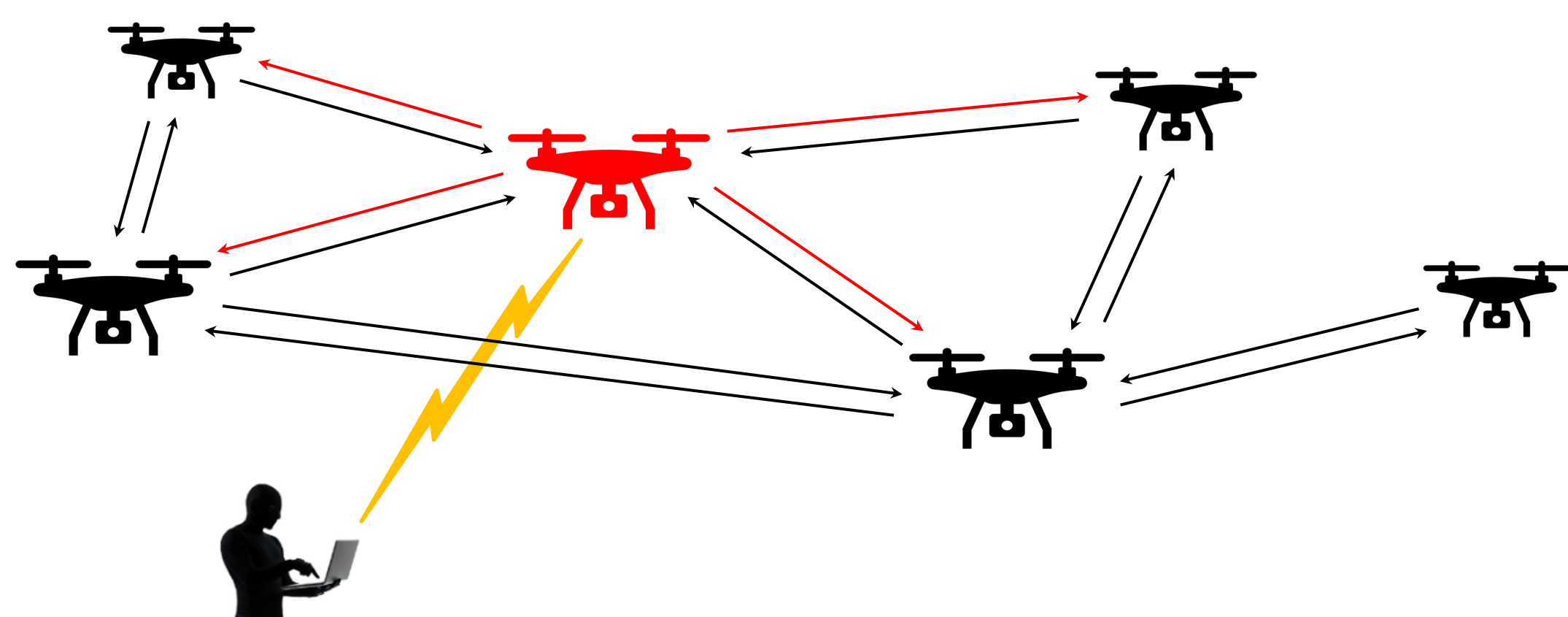


Cybersecurity of Multi-Agent Systems

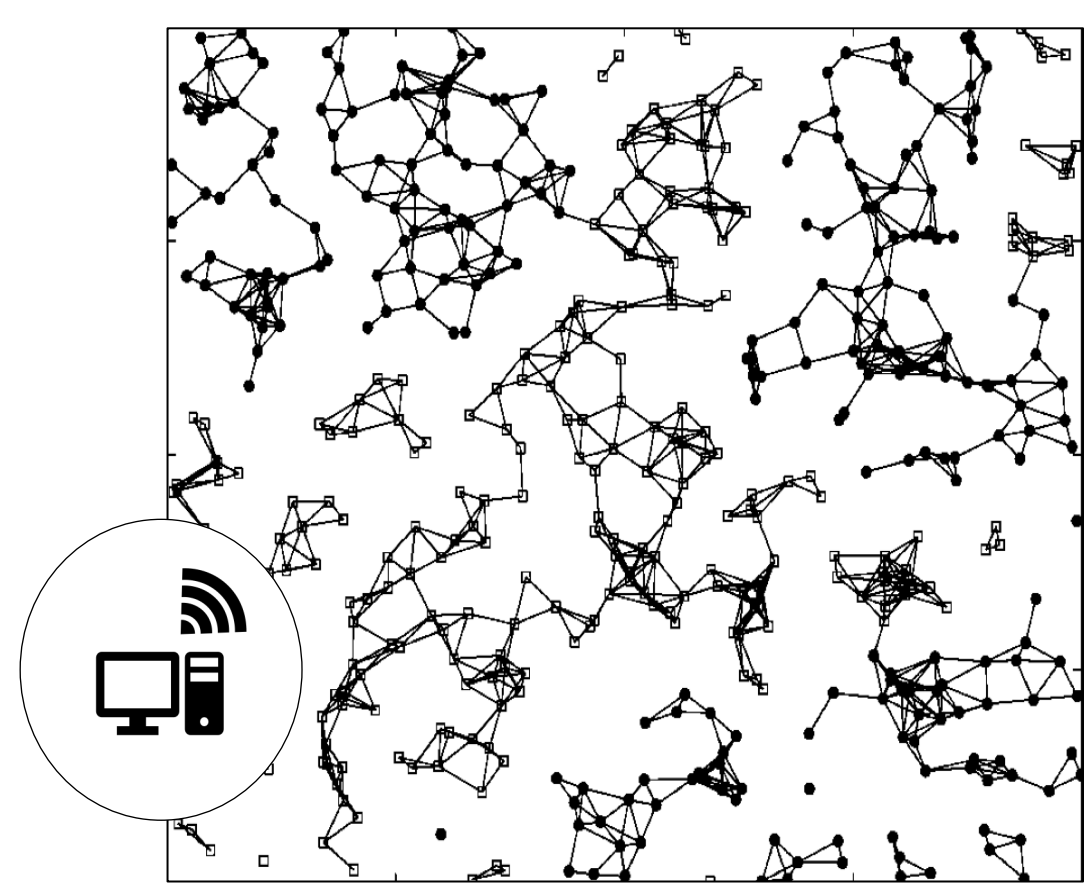
- ▶ **Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)** can accomplish complex missions like search-and-rescue and remote sensing
- ▶ Close integration with human life and property makes **safety assurance** of utmost importance
