

Encrypted Traffic Classification: From Small Data to Scalable Production

Methods for Detecting Cyber Attacks

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The 'Small Data' Challenge: From Big Data to Smart Data

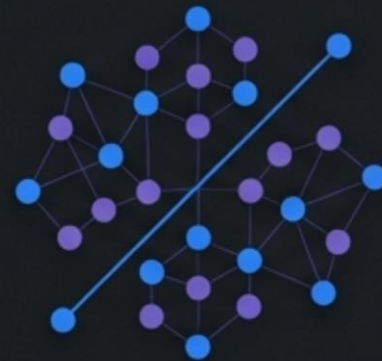
Identifying 128 applications from sparse samples required a strategic shift from 'Big Data' volume to 'Smart Data' intelligence.

The Challenge: High Sparsity, High Cardinality



- **128 Applications:** Massive class imbalance due to a 'long tail' effect with few training examples per class.
- **5 Attribution Types:** Limited instances to differentiate nuanced behaviors like real-time audio vs. video.
- **Encrypted Payloads:** Traditional port-based or deep-packet inspection methods are rendered obsolete.

Our Strategy: Engineering Resilience



- **Class-Weight Balancing:** Configured models with `'class_weight='balanced'` to force equal attention to rare classes.
- **Domain-Driven Feature Selection:** Engineered features based on network protocol theory to capture stable signals and reduce noise.

Feature Engineering: Uncovering the Behavioral DNA of Encrypted Flows



Application Identification (128 Classes)

Key Insight: Focused on the unencrypted metadata of the TLS negotiation phase.

Top Features

``handshake_avg`` & ``handshake_std``
Measures timing and size patterns of the initial TLS handshake. The negotiation protocol itself is a unique signature.



``fwd_bwd_pkts_diff``
Captures flow asymmetry, distinguishing upload-heavy vs. download-heavy applications.

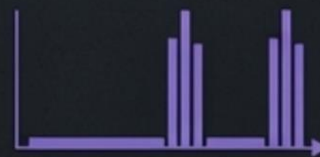


Attribution (5 Classes)

Key Insight: Created custom signatures to model spatio-temporal usage patterns.

Custom Signatures

``chat_signature``
A metric combining ``silence_ratio`` and ``burstiness`` to identify messaging patterns (long silences, short data bursts).

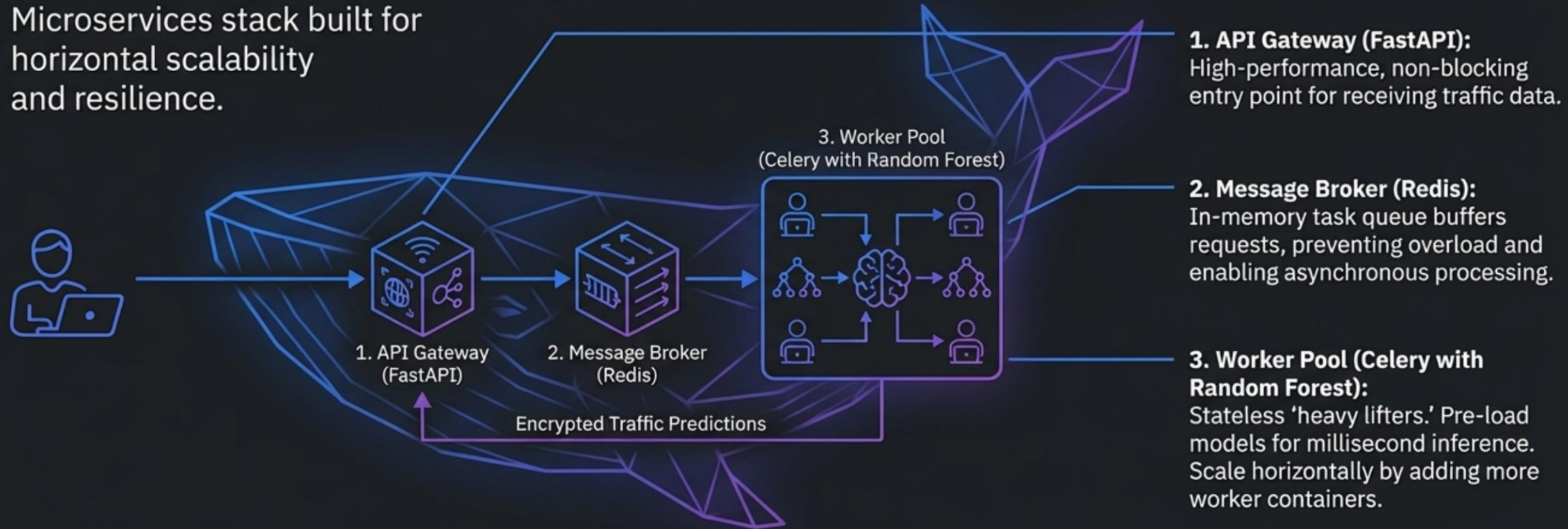


``stream_signature``
Highlights high-volume, high-throughput, low-silence traffic typical of VOD or large file downloads.



System Architecture: Engineered for the Hexabyte Era

A decoupled, asynchronous
Microservices stack built for
horizontal scalability
and resilience.



