

SCADA SYSTEMS ARE VULNERABLE

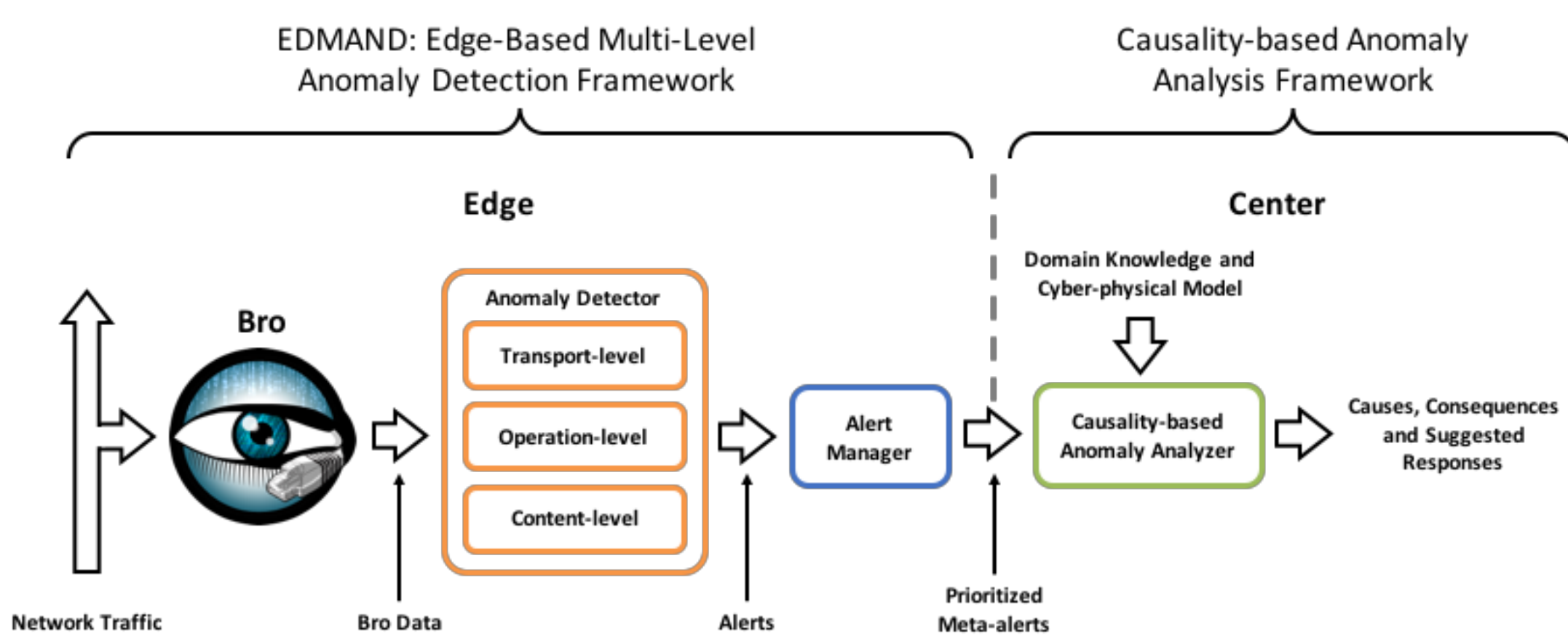
Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems are industrial control systems (ICSs) for large-scale distributed critical infrastructure systems, such as, power grids and oil/gas pipelines. Critical as they are, SCADA systems are **vulnerable to a wide range of serious threats** due to the following reasons:

- The increasing complexity and interconnection of SCADA systems provides greater opportunity for attacks from malicious sources.
- Devices in SCADA systems are usually not built with consideration to cybersecurity and lack authentication or encryption mechanisms.
- Most ICS protocols lack authentication features and provide no protection for the network traffic.

