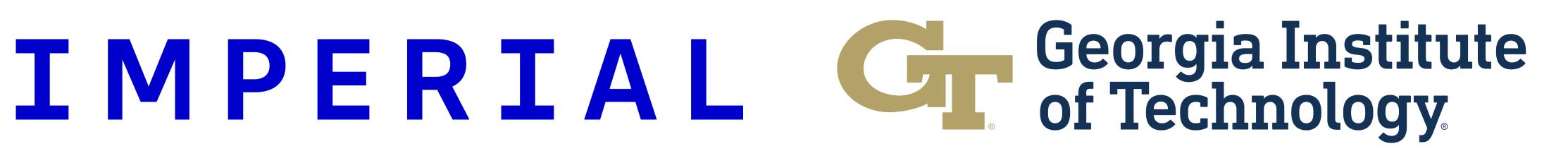
# Evaluating Machine Learning-Based IoT Device Identification Models for Security Applications

Eman Maali, Omar Alrawi, and Julie McCann



Images source: https://www.intuz.com/blog/iot-applications-in-smart-warehouse-management



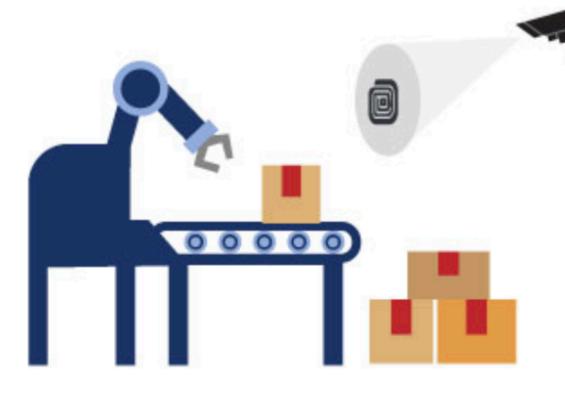


### Network Operator

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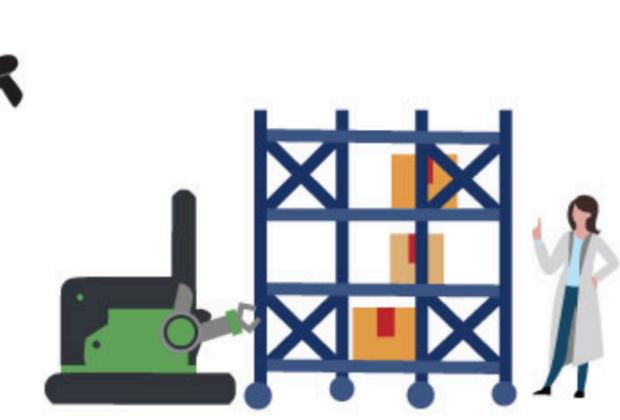
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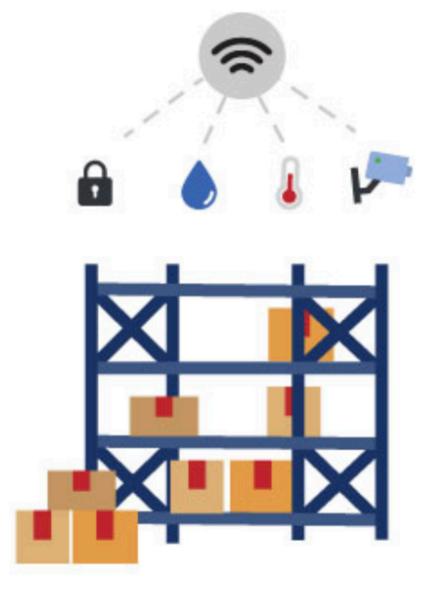
Automated items tracking

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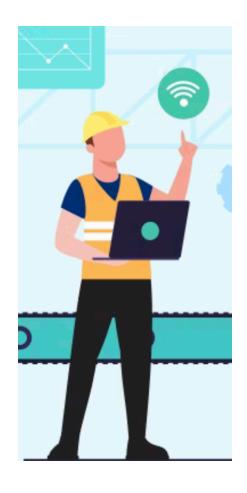
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Storage racks moved by robots



Smart warehouse maintenance

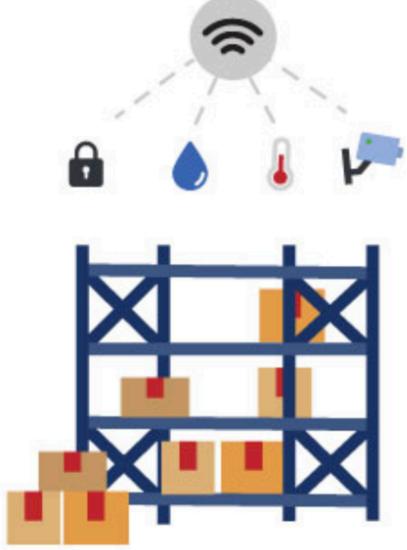


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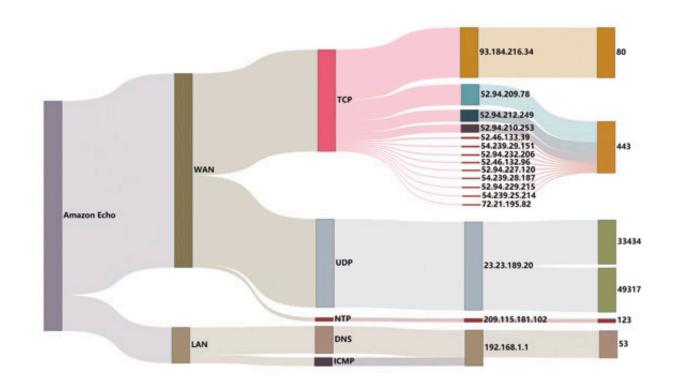


What IoT device identification models are currently available?

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## Static/Rule Based

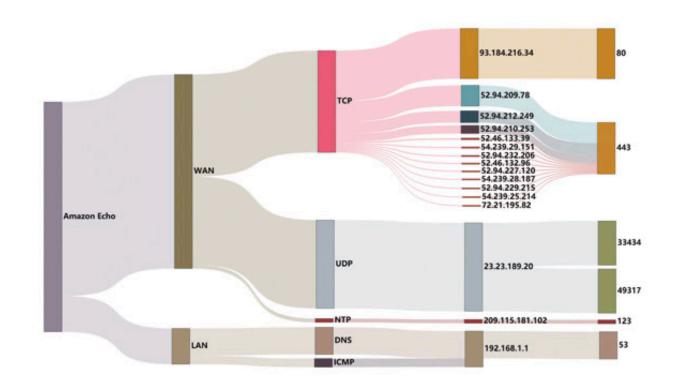
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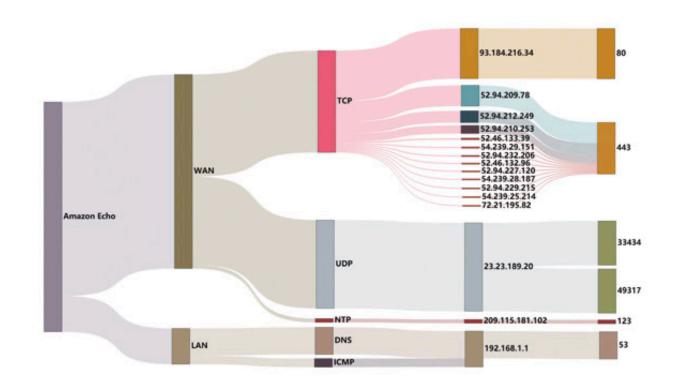




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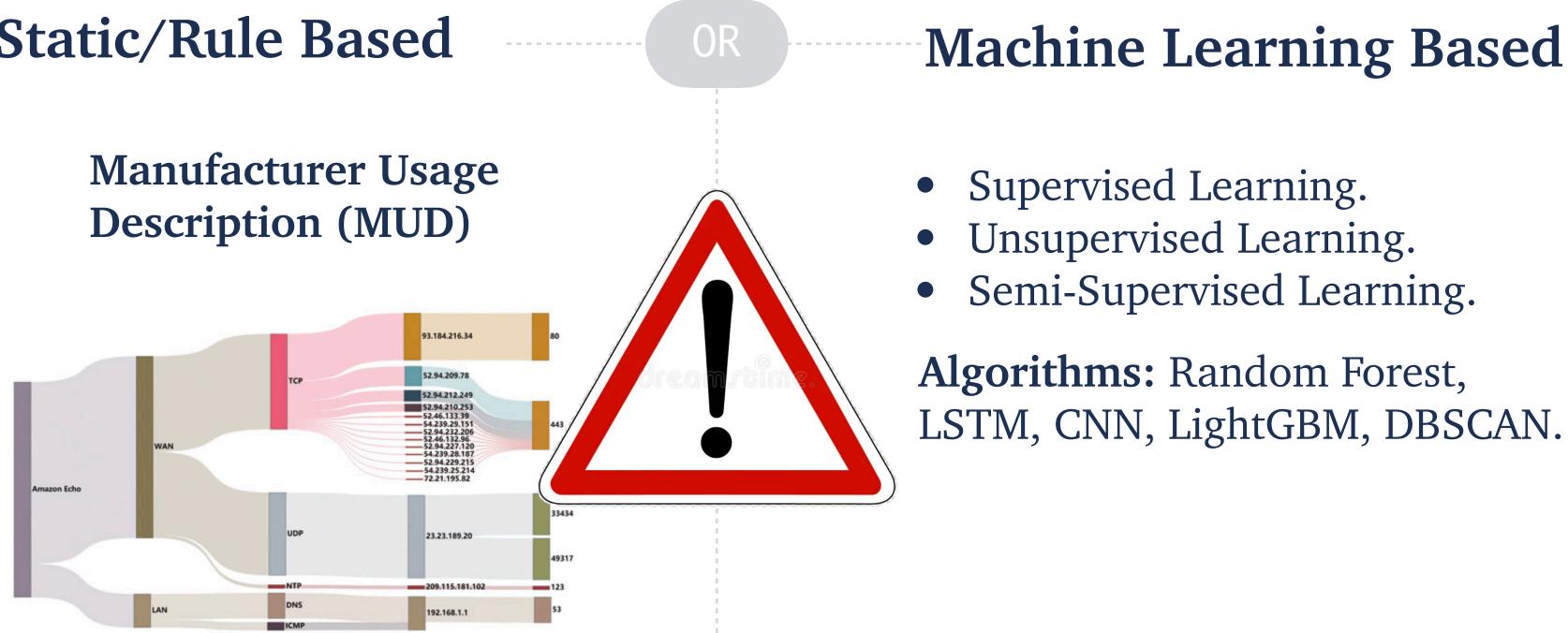
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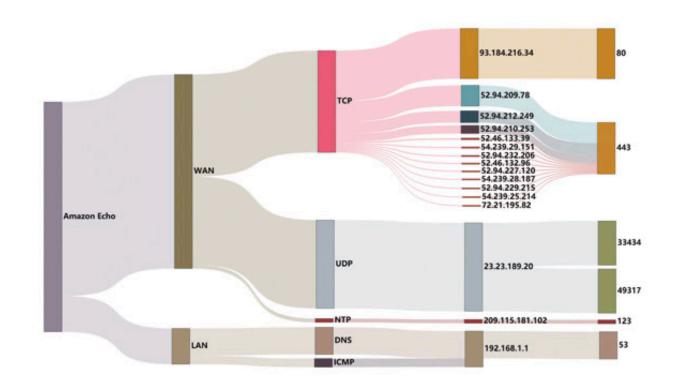




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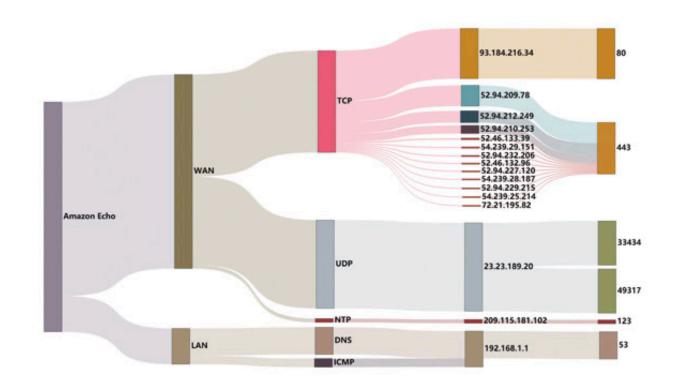
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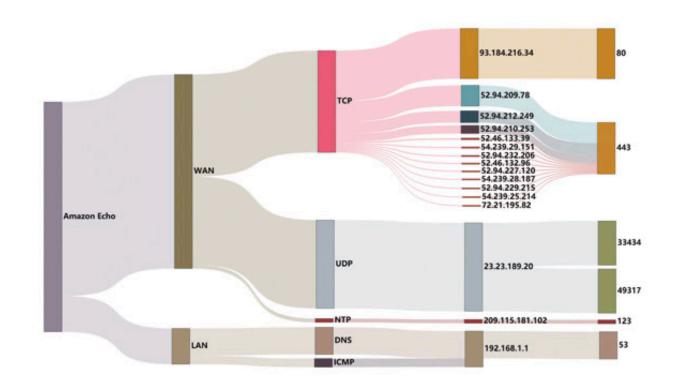
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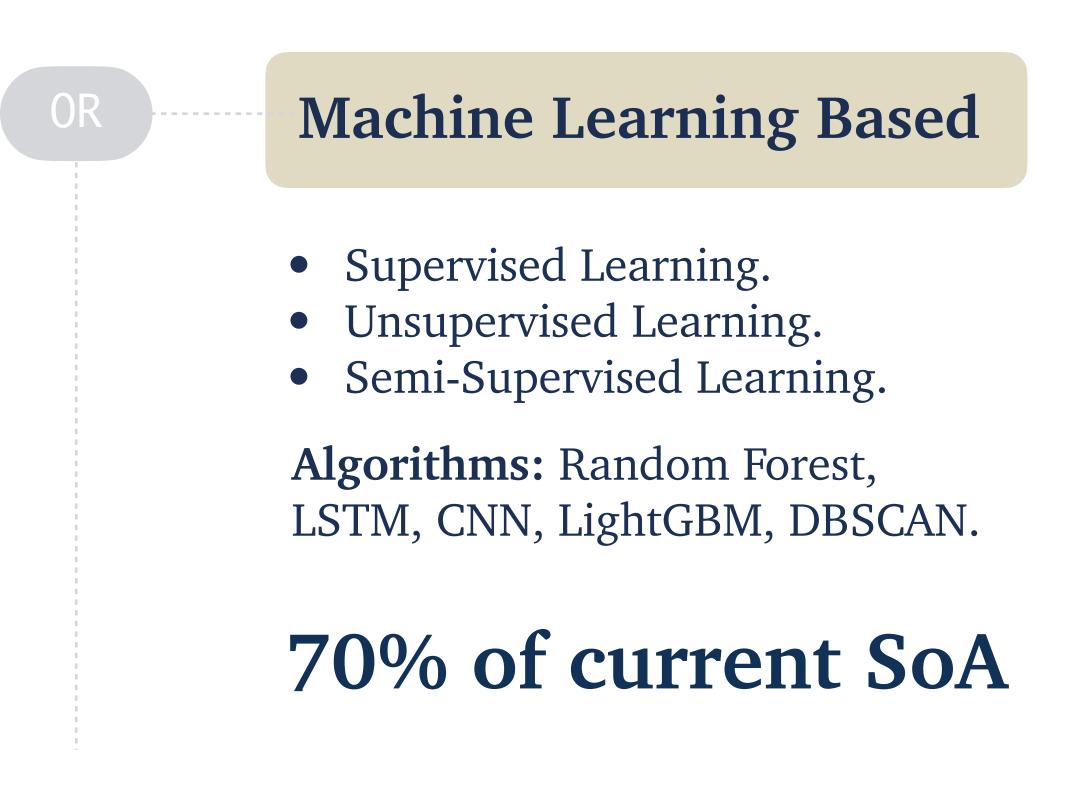
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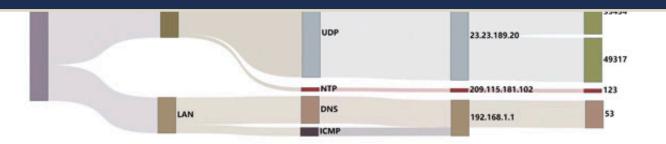
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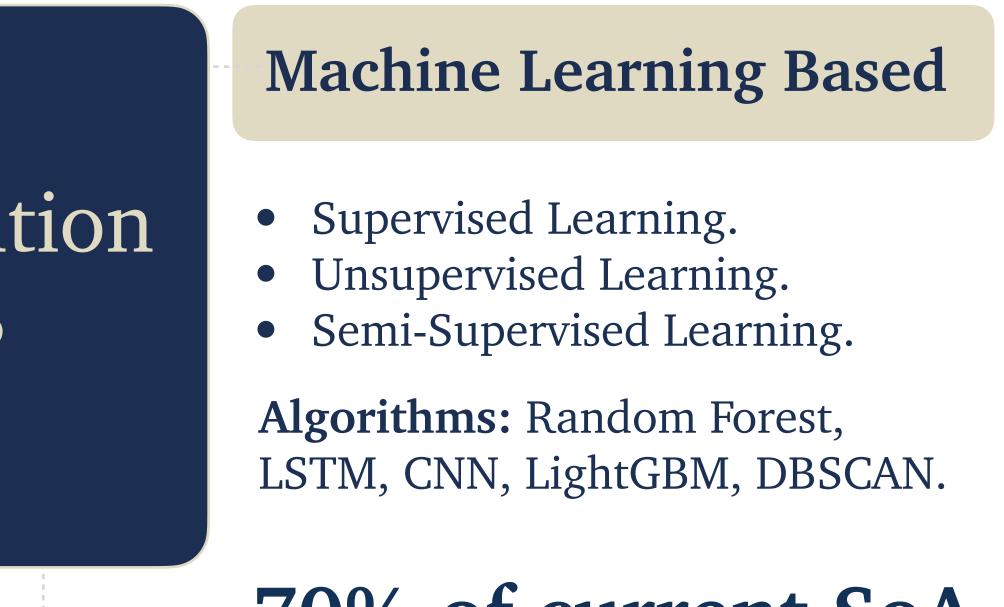


## What IoT device identification models are currently available?

# Can IoT device identification models be deployed?



Evaluating Machine Learning-Based IoT Device Identification Models for Security Applications



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**Practicality Definition and Attributes** 

## **Practicality Definition and Attributes**

The model's capability to ensure robust and reliable IoT device identification across different operational modes, deployment environments, and network conditions.

