

Detect & Adapt: A Resiliency Enhancement Mechanism for Space Computing Platforms

**Shafkat Islam, Nagender Aneja, Ruy de Oliveira,
Sandhya Aneja, Bharat Bhargava, Jason Hamlet, Chris
Jenkins**

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Motivation

- Applications of space systems:
 - Navigation
 - Communication
 - Weather forecast
 - Remote sensing
- Heterogeneous Compute Platforms (HCP):
 - CPU
 - GPU
 - FPGA
 - DSP
- HCP lacks in built-in security features



Spacecraft*



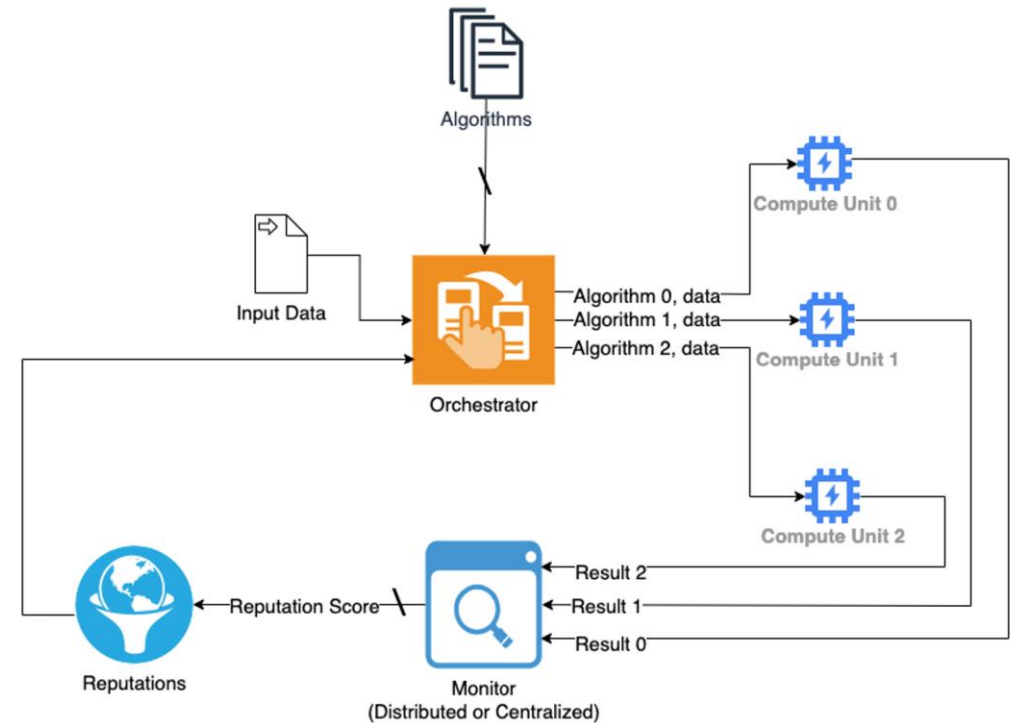
Introduction

- Applications of HCP outside of space mission: critical infrastructure, autonomous vehicles, edge AI [LLH+22].
- HCP integrates different processing units into single chip.
- Provides efficient computing in terms of performance and power consumption.
- HCP executes computation without the supervision of any central entity.
- Gap exists in the literature regarding the security features of HCP platform in space systems [SMM+21, Cas10, VHJ19, MBH+21, ZLZT21].
- There is a pressing need to explore ways to develop security solutions for the HCP-based computing environment.



Heterogeneous Computing: Orchestration & Monitoring

- Orchestrator assigns:
 - Data, algorithm, and task.
- Compute units:
 - Execute task.
 - Send the result to the monitor.
- Monitor:
 - Verifies results from each compute unit.
 - Outputs the final compute result.
 - Evaluates performance of each compute unit.
 - Sends the evaluation summary to the orchestrator.

