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Internet of Things: Survey on Intrusion Detection System Approaches

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ABSTRACT

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a network of smart objects, resource constrained devices. In network each device is capable of exchanging information with other devices. It provides various services and different reliable applications. Therefore, it is need to addressed the challenge of secure communication in IoT network. The encryption and authentication makes IoT network secure, but it cannot be protected against security attacks. Hence, the Intrusion Detection System (IDS) is needed against attacks to secure IoT network. In this paper, we discuss some security attacks and different intrusion detection approaches to defend network against attacks.

***Keywords :* Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS), Internet of Things (IOT), RPL (Routing Protocol for Low Power and Lossy IoT Network), Wireless Sensor Network (WSN)**

I. INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a network of smart sensor nodes, high configured base station and wireless communication medium. The day by day development in technologies, networks, devices etc. causes everyone to make use of different IoT applications. The IoT plays a major role in routing life. Thus, security of each of the devices and data in IoT network must be consider as a serious aspect. IoT network is vulnerable to different kind of attacks or any malicious action. Intrusion is a discarded or malicious activity which is harmful to each node in the network. So to detect that attacks, malicious actions Intrusion Detection System (IDS) has been developed. IDS is used for detection of intruder or malicious activities. An intrusion detection system [1] is a device or software application that monitors the network or system activities and if the violation of rule happens then produces reports to a base station. Fig. 1. Shows the working of Intrusion Detection System. IDS can scrutinize and inquire machines and user activities, detect signatures or patterns of well-known attacks and identify malicious activity in the network. This is signature based IDS.

The main concept of an intrusion detection system is to observe or monitor the networks and nodes, on observation detect various intrusions or attacks in the network, and finally alert the users about intrusion. The IDS can be called as alarm or network observer. IDS will not generate an unnecessary alarm before the attacker begin to affect the network which results in avoidance of damage of system. IDS can be used to detect or identify both internal (insider) and external (outsider) attacks. Insider attacks are made by malicious or compromised nodes that are part of the network itself while outsider attacks are made by third party nodes who are initiated by outside network. Basically IDS observes the network packets and make a decision on whether

they are intruders or legitimate users. There are three components of IDS: Monitoring, Analysis and Detection, Alarm [9]. The monitoring module perform monitoring operation by monitoring the network data traffics, patterns or signatures and different resources.

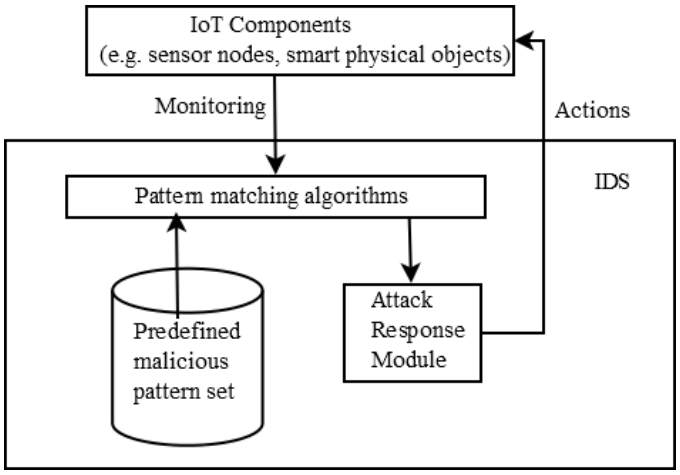

Fig. 1 Intrusion Detection System

The next component is Analysis and Detection is a center component of IDS which detects the intruders according to specified algorithm. Last is Alarm module which generate an alert if intrusion is detected [9]. Systems are enabling access to the intruders with the secured data of a real client, who has the ID and watchword or other trademark data of an honest to goodness client. System Security entails securing the system from the attackers. It includes permitting just the approved individual to get the information in a system which is controlled by the system administrator. System security averts and screen unapproved access to the framework, abusing the software, alteration of data and system available assets.

