

Secure updates for memory- constrained XIP system

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About me

- ❑ Has been with embedded Linux since 2003
- ❑ Worked for MontaVista
- ❑ Currently living in Sweden (Skåne)
- ❑ Staff Engineer at Konsulko Group
- ❑ Managing Director at Konsulko AB



About this presentation

- What's OTA
- What's XIP
- OTA and XIP
 - And memory constraints
- Conclusions

What's OTA?

OTA / FOTA

- ❑ [Firmware] Over-The-Air update
 - No need to physically connect device being updated
- ❑ Widely used for mobile devices and routers
 - NB: infamous router updates
- ❑ Coming to automobiles, IoT devices etc.
 - Non-OTA update would require a service visit
 - E. g. driving to car service center
 - ...or a visiting technician
 - Some IoT devices may be far away or hard to access

FOSS OTA updaters

- ❑ OSTree (libostree)
 - Used by AGL, Fedora

- ❑ swupdate
 - Partial OE integration

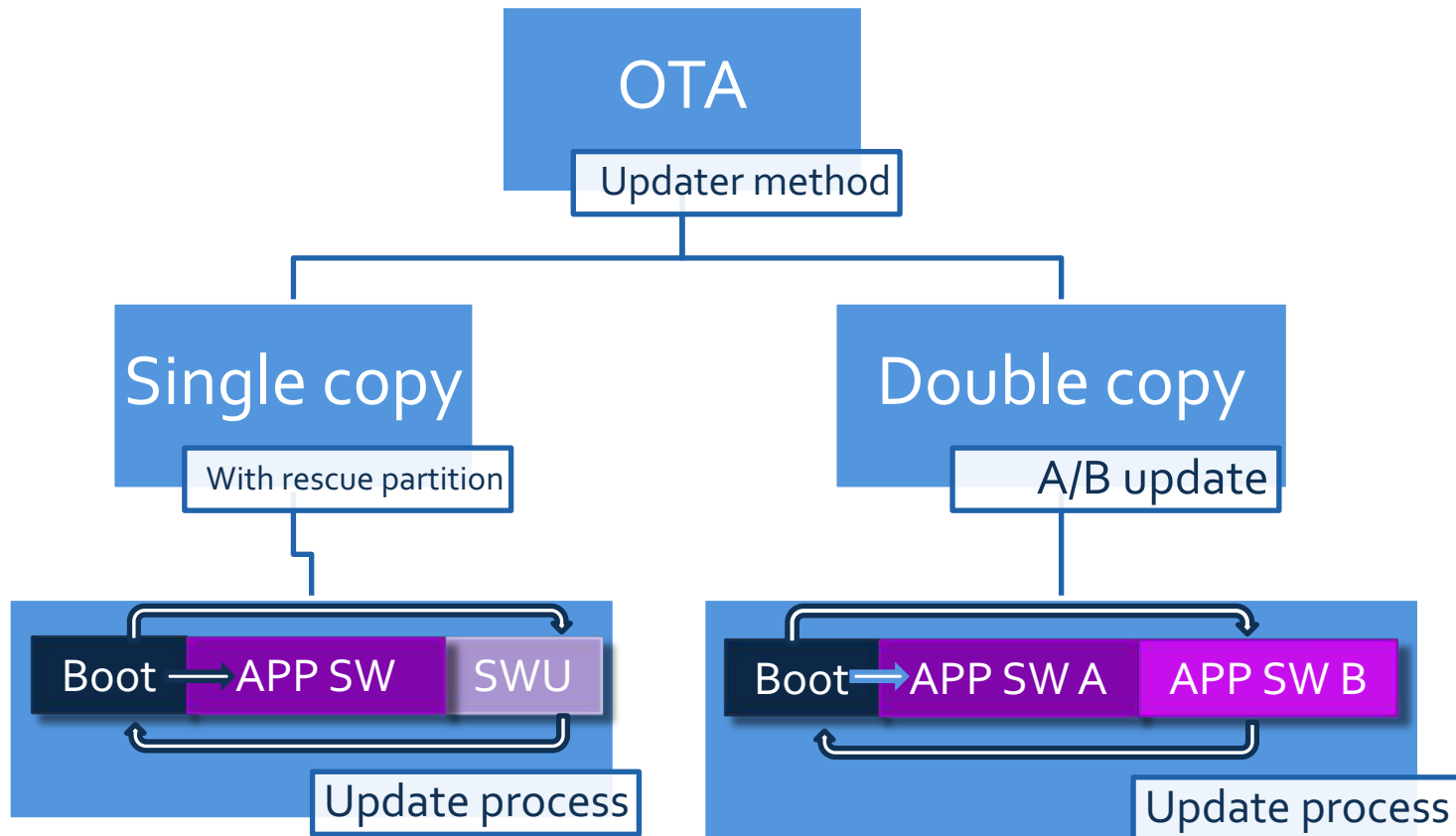
- ❑ RAUC
 - Good OE integration

- ❑ update_engine
 - Used by Android

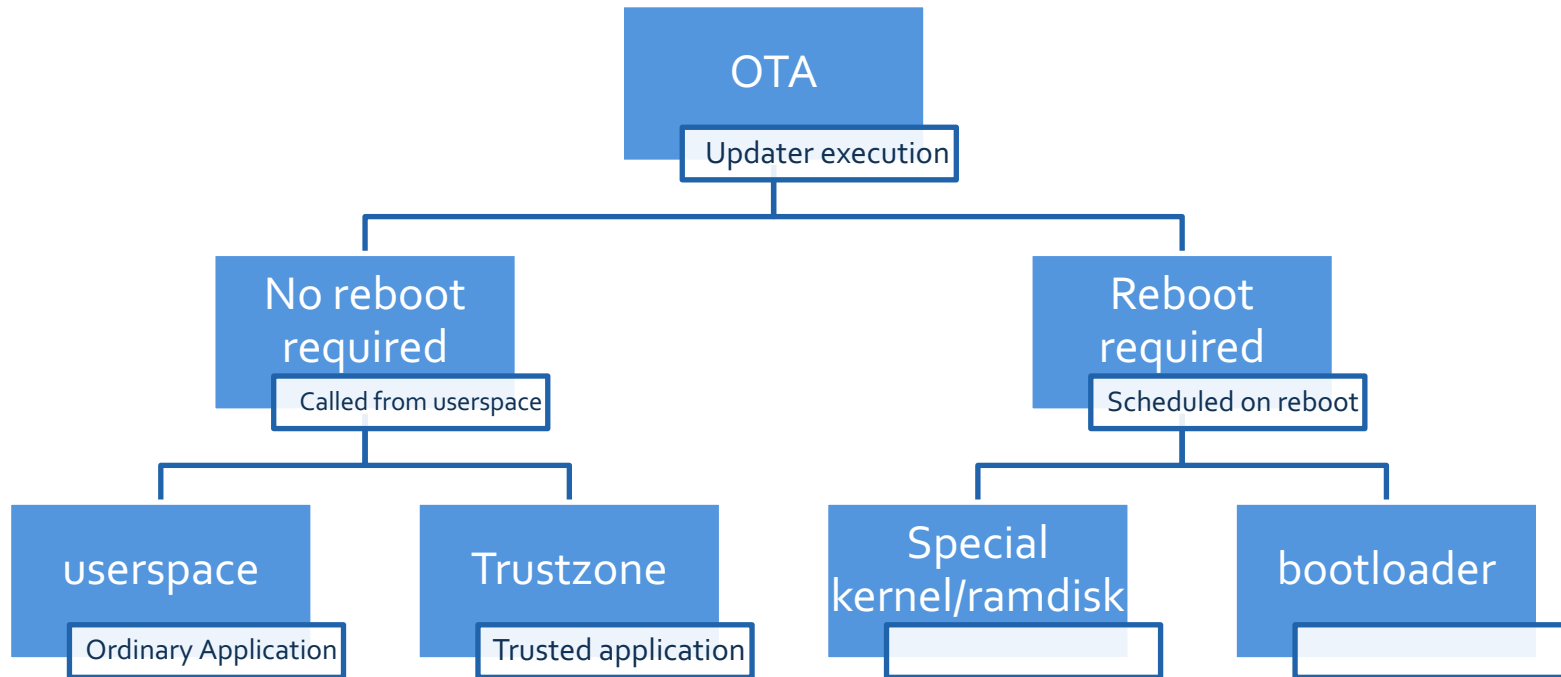
OTA updaters requirements

- ❑ Fail-safe
 - No “partial updates”
- ❑ Recoverable: rollback to a previous software state
 - Basically implies having 2 versions of software
 - Sometimes not possible due to size limitations
- ❑ Capable of updating all software / firmware
 - Bootloader, kernel, root file system, data
- ❑ Secure
 - Update package authenticity and integrity

