

# Rethinking Encrypted Traffic Classification: A Multi-Attribute Associated Fingerprint Approach

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The 27th IEEE International Conference on Network Protocols  
Chicago, Illinois, USA, October 7-10, 2019

# What is Encrypted Traffic Classification?



- Most mobile applications adopt SSL/TLS to ensure their communication security
- Classify mixed mobile encrypted traffic into applications
- Provide fundamental support to application QoS and application-level firewall
- The existing approaches lack a balance between accuracy and computational complexity

# Key Insight -- Domain Name

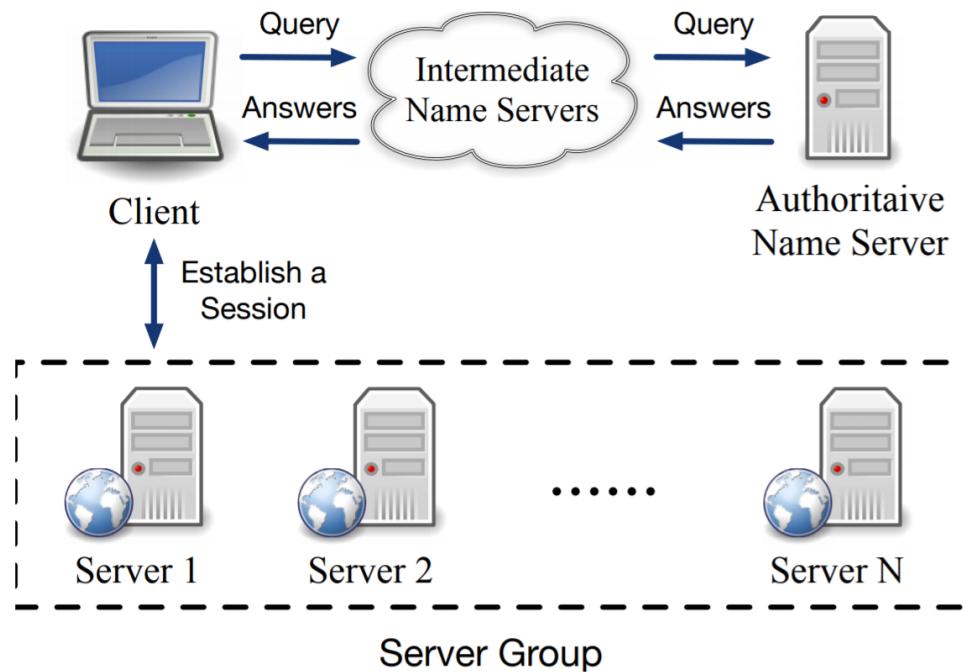
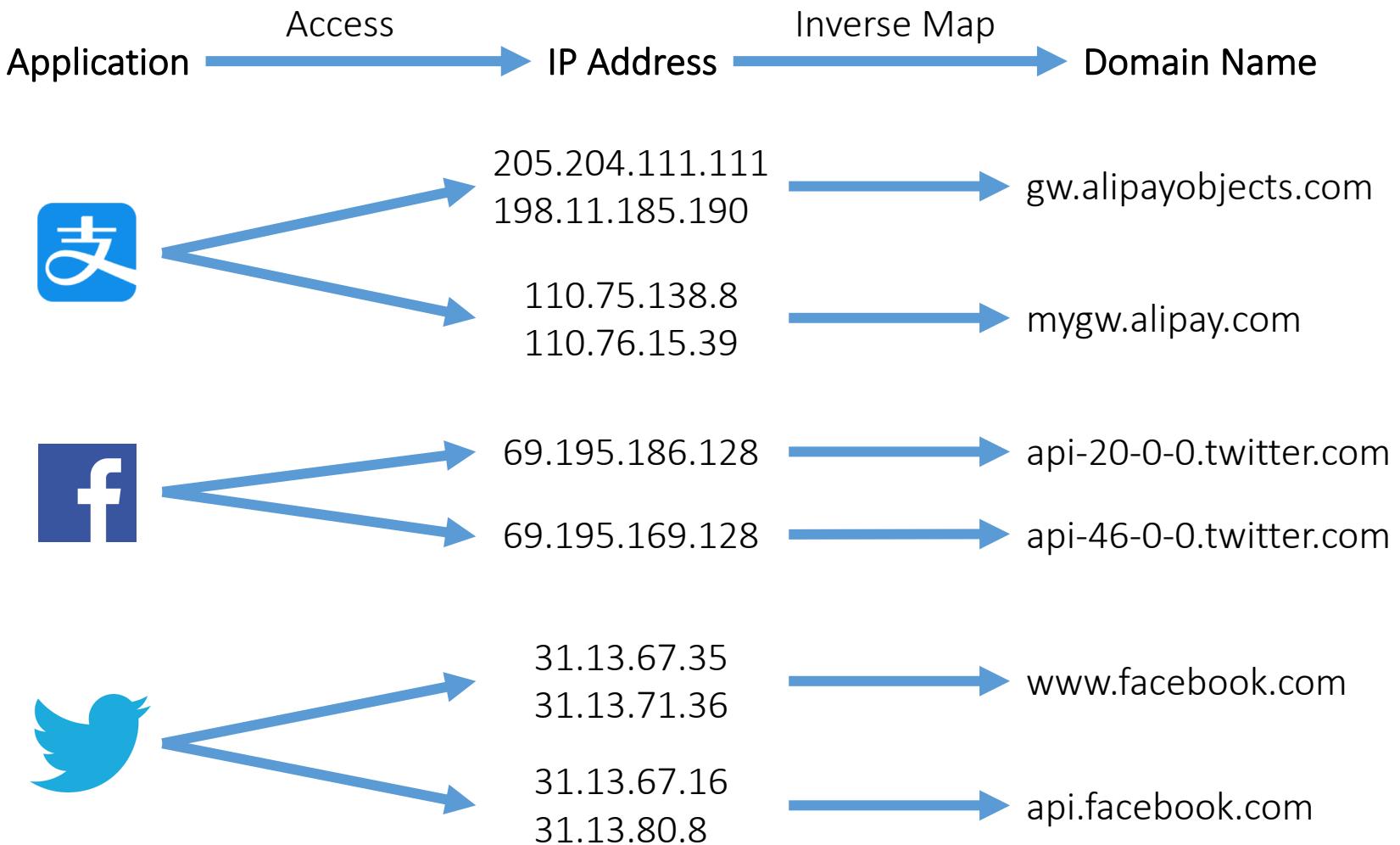


