



CASE STUDY: IMPROVING RT- IOT2022 ANALYSIS

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RT-IOT DATASET

The “RT-IoT2022” is a dataset created from IoT networks. It includes data from IoT devices, as well as cyberattacks, such as Brute-Force SSH, and DDoS attacks. It shows how both normal and harmful network traffic look.





WHAT WE DID

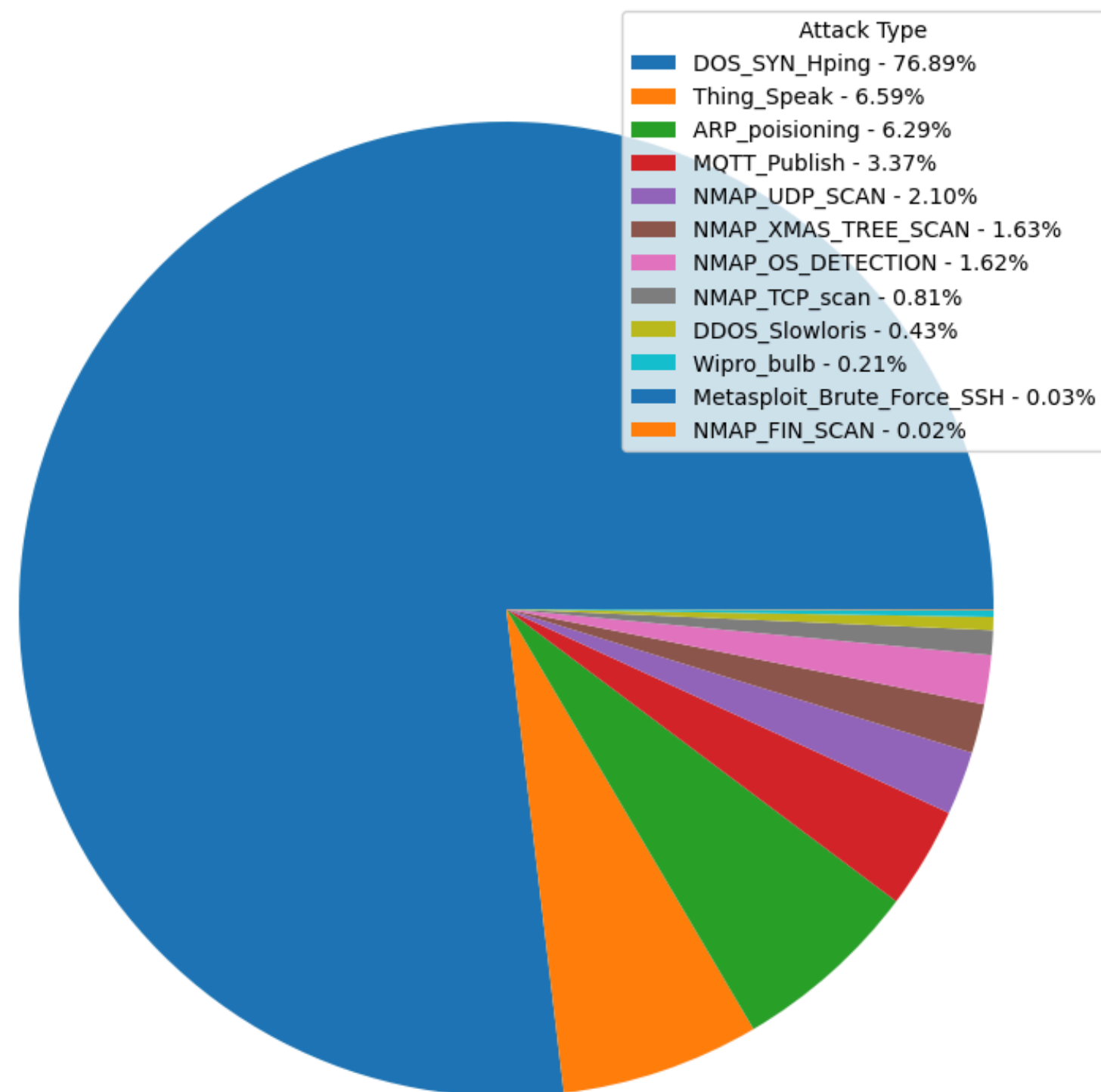
- Cleaned The Dataset
- Performed Transformations
- Determined The Statistics (Mean and Standard Deviation)
- Analyzed The Results



