

CyberFactory#1: How to make the factory of the future efficient and secure

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CyberFactory#1: How to make the factory of the future efficient and secure



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- The recording of the panel is available here:

<https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/recording/1895911401043193858>



31 May 2016 - Cyberattack on a German steel-mill Factory
Attack reports by BSI and SANS Institute

Attacker profile

- State sponsored
- Skilled in IT
- Skilled in ICS
- Aiming at physical damage

Attack story

- Spear phishing
- Credentials theft
- Hack into office network
- Infect Production mgmt SW
- Access industrial Ntwk
- Control Blast furnace
- Destroy HMI's
- Prevent safety shut down

Damages

- Plant damaged by molten metal heated to thousands °
- Production loss
- Reputational damage



Unmanned offshore station causes oil spill!
Valve control software compromised by malware...



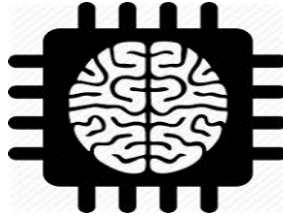
Autonomous robot kills a worker!
Adversarial machine learning suspected...



Military secret stolen in weapon factory!
Rogue device placed by contractor leaked rocket warhead design data
...



Cloud/edge technology
Big data



Artificial Intelligence
Machine-Learning



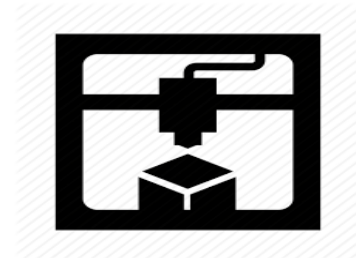
Virtual / Augm. reality
Simulation & modelling



