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**NT522.021.ANTT.2**

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## **Lab 5**


### **Phát hiện bất thường mạng sử dụng mô hình LSTM**

Trong bài thực hành này, ta sẽ tạo và huấn luyện mô hình LSTM để phát hiện điểm bất thường trên tập dữ liệu lưu lượng mạng KDD99.

#### **✓ A. Hướng dẫn xây dựng mô hình phân loại 2 lớp**

##### **✓ 1. Đọc tập dữ liệu KDD99**

```
from google.colab import drive  
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

 Mounted at /content/drive

```

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn import metrics

from tensorflow.keras.utils import get_file
try:
    path = get_file('kddcup.data_10_percent.gz', origin='http://kdd.ics.uci.edu/databases/k
except:
    print('Error downloading')
    raise

```

```
print(path)
```

```
→ /root/.keras/datasets/kddcup.data_10_percent.gz
```

```

df = pd.read_csv(path, header=None)
print("Read {} rows.".format(len(df)))

```

```
→ Read 494021 rows.
```

```

# CSV không có header
df.columns = ['duration', 'protocol_type', 'service', 'flag', 'src_bytes', 'dst_bytes', 'land', 'w
    'num_failed_logins', 'logged_in', 'num_compromised', 'root_shell', 'su_attempted
    'num_access_files', 'num_outbound_cmds', 'is_host_login', 'is_guest_login', 'coun
    'rerror_rate', 'srv_error_rate', 'same_srv_rate', 'diff_srv_rate', 'srv_diff_hos
    'dst_host_same_srv_rate', 'dst_host_diff_srv_rate', 'dst_host_same_src_port_rat
    'dst_host_srv_serror_rate', 'dst_host_rerror_rate', 'dst_host_srv_rerror_rate',
df.head()

```

```
→
```

	duration	protocol_type	service	flag	src_bytes	dst_bytes	land	wrong_fragment	u
0	0	tcp	http	SF	181	5450	0	0	
1	0	tcp	http	SF	239	486	0	0	
2	0	tcp	http	SF	235	1337	0	0	
3	0	tcp	http	SF	219	1337	0	0	
4	0	tcp	http	SF	217	2032	0	0	

5 rows × 42 columns







	duration	src_bytes	dst_bytes	wrong_fragment	urgent	hot	num_failed_login
0	-0.067792	-0.002879	0.138664	-0.04772	-0.002571	-0.044136	-0.00978
1	-0.067792	-0.002820	-0.011578	-0.04772	-0.002571	-0.044136	-0.00978
2	-0.067792	-0.002824	0.014179	-0.04772	-0.002571	-0.044136	-0.00978
3	-0.067792	-0.002840	0.014179	-0.04772	-0.002571	-0.044136	-0.00978
4	-0.067792	-0.002842	0.035214	-0.04772	-0.002571	-0.044136	-0.00978

5 rows × 121 columns

```
df['protocol_type-tcp'].unique()
```



```
array([ True, False])
```

```
df.loc[df["outcome"] != "normal.", "outcome"] = 1
df.loc[df["outcome"] == "normal.", "outcome"] = 0
```

```
y = df['outcome']
df.drop('outcome',axis=1,inplace=True)
```

```
df = df.replace({True: 1, False: 0})
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=12)
```

```
print(f"Normal train count: {x_train.shape, y_train.shape}")
print(f"Normal test count: {x_test.shape, y_test.shape}")
```



```
Normal train count: ((345814, 120), (345814,))
Normal test count: ((148207, 120), (148207,))
```

```
y_train = tf.one_hot(y_train.values, 2)
y_test = tf.one_hot(y_test.values, 2)
```

## ✓ 4. Kiến trúc mô hình LSTM

```

model = keras.Sequential()
model.add(keras.layers.LSTM(units=64, input_shape=(x_train.shape[1],1)))
model.add(keras.layers.Dropout(rate=0.8))
model.add(keras.layers.Dense(units=y_train.shape[1], activation='softmax'))

model.compile(loss='mse', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
model.summary()

```

🔗 Model: "sequential\_1"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 64)	16896
dropout_1 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 2)	130
=====		
Total params: 17026 (66.51 KB)		
Trainable params: 17026 (66.51 KB)		
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)		
=====		

## ✓ 5. Huấn luyện mô hình

