

## Lab 1:

### Resources Required:

Linux Host – Tested on Ubuntu

Windows / MAC Host – For OpenDNS Client

OpenDNS Account – <http://www.opendns.com>

Jupyter Notebook - <http://jupyter.org/>

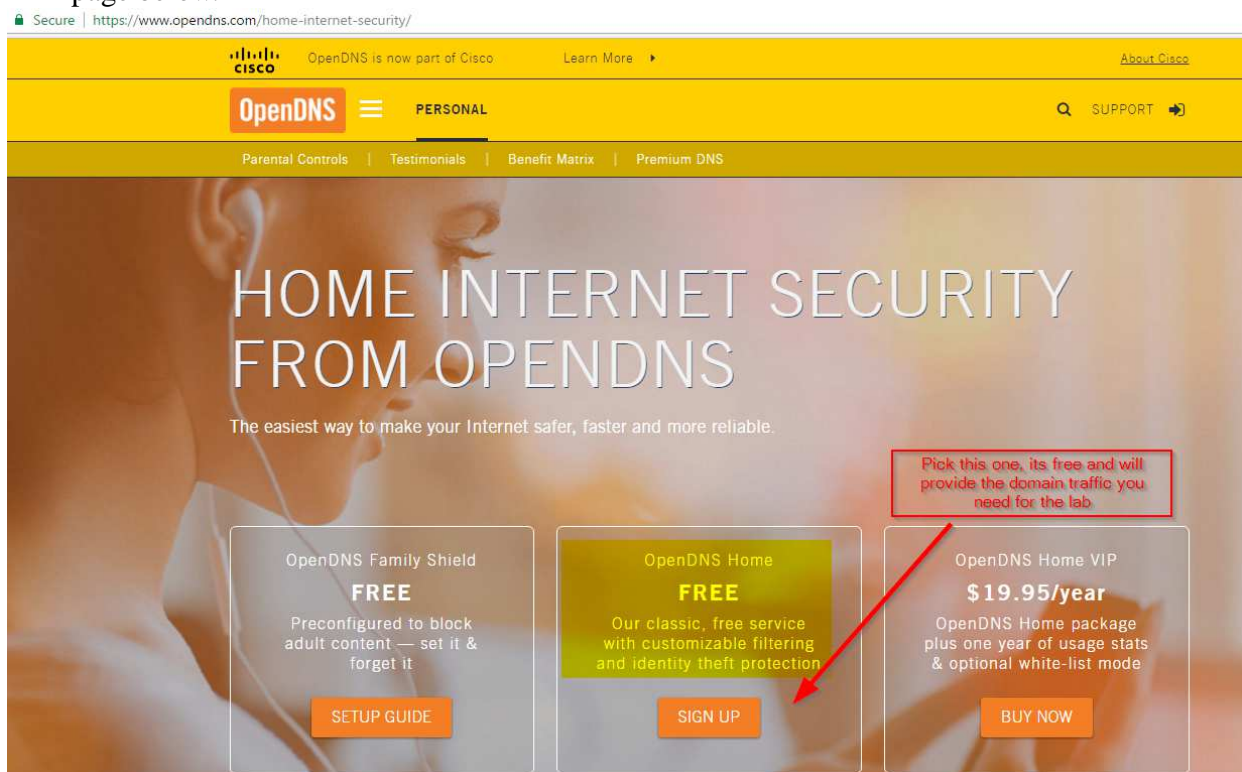
A Vmware Virtual Machine is available for download on <http://www.MLresearchLab.com>. If you want to have everything pre-built with the sample data

- If you do not have VMware, VMware Player is free or you can convert it to Virtual Box which is also free

Goal: Utilize machine learning (ML) random forest classifier to analyze OpenDNS

([www.opendns.com](http://www.opendns.com)) logs of user domain requests to determine if a user has been visiting work related sites.

1. Create an OpenDNS account by visiting [www.opendns.com](http://www.opendns.com) and click personal to reach the web page below.



2. Click the orange “Sign Up” button and follow the instructions to create an account.
3. Once you have the account created, download the client

## Download the OpenDNS Updater

We recommend that you use our client-side software to keep your dynamic IP updated for your network.



[Windows Client](#)