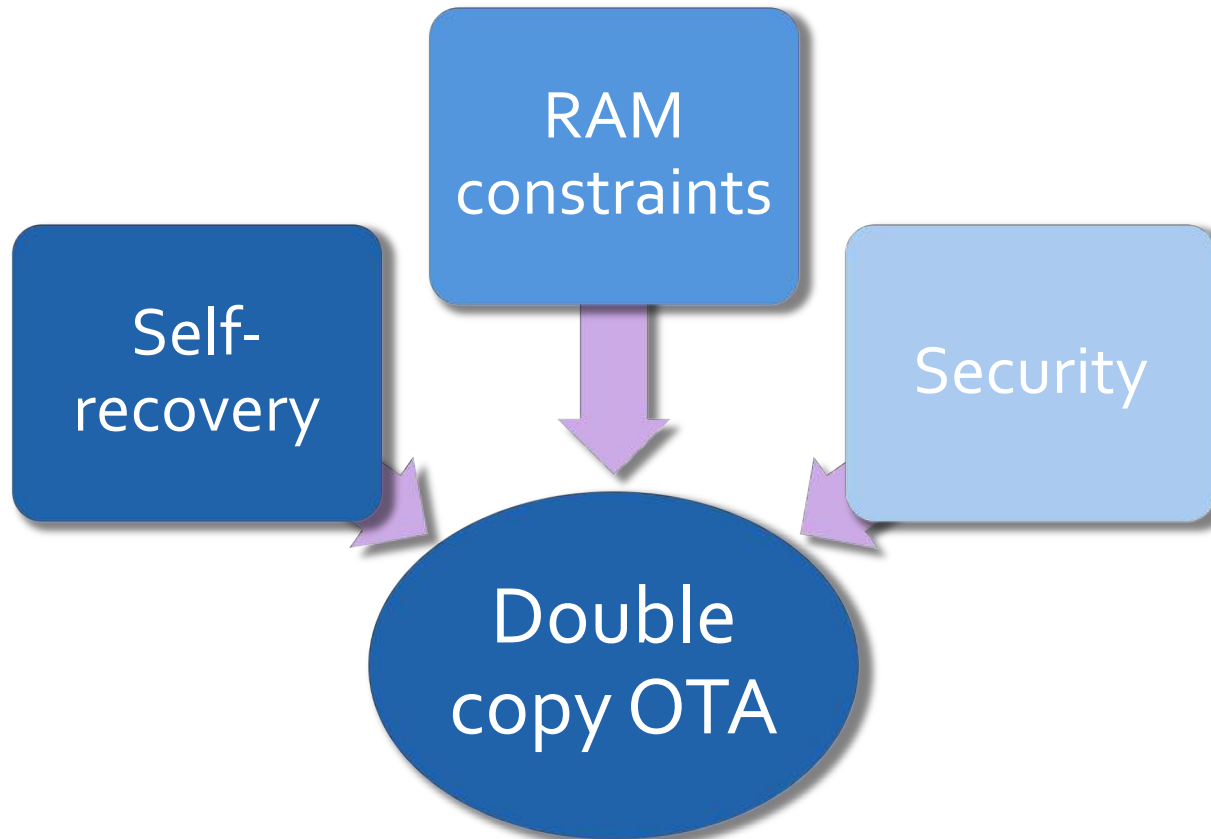
OTA classification 1



OTA classification 2



Double-copy OTA



What's XIP?

