

# **Análise Exploratória de Ataques por meio de Instruções em Código de Máquina em Automóveis Inteligentes**

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# Contexto

01  
...

IoT em veículos inteligentes  
CAN (Controller Area Network)

02  
...

Crescimento  
Área está em ascensão

03  
...

Fomento da pesquisa de segurança na área  
Geração de dados na área



# Instruções CAN (Controller Area Network)

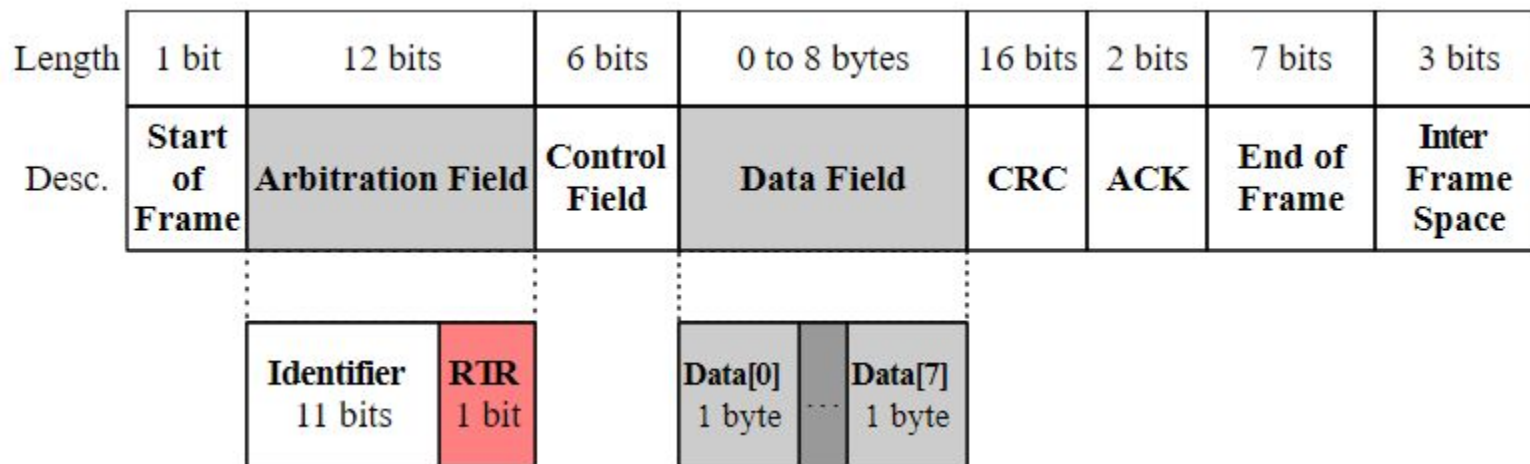
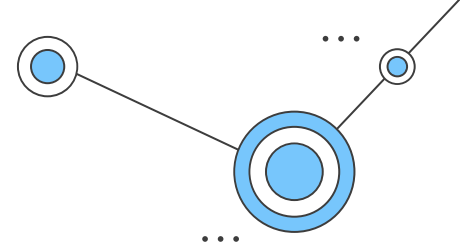


Figura: Instrução Padrão CAN utilizado como exemplo no experimento.

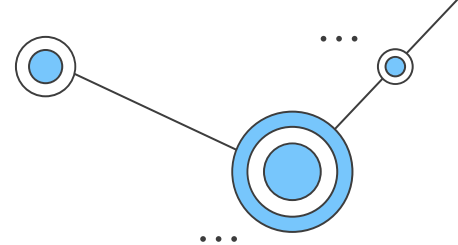
# Instruções CAN (Controller Area Network)

timestamp	can_id	dlc	data0	data1	data2	data3	data4	data5	data6	data7	type
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1.478196e+09	0002	8	00	00	00	00	00	01	07	15	0
1.478196e+09	0153	8	00	21	10	ff	00	ff	00	00	0
1.478196e+09	0130	8	19	80	00	ff	fe	7f	07	60	0
1.478196e+09	0131	8	17	80	00	00	65	7f	07	9f	0
1.478196e+09	0140	8	00	00	00	00	02	20	27	a8	0
1.478196e+09	0350	8	05	20	14	68	78	00	00	21	0
1.478196e+09	02c0	8	15	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0
1.478196e+09	0370	8	00	20	00	00	00	00	00	00	0
1.478196e+09	043f	8	10	40	60	ff	7d	8c	09	00	0

timestamp	can_id	dlc	data0	data1	data2	data3	data4	data5	data6	data7	type
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1.478196e+09	0378	8	45	de	26	09	f8	48	11	51	1
1.478196e+09	01e2	8	48	20	7d	e8	62	34	61	7b	1
1.478196e+09	034e	8	73	9e	b9	77	13	e0	e5	23	1
1.478196e+09	0108	8	b9	48	4b	24	a0	35	8f	27	1
1.478196e+09	04e8	8	e7	23	3a	fa	6d	34	f8	8b	1
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1.478196e+09	0102	8	2b	ca	a4	da	e3	42	40	f0	1
1.478196e+09	007c	8	2e	19	7b	ea	ed	46	ae	cf	1
1.478196e+09	0051	8	6f	5e	40	04	e7	ae	d7	b3	1

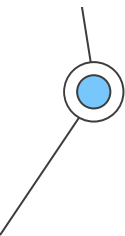
Figura: Amostras de instruções do dataset com exemplos benignos e maliciosos, respectivamente.

# Instruções CAN (Controller Area Network)



Round	Type	Description	# Normal	# Attack	# Rows (Total)
Preliminary	Training	Normal and four types of attacks dataset with class	3,372,743	299,408	3,672,151
	Submission	Normal and four types of attacks dataset with class (during the competition, without class)	3,358,210	393,836	3,752,046
Final	Submission	Normal and five attacks (4 spoofings, 1 fuzzing) dataset with class (during the competition, without class)	1,090,312	179,998	1,270,310

Figura: Tabela de divisão de instruções normais e ataques.





