

Abbildung und Simulation cyber-physischer Bedrohungen für kritische Infrastrukturen

Michael Mundt, Harald Baier

30. DFN-Konferenz „Sicherheit in vernetzten Systemen“

08.-10. Februar 2023, Grand Elysée Hotel Hamburg

Agenda

- Motivation
- Cyber Threat Intelligence
- Verortung cyber-physischer Objekte
- Verkettung der Informationsmodelle
- Use Case: SIEM Alarmierung

KRITIS...Kritische Infrastrukturen

CTI.....Cyber Threat Intelligence

ICS.....Industrial Control Systems

SIEM.....Security Information and Event Management

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Analyse des Angriffs auf die Energieversorgung

Ukraine, 18. März 2016



Industrial Control Systems

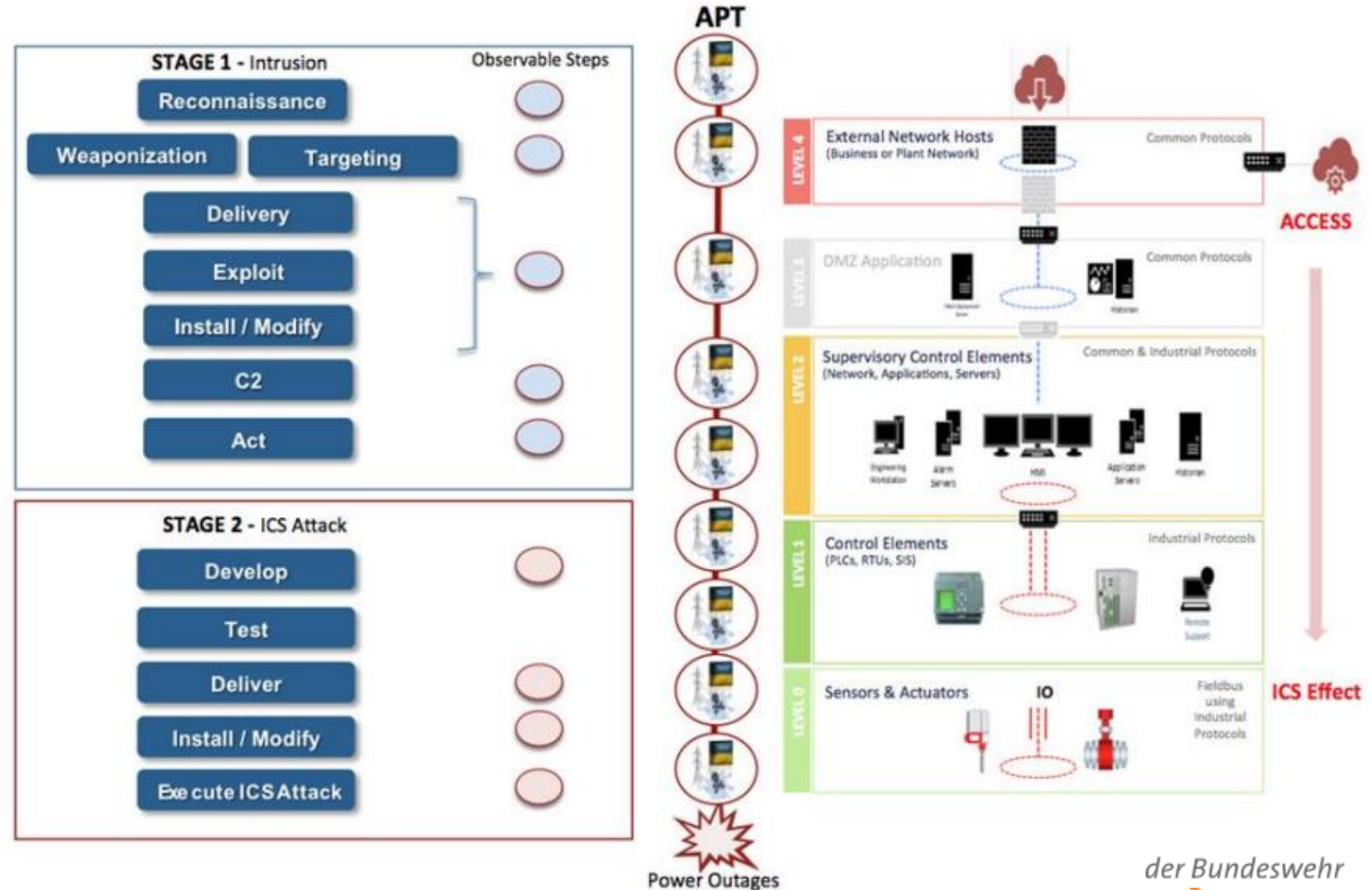


Electricity –
Information Sharing
and Analysis Center

Quelle: Internet

[https://scadahacker.com/library/Documents/Cyber Events/E-ISAC%20-%20Analysis%20of%20the%20Cyber%20Attack%20on%20the%20Ukrainian%20Power%20Grid.pdf](https://scadahacker.com/library/Documents/Cyber%20Events/E-ISAC%20-%20Analysis%20of%20the%20Cyber%20Attack%20on%20the%20Ukrainian%20Power%20Grid.pdf)

Aufgerufen 29.01.2023



Analyse des Angriffs auf die Energieversorgung

Ukraine, 18. März 2016



- Langzeit-Aufklärung
 - Datenexfiltration, Vorbereitung und Tests
-
- Schwerpunkt des Angriffs
 - Ausführung von SCADA Funktionen zur Abschaltung der Versorgung
 - Flankierende Angriffe
 - Löschen (KillDisk) von Arbeitsstationen, Servern und Fernzugriffsstationen
 - Einsatz maliziöser Firmware auf Serial-to-Ethernet Geräten in den verteilten Stationen
 - Weitere Störungen und Ablenkungen
 - Planmäßige Trennungen von UPS
 - DoS gegen die Support-Hotline des Unternehmens



DoS...Denial of Service

UPS...Uninterruptable Power Supplies



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ISO/IEC 27001:2022

Information security, cybersecurity and

privacy manage

Abstract

This document specifies requirements for maintaining and continuing the effectiveness of an information security management system within the context of the organization and its needs, and the requirements for the assessment of information security risks, tailored to the needs of the organization.

Control 5.7 - Threat Intelligence

A notable addition to the new standard is Control 5.7, which refers to Threat Intelligence. This covers the need for organizations to collect, analyze, and produce threat intelligence relating to information security threats. In today's environment of an ever-changing threat landscape, cyber threat intelligence allows firms to take preventative measures before an attack begins.

For maximum efficiency, ISO advises three aspects of intelligence.

Strategic

- Information on Threat Landscape, security architecture, aligning with strategy, emerging threats, prioritized and tailored reporting

Operational

- Information on attacks, threat actors, mapping with frameworks, gap assessment, diverse sources

Tactical

- Information on recent attacks and indicators of compromise, proactive detection, real time insights

MITRE ATT&CK Framework

Cyber Threat Intelligence

- Weltweit zugängliche Wissensdatenbank
- Gegnerische Ziele und Techniken
- Ausgewertete Cyber-Analyseberichte
- Life Cycle Management durch die MITRE Corporation