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  - What network conditions must a solution consider?

3

## What attributes define practicality in ML-based models?

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- Generalisation and Robustness
- Stability Over Time
- Model Scalability
- Data Efficiency

- Deployment Compatibility
- Cost Metric
- Ethics and Societal Impact
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Deploying a solution that can be generalised across different environments/configurations simultaneously with robustness in performance and stability over time.

- Deployment Compatibility
- Cost Metric
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## What generalise, robustness and stability over time mean in IoT environments?

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Defintion

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Attributes

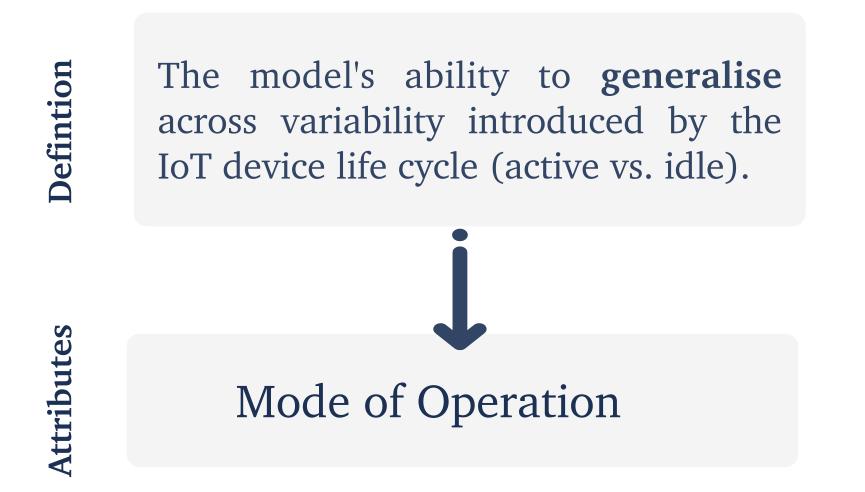
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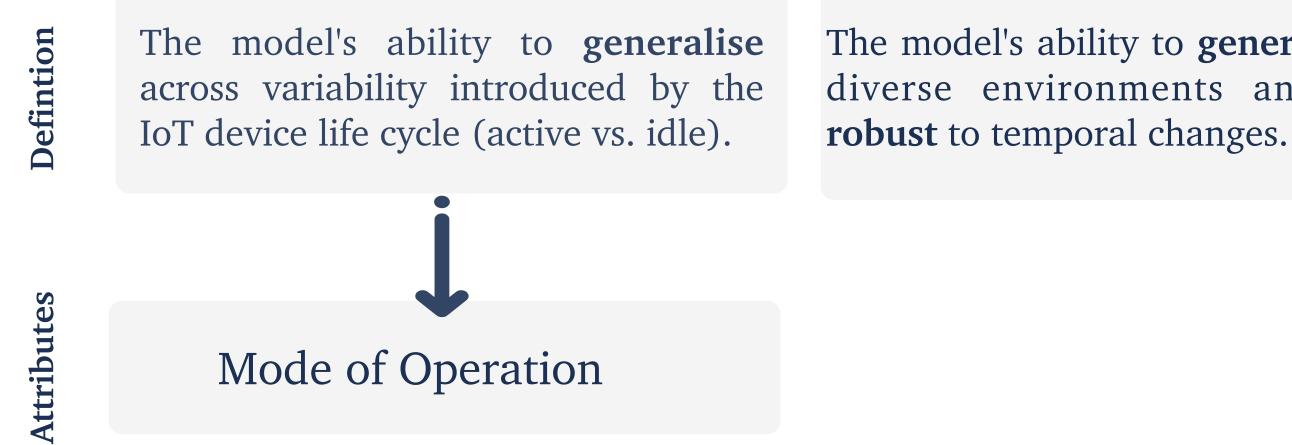
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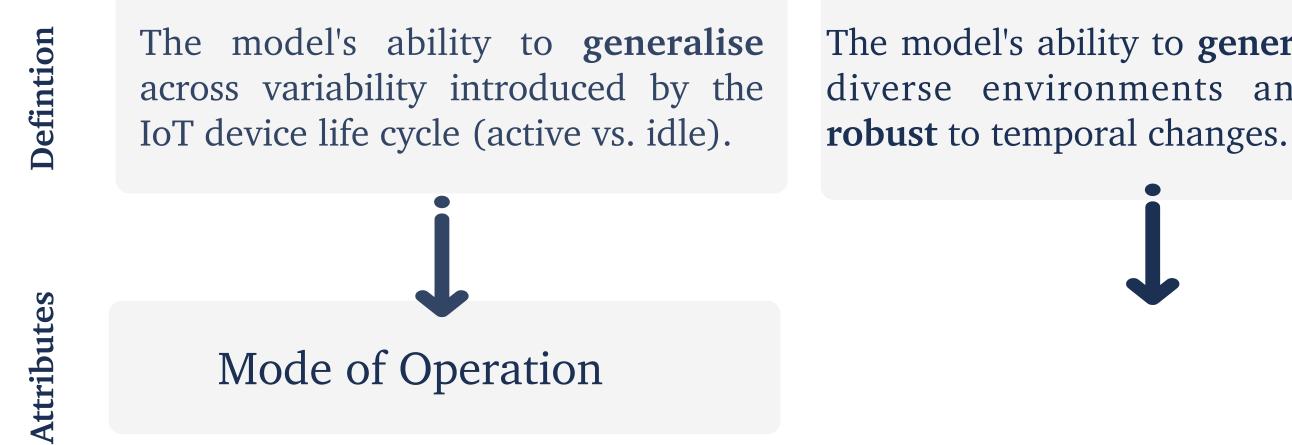
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Evaluating Machine Learning-Based IoT Device Identification Models for Security Applications

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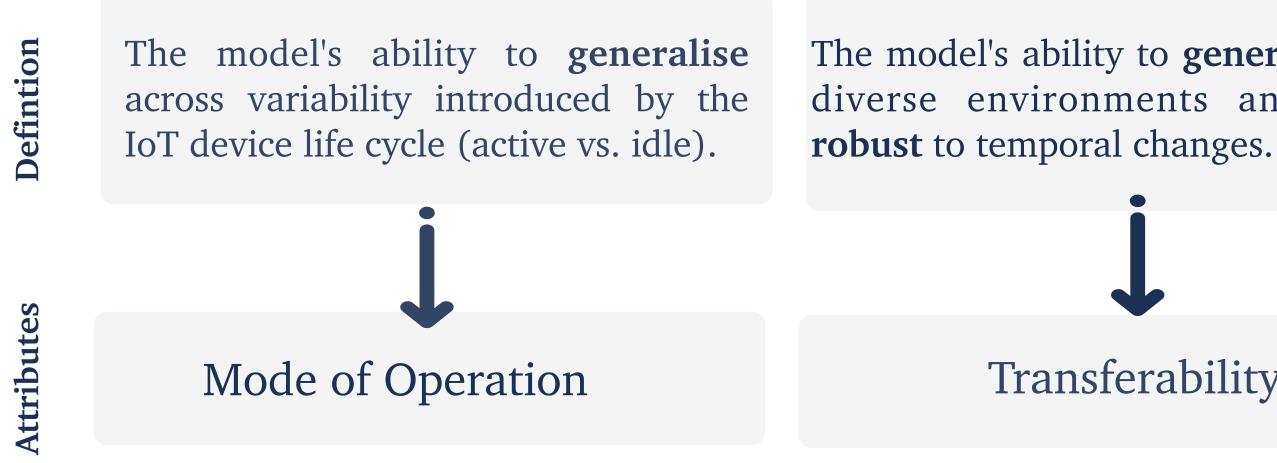


Evaluating Machine Learning-Based IoT Device Identification Models for Security Applications

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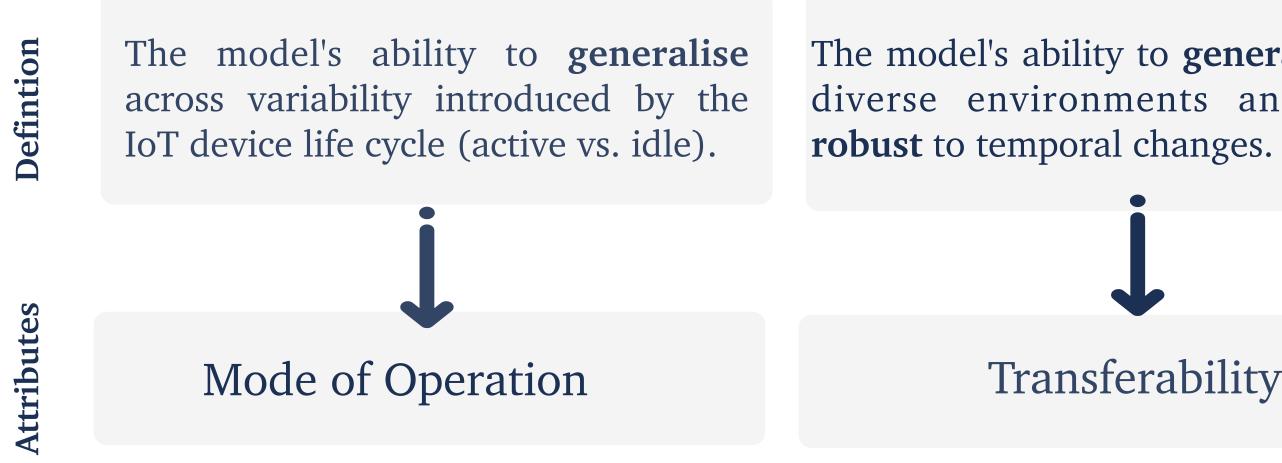


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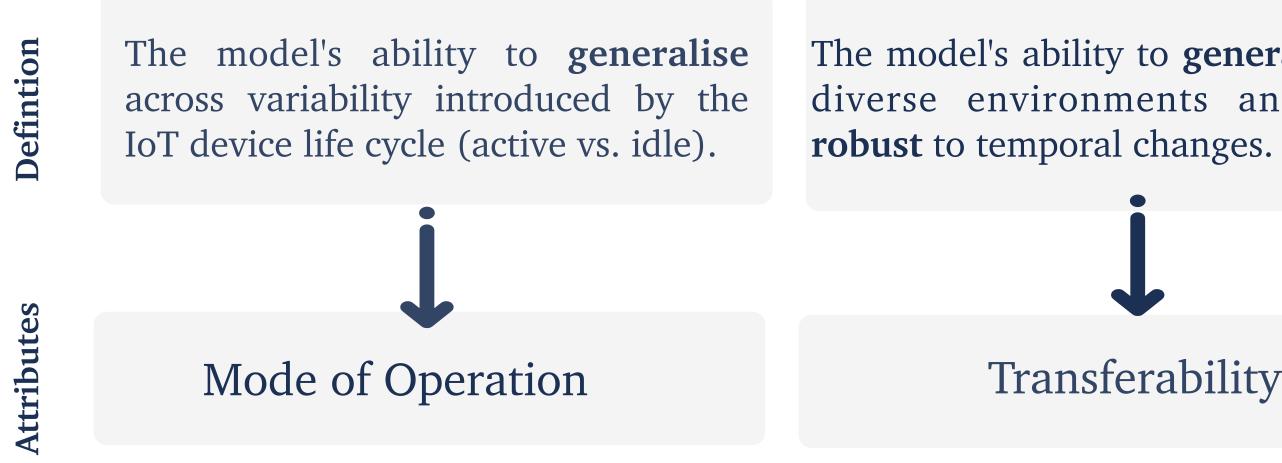
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The model's ability to maintain **robust** performance across various network conditions and sampling rates.

