

# A Survey of Techniques for Internet Traffic Identification and Classification

Mingwei Wei, *Member, IEEE*

**Abstract**—The techniques for Internet traffic identification and classification are developed rapidly in recent years, as it widely used in network management, monitor, design, security and research. In the past decade, the traffic identification and classification techniques have been evolved along with development of Internet protocols and applications, and many approaches have been proposed to optimize these techniques. Nowadays, traffic measurement remains one of the hot areas in network research. This is mostly based on the ever increasing network bandwidth, the growth number of network users, the constantly sophisticated applications and the development of technique about confusing traffic identification and classification. In this paper, we present popular traffic identification and classification techniques, include port-based, payload-based, flow-based and host-based, then analyze each technique from challenge aspect and make some remarks and recommendations that contribute to optimize traffic measurement.

**Index Terms**—traffic identification, traffic classification, challenges, application detection, recommendations.

## I. INTRODUCTION

WITH the development of Internet technology and the advent of the era of mobile Internet, our life has been inseparable from the Internet nowadays. According to the 35th statistical report on development of Internet in China published by CNNIC [1], the Internet users of China have reached 6.49 hundred million by the end of 2014.

As shown in Fig. 1, the Internet population of China has been increasing rapidly in recent years, almost half of Chinese people are using Internet for work or daily life.



Fig. 1. Internet population of China

Mingwei Wei is with the Department of Computer Science and Technology, Beijing Institute of Technology, Beijing, 100081 China (phone: 152-0161-3264; e-mail: weimw0417@163.com.)

Manuscript received July 25, 2015;

As shown in Fig. 2, the Internet Penetration of China is higher and higher over the years, more and more people felt the charm of the Internet, and the Internet has penetrated into all walks of life of people.



Fig. 2. Internet population of China

Increasingly serious network security problems is in contrast with the rapid development of Internet technology. In the past few years, constantly exposures of network security event make the network security problem get more and more attention. If the security problem is not solved, especially in Internet Finance and Internet Payment, the further development and employment of Internet technology will be severely impeded.

Traffic is the carrier of the Internet. In large number of Internet traffic, a wide variety of malicious traffic is hidden. These malicious traffic carrying viruses, trojans and worms threats the security of Internet. It not only affects the network service provide's service quality, but also threatens the Internet user's privacy and data security, even the national security. So how to find malicious traffic and intercept them is the challenge of Internet security.

Traffic identification and classification is a technique that can detect applications the very traffic corresponded from mass of traffic. Internet traffic identification and classification systems are deployed in gateway normally, it monitors traffic flows though gateway and intercept malicious traffic to ensure smooth operation of network. Traffic identification and classification is basic of traffic control, this technique is widely used in network audit, content audit and intrusion detection, it plays a important role in increasing network management efficiency and guaranteeing network security.

The traditional traffic identification techniques concentrate on content of traffic packet, so it is only to the recognition of unencrypted traffic effectively. On this occasion, malicious users transfer illegal data with a safe data transmission protocol becomes possible. Therefore, to identify legal and illegal data from encrypted traffic and classify traffic according to its type and source becomes a new challenge in network and Internet security.

The techniques for Internet traffic identification and classification have been evolved along with development of Internet protocols and applications, and many techniques have been proposed, including port-based techniques [2], payload-based techniques [3], flow-based techniques [4], host-based techniques [5] and graph-based techniques. Some of them have been maturely and widely deployed in the current network, and some of them are still under researching. But all the existing techniques still have their critical limitations and issues. In addition, the existing techniques are facing more and more challenges as Internet protocols are becoming safer and applications are becoming more sophisticated. In this paper, we first present popular traffic identification and classification techniques, then do in-depth analysis for them, especially their issues and challenges, and address some recommendations that can improve performance of techniques for Internet traffic identification and classification at last.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section II explains port-based technique and analyzes its issues. Section III explains payload-based technique and presents its drawbacks. Section IV and Section V focus on flow-based and host-based techniques and dwell on their challenges. Then it is followed by section VI with the general challenges of traffic identification and classification. Section VII makes some final remarks on traffic analysis and provides some recommendations for solving the current issues. Finally, we conclude the paper in section VIII.

## II. ANALYSIS OF PORT-BASED TECHNIQUES

The port-based technique is used to identify application according to TCP/UDP port number on transport layer protocol. In the early stage of Internet, applications use specific port to set up communication. Most of them used well-known port numbers assigned by IANA (The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority). Table I shows the most popular well-known port number and its corresponding services and protocols.