ATT&CK...Adversarial Tactics, Techniques and Common Knowledge



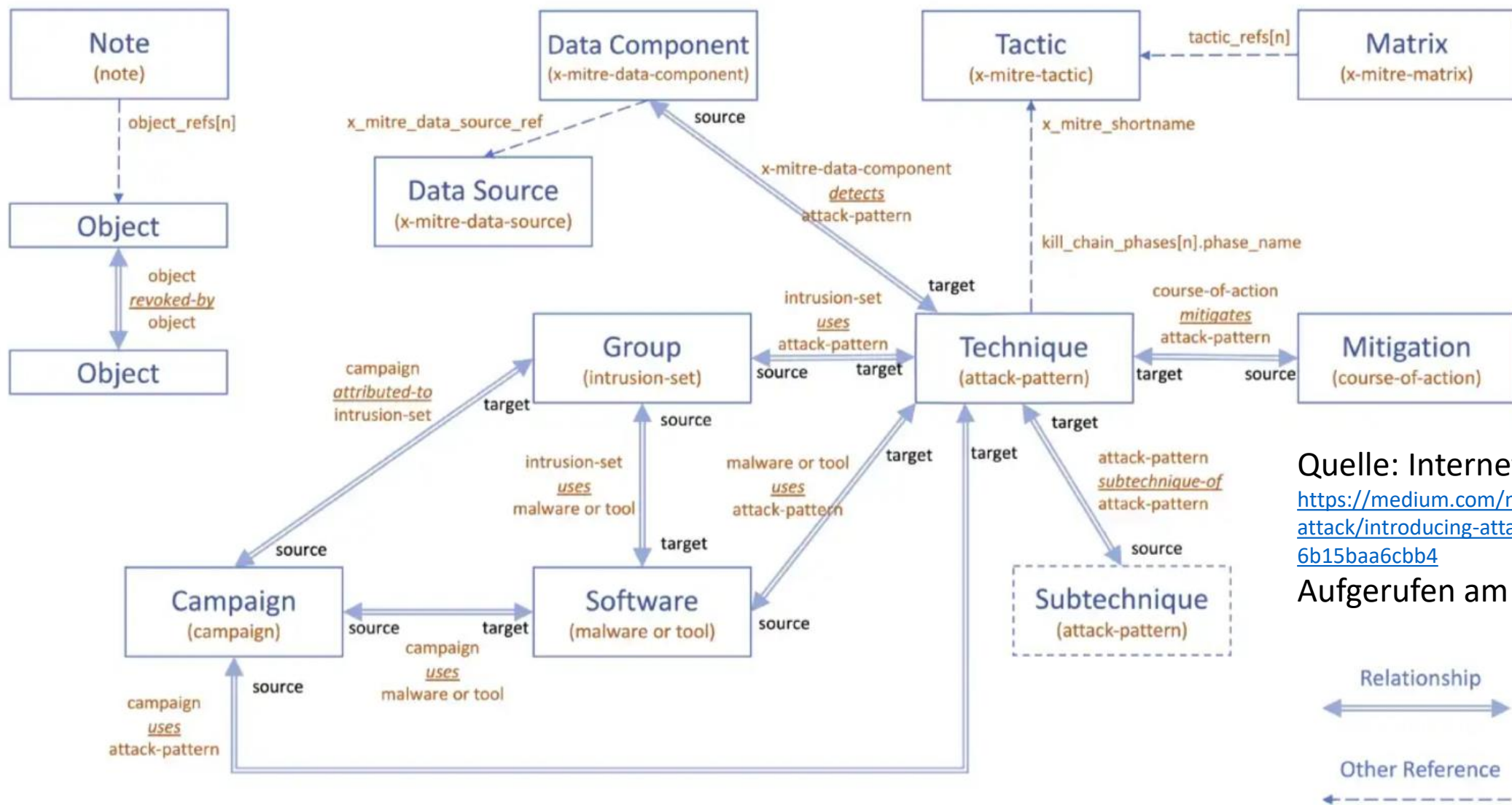
Quelle: Internet

<https://mitre-attack.github.io/attack-navigator/>

Aufgerufen am 27.01.2023

MITRE ATT&CK Framework

Objektmodell



Quelle: Internet

<https://medium.com/mitre-attack/introducing-attack-campaigns-6b15baa6cbb4>

Aufgerufen am 21.01.2023

MITRE ATT&CK Framework

Eingehende Informationsquellen



- Threat Intelligence Berichte
- Konferenz-Präsentationen
- Webinare
- Social Media
- Blog-Einträge
- Open Source Code Repositories
- Malware Samples

Quelle: Internet

https://attack.mitre.org/docs/ATTACK_Design_and_Philosophy_March_2020.pdf

Aufgerufen am 29.01.2023

MITRE ATT&CK Framework

Auswertung von Informationsquellen



- Aus Rohdaten

UPLOAD file (upload a file server->client)

DOWNLOAD file (download a **Command and Control – Remote File Copy (T1105)**)

SHELL command (runs a command **Execution - Command-Line Interface (T1059)**)

PSHELL command (runs a command via powershell **Execution - Powershell (T1086)**)

EXEC path (executes a PE at the **Execution - Execution through API (T1106)**)

- Aus finalisierten Berichten

The most interesting PDB string is the "4113.pdb," which appears to reference CVE-2014-4113. This CVE is a local kernel vulnerability that, with successful exploitation, would give any user SYSTEM access on the machine.

The malware component, test.exe, uses the Windows command "cmd.exe /C whoami" to verify it is running with the elevated privileges of "System" and creates persistence by creating the following scheduled task:

```
schtasks /create /tn "mysc" /tr "C:\Users\Public\test.exe /sc ONLOGON /ru "System"
```

[Tactic] | 1. [Technique]

[Tactic] | 2. [Technique]

When executed, the malware first establishes a SOCKS5 connection to 192.157.198.103 using TCP port 1913. The malware sends the SOCKS5 connection request "05 01 00" and verifies the server response starts with "05 00".

Sandworm Advanced Persistent Threat

MITRE ATT&CK Framework – Enterprise, ICS, Mobile Matrizen



Initial Access 12 techniques	Execution 9 techniques	Persistence 5 techniques	Privilege Escalation 2 techniques	Evasion 6 techniques	Discovery 5 techniques	Lateral Movement 6 techniques	Collection 10 techniques	Command and Control 3 techniques	Inhibit Response Function 13 techniques	Impair Process Control 5 techniques	Impact 12 techniques
Drive-by Compromise	Change Operating Mode	Modify Program	Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	Change Operating Mode	Network Connection Enumeration	Default Credentials	Automated Collection	Commonly Used Port	Activate Firmware Update Mode	Brute Force I/O	Damage to Property
Exploit Public-Facing Application	Command-Line Interface	Module Firmware	Hooking	Exploitation for Evasion	Network Sniffing	Exploitation of Remote Services	Data from Information Repositories	Connection Proxy	Alarm Suppression	Modify Parameter	Denial of Control
Exploitation of Remote Services	Execution through API	Project File Infection		Indicator Removal on Host	Remote System Discovery	Lateral Tool Transfer	Detect Operating Mode	Standard Application Layer Protocol	Block Command Message	Module Firmware	Denial of View
External Remote Services	Graphical User Interface	System Firmware		Masquerading	Remote System Information Discovery	Program Download	I/O Image		Block Reporting Message	Spoof Reporting Message	Loss of Availability
Internet Accessible Device	Hooking	Valid Accounts		Rootkit	Wireless Sniffing	Remote Services	Man in the Middle		Block Serial COM	Unauthorized Command Message	Loss of Control
Remote Services	Modify Controller Tasking			Spoof Reporting Message		Valid Accounts	Monitor Process State		Data Destruction		Loss of Productivity and Revenue
Replication Through Removable Media	Native API						Point & Tag Identification		Denial of Service		Loss of Protection
Rogue Master	Scripting						Program Upload		Device Restart/Shutdown		Loss of Safety
Spearphishing Attachment	User Execution						Screen Capture		Manipulate I/O Image		Loss of View
Supply Chain Compromise							Wireless Sniffing		Modify Alarm Settings		Manipulation of Control
Transient Cyber Asset									Rootkit		Manipulation of View
Wireless Compromise									Service Stop		Thrift of Operational Information
									System Firmware		

Source: Internet
<https://mitre-attack.github.io/attack-navigator/>
 called 3th 9.2022

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Purdue Modell

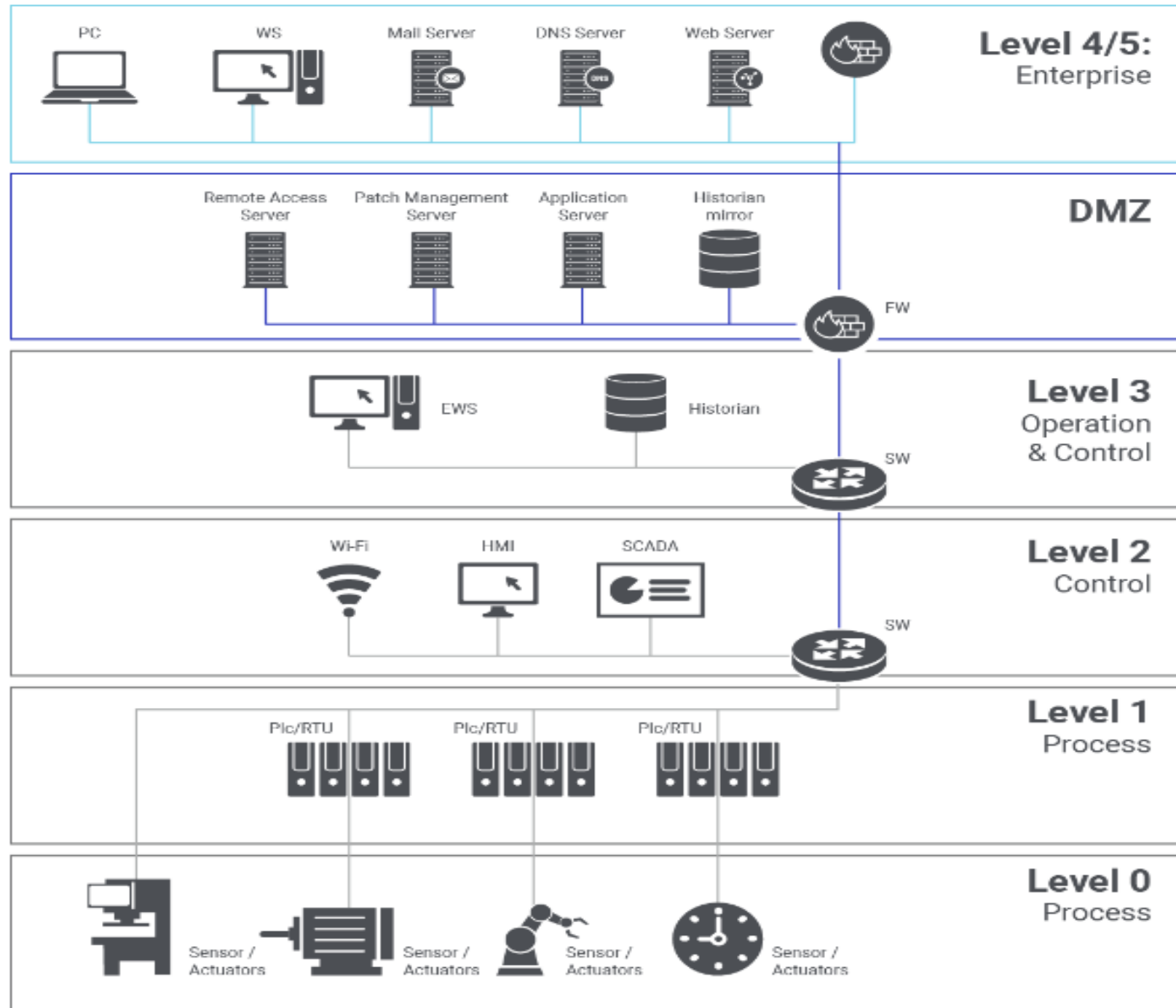
Enterprise Referenz-Architektur

Quelle: Internet

<https://www.zscaler.com/resources/security-terms-glossary/what-is-purdue-model-ics-security>