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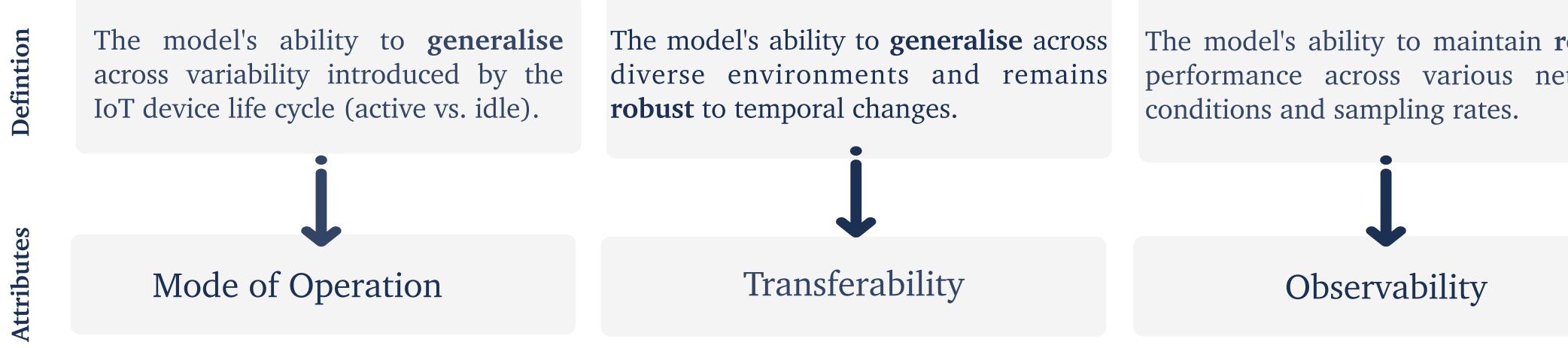
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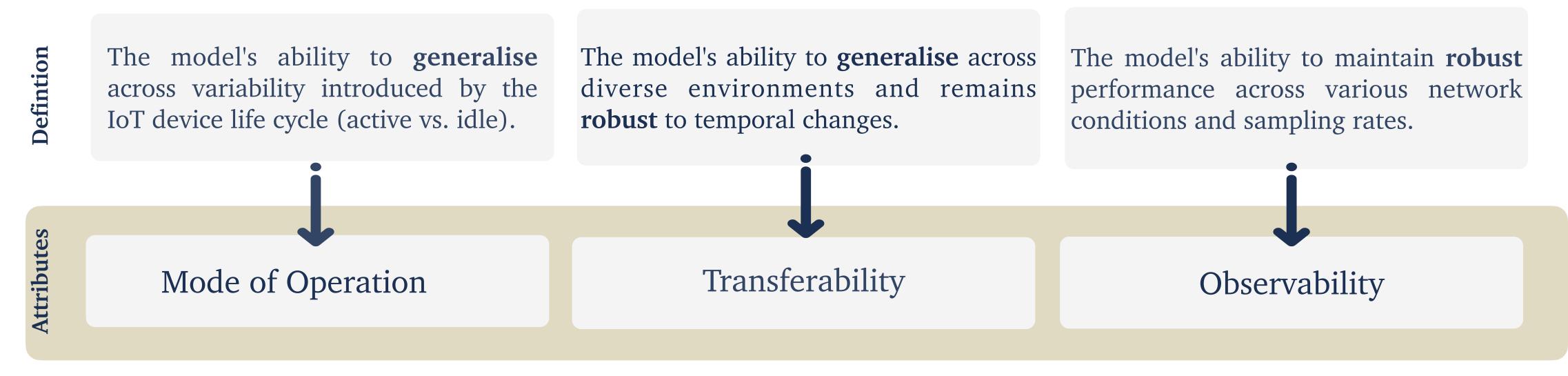
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IoT Identification Problem

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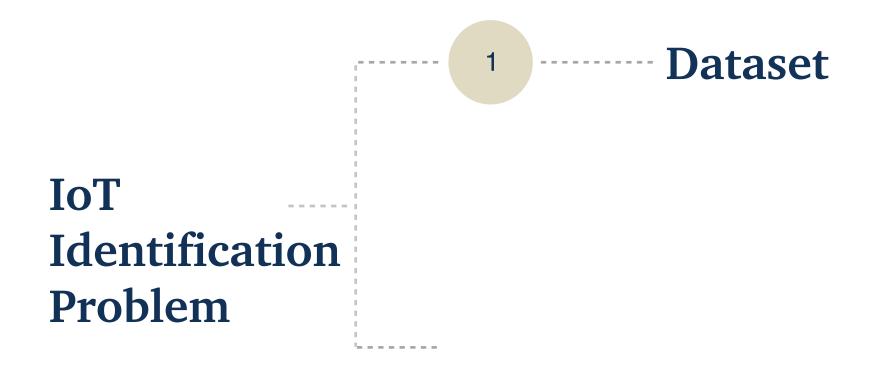
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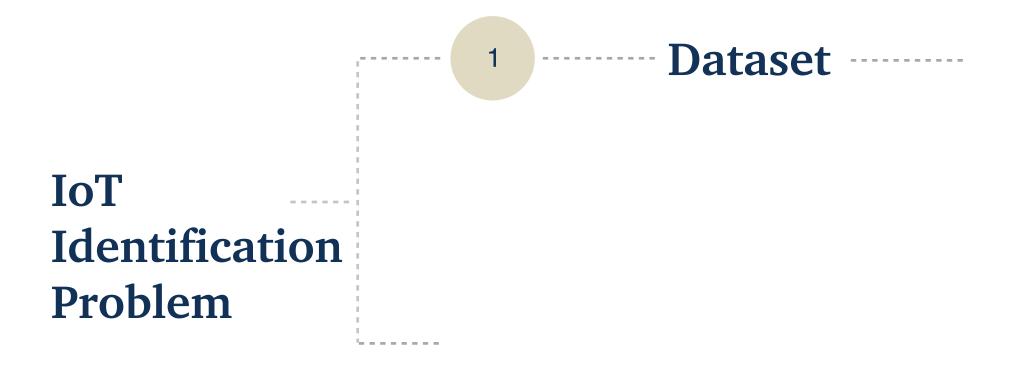
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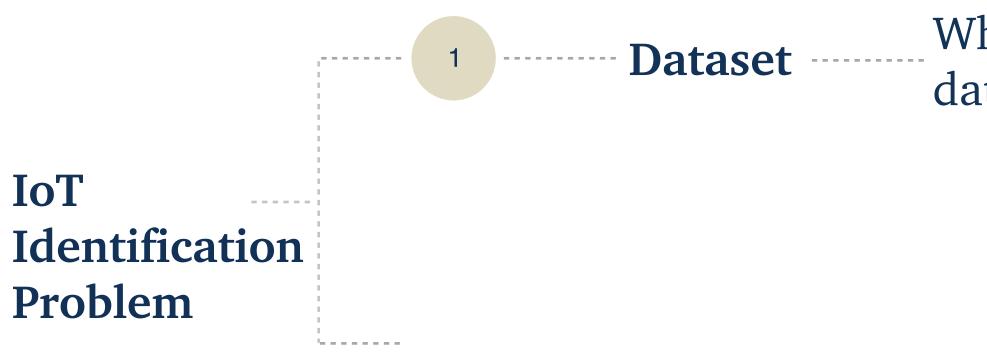
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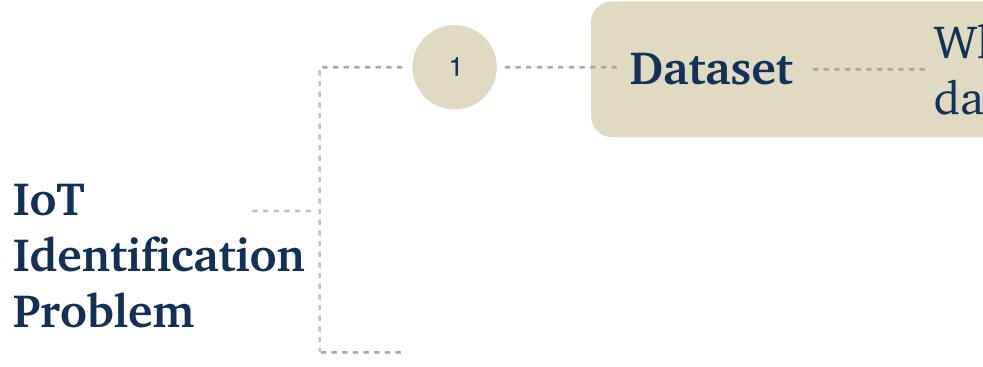
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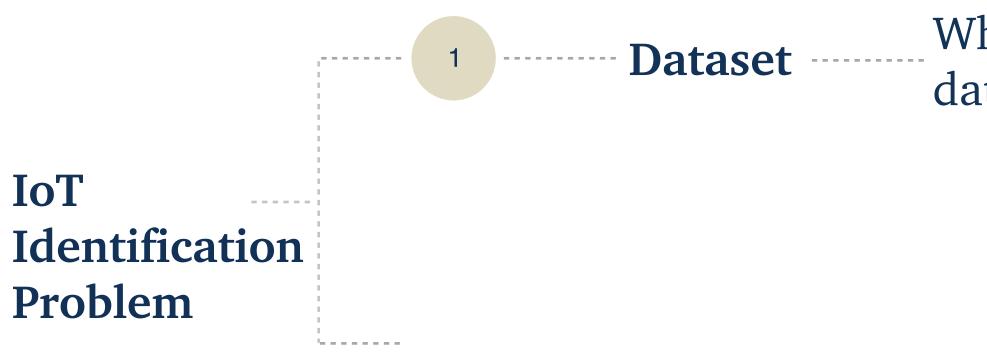
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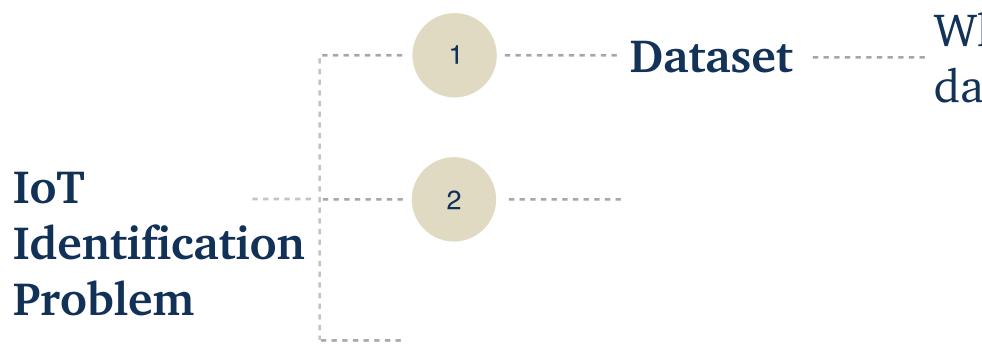
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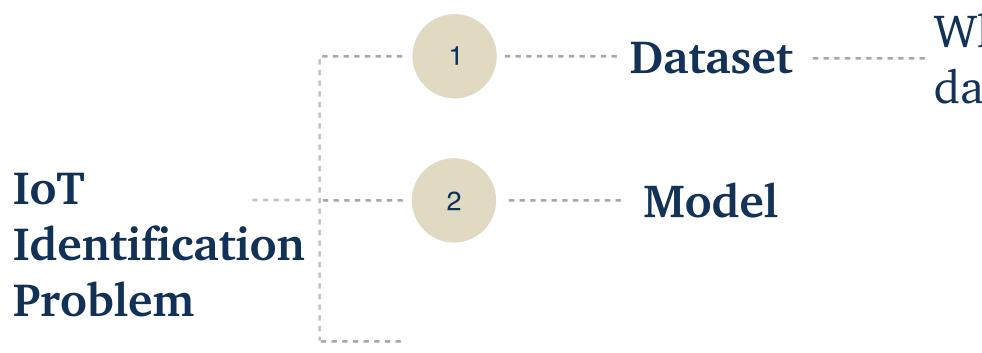
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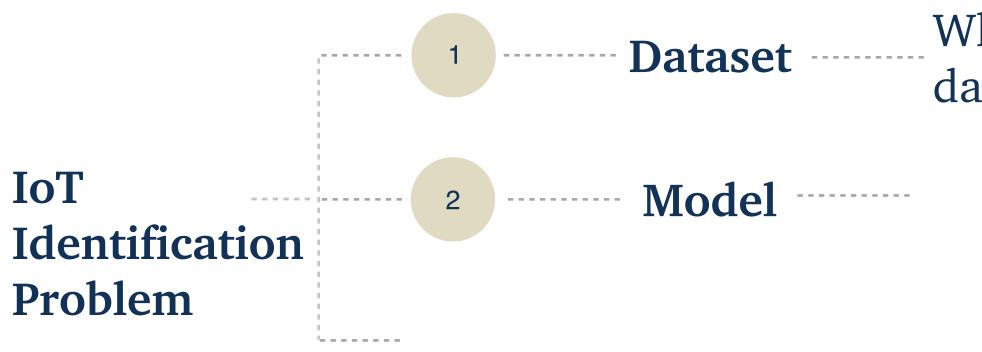
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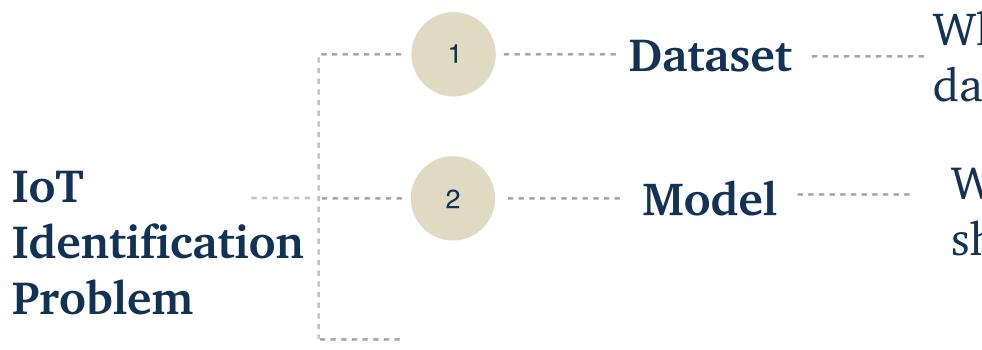
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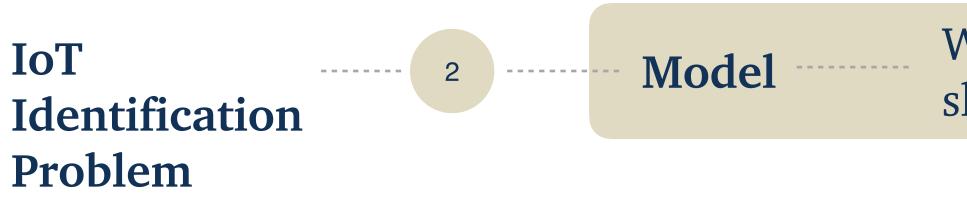
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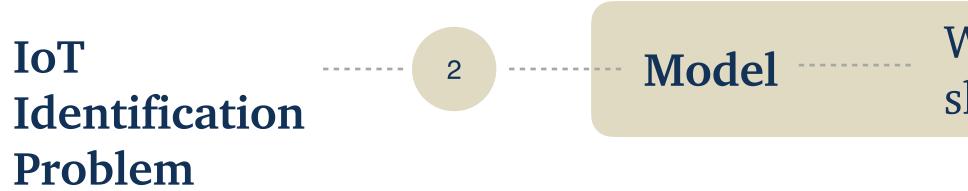
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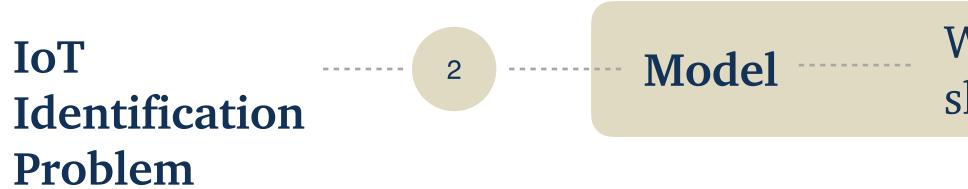


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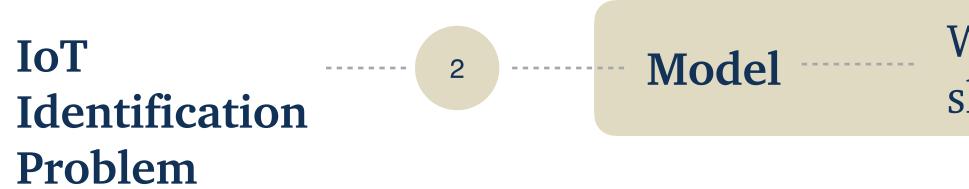




IoT identification.

