



Cyber Security in IoT

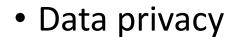
Katharina Pilar von Pilchau

Prof. Dr. Stefan Wolf

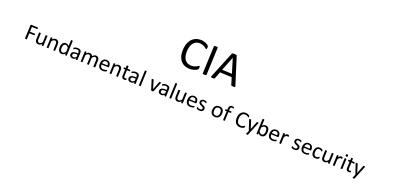
TH OWL, Höxter, Germany

Cyber Security

- Security
- Safety
- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability







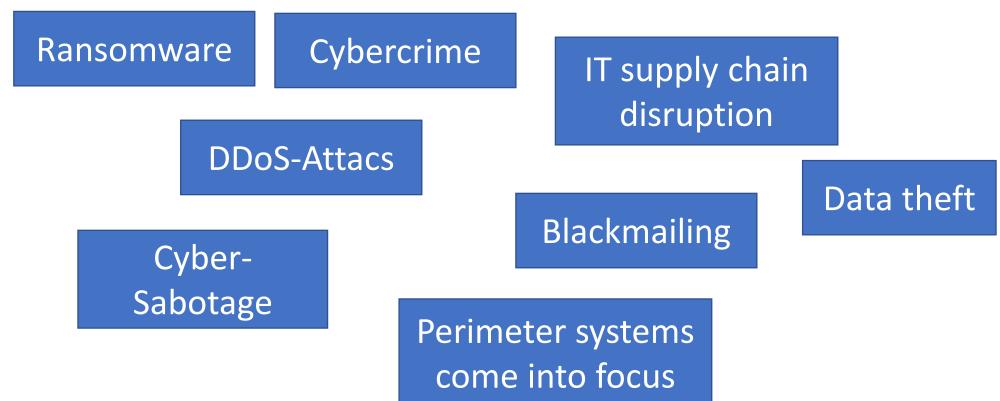






Cyber Security – current situation

The overall situation is getting worse









IoT in the Water Sector

- IoT in the facilities
- IoT in public areas
- IoT in the private sphere of customers





Special challenges in the IoT

- Lack of awareness
- Up-to-dateness of the software
- Software dependencies
- Often part of the critical infrastructure
- Shortage of skilled staff



=> Checklist







Threats to cyber security

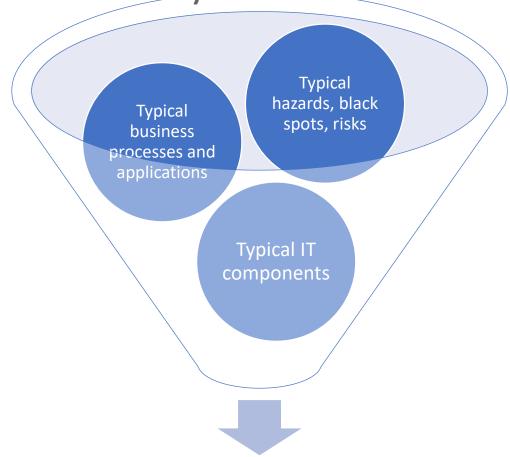
- Force majeure
- Organisational shortcomings
- Human error
- Technical failure
- Deliberate acts







Better Cyber Security



Framework for cyber security management





Example

SYS.4.4.A15 Restrictive Granting of Access Rights (S)

Access authorisations for IoT devices SHOULD be granted as restrictively as possible. If this is not possible using IoT devices themselves, it SHOULD be considered via the network.

SYS.4.4.A16 Elimination of Malware on IoT Devices (S)

The IT Operation Department SHOULD regularly obtain information as to whether the IoT devices used could become infected with malware and how it can be removed. Malware SHOULD be eliminated immediately. If the cause of an infection cannot be eliminated or a new infection cannot be effectively prevented, the affected IoT devices SHOULD no longer be used.

SYS.4.4.A17 Monitoring Network Traffic on IoT Devices (S)

Whether IoT devices or sensor systems communicate only with IT systems that are necessary for their operation SHOULD be monitored.

SYS.4.4.A18 Logging Security-Relevant Events on IoT Devices (S)

Security-relevant events SHOULD be logged automatically. If this is not possible using IoT devices themselves, routers and logging mechanisms of other IT systems SHOULD be used. The log data SHOULD be evaluated appropriately.

SYS.4.4.A19 Protection of Administration Interfaces (S)

Depending on whether IoT devices are administered locally; directly using the respective

https://www.bsi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/BSI/Grundschutz/International/bsi_it_gs_comp_2022.pdf







What to do?

- Build a security policy, a security concept and a CISO
- Establish a security process

Specification of the scope

- Organisation
- Infrastructure
- IT Systems
- Applications
- Employees

Structure Analysis Status quo Analysis

Defining Protection Needs

Modelling (selection and adaption of requirements)

IT-Grundschutz Check (Part 1) (gap analysis)

> Risk Analysis

Consolidation

IT-Grundschutz Check (Part 2)

Implementation of Safeguards







Maintenance and Continuous Improvement