

Rosetta: Enabling Robust TLS Encrypted Traffic Classification in Diverse Network Environments with TCP-Aware Traffic Augmentation

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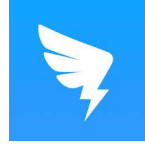


TLS Encryption Protocol

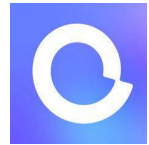
Website



Communications

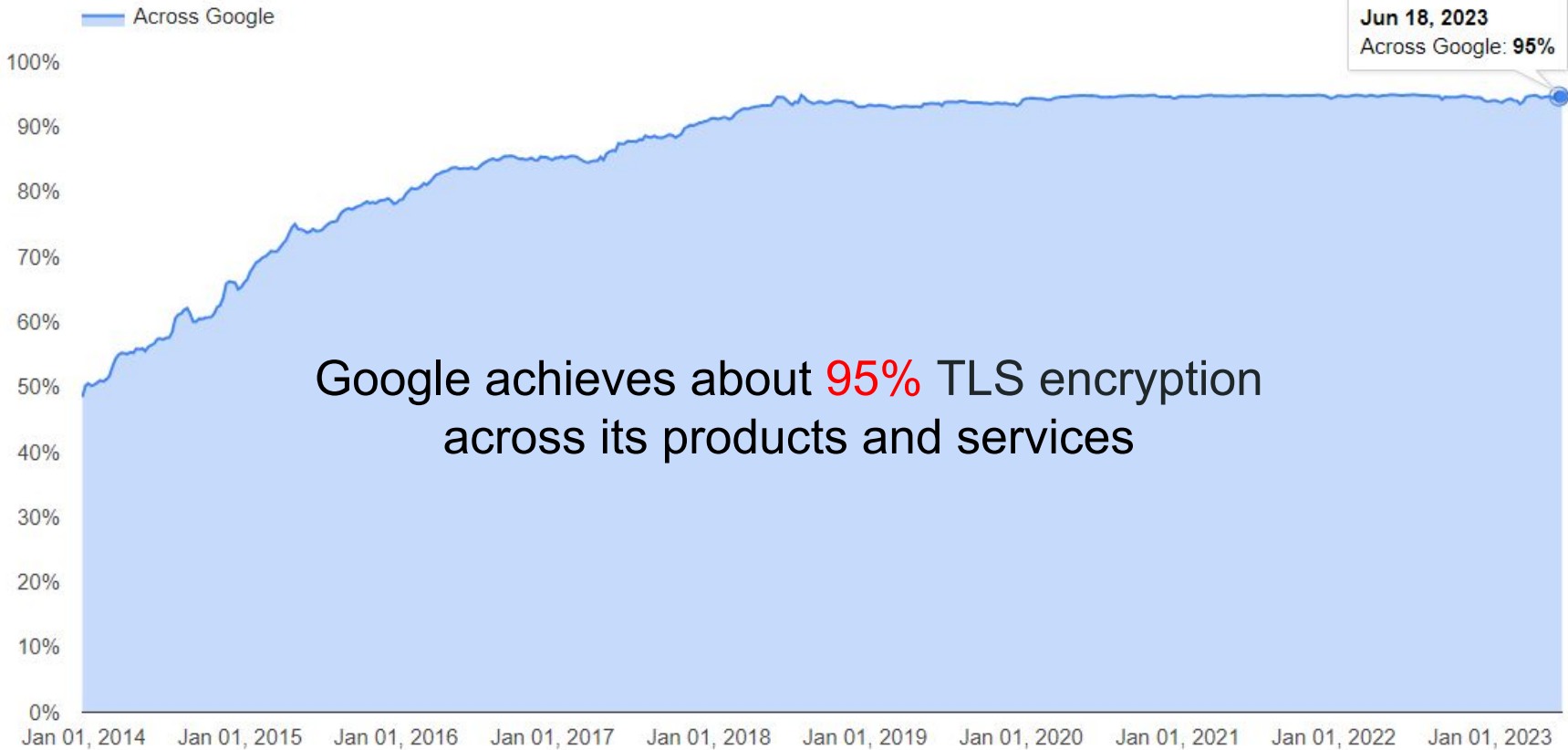


Online Storage



TLS encryption is widely accepted by various applications

TLS Encryption Protocol



Background

TLS encrypted traffic classification provides valuable information for

**User
Profiling**



**Intrusion
Detection**



**Network
Management**



TLS Encryption

HTTP

```
0010 01 84 48 ab 00 00 40 06 b4 fc c0 a8 7b 66 22 6b ...H.@:[]....{f"k
0020 dd 52 87 7e 00 50 ef 1a 03 ed a3 81 39 2e 50 18 ...R...P...9.P
0030 fa 18 3d 43 00 00 47 45 54 20 2f 73 75 63 63 65 ...-C-GE T /succe
0040 73 73 2e 74 78 74 3f 69 70 76 34 20 48 54 54 50 ss.txt?i pv4 HTTP
0050 2f 31 2e 31 0d 0a 48 6f 73 74 3a 20 64 65 74 65 /1.1..Ho st: dete
0060 63 74 70 6f 72 74 61 6c 2e 66 69 72 65 66 6f 78 ctportal .firefox
0070 2e 63 6f 6d 0d 0a 55 73 65 72 2d 41 67 65 6e 74 .com..Us er-Agent
0080 3a 20 4d 6f 7a 69 6c 6c 61 2f 35 2e 30 20 28 58 : Mozilla a/5.0 (X
0090 31 31 3b 20 55 62 75 6e 74 75 3b 20 4c 69 6e 75 11; Ubnut; Linu
00a0 78 20 78 38 36 5f 36 34 3b 20 72 76 3a 31 30 39 x x86_64 ; rv:109
00b0 2e 30 29 20 47 65 63 6b 6f 2f 32 30 31 30 30 31 .0) Gecko o/201001
00c0 30 31 20 46 69 72 65 66 6f 78 2f 31 31 35 2e 30 01 Firefox/115.0
00d0 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 70 74 3a 20 2a 2f 2a 0d 0a 41 ..Accept : /*.*A
00e0 63 63 65 70 74 2d 4c 61 6e 67 75 61 67 65 3a 20 ccept-La nguage:
00f0 7a 68 2d 43 4e 2c 7a 68 3b 71 3d 30 2e 38 2c 7a zh-CN,zh ;q=0.8,z
0100 68 2d 54 57 3b 71 3d 30 2e 37 2c 7a 68 2d 48 4b h-TW;q=0.7,zh-HK
0110 3b 71 3d 30 2e 35 2c 65 6e 2d 55 53 3b 71 3d 30 ;q=0.5,e n-US;q=0
0120 2e 33 2c 65 6e 3b 71 3d 30 2e 32 0d 0a 41 63 63 .,en;q=0.2..Acc
0130 65 70 74 2d 45 6e 63 6f 64 69 6e 67 3a 20 67 7a ept-Enc ding: gc
0140 69 70 2c 20 64 65 66 6c 61 74 65 0d 0a 43 6f 6e ip, defl ate..Con
0150 6e 65 63 74 69 6f 6e 3a 20 6b 65 65 70 2d 61 6c nnection: keep-al
0160 69 76 65 0d 0a 50 72 61 67 6d 61 3a 20 6e 6f 6d ive-Pr a: no-
0170 63 61 63 68 65 0d 0a 43 61 63 68 65 2d 43 6f 62 cache- C ache-Con
0180 74 72 6f 6c 3a 20 6e 6f 2d 63 61 63 68 65 0d 0a trol: no-cache..
0190 0d 0a
```



