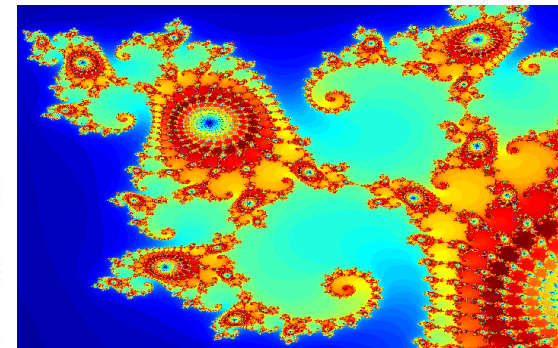


# Early online classification of encrypted traffic streams using multi-fractal features

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# Motivation and problem

- Early flow classification is important for network operators in order to operate network at high utilization while still providing good quality of experience for the users

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- End-to-end encryption render traditional deep packet inspection techniques useless
- Most flow classification approaches are unable to properly capture the non-linear characteristics of network flows
- Problem: Current classification methods are too slow or inaccurate to benefit network operators

# Contributions

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- Early traffic categorization via tuning of said framework achieving F1-scores of 0.814 after only 5 seconds, using only multi-fractal features

# Contributions

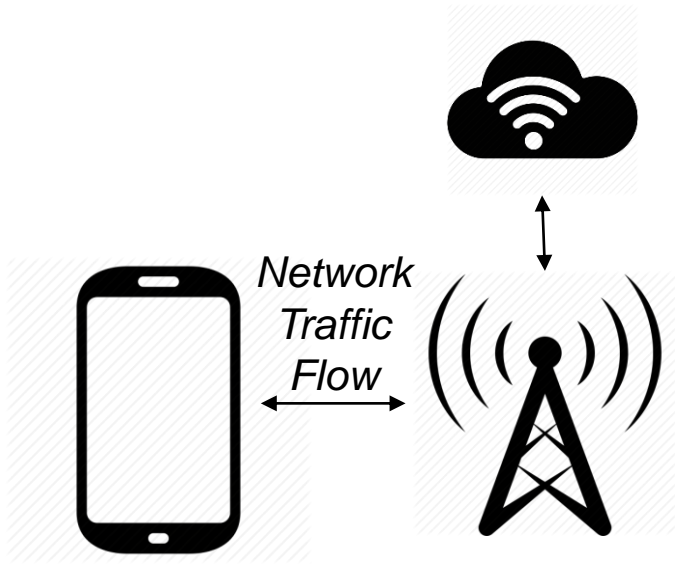
- A man-in-the-middle based evaluation framework, utilizing the multi-fractal features of encrypted traffic flows to differentiate application types
- Early traffic categorization via tuning of said framework achieving F1-scores of 0.814 after only 5 seconds, using only multi-fractal features
- In-class categorization of live video versus video on demand delivered from the same services, using only multi-fractal features



