

Funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

Introduction to Cybersecurity

Background – Challenges of the 4th Industrial Revolution

Safeguarding against Phishing in the age of 4th Industrial Revolution www.cyberphish.eu

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Learning Goals



- Recall the concept of Cybersecurity together with the normal challenges faced by businesses
- List the cyber-attack challenges individuals and businesses are witnessing with the advent of Industry 4.0





Student Workload





| Lecture | 1,5 h |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Audio and video material | 1,5 h |
| Case studies | 1,5 h |
| Further reading | 4 h |
| Preparation for exam | 1,5 h |



Wide Use of Technology



Software and information systems play an important role in different areas of human life

The need to secure information becomes a necessity than an option



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Definition **Cybersecurity**

a.k.a., Computer Security, Information Technology Security or IT Security

The approach and actions associated with security risk management processes followed by organisations and states to protect confidentiality, integrity and availability of data and assets used in cyberspace. The concept includes guidelines, policies and collections of safeguards, technologies, tools and training to provide the best protection for the state of the cyber environment and its users

[Schatz et al. 2017]





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Internet of Things Location Smart Detectio Sensors n Industry Advance Cloud d computin 4.0 **Robotics** Augment **Big Data** ed Analytics Reality 3D Printing



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- Use of Technology and Security Challenges
 - Internet of Things
 - Cloud Computing
 - Intelligent Infrastructure
 - Smart Home
 - Blockchain Technology
 - Big Data
- The Challenge of Growing Threats
- Nation-State Threats



Business Challenges

- Digital Transformation
- The Cloud
- Compliance
- Automation
- Internet of Things
- Integration and Upgrades
- Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning







Business Challenges

- Digital Transformation
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Third-party risk – the risk arising from organization's connections with an outside parties to provide businessrelated supplies or services

- Regulatory/ Compliance
- Financial
- Operational
- Reputational
- Strategic

https://hyperproof.io/resource/author/hyperproof-team/

cus on Mobility • Social Media • Management • cture Changes • hnical Training •

Remote Work Support •

ata Management •



Business Challenges

- Digital Transformation
- The Cloud
- Compliance
- Automation
- Internet of Things
- Integration and Upgrades

and Machine Learning

Remote Work Support • **Data Management** • Focus on Mobility • Social Media • **Project Management** • Infrastructure Changes • Artificial Intell Information Security nical Training •







Growth of Cybersecurity Attacks



Targeting people

- Doing the homework
- It is a numbers game
- Scams keep evolving
- Criminals sell stolen information
- Patience and persistence pay off
- *Criminals can operate from anywhere*

https://www.iii.org/fact-statistic/facts-statistics-identity-theft-and-cybercrime

https://www.forbes.com/sites/forbestechcouncil/2019/12/23/seven-reasons-for-cybercrimes-meteoric-growth/?sh=17cfbc8c5fa2





Cost of Cybersecurity Attacks



Over the past decade – **490** significant cyber incidents

2018 total = US\$ 13 million

https://sectigostore.com/blog/42-cyber-attack-statistics-by-year-a-look-at-the-last-decade/

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https://www.digitalmarketingcommunity.com/researches/ninth-annual-cost-of-cybercrime-research-2019/



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Security Challenges in Internet of Things

Internet of Things (IoT) describes the network of physical objects that are embedded with sensors, software, and other technologies for the purpose of connecting and exchanging data with other devices and systems over the internet

- The "things", i.e., technologies, devices, objects, animals, or humans
- The networks of communication that connect the device
- The computer networks through data streaming from Internet to device

| Year | World Population (in billion) | IoT Connected Devices (in billion) | Ratio |
|------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 2003 | 6,3 | 0,5 | 0,08 |
| 2010 | 6,8 | 12,5 | 1,84 |
| 2015 | 7,2 | 25 | 3,47 |
| 2020 | 7,6 | 50 | 6,58 |













Security Challenges in Cloud Computing



Security Challenges in Cloud Computing

Servers

Laptops

Phones

Abuse and Misuse of Cloud Computing Interfaces and Unsecure API Internal Threats Problems Derived from Shared Technologies Loss or Leakage of Information Session or Service Hijacking Risks Due to Lack of Knowledge

