

FPGAs for Trusted Cloud Computing

Ken Eguro

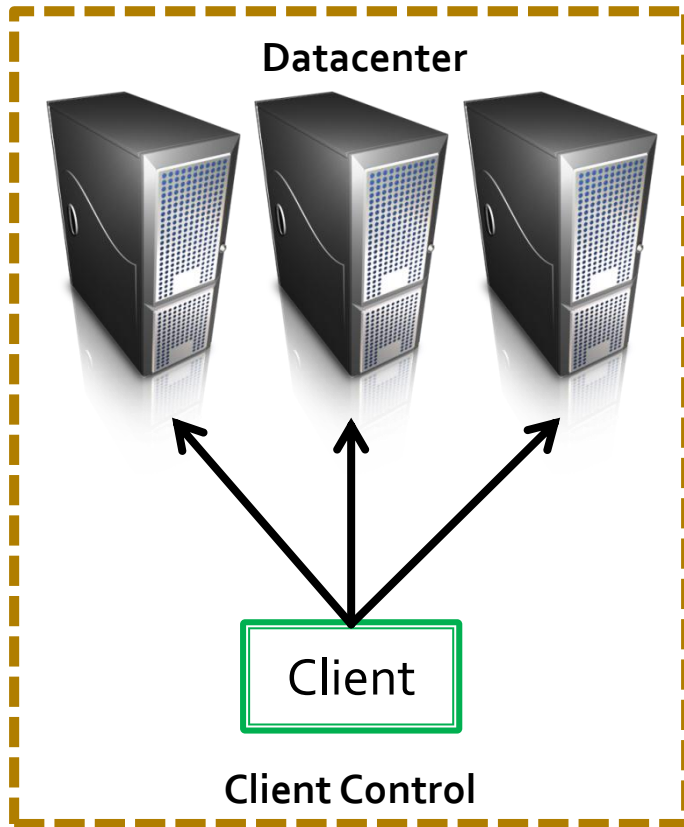
Embedded and Reconfigurable
Computing

Ramarathnam Venkatesan
Cryptography, Security and
Applied Mathematics

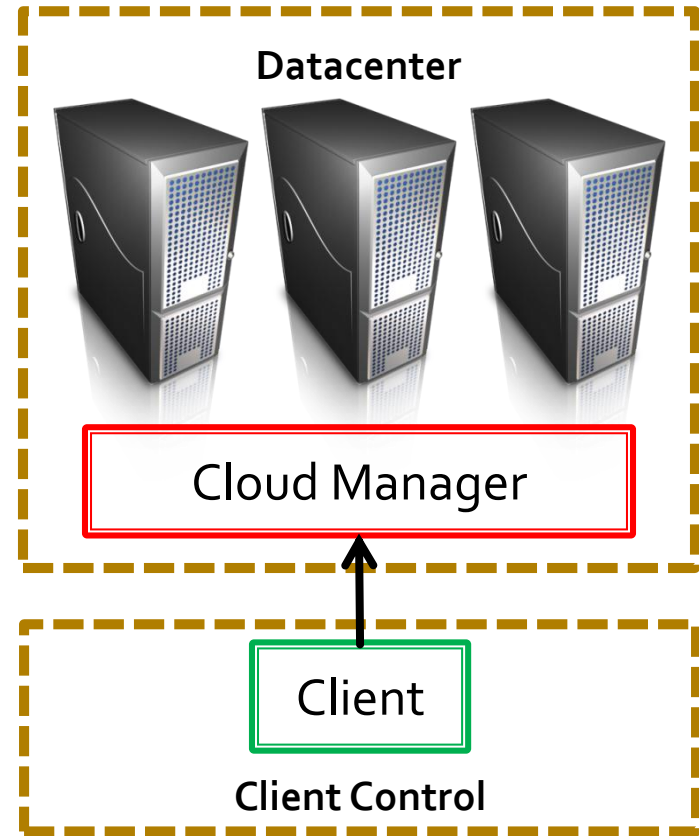
FPL 2012 – Oslo, Norway
August 29th

Cloud Computing

Traditional Servers



Cloud Servers



Cloud Security Issues

- Existing cloud systems cannot offer strong security guarantees
 - Cloud administrator access → liability
 - Availability & co-tenancy → malware & side-channel attacks

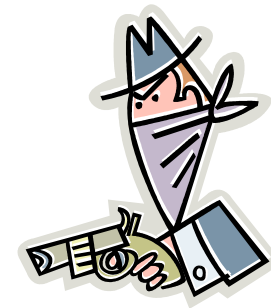
Cloud administrators have full access!



Cloud Security Issues

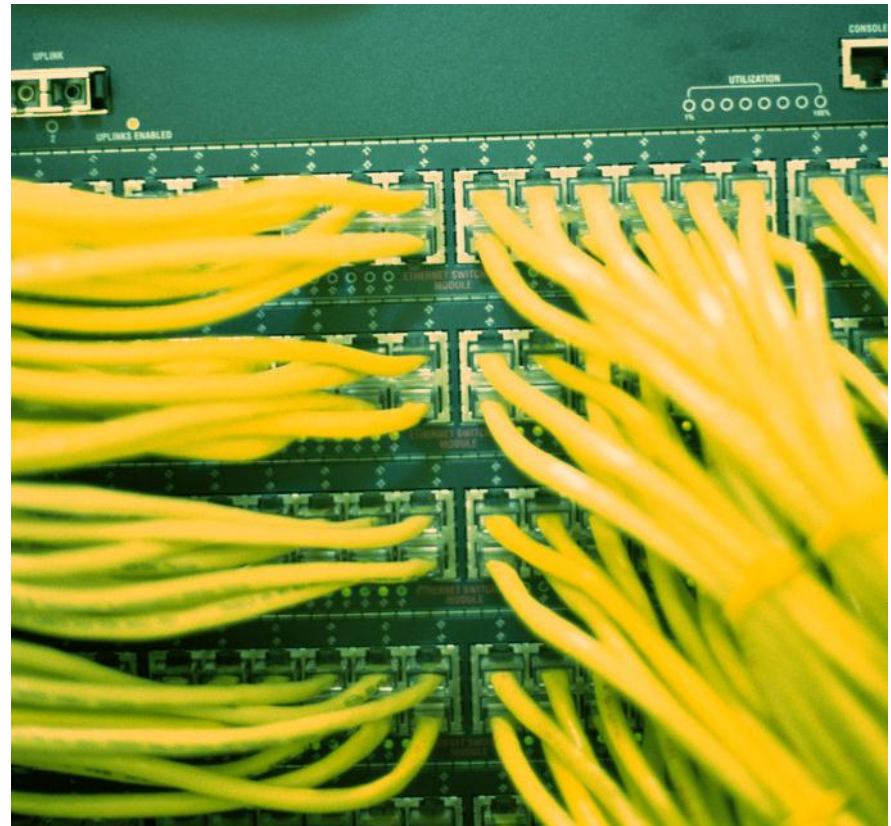
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Cloud is open to everyone!



