





# Characterize and Quantify Cyber Attack Pattern by Granger Causality

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#### **Motivation and Goal**



#### **Motivation:**

Cybersecurity Statistics[1]

- 3 billion Yahoo accounts were hacked (2016)
- Damage related to cybercrime is estimated to hit \$6 trillion (2021)

Enhance the performance of alert correlation and minimize damage from attacks is necessary.



#### Goal:

Study the phenomenon of the time series data in IPv4 address space utilization based on Granger Causality.

Apply the learned phenomenon into Long Short Term Memory model to improve prediction in dynamic time series data.





### Framework



Dataset

Data Analysis

Visualization

**Future Work** 



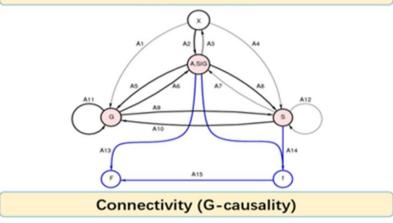
Cyber attack data

Reduce

events

Data: /8 subnet /16 subnet

MVGC Toolbox



X Granger Cause Y Linear Regression Sum Square Error

- Dependent variable and lagged values
- Independent variables and lagged values Hypothesis F-test
  - Network of subnets
  - Communities of subnets (Clusters)

Gephi results

Compare connectivity of each period time

Mathematical Model

Predict next future state of each

Characterize and identify the future state



(MuxVIZ)

subnet



## Granger connectivity between subnets



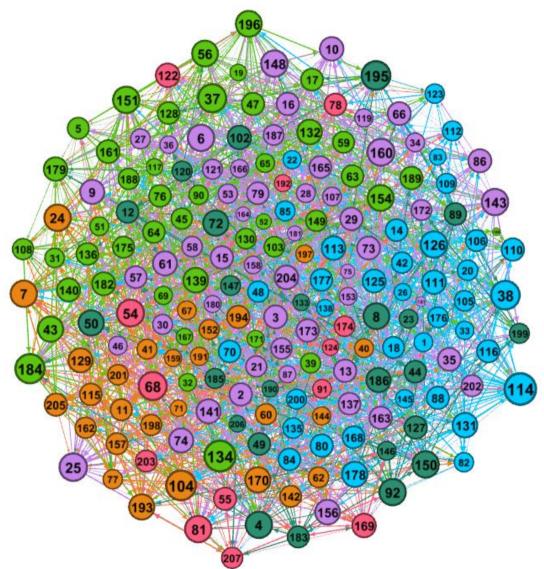
Network of /8 subnet (96 days)

#### **Granger Causal results:**

- 199/207 nodes
- 2592 edges

#### Seven different communities:

3	(20.1%)
5	(19.6%)
1	(17.59%)
2	(15.08%)
4	(14.57%)
6	(8.04%)
0	(5.03%)