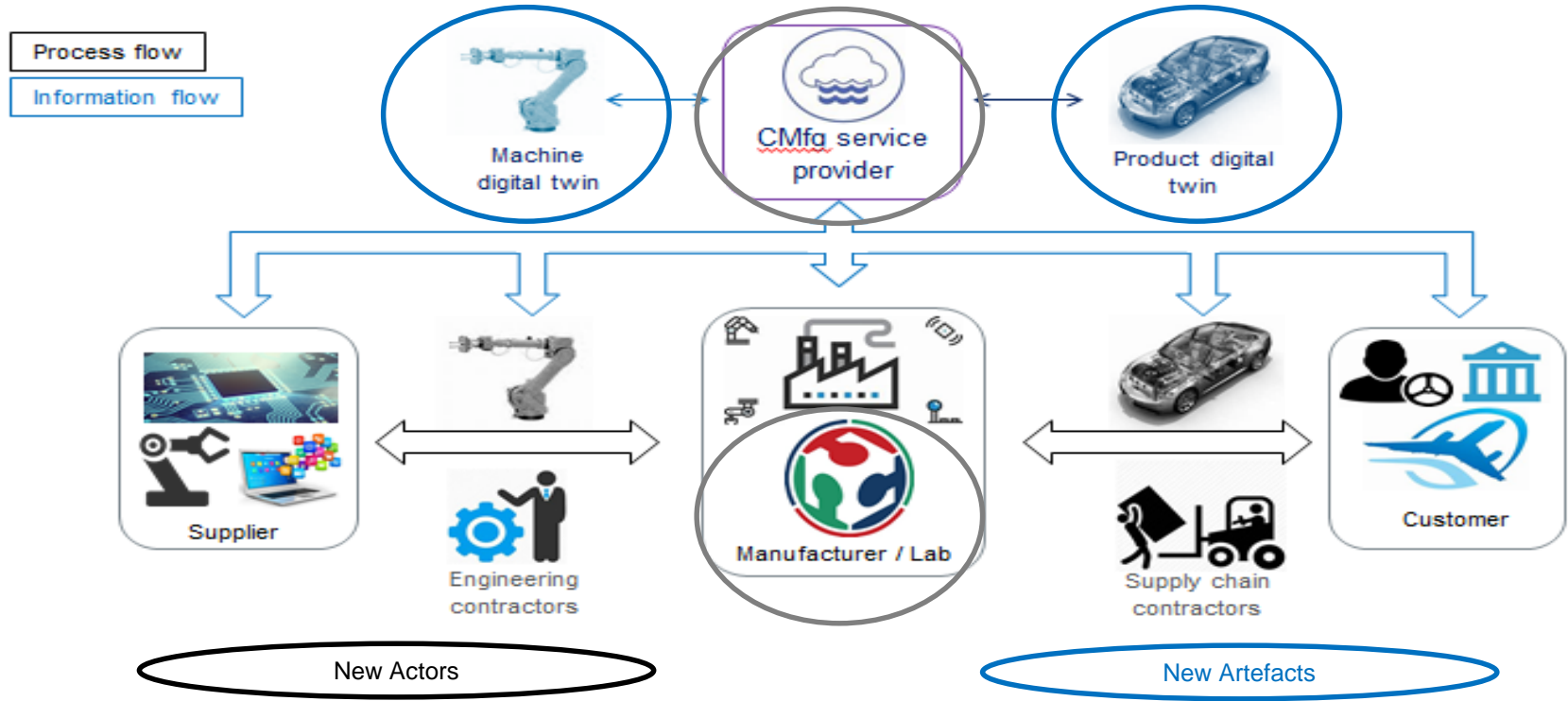
Collaborative Robotics
Augmented Human



M2M Communication
IIoT & Self* networks



Additive Manuf.
3D printing





Users



U1- Transportation systems



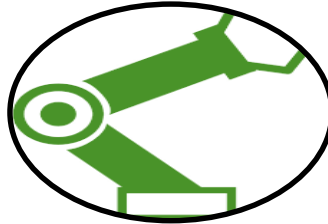
U2- Textile industry



U3- Consumer Electronics



U4- Machine fabrication



Suppliers



S1- Robotics & Automation



S2- IIoT & M2M Communication



S3- SCADA, ERP & Supply Chain Mgmt



S4- Security & Safety



Researchers



R1- Cyber-physical system engineering



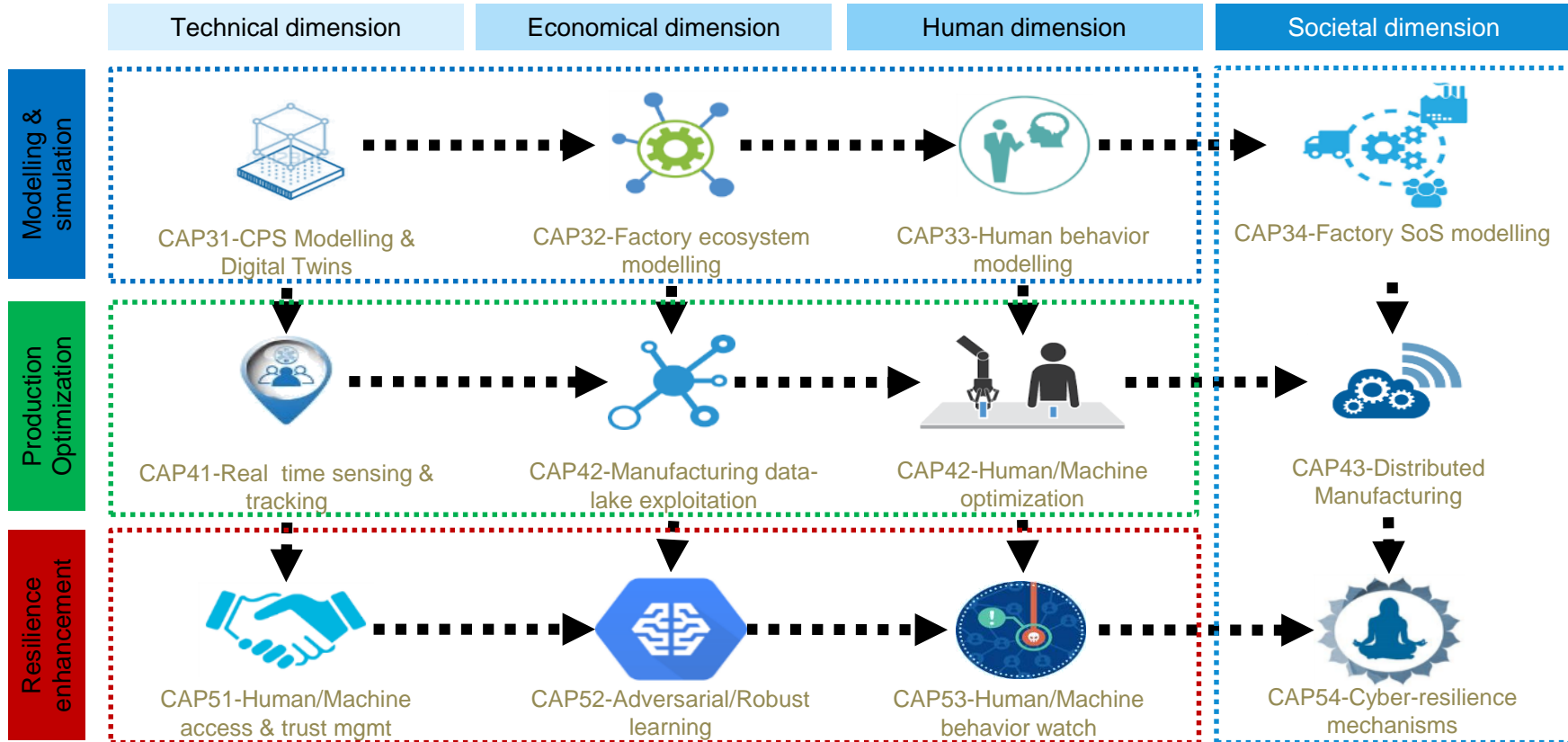
R2- Data science & artificial intelligence

