

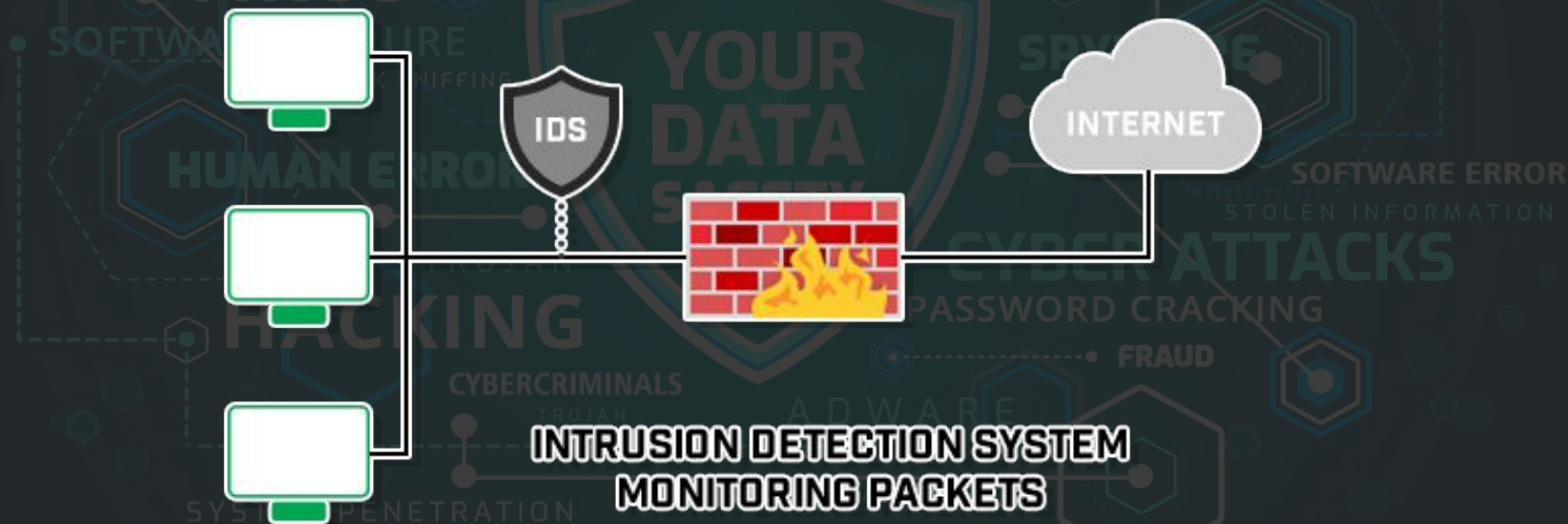
The background is a dark gray with a complex network of light blue and white lines and hexagonal shapes. A central shield contains the text 'YOUR DATA SAFETY'. Various cybersecurity terms are scattered around, including 'CRACKS', 'DATA VIRUS', 'MALICIOUS SOFTWARE', 'THEFT', 'SOCIAL MEDIA ATTACKS', 'CYBERWARFARE', 'VIRUS', 'NETWORK SNIFFING', 'HUMAN ERROR', 'SOFTWARE ERROR', 'STOLEN INFORMATION', 'CYBER ATTACKS', 'PASSWORD CRACKING', 'FRAUD', 'ADWARE', 'CYBERSTALKING', 'SYSTEM PENETRATION', 'CYBERCRIMINALS', 'TROJAN', and 'HACKING'.

Network Intrusion Detection System

on real time data with Machine Learning

But what is it really a Intrusion Detection System?

An intrusion detection system (IDS) is a device or software application that monitors a network or systems for malicious activity.



The basic idea - Implementation

- Create a machine learning model that can make decisions and validate if the current traffic is related to an attack or a normal flow.
- We conducted our own research on papers regarding the machine learning algorithms that are related and finally we used the below:

Tests	Normal/Abnormal Classification	Attack Type Classification
Multilayer Perceptron	83.96%	82.81%
Random Forest	81.33%	68.08%
Support Vector Machines	76.10%	68.08%

Which model should we choose ?

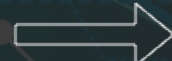
It is obvious that MLP produces the better results of the three. We can use the current model for evaluation at the data feeding phase.

