
APPLICATIONS OF DATA MINING IN COMPUTER SECURITY

ADVANCES IN INFORMATION SECURITY

Sushil Jajodia

Consulting editor

Center for Secure Information Systems

George Mason University

Fairfax, VA 22030-4444

email: jajodia@gmu.edu

Additional titles in the series:

MOBILE COMPUTATION WITH FUNCTIONS by Zeliha Dilsun Kırılı, ISBN: 1-4020-7024-1

TRUSTED RECOVERY AND DEFENSIVE INFORMATION WARFARE by Peng Liu and Sushil Jajodia, ISBN: 0-7923-7572-6

RECENT ADVANCES IN RSA CRYPTOGRAPHY by Stefan Katzenbeisser, ISBN: 0-7923-7438-X

E-COMMERCE SECURITY AND PRIVACY by Anup K. Ghosh, ISBN: 0-7923-7399-5

INFORMATION HIDING: Steganography and Watermarking-Attacks and Countermeasures by Neil F. Johnson, Zoran Duric, and Sushil Jajodia, ISBN: 0-7923-7204-2

*Additional information about this series can be obtained from
www.wkap.nl/series.htm/ADIS.*

APPLICATIONS OF DATA MINING IN COMPUTER SECURITY

edited by

Daniel Barbará
Sushil Jajodia
George Mason University
U.S.A.



SPRINGER SCIENCE+BUSINESS MEDIA, LLC

ISBN 978-1-4613-5321-8 ISBN 978-1-4615-0953-0 (eBook)
DOI 10.1007/978-1-4615-0953-0

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

A C.I.P. Catalogue record for this book is available
from the Library of Congress.

Copyright © 2002 by Springer Science+Business Media New York
Originally published by Kluwer Academic Publishers in 2002
Softcover reprint of the hardcover 1st edition 2002

All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, microfilming, recording, or otherwise, without the written permission from the Publisher, with the exception of any material supplied specifically for the purpose of being entered and executed on a computer system, for exclusive use by the purchaser of the work.

Permission for books published in Europe: permissions@wkap.nl

Permissions for books published in the United States of America: permissions@wkap.com

Printed on acid-free paper.

Series Foreword

ADVANCES IN INFORMATION SECURITY

Sushil Jajodia

Consulting Editor

Center for Secure Information Systems

George Mason University

Fairfax, VA 22030-4444

email: jajodia@gmu.edu

Welcome to the sixth volume of the Kluwer International Series on ADVANCES IN INFORMATION SECURITY. The goals of this series are, one, to establish the state of the art of, and set the course for future research in information security and, two, to serve as a central reference source for advanced and timely topics in information security research and development. The scope of this series includes all aspects of computer and network security and related areas such as fault tolerance and software assurance.

ADVANCES IN INFORMATION SECURITY aims to publish thorough and cohesive overviews of specific topics in information security, as well as works that are larger in scope or contain more detailed background information than can be accommodated in shorter survey articles. The series also serves as a forum for topics that may not have reached a level of maturity to warrant a comprehensive textbook treatment.

The success of this series depends on contributions by researchers and developers such as you. If you have an idea for a book that is appropriate for this series, I encourage you to contact me. I would be happy to discuss any potential projects with you. Additional information about this series can be obtained from www.wkap.nl/series.htm/ADIS.

About This Volume

This sixth volume of the series is entitled *APPLICATIONS OF DATA MINING IN COMPUTER SECURITY*, edited by Daniel Barbarà and Sushil Jajodia.

Computer intrusions are becoming commonplace and outpacing our capacity to detect, analyze, and counteract them. Since intrusions usually leave traces in the audit data trails, it is only natural to think about this problem in a data-centered way. Some research groups have been successfully using data mining techniques for effectively implementing tools to detect and analyze intrusions.

This volume offers nine articles from leading researchers; eight of these articles focus on the use of data mining for intrusion detection, including one that surveys the state of modern intrusion detection using data mining approaches and another that critically examines these approaches. The last article deals with the application of data mining to computer forensics. Collectively, these articles provide a comprehensive summary of current findings in this fruitful research field.

