

Secure Field Update Systems

Innovation Workshop

"Today's security challenges of embedded systems and solutions"

Enrico Jörns – e.joerns@pengutronix.de



About Me

- Embedded software developer
- Co-maintainer of FOSS update framework RAUC
- At Pengutronix since 2014



- Embedded Linux consulting & support since 2001
- > 4500 patches in Linux kernel



OTA Updating – The Key To Security

- Fixing critical bugs (CVE's)
- Keeping software up to date

- Unattended updates
 - Fail Safe
- Insecure environment
 - Secure the update process



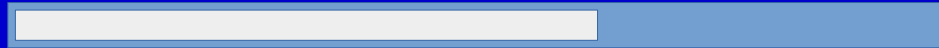
Image-Based Updating

- ✗ Package-based updates inappropriate
 - ✗ Require interactive administration
 - ✗ Conflicts
 - ✗ Untested combinations
 - ✗ Affected by file system corruption
- ✓ Full image-based system updates
 - ✓ Well-defined state (reproducibility!)
 - ✓ Well-tested state of application + software

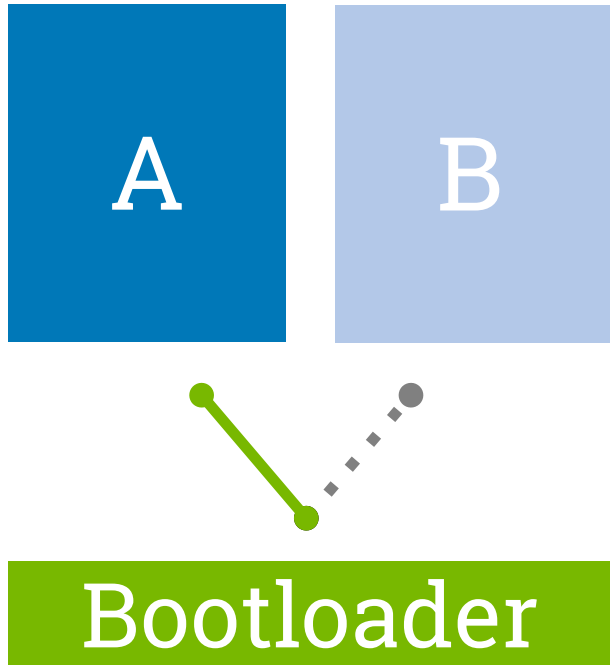


Fail-Safe Updating

Updating device. Do not turn off!