MLP

RF

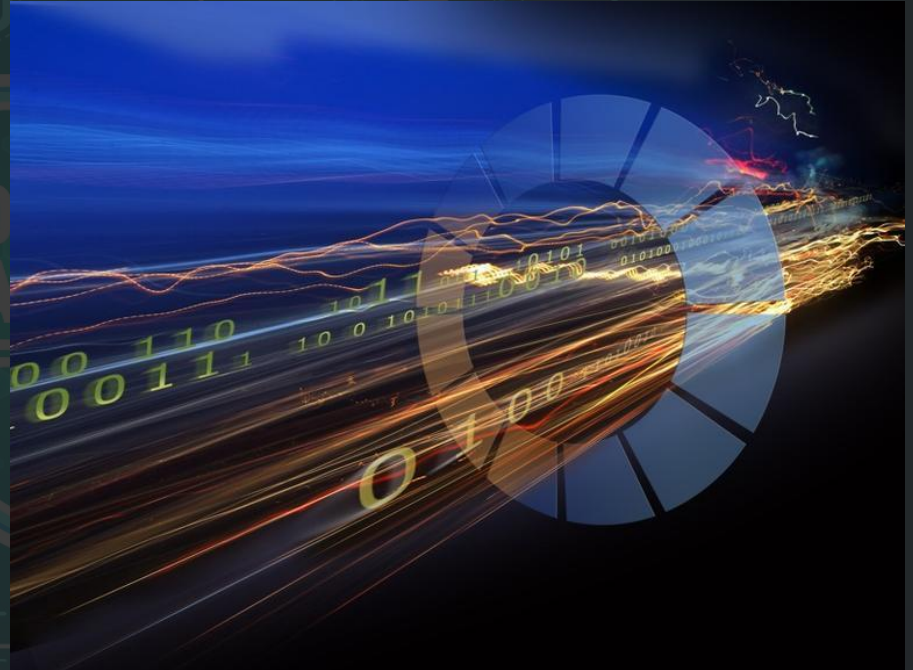
SVM

MLP

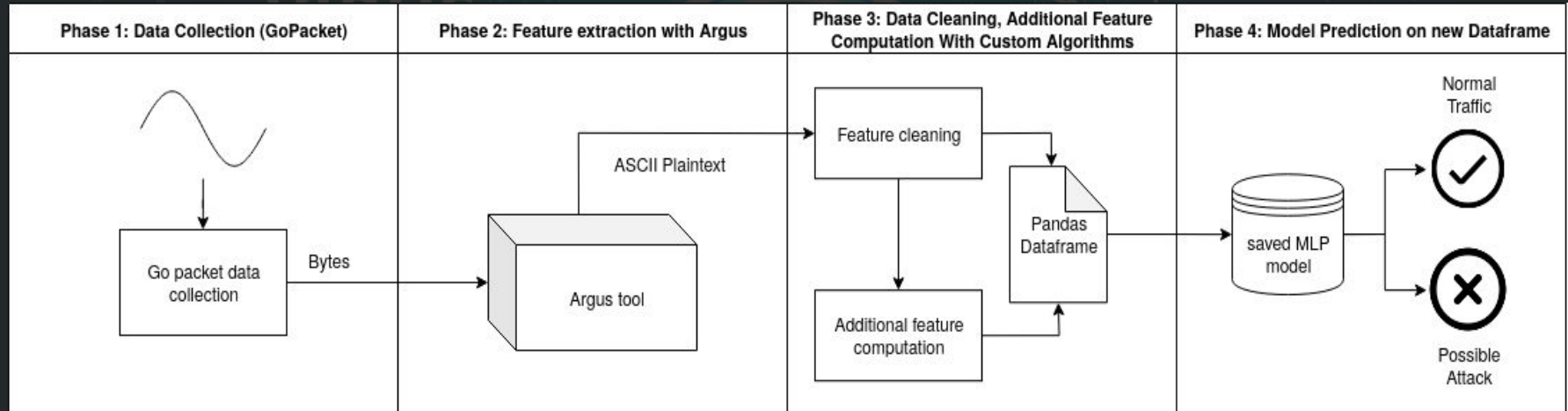


Real time data stream

Nowadays the data that each network device handles grows exponentially so we must adjust our implementation to real time circumstances.