SUSHIL JAJODIA
Consulting Editor

Contents

List of Figures	xiii
List of Tables	xvii
Preface	xix
1	
Modern Intrusion Detection, Data Mining, and Degrees of Attack Guilt	1
<i>Steven Noel, Duminda Wijesekera and Charles Youman</i>	
1. Introduction	2
2. Detection Strategies	3
2.1 Misuse Detection	4
2.1.1 Expert Systems	4
2.1.2 Signature Analysis	5
2.1.3 State-Transition Analysis	6
2.1.4 Data Mining	7
2.1.5 Other Approaches	8
2.2 Anomaly Detection	8
2.2.1 Statistical Methods	9
2.2.2 Expert Systems	10
2.2.3 Data Mining	10
2.2.4 Other Approaches	12
3. Data Sources	12
4. Degrees of Attack Guilt	14
4.1 Misuse Detection	15
4.1.1 Knowledge-Based Methods	16
4.1.2 Machine-Learning Methods	17
4.2 Anomaly Detection	18
4.2.1 Knowledge-Based Methods	18
4.2.2 Statistical Methods	19
4.2.3 Machine-Learning Methods	20
5. Conclusion	25
References	25
2	
Data Mining for Intrusion Detection	33

Klaus Julisch

1.	Introduction	33
2.	Data Mining Basics	34
2.1	Data Mining, KDD, and Related Fields	34
2.2	Some Data Mining Techniques	36
2.2.1	Association Rules	37
2.2.2	Frequent Episode Rules	38
2.2.3	Classification	39
2.2.4	Clustering	40
2.3	Research Challenges in Data Mining	40
3.	Data Mining Meets Intrusion Detection	41
3.1	MADAM ID	43
3.2	ADAM	45
3.3	Clustering of Unlabeled ID Data	46
3.4	Mining the Alarm Stream	47
3.5	Further Reading	49
4.	Observations on the State of the Art	50
4.1	Data Mining, but no Knowledge Discovery	50
4.2	Disregard of Other KDD Steps	51
4.3	Too Strong Assumptions	52
4.4	Narrow Scope of Research Activities	53
5.	Future Research Directions	54
6.	Summary	56
	References	57

3

An Architecture for Anomaly Detection	63
---------------------------------------	----

Daniel Barbará, Julia Couto, Sushil Jajodia and Ningning Wu

1.	Introduction	63
2.	Architecture	65
2.1	Filter	65
2.2	Profile	67
2.3	Profile Builder	67
2.4	Diagnoser	67
3.	ADAM: an implementation of the architecture	67
4.	Experiences	72
5.	Breaking the dependency on training data	73
6.	Future	74
	References	75

4

A Geometric Framework for Unsupervised Anomaly Detection	77
--	----

Eleazar Eskin, Andrew Arnold, Michael Prerau, Leonid Portnoy and Sal Stolfo

1.	Introduction	78
2.	Unsupervised Anomaly Detection	81
3.	A Geometric Framework for Unsupervised Anomaly Detection	83
3.1	Feature Spaces	83
3.2	Kernel Functions	84
3.3	Convolution Kernels	85

<i>Contents</i>	ix
4. Detecting Outliers in Feature Spaces	85
5. Algorithm 1: Cluster-based Estimation	86
6. Algorithm 2: K-nearest neighbor	87
7. Algorithm 3: One Class SVM	89
8. Feature Spaces for Intrusion Detection	91
8.1 Data-dependent Normalization Kernels	92
8.2 Kernels for Sequences: The Spectrum Kernel	92
9. Experiments	93
9.1 Performance measures	93
9.2 Data Set Descriptions	94
9.3 Experimental Setup	95
9.4 Experimental Results	96
10. Discussion	98
References	99
5	
Fusing a Heterogeneous Alert Stream into Scenarios	103
<i>Oliver Dain and Robert K. Cunningham</i>	
1. Introduction	104
2. Fusion Approach	105
3. Architecture	106
4. Definitions	107
5. Probability Assignment	108
5.1 Data Sources and Use	108
5.2 Naïve Technique	111
5.3 Heuristic Technique	112
5.4 Data Mining Techniques	114
6. Experimental Results	115
6.1 Naïve Technique	116
6.2 Heuristic Technique	117
6.3 Data Mining Techniques	117
7. System Benefits	119
8. Discussion and Summary	120
References	120
6	
Using MIB II Variables for Network Intrusion Detection	123
<i>Xinzhou Qin, Wenke Lee, Lundy Lewis and João B. D. Cabrera</i>	
1. Introduction	124
2. Background	125
2.1 MIB II	125
2.2 Entropy and Conditional Entropy	126
3. Model Construction	127
3.1 Model Architecture	127
3.2 Anomaly Detection Module	129
3.2.1 Anomaly Detection Model Design Overview	129
3.2.2 Anomaly Detection Module Construction	129
4. Experiments and Performance Evaluation	134