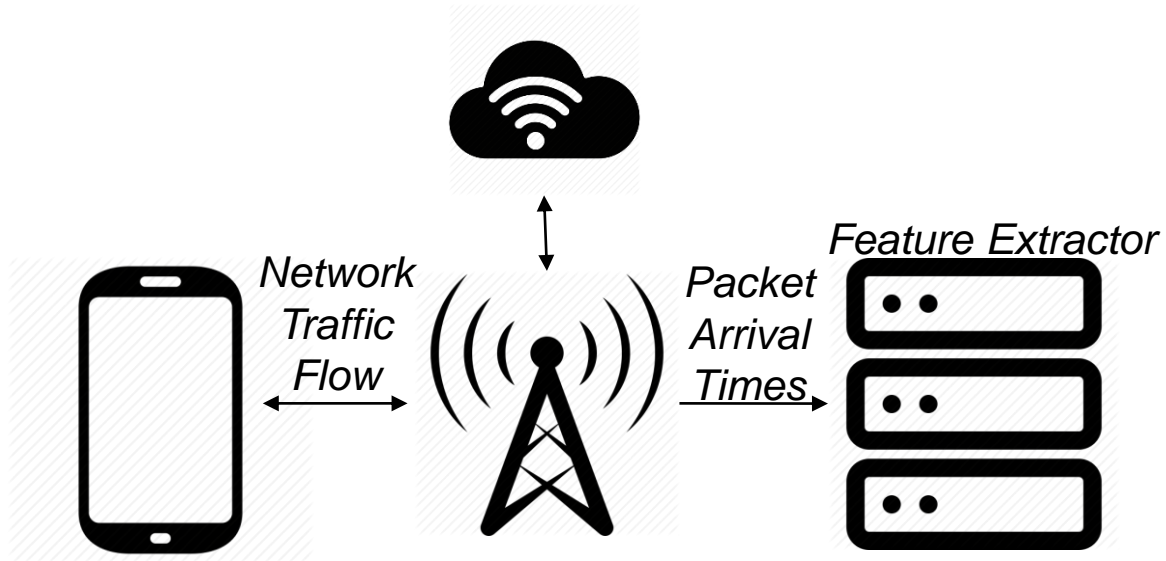
# High-level categorization

| Application categories | Example service |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Video streaming        | Youtube         |
| Web browsing           | Reddit          |
| Social media           | Facebook        |
| Audio communication    | Skype           |
| Text communication     | Messenger       |
| Bulk download          | Google Play     |