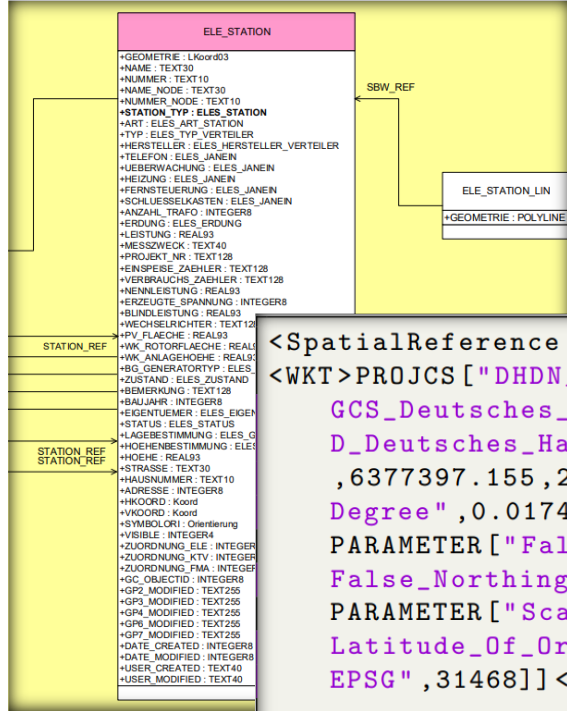
Aufgerufen am 29.01.2023

DMZ...Demilitarisierte Zone



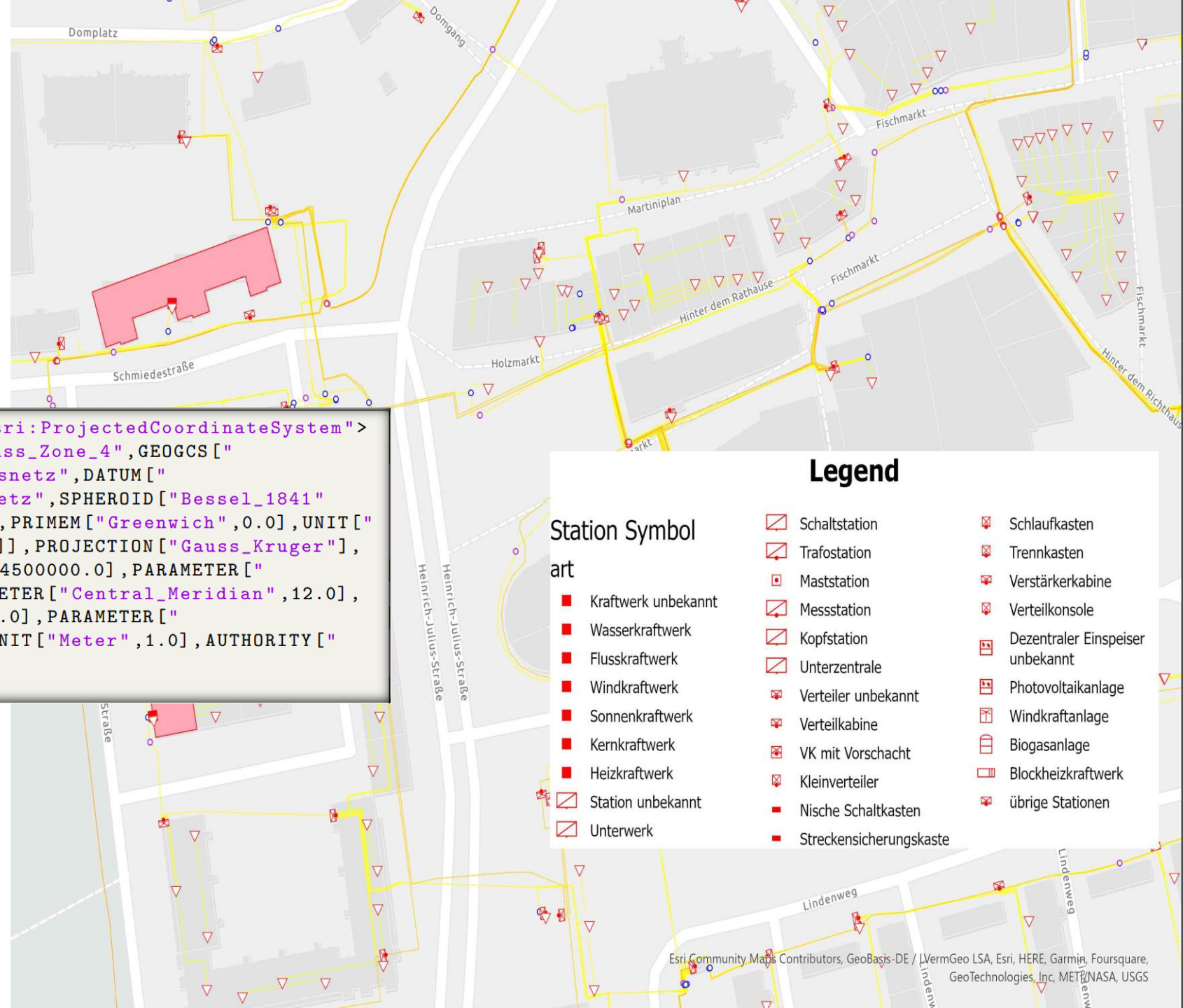
GIS Objektmodell

Verortung von Assets



```

<SpatialReference xsi:type="esri:ProjectedCoordinateSystem">
<WKT>PROJCS ["DHDN_3_Degree_Gauss_Zone_4", GEOGCS ["
GCS_Deutsches_Hauptdreiecksnetz", DATUM ["
D_Deutsches_Hauptdreiecksnetz", SPHEROID ["Bessel_1841"
, 6377397.155, 299.1528128]], PRIMEM ["Greenwich", 0.0], UNIT ["
Degree", 0.0174532925199433]], PROJECTION ["Gauss_Kruger"],
PARAMETER ["False_Easting", 4500000.0], PARAMETER ["
False_Northing", 0.0], PARAMETER ["Central_Meridian", 12.0],
PARAMETER ["Scale_Factor", 1.0], PARAMETER ["
Latitude_Of_Origin", 0.0], UNIT ["Meter", 1.0], AUTHORITY ["
EPSG", 31468]] </WKT>
    
```



Legend

Station Symbol	art	Station Symbol	art
	Schaltstation		Schlaufkasten
	Trafostation		Trennkasten
	Maststation		Verstärkerkabine
	Messstation		Verteilkonsole
	Kopfstation		Dezentraler Einspeiser unbekannt
	Unterzentrale		Photovoltaikanlage
	Verteiler unbekannt		Windkraftanlage
	Verteilkabine		Biogasanlage
	VK mit Vorschacht		Blockheizkraftwerk
	Kleinverteiler		übrige Stationen
	Nische Schaltkasten		
	Unterwerk		
	Streckensicherungskaste		

MITRE ATT&CK Objektmodell

Zuweisung von Assets

Quelle: Internet

https://collaborate.mitre.org/attackics/img_auth.php/3/37/AT&CK_for_ICCS_-_Philosophy_Paper.pdf

Aufgerufen am 27.01.2023

Data Item	Type	Description
Name*	Field	The name of the technique.
ID*	Tag	Unique identifier for the technique within the knowledgebase. Format: T####.
Tactic*	Tag	The tactic objectives that the technique can be used to accomplish. Techniques can be used to perform one or multiple tactics.
Data Sources*	Tag	Source of information collected by a sensor or logging system, e.g., packet capture, file monitoring, that can be used to obtain relevant information for identifying the action being performed, sequence of events, or the results of the actions by an adversary, including the state of systems and processes. The data source list can incorporate different variations of how the action could be performed across different assets for a particular technique. This attribute is intended to restrict data source inclusion to a defined list, to allow technique coverage analysis based on unique data sources. (For example, "what techniques can I detect if I have alarm history in place?")
Description*	Field	Information about the technique, what it is, what it is typically used for, how an adversary can take advantage of it, and variations on how it could be used. Include references to authoritative articles describing technical information related to the technique as well as in-the-wild use references as appropriate.
Asset**†	Relationship/Field	Asset to which the technique can be applied, e.g., Data Historian. Each asset is associated with a high-level function and a consistent role with respect to the system in which it is used.
Contributor	Tag	List of non-MITRE contributors (individual and organization) from first to most recent that contributed information on, about, or supporting the development of a technique.

