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Intrusion Detection System Using Id3 Algorithm by Clustering Classification

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ABSTRACT

On Internet continue large amount of information are transferred it exposes the attacks, so there is continue need for Intrusion Detection System IDS in computer network. For that purpose uses the Data Mining technique with various algorithms, but among them ID3 is the best one.ID3 is overcomes the drawback of those algorithm and also there is no chance to raise any intrusion. It then highlights a method for developing an Intrusion Detection Model using DBSCAN clustering and presents the correct results of the clustering algorithm as applied to a real world data set, but that special considerations must be made both with regards to outliers and the type of traffic flowing across the network.

Keywords: Clustering, Classification, Monitoring, Security

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I. INTRODUCTION

A clustering classification-Based Intrusion Detection System is a system for detecting computer intrusions and misuse by monitoring system activity and classifying it as either normal or anomalous. The classification is based on heuristics or rules, rather than patterns or signatures, and will detect any type of misuse that differs significantly from normal system operation. Earlier, IDSs relied on some hand coded rules designed by security experts and network administrators. The given requirements and the complexities of Todays network environments, we need a systematic and automated IDS development process rather than the pure knowledge based and engineering approaches which rely only on intuition and experience. This encouraged us to study some Data Mining based frameworks for Intrusion Detection.

These frameworks use data mining algorithms to compute activity patterns from system audit data and extract predictive features from the patterns. Machine learning algorithms are then applied to the audit records that are processed according to the feature definitions to generate intrusion detection rules.

II. RELATED WORK

Computer forensics science, which views computer systems as crime scenes, aims to identify, preserve, recover, analyze, and present facts and opinions on information collected for a Security event. The ID3 algorithm builds decision tree using information theory, which choose splitting attributes from a data set with the highest information gain. Intrusion detection systems (IDS) gather and analyze information from a variety of systems and network sources for signs of intrusions. IDS can be host-based or network based systems. Host-based IDS located in servers to examine the internal interfaces and network-based IDS monitor the network traffics for detecting intrusions. Network-based IDS performs packet logging, real-time traffic analysis of IP network, and tries to discover if an intruder is attempting to break into the network.

Intrusion Detection System using Data Mining plays a key role to analyze process and sort the data in systematic and organized manner without any mistake. The learning process is gradual and induced and follows a data-centric approach. It is assumed that legitimate or illegitimate activity will have their footprints in the audit data. Classification is one of the supervised learning method. It inductively learned to construct a model from the pre-classified data set

III. METHODOLOGY

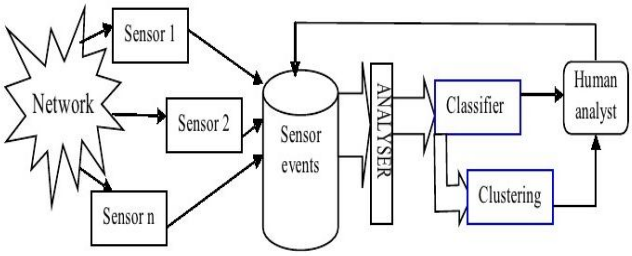


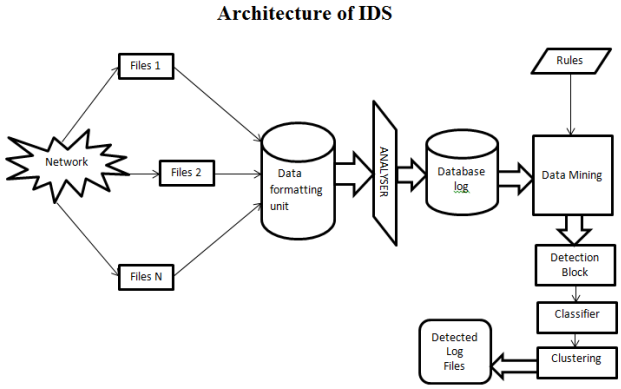
Fig 1. IDS system architecture

IV. LITERATURE SURVEY

Firewall is like a fence to everybody's computer. It is the first level of security to the Internet. Computer security professionals, Governments, Internet Service Providers, Computer dealers and Manufacturers recommend that everyone must install firewalls, if the computer is connected to the internet. The important thing to be considered is that firewalls should be properly installed and configured. It should also be properly maintained and updated periodically. Firewall is the first piece of intrusion prevention. It prevents from all kinds of strange attacks. Firewalls are software applications or hardware devices that you install on your system. They are designed to prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network that is connected to the Internet. When a firewall is installed, all incoming or outgoing messages pass through the firewall. Those that do not meet the specified security criteria are blocked by firewall. Firewall provides protection from vulnerable services. It provides controlled access to sites. Most home firewalls are software applications. There are various types of firewalls, and they work through different processes. However, the following is true for most of the home or personal firewall software that is used today. Information over the Internet is sent in "packets" of data. These packets travel from a source machine to a destination machine -- which could be very near or very far away. Each packet of data contains the IP address and port number of the originating machine. The firewall inspects every packet of data that arrives at the computer -before the data is allowed entry into the system and before it connects with an "open" port. The beauty of a firewall lies in its ability to be selective about what it accepts and what it blocks. The firewall has the ability to refuse any suspect data. If the incoming data is ignored and not allowed in, that port will effectively disappear on the Internet and hackers cannot find it or connect through it. In other words, instead of receiving a signal that a port is open, the hackers receive nothing back and have no way of connecting.

