

Security Uses Case

IDS - TEAM n°4

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Intrusion detection system



1. Introduction and Problem Statement

Why it is related to AI ?

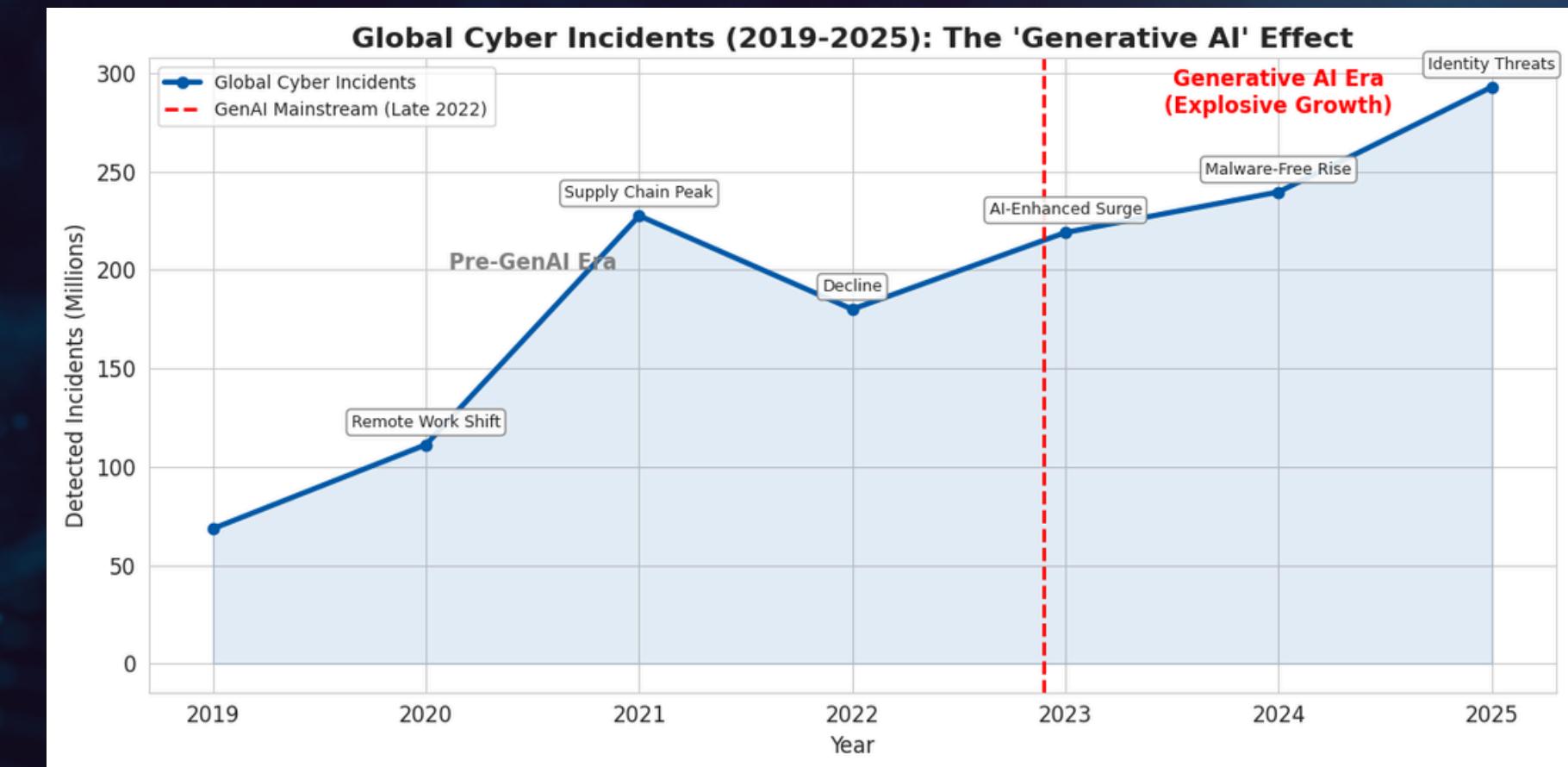
- Attacker increase their capability thanks to AI
- We need to defense ourselves in the same way

What we want to secure ?

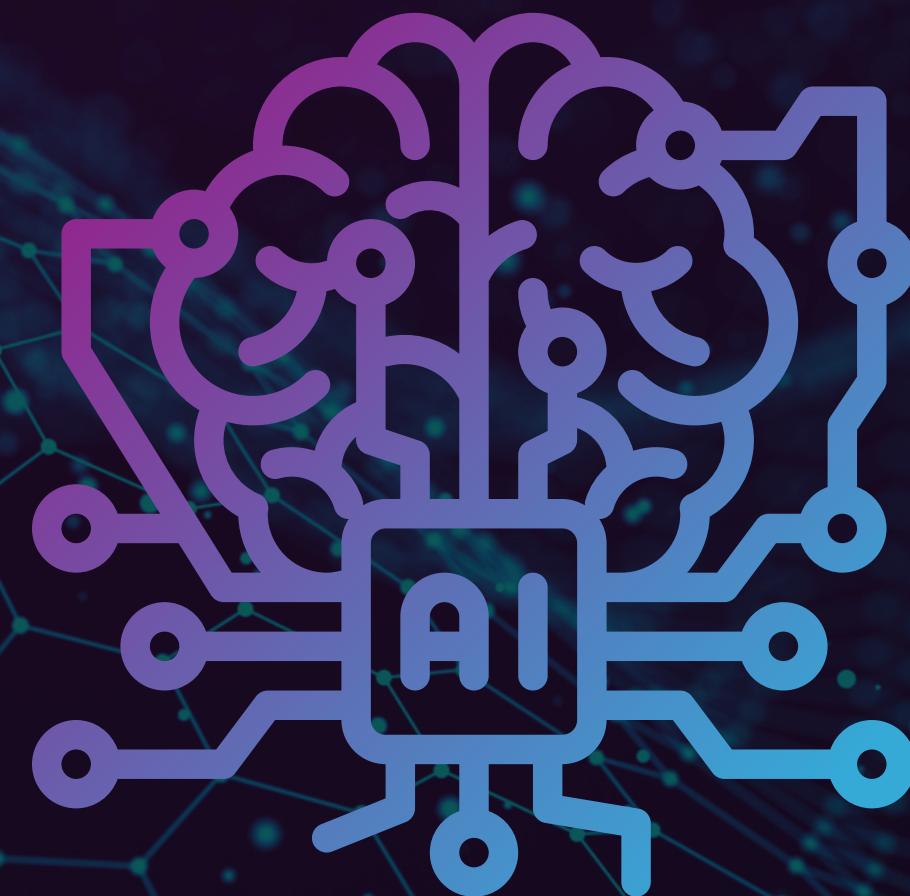
- Secure endpoint that are the gatedoor of apps

What we want to provide ?

- Provide a tool that recognize thanks to AI a cyber threats and this process need to be real quick to handle as many as possible request per seconds



