

EMILIJA KASTRATOVIC

# COMPARING DIFFERENT VEHICLE ARCHITECTURES BASED ON ATTACK PATH ANALYSIS

COMPUTER NETWORKS AND IT SECURITY  
PROJECT PROPOSAL

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# ABSTRACT

A short summary of topic, main research questions, central methods and overall goal of the project as detailed in the proposal.

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Emilija Kastratovic: *Comparing different vehicle architectures based on attack path analysis*, Computer Networks and IT Security  
Project Proposal, © December 29, 2022.

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# CONTENTS

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Research field	1
1.2	Project Type	1
1.2.1	implementation centric	1
1.2.2	exploratory/analytic	1
1.2.3	constructive/synthetic	2
2	Project Idea	3
3	State of the Art	4
4	Requirements Analysis	5
5	Functional Specification	6
6	Problem Statement	7
7	Agreement on Deliverables	8
8	(System) Design	9
9	Hardware Requirements and Required Purchases	10
10	Project Schedule	11
11	Conclusion	12
	Bibliography	13

# 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 RESEARCH FIELD

introduction into the coarse research field of the project  
scope of this project: define what will be included and what not

This bachelor thesis is done in cooperation with Mercedes-Benz Tech Innovation. The company proposed the idea for a tool which can be used to automatize the evaluation of the security of vehicular networks. To give this project a more scientific background, I will do the following:

I will conduct attack path analyses on different internal vehicle network architectures. Those I will compare based on which provides more security with regard to attack paths.

First, I will be creating multiple different architecture diagrams.  
Second, I will write a program, which automatizes the evaluation of the different topologies.  
Finally, I will decide on a criteria how to rate the different topologies and compare them with it.

### 1.2 PROJECT TYPE

type of the project. this may be implementation centric, exploratory/analytic or constructive/synthetic:

#### 1.2.1 implementation centric

practical transfer of a theoretical concept, e. g. software

#### 1.2.2 exploratory/analytic

define, categorize and evaluate an idea, concept or situation not addressed before in the same dimension as is proposed by this project

#### *example*

a new type of attack/exploit; transfer of a typical IT strategy to a new domain like automotive or embedded systems

### 1.2.3 constructive/synthetic

put together existing implementations of parts or concepts in a novel way or with an unexplored purpose

#### *example*

design and composition of a laboratory environment

The bachelor thesis is both implementation centric as well as exploratory/analytic.

The main focus of the project will be to compare different internal vehicle network architectures based on which provides more security with regard to attack paths.

I will create ten different vehicular network architecture diagrams.

# 2

## PROJECT IDEA

detailed discussion of the project's topic, the initial idea and the motivation for pursuing the project

As a computer science student with a passion for cybersecurity and a focus on cyber security in my studies, I was excited to join the CarTT Security team at Mercedes-Benz Tech Innovation a year ago as a working student. When the opportunity arose to complete my bachelor's thesis at the company, I was eager to take on the challenge and contribute to the team's efforts.

My supervisor and colleague proposed the topic of automated vehicular network evaluation as a way to address the need for a tool to more efficiently assess the security of these systems.

One common issue in the field of information security is that security testing is often carried out in the late stages of development, which can lead to the discovery of vulnerabilities at a time when it is more difficult and costly to address them. Additionally, traditional penetration testing approaches, which rely on manual, experience-based, and explorative techniques, are considered difficult to automate due to the high complexity of modern systems.

To address these issues, there is a growing interest in model-based security testing and automating penetration testing with the help of a database containing successful penetration testing techniques. This approach involves generating attack paths automatically, which can be used to simulate and assess the security of a system in a more efficient and comprehensive manner. By leveraging these advanced techniques, it is possible to better identify and mitigate potential vulnerabilities early on in the development process. Doing so ultimately improves the overall flexibility and costs of security testing.

# 3 | STATE OF THE ART

enumerate and discuss related work and practical solutions that form the state of the art

argue how this state of the art supports the project and where current solutions have shortcomings this project ventures to overcome

There are various approaches to assess the security of vehicular networks.

Cybersecurity standards and frameworks give guidance and best practices for designing, implementing, and testing the cybersecurity of automotive systems and networks. Examples include the ISO 21434 standard for automotive cybersecurity[1], the SAE J3061 Cybersecurity Guidebook for Cyber-Physical Vehicle Systems[2], and the AUTOSAR (AUTomotive Open System ARchitecture) standard for automotive software architecture[3].

