PS1: Al-Driven Dynamic Cybersecurity Shield for IoT Networks

Objective

Participants will design a **real-time cybersecurity shield for IoT devices**, which dynamically detects, mitigates, and adapts to cyber threats such as **malware injections**, **botnet attacks**, **and side-channel exploits**.

This challenge requires teams to:

- Simulate an IoT ecosystem with multiple devices.
- Implement a real-time network intrusion detection system (NIDS) with Al-based anomaly detection.
- Emulate cyberattacks and design self-healing mechanisms to defend against them.
- Deploy a secure communication protocol that balances latency vs. security for IoT networks.

All implementations will be simulated in a **software-defined IoT environment**, ensuring feasibility for an online hackathon.

Problem Breakdown (Four Subparts)

Hardware Part (Simulation-Based)

- 1. IoT Network Simulation & Attack Emulation
- Problem Statement:

loT networks are vulnerable to various cyber threats due to **limited processing power** and **inconsistent security updates**. Your task is to **simulate an loT environment** and generate **realistic cyberattack scenarios**.

- Tasks:
 - 1. IoT Device Emulation:
 - Use tools like IoTIFY, Node-RED, Cooja (for Contiki OS), or NS-3 to create a virtual network of IoT devices (e.g., smart cameras, sensors, smart locks).

 Assign different constraints to each device, such as low RAM, limited CPU power, or intermittent connectivity.

2. Cyberattack Simulation:

- Emulate Denial-of-Service (DoS) attacks, ARP Spoofing, DNS Poisoning, and Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) attacks using Kali Linux, Scapy, or custom scripts.
- Implement side-channel attacks that extract sensitive data based on power consumption patterns.

3. Data Logging & Capture:

- Capture network packets and system logs to analyze intrusion patterns.
- Use Wireshark or custom log parsers to extract critical attack signatures.

2. Secure & Adaptive Edge Processing for IoT Security

Problem Statement:

Traditional **cloud-based security solutions** for IoT networks introduce **high latency and bottlenecks**. Your task is to **implement an edge-based intrusion detection system** (IDS) that detects and responds to attacks locally.

Tasks:

1. Edge-Based IDS Deployment:

- Set up an Al-powered anomaly detection system on an emulated IoT gateway (using a Raspberry Pi VM, Docker containers, or a virtualized Linux edge node).
- Implement lightweight attack detection models using TinyML or ONNX models for IoT scalability.

2. Real-Time Threat Mitigation:

- Develop an automated response mechanism to isolate compromised devices.
- Implement a quarantine system that cuts off infected devices from the network without affecting normal operations.

3. Secure Communication Protocol:

- Design a low-latency, encrypted protocol for communication between IoT devices.
- Compare performance trade-offs between AES, ECC, and Post-Quantum Cryptography (PQC) for real-time security.

Software Part (Al-Based Processing & Detection)

3. Al-Powered Intrusion Detection & Threat Prediction

Problem Statement:

Cyberattacks often exploit **previously unseen vulnerabilities**, making traditional rule-based security solutions ineffective. Your task is to **build an Al-driven intrusion detection system (IDS)** that can dynamically learn and predict emerging threats.

Tasks:

1. Dataset Creation & Augmentation:

- Use datasets like CICIDS2017, TON_loT, or generate synthetic intrusion data using attack simulations.
- Apply data augmentation techniques to simulate real-world network conditions (packet loss, delay, jitter).

2. Al-Based Threat Detection Model:

- Train a model using LSTMs, Transformers, or Graph Neural Networks (GNNs) for real-time intrusion detection.
- Implement an online learning approach, allowing the IDS to adapt to new attacks over time.

3. Feature Engineering & Explainability:

- Extract network features like packet entropy, request frequency, and unusual device behavior.
- Implement SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) or LIME to explain why an attack was detected.

4. Performance Evaluation:

- Compare false positive vs. false negative rates for different attack types.
- Optimize the model to run efficiently on edge devices with minimal power consumption.

4. Al-Powered Self-Healing Security Framework

Problem Statement:

An effective security system should **not just detect attacks** but also **autonomously recover and strengthen itself** over time. Your task is to **design a self-healing security mechanism** that automatically **reconfigures** the network after an intrusion.

Tasks:

1. Automated Incident Response System:

- Develop an Al-driven risk scoring system that classifies threats based on impact severity.
- Implement an automated response mechanism (e.g., rate limiting, dynamic firewall updates, device lockdowns).

2. Attack-Adaptive Security Policies:

- Implement Reinforcement Learning-based policy updates that fine-tune firewall rules and access controls based on attack history.
- Use Bayesian Optimization or Genetic Algorithms to automatically adjust network parameters for enhanced security.

3. Recovery & Self-Healing Mechanism:

- Design a fault-tolerant framework where compromised devices can be securely restored.
- Implement secure firmware rollback or containerized OS recovery mechanisms.

4. Scenario-Based Testing:

- Simulate various attack scenarios (e.g., IoT botnet infection, ransomware propagation).
- Measure system resilience, recovery time, and adaptability metrics.

Deliverables

- Simulation Demonstration: A video or live demo showcasing a real-time cyberattack and defense response in the simulated IoT network.
- **Technical Report:** A **detailed methodology** covering network setup, Al models, intrusion detection results, and security policies.
- **Code Repository:** A GitHub or cloud-based repository containing **attack emulation scripts, Al models, and secure communication protocols**.

Expected Outcome

By the end of the hackathon, participants should have developed a **fully functional**, **Al-driven cybersecurity shield** that:

• **Detects and predicts** cyber threats in real-time.

- **Responds autonomously** to neutralize threats without human intervention.
- Optimizes network security for IoT devices while balancing latency vs. protection.