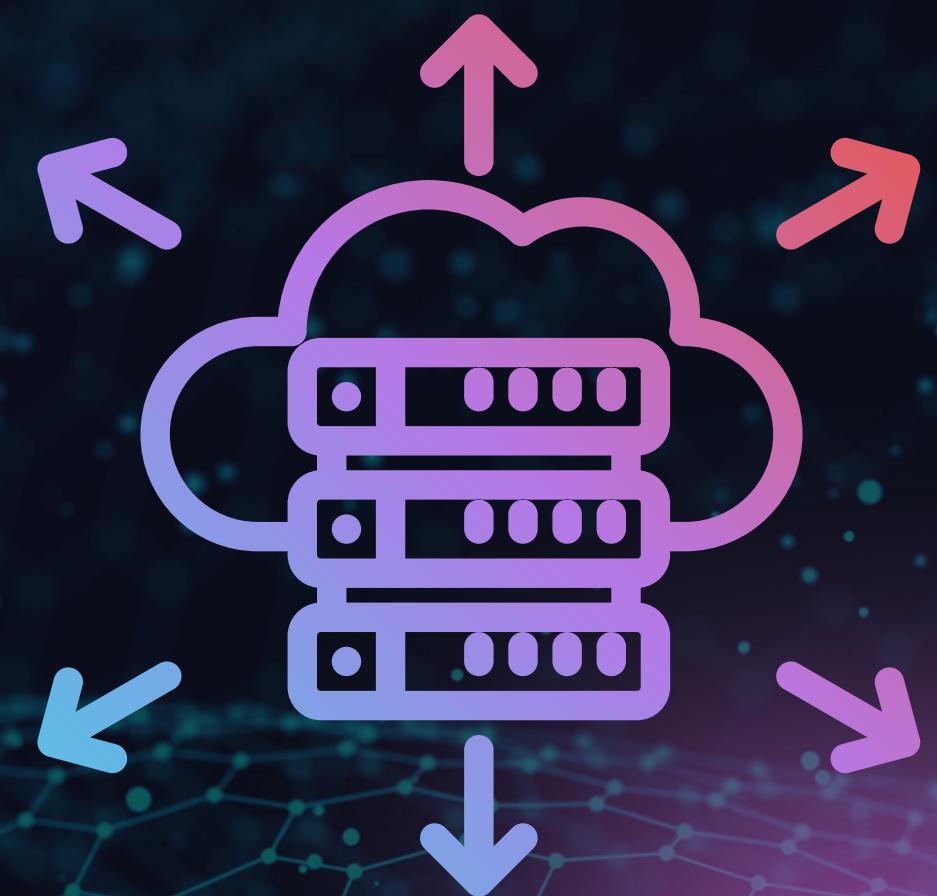
2. Background and Theoretical Foundations



Ai pillar



Cybersecurity pillar



Cloud computing pillar

AI - Background and Theoretical Foundations

Apprentissage Supervisé & Classification Binaire

Objective : Classify Network Traffic (Normal vs Attack)

Model : Gradient Boosting Decision Trees (GBDT)

Implementation : CatBoost (Categorical Boosting)

StandardScaler
Normalization of numerical variables (Mean=0, Var=1)

OneHotEncoder
Transformation of categorical variables

Boosting Mechanics

SEQUENTIAL OPTIMIZATION VS BAGGING

TREE 1
Error (Residuals)

TREE 2
Corrects Tree 1

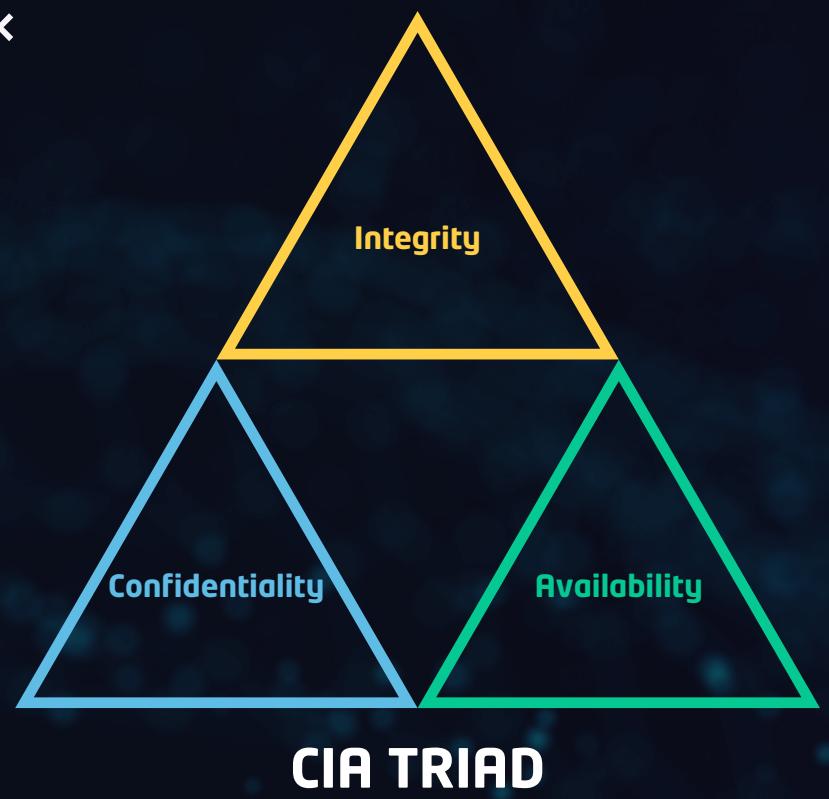
TREE N
Fine Correction

Gradient Descent

Each new tree learns from the errors of the previous one.

Minimization of the Loss Function in function space.

Cybersecurity - Background and Theoretical Foundations

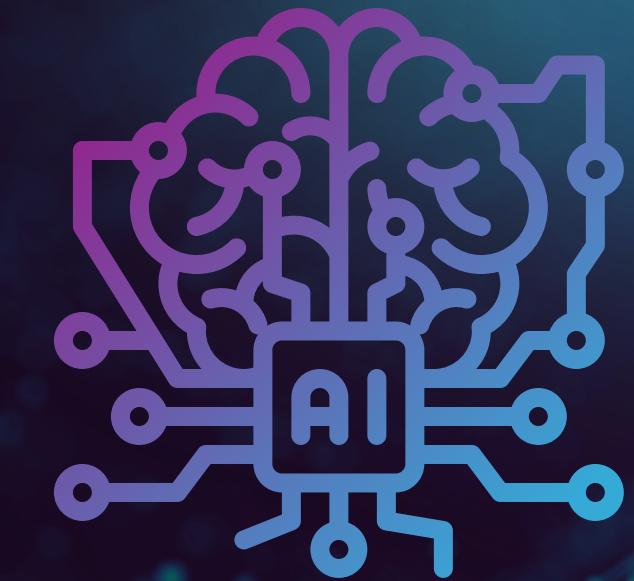


Traditional attack and where they occurs



"When attacks are rare, high accuracy can be misleading"

