

Enhancing IoT Network Intrusion Detection with a New GraphSAGE Embedding Algorithm Using Centrality Measures

Mortada Termos^{1,2}, Zakariya Ghalmane¹, Mohamed-el-Amine Brahmia¹, Ahmad Fadlallah^{2,3},
Ali Jaber² and Mourad Zghal¹

¹CESI LINEACT UR 7527, Strasbourg, France

²Computer Science Department, Faculty of Sciences, Lebanese University, Beirut, Lebanon

³Computer Science Department, University of Sciences and Arts in Lebanon (USAL), Beirut, Lebanon

Keywords: Intrusion Detection, Complex Networks, Graph Neural Networks, Artificial Intelligence, Cyber Security.

Abstract: The rapid expansion of the Internet of Things (IoT) has led to many opportunities in addition to introducing complex security challenges, necessitating more powerful Network Intrusion Detection Systems (NIDS). This study addresses this challenge by enhancing Graph Neural Networks (GNNs) with centrality measures to improve intrusion detection performance in IoT environments. We propose the so-called "Centrality-based E-GraphSAGE", an extension to the E-GraphSAGE model incorporating the centrality measures: Degree, Betweenness, Closeness, PageRank, and K-truss. These centrality measures, which highlight both the local and global influence of nodes (IoT devices), can uncover hidden patterns and relationships in network traffic data, thereby enhancing the performance of IDS systems. The centrality-informed initialization of node embeddings aids the model in capturing critical structural insights in the graph. The inclusion of residual connections further improves classification accuracy. Our models were evaluated on four datasets: NF-UQ-NIDS, NF-CSE-CIC-IDS2018, CCD-INID, and X-IIoTID. Results showed significant performance gains in accuracy of detection evaluated using F1-score and reduced number of false alarms. This work paves the way for more advanced and robust intrusion detection systems to improve the security of IoT networks.

1 INTRODUCTION

Access to the internet has become easier, especially with the increased availability and affordability of IoT devices. While these developments create opportunities for innovation and connectivity, they also introduce numerous threats. Cyberattacks in IoT networks pose significant financial risks and potential harm to users. Consequently, cybersecurity has gained increasing attention among researchers, to mitigate this threat. Detecting attacks is one of the main challenges, and the Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS) is a critical tool used for monitoring and analyzing networks.

Deep Learning (DL) based NIDS have been increasingly used in literature due to their ability to detect complex and unseen attacks, effectively overcoming the limitations of Signature-based NIDS in detecting zero-day attacks (Chou and Jiang, 2021). An Additional advantage of DL approaches is the applicability of Federated Learning (FL), a decentralized iterative learning approach (Arbaoui et al., 2022;

Arbaoui et al., 2024). This guarantees collaborative learning while preserving privacy and ensuring scalability (Agrawal et al., 2022).

Graph Neural Networks (GNNs) have achieved state-of-the-art results in detecting threats, due to their capability to capture and leverage the graphical structure of networks (Zhong et al., 2024). However, in network flow datasets, the available data is edge-centric, with no predefined node features. This fundamental difference requires architectural changes to node-centric traditional GNN. One adaptation is done by Lo *et al.* in E-GraphSAGE (Lo et al., 2022), which derives node representations from edge features. In the absence of node-specific attributes, nodes are often initialized with a simple vector of ones, allowing the model to begin learning from the edge-based interactions.

While this approach enables the use of GNNs in network flow datasets, it treats all nodes equally at the start. This blind initialization limits the model's capacity to recognize key nodes that may play critical roles in network security. Thus, there is a need for a

more informed initialization strategy that provides the model with a clearer starting point, helping it differentiate nodes based on their structural and functional significance from the outset.

In this work, we propose a novel node feature initialization strategy that provides the model with an initial understanding of a node's position and significance within the network. Our approach integrates centrality measures to enhance the model's contextual awareness (Ghalmane et al., 2021). In this paper we utilized the Degree, Betweenness, PageRank, Closeness, and the K-Truss centrality measures to capture the connectivity and role of each node. By incorporating these centrality measures we advance the GNN's capability to discover both local and global network structures, thereby improving intrusion detection accuracy. In order to validate our proposed approach, we held extensive experimental evaluations on four different known and publicly available NIDS datasets: NF-UQ-NIDS, NF-CSE-CIC-IDS2018, CCD-INID, and X-IIoTID. Comparing the centrality-enhanced E-GraphSage model with the traditional version shows that the initial understanding of networks using centrality measures improves the model's ability to detect intrusions.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows: Section 2 presents related work, highlighting prior research on GNN-based NIDS and the use of centrality measures. Section 3 describes our proposed methodology, including the integration of centralities in E-GraphSAGE. Section 4 outlines our experimental evaluation results, demonstrating the effectiveness of our approach. Finally, Section 5 concludes the paper and discusses future research directions.