Fig. 2. The Topology of DNS-based Load Balancing

- The DNS-based load balancing topology is popularly employed by applications
- The topology balances the workload distribution of the application servers
- The Domain name is a unified entrance of the application servers.

# Key Insight -- Domain Name (Example)



# Key Insight -- Certificate

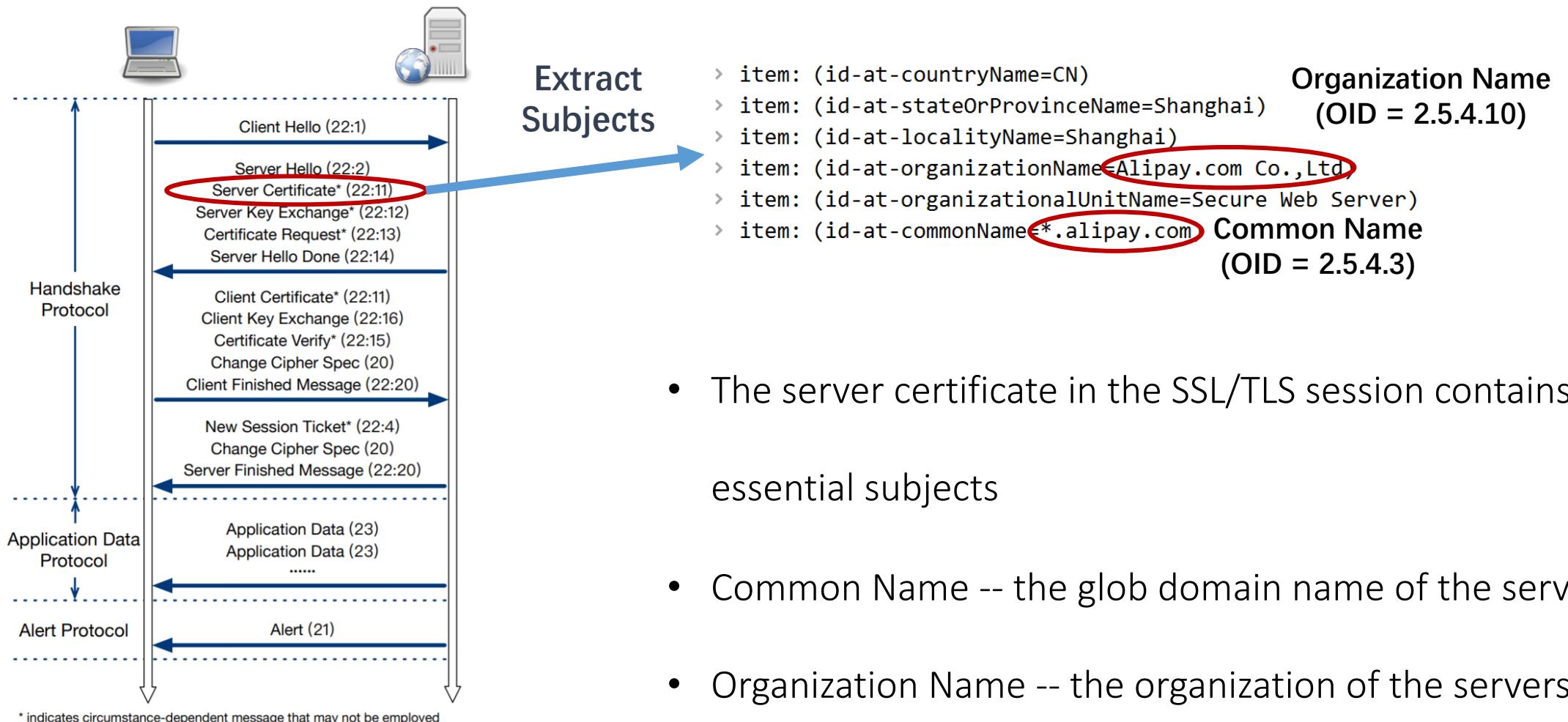


Fig. 1. An Example of the SSL/TLS Protocol Communication Session

# Key Insight – Certificate (Example)



Extract  
Subjects

item: (id-at-organizationName=Alipay.com Co.,Ltd)

item: (id-at-commonName=\*.alipay.com)

item: (id-at-commonName=entphz.alipay.com)

item: (id-at-commonName=\*.alipayobjects.com)



Extract  
Subjects

item: (id-at-organizationName=Facebook, Inc.)

item: (id-at-commonName=\*.facebook.com)



Extract  
Subjects

item: (id-at-organizationName=Twitter, Inc.)

