

Risk factors to consider

What do your IoT devices or systems need to access or communicate with?

Do your IoT devices or systems need access to internal network hosted resources?

Are they only an interface to report what they are connected to?

Are your IoT devices or systems dependent on access to the internet?

Is remote access required across the WAN by service providers to these devices or systems?





Risk factors to consider

Do these devices provide their own hosted access; Wi-Fi, Blue-Tooth, or some other proprietary means?



Do these devices have physical access means for programming or control; serial console or other cabled programming interface?

Who internally needs to access these systems from the network?



Do those that need access normally need access to the network?



What security measures have the vendors or manufacturers implemented within their devices or systems, if any?





What features does my network need?

Next-Generation Firewall with the ability to integrate with your IoT devices and the traffic from those devices.

_		-	

Network Access Control to identify your IoT devices and control their access to the network.

Profiling allows you to identify and assign roles based on specific sets of variables and behaviors.



IDS/IPS (Intrusion detection/prevention) to identify attacks and breaches from within and automatically blacklist IoT devices.





Final strategy considerations

All of your IoT devices should only have access to exactly what they need, nothing more and nothing less.



All of your systems should be approached from a security-first mentality.

Do you have a response plan in place to deal with a security breach?



Is your wireless system over 3-4 years old?



How do you plan on funding your IoT security system? One large payment or monthly finance payments?



Are you proactively monitoring your network through a network management system?



Are you working with the right wireless service provider?