SROS 2

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SROS2

- What is ROS 2
- Interfacing DDS-Security to the ROS 2 stack
- Use the sros2 command line interface
- Run some basic examples



ROS as we know it





Characteristics of systems initially targeted by ROS in 2007

PR2

- Research applications
- High-volume sensors
- Complex kinematics
- Lots of computation power
- Ideal network connectivity



Characteristics of small robotic systems today

- Multi-robot system
- Distributed system
- Small processors
- Battery power
- Unreliable network
 connectivity

Superstoc

Goals of ROS 2



Support multi-robot systems involving unreliable networks



Remove the gap between prototyping and final products



"Bare-metal" micro controller



Support for real-time control



Cross-platform support



http://design.ros2.org/articles/why_ros2.html

ROS 2









ROS 2 Releases

December 2017



June 2018





User code

ROS client library API





User code					
ROS client library API					
		:			
DDS impl A	or	DDS impl B	or		















"Hour Glass" Pattern



open
robotics

"Hour Glass" Pattern





"Hour Glass" Pattern









Environment variables checking

ROS_SECURITY_ENABLE

ROS_SECURITY_STRATEGY

ROS_SECURITY_ROOT_DIRECTORY





Should we look for security artifacts ?

Should we prevent unauthenticated nodes from being created ?









Environment variables checking + Keystore node structure checking









rmw rmw_fastrtps_cpp rmw_connext_cpp Retrieve security artifacts bool get security file paths(std::array<std::string, 6> & security files paths, const char * node secure root) // here assume only 6 files for security const char * file names[6] = { "permissions ca.cert.pem", "governance.p7s", "permissions.p7s" size_t num files = sizeof(file names) / sizeof(char *); std::string file prefix("file://"); for (size t i = 0; i < num files; i++) {</pre> rcutils allocator t allocator = rcutils get default allocator(); char * file path = rcutils join path(node secure root, file names[i], allocator); if (!file path) { return false; if (rcutils is readable(file path)) { security files paths[i] = file prefix + std::string(file path); } else { allocator.deallocate(file path, allocator.state); return false: allocator.deallocate(file path, allocator.state);



Instantiate security _____





- Setting up your environment:
 - \$ source /opt/ros/bouncy/setup.bash
- Create a keystore:
 - \$ ros2 security create_keystore my_keystore

```
root@9db8b460bb4f:~# ll my_keystore
total 36
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Sep 28 19:54 ./
drwx----- 4 root root 4096 Sep 28 19:54 ../
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 477 Sep 28 19:54 ca.cert.pem
-rw------ 1 root root 241 Sep 28 19:54 ca.key.pem
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1112 Sep 28 19:54 ca_conf.cnf
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 75 Sep 28 19:54 ecdsaparam
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3325 Sep 28 19:54 governance.p7s
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1783 Sep 28 19:54 governance.p7s
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Sep 28 19:54 index.txt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4 Sep 28 19:54 serial
```



- Create key and wildcard permissions for a node:
 - \$ ros2 security create_key my_keystore my_node

root@9db8b460)bb4f:~# l	s my_ke	eystore/my_node/	1
ca.cert.pem	governance	e.p7s	permissions.xm	ιl
cert.pem	key.pem		req.pem	
ecdsaparam	permissio	ns.p7s	request.cnf	



• Create policies files for a node:

1	nodes
2	my node:
3	topics:
4	my pub topic:
5	allow: p
6	my sub topic:
7	allow: s



 Create permission files for a nodes:

 \$ ros2 security create_permissions \ my_keystore my_node
 ./my_node_policies.yaml

```
<grant name="my node policies">
 <subject name>CN=my node</subject name>
 <validity>
   <not before>2013-10-26T00:00:00</not before>
    <not after>2023-10-26T22:45:30</not after>
 </validity>
     <id>0</id>
    </domains>
    <publish>
     <partitions>
        <partition></partition>
     </partitions>
        <topic>rt/my pub topic</topic>
     </topics>
    <subscribe>
     <partitions>
        <partition></partition>
     </partitions>
        <topic>rt/my sub topic</topic>
     </topics>
    </subscribe>
```



Let's try it!

\$ docker run -it --rm osrf/ros2:bouncy-desktop
source /opt/ros/bouncy/setup.bash
mkdir ~/my_ros2_ws && cd ~/my_ros2_ws
ros2 security create_keystore demo_keys
ros2 security create_key demo_keys talker
ros2 security create_key demo_keys listener

Now let's run our secure nodes: # export ROS_SECURITY_ROOT_DIRECTORY=~/my_ros2_ws/demo_keys # export ROS_SECURITY_ENABLE=true # export ROS_SECURITY_STRATEGY=Enforce

ros2 run demo_nodes_cpp talker &
ros2 run demo_nodes_py listener



Let's try it!

Access Control:

Create ~/my_ros2_ws/pub_sub_policies.yaml with:

```
nodes:
listener:
topics:
chatter:
allow: s # can subscribe to chatter
talker:
topics:
chatter:
allow: p # can publish on chatter
```





Create the permissions:

ros2 security create_permission demo_keys talker pub_sub_policies.yaml
ros2 security create_permission demo_keys listener pub_sub_policies.yaml

ros2 run demo_nodes_cpp talker &
ros2 run demo_nodes_py listener





Let's remap the topic on which talker publishes:

ros2 run demo_nodes_cpp talker chatter:=my_chatter

root@7ddb53c9067a:~/my_ros2_ws# ros2 run demo_nodes_cpp talker cha
tter:=my_chatter
[SECURITY Error] Error checking creation of local writer 9a.dd.34.
40.e7.49.82.27.af.91.a8.29|0.0.1c.3 (rt/my_chatter)topic not found
in allow rule. (/tmp/binarydeb/ros-bouncy-fastrtps-1.6.0/src/cpp/
security/accesscontrol/Permissions.cpp:1085))
-> Function register_local_writer
[PARTICIPANT Error] Problem creating associated Writer -> Function
createPublisher



Seeing in wireshark (clear text)





Seeing in wireshark (encrypted)



