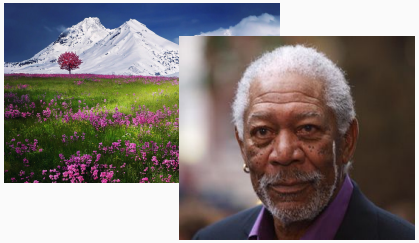
Machine Learning

A Cybersecurity Perspective

Jakub Tomczak
AMLAB, Universiteit van Amsterdam

Era of Big Data

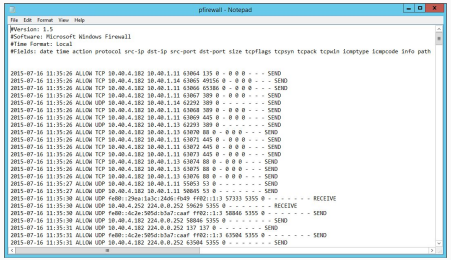
We live in (Big) Data Era



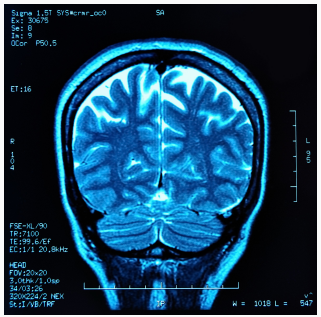
Images

Sound

Transactions



Logs



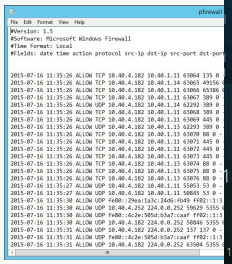
Medical images

Social media

We live in (Big) Threat Era

Images

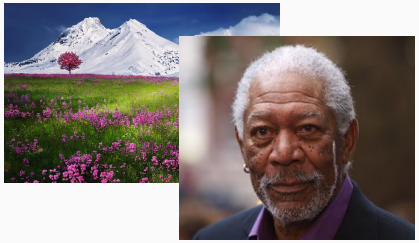
Transactions



Lo

Social media

We live in (Big) Threat Era



Images

Sound

Transactions

Logs

Social media

Stealing authorship

Stealing identity

Manipulating with facts (fake news)

...

We live in (Big) Threat Era

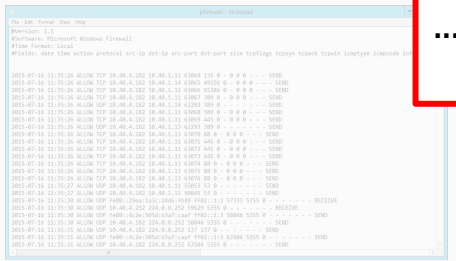
Images

Stealing fragile information

Phishing

...

Transactions



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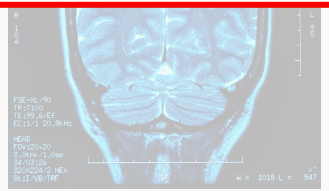
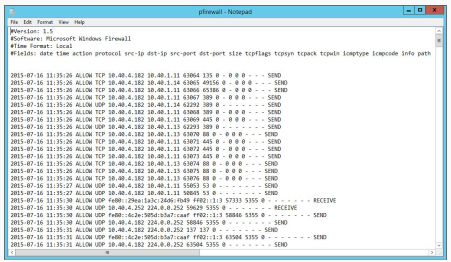


Medical images

Social media

We live in (Big) Threat Era

Images



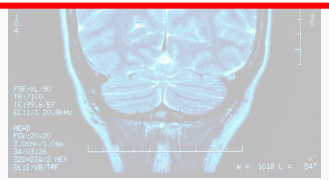
Logs

Viruses, worms, trojan horses, bots

Spams, packet sniffing

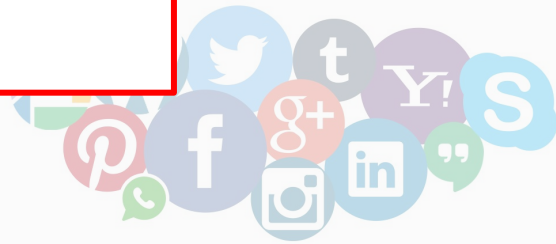
Stealing passwords, zombie computers

...



Medical images

Transactions



Social media

We live in (Big) Threat Era

Stealing patient information

Misuse of personal information

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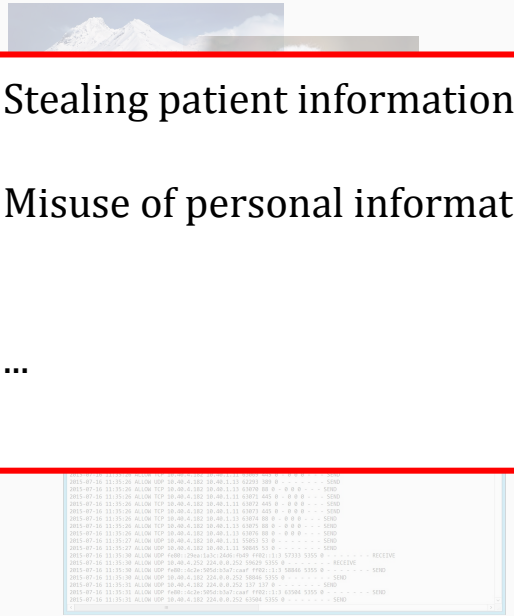
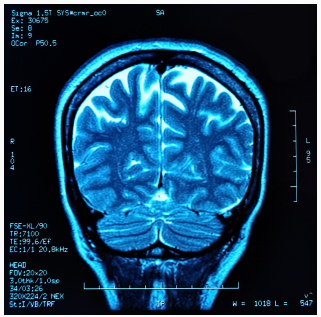


Logs

Sound

Transactions



Medical images

Social media

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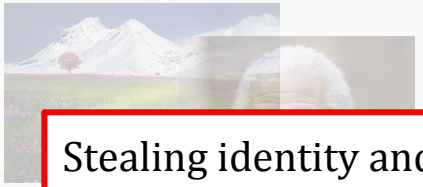


Sound

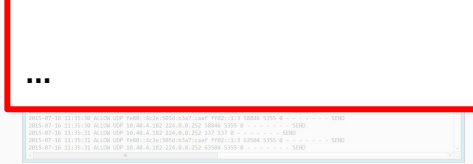
Transactions

Stealing identity and private information

Stealing fragile information

Taking control over a person or an organization

...



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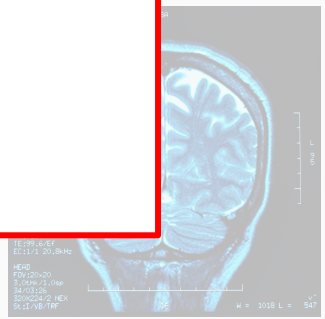


Medical images

Social media

Machine Learning for the rescue!

What is Machine Learning?

Machine Learning

Statistics

- Probabilistic modelling
- Estimators

Optimization

- Optimization methods
- Convex programming

(Big) Data

- Image, Sound, Text ...
- Countless data sources

Machine learning: A remedy for cyberattacks

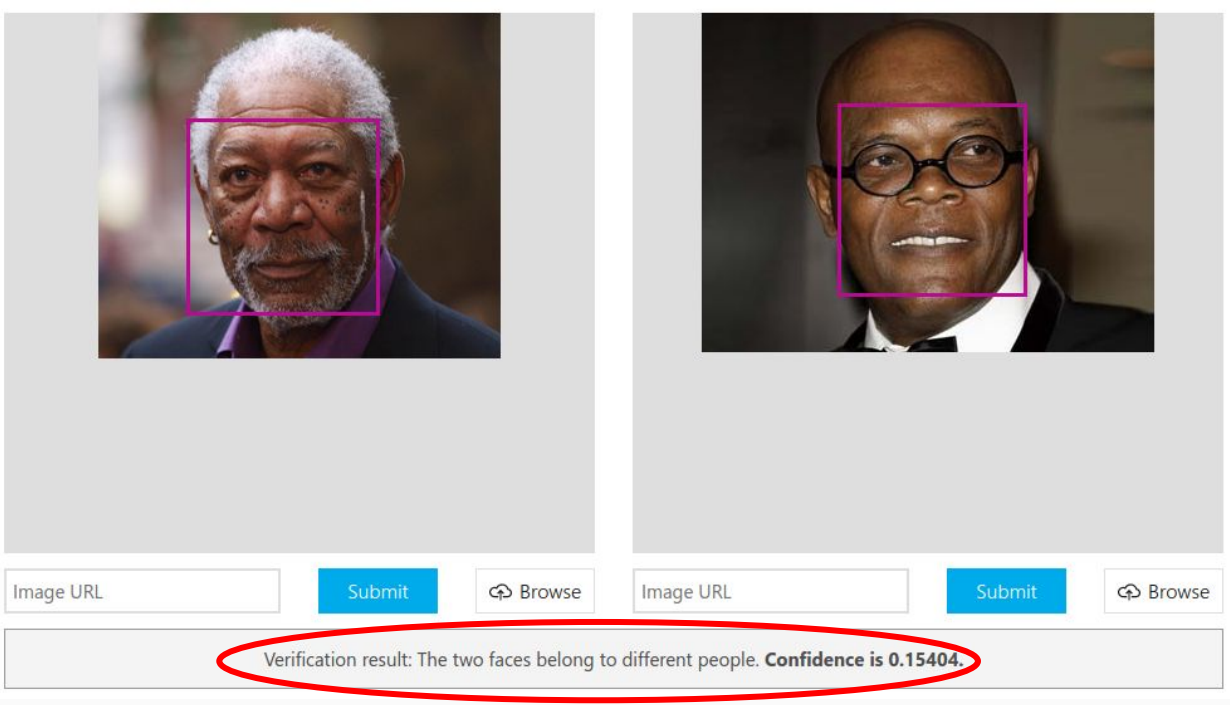
Identity identification

(static data)

