System call Anomaly Detection- Deep Learning

Type *Markdown* and LaTeX: α^2

ADFA Dataset Preprocessing:

- 1. The system call language model estimates the probability distribution of the ne xt call in a sequence given the sequence of previous calls.
- 2. We assume that the host system generates a finite number of system calls.
- 3. We index each system call by using an integer starting from 1 and denote the fixed set of all possible system calls in the system as $S = \{1, \dots, K\}$. Let $x = x1x2 \dots x1(xi \in S)$ denote a sequence of 1 system calls.

LSTM Based Model:

- 1. At the Input Layer, the call at each time step xi is fed into the model in the form of one-hot encoding,
- in other words, a K dimensional vector with all elements zero except position ${\bf x}$ i.
- 2. At the Embedding Layer*, incoming calls are embedded to continuous space by multiplying embedding matrix \mathbf{W} ,

which should be learned.

- 3. At the Hidden Layer*, the LSTM unit has an internal state, and this state is up dated recurrently at each time step.
- 4. At the Output Layer, a softmax activation function is used to produce the estim ation of normalized probability values of possible calls coming next in the sequen ce.

References for systemcalls:

- 1. http://osinside.net/syscall/system_call_table.htm
- 2. https://www.cs.unm.edu/~immsec/systemcalls.htm
- 3. https://github.com/karpathy/char-rnn
- 4. https://keras.io/losses/#categorical_crossentropy
- 5. http://karpathy.github.io/2015/05/21/rnn-effectiveness/

ADFA Dataset Preprocessing

In [1]:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
 2
 3
    Created on Thu Aug 1 13:52:35 2019
 4
 5
    @author: kuna
 6
 7
 8
   #!/usr/bin/env python
9
   # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
10
11
12
    import pickle
    import sys
13
14
15 # import warnings filter
16 from warnings import simplefilter
17 # ignore all future warnings
18 | simplefilter(action='ignore', category=FutureWarning)
19
   # ignore all user warnings
    simplefilter(action='ignore', category=UserWarning)
20
21
22
   def saveintopickle(obj, filename):
        with open(filename, 'wb') as handle:
23
24
            pickle.dump(obj, handle, protocol=pickle.HIGHEST_PROTOCOL)
25
        print ("[Pickle]: save object into {}".format(filename))
26
27
        return
28
29
30
31
    def loadfrompickle(filename):
        with open(filename, 'rb') as handle:
32
33
            b = pickle.load(handle)
34
        return b
35
36
37
38
    #draw the process bar
39
    def drawProgressBar(percent, barLen = 20):
40
        sys.stdout.write("\r")
        progress = ""
41
42
        for i in range(barLen):
43
            if i < int(barLen * percent):</pre>
                progress += "="
44
45
            else:
                progress += " "
46
        sys.stdout.write("[ %s ] %.2f%%" % (progress, percent * 100))
47
48
        sys.stdout.flush()
```

In [2]:

```
import numpy as np
    #import io_helper
 2
 3
 4
    random_data_dup = 10 # each sample randomly duplicated between 0 and 9 times, see drow
 5
 6
 7
 8
    def dropin(X, y):
 9
10
        The name suggests the inverse of dropout, i.e. adding more samples. See Data Augmen
11
        http://simaaron.github.io/Estimating-rainfall-from-weather-radar-readings-using-re
12
        :param X: Each row is a training sequence
13
        :param y: Tne target we train and will later predict
        :return: new augmented X, y
14
15
16
        print("X shape:", X.shape)
        print("y shape:", y.shape)
17
18
        X_hat = []
        y_hat = []
19
20
        for i in range(0, len(X)):
21
            for j in range(0, np.random.random_integers(0, random_data_dup)):
22
                X_hat.append(X[i, :])
23
                y_hat.append(y[i])
24
        return np.asarray(X_hat), np.asarray(y_hat)
25
26
27
28
    def preprocess():
29
        arrayfile = "./array_test.pickle"
30
31
        array = loadfrompickle(arrayfile)
32
        #print(type(array))
        #print(array)
33
34
        x_train = array[:,:-1]
35
        y_train = array[:,-1]
36
37
        print ("The train data size is that ")
38
        print (x_train.shape)
39
        print (y_train.shape)
40
        return (x_train,y_train)
41
    def preprocess_val():
42
43
        arrayfile = "./array_val.pickle"
44
45
        array = loadfrompickle(arrayfile)
46
        #print(type(array))
47
        #print(array)
48
        x_test = array[:,:-1]
49
        y_test = array[:,-1]
50
51
        print ("The train data size is that ")
52
        print (x_test.shape)
53
        print (y_test.shape)
54
        return (x_test,y_test)
55
    #if __name__ =="__main ":
56
57
    #
        preprocess()
```

In [3]:

```
1
    #!/usr/bin/env python
    # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
 2
 3
 4
 5
    import os
    import sys
 6
 7
    import numpy as np
 8
 9
    #import io_helper
10
11
    def readfilesfromAdir(dataset):
12
        #read a list of files
        files = os.listdir(dataset)
13
14
        files_absolute_paths = []
        for i in files:
15
16
             files_absolute_paths.append(dataset+str(i))
        return files_absolute_paths
17
18
19
20
    file = "ADFA-LD/Training_Data_Master/UTD-0001.txt"
21
    #this is used to read a char sequence from
22
    def readCharsFromFile(file):
        channel values = open(file).read().split()
23
24
        #print (len(channel_values))
25
        #channel values is a list
26
        return channel_values
27
        #print (channel_values[800:819])
28
29
    def get_attack_subdir(path):
30
        subdirectories = os.listdir(path)
31
        for i in range(0,len(subdirectories)):
             subdirectories[i] = path + subdirectories[i]
32
33
34
        print (subdirectories)
35
        return (subdirectories)
36
37
38
    def get_all_call_sequences(dire):
39
        files = readfilesfromAdir(dire)
40
        allthelist = []
        print (len(files))
41
42
43
        for eachfile in files:
             if not eachfile.endswith("DS_Store"):
44
45
                 allthelist.append(readCharsFromFile(eachfile))
46
             else:
47
                print ("Skip the file "+ str(eachfile))
48
49
        elements = []
        for item in allthelist:
50
51
             for key in item:
52
                 if key not in elements:
53
                     elements.append(key)
54
55
        elements = map(int,elements)
56
        elements = sorted(elements)
57
58
        print ("The total unique elements:")
59
        print (elements)
```

```
60
 61
         print ("The maximum number of elements:")
         print (max(elements))
 62
 63
 64
         #print ("The length elements:")
         #print (len(elements))
65
         print (len(allthelist))
66
67
         #clean the all list data set
68
 69
          max = 0
         for i in range(0,len(allthelist)):
 70
             _max = max(_max,len(allthelist[i]))
71
72
             allthelist[i] = list(map(int,allthelist[i]))
73
             #print(allthelist[i])
74
75
76
         print ("The maximum length of a sequence is that {}".format(_max))
 77
         return (allthelist)
78
79
     ## shift the data for analysis
80
81
     def shift(seq, n):
         n = n \% len(seq)
82
83
         return seq[n:] + seq[:n]
84
85
86
     def convertToOneHot(vector, num classes=None):
87
 88
         Converts an input 1-D vector of integers into an output
 89
         2-D array of one-hot vectors, where an i'th input value
90
         of j will set a '1' in the i'th row, j'th column of the
91
         output array.
92
         Example:
93
94
             v = np.array((1, 0, 4))
95
             one_hot_v = convertToOneHot(v)
96
             print one_hot_v
97
98
             [[0 1 0 0 0]
99
              [1 0 0 0 0]
100
              [0 0 0 0 1]]
         .....
101
102
103
         assert isinstance(vector, np.ndarray)
         assert len(vector) > 0
104
105
106
         if num classes is None:
             num_classes = np.max(vector)+1
107
108
         else:
109
             assert num_classes > 0
110
             assert num classes >= np.max(vector)
111
         result = np.zeros(shape=(len(vector), num_classes))
112
113
         result[np.arange(len(vector)), vector] = 1
114
         return result.astype(int)
115
116
117
     The num class here is set as 341
118
119
120
     #one function do one thing
```

