

# Sicherheit im IoT: IoT-Sicherheitskennzeichen, Sicherheitslücken, Einfallstore – Wie können neue Standards helfen?

# Moderation und Begrüßung



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der Internetwirtschaft e.V.

# Wie Sie an diesem Webinar teilnehmen können

- Wir zeichnen das Webinar auf
- Sie sind während des ganzen Webinars stumm geschaltet
- Stellen Sie Ihre Fragen **schriftlich über den Chat** in Ihrem Control Panel
- Die Fragen werden jeweils im Anschluss der Präsentationen besprochen
- Sie können **Ihre Frage auch gerne mündlich** stellen
  - Nutzen Sie bitte die **„Hand heben“ Funktion** in Ihrem Control Panel
  - Wir werden Ihre Stummschaltung dann aufheben
  - Bitte nennen Sie dann kurz Ihren Namen und Ihre Firma und stellen Sie Ihre Frage
- Falls Sie lieber anonym bleiben möchten, können Sie natürlich weiterhin Ihre Frage schriftlich im Tool stellen



# Agenda

## 10:00 Begrüßung und Einleitung

Cornelia Schildt, Sr. Projektmanagerin IT-Sicherheit, eco Verband der Internetwirtschaft e. V. und Tatjana Hein Projektmanagerin IoT & Mobility, eco Verband der Internetwirtschaft e. V.

## 10:10 IoT-Sicherheitslücken und Einfallstore, Auffälligkeiten und Beispiele unserer Labortests

Eric Clausing, Laborleitung Internet of Things, AV-TEST GmbH

## 10:40 IoT Security & Compliance automatisieren – Risiken & Kosten minimieren

Jan Wendenburg, CEO, IoT Inspector GmbH

## 11:10 Let's talk about security in IoT: Von Security-by-Design bis zur Prüfung und Zertifizierung

Pablo Endres, Managing Director / Lead Security Consultant, SevenShift GmbH

## 11:40 Security by Design – Der ARENDAR

Rudolf Preuss, Geschäftsführer, ARENDAR IT-Security GmbH

## 12:10 Offene Diskussion

## 12:30 Ende

# Sicherheit im IoT – Auffälligkeiten und Beispiele unserer Labortests 2021

Eric Clausung  
Director IoT-Lab  
AV-TEST Institute  
<https://www.av-test.org>



# WTEST

The Independent IT-Security Institute

Magdeburg Germany

- Mehr als 30 IT-Spezialisten
- Mehr als 15 Jahre Expertise im Bereich Antiviren-Forschung
- Unternehmensgründung 2004
- Eine der größten Viren-Datenbanken der Welt
- 500 Client- und Server-systeme
- 2.500 TB Testdaten
- Mehr als 5.000 Einzel- und Vergleichstests pro Jahr
- Analyse, Testing, Development, Consulting & Services für AV-Hersteller, Fachmagazine, Behörden und Unternehmen



# WTEST

The Independent IT-Security Institute

Magdeburg Germany





- **150+** getestete **Systeme** aus den Bereichen **Smart Home, Smart Locks, IP-Kameras, Smarte Beleuchtung, eHealth, Haushaltsroboter, Sicherheitssysteme...**
- **Zertifizierungen und Kurztests** bestehend aus **vier Haupttestkategorien:**
  - Lokale Kommunikation
  - Online Kommunikation
  - Applikation
  - Datenschutz und Privatsphäre





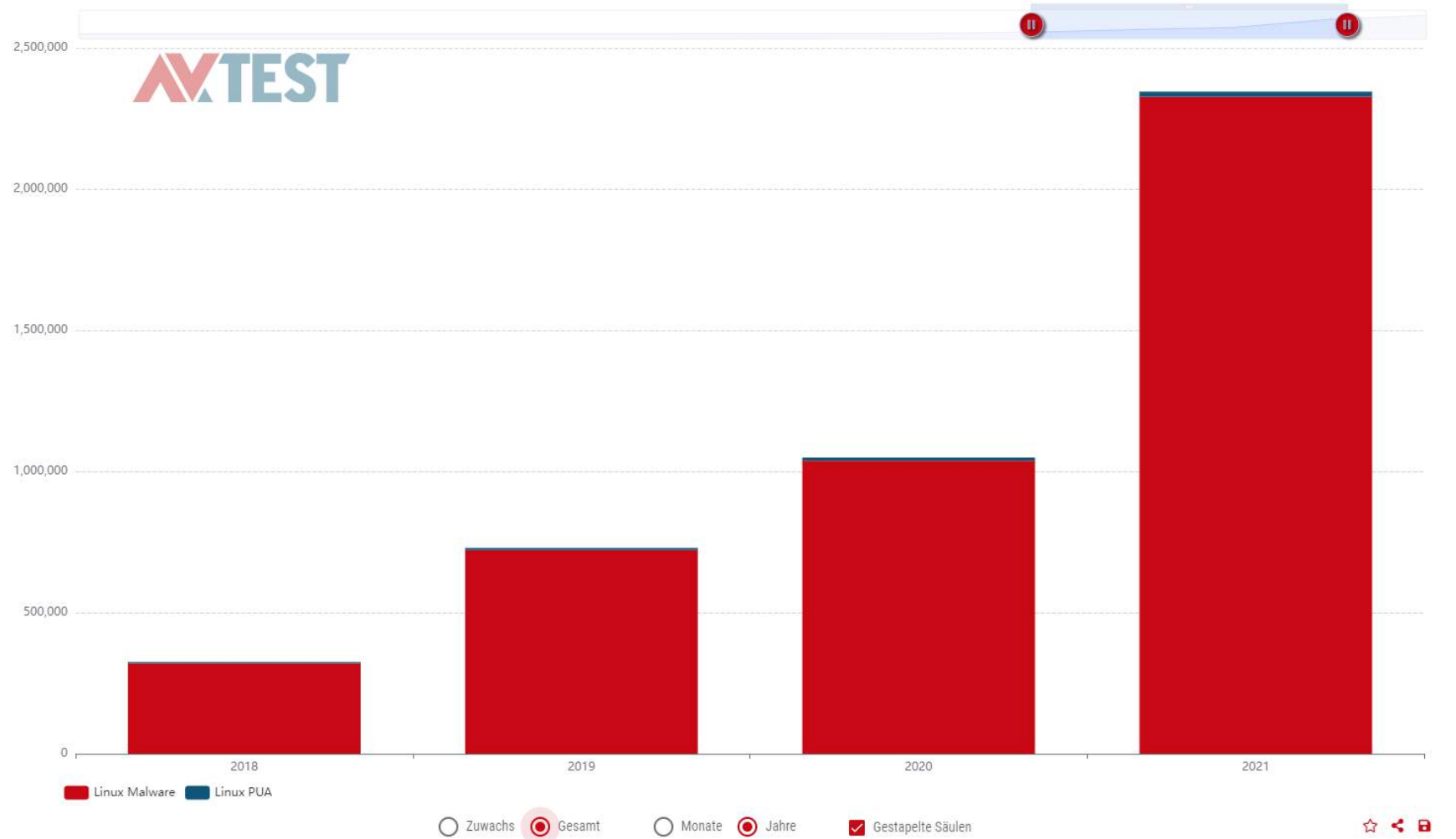
# WEST

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GESAMTMENGE VON MALWARE UND PUA UNTER LINUX

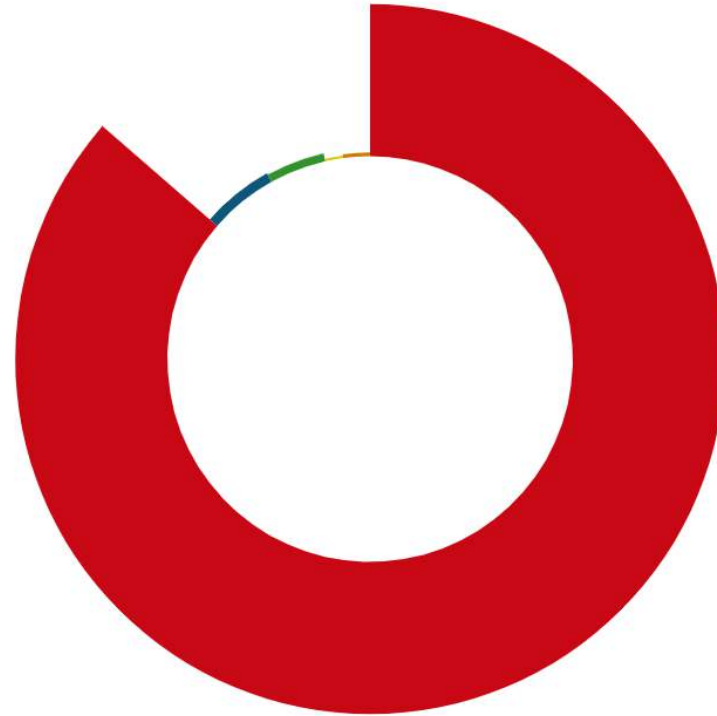






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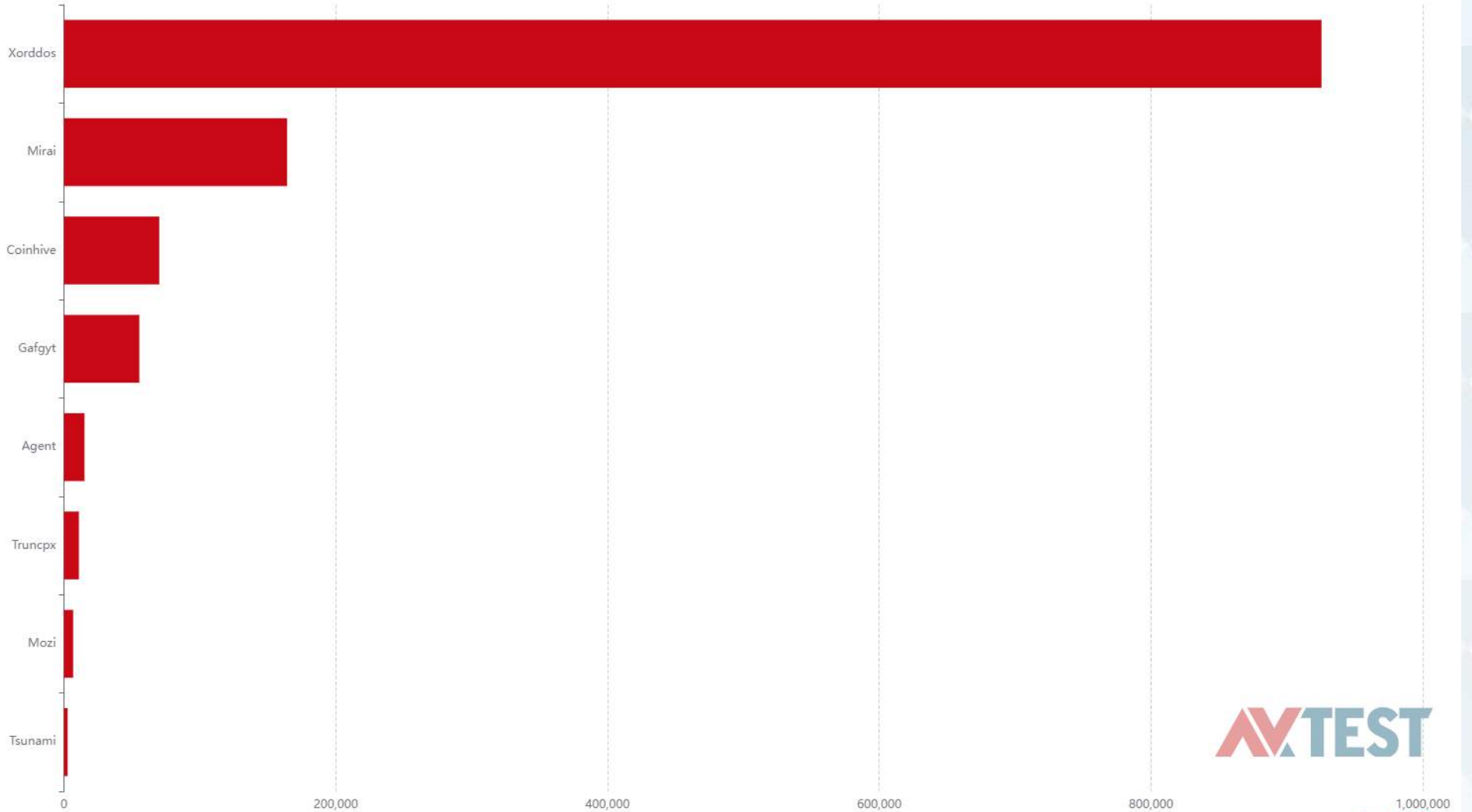
LINUX MALWAREKATEGORIEN



- Trojan
- Backdoor
- Miner
- Script
- Others



## LINUX MALWARE-FAMILIEN







Registrierte Angriffe  
4,334,696

In den letzten 14 Tagen



Nutzernamen erfasster Angriffe  
root

In den letzten 14 Tagen



Von Angreifern ausgeführte Befehle  
66,942,514

In den letzten 14 Tagen

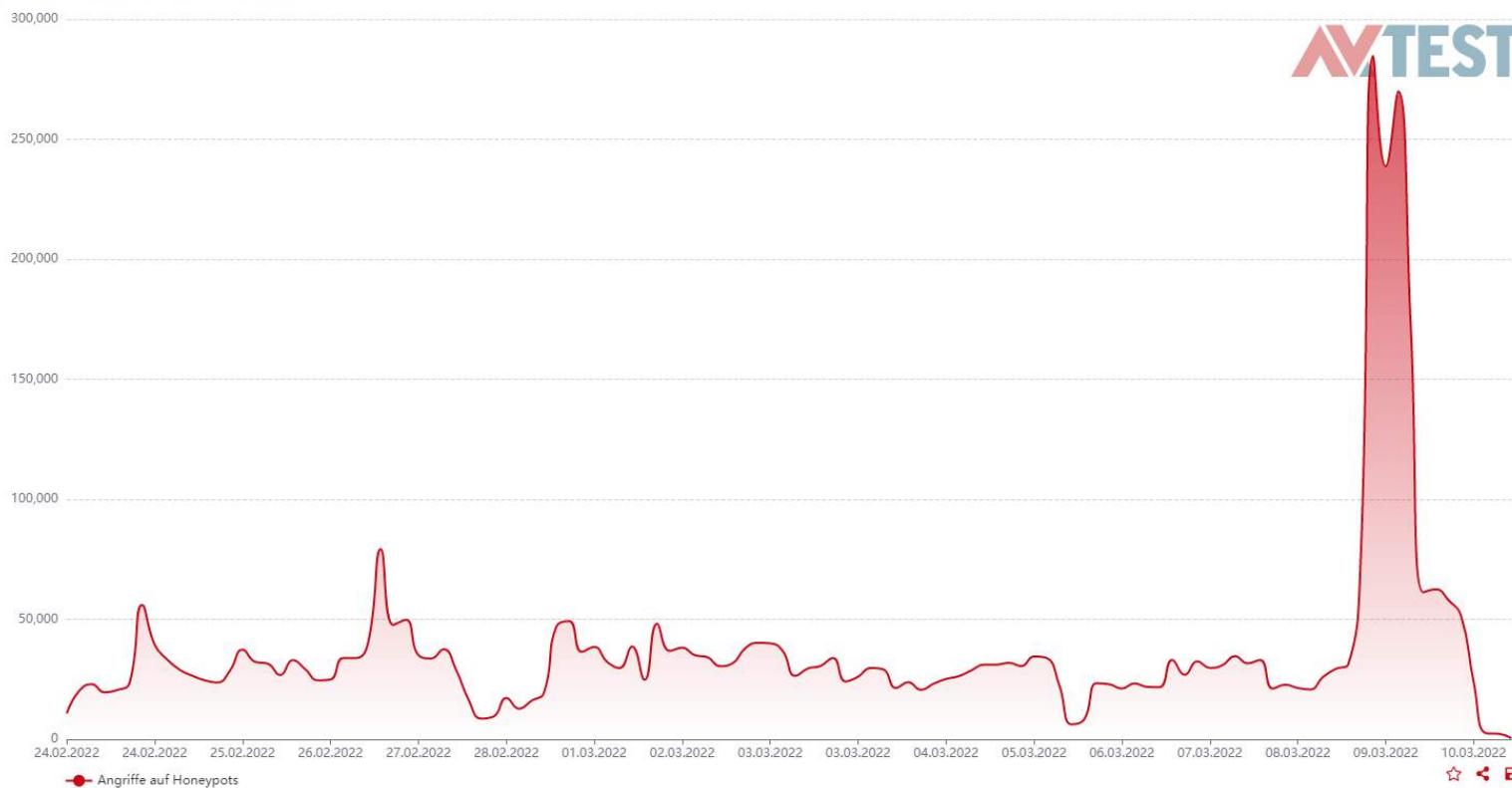


Ursprungsland der meisten Attacken  
Niederlande

In den letzten 14 Tagen



ZEITLICHER VERLAUF VON ANGRIFFEN



# WTEST

The Independent IT-Security Institute

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- In **2021 über 20 Produkte** zertifiziert + weitere initiative und interne Tests
- Produkte u.a. aus den Kategorien **Smart Lock, Smart Home- und Alarmsystem, IP Camera, Entertainment**
- Darunter Hersteller, wie ABUS, Telekom, Bosch, Somfy, NUKI uvm.