RESEARCH VISION

We aim to develop an online, context-aware, intelligent framework for anomaly detection, anomalous data analysis, causal reasoning, consequence indication and response suggestion for SCADA networks.

RESEARCH ROADMAP



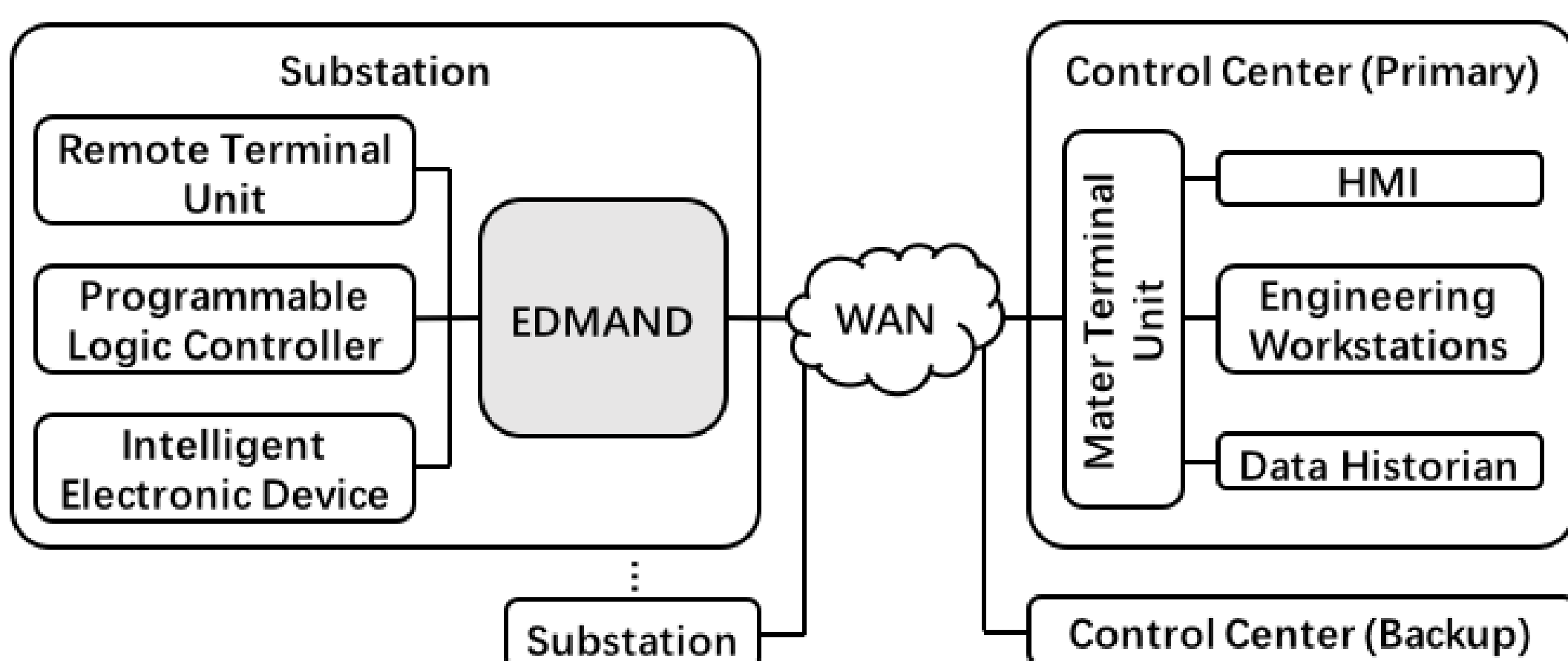
Our entire framework consists of two sub-frameworks:

- An edge-based multi-level **anomaly detection** framework named EDMAND
- A causality-based **anomaly analysis** framework

FRAMEWORK DESIGN

The **anomaly detection** framework (EDMAND) is located inside the remote **substations**, which are the edges of the SCADA network.

