IOT Security Gateway

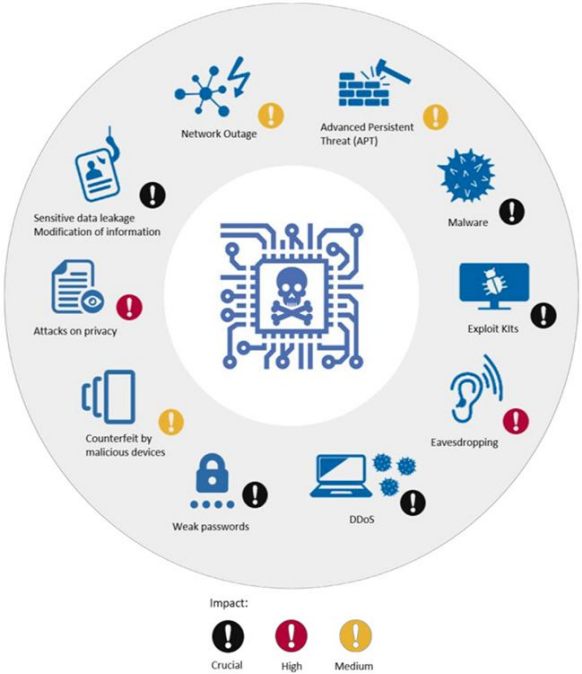
Intrusion Detection In IOT Nets

Intelligent Embedded Systems Lab

universität freiburg

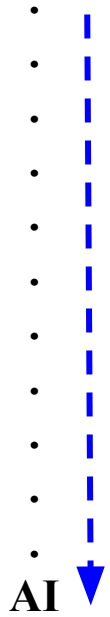

How detection is done?
Methods and Models
Results
References
Intelligent Embedded Systems Lab
universität freiburg

How detection is done?

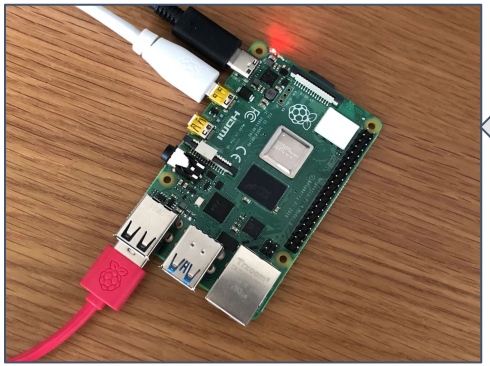


[1]

- **Heuristic Analysis**
- **Signature-Based Detection**



Real and Infected IOT Devices



[6]

[6]

3 Real IOT Devices : [4]

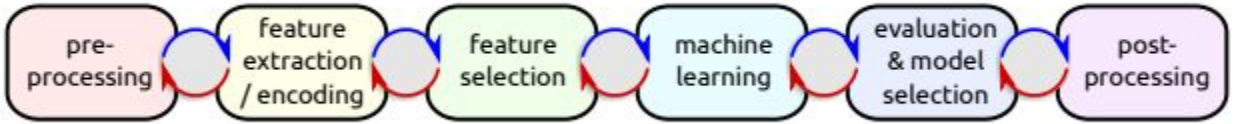
- Philips HUE smart LED lamp
- Amazon Echo home intelligent personal assistant
- Somfy smart doorlock

[4]

[4]

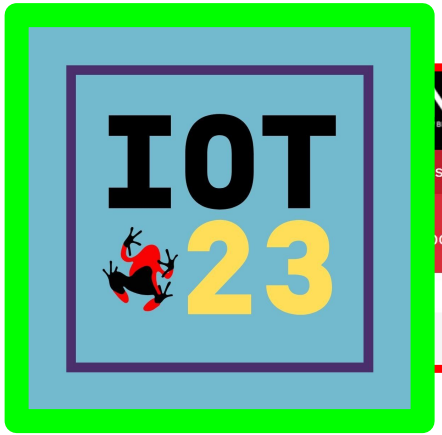
[4]