II. INTERNET OF THINGS ARCHITECTURE

Internet of Things mainly have three main layers of IoT system architecture as shown in Fig. 2

1. The Perception Layer

It is the essential layer of IoT. This layer can gather and watches a wide range of data which are utilized as a part of IoT condition. This data can be caught by utilizing the sound sensors, RFID sensors, temperature sensors, camera, GPS and so forth [2] There are two sections of perception layer: I) the perception node which is utilized for information control and ii) the perception network which is utilized to sends information to the controller [3]

2. The Network (Transportation) Layer

This layer otherwise called transportation layer. This layer has transmission capacities to exchange information from bring down layer to upper layer [2], This layer can likewise transmit the data or information by means of the web. So this layer can join different heterogeneous systems [3].

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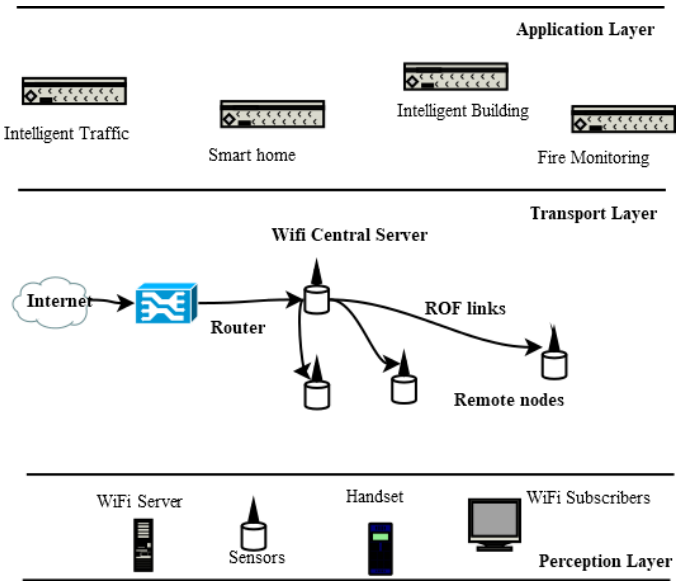

Fig. 2: Architecture of IoT

3. The Application (Service) Layer

This layer otherwise called a service layer this layer changes over data into content and gives a good user interface (UI) to a more elevated amount or end clients. The fundamental thing with this layer is share data with secure groups, so no unauthorized can read it [2].

III. SECURITY ATTACKS ON IOT APPLICATIONS

towards malicious node and forward their packets through the malicious node. The attacker creates an attack by introducing false node inside a network [4].

2. Wormhole Attack:

In this attack, the enemy hub makes a virtual passage between two finishes. An adversary node goes about as a sending hub between two genuine hubs. The two malignant nodes for the most part assert that they are one bounce far from the base station. The wormhole attack can likewise be utilized to persuade two particular hubs that they are the neighbors by handing-off bundles between two of them [4], [5].

3. Selective Forwarding Attack:

In Selective Forwarding attack, malicious node acts as a normal node but it specifically drops some packets like malicious node can further transmit only RPL (Routing Protocol) control messages and drop all data messages [4]. Black hole attack can be described as selective forwarding attack in which malicious node drops all packets.

4. Sybil Attack:

In this attack, the node has multiple identities. The routing protocol, detection algorithm and co-operation processes can be attacked by a malicious node [4].