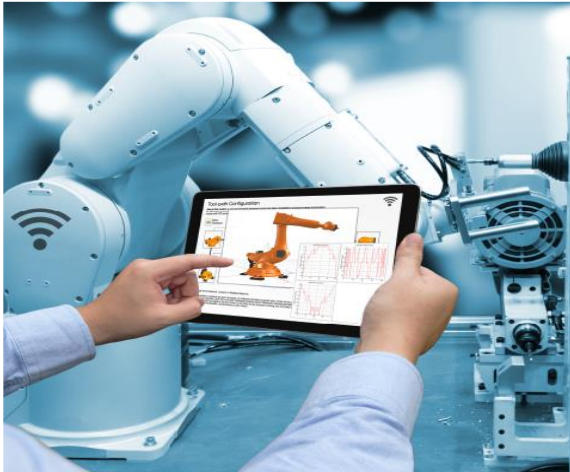


R3- Economics & Social Sciences



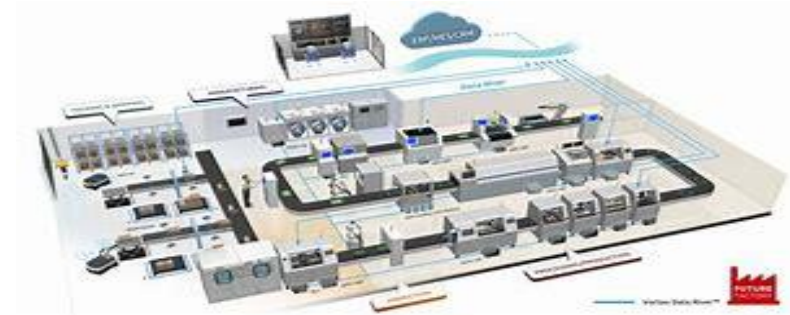
R4- Virtualization, Modelling & Simulation





Digital Twin Market

- USD 3.8 Billion in 2019
- USD 35 Billion by 2025
- CAGR of 37.8 %



Industry 4.0 Market

- USD 66.67 Billion in 2016
- USD 152.31 Billion by 2022
- CAGR of 14.72%



ICS Security Market

- USD 10.24 Billion in 2017
- USD 13.88 Billion by 2022
- CAGR of 6.3 %

VESTEL 1.0
1994-1998

Vertical Integration

Implementation

- Plastic Injection
- PCBA
- Metal Pres
- LGP/DP

Methodology

- Quality Excellence
- CKD to CBU

VESTEL 2.0
1998-2003

Process Integration

Implementation

- PCBA Integrated Line
- Cefla Painting Line
- Metal Press Line
- Cell in TV out Assembly Line

Methodology

- Total Productive Maintenance

VESTEL 3.0
2003-2014

Automation Integration

Implementation

- Robotic Assembly
- Warehouse Automation
- AGV
- Test Automation

Methodology

- Supply Chain Management

VESTEL 4.0
2014 - ...