item: (id-at-commonName=twitter.com)

item: (id-at-commonName=mobile.twitter.com)

item: (id-at-commonName=api.twitter.com)

# Multi-Attribute Associated Fingerprint

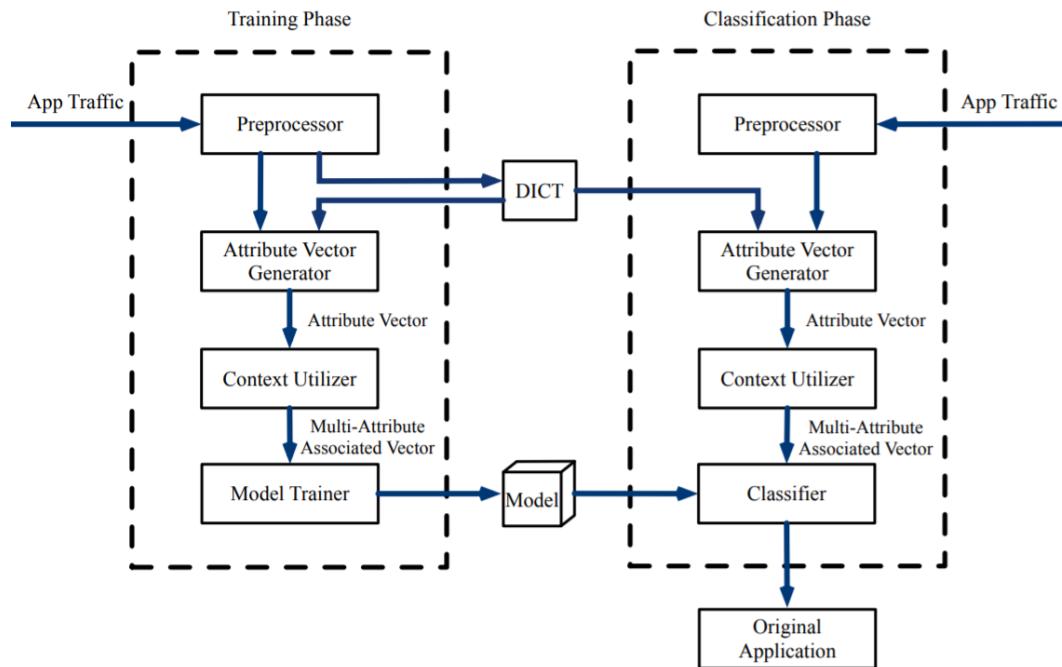
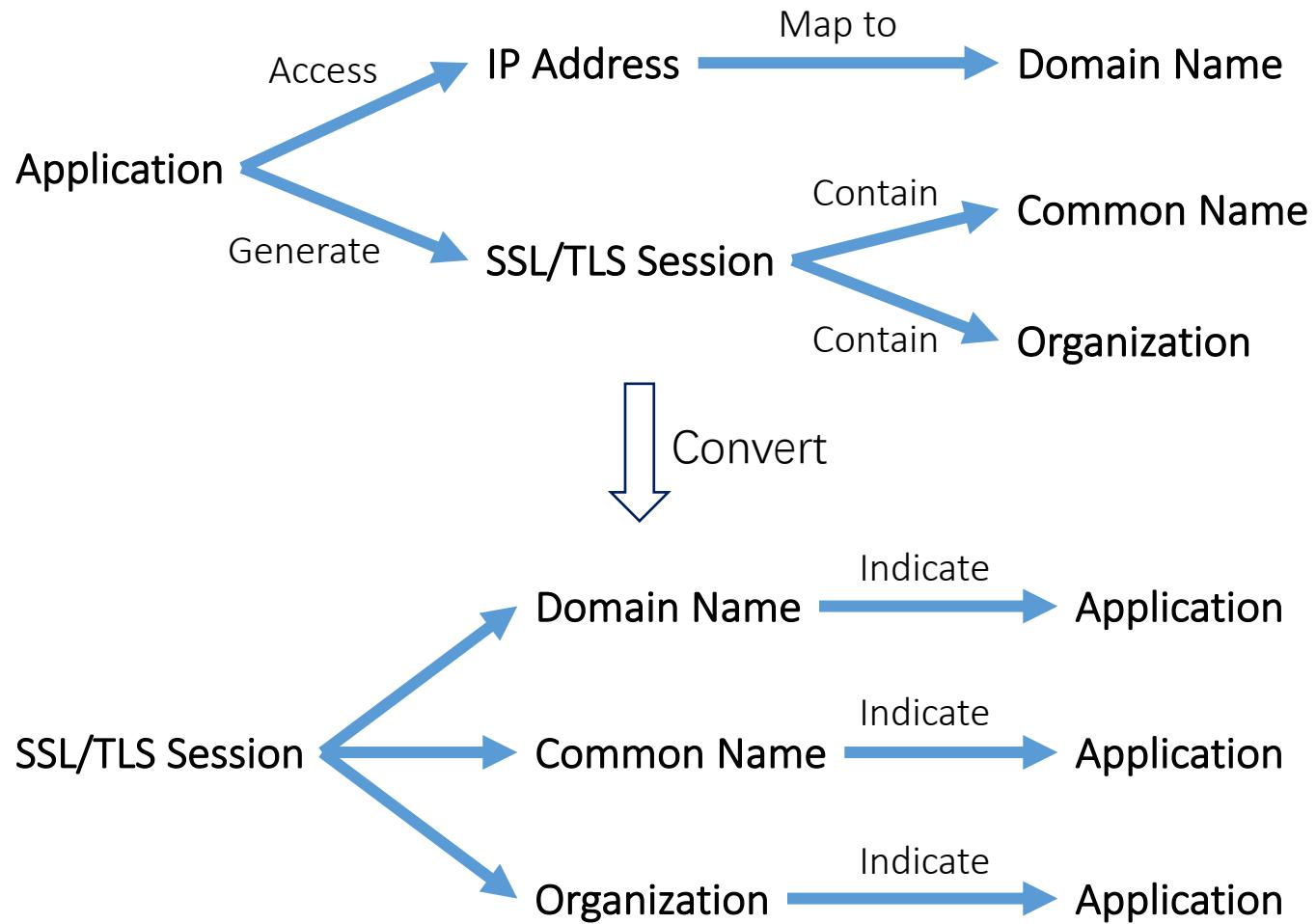


