

Hidden

Markov Model

A Study on Hidden Markov Models for  
Intrusion Detection

2001 2

Hidden

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A Study on Hidden Markov Models  
for Intrusion Detection

2000 12

2001 2

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가 가

.

.

.

가

가

가

가

(Centroid)

(Quantization Error)

가

likelihood

/

:

,

,

.

<b>1.</b>	.....	<b>1</b>
1.1	.....	1
1.2	.....	3
1.3	.....	6
<b>2.</b>	.....	<b>7</b>
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1	.....	3
2	.....	7
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8 HMM	.....	17
9	.....	25
10 2	.....	26
11	.....	27
12 , ,	.....	28
13 user0	.....	29

1	.....	1
2 '99	.....	1
3	.....	5
4	.....	16
5 output	.....	18

# 1.

## 1.1

, .

'96      '99

[ 1]      [Cert].      '99

[ 2]

가

	96	97	98	99
	147	64	158	572
가 (%)	-	-44%	247%	362%

[ 1]

	(ac.kr)	(co.kr)	(or.kr)	(re.kr)		
	262	248	22	11	29	572

[ 2] '99

가 가

.

가

가

.

.

,

,

,

,

가

.

.

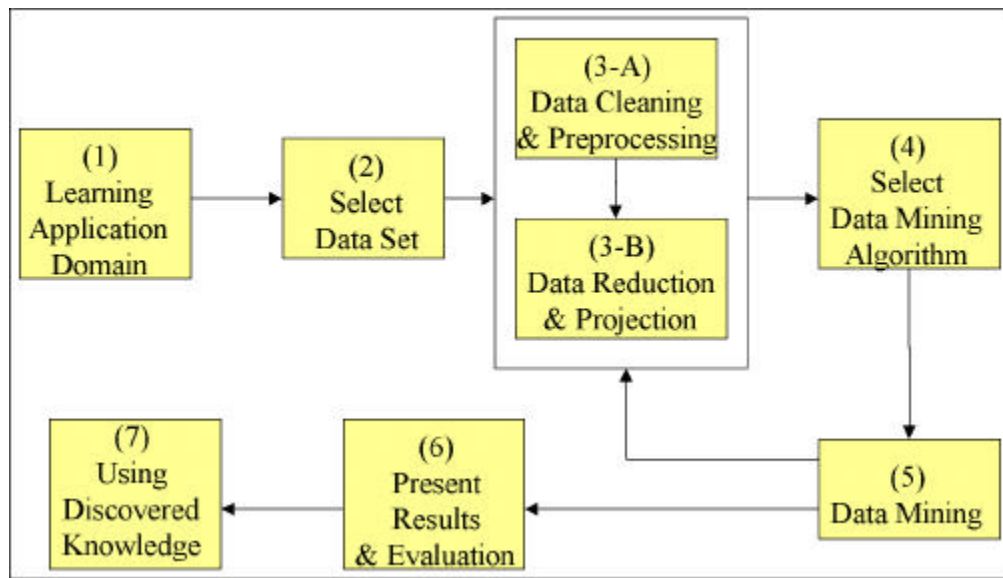
,

,

,



[ 1]



[ 1]

## 1.2

가

if- then

가 .

가

[Lee *et al.*, 1997].

가

(IDS : Intrusion Detection System)

[ 3].

(Intrusion Model)	(Anomaly)	
	(Misuse)	
(Data Source)		(Audit)

[ 3 ]

(Anomaly Detection)

· ,

if-then

(Misuse)

·

가

,

가

1.3

가

Model)

. 2

. 3

(Hidden Markov

4

5

## 2.

가

.

### 2.1

(Self-Organizing feature Map)

(Unsupervised Learning)

