SNIA. | CLOUD STORAGE CSTI | TECHNOLOGIES

The Influence of IoT on Data Strategy

Live Webcast

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Today's Presenters



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SNIA-At-A-Glance









50,000 IT end users & storage pros worldwide





What

We

Educate vendors and users on cloud storage, data services and orchestration



Support & promote

business models and architectures: OpenStack, Software Defined Storage, Kubernetes, Object Storage



Understand Hyperscaler requirements Incorporate them into standards and programs



Collaborate with other industry associations

Agenda

- What is IoT?
- Comparing traditional applications with IoT applications
- Data... Data... DATA... (the volume difference)
- The new security posture for IoT
- The end to end flow of IoT data
- Summary



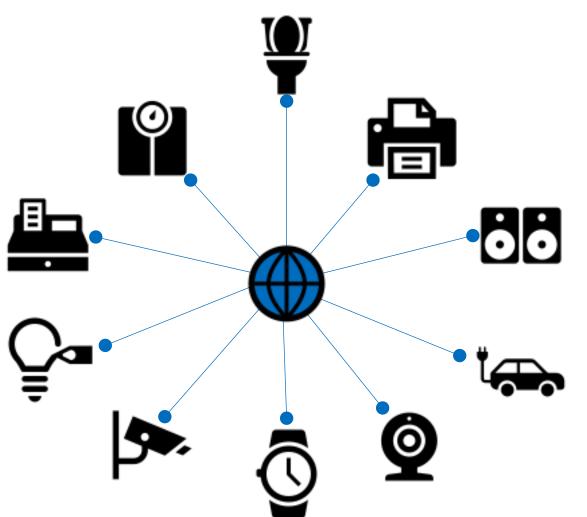
What is IoT?

...and why should we care?



What is IoT? (...and why should we care?)

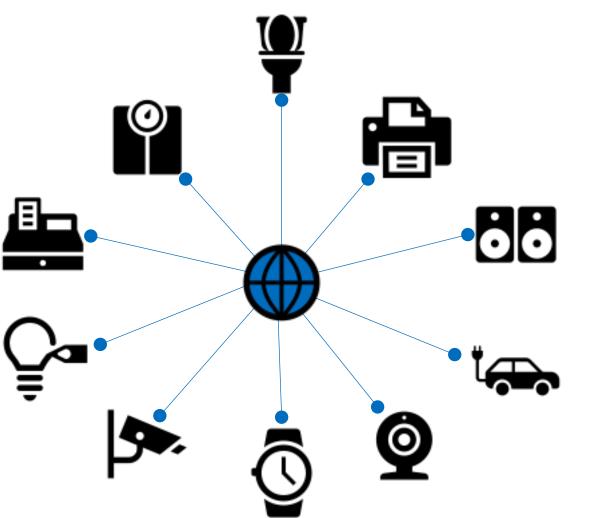
- As the name suggests, the network of a plethora of connected devices
 - Personal Devices
 - Phones
 - Watches
 - Cars
 - Toilets!
 - Industrial Devices
 - Manufacturing Equipment
 - Industrial Sensors
 - Autonomous Vehicles
 - Vehicle Fleets





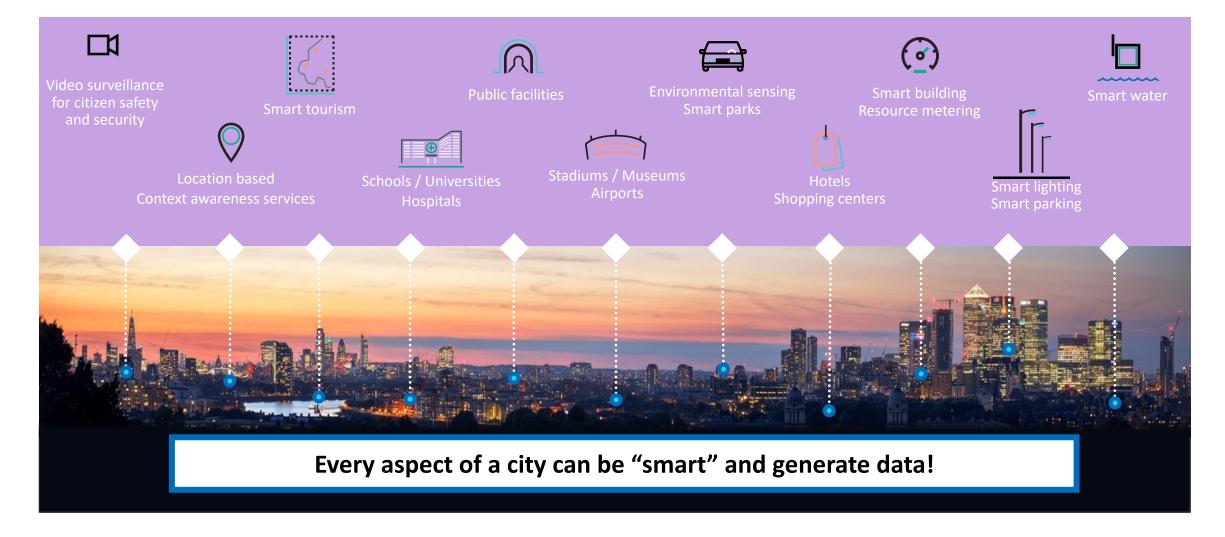
What is IoT? (...and why should we care?)

