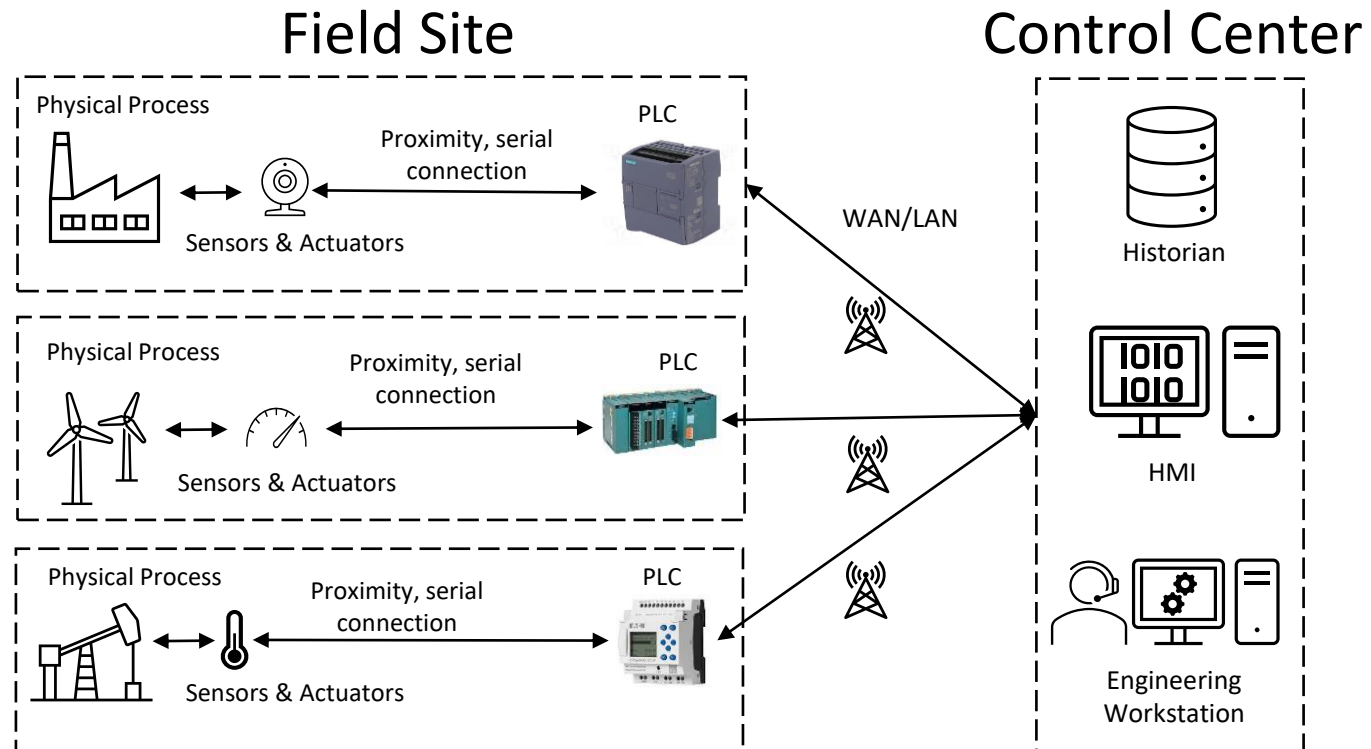


PREE: Heuristic Builder for Reverse Engineering of Network Protocols in Industrial Control Systems

Syed Ali Qasim, Wooyeon Jo, Irfan Ahmed
(qasimsa, jow, iahmed3) @vcu.edu
Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, VA

Industrial Control Systems



Attacks on ICS and Forensic Challenges

The New York Times

NEWS ANALYSIS

A Silent Attack, but Not a Subtle One



Iran's Natanz nuclear enrichment site is the focus of speculation about the int target of a broad and unsubtle cyberattack. Majid Saeedi/Getty Images

Cyberattack on Critical Infrastructure: Russia and the Ukrainian Power Grid Attacks

OCTOBER 11, 2017 // AUTHORS: DONGHUI PARK, MICHAEL WALSTROM



Image credit: NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center

The proprietary nature of ICS protocols presents significant challenges for the security and forensic analysis of PLCs

Current Methods for Protocol Reverse Engineering & their Limitations

■ Current methods include:

- Manual Reverse Engineering
- Automatic Reverse Engineering (Binary and Network)

■ Limitations

- Manual Analysis: Large Data Volume, Time consuming, Unreadable Binary Messages
- Binary Analysis: Program execution and memory usage, executables files
- Network Analysis: Require Large Data Volumes, High False positive rates

