

IoT Security & Forensics

M.Sc. CyberSecurity

Submitted to :

Dr. Manu VT

Submitted by : Raj Shethchar
Roll no. : 240545002004
Session : 2024 - 2026
Semester : IIIrd

UNIT - I INTRODUCTION TO IoT

(Internet of Things)

1. IoT Architecture

→ Physical Design : It consists of several interfaces Connectivity, Processors, Audio/Video interfaces, Memory Interfaces, Graphics, Storage, I/O.

And for communication the system consist of Link layer, Network layer, Transport layer, Application layer.

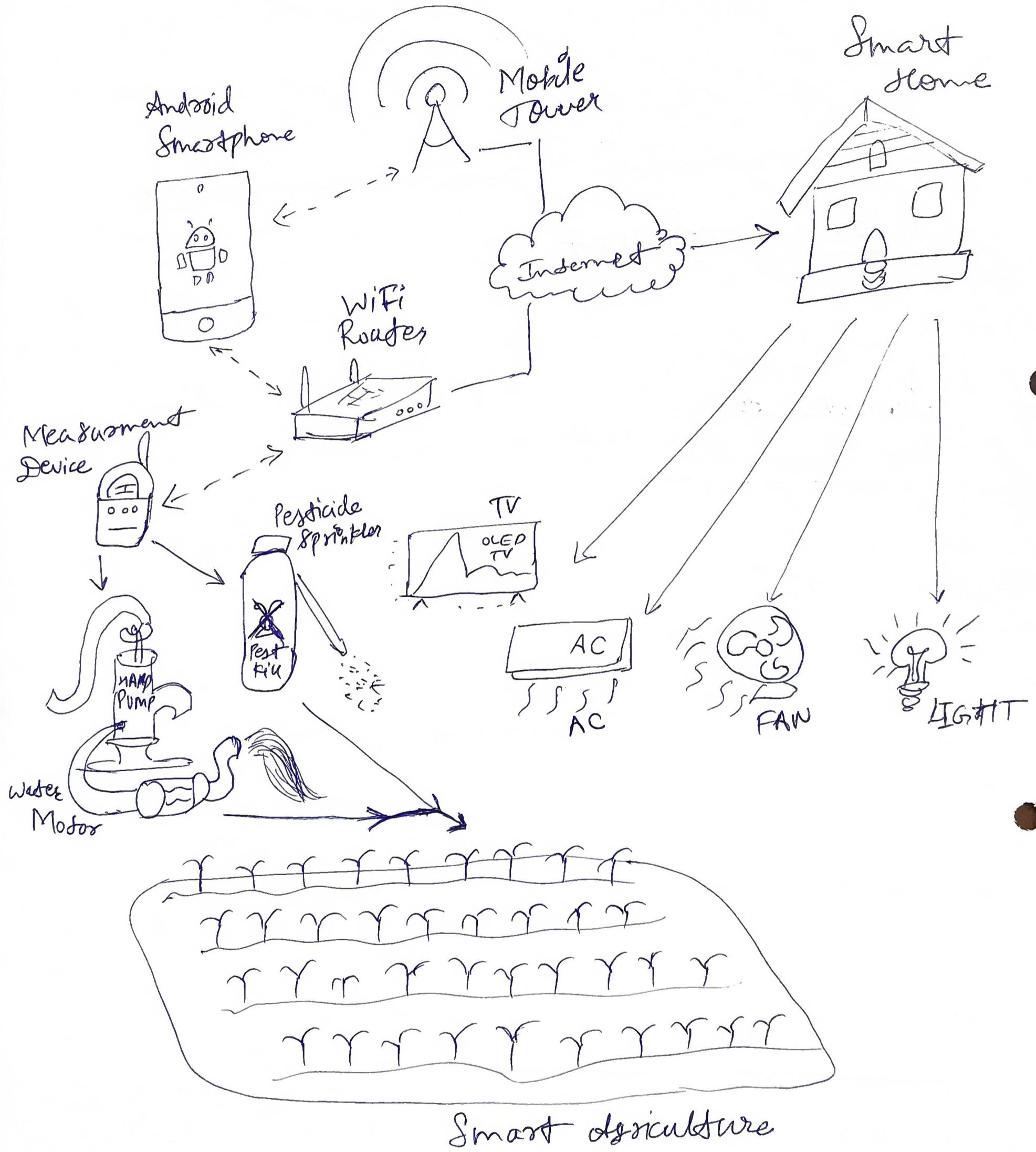
→ Logical Design : It consists of Application, Services, Communication, Management, Security, Device that enables capabilities for identification, sensing, actuation, communication & management.

