

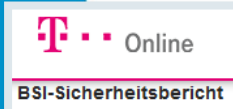


SBA
Research

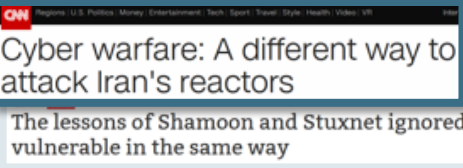
SECURING THE DEVELOPMENT LIFECYCLE IN PRODUCTIONS SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

Edgar Weippl, SBA Research & CD-Lab SQL.at @TU Wien

Well-known CPS attacks



Online
BSI-Sicherheitsbericht
Hacker beschädigen deutschen Hochofen



The lessons of Shamoon and Stuxnet ignored: US ICS still vulnerable in the same way



Stuxnet – 2010

German steel mill – 2014

Blackout Ukraine – 2015

Industroyer – 2016



'GAME OVER' Powerful new 'Stuxnet II' digital weapon can crash electricity grids and cripple economies, tech experts warn



WannaCry – 2017

Triton/Trisis – 2017

WannaCry Ransomware Hits U.S. Critical Infrastructure

Industrial Systems at Risk of WannaCry Ransomware Attacks



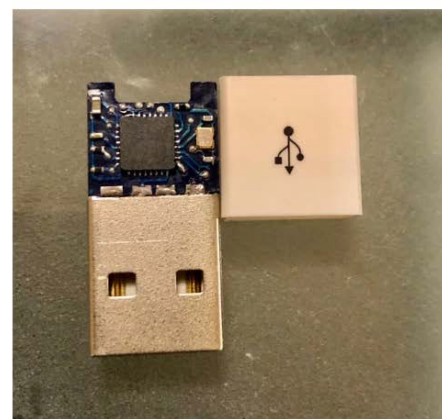
Discarded smart lightbulbs reveal your wifi passwords, stored in the clear

Japanese government plans to hack into citizens' IoT devices

Japanese government wants to secure IoT devices before Tokyo 2020 Olympics and avoid Olympic Destroyer and VPNFilter-like attacks.

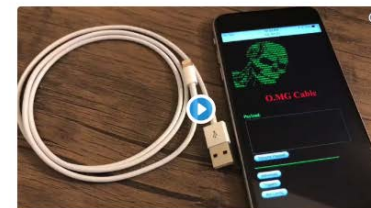


By Catalin Cimpanu for Zero Day | January 27, 2019 -- 14:39 GMT (14:39 GMT) | Topic: Security



PCB with Embedded WiFi Chip

In a video demonstration by Grover, you can see how the researcher simply plugs a cable into the PC and is able to connect to it remotely to issue commands through an app on his mobile phone.



You like wifi in your malicious USB cables?

The O-MG cable
(Offensive MG kit)mg.lol/blog/omg-cable/

This was a fun way to pick up a bunch of new skills.

Not possible without help from: [@d3d0c3d](#), [@cmlhr](#), [@lanColdwater](#), [@hook_s3c](#), [@exploit_agency](#) #OMGCable

- <https://www.bleepingcomputer.com/news/security/new-offensive-usb-cable-allows-remote-attacks-over-wifi/#.XGMw6lWAr1w.linkedin>
- <https://boingboing.net/2019/01/29/flat-lux.html>
- <https://limitedresults.com/2019/01/pwn-the-lifx-mini-white/>
- <https://www.zdnet.com/article/japanese-government-plans-to-hack-into-citizens-iot-devices/>

Safety vs. Security

- Incentives. Who is hurt?
- Legal aspects
- Fundamental cause:
General purpose computer is cheaper than tailor-made machine

ANALYSIS

Drones, tractor hacks and robotic sprayers: the technology of farming



AI machines and digital tools can make farming more efficient and reduce its environmental impact

Ramona Pringle · CBC News · Posted: Sep 17, 2017 5:00 AM ET | Last Updated: October 2, 2017



Why American Farmers Are Hacking Their Tractors With Ukrainian Firmware

A dive into the thriving black market of John Deere tractor hacking.

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/technology/farming-technology-advances-1.4290569>

https://motherboard.vice.com/en_us/article/xykkkd/why-american-farmers-are-hacking-their-tractors-with-ukrainian-firmware



Attacks: Replay

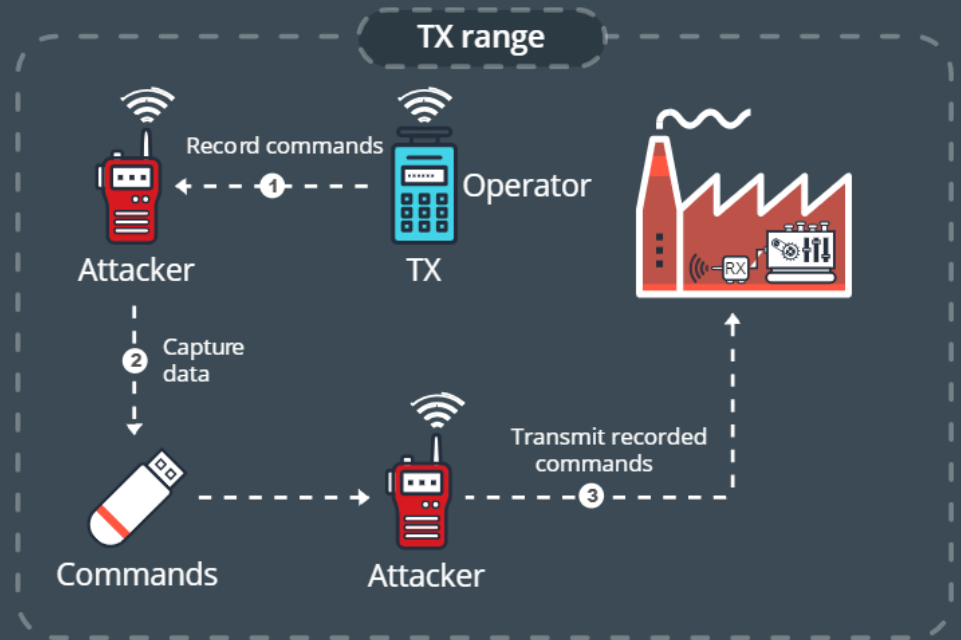
ATTACK 1:

REPLAY ATTACK

DIFFICULTY: EASY

ACCESS: LOCAL OR TEMPORARY LOCAL

The attacker records RF packets and replays them to obtain basic control of the machine.



<https://www.trendmicro.com/vinfo/us/security/news/vulnerabilities-and-exploits/attacks-against-industrial-machines-via-vulnerable-radio-remote-controllers-security-analysis-and-recommendations>

<https://youtu.be/XY7MDhE3tfE>

<https://youtu.be/WXHVA9gGh4o>

<https://www.trendmicro.com/vinfo/us/security/news/vulnerabilities-and-exploits/attacks-against-industrial-machines-via-vulnerable-radio-remote-controllers-security-analysis-and-recommendations>

Attacks: Command Injection

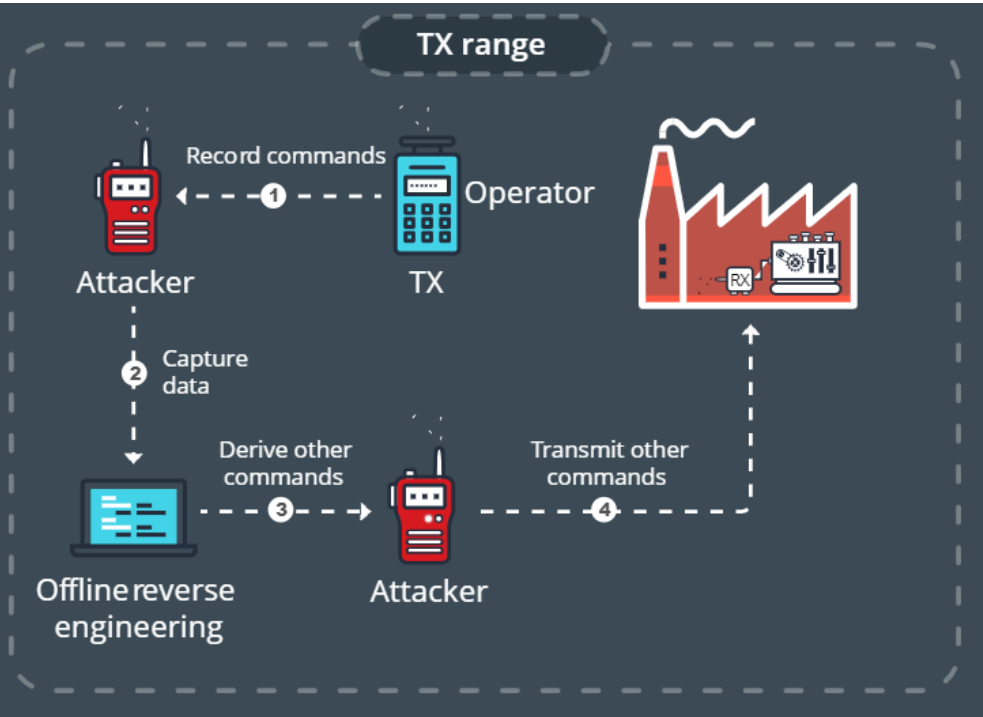
ATTACK 2:

COMMAND INJECTION

DIFFICULTY: INTERMEDIATE

ACCESS: TEMPORARY LOCAL

Knowing the RF protocol, the attacker can arbitrarily and selectively modify RF packets to completely control the machine.



Attack: Denial-of-Service

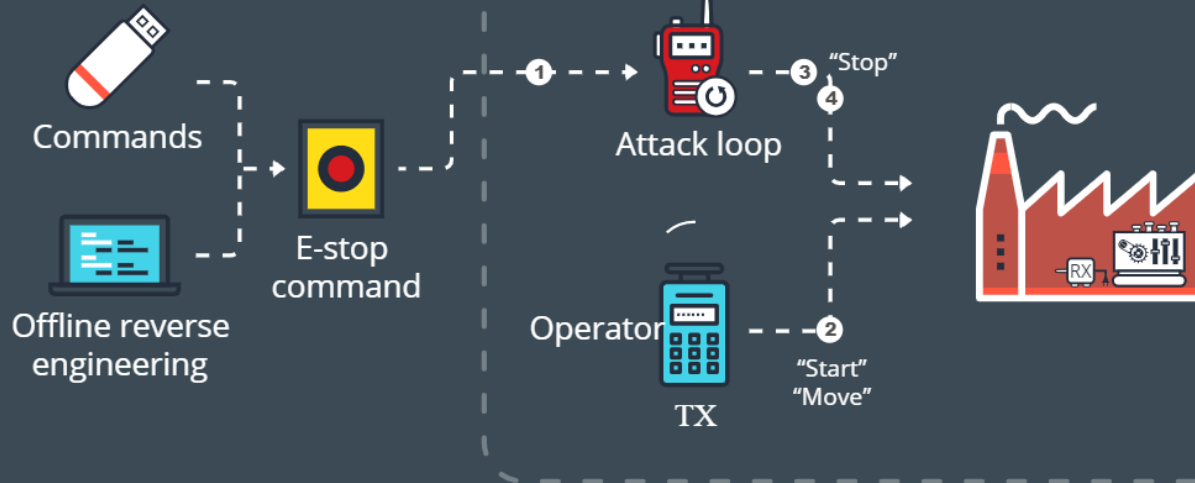
ATTACK 3:

E-STOP ABUSE

DIFFICULTY: EASY

ACCESS: TEMPORARY LOCAL

The attacker can replay e-stop (emergency stop) commands indefinitely to engage a persistent denial-of-service (DoS) condition.