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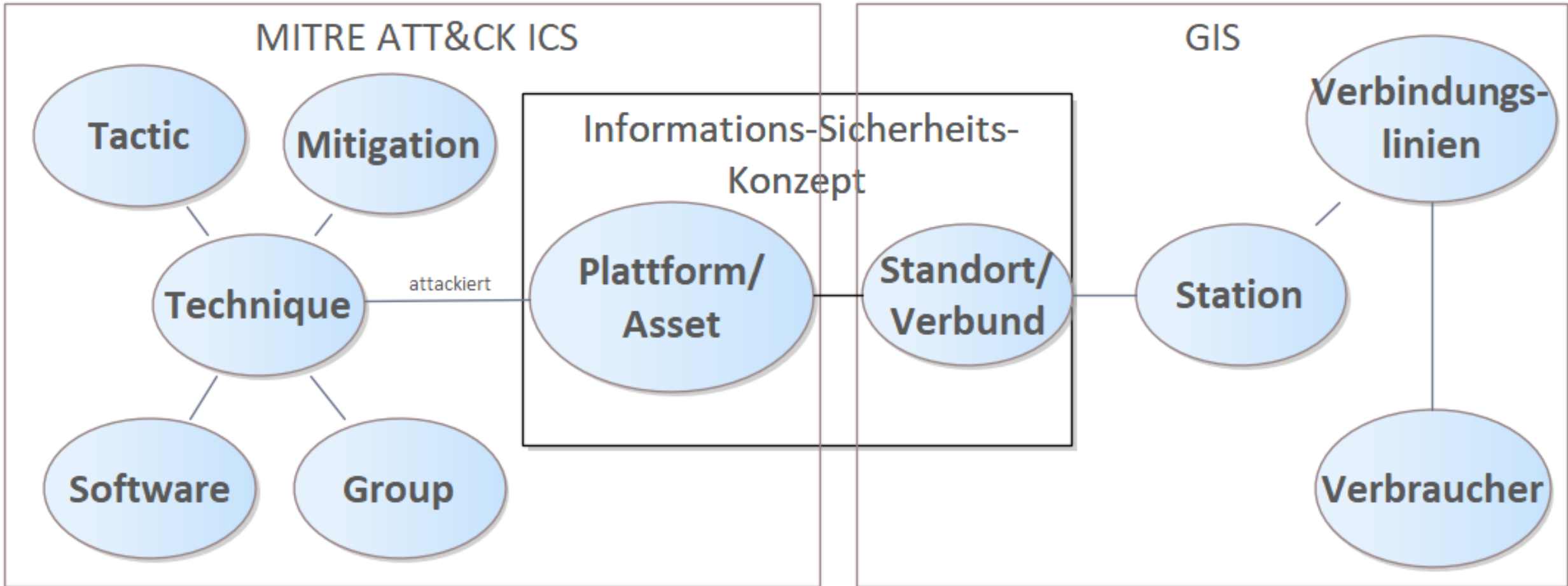
Information Security Management System (ISMS)

Erfassung von Metadaten gem. BSI IT-Grundschutz 200-2 für jedes IT-System und Gerät

- Eindeutige Bezeichnung (beispielsweise der vollständige Hostname oder eine Identifikationsnummer)
- Typ und Funktion (beispielsweise Datenbank-Server für Anwendung X),
- zugrunde liegende Plattform (d. h. Hardware-Plattform und Betriebssystem)
- der Standort (beispielsweise Gebäude- und Raumnummer)
- zuständige Administrator
- vorhandenen Kommunikationsschnittstellen (z. B. Internetanschluss, Bluetooth, WLAN Adapter) sowie
- Art der Netzanbindung und die Netzadresse

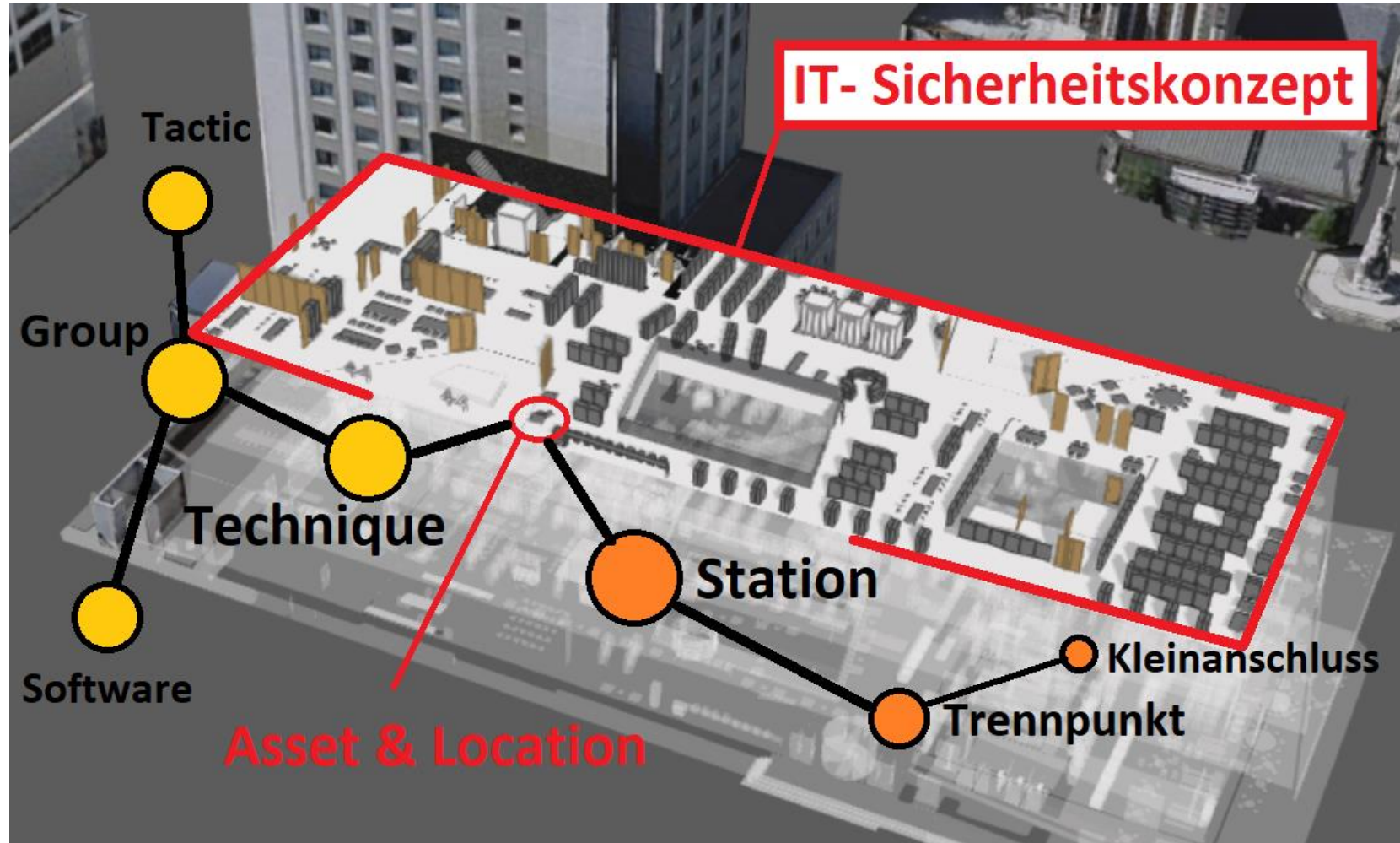
Information Security Management System (ISMS)

Direkte oder mittelbare Zuordnung der Vermögenswerte zu Positionen



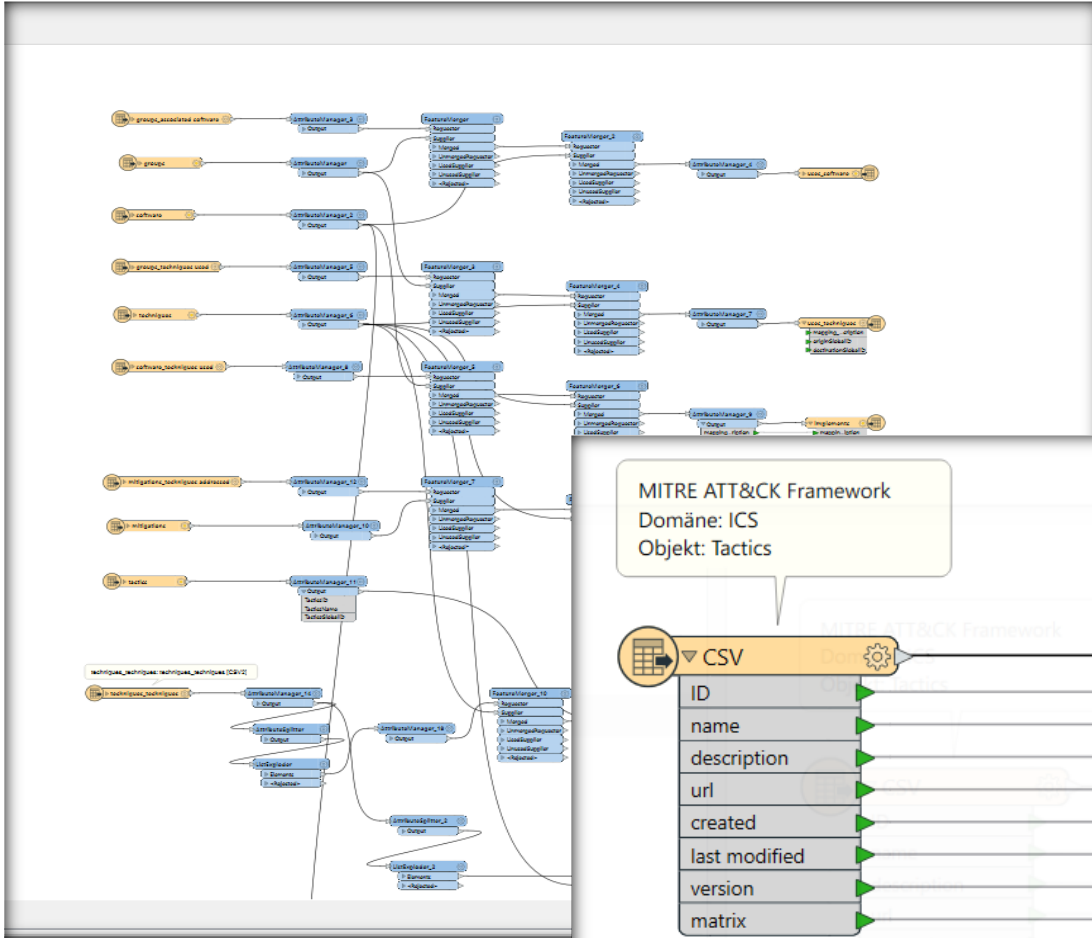
Information Security Management System (ISMS)

