



Een Tool voor Analyse van Veiligheid in Industriële Controlesystemen

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2010 - Stuxnet

ICS CERT Disclosed Number of Vulnerabilities



Total # of Disclosed Vulnerabilities



ICS (SCADA/DCS) Disclosures by Year

222



2015 - Ukrainian Grid Hack

- Multiple power distribution centers
- BlackEnergy & KillDisk
- Denial of Service
- Russian hackers?

Ivano-Erankivsk

12/24/2015

Dear customers!

23 December 2015 there was a technical failure in the infrastructure, making it difficult to dial call center PJSC "Kyivoblenergo."

We apologize for any inconvenience.



Prc

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a 2 · A	Untitled Assessment 1.cset	
	i i i i i Information Standards SAL Diagram Questions Analysis	
< Categories	All 🔻 Questions 🔻 Risk Management and Assessment	• م
Selected Standards: Key Questions, Universal Questions Security Assume Level: Moderate Sort Questions By: Default ▼ Filters: ▼ Questions Access Control Account Management Audit and Accountability Communication Protection Configuration Management Continuity Environmental Security Incident Response Info Protection Information and Document Manager Maintenance Monitoring & Malware Organizational Personnel Physical Security Plans Policies & Procedures General Portable/Mobile/Wireless Procedures Remote Access Control Risk Management and Assessment System Integrity System Protection Training	Risk Management and Assessment Continuous Monitor	Yes No N/A ALI
	1 Are risk-reduction mitigation measures planned and implemented, and the results monitored to ensure effectiveness of the risk management plan?	0000
	Continuous Monitoring: Do you employ continuous monitoring?	_
	2 Are the security mechanisms in the system monitored on an ongoing basis? (audit, studies, analysis, etc.)	$\circ \circ \circ \circ $
	3 Are the security mechanisms that are volatile or critical to protecting the system assessed at least annually?	$\circ \circ \circ \circ \bullet$
	4 Are all noncritical or nonvolatile security mechanisms assessed at least once during the system's 3-year accreditation cycle for regulated systems?	$\circ \circ \circ \circ $
	⁵ Is there an independent assessor or assessment team to monitor the security controls in the system on an ongoing basis?	$\circ \circ \circ \circ $
	Risk Management Strategy	
	6 Are potential security threats, vulnerabilities, and consequences identified, classified, prioritized, and analyzed using accepted methodologies?	$\circ \circ \circ \circ $
	7 Is there a comprehensive strategy to manage risk to organizational operations and assets, individuals, other organizations?	$\circ \circ \circ \circ \vdots$
	8 Is the risk management strategy implemented consistently across the organization?	$\circ \circ \circ \circ $
	Security Assessments	
	9 Are the security controls in the system assessed on a defined frequency, at least annually, to determine the extent the controls are implemented correctly, operating as intended, and producing the desired outcome?	$\circ \circ \circ \circ $
	10 Is a security assessment report produced that documents the results of the assessment?	$\circ \circ \circ \circ \bullet$
	Security Categorization: Security categorization describes the potential adverse impacts to organizational operations, organizational assets, and individuals should the information and information system be comprised through a loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability.	
	11 Are information and systems categorized in accordance with applicable management orders, policies, regulations, standards, and guidance?	$\circ \circ \circ \circ \vdots$
	12 Are the security categorization results documented in the system security plan?	$\circ \circ \circ \circ $
	13 Is the security categorization decision reviewed and approved by the authorizing official?	$\circ \circ \circ \circ $
	System Connections	
	14 Are the system connections monitored on an ongoing basis verifying enforcement of documented security requirements?	0000

Remote Access Control

population. Failures of critical infrastructure can be caused by different events, such as natural catastrophes (e.g., flooding), equipment malfunction

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systems in the electricity distribution domain. Like many of these standards, it is not a revolution, but a careful evolution, to address security issues without completely breaking backwards-compatibility and

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Goal

- Tool for the analysis of security in ICS
 - As automated as possible
 - Quick to reuse after changes or new vulnerabilities
 - Useful feedback





