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Computer and
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WASI-SN: Portable and Secure Low-Footprint WebAssembly Sensor Interface with Networked Access Control

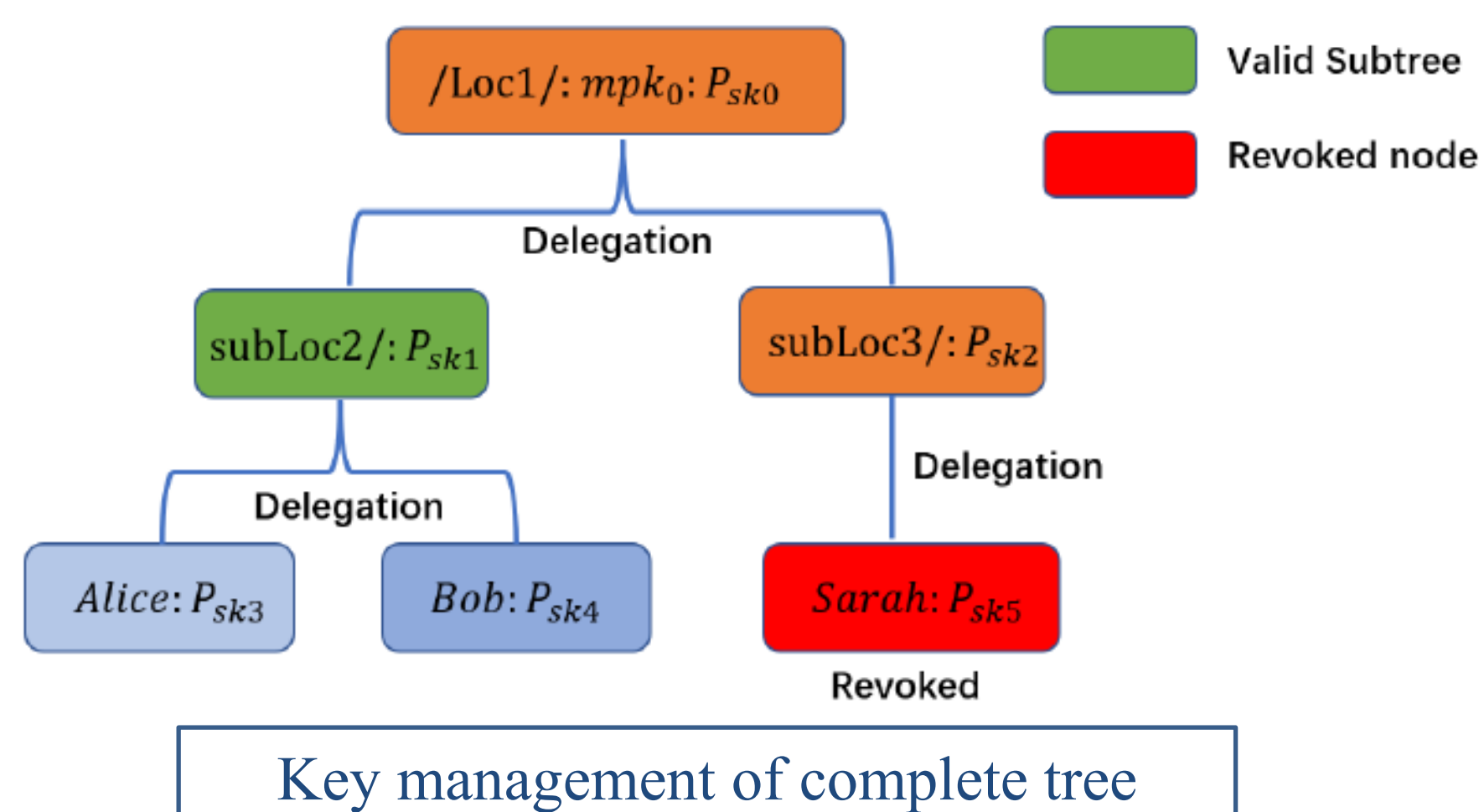
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Research Questions

