**HANOI UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**GRADUATION THESIS**

**Advancing Network Intrusion Detection through Class Incremental Learning**

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100 – 150 words. Currently 38

**ABSTRACT**

Traditional Network Intrusion Detection Systems (NIDS) have played a crucial role in safeguarding networks against malicious activities. However, their effectiveness suffers significantly as the threat landscape evolves at an alarming rate. New attack techniques and vulnerabilities emerge constantly, leaving traditional NIDS models struggling to adapt. This vulnerability stems from their reliance on pre-trained data, which cannot capture the ever-changing nature of cyber threats. This paper investigates Class Incremental Learning (CIL) in NIDS, a promising paradigm that empowers detectors to continuously learn and adapt to new attack patterns without necessitating a complete retraining on the entire dataset. By incorporating CIL techniques, NIDS can evolve alongside the threat landscape, maintaining robust detection capabilities in the presence of unseen attacks.

117 words / 200 – 350 words

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# Chapter 2. Literature Review

## 2.1. Scope of Research

This section outlines the scope of this thesis, which focuses on applying a specific CIL approach to NIDS. While various NIDS approaches exist, this research prioritizes the dynamic approach, motivated by its state-of-the-art performance on reason image classification datasets. The proposed method leverages backbone expansion, dynamically adding a new backbone for each new task and aggregating features through a large fully connected layer. This focused scope enables a deep exploration of the dynamic approach’sefficiency in the context of NIDS, while acknowledging the broader CIL landscape and the potential for future research on alternative approaches.

I build two model using the idea from two paper DER: Dynamically Expandable Representation for Class Incremental Learning and A MODEL OR 603 EXEMPLARS: TOWARDS MEMORY-

EFFICIENT CLASS-INCREMENTAL LEARNING

## 2.2. Related Work

This section will examine and evaluate recent advancements in CIL and NIDS domains.

### 2.2.1. Class Incremental Learning

There are various approach in Class Incremetal Learning.

Data-centric

Data-centric methods seek help from extra data, e.g., An intuitive way is to utilize former data for rehearsal, which enables the model to review former classes and resist forgetting. On the other hand, some works build regularization terms with the extra data, aiming to control the optimization direction to avoid catastrophic forgetting. Some works argue with a limited size of exemplars, the exemplar should contain the informative one. [] suggests sampling exemplars with high prediction entropy and near the decision boundary. Some works said that since exemplars are raw images, directly saving a set of instances may consume enormous memory costs. To this end, several works are proposed to build a memory-efficient replay buffer.

[46] argues that extracted features are with lower dimension than raw images and proposes to save features in the exemplar set to release the burden. Other work proposes to keep low-fidelity images instead of raw images to save memory. However, since the distributions of extracted features and low-fidelity images may differ from the raw images, an extra adaptation process is needed for these methods, adding to the algorithm’s complexity.

# Chapter 3. Methodology

## 3.1. Overview

In this section, I will introduce the dynamic model architectures used in the CIL problem.

First I will talk about some terminologies in a deep neural network. These terminologies will be discussed in all approaches. Then, I will briefly discuss the architectures I user. However, these architectures are originally from image classification domain of CIL. Therefore, I will present the network architecture I use for the NIDS problem.

## 3.2. Terminology

**Feature Extractor** : In deep learning models, a feature extractor is a component responsible for transforming raw input data into a more informative and compact representatition. This representation, also known as features, captures the essential characteristics relevant to the specific task the model is trying to accomplish.

**Fully Connected Layer :** Take the extracted features from the previous layers (Feature Extractor) and performs classification, regression or other tasks. It does this by learning a mapping from the features to the output.

In general, given an input and a target , a deep learning model can be defined as  **,** where our target would minimize **).**

**Loss function** : A loss function serve as a vital tool for evaluating how well a model performs on a given task. By minimizing the overall loss, the model aims to improve its prediction and reduce the discrepancy between its outputs and the desired outcomes.

**Cross-Entropy Loss**: Commonly employed in classification tasks, cross entropy measures the difference between probability distribution of the model’s prediction and the true probability distribution of the desired outcome.

Given total classes, the Cross Entropy Loss of the Model would be:

Where is the truth probability of the instance, and is the SoftMax function.

