



IoT Academy:

Azure Defender for IoT

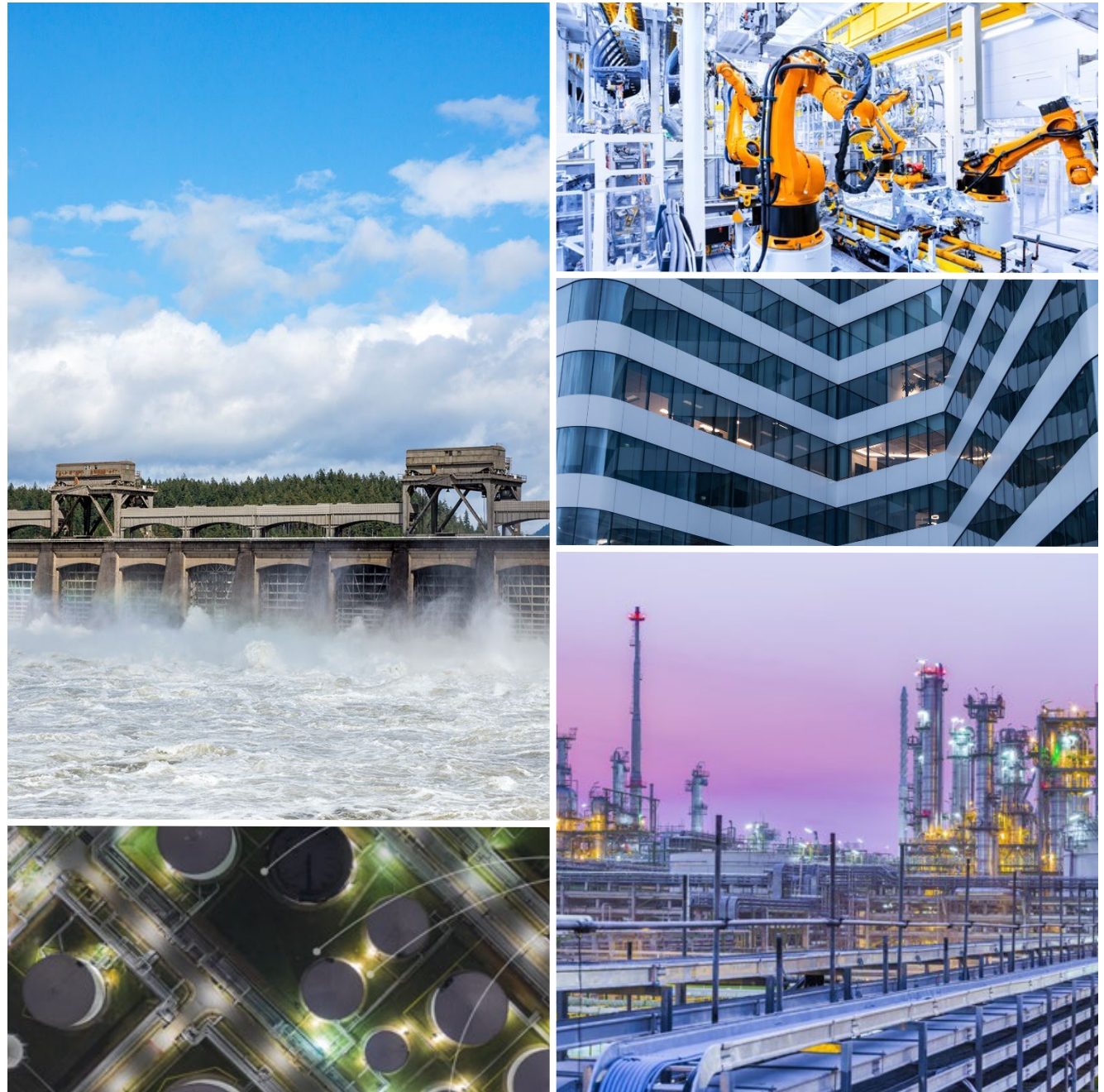
Dan Frechette
Sr Technical Specialist GBB



How Gartner defines Operational Technology (OT) security

“The practices and technologies used to protect people, assets and information involved in the monitoring and/or control of physical devices, processes and events.”

Manufacturing, energy & water utilities, smart buildings, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, oil & gas, transportation & logistics, mining, life sciences, retail, ...