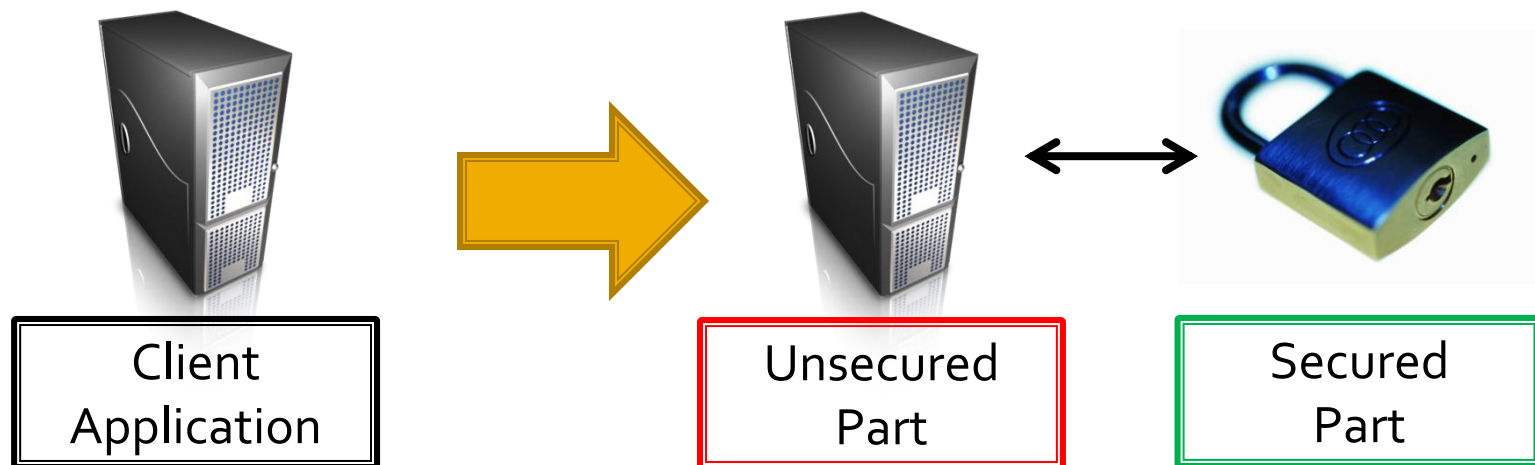
Service-Level Agreements

- Network bandwidth/latency
- CPU time
- Storage allotment/latency
- Minimum uptime
- ~~Security~~



Observation: Security Imbalance

- 1% to 10% of information/transactions deal with sensitive data
- Isolate only sensitive computations on trusted compute nodes



Trusted Compute Node

- Independent administration
 - Management != full access
 - Cloud operator is not part of “root of trust”
- Physically secure
- High performance
- Generality
- Flexibility

Trusted Compute Node

- Independent administration
- Physically secure
 - Store keys
 - Decrypt & authenticate binaries and data
 - Execute application exactly as prescribed
- High performance
- Generality
- Flexibility

Trusted Compute Node

- Independent administration
- Physically secure
- High performance
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Process of Elimination

■ Requirements

- Independent administration ✓
- Physically secure X
- High performance ✓
- Generality ✓
- Flexibility ✓

■ Platform Options

- Commodity servers
- Local/cloud hybrids
- High security commodity servers
- Secure co-processors
- Homomorphic crypto
- Dedicated hardware
 - HSMs
 - FPGAs

