



K-ICT International Conference on Information Security (ICIS) 2015

IoT Cyber Incidents trend and Countermeasures

Son kijong(KISA)

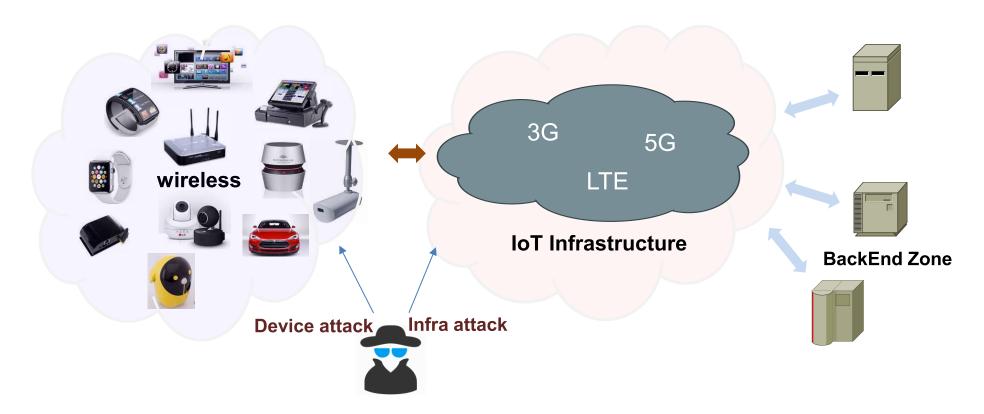




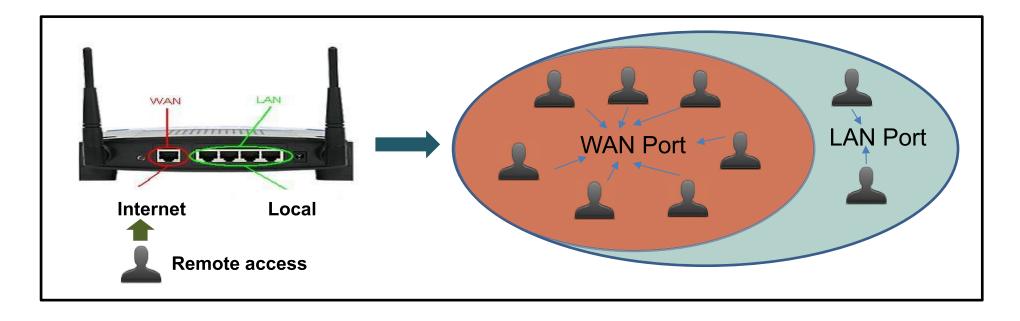
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- 1. IoT security threat
- 2. IoT cyber attack trends
- 3. Countermeasures

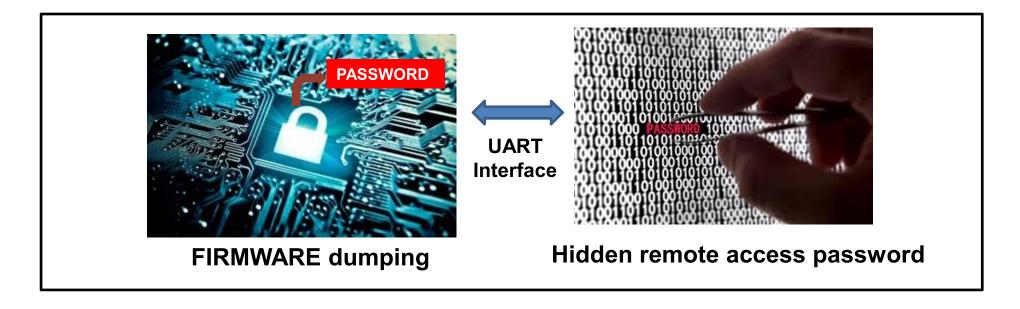
- ► The attack target in IoT service environment
- IoT devices and Service Infrastructure