- Accuracy different than Security Quality



AI-Augmented threats

Cloud computing - Background and Theoretical Foundations



Orchestrator

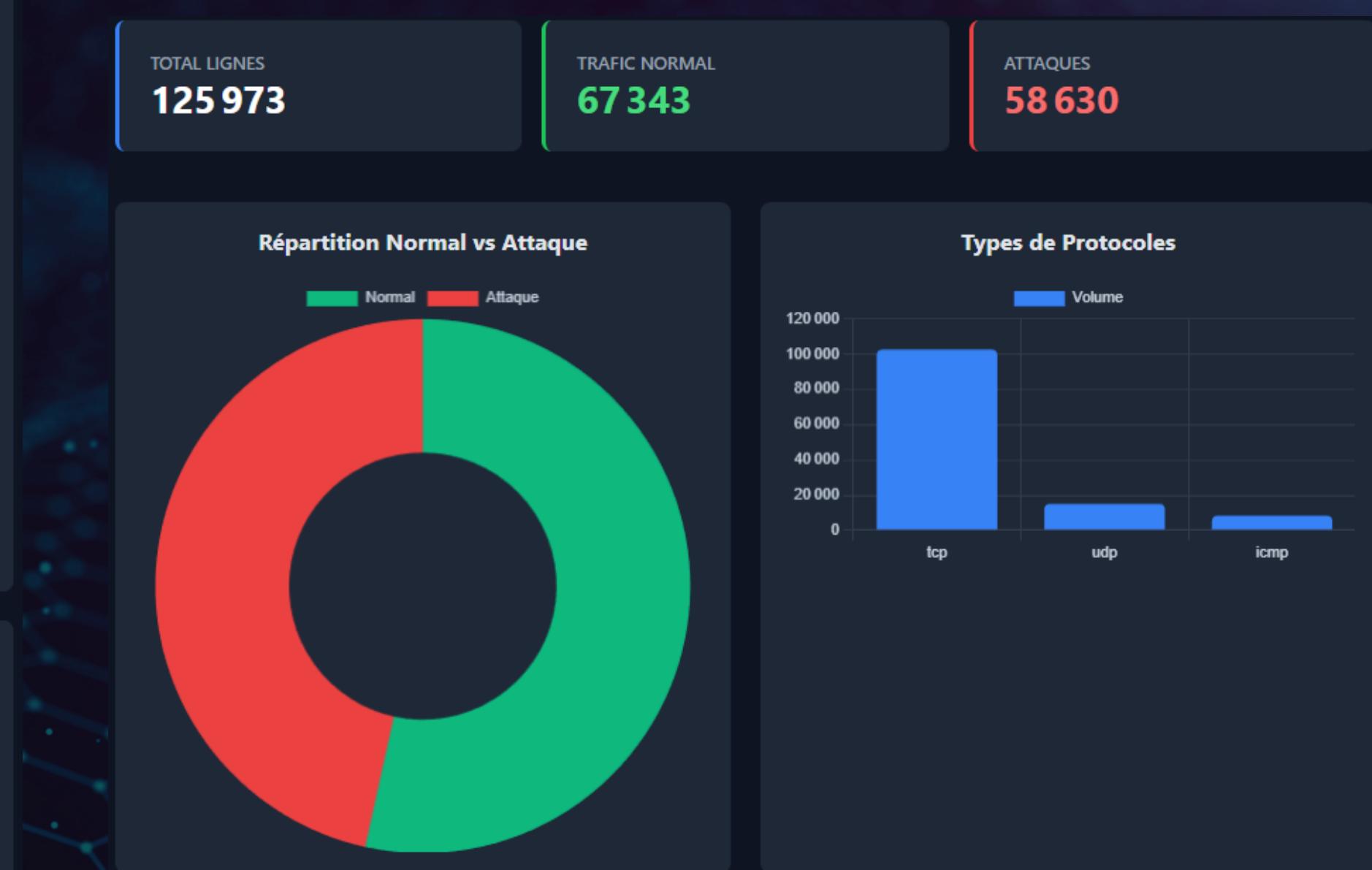
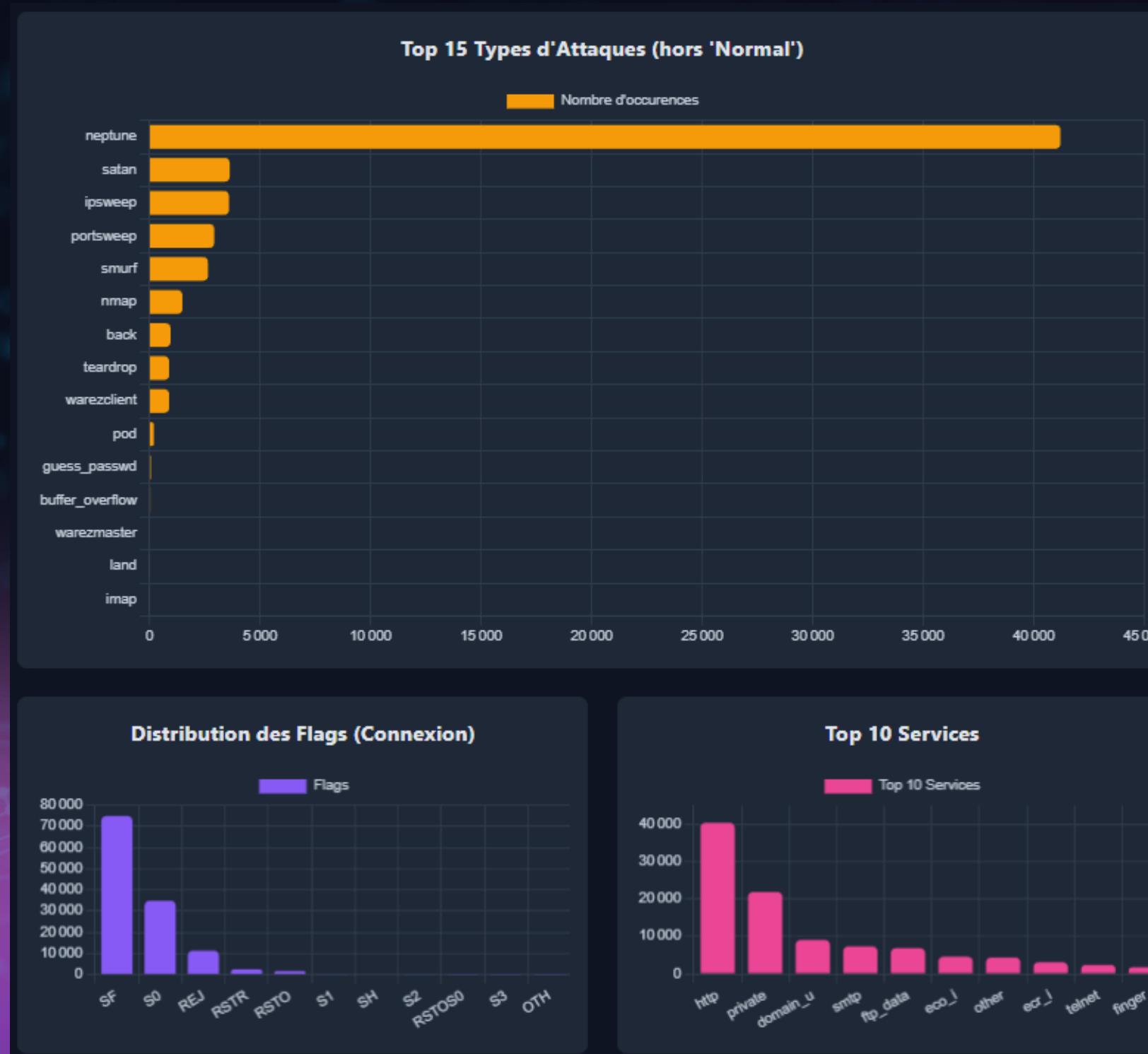


