Information Security Privacy Distributed Systems

Project Report



Profiling Internet Users

By

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Objective:

The aim of the Project is to demonstrate if the internet usage of each subject is statistically indistinguishable when compared to the Internet usage of the same subject over time, while simultaneously being statistically distinguishable when compared to Internet usage of other subjects. We also show that how the time window frames (10secs, 227secs, 5 mins) chosen for profiling affects the results of the correlation.

Technology Used:

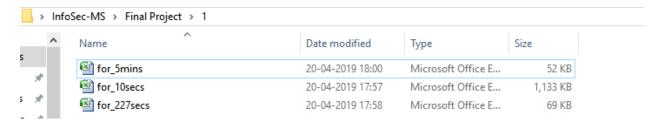
The technology used for this project is **Python 3.6** in "**Spyder editor**" from the **Anaconda** User Interface.

Approach:

In this project we use a parameter for creating a profile for each user, called the "avginternetusage" which is the ratio of "docktets/Duration".

We split our analysis into 3 different time windows of 10 seconds, 227 seconds and 5 minutes.

Hence, we generate 3 different excel files per user dynamically representing the 3 different time-frames. There are a total of 54 users, hence 162 excel files are generated in total, dynamically. Below shown are the files generated for user 1.



Code flow:

Initially, we extract the given excel data files representing 54 users and set them to a global path for accessing them in the code.

Then we create the empty data frames for week 1 and week 2 for each user for the 10secs, 5mins and 227 secs. These new dataframes have the fields "week",

"starttime", "endtime" and "avginternetusage" which is the "docktets/Duration" ratio.

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""
Created on Tue Apr 16 01:13:31 2019

@author: Vineeth Reddy C
"""
import os
import glob
import pandas as pd
from pandasql import sqldf
import math
from scipy import stats

datafiles = glob.glob('C:/Users/Vineeth reddy/Desktop/InfoSec-MS/Information Security _ Privacy Material/*.xlsx')
path = ('C:/Users/Vineeth reddy/Desktop/InfoSec-MS/Information Security _ Privacy Material/')
print(len(datafiles))

df10_S_W1 = pd.DataFrame(columns= ['week', 'starttime', 'endtime', 'avginternetusage'])

df5_M_W1 = pd.DataFrame(columns= ['week', 'starttime', 'endtime', 'avginternetusage'])

df5_M_W2 = pd.DataFrame(columns= ['week', 'starttime', 'endtime', 'avginternetusage'])

df227_S_W1 = pd.DataFrame(columns= ['week', 'starttime', 'endtime', 'avginternetusage'])

df227_S_W2 = pd.DataFrame(columns= ['week', 'starttime', 'endtime', 'avginternetusage'])

df227_S_W2 = pd.DataFrame(columns= ['week', 'starttime', 'endtime', 'avginternetusage'])
```

Next, we find the timeframes the 10 second windows, here the online epoch converter is used just to find timestamp limits. A hardcoded epoch time of 8am, 4th Feb, 2013 is fixed as the low time stamp and a highest timestamp of 5pm, 8th Feb, 2013 is used, for the week 1 (Monday –Friday). Similarly, A hardcoded epoch time of 8am, 11th Feb, 2013 is fixed as the low time stamp and a high timestamp of 5pm, 15th Feb, 2013 is used, for the week 2 (Monday –Friday).

For every 10 seconds interval, a 10,000 epochs are added since they are milliseconds and when end of day is encountered (5pm) a 54000000 epochs are added which corresponds to the time between 5pm and the 8am of next day.

Finally, the data frames which are generated for 2 weeks are merged into one data frame.

This approach is the same for 5mins and 227 seconds windows, except a 300000 and 227000 epoch values are used for jumps.

```
27 # For 10 Seconds window
28 # Week1
29 lowTimeStampWeek1 = 1359982800000 # 8am, 4th Feb, 2013
30 highTimeStampWeek1 = 1360360800000 # 5pm, 8th Feb, 2013
32 while lowTimeStampWeek1 < highTimeStampWeek1:</p>
33
       df10_S_W1.loc[-1] = [1, lowTimeStampWeek1, ((lowTimeStampWeek1 + 10000) - 1), 0]
34
       df10_S_W1.index = df10_S_W1.index + 1
35
       lowTimeStampWeek1 = (lowTimeStampWeek1 + 10000) #10secs intervals
36
       cnt1 = cnt1 + 1;
37
       if cnt1 == 3241: # skipping epochs if it is 5pm each day for the 10 seconds window
            lowTimeStampWeek1 = lowTimeStampWeek1 + 54000000
38
39
           cnt1 = 0
40
41 lowTimeStampWeek2 = 1360587600000
42 highTimeStampWeek2 = 1360965600000
44 while lowTimeStampWeek2 < highTimeStampWeek2:
       df10_S_W2.loc[-1] = [2, lowTimeStampWeek2, ((lowTimeStampWeek2 + 10000) - 1), 0]
       df10 S W2.index = df10 S W2.index + 1
46
47
       lowTimeStampWeek2 = (lowTimeStampWeek2 + 10000)
48
       cnt2 = (cnt2 + 1)
49
       if cnt2 == 3241:
50
           lowTimeStampWeek2 = lowTimeStampWeek2 + 54000000
51
           cnt2 = 0
53 df_10S = pd.concat([df10_S_W1,df10_S_W2])
54 df_10S.sort_values(by=['starttime'])
```

We iterate over each data frame created, based on the "Real First Packet" for each user and store the "docktets/Duration" in the "Internet Usage" column. This followed by using the package "sqldf" for writing database queries on the dataframes, for optimizing the code to run much faster than using iterations.

