



Modeling the Active and Idle Durations of Network Hosts

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Introduction

Important to understand network behavior of hosts

Durations active and idle by host type

Patterns important for Situational Awareness

Baselining to detect anomalies

Decide whether a host should be in the inventory



Objectives of the Analysis

Distributions of the durations of active and idle times

Insights into different behaviors

Two metrics:

Probability of a host being active after a period of idleness

Conditional probability of a host becoming active within a time horizon Given it has been idle for some time



Methodology

Flow data from the public domain (http://tools.netsa.cert.org/silk/referencedata.html)

SiLK (CERT/SEI) and Unix Tools

Spreadsheets

Focus on web servers initially

Methodology applicable to all types of hosts



References

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Analysis

Time series of network flows - out traffic

Time window = 23 hours

Time scale (bin size) = 1 hour

Convert volumes to a 0/1 series (1 => active)

Compute the durations of active and idle times

Plot the frequency distributions



Durations from Flows (Hypothetical)

	-	-	-
Flows from	Conversion	Ţ	<u>U</u>
rwcount	to 1/0		
123	1		
456	1		
789	1	3	
0	0		
0	0		2
234	1		
90	1	2	
0	0		
0	0		
0	0		
0	0		4
55	1	1	
0	0		1
99	1		



Results

Distribution of active durations



Discussion

Active durations Very compact (low variation – narrower than Poisson) Mean = 1.8 Weibull?

Idle durations Long tail or two populations Issues with estimating the metrics Censoring/Truncation problems

Future Work

Need much longer time series Need to estimate the metrics with more data sets Correct for biases Compare across different host types Effects of varying the time scales, time windows and time horizons





Questions/comments?



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