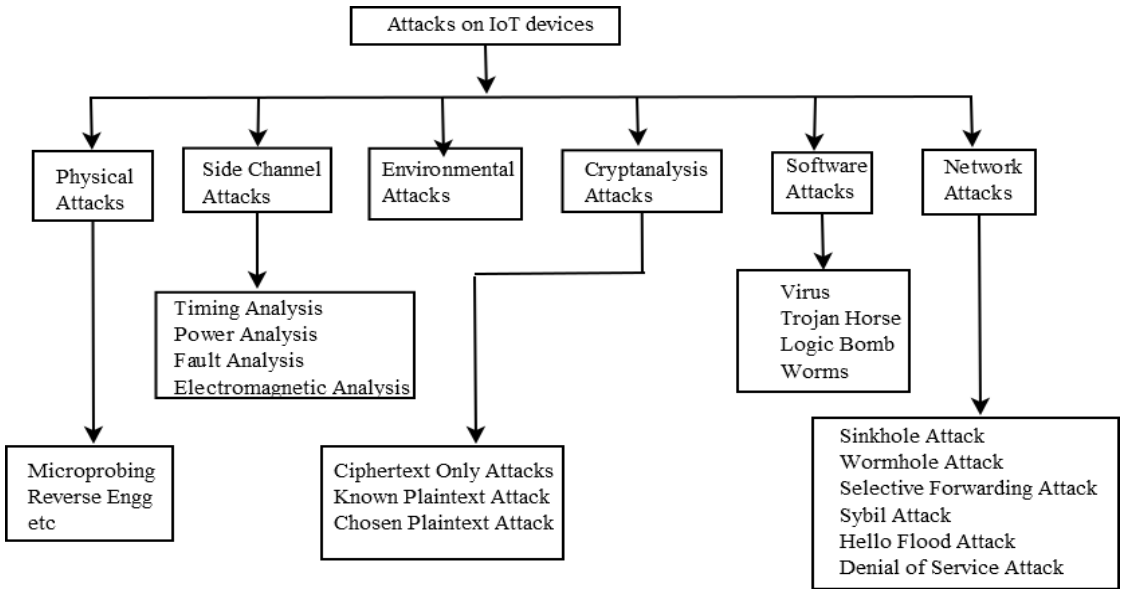

Fig. 3: Attacks on IoT devices

5. Hello Flood Attack:

In a sensor network, the routing protocol broadcast hello message with strong signal power to announce its presence to its neighbors. A node which receives the hello message may assume that the source node is within its communication range and add this source node to its neighbor list [5].

6. Denial of Service (DOS) Attack:

Denial of Service attack targets the availability of resources in network. When this attack is made, resources are not available to authorized users. Such type of attacks, when launched by various malicious nodes is called Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS). This attack affects the network resources, bandwidth, CPU time etc.

IV. INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM

The intrusion detection system (IDS) is used to detect unauthorized or illegal access to data or network. Some of these systems and networks that need authorized access include: Wide Area Networks (WANs) and clouds, Local Area Networks (LANs), Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs), mobile phones, and Radio Frequency Identification (RFID). The IDS on these systems and networks can broadly be categorized according to the detection techniques utilized, e.g. anomalies, stateful packet examination, or rule-based.

1. WANs, LANs, WLANs, Ad Hoc Networks

One of the most punctual tackles intrusion revelation was done for an organization office by Jim Anderson [6], an originator of IDS, focusing on ways to deal with upgrade security assessing and observation structures. In his last report, "PC Threat Monitoring and Surveillance", Anderson prescribed ways to deal with research audit logs for interference recognizable proof. The survey signs on which he based his report was at first engaged for workers playing out the data dealing with that coordinated assorted sorts of bunch frames. Anderson examined

the logs to analyze threats to files on host machines and using the logs, he differentiated normal use from anomalies to determine any threat to the data.

Like Anderson, Denning [7] focused on processing audit logs for security violations by scanning for anomalous use. Later, to detect potential intruder Lunt and Jagannathan [8] used audit logs approach to create a host-based IDS that determines normal behaviour from historical audit logs before applying it to current audit logs. In the 1990s the creators Heberlein et al. [10] elaborate Denning's host-based interruption location model to incorporate system checking. The proposed IDS broke down system activity and contrasted present and past conduct with find peculiarities and therefore interlopers. The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) benchmarked current IDS systems and even in the best systems the identification rate was considered too low, particularly for identification of new intruders [11]. Consequent to the DARPA consider, the turn of the 21st century was set apart by another outstanding paper on interruption recognition by Tim Bass [12].

In this paper, Bass proposed to enhance location in the entire the internet or WAN by making derivations utilizing information provided from a wide range of frameworks. Also, in light of the DARPA contemplate on low recognition rates, and due to the contrasts amongst wired and remote specially appointed systems, Lee and Zhang [13] projected an operator based IDS for ad-hoc networks. These creators called attention to that in a wired network, an IDS must be deliberately put on switches and passages to gather data from the unmistakable movement focuses. To address these same issues on a remote specially appointed system, Lee and Zhang proposed an appropriated operator based way to deal with interruption discovery.

