

### **SCADA and Other Dangerous Things**

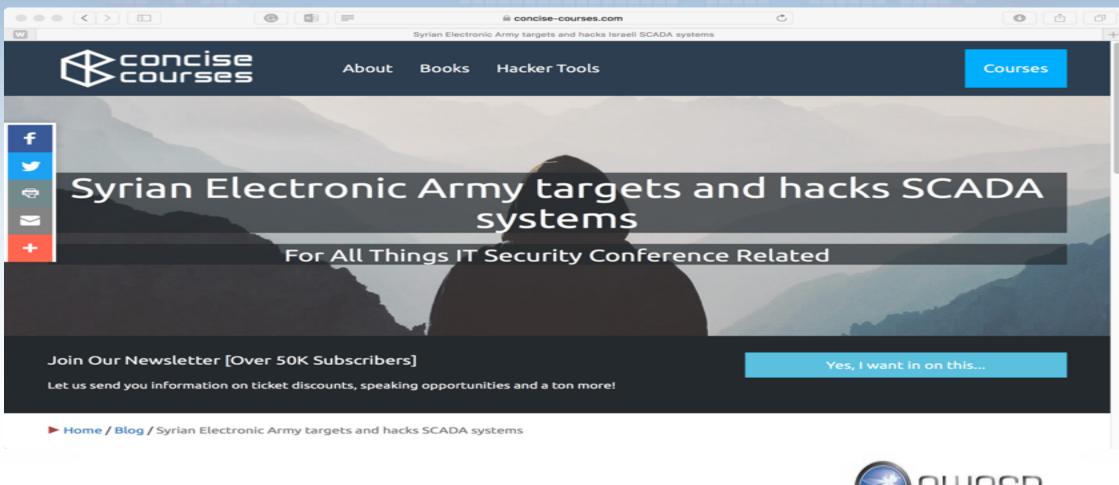
Professor Andrew Blyth, PhD. University of South Wales, UK. E-Mail: andrew.blyth@southwales.ac.uk

### SCADA and Ukraine

	© 1	en.wikipedia.org		Ċ		
		December 2015 Ukraine power grid cyberattack - Wikipedia				
Ben .				S Not le	ogged in Talk Contributions	Create account Log in
I D I	Article Talk	Re	ad Edit	View history	Search Wikipedia	Q
- ra - 7	December 2015 Ukrs	ine power grid cyberattad	ŀ			
WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia	From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia	line power grid cyberattat	<b>A</b> ,			
		externition took place on 22 December 2015 and it	concido	red to be the f	inst known gwegegeful er be	
Main page Contents		cyberattack took place on 23 December 2015 and is ully compromise information systems of three energy				
Featured content Current events	supply to the end consumers.					
Random article	Most affected were consumers of «Prykarpattyaoblenergo» (Ukrainian: Прикарпаттяобленерго; servicing Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast): 30 substations were switched					
Donate to Wikipedia Wikipedia store	off, and about 230 thousand people were left without electricity for a period from 1 to 6 hours. <sup>[1]</sup>					
-		energy distribution companies, «Chernivtsioblenergo» ro; servicing Kyiv Oblast) were also affected by a cyb				
Help		from computers with IP addresses allocated to the R			or source. According to repr	0301100103 01 0110
About Wikipedia	Contents [hide]					
Community portal Recent changes	1 Description					
Contact page	2 See also					
Tools	3 References 4 Further reading					
What links here	5 External links					
Related changes Upload file						
Special pages	Description [edit]					
Permanent link Page information	The cyberattack was complex and consiste	d of the following steps: <sup>[2]</sup>				
Wikidata item		s using spear-phishing emails with BlackEnergy malw	are:			
ite this page	<ul> <li>seizing SCADA under control, remotely</li> </ul>					
rint/export	<ul> <li>disabling/destroying IT infrastructure co</li> </ul>	mponents (uninterruptible power supplies, modems,	RTUs, co	ommutators);		
		d werkstations with the KillDisk melwares				
Create a book Download as PDF	<ul> <li>destruction of files stored on servers an</li> </ul>	o deny consumers up-to-date information on the blac				