Fail-Safe Updating

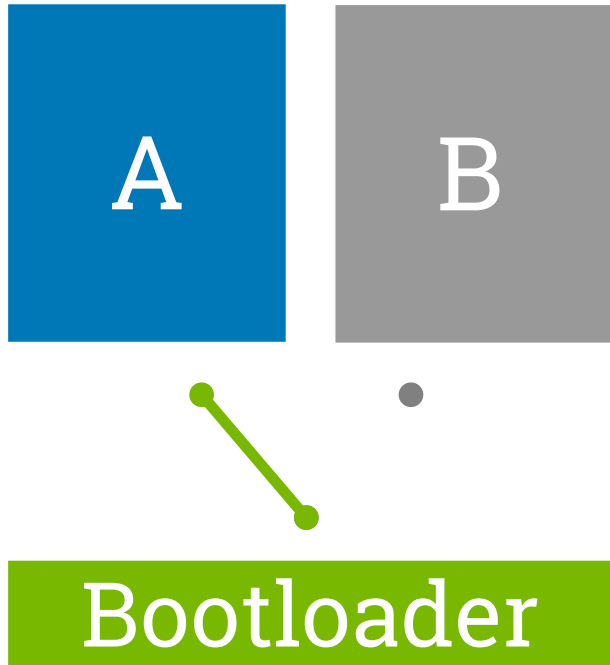


A: Active (running) system

B: Non-running system



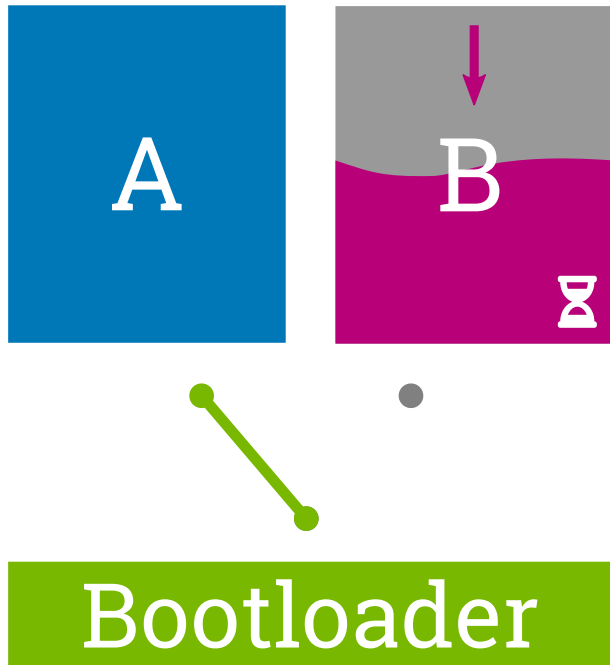
Fail-Safe Updating



- Deactivate partition to update



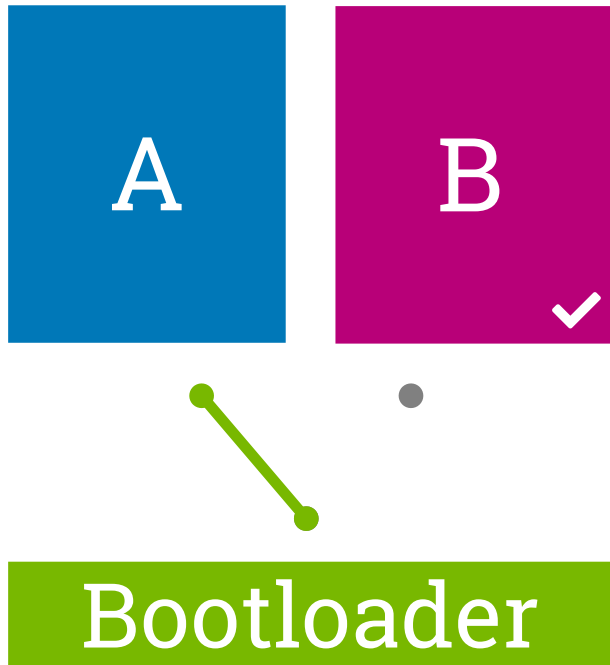
Fail-Safe Updating



- Deactivate partition to update
- Write update(s) to disk
Critical Operation!



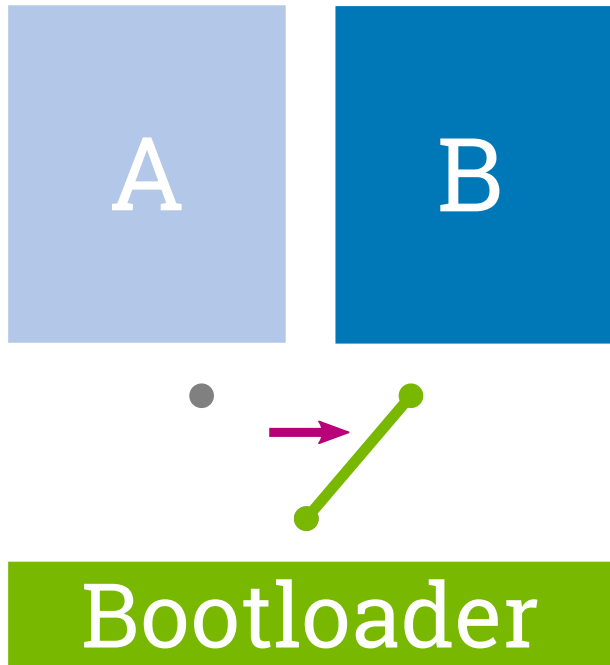
Fail-Safe Updating



- Deactivate partition to update
- Write update(s) to disk
Critical Operation!
- Update fully completed + verified, etc.