2 RELATED WORK

The use of AI in NIDS has significantly improved the performance in detecting and classifying attacks, surpassing traditional signature-based NIDS (Sowmya and Mary Anita, 2023; Brahmia et al., 2022). However, these models are trained on inherently flat data. This overlooks the patterns present in the graphical representation of the network of the devices. These patterns allow GNN to have superior performance compared to traditional deep learning models (Bilot et al., 2023; Chaudhary et al., 2019; Protogerou et al., 2021).

Graph Neural Networks (GNNs) are a specialized class of deep learning models capable of learning interactions between devices in a network and uncovering complex patterns within network flow data (Wu et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2022). A GNN variant

called E-GraphSAGE was proposed by Lo *et al.* to capture both the edge features of a graph as well as the topological information. E-GraphSAGE initializes the node feature vectors as a simple vector of ones. After that, new features are learned by aggregating edge features and performing graph convolutions (Lo et al., 2022).

Beyond GNNs, Graph patterns and information can be derived from sources other than GNNs, such as centrality measures, which have demonstrated their effectiveness in various applications (Ghalmane et al., 2019a; Ghalmane et al., 2020). Recent research shows that complex networks measures can be used to enhance the performance of NIDS (Termos et al., 2024; Park et al., 2023). For instance, Termos *et al.* recently incorporated Degree and Betweenness centralities to improve the accuracy of AI-driven NIDS (Termos et al., 2023). Their results highlight the promising integration between AI and complex network analysis in enhancing NIDS performance.

Building upon the advancements in GNNs and the integration of centrality measures in NIDS, our work aims to enhance the E-GraphSAGE model by integrating centrality measures into the node features initialization process. Unlike the original approach, where the feature vector of nodes is initialized as a simple vector of ones, our method provides the model with immediate insights into the structural importance of each node in the graph. This informed initialization improves the model's capacity to detect complex attack patterns.

3 PROPOSED METHOD

In this section, we propose a method to enhance Network Intrusion Detection Systems (NIDS) in IoT networks by integrating centrality measures into the E-GraphSAGE model. The so-called "Centrality-based E-GraphSAGE" model combines edge features with meaningful node initialization to improve the ability of the model to learn robust new node embeddings, enhancing its ability to detect complex attack patterns in IoT networks. Below, we outline the E-GraphSAGE model, explain the centrality measures used, and present the new Centrality-based E-GraphSAGE.

The graph representation is derived from the network flow data. The flows between different IP addresses naturally create a graph where each device, represented by its IP address, is a node, and every connection between a source IP and a destination IP creates an edge. Each edge is characterized by the features found in the records of the dataset. Since a

pair of nodes can have multiple connections, the type of the graph is MultiDiGraph.

3.1 E-GraphSAGE

In our approach, we adopt the E-GraphSAGE model, an extended version of the GraphSAGE algorithm that supports edge classification. This is done by incorporating edge features into the aggregation phase makes the E-GraphSAGE model. This is well-suited for network flow data where only edge features are given. In a graph \mathcal{G} with nodes \mathcal{V} and edges \mathcal{E} , initial embeddings of nodes are initialized as a vector of ones called \mathbf{h}_v^0 . After that, the model aggregates the information from the neighboring edges to create $\mathbf{h}_{N(v)}^k$. This operation is done at each layer k of E-GraphSAGE, having its own weights of the aggregation function AGG^k :

$$\mathbf{h}_{N(v)}^k = \text{AGG}^k \left(\left\{ \mathbf{e}_{uv}^{k-1}, \forall u \in N(v), \forall uv \in \mathcal{E} \right\} \right) \quad (1)$$

where \mathbf{e}_{uv}^{k-1} is the edge embedding from previous layer and $N(v)$ is the neighborhood of node v .