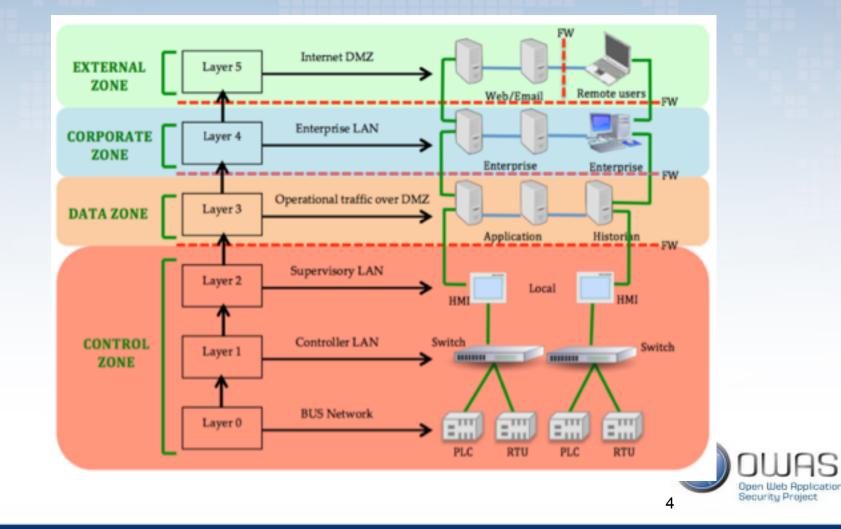


### **SCADA Hacking**





#### **Typical SCADA Critical Infrastructure Architecture**



### **SCADA and IPC Forensic Challenges**

#### > Why do challenges exist?

- IPC/SCADA systems designed to automate, monitor and control Critical Infrastructure were originally designed for isolated, air gapped networks
- Now interconnected with many networks and communicating via Internet
- > Span huge geographical areas
- > Include many proprietary and legacy devices and protocols
- > Lack of security mechanisms in SCADA protocols
- No real guidance or methodologies for data acquisition at the control level



#### Data Sources

Variety of data sources, amount of data sources
 Live Acquisition

> Verification

Response Time

Logging and Storage



Data Sources

Live Acquisition

Latency, interference and OOV (Order of Volatility)
 Verification

Response Time

Logging and Storage



Data Sources

Live Acquisition

Verification

Calculating hash values

Response Time

Logging and Storage



➤ Data Sources

Live Acquisition

> Verification

Response Time

> Span huge geographical areas, many field sites

Logging and Storage



Data Sources

Live Acquisition

> Verification

► Response Time

Logging and Storage

> Audit/logging functions disabled, minimal storage



➤ Data Sources

Live Acquisition

> Verification

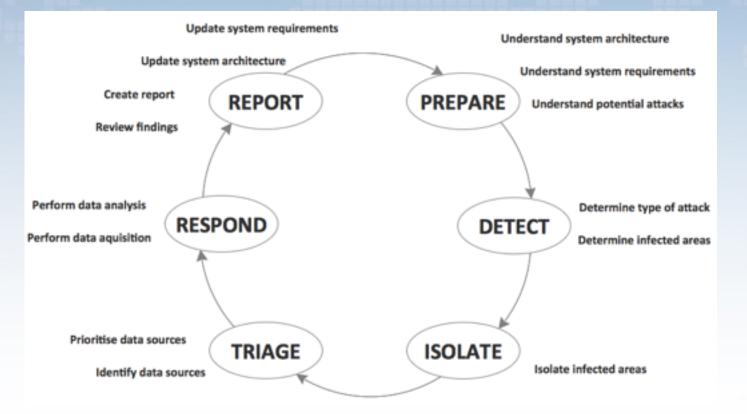
➤ Response Time

Logging and Storage

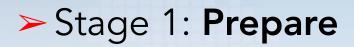
> Absence of Dedicated Forensic Tools

> No real methodologies for data acquisition from PLCs









> Understand system architecture

> Understand system requirements

Understand potential attacks



> Stage 2: **Detect** 

Determine type of attack

Determine infected areas

> Stage 3: Isolation

Containment of infected areas in relation to business operations



➤ Stage 4: Triage

Identify data sources

Prioritize data sources

Stage 5: Respond

> Perform data acquisition

Perform data analysis



> Stage 6: Report

Review findings

Create report

> Update system architecture

> Update system requirements



# Questions

