



ANOMALY DETECTION IN ISP NETWORKS

Josef Koumar, CESNET a.l.e. & CTU in Prague



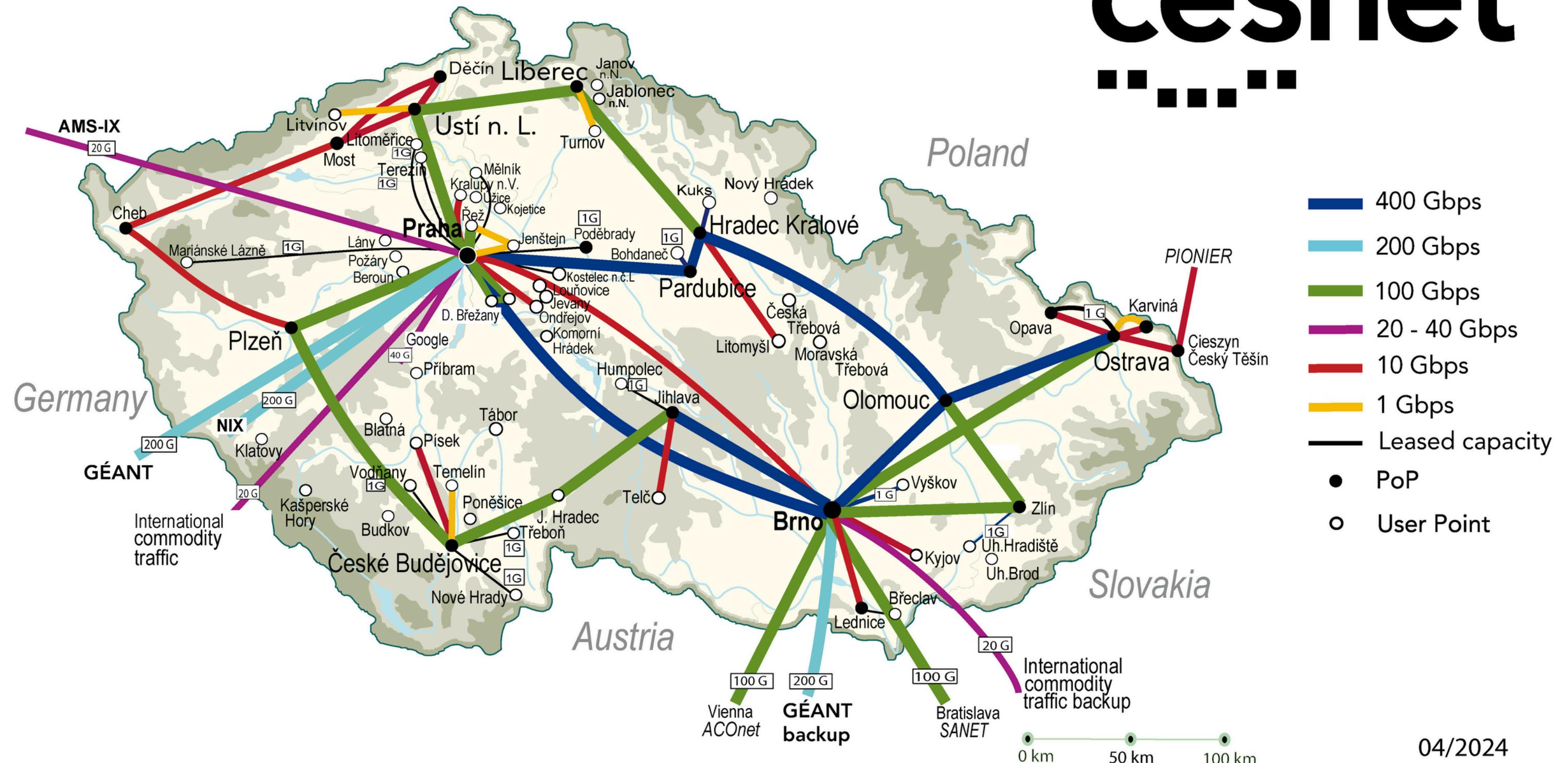
MOTIVATION

- There is lack of a reference datasets for network traffic forecasting and anomaly detection! --> Crucial obstacle identified in recent surveys.
- Additionally, real-world datasets used in the evaluation are not publicly available due to privacy concerns.