- The value from each device is increased when the data from it is aggregated with other data
 - E.g. In autonomous driving, using data from cars further along the road to better understand driving conditions
 - Augment that data with weather data to predict surface conditions
- Devices can be both producers and consumers of data...
 - ... but mostly producers!
- Deployed devices often need management.
 - Updating to new firmware
 - Software updates
 - Authentication material refreshed





IoT Example: Smart City



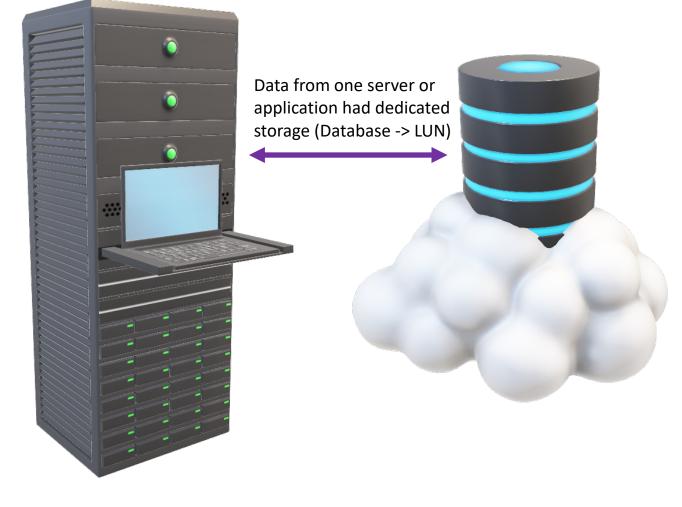


Comparing Traditional & IoT Apps

The fundamental differences



Traditional Storage Model





Shared Storage Model

Data from one server or application had dedicated storage (Database -> LUN)



User data and shared data existing in file shares, but still with reasonable limited producers and consumers





Overwhelmed! Storage Model

Data from one server or application had dedicated storage (Database -> LUN)

User data and shared data existing in file shares, but still with reasonable limited producers and consumers Billions of devices all sending and receiving data in all time frames:

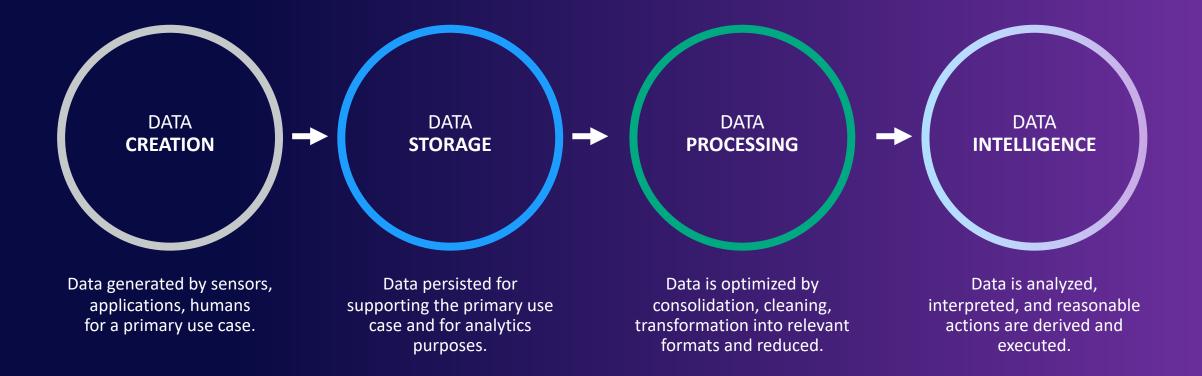
- Constantly (streaming)
- Batch
- Random!