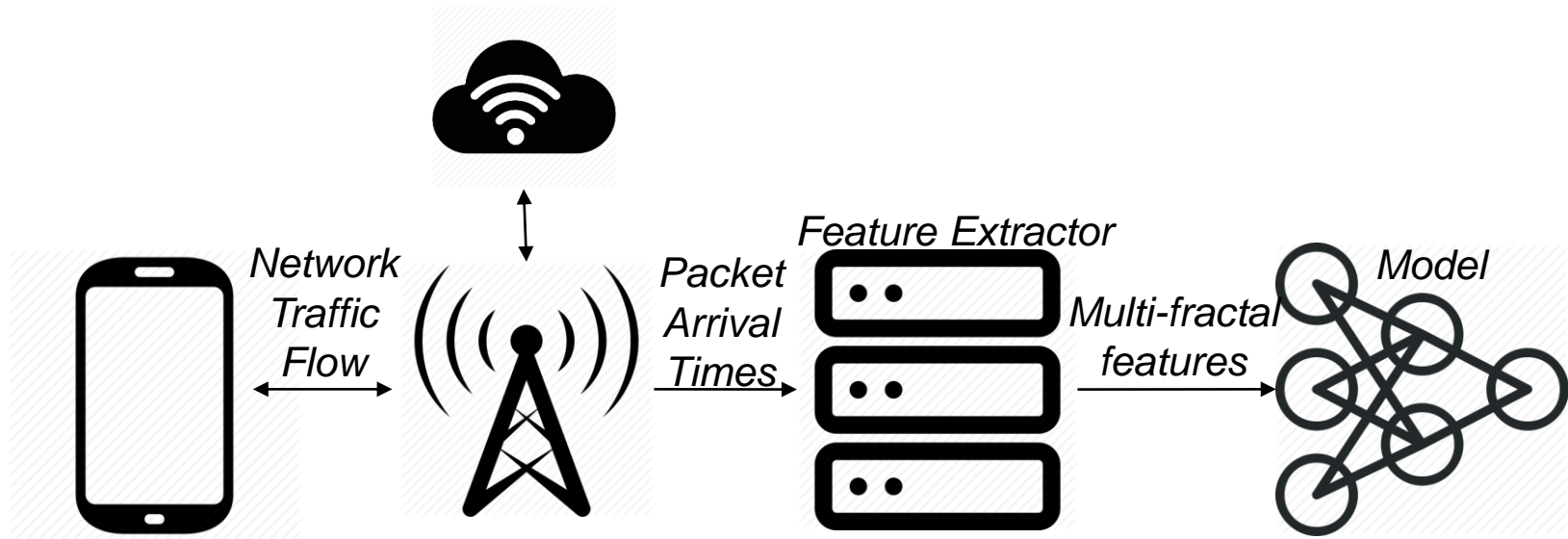
# System model



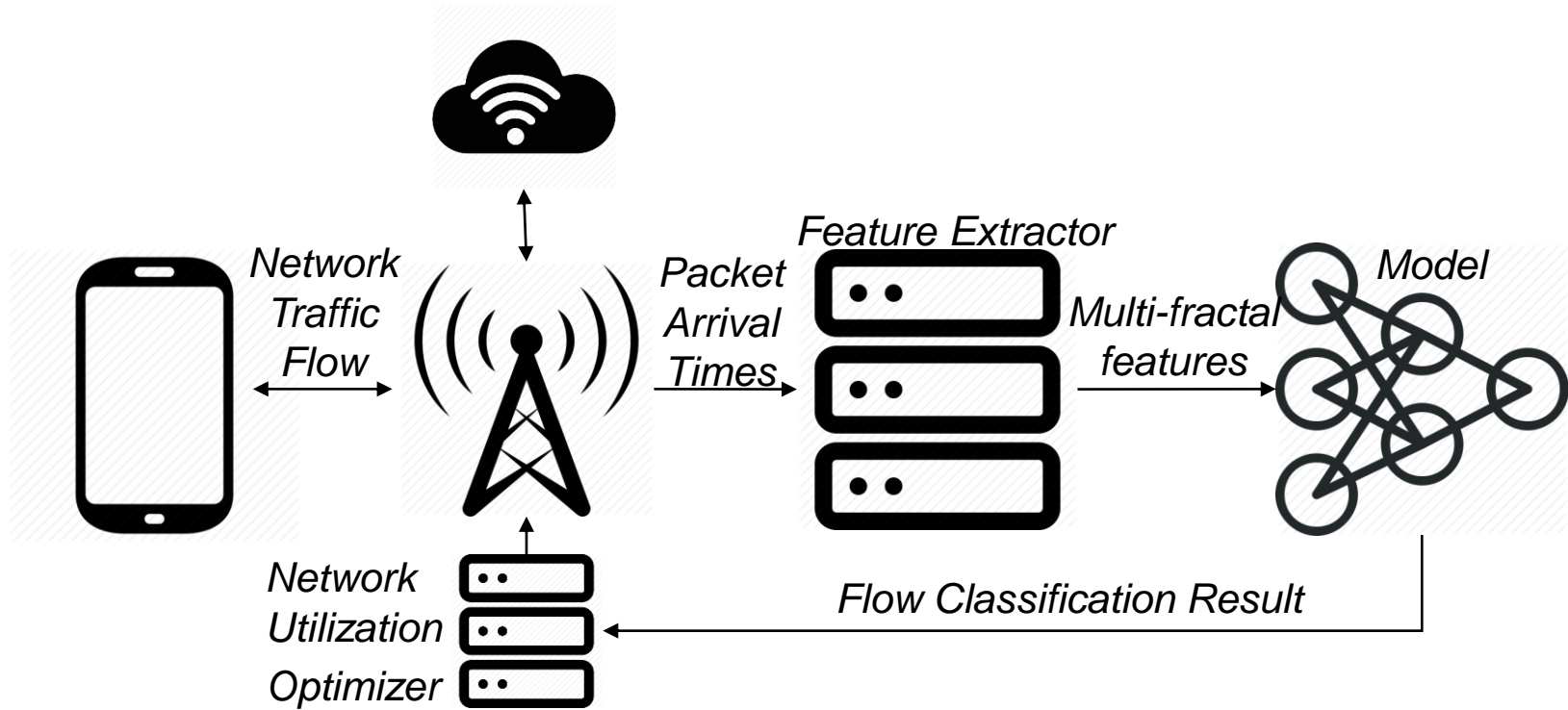
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