

Detection of Terror Related Activities by using Data Mining

S. U. Nyati, D. B. Deore and N. M. Kazi

Abstract--An innovative knowledge-based methodology for terrorist detection by using Web traffic content as the audit information is presented. The proposed methodology learns the typical behavior ('profile') of terrorists by applying a data-mining algorithm to the textual content of terror-related Web sites. The resulting profile is used by the system to perform real-time detection of users suspected of being engaged in terrorist activities. The Receiver-Operator Characteristic (ROC) analysis shows that this methodology can outperform a command based intrusion detection system.

Index Terms--Anomaly Detection, Activity Monitoring, Data Mining, Terrorist Trend Detection, User Modeling.

I. INTRODUCTION

TERRORIST cells are using the Internet infrastructure to exchange information and recruit new members and supporters. For example, high-speed Internet connections were used intensively by members of the infamous 'Hamburg Cell' that was largely responsible for the preparation of the September 11 attacks against the United States [3]. This is one reason for the major effort made by law enforcement agencies around the world in gathering information from the Web about terror-related activities. It is believed that the detection of terrorists on the Web might prevent further terrorist attacks. One way to detect terrorist activity on the Web is to eavesdrop on all traffic of Web sites associated with terrorist organizations in order to detect the accessing users based on their IP address. Unfortunately it is difficult to monitor terrorist sites (such as 'Azzam Publications' [3] since they do not use fixed IP addresses and URLs. The geographical locations of Web servers hosting those sites also change frequently in order to prevent successful eavesdropping. To overcome this problem, law enforcement agencies are trying to detect terrorists by monitoring all ISPs traffic, though privacy issues raised still prevent relevant laws from being enforced. In this paper a new methodology to detect users accessing terrorist related information by processing all ISPs traffic is suggested.¹

The main design criteria for the proposed methodology are:

1. Training the detection algorithm should be based on the content of existing terrorist sites and known terrorist traffic on the Web.
2. Detection should be carried out in real-time. This goal can be achieved only if terrorist information interests are presented in a compact manner for efficient processing.
3. The detection sensitivity should be controlled by user-defined parameters to enable calibration of the desired detection performance.

The paper is organized as follows. In the second section a brief review of intrusion detection systems, cluster analysis, and the vector space model which form the theoretical foundation behind the new methodology are presented. In the third section the new content-based detection methodology is described in detail. The fourth section illustrates the methodology through an initial case study designed to test its feasibility. The fifth section elaborates on the ways a system based on the new methodology can be deployed. Finally, the sixth section outlines directions for the next stages of the research.

II. BACKGROUND

This research integrates issues from the research fields of computer security (Intrusion Detection Systems), information retrieval (the vector-space model), and data mining (cluster analysis). The following subsections include a brief overview of these topics and their relation to the newly proposed methodology.

A. Intrusion Detection System

An Intrusion Detection System (IDS) constantly monitors actions in a certain environment and decides whether they are part of a possible hostile attack or a legitimate use of the environment. The environment may be a computer, several computers connected in a network or the network itself. The IDS analyzes various kinds of information about actions emanating from the environment and evaluates the probability that they are symptoms of intrusions. Such information includes, for example, configuration information about the current state of the system, audit information describing the events that occur in the system (e.g., event log in Windows XP), or network traffic. Several measures for

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evaluating an IDS have been suggested [1, 4, 10]. These measures include accuracy, completeness, performance, efficiency, fault tolerance, timeliness, and adaptivity. The more widely used measures are the True Positive (TP) rate, that is, the percentage of intrusive actions (e.g., terror related pages) detected by the system, False Positive (FP) rate which is the percentage of normal actions (e.g., pages viewed by normal users) the system incorrectly identifies as intrusive, and Accuracy which is the percentage of alarms found to represent abnormal behavior out of the total number of alarms. In the current research TP, FP and Accuracy measures were adopted to evaluate the performance of the new methodology

