













# **Securing Cyber-Physical Systems:** moving beyond fear

Stefano Zanero, PhD Associate Professor, Politecnico di Milano



## Welcome to the security circus!



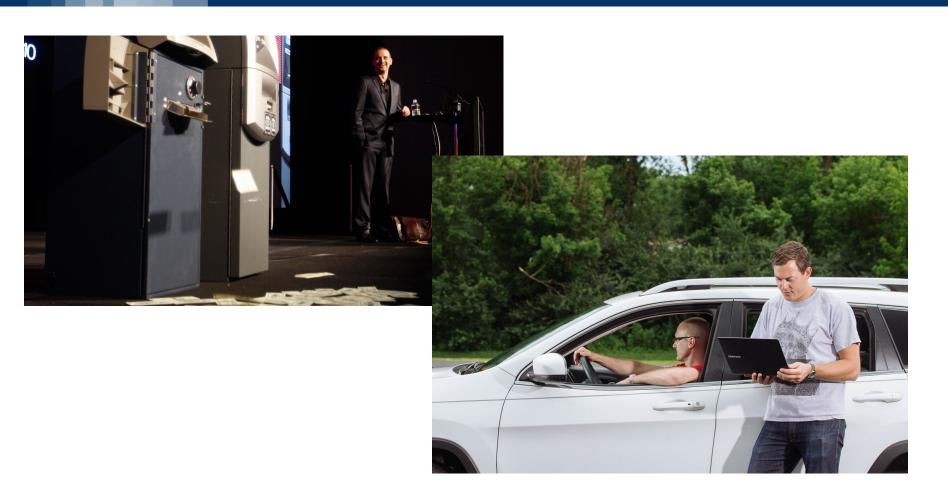


### We all like to see the attractions



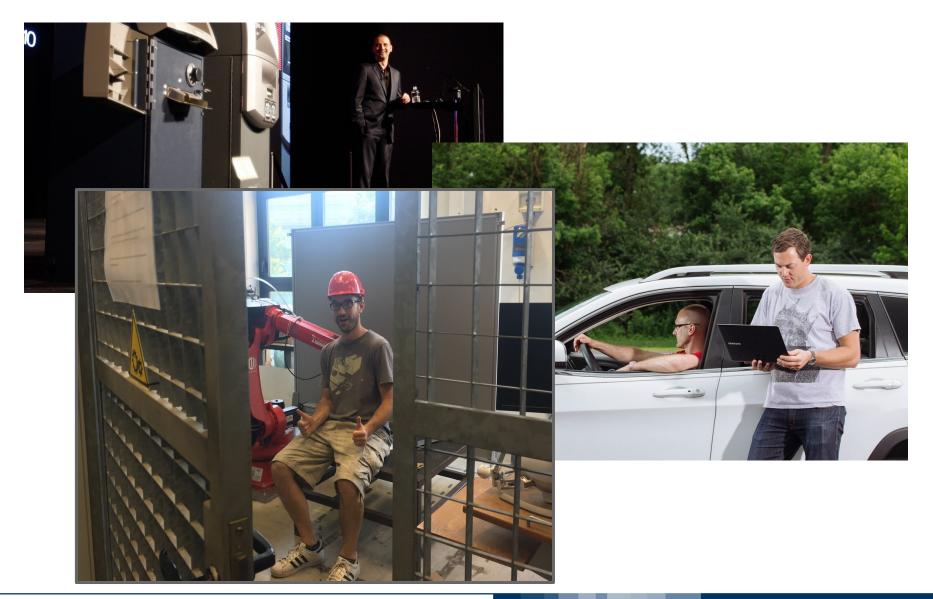


### We all like to see the attractions





### We all like to see the attractions





### And who are the attractions, really?

- Our conferences reward attack research
- Because we are hackers at heart and we enjoy the beauty of many of these hacks, their skill and their ingenuity
- But hackers are not on IRC in our crews anymore
- We are on the top frontpage news
- Our findings impact the public perception



### This is what we showed in the circus

- Costin: "Ghosts in air traffic"
  - Discussed ADS-B security
  - https://media.blackhat.com/bh-us-12/Briefings/
     Costin/BH\_US\_12\_Costin\_Ghosts\_In\_Air\_Slides.pdf
  - Peer-to-peer value > (perceived) vulnerability
  - Humans in the loop = low possibility of this leading to lack of safety
- Still, on the media...



