

# Trust4All

Patrik Floréen, Michael Przybiski, Taneli Vähäkangas,  
Topi Musto

HIIT

Research Colloquium  
16 March 2007

# Some history

- ▶ Trust4All (2005) is a continuation project for Robocop (2001) and Space4U (2003).
- ▶ Previous projects produced a component based middleware software architecture for embedded devices. (component  $\sim$  code that can be executed)
- ▶ The Roboarchitecture allows adding and changing components during runtime.
- ▶ Written in C for Linux.

# Roboarch has some problems

- ▶ All memory is shared between components.
- ▶ If single component crashes, the whole system crashes.
- ▶ It is possible to add (third-party) components.

Components can contain bugs or simply be malicious, what can we do?

# Enter Trust4All

Idea was to extend the Roboarch in a such way that the system's overall security would not be compromised in any case.

This leads to three questions:

1. How to detect potentially untrustworthy components?
2. What to do when we detect them?
3. If all fails, how to minimize the damage?

# Containment

- ▶ The basic operating system protection for memory is multiple processes.
  - ▶ Roboarch was single process, lots of work implementing.
- ▶ For filesystem protection we can use the Linux *chroot()* system call.
- ▶ For network protection we can use FreeBSD *jail()*-like functionality.
- ▶ Protecting each kind of resource requires a different kind of container.

For monitoring the behaviour of the components we already have the Resource Management Framework from previous project.

# Trust Evaluation Framework

- ▶ Each component can specify what kind of needs it has (security and resource related).
- ▶ The Trust Evaluation Framework reads the specifications and monitors the components.
- ▶ Utilising subjective logic calculates the *believed trustworthiness* of a component.
- ▶ Decides in which containers new components should be run.

# Trust Evaluation Function

- ▶ Calculates the trustworthiness from a set of *quality attributes*.
- ▶ Trustor can weight different QA's in any way.
- ▶ Trustor chooses which QA's metric values are considered positive.
- ▶ Can use outside recommendations.
- ▶ Can use observations.

Decisions can be made by comparing the output to some threshold.

# Work in progress

- ▶ Finishing implementation.
- ▶ Standardization.
- ▶ Demonstrators.