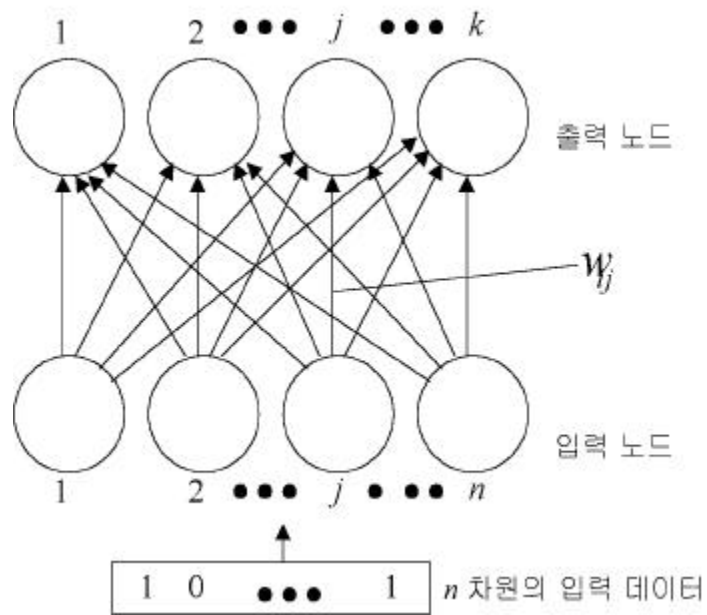
$n$

2

2

[ 2]

[Chester, 1993].



[ 2]



$j$  가 .  $j$   
 $j$  Fan-in weight vector ( )  
 ) .

가 . 가 가  
 가 가 가  
 가 0 1 (normalized)  
 [ ].  
 가  
 가 .  
 가

가 가 가 .  
 ( , 가 )

가  
 가 .  
 .  $k$   
 가

Fan-in weight vector  
 ( 가 가 )  $j$  Fan-in weight vector  
 $j$  가 가 .

가

$$w^j(t+1) = w^j(t) + \alpha(t)[x(t) - w^j(t)] \quad (1)$$

$w^j(t)$  가  $w^j(t+1)$  가  
 $\alpha(t)$  (learning rate)  
 $x(t)$  가  $j$  가  
 $( )$

, Fan-in weight vector

가

[Haykin, 1999].

$$\alpha(t) = 0.1(1 - t/10^4) \quad (2)$$

(2) 10,000 가 가  
 0.1 10,000 가 0

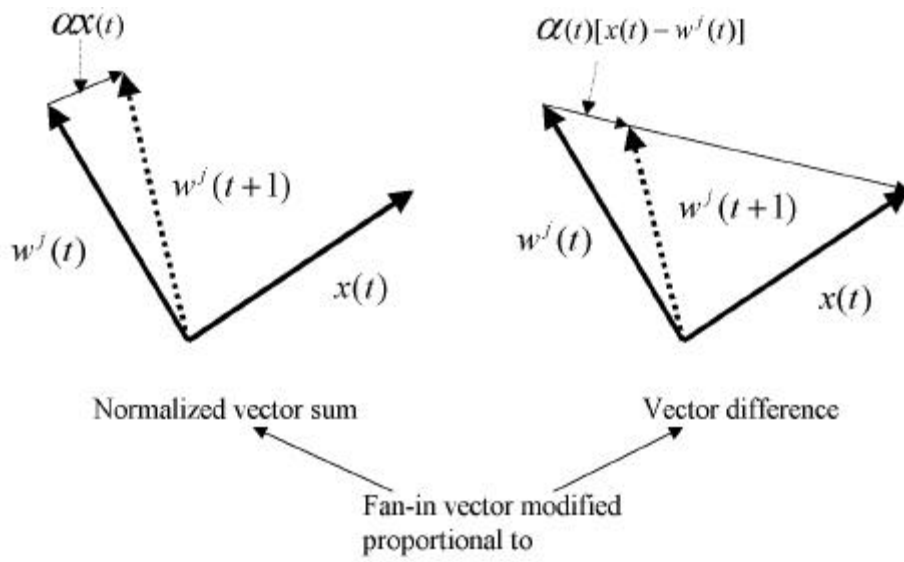
[4] 가 가 가

Normalized Vector Sum 가



Vector Difference

가  
가  
가  
가  
가  
가  
가  
가



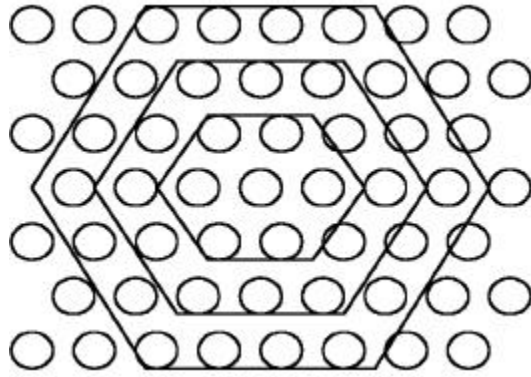
[ 4] Fan-in vector

(neighborhood)

가  
가  
가  
가

가

[ 5] .



