

Unsupervised Network Anomaly Detection with Sub-Space Clustering

Pedro CASAS

AIT - Austrian Institute of Technology
Vienna, Austria

Artificial Intelligence for Data Communication Networks

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Unsupervised NIDS based on Clustering Analysis

We propose a NIDS based on clustering analysis and outliers detection.

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Anomaly detection: detect what DIFFERS from WHAT I KNOW

- (+) it can detect new attacks out-of a baseline profile.
- (-) requires some kind of training for profiling.
- (-) robust and adaptive models are difficult to conceive, specially in an evolving context.

Unsupervised Detection of Network Attacks

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- no need for traffic modeling or profiling.
- can detect unknown attacks.
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Clustering for Unsupervised Detection is CHALLENGING

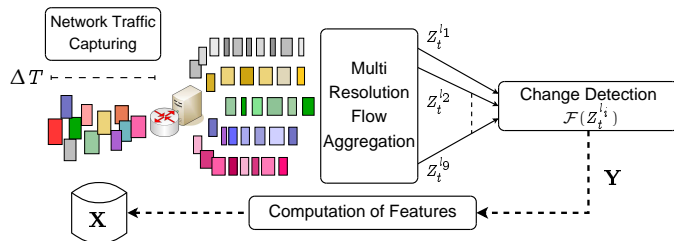
- lack of robustness: general clustering algorithms are sensitive to initialization, specification of number of clusters, etc.
- difficult to cluster high-dimensional data: structure-masking by irrelevant features, sparse spaces (“the curse of dimensionality”).

UNADA: Unsupervised Detection of Network Attacks

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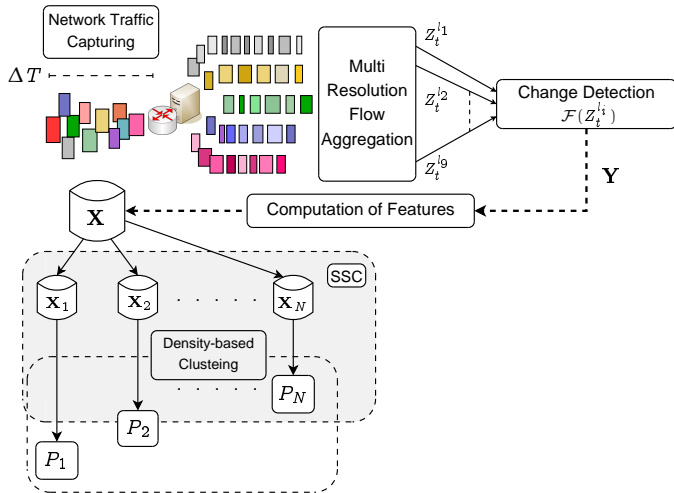
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(1) Multi-resolution change-detection & features computation.

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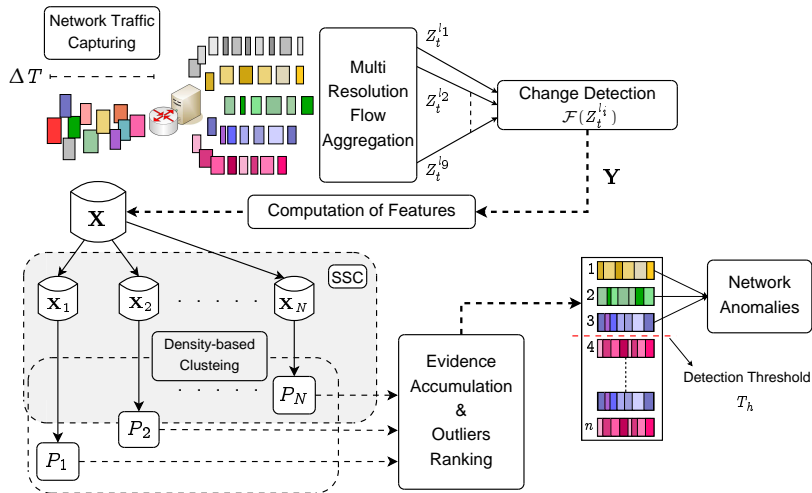
UNADA is a 3-steps detection algorithm:



(2) Sub-Space Clustering.

UNADA: Unsupervised Detection of Network Attacks

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(3) Evidence Accumulation and Flow Ranking.

