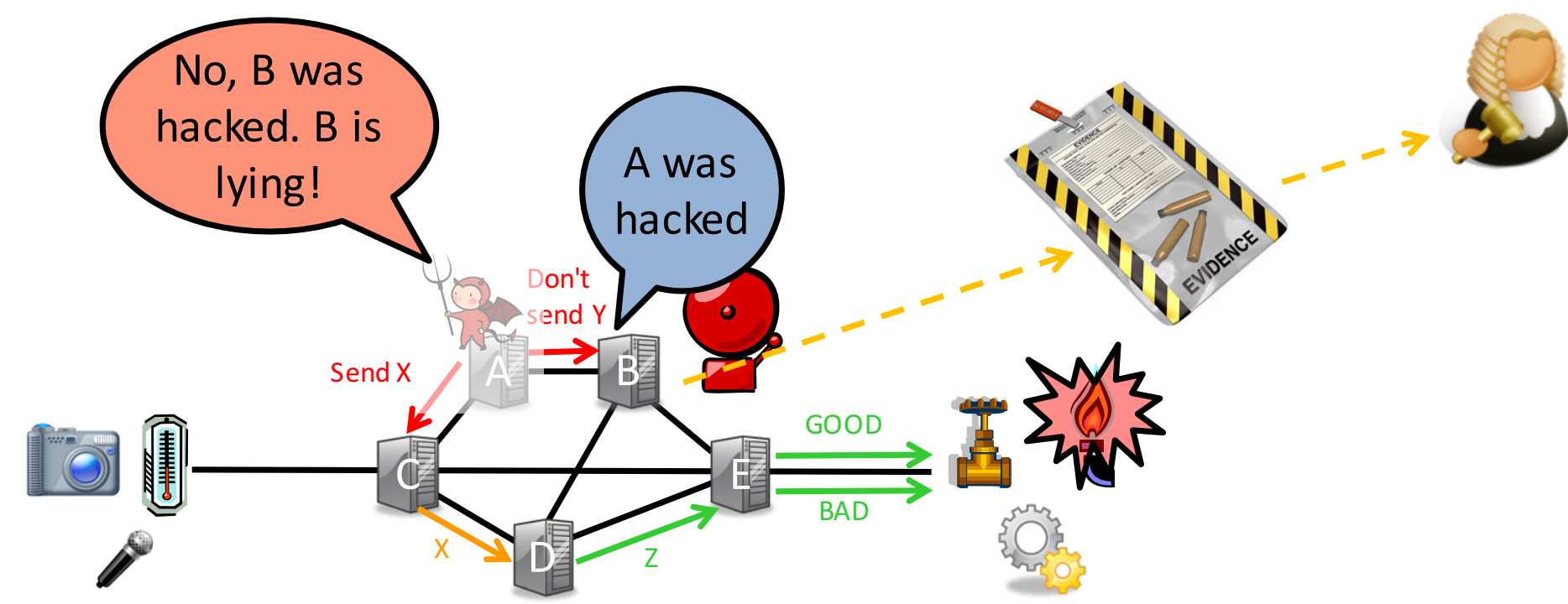


Task 1: Platform support for security



Scenario: Compromised control node

- Attacker has full control over one node; tries to cause damage

What should the system do in this case?

- **Detection:** Quickly alert an operator
- **Recovery:** Stop, if possible, continue running
- **Forensics:** Tell us what happened
- **Evidence:** Prove responsibility / liability

Challenge: Attacker may try to prevent these.

Task 2: Security-Aware Control Design Attacks on Control Systems

1. Sensor attacks

The attacker can arbitrarily change sensor measurements.

