

RESEARCHES IN CYBER SECURITY

RESEARCH FELLOW
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Centre for Secure Information Technologies (CSIT)



CSIT is the UK's National Innovation and Knowledge Centre (IKC) for cyber security

Certified by GCHQ as "Academic Centre of Excellence in Cyber Security Research" (ACE-CSR)

Queen's Anniversary Prize, 2015 for "strengthening global cyber security"

5 of the top 25 US cyber security companies engaged with CSIT

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FOR SECURE
INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGIES

Main Research Focus

Networked Systems Security

Preventive and Defensive Cybersecurity Technologies against emerging **Cyberthreats** imposed by **Intrusion**, **Malware** and **Technological Vulnerabilities** of **Mobile Devices**, **Network Appliances** and **Protocols**, **Industrial Control Systems (ICS and SCADA)**, **IoT/IIoT** and **Cloud Technologies** and **Service**.

Networked Systems Security

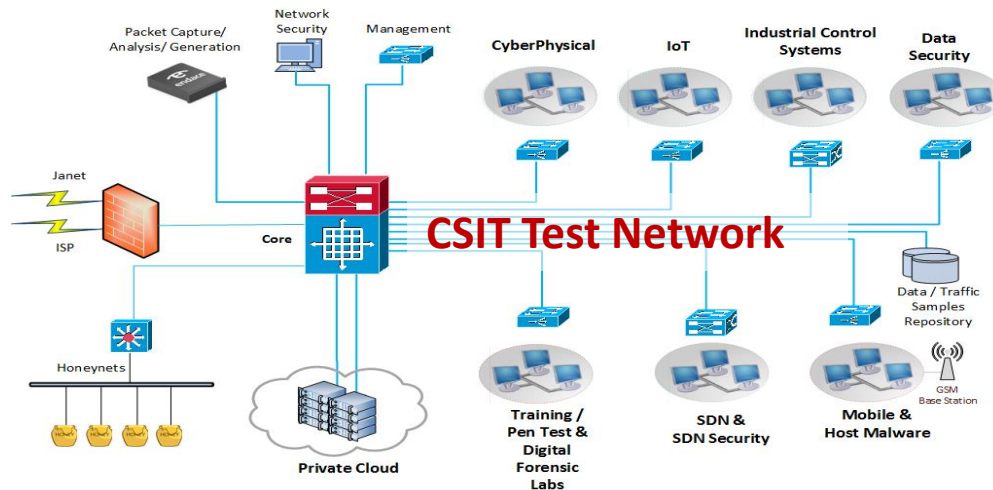


Network
