

Security Best Practices

Key to implementing a secure IoT solution

Wei Xiao
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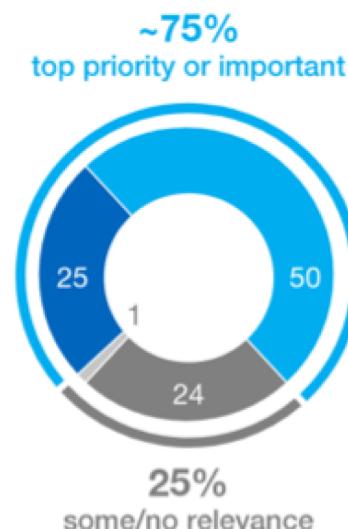
The Internet of Things is Dangerously Insecure

- Time to market prioritized over security
- Very little of IoT budgets have been allocated to security
- IoT and App development teams lack security skills
- Unprotected “Things” vulnerable to physical abuse
- Establishing trust between devices, gateways and cloud is difficult

Highest priority ...

~75% of 400 surveyed experts say cybersecurity in Internet of Things (IoT) is either top priority or important

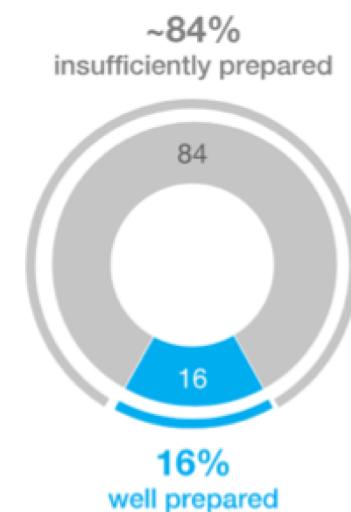
- Top priority
- Important
- Some relevance
- No relevance



... but lack in preparedness

Only 16% of experts across 4 survey countries state that their company is well prepared

- Insufficiently prepared
- Well prepared



IoT Security Guidance is Maturing Rapidly



Internet of Things
Cybersecurity
Improvement Act



IoT: Enhanced
Assessments and Guidance
are Needed to Address
Security Risks in DOD



Baseline Recommendations
for IoT Security
In the Context of Critical
Infrastructure



Massive Fines €20B or
4% Global Turnover



Internet of Things
Working Group



800-160 System Security
Engineering
899-183 Network of Things



MDISS

'WHISTL' network of security
testing labs for medical devices



UL 2900-1 Cybersecurity for Network-
Connectable Products
UL 2900-2-1 Healthcare
UL 2900-2-2 Industrial
UL 2900-2-3 Life signaling and safety



Internet of Things
Security Framework



IoT Top 10
IoT Attack surface



IoT Security Best Practices



Secure Communication



Device Identity



Hardware Root-Of-Trust



Secure Storage



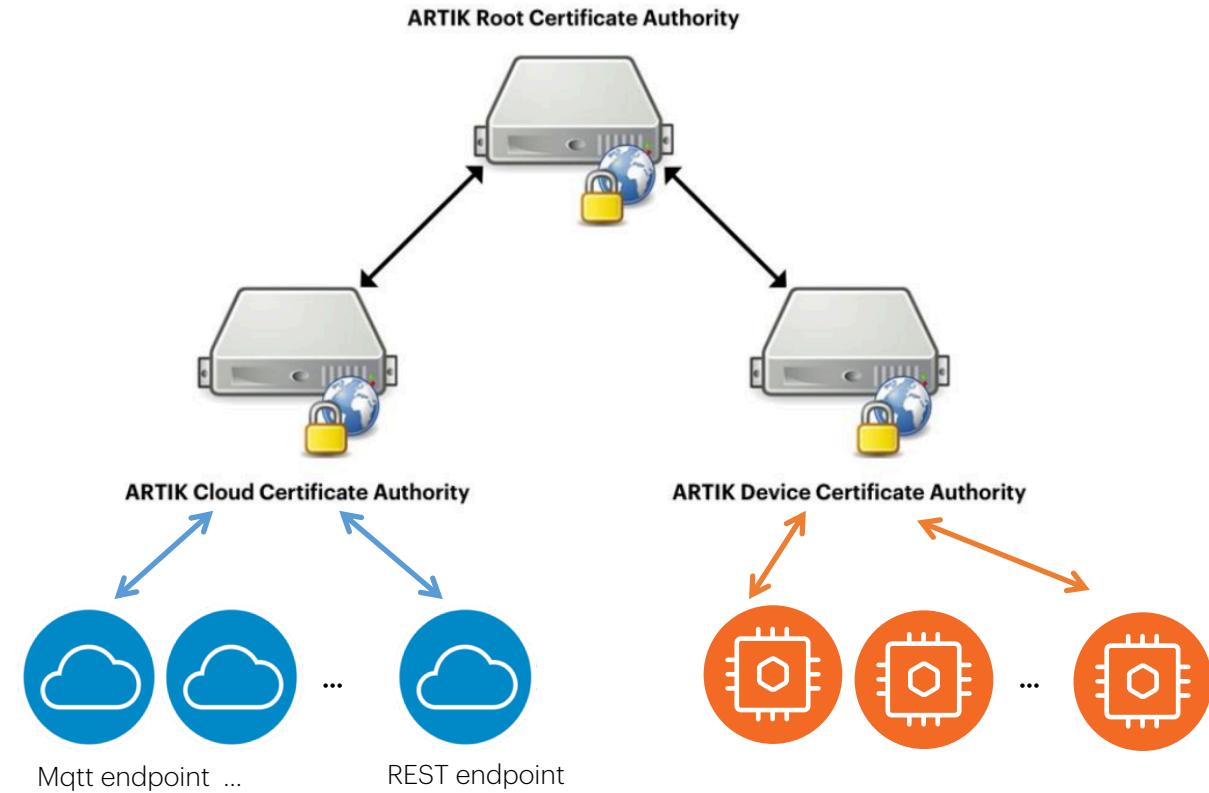
Device Integrity



Secure Update

Secure communications

- Ensure mutual authentication from silicon to cloud via keys and certificates using ARTIK Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) and X.509 certificates
- Ensure local node-to-node and node-to-cloud communication is secure using industry standard cryptographic techniques
- Using appropriate cryptographic protocols such as TLS for communication security