## Online-Kommunikation

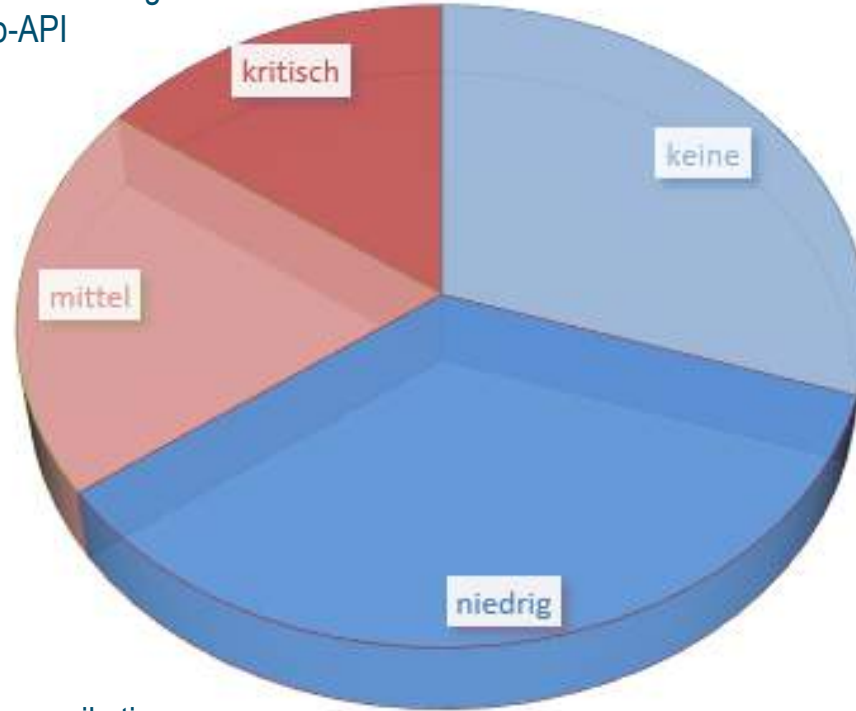
- Internetbasierte Kommunikation zwischen Systemkomponenten und der mobilen Applikation und der Cloud
- Angriffsfläche dem Internet gegenüber
  - **Toppriorität**, da naturgemäß schwerwiegendstes Einfallstor
  - Analyse **sämtlichen Online-Traffics** auf potentielle Schwachstellen bzgl. Verschlüsselung und Authentifizierung
  - Im Fokus: Mobile Applikation, IoT-Gerät, Hersteller-Server/-Cloud

## 15% kritische Probleme:

- Fehlende / schwache Verschlüsselung
- Veraltete TLS-Versionen verwendet
- Zertifikats-Handling
- Fehlende Authentifizierung
- Unsichere Web-API

## 55% mit kleinen oder mittelschweren Problemen:

- Unverschlüsselte, unkritische Kommunikation
- Offene Ports / Schnittstellen
- Veraltete TLS-Versionen unterstützt (aber nicht aktiv verwendet)



30% adäquat abgesichert



## Lokale Kommunikation

- Offline-Kommunikation zwischen Systemkomponenten und Smartphone (bspw. per LAN, Bluetooth, NFC, ...)
  - Lokale Verschlüsselung und Authentifizierung **oft aufgrund falscher Sicherheitsannahmen** und/oder zur Aufwandseinsparung **vernachlässigt**
  - Im Fokus: Mobile Applikation, IoT-Gerät, ggf. weitere Komponenten
  - Schwachstellen naturgemäß weniger kritisch, **ABER:**

Regel #1 IoT-Security: **Assume a hostile edge!**



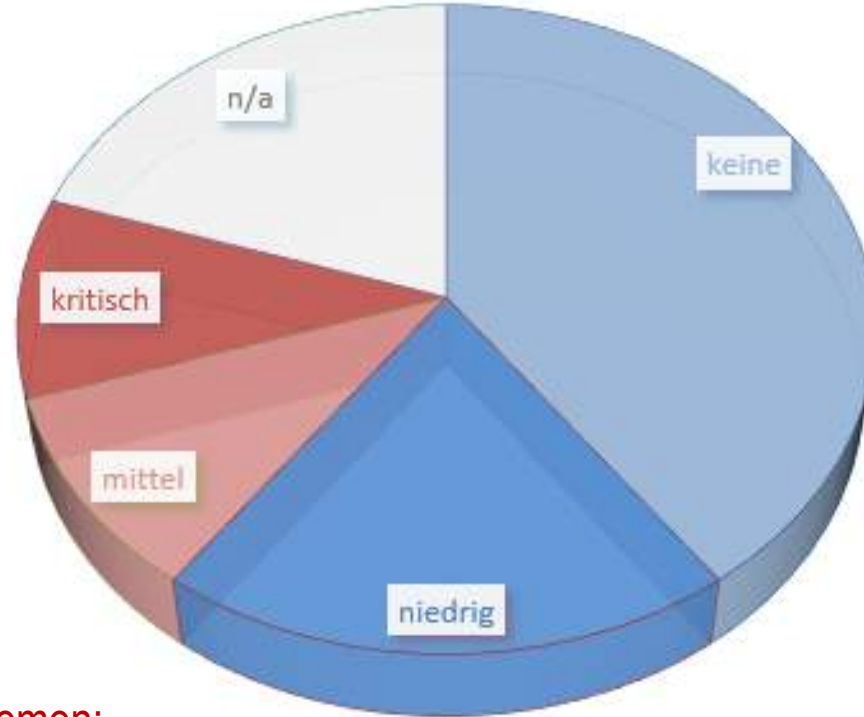
20% keine lokale Kommunikation

15% kritische Probleme:

- Fehlende / schwache Verschlüsselung
- Fehlende Authentifizierung
- Unsichere lokaler Zugang

30% mit kleinen oder mittelschweren Problemen:

- Statusinformationen
- Offene Ports / Schnittstellen
- Unverschlüsselte, unkritische Kommunikation



40% adäquat abgesichert

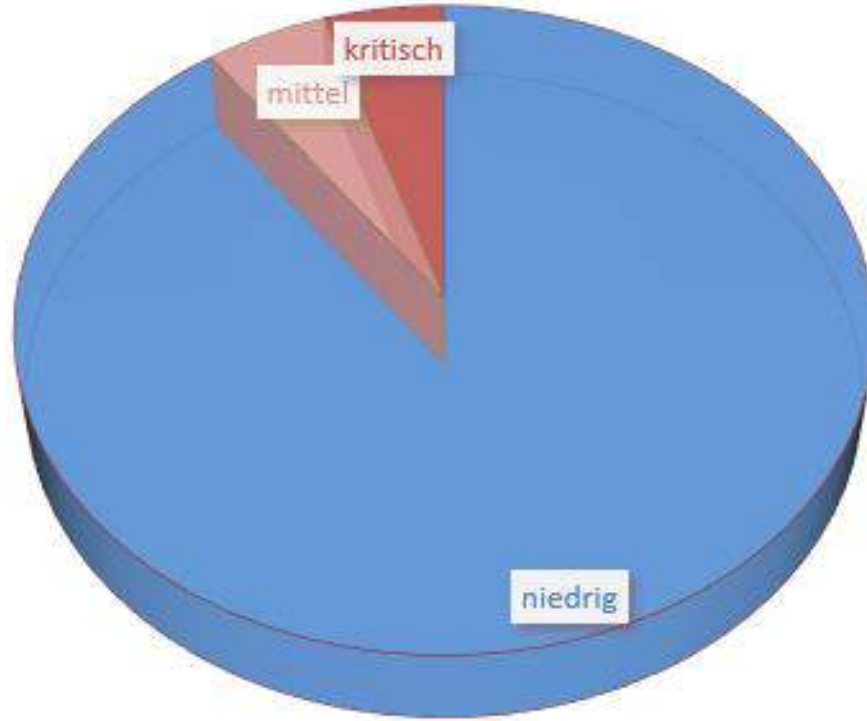
## Applikation

- **Sicherheitsrelevante Aspekte in Konzept und Implementation der zum Produkt gehörigen mobilen Applikation**
  - Alle 2021 getesteten Produkte mit mobiler Applikation
  - **Statische und dynamische Analyse**
  - Gerade auf **Android** ist das Reverse-Engineering meist unkompliziert und Schwachstellen treten dadurch leichter ans Tageslicht
  - Im Fokus: Mobile Applikation (Android & iOS)



## 10% mittelschwere und kritische Probleme:

- Hardcoded Secrets
- Unzureichende Passwortsicherheit
- Unsichere Speicherung



## 90% mit kleinen Problemen:

- Suboptimale Konfigurationen
- Unsichere Methodenaufrufe
- Fehlende Speicherzugriffsschutzmechanismen (u.a. ASLR)

## Datenschutz und Privatsphäre

- Schutz der personenbezogenen Nutzerdaten auf dem Übertragungsweg und in der Cloud
- Sammlung personenbezogener Nutzerdaten
  - **Datenerfassungsmöglichkeiten** (Sensorik, Tracker) VS. **Geräteverhalten/-kommunikation** VS. **Datenschutzerklärung**
  - Vom Hersteller **angenommenes** Verhalten VS. **tatsächliches** Verhalten
  - (relativ) junge DSGVO (und neu TTDSG)
  - Im Fokus: Datenschutzerklärung, mobile Applikation, IoT-Gerät

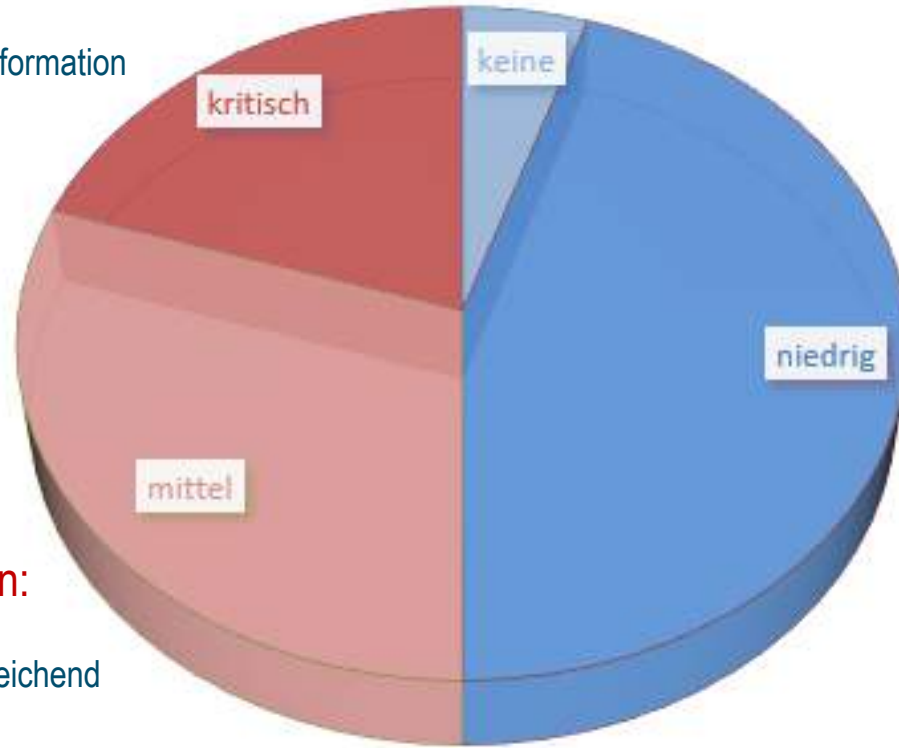
## 20% mit kritischen Problemen:

- Schwere Inkonsistenz Verhalten vs. Information
- Fehlende Datenschutzerklärung
- Nicht dokumentierte Tracker

## 30% mit mittelschweren Problemen:

- Inkonsistenz Verhalten vs. Information
- Detailgrad Datenschutzerklärung unzureichend
- Menge Werbe-/Analyse-Tracker

5% ohne Probleme



## 45% mit kleinen Problemen:

- Leichte Inkonsistenzen
- Ausbaufähige Transparenz
- Formalitäten



## Fazit

- Jährlich **steigendes Sicherheitsniveau**, ABER auch jährlich **steigendes Bedrohungspotential**
- Immer noch teilweise **unnötige und „ausgestorben“ geglaubte Schwachstellen**
- **Datenschutz und Privatsphäre** immer weiter im Fokus
- **Datenklau vs. Datensammlung**



**Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!**

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 Find us at facebook.com/avtestorg





**92% OF ALL FIRMWARE  
WE TESTED WAS  
VULNERABLE**

**Automate IoT Security & Compliance – Risk & Cost Reduction**

IoT Inspector | March 2022 | Jan C. Wendenburg, CEO





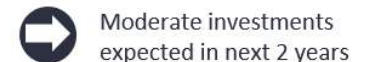
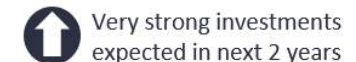
# The Top 10 IoT Use Cases

N= 1,640 IoT Projects

Use Case	Type	Global Adoption <sup>1</sup>	Trend <sup>2</sup>
1 Remote asset monitoring (read-only)	Smart Operations	34%	↗
2 IoT-based process automation	Smart Operations	33%	↑
3 Remote asset monitoring and control (read/write)	Smart Operations	32%	→
4 Vehicle fleet management	Smart Supply Chain	31%	↗
5 Location tracking	Connected Products	31%	↗
6 IoT for asset/plant performance optimization	Smart Operations	31%	↑
7 IoT-based quality control & management	Smart Operations	30%	↗
8 IoT-based goods condition monitoring in transit	Smart Supply Chain	29%	↗
9 Predictive maintenance	Smart Operations	29%	↑
10 On-site track & trace	Smart Supply Chain	29%	↗

... of 48 use cases analyzed in total

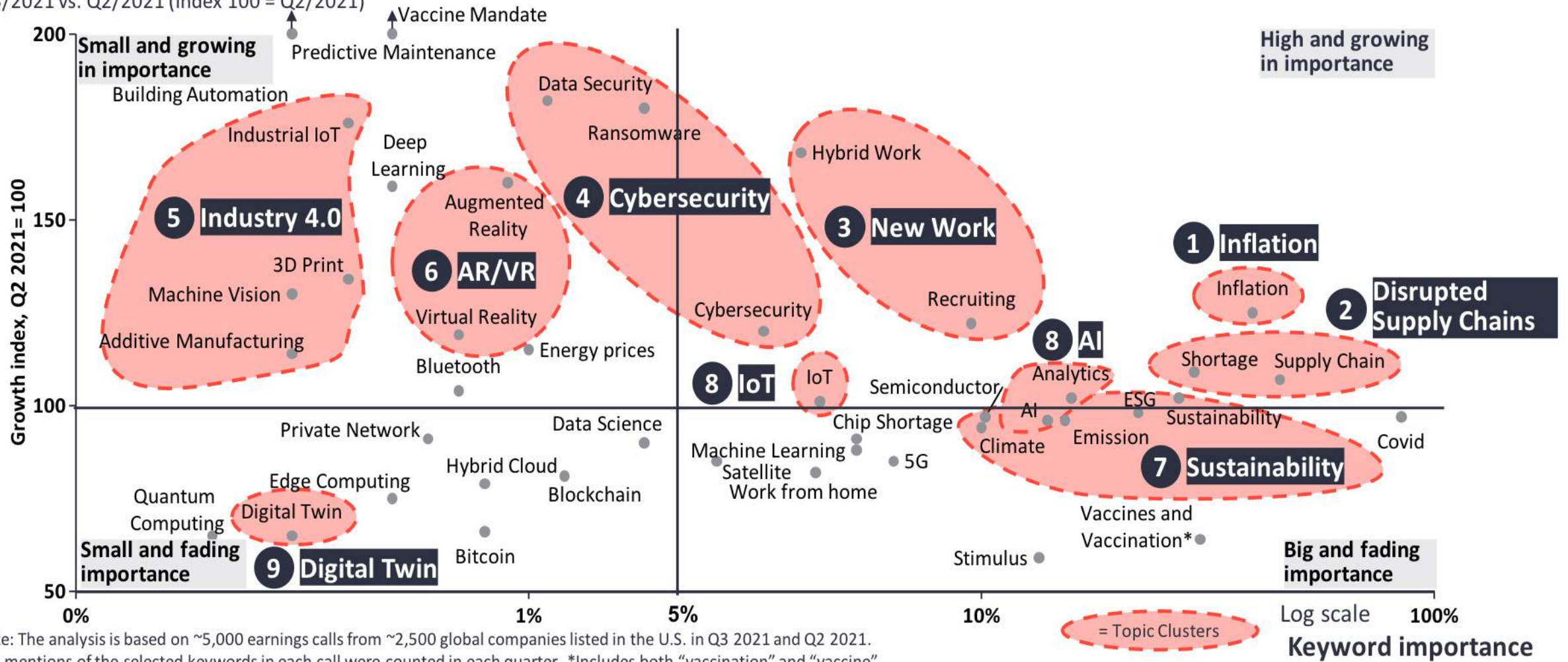
**Note 1:** Share of companies that have at least partially rolled-out the use case **Note 2:** Based on respondents' indication of investment plan in in the next 2 years  
**Source:** IoT Analytics Research 2021, Conditions for republishing: Source citation with link to original post and company website; Non-commercial purposes only



# What CEOs talked about in Q3/2021 (vs. Q2/2021)

## Keyword growth

Q3/2021 vs. Q2/2021 (Index 100 = Q2/2021)



Note: The analysis is based on ~5,000 earnings calls from ~2,500 global companies listed in the U.S. in Q3 2021 and Q2 2021. The mentions of the selected keywords in each call were counted in each quarter. \*Includes both "vaccination" and "vaccine"  
 Source: IoT Analytics Research 2021