#### Evaluating Machine Learning-Based IoT Device Identification Models for Security Applications

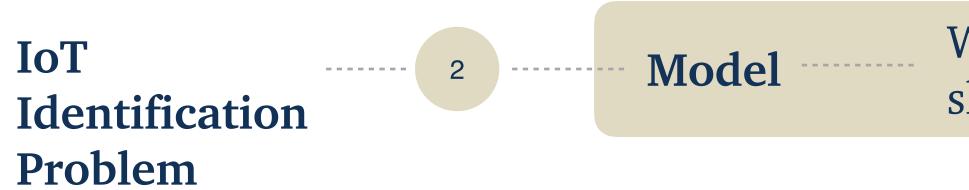
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# **96** Papers 200 Papers

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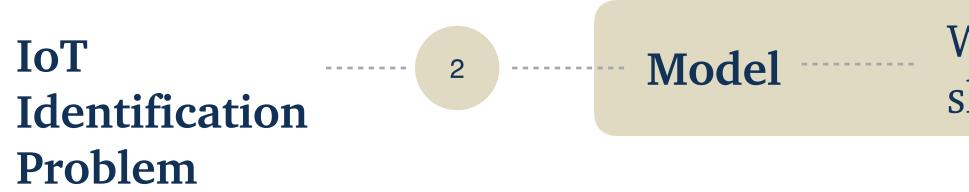


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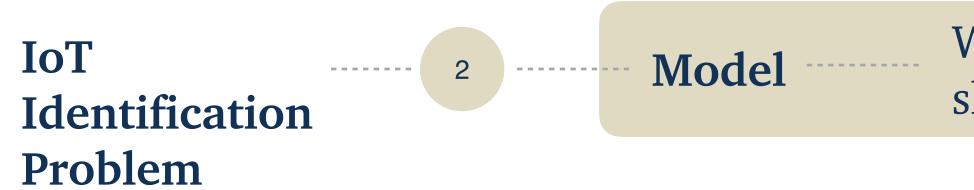


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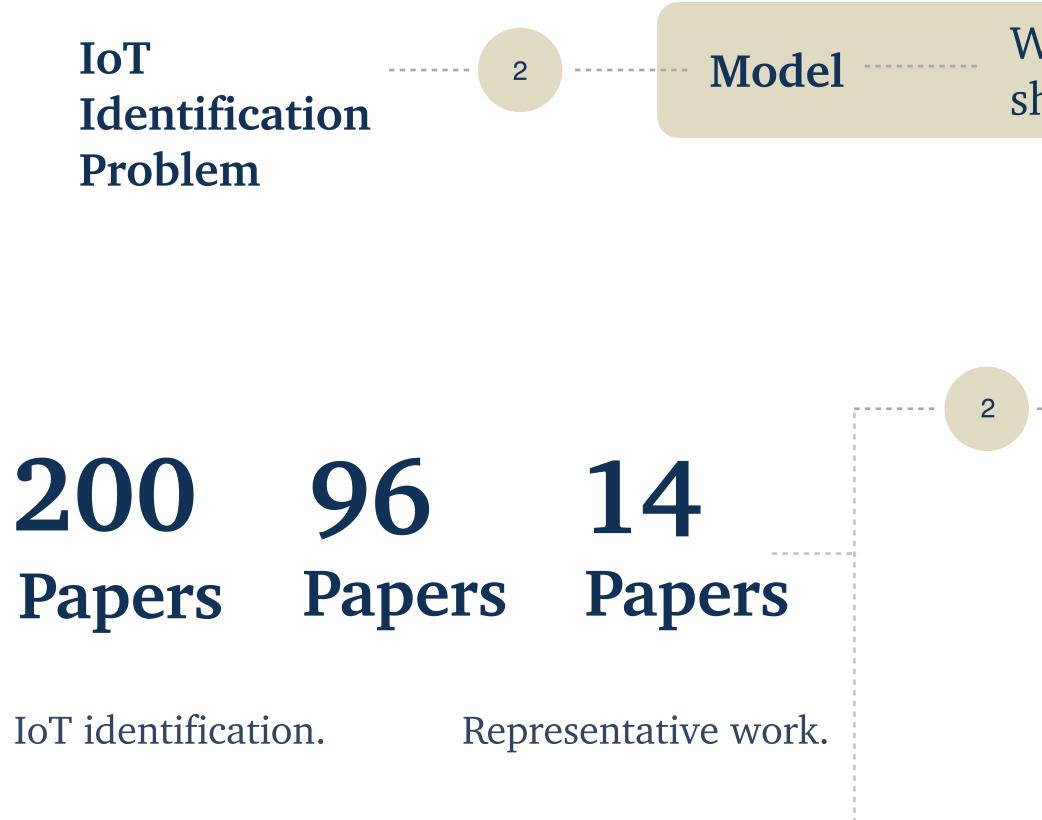




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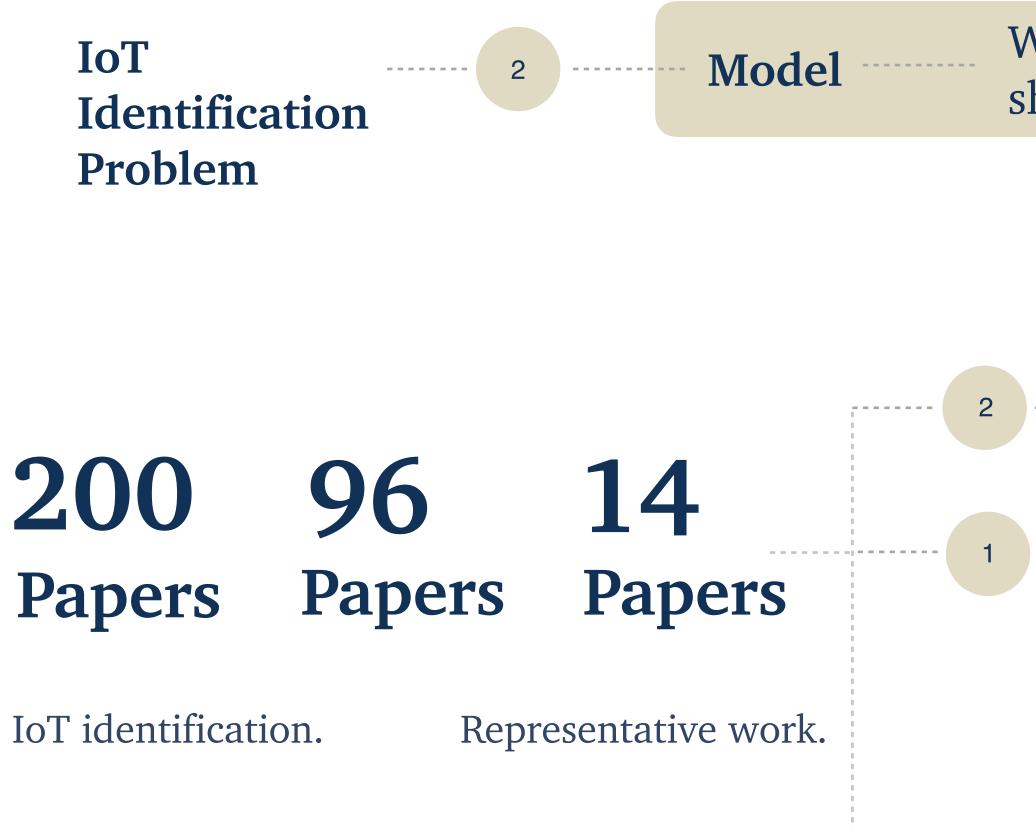
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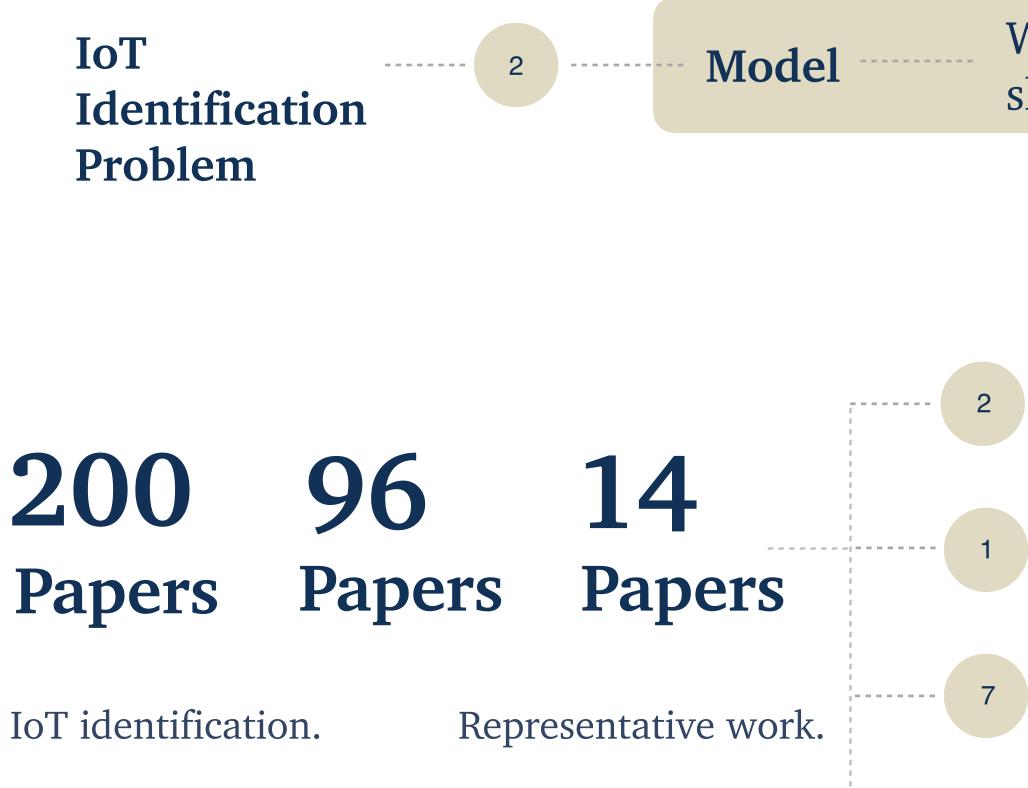
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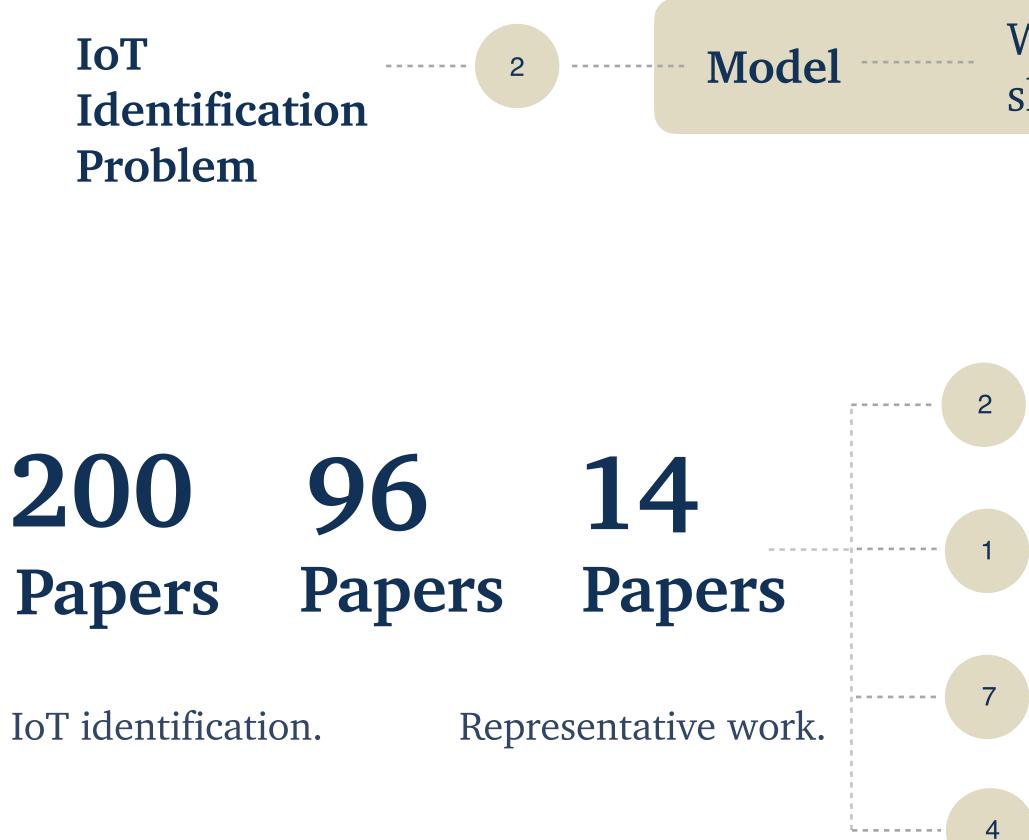
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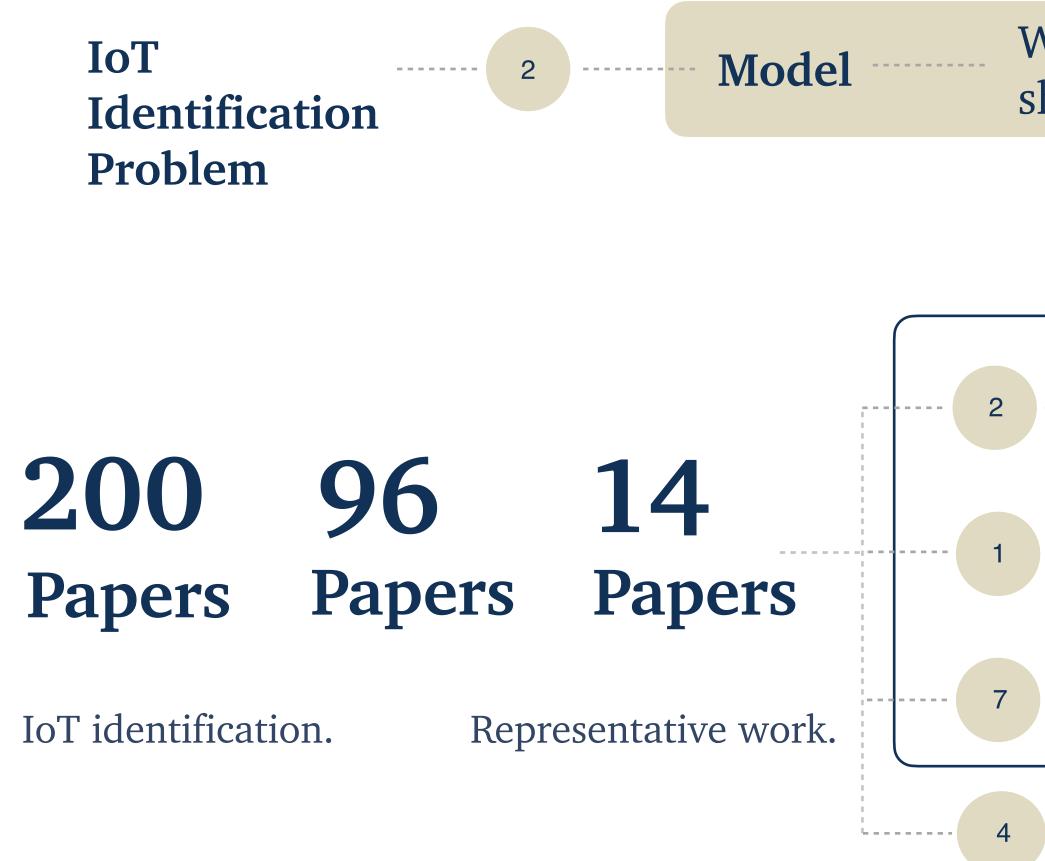
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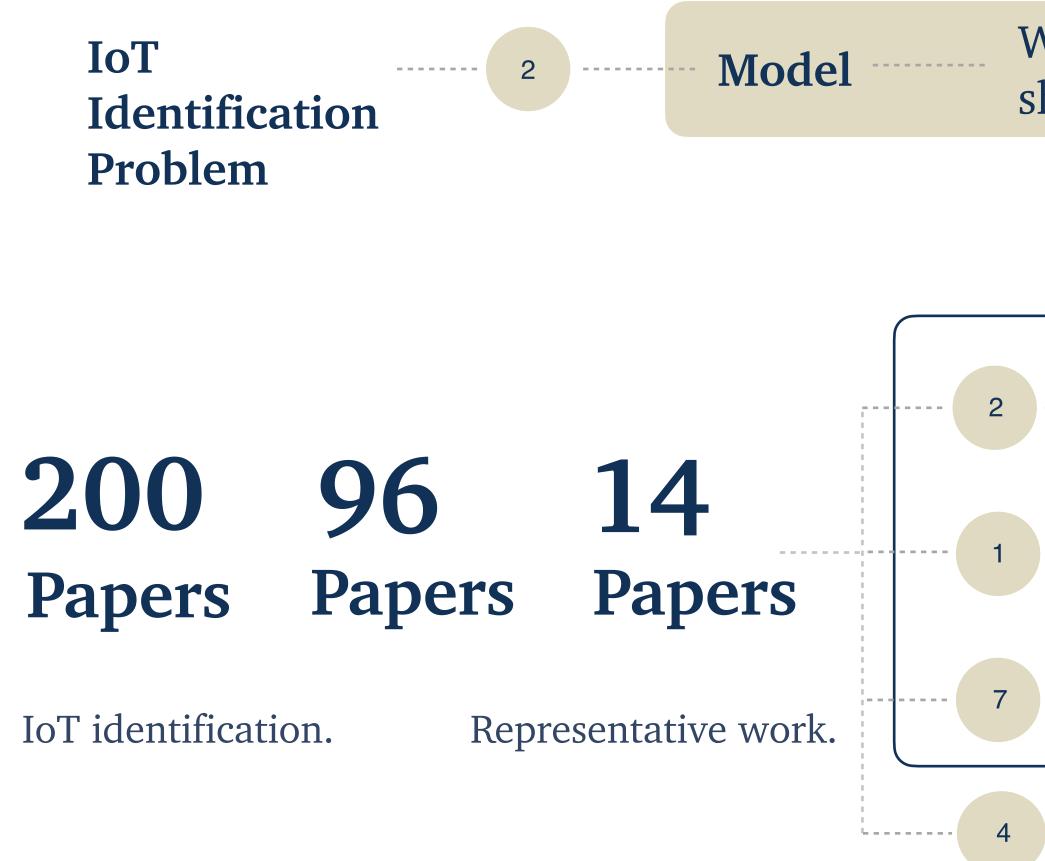
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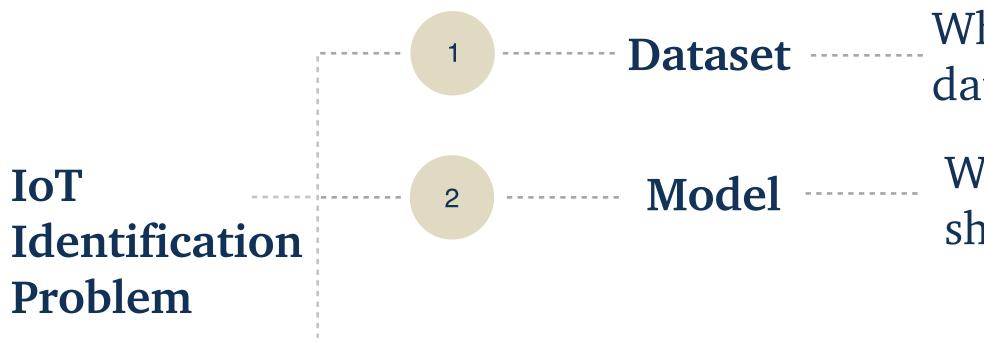
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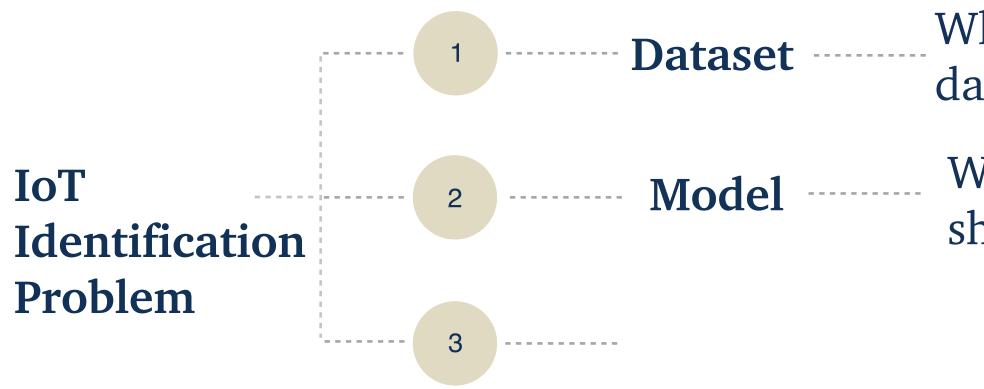
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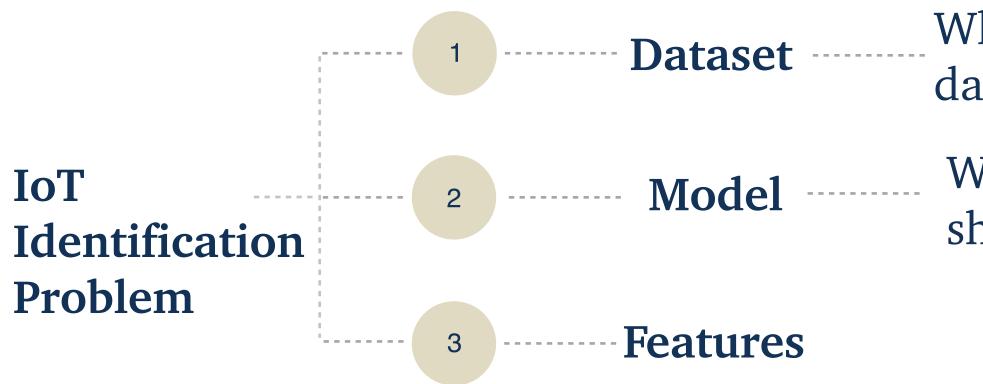
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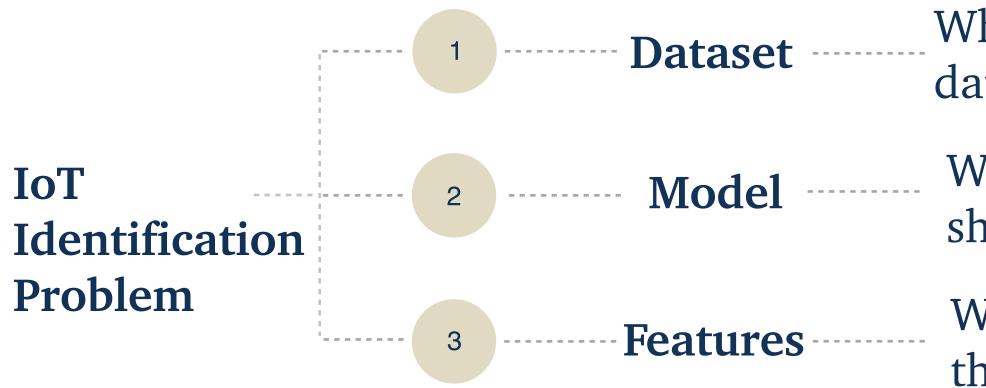
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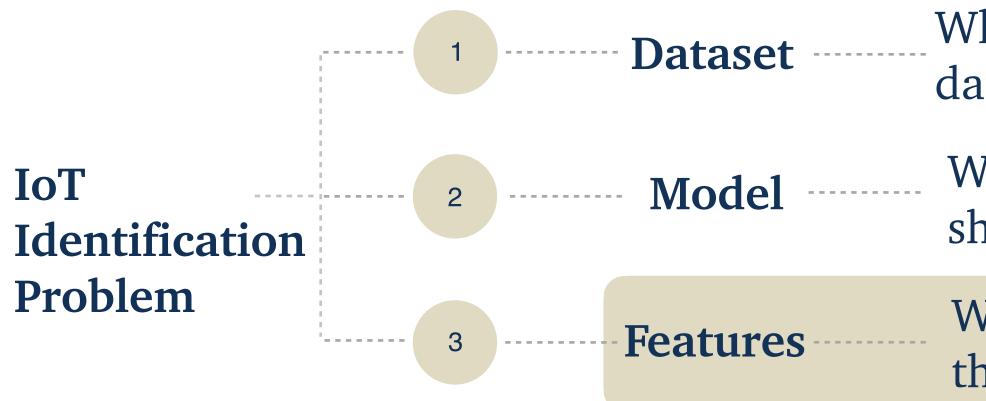
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## What is the experimental setup for practicality evaluation and attributes?

