



ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSE ON

SECURITY FOR POWER PROFESSIONALS

100 HRS DURATION

05th August, 2024

NODAL OFFICERS

Shri. M. R. Chauhan, Jt. Advisor (BD)

Cell: 9910378129, Email: mrchauhan@cbip.org

Shri. Jaideep Singh, Sr. Manager (T)

Cell: 9871718218, Email: jaideep@cbip.org



Organized By: Central Board of Irrigation and Power CBIP Centre of Excellence, Gurgaon



Supported By: Central Electricity Authority of India Under The Aegis Of:



The Society of Power Engineer (India)



INTRODUCTION

Critical infrastructure systems like those driving power generation, water treatment, electricity production and other platforms are interconnected to form the energy "grid". Although beneficial to the public this grid is vulnerable to cyber-attacks.

Cyber intrusion attempts and cyber- attacks in any critical sector are carried out with a malicious intent. In the power sector it is either to compromise the power supply system or render the grid operation insecure. Any such compromise may result in mal-operation of equipment, equipment damages or even in a cascading grid blackout.

The much-hyped air gap myth between IT and OT Systems now stands shattered. The artificial air gap created by deploying firewalls between any IT and OT System can be jumped by any insider or an outsider through social engineering. After gaining the entry inside the system through privilege escalation, the control of IT network and operations of OT systems can be taken over even remotely by any cyber adversary. The gain of sensitive operational data through such intrusions may help the Nation/ State sponsored or non-sponsored adversaries and cyber attackers to design more sinister and advanced cyberattacks.

In order to decrease the risk, leaders/ operators must identify and focus on the elements of cyber-risk to target. More specifically, the many components of cyber-risk must be understood and prioritized for enterprise cybersecurity efforts. Also, there is a need to increase awareness, and development of human resources trained in cyber security technology along with policy makers, law enforcement, judicial actors, who are also equally necessary.

The objective of Training Program is to

- Creating cyber security awareness.
- Creating a secure cyber ecosystem.
- Creating a cyber-assurance framework.
- Strengthening the regulatory framework.
- Creating mechanisms for security threat early warning, vulnerability management and response to security threats.
- Securing remote operations and services.
- Protection and resilience of critical information infrastructure.
- Reducing cyber supply chain risks.

- Encouraging use of open standards
- Promotion of research and development in cyber security.
- Human resource development in the domain of cyber security.
- · Information Sharing and cooperation.

DURATION AND METHODOLOGY OF COURSE

The duration of the course will be 100 Hrs. having 2 hours each on alternate days and 4 hours on week-end. The timing of the lecture will be preferably in evening on weekdays and daytime on Saturday / Sunday. The exact day wise schedule shall be available well in advance, before commencement of the sessions of the program. The classes will be conducted in Online mode through MS Teams platform, link of which will be shared by CBIP.

ABOUT CBIP

Central Board of Irrigation & Power (CBIP) a premier Institution, setup by GOI in 1927, is serving the nation in the disciplines of Power, Renewable Energy and Water Resources Sectors for more than 96 years.

It is an exchange and knowledge bank for dissemination of technical knowledge & professional experience to help Engineers / Professionals to update their knowledge and gain practical know-how.

CBIP'S MAIN OBJECTIVE IS

- ➤ To disseminate technical knowledge through various modes, e.g., publication of technical documents, organizing conferences /workshops.
- ➤ To provide specialized training to the professionals in the Power, Renewable Energy and Water Resources Sectors.

STRENGTHS OF CBIP

- More than 96 years old establishment into dissemination of knowledge in Power, Irrigation and Renewable sectors.
- Almost all reputed utilities of Power, Irrigation and Renewable sectors of the country are the institutional members and at least 3000 senior officers of the level

of Chief engineer and above from these sectors are the members.

- Easy availability and access to the reputed and highly experienced faculty because of above two facts.
- Has a strong base of the very senior officers with deep experience of various disciplines of Power and irrigation sector.
- ➤ Has the secretariat of at least 10 international organizations and the Secretary CBIP is the secretary or the member secretary of their India chapters.

FACULTY

Renowned / Reputed and well experienced faculty members / subject expert from Power Industry / Developers / Manufacturers will be delivering the lectures.

RECOGNISION / CERTIFICATION OF THE COURSE

Certificate will be issued by Central Board of irrigation & Power (CBIP) which is a reputed autonomous body in the field of Power & Water Resources with the course module recognised and supported by CEA.

CBIP institute has been recognized as Category-I training Institute by Ministry of Power, Govt. of India and also a recognized training partner of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), Power Sector Skill Council (PSSC) and Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ)

COURSE FEE

The Course Fee will be

- Rs. 28,000/- per participant for non- members
- Rs 25,200/- per participant for members of CBIP & SPE.

