Towards Provable Network Traffic Measurement and Analysis via Semi-Labeled Trace Datasets

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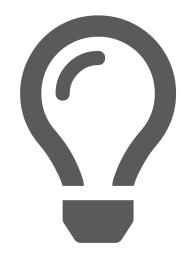






Research Problems challenges that everyone has to deal with

- Lack of research standards
 missing rules for research data collection, analysis, sharing, and ethics of usage
- Inaccessibility of appropriate datasets
 real-world data cannot be reliable annotated and needs to be anonymized, artificial data are not sufficiently realistic and provides a limited set of network traffic
- Inability to prove research results
 it is complicated to prove properties of the proposed analytical method leading to limited acceptance of the results by industry
- Missing verification of others researchers' results
 data and algorithms are kept in private which leads to the impossibility of research reproducibility





The Basic Idea what we realized during our research

- Single event full packet capture can be publicly shared units of network traffic with one type of network event contains only a minimum of personal data and can be publicly shared and easily annotated
- Packet capture can be "simply" manipulated
 MAC and IP addresses can be changed to predefined values together with capture time and subsequently adapted to real-world data
- Events can be mixed with each other or with real-world data
 we usually have access to the real-world data, but we need an annotation or a ground truth

Towards Provable Network Traffic Measurement and Analysis via Semi-Labeled Trace Datasets

our goal is not to deal with all identified problems at this point, but to present a general solution in order to start a discussion of its usability

- 1. **Creation** of annotated units
- 2. **Use of semi-labeled datasets** composed of annotated units
- 3. **Sharing platform** for annotated units
- 4. Use of semi-labeled datasets for a research evaluation

Challenges of Shared Datasets usage and creation requirements to support applicability

Data anonymization

problems of application data and consistency in all packet layers

Traffic annotation

either inaccurate annotation of real-world datasets or accurate annotation of an artificial dataset but with insufficient authenticity

Capture parameters

network topology, capacity, utilization, and latency affects the dataset creation

Dataset recency

each fixed dataset becomes obsolete in time

Annotated Units

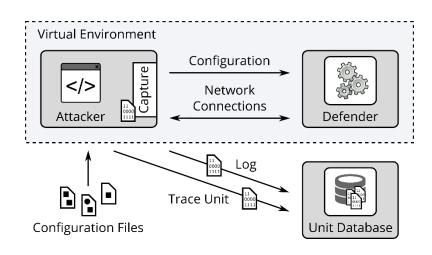
normalized and annotated packet traces containing a single event

Creation of full packet traces

- filter the desired traffic from an existing network
- capture a traffic form a prepared environment

Packet trace **normalization**

- change MAC and IP addresses to predefined values
- reset timestamp to zero epoch time



Units annotation

• store information about author, capture interface, network settings, and trace content



github.com/CSIRT-MU/trace-share

Annotated Units

besides benefits, there are still issues that need to be addressed



- No sensitive content of a traffic
- Accurate annotation
- Easily accessible data recency



- Uniformity of virtual environment
- Normalization problems
- Trace consistency preservation

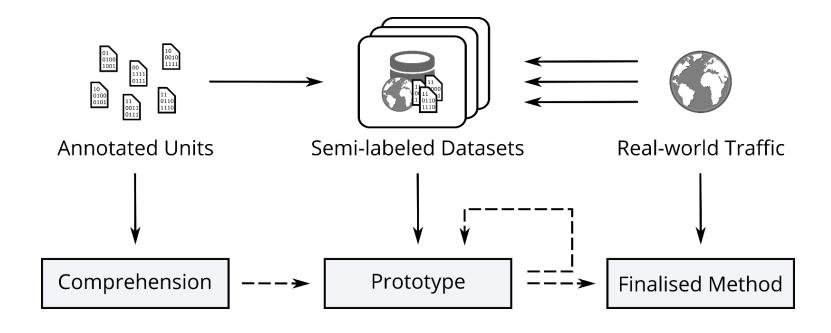
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Combination of Annotated Units how to create a semi-labeled dataset

- 1. **Select** annotated units based on your interest
- 2. **Capture** real-world network traffic within your environment
- 3. **Compute** characteristics of the real-world traffic capture
- 4. **Modify** annotated units to reflect characteristics of the real-world traffic
- 5. **Merge** annotated units and real-world traffic capture

Usage of Semi-Labeled Datasets

development of analytical methods using annotated units



- 1. **Creation** of annotated units
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Sharing Platform Challenges each of dataset sharing platforms suffers from common issues

Data anonymization

assisted anonymization of uploaded datasets should be one of the key features of a central dataset sharing platform

Data heterogeneity

sharing platform should have clearly defined types and format of datasets it collects

Platform sustainability

a necessity to have a founding and create the platform as an open community hub

Initial content

sharing platforms should contain a sufficient number of up-to-date datasets when launched

Data Sharing Platform

our plans with trace·share open platform



- Community hub
- Storage and management of annotated units
- Assisted uploading, normalization, annotation, and mixing of annotated units



- Inspired by OpenML platform (see https://openml.org)
- Prototype available at the end of the year (see https://github.com/CSIRT-MU/traceshare)

- 1. **Creation** of annotated units
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Challenges of Research Evaluation

an evaluation must give an objective metric of the method efficiency

Qualitative aspect

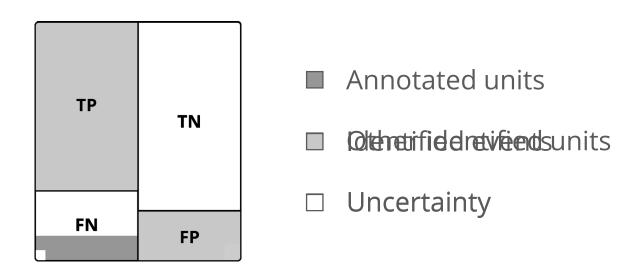
properties of a dataset itself whereas the network traffic capture must contain realistic, diverse data, that accurately reflect real-world traffic

Quantitative aspect

the process of evaluation giving an objective metric of the method efficiency, typically using confusion matrix with true positive, false positive, and false negative values

Evaluation Using Semi-Labeled Dataset combination of qualitative and quantitative aspects

- Ground truth of the dataset based on inserted annotated units
- Balanced quantitative and qualitative aspects
- Unknown positives need to be verified manually and shared



Semi-Labeled Datasets in a Nutshell

quick conclusion and a discussion of possible problems, solutions, (crazy) ideas, or anything else

Summary

what you should remember from this presentation

- No need to share the entire network traffic, share only selected events!
- Combine events between themselves and with real-world traffic
- Share your differences and provide annotated units to others
- Prove your research results!
- If you are interested in this topic contact me at <u>cermak@ics.muni.cz</u>



Prove your research by shared trace!

https://github.com/csirt-mu/trace-share



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