

DETECTION OF BoTs (BOTNET OF THINGS)

SUBMITTED BY:

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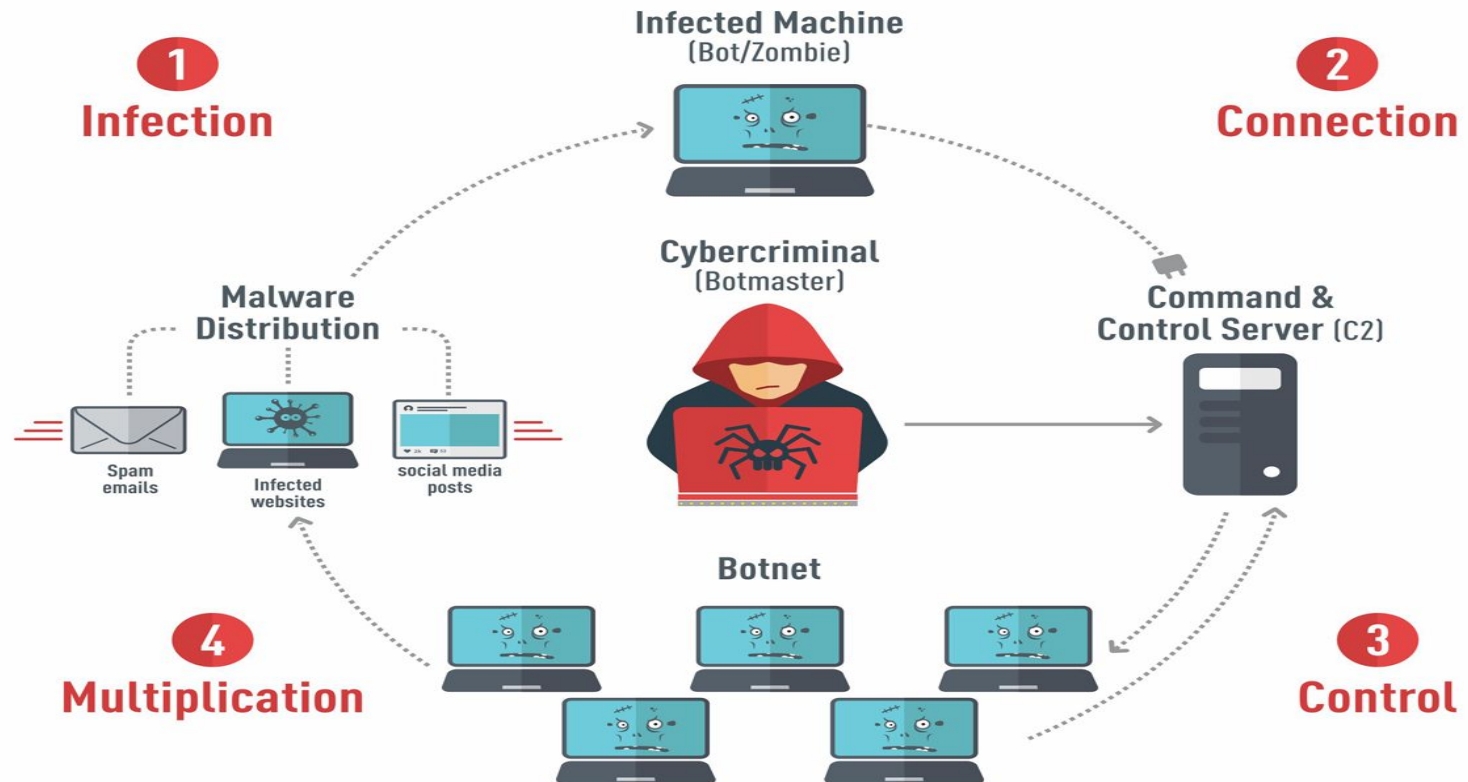
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DALHOUSIE
UNIVERSITY

BOTS, BOTNETS AND B_oT

How a Botnet works



EMSISOFT

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Statement-1: To distinguish bots traffic from the legitimate traffic

Data Source: <https://web.cs.dal.ca/~haddadi/data-analysis.htm>

Statement-2: To classify Botnet of Things (BoT) devices

Data Source:

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/00442/>

VALUE PROPOSITION



VALUE PROPOSITION

NEWS

July 30, 2018 @ 7:55 AM

Threat Actors Breach Consumer Devices to Build IoT Botnets

By Douglas Bonderud



Thinkstock



Security researchers have identified two new threats — Hide 'N Seek (HNS) and Android Debug Bridge miner (ADB) — which are designed to compromise consumer devices to create Internet of Things (IoT) botnets.

