

SVELTE

Real-time intrusion detection in the Internet of Things

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Content

- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Motivation
- ▶ SVELTE
- ▶ Components
- ▶ Algorithm
- ▶ Evaluation
- ▶ Extensions
- ▶ Conclusion

Introduction

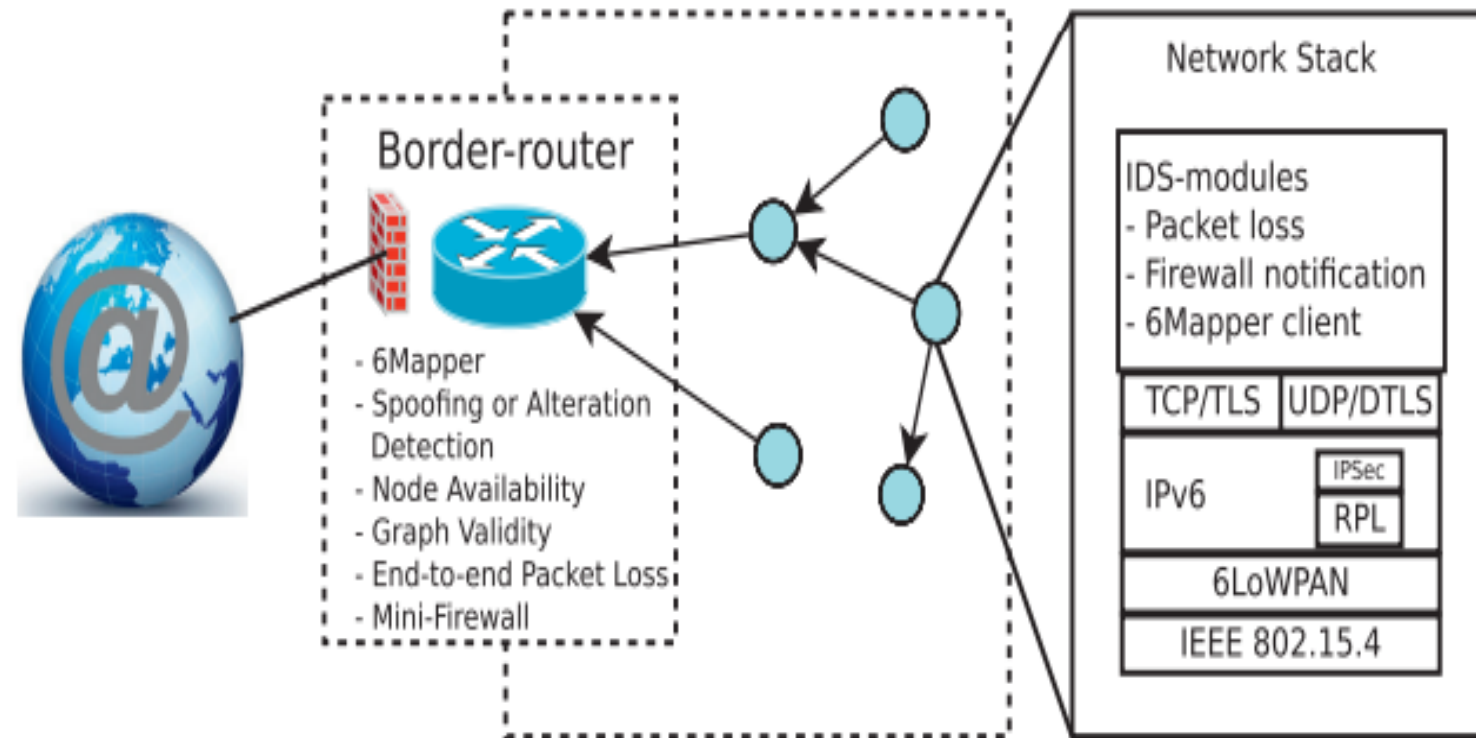
- ▶ Millions of smart objects
- ▶ 6LoWPAN (IPv6)
- ▶ Connected directly to Internet
- ▶ High Risk
- ▶ Attacker Can Access
- ▶ Intrusion Detection System is required
- ▶ IDS analyse network to detect error

Motivation

- ▶ There are two types of existing IDS
- ▶ Signature based detections
 - Match network behavior on basis of Signature of attacks
 - Cannot deal with new attacks
 - High Cost
- ▶ Anomaly based detections
 - determine the normal network behavior
 - use ordinary behavior as baseline
 - High Computation Time

SVELTE

- ▶ A lightweight and effective IDS
- ▶ First IDS designed specially for IOT
- ▶ Have a integrated firewall

