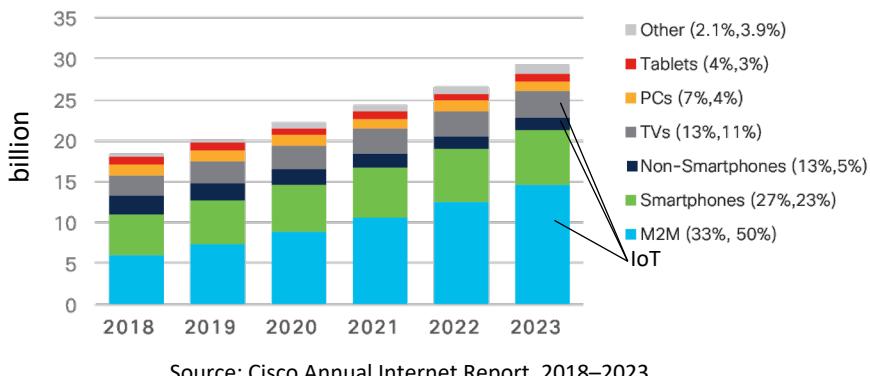


Detecting Consumer IoT Devices Through the Lens of an ISP

Said Jawad Saidi, Anna Maria Mandalari, Hamed Haddadi, Daniel J. Dubois,
David Choffnes, Georgios Smaragdakis, Anja Feldmann



17+ billion IoT devices by 2023



Hackers Used New Weapons to Disrupt Major Websites Across U.S.

A news article from Digital Trends. The headline reads: "A security flaw leaves Ring doorbells and cameras vulnerable to spying". The article is framed with a blue border.

Can we “*identify*” and “*locate*” IoT devices in our networks



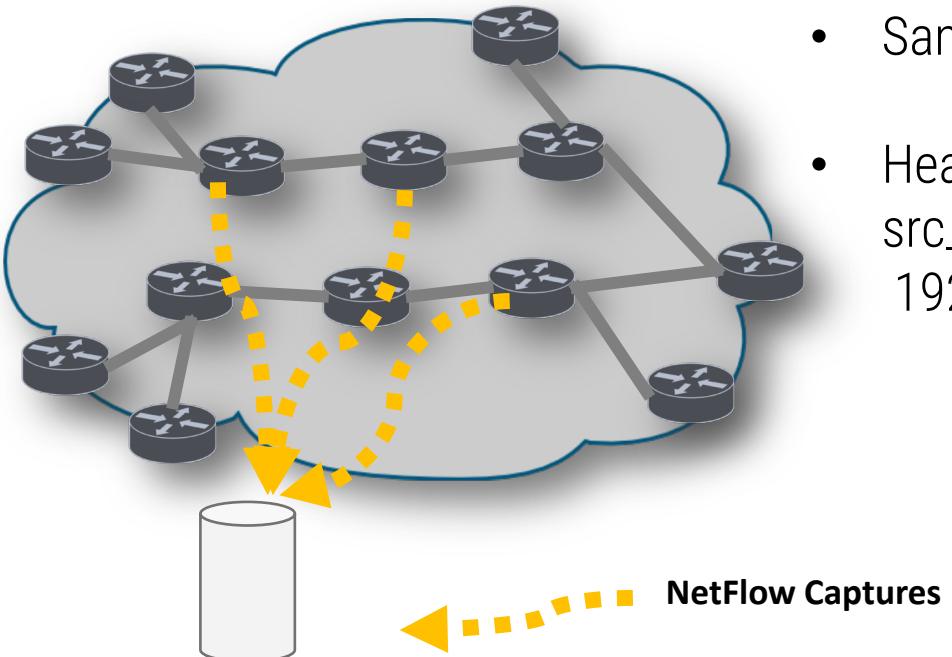
Detecting IoT Devices at the Provider is Challenging

- Traffic patterns across IoT devices are diverse
- Deploying an agent inside at each ISP customers is not scalable *
- Active measurements do not work with devices behind NAT
- Deep packet inspection raises privacy concerns

*Kumar et al., USENIX Security'19, All Things Considered: An Analysis of IoT Devices on Home Networks

NetFlow captures for IoT-device discovery

- Collected for other operational purposes
- Sampled, no payload
- Header-only:
src_ip, dst_ip, src_port, dst_port,proto...
192.168.1.1,10.1.1.1,12345,1883,TCP



Detection of IoT devices in **limited**, **passive**, and **sparsely sampled** flow data in the **wild**



At what granularities can we detect IoT devices?