The aggregated information from the edges is then concatenated with the embedding of the node from the last layer. A fully connected layer is applied on the concatenated vector to produce a new embedding of the node:

$$\mathbf{h}_v^k = \sigma \left(\mathbf{W}^k \cdot \text{CONCAT} \left(\mathbf{h}_v^{k-1}, \mathbf{h}_{N(v)}^k \right) \right) \quad (2)$$

where σ is a non-linear activation function, \mathbf{W}^k is a weight matrix, and \mathbf{h}_v^{k-1} is the embedding of the node v from the previous layer.

After K layers, the algorithm returns the final embedding of node v , denoted as \mathbf{z}_v .

To classify the edges, both the embeddings of the source node and the destination nodes are used to create the final embedding of the edge:

$$\mathbf{z}_{uv} = \text{AGG}_{edge}(\mathbf{z}_u, \mathbf{z}_v), \forall uv \in \mathcal{E} \quad (3)$$

If Residual connections are used, then edge features are added in the aggregation

Building on these concepts, our contribution enhances the model in the initialization phase where we used centrality measures as node features.

3.2 Centrality Measures as Node Features for Graph Learning

Node features are a crucial component in the training of GNNs. Since the nodes in the network flow graph are featureless, in this work, we use the centrality measures as a form of meaningful and insightful

feature vectors denoted \mathbf{c}_v for each node $v \in \mathcal{V}$. We use Degree, Betweenness, Closeness, PageRank, and K-truss to quantify the importance of the node in the graph revealing its structural properties. The GNN model will better capture the patterns in the network using these centrality measures as initial embeddings of nodes.

In graph theory and complex networks, centrality measures quantify the importance of a node according to its position in the graph, and how they influence connections. The centrality measures used in our work are:

Degree Centrality: Reflects the node's connectivity by capturing the number of direct neighbors (Ghalmane et al., 2019b).

Betweenness Centrality: Highlights a node's role in traffic transmission by measuring how often it lies on the shortest paths between other nodes (Ghalmane et al., 2018b).

Closeness Centrality: Indicates a node's accessibility by measuring the average distance to all other nodes (Ghalmane et al., 2018a).

PageRank centrality: Evaluates a node's influence based on its connections and the importance of its neighbors (Ghalmane et al., 2018a). Nodes with high PageRank are viewed as authoritative and influential.

K-truss: Reveals the node's involvement in dense subgraphs, emphasizing its participation in cohesive communities (Ghalmane et al., 2018a). This process is iterative, and can be described as follows: For each edge in the network, count how many triangles it belongs to. Edges belonging to fewer than $k-2$ triangles are removed from the network. Repeat this process iteratively until no edges are left to remove. The remaining edges, along with the nodes they connect, form the k-truss.

After the computation of these measures, they are normalized and concatenated into a vector \mathbf{c}_v forming an informative initial feature set for each node. This ensures that the GNN starts with meaningful representations, enhancing its ability to learn complex patterns.

3.3 Centrality-Based E-GraphSAGE Model

To detect intrusions in IoT networks, the NIDS monitors the flows in the network. Network flow data is naturally represented as a graph due to its inherent structure of connections between devices. Understanding these interconnections significantly aids in classifying and identifying patterns in the data. A GNN is well capable of exploiting these patterns