There are 6 kinds of communication model :

1. Request - Response communication model
2. Publish - Subscribe communication model
3. Push - Pull communication model
4. Exclusive Pair communication model
5. REST based communication model
6. Web socket-based communication model

→ IoT Levels : There are 5 levels to deploy IoT as follows :

1. Level 1 : Data stored locally & analysed locally
2. Level 2 : Data stored in cloud & analysed locally
3. Level 3 : Data stored and analysed on cloud.
4. Level 4 : Data sensed from multiple sources else like Level 3.
5. Level 5 : A coordinator node to categorize data before anything else same as Level 4.



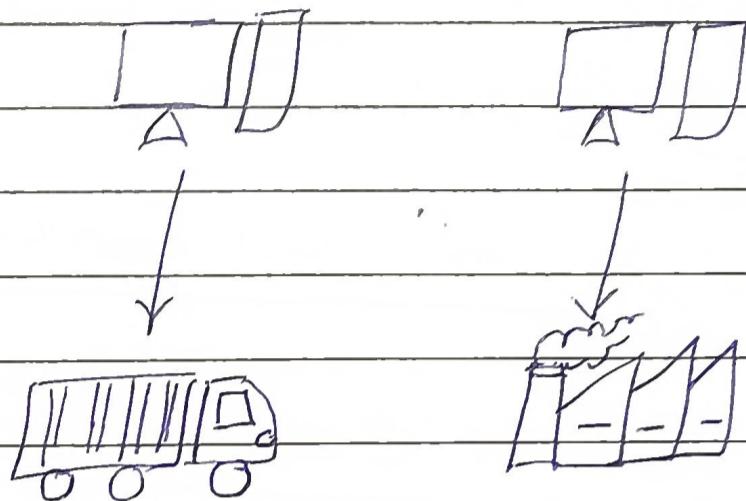
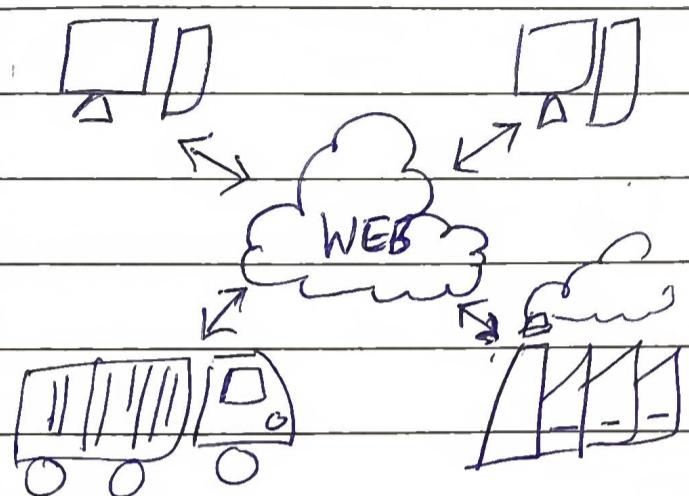
UNIT - 11 M2M & System Management

(Machine to Machine)

Architecture

IOT

M2M



(i) Decision making is involved

II) Degree of intelligence is observed

(ii) HTTP, FTP, Telnet

(ii) Traditional Protocol

(iii) Data is shared to improve the end user experience between other applications

(iii) Data shared with only the communicating parties.