This design ensures the UI remains responsive and inference can scale to handle massive telecom traffic without changing core code.

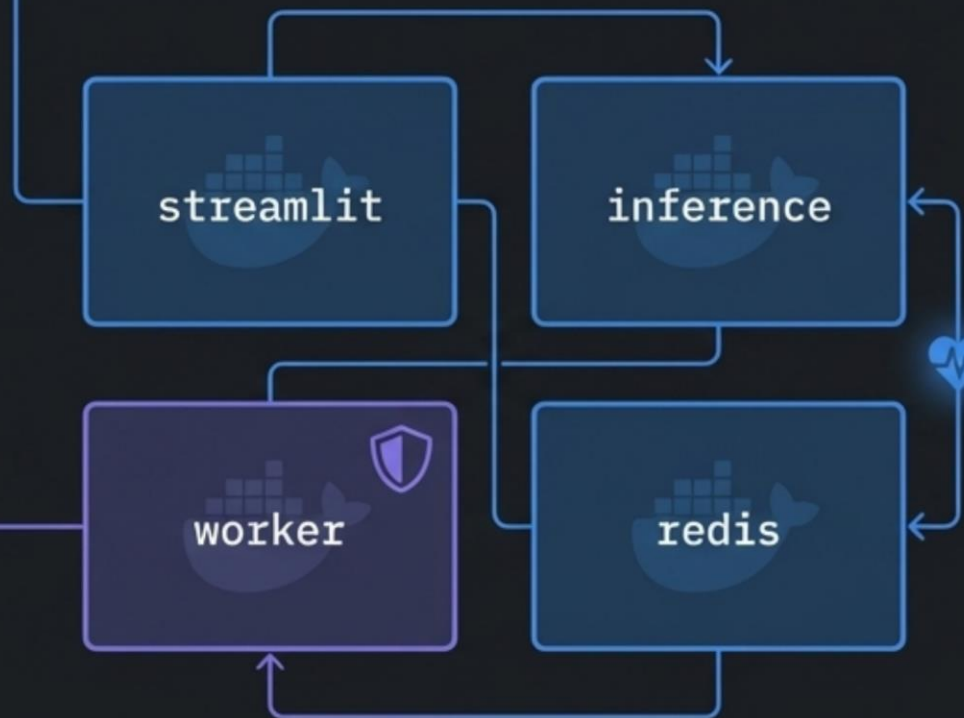
Secure & Reliable Deployment: A Containerized Approach

Multi-Container Orchestration

- We use Docker Compose to manage four specialized services: ``streamlit``, ``inference``, ``worker``, and ``redis``.
- This separation optimizes image sizes and allows independent scaling of the ML workload.

Embedded Cybersecurity Practices

- ****Non-Root Execution:** Containers run under a dedicated ``appuser``, preventing root access to the host.
- ****Minimal Attack Surface:** We use ``python:3.11-slim`` base images to reduce vulnerabilities and storage overhead.



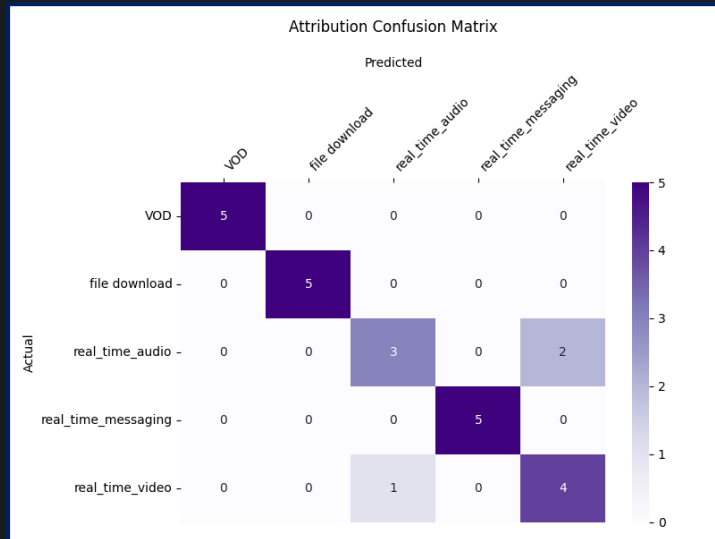
Production-Grade Reliability

- ****Health Checks:** System ensures the Redis broker is 'Healthy' before starting dependent services, preventing startup failures.
- ****Environment Consistency:** Docker guarantees an identical environment from development to production, eliminating 'it works on my machine'.

Results & Impact: Depth, Accuracy, and Scale

Attribution Classification (5 Classes)

88% Accuracy



Perfect classification for VOD, File Download, and Messaging due to distinct behavioral signatures.

- Primary challenge: confusion between `real_time_audio` and `real_time_video` due to similar low-latency UDP patterns.

Application Identification (128 Classes)

51.7% Accuracy

66x Better Than a Random Guess

(0.78% baseline)

Model excels at identifying apps with unique TLS `handshake` dynamics, proving our `Behavioral DNA` approach.

Example apps with high F1-scores:
`brainfund` (1.00), `vimeo` (1.00), `ndtv` (1.00),
`wprdc.org` (1.00)