TABLE I  
POPULAR WELL-KNOWN PORT NUMBERS

APPLICATION/SERVICE	PROTOCOL	PORT-NO
THUNDER	TCP/UDP	80,8000,8888
QQ	UDP	4000
SSH	TCP	22
FTP	TCP	20,21
WEB	TCP	80,443
TELNET	TCP	23
TOMCAT	TCP	8080

To classify these applications or services, the port-based techniques only need to check source port number of IP data packet. It finished tasks perfectly, as it assumes that most applications or services use well-known fixed TCP/UDP port number. However, with the popularity of port jump technique, the port-based techniques lost their effectiveness. The so called port jump technique refers to the applications use host port for communication without fixing port number or change port in the process of data transmission. For example, utorrent can choose the random non-hold port for data transmission automatically when it has just started, this approach makes port-based technique failure. Although port-based traffic identification and classification technique is easy to implement, it's also easy to circumvent. So it is rarely to use as a main traffic identification technique now, often as an auxiliary means of other traffic identification and classification technology.

## III. ANALYSIS OF PAYLOAD-BASED TECHNIQUES

In order to improve the low identification efficiency caused by the port jump technique, payload-based technique was proposed. Deep Packet Inspection (DPI) is one of typical approach in payload-based techniques, it compares data content and characteristics of rule set which is built in advance with feature matching algorithm, and set results of matching as the basis of identification. The item in characteristics of rule set includes type of data and feature string. Table II shows the popular payload characteristics of applications.

TABLE II  
PAYLOAD CHARACTERISTICS

PROTOCOL	PAYLOAD
HTTP	'GET' 'PUT' 'POST'
SSH	'SSH'
IRC	'USERHOST'
Kazza	'Z-Kazza'
BitTorrent	'\x13BitTorrent protocol'
QQ Voice	'SIP/user-agent: Tencent-VQ'
Thunder	'\x00\x00\x00\x16\x00\x00\x00\x6a\x01'
eMule	'\xe3,\xc5,\xd4,\xe4,\xe5,\xf1'

The precision and efficiency of DPI is decided by integrity of characteristics of rule set and feature matching algorithm, as shown in Fig. 3. The feature matching algorithm includes one-mode and multi-mode. One-mode refers to one scan can only match one feature string, such as Knuth-Morris-Pratt algorithm [6] and Boyer-Moore algorithm [7]. Multi-mode refers to one scan can match a group of feature strings, such as Aho-Corasick algorithm [8], Commentz-Walter algorithm [9] and Aho-Corasick Boyer-Moore algorithm [10].

Although the payload-based technique can solve the issue of random port, they cannot deal with the encryption protocols, because the signatures of these types of protocols can hardly be found. Generally, the main challenges resulting in issues are the encryption protocols, we list issues as follows.



Fig. 3. Principle of Feature Matching Algorithm

### A. Fail in Encryption Protocol

The encryption protocols get more and more attention in current Internet, as people have kept a watchful eye on the individual privacy. More and more applications start to use the encryption protocols (e.g. SSL/TLS) for communication, such as Skype, Alipay, Evernote and Zhihu. The signatures of packet payload can hardly be found as the specifications of these proprietary protocols remain private. Therefore, the payload-based techniques lose their effectiveness when identifying and classifying such kinds of applications employing SSL/TLS protocols.

### B. Low Efficiency

With the development of Internet bandwidth, the era of Terabit bandwidth has arrived. Nowadays, the traffic identification and classification systems usually have to handle Gigabits or Terabits of data per second, which is a critical challenge task for payload-based techniques. Due to payload-based techniques have to compare every packet content with characteristics of rule set until the protocol of the flow is determined, it needs higher processing capability to handle packets in high speed network.

Furthermore, as more and more new protocols appear, the size of characteristics of rule set becomes larger and larger, so the payload-based techniques have to compare more signatures or regular expressions, the processing efficiency of payload-based techniques will drop rapidly.

## IV. ANALYSIS OF FLOW-BASED TECHNIQUES

As the protocols and applications are continuing to evolve, port-based and payload-based techniques lose their effectiveness to the new coming protocols, the flow-based techniques are proposed under this circumstances.

Just as its name implies, the flow-based technique is built on flows formed by a series of data packets. It works by seeking and recording general law from data flow in a period of time. For example, through the observation, we found most of P2P applications are using TCP protocol and UDP protocol at the same time. Besides, it transmits control information by UDP and file content by TCP. We use this law as the basis to identify the P2P application. Different from the two techniques mentioned in section II and section III, the flow-based technique only analyzes the data flow and it's indifferent to the content of packet. Therefore, the flow-based

technique is suitable for common Internet traffic identification and classification as well as encrypted traffic.