Discovering Common Ground: Unveiling Shared Fields in ICS Protocols

ICS protocol field categories

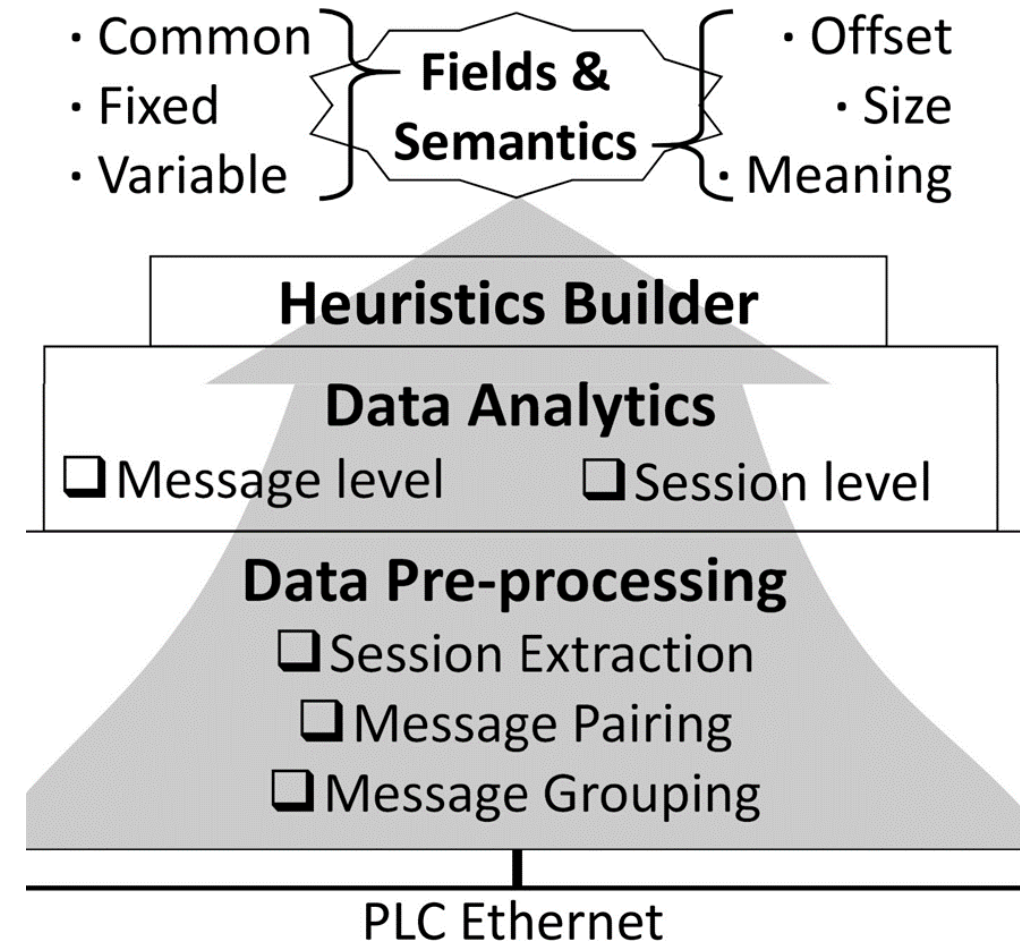
- Configurational Fields
- Fixed Fields
- Variable Fields

Common fields in different ICS protocols

Semantic	Modbus	Modbus M221	ENIP	PCCC	CLICK	Omron FINS	Field Type
PLC ID	✓						Configuration
Transaction/Message ID	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	Variable
Session ID			✓			✓	Variable
Message Type ID			✓	✓	✓	✓	Variable
Message Length	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Variable
Function Code		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Variable
PLC Memory Data Size		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Variable
PLC Memory Address		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Variable
Protocol Identifiers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Fixed

Protocol Reverse Engineering Engine (PREE)

- A Heuristic builder for ICS protocols
- Utilizes ICS protocol knowledge to create heuristics for message fields.
- Analyzes network dumps at message and session levels
- Provides data analysis functions for heuristic building



PREE Architecture: Data Pre-processing

■ Session Extraction

- Separates sessions using four-tuple: source IP, source port, destination IP, destination port

■ Message Pairing

- Pairs request and response messages and maintains the sequence

■ Message Grouping

- Groups similar messages based on payload length or total size

PREE Architecture: Data Analytics

Message-Level Analysis

- Certain protocol fields, such as “Length field” can be identified using information within the message

Session-Level Analysis

- Focuses on session-wide patterns in protocol fields.

Summary of PREE data analytics functionalities

Function	Description	Type
sim_msg	Find similarity between two messages	Message-Level
find_msg	Search the given sequence of bytes in messages	Message-Level
diff_msg	Find difference between two messages	Message-Level
h_move	Give all possible substrings and their indices in a message	Message-Level
window_gen	Generates substrings inside a window given message, window size and increment	Message-level
longestSubstringFinder	Find the longest common subsequence of two messages	Session-Level
v_move	Gives array of substring inside the given window for all messages	Session-Level
find_feq	Makes frequency table containing frequency of each byte at each index in the pcap file	Session-Level
freq_match	Find Messages that have bytes with frequency >given threshold	Session-Level
freq_change	Find indices in messages with frequency change lower than given threshold	Session-Level

Finding Configuration and Fixed Fields

■ Finding Configuration Fields:

- No heuristics required
- Use "find_msg" function in PREE
- Takes target sequence of bytes (known configuration field value)
- Returns location/index in all messages of a session if found

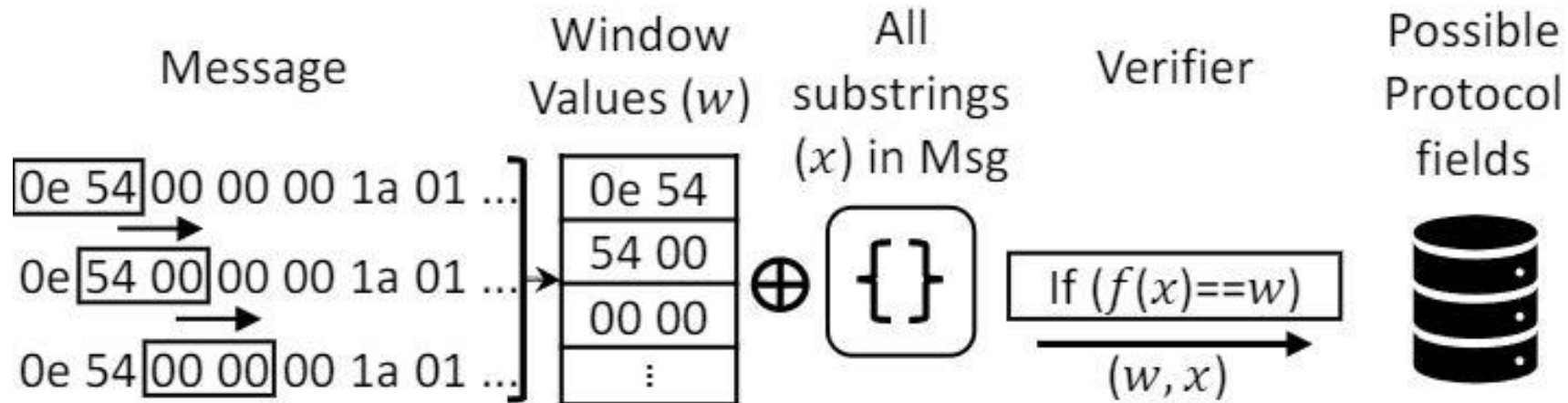
■ Finding Fixed Fields:

- Use "find_feq" function in PREE
- Generates frequency table of values across message indices in a session.
- Fixed fields found where frequency is 100% (value stays the same)

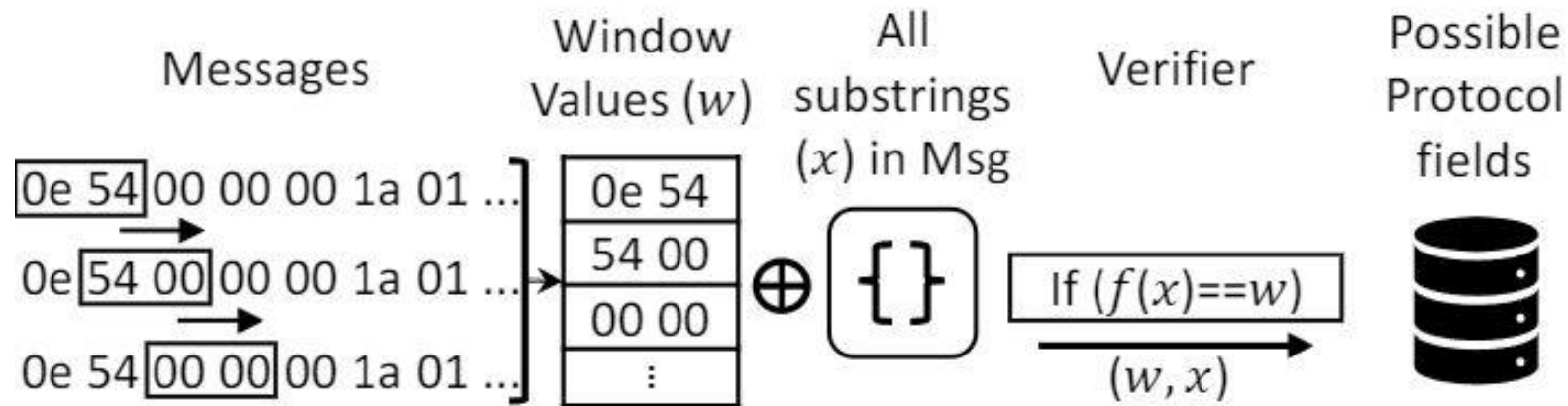
Finding Variable Fields: Rolling Window Technique

Rolling Window:

- Sliding window of varying sizes (1, 2, ..., n bytes) over the message
- Applies user-defined function to all substrings
- Potential fields selected if consistently appearing across similar messages



Finding Variable Fields: Rolling Window Technique



Length field:

- User provides function $f(x)$ to calculate payload length
- Window location marked as a length field if value matches output of $f(x)$

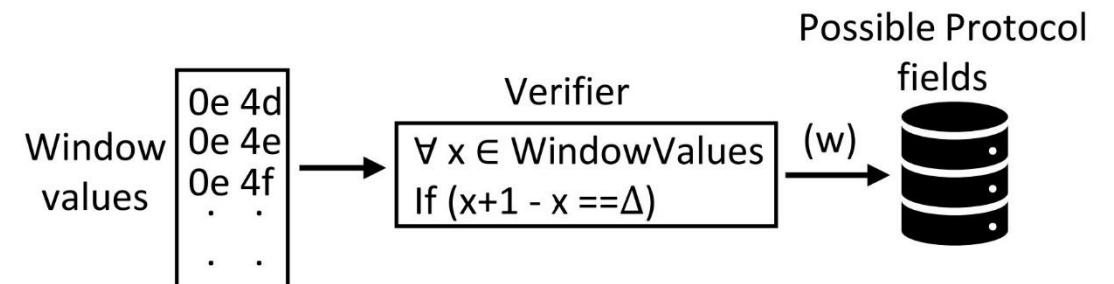
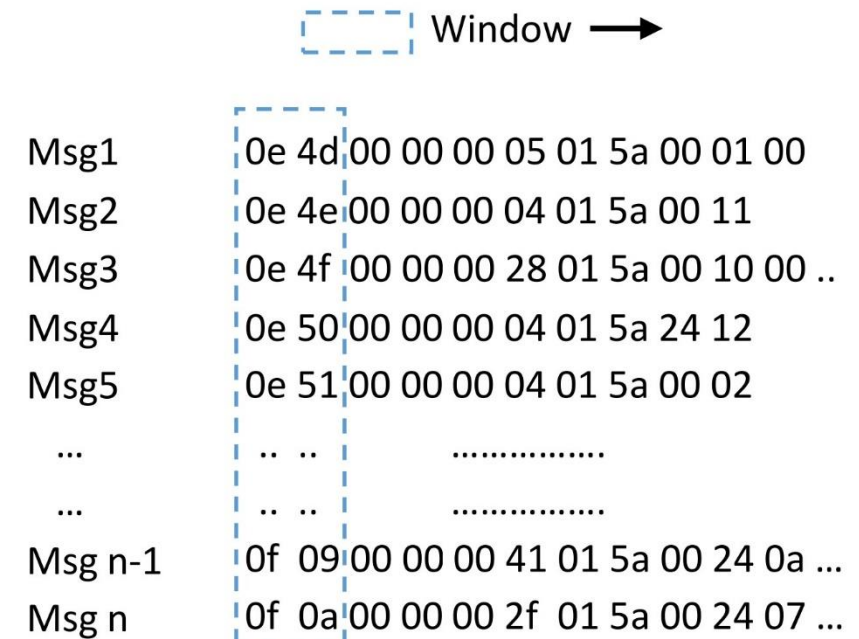
Checksum field:

- User provides potential checksum function
- Rolling window technique identifies the location of the checksum field

Finding Variable Fields: Vertical Window Technique

Vertical Window:

- Moves a window of varying sizes over all messages in a session
- Checks if user-defined function $f(y) = y+1$ for consecutive message pairs
- Window location labeled a potential protocol field based on $f(x)$



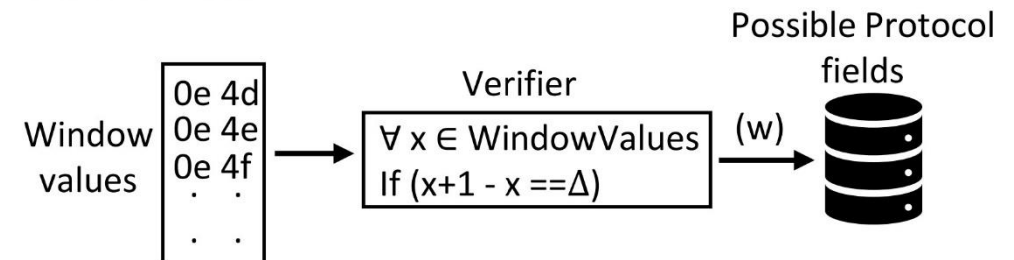
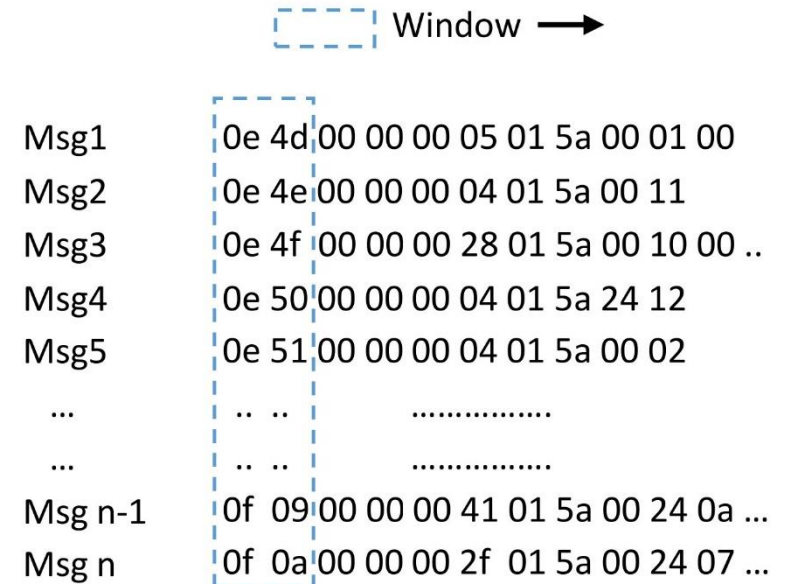
Finding Variable Fields: Vertical Window Technique

Transaction ID:

- Increases constantly with each new message
- Define $f(x)$ to add a fixed number to x
- Sliding window represents potential "Transaction ID"

PLC Memory Address:

- Address changes by the size of data written/read in consecutive messages
- Use $f(x)$ to add current memory address and data size
- Vertical window identifies "PLC Memory Address"



Finding Variable Fields: Frequency Table Technique

■ Frequency Table:

- Identifies variable fields without a specific pattern
- Stores frequency and values of each byte at each index in a session

Frequency Table

1	2	3	4	.	.	n
'0e':52	'4d':1	'00':102	'00':102
'0f':60	'4e':1					
	'4f':1					
					

Finding Variable Fields: Frequency Table Technique

■ Session ID:

- Exchanged in the beginning and stays constant afterwards
- Query frequency table for indices with limited changes
- Search bytes in initial messages to find "Session ID"

■ Function Code:

- Limited set of codes in requests and responses
- Query frequency table for limited variance in request messages and constant values in response messages
- Indices may indicate "Function Code" in ICS protocol

■ Message Type ID:

- Unique values in request and response messages
- Create separate frequency tables for request and response messages
- Compare bytes with 100% frequency in each table to find "Message Type ID"

Evaluation Metrics for PREE

■ Coverage:

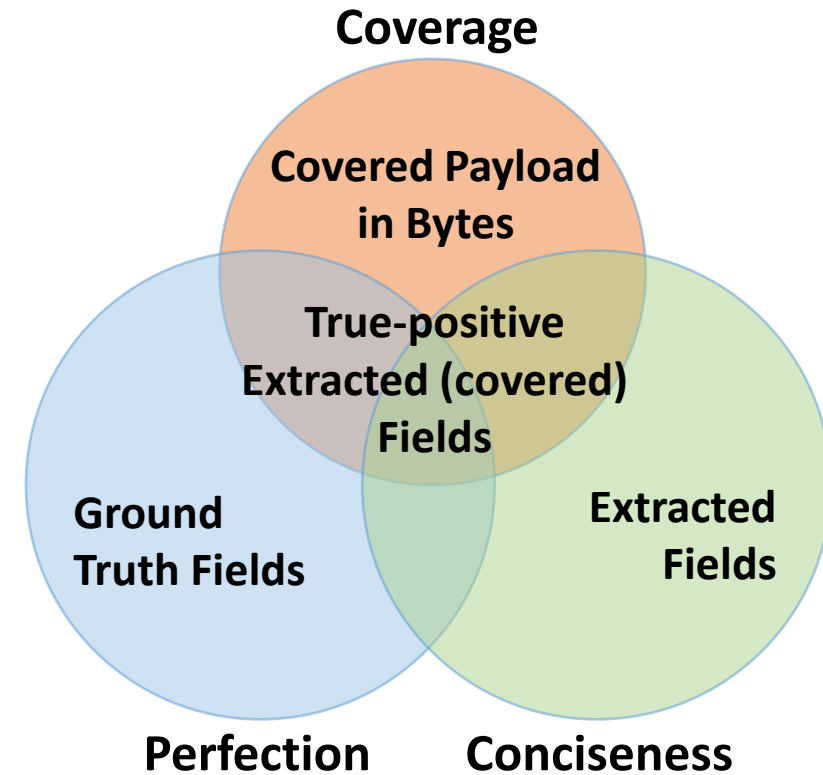
- Percentage of messages covered by PREE as protocol fields.

■ Perfection:

- Quality of perfect extraction of existing ground truth fields.

■ Conciseness:

- How efficiently we are able to extract the relevant ground truth fields.



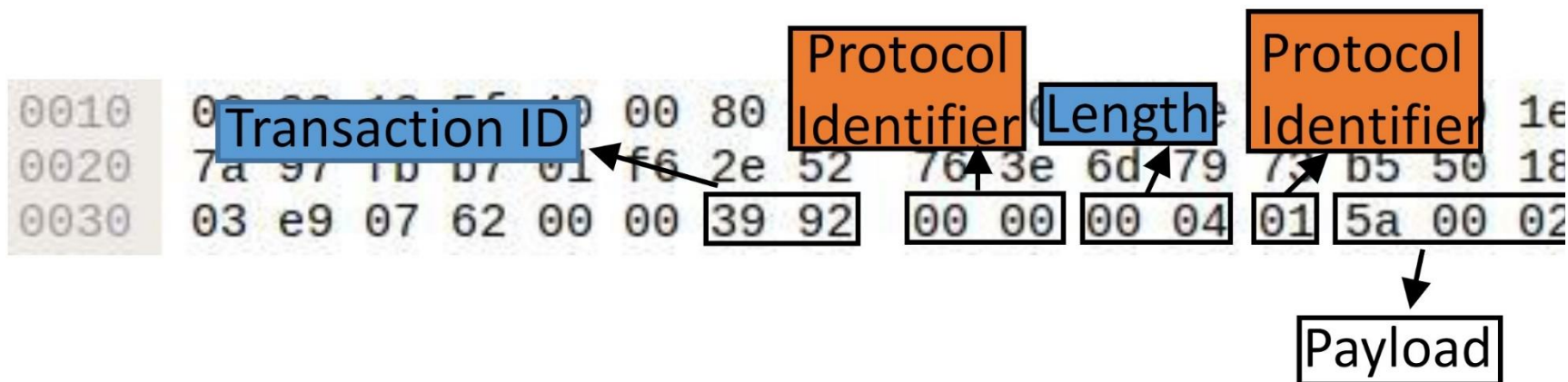
$$\text{Conciseness} = \frac{\# \text{ of extracted ground truth fields}}{\# \text{ of extracted fields}}$$

$$\text{Coverage} = \frac{\# \text{ of labeled bytes}}{\# \text{ of extracted bytes}}$$

$$\text{Perfection} = \frac{\# \text{ of extracted ground truth fields}}{\# \text{ of total ground truth fields}}$$