```
def sequence_n_gram_parsing(alist,n_gram=20,num_class=341):
121
122
         if len(alist) <= n gram:</pre>
             return alist
123
124
125
         ans = []
126
         for i in range(0,len(alist)-n_gram+1,1):
127
             tmp = alist[i:i+n_gram]
             oneHot = convertToOneHot(np.asarray(tmp), num_class)
128
129
             #print(tmp)
130
             #print(np.asarray(tmp))
131
             #print(oneHot)
             ans.append(oneHot)
132
133
134
         #transform into nmup arrray
135
         ans = np.array(ans)
136
         return (ans)
137
138
     def lists_of_list_into_big_matrix(allthelist,n_gram=20):
139
140
         print("lists of list into big matrix")
141
142
         print(len(allthelist))
         array = sequence_n_gram_parsing(allthelist[0])
143
         #print(len(allthelist[0]))
144
         #print(allthelist[0])
145
         #print(len(array))
146
147
         #print(array)
148
149
         for i in range(1,len(allthelist),1):
150
             tmp = sequence_n_gram_parsing(allthelist[i])
151
152
             #print ("tmp shape")
153
154
             #print(tmp)
155
             #print (len(tmp))
156
157
             array = np.concatenate((array, tmp), axis=0)
158
             #print(allthelist[i])
             #print(array)
159
160
             percent = (i+0.0)/len(allthelist)
161
             #io helper.drawProgressBar(percent)
162
             drawProgressBar(percent)
163
164
             if (len(array)> 20000):
165
166
                  break
             #print ("array shape")
167
             #print (array.shape)
168
169
             #print(len(allthelist[1]))
170
             #print(allthelist[1])
171
             #print(len(array))
172
             #print(array)
             #break
173
174
         print (array.shape)
175
         print ("done")
176
177
         #io helper.saveintopickle(array, "array test.pickle")
         saveintopickle(array, "array test.pickle")
178
179
180
     def lists_of_list_into_big_matrix_val(allthelist,n_gram=20):
181
```

```
182
         array = sequence_n_gram_parsing(allthelist[0])
183
184
         for i in range(1,len(allthelist),1):
185
             tmp = sequence_n_gram_parsing(allthelist[i])
186
187
            # print ("tmp shape")
188
            # print (tmp.shape)
189
190
             array = np.concatenate((array, tmp), axis=0)
191
192
193
194
             percent = (i+0.0)/len(allthelist)
195
             #io_helper.drawProgressBar(percent)
             drawProgressBar(percent)
196
197
198
             if (len(array)> 20000):
199
                 break
             #print ("array shape")
200
             #print (array.shape)
201
202
203
         print (array.shape)
204
         print ("done")
205
         #io_helper.saveintopickle(array, "array_test.pickle")
206
         saveintopickle(array, "array_val.pickle")
207
208
209
     if __name__ == "__main__":
210
         dirc = "ADFA-LD/Training_Data_Master/"
211
         dirc val = "ADFA-LD/Validation Data Master/"
212
213
         dic_attack ="ADFA-LD/Attack_Data_Master/Adduser_1/"
214
         #train1 = get all call sequences(dirc)
215
         #test = [i for i in range(0,300)]
216
         #array = sequence_n_gram_parsing(test)
217
218
         #print (type(array))
219
         #print (array.shape)
220
221
         #get attack subdir(dic attack)
         222
         #val1 = get all call sequences(dirc val)
223
224
         #dirc test = "Test/"
225
         #att test = get all call sequences(dirc test)
226
227
         #lists of list into big matrix(att test)
228
         att = get_all_call_sequences(dirc)
229
230
         lists_of_list_into_big_matrix(att)
231
232
         att val = get all call sequences(dirc val)
233
         lists_of_list_into_big_matrix_val(att_val)
234
```

```
834
Skip the file ADFA-LD/Training_Data_Master/.DS_Store
The total unique elements:
[1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 30, 33, 3
7, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 54, 57, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 75, 77, 78, 83,
85, 91, 93, 94, 96, 97, 99, 102, 104, 110, 114, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 1
25, 128, 132, 133, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 148, 155, 157, 158, 159,
```

```
160, 162, 163, 168, 172, 174, 175, 176, 179, 180, 183, 184, 185, 191, 192,
194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208,
209, 211, 212, 213, 214, 219, 220, 221, 224, 226, 228, 229, 230, 231,
234, 240, 242, 243, 252, 254, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260, 264, 265, 266, 268,
269, 270, 272, 289, 292, 293, 295, 298, 300, 301, 307, 308, 309, 311, 314,
320, 322, 331, 332, 340]
The maximum number of elements:
340
833
The maximum length of a sequence is that 2948
lists_of_list_into_big_matrix
833
[ =
                       ] 8.52%(20298, 20, 341)
done
[Pickle]: save object into array_test.pickle
Skip the file ADFA-LD/Validation_Data_Master/.DS_Store
The total unique elements:
[1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 30, 3
3, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 54, 57, 60, 61, 63, 64, 65, 66, 75, 77,
78, 79, 83, 85, 90, 91, 93, 94, 96, 97, 99, 102, 104, 110, 111, 114, 116,
117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 124, 125, 128, 132, 133, 136, 140, 141, 142, 143,
144, 146, 148, 150, 151, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 168,
172, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 181, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 190, 191,
192, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208,
209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 219, 220, 221, 224, 226, 228, 229,
231, 234, 240, 243, 252, 254, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260, 264, 265, 266, 268,
269, 270, 272, 289, 292, 293, 295, 296, 298, 300, 301, 306, 307, 308, 309,
311, 314, 320, 324, 328, 331, 332, 340]
The maximum number of elements:
340
4372
The maximum length of a sequence is that 4494
                       ] 1.26%(21238, 20, 341)
[Pickle]: save object into array_val.pickle
```

LSTM Based Model

In [4]:

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python
   # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
 2
 4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
 5
   import numpy as np
 6 import time
 7 | from keras.layers.core import Dense, Activation, Dropout
 8
   from keras.layers.recurrent import LSTM
 9
   from keras.models import Sequential
   from keras.models import model from json
   from keras.layers.embeddings import Embedding
11
12
   #import preprocess
13
14
   # Global hyper-parameters
15
   sequence_length = 19
16
17
   epochs = 1
18 batch_size = 50
   feature_dimension = 341
19
20
   top\_words = 5000
21
22
   def save_model_weight_into_file(model, modelname="model.json", weight="model.h5"):
23
        model json = model.to json()
        with open(modelname, "w") as json_file:
24
25
            json_file.write(model_json)
        # serialize weights to HDF5
26
27
        model.save_weights(weight)
        print("Saved model to disk in {} and {}".format(modelname, weight))
28
29
30
31
   def load_model_and_wieght_from_file(modelname="model.json", weight="model.h5"):
32
33
        json_file = open(modelname, 'r')
        loaded model json = json file.read()
34
35
        json file.close()
36
        loaded_model = model_from_json(loaded_model_json)
37
        # Load weights into new model
        loaded_model.load_weights(weight)
38
39
        print("Loaded model from disk, you can do more analysis more")
40
41
        pass
42
43
   def build_model():
44
45
        model = Sequential()
46
        layers = {'input': feature dimension, 'hidden1': 64, 'hidden2': 256, 'hidden3': 10
47
48
        model.add(LSTM(
                input_length=sequence_length,
49
50
                input_dim=layers['input'],
51
                output_dim=layers['hidden1'],
52
                return sequences=True))
53
        model.add(Dropout(0.2))
54
55
        model.add(LSTM(
56
                layers['hidden2'],
57
                return_sequences=True))
58
        model.add(Dropout(0.2))
59
```

```
60
         model.add(LSTM(
 61
                 layers['hidden3'],
                 return sequences=False))
 62
 63
         model.add(Dropout(0.2))
 64
         model.add(Dense(
 65
                 output_dim=layers['output'],activation='softmax'))
 66
         #model.add(Activation("linear"))
 67
 68
         start = time.time()
 69
 70
         model.compile(loss="categorical_crossentropy", optimizer='rmsprop', metrics=['acc
 71
         #model.compile(loss="mse", optimizer="rmsprop")
 72
 73
 74
         #print ("Compilation Time : "%(time.time() - start))
         return model
 75
 76
 77
     from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
 78
 79
     def run_network(model=None, data=None):
 80
 81
         global start time = time.time()
 82
         if data is None:
 83
 84
             print ('Loading data... ')
 85
             # train on first 700 samples and test on next 300 samples (has anomaly)
 86
             X train, y train = preprocess()
         else:
 87
 88
             X_train, y_train = data
 89
 90
         print ("X_train, y_train,shape")
 91
         print (X_train.shape)
 92
         print (y_train.shape)
 93
         print ('\nData Loaded. Compiling...\n')
 94
         if model is None:
 95
 96
             model = build_model()
             #model = build_model_2()
 97
             print("Training...")
 98
 99
             model.fit(
100
                      X_train, y_train,
101
                      batch_size=batch_size,
102
                      epochs=epochs,
103
                      validation_split=0.3)
104
             model.summary()
105
             print("Done Training...")
106
         #predicted = model.predict(X_test)
107
         #print("Reshaping predicted")
108
         #predicted = np.reshape(predicted, (predicted.size,))
109
110
111
112
113
         .....
114
115
         except KeyboardInterrupt:
116
             print("prediction exception")
             print 'Training duration (s) : ', time.time() - global_start_time
117
118
             return model, y_test, 0
119
120
         try:
```

```
121
             plt.figure(1)
122
             plt.subplot(311)
             plt.title("Actual Test Signal w/Anomalies")
123
             plt.plot(y_test[:len(y_test)], 'b')
124
             plt.subplot(312)
125
             plt.title("Predicted Signal")
126
127
             plt.plot(predicted[:len(y_test)], 'g')
             plt.subplot(313)
128
             plt.title("Squared Error")
129
             mse = ((y_test - predicted) ** 2)
130
131
             plt.plot(mse, 'r')
             plt.show()
132
         except Exception as e:
133
             print("plotting exception")
134
135
             print (str(e))
         print ('Training duration (s) : '% (time.time() - global_start_time))
136
137
         return model, y_test, predicted
138
139
140
    #if __name__ == "__main__":
141
142
    # run_network()
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

Train LSTM Model

In [5]:

```
global start time = time.time()
 2
 3
    model=None
 4
 5
    print ('Loading data...')
 6
   # train on first 700 samples and test on next 300 samples (has anomaly)
 7
   X_train, y_train = preprocess()
8
9
    print ("X_train, y_train, shape")
10
    print (X train.shape)
    print (y_train.shape)
11
    print ('\nData Loaded. Compiling...\n')
12
13
14
    if model is None:
15
        model = build_model()
16
        print("Training...")
        history = model.fit(
17
18
                X_train, y_train,
19
                batch_size=batch_size,
20
                epochs=epochs,
21
                validation_split=0.3,
22
                callbacks=[EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=3, min_delta=0.0001)
23
        model.summary()
24
        print("Done Training...")
25
```

```
Loading data...
The train data size is that (20298, 19, 341) (20298, 341)
X_train, y_train, shape (20298, 19, 341) (20298, 341)
Data Loaded. Compiling...
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\kuna\AppData\Local\Continuum\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\tensorflow\python\framework\op_def_library.py:263: colocate_w ith (from tensorflow.python.framework.ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Colocations handled automatically by placer.

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\kuna\AppData\Local\Continuum\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\keras\backend\tensorflow_backend.py:3445: calling dropout (from tensorflow.python.ops.nn_ops) with keep_prob is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Please use `rate` instead of `keep_prob`. Rate should be set to `rate = 1 - keep_prob`.

Training...

WARNING:tensorflow:From C:\Users\kuna\AppData\Local\Continuum\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\tensorflow\python\ops\math_ops.py:3066: to_int32 (from tensorflow.python.ops.math_ops) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.

Instructions for updating:

Use tf.cast instead.

Train on 14208 samples, validate on 6090 samples

Epoch 1/1

```
acc: 0.2367 - val_loss: 2.8779 - val_acc: 0.2154
                   Output Shape
Layer (type)
                                     Param #
______
lstm_1 (LSTM)
                   (None, 19, 64)
                                     103936
dropout_1 (Dropout)
                   (None, 19, 64)
1stm_2 (LSTM)
                   (None, 19, 256)
                                     328704
dropout_2 (Dropout)
                   (None, 19, 256)
1stm_3 (LSTM)
                   (None, 100)
                                     142800
                   (None, 100)
dropout 3 (Dropout)
dense_1 (Dense)
                   (None, 341)
                                     34441
______
Total params: 609,881
```

Trainable params: 609,881 Non-trainable params: 0

Done Training...

In [6]:

```
1
    #import pandas as pd
 2
 3
   #def LoadData(file):
 4
        # for reading also binary mode is important
 5
        dbfile = open(file, 'rb')
 6
      db = pickle.load(dbfile)
 7
        for keys in db:
   #
             print(keys, '=>', db[keys])
 8
9
        dbfile.close()
10
   #if __name__ == '__main__':
11
12
         loadData("./array_test.pickle")
   #df_val = pd.read_pickle("./array_val.pickle")
14 #df val.head()
```

Run model on Validation Data

In [7]:

```
# https://towardsdatascience.com/multi-class-text-classification-with-lstm-1590bee1bd1
 2
 3
   X_test, y_test = preprocess_val()
 5
   print ("X_test, y_test,shape")
   print (X_test.shape)
7
   print (y_test.shape)
8
9
   print("Validating...")
   predicted = model.predict(X test)
10
   print("Done Validating...")
11
12
   print(predicted)
13
```

```
The train data size is that
(21238, 19, 341)
(21238, 341)
X_test, y_test, shape
(21238, 19, 341)
(21238, 341)
Validating...
Done Validating...
[[2.8147128e-05 3.8867351e-02 5.9301241e-05 ... 3.2527638e-05
  4.0639268e-05 6.0572522e-04]
 [2.7337572e-05 4.2425249e-02 5.7118334e-05 ... 3.0709063e-05
  3.9311104e-05 5.8961258e-04]
 [3.2080068e-05 4.1573644e-02 6.1957377e-05 ... 3.6363443e-05
  4.3218708e-05 6.0780835e-04]
 [1.8595829e-06 1.2511486e-03 3.5294606e-06 ... 2.1812916e-06
  1.6237399e-06 6.7461682e-05]
 [1.8240867e-06 1.3079355e-03 3.5116327e-06 ... 2.1674750e-06
  1.6114174e-06 6.7553679e-05]
 [1.8013474e-06 1.3025296e-03 3.4824586e-06 ... 2.1350809e-06
  1.6007832e-06 6.6800356e-05]]
```

How did our model perform?