Intrusion Detection System (IDS)

Intrusion Detection System has become standard component in security infrastructure as they allow administrators to detect policy violations. Unfortunately the data collected for analysis is too large, and the analyzing process is also time consuming. Today's system consists of multiple node executing multiple Operating Systems that are linked together to form a single distributed system. Today there are many Intrusion Detection System available. Evaluating these IDSs is a difficult task due to various reasons it is very hard to get high-quality data for performing the evaluation due to privacy and several
competitive issues;
- in real time data, labeling network connections as normal or intrusions need a lot of time for experts;
- constant change of network traffic;
- complexity in measuring detection rate and false alarm rate;
- with the types of attacks.



Why do we need IDS?

Intrusions that concern system administrators are;
- Modification of system files by unauthorized persons so as to have illegal access to either system or user data;
- Modification of table or other system information in network;
- Unauthorized use of computing resources;
It is a common misunderstanding that firewalls can recognize and block intruders. A firewall is simply a fence around a network. A fence has neither the capability of detecting somebody trying to break in (such as digging a hole underneath or jumping over it), nor can differentiate somebody carry through the gate is allowed in. A firewall simply restricts access to the designated points in the network. Intrusion Detection System is configured to respond to predefined suspicious activities. An IDS does not replace firewalls. Firewalls are must in any corporate security foundations. Intrusion Detection Systems identify attacks against networks or a host that firewalls is unable to see. Having IDS to complement a firewall can provide an extra layer of protection to a system such as
· Identify attacks that firewall legitimately allow through (such as http attacks against web servers);
· Identify attempts such as port scan;
· Notice inside hacking;
· Provides additional checks for holes/ports opened through firewalls intentionally or unintentionally.
Intrusion Detection is a set of techniques and methods that are used to detect suspicious activity both at the network and host level. Using Intrusion Detection, we can collect and use information from known types of attacks and find out if someone is trying to attack our network or particular

hosts. The information helps us to harden our network security, as well as for legal purposes.

Today there are two basic approaches to Intrusion detection. One is anomaly detection and another is misuse detection.

Anomaly detection approach identifies deviations from 'normal' behavior and automatically detects. It observes the behavior of the system or user for a certain period of time and thereafter declares it as intrusion. It is also called behavior based IDS. The advantage of the anomaly IDS is that they can detect new attacks (unknown to the system).

They are less dependent on the Operating System specific information. The disadvantage of the anomaly IDS is the generation of a large number of false alarms. Misuse detection also called attacks that are precisely encoded in a manner that captures rearrangements and variations of activities that exploit the same vulnerability. It is based on knowledge about the attacks that were collected. The attacks may be the previous successful one performed to other systems. These attack information may be written as set of rules/policies in defining the IDS. It is also called as signature based IDS or knowledge based IDS. The advantages of misuse IDS is that, they have low false alarm rate. The analysis process of alarms is easier for Network Security administrator as the rules/policies are easy to understand and react quickly. The disadvantage of misuse IDS is that keeping the knowledge base of such intrusion detection system up to date is not easy. Even after gathering information about the attacks it is time consuming to analyze them and update the knowledge base of IDS. Another disadvantage is generalization of the

Intrusion Detection System

(IDS)

Misuse detection

Anomaly detection

IDS, because most of the attacks are dependent on the Operating system, version, platform, and application. Sometimes, a distinction is made between misuse and intrusion detection. The term intrusion is used to describe attack from outside environment; whereas, misuse is used to describe an attack that originates from the local network (internal attack). Intrusion Detection Systems that operate on a host to detect malicious activity are called Host based Intrusion Detection Systems (HIDS), and Intrusion Detection Systems that operate on network are called Network Intrusion Detection Systems (NIDS). As network attacks grows in severity and sophistication, Collaborative Intrusion Detection systems (CIDS)[36] have been attracted much interest today. Collecting data from multiple points in the Internet is essential for correlating malicious activity and extracting robust attack signatures. Important features an IDS should possess are

· It should be fault tolerant and run continually with minimal human supervision. The IDS must be able to recover from system crashes.

· It should possess the ability to resist subversion so that an attacker cannot disable or modify the IDS easily

· It should have minimal overhead on the system to avoid interfering with the normal operation of the system.

· It should be adaptable to changes in system and user behaviour over time.

· It should be portable to different architecture and Operating Systems through simple installation and mechanisms and also easy to use by operators.

· It should be able to detect different types of attacks and must not identify any legitimate activity as an attacks. (false positives).

· It should not fail to identify any real attacks (false negatives).

Efficiency of the intrusion detection system consists of the following:

1) Accuracy: Accuracy deals with the proper detection of the intrusions and absence of false alarms.

Inaccuracy occurs when the intrusion detection system reports non intrusive actions as intrusive.

2) Performance: The performance of the intrusion detection system depends on the rate at which it processes the information. If this rate is too low then the real time sniffing is likely to be not possible.

3) Completeness: The capability of the intrusion detection system to detect all the attacks is called completeness of the system.

4) Fault tolerance: Intrusion detection systems should be resistant to any kind of attacks from the intruders. i.e., IDS should not succumb to an attack.

5) Timeliness: Intrusion detection systems should react analyze and report the systems security officers as quick as possible, in order to let them give time to react before the attack is completely performed.

V. CONCLUSION

Employs data mining and forensic techniques to identify the representative SC-patterns for a user. The time that a habitual SC-pattern appears in the users log file is counted, the most commonly used SC-patterns are filtered out, and then a user's profile is established. By identifying a user's SC-patterns as his/her computer usage habits from the users current input SCs, the IIDPS resists suspected attackers.

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