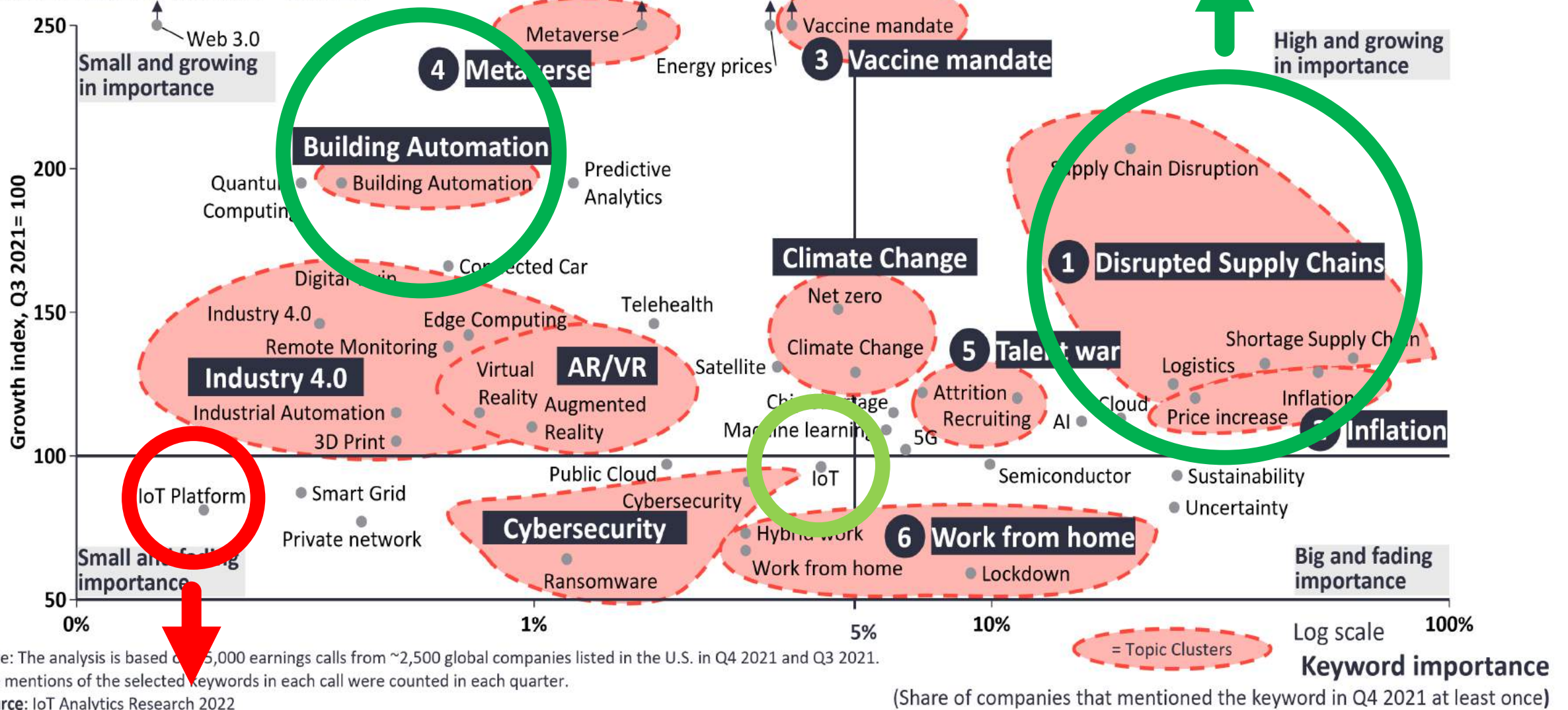
(Share of companies that mentioned the keyword in Q3 2021 at least once)

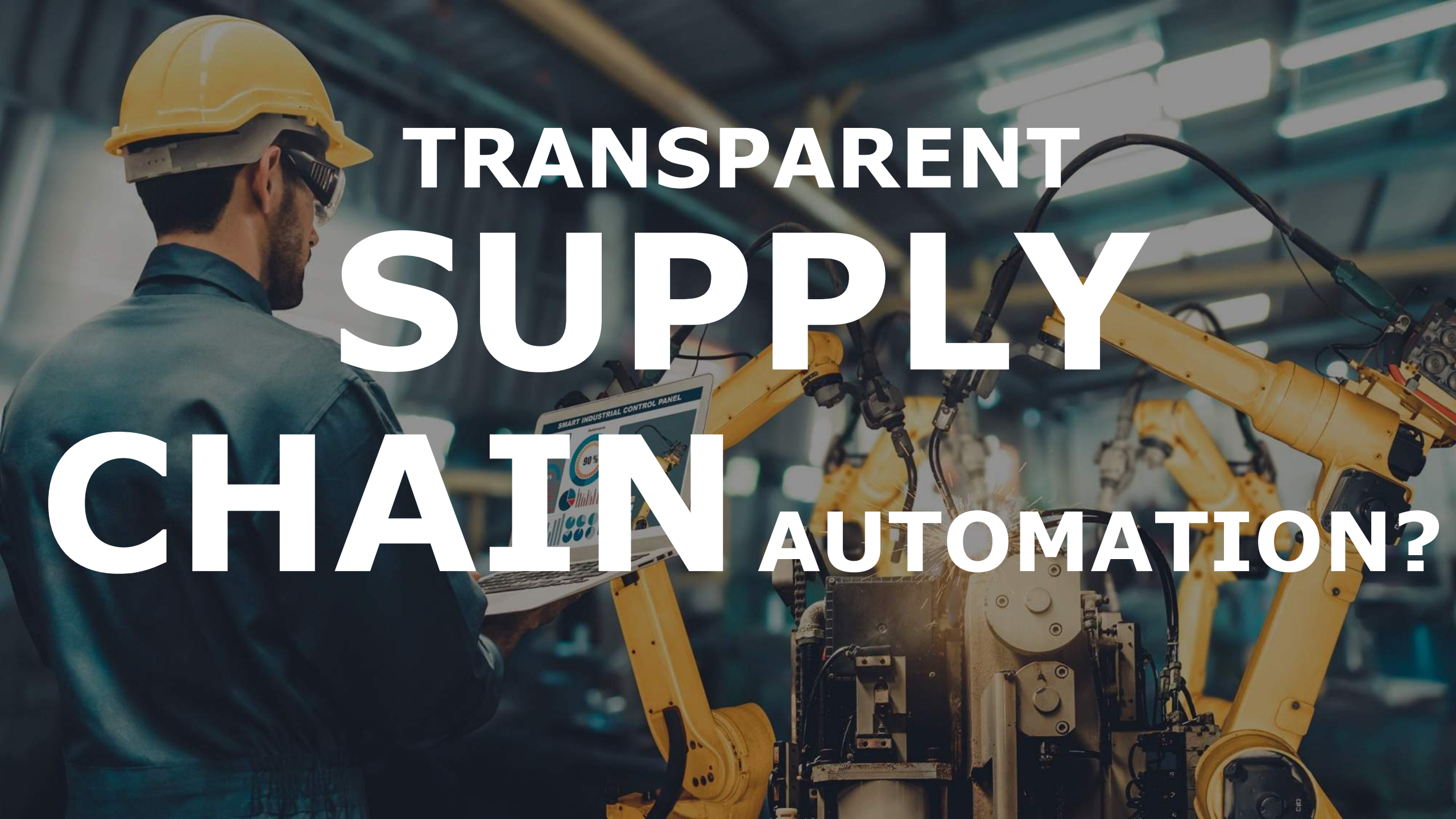


# What CEOs talked about in Q4/2021 (vs. Q3/2021)

## Keyword growth

Q4/2021 vs. Q3/2021 (Index 100 = Q3/2021)





# TRANSPARENT SUPPLY CHAIN AUTOMATION?



# SECURITY IN FAST GROWTH IOT MARKETS

## CHALLENGE



### Challenge

- Over 25 bn IoT devices in 2030 and further growing\*
- Vast heterogenous IoT/IIoT/OT technology stacks
- Manual analysis are time consuming & expensive
- Shortage of more than 3.1m cybersecurity professionals\*

Limited resources,  
time consuming, expensive!



### Market Demand

- Continuous 24/7/365 visibility of IoT/IIoT/OT risks
- Transparent software supply chains
- Continuous supply chain risk monitoring
- Realtime alerts for new vulnerabilities on IoT/IIoT/OT devices

Full risk transparency  
& 24/7/365 alerts!



### Solution

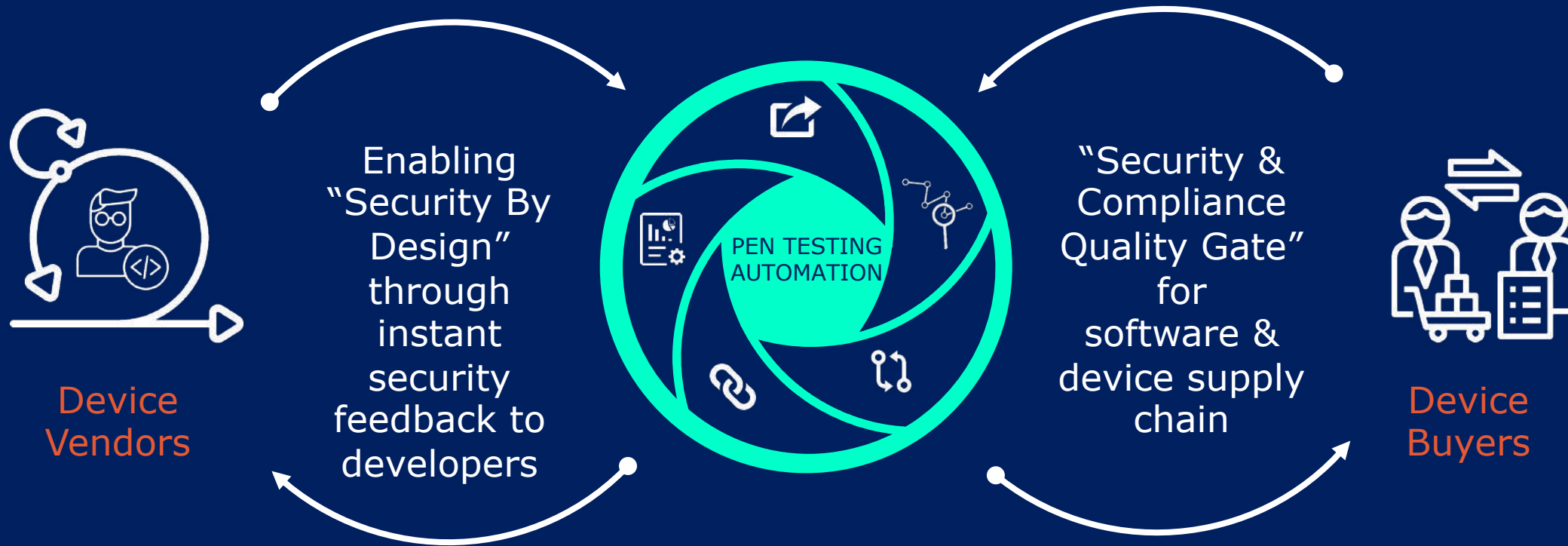
- Automated pen-testing services automating the effort of a manual penetration test in minutes (30 minutes vs. 5 days)
- Full software supply chain transparency
- Highly scalable and available 24/7/365.
- Continuous monitoring & auto risk alerts 24/7/365

Automation is key!

IOT INSPECTOR

# PROCESS AUTOMATION & INTEGRATION

CONTINUOUS SECURITY & COMPLIANCE

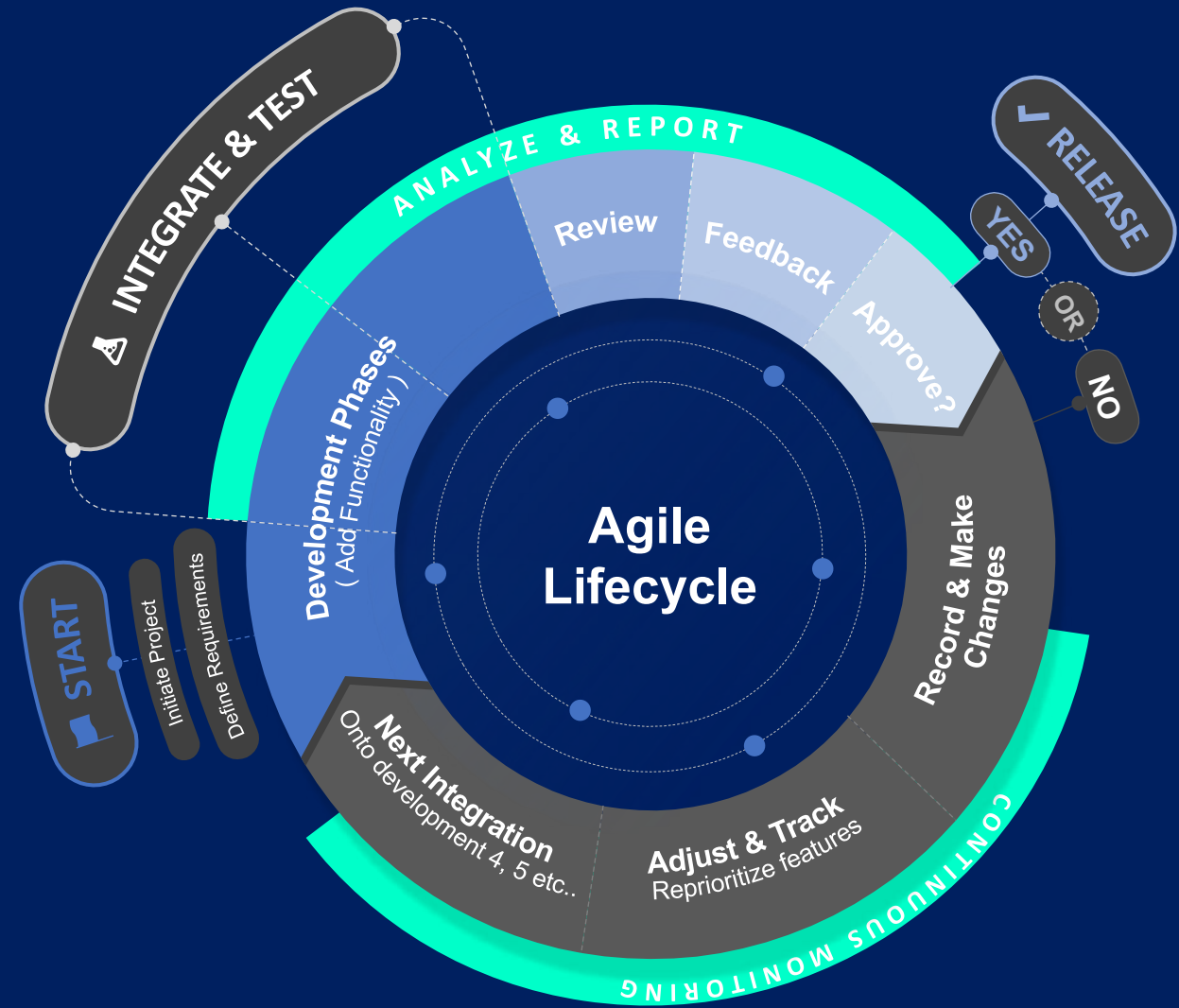


# SAMPLE DEV PROCESS INTEGRATION

## CONTINUOUS SECURITY & COMPLIANCE

(Pen)testing shall be integrated into the **daily** development process – not only before releasing software.

“Upgrading” agile SDLC processes with **instant** audits on security & compliance.



# BUYER'S SUPPLY CHAIN TRANSPARENCY

## SOLVING THE MATRYOSHKA (RUSSIAN DOLL) PROBLEM

Automated software composition analysis enables organizations to verify & check supplier's supply chain transparency on binary code level.



What the buyer see:



What the supplier see:



What the subcontractor of the supplier see:



What the freelancer of the subcontractor see:



What almost now one see, but somehow know:



WHAT YOU SHOULD SEE:

IoT INSPECTOR



# KEY BENEFITS – IOT VENDORS

REDUCED DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS, INCREASED QUALITY & COMPLIANCE



Reduces software development cost & resources



Reduces software development time



Consistent level & quality of security & compliance testing



Reduces total software development project risks



Continuous security & compliance check of installed devices

# KEY BENEFITS – IOT CORPORATE BUYERS

INDEPENDENT QUALITY GATE ENSURES SECURITY & COMPLIANCE



## Independent procurement quality gate for security & compliance

- enables organizations to carry out automated security and compliance checking of purchased devices (quality gate & SBOM)
- Enables predictive security testing before production



## Continuous security & compliance check of installed devices

- the “Digital IOT Twin” monitoring enables a fully automated checking of the installed IoT/OT/IIoT devices, without the need of network or physical access



## Reduces total procurement project risks

- reduced costs and resources for procurement security & compliance checks resulting in reduced procurement project risks

SECURITY & COMPLIANCE ANALYSIS

# AUTOMATION

FOR IOT / IIOT / OT DEVICES

## IOT INSPECTOR GMBH

Kaiserswerther Straße 45  
40477 Düsseldorf / Germany  
+49 211 158 741 04  
info@iot-inspector.com  
www.iot-inspector.com

JAN C. WENDENBURG, CEO  
Mobile: +49 171 5555312  
jan.wendenburg@iot-inspector.com

SecurITy  
made  
in  
Germany

THANK YOU



# Let's talk about security in IoT from security-by-design to testing





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Web: sevenshift.de

 @SevenShift\_de

## ABOUT SevenShift

SevenShift is a boutique security consulting firm with a wealth of experience in the worlds of Cybersecurity and Internet of Things (IoT).



# Our Services

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## Security Testing

- IoT devices, applications, networks, mobile apps ...