In [8]:

```
1
2 score, accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=2, batch_size=batch_size)
3 print('Score : %.2f'%(score))
4 print('Validation Accuracy : %.2f'%(accuracy))
```

Score: 3.08
Validation Accuracy: 0.19

```
In [9]:
 1 #plt.title('Loss')
 2 #plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train')
 3 #plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='test')
 4 #plt.legend()
 5 #plt.show();
In [10]:
 1 history.history
Out[10]:
{'val_loss': [2.8778519998434535],
 'val_acc': [0.21543513882556573],
 'loss': [2.776978516363883],
 'acc': [0.23669763501452468]}
In [11]:
 1 #plt.title('Accuracy')
   #plt.plot(history.history['acc'], label='train')
 3 #plt.plot(history.history['val_acc'], label='test')
 4 #plt.legend()
 5 #plt.show();
```

How to Test with new systemcall sequence ??

```
In [ ]:

1
```

Train LSTM simpler model

In [12]:

```
# https://towardsdatascience.com/choosing-the-right-hyperparameters-for-a-simple-lstm-l
 2
 3
   word_vec_length = 19
 4
   char_vec_length = 341
 5
    output_labels = 341
 6
 7
   #hidden_nodes = 4000 # int(2/3 * (word_vec_length * char_vec_length))
 8
 9
    hidden nodes = 100
    print(f"The number of hidden nodes is {hidden nodes}.")
10
11
    def build_model_2():
12
13
        # Build the model
        print('Build model...')
14
        model = Sequential()
15
        model.add(LSTM(hidden_nodes, return_sequences=False, input_shape=(word_vec_length,
16
        model.add(Dropout(0.2))
17
        model.add(Dense(units=output_labels))
18
        model.add(Activation('softmax'))
19
        model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
20
        #print ("Compilation Time : "%(time.time() - start))
21
        return model
22
```

The number of hidden nodes is 100.

In [13]:

```
global_start_time = time.time()
 2
 3
   model=None
 5
   print ('Loading data...')
   # train on first 700 samples and test on next 300 samples (has anomaly)
 7
   X_train, y_train = preprocess()
 8
 9
   print ("X_train, y_train, shape")
10
   print (X train.shape)
   print (y_train.shape)
11
    print ('\nData Loaded. Compiling...\n')
12
13
   batch_size=32
14
   model = build_model_2()
15
16
   print("Training...")
   model.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=10, validation_data=(X_test,
17
18
   model.summary()
    print("Done Training...")
19
20
```

```
Loading data...
The train data size is that
(20298, 19, 341)
(20298, 341)
X_train, y_train, shape
(20298, 19, 341)
(20298, 341)
Data Loaded. Compiling...
Build model...
Training...
Train on 20298 samples, validate on 21238 samples
Epoch 1/10
- acc: 0.2396 - val_loss: 2.5586 - val_acc: 0.4236
Epoch 2/10
- acc: 0.4184 - val loss: 2.1248 - val acc: 0.4901
Epoch 3/10
- acc: 0.5024 - val_loss: 2.0376 - val_acc: 0.5023
Epoch 4/10
- acc: 0.5570 - val_loss: 1.9283 - val_acc: 0.5027
Epoch 5/10
88 - acc: 0.5863 - val_loss: 1.9624 - val_acc: 0.5107
Epoch 6/10
- acc: 0.6038 - val_loss: 1.9617 - val_acc: 0.5203
Epoch 7/10
- acc: 0.6213 - val_loss: 1.9898 - val_acc: 0.5073
Epoch 8/10
96 - acc: 0.6373 - val_loss: 2.0098 - val_acc: 0.5102
```

```
Epoch 9/10
- acc: 0.6471 - val loss: 2.0388 - val acc: 0.5134
Epoch 10/10
51 - acc: 0.6549 - val_loss: 2.0311 - val_acc: 0.5157
Layer (type)
                   Output Shape
                                    Param #
______
                   (None, 100)
lstm_4 (LSTM)
                                    176800
dropout_4 (Dropout)
                   (None, 100)
dense_2 (Dense)
                   (None, 341)
                                    34441
activation 1 (Activation)
                   (None, 341)
Total params: 211,241
Trainable params: 211,241
Non-trainable params: 0
Done Training...
```

In [14]:

```
score, accuracy = model.evaluate(X_train, y_train, verbose=2, batch_size=batch_size)
print('Train Score : %.2f'%(score))
print('Train Validation Accuracy : %.2f'%(accuracy))
```

Train Score: 1.05

Train Validation Accuracy: 0.68

In [15]:

```
score, accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=2, batch_size=batch_size)
print('Test Score : %.2f'%(score))
print('Test Validation Accuracy : %.2f'%(accuracy))
```

Test Score: 2.03

Test Validation Accuracy: 0.52

In [16]:

```
1 ## k-fold validation
2 from sklearn.model_selection import StratifiedKFold
3 import numpy
4
5 # fix random seed for reproducibility
6 seed = 7
7 numpy.random.seed(seed)
8
9 # split into input (X) and output (Y) variables
10 X = X_train
11 Y = y_train
12 Y
```

Out[16]:

In [17]:

```
1 # define 10-fold cross validation test harness
   #kfold = StratifiedKFold(n_splits=10, shuffle=True, random_state=seed)
   \#cvscores = []
   #for train, test in kfold.split(X, Y):
4
 5
   # # create model
 6
   #
       model = Sequential()
 7
       model.add(Dense(12, input_dim=341, activation='relu'))
      model.add(Dense(8, activation='relu'))
 8
9
      model.add(Dense(1, activation='sigmoid'))
      # Compile model
10 #
11
   #
       model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['accuracy'])
      # Fit the model
12
   # model.fit(X[train], Y[train], epochs=150, batch size=10, verbose=0)
13
14
   #
      # evaluate the model
15 #
      scores = model.evaluate(X[test], Y[test], verbose=0)
16 | # print("%s: %.2f%%" % (model.metrics names[1], scores[1]*100))
       cvscores.append(scores[1] * 100)
17 | #
   #print("%.2f%% (+/- %.2f%%)" % (numpy.mean(cvscores), numpy.std(cvscores)))
18
```

In [18]:

```
# https://towardsdatascience.com/choosing-the-right-hyperparameters-for-a-simple-lstm-l
 2
 3
   word_vec_length = 19
   char_vec_length = 341
 4
 5
    output_labels = 341
 6
 7
    hidden_nodes = 100 # int(2/3 * (word_vec_length * char_vec_length))
 8
 9
    print(f"The number of hidden nodes is {hidden_nodes}.")
10
11
    def build_model_3():
12
        # Build the model
13
        print('Build model...')
14
        model = Sequential()
        model.add(LSTM(hidden_nodes, return_sequences=False, input_shape=(word_vec_length,
15
16
        model.add(Dropout(0.5))
        model.add(Dense(units=output_labels))
17
        model.add(Activation('softmax'))
18
        model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
19
20
        #print ("Compilation Time : "%(time.time() - start))
21
        return model
22
23
    global_start_time = time.time()
24
25
   model=None
26
27
    print ('Loading data...')
   # train on first 700 samples and test on next 300 samples (has anomaly)
28
29
   X_train, y_train = preprocess()
30
31
   print ("X_train, y_train,shape")
   print (X_train.shape)
   print (y_train.shape)
33
   print ('\nData Loaded. Compiling...\n')
34
35
36 batch size=32
37
   model = build model 3()
38
   print("Training...")
   model.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=10, validation_data=(X_test,
39
40
   model.summary()
   print("Done Training...")
41
```

```
The number of hidden nodes is 100.
Loading data...
The train data size is that
(20298, 19, 341)
(20298, 341)
X_train, y_train, shape
(20298, 19, 341)
(20298, 341)

Data Loaded. Compiling...

Build model...
Training...
Train on 20298 samples, validate on 21238 samples
Epoch 1/10
```

```
acc: 0.9971 - val loss: 0.0100 - val acc: 0.9973
Epoch 2/10
20298/20298 [============= ] - 20s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0086 -
acc: 0.9973 - val loss: 0.0086 - val acc: 0.9976 0.99 - ETA: 5s - loss: 0. -
ETA: 4s - loss: 0.00 - ETA: 3s - loss: 0.0087 - acc: 0.9 - ETA: 3s - loss:
0.0087 - - ETA: 2s - loss: 0. - ETA: 1s - loss: 0.
Epoch 3/10
20298/20298 [============= ] - 23s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0076 -
acc: 0.9975 - val_loss: 0.0083 - val_acc: 0.9977
Epoch 4/10
20298/20298 [============= ] - 24s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0070 -
acc: 0.9977 - val_loss: 0.0080 - val_acc: 0.9978
Epoch 5/10
20298/20298 [============= ] - 22s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0059 -
acc: 0.9980 - val loss: 0.0078 - val acc: 0.9977
Epoch 9/10
acc: 0.9981 - val_loss: 0.0077 - val_acc: 0.9978
Epoch 10/10
- acc: 0.9981 - val_loss: 0.0078 - val_acc: 0.9978
Layer (type)
                     Output Shape
                                        Param #
______
lstm_5 (LSTM)
                     (None, 100)
                                        176800
dropout 5 (Dropout)
                     (None, 100)
                     (None, 341)
dense_3 (Dense)
                                        34441
activation_2 (Activation)
                     (None, 341)
______
Total params: 211,241
Trainable params: 211,241
Non-trainable params: 0
```

Done Training...