## 3.3. Problem Formulation

The following formulations are derived from Class Incremental Learning from paper Deep Class-Incremental Learning: A Survey

**Herding Pseudocode**

|  |
| --- |
| : Classes that was trained during task .  For in do  # Get all training instance of class  # Extract feature using feature extractor |

## 3.3 DER Net

3.3. CIL approches

In the context of CIL, the recently published paper “DER: Dynamic Expandable Representation for Class Incremental Learning” introduces a novel technique known as “expandable representation”. This innovative method has enabled the DER network to achieve breakthrough performance, outperforming all other state-of-the-art networks by a significant margin in a typical CIL setup.

A diagram of a task

Description automatically generated

Figure 1. Illustration of Dynamic Expandable Representation Net

At step , the model is composed of a super feature extractor is build by expanding the feature extractor with a newly created extractor . Specifically, given an image , the feature extracted by is obtained by concatenation as follows

Here reuse the previous and encourage the new extractor to learn only the novel aspect of new classes. The feature is then fed into the classifier to make predictions as follows

= Softmax())

Then the prediction = argmax(). The classifier is designed to match its new input and output dimension for step . The parameters of for the old features are inherited from to retain old knowledge and its newly added parameters are randomly initialized.

To reduce catastrophic forgetting, we freeze the learned function at step t, as it captures the intrinsic structure of previous data. In detail, the parameters of last step super-feature extractor , and the statistics of Batch Normalization are not updated. Besides, we instantiate Ft with Ft-1 as initialization to reuse previous knowledge for fast adaptation and forward transfer.

Detail Flow of DER Net

Train dataset of current task

Exemplar set

FC :

Random initilize

Back bone :

Random initilize

Train dataset of current task

FC :

Random initilize

Feature extractor

(Freeze)

Back bone :

Random initilize

Exemplar set

Train dataset of current task

Exemplar set

FC :

Random initilize

Feature extractor

(Freeze)

Back bone :

Random initilize

Copy Weight Align

In the DER network used for Image Classification CIL, the networks contains three stages, Each stages contains 5 ResnetBasicBlock, which structure be Conv2d layers -> Batch Normalization -> Conv2d layers -> Batch Normalization. The last stages of network will parse to fully connected layers for classification. In my experiments, I use simple ANN net with 4 layers, connected with a fully connected layers for classification. The input layer be depending on the features size of the dataset.

## 3.4 MEMO Net

MEMO Model: (Memory-Efficient Expandable Model)

The model from Paper A Model or 603 Exemplars: Toward Memory-Efficient Class-Incremental Learning try to solve the problem of expanding memory by answering the question: Given the same memory budget, if we share the generalized block and only extend specialized blocks for new tasks, can we further improve the performance?

Concretely, we redefine the model structure by decomposing the embedding module into specialized and generalized blocks. Specialized blocks correspond to the deep layers in the network, while generalized blocks corresponds to the rest shallow layers. We argue that the features of shallow layers can be shared across different incremental stages, i.e., there is no need to create an extra model.



Figure 2. Illustration of MEMO Net

## 3.5 Lwf Model

Knowledge Distilation

Training data is evolving in the incremental learning process, requiring tuning the model sequentially. We can denote the model after the previous f^b-1 as the old model and the current updating model f as the new model. Assuming the old model is a good classifier for all the seen classes in yb-1, how can we utilize it to resist forgetting in the new model ?

To enable the old model to assist the new model, we use knowledge distillation (KD). KD enables the knowledge transfer from a teacher model to the student model, with which we can teach the new model not to forget. Lwf is the first success to apply knowledge distilation into CIL.

# Chapter 4: Experimental Evaluation

## 4.1. Benchmark Datasets

The models are experimented on four datasets: KDD’99, CIC-IDS-2017, ToN\_IoT\_Network and UNSW-NB15 dataset. All of them are publicly available and widely used in Network Intrusion Detection Domain.