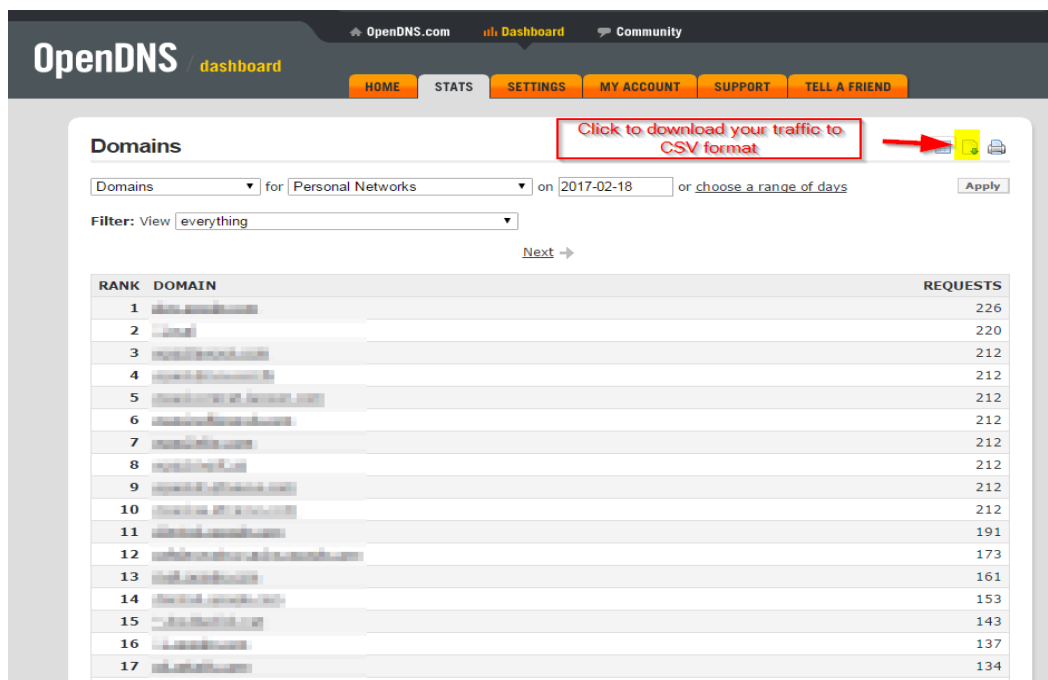


[Mac Client](#)

4. Install the client on your test machine or Virtual Machine (VM).
5. Once the client is installed it will ask for the same credentials you signed up under, so enter those in and you should see the screen shot below.



6. Make sure the client under “Using OpenDNS” says “Yes” which means now your DNS traffic is being forwarded to the OpenDNS servers.
7. Browse random websites to generate traffic on the host that has the OpenDNS client, its best to visit at least 50 websites or more
8. Once you have visited 50 or more websites log back into OpenDNS you should see traffic in your dashboard. (If there is no traffic it might take some time to populate so try back a few hours later or a day later)
9. If you have traffic in your dashboard you are now ready to begin to download the traffic as data for the ML lab. Click “Stats” the orange tab in the center of the dashboard then “Domains” on the left pane and you should see something similar to the screenshot below.



10. To download the DNS traffic data you will look for a button of a file download in the top right hand corner of the “Domains” Dashboard. (See screenshot from previous step)

11. Upon Success you should end up with a comma separated value (CSV) file on your computer, go ahead and open it with your favorite editor

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	
	Rank	Domain	Total	Blacklisted	Blocked by Category	Blocked as Botnet	Blocked as Malware	Blocked as Phishing	Resolved by SmartCache	Academic Fraud	A
1	1	www.google.com	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	www.google.com	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	www.google.com	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	4	www.google.com	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	5	www.google.com	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	6	www.google.com	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	7	www.google.com	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	8	www.google.com	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	9	www.google.com	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	10	www.google.com	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	11	www.google.com	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	www.google.com	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	13	www.google.com	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	14	www.google.com	161	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	15	www.google.com	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	16	www.google.com	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	17	www.google.com	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	18	www.google.com	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	19	www.google.com	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	20	www.google.com	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	21	www.google.com	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	22	www.google.com	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	23	www.google.com	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	24	www.google.com	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	25	www.google.com	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	26	www.google.com	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	27	www.google.com	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	28	www.google.com	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	29	www.google.com	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	30	www.google.com	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	31	www.google.com	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	32	www.google.com	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	33	www.google.com	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	34	www.google.com	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

12. In your editor and remove the following columns  
 “Rank”, “Total”, “Blacklisted”, “Blocked by Category”, “Blocked as Botnet”, “Blocked as Malware”, “Blocked as Phishing”, and “Resolved by SmartCache” as shown below

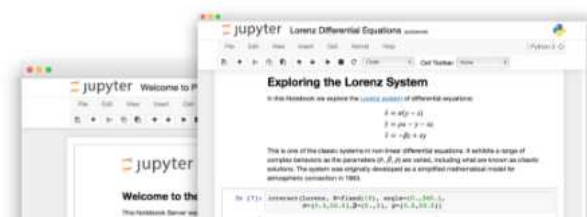
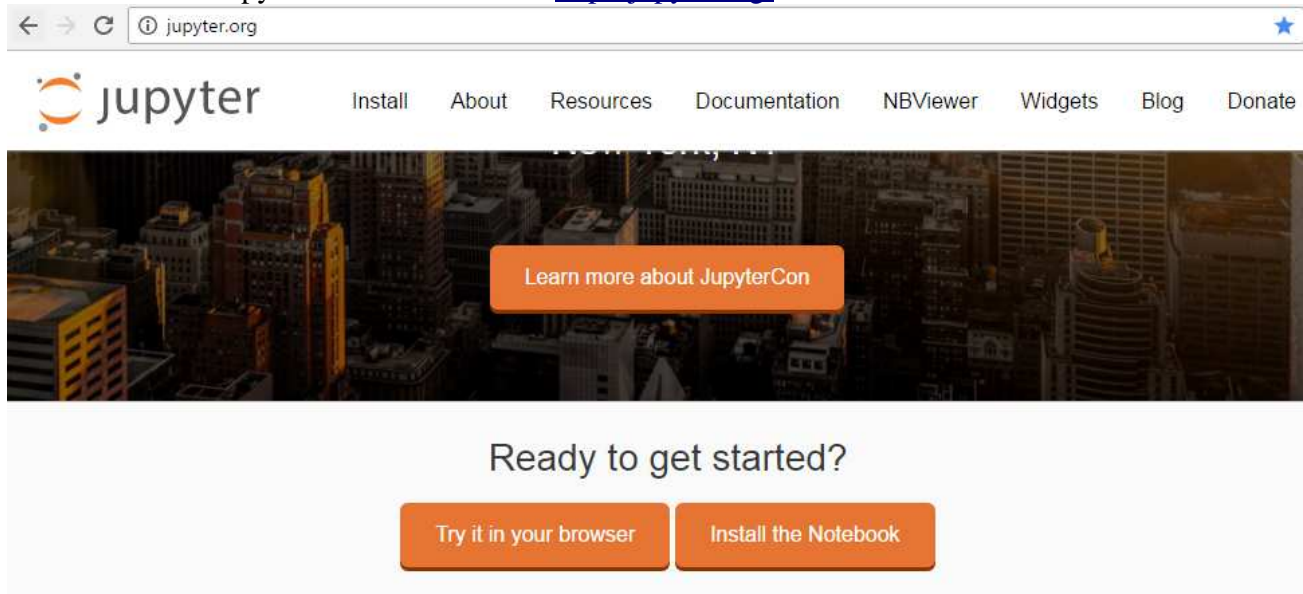
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Domain	Academic Fraud	Adult Themes	Adware	Alcohol	Anime/Manga/Webcomic	Auctions	Automotive	Blogs
2		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
3		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
4		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
5		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
6		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
7		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
8		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
9		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
10		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
11		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
12		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
13		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
14		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
15		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
16		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
17		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
18		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
19		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
20		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
21		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
22		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
23		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
24		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
25		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
26		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
27		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
28		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
29		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
30		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
31		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
32		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
33		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
34		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
35		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
36		0	0	0	0		0	0	0