Attack: Impersonation

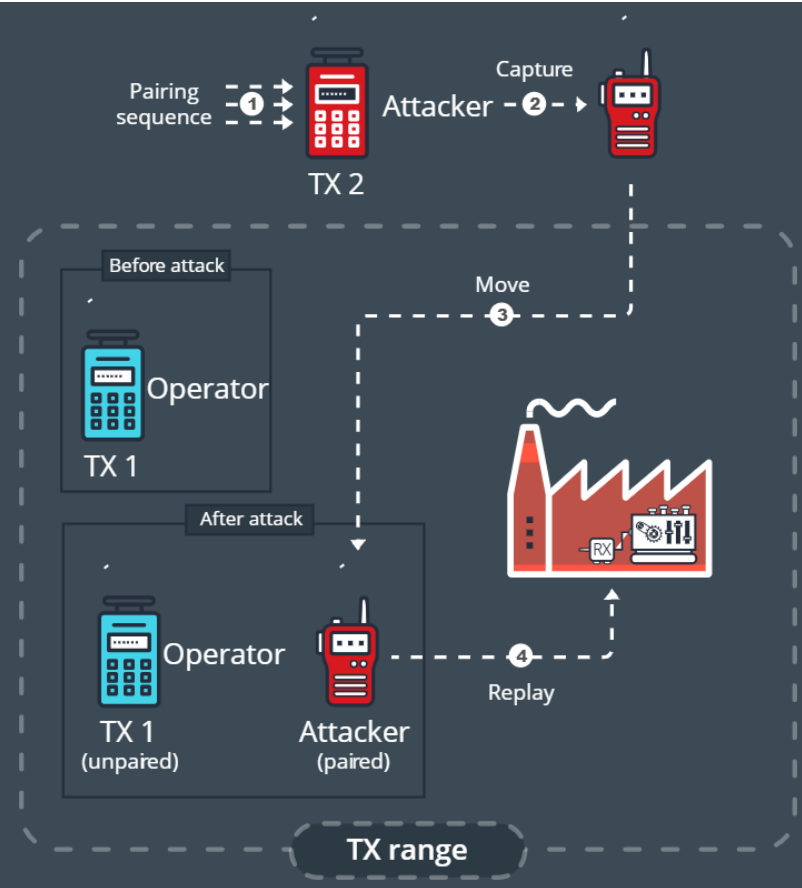
ATTACK 4:

MALICIOUS RE-PAIRING

DIFFICULTY: INTERMEDIATE

ACCESS: LOCAL OR TEMPORARY LOCAL

The attacker can clone a remote controller or its functionality to hijack a legitimate one.



Attack: Full Control

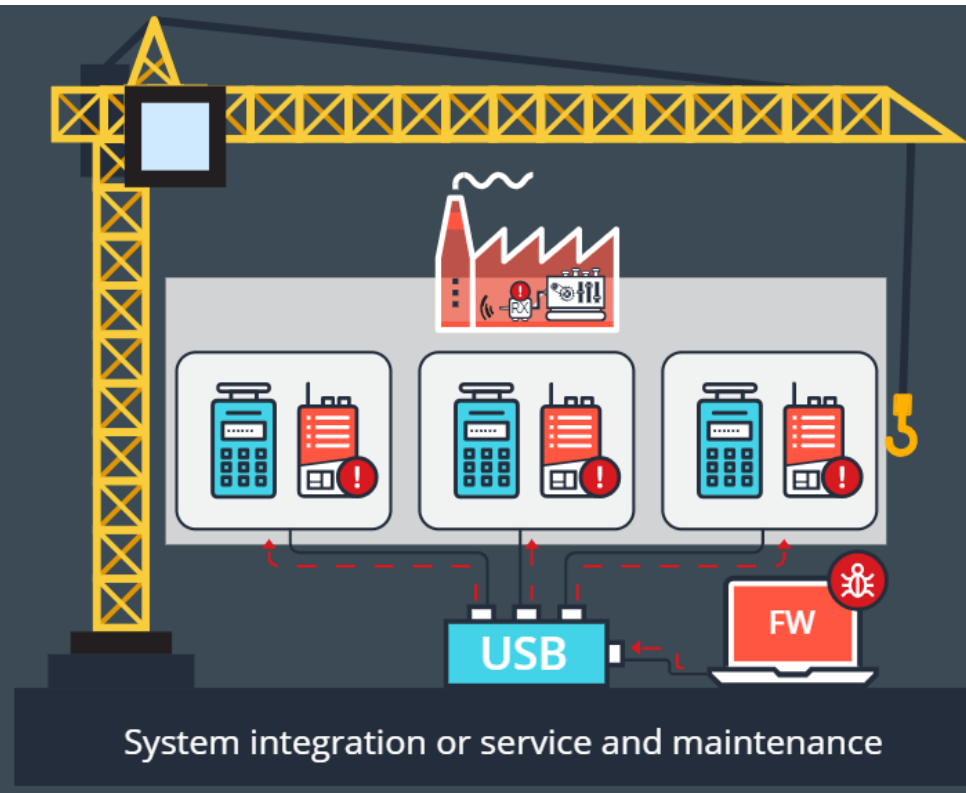
ATTACK 5:

MALICIOUS REPROGRAMMING AND REMOTE ATTACK VECTORS

DIFFICULTY: HARD

ACCESS: REMOTE OR TEMPORARY LOCAL

The attacker "trojanizes" the firmware running on the remote controllers to obtain persistent, full remote control.