Fig. 3. The System Structure of MAAF

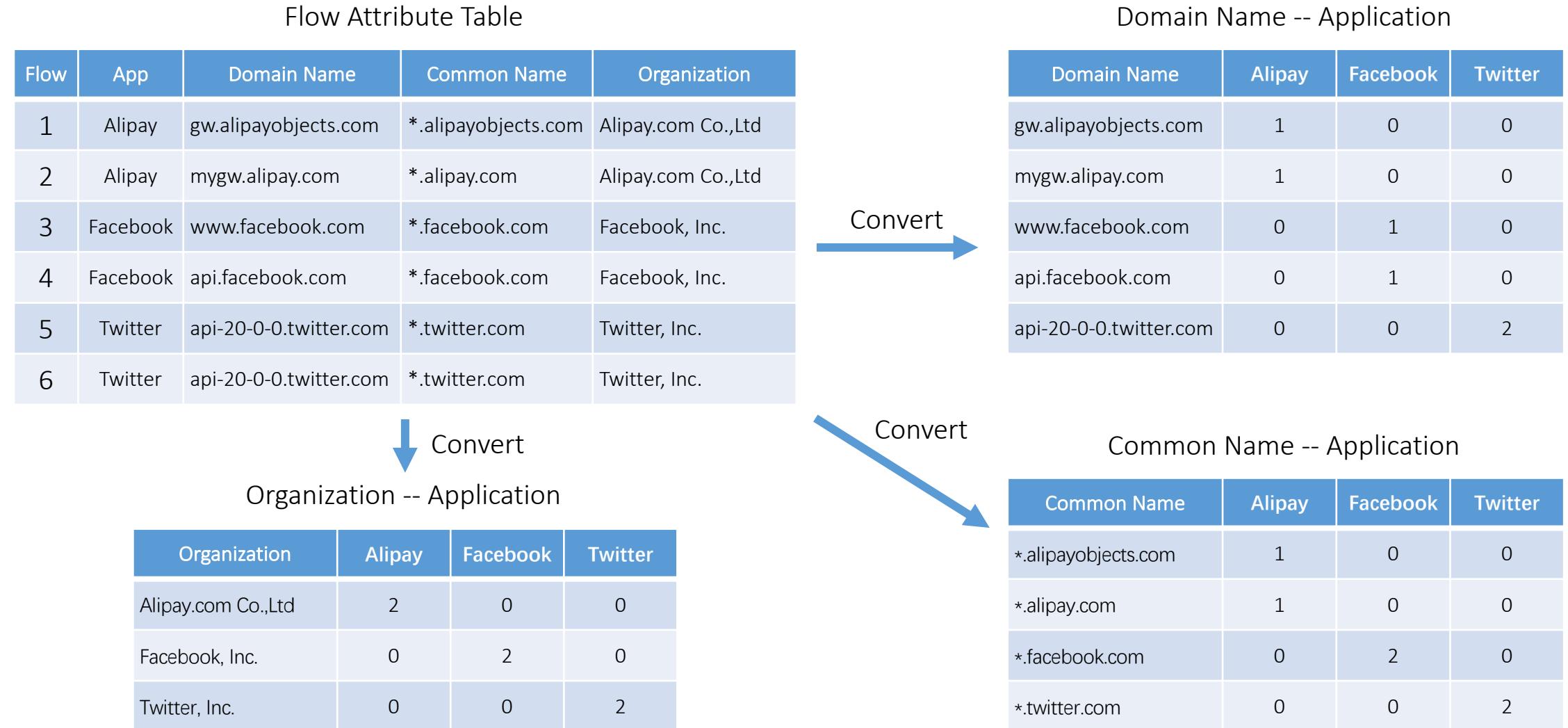
- Two Phases -- training and classification
- Preprocessor -- extract attributes
- Attribute Vector Generator -- convert flows into computable vectors
- Context Utilizer -- extend contextual information
- Classifier -- classify vectors into applications

# MAAF -- Preprocessor



- The amount of the correlated traffic indicates the correlation between the attribute and the applications

# MAAF – Preprocess (Example)



# MAAF -- Attribute Vector Generator

Domain Name -- Application

Domain Name	Alipay	Facebook	Twitter
gw.alipayobjects.com	1	0	0
mygw.alipay.com	1	0	0
www.facebook.com	0	1	0
api.facebook.com	0	1	0
api-20-0-0.twitter.com	0	0	2

Common Name -- Application

Common Name	Alipay	Facebook	Twitter
*.alipayobjects.com	1	0	0
*.alipay.com	1	0	0
*.facebook.com	0	2	0
*.twitter.com	0	0	2