2. Actuator attacks

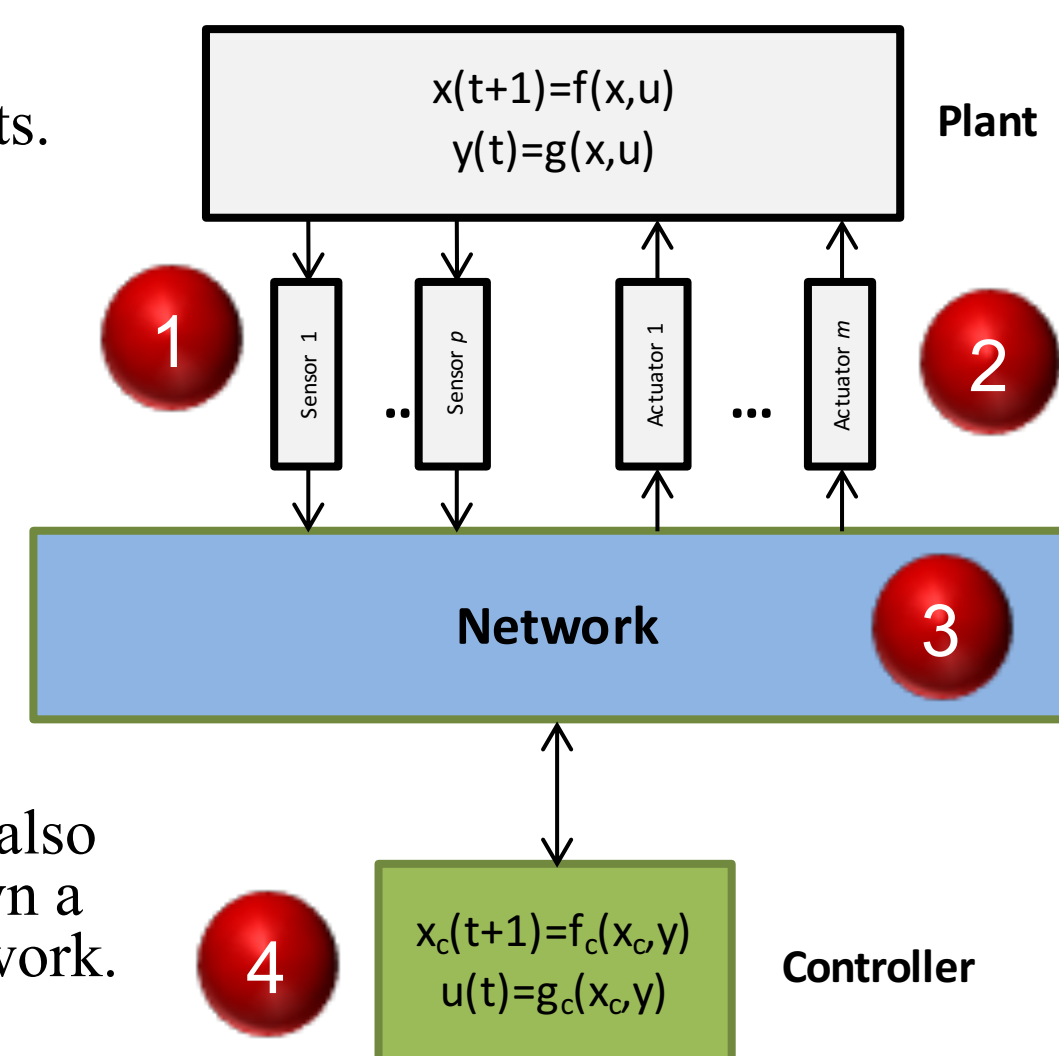
The attacker can arbitrarily change actuator values.

3. Communication attacks

The attacker can change messages between sensors-controllers or controllers-actuators. The attacker can also inject messages to shut down a controller or the whole network.