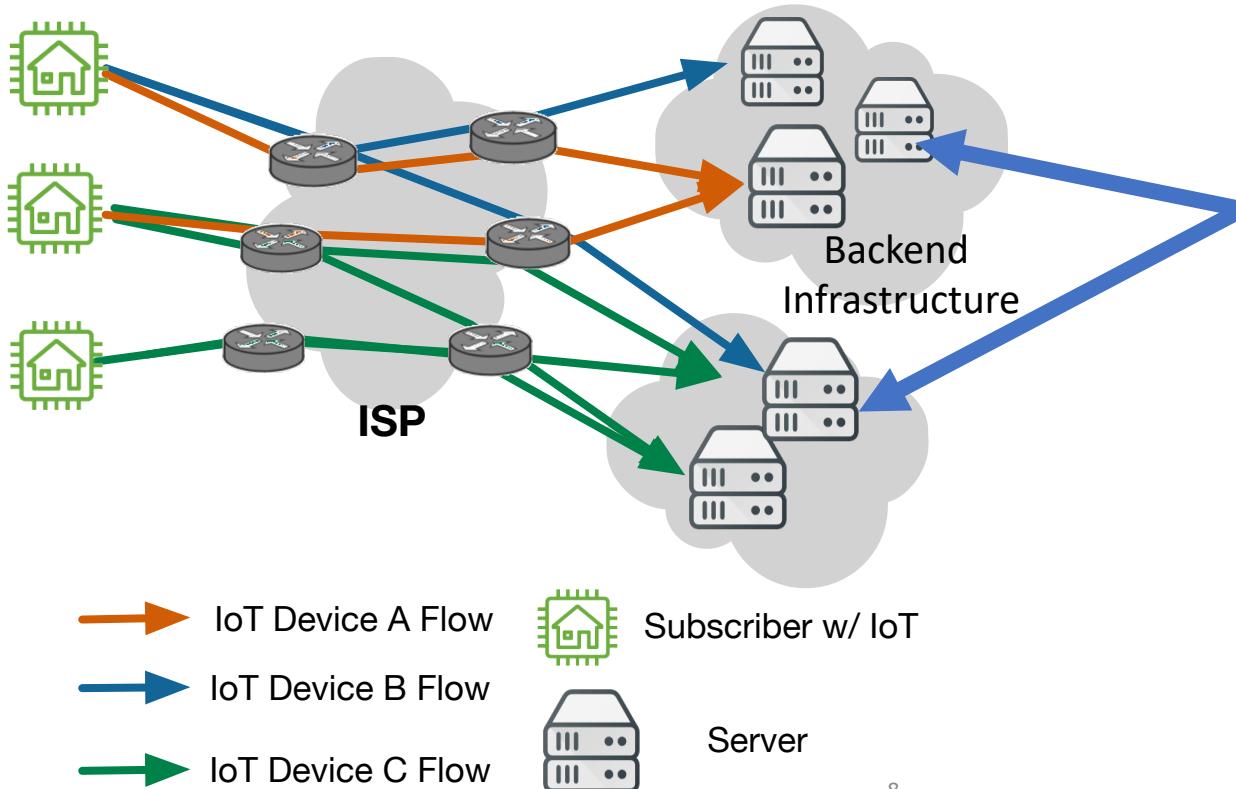
How fast can we detect IoT-devices?

How are IoT devices deployed today, as observed in flow data?