13. Remember the purpose of this lab is not to determine if the domains your user visited is malicious or not (it is beyond the scope of this lab). Rather that if they visit sites that are not Work Related, so you should end up with the “Domains” and “Categories of websites classifications”(e.g. Academic Fund, Adult Themes, Adware) in your CSV file.
14. To prepare your data, remove rows that have a “0” in all “Categories of websites classifications”. These rows do not help the ML and should be removed because they do not have a “1” in any of fields.
15. Now the data inside the CSV needs to be trained for the ML engine so you need to create a new column called “WorkRelated” at the end of the CSV file. So you should now have”Domains”, “Categories of websites classifications”, and “WorkRelated” as columns inside the CSV file.
16. You must now research the domain that is listed in the “Domain” column and if you determine that domain is work related put a “1” in the “WorkRelated” column else wise put a “0” in the “WorkRelated” column.
17. You should now have a “1” or “0” in the “WorkRelated” column for every row. Once confirmed, remove the “Domain” column because the “Domain” does not help the ML make a decision, the “Categories of website classifications” and “WorkRelated” columns help the ML make the decisions.
18. Your CSV file should only have the “Categories of website classifications” and “WorkRelated” columns and each row should have a “1” in at least one of the “Categories of website

classifications” and a “1” or “0” in “WorkRelated” column.

19. Now the data is ready to be ingested for ML.

20. Visit the Jupyter Notebook website: <http://jupyter.org/>



## The Jupyter Notebook

The Jupyter Notebook is a web application that allows you to create and share documents that contain live

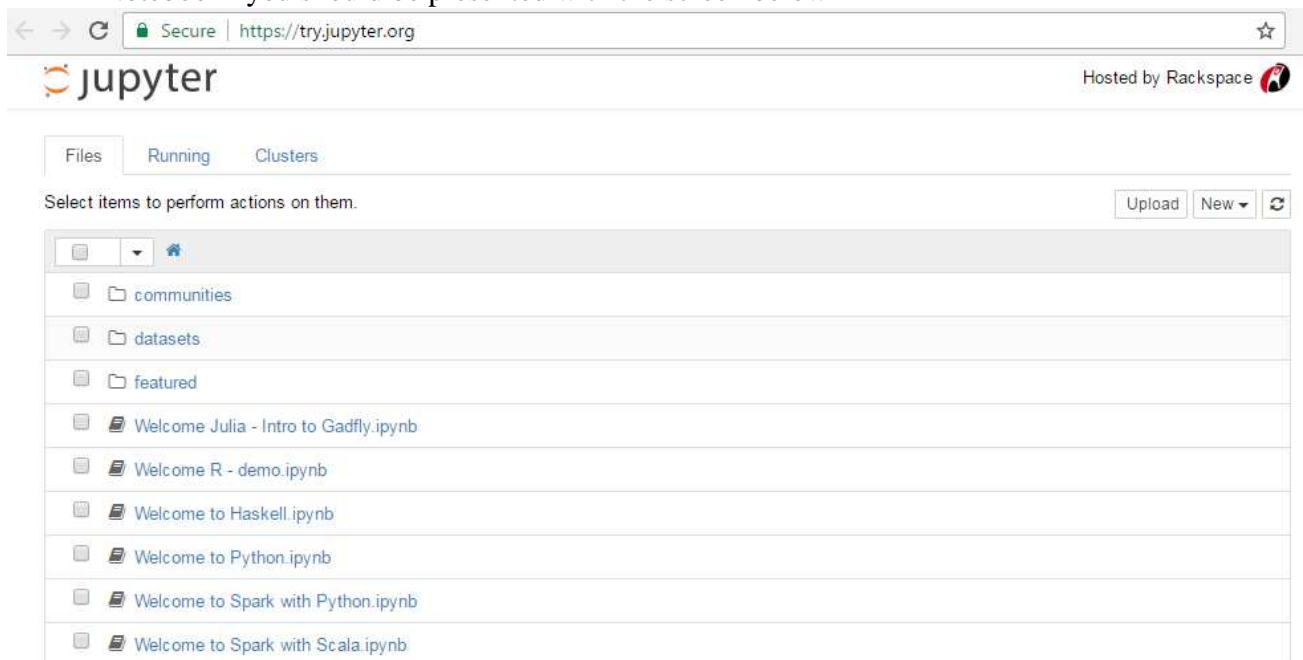
21. You have two choices you can choose to try it in your browser and for the lab exercise you can upload the data to the online site OR install Jupyter Notebook locally on your computer.