PREE Evaluation: Modbus

Fields Identified In Modbus Protocol

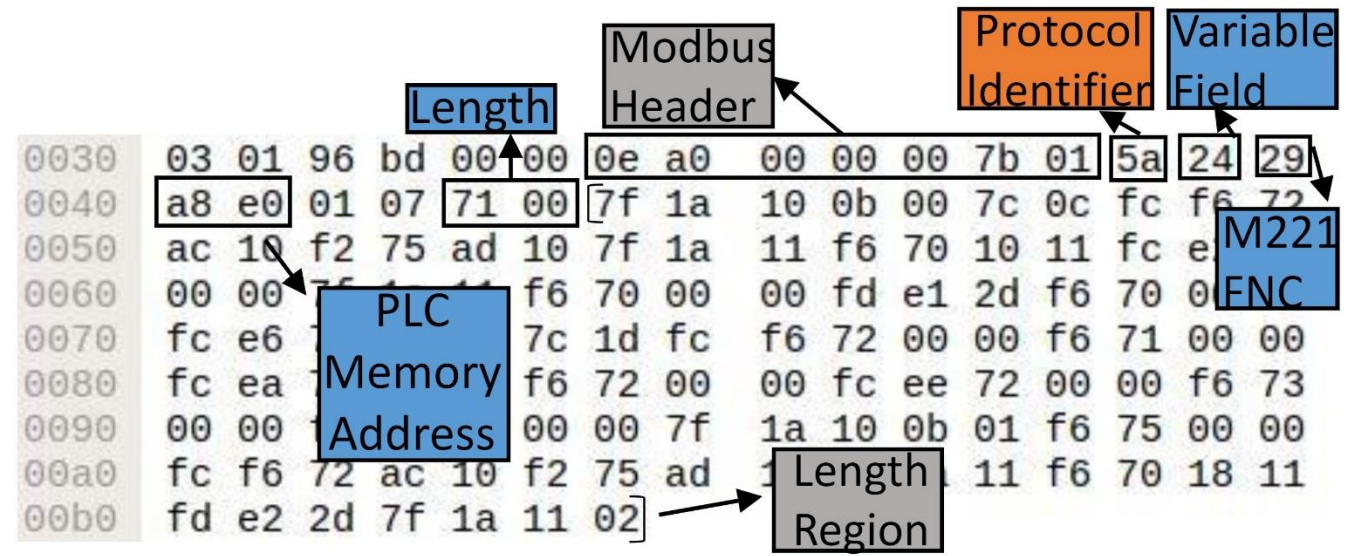


Comparison of PREE and Ground Truth For Modbus

Field	PREE Location	Ground Truth Location	PREE Semantic	Ground Truth Semantic	#PREE types	# Ground Truth types
1	1-2	1-2	Transaction ID	Transaction ID	1	1
2	5-6	5-6	Length	Length	1	1
3	3-4	3-4	Protocol ID	Protocol ID	1	1
4	7	7	Protocol ID	Protocol ID	1	1

FREE Evaluation: UMAS

Fields Identified In UMAS Protocol

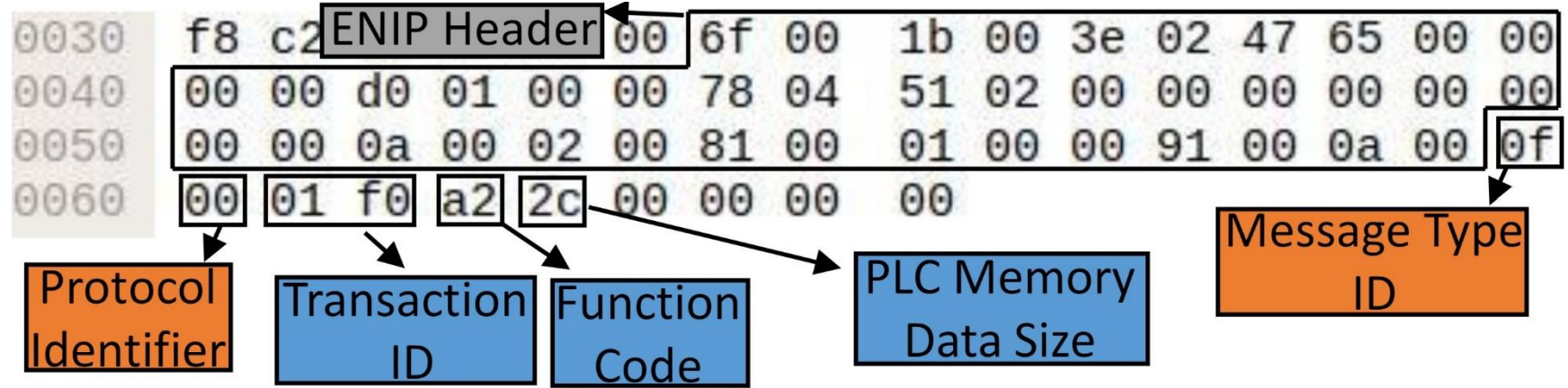


Comparison of FREE and Ground Truth for UMAS

Field	FREE Location	Ground Truth Location	FREE Semantic	Ground Truth Semantic	#FREE types	# Ground Truth types
1	1	1	Protocol ID	Protocol ID	1	1
2	3	3	Function Code	Function Code	1	1
3	4-5	4-5	PLC Memory Address	PLC Memory Address	1	1
4	8-9	8-9	Length	PLC Memory Data Size	1	1

FREE Evaluation: PCCC

Fields Identified In PCCC Protocol



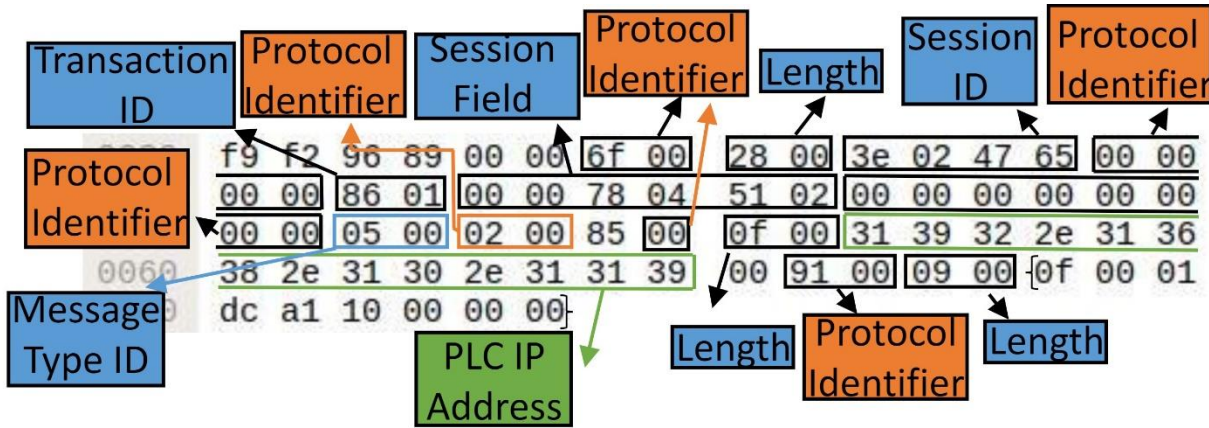
Comparison of FREE and Ground Truth for PCCC