- Face recognition

- Face comparison

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/cognitive-services/face/



Machine learning: A remedy for cyberattacks

Identity identification

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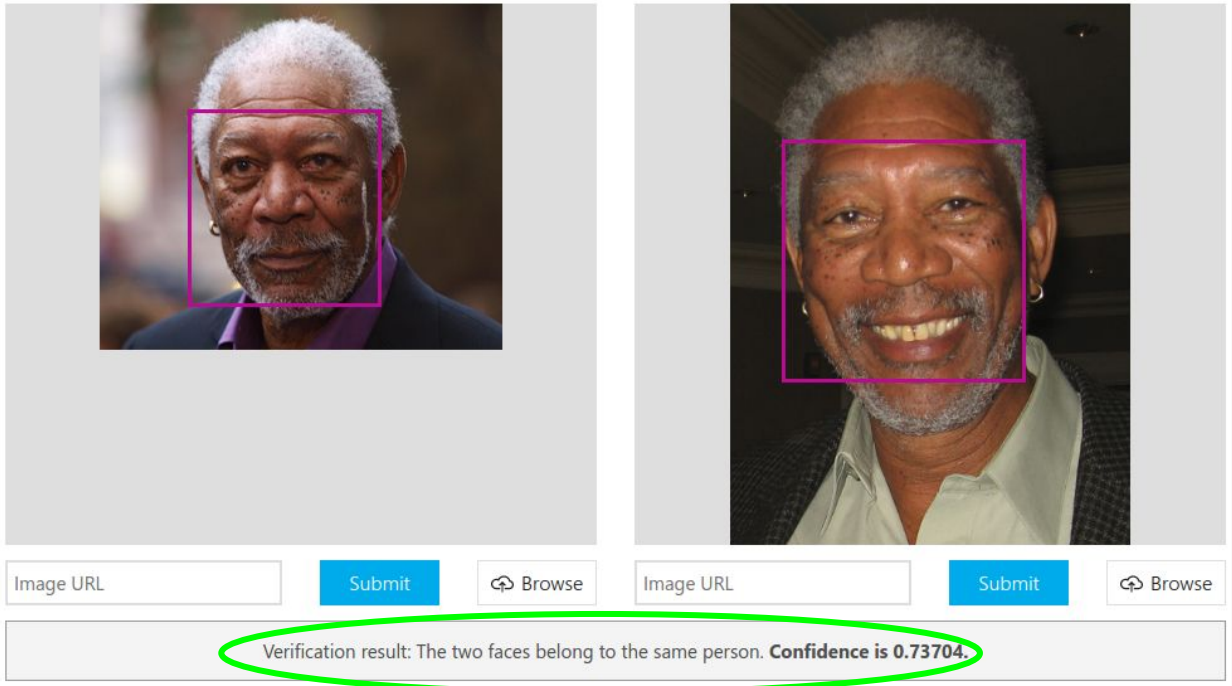
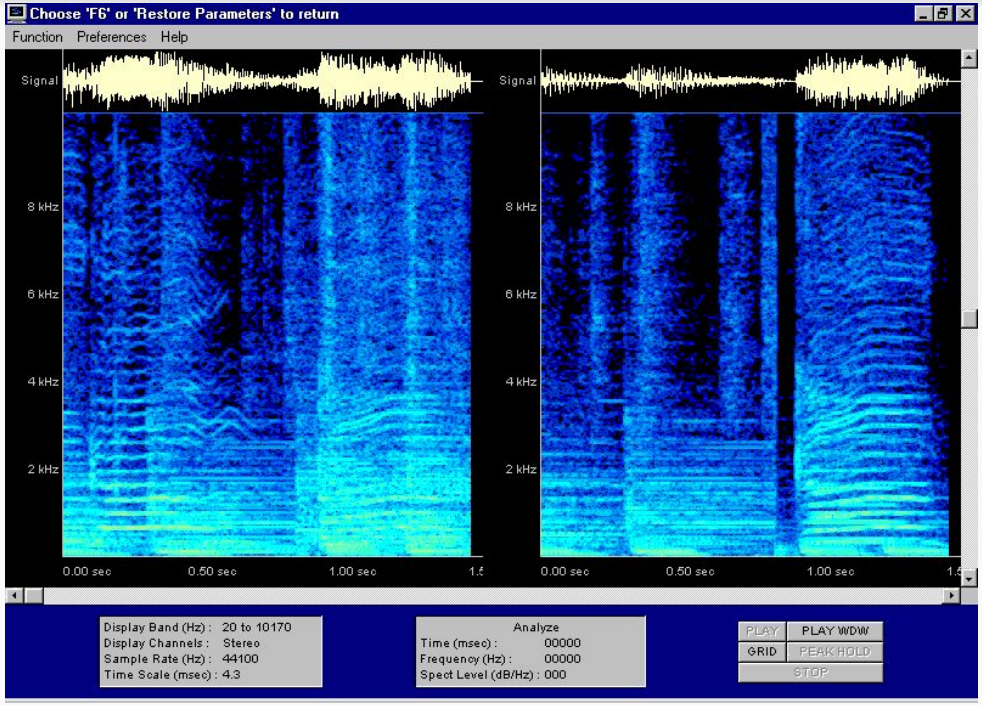


Machine learning: A remedy for cyberattacks

Identity identification

(sequential data)

- Voice recognition
- Voice comparison

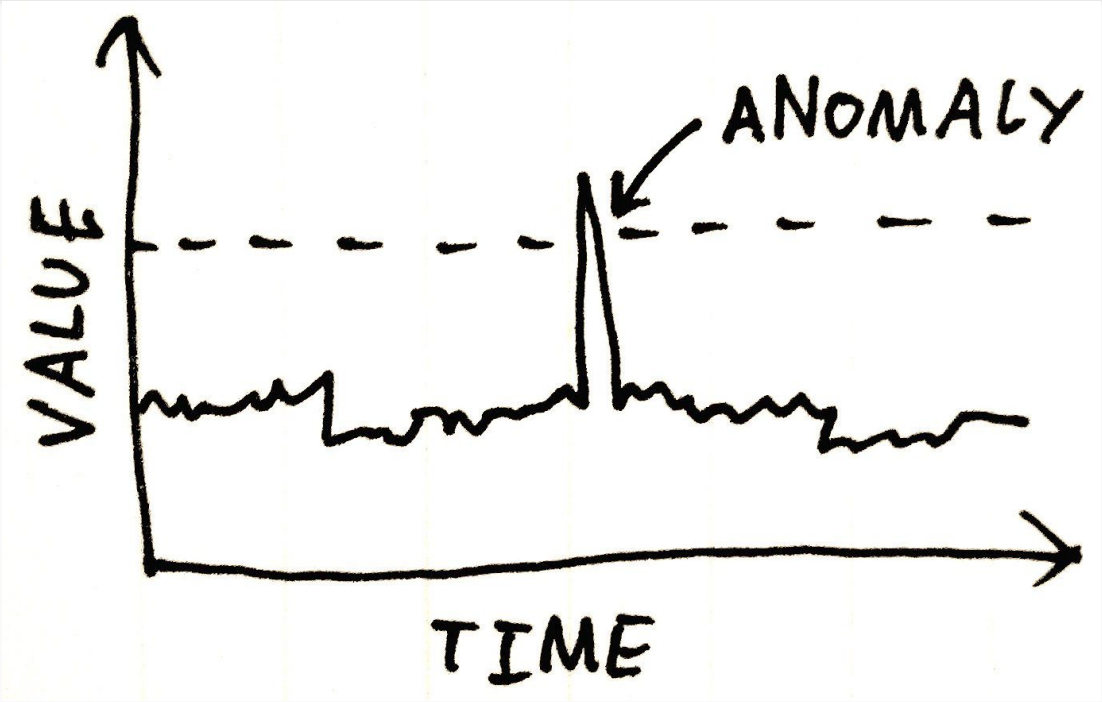


Machine learning: A remedy for cyberattacks

Behavior analysis

(temporal data)

- *E.g.*: expenditures
- Anomaly detection

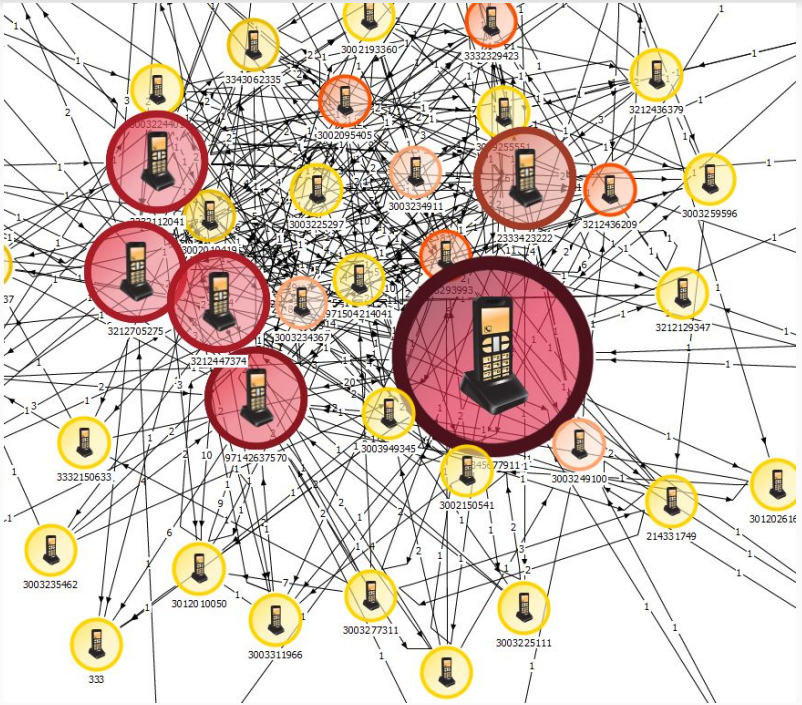


Machine learning: A remedy for cyberattacks

Network analysis

(network data)

- *E.g.*: mobile network
- Hubs identification



Delving into machine learning: Typical tasks

Typical tasks of machine learning

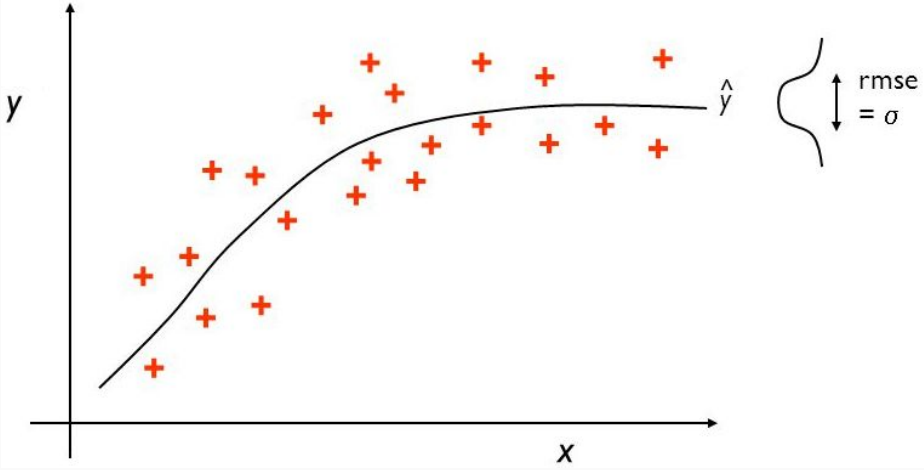
Machine Learning

- **Supervised learning**
- **Unsupervised learning**
- **Semi-supervised learning**
- **Reinforcement learning**