Process of Elimination

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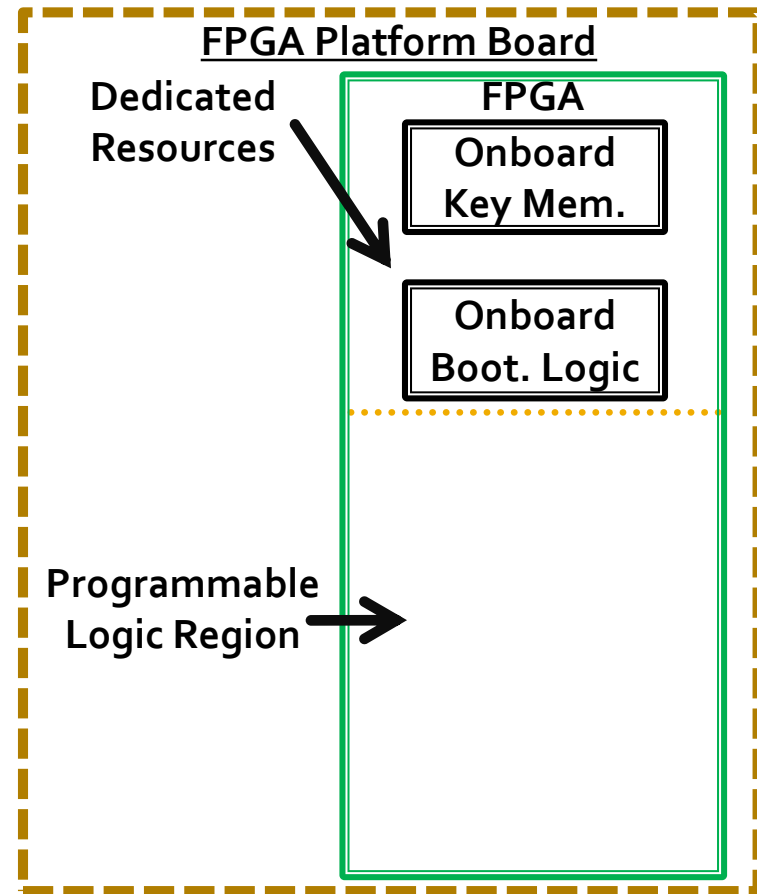
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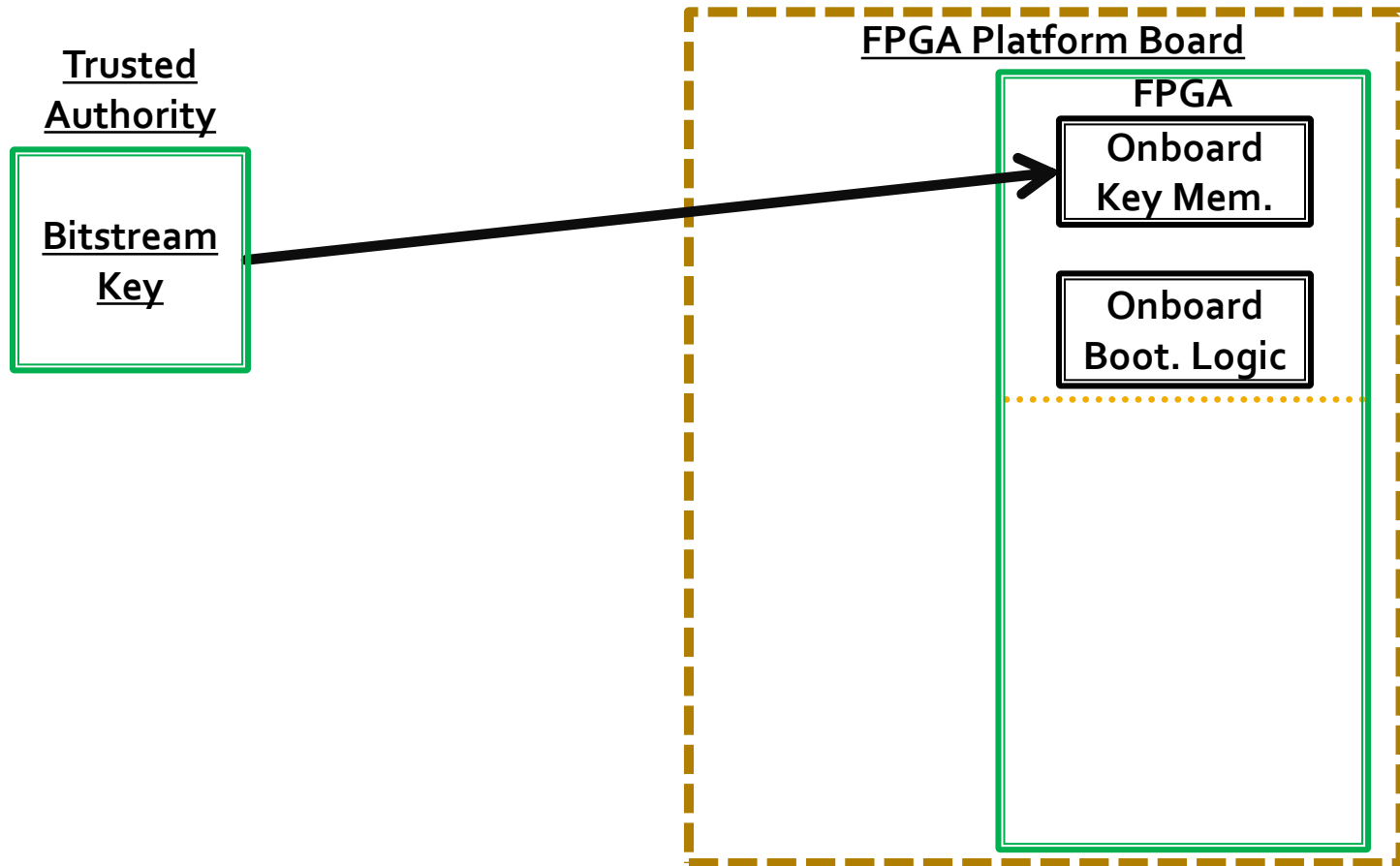
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 - FPGAs