Field	FREE Location	Ground Truth Location	FREE Semantic	Ground Truth Semantic	#FREE types	# Ground Truth types
1	1	1	Message ID	Message ID	2	2
2	2	NA	Protocol ID	NA	1	NA
3	3-4	3-4	Transaction ID	Transaction ID	1	1
4	5	5	Function code	Function code	1	1
5	6	6	Length	PLC Memory Data Size	1	1

PREE Evaluation: ENIP

Fields Identified in ENIP Protocol

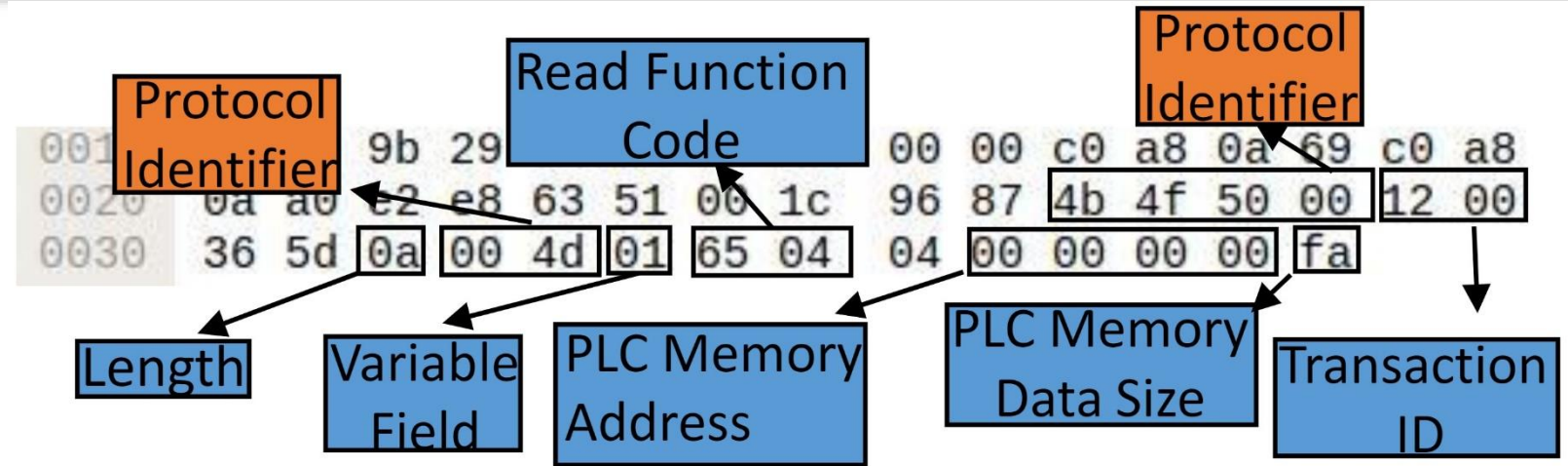
Comparison of PREE and Ground Truth for ENIP



Field	PREE Location	Ground Truth Location	PREE Semantic	Ground Truth Semantic	#PREE types	# Ground Truth types
1	1-2	1	Protocol ID	Protocol ID	1	1
2	3-4	3	Length	NA	1	1
3	5-8	4-5	Session ID	NA	1	1
4	9-12	8-9	Protocol ID	PLC Memory Data Size	1	1
5	13-14	13-14	Transaction ID	Transaction ID	1	1
6	15-20	15-20	Session Field	Session Field	1	1
7	21-28	21-28	Protocol ID	Protocol ID	1	1
8	29-30	29-30	Message Type	Message Type	2	2
9	31-32	31-32	Protocol ID	Protocol ID	1	1
10	34	34	Protocol ID	Protocol ID	1	1
11	35-36	35-36	Length	Length	1	1
12	37-50	NA	PLC IP	NA	1	1
13	52-53	52-53	Protocol ID	Protocol ID	1	1
14	54-55	54-55	Length	Length	1	1

FREE Evaluation: CLICK

Fields Identified in CLICK Protocol

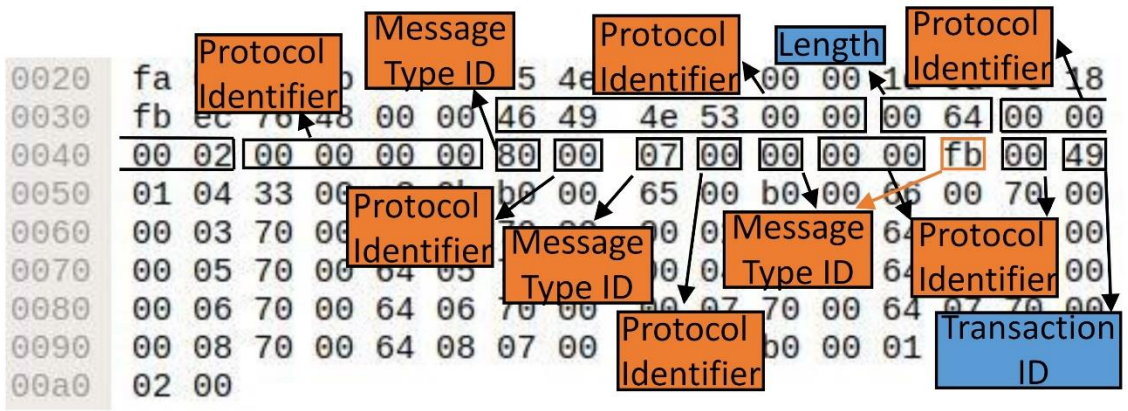


Comparison of FREE and Ground Truth for CLICK

Field	FREE Location	Ground Truth Location	FREE Semantic	Ground Truth Semantic	#FREE types	# Ground Truth types
1	1-4	1-4	Protocol ID	Protocol ID	1	1
2	5-6	5-6	Transaction ID	Transaction ID	1	1
3	9	9	Length	Length	1	1
4	10-11	10-11	Protocol ID	Protocol ID	1	1
5	15	15	PLC Memory Data Size	PLC Memory Data Size	1	1
6	16-19	16-19	PLC Memory Address	PLC Memory Address	1	1
7	20	20	Length	PLC Memory Data Size	1	1