### 4.1.1 KDD99 dataset

**The KDD99 dataset, a popular benchmark for intrusion detection systems[1], was born in 1999's KDD Cup, a competition to build network intrusion models. Fueling this competition was data from the 1998 DARPA program, where MIT Lincoln Labs mimicked a real Air Force LAN for nine weeks, peppering it with attacks and capturing the raw traffic.This data was then transformed into roughly five million connection records, each representing a sequence of data flowing between two IP addresses under a specific protocol.Importantly, each record is labeled as either normal or a specific type of attack, making it a valuable resource for training and evaluating intrusion detection systems.**

**The KDD99 dataset categorizes network connection features into three distinct groups [4]:**

* **Basic features: Encompasses all directly extractable attributes from a TCP/IP connection.**
* **Traffic features: These features, computed within a designated window interval, further analyze network activity for anomaly detection. They are further subdivided into same host features and same service features.**
* **Content features: Those features were extracted by using domain knowledge for detecting suspicious behaviors in data portions of the packages.**

**Details of all features can be found at [3].**

There are four main categories of attack and 24 attack types:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Category | Attack |
| DOS: Denial-Of-Service | Back, Pod, Land, Teardrop, Smurf, Neptune |
| R2L: unauthorized access from a remote machine | ftp\_write, guess\_passwd, imap, multihop, phf, spy, warezclient, warezmaster |
| U2R: unauthorized access to local superuser privileges | perl, buffer\_overflow, loadmodule, rootkit, |
| Probing: surveillance and other probing | Ipsweep, nmap, portsweep |

In this experiment, I use file kddcup.data\_10\_percent.gz [2] for training and testing purpose. This is a 10% subset of the full dataset. This dataset contains 494021 records in totals, in which 280790 records recognized as smurf attack.

[1] A review of KDD99 dataset usage in intrusion detection and machine learning between 2010 and 2015

[2] <https://kdd.ics.uci.edu/databases/kddcup99/kddcup99.html>

[3] <https://kdd.ics.uci.edu/databases/kddcup99/task.html>

[4] A detailed analysis of the KDD CUP 99 data set

### 4.1.2 CIC-IDS-2017 Dataset

The Canadian Institute for Cybersecurity recognizes the significant limitations of many networks intrusion detection (IDS) dataset since 1998. These limitations often include outdated attacks models, limited traffic diversity, incomplete attack coverage and lack of feature sets and metadata. To address these shortcomings, CIC has developed the CIC-IDS-2017 dataset. This comprehensive dataset offers several key advantages: Real-World Reflectance, Network Insights, Naturalistic Background Traffic. The network traffic was captured over a five-day period, starting at 9 a.m. on Monday, July 3, 2017, and concluding at 5 p.m. on Friday, July 7, 2017. Monday’s capture exclusively comprised benign traffic, while a spectrum of attacks was executed during working hours on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. These attacks encompassed Brute Force FTP, Brute Force SSH, Dos, Heartbleed, Web Attack, Infiltration, Botnet and DDoS.

The CIC-IDS-2017 dataset meticulously analyzes network flows using CICFlowMeter, yielding a comprehensive set of 84 features that provide a granular overview of network activity. These features can be broadly categorized into:

Fundamental Flow Information: This includes essential details such as IP addresses, timestamps, protocols used, and the duration of each flow.

Packet-Level Insights: These features delve into the number of packets exchanged and their size characteristics, offering insights into the granularity of network communication.

Flow-Specific Statistics: This category encompasses both byte-level statistics, revealing data volume and directionality, as well as time-related statistics, shedding light on flow duration and idle periods.

Inter-Arrival Time Patterns: These features calculate the time gaps between consecutive packets within a flow, potentially unmasking unusual patterns associated with malicious activities.

Flag Distribution: The frequency of specific flags (SYN, FIN, RST, PSH, ACK) within a flow provides valuable insights into the communication protocol and potential deviations from standard patterns.

For a comprehensive exploration of each feature, please refer to reference [3].

### 4.1.3. TON\_IoT dataset

The TON\_IoT dataset presents a valuable resource for evaluating the efficiency of Artificial Intelligent (AI) powered cybersecurity solution in the context of Internet of Things. This rich repository comprises heterogeneous data captured from a meticulously crafted testbed encompassing diverse components like virtual machines, sensor-equipped physical systems, cloud platforms, etc. Its comprehensive coverage of real-world cyberattacks, ranging from denial-of-service attack to ransomware, makes it particularly relevant for developing and refining robust threat detection models. The directories of the TON\_IoT datasets include IoT datasets, Network datasets, Linux datasets and Window datasets. In my experiment, I use Network Dataset, which were collected in the package capture (pcap) formats and processed by network analysis tool ZEEK.