When Fortinet initially tracked HNS in early 2018, the malware was using complex, peer-to-peer communication to compromise routers, IP cameras and DVRs. Over the past several months, the creators added new capabilities. Now,

HNS “targets cross-platform database solutions and smart home devices,” according to a July 2018 Fortinet threat report.

Trend Micro discovered a new exploit in early July that uses the Android Debug Bridge (ADB) command line utility, which automatically listens on port 5555, to create a mining botnet. While the threat is currently limited in scope because ADB is turned off by default, Shodan, a search engine for IoT devices, turned up 48,000 exploitable devices.

TOOLS & SOFTWARES

Pycharm IDE

Libraries used

- scikit-learn
- pandas
- matplotlib

Graphviz (Graph Visualization Software)

TcpTrace (Feature Extraction Tool)

CLASSIFICATION CRITERIA

Zeus-Alexa Dataset (2 classes)

- Illegitimate
- Legitimate

Bashlite-Mirai Dataset (9 classes)

- Bashlite & Mirai Doorbell
- Bashlite & Mirai Thermostat
- Bashlite & Mirai Baby Monitor
- Bashlite & Mirai Security Camera
- Bashlite Webcam

DATA ATTRIBUTES

Zeus-Alexa Dataset

- Duration
- Total_Packets
- Total_Bytes
- Load
- Rate

Bashlite-Mirai Dataset

- Host_Packets_1
- Host_Packets_2
- HH_Packets_1
- HH_Packets_2
- HH_Jitter_1
- HH_Jitter_2