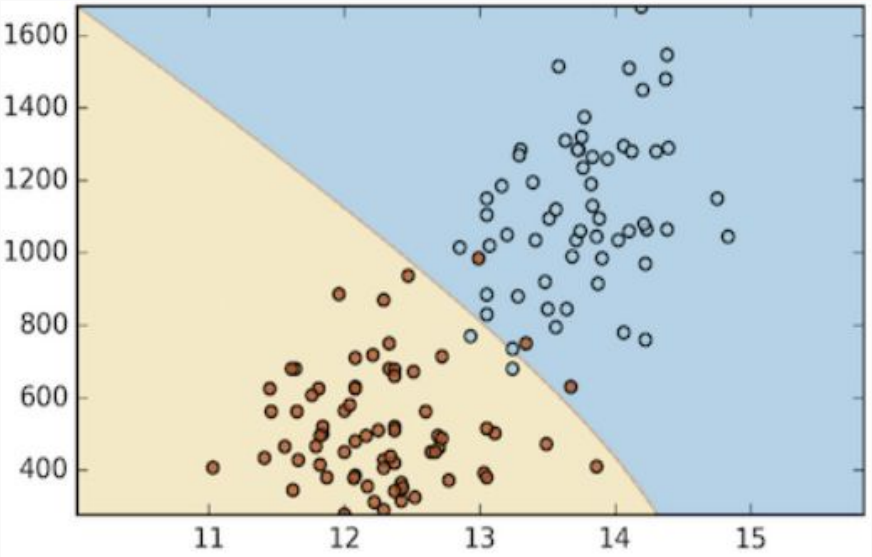
Supervised learning

- **Input** (object) and **target** are **known**.
- **Aim**: train a model to **predict** the target for a new input.
- Two cases:
  - regression
  - classification

Regression



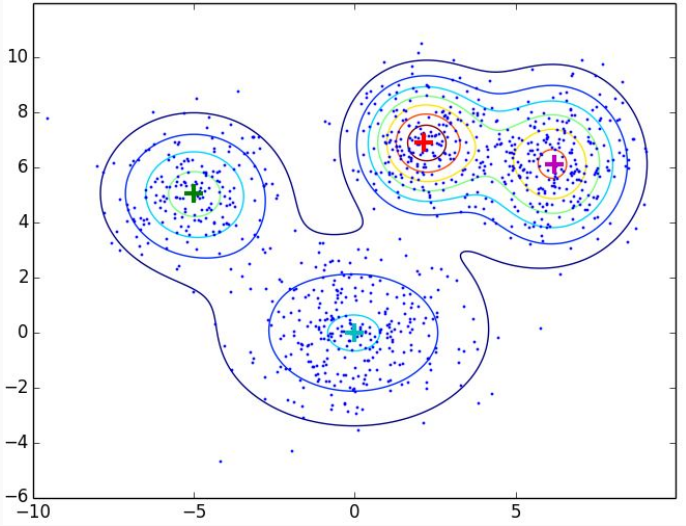
Classification



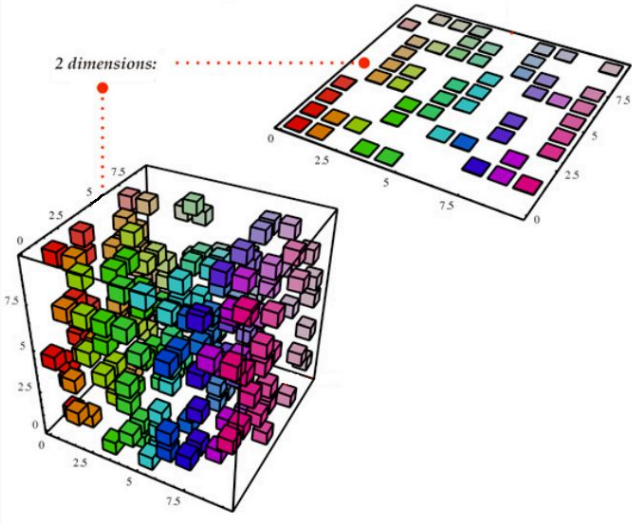
Unsupervised learning

- **Input** (object) is **known**. **Target** is **unknown**.
- **Aim**: **density estimation**.
- Typical tasks:
  - clustering
  - dimensionality reduction

Clustering

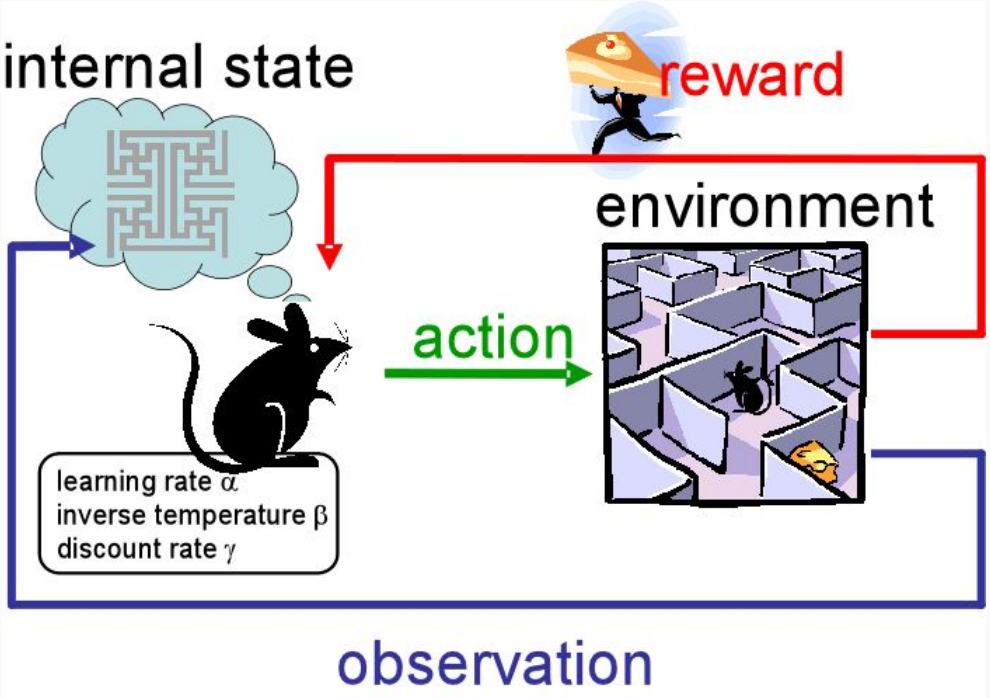


Dimensionality reduction

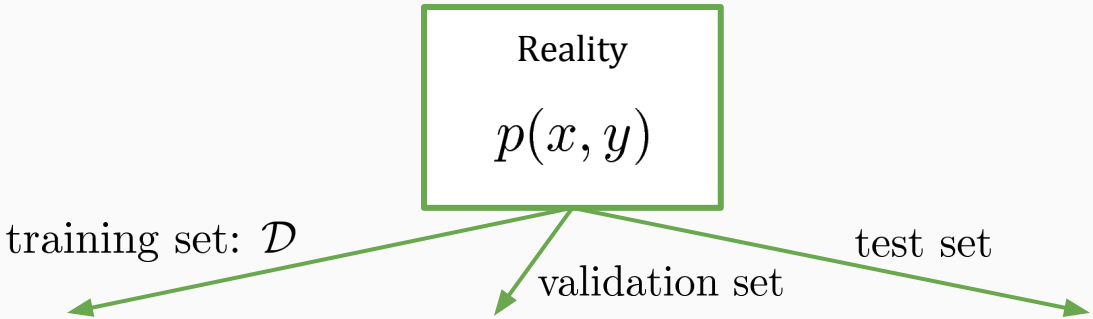


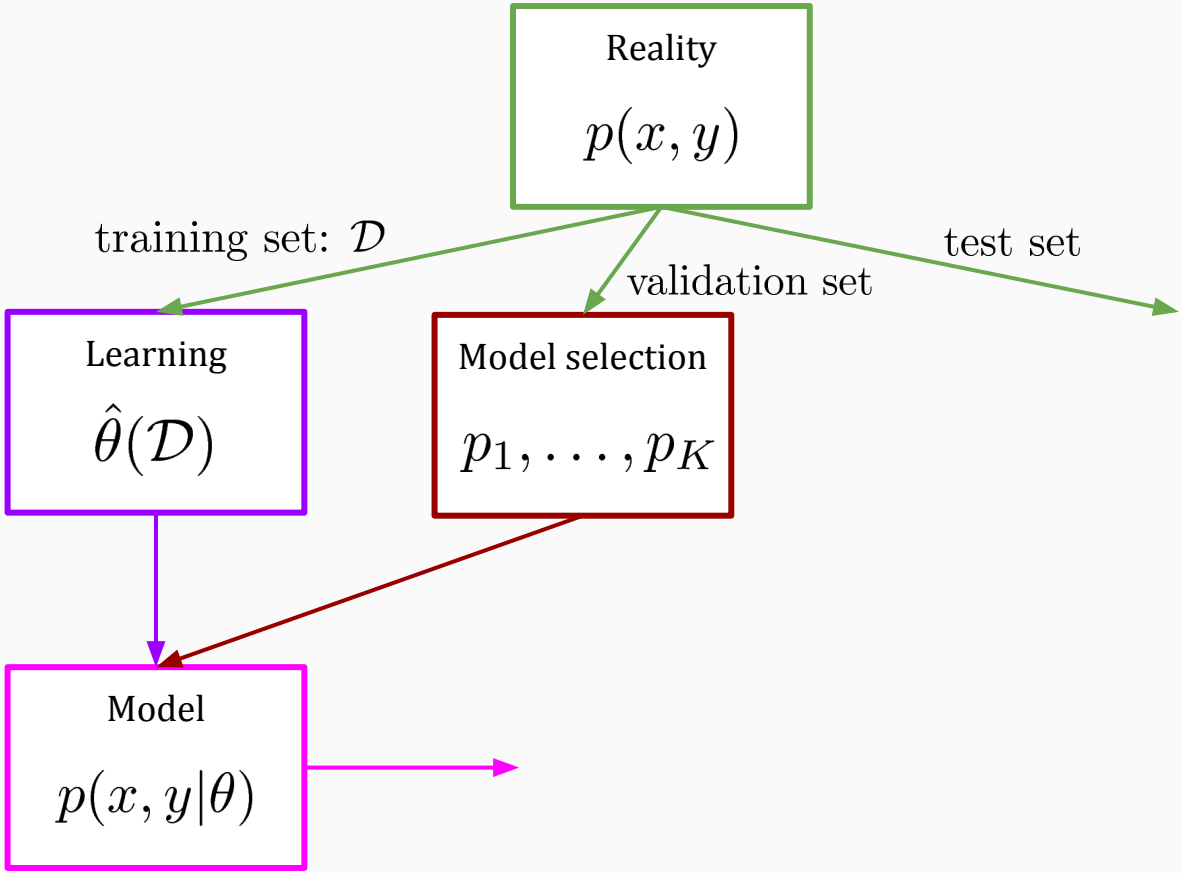
Reinforcement learning

- **Agent** interacts with **environment** to achieve a **goal.**
- **Aim**: training a **policy** (a series of actions to achieve the goal).



