

V2C: A Trust-Based Vehicle to Cloud Anomaly Detection Framework for Automotive Systems

Thomas Rosenstatter, Tomas Olovsson, Magnus Almgren

Published @ ACM ARES 2021 | [here](#)



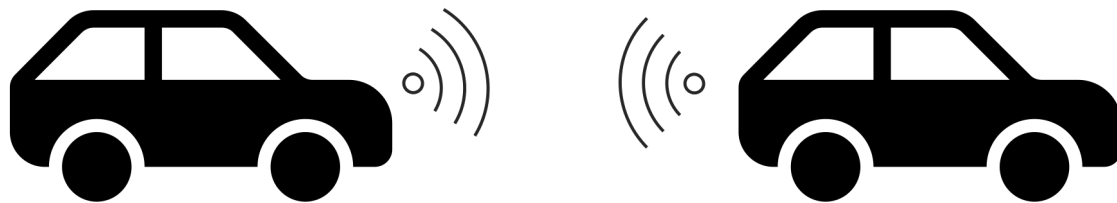
V2C: A Trust-Based Vehicle to Cloud Anomaly Detection Framework for Automotive Systems

A framework for anomaly detection that combines individual peer evaluations of V2V interactions with analysis in the cloud.

- 1) Identify attack scenarios
- 2) Propose a framework consisting of four modules
- 3) Define the requirements for each module
- 4) Identify relevant techniques and approaches for each module
- 5) Perform individual assessments of each module in regards to required functionality or ability to detect the specified attack scenarios.
- 6) Discuss the framework based on a use case

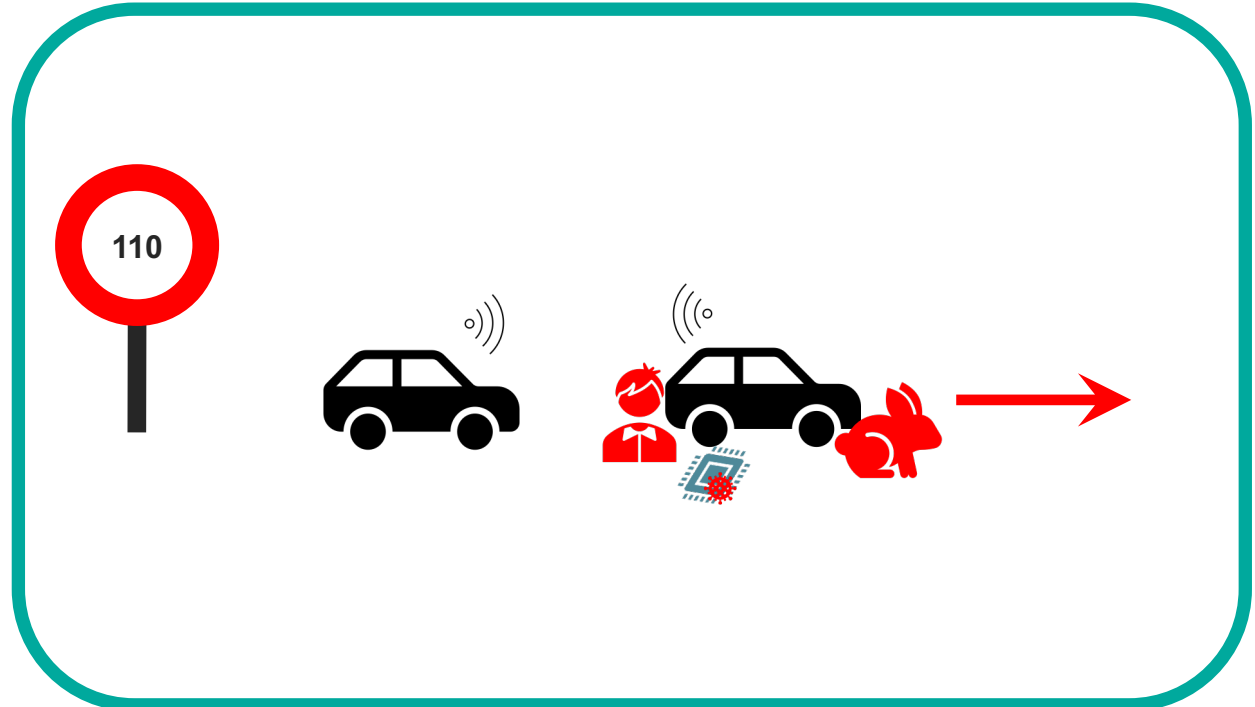
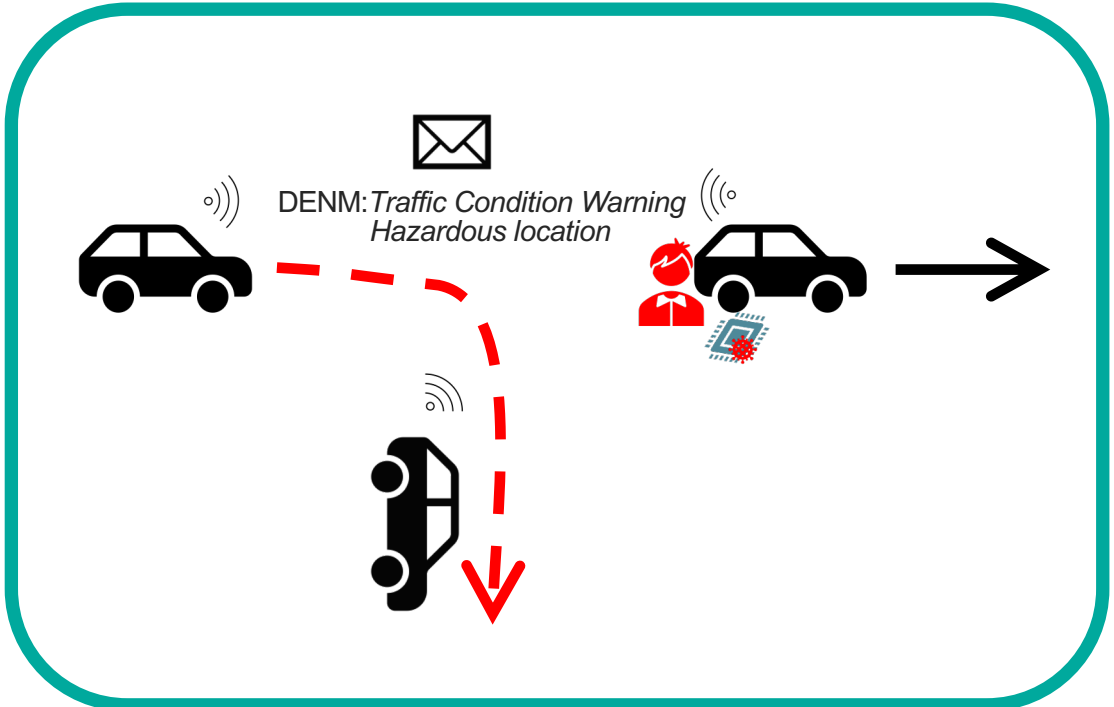
Attacks and Anomalies

