Securing Mobile CPSs against Stealthy Attacks

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http://cs.txstate.edu/~mgL5/mcps

Motivation:

- Mobile Cyber-Physical Systems (Mobile CPSs) will be pervasively integrated into our physical world
- How to ensure the security and safety of Mobile CPSs?

Challenges:

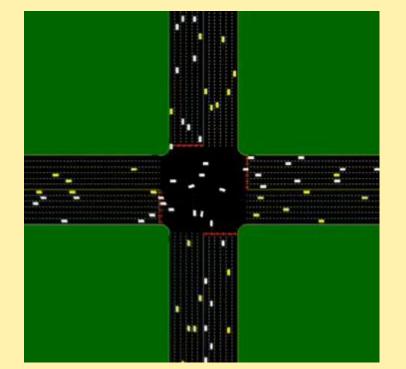
- Reliance on wireless technology
 - Easy to jam and interfere with
- Complexity with real-time, energy and mobility constraints
 - Widens the malicious opportunities
- Attacks are not "random noise", but are well orchestrated
 - Studies that focus on random noise and disturbance do not apply

Scope of work:

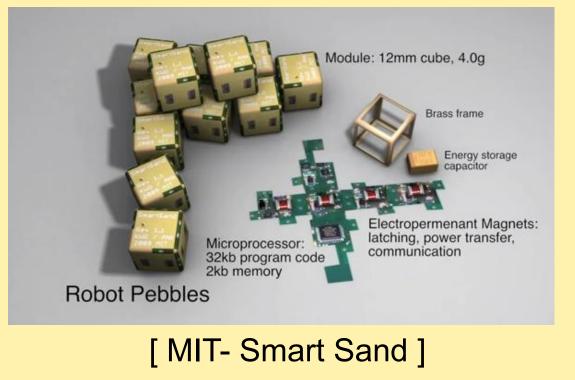
- Identifying stealthy attacks
- Developing defense mechanisms



[European Commission- *swarmanoid*]



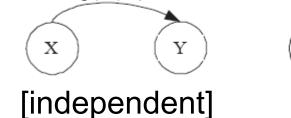
[UT-Multi-agent systems]



Methodology: Identifying Stealthy Attacks

✓ Values = 0

- Markov Decision Process
 - Sate of the system
 - Transitions

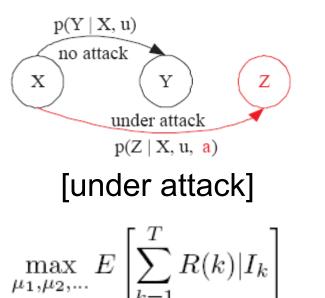


Rollout

policy

p(Y | X)

- Offense strategy
 - Aims to evolve the system into "bad" states (Z)
 - Pays a price when attacks
 - Gains a reward when inflicts damage
 - Identifies polices that maximize the cumulative rewards
- Exact Policy Iteration
 - Optimal policies can be obtained
 - Value determination: expected cost-togo values are computed
 - Policy improvement: a better policy is generated



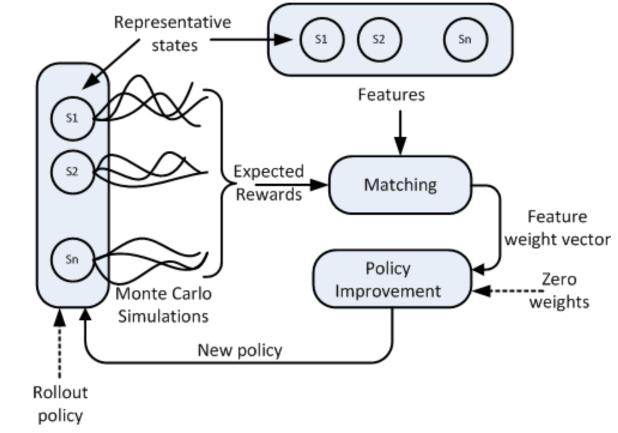
Value Determination

Policy Improvement

p(Y | X, u)

[controlled]

- The curse of dimensionality:
 - Large state space makes it computationally infeasible to obtain exact solutions [Bellman]
- Approximate Policy Iteration
 - Relies on Monte Carlo simulations
 - Characterizes states based on a set of feature
 - Uses a parametric cost-to-go approximation for the value function [Bertsekas]



Stuck in Traffic (Sit) Attacks on Intelligent Transportation Systems

₿ -500

-1000

random

no attac

mvopi

0.06

0.125

0.25

0.5

0.75

• The setup

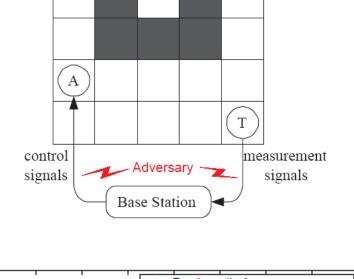
Segment 1 Adversary load load Compared to the segment 2 load Segment 2 load

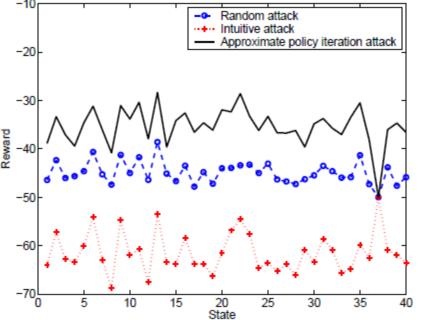
Stealthy Attacks on Target Tracking Applications

• The setup

- Decision points reflect loads on segments
- Drivers make informed decisions
- Attackers aims to cause congestion
- Scenarios
 - Traffic optimization
- Damage
 - Degree of imbalance
- Cost
 - Number of vehicles affected

- Target moves randomly
- Agent seeks to find the target
- Attacker aims to hinder tracking
- Scenarios
 - Search and rescue
 - Border control
- Damage
 - Distance between the agent and the target
 - Negative if target is found
- Cost
 - Different values for control and measurement signals





Collaborators: George Atia (UCF), Vu Nguyen (Texas State), Janiece Kelly (Texas State) and Seth Richter (LeTourneau)

Interested in meeting the PIs? Attach post-it note below!



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http://arxiv.org/abs/1210.5454

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