

Motivation

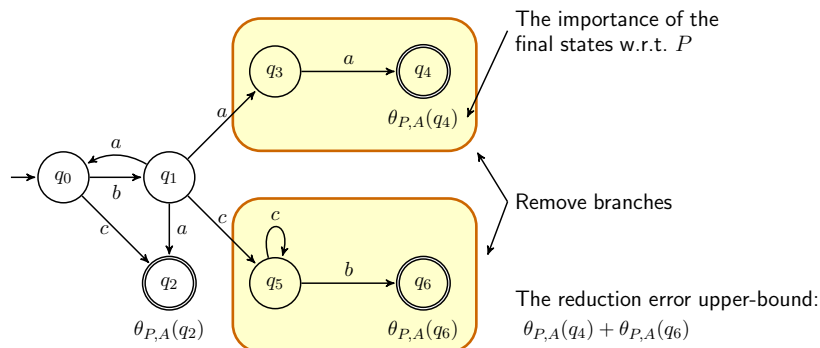
- Hardware filtering of malicious network traffic. Suspicious packets are described by regular expressions, which are converted to nondeterministic finite automata and then implemented into HW.
- **Problem:** The size of an NFA stored in HW.
- The classical reductions that preserve language need not be sufficient. Therefore we propose approach based on **approximate reduction** of NFAs.

Proposed Methods

- The **pruning reduction** (under-approximation) and the **self-loop reduction** (over-approximation).
- **Formal guarantees** with respect to **probabilistic distance**.
- The probabilistic distance utilizes probabilistic distribution of the input strings represented by a **probabilistic automaton** (PA) to express similarity of regular languages.
- The reduction can be parametrized by a **maximal error** with respect to the probabilistic distance between the language of the input NFA and the reduced NFA.

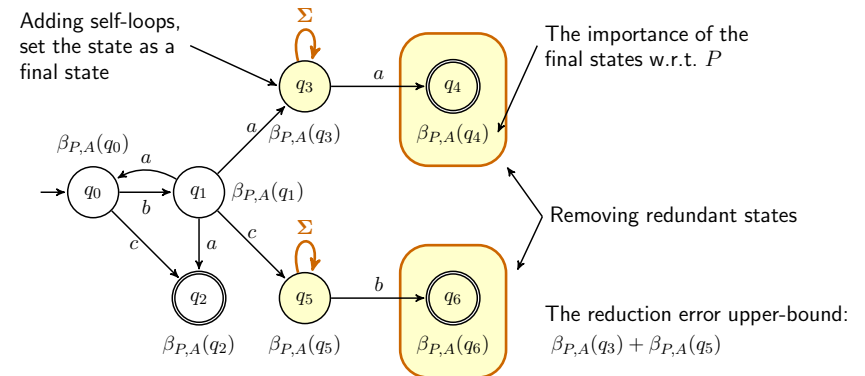
Pruning Reduction

- The pruning reduction selects **branches** of the input NFA that are later removed. The branches are chosen according to the input PA.



Self-loop Reduction

- **Adding self-loops** to certain states and making these states final, followed by removing all other transitions from these states and trimming the modified automaton.



Experiments

1. Learning of PA from a traffic sample.
2. Reductions of automata describing attacks/protocols with respect to the learned PA.
3. Evaluation of the real traffic error.

Automaton	Number of states before/after reduction	Traffic error (packets)
info.rules	16/3	0.001 69 (10 ⁶)
	16/4	0.000 89 (10 ⁶)
shellcode.rules	95/29	0.000 016 (5 × 10 ⁵)
	95/48	0.000 014 (5 × 10 ⁵)
chat.rules	219/47	0.27 (10 ⁵)
	219/66	0.03 (10 ⁵)

- The considered automata can be reduced over **70 % of their size with the traffic error less than 3 %**.