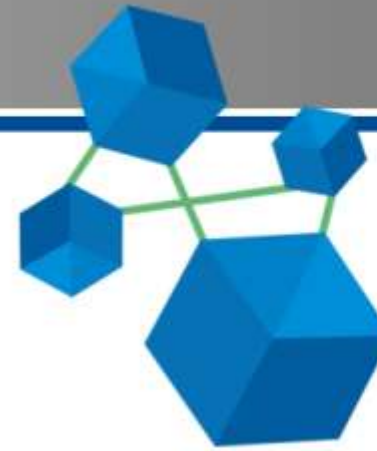


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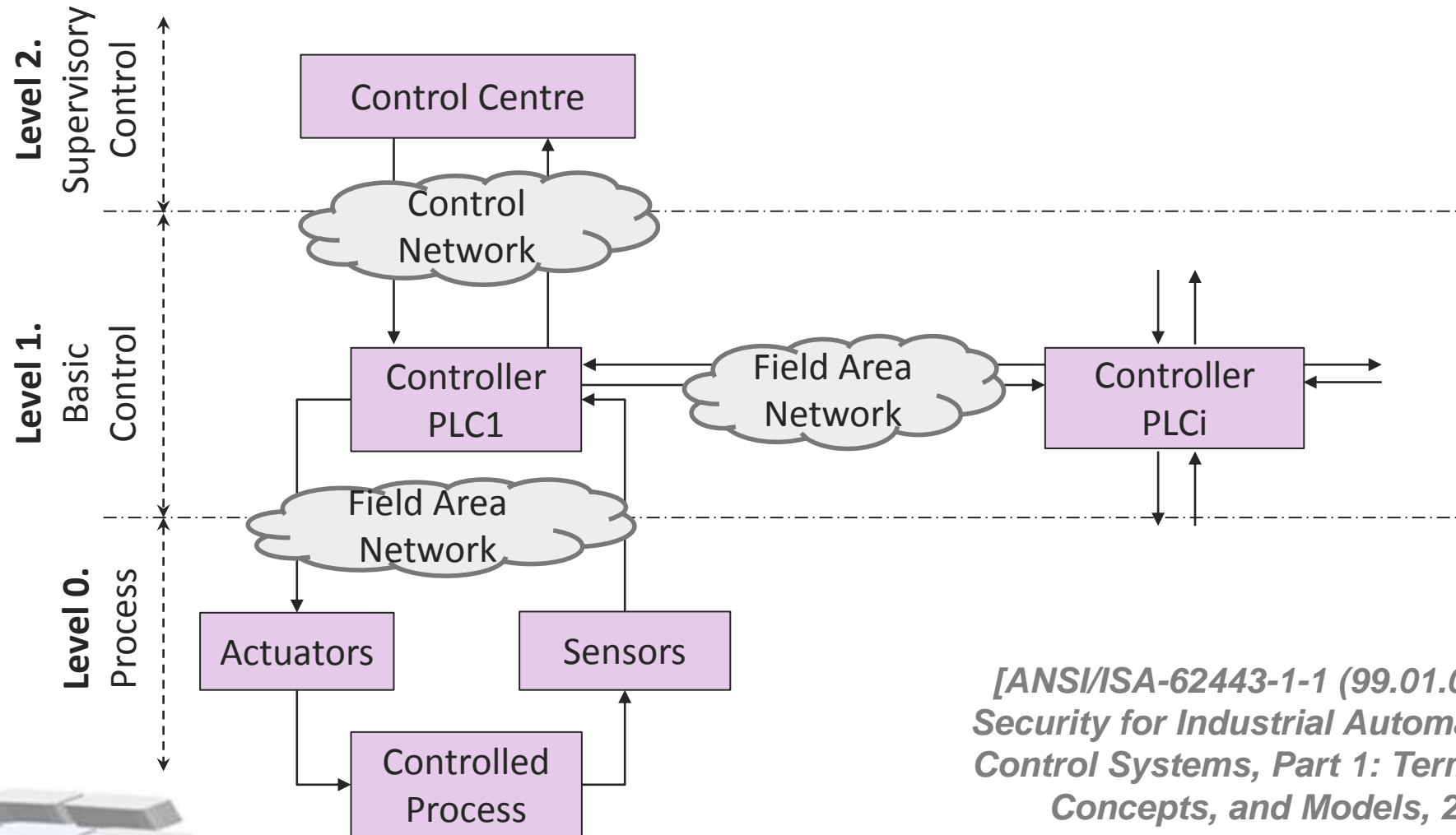
A Six-Step Model for Safety and Security Analysis of Cyber-Physical Systems