# Metodologia



01

Análise dos dados

02

Pré-processamento

03

Extração de  
características

04

Treinamento e teste



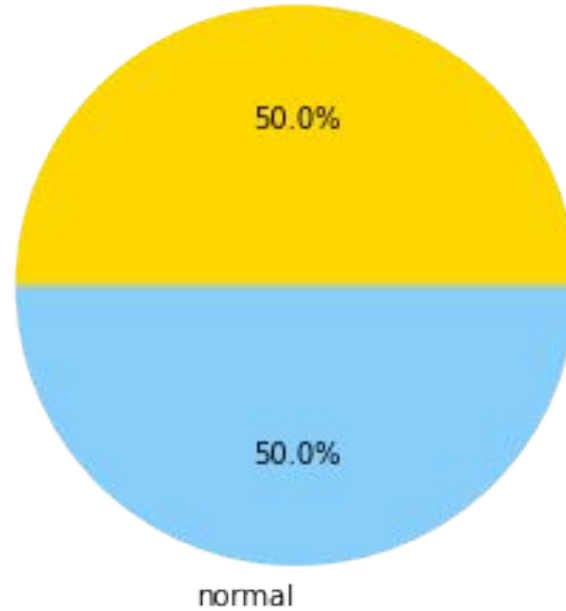
# Metodologia



- Coleta e pré-processamento: CSV -> *dataframes*; Amostragem de ataques; Transformações de dados.
- Extração de características: Campos de *data* da instrução CAN.
- Treinamento e testes: *random forest*, *multilayer perceptron*, *K-Nearest Neighbors*. Uso de GridSearch para testes de parâmetros. Validação cruzada com cinco pastas.

# Distribuição de classes

Distribuição dataset  
attack





# Treinamento e Testes



# Random Forest

Criação de árvores de decisão

# K-Nearest Neighbors

Vizinhos mais próximos

# Multilayer perceptron

Neuronios com pesos



# Parâmetros

```
param_grid_rf = {  
    "max_depth": [1,2],  
    "min_samples_split": [2,3,4],  
    "min_samples_leaf": [2,3,4]  
}
```

A lista completa de parâmetros utilizados (escolhidos manualmente ou com a ajuda do GridSearch) é:

- n\_estimators: 100
- criterion: gini
- max\_depth: 2
- min\_samples\_split: 2
- min\_samples\_leaf: 2
- min\_weight\_fraction\_leaf: 0.0
- max\_features: auto
- max\_leaf\_nodes: None
- min\_impurity\_decrease: 0.0
- bootstrap: True
- oob\_score: True
- n\_jobs: None
- random\_state: None
- verbose: 0
- warm\_start: None
- class\_weight: None
- ccp\_alpha: 0.0
- max\_samples=None

```
param_grid_knn = {  
    "n_neighbors": [2,3,5,7,9],  
    "weights": ['uniform','distance'],  
    "algorithm": ['ball_tree', 'kd_tree', 'brute']  
}
```

A lista completa de parâmetros utilizados (escolhidos manualmente ou com a ajuda do GridSearch) é:

- n\_neighbors: 9
- weights: uniform
- algorithm: ball\_tree
- leaf\_size: 30
- p: 2
- metric: minkowski
- metric\_params: None
- n\_jobs: None