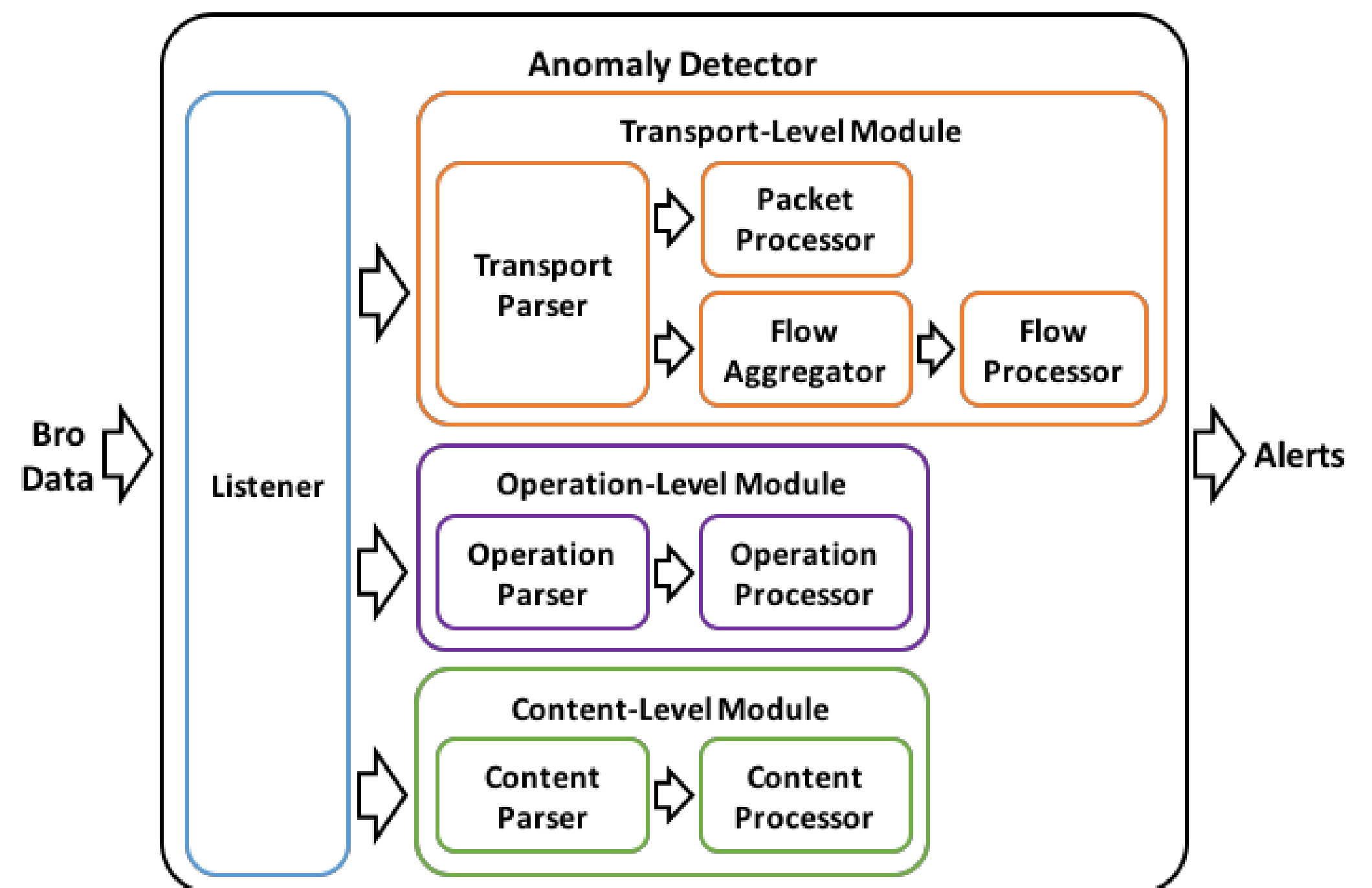
- It contains a multi-level **anomaly detector** to monitor all transport, operation and content levels of network traffic data passing by.
- Appropriate anomaly detection methods are applied based on the distinct characteristics of data in various levels.
- Alerts are aggregated and prioritized by an **alert manager** and sent back to control centers when anomalies are detected.