Organization -- Application

Organization	Alipay	Facebook	Twitter
Alipay.com Co.,Ltd	2	0	0
Facebook, Inc.	0	2	0
Twitter, Inc.	0	0	2

Flow Example

Domain Name	gw.alipayobjects.com
Common Name	*.alipayobjects.com
Organization	Alipay.com Co.,Ltd
Application Data Length	48, 64, 39

Attribute Vector = [ 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 48, 64, 39 ]

# MAAF -- Context Utilizer

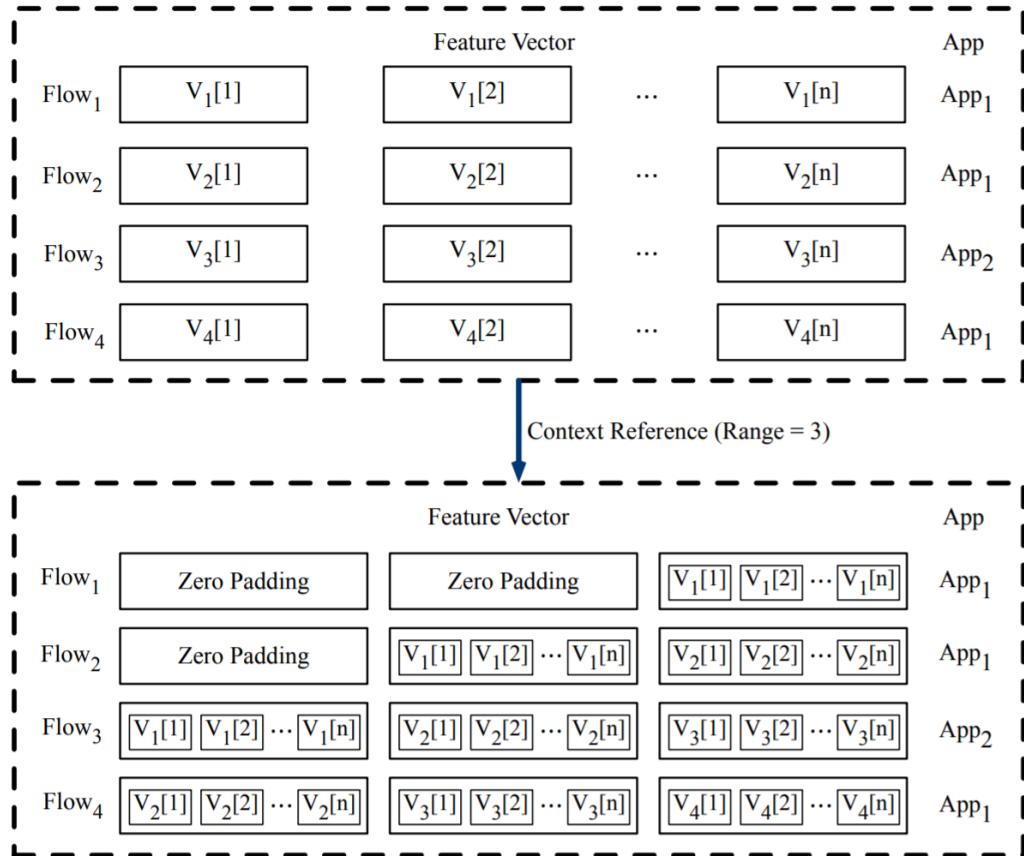


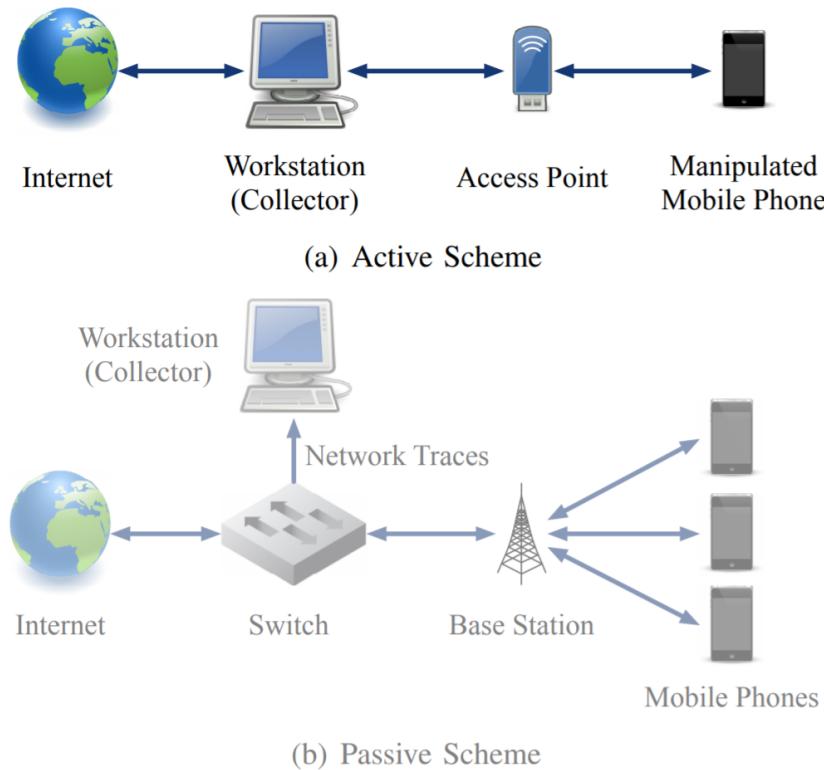
Fig. 4. The Process of Contextual Flow Utilization

- Extend contextual information
- Attribute may be lacking
- Applications' flows cluster in the timeline

# MAAF -- Classifier

- Supervised classifier
- C4.5
- Random Forest
- XGBoost

# Dataset Collection



## Active Scheme

- The phone is linked to the workstation via an access point
- The phone runs an application
- The workstation records the traces

Fig. 5. Mobile Application Traceset Collection Schemes.