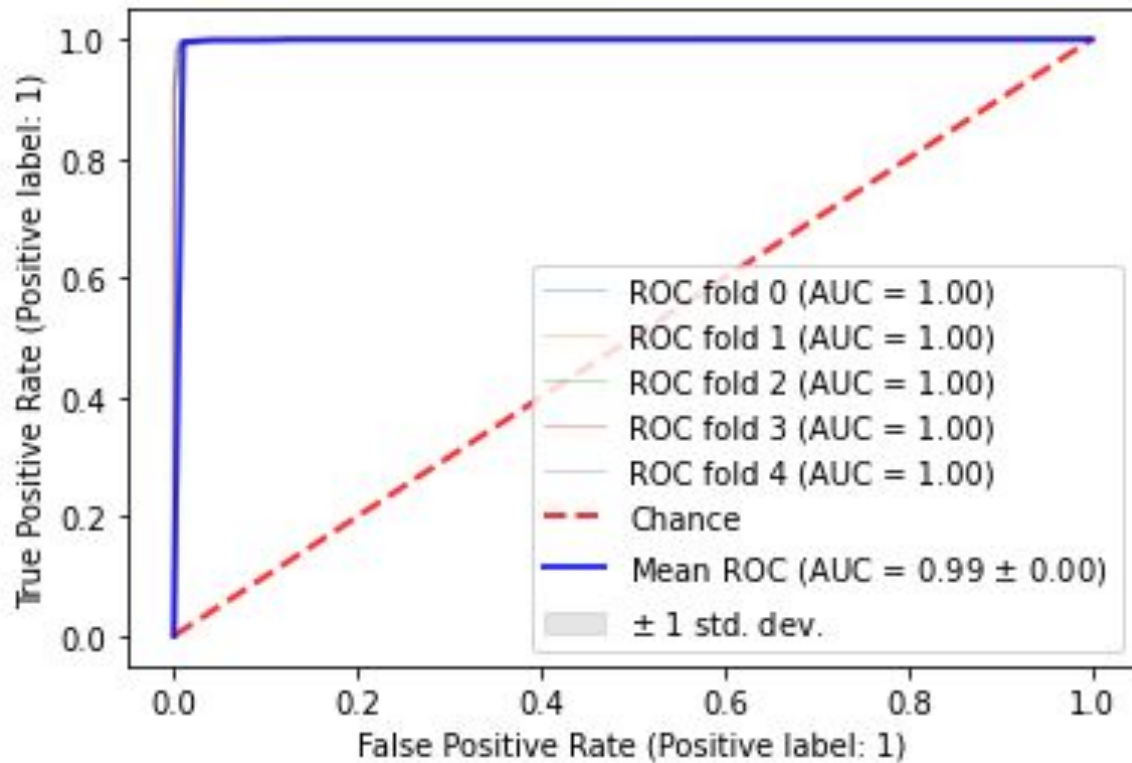
# Parâmetros

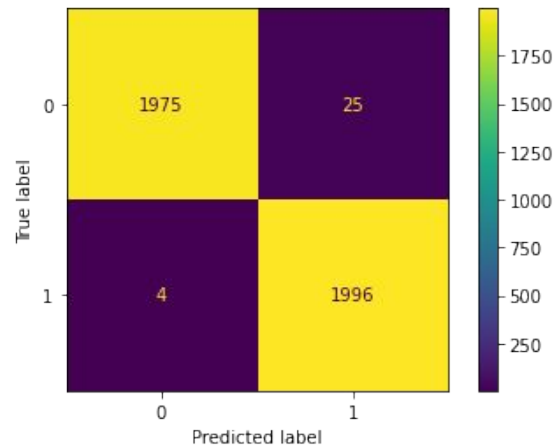
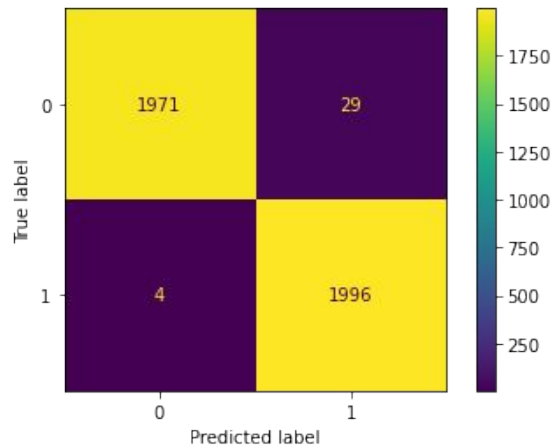
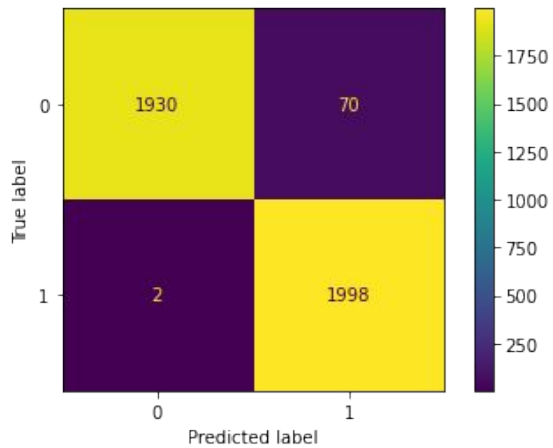
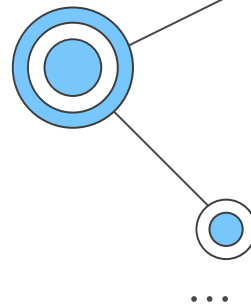
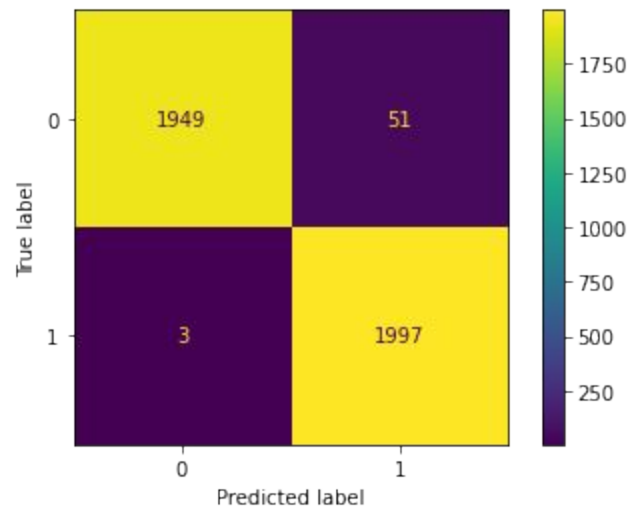
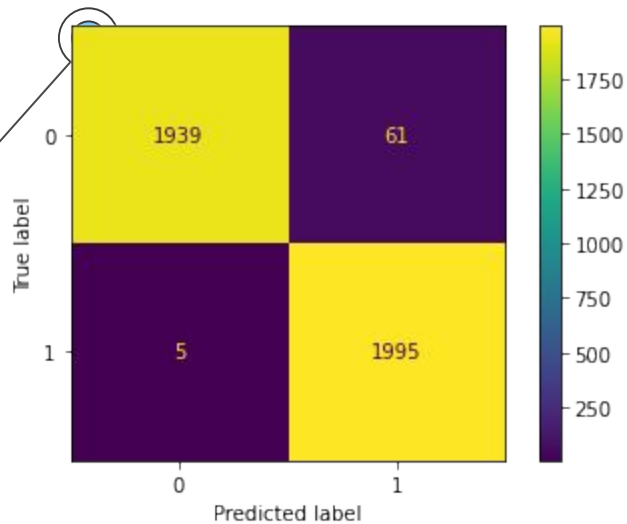
```
param_grid_mlp = {  
    'hidden_layer_sizes': [(10,10,10), (10,10), (10,)],  
    'activation': ['logistic', 'tanh'],  
}{'activation': 'logistic', 'hidden_layer_sizes': (10,)}
```

A lista completa de parâmetros utilizados (escolhidos manualmente ou com a ajuda do GridSearch) é:

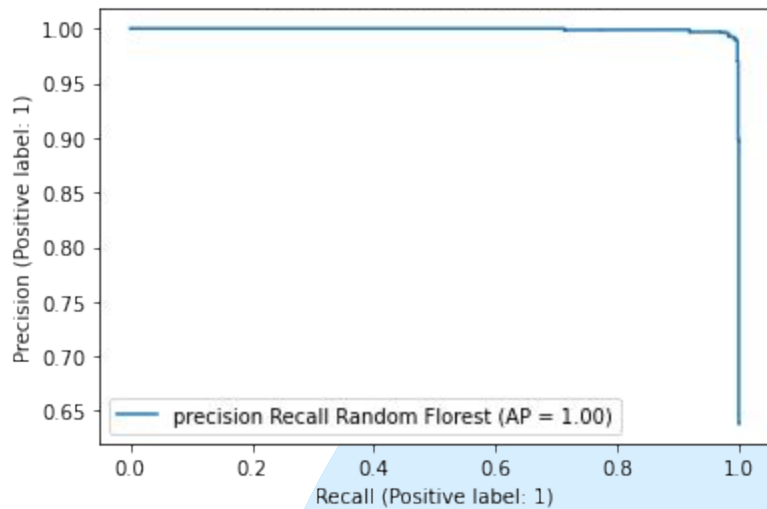
- hidden\_layer\_sizes: (10,)
- activation: logistic
- solver: adam
- alpha: 0.0001
- batch\_size: auto
- learning\_rate: constant
- learning\_rate\_init: 0.001
- power\_t: 0.5
- max\_iter: 200
- shuffle: True
- random\_state: None
- tol: 1e-4
- verbose: False
- warm\_start: False
- momentum: 0.9
- nesterovs\_momentum: True
- early\_stopping: False
- validation\_fraction: 0.1
- beta\_1: 0.9
- beta\_2: 0.999
- epsilon: 1e-8
- n\_iter\_no\_change: 10
- max\_fun: 15000