Key Insights

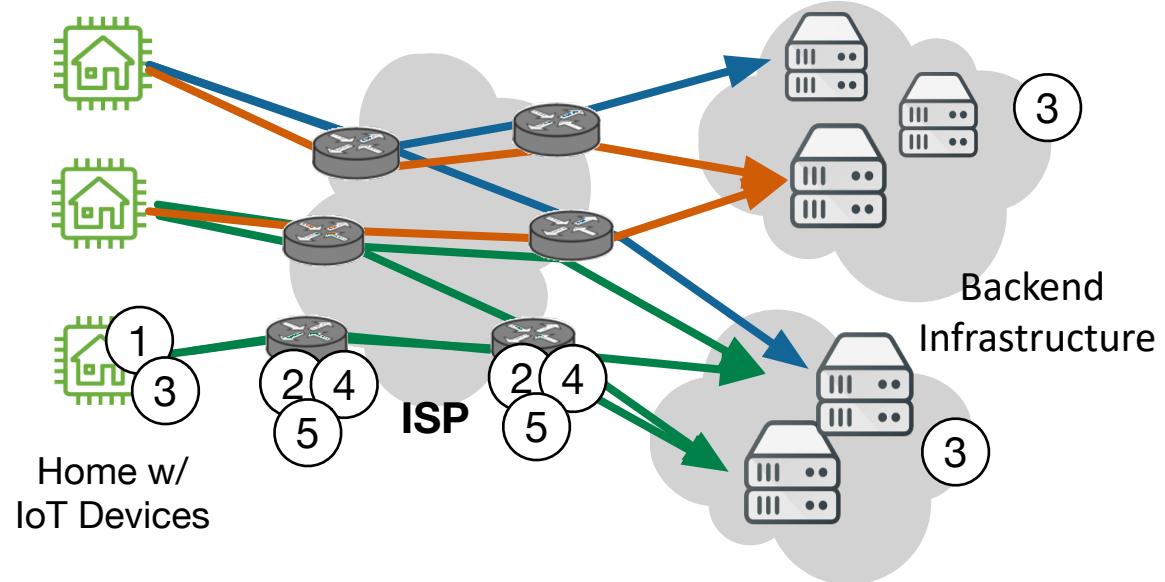
- Devices have repeating patterns of communication that appear even in sparsely sampled data
- Detection rules can be generated using limited packet fields
- Detected devices from 77% of studied IoT manufacturers in an ISP within minutes to hours