```

history = model.fit(
    x_train, y_train,
    epochs=3,
    batch_size=1024,
    validation_split=0.2,
    shuffle = False
)

```

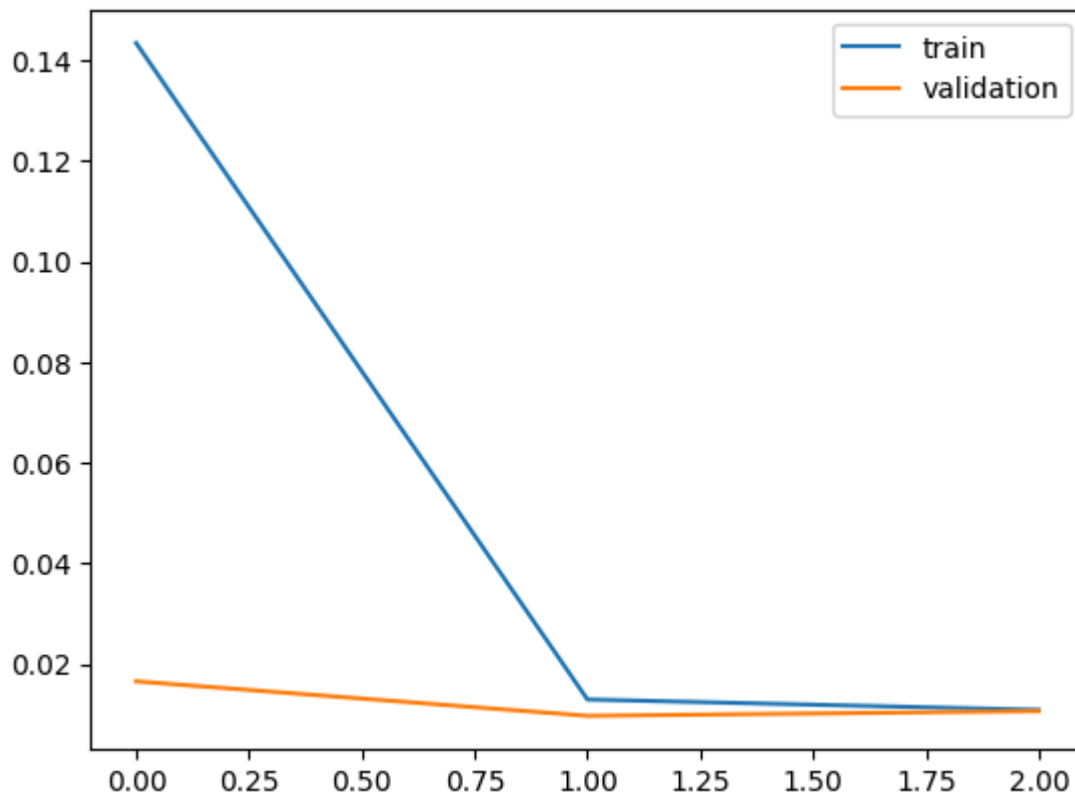
🔗 Epoch 1/3  
 271/271 [=====] - 7s 20ms/step - loss: 0.1434 - accuracy: 0.82  
 Epoch 2/3  
 271/271 [=====] - 5s 17ms/step - loss: 0.0129 - accuracy: 0.98  
 Epoch 3/3  
 271/271 [=====] - 4s 16ms/step - loss: 0.0109 - accuracy: 0.98



```

plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='validation')
plt.legend();

```



## > 6. Đánh giá mô hình

[ ] ↳ 5 cells hidden

## B. Bài tập

1. Yêu cầu 1 (Tại lớp): Dựa trên hướng dẫn A hãy xây dựng một mô hình phân loại đa lớp (Multiclass Classification) với bộ dữ liệu KDD99.
2. Yêu cầu 2 (Về nhà): Sinh viên chạy lại tập dữ liệu [CIC IDS 2018](#) trên mô hình bài lab này ở cả Multiclass Classification và Binary Classification.

**Yêu cầu 1: Dựa trên hướng dẫn A hãy xây dựng một mô hình phân loại đa lớp (Multiclass Classification) với bộ dữ liệu KDD99.**

## ✓ 1. Đọc tập dữ liệu KDD99

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow import keras
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn import metrics

from tensorflow.keras.utils import get_file
try:
    path = get_file('kddcup.data_10_percent.gz', origin='http://kdd.ics.uci.edu/databases/k
except:
    print('Error downloading')
    raise

print(path)

➡ /root/.keras/datasets/kddcup.data_10_percent.gz

df = pd.read_csv(path, header=None)
print("Read {} rows.".format(len(df)))

➡ Read 494021 rows.

# CSV không có header
df.columns = ['duration', 'protocol_type', 'service', 'flag', 'src_bytes', 'dst_bytes', 'land', 'w
    'num_failed_logins', 'logged_in', 'num_compromised', 'root_shell', 'su_attempted
    'num_access_files', 'num_outbound_cmds', 'is_host_login', 'is_guest_login', 'coun
    'rerror_rate', 'srv_rerror_rate', 'same_srv_rate', 'diff_srv_rate', 'srv_diff_hos
    'dst_host_same_srv_rate', 'dst_host_diff_srv_rate', 'dst_host_same_src_port_rat
    'dst_host_srv_serror_rate', 'dst_host_rerror_rate', 'dst_host_srv_rerror_rate',
df.head()
```





	duration	protocol_type	service	flag	src_bytes	dst_bytes	land	wrong_fragment	u
0	0	tcp	http	SF	181	5450	0	0	
1	0	tcp	http	SF	239	486	0	0	
2	0	tcp	http	SF	235	1337	0	0	
3	0	tcp	http	SF	219	1337	0	0	
4	0	tcp	http	SF	217	2032	0	0	

5 rows × 42 columns

## ✓ 2. Xử lý dữ liệu

```
# loại bỏ NA
df.dropna(inplace=True,axis=1)
df.shape
```



```
(494021, 42)
```

```
df.dtypes
```



```
duration          int64
protocol_type     object
service           object
flag             object
src_bytes         int64
dst_bytes         int64
land             int64
wrong_fragment    int64
urgent            int64
hot              int64
num_failed_logins int64
logged_in         int64
num_compromised   int64
root_shell        int64
su_attempted      int64
num_root          int64
num_file_creations int64
num_shells        int64
num_access_files  int64
num_outbound_cmds int64
is_host_login     int64
is_guest_login    int64
count            int64
srv_count         int64
serror_rate       float64
srv_serror_rate   float64
```