# Random forest

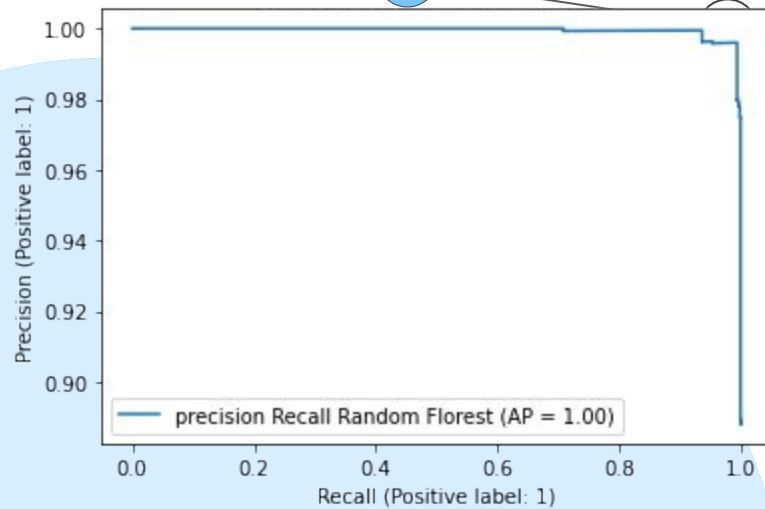




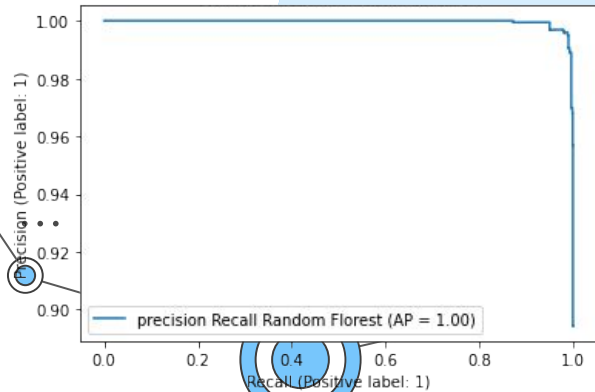
2-class Precision-Recall curve



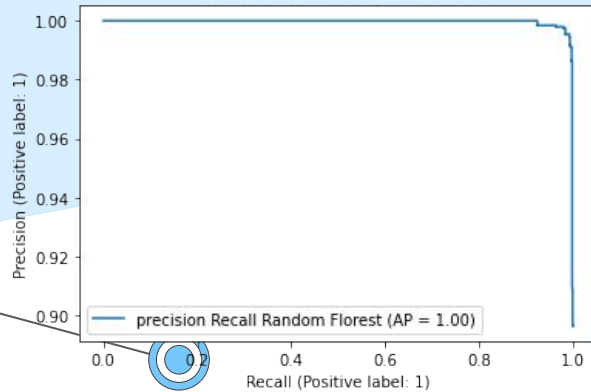
2-class Precision-Recall curve



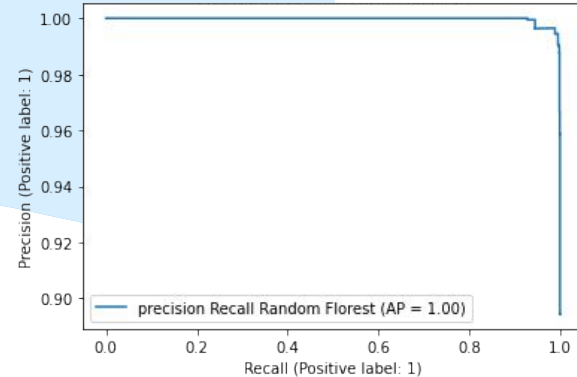
2-class Precision-Recall curve



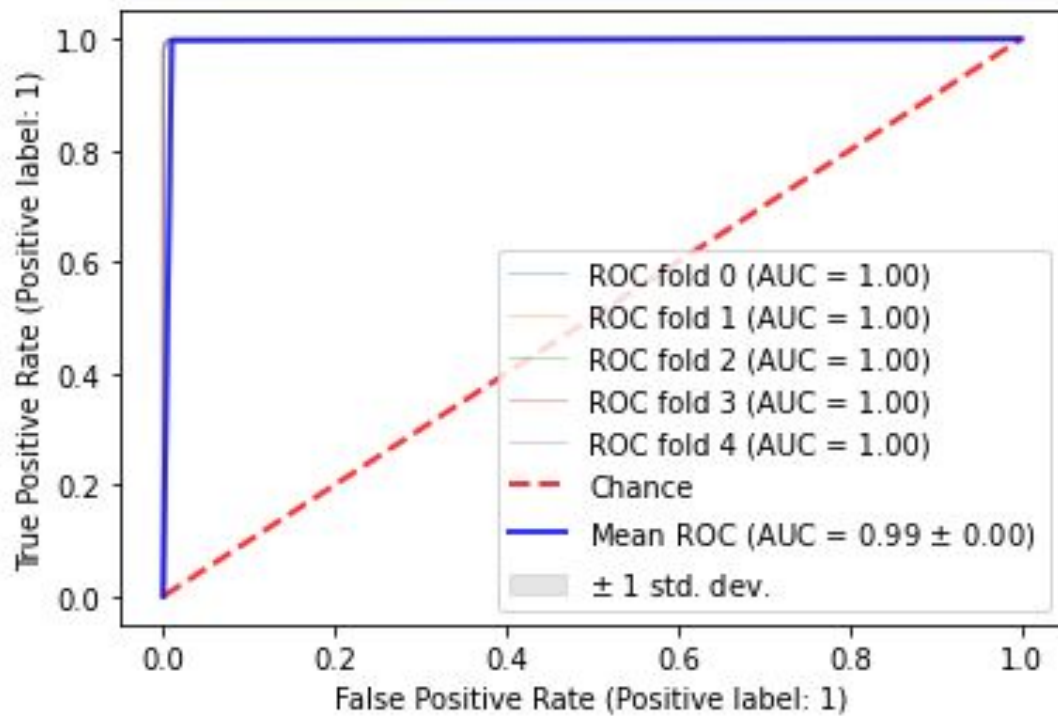
