



# Intrusion Detection

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# Cyber Attacks News



## Kremlin Hit by **Cyber Attacks**

eSecurity Planet - Sep 18, 2015

"Yesterday someone attempted to **hack** our website and alter the data ... "The discussion, though brief, of China's **cyber-attacks** on the U.S. in ...



## China-based **Cyber Attacks** On US Military Are 'Advance...

Forbes - Sep 18, 2015

Today's followup post is here: Report: Chinese **Hackers** Used OPM Data ... Tiger: Exploring Chinese **Cyber Espionage Attacks** on U.S. Defense ...



## **Cyber attacks** from China against the US may be slowing...

Business Insider - Sep 19, 2015

Government-supported **hackers** in China may have backed off recently as Chinese and U.S. officials began negotiating in earnest over **cyber** security ahead of ...



## **Hack Attack:** Pentagon Kills Top ISIS **Cyber** Warrior

Foreign Policy (blog) - Aug 28, 2015

Dramatically shifting the types of militants it targets, the Pentagon confirmed that an American drone killed a prominent Islamic State **hacker** and ...

Rapid News Netw...



## US, China appear close on **cyber** economic espionage deal

PCWorld - 4 hours ago

Hours later, The Wall Street Journal published an interview with President Xi, who denied any part in **hacking attacks** on U.S. businesses and ...

## Is The U.S. And China's Cyberwar Reaching A Detente Or A ...

In-Depth - TechCrunch - Sep 21, 2015

[Explore in depth](#) (2,258 more articles)



## US University to spend \$3 million on **cyber** security after ...

ITProPortal - Aug 26, 2015

Rutgers University in New Brunswick is to spend up to \$3 million (£1.9 million) on **cyber** security to prevent **hackers** crippling the university's ...

# Types of Attacks

## Active

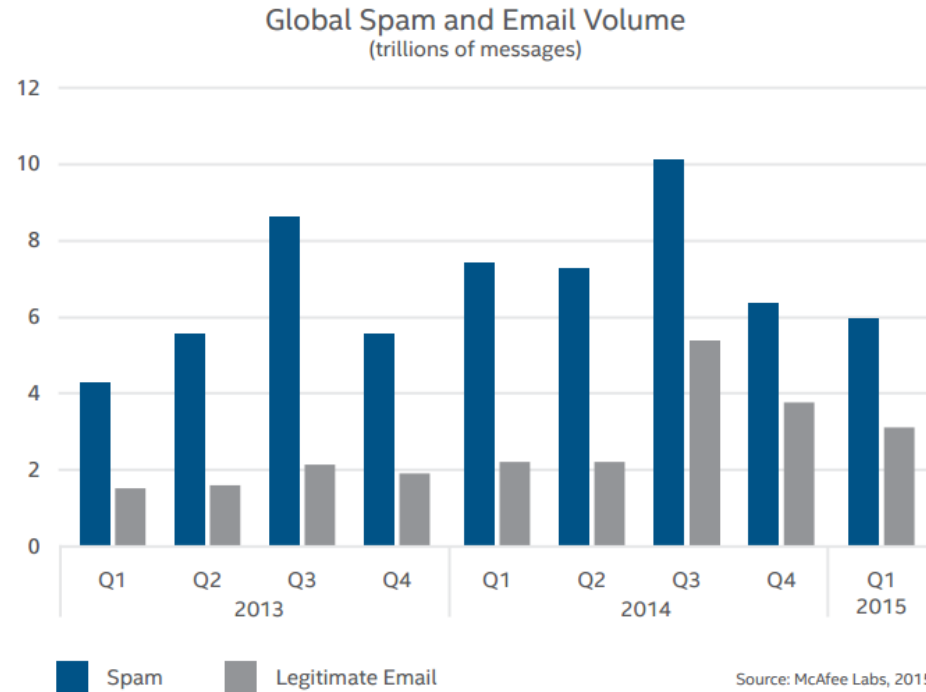
- Port scanner
- Wiretapping

## Passive

- DDOS
- Man in the middle
- DNS spoofing
- Buffer overflow
- Format string attack
- SQL injection
- Spam

Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network\\_security](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_security)

## Messaging and network threats



Source: <http://www.mcafee.com/us/resources/reports/rp-quarterly-threat-q1-2015.pdf>

# The Question

How do I accurately detect that an intrusion is actually occurring, and not just an anomalous activity?

OR

How can I predict that this anomalous activity is an intrusion?