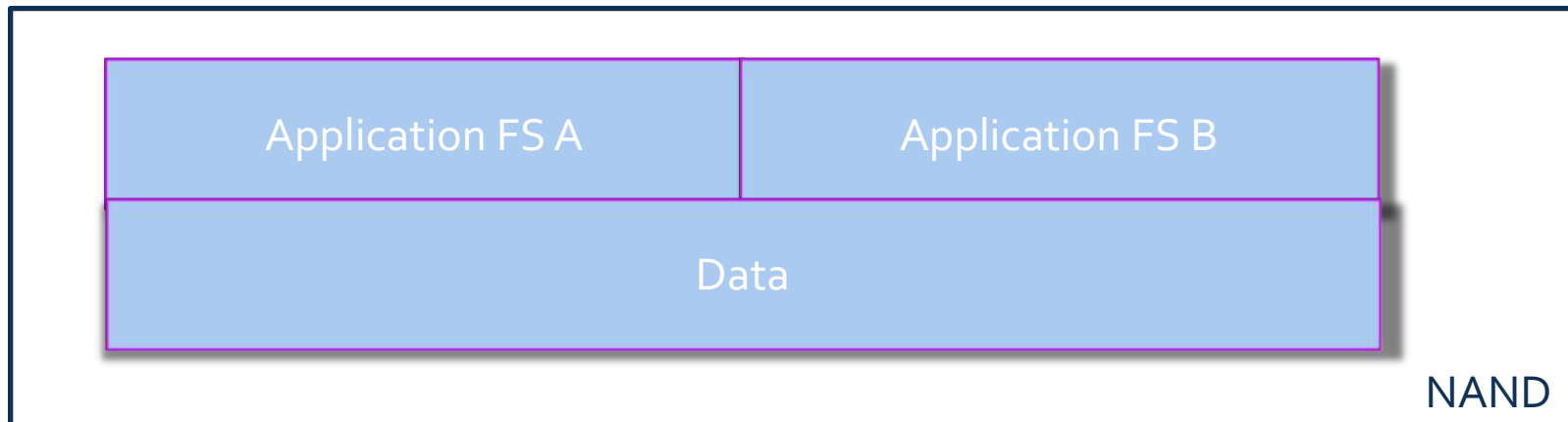
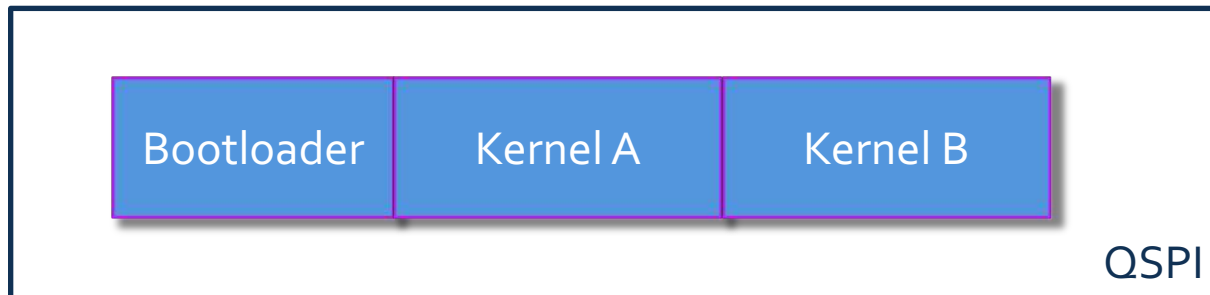
XIP: execute in place

- ❑ Code executed directly from persistent storage
 - Typically NOR flash
 - QSPI

