



Deep Learning to Detect Novel Behaviors in Traces

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Novel Behaviors

- **Novel behaviors** are deviations from what has been previously observed:
 - Shift in normal behaviors: user patterns change over time.
 - New normal behaviors: new users or features.
 - Rare behaviors: unique queries.
 - Anomalous behaviors: latency, attacks, or bugs.

Approach - Dataset

- Sequences of **system calls with their arguments**:
 - Expose the system behavior.
 - Easy to collect large datasets.
 - Arguments enable more accurate predictions.

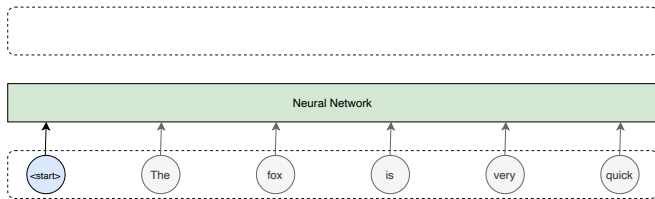


Approach - Objective

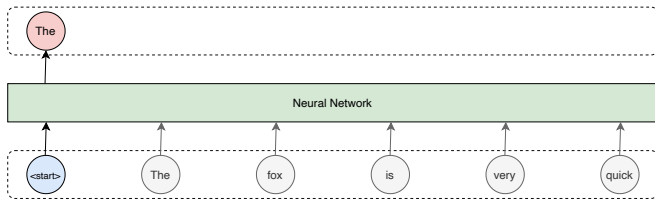
- Learn an **unsupervised language model**:
 - Labelling is time-consuming and error-prone.
 - Labels may change over time.
 - Predict the next system call knowing the previous ones.
 - Compute the likelihood of sequences.



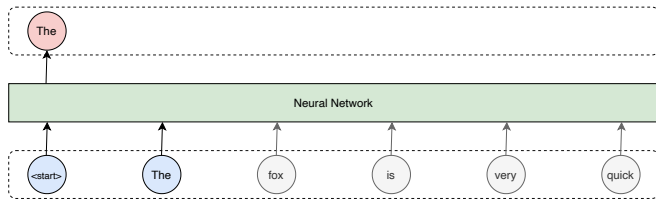
Approach - Objective



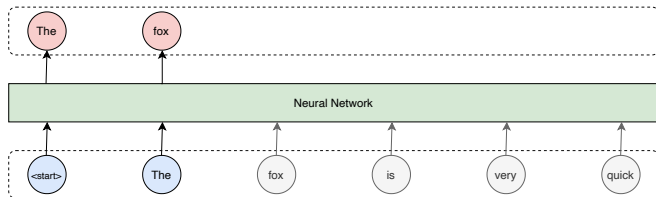
Approach - Objective



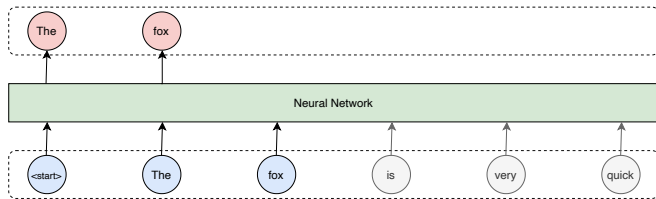
Approach - Objective



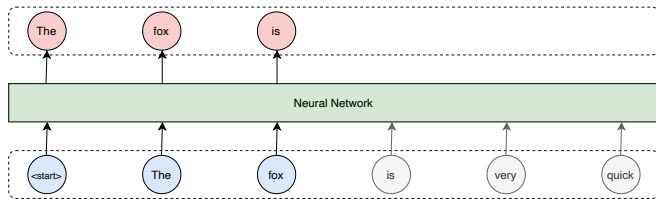
Approach - Objective



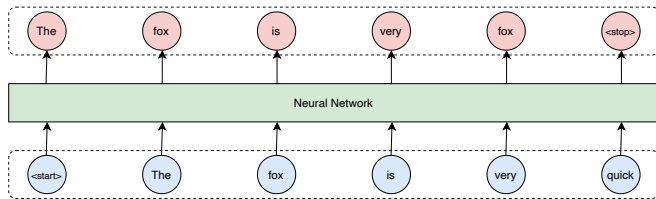
Approach - Objective



Approach - Objective



Approach - Objective



Perplexity

- The **perplexity** reflects how confused the model is about the input data.
- The higher the perplexity, the less likely the input data under the model.
- Set a threshold on the perplexity above which the data is considered unexpected and classified as novel behavior.



Approach - Models

- Finite state machine n -gram:
 - Conceptually simple and interpretable.
 - Unable to model complex and long-range interactions.
- Well known and proven neural network called LSTM:
 - Designed to process variable-size sequences.
 - Limited interaction range.



Approach - Models

- State-of-the-art neural network called **Transformer**
 - Designed to model complex and long-range interactions.
 - Memory-intensive and sensitive to hyperparameters.
- An efficient Transformer called **Longformer**
 - Significantly less memory-intensive.
 - In theory, able to model complex and long-range interactions.



