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硕士学位论文

基于细粒度特征的网络流量管理系统设计与实现

Design and Implementation of the Network  
Traffic Management System Based on Fine-  
grained Features

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## 摘 要

随着网络应用的蓬勃发展，特别是广泛应用的P2P技术，给网络的有效管理带来了很大的困难。为更好的实现网络的有效控制和管理，必须对网络流量中各种应用进行准确的识别与分类。近几年来国内外学者围绕流量识别与分类进行了众多研究，并取得了相当可观的研究成果，但这些研究多是从宏观角度对网络流量进行建模分析，没有过多关注网络流内部随时间变化的动态特性和随用户行为变化的交互特性，且目前的网络流识别分类研究多为离线的方法，对网络流量的控制和管理作用有限。

针对这些不足，本论文采用了双向的动态网络流模型，充分考虑网络流内部的动态交互特性，细粒度的网络流量特征刻画弥补了目前网络流量微观特性研究方面的不足，为网络流量分析提供一种新的数据源与视角。

本文在双向动态网络流模型的基础上，采用细粒度的Packet-Level序列特征属性进行分析，研究不同流量特征对于网络流量分类与识别的重要性，研究网络流序列特征和网络应用之间的关联关系，在此基础上主要进行流量的实时识别与分类的研究。通过对P2P流量数据进行分析，得出关键包序列特征在区分P2P应用的重要性，因此将序列特征与动态规划结合起来，通过求取网络流序列特征与关键包序列特征的最长公共子序列的长度来实现P2P应用类型的实时标定。基于上述算法，本文设计并实现了基于细粒度特征的流量管理系统，主要实现在P2P网络流建立初期快速高效识别其应用类型的效果。

**关键词：**细粒度；动态网络流；序列特征

## Abstract

Rapid development of network applications, particularly P2P technology brings difficulties to network management. Network flow identification and classification is very important for network security and management, which attracts many researchers all over the world in recent years, the researchers in this field have yielded fruitful achievements, but most of them focused on describing the trend of the aggregate volume from a macro perspective, with seldom attentions to the dynamic interactive features, and most of these achievements are offline classification, which play limited role in network management.

In order to compensate for deficiencies, the authors adopted the concept of dynamic network flow model, which describes the dynamic interactive features of network flow from a micro perspective, and also provides a new data source and perspective for network traffic analysis.

Based on two-way dynamic network flow model, the paper researches on the relationship between the sequence characteristics of network flow and network applications by analysing packet-level attributes from a fine-grained perspective. This research focuses on two aspects: the first is the classification of common application protocols, the second is real-time identification and classification of P2P traffic. Through the analysis of sequence characteristics, and combined it with visual computing, the binary frequency distribution constructed by packet-level sequence characteristics showed great differences, the paper achieved the classification of common application protocols by calculating a difference score. Key packets sequence characteristics is very important for the identification of P2P applications, the paper employed dynamic programming to identify the key packets from network flows. Experiments show that the classification algorithms are correct and effective. Based on the above algorithms, the paper designed and implemented traffic safety management system based on fine-grained features,

mainly to achieve the real-time identification of P2P applications.

**Keywords:** Fine-grained Features; Dynamic Network Flow; Sequence Characteristics

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