- ❑ XIP kernel
 - Option selected at compile time

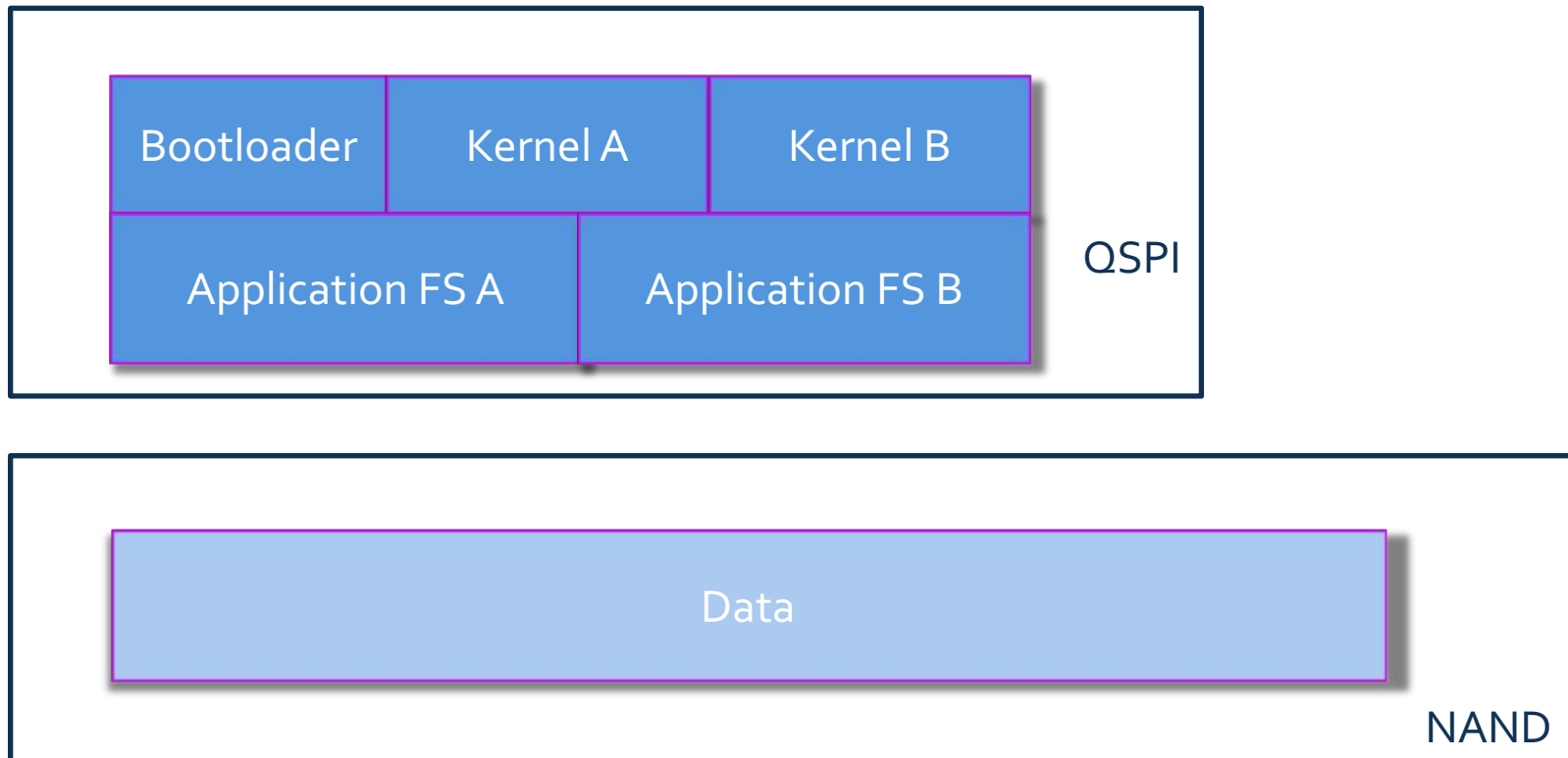
- ❑ XIP userspace
 - Requires a special filesystem
 - Cramfs (legacy), AXFS

Kernel XIP



Traditional XIP design (userspace can be anywhere)