It is purely personal preference and if you want to upload your data onto a 3<sup>rd</sup> party site

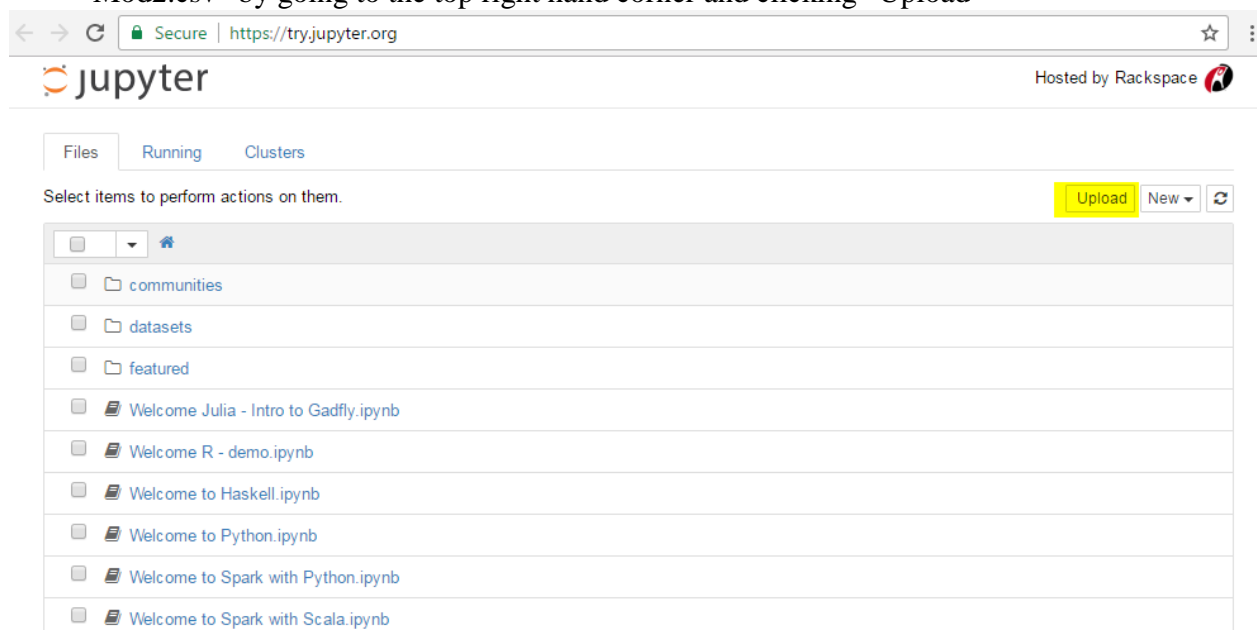
The instructions below work for both “Try it in your browser” or “Install the Notebook”  
For those that use “Install the Notebook” replace the language “Jupyter website” with your localhost

---

22. If you click “Try it in your browser” or you started Jupyter from a local install from “Install the Notebook” you should be presented with the screen below

