Challenges in Sinkhole Attack Detection in Wireless Sensor Network

Akhilesh A. Waoo, Virendra Tiwari

Abstract: Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) comprise limited energy small sensor nodes having the ability to monitor the physical conditions and communicate information among the various nodes without requiring any physical medium. Over the last few years, with the rapid advancements in information technology, there has been an increasing interest of various organizations in making the use of wireless sensor networks (WSNs). The sensor nodes in WSN having limited energy detects an event, collect data and forward this collected data to the base node, called sink node, for further processing and assessment. Few attributes of WSNs like the energy consumption and lifetime can be impacted by the design and placement of the Sink node. Despite various useful characteristics WSN’s is being considered vulnerable and unprotected. There is a large class of various security attacks that can affect the performance of the system among which sinkhole an adversary attack are considered as one of the most threatening threats to the security of such networks. Out of various attacks, a sinkhole attack is one of the detrimental types of attacks that bring a compromised node or fabricated node in the network which keeps trying to lure network traffic by advertising its wrong and fake routing update. Sinkhole attacks may have some other serious harmful impacts to exploit the network by launching few other attacks. Some of these attacks are forwarding attacks, selective acknowledge spoofing attacks, and they may drop or modify routing information too. It can also be used to send fake or false information to the base station. This study is analyzing the challenges with sinkhole attacks and exploring the existing available solutions by surveying comparatively which used to detect and mitigate sinkhole attacks in the wireless sensor network.

Keywords: Wireless sensor network (WSN), compromised node, sinkhole attack, detection, and mitigation of sinkhole attack.

I. INTRODUCTION

A wireless sensor network refers to a group of the number of small nodes capable to perform sensing and send data to the base station [1]. Wireless sensor network technology is prominently being used in different and variety of applications example is in military activities, where it works to track the movement of suspected and unauthenticated persons.

It is also very useful in fire detection mechanisms and healthcare services like wearable items for monitoring heart rate [2] and so. Unfortunately, it is found that most of the wireless networks are actually deployed and working in not-friendly and not secured areas and normally left open unattended in an unsecured environment. Also, most of their frequent use routing protocols don’t consider or attend the security aspect due to resource constraints and limitations which contain low memory, low computational power, storage capacity low power supply, and low communication range [3]. All these constraints create possibilities for many vicious attackers to create trouble by attacking established networks easily. One of the examples of such attacks is the sinkhole attack [4]. A simple impersonation-like attack, which leads to a sinkhole attack, can compromise the entire network. In a network layer state, an adversary makes an effort to lure over traffic to prevent the network base station from implementing a Sinkhole attack so from receiving complete sensing data from nodes [5]. By doing so the adversary normally fabricates and compromises the node and that compromised node will be used to initiate the launch of an attack. This introduced fabricated node will keep trying to send fake information to all connected neighboring nodes about the network link quality which is used in routing metrics to select the best route during data transmission [6]. So, all the packets from neighbors of that node pass through it before reaching the base station. A sinkhole attack tries to prevent the network base station from receiving complete and precise sensing data from nodes. The purpose of this survey is to analytically study all existing solutions used to detect sinkhole attacks in the current scenario [7]. Various given solutions which are being applied to detect and identified dangerous sinkhole attack in different ways are suggested by many researchers.

II. WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS (WSN)

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) refers to an infrastructure-less network that refers to a group of interconnected small embedded, inexpensive and elegant computing devices called sensors, which nowadays are being used in all advanced sectors; for developing and deploying smart sensors [7]. These smart sensors get geographically distributed in the network in such a way and embedded by the process to ecological devices with various purposes like measuring and monitor environment effectively like temperature, sound, humidity, pollution levels, wind, and so on [8]. The sensor nodes of the network using radio signals can interact and exchange information among themselves [9].
A wireless sensor node is consisting of massive, tiny sensing devices and computing devices, radio transceivers, which are shown in Figure, and power components such as a location finding system, a power generator with minimum power, less processing, and interaction abilities. The sensor network is highly required for the proper administration and useful application of WSN needs an established protocol and scheduled algorithm due to the undesirable task of maximum sensors in sundry and diverse fields as it is prone to vicious sinkhole attacks since it is composed of specialized interacting patterns [11][12].

