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# 1 Task

#### Introduction

Modern automation infrastructures are becoming increasingly complex. The individual stations and components in the automation plant are increasingly networked and develop continuously. Due to this deep complexity and networking as well as the standardization, certification and regulatory requirements (including the IT Security Act \( \frac{16}{10} \)), the issue of industrial security is becoming increasingly important.

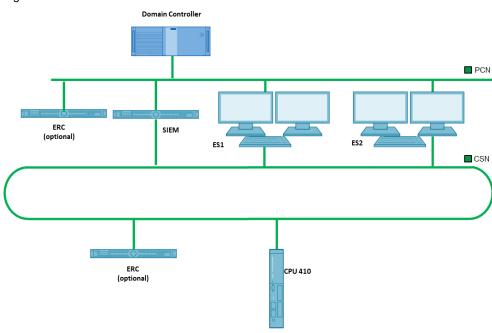
In order to meet the requirements of leading security standard IEC 62443 (\()\()\()\) in the industrial environment, one measure that must be taken is fully recording all user activities. An important prerequisite for this is the generation and provision of appropriate security events. Security events are considered all security-relevant events that are generated in involved system components and sent to the SIEM system or made available for retrieval. Such events are generated by a variety of components (for example, industrial PCs, servers, network components, controllers) and include, among other things, information about the activities performed by different users (for example logins, configuration changes).

SIMATIC controllers (e.g. CPU 410) do not feature user administration, unlike some other systems established in the industrial environment (for example, various operating systems from Microsoft). Such a controller recognizes a legitimate user only when the correct password is entered, which is also referred to as a protection level password. A login shared by several users cannot be resolved to a specific person. Therefore it is not necessary to provide the user name as part of their security events. However, determination of the user name for the individual events of the controller can be implemented using what is referred to as a "Security Information and Event Management System (SIEM)".

#### Overview of the automation task

The figure below provides an overview of the automation task:

Figure 1-1



#### Description of the automation task

When using a SIEM system (McAfee SIEM in this case), the task is to record he user activity as completely as possible. In particular, the name of the user who performs certain actions on a SIMATIC controller should be recorded.

However, since login to a SIMATIC controller (e.g. CPU 410) is performed with a valid password and without a user name, this must be determined for the individual logged actions using correlation rules. This is done with the aid of a SIEM system, "McAfee SIEM" in this case.

## 2 Solution

#### 2.1 Overview

#### Diagram

The present document describes an approach for applicative determination of the user name using a SIEM system. The approach is also illustrated using the example of the SIEM system by McAfee, McAfee SIEM.

The term "SIMATIC controllers" used in this document refers to the SIMATIC controllers CPU 410-5H and CPU 410E.

The plant diagram according to Figure 1-1 shows the network architecture and the systems involved (highly simplified). The SIEM system (McAfee SIEM in this case) consists of the actual hardware appliance in the plant network, running McAfee ESM, McAfee ELM, and the McAfee ACE correlation engine. The system also has a receiver (ERC) to receive the events of the system components, the SIMATIC controller in this scenario, as well as the engineering stations (ES) from the PCN and CSN network. These systems can be either dedicated or available as a "ComboBox".

Alternatively, ERC dedicated receivers can also be installed in each network (PCN, CSN). The events received by these receivers are subsequently normalized and, if necessary, passed in aggregated form to the higher-level SIEM system.

The engineering stations (ES1 and ES2) belong to a Windows domain. On the domain server responsible for the domain, the user administration is implemented via Microsoft Active Directory (AD).

Each user is clearly identifiable in the network via his own login.

#### **Benefits**

The solution presented in this document with the core functionality described in the <u>Task</u> offers the following advantages:

- It enables efficient applicative determination of the user name and thus improves proactive detection of unauthorized access and deviations from normal behavior, as well as compliance with relevant standardization, certification and regulatory requirements.
- It is based on standard mechanisms of a SIEM system and should therefore be installed on every SIEM system.

#### **Exclusions**

This application example does not contain descriptions of the following topics:

- Set up and management of Active Directory entries
- Set up and management of access rights
- System installation and/or configuration
- Network planning and/or configuration
- Plant design
- Configuration of the SIEM system for receiving events of the system components
- Configuration of the engineering stations (ES) for transferring events to the SIEM system

Furthermore, with the correlation rule described in this document, it is only possible to determine the user name from known engineering stations integrated in the SIEM system. Unauthorized access cannot be detected and reported by the SIEM system with the correlation rule described in this application example. This requires further correlation rules, which are not a covered in this document.

#### Required knowledge

Basic knowledge of the SIEM system "McAfee SIEM" and the setup and management of Active Directory entries, as well as Windows user and rights management are required.

## 2.2 Hardware and software components

#### 2.2.1 Validity

This application example is valid for the following SIMATIC controllers:

- CPU 410-5H, as of Firmware V8.2.0
- CPU 410E, as of Firmware V8.2.0 as well as for the following SIEM system:
- McAfee SIEM (ESM, ELM, ACE, ERC); Version 9.6.0 as well as for the process control system PCS 7 V9.0.

#### 2.2.2 Components used

This application example was tested with the following components:

#### **Hardware components**

Component	Article number	HW version	FW version
CPU 410-5H	6ES7 410-5HX08-0AB0	as of V1.0	as of V8.2.0
CPU 410E	6ES7 410-5HM08-0AB0	as of V1.0	as of V8.2.0

#### Software components

Component	Qty.	Article number	Note
McAfee SIEM	1	External supplier	V9.6.0 MR 9
McAfee ACE	1	External supplier	V9.6.0 MR 9
McAfee ERC*	1*	External supplier	V9.6.0 MR 9
McAfee Windows SIEM Collector	opt	External supplier	V11.0
SIMATIC PCS 7	1	6ES765858	V9.0

<sup>\*</sup> One receiver (ERC) may be required per network segment depending on the network and security policies to be fulfilled

A combination system (ComboBox) can also be used as an alternative to dedicated SIEM components (ESM, ELM, ACE, ERC).

Component	Qty.	Article number	Note
McAfee ComboBox ENMELM-4600	1	External supplier	ESM V9.6.0 MR 9
McAfee Windows SIEM Collector	opt	External supplier	V11.0
SIMATIC PCS 7	1	6ES765858	V9.0

## **Example files and projects**

The following list contains all the files and projects used in this example.

Component	Note
Correlation_Rule.zip	This file contains the correlation rules to be created
109748211_Recording _user_activity_en.pdf	This document

# 2.3 Description of the core functionality for determining the user name

### **Description of system processes**

Using the core functionality described in this chapter, the user name is determined by application.

The corresponding correlation rule is based on an implicitly predetermined sequence of events, which are made available to the SIEM system by the components involved.