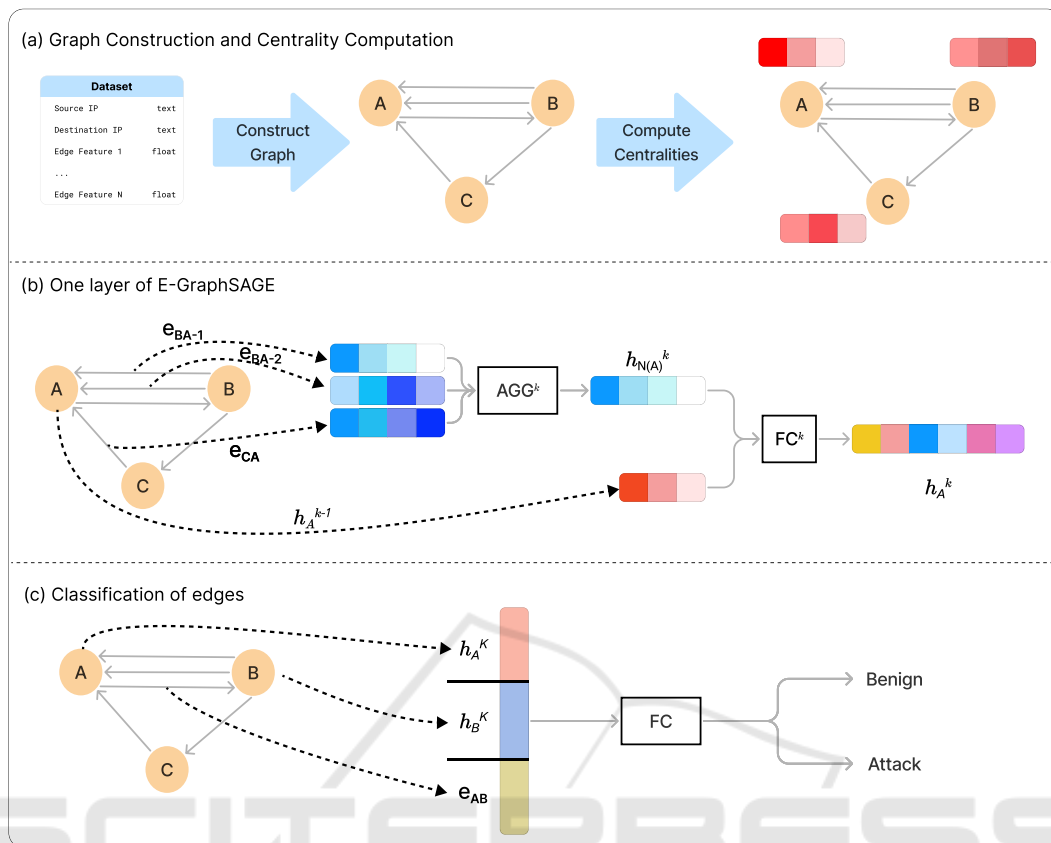


Figure 1: Overview of the proposed approach presented in three parts: (a) The graph is constructed from the dataset using IP addresses and used both for GNN training and centrality measure computation. (b) The GNN architecture incorporates edge features for node embedding generation. (c) Edge classification leverages embeddings of source and destination nodes along with original edge features as residuals.

found in the graph. As a first step in our approach, we create the graph, to be used by GNN, and at the same time to calculate centrality measures, which we use as informed initialization of nodes, as demonstrated in Figure 1 (a). The second step is to incorporate the node features into the architecture of GNN and how it learns new embeddings of nodes. We alter the E-GraphSAGE in order to make it use these node features as shown in Figure 1 (b). At each layer k , the GNN takes the edge feature vectors and aggregates them to create a new vector $h_{N(v)}^k$, which is fed to a fully connected layer after being concatenated with the node features from the previous layer. After completing all layers of GNN and learning the final embeddings of nodes, the third step is to classify each edge in the graph. As demonstrated in Figure 1 (c), we feed a fully connected layer with the embeddings of the source node, the embedding of the destination node, and the features of the edge itself. The edge features act as residuals in this step, preserving the original data from the corresponding record in the dataset. This improvement is crucial to the origi-

nal E-GraphSAGE model, since if there are multiple edges between the same pair of nodes they are classified as one class. Therefore, using the residual mechanism, the model is able to personalize each edge in the graph. This improvement addresses the limitation of the original E-GraphSAGE model, where multiple edges between the same pair of nodes were classified under a single class.

To ensure scalability without compromising performance, we applied neighbor sampling in our model. Instead of aggregating information from all neighbors, we sampled 25 neighbors in the first layer and reduced this to 10 in the second layer. This approach balances computational efficiency with information retention, maintaining a trade-off between breadth and depth. Our experiments, consistent with findings from the original GraphSAGE paper, confirmed that this configuration delivers the best results compared to other sampling strategies.

The steps of the Centrality-based E-GraphSAGE Model are formalized in Algorithm 1. This algorithm outlines the integration of centralities as node fea-

tures, the iterative embeddings updates, and residual connections for edge classification.

Input :

- $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$: The graph with nodes \mathcal{V} and edges \mathcal{E}
- \mathbf{c}_v : Centralities vector for each node $v \in \mathcal{V}$
- \mathbf{e}_{uv} : Edge features for each edge $uv \in \mathcal{E}$
- K : Depth of the GNN model
- σ : Non-linear activation function
- AGG: Aggregation function
- $\mathcal{N}^k(v)$: Sampled neighborhood at layer k