rerror_rate	float64
srv_rerror_rate	float64
same_srv_rate	float64
diff_srv_rate	float64
srv_diff_host_rate	float64
dst_host_count	int64
dst_host_srv_count	int64
dst_host_same_srv_rate	float64
dst_host_diff_srv_rate	float64
dst_host_same_src_port_rate	float64
dst_host_srv_diff_host_rate	float64
dst_host_serror_rate	float64
dst_host_srv_serror_rate	float64
dst_host_rerror_rate	float64
dst_host_srv_rerror_rate	float64
outcome	object

dtype: object

```
df.groupby('outcome')['outcome'].count()
```

```

outcome
back.                2203
buffer_overflow.     30
ftp_write.           8
guess_passwd.        53
imap.                12
ipsweep.             1247
land.                21
loadmodule.          9
multihop.            7
neptune.             107201
nmap.                231
normal.              97278
perl.                3
phf.                 4
pod.                 264
portsweep.           1040
rootkit.             10
satan.               1589
smurf.               280790
spy.                 2
teardrop.            979
warezclient.         1020
warezmaster.         20
Name: outcome, dtype: int64

```

### ✓ 3. Encode dữ liệu số và chữ

[illegible]

```

<ipython-input-58-ed0120ec756>:16: PerformanceWarning: DataFrame is highly fragmented.
df[dummy_name] = dummies[x]
<ipython-input-58-ed0120ec756>:16: PerformanceWarning: DataFrame is highly fragmented.
df[dummy_name] = dummies[x]
<ipython-input-58-ed0120ec756>:16: PerformanceWarning: DataFrame is highly fragmented.
df[dummy_name] = dummies[x]
<ipython-input-58-ed0120ec756>:16: PerformanceWarning: DataFrame is highly fragmented.
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<ipython-input-58-ed0120ec756>:16: PerformanceWarning: DataFrame is highly fragmented.
df[dummy_name] = dummies[x]
<ipython-input-58-ed0120ec756>:16: PerformanceWarning: DataFrame is highly fragmented.
df[dummy_name] = dummies[x]
<ipython-input-58-ed0120ec756>:16: PerformanceWarning: DataFrame is highly fragmented.
df[dummy_name] = dummies[x]
<ipython-input-58-ed0120ec756>:16: PerformanceWarning: DataFrame is highly fragmented.
df[dummy_name] = dummies[x]
<ipython-input-58-ed0120ec756>:16: PerformanceWarning: DataFrame is highly fragmented.
df[dummy_name] = dummies[x]

```

```

df.dropna(inplace=True,axis=1)
df[0:5]

```



	duration	src_bytes	dst_bytes	wrong_fragment	urgent	hot	num_failed_login
0	-0.067792	-0.002879	0.138664	-0.04772	-0.002571	-0.044136	-0.00978
1	-0.067792	-0.002820	-0.011578	-0.04772	-0.002571	-0.044136	-0.00978
2	-0.067792	-0.002824	0.014179	-0.04772	-0.002571	-0.044136	-0.00978
3	-0.067792	-0.002840	0.014179	-0.04772	-0.002571	-0.044136	-0.00978
4	-0.067792	-0.002842	0.035214	-0.04772	-0.002571	-0.044136	-0.00978

5 rows × 121 columns

```
df['protocol_type-tcp'].unique()
```



```
array([ True, False])
```

```

labels = df["outcome"].unique()
for i, label in enumerate(labels):
    if label == "normal.":
        df.loc[df["outcome"] == label, "outcome"] = 0
    else:
        df.loc[df["outcome"] == label, "outcome"] = i+1

y = df['outcome']
df.drop('outcome',axis=1,inplace=True)

df = df.replace({True: 1, False: 0})

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(df, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=12)

print(f"Normal train count: {x_train.shape, y_train.shape}")
print(f"Normal test count: {x_test.shape, y_test.shape}")

⇒ Normal train count: ((345814, 120), (345814,))
   Normal test count: ((148207, 120), (148207,))

y_train = tf.one_hot(y_train.values, 2)
y_test = tf.one_hot(y_test.values, 2)

```

## ✓ 4. Kiến trúc mô hình LSTM

```

model = keras.Sequential()
model.add(keras.layers.LSTM(units=64, input_shape=(x_train.shape[1],1)))
model.add(keras.layers.Dropout(rate=0.8))
model.add(keras.layers.Dense(units=y_train.shape[1], activation='softmax'))

model.compile(loss='mse', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
model.summary()

```

⇒ Model: "sequential\_2"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
=====		
lstm_2 (LSTM)	(None, 64)	16896
dropout_2 (Dropout)	(None, 64)	0
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 2)	130
=====		
Total params: 17026 (66.51 KB)		

Trainable params: 17026 (66.51 KB)  
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

