

# Anomaly Management using Complex Event Processing

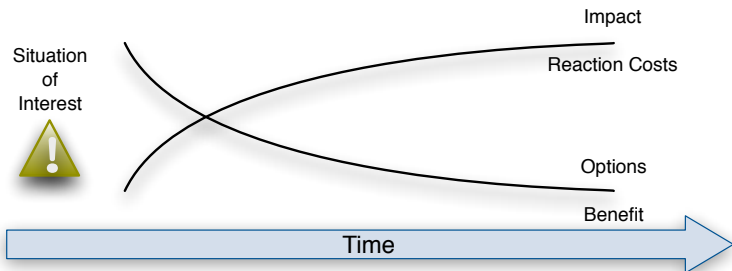
Bastian Hoßbach and Bernhard Seeger



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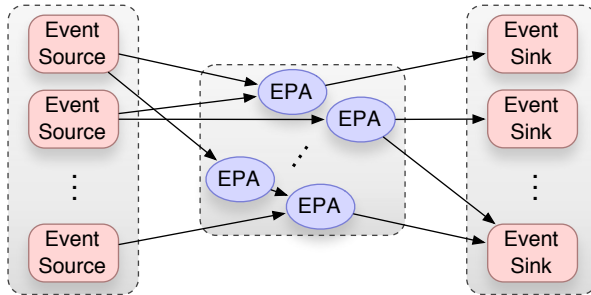
- Introduction
- Enhanced complex event processing
- Conclusion

# Why Complex Event Processing?



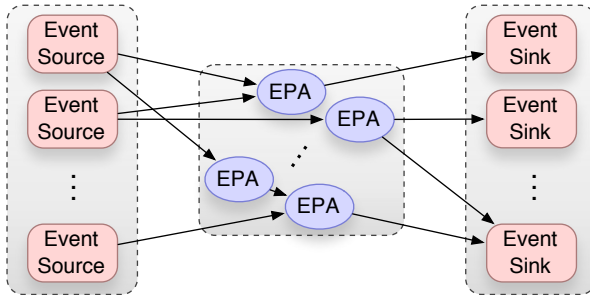
In order to be able to react on situations of interest (SOI) optimally, continuous monitoring in (near) real-time is necessary.

# State of the Art: Static Complex Event Processing



Static event processing agents (EPA) support:

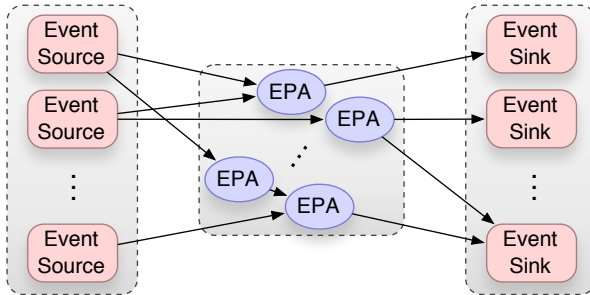
# State of the Art: Static Complex Event Processing



Static event processing agents (EPA) support:

- ✓ Signature-based monitoring

# State of the Art: Static Complex Event Processing



Static event processing agents (EPA) support:

- ✓ Signature-based monitoring
- ✗ Anomaly-based monitoring

What if there are billions of SOI?

What if there are unknown SOI?

What if there are context-sensitive SOI?

⇒ Signatures do not work. Anomaly management is needed!

# Motivation: Patient Monitoring





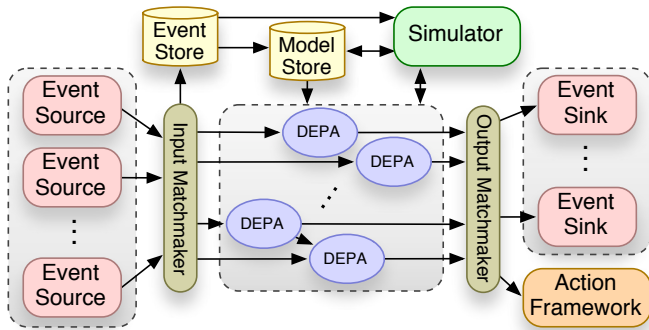
# Motivation: Logistics



# Motivation: Cyber Defense

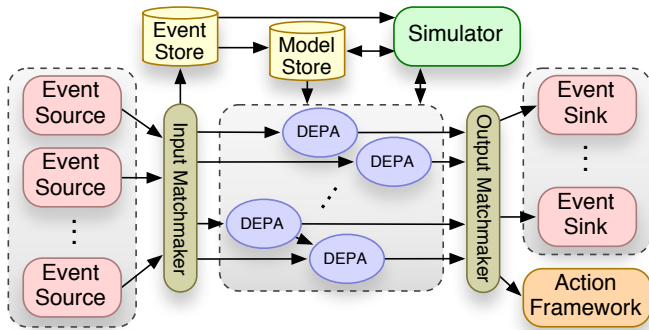


# Flexible, Dynamic and Reactive CEP Infrastructures



Dynamic event processing agents (DEPA) support:

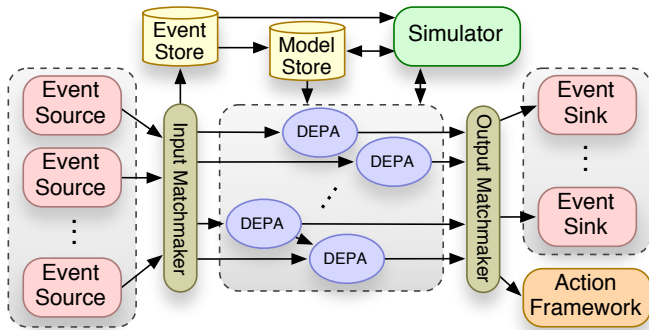
# Flexible, Dynamic and Reactive CEP Infrastructures



Dynamic event processing agents (DEPA) support:

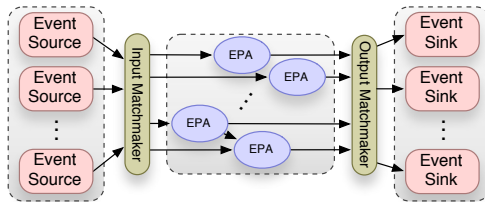
- ✓ Signature-based monitoring

# Flexible, Dynamic and Reactive CEP Infrastructures



Dynamic event processing agents (DEPA) support:

- ✓ Signature-based monitoring
- ✓ Anomaly-based monitoring



## Flexible routing and transformation of events

⇒ Source/EPA independence

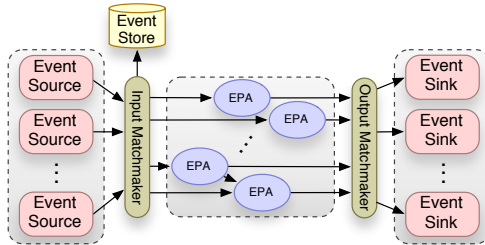
- Changes of event sources do not require adjustments of EPA

⇒ EPA/sink independence

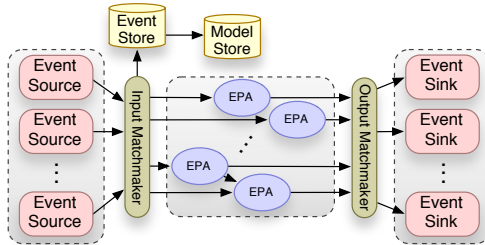
- Changes of EPA do not require adjustments of event sinks

⇒ Inter-EPA independence

- Changes of EPA do not require adjustments of the other EPA

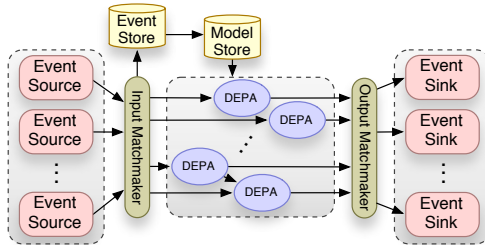


- High-performance database to record and index events
- Optimized for fast writes and scalability
- Efficient support of temporal queries
- On-demand secondary indexes
- Fast garbage collection and compression of tenured events

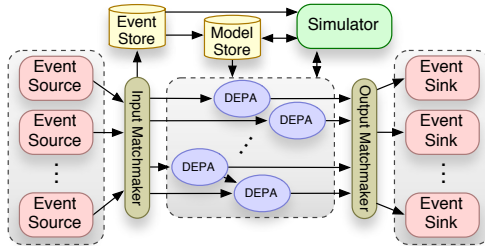


- Management of models that describe normal behavior of monitored objects with respect to a certain context
- Models are selected, created and maintained on the basis of historical data from the event store

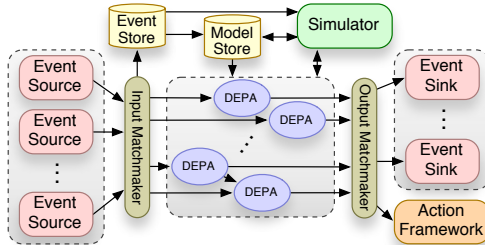




- Models are used to create and maintain dynamic EPA (DEPA) that search for abnormalities in live event streams
- All detected anomalies are classified as potential situations of interest and forwarded to the output
- Because of fast and unpredictable context switches and updates of models, DEPA have to be able to be updated fast



- Isolated execution environment for testing, debugging and evaluating DEPA as well as models
- Real data is taken from the event store
- What-if analyses and continuous evaluations incrementally increase quality of DEPA



- Current CEP infrastructures are not reactive
  - Detected situations of interest are just reported
- Reactive CEP infrastructures need an action framework that allows to create actions and to define how they are triggered
- Provenance becomes very important

- State of the art CEP technology has multiple shortcomings
  - Not applicable in some important application domains
  - Many existing CEP-based monitoring systems can not develop their full potential
- CEP technology has to be improved and extended
  - Flexibility → Matchmakers
  - Dynamics → Dynamic EPA
  - Reactivity → Action Framework

- We are working on the outlined dynamic CEP infrastructure
- Target use-case: IT-security
  - Detection of SQL injections
  - Detection of intruders in post-exploitation phase
- Other active research projects are related to dynamic CEP
  - Active CEP
  - Semantic CEP

- Dieter Gawlick for great discussions
- BMBF for funding ACCEPT



GEFÖRDERT VOM



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