B. Vector-Space Model

One major issue in this research is the representation of textual content of Web pages. More specifically, there is a need to represent the content of terror-related pages as against the content of a currently accessed page in order to efficiently compute the similarity between them. This study will use the vector-space model commonly used in Information Retrieval applications [11,12] for representing terrorists' interests and each accessed Web page. In the vector-space model, a document d is represented by an n -dimensional vector $d = (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n)$, where w_i represents the frequency-based weight of term i in document d . The similarity between two documents represented as vectors may be computed by using one of the known vector distance measuring methods such as Euclidian distance or Cosine [2, 8]. In this study each Web page is considered as a document and is represented as a vector. The terrorists' interests are represented by several vectors where each vector relates to a different topic of interest. The cosine similarity measure is commonly used to estimate the similarity between an accessed Web page and a given set of terrorists' topics of interests.

C. Clustering Techniques

Cluster analysis is the process of partitioning data objects (records, documents, etc.) into meaningful groups or clusters so that objects within a cluster have similar characteristics but are dissimilar to objects in other clusters [5]. Clustering can be viewed as unsupervised classification of unlabelled patterns (observations, data items or feature vectors), since no pre-defined category labels are associated with the objects in the training set. Clustering results in a compact representation of large data sets (e.g., collections of visited Web pages) by a small number of cluster centroids. Applications of clustering include data mining, document retrieval, image segmentation, and pattern classification [6]. Thus, clustering of Web documents viewed by Internet users can reveal collections of documents belonging to the same topic. As shown by [13], clustering can also be used for anomaly detection: normality of a new object can be evaluated by its distance from the most similar cluster under the assumption that all clusters are based on 'normal' data only. In this study clustering of Web pages retrieved from terrorist-related sites is used to find

collections of Web pages belonging to the same terrorists' topic of interest. For each collection a centroid is computed and represented by the vector space model.

D. Content-Based Detection Of Terror-Related Activity

This study suggests a new type of knowledge-based detection methodology that uses the content of Web pages browsed by terrorists and their supporters as an input to a detection process. In this study, refers only to the textual content of Web pages, excluding images, music, video clips, and other complex data types. It is assumed that terror-related content usually viewed by terrorists and their supporters can be used as training data for a learning process to obtain a 'Typical-Terrorist-Behavior'. This typical behavior will be used to detect further terrorists and their supporters. A 'Terrorist- Typical-Behavior' is defined as an access to information relevant to terrorists and their supporters. A general description of a system based on the suggested methodology is presented in Figure 1. Each user under surveillance is identified as a 'user's computer' having a unique IP address rather than by his or her name. In the case of a real-time alarm, the detected IP can be used to locate the computer and hopefully the suspected terrorist who may still be logged on to the same computer.

The suggested methodology has two modes of operation:

Learning typical terrorist behavior: in this mode, a collection of Web pages from terror-related sites is downloaded and represented as a set of vectors using the vector space model. The collected data is used to derive and represent the typical behavior ('profile') of the terrorists and their supporters by applying techniques of unsupervised clustering. Since the IP addresses of downloaded pages are ignored, moving the same or similar contents to a new address, as frequently carried out by terror related sites, will not affect the detection accuracy of the new method. Monitoring users: this mode is aimed at detecting terrorist users by comparing the content of information accessed by users to the Typical-Terrorist-Behavior. The textual content of the information accessed by a user on the Web is converted into a vector called 'access vector'. An alarm is issued when the similarity between the 'access vector' and the Typical-Terrorist-Behavior is above a predefined threshold. The privacy of regular users is preserved, since the system does not need to store either the visited IP addresses or the actual content of the viewed pages. Due to extensive dimensionality reduction procedures, the access vectors do not hold sufficient information to restore the actual content of the page. Other types of viewed content (e.g., images) are ignored by the system. Apparently the task of making a distinction between a legitimate user and a terrorist is a typical classification problem [5] with two alternative classes: terrorists vs. non-terrorists. However, the most popular classification algorithms (such as Naïve Bayes and C4.5) are probabilistic in their nature, i.e., they assume a stable and relatively balanced probability distribution of classes over the entire population. Moreover, they usually ignore any

