Detection of IoT Botnet Attacks

Utkarsh Meshram (181IT250)
Bhagyashri Bhamare (181IT111)
Chinmayi C. Ramakrishna (181IT113)

Introduction

- A ‘bot’ is a computer program which enables the operator to remotely control the infected system where it is installed.
- A network that is compromised with the attack by such bots is called a botnet.
- It is essential to detect such bots in the network to ensure safety of a system.
- The proliferation of IoT devices which can be more easily compromised than desktop computers has led to an increase in the occurrence of IoT based botnet attacks.
- There is a need to differentiate between hour and millisecond long IoT based attacks.

Abstract

- A **network-based** anomaly detection method for the IoT
- Extracts behavior snapshots of the network
- Uses deep autoencoders to detect anomalous network traffic from compromised IoT devices
- More accurate than the traditional machine learning techniques

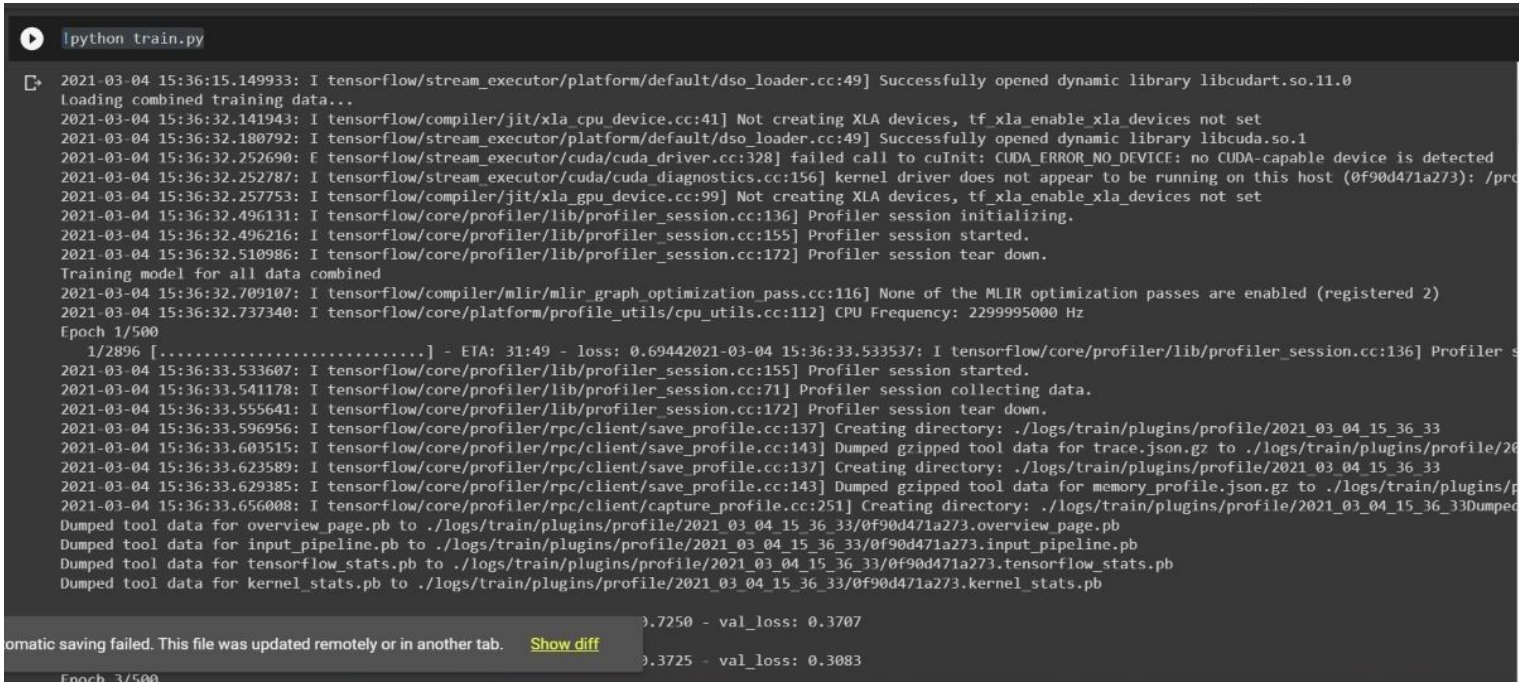
Objectives

- **Heterogeneity Tolerance:** Accommodates growing diversity of IoT devices.
- **Real world:** Detects abnormal behaviour rather than classification.
- **Efficiency:** Semi online training of autoencoders is used to improve storage efficiency.
- Use auto encoders as a complete means of botnet detection.
- Use real traffic to perform analysis