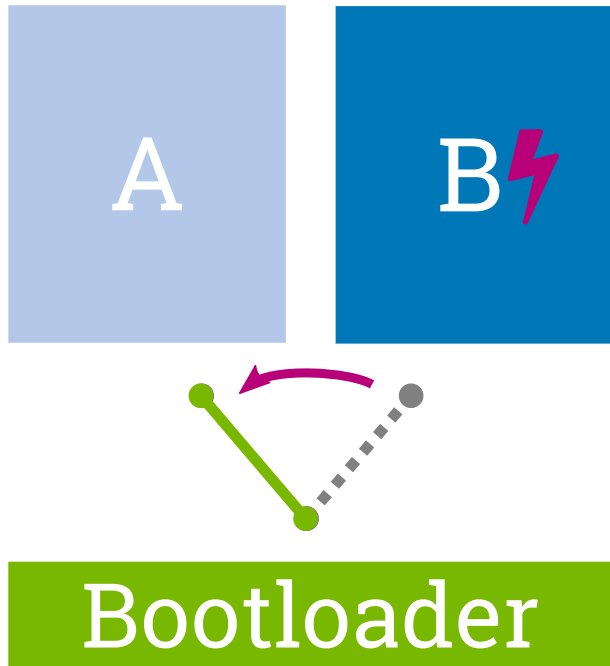
Fail-Safe Updating



- Deactivate partition to update
- Write update(s) to disk
Critical Operation!
- Update fully completed + verified, etc.
- Activate updated slot



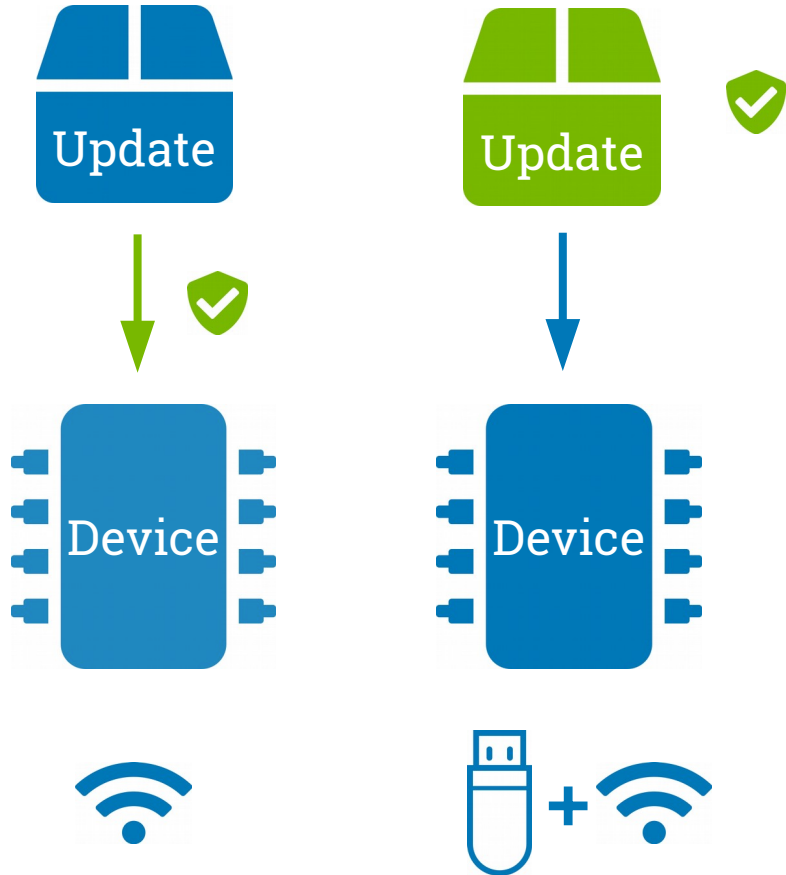
Fail-Safe Updating: Fallback



- Boot Failure / Runtime crash
- Fall back to other slot
- Availability
- Potential downgrade!



Updating – Authentication



- Prevent unauthorized access!
- Signing the update artifact
- Verification on target
- Use well-proven & open source crypto (OpenSSL)



What Could Go Wrong?

Creation

- Compromised key
- Misconduct of employees

Transfer

- Man-in-the-Middle (OTA or USB stick)
- Replay / Freshness

Installation

- Manipulated file system / protocols
- Downgrades
- Manipulated system time
- Interruptions
- Wrong target system

Operation

- Persistent manipulation of update system (keys / code)



Robust Tools

- Error detection and handling
 - Modularization
 - Standard crypto algorithms und libraries
 - Verification, data integrity
 - No project-specific hand-crafted solution
- **Open Source Update Frameworks!**



- Open Source Client + Server
- A+B update / update modules
- Trusted connection (TLS)
- Update streaming
- „Hosted Mender“
- .mender files → tar archives + json file hierarchy

