



UPPSALA
UNIVERSITET



DATA GENERATION AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

FOR INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEMS IN THE
INTERNET OF THINGS

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THE INTERNET OF THINGS

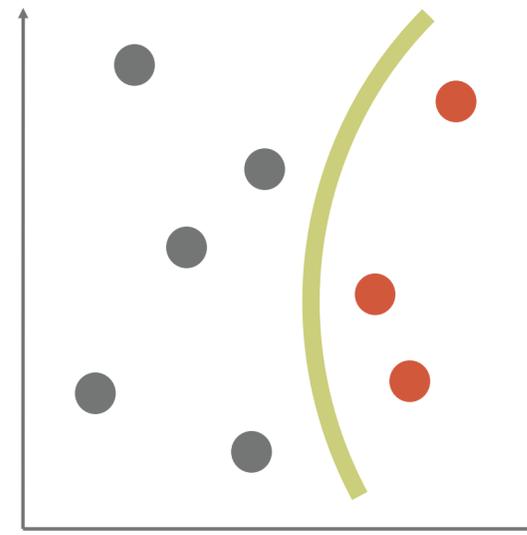
- ▶ Monitor and control an environment or process using multiple (wireless) sensors and actuators.
- ▶ Multiple possibly competing actors offering individual services.
- ▶ Often shared communication and computing infrastructures.

- ▶ IoT is target of attacks which severely impact privacy, robustness, performance and businesses of critical importance.
- ▶ Data-driven Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS): attacks and anomalies are detected and learned from previous examples.