### 4.1.4. UNSW\_NB15 dataset

The raw network packets of the UNSW-NB 15 dataset was created by the IXIA PerfectStorm tool in the Cyber Range Lab of UNSW Canberra for generating a hybrid of real modern normal activities and synthetic contemporary attack behaviours. The tcpdump tool was utilised to capture 100 GB of the raw traffic (e.g., Pcap files). This dataset has nine types of attacks, namely, Fuzzers, Analysis, Backdoors, DoS, Exploits, Generic, Reconnaissance, Shellcode and Worms. The Argus, Bro-IDS tools are used and twelve algorithms are developed to generate totally 49 features with the class label. These features are described in the UNSW-NB15\_features.csv file.

## 4.2. Evaluation Metrics

The accuracy of the CIL model can be measured in several ways. One way is to look at the accuracy after each task. However, the accuracy of the CIL model can decrease as it is updated with more tasks. Therefore, the accuracy after the last stage is the best way to measure the overall accuracy of the model.[1] Consequently, last stage accuracy was employed as the primary evaluation metric within context of the presented experiments.

## 4.3. Implementation Details

Initial epoch: 300

Next epoch: 300

Exemplar size: 2000 instances

Learning rate: 0.001

Variable

Number of classes in datasets: num\_classes

Number of classses in each task: classes\_per\_task. In my experiments, I set classes\_per\_task = 2

Number of of tasks: num\_tasks = [num\_classes / classes\_per\_task] + 1

Pseudo code

### 4.3.1 Data Preprocessing

One-Hot Encoding was use for categorical features. One-Hot Encoding creates a separate binary dimension for each category within a feature. Each dimension takes a value of 1 for its corresponding category and 0 for all others. Then we use Z-score normalization to normalize data. Z-score is our choice since the method is more outliner-Resistant. Mathematically, Z-score was calculated as followed.

x' = (x - μ) / σ

where μ is mean and σ is standard deviation of data.

By the end, the dataset was divided into train and test data with a ration of 70:30, where 30% was kept aside for testing model’s generalizability. All of data preprocessing step are performs on pandas Dataframe.

### 4.3.2. Exemplar setting

We use the same exemplar setting as mentioned. The exemplar size I use is 2000 instances.

Task 1 have 2 class in exemplar and 1000 instances each.

Task 2 have 4 class in exemplar and 500 instances each.

A graph of a bar

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

### 4.3.3. Model Architecture

In my experiment, with feature extractor I use a simple neural network with 4 layers. The neural net include nn.Linear(128) -> nn.Relu() -> nn.Linear -> nn.Relu()

**Feature extractor**

Target

Input

### 4.3.4. Loss Implementation

Setup

KDD99 dataset

Initial epoch: 300

Next epoch: 300

Exemplar size: 2000 instances

Learning rate: 0.001

KDD99 data setup

Finetune setup

Number of tasks: 6

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Training instances / Testing instances | Task 0 | Task 1 | Task 2 | Task 3 | Task 4 | Task 5 |
| normal. | 77931 / 19347 | 0/ 19347 | 0/ 19347 | 0/ 19347 | 0 / 19347 | 0 / 19347 |
| neptune. | 85937 / 21264 | 0 / 21264 | 0 / 21264 | 0 / 21264 | 0 / 21264 | 0 / 21264 |
| satan. | 0 / 0 | 1265 / 324 | 0 / 324 | 0 / 324 | 0 / 324 | 0 / 324 |
| portsweep. | 0 / 0 | 846 / 194 | 0 / 194 | 0 / 194 | 0 / 194 | 0 / 194 |
| back. | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 1773 / 430 | 0 / 430 | 0 / 430 | 0 / 430 |
| nmap. | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 192 / 39 | 0 / 39 | 0 / 39 | 0 / 39 |
| pod. | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 211 / 53 | 0 / 53 | 0 / 53 |
| smurf. | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 224309 / 56481 | 0 / 56481 | 0 / 56481 |
| warezclient. | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 819 / 201 | 0 / 201 |
| teardrop. | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 799 / 180 | 0 / 180 |
| ipsweep. | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 991 / 256 |

