



# Secure Autonomous Systems

CSCI 6907/3907 88

Fall 2022

**Prof. Sibin Mohan**

<https://bit.ly/secureauto-fall22>





# Security Classification

October 11, 2022

Secure Autonomous Systems | Fall 2022



How do you define security?

# Security Classification | Attacks

Passive (stealing data) vs active (causing physical harm)

## Sensors hacks

- tags on stop signs, reflective paint on vehicles
- Jamming RADARs
- Physical damage to sensor

## Attacks by other vehicles/V2X system hacks

## Software hacks

- Operating system
- Entire software stack: Kalman filter, planning algorithms, vision algorithms, sensor fusion, etc.

## Attacks on actuation subsystem

- Prevent actuation commands from executing
- Change commands in flight

## Denial of service

- Cause wear and tear on devices, e.g., engine/brakes

# Security Classification | Attacks

Passive (stealing data) vs active (causing physical harm)

## Sensors hacks

- tags on stop signs, reflective paint on vehicles
- Jamming RADARs
- Physical damage to sensor

Malware injection is one way to enter system

## Attacks by other vehicles/V2X system hacks

### Software hacks

- Operating system
- Entire software stack: Kalman filter, planning algorithms, vision algorithms, sensor fusion, etc.

### Attacks on actuation subsystem

- Prevent actuation commands from executing
- Change commands in flight

### Denial of service

- Cause wear and tear on devices, e.g., engine/brakes

# Security Classification | Attacks [contd.]

## Hardware

- Trojan horses in chips
- Hidden backdoors in chips/hardware units

## Data attacks

- Maps/other data could be tampered with

# Security Classification | Defenses

Passive [only detect/raise alarms] vs active [take action on detection]

- intrusion detection and prevention

Reactive [take action on detection] vs proactive [action without detection]

Use existing (additional) sensors/functions

- To detect anomalous sensor behavior

Warnings

- How to design warnings that will be noticed/heeded?

# Security Classification | Defenses [contd.]

Buy cheap chips/supply chains

Few communication end points + encrypt/authenticate

- Other vehicles/traffic signs, sensors (GPS)
- Network updates (OS)
- Entertainment systems
- Computation and memory overheads
- Power consumption

Hardware verification to detect attacks at startup

- Additional chips (ROM)

History of correct behavior → use to check

- Vehicular level, software behavior



# Security Classification | Defenses [contd.]

## Sensor fusion

- use multiple sensors to verify each other

## Use hardware signature

## Human input to verify

- humans as failsafe

## Security as a first principle

## Hide systems design (security through obscurity)

## Software security (isolation, VMs, etc.s)

## Better systems design/product design