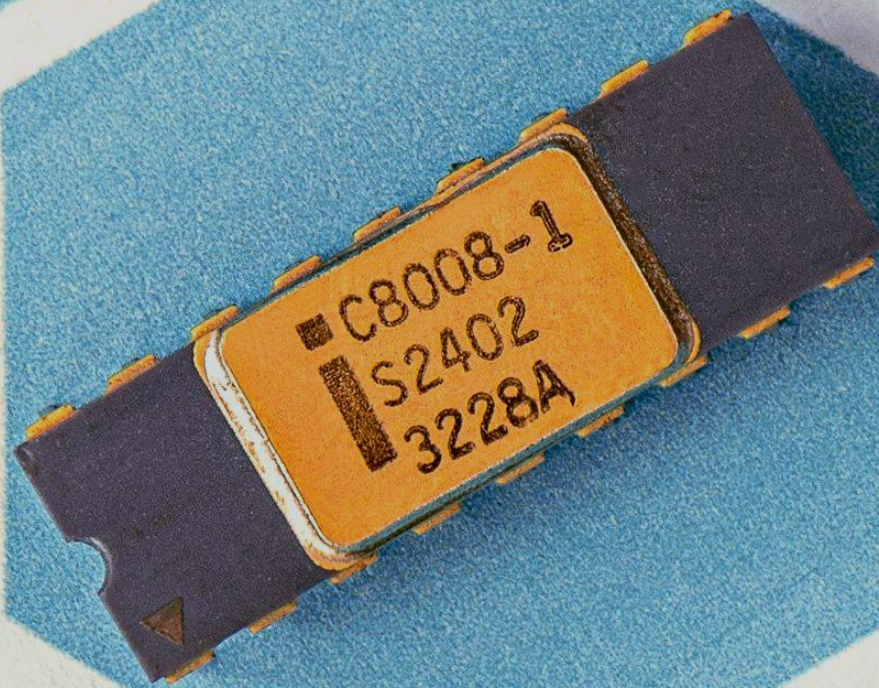
## Engineering and Consulting

- Security-by-design
- Certification support
- Automation



## Training

- Public and private
- Online or onsite







## Trainings

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- IoT Security Master Class
- IoT Security Bootcamp
- Assessing and Exploiting Control Systems & IIoT
- Security Awareness

## Next Trainings

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- Take place **in spring and winter**
- Check dates on our website
- **All live and online**

<https://sevenshift.de/training>





**Pablo Endres**

*Managing Director  
Lead Security Consultant*

✉ epablo@sevenshift.de

🐦 @epablosensei

🌐 <https://www.linkedin.com/in/pabloendres>

Experienced security consultant,  
Professional Hacker and  
Trainer

- Professional Hacker and Security Trainer
  - IoT Security {Bootcamp, Strategy} ICS or IIoT
- Penetration and security testing (design, planning and execution)
  - IoT, IIoT, ICS, Infrastructure, Cloud, Web, Mobile ...
- Security consulting: architecture, secure-by-design, programs..
- Project management
- Certified: CISSP, OPSA, OPST
- Special interest: Karate and slacklining



# Agenda

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01 – IoT Security

03 – Security Testing

02 – Security-by-design



Photo by Paul Frenzel on Unsplash

# What is IoT





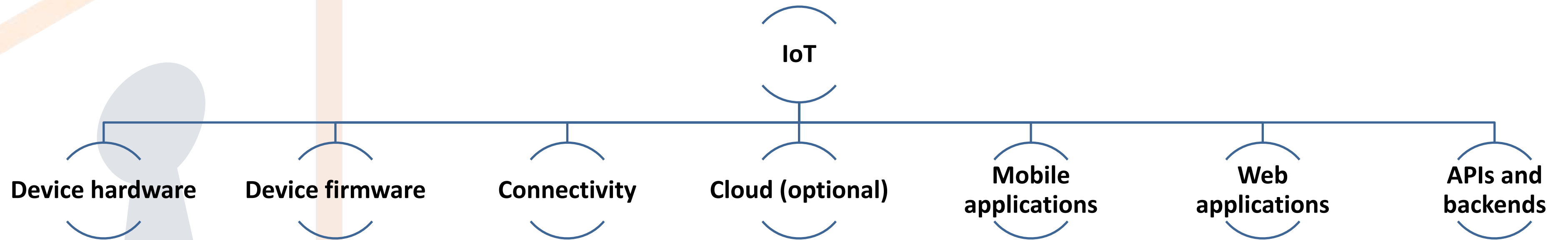
# What is IoT

- Internet of Things
- Connected objects interacting with the physical world (sensors / actors)
- Used for automation, monitoring, and data collection purposes
- Consumer IoT: smart watches, plugs, home, etc
- Automotive
- IIoT: smart city (parking), ICS, SCADA, smart grid

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smart\\_meter#/media/File:Intelligenter\\_zaebler-\\_Smart\\_meter.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smart_meter#/media/File:Intelligenter_zaebler-_Smart_meter.jpg)



# IoT is complex





# We must deal with ..

- Complexity
- Interactions
- Weaknesses

of all the layers and components if we want to make this **secure**



**Status of IoT Security?**

**Most companies are more focused on the time to market and the price than security**



# Attack surface for IoT devices

Can be split into 4 categories :

- Device security vulnerabilities
- Firmware based vulnerabilities
- Mobile, Web, Cloud and Infrastructure, and Network security issues
- Radio communication-based vulnerabilities

# Basic security principles

- Secure all data in motion and at rest
- Use secure defaults
- Least privilege
- Trust, but verify
- Use only secure components
- Upgrades and factory resets must be possible
- Defense-in-depth
- Define security requirements



Photo by Paul Frenzel on Unsplash

# Security-by-design



# Let's talk about design

"Design adds value faster than it adds costs."

-- Joel Spolsky, web programmer, writer, and creator of Trello

"Design is not just what it looks like and feels like. Design is how it works."

-- Steve Jobs, co-founder of Apple, Inc.

"The alternative to good design is always bad design.

There is no such thing as no design."

-- Adam Judge, author



# Secure by design

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

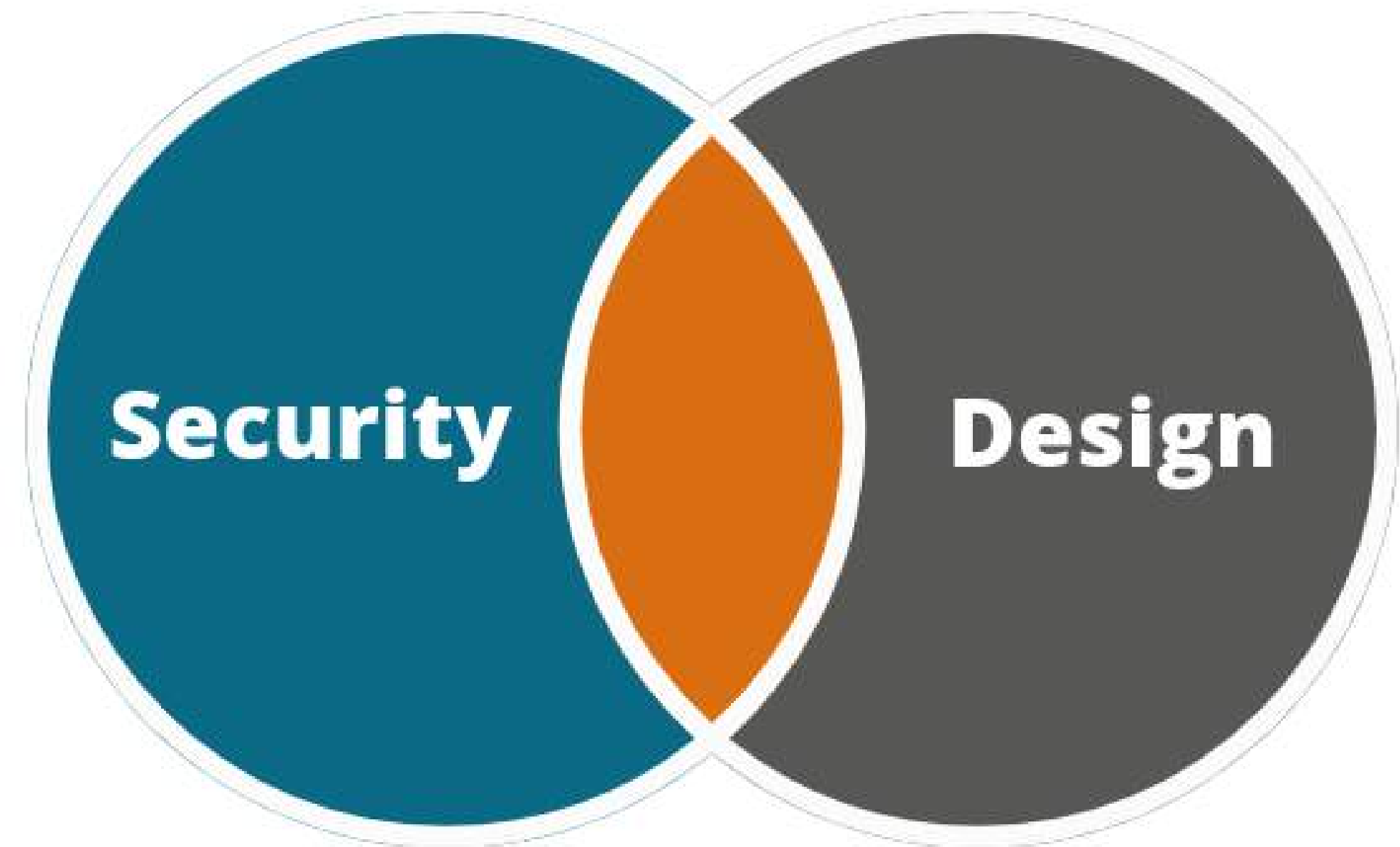
Secure by design, in software engineering, means that software products and capabilities have been designed to be foundationally secure.

Alternate security strategies, tactics and patterns are considered at the beginning of a software design, and the best are selected and enforced by the architecture, and they are used as guiding principles for developers.

# Security-by-design

Make security part of your SDLC

- Iterative process
- Part of the design
- Plan into each sprint
- Fail early and adapt
- DevSecOps



**Reduce costs 20 - 100x**



# Agile Secure Development Lifecycle

## SDL Requirement Categories:

- Every-Sprint
- Bucket
  - Verification Tasks
  - Design Review Tasks
  - Response Planning Tasks
- One-Time



Microsoft SDL for Agile development

[https://owasp.org/www-pdf-archive/OWASP\\_AppSec\\_Research\\_2010\\_Microsoft\\_SDL\\_Agile\\_by\\_Coblentz.pdf](https://owasp.org/www-pdf-archive/OWASP_AppSec_Research_2010_Microsoft_SDL_Agile_by_Coblentz.pdf)

# Agile SDL: Every Sprint

Essential tasks that must be done each sprint

## Examples:

- Update the threat model
- Communicate privacy impacting design changes to the team's privacy advisor
- Fix all issues identified by code analysis tools for unmanaged code
- Follow input validation and output encoding guidelines to defend against cross-site scripting attacks

Microsoft SDL for Agile development

[https://owasp.org/www-pdf-archive/OWASP\\_AppSec\\_Research\\_2010\\_Microsoft\\_SDL\\_Agile\\_by\\_Coblentz.pdf](https://owasp.org/www-pdf-archive/OWASP_AppSec_Research_2010_Microsoft_SDL_Agile_by_Coblentz.pdf)

# Agile SDL: Bucket Requirements

- Teams prioritize the pool of tasks over many sprints
- Each sprint, one task from each bucket completed
- Each tasks must be completed at least every 6 months

## Examples:

- Security Verification Tasks
  - Run fuzzing tools
  - Manual and automated code review
- Design Review Tasks
  - Conduct privacy review
  - In-depth threat model
- Response Planning Tasks
  - Define security/privacy bug bar
  - Create support documents

Microsoft SDL for Agile development

[https://owasp.org/www-pdf-archive/OWASP\\_AppSec\\_Research\\_2010\\_Microsoft\\_SDL\\_Agile\\_by\\_Coblentz.pdf](https://owasp.org/www-pdf-archive/OWASP_AppSec_Research_2010_Microsoft_SDL_Agile_by_Coblentz.pdf)

# Agile SDL: One-Time Requirements

## Why?

- Repetition not necessary
- Must occur at the beginning of the project
- Not possible at the beginning of the project

## Examples:

- Setup bug tracking system (3 m)
- Identify sec./privacy experts (1 m)
- Baseline threat model (3 m)
- Establish a security response plan (6 m)

Microsoft SDL for Agile development

[https://owasp.org/www-pdf-archive/OWASP\\_AppSec\\_Research\\_2010\\_Microsoft\\_SDL\\_Agile\\_by\\_Coblentz.pdf](https://owasp.org/www-pdf-archive/OWASP_AppSec_Research_2010_Microsoft_SDL_Agile_by_Coblentz.pdf)



Photo by Paul Frenzel on Unsplash

# Security Testing



# Security Testing

- Complex
- Many domains
- Hard to standardize
- Requires security and technical expertise
- Follow methodologies or standards



# OWASP

- Open Web Application Security Project® (OWASP)
- Non-profit foundation
- Community-led open-source software projects, tools and resources
- Focus: web applications (Top Ten)
  - Covers mobile apps, IoT, and more!
- Evaluates the top vectors and security
- Technical and business impact



# OWASP

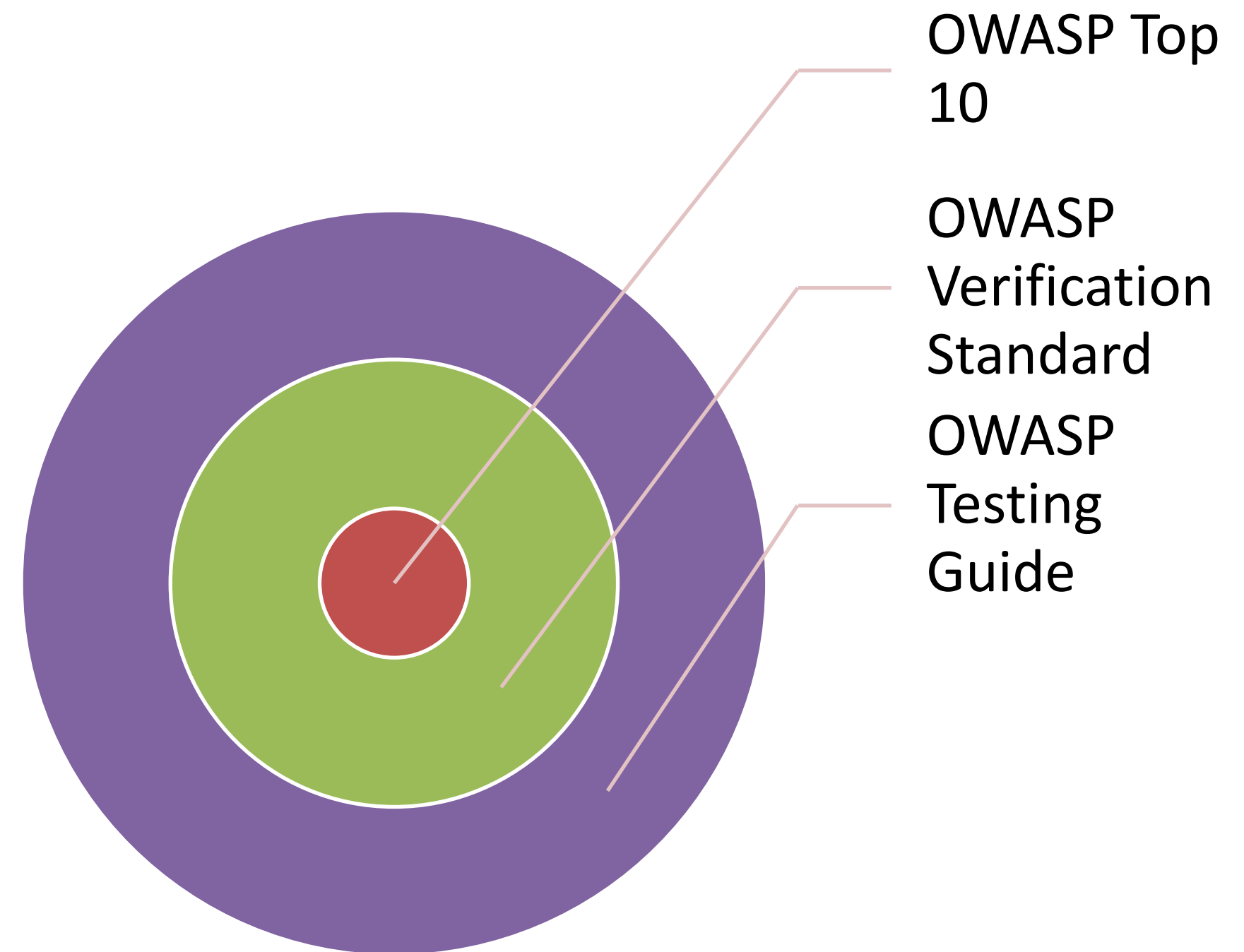
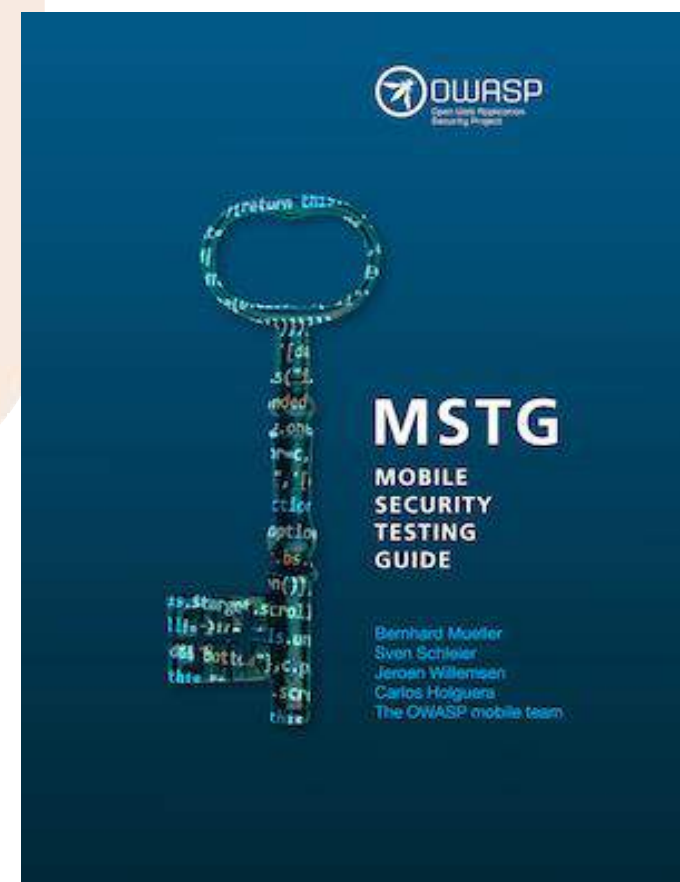
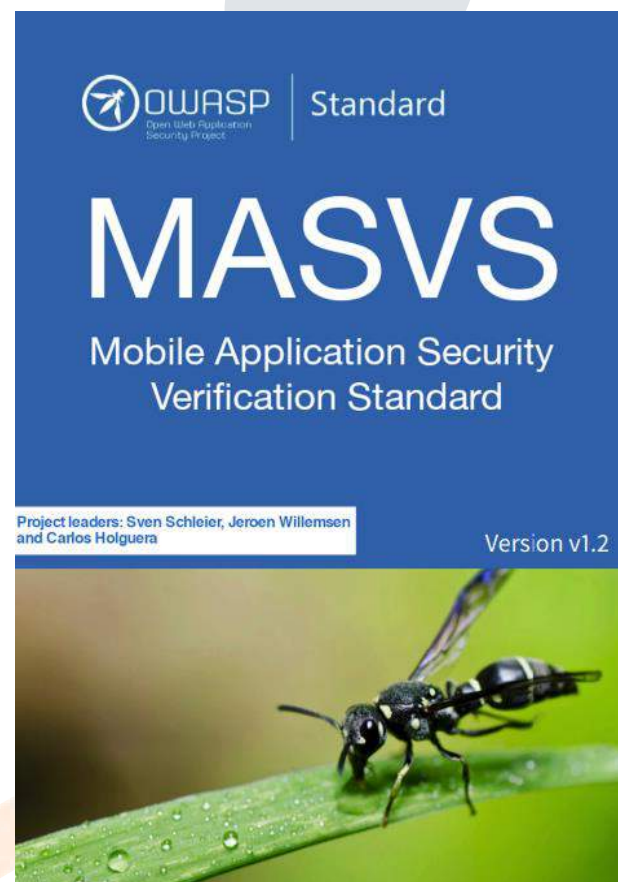
- Provides instructions on how to test, verify, and remediate each vulnerable part of an application
- Ensures that the most common attacks and weaknesses are avoided
  - CIA triad (Confidentiality, integrity and availability) of an application is maintained
- Provides technology specific assessment details
  - Oracle database is different than MySQL





