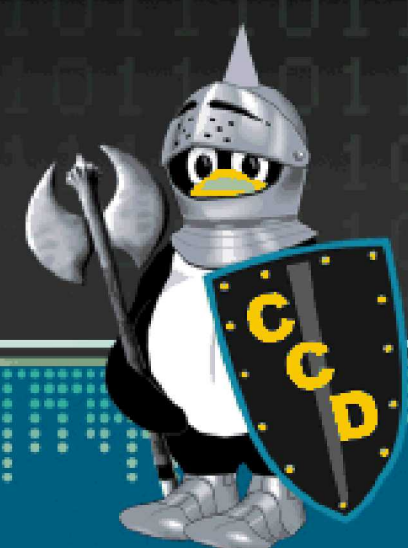


Measuring Resilience in NOS³

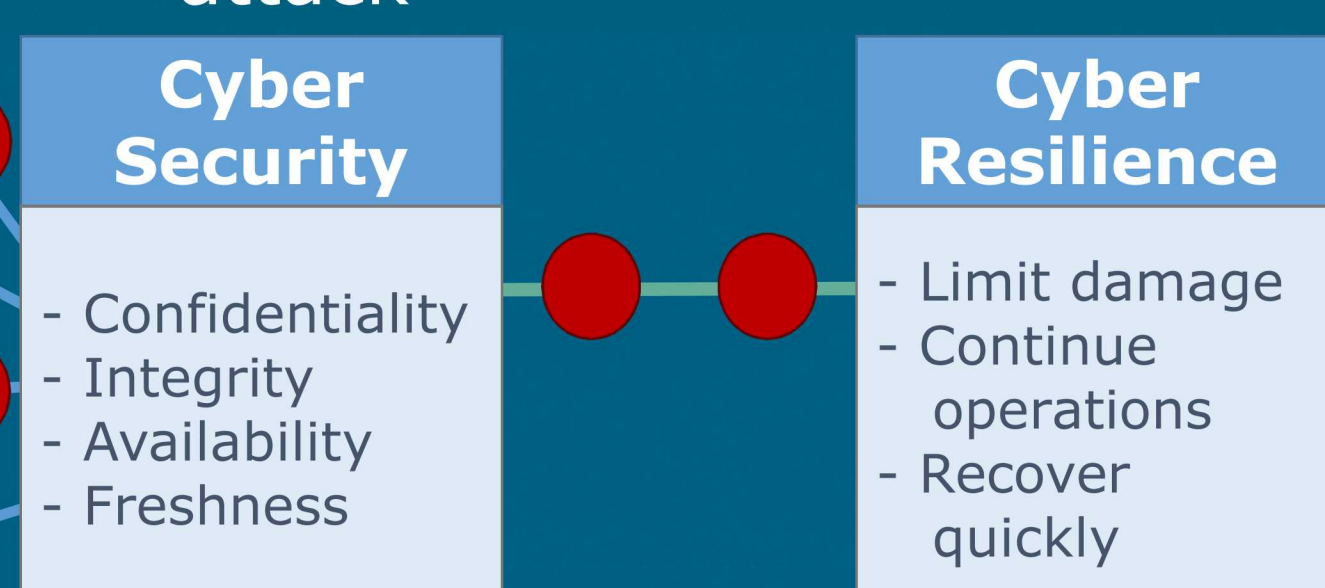
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Problem Statement:

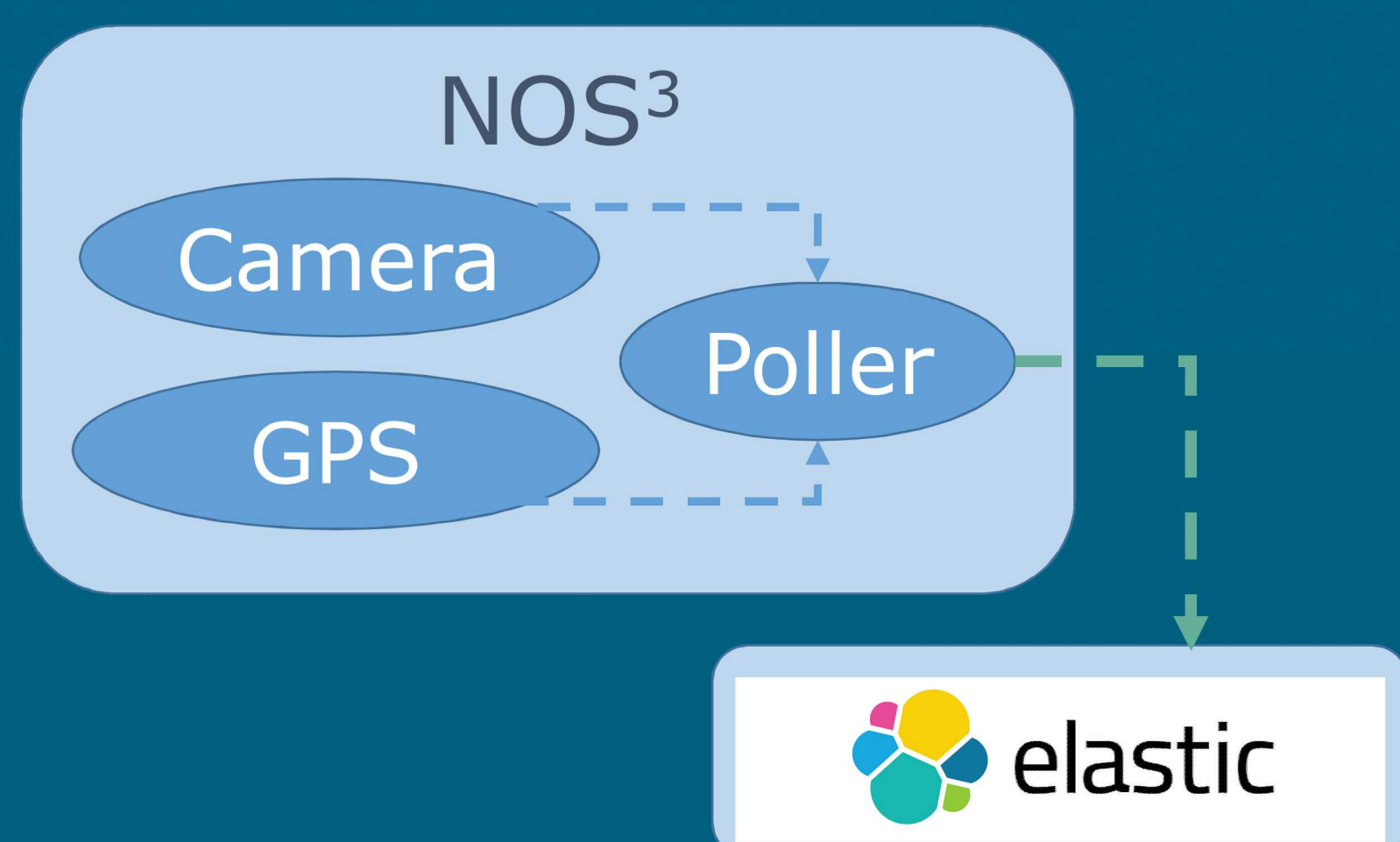
- It is impossible to guarantee a system is secure
 - Cyber security decisions work to increase system security confidence
 - Cyber resilience decisions work to decrease damage realized by an attack