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- Scan in both directions (IP_{src} and IP_{dst}) permits to detect 1-to-1, 1-to- N , and N -to-1 attacks of different intensities.

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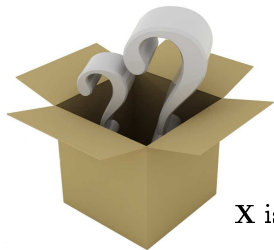
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- $\mathbf{X} = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n\}$ is the complete matrix of features, referred to as the *feature space*.

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How to detect an anomalous macro-flow in X via clustering?

- “Simple idea”: cluster X , big-size clusters correspond to normal-flows, outliers are anomalies.

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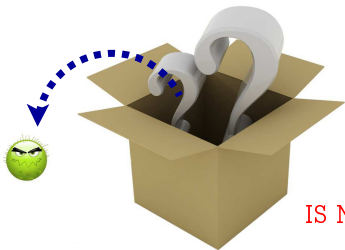


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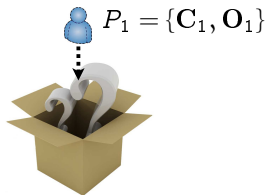
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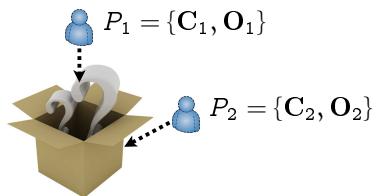
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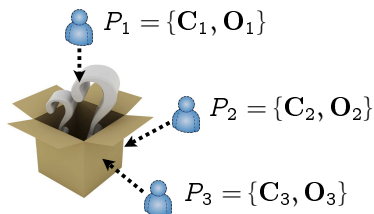
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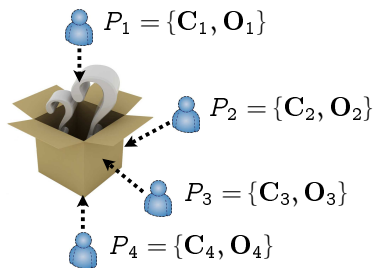
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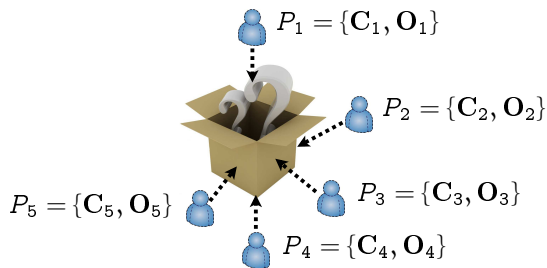
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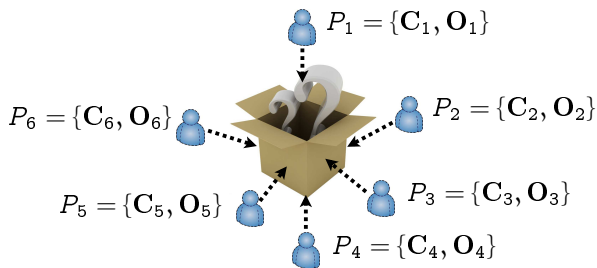
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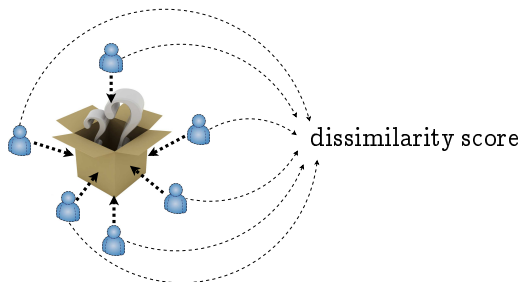
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Evidence Accumulation to combine the results of SSC:

- Build a new dissimilarity measure $D = \{d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n\}$: d_i measures how different is flow i from the majority of the traffic.

