

Intrusion Detection with Genetic Algorithms and Fuzzy Logic

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December 2013
UMM CSci Senior Seminar Conference

The Big Picture



Outline

- 1 Background
- 2 Genetic Algorithm Implementation
- 3 Fuzzy Genetic Algorithm Implementation
- 4 Conclusions

Outline

- 1 Background
 - Types of Networking Attacks
 - Detection Methodologies
 - Data Sets - KDD99 and RLD09
 - Rules
 - Fuzzy Logic
 - Genetic Algorithms
 - Determining the Accuracy of an Algorithm
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- 3 Fuzzy Genetic Algorithm Implementation
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Types of Networking Attacks

Explain DoS, remote to user, user to root, probe

Detection Methodologies

Explain signature-based and anomaly-based detection

KDD99

- Generated by simulating a military network environment in 1999.
- Has long been a standard data set for intrusion detection.
- Data in the set is classified as normal or attack activity.
- KDD99 uses 41 features.
 - *Features* are properties of a *record*, (either an attack or normal activity), that are used to describe the activity.

Some Features of KDD99

- ➊ duration: length of the normal or attack activity in seconds.
- ➋ src_bytes: number of bytes sent from source to destination.
- ➌ num_failed_logins: number of failed login attempts.
- ➍ root_shell: returns 1 if root shell is obtained, else returns 0.
- ➎ num_access_files: number of operations on access control files.
- ➏ srv_count: number of connections to the same service as the current connection in the past two seconds.
- ➐ error_rate: percentage of connections that have "SYN" errors.
- ➑ same_srv_rate: percentage of connections to the same service.

RLD09

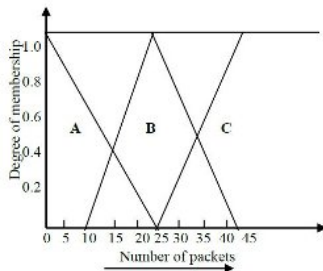
- RLD09 was created because KDD99 is 14 years old.
- Data was captured from a university in Bangkok, Thailand.
- The data has 10 million data packets.
- 17 different types of attacks - divided into denial of service attacks, probe attacks. It also has normal activity.
- 12 features, which include the number of packets, source ports, and destination ports.

Rules

- Elements of one set are separated into different sets in order to differentiate between normal connections and attacks.
- If *<condition>* then *<action>*.
- Specify the details of a packet such as the IP address or port number.
- If a packet matches any of the rules in the intrusion detection system, the system will take appropriate action, which may include stopping the connection or logging off the system.

Fuzzy Logic

- Used to detect patterns that have a behavior that is between normal and unusual.
- Fuzzy logic rule: If *<condition>* then *<consequence>*.
 - *condition* is a fuzzy variable
 - *consequence* is a fuzzy set



Genetic Algorithms

Determining the Accuracy of an Algorithm

Explain training and test set, false positive, false negative, true positive, true negative, detection rate.

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 - Algorithm Overview
 - Experimental Design and Results
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Algorithm Overview

Experimental Design

Results

Outline

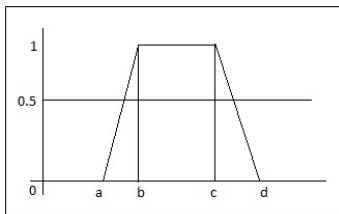
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Main Points of Research

- Detecting new or unknown types of attacks in a network.
- The intrusion detection system used is able to identify normal network activity as well as attacks using a fuzzy genetic algorithm.
- Ran experiments using only RLD09, and experiments using KDD99 and RLD09 together.

Measuring the Probability of a Record Being an Attack

- Trapezoidal shape



- The parameters are the values of a feature.

- Fuzzy algorithm

if data value is between b and c **then**
 $\text{prob} = 1.0$

else if data value is between a and b
then

$$\text{prob} = (\text{data} - a) / (b - a)$$

else if data value is between c and d
then

$$\text{prob} = (d - \text{data}) / (d - c)$$

else

$$\text{prob} = 0.0$$

end if

Encoding of Features and Rules

- The four parameters are encoded into blocks.
- Each block is a feature with values between 0.0 and 7.0.

010	011	100	101
a=2	b=3	c=4	d=5

- A rule has 12 blocks of features, at the end is the type of attack.

010	011	100	101	010	011	101	111	DoS
a=2	b=3	c=4	d=5	a=2	b=3	c=5	d=7	
Block 1					Block 12				Type

Algorithm Overview

Experiments Using Only RLD09

Experiment 1

Experiments Using Only RLD09

Experiment 2

Experiments Using Both RLD09 and KDD99

Experiment 1

Experiments Using Both RLD09 and KDD99

Experiment 2

Experiments Using Both RLD09 and KDD99

Experiment 3

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Conclusions



Thanks!

Thank you for your time and attention!

Questions?

References