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Singapore University of Technology and Design



Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS)



*[ANSI/ISA-62443-1-1 (99.01.01)-2007
Security for Industrial Automation and
Control Systems, Part 1: Terminology,
Concepts, and Models, 2007]*

CPS Safety and Security

Safety and security are two key requirements of CPSs

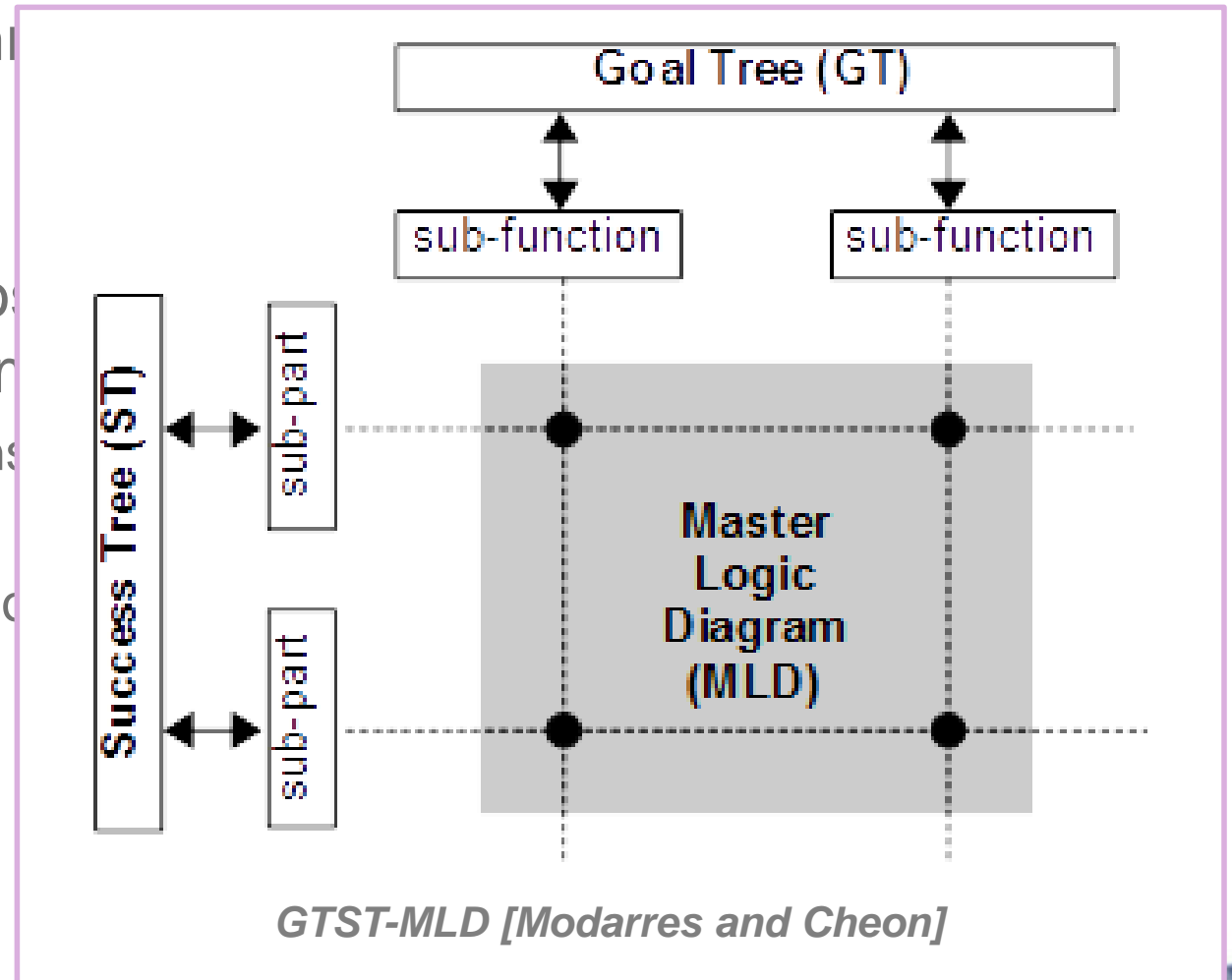
- Safety is concerned with protecting a CPS from accidental failures (safety failures)
 - Failure examples: faulty operation of the computing unit, software failures, compatibility issues, mechanical and electrical failures, etc.
- Security is aimed at protecting CPS from intentional attacks (security failures)
 - Physical attacks
 - Cyber attacks
- Safety and security share the same goal – protecting CPS from failing

Complex System Modelling (1/3)

Most complex systems are formed through their functional, structural, behaviour, etc.

