

# AICS Assignment 4: Feature Engineering & Visualization for Malware Detection

**Course:** AI in Cybersecurity

**Assignment:** #4 of 16

**Points:** 15 (out of 100 total)

**Due Date:** August 12, 2024 at 11:59 PM ET

**Submission:** Jupyter Notebook + Written Report

## Learning Objectives

By completing this assignment, you will:

1. **Master feature visualization** using seaborn and matplotlib for cybersecurity data
2. **Identify and engineer important features** for malware classification
3. **Analyze outliers** and understand their relationship to labeled malware data
4. **Connect feature engineering** to machine learning model performance
5. **Develop skills** in detecting unlabeled malware samples through feature analysis

## Assignment Overview

You will work with the malware dataset (`dataset_malwares.csv`) to perform comprehensive feature engineering and visualization analysis. This assignment builds directly on the malware classification techniques covered in Class 07 and prepares you for the capstone project.

### **Core Focus Areas:**

- Advanced data visualization with seaborn
- Statistical feature analysis and selection
- Outlier detection and analysis
- Feature engineering for improved model performance
- Practical application to unlabeled sample detection



## Part 1: Advanced Feature Visualization (4 points)

### 1.1 Distribution Analysis (1.5 points)

Create **professional-quality visualizations** using seaborn to analyze feature distributions:

#### Requirements:

- **Distribution plots** comparing malware vs. benign samples for at least 5 key features
- **Box plots** showing quartile distributions and outliers
- **Violin plots** revealing distribution shapes and density patterns
- **Correlation heatmaps** for feature relationships

#### Specific Deliverables:

# Example structure - implement these visualizations:

# 1. Feature distribution comparison (malware vs benign)

# 2. Outlier visualization using box plots

# 3. Feature correlation matrix with annotations

# 4. Entropy analysis across different malware families

#### Quality Standards:

- Clear, readable titles and axis labels
- Appropriate color schemes for accessibility
- Professional formatting with legends
- Meaningful insights extracted from each visualization

### 1.2 Feature Relationship Analysis (1.5 points)

Explore **complex relationships** between features:

#### Requirements:

- **Scatter plots** with regression lines for key feature pairs
- **Pair plots** showing multiple feature interactions
- **Categorical analysis** of discrete features (Machine type, Subsystem, etc.)
- **Temporal patterns** if version/timestamp features are available

### Analysis Questions to Address:

- Which features show the strongest correlations with malware classification?
- Are there non-linear relationships that simple correlation might miss?
- Do certain feature combinations create clear decision boundaries?

### 1.3 Advanced Visualization Techniques (1 point)

Implement **sophisticated visualization methods**:

#### Requirements:

- **Principal Component Analysis (PCA)** visualization in 2D/3D space
- **t-SNE or UMAP** for dimensionality reduction and cluster visualization
- **Feature importance plots** from multiple model types
- **Interactive plots** using plotly (optional, bonus points)

## Part 2: Feature Identification and Engineering (5 points)

### 2.1 Statistical Feature Selection (2 points)

Apply **multiple feature selection techniques**:

#### Methods to Implement:

1. **Univariate Selection**: Chi-square, ANOVA F-test, mutual information
2. **Model-based Selection**: Random Forest, Gradient Boosting feature importance
3. **Recursive Feature Elimination (RFE)** with cross-validation
4. **Correlation-based filtering** to remove redundant features

#### Deliverables:

- **Comparison table** ranking features by different selection methods
- **Venn diagram** showing overlap between selection techniques
- **Justification** for final feature set selection
- **Validation** using domain knowledge from cybersecurity

## 2.2 Domain-Specific Feature Engineering (2 points)

Create **new features** based on cybersecurity domain knowledge:

**Required New Features (minimum 5):**

1. **Entropy ratios:** Compare section entropies to identify packed regions
2. **Size ratios:** Code-to-data, import-to-export, etc.
3. **Suspicious API indicators:** Flag dangerous function combinations
4. **Version consistency scores:** Detect fake or missing version information
5. **Memory layout anomalies:** Unusual section alignments or addresses

**Engineering Process:**

#

Example feature engineering template:

```
def create_security_features(df):  
    """  
  
    Create domain-specific features for malware detection  
  
    """  
    # Entropy-based features  
    df['entropy_variance'] = df['SectionsMaxEntropy'] -  
df['SectionsMinEntropy']  
    df['high_entropy_flag'] = (df['SectionsMeanEntropy'] > 6.5).astype(int)  
  
    # Size-based ratios  
  
    df['code_to_image_ratio'] = df['SizeOfCode'] / (df['SizeOfImage'] + 1)  
  
    # Add your additional features here...  
  
    return df
```