We assume that attackers gained control of parts or the entire vehicle and therefore are **able to change the vehicle behavior** to achieve their goal.



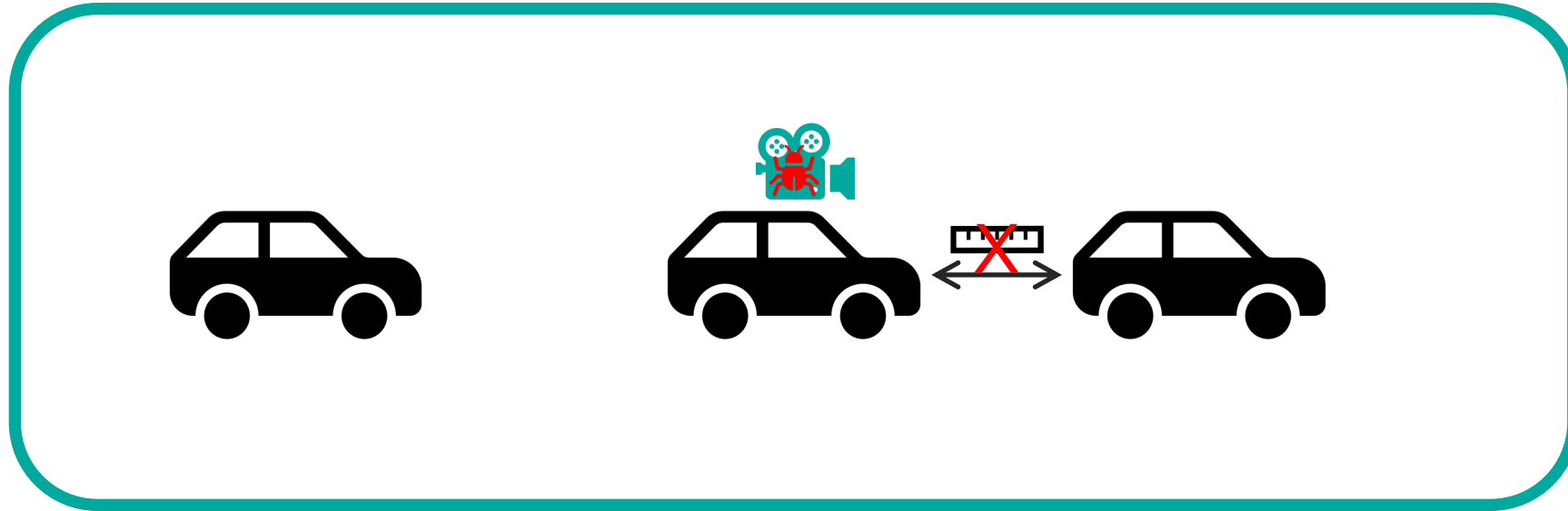
Unauthorized Firmware Manipulation

Attack Scenario 1



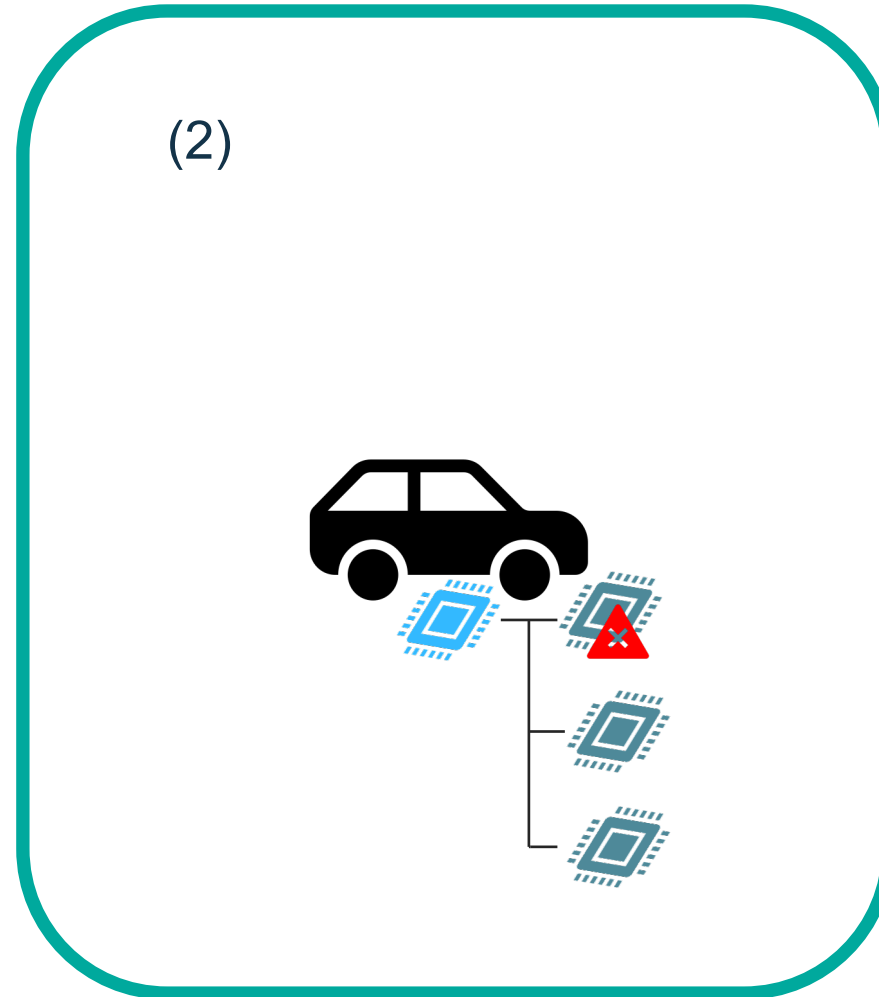
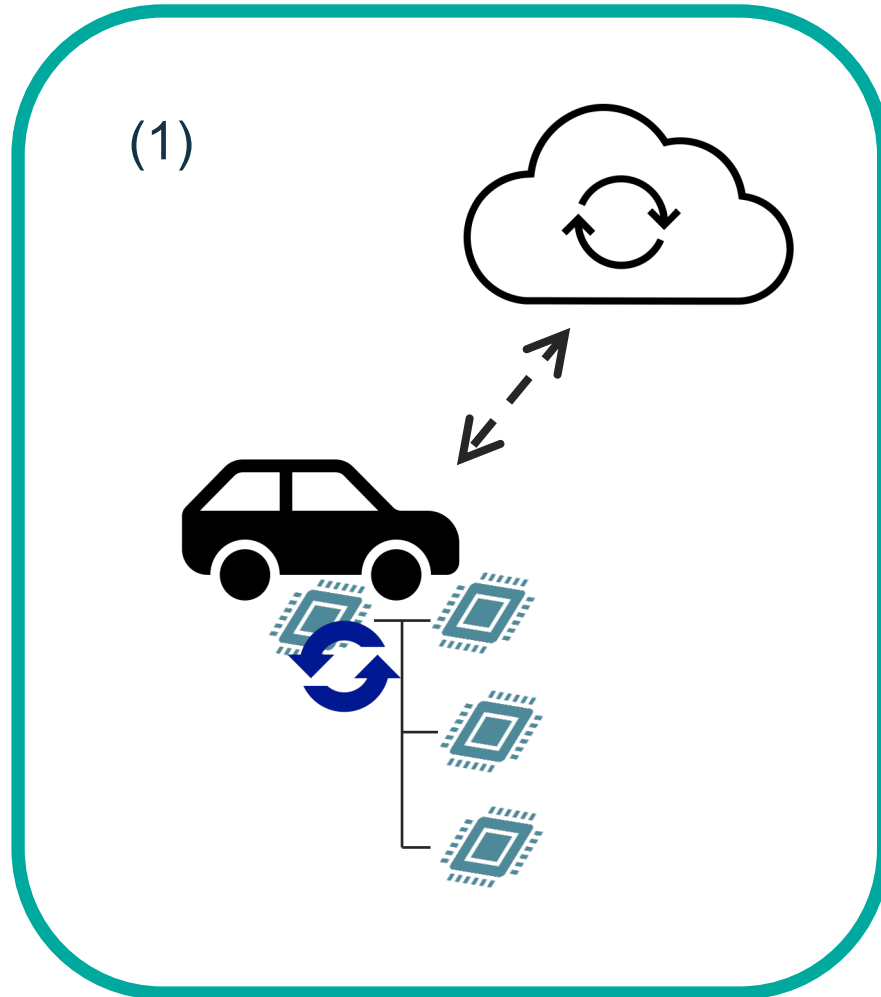
HW/SW failures