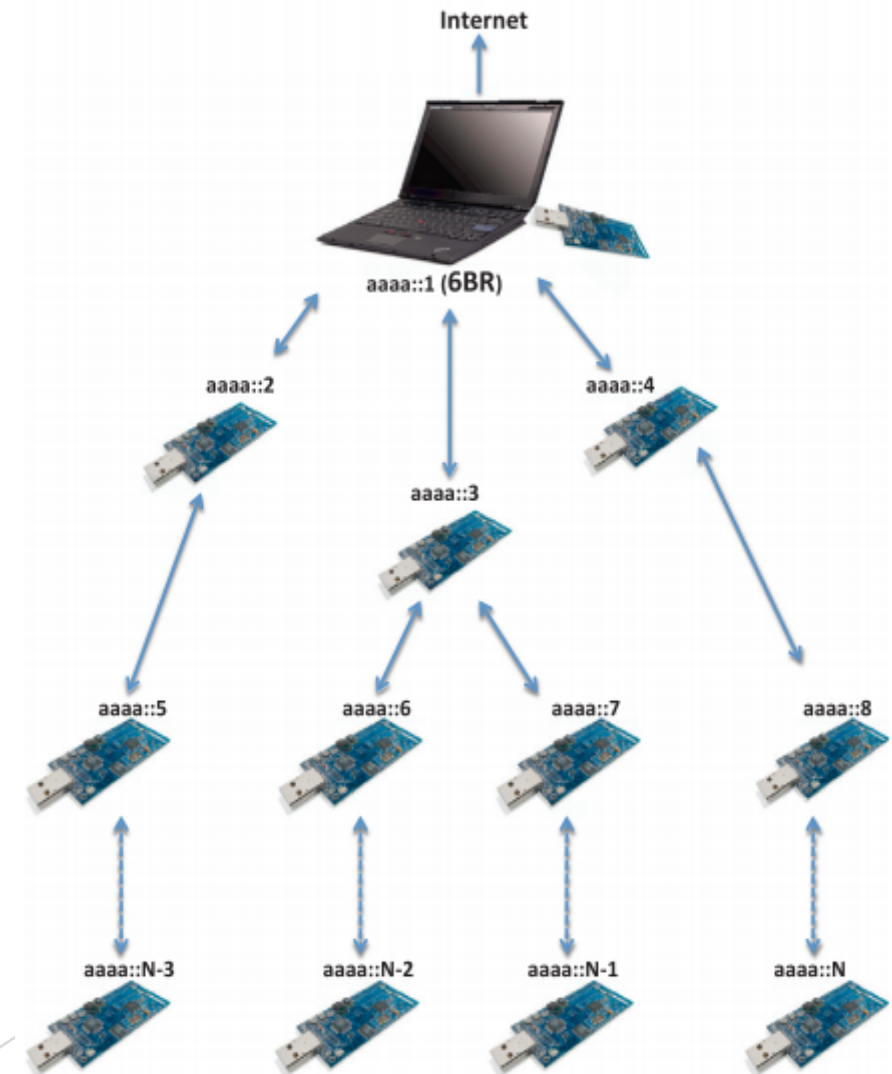


Components

- ▶ 6LoWPAN Mapper
Get the information about network
construct it using RPL (IPv6 routing Protocol)
- ▶ Intrusion detection in SVELTE
Detect disturbance by analysing the mapped data
- ▶ Distributed mini-firewall
Filter traffic (unwanted)

RPL Protocol

- ▶ Each node has ID
- ▶ Rank increases (from root to node)
- ▶ Uses RPL DODAG (Direction oriented Directed Acyclic Graph)
Support two modes 1. Uni-directional 2. Bi-Directional
- ▶ Every node has capability to find direct of flow