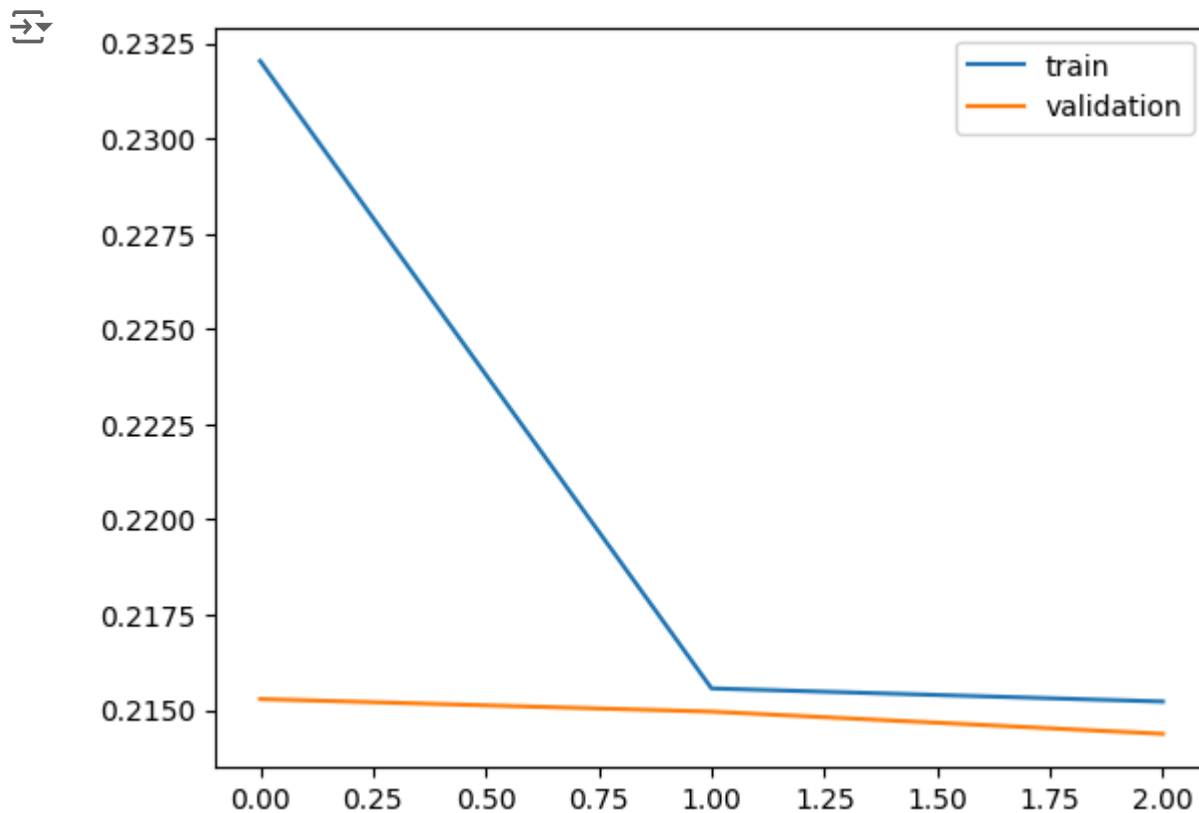
---

## ✓ 5. Huấn luyện mô hình

```
history = model.fit(  
    x_train, y_train,  
    epochs=3,  
    batch_size=1024,  
    validation_split=0.2,  
    shuffle = False  
)
```

↔ Epoch 1/3  
271/271 [=====] - 7s 18ms/step - loss: 0.2320 - accuracy: 0.94  
Epoch 2/3  
271/271 [=====] - 5s 17ms/step - loss: 0.2156 - accuracy: 0.89  
Epoch 3/3  
271/271 [=====] - 5s 17ms/step - loss: 0.2152 - accuracy: 0.90

```
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train')  
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='validation')  
plt.legend();
```



## ✓ 6. Đánh giá mô hình

```
score1 = model.evaluate(x_train, y_train, batch_size=1024)
```

```
➤ 338/338 [=====] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 0.2144 - accuracy: 0.824
```



**Yêu cầu 2: Sinh viên chạy lại tập dữ liệu CIC IDS 2018 trên mô hình bài lab này ở cả Multiclass Classification và Binary Classification.**

## ✓ Cài đặt các công cụ cần thiết

```
!curl "https://awscli.amazonaws.com/awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip" -o "awscli-exe-linux-x86_6
```

```
➤ % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
   % Total    % Received % Xferd  Average Speed   Time    Time     Time  Current
  100 57.7M  100 57.7M    0     0  145M      0  --:--:-- --:--:-- --:--:--  145M
```

```
!unzip awscli-exe-linux-x86_64.zip
```



```
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/iotanalytics/cancel-pipeline-reprocessing.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/cancel-variant-import-job.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/create-share.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/delete-workflow.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/list-multipart-read-set-uploads.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/list-annotation-import-jobs.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/create-run-group.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/create-workflow.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/start-read-set-activation-job.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/start-read-set-export-job.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/list-run-groups.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/abort-multipart-read-set-upload.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/get-read-set.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/create-variant-store.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/delete-variant-store.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/delete-annotation-store-versions.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/update-annotation-store.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/cancel-run.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/get-reference-store.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/get-share.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/get-reference.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/start-annotation-import-job.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/get-annotation-store-version.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/list-reference-import-jobs.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/get-reference-import-job.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/batch-delete-read-set.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/get-annotation-store.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/upload-read-set-part.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/list-variant-stores.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/get-read-set-activation-job.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/cancel-annotation-import-job.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/get-workflow.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/tag-resource.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/list-reference-stores.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/create-annotation-store.rst
inflating: aws/dist/awscli/examples/omics/delete-run.rst
```

```
!sudo ./aws/install
```

```
➦ You can now run: /usr/local/bin/aws --version
```

```
!/usr/local/bin/aws --version
```

```
➦ aws-cli/2.15.47 Python/3.11.8 Linux/6.1.58+ exe/x86_64.ubuntu.22 prompt/off
```

```
!aws s3 ls --no-sign-request --region us-east-2 "s3://cse-cic-ids2018/"
```

```
➦ PRE Original Network Traffic and Log data/
PRE Processed Traffic Data for ML Algorithms/
```

```
!aws s3 ls --no-sign-request --region us-east-2 "s3://cse-cic-ids2018/Original Network Traf
```





```

PRE Friday-02-03-2018/
PRE Friday-16-02-2018/
PRE Friday-23-02-2018/
PRE Thursday-01-03-2018/
PRE Thursday-15-02-2018/
PRE Thursday-22-02-2018/
PRE Tuesday-20-02-2018/
PRE Wednesday-14-02-2018/
PRE Wednesday-21-02-2018/
PRE Wednesday-28-02-2018/

2018-10-10 11:52:09      0