Attack Scenario 2

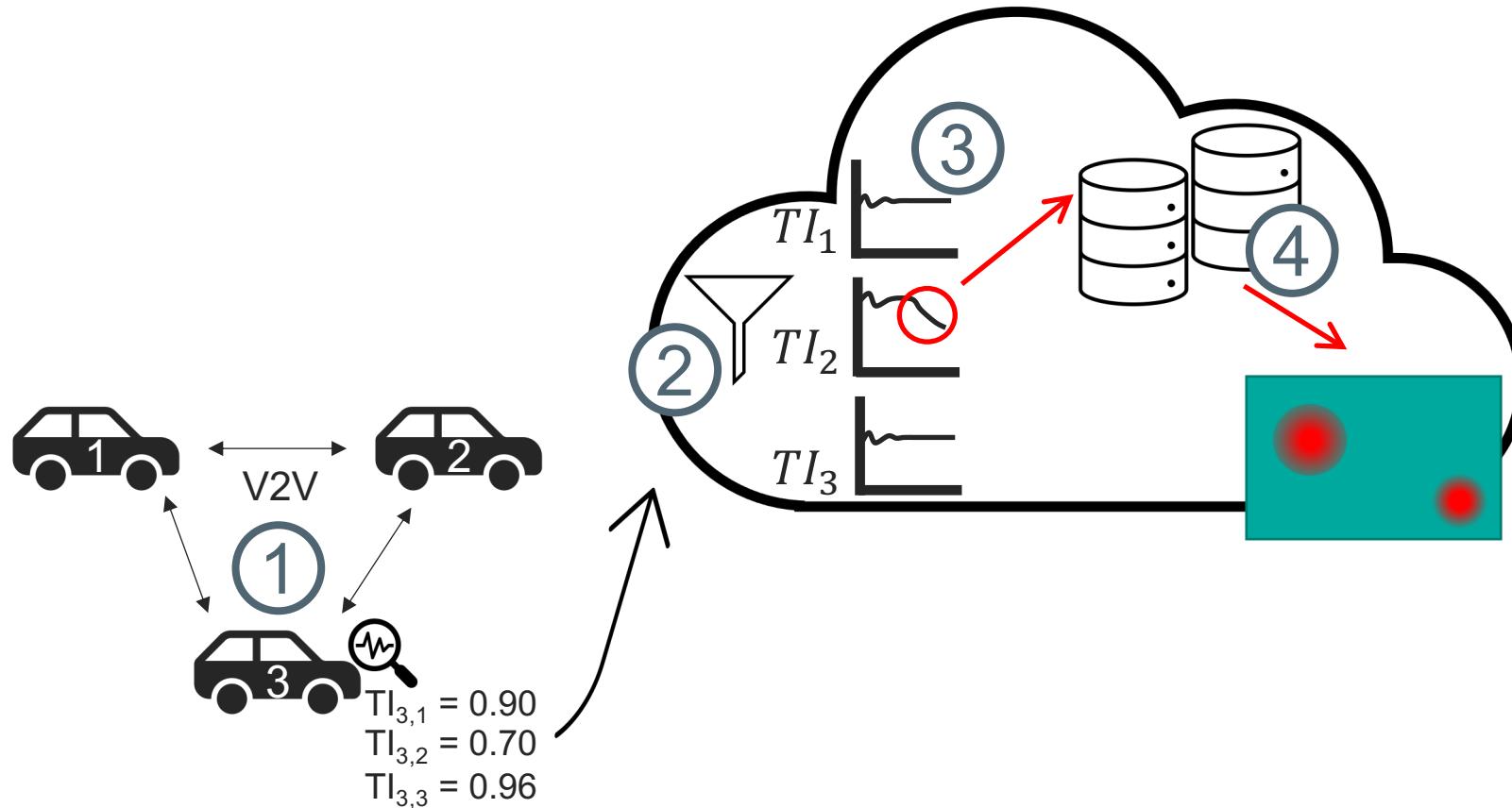


Legitimate SW/HW update

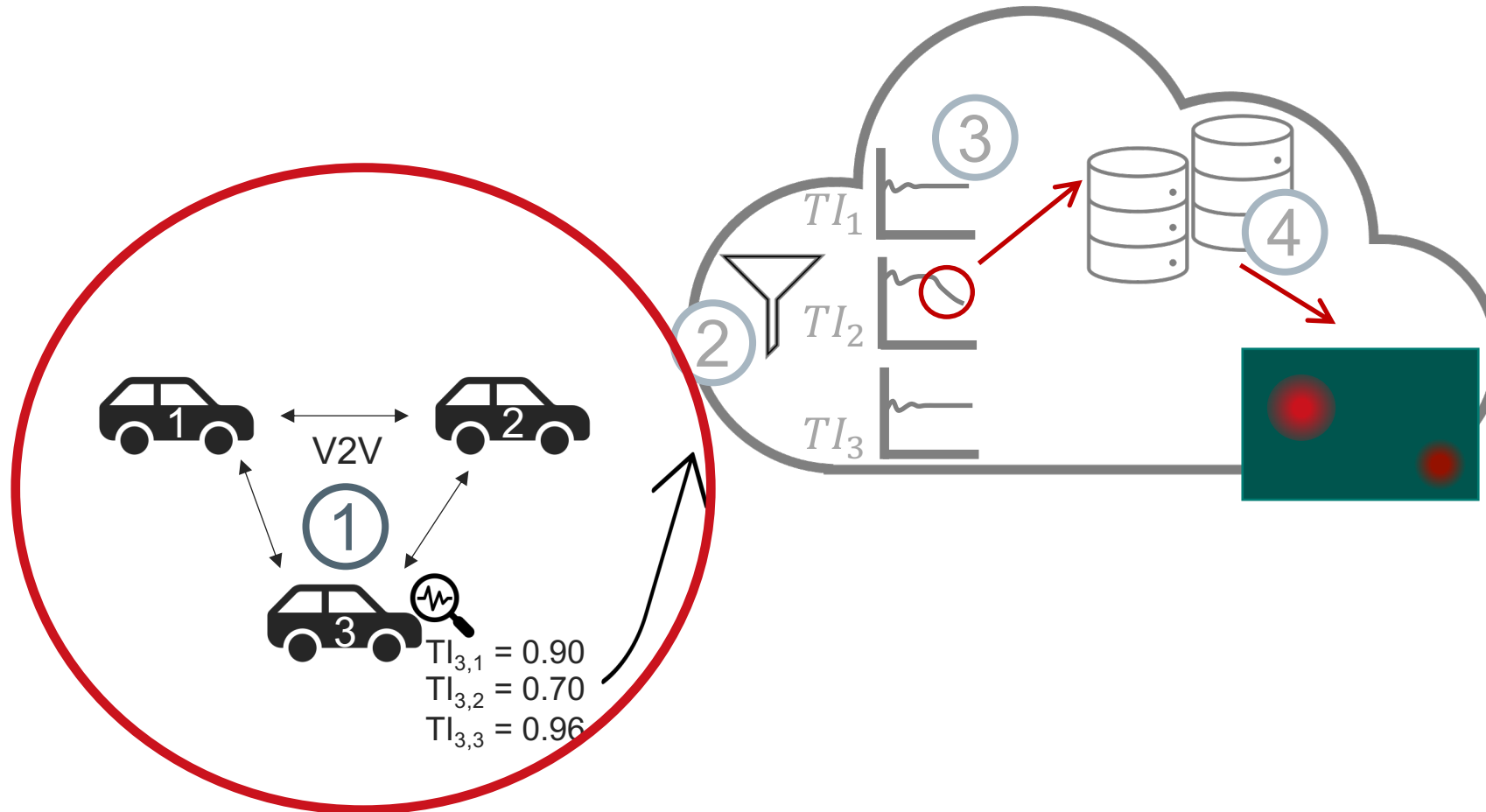
Attack Scenario 3



Framework Structure

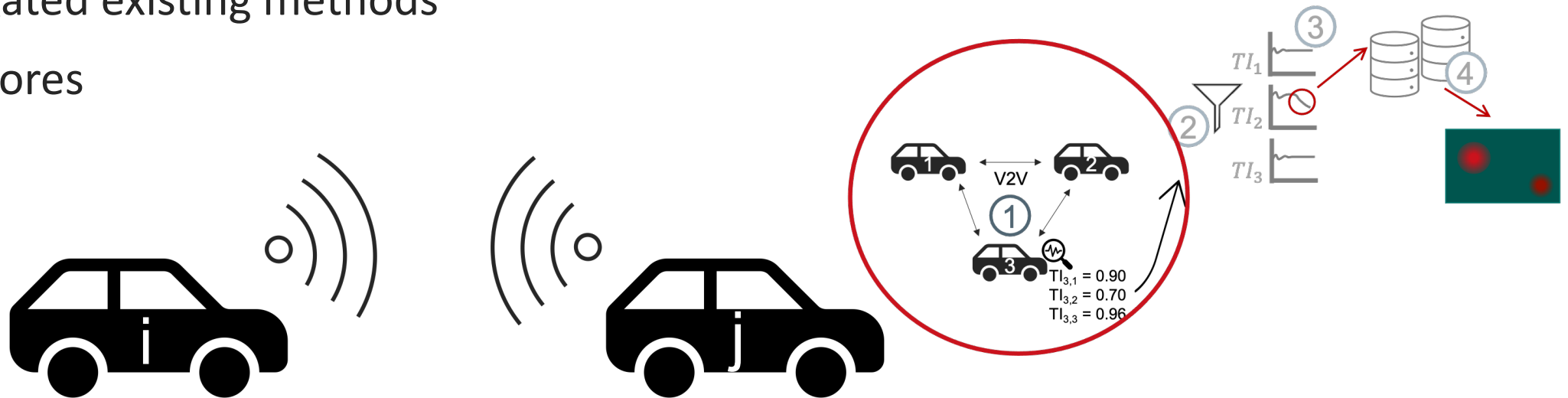