Kernel/Userspace XIP



More expensive design but we do save on RAM

XIP advantages

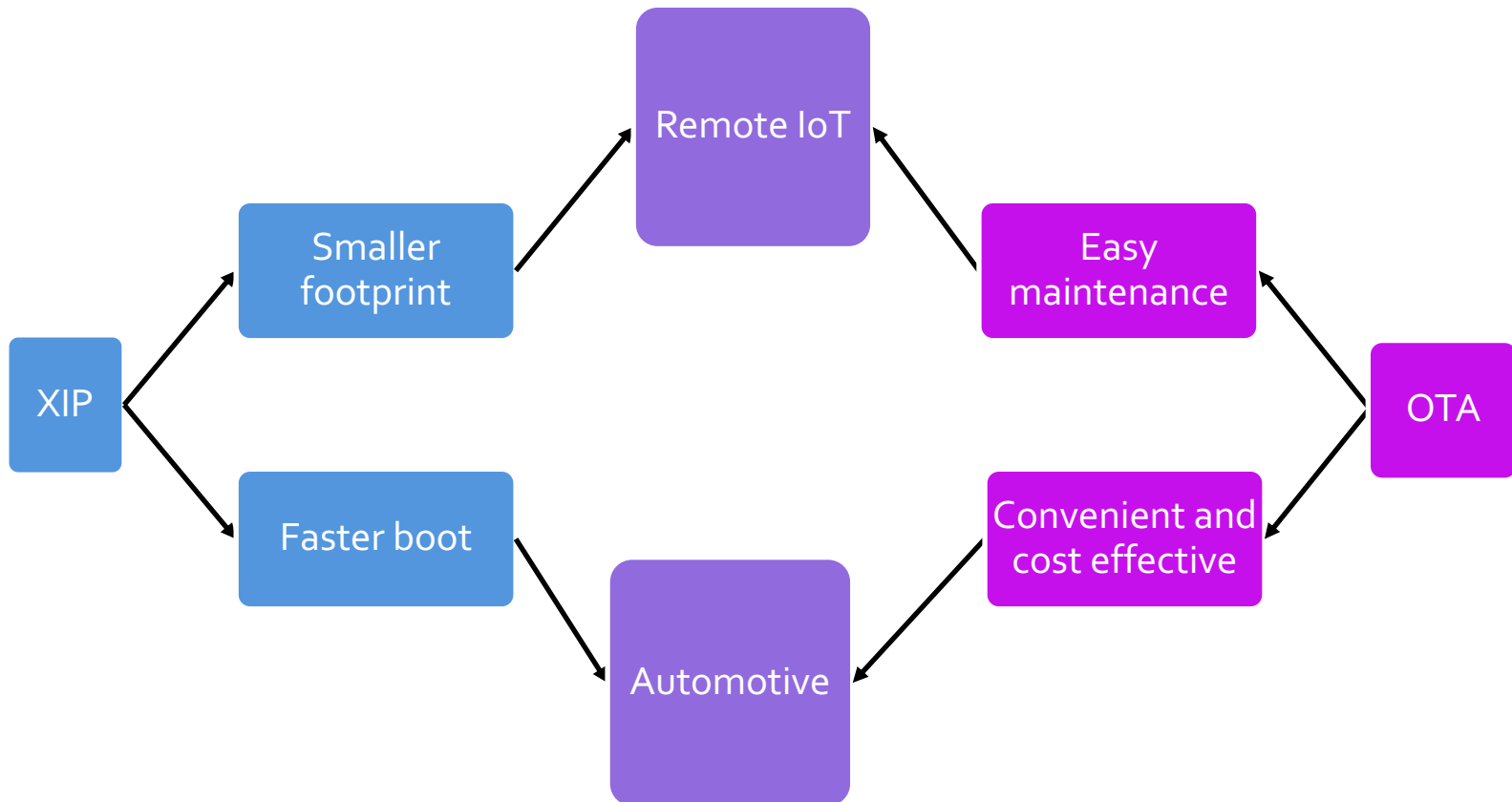
- ❑ Less RAM needed
 - Usually up to 10x smaller RAM footprint
 - Sometimes no RAM at all is needed
- ❑ Lower idle power consumption
 - May be crucial for IoT running on battery
- ❑ Shorter boot time
 - No copy on boot
- ❑ Faster execution
 - QSPI flash

XIP obstacles

- ❑ You can't write to flash and execute from it at the same time
- ❑ However, you **can** write to flash using special tricks
 - Code copied/executed from RAM
 - No other code may be executed during that time
- ❑ XIP requires more space on flash storage
 - At least kernel code can not be compressed
- ❑ All addresses are defined at compile time
 - Which may be a security compromise

