

# RSA<sup>®</sup>Conference2015

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## Securing Smart City Platforms IoT, M2M, Cloud and Big Data

### Ibrahim Al Mallouhi

Vice President - Security Operations  
Emirates Integrated Telecommunication Company  
(du)

### Roshan Daluwakgoda

Senior Director - Managed Services Design  
Emirates Integrated Telecommunication Company  
(du)



# Agenda

- ◆ **UAE Smart City ambitions and progress**
- ◆ **Understanding and addressing Smart City platform security**
  - ◆ The new threat landscape
  - ◆ Secure IoT
  - ◆ Secure Big Data
  - ◆ Secure Cloud
- ◆ **Bringing this together - security governance**
- ◆ **Conclusion and action**



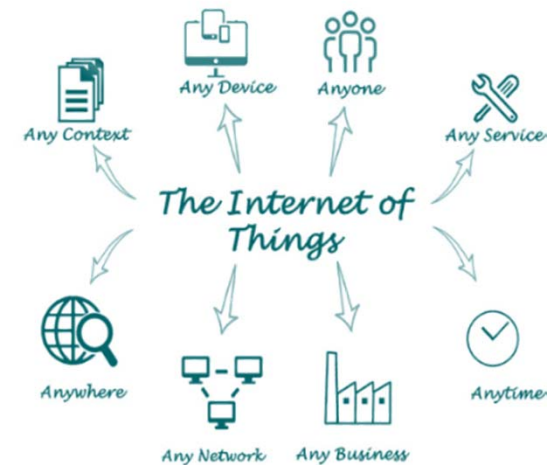
# UAE Smart city ambitions

- ◆ **Dubai Smart City strategy confirmed** for 100 initiatives across 6 pillars
- ◆ **Technology adoption rate in the UAE is one of the fastest** if not the fastest in the world



# UAE progress - Internet of Things

- ◆ **Middle East's first successful Internet of Things network already deployed**  
8 Dubai locations with 5km radius each
- ◆ **Supports any kind of sensor**  
with minimal power consumption and can be installed for a variety of systems
- ◆ **Several smart initiatives in Dubai Silicon Oasis**  
have completed Proof of Concepts testing ahead of large scale implementation
  - ◆ E.g. Smart waste management
- ◆ **By 2020, hundreds of thousands of IoT sensors will be deployed**



# UAE progress - Wi-Fi UAE

- ◆ **Free high bandwidth** for accessing government websites
- ◆ **Dubai coverage completed**, now extending across the country
- ◆ **By 2020, smartphones will be able to support up to 10Gbps 5G**



# UAE progress - Big Data

- ◆ **Dubai data regulation recently approved**  
will open a host of opportunities for private and public companies
- ◆ **Dubai in 2020**
  - ◆ Significant government commitment to be the world's smartest city
  - ◆ Analytics afforded by IoT offers wide data benefit for consumers, businesses and government entities



Image courtesy of <http://sfdata.startupweekend.org/>



# Security visibility today

## ◆ Annually we process

- ◆ 1.4Tb mobile & Voice services security events
- ◆ 6.6Tb broadband services security events
- ◆ 5.7Tb IP TV & streaming services events

## ◆ Across

- ◆ 10,000+ network switches & routers
- ◆ 3000+ server environment
- ◆ 20+ data centres

## ◆ 2 billion events analysed daily

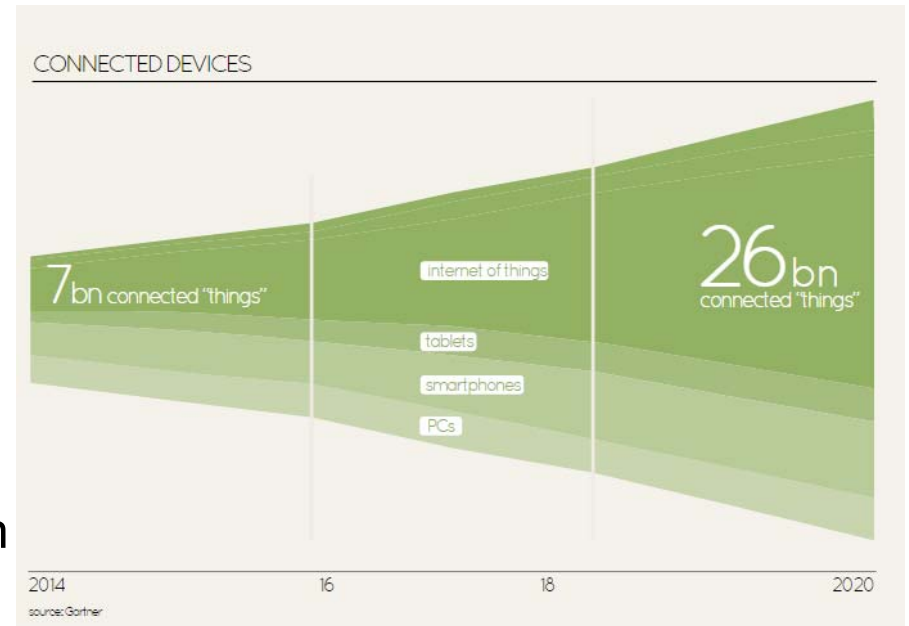
- ◆ 300 million security relevant events correlated per day
- ◆ 25 unique security incidents investigated and mitigated daily
- ◆ Supported by 540 intelligence use cases
- ◆ Malicious code infection responsible for 49% of investigated incidence

38% of which were not detected by standard anti-malware



# Smart City context

- ◆ **Significant change in landscape**
- ◆ Presents an **x** multiple in terms of data volume, devices and technologies
- ◆ **Traditional security approaches are no longer applicable** and must evolve
- ◆ **However, we must embrace the opportunities in open standards** in enabling diverse interfaces to work seamlessly in an integrated architecture