Direkte oder mittelbare Zuordnung der Vermögenswerte zu Positionen



Datenpipeline

Transformation der Objekte in Entitäten und Relationen zueinander



Exploiting the Matrices

```

In [ ]: # install relevant python libraries from https://github.com/mitre-
!pip install mittreattack-python

In [ ]: # create folder structure for data
import os
# config
path = "C:\\Users\\mmu\\Desktop"
folder_name = "MITRE_ATTACK"
folder_path = os.path.join(path, folder_name)
# make folder

os.makedirs(folder_path, exist_ok=True)
print(f"Folder {folder_path} has been created" % (folder_path))

if os.path.exists(folder_path):
    print(f"Folder {folder_path} already exists" % (folder_path))

# Read data from MITRE ATT&CK framework
ToExcel.attackToExcel as attackToExcel

# Write data from %s matrix\n" % (matrix))
    
```

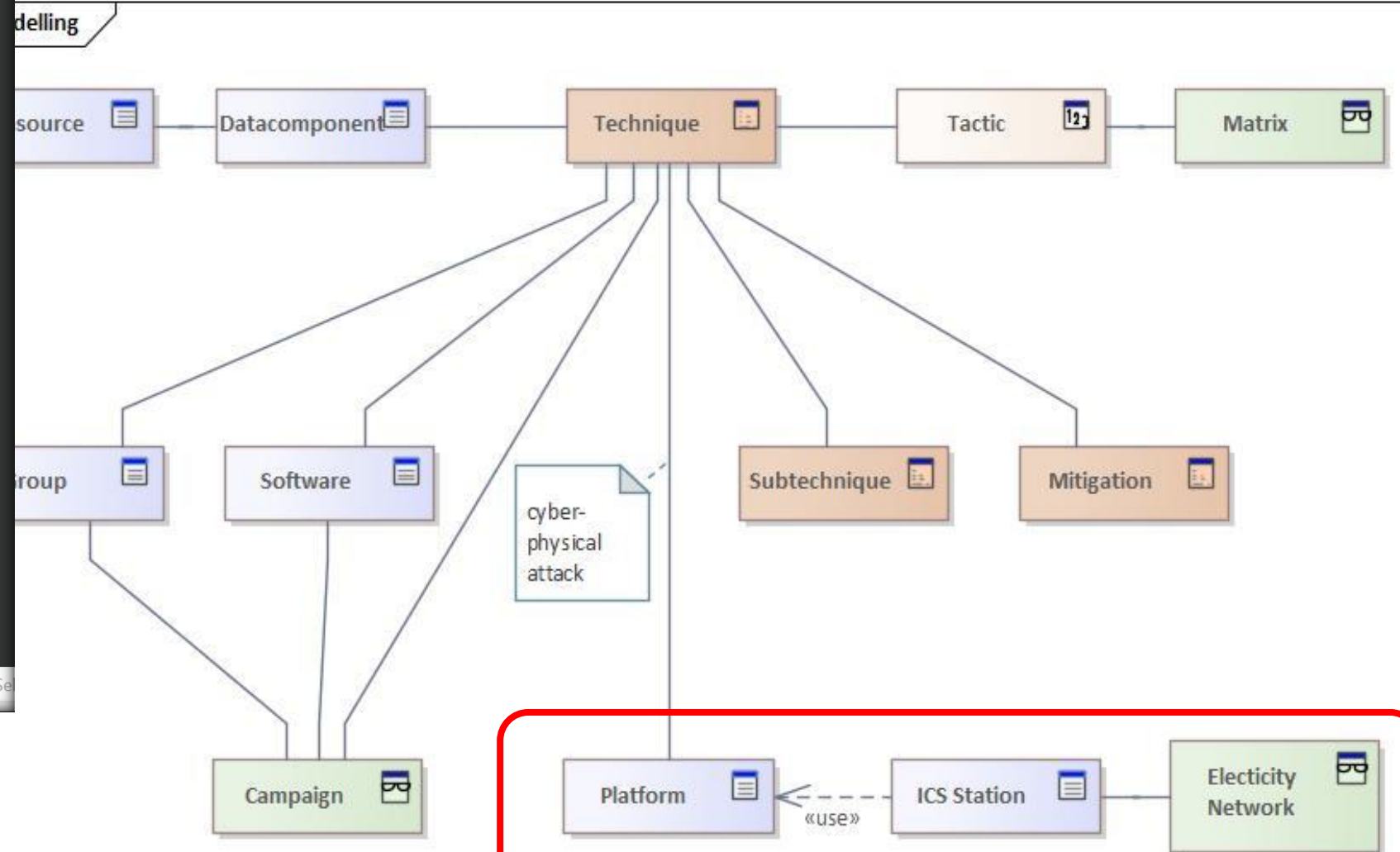
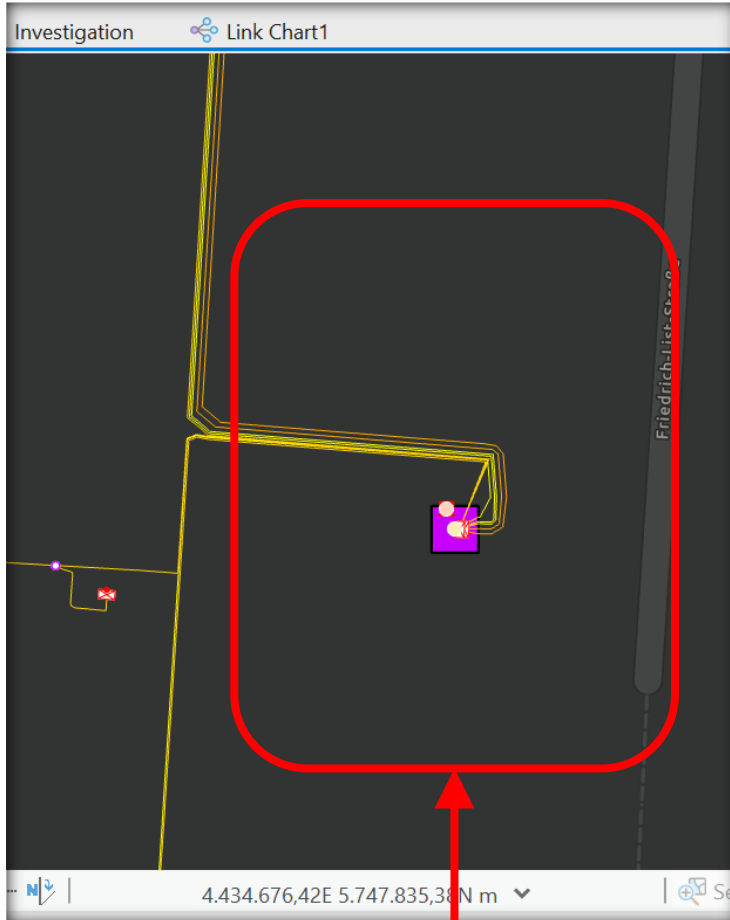
MITRE ATT&CK Framework
Domäne: ICS
Objekt: Tactics

ArcGIS Knowledge Graph
Entität: ICS_Tactics

CSV	ics_attack_tactics
ID	TACTIC_ID
name	name
description	description
url	url
created	created
last modified	last_modified
version	version
matrix	matrix