IoT Communication Pattern

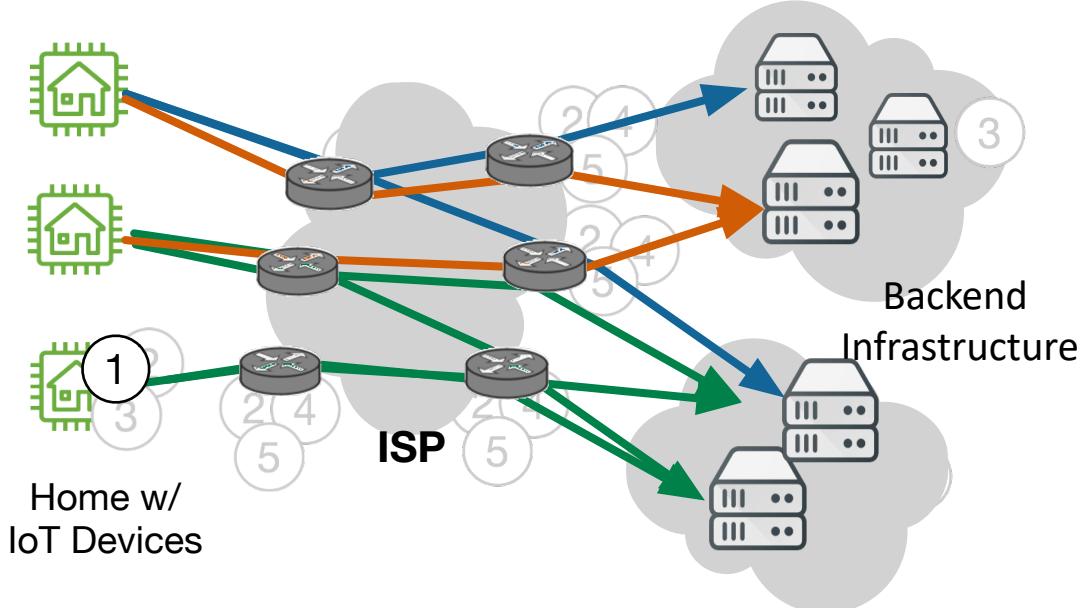


Focus on the destinations contacted by IoT devices

Overview of Methodology



- 1 Generate IoT Traffic
- 2 Check Visibility of IoT Traffic at ISP Vantage Point
- 3 Identify Domains, IPs, and Port numbers and Generate Detection Rules
- 4 Cross check Detection Rules
- 5 Detect IoT Devices in the Wild



- ① Generate IoT Traffic
- ② Check Visibility of GT at ISP Vantage Point
- ③ Identify Domains, IPs, and Port numbers and Generate Detection Rules
- ④ Cross check Detection Rules
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IoT Traffic: Setting up Test Beds