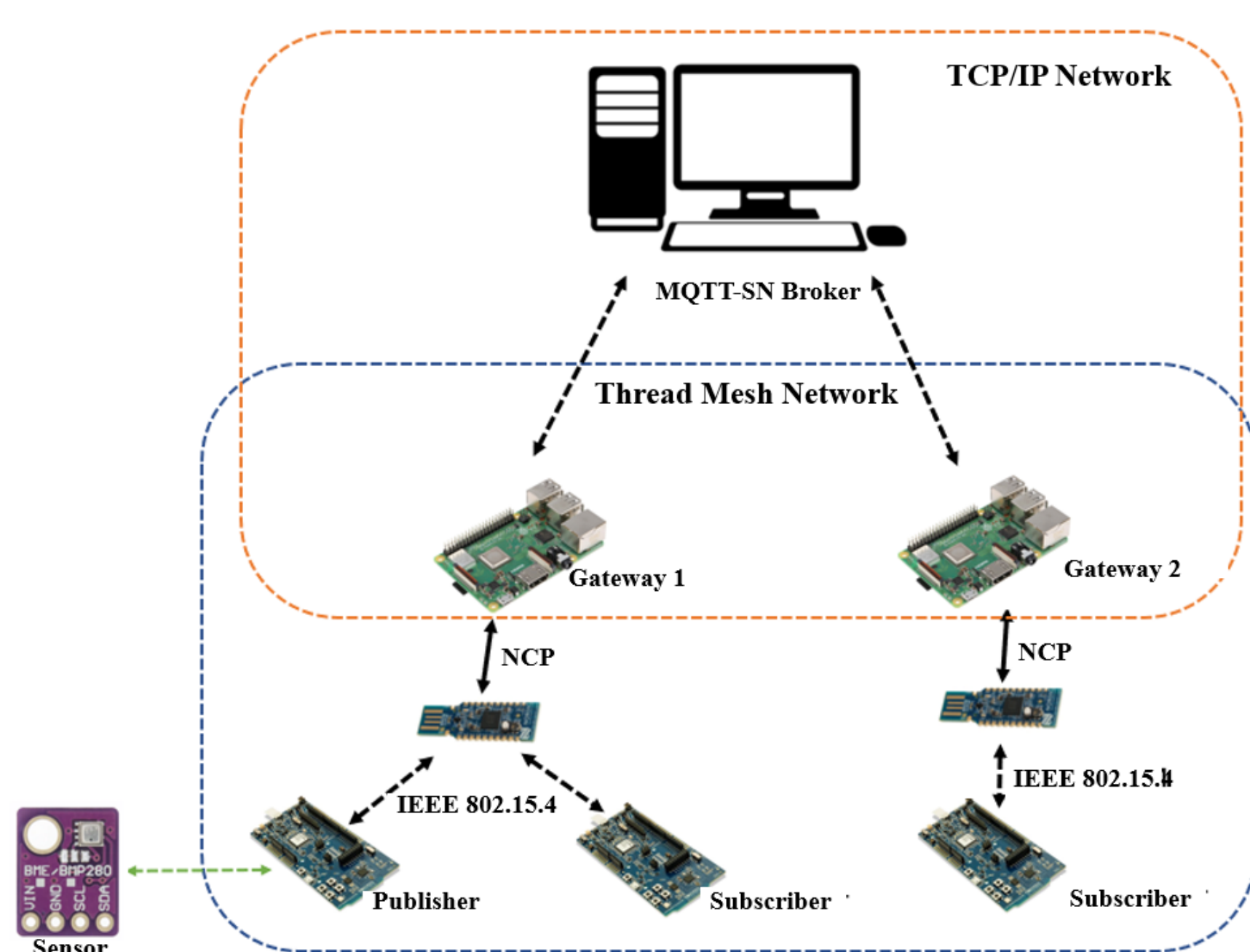
- How can WebAssembly and software fault isolation be used to mitigate software-based attacks on IoT devices?
- How can access control be included in the application-layer network protocol to guard against network-based attacks on IoT devices?
- How can the WebAssembly System Interface (WASI) be extended to offer secure access to on-board sensors in IoT devices?

WKD-IBE

- A large fraction of attacks are network-based attacks.
- Most microcontroller and RTOS do not provide a substantial access control scheme to restrict the application behavior.
- Introduced wildcard-identity-based encryption (WKD-IBE) (Blazy, 2019) to enable data driven, end-to-end lightweight encryption while supporting flexible key delegation and revocation.

