

Mining and Detecting Connection-Chains in Network Traffic

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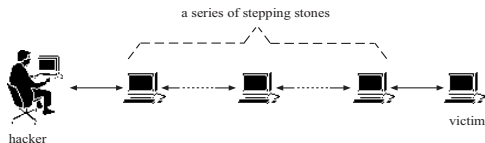
Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Related Work
- 3 Association Rule Mining
- 4 Our Approach
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Connection Chains



Connection chain

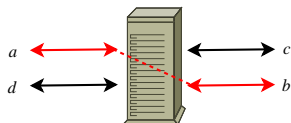
A set of **connections** created by sequentially logging into a series of hosts, known as **stepping-stones** [Staniford-Chen 1995, Zhang 2000].

- Used to carry attacks **indirectly**.
- Avoid disclosing true **origin** of attack.
- Stay **anonymous**!

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Related Work



- Two types of host-based approaches proposed:
 - search processes [Carrier and Shields (2004)], [Kang et.al. (2004)].
 - modify OS [Buchholz and Shields(2002)].
- Disadvantage:
 - OS specific.
 - searching processes may fail.
 - modifying OS is costly and may break software.

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Association Rule Mining

Definition

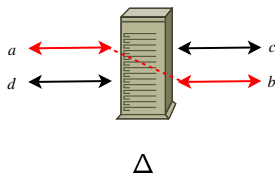
Association Rule Mining refers to a methodology that is used to discover interesting relationships in large data sets [Tan 2006].

- $I = \{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n\}$ is a set of **items**.
- $T = \{t_1, t_2, \dots, t_N\}$ is a set of **transactions**, where $t_i \subseteq I$.
- An **itemset** X is defined as a set of items; $X \subseteq I$.
- An **association rule** is an implication of the form $X \rightarrow Y$, such that $X \cap Y = \phi$.
- The strength is measured by:
 - **Support** s : X and Y occur together in $s\%$ of the total transactions.
 - **Confidence** c : Of all the transactions containing X , $c\%$ also contain Y .

Outline

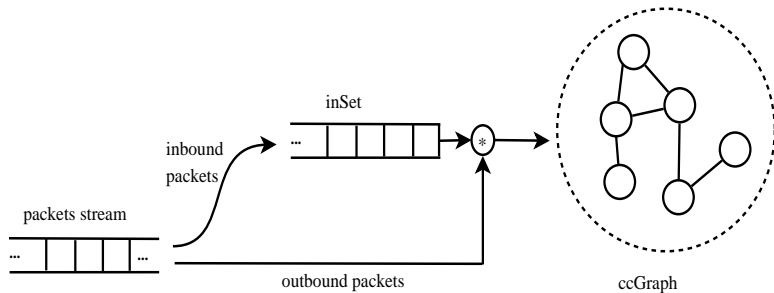
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Mining for connection chains



- **items** are connections.
- **association rules** are connection chains.
- $C = \{a, b, \dots\}$; a set of **connections**.
- For two connections a and b , dynamically generate **transactions**:
 - input transaction; i.e. $[a]$ or $[b]$
 - chain transaction; i.e. $[a, b]$
- **confidence** $(\{a, b\}) = \frac{\sigma([a, b])}{\sigma([a]) + \sigma([b])}$
 where $\sigma()$ is the **support**; how many times a transaction occurred.

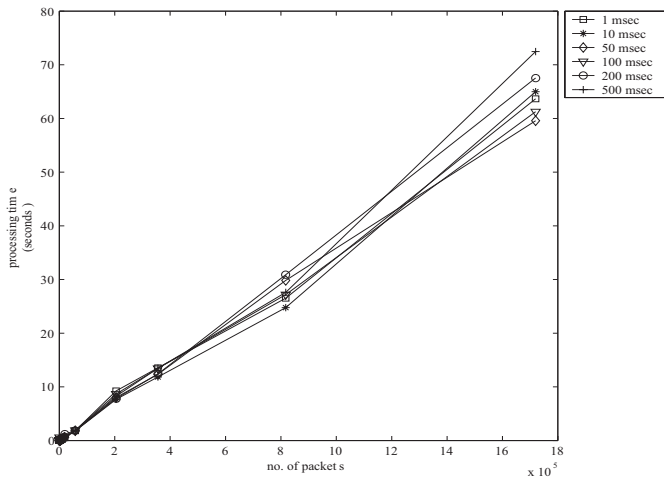
Algorithm



Outline

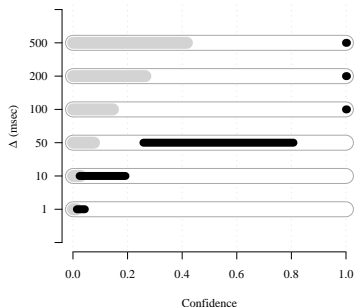
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Evaluation (Processing Time)



Evaluation (Detection)

- Original trace has 1.7 million packets and 236 remote addresses.
- 88 simulated connection chains.
- Total: $236 + 88 = 324$; $\binom{324}{2} = 52326$ possible connection chains.
Only 88 are **true** ones ($\approx 0.2\%$).



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Summary

- A **connection chain** refers to the set of connections created by sequentially logging into a series of hosts.
- Attackers use them to stay anonymous.
- Proposed approach applies **association rule mining**.
- A **confidence** measure for the strength of a connection chain.
- Processing time is suitable for real-time.
- Efficient detection.