56 IoT Products from 40 Vendors
in 2 Testbeds

13 Cameras

8 Smart Hubs

14 Home Automation

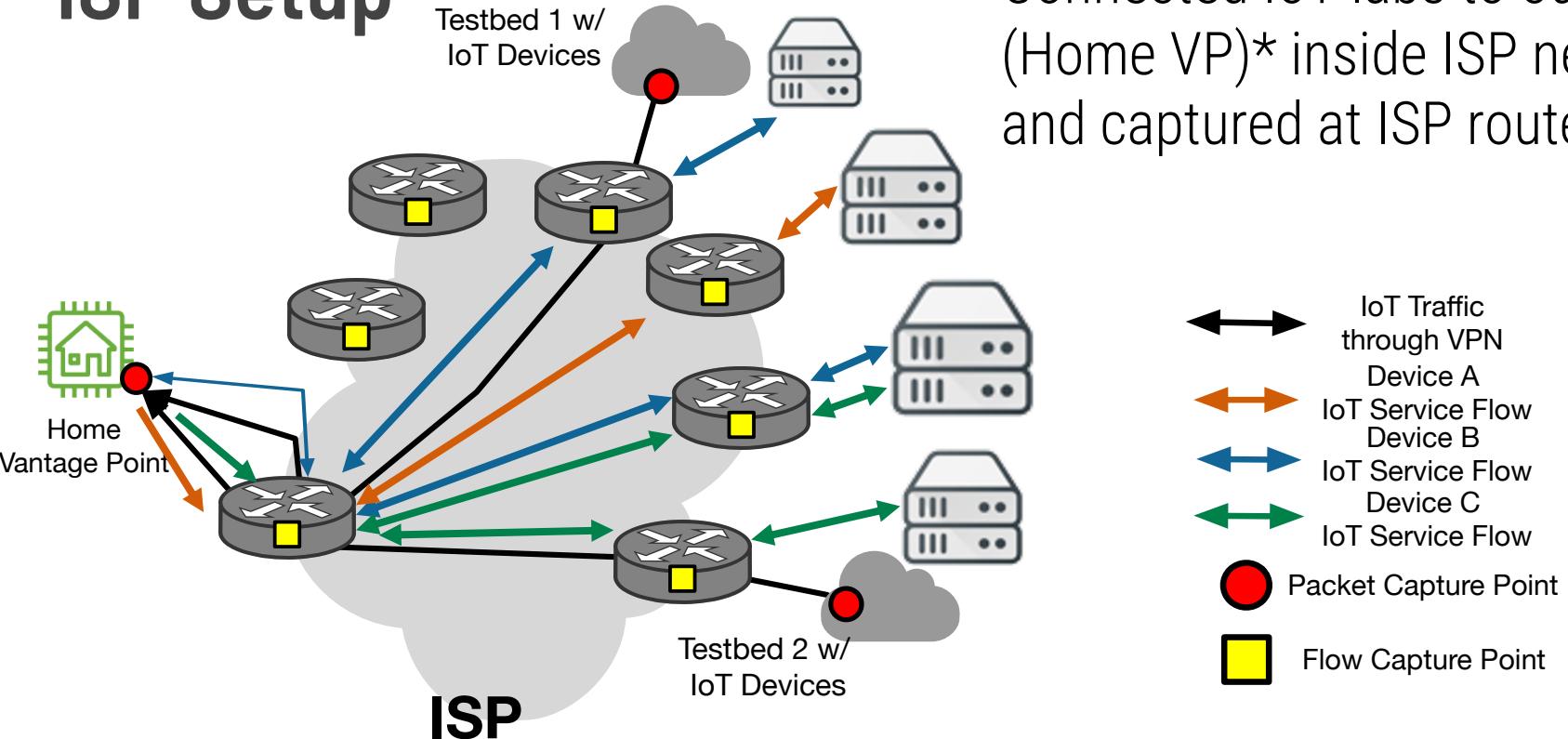
5 TVs

10 Appliances

6 Speakers

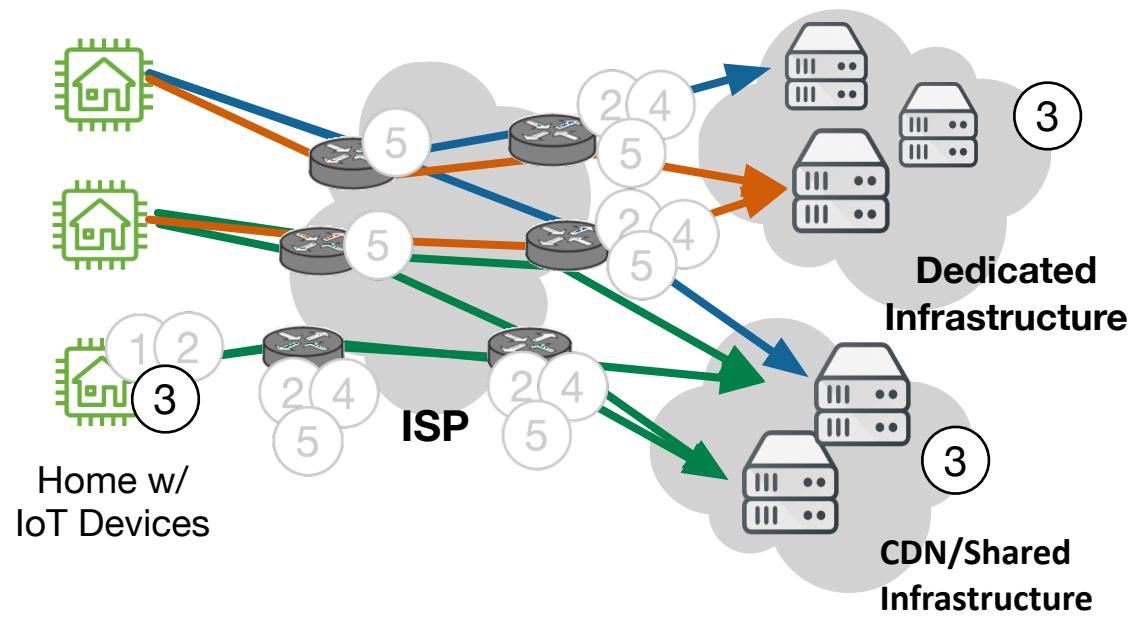


ISP Setup



Connected IoT labs to our Home (Home VP)* inside ISP network and captured at ISP routers