Differences between IT & OT security



IT Security

Data confidentiality & privacy

Standard protocols & devices

High levels of connectivity

Multiple layers of controls & telemetry



OT Security

Safety & availability

Specialized protocols, devices & legacy OS platforms

Traditionally air-gapped

Little or no visibility into IoT/OT risk

IoT/OT risk = business risk

Financial



Destructive malware shuts down factories worldwide, causing tens or hundreds of millions of dollars in losses (WannaCry, NotPetya, LockerGoga, Ekans, ...).

IP Theft



Adversaries compromise internet-connected devices to gain access to sensitive IP on corporate networks (discovered by Microsoft Security Research).

Safety



Malware exploits vulnerabilities in smart building access systems, actively targeting tens of thousands of devices every day in over 100 countries.

US CISA/NSA Advisory

"Cyber actors have demonstrated their continued willingness to conduct malicious cyber activity against critical infrastructure." **Organizations should**

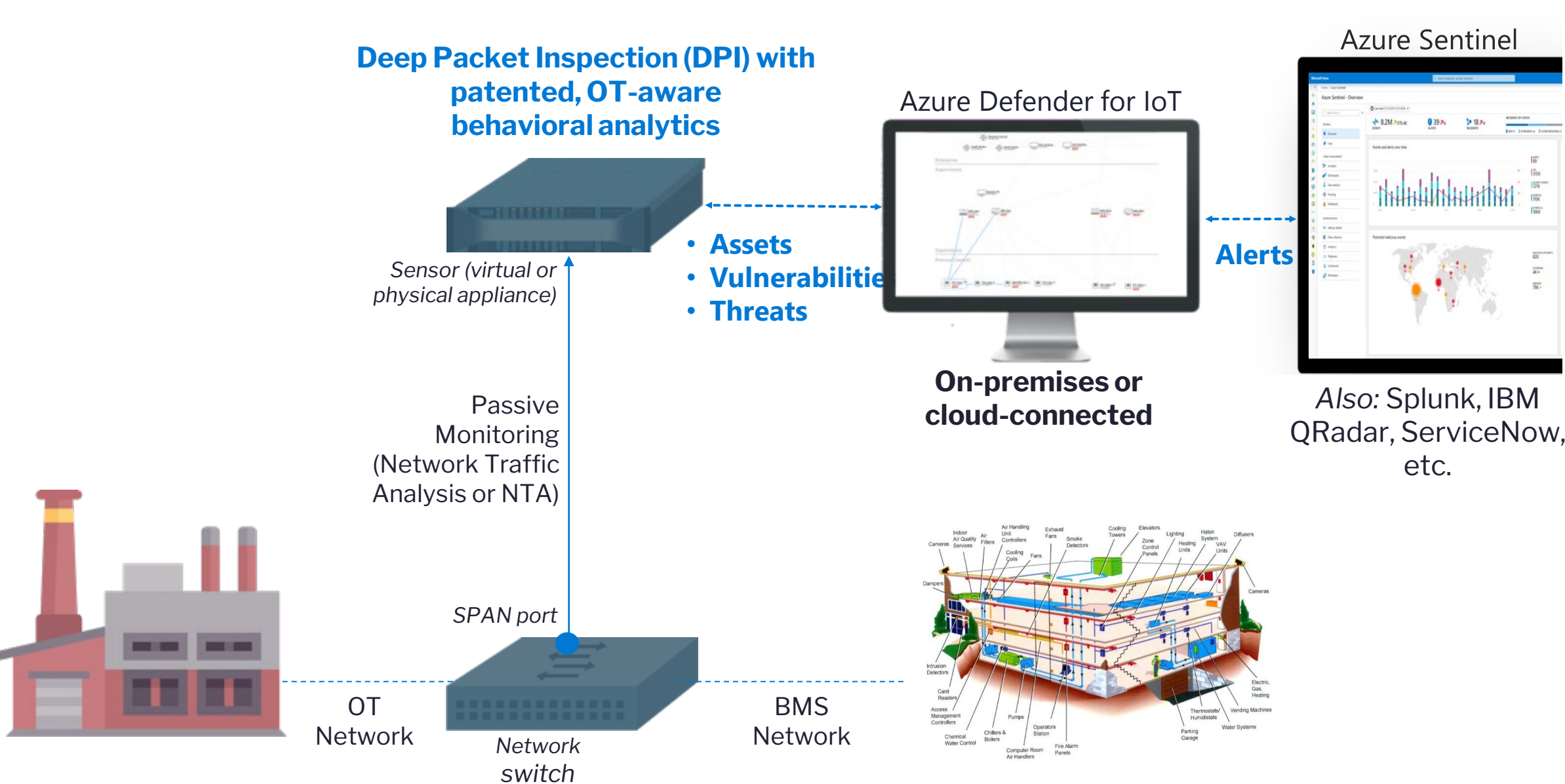
- create an **accurate and detailed OT infrastructure map**
- use the **validated asset inventory** to investigate and **determine specific risks** associated with existing OT devices
- implement a continuous and vigilant system **monitoring program with anomaly detection.**