(iv) Internet connection required

(iv) Devices are not dependent on the internet

Targets B2B &

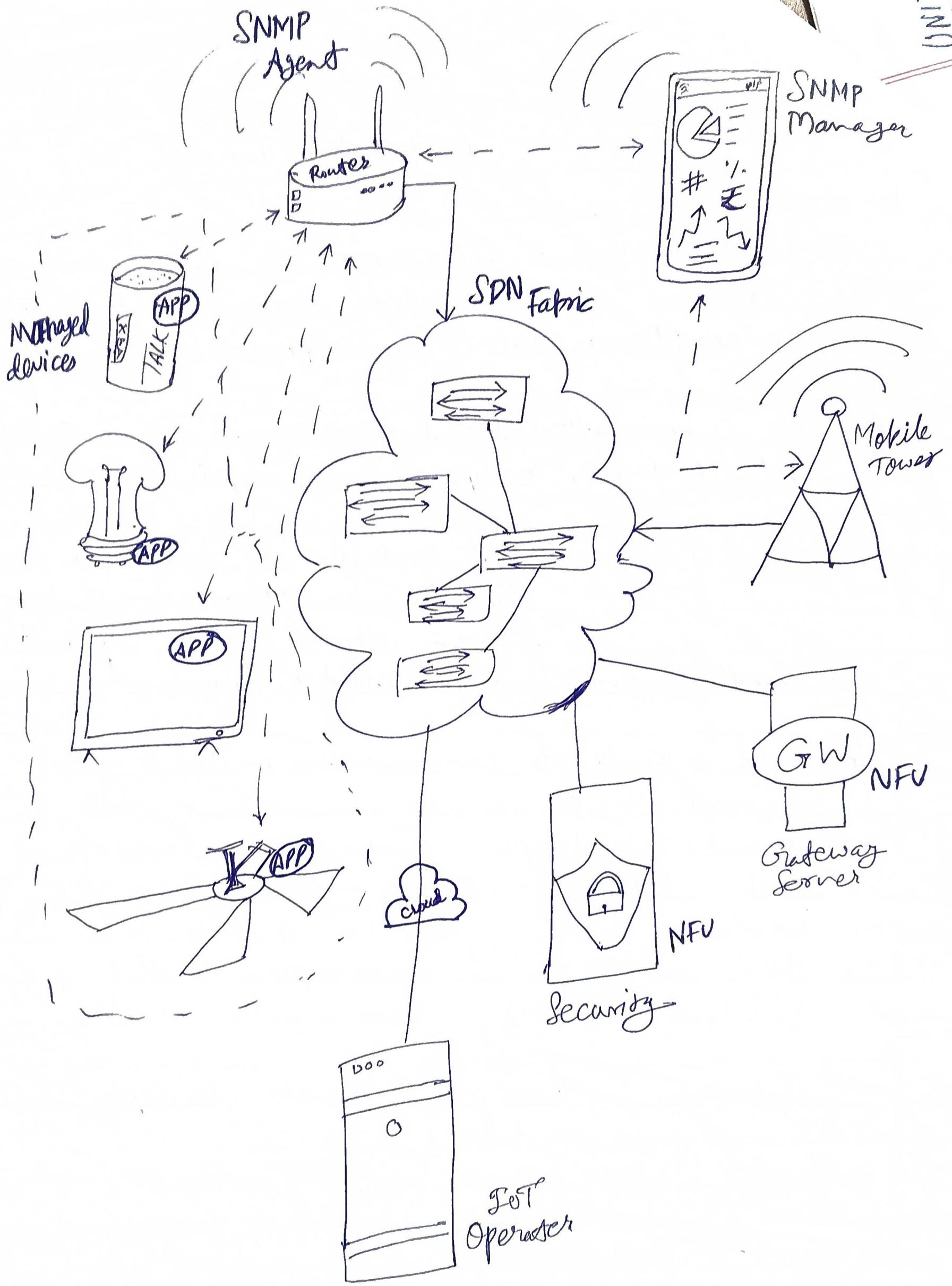
(v)

