

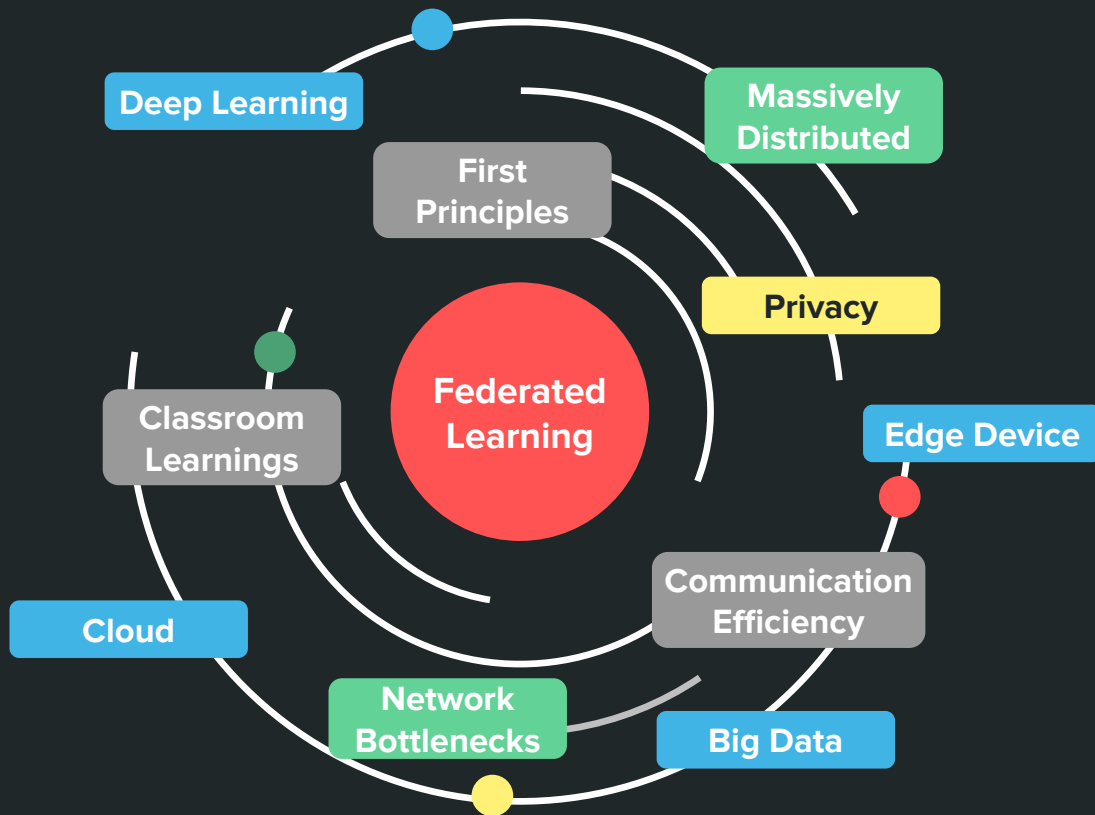


# Intrusion Detection Using Federated Learning

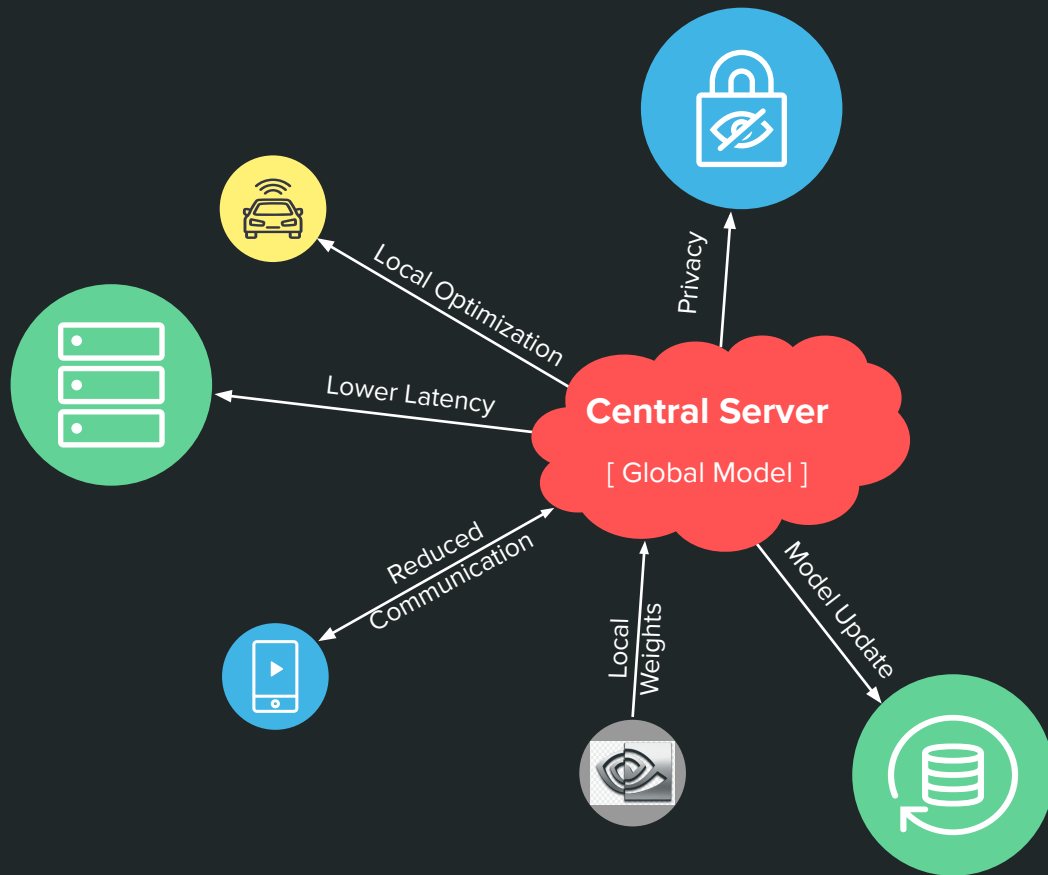
Dhileeban Kumaresan | Jocelyn Lu | Nitin Pillai | Riyaz Kasmani

12<sup>th</sup> April, 2021

# Project Objective



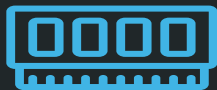
# Why Federated Learning?