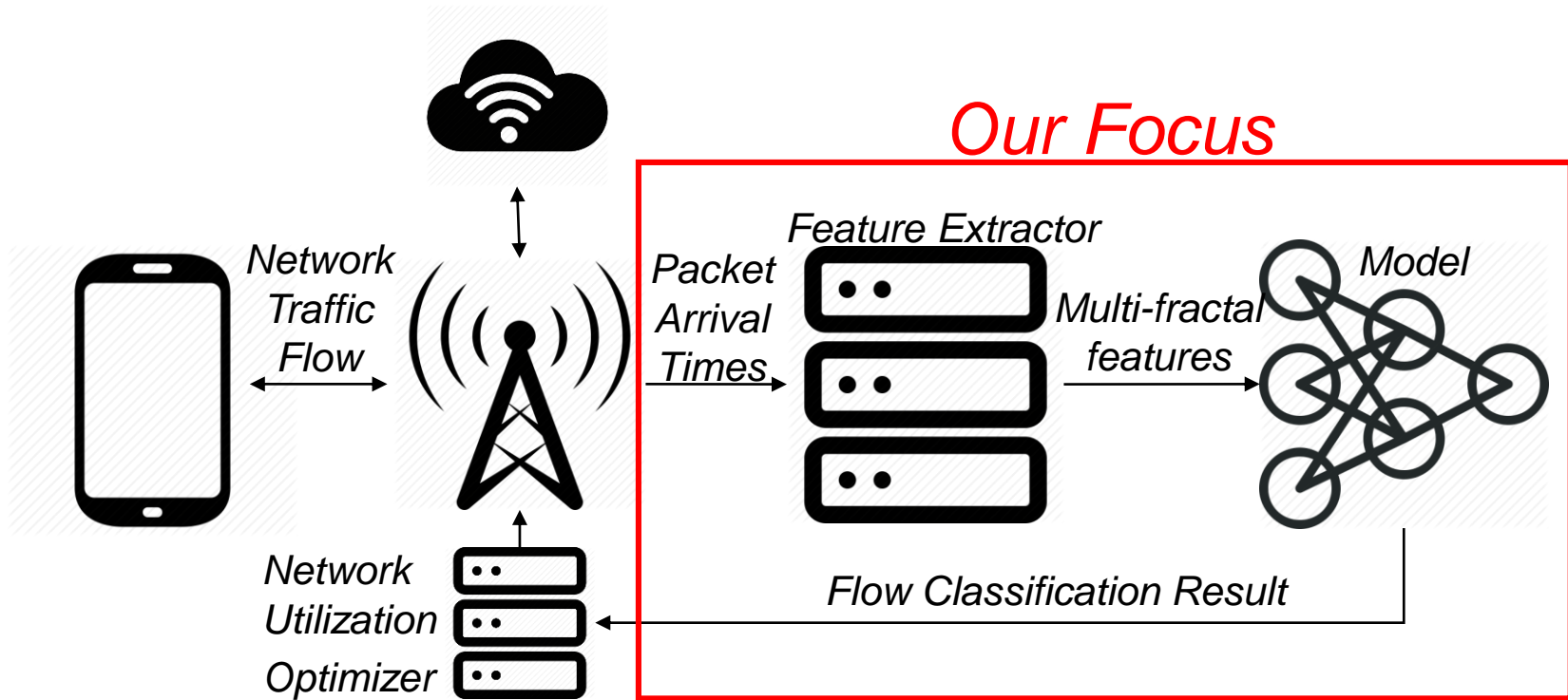
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