# Dataset Collection

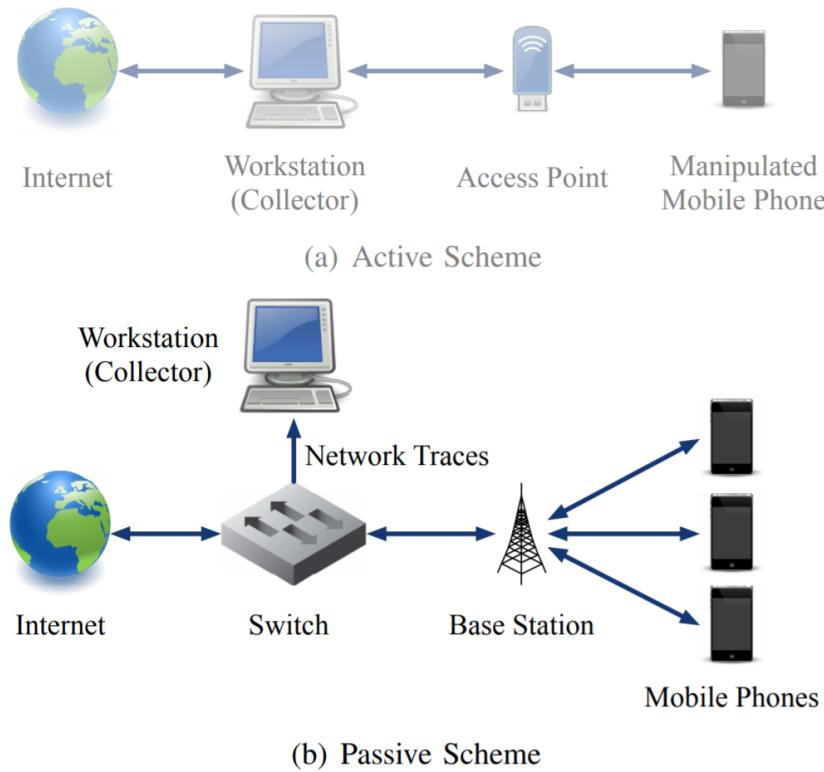


Fig. 5. Mobile Application Traceset Collection Schemes.

## Passive Scheme

- The workstation collects unlabeled traces through the port mirroring switch
- Label these unlabeled trace by matching application-related domain names

# Dataset Introduction



16 Mainstream Applications

- Adopt active collection scheme
- Refer the application list in [1]
- Add three applications to study the classification of the applications from the same developer

[1] M. Shen, M. Wei, L. Zhu, and M. Wang, "Classification of encrypted traffic with second-order markov chains and application attribute bigrams," IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security, vol. 12, no. 8, pp. 1830–1843, 2017.

