

Network Intrusion Detection

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Introduction

- Cybersecurity
 - How to better protect a company's network
 - Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS)
 - Harnessing power of deep learning and neural networks
 - Accurate detection/classification for different attacks



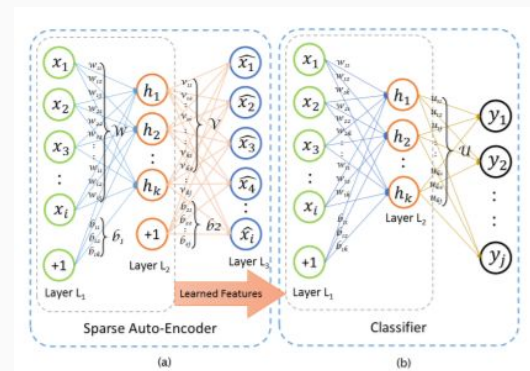
Dataset

- KDDCup99 Dataset
 - Annual ACM Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery competition
 - Task: distinguish between connections that are bad (intrusions) and good (normal)
 - 4 categories of attacks, 14 attack types with add. 14 types in test
 - NSL-KDDCup99
 - Improved and reduced



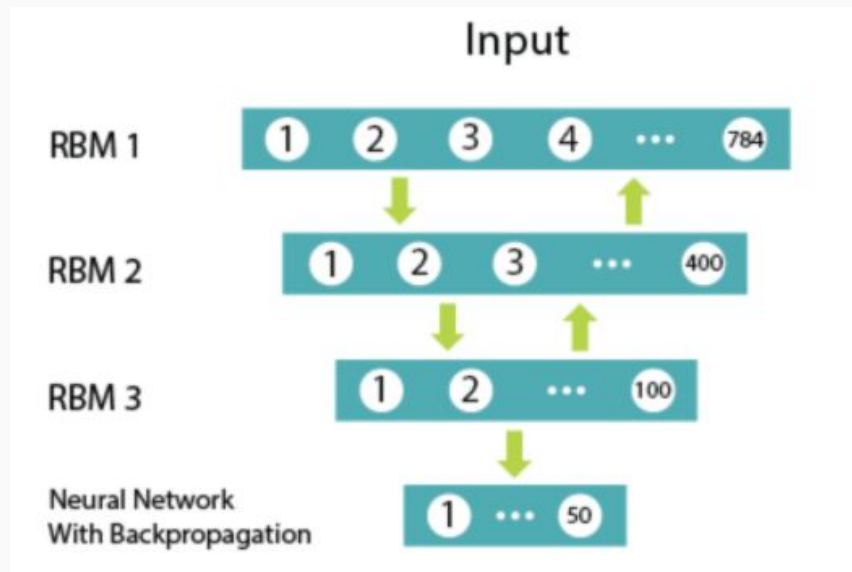
Past Work in NIDS

- Deep Belief Networks
 - Have been used for classification in intrusion detection [1,2]
 - Done with sparse auto-encoder and layers of RBMs
 - Labelling dataset from raw network traffic = difficult
 - Append with softmax regression [1]
 - Proper/meaningful feature selection key and difficult
- RNNs/LSTMs
 - Accurate models built [3,4,5,6]
 - Sequential info
 - Single pt in collective data anomaly may not seem as an anomaly



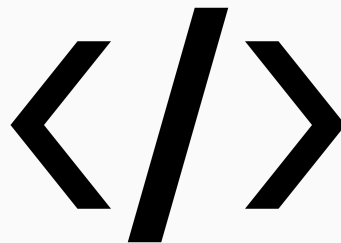
Methodology

- Deep Belief Network
 - Reduce dimensionality of dataset and pretrain, feature selection
 - Using layers of RBMs
 - Pass through a neural network for classification
 - RNN/LSTM
 - Sequence/historical learning and long-term dependencies



Data Transformations

- Transform categorical data columns to a 1HE
- Split label columns from data columns
- Map values between 0 - 1 and remove useless columns
 - RBM code originally for MNIST dataset (bounded values)



Data Transformation

[illegible]

Post-1HE shape: (125973, 146)

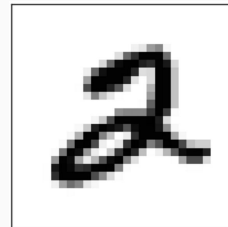
Post-1HE and label removal shape: (125973, 122)

RBM's

- Unsupervised greedy pre-training
- Input dimensionality reduction
- Training 2 layers, 25 epochs
 - First layer: 100 hidden units
 - 43 initial features in dataset, 122 post-1HE
 - Second layer: 25 hidden units
 - 23 classes of attacks
 - Reasoning

