



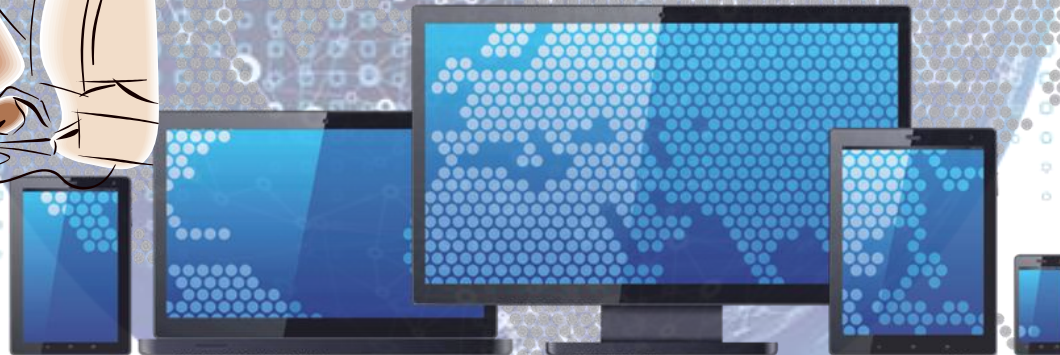
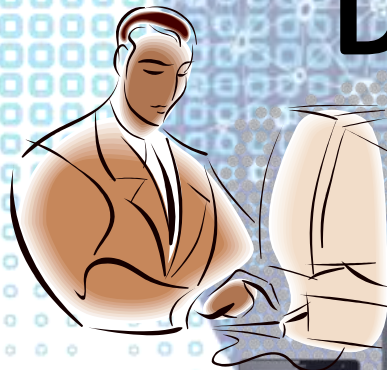
# New Opportunities and Risks in a Hyper Connected World