4.1	Normal Data Sets	134
4.2	Evaluation under Attacks	135
4.2.1	Misuse Detection	135
4.2.2	Anomaly Detection	140
5.	Discussion	146
6.	Related Work	148
7.	Conclusions and Future Work	149
References		149
7		
Adaptive Model Generation		153
<i>Andrew Honig, Andrew Howard, Eleazar Eskin and Sal Stolfo</i>		
1.	Introduction	154
2.	Components of Adaptive Model Generation	157
2.1	Real Time Components	159
2.2	Data Warehouse	163
2.3	Detection Model Management	165
2.4	Data Analysis Engines	167
2.5	Efficiency consideration	174
3.	Capabilities of Adaptive Model Generation	175
3.1	Real Time Detection Capabilities	175
3.2	Automatic Data Collection and Data Warehousing	175
3.3	Model Generation and Management	176
3.4	Data Analysis Capabilities	176
3.5	Correlation of Multiple Sensors	178
4.	Model Generation Algorithms	179
4.1	Misuse Detection	179
4.2	Anomaly Detection	179
4.3	Unsupervised Anomaly Detection	180
5.	Model Generation Example: SVM	180
5.1	SVM Algorithm	181
5.2	SVM for Misuse Detection in AMG	182
5.3	Unsupervised SVM Algorithm	183
5.4	Unsupervised SVM for Unsupervised Anomaly Detection	184
6.	System Example 1: Registry Anomaly Detection	185
6.1	The RAD Data Model	185
6.2	The RAD Sensor	185
6.3	The RAD Classification Algorithm	186
6.4	The RAD Detector	187
7.	System Example 2: HAUNT	187
7.1	HAUNT Sensor	188
7.2	HAUNT Classification Algorithm	188
7.3	HAUNT Detector	188
7.4	HAUNT Feature Extraction	189
8.	Conclusion	190
References		191
8		
Proactive Intrusion Detection		195

João B. D. Cabrera, Lundy Lewis, Xinzhou Qin, Wenke Lee and Raman K. Mehra

1.	Introduction	196
2.	Information Assurance, Data Mining, and Proactive Intrusion Detection	198
2.1	Intrusion Detection Systems	198
2.2	A Thought Experiment	198
2.3	Proactive Intrusion Detection	204
3.	A methodology for discovering precursors - Assumptions, Objectives, Procedure and Analysis	206
3.1	Notation and Definitions	206
3.1.1	Time Series, Multivariate Time Series and Collections	206
3.1.2	Events, Event Sequences, Causal Rules and Precursor Rules	207
3.2	Assumptions, Problem Set-Up, Objectives and Procedure	208
3.3	Analysis - Detection and Gradation of Causality in Time Series	211
3.3.1	Notation and Definitions	211
3.3.2	The Granger Causality Test as an Exploratory Tool	212
3.3.3	GCT and the Extraction of Precursor Rules - Modeling and Theoretical Developments	213
4.	A Case Study - Precursor Rules for Distributed Denial of Service Attacks	217
4.1	DDoS Attacks and the experiments	217
4.2	TFN2K Ping Flood - Extracting Precursor Rules	219
5.	Conclusions	222
References		223
9		
E-mail Authorship Attribution for Computer Forensics		229
<i>Olivier de Vel, Alison Anderson, Mal Corney and George Mohay</i>		
1.	Introduction and Motivation	230
1.1	Computer Forensics	230
1.2	E-mail Forensics	232
2.	Authorship Attribution	234
3.	E-mail Authorship Attribution	238
4.	Support Vector Machine Classifier	239
5.	E-mail Corpus and Methodology	240
6.	Results and Discussion	244
7.	Conclusions	246
References		247