Delving into machine learning: Main components


Reality
$p(x, y)$
training set: $\mathcal{D}$
validation set
test set


Reality
$p(x, y)$
training set: $\mathcal{D}$
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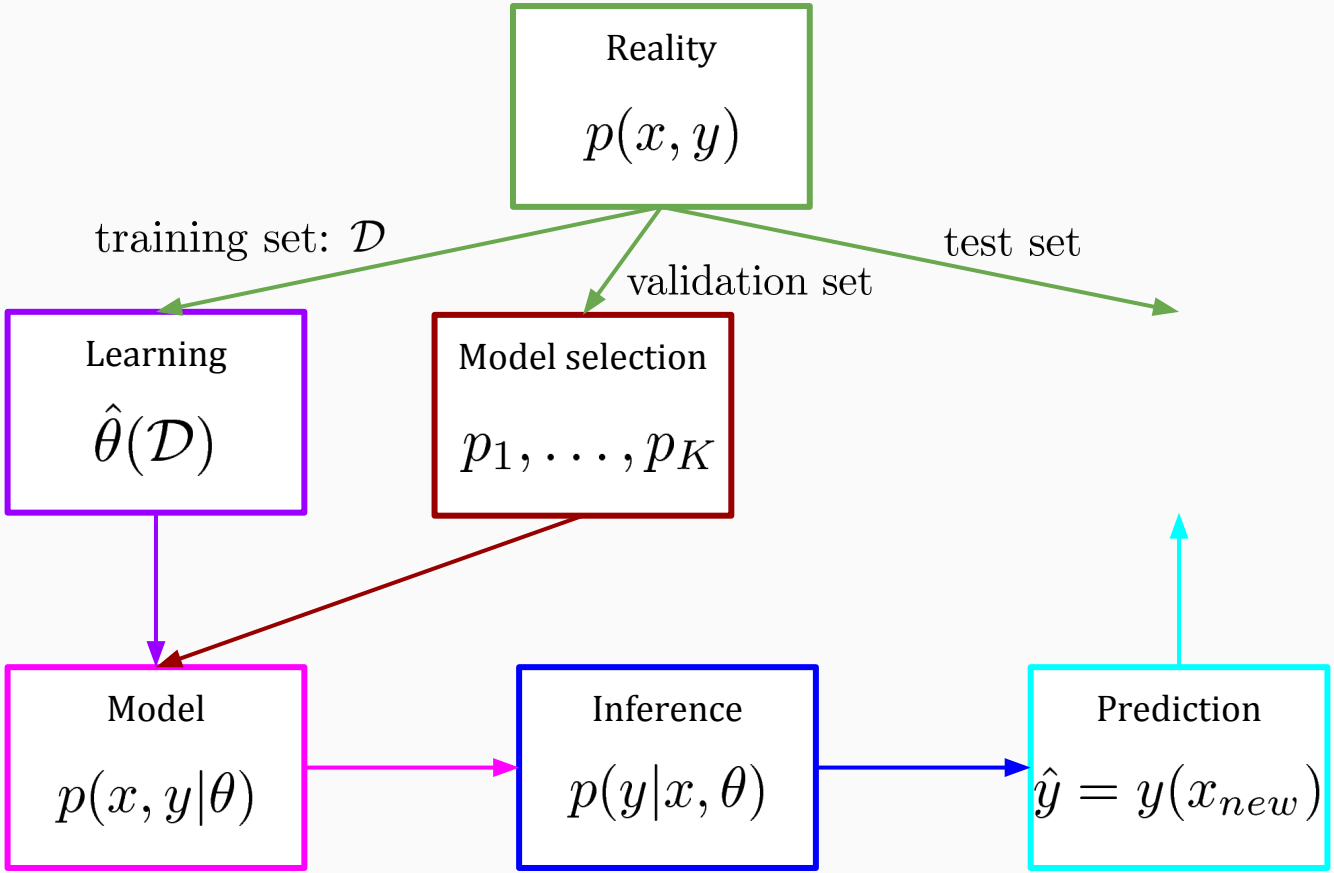
Learning
$\hat{\theta}(\mathcal{D})$
Model selection
$p_1, \ldots, p_K$
Model
$p(x, y|\theta)$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Learning
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Model selection
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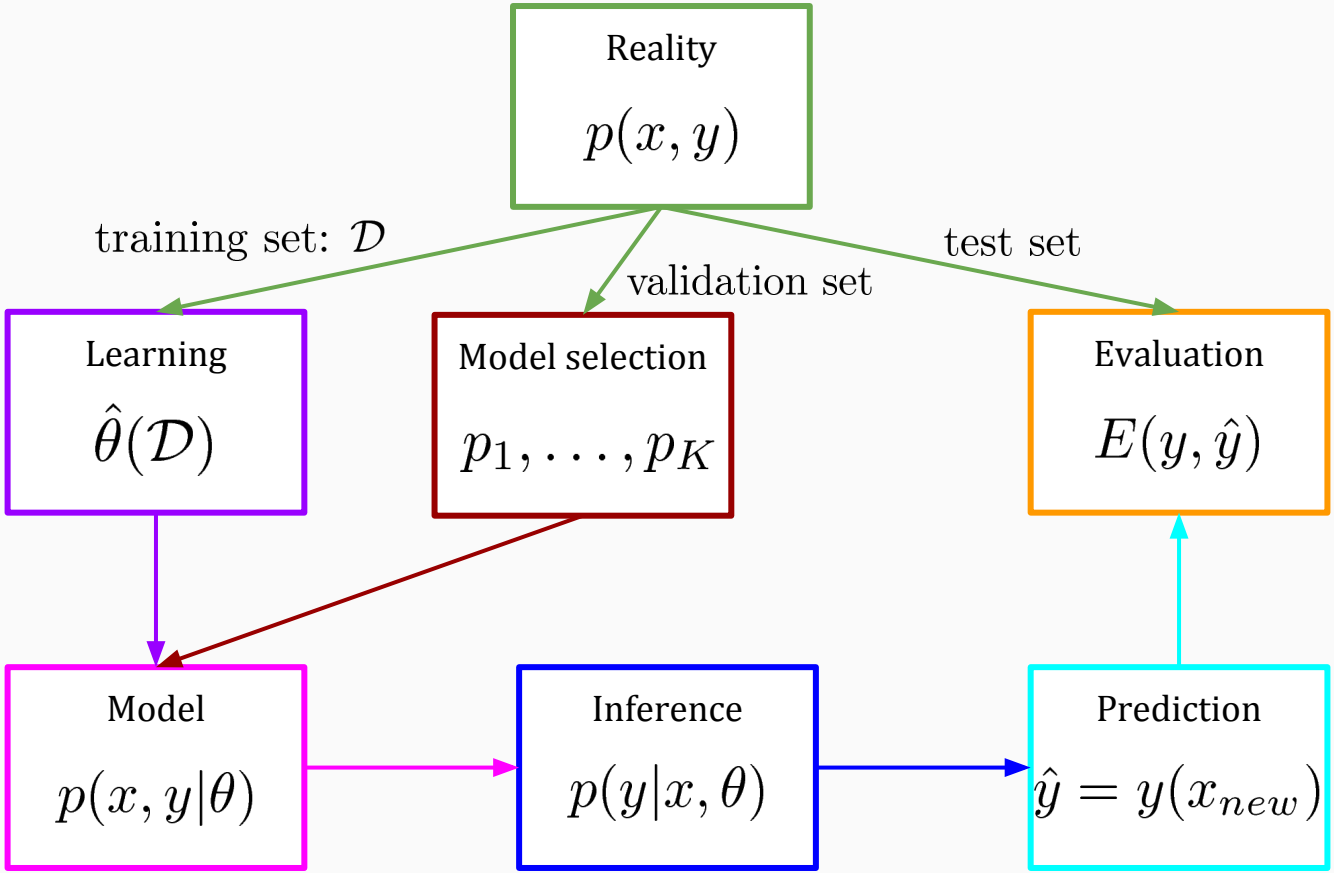
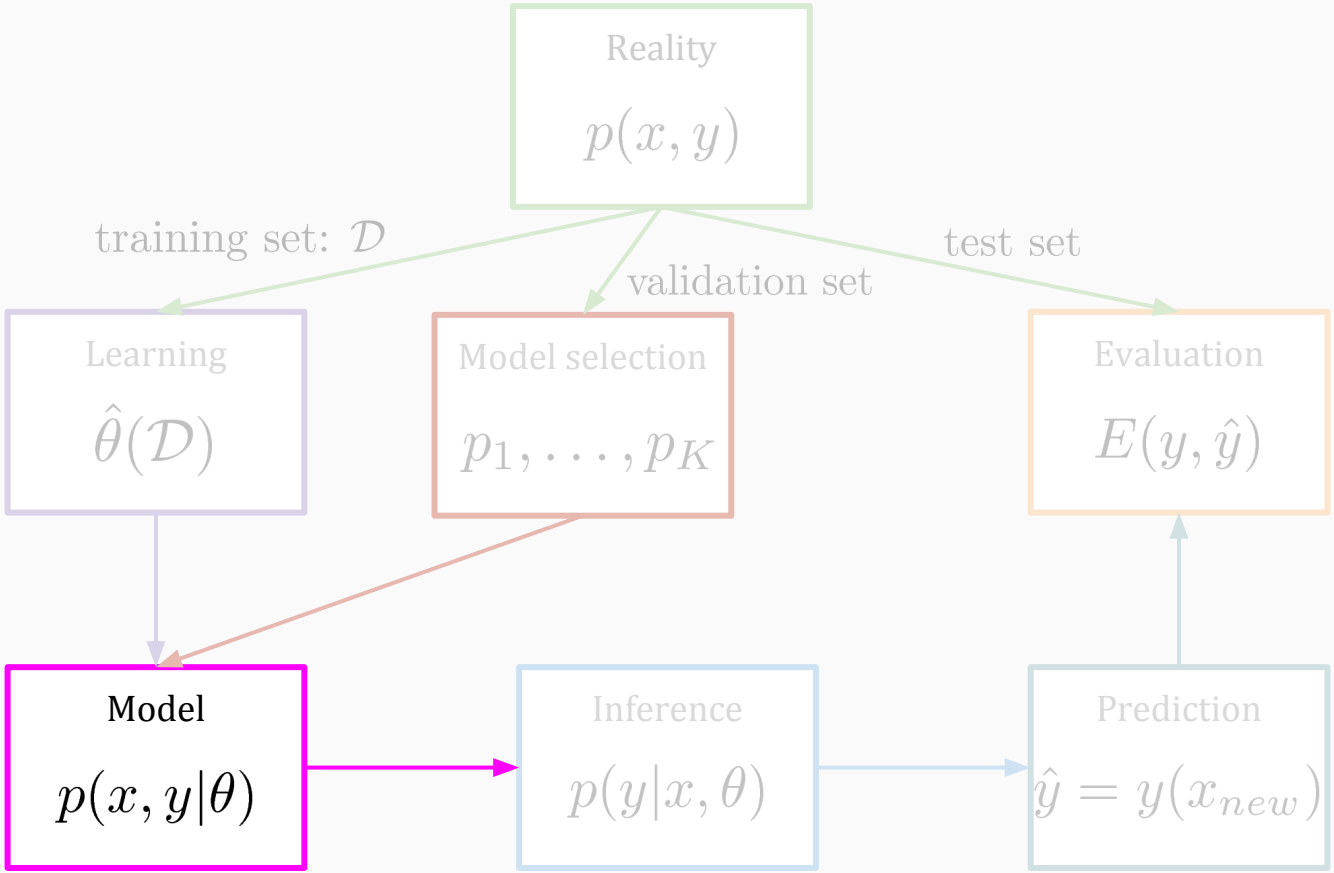
Model
$p(x, y|\theta)$
Inference
$p(y|x, \theta)$
Prediction
$\hat{y} = y(x_{new})$