### **Media impact**



New Posts

**Most Popular** Fastest Cars Under \$50K Lists

LAST CHANCE: Get Forbes for \$8!



Andy Greenberg, Forbes Staff Covering the worlds of data security, privacy and hacker culture. + Follow (779)

SECURITY | 7/25/2012 @ 1:54PM | 15.906 views

## Next-Gen Air Traffic Control Vulnerable To Hackers Spoofing Planes Out Of Thin Air



+ Comment Now + Follow Comments

A hacker attack that leads to planes dropping from the sky is the stuff of every cyberwar doomsday prophesy. But some security researchers imagine a less sensational, if equally troubling possibility: Hundreds or thousands of aircraft radioing their approach to an air traffic



control tower, and no way to sort through which are real and which are ghost plane signals crafted by a malicious hacker.



### The crowds are cheering for the lions!

- Hugo Teso: "Aircraft hacking"
  - Used ADS-B (just as a first step to "target a plane")
  - Showed how to exploit a FMS unit bought on eBay (this was the actual core contribution)
  - Showed how this could affect a plane (on a simulator)
  - http://conference.hitb.org/hitbsecconf2013ams/ materials/D1T1%20-%20Hugo%20Teso%20-%20Aircraft%20Hacking%20-%20Practical%20Aero %20Series.pdf
  - Response by FAA and expert pilots: http://www.theregister.co.uk/2013/04/13/faa\_debunks \_android\_hijack\_claim/
- Still, on the media...



### **Media impact**



### Hacker uses an Android to remotely attack and hijack an airplane



The Hack in the Box (#HITB2013AMS) security conference in Amsterdam has a very interesting lineup of talks [pdf]. One that jumped out was the Aircraft Hacking: Practical Aero Series presented by Hugo Teso, a security consultant at n.runs in Germany. According to the abstract, "This presentation will be a practical demonstration on how to remotely attack and take full control of an aircraft, exposing some of the results of my three years research on the aviation security field. The attack performed will follow the classical methodology, divided in discovery, information gathering, exploitation and post-exploitation phases. The complete attack will be accomplished remotely, without needing physical access to the target aircraft at any time, and a testing laboratory will be used to attack virtual airplanes systems.



### **Media impact**



# L'hacker che voleva dirottare un aereo con lo smartphone e una piccola app

Hugo Teso ha stupito la platea in una conferenza svoltasi nei giorni scorsi ad Amsterdam: è riuscito a cambiare la traiettoria e la velocità di un aereo virtuale cliccando su una mappa sul suo smartphone Android o facendo oscillare il telefono. Ma gli esperti rassicurano: lo ha fatto su un simulatore, software che non ha certo le protezioni di un vero velivolo di MATTEO CAMPOFIORITO

Lo leggo dopo



"UNO SMARTPHONE Android e il programma giusto.
Tanto basta per dirottare un aereo". A parlare è l'hacker
Hugo Teso che alla conferenza Hack In The Box, nei
giorni scorsi ad Amsterdam, ha stupito la platea con una
presentazione che descrive come sia possibile prendere il
controllo di un velivolo sfruttando delle vulnerabilità nei
sistemi di controllo degli aerei di linea. Ma dall'European
Aviation Safety Agency, l'ente che si occupa della



### And the list goes on and on...



## FEDS SAY THAT BANNED RESEARCHER COMMANDEERED A PLANE



### A Teller of Tales?

All of this appears to add up to the concrusion that there's no way Roberts could have hacked the thrust controls of a plane and manipulated the aircraft, either through the IEF, the SATCOM or anything else. But then how to explain the FBI affidavit?