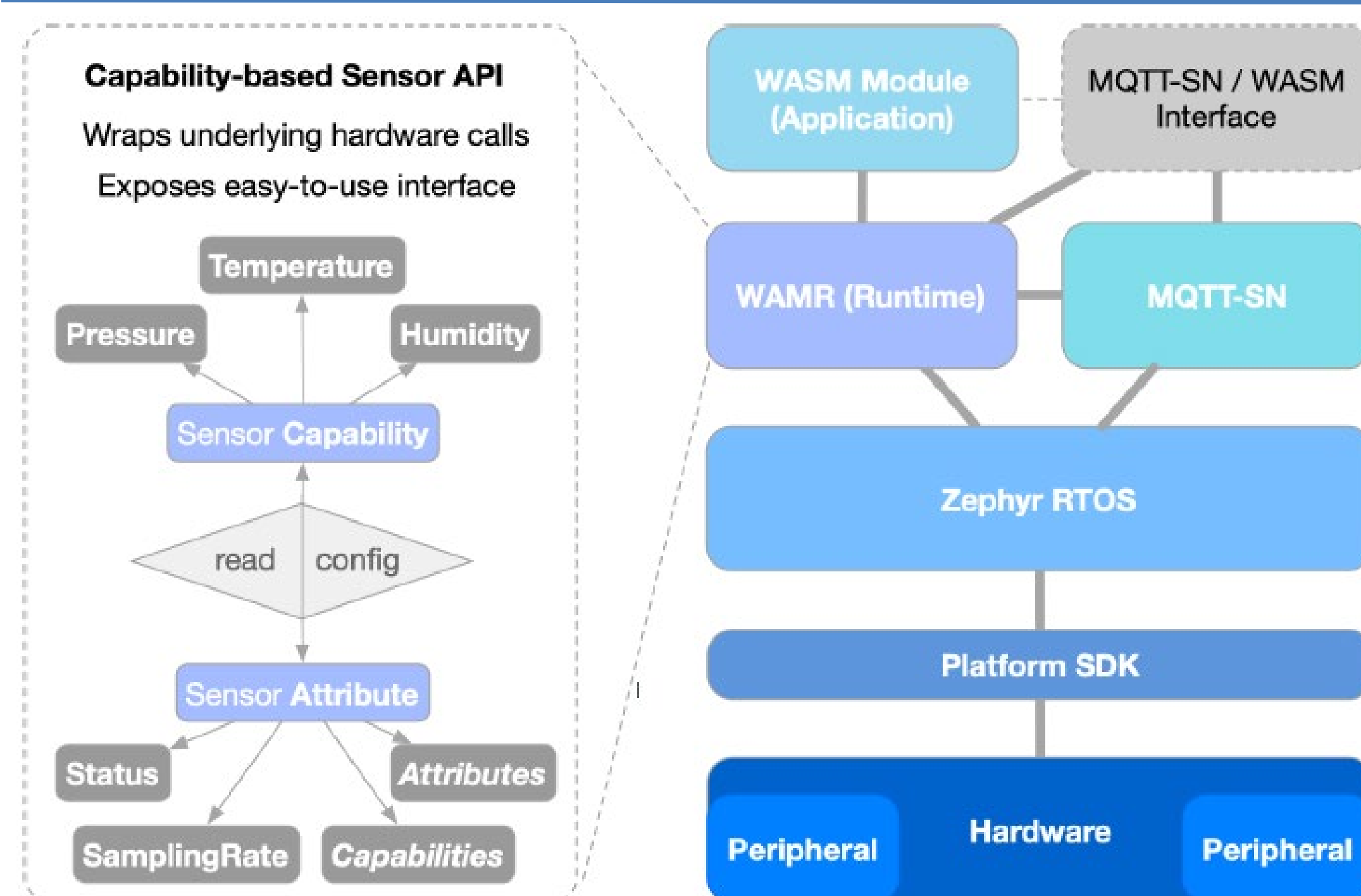


Experiment Setup



- End-device:
 - Device: NRF52840-DK
 - MCU: Cortex-M4F@64 MHz
 - RAM: 256KB
- Gateway:
 - Device: RasperryPi 3B+
 - MCU: Cortex-A53@1.4GHz
- Broker:
 - Device: PC
 - MCU: Intel i7-6700@4 GHz
- Network: Google Thread Network

Methodology



- Sensor is defined by a set of capabilities and attributes.
- Capabilities: Sensor functionalities such as Temperature, Humidity, Pressure etc.
- Attributes: Configurable states such as sampling rate.