# OWASP Top 10s

- OWASP Top 10 is just that
  - Tip of the iceberg
  - Don't stop there
  - Get professional help



# OWASP Web Top 10 2021



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A01:2021-Broken Access Control

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A02:2021-Cryptographic Failures

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A03:2021-Injection

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A04:2021-Insecure Design

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A05:2021-Security Misconfiguration

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A06:2021-Vulnerable and Outdated Components

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A07:2021-Identification and Authentication Failures

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A08:2021-Software and Data Integrity Failures

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A09:2021-Security Logging and Monitoring Failures

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A10:2021-Server-Side Request Forgery

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# OWASP API Security Top 10 2019



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API1:2019 Broken Object Level Authorization

---

API2:2019 Broken User Authentication

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API3:2019 Excessive Data Exposure

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API4:2019 Lack of Resources & Rate Limiting

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API5:2019 Broken Function Level Authorization

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API6:2019 Mass Assignment

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API7:2019 Security Misconfiguration

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API8:2019 Injection

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API9:2019 Improper Assets Management

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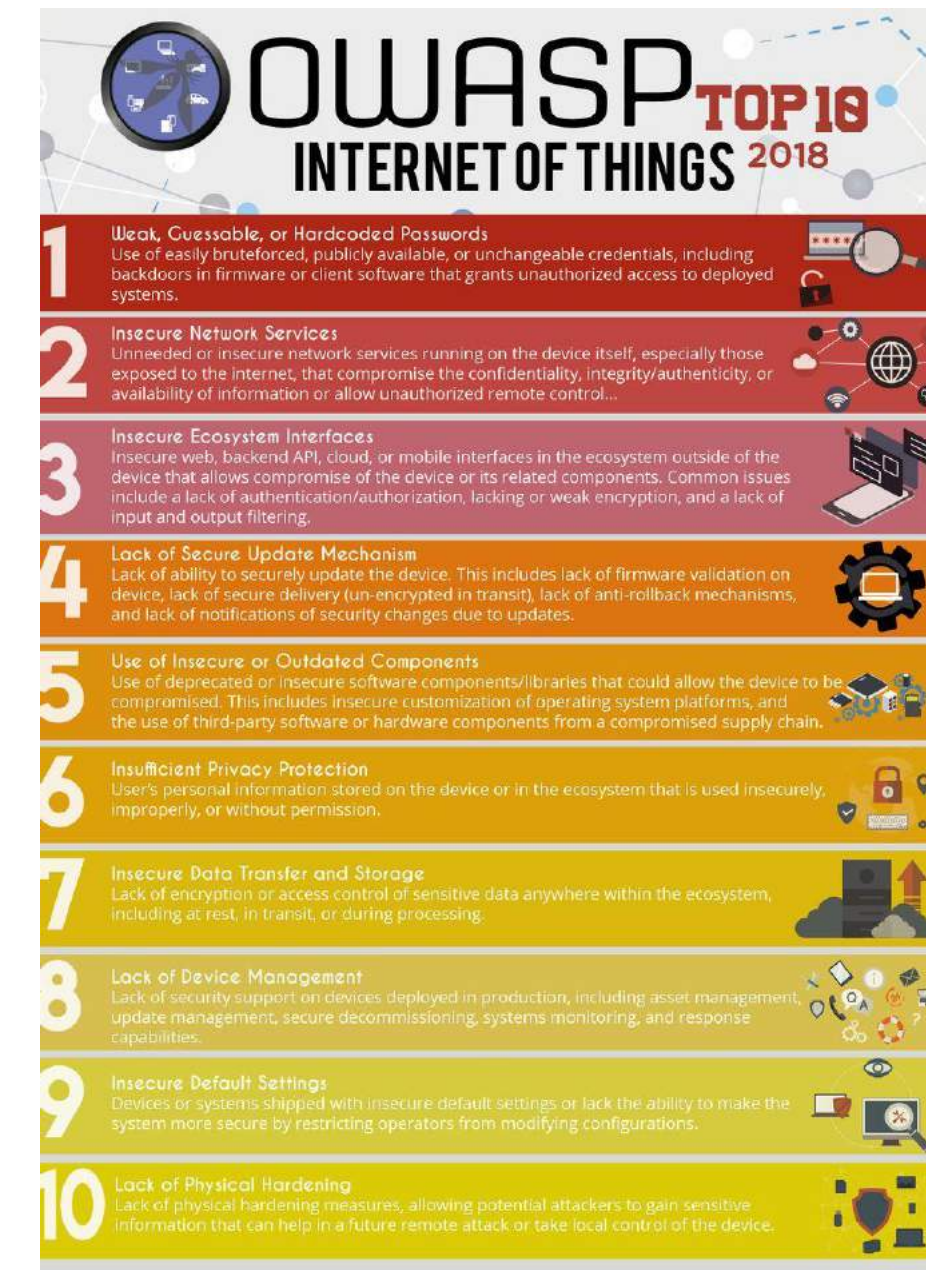
API10:2019 Insufficient Logging & Monitoring

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# OWASP IoT Top 10

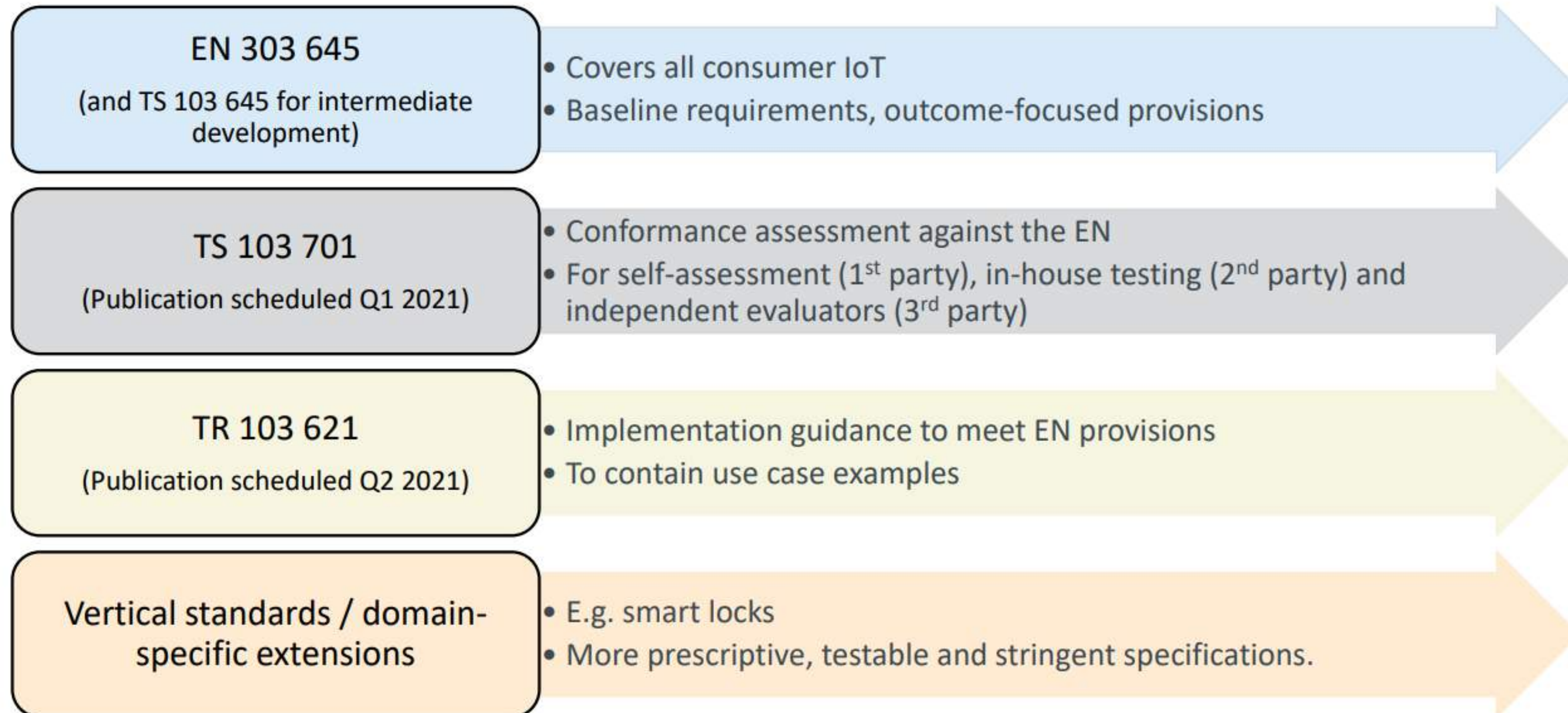
- I1. Weak Guessable, or Hardcoded Passwords
- I2. Insecure Network Services
- I3. Insecure Ecosystem Interfaces
- I4. Lack of Secure Update Mechanism
- I5. Use of Insecure or Outdated Components
- I6. Insufficient Privacy Protection
- I7. Insecure Data Transfer and Storage
- I8. Lack of Device Management
- I9. Insecure Default Settings
- I10. Lack of Physical Hardening



# OWASP Security Design Principles

1. Minimise attack surface area
2. Establish secure defaults
3. The principle of Least privilege
4. The principle of Defence in depth
5. Fail securely
6. Don't trust services
7. Separation of duties
8. Avoid security by obscurity
9. Keep security simple
10. Fix security issues correctly

# ETSI consumer IoT security documents





# ESTI EN 303 645

- 5.1 No universal default passwords
- 5.2 Implement a means to manage reports of vulnerabilities
- 5.3 Keep software updated
- 5.4 Securely store sensitive security parameters
- 5.5 Communicate securely
- 5.6 Minimize exposed attack surfaces
- 5.7 Ensure software integrity
- 5.8 Ensure that personal data is secure
- 5.9 Make systems resilient to outages
- 5.10 Examine system telemetry data
- 5.11 Make it easy for users to delete user data
- 5.12 Make installation and maintenance of devices easy
- 5.13 Validate input data



# Norms and enforcement

"IoT security in the consumer industry is not where it needs to be. Many devices on the market can only meet three or four of the 13 recommendations"

-- Alex Leadbeater, the ETSI TC Cyber chairman

Enforcement is a problem

Main drivers:

- Regulation
  - Cybersecurity Act
  - Radio Equipment Directive (RED)
- Market



Photo by Paul Frenzel on Unsplash

**Let's talk about doing it**






# Let's talk about doing it

- Most devices are not secure-by-design (nor implementation)
- Security-by-design is effort intensive -> but pays off
  - Set your requirements
  - Bake it into your SDLC
  - Test, test, and test
  - Get professional help
- Cover your basics
  - Password and auth
  - Updates
  - Encryption

# Let's talk about doing it

- Remember the design principles
- Cover your basics
  - Password and auth
  - Updates
  - Encryption
  - ...

- 
1. Minimise attack surface area
  2. Establish secure defaults
  3. The principle of Least privilege
  4. The principle of Defence in depth
  5. Fail securely
  6. Don't trust services
  7. Separation of duties
  8. Avoid security by obscurity
  9. Keep security simple
  10. Fix security issues correctly