Code: Go

License: Apache-2.0

Since: 2015.12

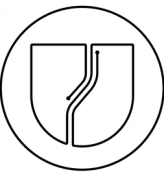
Contributors: 25

Yocto: meta-mender

<https://github.com/mendersoftware/mender>



swupdate



- Kconfig
- RSA / CMS for signing (semi-automated)
- Symmetric encryption
- Lua scripting
- sw-description file, using the libconfig syntax or JSON
- Update-defined installation

Code: C

License: GPL-2.0

Since: 2014.07

Contributors: 61

Yocto: meta-swupdate

<https://github.com/sbabic/swupdate>



- Built-in signing (mandatory)
- X.509 (CMS), PKCS#11
- Flexible and extensible
- Application-controlled update process
- Binary delta update streaming (casync)

Code: C (with glib)

License: LGPL-2.1

Since: 2015.04

Contributors: 41

Yocto: meta-rauc

<https://github.com/rauc/rauc>





Robust Auto-Update Controller

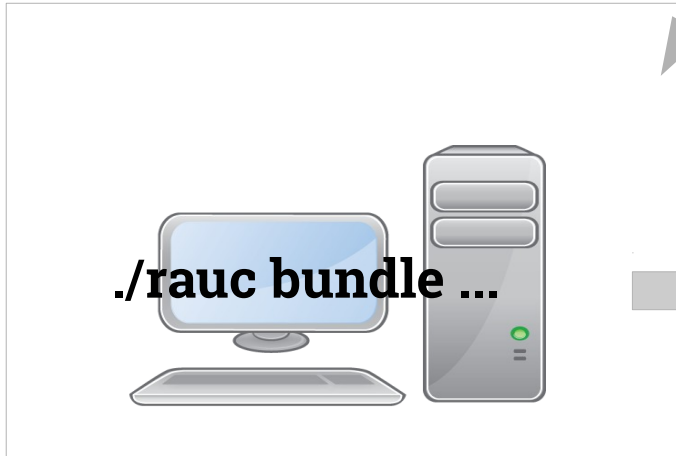


source code



compile

host tool



Bundle



target service (+ CLI)