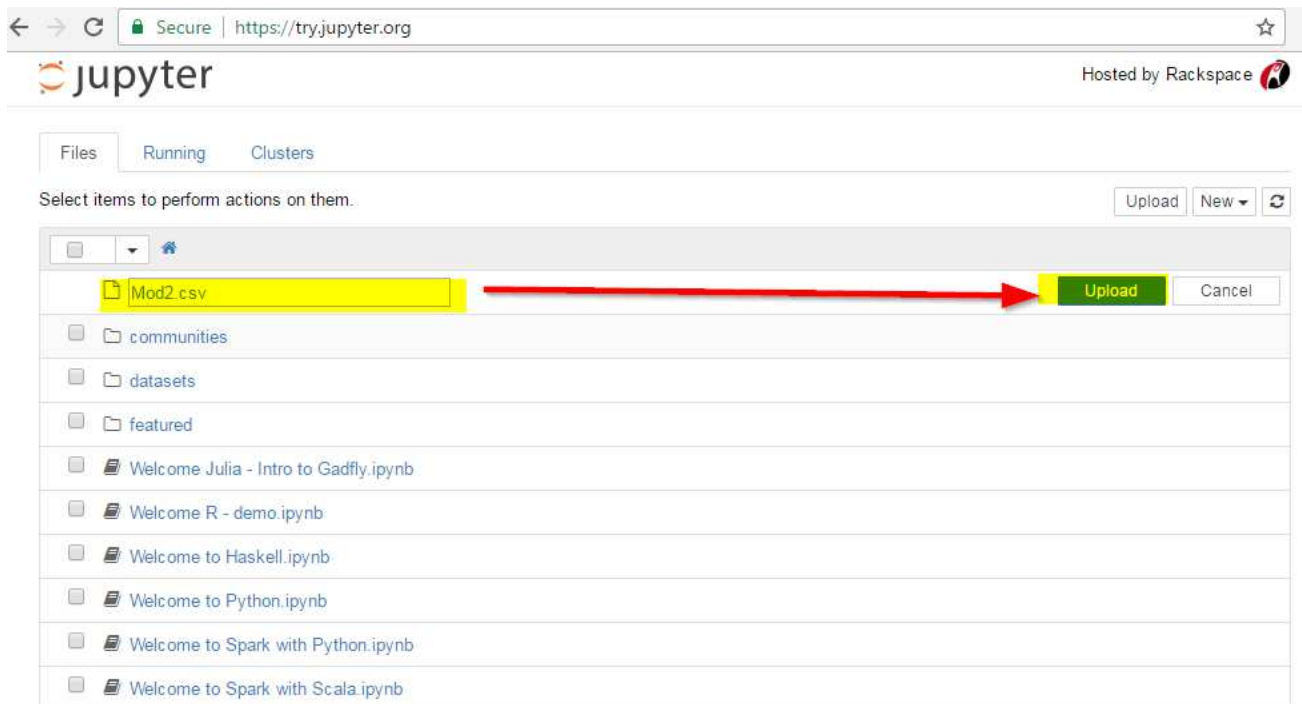


23. First thing is to upload your data to the Jupyter website or use the test sample data provided “Mod2.csv” by going to the top right hand corner and clicking “Upload”