The Tool

- Modelling approach
 - ∘ SysML
 - No system disturbance
- Logic-based reasoning

 IDP3
- Text-based output









Methodology



SysML

- Systems Modeling Language
- Extension of UML
- Model-Based Systems Engineering
- "Supports specification, analysis, design, verification and validation of systems and systems-of-systems."
- Contains nine diagrams:





IDP 3



- Imperative Declarative Programming framework
- Extension of first order logic
 - Inductive definitions
 - Aggregates
 - Partial functions
 - 0 ...
- IDP instance consists of:
 - Vocabulary
 - Theory
 - Structure
- Solves search problems using model expansion

Model - Conceptual









ICS-CERT



- Vulnerability Database
 - Alerts
 - Advisories
- Department of Homeland Security
- Vulnerabilities added to input model



Feedback





Limitations

- Approach
 - Zero-day attacks
 - Based on system model
- Tool
 - Currently focus on SCADA systems
 - Feedback
 - Vulnerability database management



Case Study - Operational System

- Industrial environment
- 16 processes
 - Touchscreen HMI + PLC
 - Various sensors and actuators
- Switches
- Industrial SCADA PC

Case Study

- Users
 - Technicians
 - Monitor parameters
 - Reset alarms
 - Operators
 - Modify parameters
 - \circ Managers
 - Change passwords
 - Export data
 - o Manufacturers
 - Additional information for remote assistance



Input Model

- User Model
 - Type User
 - o User = {Technician, Operator, Attacker...}
 - HasToken(User, Token)
- Policy Specification
 - Permission(User, Parameter, Operation)

	$Temp_{S_1}$	$Alarm_{S_1}$	$Humidity_{S_2}$
Technician	R	R M	R
Operator	R M	R M	R~M
Manager	$R \ M$	R M	$R \ M$
Attacker			

Evaluation

 $\left\{ \forall u, p, c : (ChangeConfig(u, c) \land ConfigAffects(c, p)) \Rightarrow Permission(u, p, "Modify"). \right\}$

IDP Listing 2: The IDP query that was not satisfied

>>> Generating an unsatisfiable subset of the given theory.

>>> Unsatisfiable subset found, trying to reduce its size (might take some time, can be interrupted with ctrl-c.

The following is an unsatisfiable subset, given that functions can map to at most one element (and exactly one if not partial) and the interpretation of types and symbols in the structure:

```
(~(ChangeConfig("Technician","ConfigurationS1") &
ConfigAffects("ConfigurationS1","TempS1")) | (
Permission("Technician","TempS1","Modify"))) instantiated from line 360
with c="ConfigurationS1", p="TempS1", u="Technician".
```

Elapsed time to find models : 2.24 sec

IDP Listing 3: The final lines of the output, showing the trace of the failed model

Case Study - Simulations

• Using our tool in the design phase of your system



- Test different kinds of architectures
 - Simulate the effects of attacks or components failing
- Case study: brewery
 - Connect the brewery to the campus network
 - Three different architectures
 - Several simulations



Architectures



Architectures



Architectures



Evaluation

- Simulations
 - User rights
 - Compromised components

```
CompromisedPermission :
{ "Attacker", "CTT", Modify; "Attacker", "CTT", Read; "Attacker",
"PF", Modify; "Attacker", "PF", Read; "Student", "CTT", Modify;
"Student", "PF", Modify }
>>> Generating an unsatisfiable subset of the given theory.
>>> Unsatisfiable subset found, trying to reduce its size
(might take some time, can be interruptedwith ctrl-c.
The following is an unsatisfiable subset, given that functions
can map to at most one element (and exactly one if not partial)
and the interpretation of types and symbols in the structure:
((? x[Module] : ModifyParameter("Student", x[Module], "PF"))
=> Permission("Student", "PF", "Modify")) instantiated from
line 396 with u="Student", z="PF".
```

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Elapsed time to find models : 1.02 sec

Conclusion

- Tool to analyse security of ICS
 - Modelling approach
 - As automated as possible
 - Logic-based
 - Vulnerability databases
 - Standards, guidelines and papers

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2 Case studies

Questions?