Access to a SIMATIC controller is usually made from an engineering station (ES) connected in the PCN via a configuration tool such as PCS 7 HW Config. The project engineer logs on to this system with his personal Windows login for this purpose. The user's successful login is recorded in the event memory of the Microsoft Windows operating system, which is called the Windows Event Log. The SIEM system is configured to access and retrieve the events via the WMI (Windows Management Instrumentation) interface. It is recommended that you assign the SIEM system a separate account in the domain and grant this account administrative or explicit access rights. Alternatively, the "Windows SIEM Collector" can be installed on the respective Windows systems and configured so that the corresponding events are forwarded to the SIEM system.

The events are further interpreted and processed by the SIEM system based on the system configuration.

If a change is made to the system configuration on the SIMATIC controller, the events triggered by this action are sent to the SIEM system if the controller has been configured accordingly.

Provided the IP address from which access to the SIMATIC controller is made matches the IP address of the ES, the user name can be extracted from the login events of the Windows system stored in the Windows Event Log.

Note the following in this regard:

Due to network segmentation, the IP address in the PCN network is specified in the login event of the ES. However, the SIMATIC controller is accessed via its IP address in the CSN network. To correctly identify the user name, the IP addresses associated with an ES must be assigned. The "data enrichment" of the SIEM system, McAfee SIEM in this case, is used for this.

The underlying configuration file, which handles the assignment of IP addresses between the PCN and the CSN network, must be created and maintained. A complete and consistent dataset is essential to ensure that the SIEM system draws the right conclusions and that the logged user activities are not corrupted.

Since the user name is to be logged for all configuration changes of an SIMATIC controller, it is recommended to determine the user name for the following events supported by the SIMATIC controller:

Event	Meaning
SE_NETWORK_SUCCESSFUL_LOGON	Correct entry of the protection levels password
SE_ACCESS_PWD_CHANGED	Load configuration with password
SE_SECURITY_CONFIGURATION_CHANGED	Change protection level; Syslog server configuration new/changed
SE_OPMOD_CHANGED	Operating state changed
SE_CFG_DATA_CHANGED	The system configuration of the SIMATIC controller has been changed
SE_USER_PROGRAM_CHANGED	A new user program has been loaded
SE_FIRMWARE_LOADED	Firmware loaded
SE_FIRMWARE_ACTIVATED	Firmware enabled
SE_SYSTEMTIME_CHANGED	System clock time set

A complete description of the events supported by the SIMATIC controller is documented in \4\.

## 2.4 Requirements / scenarios

To ensure that the name of the user who performs a specific action on a SIMATIC controller can be determined using the appropriate correlation rules, the following boundary conditions regarding the application environment must be fulfilled:

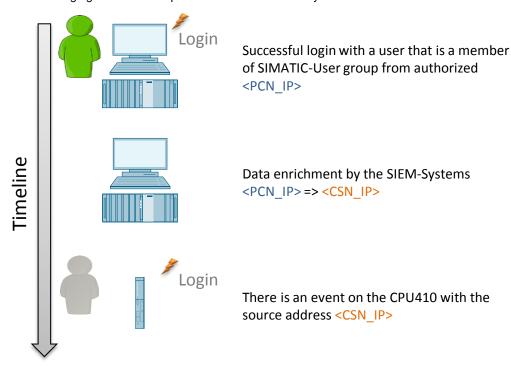
- A previous analysis must be performed to ensure that the available network bandwidth is sufficient for the additional network load
- All involved components (see <u>Figure 1-1</u>) report the events required for the
  correlation to the SIEM system or provide them via a defined interface. In this
  example, the SIMATIC controller reports its events to the SIEM system via the
  SYSLOG log. The events of the engineering stations are retrieved from the
  SIEM system via the Microsoft Windows-specific Windows Management
  Instrumentation (WMI) interface or transferred to the SIEM system via
  "Windows SIEM Collector".
- All systems involved have a static IP address or are assigned the same IP address by dynamic address assignment (DHCP).
- The identification of the user name relies on the user administration of the automation system. A login shared by several users cannot be resolved to a specific person.
- Only one user can be logged on at a given time on an ES (Single User Mode).
- If the SIEM system retrieves the Windows Event Logs from the system's WMI interface, it is recommended to create a separate account with explicit access rights for the SIEM system.

#### Note

With the correlation rule described in this document, only user names can be identified by the ES integrated in the SIEM system. If access is performed by a source that is unknown to the SIEM system, neither a user name nor an alarm can be determined by the SIEM system using this correlation rule. This requires additional correlation rules, which are not a covered in this document.

#### Core functionality process

The following figure shows the process of core functionality:



=> Determination of the user name from the login event of the ES with the enriched IP address <CSN\_IP>

The correlation rule is based on the logical relationships described in the following table.

	Action	Note
1	A user logs on to an ES with a user name.	
2	The associated login event from Windows is sent to the SIEM system via SIEM Collector, or retrieved from the SIEM system via the WMI interface.	If the events are retrieved from the SIEM system from the engineering stations via the WMI interface, it is recommended to configure a separate Windows login.
3	This system accesses the SIMATIC controller and changes the configuration within a defined time window.	The time window is set in the correlation rule and must include at least the work time of the plant operators.
4	The SIMATIC controller sends the events associated with the user action to the SIEM system.	The IP address and port of the SIEM system must have been made known to the SIMATIC controller beforehand.

Action	Note
	The SIEM system must be accessible to the SIMATIC controller.

With data enrichment, the SIEM system adds the CSN IP address of the system to the login/logout events of the ES as a new parameter. The assignment of the CSN IP address to a PCN IP address is based on a configuration file, which is created, maintained and made available to the SIEM system by the user.

# 3 Configuration

#### Note

Configuration is performed in three main steps:

- Create and deploy configuration files
- Configuration of the systems involved to provide the required events
- Configuration of the SIEM system and creation of new correlation rules

# 3.1 Create and provide the configuration files for IP mapping

### PCN - CSN IP addresses

As described in the Task, an ES has two physical interfaces to the PCN or CSN network, while a user logs on via the PCN network and accesses the CPU 410 via the CSN network. The table below provides a step-by-step description for creating a configuration file which is used to map the IP address from PCN to CSN.

No.	Action
1	On your system, create an ASCII text file in any directory with any filename, without special characters, umlauts, or spaces, and set "txt" as the extension for the file.
2	Open the file in an editor of your choice.
3	Enter an assignment for each line. The PCN-CSN mapping is performed according to the following structure: <pcn_ip>=<csn_ip> <pcn_ip> is the IP address of the machine in the PCN network, and <csn_ip> is the IP address of the same machine in the CSN network. Example:  192.168.10.11=192.168.100.1  192.168.10.12=192.168.100.2</csn_ip></pcn_ip></csn_ip></pcn_ip>
4	Save the file.
5	Ensure that the SIEM system can access the file over the network.