Reality
$p(x, y)$
training set: $\mathcal{D}$
validation set
test set
Learning
$\hat{\theta}(\mathcal{D})$
Model selection
$p_1, \ldots, p_K$
Evaluation
$E(y, \hat{y})$
Model
$p(x, y|\theta)$
Inference
$p(y|x, \theta)$
Prediction
$\hat{y} = y(x_{new})$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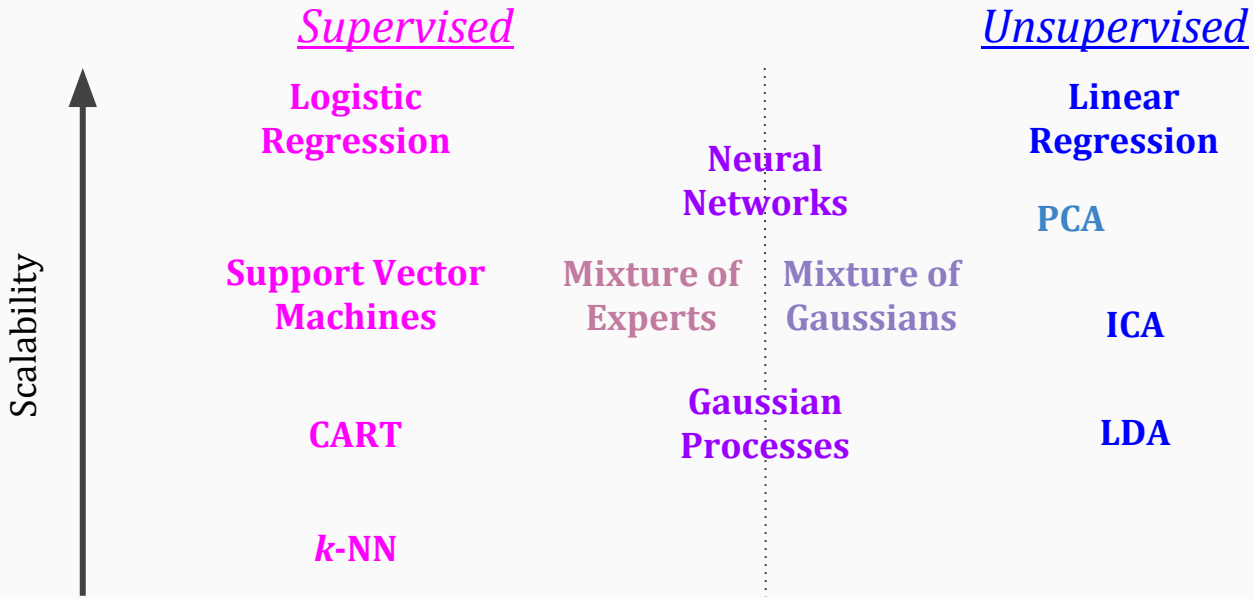
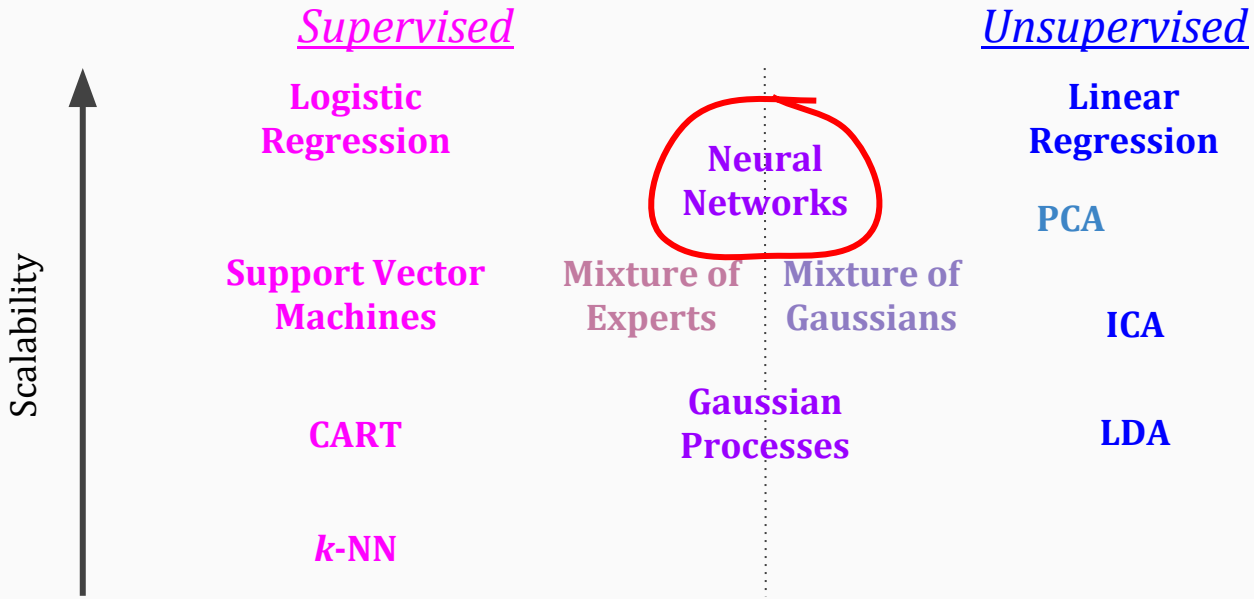
Prediction
$\hat{y} = y(x_{new})$

Machine learning: Models



Machine learning: Models



Delving into machine learning: Deep Learning (neural networks)