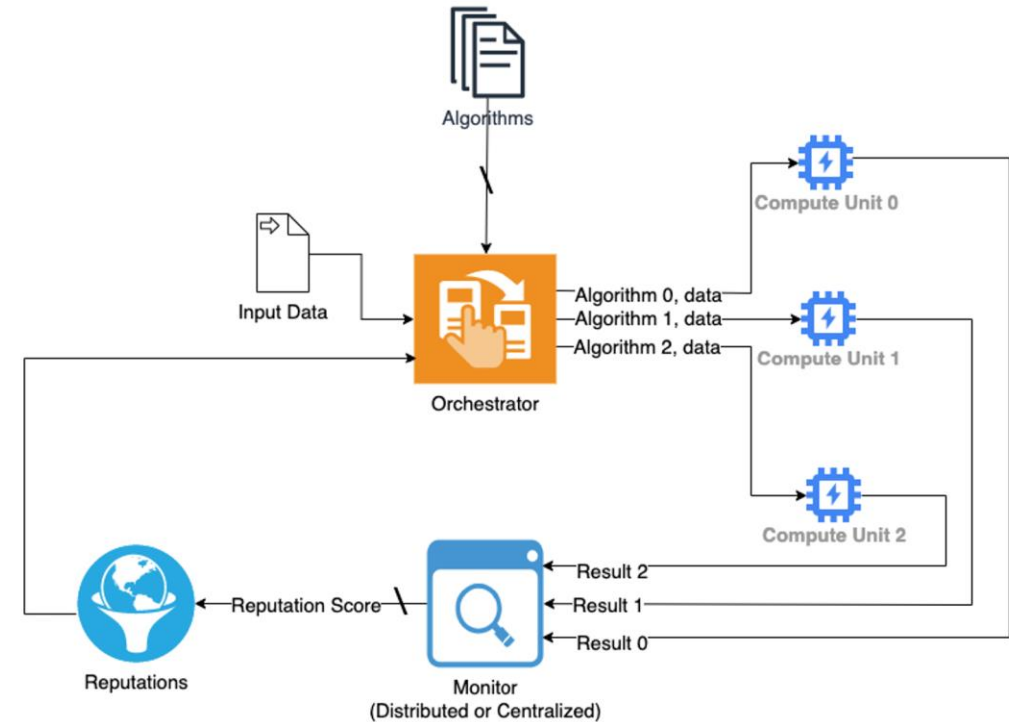


Proposed HCP orchestration & Monitoring Mechanism.



Heterogeneous Computing: Threat Model

- Trustworthy:
 - Orchestrator.
 - Monitor.
- Attacks:
 - Manipulation of results.
 - Degradation of performance.
- Manipulation of results:
 - Data manipulation.
 - Output alteration.
 - Packet drop.
- Degradation of performance:
 - Algorithmic trojan (exploits worst case complexity of an algorithm).
 - Memory leakage.



Proposed HCP orchestration & Monitoring Mechanism.



Heterogeneous Computing: Computing Strategy

- ***Computation Partition:***
 - Partitioning a computation task into multiple sub-tasks.
 - Monitor combines the result of each subtask.
- ***Triple Modular Redundancy:***
 - Three compute units perform an identical task/sub-task, using the same algorithm or execution process.
- ***Triple Modular Diversity:***
 - Three compute units performing identical tasks/sub-tasks but with different task execution processes/algorithms.
- ***Hybrid Strategy:***
 - Both the algorithm and compute unit can change over time.
 - Can be performed consistently with the three other methods stated above.



Heterogeneous Computing: Hierarchical Detection

- ***Hierarchical Detection:***
 - Sequence of multiple detection strategies.
- ***Brute Force Approach:***
 - Monitor checks each small segment of results from compute units.
- ***Probabilistic Approach:***
 - Monitor checks certain portions (consecutive or discrete) of output result from compute units.
- ***Fingerprinting:***
 - Monitor accumulates execution statistics, such as memory usage, computation time consumed, etc.
- ***Hashing based Approach:***
 - Matches hash value of correct output (ideally partial).
- ***Attribute-based Checksum Approach:***
 - Monitor matches attributes of output results.



Heterogeneous Computing: Orchestration

- ***Machine Learning based Adaptive Orchestration:***
 - Data driven model.
 - Supervised or reinforcement learning.
- ***Rule based Adaptation:***
 - Follows certain rules to change orchestration process based on performance data provided by the monitor.
- ***Random Orchestration (Baseline):***
 - Orchestrator randomly assigns task to compute units.
 - Unresponsive to any adversarial incident.
- ***Round-robin Orchestration(Baseline):***
 - Assigns tasks in round robin manner.
 - Unresponsive to any adversarial incident.



Conclusion & Future Works

- *Observation:*
 - *We conducted preliminary experiments using a **sorting application**, and it shows that the platform can **defend** against abnormalities satisfactorily even if approximately **two-thirds** of the compute units are **under attack**. We have not considered colluding attacks in the experiments yet. We used **baseline** orchestration mechanisms in the experiments.*
- *Targeted applications:*
 - Sorting.
 - Compression.
 - Gradient descent calculation.
 - Machine learning algorithm.



References

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