조원영

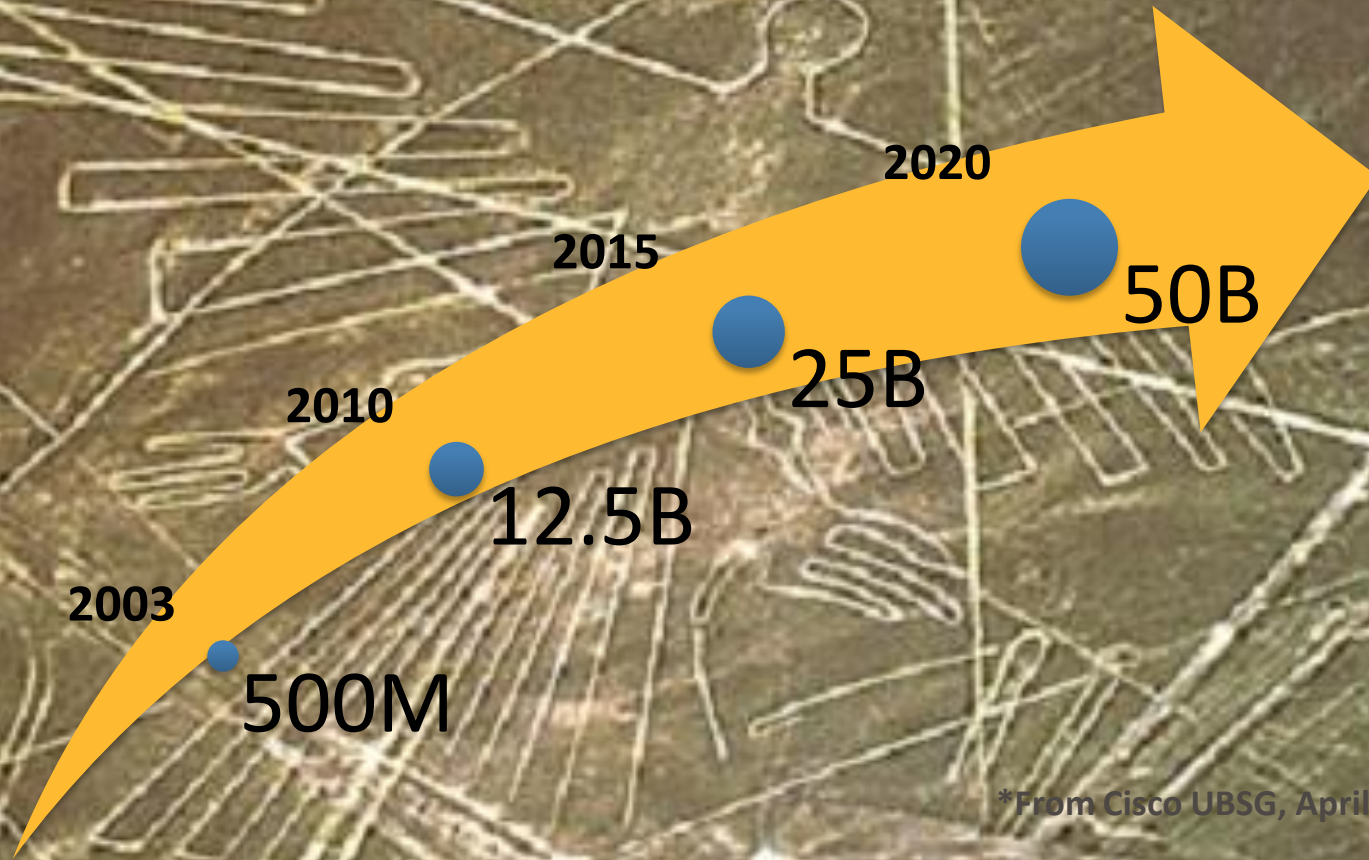
시만텍코리아 대표이사



# Digitalization



# Things getting connected



\*From Cisco UBSG, April 2011





**Risks**

**Opportunity**

# IoT Ecosystem

The background features a complex network of blue lines and nodes, with various icons representing IoT devices and services. A central cluster of nodes includes a shopping cart, a person, a database, and a smartphone. A white line points from the top of the 'Apps' layer to this central cluster.

Apps

Service

Sensors

Introducing  
**amazon**dash

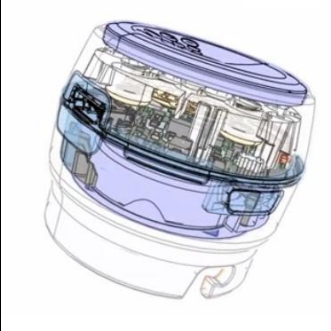


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Adjust Nest  
from anywhere.



# Propeller Health





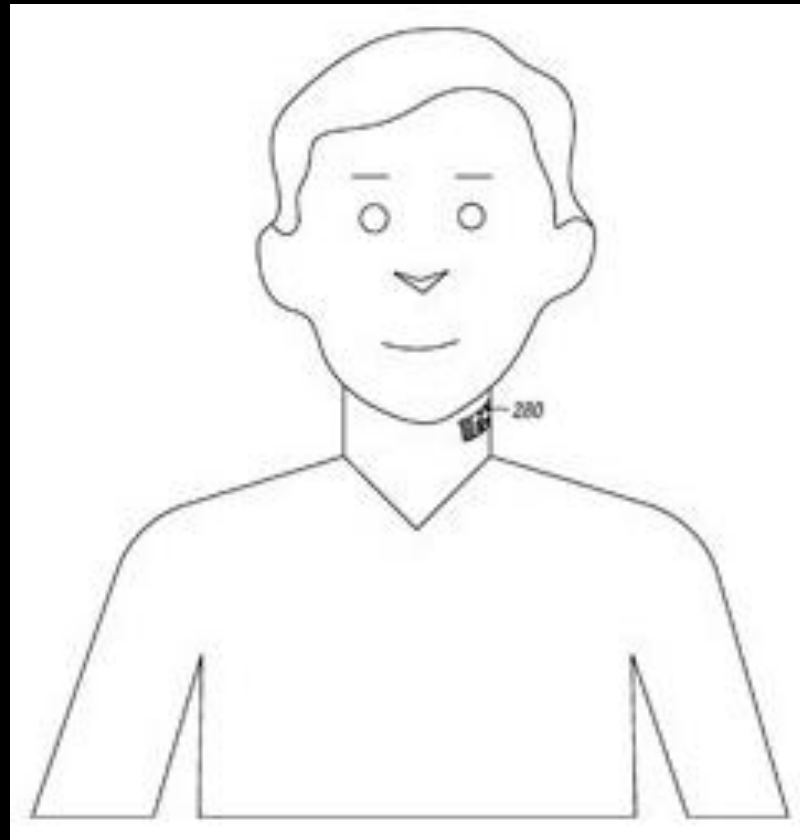
# Smart Home Access Everywhere



# Huggies Tweets







# IoT Vertical Market Trends

## Auto

Telematics  
In-vehicle entertainment  
Navigation  
Safety services  
Concierge services  
Remote diagnostics  
Personalized insurance



## Industrials

Supply chain management  
Geo-fencing  
Machine diagnostics  
Inventory control  
Industrial automation control  
Equipment monitoring



## Retail & Finance

Smart payments, cards  
Point of sale terminals  
ATM  
Vending machine monitoring  
Digital signage and electronic billboards



