Cybersecurity Network Prevention from DDOS Attack in Healthcare System

Ravi Tomar, Yogesh Awasthi

Abstract: *In today's world of network security, wireless communication attacks such as Distributed Denial of Services (DDoS) attacks are one of the most severe cybercriminal attacks. For the information technology and computer systems, a cyber security rule is required to compel different group as well as businesses to secure their systems and information from cyber-attacks. The occurrence of attacks in the healthcare system is responsible for affecting financial as well as prestige losses the patient. To cyber defense networks from this type of attack, it is essential to design an autonomous detection system by considering some essential countermeasures. Our aim is to detect Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack, which is one of the most commonly present cyber-attacks. This research presented an automatic cybersecurity system against DDoS attacks in healthcare applications. This paper focused on deep learning technology along with the concept of a nature-inspired optimization algorithm to detect the affected node. The designed network is simulated in MATLAB tool and provides better results in terms of Packet Delivery Rate, delay and detection rate with Cuckoo Search (CS) and Artificial Neural Network (ANN) as prevention algorithm. In this paper, author has discussed the importance of the information of the patient data in the healthcare. The detail architecture of the health care information system has also been demonstrated and various security requirement are also been discussed. To analyse the performance of this proposed work, the computed metrices are Throughput %, PDR, Detection Rate and Delay.*

***Keywords** : Cyber network, healthcare system, Distributed Denial of Services, Cuckoo Search, and Artificial Neural Network.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Health paradigm shifts to amalgamate physical medical devices and information technology into a distributed network that enables real-time and immediate transfer of information from the physical world to cyberspace for computing, storing, managing, and analyzing data [1]. On the other side, one can also say that the health care network can be considered as a cyber-physical system (CPS), which consist of interconnected physical systems through wireless means and transfer information (medical assessment/ to recognize medical events) to distance places based on some set of rules [2]. The cyber-world aims to access or monitored data from remote places with minimum human involvement. However, despite numerous advantages, the complexity of the healthcare system increases, which affects the cyber vulnerability of interconnected medical devices. According to a security survey conducted in 2016, on more than 700 health organizations, it has been revealed that about 75 % of security breaches were identified by the malicious threats [3-4]. New additions are being made to secure network as the size of the network is growing day by day, and it must adapt the volatile and huge data coming from several medical sensing nodes. But, still, now the research continues to design a secure communication cyber network for healthcare. In this research, we also present a secure healthcare system against DDoS attacks by using the concept of machine learning [5-6]. A Distributed Denial-of-Service Attack (DDoS) attack is a type of denial-of-service attack (DoS), which is a sub-type of a cyber-attack through which a large amount of data is originated from several sources. The DDoS attack affects the performance of the cyber network by simply blocking an individual source [7]. On the other side, Dos attack, the performer tries to find a network resource that is unavailable to its intentional user by disturbing the operation of a host either intentionally or temporary. DoS is generally accomplished by overloading the target system resource with excessive requirements and hence overload the systems and block the genuine information coming from legitimate users. A simple DoS attack usually stems from a single or a very small number of sources - a source that usually has a server or PC, which makes a connection to the Internet [8]. In the rest of this research paper, an overview of the existing methods performed by the number of researchers is provided in section II. In section III, the security mechanism process followed against DDoS attack is provided in the flow diagram as well as with their algorithmic details. The computed results are discussed in section IV with the conclusion in section V followed by references.

II. RELATED WORK

There are very few researchers who contributed to the security of the cyber network, particularly in the healthcare system. The researcher's contribution is described in the following section. Medical services and related medical research are becoming more and more complex, resulting in an enhanced volume of information. The advent of new technologies further promotes all this. To deal with this large volume of information is a complex process and hence limits the development of medical services.

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Tsai et al. (2007) [9] have analyzed weblog posts for multiple types of cybersecurity threats that are similar to the attacks which have to be detected. Existing intelligence research has focused on examine news/ forums related to cybersecurity, but very few people have looked at websites.

A probable latent semantic analysis tool has been used to identify keywords from cybersecurity websites for specific topics.

After that, researchers presented the blogosphere keywords that can be measured in terms of topics and thus follow popular conversations along with its topics in the blog environment.

The information retrieval from the weblogs can be increased by using a probabilistic approach. Javaid et al. (2012) [10] have discussed a variety of security attacks in an Un-named vehicle system. The designed system has been protected from various security attacks, and a secure path has been provided to the communicating UAVs.