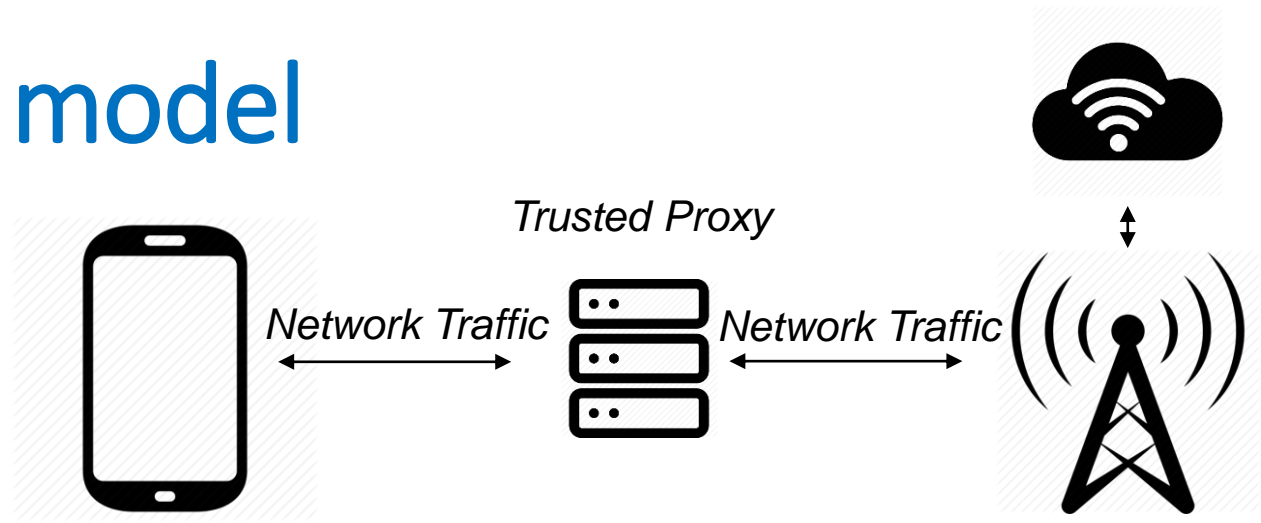
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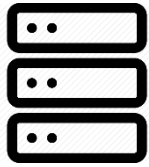