B2C

(v) Targets B2B only

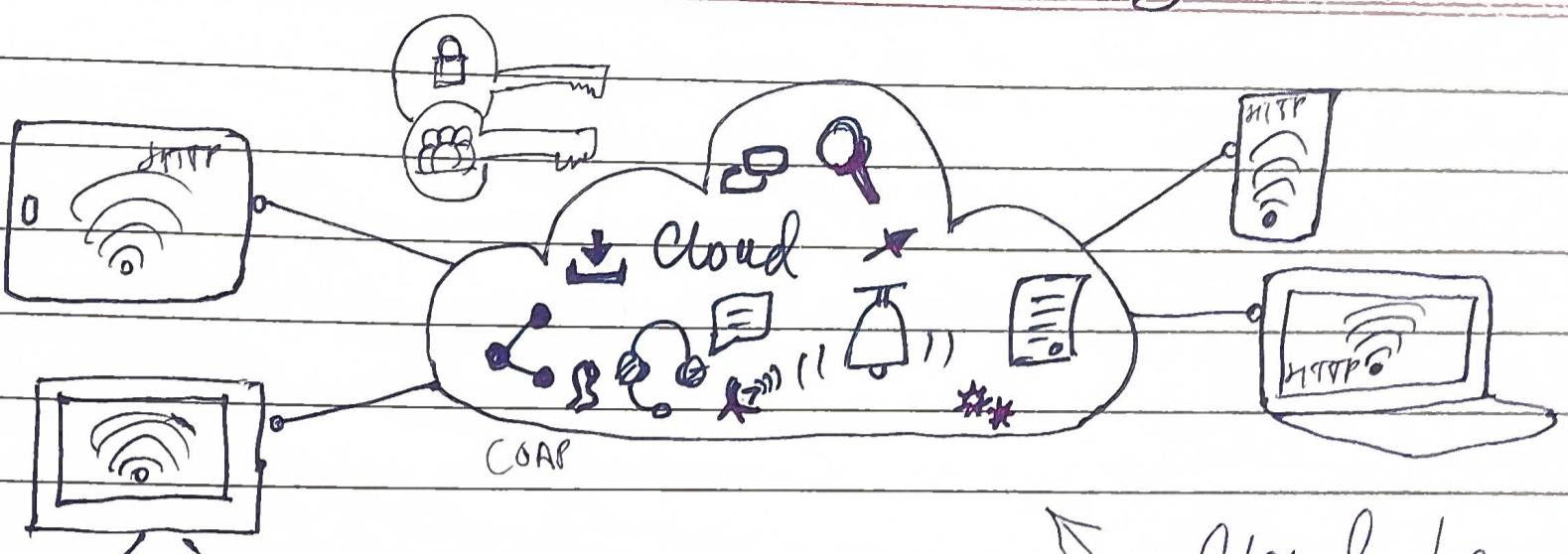
Example : Cloud, BigData, etc