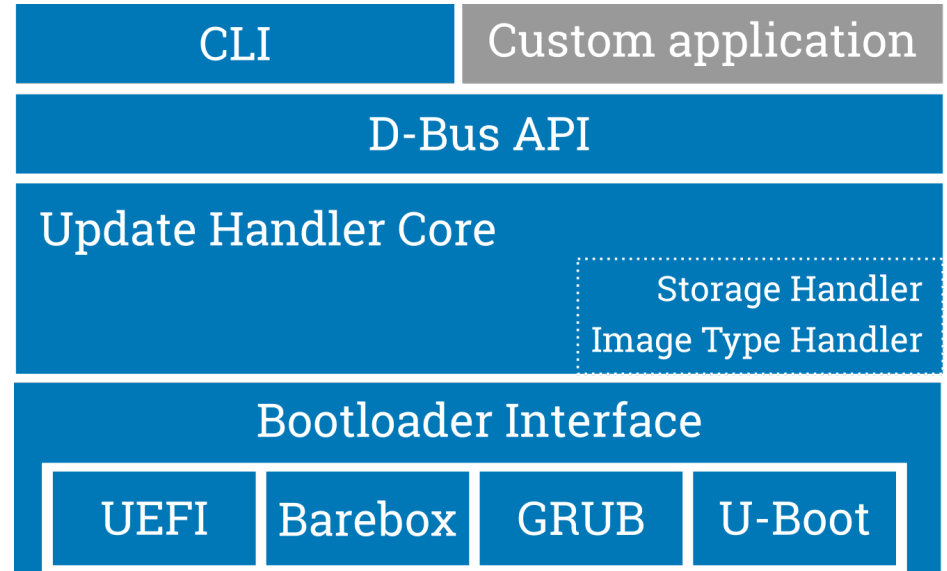
→ Creating / inspecting updates

→ Installation of updates

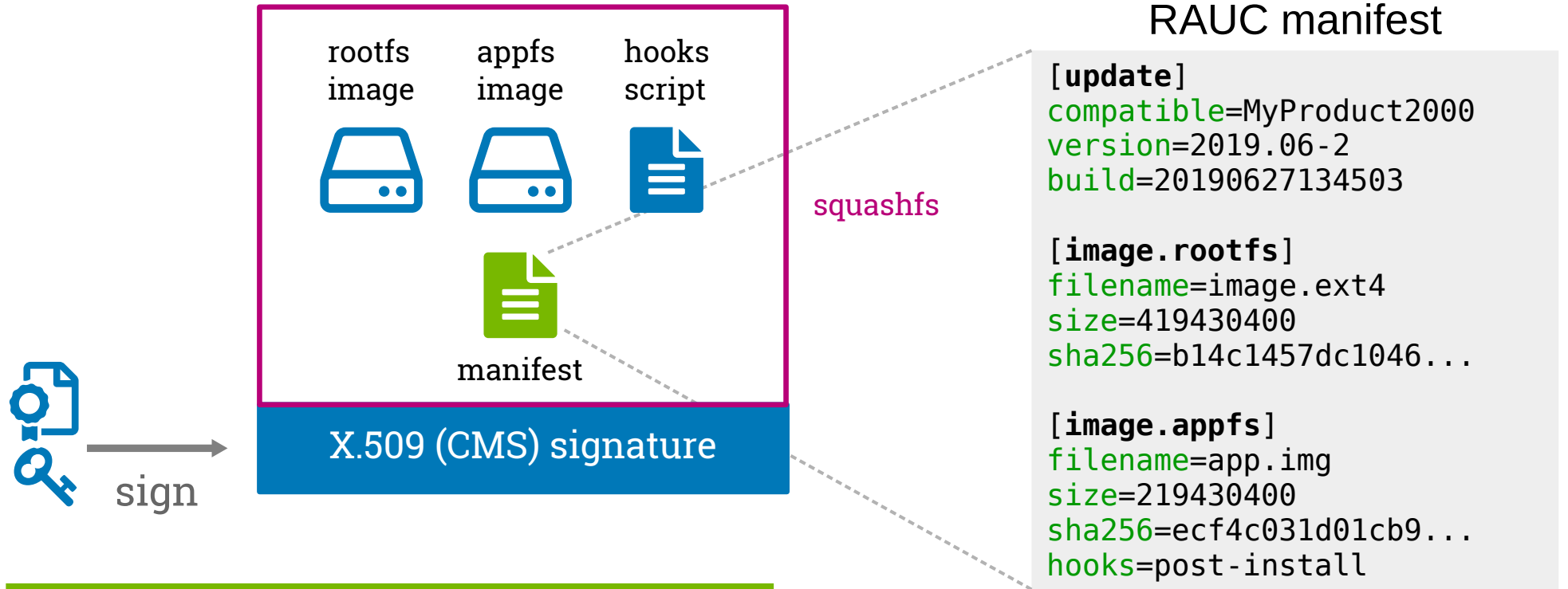


RAUC – Update Service

- Focus on being update core
- Configurable for different use cases
- Extensible with hooks + handlers
- FS image + tar support



RAUC – Update Bundle Format



i A bundle defines the system's entire target state



RAUC – System Configuration

```
[system]
compatible=MyProduct2000
bootloader=barebox

[keyring]
path=/etc/rauc/keyring.pem

[slot.rootfs.0]
device=/dev/sda0
type=ext4
bootname=system0

[slot.rootfs.1]
device=/dev/sda1
type=ext4
bootname=system1

[...]
```

Target device: RAUC system configuration

```
[update]
compatible=MyProduct2000
version=2019.06-202
build=20190627134503

[image.rootfs]
filename=rootfs.ext4
size=419430400
sha256=b14c1457dc1046...

[image.appfs]
filename=appfs.ext4
size=219430400
sha256=ecf4c031d01cb9...
hooks=post-install
```