INSIGHTS

- The most dominant attack types are:
 - DOS_SYN_Hping: 76.89%
 - Thing_Speak: 6.59%
 - ARP_poisoning: 6.29%

The Attack Type Distribution on 123117 Instances

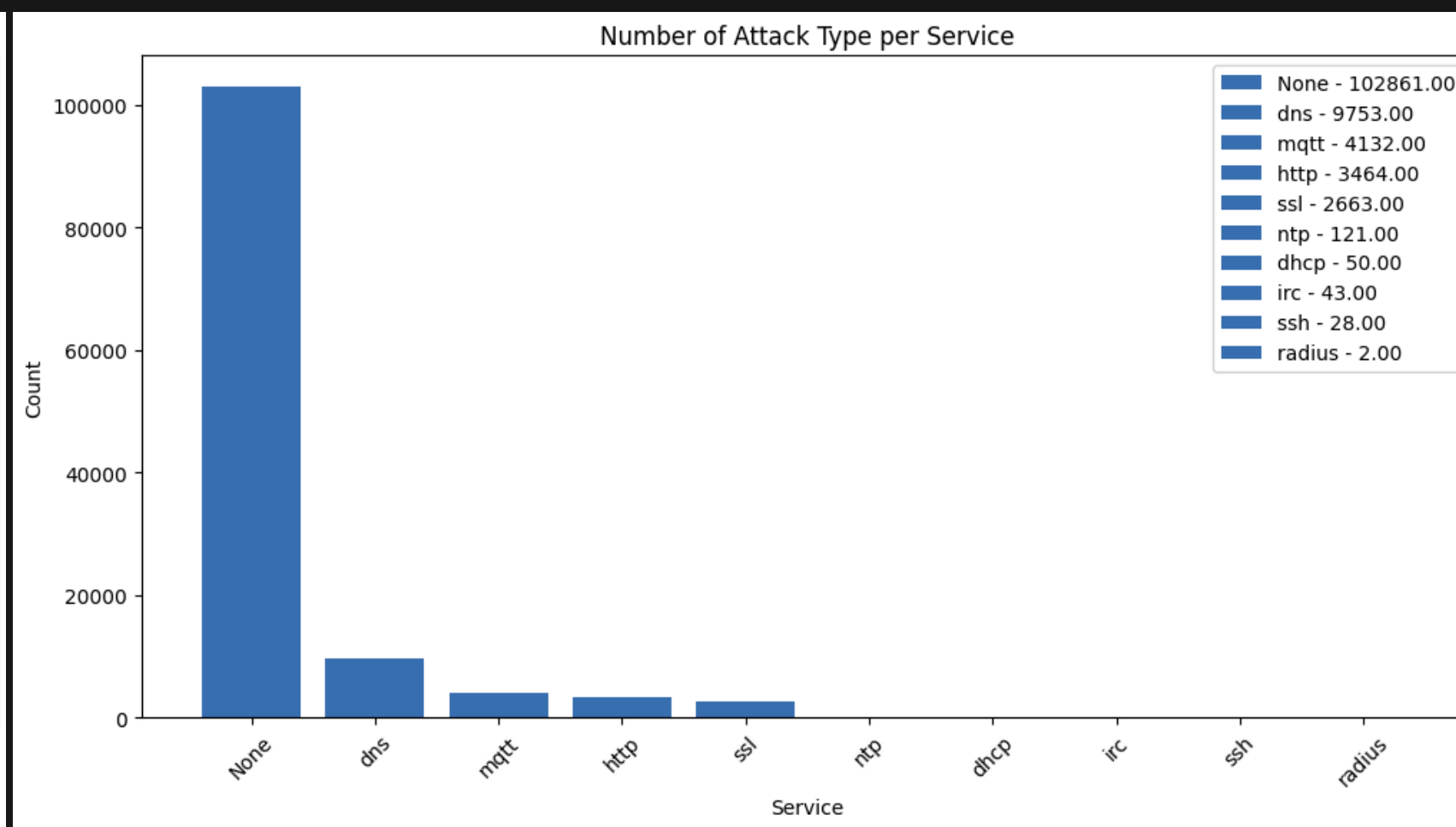
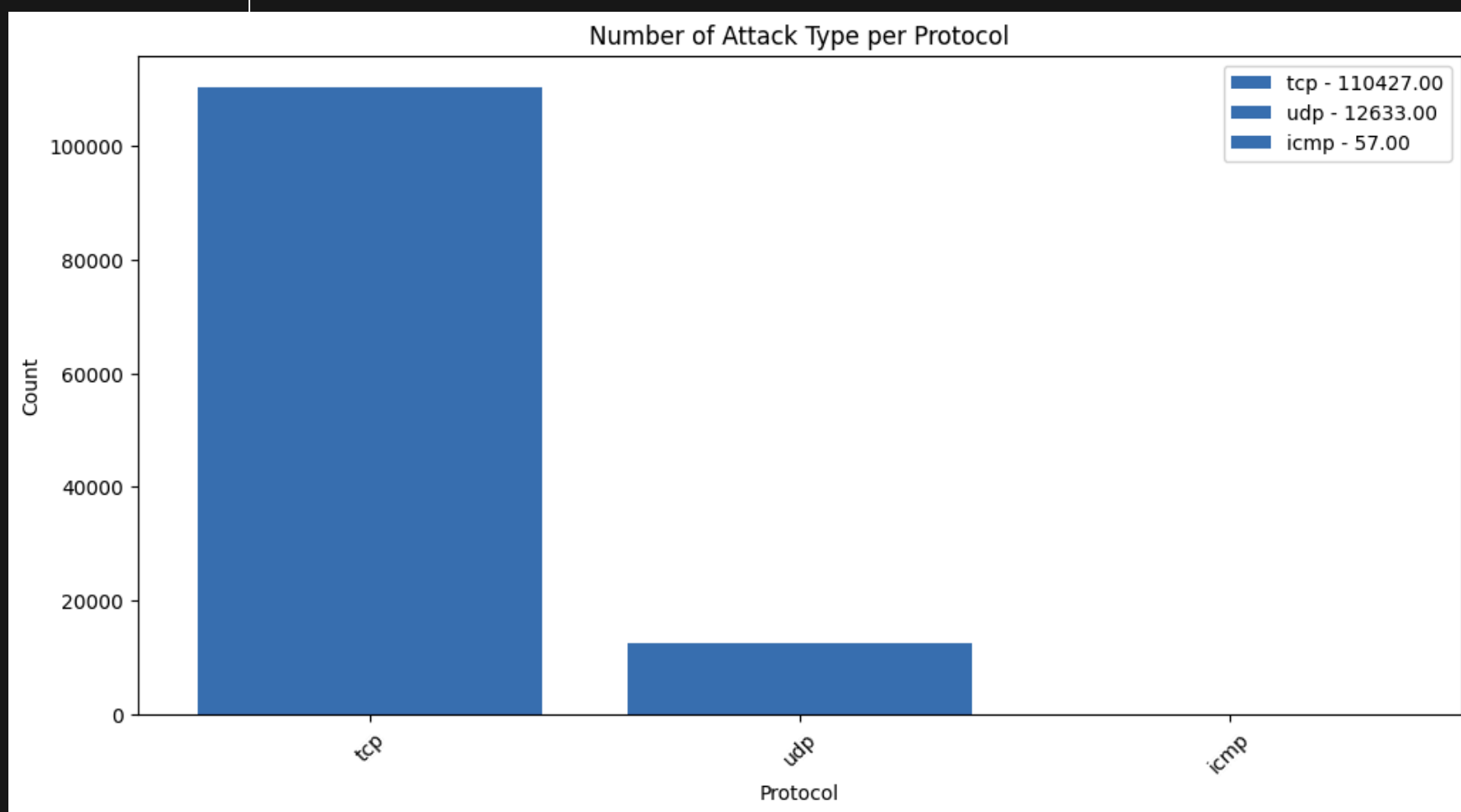