## 2.3 Feature Impact Analysis (1 point)

**Quantify** how your engineered features improve model performance:

### Analysis Requirements:

- **Before/after comparison** of model accuracy with original vs. engineered features
- **Feature ablation study**: Remove features one by one to measure impact
- **Statistical significance testing** of performance improvements
- **Computational cost analysis** of new features



## Part 3: Outlier Analysis and Unlabeled Detection (3 points)

### 3.1 Outlier Detection Methods (1.5 points)

Implement **multiple outlier detection techniques**:

#### Methods to Apply:

1. **Statistical methods**: Z-score, IQR, modified Z-score
2. **Distance-based**: Local Outlier Factor (LOF), k-nearest neighbors
3. **Isolation-based**: Isolation Forest, One-Class SVM
4. **Ensemble methods**: Combine multiple outlier detection approaches

#### Analysis Requirements:

- **Compare outlier detection** across different methods
- **Relationship analysis**: How do outliers correlate with malware labels?
- **False positive analysis**: Which benign files are flagged as outliers?
- **Novel malware detection**: Can outliers indicate new malware families?

### 3.2 Unlabeled Sample Classification (1.5 points)

Apply your trained models to **detect potential malware** in unlabeled data:

#### Process Requirements:

1. **Create simulated unlabeled dataset** by removing labels from a subset
2. **Apply trained models** to predict malware probability
3. **Confidence analysis**: Identify high-confidence vs. uncertain predictions
4. **Outlier correlation**: Do outlier detection methods agree with ML predictions?

## Evaluation Metrics:

- **Prediction confidence distributions**
- **Agreement between different detection methods**
- **Analysis of disagreement cases** - what makes them difficult to classify?

## Part 4: Model Training Integration (3 points)

### 4.1 Feature Engineering Impact on Model Performance (1.5 points)

**Systematically evaluate** how feature engineering affects different ML algorithms:

#### Models to Compare:

- Logistic Regression (baseline)
- Random Forest
- Gradient Boosting
- Support Vector Machine

#### Analysis Framework:

```
# Performance comparison template:

def evaluate_feature_impact(original_features, engineered_features):
    """
    Compare model performance with different feature sets
    """
    results = {}
    for model_name, model in models.items():

        # Train with original features
        original_score = train_and_evaluate(model, original_features)

        # Train with engineered features
        engineered_score = train_and_evaluate(model, engineered_features)

        results[model_name] = {
            'original': original_score,
            'engineered': engineered_score,
            'improvement': engineered_score - original_score
        }
    return results
```

## 4.2 Feature Selection Optimization (1.5 points)

**Optimize your feature set** for maximum model performance:

**Requirements:**

- **Grid search** over different numbers of features (10, 20, 30, 40, 50)
- **Cross-validation** to ensure robust performance estimates
- **Learning curves** showing performance vs. training set size
- **Feature stability analysis** across different data splits

**Deliverables:**

- **Optimal feature count** determination with justification
- **Final feature set** with cybersecurity interpretation
- **Performance comparison** across all tested configurations



## Written Report Requirements

Submit a **comprehensive written report in Markdown in your notebook** addressing:

### Section 1: Executive Summary (0.5 pages)

- **Key findings** from your analysis
- **Best performing feature set** and model combination
- **Practical recommendations** for malware detection systems

### Section 2: Visualization Analysis (1.5 pages)

- **Interpretation** of your key visualizations
- **Pattern identification** in malware vs. benign feature distributions
- **Insights** that would be valuable to cybersecurity analysts

### Section 3: Feature Engineering Analysis (1.5 pages)

- **Justification** for your engineered features based on domain knowledge
- **Performance impact** quantification and statistical significance
- **Cybersecurity relevance** of your most important features

## Section 4: Outlier and Detection Analysis (1 page)

- **Outlier patterns** and their relationship to malware classification
- **Unlabeled detection** methodology and results
- **Real-world applicability** for detecting unknown threats

## Section 5: Model Performance and Recommendations (1 page)

- **Comprehensive performance comparison** across models and feature sets
- **Production deployment recommendations** with justification
- **Future improvements** and advanced techniques to explore

## Section 6: Critical Analysis and Limitations (0.5 pages)

- **Limitations** of your approach and dataset
- **Potential biases** and how they might affect real-world performance
- **Adversarial considerations** - how might attackers evade your models?