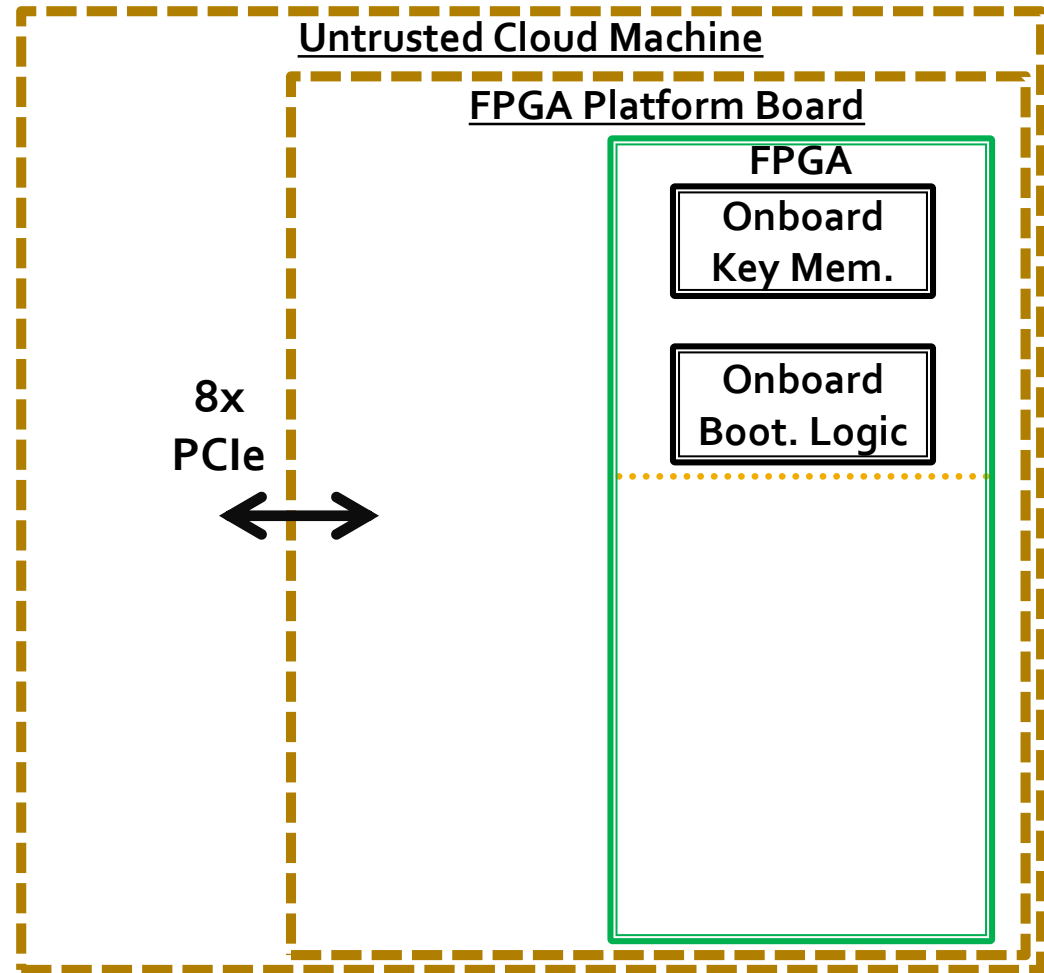
Infrastructure Setup



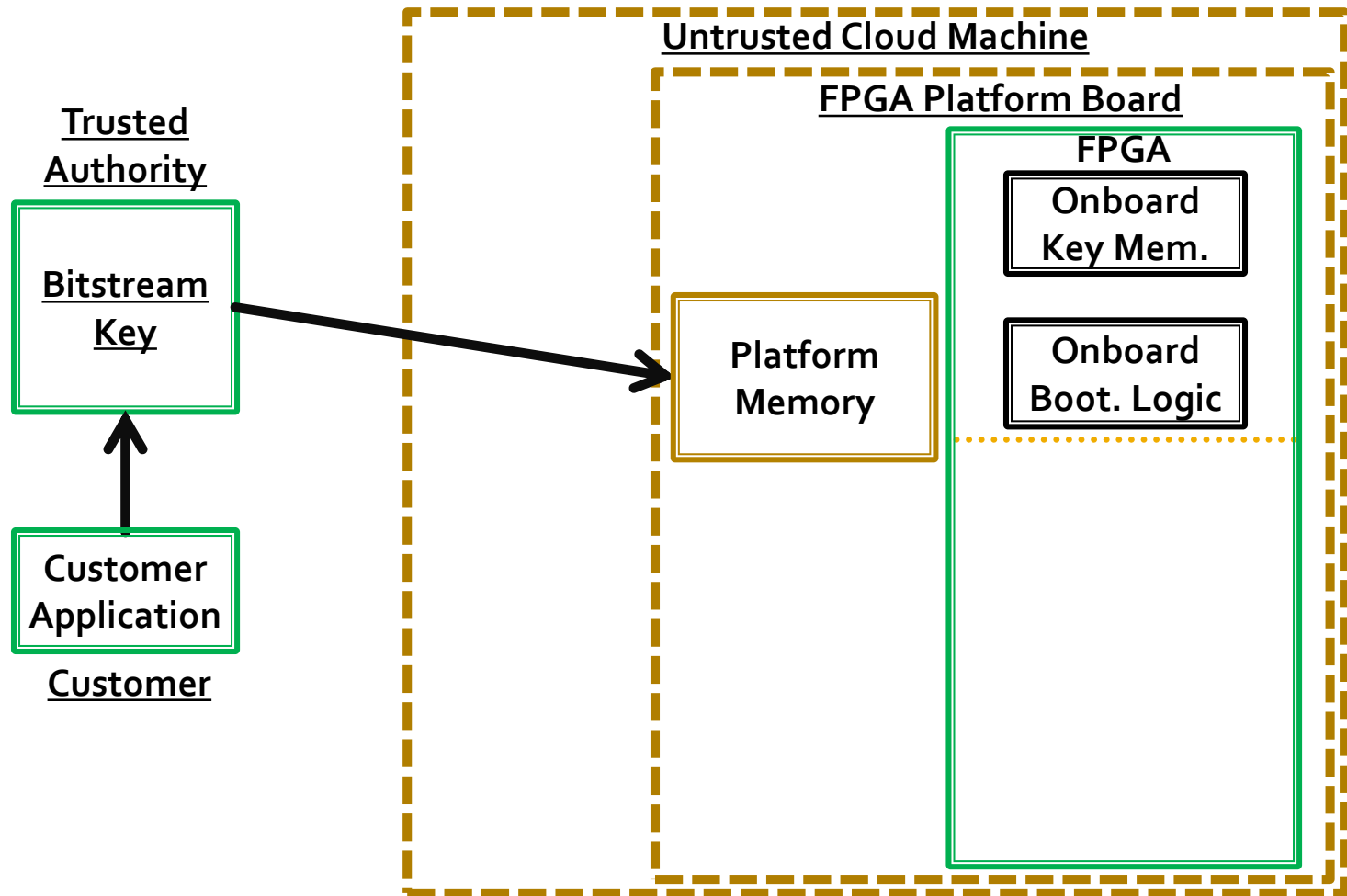
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