

# Cyber Threat Analysis in IoT



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September 04, 2023



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## Projeto DUST

### Objectives

- Identify security threats in IoT environments
- Obfuscate information leakage and behavior of devices and users

## Selected Paper

### Profiling Attack on WiFi-based IoT Devices Using an Eavesdropping of an Encrypted Data Frames

Ibrahim Alwhbi Alharbi<sup>\*,1</sup>, Ali Jaber Almalki<sup>2</sup>, Mnassar Alyami<sup>3</sup>, Cliff Zou<sup>4</sup>, Yan Solihin<sup>5</sup>

Advances in Science, Technology and Engineering Systems  
Journal (ASTESJ)

#### WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic

Mnassar Alyami,<sup>1</sup> Ibrahim Alharbi,<sup>1</sup> Cliff Zou,<sup>1</sup> Yan Solihin,<sup>1</sup> and Karl Ackerman<sup>2</sup>

2022 IEEE 19th Annual Consumer Communications & Networking Conference (CCNC)

#### MAC-Layer Traffic Shaping Defense Against WiFi Device Fingerprinting Attacks

Publisher: IEEE

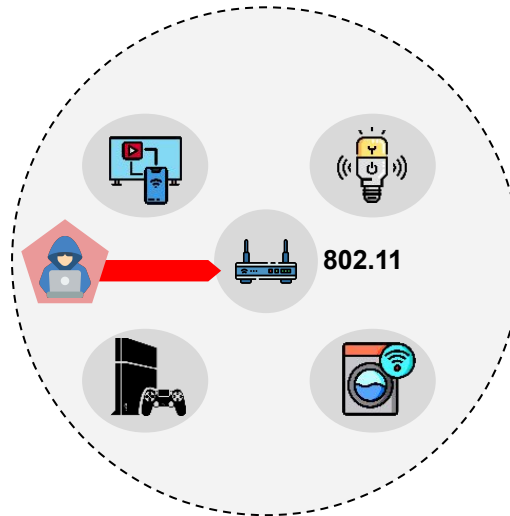
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# WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic

## Problem

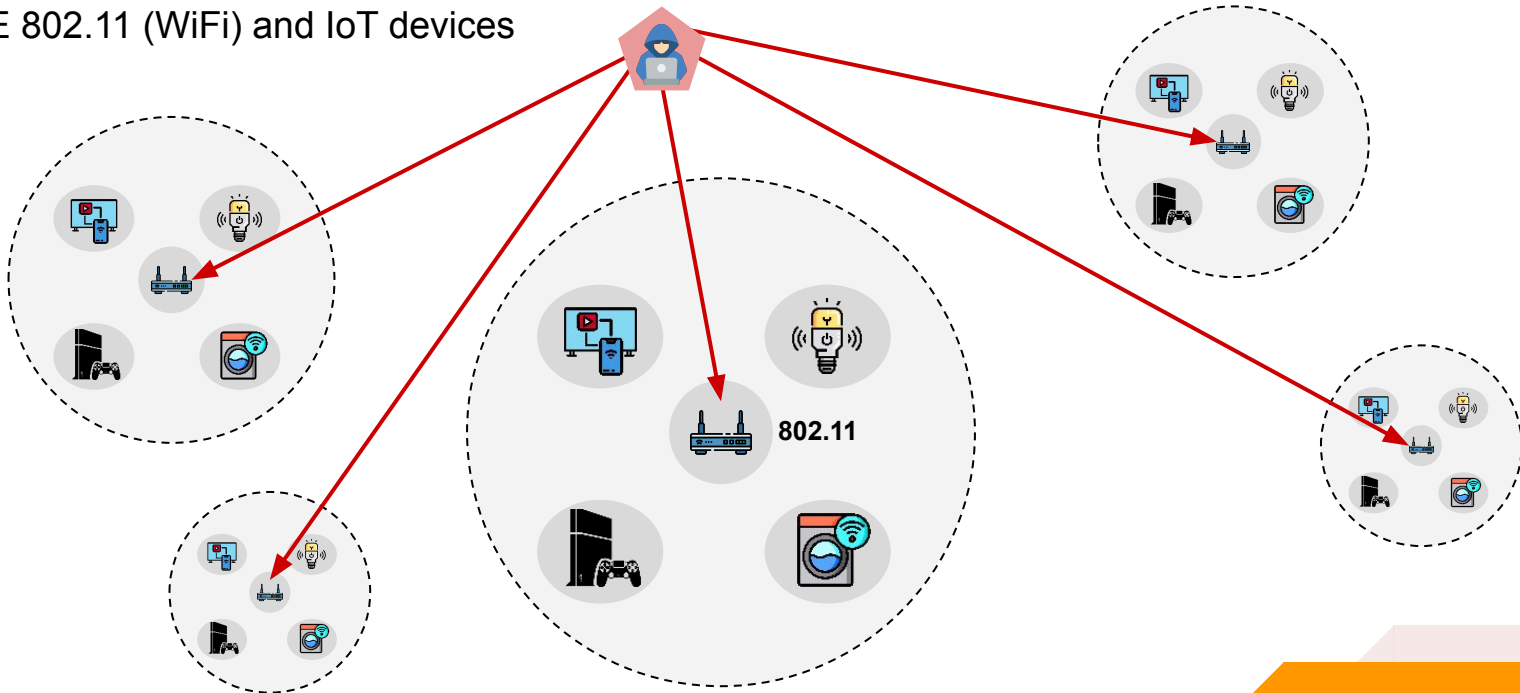
- Privacy leakage through wireless traffic analysis
- Devices and vulnerabilities identification



# WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic

## Motivation

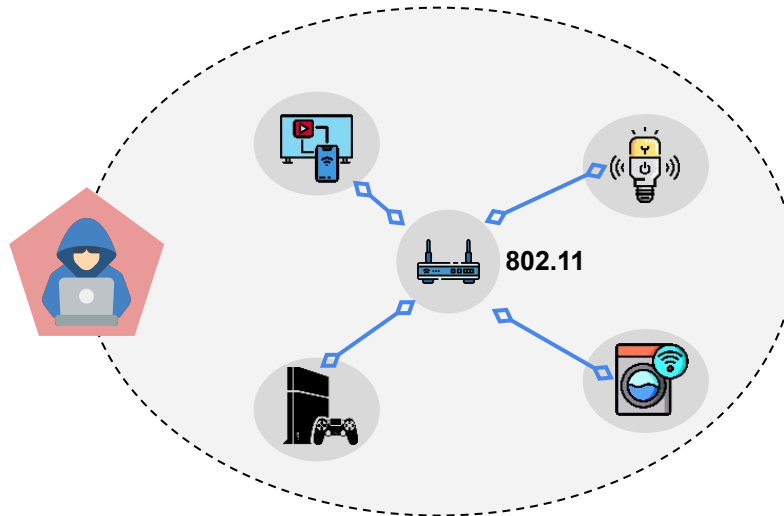
- IEEE 802.11 (WiFi) and IoT devices



# WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic

## Contribution

- Hypothesis: fingerprinting without joining a WiFi network



1. Fingerprinting attack
2. Employ time series and summary
3. Discussion on defense approaches

# WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic

## Related Work

- Conventional approaches
  - IP address, port number, volumetric information, time series data
- Rogue Access points
- Clock-skew, physical unclonable function (PUF)
- Defense mechanisms

# WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic

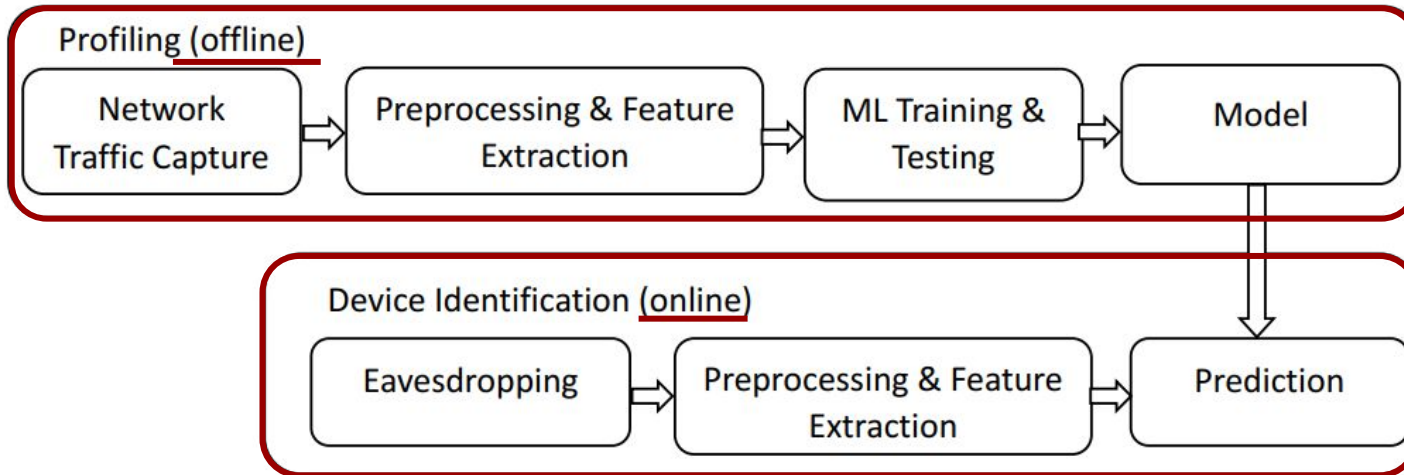
## Threat Model and Assumptions

- Passive observer
- Attacker can not break into the network



# WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic

## Profiling Attack System



# WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic

## Out-of-network Passive Traffic Capturing

- Limited capture
  - Airodump-ng
  - Kismet
- Unlimited capture
  - Airtol (Macbook)