• Manufacturers are 8x more likely to be breached for theft of sensitive IP according to Verizon DBIR



Rapid deployment with zero performance impact



Protecting Your Enterprise of Things

Security Threat Intelligence

Defender for IoT

Microsoft Defender for Endpoint

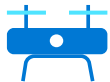
Security Micro-Agent

Agentless Monitoring

Enterprise IoT

Dedicated IoT

Sensors, detectors, meters and purpose-built



OT/ICS

PLC/Indus. automation, embedded, proprietary



General-purpose IoT

Cameras, thermostats, smoke alarms, HVAC



Corporate IoT

IP cameras, printers, smart TVs, VoIP phones, smart appliances



Network

Routers, switches, APs



Endpoints

Servers, laptops, tablets, mobile



Greenfield

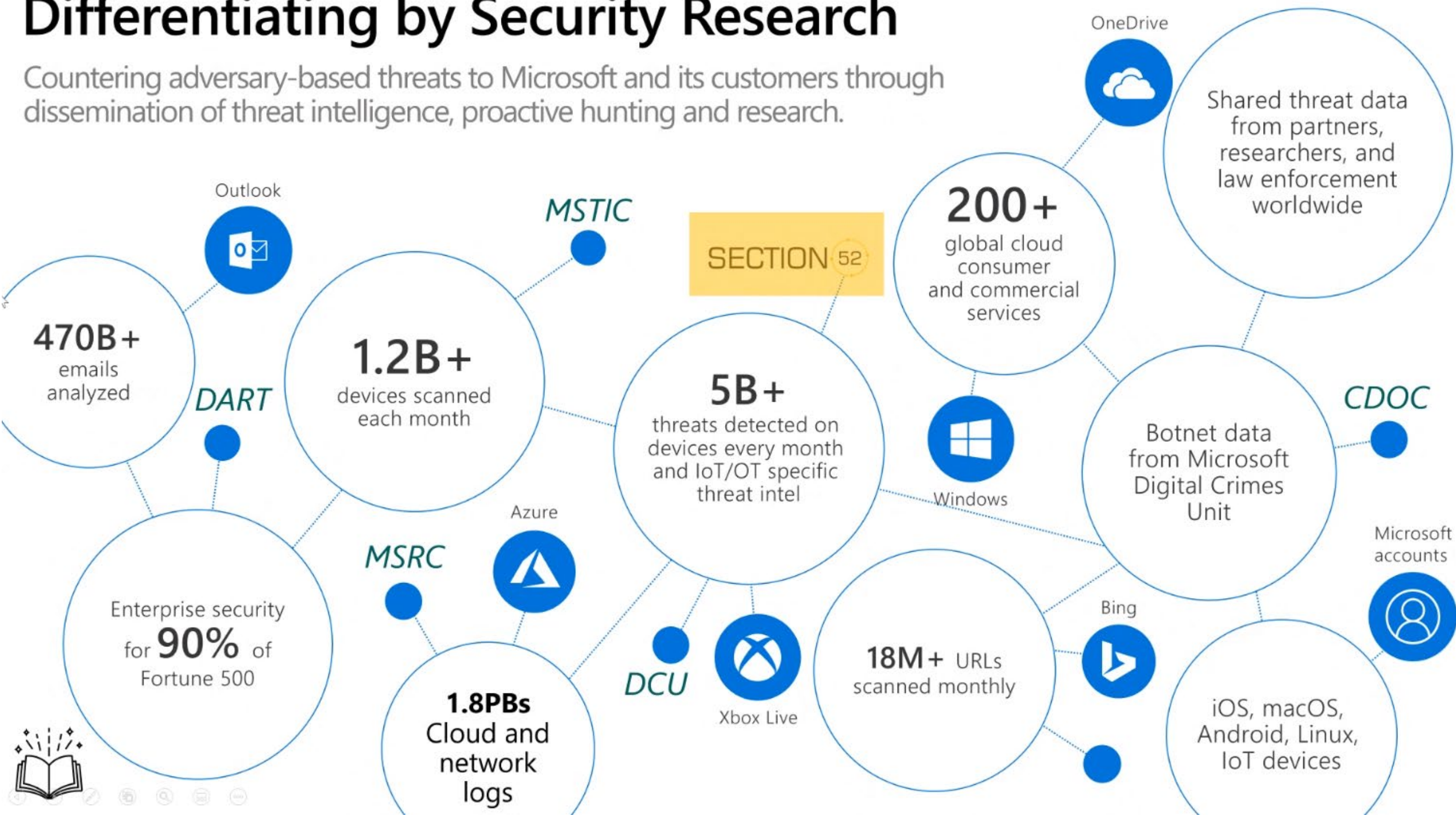
Industrial

Enterprise

Traditional

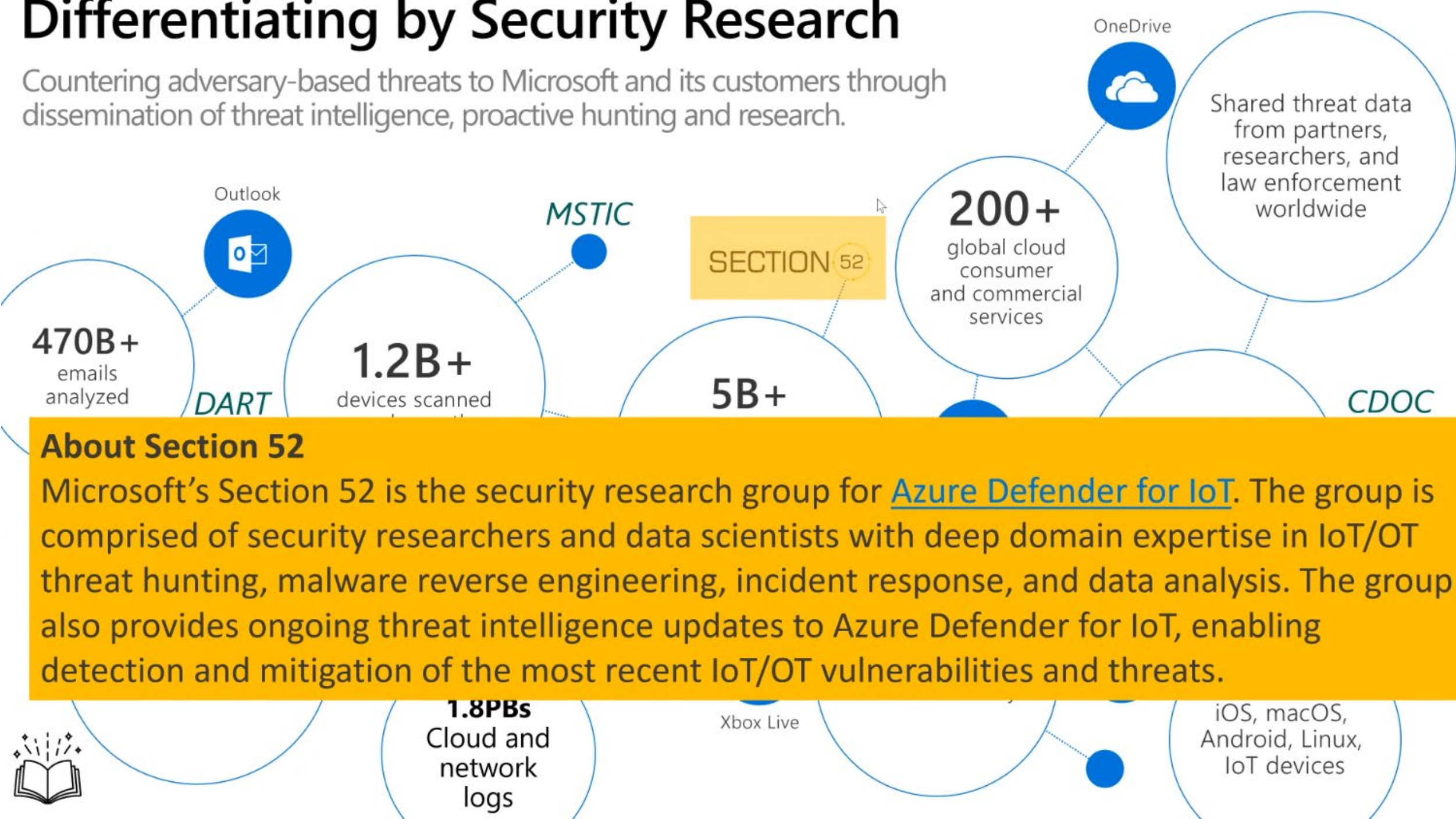
Differentiating by Security Research

Countering adversary-based threats to Microsoft and its customers through dissemination of threat intelligence, proactive hunting and research.



Differentiating by Security Research

Countering adversary-based threats to Microsoft and its customers through dissemination of threat intelligence, proactive hunting and research.



About Section 52