See: <a href="https://www.wired.com/2015/05/possible-passengers-hack-commercial-aircraft/">https://www.wired.com/2015/05/possible-passengers-hack-commercial-aircraft/</a>



### And the list goes on and on...

# A BOEING CODE LEAK EXPOSES SECURITY FLAWS DEEP IN A 787'S GUTS



Santamarta claims that leaked code has led him to something unprecedented: security flaws in one of the 787 Dreamliner's components, deep in the plane's multi-tiered network. He suggests that for a hacker, exploiting those bugs could represent one step in a multistage attack that starts in the plane's in-flight entertainment system and extends to highly protected, safety-critical systems like flight controls and sensors.

Boeing flatly denies that such an attack is possible, and it rejects his claim of having discovered a potential path to pull it off. Santamarta himself admits that he doesn't have a full enough picture of the aircraft—or access to a \$250 million jet—to confirm his claims.



# Why is this the case with cyber-physical systems in particular?

 They are systems that people see and can immediately perceive as relevant



## The great cyberfear is spreading

"... potential (cyber)attacks against network infrastructures may have widespread and devastating consequences on our daily life: no more electricity or water at home, rail and plane accidents, hospitals out of service"

Viviane Reding

VP of European Commission (at time of delivering these remarks)









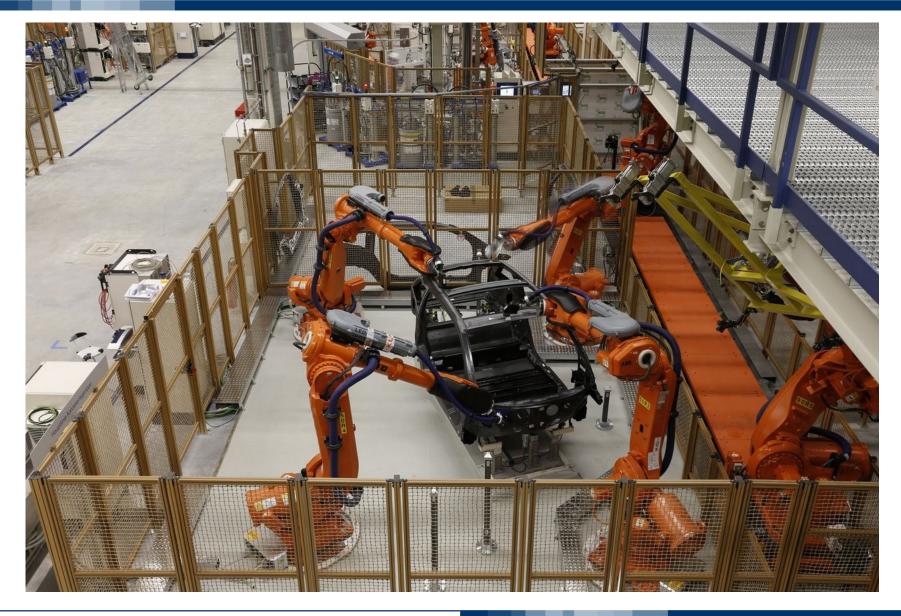


# Why is this the case with cyber-physical systems in particular?

- They are systems that people see and can immediately perceive as relevant
- They are systems with safety constraints which may involve danger for human life