Backbone expansion setup

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Training instances / Testing instances | Task 0 | Task 1 | Task 2 | Task 3 | Task 4 | Task 5 |
| normal. | 77931 / 19347 | 1000 / 19347 | 500 / 19347 | 333 / 19347 | 250 / 19347 | 200 / 19347 |
| neptune. | 85937 / 21264 | 1000 / 21264 | 500 / 21264 | 333 / 21264 | 250 / 21264 | 200 / 21264 |
| satan. | 0 / 0 | 1265 / 324 | 500 / 324 | 333 / 324 | 250 / 324 | 200 / 324 |
| portsweep. | 0 / 0 | 846 / 194 | 500 / 194 | 333 / 194 | 250 / 194 | 200 / 194 |
| back. | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 1773 / 430 | 333 / 430 | 250 / 430 | 200 / 430 |
| nmap. | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 192 / 39 | 192 / 39 | 192 / 39 | 192 / 39 |
| pod. | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 211 / 53 | 211 / 53 | 200 / 53 |
| smurf. | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 224309 / 56481 | 250 / 56481 | 200 / 56481 |
| warezclient. | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 819 / 201 | 200 / 201 |
| teardrop. | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 799 / 180 | 200 / 180 |
| ipsweep. | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 991 / 256 |

CIC-IDS-2017 data setup

Finetune

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Training instances / Testing instances | Task 0 | Task 1 | Task 2 | Task 3 | Task 4 | Task 5 |
| Dos Hulk | 184808 / 46265 | 1000 / 46265 | 500 / 46265 | 333 / 46265 | 250 / 46265 | 200 / 46265 |
| BENIGN | 159865 / 40135 | 1000 / 40135 | 500 / 40135 | 333 / 40135 | 250 / 40135 | 200 / 40135 |
| PortScan | 0 / 0 | 127006 / 31924 | 500 / 31924 | 333 / 31924 | 250 / 31924 | 200 / 31924 |
| DDoS | 0 / 0 | 102606 / 25421 | 500 / 25421 | 333 / 25421 | 250 / 25421 | 200 / 25421 |
| DoS GoldenEye | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 8245 / 2048 | 333 / 2048 | 250 / 2048 | 200 / 2048 |
| FTP-Patator | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 6432 / 1506 | 333 / 1506 | 250 / 1506 | 200 / 1506 |
| SSH-Patator | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 4755 / 1142 | 250 / 1142 | 200 / 1142 |
| DoS slowloris | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 4591 / 1205 | 250 / 1205 | 200 / 1205 |
| DoS Slowhttptest | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 4431 / 1068 | 200 / 1068 |
| Bot | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 1594 / 372 | 200 / 372 |
| Web Attack � Brute Force | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 1224 / 256 |
| Web Attack � XSS | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 0 / 0 | 505 / 147 |

ToN\_IoT

## 4.4. Comparison

Base\_5\_Inc\_5

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | KDD99 | CIC-IDS-2017 | TON\_IOT\_Network |
| Baseline | 0.76 | 98.82 | 73.74 |
| DER | 94.03 | 97.35 | 65.04 |
| MEMO | 98.0 | 99.21 | 24.61 |

Base\_2\_Inc\_2

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | KDD99 (after remove class with number of instances < 200) | CIC-IDS-2017 | TON\_IOT\_Network |
| Baseline | 0.39 | 1.85 | 25.99 |
| DER | 90.0 | 67.54 | 68.96 |
| MEMO | 97.55 | 63.25 | 99.84 |

KDD99 dataset accuracy

Setting:

Initial Learning rate

Exemplar: 2000

First epoch: 200

Next epochs: 150

Accuracy curve [100.0, 1.25, 1.12, 57.61, 0.39, 0.39]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Training instances / Testing instances | Task 0 | Task 1 | Task 2 | Task 3 | Task 4 | Task 5 |
| normal. | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| neptune. | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| satan. |  | 0.19 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| portsweep. |  | 0.02 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| back. |  |  | 0.92 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| nmap. |  |  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| pod. |  |  |  | 0.0 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| smurf. |  |  |  | 0.87 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| warezclient. |  |  |  |  | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| teardrop. |  |  |  |  | 0.88 | 0.88 |
| ipsweep. |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0 |

Der

Accuracy curve: [100.0, 99.09, 96.92, 99.45, 99.24, 98.91]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Training instances / Testing instances | Task 0 | Task 1 | Task 2 | Task 3 | Task 4 | Task 5 |
| normal. | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.98 |
| neptune. | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.98 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| satan. |  | 0.22 | 0.84 | 0.96 | 0.97 | 0.97 |
| portsweep. |  | 0.54 | 0.82 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.85 |
| back. |  |  | 1.0 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.99 |
| nmap. |  |  | 0.07 | 0.35 | 0.21 | 0.14 |
| pod. |  |  |  | 0.4 | 0.32 | 0.47 |
| smurf. |  |  |  | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| warezclient. |  |  |  |  | 0.79 | 0.55 |
| teardrop. |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 |
| ipsweep. |  |  |  |  |  | 0.05 |