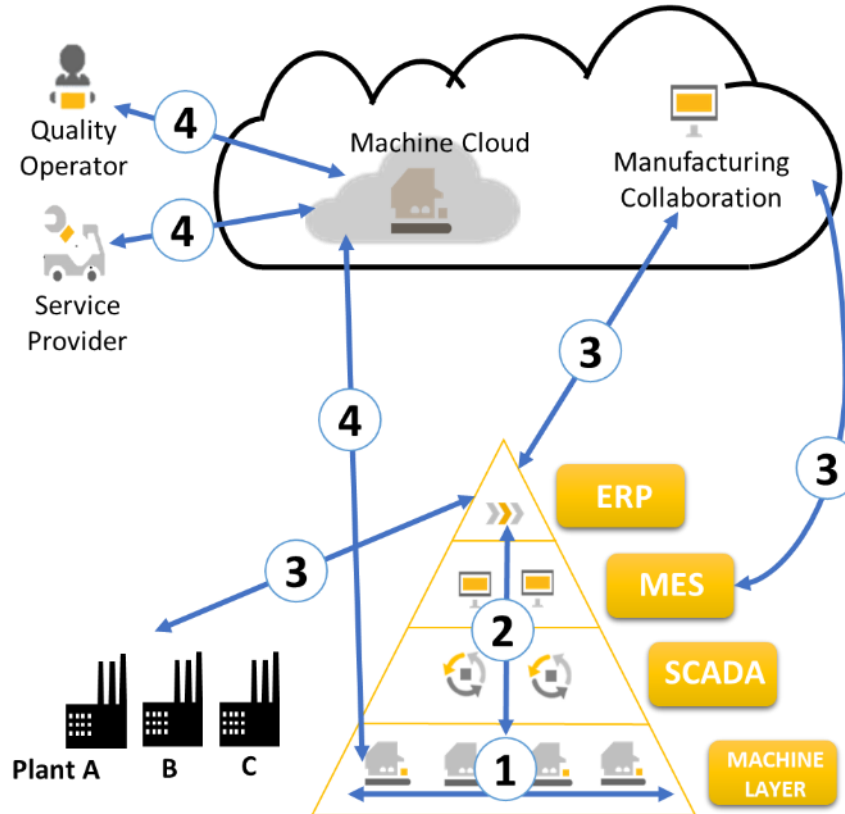
"Smart" Integration

Implementation

- Industrial Internet
- M2M Connectivity
- M2ERP Connectivity
- Cyber Physical Systems
- Artificial Intelligence