In [19]:

```
1
    def build model 4():
       # Build the model
 2
 3
        print('Build model...')
 4
       model = Sequential()
 5
       model.add(LSTM(hidden_nodes, return_sequences=False, input_shape=(word_vec_length,
 6
       model.add(Dropout(0.2))
 7
       model.add(Dense(units=output_labels))
       model.add(Activation('softmax'))
 8
9
       model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
10
        #print ("Compilation Time : "%(time.time() - start))
        return model
11
12
13
   global_start_time = time.time()
14
15
   model=None
16
17
   print ('Loading data...')
   # train on first 700 samples and test on next 300 samples (has anomaly)
18
   X_train, y_train = preprocess()
19
20
21
   print ("X_train, y_train, shape")
   print (X_train.shape)
22
23
   print (y_train.shape)
   print ('\nData Loaded. Compiling...\n')
24
25
26 batch_size=32
27
   model = build_model_4()
28 print("Training...")
29 model.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=10, validation_data=(X_test,
30 model.summary()
31
   print("Done Training...")
```

```
Loading data...
The train data size is that
(20298, 19, 341)
(20298, 341)
X_train, y_train,shape
(20298, 19, 341)
(20298, 341)
Data Loaded. Compiling...
Build model...
Training...
Train on 20298 samples, validate on 21238 samples
Epoch 1/10
- acc: 0.9971 - val loss: 0.0099 - val acc: 0.9975
Epoch 2/10
82 - acc: 0.9974 - val_loss: 0.0085 - val_acc: 0.9977
Epoch 3/10
71 - acc: 0.9976 - val loss: 0.0080 - val acc: 0.9978
Epoch 4/10
- acc: 0.9978 - val_loss: 0.0078 - val_acc: 0.9978
```

```
Epoch 5/10
- acc: 0.9979 - val loss: 0.0078 - val acc: 0.9978
Epoch 6/10
- acc: 0.9980 - val_loss: 0.0078 - val_acc: 0.9977
Epoch 7/10
20298/20298 [============= ] - 21s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0056
- acc: 0.9981 - val loss: 0.0079 - val acc: 0.9977
Epoch 8/10
20298/20298 [============== ] - 21s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0054
- acc: 0.9981 - val_loss: 0.0080 - val_acc: 0.9977
Epoch 9/10
- acc: 0.9982 - val_loss: 0.0080 - val_acc: 0.9977
Epoch 10/10
20298/20298 [============= ] - 20s 994us/step - loss: 0.00
51 - acc: 0.9982 - val_loss: 0.0080 - val_acc: 0.9977
Layer (type)
                    Output Shape
                                      Param #
______
lstm_6 (LSTM)
                    (None, 100)
                                      176800
dropout_6 (Dropout)
                    (None, 100)
dense_4 (Dense)
                    (None, 341)
                                      34441
activation_3 (Activation)
                    (None, 341)
______
Total params: 211,241
Trainable params: 211,241
Non-trainable params: 0
Done Training...
```

In [20]:

```
1
    def build model 5():
 2
        # Build the model
 3
        print('Build model...')
 4
        model = Sequential()
 5
        model.add(LSTM(hidden_nodes, return_sequences=False, input_shape=(word_vec_length,
 6
        #model.add(Dropout(0.2))
 7
        model.add(Dense(units=output_labels))
 8
        model.add(Activation('softmax'))
9
        model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
10
        #print ("Compilation Time : "%(time.time() - start))
11
        return model
12
13
    global_start_time = time.time()
14
15
    model=None
16
17
    print ('Loading data...')
    # train on first 700 samples and test on next 300 samples (has anomaly)
18
    X_train, y_train = preprocess()
19
20
21
    print ("X_train, y_train,shape")
    print (X_train.shape)
22
23
    print (y_train.shape)
24
    print ('\nData Loaded. Compiling...\n')
25
26
    batch_size=32
27
    model = build_model_5()
    print("Training...")
28
    model.fit(X_train, y_train, batch_size=batch_size, epochs=10, validation_data=(X_test,
29
30
    model.summary()
31
    print("Done Training...")
```

```
Loading data...
The train data size is that
(20298, 19, 341)
(20298, 341)
X_train, y_train, shape
(20298, 19, 341)
(20298, 341)
Data Loaded. Compiling...
Build model...
Training...
Train on 20298 samples, validate on 21238 samples
Epoch 1/10
- acc: 0.9971 - val_loss: 0.0100 - val_acc: 0.9973
Epoch 2/10
- acc: 0.9974 - val_loss: 0.0085 - val_acc: 0.9977
Epoch 3/10
- acc: 0.9977 - val loss: 0.0081 - val acc: 0.9978
Epoch 4/10
- acc: 0.9979 - val_loss: 0.0080 - val_acc: 0.9978
```

```
Epoch 5/10
- acc: 0.9980 - val loss: 0.0079 - val acc: 0.9978
Epoch 6/10
- acc: 0.9981 - val_loss: 0.0080 - val_acc: 0.9977
Epoch 7/10
20298/20298 [============= ] - 22s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0054
- acc: 0.9982 - val loss: 0.0081 - val acc: 0.9977
Epoch 8/10
20298/20298 [============== ] - 22s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0052
- acc: 0.9982 - val_loss: 0.0081 - val_acc: 0.9977
Epoch 9/10
- acc: 0.9983 - val_loss: 0.0080 - val_acc: 0.9977
Epoch 10/10
20298/20298 [=============] - 21s 1ms/step - loss: 0.0049
- acc: 0.9983 - val_loss: 0.0082 - val_acc: 0.9978
                   Output Shape
Layer (type)
                                     Param #
______
lstm_7 (LSTM)
                   (None, 100)
                                     176800
dense_5 (Dense)
                   (None, 341)
                                     34441
activation_4 (Activation)
                   (None, 341)
______
Total params: 211,241
Trainable params: 211,241
Non-trainable params: 0
Done Training...
```

In [21]:

```
score, accuracy = model.evaluate(X_train, y_train, verbose=2, batch_size=batch_size)
print('Train Score : %.2f'%(score))
print('Train Validation Accuracy : %.2f'%(accuracy))
```

Train Score: 0.00

Train Validation Accuracy : 1.00

In [22]:

```
score, accuracy = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test, verbose=2, batch_size=batch_size)
print('Test Score : %.2f'%(score))
print('Test Validation Accuracy : %.2f'%(accuracy))
```