Usually, a TARA (Threat and Risk Assessment)[4] is performed to identify the threats and vulnerabilities of the system. TARA typically involves the use of a variety of tools and techniques, such as risk assessment methods, threat modeling, vulnerability assessments, and security testing. It may also involve the use of specialized software or services to automate or streamline the process.

Many of these approaches aim to standardize the process of assessing the security of vehicular networks. However, most of them are based on manual penetration testing and manual vulnerability assessment as of today. This is due to the fact that the complexity of modern vehicular networks makes it difficult to automate the process.

Further literature aims to improve or couple to already existing approaches like performing a TARA.

F. Sommer, R. Kriesten, and F. Karg propose a model-based method for security testing of vehicle networks[5] using an EFSM (Extended Finite State Machine). The nodes of the EFSM are the attacker privileges and the transitions are the actions or vulnerabilities that can be performed by the attacker.

J. Dürrwang, F. Sommer and R. Kriesten describe this concept of using EFSMs in "Automation in Automotive Security by Using Attacker Privileges"[6].

They further propose a method where both concepts are used in combination with a database containing successful vehicular penetration tests is proposed to facilitate and automate penetration testing by generating attack paths[7].

Overall, the testing of automotive cybersecurity is a complex and evolving field, and it involves the use of a variety of tools and techniques to ensure that automotive systems and networks are secure and reliable.



# 4

## REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

goal of this project, approach

give a detailed definition of the initial problem that requires a solution, respectively the challenges of transferring or synthesizing a concept into a construction or realization

define use cases and the deduced requirements for the implementation or construction

*just implementation and constructive projects, remove this chapter if your project is of any other type.*

In this thesis you have to make attack path analyses on different internal vehicle network architectures and compare them based on which provides more security with regards attack paths. The first step would be creating multiple different architecture diagrams. Then you have to write a program, which reads files of a vehicle network topology, maps this to a list of entry point and target ECUs, and generates a list of all possible attack paths. To get a quick and early result, this list should be sorted by the number of hops over each gateway. The next step would be giving each entry point, gateway and connection a rating on how big the attack feasibility for this element is. Then, attack paths can be calculated - e.g. with the formula of the paper "ThreatSurf A method for automated Threat Surface assessment". At last, you have to decide on a criteria on how to rate the different topologies and compare them with it.

# 5

## FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATION

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specification of technical requirements, entities, interfaces, protocols and procedures that will be employed to meet the identified requirements, interdependencies of technical, human or environmental entities

# 6

## PROBLEM STATEMENT

goal of this project, approach

give a detailed definition of the initial problem that requires a solution, especially the challenges of exploring the field and how they are addressed. This explicitly includes the analysis of the lack of information on the topic, like difficulties in gathering information or resources and reasons why the topic was not pursued before. This has to point out that the project is worthwhile and realistic to complete and on what ground this is assumed.

questions that are to be answered, general tasks that can be identified to achieve the goal

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## AGREEMENT ON DELIVERABLES

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which results are expected, especially what kind of results will be produced, this may be a concept and proof thereof, a physical lab or teaching environment, an actual test setup and other tangible or equivalent deliverables

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# 8

## (SYSTEM) DESIGN

details on the general approach, solution strategies and implementation methods

specification of the concrete lab, experiment or test setup or the prototype...

**OR** the architecture and detailed design plan of the implementation...

...that is expected to achieve the goals,

**IN PARTICULAR:** that answers the identified research questions

**OR** meets the requirements

identify/partition work packages and their dependencies

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# 9

## HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS AND REQUIRED PURCHASES

**RESOURCES:** identification, enumeration, prioritization, justification, if applicable prizes and alternatives of:

- hardware
- software and licenses
- special literature
- study participants, cooperation partners, stakeholders, ...

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## PROJECT SCHEDULE

**PROJECT PLAN:** effort, mapping of work packages to milestones, deadlines, assignment of activities (in hours per task per team member)

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complete the discussion on the project, hand over to the implementation step, identify possible dangers and problems that can diminish or demolish the project and alternate courses of action if necessary

revise the proposal to become a whole and integrated document, remember adding the section, revise introduction (Section 1) if necessary

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