# Agenda



- Security Challenge
- Comparing IoT and HPC
- Lessons Learnt

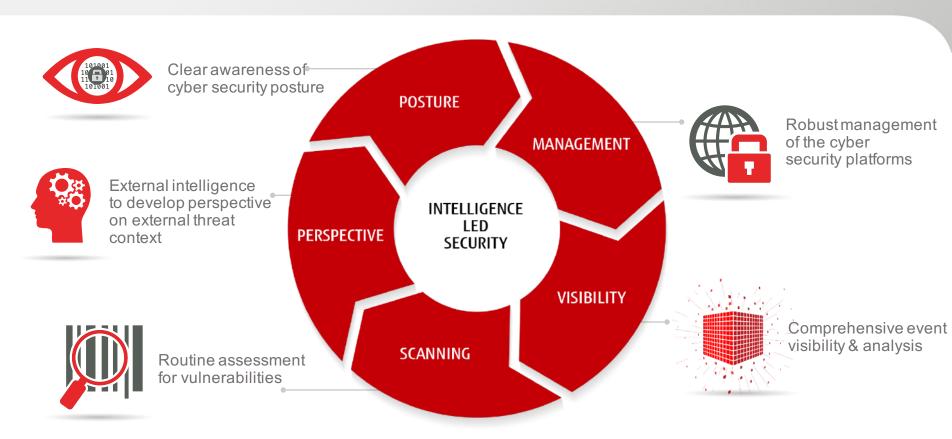
## Security Challenge



- Security Architecture: Defence in Depth
  - End-point, Network, System architecture
- Stakeholder's View
- Risk Management Framework
- Security Policy

#### Intelligence Led Security Lifecycle

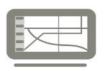






## Key Elements in IoT System





**Analytics and Applications** 



IoT Platform (Cloud)



Core and Edge Networks



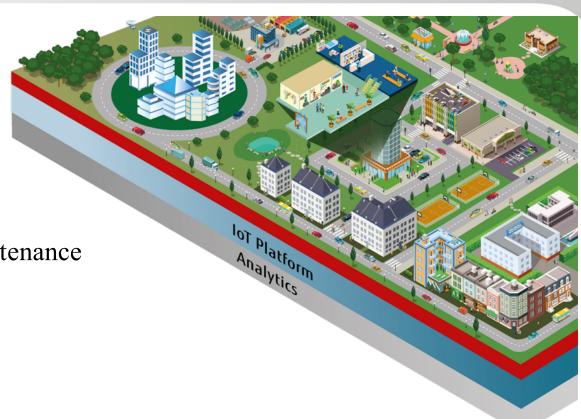
Devices & Sensors, Sensor Network

## Potential IoT Application Scenarios



#### **Potential Themes**

- Operational Optimization
- Workers Safety
- Worker Productivity
- Inventory Management
- Equipment Preventive Maintenance
- Physical Security
- Energy Management
- Many More...



#### Security Threats in IoT



- Famous attacks
  - Mirai Botnet DDOS attack
    - Initiate DDOS
  - Hackable Cardiac Devices from St Jude
    - Change pacing
  - Owlet Wifi Baby Heart Monitor
    - Unsecured Wifi Router
  - TRENDnet Webcam Hack
  - The Jeep Hack

Source: https://www.iotforall.com/5-worst-iot-hacking-vulnerabilities/

#### Threat Analysis



- Public access to IoT Device, Gateway
  - Potential rootkit attack
- Simple but many Device
- Sensor Data Privacy
- Authentication and Confidentiality
  - Password Management and Data Encryption
- Firmware Update/Configuration Management

#### Lessons Learnt

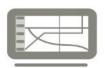


- Security often come last
  - Password Management
- Cost Benefit Analysis (against potential threats)
- Trade-off between User Experience vs Ideal State

## Comparing Key Elements HPC:IoT



Simulation and Modelling Workloads



Analytics and Applications

HPC Cluster, Scheduler, File System



IoT Platform

Core and Edge Networks



Core and Edge Networks

Servers and Interconnect



Devices & Sensors, Sensor Network

#### Why HPC on Cloud?



- Quick Scaling
- Focus on Software to increase productivity
- Flexible Architecture
- Utility Costing Model
- Easy integration with other Cloud services

#### Recommendations to secure HPC on Cloud



- Don't open to public
  - Use 2-factor based VPN if public
  - Limit outgoing access
- Simplicity is Safety
  - Don't overly complicate your stack
- Automate your stack (build whole stack everytime)
  - Don't rely on configuration management
- Make data not valuable (eg. use Data Masking)



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