NSF SATC: TTP: Small:

Tracking Run-time Anomalies in Code Execution (TRACE)

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Challenge

- Robust cybersecurity is crucial in interconnected embedded devices in cyber-physical systems (CPS); in particular, power grid devices. Rootkits and other malware as well as firmware modifications, configuration changes, and unauthorized code injection can cause significant impacts to the CPS.
- In-field integrity verification and anomaly detection for fielded devices is a crucial capability.



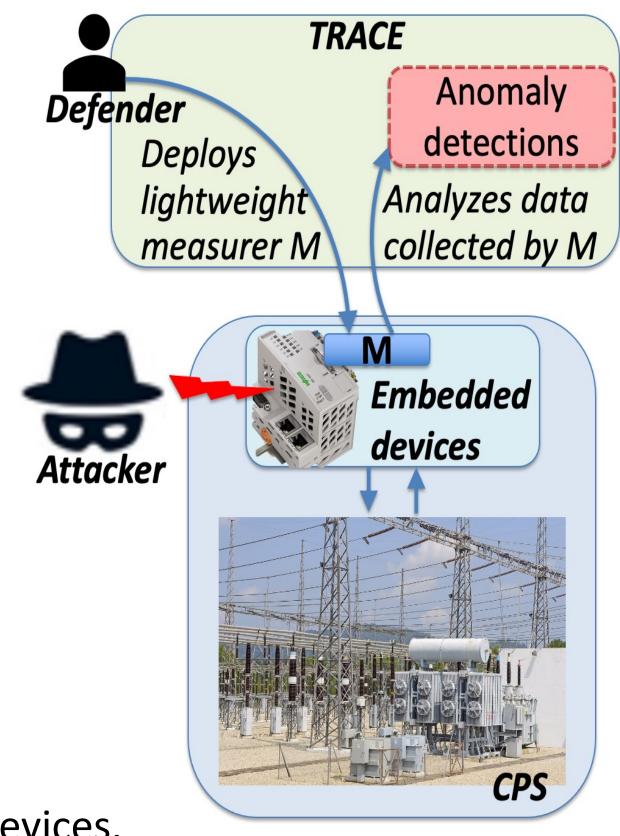
Solution

- TRACE: automated, lightweight, multi-modal measurers
 deployed to target devices + off-device device integrity analysis
 + machine learning based threat detection.
- TRACE detects anomalies (e.g., rootkits) using multi-modal ondevice measurements – time series readings of device activity (e.g., Hardware Performance Counters, stack traces), memorybased measurements, kernel measurements (e.g., system calls, kernel rootkit effects detectors). Baseline-relative and baseline-independent anomaly detection.
- Time-domain and frequency-domain feature extraction over sliding time windows; feature-based probabilistic classification and anomaly likelihood estimation using machine learning models and dynamic event sequence analysis.

digital side channel **Probabilistic Machine Feature Extraction** measurements over Sliding **Learning Models for Nominal** Time Windows **Device Operation Device Integrity** Time series in Models trained **Analysis and Anomaly** off-line for low-dimensional **Likelihood Estimation** baseline behavior feature space

Scientific Impact

- TRACE mitigates security threats in embedded CPS devices by enabling on-demand/continuous integrity verification of embedded CPS devices, focusing on power grid devices (e.g., substation automation controllers). TRACE is scalable to a wide range of device architectures and measurement modalities.
- TRACE enables in-field anomaly detection leveraging temporal behavior and code structure characteristics of CPS devices; complements general computer/network security methods.



Broader Impact and Broader Participation

- Near-zero-cost solution for malware detection/characterization in CPS devices.
- TRACE TTP builds on NYU's work in DARPA RADICS and will expand operating envelope, increase automation, reduce deployment friction, and license/commercialize TRACE.
- Organized panel on power-grid security (https://www.eventbrite.com/e/power-grid-cyber-security-challenges-opportunities-webinar-tickets-164876029643); panelists: Farshad Khorrami (NYU), Chris Murphy (CISO, National Grid), Joe Cummings (Cybersecurity Program Lead, New York Power Authority NYPA), Ashif Muhammad (Siemens), Mikhail Falkovich (CISO, Con Edison), Michael Locasto (CTO, Narf). Moderators: Yury Dvorkin (NYU), Frank Vallese (NYU).
- Utilization in system being deployed to NYPA's AGILe platform as part of new effort (DOE: https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-announces-12-million-enhance-cybersecurity-americas-energy-systems) on integrated cross-domain integrity monitoring and anomaly detection/localization in power grid CPS.