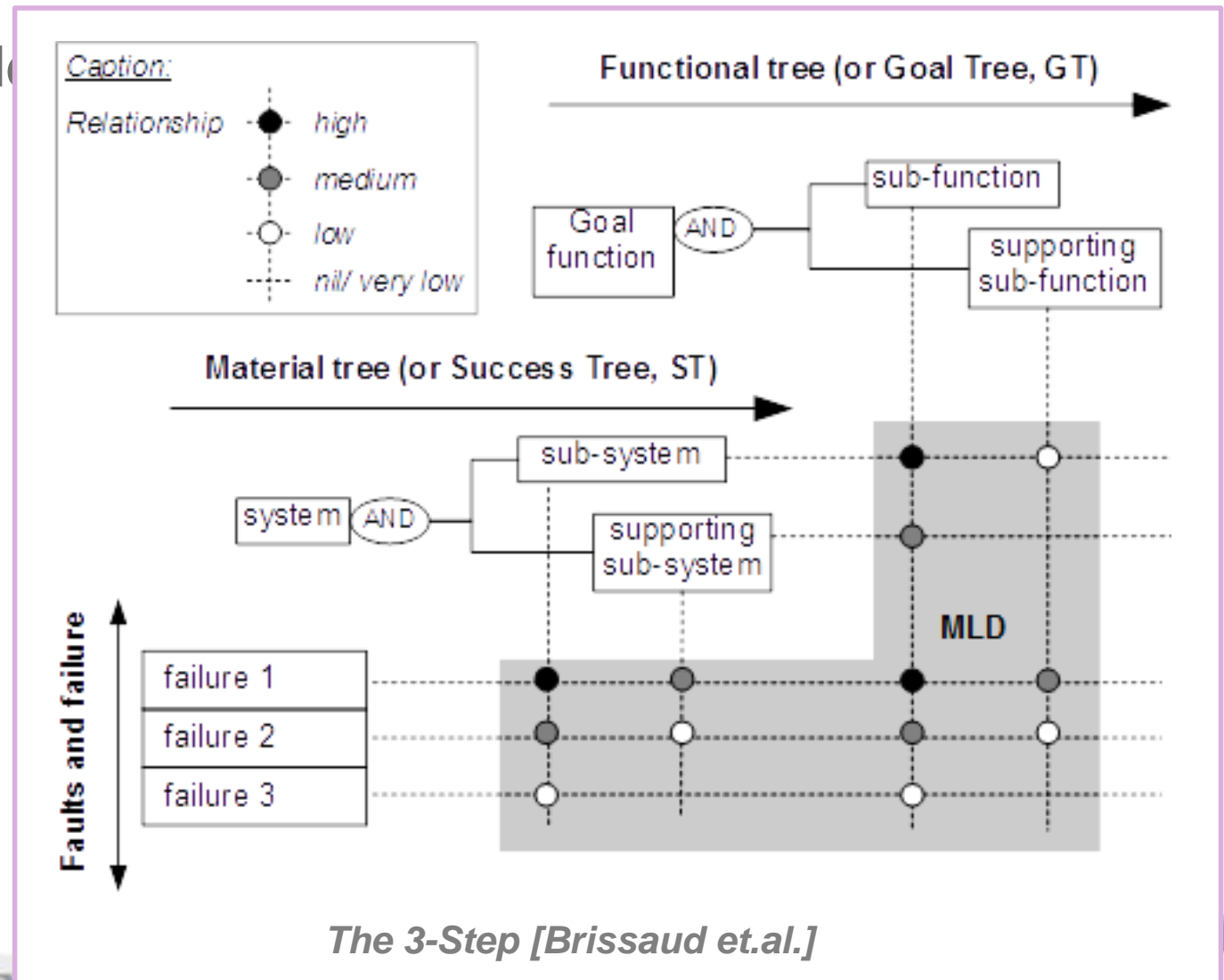
In 1999, Modarres and Cheon, proposed the Success Tree – Master Logic Diagram (GTST-MLD).