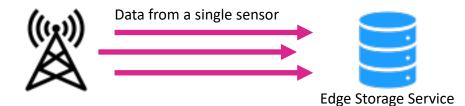
The new volume of data IoT brings



The Data Analytics Pipeline

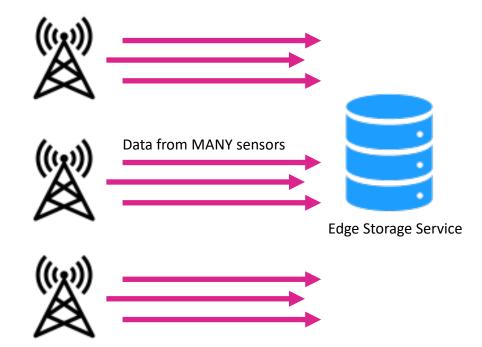






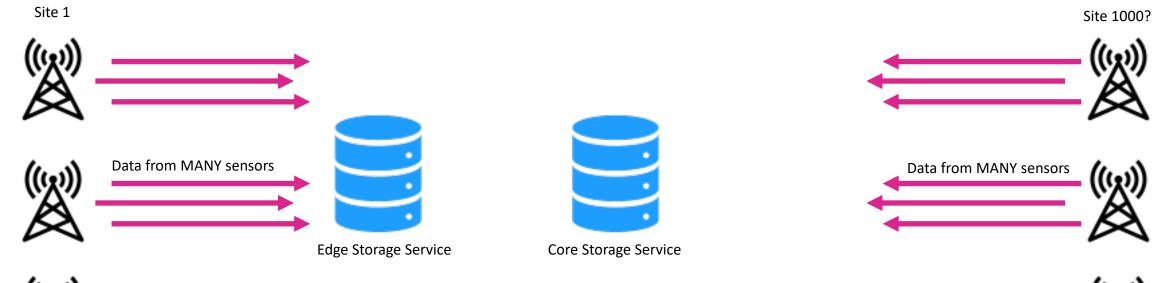
- Data can be streaming from a particular sensor or group
- Data could be batched at regular intervals
- Data could be event driven meaning less predictable traffic patterns
- Volume and I/O patterns could be quite random
- The Edge Storage service depicted here could actually be anywhere, core data center, cloud or near the data source.





- Multiple sensors will often be deployed
- Could be, for example:
 - Cameras
 - Seismic sensors
 - Machine Telemetry
- Data is often small in size but frequent or bundled into batches
- Connectivity with the source is also not guaranteed so retries could be common

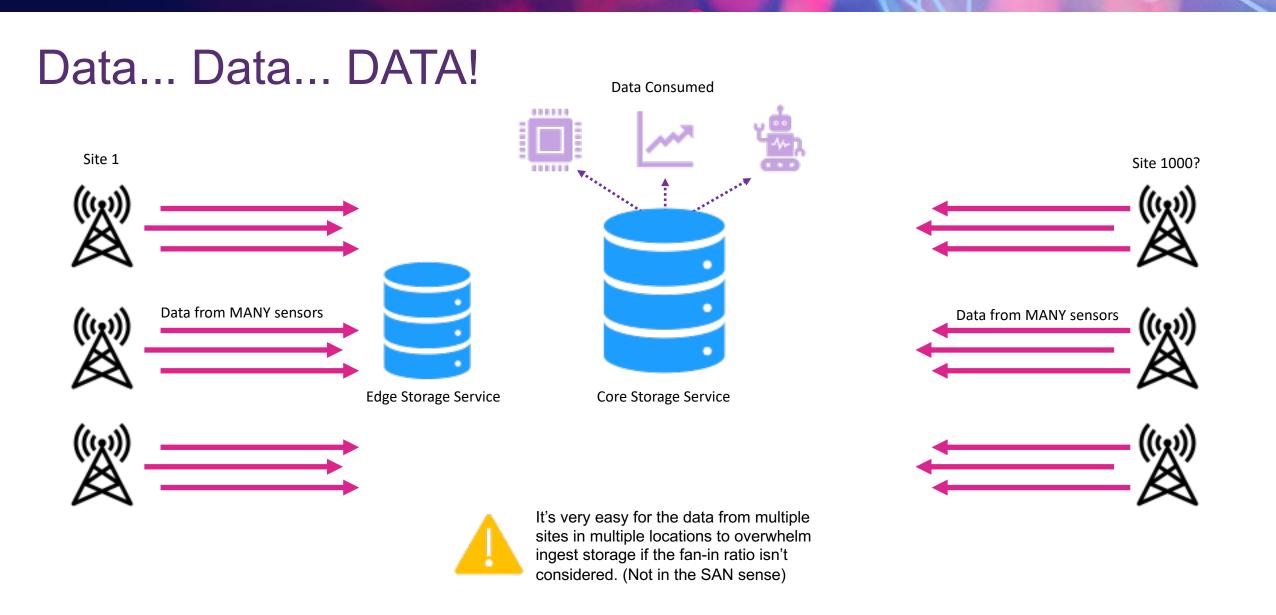














The New Security Posture

Securing all the endpoints!