Methodology

- Industry 4.0



1. Machine to Machine

- Visibility
- Monitoring
- Optimization
- Kanban / Direct replenishment

2. Machine to ERP

- Intra company vertical integration

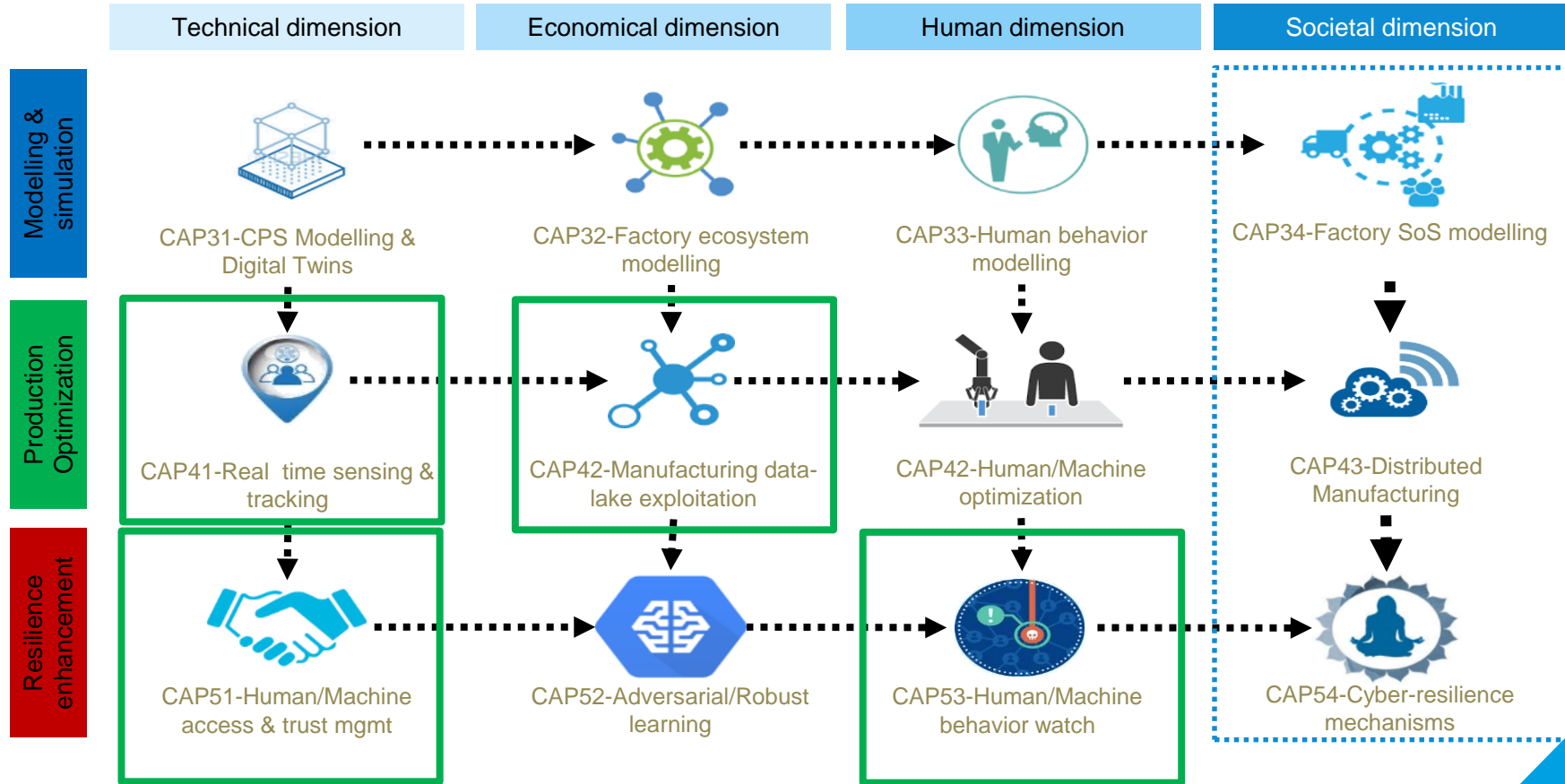
3. Manufacturing Collaboration

- Supply chain horizontal integration

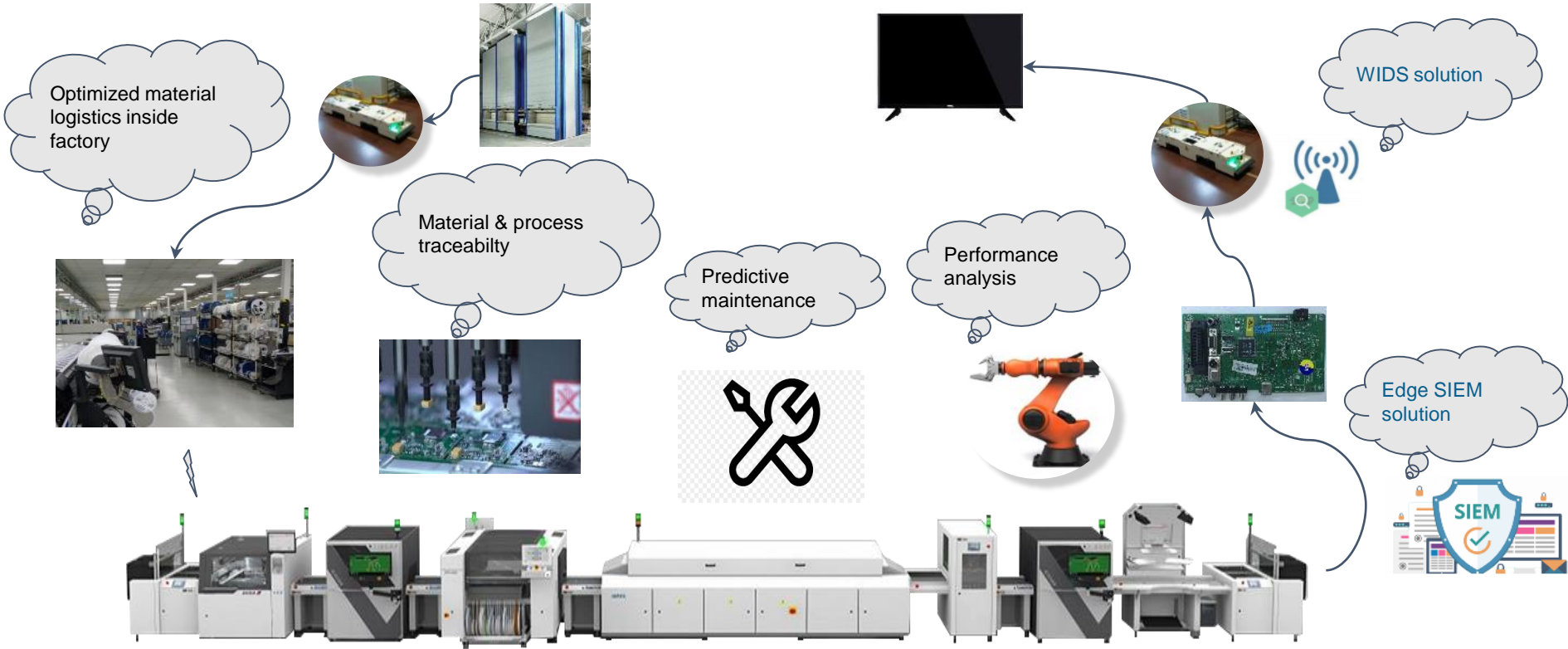
4. Machine Cloud

- Predictive maintenance
- Predictive quality

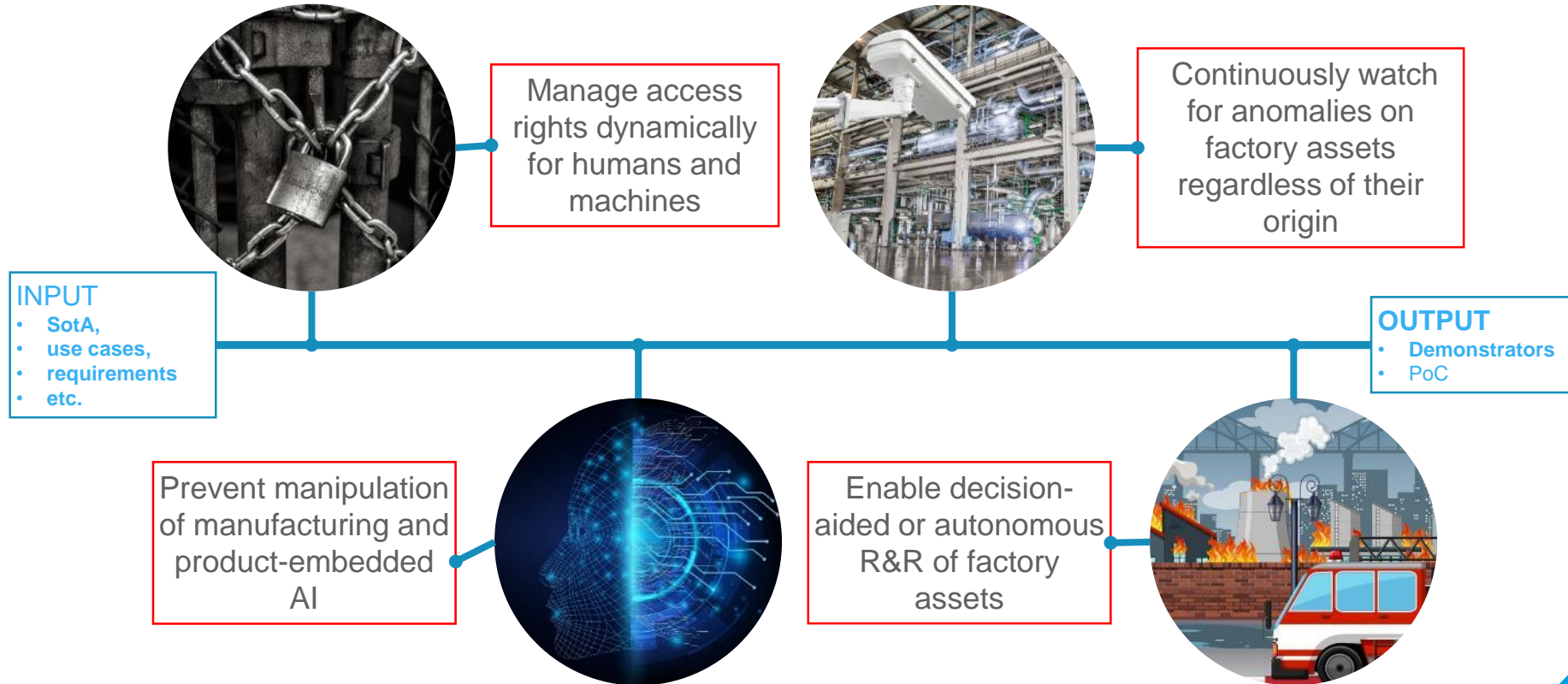
Key Capabilities Developed



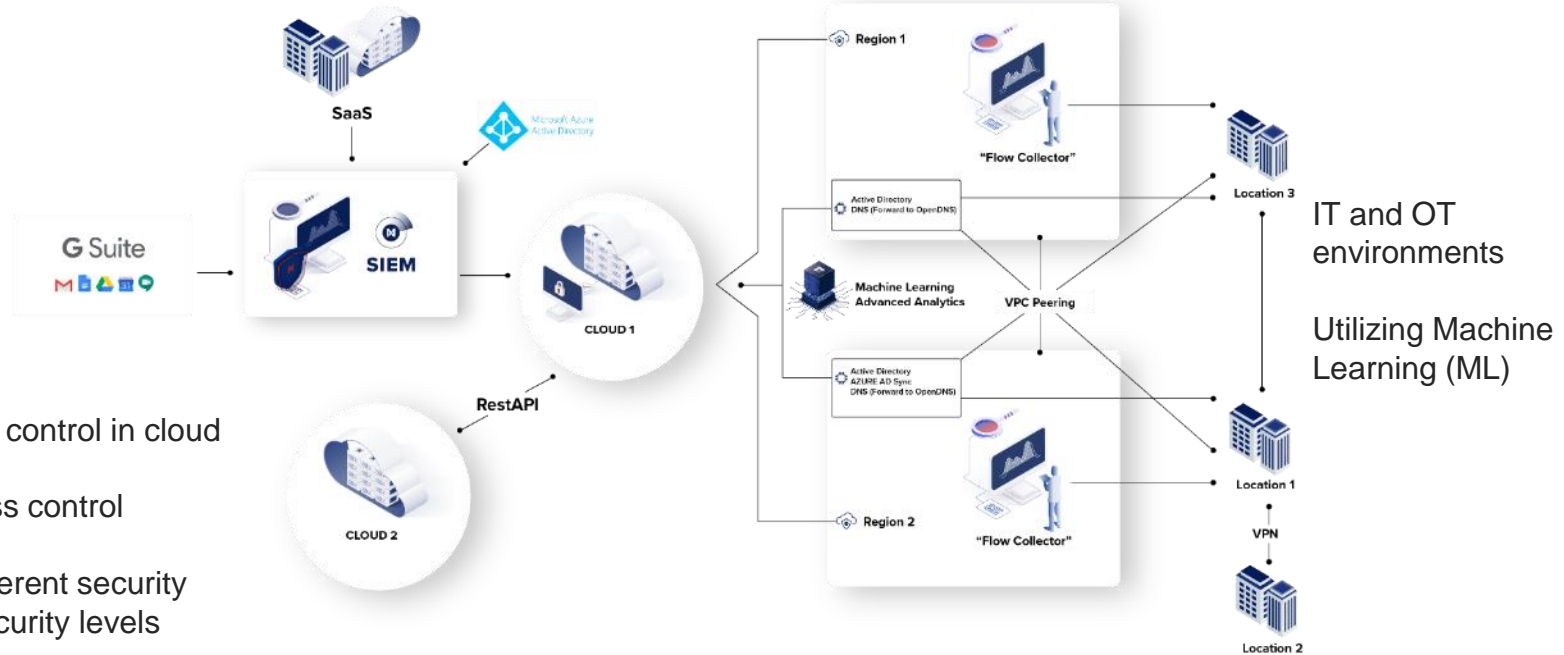