- Goal Tree **GT** describes system functions
- Success Tree **ST** – system structure
- Master Logic Diagram **MLD** – inter-relationships



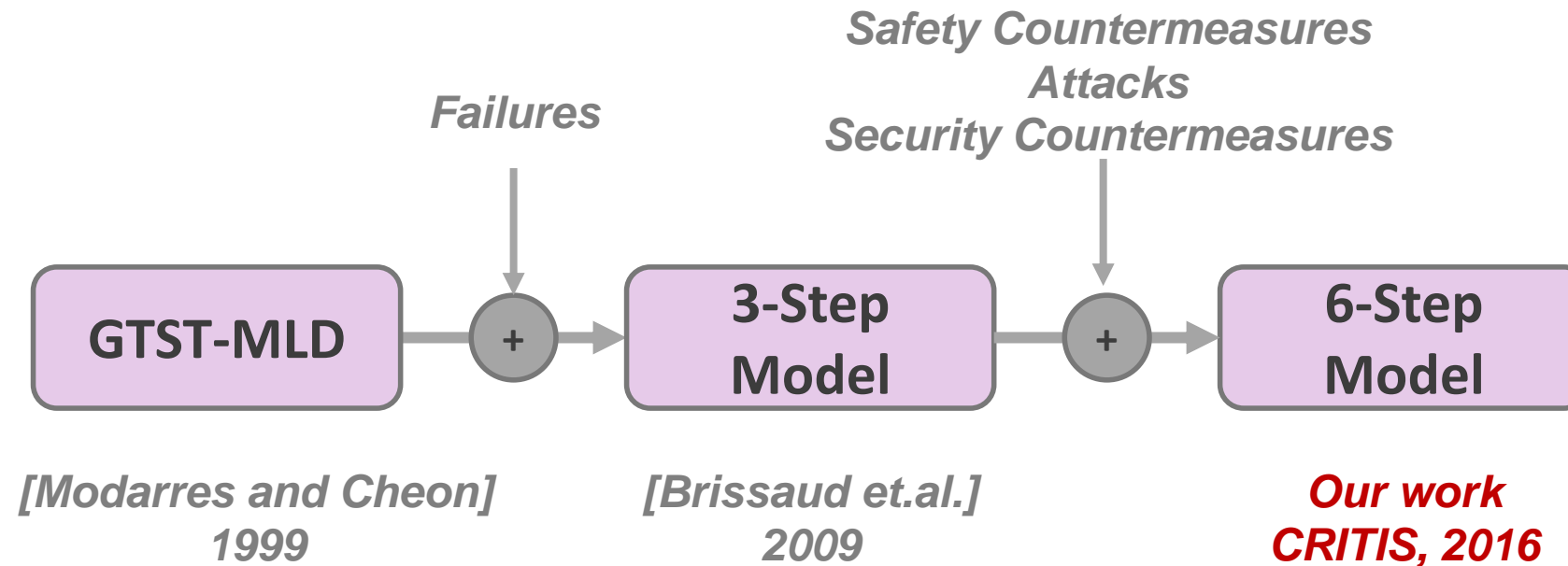
Complex System Modelling (2/3)

In 2009, Brissaud et al. extended and developed the **3-Step Model**



Complex System Modelling (3/3)

In this work, we further extended the 3-Step Model and added safety countermeasures, attacks, and security countermeasures to fit the Cyber-Physical System needs



The Six-Step Model (SSM)

SSM consists of the following six steps:

Step 1. Define **Functions**

Step 2. Define **Structure**

Step 3. Identify **Failures**

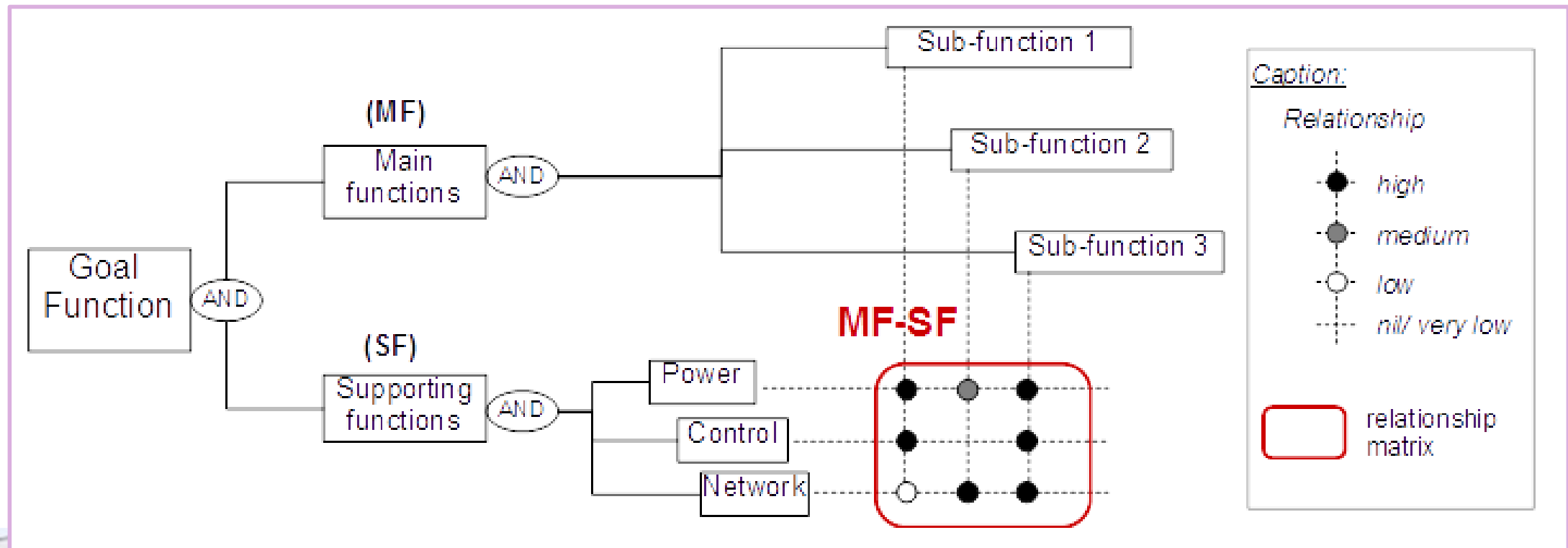
Step 4. Add **Safety Countermeasures**

Step 5. Identify **Attacks**

Step 6. Add **Security Countermeasures**

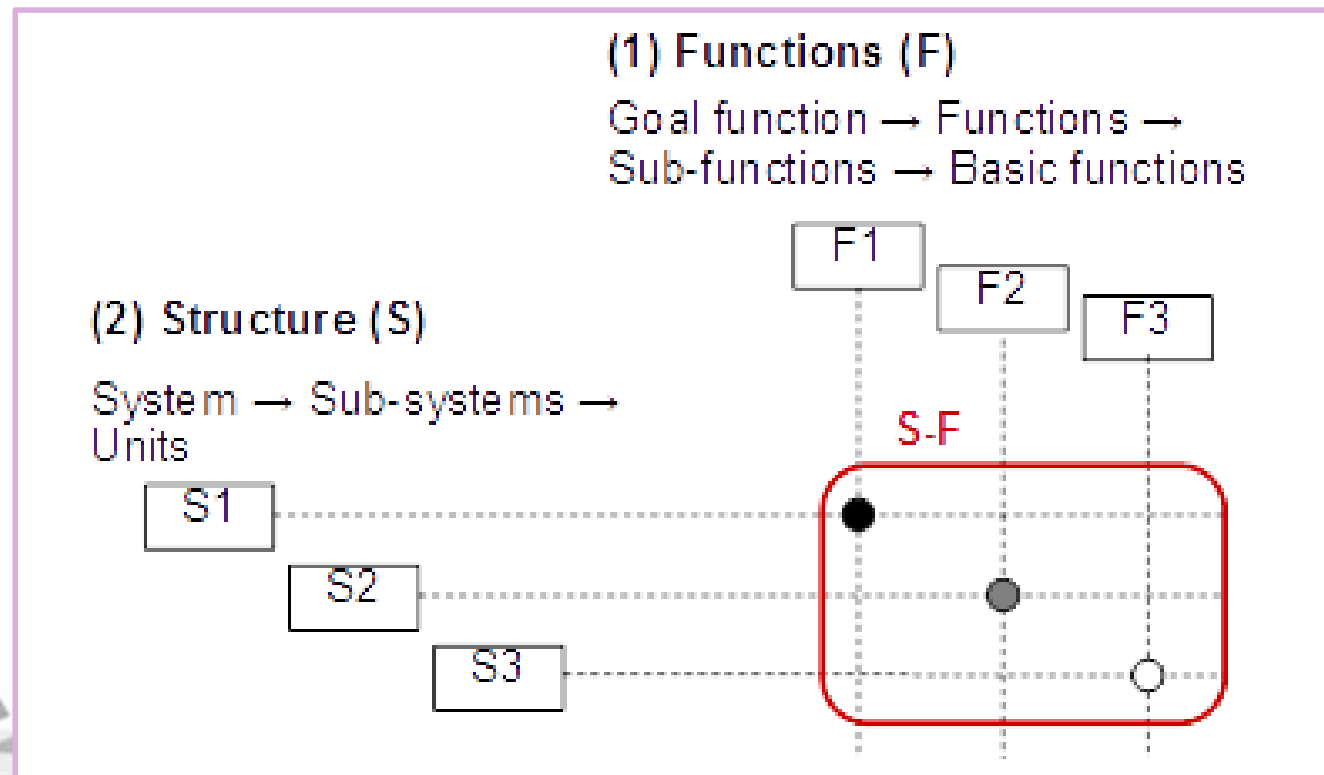
SSM Step 1: Define Functions

- System's goal tree, which includes main and supporting functions, is constructed
- Relationships between the functions are identified (relationship matrix **MF-SF**)