2-class Precision-Recall curve



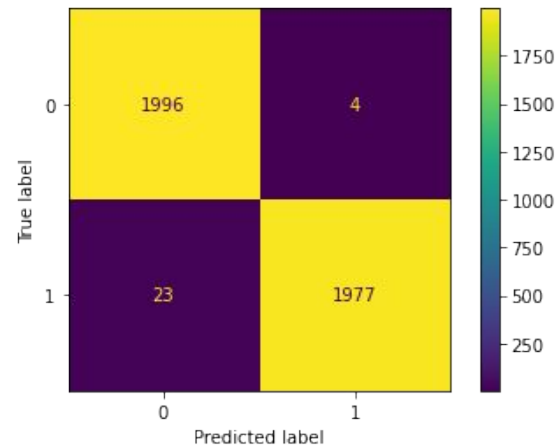
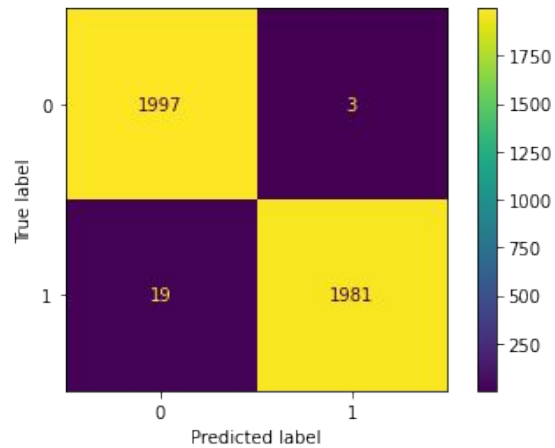
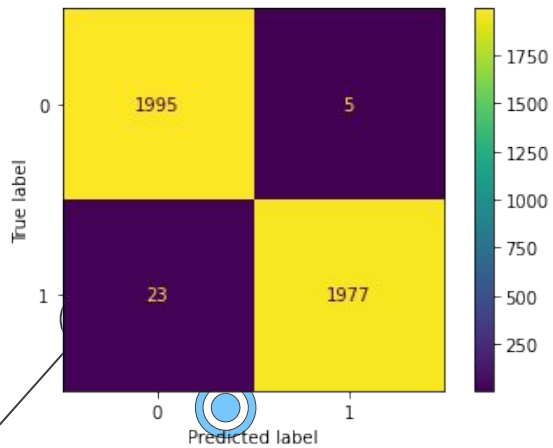
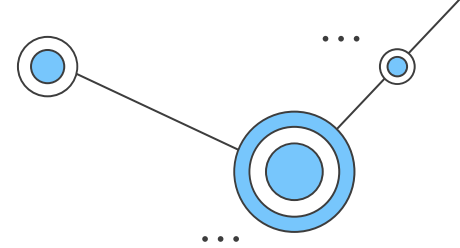
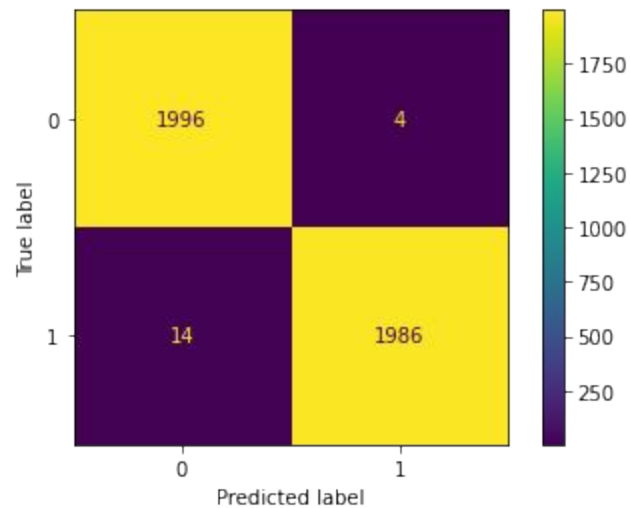
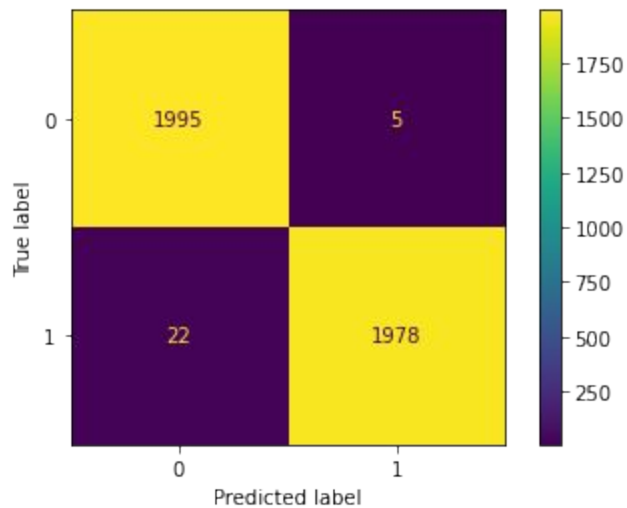
2-class Precision-Recall curve