IoT Security Considerations

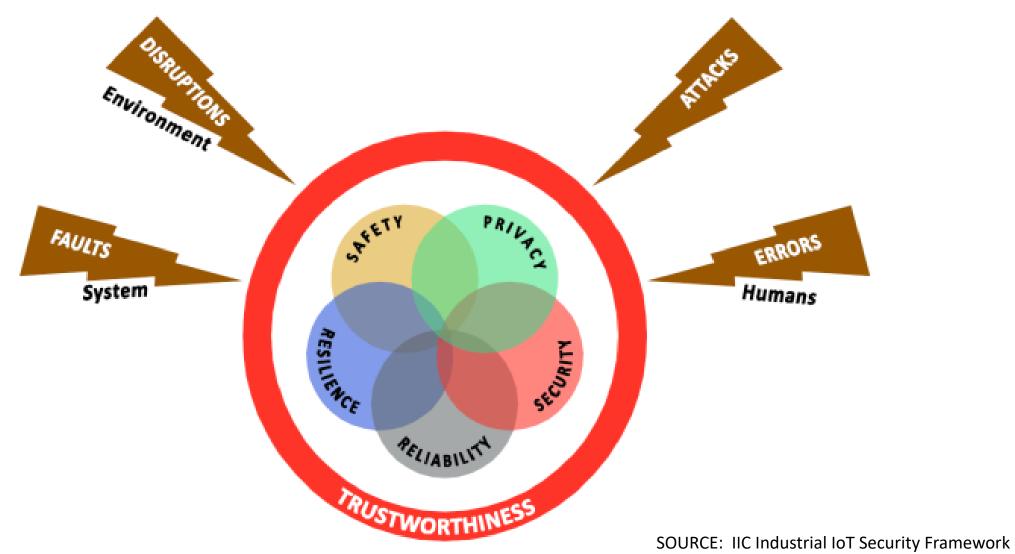
- Very large attack surface
- Limited device resources
- Complex ecosystem
- Fragmentation of standards and regulations
- Widespread deployment
- Security integration

- Safety aspects
- Low cost
- Lack of expertise
- Security updates
- Insecure programming
- Unclear liabilities

SOURCE: ENISA Baseline Security Recommendations for IoT



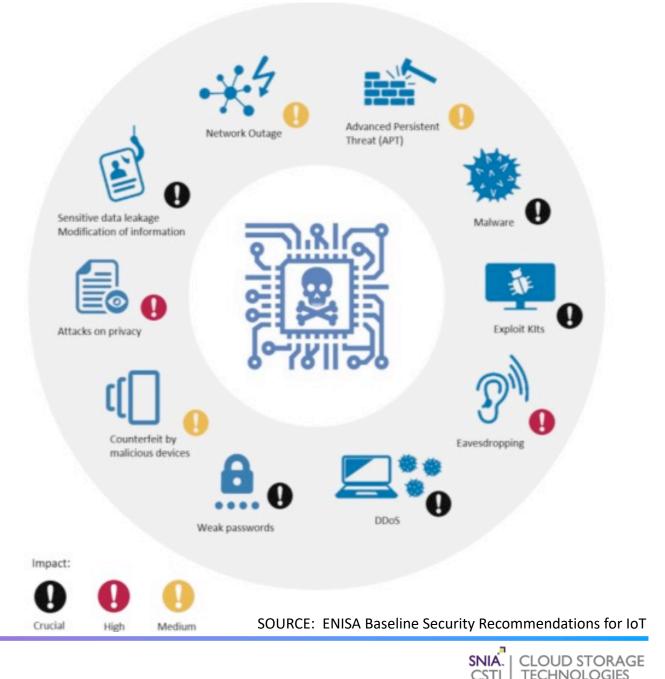
Trustworthiness of IoT





IoT Threats & Impacts

- Many IoT devices interact with the physical world in ways conventional IT devices usually do not.
- Many IoT devices cannot be accessed, managed, or monitored in the same ways conventional IT devices can.
- The availability, efficiency, and effectiveness of cybersecurity and privacy capabilities are often different for IoT devices than conventional IT devices.