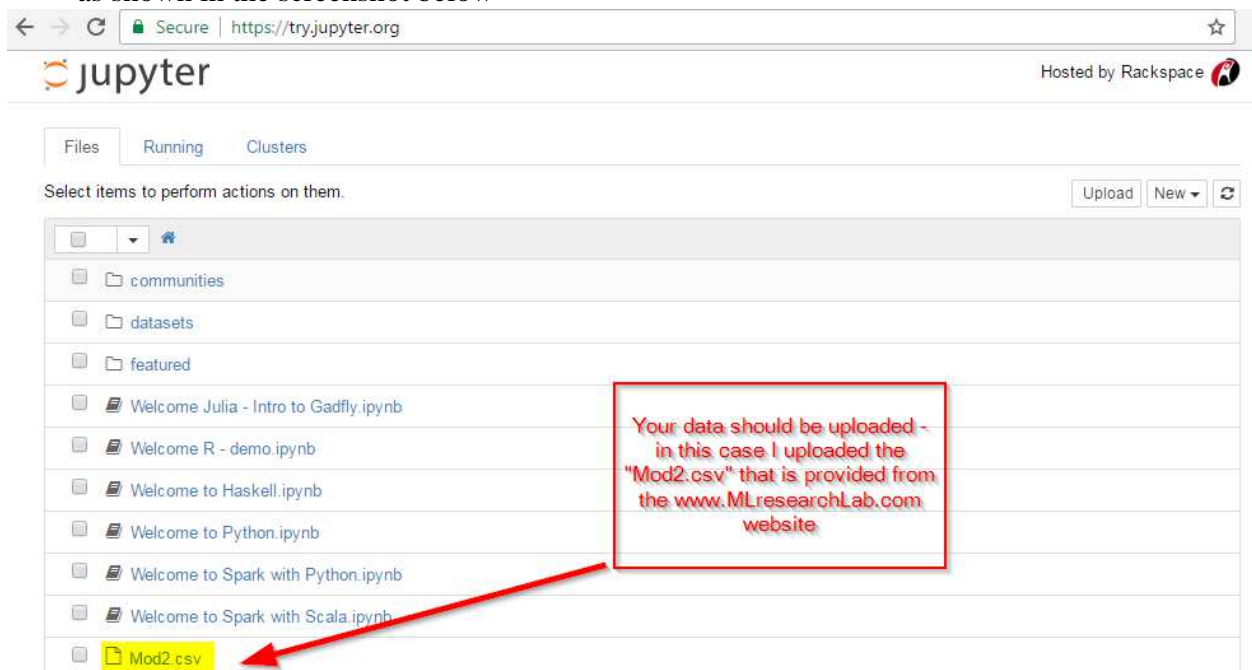




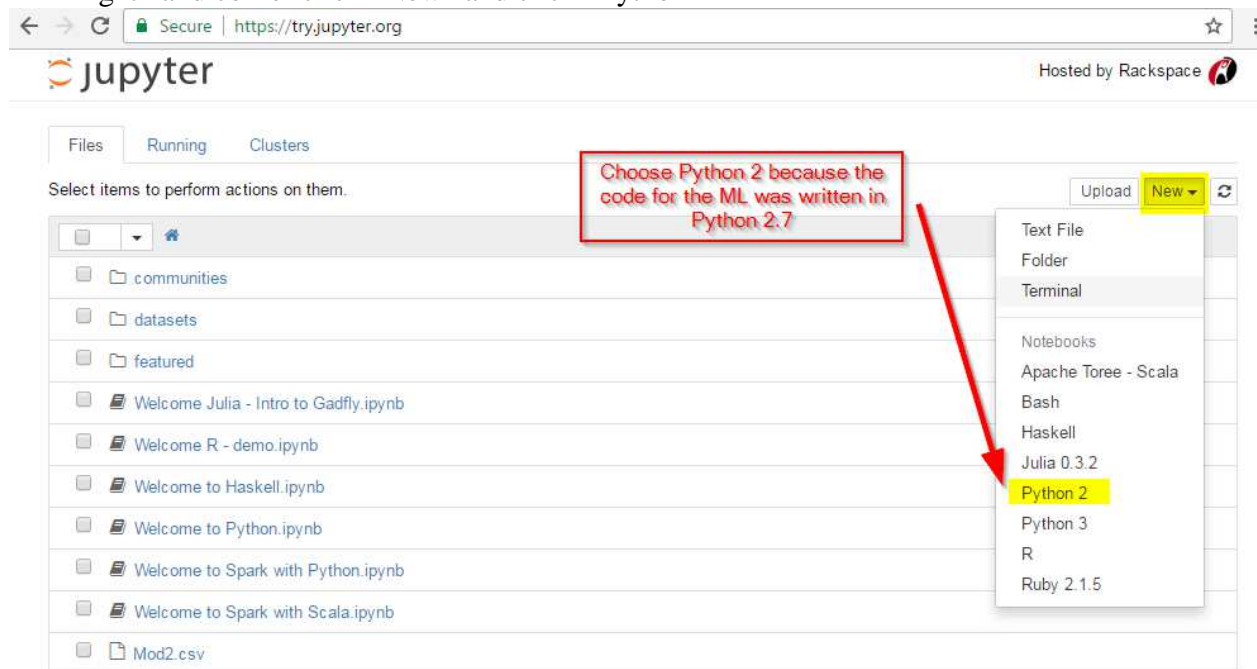
24. The Jupyter website will ask for the file location, once supplied you should see the file ready to be upload as seen in the screenshot below



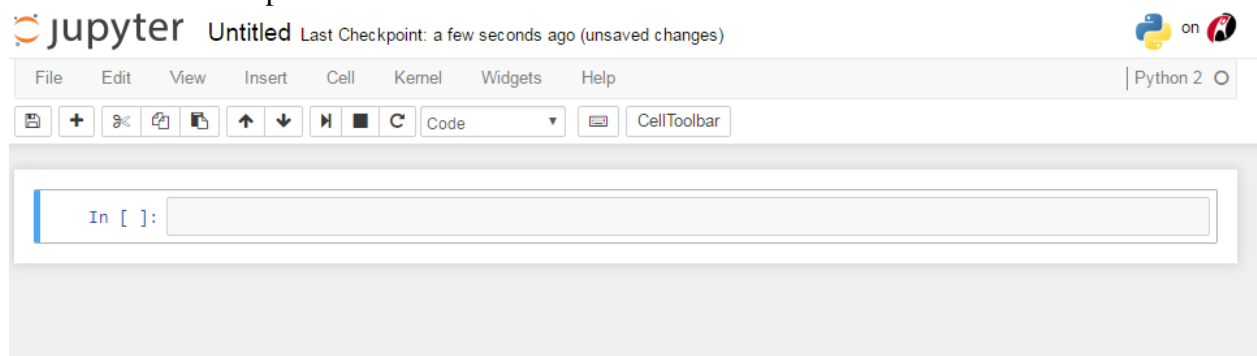
25. Your data should now be upload and you can verify by seeing if the file shows up in the listing as shown in the screenshot below



26. Now that the data has been uploaded, the next step is to upload the actual ML code so on the top right hand corner click “New” and click “Python 2”