Microsoft's Section 52 is the security research group for [Azure Defender for IoT](#). The group is comprised of security researchers and data scientists with deep domain expertise in IoT/OT threat hunting, malware reverse engineering, incident response, and data analysis. The group also provides ongoing threat intelligence updates to Azure Defender for IoT, enabling detection and mitigation of the most recent IoT/OT vulnerabilities and threats.

IoT & ICS Security maturity model

Level 1



Level 2



Level 3



Level 4







Asset Management

Threat Detection

IT & OT Integration

IoT & ICS Security maturity model

	Level 1 	Level 2 	Level 3 	Level 4 
Asset Mgt	<p>Asset documentation Spreadsheet</p> <p>Static network map</p>	<p>Dynamic Asset documentation</p> <p>Accurate spreadsheet with IPs</p>	<p>Alerting when new assets appear and retire</p> <p>Accurate network map with all assets in network topology</p>	<p>Integration with Asset Inventory database (CMDB)</p> <p>Automated network topology with device communications & protocol visibility</p>
Threat Detection	<p>No Anomaly Detection (AD)</p> <p>No incident response</p> <p>No risk & vulnerability assessment</p>	<p>AD via manual log review & signature-based alerts (IDS)</p> <p>Manual incident response</p> <p>Yearly risk & vulnerability assessment</p>	<p>AD via continuous monitoring with behavioral analytics using self-learning</p> <p>Automated incident response & threat hunting. Reviewed occasionally</p> <p>Automated risk & vulnerability assessment</p>	<p>AD via continuous monitoring with behavioral analytics using self-learning and remediation processes</p> <p>Automated incident response & threat hunting with supporting processes and dedicated personal</p> <p>Automated risk & vulnerability assessment with prioritized remediation</p>
IT & OT Integration	<p>No threat modeling</p> <p>No alignment between security & operational teams</p>	<p>Manual threat modeling</p> <p>Planning alignment between security & operational teams</p>	<p>Automated threat modeling</p> <p>Basic integration of SOC for OT environment</p>	<p>Automated threat modeling and proactive remediation efforts</p> <p>Integrated SOC for OT environment with process and procedures fully defined and operational while sharing VA information</p>

Agentless security for unmanaged IoT/OT devices

IoT/OT Asset Discovery

What devices do we have & how are they communicating?



Operational Efficiency

How do we identify the root cause of malfunctioning or misconfigured equipment?



Risk & Vulnerability Management

What are risks & mitigations impacting our crown jewel assets?



Unified IT/OT Security Monitoring & Governance

How do we break down IT/OT silos?

How do we leverage existing workflows & tools to centralize IT/OT security in our SOC?

How do we demonstrate to auditors that we have a safety and security-first environment?