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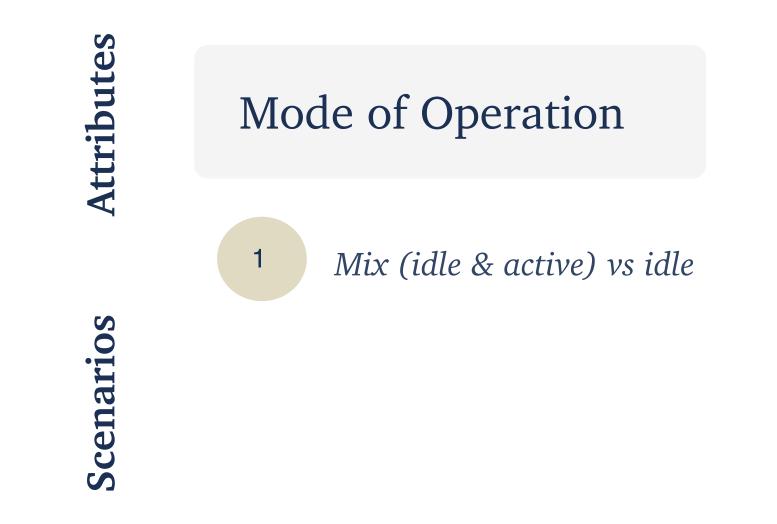
Attributes

Mode of Operation

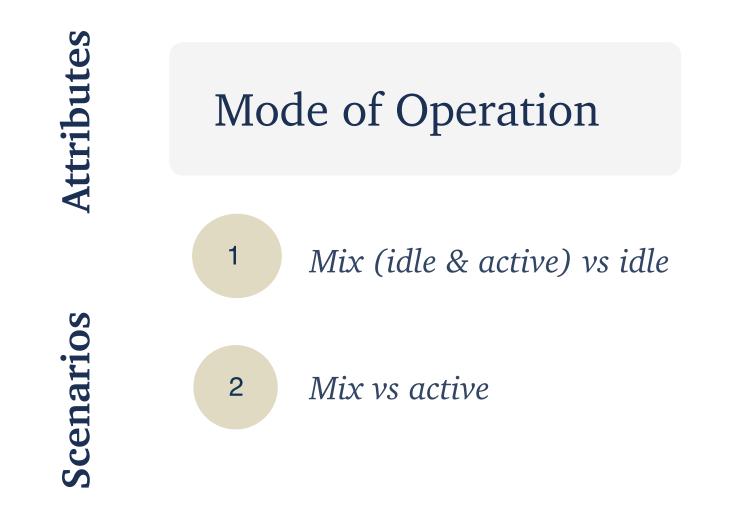
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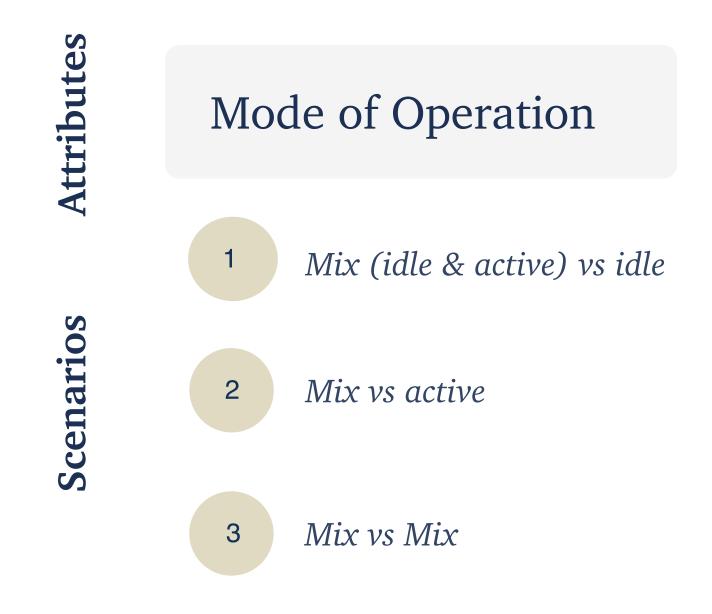
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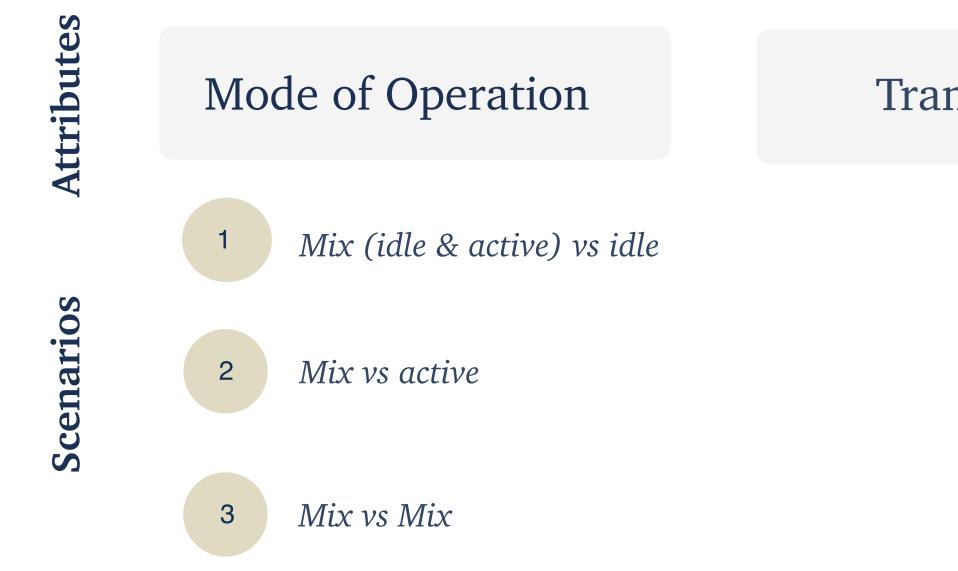
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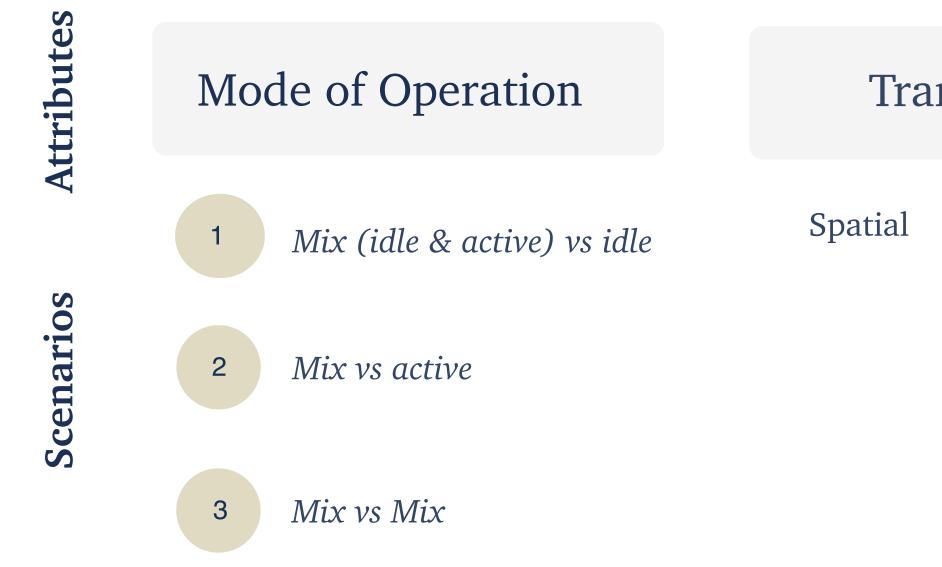
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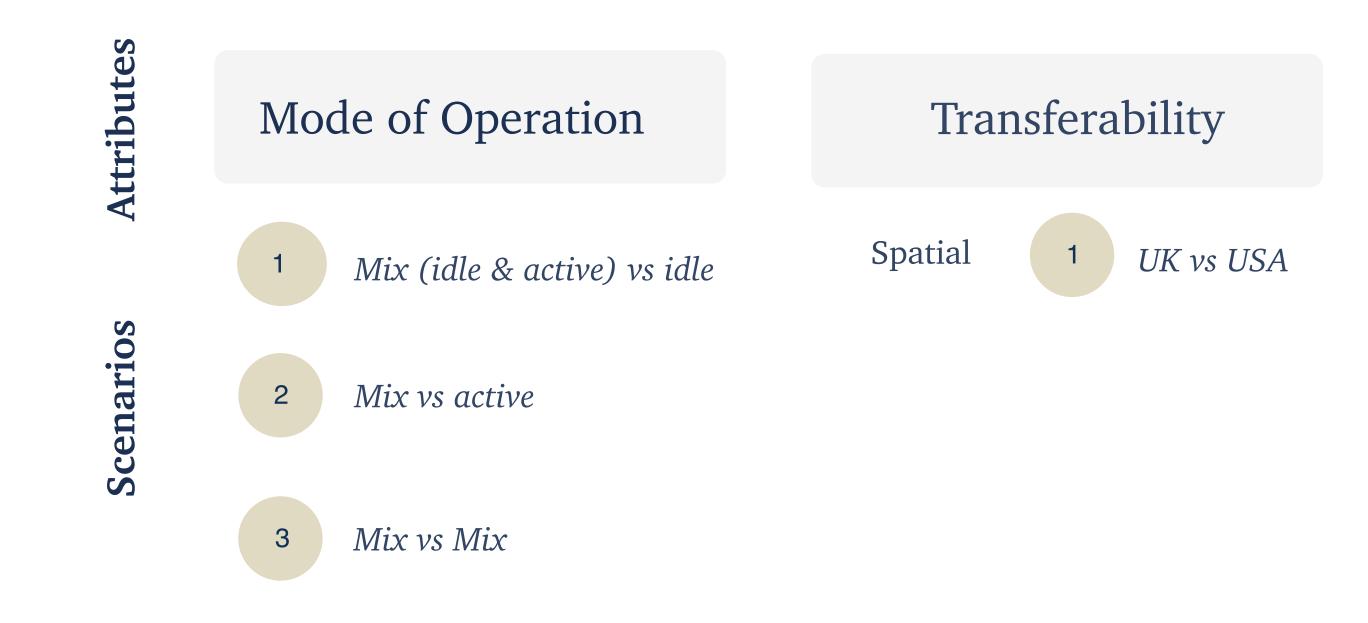
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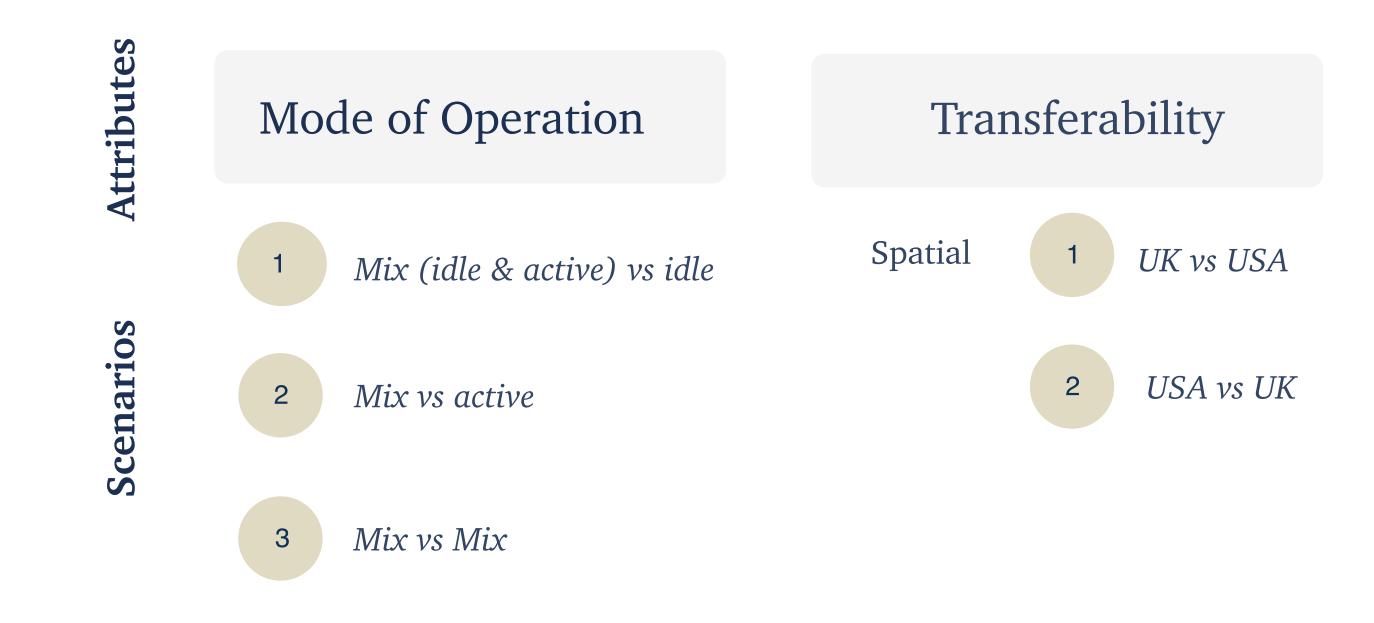
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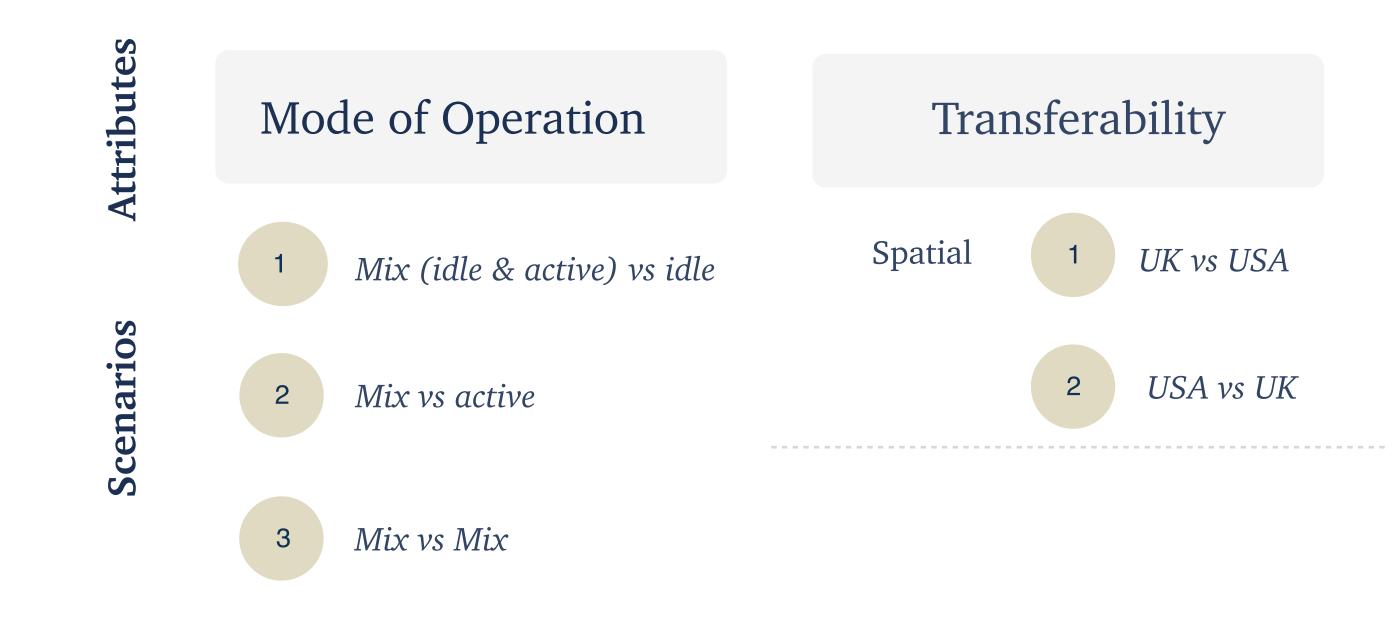


