

What are Wireless Sensor Networks?

- ▶ Collection of small nodes, wirelessly connected
- ▶ Typically used to sense environmental changes (temperature, motion).
- ▶ Often deployed unattended in hostile settings.
- ▶ Both military and civilian usecases.

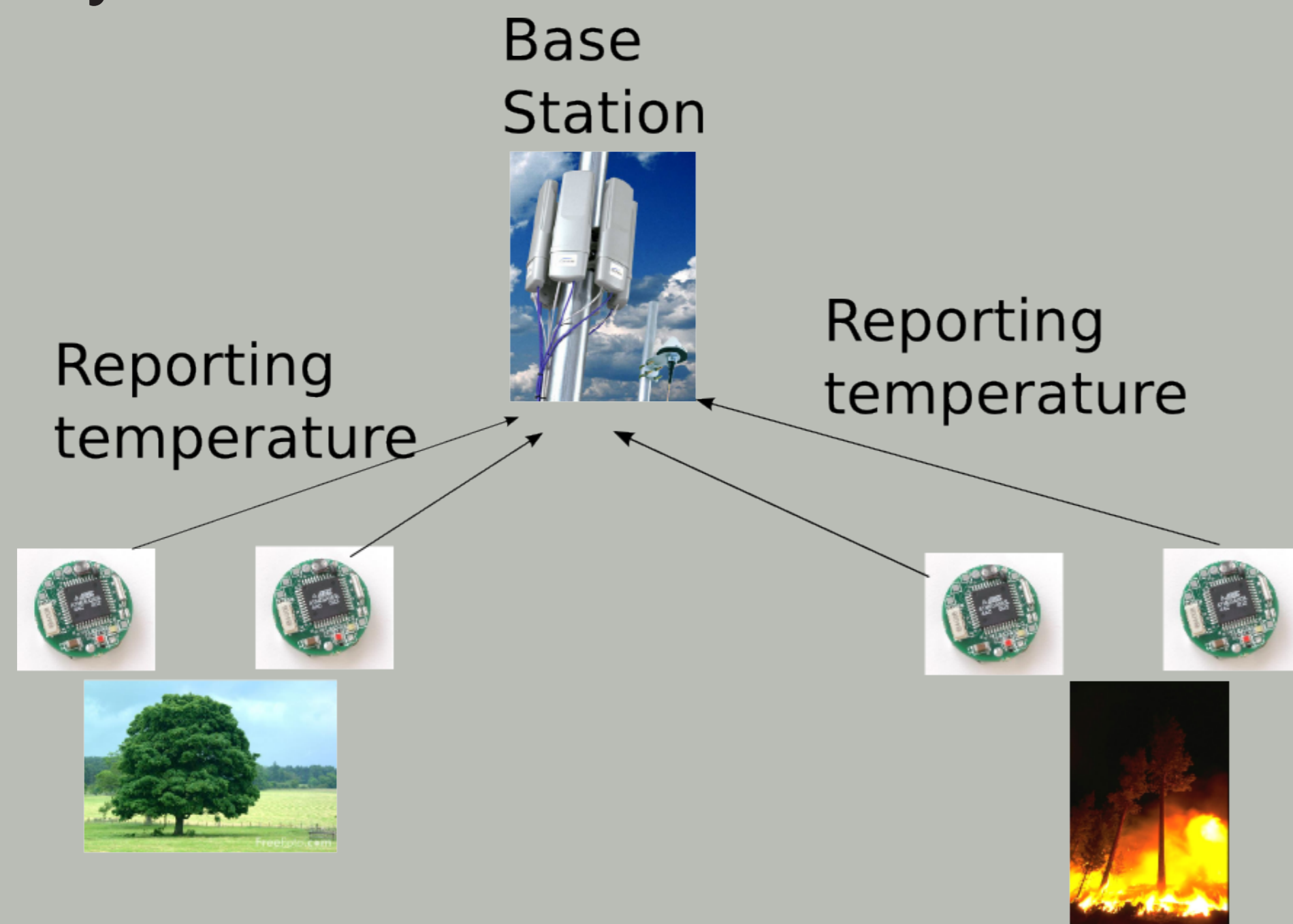


Figure: Example of a sensor network for fire detection in forests

- ▶ Critical to secure these networks due to its usage
- ▶ Protocols developed for securing those systems.
- ▶ Typically verified using simulation/testing.
- ▶ Incomplete, may leave some errors undetected.
- ▶ **Project Objectives:** Formally Verify these Protocols.

Challenges in Formal Verification: Building Models

- ▶ Time consuming, challenging, and erroneous
- ▶ Unfamiliarity with modeling language (e.g. Promela).
- ▶ Need to spend efforts to produce models.
- ▶ May lead to differences between model and code.
- ▶ Need to keep model and code synchronized, hard.
- ▶ **Solution:** Automatic Model Extraction
- ▶ Some work already, e.g. Banderra [Corbett et al.]
- ▶ We address important domain-specific challenges.