2. WSNs

Prior to 2006, there was a time when the difference between WSNs and ad-hoc networks was not delineated for example, in a paper by Iheagwara, Blyth, and Bennett [17], identical specifications for intrusion detection development on both mobile and ad-hoc networks were provided. The sort of remote system was not separated in their report. Indeed, they emphasized that their IDS details for a WSN were additionally viable for different remote situations. Be that as it may, not long after this paper, the field of IDS look into on specially appointed systems started to develop and the contrasts between remote stages were perceived.

In a significant paper by Roman, Zhou, and Lopez [18], the creators called attention to that an IDS for a specially appointed system couldn't be connected specifically to a WSN and the need to create diverse methodologies was noted. Today, there are many ways to deal with WSN IDSs as sketched out in a current paper by Butun et al. [19]. The creators analyze current WSN IDSs and talk about reasonable plans. The WSN IDSs sorted include: various levelled, appropriated, measurable, diversion hypothesis, abnormality, and trust. While vitality was underscored as an essential worry in WSNs and in this way, an imperative outline issue. They propose that portable stages utilize a half breed approach of conveyed and agreeable innovation stationary plans utilize a brought together approach and of the WSNs displayed the creators choose the group based plans that were adaptable.

3. Mobile Phones and Cloud-based Solutions

In present generation, users are more attached to their devices than ever. Smart phones are replacing the personal computer (PC) for performing financial transactions and browsing the Internet, as well as using social media, and monitoring one's health. Moreover, antivirus software traditionally thought of for personal computers (e.g., Avast, Kaspersky, and McAfee) are now also available for mobile phones. Telephones are currently undermined by a similar normal place PC security issues (i.e., worms, Trojan steeds, infections) that have been considered piece of the scene of the PC [20]. Nonetheless, bound by asset constraints they are considerably more powerless than PCs, making an extra requirement for more research in security of the IoT and cloud-based arrangement administrations. In a paper by Khune and Thangakumar [20] the creators proposed an option cloud-based interruption identification framework for Android advanced cells. Their answer was to utilize the cloud as an approach to alarm a telephone of an interloper and afterward a while later utilize the cloud to recuperate from the assault. As a contrasting option to customary antivirus programming, this approach rations battery, transfer speed and computational power. Be that as it may, this would just be a halfway arrangement as, as per a paper by various scientists from AT&T labs [34] numerous different marks for advanced mobile phone malware are hard to recognize in light of the fact that they change as often as possible.

Moreover, some malware attacks are intended to extract money fraudulently and subsequently the attack vector may not include programming, i.e. messaging tricks. AT&T labs scientists have likewise discovered achievement in oddity identification utilizing system based bunched correspondence designs. They indicated how this system can be utilized to identify a malicious campaign motivated by financial gains. Their answer is versatile, signature free, and comprehensive. Killing one telephone does nothing to a crusade of this size, including various clients and gadgets, yet having the capacity of wiping out different bits of the digital culprits' foundation could have possibly end it at a framework level, as opposed to a client level.

A. Types of Intrusion Detection System

The Intrusion Detection System is classified into categories as shown below in Fig.4

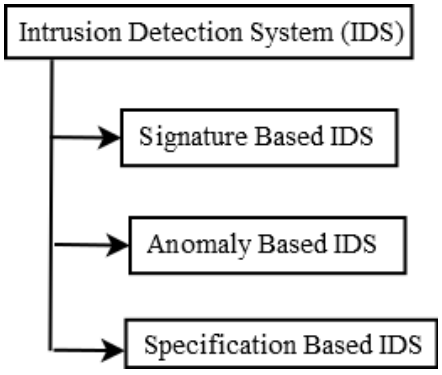

Fig. 4: Types of IDS

Signature based IDS [14] also refer as rule based intrusion detection technique which works on equating the present patterns or signature of the attack with predefined attack patterns or signatures. Specification based IDS physically characterized the typical conduct of the system, so it gives less incorrect positive rates. As in Signature based IDS need to store signatures or patterns so it requires more storage space and regularly updating of database and in specification based IDS development of attack or protocol specification is done manually, so its take time. Because of these reasons, for IDS in Internet of Things Anomaly based IDS is best IDS.