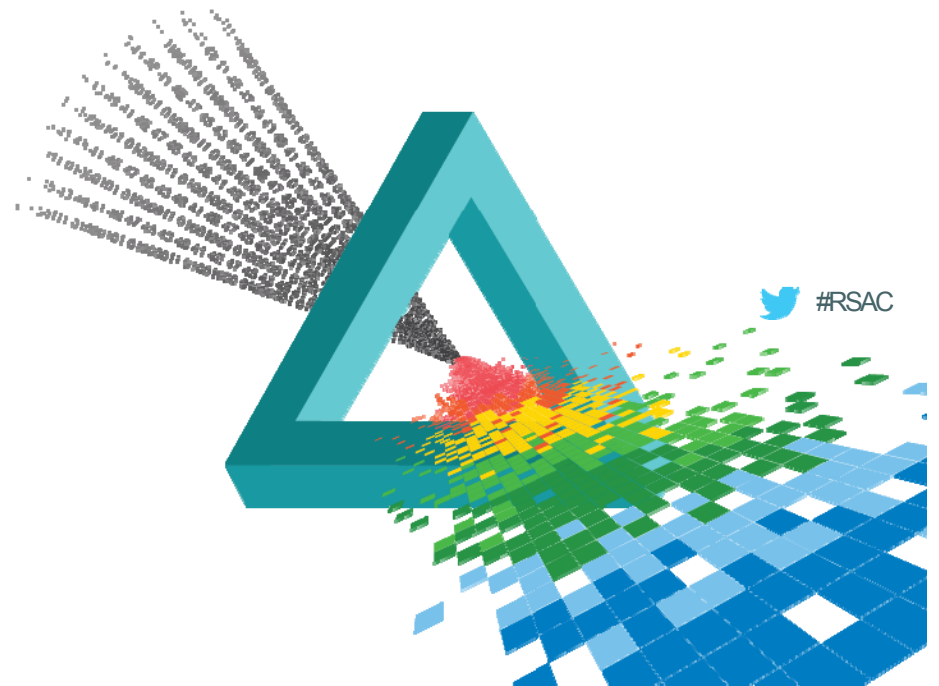




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## Understanding and addressing Smart City platform security



# Smart City technology stack

## Technology exposure

### ◆ Devices and Sensors

IoT devices, sensor network, RFID, cameras

### ◆ Connectivity - M2M / IoT,

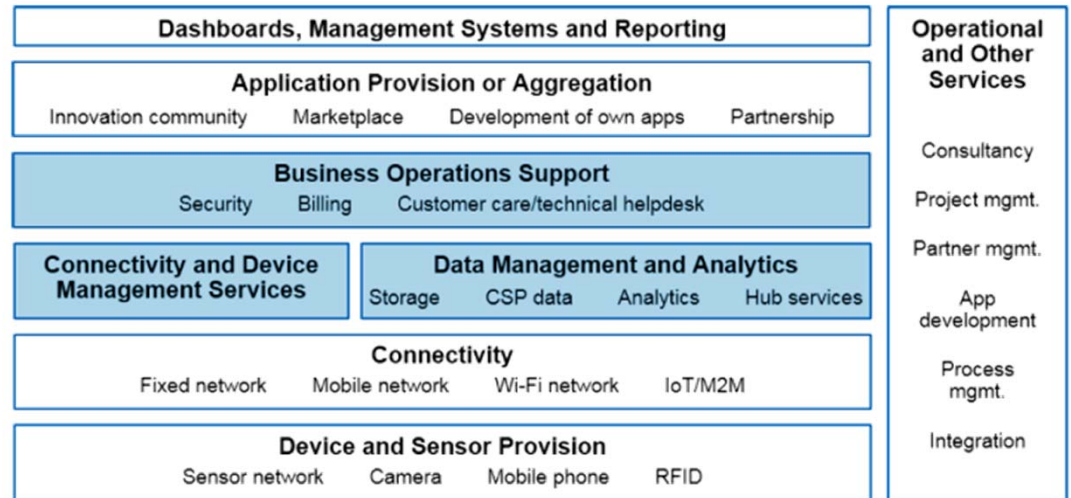
WiFi , Fixed and Mobile

### ◆ Data Orchestration

Structured/unstructured data, city semantics, Big Data

### ◆ Infrastructure Cloud

IaaS, PaaS & SaaS



CSP = communications service provider; IoT = Internet of Things; M2M = machine to machine