Intrusion detection

- ▶ Network graph inconsistency detection

Attacker can create inequality in network

Send wrong information by node

It checks the node IDs rank assigned by 6mapper component

If node IDs and ranks are not according assigned values, alarm is raised

- ▶ Checking node availability

Check if all nodes working properly or not

Keeps log of each node create a whitelist of nodes

Compare white list with total nodes

Intrusion detection

- ▶ Routing graph validity

Attacker can change the flow of network

It check routing of graph

Detect sinkhole attacks by analysing network tropology

Rank decreases from child to root

- ▶ End-to-end packet loss adaptation

It alternate path if packet is not received by destination

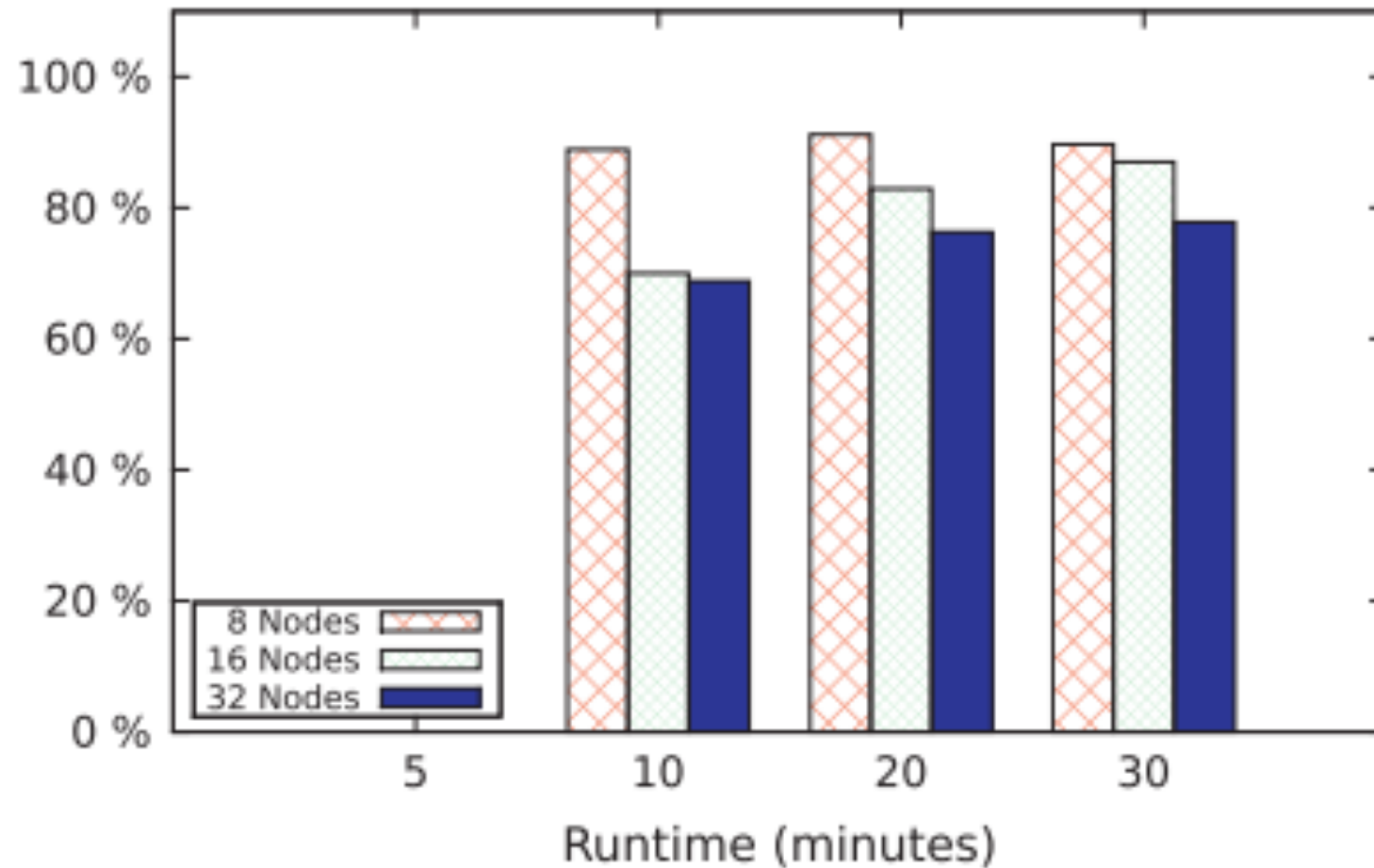
Mini-firewall

- ▶ Intrusion detection protects network internally
- ▶ Mini-Firewall protect network from global attackers
- ▶ Attacking is very easy for hosts out of network
- ▶ It filters the external nodes
- ▶ By comparing threshold value of local host with external host