ML design cycle

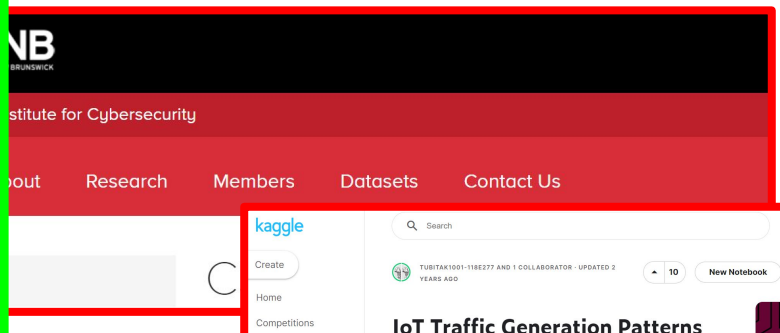


Prof. Dr. Josif Grabocka

Dataset Selection



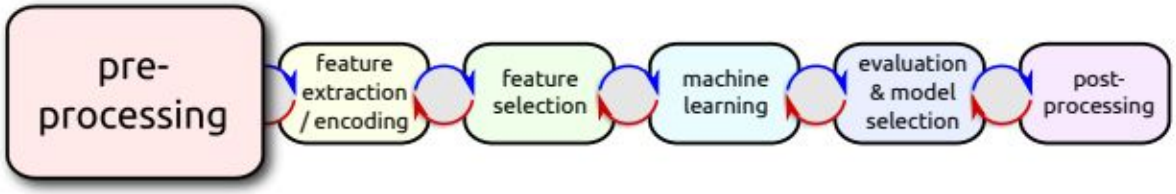
[4]



[2]

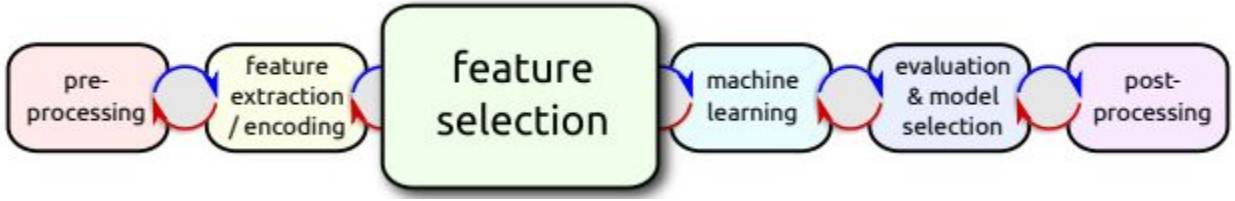
[3]

Pre-processing




```
In [5]: df_c.loc[(df_c.label == '-   Malicious   PartOfAHorizontalPortScan'), 'label'] = 'PartOfAHorizontalPortScan'
        df_c.loc[(df_c.label == '(empty)   Malicious   PartOfAHorizontalPortScan'), 'label'] = 'PartOfAHorizontalPortScan'
        df_c.loc[(df_c.label == '-   Malicious   Okiru'), 'label'] = 'Okiru'
        df_c.loc[(df_c.label == '(empty)   Malicious   Okiru'), 'label'] = 'Okiru'
        df_c.loc[(df_c.label == '-   Benign   -'), 'label'] = 'Benign'
        df_c.loc[(df_c.label == '(empty)   Benign   -'), 'label'] = 'Benign'
        df_c.loc[(df_c.label == '-   Malicious   DDoS'), 'label'] = 'DDoS'
```

Feature selection




```
In [15]: X = df_c[['duration', 'orig_bytes', 'resp_bytes', 'missed_bytes', 'orig_pkts', 'orig_ip_bytes', 'resp_pkts', '
         Y = df_c['label']
```

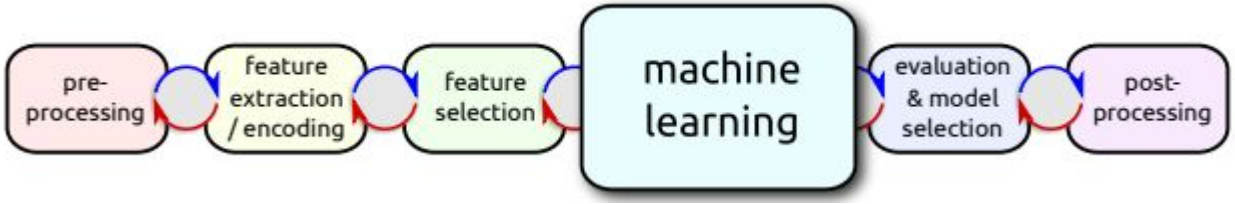
```
In [7]: df_c = df_c.drop(columns=['ts','uid','id.orig_h','id.orig_p','id.resp_h','id.resp_p', 'service','local_orig','local_resp
```