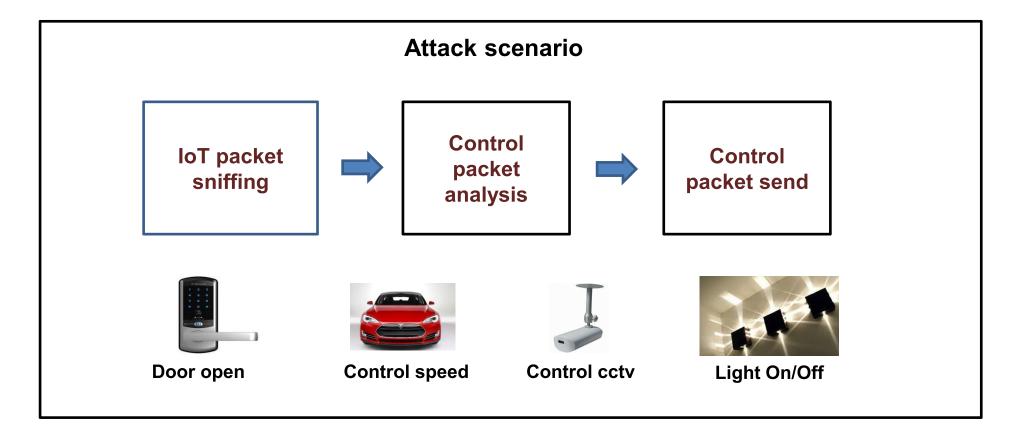
- Security issues from the external communication
- Remotely access of multiple IoT devices
- Compromised IoT devices by exploiting to the vulnerable services



- Secret remote administration function in IoT devices
- Attack and exploit remote admin tool of IoT Manufacturers
- Extracting hidden remote access password in Firmware file
- Firmware update to remove this secret admin tool



- ▶ IoT devices remote control and malfunction threat
- Remote control using packet replay attack



Open source software vulnerabilities







POODLE Vulnerability SSL 3.0



Boa Webserver





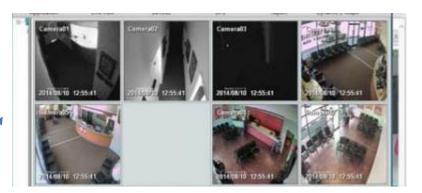


- Attack IoT service systems and infrastructure
- Attack enterprise networks via IoT devices of customer
- Attack internal server connected IoT devices of employee
- Hacking IoT systems using network packet manipulation
- Privacy issue of cloud server

- Security issue related to user
- Lack of security awareness ▶ old firmware version, etc
- Continual exposure under attack caused by low patch
- Not installed security alert program in IoT devices
- Lack of update method about discontinued Model
- Firmware update environment