Example : Sensors, Data & Information, etc

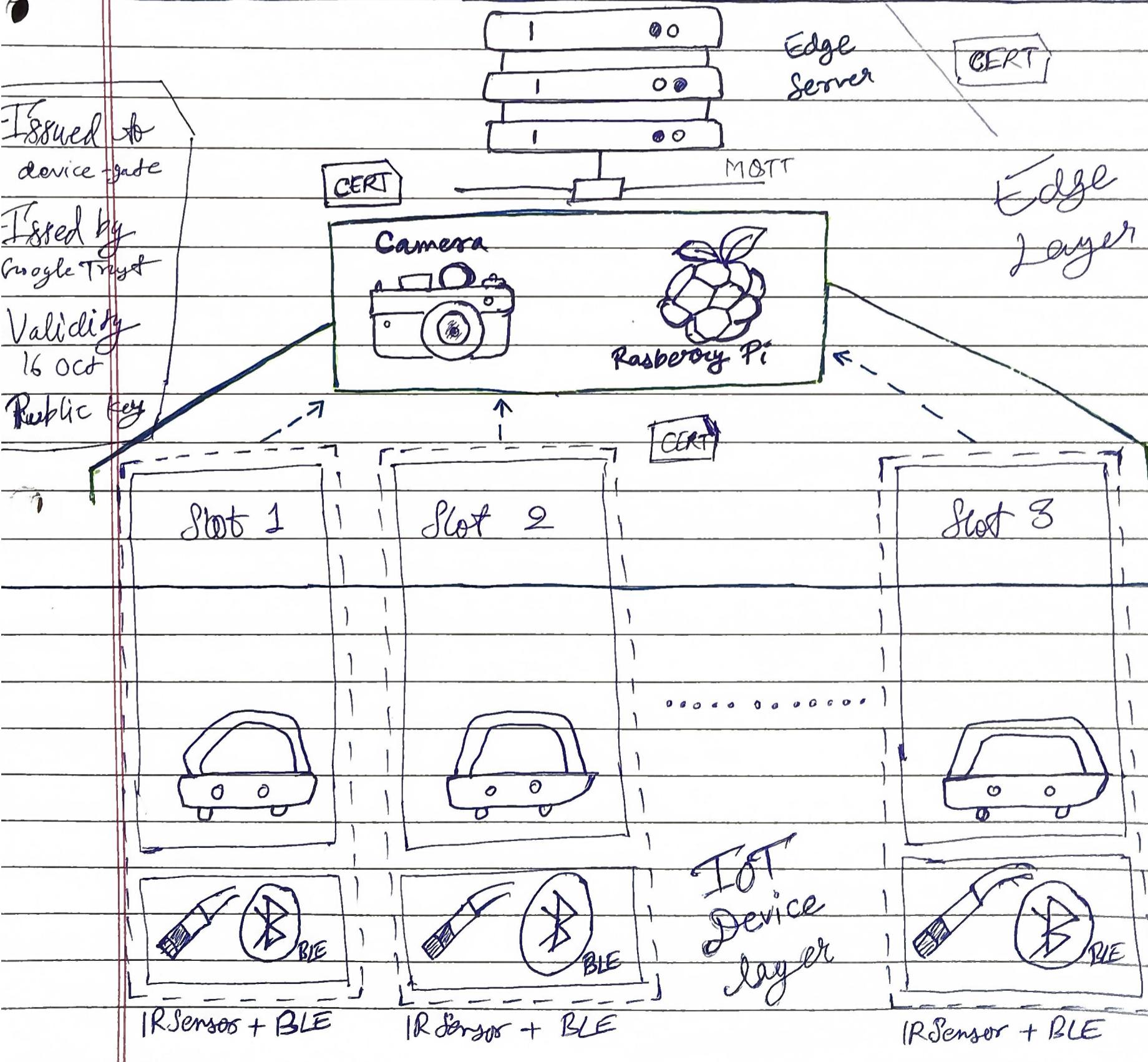