```
112 user id = 1
113 os.chdir(path)
114 for filename in os.listdir():
115 user_10S = df_10S
          user_227S = df_227S
116
          user_5M = df_5M
 118
          user data = pd.read excel(filename, sheetname='Sheet1')
119
 120
          user_data = pd.DataFrame(user_data)
 121
          #Filterina the data from 4th Feb to 15th Feb and removing all durations=
 123
          user_data = user_data[(user_data['Real First Packet'] >= 1359982800000) & (user_data['Real First Packet'] <= 1360965600000) & (user_data['Real First Packet'] <= 1360965600000)
 124
 125
          user_data = user_data.sort_values(by=['Real First Packet'])
 126
 127
          frame_row_size = len(user_data.axes[0])
          if frame_row_size > 0:
    user_data.loc[:,'InternetUsage'] = 0
 128
 129
 130
               for i in user_data.iterrows():
 131
                    user_data.loc[:,'InternetUsage'] = user_data.loc[:,'doctets']/user_data.loc[:,'Duration']
               print(user_data.loc[:,'InternetUsage'])
 133
           user_10S = sqldf("""SELECT a.week as week, a.starttime as starttime, a.endtime as endtime, case when d.InternetUsage is not null
user_227S = sqldf("""SELECT u.week as week, u.starttime as starttime, u.endtime as endtime, case when d.InternetUsage is not null
user_5M = sqldf("""SELECT m.week as week, m.starttime as starttime, m.endtime as endtime, case when d.InternetUsage is not null t
 134
136
 137
          os.makedirs(os.path.join('C:/Users/Vineeth reddy/Desktop/InfoSec-MS/Final Project/', str(user_id)))
139
 140
          user_105.to_excel("C:/Users/Vineeth reddy/Desktop/InfoSec-MS/Final Project/"+str(user_id)+"/for_10secs.xlsx")
 141
          user_2275.to_excel("C:/Users/Vineeth reddy/Desktop/InfoSec-MS/Final Project/"+str(user_id)+"/for_227secs.xlsx")
          user_5M.to_excel("C:/Users/Vineeth reddy/Desktop/InfoSec-MS/Final Project/"+str(user_id)+"/for_5mins.xlsx")
142
143
          user id += 1
```

P-calculation:

We use functions **finding_z()** and **finding_p()** for calculating p and z values.

```
145 ## p calculation
 146 w, h = 54, 54;
 147 p_compare_users = [[0 for x in range(w)] for y in range(h)]
 149 def finding_z(r1a2a, r1a2b, r2a2b, N):
        rm2 = (math.pow(r1a2a,2) + math.pow(r1a2b,2)) / 2
 150
        f = (1 - r2a2b) / (2 * (1 - rm2))