The designed model has assisted the users of UAV systems to understand the system's threat profile so that the user can address a variety of system weaknesses, recognize high-priority threats, and use methods to reduce those threats. Goztepe, K. (2012) [11] has designed a fuzzy rule-based technical approach to provide security to the cyber system; the designed expert system is known as the Fuzzy Rule-Based Cyber Expert System (FRBCES).

To compute complex processes, a rule-based fuzzy system has been used. Semerci et al. (2018) [12] have presented an automatic defense system against DDoS threats in wireless communication systems.

The designed system composed of mainly two elements, namely, a monitoring agent and discriminator agent, which is used to isolate the attacker node from the genuine node.

The monitoring performed using the Mahalanobis distances that used the similarity index features, and the performance has been measured based on the throughput parameter.

Tomar et al. (2019) [13] emphasizes the various aspects of ad-hoc networks.

The different types of attacks that affect the system and are prevented by various algorithms mentioned.

Since ad-hoc wireless networks have no basis and are consistently unreliable, therefore a large number of strikes are subject. The black hole attack is seen as one of the riskiest conditions of them.

In this attack, the malicious node usually absorbs each data packets that are similar to separate holes in all things. Likewise, all packets have been dropped in the network. For this reason, various prevention measures should be employed in the form of routing finding first then the optimization followed by the classification.

Tomar et al. (2019) [14] discuss research on cybersecurity has gained more attention and interest outside the availability of computer security experts. Cybersecurity is not a single issue, but a series of highly different issues involving multiple threats.

The data accommodation in health care system is growing continuously, which demanded a highly efficient and intelligent system to deal with the health records.

The increase in the data increases the probability of affecting data by the cyber attacker. Therefore, it becomes essential to deal with cyber-attacks.

This research focused on the utilization of cybersecurity for healthcare organization using machine learning approach. Our aim is to detect Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack, which is one of the most commonly present cyber-attacks.

This type of attack is designed to prevent genuine user from the required network resources. By using the concept of Artificial Neural Network (ANN), the system is trained based on the database related to the clinical record, financial record, individual record etc.

During the data communication process, cross-validation is performed using ANN approach, which matched the data with the database and at last check the performance parameters. The experiment results indicate that there is an increase in the True Positive Rate (TPR) and False Positive Rate (FPR) of 0.27 % and 8.79 % respectively has been observed [16].

III. PROPOSED WORK

A secure cyber network has been designed for the healthcare system using the concept of machine learning. The designed network has protected against the most affected malware attack found in the cyber network that is from a DDoS attack. The designed strategy has performed into three phases (i) Designed a network, (ii) optimization using CS, and (iii) classification of attacker node using ANN. The flow diagram of the entire work is depicted in Fig. 1.

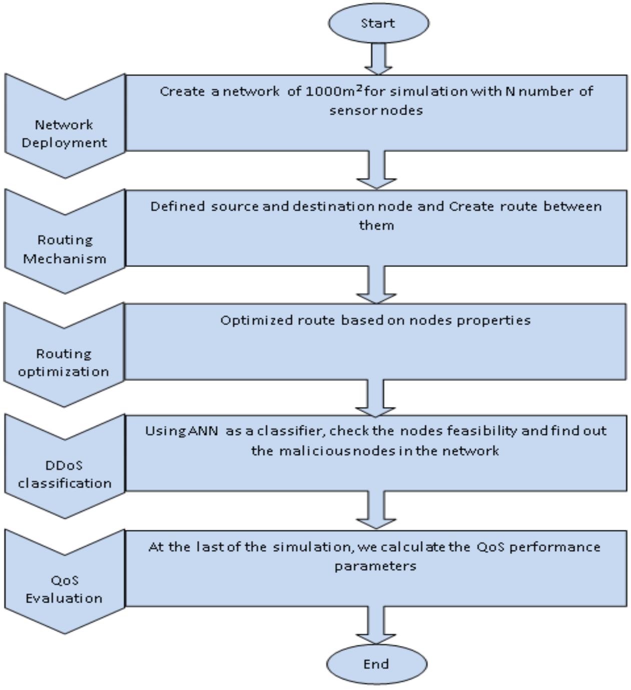

Start
Network Deployment
Create a network of 1000m² for simulation with N number of sensor nodes
Routing Mechanism
Defined source and destination node and Create route between them
Routing optimization
Optimized route based on nodes properties
DDoS classification
Using ANN as a classifier, check the nodes feasibility and find out the malicious nodes in the network
QoS Evaluation
At the last of the simulation, we calculate the QoS performance parameters
End

Fig. 1.Flow of proposed work

A. Network Creation

Initially, a network by deploying N number of sensor nodes is designed using a particular area that is (length and width of 1000×1000 meters, as shown in Fig. 2.