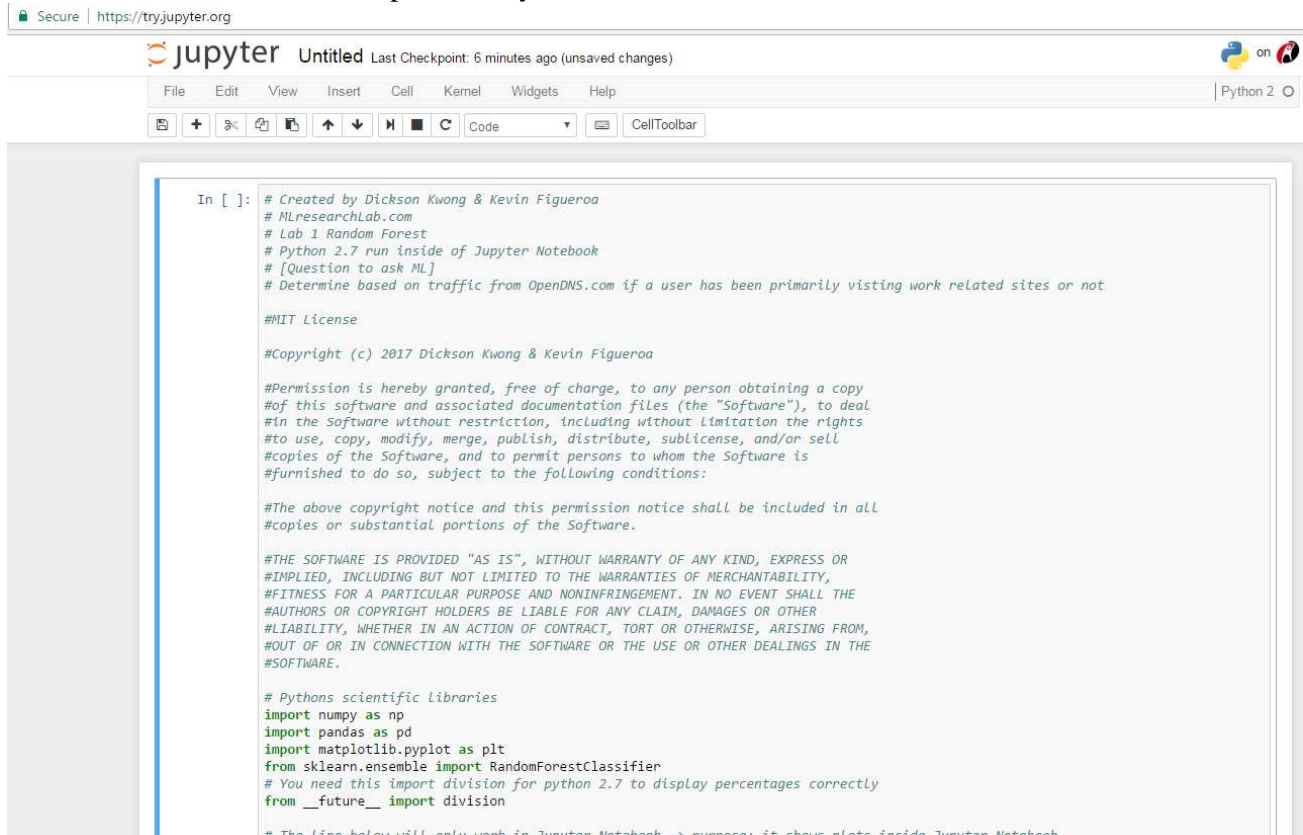


27. You should be presented with a blank notebook as shown below





28. Open the “Lab1-Code.py” code from the Github link on [www.MLresearchlab.com](http://www.MLresearchlab.com) and Copy the entire contents and paste into your notebook as shown below



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. The top bar indicates a secure connection to <https://tryjupyter.org>. The notebook is titled "Untitled" and shows it was last checkpointed 6 minutes ago. The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, and Help. The toolbar shows various icons for cell operations and a dropdown menu set to "Code". The code cell contains the following text:

```
In [ ]: # Created by Dickson Kwong & Kevin Figueroa
# MLresearchLab.com
# Lab 1 Random Forest
# Python 2.7 run inside of Jupyter Notebook
# [Question to ask ML]
# Determine based on traffic from OpenDNS.com if a user has been primarily visiting work related sites or not

#MIT License

#Copyright (c) 2017 Dickson Kwong & Kevin Figueroa

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#furnished to do so, subject to the following conditions:

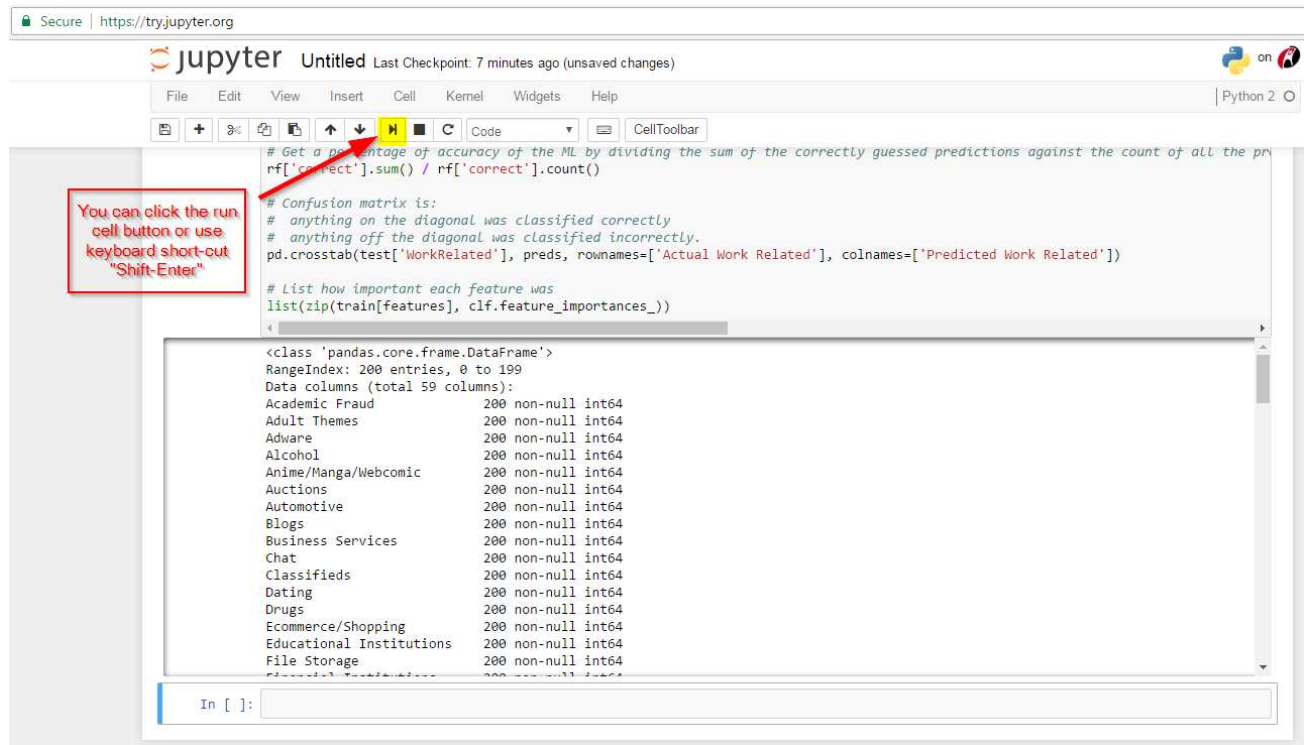
#The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in all
#copies or substantial portions of the Software.

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#IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY,
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#LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM,
#OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE
#SOFTWARE.

# Python's scientific libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
# You need this import division for python 2.7 to display percentages correctly
from __future__ import division

# The line below will only work in Jupyter Notebook -> purpose: it shows plots inside Jupyter Notebook
```

29. Run the entire cell by either clicking the button on the top center of the screen or using the menu dropdown “Cell” → “Run Cell Below” or you can use the keyboard shortcut “Shift-Enter”. If your data file is correctly formatted and prepared you should see results as shown below with no errors.