In the current version 9.6.0, the SIEM system "McAfee SIEM" supports the following methods for retrieving a file from an external data source (see the documentation \7\):

- CIFS
- FTP
- SCP
- SFTP
- NFS
- http or https

## 3.2 Configuration of the ES server

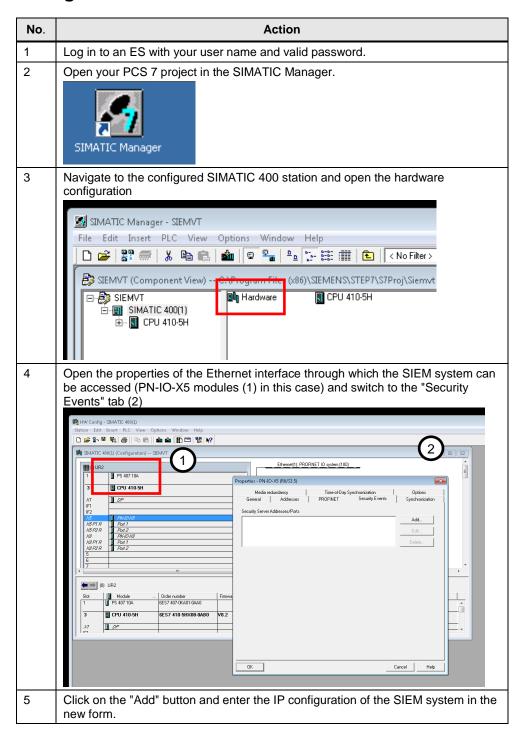
You can learn how to form the Microsoft Windows Event Log in \8\. The following events must be logged by the Windows computer and provided to the SIEM system via WMI in order to correctly perform all the required corrections:

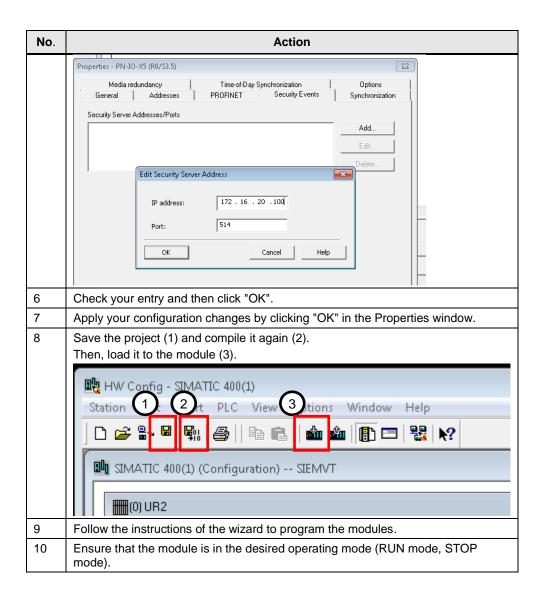
- Account login:
  - Monitor verification of login information
  - Monitor Kerberos Authentication Service
  - Monitor other account login events
- Account management:
  - Monitor computer account management
  - Monitor user account management
- Login/logout:
  - Monitor login
  - Monitor logout
  - Monitor other login/logout events
  - Monitor special login
  - Monitor account lockout

More information on the events mentioned here is provided in 161.

In \tag{\textsup}, you can find a tutorial on how the Microsoft Windows Event Log can be integrated into the SIEM system via WMI.

## 3.3 Configuration of the CPU 410





# 3.4 Configuration of the SIEM system

#### Requirements

- You need sufficient authorizations to create new "Custom types", "Data enrichment", and "Correlation rules".
- The systems (ES, SIMATIC S7-410) required for determining the user name must be successfully created as a data source in the SIEM system.
- The SIEM system must be able to access a data store on the network, which contains the necessary configuration file for IP address mapping.

#### Note

All details refer to the English user interface.

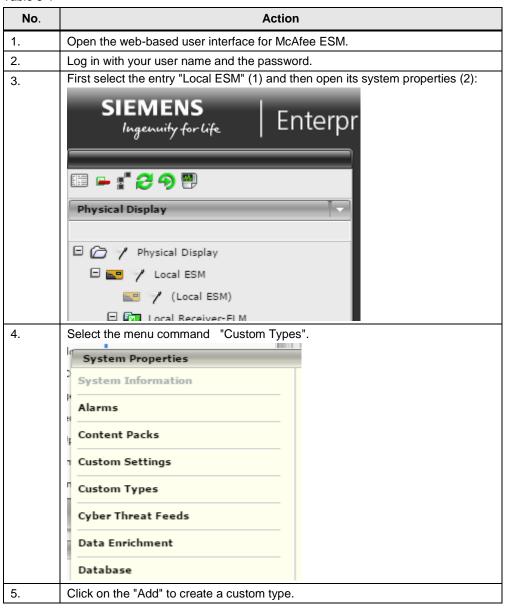
Since the GUI of the ESM can be individually adapted, deviations in the display cannot be ruled out.

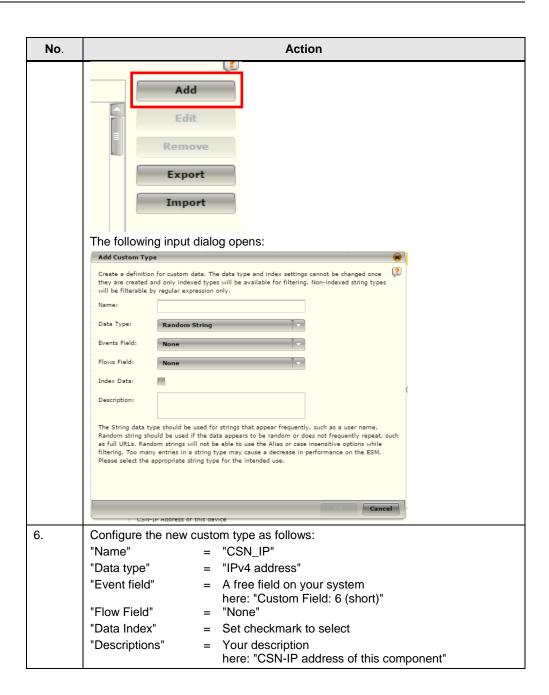
#### Create a new custom type to assign the CSN IP address

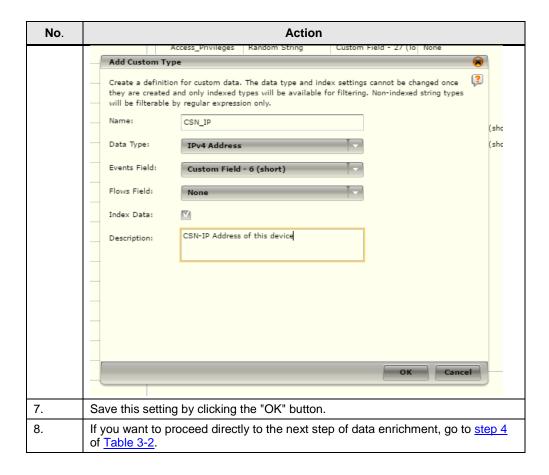
This section describes how to create a custom field for assigning the CSN IP address.