*consenting customer



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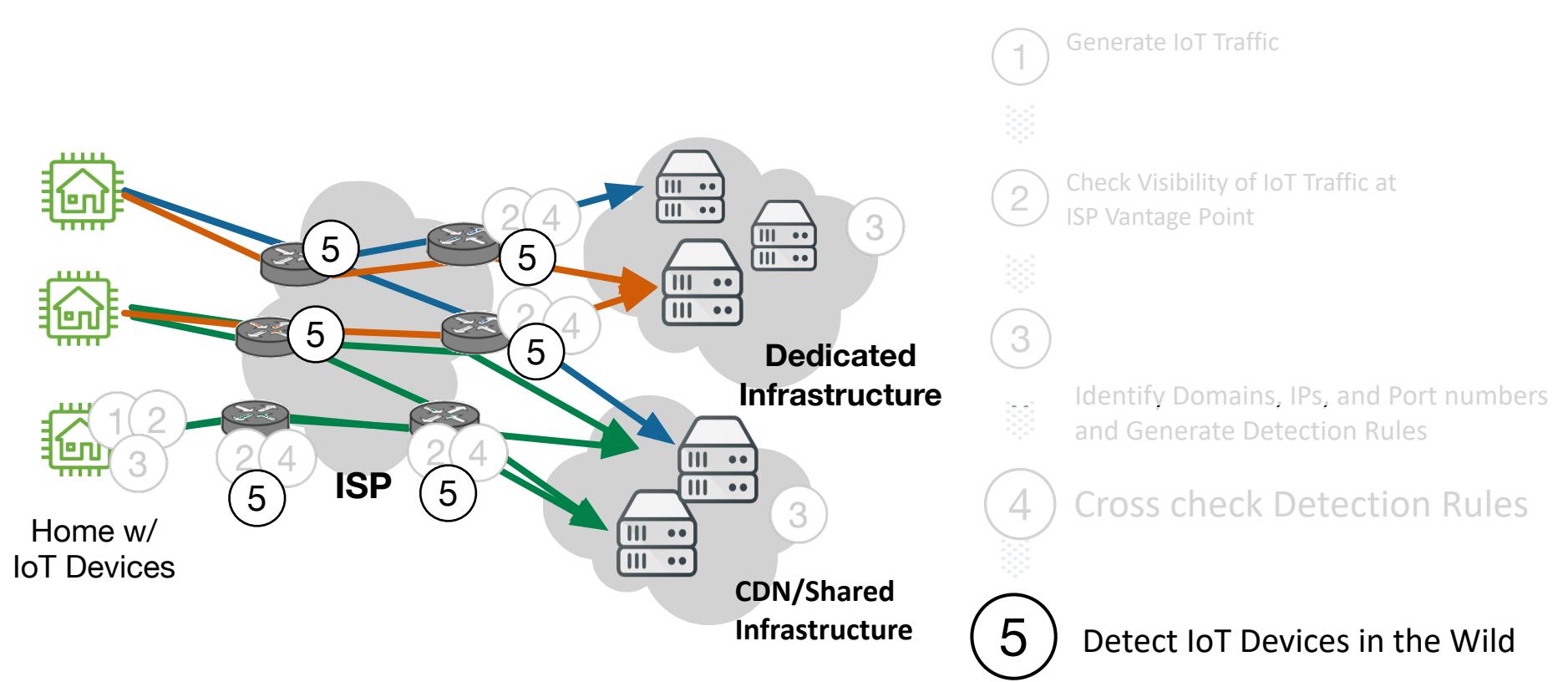
Detection Rules