Output: New edge embeddings $\mathbf{z}_{uv}, \forall uv \in \mathcal{E}$

Step1: Initialize node features

$\mathbf{h}_v^0 \leftarrow \mathbf{c}_v, \forall v \in \mathcal{V}$

Step 2: Iterative Embedding Computation

for $k = 1$ **to** K **do**

for $v \in \mathcal{V}$ **do**

$\mathbf{h}_{N(v)}^k =$
 $\text{AGG}^k(\{\mathbf{e}_{uv}^{k-1}, \forall u \in N(v), \forall uv \in \mathcal{E}\})$
 $\mathbf{h}_v^k =$
 $\sigma(\mathbf{W}^k \cdot \text{CONCAT}(\mathbf{h}_v^{k-1}, \mathbf{h}_{N(v)}^k))$

end

end

Final node embeddings:

$\mathbf{z}_v = \mathbf{h}_v^K, \forall v \in \mathcal{V}$

Step 3: Compute New Edge Embeddings

foreach $uv \in \mathcal{E}$ **do**

if with residual then

$\mathbf{z}_{uv} = \text{AGG}_{edge}(\mathbf{z}_u, \mathbf{z}_v, \mathbf{e}_{uv})$

else

$\mathbf{z}_{uv} = \text{AGG}_{edge}(\mathbf{z}_u, \mathbf{z}_v)$

end

end

return $\mathbf{z}_{uv}, \forall uv \in \mathcal{E}$

Algorithm 1: Centrality-based E-GraphSAGE Model.

4 EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION

In this section, we present the experimental evaluation of our proposed Centrality-Enhanced E-GraphSAGE model. We consider four publicly available network intrusion datasets, each varying in size, topology, and format. We begin by describing these datasets, then introduce the evaluation metrics, and finally present and analyze our results, offering comparisons, insights, and discussion.

4.1 Datasets

In this study, we use four public datasets commonly employed for benchmarking NIDS models. Each dataset provides labeled network flows, enabling us to construct MultiDiGraphs and compute centrality measures.

NF-UQ-NIDS: A comprehensive compilation of network flows that merges multiple smaller datasets into a universal NIDS benchmark with diverse attack scenarios across different networks, including over 11.9 million records (Sarhan et al., 2021).

NF-CSE-CIC-IDS2018: A NetFlow-based version of the original CSE-CIC-IDS2018, offering a total of 8,392,401 flows of which 12.14% are attack samples and 87.86% are benign (Sarhan et al., 2021).

CCD-INID: The Center for Cyber Defense IoT Network Intrusion Dataset (CCD-INID) provides a modern dataset reflective of IoT network behaviors (Liu et al., 2021). After cleaning and preprocessing, the resulting dataset consists of 64,199 records, with 52% benign and 48% attacks.

X-IIoTID: Addressing the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) systems, it contains 631,814 records, of which 51.4% are benign and 48.6% are attacks (Al-Hawawreh et al., 2022).

The four datasets have graphs with different properties. To show how connectivity between devices varies between these datasets, Table 1 displays the values of two measures that describe graphs: average degree and density. The average degree provides a measure of the general connectivity of the graph, while the density reflects how densely connected the graph is, comparing the actual number of edges to the maximum possible edges.

Table 1: Properties of graphs from datasets used in the experiments: average degree and density.

Dataset	Average Degree	Density
NF-UQ-NIDS	114.82	0.001
NF-CSE-CIC-IDS2018	79.83	0.00072
CCD-INID	453.17	2.697
X-IIoTID	4076.23	22.15

4.2 Experimental Setup

The proposed Centrality-based E-GraphSAGE model was implemented using PyTorch and the Deep Graph Library (DGL). We trained the GNN on a training graph for 100 epochs. The learning rate was set to 0.001, with the Adam optimizer used for optimization. We set the number of GNN layers to 2, with 25

and 10 neighbors sampled for aggregation in the first and second layers, respectively. The final embedding dimension for nodes was set to 128, and a ReLU activation function was used.

To evaluate our approach, we used the weighted F1-score as a key metric, a balanced measure of performance, especially for imbalanced datasets. In addition to False Positive Rate (FPR), a critical metric to know the proportion of benign samples that were incorrectly classified as attacks.

4.3 Results and Discussion

In this study, we proposed a new approach to improve GNN-based intrusion detection by using centrality measures as node features. To evaluate the performance of our approach, we tested it on multiple datasets with varying characteristics and compared it to the original E-GraphSAGE model, which initializes node embeddings with a vector of ones. Our comparison includes both the standard E-GraphSAGE and its Residual variant.