TLS
Encryption

HTTPs

```
0010 03 68 72 bf 40 00 2e 06 ba 7e d1 bc 0e 87 c0 a8 ...hr:[]...
0020 7b 66 01 bb 9f 82 43 53 9a b8 af db 61 28 50 18 {f...CS...a(P
0030 f8 93 fd 21 00 00 54 5c 61 06 30 61 2d 78 d5 99 ...!\T\ a 0a-x...
0040 4e 91 02 d1 ca da a1 67 95 38 67 0a 43 14 d6 eb N...g 8g C...
0050 41 4a e6 a1 93 a2 44 36 be 51 fd 45 ef cd 03 c4 AJ...D6 Q E...
0060 30 f8 de dd 61 d4 b1 fa 57 11 fa 73 bd 1f 47 cf 0...a...W s-G...
0070 25 42 88 16 91 0b 86 3b e5 b0 1d 29 b6 6e 0f 17 %B...;...)-n...
0080 75 46 4d 19 3a 82 ca b3 0a f9 56 b2 02 51 97 58 uFM...;...V-Q X
0090 00 c5 64 09 1d cd bc e2 e8 66 1c 90 73 d7 01 39 ..d...f-s-9
00a0 f3 56 cd c3 c9 0f 95 d5 03 02 6f 98 d9 e3 04 26 -V...-o...&
00b0 77 73 5d e0 64 ed 44 53 35 dd 01 21 23 16 4e f1 ws] d.DS 5-!#N
00c0 f1 f2 59 35 4e 39 eb c7 e4 17 b7 58 d3 b3 fc fc --Y5N9...-X...
00d0 04 e5 65 59 e8 8d 2e ea 7d dc 86 b3 4a d6 c6 05 --eY...}...J...
00e0 9c 98 5e b9 0d 9b e5 a2 d9 97 43 99 84 5f 61 6b ...^...}...C...ak
00f0 93 cd 10 3e 92 8d 37 31 73 af b8 a1 a0 3f c6 17 ...>-71 s...?..
0100 7b 5d f1 6d 30 dc 0c 9e 63 16 31 7b ac 3e 99 69 [].m0...c 1{>-i
0110 42 3f e0 18 9d c2 92 8a cd 25 52 55 bc fb 2c cc B?...%RU...
0120 f8 47 e0 f8 05 61 15 ca 62 a2 7f dd 97 f5 53 9a ..G...a...b...S...
0130 8b 27 cd ea 5a 09 a7 8d b6 9f 8d 8d ca 3d e3 fc ...Z...=...
0140 e0 f1 e8 3c f7 2d bf d3 7d 35 ea 98 45 0a c6 34 ...<...}5-E-4
0150 1b 13 9d b0 0f bb 99 0d 88 cc 0a d5 1d 3f 27 c4 ...<...?..
0160 1d f4 b0 a2 5b 8c 5f 95 ec 90 ae 69 b6 70 bd b5 ...[...i-p...
0170 ac ec db 7b c4 13 72 e5 5d be a4 91 28 91 8e eb ...{...r...}...
0180 cd ca df fb f4 81 0b 7d 66 fd da 9a a5 66 00 4a .....} f...f J
```