OTA and XIP

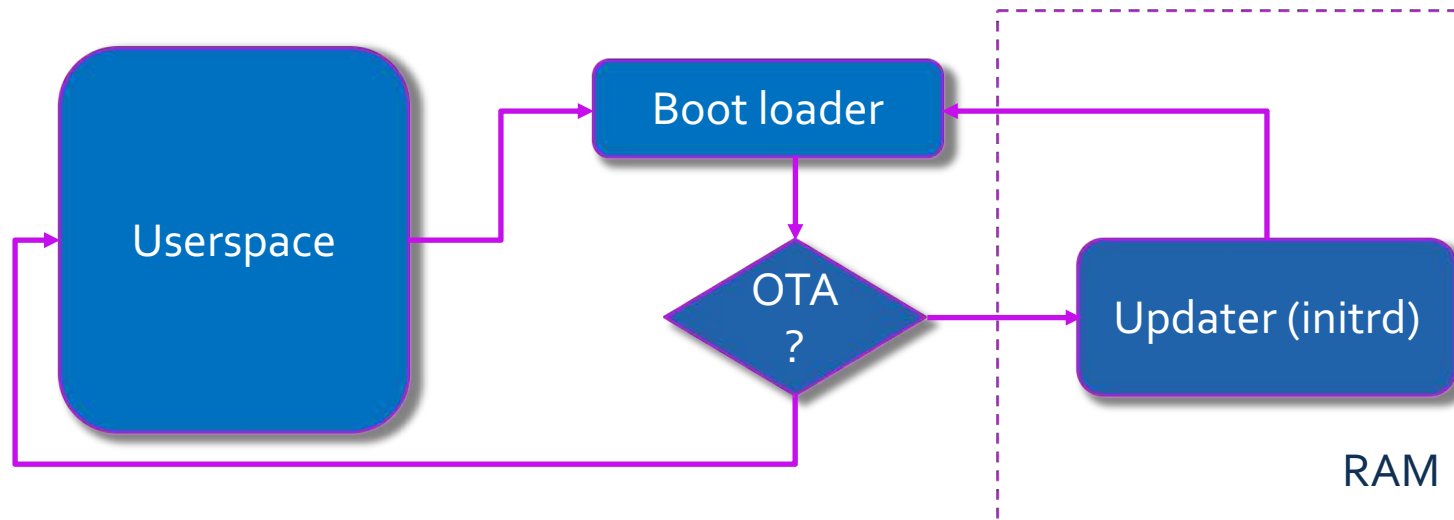
OTA and XIP: Same goals...



...sharper underwater rocks

- ❑ Fail-safety is crucial
 - Easier to brick device
 - Possible security breaches
- ❑ Memory-constrained system
 - Integral update image may not fit
- ❑ That calls for a double-copy mechanism
- ❑ We'll show that existing double-copy are no good with XIP

RAM disk (initrd) OTA



- ❑ Single copy
- ❑ Will it work with XIP? **YES**
 - updater can occupy userspace / kernel data area
- ❑ Requires the whole update image to fit in memory

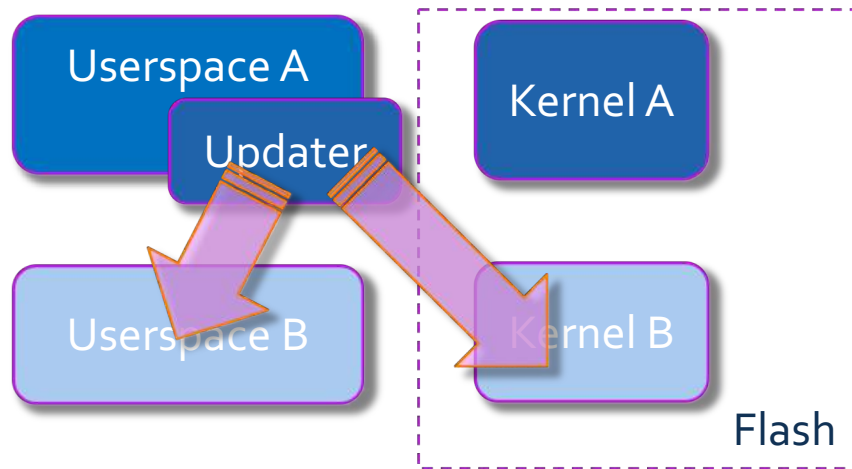
Bootloader OTA

- ❑ Basically the same as initrd, but updater is in the bootloader
 - Likely to consume less space

- ❑ Very “thick” bootloader
 - [part of] bootloader should run from RAM
 - Should be aware of system internals
 - Harder to debug
 - Less secure

- ❑ Will it work with XIP? **YES**

Userspace OTA



- ❑ Simple in non-XIP case
 - update inactive kernel/application partitions
 - Verify, mark as active and reboot

- ❑ Kernel A can not execute during Kernel B update
 - Interrupts and preemption must be disabled during update
- ❑ Userspace may be XIP too
 - Updater should be copied to RAM with all the libraries it would use

Trustzone OTA (ARM)

Secure monitor

Linux kernel

App 1

Updater

Trusted OS

Real
updater

RAM

Conclusions

- ❑ XIP can add value to OTA solutions
 - But it adds complexity, too
- ❑ XIP puts certain requirements on updaters
- ❑ Existing FOSS updaters don't play together well with XIP
- ❑ Secure updates with trusted application work well with XIP
 - But there are no known FOSS solution for that yet

Questions?

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