

Sharing Knowledge About Security Incidents in Cyber-Physical Systems

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INTRO

- > **Security incidents** exploiting interactions between cyber & physical components are **increasing**
 - These interactions give more opportunities to attackers to cause harm
- > **Common aspects** between incidents can be **observed**
 - For example, in both, the Ukrainian grid incident & the German steel-mill incident, spear-phishing was used
- > **Knowledge** and expertise about such incidents is **limited**

METHODS

Share incident knowledge across Cyber-Physical Systems (CPSs)

1. **Represent** incident knowledge as **incident patterns**, which capture common aspects of incident instances
2. **Extract** incident patterns from specific incidents to:
 - Share incident information
 - Avoid disclosing sensitive information
3. **Instantiate** incident patterns to assess how they can re-occur in CPSs

RESULTS

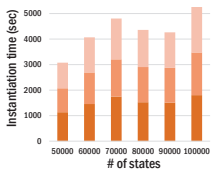
Scalability & Correctness. We can instantiate an incident pattern into different systems (of increasing sizes), obtaining sound results.

A smart building LTSs & Instantiation output

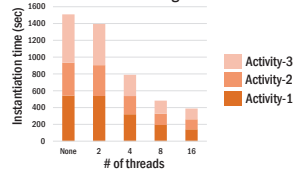
LTS		Instantiation Output	
States	Transitions	Generated traces	Relevant traces
50,000	198,771	14,777	600
60,000	252,897	23,848	704
70,000	295,160	98,720	801
80,000	349,517	143,186	881
90,000	399,319	184,269	942
100,000	445,028	216,561	1,012

Performance. We can instantiate an incident pattern activity in reasonable time, and improve performance by multi-threading.

Instantiation time of incident pattern activities in different LTS sizes



Instantiation time using multi-threading



Incidents Are Meant for Learning, Not Repeating

Capturing & sharing commonalities between incidents in cyber-physical systems can potentially improve the security of systems and readiness for future investigations

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