First, check which custom field is available for the new type. To do this, perform steps 1-6 from the description "Extend the field assignment of the parsing rule for the SIMATIC controller" and note the name of an offered type. Take the field assigned for this type from the table of custom types (step 4).

Table 3-1







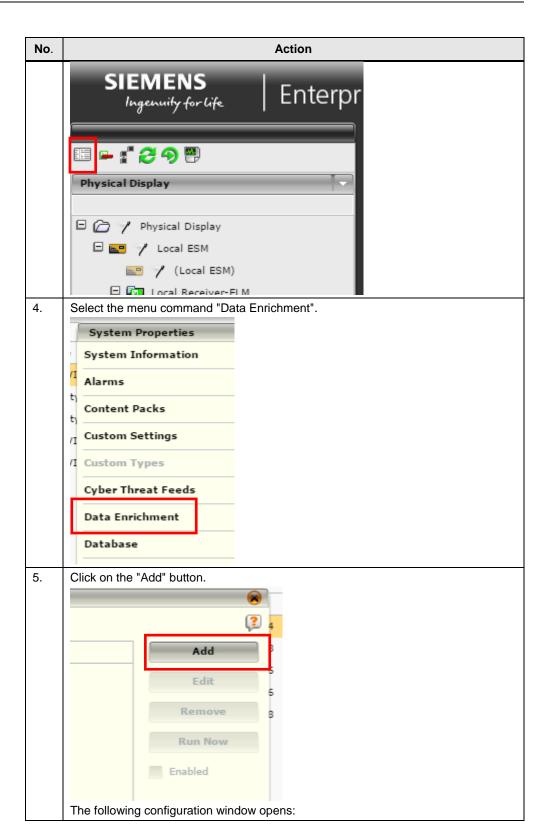
#### Setting up data enrichment

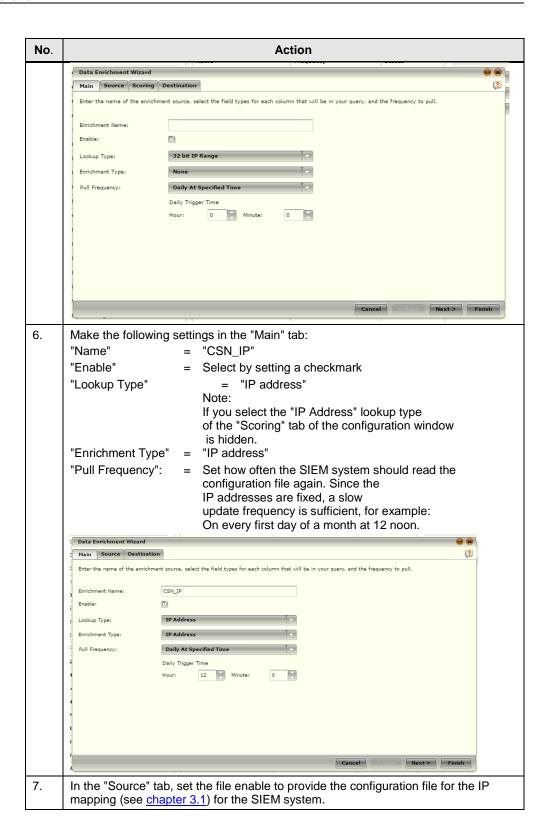
Note

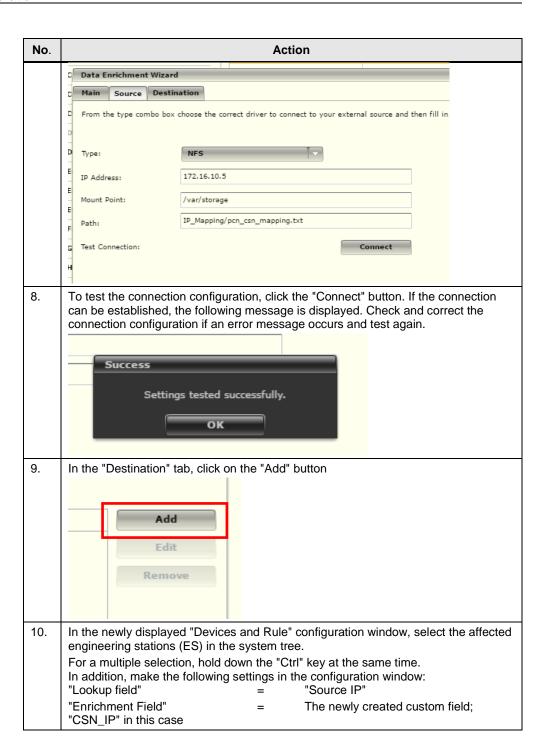
The configuration file (see <u>Table 3-1</u>) must be created and available for opening by the SIEM system.