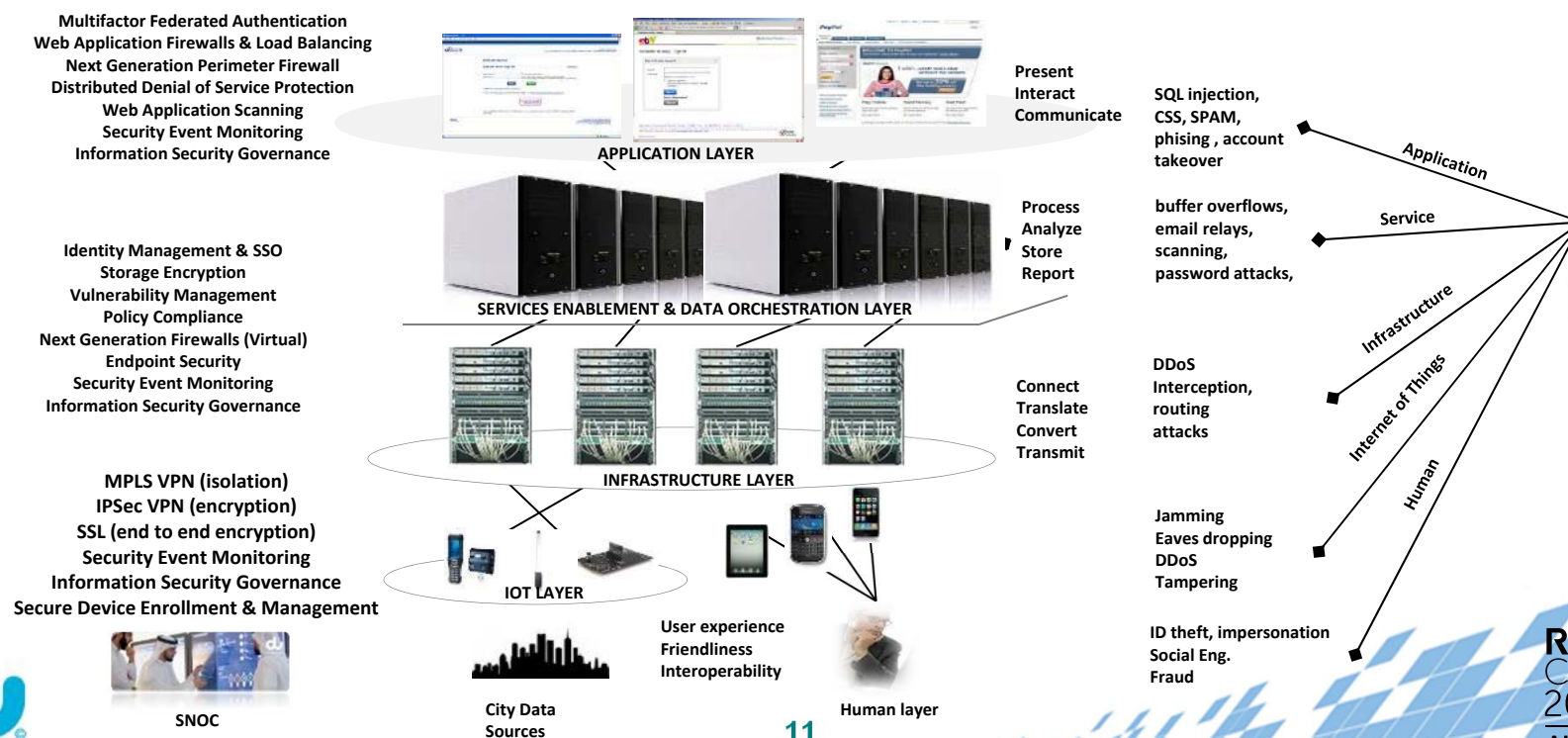
Source: Gartner (January 2015)

# Attack layer and defense layer

## DEFENSE LAYER OF THE SCP

## SMART CITY PLATFORM

## ATTACK LAYER OF THE SCP



# IoT – low power devices

- ◆ **Low power consumption** (to the range of nano amp) that enable devices to last for 10 years on a single charge
- ◆ **Optimized data transfer** (supports small, intermittent blocks of data)
- ◆ **Low device unit cost** (sub-\$5 per module)
- ◆ **Simplified network topology and deployment** for example, via software upgrade
- ◆ **Optimized** for low throughput

### Sample Centre Updates

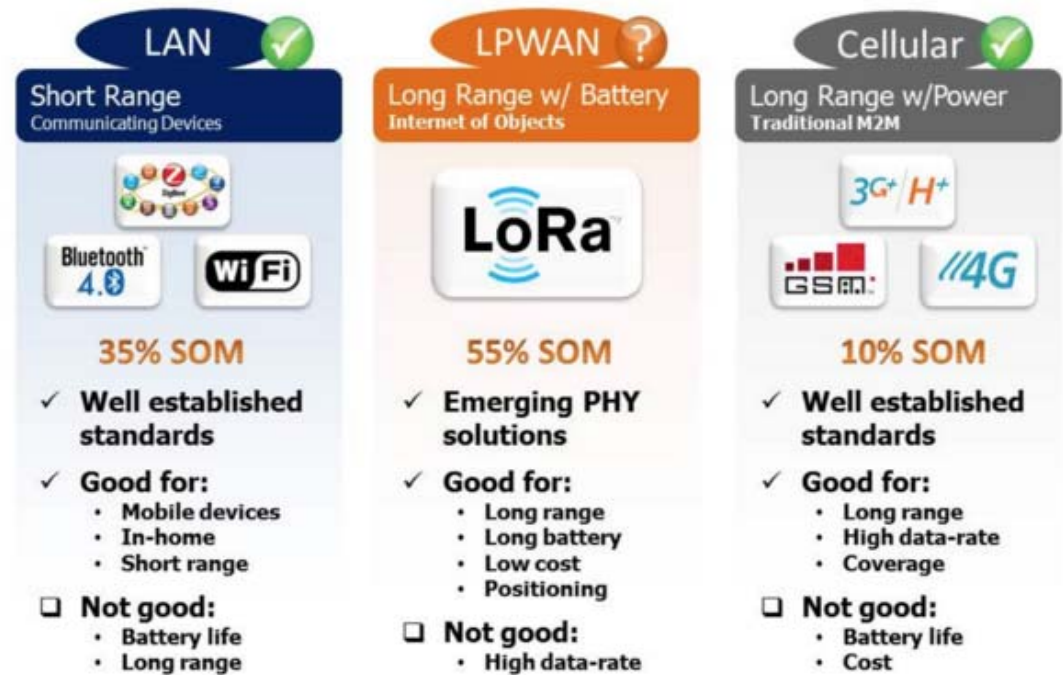
 <p>SN65HVD06P - High-Out put RS-485 Transceiver 8-PDIP -40 to 85</p>	 <p>PCM1690DCA - 113dB S NR 8-Channel Audio DA C with Differential O...</p>
 <p>TPS2492PW - Positive Hi gh-Voltage Power-Limit ing Hotswap Contr...</p>	 <p>BQ2024DBZR - 1.5K Bit S erial EPROM with SDQ I nterface 3-SOT-23...</p>