Device Identity

- Each device must be identified uniquely. This is implemented by injecting a unique certificate into the device at manufacturing
- Create a whitelist allowed devices for each production run
- Prevent unauthorized and counterfeit devices from accessing the network / system



Hardware protected secure storage

- Store sensitive keys and certificates in secure element or secure storage for confidentiality and data integrity
- Secure element conforms to security level Common Criteria EAL5+
- This ensures the data, key/certificates in the system are not accessible to malicious parties who might have physical possession of the asset



Hardware Root of Trust - Trust Chain

- Secure boot is enabled in hardware during manufacturing
- ROM code establishes the Root of Trust
- This prevents assets from connecting to untrusted malicious sources
- Samsung Key Management System(KMS) is provided for key management and code signing



Device Integrity via Secure boot and Secure OS

- Device protection and trusted code execution are central to IoT security
- Each IoT asset should include secure boot mechanism to validate the integrity of critical code
- Stop boot process if boot code verification fails
- Use Trusted Execution Environment of secure OS to further isolate secure processes in software
- Block debug ports such as JTAG in production units
- This ensures device protection even when malicious parties have physical access to the asset



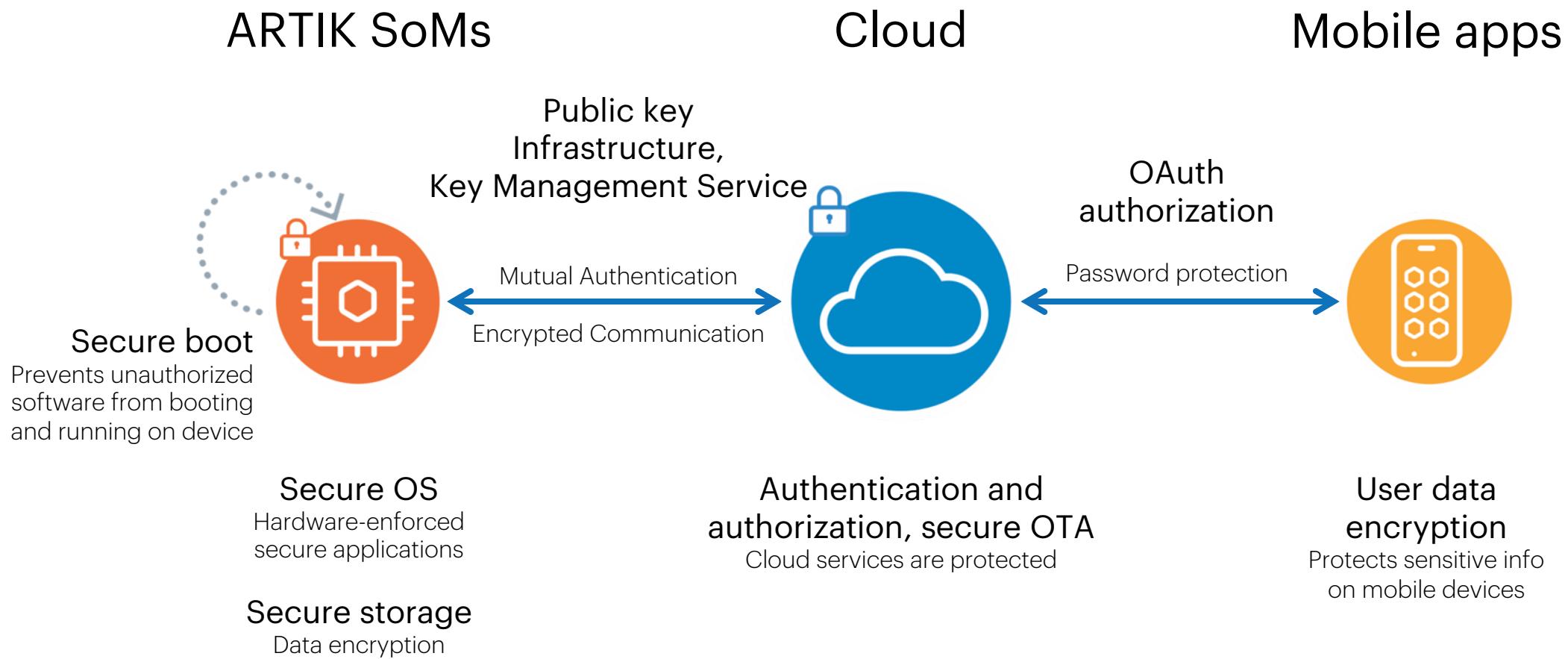
Secure field updates for assets

- Ensure device updates are coming from a trusted source using standard cryptographic techniques such as Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)
- Sign firmware image to be distributed to assets to ensure only authentic firmware updates are committed on assets
- Maintain default factory roll back image
- This ensures assets are updated to the intended firmware from intended source



Samsung ARTIK™ End-to-end Platform Security

Protection for you and your customers



Q & A