(1) Trust and Reputation Models



(1) Trust and Reputation Models

- Investigated existing methods
- Trust scores

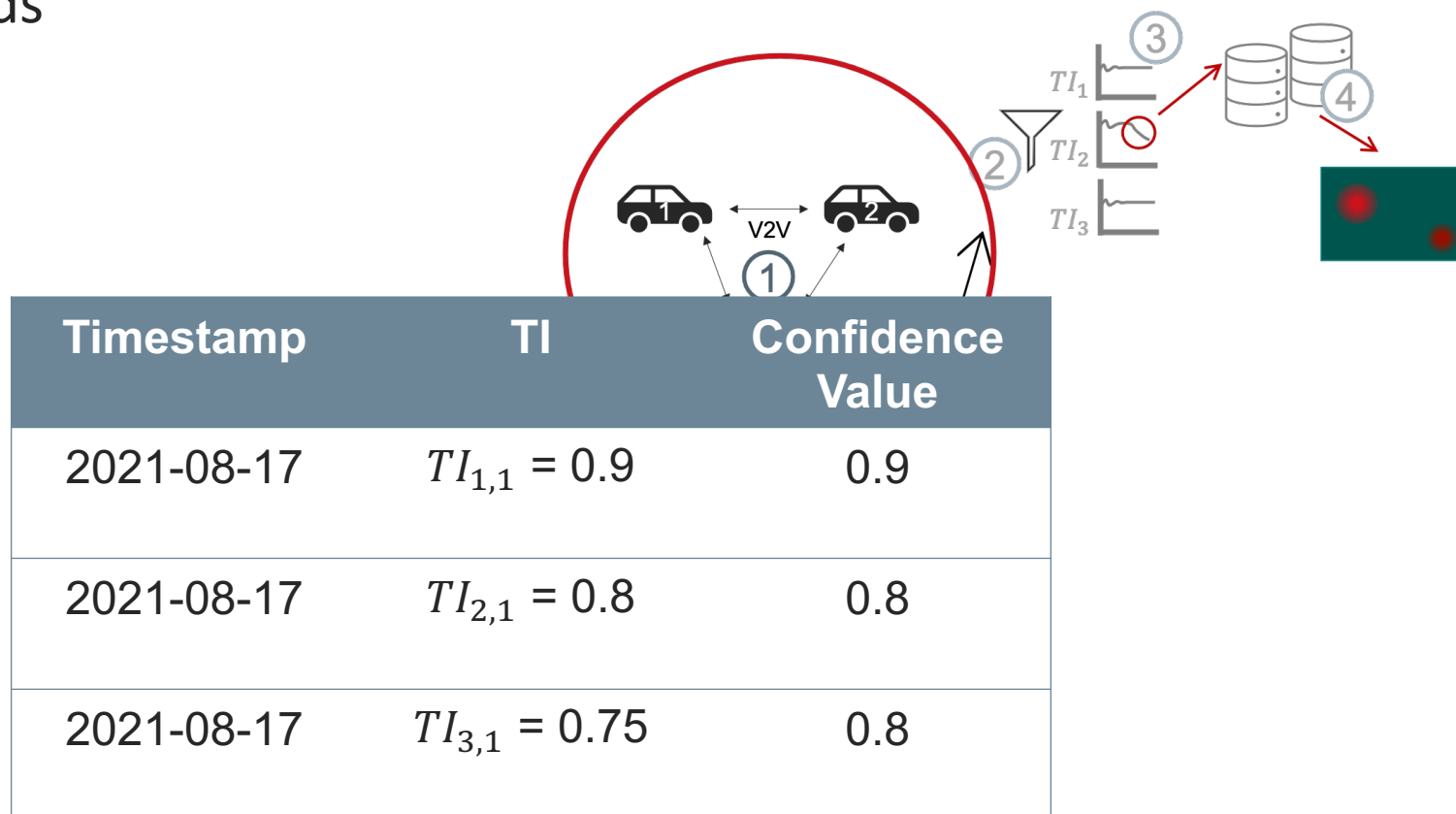


$TI_{i,i}$... Trust score own vehicle

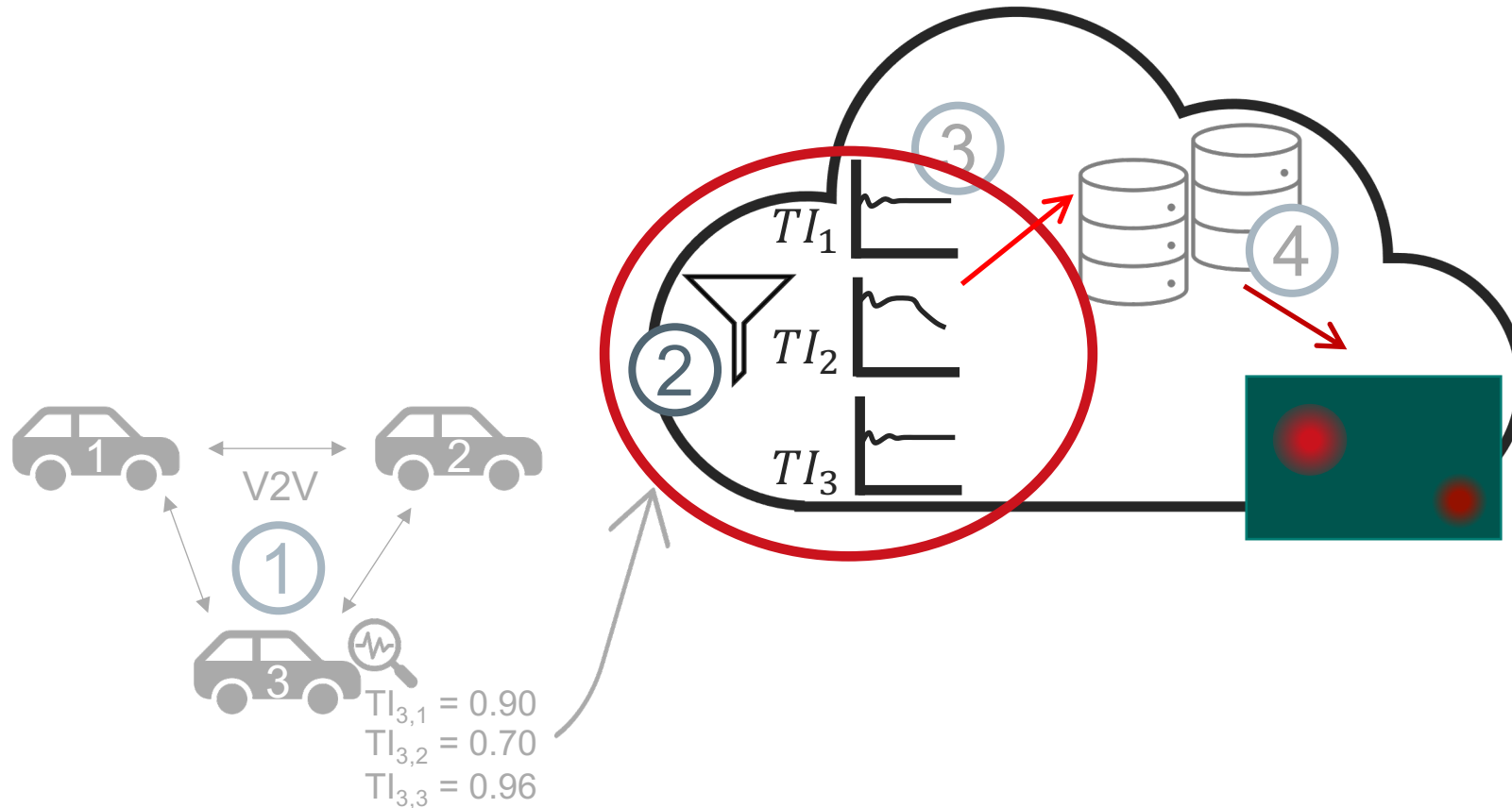
$TI_{i,j}$... Trust score of vehicle j perceived by vehicle i

(1) Trust and Reputation Models

- Investigated existing methods
- Trust scores $TI_{i,i}$, $TI_{i,j}$
- Confidence $C_{i,j}$
- Reporting the the scores



