CS3315 Project: MLP with Keras

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
    import pandas as pd
    from sklearn.linear_model import Perceptron

In [2]: # import data
    filename = 'data/2020.06.19.csv'
    df = pd.read_csv(filename)

# sample small subset
# df = df.sample(500000, random_state=78)
    df.info()
    df.head(2)

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
    RangeIndex: 765360 entries, 0 to 765359
    Data columns (total 16 columns):
    # Column Non-Null Count Dtype
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	avg_ipt	765360 non-null	float64
1	bytes_in	765360 non-null	int64
2	bytes_out	765360 non-null	int64
3	dest_ip	765360 non-null	int64
4	dest_port	740863 non-null	float64
5	entropy	765360 non-null	float64
6	num_pkts_out	765360 non-null	int64
7	num_pkts_in	765360 non-null	int64
8	proto	765360 non-null	int64
9	src_ip	765360 non-null	int64
10	src_port	740863 non-null	float64
11	time_end	765360 non-null	int64
12	time_start	765360 non-null	int64
13	total_entropy	765360 non-null	float64
14	label	765360 non-null	object
15	duration	765360 non-null	float64
dtype	es: float64(6),	int64(9), object	(1)
memo	ry usage: 93.4+	MB	

Out[2]:

	avg_ipt	bytes_in	bytes_out	dest_ip	dest_port	entropy	num_pkts_out	num_pkts_in	protc
0	7.5	342	3679	786	9200.0	5.436687	2	2	E
1	0.0	0	0	786	55972.0	0.000000	1	1	6

```
In [3]: # clean data
        df.dropna(inplace=True)
        df.isna().sum()
        # need to clean for features that are 0 and don't make sense (bytes = 0
Out[3]: avg ipt
                          0
        bytes in
                          0
        bytes out
                          0
        dest ip
                          0
        dest port
                          0
        entropy
                          0
        num pkts out
                          0
        num pkts in
                          0
        proto
        src ip
                          0
        src port
                          0
        time end
                          0
        time start
                          0
        total_entropy
                          0
        label
                          0
        duration
                          0
        dtype: int64
In [4]: print('label values:', df['label'].unique())
        def ordinal encoder(category):
            dict = {'benign':0, 'outlier':1, 'malicious':2}
            return dict[category]
        print('benign', ordinal encoder('benign'))
        print('outlier', ordinal_encoder('outlier'))
        print('malicious', ordinal encoder('malicious'))
        df['label'] = df['label'].apply(ordinal_encoder)
        label values: ['benign' 'outlier' 'malicious']
        benign 0
        outlier 1
        malicious 2
```

```
In [5]: features = ['avg ipt',
                     'bytes in',
                     'bytes out',
                     'dest ip',
                     'dest port',
                     'entropy',
                     'num pkts in',
                     'num pkts out',
                     'proto',
                     'src ip',
                     'src_port',
                     'time end',
                     'time start',
                     'total entropy',
                     'duration'l
        X = df.loc[:, features]
        y = df.loc[:,'label']
In [6]: # Scale features
        from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
        from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
        # try PolyScaler?
        scaler = StandardScaler()
        scaler.fit(X)
        X = scaler.transform(X)
In [7]: # test/train split
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        # 80/20 training/validation split
        X train, X val, y train, y val = train test split(X,y, train size=.8, t
        y train = y train.to numpy()
        y val = y val.to numpy()
        # should print number of shape: (num features, num entries)
        print('Training set: ', 'X: ', X_train.shape, 'y: ', y_train.shape, 'Va
        print(X train[1])
        print(y_train[1])
                            (592690, 15) y: (592690,) Validation set:
        Training set: X:
                                                                        X: (14
        8173, 15) printy: (148173,)
        [-0.05565213 - 0.24851657 - 0.4012423 - 0.13191521 - 0.1413975 - 1.344987]
         -0.27015576 -0.2850236 -0.40847424 -0.50115682 0.54239382 0.332459
          0.33237538 -0.20292837 -0.33436206]
```

In [8]: # import tensorflow and keras import tensorflow as tf from tensorflow import keras print(tf. version) print(keras. version) import os

2022-12-01 19:22:25.620736: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu feature qua rd.cc:193] This TensorFlow binary is optimized with oneAPI Deep Neural Network Library (oneDNN) to use the following CPU instructions in perf ormance-critical operations: AVX2 FMA

To enable them in other operations, rebuild TensorFlow with the approp riate compiler flags.