Update Bundle: manifest



RAUC – Integration

- Supported in all common embedded Linux build systems

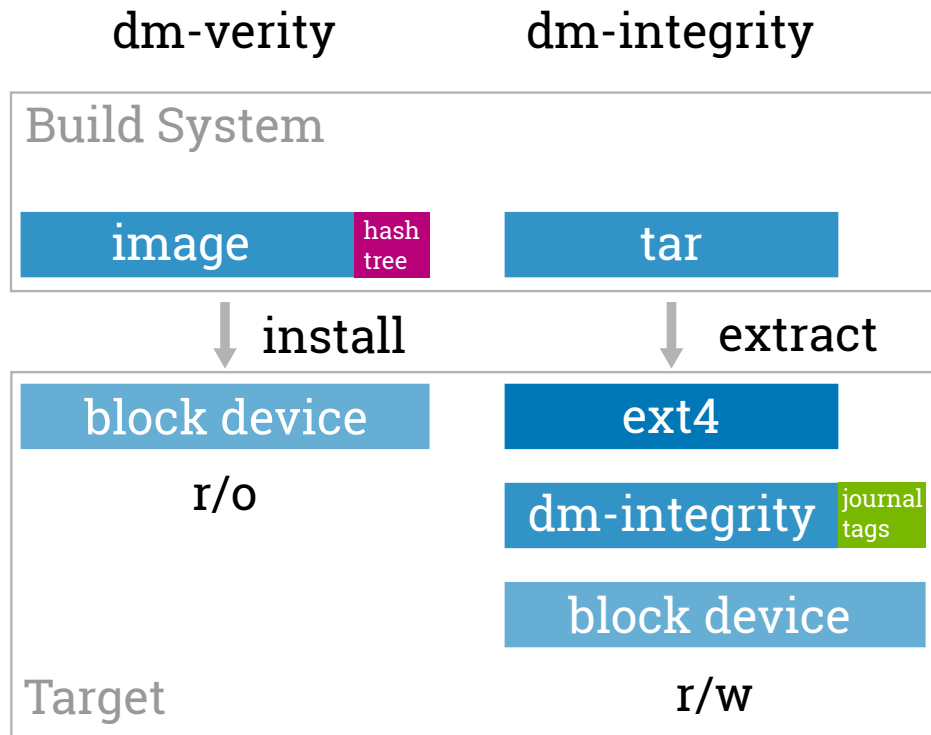


- Command line interface for testing / basic usage
- Controllable by custom applications (via D-Bus)

- Hawkbit deployment server
 - rauc-hawkbit-client (python, C)



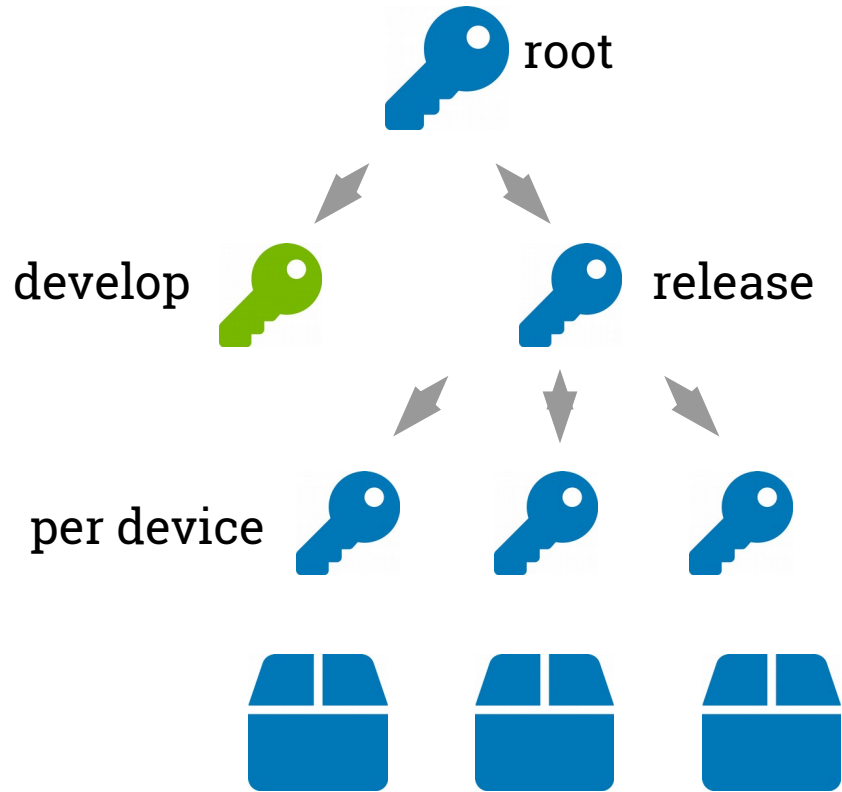
Updates and Verified Boot



- Image-based updates:
 - Signatures for verified boot remain valid
- File system-based updates:
 - Possible only with dm-integrity/dm-crypt (AEAD)