PREE Evaluation: OMRON FINS

Fields Identified in FINS Protocol



Comparison of PREE and Ground Truth for FINS

Field	PREE Location	Ground Truth Location	PREE Semantic	Ground Truth Semantic	#PREE types	# Ground Truth types
1	1-6	NA	Protocol ID	NA	1	NA
2	7-8	NA	Length	NA	1	NA
3	9-16	NA	Length	NA	1	NA
4	17	NA	Message Type ID	NA	1	NA
5	18	NA	Protocol ID	NA	1	NA
6	19	NA	Message Type ID	NA	1	NA
7	20	NA	Protocol ID	NA	1	NA
8	21	NA	Message Type ID	NA	1	NA
9	22-23	NA	Protocol ID	NA	1	NA
10	24	NA	Message Type ID	NA	1	NA
11	25	NA	Protocol ID	NA	1	NA
12	26	NA	Transaction ID	NA	1	NA

Evaluation Summary

- Five PLCs from four ICS vendors
- Six ICS protocols tested
- Three techniques and seven heuristics used
- Eight protocol fields effectively identified

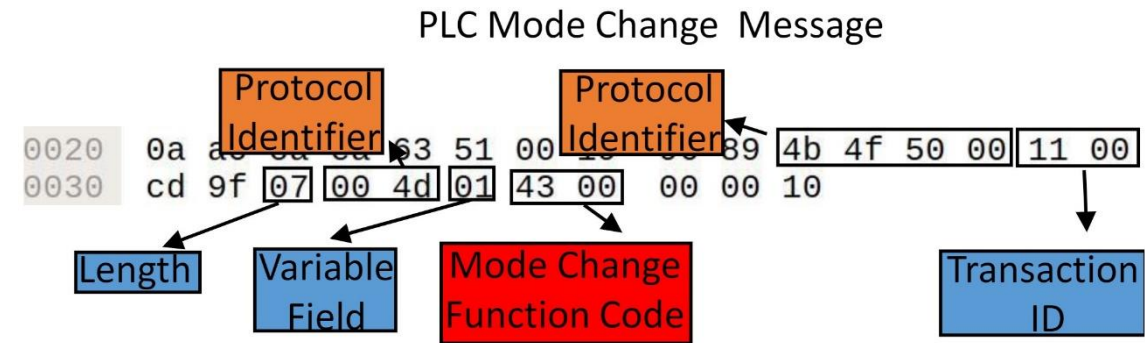
Summary of Fields Identified by PREE

Results	Modbus TCP	Modbus M221	CLICK	ENIP	PCCC	Omron FINS
Ground Truth Fields	4	5	6	13	8	NA
PREE Identified	4	4	6	14	5	13
Conciseness	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	-
Perfection	100%	80%	100%	100%	62.5%	-

FREE Application I: Vulnerability Discovery on Click PLC

Adversary Model:

- Adversary inside the ICS network
- Can communicate with the target PLC
- Can sniff communication, initiate connections, and send malicious messages



Attack Implementation:

- Changing the mode of a PLC using engineering software
- Capturing network traffic and analyzing differences
- Identifying messages responsible for switching the PLC from start to stop

FREE Application II: Forensic Analysis of ICS Attacks on Click PLC

■ Snort Rules

■ Control Engine Attack

- SNORT rule raises an alert for messages containing the signature of a PLC mode change

■ Control Logic Injection Attack

- Raises alert when it detects a write request FC '05'

■ Control Logic Theft Attack

- Raises alert when it detects a read request FC '04'

Snort Rule Template for Detecting Control Engine Attack

```
alert udp any any -> PLCIP 25425 (content:"|4b 4f 50 00|";offset:0;
depth:4; content:"|07 00 4d 01 43 00|"; offset:8;
depth:6; msg:"PLC Mode change attempted")
```

Snort Rule Template for Detecting Control Logic Injection Attack

```
alert udp any any -> PLCIP 25425 (content:"|4b 4f 50 00|";offset:0;
depth:4; content:"|0a 00 4d 01 65 05|"; offset:8;
depth:6; msg:"Control Logic write attempt")
```

Snort Rule Template for Detecting Control Logic Theft Attack

```
alert udp any any -> PLCIP 25425 (content:"|4b 4f 50 00|";offset:0;
depth:4; content:"|0a 00 4d 01 65 04|"; offset:8;
depth:6; msg:"Control Logic Read attempt")
```

Conclusion

- Developed PREE: a tool for reversing proprietary ICS protocols based on shared common fields
- PREE assists users in creating heuristics for identifying fields in various protocols
- Applied seven heuristics to six protocols (Modbus, UMAS, ENIP, PCCC, CLICK, OMRON FINS) using three techniques
- Successfully identified several common fields in these protocols
- Demonstrated practical applications for investigating 3 different network-based attacks on CLICK PLC

Thank You
Questions?