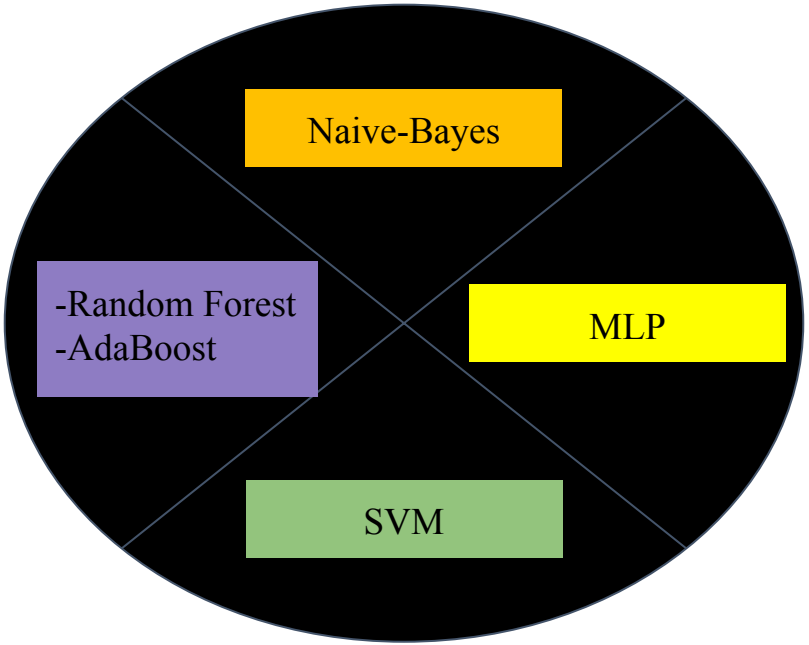
Prof. Dr. Josif Grabocka

Label overview

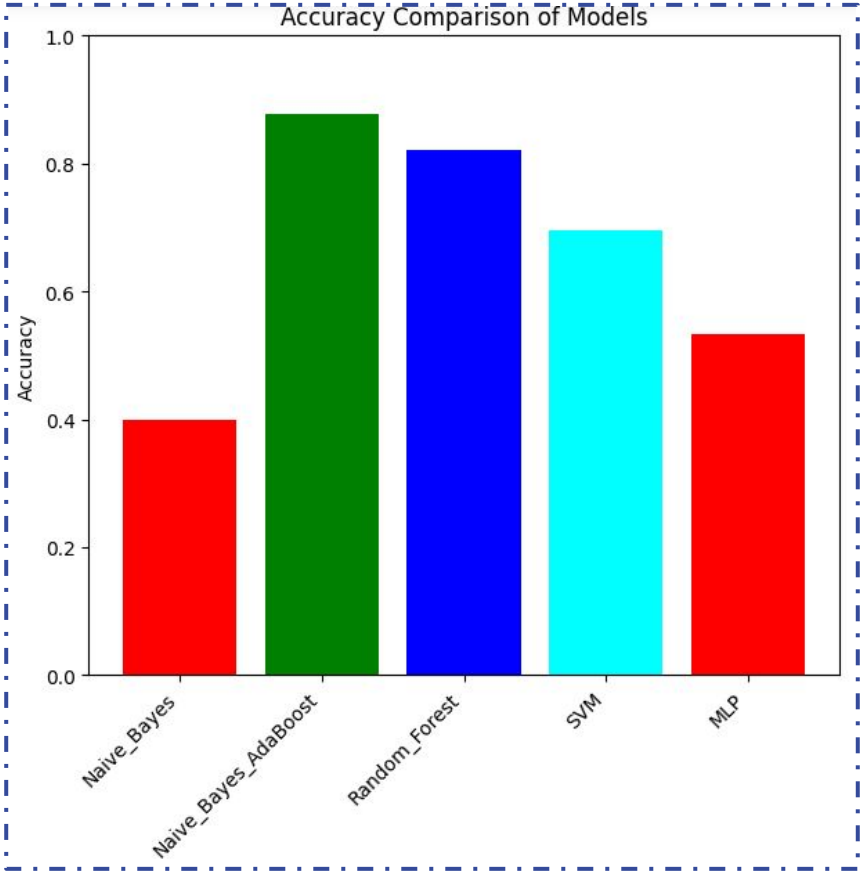
	Label	Count
0	PartOfAHorizontalPortScan	446797
1	DDoS	213243
2	Benign	165620
3	Okiru	99675
4	C&C	15058
5	Attack	3916
6	C&C-HeartBeat	308
7	C&C-Torii	30
8	C&C-FileDownload	20
9	FileDownload	13
10	C&C-HeartBeat-FileDownload	8

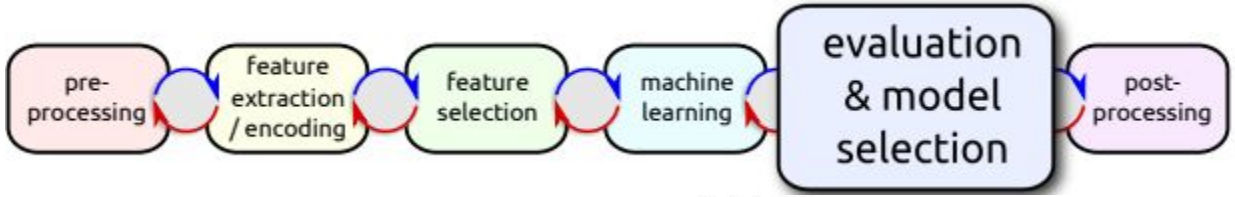
Models


pre-processing
feature extraction / encoding
feature selection
machine learning
evaluation & model selection
post-processing