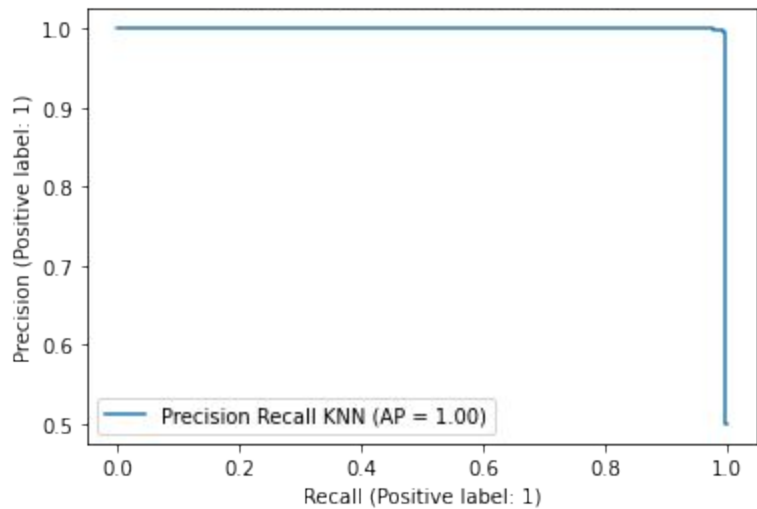
# KNN



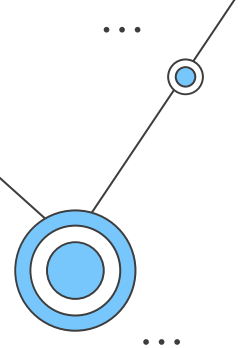
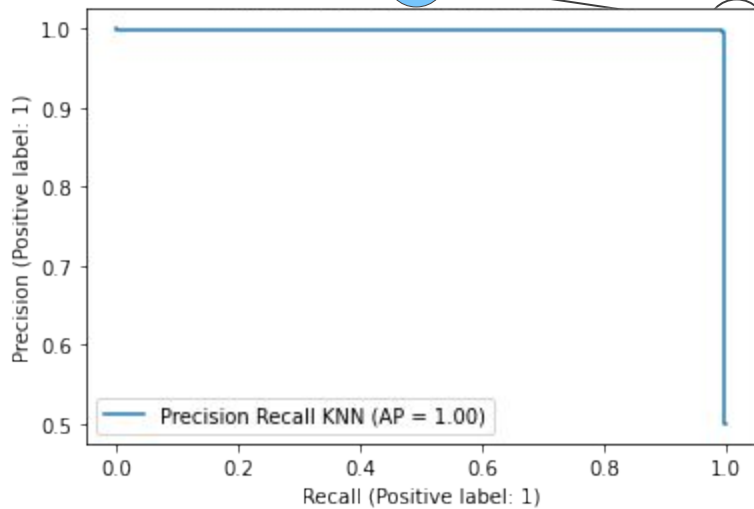