# Questions?



Photo by Seth Reese on Unsplash





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# Thank you for your time





Integrated Solution Platform for Digitization and Process Connectivity

## Sicherheit im IoT: IoT-Sicherheitskennzeichen, Sicherheitslücken, Einfallstore – Wie können neue Standards helfen?



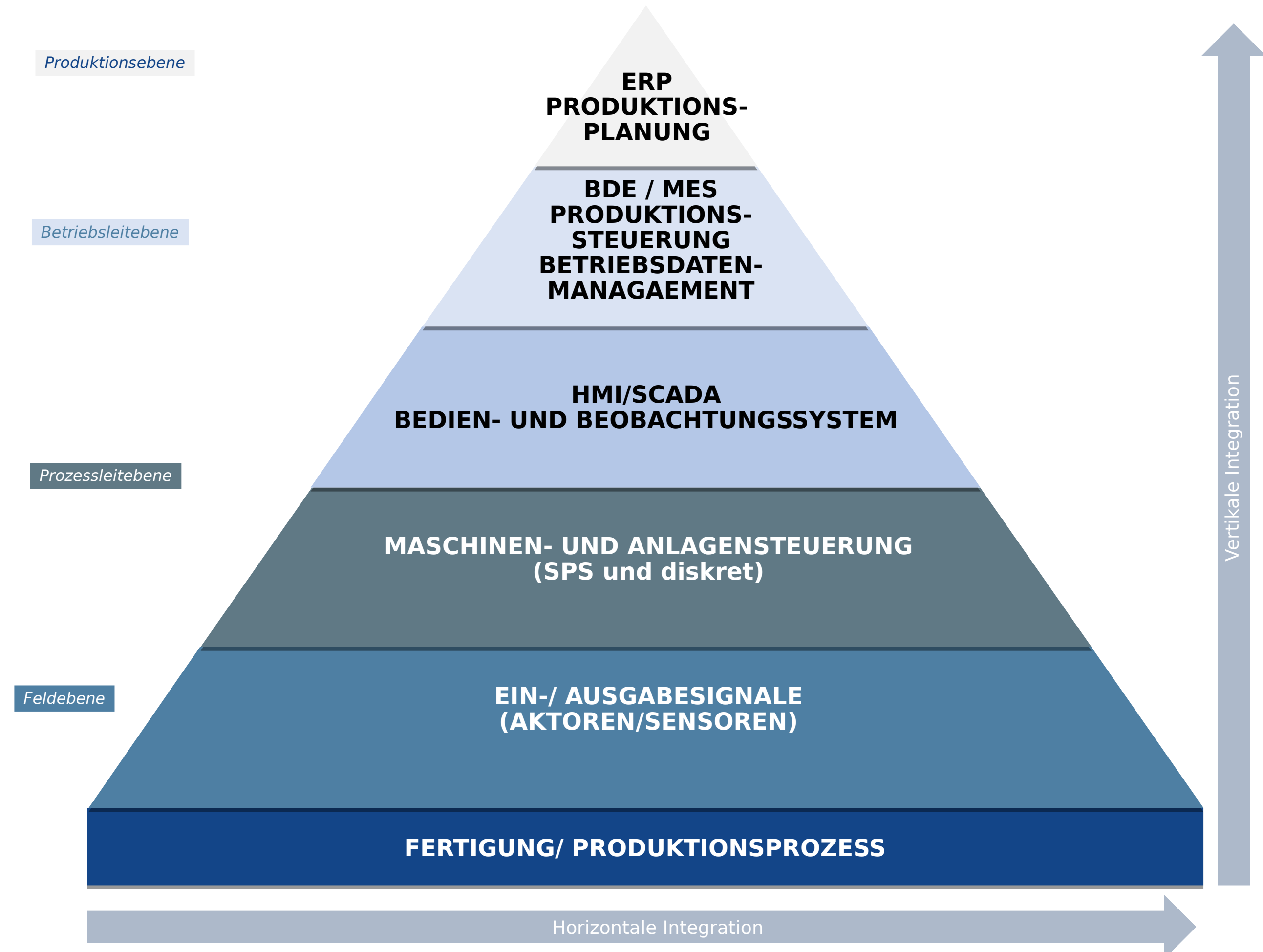


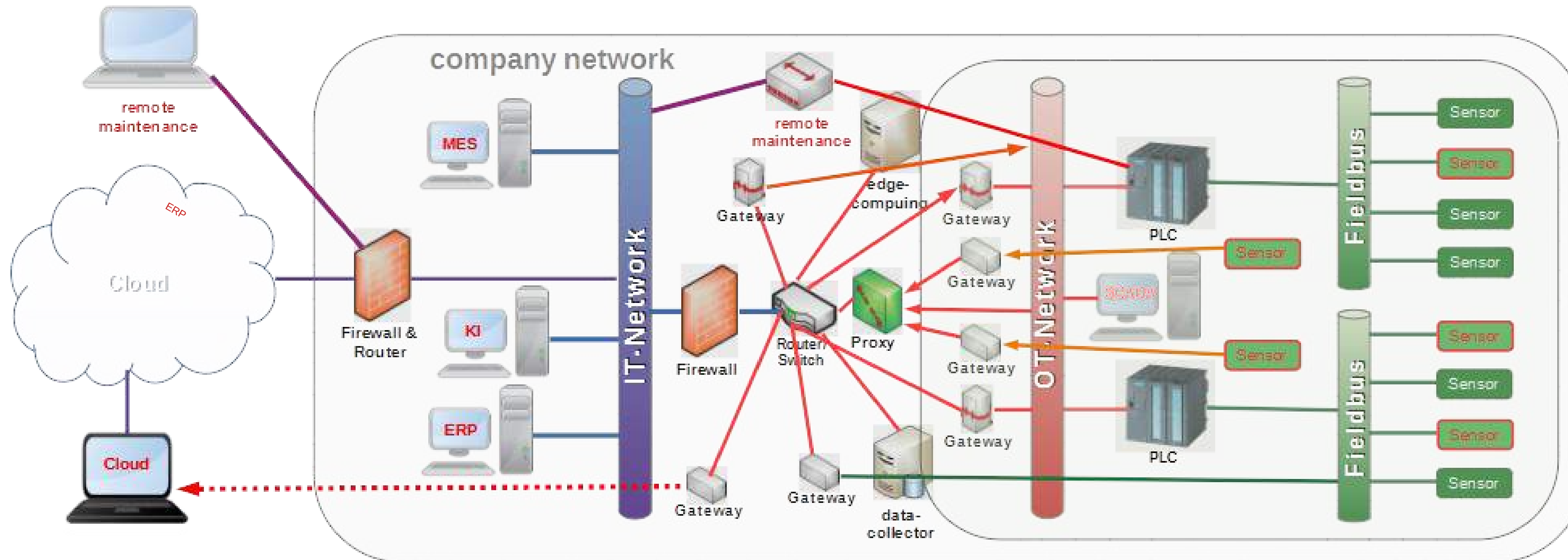
## Horizontale Integration:

- Vernetzung zwischen Produktionsstätten
- (Einbindung des Kunden in die Prozesse)
- Informationsaustausch während des gesamten Wertschöpfungsprozesses
- Intelligente Systemkommunikation im Bereich Bedarf, Produktion und Logistik

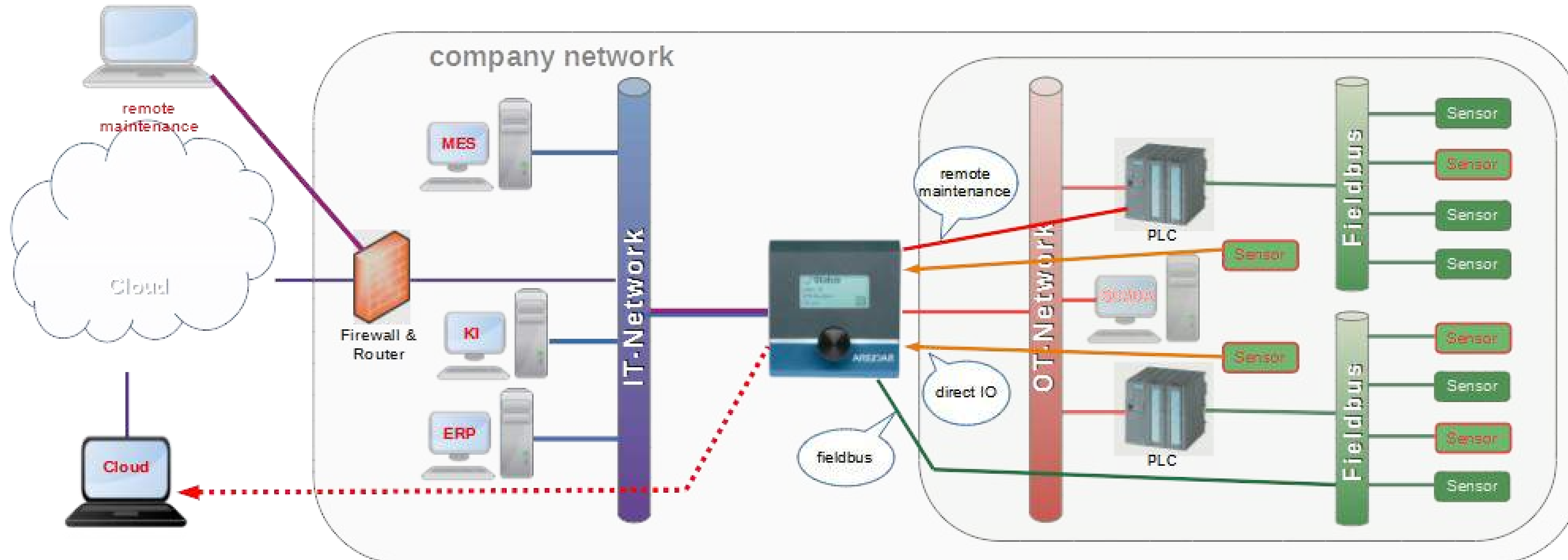
## Vertikale Integration:

- Vernetzung innerhalb des Unternehmens von der Produktionsebene bis hin zur Feldebene
- IT-Systeme kommunizieren auf allen Ebenen





Heterogene Architektur:  
Komplex, Fehleranfällig, diverse Angriffspunkte, anspruchsvoll



## ARENDAR:

Firewall, Proxy, Gateway, Remote control, safe inter-process communication, Cloud connectivity, Visualization, Cyber Security ...

□ Einheitliche Datenlagen, cyber-sichere Lösung



SEIT ANGRIFF AUF DIE UKRAINE

## Fernsteuerung von Tausenden Windkraftanlagen gestört

AKTUALISIERT AM 02.03.2022 - 13:05



Die Abkürzung SCADA steht für Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition und beschreibt die grundlegenden Funktionen eines SCADA-Systems.

**Wegen einer gestörten Satellitenverbindung können Tausende Windräder aktuell nicht ferngesteuert werden. Das Problem könnte mit der russischen Invasion in der Ukraine zusammenhängen.**

# Sind wir überrascht?

Vendor	Product	Vulnerability Class	Service	Severity
Harris	 RF-7800-VU024 RF-7800-DU024	Hardcoded Credentials Undocumented Protocols Insecure Protocols Backdoors	BGAN	Critical
Hughes	 9201/9202/9450/9502	Hardcoded Credentials Undocumented Protocols Insecure Protocols Backdoors	BGAN BGAN M2M	Critical
Hughes	 ThurayaIP	Hardcoded Credentials Insecure Protocols Undocumented Protocols Backdoors	Thuraya Broadband	Critical
Cobham	 EXPLORER (all versions)	Weak Password Reset Insecure Protocols	BGAN	Critical
Cobham	 SAILOR 900 VSAT	Weak Password Reset Insecure Protocols Hardcoded Credentials	VSAT	Critical
Cobham	 AVIATOR 700 (E/D)	Backdoors Weak Password Reset Insecure Protocols Hardcoded credentials	SwiftBroadband Classic Aero	Critical
Cobham	 SAILOR FB 150/250/500	Weak Password Reset Insecure Protocols	FB	Critical
Cobham	 SAILOR 6000 Series	Insecure Protocols Hardcoded Credentials	Inmarsat-C	Critical
JRC	 JUE-250/500 FB	Hardcoded Credentials Insecure Protocols Undocumented Protocols Backdoors	FB	Critical
Iridium	 Pilot/OpenPort	Hardcoded Credentials Undocumented Protocols	Iridium	Critical

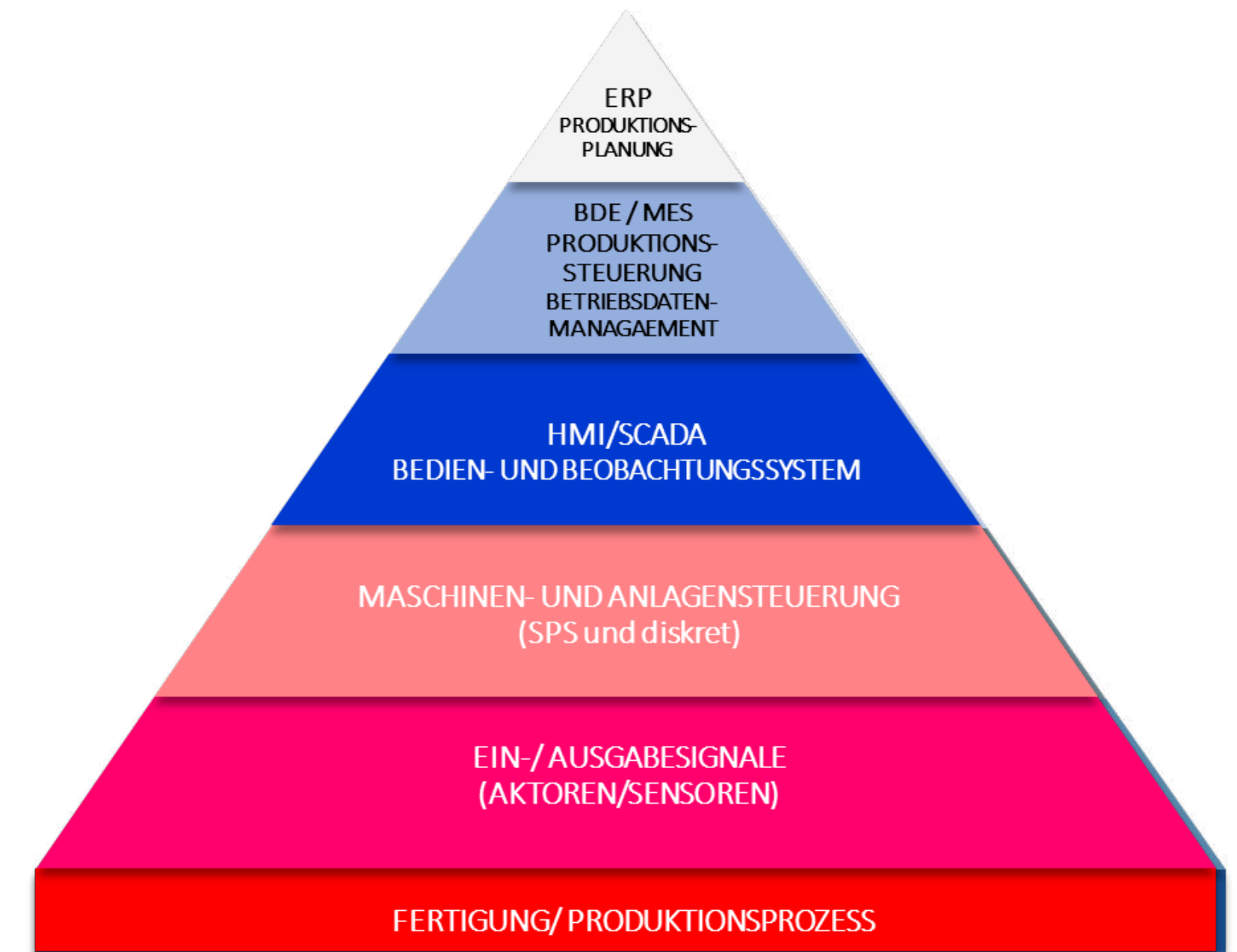
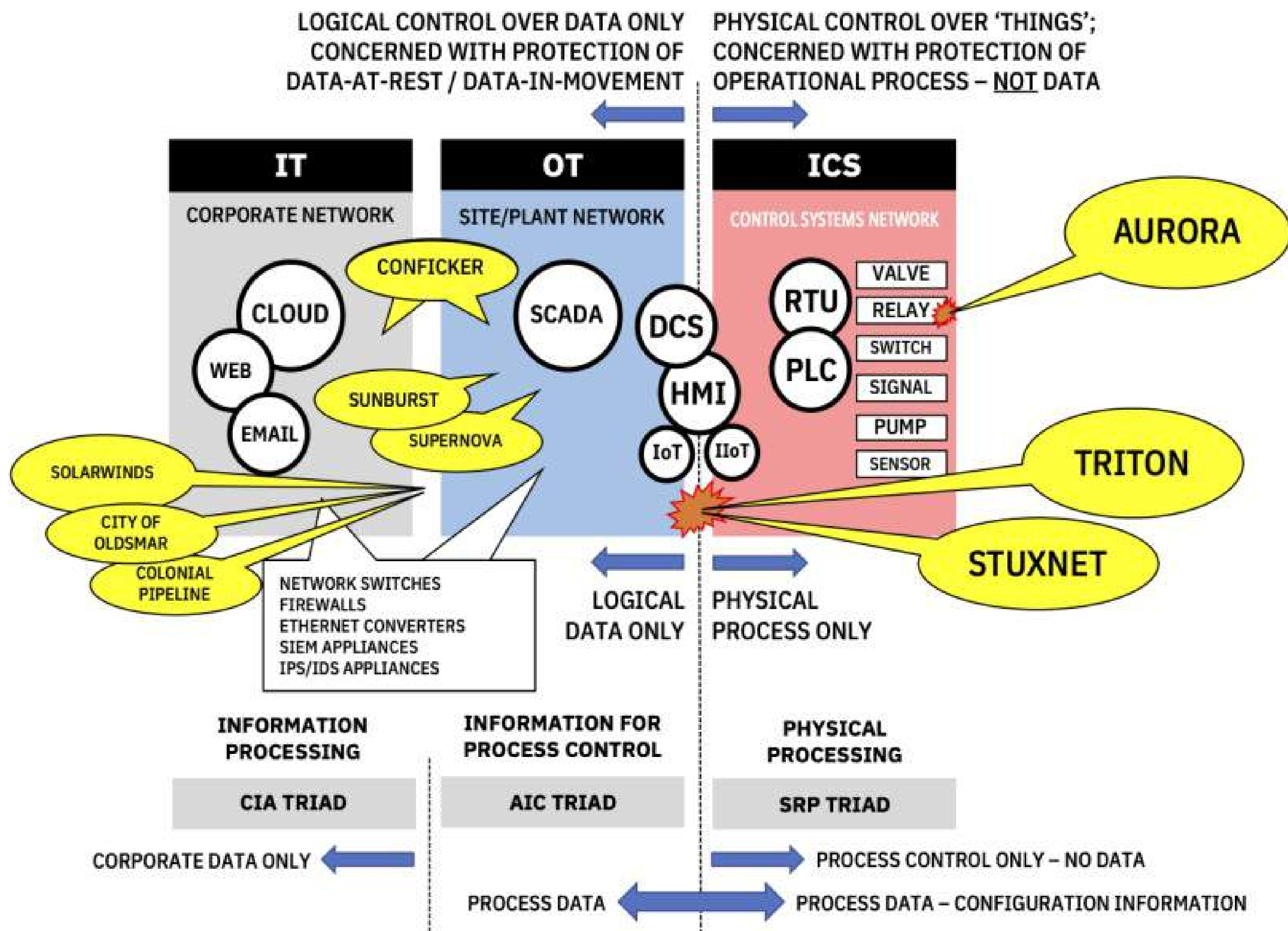
2014 - A Wake-Up call for SATCOM Security

Industry	Threat
<b>Aviation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ability to disrupt, intercept or modify non-safety communications such as In-Flight WiFi *</li> <li>Ability to attack crew and passenger's devices</li> <li>Ability to manipulate SATCOM antenna positioning and transmissions.</li> </ul>
<b>Maritime</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ability to disrupt, intercept or modify onboard satellite communications</li> <li>Ability to attack crew's devices</li> <li>Ability to control SATCOM antenna positioning and transmissions</li> <li>Ability to perform cyber-physical attacks using HIRF</li> </ul>
<b>Military</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ability to pinpoint the location of military units</li> <li>Ability to disrupt, intercept or modify satellite communications</li> <li>Ability to perform cyber-physical attacks using HIRF</li> </ul>
<b>Space</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ability to disrupt satellite transponders</li> </ul>

2018 - Last Call for SATCOM Security

<https://www.reversemode.com/2022/03/satcom-terminals-under-attack-in-europe.html>