# IoT - market classifications

## Two types of LPWAN network technologies to be considered

- ◆ **Unlicensed Networks:** such as LoRa, Sigfox, OnRamp wireless, Weightless, etc.
- ◆ **Licensed Networks** (3GPP/GSMA for Cellular IoT)



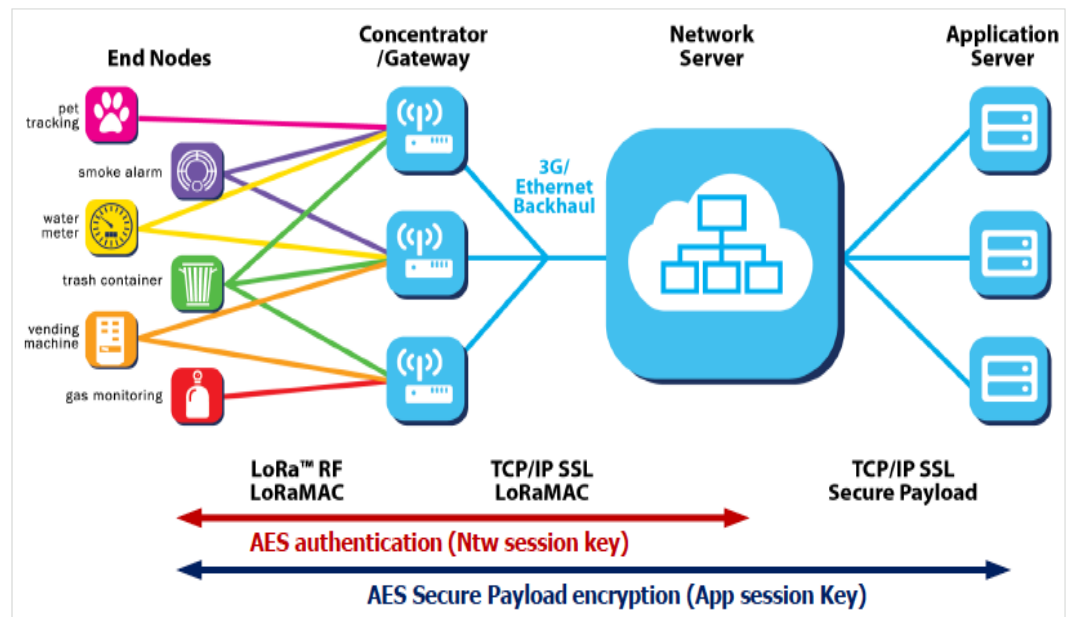
# IoT - LoRa network security

## ◆ Security capabilities of LoRa network:

- ◆ Two levels of security deployed

## ◆ Promoted by the LoRa Alliance

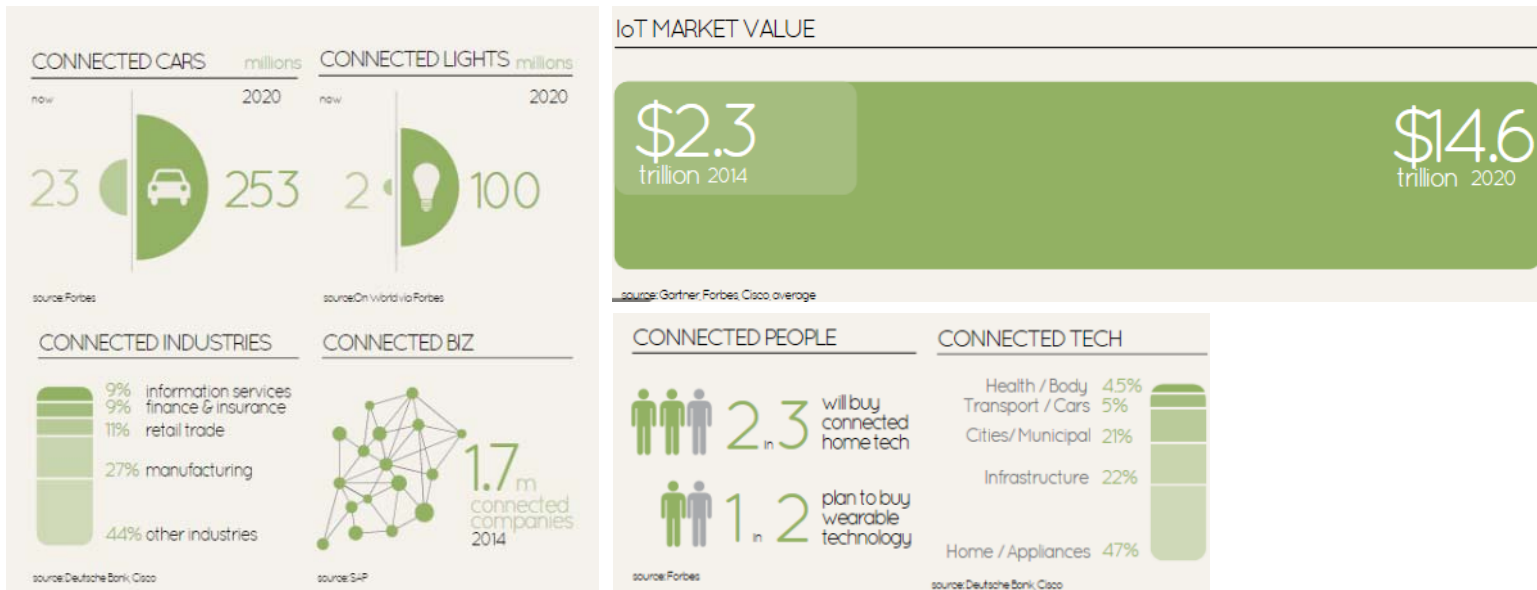
- ◆ An open standard for Low Power Wide Area Networks (LPWAN) to enable Internet of Things (IoT), machine-to-machine (M2M), smart city and industrial applications by utilizing the LoRa protocol (LoRaWAN).