Classification based on
Payload



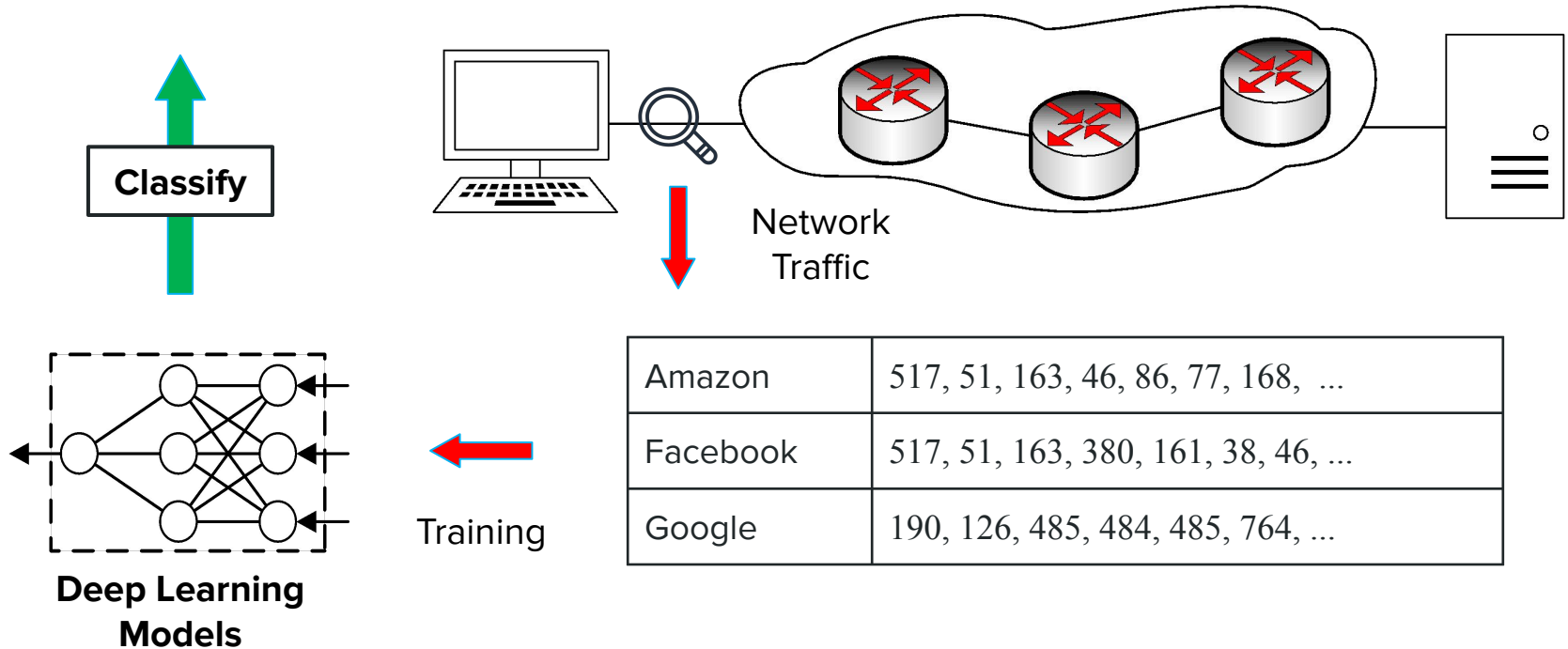
Classification based on
Payload



Payload become unrecognized after being encrypted by TLS

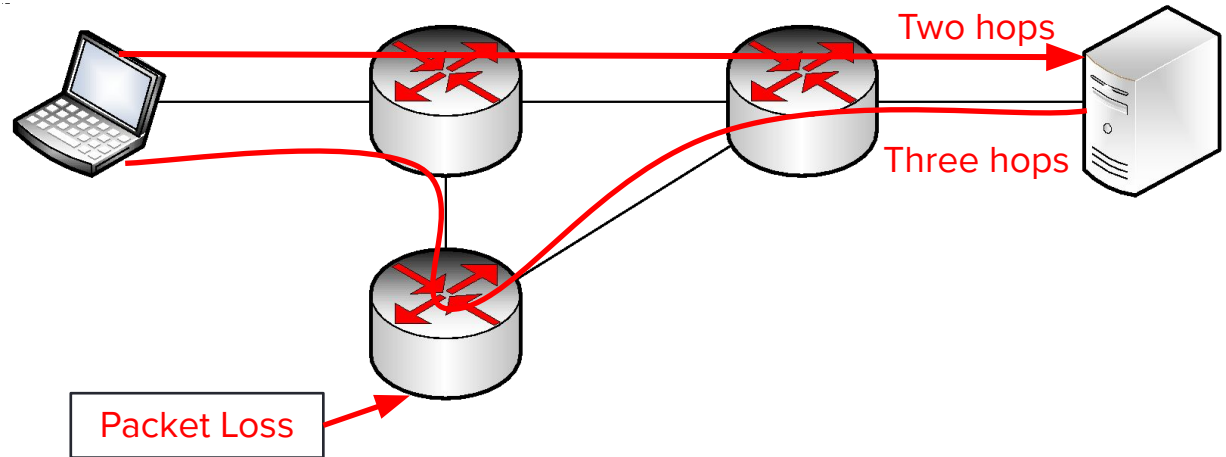
Deep Learning Models in TLS Traffic Classification

- TLS Traffic classification on **packet length sequence**



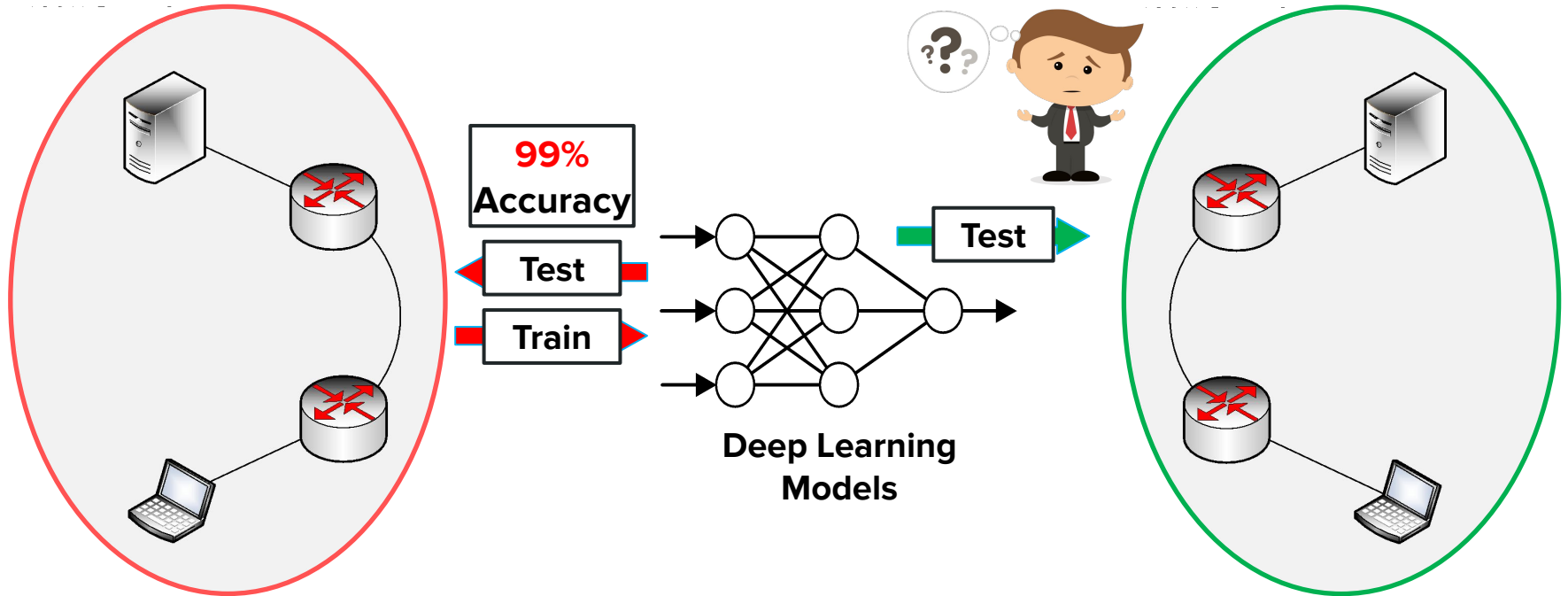
Diverse Network Environments

- Traffic may be affected by network environments in practice
 - Packet Loss
 - Routing Path



Performance in Diverse Network Environments

- DL-based classification in diverse network environments



Experimental Setup for Replayed TLS traffic

- Diverse Network Environments Construction

- Location and Access mode

Different Network Environments
for **Replayed** Traffic

- Replayed Dataset

- CIRA-CIC-DoHBrw-2020

- Models

- CNN, LSTM, SDAE, DF, FS-Net,
Transformer

Network Type	Env. ID	Sender Loc.	Receiver Loc.	Access mode
Wired	θ_0	Local LAN	Local LAN	Ethernet
	θ_1	China	China	
	θ_2	Korea	China	
	θ_3	USA	China	
Wireless	θ_4	China	China	Wi-Fi
	θ_5	China	China	4G LTE
	θ_6	China	China	3G WCDMA

Evaluation on Various Deep Learning Models

- Mainstream deep learning models in **Replayed Traffic** (Trained in θ_0)

