



What's New at IIC: June 2021

Authors:

IIC Staff

SECURITY & TRUSTWORTHINESS TAKE THE SPOTLIGHT

The Industrial Internet Consortium's [Security Working Group](#) was created to develop a common security framework and a rigorous methodology to assess and develop trustworthy Industrial Internet Systems. This is a direct reflection of the high priority placed by Industrial Internet Consortium members on collaboratively delivering trustworthy and secure IIoT platforms that support digital transformation, smart manufacturing, digital twins, secure communications, and supply chain assurance.

The Security Working Group takes a collaborative approach to developing technical frameworks, industry best practices, and practical guidance to help industrial companies accelerate their adoption of IIoT. The objectives of the Security Working Group are to:

1. Promote the importance of developing and implementing trustworthy IIoT systems
2. Develop technical IIoT security frameworks and best practices
3. Accelerate the adoption of secure IIoT

The Security Working Group has published numerous technical papers and introduced several programs to help our members assess and build secure IIoT systems. The group's efforts are closely coordinated with the broader IIC resources and activities.

A true collaborative project, the [Industrial Internet Security Framework](#) (IISF) is an in-depth cross-industry-focused security framework comprising expert vision, experience and security best practices. The IISF is a comprehensive document, developed by international security experts from the Industrial Internet Consortium that defines and provides guidance of IIoT security. The IISF explains how security fits within the business of industrial operations, defines functional building blocks for addressing security concerns, and provides guidance and practical techniques for IIoT security implementation. For answers to frequently asked questions about the IISF, click [here](#).

The [IoT Security Maturity Model \(SMM\)](#) provides a path for organizations adopting IoT to know where they need to be and how to allocate resources appropriately in sensible security mechanisms that meet their needs and requirements. It identifies the appropriate approach for effective enhancement of security practices where needed.

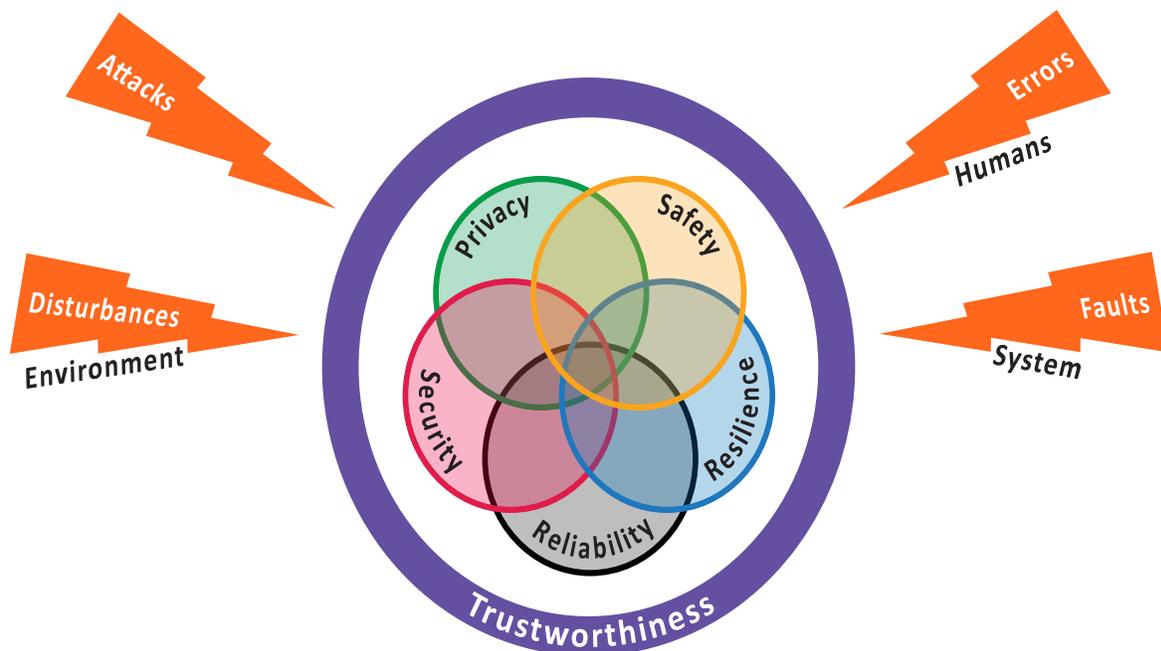
The IISF is also a live reference for the different industrial evaluation [testbeds](#) hosted by the Industrial Internet Consortium. The Security Working Group is tasked with providing security and privacy guidance to the many testbed teams for the implementation of more mature security solutions. In 2019, the Group published [The Industrial IoT: Managing and Assessing Trustworthiness for IIoT in Practice](#). Today, finishing touches are being put to another flagship document, the Trustworthiness Foundation.

THE TRUSTWORTHINESS FOUNDATION

The [Industrial Internet Reference Architecture](#) designated five *key system characteristics* to support a system's business purpose and to ensure that functions perform adequately without compromise. This was taken up in the [Industrial Internet Security Framework](#), leading to their combination into a single property: *trustworthiness*.

