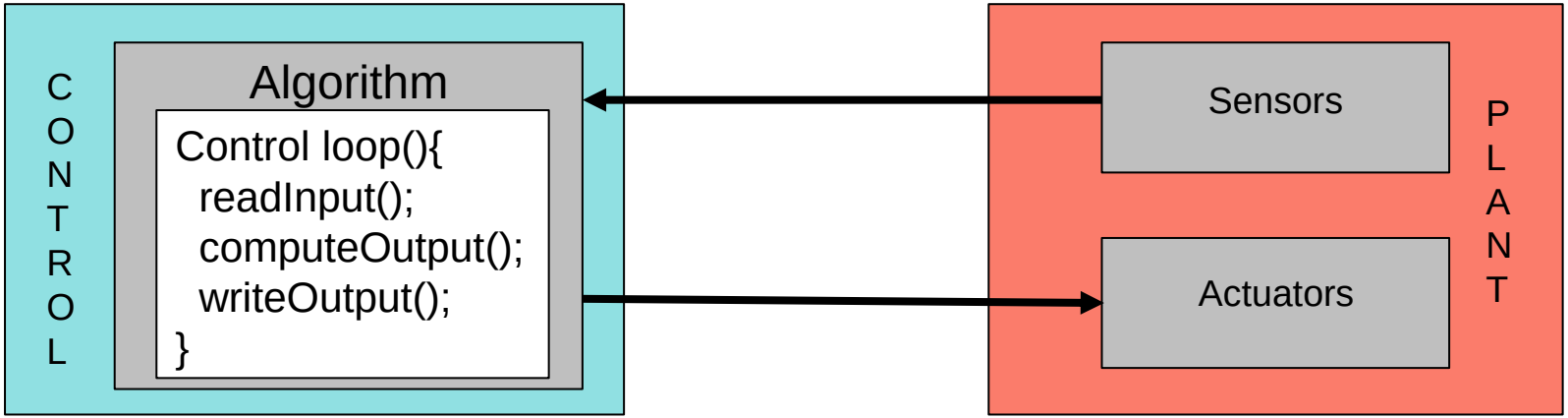
The road so far

Recap on attack analysis with co-simulation of CPSs

Attack analysis with formal methods

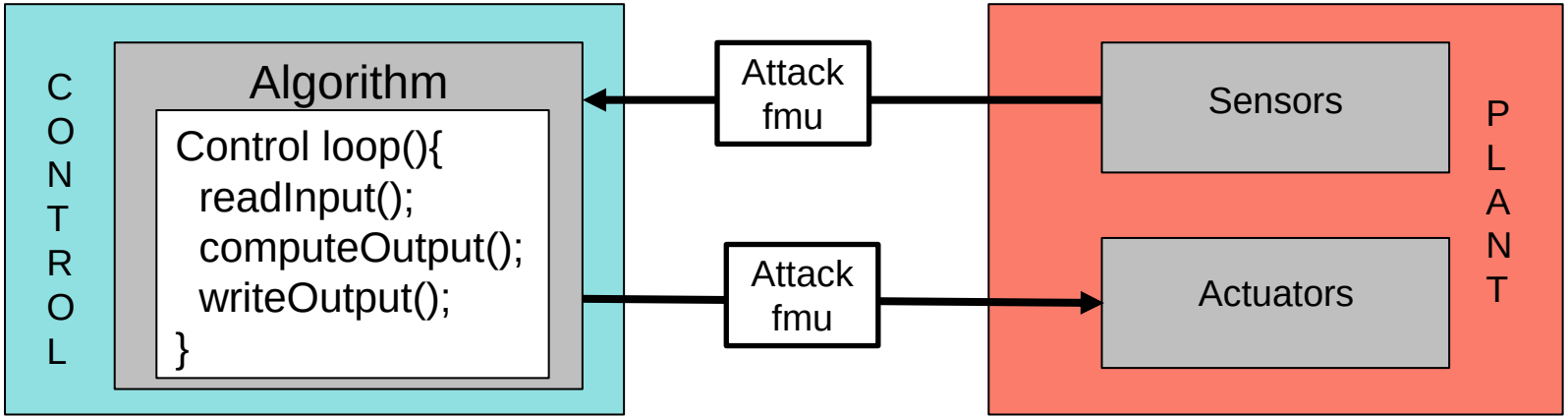
Connection between the two worlds

High level representation: Control + Plant



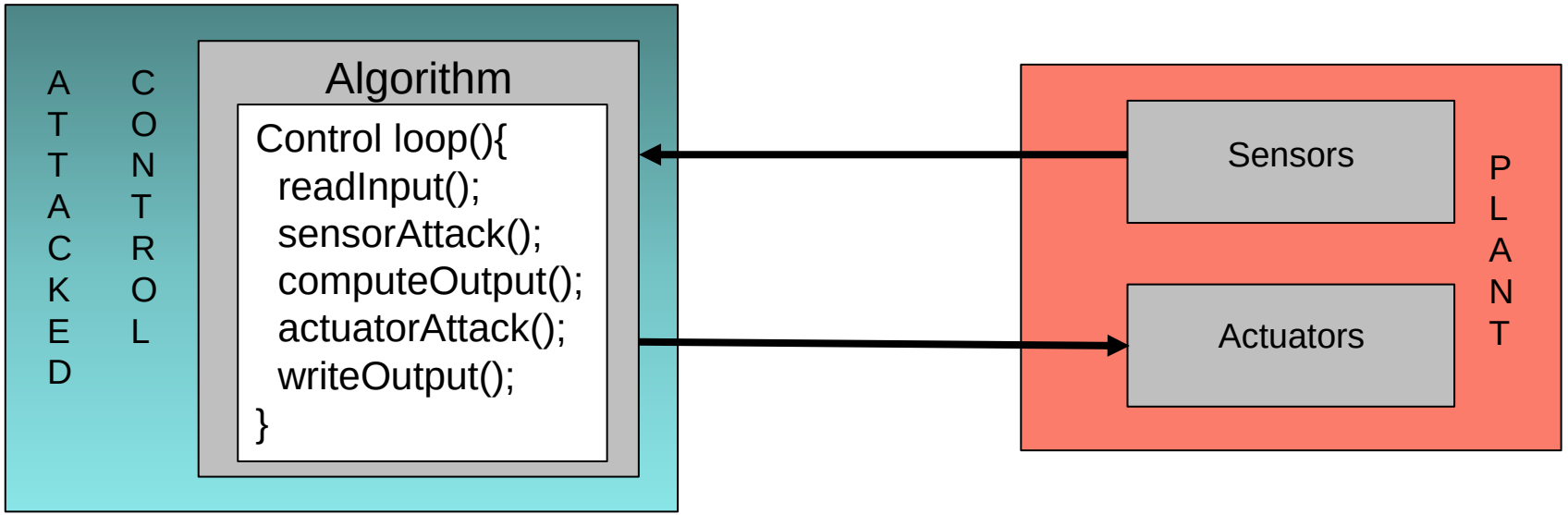
In the case of the LFR the PLANT subsystem is composed of 3 different FMUs

One way to implement attacks



The behavior of the attack is implemented inside an external FMU added to the system

Another way to implement attacks



The behavior of the attack is implemented inside the control FMU

Analysis of the attacks with co-simulation

- Co-simulation allows us to analyze the impact of attacks
  - Gaining all the advantages of the co-simulation
    - ✔ (see slides on CPS)

- Exhaustive simulation of the behavior of the system under attack
  - Can be infeasible
  - Initial results can be assumed as general results
  - Results can be misinterpreted

Formal methods can help

- Formal methods provides results with general validity
  - We can consider different experiments at once
    - ✔ FORALL parameters values IT IS TRUE THAT….
    - ✔ FORALL input values IT IS TRUE THAT…
    - ✔ FORALL $t > t_1$ IT IS FALSE THAT…
  - The formal systems prevents users from making mistakes
    - ✔ Discharge the TCCs
    - ✔ Use a well founded logic for reasoning
    - ✔ Rigorous application of the logic reasoning

Drawbacks of formal methods

- Building a formal model of the system under analysis
  - A team of expert users
  - An heterogeneous team
  - Poor graphical results
  - A lot of time

- Proving the formulae
  - Are they actually true?
  - On which subset are they true?
  - Are the hypothesis correct?

Merge co-simulation and Formal methods

- The advantages of one approach are the drawbacks of the other
  - and vice-versa
- Combining the two approaches can provide the best tradeoff between
  - Effort for the analysis
  - Validity of the results
- The combination of the two approaches is still an open field