Reflections on Trusting Trust

To what extent should one trust a statement that a program is free of Trojan horses? Perhaps it is more important to trust the people who wrote the software.

I picked on the C compiler. I could have picked on any program-handling program such as an assembler, a loader, or even hardware microcode. As the level of program gets lower, these bugs will be harder and harder to detect. A well-installed microcode bug will be almost impossible to detect.

KEN THOMPSON

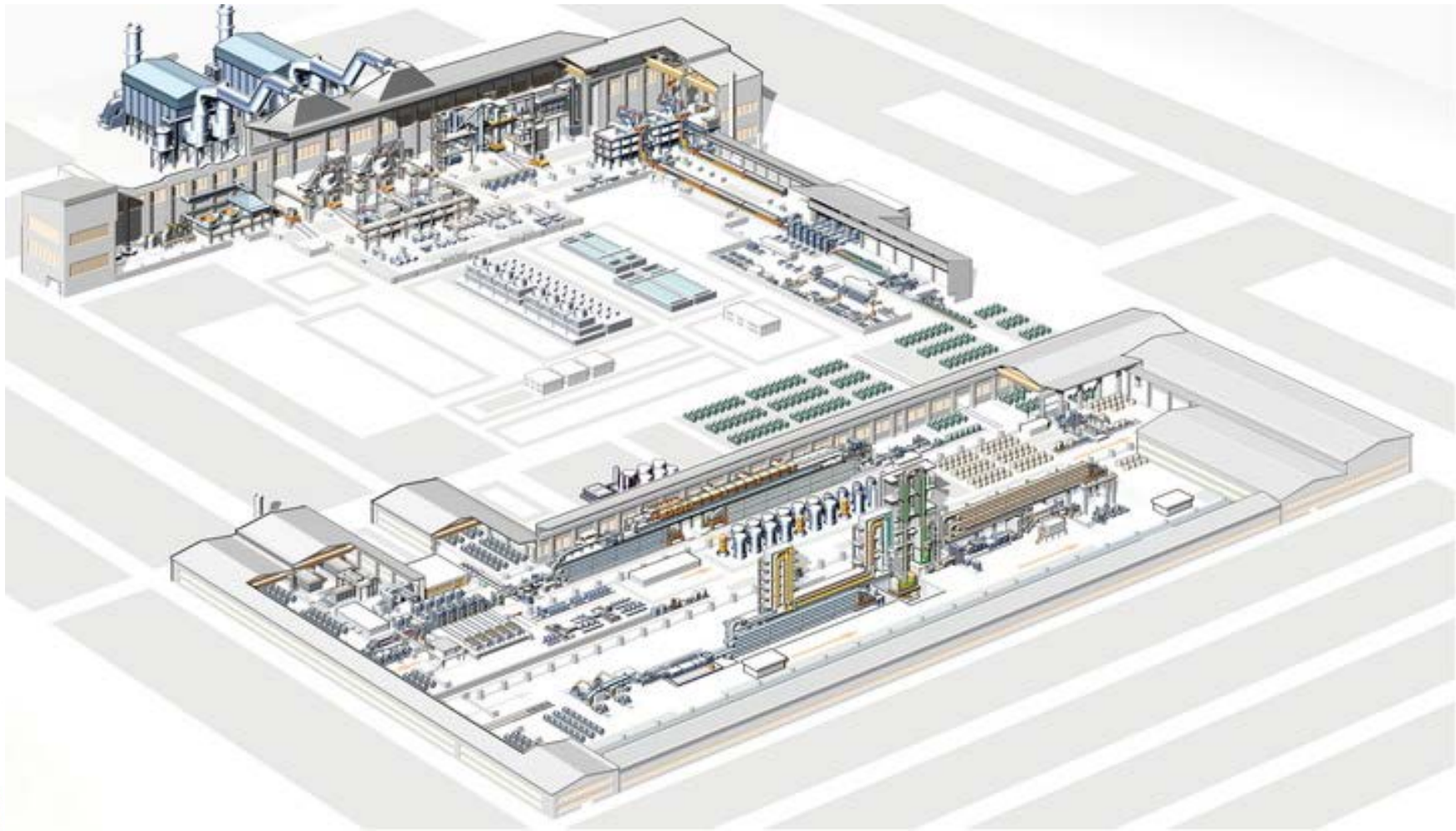
Peter Hamer - Uploaded by Magnus Manske
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ken_Thompson#/media/File:Ken_Thompson_\(sitting\)_and_Dennis_Ritchie_at_PDP-11_\(2876612463\).jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ken_Thompson#/media/File:Ken_Thompson_(sitting)_and_Dennis_Ritchie_at_PDP-11_(2876612463).jpg)

Ken Thompson. 1984. Reflections on trusting trust. Commun. ACM 27, 8 (August 1984), 761-763. DOI=<http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/358198.358210>



Parameter	
Beam energy	100 GeV
Beam current	100 nA
Beam size	100 μm
Beam divergence	100 μrad
Beam spot size	100 μm
Beam spot divergence	100 μrad
Beam spot size at detector	100 μm
Beam spot divergence at detector	100 μrad
Beam spot size at detector	100 μm
Beam spot divergence at detector	100 μrad