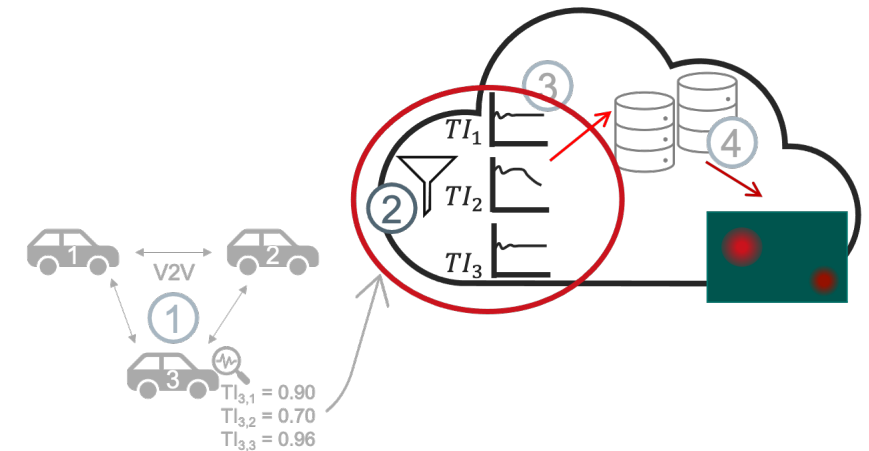
(2) Combining Trust Scores



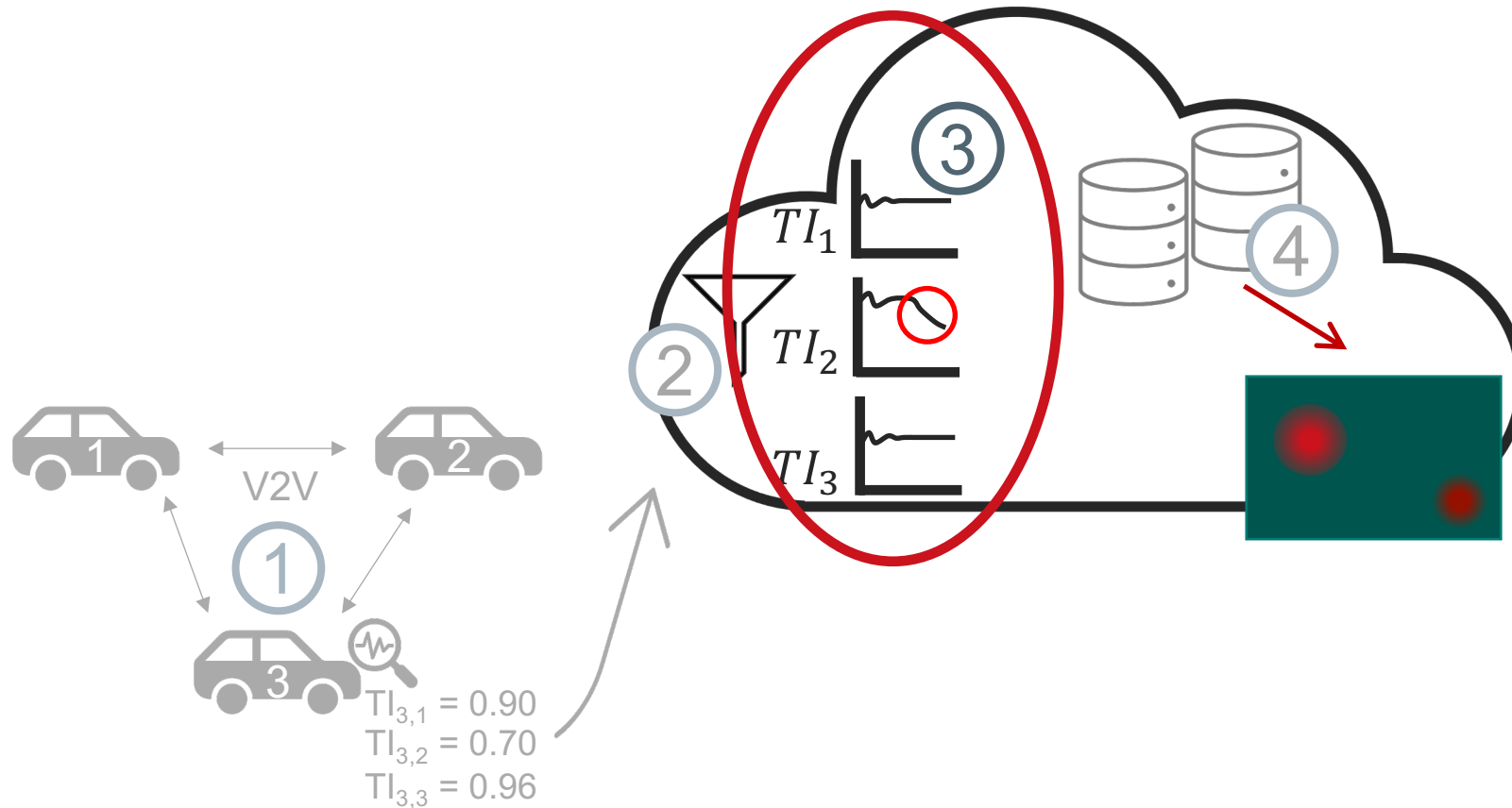
(2) Combining Trust Scores

- Means (arithmetic and geometric)
- Dempster-Shafer Theory (Rule of combination)

Timestamp	TI
2022-03-08	$TI_1 = 0.78$
2022-03-08	$TI_2 = 0.9$
2022-03-08	$TI_3 = 0.9$