[ 5]

[ 1] 가 .  $n$  가

가

[ 2]

[ 3]

$j$   $d_j$  ( 3)

$$d_j = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (x_i(t) - w_{ij}(t))^2 \quad (3)$$

$$x_i(t) \quad t \quad i$$

$$w_{ij}(t) \quad t \quad i \quad j$$

가 .

[ 4]  $d_j$   $j^*$  .

[ 5]  $j^*$  가

( 4) .

$$w_{ij}(t+1) = w_{ij}(t) + \alpha(x_i(t) - w_{ij}(t)) \quad (4)$$

$$j \quad j^* \quad i \quad 0 \quad n$$

$$-1 \quad \alpha \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 가$$

[ 6] 2 가 .

가 .

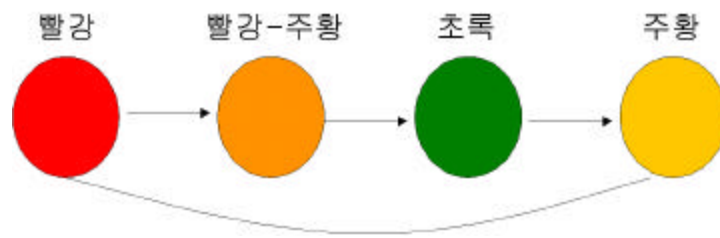
가 가

.

## 2.2 (Hidden Markov Model)

(Hidden Markov Model, HMM  
 .) (state) 가 (finite  
 state machine) 가 ,

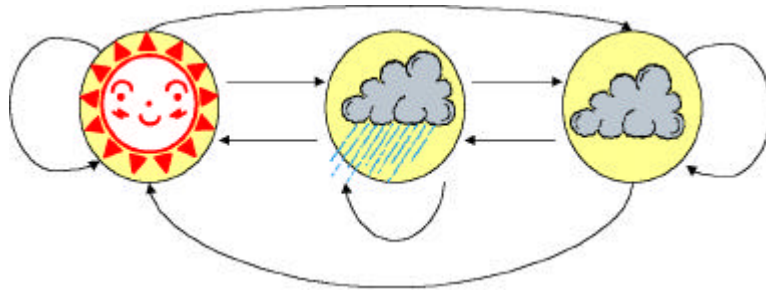
가 가 가 .  
HMM (Markov  
Process) [Leeds]. [ 6] .



[ 6] (Deterministic System)

(deterministic system)

, 가  
. [ 7] 가  
가  
가 .



[ 7] (Non-deterministic System)

가 . “  
 .” 가 가 (Markov  
 assumption) . 가

(Markov Process) 가  $n$

.  $n$

$n$

[ 4]

		Weather today		
		Sun	Cloud	Rain
Weather yesterday	Sun	0.5	0.25	0.25
	Cloud	0.375	0.125	0.5
	Rain	0.125	0.625	0.25

[ 4]

가

[Brown].

(states) : 가 - , sunny, cloudy, rainy

$\pi$  :

(state transition matrix) :

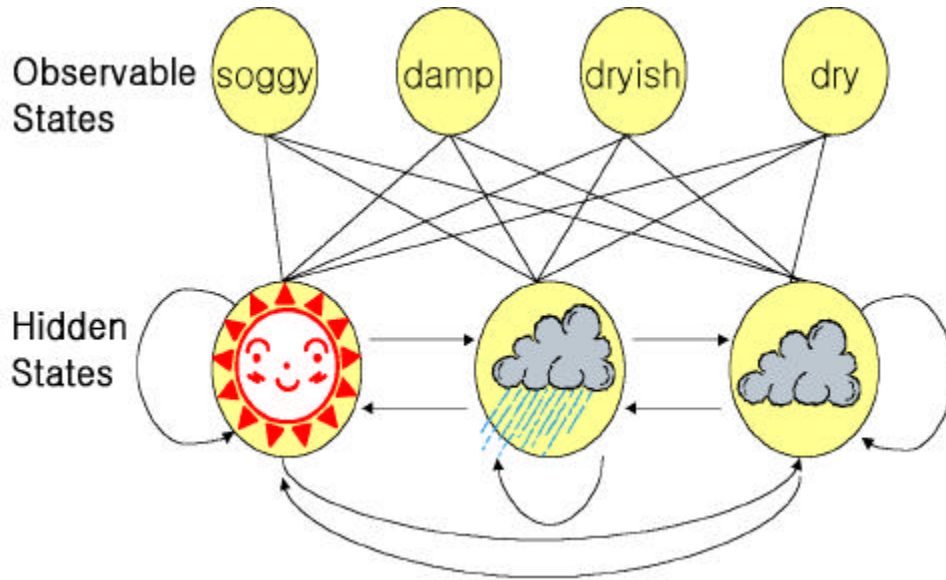
, 가

가 .