Image/ Container

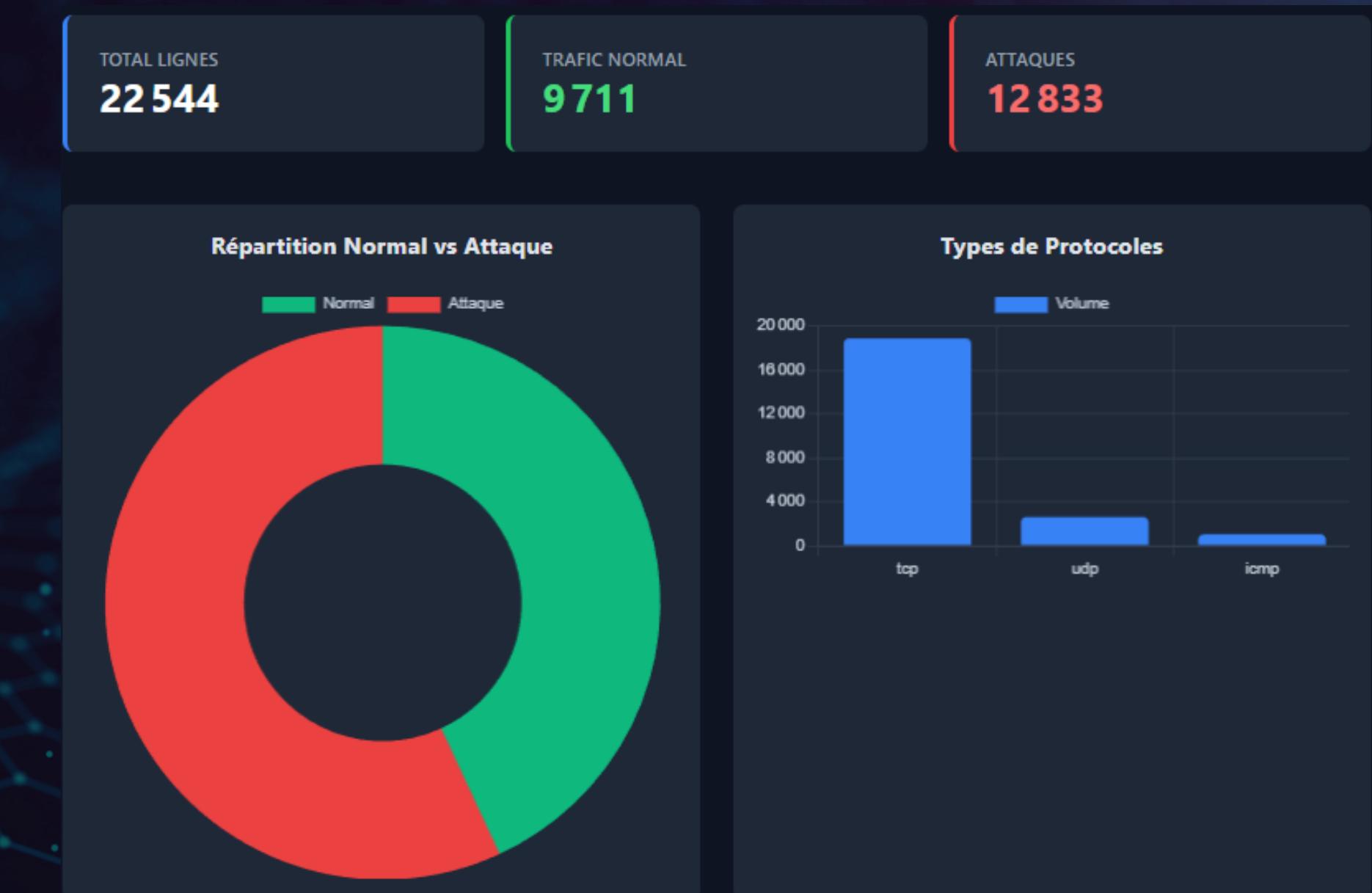
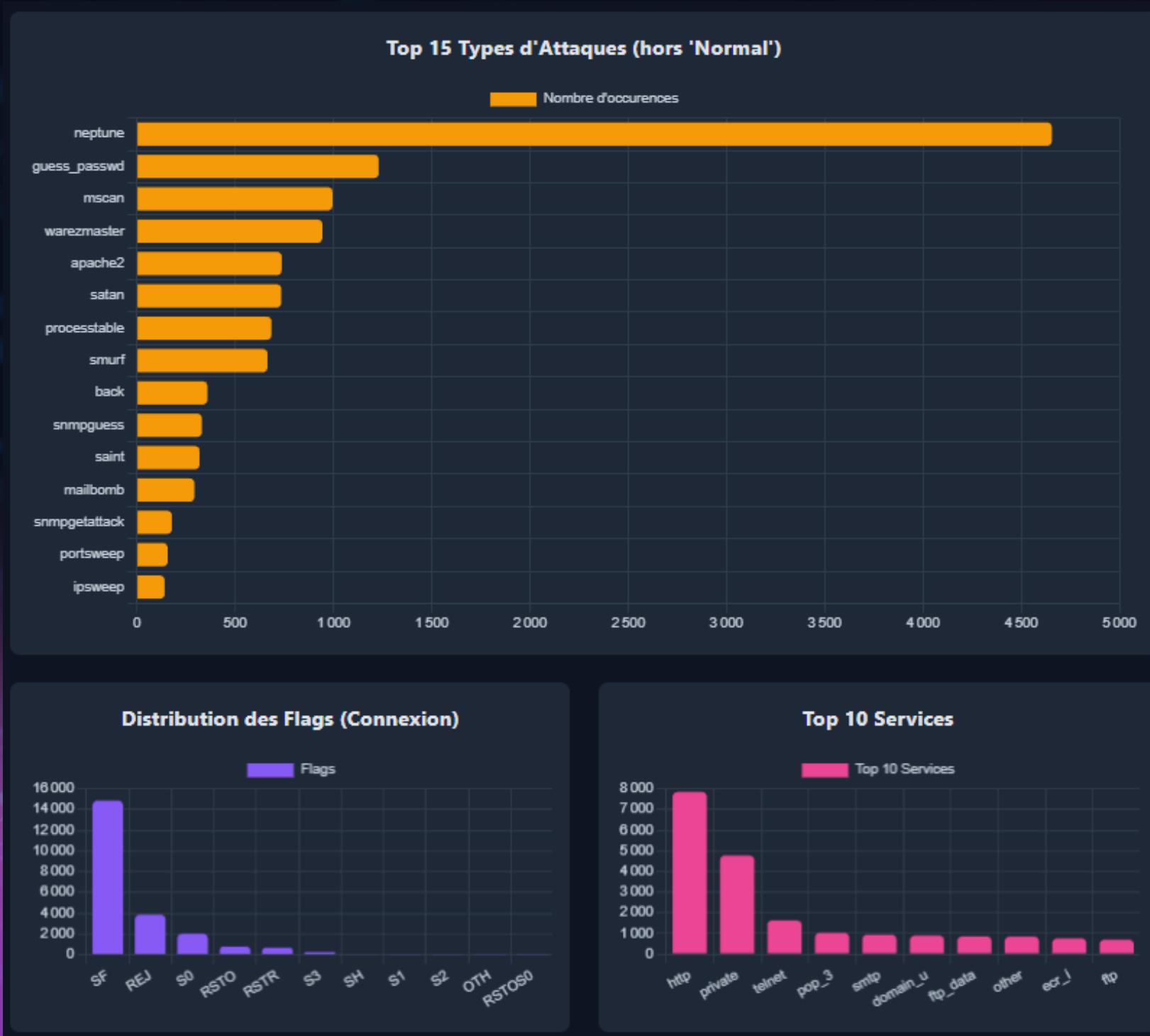


Request

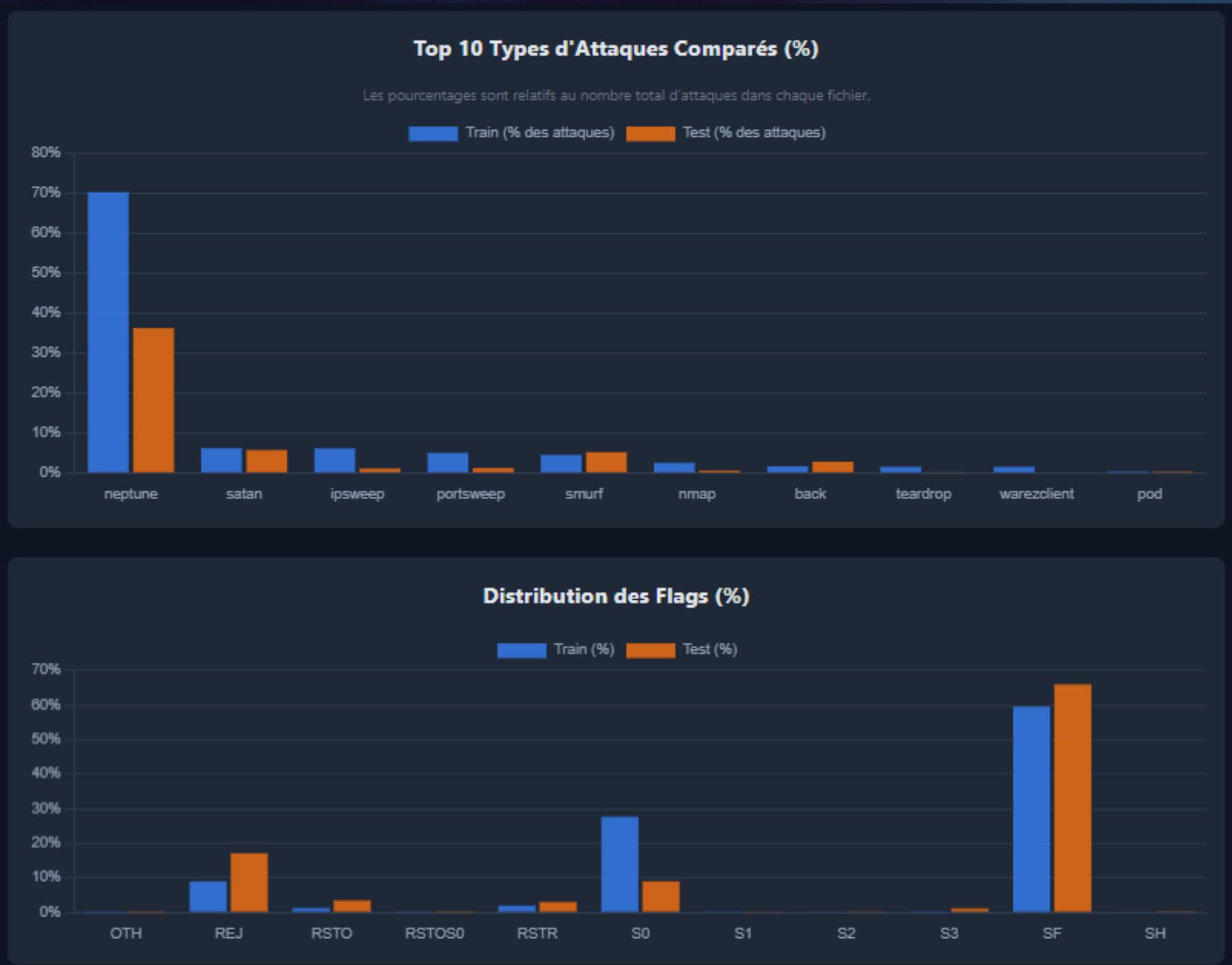
3. Dataset: Selection, Preprocessing and Challenges - Training dataset



