

Anomaly Detection on User-agents

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Overview

- Introduction
- Research Question
- User-agents
- Scoring host anomalies
- Verification
- Conclusion

Introduction

- Methods
 - Statistical
 - Knowledge based
 - Machine learning

Research Question

What is the effectiveness of statistical anomaly detection when applied to user-agent strings?

User-agents

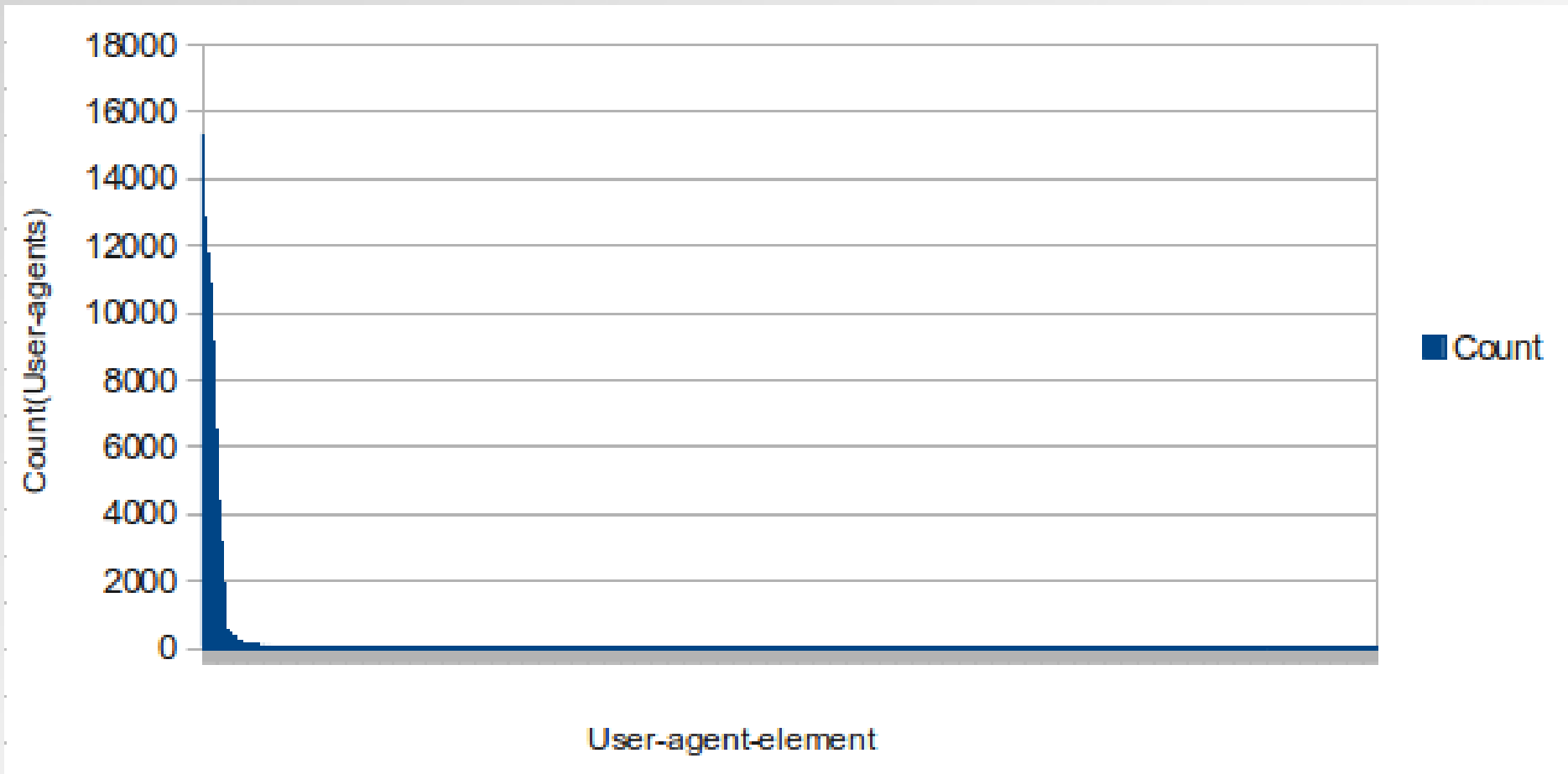
- Programs that “*act on behalf of a user*”
- Identify themselves with a string
 - Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 7.0; Windows NT 6.1; WOW64; Trident/7.0; SLCC2; .NET CLR 2.0.50727; .NET CLR 3.5.30729; .NET CLR 3.0.30729; Media Center PC 6.0; eSobiSubscriber 2.0.4.16; BRI/1; MAAR; .NET4.0C; AskTbORJ/5.15.9.29495; .NET4.0E; BRI/2) Funshion/1.0.0.1