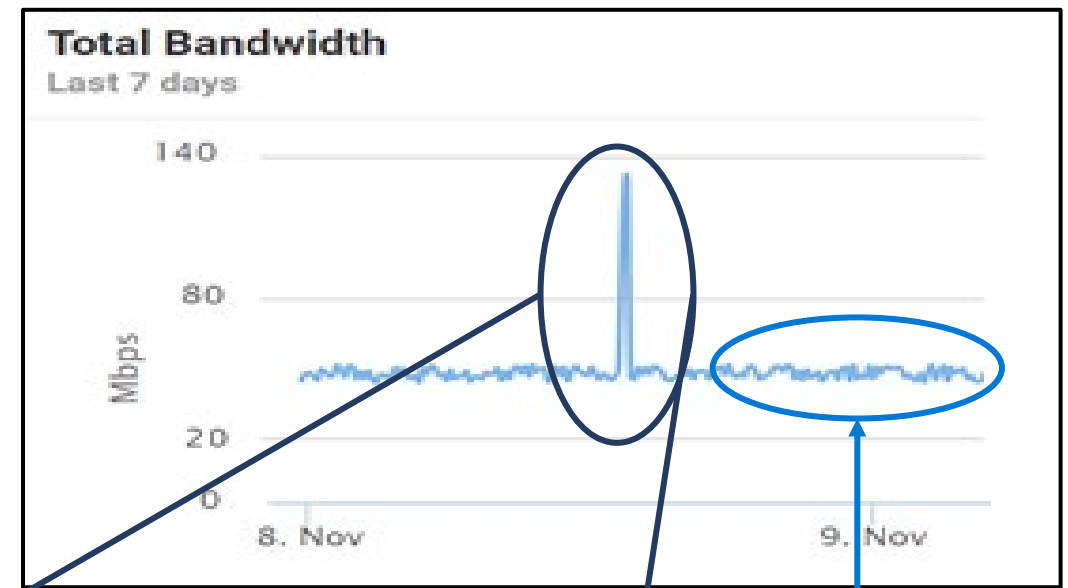
Continuous IoT/OT Threat Monitoring, Incident Response & Threat Intelligence

How do we detect & respond to IoT/OT threats in our network?



Misconfiguration In OT Network

- Customer decided to expand monitoring on one of the appliances
- They experienced a spike in measured bandwidth to 125mbs (a lot).
- Created the "busy channels" widget to look at details
- Discussed with the control engineer
- Identified the misconfiguration



The 'Create Rule' interface shows the 'MODBUS' category selected. The rule is configured with the following details:

- Name:** (empty)
- Source (IP or MAC address):** Any address
- Destination (IP or MAC address):** Any address
- Conditions:** (Add) Address Not in range 3 To 33
- Action:** Alert
- Severity:** Critical
- PCAP File:** ☒ Include a PCAP file

Buttons at the bottom include 'Close' and 'Save'.

The project manager then created a custom alert with a pcap to show them the traffic.

PCAP File:
☒ Include a PCAP file

The 'Channels Bandwidth' widget shows a list of IP ranges and their corresponding bandwidth usage. The top entry shows a high bandwidth of 74.01 MB for the range 192.168.40.1-192.168.1.2. A blue line connects this entry to the 'Channels Bandwidth' widget in the final summary box.

Channel	Bandwidth
192.168.40.1-192.168.1.2	74.01 MB
192.168.1.100-192.168.1.2	7.74 MB

The control engineer, said "it can't be that those two devices are creating that much traffic".

- The end result was that those devices had a misconfiguration
- After fixing the issue, they dropped the bandwidth in the network from 125mbs to 60mbs.