To analyze and compare the performance of the models in the traditional and informed initialization, we presented all quantitative results of F1-score and False Positive Rates (FPR) across all datasets in Table 2. The consistent improvements of the weighted F1-score and FPR across all datasets prove that centrality-informed initialization enhances intrusion detection performance as shown in Figure 2. The Residual E-GraphSAGE outperforms E-GraphSAGE in terms of F1-score, notably on the NF-CSE-CIC-IDS2018 dataset (98.51% vs. 98.42%) and CCD-INID dataset (96.77% vs. 94.77%). Similarly, the FPR decreases with informed initialization, underscoring its contribution to reducing false alarms. However, adding residual connections does not uniformly reduce the number of false alarms.

Our evaluation results demonstrate a consistent improvement in performance across all datasets when incorporating centrality-informed initialization of the node embeddings into the E-GraphSAGE model. These results highlight the significant impact of providing nodes with meaningful and structurally informed features in enhancing the performance of detecting intrusions. By initializing the node embeddings with centrality measures, the model starts training with features that quantify the importance of each node in the graph, reflecting their connectivity and influence. This information plays a great role in exploiting the graph structure. When combined with edge features to create new embeddings, the model gains a holistic view of the global patterns in the graph alongside the interaction of each node with its neigh-

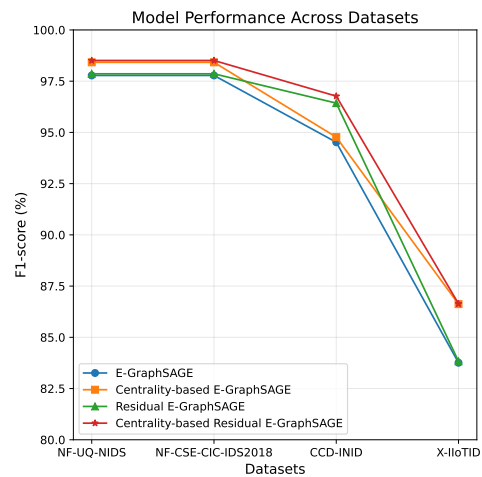


Figure 2: F1-score comparison of E-GraphSAGE and Residual E-GraphSAGE models with traditional and centrality-informed initialization across multiple datasets.

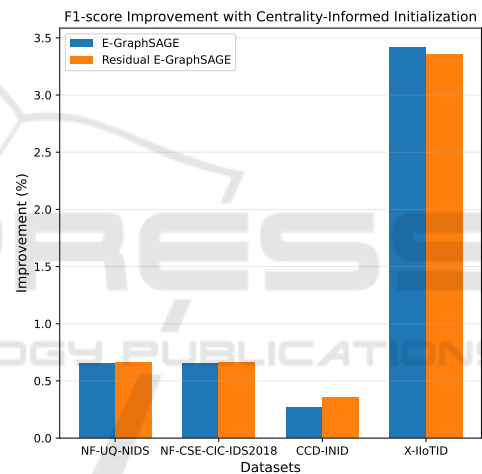


Figure 3: Percentage improvement in F1-score with centrality-informed initialization for E-GraphSAGE and Residual E-GraphSAGE models across tested datasets.

bors. This combination enabled the model to increase the F1-score on the X-IIoTID dataset from 83.76% to 86.62% as shown in Figure 3.

Moreover, centrality measures work well with adding residual to the classification layer, proven by the increase in the F1-score and the reduced FPR. Residual E-GraphSAGE gives the model an advantage by taking into account the edge features themselves in the last layer. This works better when the graph has the density of the graph is high as in the X-IIoTID and the CCD-INID datasets, as the residual increases the model's capability to distinguish between different edges of the same node pair. The high density of a graph means that the number of edges is high in relation to the number of nodes. However, this additional information didn't give consistent results in

Table 2: Weighted F1-scores and False Positive Rate (FPR) of E-GraphSAGE and Residual E-GraphSAGE models across datasets, demonstrating improvements with centrality-informed initialization.

Dataset	Model	F1-Score		FPR	
		Traditional	Informed Initialization	Traditional	Informed Initialization
NF-UQ-NIDS	E-GraphSAGE	97.01	97.62	0.02994	0.02572
	E-ResGraphSAGE	97.03	97.70	0.02876	0.02741
NF-CSE-CIC-IDS2018	E-GraphSAGE	97.78	98.42	0.02204	0.01605
	E-ResGraphSAGE	97.86	98.51	0.01818	0.01451
CCD-INID	E-GraphSAGE	94.52	94.77	0.0001	0.00007
	E-ResGraphSAGE	96.43	96.77	0.0059	0.0005
X-IIoTID	E-GraphSAGE	83.76	86.62	0.3061	0.2563
	E-ResGraphSAGE	83.83	86.64	0.3046	0.2559

reducing FPR, proving that edge features alone may increase the detection rate, but is not sufficient to reduce the number of false alarms.