▶ PRIVACY ISSUE





Privacy life disclosure



A user card information CardID: 1002-010-102

Name: Hong

Tel: 010-1111-2222

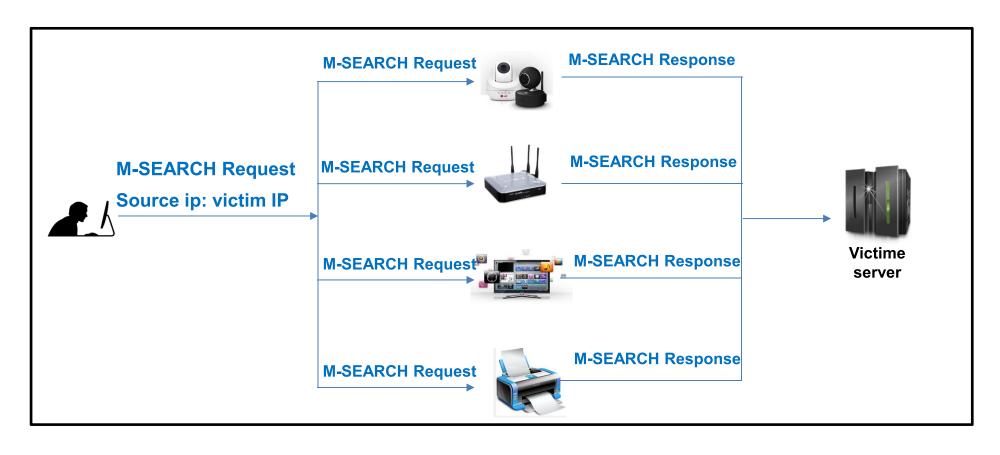
Date: 17-02-11

B user card information

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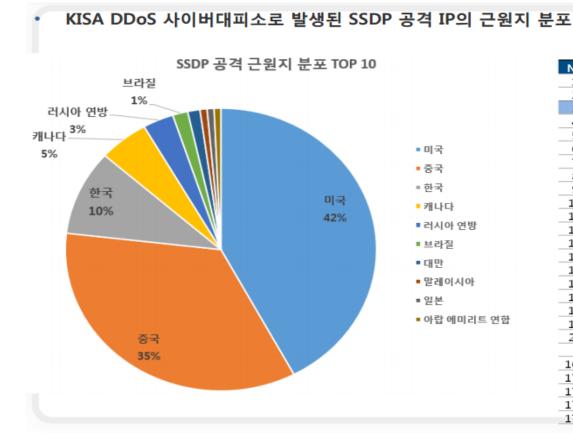
Privacy data disclosure

- ► Increasing DDoS/DRDoS attack
- SSDP Reflection attack



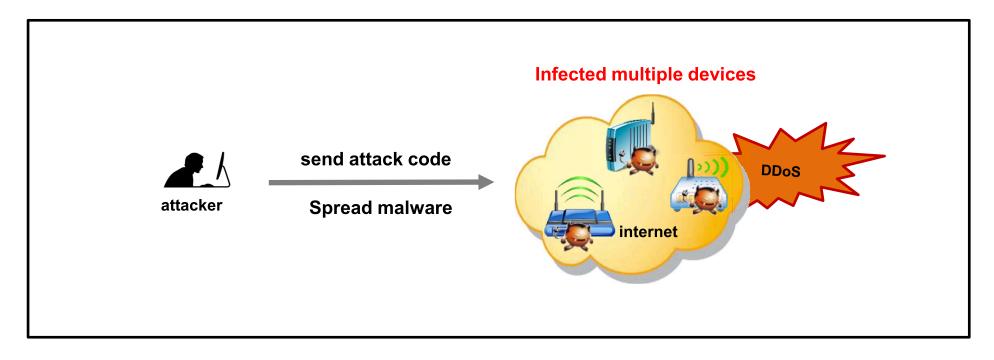
- ► Increasing DDoS/DRDoS attack
- SSDP Reflection attack
 - 1. Use udp packet(1900 port)
 - 2. Spoofed source ip address == victim address
 - 3. Attack target ▶ devices enabled remote access UPnP
 - 4. Response information size of devices

- ► Increasing DDoS/DRDoS attack
- Attack stats of SSDP DRDoS

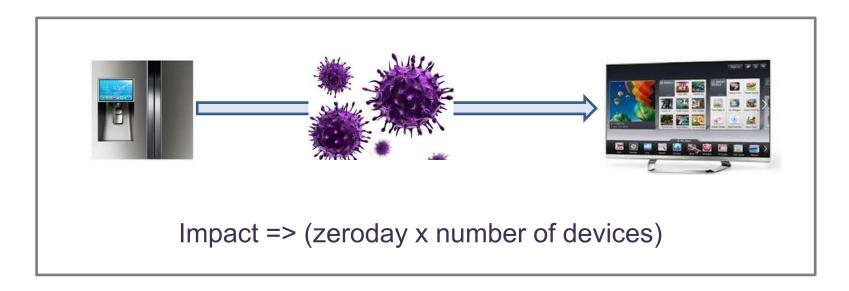


No	국가	개수
1	미국	186,907
2	중국	153,256
3	한국	43,102
4	캐나다	22,992
5	러시아 연방	14,169
6	브라질	6,987
7	대만	5,620
8	말레이시아	3,256
9	일본	3,187
10	아랍 에미리트 연합	3,120
11	우크라이나	3,084
12	홍콩	2,747
13	스웨덴	2,709
14	노르웨이	2,410
15	독일	2,087
16	네덜란드	2,052
17	벨기에	1,970
18	덴마크	1,376
19	스위스	1,080
20	불가리아	944
중 략		
169	콩고 민주 공화국의	1
170	통가	1
171	팔레스타인 자치 구역	1
172	포클랜드 제도 (말비나스)	1
173	총합계	483,368