## For instance, industrial robots...





## ... are getting out of their cages



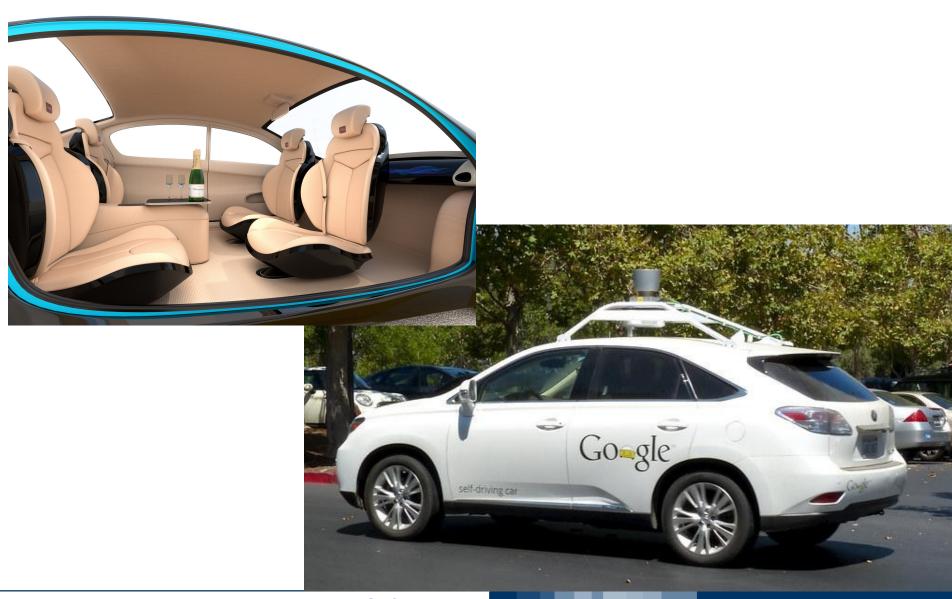


# Why is this the case with cyber-physical systems in particular?

- They are systems that people see and can immediately perceive as relevant
- They are systems with safety constraints which may involve danger for human life
- They are systems that are becoming more and more reliant on automation



## **Automation...**





### ... has always evoked fear





### We can't just keep the circus going!

- "Stunt hacks" have been important in raising awareness and in opening up discussions in the industry
- However, they focus on specific vulnerabilities





"Are vulnerabilities in software dense or sparse? If they are sparse, then every vulnerability you find and fix meaningfully lowers the number of vulnerabilities that are extant. If they are dense, then finding and fixing one more is essentially irrelevant to security and a waste of the resources spent finding it."



Dan Geer



### We can't just keep the circus going!

- "Stunt hacks" have been important in raising awareness and in opening up discussions in the industry
- However, they focus on specific vulnerabilities
- We are not going to solve anything by just squashing one vulnerability at a time!

# 1

### Words of wisdom

A flaw that Brad Spengler [...] has been incessantly pointing out for years [is] that **bugs don't matter**. Bugs are irrelevant. Yet our industry is fatally focused on what is essentially vulnerability masturbation. [...]

And it's all bullshit. If you care about security that is. [...]

"But to stop exploitation you have to understand it!". Sure. But here's an inconvenient truth. You are not going to stop exploitation. Ever.

So if you truly, deeply, honestly care about security. Step away from exploit development. All you're doing is ducking punches that you knew were coming. It is moot. It is not going to stop anyone from getting into anything, it's just closing off a singular route.

But if you care about systemic security [...] don't chase and fix vulnerabilities, [...] design a system around fundamentally stopping routes of impact.

Containment is the name of the game. Not prevention. The compromise is inevitable and the routes are legion. It is going to happen.

Bas Alberts



### We can't just keep the circus going!

- "Stunt hacks" have been important in raising awareness and in opening up discussions in the industry
- However, they focus on specific vulnerabilities
- We are not going to solve anything by just squashing one vulnerability at a time!
- Often, vulnerability research lacks systemic context, leading to uncertain results



# A BOEING CODE LEAK EXPOSES SECURITY FLAWS DEEP IN A 787'S GUTS



Santamarta claims that leaked code has led him to something unprecedented: security flaws in one of the 787 Dreamliner's components, deep in the plane's multi-tiered network. He suggests that for a hacker, exploiting those bugs could represent one step in a multistage attack that starts in the plane's in-flight entertainment system and extends to highly protected, safety-critical systems like flight controls and sensors.

Boeing flatly denies that such an attack is possible, and it rejects his claim of having discovered a potential path to pull it off. Santamarta himself admits that he doesn't have a full enough picture of the aircraft—or access to a \$250 million jet—to confirm his claims.