Model	Different Wired Network Environments								Different Wireless Access Network Environments					
	θ_0		θ_1		θ_2		θ_3		θ_4		θ_5		θ_6	
	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1
CNN	99.89%	99.84%	98.21%	98.20%	53.16%	34.91%	57.04%	36.32%	87.47%	87.03%	74.42%	71.52%	53.26%	34.96%
SDAE	95.47%	95.46%	91.47%	91.47%	56.21%	43.40%	55.75%	36.04%	88.11%	88.03%	82.11%	81.42%	55.16%	41.73%
LSTM	95.26%	95.25%	87.68%	87.47%	53.05%	35.07%	57.04%	36.57%	82.00%	81.19%	70.84%	67.34%	53.58%	36.08%
DF	99.89%	99.84%	98.42%	98.41%	53.26%	34.75%	58.03%	36.72%	88.00%	87.57%	74.95%	72.17%	53.37%	35.00%
FS-Net	92.11%	92.10%	90.74%	90.71%	61.16%	52.11%	58.10%	39.66%	88.84%	88.76%	83.68%	83.30%	56.84%	44.50%
Transformer	99.56%	99.36%	98.28%	96.00%	62.22%	54.12%	57.04%	42.00%	93.74%	91.35%	85.62%	83.12%	54.27%	47.57%
On Average	97.03%	96.98%	94.13%	93.71%	56.51%	42.39%	57.17%	37.89%	88.03%	87.32%	78.60%	76.48%	54.41%	39.97%

Baseline

**avg
accuracy:
-39.86%**

**avg
accuracy:
-42.68%**

Experimental Setup for Real TLS Traffic

- Diverse Network Environments Construction
 - Location and Access mode
- Traffic datasets
 - Website traffic dataset:
 - 1.8 million TLS flows from 12 websites
- Models:
 - CNN, LSTM, SDAE, DF, FS-Net, Transformer

Different Network Environments for **Real** TLS Traffic

Network Type	Env. ID	Client Loc.	Access mode
Wired	τ_1	China	Ethernet
	τ_2	Korea	
	τ_3	USA	
Wireless	τ_4	China	Wi-Fi
	τ_5	China	4G LTE
	τ_6	China	3G WCDMA

Evaluation on Various Deep Learning Models

- Mainstream deep learning models in **real website traffic** (Trained in τ_1)

Model	Different Wired Network Environments						Different Wireless Access Network Environments					
	τ_1		τ_2		τ_3		τ_4		τ_5		τ_6	
	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1
CNN	89.55%	89.28%	81.48%	80.88%	57.73%	52.29%	72.51%	68.51%	67.16%	60.15%	70.63%	68.73%
SDAE	82.37%	79.79%	78.13%	74.79%	70.04%	68.80%	68.04%	67.98%	64.57%	64.20%	69.94%	64.01%
LSTM	81.85%	77.39%	76.72%	74.08%	62.71%	57.26%	60.89%	60.04%	66.93%	63.60%	66.41%	61.67%
DF	91.27%	91.15%	83.95%	80.58%	83.59%	83.50%	79.90%	75.00%	70.67%	66.91%	73.03%	70.17%
FS-Net	85.81%	81.42%	73.02%	72.20%	64.42%	61.97%	70.14%	68.39%	64.84%	65.42%	67.65%	66.48%
Transformer	84.85%	82.13%	70.97%	69.57%	62.66%	58.46%	63.71%	62.14%	78.98%	75.38%	61.37%	59.74%
On Average	85.95%	83.53%	77.38%	75.35%	66.86%	63.71%	69.20%	67.01%	68.86%	65.94%	68.17%	65.13%

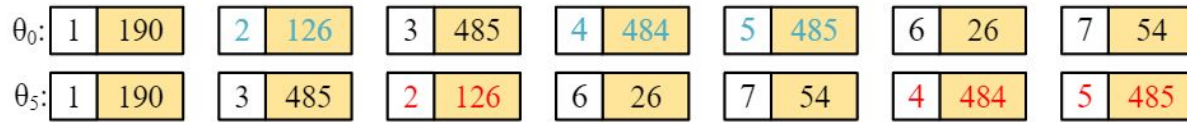
Baseline

**avg
accuracy:
-19.09%**

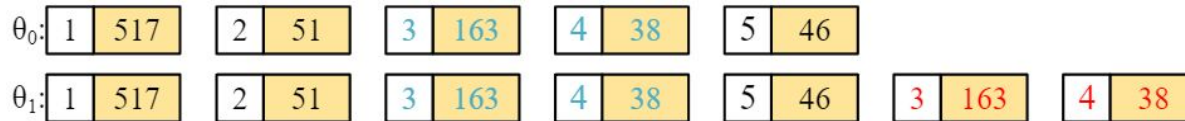
**avg
accuracy:
-17.78%**

Understanding Performance Degradation

- Three phenomena observed in diverse network environments
 - Phenomenon-I: packet subsequence shift (caused by packet loss)



- Phenomenon-II: packet subsequence duplication (caused by packet loss)



- Phenomenon-III: packet size variation (caused by delay variation)



How to enable robust traffic classification in various environments?



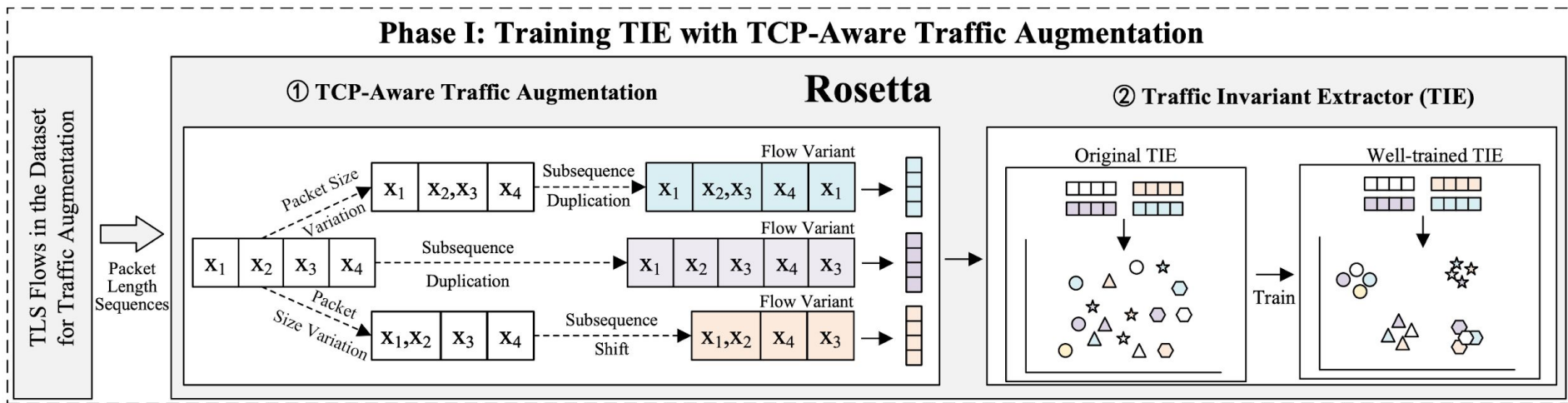
- Contribution I:

Make deep learning models aware of these regular packet sequence changes with TCP semantics.

- Contribution II:

Extract robust features from flows for traffic classification.

