

Machine Learning with Networking Data

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RIPE77

AI...

Is it Hype?





Is it Hype?





HEALTH STATUS			Ð
High	MEDIUM	LOW	
Risk	RISK	RISK	
17 🏝	39 🏝	60 🚔	

https://blogs.cisco.com/security/closing-one-learning-loop-using-decision-forests-to-detect-advanced-threats

Why Use Machine Learning?

- Effective and adaptive pattern mining
 - "Learn" as the Data or Patterns Change
 - Scale with Your Data
- Feature-extraction
 - Network Engineer Knowledge
 - Security Research
 - Statistical Variables
- Wide Variety of Algorithms and Architectures
 - Supervised, Semisupervised and Unsupervised
 - Ability to Adapt Your Target

What Networking Problems Can ML Help?

Network Security

- Malicious Traffic Detection
- Malware Identification
- Data Loss Prevention
- Traffic Classification
 - Application Identification
 - QoS Policies
 - Traffic Engineering
- Optimization / Predictive Maintenance
- Log Analysis





Setup For ML-Based Flow Analysis



Feature Engineering – Part 1

1 "timestamp": 1113047329232721300, "src-ip": "204.130.102.100", "dest-ip": "192.41.140.28", "src-port": 443, "dest-port": 64238, "bytes-to-server": 66, "bytes-to-client": 0, "pkts-to-server": 1, "pkts-to-client": 0, "flags": 1 }

Sensor



Collect flows from network sensors / endpoints

Pseudonymize/anonymize flows on the edge / gateway

Aggregate pseudonymized flows (e.g. by host, protocol, communication pairs, ...)

Feature Engineering – Part 2







Convert flow sequences to appropriate features, e.g. using one-hot encoding / discretization Train / execute on a suitable deep-learning model (e.g. for a specific protocol, malware, ...) Classify flows based on models and feed results back into IDS

Preliminary Results: Protocol Classification

Training with labeled flow data of finite length (e.g. 128 time steps).

Architecture is able to learn characteristics of individual protocols. Error rate can be asymptotically reduced by averaging over time.

Comparable performance to statisticsbased approaches, but more flexible.

So what?

To build real-world models, large data sets of labeled flows are necessary.

We need more & better data!



(detailed analysis & paper coming 2019)

Privacy Concerns

- Ability to Recover Secrets from Machine Learning Models
- Sharing with Other Networks / Providers
- Utilizing Cloud Data Analysis tools and vendors
- GDPR

Cryptographic Flow Pseudonymization



 (κ, τ) – anonymized flow data

Secure PCAP Sharing

andreas@44: ~/projects/go/src/git ×	andreas@44: /tmp/pcap ×	andreas@44: ~/.openvpn/kiprotect ×	Æ +
andreas@44:/tmp/pcap\$			
I			

https://kiprotect.com/product/ipprotect.html

ML for Networks: Yes, We Can!

- Despite the hype, Machine Learning can help with real networking problems
- Defining your problem, determining what algorithms to use and gathering data (and, if needed, labeling the data) are required
- Pseudonymization is an effective privacy-preserving method for IP addresses, and using a structure-preserving pseudonymization allows for data utility

Thank you!

Questions? We'd Love to hear them!

Or reach out anytime:

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