Memo [100.0, 99.97, 97.29, 97.75, 95.61, 86.14]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Training instances / Testing instances | Task 0 | Task 1 | Task 2 | Task 3 | Task 4 | Task 5 |
| normal. | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.97 | 0.94 | 0.88 | 0.46 |
| neptune. | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| satan. |  | 0.99 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.98 |
| portsweep. |  | 0.99 | 0.96 | 0.81 | 0.68 | 0.74 |
| back. |  |  | 0.96 | 0.93 | 1.0 | 0.86 |
| nmap. |  |  | 0.07 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.15 |
| pod. |  |  |  | 0.99 | 0.03 | 0.04 |
| smurf. |  |  |  | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| warezclient. |  |  |  |  | 0.41 | 0.04 |
| teardrop. |  |  |  |  | 0.01 | 1.0 |
| ipsweep. |  |  |  |  |  | 0.99 |

CIC-IDS-2017 dataset

Finetune [100.0, 39.89, 2.41, 1.57, 1.37, 0.53]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Training instances / Testing instances | Task 0 | Task 1 | Task 2 | Task 3 | Task 4 | Task 5 |
| Dos Hulk | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| BENIGN | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PortScan |  | 0.85 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| DDoS |  | 0.40 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| DoS GoldenEye |  |  | 0.04 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| FTP-Patator |  |  | 0.07 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SSH-Patator |  |  |  | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.0 |
| DoS slowloris |  |  |  | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.02 |
| DoS Slowhttptest |  |  |  |  | 0.01 | 0.00 |
| Bot |  |  |  |  | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Web Attack � Brute Force |  |  |  |  |  | 0.01 |
| Web Attack � XSS |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0 |

Der

Accuracy curve [100.0, 99.94, 80.87, 97.31, 76.59, 57.96]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Training instances / Testing instances | Task 0 | Task 1 | Task 2 | Task 3 | Task 4 | Task 5 |
| Dos Hulk | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.95 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| BENIGN | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.93 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.94 |
| PortScan |  | 1.0 | 0.61 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.39 |
| DDoS |  | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.75 | 0.73 |
| DoS GoldenEye |  |  | 0.36 | 0.86 | 0.23 | 0.71 |
| FTP-Patator |  |  | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.62 | 0.0 |
| SSH-Patator |  |  |  | 0.0 | 0.94 | 0.0 |
| DoS slowloris |  |  |  | 0.76 | 0.49 | 0.47 |
| DoS Slowhttptest |  |  |  |  | 0.17 | 0.14 |
| Bot |  |  |  |  | 0.22 | 0.17 |
| Web Attack � Brute Force |  |  |  |  |  | 0.00 |
| Web Attack � XSS |  |  |  |  |  | 0.01 |

Memo

Accuracy curve

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Training instances / Testing instances | Task 0 | Task 1 | Task 2 | Task 3 | Task 4 | Task 5 |
| Dos Hulk | 1.0 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 0.96 |
| BENIGN | 1.0 | 0.96 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 0.78 | 0.71 |
| PortScan |  | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.69 |
| DDoS |  | 0.94 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 0.94 | 0.96 |
| DoS GoldenEye |  |  | 0.53 | 0.62 | 0.56 | 0.67 |
| FTP-Patator |  |  | 0.99 | 1.0 | 0.99 | 0.2 |
| SSH-Patator |  |  |  | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.95 |
| DoS slowloris |  |  |  | 0.93 | 0.82 | 0.42 |
| DoS Slowhttptest |  |  |  |  | 0.79 | 0.39 |
| Bot |  |  |  |  | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| Web Attack � Brute Force |  |  |  |  |  | 0.75 |
| Web Attack � XSS |  |  |  |  |  | 0.84 |

The CIC-IDS-2017 dataset is a widely used dataset in the field of network intrusion detection system (NIDS). Current models that run on the CIC-IDS-2017 dataset achieve very good results. These good results are due to spliting of the dataset into a training set and test set. Normally, this division prevents the model from seeing instances of the test set in advance, thereby evaluating the generalization of the model. However, in the context of NIDS (for example KDD99, NSLKDD, CIC-IDS-2017 or most recently TON\_IOT\_Net), these datasets are all formed in a simulated environment, with machines running attack using scripts. I make two assumptions that:

* Models trained in a simulated environment will only classify well in that simulated environment.
* Models learn the properties of the attack script, not the essence of the attack type. In the case of using different attack tool, the model will not be able to identify it.