```

```
!aws s3 ls --no-sign-request --region us-east-2 "s3://cse-cic-ids2018/Processed Traffic Dat
```



```

2018-10-11 16:02:25      0
2018-10-11 16:02:49 352368373 Friday-02-03-2018_TrafficForML_CICFlowMeter.csv
2018-10-11 16:03:10 333723605 Friday-16-02-2018_TrafficForML_CICFlowMeter.csv
2018-10-11 16:03:33 382840456 Friday-23-02-2018_TrafficForML_CICFlowMeter.csv
2018-10-11 16:03:59 4054925350 Tuesday-20-02-2018_TrafficForML_CICFlowMeter.csv
2018-10-11 16:08:38 107842858 Thursday-01-03-2018_TrafficForML_CICFlowMeter.csv
2018-10-11 16:08:48 375945899 Thursday-15-02-2018_TrafficForML_CICFlowMeter.csv
2018-10-11 16:09:20 382636202 Thursday-22-02-2018_TrafficForML_CICFlowMeter.csv
2018-10-11 16:09:44 358223333 Wednesday-14-02-2018_TrafficForML_CICFlowMeter.csv
2018-10-11 16:10:12 328893673 Wednesday-21-02-2018_TrafficForML_CICFlowMeter.csv
2018-10-11 16:10:33 209249758 Wednesday-28-02-2018_TrafficForML_CICFlowMeter.csv

```

```
!aws s3 cp --no-sign-request --region us-east-2 "s3://cse-cic-ids2018/Processed Traffic Dat
```



```
download: s3://cse-cic-ids2018/Processed Traffic Data for ML Algorithms/Friday-16-02-20
```



## ✓ Binary Classification

### ✓ 1. Đọc dữ liệu

```

df = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/NT522.021.ANTT_Lab5/Friday-16-02-2018_TrafficForML_
print("Read {} rows.".format(len(df)))
df

```

↔ Read 200000 rows.

	Dst Port	Protocol	Timestamp	Flow Duration	Tot Fwd Pkts	Tot Bwd Pkts	TotLen Fwd Pkts	TotLen Bwd Pkts	Fwd Pkt Len Max	Fwd Pkt Len Min	..
0	0	0	16/02/2018 08:27:23	112640768	3	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	16/02/2018 08:30:12	112641773	3	0	0	0	0	0	
2	35605	6	16/02/2018 08:26:55	20784143	23	44	2416	1344	240	64	
3	0	0	16/02/2018 08:33:01	112640836	3	0	0	0	0	0	
4	23	6	16/02/2018 08:27:59	20	1	1	0	0	0	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
199995	80	6	16/02/2018 01:45:49	4142	2	0	0	0	0	0	
199996	40012	6	16/02/2018 01:45:44	5393905	5	3	935	345	935	0	
199997	39978	6	16/02/2018 01:45:44	5414995	5	3	935	358	935	0	
199998	40022	6	16/02/2018 01:45:44	5156071	5	3	935	351	935	0	
199999	80	6	16/02/2018 01:45:49	1041	2	0	0	0	0	0	

200000 rows × 80 columns

## ✓ 2. Xử lý dữ liệu

```
# loại bỏ NA
df.dropna(inplace=True,axis=1)
df.shape
```

↔ (200000, 80)

```
df.dtypes
```

```

⇒ Dst Port          int64
   Protocol          int64
   Timestamp         object
   Flow Duration     int64
   Tot Fwd Pkts      int64
   ...
   Idle Mean         float64
   Idle Std          float64
   Idle Max          int64
   Idle Min          int64
   Label             object
   Length: 80, dtype: object

```

```
df.groupby('Label')['Label'].count()
```

```

⇒ Label
   Benign                41216
   DoS attacks-Hulk      67350
   DoS attacks-SlowHTTPTest 91434
   Name: Label, dtype: int64

```

```
# Loại bỏ các cột chỉ có 1 giá trị để tiết kiệm thời gian tính toán
```

```
def remove_single_value_columns(dataframe):
```

```
    col_names = dataframe.columns
```

```
    unique_values = [len(dataframe[col].unique()) for col in col_names]
```

```
    col_unique_df = pd.DataFrame({'ColName': col_names, 'UniqueValues': unique_values})
```

```
    single_val_cols_df = col_unique_df[col_unique_df['UniqueValues'] == 1]
```

```
    return col_unique_df, single_val_cols_df
```

```
def sort_data_by_time(dataframe, time_col="Timestamp"):
```

```
    sorted_data = dataframe.sort_values(by=[time_col], ascending=True)
```

```
    return sorted_data
```

```
col_unique_df, single_val_cols_df = remove_single_value_columns(df)
```

```
df = df.drop(columns=single_val_cols_df['ColName'].values)
```

```
# Sắp xếp dữ liệu theo thời gian
```

```
df = sort_data_by_time(df)
```

```
df
```



	Dst Port	Protocol	Timestamp	Flow Duration	Tot Fwd Pkts	Tot Bwd Pkts	TotLen Fwd Pkts	TotLen Bwd Pkts	Fwd Pkt Len Max	Fwd Pkt Len Min	...
91659	0	0	16/02/2018 01:00:32	112640723	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
91658	22	6	16/02/2018 01:01:42	2146470	14	12	1335	2273	744	0	...
91661	0	0	16/02/2018 01:03:21	112640737	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
91689	67	17	16/02/2018 01:03:50	721	1	1	300	329	300	300	...
91663	0	0	16/02/2018 01:06:10	112640647	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91653	0	0	16/02/2018 12:52:05	112640636	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
91654	0	0	16/02/2018 12:54:54	112640695	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
91657	0	0	16/02/2018 12:57:43	112640664	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
91655	22	6	16/02/2018 12:58:13	10162102	9	7	1063	1297	744	0	...
91656	42453	6	16/02/2018 12:58:24	855	2	0	848	0	848	0	...