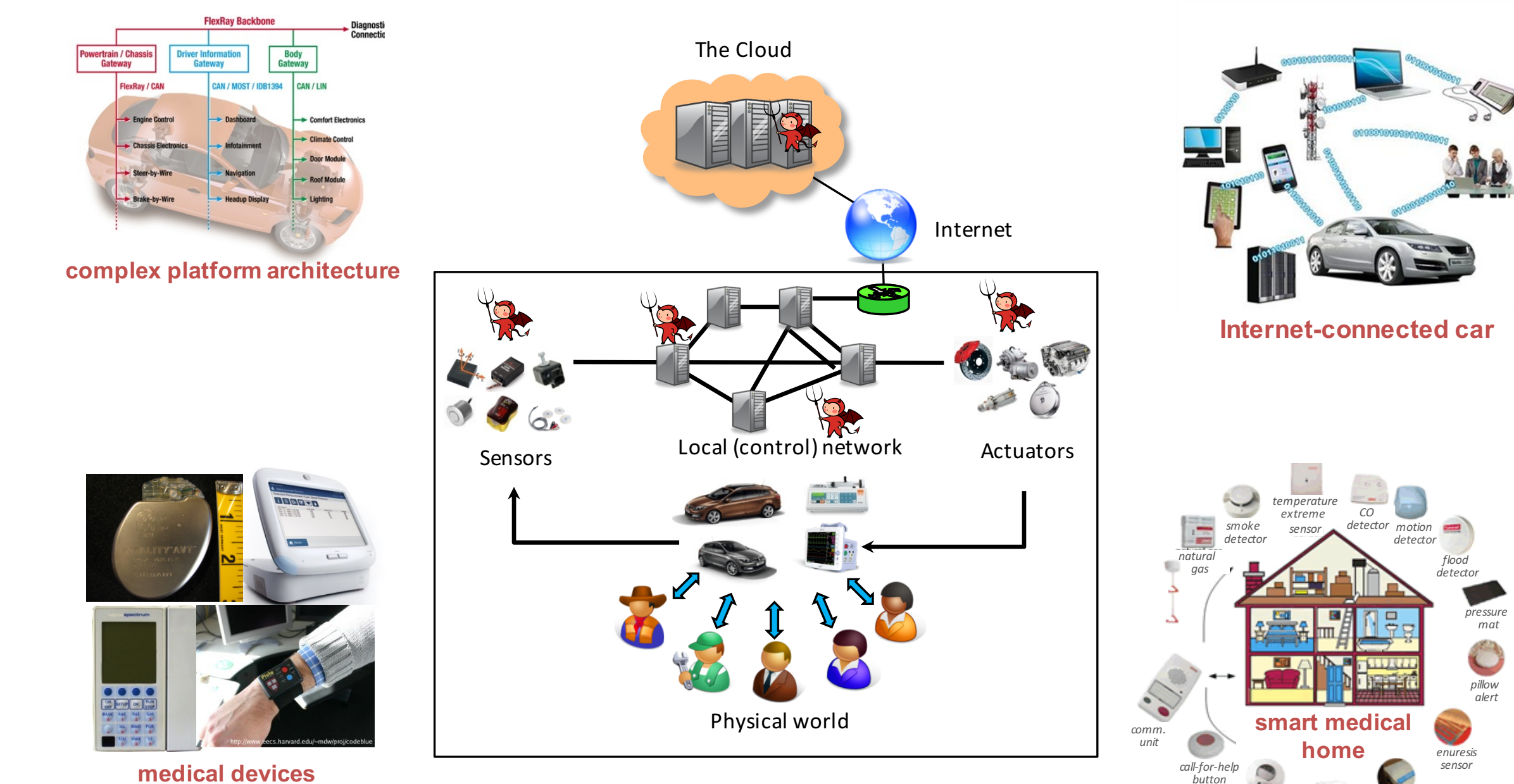
4. Controller attacks

The attacker can change the controllers' parameters, resources (e.g., execution model) or even the controllers' code.