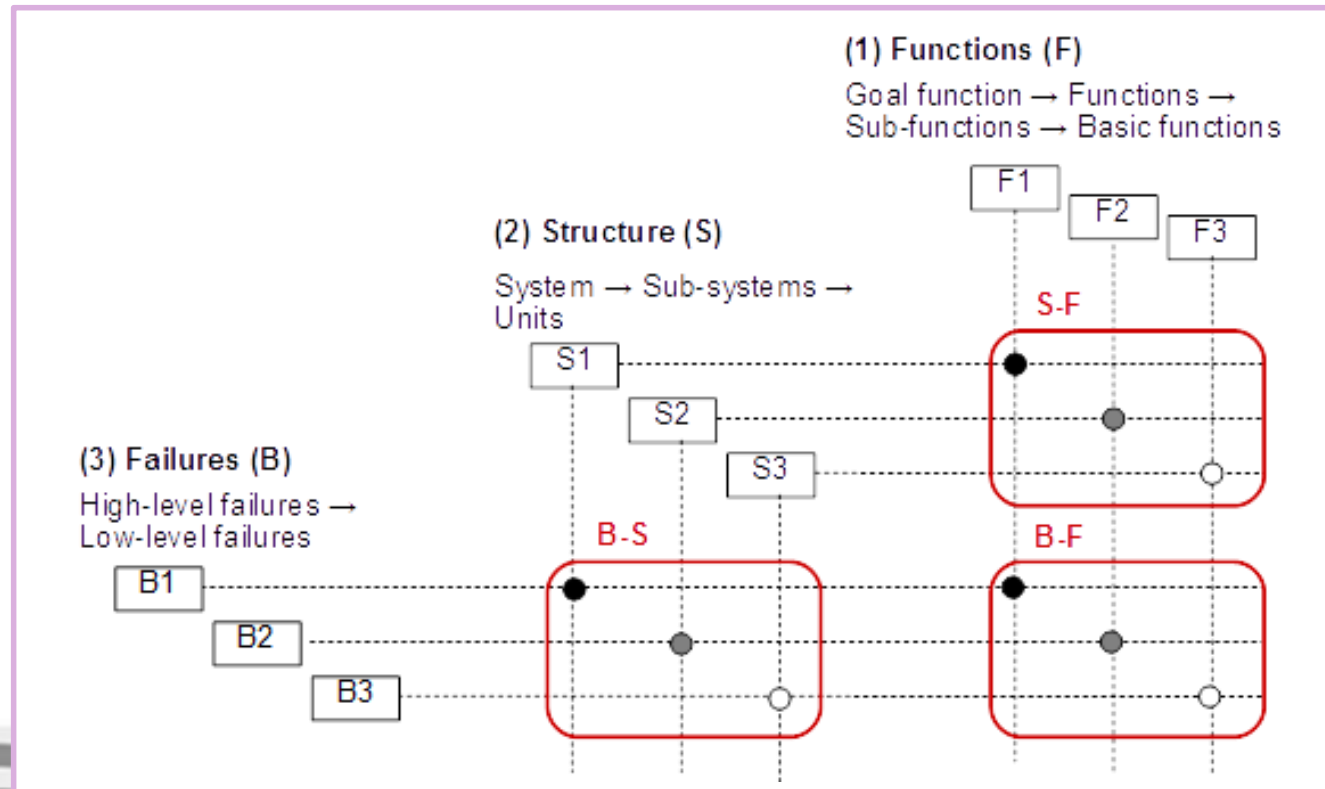
SSM Step 2: Define Structure

- System's success tree, which includes function, sub-functions and units, is constructed
- Relationships between structure and functions are identified (relationship matrix **S-F**)