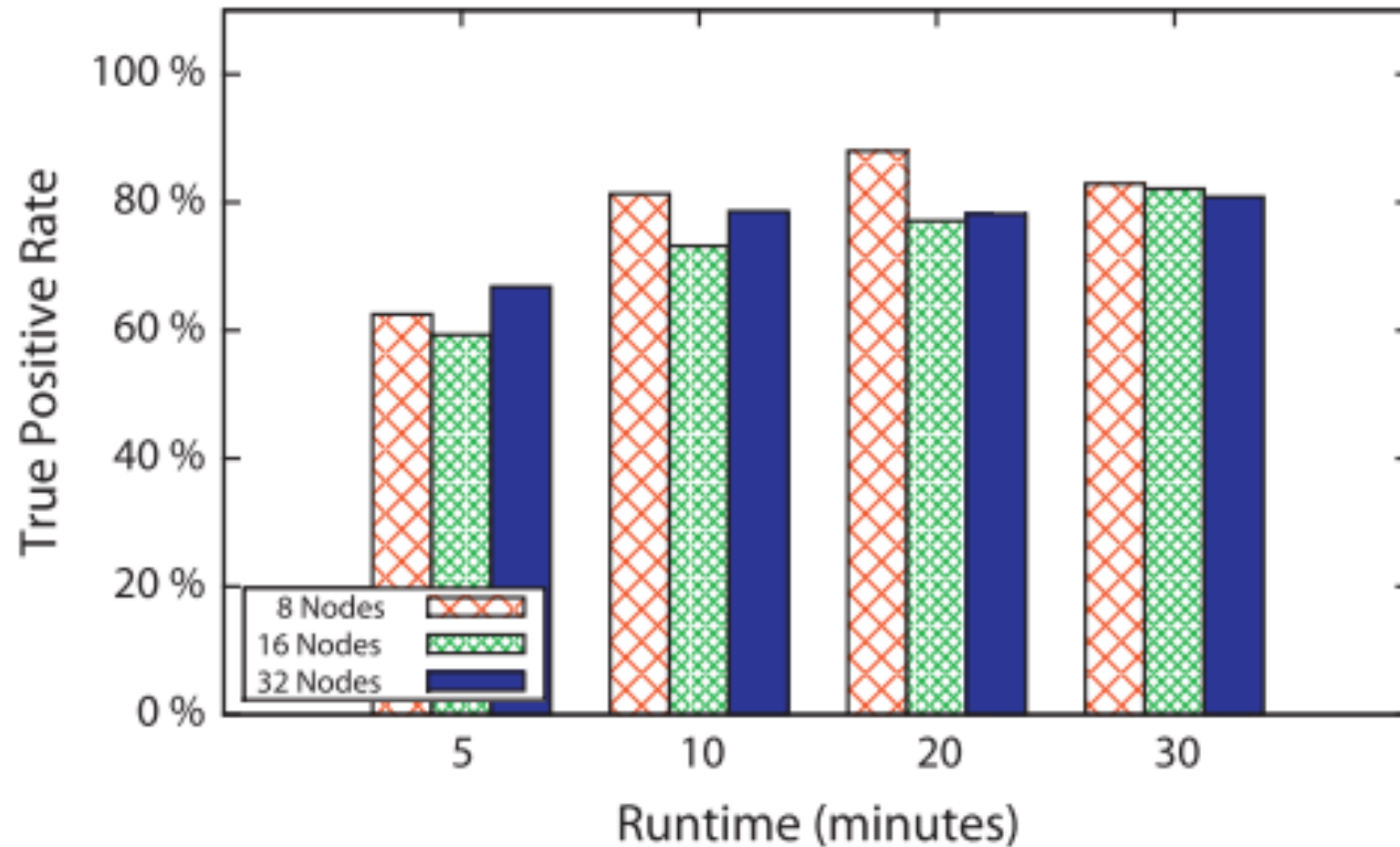
Evaluation

- ▶ Experiment setup
 - Test on Cooja (network simulator) with Linux
- ▶ SVELTE detection and true positive rate
 - Evaluate the number of defective nodes
- ▶ Energy overhead
 - Measured SVELT's power consumption
- ▶ Memory consumption
 - Showed the RAM requirements

