

Formal verification and risk assessment of an implementation of the OPC-UA Protocol

Enrico Guerra, VR439666

Department of Computer Science
University of Verona

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Objectives

Risk assessment on an implementation (*asyncua*) of the OPC-UA protocol:

- ▶ Assets identification.
- ▶ Formal verification of some security properties through a protocol verifier (VerifPal).
- ▶ Threats analysis and risk assessment.

Context

OPC-UA *asyncua* is used in ICE Laboratory, Verona.

The OPC-UA Protocol

Overview

Cross-platform, open source standard developed by the **OPC Foundation**.

Used to exchange data between a **Client** and a **Server**:

- ▶ Variables reading and writing
- ▶ RPCs calling
- ▶ Data saving

Properties we want to be preserved:

- ▶ Confidentiality
- ▶ Integrity
- ▶ Availability
- ▶ Authentication
- ▶ Non-repudiation

The OPC-UA Protocol

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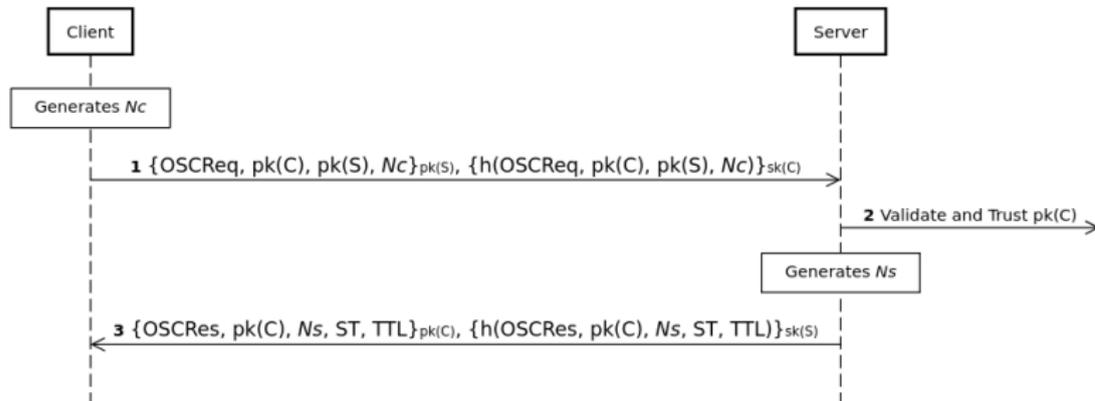
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Protocol handshake

Divided in phases:

- ▶ Secure Channel establishment.
- ▶ Symmetric Keys derivation
- ▶ Session creation and activation.

Example of Sequence Diagram



Tool able to perform formal analysis of security protocols based on the **Dolev-Yao attacker model**.

Dolev-Yao model

Virtually **all-powerful**, except for cryptographic attacks.

Language

The user only needs to define **agents** and **messages**.

Goals

The tool allows to formally verify **Confidentiality**, **Authentication**, and **Freshness**.

Example of an OPC-UA message abstraction in VerifPal language:

```
1 attacker[active]
2 principal Client[
3   knows C_sk, C_pk, S_pk
4   generates SecValue
5   sign = SIGN(C_sk,
6     HASH(CONCAT(SecValue, C_pk)))
7   m1 = PKE_ENC(S_pk,
8     CONCAT(SecValue, C_pk, sign))
9 ]
10
11 Client -> Server: m1
```

Total messages: 6

Total code lines: 130

Results

Preserved in all messages of the protocol:

- ▶ **Confidentiality**: encryption.
- ▶ **Freshness**: Sequence Numbers.
- ▶ **Integrity** and **non-repudiation**: digital signature.

Assets identification

In our case immaterial assets (secret shared keys, passwords, private keys, ..)

Threats identification

Logical and **infrastructural** threats.

Risk evaluation

For each threat, identification of:

- ▶ An impact.
- ▶ A likelihood.
- ▶ Impacts on Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability.
- ▶ A possible mitigation.
- ▶ An attack cost.

OPC-UA Protocol Risk Assessment

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Risk assessment result table:

THREAT	LIKELIHOOD	IMPACT	RISK	C	I	A	MITIGATION	ATTACK COST
HEL/ACK/ERR/CLO flooding	2.19	1.5	3	0	0	1	Partial	Easy
FindServer()/GetEndpoints() flooding	2.06	1.5	3	0	0	1	Fixed	Easy
OPN+HEL flooding	1.75	2.2	4	0	0	2	Partial	Medium
Rogue Server	2.06	2.9	6	1	0	1	Partial	Easy
Eavesdropping	1.5	2.9	4	2	0	0	Partial	Medium
Message spoofing	0.94	1.9	2	0	0	0	Fixed	Hard
Message alteration	1.25	1.9	2	0	2	0	Fixed	Hard
Malformed message	1.93	1.9	4	0	2	0	Fixed	Hard
Message replay	1.94	1.7	3	0	0	0	Fixed	Easy
Session hijacking	1.5	4.6	7	2	1	1	Fixed	Medium
Server profiling	2.07	0.9	0	0	0	0	Partial	Easy
Unauthorized access of the OS	1.38	4.9	7	2	2	2	Fixed	Hard
Attack on cryptographic algorithms	1.5	2.9	4	2	0	0	Fixed	Hard

Legenda

Likelihood: 0 - 4

Impact: 0 - 5

Risk: 0 - 10

C, I, A: 0 - 2

This thesis allowed to provide:

- ▶ A physical mapping of the ICE laboratory.
- ▶ An additional security evidence on the OPC-UA protocol.
- ▶ An appropriate risk assessment of OPC-UA to the state of the art.

Future works

May be focused on:

- ▶ Analysis of the interoperability of OPC-UA with brokers (Kafka, MQTT, ..).