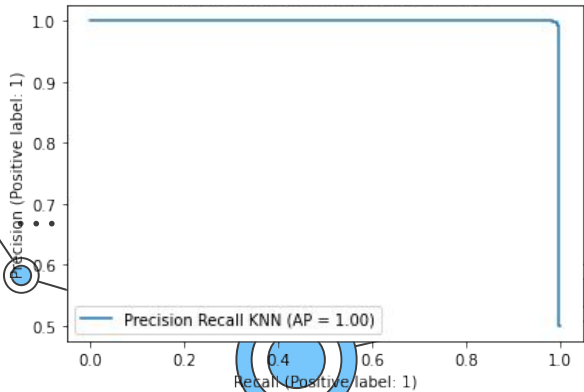
2-class Precision-Recall curve KNN



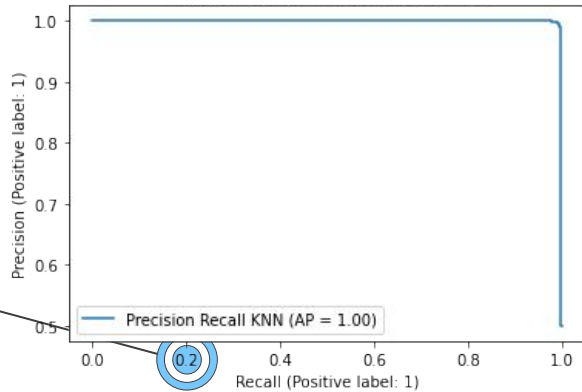
2-class Precision-Recall curve KNN



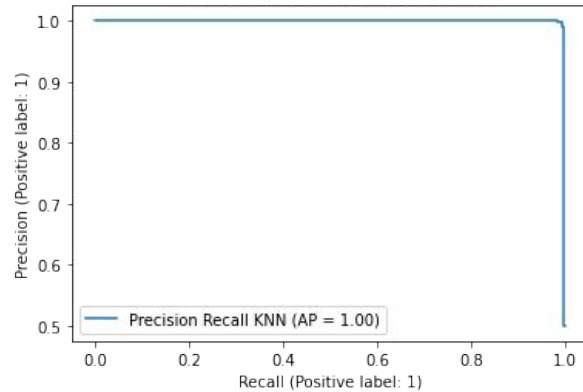
2-class Precision-Recall curve KNN



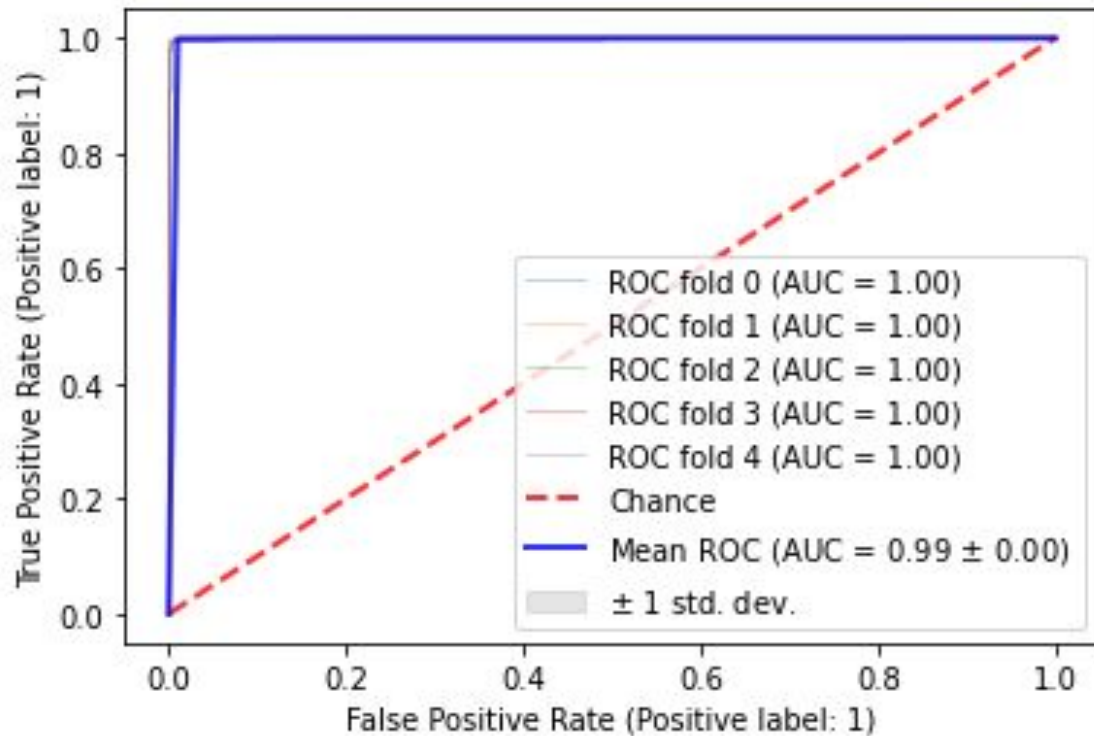
2-class Precision-Recall curve KNN

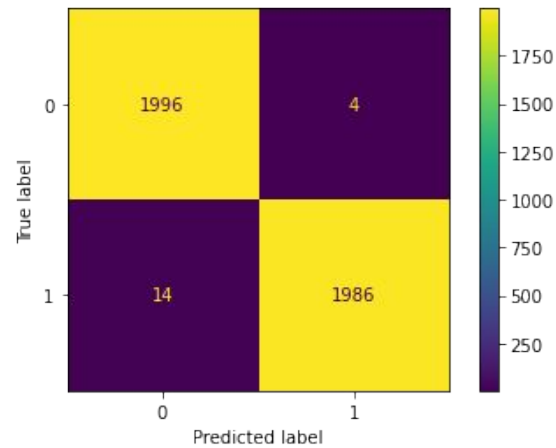
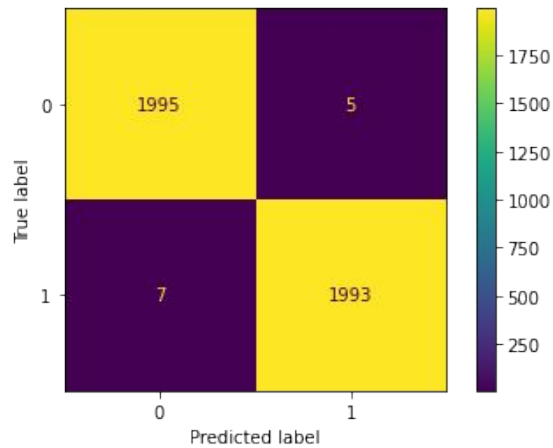
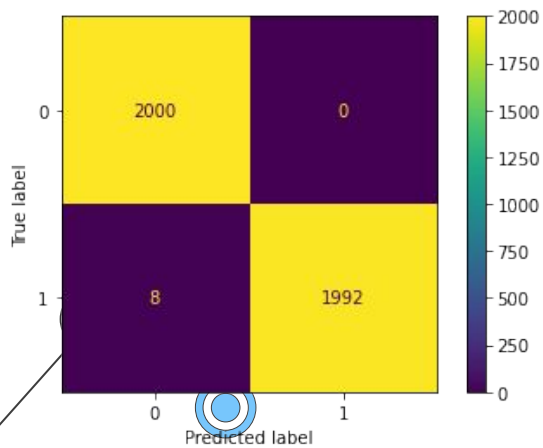
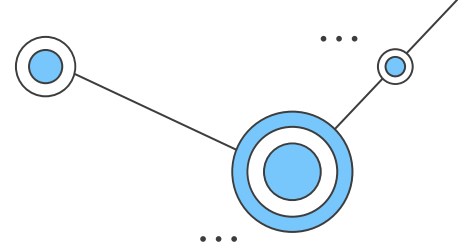
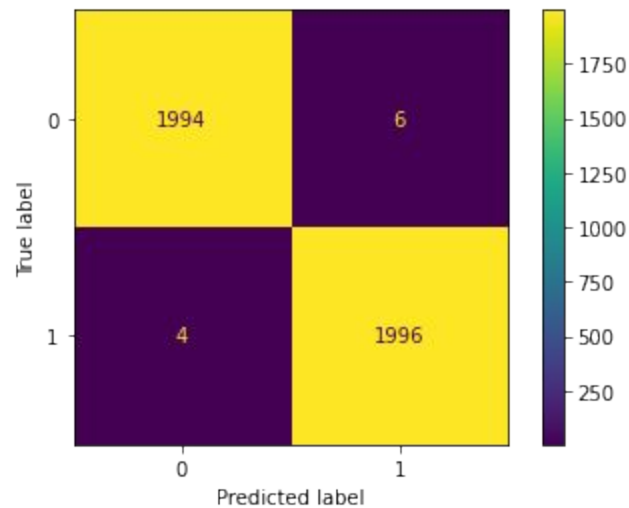
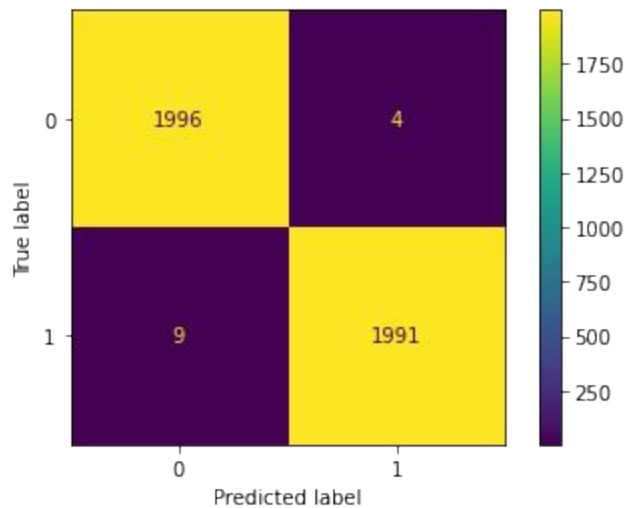