Rosetta Overview



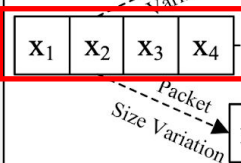
Rosetta Overview

Phase I: Training TIE with TCP-Aware Traffic Augmentation

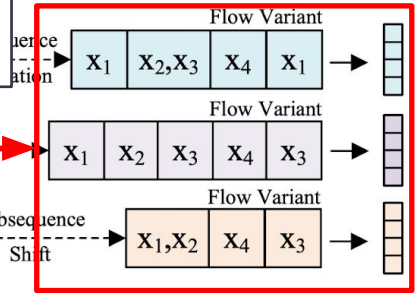
① TCP-Aware Traffic Augmentation

Generate flow variants with TCP-Aware Traffic Augmentation

Packet Length Sequences



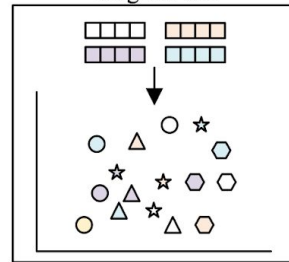
Subsequence Duplication



Rosetta

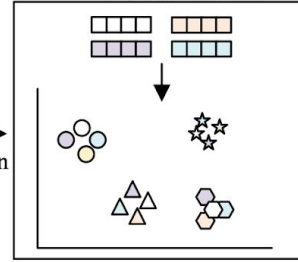
② Traffic Invariant Extractor (TIE)

Original TIE



Train

Well-trained TIE



TLS Flows in the Dataset for Traffic Augmentation

Rosetta Overview

Phase I: Training TIE with TCP-Aware Traffic Augmentation

① TCP-Aware Traffic Augmentation

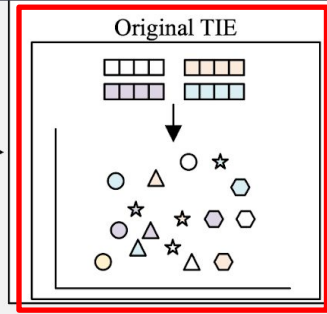
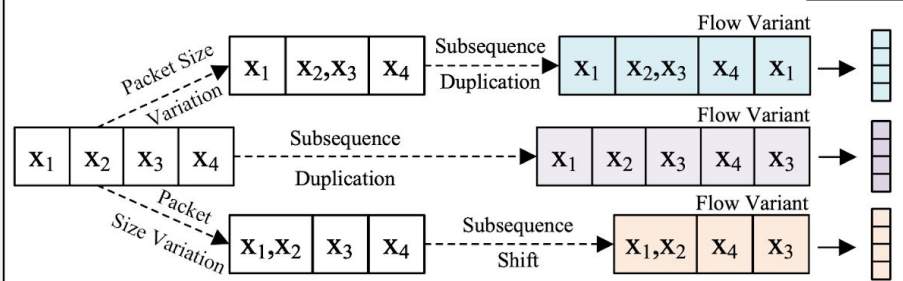
Ro

Extract feature vectors from flow variants by Traffic Invariant Extractor (TIE)

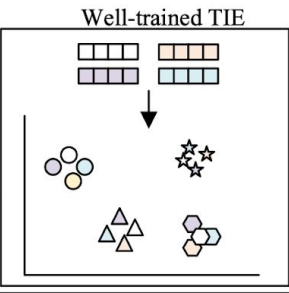
r (TIE)