Network Visibility for Operational Insights

- Load balanced HMI's



- Configured for round robin for setup

Open Ports per Connection				
Server	Client	Port	Transport	Last Seen
EWS_East (192.168.30.1)	HMI_East (192.168.30.2)	SMB over IP (445)	TCP	15/11/2018 14:39:48
HMI_East (192.168.30.2)	Bob_Desktop (192.168.10.1)	Remote Desktop (3389)	TCP	15/11/2018 14:41:49
HMI_East (192.168.30.2)	EWS_East (192.168.30.1)	SMB over IP (445)	TCP	15/11/2018 14:42:03
HMI_West (192.168.20.2)	EWS_West (192.168.20.1)	SMB over IP (445)	TCP	15/11/2018 14:39:44
Historian (192.168.1.100)	HMI_East (192.168.30.2)	OSISoft PI Historian (5450)	TCP	15/11/2018 14:41:57
Historian (192.168.1.100)	HMI_East (192.168.30.2)	Oracle TNS (1521)	TCP	15/11/2018 14:40:31
Historian (192.168.1.100)	HMI_West (192.168.20.2)	OSISoft PI Historian (5450)	TCP	15/11/2018 14:40:07
Historian (192.168.1.100)	HMI_West (192.168.20.2)	Oracle TNS (1521)	TCP	15/11/2018 14:39:49
MASTER_East_1 (192.168.30.6)	HMI_East (192.168.30.2)	DNP3 (20000)	TCP	15/11/2018 14:39:57
PLC_East_1 (192.168.30.3)	HMI_East (192.168.30.2)	DNP3 (20000)	TCP	15/11/2018 14:40:14
PLC_East_2 (192.168.30.4)	HMI_East (192.168.30.2)	DNP3 (20000)	TCP	15/11/2018 14:41:05
PLC_East_3 (192.168.30.5)	HMI_East (192.168.30.2)	ISO Transport (102)	TCP	15/11/2018 14:39:42
PLC_West_2 (192.168.30.7)	HMI_East (192.168.30.2)	Ethernet/IP (44818)	TCP	15/11/2018 14:40:07
PLC_West_1 (192.168.20.3)	HMI_West (192.168.20.2)	Ethernet/IP (44818)	TCP	15/11/2018 14:40:24

HMI_East
1 ALERTS

Vendor : INTEL CORPORATION

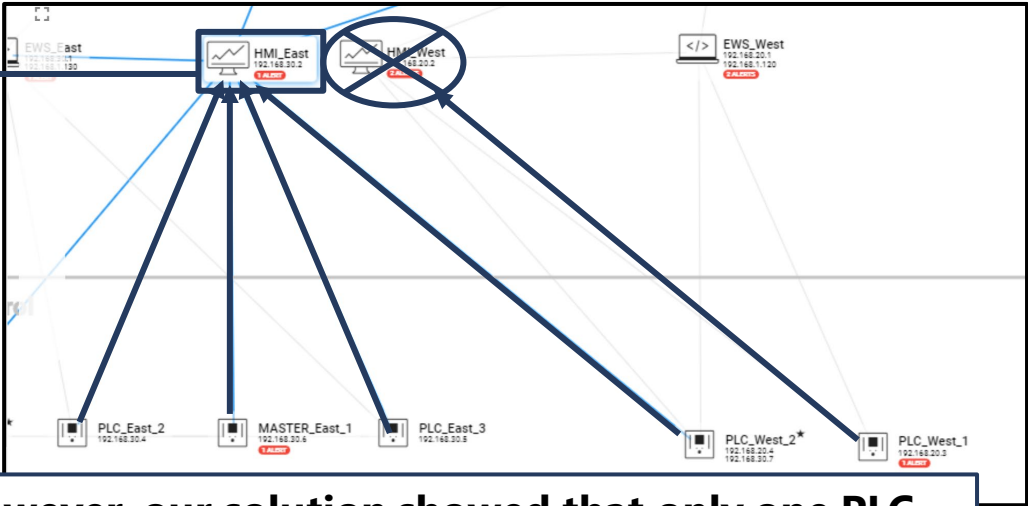
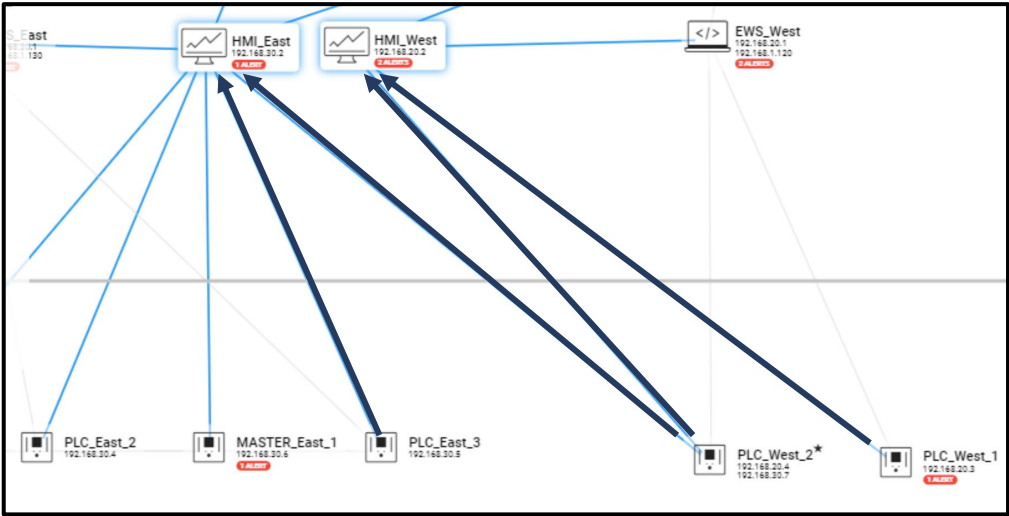
Operating System : Windows XP SP2