## Healthcare

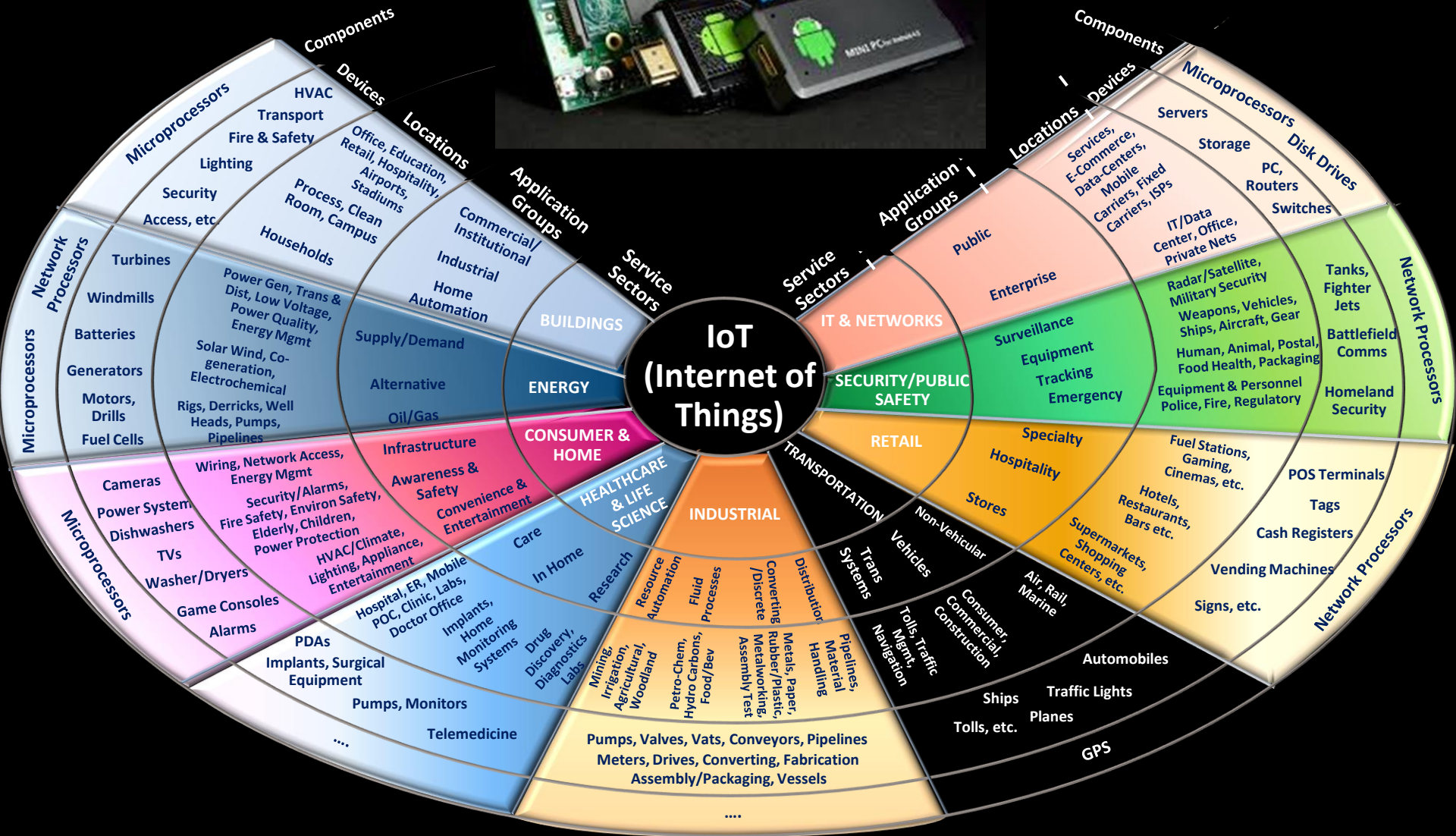
Home healthcare and hospital patient monitoring  
Remote telemedicine & physician consultation  
Body sensor monitoring



## Consumer

Smart home appliances  
Connected home  
Video feed monitoring  
Parental Controls





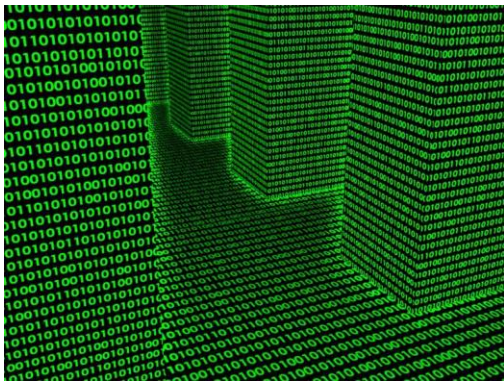
# Trends Related to the Internet of Things