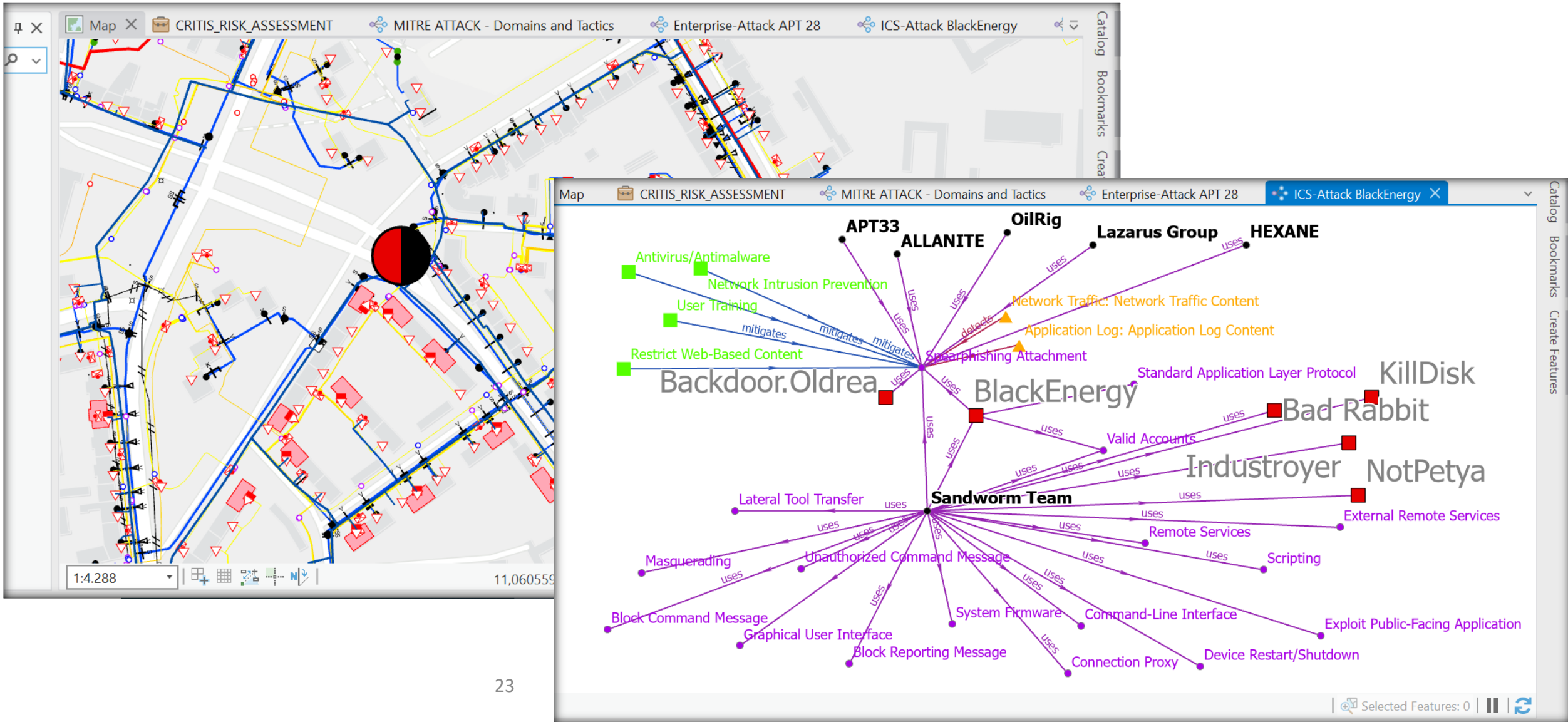
Datenpipeline

Transformation der Objekte in Entitäten und Relationen zueinander



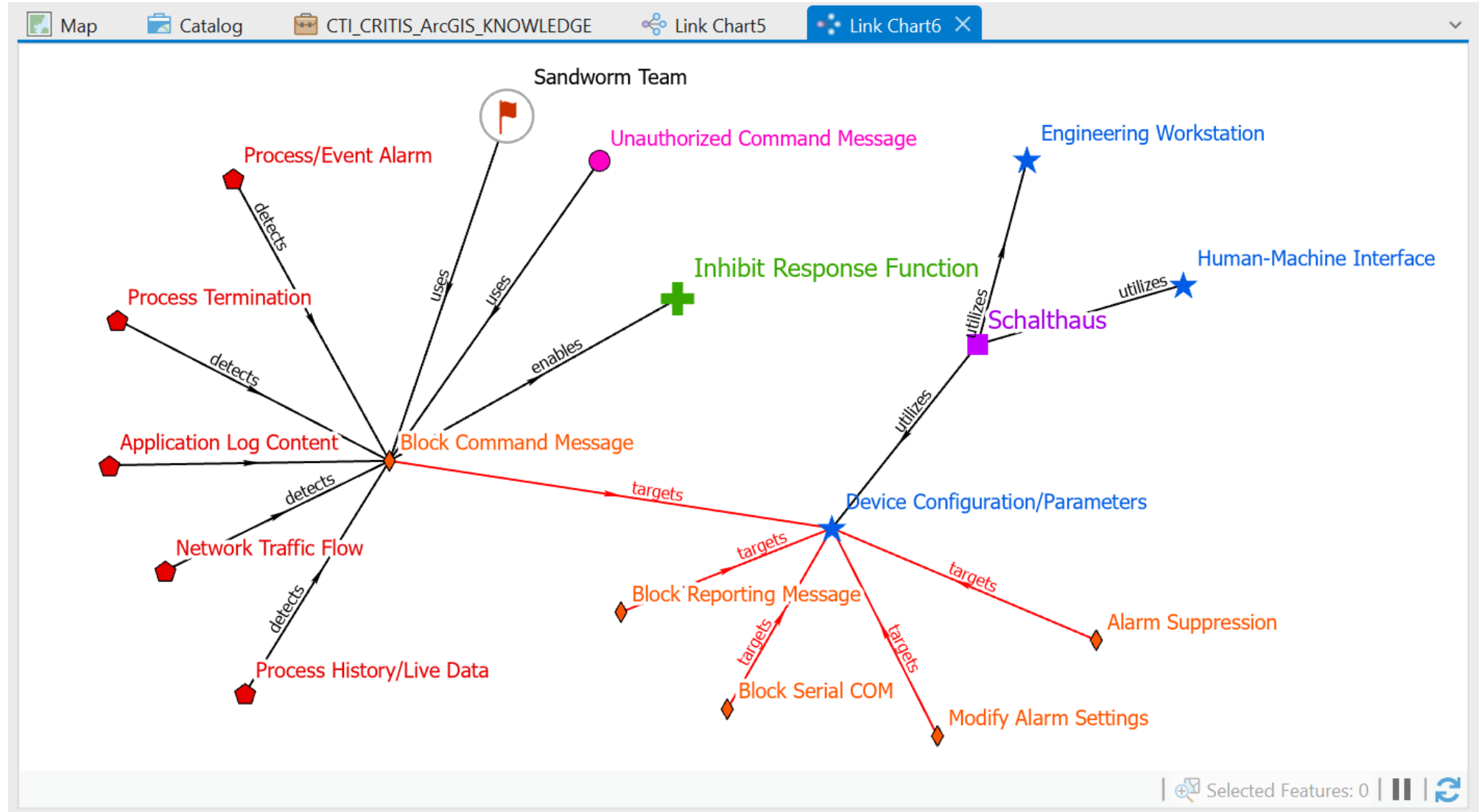
Semantisches Netzwerk (Knowledge Graph)

Logische Verkettung beider Objektmodelle zugunsten einer ganzheitlichen Betrachtung



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Logische Verkettung beider Objektmodelle zugunsten einer ganzheitlichen Betrachtung



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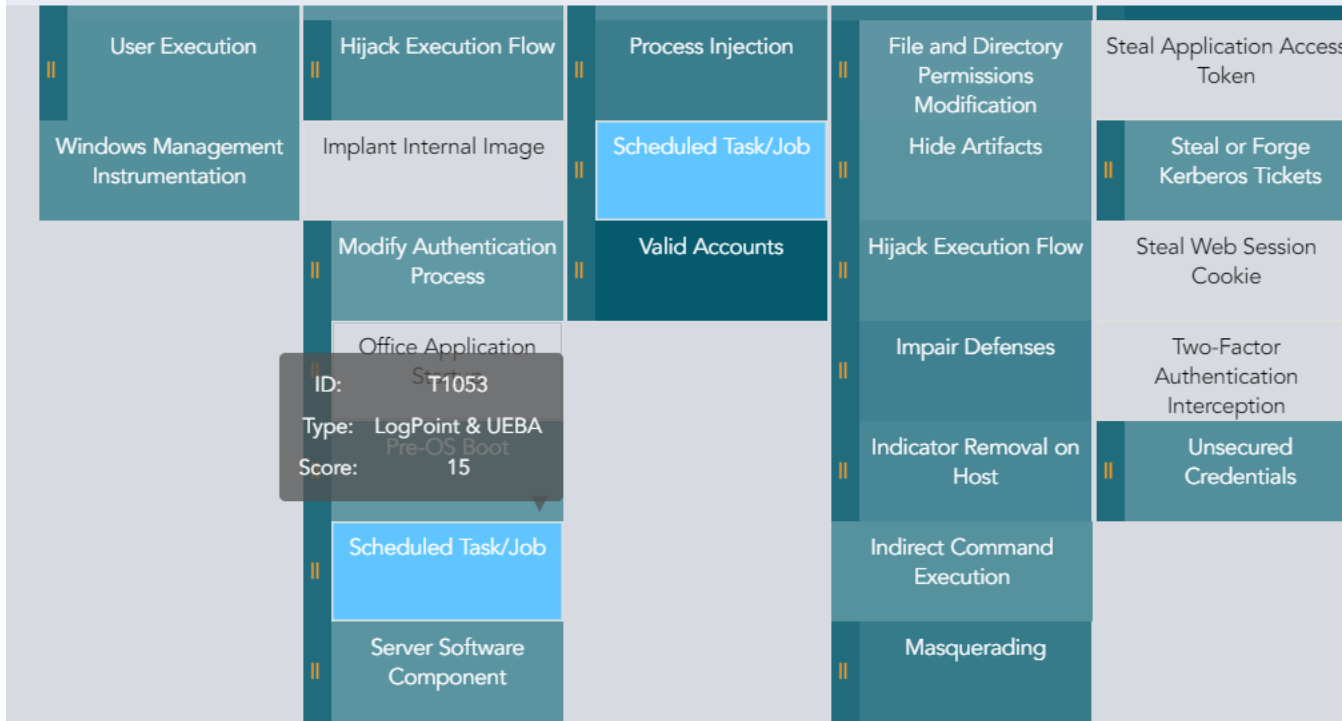
ICS.....Industrial Control Systems