# IoT - connected devices

- ◆ 26 billion connected devices in 2020 value \$14.6 trillion



# IoT - vulnerabilities

## Attack vectors

- ◆ IoT (sensors, devices, wifi, etc.)
  - ◆ Disable sensors and repeaters by changing configuration
  - ◆ Make sensors and repeaters unusable by changing firmware
  - ◆ Ability to flood access points with fake packets
  - ◆ Compromise single sensor or repeater with malicious firmware, replicate to other sensors

## Impact

- ◆ Fake data generated by manipulation the packets
- ◆ Unauthorised connectivity, packet sniffing, DDoS attack





## IoT - security

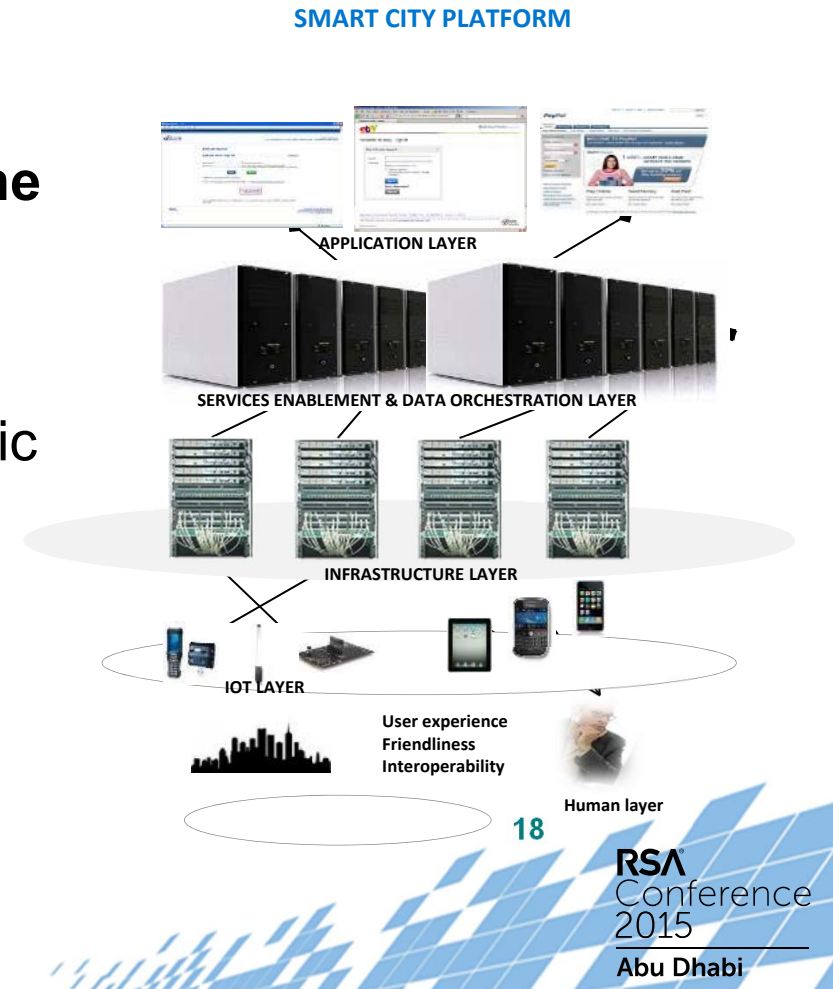
- ◆ Device Management
- ◆ Authentication and authorization
- ◆ Security logging sub-system
- ◆ Encrypted storage of all sensitive data
- ◆ Protection against common breach protocols
- ◆ Connectivity Security



# Cloud - SCP architecture

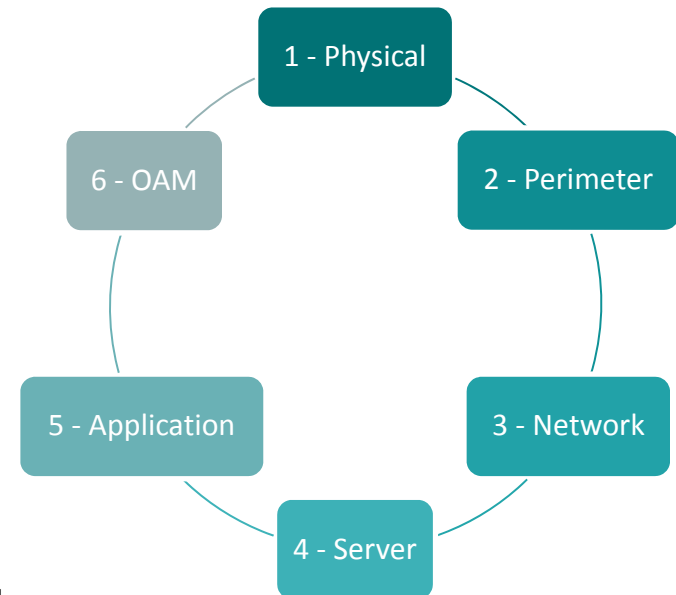
The architecture includes primarily the following functional layers:

- ◆ Cloud automation and assurance
- ◆ Software defined network (SDN) fabric
- ◆ Multi-layer security
- ◆ Integrated compute platform
- ◆ Multi-tier storage layer