Security



IoT Security

ICS
CYBER SECURITY
ICS Security



Cloud Security



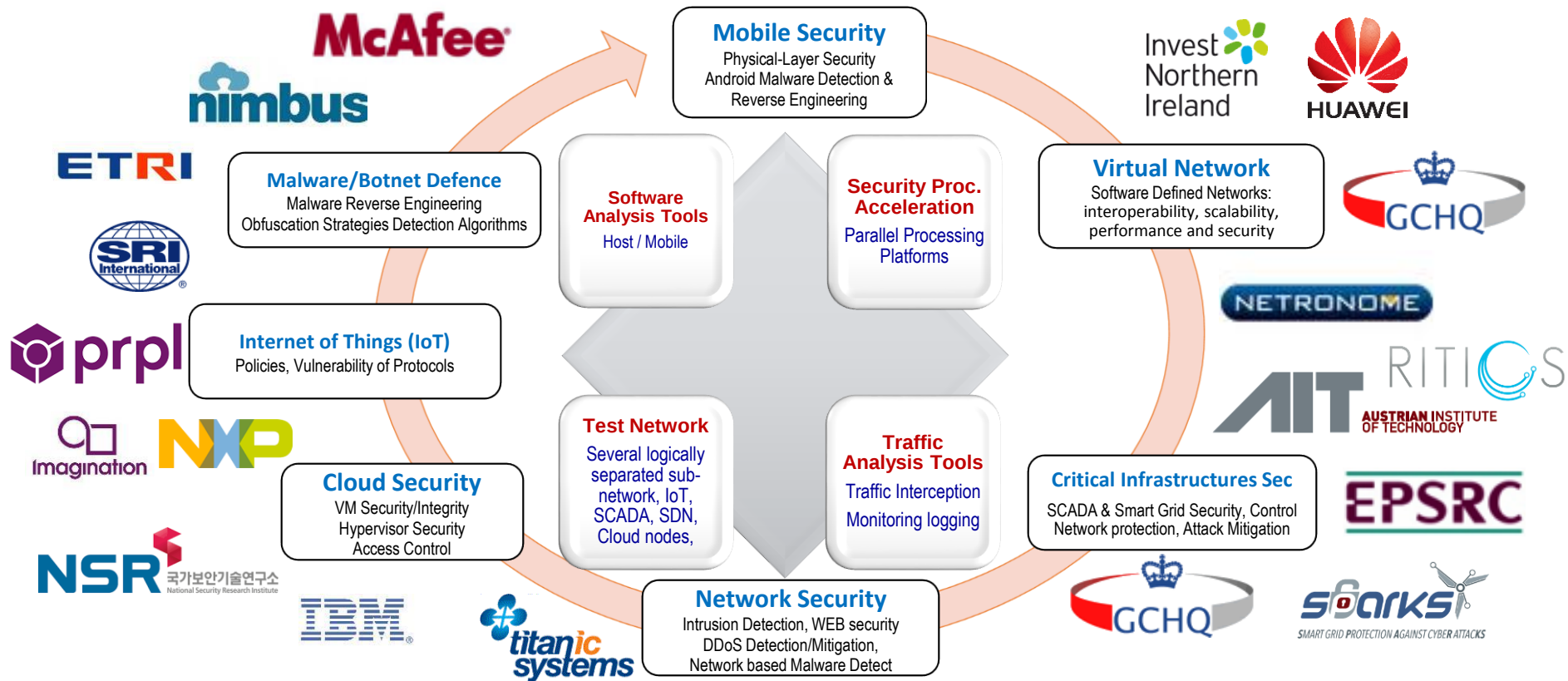
Mobile
Security



Malware Analytics

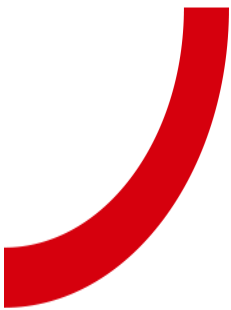
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Networked Systems Security





ICS Security



Industrial Control Systems

Oil & Gas



Power Grid



**Telecommunication
Infrastructure**



Transport System



**Enhanced connectivity enables
opportunities for unauthorized remote
access and unforeseen attack surfaces**

**Ultimately Exposing ICS to
Cyber Threats**

**Water Supply
System**



**Financial
Systems**



Timeline of well-investigated ICS specific Cyberattacks



Black Energy: Malware targeting internet-connected HMIs
2011 to 2014, HMI products: GE, Siemens, BroadWin

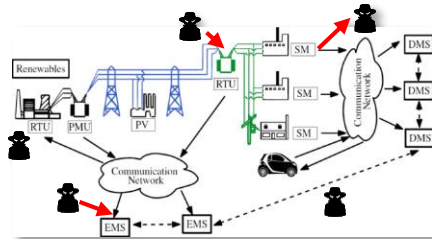
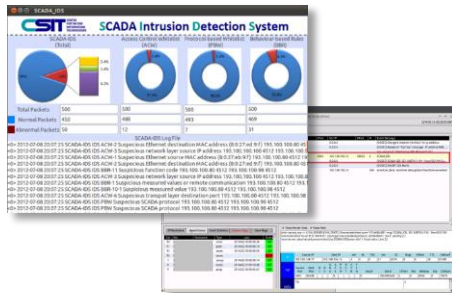
Havex: Targeting OPC communications (2014)
Widely used in process control systems

Ukraine PA: Employees spear-phished and Microsoft Office macros allowed RAT to be installed.