3. Dataset: Selection, Preprocessing and Challenges - Testing dataset

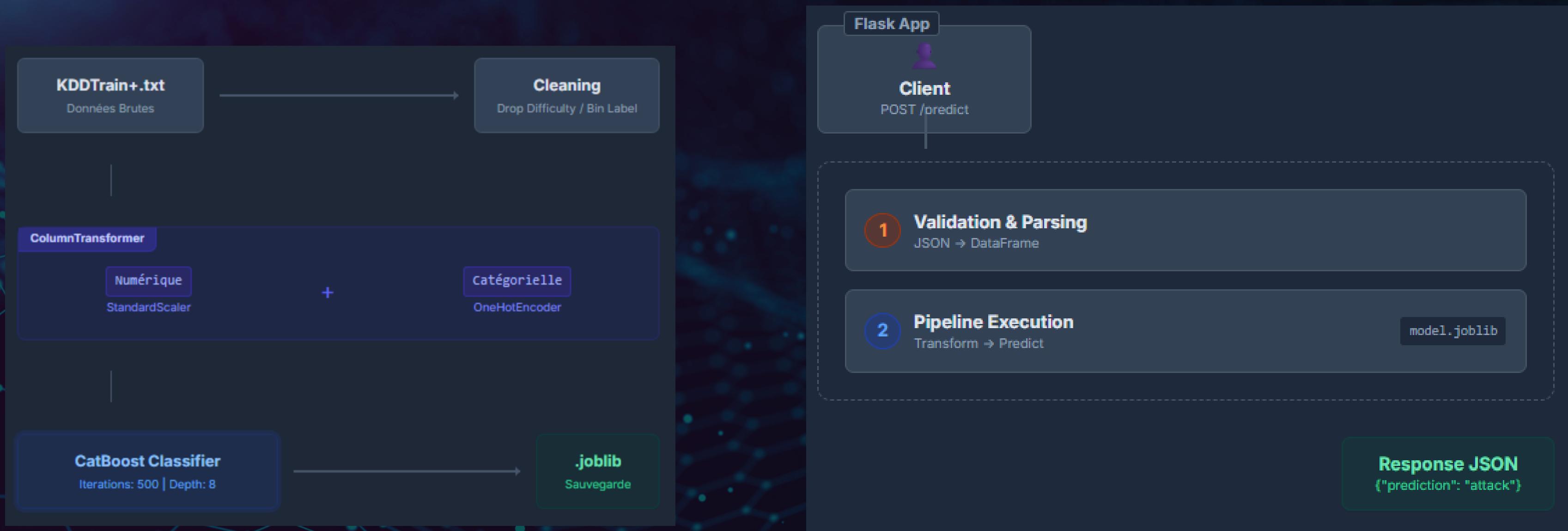


3. Dataset: Selection, Preprocessing and Challenges

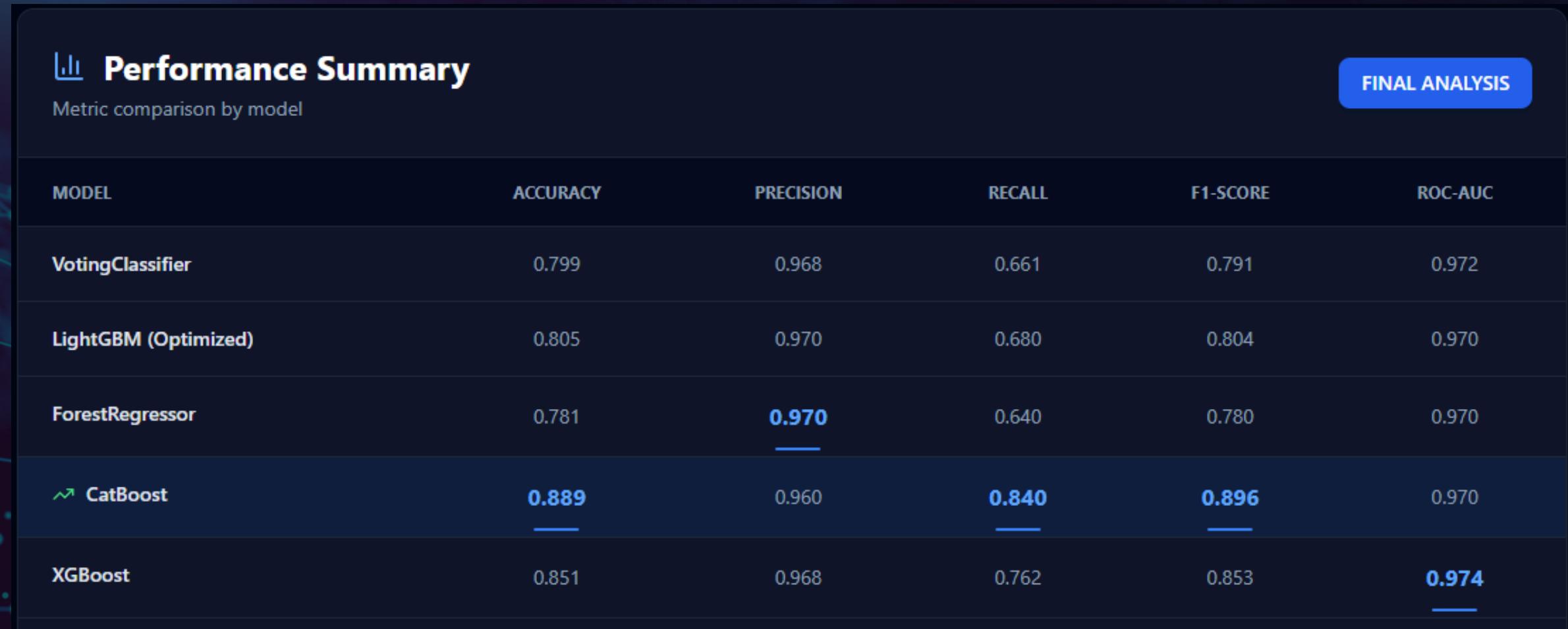


[Source Kaggle dataset NSL-KDD](#)