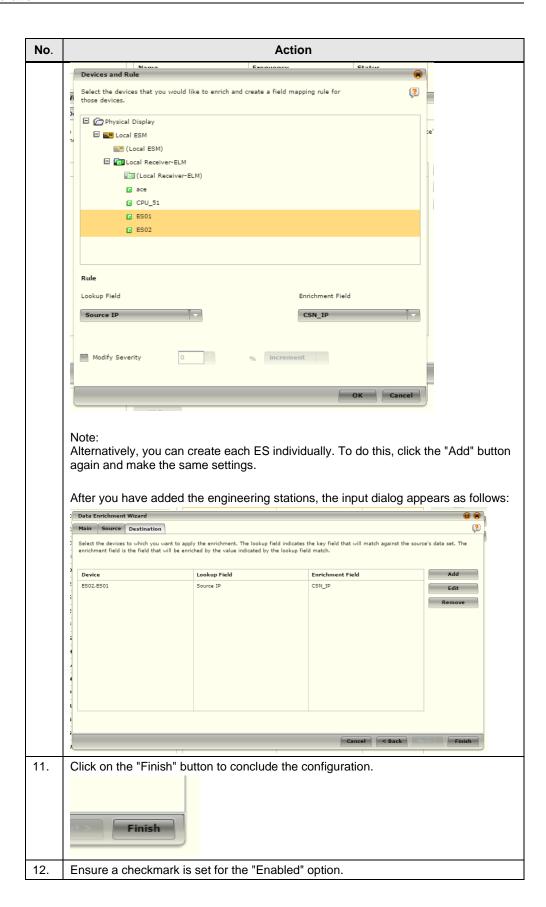
Table 3-2

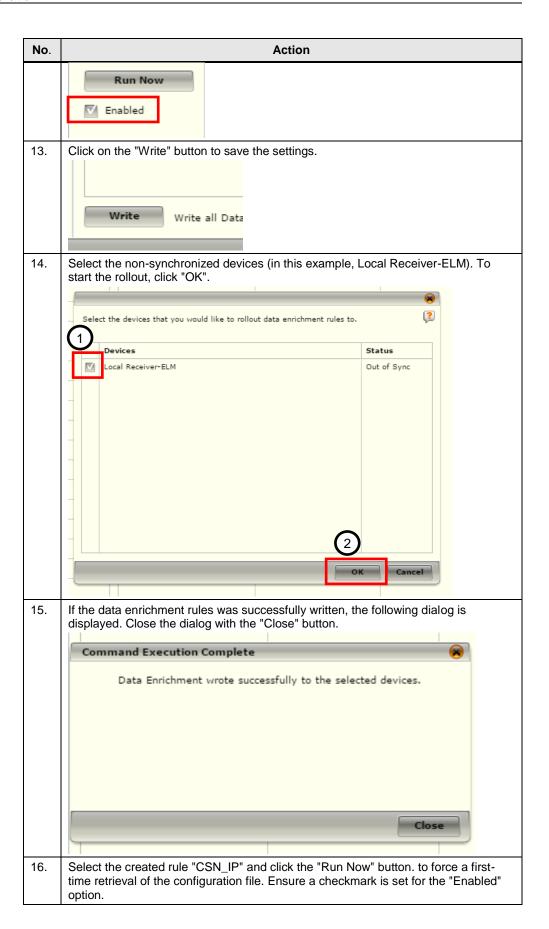
No.	Action
1.	Open the web-based user interface for McAfee SIEM.
2.	Log in with your user name and the password.
3.	Open the system properties of "McAfee SIEM".

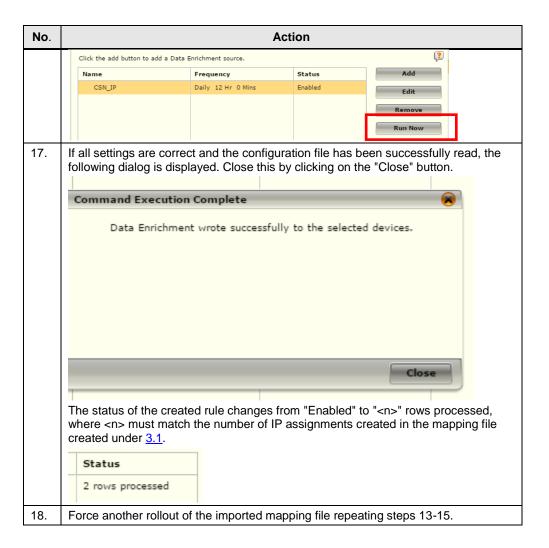










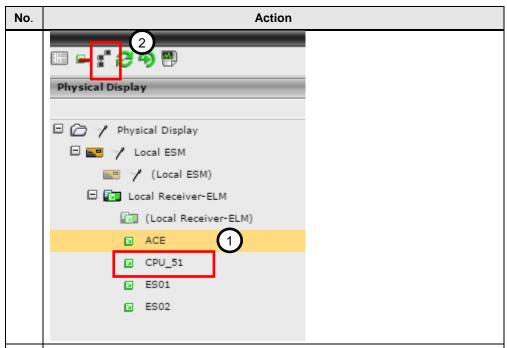


#### Extend the field assignment of the parsing rule for the SIMATIC controller

#### Note

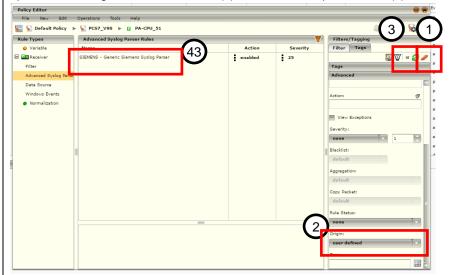
The new Custom Field for the IP address of the systems in the CSN Field must be successfully created and available for mapping.

No.	Action
1	Open the web-based user interface for McAfee ESM.
2	Log in with your user name and the password.
3	Open the Policy Editor (2) of the SIMATIC Controller ("CPU_51" in this case) (1).

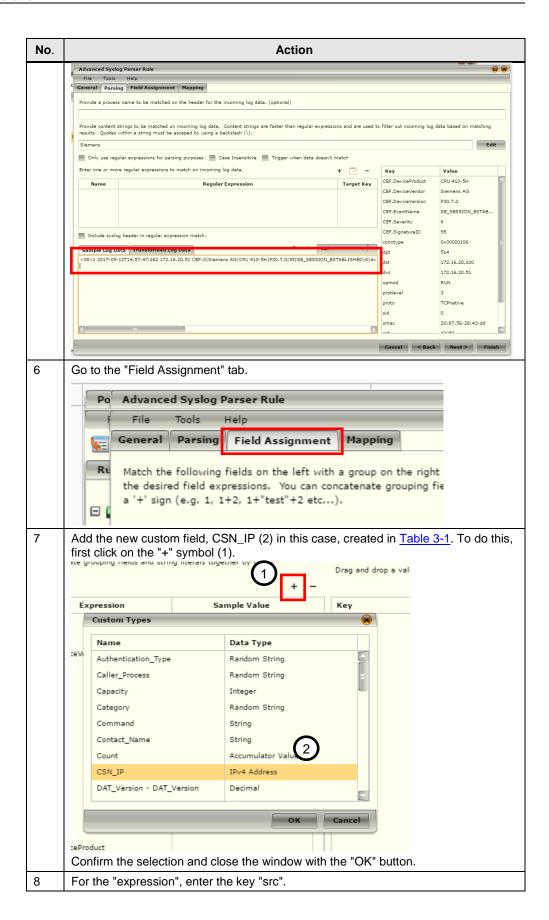


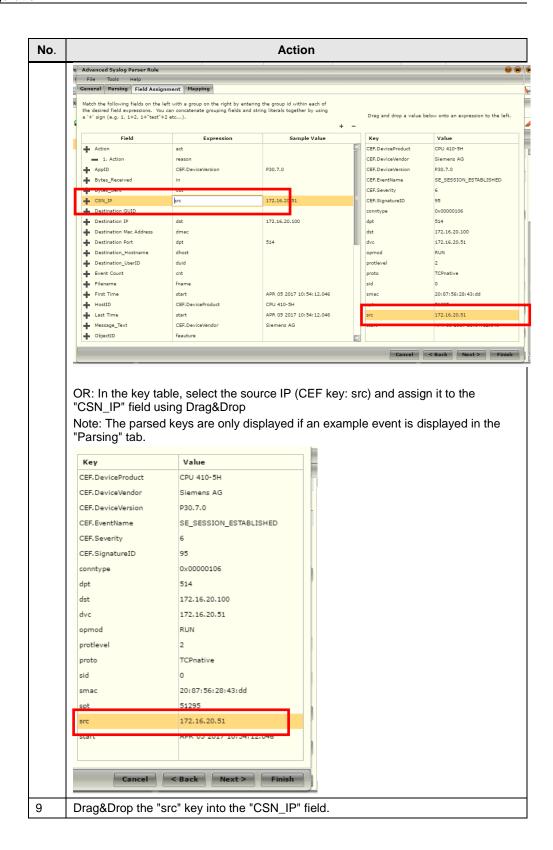
Open the corresponding rule for the SIMATIC controller ("SIEMENS - Generic Siemens Syslog Parser" in this case).