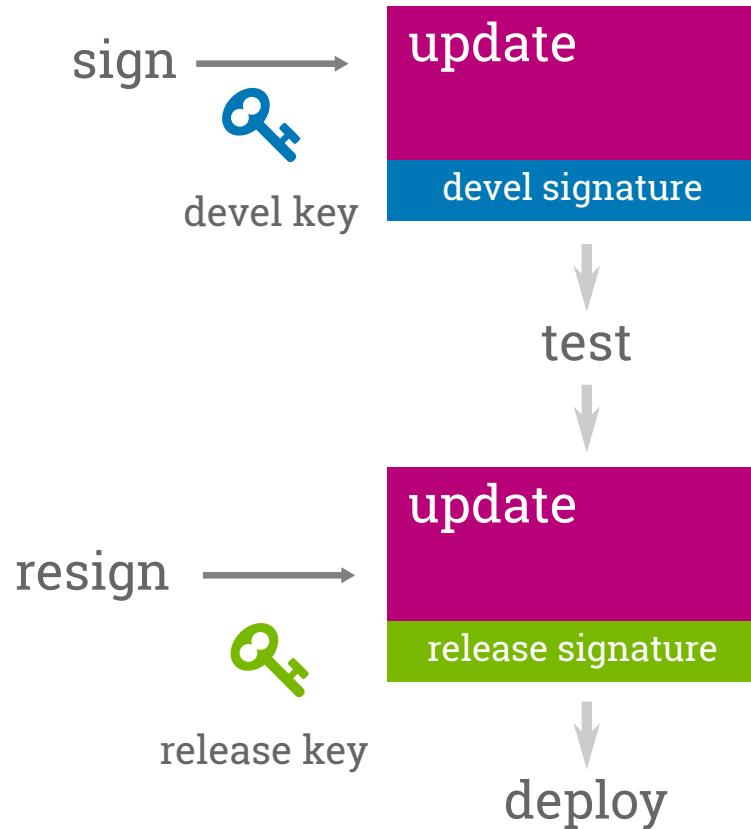
Authentication – X.509 PKI



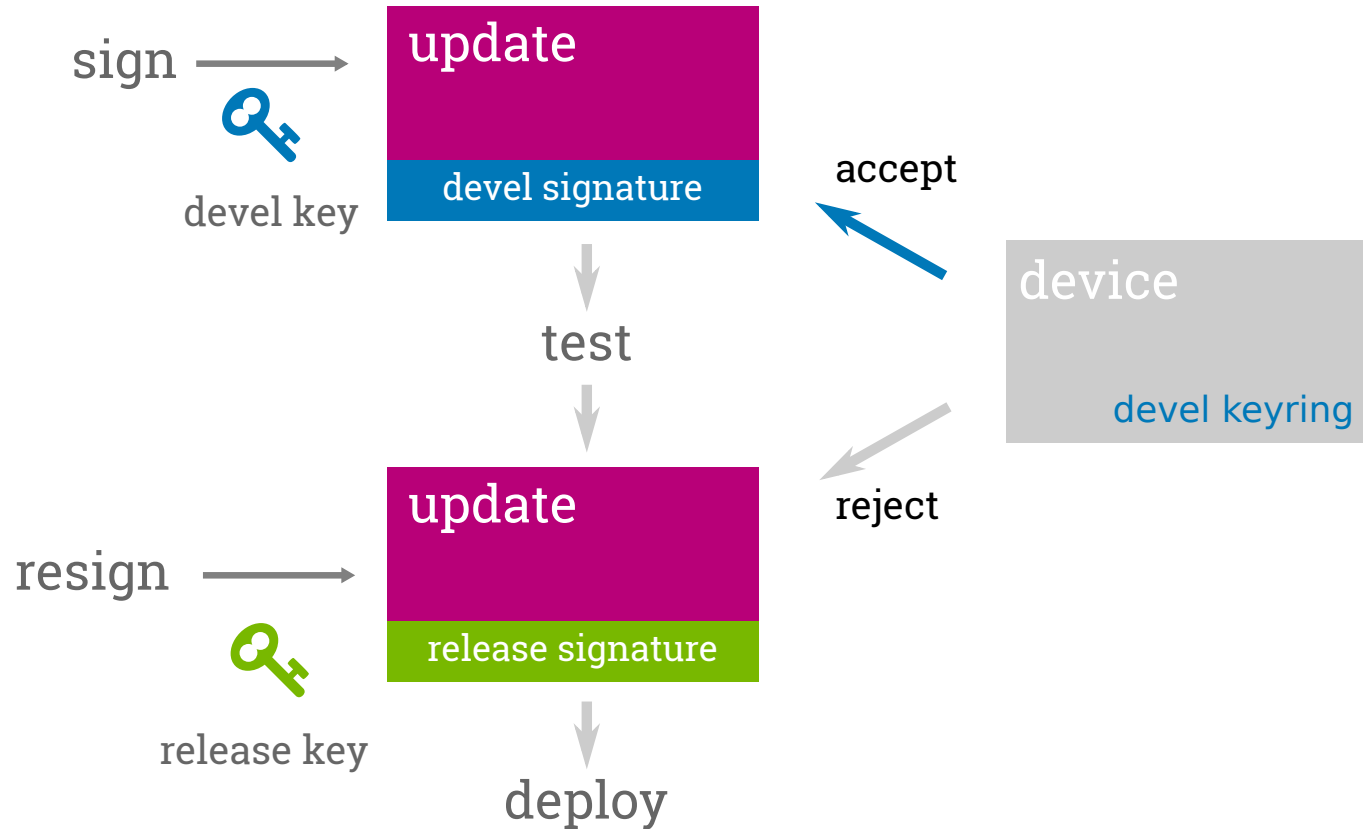
- Self-signed (for testing!)
- Development vs. release key
- Per-device keys
- Replace and revoke keys