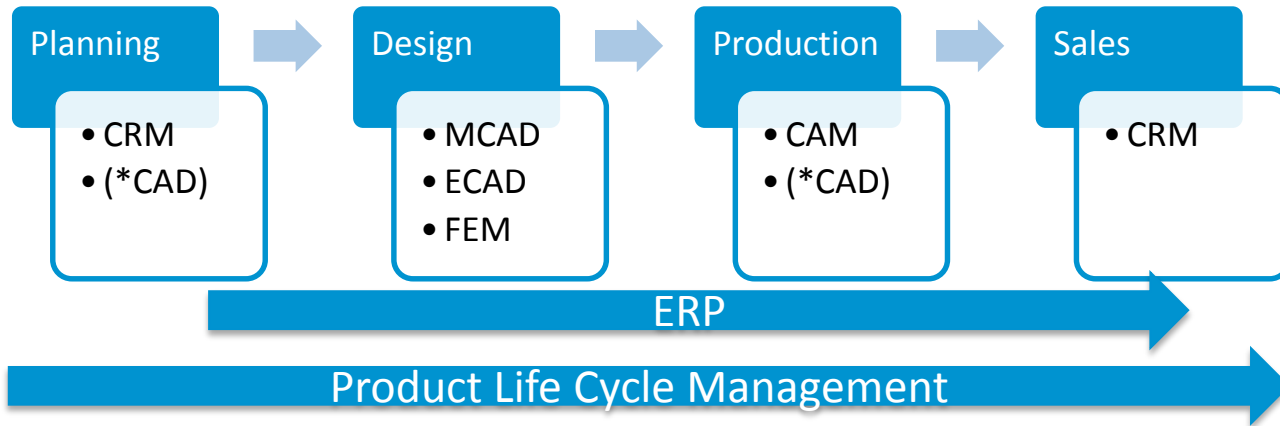
```
1 // This is a simple example of a program  
2 #include <stdio.h>  
3  
4 int main() {  
5     printf("Hello, World!\n");  
6     return 0;  
7 }
```