2.12.0-dev20221112 2.12.0

In [9]: # keras sequential API model (pg 299) model = keras.models.Sequential([keras.layers.InputLayer(input shape=(X train.shape[1])), keras.layers.Dense(300, activation="relu"), keras.layers.Dense(200, activation="relu"), keras.layers.Dense(3, activation="softmax") 1) print(X train.shape[1]) model.summary()

15 Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 300)	4800
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 200)	60200
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 3)	603

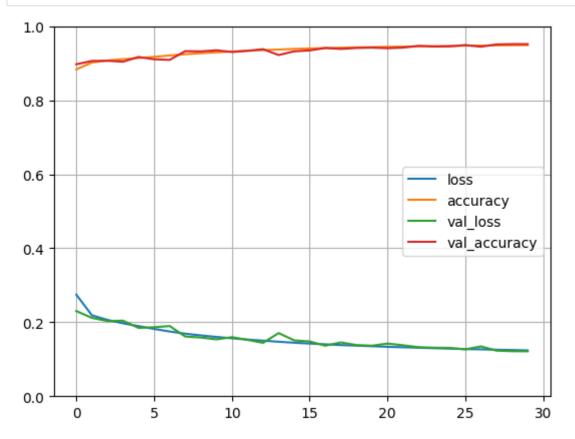
Total params: 65,603 Trainable params: 65,603 Non-trainable params: 0

```
In [10]: # TODO: adjust kernel initializer or bias initializer?
         # https://keras.io/initializers/
```

```
In [12]: # train the model
     num epochs=30
     print(X train.shape)
     history = model.fit(X train, y train,
                 epochs=num epochs,
                 validation data=(X val, y val))
     # loss is nan -> probably indicative of exploding gradients -- try agai
     (592690, 15)
     Epoch 1/30
     2745 - accuracy: 0.8832 - val loss: 0.2302 - val accuracy: 0.8971
     Epoch 2/30
     2188 - accuracy: 0.9018 - val loss: 0.2118 - val accuracy: 0.9061
     Epoch 3/30
     2063 - accuracy: 0.9073 - val loss: 0.2033 - val accuracy: 0.9065
     Epoch 4/30
     1971 - accuracy: 0.9108 - val loss: 0.2041 - val accuracy: 0.9040
     Epoch 5/30
     1895 - accuracy: 0.9140 - val loss: 0.1847 - val accuracy: 0.9169
     Epoch 6/30
     1818 - accuracy: 0.9171 - val loss: 0.1864 - val accuracy: 0.9107
     Epoch 7/30
     1750 - accuracy: 0.9209 - val loss: 0.1897 - val accuracy: 0.9089
     Epoch 8/30
     1690 - accuracy: 0.9243 - val loss: 0.1613 - val accuracy: 0.9326
     Epoch 9/30
     1644 - accuracy: 0.9270 - val loss: 0.1587 - val accuracy: 0.9319
     Epoch 10/30
     1602 - accuracy: 0.9294 - val loss: 0.1537 - val accuracy: 0.9350
     Epoch 11/30
     1566 - accuracy: 0.9316 - val loss: 0.1596 - val accuracy: 0.9303
     Epoch 12/30
     1531 - accuracy: 0.9336 - val loss: 0.1523 - val accuracy: 0.9334
     Epoch 13/30
     1502 - accuracy: 0.9354 - val loss: 0.1443 - val accuracy: 0.9378
     Epoch 14/30
     1473 - accuracy: 0.9369 - val loss: 0.1706 - val accuracy: 0.9221
     Epoch 15/30
     1446 - accuracy: 0.9386 - val loss: 0.1510 - val accuracy: 0.9321
     Epoch 16/30
```

```
1424 - accuracy: 0.9398 - val loss: 0.1479 - val accuracy: 0.9346
Epoch 17/30
1403 - accuracy: 0.9410 - val loss: 0.1366 - val accuracy: 0.9411
Epoch 18/30
1382 - accuracy: 0.9419 - val loss: 0.1454 - val accuracy: 0.9386
Epoch 19/30
1368 - accuracy: 0.9428 - val loss: 0.1382 - val accuracy: 0.9412
Epoch 20/30
1352 - accuracy: 0.9435 - val loss: 0.1366 - val accuracy: 0.9421
Epoch 21/30
1335 - accuracy: 0.9442 - val loss: 0.1423 - val accuracy: 0.9406
Epoch 22/30
1323 - accuracy: 0.9450 - val loss: 0.1376 - val accuracy: 0.9421
Epoch 23/30
1312 - accuracy: 0.9455 - val loss: 0.1324 - val accuracy: 0.9468
Epoch 24/30
1298 - accuracy: 0.9461 - val loss: 0.1311 - val accuracy: 0.9450
Epoch 25/30
1287 - accuracy: 0.9466 - val loss: 0.1306 - val accuracy: 0.9455
Epoch 26/30
1274 - accuracy: 0.9474 - val loss: 0.1266 - val accuracy: 0.9490
Epoch 27/30
1268 - accuracy: 0.9476 - val loss: 0.1346 - val accuracy: 0.9446
Epoch 28/30
1256 - accuracy: 0.9482 - val loss: 0.1232 - val accuracy: 0.9508
Epoch 29/30
1249 - accuracy: 0.9485 - val loss: 0.1217 - val accuracy: 0.9516
Epoch 30/30
1238 - accuracy: 0.9489 - val loss: 0.1215 - val accuracy: 0.9516
```

```
In [13]: # plot loss vs. accuracy (HOML p. 305)
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    pd.DataFrame(history.history).plot()
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.gca().set_ylim(0,1)
    plt.show()
```



```
In [14]: # save model
model.save("project_mlp_2_layers")
```