TLS Flows in the Dataset for Traffic Augmentation

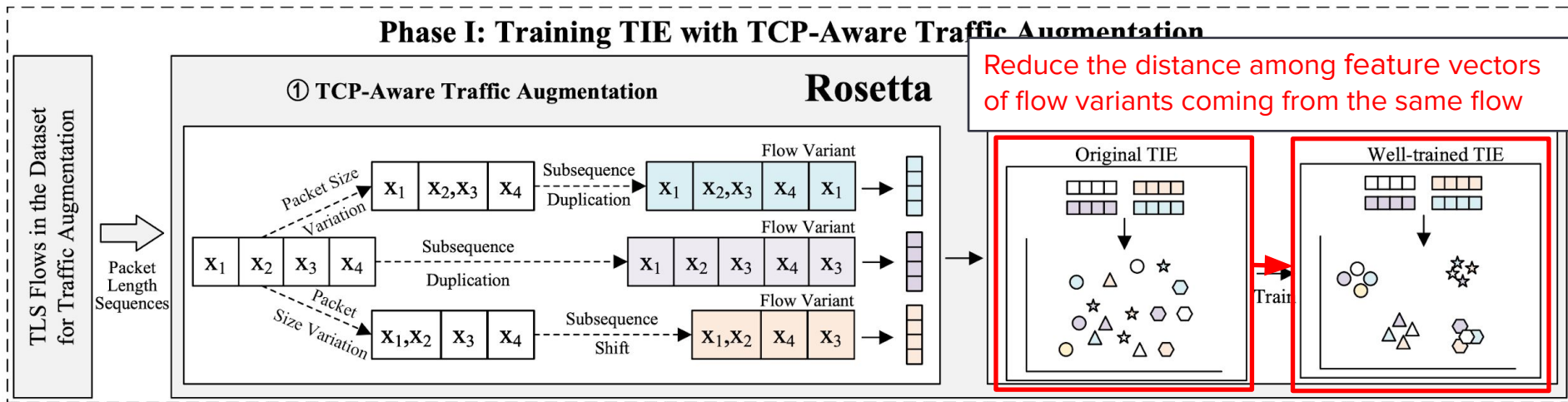
Packet Length Sequences



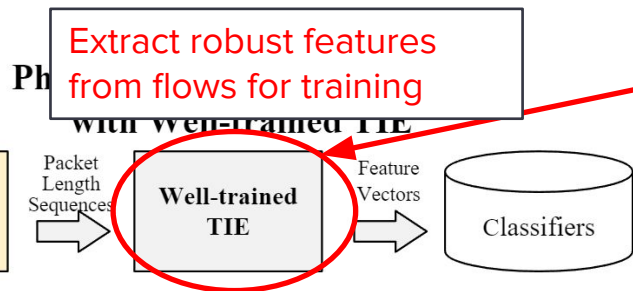
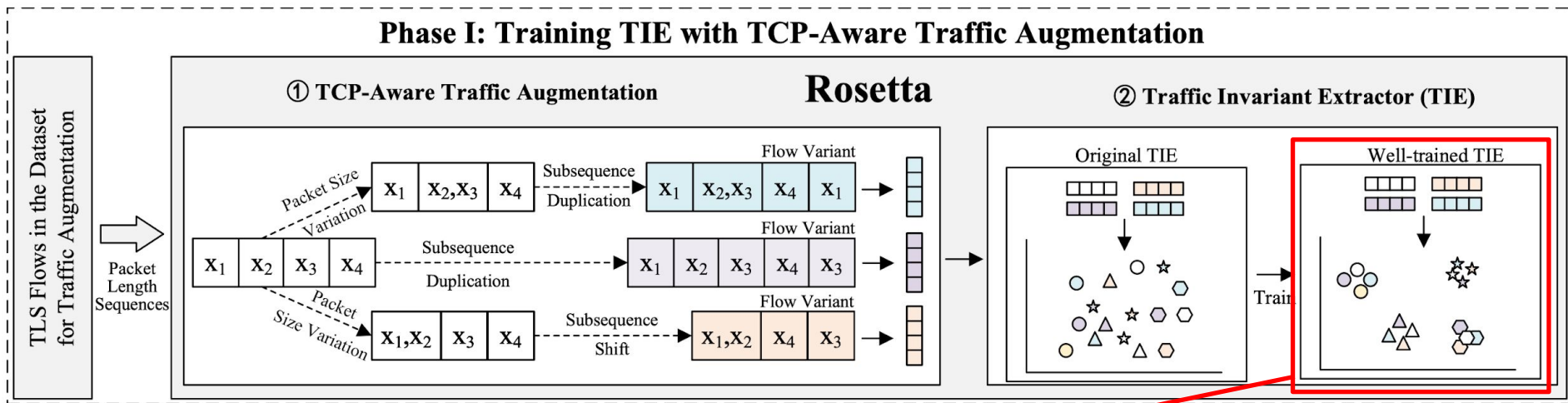
Train



Rosetta Overview

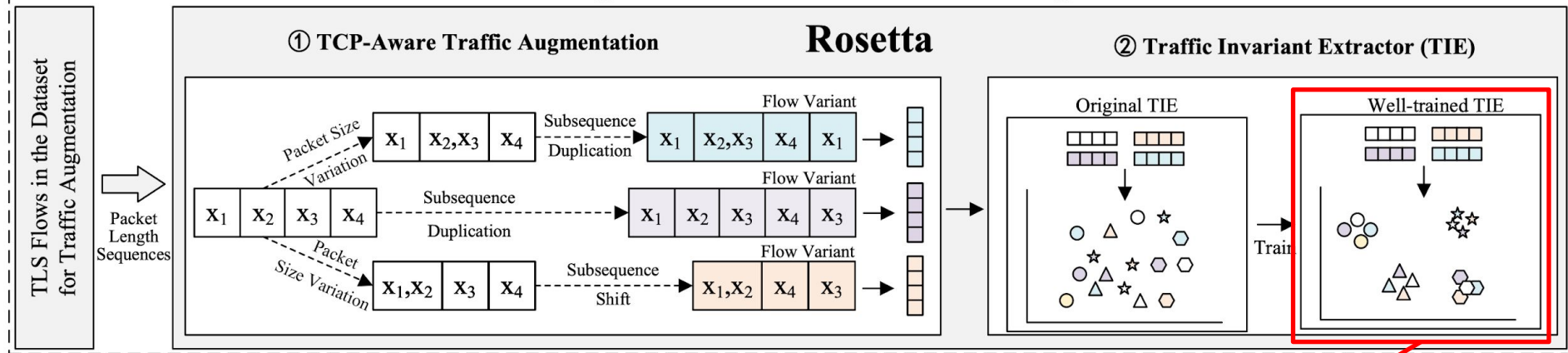


Rosetta Overview

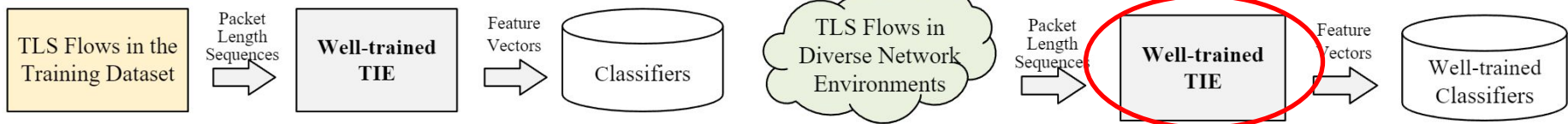


Rosetta Overview

Phase I: Training TIE with TCP-Aware Traffic Augmentation



Phase II: Training Classifiers with Well-trained TIE



TCP-Aware Traffic Augmentation

- Three types of traffic augmentation algorithms
 - Packet Subsequence Duplication Augmentation
 - Fast retransmit and RTO
 - Packet Subsequence Shift Augmentation
 - Fast retransmit and RTO
 - Packet Size Variation Augmentation

TCP-Aware Traffic Augmentation

An example of Packet Subsequence **Duplication** Augmentation via **Fast Retransmit**

Original sequence:

100	200	300	400	500	600
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Augmented sequence:

100	200	300	200	400	500	600
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TCP-Aware Traffic Augmentation

An example of Packet Subsequence **Duplication** Augmentation via **RTO**

Original sequence:

100	200	300	400	500	600
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Augmented sequence:

100	200	300	400	200	300	500	600
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TCP-Aware Traffic Augmentation

An example of Packet Subsequence **Shift** Augmentation via **Fast Retransmit**

Original sequence:

100	200	300	400	500	600
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Augmented sequence:

100	300	200	500	600	400
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TCP-Aware Traffic Augmentation

An example of Packet Subsequence **Shift** Augmentation via **RTO**

Original sequence:

100	200	300	400	500	600
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Augmented sequence:

100	400	200	300	500	600
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

TCP-Aware Traffic Augmentation

An example of Packet Size **Variation** Augmentation

Original sequence:

100	200	300	400	500	600
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Augmented sequence:

100	500	400	500	600
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Traffic Invariant Extractor (TIE)

- Loss Function of TIE

$$\mathcal{L}_{\alpha, \zeta} = \|\overline{p_{\alpha}}(m_{\alpha}) - \overline{m'_{\zeta}}\|_2^2 = 2 - 2 \cdot \frac{\langle p_{\alpha}(m_{\alpha}), m'_{\zeta} \rangle}{\|p_{\alpha}(m_{\alpha})\|_2 \cdot \|m'_{\zeta}\|_2}$$

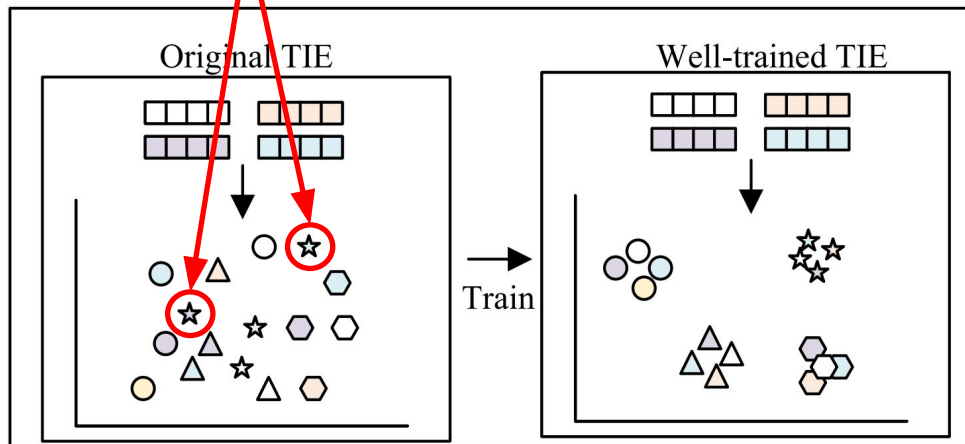
Traffic Invariant Extractor (TIE)