2-class Precision-Recall curve KNN

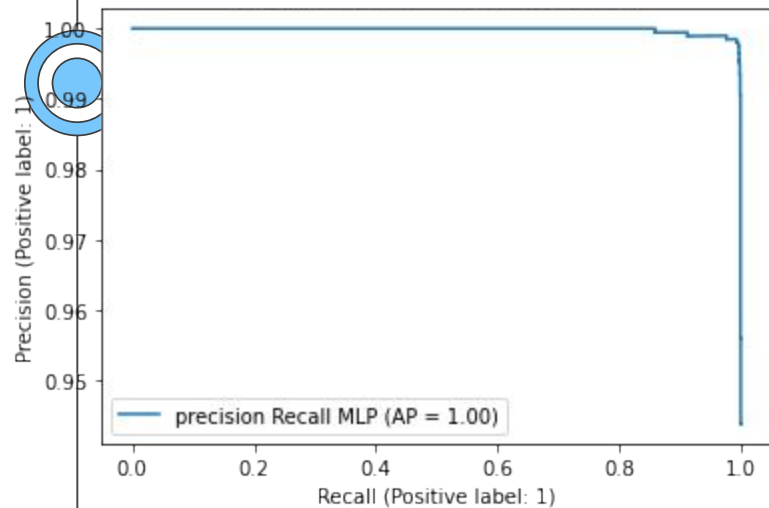


# MLP

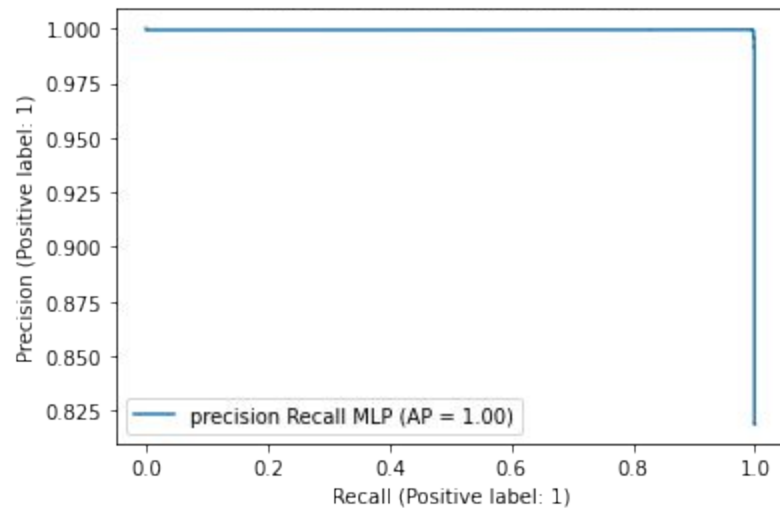




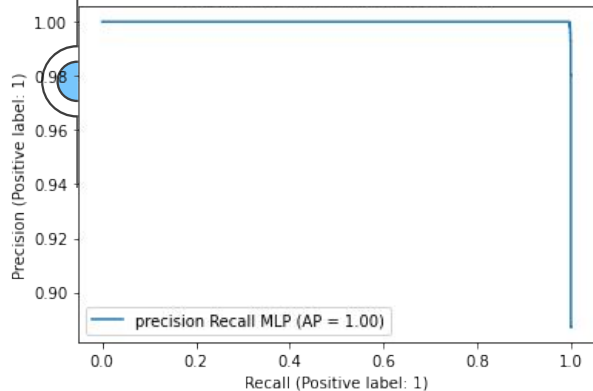
2-class Precision-Recall curve MLP



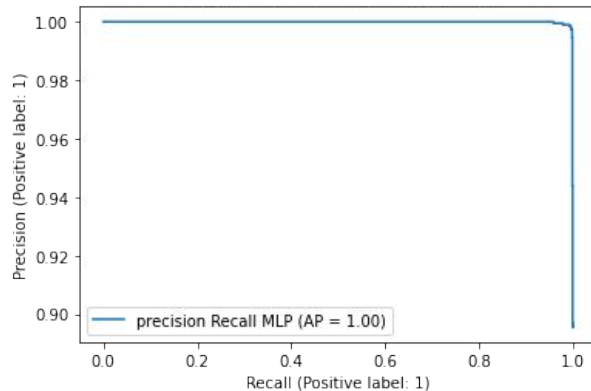
2-class Precision-Recall curve MLP



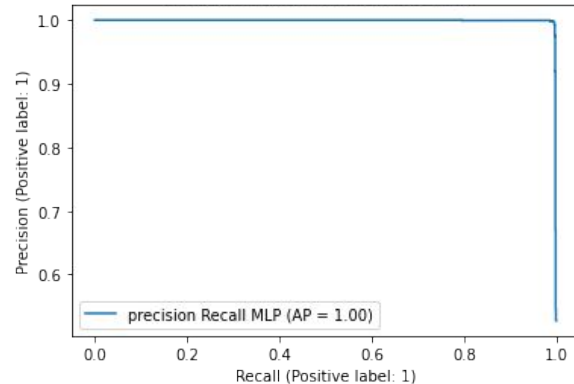
2-class Precision-Recall curve MLP



2-class Precision-Recall curve MLP



2-class Precision-Recall curve MLP



# Discussão

## Alta taxa de acurácia

Ótimos resultados nos  
três algoritmos

## Tipos de Ataque

Cada tipo possui  
especificidades

## Overfitting ou outros métodos

## Referencias

Hyunjae Kang, Byung Il Kwak, Young Hun Lee, Haneol Lee, Hwejae Lee and Huy Kang Kim. "Car Hacking and Defense Competition on In-Vehicle Network." Third International Workshop on Automotive and Autonomous Vehicle Security, 2021.

Hyunjae Kang, Byung Il Kwak, Young Hun Lee, Haneol Lee, Hwejae Lee, Huy Kang Kim, February 3, 2021, "Car Hacking: Attack & Defense Challenge 2020 Dataset", IEEE Dataport, doi: <https://dx.doi.org/10.21227/qvr7-n418>

Hyunsung Lee, Seong Hoon Jeong and Huy Kang Kim, "OTIDS: A Novel Intrusion Detection System for In-vehicle Network by using Remote Frame", PST (Privacy, Security and Trust) 2017