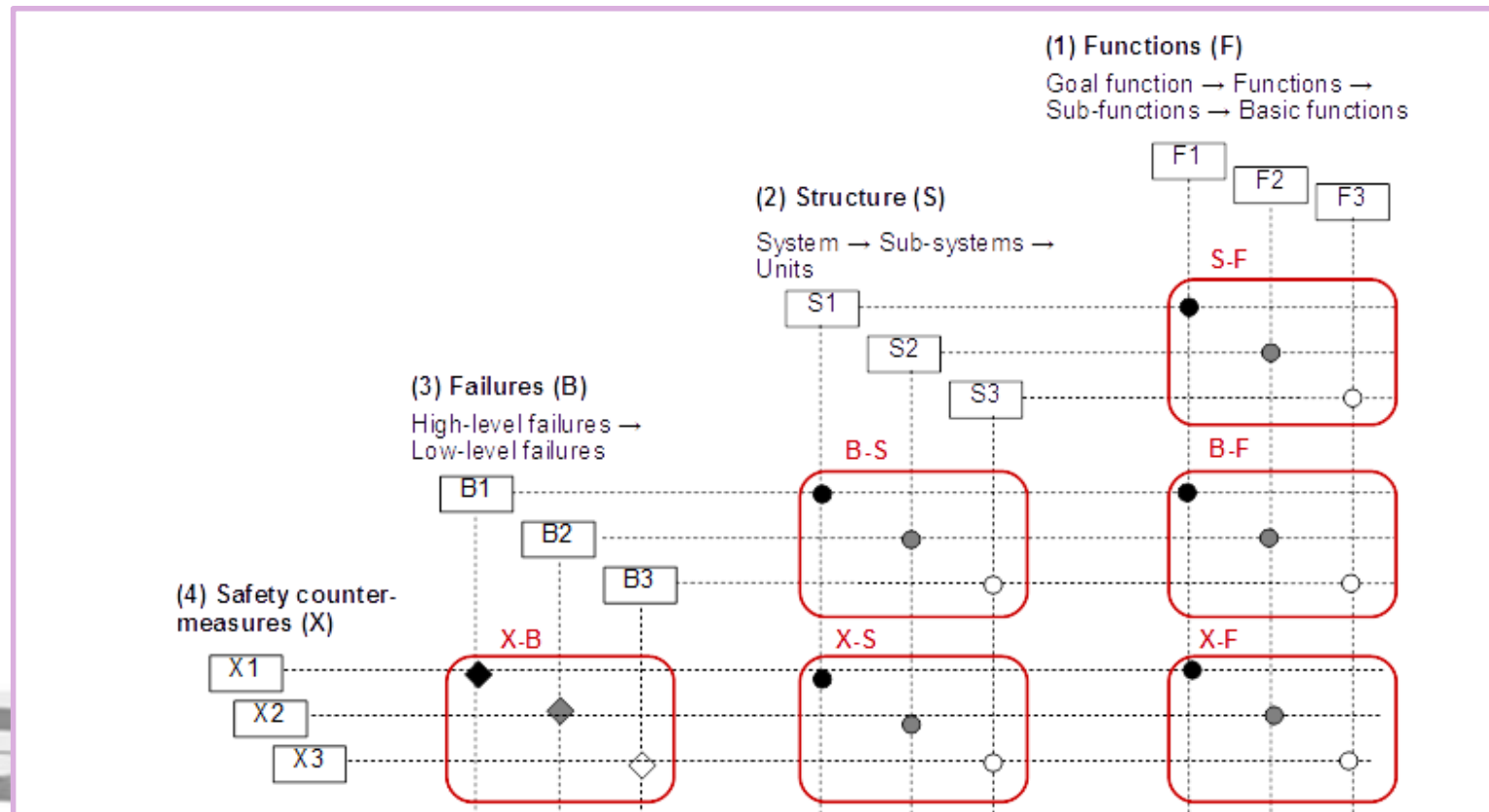
SSM Step 3: Identify Failures

- System's failures are identified and added to the model
- Relationships between failures and system's structure and functions are identified (relationship matrices **B-S** and **B-F**)



SSM Step 4: Add Safety Countermeasures

- Safety countermeasures are added to the model
- Relationships between them and the failures, as well as system structure and functions, are defined (relationship matrices **X-B**, **X-S**, and **X-F**)