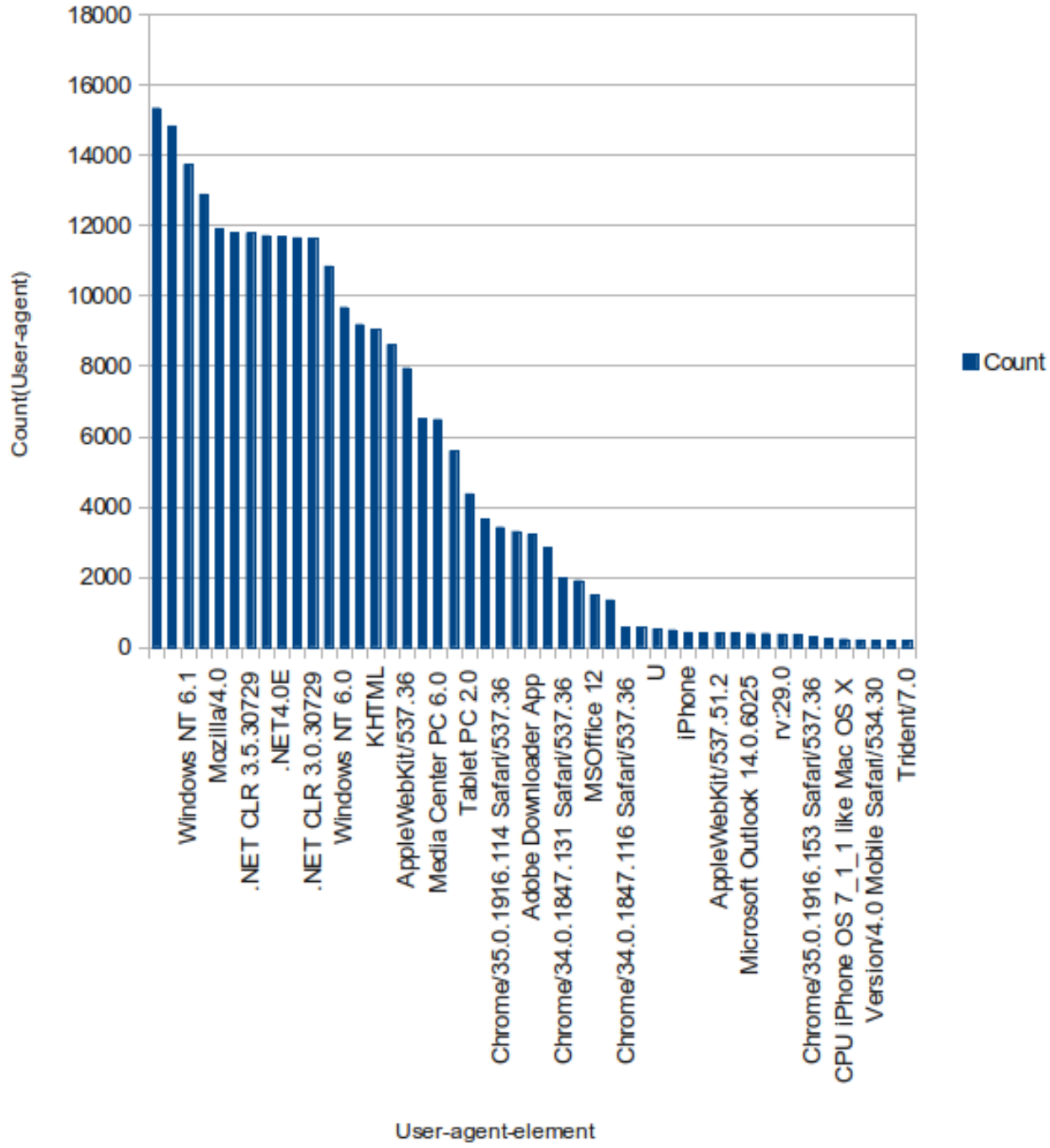
User-agents (2)