- I'm sorry, I don't believe I have a solution, but I definitely have two suggestions
- First, we need to think systemically, and not of the specific vuln, let me bash my own research as an example













# Breaking the Laws of Robotics Attacking Industrial Robots

Davide Quarta, Marcello Pogliani, Mario Polino, Federico Maggi, Andrea M. Zanchettin, Stefano Zanero

#BHUSA / @BLACKHATEVENTS



### What the circus cheered for:





#### **How?** FTP at **boot**

FTP	116	Request: SIZE /hd0a/ROBOTWARE_5.13.1037/TPS//SxTPU/2.0/TpsStart.exe
FTP	66	Response: 213 415744
FTP	116	Request: RETR /hd0a/ROBOTWARE_5.13.1037/TPS//SxTPU/2.0/TpsStart.exe
FTP	95	Response: 150 Operling BINARY mode data connection

.... plus, no code signing, nothing

¥#BHUSA / @BLACKHATEVENTS



### What the circus cheered for:







### **Autoconfiguration is magic!**

#### How? FTP at boot

FTP	116	Request
FTP	66	Respons
FTP	116	Request
FTP	95	Respons

.... plus, no code signing, r

```
117 Response: 220 ABB Robotics FTP server (VxWorks5.5.1) ready.
FTP
FTP
                          84 Request: USER _SerB0xFtp_
                          89 Response: 331 Password required
FTP
FTP
                          81 Request: PASS 1
                          86 Response: 230 User logged in
FTP
FTP
                         72 Request: PASV
FTP
                        114 Response: 227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,125,1,4,25)
FTP
                         93 Request: RETR /command/spartupInfo
FTP
                        107 Response: 150 Opening BINARY mode data connection
FTP
                         89 Response: 226 Transfer complete
FTP
                         72 Request: QUIT
FTP
                          91 Response: 221 Bye...see you later
```

FlexPendant

ABBVU-DMRO-124642

¥#BHUSA / @BLACKHATEVENTS



### What the circus cheered for:







### **Autoconfiguration is magic!**

FlexPendant



### **Enter / command**

Let's look at **cmddev\_execute\_command**:

shell → sprintf(buf, "%s", param)
other commands → sprintf(buf, "cmddev\_%s",
arg)

overflow **buf** (on the stack) → **remote code execution** 

ABBVU-DMRO-128238

##BHUSA / @BLACKHATEVENTS

1) ready.

l,4,25)



¥BHUSA / @BLACKHATEVENTS



## What the press impact was:

# Catastrophe Warning: Watch An Industrial Robot Get Hacked



EDITOR'S PICK

Thomas Fox-Brewster Forbes Staff

May 3, 2017, 08:00am • 3,154 views • #CyberSecurity



ABB has fixed vulnerabilities in its robots that allowed hackers to remotely change its configuration, opening the door for catastrophic results, researchers warned Wednesday. (Photo credit: SAM YEH/AFP/Getty Images)



### What the press impact was:

## Catastrophe Warning: Watch An Industrial Robot Get Hacked



EDITOR'S PICK

Thomas Fox-Brewster Forbes Staff

May 3, 2017, 08:00am • 3,154 views • #CyberSecurity



ABB has fixed vulnerabilities in its robots that allowed hackers to remotely change its configuration, opening the door for catastrophic results, researchers warned Wednesday. (Photo credit: SAM YEH/AFP/Getty Images)