Test Score : 0.01

Test Validation Accuracy: 1.00

LSTM for Binary Classification of SystemCalls

In [244]:

```
1
    def preprocess():
 2
 3
        arrayfile = "./array_test.pickle"
        array = loadfrompickle(arrayfile)
 4
 5
        #print(type(array))
 6
        #print(array)
 7
        x_train = array[:,:]
 8
        print (x_train.shape)
 9
        x_{train} = x_{train.reshape}(40099, 20, 1)
10
        y_{train} = np.zeros((40099,1))
11
12
        print ("The train data size is that ")
13
        print (x_train.shape)
14
        print (y_train.shape)
15
        return (x_train,y_train)
16
17
    def preprocess_val():
18
        arrayfile = "./array_val.pickle"
19
20
        array = loadfrompickle(arrayfile)
21
        #print(type(array))
22
        #print(array)
23
        x_test = array[:,:]
24
        print (x_test.shape)
25
        x_{test} = x_{test.reshape}(40142, 20, 1)
        y_{\text{test}} = np.zeros((40142,1))
26
27
        print ("The validation data size is that ")
28
29
        print (x_test.shape)
        print (y_test.shape)
30
31
        return (x_test,y_test)
32
33
    def preprocess_attack():
34
35
        arrayfile = "./array_attack.pickle"
36
        array = loadfrompickle(arrayfile)
37
        #print(type(array))
38
        #print(array)
39
        x_attack = array[:,:]
40
        x_attack = x_attack.reshape(6184, 20, 1)
41
        y_attack = np.ones((6184,1))
42
43
        print ("The attack data size is that ")
        print (x_attack.shape)
44
45
        print (y_attack.shape)
46
        return (x_attack,y_attack)
47
48
49
50
    The num_class here is set as 1
51
52
53
    #one function do one thing
54
    def sequence_n_gram_parsing_noencoding(alist,n_gram=20,num_class=1):
55
        if len(alist) <= n_gram:</pre>
56
            return alist
57
58
        ans = []
59
        for i in range(0,len(alist)-n_gram+1,1):
```

```
60
             tmp = alist[i:i+n_gram]
 61
             #oneHot = convertToOneHot(np.asarray(tmp), num class)
             #print(tmp)
 62
 63
             #print(np.asarray(tmp))
 64
             #print(oneHot)
 65
             ans.append(tmp)
 66
         #transform into nmup arrray
 67
 68
         ans = np.array(ans)
 69
         return (ans)
 70
 71
 72
     def lists_of_list_into_big_matrix(allthelist,n_gram=20):
 73
 74
         #print("lists of list into big matrix train")
 75
         #print(len(allthelist))
 76
         array = sequence_n_gram_parsing_noencoding(allthelist[0])
         #print(len(allthelist[0]))
 77
 78
         #print(allthelist[0])
 79
         #print(len(array))
 80
         #print(array)
 81
         for i in range(1,len(allthelist),1):
 82
 83
             tmp = sequence_n_gram_parsing_noencoding(allthelist[i])
 84
 85
 86
             #print ("tmp shape")
             #print(tmp.shape)
 87
 88
             #print(array.shape)
 89
             #print (len(tmp))
 90
 91
             array = np.concatenate((array, tmp), axis=0)
 92
             #print(allthelist[i])
 93
             #print(array)
 94
             percent = (i+0.0)/len(allthelist)
 95
 96
             #io_helper.drawProgressBar(percent)
 97
             drawProgressBar(percent)
 98
 99
             if (len(array)> 40000):
                 break
100
             #print ("array shape")
101
             #print (array.shape)
102
103
             #print(len(allthelist[1]))
104
             #print(allthelist[1])
105
             #print(len(array))
106
             #print(array)
             #break
107
108
109
         print (array.shape)
110
         print ("done")
         #io helper.saveintopickle(array, "array test.pickle")
111
         saveintopickle(array, "array_test.pickle")
112
113
114
     def lists_of_list_into_big_matrix_val(allthelist,n_gram=20):
115
116
         #print("lists of list into big matrix validation")
117
118
         #print(len(allthelist))
119
         array = sequence_n_gram_parsing_noencoding(allthelist[0])
120
         #print(len(allthelist[0]))
```

```
121
         #print(allthelist[0])
122
         #print(len(array))
         #print(array)
123
124
125
         for i in range(1,len(allthelist),1):
126
             tmp = sequence_n_gram_parsing_noencoding(allthelist[i])
127
            # print ("tmp shape")
128
            # print (tmp.shape)
129
130
131
             array = np.concatenate((array, tmp), axis=0)
132
133
134
             percent = (i+0.0)/len(allthelist)
135
             #io helper.drawProgressBar(percent)
136
             drawProgressBar(percent)
137
138
             if (len(array)> 40000):
                 break
139
             #print ("array shape")
140
             #print (array.shape)
141
142
143
144
         print (array.shape)
         print ("done")
145
         #io_helper.saveintopickle(array, "array_test.pickle")
146
147
         saveintopickle(array, "array val.pickle")
148
     def get all call sequences attack(dire):
149
150
         # list of attacks
         attack = ['Adduser', 'Hydra_FTP', 'Hydra_SSH', 'Java_Meterpreter', 'Meterpreter', 'Web_
151
152
         #attack = ['Adduser' ,'Hydra_FTP']
         for term in attack:
153
             in address = dire+term
154
155
             for i in range (1,11):
                 files = readfilesfromAdir(in_address+"_"+str(i)+"/")
156
157
158
         allthelist = []
         #print(files)
159
         #print (len(files))
160
161
         for eachfile in files:
162
             if not eachfile.endswith("DS Store"):
163
164
                  allthelist.append(readCharsFromFile(eachfile))
165
             else:
                 print ("Skip the file "+ str(eachfile))
166
167
         elements = []
168
         for item in allthelist:
169
             for key in item:
170
171
                  if key not in elements:
172
                      elements.append(key)
173
174
         elements = map(int,elements)
175
         elements = sorted(elements)
176
177
         print ("The total unique elements:")
178
         print (elements)
179
         print ("The maximum number of elements:")
180
181
         print (max(elements))
```

```
182
183
         #print ("The length elements:")
         #print (len(elements))
184
185
         print (len(allthelist))
186
         #clean the all list data set
187
         max = 0
188
         for i in range(0,len(allthelist)):
189
             max = max( max,len(allthelist[i]))
190
             allthelist[i] = list(map(int,allthelist[i]))
191
192
             #print(allthelist[i])
193
194
         print ("The maximum length of a sequence is that {}".format(_max))
195
196
197
         return (allthelist)
198
199
     def lists_of_list_into_big_matrix_attack(allthelist,n_gram=20):
200
         array = sequence_n_gram_parsing_noencoding(allthelist[0])
201
202
203
         for i in range(1,len(allthelist),1):
             tmp = sequence_n_gram_parsing_noencoding(allthelist[i])
204
205
            # print ("tmp shape")
206
207
             #print (tmp.shape)
208
             #print (array.shape)
209
210
             array = np.concatenate((array, tmp), axis=0)
211
212
213
             percent = (i+0.0)/len(allthelist)
214
             #io helper.drawProgressBar(percent)
215
             drawProgressBar(percent)
216
             if (len(array)> 40000):
217
218
                 break
219
             #print ("array shape")
220
             #print (array.shape)
221
222
         print (array.shape)
223
224
         print ("done")
         #io_helper.saveintopickle(array, "array_test.pickle")
225
         saveintopickle(array, "array attack.pickle")
226
         #pickle2csv("array_attack.pickle", "attack.csv")
227
228
229
230
231
     if __name__ == "__main__":
232
233
         dirc = "ADFA-LD/Training_Data_Master/"
234
         dirc val = "ADFA-LD/Validation Data Master/"
235
         dic attack ="ADFA-LD/Attack Data Master/"
236
         att = get_all_call_sequences(dirc)
237
238
         lists of list into big matrix(att)
239
240
         att_val = get_all_call_sequences(dirc_val)
241
         lists_of_list_into_big_matrix_val(att_val)
242
```

```
243
         att_attack = get_all_call_sequences_attack(dic_attack)
244
         lists_of_list_into_big_matrix_attack(att_attack)
245
246
         test split = 0.2
247
         X_train_p, y_train_p = preprocess()
248
249
250
         X_test_p, y_test_p = preprocess_val()
251
252
         X_attack_p, y_attack_p = preprocess_attack()
253
254
         X_a1, X_a2 = np.array_split(X_attack_p, 2)
255
         y_a1, y_a2 = np.array_split(y_attack_p, 2)
256
257
         X_train = np.concatenate([X_train_p, X_a1])
258
         y_train = np.concatenate([y_train_p, y_a1])
259
260
         X_test = np.concatenate([X_test_p, X_a2])
261
         y_test = np.concatenate([y_test_p, y_a2])
262
263
264
```

```
834
Skip the file ADFA-LD/Training_Data_Master/.DS_Store
The total unique elements:
[1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 30, 33, 3]
7, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 54, 57, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 75, 77, 78, 83,
85, 91, 93, 94, 96, 97, 99, 102, 104, 110, 114, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 1
25, 128, 132, 133, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 146, 148, 155, 157, 158, 159,
160, 162, 163, 168, 172, 174, 175, 176, 179, 180, 183, 184, 185, 191, 192,
194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208,
209, 211, 212, 213, 214, 219, 220, 221, 224, 226, 228, 229, 230, 231, 233,
234, 240, 242, 243, 252, 254, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260, 264, 265, 266, 268,
269, 270, 272, 289, 292, 293, 295, 298, 300, 301, 307, 308, 309, 311, 314,
320, 322, 331, 332, 340]
The maximum number of elements:
340
833
The maximum length of a sequence is that 2948
                      ] 14.53%(40099, 20)
[ ==
done
```