Anomaly based IDS is otherwise called occasion based identification. This procedure distinguishes malignant exercises by examining the occasion. Right off the bat, it characterizes the typical conduct of the system. At that point, if any action contrasts from ordinary conduct then it is stamp as an interruption [16]. In this approach, a pernicious node can be distinguished by coordinating the present convention determination with beforehand characterized convention state. This approach distinguishes attacks more proficiently than Signature based IDS. This security mechanism is based on statistical behavior modelling, which detect malicious contents in an accurate and authentic way. This kind of mechanisms gives little incorrect positive rates. Computerized preparing is for the most part used to characterize an ordinary conduct of the framework. It is an expensive strategy for asset compelled objects [15].

V. IDS APPROACHES

Many researchers have been working on IoT and wireless sensor areas to provide the best security mechanism. TABLE.1 gives summary of below mentioned IDS approaches.

1. Rule-Based Approaches

Chen Jun [21] proposed occasion handling based IDS to tackle the issue of ongoing of IDS in IoT arrange. In this approach, they planned the IDS design on the premise of Event Processing Model (EPM). It is governing based IDS in which rules are put away in Rule Pattern Repository and takes SQL and EPL of Epser as a kind of perspective. As indicated by acquired outcome, this approach expended more CPU assets, devoured less memory and took less handling time than conventional IDS.

Ms. T. Eswari [22] proposed administer based interruption identification framework structure for remote sensor organizes. There are three fundamental periods of this approach. The principal stage is nearby examining stage which approves the bundles to verily that parcel is touching base from a legitimate neighboring hub or not. The second stage is control application stage which works in indiscriminate mode. The third stage is interruption identification stage which distinguishes directing assaults by approving information gathered from content concealment unit. This security system can have the capacity to identify just steering assaults.

2. Anomaly Based Approaches

Yousef EL Mourabit [23] proposed an intrusion detection system in wireless sensor network based on changeable factor. There are three changeable factors which are used in detection or identification of intrusions in network. The collector factor is a first factor who gather the data from network and sends feedback to misuse detection factor. Once on receiving the feedback the misuse detection factor detects the known threat using its

misuse detection method. The SVM classification algorithm is used by third factor anomaly detection factor to detect unknown threats. The undesirable aspect of proposed system is that it has consider less parameters to qualify the attacks. So this work can be explored more by considering more complex detection parameters.

The intrusion detection system based on genetic K-means algorithm is developed by Sandhya G [24]. The reduction in false positive rate and increase in detection rate is achieved by this approach. This approach is much suitable to changing network topologies. This approach can able to detect new threat without any predefined signatures. So this can be called as intelligent IDS which analyze yielded intrusion alarms.

In the 2016s Mohd Raffie Z.A [25] provides a hybrid approach of machine learning methods to improve Anomaly based Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS). NIDS is located at the network device next to firewall. To differentiate between real and abnormal data packets or traffic machine learning plays a big role. In this approach different combination of classifiers has been used. The result shows that machine learning methods help to improve NIDS but there is room to further increase the accuracy.

3. Hierarchical Energy Efficient Based Approaches

The hierarchical energy efficient IDS to detect black hole attacks in wireless sensor network is proposed by Samir Athmani [26]. This approach contains the exchange of control data packets between sensor node and base station in the network. Each control data packet has the node id and number of packets sent to the cluster head information. To detect the black hole attack base station will be working on monitor mode. For performing this task, it uses less energy to detect intruders. The undesirable aspect of this mechanism is that they don't give a guarantee that mechanism can detect all black hole attacks, but it can reduce the impact of attacks on network.