ANDY GREENBERG SECURITY 05.03.17 08:00 AM

# WATCH HACKERS SABOTAGE AN INDUSTRIAL ROBOT ARM





### What the press impact was:

### Catastrophe Warning: Watch An Industrial Robot Get Hacked





NDY GREENBERG SECURITY 05.03.17 08:00 AM

# WATCH HACKERS SABOTAGE AN INDUSTRIAL ROBOT ARM



**MOTHERBOARD** 

INTERNET INSECURITY | By Lorenzo Franceschi-Bicchierai | May 3 2017, 2:01pm

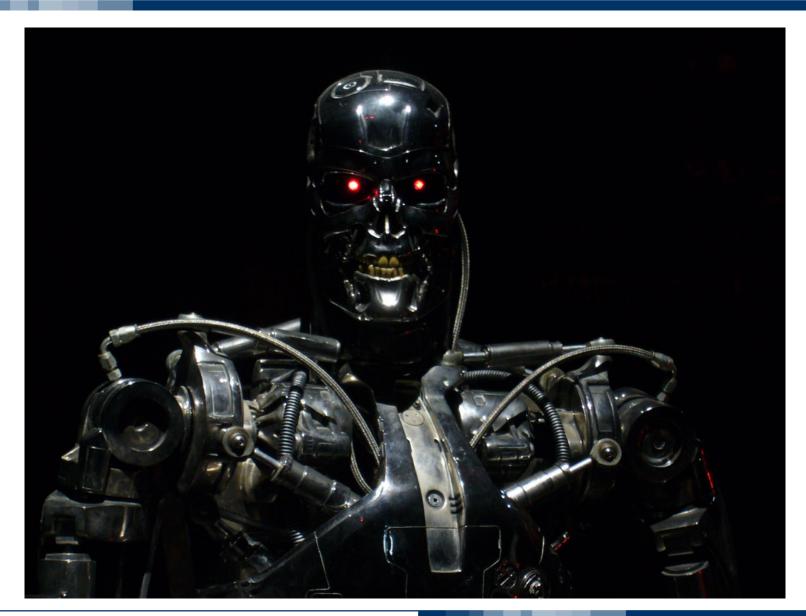
# Hackers Are Remotely Controlling Industrial Robots Now

Security researchers have found multiple vulnerabilities into a specific model of robot arm used in factories.

ABB has fixed vulnerabilit catastrophic results, rese



## What the public perception was:





## What was actually important in the paper:

- We explored the domain-specific postexploitation strategies (which leads to intuitive ways to close them off)
- We explored the threat landscape to identify ways to minimize impact
- We explored architectural changes that would improve resilience (e.g. firmware signatures)
- We proposed research directions to further improve security of industrial robots (e.g. static analysis of domain specific languages)
- We identified industrial routers as an appealing target for further investigation





- I definitely have two suggestions
- First, we need to think systemically, and not of the specific vulnerability, but rather of its impact, of resilience strategies, of architectural changes...
- Second, we need to embed security in the design process, and to make security decisions risk-driven. Let me use the automotive industry as an example.



## Multiple attacks and hacks (local and remote)

ANDY GREENBERG SECURITY 07.21.15 6:00 AM

### HACKERS REMOTELY KILL A JEEP ON THE HIGHWAY -WITH ME IN IT



I WAS DRIVING 70 mph on the edge of downtown St. Louis when the exploit began to take hold.

### Hackers can easily drain the battery on the world's most popular electric car





LINKEDIN







The popular Nissan Leaf electric car can be drained of its battery life using little more than its vehicle identification number

(VIN).

The major security hole was found by researcher Troy Hunt, who figured out that the Leaf's



smartphone app interface (API) uses only the VIN to control car features remotely without passwords. These features include seeing the car's current battery life, times and distances the car has traveled, and