The dataset was constructed through a multi-stage process involving attack simulation, traffic capture, and flow generation. Initially, A DoS attack was simulated using the wrk tool, a benchmark tool that generates high volumes of HTTP requests to a target server. Concurrently, tcpdump command was employed to capture the network traffic generated during the attack. This captured traffic, stored in a pcap file, encapsulated a comprehensive representation of the attack dynamics. Subsequently, the captured pcap file was processed through CICFlowMeter, a tool renowned for its utilzation in the creation of CIC-IDS-2017 dataset. CICFlowMeter meticulosly parsed the network traffic and generated a comprehensive set of network flows, providing a granular view of the communication patterns within the captured data. To facilitate the subsequent classification tasks, a labeling process was undertaken. Network flows exhibiting Destination IP or Source IP matching the IP address of the attack machine were identified and labed as attack traffic. This labeling strategy enabled a clear distinction between legitmate network flows and those associated with the simulated DoS attack. For a more comprehensive exploration of the dataset creation methodology, refer to [1].

For dataset created with single machine attack, I use a simple ANN model with 3 layers. The whole dataset has 2529 records, in which 1007 records are normal flow.

<https://github.com/NguyenQuangMinh0504/IDS-Dataset>

# Chapter 5: Future work

# Chapter 6: Conclusion

# Chapter 7: Appendix

## Features set of each dataset.

### CIC-IDS-2017 dataset

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Flow ID | Bwd IAT Total | Fwd Header Length.1 \* |
| Source IP | Bwd IAT Mean | Fwd Avg Bytes/Bulk |
| Source Port | Bwd IAT Std | Fwd Avg Packets/Bulk |
| Destination IP | Bwd IAT Max | Fwd Avg Bulk Rate |
| Destination Port | Bwd IAT Min | Bwd Avg Bytes/Bulk |
| Protocol | Fwd PSH Flags | Bwd Avg Packets/Bulk |
| Timestamp | Bwd PSH Flags | Bwd Avg Bulk Rate |
| Flow Duration | Fwd URG Flags | Subflow Fwd Packets |
| Total Fwd Packets | Bwd URG Flags | Subflow Fwd Bytes |
| Total Backward Packets | Fwd Header Length | Subflow Bwd Packets |
| Total Length of Fwd Packets | Bwd Header Length | Subflow Bwd Bytes |
| Total Length of Bwd Packets | Fwd Packets/s | Init\_Win\_bytes\_forward |
| Fwd Packet Length Max | Bwd Packets/s | Init\_Win\_bytes\_backward |
| Fwd Packet Length Min | Min Packet Length | act\_data\_pkt\_fwd |
| Fwd Packet Length Mean | Max Packet Length | min\_seg\_size\_forward |
| Fwd Packet Length Std | Packet Length Mean | Active Mean |
| Bwd Packet Length Max | Packet Length Std | Active Std |
| Bwd Packet Length Min | Packet Length Variance | Active Max |
| Bwd Packet Length Mean | FIN Flag Count | Active Min |
| Bwd Packet Length Std | SYN Flag Count | Idle Mean |
| Flow Bytes/s | RST Flag Count | Idle Std |
| Flow Packets/s | PSH Flag Count | Idle Max |
| Flow IAT Mean | ACK Flag Count | Idle Min |
| Flow IAT Std | URG Flag Count | Label |
| Flow IAT Max | CWE Flag Count |  |
| Flow IAT Min | ECE Flag Count |  |
| Fwd IAT Total | Down/Up Ratio |  |
| Fwd IAT Mean | Average Packet Size |  |
| Fwd IAT Std | Avg Fwd Segment Size |  |
| Fwd IAT Max | Avg Bwd Segment Size |  |
| Fwd IAT Min |  |  |

Fwd Header Length.1 is a duplicate feature of Fwd Header Length.