INFO:tensorflow:Assets written to: project_mlp_2_layers/assets

```
In [15]: # test predictions
X_new = X_val
test_pred = np.argmax(model.predict(X_new), axis=-1)
```

```
In [16]: from sklearn.metrics import *
          print("Predicted labels:\t", test_pred)
print("Actual labels:\t\t", y_val)
          print(classification report(y val, test pred))
          Predicted labels:
                                       [0 1 0 ... 2 2 2]
          Actual labels:
                                       [0 \ 1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 2 \ 2 \ 1]
                          precision
                                         recall f1-score
                                                               support
                                1.00
                                           1.00
                                                       1.00
                       0
                                                                 75511
                       1
                                0.91
                                           0.80
                                                       0.85
                                                                 24572
                       2
                                0.90
                                           0.96
                                                       0.93
                                                                 48090
               accuracy
                                                       0.95
                                                                148173
                                0.94
                                           0.92
                                                       0.93
             macro avg
                                                                148173
          weighted avg
                                0.95
                                           0.95
                                                       0.95
                                                                148173
```

Validate Model with Data from June 2022

```
In [17]: # import data
filename = 'data/2020.06.20.csv'
df2 = pd.read_csv(filename)

# sample small subset
#df2 = df2.sample(n=100000, random_state=78)
df2.info()
df2.head(2)
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 770853 entries, 0 to 770852
Data columns (total 16 columns):

Daca	cocamiis (cocac	10 CO Camin 5 / 1	
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	avg_ipt	770853 non-null	float64
1	bytes_in	770853 non-null	int64
2	bytes_out	770853 non-null	int64
3	dest_ip	770853 non-null	int64
4	dest_port	770853 non-null	int64
5	entropy	770853 non-null	float64
6	num_pkts_out	770853 non-null	int64
7	num_pkts_in	770853 non-null	int64
8	proto	770853 non-null	int64
9	<pre>src_ip</pre>	770853 non-null	int64
10	src_port	770853 non-null	int64
11	time_end	770853 non-null	int64
12	time_start	770853 non-null	int64
13	total_entropy	770853 non-null	float64
14	label	770853 non-null	object
15	duration	770853 non-null	float64
<pre>dtypes: float64(4),</pre>		int64(11), objec	t(1)
memoi	ry usage: 94.1+	MB	

Out[17]:

	avg_ipt	bytes_in	bytes_out	dest_ip	dest_port	entropy	num_pkts_out	num_pkts_in	pro
0	34.57143	34	29	786	5900	5.040459	7	10	
1	37.00000	34	29	786	5900	5.127916	7	10	

```
In [18]: # clean data
         df2.dropna(inplace=True)
         df2.isna().sum()
Out[18]: avg ipt
                           0
         bytes in
                           0
         bytes out
                           0
         dest ip
                           0
         dest port
                           0
         entropy
                           0
         num pkts out
                           0
         num pkts in
                           0
                           0
         proto
         src ip
                           0
                           0
         src port
         time end
                           0
         time start
                           0
         total entropy
                           0
         label
                           0
         duration
                           0
         dtype: int64
In [19]: print('label values:', df2['label'].unique())
         def ordinal encoder(category):
             dict = {'benign':0, 'outlier':1, 'malicious':2}
             return dict[category]
         print('benign', ordinal_encoder('benign'))
         print('outlier', ordinal encoder('outlier'))
         print('malicious', ordinal encoder('malicious'))
         df2['label'] = df2['label'].apply(ordinal encoder)
         label values: ['malicious' 'benign' 'outlier']
         benign 0
         outlier 1
         malicious 2
```

```
In [20]: features = ['avg ipt',
                     'bytes_in',
                     'bytes out',
                     'dest ip',
                     'dest_port',
                     'entropy',
                     'num pkts in',
                     'num pkts out',
                     'proto',
                     'src ip',
                     'src_port',
                     'time end',
                     'time start',
                     'total entropy',
                     'duration']
         X 22 = df2.loc[:, features]
         y 22 = df2.loc[:,'label']
In [21]: # Scale features
         from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
         from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
         # trv PolyScaler?
         scaler = StandardScaler()
         scaler.fit(X 22)
         X 22 = scaler.transform(X 22)
         # change labels to numpy
         y 22 = y 22.to numpy()
In [22]: # test predictions
         X \text{ test new} = X 22
         test pred 22 = np.argmax(model.predict(X test new), axis=-1)
         In [23]: |print("Predicted labels:\t", test_pred_22)
         print("Actual labels:\t\t", y_22)
         print(classification report(y 22, test pred 22))
         Predicted labels:
                                 [2 2 2 ... 2 2 2]
         Actual labels:
                                 [2 2 2 ... 1 1 2]
                      precision
                                   recall f1-score
                                                      support
                    0
                                     0.99
                                               1.00
                           1.00
                                                       366310
                    1
                           0.28
                                     0.26
                                               0.27
                                                        69389
                    2
                           0.84
                                     0.86
                                               0.85
                                                       335154
             accuracy
                                               0.87
                                                       770853
                                     0.70
                                               0.71
                                                       770853
            macro avg
                           0.71
                                               0.87
                                                       770853
         weighted avg
                           0.87
                                     0.87
```

In I I	