

## Modeling Home IoT Traffic using Users' in-Home Activities for Detection of Anomalous Operations

Masaaki Yamauchi<sup>†</sup>, Masahiro Tanaka<sup>†</sup>, Yuichi Ohsita<sup>†</sup>, Masayuki Murata<sup>†</sup>, Kensuke Ueda<sup>††</sup>, Yoshiaki Kato<sup>†††</sup>

<sup>†</sup> Graduated School of Information Science and Technology, Osaka University, Japan.

<sup>††</sup> Advanced Technology R&D Center, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Japan.

<sup>†††</sup> Information Technology R&D Center, Mitsubishi Electric Corporation, Japan.

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## Anomalous operations of home IoT

- **Attackers send operation packets to home IoT devices**
  - Make users unsafe and may even harm them
    - Operating heater causes burn
    - Change settings of healthcare devices may harm users
- **Difficult to detect attacks by the pattern matching**
  - Sending same packets as sent by legitimate users
  - Sending packets via compromised smartphones of legitimate user



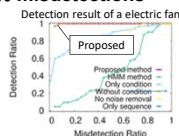
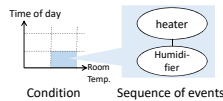
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## Detection method of anomalous operations [1]

- **Modeling behavior as "sequence of event" for each "condition"**
  - "Sequence of event": order of IoT device's operation, users' entering / leaving
  - "Condition": time of day and observable sensor values (e.g., room temp., noise, ...)
  - Detecting unmatched sequences of operations with learned behaviors
- **Detected 90% anomalous operations with 10% misdetections**
  - Evaluation environment:
    - Installed multiple IoT devices in our lab.
  - "Sequence of event" is effective for detection
  - **"Condition" is not well considered**



Improving the "condition" by modeling the legitimate traffic focusing on the home conditions especially on the in-home activities

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## Modeling home IoT traffic using users' in-home activities

- **Defining states about in-home activities by the combination of**
  - State of users: estimated from home IoT sensors (out of home, sleep, active)
  - State of devices: whose operations are targets of anomaly detection
- **Labeling states to dataset for each time slot**
- **Calculating**
  - state transition probability for each time-of-day
  - probabilities of operating device in each state

slot	date	used device	sensors	state of users	state of devices
1	08:59	---	Noise: 30, CO2: 35, ...	sleeping	$s_x$
2	09:00	cooking stove	Noise: 50, CO2: 55, ...	active	$s_l$
3	09:01	---	Noise: 40, CO2: 40, ...	active	$s_y$
4	09:02	house key	Noise: 35, CO2: 40, ...	out	$s_w$

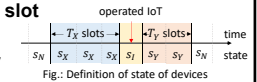


Fig.: Definition of state of devices

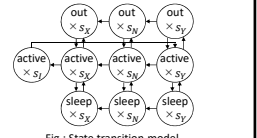


Fig.: State transition model

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## Evaluation

- **Collecting time of operating home appliances in a real home for 4 months**
  - Set buttons to record the operating time
  - Sensed temp., humidity, CO2 concentration, noise
- **Target: cooking stoves**
  - Used for many times
  - Anomalous operation of the cooking stoves causes fire
- **Method**
  - Leave-one-out cross-validation
    - Test data: one of data separated by day
      - adding an anomalous operation in each minute
    - Training data: the others
    - Sum up results of each day and calculate detection and misdetection ratio
    - Compared with method[1] using only condition defined by the time-of-day
- **Metrics**
  - Detection ratio =  $\frac{\# \text{ of detected anomalous operations}}{\# \text{ of added anomalous operations}}$
  - Misdetection ratio =  $\frac{\# \text{ of misdetected legitimate operations}}{\# \text{ of legitimate operations}}$



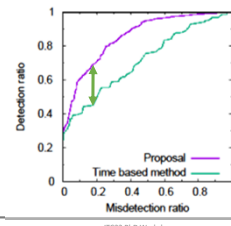
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## Result

- **Detected 72.3% anomalous operations with 20.1% misdetections**
- **More higher detection ratio than the time based method**
  - Based on the AUC
  - Accurately estimated the states that cooking stoves tend to be used



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## Conclusion

- **Modeled home IoT traffic based on users' in-home activities**
  - Defined by state transition model from device operation and sensor data
  - Calculating the transition probability and the operation probability of each state
  - Estimate the current state from the learned model and current observations
- **Demonstrated estimation accuracy by anomaly detection**
  - More higher detection ratio than the time based method
    - Detected 72.3% anomalous operations with 20.1% misdetections
    - Used dataset collected in a real home
- **[Future work]**
  - Evaluate the case that combining our model and the method using the operation sequences
  - Evaluate the detection results of other devices
    - Heater, air conditioner, lighting, fan, washing machine, TV