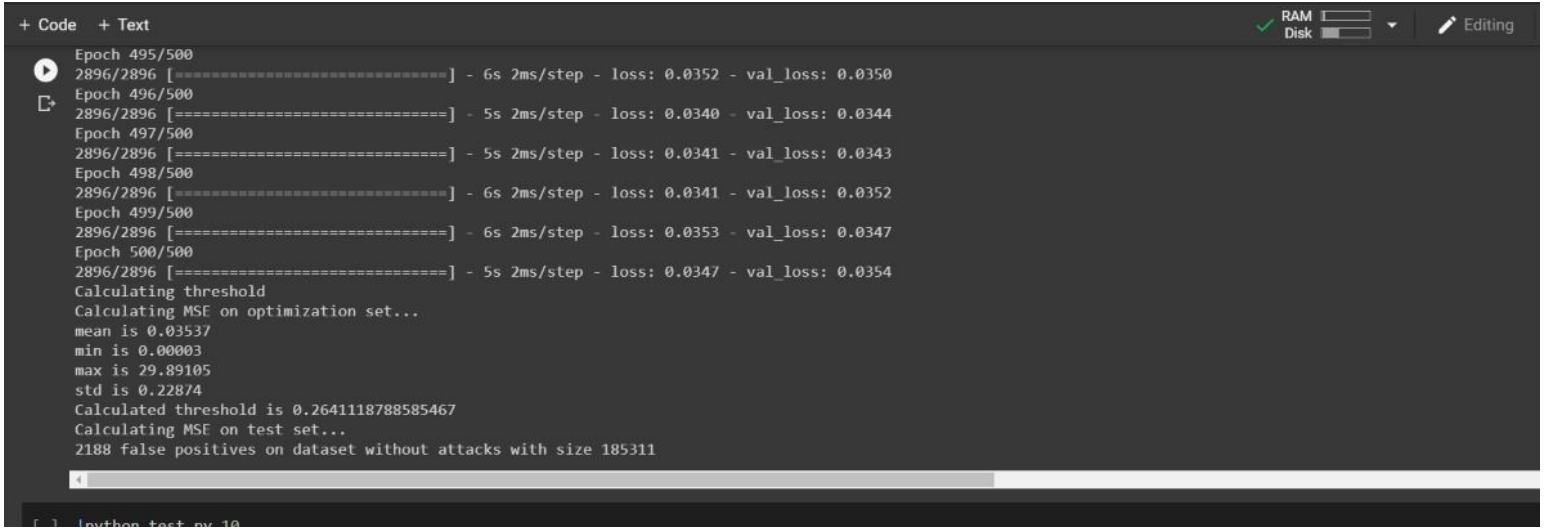
Methodology

- **Preparing the data:**
  - Splitting the datasets: train, optimise and test
  - Feature Scaling
  - Feature selection
- **Anomaly detection:**
  - Deep auto encoding
- **Attack classification:**
  - Deep neural network
- **Evaluation Metrics**