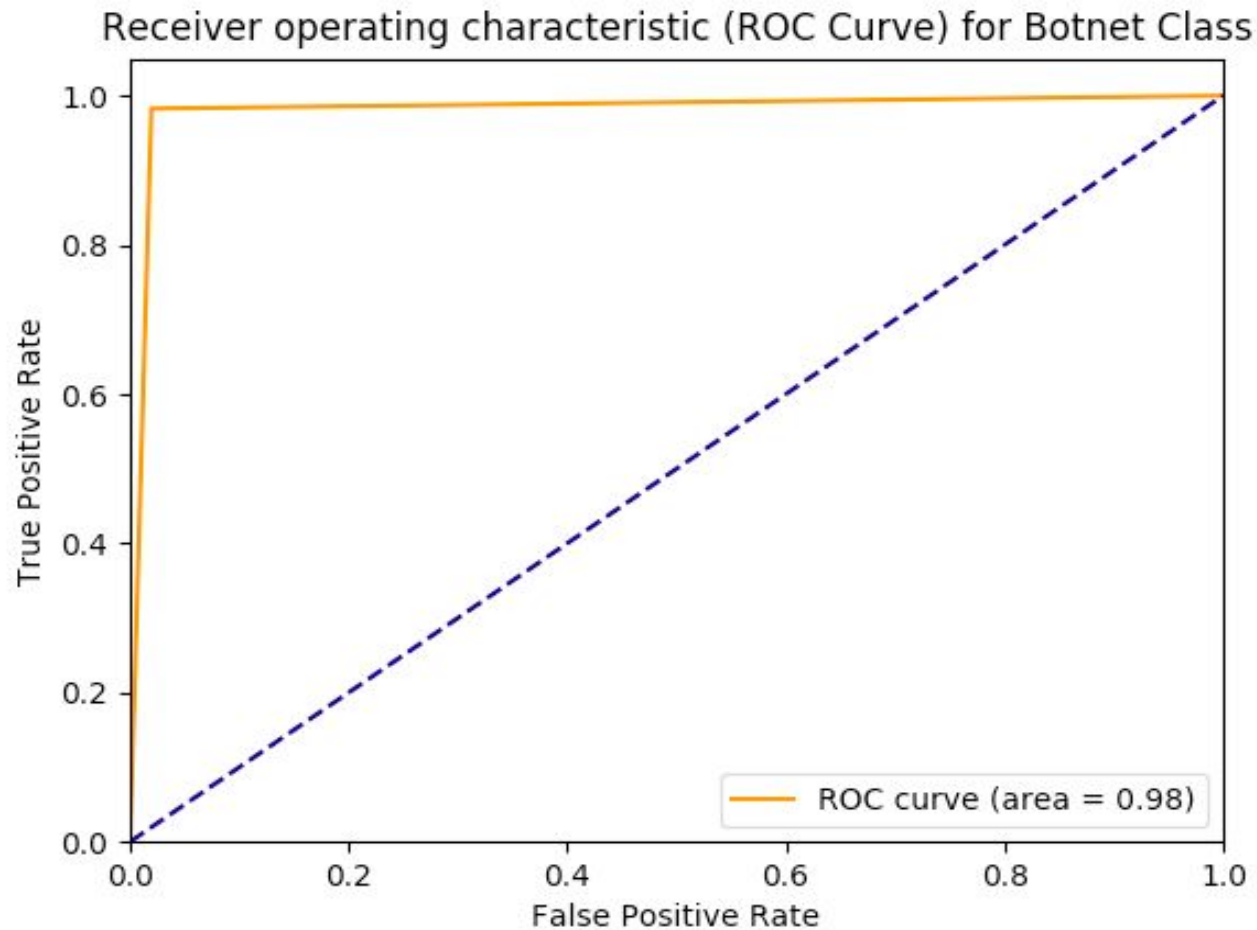
IMPLEMENTATION

- Predictive Analysis:
 - Decision Tree
 - Random Forest Classifier
- Descriptive Analysis:
 - Graphviz
 - Matplotlib