- ★ Privacy
- ★ Lower Latency
- ★ Decentralized Learning
- ★ Reduced Bottlenecks

# Why Federated Learning?

Trainer 1



Benign

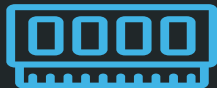


Benign



Botnet

Trainer 2



Benign



Benign



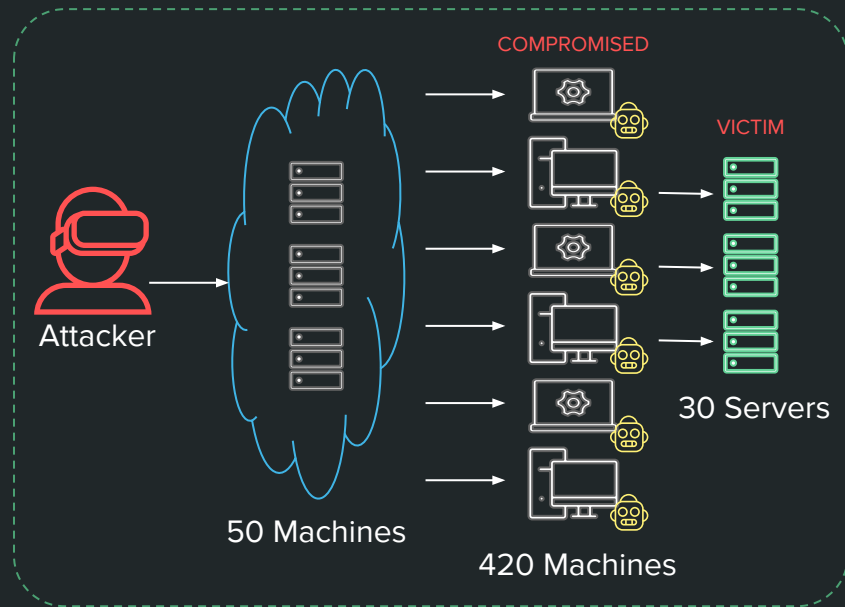
Brute-force

# Data Characteristics

## CSE-CIC-IDS2018\*\* - Network Traffic Data

- ★ 16.2 M Instances / 10 Days
- ★ 17% Attack Traffic
- ★ 10 CSV files / 6.41 GB
- ★ HTTPS, HTTP, SMTP, POP3, IMAP, SSH, and FTP
- ★ Brute-force, Heartbleed, Botnet, DoS, DDoS, Web attacks, and Inside Infiltration

Non IID | Unbalanced | Massively Distributed



# Data Cleansing



Step #1  
Load Data

10 CSV Files /  
6.41 GB



Step #2  
Distinguish  
Attributes

79 Independent  
Features, 1 Label\*\*



Step #3  
Assess &  
Cleanse Data

Approx. 20K  
Rows Dropped

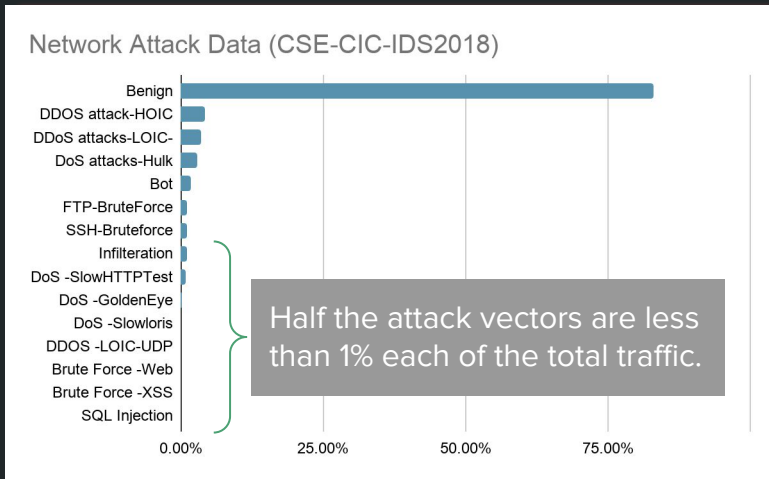
## DROPPED ROWS / COLUMNS

- ★ Infinity / NaN Values
- ★ Repeat Headers
- ★ 4 Extraneous Attributes
- ★ Timestamp

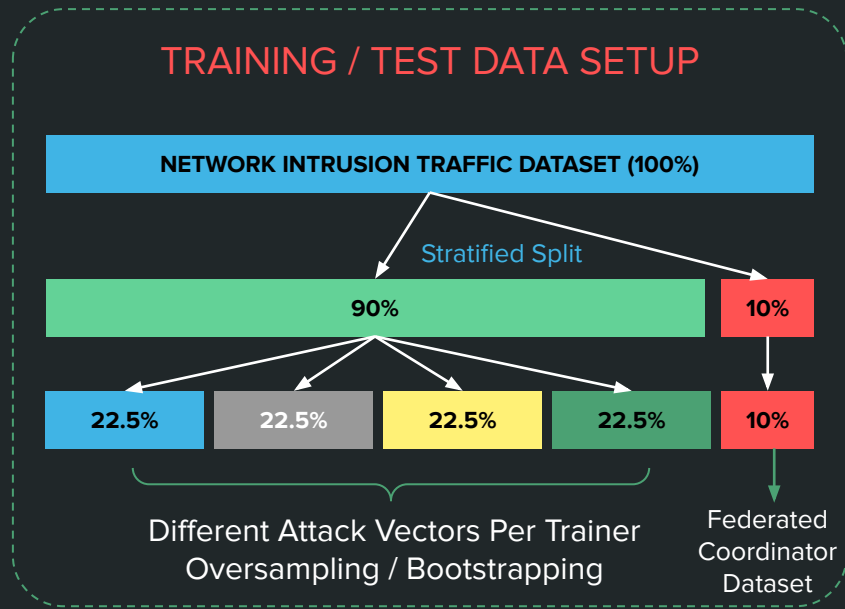
\*\* - Once CSV file had 83 independent features i.e. 4 extra attributes