In general, the centrality-informed initialization when combined with Residual E-GraphSAGE had the best accuracy in identifying intrusions, achieving 97.70% on the NF-UQ-NIDS dataset, 98.51% on the NF-CSE-CIC-IDS2018 dataset, 96.77% on the CCD-INID dataset, and 86.61% on the X-IIoTID dataset. However, dropping the residual mechanism has shown more consistent results with the False Positive Rates.

Overall, these findings demonstrate that residual connections stabilize learning and maintain crucial information while combining node and edge features into a single embedding framework capitalizes on the advantages of both feature types. Applying these strategies together has been demonstrated to increase model accuracy, lower false alarms, and promise reliable results on a variety of network intrusion datasets, even with class imbalance as in the case of the NF-CSE-CIC-IDS2018 dataset. These findings were consistent with multi-class classifications, where the model classify different kinds of attacks. These improvements justify the additional computational overhead due to integrating centrality measures, as their complexity is considerably lower than that of Deep Learning models. Deploying GNN-based NIDS in environments with limited resources pose challenges that we plan to address in future work.

5 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Network Intrusion Detection Systems (NIDS) play a critical role in ensuring the security of IoT net-

works against increasingly sophisticated threats. In this study, we aimed to enhance the performance of NIDS by integrating centrality measures into graph neural network (GNN) architectures. Specifically, we employed E-GraphSAGE and Residual E-GraphSAGE models with centrality-informed initialization to improve classification accuracy. Our results demonstrated notable performance gains across diverse datasets, with weighted F1-scores improving by up to 3.4% over traditional initialization strategies, with weighted F1-scores increasing by up to 3.4% for models employing centrality-informed initialization compared to traditional setups. Additionally, we observed a consistent decrease in False Positive Rate (FPR), underscoring the effectiveness of combining node and edge features within a unified embedding framework. Incorporating centrality measures and residual connections proved beneficial in addressing challenges posed by imbalanced datasets, thereby increasing the models' robustness in detecting intrusions. Our primary contribution lies in the novel integration of centrality measures with graph-based NIDS.

As a direction for our future work, we plan to focus on exploring more complex network properties and integrating them into the GraphSAGE algorithm. By incorporating richer topological indicators and structural patterns, we aim to provide even more discriminative features at initialization. This approach holds the potential to further improve detection accuracy, reduce false alarms, and enhance the adaptability of NIDS in diverse and evolving IoT environments.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work is supported by CESI EAST Region and Ektidar, a Lebanese project aimed at empowering youth.