**III. SINKHOLE ATTACK**

A sinkhole attack is one of the forms of insider detrimental attack where an intruder compromises a network’s node by advertising its fake routing update within the established network and does an attack launching. After that, the compromised node tries to attract all the possible traffic from neighbor-connected nodes which are based on the available routing metric(path for transferring data/traffic) that is used in the routing protocol [13]. When it is capable to manage to achieve that, will be launching an attack. Due to the reason of many to one communication pattern of wireless sensor network of where every connected node transmit data to the base station, making this WSN possibly vulnerable to sinkhole attack [14], and it can reduce and spoil the overall performance of the network by causing improper and potentially dangerous responses based on false measurements [15].

![Fig. 1. Wireless sensor network architecture](image)

**IV. CHALLENGES IN THE DETECTION OF SINKHOLE ATTACK IN WSN**

Following are some of the main challenges in determining sinkhole attacks in wireless sensor networks after reviewing some of the renowned works of literature:

**A. Communication Pattern in WSN**

In a WSN, the entire sensor nodes message is destined to the base station of the network. This procedure creates an opportunity and possibility for the sinkhole to bring an attack in the network. Sinkhole attacks usually become part of the network when fabricated nodes send fake and false routing-related information to other neighboring nodes in the network with aiming of attracting as much traffic as manageable [21]. Based on this mechanism of communication the intruder will only be trying to make compromised that node that is closest to the base station rather than targeting the entire network’s node. This is found one of the dangerous challenges since the communication pattern itself creating some possibilities for attack in the network.
B. Unpredictable Nature of Sinkhole Attack

In wireless networks, the execution of packet transmission is based on prepared routing metrics apply by different protocols of routing [22]. Routing metrics used by the compromised node that routing protocol uses in the network to lie to its neighbors may launch sinkhole attacks. It makes it possible that all the data and information from its neighbors to the base station will be passing through the occurred compromised node. Processes and techniques used by a compromised node in a network may differ means that used in TinyAODV routing protocol is different from the one used by another routing protocol like MintRoute protocol. In the process of MintRoute, link quality gets to use as a route metric while in the TinyAODV they use the mechanism of counting many hops to the base station of the network as a routing metric [23]. Therefore, the techniques of sinkhole attacks get changed. It depends on the routing metric which is created in the preferred routing protocol.

C. Insider Attack

There are two different categories of attacks in a wireless sensor network; these are insider attacks and outsider attacks. The outside attack of the network is considered when an intruder is not part of the network means does not belong to a WSN whereas in the case of an inside attack of network the intruder tries to compromise and fabricate one of the legitimate nodes behave in unintended or unauthorized ways of the network through tempering of the node or maybe through some other vulnerabilities of the system software then fabricated node injects wrong information in the established network after getting valuable secret information [24]. The connected network can be disrupted by modifying the routing packet in the process of an inside attack. The fabricated node possesses sufficient access privilege in the existing network and has valuable information and important procedures about the network topology. This creates it more challenging in exposing and detecting. Based on this concept it is found that even cryptography is unable to secure against insider attacks in the network although it can provide some other attributes like authentication integrity, and confidentiality [25]. Therefore, can be said that the internal attack brings a more serious and dangerous impact on the victim system compared to outsider attacks [26].

D. Resource restriction

Resource restriction is one of the major challenges in WSNs. The low communication range, limited processing speed, limited power supply, low computational power, and low memory capacity are the main inherently constrained of any wireless sensor network that makes it difficult to implement a strong security mechanism [27]. Suppose if the Robust cryptographic method is being used in some networks effectively and efficiently cannot be implemented similarly in another working network due to some practical challenges like low computational power and low storage capacity. Therefore, a less strong key might be considered which is suitable and compatible with the network available resources.

E. Physical Attack

A wireless sensor network is usually installed and set up in a hostile and unfriendly environment and left unattended or neglected in an unsecured environment [28]. It affects the performance of the entire network and it is the primary obstacle that must be solved and fixed in network application [29]. As it makes possibilities for an intruder to attack a network’s node of the network physically and get illegitimate access to all valuable and very important information [30].

V. EXISTING APPROACHES

Many analyzers and researchers are engaged in developing the technologies needed to have proper security mechanisms which suit the occurred resource various constrained due to expanding demand of network’s applications in very sensitive areas [31]. This survey and study reviews and analyzes related work on Sinkhole attack exposition or detection, various prevention strategies, procedures, and multiple attack techniques and it is also trying to highlight the list of open challenges in the network dealing with such attacks. There are some following identified mechanisms and approaches that were used by different experts and researchers to detect Sinkhole and exposing sinkhole attacks by identifying in a wireless sensor network. Major approaches and techniques are categorized into the rules-based, anomaly-based, statistical method, key management, and hybrid-based [32].

