DETECTING ADVANCED PERSISTENT THREAT ATTACK BASED ON DNS NETWORK TRAFFIC USING BAYESNET ALGORITHM

By
Irfan Husein Al Darodjat
12112016

BACHELOR'S DEGREE

in

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



SWISS GERMAN UNIVERSITY
EduTown BSDCity
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Revision after the Thesis Defense on 26 January 2017

STATEMENT BY THE AUTHOR

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and to the best of my knowledge, it contains no material previously published or written by another person, nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma at any educational institution, except where due acknowledgement is made in this thesis.

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ABSTRACT

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By

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A new class of threats, known as Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs), has drawn increasing attention from researchers, primarily from the industrial security sector. APTs are cyber attacks executed by sophisticated and well-resourced adversaries targeting specific information in high-profile companies and governments. This research proposed a mechanism to detect APT threat based on DNS traffic using BayesNet classification algorithm. The validation of the classification is performed. The system successfully achieve 99.6% correctly classified instance. From 4 weeks of student and staff traffic, 223 true APT was found. This result means APT Threat exist in Swiss German University (SGU) DNS server. Feature of APT also can be found in DNS traffic. This research is a precursor in SGU highlighting the directions for future research of APT detection.

Keywords: advanced persistent threat, APT, sophisticated attacks, classification, DNS, machine learning, data mining



DEDICATION

To my parents, my campus and for the future of my country: Indonesia



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In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful and may Allah send blessings and peace upon Prophet Muhammad SAWW and the family of Muhammad.

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