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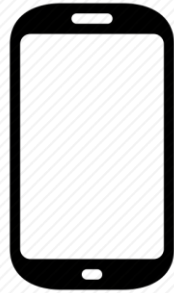


# System model

Automatic Instrumentation



Commands

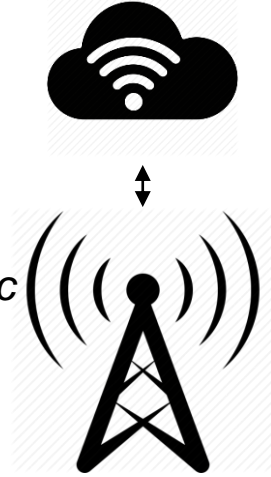


Network Traffic

Trusted Proxy

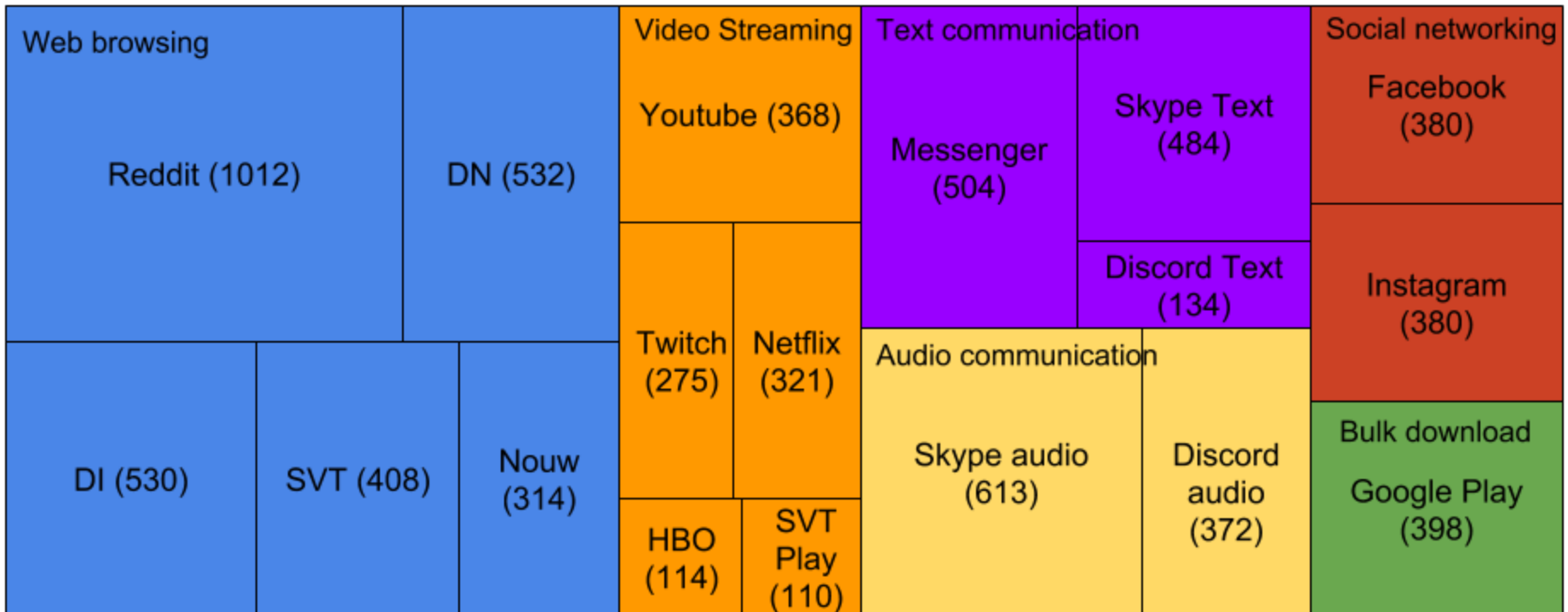


Network Traffic



The samples

Packet Arrival Times





# Feature extraction

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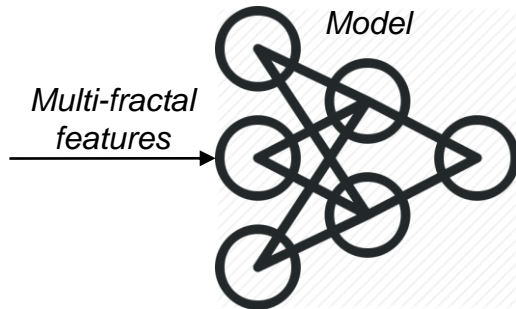
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*The multi-fractal features, representing how the observed self-similarity of the signal changes over time*

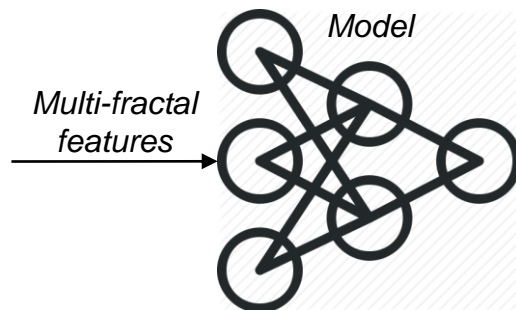
# Building the model

- The collection of samples were randomly split into two parts, half the samples were used to build the model

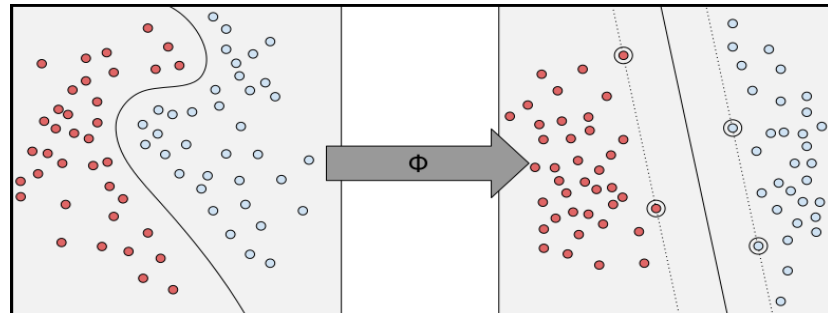


# Building the model

- The collection of samples were randomly split into two parts, half the samples were used to build the model
- Multiple Binary Support Vector Machine classifiers were used, fitting the maximum margin separating hyperplane between each class of data



## *SVM with radial basis kernel function*





# Evaluation (t = 20 s)

|              | Audio Com. | Bulk Down. | Text Com. | Social Media | Video | Web   | Precision |
|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Audio Com.   | 4847       | 6          | 9         | 11           | 5     | 24    | 0.989     |
| Bulk Down.   | 5          | 1949       | 8         | 5            | 4     | 0     | 0.989     |
| Text Com.    | 59         | 1          | 5389      | 7            | 3     | 152   | 0.960     |
| Social Media | 2          | 1          | 12        | 3459         | 49    | 308   | 0.903     |
| Video        | 5          | 2          | 10        | 175          | 5251  | 95    | 0.948     |
| Web          | 2          | 1          | 192       | 143          | 178   | 13441 | 0.963     |
| Recall       | 0.985      | 0.994      | 0.959     | 0.910        | 0.956 | 0.959 | 0.960     |