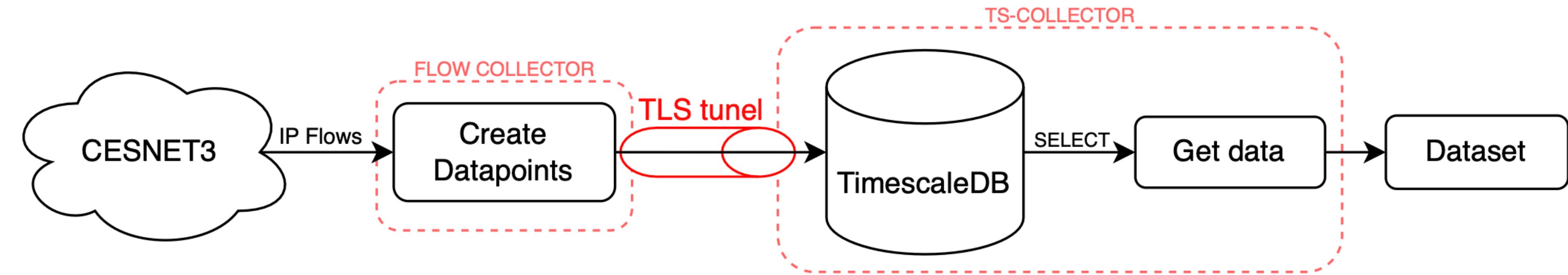


DATASET CREATION

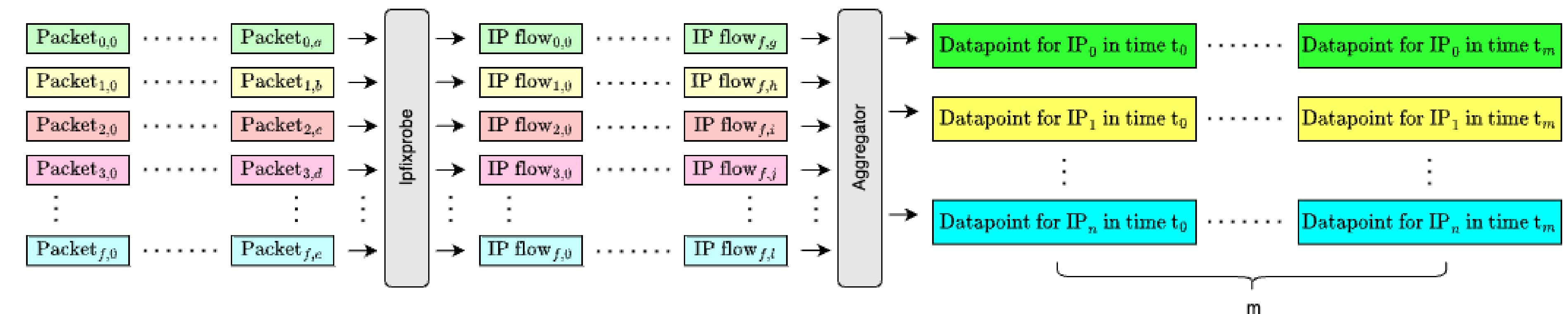
cesnet



DATASET CREATION



DATASET CREATION





DATASET CREATION

Created from **66 billion IP flows** that contain **4 trillion packets** that carry approximately **3.7 petabytes of data**

Time Series Metrics:

- Number of IP flows, packets, bytes
- Number of unique destination IP addresses
- Number of unique destination ASNs
- Number of unique destination countries
- TCP/UDP ratio
- Packet direction ratio
- Average TTL and duration of IP flows

Aggregation:

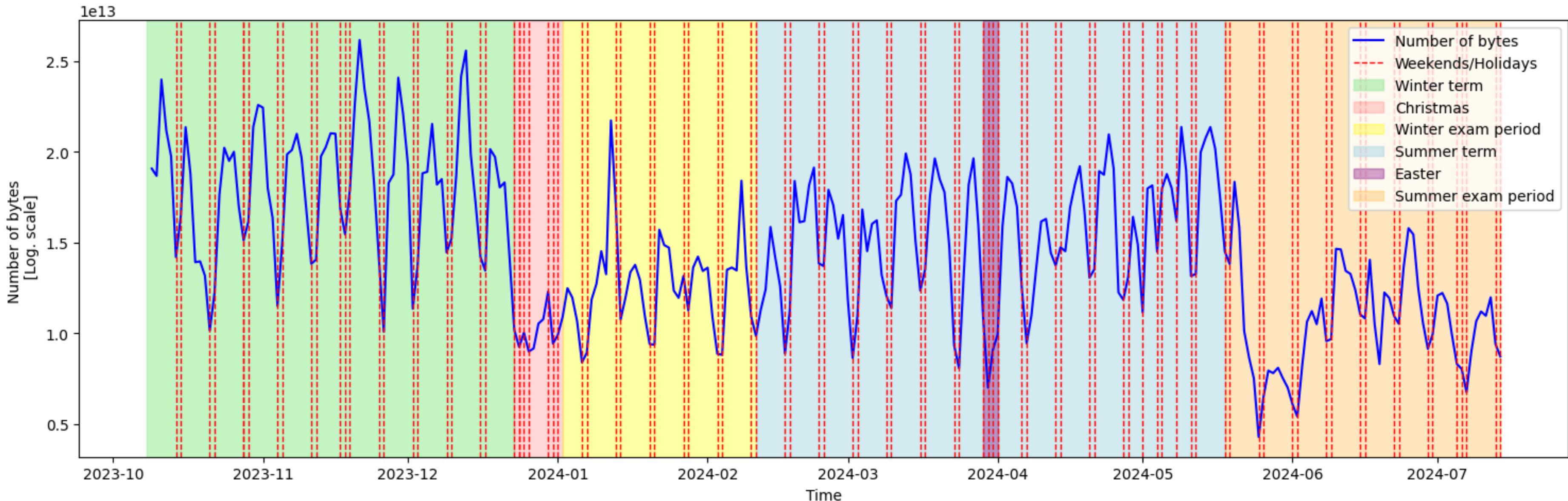
- 10 minutes
- 1 hour
- 1 day

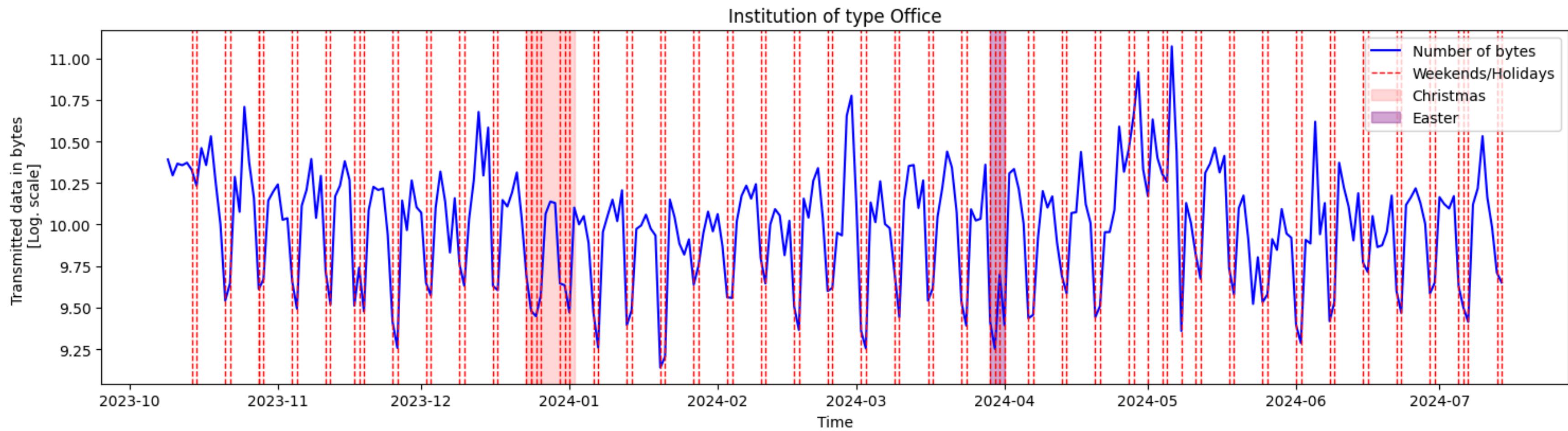
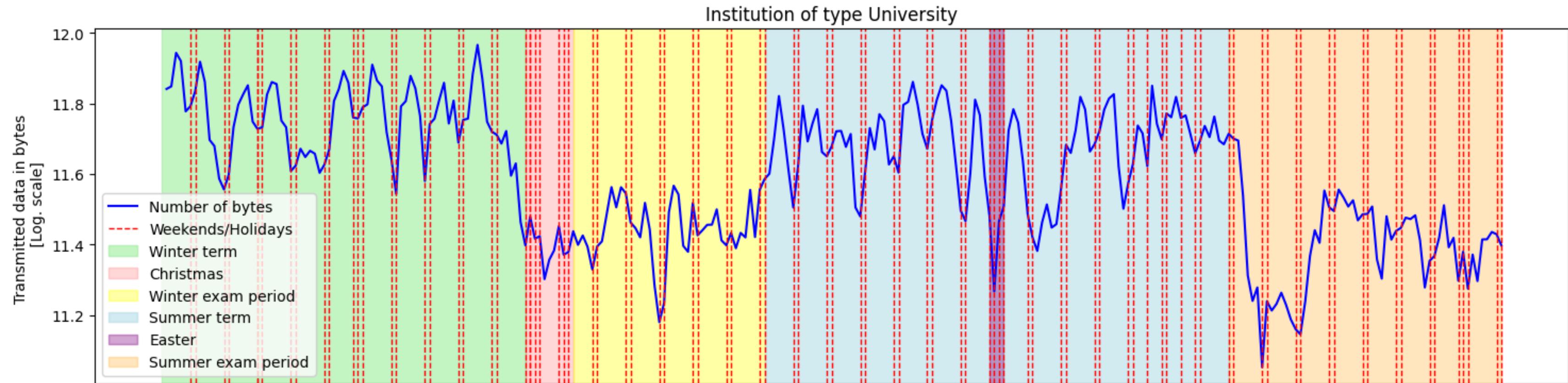
Identifiers:

- IP addresses
- Institutions
- Institution subnets



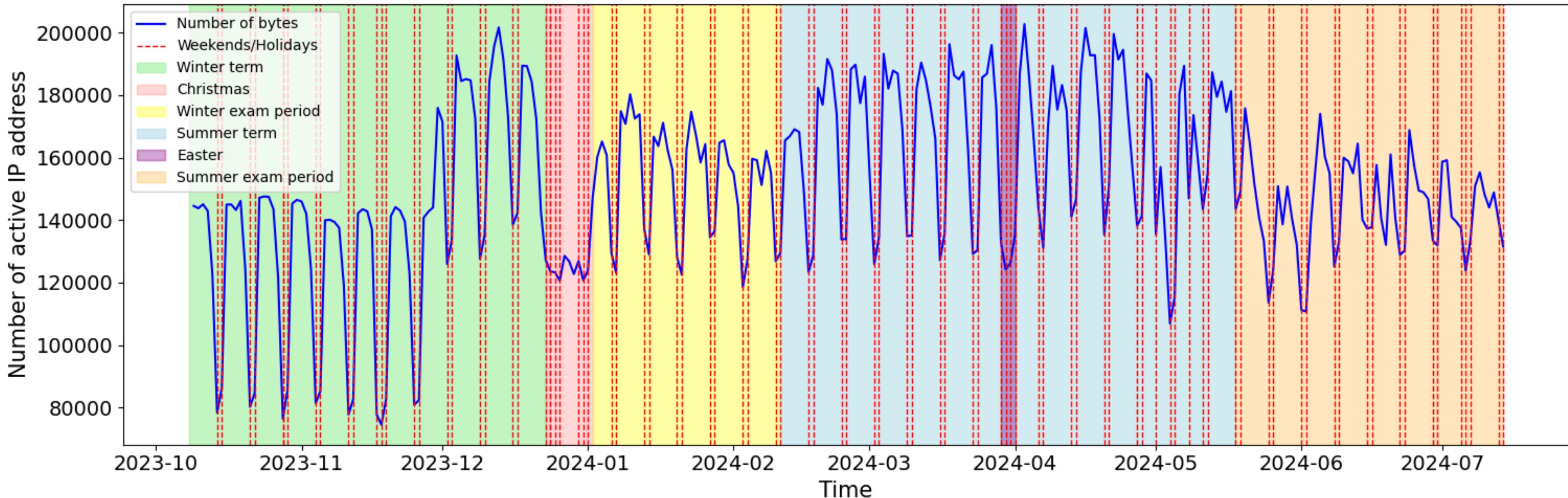
OBSERVED DATA





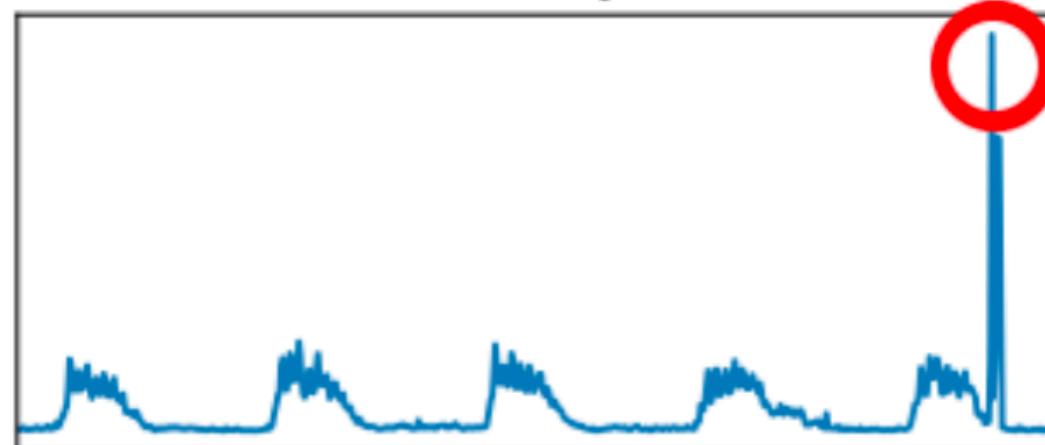


ACTIVE IP ADDRESSES

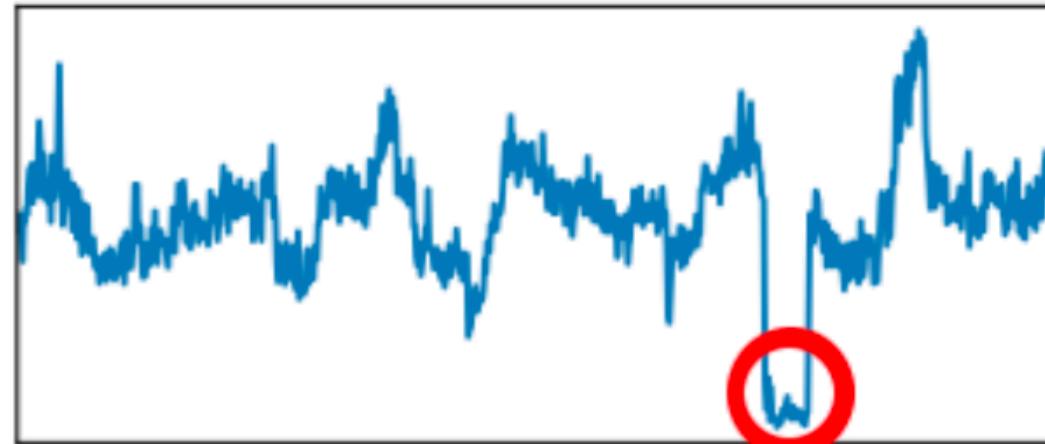


TYPES OF ANOMALIES

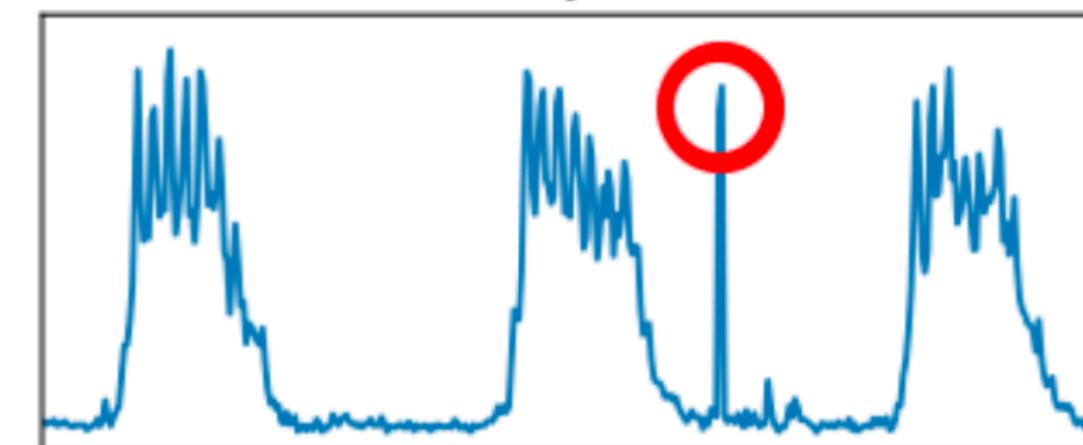
Point Anomaly - Global



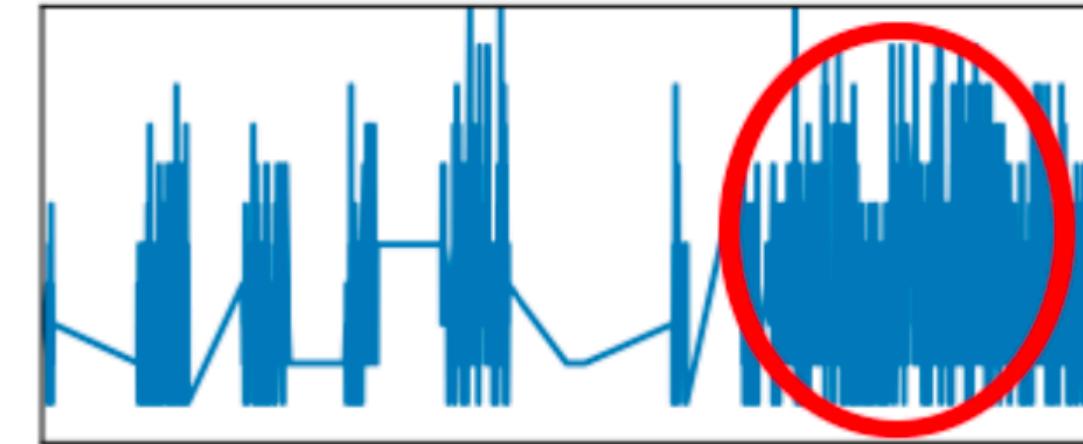