Re-Signing

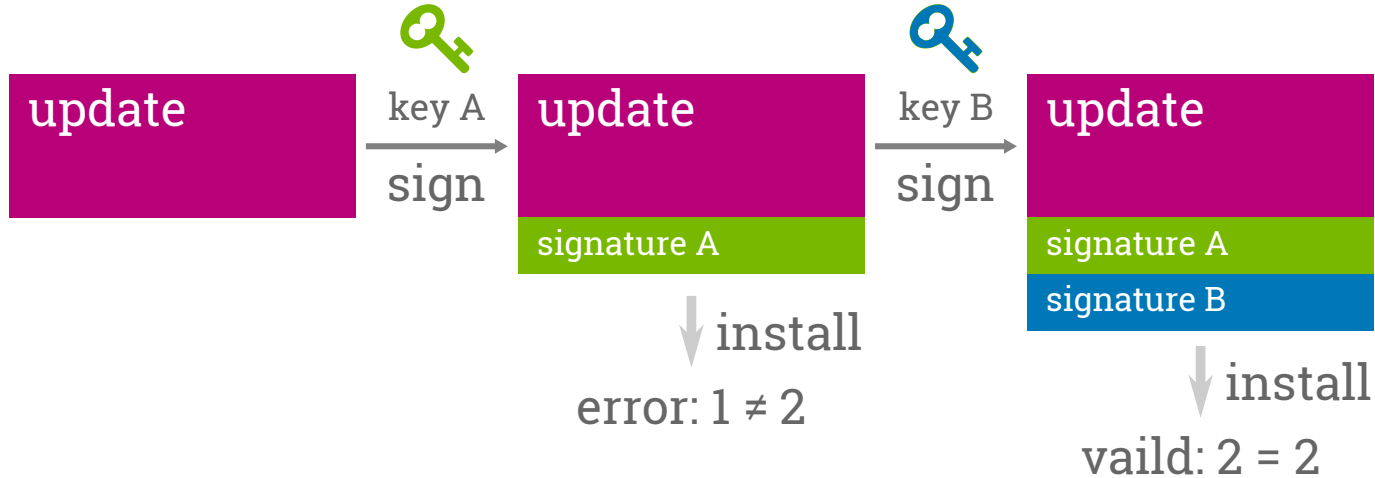


Re-Signing (with RAUC)



Threshold-Signatures

- N of M: of M keys at least N signatures required



- No one can release an update on his own
- The impact of a compromised key is limited



Encrypted Updates

- Where is the key located?
 - As clear-text in the system
 - One key per product variant
 - One key per device
 - Secured by a TPM/TEE
 - Also interesting for VPN keys



RAUC – Security Features

- ✓ Standard signature methods: X.509/CMS/PKCS#11/OpenSSL
- ✓ Certificate revocation / -expiry
- ✓ Intermediate Certificates
- ✓ Re-signing
- 🔧 Threshold signatures
- 🔧 Signed Timestamps
- 🔧 Encryption



Thank you!

Questions?

e.joerns@pengutronix.de



<https://www.pengutronix.de>

Links

- <https://github.com/rauc/rauc>
- <https://mender.io/>
- <https://github.com/sbabic/swupdate>
- <https://rauc.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