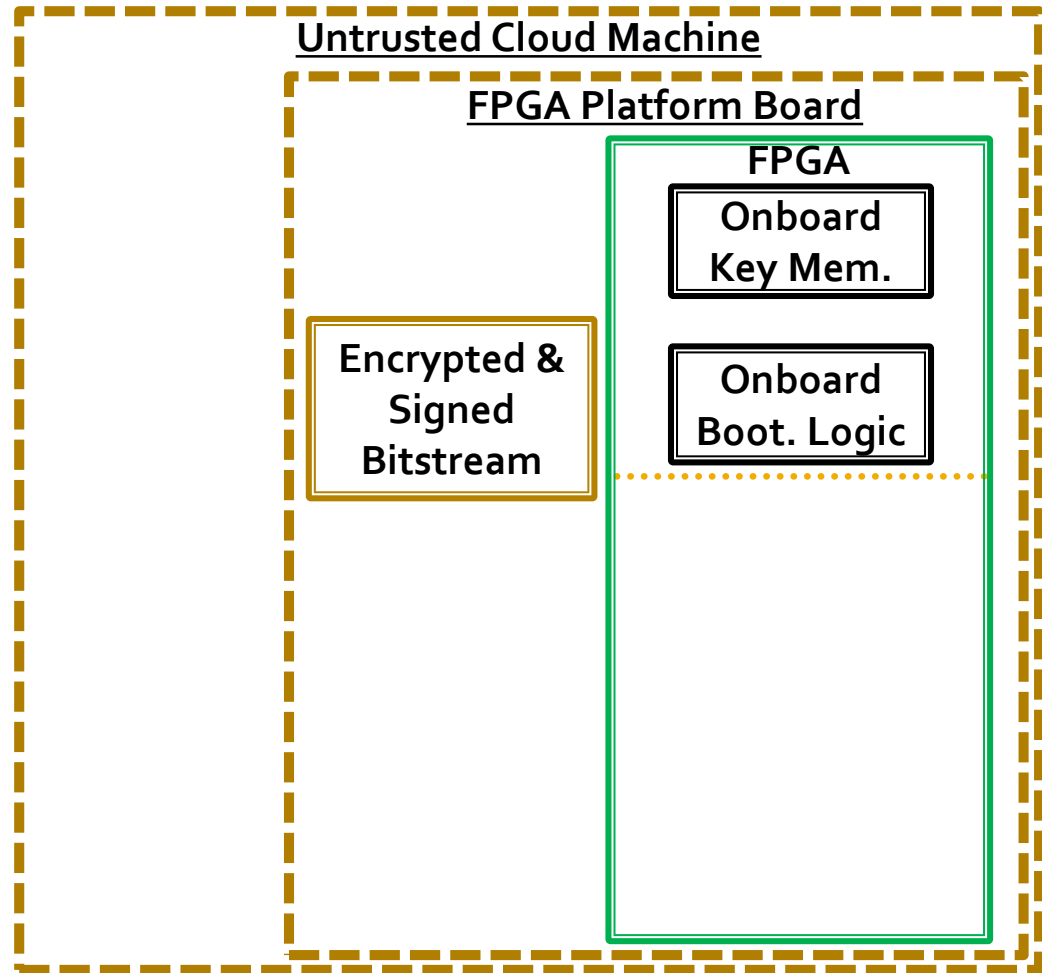
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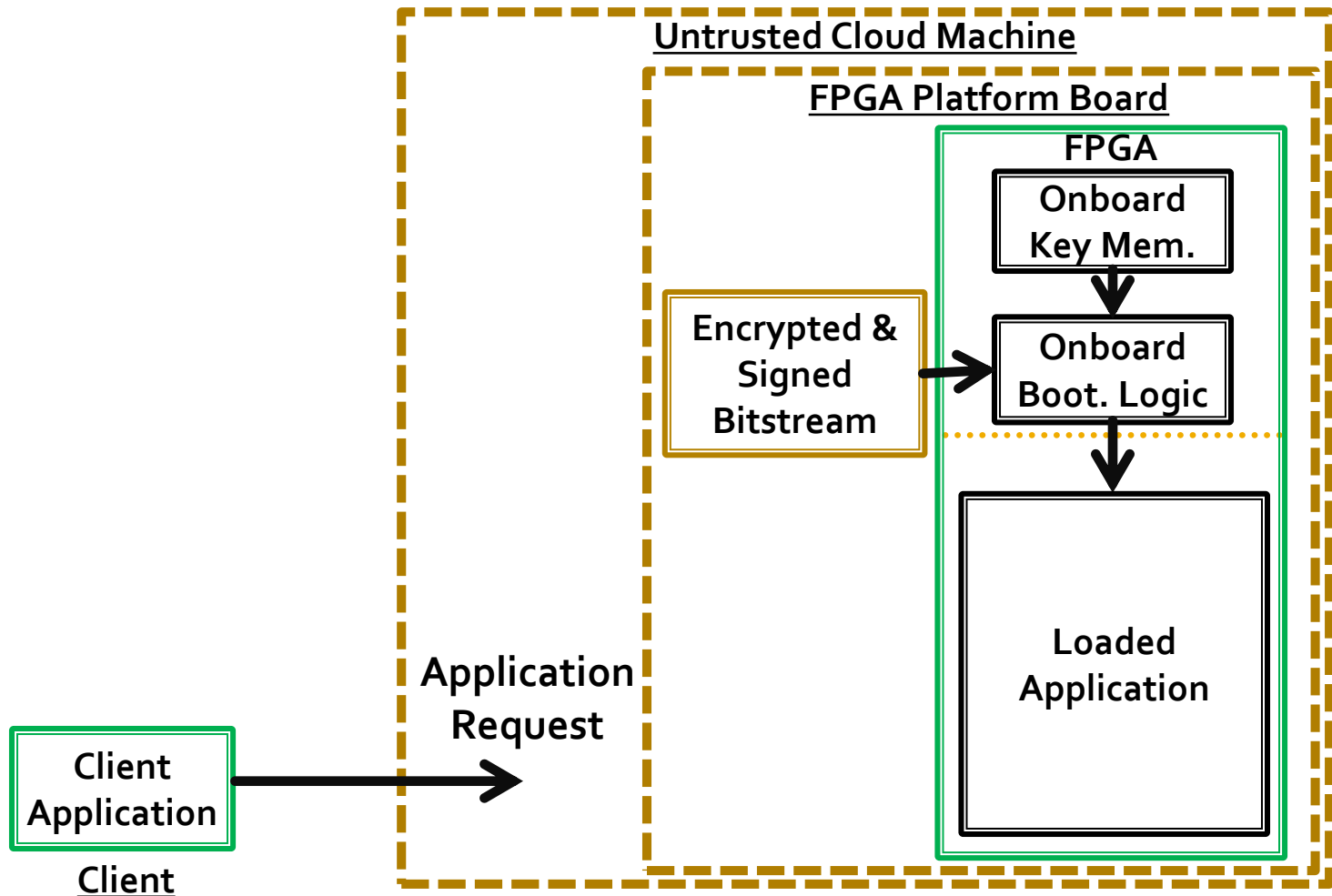
Loading Application Binaries