Collective Anomaly - Subsequence



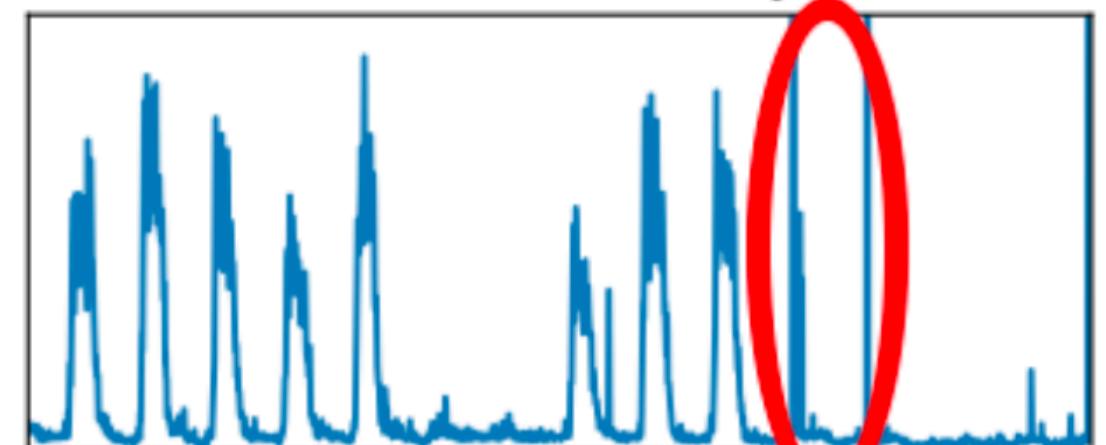
Point Anomaly - Contextual



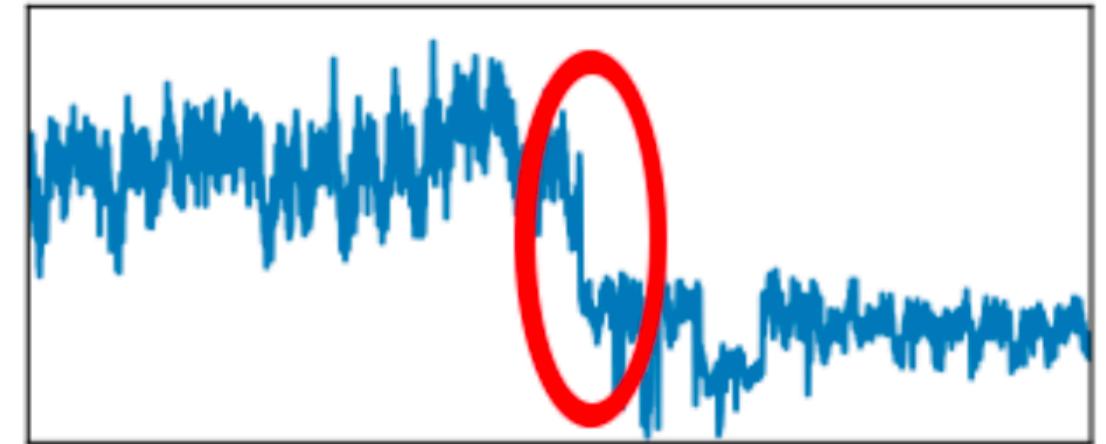
Collective Anomaly - Pattern



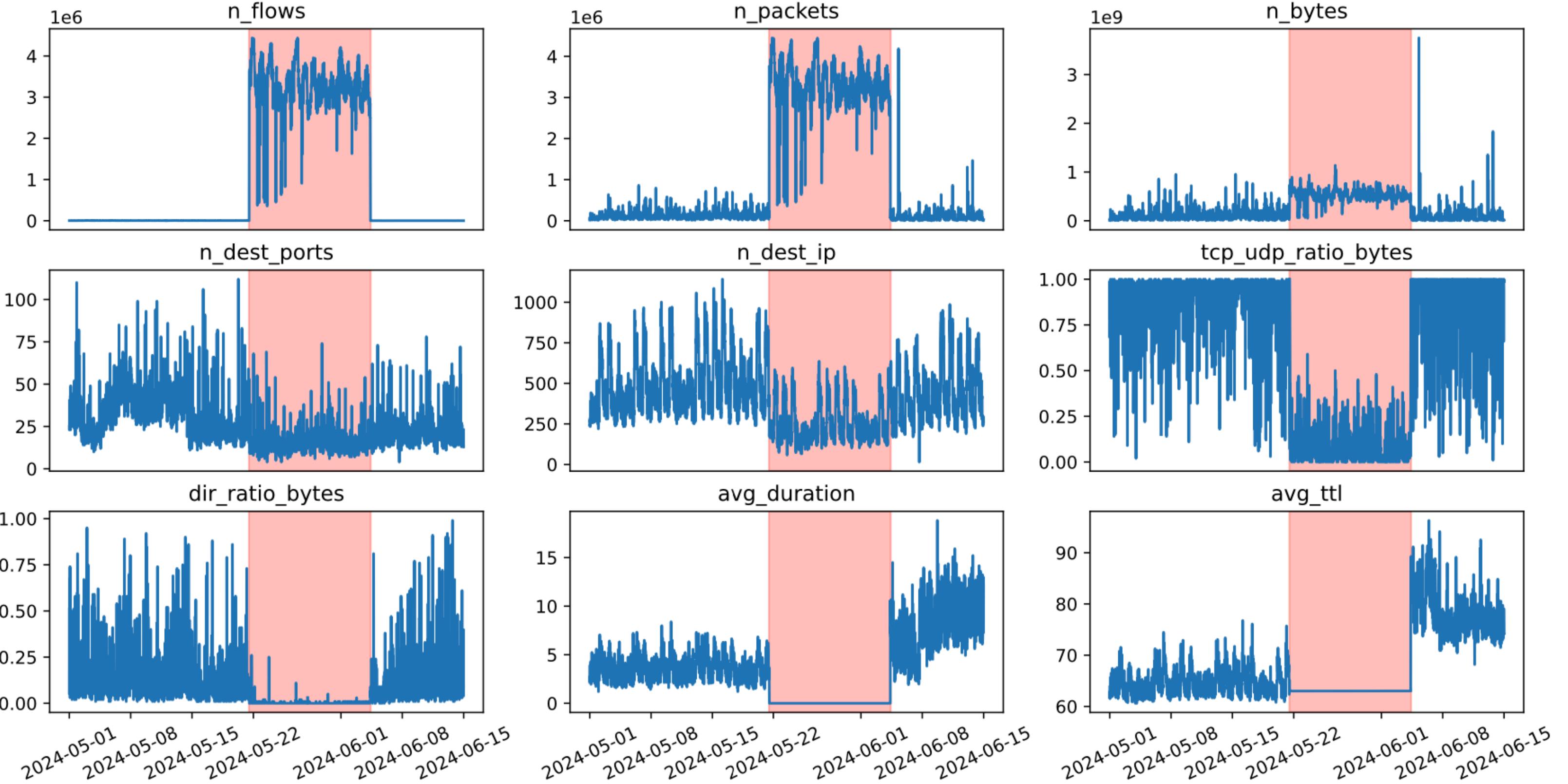
Seasonal Anomaly



Trend Anomaly

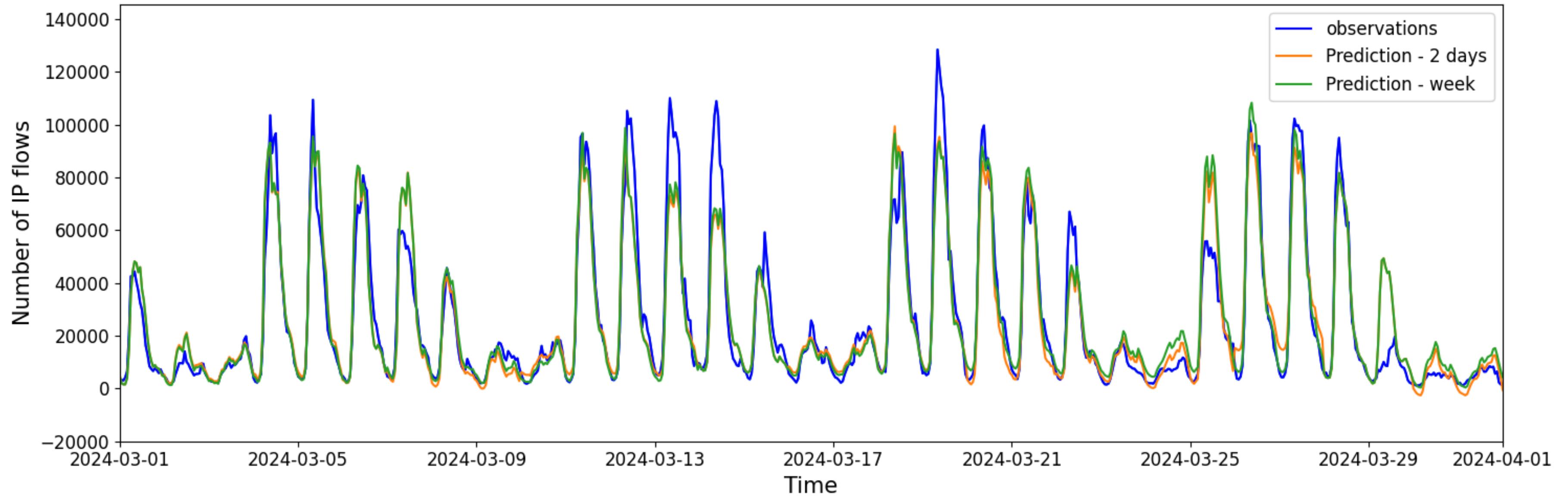


EXAMPLE: DOS IN DATASET





MODEL APPLICATION



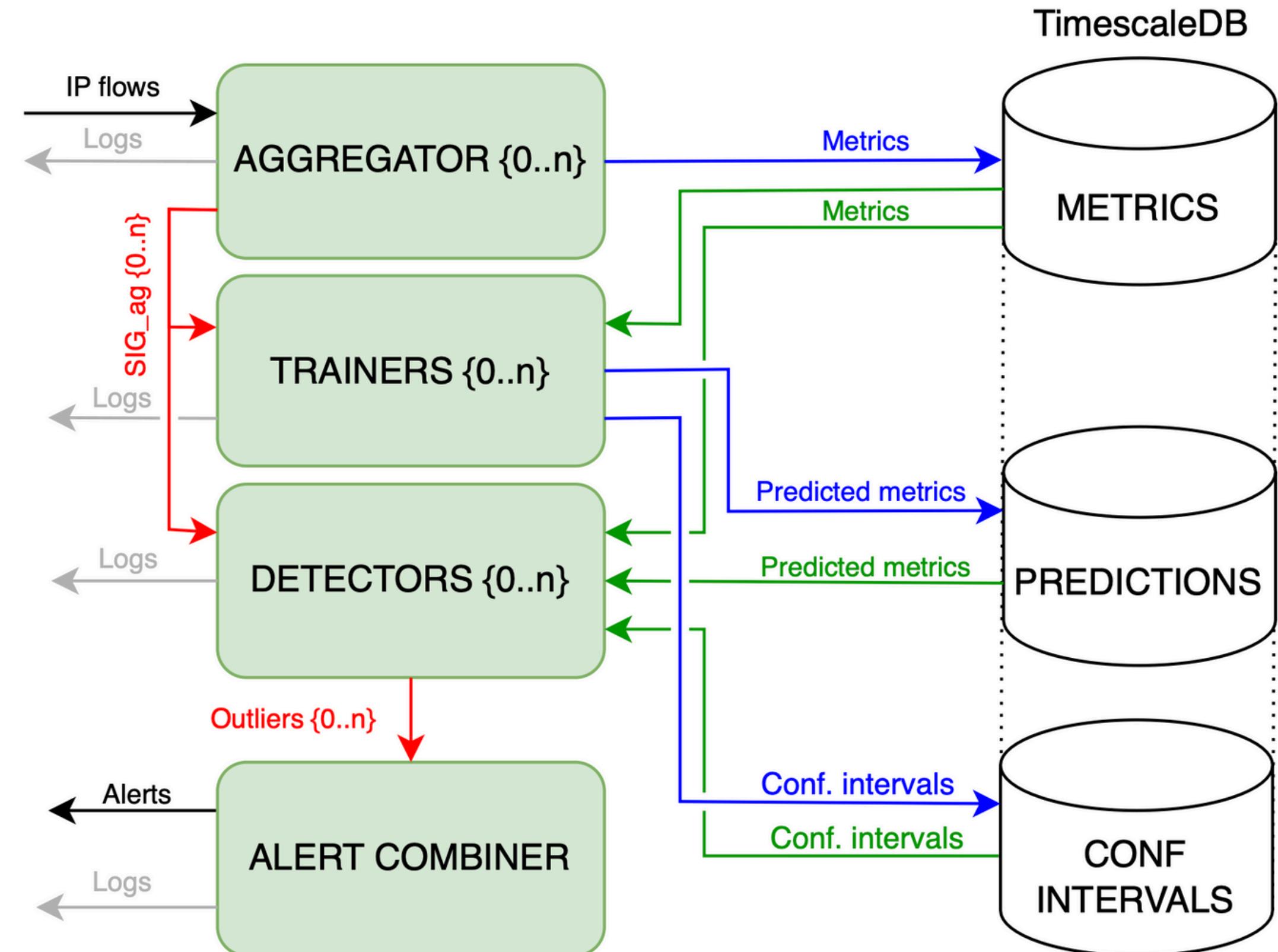


ANOMALY DETECTION SYSTEM

We propose a novel modular **Network Outlier Detection System (NODS)**:

- **built from open-source software**
- enable deployment of anomaly/outlier detection methods based on the forecasting of network traffic in real-world scenarios
- **successfully deployed on the real-world ISP network CESNET3**

ANOMALY DETECTION SYSTEM





OPEN CHALLANGES

- Many forecasting models can be computationally intensive, making it difficult to scale them for large datasets or in real-time applications. **Optimizing models for efficiency while maintaining accuracy is crucial.**
- Alerts should not only indicate that an anomaly has occurred but also provide context. **Understanding the potential causes and implications of an anomaly is essential** for effective response and mitigation.
- In real-world systems, multiple anomalies can occur simultaneously. Developing methods to assess the **correlation between different alerts and understand their combined impact** is crucial for prioritizing responses.



Dataset



Thank
you!

Web page