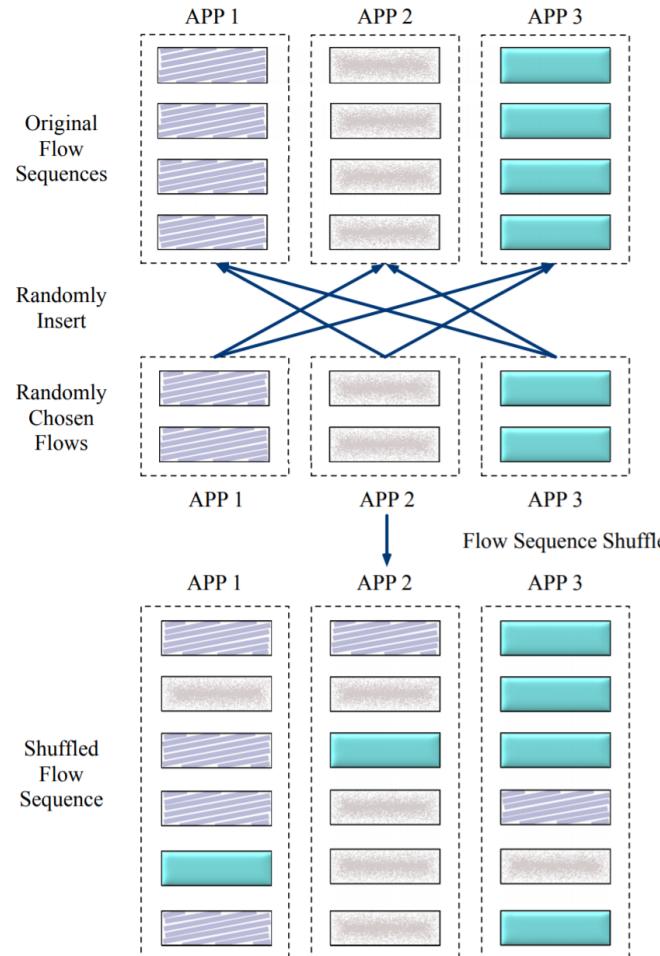
# Dataset Introduction

TABLE II  
THE STATISTIC OF 16 APPLICATION TRACESSETS

Developer	Application	Manually Collected Traceset				
		Flows	Packets	Domain	Cert	Both <sup>1</sup>
Alibaba	Alipay	5201	315234	16.4%	96.3%	97.3%
	Taobao <sup>2</sup>	3231	291348	93.9%	96.8%	99.4%
	AMap <sup>2</sup>	3624	114513	91.7%	98.8%	99.4%
Baidu	Baidu Search	4732	181971	52.5%	90.3%	94.3%
	Baidu Map <sup>2</sup>	5544	215920	40.0%	89.2%	93.8%
Facebook	Facebook	4148	526289	46.3%	82.2%	87.4%
	Instagram	4379	343809	27.0%	5.8%	31.8%
Twitter	Twitter	4463	167166	45.6%	89.7%	93.9%
Sina	Weibo	3817	127057	95.4%	95.2%	99.6%
Airbnb	Airbnb	5843	875837	76.0%	67.7%	82.2%
Linkedin	Linkedin	4203	160614	91.4%	91.8%	98.5%
Evernote	Evernote	7504	202557	98.4%	48.1%	98.5%
Blued	Blued	4833	478467	73.4%	55.6%	73.8%
Ele	Ele	6740	99193	98.9%	98.5%	99.9%
Github	Github	4431	151355	98.6%	96.4%	98.8%
Yirendai	Yirendai	4585	61356	98.1%	97.5%	99.2%
Total		77278	4312686	71.7%	79.9%	90.7%

- About 72% flows start from a domain name
- About 80% flows contain a certificate
- About 10% flows are not related with any domain name and certificate