h = (1 - (f * rm2)) / (1 - rm2)
 151
 152
        z_{1a2b} = (0.5) * (math.log((1 + r_{1a2b}) / (1 - r_{1a2b})))
 153
         z_{1a2a} = (0.5) * (math.log((1 + r_{1a2a}) / (1 - r_{1a2a})))
 155
         z = (z_{1a2a} - z_{1a2b}) * (math.sqrt(N - 3) / (2 * (1 - r_{2a2b}) * h))
 156
         return(z)
 157
 158 def finding p(z):
         p = 0.3275911
 159
         a1 = 0.254829592
 160
        a2 = -0.284496736
 162
         a3 = 1.421413741
 163
         a4 = -1.453152027
         a5 = 1.061405429
 165
         if z < 0.0:
 166
 167
            sign = -1
 168
         else:
             sign = 1
 169
 170
 171
         x = abs(z) / math.sqrt(2.0)
 172
 173
         t = 1.0 / (1.0 + p * x)
 174
         erf = 1.0 - (((((a5 * t + a4) * t) + a3) * t + a2) * t + a1) * t * math.exp(-x * x)
 175
 176
 177
         return(0.5 * (1.0 + sign * erf))
```

Another function **gen_user_data()** is used for generating the correlations between all the 54 users. We capture the "avginternetusage" values for each user and create a list of data frames. We create a 54 * 54 matrix in the form of list of lists for storing the p-values.

Inside the double for-loop shown below we find the **Spearman's** correlation between the **User 'a' week 1** data and **User 'a' week 2** data which is stored in the **r1a2a** variable. Similarly, the **User 'a' week 1** data and **User 'b' week 2** data which is stored in the **r1a2b** variable and the **User 'a' week 2** data and **User 'b' week 2** data which is stored in the **r2a2b** variable.

| > InfoSec-MS > Final Project > p_val_folder | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------|
| | | ^ | Name | Date modified | Туре | Size |
| iS | | | pval_for_5mins | 20-04-2019 17:15 | Microsoft Office E | 37 KB |
| | オオ | | pval_for_10secs | 20-04-2019 17:14 | Microsoft Office E | 33 KB |
| S | | | pval_for_227secs | 20-04-2019 17:13 | Microsoft Office E | 37 KB |

Then these values are passed into the **finding_z**() and **finding_p**() functions and calculate the p-vales for the 3 different windows, 10secs, 227secs and 5mins as shown below.

