Anomaly Detection (KDD CUP 99 network intrusion data)

Isolation Forest

In [1]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.style.use("ggplot")
%matplotlib inline
```

In [2]:

In [3]:

```
df = pd.read_csv("kddcup.data.corrected", sep=",", names=cols + ["label"], index_col
=None)
df = df[df["service"] == "http"]
df = df.drop("service", axis=1)
cols.remove("service")
```

In [4]:

```
df.head()
```

Out[4]:

| | duration | protocol_type | flag | src_bytes | dst_bytes | land | wrong_fragment | urgent | hot | nun |
|---|----------|---------------|------|-----------|-----------|------|----------------|--------|-----|-----|
| 0 | 0 | tcp | SF | 215 | 45076 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 1 | 0 | tcp | SF | 162 | 4528 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2 | 0 | tcp | SF | 236 | 1228 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 3 | 0 | tcp | SF | 233 | 2032 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 4 | 0 | tcp | SF | 239 | 486 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |

5 rows × 41 columns

→

In [5]:

```
# Encode the categorical columns
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

encs = dict()
data = df.copy() #.sample(frac=1)
for c in data.columns:
    if data[c].dtype == "object":
        encs[c] = LabelEncoder()
        data[c] = encs[c].fit_transform(data[c])
```

In [6]:

```
# Only to check that protocol_type was encoded. In the first moment it was "tcp", th
en "0"
df.protocol_type.value_counts()
```

Out[6]:

tcp 623091

Name: protocol_type, dtype: int64

In [7]:

```
data.protocol_type.value_counts()
```

Out[7]:

0 623091

Name: protocol_type, dtype: int64

```
In [8]:
```

```
# Split the data in train, validation and test data (Sklearn only split in two part
s)
# Test_size = 20%
# Validation_size = 37.5% * 80% = 30%
# Train = 50%

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

X = data.drop('label', axis=1)
y = data['label'].values
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_stat e=42)
X_train, X_valid, y_train, y_valid = train_test_split(X_train, y_train, test_size=0.375, random_state=42)
```

In [9]:

```
# Set up the isolation forest model
from sklearn.ensemble import IsolationForest
iForest = IsolationForest(n_estimators=100, max_samples=256, contamination=0.2, rand
om_state=2018)
```

In [10]:

```
# Fit the model
iForest.fit(X_train)
```

C:\Users\Ricardo\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\iforest.p
y:223: FutureWarning: behaviour="old" is deprecated and will be removed
in version 0.22. Please use behaviour="new", which makes the decision_fu
nction change to match other anomaly detection algorithm API.
 FutureWarning)

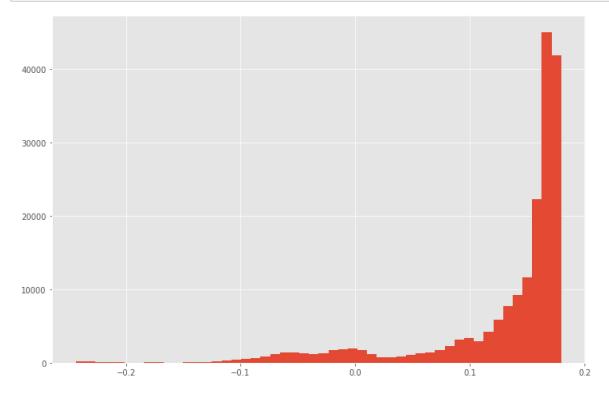
Out[10]:

In [11]:

```
scores = iForest.decision_function(X_valid)
```

In [12]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
plt.hist(scores, bins=50);
```



So we see, that there is a clear cluster under -0.2. We consider average path lengths shorter than -0.2 as anomalies.

In [13]:

```
from sklearn.metrics import roc_auc_score
print("AUC: {:.1%}".format(roc_auc_score((-0.2 < scores), y_valid == list(encs["labe
l"].classes_).index("normal."))))</pre>
```

AUC: 99.8%

Source:

```
https://www.depends-on-the-definition.com/detecting-network-attacks-with-isol
ation-forests/
https://cs.nju.edu.cn/zhouzh/zhouzh.files/publication/icdm08b.pdf
```