Targeted class

| Class               | F1-score |
|---------------------|----------|
| Audio Communication | 0.98     |
| Bulk Download       | 0.99     |
| Text Communication  | 0.96     |
|                     |          |
|                     |          |
|                     |          |

Output class

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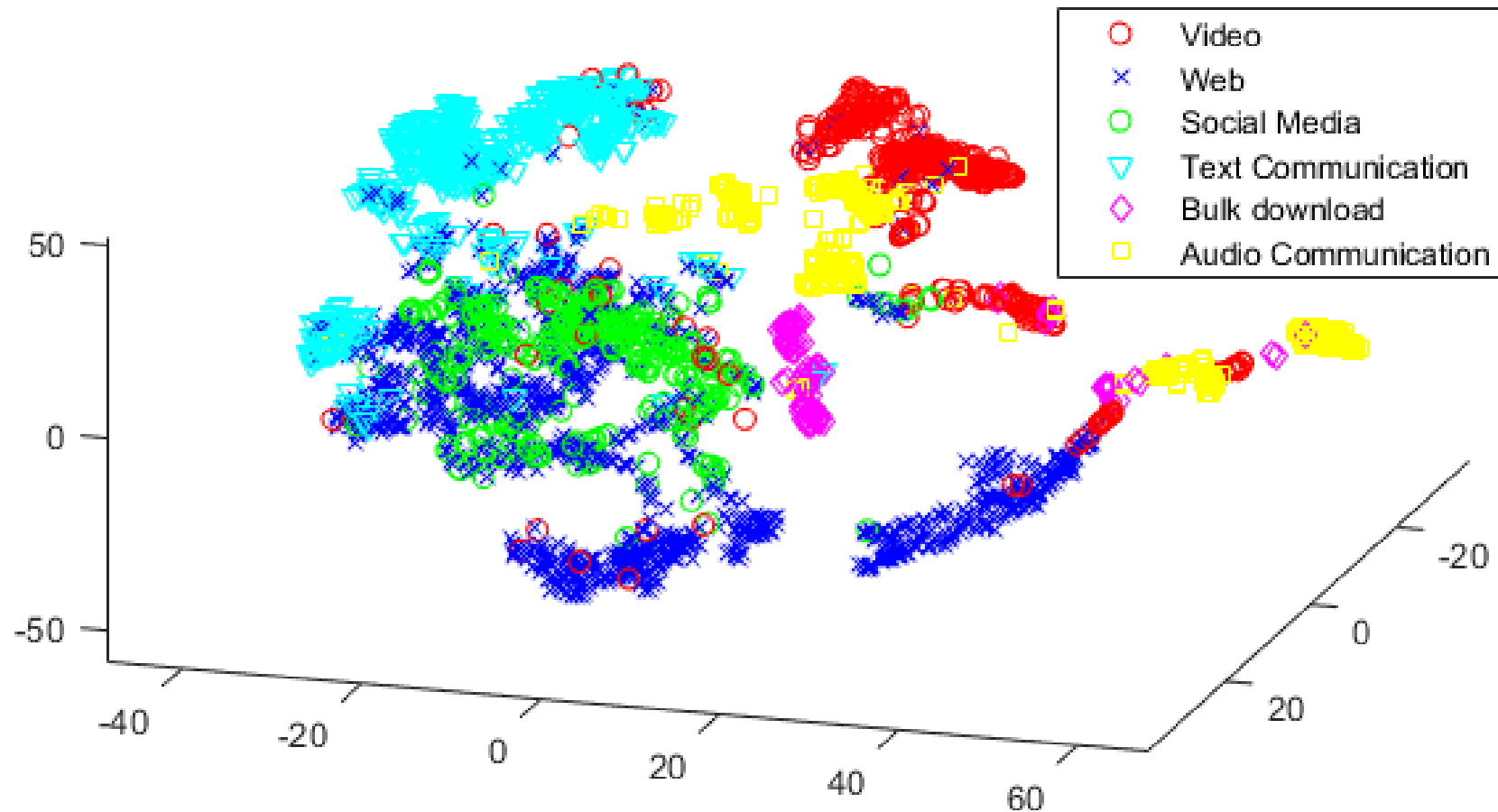
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# T-SNE visualization