SVELTE detection and true positive rate Sinkhole Attacks

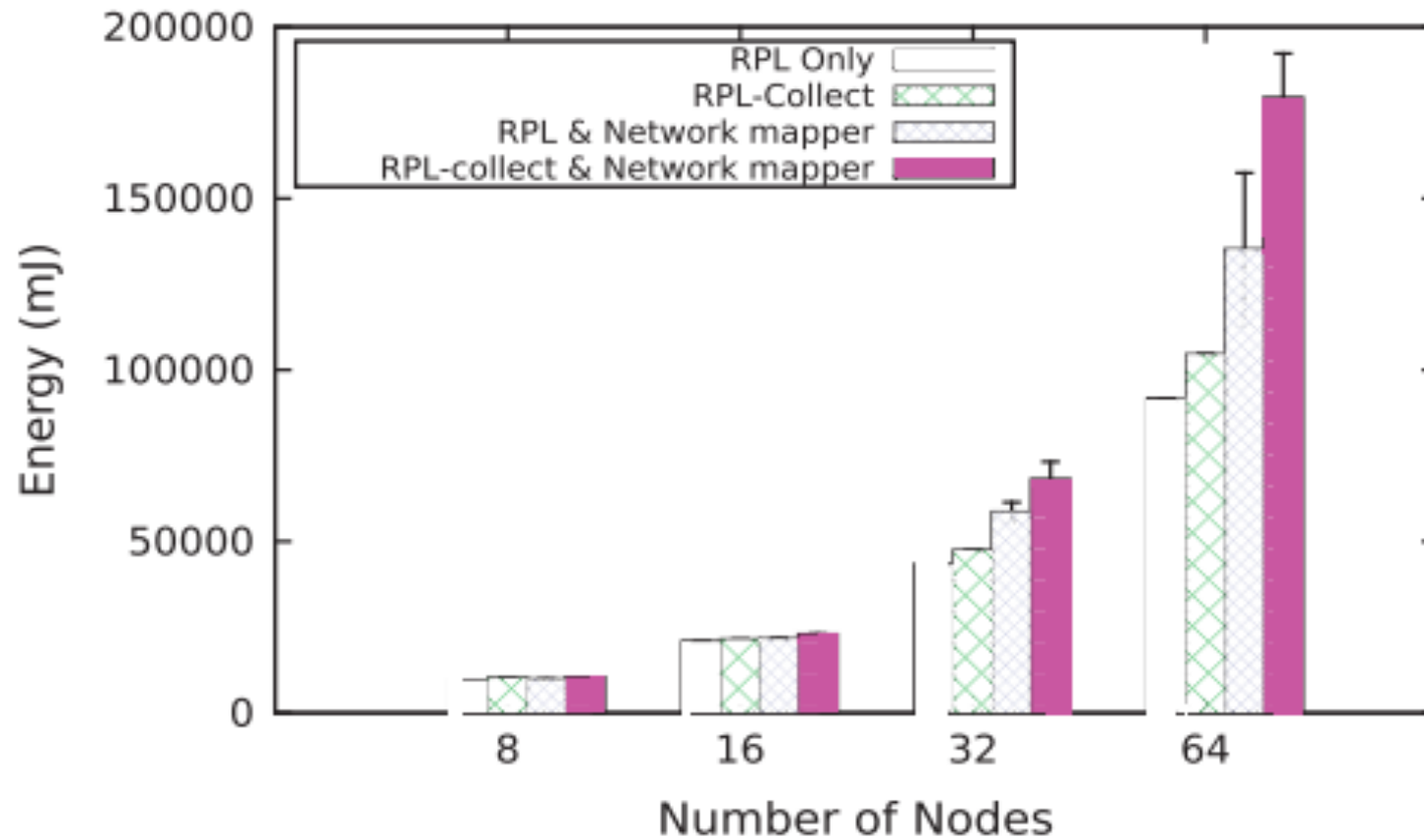


Selective Forwarding Attack



(a) *Lossy* network suffering from selective forwarding attack

Energy overhead



(a) Energy usage for the entire network (with *duty cycling*) in 30 minutes.

Memory Consumption

Table 3

Out of total 48k of ROM size in a constrained device (Tmoke sky), SVELTE requires 1.76k. However, in the 6BR (typically a PC) the size grows when the number of nodes increases.

Configuration	Total ROM (byte)	Overhead (byte)
6Mapper client	44,264	1414
Firewall client	43,556	0246
Packet loss improvement	43,264	0122
6Mapper server (1 node, 1 neighbor)	46,798	3580
6Mapper server (8 node, 1 neighbor)	46,798	3846
6Mapper server (16 nodes, 1 neighbor)	46,800	4152
6Mapper server (16 nodes, 8 neighbors)	46,924	4724

Table 4

Additional RAM usage by SVELTE for handling a single event inside a constrained node.

Event	RAM (byte)
6Mapper response handling	162
Firewall handling	24
Packet lost correction	188

Extensions

- ▶ Easily extendable
- ▶ Can do wormhole detection
- ▶ Pinpoint the filter node
 - Improves accuracy to detect selective forward attacks

Conclusion

- ▶ 6LoWPAN network main part of IOT
- ▶ Security of 6LoWPAN network very important
- ▶ SVELTE , First IDS for IOT
- ▶ Working with selective forwarding attacks , altered information and sinkhole
- ▶ Extendable