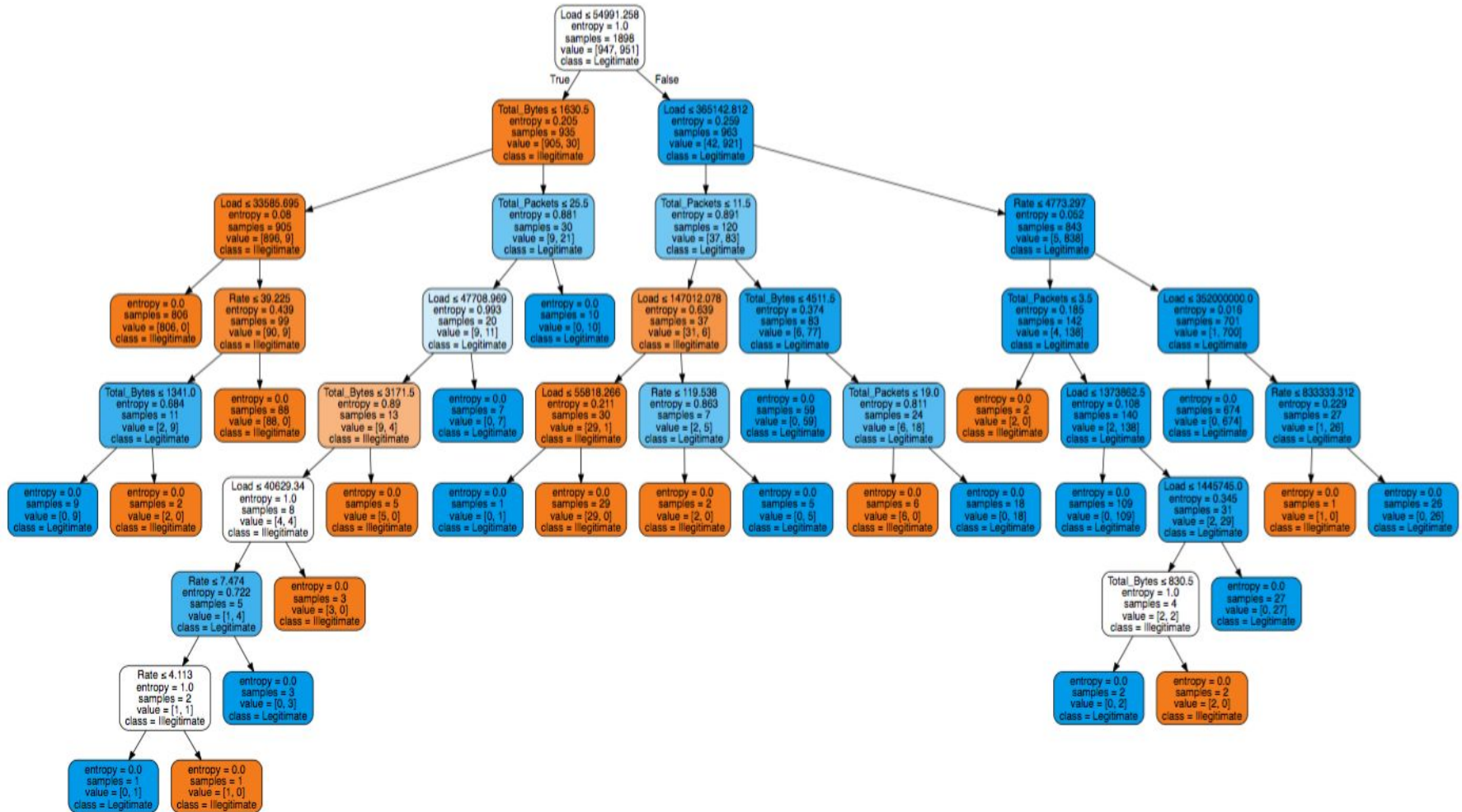
CLASSIFIERS USED

Classifiers	Accuracy (Dataset-1)	Accuracy (Dataset-2)
Decision Trees	98%	72%
LinearSVC	80%	NA
Logistic Regression	40%	NA
Random Forest Classifier	99%	76%

