Collaborative Defense: OEM and Researcher Perspectives on Truck Cybersecurity



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Our Core Product: Autonomous-driver agnostic, redundant vehicle platform

Our Imperative: The vehicle platform sets the bar for industry safety and security standards

Secure Design to Build

Goal: Produce the most secure truck possible within the time/budget available









Support Phase

Vehicle Development

Concept Phase

Development Phase

The most cost-effective point to generate cybersecurity requirements is in the conceptual phase of the project Too Early?

No designs exist.

Any risk analysis at this point can only be conducted on abstract product requirements.

Industrialization Phase

Production Phase

The most natural point to perform risk analysis to ensure accuracy is when there is a complete design to analyze.

Design work is already complete.

Any addition of security controls at this point come at an extreme cost of time and budget.

No, it's not too early! We conduct abstract functional risk analysis to realize secure by design





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How Security Testing Fits into Product Design



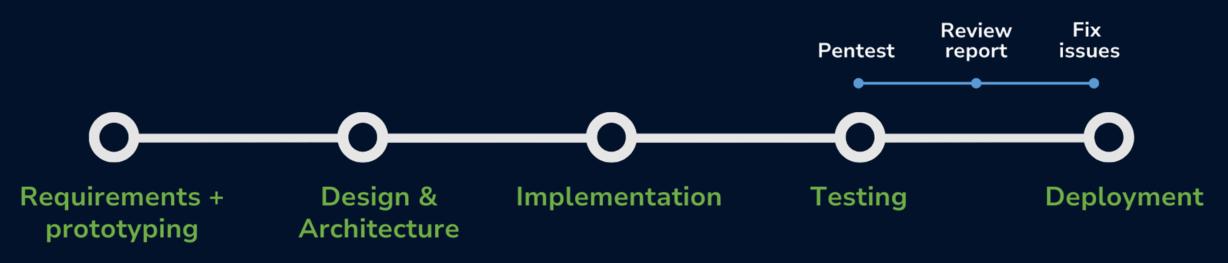
Penetration testing AKA pentesting for short





Pentesting Overview

- 1. Test the device: try to hack into it, gain access/information as though you're a (malicious) hacker
- 2. Report the issues: Write up all issues with mitigations
- з. Fix the gaps: work with engineers to fix the discovered issues







Pentesting: "Who"

Parties involved:

- Manufacturer or vendor with a product or service to secure
- Pentester or pentesting company

Legal agreement granting pentester permission to test

- Scope and timeframe decided in advance
- Not a random tester you've never met before (that's bug bounty)
- Not someone extorting the company (that's a crime)





Pentesting: "What"

Device under test

 ELD, telematics unit, ECU, website, cloud, API backend



Report

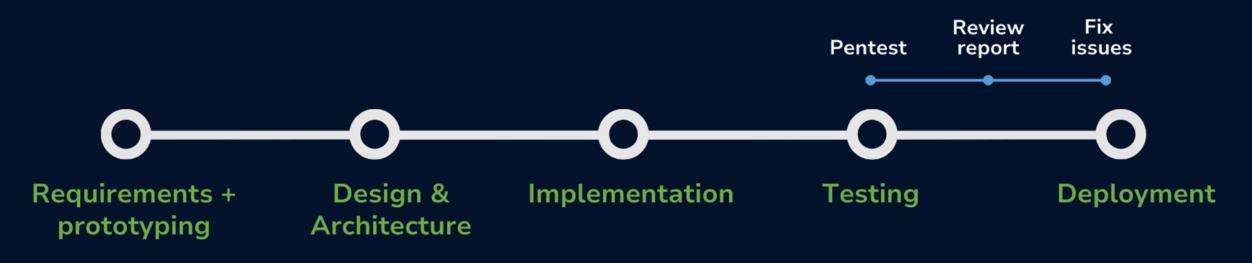
- Discovered issues
- Proof-of-concepts
- Technical + business impact
- Mitigations





Pentesting: "When"

- Before launch (but after feature freeze)
- Retest after launch if additional features are added
- Length of testing depends on product







Pentesting: "Where"

Often remote, not tested as part of entire truck





Pentesting: "Why"

- Independent security check on engineering efforts
- Protect against risks as identified by manufacturer
 - Safety: ELDs/telematics putting messages on vehicle bus
 - Integrity: protecting firmware on ECUs
 - Confidentiality: of manufacturer IP, customer data, truck locations
 - Availability: denial-of-service attacks





Security Before Pentesting

 "Shift left": starting security efforts earlier helps avoid big last-minute problems found in pentesting







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