Another energy efficient IDS to detect Sybil attack in wireless network is proposed by A.Babu Karuppiah [27]. The proposed IDS consist of two events. The first event is centralized approach which is implemented to send and recognize the query of data packets. In network, cluster head maintains a table which stores identities and positions of all nodes. In the second event, all legitimate nodes send a packet to the cluster head with their identities and current position coordinates. With that Sybil node also sends their identities and current position. After receiving the data packets cluster head matches those data in a table with legitimate nodes data. If any conflict found in data, then cluster head detect Sybil node. Simulation result shows that proposed IDS improves the energy efficiency and it detects the Sybil node correctly.

4. Distributed Detection Based Approach

N. Dharini [28] proposed a distributed detection approach to discover flooding and gray hole attacks in wireless sensor network. In this approach, Lightweight energy forecasting algorithm observes the nodes behavior. Here the cluster head has responsibility to forecast the energy of all nodes in the cluster. The irregularities between predicted and actual energy gives the detection of threats.

The accuracy of discovering threats is obtained by maintaining high forecasting accuracy. The result shows that this approach is energy saving approach and only detect mentioned two attacks.

5. Cluster-Based Approach

Christian Cervantes [29] proposed IDS to recognize sinkhole attack for IoT called as INTI which is executed in Cooja test system. The proposed framework characterizes four modules. The first module is Cluster

configuration module which is responsible for classifying a node like members, leaders and associated according to their network functions. The second one is checking of steering module in which eyewitness node screens the quantity of transmissions is performed. The third one is assailant discovery module which recognizes the sinkhole assaulting node. The fourth module is the isolation of attacker module which isolates the malicious node from the cluster and it also raised an alarm to inform its neighboring nodes. The reproduction result demonstrates that 92% location rate is accomplished. This approach just recognizes sinkhole attacks so work can be upgraded by location of different sorts of attacks.

6. Hybrid Approach

Shahid Raza [30] proposed an ongoing IDS in IoT called as SVELTE. SVELTE is just IDS accessible in IoT which is executed in Contiki OS. In this approach, there are three primary unified components which are put in 6L0WPAN Border Router. The principal component is 6L0WPAN Mapped which gathers data about the RPL convention and remake the systems in 6BR. The second component is intrusion recognition component which identifies the interruption by examining the mapped information. The third component is a circulated smaller than normal firewall which channels the noxious movement before it scopes to the system. This approach can just recognize ridiculing attacks inside the network, sinkhole and particular sending attacks.

The combination of anomaly based and signature based IDS with their advantages can be a wall of defense against attack on network. As mentioned in above section that anomaly detection based on learning algorithm. So keeping anomaly detection technique activate on each device causes high power consumption. H. Sedjelmaci [31] proposed a game theoretic technique which activate anomaly detection only when new attack is supposed to occur. To further reduced false positive rate, the creator also proposed reputation model. Simulation results shows high detection and low false positive rate.

7. Trust-Based Approach

Recently, Z. Khan [32] proposed a Trust based distributed intrusion detection mechanism for IoT. In this mechanism, the trust, distrust, uncertainty values computed for each node using positive and negative experiences. After computation of these values root node or cluster head aggregate that values and make decision on whether node is intruder or not. The author proposed a mechanism against attack (Selective forwarding, Sinkhole and Version number attacks) on routing protocol (RPL) in Internet of Things network. This mechanism detects the intruder in energy friendly way. The reliability can be checked by considering different attacks.

Faiza Medjek [33] proposed trust based intrusion detection system against routing protocol (RPL) in Internet of Things network. This mechanism is developed to detect mobile Sybil attack (SybM) in network. This trust based IDS consist of three modules: IdentityMod, MobilityMod and IDSMod. By using these modules this mechanism overcome the identity, mobility and multicast security issues which are caused by SybM attack.