REFERENCES

- Agrawal, S., Sarkar, S., Aouedi, O., Yenduri, G., Piamrat, K., Alazab, M., Bhattacharya, S., Maddikunta, P. K. R., and Gadekallu, T. R. (2022). Federated learning for intrusion detection system: Concepts, challenges and future directions. *Computer Communications*, 195:346–361.
- Al-Hawawreh, M., Sitnikova, E., and Aboutorab, N. (2022). X-iiotid: A connectivity-agnostic and device-agnostic intrusion data set for industrial internet of things. *IEEE Internet of Things Journal*, 9(5):3962–3977.
- Arbaoui, M., Brahmia, M.-E.-A., and Rahmoun, A. (2022). Towards secure and reliable aggregation for federated learning protocols in healthcare applications. In *2022 Ninth International Conference on Software Defined Systems (SDS)*, pages 1–3.
- Arbaoui, M., Brahmia, M.-e.-A., Rahmoun, A., and Zghal, M. (2024). Federated learning survey: A multi-level taxonomy of aggregation techniques, experimental insights, and future frontiers. *ACM Trans. Intell. Syst. Technol.*, 15(6).
- Bilot, T., Madhoun, N. E., Agha, K. A., and Zouaoui, A. (2023). Graph neural networks for intrusion detection: A survey. *IEEE Access*, 11:49114–49139.
- Brahmia, M.-e.-A., Babouche, S., Ouchani, S., and Zghal, M. (2022). An adaptive attack prediction framework in cyber-physical systems. In *2022 Ninth International Conference on Software Defined Systems (SDS)*, pages 1–7.
- Chaudhary, A., Mittal, H., and Arora, A. (2019). Anomaly detection using graph neural networks. In *2019 International Conference on Machine Learning, Big Data, Cloud and Parallel Computing (COMITCon)*, pages 346–350.
- Chou, D. and Jiang, M. (2021). A survey on data-driven network intrusion detection. *ACM Comput. Surv.*, 54(9).
- Ghalmane, Z., Cherifi, C., Cherifi, H., and Hassouni, M. E. (2019a). Centrality in complex networks with overlapping community structure. *Scientific Reports*, 9(1):10133.
- Ghalmane, Z., Cherifi, C., Cherifi, H., and Hassouni, M. E. (2020). Exploring hubs and overlapping nodes interactions in modular complex networks. *IEEE Access*, 8:79650–79683.
- Ghalmane, Z., Cherifi, C., Cherifi, H., and Hassouni, M. E. (2021). Extracting modular-based backbones in weighted networks. *Information Sciences*, 576:454–474.
- Ghalmane, Z., El Hassouni, M., Cherifi, C., and Cherifi, H. (2018a). k-truss decomposition for modular centrality. In *2018 9th International Symposium on Signal, Image, Video and Communications (ISIVC)*, pages 241–248.
- Ghalmane, Z., Hassouni, M. E., and Cherifi, H. (2018b). Betweenness centrality for networks with non-overlapping community structure. In *2018 IEEE Workshop on Complexity in Engineering (COM-PENG)*, pages 1–5.
- Ghalmane, Z., Hassouni, M. E., and Cherifi, H. (2019b). Immunization of networks with non-overlapping community structure. *Social Network Analysis and Mining*, 9(1):45.
- Liu, Z., Thapa, N., Shaver, A., Roy, K., Siddula, M., Yuan, X., and Yu, A. (2021). Using embedded feature selection and CNN for classification on CCD-INID-V1-A new IoT dataset. *Sensors (Basel)*, 21(14).
- Lo, W. W., Layeghy, S., Sarhan, M., Gallagher, M., and Portmann, M. (2022). E-graphsage: A graph neural network based intrusion detection system for iot. In *NOMS 2022-2022 IEEE/IFIP Network Operations and Management Symposium*, pages 1–9.
- Park, S. B., Jo, H. J., and Lee, D. H. (2023). G-ids: Graph-based intrusion detection and classification system for can protocol. *IEEE Access*, 11:39213–39227.
- Protopogrou, A., Papadopoulos, S., Drosou, A., Tzouvaras, D., and Refanidis, I. (2021). A graph neural network method for distributed anomaly detection in iot. *Evolving Systems*, 12(1):19–36.
- Sarhan, M., Layeghy, S., Moustafa, N., and Portmann, M. (2021). Netflow datasets for machine learning-based network intrusion detection systems. In Deze, Z., Huang, H., Hou, R., Rho, S., and Chilamkurti, N., editors, *Big Data Technologies and Applications*, pages 117–135, Cham. Springer International Publishing.
- Sowmya, T. and Mary Anita, E. (2023). A comprehensive review of ai based intrusion detection system. *Measurement: Sensors*, 28:100827.
- Termos, M., Ghalmane, Z., Brahmia, M.-E.-A., Fadlallah, A., Jaber, A., and Zghal, M. (2023). Intrusion detection system for iot based on complex networks and machine learning. In *2023 IEEE Intl Conf on Dependable, Autonomic and Secure Computing (DASC)*, pages 0471–0477.
- Termos, M., Ghalmane, Z., el Amine Brahmia, M., Fadlallah, A., Jaber, A., and Zghal, M. (2024). Gdlc: A new graph deep learning framework based on centrality measures for intrusion detection in iot networks. *Internet of Things*, 26:101214.
- Wu, Z., Pan, S., Chen, F., Long, G., Zhang, C., and Yu, P. S. (2021). A comprehensive survey on graph neural networks. *IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems*, 32(1):4–24.
- Zhang, B., Li, J., Chen, C., Lee, K., and Lee, I. (2022). A practical botnet traffic detection system using gnn. In Meng, W. and Conti, M., editors, *Cyberspace Safety and Security*, pages 66–78, Cham. Springer International Publishing.
- Zhong, M., Lin, M., Zhang, C., and Xu, Z. (2024). A survey on graph neural networks for intrusion detection systems: Methods, trends and challenges. *Computers & Security*, 141:103821.