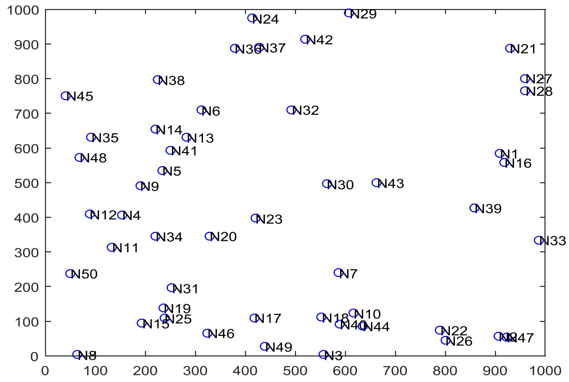


Fig. 2.Nodes Deployment

The coverage area of each node is defined by using the following equation

$$DefineCoverage\_set = \frac{20 * widthofnetwork}{100}$$

Based on this hypothesis, the transmitting node sends data to the neighboring node that comes under its coverage area.

B. Route Creation and Optimization

The route between the source and the destination node is created using the AODV as a routing mechanism. The working process of AODV is performed into two phases that are the route discovery process and route maintenance process. The node that wants to communicate broadcast Hello packet to their nearby nodes, as shown in Fig. 3.

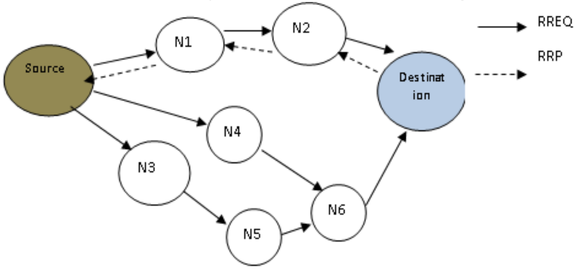


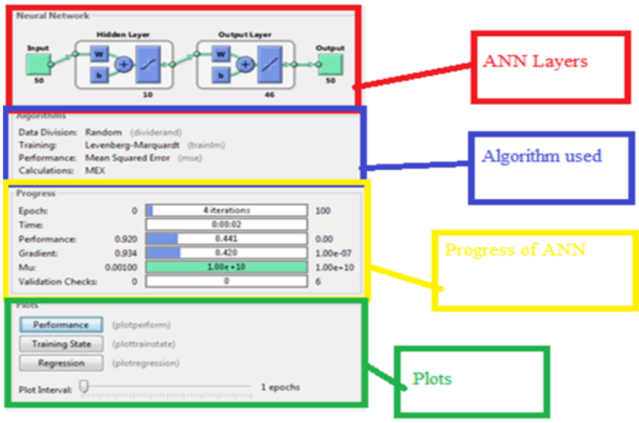
Fig. 3.AODV Process

The solid line represents the RREQ message generated by the source node as in the above figure node N1, N4 and N3 are the neighboring nodes of the source node. After receiving the RREQ message, the nodes send RREP messages towards the source node as an acknowledgment, and the data transmission begins between the source node and the destination node.

The main issue found using the AODV mechanism while transmitting data is that it does not know whether the node is affected or a real node. Therefore, the features of the nodes, such as delay, energy consumed by the nodes, etc. are used to solve this problem, and the nodes are then classified according to the healthy function of the Cuckoo Search (CS) algorithm.

C. Classification of Attacker Node using ANN

Based on the nodes propertied, a well-known ANN classifier is trained that helps to differentiate between the attacker (DDoS) node and the normal node in the cyber network. The architecture of ANN obtained after the simulation of code in MATLAB software is depicted in Fig. 4.



Algorithms
Data Division: Random (dividerand)
Training: Levenberg-Marquardt (trainlm)
Performance: Mean Squared Error (mse)
Calculations: MEX

Progress
Epoch: 0 | 4 iterations | 100
Time: 0:00:02
Performance: 0.920 | 0.441 | 0.00
Gradient: 0.934 | 0.420 | 1.00e-07
Mu: 0.00100 | 1.00e+10 | 1.00e+10
Validation Checks: 0 | 0 | 6

Plots
Performance (plotperform)
Training State (plottrainstate)
Regression (plotregression)
Plot Interval: 1 epochs

Fig. 4.Trained ANN Structure

The network is trained for 50 numbers of nodes, as shown in the input layer of ANN.

The three-layer structure of ANN is used to train as well as to classify the DDoS attacker node. The accuracy of the trained ANN structure is measured on the basis of MSE value, as depicted in Fig. 5.