differences between the misclassification costs of objects belonging to different classes. All these assumptions are totally wrong when dealing with terrorist detection on the Web. The monitored population is completely unbalanced so that the actual percentage of terrorists in the entire population of Web users is usually close to zero. It is not expected that the amount of terrorist activities on the Web to be stable either – in fact, this study is interested in any fluctuations in these activities. And, of course, missing one real terrorist in a haystack of legitimate users may be more costly than suspecting several legitimate users of being active terrorists. Consequently, in this study it was decided to follow the more flexible clustering approach to terrorist detection, while leaving the investigation of classification methods to future research.

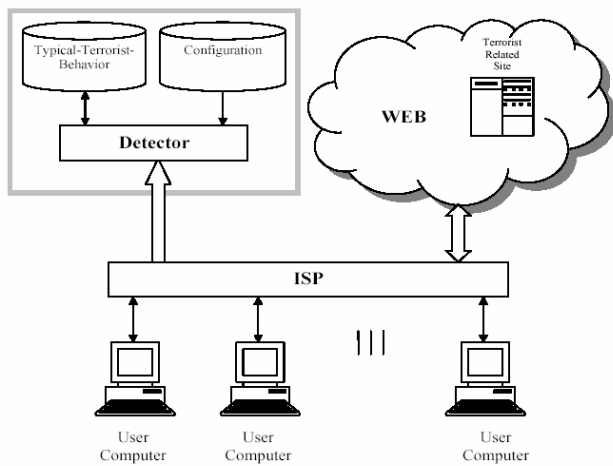


Fig. 1. Detection Environment

The following subsections describe in detail the Typical-Terrorist-Behavior learning module and the detection algorithm.

1) Learning the Typical-Terrorist-Behavior

The learning Typical-Terrorist-Behavior part of the methodology defines and represents the typical behavior of terrorist users based on the content of their Web activities. Figure 2 describes the learning module. It is assumed that it is possible to collect Web pages from terror-related sites. The content of the collected pages is the input to the Vector Generator module that converts the pages into vectors of weighted terms (each page is converted to one vector). The vectors are stored for future processing in the Vector of Terrorists Transactions DB. The Clustering module accesses the collected vectors and performs unsupervised clustering resulting in n clusters representing the typical topics viewed by terrorist users. For each cluster, the Terrorist- Representor module computes the centroid vector (denoted by C_{vi}), which represents a topic typically accessed by terrorists. As a result, a set of centroid vectors represent a set of terrorists interests referred to as the ‘Typical-Terrorist-Behavior’. The Typical-

Terrorist-Behavior is based on a set of Web pages that were downloaded from terrorist-related sites and is the main input of the detection algorithm. In order to make the detection algorithm more accurate, the process of generating the Typical-Terrorist-Behavior has to be repeated periodically due to changes in the content of terrorist related site. Typical-Terrorist-Behavior depends on the number of clusters. When the number of clusters is higher, the Typical-Terrorist-Behavior includes more topics of interest by terrorists where each topic is based on fewer pages. It is hard to hypothesize what the optimal number of clusters is. In the case study presented in the next section detection performance for two settings of the number of clusters are presented.

