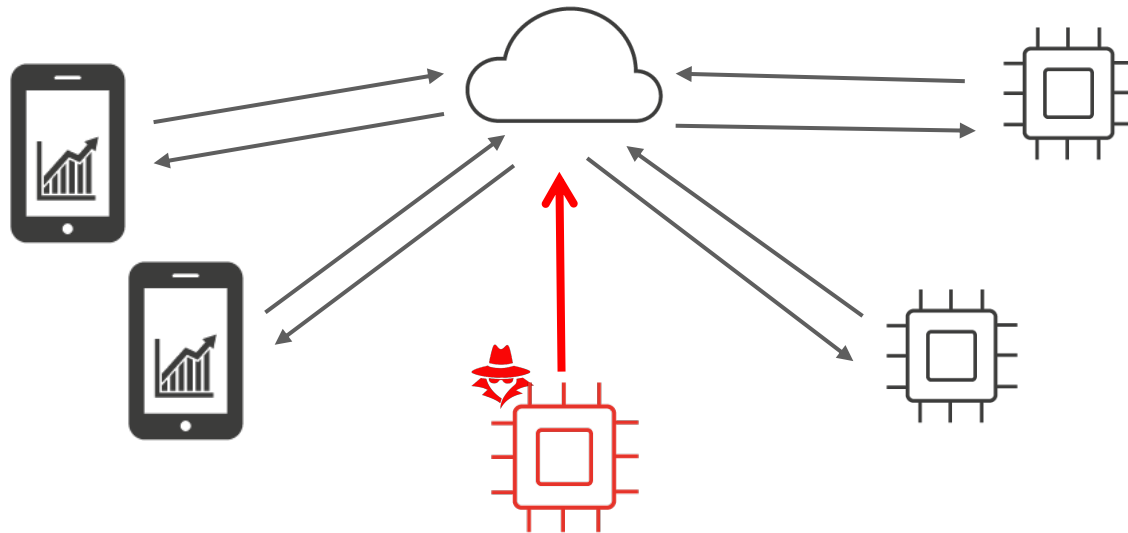
- Firmware over-the-air accessible only to genuine devices
- Only genuine firmware can be installed on devices

A case study

Interactions



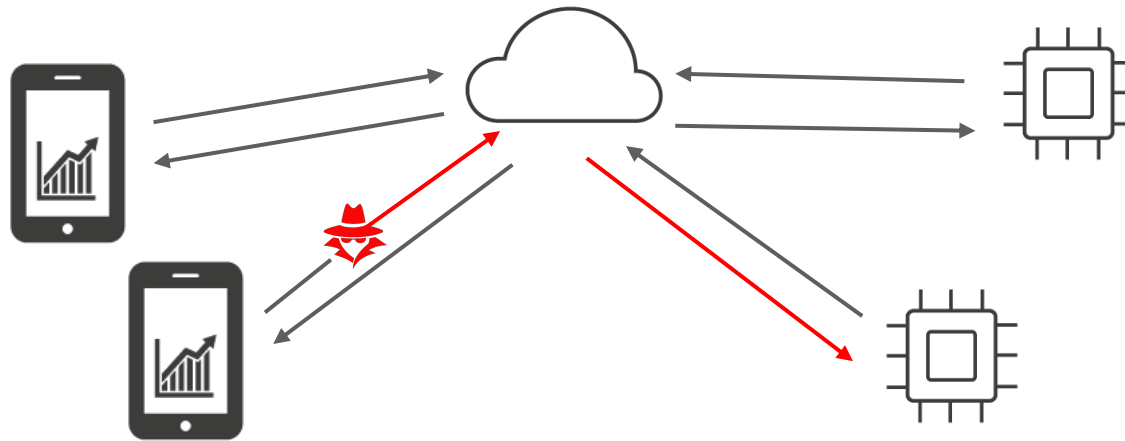
Security requirements



Security requirement #1:

Prevent the use of infrastructure by unauthorized devices and/or users

Security requirements



Security requirement #2:

Ensure that remote commands cannot be manipulated from third parties

Securing the architecture

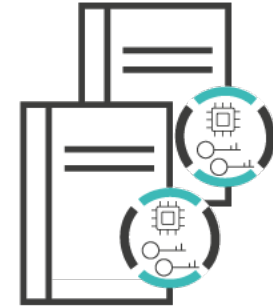
#1: PKI with dedicated CA



Safe and reliable setup
of PKI with a
dedicated CA



Embedding of CA
certificates on mobile
clients

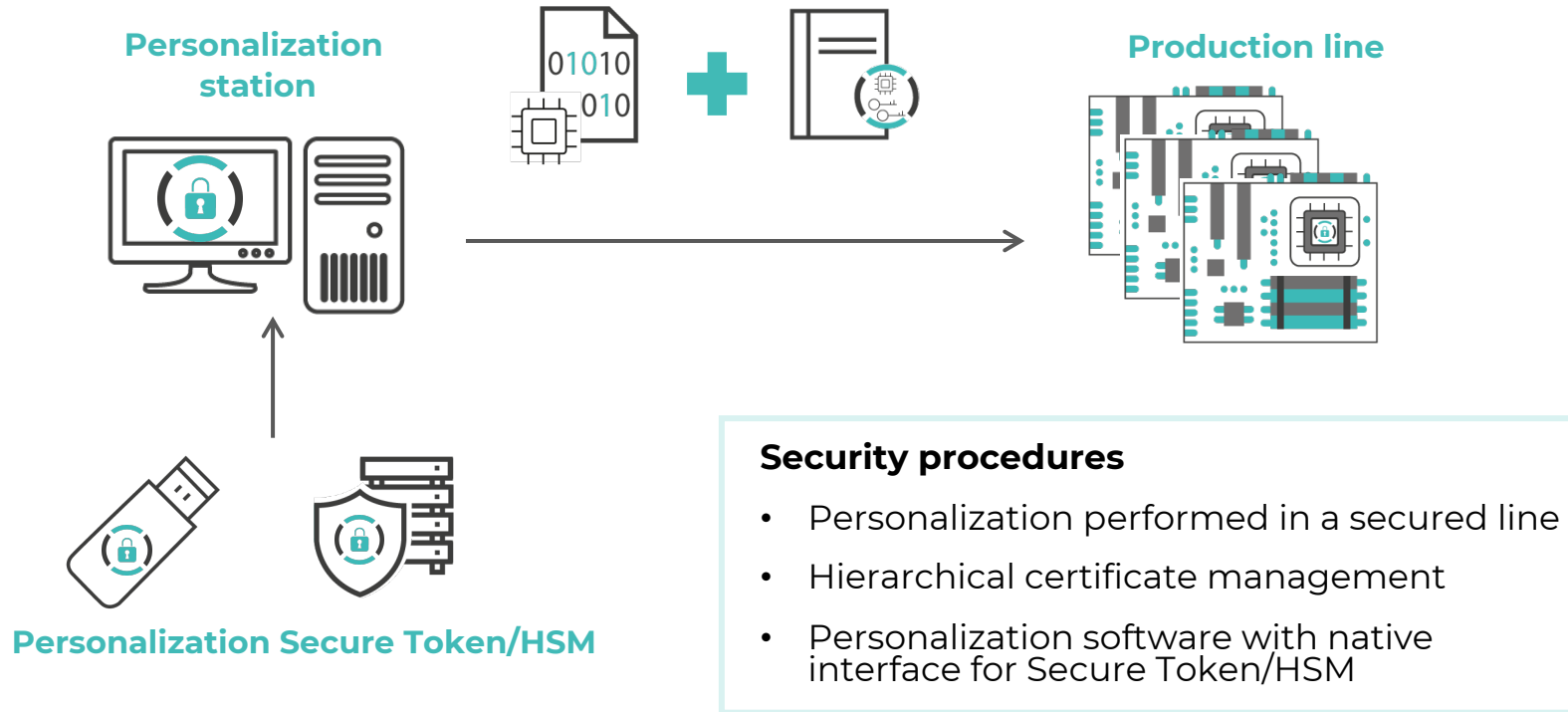


Definition of a secure
procedure for device
certificates generation

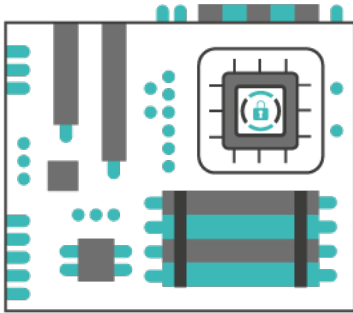
Security procedures

- CA's private keys are securely stored on a Secure Token/HSM
- CA is hosted on a dedicated machine with no connection
- CA can generate device's certificates either on-the-fly or in batches

#2nd: Smart-key provisioning process



#3: Secure key storage architecture



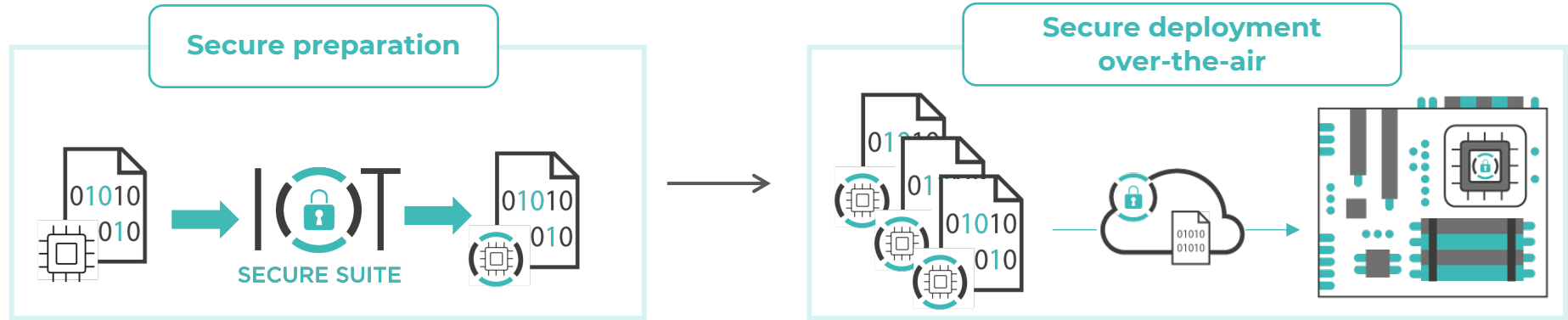
Each genuine device hosts a SE that safeguards device's private information.

Security procedures

The Secure Element stores:

- Key material for firmware decryption
- Device's private keys for authentication
- Device's certificate

#4: Secure FOTA



Security procedures

- Firmware update is **encrypted**
- Firmware update is **signed** with the Development Team's private key

The results: IoT Secure Suite®



We take into account all the components of the system




Client
protection

Channel
protection

Data
protection

Cloud
protection

Security: requirements vs achievements

REQUIREMENTS	ACHIEVEMENTS
Prevent the use of infrastructure by unauthorized devices and/or users	✓ Prevented the use of infrastructure by unauthorized devices and/or users
Ensure that remote commands cannot be manipulated from third parties	✓ Ensured that remote commands cannot be manipulated from third parties
 <p>SECURE SUITE</p>	+ Prevented the spread of unauthorized firmware upgrades
	+ Prevented the theft of PII and IP
	+ Secured communication in the entire infrastructure



Thank You!

hello@securitypattern.com