The **anomaly analysis** framework (future work) is located inside the central **control centers**.

- It contains a causality-based **anomaly analyzer** to analyze the alarms from substations.
- Domain knowledge and cyber-physical models of the system are utilized to aid the analysis of anomalies.
- Potential responses are analyzed and provided to the operator based on the analysis results.

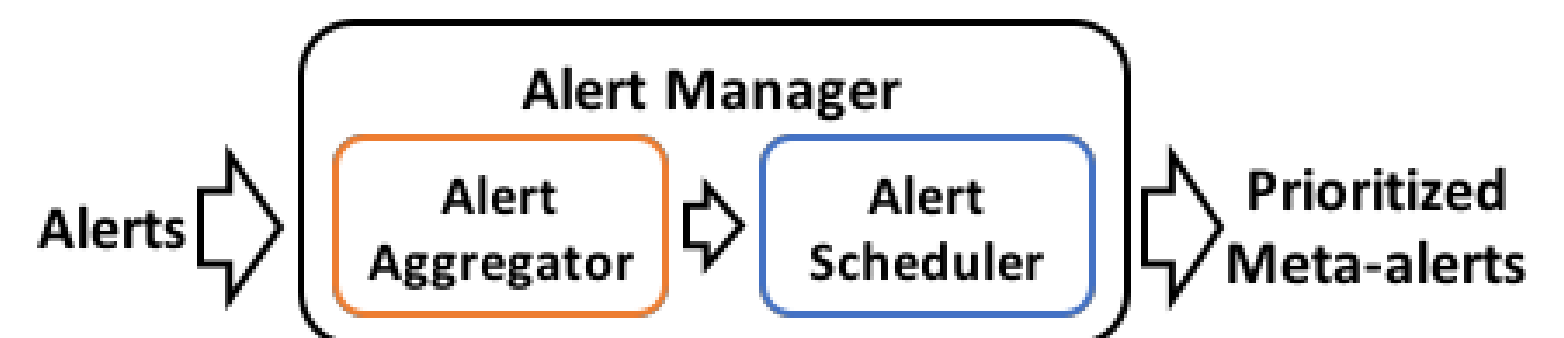
ANOMALY DETECTOR



We divide data in SCADA network traffic into **three levels** and apply appropriate anomaly detection methods respectively:

- **Transport level:** statistics in IP headers and transport protocol headers.
- **Operation level:** operation statistics in ICS protocols.
- **Content level:** measurement statistics from field devices.

ALERT MANAGER



The alert manager consists of two components:

- **Alert aggregator:** aggregates similar alerts to form meta-alerts.
- **Alert scheduler:** calculates priority scores of meta-alerts and decides their report frequencies.

PRELIMINARY RESULT

We inject various anomalies in the three levels:

- EDMAND is able to detect **all the anomalies** injected with a **false positive rate of 0.007%**.
- All the anomalies generate **12184 alerts** in total, which are aggregated to **31 meta-alerts**.

IMPACT ON INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

What our framework provides for your system:

- Quick detection of anomalies on transport, operation, and content levels
- Potential causes and consequences of the detected anomalies
- Suggested responses to mitigate the anomalies

Business Benefit:

- Increased real-time **situational awareness** of your SCADA systems
- **Actionable intelligence** for your operators to react fast to attacks or failures

COLLABORATION OPPORTUNITIES

We are eagerly seeking cooperation, support, and guidance from industry partners in the following areas:

- Procedures the operators need to follow to deal with various failures in systems
- Dataset to better understand the traffic in SCADA systems and evaluate our framework

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Activity webpage: <https://cred-c.org/researchactivity/ContextAwareAD>