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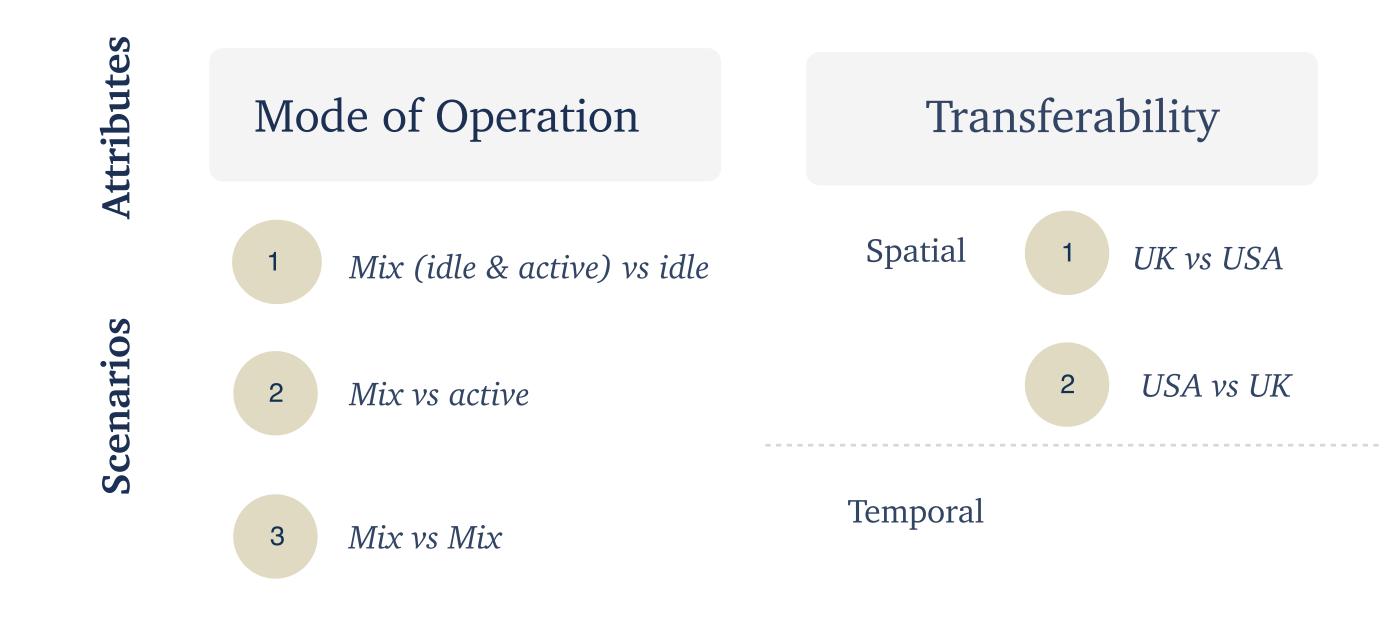


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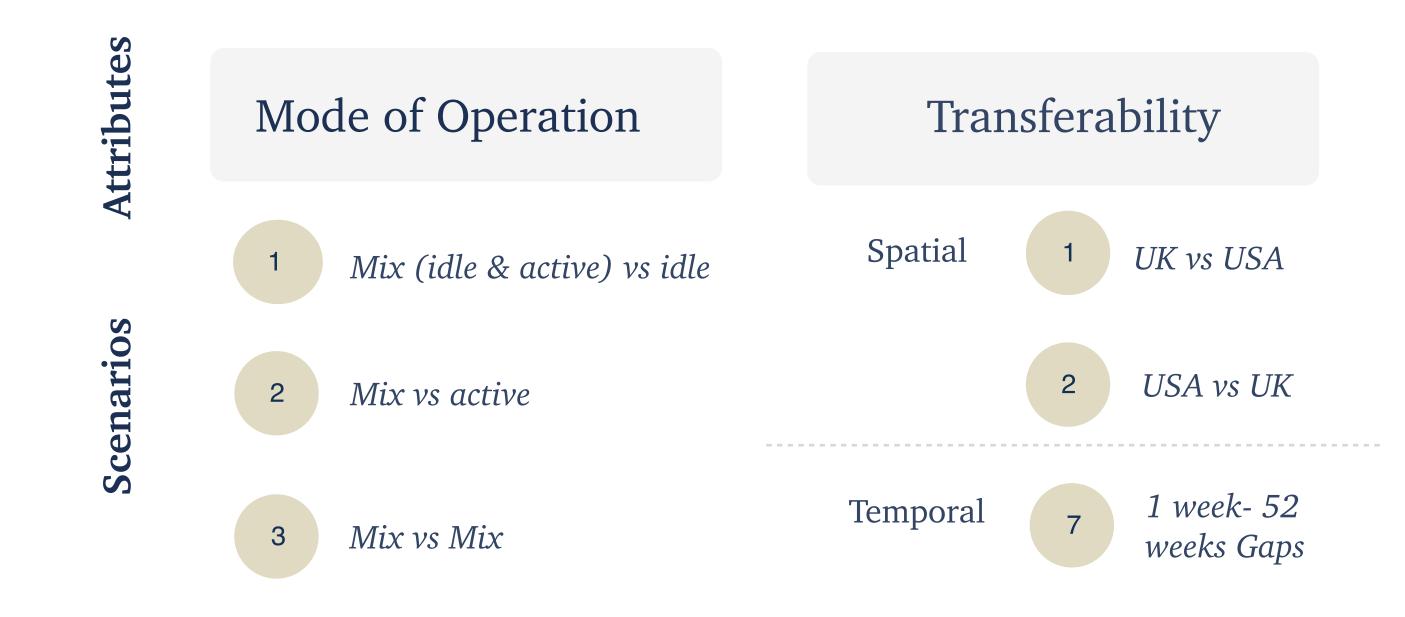
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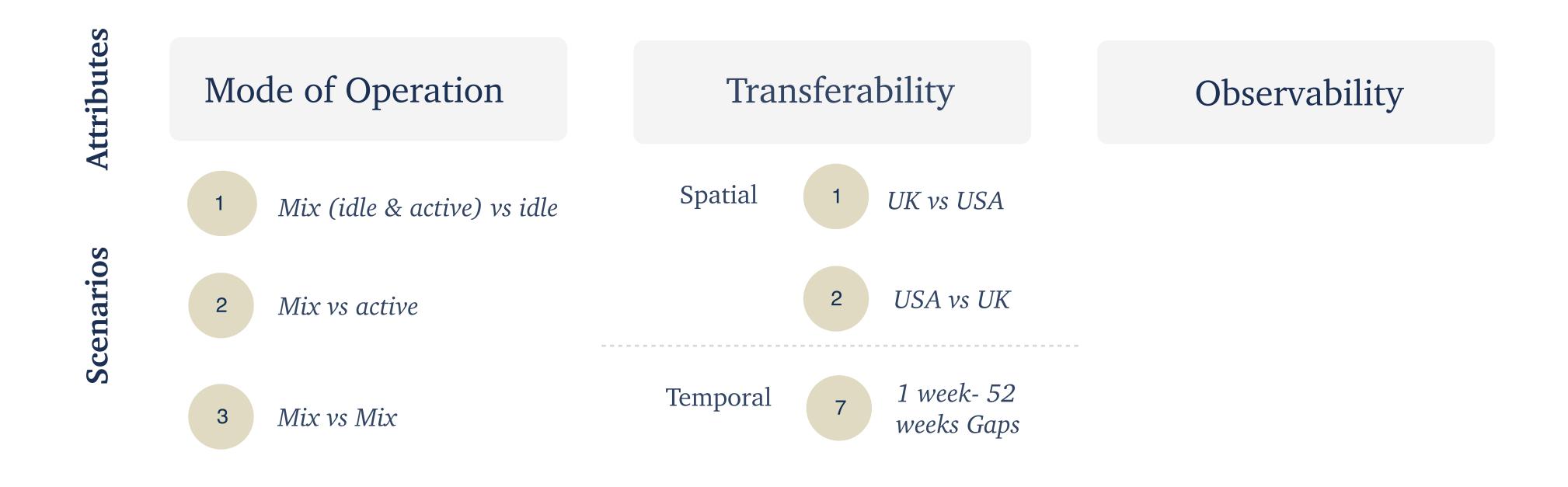


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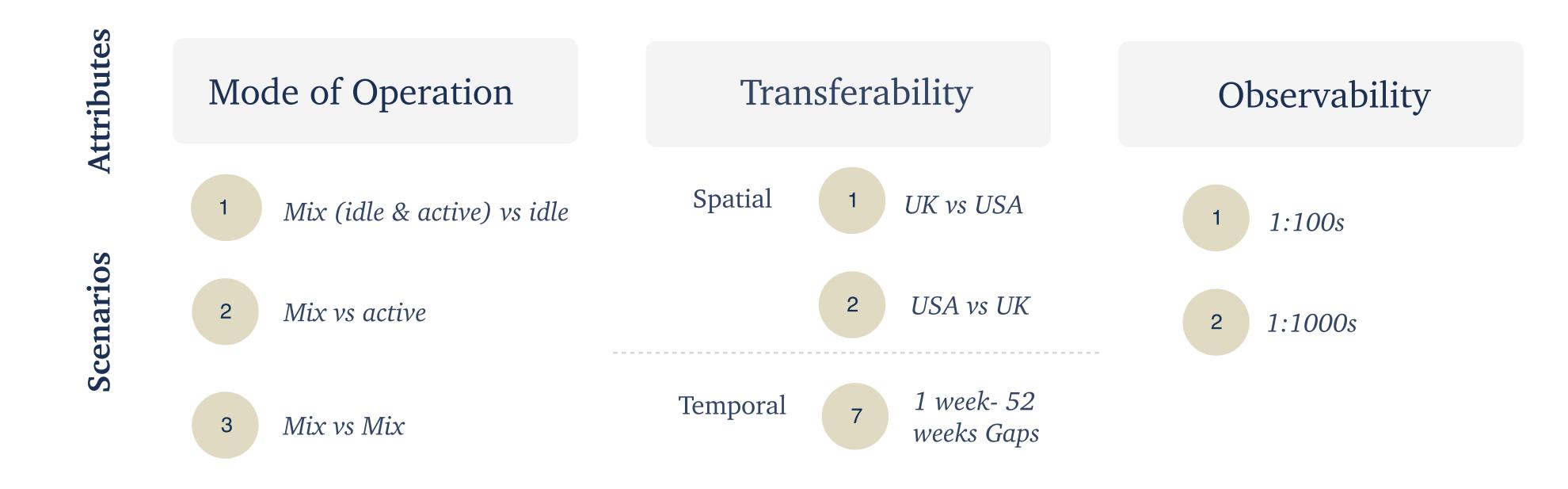