- The INTERNET
- Unlabeled data
- ImageNet database
14,197,122 images

IMAGENET

- Parallel computing
- GPU, FPGA
- Deep learning frameworks

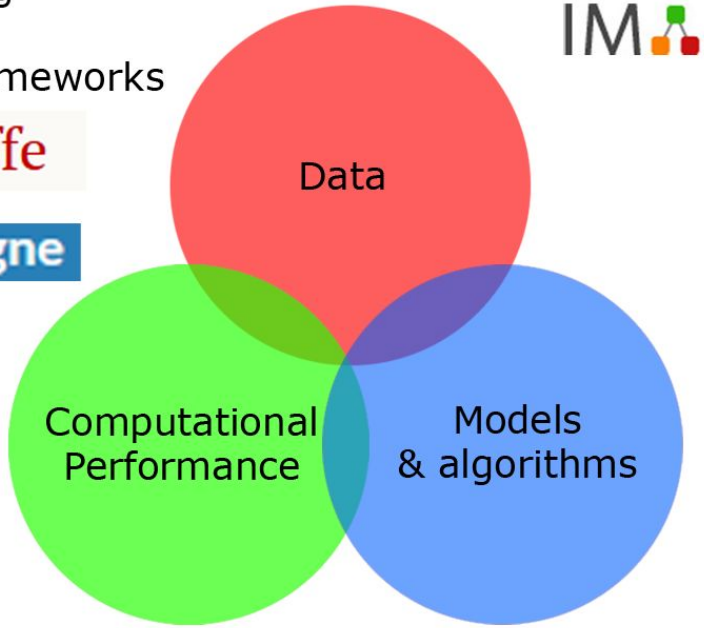
theano Caffe

TensorFlow Lasagne

torch

PYTORCH

cuDNN



NVIDIA Google

Microsoft Research facebook

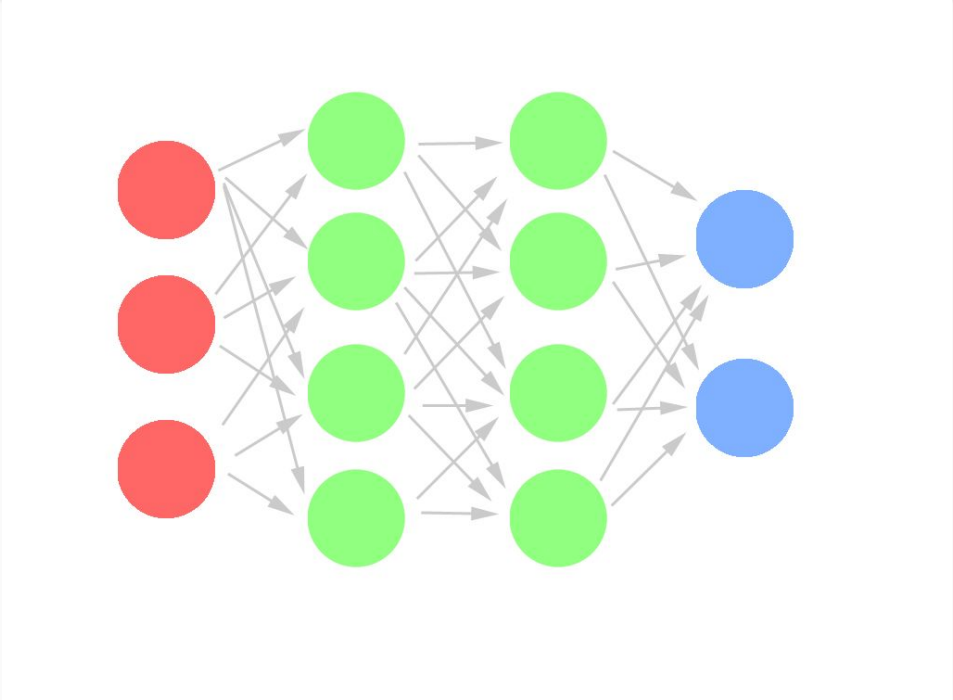
Baidu 百度 Alibaba Group 阿里巴巴集团

NETFLIX

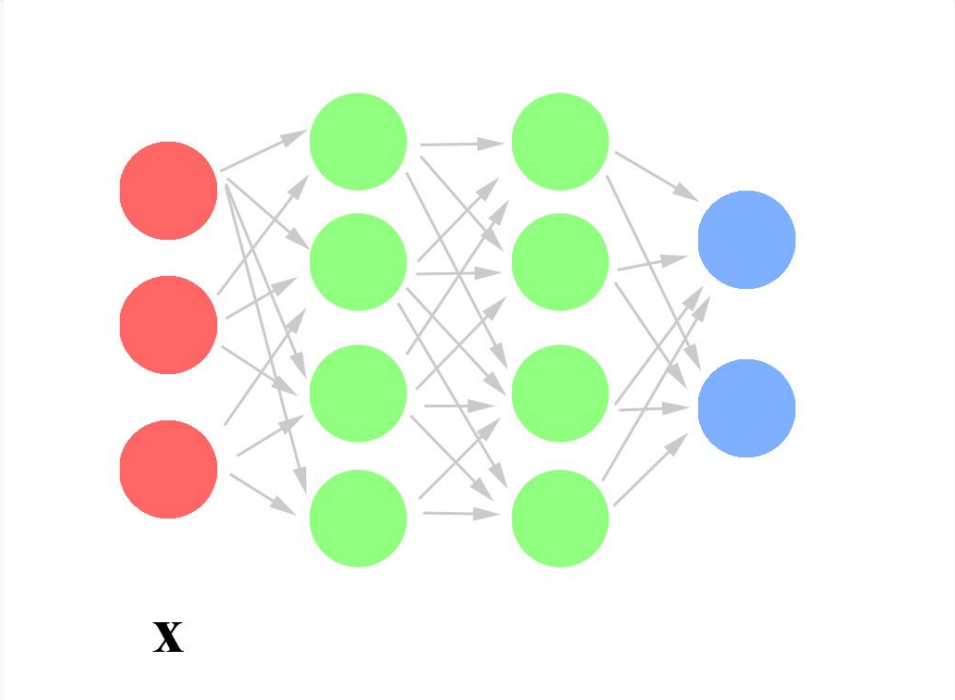
amazon MERCK

NOVARTIS

Deep learning: Multilayer Perceptron (MLP)



Deep learning: Multilayer Perceptron (MLP)



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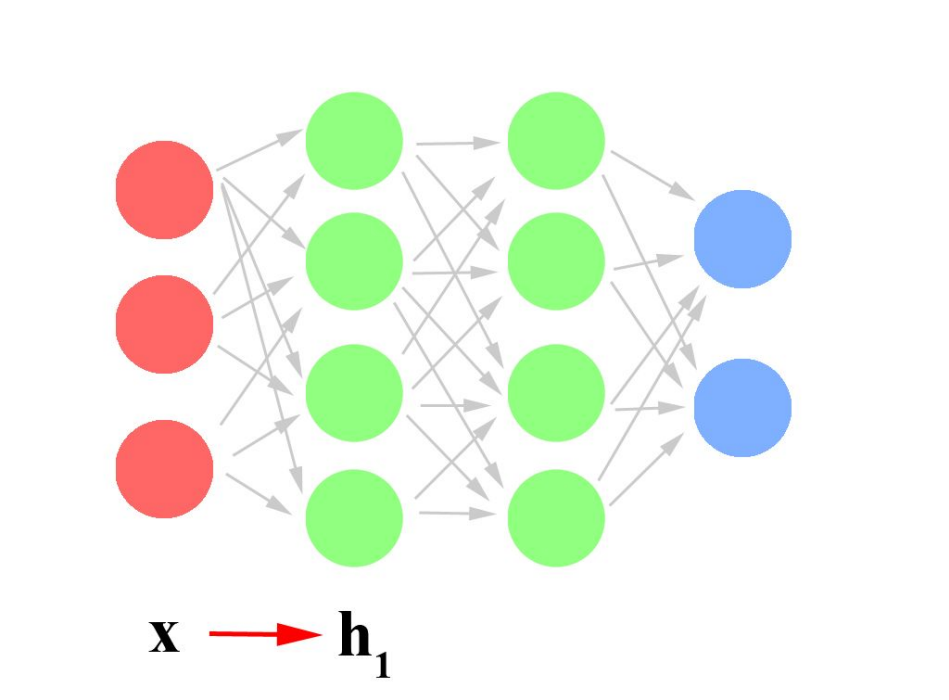

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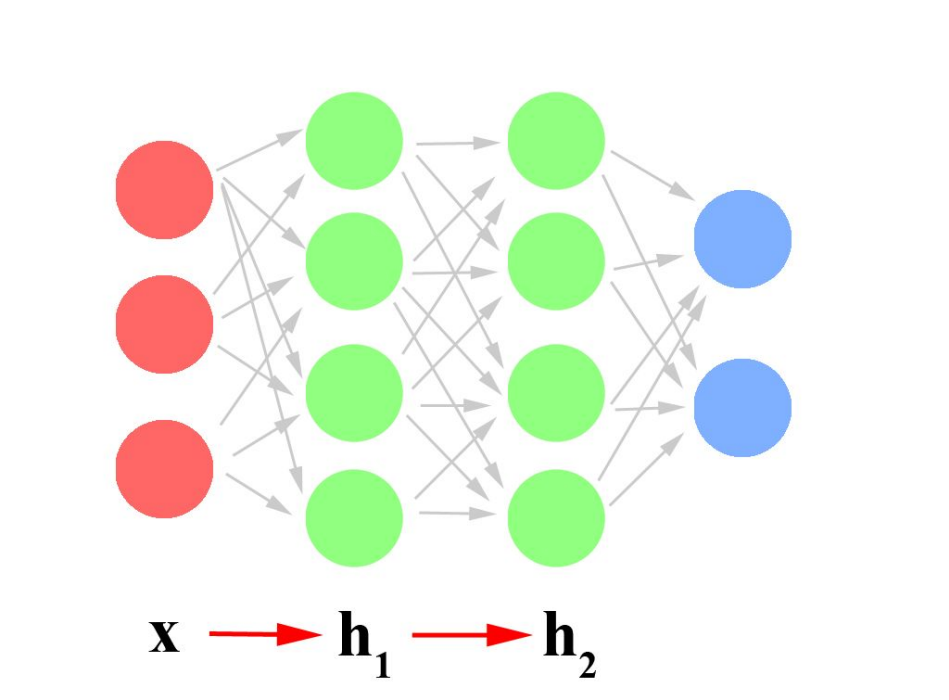

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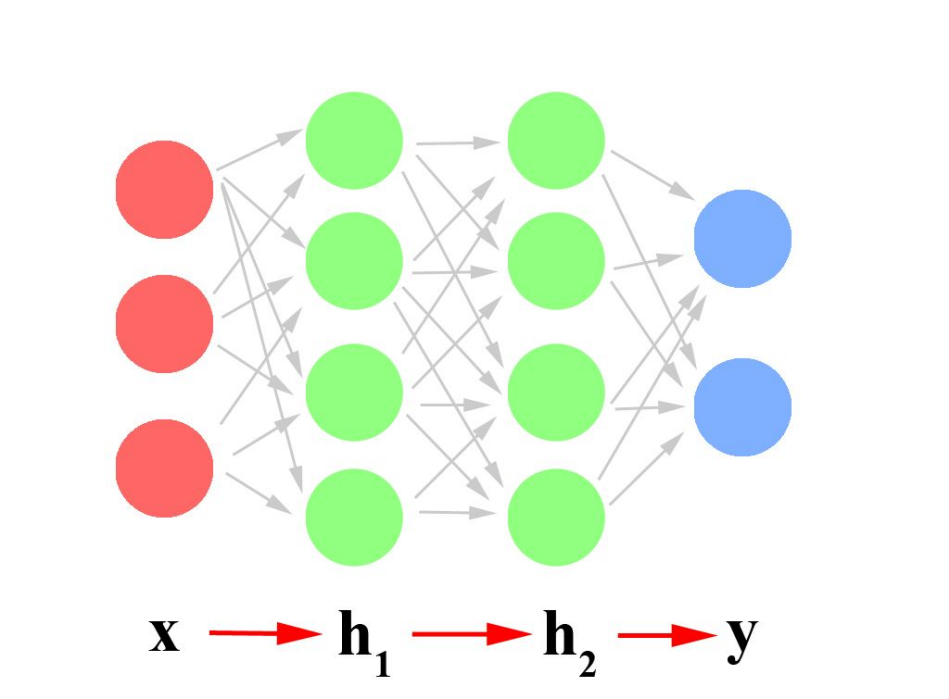