SSM Step 5: Identify Attacks

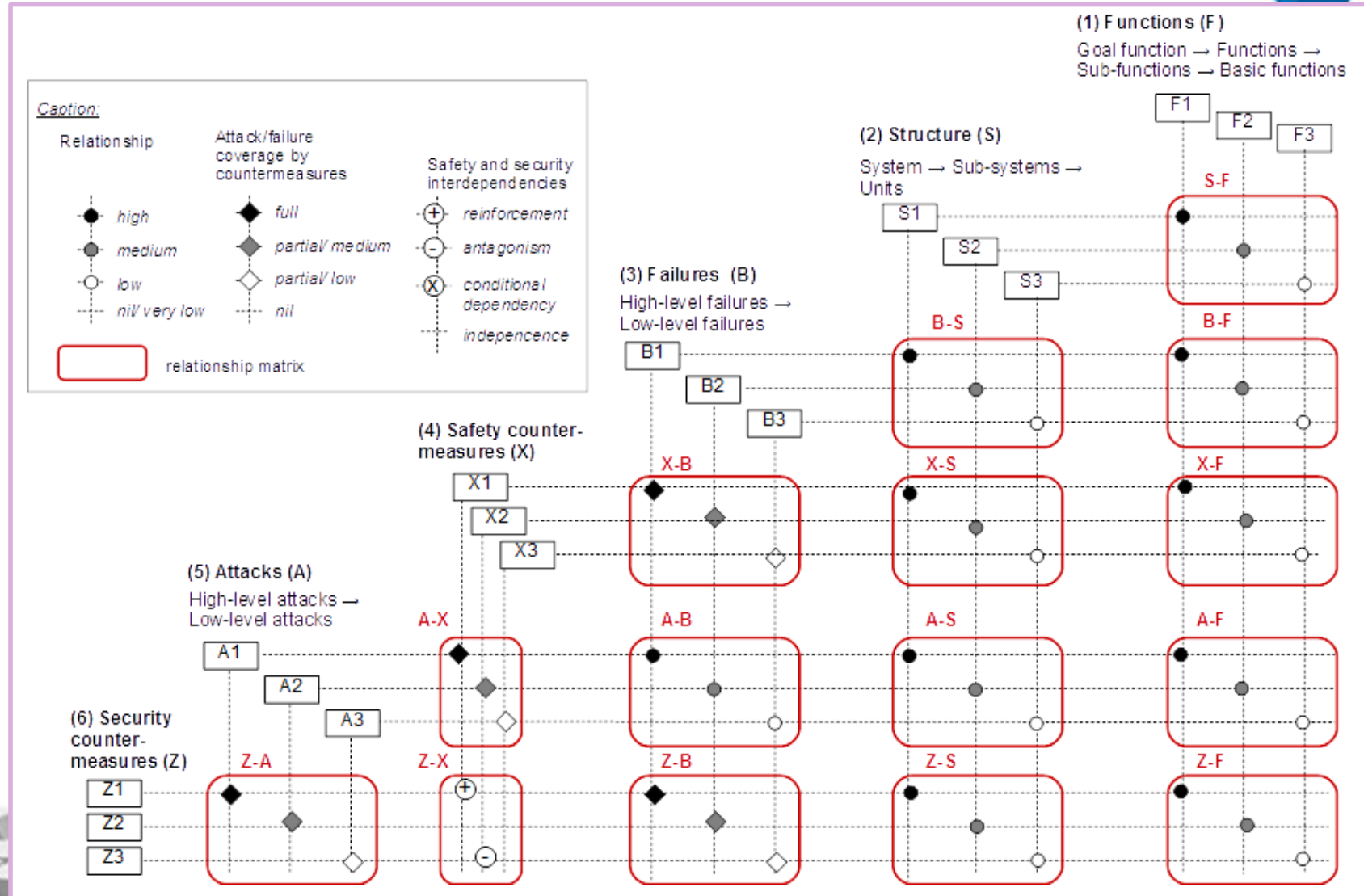
- Attacks are added to the model, and their relationships with another elements of the model are identified
- After completion of step 5, it is necessary to go back to steps 3 and 4 to verify if there are no changes in failures and safety countermeasures due to attacks identified in this step

SSM Step 6: Add Security Countermeasures



- Security countermeasures are added to the model, and the relationships between them and the other elements of the model are identified
- Same as in step 5, after completion of step 6 it is necessary to go back to steps 3 and 4 to verify if there are no changes due to selected security countermeasures

Complete Six-Step Model



SSM case study

- Applied to a realistic testbed.
- Details are in the paper.
- The resulting model was used for cost analysis of alternate measures for safety and security.

Conclusions

The Six-Step Model [SSM] for safety and security modelling of CPS is proposed that:

- incorporates six hierarchies of a CPS: functions, structure, failures, safety countermeasures, cyber-attacks, and security countermeasures,
- facilitates the analysis of their inter-relationships, and
- enables comprehensive analysis of the safety and security of CPSs.

Future Work

Integration of the Six-Step Model with other models, such as Information Flow Diagrams to facilitate identification of failures and attacks, and selection of safety and security countermeasures

Thank You!



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