Ukraine PA2 + CrashOverride: Custom purpose malware designed to attack electric grid systems, taking advantage of the ICS protocols IEC101, IEC104, and IEC61850.

TRISIS: Malware designed to manipulate “safety controllers” made by Schneider Electric, widely in nuclear power plants, oil and gas production facilities, and paper mills.

Secure and Resilient ICS



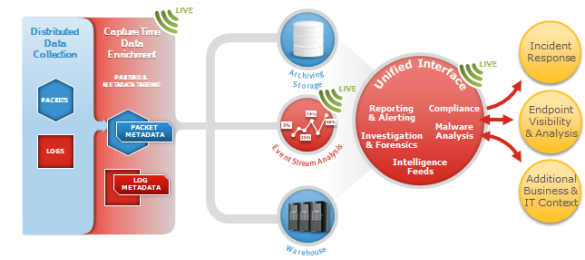
Intrusion
Detection for SCADA
Systems

Novel
Authentication and
Key Management
Technology

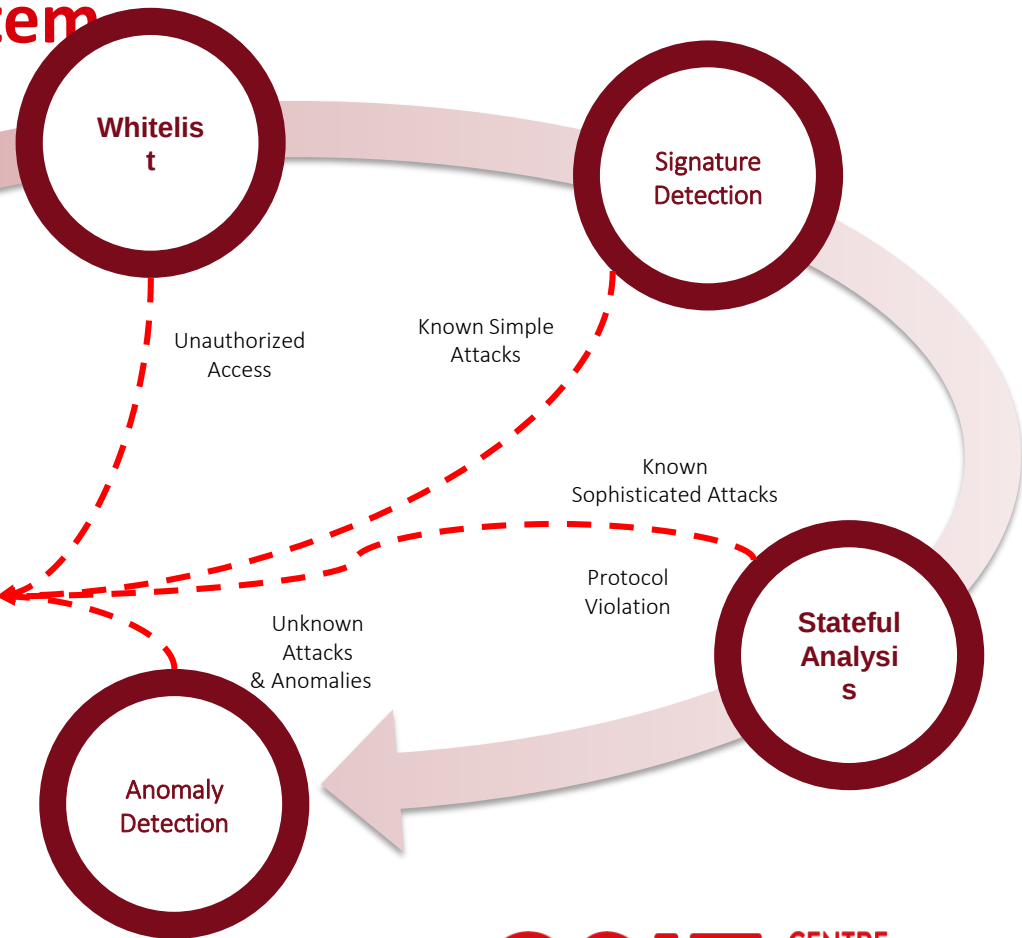
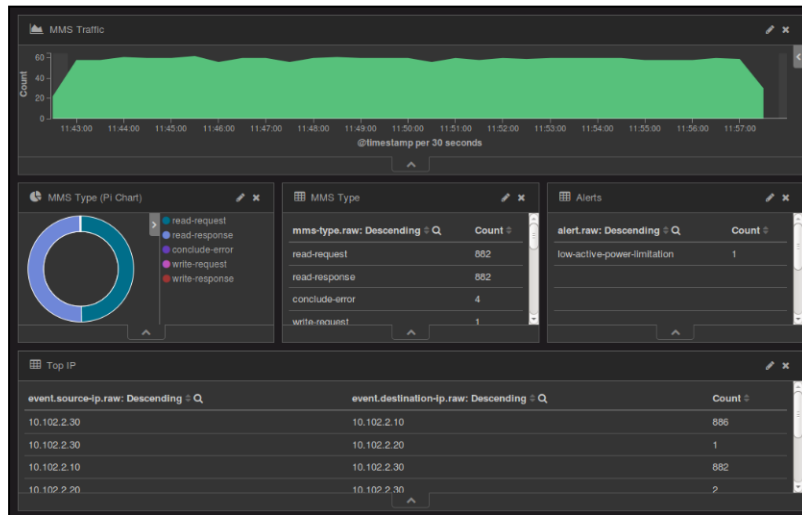
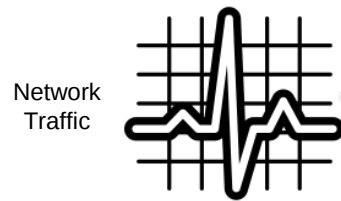