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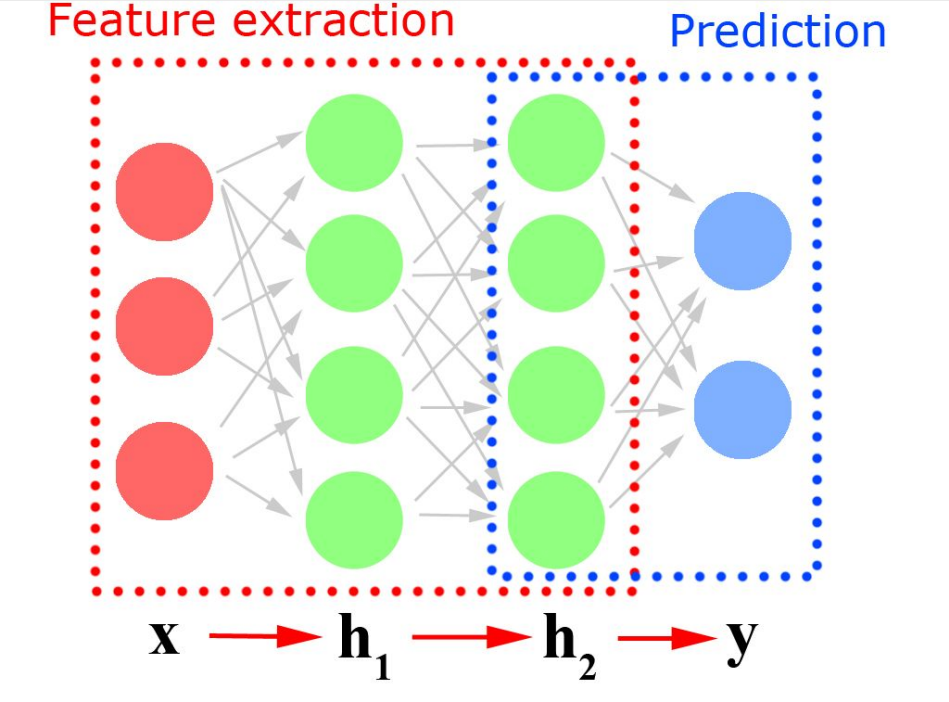
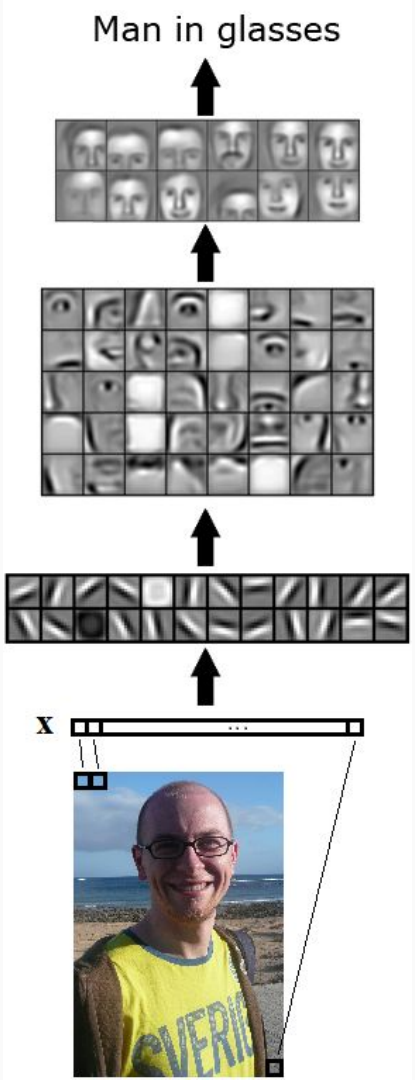
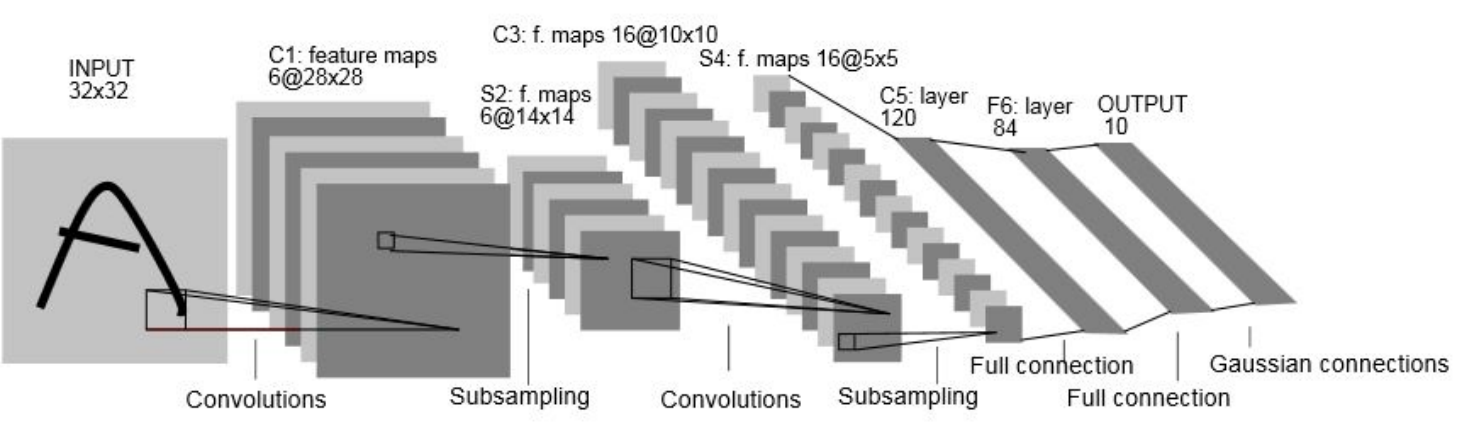


Automatic feature extraction

- Feature in successive layers represent **higher level of abstraction.**
- Good features should be:
  - **informative**
  - **robust**
  - **invariant**

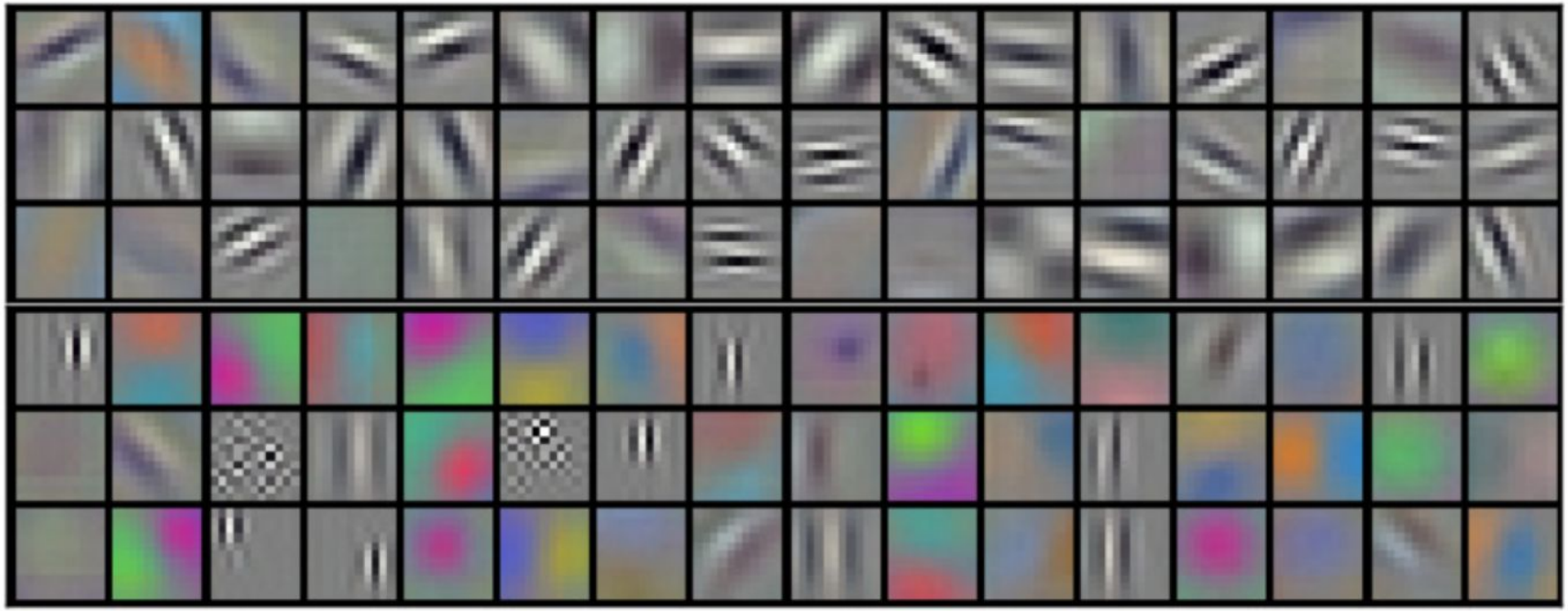


Deep learning: Convolutional Networks



- **Local** connectivity.
- **Invariance to translations**.
- Current state-of-the-art architectures for image analysis and text processing.