Computers





Tablets



Security Challenges in Intelligent Systems



| | SECURITY THREATS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| System Assets | S poofing | T ampering | R epudiation | Information disclosure | D enial of service | E levation of privileges |
| Sensing, Positioning, Vision technologies | Spoofing, Node impersonation, Illusion, Replay, Sending deceptive messages, Masquerading | Forgery, Data manipulation, Tampering, Falsification of readings, Massage injection | Bogus message | Stored attacks, Eavesdropping | Message saturation, Jamming, Denial of service (DoS), Disruption of system | Backdoor, Unauthorized access, Elevation of privilege, Remote update of ECU |
| In-vehicle network, Vehicle-to- vehicle (V2V), Vehicle-to- Infrastructure (V2I) | Sybil, Spoofing, Replay attack, Masquerading, Fingerprinting, Wormhole, Camouflage attack, Impersonation attack | Timing attacks, Injection, Manipulation, Routing manipulation, Tampering, Forgery, Malicious update | Bogus messages, Rogue Repudiation, Loss of event traceability | Eavesdropping, MiTM, ID disclosure, Location tracking, Message interception, Information disclosure | DoS/DDoS, Spam, Jamming, Flooding, Message suppression, Channel interference, Black hole | Malware, Brute Force, Gaining control, Social engineering, Logical attacks, Unauthorized access, Session Hijack |
| Application server, Edge data center, Human | Spoofing, Sybil, Illusion attack | Malicious update | | Eavesdropping, Location tracking, Privacy leakage | Deny of Service | Jail-breaking OS, Social engineering, Roque data- center, malware |

Security Challenges in Smart House Systems

Internet

A **smart home** refers to a convenient home setup where appliances and devices can be automatically controlled remotely from anywhere with an internet connection using a mobile or other networked device





Web

services



[Komninos et al., 2014]



Security Challenges in Smart House Systems

| Scenario | Possible threat (N – networking domain, SH – smart home concept) | Security criterion negated |
|---|---|---|
| AS1: Attacks Threatening Successful Device Energy– Consumption Reporting | Eavesdropping (N), Traffic analysis (N), Message modification (N), Reply attack (N), Energy management system impersonation (SH) | Confidentiality, Integrity, Authentication |
| AS2: Attacks Aiming Energy Import/ Export Signals at the Energy service interface or Home area network | 2: Attacks Aiming Energy Import/ port Signals at the Energy service erface or Home area network Replay attack (N) | |
| AS3: Physical Meter Tampering/ Reversal or RemovalTampering/ Reversal, Removal of meter (SH), Illegal software modification / update (SH) | | Authentication, Integrity |
| S4: Attacks Against Remote Home <i>I</i> onitoring and Control Control Customer impersonation (SH), Message modification (N), Replay attack (N), Repudiation (N) | | Integrity, non- repudiation, Authentication |
| AS5: Attacks Aiming the Requests for Energy Usage Data | equests Customer impersonation (N), Eavesdropping (N), Confidentiality, Interception (N), Message modification (N) Integrity, Availa | |
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Security Challenges in Blockchain Technology



Blockchain is a distributed immutable ledger technology, which gives participants an ability to share a ledger by peer-to-peer replication and updates every time when a transaction occurs

[Lewis, 2015; Sato and Himura, 2018]





Security Challenges in Blockchain Technology

Security risks in different application domains mitigated using Blockchain applications



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Application domains

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Security Challenges in Big Data Ecosystem

CHALLENGES

| HUMAN Business, Information, Social, Professional | Lack of Consent, Social Misuse of Knowledge, Unauthorised Access, Data Deluge, Inappropriate Analytics, Availability, Accuracy | |
|---|---|-----|
| TECHNOLOGY Application, Platform, Data Infrastructure | Multiple Uses of Data, Technology Gap, Agreed Data Usage, data, Timeliness, Data Provenance, Device Heterogeneity, Availability, Data Collection management & transfer, Data types and formats, Incomplete & Inconsistent data | |
| FACILITY Spatial, HVAC, Energy, Anciliary | Storage and Processing Diverse Data Sources, Availability | |
| ENVIRONMENT Political, Environmental, Social, Technological, Legal | Lack of Governance, Policies, Laws, Organisational Resistance, Establishing data driven culture | |
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Security Challenges in Big Data Ecosystem