Useful IoT Resources

- ISO/IEC 20924:2018 (IoT Vocabulary)
- ISO/IEC 30148 (IoT Reference Architecture)
- ISO/IEC 27030 (IoT Security & Privacy Guidelines) draft
- ISO/IEC 27402 (IoT Security & Privacy Core Requirements) draft
- ISO/IEC 24391 (IoT-domotics Security & Privacy) draft

- NISTIR 8228 (Managing IoT Cybersecurity & Privacy Risks)
- NISTIR 8259 (Vendor Core Cybersecurity Baseline) draft
- ENISA Baseline Security Recommendations for IoT
- IIC Industrial IoT Security Framework

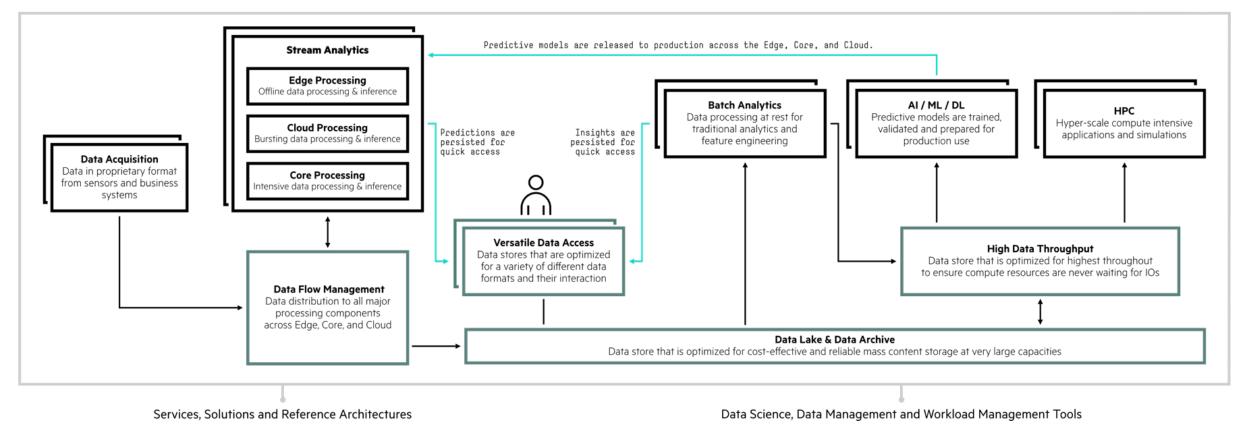


The End to End Flow of IoT Data

What is the data pipeline and where does it go?

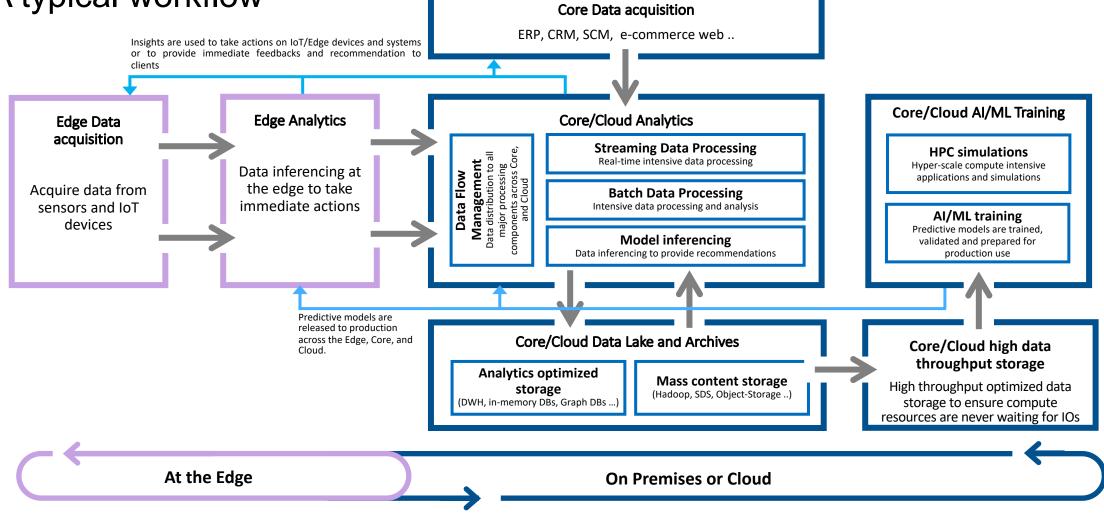


Data PipelineA typical workflow





Data PipelineA typical workflow





Summary

Internet of Things is all about data from the Edge

- Devices generating data
- Device to device communication
- Complex and unpredictable data patterns
- Capturing the data is not enough, it will get used in many different ways
- Security and governance needs to be information and context centric, not device centric
- IoT is no good in isolation, pipelines provide the path to value!



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Thank you!