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a code cell and its output. A red box highlights the 'Run' button (a yellow square with a black 'H') in the toolbar, with a red arrow pointing to it. A red text box next to it says: "You can click the run cell button or use keyboard short-cut 'Shift-Enter'".

The code cell contains the following Python code:

```
# Get a percentage of accuracy of the ML by dividing the sum of the correctly guessed predictions against the count of all the pr
rf['correct'].sum() / rf['correct'].count()

# Confusion matrix is:
# anything on the diagonal was classified correctly
# anything off the diagonal was classified incorrectly.
pd.crosstab(test['WorkRelated'], preds, rownames=['Actual Work Related'], colnames=['Predicted Work Related'])

# List how important each feature was
list(zip(train[features], clf.feature_importances_))
```

The output of the code cell is a pandas DataFrame showing the feature importances for a Random Forest model. The output is displayed in a scrollable area below the code cell.

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 200 entries, 0 to 199
Data columns (total 59 columns):
Academic Fraud      200 non-null int64
Adult Themes        200 non-null int64
Adware              200 non-null int64
Alcohol             200 non-null int64
Anime/Manga/Webcomic 200 non-null int64
Auctions            200 non-null int64
Automotive          200 non-null int64
Blogs               200 non-null int64
Business Services   200 non-null int64
Chat                200 non-null int64
Classifieds         200 non-null int64
Dating              200 non-null int64
Drugs               200 non-null int64
Ecommerce/Shopping  200 non-null int64
Educational Institutions 200 non-null int64
File Storage        200 non-null int64
...                ...
```

30. Now the results are limited because it only shows the first result and the last result what you want to do is start splitting lines of code into “Cells” so that you can see the individual results of each line of code. You split code into cells by click “Edit” → “Split Cells”

Secure | <https://tryjupyter.org>

jupyter Untitled Last Checkpoint: 11 minutes ago (autosaved) Python 2

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help

Cut Cells  
Copy Cells  
Paste Cells Above  
Paste Cells Below  
Paste Cells & Replace  
Delete Cells  
Undo Delete Cells  
**Split Cell**  
Merge Cell Above  
Merge Cell Below  
Move Cell Up  
Move Cell Down  
Edit Notebook Metadata  
Find and Replace

```
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THER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM,
ONNECTION WITH THE SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE

tific Libraries
np
s pd
ib.pyplot as plt
semble import RandomForestClassifier
import division for python 2.7 to display percentages correctly
import division

# The line below will only work in Jupyter Notebook -> purpose: it shows plots inside Jupyter Notebook
%matplotlib inline

In [4]: # Create a dataframe from panda and call it 'df' and make it read in the sanitized / prepared data CSV file 'Mod2.csv'
df = pd.read_csv(r'Mod2.csv',encoding='latin-1')

# Ask the dataframe to show information about the imported 'Mod2.csv' file
df.info()

# Ask the dataframe to return the results of the first 5 rows but with all columns
df.head()

# Create a new row called 'is_train' inside the dataframe 'df' and randomize a number between 0 and 1 and if its Less than or equ
# 0 = training data
# 1 = test data
df['is_train'] = np.random.uniform(0, 1, len(df)) <= .75
```

31. Once you start splitting code into “Cells” you start to see individual results such as below when you run that “Cell”

https://try.jupyter.org

jupyter Untitled Last Checkpoint: 13 minutes ago (unsaved changes) Python 2

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help

Code CellToolbar

```

social networking      200 non-null int64
Software/Technology    200 non-null int64
Sports                 200 non-null int64
Tasteless              200 non-null int64
Television             200 non-null int64
Tobacco                200 non-null int64
Travel                200 non-null int64
Video Sharing          200 non-null int64
Visual Search Engines  200 non-null int64
Weapons                200 non-null int64
Web Spam               200 non-null int64
Webmail                200 non-null int64
WorkRelated            200 non-null int64
dtypes: int64(59)
memory usage: 92.3 KB

```

In [6]: # Ask the dataframe to return the results of the first 5 rows but with all columns  
df.head()

Out[6]:

	Academic Fraud	Adult Themes	Adware	Alcohol	Anime/Manga/Webcomic	Auctions	Automotive	Blogs	Business Services	Chat	...	Tasteless	Television	Toba
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0

5 rows x 59 columns

32. If you encounter problems or are unable to run the code please do not hesitate to email “[Info@MLresearchLab.com](mailto:Info@MLresearchLab.com)” or on Twitter ML Research [Lab@ML\\_Research\\_Lab](https://twitter.com/Lab@ML_Research_Lab)

There is Vmware image (Link on [www.MLresearchLab.com](http://www.MLresearchLab.com)) of a local install with Jupyter installed with the sample data all ready to go if you do not want to upload your data online and you want to have a quick environment to learn from.

Questions / Comments / Concerns please do not hesitate to reach out to us we want to help the security community to grow and understand ML

Thank you for trying out the lab and more labs to come!