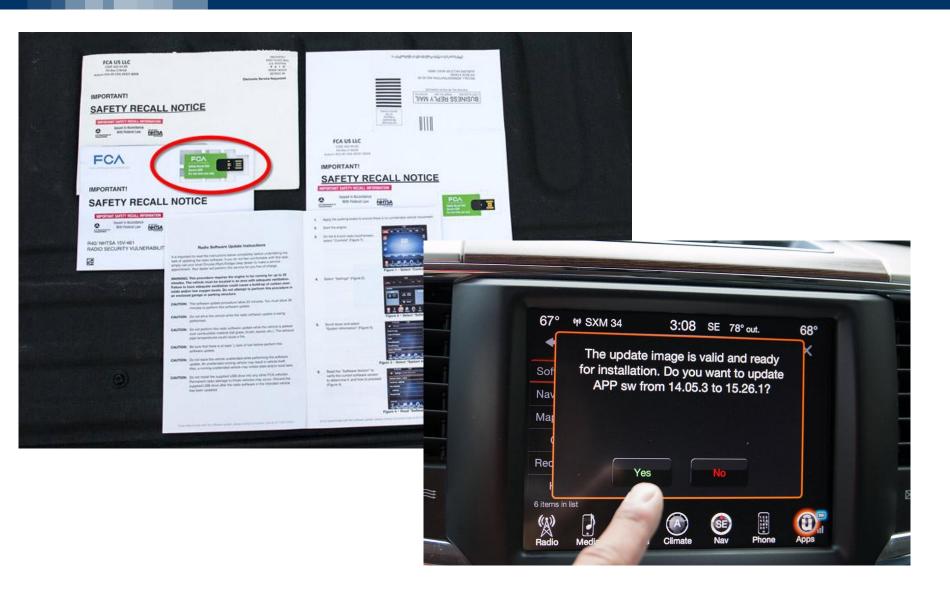


## But in reality they are all the same attack

- 1. Attacker finds exploit in physical or wireless systems
  - Most of these systems not designed to be secure gateways
  - Changed assumptions, e.g. "if inside the vehicle, authorized"
- 2. Exploit is used to gain access to the in-vehicle network
  - Which was not designed to host non-trusted entities, so
- 3. Message forgery or diagnostics actions can be leveraged
  - Vehicle theft
  - Temporary influence on vehicle operation
  - Permanent modification of vehicle
  - Extraction of personal information, tracking, etc.



# The defense circus is sometimes better than the offense circus!



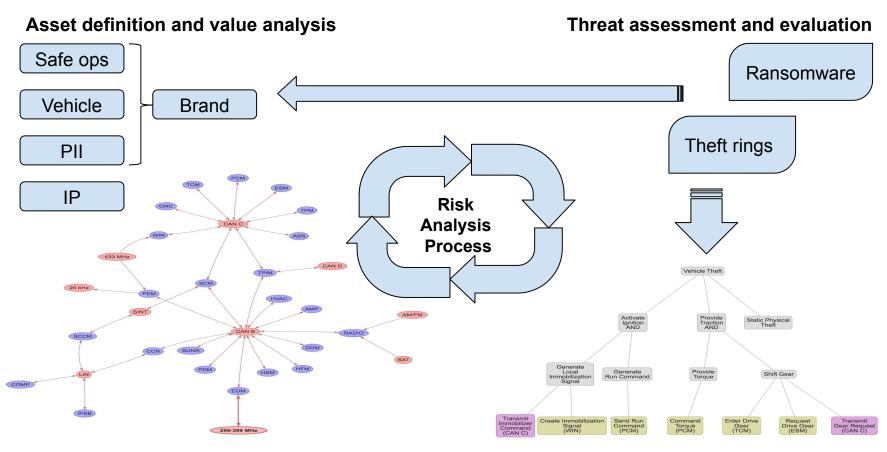


## What is the systemic way out?

- The issue is that CAN is a trusted network
- Lots of research tries to address this, but reality is, changing this is impractical
- Lots of research tries to come up with magic IDSs, but we and others showed you can design attacks that simply cannot be detected
- Obviously, squashing bugs in thousands of combinations of ECUs and firmwares is pointless
- We can only approach this through secure design of networks based on risk approaches



# An approach: risk-based design of networks (for automotive and more)



Vehicle network topology mapping

Attack tree definition and analysis

### **Conclusions**



- We focus way too much on attack research, vulnerability discovery and exploitation
- Vulnerabilities, in the grand scheme of things, do not really matter
- Stunt hacking distracts the industry and the public from actual sensible risk-based security
- We need more focus on:
  - Structural resilience
  - Architectural changes
  - Impact reduction





- Thank you for your attention!
- You can reach me at stefano.zanero@polimi.it
- Or just tweet @raistolo

Disclaimer: none of these materials, if posted without a video of the talk, should be construed to be a criticism of the specific research I used as examples.