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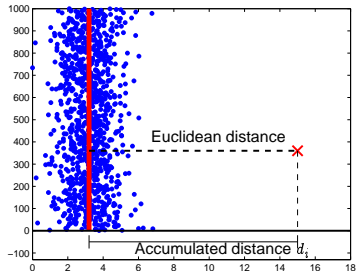
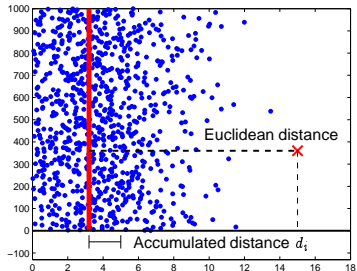
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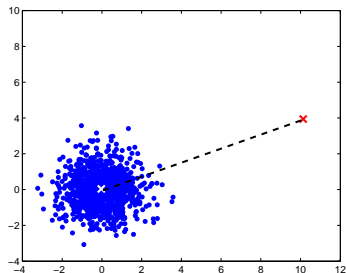
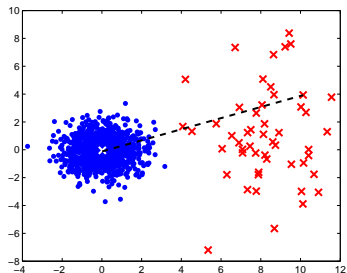
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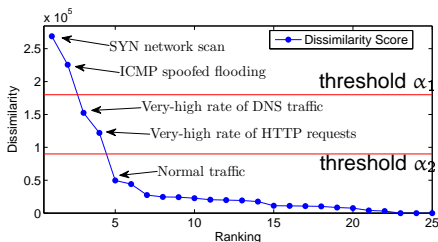


Attacks Detection in MAWI Traffic

- MAWI: packet traces from link Japan-U.S.A. of the WIDE network.
- Ex: worm scanning, ICMP flooding attack, $IP_{src}/32$ macro-flows.

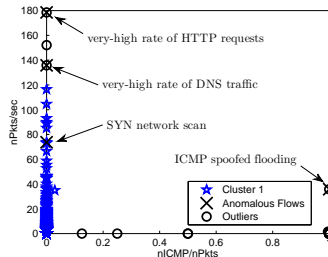
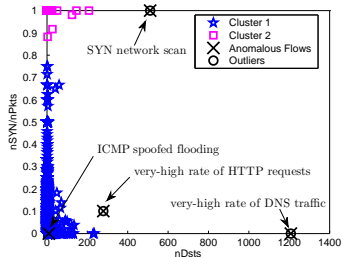
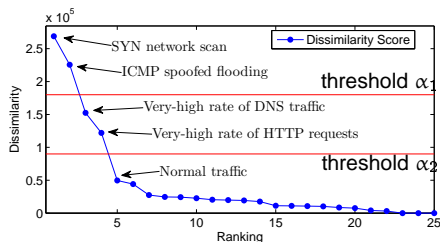
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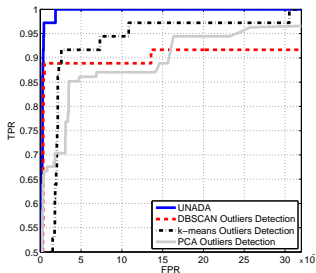
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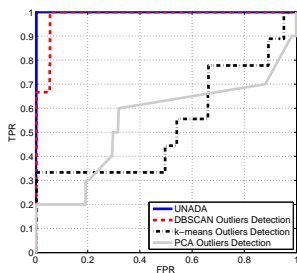
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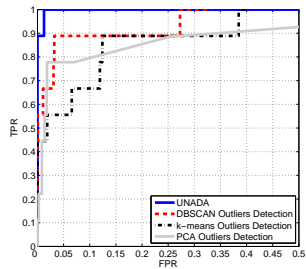
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- Compared against traditional unsupervised approaches: DBSCAN based, k -means based, and PCA based outliers detection.



(a) MAWI, IPsrc key.



(b) MAWI, IPdst key.



(c) METROSEC, IPdst key.

Detecting Attacks in KDD99

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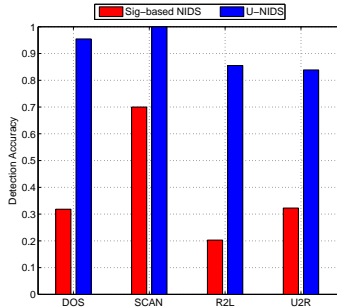
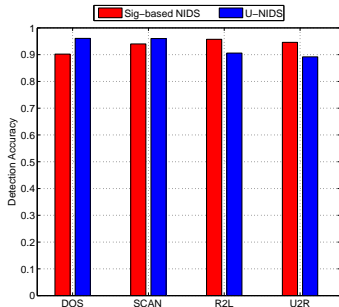
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Thank You for Your Attention!! 😊
Remarks & Questions?