# Example



Typical Users

`http://server.com?query=book`

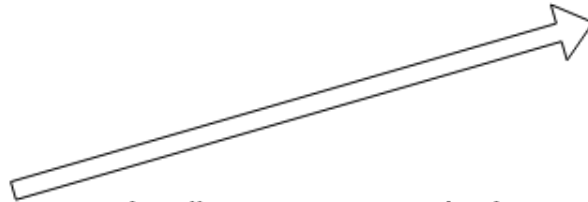


Server



Malicious User

`http://server.com?query=book;DROP TABLE USERS;`



# Dataset

Given sensitive nature of this, most companies are reluctant to provide the dataset, mine included :(

Public dataset for experimentation, [http://users.aber.ac.uk/pds7/csic\\_dataset/csic2010http.html](http://users.aber.ac.uk/pds7/csic_dataset/csic2010http.html)

Dataset < 500K rows, and labelled.

# Sample Data

## Columns

"index","method","url","protocol","userAgent","pragma","cacheControl","accept","acceptEncoding","acceptCharset","acceptLanguage","host","connection","contentLength","contentType","cookie","payload","label"

Method : PUT, GET, POST

URL: unique, only 1

## Label

- ❖ “norm” - normal
- ❖ “anom” - anomalous



# Sample Data

## Sample Good Data

```
"7","GET","http://localhost:8080/tienda1/publico/pagar.jsp","HTTP/1.1","Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; Konqueror/3.5; Linux) KHTML/3.5.8 (like Gecko)","no-cache","no-cache","text/xml,application/xml,application/xhtml+xml,text/html;q=0.9,text/plain;q=0.8,image/png,*/*;q=0.5","x-gzip, x-deflate, gzip, deflate","utf-8, utf-8;q=0.5, */q=0.5","en","localhost:8080","close","null","null","JSESSIONID=535529056CAF606E044AC8C76F6E6C40","modo=insertar","norm"
```

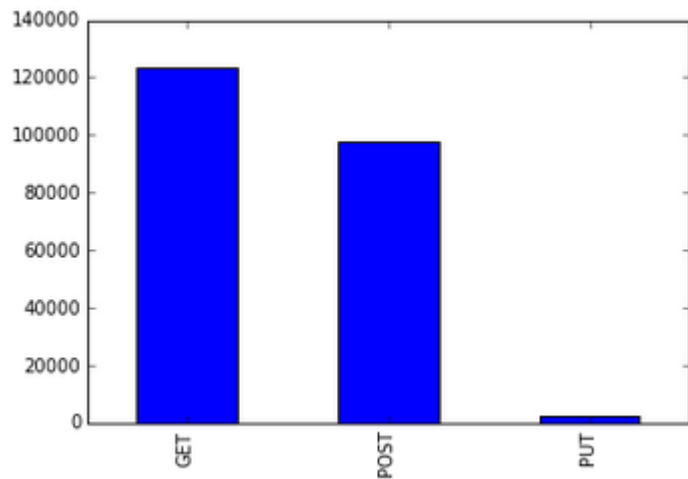
## Sample Bad Data

```
"0","GET","http://localhost:8080/tienda1/publico/anadir.jsp","HTTP/1.1","Mozilla/5.0 (compatible; Konqueror/3.5; Linux) KHTML/3.5.8 (like Gecko)","no-cache","no-cache","text/xml,application/xml,application/xhtml+xml,text/html;q=0.9,text/plain;q=0.8,image/png,*/*;q=0.5","x-gzip, x-deflate, gzip, deflate","utf-8, utf-8;q=0.5, */q=0.5","en","localhost:8080","close","null","null","JSESSIONID=B92A8B48B9008CD29F622A994E0F650D","cantidad='; DROP TABLE usuarios; SELECT * FROM datos WHERE nombre LIKE '%','anom"
```

```
"3144","GET","http://localhost:8080/tienda1/publico/registro.jsp","HTTP/1.1"....  
*;q=0.5","en","localhost:8080","close","null","null","JSESSIONID=0474EC2F9E229A3DDDC7F7FCFB15B054","  
ntc=9812245040414546','0','0','0','0');waitfor delay '0:0:15';--","anom"
```

# Exploratory Charts

GET, POST, PUT methods



```
In [134]: pd.crosstab(df.method, df.is_anom)
```

```
Out[134]:
```

is_anom	0.0	1.0
method		
GET	61998	61447
POST	41998	55939
PUT	0	2193

# 1st Model

TFIDF on the “payload”, and “is\_anom” as response.

LogisticRegression classifier

Accuracy

```
In [157]: from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score  
          print("accuracy ", accuracy_score(y_test, predictions))  
          accuracy 0.776505528321
```

Null Accuracy is around 0.50

# Next Steps - Iterate

Better model (incorporate NLTK, additional classifiers, cross validation, etc)

Better charts