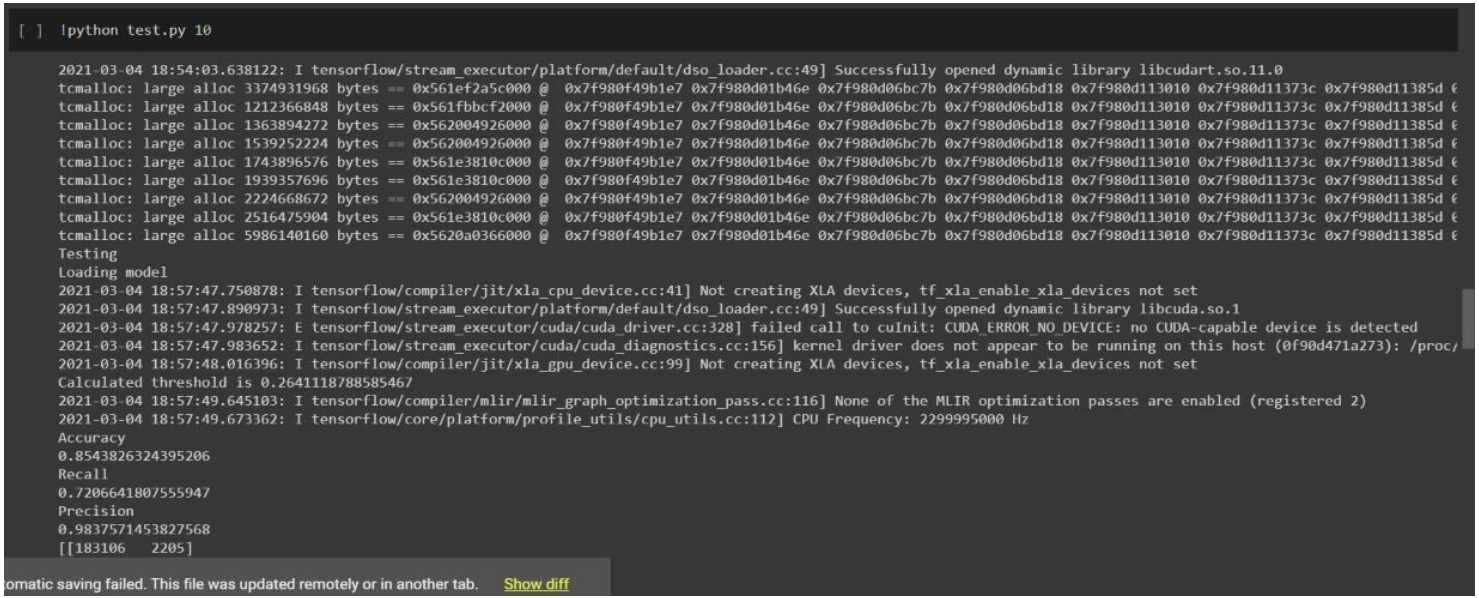
Screenshots



Screenshots



Screenshots



Screenshots

```
[ ]
0.9837571453827568
[[183106   2205]
 [ 51764 133547]]
explaining with LIME
Explaining for record nr 91960
[('73.59 < MI_dir_L0.01_mean <= 91.75', -0.06922442151196985), ('H_L0.1_mean <= 72.31', -0.05681679758681528), ('73.59 < H_L0.01_mean <= 91.75', -0.05470405659892685)
Actual class
305947    0
Name: malicious, dtype: int64
Explaining for record nr 269261
[('H_L0.1_mean <= 72.31', -0.04496481820668882), ('MI_dir_L0.01_mean <= 73.59', -0.04305258765039592), ('H_L1_mean <= 66.04', -0.035567844275570235), ('H_L0.01_mean <
Actual class
2438167    1
Name: malicious, dtype: int64
Explaining for record nr 186865
[('H_L0.01_weight > 100.18', 0.1057330345551586), ('MI_dir_L0.01_weight > 100.18', 0.08021745998033558), ('72.31 < MI_dir_L0.1_mean <= 86.55', -0.04866644307204839),
Actual class
1322769    1
Name: malicious, dtype: int64
Explaining for record nr 333469
[('H_L0.01_weight <= 28.27', -0.04571651243046312), ('H_L0.01_variance <= 354.13', -0.04551832643607435), ('MI_dir_L0.1_mean <= 72.31', -0.04389183662962892), ('H_L1_
Actual class
1574966    1
Name: malicious, dtype: int64
Explaining for record nr 320699
[('MI_dir_L0.01_mean > 149.58', 0.11489944655419028), ('MI_dir_L0.1_mean > 151.60', 0.11185859966148959), ('H_L0.01_mean > 149.58', 0.11180743961963402), ('H_L0.1_mea
Actual class
3097876    1
Name: malicious, dtype: int64
--------------------------------
```

Conclusion

- The data is obtained by extracting a total of 115 traffic statistics.
- Data set is split into train and test subsets as 80:20.
- Use of auto encoders for two different networks: encoder and decoder.
- Minimise loss function by minimising mean squared error between the original input and the reconstruction.
- Set a threshold to consider errors.

Conclusion

- Autoencoder uses 5 hidden layers of sizes 0.75, 0.5, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75 of the input feature vector size.
- Hyperbolic tangent is used as an activation function for our hidden unit neuron.