**IPv6**, 100 addresses for every atom on face of the earth



There are millions of **sensors**, of which are smaller, cheaper, faster... and there are billions of them



**Big data and analytics** extracting insights from collected information



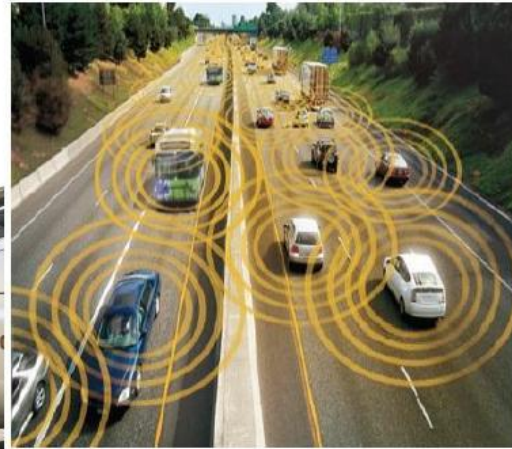
**Security and management** of all 'things' is essential to ensuring the data collected can be trusted

# RIoT

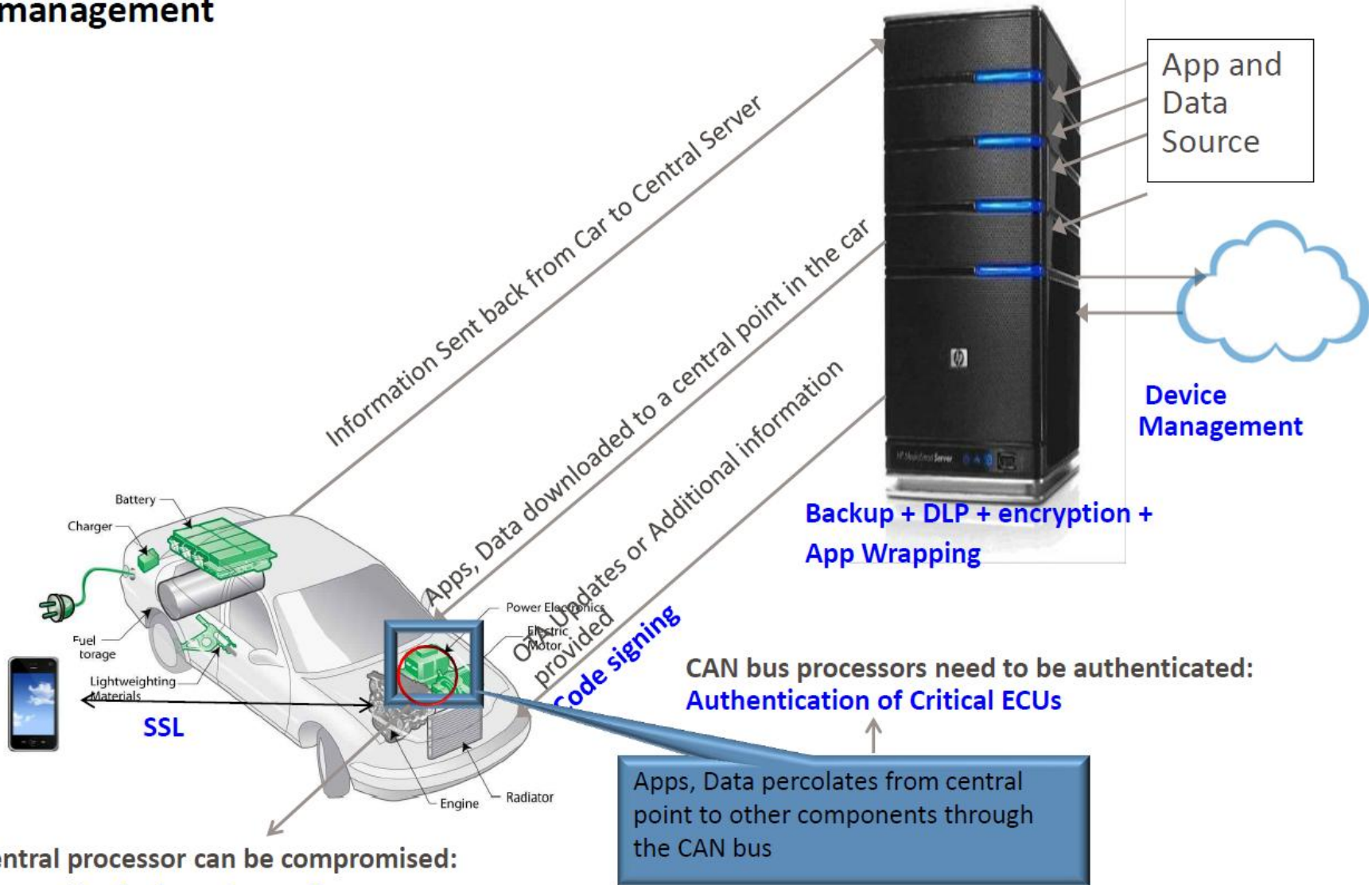




# Complex system needs comprehensive security

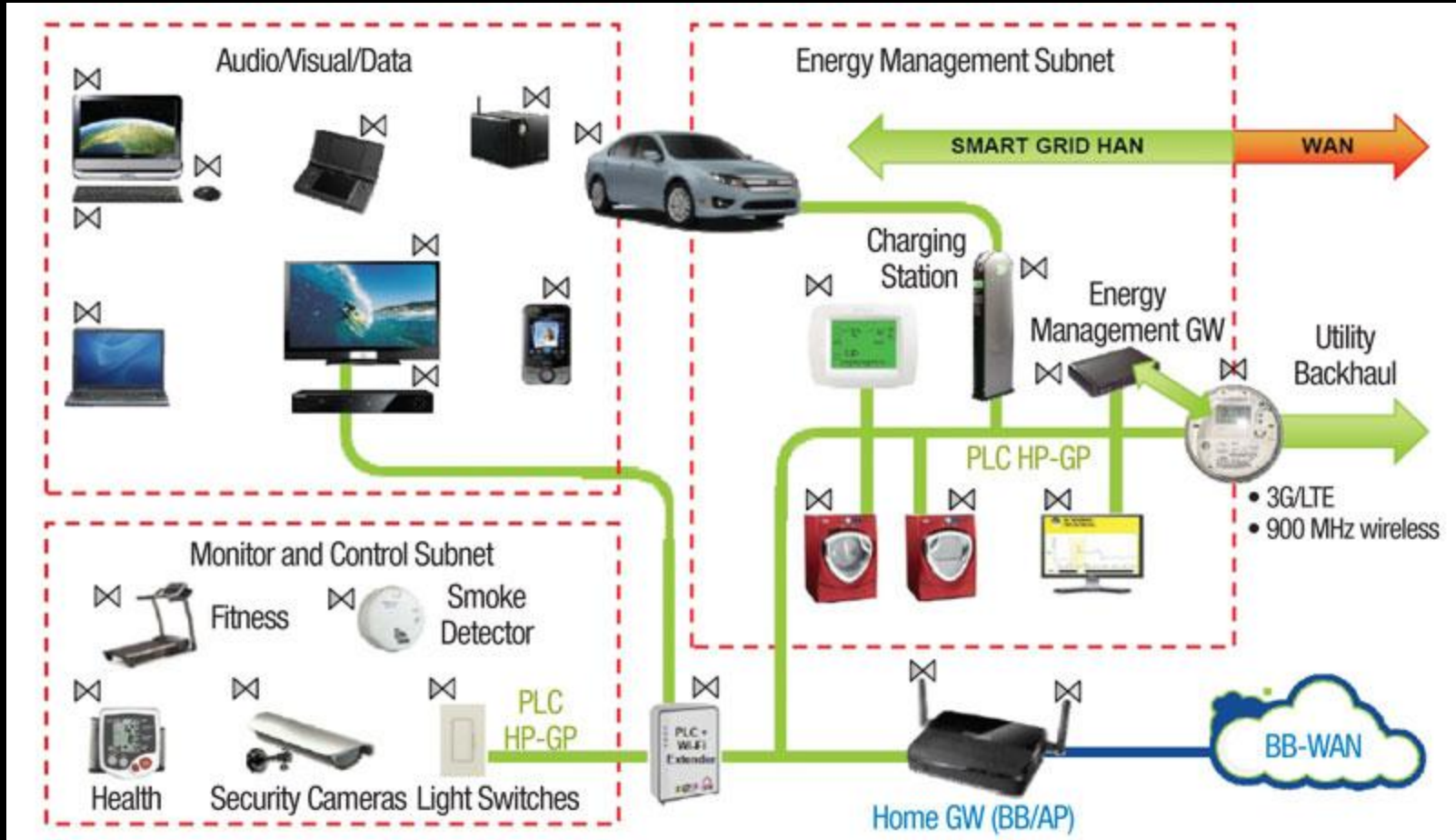


# Solving End to End for Auto requires security, data tools and device management



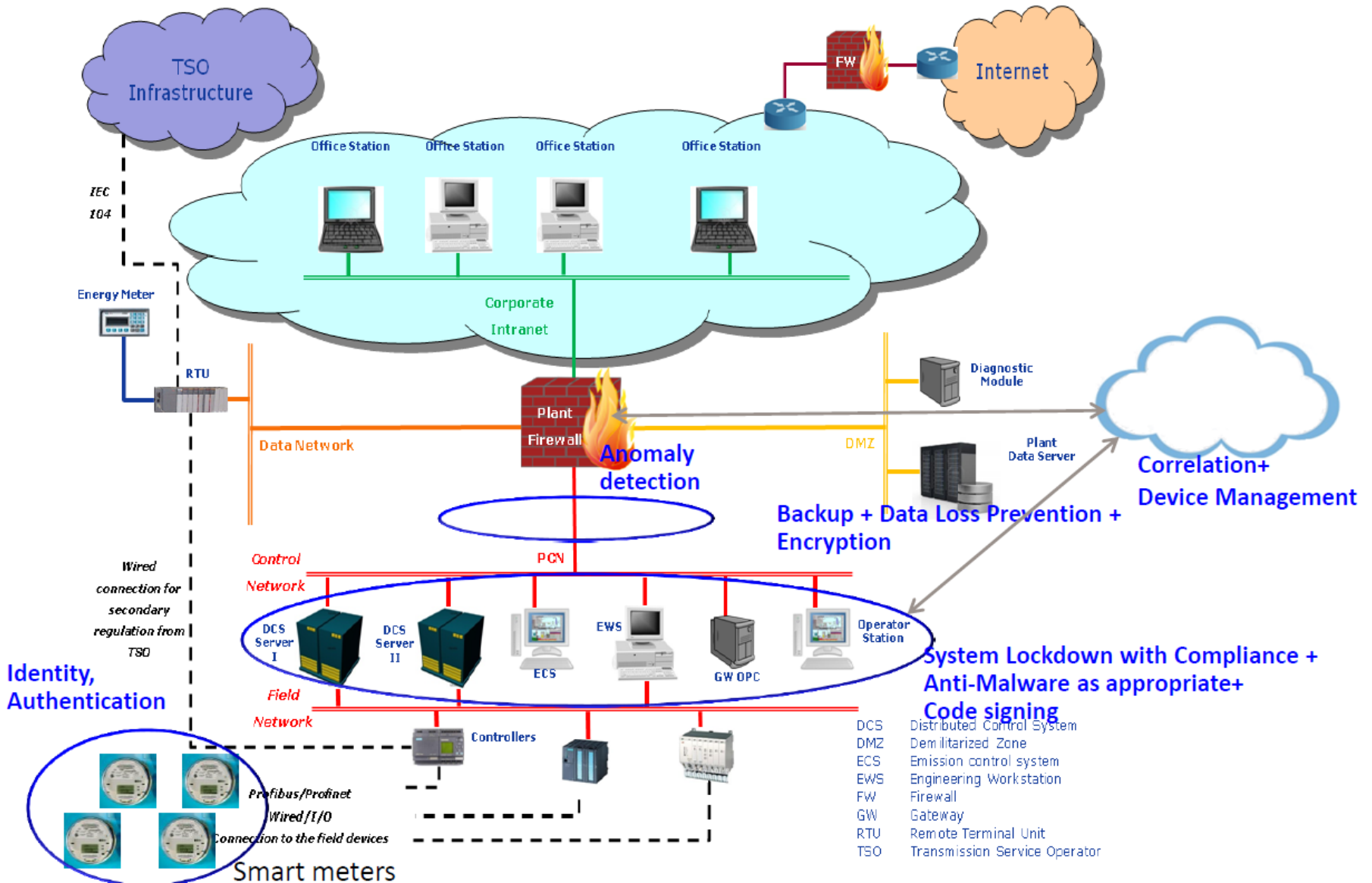
Central processor can be compromised:  
System Hardening + Secure boot

# Internet Of Vulnerability



Source: RTC magazine

# Solving End to End for Industrial requires security, compliance, identity and device management



# Privacy

나는 당신의 작은 심장소리까지 귀 기울입니다

The screenshot displays a fitness application interface with three columns of data:

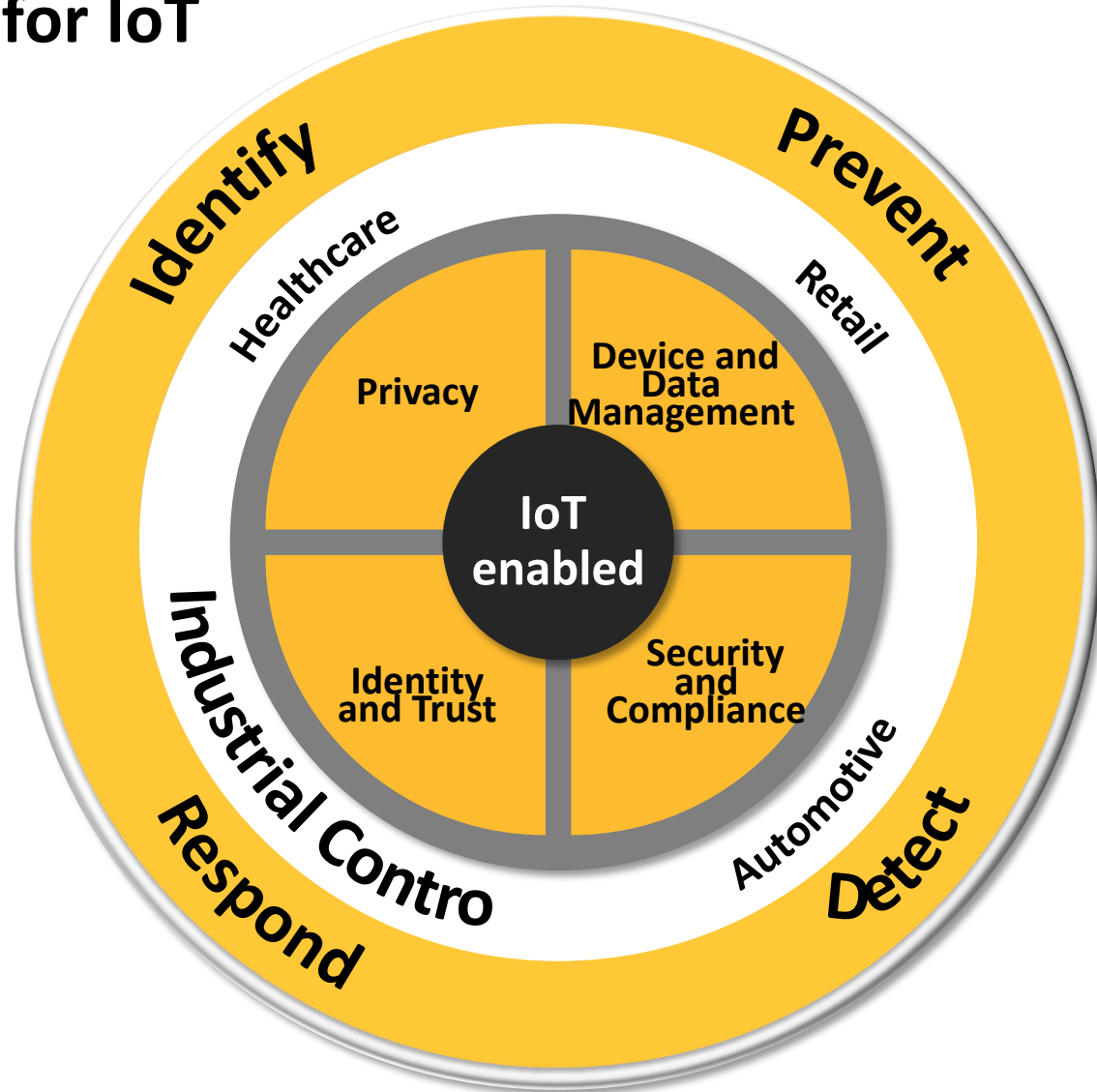
- Column 1 (Left):** Shows progress towards a goal of 10% completion. Metrics include distance (0.8/8.0 km), calories (85 kcal), average pace (13'09"/km), and average speed (4.6 km/h). A date and time stamp reads "2013-08-02, 22:18 PM".
- Column 2 (Middle):** Features a map view with a red line indicating the user's running path through a city street grid.
- Column 3 (Right):** Displays a heart rate graph with a blue line fluctuating over time. The title is "평균 페이스" (Average Pace) with a value of 13'09"/km.

Below the main content, there are three orange buttons labeled "FACEBOOK에 공유" (Share on Facebook). At the bottom, a row of three smaller panels shows additional metrics: average speed (4.6 km/h), altitude (57.1 m), and average cadence (100.0 spm).