GST @ 18% shall be payable extra. GST No. 06AAA|C0237F1ZW

PAYMENT PLAN

- Full payment in 02 equal installments for non-sponsored participants. Ist installment at the time of commencing the course & 2nd installment within 30 days from commencement of the course.
- · Sponsored participants may pay in single installment.

TO REGISTER



The prospective participants, desirous of attending the above course may register themselves by clicking the following button:

CLICK TO REGISTER

Or by sending the following details to CBIP by email at training@cbip.org

Title of Course:
Name:
Qualification:
Organization /Institute(if any):
Mailing address:
E-mail:
Mob:

BANK DETAILS

Payments of course fee should be made by cheque at par/Demand Draft drawn in favour of "Central Board of Irrigation and Power", payable at Gurgaon.

or

Online transfer the amount to Indian Overseas Bank

Beneficiary Name: Central Board of Irrigation & Power

SB Account No.: 236701000000922

IFSC: IOBA0002367 Branch Code: 2367

Address: Indian Overseas Bank, SCO 26, Sector-31,

Gurgaon, Haryana, PIN-122002

**It is compulsory that the details of the payments are shared with CBIP via mail (i.e. mrchauhan@cbip.org or jaideep@cbip.org).

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE

A. K. Dinkar, Secretary, CBIP Sanjeev Singh, Director, CBIP

Nodal Officers:

Shri. M. R. Chauhan, Jt. Advisor (BD)
Mob: 9910378129, Email: mrchauhan@cbip.org
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CENTRAL BOARD OF IRRIGATION & POWER

Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi -110021 Phone: 011 26115984, E-mail: cbip@cbip.org

CBIP CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE

Plot No-21, Sector-32, Gurgaon, Haryana Phone: 0124 4035267, E-mail: training@cbip.org

PROGRAM MODULE

	TROGRAM MODULE							
S. N.	MODULE/TOPIC	CONTENTS	1.5	Case studies	Solar, Wind,			
1.	Basic Level Cyber Professionals	Security Training Program for Power			Pipeline, Black Energy 3 & Stuxnet - Lessons Learnt			
1.1	Introduction to Cyber Security	Introduction to Cyber Security as Cyber Risk Management • What is Cyber Security? • What is Cyber Risk? What factors contribute to CyberRisk? • Basic Risk Models • Cyber Security of IT vs. OT • NIST Cyber Security Framework Thinking like a Cyber Security Aware			 Emerging Technology in Cyber Security: Intrusion detection system (IDS) Deception technology Data diode SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) SOC (Security Operation Center) Technologies for anomaly detection in power system 			
		Operator Device/End Point Security Server Security Network Security Application Security ICS and SCADA Security	2		el Cyber Security Training Program			
			2.1	Risk Driven Cyber Security and Cyber Security MaturityModel	Introduction to Risk Driven Cyber Security Risk Assessment Methodology Risk Driven Cyber Security Levels NIST CSF and 5 core functions			
1.2	Network Security	Network Security Fundamentals Network Diagramming, Zoning and			 NIST CSF Tiers and Maturity Models Cyber Security Maturity Model 			
		 Segregation (Firewalls) Network Cyber Threats Network Protocols and their security Issues DNS, TCP/IP, LAN, Physical Layer Security 			 Implementing IDENTIFY Function Asset Enumeration, Asset Management System Asset Vulnerability Assessment User Life Cycle 			
		➤ Wifi Security➤ Intranet Security• Mitigation Techniques• Firewall			 Authentication and Authorization Technologies Threat Models based on Asset Vulnerabilities 			
		 Intrusion Detection and Intrusion Prevention Detecting Network based Attacks Encryption, Hashing, Digital Signature Router Security 		Risk Driven Protection and Detection Techniques	Protection Function Configuration Management Malware Analysis Vulnerability Assessment and Pen- Testing Perimeter Security			
1.3	Application Security	 Security Threats to Applications – Stand alone, Networkbased applications, Web applications Application Security Threats and Problems Application Security Threat Detection and Mitigation 			 Risk Analysis and Appropriate Protection Functions Encryption, Hashing, Digital Signature Digital Certificates Web Application Protection Detection Function			
		 Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VAPT) Web Application Security Threats and Attacks Web Application Attack Detection SSL/TLS and Digital Certificates Capturing Web traffic Web Application VAPT 			 Intrusion Detection and Intrusion Prevention Detecting Network based Attacks End Point Intrusion Detection and Protection Tools for Continuous Monitoring (SIEM, SOC) Escalation of Cyber Events 			
1.4	Best Practices andAwareness	 NESCOR guide to vulnerability assessment Security assessment strategy Risk Assessment Authentication and Authorization Malware Detection Network Traffic Analysis Phishing Awareness Remote Session Security 	2.3	Risk Driven Response	Response Function Response Planning Analysis and Forensics Mitigation Planning Ransomware Attack Response Supply Chain Attack Response Risk Assessment Update Communication and Escalation			