200000 rows × 69 columns

```
# Xóa cột timestamp
# Timestamp không đóng góp vào việc training model vì vậy xóa nó đi để giảm kích thước dữ liệu
df.drop('Timestamp', axis=1, inplace=True)
df
```



	Dst Port	Protocol	Flow Duration	Tot Fwd Pkts	Tot Bwd Pkts	TotLen Fwd Pkts	TotLen Bwd Pkts	Fwd Pkt Len Max	Fwd Pkt Len Min	Fwd Pkt Len Mean	...
91659	0	0	112640723	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.000000	...
91658	22	6	2146470	14	12	1335	2273	744	0	95.357143	...
91661	0	0	112640737	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.000000	...
91689	67	17	721	1	1	300	329	300	300	300.000000	...
91663	0	0	112640647	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.000000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91653	0	0	112640636	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.000000	...
91654	0	0	112640695	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.000000	...
91657	0	0	112640664	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.000000	...
91655	22	6	10162102	9	7	1063	1297	744	0	118.111111	...
91656	42453	6	855	2	0	848	0	848	0	424.000000	...

200000 rows × 68 columns

### ✓ 3. Encode dữ liệu số và chữ

```
# Encode cột số
def encode_numeric_zscore(df, name, mean=None, sd=None):
    if mean is None:
        mean = df[name].mean()

    if sd is None:
        sd = df[name].std()

    df[name] = (df[name] - mean) / sd

# Encode cột chữ ([1,0,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,1] cho red,green,blue)
def encode_text_dummy(df, name):
    dummies = pd.get_dummies(df[name])
    for x in dummies.columns:
        dummy_name = f"{name}-{x}"
        df[dummy_name] = dummies[x]
    df.drop(name, axis=1, inplace=True)
```

```
#encoding feature vector
text_col =[ ]

for i in df.columns:
    if i not in text_col:
        if i != 'Label':
            encode_numeric_zscore(df, i)

for x in text_col:
    encode_text_dummy(df, x)

df.dropna(inplace=True,axis=1)
df[0:5]
```



	Dst Port	Protocol	Flow Duration	Tot Fwd Pkts	Tot Bwd Pkts	TotLen Fwd Pkts	TotLen Bwd Pkts	Fwd Pkt Len Max
<b>91659</b>	-0.500746	-36.506422	32.154667	0.458588	-0.581190	-0.575070	-0.044611	-0.576593
<b>91658</b>	-0.499600	0.016953	0.274845	7.166526	4.317151	2.962521	0.600508	1.407392
<b>91661</b>	-0.500746	-36.506422	32.154671	0.458588	-0.581190	-0.575070	-0.044611	-0.576593
<b>91689</b>	-0.497257	66.976473	-0.344246	-0.761037	-0.172995	0.219894	0.048766	0.223401
<b>91663</b>	-0.500746	-36.506422	32.154645	0.458588	-0.581190	-0.575070	-0.044611	-0.576593

5 rows × 68 columns

```
df.loc[df["Label"] != "Benign.", "Label"] = 1
df.loc[df["Label"] == "Benign.", "Label"] = 0
```

```
y = df['Label']
df.drop('Label',axis=1,inplace=True)
```

```
df = df.replace({True: 1, False: 0})
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(df, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=12)
```

```
print(f"Normal train count: {X_train.shape, Y_train.shape}")
print(f"Normal test count: {X_test.shape, Y_test.shape}")
```



```
Normal train count: ((140000, 67), (140000,))
Normal test count: ((60000, 67), (60000,))
```

```
# Convert Y_train and Y_test to one-hot encoding
Y_train = tf.one_hot(Y_train.values, 2)
Y_test = tf.one_hot(Y_test.values, 2)
```

## ✓ 4. Kiến trúc mô hình LSTM

```
model = keras.Sequential()
model.add(keras.layers.Dense(units=32, activation='relu', input_shape=(X_train.shape[1],)))
model.add(keras.layers.Dropout(rate=0.5))
model.add(keras.layers.Dense(units=2, activation='softmax'))

model.compile(loss='mse', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
model.summary()
```

➡ Model: "sequential\_6"