# Early classification

| Duration   | F1-score | Precision | Recall |
|------------|----------|-----------|--------|
| 20 seconds | 0.958    | 0.958     | 0.958  |
| 15 seconds | 0.892    | 0.891     | 0.894  |
| 10 seconds | 0.844    | 0.838     | 0.851  |
|            |          |           |        |
|            |          |           |        |
|            |          |           |        |
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| 10 seconds | 0.844    | 0.838     | 0.851  |
| 5 seconds  | 0.814    | 0.823     | 0.805  |
|            |          |           |        |
|            |          |           |        |
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| 10 seconds  | 0.844    | 0.838     | 0.851  |
| 5 seconds   | 0.814    | 0.823     | 0.805  |
| 2.5 seconds | 0.631    | 0.594     | 0.673  |
|             |          |           |        |
|             |          |           |        |



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| 5 seconds   | 0.814    | 0.823     | 0.805  |
| 2.5 seconds | 0.631    | 0.594     | 0.673  |
| 2 seconds   | 0.409    | 0.404     | 0.415  |
| 1 second    | 0.214    | 0.202     | 0.228  |

*Randomly picking one category:  $1/6 \approx 0.167$*

# Impact of added variance in the dataset.

- All packet arrival instances in the evaluation set were perturbed according to a normal distribution:

$$\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma)$$

| $\sigma$ | 10    | 25    | 50    | 100   | 250   | 500   | 1000  |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| F1-score | 0.952 | 0.942 | 0.925 | 0.927 | 0.891 | 0.834 | 0.695 |

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*31.8% of the packets arrivals move by more than  $\pm 0.5$  seconds*

# In-class categorization, live vs VoD

- Same IP addresses may be used for both live and VoD content, categorization needs to be done online

|                 | Live video | Video on demand | Precision |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Live video      | 273        | 31<br>5.0%      | 0.898     |
| Video on demand | 35<br>5.7% | 277             | 0.888     |
| Recall          | 0.886      | 0.899           | 0.893     |

Output class

Targeted class

| Category          | Live   | Vod  |
|-------------------|--|--|
| Samples           | 616  | 616  |
| Class Composition | Youtube: 214<br>Twitch: 214<br>SVT Play: 188 | Youtube: 214<br>Twitch: 214<br>SVT Play: 188 |

# Conclusion

- The classification method used is able to quickly and effectively classify encrypted traffic belong to the six most popular traffic types

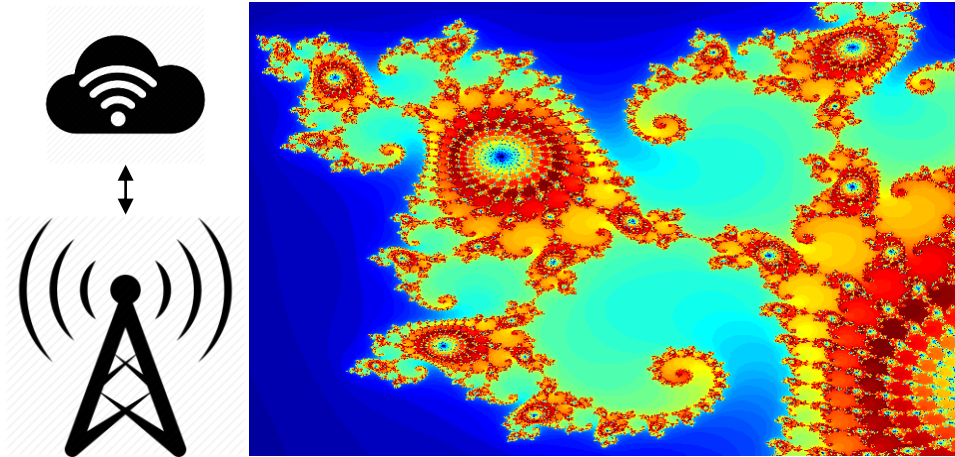
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- The classification method used is able to quickly and effectively classify encrypted traffic belong to the six most popular traffic types
- The method relies only on access to timing information of the packets in a flow and is highly resistant to perturbations of this information
- The method can be applied to distinguish between classes of data belonging to the same services (Vod and live streaming)

Thanks for listening!



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