- Loss Function of TIE

Large distance among feature vectors of flow variants coming from the same flow

$$\frac{\langle p_{\alpha}(m_{\alpha}), m'_{\zeta} \rangle}{\|m'_{\zeta}\|_2}$$

- Robust Feature Extraction



Traffic Invariant Extractor (TIE)

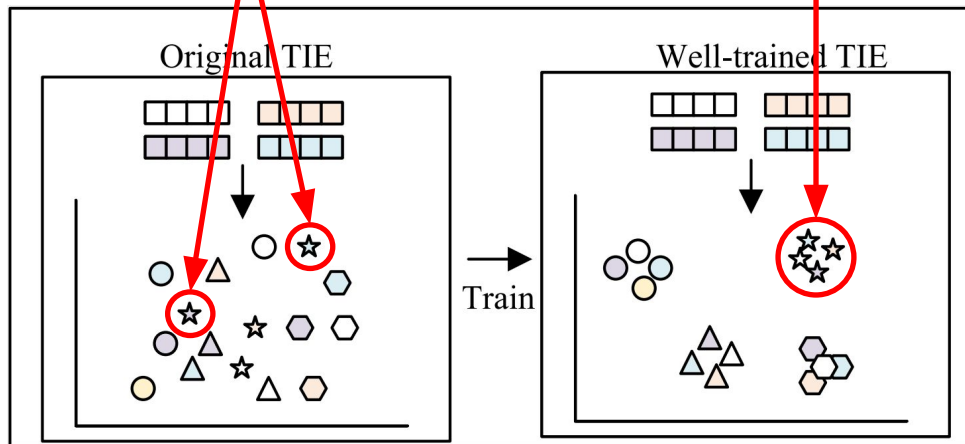
- Loss Function of TIE

$$\langle p_{\alpha}(m_{\alpha}), m'_{\gamma} \rangle$$

Large distance among variants coming from different flows

Small distance among feature vectors of flow variants coming from the same flow

- Robust Feature Extraction



Evaluation with Rosetta

- Improvement on **replayed traffic**

Model	Different Wired Network Environments					
	θ_1		θ_2		θ_3	
	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1
CNN + Rosetta	93.05% (\downarrow 5.16%)	93.03% (\downarrow 5.17%)	82.00% (\uparrow 28.84%)	81.78% (\uparrow 46.87%)	83.72% (\uparrow 26.68%)	82.85% (\uparrow 46.53%)
SDAE + Rosetta	91.89% (\uparrow 0.42%)	91.77% (\uparrow 0.30%)	86.63% (\uparrow 30.42%)	86.63% (\uparrow 43.23%)	84.17% (\uparrow 28.42%)	83.69% (\uparrow 47.65%)
LSTM + Rosetta	86.63% (\downarrow 1.05%)	84.03% (\downarrow 3.44%)	79.89% (\uparrow 26.84%)	78.32% (\uparrow 43.25%)	82.00% (\uparrow 24.96%)	78.98% (\uparrow 42.41%)
DF + Rosetta	94.42% (\downarrow 4.00%)	94.39% (\downarrow 4.02%)	86.63% (\uparrow 33.37%)	86.63% (\uparrow 51.88%)	86.01% (\uparrow 27.98%)	85.83% (\uparrow 49.11%)
FS-Net + Rosetta	89.26% (\downarrow 1.48%)	89.12% (\downarrow 1.59%)	84.63% (\uparrow 23.47%)	84.47% (\uparrow 32.37%)	84.17% (\uparrow 26.07%)	83.50% (\uparrow 43.84%)
Transformer + Rosetta	94.11% (\downarrow 4.17%)	93.74% (\downarrow 2.26%)	84.11% (\uparrow 21.89%)	83.60% (\uparrow 29.48%)	83.37% (\uparrow 26.33%)	80.38% (\uparrow 38.38%)
On Average	91.56% (\downarrow 2.57%)	91.01% (\downarrow 2.70%)	83.98% (\uparrow 27.47%)	83.57% (\uparrow 41.18%)	83.91% (\uparrow 26.74%)	82.54% (\uparrow 44.65%)

Significant improvement

Model	Different Wireless Access Network Environments					
	θ_4		θ_5		θ_6	
	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1
CNN + Rosetta	89.05% (\uparrow 1.58%)	88.93% (\uparrow 1.90%)	85.37% (\uparrow 10.95%)	85.08% (\uparrow 13.55%)	80.42% (\uparrow 27.16%)	80.37% (\uparrow 45.41%)
SDAE + Rosetta	89.89% (\uparrow 1.78%)	89.74% (\uparrow 1.71%)	83.47% (\uparrow 1.36%)	82.95% (\uparrow 1.52%)	81.89% (\uparrow 26.73%)	81.88% (\uparrow 40.15%)
LSTM + Rosetta	85.37% (\uparrow 3.37%)	82.34% (\uparrow 1.15%)	82.53% (\uparrow 11.69%)	78.22% (\uparrow 10.87%)	76.53% (\uparrow 22.95%)	73.42% (\uparrow 37.33%)
DF + Rosetta	86.84% (\downarrow 1.16%)	86.53% (\downarrow 1.05%)	82.11% (\uparrow 7.16%)	81.31% (\uparrow 9.14%)	82.63% (\uparrow 29.26%)	82.57% (\uparrow 47.57%)
FS-Net + Rosetta	85.58% (\downarrow 3.26%)	85.16% (\downarrow 3.60%)	84.42% (\uparrow 0.74%)	83.89% (\uparrow 0.60%)	77.26% (\uparrow 20.42%)	76.97% (\uparrow 32.47%)
Transformer + Rosetta	90.74% (\downarrow 3.00%)	89.81% (\downarrow 1.54%)	89.16% (\uparrow 3.54%)	88.20% (\uparrow 5.08%)	81.47% (\uparrow 27.20%)	79.63% (\uparrow 32.06%)
On Average	87.91% (\downarrow 0.12%)	87.09% (\downarrow 0.24%)	84.51% (\uparrow 5.91%)	83.27% (\uparrow 6.79%)	80.03% (\uparrow 25.62%)	79.14% (\uparrow 39.17%)