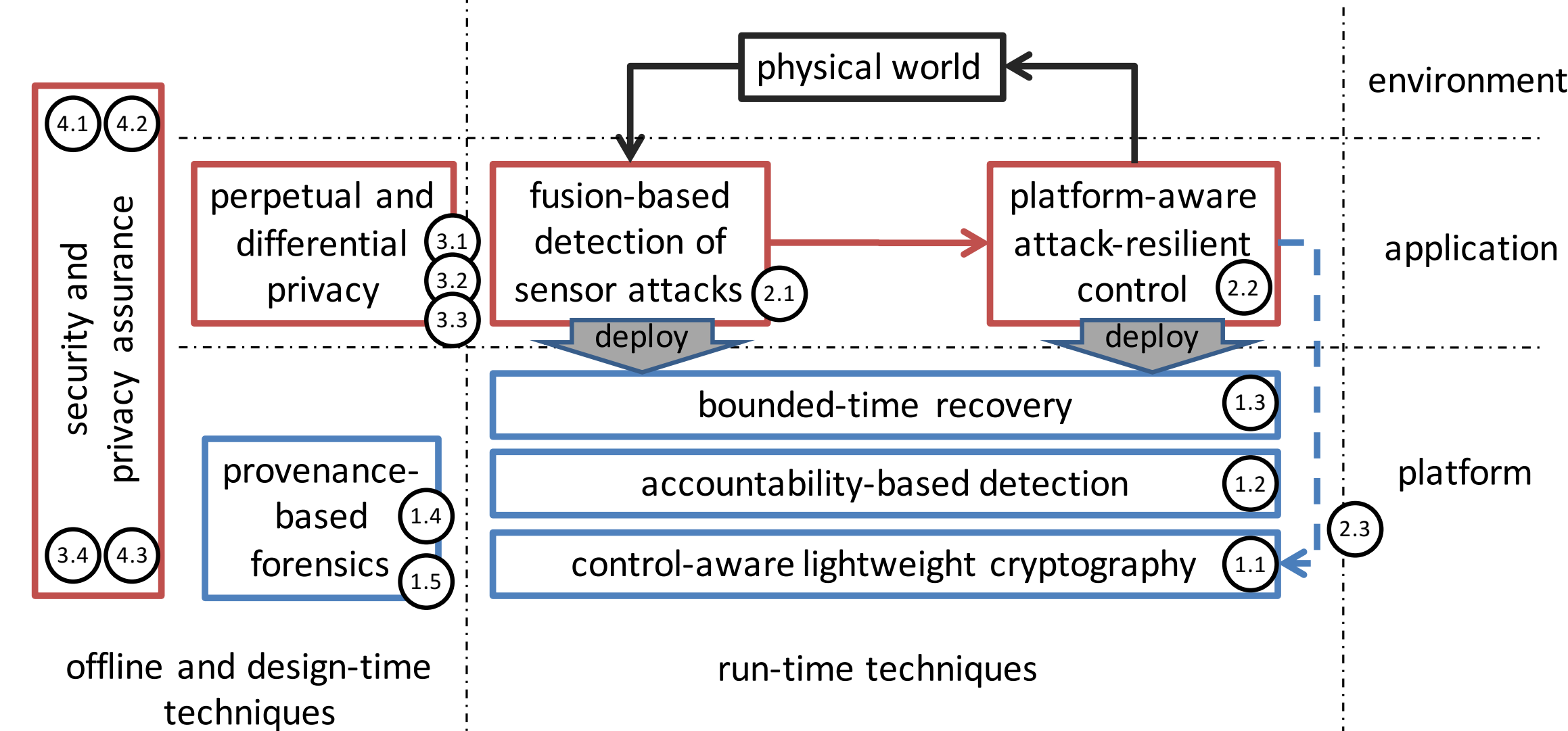


Project Overview

Goals of the project: to develop a framework in which the mix of prevention, detection, recovery and robust techniques work together to improve the security and privacy of CPS.



