

Kaspersky Industrial Cybersecurity Conference 2019

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# Validating defense mechanisms of cyber-physical systems via attack tools

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#### iTrust

#### Cyber physical attacks & defense

A6 Tool

Demo

Findings & Conclusion

# Agenda

### WHO WE ARE

#### FUNDING

#### NATIONAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE SINGAPORE

iTrust



SINGAPORE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AND DESIGN Centre for Research in Cyber Security

#### **COLLABORATORS**



London



Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

Imperial College

MISSOURI





#### WHO WE ARE

#### **FOCUS AREAS**

CPS Enterprise Security IoT



#### **DISTINCTIVE VALUES**

Applied Research Testbeds Multi-disciplinary Students Industry Collaboration

#### TESTBEDS

(IoT) Automatic Security



Secure Water Treatment (SWaT)

Electric Power and Intelligent Control (EPIC)

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Water Distribution (WADI)

#### iTrust Event

Critical Infrastructure Security Showdown 2019



## Cyber physical attacks

Maroochy shire sewage **Blaster worm 13 US auto plants** Offshore oil platform Petro chemical plant **Discovery of Stuxnet** Ukraine power grids **TRITON** attack



## Attacks in ICS



Goh, Jonathan, et al. "A dataset to support research in the design of secure water treatment systems." *International Conference on Critical Information Infrastructures Security*. Springer, Cham, 2016.

### Cyber physical defence mechanism

#### Anomaly Detection Mechanisms (ADM)

#### Design-based

Machine learningbased



### Distributed Attack Detection (DAD)

- Design based ADM
- Uses invariants obtained from plant design
- Invariants cannot be compromised
- Attacks: 56 , Detected: 45

Sridhar Adepu, and Aditya Mathur. "Distributed detection of single-stage multipoint cyber attacks in a water treatment plant." *Proceedings of the 11th ACM on Asia Conference on Computer and Communications Security*. ACM, 2016.

Sridhar Adepu, and Aditya Mathur. "Distributed Attack Detection in a Water Treatment Plant: Method and Case Study". *IEEE Transactions on Dependable and Secure Computing*, 2018

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Experiments	Attack Type	Attacks	Detected
Exp-A	SS	10	10
	SM	5	5
	DS	3	5
	DM	2	2
	Total	20	20
Exp-I	SS	11	9
	SM	1	1
	SS: Physical	1	1
	DoS (HMI)	3	0
	DoS (SCADA)	1	0
	DoS (PLC-HMI)	1	0
	Total	18	11
Exp-S	S1 (SS)	4	0
	S2 (SS)	13	13
	Total	17	13
Exp-DoS	DoS (PLC)	1	1
	Total	1	1

EFFECTIVENESS OF DAD IN DETECTING ATTACK:

# Why is there a need for an attack tool?

## SWaT Network Architecture



#### Level 3 – Operation Management



## Level 2 – Supervisory Control



### Level 1 – Plant control network



#### Level 0 - Process









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![](_page_22_Figure_0.jpeg)

### A6 Tool suite tool

# A6-L1

![](_page_23_Figure_3.jpeg)

#### A6 Tool suite tool

# A6-L0

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![](_page_24_Figure_3.jpeg)

Urbina, David I., et al. "Attacking Fieldbus Communications in ICS: Applications to the SWaT Testbed." *SG-CRC*. 2016.

## Attack Design

![](_page_25_Figure_1.jpeg)

## **Mutation Operators**

Operator	Description	Example
Add Static Delta (ASD)	Adds/subtracts an absolute, unchanging $\delta$ to state measurements	ASD(500) ⇒ Before: LIT101=300 After: LIT101=800
Add Limits Delta (ALD)	Adds/subtracts random value between $-\delta$ and $+\delta$ to state measurements	ALD(10) ⇒ Before: LIT101=300 After: LIT101=307
Add Random Delta (ARD)	Adds/subtracts a random value between $\delta$ 1 and $\delta$ 2 to state measurements	ARD(100, 200) ⇒ Before: LIT101=300 After: LIT101=450 ARD(100, 200) ⇒ Before: LIT101=300 After: LIT101=450

## Mutation Operators

Operator	Description	Example
Set to Zero	Set state measurement to zero	Before: MV101=1 After: MV101=0
Set to One	Set state measurement to one	Before: P101=0 After: P101=1
Set to Static	Set state measurement to static value	STS(756) ⇒ Before: LIT101=300 After: LIT101=756
Set to Random	Set state measurement to a random value between $\delta 1$ and $\delta 2$	STR(100, 200) ⇒ Before: LIT101=300 After: LIT101=179

## **Mutation Operators**

Operator	Description	Example
Bit Shift Left	State measurement is bit-shifted to left by $\delta$ bits	BSL(4) ⇒ Before: LIT101=300 After: LIT101=5982.85
Bit Shift Right	State measurement is bit-shifted to right by $\delta$ bits	BSR(4)⇒ Before: LIT101=300 After: LIT101=3356044.00

## **Command Validators**

Operator	Description	Example
Valid	Set state measurement to valid input	Before: P101 = 1 (On) After: P101 = 0 (Off)
Invalid	Set state measurement to invalid input	Before: P101 = 0 (Off) After: P101 = -5 (Invalid)

#### L1 Attack Demo

Stage 1 strategy is to have P101 and P102 be interlocked with LIT301

- Low Setpoint:  $800mm \Rightarrow P101/P102$  START
- High Setpoint:  $1000mm \Rightarrow P101/P102 STOP$

#### SSPMS Attack: Mutating of LIT301 value to LOW from PLC3 to PLC1

![](_page_30_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Figure_0.jpeg)

#### LO Attack Demo

Stage 1 strategy is to have MV101 be activated by LIT101

- a) Low Low Setpoint: 250mm & P101/P102 STOP AND MV101 OPEN
- b) Low Setpoint: 500mm MV101 OPEN
- c) High Setpoint: 800mm MV101 CLOSE
- d) High High Setpoint: 1200mm Alarm

#### SSSMP Attack: Mutating P101 & MV101 status to PLC1 and command to actuators

![](_page_32_Figure_7.jpeg)

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![](_page_33_Figure_0.jpeg)

## Findings

- 1. Out of range values and commands
- 2. Corelated Invariants across PLCs
- 3. False positives

## Current Work

- 1. Automated generation of attacks
- 2. Creating a test suite for ADMs to be tested against and given a benchmark

## Specials thanks to

Sridhar Adepu

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Aditya P. Mathur

# Questions?

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![](_page_37_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Picture_0.jpeg)

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# Thank you!

![](_page_38_Picture_4.jpeg)

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![](_page_38_Picture_5.jpeg)