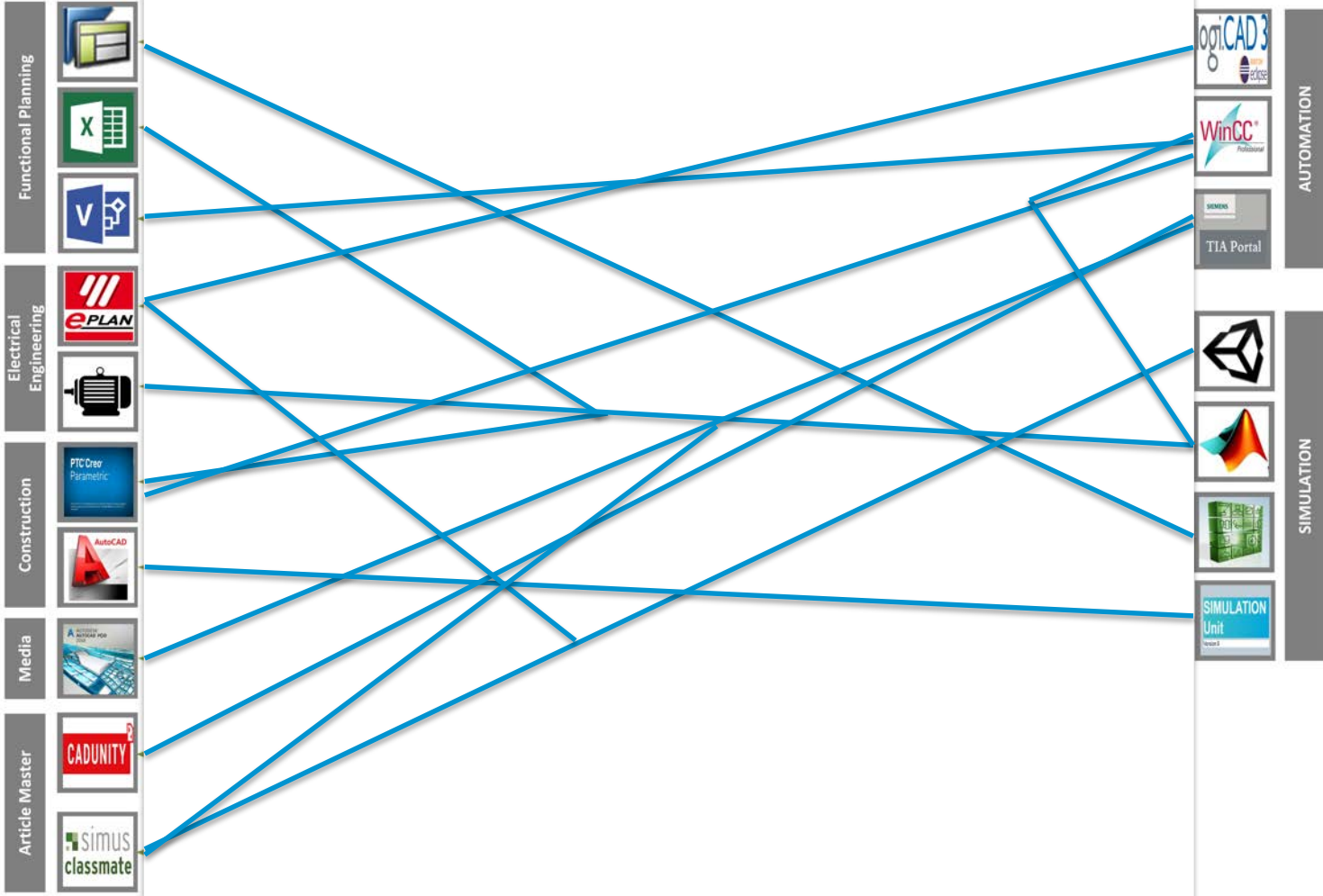



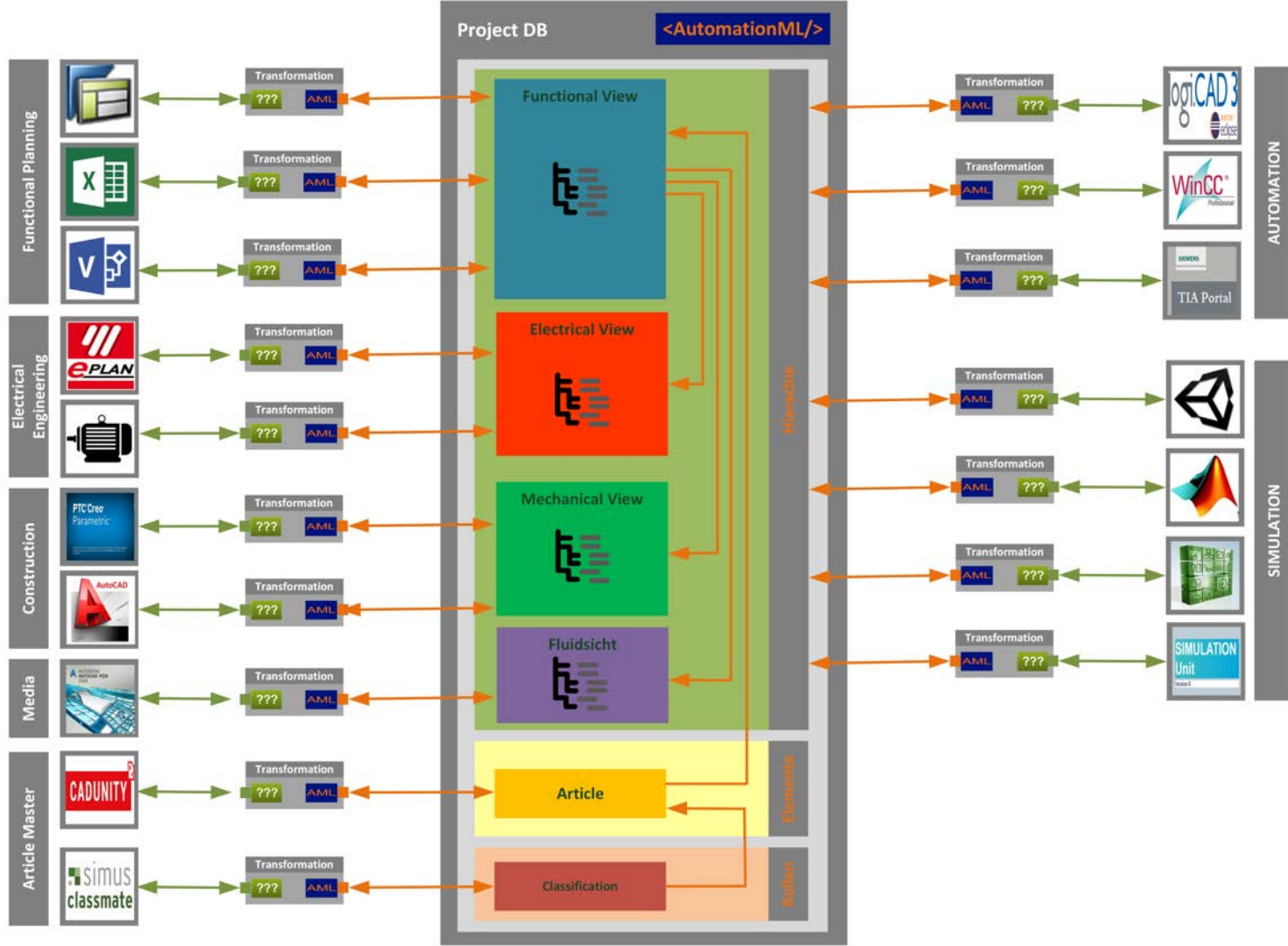


http://www.laweco.de/.cms/Blech_Industrie/183-1

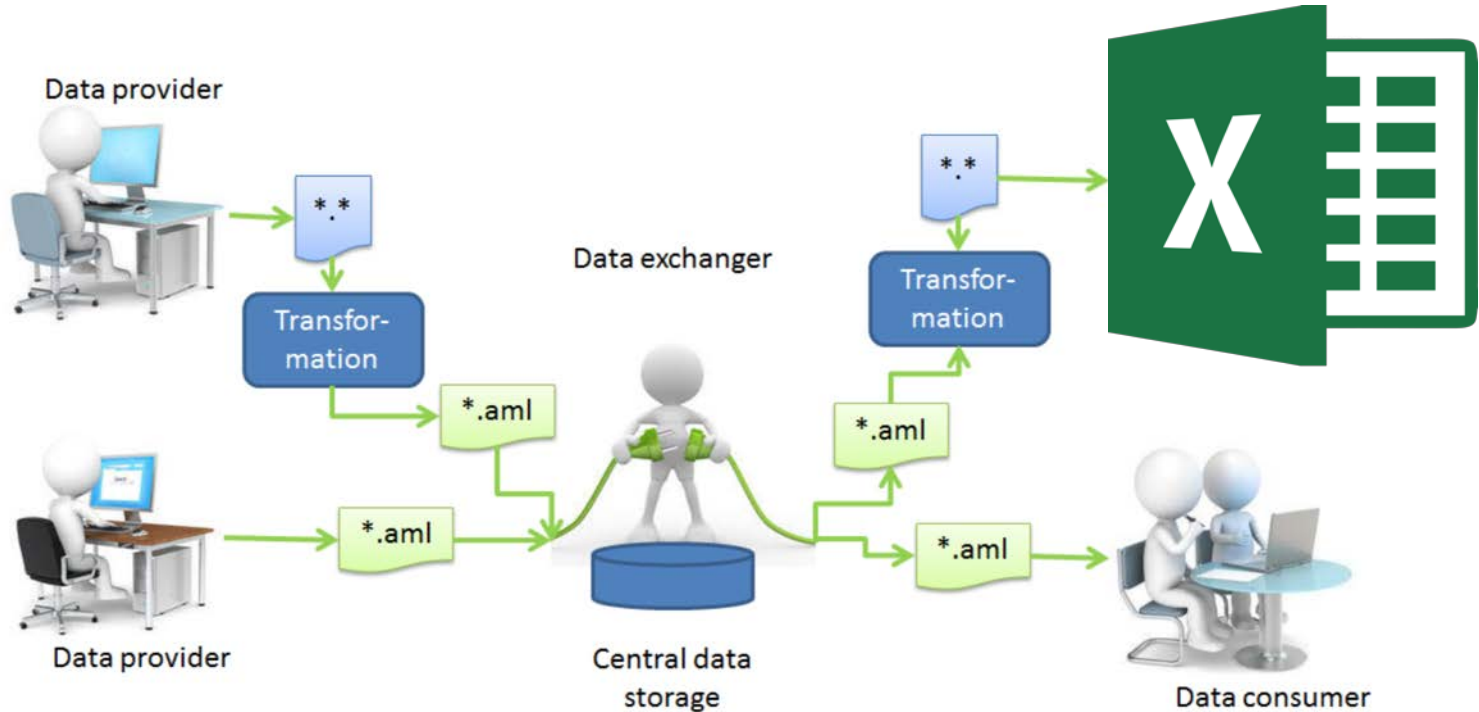
Product Lifecycle







Transformation is good...



Adoption of Software Security is difficult

Governance

Strategy & Metrics (SM)

Compliance & Policy (CP)

Training (T)