# Evaluation Preliminary

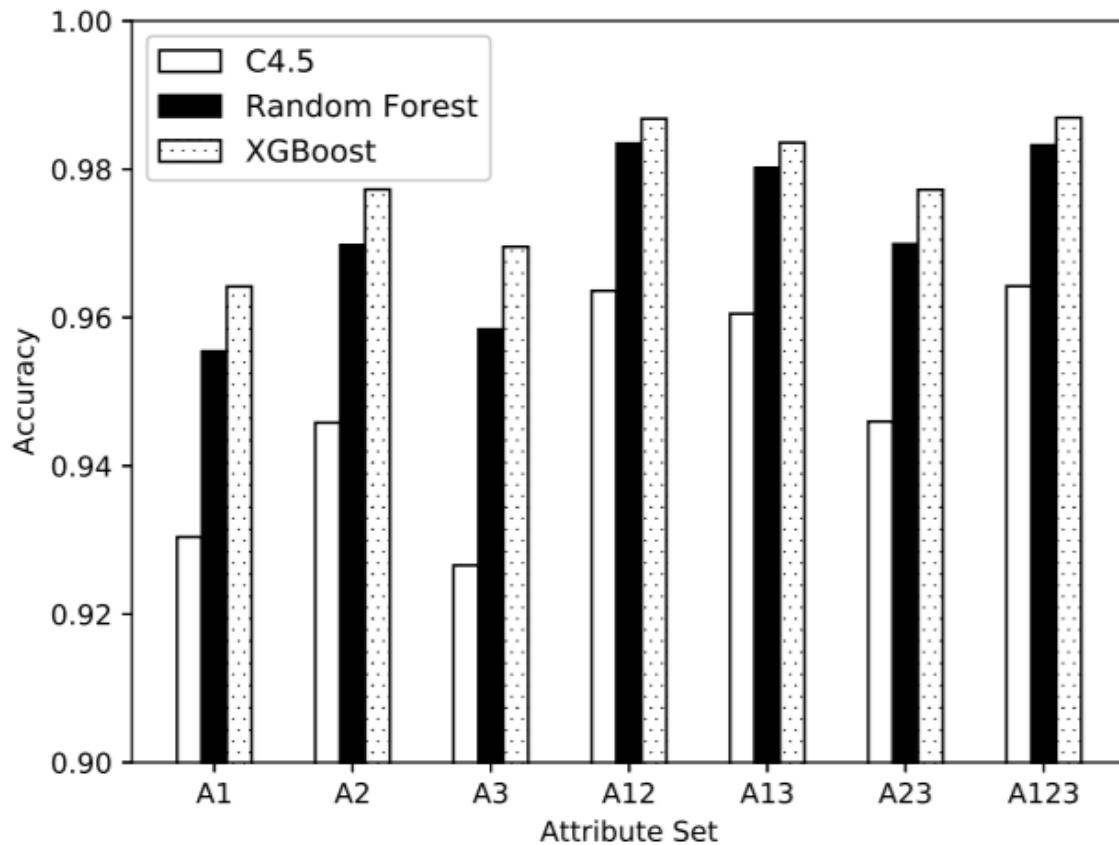


## Flow Sequence Shuffle

- Simulate contextual flows
- Select part of the trace for random insertion

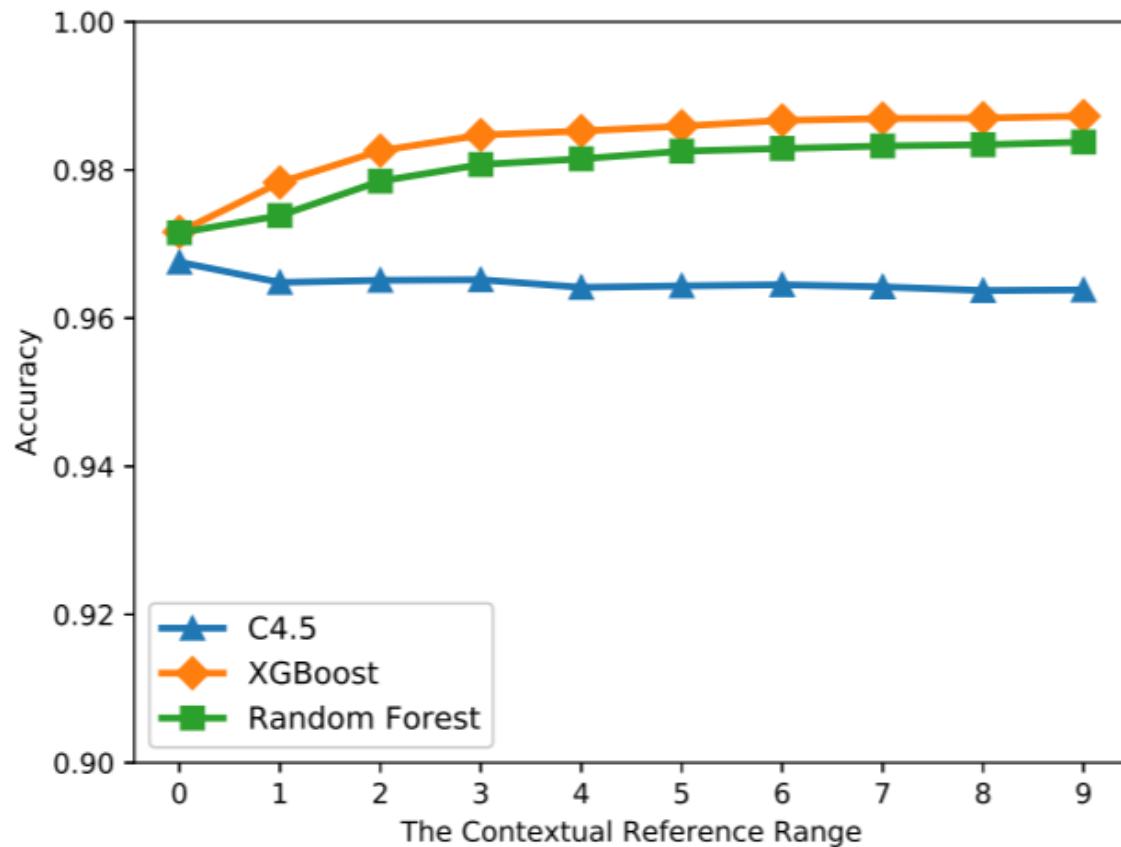
Fig. 9. The Process of Flow Sequence Shuffle

# Evaluation of MAAF



- Classification accuracy under different attribute sets
  - A1 – Domain Name
  - A2 – Common Name
  - A3 – Organization

# Evaluation of MAAF



- Classification accuracy under different contextual reference ranges

# Compared with Other Approaches

TABLE IV  
EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OF DIFFERENT APPROACHES

Application	SOB		MaMPF		FS-Net		MAAF	
	Prec.	Rec.	Prec.	Rec.	Prec.	Rec.	Prec.	Rec.
Alipay	0.7196	0.8062	0.8209	0.9449	0.9707	0.9650	<b>0.9859</b>	<b>0.9915</b>
Taobao	0.5221	0.6078	0.4739	0.8183	0.8727	0.8718	<b>0.9671</b>	<b>0.9696</b>
Amap	0.6910	0.7374	0.9321	0.9040	0.9502	0.9484	<b>0.9830</b>	<b>0.9767</b>
Baidu Search	0.6502	0.4556	0.8205	0.5515	0.8797	0.8809	<b>0.9742</b>	<b>0.9441</b>
Baidu Map	0.6505	0.7278	0.8427	0.6010	0.9006	0.9151	<b>0.9517</b>	<b>0.9817</b>
Facebook	0.8319	0.7992	0.8571	0.8205	0.9706	0.9623	<b>0.9891</b>	<b>0.9891</b>
Instagram	0.9127	0.8445	0.9272	0.8825	0.9819	0.9737	<b>0.9922</b>	<b>0.9888</b>
Twitter	0.8728	0.9159	0.9703	0.9005	0.9792	0.9729	<b>0.9903</b>	<b>0.9900</b>
Weibo	0.7807	0.8598	0.7565	0.9020	0.9532	0.9459	<b>0.9959</b>	<b>0.9907</b>
Airbnb	0.7115	0.5883	0.6598	0.9420	0.9536	0.9646	<b>0.9816</b>	<b>0.9905</b>
Linkedin	0.6423	0.7575	0.9719	0.7144	0.9648	0.9691	<b>0.9973</b>	<b>0.9970</b>
Evernote	0.9124	0.8722	0.9486	0.9782	0.9750	<b>0.9971</b>	<b>0.9974</b>	0.9970
Blued	0.7402	0.8883	0.8508	0.9415	0.9852	0.9645	<b>0.9938</b>	<b>0.9910</b>
Ele	0.9386	0.8298	0.9569	0.8789	0.9753	0.9606	<b>0.9951</b>	<b>0.9897</b>
Github	0.7801	0.7925	0.9782	0.7972	0.9871	0.9832	<b>0.9962</b>	<b>0.9964</b>
Yirendai	0.7464	0.5949	0.9780	0.8043	0.9683	0.9767	<b>0.9958</b>	<b>0.9954</b>
<b>Acc/F1</b>	0.7601	0.7519	0.8422	0.8370	0.9561	0.9537	<b>0.9869</b>	<b>0.9864</b>

- Accuracy – 98.69%
- F1 Score – 98.64%
- Outperforms state-of-the-art approaches

- For more details, please contact [chenyige@iie.ac.cn](mailto:chenyige@iie.ac.cn)  
or visit <https://ychen.info>
- Questions & Answers