

TÉCNICAS DE PERCEÇÃO DE REDES

NETWORK AWARENESS

DATA PROCESSING (FEATURE EXTRACTION)

Python references: SciPy – SciPy.org, <http://www.scipy.org/>

NumPy – NumPy Routines, <https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/routines.html>

matplotlib.pyplot - http://matplotlib.org/api/pyplot_api.html

Qualitative to Quantitative Data (Data Sampling)

1. Based on your own data or on the provided data files, and using as base the basePktSampling.py script, convert your qualitative data to quantitative data using several sampling intervals (e.g., 0.1 seconds, 1 second, 10 seconds, and 1 minute) for upload and download packet and byte counters.

Assume three possible input formats:

(1) ASCII line “*timestamp*: IP packet from *srcIP* to *dstIP* (*protocol*) *lengthIP*”;

(2) ASCII line “*timestamp srcIP dstIP lengthIP*”;

(3) Binary pcap format.

The script may be invoked as (where 192.168.91.0/25 is the local network):

```
“python basePktSampling.py -i test.pcap -f 3 -c 192.168.91.0/25 -s 0.0.0.0/0”
```

Note: Format (1) is the default format of provided capture python script.

Format (2) can be obtained from tshark ASCII stdout output using format options:

```
-T fields -e frame.time_relative -e ip.src -e ip.dst -e ip.len
```

Format (3) pcap binary files can be obtained using tshark option “-w” to define output pcap file. To save disk space consider options “-s 40” or “-s 64”.

2. (optional) Change the provided script to process Apache2 and bind9 log files.

Observations

Sequential Windows

2. Based on your own data or on the provided data file (test_data.txt), and using as base the baseObsWindows.py script, divide data in sequential observation windows of different widths (e.g., 5 and 10 samples).

Note: The data file test_data.txt has in first column the sampling interval index, the second and third columns are the number of upload packets and bytes, and the fourth and fifth columns are the number of download packets and bytes. The sampling interval index should not be used as a data measurement.

Sliding Windows

3. Based on your own data or on the provided data file (test_data.txt), and using as base the baseObsWindows.py script, divide data in sliding observation windows of different widths (e.g., 5 and 10 samples) and using different sliding steps (e.g., 2 or 3 samples).

Multiple Sliding Windows

4. Based on your own data or on the provided data file (test_data.txt), and using as base the baseObsWindows.py script, divide data in multiple sliding observation windows of different widths (e.g., 5 and 10 samples) and using different sliding steps (e.g., 2 or 3 samples).

Time Independent Features (from observations)

5. Based on your own data or on the provided data file (test_data.txt), and using as base the baseExtractFeatures.py script, extract data features from each observation window. Consider all available metrics (number of packets and bytes, download and upload) and the following features: minimum, maximum, mean, median, standard deviation, skewness, and percentiles 75%, 90%, 95%, and 98%.

6 (optional). Include as features the bin counts of the data histogram (e.g., inferred between the minimum and maximum of data with 30 equally spaced bins).

Time Dependent Features (within an observation)

Activity and Silence Periods

7. For each observation window infer two additional data sequences: length of activity and silence periods. Consider an activity period as a set of consecutive samples greater than zero, and a silent period as a set of consecutive samples equal to zero. Using as base the baseExtractFeatures.py script, extract the following features for each window: number, mean and standard deviation of activity and silent periods.

Note: When the number of activity (or silence) periods is zero, consider the statistical features as zero.

8 (optional). Repeat the previous task, but redefining the definition of activity and silence periods. An activity period should now be a sequence of samples greater than zero never interrupted by more than one sample (or two samples) equal to zero. A silence period should now be a sequence of samples equal to zero never interrupted by more than one sample (or two samples) greater than zero.

Periodicity Features

9. Based on your own data or on the provided data file (YouTube.txt), and using as base the basePeriodicity.py script, infer the data periodogram using (i) the basic modulus-squared of the discrete FFT, and (ii) the Welch's method. Analyze the outputs and identify periodic components.

10. Based on your own data or on the provided data file (YouTube.txt), and using as base the basePeriodicity.py script, infer the scalogram (with a CWT using the FFT algorithm, and using the Morlet wavelet). Analyze the outputs and identify periodic components.

11. Consider as potential data features (per observation window):

- All power values,
- Location (frequency/scale) of the first n maximums.
- Location (frequency/scale) of the first n maximums and relative power values (local maximum value divided by overall maximum).

Note: when using multiple sliding observation windows, periodicity analysis may be applied only to the "largest" window.