INSIGHTS

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- Protocol and Service vary across different attack types. The most common are:
 - TCP in protocol - 110427
 - None in service - 102861

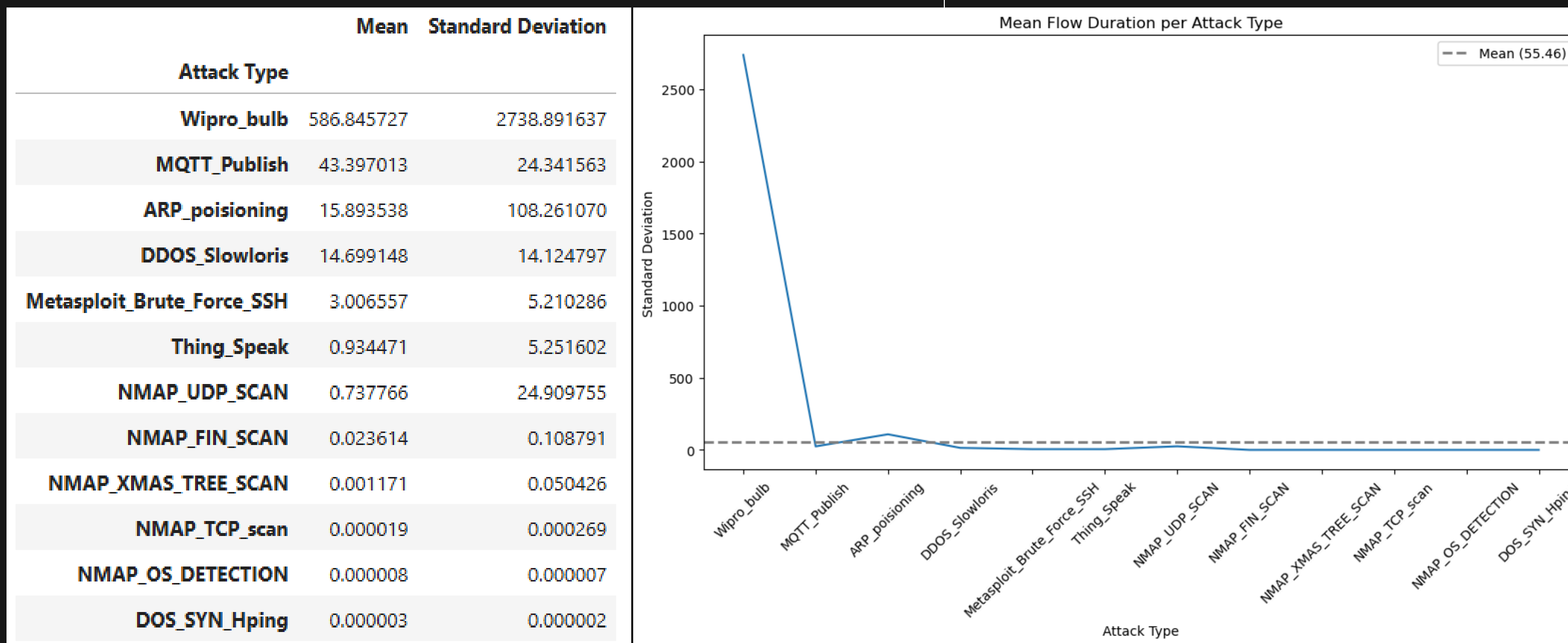




INSIGHTS

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- Flow durations vary per attack type: The Highest Flow Duration: Wipro_bulb - 586.85





CONCLUSION

To conclude, the analysis reveals that DOS_SYN_Hping is the most common attack, highlighting vulnerabilities in SYN flood attacks, with TCP being the most targeted protocol. Attacks are also more frequent when no specific service is listed. The Wipro_bulb attack shows high variability in duration, while attacks like MQTT_Publish and ARP_poisoning are more consistent. These findings emphasize the need for better protection of the TCP protocol, unspecified services, and more effective detection of attacks with varying durations.

007

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Strengthen security for the TCP protocol
- Secure unspecified services ("None")
- Improve detection and monitoring of attacks with varying durations