Intelligence

Attack Models (AM)

Security Features & Design (SFD)

Standards & Requirements (SR)

SSDL

Touchpoints

Architecture Analysis (AA)

Code Review (CR)

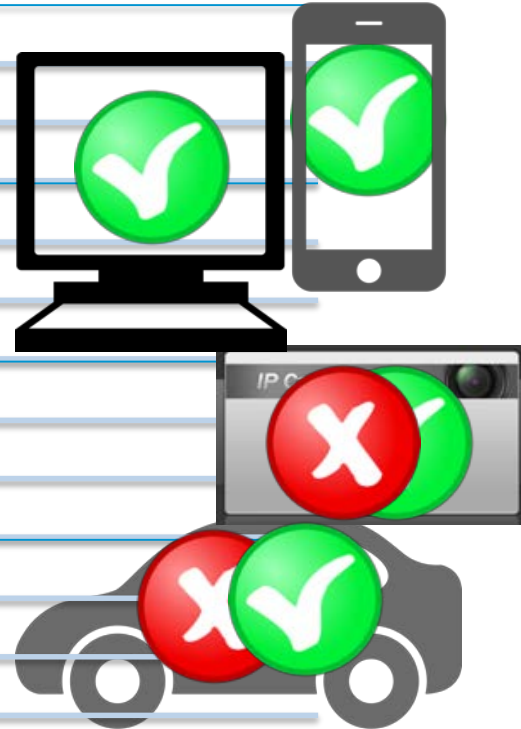
Security Testing (ST)

Deployment

Penetration Testing (PT)

Software Environment (SE)

Configuration M. & Vulnerability Management (CMVM)