A. Rule-based

Rules can be designed based on some crucial points like the behavior or technique used to launch a sinkhole either one can be chosen. Then these designed rules are embedding in intrusion spotting and detection system which runs on network's sensor nodes. Now, these processed rules are applied to the transmitted packet down the working network nodes. If any node of the network violates or breaches the created rules will be considered as an adversary and going to be isolated and separated from the network [33]. In the mechanism of the rule-based method of detecting sinkhole attacks, two rules get embedded or implanted in the procedure of intrusion [34]. When any of the embedded rules are violated by any of the network’s nodes, the intrusion detection mechanism instantly triggered an alarm system but it does not give the ID of the fabricated node. There are two rules, the first rule is “ID of the sender node for each overhead route packet must belong to the ID in its neighbors” and the second rule is “Sender ID in the network for each overhead route update packet must differ your node ID means must not be same[35].

B. Anomaly-based Detection

In the procedure of anomaly-based detection, initially, the normal user behavior is properly defined and the basis on that intrusion detection gets searched for anything which is suspected or anomalous in the working network [36].
This mechanism considers an intrusion an anomalous activity since it seems unrepresentative and abnormal compare to the normal behavior of the node. In the anomaly-based detection approach, some other approaches are also included like the rule-based and statistical [37].

C. Statistical Method

In the procedure of statistical, the nodes associated data and information of various activities in the network is observed on different parameters and recorded by the experts or researchers. Such as, monitoring the normal passing on packets among the network nodes or could be monitoring of resources consumption of the nodes such as the use of CPU [38]. So, adversary or fabricated node gets detected by referencing the threshold value and comparing with actual behavior if any nodes beyond a limit or exceed the established value that will be considered as an intruder [39].

D. Hybrid based Intrusion Detection

The combination of both the above-discussed methods anomaly and signature-based are used in this approach. The false and wrong positive rate which is produced by anomaly-based gets reduced in this approach due to the use of both methods of detection [40]. Moreover the advantage of this approach it enables to catch of any suspicious nodes if their signature is not included in the detection database [41].

E. Key Management

In the procedure of key management, the authenticity and integrity of traveling packets inside the working network are secured and shielded by using an encryption key and decryption key. Any transmitted packet within the working network is attached with another message by the established process in a way that if the message is required to be accessed it a must-have required key and any sort of small tempering of the transmitted message can be easily recognized or detected [42]. These keys are also helpful to evaluate the nodes whether the message is coming from the base station of the network and also evaluates the message's authenticity [43].

F. Probabilistic approach

It is an adaptive sinkhole-aware algorithm to compute the probability of each node being affected or troubled by sinkhole attacks which are based on the subjective logic model and probabilistic extension model of timed automata. This method is being used effectively for the calculation and deciding on a reliable or trustworthy path. The subjective logic procedure was used efficiently as an adaptive engine, to expose the sinkhole attacks in the network. The probabilistic algorithm working has the feature to stay robust to baffled or confuse detection mechanisms [44].

G. Fuzzy Rule-based

This mechanism is used for detecting sinkhole attacks in the network by a mint route which is energy efficient. This procedure firstly selects the node which will be forwarded next to enable an efficient and right path establishment for the packet routing that will be based on a fuzzy logic model [46]. This mechanism is quite efficient to expose sinkhole attacks generally for mini-scale WSNs and can be also be configured using the scanner the detection competency of big-scale multi-hop WSN [47][48].

H. Agent-based

This procedure is used to put a stop to sinkhole attacks in a created wireless network of connected mobile nodes where validation of agent done on the valid node, on adversary node or fake agent done on the valid node, 3 steps intercession among neighbor nodes so they do not mind to the traffics generated by malicious or untrustworthy nodes. Work gets assessed and evaluated based on some crucial parameters such as the agent’s overhead, energy, throughput, and packet loss. In terms of some important factors like energy utilization, memory overhead, and cryptography, this mechanism is found very effective [49].