"Trustworthiness is the degree of confidence one has that the system performs as expected. Characteristics include safety, security, privacy, reliability and resilience in the face of environmental disturbances, human errors, system faults and attacks."

Contemporaneously, the National Institute of Science and Technology (US) also introduced the term based on the same characteristics.



In addition to the trustworthiness characteristics, IIC also specified four groups of threats that endanger a trustworthy system: environmental disturbances, attacks, human errors and system faults. Threats can result in hazards that can lead to loss, which we wish to avoid.

Especially in industrial internet of things (IIoT) systems. This motivates further development of the concepts, especially as IIoT systems are connected to other systems that potentially were built with different trustworthiness requirements. Connected systems introduce risks to each other, so a single system cannot effectively be trusted until the other systems to which it is connected are also trusted.

The well-known "Jeep Hack" provides a vivid example of failures of trust in aggregated systems. This hack allowed near-total remote control of an ordinary consumer vehicle, a 2015 Jeep Cherokee. It illustrates how alignment of assumptions about the operational context is necessary

across the different components from the supply chain. Specifically, the entertainment system, which was connected to the Jeep's network via Bluetooth, was insecure, enabling the attack.

The early attacks were based on a hack to the diagnostic system that does not allow changes to be made above 5 MPH (8 KMPH). The tire pressure monitoring system was the source of the information about the speed of the vehicle, and it was spoofed to tell the car that it was going slowly. This was possible because the protocol for the bus discarded duplicate messages. Once they knew how to get illegitimate message numbers onto the bus—before the actual tire pressure monitoring systems message—through a spoof attack, they could go at highway speeds.

This example shows how one untrustworthy system in an otherwise trustworthy solution can render all connected systems untrustworthy. It is essential that all systems connected to other systems be trustworthy. Otherwise, a failure of trust in one can bring down the others and result in a failure across all the connected systems.

As connecting systems, and particularly previously isolated control systems, to the internet and each other is key to the “industrial internet”, getting trustworthiness right is a *sine qua non*.

This has been brought into sharp focus recently with the Colonial Pipeline [ransomware attack](#). The Colonial pipeline delivers gasoline and jet fuel to the eastern United States. Although this attack did not affect the operational technology of the pipeline, which could have been environmentally disastrous, it did make billing the end customer impossible. There were also fears that, having been compromised, a further attack on the physical operation of the pipeline was possible. After paying a ransom, the system was restored within five days.

Another, less well-known, attack took systems down for four weeks. This was another [ransomware attack](#), this time on the Scripps Institute, a healthcare provider in the San Diego, California area. Patient records, including sensitive health information, were compromised. Appointments for surgery and tests had to be made “by hand”, relying on paper records.

Trustworthiness is key. The upcoming Trustworthiness Foundation document outlines several principles, as follows:

Principle 1: Trustworthiness characteristics must be considered holistically.

Principle 2: Understanding context is necessary for making Trustworthiness tradeoffs.

Principle 3: Organizational consistency over time enables reputation and trust.

Principle 4: Accountability is an essential underlying foundation of trustworthiness.

Principle 5: A culture of trustworthiness is essential to achieving trustworthiness.

Principle 6: Assurance based on evidence is essential to establish trustworthiness.

Principle 7: Software trustworthiness must be managed throughout the entire software lifecycle.

Principle 8: Implementing trustworthiness means implementing trustworthiness methods.

Principle 9: Maintaining change and audit records is necessary for trustworthiness.

Principle 10: A trustworthiness framework must enable timely business decisions.

Principle 11: Assurance requires a systems viewpoint with evidence of multiple factors.

Note, in particular, principle 8. The first challenge of implementing trustworthiness in system design is that none of the trustworthiness characteristics can be implemented separately and they cannot be simply combined: The characteristics may support or block each other; their combination results in new challenges. The solution is to take the system design away from the trustworthiness characteristics to *methods* that are assigned to the system characteristics. A *trustworthiness method* is a component, tool, technology, software application, operational procedure or management directive that is assigned to at least one trustworthiness characteristic.

Examples of trustworthiness methods are:

- *Fire extinguisher:* a tool and a trustworthiness safety method.
- *CO₂ fire suppression system:* a tool and a trustworthiness resilience method (the purpose is to protect the system, not the environment or humans; CO₂ is dangerous to people).
- *Windmill restart:* operational procedure for airplanes during an engine flameout and a trustworthiness resilience method.
- *Encryption of all social security numbers on servers:* management directive and a trustworthiness privacy method.

The framework also provides ways to think about how the state of the system can be changed by applying the trustworthiness methods.

The trustworthiness framework:

- is flexible to include metrics as appropriate to the target context and audience,
- is stateful to allow accounting for both the history of the system and the current information about its trustworthiness,
- supports hierarchical decomposition to evaluate the effects of trustworthiness in different layers of the system and
- facilitates a simple visualization with relevant information.