Usecase Overview



CyberFactory#1 general objectives related to cyber-resilience



The Identity and Access Management (IAM) solution in FoF requires scalable and dynamic model that can operate in hybrid cloud environment.

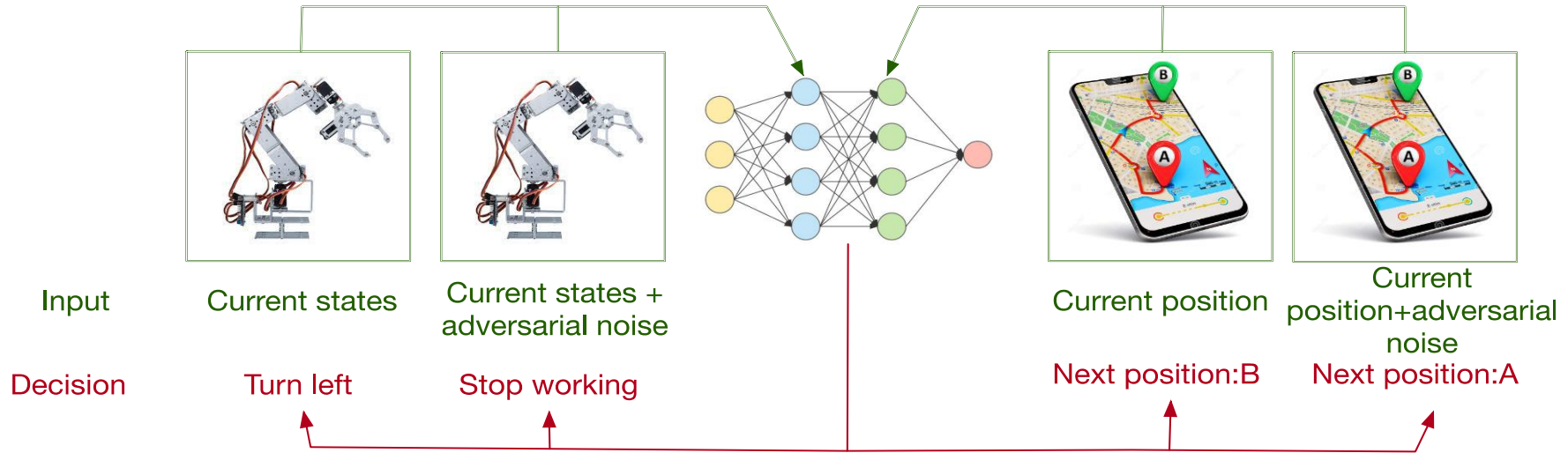


Monitoring and control in cloud

Dynamic access control

Support for different security models and security levels

State-of-the-art DNNs can make correct prediction/decision with high confidence, But DNNs are also easily fooled, slightly feature changed that are unrecognisable to humans, but DNNs believe with high certainty are other decision.



To solve this issue, we can

1. Robust NN model
2. Detection of adversarial attacks



Watch and analyse the behaviour of humans and machines in order to serve use-cases or detect misuse-cases (anomalies).

Enable data collection in identified monitoring areas (Human, Component, Process, Network) and monitoring layers (Edge, Platform, Enterprise).



Perform data correlation to facilitate the incident detection in shop floor and connected environments where humans and robots collaborate in their daily work.

Establish supervision techniques to provide situational awareness and security and safety related threat detection techniques.



The development of Cyber-resilience capabilities goes beyond risk management and tactical technical solutions, requiring a holistic view of systems and processes to prepare for the reality of cyber incidents. These principles are applied in the FoF environment.