List of Figures

1.1	General Degrees of Attack Guilt	15
1.2	Degrees of Attack Guilt for Knowledge-based Mis- use Detection	16
1.3	Degrees of Attack Guilt for Machine-learning Mis- use Detection	17
1.4	Degrees of Attack Guilt for Knowledge-based Anomaly Detection	18
1.5	Degrees of Attack Guilt for Statistical Anomaly Detection	19
1.6	Combining data mining and classification for anomaly detection	21
1.7	Degrees of Guilt for the Training Phase	22
1.8	Degrees of Guilt for Connection Mining during Detection	23
1.9	Degrees of Guilt for Attack Classification during Detection	23
1.10	Degrees of Guilt with respect to Attack Classifica- tion Confidence	24
1.11	Degrees of Guilt for Overall Machine-learning Approach	24
2.1	Data mining process of building misuse detection systems.	44
3.4	Results of using ADAM in the 1999 Lincoln Labs competition data.	73
5.1	(a) Possible scenario assignments for a new alert, C, given 2 existing alerts, A, and B. (b) Possible scenario assignments for a new alert, D, given 3 ex- isting alerts, A, B, and C.	106
5.2	Alert occurrence times in the DEF CON data. Each horizontal line depicts a single scenario. The points on the line indicate when an alert occurred. The symbol indicates the class of the alert. Depicted are the twenty five scenarios containing the largest number of alerts.	109

5.3	Decision surface for a single transition type. The height of the curve is the probability that two alerts in the given time span with the given r value belong in the same scenario. The black plane is the threshold below which the new alert would not join the scenario and would start a new scenario.	113
6.1	MIB II-based ID Architecture	128
6.2	MIB II-based Anomaly ID Model	130
6.3	Conditional Entropy of MIB II object <i>ipInReceives</i>	132
6.4	Misclassification rate of MIB II object <i>ipInReceives</i>	132
6.5	Accuracy over Cost of MIB II object <i>ipInReceives</i>	133
6.6	<i>icmpInEchos</i> under normal condition	136
6.7	<i>icmpInEchos</i> under Ping Flood attack	136
6.8	<i>udpInDatagrams</i> under normal condition	138
6.9	<i>udpInDatagrams</i> under UDP Flood attack	138
6.10	<i>udpInErrors</i> under normal condition	139
6.11	<i>udpInErrors</i> under UDP Flood attack	139
6.12	<i>ICMP_In</i> ID sub-module under normal condition	142
6.13	<i>ICMP_In</i> ID sub-module under Mix Flood attack	142
6.14	<i>ICMP_Out</i> ID sub-module under normal condition	143
6.15	<i>ICMP_Out</i> ID sub-module under Mix Flood attack	143
6.16	<i>UDP_In_Error</i> ID sub-module under normal condition	144
6.17	<i>UDP_In_Error</i> ID sub-module under Mix Flood attack	144
6.18	<i>TCP_In</i> ID sub-module under normal condition	145
6.19	<i>TCP_In</i> ID sub-module under Mix Flood attack	145
7.1	The AMG System Architecture	158
7.2	Visualization of Data in Database	168
7.3	Visualization of SQL Query	169
8.1	Authentication, Passive Intrusion Detection and Proactive Intrusion Detection. Alarm A0 is connected to an Authenticator. Alarm A1 enables Passive Intrusion Detection, while alarms A2 and A3 enable Proactive Intrusion Detection.	199
8.2	Timeline of the outputs of the alarms. It is assumed that the time elapsed between the entry of a malicious agent in the house and malicious activity is negligible.	202
8.3	Proactive Intrusion Detection - Extracting Temporal Rules.	205

8.4	The idealized inputs and output signals. p is the length of the window used for parameter estimation when applying GCT. If $p \geq r$, the representation (8.1) captures model (8.4) exactly, and the Precursor \Rightarrow Phenomenon rule is “visible” through the model. When $H(q^{-1}) = 1$, the response in y collapses into a blip.	215
8.5	DDoS Attacks - A simplified Timeline.	218
8.6	TFN2K Ping Flood: Selected MIB variables at the Attacker and at the Target.	219