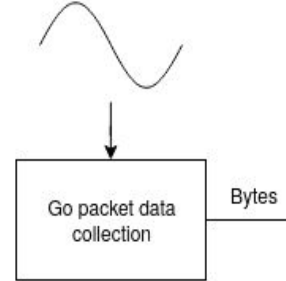
Data Stream Pipeline - Overview



Packet Collection - Steps

- Choose a network interface you want to use.
- Bind to that interface and start listening the traffic.
- Collect each packet.
- Pass the packet byte stream to the next phase of the pipeline.

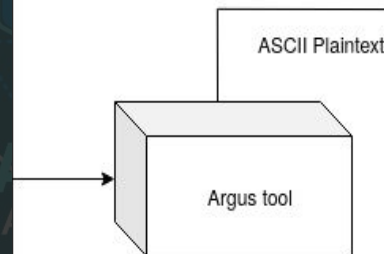
Phase 1: Data Collection (GoPacket)



Argus Tool

- Retrieve the byte stream from the previous step.
- Handle the data properly.
- Extract some reports using Argus tool.
- Use ra to read the reports and extract the features we want for our model.
- Pass the above output to the next phase for cleaning and further processing.

Phase 2: Feature extraction with Argus

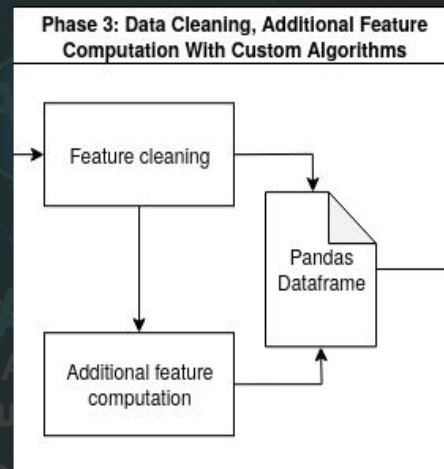


Argus - Features

dur	proto	service	state
spkts	dpkts	rate	sttl
dttl	sload	dload	sinpkt
dinpkt	sjit	djit	swin
stcpb	dtcpb	tcprrt	smeanz
dmeanz	trans_depth	res_body_len	ct_srv_src
ct_state_ttl	ct_dst_ltm	is_ftp_login	ct_flw_http_m

Cleaning - feature extraction

- Retrieve the byte stream from the previous step.
- Generate the “extra” features that are based on some algorithms.
- Generate from the above the dataframe that we will forward to the model.

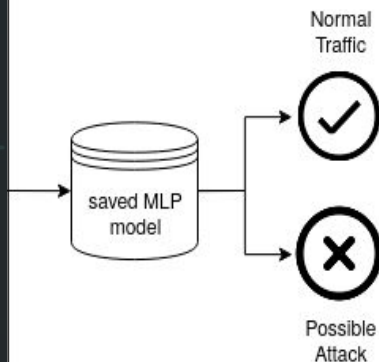


Model Prediction

We feed the generated dataframe to the model and after some processing it produces the result.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	predclass	27
0	0.000000	0.100000	0.0	0.05	0.016667	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	1.0	0.0	0.016667	0.0	0.016667	0.033333	0.016667	0.0	Fuzzers	0.0
1	0.000000	0.100000	0.0	0.05	0.016667	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	1.0	0.0	0.016667	0.0	0.016667	0.033333	0.016667	0.0	Fuzzers	0.0
2	0.000000	0.100000	0.0	0.05	0.016667	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	1.0	0.0	0.016667	0.0	0.016667	0.033333	0.016667	0.0	Fuzzers	0.0
3	0.229519	0.513514	0.0	0.00	1.000000	0.166023	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.000000	0.0	0.003861	0.000000	0.003861	0.0	Exploits	0.0
4	0.000000	0.100000	0.0	0.05	0.016667	0.000000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	1.0	0.0	0.016667	0.0	0.016667	0.033333	0.016667	0.0	Fuzzers	0.0

Phase 4: Model Prediction on new Dataframe



Normal Behavior

Possible 'Fuzzers' Attack : added to out.csv for analysis.

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Normal Behavior

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Thank you for your attention!