Most flow-based techniques use Machine Learning techniques as their identification or classification algorithms, such as Bayesian methods [11] and SVM Support Vector Machine [12]. Most flow-based techniques contain two main stages: training stage and classifying stage, as shown in Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 respectively. At the training stage, the flow-based techniques use features extracted from the training data set to train identification and classification model.

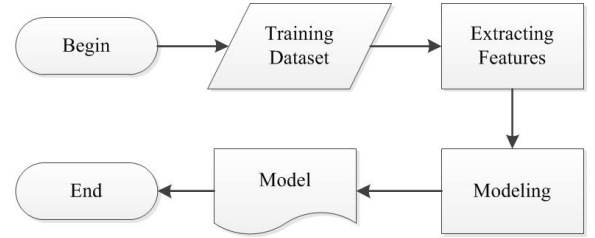


Fig. 4. Process of Training Stage in Flow-based Techniques

At the identification and classification stage, the flow-based techniques capture packets at first, then divide and refactor these packets to form flow. After that, extracting features to matching models obtained from training stage to determine the type of protocols and applications. In this way, it completes the traffic identification and classification task.

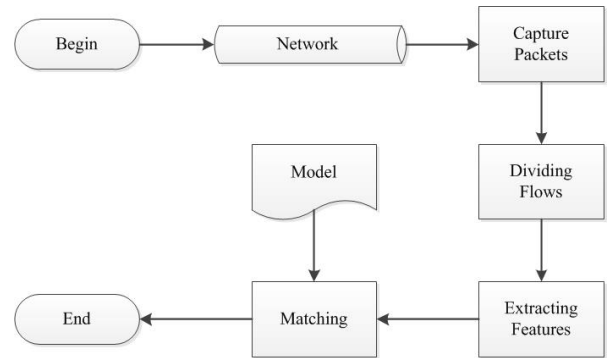


Fig. 5. Process of Identification or Classification

## V. ANALYSIS OF HOST-BASED TECHNIQUES

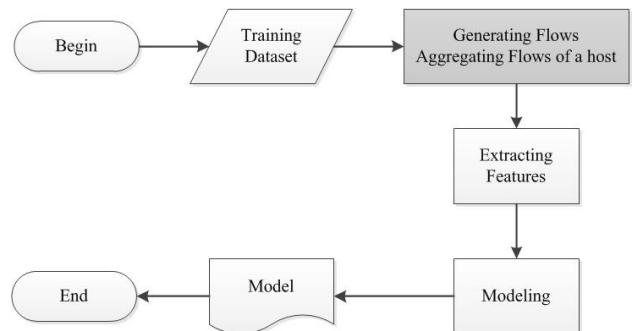


Fig. 6. Process of Training Stage in Host-based Techniques

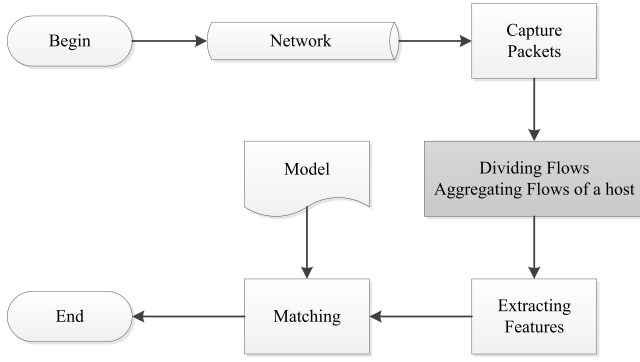


Fig. 7. Process of Training Stage in Host-based Techniques

More specifically, in 2014 Maciej proposed stochastic fingerprints for application traffic flows conveyed in Secure Socket Layer/Transport Layer Security (SSL/TLS) sessions [13]. The fingerprints are based on first-order homogeneous Markov chains for which it identifies the parameters from observed training application traces. As the fingerprint parameters of chosen applications considerably differ, the method results in a very good accuracy of application discrimination and provides a possibility of detecting abnormal SSL/TLS sessions.

We consider discrete-time random variable  $X_t$  for any  $t = t_0, t_1, \dots, t_n \in T$ . It takes values  $i_t \in \{1, \dots, s\}$ , where it is either an SSL/TLS message type (e.g. 22:2) or a sequence of the SSL/TLS message types transmitted in a single TCP segment (e.g. 22:11,22:14).