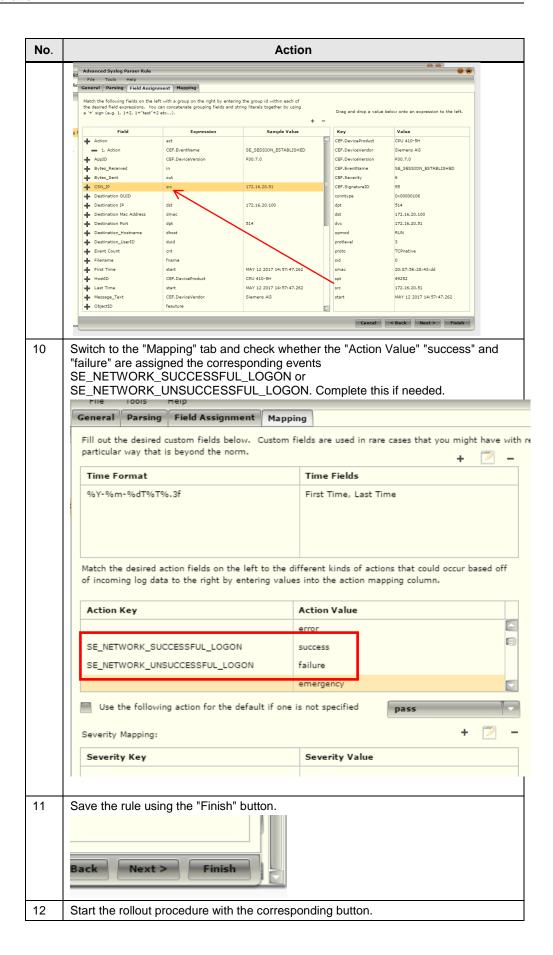
If needed, adapt the filter on the right side of the Policy Editor to make the search easier. To do this, clear the automatically set filters (1) and select the "Custom" option under "Origin". Refresh the view (3) and select the specified rule (4).

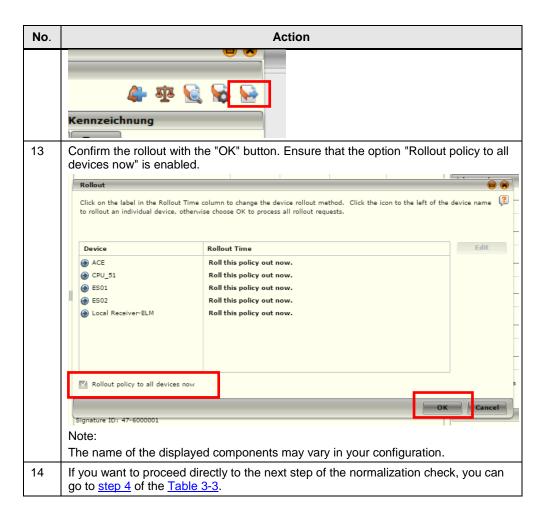


Go to the "Parsing" tab and enter the following event as an example: <38>1 2017-04-05T10:54:12.047 172.16.20.51 CEF:0|Siemens AG|CPU 410-5H|V8.2.0|95|SE\_SESSION\_ESTABLISHED|6|dvc=172.16.20.51 protlevel=2 start=APR 05 2017 10:54:12.046 opmod=RUN conntype=0x000000106 sid=0 proto=TCPnative src=172.16.20.51 smac=20:87:56:28:43:dd spt=51295 dst=172.16.20.100 dpt=514









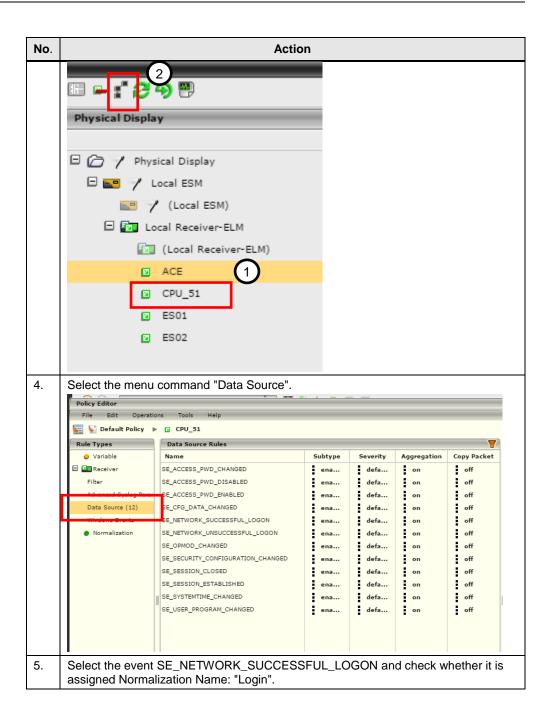
#### Check the normalization rule of the CPU events