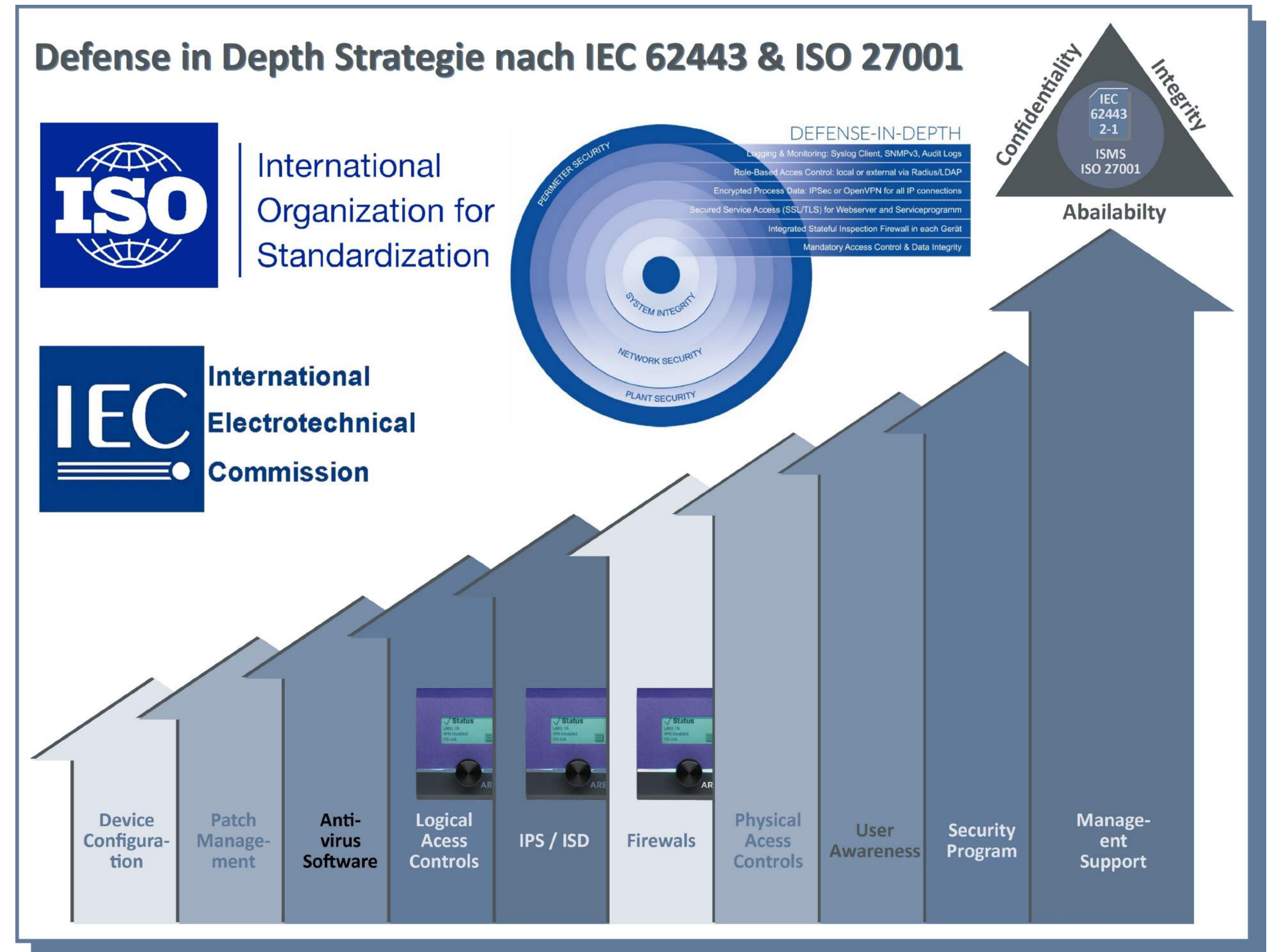
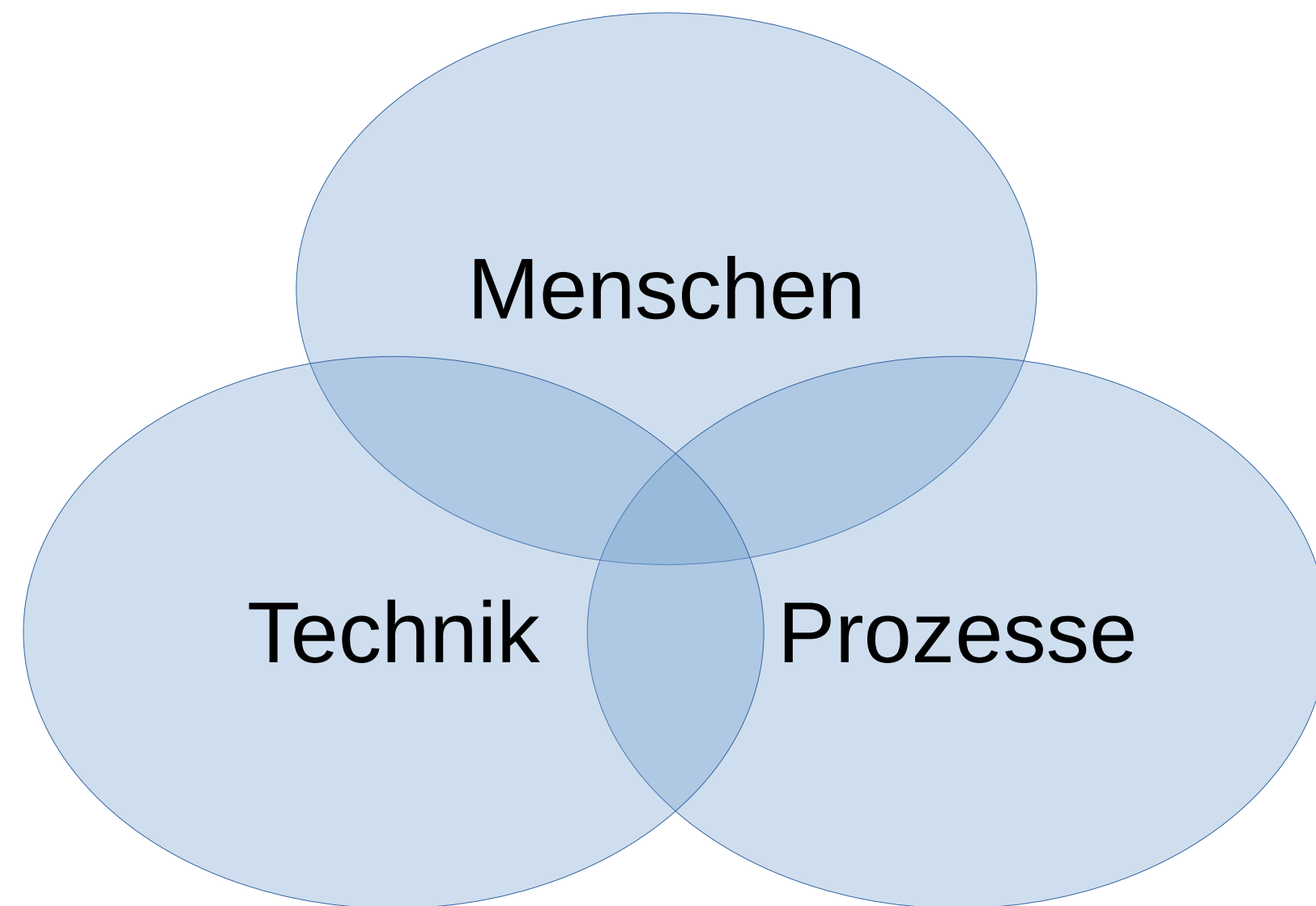
# Das Problem: IT und OT „under Fire“!



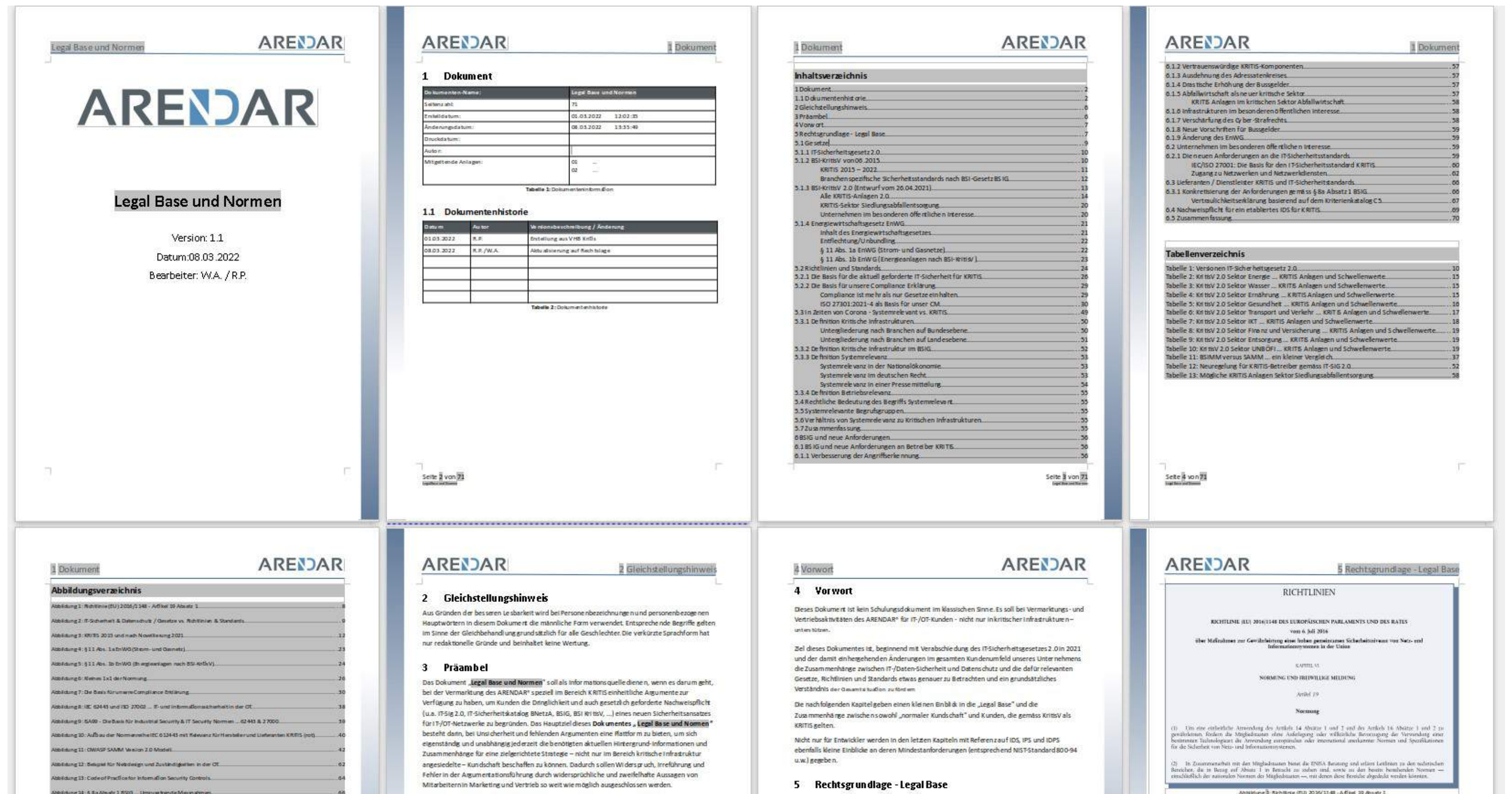
infracritical<sup>®</sup>  
Rev. 3 - 16-Jan-2022



- Sicherheit
- Funktionserhalt
- Verfügbarkeit
- Integrität
- Vertraulichkeit







„Auditoren haben die Normen unterschiedlich interpretiert.  
Es kommt darauf an die Industrie zu verändern!“

(Frei nach einem weißhaarigen bärtigen Trierer)

Sichere Software bedarf eines definierten Prozesses der Software Entwicklung.

Das Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) hat hierfür mit dem Software Assurance Maturity Model (OWASP SAMM) ein wertvolles Rahmenwerk geschaffen.

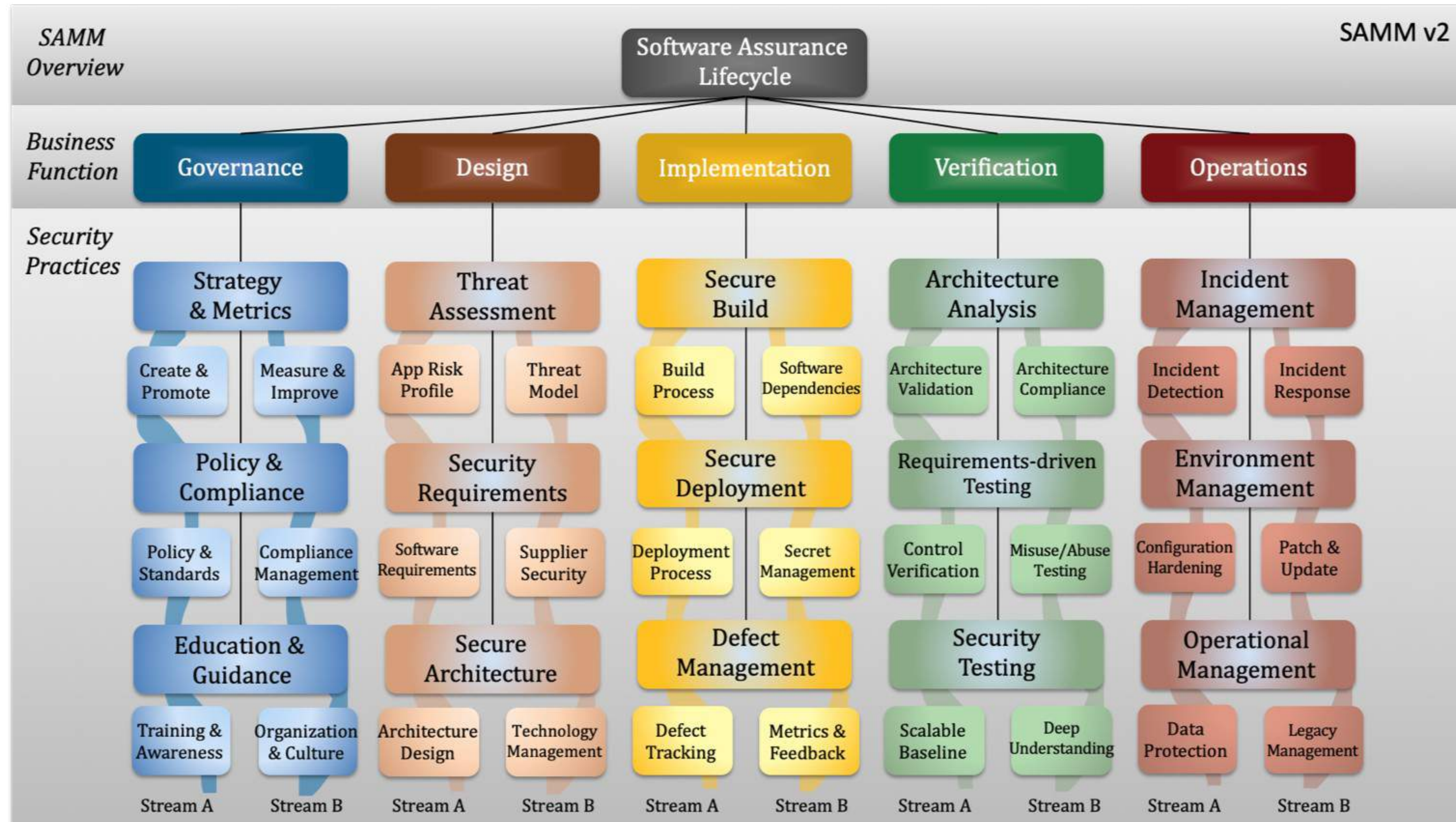


Die derzeit aktuelle Version OWASP SAMM v2 definiert insgesamt 30 Security-Aktivitäten für die Kernbereiche Governance, Design, Implementierung, Verification und Operations.

Basierend auf einem detaillierten Fragenkatalog können Unternehmen damit ihren individuellen Reifegrad nicht nur pro Einzelaktivität, sondern auch aggregiert auf die jeweiligen Bereiche sowie den gesamten Entwicklungsprozess ermitteln.



# Was ist SAMM?





Arendar hat von Anfang an auf einen definierten Prozesses der Software Entwicklung gesetzt.

SAMM ist ein Werkzeug, um zu beweisen, daß Arendar auf dem richtigen Weg ist!



# Erster Schritt: SAMM Assessment



Interview an individual based on the questions below organized according to SAMM Business Functions and Security Practices. Select the best answer from the multiple choice drop down selections in the answer column. Document additional information such as how and why in the "Interview Notes" column. The formulas in hidden columns F-H will calculate the scores and update the Rating boxes and other worksheets as needed. Once the interview is complete, go to the "Scorecard" sheet and follow instructions.