. , 가

가 ( ) , 가

. 가 [ 8]



[ 8] HMM

가

가

$\Pr(Obs|Sun)$  ,  $\Pr(Obs|Cloud)$  ,  $\Pr(Obs|Rain)$   
1 .

confusion matrix가 가 .

가

가

confusion matrix [ 5]

1 .

		Seaweed			
		Dry	Dryish	Damp	Soggy
Weather	Sun	0.60	0.20	0.15	0.05
	Cloud	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
	Rain	0.05	0.10	0.35	0.50

[ 5] output

- . ,
- . 가 .
- . (Hidden States) :
- . 가 (Observable States) :
- .  $\pi$  :
- . (State transition matrix) : ,
- . Confusion matrix : 가 가

$(\Pi, A, B)$  .

$\Pi = (\pi_{ij}) :$

$A = (a_{ij}) : , \Pr(x_i | x_{j-1})$

$B = (b_{ij}) : \text{confusion matrix, } \Pr(y_i | x_j)$



### 3.

가 가

3.1 3.2

#### 3.1 (Multi - Profiling)

[Rowe and Schiavo, 1998].

가

가

가

가

[Chen and Sycara, 1998].

(M)

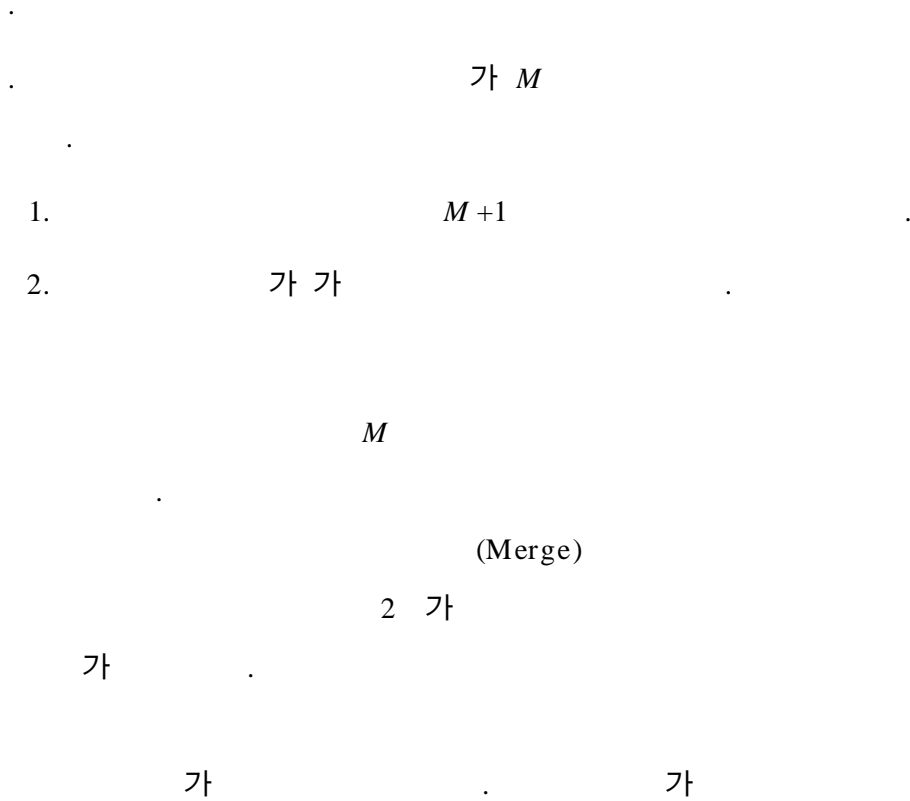
가

10

가

10가

. M



### 3.2 HMM

HMM

. HMM

[Rabiner, 1989].