Product-level: Amazon Echo -> **11 Products**

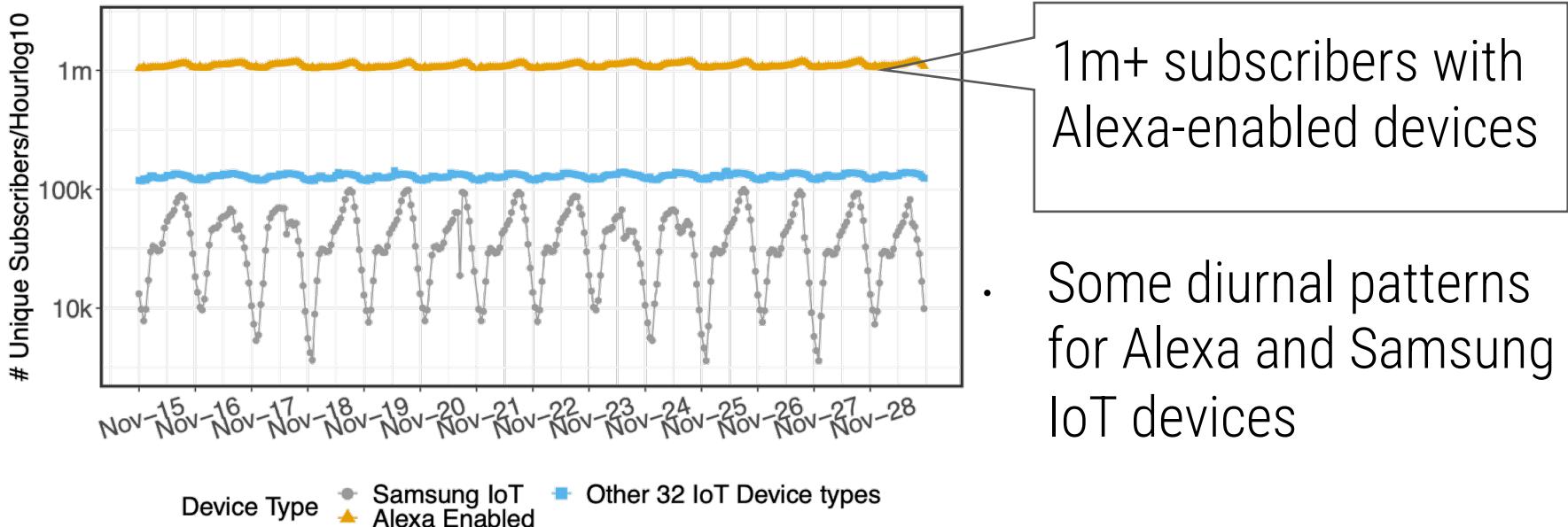
Manufacturer-level: a Samsung Device -> **20 Manufacturers**

Platform-level: a generic IoT device -> **4 IoT Platforms**
(we can't infer the product type or manufacturer)