Packets/Frames Size Range	Wireshark	Airtol	
	#Packets	#Frames	#Data frames
0-19	0	2428	0
20-39	0	5593	199
40-79	2441	0	0
80-159	260	2890	2883
160-319	108	239	239
320-639	173	194	190
640-1279	241	255	255
1280-2559	13574	13846	13846
Total	16797	25445	17612



BRM 1062

# WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic

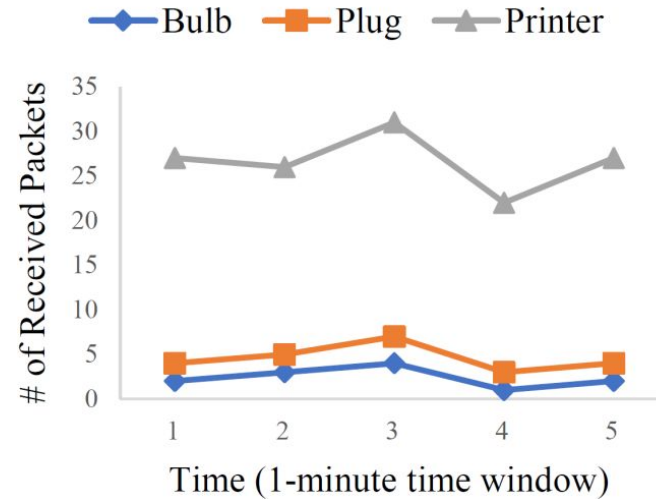
## Pre-Processing of Captured WiFi Traffic

- Filter AP MAC address (capture happens over multiple APs)
- Remove noise (leaving only bidirectional flow)
- Labeling dataset (only for offline mode)
- Calculate statistical features and export dataset

# WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic

## Preliminary Data Analysis

- Header-based features
  - Flow-related
  - Volume-related



# WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic

## Observable Data Fields in Out-of-Network Monitoring

- MAC-layer frame header
  - Source address
  - Destination address
  - Frame type
  - Frame size
- Frame timestamp
- Signal strength

# WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic Machine Learning Algorithms

- Random Forest
- Support Vector Machine (SVM)
- Naive Bayes

# WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic

## Device Profiling

- Time-series data
  - Inter-arrival time
  - Direction
  - Packet size
- Summary data
  - Various traffic features
    - 1) The number of packets sent from the device to AP.
    - 2) The number of packets received by the device from AP.
    - 3) The variance of inter-arrival time.
    - 4) The average number of consecutively sent packets before seeing a received packet.
    - 5) The average number of consecutively received packets before seeing a sent packet.
    - 6) Total number of bytes in sent packets.
    - 7) Total number of bytes in received packets.
    - 8) Number of different sizes in sent packets.
    - 9) Number of different sizes in received packets.
    - 10) Maximum packet size.
    - 11) Mode of sent packet lengths (i.e., the packet size that appeared most in the monitoring window).
    - 12) Mode of received packet lengths.
    - 13) The variance of sent packet size distribution.
    - 14) The variance of received packet size distribution.

# WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic

## Evaluation

- Testbed
  - 10 devices (2 non-IoT)
  - 1 hour capture
  - Dataset split: 75% training and 25% testing

Device	15 min	15 min	30 min
Laptop	Browsing	Streaming	Idle
iPhone	Social Media		
TV	Internet Television App		
TV fire stick	Streaming		
Amazon Echo	Receive a query/control command regularly	Play media (e.g., Music)	
Google Home			
Printer	Occasionally Printing		
Bulb	ON		OFF
Plug			
Baby Monitor			
Doorbell			
Camera			

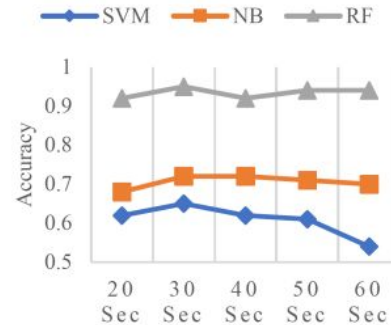
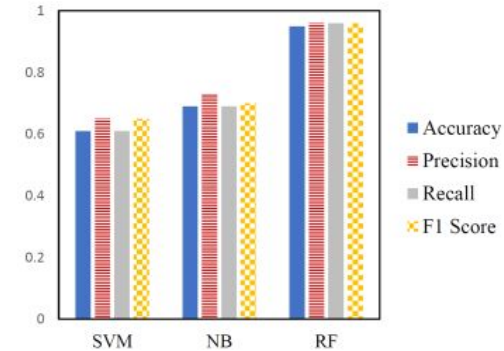


# WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic

## Model Accuracy Results

- Accuracy, Precision, Recall and F1 Score

		SVM	NB	RF
Time Series	Non-IoT	0.34	0.25	<b>0.41</b>
	IoT	0.57	<b>0.74</b>	0.68
Summary Data	Non-IoT	0.51	0.41	<b>0.94</b>
	IoT	0.65	0.77	<b>0.96</b>



# WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic

## Discussion

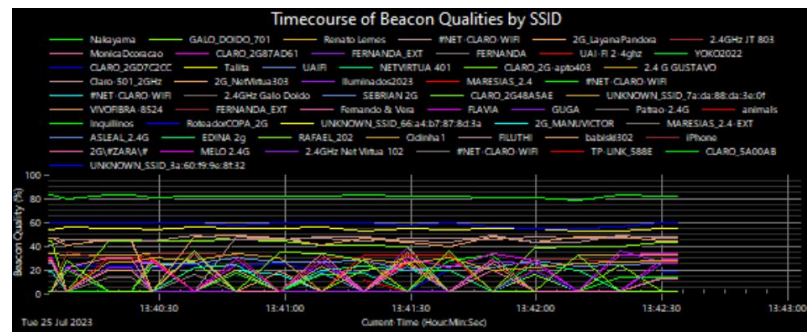
- Implications
  - Privacy concerns
  - Environmental awareness
- Defenses
  - Encrypt MAC information
  - Obfuscation through virtual devices

# WiFi-based IoT Devices Profiling Attack based on Eavesdropping of Encrypted WiFi Traffic

## Discussion

- Doubts
  - Dataset construction
  - Evaluation regarding more robust models
  - Obfuscation in MAC-layer

SSID	BSSID	Channel	RSSI (dBm)	Security
CLARO_5GD7C2CC	:d7:c2:d1	100	-73	YES
Nakayama	:9f:2c:f6	5	-35	YES
RENATO LEMES 5G	:a3:21:f9	165	-100	YES
GUGA 5G	:da:3e:0e	157	-90	YES
UNKNOWN_SSID_7a:da:88:da:3e:0e	:da:3e:0e	157	-90	YES
Talita_5G	:ed:4b:7c	157	-75	YES
MonicaDcoracao_5G	:79:a6:dc	149	-80	YES
5.8 G GUSTAVO	:b4:b3:be	149	-84	YES
GALO_DOIDO_701	:17:22:c8	11	-76	YES
Renato Lemes	:a3:21:f1	11	-79	YES
#NET-CLARO-WIFI	:a2:0f:da	10	-63	None
2G_LayanaPandora	:e2:0f:da	10	-63	YES
2.4GHz JT 803	:c8:85:e0	9	-100	YES
MonicaDcoracao	:79:a6:d8	4	-76	YES
CLARO_2G87AD61	:87:ad:6e	5	-84	YES
FERNANDA_EXT	:35:0a:7f	4	-100	YES
FERNANDA	:a2:ae:14	4	-100	YES
UAI-FI 2-4ghz	:e8:1b:94	3	-78	YES
YOKO2022	:87:8d:3a	2	-76	YES
CLARO_2GD7C2CC	:d7:c2:d9	11	-53	YES
Talita	:ed:4b:78	1	-57	YES
5G_LayanaPandora	:e2:0f:db	44	-73	YES
UAI-FI	:e8:1b:95	36	-83	YES
UAI-FI	:d9:11:e0	7	-82	YES
NETVIRTUA 401	:7e:c9:1f	7	-82	YES
CLARO_2G-apto403	:31:69:c3	11	-66	YES
2.4 G GUSTAVO	:b4:b3:b6	1	-75	YES
Claro-501_2GHz	:4c:55:be	1	-64	YES
2G_NetVirtua303	:83:08:c5	1	-100	YES
Claro-501_5GHz	:4c:55:bf	52	-91	YES
FILUTHI_5G	:79:ec:c8	149	-90	YES
UNKNOWN_SSID_66:a4:b7:87:8d:3b	:87:8d:3b	44	-100	YES
Illuminados2023	:d3:22:90	1	-82	YES
UAI-FI_5G	:d9:11:e4	149	-100	YES
MARESIAS_2.4	:94:94:cc	11	-100	YES
#NET-CLARO-WIFI	:28:89:1c	9	-100	None
animals	:bd:10:cf	40	-86	YES
CLARO_5G87AD61	:87:ad:66	40	-84	YES
#NET-CLARO-WIFI	:09:94:d1	1	-100	None
2.4GHz Galo Doido	:09:92:d0	1	-100	YES





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