- How can resilience be measured in virtual testbeds?

Objectives and Approach:

- Create a poller to actively collect data in NOS³
 - NOS³ is a NASA-developed simulation platform for small satellites

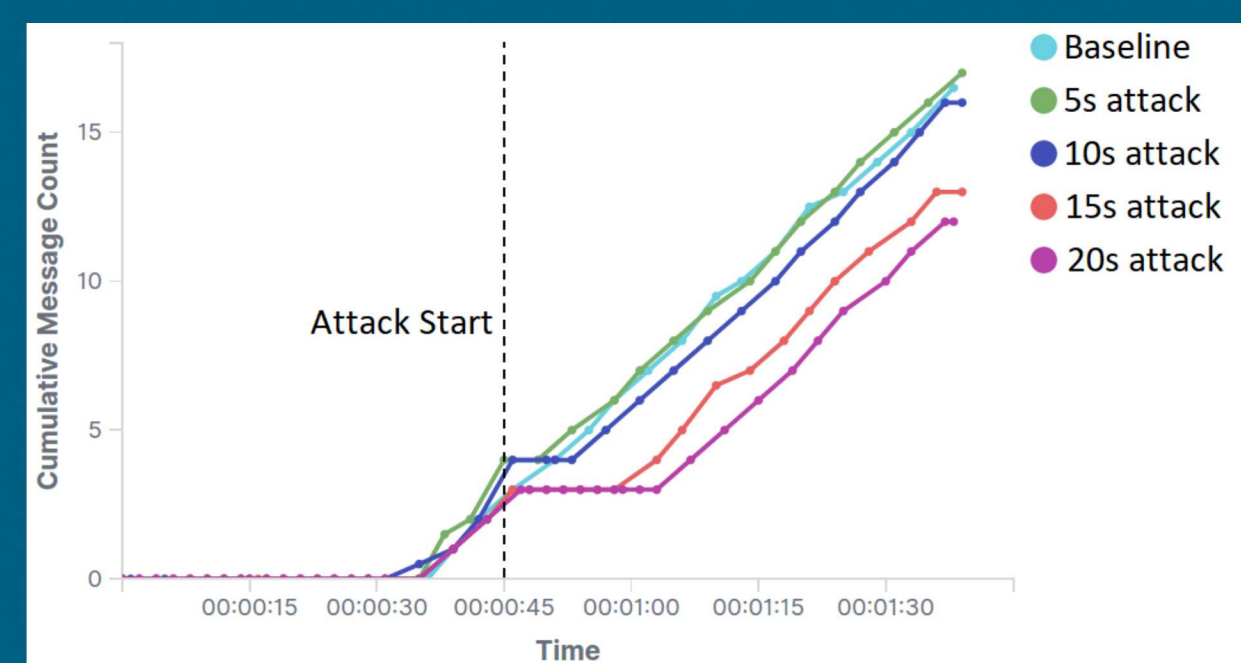


- Improve Resilience Verification Unit (RevRun) tool
 - Improved configurations, additional preprocessing options
- Integrate poller with RevRun
- Design resilience metrics
 - How long is a system in an unsafe state?
 - How critical is the unsafe state?

Results:

- Experimental setup
 - Mission: SmallSat takes pictures of target locations and downlinks to the ground station
 - Simulated attack scenarios: Camera is disabled for 5, 10, 15, 20 seconds
 - Resilience measure: How much experimental data was properly sent to the ground station?

Attack and Resilience Results:



Longer attacks result in less camera data received



System resilience decreases significantly with attack length

Impact and Benefits:

- Data collection techniques further the ability to analyze the NOS³ System
 - Data collection times are significantly reduced
 - The reproducibility and traceability of the experiments will be significantly improved
- Quantifying resilience
 - Determines how well a system is able to carry out its mission
 - Better informs which mitigation strategies best defeat attacks