Deep learning: Convolutional Networks



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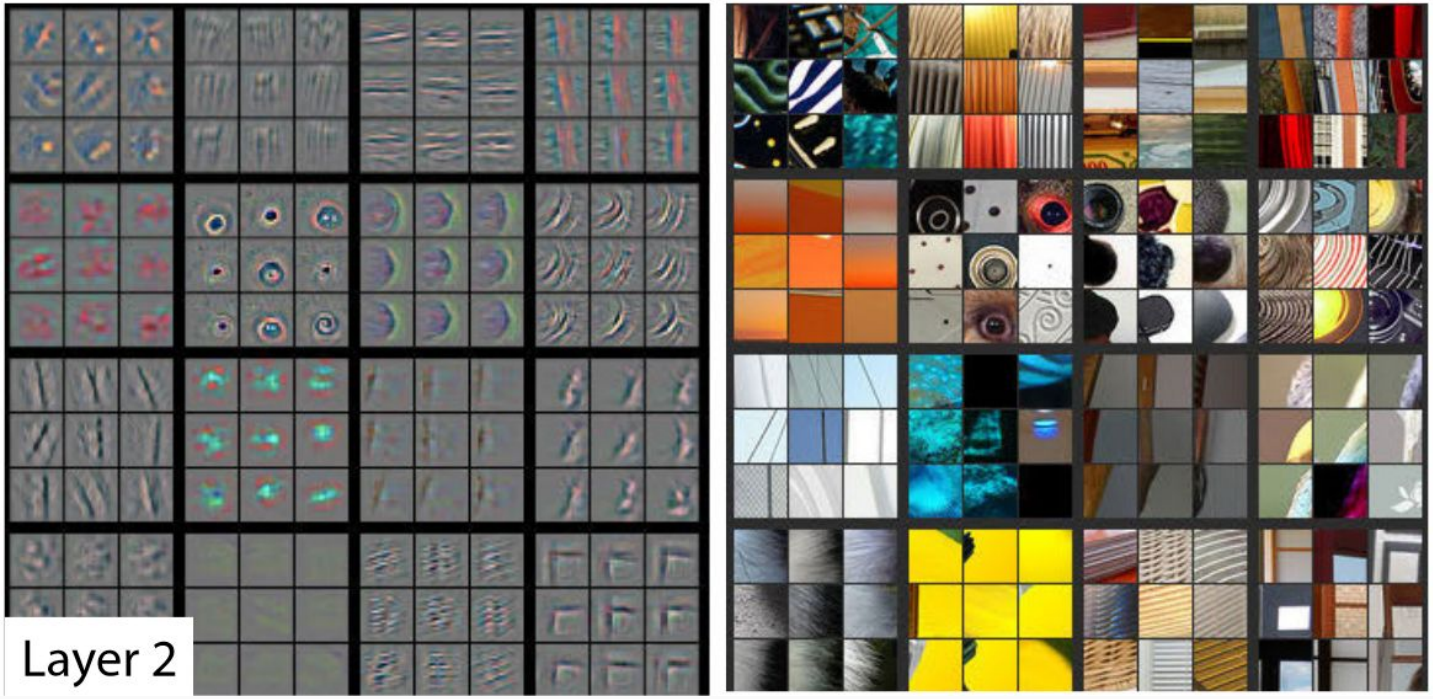

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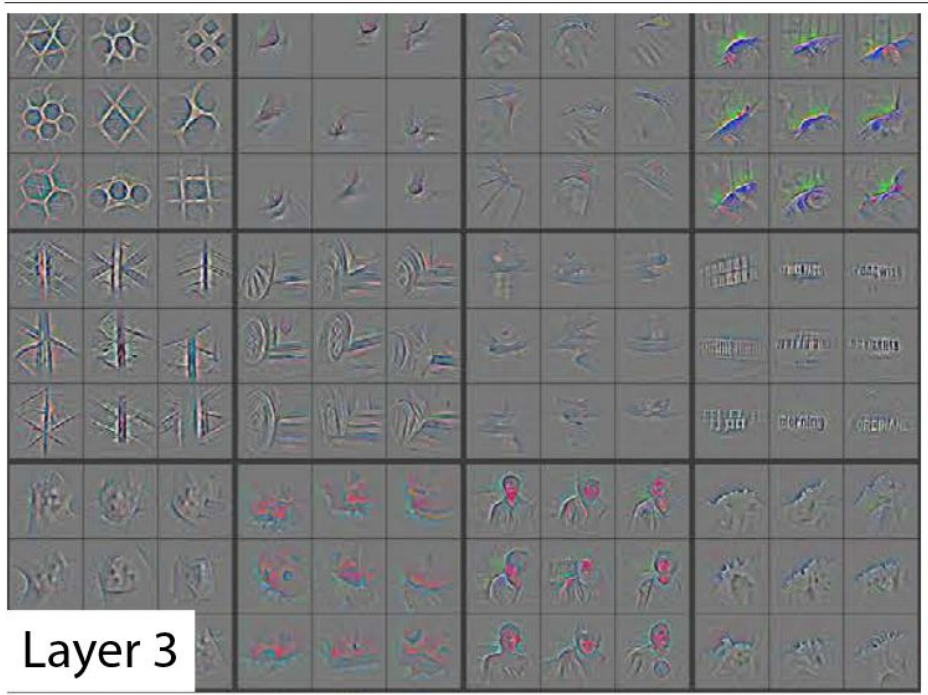

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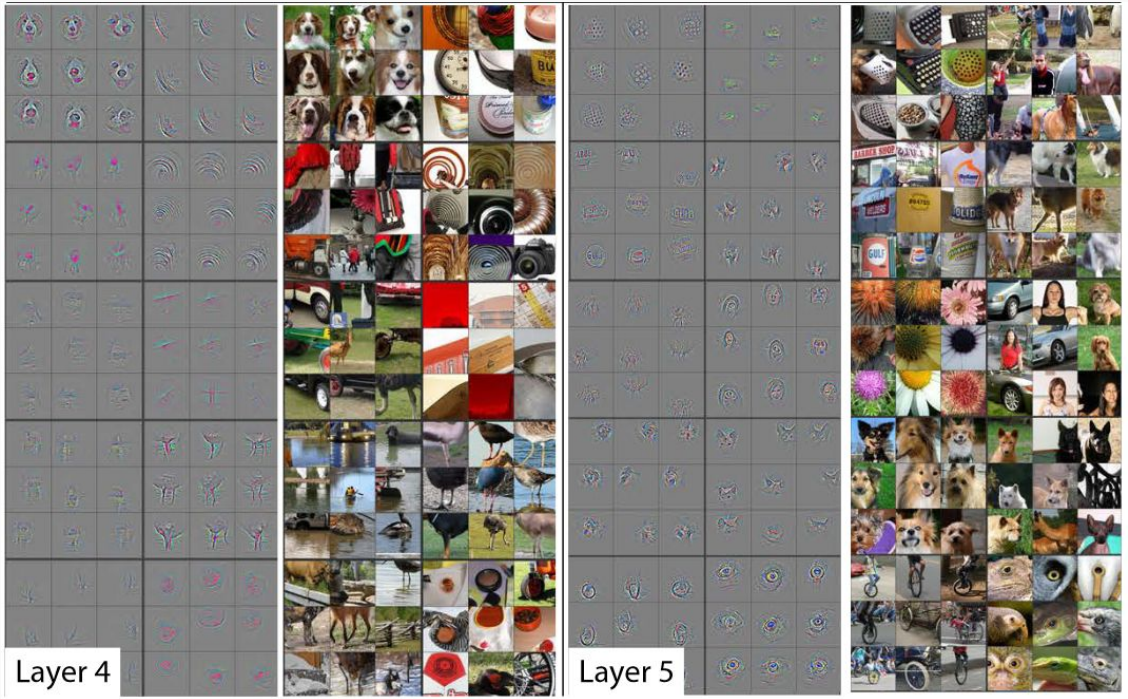

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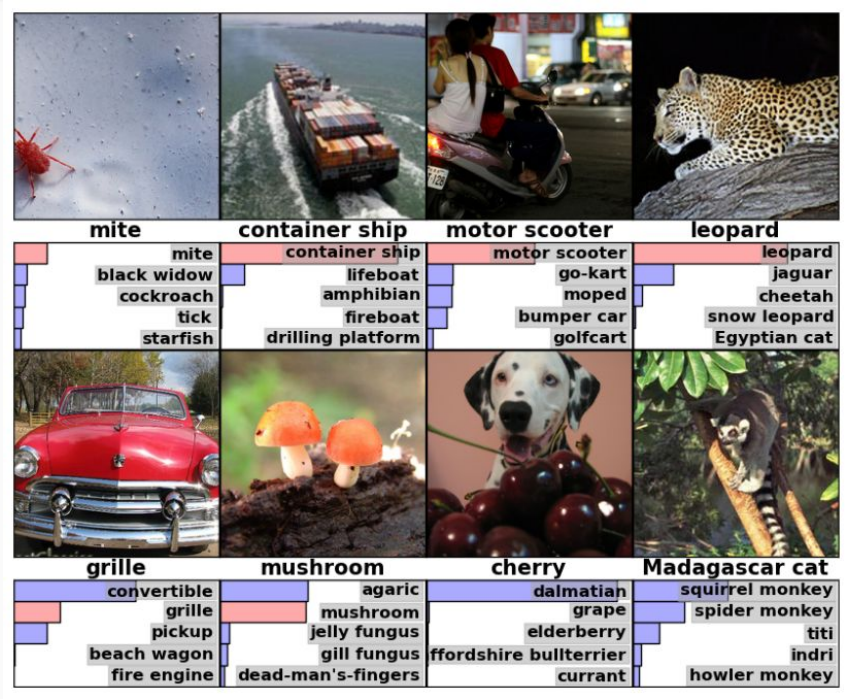


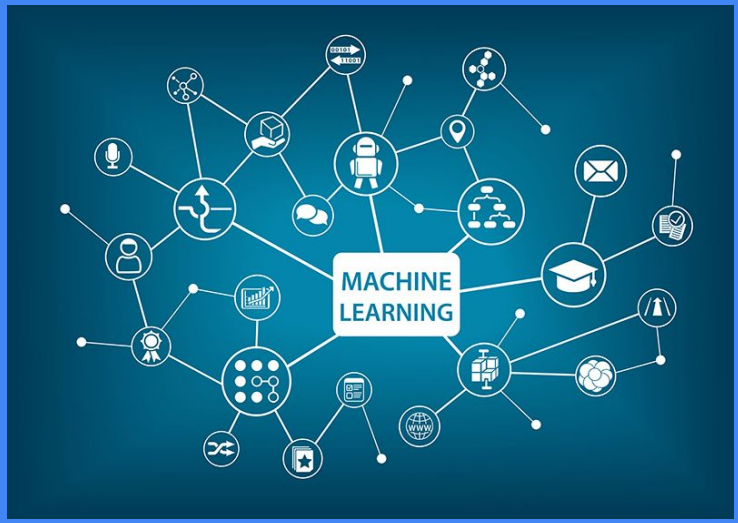
Conclusion

601,705

This is a number of downloads from anaconda.org of the following machine learning packages: scikit-learn, PyTorch, Tensorflow, Theano.

Machine Learning is a breakthrough

In order to handle Big Data, we need scalable and efficient tools.



“All models are wrong but some are useful”

- **Box**, G. E. P. (1979), "Robustness in the strategy of scientific model building"

Machine learning is a
remedy
for cyberattacks.

Thanks!

Contact information:

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jakubmkt@gmail.com
https://jmtomczak.github.io

Code on github:
https://github.com/jmtomczak

UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM

RESEARCH & INNOVATION
Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions

The research carried out by Jakub Tomczak if funded by the European Commission within the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Individual Fellowship (Grant No. 702666, "Deep learning and Bayesian inference for medical imaging").