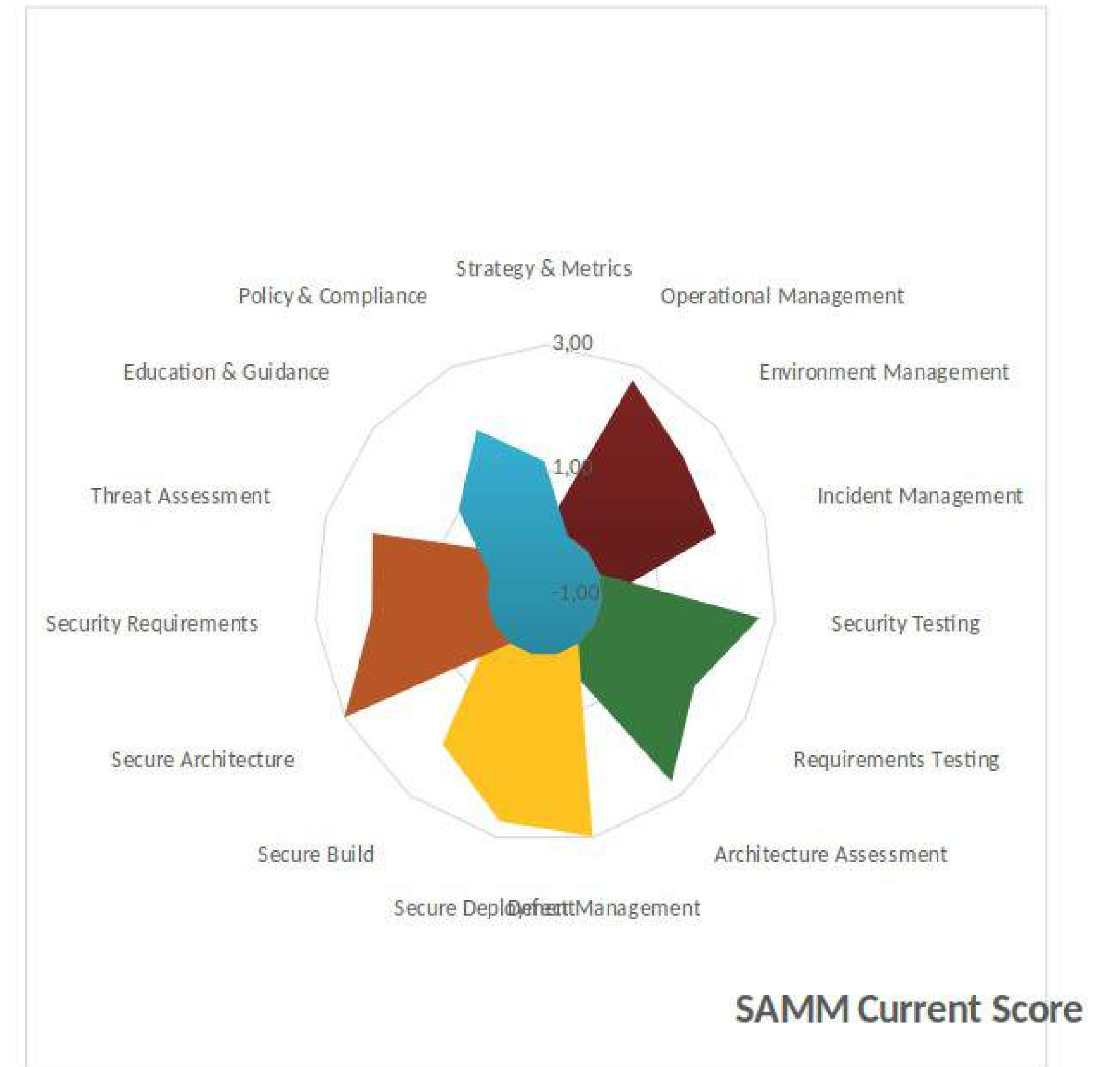
Organization:					
Team/Application:					
Interview Date:					
Team Lead:					
Contributors:					
Governance					
Stream	Level	Strategy & Metrics	Answer	Interview Notes	Rating
Create and Promote	1	Do you understand the enterprise-wide risk appetite for your applications ? You capture the risk appetite of your organization's executive leadership The organization's leadership vet and approve the set of risks You identify the main business and technical threats to your assets and data You document risks and store them in an accessible location	Yes, we consult the plan before making significant decisions		1,13
	2	Do you have a strategic plan for application security and use it to make decisions? The plan reflects the organization's business priorities and risk appetite The plan includes measurable milestones and a budget The plan is consistent with the organization's business drivers and risks The plan lays out a roadmap for strategic and tactical initiatives You have buy-in from stakeholders, including development teams	Yes, but review is ad-hoc		
	3	Do you regularly review and update the Strategic Plan for Application Security? You review and update the plan in response to significant changes in the business environment, the organization, or its risk appetite Plan update steps include reviewing the plan with all the stakeholders and updating the business drivers and strategies You adjust the plan and roadmap based on lessons learned from completed roadmap activities You publish progress information on roadmap activities, making sure they are available to all stakeholders			
Measure and Improve	1	Do you use a set of metrics to measure the effectiveness and efficiency of the application security program across applications? You document each metric, including a description of the sources, measurement coverage, and guidance on how to use it to explain application security trends Metrics include measures of efforts, results, and the environment measurement categories Most of the metrics are frequently measured, easy or inexpensive to gather, and expressed as a cardinal number or a percentage Application security and development teams publish metrics	Yes, for two metrics categories		
	2	Did you define Key Performance Indicators (KPI) from available application security metrics? You defined KPIs after gathering enough information to establish realistic objectives You developed KPIs with the buy-in from the leadership and teams responsible for application security KPIs are available to the application teams and include acceptability thresholds and guidance in case teams need to take action Success of the application security program is clearly visible based on defined KPIs	Yes, for some of the metrics		
	3	Do you update the Application Security strategy and roadmap based on application security metrics and KPIs? You review KPIs at least yearly for their efficiency and effectiveness KPIs and application security metrics trigger most of the changes to the application security strategy	Yes, but review is ad-hoc		
Policy & Compliance					
			Answer	Interview Notes	Rating
Policy & Standards	1	Do you have and apply a common set of policies and standards throughout your organization? You have adapted existing standards appropriate for the organization's industry to account for domain-specific considerations Your standards are aligned with your policies and incorporate technology-specific implementation guidance	Yes, for most or all of the applications		1,88
	2	Do you publish the organization's policies as test scripts or run-books for easy interpretation by development? You create verification checklists and test scripts where applicable, aligned with the policy's requirements and the implementation guidance in the associated standards You create versions adapted to each development methodology and technology the organization uses	Yes, most or all of the content		
	3	Do you regularly report on policy and standard compliance, and use that information to guide compliance improvement efforts? You create versions adapted to each development methodology and technology the organization uses	Yes, but reporting is ad-hoc		

## Current Maturity Score

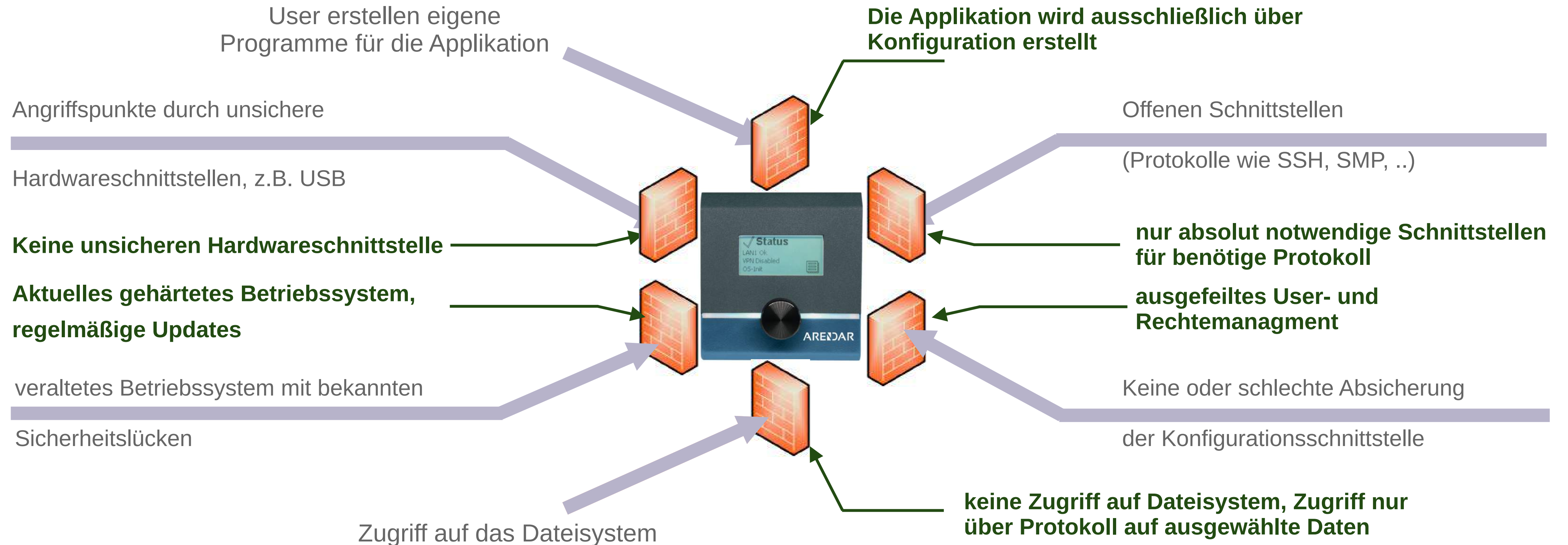
Business Functions	Security Practices	Current	Maturity		
			1	2	3
Governance	Strategy & Metrics	1,13	0,75	0,13	0,25
Governance	Policy & Compliance	1,88	1,00	0,63	0,25
Governance	Education & Guidance	1,00	0,38	0,13	0,50
Design	Threat Assessment	2,13	1,00	0,75	0,38
Design	Security Requirements	2,00	0,63	0,75	0,63
Design	Secure Architecture	3,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Implementation	Secure Build	2,00	0,63	0,63	0,75
Implementation	Secure Deployment	2,75	1,00	1,00	0,75
Implementation	Defect Management	3,00	1,00	1,00	1,00
Verification	Architecture Assessment	2,75	1,00	0,75	1,00
Verification	Requirements Testing	2,00	0,50	0,75	0,75
Verification	Security Testing	2,75	0,75	1,00	1,00
Operations	Incident Management	2,13	1,00	0,13	1,00
Operations	Environment Management	2,25	0,50	1,00	0,75
Operations	Operational Management	2,75	1,00	0,75	1,00

Business Functions	Current
Governance	1,33
Design	2,38
Implementation	2,58
Verification	2,50
Operations	2,38

## Current Maturity Score

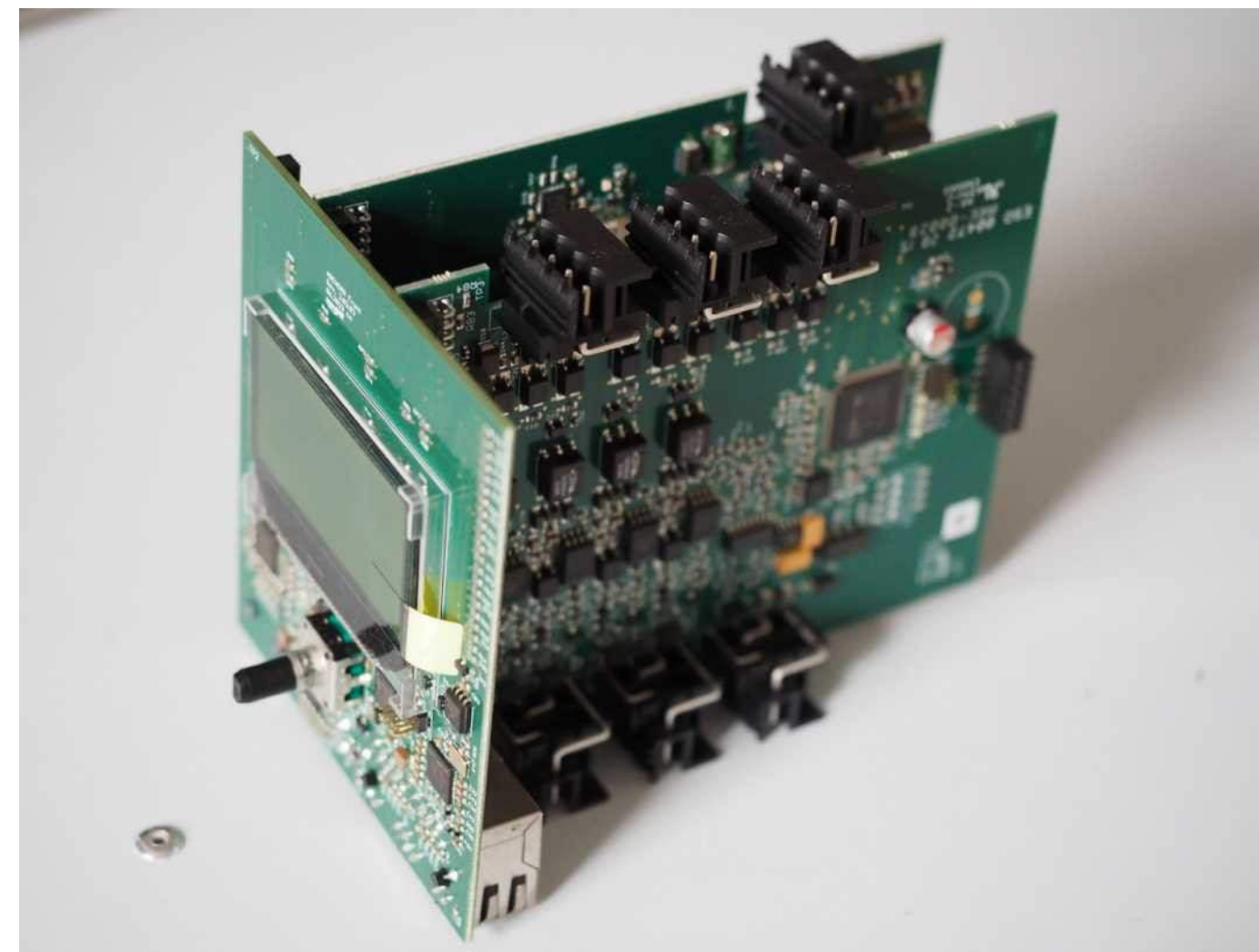
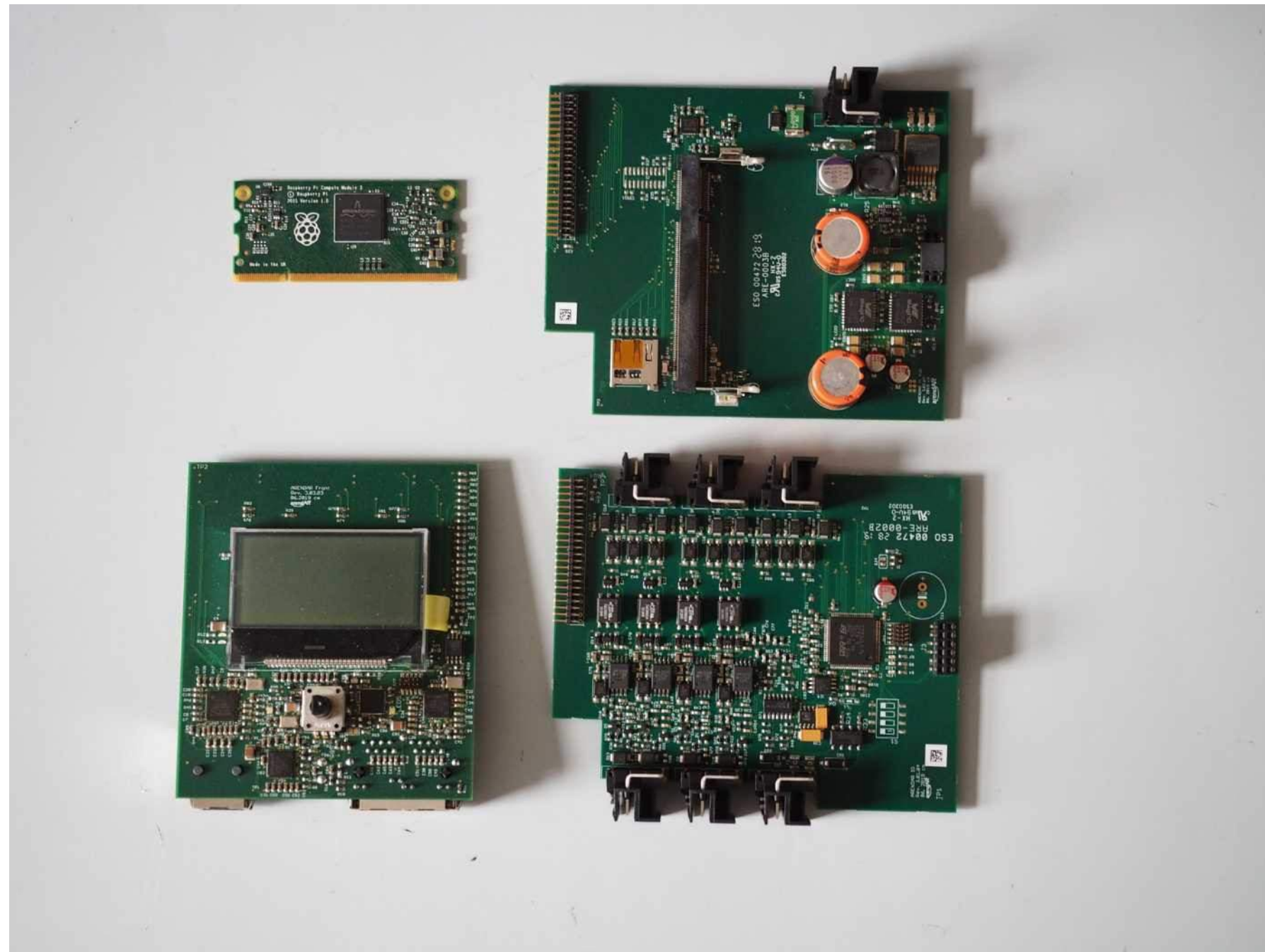


## Angriff Abwehr durch „Security by Design“ in Hard- und Software





# Design-Entscheidung für eigene Hardware:



Made in Germany  
Made in Rheinland-Pfalz

## **Rudolf Preuß Geschäftsführender Gesellschafter**

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