RNN-LSTM

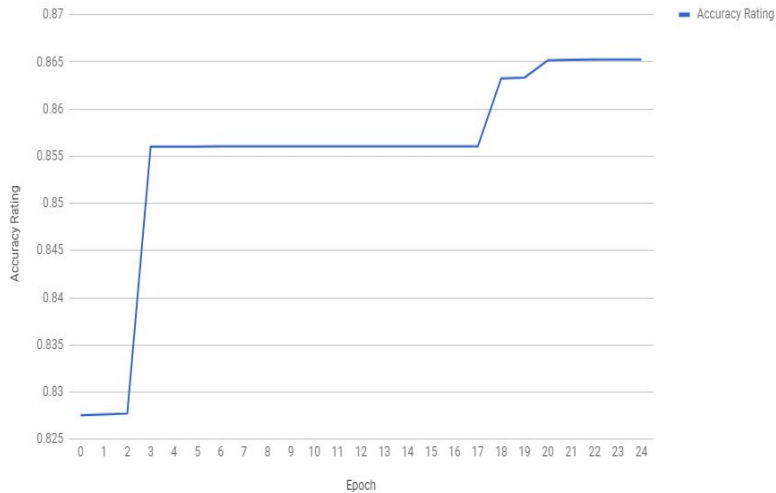
- Take output (weights and biases) from last layer of pre-trained RBMs
- Cost function: softmax cross entropy with logits
 - Measures the probability error in discrete classification tasks
- Optimizer: AdamOptimizer (yay momentum)
 - Larger step size and will converge quick w/o fine-tuning
- 100 batches of 5 sequences of 5 at a time



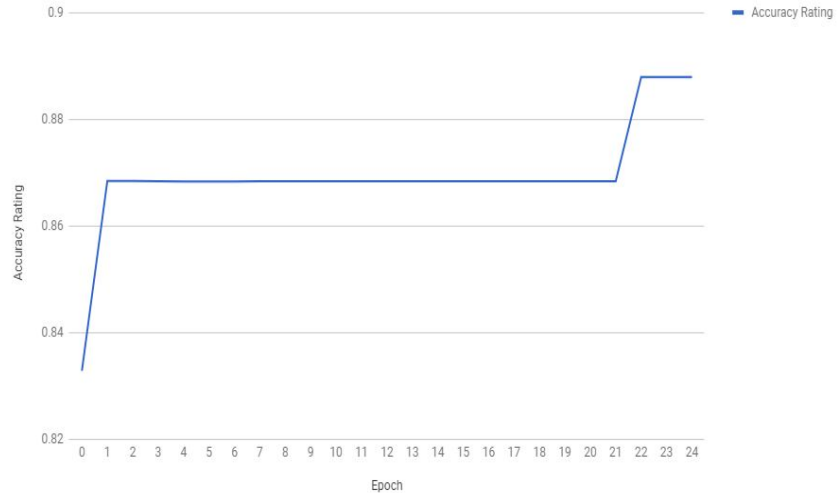
Results (Shallow Neural Network)

- Final testing accuracy rating over 25 epochs: **0.89**

Accuracy Rating vs. Epoch



Accuracy Rating vs. Epoch



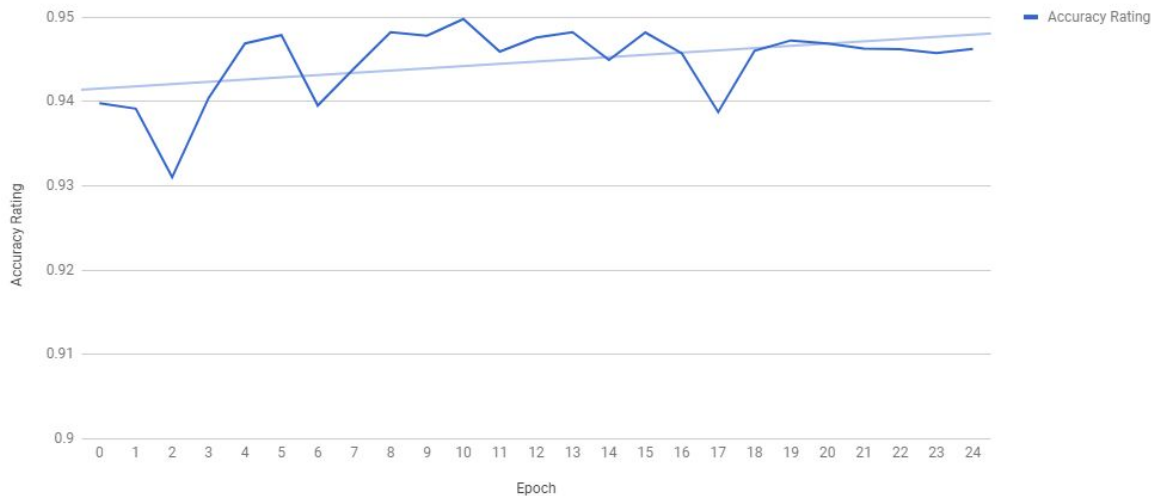
B+

Results (RNN/LSTM)

- Final testing accuracy rating over 25 epochs: **0.945**
- Learning rate: .1
- Epochs: 25
- Train: ~90k, Test: 30k

A

Accuracy Rating vs. Epoch



Continued Work for Final Model

- Vary training of RBMs and RNN/LSTM to increase testing accuracy
 - epochs, learning rates, hidden units
- Implement stacked LSTM