- Problem:
 - Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; version 1.33.7)
 - Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; version 1.33.8)
 - Dalvik/1.4.2 (AskTbORJ/5.15.9.29495)

User-agents (3)

- Splitting on elements
 - Mozilla/4.0
 - Dalvik/1.4.2
 - Compatible
 - Version





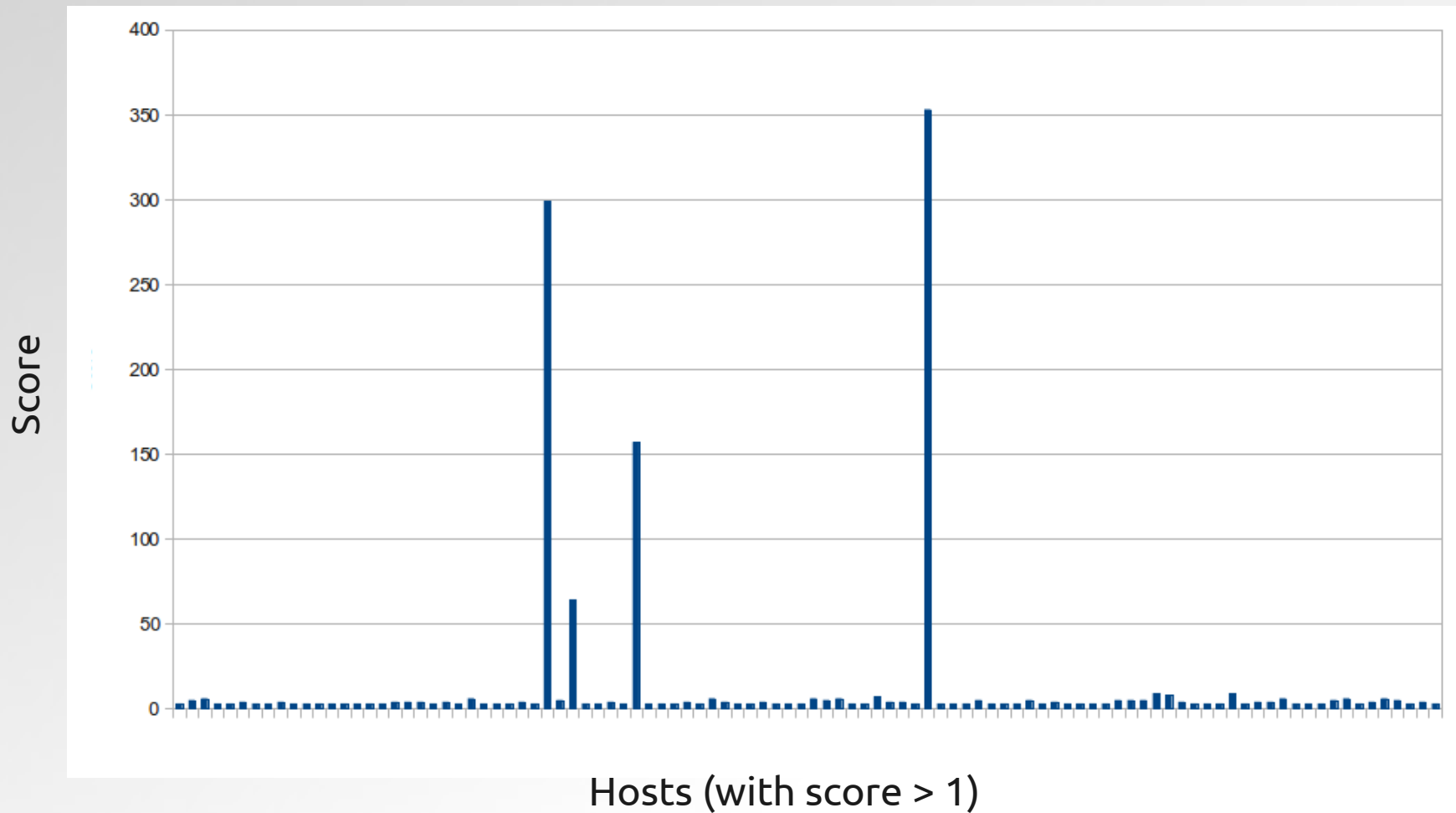
Scoring host anomalies

- Elements with the lowest n occurrences give a host a +1

User-agent element	#Occurrences	Increases score
Mozilla/4.0	100	No
AppleWebKit/537.36	20	No
Dalvik/1.4.0	10	Yes
AppWorld/5.0	2	Yes