$q_t$  :  $t$  HMM state

$O_t$  :  $t$  output

$\bar{q}$  : state sequence

$\bar{O}$  : output sequence  
 $\pi_i$  : state  $i$  (prior probability)  
 $a_{ij}$  : state  $i$  to  $j$  (state transition probability)  
 $b_i(o)$  : HMM state  $i$  output symbol  $o$   
 $\Pi$  :  $\pi_i$   
 $A$  :  $a_{ij}$   
 $B$  :  $b_i(o)$   
 $\theta$  : HMM  $\{\Pi, A, B\}$   
 $K$  : HMM state  
 $|\Sigma|$  : output symbol

output symbol history  
 state .  
 $|\Sigma|$  unique .  
 (self) (non-self)  
 [Kim and Bentley, 1999].  
 output  
 가 가 (assign) .  
 (Bayes's rule)  
 (posterior probability) .

$$p(\theta|\bar{O}) = \frac{p(\bar{O}|\theta)p(\theta)}{p(\bar{O})} \quad (5)$$

( 5)  $p(\overline{O})$  ,  
 (model prior probability)  $p(\theta)$  domain knowledge  
 uniform probability .  
 $N$  ,  $N$   
 sequence maximum likelihood model  
 .  
 $class(\overline{O}) = \arg \max_{i \in 1 \dots N} p(\theta_i | \overline{O})$  ( 6)  
 , ( 6) HMM 가  
 $N$  가  
 . likelihood

## 4.

### 4.1

가

가

8

2

(History)

(Session)

9

(Set)

[Kdd]

### 4.2

#### 4.2.1

[Ryan *et al.*, 1998].

100

100

가

[Kohonen *et al.*, 1995]

[ 9] [ 10]

[ 9]

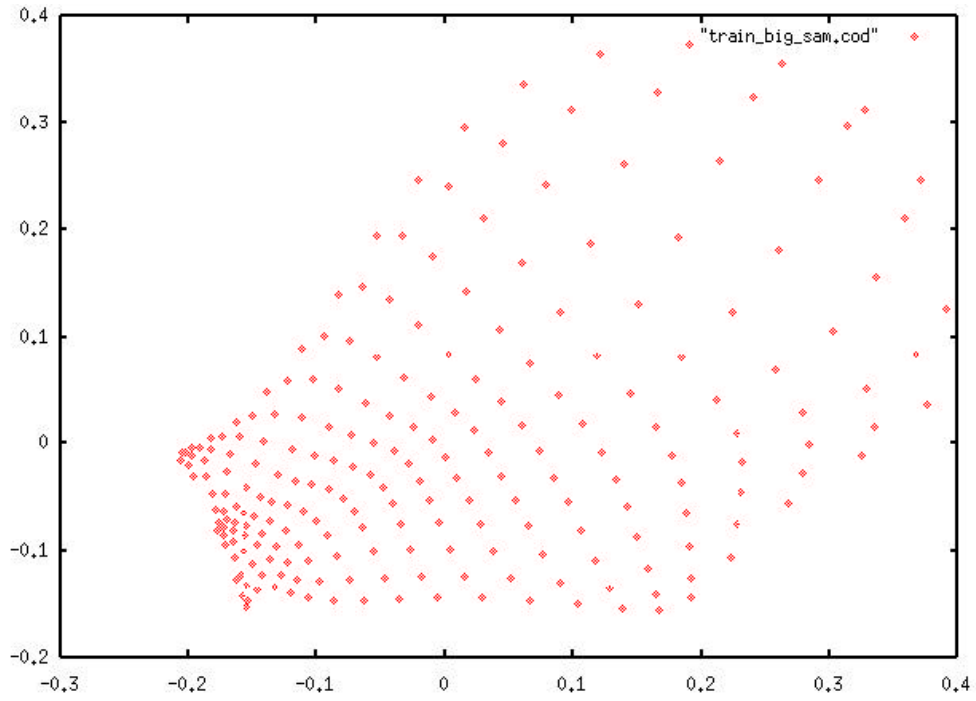
가

가

[ 10]  $n$

2

user4 user6 user6 user6 user6 user6 user6 user6 user6 user6  
user6 user0 user6 user6 user6 user6 user6 user6 user3 user6  
user6 user6 user6 user6 user6 user6 user6 user6  
user3 user6 user2 user1 user7 user2 user2 user2 user6 user6  
user4 user6 user6 user2 user2 user2 user2 user2 user2 user1  
user5 user7 user2 user2 user2 user2 user2 user2 user4 user4  
user2 user7 user2 user7 user2 user2 user4 user2 user4 user4  
user8 user7 user5 user5 user4 user8 user4 user4  
user8 user7 user7 user8 user8 user8 user4 user4  
user8 user7 user8 user8 user8 user8 user8 user8 user8 user8