Evaluating Machine Learning-Based IoT Device Identification Models for Security Applications

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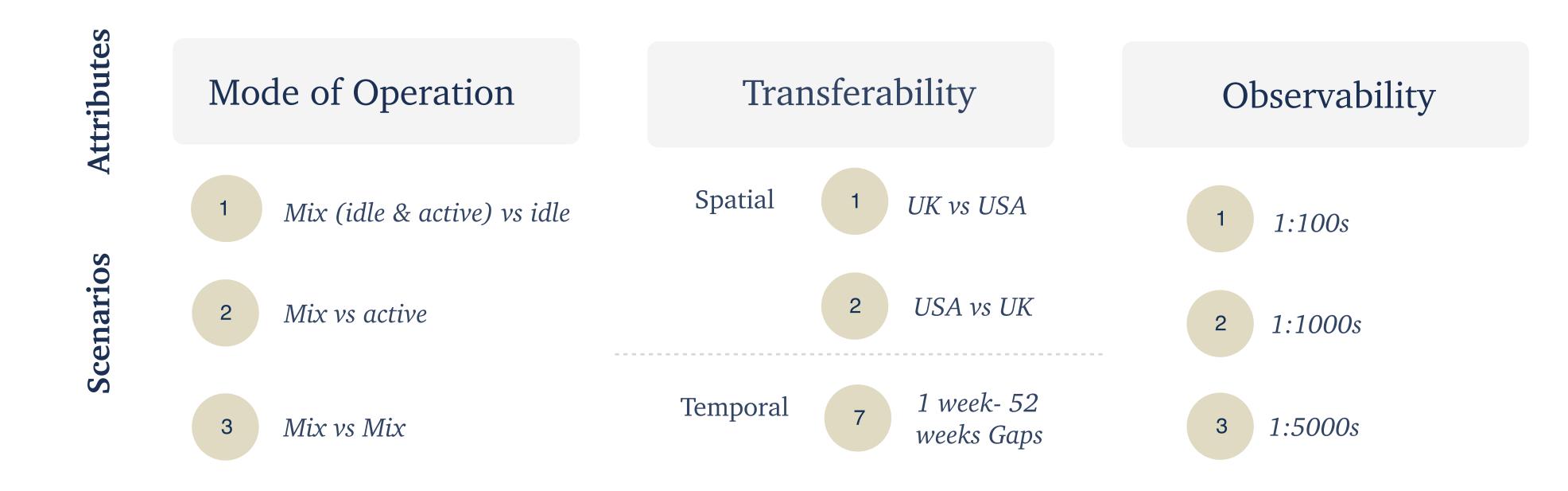


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In total, we performed 140 practicality evaluation across three attributes.

Attributes

Attributes

## What are the key findings of the practicality evaluation?

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**Key Findings** 

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Mode of Operation

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Idle and active modes introduce behavioural shifts that reduce performance.

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- Spatial degradation drop of 7.5%–74%.

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- Spatial degradation drop of 7.5%–74%.

- Temporal degradation begins after 1 week (19.32%) and worsens to 85.90% after a year.

Sampled traffic (e.g., sFlow) reduces performance by an average of 70.09%.

Mode of Operation. Idle and active modes introduce behavioural shifts that reduce performance.

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Paper

Meid20\*

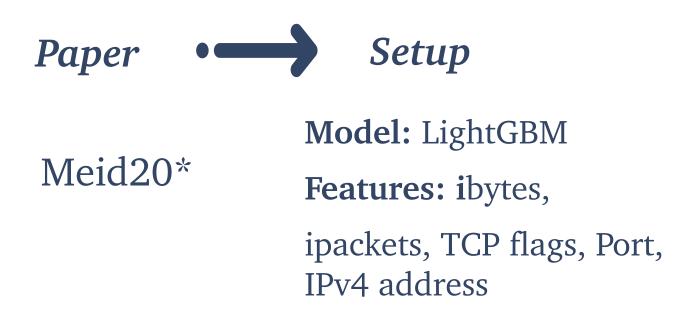
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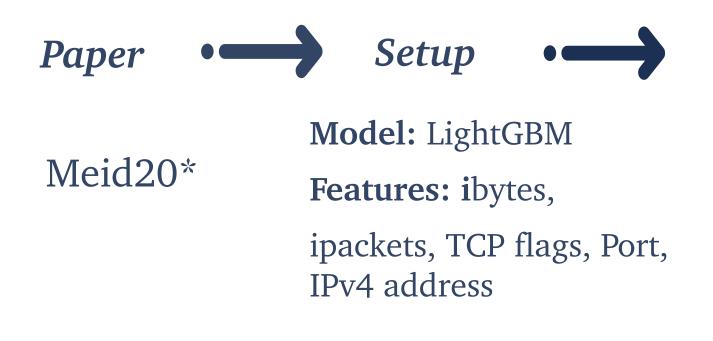


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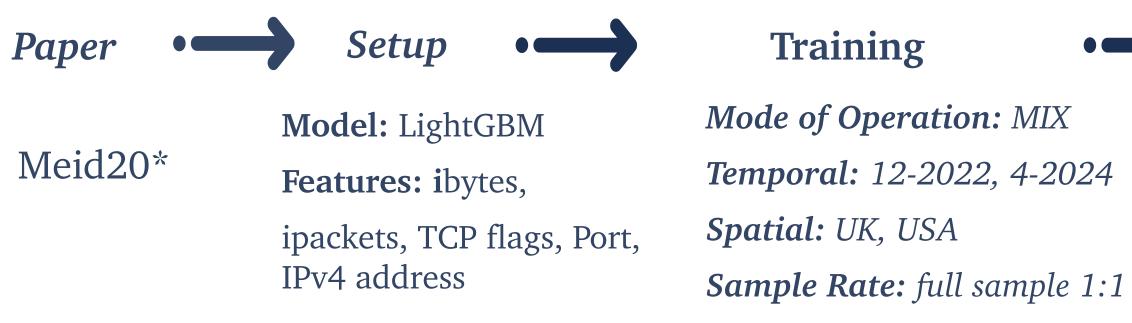


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Evaluating Machine Learning-Based IoT Device Identification Models for Security Applications



#### Testing

Scenario1: Mix vs idle, Scenario2: Mix vs active Scenario3: Mix vs Mix

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Evaluating Machine Learning-Based IoT Device Identification Models for Security Applications







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Evaluating Machine Learning-Based IoT Device Identification Models for Security Applications







Results (AUCPR)

Scenario1: Mix vs idle, Scenario2: *Mix vs active* Scenario3: Mix vs Mix

**Scenario1:** 0.54 **Scenario2:** 0.57 **Scenario3:** 0.78

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#### Empirical **Observation**

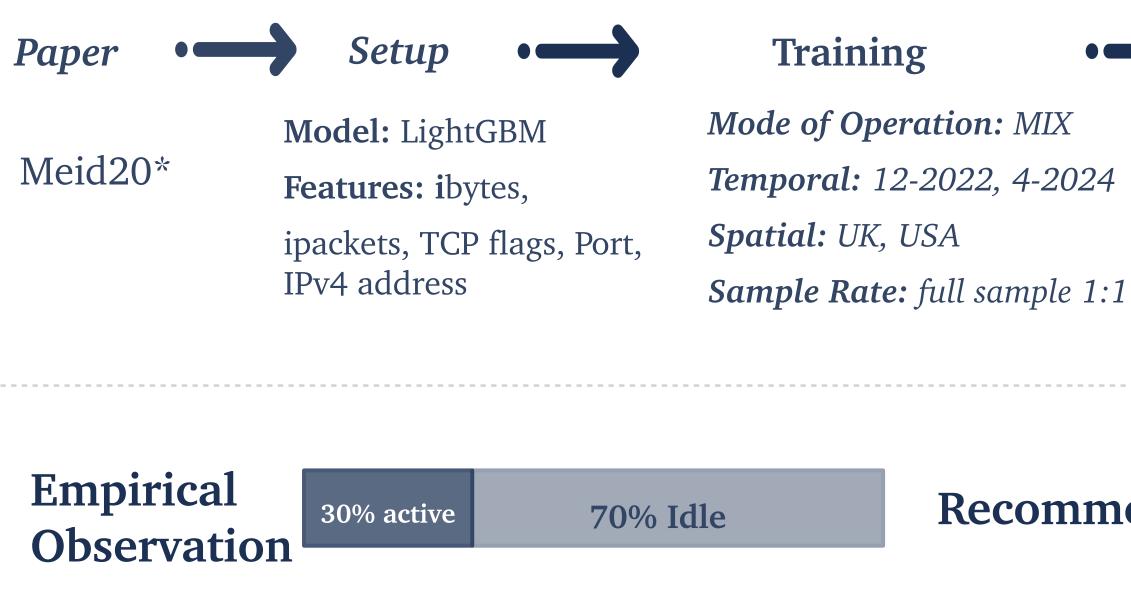
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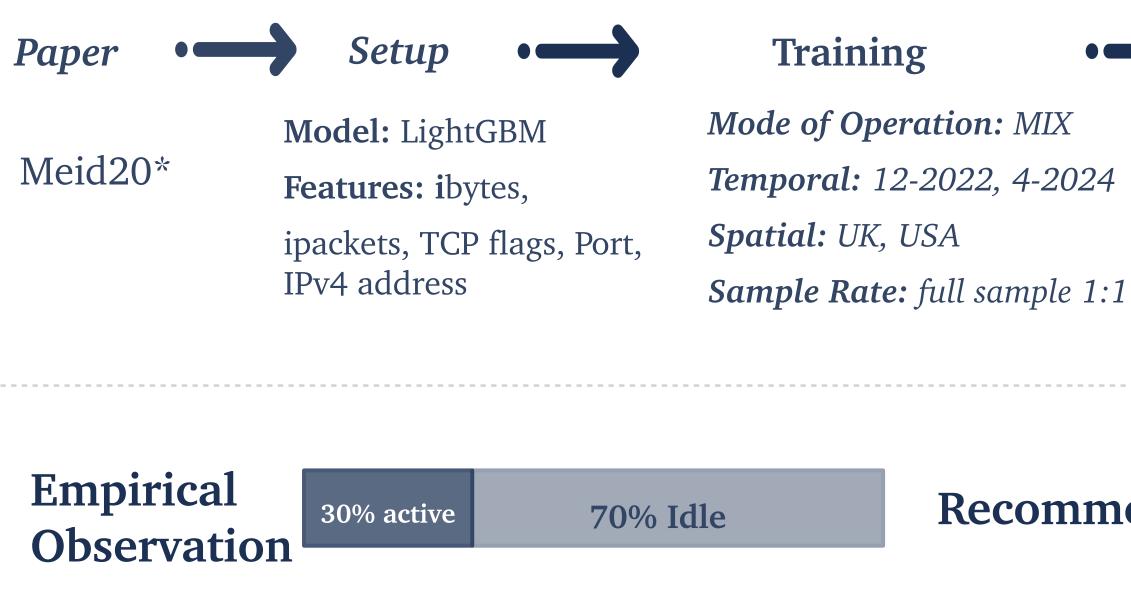
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#### Recommendation



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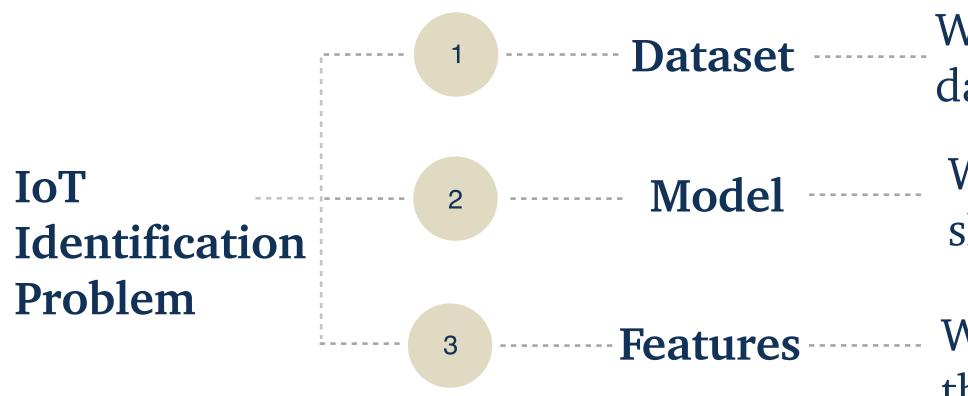
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Training the model in idle mode **Recommendation** and then conducting predictions for different periods.



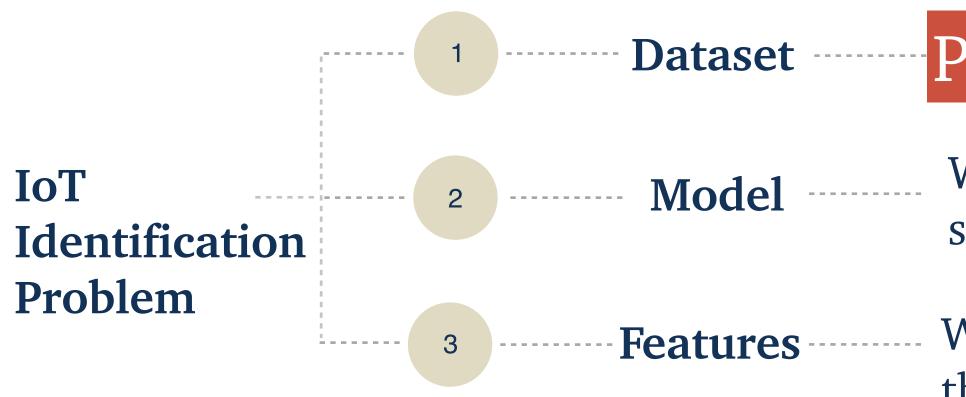
### **Components of ML-based Model**



- What data should be collected, and how should the dataset be gathered for evaluation?
- Which model should be used, and how complex should it be?
- **Features** What features should be extracted, and how should they be represented?