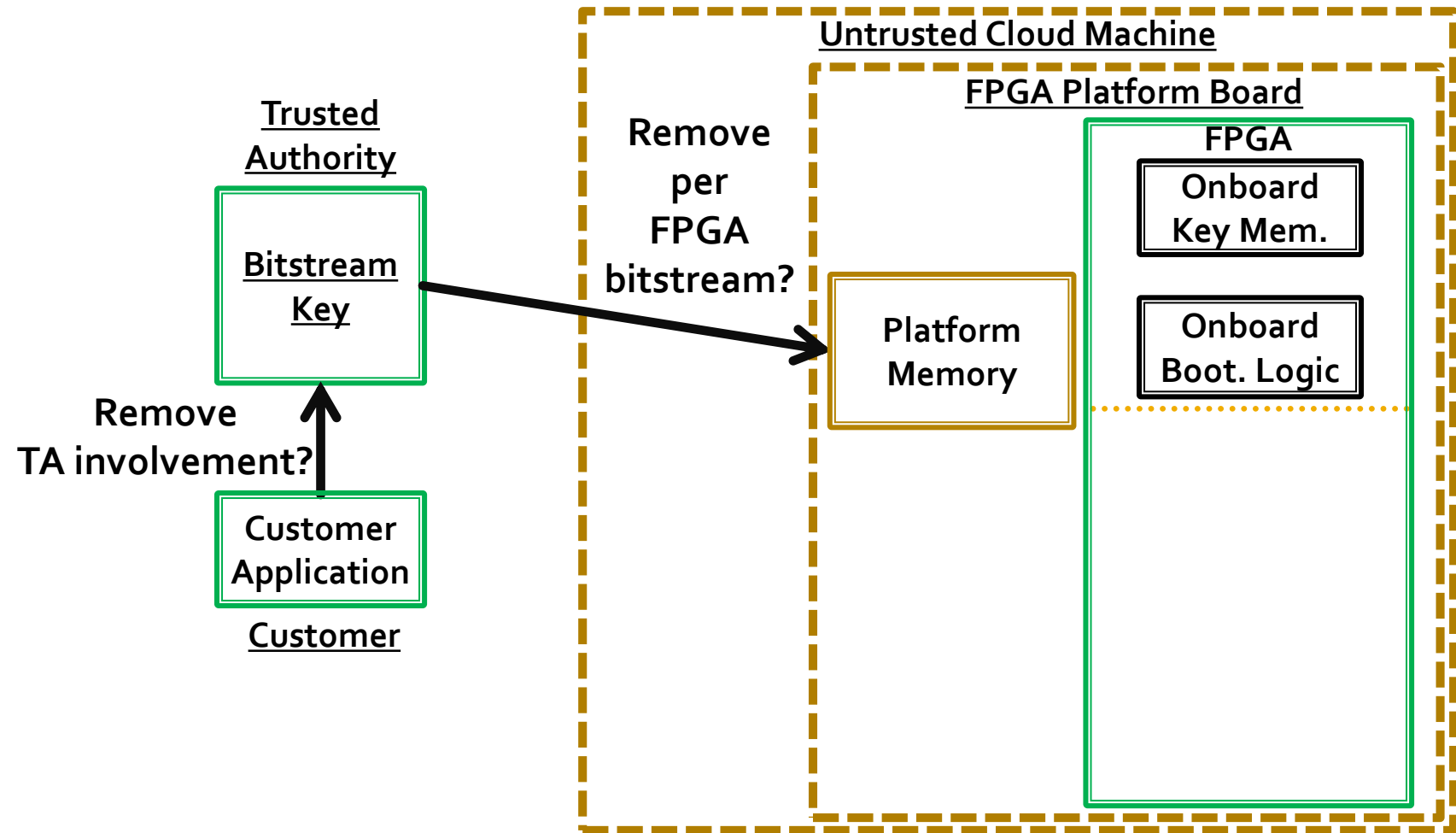
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Dynamic Deployment