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SIEM Lösung: Logpoint

Zuordnung von Ereignissen zu „Techniques“ aus dem MITRE ATT&CK-Framework

LogPoint MITRE ATT&CK Coverage



Quelle: Internet

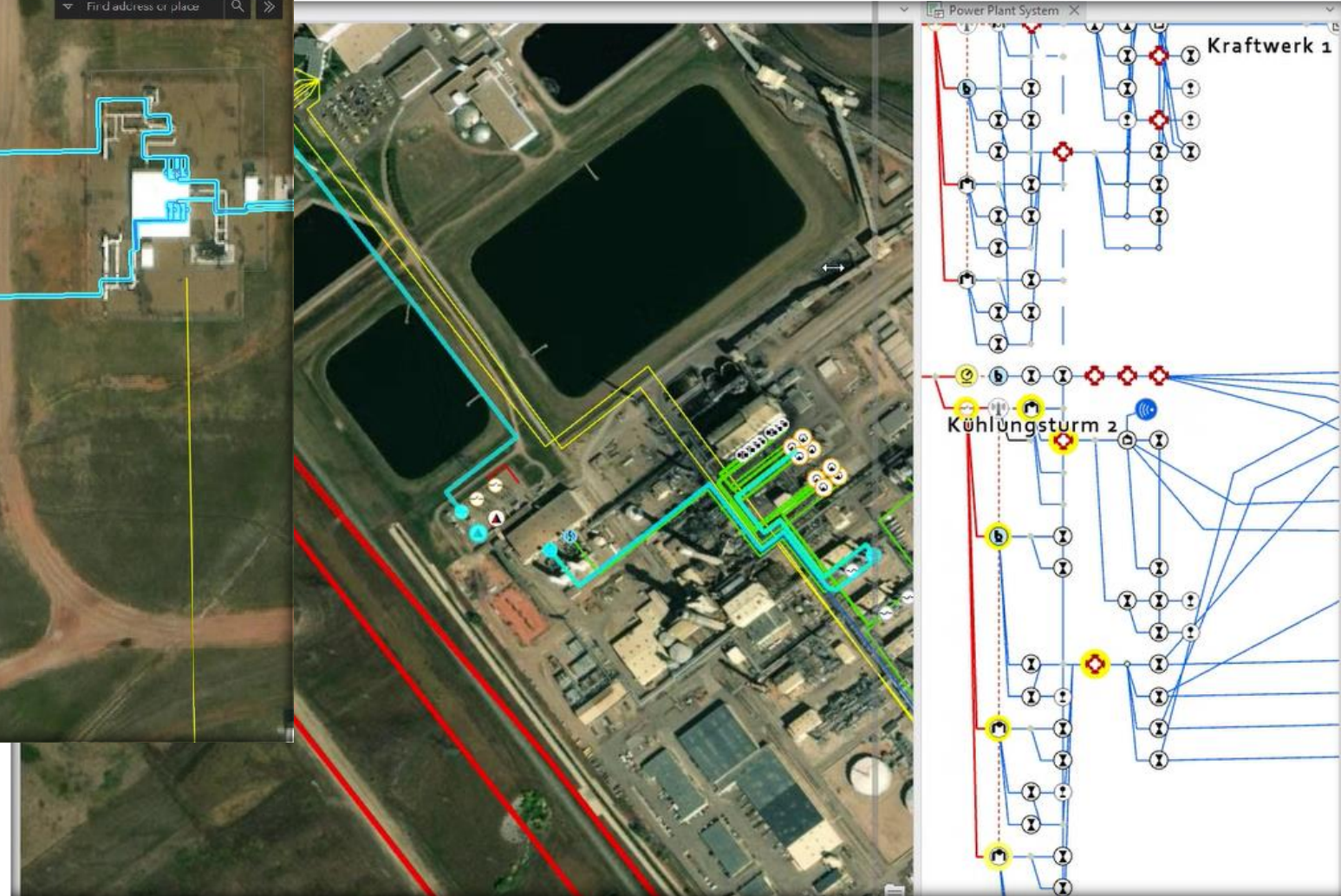
<https://docs.logpoint.com/mitre//>

Aufgerufen am 29.01.2023



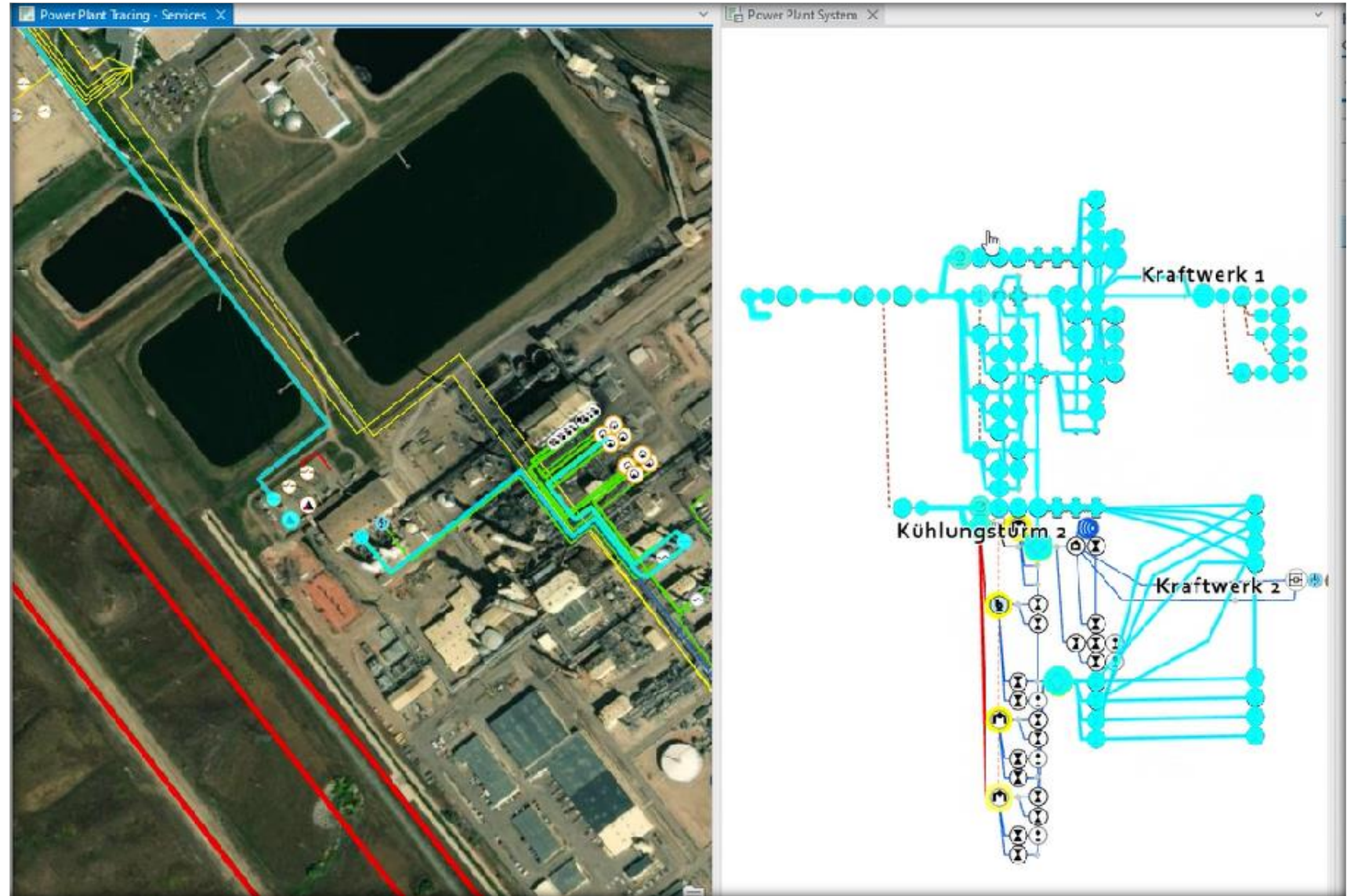
Quantitative Bewertung des Risikos

Abbildung inhärenter, operativer Zusammenhänge KRITIS



Quantitative Bewertung des Risikos

Berücksichtigung vorhandener Resilienz-Mechanismen



MITRE Caldera Framework

Automatisierte Emulation gegnerischer Aktivitäten



red

1 startup message

CAMPAIGNS

- agents
- abilities
- adversaries
- operations

PLUGINS

- access
- compass
- debrief
- fieldmanual
- many

compass x adversaries x

Compass

Generate a layer file for any adversary, which you can overlay on the matrix below **OR** Create an adversary in the matrix, then upload the layer file to generate an adversary to use in an operation