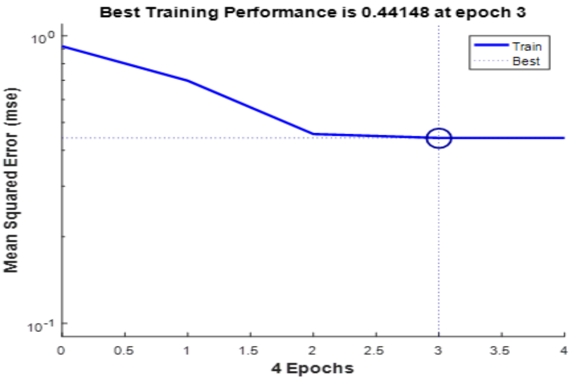


Fig. 5.MSE of ANN

The network is trained at the 3rd epoch with the best MSE of 0.44148. The proposed algorithm is listed below.

Table- I: DDoS Detection in the cyber network for healthcare system using Hybridization of ANN with CSA

Required Input:	T-Data🡐Properties list of sensor nodes as a Training Data
	Cat🡐Target/Category in terms of Normal or Abnormal Sensor Nodes
	N🡐Number of Carrier in terms of Neurons
Obtained Output:	DDoS Attacks🡐Attacker Nodes in the Network

1. Start
2. To optimize the T-Data, Cuckoo Search Algorithm (SCA) is used
3. Set up basic parameters of CSA:

Egg Size (E) – Based on the number of sensor nodes properties

OT – Other Eggs

OT-Data – Optimized Training Data

Fitness Function:

$$F(f) = \begin{cases} 1\ (True); & if\ E_c < E_t = Other\ Threshold_{Properties} \\ 0\ (False); & Otherwise \end{cases}$$