# EDA & Test Data Setup

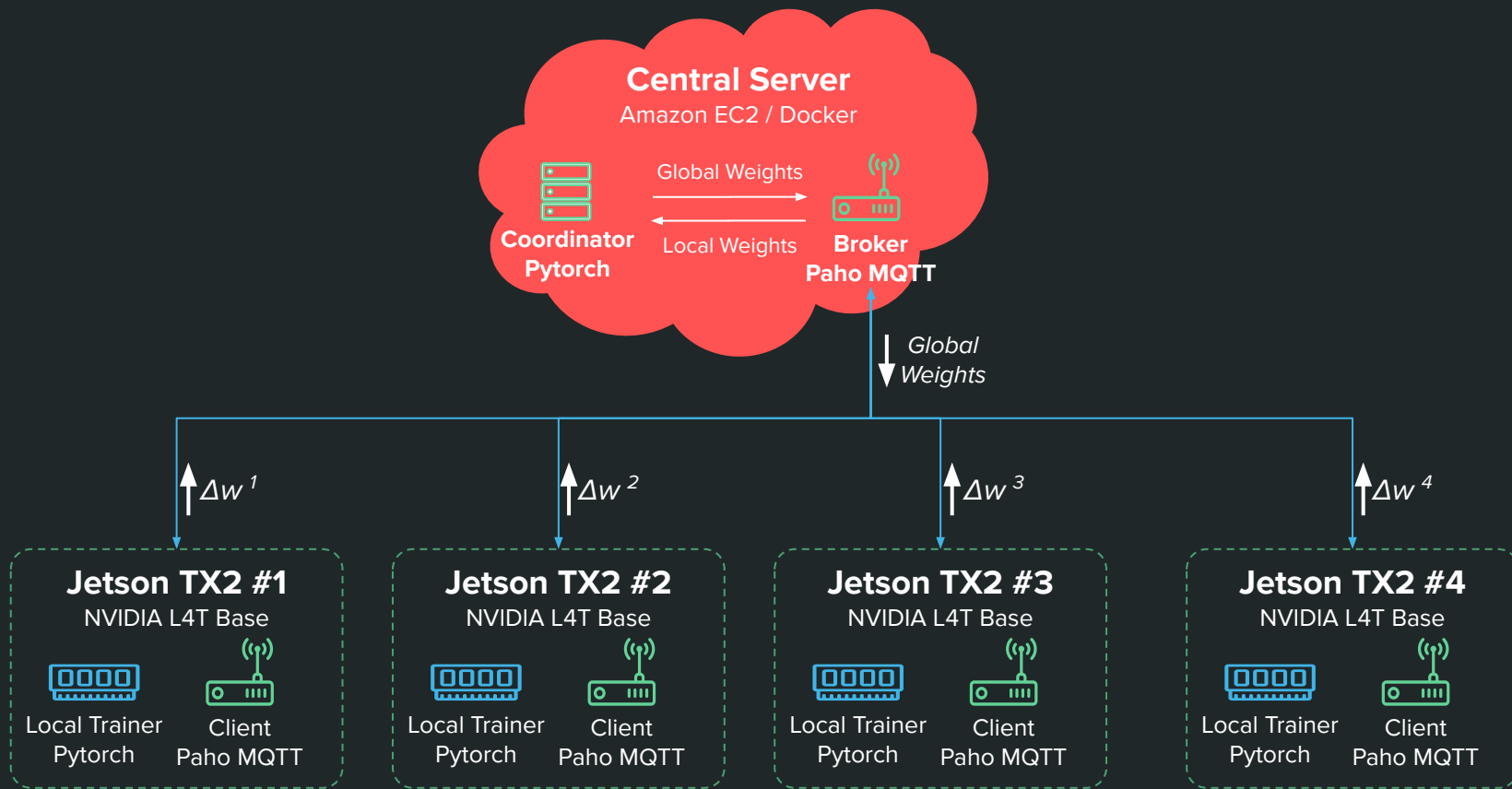
## NETWORK INTRUSION TRAFFIC DATASET



## TRAINING / TEST DATA SETUP

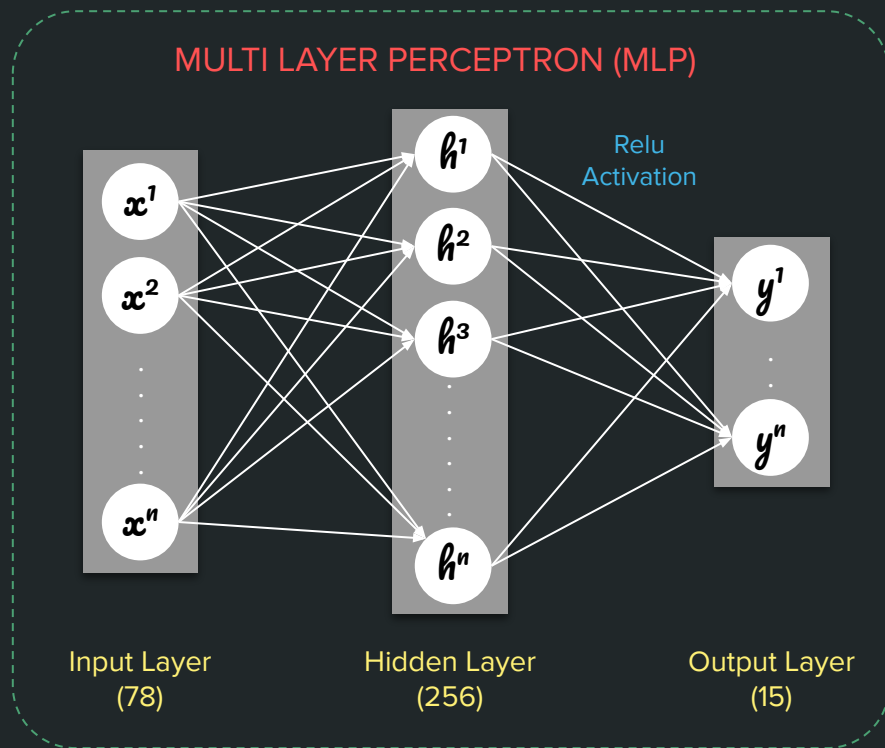


# System Architecture





# Model Architecture



- ★ Batch Size: 5000
- ★ Epochs: 5
- ★ Learning Rate: 0.001
- ★ Optimizer: Adam

# Federated Averaging Algorithm

---

**Algorithm 1** FederatedAveraging. The  $K$  clients are indexed by  $k$ ;  $B$  is the local minibatch size,  $E$  is the number of local epochs, and  $\eta$  is the learning rate.