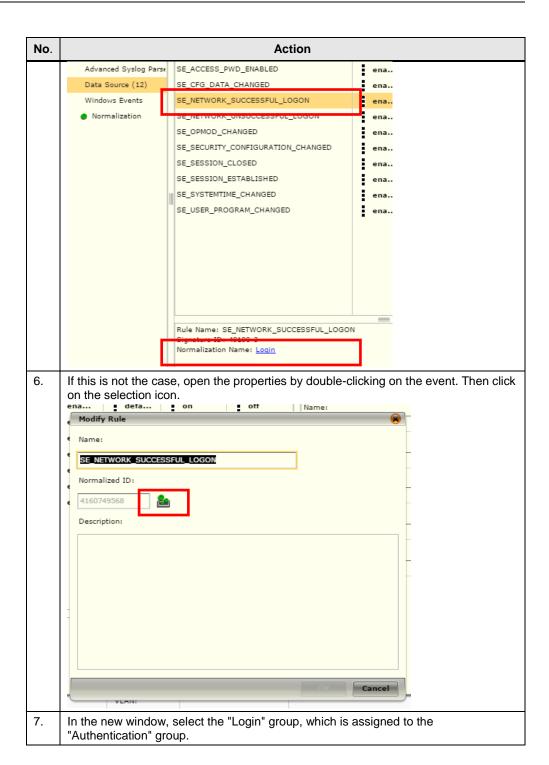
#### Note

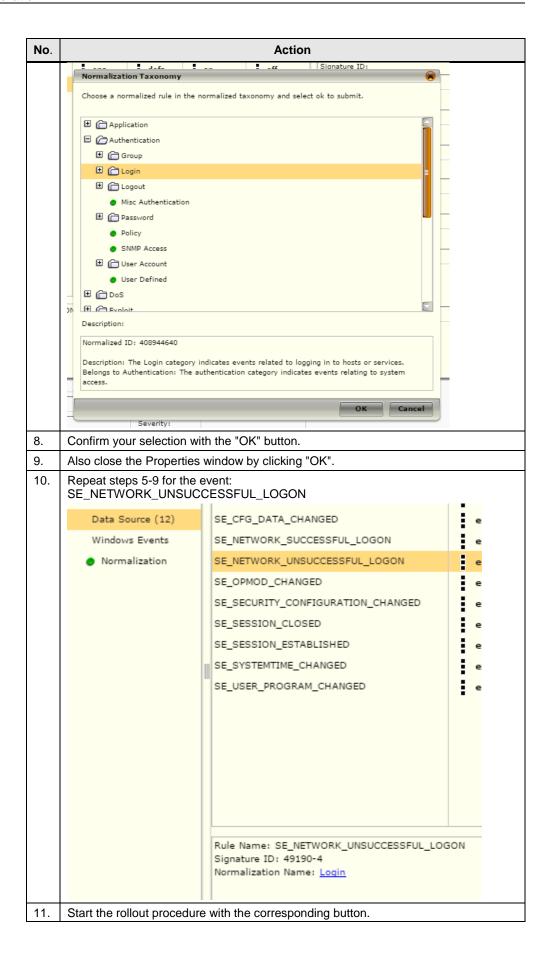
To do this, the corresponding events must have been sent to the SIEM system and imported by a SIMATIC controller beforehand.

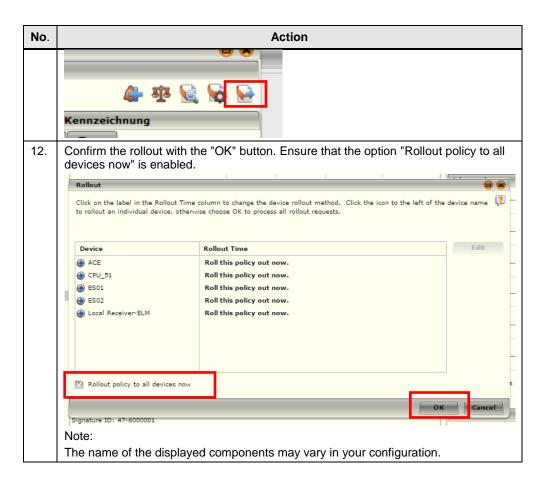
Table 3-3

No.	Action
1.	Open the web-based user interface for McAfee ESM.
2.	Log in with your user name and the password.
3.	Open the Policy Editor (2) of the SIMATIC Controller ("CPU_51" in this case) (1).



