

## Introduction

Industrial Control Systems manage and automate physical processes of critical infrastructure, which makes them a major target for attackers. The field of ICS is constantly facing challenges in **triaging** such attacks through current digital forensic practices. This work presents WaveSleuth, a novel approach that leverages memory signals to conduct heart-beat checks that can detect anomalies that occur as a result of these attacks in PLCs' memory.

## Motivation

American critical infrastructure was under attack on May 7th, 2021. Colonial Pipeline suffered a ransomware attack that:

- Forced the US energy company to shutdown 45% of the East Coast's fuel distribution pipeline for 6 days
- Caused gas shortages, huge financial losses, and an emergency declaration

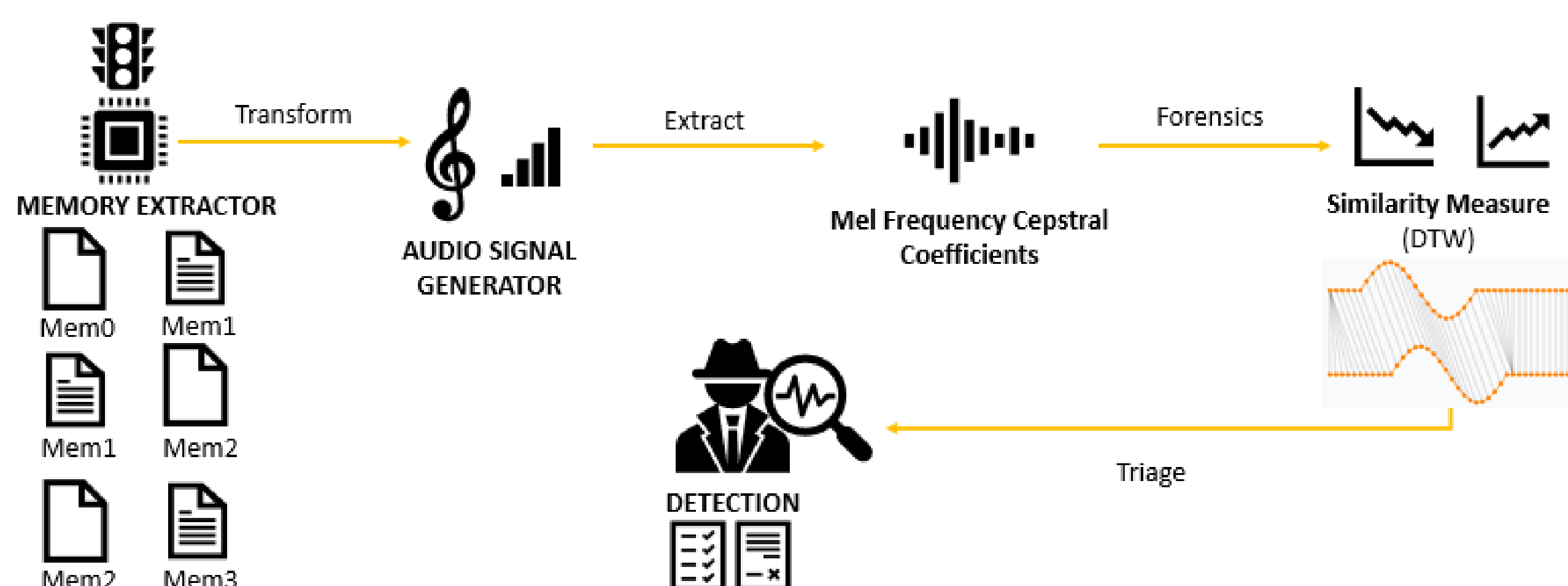
Colonial Pipeline decided to shutdown their own pipeline as a response to the attack, because they did not know the extent of the damage, so we need:

- A methodology to identify the size and impact of an attack without shutting everything down
- To build resiliency within the critical infrastructure sector so that if attacked, services could come back online quickly
- A tool to quickly and efficiently triage Physical Systems to detect whether they're infected and mitigate the attack

## System Design

WaveSleuth consists of 5 main components:

- A PLC Memory Extractor:** PEM, periodically extracts memory dumps
- Audio Signal Generator:** Lossless transformation of binary file to .wav file
- MFCC Extractor:** Set of features that encapsulates the overall shape of the spectral envelop
- Similarity Mesurer:** Dynamic Time Warping Distance between consecutive audio signals
- Memory Signal Detector:** Compare Dynamic Time Warping Distance against threshold to determine the memory dump's integrity



## Contributions

- A methodology that requires zero-semantic knowledge, is easy to use, and can utilize process runtime execution contexts, making it more efficient
- WaveSleuth: A triaging tool that proved to be extremely efficient at detecting attacks with even the smallest footprint in a very short time
- A stress testing methodology for reliable evaluation

## Challenges

PLC memory forensics involves analyzing raw memory dump data, which is complex and time consuming as it:

- Contains vast amounts of complex data
- Is stored in a binary format, not human readable or easily interpreted
- Makes byte-to-byte comparison brittle and unstable
- Makes extracting relevant information from this raw format requires expertise in memory structures, data formats, and system architectures
- Requires efficient processing techniques, adequate computational resources, and appropriate storage capacities that are not easily available

## Evaluation