List of Tables

2.1	Sample database table.	37
4.1	Lincoln Labs Data Summary	95
4.2	Selected points from the ROC curves of the performance of each algorithm over the KDD Cup 1999 Data.	98
5.1	r value calculation for addresses 172.16.112.20 and 172.16.112.40	107
5.2	Confusion matrices from Naïve approach on test data set . Two hundred forty six of the 4,041 patterns that should have produced a “join” decision (6.09%) incorrectly produced a “don’t join” decision, and ten of the 246,320 patterns that should have produced a “don’t join” decision incorrectly produced a “join” decision.	116
5.3	Confusion matrices from heuristic approach on test data set. The algorithm tries to match the human decision. For example, 4,041 test examples should have produced a “join” decision. The algorithm correctly produced the “join” decision 3,589 times (88.81% of the time).	117
5.4	Confusion matrices from a decision tree on the test data set. The decision tree tries to match the human decision. For example, 4,041 examples should have produced a “join” decision. The decision tree produced the correct decision on 4,037 of these (99.90% of the time).	118
6.1	Misuse Detections by MIB II-based ID Model	140
6.2	Anomaly Detections by MIB II-based ID Model	147
8.1	Key Variables at the Attacker for TFN2K - Ground Truth.	221

8.2	TFN2K Ping Flood Run 1: Top MIBs at the Attacker according to the g statistic.	221
8.3	Results of Step 2: Detection Rates and FA Rates for MIB variables that contain precursors to DDoS Attacks.	222
8.4	Final Results: Detection Rates and FA Rates for Events at MIB variables for TFN2K Ping Flood.	222
9.1	Summary statistics of the e-mail newsgroup and author corpus used in the experiment.	241
9.2	E-mail document body style marker attributes. Total of 170 features are used in the experiment. See text for clarification.	242
9.3	E-mail document body structural attributes. Total of 21 attributes/features are used in the experiment. See text for clarification.	243
9.4	Per-author-category P_{AC_i} , R_{AC_i} and F_{1,AC_i} categorisation performance results (in %) for the four different author categories ($i = 1, \dots, 4$). The newsgroup <code>aus.tv</code> is used as the training set (see text). ^a	245

Preface

Data mining is becoming a pervasive technology in activities as diverse as using historical data to predict the success of a marketing campaign, looking for patterns in financial transactions to discover illegal activities, or analyzing genome sequences. From this perspective, it was just a matter of time for the discipline to reach the important area of computer security. This book presents a collection of research efforts on the use of data mining in computer security.

Data mining has been loosely defined as the process of extracting information from large amounts of data. In the context of security, the information we are seeking is the knowledge of whether a security breach has been experienced, and, if the answer is yes, who is the perpetrator. This information could be collected in the context of discovering intrusions that aim to breach the privacy of services, or data in a computer system or, alternatively, in the context of discovering evidence left in a computer system as part of a criminal activity.

This collection concentrates heavily on the use of data mining in the area of intrusion detection. The reason for this is twofold. First, the volume of data dealing with both network and host activity is so large that it makes it an ideal candidate for using data mining techniques. Second, intrusion detection is an extremely critical activity. To understand this it is enough to look at the current statistics. Ten major government agencies accounting for 99% of the federal budget have been compromised in the recent past. In the year 2000, a massive, coordinated attack successfully brought down some of the major e-commerce web sites in the United States. Moreover, it is estimated that less than 4% of the attacks are actually detected or reported. As a society, we have become extremely dependent of the use of information systems, so much so that the danger of serious disruption of crucial operations is frightening. As a result, it is no surprise that researchers have produced a relatively large volume of work in the area of data mining in support of intrusion detection.

The rest of the work presented in this volume addresses the application of data mining to an equally pressing area: computer forensics. This area has widened recently to address activities such as law enforcement using digital evidence. Although the amount of work is not as large as in intrusion detection, computer forensics proves to be a fruitful arena for research in data mining techniques.

Data mining holds the promise of being an effective tool to help security activities and, in some sense, the proof of its applicability can be found in the pages of this book. However, there is still a long road to travel and we hope that this volume will inspire researchers and practitioners to undertake some steps in this direction.

Acknowledgments

We are extremely grateful to authors for their contributions and to Jia-Ling Lin who assisted with every aspect of this book, ranging from collecting of manuscripts to dealing with all matters related to Kluwer style files. It is also a pleasure to acknowledge Joe Giordano, Brian Spink, and Leonard Popyack of the Air Force Research Laboratory/Rome for their support of our research in the application of data mining to intrusion detection.

DANIEL BARBARÁ

SUSHIL JAJODIA

FAIRFAX, VA