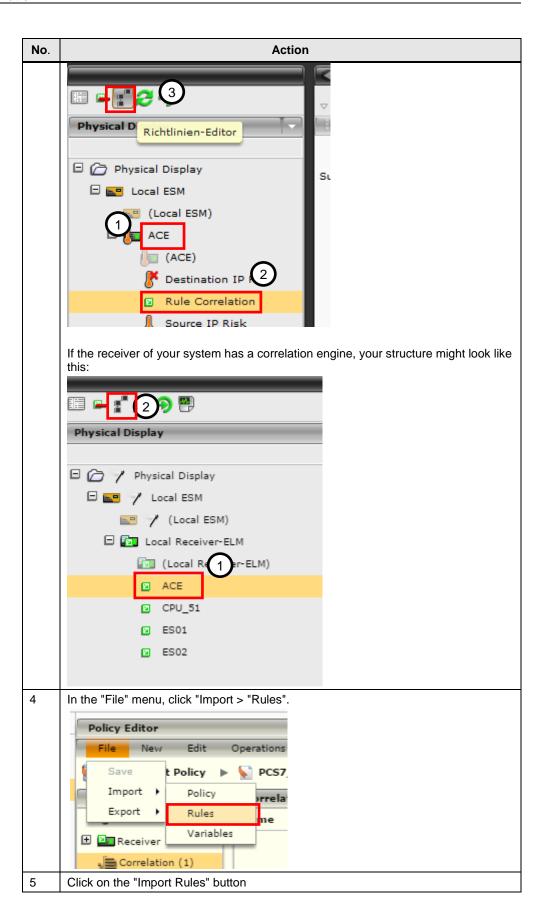


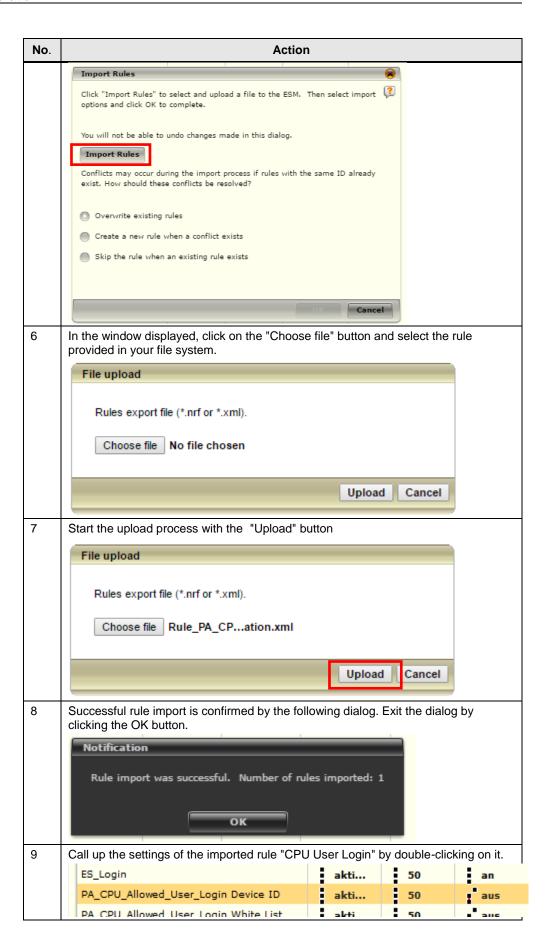


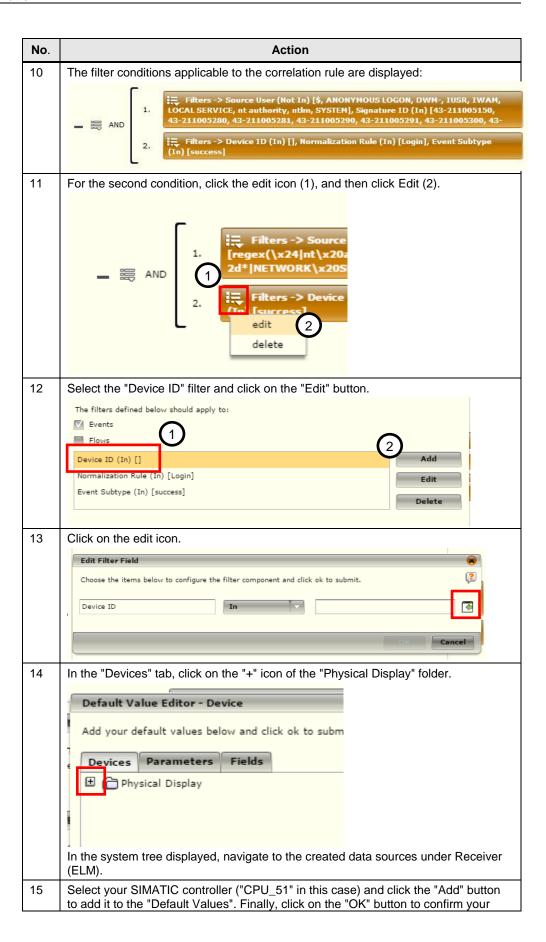


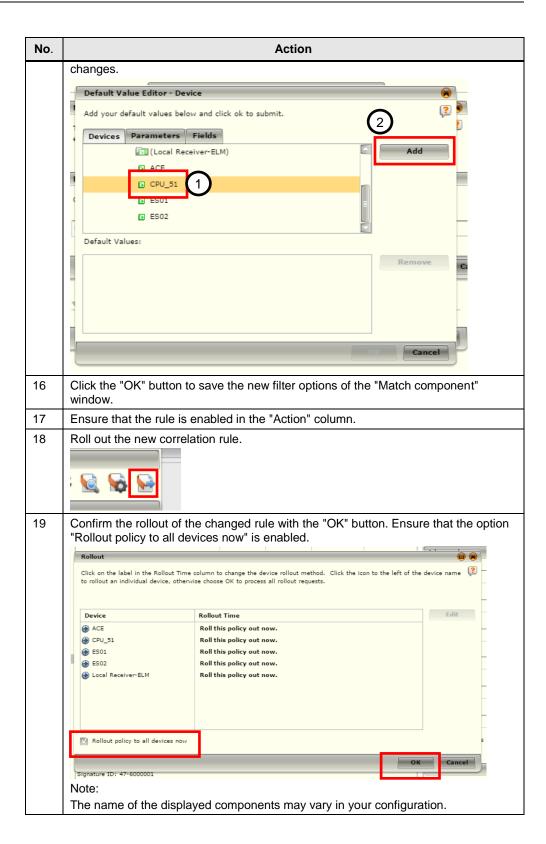
### Import the correlation rule for determining the user name

No.	Action
1	Open the web-based user interface for McAfee ESM.
2	Log in with your user name and the password.
3	Select the "Rule Correlation" (2) under "ACE" (1) and open the "Policy Editor" by clicking on the corresponding icon (3).  Note: The names of the displayed components may vary with your configuration. In this example, a dedicated "ACE" is used.





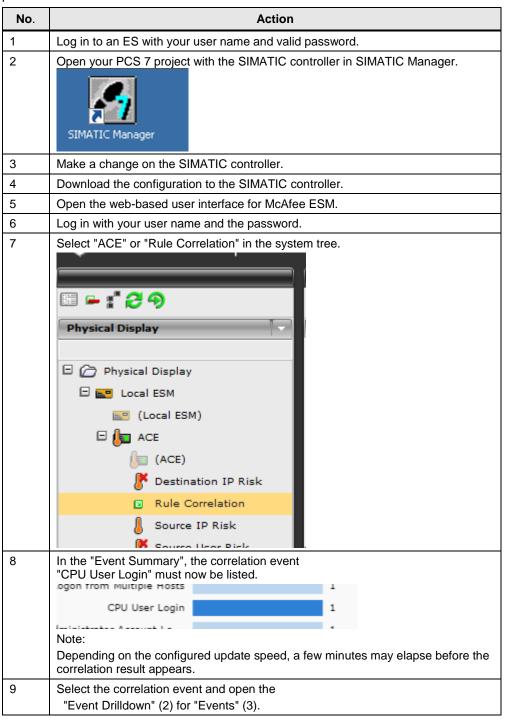


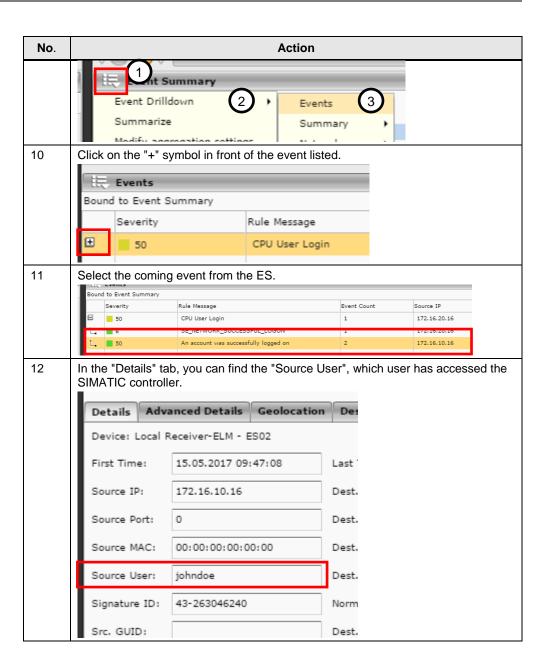


# 4 Function test

<u>Chapter 3</u> describes the settings to be made for the affected ES and SIMATIC controllers.

To test if all settings have been successfully made and the user name is working, proceed as follows:





# 5 List of abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this document:

Abbreviation	Definition
ACE	McAfee Advanced Correlation Engine
CSN	Control and System Network
ELM	McAfee Enterprise Log Manager
ERC	McAfee Event Receiver
ES	Engineering Station
ESM	McAfee Enterprise Security Manager
PCN	Process and Control Network
SIEM	Security Information and Event Management
WMI	Windows Management Instrumentation

# 6 Related literature

	Topic area	Title
\1\	Siemens Industry Online Support	https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/
\2\	Download page for this entry	https://support.industry.siemens.com/cs/ww/en/view/10974 8211
/3/	Industrial security	https://www.siemens.com/Industrial-Security
\4\	Description of the security events of the SIMATIC controller	http://w3.siemens.com/mcms/industrial-automation-systems-simatic/en/manual-overview/tech-doc-pcs7/Pages/Default.aspx
\5\	Security for industrial process measurement and control - Network and system security	https://webstore.iec.ch/publication/7561&preview=1
/6/	Law for increasing the security of information technology systems (IT security law)	http://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?startbk=Bundesanz eiger_BGBl&jumpTo=bgbl115s1324.pdf  (No. 31 from 24/07/2015)
\7\	Data Source Configuration Guide for Microsoft Windows Event Log WMI PD25083	https://kc.mcafee.com/corporate/index?page=content&id=P D25083
/8/	Audit Policy Settings Under Local Policies for Windows Server	https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd941595.aspx
/9/	Configuring the Event Logs	https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd277416.aspx
\10\	Windows Server - Event Log	https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/dd349798.aspx
\11\	Event Log Policy Settings	https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc778402.aspx

# 7 History

Version	Date	Change
V1.0	06/2017	First version