Generate Layer

Generate Adversary

Select an Adversary (All)

Generate Layer

Create Operation

Initial Access	Execution	Persistence	Privilege Escalation	Evasion	Discovery	Lateral Movement	Collection	Command and Control	Inhibit Response Function	Impair Process Control
12 techniques	9 techniques	5 techniques	2 techniques	6 techniques	5 techniques	6 techniques	10 techniques	3 techniques	13 techniques	5 techniques
Drive-by Compromise	Change Operating Mode	Modify Program	Exploitation for Privilege Escalation	Change Operating Mode	Network Connection Enumeration	Default Credentials	Automated Collection	Commonly Used Port	Activate Firmware Update Mode	Brute Force I/O
Exploit Public-Facing Application	Command-Line Interface	Module Firmware	Hooking	Exploitation for Evasion	Network Sniffing	Exploitation of Remote Services	Data from Information Repositories	Connection Proxy	Alarm Suppression	Modify Parameter
Exploitation of Remote	Execution	Project File Infection		Indicator Removal on	Remote System	Lateral Tool Transfer	Detect Operating	Standard Application Layer	Block Command Message	Module Firmware

Microsoft Azure Threat Analytics

Gezielte Simulation bekannter Bedrohungen



Threat analytics



[Email notification settings](#) [Help resources](#) ▼

Latest threats

Tool profile: Purple Fox exploit kit	0/0
Attacker technique profile: Abuse of remote monitoring and management tools	0/0
Threat Insights: OAuth consent phishing trust abuse	0/0
SystemBC tool used in human-operated ransomware intrusions	0/0

■ No alerts ■ Resolved alerts ■ Active alerts

High-impact threats

Credentials Management API abuse	0/1
2018 Shamoon (DistTrack) wiper attacks	0/0
CVE-2018-8653 scripting engine vulnerability	0/0
Living-off-the-la	

Highest exposure threats

SystemBC tool used in human-operated ransomware intrusions	27 - Low
DEV-0300 ransomware activity	27 - Low
DEV-0846 offers "Royal" successor to Conti ransomware	27 - Low

Search

Threat	Alerts
Tool profile: Purple Fox exploit kit	0 alerts
Attacker technique profile: Abuse of remote monitoring and management tools	0 alerts
Threat Insights: OAuth consent phishing trust abuse	0 alerts
SystemBC tool used in human-operated ransomware intrusions	0 alerts

Your evaluation lab

Manage your test devices, attack simulations and reports. Learn and experience the Microsoft Defender for Endpoint capabilities through a guided walkthrough in the trial environment. See it in action as it prevents, detects, and remediates the most sophisticated attacks.

[Overview](#) [Devices](#) [User Actions](#) [Simulations](#) [Report](#)

Device allocation

0 active devices

Only 16 test devices are provided. Once provisioned, it is only available for 12 hours. Depending on your monthly allotted resource consumption, you may be able to request for more devices.

[Add device](#)

Simulations overview

Add simulations

[Create simulation](#)

[Go to simulations gallery](#)

Report overview

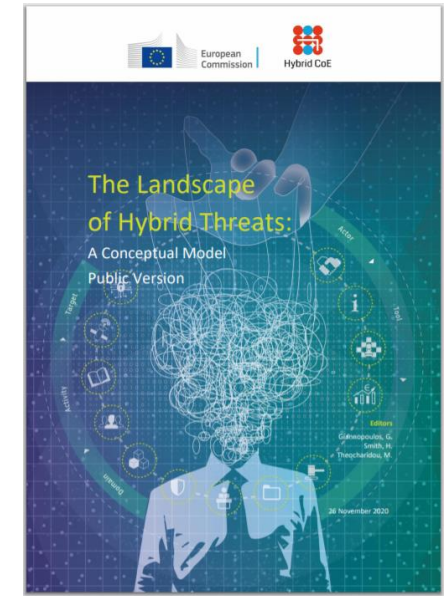
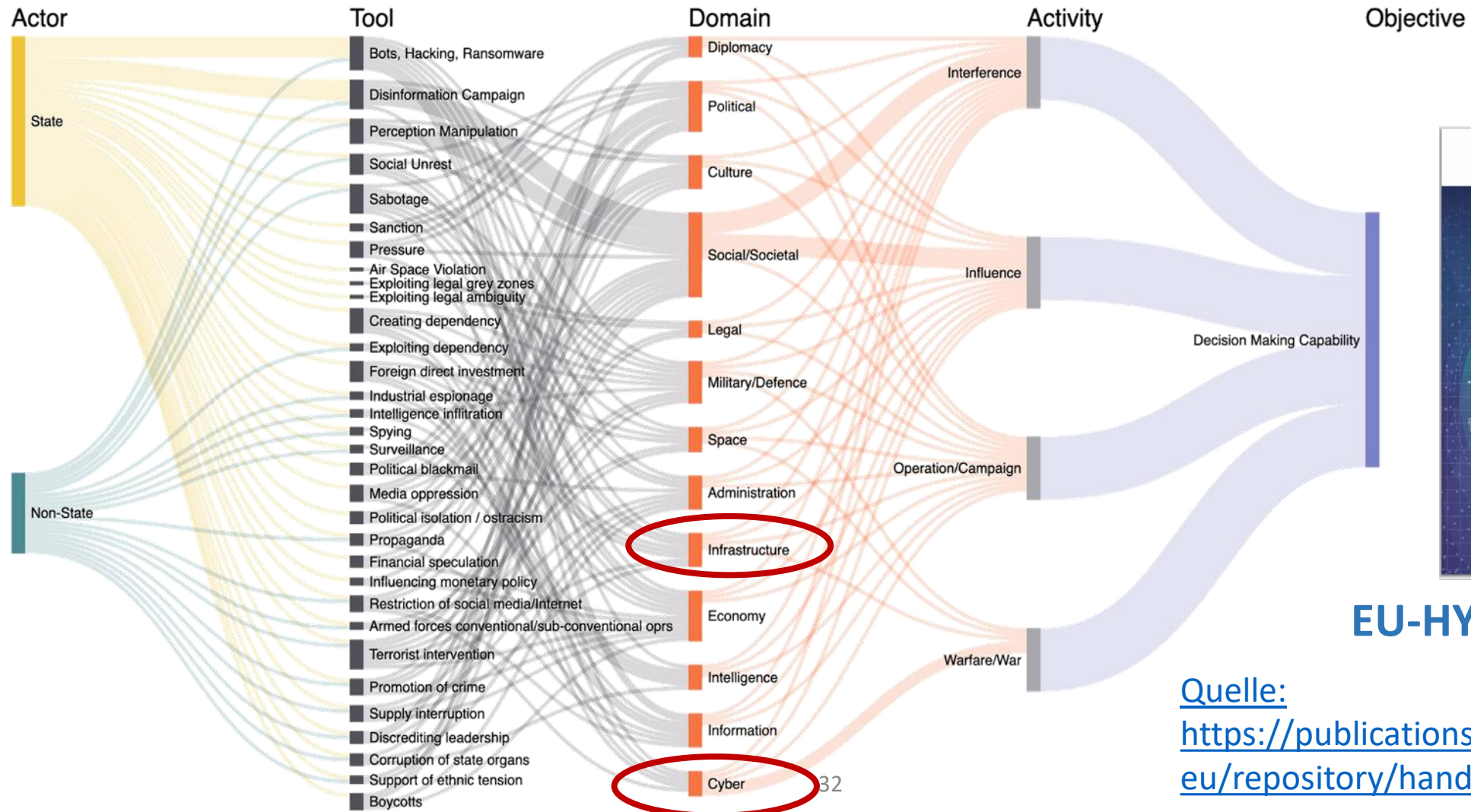
0 Alerts in
0 Incidents
0 Actions taken in
0 Investigations
0 Key findings

[View full report](#)

Kernaussagen

- Das MITRE ATT&CK hat sich zum best-practice Ansatz entwickelt
- GIS wird zur Betriebsunterstützung von KRITIS verwendet
- Sicherheitslösungen implementieren ATT&CK
- Geschickte Kombination optimiert die Bewertung von APT-Risiken
- Der gezeigte Lösungsansatz hilft, den Schutz kritischer Infrastrukturen und ihrer unterstützenden IT-Services proaktiver zu gestalten

Zukünftige Ansätze gegen hybride Bedrohungen



EU-HYBNET's Ansatz

Quelle:
<https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/JRC123305>

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit

Fragen?

Glossar

- APT Advanced Persistent Threat
- ATT&CK Adversarial Tactics, Techniques and Common Knowledge
- KRITIS Kritische Infrastrukturen
- CTI Cyber Threat Intelligence
- DMZ Demilitarisierte Zone
- GIS Geografisches Informationssystem
- ICS Industry Control Systems
- ISMS Informations-Sicherheits-Management-System
- ISAC Information Sharing and Analysis Center
- SIEM Security Information and Event Management