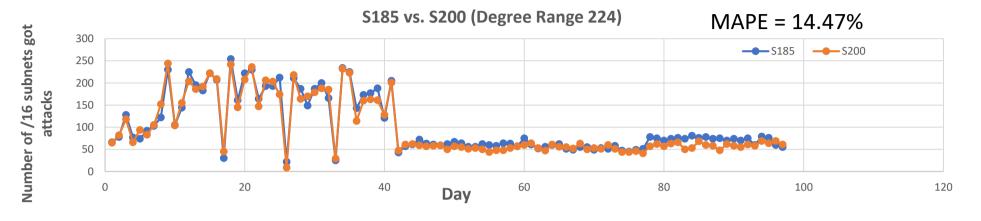


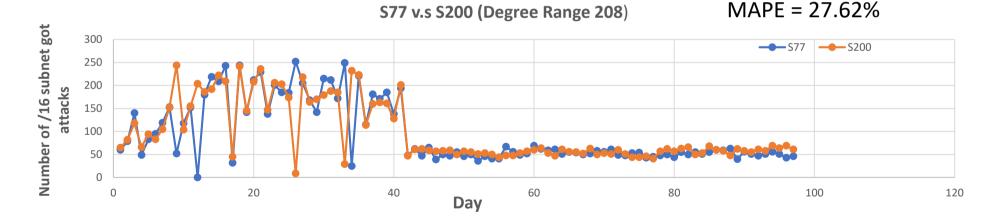




## **Network Phenomenon**







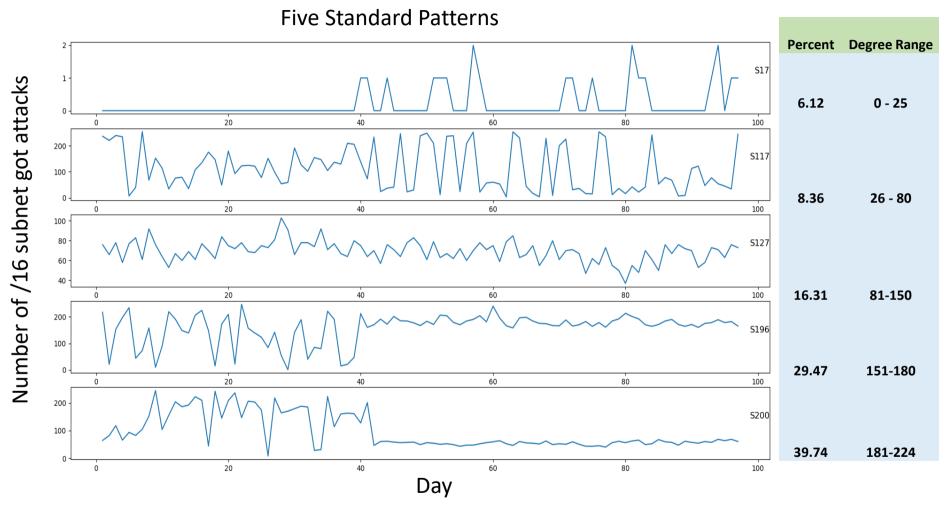
<u>Insight 1</u>: The higher the number of degree range in nodes, the similar in pattern of their time series data.





## **Network Phenomenon**





**Insight 2**: The nodes with highest degree range have the most popular pattern in the data set



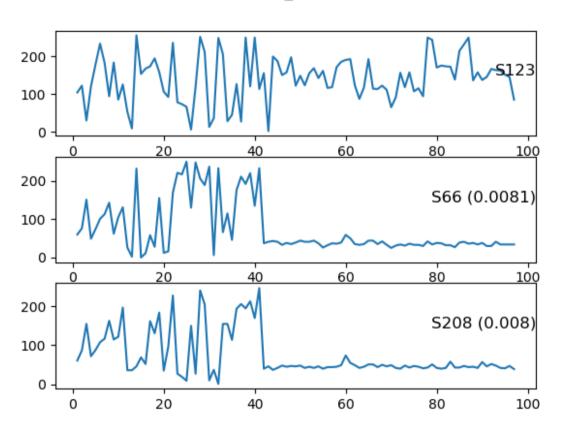


## **Network Phenomenon**

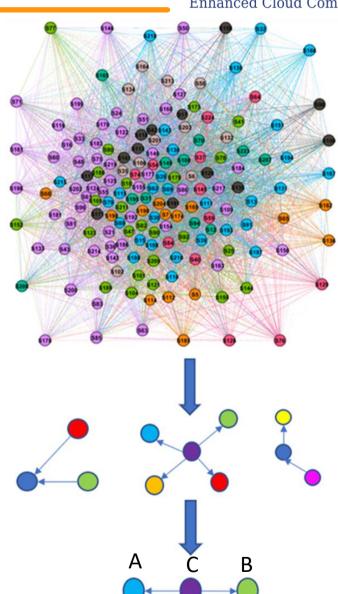


Center for Security and Privacy Enhanced Cloud Computing

Group of Out\_degree S123



Insight 3: VAR of nodes (VAR between nodes), which have same source and similar p value, can give a better prediction compare to the original VAR (VAR between source and node)