# Cloud - platform defence in depth security

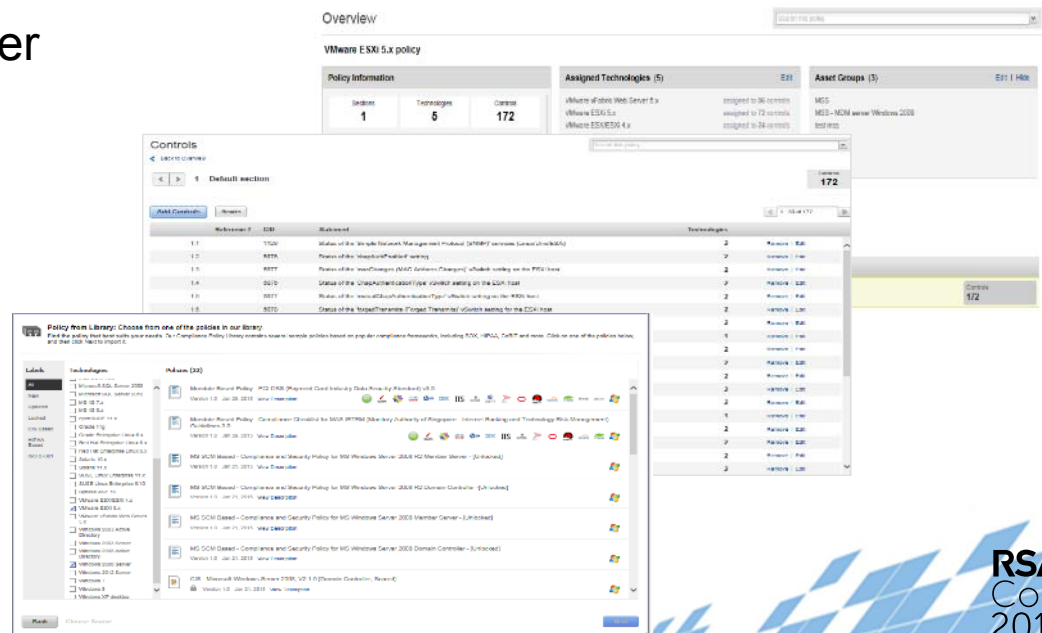
- ◆ **Physical security**  
access control, CCTV, security guard)
- ◆ **Perimeter Security**  
DDoS protection, Firewall, L7 Content security, etc.
- ◆ **Network Security**  
Virtual network security, tenet isolation, Network treat analysis etc.
- ◆ **Server Security**  
hypervisor & operating system security, server load balancing, etc.
- ◆ **Application Security**  
web app firewall, RBAC, etc.
- ◆ **Operations, administration and management security**  
monitoring, remote secure access, vulnerability scanning, policy compliance, etc.



# Cloud - automated security policy compliance

continuously monitor security policy compliance in multiple layers

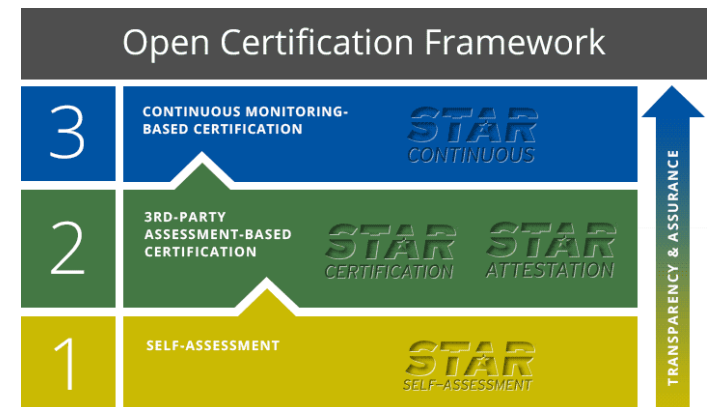
- ◆ Network Virtualization layer
- ◆ Hypervisor layer
- ◆ Operating system layer
- ◆ Application layer
- ◆ Database layer
- ◆ Security layer
- ◆ Orchestration layer



# Cloud – security Trust and Assurance

## CSA STAR continuous monitoring

- ◆ Providers publish their security practices according to CSA formatting and specifications.
- ◆ CSA STAR (security Trust and Assurance Registry) Continuous will be based on a continuous auditing/assessment of relevant security properties
  - ◆ Cloud Controls Matrix (CCM)
  - ◆ Cloud Trust Protocol (CTP)
  - ◆ CloudAudit (A6)