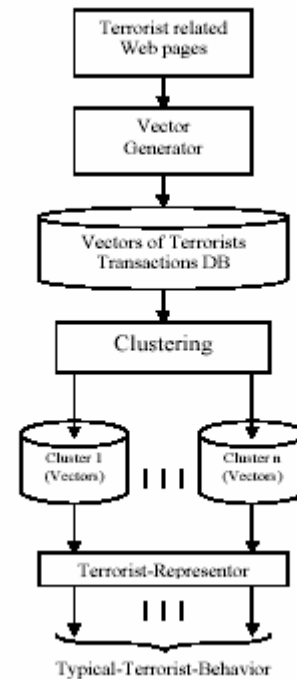


Fig. 2. Learning the Typical Terrorist Behavior

2) Detecting Typical Terrorist Behavior

In the Monitoring module (Figure 3), the Vector-Generator converts the content of each page accessed by a user into a vector representation (referred to as the ‘access vector’). The Detector uses the access vector and the Typical-Terrorist-Behavior and tries to determine whether the access vector belongs to a terrorist. This is done by computing similarity between the access vector and all centroid vectors of the Typical-Terrorist-Behavior. The cosine measure is used [2, 8] to compute the similarity.

The detector issues an alarm when the similarity between the access vector and the nearest centroid is higher than the predefined threshold denoted by τ :

$$\text{Max} \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (rC_{vi} \cdot Ld_{vi})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n rC_{vi}^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n Ld_{vi}^2}}, \dots, \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (rC_{ni} \cdot Ld_{ni})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n rC_{ni}^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n Ld_{ni}^2}} \right) > \tau$$

Where I_{Cv} is the i th centroid vector, A_v – the access vector, i_{tCv} – the i th term in the vector I_{Cv} , i_{tAv} – the i th term in the vector A_v , and m – the number of unique terms in each vector.

The threshold parameter t_r controls the sensitivity of the detection. Higher value of t_r will decrease the sensitivity of the detection process, decrease the number of alarms, increase the accuracy and decrease the number of false alarms. Lower value of t_r will increase the detection process sensitivity, increase the number of alarms and false alarms and decrease the accuracy. The optimal value of t_r depends on the preferences of the system user. In the next section, the feasibility of the new methodology is explored using a case study.

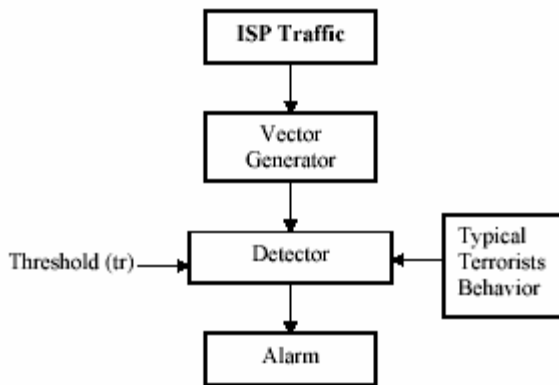


Fig. 3. Detecting Terrorist – Monitoring Module

III. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, an innovative, knowledge-based methodology for terrorist activity detection on the Web is presented. The results of an initial case study suggest that the methodology can be useful for detecting terrorists and their supporters using a legitimate ways of Internet access to view terror related content at a series of evasive web sites.

The ongoing research includes the following five main issues:

1. Document representation: It is planned to perform a comparison between the common vector space model and a novel graph-based model [12] that can capture relationships between terms in a textual document. This issue is important, as it is believed that the success of the methodology depends on accuracy of content representation.
2. Similarity Measures: In the monitoring phase, the classification of content in every accessed page depends on the calculation of similarity between the access vector and the cluster centroids. There is a need to compare the results of the cosine measure to other measures such as Euclidean distance.
3. Detection methodology: In a real-world environment,

more accurate results may be obtained by monitoring sequences of page views rather than raising an alarm after every suspect page.

Developing an anomaly detection system for detecting abnormal content, which may be an indication of terrorist or other criminal activities, is another important research direction, which was initiated (Last et al. 2001). Applying classification methods to the terrorist detection problem is another interesting direction.

IV. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors gratefully acknowledged the contributions of I. X. Austan, A. H. Burgmeyer, C. J. Essel, and S. H. Gold for their work on the original version of this document.

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