Table 1: Existing works on Sinkhole detection [32].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Proposed Approach</th>
<th>Proposed by</th>
<th>Proposed solution</th>
<th>Results/Outcomes</th>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>Probabilistic procedure</td>
<td>Jahandoust &amp; Ghassemi [44]</td>
<td>For computing &amp; decision of a safe and secure path suggested an adaptive sinkhole aware algorithm.</td>
<td>• Able to detect any sinkhole attack in the network, the subjective logic mechanism was applied effectively as an adaptive engine. • The suggested technique has the feature to stay strong to deception detection mechanisms.</td>
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2013  |  Agent-based procedure | S. Hamedheidari & R. Rafeh [49] | Suggested an approach can be used to prevent sinkhole attacks in particularly established mobile nodes networks. |
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<td></td>
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<td>• 3 steps intercession among neighbor nodes, verifying of agent on the valid node of the network, on the enemy node, &amp; untrustworthy agent on the valid node of the network.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Work has been evaluated based on the cretin parameters such as energy, throughput, loss of packet, &amp; agent’s overhead of the network.</td>
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<td>• In terms of utilization of memory energy, overhead, &amp; cryptography, this method is found very efficient.</td>
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2012  |  Fuzzy Rule-based method | Rassam & Rupinder Singh et al. [46][47] | The technique for exposing sinkhole attacks particularly in the mint route-oriented network. |
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<td></td>
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<td>• In the environment of TinyOS, a testbed was developed.</td>
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<td>• The suggested technique is quite efficient in detecting sinkhole attacks for limited-scale of WSNs</td>
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<td>• The technique can be also be configured using the scanner the detection competency of big-scale multi-hop WSN.</td>
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2011  |  Anomaly-based procedure | Sharmila & Unamaheswari [36][37] | The suggested algorithm of a transmitted message digests for detecting the sink node. |
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<td></td>
<td>• Superb working is found when malicious nodes are fewer than 50%.</td>
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<td>• This algorithm is good in terms of data authenticity and integrity.</td>
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<td>• The normal &amp; regular value of false -ve error was 10%.</td>
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2010  |  A non-cryptographic | D. Sheela & C. N. Kumar et al. [43] | Presented an effective technique for the protection against attacks using mobile agents. |
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<td>• Probability of network’s sinkhole &amp; the number of network nodes having an inverse relationship.</td>
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<td>• This technique’s issue is large network overheads.</td>
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2009  |  Key management method | A. Papadimitriou et al. [42][43] | Given the use of two RESIST protocols that are to be used efficiently to uplift resilience against sinkhole attacks in WSN. |
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<td>• Resist-0 &amp; RESIST-1 are two useful RESIST protocols.</td>
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<td>• Resist-0 is high resilience as compared to RESIST-1 in the situation of sinkhole attacks.</td>
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<td>• RESIST-0 will only be impacted from the collusion node.</td>
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2008  |  Rule-Based procedure | I. Krontiris et al. [17] | Rules for the indication by alarming if any attack to the network legitimate node is found. |
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<td>• A LQI based Multi-hop vulnerability might be exploited by the network's sinkhole node.</td>
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<td>• Approached rules were not found very effective to avail any node ID of the sinkhole.</td>
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<td>• These effective rules are setting the protocol up more resilient.</td>
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VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Based on existing and currently being used work this research has found that most researchers have been striving to look for ICT solutions for WSN related problems particularly identifying, detecting, and providing the resistance-oriented solution to sinkhole attacks in a working wireless network. Different researchers and analyzers had presented and shown several ways of intrusion detection proposals based on different methods with various versatile approaches to expose and identify the vicious sinkhole nodes. Most of the researches has also shown perplexity with security issues and few challenges in the network corresponding with the availability of resourceful devices and mobility and portability of wireless sensor nodes. Few experts have provided solutions only for static scenarios and few on the mobile network. To validating their security system, some of the researchers have tried and approached using real wireless sensor networks and they have found in results that high network overhead, low detection rate, and in some circumstances high communication cost. This study surveyed related work on exposing Sinkhole attacks of the network, different prevention procedures, and various techniques which are currently being used and also tried to highlight some of the open and unattended challenges in dealing with such attacks. This study has found that among discussed various techniques and mechanisms, fuzzy logic-based systems found effective so can be considered good in performance for intruder detection systems (IDS). The future work must focus on some other very important attributes like reducing high network overhead, rising the detection rate, and proposed the designed system must be validated in the real sensor network.

REFERENCES