Key Challenges in Model Extraction/Composition

- ▶ Objective is to verify security properties.
- ▶ Requires presence of malicious activity or Intruders
- ▶ ... e.g. Dolev-Yao's intruder model.
- ▶ One Intruder does not fit all (large state space).
- ▶ Need protocol specific customization of Intruders
- ▶ ... further increasing cost of building models.
- ▶ **Advance:** Automatic Model Extraction and **Language-based technique for Intruder-Model Composition** for Sensor Network Security Protocols.

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Solution: Extract Verifiable Model from Code

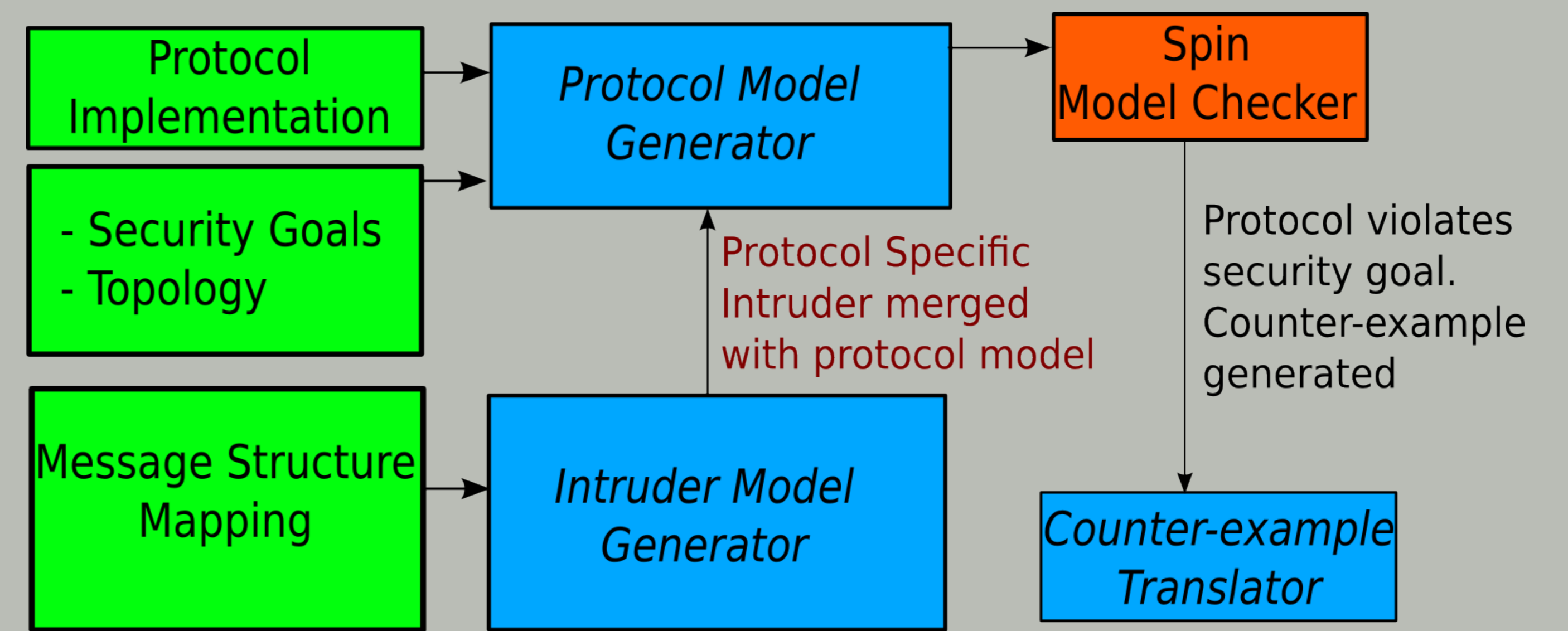


Figure: Framework for verification from implementation

```

// Message Declarations
message KeyMsg mapsto IntMsg {
sender mapsto src; // field src in code represents sender
receiver mapsto dest; // field dest in code represents receiver
data mapsto info; // field info holds data
}

message DataMsg mapsto IntMsg {
sender mapsto src;
receiver mapsto dest;
data mapsto info;
private data mapsto MAC; // fld MAC used for authentication
}

// Topology
node 0 { 1; }
node 1 { 0; }

// Objective
// (If intruder sends corrupt data, sensor should NOT accept it)
objective Secret{
Intruder: SensorM. Send. send(DataMsg) -> !SensorM. Leds. greenOn();
}
    
```

- ▶ Information about security goals and message structure mapping can be written using our annotation language.
- ▶ Protocol model generator extracts the model representing the protocol behavior.
- ▶ Intruder model generator uses information about message structure of implementation to generate a **protocol specific intruder model**.
- ▶ The generated intruder model can now launch attacks customized to the protocol implementation.
- ▶ Example: Intruder can alter the data or change the sender (impersonation attack) of intercepted messages and forward the modified version.

Key Features of Slede

- ▶ Ultra-lightweight protocol specification.
- ▶ Completely automatic generation of verifiable model from nesC code of the sensor application.
- ▶ Automatic generation of protocol-specific intrusion model and its composition with the verification model of the protocol.
- ▶ Automated verification of the composed model.
- ▶ User-friendly output, in case of protocol faults.
- ▶ Tight-integration with existing tool-set for nesC developers.