A large digital display showing the following metrics:

- Heart rate:** 124 bpm
- Pace:** 5'30"/km
- Speed:** 7.3 km/h
- Calories:** 153 kcal
- Distance:** 2 km

# Security, Management, Identity and Privacy are key enablers for IoT



# Multi-layer Problem Multiple Technology Layers



## Devices

**Mobile, Embedded  
Device Applications**



## Data

**Data center needs to  
be protected**

**Critical data should  
not be extracted or  
lost**



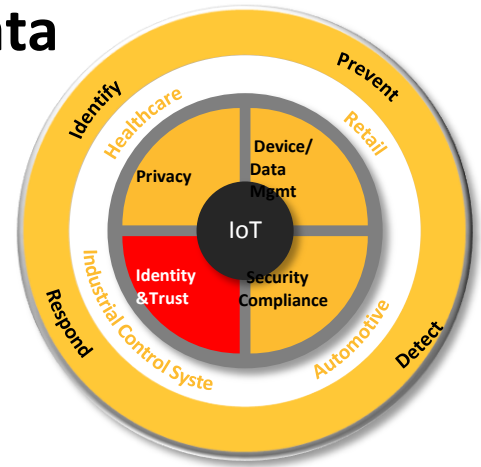
## Network Level

**Segregate  
embedded &  
corporate**

**Detect deviations**

# Trust and Identity key to ensuring devices and data can be relied upon

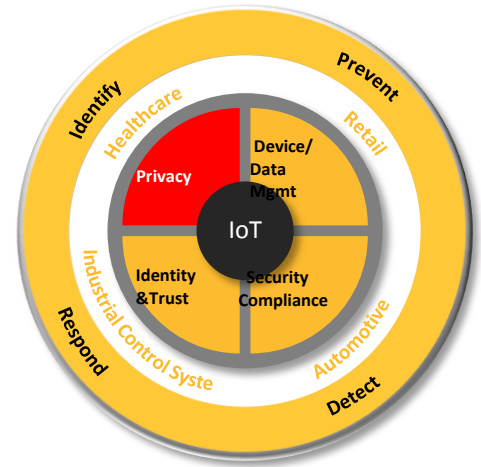
- When a device is contacted for the first time (a user, another device), can it be identified
- Can a device be trusted?
- Can we ensure code, information coming from the device has not been altered in transit
- Can we trust the data that is generated by the device
- Trust and Identity mechanisms are needed, like
  - Certificate as a root of trust: MPKI
  - Code signing
  - Secure communication between device and server eg: SSL
  - Ensuring that a device is reporting its true status: Anomaly Detection in Industrial Control Systems





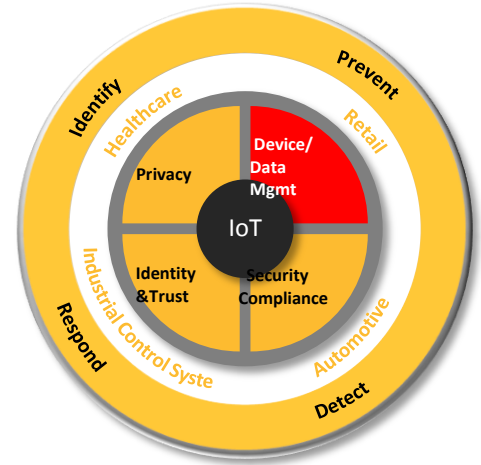
# Restricting access to the data and to the devices and preventing data leakage key to privacy

- Privacy violation risks:
  - “Things” (vehicle, power meter, wearable fitness devices, and etc.) are pervasively collecting massive amounts of data
  - Collected data is uploaded to the cloud and service providers
  - Need to ensure that only authorized parties are allowed access to data
- Privacy protections are required, including:
  - Access control : Example: 2 Factor Authentication
  - Data encryption
  - Data Loss Prevention
  - Obfuscation



# Management of devices , data and applications important for overall IoT market

- Data Management:
  - Huge amount of data generated means data needs to be handled carefully
  - Backup, archiving, search all key issues but processing of data real-time also needed
  - Ensuring data is safely stored another key issues
- Device and application management
  - How devices are managed important to ensuring a secure embedded network
  - As embedded devices become application platforms, apps need to be handled as well
- Solutions are required, including:
  - Backup, archiving, e-discovery, Information Fabric
  - Device and Application Management



# Summary



## Awareness

**Understand usage**  
**Build formal programs**  
**Networks and devices**  
**Staff training**  
**Risk exposure**



## Security

**Management**  
**Identity**  
**Privacy**  
**Visibility**



## Confidence

**Symantec leadership**  
**Breadth of solutions**  
**Trusted and experienced**



# Thank you!

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