---

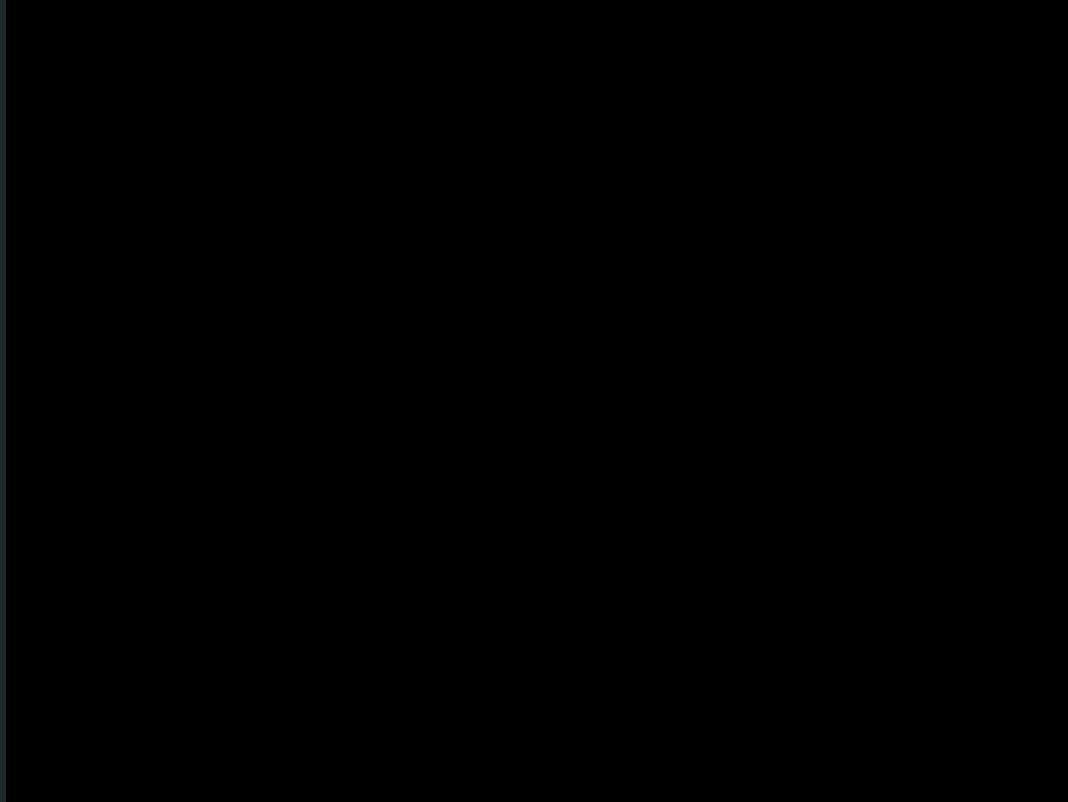
**Server executes:**

```
initialize  $w_0$ 
for each round  $t = 1, 2, \dots$  do
   $m \leftarrow \max(C \cdot K, 1)$ 
   $S_t \leftarrow$  (random set of  $m$  clients)
  for each client  $k \in S_t$  in parallel do
     $w_{t+1}^k \leftarrow \text{ClientUpdate}(k, w_t)$ 
   $w_{t+1} \leftarrow \sum_{k=1}^K \frac{n_k}{n} w_{t+1}^k$ 
```

