

Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement N° 731558 and from the Swiss State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation.



Emerging IoT Threats and Ethical Hacking: Anomaly-based Intrusion Detection

Stefano Bianchi & Andrea Balogh Softeco Sismat & United Technologies Research Center IoTWeek2018 ANASTACIA has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020

Research and Innovation Programme

under Grant Agreement N° 731558 and from the Swiss State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation.



Advanced Networked Agents for Security and Trust Assessment in CPS/IoT Architectures

TYPE:	Research & Innovation Action
CALL:	H2020-DS-LEIT-2016
TOPIC:	DS-01-2016 Assurance and Certification for Trustworthy
	and Secure ICT systems, services and components
DURATION	: <b>36 MONTHS</b> (Jan 2017 → Dec 2019)
COSTS:	€ 5,420,208.75
FUNDING:	€ 3,999,208.75
G.A.:	731558

## It takes (=took) only 98 seconds...

### Nov 16th 2016 55\$ security camera infected by malware 98 seconds after it was plugged in

ANAST



### Live experiment on Twitter:



Rob Graham, Elf. @ErrataRob **18 Nov** 7/x: And when it's done, it runs the binary, and the box is now officially infected: pic.twitter.com/iggDPSZlri





8/x: Actually, it took 98 seconds for first infection pic.twitter.com/EDdOZaEs0V

11:42 AM - 18 Nov 2016

R	tcp.stre	am eq 12															- E	pression.	
ia.	_	Time		Sourc	e:			ſ	estinatio	n		Protocol	Length	Info					
	2086	95.308	393	192.	168.	1.10		- 2	90.29.	72.112		TELNET	88	Telnet D	ata				
	2087	95.413	849	190.	29.7.	2.112		- 3	92.168	.1.10		TCP	54	57838 +	23 [ACK]	Seq=29	Ack=83	Win=14	16
	2088	95.417	241	190.	29.7	2.112		- 3	92.168	.1.10		TELNET	61	Telnet D	ata				
	2089	95.419	618	192.	168.	1.10		1	90.29.	72.112		TELNET	71	Telnet D	ata				
	2090	95.521	822	190.	29.7	2.112		1	92.168	.1.10		TELNET	68	Telnet D	ata				
	2091	95.523	854	192.	168.3	1.10		1	98.29.	72.112		TELNET	68	Telnet D	ata				
	2092	95.657	464	190.	29.7	2.112		3	92.168	.1.10		TCP	54	57838 +	23 [ACK]	Seq=42	Ack=10	2 Win=1	4
	2095	98.538	\$77	192.	168.	1.10		1	90.29.	72.112		TELNET	88	Telnet D	ata				
	2096	98.639	550	190.	29.7	2.112		- 3	92.168	.1.10		TCP	54	57838 -	23 [ACK]	Seq+42	Ack+13	6 Win=1	4
	2097	98.639	688	190.	29.7.	2.112		à	92.168	.1.10		TELNET	60	Telnet D	ata				
	2898	98.642	883	192.	168.	1.10		3	90.29.	72.112		TELNET	70	Telnet D	ata				
	2899	98.749	931	190.	29.7.	2.112		3	92.168	.1.10		TELNET	63	Telnet D	ata				
	2100	98.768	263	192.	168.1	1.10		-	90.29.	72.112		TELNET	60	Telnet D	ata				
	2101	98.897	786	190.	29.7	2.112		1	92.168	.1.10		TCP	54	57838 +	23 [ACK]	Seq=57	Ack+15	4 Win=1	ù
	2102	98.898	514	192.	168.	1.10		- 3	98.29.	72.112		TELNET	96	Telnet D	ata				
	2103	99.010	530	190.	29.7	2.112			92.168	.1.10		TCP	54	57838 +	23 [ACK]	Seq=57	Ack+19	6 Win=1	ú
		.00.038	643	100	30.7			-	103.168	1.10		TELNET		Talast D					
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## Will it be maneagable for the common man?









growing number of connected devices and appliances (see IoT). For instance, data on energy use in households collected by smart meters can be

More detailed data are collected from a

Privacy and data ownership

used to tell when someone is home, using the shower, or making tea.

Yet, aggregated and anonymised individual energy use data can improve understanding of energy systems, such as load profiles, and help lower costs for individual consumers. Policy makers will need to balance privacy concerns with these other objectives, including promoting innovation and the operational needs of utilities.





- To develop a trustworthy-by-design autonomic security framework which will address all the phases of the ICT Systems Development Lifecycle (SDL) and will be able to take autonomous decisions through the use of new networking technologies such as Software Defined Networking (SDN) and Network Function Virtualisation (NFV) and intelligent and dynamic security enforcement and monitoring methodologies and tools
- holistic solution enabling trust and security by-design for Cyber Physical Systems (CPS) based on IoT and cloud architectures



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### VALUE CHAIN

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- Multi-access Edge Computing applications
  - Test Case: MEC on video cameras
  - Scenario: Spoofing attack on the security camera system

- Smart Building Management Systems applications
  - Test Case: Resilient cyber-physical systems in smart buildings
  - Scenario: Cyber-attack at a hospital building

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ANASTACIA framework architecture

Privacy risk modelling and contingency





### Anomaly based Intrusion Detection Model



- Aggregate different types of loT data: temperature, pressure, current flow, etc.
- Create a model for the normal behavior of the supervised system at the system level.
- Model = network of relations between sensor data

UTC Proprietary, Created at UTRC-I, This page contains EU and US technical data - ECCN(EU): NLR, ECCN(US): EAR99 ANIASTACIA C A 731558 AAAAAA

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## Importance of Cyber-physical

German Steel-Mill controls mill's production software leads to "massive" damage



**Charlie Miller** U.S. auto giant Chrysler had to recall 1.4 million vehicles



Ukraine's power outage first-of-its-kind cyber attack cut the lights to 225,000 people in western Ukraine



SAN Francisco Municipal Railway Ransomware Attack



system security

**STUXNET Nuclear plant** Controls Siemens PLC for fast-spinning centrifuges



UTC Propri NLR, ECCN

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# Types of Intrusion Detection Systems

Knowledge-based ID: Apply the knowledge accumulated about specific attacks and system vulnerabilities. Use a database of patterns/signatures of malicious activities

### Advantages:

- Highly affective towards well known attacks
- Low false positive rates

### Anomaly-based ID:

- Build a profile or data model of the "normal" behaviour (data model can be learned using machine learning).
- Use the normal profile to detect anomalies (observations whose characteristics differ significantly from the normal behaviour).



### Advantages:

• Can identify new attacks





## Anomaly based intrusion detection

Capabilities:

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- Provides a guideline explaining the attack cause
- Model is interpretable by end-user
- Different types IoT data can be captured in one model
- Model continuously learns both from online data and end-user input

### Drawbacks:

- No clear separation between fault and attack





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