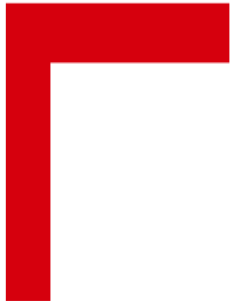
Resilient
Control
Systems

Security
Information
Analytics

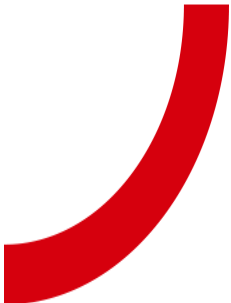


Intrusion Detection System





Malware & Mobile Security



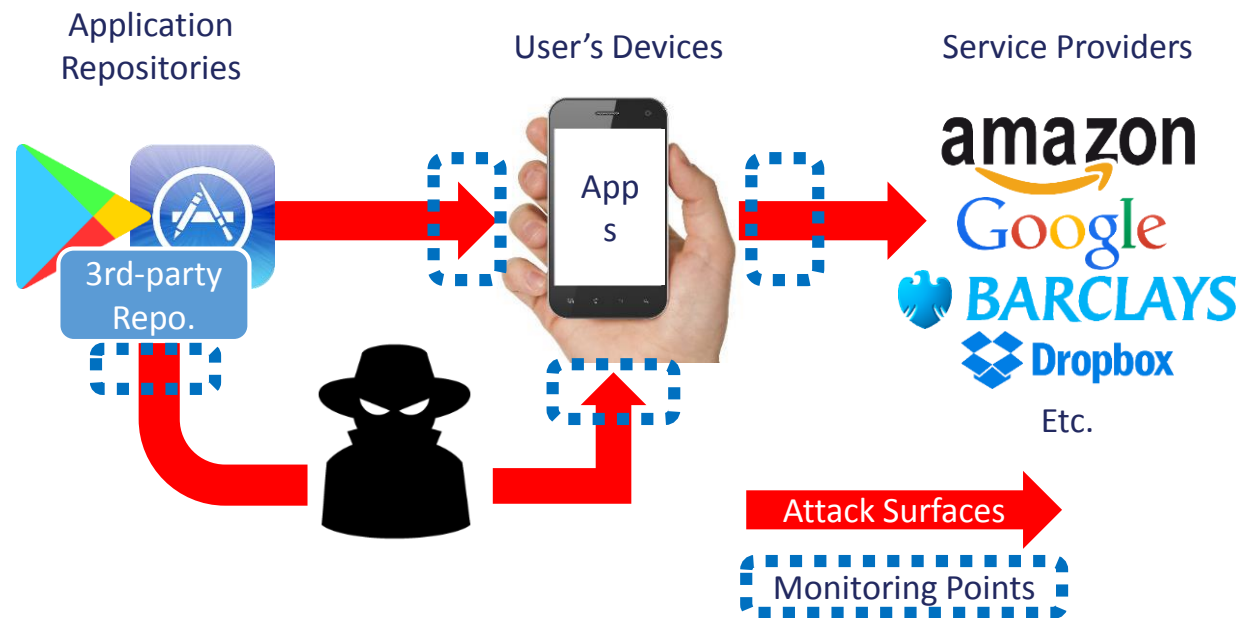
Malware Research Objectives

Develop strategies to detect, prevent and mitigate malware, which are:

- across all phases of the attack chain
- immune to obfuscation
- zero-day ready
- capable of detecting the currently undetectable
- potentially hardware-based

Mobile Security

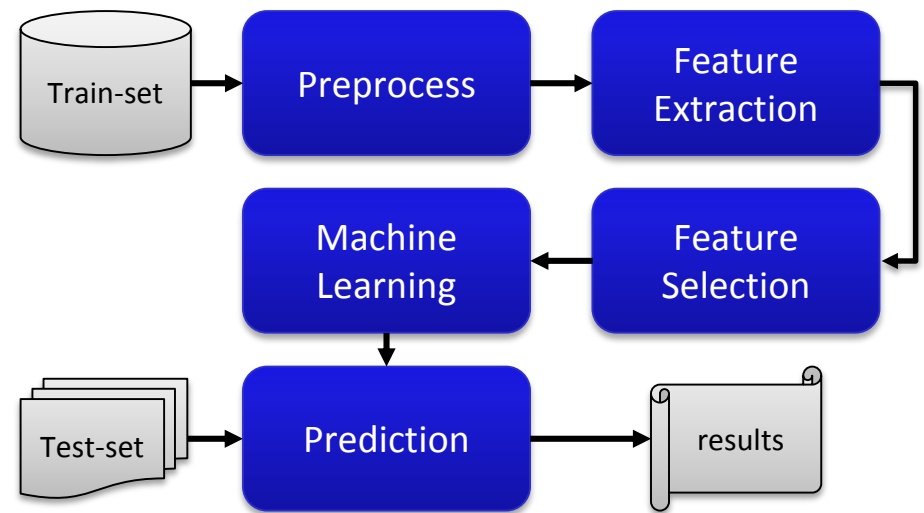
- Static & Dynamic Analysis
- Network Traffic Analysis
- User Behavior Analysis
- Artificial Intelligence



Malware Detection with Machine Learning

Features

- Permission, intents, components, configuration information from Manifest files
- Program code, API, strings from DEX files
- Other resources and shared libraries



N-gram Analysis on Opcodes

- 1 byte opcode = 256 opcodes (218 opcodes in used)
- *N*-gram is a contiguous sequence of *n* items
 - a contiguous sequence of *n* opcodes (218^n possibilities)

<Method>

```
.method public a(ILjava/lang/String;)V
.register 5
  opcode      operands
iget-object v0, p0, Lb;->K:Lcom/izp/views/IZPDelegate;
if-eqz v0, :cond_b
iget-object v0, p0, Lb;->K:Lcom/izp/views/IZPDelegate;
iget-object v1, p0, Lb;->J:Lcom/izp/views/IZPView;
invoke-interface {v0, v1, p1, p2}, Lcom/izp/views/IZPDelegate;->errorReport(Lcom/izp/views/IZPView;ILjava/lang/String;)V
:cond_b
const/16 v0, 0x2710
invoke-virtual {p0, v0}, Lb;->a(I)V
return-void
.end method
```

n-grams of the opcodes (*n-opcodes*)

THANK YOU