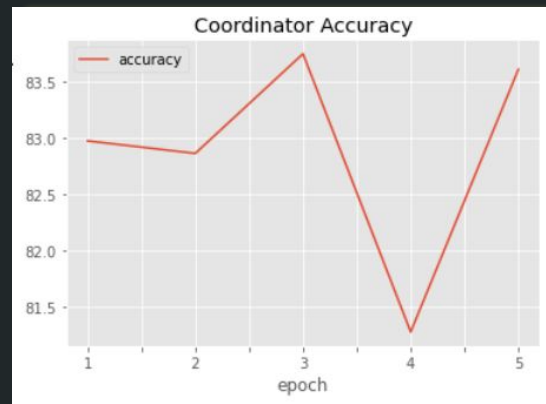
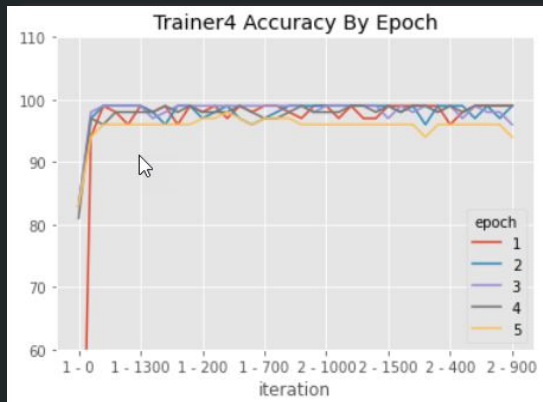
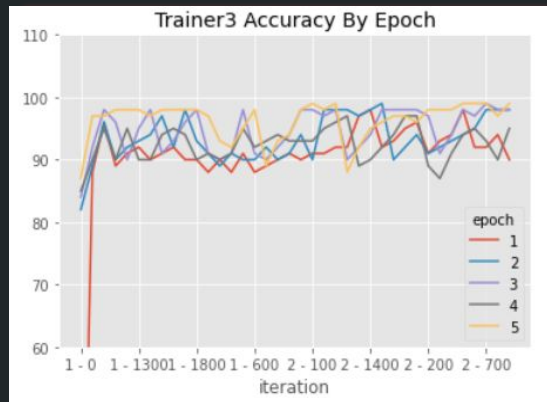
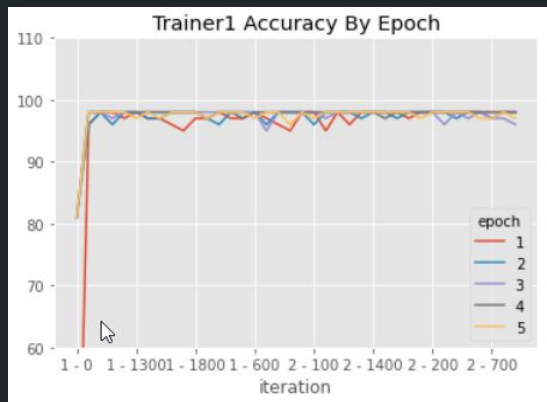
```
ClientUpdate( $k, w$ ): // Run on client  $k$ 
   $\mathcal{B} \leftarrow$  (split  $\mathcal{P}_k$  into batches of size  $B$ )
  for each local epoch  $i$  from 1 to  $E$  do
    for batch  $b \in \mathcal{B}$  do
       $w \leftarrow w - \eta \nabla \ell(w; b)$ 
  return  $w$  to server
```