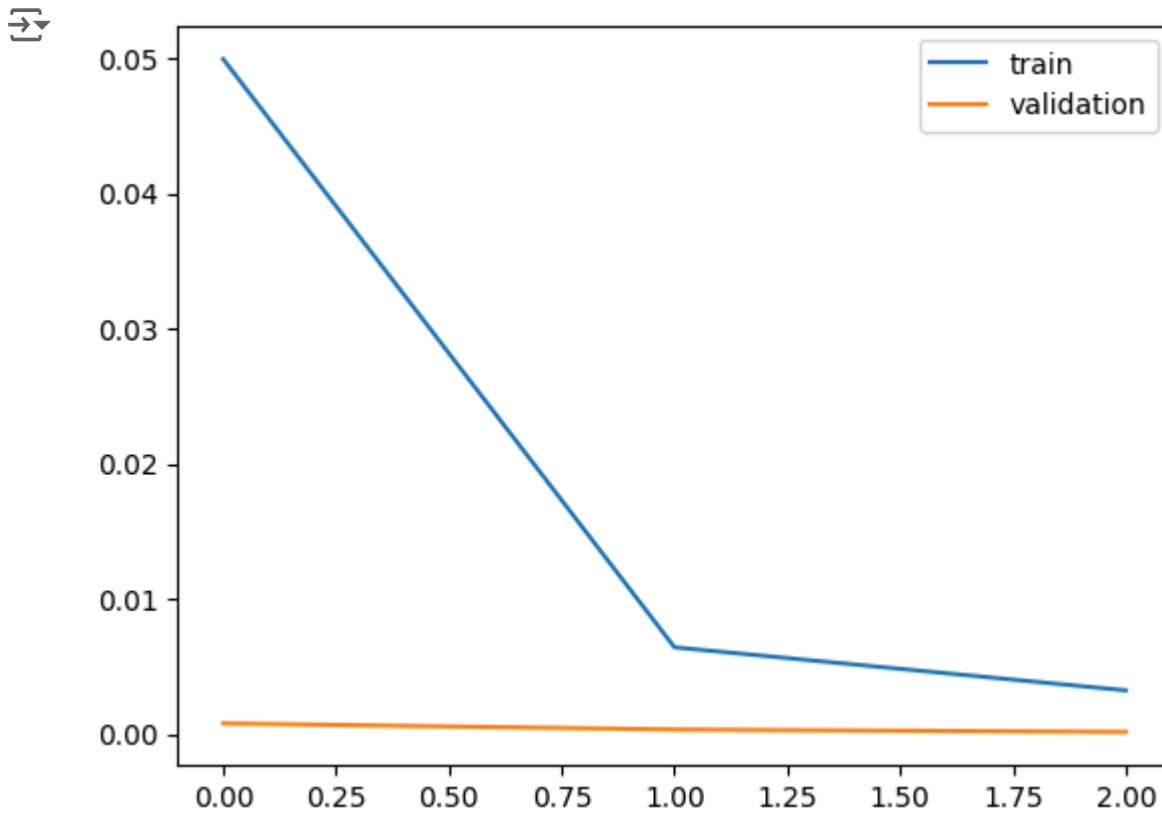
Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense_9 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2176
dropout_6 (Dropout)	(None, 32)	0
dense_10 (Dense)	(None, 2)	66
Total params: 2242 (8.76 KB)		
Trainable params: 2242 (8.76 KB)		
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)		

## ✓ 5. Huấn luyện mô hình

```
history = model.fit(
    X_train, Y_train,
    epochs=3,
    batch_size=1024,
    validation_split=0.2,
    shuffle=False
)
```

➡ Epoch 1/3  
 110/110 [=====] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0499 - accuracy: 0.944  
 Epoch 2/3  
 110/110 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0064 - accuracy: 0.997  
 Epoch 3/3  
 110/110 [=====] - 0s 4ms/step - loss: 0.0032 - accuracy: 0.999

```
plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train')
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='validation')
plt.legend();
```



## ✓ 6. Đánh giá mô hình

```
score1 = model.evaluate(X_train, Y_train, batch_size=1024)
```

137/137 [=====] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 1.0434e-04 - accuracy: 0



## ✓ Multiclass Classification

### ✓ 1. Đọc dữ liệu



```
df = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/NT522.021.ANTT_Lab5/Friday-16-02-2018_TrafficForML')
print("Read {} rows.".format(len(df)))
df
```

 Read 200000 rows.

	Dst Port	Protocol	Timestamp	Flow Duration	Tot Fwd Pkts	Tot Bwd Pkts	TotLen Fwd Pkts	TotLen Bwd Pkts	Fwd Pkt Len Max	Fwd Pkt Len Min	..
0	0	0	16/02/2018 08:27:23	112640768	3	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	16/02/2018 08:30:12	112641773	3	0	0	0	0	0	
2	35605	6	16/02/2018 08:26:55	20784143	23	44	2416	1344	240	64	
3	0	0	16/02/2018 08:33:01	112640836	3	0	0	0	0	0	
4	23	6	16/02/2018 08:27:59	20	1	1	0	0	0	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
199995	80	6	16/02/2018 01:45:49	4142	2	0	0	0	0	0	
199996	40012	6	16/02/2018 01:45:44	5393905	5	3	935	345	935	0	
199997	39978	6	16/02/2018 01:45:44	5414995	5	3	935	358	935	0	
199998	40022	6	16/02/2018 01:45:44	5156071	5	3	935	351	935	0	
199999	80	6	16/02/2018 01:45:49	1041	2	0	0	0	0	0	

200000 rows × 80 columns

## ✓ 2. Xử lý dữ liệu

```
# loại bỏ NA
df.dropna(inplace=True,axis=1)
df.shape
```

➡ (200000, 80)

df.dtypes

➡

Dst Port	int64
Protocol	int64
Timestamp	object
Flow Duration	int64
Tot Fwd Pkts	int64
...	
Idle Mean	float64
Idle Std	float64
Idle Max	int64
Idle Min	int64
Label	object
Length: 80, dtype: object	

df.groupby('Label')['Label'].count()

➡

Label	
Benign	41216
DoS attacks-Hulk	67350
DoS attacks-SlowHTTPTest	91434
Name: Label, dtype: int64	