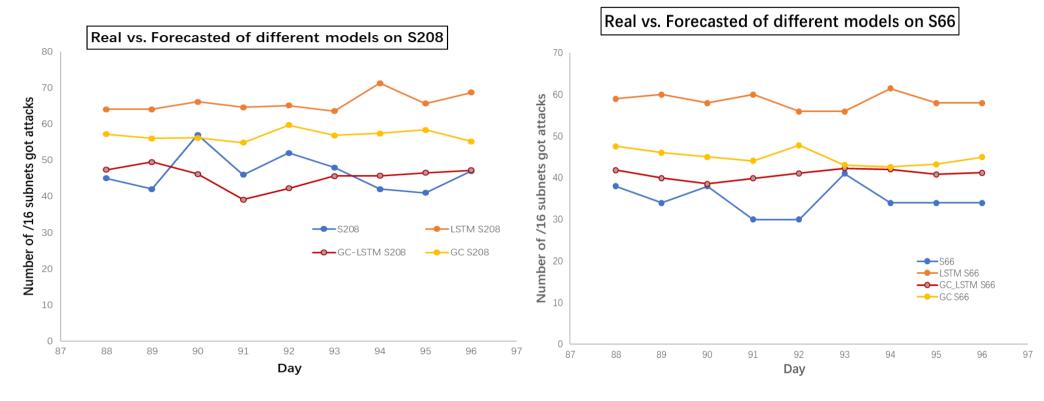






## Statistical Comparison





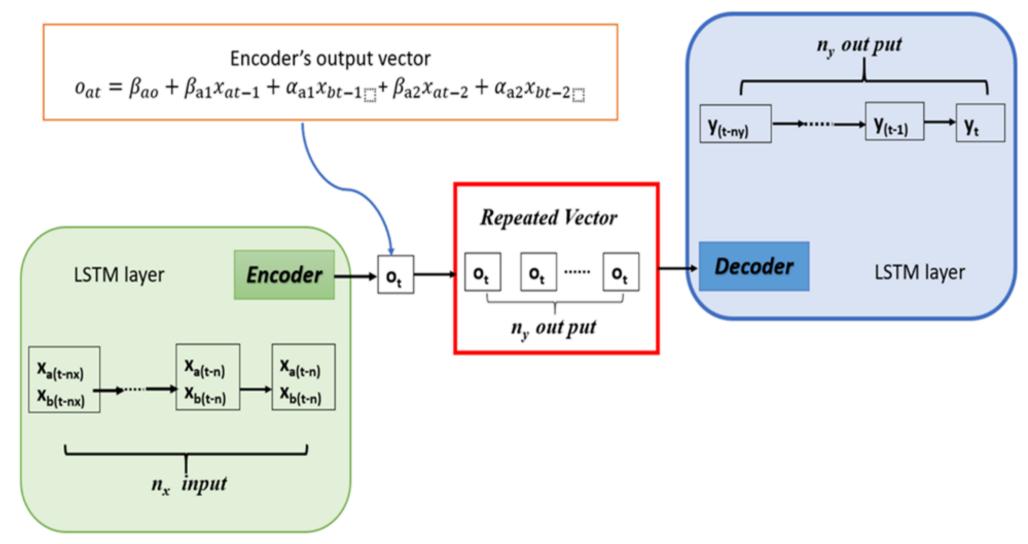
	МАРЕ			RMSE			
	GC(S123)	GC		GC(S123)		GC	
<b>S66</b>	69.88831		38.54982		43.44967		26.960052
S208	52.74795		31.48487		40.06773		19.413949





## LSTM (Encoder-Decoder)





**Encoder-Decoder LSTM summary model** 