IDS Approaches	**Contribution**	**Detection Technique**	**Features**
Rule-Based Approach	Chen Jun et al. [21]	Occasion handling IDS design on event processing	Expended more CPU assets, took less handling time

		model	
Rule-Based Approach	Ms. T. Eswari et al. [22]	Administer based IDS for remote sensors	Capacity to identify by just steering assaults
Anomaly Based Approach	Yousef EL Mourabit et al. [23]	Based on Changeable factors are collector factor, misuse detection factor and anomaly detection factor	Consider less parameters to qualify the attacks. More complex detection parameters can be consider
Anomaly Based Approach	Sandhya G [24]	Genetic K-means algorithm	Reduced false positive rate and increased detection rate.
Anomaly Based Approach	Mohd Raffie Z.A et al. [25]	Hybrid machine learning methods	Improved Anomaly based Network Intrusion Detection System(NIDS). Further accuracy can be improved.
Hierarchical Energy Efficient based Approach	Samir Athmani et al. [26]	Exchange of control data packets	Mechanism can't detect all black hole attack but impact can reduce
Hierarchical Energy Efficient based Approach	A.Babu Karuppiah et al. [27]	Centralized approach	Improves energy efficiency and high accuracy
Distributed Detection Based Approach	N. Dharini [28]	Lightweight energy forecasting algorithm	Energy saving approach but only detect flood and gray hole attack
Cluster Based Approach	Christian Cervantes [29]	Cluster configuration, steering, discovery and isolation module	92% of location rate but recognize only sinkhole attack
Hybrid Approach	Shahid Raza [30]	SVELTE IDS	Detect only simple attacks like sinkhole but can't detect complex attacks
Hybrid Approach	H. Sedjelmaci et al. [31]	Game Theoretic technique	Reduced false positive rate and increased detection rate.
Trust Based Approach	Z. Khan et al. [32]	Trust based distributed IDS	Detect attack in energy friendly way and reliability can be check by considering different attacks
Trust Based Approach	Faiza Medjek et al. [33]	Trust based intrusion detection mechanism	Overcome the identity, mobility and multicast security issues

TABLE 1: Summary of different IDSs.

VI. CURRENT TRENDS

As previously discussed, Tim Bass suggested a holistic cross-platform approach for detecting unauthorized access in the whole cyberspace should involve evaluating inferences from multi perspectives. Consequently, the

Interaction Ability as first proposed by Shaikh et al. [35] as a basic parameter in an organization metric of an IDS, was utilized to rank the level of the all-encompassing discovery insight of the looked into IDSs. It gives a multi-point of view perspective of the IDSs communication with the accompanying TCP/IP suite's four system benefit layers: Network Interface, Internet, Transport, and Application layers. Also, the TCP/IP layers can be mapped to practically comparable ZigBee WSN models (e.g. Physical, 802.15.4 MAC, Network, and Application) and as an encapsulation or generally in 6LoWPAN [36] The capacity to communicate with convention qualities at different layers in the system isn't an indistinguishable thing from the customary host or system IDS position classes. The Interaction Ability is a pointer of the capacity to perform constant investigation, and create an opportune reaction at each layer as required. At the higher layers an IDS is more vitality effective and responsive, in light of the fact that there are less parcels to analyse. In a hub, not the greater parts of the arrived bundles are bound to the application layer. For a similar reason, the IDS discovery capacity is more exact at the lower layers. The majority of the messages bound to the diverse layers are first gotten at the most minimal layer. As initially proposed, the Interaction Ability is figured by including one for each layer the IDS supports. Currently Trust based systems has been proposed for routing protocol in IoT network to defend against different security attacks.

VII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE DIRECTION

In this paper, we made an effort to provide a survey on the intrusion detection system for the internet of things network. There are so many issues raised with the day by day development of IoT infrastructure. Among energy friendly approach. Thus, future research in this direction would be to work more on less sighted Trust so many issues, security issues are more challenging and that cannot be ignored. In this context, we discussed some potential security attacks which are made on IoT applications and various intrusion detection approaches which are available to mitigate those attacks. Still those mentioned some approaches cannot be able to detect all types of security attacks and are not feasible for IoT network because it requires more processing power, memory and bandwidth for intrusion detection. Currently developed Trust based approach is a lightweight composition models and develop more lightweight security mechanism which will take fewer resources for intrusion detection.

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