```
179 def gen_user_data(file_name):
        print(file name)
        userweek_1 = list()
181
182
        userweek_2 = list()
183
       for i in range(1,55):
            data_gen = pd.read_excel("C:/Users/Vineeth reddy/Desktop/InfoSec-MS/Final Project/"+str(i)+file_name)
184
            data_gen = pd.DataFrame(data_gen)
185
            userweek_1.append(data_gen[data_gen['week'] == 1].filter(['avginternetusage']))
186
187
            userweek_2.append(data_gen[data_gen['week'] == 2].filter(['avginternetusage']))
188
       for j in range(0,54):
189
            for k in range(0,54):
190
                    r1a2a_res, p1a2a_res = stats.spearmanr(userweek_1[j],userweek_2[j])
191
                    r1a2b_res, p1a2b_res = stats.spearmanr(userweek_1[j],userweek_2[k])
192
                    r2a2b_res, p2a2b_res = stats.spearmanr(userweek_2[j],userweek_2[k])
193
                    if r1a2a_res == 1:
194
                        r1a2a_res = 0.99
195
                    if r1a2b res == 1:
                        r1a2b_res = 0.99
                    if r2a2b res == 1:
197
198
                        r2a2b res = 0.99
                    z_val = finding_z(r1a2a_res, r1a2b_res, r2a2b_res, userweek_1[j].shape[0])
200
201
                    p_val = finding_p(z_val)
                    #print(p_val)
202
203
                    p_compare_users[j][k] = p_val
204
        final_data = pd.DataFrame(p_compare_users)
205
        final_data.to_excel("C:/Users/Vineeth reddy/Desktop/InfoSec-MS/Final Project/p_val_folder"+file_name)
206
207 os.makedirs('C:/Users/Vineeth reddy/Desktop/InfoSec-MS/Final Project/p_val_folder/')
208 gen_user_data("/for_10secs.xlsx")
209 gen_user_data("/for_227secs.xlsx")
210 gen_user_data("/for_5mins.xlsx")
```

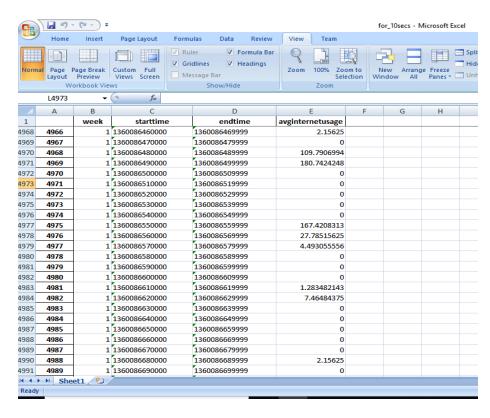
Results:

The code can be executed on any python editor, but you can use spyder in anaconda navigator and then click on run after changing the file path.

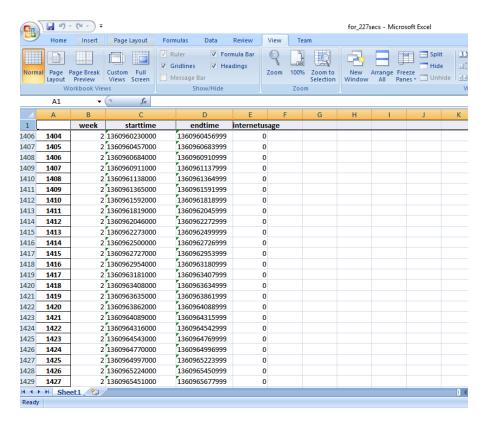
The results for the p-values and the user files generated can be viewed in the "Final Project" folder inside the zip file.

Shown below are files generated for the user 1, which store the dataframes for week 1 and 2 and contain "avginternetusage" which is "docktet/Duration". 10 second window files have 32400 rows, 227 second windows have 1427 rows

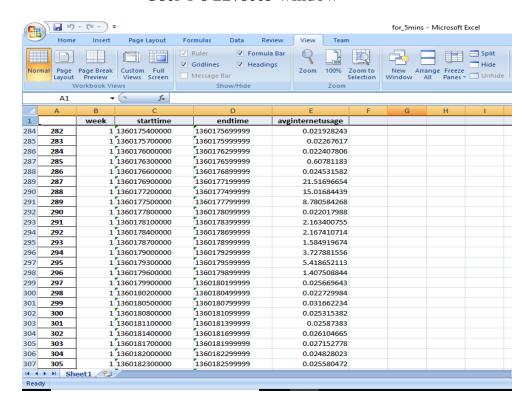
and 5 minute windows have 1080 rows. Similarly all such files are generated for 54 users.



User 1's 10secs-window



User 1's 227secs-window



User 1's 5mins-window

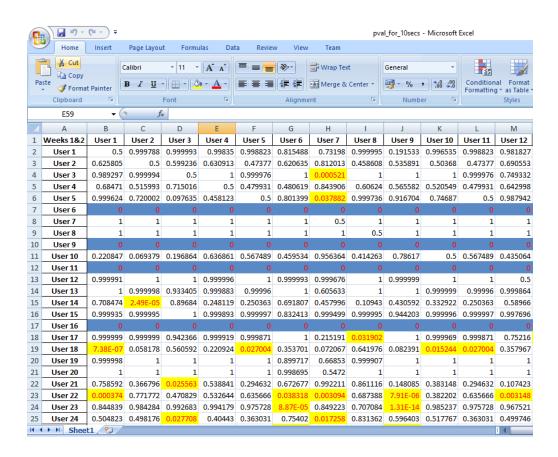
P-values:

Weeks 1 &2 are taken for the p-value generation. The P-values for 10secs, 227secs and 5mins are generated into 3 excel files.

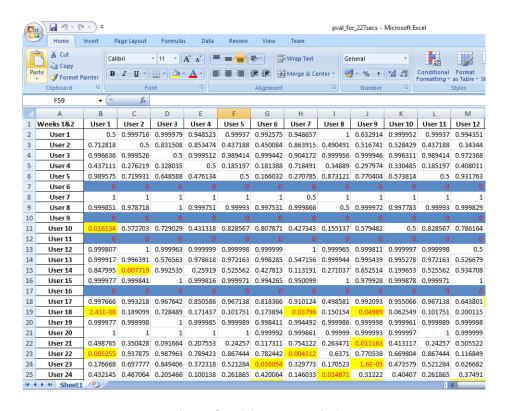
The empty cells denote that there is no correlation between those users (NaN).

"Empty cells correspond to NaN"

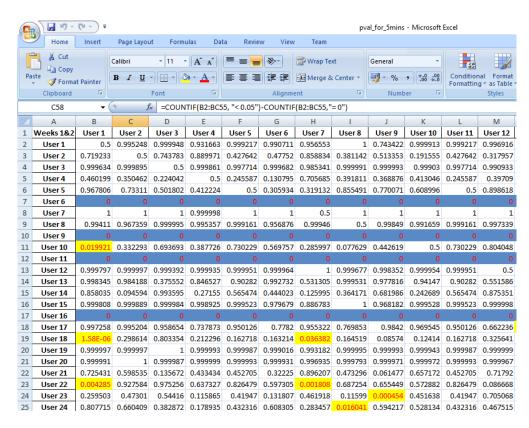
The results for the p-values and the user files generated can be viewed in the "Final Project" folder inside the zip file.



P-Values for 10 secs window



P-Values for 227 secs window



P-Values for 5min window

From the 3 files there are trends where are no correlations between some users which are indicated by missing p-values. The larger the p-value the more is the chance that the user1 is indistinguishable from user 2. The smaller the p-value the more is the chance that the user1 is distinguishable from user 2. There are 199 p-values less than 0.05 in 10secs window, 129 p-values less than 0.05 in 227 secs window and 95 p-values less than 0.05 in 5mins window. Since there are maximum p-values less than 0.05 in 10-sec window, the "10-sec window" is the better choice for profiling the users.