## Bonus Opportunities (up to 2 extra points)

### Advanced Techniques (1 point each):

- **Deep feature learning:** Use autoencoders for feature extraction
- **Adversarial analysis:** Test model robustness against evasion attacks
- **Time series analysis:** If temporal features available, analyze malware evolution
- **Interactive dashboard:** Create a web-based tool for malware analysis

### Code Requirements:

- **Clean, commented code** with clear variable names
- **Reproducible results** with random seeds set
- **Error handling** for common data issues
- **Performance timing** for computationally expensive operations

### Visualization Requirements:

- **Professional quality** plots suitable for presentation
- **High resolution** (300 DPI minimum) for report inclusion
- **Consistent styling** across all visualizations
- **Colorblind-friendly** color schemes





## Grading Rubric (15 points total)

Component	Excellent (A)	Good (B)	Satisfactory (C)	Needs Improvement (D/F)
<b>Visualization Quality</b> (4 pts)	Professional plots with clear insights, excellent use of seaborn	Good visualizations with minor issues	Basic plots that convey information	Poor quality or uninformative plots
<b>Feature Engineering</b> (5 pts)	Creative, domain-informed features with clear performance impact	Solid feature engineering with some impact	Basic feature creation with minimal analysis	Limited or ineffective feature engineering
<b>Outlier Analysis</b> (3 pts)	Comprehensive outlier analysis with multiple methods and insights	Good outlier detection with some interpretation	Basic outlier identification	Superficial or incorrect outlier analysis
<b>Model Integration</b> (3 pts)	Systematic evaluation of feature impact across multiple models	Good model comparison with feature analysis	Basic model training with limited comparison	Poor model evaluation or missing analysis

## Quality Indicators:

### A-Level Work:

- Demonstrates deep understanding of cybersecurity domain
- Creates novel, effective features based on malware analysis principles
- Provides actionable insights for real-world deployment
- Shows creative problem-solving and critical thinking

### B-Level Work:

- Solid technical execution with good domain understanding
- Effective feature engineering with measurable improvements
- Clear analysis and interpretation of results
- Professional presentation and documentation

### C-Level Work:

- Meets basic requirements with adequate technical skills
- Some feature engineering with limited impact analysis
- Basic interpretation of results without deep insights
- Acceptable but not polished presentation

## Technical Setup and Resources

### Required Libraries:

```
# Data analysis and manipulation

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Visualization
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import plotly.express as px # Optional for bonus

# Machine learning
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier, IsolationForest
from sklearn.svm import OneClassSVM
from sklearn.neighbors import LocalOutlierFactor
```

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.manifold import TSNE
from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectKBest, RFE, mutual_info_classif
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV, cross_val_score
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix

# Statistical analysis
from scipy import stats
```

## Dataset Information:

- **File:** `dataset_malwares.csv`
- **Size:** ~19,000 samples with 72 features
- **Target:** `Malware` column (0=benign, 1=malware)
- **Features:** PE file characteristics, entropy measures, size metrics

## Support and Resources

### Getting Help:

- **Office Hours:** Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2-4 PM ET
- **Discussion Forum:** Post questions for peer and instructor support
- **Email:** [instructor@university.edu](mailto:instructor@university.edu) for urgent issues

### Additional Resources:

- **PE File Format Documentation:** Microsoft PE/COFF specification
- **Malware Analysis Guides:** Practical Malware Analysis (book)
- **Seaborn Documentation:** <https://seaborn.pydata.org/>
- **Scikit-learn Feature Selection:**  
[https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/feature\\_selection.html](https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/feature_selection.html)

### Troubleshooting Guide:

- **Memory errors:** Reduce dataset size for testing, use chunking
- **Slow performance:** Start with smaller feature sets, optimize code
- **Visualization issues:** Check data types, handle missing values
- **Model convergence:** Adjust hyperparameters, check feature scaling



## Recommended Timeline

### Week 1 (Aug 5-11):

- **Days 1-2:** Data exploration and basic visualizations
- **Days 3-4:** Feature selection and correlation analysis
- **Days 5-7:** Feature engineering and impact analysis

### Week 2 (Aug 12):

- **Days 1-2:** Outlier analysis and unlabeled detection
- **Days 3-4:** Model training and performance evaluation
- **Days 5-6:** Report writing and final polishing
- **Day 7:** Final review and submission

### Daily Time Commitment:

- **2-3 hours per day** recommended
- **Total effort:** 15-20 hours (appropriate for 15-point assignment)



## Academic Integrity

### Collaboration Policy:

- **Encouraged:** Discussing concepts and debugging with peers
- **Citations Required:** Any external resources, tutorials, or code snippets

### Originality Requirements:

- **Feature engineering** must be your own creative work
- **Analysis and insights** must reflect your own understanding
- **Code implementation** should be primarily your own

### AI Tool Usage:

- **Allowed:** AI assistants for debugging and concept clarification
- **Required:** Document any AI tool usage in your submission

**Good luck with your analysis! This assignment will give you valuable hands-on experience with the feature engineering and visualization skills essential for cybersecurity machine learning applications.**