[ 10] 2

$\pi_C$

가  
Centroid  
Quantization

Error [Kohonen, 1997]

$M$

가 Threshold  $\theta$



$M + 1$

가

$M$

[ 11] Threshold  $\theta$

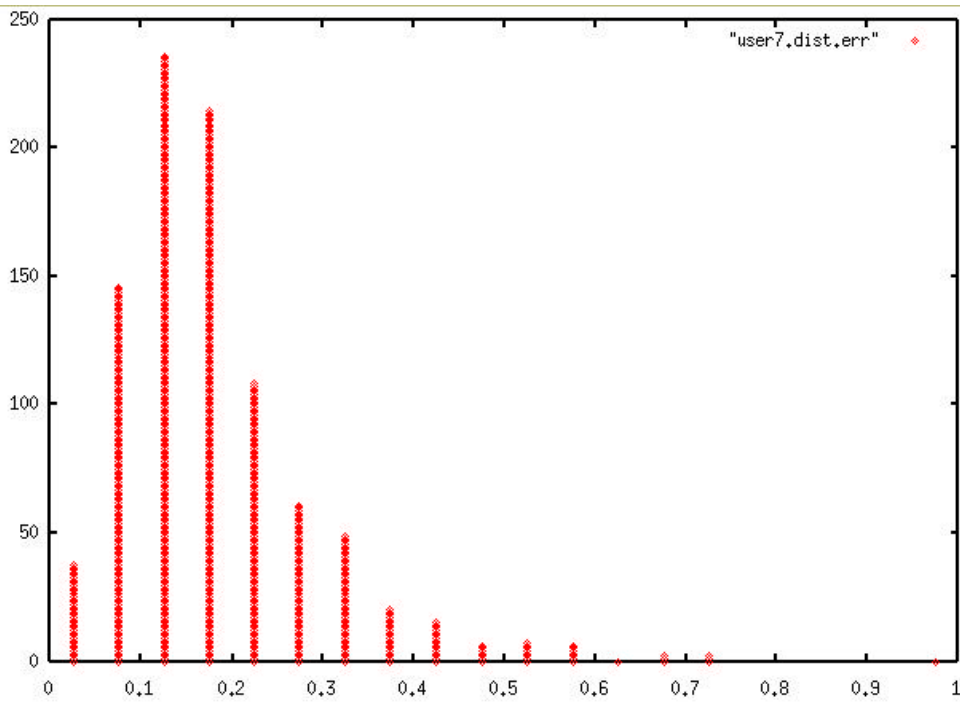
$M$

0.25

가

0.15

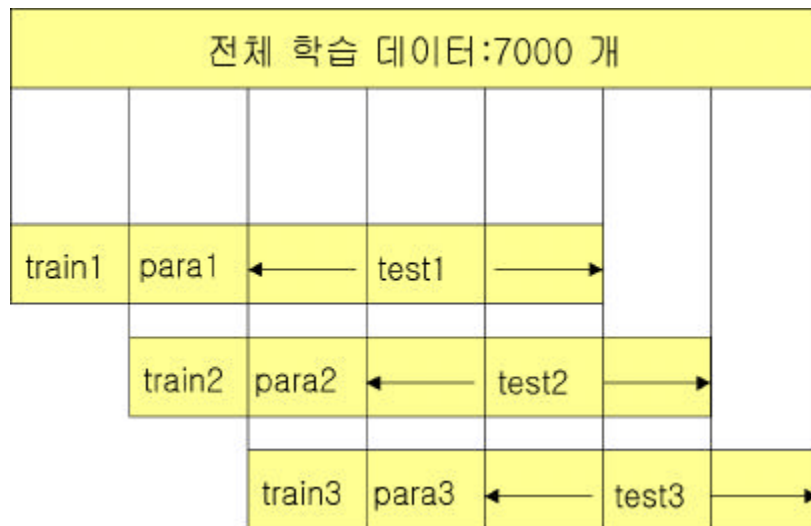
가  $\theta$



[ 11] Mean : 0.25, Variance : 0.15

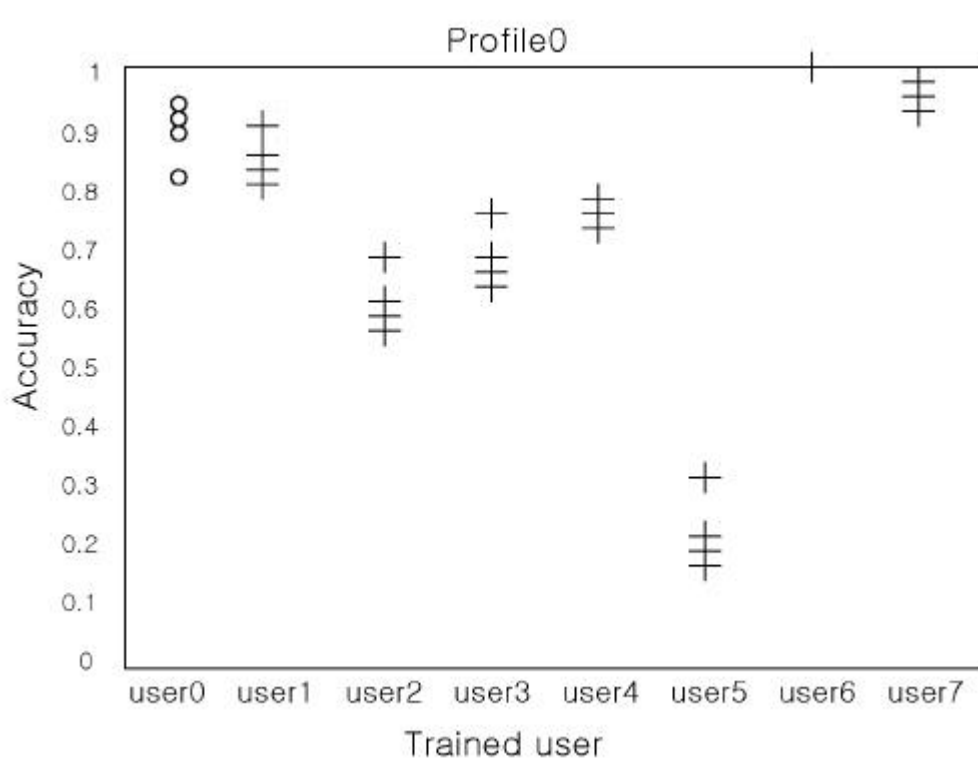
## 4.2.2 HMM

7,000 HMM  
HMM 가 ,  
가 HMM  
, ,  
HMM  
, 7000 [ 12]  
HMM HMM 5000  
1000, 1000, 3000 , ( threshold ) ,



[ 12] , ,

[ 13] . user0 HMM  
 "o"  
 (true accept rate) . "+"  
 (true detect rate) user0



[ 13] user0

5.

HMM

가

가

Quantization Error

가 HMM

likelihood

가

HMM

가

HMM

HMM

state

state 가

state 가 over-fit

가 off-line

HMM on-line

가

HMM sequence 가

on-line

[Cert] <http://www.certcc.or.kr/>

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1

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## **Abstract**

Due to increased networking of computer systems, the importance of building intrusion detection systems has increased.

Recently, several intrusion detection systems have been proposed based on various technologies. However, the techniques which have been used in most systems are useful only about the existing patterns of intrusion, not about the new patterns of intrusion. Therefore, it is necessary to use machine learning methods to be prepared to cope with the intrusion techniques that are evolving very fast.

This thesis describes an intrusion detection method that uses machine learning techniques. We study two different techniques. One is Kohonen neural networks, and hidden Markov models.

Using the Kohonen neural networks, we can measure the quantization error which is the difference between the centroid of cluster and the data clustered into that cluster. The quantization error can be used to recognize whether the data is generated from the normal distribution or not. When applied to the data which consist of Unix system user's command, the method could recognize whether the patterns of using commands are normal or abnormal

The profiles of each user has been constructed using hidden Markov models. By comparing the user profile and data, we can do anomaly detection. In this case, we used the likelihood to classify some specific data into normal/abnormal patterns.



**Keyword : anomaly detection, Kohonen neural networks, hidden Markov models.**