---

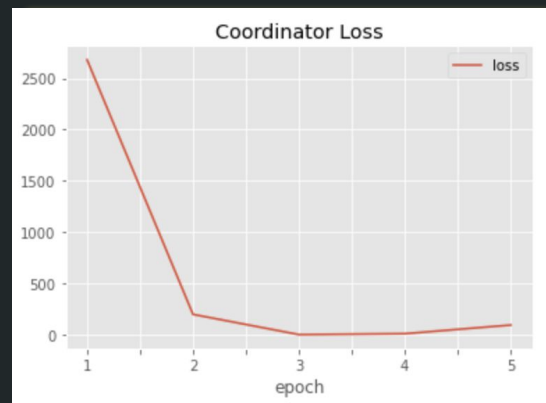
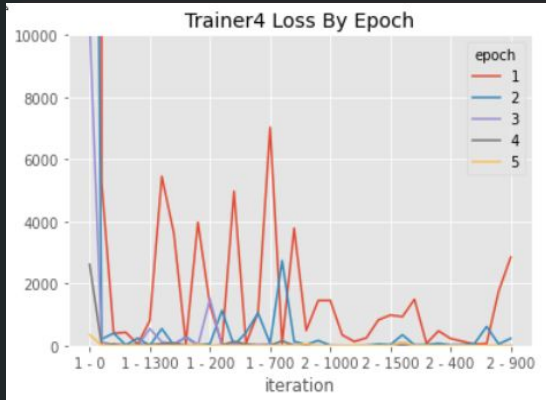
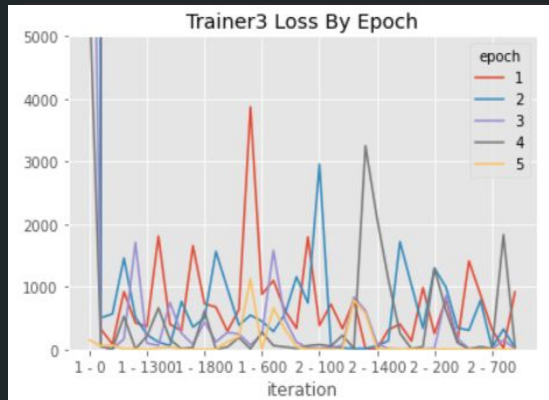
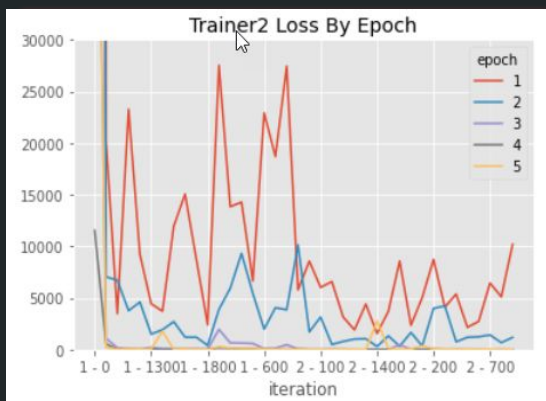
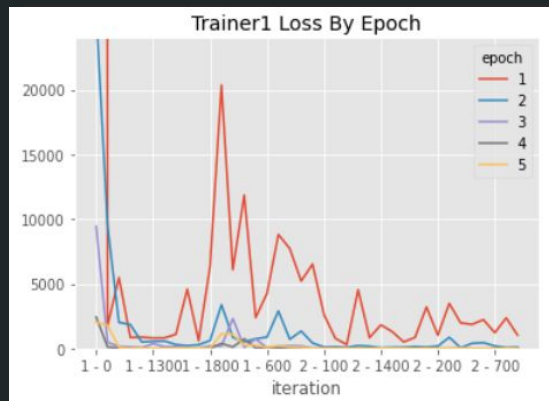
# Federated Learning in Action (Demo)



# Experimental Results



# Experimental Results



# Learnings

- ★ Random Independent vs Common Weights Initialization
- ★ More rounds of weights updates for non-iid data
- ★ Another hyperparameter to tune - when to pass back the weights

# Future Work

- ★ Asynchronous Setup / Fault Tolerance
- ★ Share information about the distribution of data the trainers have
- ★ Weighted average instead of simple average

Thank you!

---



# References

- Communication-Efficient Learning of Deep Networks from Decentralized Data. [arXiv:1602.05629v3](#)
- Deep Learning Algorithms for Cybersecurity Applications. [ScienceDirect](#)
- Case Study on Using Deep Learning for Network Intrusion Detection. [arXiv:1910.02203v1](#)
- Autonomous Intrusion Detection System Using an Ensemble of Advanced Learners. [arXiv:2001.11936v2](#)
- Survey and Analysis of Intrusion Detection Models based on CSE-CIC-IDS2018. [J Big Data 7, 104 \(2020\)](#)
- AI-IDS: Application of Deep Learning to Real-time Web Intrusion Detection. [doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2020.2986882](#)
- Using Deep Learning Techniques for Network Intrusion Detection. [doi: 10.1109/ICIoT48696.2020.9089524](#)
- Hybrid Model for Intrusion Detection Systems. [arXiv:2003.08585v1](#)
- Machine Learning and Deep Learning Methods for Intrusion Detection Systems. [doi: 10.3390/app9204396](#)
- Deep Learning Approach for Intelligent Intrusion Detection System. [doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2895334](#)