| | SOLUTIONS | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| HUMAN Business, Information, Social, Professional | User Validation, Skills, Access Control, User Education, Audits, Communications Security, Threat Modelling, Risk Assessment, Data Classification, Data driven privacy preserving, Privacy at Social Networks | | |
| TECHNOLOGY Application, Platform, Data Infrastructure | End point validation & encryption, Secure Queries, Differential Privacy, Latent Data Privacy, Secure data Collection, Storage & Transformation, Machine Learning Algorithms, Intrusion Recognition, Data Anonymisation | | |
| FACILITY Spatial, HVAC, Energy, Anciliary | Distributed sources for data Backup and Recovery Storage of Encrypted Header Information | | |
| ENVIRONMENT Political, Environmental, Social, Technological, Legal | Governance and Legal Support | | |
| 6 | | | |







Investment to Security



Security intelligence and threat sharing are ranked as the most used security technology

https://www.digitalmarketingcommunity.com/indicators/security-technologies-cost-saving-2019/





Finance and insurance are ranked as the top business sectors that invested in cybersecurity

https://www.digitalmarketingcommunity.com/indicators/cyber-security-investment-2019/



The Challenge of Growing Threats



https://www.digitalmarketingcommunity.com/indicators/preventing-minimizing-cyber-security-2019/

- Do not deny that there is a threat as this will result in failures
- Expect accidental information breaches to be more likely than malicious attacks
- Do not wait to take action until you've been attacked or leak information
- Apply policies consistently
- Address cultural issues at a variety of levels
- Balance investment between outsider and insider threats
- Accept the maxim "education, education, education"!

[Colwill, 2009]





Nation-State Threats

| ber espionage targets industrial sectors critical and strategic infrastructures government entities railways | Data breaches motivated by cyber espionage 20% | Malicious actors connected with nation-states 38% |
|--|---|---|
| telecommunication providers energy companies hospitals banks | Incidents motivated by cyber espionage 11,2% | Cyber espionage incidents involving phishing 63% |





Nation-State Threats

Cyber espionage focuses on

- driving geopolitics
- stealing state and trade secrets
- intellectual property rights
- proprietary information in strategic fields



• In 2019,

the number of nation-state-sponsored cyber attacks targeting the economy increased and it is likely to continue this way

- Nation-state-sponsored attacks on Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) are increasing in
 - *utilities*
 - oil and natural gas
 - manufacturing sectors



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Nation-State Threats

the number of nation-state-sponsored

Cyber espionage focuses

- driving geopolitics
- stealing s
- intellectu
- proprieta strategic

Identify mission critical roles in the organisation and estimate their exposure to espionage risks ontinue

In 2019,

Create security policies

Establish corporate practices to communicate and train staff Develop evaluation criteria (KPIs) to benchmark the operation Create a Whitelist for critical application services Assess vulnerabilities and patch the software regularly Implement the need-to-know principle for defining access rights Establish content filtering for all inbound and outbound channels

manufacturing sectors







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(IIoT) are

Summary

- Business Challenges
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- Nation-State Threats







Assignments

Discuss what the second biggest business challenge is (*after information security, of course*)

What is, in your opinion, the most dangerous security threat/attack?

Do you use any (mobile) technology in your everyday life? Which one? Is it secured?

Do you know or have read about any Nation-State threat? Could you tell about it and explain what is the case?





Further Reading

Material used in preparation of this lecture

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Further Reading

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- Business Technology Trends *https://youtu.be/DOAnYtqhXBU*
- The Internet of Things Security https://youtu.be/IQkRscixagM
- Cloud Cybersecurity https://youtu.be/k2684fuzHLs
- Hacking your Home *https://youtu.be/iRQPfISsG9k*
- Introduction to Blockchain Security *https://youtu.be/dl8Hl91siM8*
- Challenges of Securing Big Data https://youtu.be/3xlulcPzMVs
- What are the Current Data Security Threats? https://youtu.be/WugGZaT2oHE
- Top 7 Most Elite Nation State Hackers https://youtu.be/S_IPgHbondk

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Thank you!





www.cyberphish.eu Project Implementation Period 02 11 2020 – 02 11 2022



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