4. AI methodology and Workflow

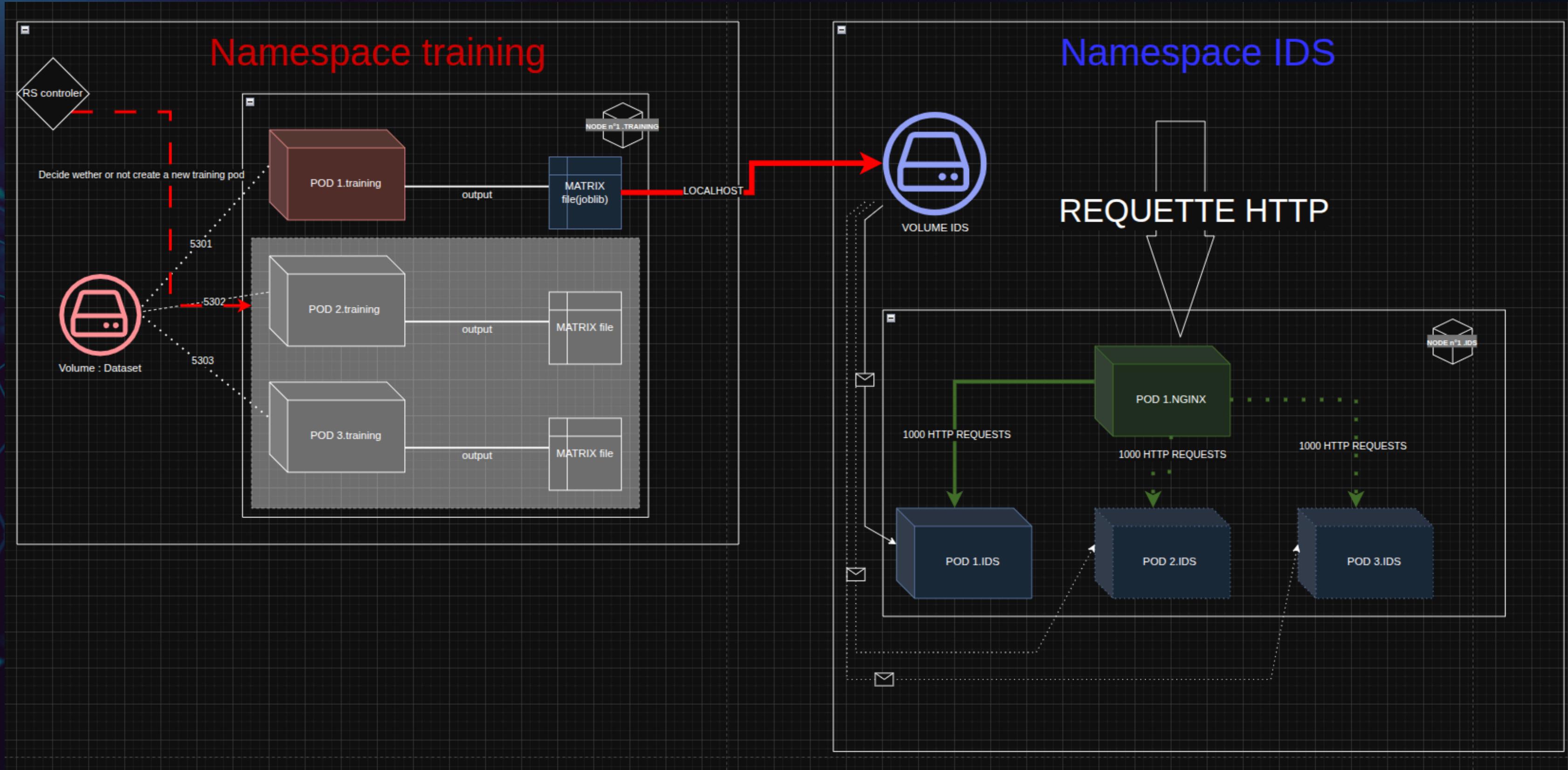
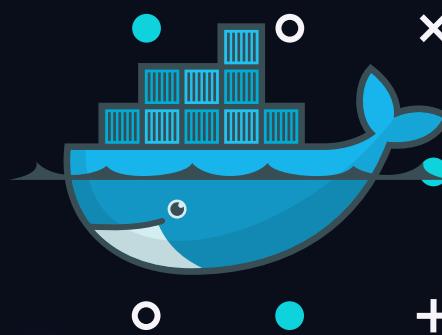


4. Methodology and Workflow



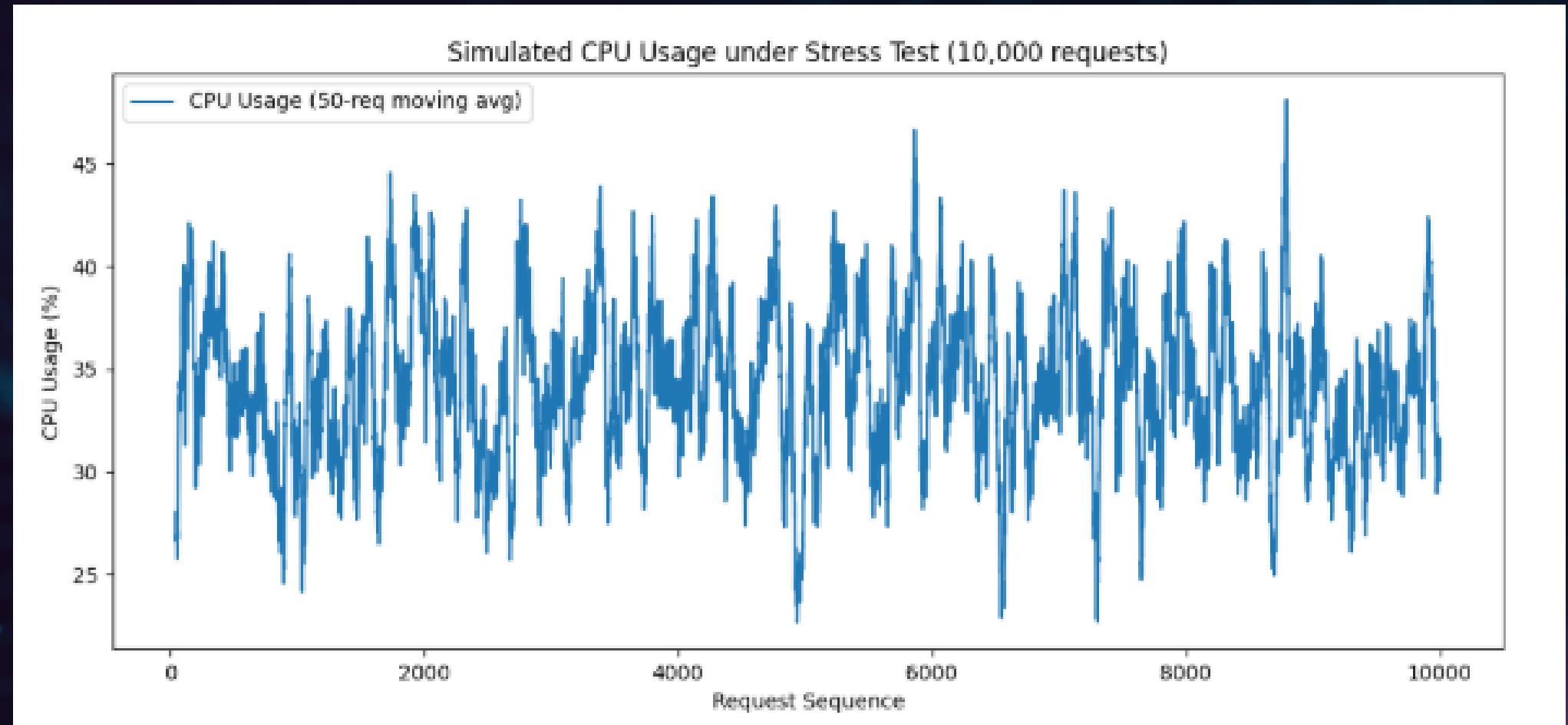
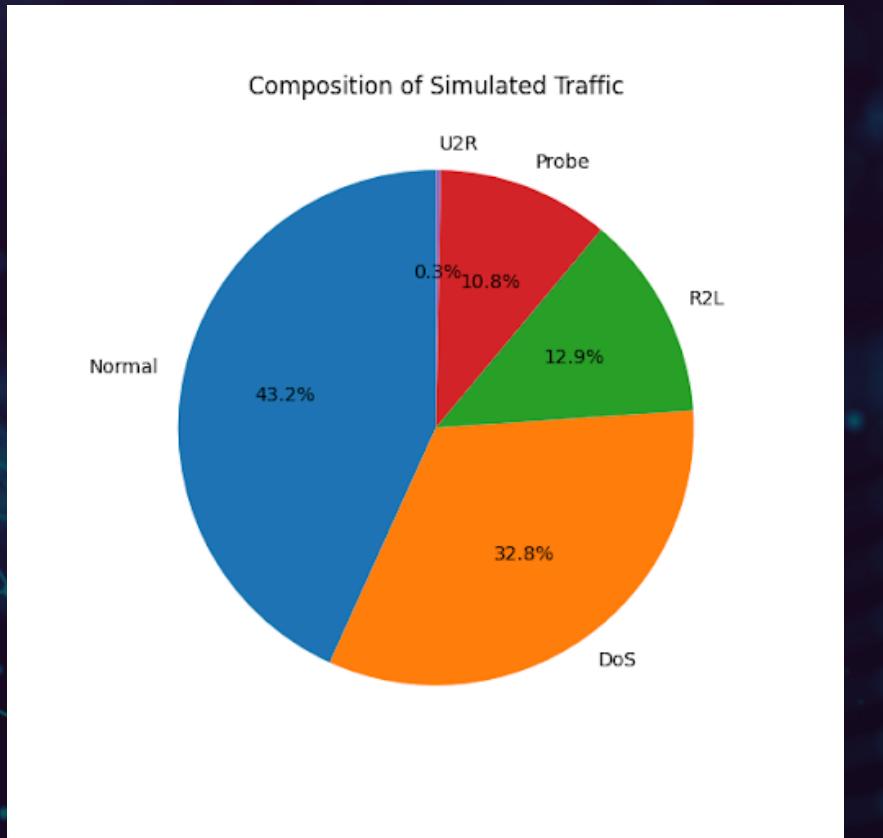