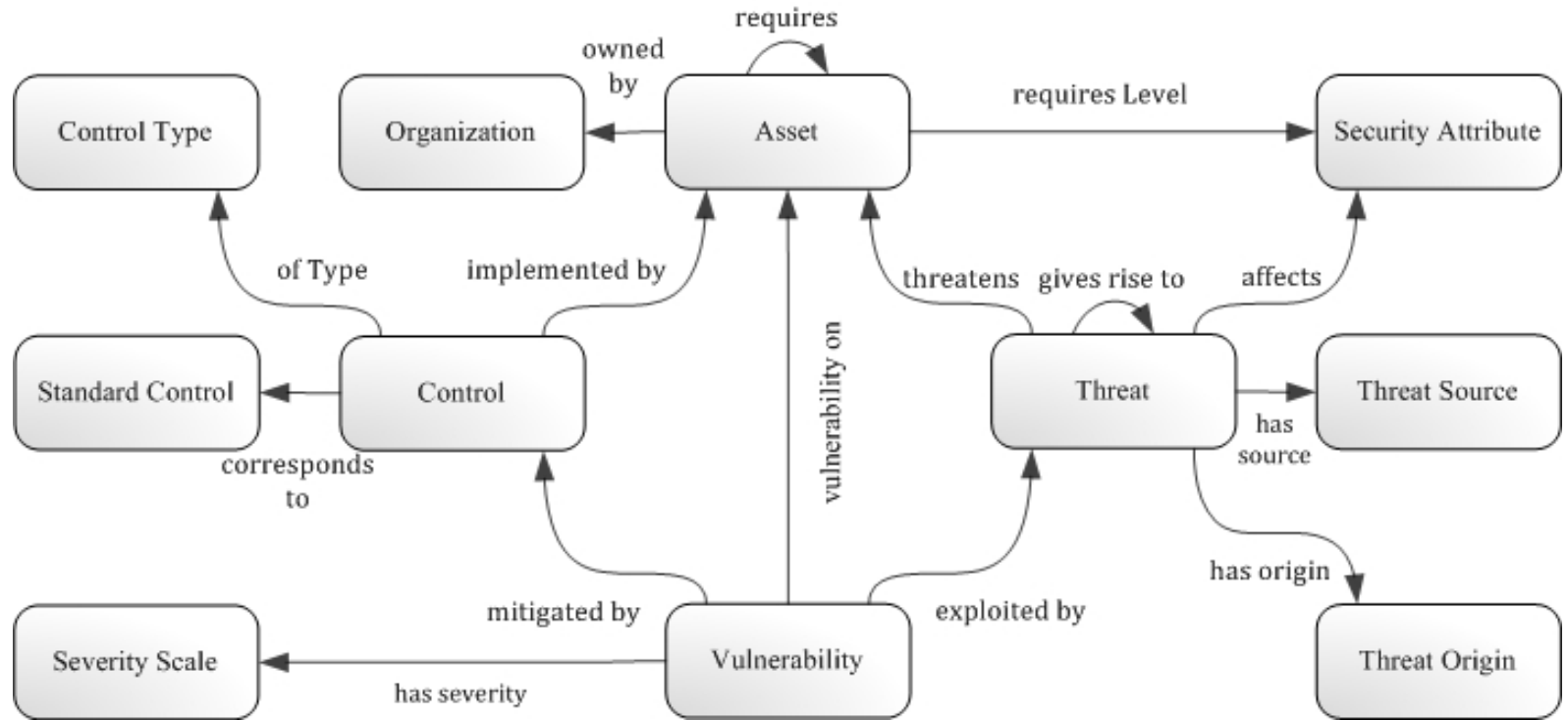
Changes in Production System Engineering

- Centrally accessible data repositories
- Global collaboration with partially trusted and untrusted parties
- Modern information technology in PSE
 - Security Mechanisms in a production system environment
 - Threat Landscape

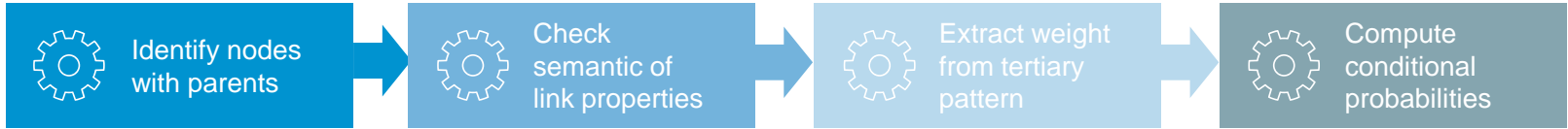
Centrally accessible data repositories

- Data Provenance
 - Tools modify certain properties
 - Software errors
- Remote Attestation
 - Sensors in adversarial environment
- Availability and Confidentiality of Testing Data
 - Modelling “everything”?
 - Verification vs. real world, e.g. KRACK

Security Ontology



Ontology-based Bayesian Network Construction

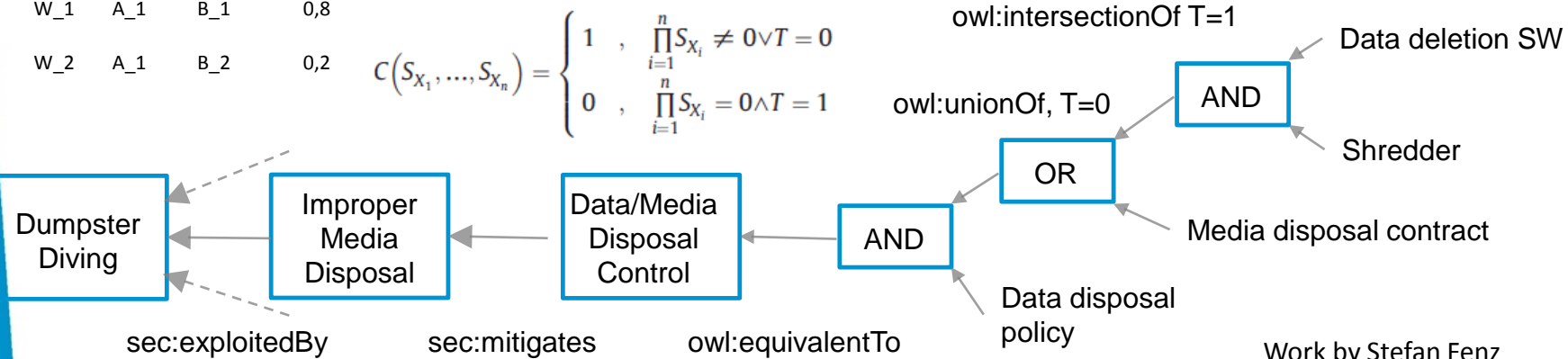


Class W

Ind	Child	Parent	Val
W_1	A_1	B_1	0,8
W_2	A_1	B_2	0,2

$$P(N|X_1, \dots, X_n) = \left(\left(\frac{S_{X_1}}{h_{X_1}} * w_{X_1} \right) + \dots + \left(\frac{S_{X_n}}{h_{X_n}} * w_{X_n} \right) \right) * C(S_{X_1}, \dots, S_{X_n})$$

$$C(S_{X_1}, \dots, S_{X_n}) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \prod_{i=1}^n S_{X_i} \neq 0 \vee T = 0 \\ 0 & , \prod_{i=1}^n S_{X_i} = 0 \wedge T = 1 \end{cases}$$



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