DATA-DRIVEN INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEMS



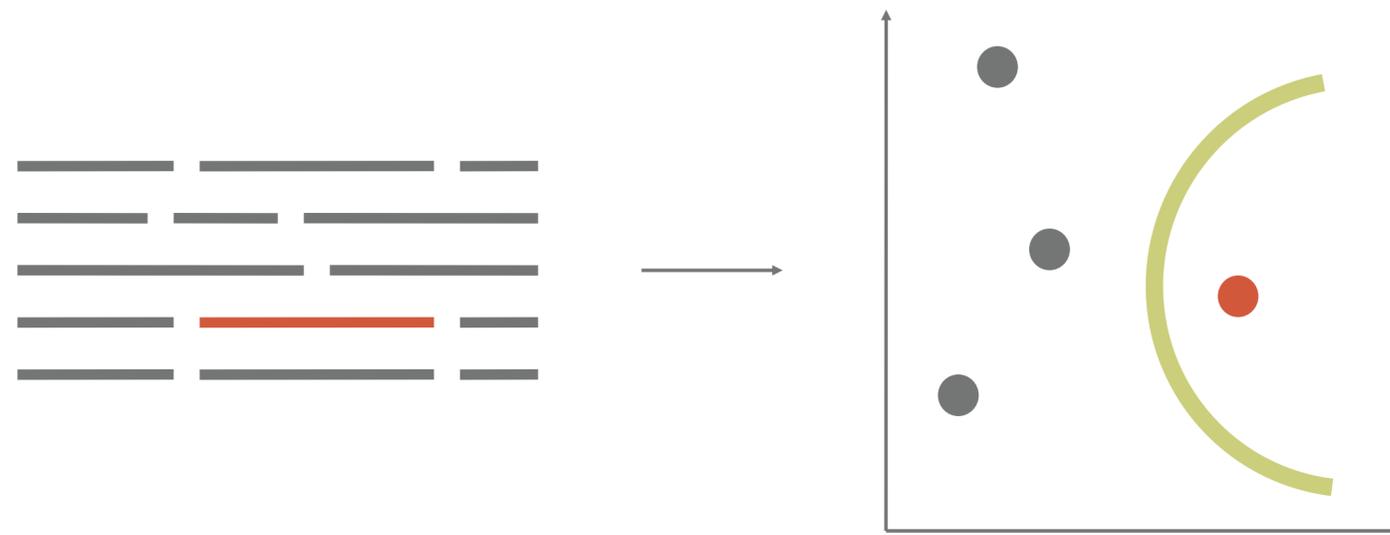
training data



classifier

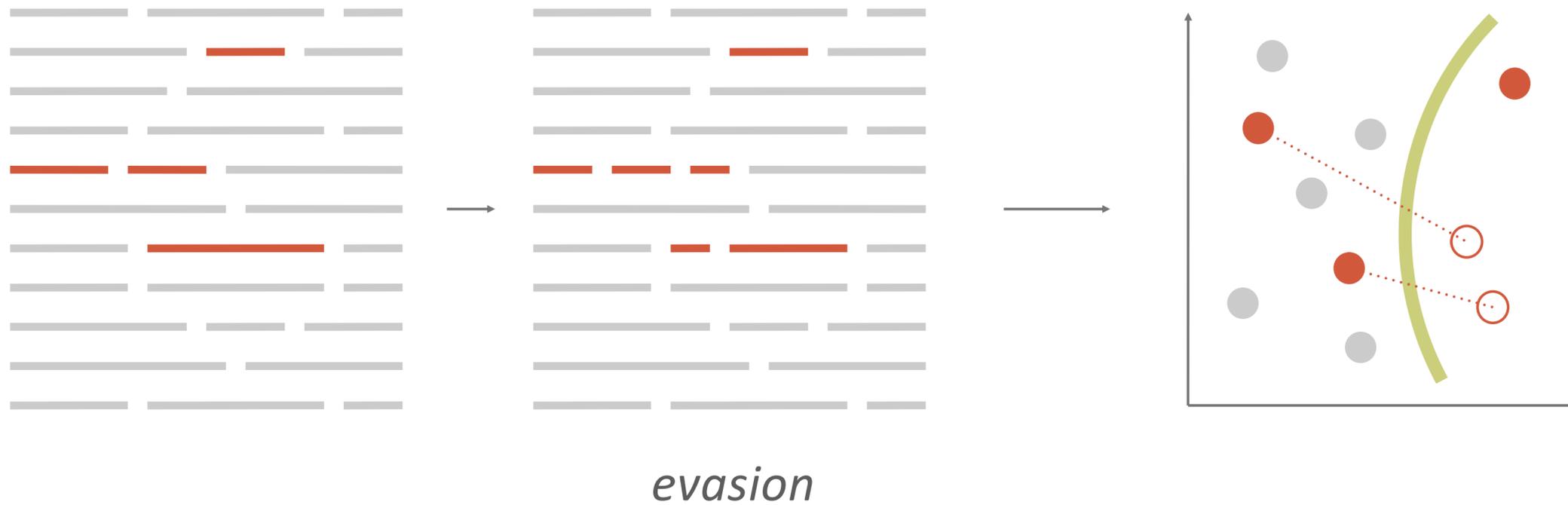
DATA-DRIVEN INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEMS

- ▶ Data availability Challenge: classification only as good as the data used to train



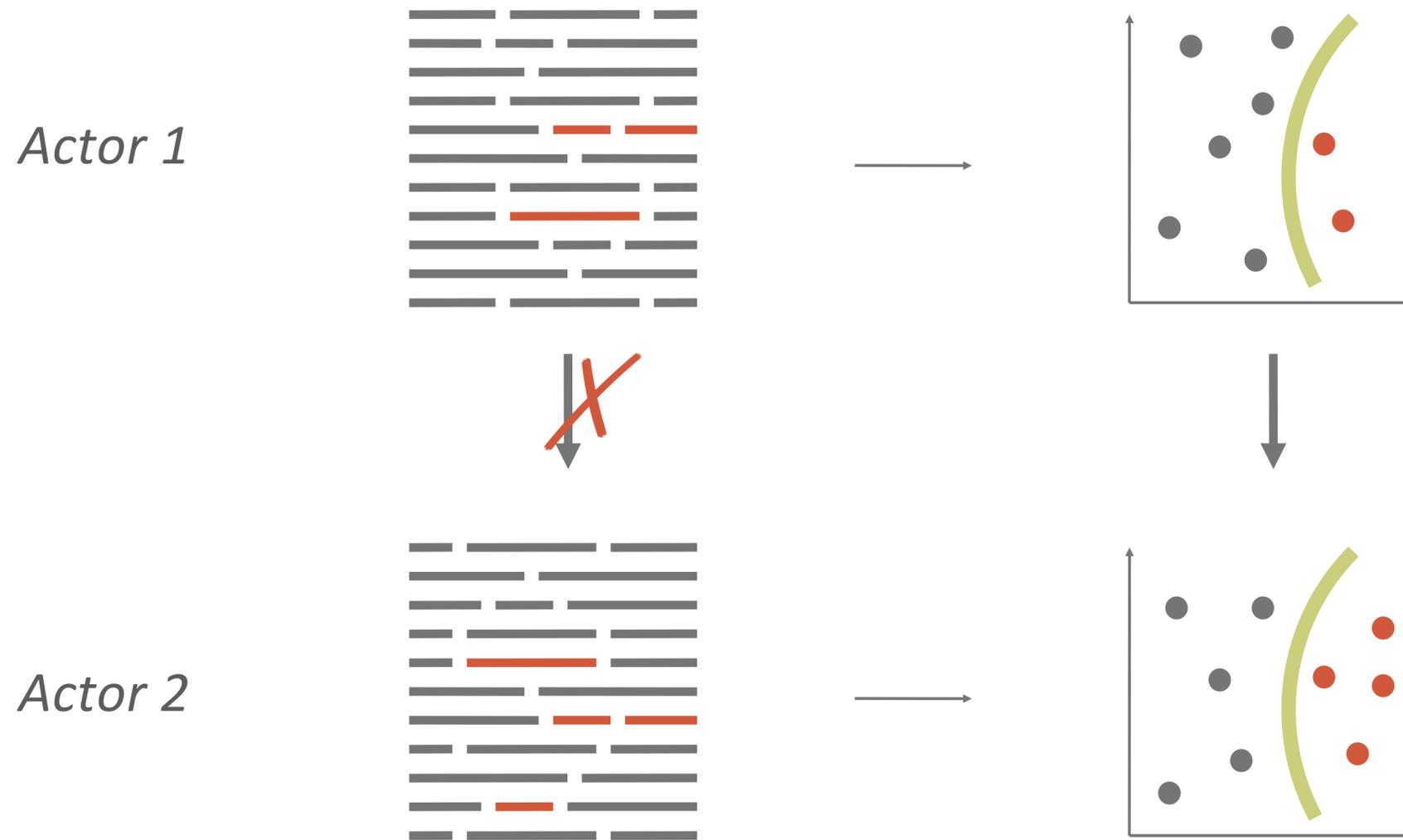
ADAPTIVE ADVERSARIES

- ▶ Robustness Challenge: small variations of the attack can evade the classifier