Significant improvement

Evaluation with Rosetta

- Improvement on **real website traffic**

Model	Different Wired Network Environments					
	τ_1		τ_2		τ_3	
	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1
CNN + Rosetta	86.63%(↓2.92%)	86.06%(↑4.19%)	84.83%(↑3.35%)	81.33%(↑0.45%)	91.04%(↑33.31%)	91.04%(↑38.75%)
SDAE + Rosetta	84.67%(↑2.30%)	81.54%(↑12.50%)	85.54%(↑7.41%)	84.49%(↑9.70%)	89.47%(↑19.43%)	85.87%(↑17.07%)
LSTM + Rosetta	84.17%(↑2.32%)	82.07%(↑5.48%)	76.01%(↓0.71%)	74.13%(↑0.05%)	88.52%(↑25.81%)	88.14%(↑30.89%)
DF + Rosetta	90.37%(↓0.90%)	90.10%(↑5.43%)	85.19%(↑1.24%)	81.00%(↑0.42%)	90.15%(↑6.56%)	90.14%(↑6.64%)
FS-Net + Rosetta	86.99%(↑1.18%)	86.47%(↑6.66%)	84.83%(↑11.81%)	76.24%(↑4.04%)	88.41%(↑23.99%)	88.40%(↑26.43%)
Transformer + Rosetta	90.02%(↑5.17%)	87.93%(↑1.74%)	85.36%(↑14.39%)	81.37%(↑11.80%)	89.70%(↑27.04%)	89.69%(↑31.23%)
On Average	87.14%(↑1.19%)	85.69%(↑2.17%)	83.63%(↑6.25%)	79.76%(↑4.41%)	89.55%(↑22.69%)	88.88%(↑25.17%)

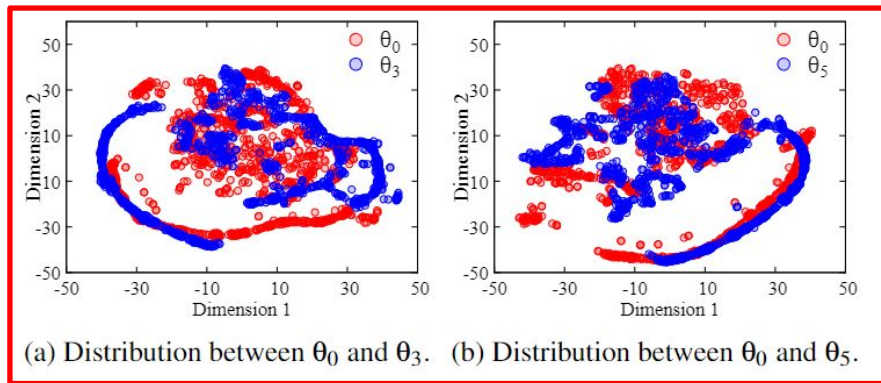
Significant improvement

Improved in all the wired networks

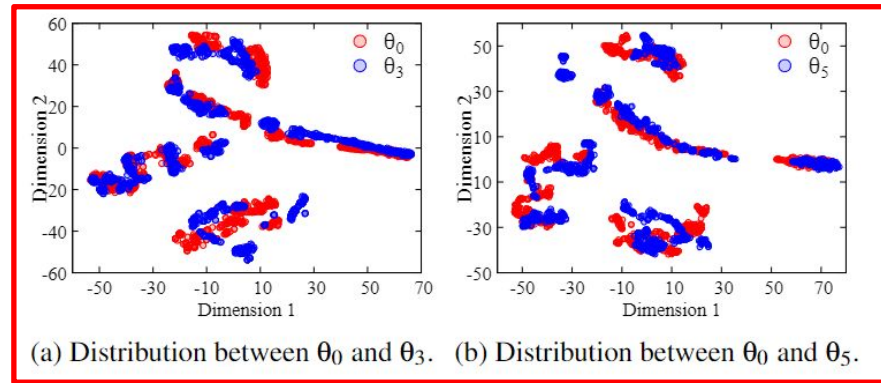
Model	Different Wireless Access Network Environments					
	τ_4		τ_5		τ_6	
	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1
CNN + Rosetta	77.24%(↑4.73%)	75.02%(↑6.51%)	83.58%(↑16.42%)	82.38%(↑22.23%)	75.92%(↑5.29%)	70.66%(↑1.93%)
SDAE + Rosetta	79.10%(↑11.06%)	77.54%(↑9.56%)	74.31%(↑9.74%)	71.18%(↑6.98%)	71.95%(↑2.01%)	65.80%(↑1.79%)
LSTM + Rosetta	69.28%(↑8.39%)	79.53%(↑19.49%)	75.16%(↑8.23%)	74.37%(↑10.77%)	69.59%(↑3.18%)	62.84%(↑1.17%)
DF + Rosetta	84.13%(↑4.23%)	81.67%(↑6.67%)	84.19%(↑13.52%)	80.48%(↑13.56%)	77.58%(↑4.55%)	76.10%(↑5.93%)
FS-Net + Rosetta	77.95%(↑7.81%)	74.79%(↑6.40%)	75.95%(↑11.11%)	72.87%(↑7.45%)	72.83%(↑5.18%)	67.44%(↑0.96%)
Transformer + Rosetta	76.84%(↑13.13%)	74.80%(↑12.66%)	75.66%(↓3.32%)	72.60%(↓2.78%)	76.60%(↑15.23%)	70.23%(↑10.49%)
On Average	77.42%(↑8.23%)	77.22%(↑10.21%)	78.14%(↑9.28%)	75.64%(↑9.70%)	74.08%(↑5.91%)	68.85%(↑3.71%)

Improved in all the wireless networks

Feature visualization in 2D space



Feature vectors extracted by DF



Feature vectors extracted by Rosetta

Evaluation on Traffic Augmentation Algorithms

- Compare with other data augmentation methods
 - Random Mask (RM) and Random Shift (RS) in NLP
 - Model: DF

Data Aug.	Different Wired Network Environments								Different Wireless Access Network Environments						On Average	
	θ_0		θ_1		θ_2		θ_3		θ_4		θ_5		θ_6			
	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1	AC	F1
RM [17]	97.89%	97.80%	89.47%	88.12%	53.26%	11.56%	58.03%	16.47%	78.00%	71.72%	61.58%	34.00%	52.84%	14.44%	70.15%	47.73%
RS [60]	99.79%	99.77%	86.42%	83.09%	56.26%	16.16%	56.13%	21.84%	77.47%	68.53%	58.53%	20.88%	53.16%	16.74%	69.68%	46.72%
Ours	95.16%	95.14%	94.42%	94.39%	86.63%	86.63%	86.01%	85.83%	86.84%	86.53%	82.11%	81.31%	82.63%	82.57%	87.69%	87.49%

Better than other data augmentation methods in most networks

Conclusion

- Mainstream DL models cannot robustly classify TLS encrypted traffic in different network environments.
- Rosetta enables robust TLS encrypted traffic classification by
 - TCP-aware traffic augmentation
 - Traffic invariant extractor
- We improve the encrypted traffic classification performance of existing DL models for replayed and real network traffic.

Thank you and Questions?

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