Overview of Technical Areas of Research



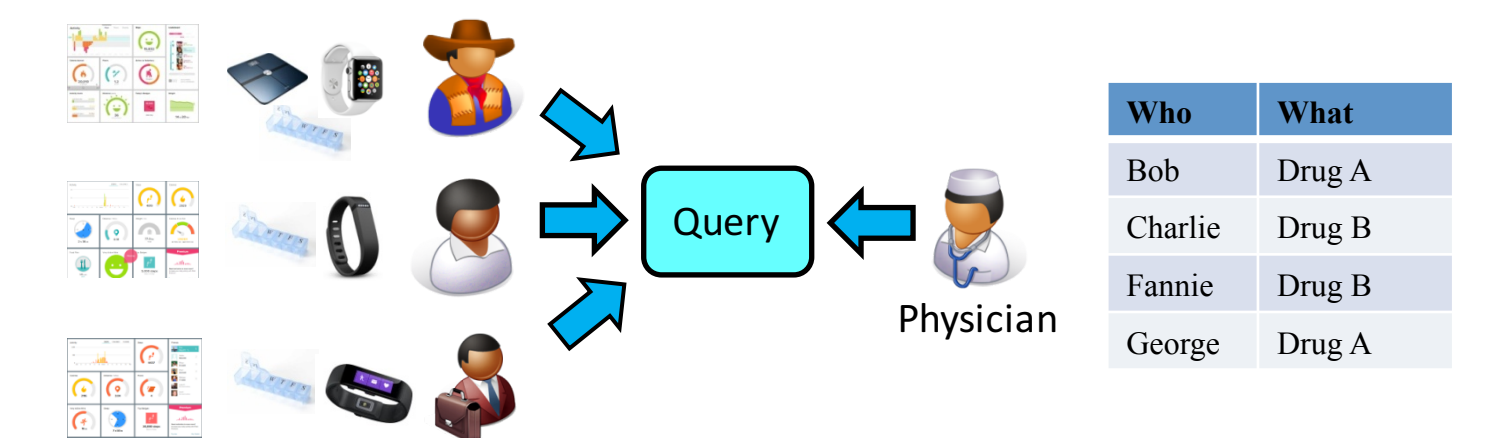
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Task 3: Working with Sensitive Data

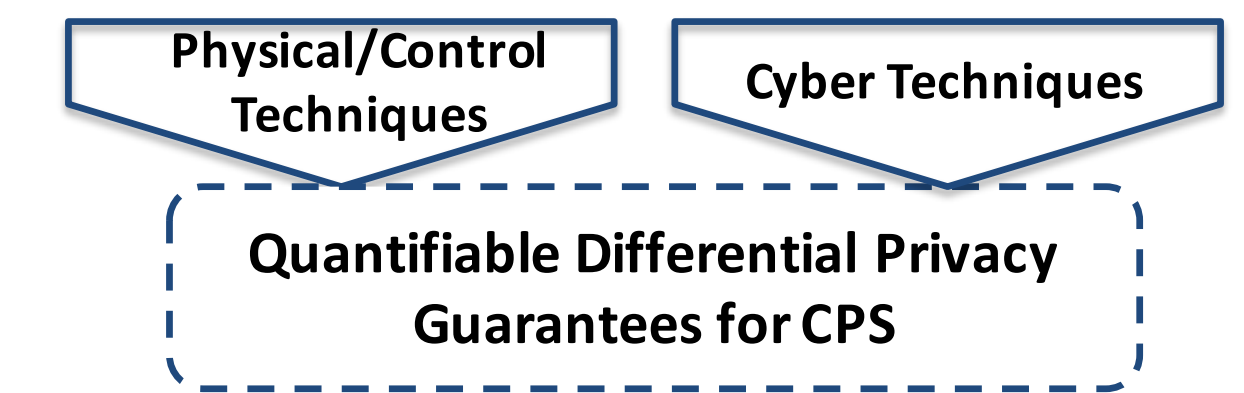


Example: "Does drug XYZ work better during rest periods, or during heavy exercise?"

Problem:

Differential privacy guarantees for distributed systems while processing continuous data streams.

Our approach:



Task 4: Modeling Human Factors

Problem:

Users resort to workarounds when they feel that security features of a system prevent them from doing their work. How can we predict workarounds and analyze their effects?

Proposed approach:

- Model potential workarounds as hazards and apply risk analysis
- Incorporate users' mental models into model-based design of CPS

Collaboration Structure