# How can the practicality of ML-based IoT device identification be improved?

#### **Components of ML-based Model**



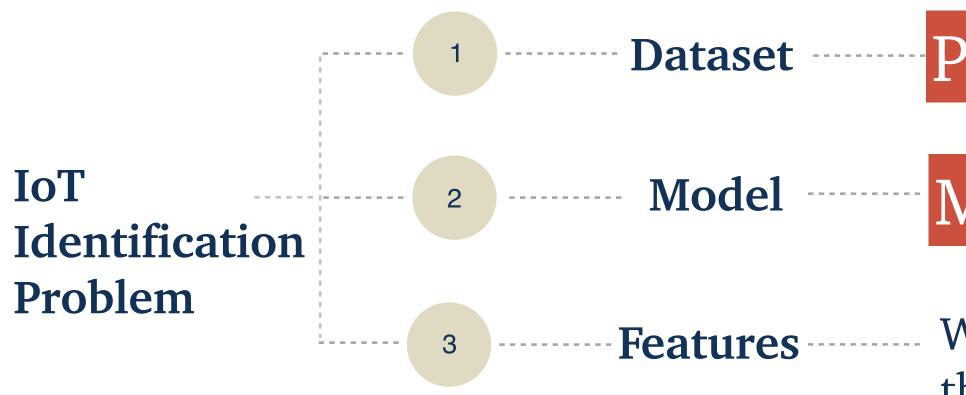
# **Dataset** Privacy and real-world challenges

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#### **Components of ML-based Model**



# **Dataset** Privacy and real-world challenges

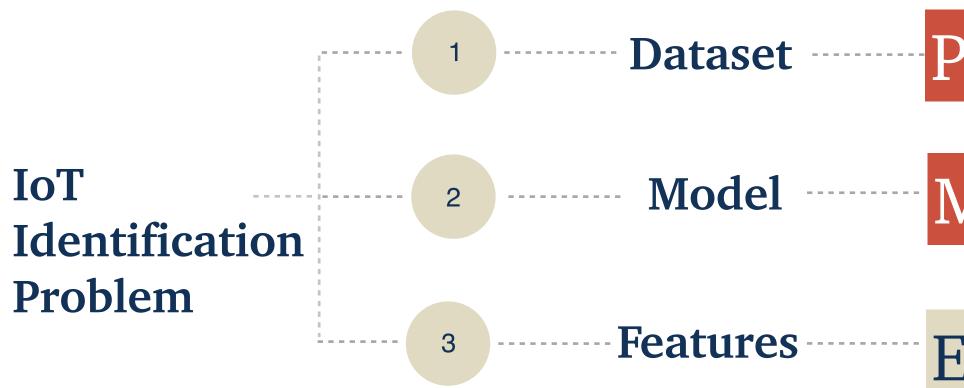
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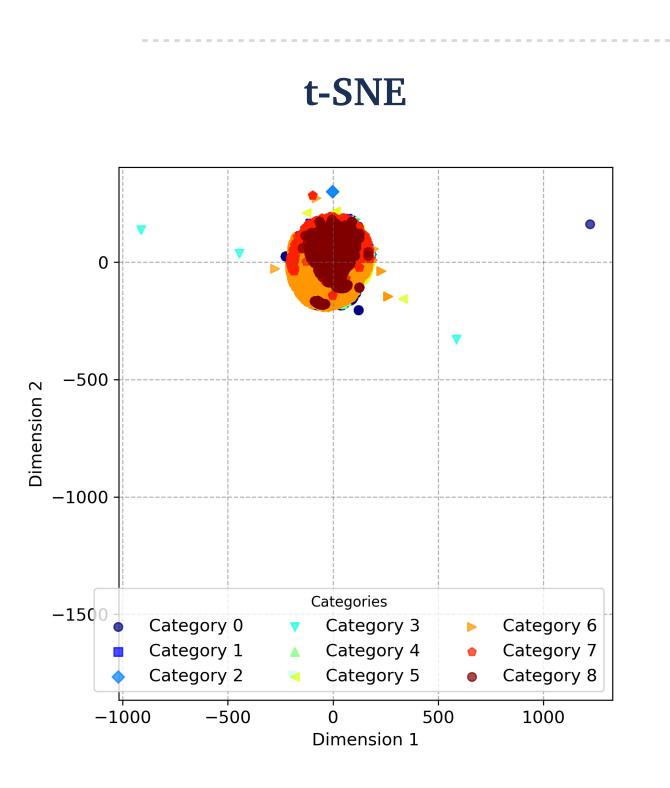
# **Dataset** Privacy and real-world challenges

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# Explainable AI and feature importance

**Figure.1:** Meid20, LightGBM, incoming bytes, incoming packets, TCP flags, Port, IPv4 add , idle



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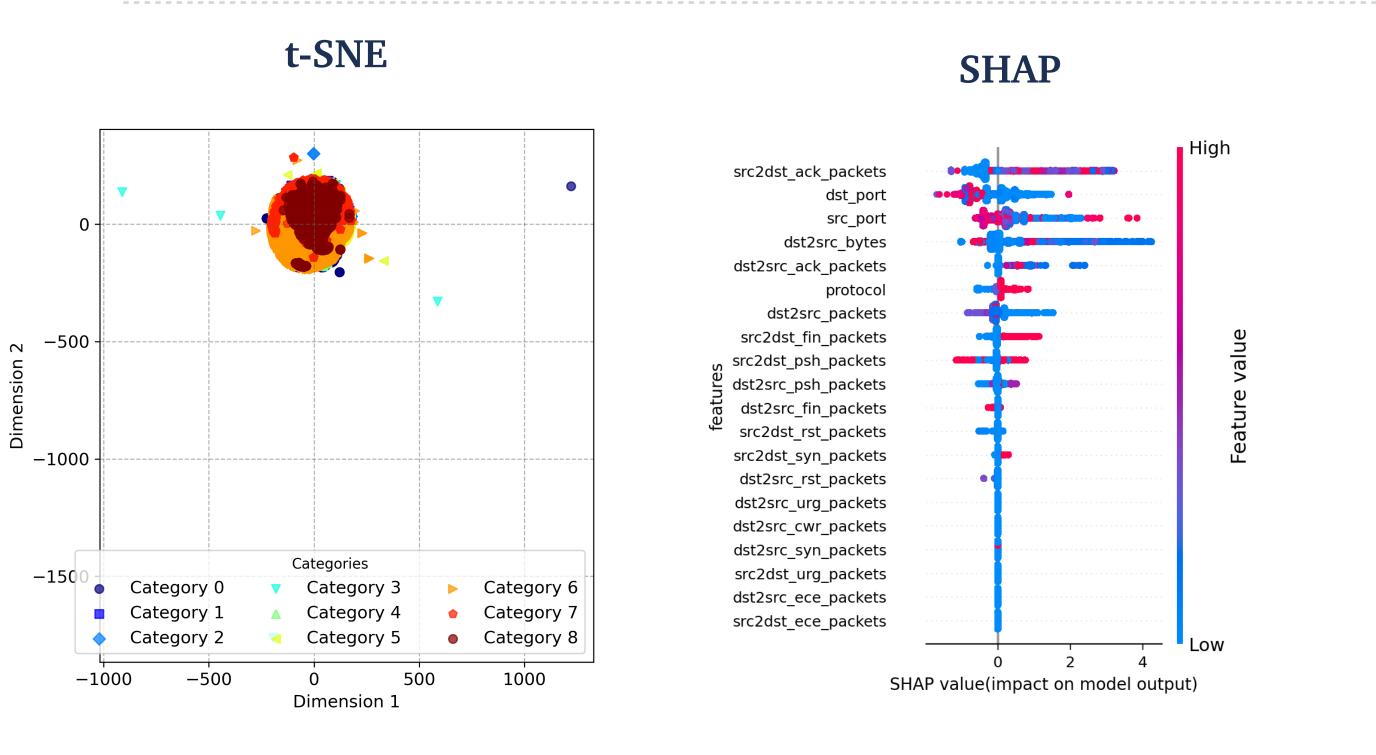


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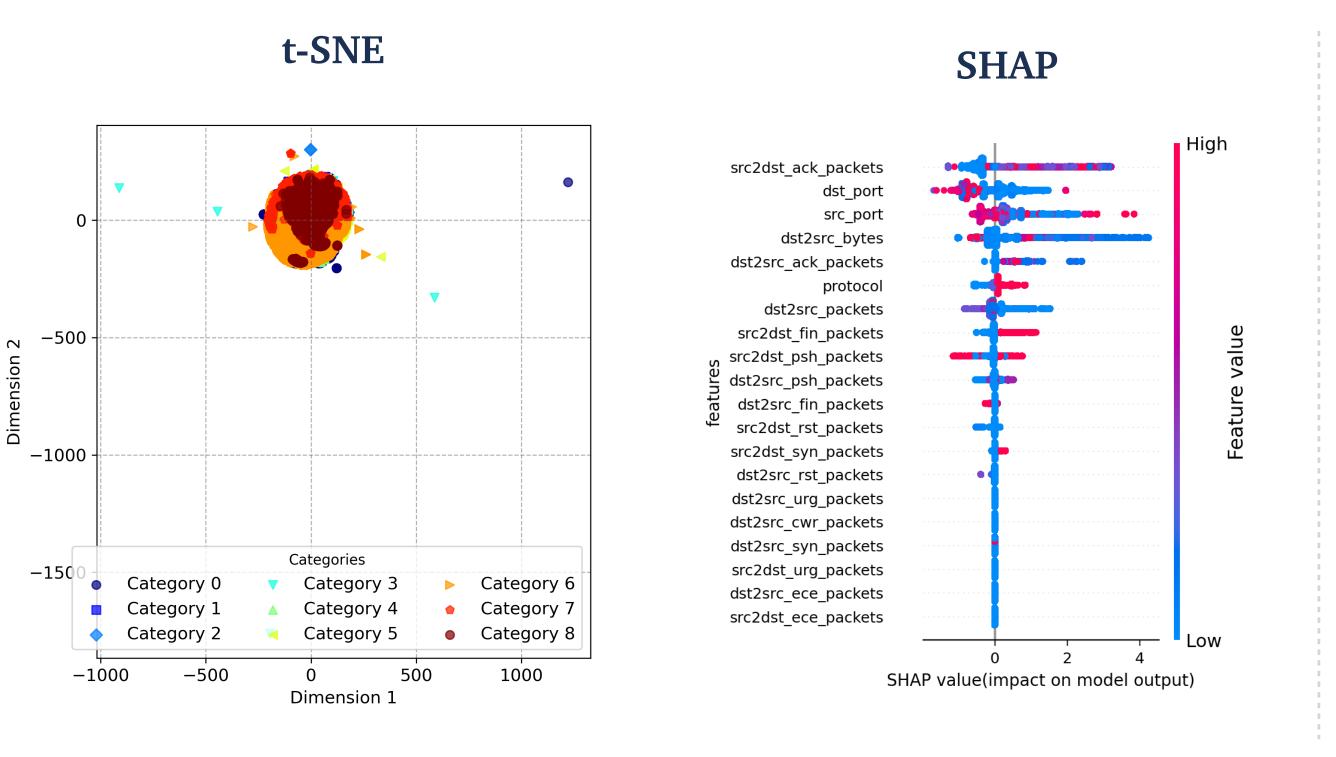
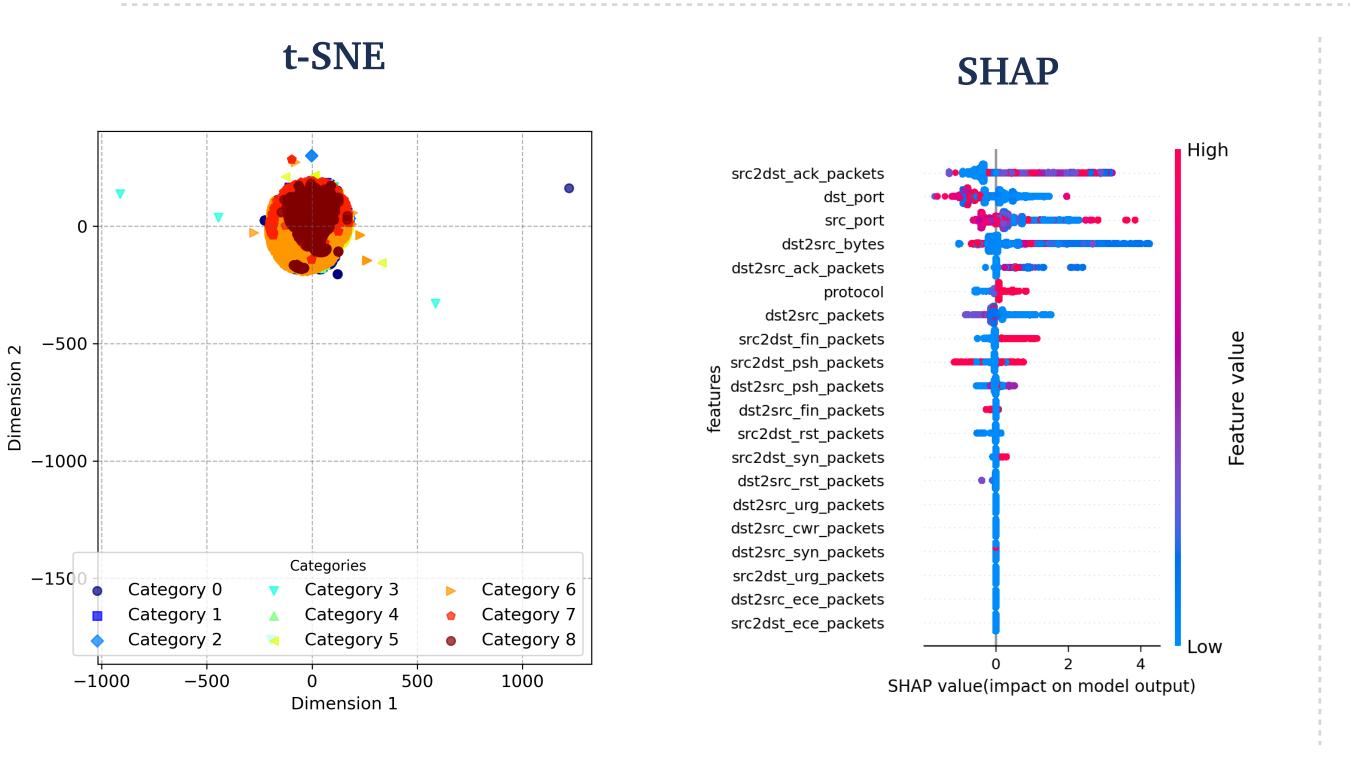
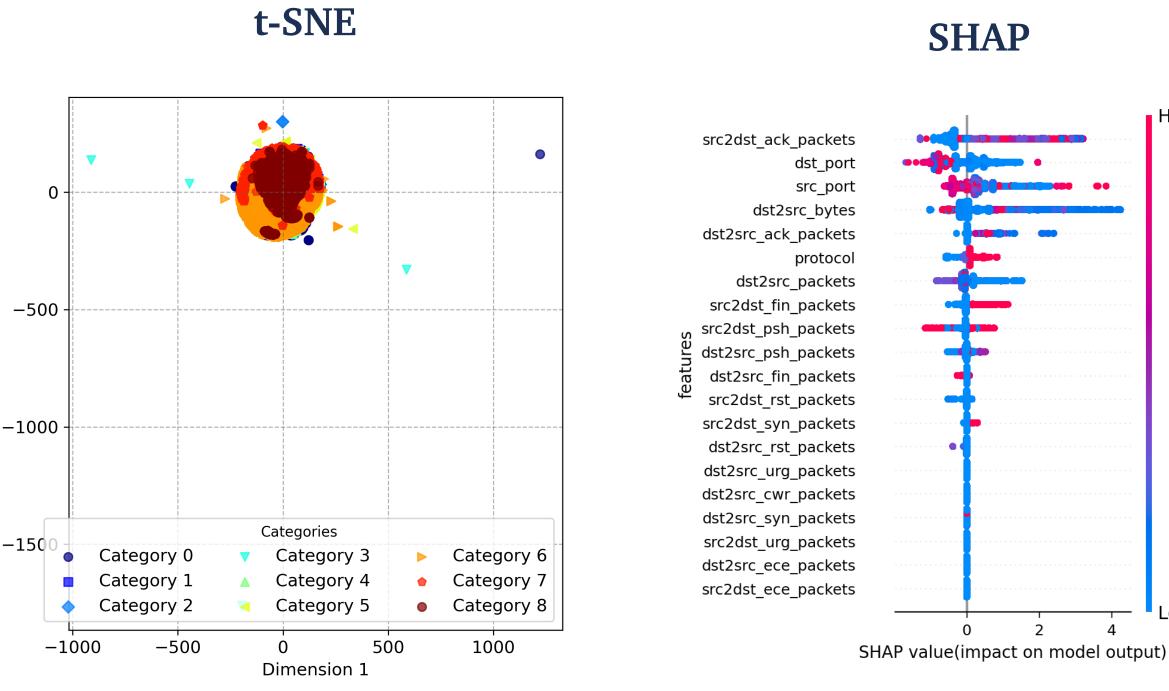


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**Key Findings:** Simple features used in the training datasets (e.g., mean, variance) fail to capture distributional characteristics effectively.



Dimension 2

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High Feature value Low

**Key Findings:** Simple features used in the training datasets (e.g., mean, variance) fail to capture distributional characteristics effectively.

**Recommendation:** Avoid simple first-order statistical features (eg., mean, variance), and instead, features such as entropy are more suitable.



# Thank You!



- Evaluating Machine Learning-Based IoT Device Identification Models for Security Applications
  - Eman Maali, Omar Alrawi, Julie McCann e.maali19@imperial.ac.uk



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