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Where Ec: It is properties of the current node (Current Egg) which are in T-Data and
    $E_t$: It is the threshold properties of all nodes based on delay and position of sensor node with respect to the OT because the DDoS consider the time phenomenon
Calculate Length of T-Data in terms of R
Set, Optimized Training Data, OT-Data = []
For i =1→Length(OT-Data)
    Ec = T (i) = Selected Node_Properties // Current Data from sensor nodes
    Et = Threshold_Properties // Average OT
    Fit(f)= Fit Fun ($E_c$,$E_t$)
    Best_Prop = OT-Data = CSA (Fit(f), T-Data, Set up of CSA)
End – For
ANN Initialization using the following parameters
        -Number of Epochs (E) // Iterations used by ANN
        -Number of Neurons (N) // Used as a carrier in ANN
      -Performance: MSE, Gradient, Mutation, and Validation
      -Techniques: Levenberg Marquardt
      -Data Division: Random
For i = 1 → OT-Data
    If OT-Data is a subset of Normal Sensor Nodes
      G (1) = OT-Data(i)
    Else if OT-Data is subset of Abnormal Sensor Nodes
      G (2) = OT-Data(i)
    Else
      G (3) = OT-Data(i)
    End – If
End – For
Initialized the ANN using Training data and Group
Model-Net = Newff (OT-Data, G, N) // Call the initialization function of neural network
Set the training parameters according to the requirements and train the system
Model-Net = Train (Model-Net, OT-Data, G)
Verification of Model:
Current Sensor Node = Properties of current sensor node
Verification Result = simulate (Model-Net, Current Sensor Node)
If Verification Result = True
Consider for data transmission
Else
DDoS Attacks = DDoS Attacker Node
End – If
Return: DDoS Attacks a list of Attacker Nodes
End – Function
```

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

After designing the cybersecurity network for the healthcare system, performance parameters such as delay, packet delivery ratio, and detection rate are analyzed.

To show the effectiveness of the work, the results with prevention mechanism and without prevention mechanisms are demonstrated.

Table- II: Computed Results

Number of iterations	Without Prevention Mechanism			With Prevention Mechanism		
	Delay	*PDR*	*Detection rate*	*Delay*	*PDR*	*Detection rate*
1	6.9	0.45	68	5.2	0.75	81
2	7.9	0.67	78	6.41	0.82	83
3	9.1	0.74	69	7.84	0.80	82
4	11.52	0.81	72	8.67	0.86	80
5	15.87	0.82	78	9.64	0.91	85
6	16.97	0.86	81	10.25	0.95	89

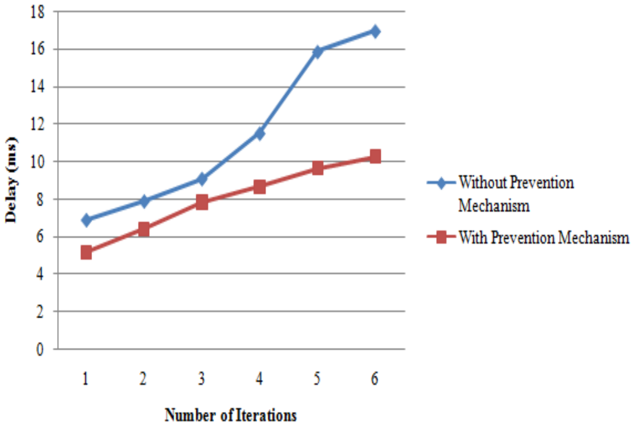

Fig. 6.Delay with without Prevention for Cyber Network

Fig. 6 illustrates the graphical representation of the delay parameter measured without and with the prevention mechanism by the blue and the red line, respectively. From the graph, it is clear the when the prevention mechanism that is CS with ANN approach has been used, the delay experienced by the communicating data to reach from the source to the destination node is less compared to the delay experienced while data is transmitted only due to the routing algorithm. The average delay analyzed for the proposed work without prevention and with prevention mechanism is 11.37 ms and 8.00 ms, respectively. Hence, there is an improvement of 29.64 %.

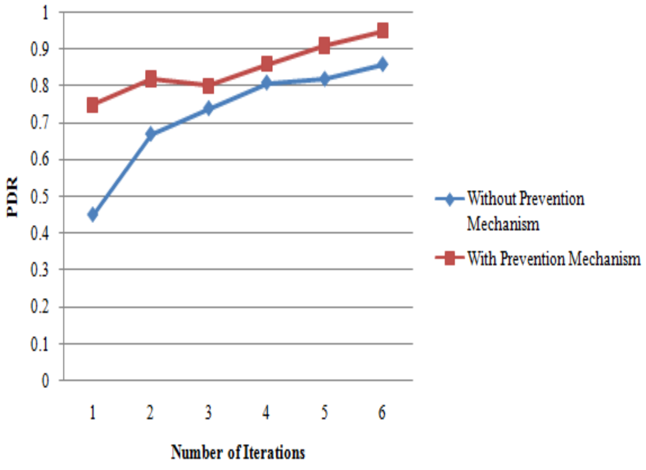

Fig. 7.PDR with and without Prevention for cyber Network

The packets delivered to the receiving node compared to the total data packets transmitted from the source node are represented in terms of PDR. From the graph, the PDR that is the packet delivered to the receiver node is higher than that of the PDR obtained without a prevention algorithm. This is due to the proper selection of a routing algorithm using the concept of CS and ANN approach. Since the proper and secure route is decided by knowing the properties of the node on an early basis and detecting the attacker node that is DDoS attacker node using ANN classifier. The improvement of about 16.28 % has been observed while using prevention mechanism.

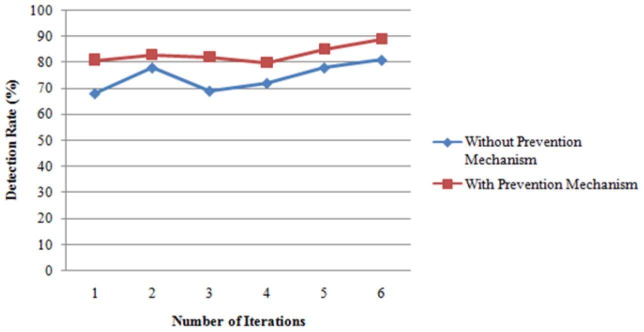

Fig. 8.Detection rate with and without Prevention for cyber network

The detection rate represents the rate of accuracy of the designed network against the detection of a DDoS attack. In Figure 8, we have seen clearly that the detection rate of the proposed work (CS with ANN) is higher compared to the network when no protection algorithms are used. This is possible only with the use of a machine learning algorithm. The detection rate of proposed work for six numbers of simulations of about 83.33 % has been attained. The improvement of about 12.11 % has been attained compared to the network without a prevention algorithm.

V. CONCLUSION

The present transition to health care organization is based on the flow of information in real-time, the integration of information and communication technologies with physical equipment to provide a coherent system that can better track the patient's health in real-time and improve overall health services. As data communication is performed through wireless means therefore, the tendency to affect or steal data by an unauthorized person increases. This problem has been resolved by designed a secure healthcare system based on ANN approach. The detection rate represents the rate of accuracy of the designed network against the detection of a DDoS attack. In Fig. 8, we have seen clearly that the detection rate of the proposed work (CS with ANN) is higher compared to the network when no protection algorithms are used. This is possible only with the use of a machine learning algorithm. The detection rate of proposed work for six numbers of simulations of about 83.33 % has been attained. The improvement of about 12.11 % has been attained compared to the network without a prevention algorithm.

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