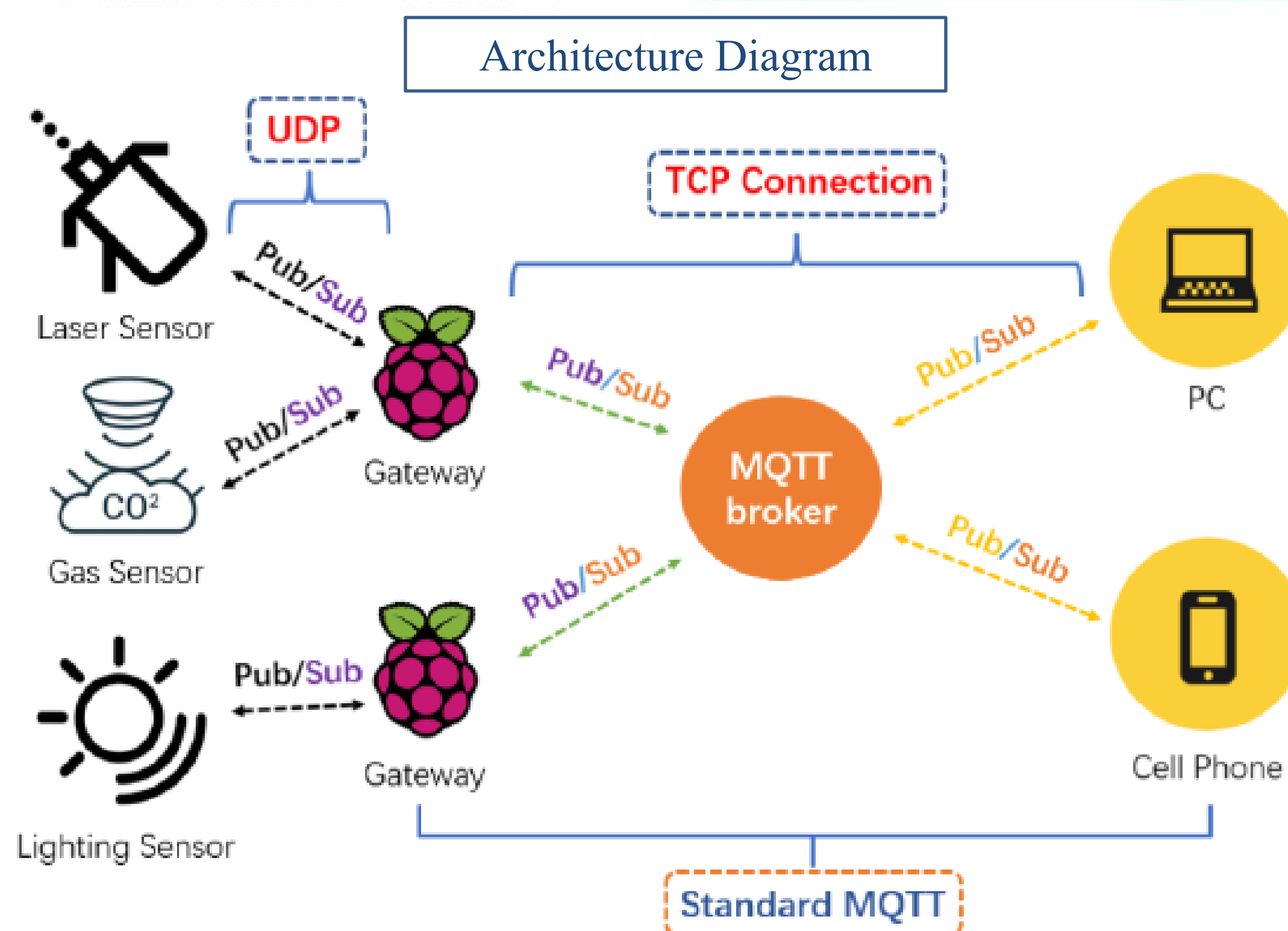
```
1 int main(){
2   turnOn("BME280");
3   int rate = 1000000000; //ns
4   config("BME280", "SampRate", rate);
5   char buf[] = {0,0,0,0};
6   read("BME280", "humidity", buf, 4);
7 }
```

Sensor Interface Example

- Network primitives: Exposing MQTT-SN (Sadio, 2019) interfaces to WASM module including basic functionality such as *publish/subscribe*

```
1 int main(){
2   int KeepAlive = 30; //sec
3   string ClientID="WASM"
4   string IP="fdde:ad00..."
5   int Port = 47193;
6   start(1000);
7   connect(ClientID, KeepAlive, IP, Port);
8   int topicId = register("humidity");
9   publish(topicId, 2, data);
10  disconnect();
11 }
```