Q10/10.2.1.3175	2	Yes
zh-cn	2	Yes
4012FREE	1	Yes

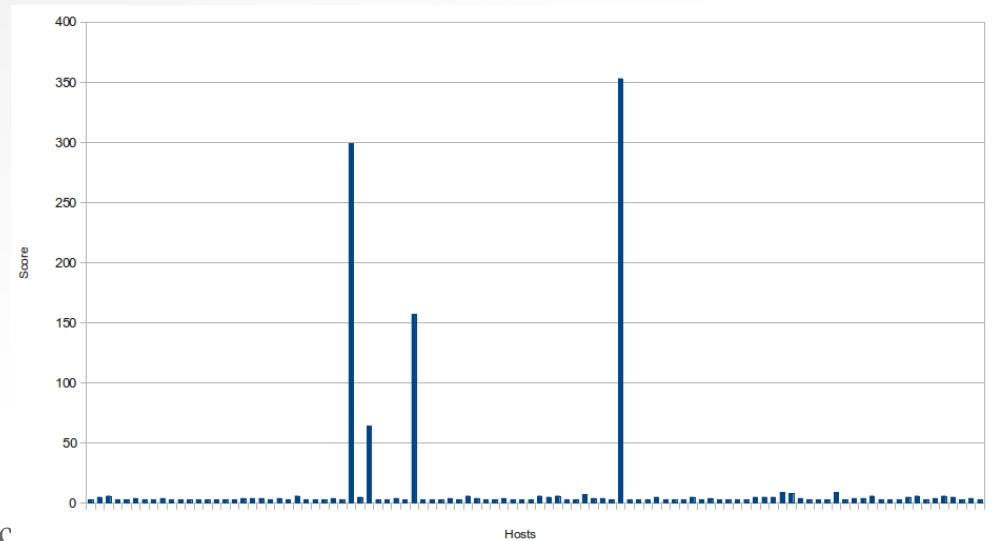
Table for $n = 3$

Scoring host anomalies (2)



Verification

Host	Score	Result of verification
A	299	Host was a phone: Compliance incident
B	64	Host infected with Conduit Browser Hijacker
C	157	Host was a proxy
D	353	Host was a proxy



Anomaly Detec

Conclusion

- User-agent strings can be used for anomaly detection
 - Best results on uniform networks
 - Anomalies are not necessarily infections, but rather installed software packages

Demo

Thank you