In [252]:

```
X_train_t = np.concatenate((X_train, y_train[:,None]), axis=1)#np.random.shuffle
X_train_t.shape
np.random.shuffle(X_train_t)
y_train = X_train_t[:,-1]
X_train = X_train_t[:,:20,:]
```

In [253]:

```
1  X_test_t = np.concatenate((X_test, y_test[:,None]), axis=1)#np.random.shuffle
2  X_test_t.shape
3  np.random.shuffle(X_test_t)
4  y_test = X_test_t[:,-1]
5  X_test = X_test_t[:,:20,:]
```

In [254]:

```
pprint.pprint(X_train_t[0,:20,:])
type(X_train_t[:,:20,:])
X_train_t[:,:20,:].shape
array([[ 33.],
```

```
[6.]
[ 33.],
[ 6.],
[192.],
[125.],
[197.],
[197.],
[197.],
[197.],
[ 85.],
[ 85.],
[174.],
[174.],
[174.],
[174.],
[195.],
[ 3.],
  3.]])
```

[192.],

Out[254]:

(43191, 20, 1)

In [255]:

```
1 X_train.shape, y_train.shape, X_test.shape, y_test.shape , X_attack.shape, y_attack.sh
```

Out[255]:

```
((43191, 20, 1),
(43191, 1),
(43234, 20, 1),
(43234, 1),
(6184, 20, 1),
(6184, 1))
```

In [290]:

```
word_vec_length = 20
    char_vec_length = 1
 2
 3
    output_labels = 1
    hidden_nodes = 13 # int(2/3 * (word_vec_length * char_vec_length))
 4
 5
    epochs = 10
 6
    batch_size = 32
 7
 8
 9
    def build_model_6():
10
         # Build the model
11
         print('Build model...')
12
         model = Sequential()
         model.add(LSTM(hidden_nodes, return_sequences=False, input_shape=(word_vec_length,
13
14
         #model.add(Dropout(0.2))
         model.add(Dense(units=output_labels))
15
16
         #model.add(Activation('softmax'))
         model.add(Dense(units=output_labels, activation='sigmoid'))
17
18
         model.compile(loss='binary_crossentropy', optimizer='adam', metrics=['acc'])
         #print ("Compilation Time : "%(time.time() - start))
19
20
         return model
21
22
23
24
25
    global_start_time = time.time()
26
27
    model=None
28
29
    print ('Loading data...')
30
    # train on first 700 samples and test on next 300 samples (has anomaly)
31
32
    print ("X_train, y_train, shape")
    print (X_train.shape)
33
34
    print (y_train.shape)
35
    print ('\nData Loaded. Compiling...\n')
36
37
38
39
    batch_size=32
40
    model = build model 6()
    print("Training...")
41
42
    history = model.fit(
43
                 X_train, y_train,
44
                 batch_size=batch_size,
45
                 epochs=epochs,
                 validation split=0.01,
46
47
                 callbacks=[EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss', patience=3, min delta=0.0001)
48
49
    model.summary()
    print("Done Training...")
50
Loading data...
X_train, y_train,shape
(43191, 20, 1)
(43191, 1)
Data Loaded. Compiling...
```

```
Build model...
Training...
Train on 42759 samples, validate on 432 samples
58 - acc: 0.8988 - val_loss: 0.1816 - val_acc: 0.9306
Epoch 2/10
51 - acc: 0.9272 - val_loss: 0.1562 - val_acc: 0.9329
Epoch 3/10
18 - acc: 0.9305 - val_loss: 0.1500 - val_acc: 0.9329
Epoch 4/10
42759/42759 [=============== ] - 22s 510us/step - loss: 0.14
45 - acc: 0.9324 - val loss: 0.1481 - val acc: 0.9306
Epoch 5/10
80 - acc: 0.9352 - val_loss: 0.1405 - val_acc: 0.9375
Epoch 6/10
08 - acc: 0.9372 - val_loss: 0.1384 - val_acc: 0.9421
Epoch 7/10
42759/42759 [============== ] - 22s 523us/step - loss: 0.13
06 - acc: 0.9395 - val_loss: 0.1367 - val_acc: 0.9444
Epoch 8/10
61 - acc: 0.9411 - val_loss: 0.1205 - val_acc: 0.9468
Epoch 9/10
13 - acc: 0.9440 - val_loss: 0.1112 - val_acc: 0.9560
Epoch 10/10
31 - acc: 0.9458 - val_loss: 0.1089 - val_acc: 0.9560
Layer (type)
                 Output Shape
                                 Param #
______
lstm_41 (LSTM)
                 (None, 13)
                                 780
dense 59 (Dense)
                 (None, 1)
                                 14
dense 60 (Dense)
                 (None, 1)
_____
Total params: 796
Trainable params: 796
Non-trainable params: 0
Done Training...
```

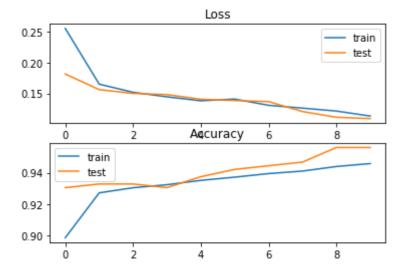
In [291]:

```
### Plotting the change in the loss over the epochs.
### https://machinelearningmastery.com/how-to-calculate-precision-recall-f1-and-more-for
```

localhost:8883/notebooks/Desktop/DS/DSProjects/systemCallAnomalyDetectionLSTM-master/lstm-on-adfa-ld-system-call-dataset.ipynb

In [292]:

```
# plot loss during training
   from matplotlib import pyplot
 2
 3
4
   pyplot.subplot(211)
 5
   pyplot.title('Loss')
   pyplot.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train')
7
   pyplot.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='test')
8
   pyplot.legend()
9
   # plot accuracy during training
   pyplot.subplot(212)
10
   pyplot.title('Accuracy')
11
   pyplot.plot(history.history['acc'], label='train')
12
13
   pyplot.plot(history.history['val_acc'], label='test')
   pyplot.legend()
   pyplot.show()
15
```



In [293]:

```
1  # predict probabilities for test set
2  yhat_probs = model.predict(X_test, verbose=0)
3  # predict crisp classes for test set
4  yhat_classes = model.predict_classes(X_test, verbose=0)
```

In [294]:

```
1 # reduce to 1d array
2 yhat_probs = yhat_probs[:, 0]
3 yhat_classes = yhat_classes[:, 0]
```

In [295]:

```
from sklearn import metrics
print(metrics.classification_report(yhat_classes, y_test))
```

support	f1-score	recall	precision	
39123	0.92	0.94	0.91	0
4111	0.17	0.15	0.20	1
43234	0.86	0.86	0.86	micro avg
43234	0.55	0.54	0.56	macro avg
43234	0.85	0.86	0.85	weighted avg