We assume that  $X_t$  is a first-order Markov chain [14]:

$$P(X_t = i_t | X_{t-1} = i_{t-1}, X_{t-2} = i_{t-2}, \dots, X_1 = i_1) = P(X_t = i_t | X_{t-1} = i_{t-1}). \quad (1)$$

We further assume that the Markov chain is homogeneous, i.e. a state transition from time  $t-1$  to time  $t$  is time-invariant:

$$P(X_t = i_t | X_{t-1} = i_{t-1}) = P(X_t = j | X_{t-1} = i) = p_{i-j}, \quad (2)$$

with the transition matrix [14]:

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{1-1} & p_{1-2} & \cdots & p_{1-s} \\ p_{2-1} & p_{2-2} & \cdots & p_{2-s} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ p_{s-1} & p_{s-2} & \cdots & p_{s-s} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

where:  $\sum$

#### A. Subsection Heading Here

Subsection text here.

1) Subsubsection Heading Here: Subsubsection text here.

## VI. CONCLUSION

The conclusion goes here.

## APPENDIX A PROOF OF THE FIRST ZONKLAR EQUATION

Appendix one text goes here.

## APPENDIX B Appendix two text goes here.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT The authors would like to thank...

## REFERENCES

- [1] CNNIC: Statistics Report of Development of China Internet Network. (Jan 2015). [Online]. Available: <http://www.cnnic.cn/hlwfyj/hlwzxbg/201502/P020150203551802054676.pdf>
- [2] J. McPherson, K.-L. Ma, P. Krystosk, T. Bartoletti, and M. Christensen, "Portvis: a tool for port-based detection of security events," in *Proceedings of the 2004 ACM workshop on Visualization and data mining for computer security*, pp. 73–81, ACM, 2004.
- [3] K. Wang and S. J. Stolfo, "Anomalous payload-based network intrusion detection," in *Recent Advances in Intrusion Detection*, pp. 203–222, Springer, 2004.
- [4] A.-S. Kim, H.-J. Kong, S.-C. Hong, S.-H. Chung, and J. W. Hong, "A flow-based method for abnormal network traffic detection," in *Network operations and management symposium, 2004. NOMS 2004. IEEE/IFIP*, vol. 1, pp. 599–612, IEEE, 2004.
- [5] T. Karagiannis, K. Papagiannaki, and M. Faloutsos, "Blink: multilevel traffic classification in the dark," in *ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review*, vol. 35, pp. 229–240, ACM, 2005.
- [6] D. E. Knuth, J. H. Morris, Jr, and V. R. Pratt, "Fast pattern matching in strings," *SIAM journal on computing*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 323–350, 1977.
- [7] R. S. Boyer and J. S. Moore, "A fast string searching algorithm," *Communications of the ACM*, vol. 20, no. 10, pp. 762–772, 1977.
- [8] A. V. Aho and M. J. Corasick, "Efficient string matching: an aid to bibliographic search," *Communications of the ACM*, vol. 18, no. 6, pp. 333–340, 1975.
- [9] B. Commentz-Walter, *A string matching algorithm fast on the average*. Springer, 1979.
- [10] C. J. Coit, S. Staniford, and J. McAlerney, "Towards faster string matching for intrusion detection or exceeding the speed of snort," in *DARPA Information Survivability Conference & Exposition II, 2001. DISCEX'01. Proceedings*, vol. 1, pp. 367–373, IEEE, 2001.
- [11] T. Auld, A. W. Moore, and S. F. Gull, "Bayesian neural networks for internet traffic classification," *Neural Networks, IEEE Transactions on*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 223–239, 2007.
- [12] B. Yang, G. Hou, L. Ruan, Y. Xue, and J. Li, "Smiler: towards practical online traffic classification," in *Proceedings of the 2011 ACM/IEEE Seventh Symposium on Architectures for Networking and Communications Systems*, pp. 178–188, IEEE Computer Society, 2011.
- [13] M. Korczynski and A. Duda, "Markov chain fingerprinting to classify encrypted traffic," in *INFOCOM, 2014 Proceedings IEEE*, pp. 781–789, IEEE, 2014.
- [14] M. Campbell, "Hidden markov and other models for discrete-valued time series," *Biometrics*, vol. 54, no. 1, p. 394, 1998.



**Mingwei Wei**, is the corresponding author of this paper. He is working on master's degree in Network and Information Security Lab in school of computing in Beijing Institute of Technology. His tutor are Mingzhong Wang and Liehuang Zhu. His research interests include network security, business process management and traffic analysis.