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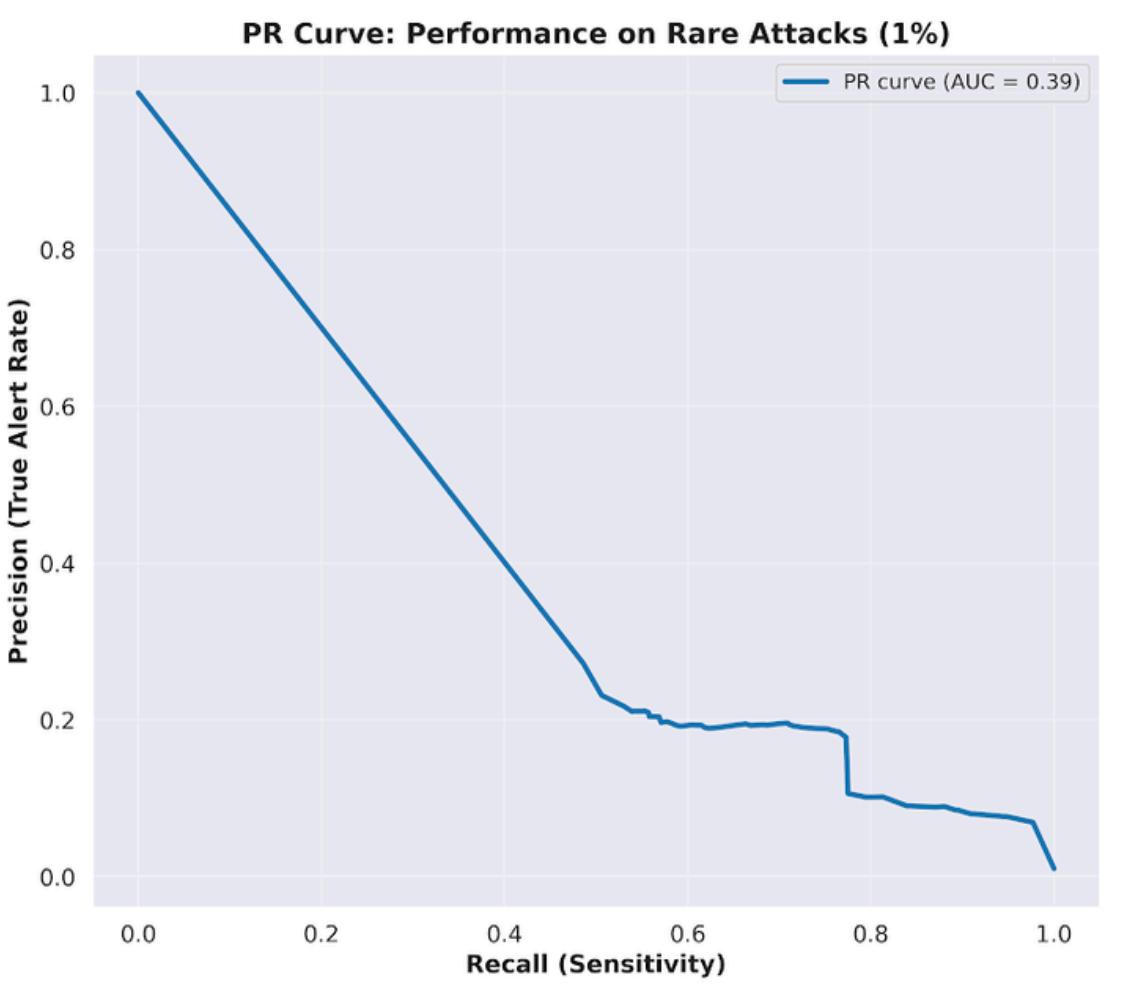
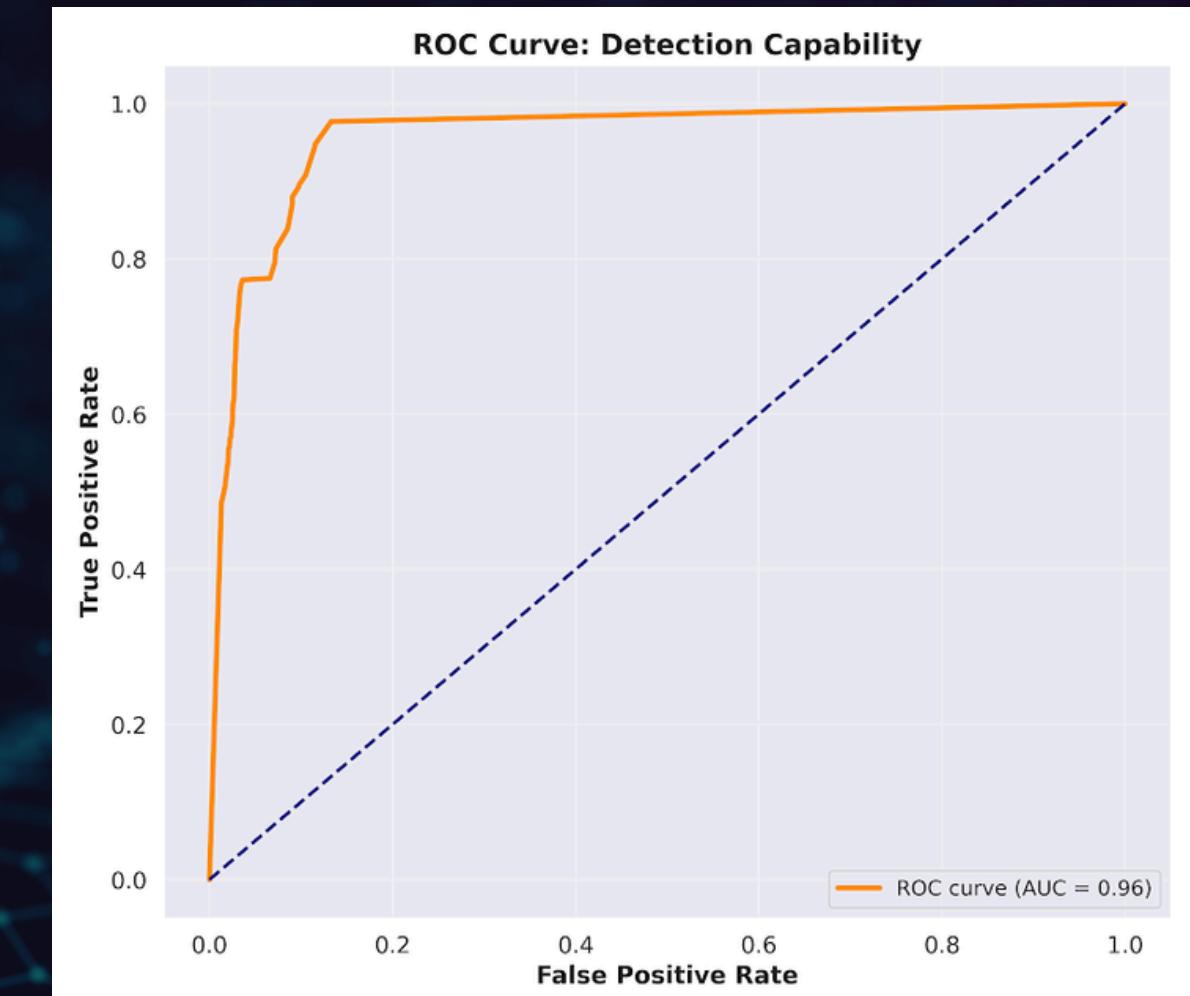
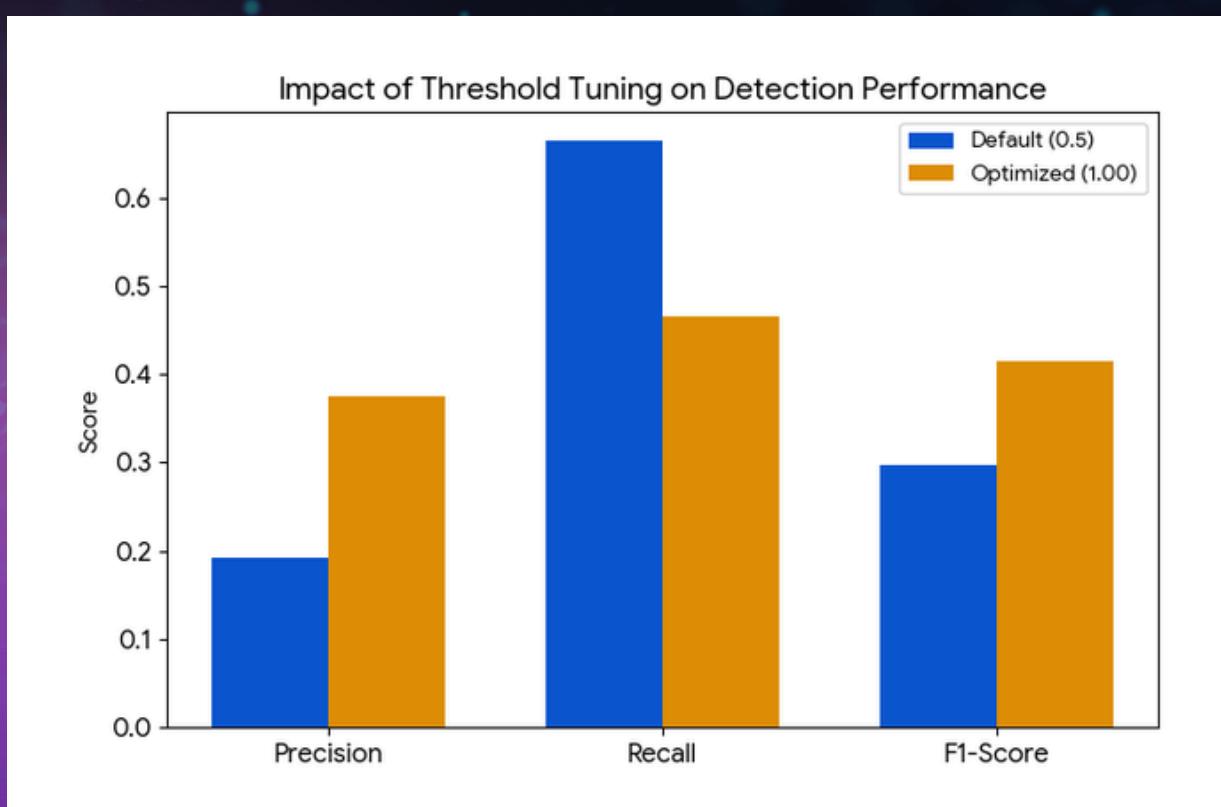
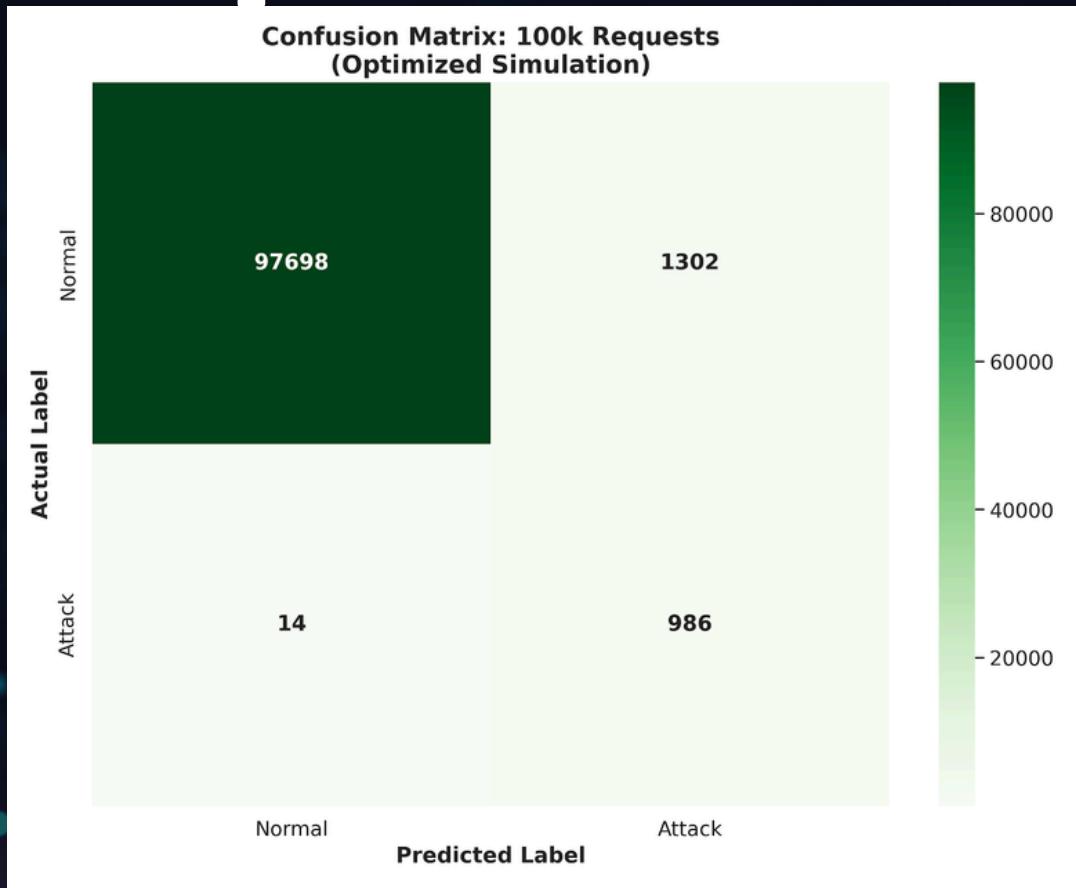
4. Workflow - Stress test