In [296]:

```
1
    from sklearn.metrics import (confusion_matrix, precision_recall_curve, auc,
 2
                                 roc_curve, recall_score, classification_report, f1_score,
 3
                                 precision_recall_fscore_support)
 4
   from sklearn.metrics import cohen_kappa_score
 5
   from sklearn.metrics import roc auc score
 6
7
    from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix
 8
9
   # accuracy: (tp + tn) / (p + n)
    accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, yhat_classes)
10
    print('Accuracy: %f' % accuracy)
11
12
   # precision tp / (tp + fp)
   precision = precision_score(y_test, yhat_classes, average='weighted', labels=np.unique
13
   print('Precision: %f' % precision)
14
15
   # recall: tp / (tp + fn)
16 | recall = recall_score(y_test, yhat_classes, average='weighted', labels=np.unique(yhat_
    print('Recall: %f' % recall)
17
   # f1: 2 tp / (2 tp + fp + fn)
18
19
   f1 = f1_score(y_test, yhat_classes, average='weighted', labels=np.unique(yhat_classes)
    print('F1 score: %f' % f1)
20
```

Accuracy: 0.862261 Precision: 0.880766 Recall: 0.862261 F1 score: 0.871119

In [297]:

```
1 # kappa
2 kappa = cohen_kappa_score(y_test, yhat_classes)
3 print('Cohens kappa: %f' % kappa)
4
```

Cohens kappa: 0.099771

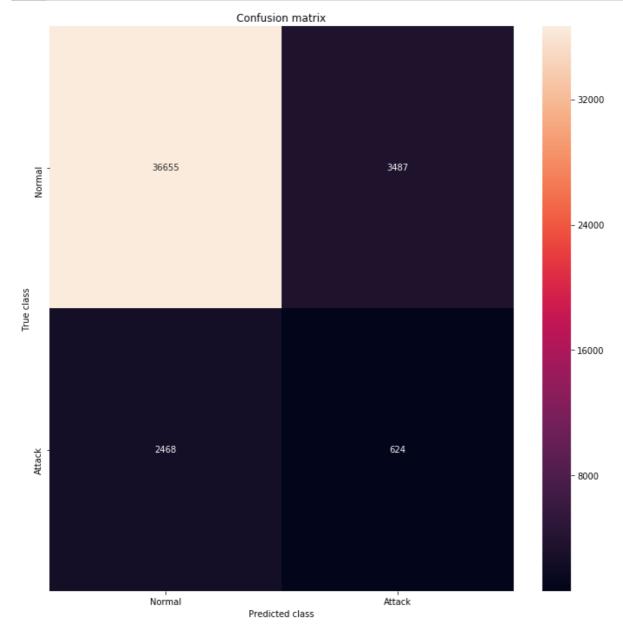
In [298]:

```
# ROC AUC
auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, yhat_probs)
print('ROC AUC: %f' % auc)
4
```

ROC AUC: 0.601735

In [299]:

```
# confusion matrix
 2
    import seaborn as sns
 3
   LABELS = ["Normal", "Attack"]
 5
   matrix = confusion_matrix(y_test, yhat_classes)
 6
   plt.figure(figsize=(12, 12))
7
    sns.heatmap(matrix, xticklabels=LABELS, yticklabels=LABELS, annot=True, fmt="d");
8
   plt.title("Confusion matrix")
   plt.ylabel('True class')
9
10
   plt.xlabel('Predicted class')
   plt.show()
```



Input/Output Data to LSTM for Sequence Prediction

In [36]:

```
#https://stackabuse.com/solving-sequence-problems-with-lstm-in-keras/
2
import numpy
numpy.set_printoptions(threshold=numpy.nan)
3
5
def int_to_onehot(n, n_classes):
6
 v = [0] * n_{classes}
7
 v[n] = 1
8
 return v
9
10
def onehot to int(v):
 return v.index(1)
11
12
13
X_train, y_train, X_test, y_test
import pprint
14
15
16
pprint.pprint(X_train[:1,:,:])
17
18
# systemcall trace-1 length = 819,
# [6, 6, 63, 6, 42, 120, 6, 195, 120, 6, 6, 114, 114, 1, 1, 252, 252,
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
# 252, 252, 252, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 252, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
# 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 252, 1, 1, 1, 1, 252, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
# 252, 252, 252, 1, 252, 252, 252, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1
53
54
55
56
57
```

```
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
```

```
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
```

```
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
0, 0, 0, 0,
```

```
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
```

```
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
```

```
0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
0, 0, 0, 0, 0111)
```

In [40]:

```
1 # Sequence [6, 6, 63, 6, 42, 120, 6, 195, 120, 6]
2 # [X -> 6, 6, 63, 6, 42, 120, 6, 195, 120, Y-> 6]
3 pprint.pprint(y_train[:1,:])
```

```
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]])
```

In [38]:

```
1
2
  # Sequence [114, 162, 114, 114, 162, 114, 162, 162]
  # [X ->114, 162 ,114, 114 ,162, 114, 162 Y-> 162]
3
  5
       6
7
          0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
8
           0,
             0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                            0,
                             0, 0, 0, 0,
9
       10
       0, 0, 0,
               0, 0, 0,
                    0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0,
                                 0,
                                    0,
11
        0,
                                  0,
                       0,
                     0,
12
           0,
             0, 0,
                0, 0, 0,
                        0, 0, 0,
                             0,
                               0, 0,
        0, 0,
                                  0,
13
        0,
        14
       0,
                                      0,
             0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
15
          0,
           0,
                            0,
                             0,
                               0, 0, 0,
                                    0,
16
        0, 0,
           0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                        0, 0, 0,
                             0,
                               0, 0, 0, 0,
       17
18
        0, 0,
                                    0,
19
          0,
           0,
             0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                             0,
                               0, 0, 0,
20
        21
       0,
        0, 0, 0, 0],
      [0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
22
23
             0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
24
       25
       0,
               0, 0, 0, 0,
                     0, 0, 0, 0,
                            0, 0,
                               0,
26
        0,
          0,
           0,
                                 0, 0,
                                    0,
              0,
                       0,
             0,
                0, 0, 0, 0,
                        0, 0, 0,
                               0, 0,
27
        0, 0,
           0,
                             0,
                                  0,
        28
          0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
29
       0,
        0,
                            0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                                    0,
                                      0.
                            0,
30
             0,
               0, 0, 0, 0,
                     0, 0, 0, 0,
                                 0,
          0,
           0,
                             0,
                               0,
                                  0,
                                    0,
31
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
32
       0, 0, 0, 0,
               0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0,
                                 0, 0,
33
                                    0,
                                      0,
34
          0,
           0,
             0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                     0,
                       0,
                        0, 0, 0,
                             0,
                               0, 0, 0,
35
        0,
36
        37
        0,
38
        0, 0, 0, 0],
      39
40
          0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                                    0,
                                      0.
             0,
41
           0,
               0, 0, 0, 0,
                     0, 0,
                        0, 0,
                            0,
                             0,
                               0,
                                 0,
42
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
       1,
                                     0,
43
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
44
       0,
          0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                                    0,
45
             0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                        0, 0,
                            0,
                             0,
                               0,
                                 0, 0,
          0,
       46
47
        0, 0, 0, 0,
               0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                    0,
                     0, 0,
48
          0,
           0,
             0,
               0,
                0, 0,
                        0, 0,
                            0,
                             0,
                               0,
                                 0,
                                  0,
           0,
49
             0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
        0, 0,
                        0, 0, 0,
                             0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
50
        51
       0,
        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                                      0,
                                 0,
52
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158
test_input = test_input.reshape((1, 19, 341))
159
test output = model.predict(test input, verbose=0)
160
print(test output)
161
```

NameError: name 'array' is not defined

```
In [ ]:
```

1 # https://towardsdatascience.com/step-by-step-understanding-lstm-autoencoder-layers-ffc
2 # https://towardsdatascience.com/lstm-autoencoder-for-extreme-rare-event-classification