Protocols : DNP3 Siemens S7

IP Addresses : 192.168.30.2

Mac Addresses : 00:07:E9:0B:0A:A9

Last Activity : 2 minutes ago



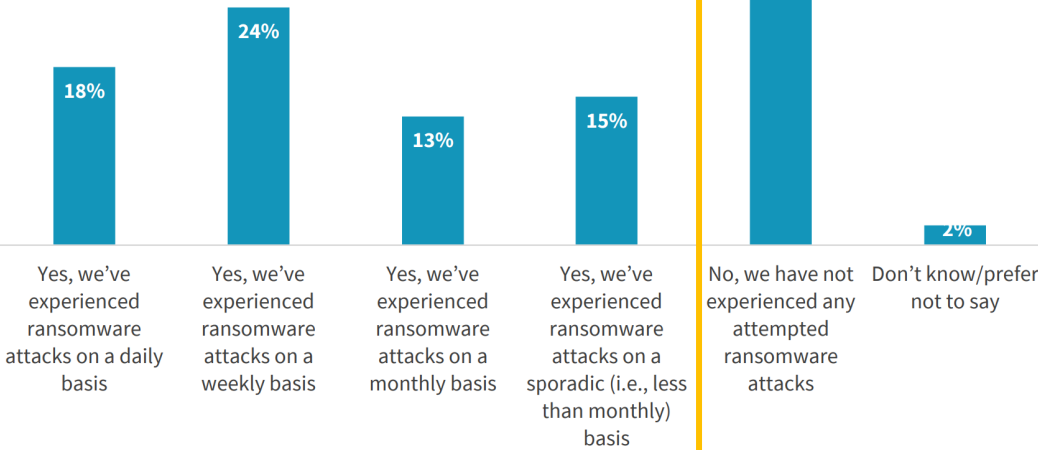
However, our solution showed that only one PLC was communicating with a SINGLE HMI within the network traffic from a Siemens application

Economic Benefit for Defender for IoT

"Our reputation of delivering when the customer is expecting it is one of our most important assets. In the event of a ransomware event, the cost of the ransom will not even compare to the reputational cost of disrupting our customer's business flow. It may be unrecoverable."

At the conclusion of this report, ESG presents an economic model showing that a typical \$1.3 billion organization can realize potential cost avoidance and cost savings of \$11.8 million per year, based on a software investment of less than \$600,000 per year.

70% Experienced Ransomware Attacks



Source: Enterprise Strategy Group

44%

Experienced cyber-attacks where IoT/OT devices were involved

60%

Say IoT/OT is one of the least secured parts of their infrastructure

63%

Expect the volume of attacks on IoT/OT to increase

"When deploying Defender for IoT, we found many devices that we did not know were there, many in an open state. We also found older protocols that we were unaware were still running on our systems."

"If an OT security event causes even 5 minutes of downtime, it will back up our delivery trucks, causing a cascade of problems, customer delays, and possibly fines. This quickly spins into hundred of thousands to millions of dollars of impact off a single delay."

"During our corporate security review, we were able to give a clear and concise view of current risk in our OT environment. Without the solution, we would have to run a truck out to each site. Doing this would require far more time and cost and would result in data that was subjective and dependent on the knowledge level of the person visiting each site."

— OT/ICS Cybersecurity Consultant

"1 hour of downtime is more costly than the entire annual cost of Defender for IoT. The solution pays for itself many times over."

—CISO, Manufacturing



Thank you!