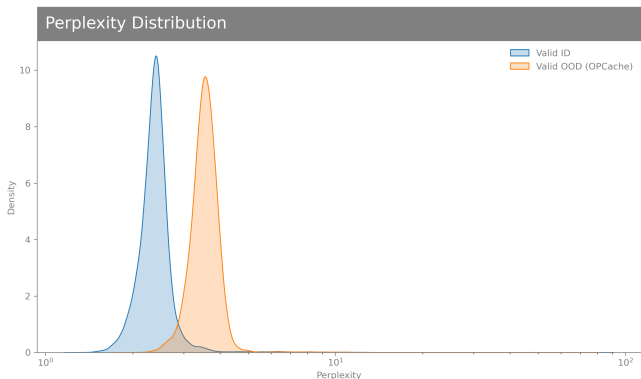
Results - Datasets

- 1 **known behavior** comprising 1,000,000+ web requests.
- 6 **novel behaviors** comprising 100,000+ web requests:each
 - Connection
 - IO
 - Socket
 - CPU
 - OPCache
 - SSL
- Simple and varied enough to evaluate the methodology.
- Too simple to represent large-scale real-world use cases.



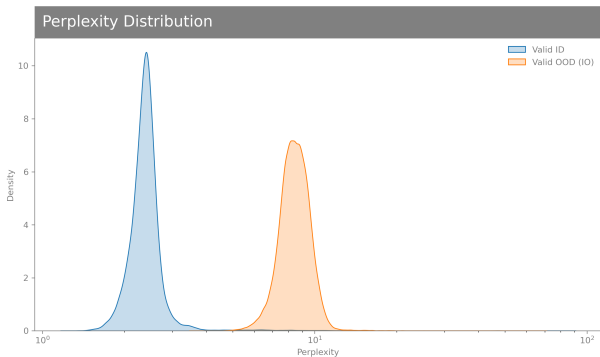
Results - LSTM - OPCache Disabled

- The novel behavior has a higher perplexity than the known behavior (small overlap):
- Accuracy of **95.56%**.



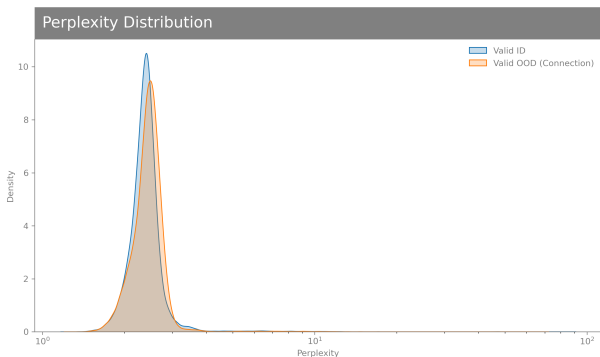
Results - LSTM - IO

- Best-case scenario, the novel behavior has a significantly higher perplexity (no overlap).
- Accuracy **99.48%**:



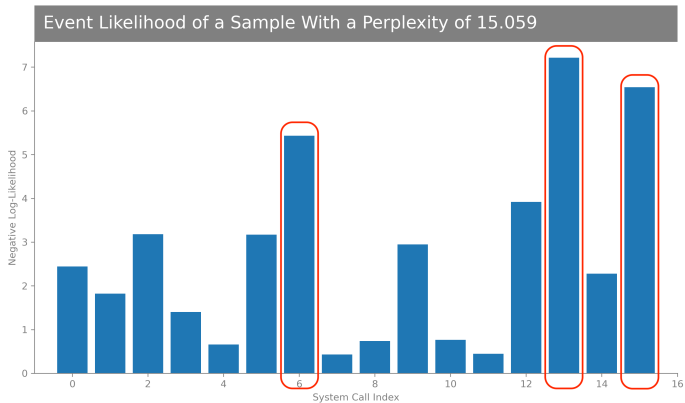
Results - LSTM - Connection

- Worst-case scenario, the novel behavior has the same perplexity as the known behaviors (large overlap).
- Accuracy **50.23%** (random):



Results - Root Cause Visualization

- What system calls are responsible for the perplexity?



How to Continue the Project?



Limitations and Future Work

- 1 Most experiments were conducted on our **own datasets** due to the lack of publicly available large and modern datasets of kernel traces:
 - The datasets, the source code, the logs, and the trained models are **open-source** and are available on GitHub.
 - Experiment with **your datasets**.



Limitations and Future Work

- 2 No extensive hyperparameter search or ensemble due to **time**, **cost**, and **environmental** considerations:
 - The experiments are **not resource-intensive** and easy to reproduce yet achieve reasonable accuracy.



Limitations and Future Work

- ③ Three aspects of the proposed approaches must be improved before their deployment **robustness**, **efficiency**, **explainability**:
 - a) Robustness: train an ensemble of networks.
 - b) Efficiency: apply knowledge distillation.
 - c) Explainability: visualize the attention and the conditional probability of the individual events.



Limitations and Future Work

- ④ Experiments were conducted with **historical data**, however, software and hardware continuously evolve:
 - One interesting avenue would be to consider **lifelong learning**.
 - The approach is compatible with online and **real-time** learning.