PRIVATE KNOWLEDGE SHARING

- Privacy Challenge: don't reveal attacks that were used in the training set

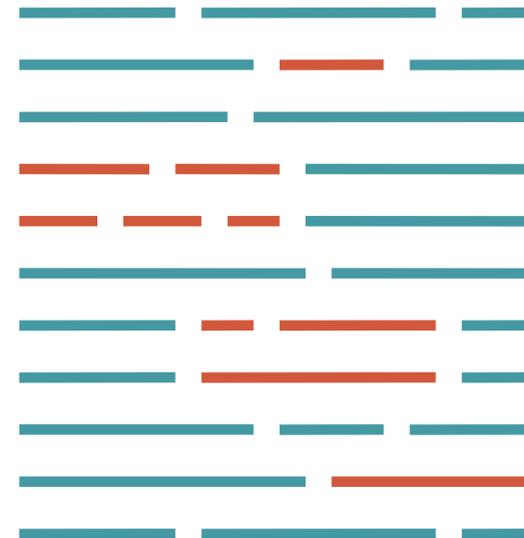


GOAL 1: DATA GENERATION

► Testbed and Simulation

Attack implementations
Attack variations

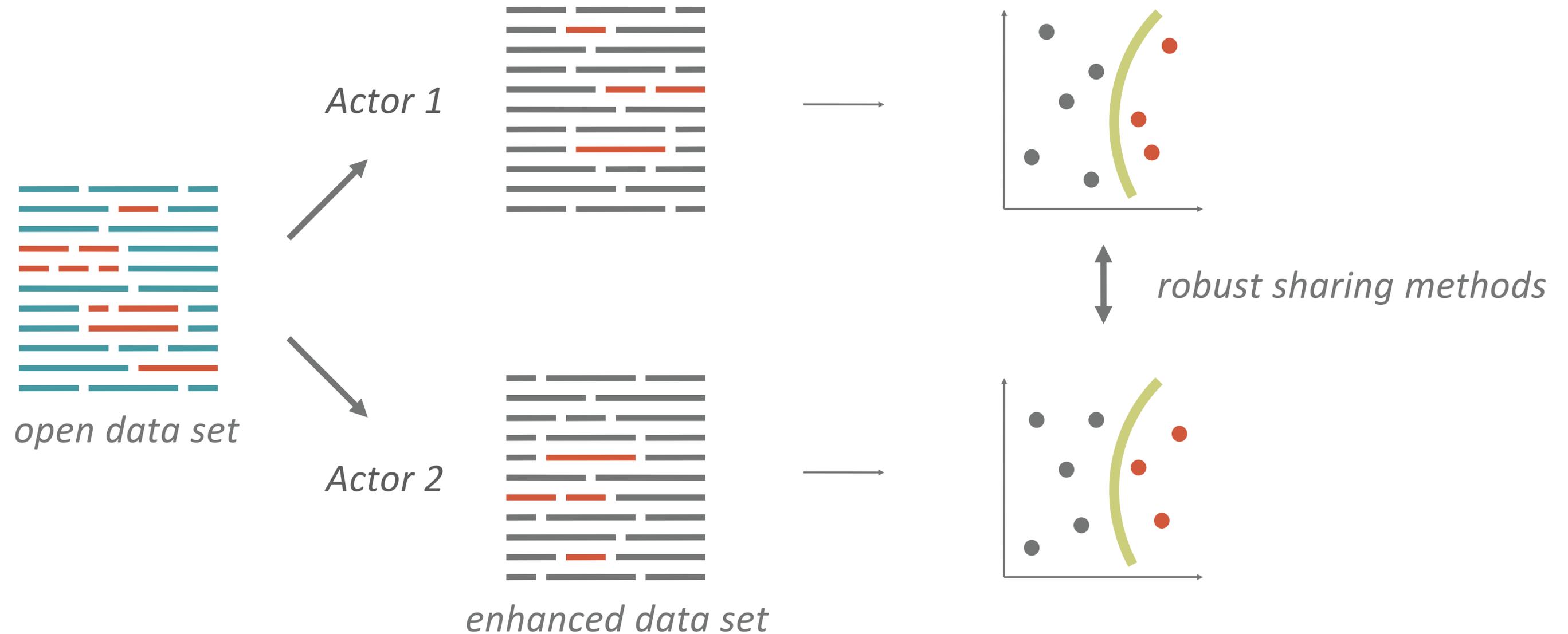
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open data sets

GOAL 2: PRIVATE KNOWLEDGE SHARING

- ▶ Transfer learning and Federated learning



CONTACT

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