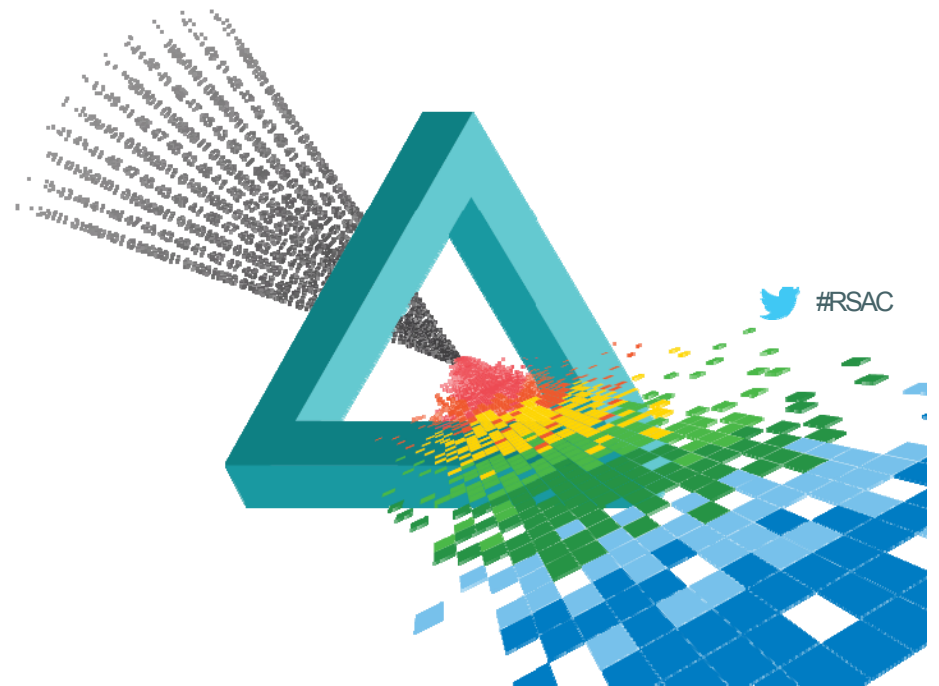
Source : Cloud Security Alliance



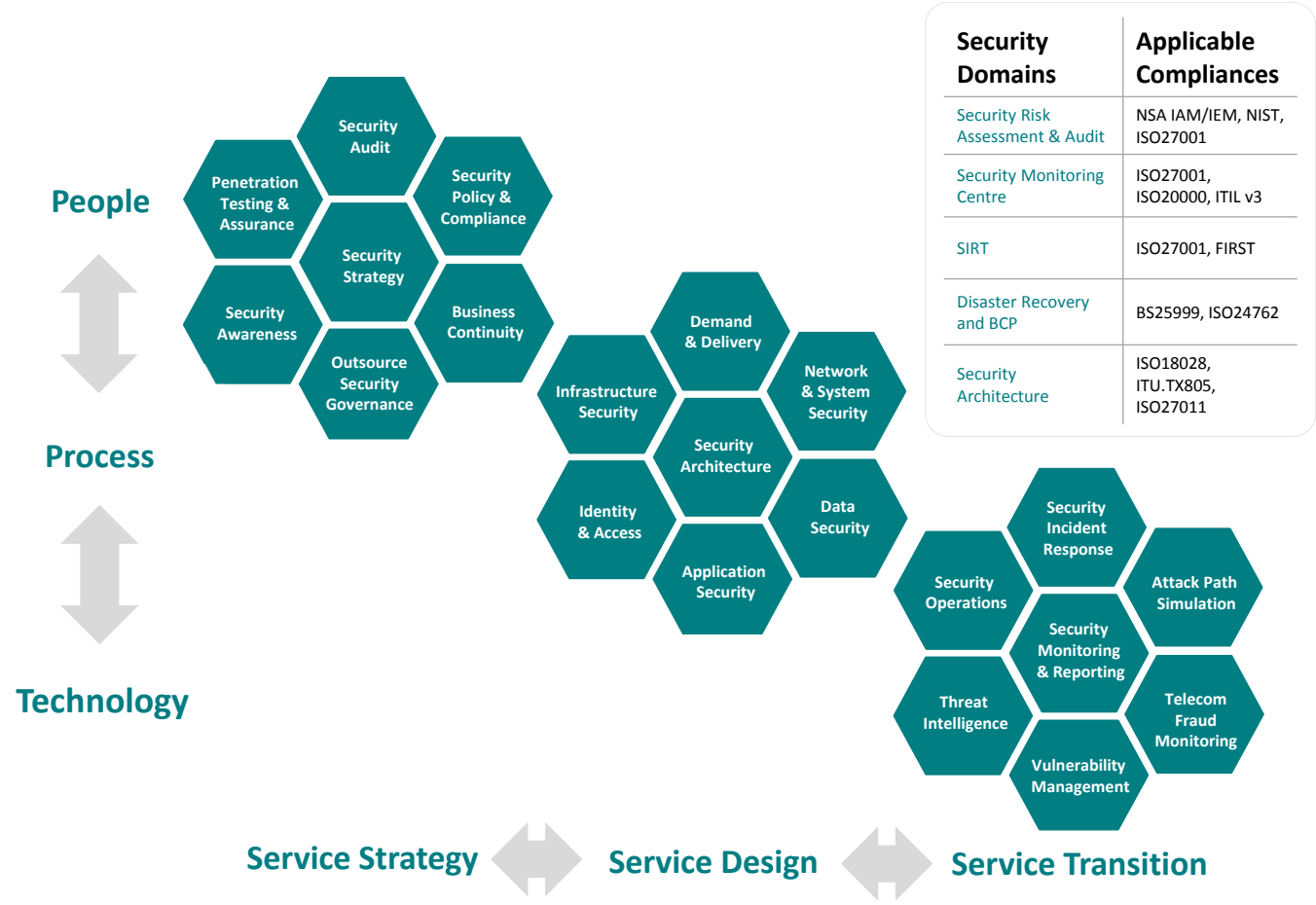
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## Security Governance



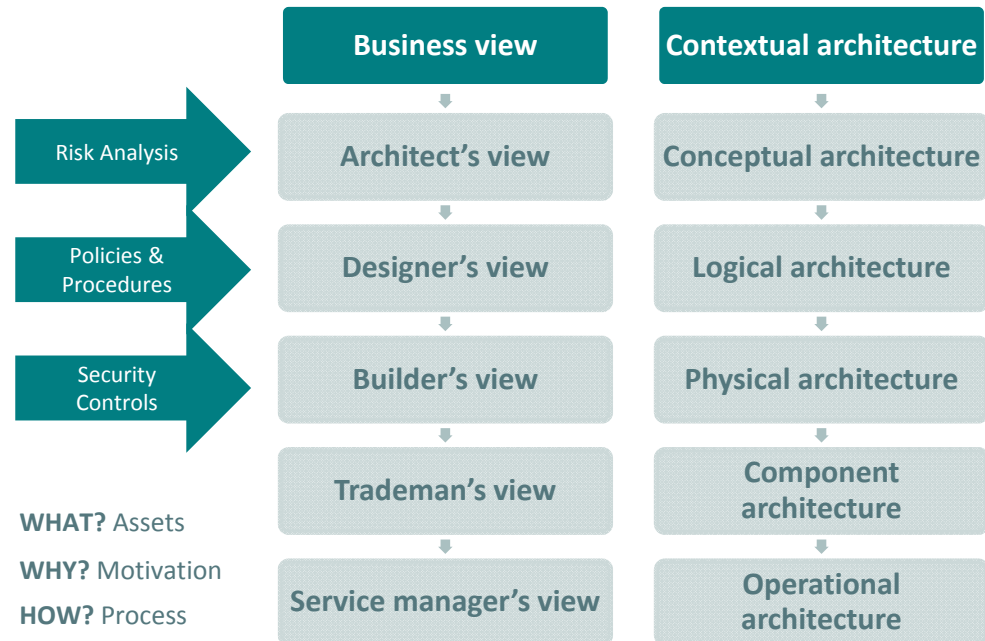
# Smart City - information security functional framework