The model also quantifies performance of the system in many operational areas, some of which may be unique to the system under consideration. A rating for each of these areas can be defined

and used to track performance. These ratings can be aggregated and used as the basis for a single numerical value of trust: the *trust rating*.

Finally, note the importance of assurance, in principles 6 and 11, and throughout the system. Industrial systems are built from multiple components from multiple suppliers and any one of them may be untrustworthy. You need evidence that each of them is indeed trustworthy. A single component can bring down a complete system, and with it *your business*.

INDUSTRY PROGRAMS

The Business Deployment Accelerator, the heart of our industry program, has several parts:

- IIC [Testbeds](#) are where the innovation and opportunities of the industrial internet—new technologies, new applications, new products, new services, new processes, new business can be initiated, thought through and rigorously tested to ascertain their usefulness and viability before coming to market. The OTA Go Kart Automotive testbed was recently added to our testbed program so far comprising 27 [approved IIC testbeds](#).
- IIC [Test Drives](#) are solutions that may be deployed as pilots to trial a technology. Test drives enable technology end users to learn about a technology in their facilities. Five test drives are approved; most recently the Valuable Asset Tracking for Healthcare test drive.
- [IoT Challenges](#) aim at solving real problems and validating solutions that address specific end-user-identified pain points. In these challenges, architects and solution providers compete to design industrial internet solutions that address high-profile real-world problems.

These three parts are simply formalized mechanisms to deliver digital transformation to industry.

To do that, IIC members need to understand what changes technology end users wish to make. The IIC's [Business Pain Point Collection](#) initiative seeks to identify and understand business and industry pain points so our ecosystem may expedite business and industry guidance and solutions. We encourage everyone—members, liaison partners, non-member end users—to contribute to this collection. IIC will endeavor to identify digital transformation enablers that address the pain points so they may be deployed. Quickly.

Our [Industry Leadership Councils](#) (ILCs) are executive roundtables of innovative strategists representing organizations who meet regularly to set the vision for next-generation solutions in their respective industries. The Manufacturing ILC produced the [first in a series of technical briefs](#) aimed at help manufacturing leaders keep pace with rapid emergence of new technology.

The ILC meets quarterly and includes representatives from major companies; additional end user companies are welcome. The general criteria for participation in an ILC are a director-level role or higher as well as actively implementing or using an IIoT solution in the corresponding field. The IIC also seeks to form an Energy ILC, focused on utilities and distributed energy management.

OPPORTUNITIES TO ENGAGE

Our [vertical task groups](#) exist to understand business and technology needs within an industry. They connect industry needs to requirements, testbeds, and guidance that enable technology deployment and digital transformation. We have vertical groups for [automotive](#), [energy](#), [healthcare](#), [mining](#), and [smart factory](#).

Our [Special Interest Groups](#) create customer-validated requirements for the development of holistic solutions for industry, initiate technical validation projects for these requirements, initiate new industry standards to help harmonize the technology landscape and provide an efficient platform for vendors suppliers and industry organizations to shape the future of IIoT solutions jointly.

The [Product Catalog](#) encourages members to add products to the catalog, so that the public can shop for members' products.

The [Community Forum](#) is an online venue for industry experts to exchange ideas, discuss IIoT problems and network as well as an IIoT beacon providing helpful, relevant content to technology users, vendors, integrators, technology experts, researchers, government entities and academicians. The Community Forum is a resource for follow-on conversations and [webinars](#).

WHITE PAPERS

Two white papers were published recently. First, the [MILS Architectural Approach Supporting Trustworthiness of the IIoT Solutions](#), published back in March during our Q1 member meeting. This paper describes the details of the MILS architectural approach, which has emerged as a strategy for cost-effective construction of systems requiring dependability with high assurance.

The [Global Industry Standards for Industrial IoT](#) white paper published on 2021-06-02 provides an overview of how standards facilitate IIoT technological integration via a common language of interoperability, IT and OT convergence, compliance to avoid vendor lock-in, adherence to regulatory safety security and reporting and portability of employee skills. A complete list of IIC publications can be found [here](#).

PATTERNS

The IIC launched the [Patterns Initiative](#) in May. It aims to crowdsource, review, revise and publish a library of high-quality and well-reasoned patterns for use across industries.

WEBINARS

Visit our [Webinars Webpage](#) for access to one IIC-hosted and three liaison syndicated webinars this past quarter as well as a comprehensive list of past and future webinars.

NEW MEMBERS

The following new members joined the IIC this quarter:

- [GNARBOX](#)
- [prcvd.ai](#)
- [Prescient Devices, Inc.](#)
- [Sinergia Software](#)
- [Threatspan BV](#)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The views expressed in the *IIC Journal of Innovation* are the contributing authors' views and do not necessarily represent the views of their respective employers nor those of the Industrial Internet Consortium.

© 2021 The Industrial Internet Consortium logo is a registered trademark of Object Management Group®. Other logos, products and company names referenced in this publication are property of their respective companies.

-
- Return to [IIC Journal of Innovation landing page](#) for more articles and past editions.