- Stress Test before optimization with **10,000 requests** to see **ressources limits**



- Configure a **Horizontal Pod Autoscaler** to trigger when CPU usage **exceeds 70%**, ensuring the system **stays responsive** during the attack spikes identified in this report.

5. Results and Analysis Present 100 000 requests



6. Group Organisation and Project Management



Agile management
with Jira



Meeting every 2 weeks



Repository with branch
rules

3 main issues



- Docker group - Yann / Pierre
- Kubernetes group - Romain / Baptiste
- AI group - Maxim
- Agile product manager - Enzo

7. Conclusions and Perspectives

Key Points & Achievements



Automated & Scalable IDS

Creation of an intrusion detection system capable of automated scaling to handle load.



Plug-and-Play Solution

Modular design allowing for instant deployment and seamless integration into existing infrastructure.



Documented Architecture

Comprehensive technical documentation of the architecture to facilitate maintenance and handover.



Architecture & Security

1 Container Hardening

Transitioning from standard images to private Docker images to minimize the attack surface.

2 Advanced Orchestration

Fine-tuning Pod management for increased resource isolation and resilience.



Data & Modeling

1 Dataset Balancing

Correcting class disparity in the dataset to avoid bias towards majority attacks.

2 Generalization (Zero-day)

Improving detection of novel threats present in testing but absent from training.

Goal: Infrastructure Robustness

Goal: Predictive Reliability

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THANK YOU!

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