MQTT-SN Primitives Example



Results

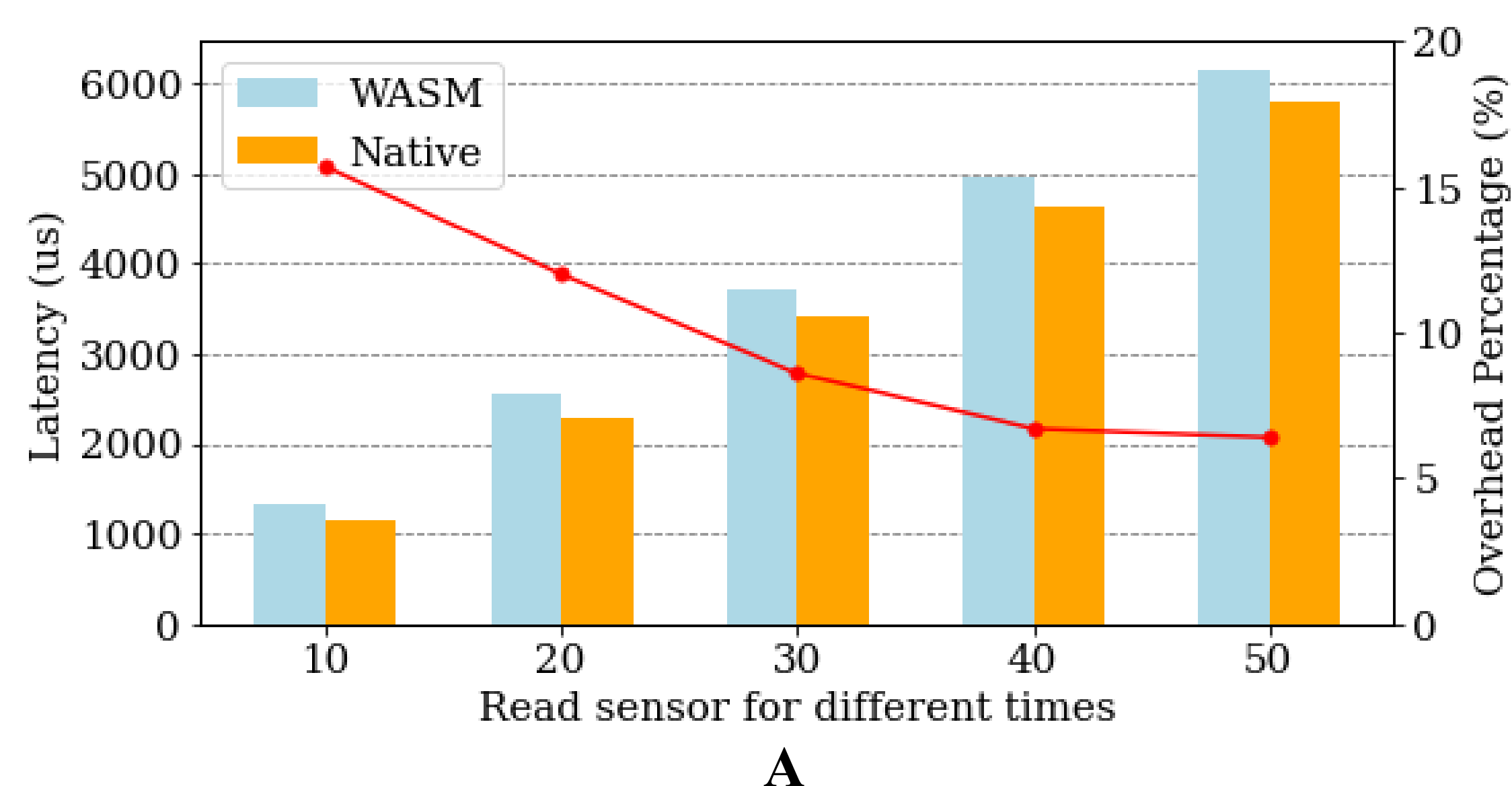
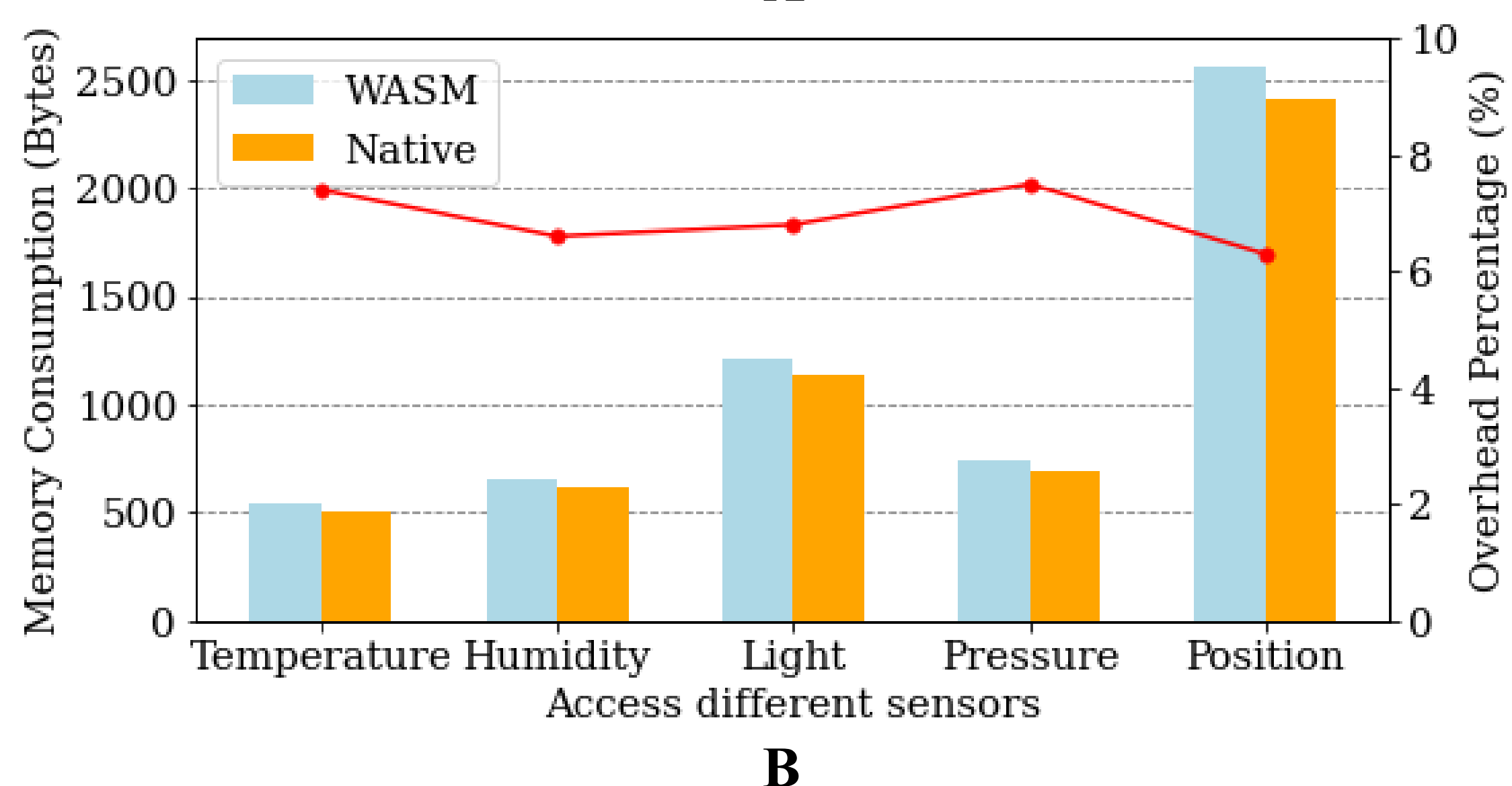


Chart A:

- WebAssembly naturally introduced 16% overhead when running WASM runtime.
- The overhead proportion decreases as the application's time complexity grow up. The overhead will remain stable around 6.5% in the end

Chart B:

- For different sensors, WASM runtime will only introduce around 7% memory consumption compare to native C application.



Summary

- The first WebAssemblySystem Interface (WASI) extension that support secure, portable and low-footprint sandboxing.
- Support application memory isolation and ensure resource privileges are protected.
- Support multi-tenant access to heterogenous embedded devices.
- Support remote key delegation and revocation with little runtime overhead.



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Sadio, O., Ngom, I., & Lishou, C. (2019, October). Lightweight security scheme for mqtt/mqtt-sn protocol. In 2019 Sixth International Conference on Internet of Things: Systems, Management and Security (IOTSMS) (pp. 119-123). IEEE.

Blazy, O., Germouty, P., & Phan, D. H. (2019, February). Downgradable identity-based encryption and applications. In Topics in Cryptology—CT-RSA 2019: The Cryptographers' Track at the RSA Conference 2019, San Francisco, CA, USA, March 4–8, 2019, Proceedings (pp. 44-61). Cham: Springer International Publishing.