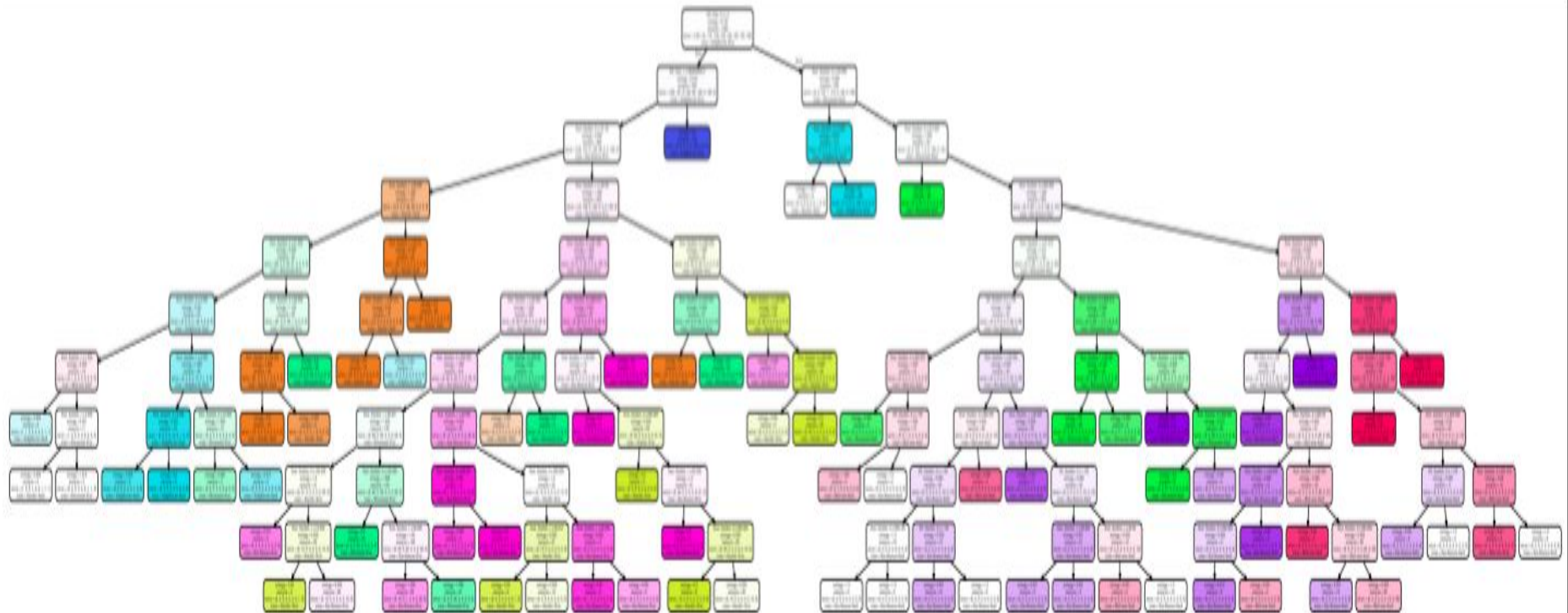
ROC CURVE



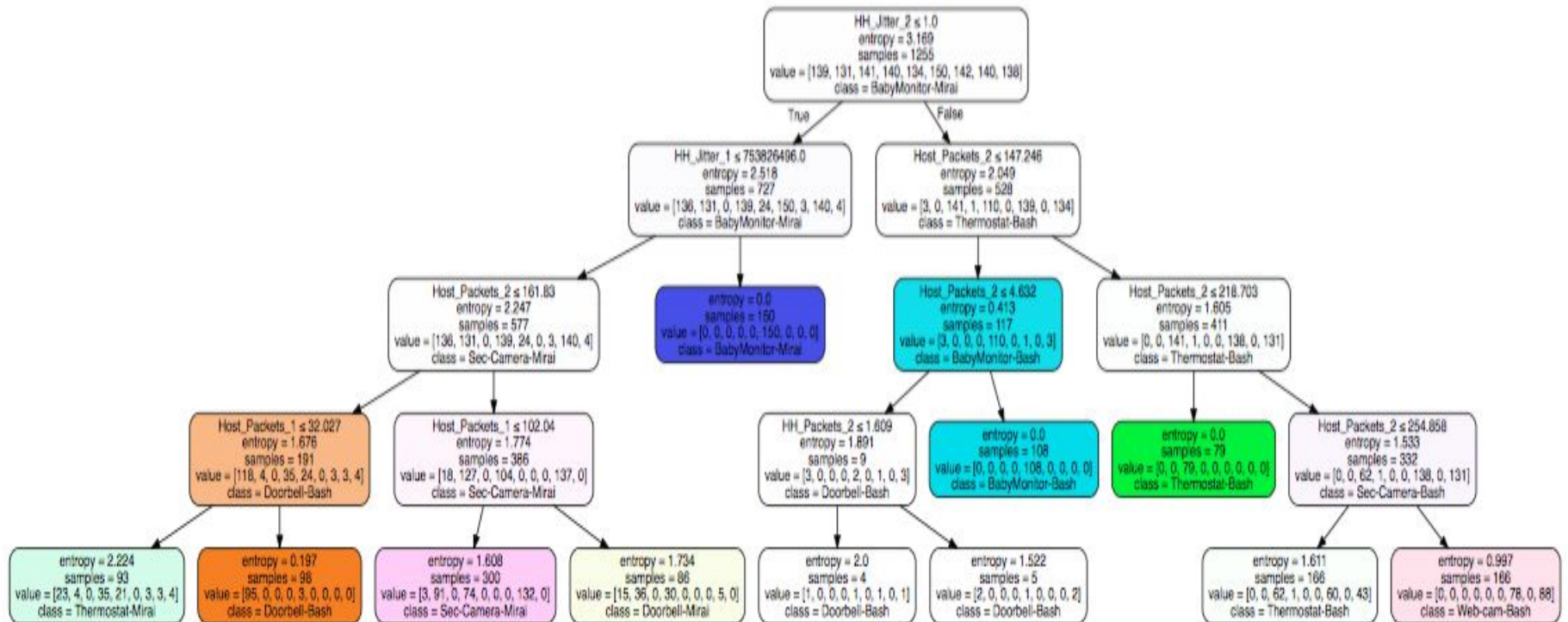
VISUALIZATIONS (Dataset-1)



VISUALIZATIONS (Dataset-2)



VISUALIZATIONS (Max Depth = 4)



WORK BREAKDOWN

Sprint-1: ETL of Zeus-Alexa dataset

Sprint-2: Train the Classifier

Analysis and Visualization

Sprint-3: ETL of Bashlite-Mirai dataset

Train the Classifier

Sprint-4: Analysis and Visualization

FUTURE WORK

- Study wireshark traffic (real-time analysis) to detect the malicious activity within a network
 - Run the decision rules in real-time to build additional firewall rules
 - Periodic logs of traffic data to report high-priority risks in the network
- Improve upon the accuracy of Random Forest Classifier

ROLES

- Data Scientist:
 - Extract and analyze the features
 - Train the model
 - Visualization
- Data Engineer:
 - Test the trained model
 - Cleaning the data

REFERENCES

[1] Meidan, Y., Bohadana, M., Mathov, Y., Mirsky, Y., Breitenbacher, D., Shabtai, A. and Elovici, Y. (2018). *N-BaloT: Network-based Detection of IoT Botnet Attacks Using Deep Autoencoders*. [online] Arxiv.org. Available at: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03409v1> [Accessed 2 Aug. 2018].

[2] Sans.org. (2018). [online] Available at: <https://www.sans.org/reading-room/whitepapers/detection/decision-tree-analysis-intrusion-detection-how-to-guide-33678> [Accessed 2 Aug. 2018].



THANK YOU!