Target:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BENIGN | 440031 |
| DoS Hulk | 231073 |
| DoS GoldenEye | 10293 |
| DoS slowloris | 5796 |
| DoS Slowhttptest | 5499 |
| Heartbleed | 11 |

Missing data 1008 / 692703

### ToN IoT Network Dataset.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ts | dst\_ip\_bytes | http\_trans\_depth |
| src\_ip | dns\_query | http\_method |
| src\_port | dns\_qclass | http\_uri |
| dst\_ip | dns\_qtype | http\_version |
| dst\_port | dns\_rcode | http\_request\_body\_len |
| proto | dns\_AA | http\_response\_body\_len |
| service | dns\_RD | http\_status\_code |
| duration | dns\_RA | http\_user\_agent |
| src\_bytes | dns\_rejected | http\_orig\_mime\_types |
| dst\_bytes | ssl\_version | http\_resp\_mime\_types |
| conn\_state | ssl\_cipher | weird\_name |
| missed\_bytes | ssl\_resumed | weird\_addl |
| src\_pkts | ssl\_established | weird\_notice |
| src\_ip\_bytes | ssl\_subject | label |
| dst\_pkts | ssl\_issuer | type |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| normal | 300000 |
| scanning | 20000 |
| dos | 20000 |
| injection | 20000 |
| ddos | 20000 |
| password | 20000 |
| xss | 20000 |
| ransomware | 20000 |
| backdoor | 20000 |
| mitm | 1043 |

Missing data: 0/461043

### KDD99 Dataset

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| duration | su\_attempted | same\_srv\_rate |
| protocol\_type | num\_root | diff\_srv\_rate |
| service | num\_file\_creations | srv\_diff\_host\_rate |
| flag | num\_shells | dst\_host\_count |
| src\_bytes | num\_access\_files | dst\_host\_srv\_count |
| dst\_bytes | num\_outbound\_cmds | dst\_host\_same\_srv\_rate |
| land | is\_host\_login | dst\_host\_diff\_srv\_rate |
| wrong\_fragment | is\_guest\_login | dst\_host\_same\_src\_port\_rate |
| urgent | count | dst\_host\_srv\_diff\_host\_rate |
| hot | srv\_count | dst\_host\_serror\_rate |
| num\_failed\_logins | serror\_rate | dst\_host\_srv\_serror\_rate |
| logged\_in | srv\_serror\_rate | dst\_host\_rerror\_rate |
| num\_compromised | rerror\_rate | dst\_host\_srv\_rerror\_rate |
| root\_shell | srv\_rerror\_rate | outcome |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| smurf | 280790 |
| neptune | 107201 |
| normal | 97278 |
| back | 2203 |
| satan | 1589 |
| ipsweep | 1247 |
| portsweep | 1040 |
| warezclient | 1020 |
| teardrop | 979 |
| pod | 264 |
| nmap | 231 |
| guess\_passwd | 53 |
| buffer\_overflow | 30 |
| land | 21 |
| warezmaster | 20 |
| imap | 12 |
| rootkit | 10 |
| loadmodule | 9 |
| ftp\_write | 8 |
| multihop | 7 |
| phf | 4 |
| perl | 3 |
| spy | 2 |

Missing data: 0/494021

# Chapter 8: List of Figures

Accuracy of CIC-IDS-2017 Wednesday DoS (with Base 5 and Increment 5)

A graph of different colored bars

Description automatically generated

Accuracy of CIC-IDS-2017 Wednesday DoS (with Base 2 and Increment 2)

A graph of different colored bars

Description automatically generated

CIC-IDS-2017 Data Distribution

A graph with green bars

Description automatically generated

There are a total of 2.2 million records of BENIGN data. I only use 200.000 records because of memory related problem when running on server. I also drop classes has number of instances < 200.

Most instances: Dos Hulk – 231073 Least instances: Web attack XSS 652

A green bar graph with white text

Description automatically generated

I drop all class that has < 200 instances.

Most instances: Smurf attack: 280790 Least instances: nmap 231

KDD99 accuracy curve (Base 2 Increment 2)

A graph of a curve

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

CIC-IDS-2017 Full accuracy curve (Base 2 Increment 2)

A graph of a line

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

KDD F1 Score Curve

Finetune – Der - Memo

A graph with colored lines

Description automatically generatedA graph with colored lines and white text

Description automatically generatedA graph of lines and numbers

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

CIC-IDS-2017 F1 Score Curve

Finetune – Der - Memo

A graph with lines and numbers

Description automatically generated A graph with lines and text

Description automatically generated with medium confidence A graph with colorful lines and text

Description automatically generated