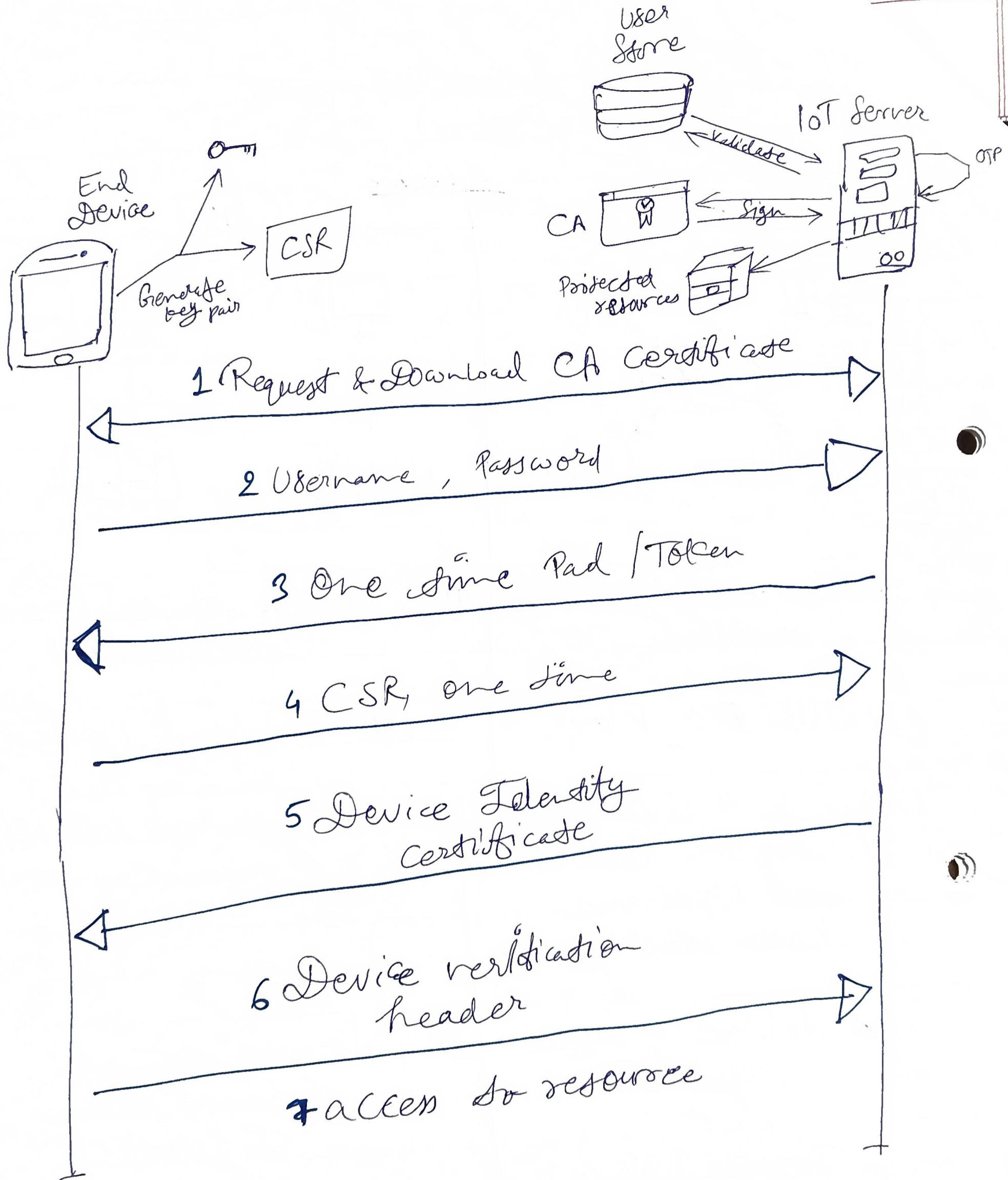
UNIT - III IoT Communication and Messaging Protocols