- ▶ Each agent of the MAS uses a mix of onboard sensors (INS, cameras) and communications (GPS, radio, Wi-Fi) to navigate the environment safely
- ▶ **Cyberattackers** can exploit vulnerabilities of onboard sensors and communications to compromise the collective performance of the MAS:



- ▶ **Expensive Solution:** Install additional sensors, using data-driven approaches (e.g., classification models) to detect cyberattacks and anomalies

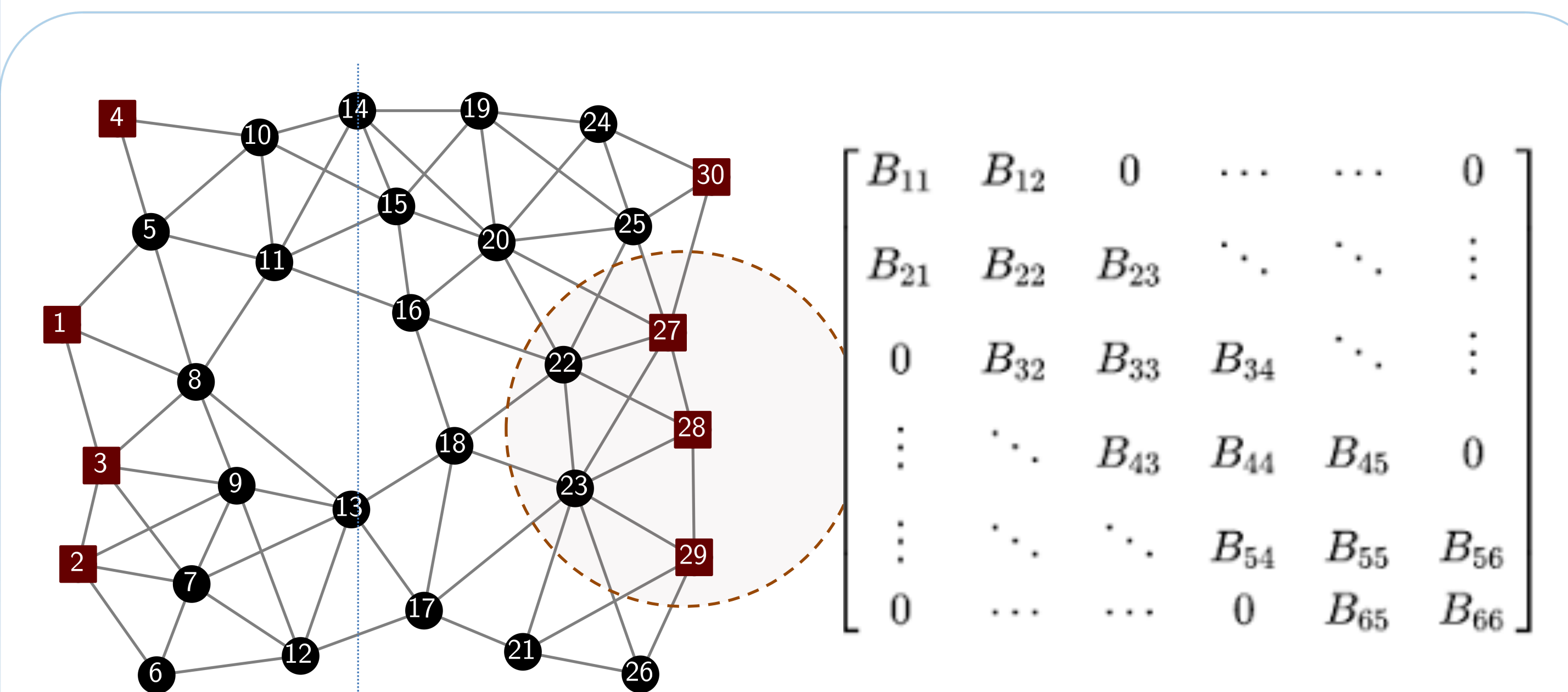
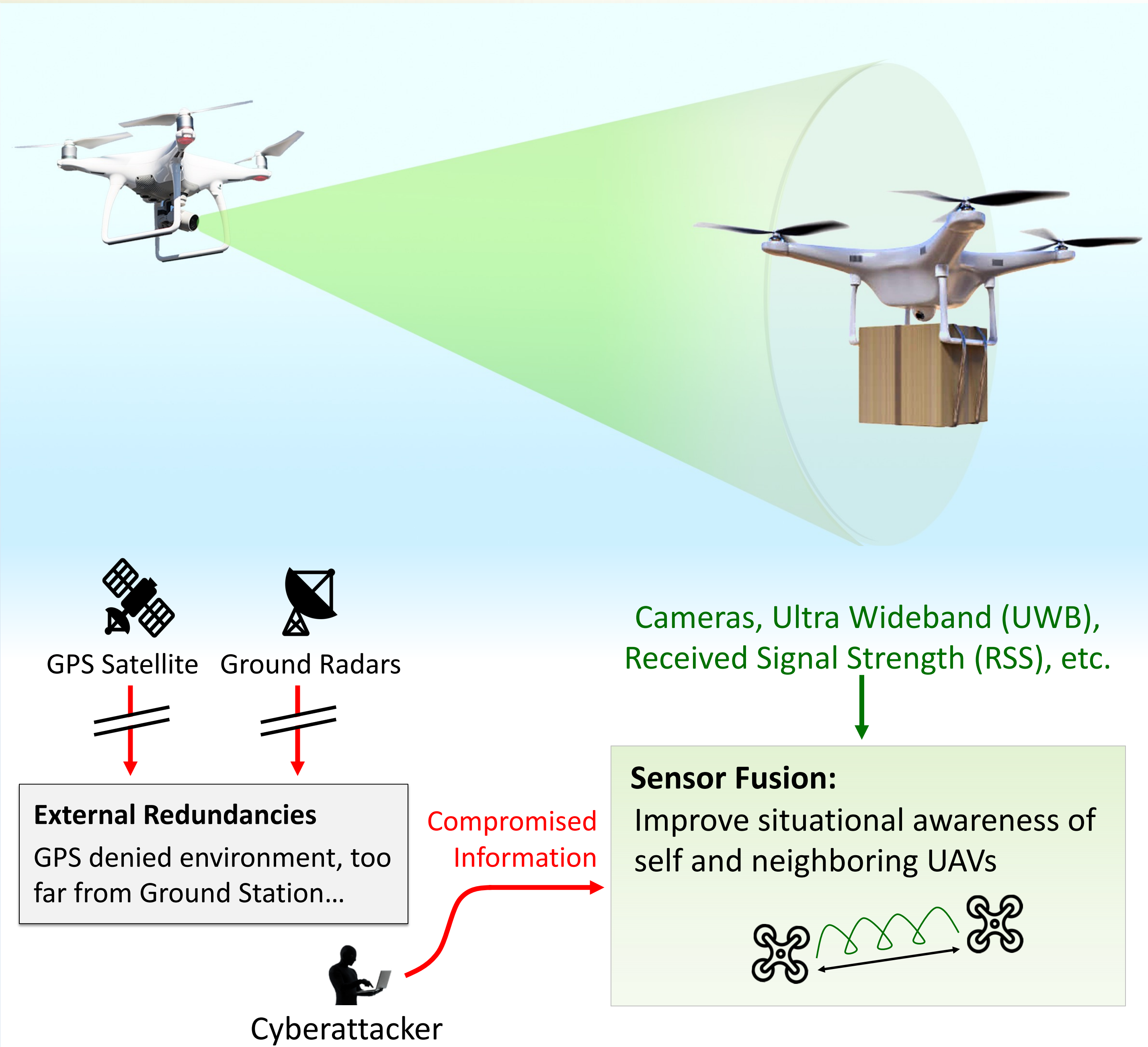
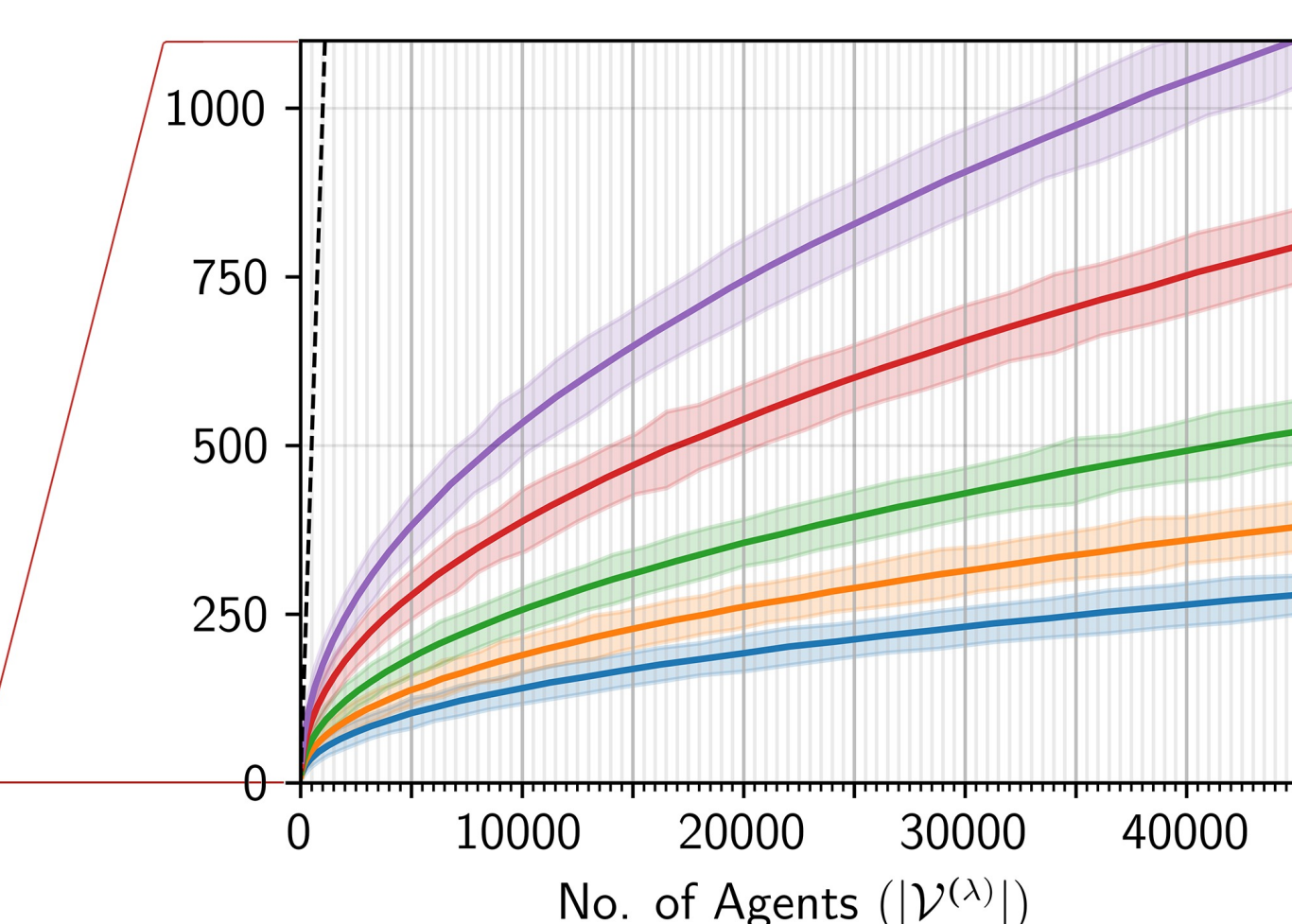
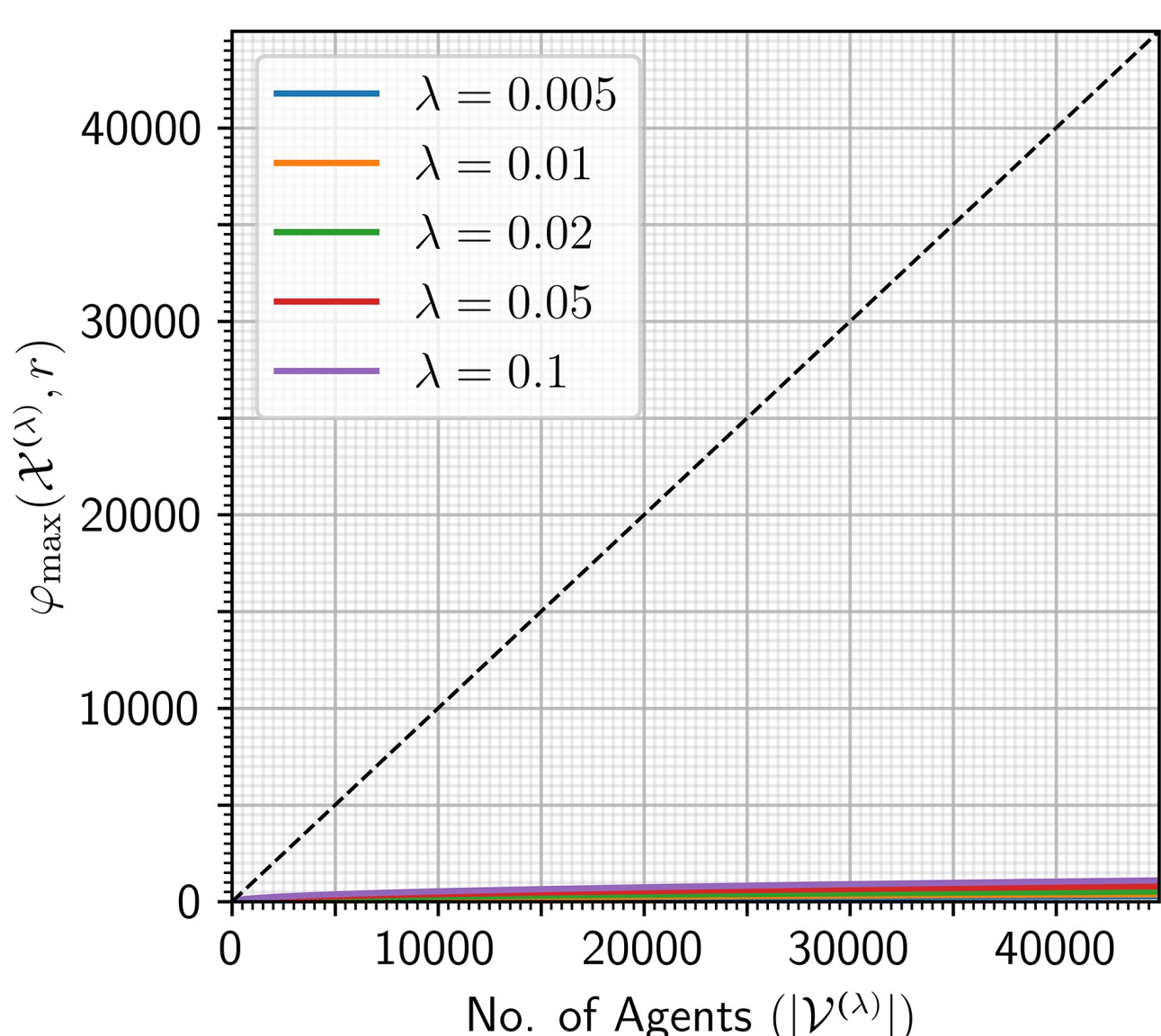
Proposed Approach: Use the existing **pairwise measurements** (e.g., camera pointed from one agent to another) for real-time detection and mitigation

Scalability Issues in Large-Scale MAS



Large amount of data can be processed by:

1. exploiting **sparsity**
2. **relaxation / convexification** of the problem
3. **distributed algorithms**



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimise}_{a_i} \quad \|[a_1 \ a_2 \ \dots]^T\|_{\phi}^1 \\ & \text{subject to} \quad \|\hat{x}_i - a_i - (\hat{x}_j - a_j)\| = d_{ij}, \forall (i, j) \in \mathcal{E} \\ & \quad \quad \quad \|a_i\| \leq \bar{a}, \forall i \end{aligned}$$