# The SCP's cornerstone architecture framework



“Security architecture, in terms of information technology, is best defined as the conceptualization, design and implementation of secure business information systems”



WHAT? Assets  
 WHY? Motivation  
 HOW? Process  
 WHO? People  
 WHERE? Location  
 WHEN? Time





# Smart City platform governance

## security maturity

### NG-ISMS

#### The Information Security Organization

The Information Security Principles

#### The Information Security Policy

The Information Security Procedures

### DSA

#### Next Generation Firewall architecture

Systems Security architecture

#### Applications Security architecture

Management Security architecture

#### Web Application Security architecture

Database Security architecture

#### Cloud Security architecture

#### Big Data Security architecture

Intrusion Detection & Prevention Security architecture

#### Security Analytics architecture

VPN Gateways Security architecture

### RA

#### Risk Identification

Threat Analysis

#### Vulnerability Analysis

Risk Estimation

#### Risk Evaluation

Risk Monitoring & Review

#### Risk Treatment

Control Implementation

#### Residual Risk Calculation

Ongoing security risk management

#### Maintenance and monitoring

### Security Policy

#### Maintenance & Improvement

Internal NG-ISMS Audit

#### Third Party Connectivity

Information Asset

#### Classification & Data

Protection

#### Equipment Security

Disposal & Re-use

#### System/Application

Acquisition, Development and Operation

#### Protection from malicious code

Internet & E-mail security

#### Remote Access

User Access

#### Communications and Network Security

Cloud Computing

#### Mobile Computing

Encryption

#### Incident Handling

Acceptable use

#### Personnel Security

Physical and Environmental Security

#### Security Monitoring

Security Testing

#### Backup & Restoration

### Security Controls

#### Management Security Controls

Certified Security Operations

#### Security Incident Response

Security Monitoring

#### Disaster Recovery Planning

Information Asset Classification

#### Information Security

#### Awareness

Technical Security Controls

#### Web Application Firewall & Load Balancing

Unified Threat Management

#### Protection from DDoS Attacks

Web Application Scanning

#### Identity Management & Trust Authentication

Storage Encryption

#### Vulnerability Management

Policy Compliance

#### Next Generation Firewall

Endpoint Security

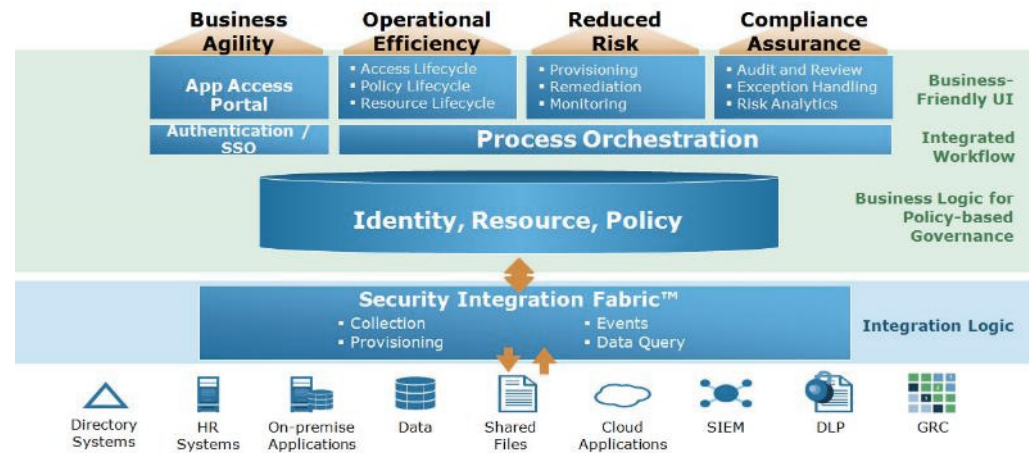
#### Security Event Monitoring

Information Security Governance

#### Physical Security Controls

# Governance, risk and compliance

- ◆ Centralized SCP risk dashboard
- ◆ Continuous risk assessment and mitigation program



# Advanced cyber security monitoring for smart city

## Use case scenario

- ◆ Security Monitoring and Management - The cornerstone of the security monitoring of the SC<sup>2</sup>P is the security incident and event management (SIEM)



## Next steps

- ◆ Smart city platforms are nations critical infrastructure, its country's pride, **it need to be protected**
- ◆ The impact of cyber attack cripple the nations ability to provide public services, **it threatens citizens safety and security**.
- ◆ Sheer number of IoT devices and volume of data exploded, security implications are multitude, **we got to evolve**
- ◆ If you embark on digital and IoT journey, understand your cyber threat exposure and **build security by design**.
- ◆ **Establish security governance** framework and continuous monitoring capabilities.
- ◆ Prepare for nation wide cyber attack and **build your response capabilities**



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Thank you