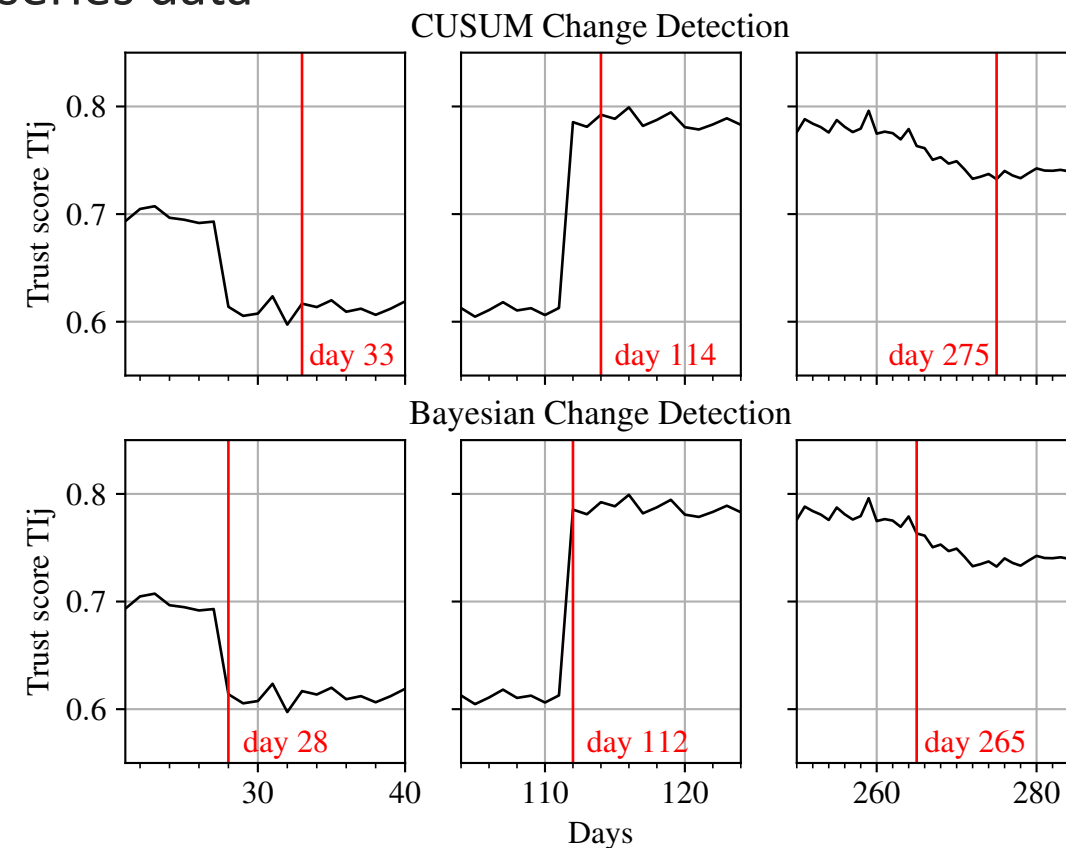


(3) Detecting Change in Behavior

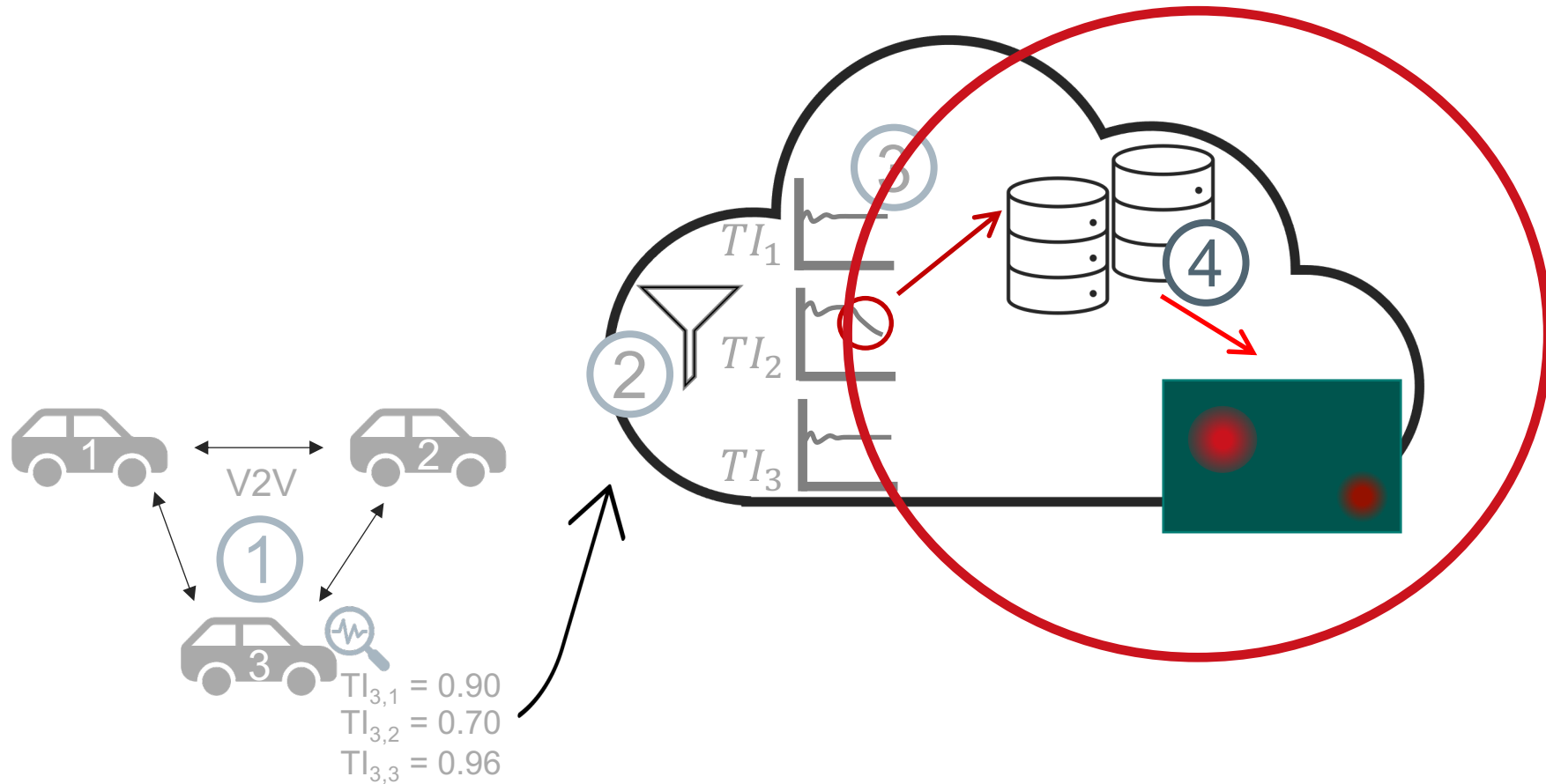


(3) Detecting Change in Behavior

- Detection of change in a one-dimensional time-series data
- Candidates (chosen based on review [1])
 - Cumulative Sum (CUSUM) [2, p.40],[3]
 - Bayesian Change Detection [4],[5]

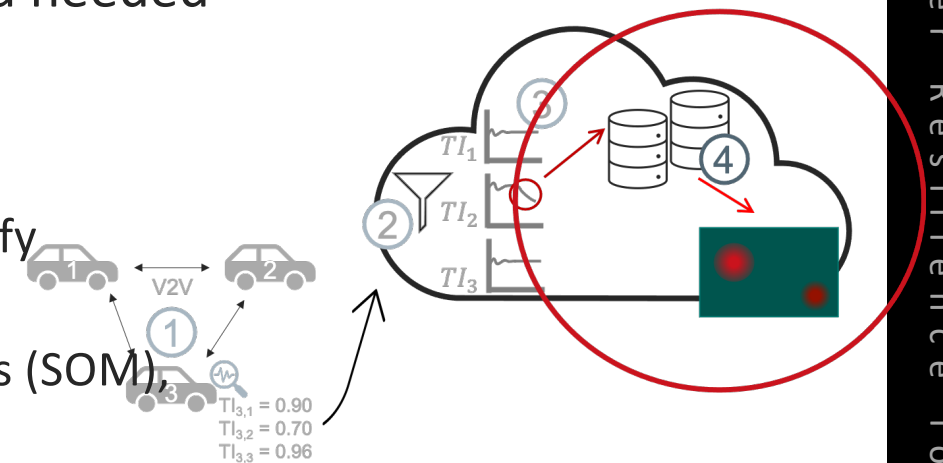


(4) Data Analysis in the Cloud



(4) Data Analysis in the Cloud

- Manual investigations based on available data in the cloud needed
- Anomaly-based detection
 - (1) Defined by specifications
 - (2) Following established processes e.g., KDD process to identify suitable techniques
 - Automation of detection techniques, e.g., self-organizing maps (SOM), isolation forest



V2C: A Trust-Based Vehicle to Cloud Anomaly Detection Framework for Automotive Systems

→ A framework for anomaly detection that combines individual peer evaluations of V2V interactions with analysis in the cloud.

- 1) A framework consisting of four modules
- 2) Define the requirements for each module
- 3) Identify relevant techniques and approaches for each module
- 4) Perform individual assessments of each module in regards to required functionality or ability to detect the specified attack scenarios.
- 5) Discuss the framework based on a use case



Thomas Rosenstatter, Researcher, RISE

thomas.rosenstatter@ri.se

References

- [1] Samaneh Aminikhanghahi and Diane J. Cook. 2017. A survey of methods for time series change point detection. Knowledge and Information Systems 51, 2 (2017), 339–367.
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10115-016-0987-z>
- [2] Michèle Basseville and Igor V. Nikiforov. 1993. Detection of abrupt changes: theory and application. Vol. 104. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.
- [3] Marcos Duarte. 2020. detecta: A Python module to detect events in data.
<https://github.com/demotu/detecta>. visited on 2020-11-12.
- [4] Ryan P. Adams and David. J. C. MacKay. 2007. Bayesian Online Changepoint Detection. arXiv:0710.3742 [stat.ML]
- [5] Johannes Kulick. 2020. Bayesian Changepoint Detection – Python Implementation.
https://github.com/hildensia/bayesian_changepoint_detection visited on 2020-11-12.