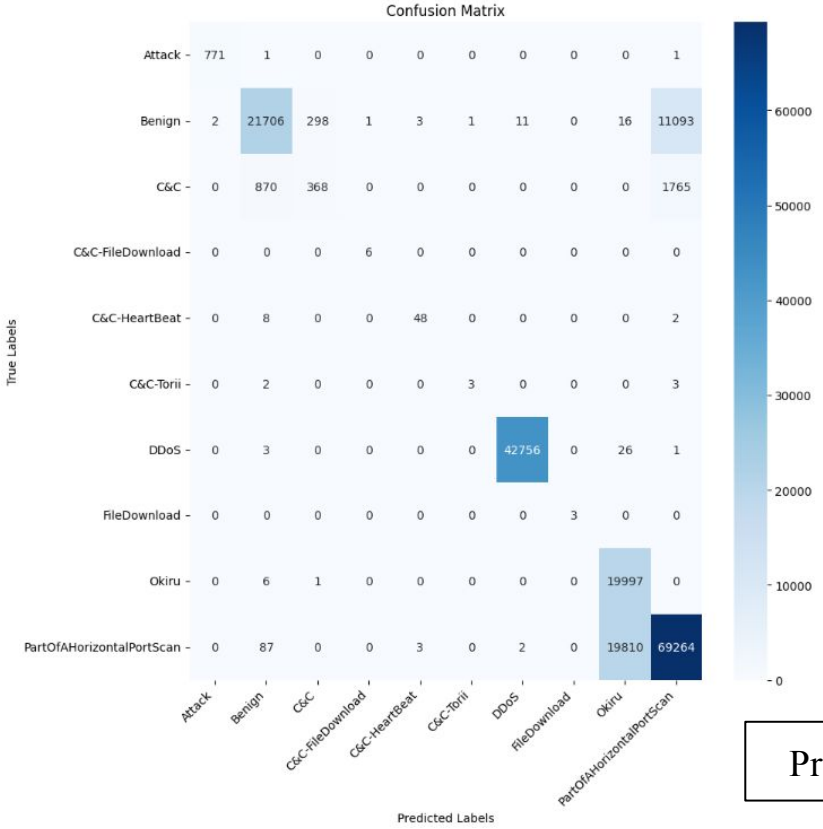

Naive-Bayes
-Random Forest
-AdaBoost
MLP
SVM

Accuracy and confusion matrix





	Class	Percentage Correct
0	0	0.997413
1	1	0.655730
2	2	0.121878
3	3	1.000000
4	4	0.827586
5	5	0.375000
6	6	0.999299
7	7	1.000000
8	8	0.999650
9	9	0.776798



Random-Forest

Prof. Dr. Josif Grabocka

References

1. HD Wallpaper: Codes On A Screen, artificial intelligence, developing, web design | Wallpaper Flare. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.wallpaperflare.com/codes-on-a-screen-artificial-intelligence-developing-web-design-wallpaper-aiwog
2. IDS 2018 | Datasets | Research | Canadian Institute for Cybersecurity | UNB. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.unb.ca/cic/datasets/ids-2018.html
3. IoT Traffic Generation Patterns Dataset. (2021, November 11). Kaggle. Retrieved from https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/tubitak1001118e277/iot-traffic-generation-patterns
4. IoT-23 Dataset: A labeled dataset of Malware and Benign IoT Traffic. — Stratosphere IPS. (n.d.). Stratosphere IPS. Retrieved from https://www.stratosphereips.org/datasets-iot23
5. Security, H. N. (2017, November 21). Defining and securing the Internet of Things - Help Net Security. Help Net Security. Retrieved from https://www.helpnetsecurity.com/2017/11/22/defining-securing-iot/
6. TechCrunch is part of the Yahoo family of brands. (2019, June 23). Retrieved from https://techcrunch.com/2019/06/23/the-raspberry-pi-foundation-unveils-the-raspberry-pi-4/?guccounter=1&guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xlLmNvbS8&guce_referrer_sig=AQAAAAgi8O8ROYuFBWx1jrJmfR91osTMSci87c-sA-1IU3uTHOYZuEHcwfmRoQUbY1CMkUsHRWHvEhFFmcFhn0LWmdACkBQ1bVLVTkPKvt9lAmI_6QRGNDOfsRRcLJCNR38juUvypqoxL1CmGCkga9Q2BpZwasZwgDxhqu5oFK4DYUEm


Questions
Thank YOU
Welcome Home
Intelligent
Embedded
Systems Lab
universität freiburg