77% of the manufacturers in the testbeds

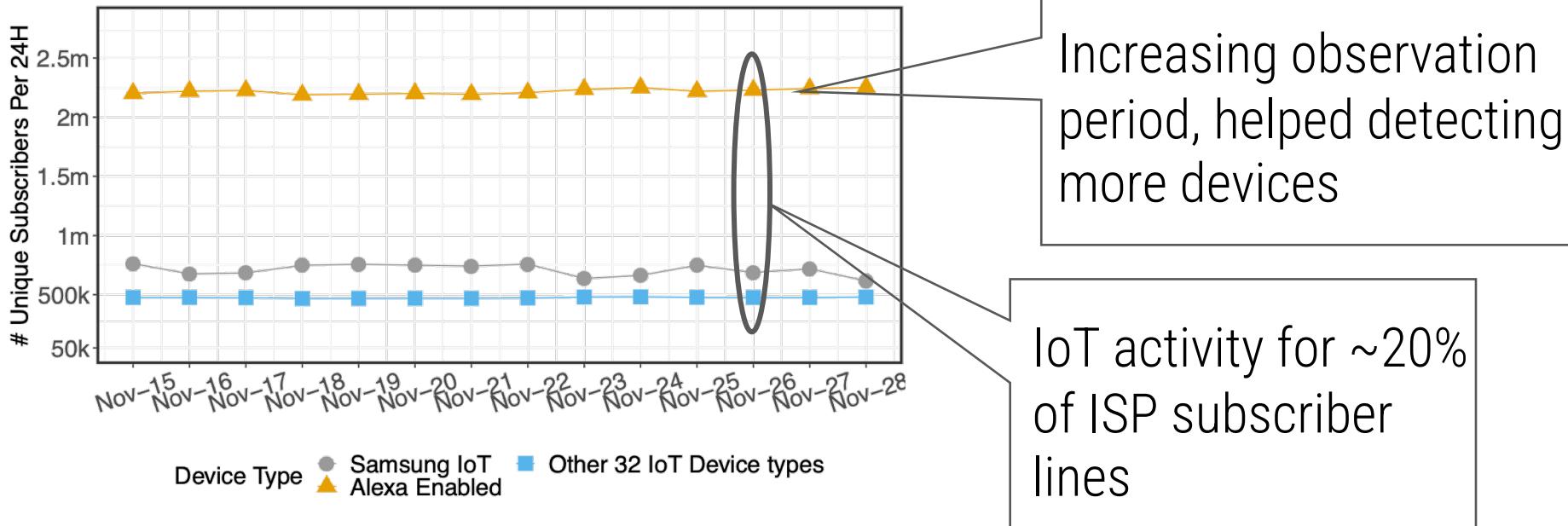


of ISP Subscribers with IoT Devices (Per Hour)

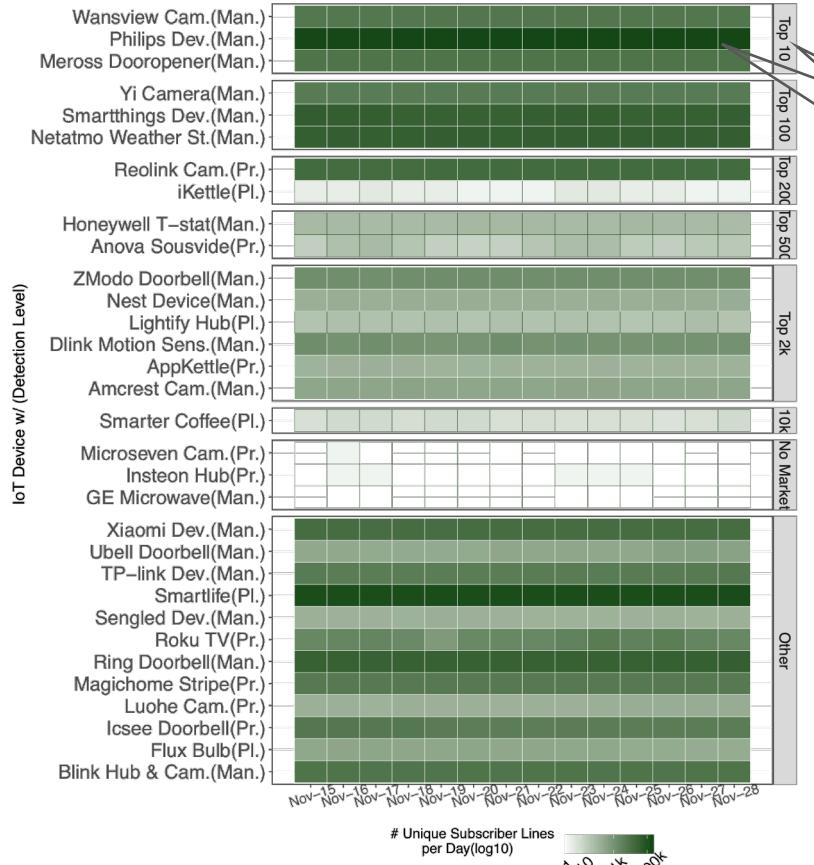


Alexa-enabled: Any device that responds to Amazon Alexa voice service commands

of ISP-subscribers with IoT Devices (per 24 hours)



Breakdown of Detected IoT Devices



Device popularity in the Amazon and ISP look correlated.

Limitations

- Generating rules require studying a range of manufacturers' products
- Domain names and IPs might change
- Detection of devices with small activity

Conclusions and Future Work

- A methodology to detect IoT devices based on limited, sampled flow data
- Detected devices from more than 77% of studied IoT manufacturers in a large ISP
- Future Work: Identifying non-essential IoT traffic at scale
- Domains and rules are available at :
<https://moniotrlab.ccis.neu.edu/imc20/>