# Loại bỏ các cột chỉ có 1 giá trị để tiết kiệm thời gian tính toán

def remove\_single\_value\_columns(dataframe):

col\_names = dataframe.columns

unique\_values = [len(dataframe[col].unique()) for col in col\_names]

col\_unique\_df = pd.DataFrame({'ColName': col\_names, 'UniqueValues': unique\_values})

single\_val\_cols\_df = col\_unique\_df[col\_unique\_df['UniqueValues'] == 1]

return col\_unique\_df, single\_val\_cols\_df

def sort\_data\_by\_time(dataframe, time\_col="Timestamp"):

sorted\_data = dataframe.sort\_values(by=[time\_col], ascending=True)

return sorted\_data

col\_unique\_df, single\_val\_cols\_df = remove\_single\_value\_columns(df)

df = df.drop(columns=single\_val\_cols\_df['ColName'].values)

# Sắp xếp dữ liệu theo thời gian

df = sort\_data\_by\_time(df)

df



	Dst Port	Protocol	Timestamp	Flow Duration	Tot Fwd Pkts	Tot Bwd Pkts	TotLen Fwd Pkts	TotLen Bwd Pkts	Fwd Pkt Len Max	Fwd Pkt Len Min	...
91659	0	0	16/02/2018 01:00:32	112640723	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
91658	22	6	16/02/2018 01:01:42	2146470	14	12	1335	2273	744	0	...
91661	0	0	16/02/2018 01:03:21	112640737	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
91689	67	17	16/02/2018 01:03:50	721	1	1	300	329	300	300	...
91663	0	0	16/02/2018 01:06:10	112640647	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91653	0	0	16/02/2018 12:52:05	112640636	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
91654	0	0	16/02/2018 12:54:54	112640695	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
91657	0	0	16/02/2018 12:57:43	112640664	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
91655	22	6	16/02/2018 12:58:13	10162102	9	7	1063	1297	744	0	...
91656	42453	6	16/02/2018 12:58:24	855	2	0	848	0	848	0	...

200000 rows × 69 columns

```
# Xóa cột timestamp
# Timestamp không đóng góp vào việc training model vì vậy xóa nó đi để giảm kích thước dữ liệu
df.drop('Timestamp', axis=1, inplace=True)
df
```



	Dst Port	Protocol	Flow Duration	Tot Fwd Pkts	Tot Bwd Pkts	TotLen Fwd Pkts	TotLen Bwd Pkts	Fwd Pkt Len Max	Fwd Pkt Len Min	Fwd Pkt Len Mean	...
91659	0	0	112640723	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.000000	...
91658	22	6	2146470	14	12	1335	2273	744	0	95.357143	...
91661	0	0	112640737	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.000000	...
91689	67	17	721	1	1	300	329	300	300	300.000000	...
91663	0	0	112640647	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.000000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91653	0	0	112640636	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.000000	...
91654	0	0	112640695	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.000000	...
91657	0	0	112640664	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.000000	...
91655	22	6	10162102	9	7	1063	1297	744	0	118.111111	...
91656	42453	6	855	2	0	848	0	848	0	424.000000	...

200000 rows × 68 columns

### ✓ 3. Encode dữ liệu số và chữ

```
# Encode cột số
def encode_numeric_zscore(df, name, mean=None, sd=None):
    if mean is None:
        mean = df[name].mean()

    if sd is None:
        sd = df[name].std()

    df[name] = (df[name] - mean) / sd

# Encode cột chữ ([1,0,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,1] cho red,green,blue)
def encode_text_dummy(df, name):
    dummies = pd.get_dummies(df[name])
    for x in dummies.columns:
        dummy_name = f"{name}-{x}"
        df[dummy_name] = dummies[x]
    df.drop(name, axis=1, inplace=True)
```

```
#encoding feature vector
text_col = [ ]

for i in df.columns:
    if i not in text_col:
        if i != 'Label':
            encode_numeric_zscore(df, i)

for x in text_col:
    #encode text columns with df.ix

df.dropna(inplace=True,axis=1)
df[0:5]
```



	Dst Port	Protocol	Flow Duration	Tot Fwd Pkts	Tot Bwd Pkts	TotLen Fwd Pkts	TotLen Bwd Pkts	Fwd Pkt Len Max
<b>91659</b>	-0.500746	-36.506422	32.154667	0.458588	-0.581190	-0.575070	-0.044611	-0.576593
<b>91658</b>	-0.499600	0.016953	0.274845	7.166526	4.317151	2.962521	0.600508	1.407392
<b>91661</b>	-0.500746	-36.506422	32.154671	0.458588	-0.581190	-0.575070	-0.044611	-0.576593
<b>91689</b>	-0.497257	66.976473	-0.344246	-0.761037	-0.172995	0.219894	0.048766	0.223401
<b>91663</b>	-0.500746	-36.506422	32.154645	0.458588	-0.581190	-0.575070	-0.044611	-0.576593

5 rows × 68 columns

```
labels = df["Label"].unique()
for i, label in enumerate(labels):
    if label == "Benign":
        df.loc[df["Label"] == label, "Label"] = 0
    else:
        df.loc[df["Label"] == label, "Label"] = i+1
```

```
y = df['Label']
df.drop('Label',axis=1,inplace=True)
```

```
df = df.replace({True: 1, False: 0})
```

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(df, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=12)
```

```
print(f"Normal train count: {X_train.shape, Y_train.shape}")
print(f"Normal test count: {X_test.shape, Y_test.shape}")
```



```
Normal train count: ((140000, 67), (140000,))
Normal test count: ((60000, 67), (60000,))
```