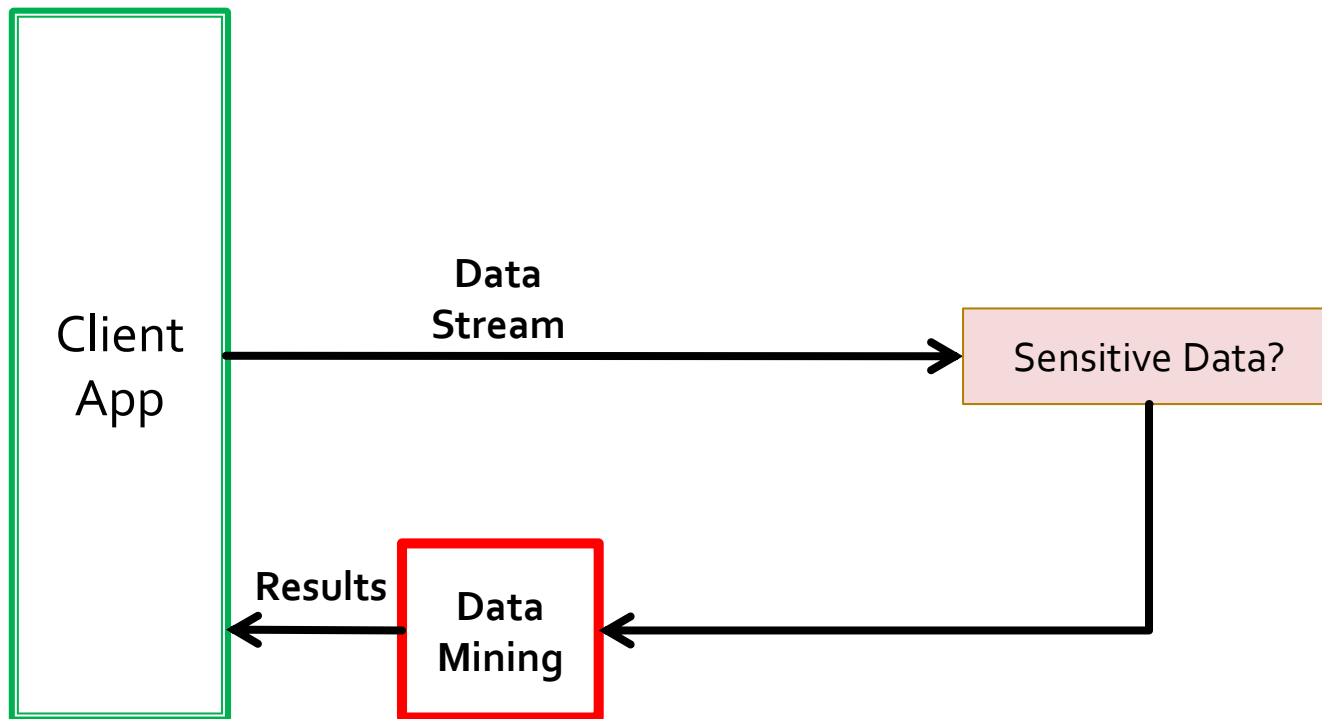


Advanced Issues – TA Interaction



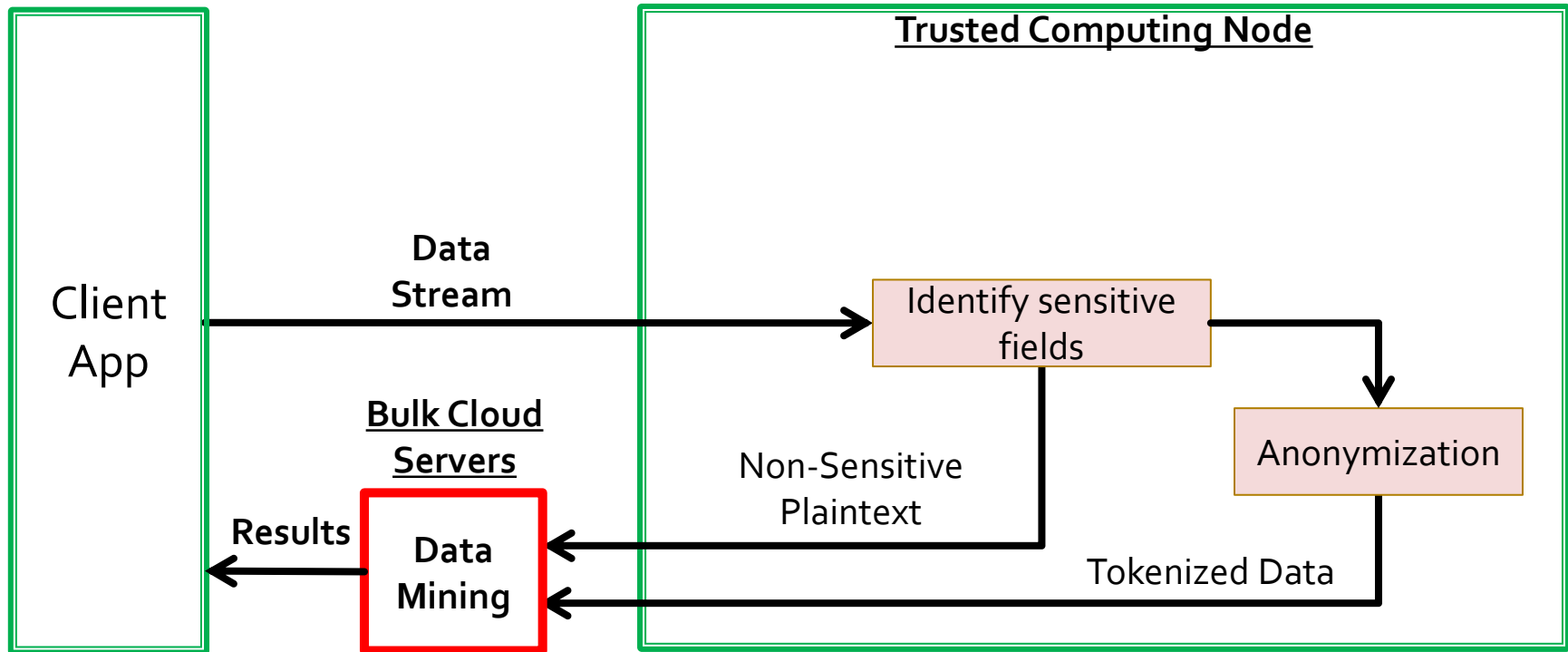
Medical record tokenization

- Sensitive vs. non-sensitive data



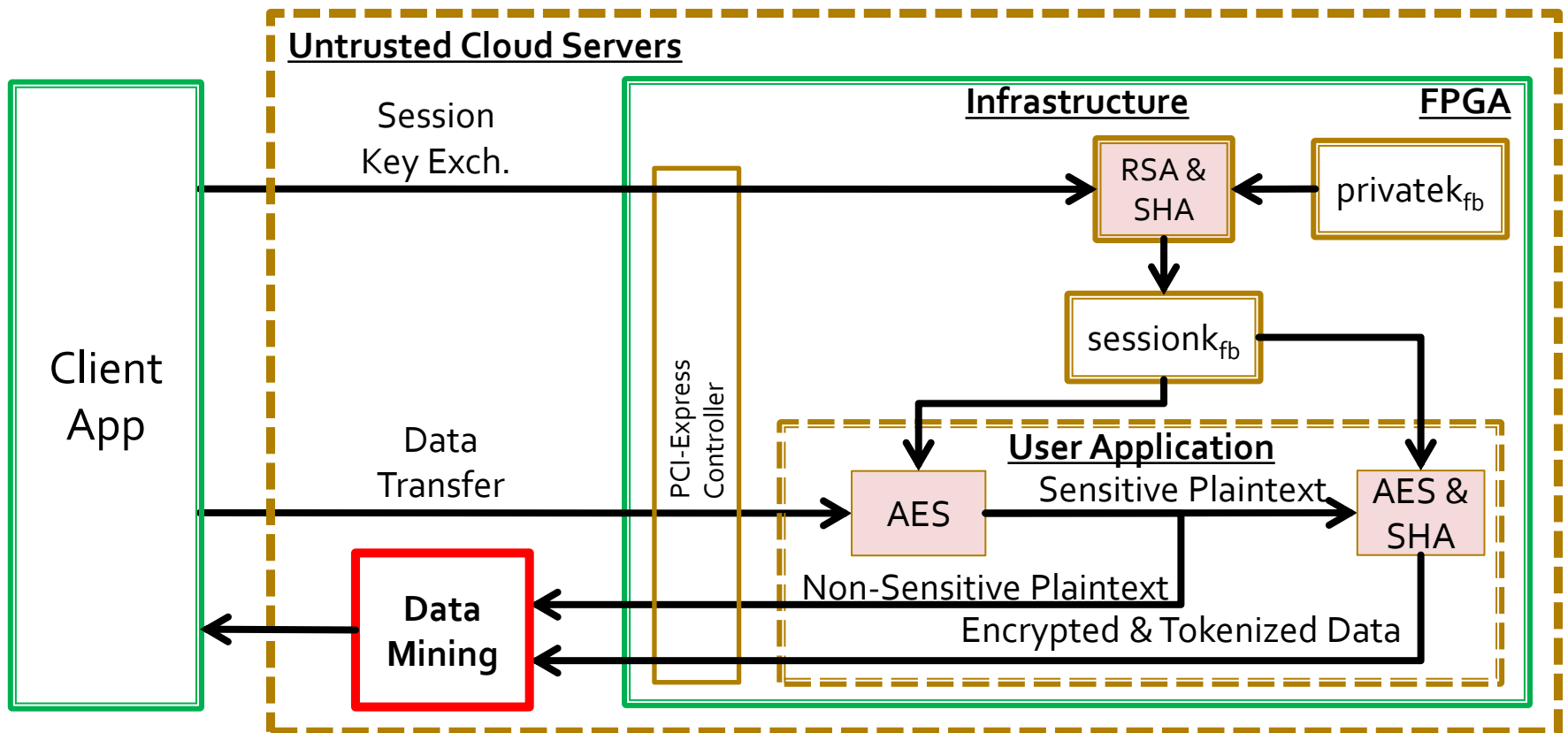
Medical record tokenization

- Sensitive vs. non-sensitive data
- Separate, tokenize & encrypt sensitive fields



Medical record tokenization

- Prototype cloud server & FPGA architecture



Resource Requirements

- On an ML605 (V6 LX 240T)

	LUTs	FF	BRAM	DSP
<u>Full system</u>	<u>18.1%</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>6.9%</u>	<u>0.5%</u>
Infrastructure (RSA, SHA, PCIe, DDR3)	14.8%	8.6%	5.2%	0.5%
Tokenization (AES, AES + SHA)	3.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.0%

Performance

- On an ML605 (V6 LX 240T)
 - 200MHz clock
 - Initiate 13+ RSA secure session key exchanges per second
 - Decrypt AES at 572MB/s
 - Tokenize with SHA-256 at 12MB/s
- Gb Ethernet is 125MB/s
- 1-10% of the incoming data was sensitive

Conclusions

- Security is paramount to the cloud
- Existing server are insufficient
- FPGAs provide native support for secure boot and secure operation
- This represents a brand new market for FPGAs