Date / /
Page No. _____
Shivam



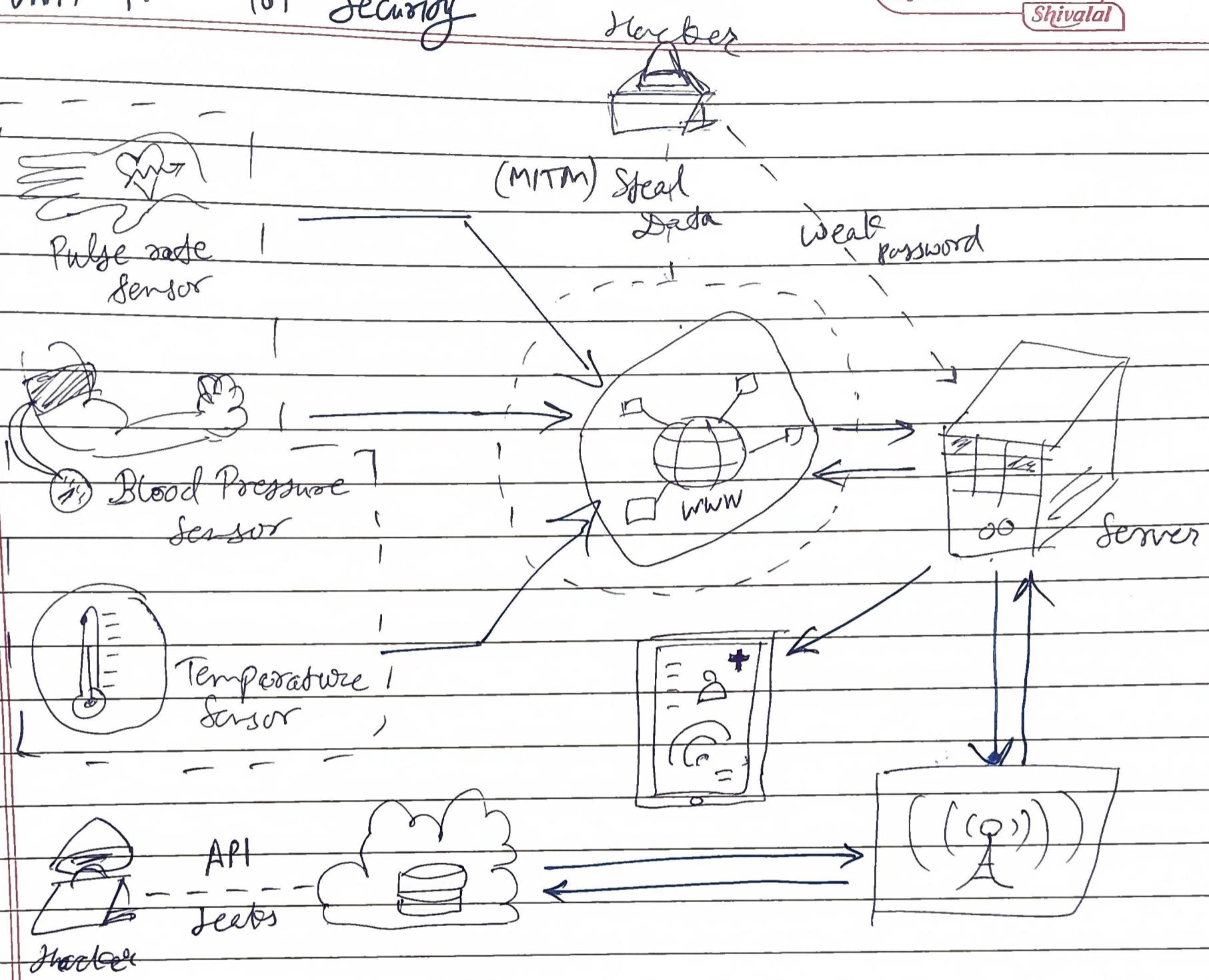
Cloud Layer





UNIT IV IoT Security

Date / /
Page No.
Shivalal



Attack Surface : Device level vulnerabilities, Network Communication, Cloud Credentials leak, Third party integration.

Mapping Threats : Weak Passwords, Insecure networks, Lack of security updates, Insecure default configuration, No physical hardening

Proposed : Strong Authentication, Encryption, Segmentation, Firewall rules, Access control, MFA, Data anonymization, Automatic Updates, Vulnerability Scanning, etc.

UNIT-V IoT Forensics, Standards & Guidelines

Date / /
Page No.
Shivalal

- (I) Assess the incident's nature - what it involves like unauthorised access or physical tampering with the smart lock.
Then, document it including any alerts or user reports.
- (II) Sources like smart lock's log, for locks/unlocks and any failed attempts. Further delving into authentication data such as PIN, biometric.
- (III) Preserving the scene to prevent unauthorised access or overwriting of data. Disconnect it from the network to avoid backdoor entries.
Take forensic image using write blocker to maintain integrity and data hashes to verify data later.
- (IV) Analysis and Reporting of the timeline of incident by correlating logs. The summarised findings outlining incidents, key evidence gathered and any conclusions for legal consideration. To comply under DPPA, CCPA, GDPR, etc.
- (V) NIST Cybersecurity framework & NIST SP 800-59 ensures that the investigation adheres to best practices in IoT security. Additionally ISO/IEC 27038:2012 provides specific guidance and preservation of digital evidences.