Detailed Risk Assessment Methodology	 Ransomware Attacks Backup Process Recovery from Backups Drills for Recovery Communication 	3.4	Intrusion Detection Lab	 Using Snort NIDS Using Zeek/ Bro NIDS
Assessment				Visualization of network traffic data
Wictious.50,	 ISO27001 Risk Methodology System Architecture diagram Network Architecture Diagram			Host/Endpoint Intrusion Detection Lab using Wazuh
Wethodology	 Dependence Analysis (OEMs and other Service Providers) Other Risk Factors Risk Matrix Threat Intelligence Likelihood Computation Risk Measurements Risk Based Security Profile 	3.5	Technology Labs and Organizational Security Policy Lab	 Honeypots for Threat Intelligence Collection Lab Use of Honey Tokens Organization Level Security Policy— Requirements, Discussions and Formulation (Discussion Oriented Lab)
Need for	Working Together in formulating	4		yber Security Training Program for nals
Organizational Security Policy, Policy Adoption and Policy Implementation	Cyber Security Policy for your organization (Interactive) Discussing policy formulated, Discuss Implement ability, Fitment to Risk Profile (Interactive)	4.1		Introduction to Cyber Security for Critical Infrastructure: ICS Security SCADA Security OSI Model
Intermediate Level Power Engineers	l Hands-On Practice on Cyber Security for			Understanding of Protocol Vulnerability: • PCN Protocols
Hardening Your System	 LAB: Hands on Malware Analysis Manual Tools to check malware Using File Hashes and Use of Virus Total to check against existing 			 PCN Protocols Modbus IECTC 57 Protocol Standards & Best Practices:
	malware LAB: Operating System Hardening Understanding the concept of O/S Hardening against Vulnerabilities Lynis Tool for Linux Windows Group Policy Edit Tool Openscap and Scap Workbench for Configuration Audit		Practices	NIST SP 80-161 NERC - CIP (North American Electric Reliability Corporation Critical Infrastructure Protection) Incident response & incident reporting IEC 62443 Standards: Zones and Conduits Patch management
Flows	Application SecurityBuffer Overflow LabInteger Overflow Lab			Risk Assessment Security Requirement
	 Web Security Command Injection Lab SQL Injection Lab Cross-site Scripting Lab Cross-site Request Forgery Lab 	4.3	Vulnerability & Malware	Device Level Vulnerability:
Network Security Lab	 Arp Spoofing Lab Packet Sniffing and Packet Analysis	4.4	VAPT	Dynamic Analysis Vulnerability Assessment and
	 Lab Man-in-the-Middle Attack Network reconnaissance Lab Wifi Network Lab Password sniffing in wifi network Reconnaissance on wifi network using aircrack-ng 			Penetration Testing – I Vulnerability identification Common SCADA vulnerabilities Physical access Vulnerability scanning Server OS testing Patch levels Default and insecure configurations
	Organizational Security Policy, Policy Adoption and Policy Implementation Intermediate Level Power Engineers Hardening Your System Finding Security Flows	• Likelihood Computation • Risk Measurements • Risk Based Security Profile Need for Organizational Security Policy, Policy Adoption and Policy Implementation Intermediate Level Hands-On Practice on Cyber Security for Power Engineers Hardening Your System LAB: Hands on Malware Analysis • Manual Tools to check malware • Using File Hashes and Use of Virus Total to check against existing malware LAB: Operating System Hardening • Understanding the concept of O/S Hardening against Vulnerabilities • Lynis Tool for Linux • Windows Group Policy Edit Tool • Openscap and Scap Workbench for Configuration Audit Finding Security Flows Application Security • Buffer Overflow Lab • Integer Overflow Lab • Integer Overflow Lab • Privilege Escalation Labs Web Security • Command Injection Lab • SQL Injection Lab • Cross-site Scripting Lab • Cross-site Request Forgery Lab Network Labs • Arp Spoofing Lab • Packet Sniffing and Packet Analysis Lab • Man-in-the-Middle Attack • Network Lab • Password sniffing in wifi network • Reconnaissance on wifi network	Likelihood Computation Risk Measurements Risk Based Security Profile Need for Organizational Security Policy, Policy Adoption and Policy Implementation Intermediate Level Hands-On Practice on Cyber Security for Power Engineers Hardening Your System LAB: Hands on Malware Analysis Manual Tools to check malware Using File Hashes and Use of Virus Total to check against existing malware LAB: Operating System Hardening Understanding the concept of O/S Hardening against Vulnerabilities Lynis Tool for Linux Windows Group Policy Edit Tool Openscap and Scap Workbench for Configuration Audit Finding Security Flows Application Security Integer Overflow Lab Integer Overflow Lab Privilege Escalation Labs SQL Injection Lab Cross-site Scripting Lab Cross-site Request Forgery Lab Network Labs Arp Spoofing Lab Packet Sniffing and Packet Analysis Lab Man-in-the-Middle Attack Network Lab Password sniffing in wifi network Reconnaissance on wifi network	• Threat Intelligence • Likelihood Computation • Risk Measurements • Risk Based Security Profile Need for Organizational Security Policy, Policy Adoption and Policy Implementation Intermediate Level Hands-On Practice on Cyber Security for Power Engineers Hardening Your System LAB: Hands on Malware Analysis • Manual Tools to check malware • Using File Hashes and Use of Virus Total to check against existing malware LAB: Operating System Hardening • Understanding the concept of O/S Hardening against Vulnerabilities • Lynis Tool for Linux • Windows Group Policy Edit Tool • Openscap and Scap Workbench for Configuration Audit Finding Security Flows Pinding Security Flows Application Security Flows Privilege Escalation Lab • Privilege Escalation Lab • Cross-site Scripting Lab • Cross-site Request Forgery Lab Network Security Lab Network Security Lab Wiff Network Lab • Password sniffing and Packet Analysis Lab • Man-in-the-Middle Attack • Network reconnaissance Lab Wiff Network Lab • Password sniffing in wifi network using aircrack-ng Recurity Policy Advance Level Cy Power Profession 4.1 Advance Level Cy Power Profession 4.2 Standards & Practices Firotical Lynia Tod for Linux Vulnerability Application Security Flows Application

		Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing – II Authentication and remote access Attacking ICS & Protocols Attacking standard services (HTTP, FTP) Attacking server OS Attacking ISC Protocols Attacking wireless communications	5.2	SecurityControls	 LAB: Hands on IP Scanning Port scanning tools Physical security & safety Categorization of system controls Identification/authentication/Au thorization (IA&A) Remote access security and Encryption. Logical security
4.5	Vulnerability Assessment & Forensic	Host, application and platform fingerprinting: Host and port scanning/Security considerations Scanning tools and techniques Scanning ICS/SCADA networks Vulnerability identification	5.3	Policy &practices	 LAB: Hands on Concept of UTM box Firewall details Security Architecture Intrusion Detection system IDS/IPS (Introduction to Snort) Patch management Strategic Planning and Building a
		 Common SCADA vulnerabilities Physical access Vulnerability scanning Server OS testing Patch levels Default and insecure configurations SCADA Forensic: Network communications RF signal capture & analysis Sniffing network traffic 	ı		Roadmap forSecuring Critical Infrastructure Incident response Active Directory and group policy ICS / SCADA Security Maturity Model Summary of good security practices, depth in defense Security solutions - Data Diodes, SIEM, SOC/ NOC
ı		 Device functionality analysis Attacking ICS Attacking standard services (HTTP, FTP) Attacking server OS Attacking ISC Protocols Attacking wireless communications 	5.4	Securing Systems and Brainstorming Policies	An overview of the NIST Cyber security Framework for Critical Infrastructure (Part I) and (Part II) Brain storming on relevance of NIST framework in Indiancontext specially for LDCs.
5	Advance Level Ha	 WEP/WPA2 password cracking nds-On Practice on Cyber Security 	5.5	Lessons Learned	Case study 2 - Ukrainian Power Grid (BlackEnergy3) Cyber- attack &
	for Power Profess				Group discussions on lessons
5.1	VAPT	 LAB: Hands on Penetration Tests: Penetration Tests of Device and system (Pen Test)/ Physical test Facility for manually verifying the compliance against NERC CIP & IEEE 1686 Guidelines. Application layer protocol and its security extensions test 	ı		learned from Ukrainian PowerGrid (BlackEnergy3) Cyber attack Case study 1 – STUXNET & Group discussions on lessons learned from STUXNET WEP/ WPA2 password cracking.

ABOUT SOCIETY OF POWER ENGINEERS (SPE INDIA)

The Society of Power Engineers (India) is an apex body engaged in the activities of technological upliftment of the power engineers of this country by making available latest technological developments all over the world to the members. Publication & distribution of information Journal, Workshops/Seminar, group discussion are regular features of the society.

The aims and objects for which the Society is constituted, is to promote the advancement of power engineering and allied subjects, and their applications, and to provide facilities for the exchange of information and ideas on those subjects amongst the members of the Society and for that purpose