- Increasing DDoS/DRDoS attack
- DDoS attack using multiple wireless router



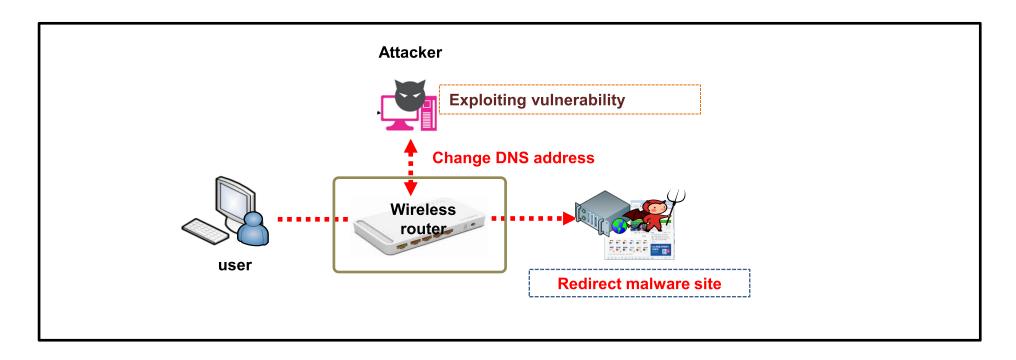
- Wide Spreading IoT malware
- Improving PC and Server security
- Increase attacker activity against IoT devices
- Worm virus replicates itself through IoT devices



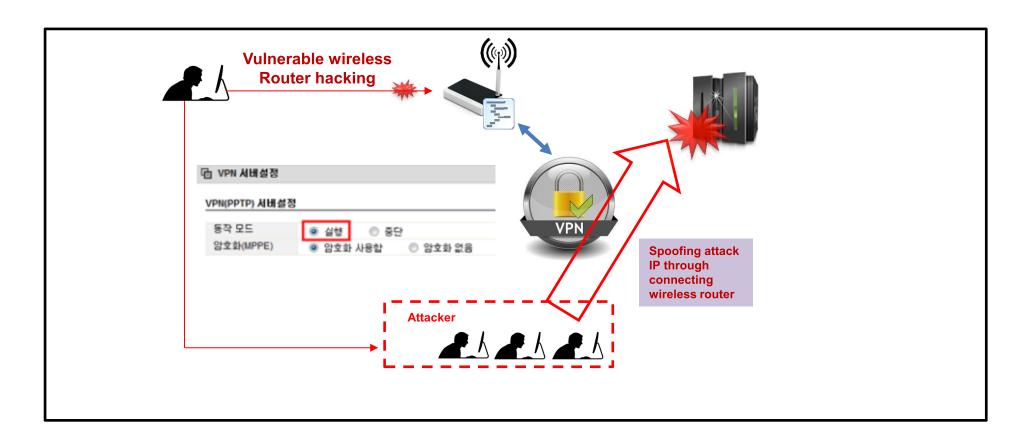
- ► Large-scale Attack using Automatic Tool
- Exploiting vulnerability, password change, malware infection etc.



- Phishing and Pharming attack
- Changing DNS ip address of attacker



Spoofing attack IP with Compromised wireless router



3. Countermeasure

- Offering minimum service required for external port
- Secure coding in design phase of IoT devices
- Enhancing default security setting option of IoT devices
- Protect private information in communication through IoT devices
- Provide security updates environment of IoT Software
- ► Enhancing Security for IoT Service infrastructure(Access control etc.)
- Come up with measures for accountability and countermeasure for Security Incident Response of IoT

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Thank you.