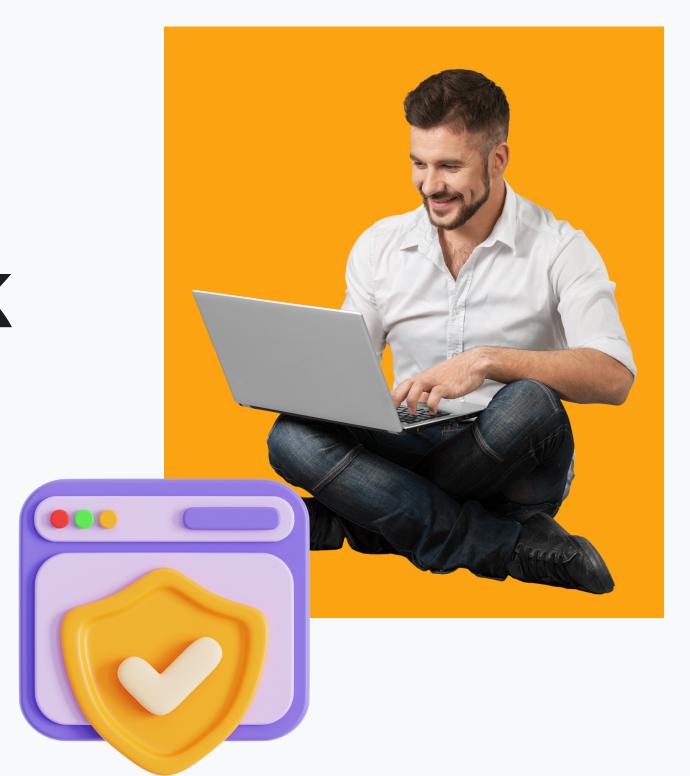


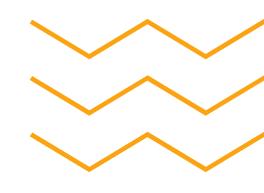
# An Advanced Threat Detection Framework

Forged by Nawfal, Ahmed, Zeehan, & Hassan when it comes to network security, our jokes are encrypted, but our projects are crystal clear.

**Read More** 

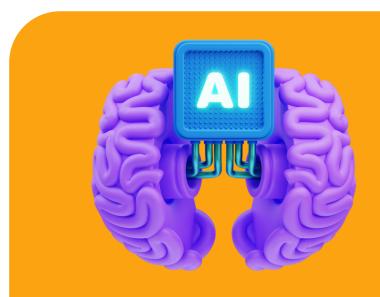


#### Introduction





Designed for continuous monitoring and advanced threat detection.



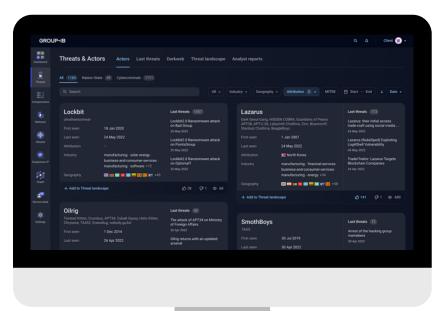
Integrates machine learning, boosting algorithms, & personalized Threat Intelligence.



Utilizes the external threat intelligence for proactive threat identification.

#### FRAMEWORK OVERVIEW FLOW

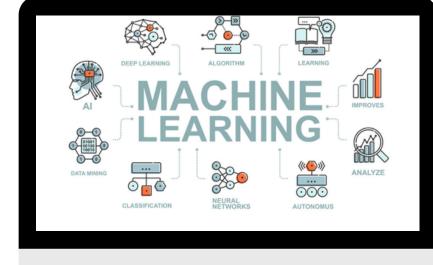




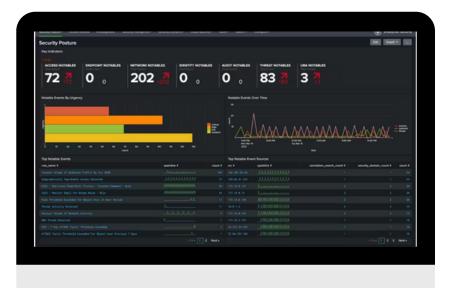


#### **IDS/IPS LOGS**



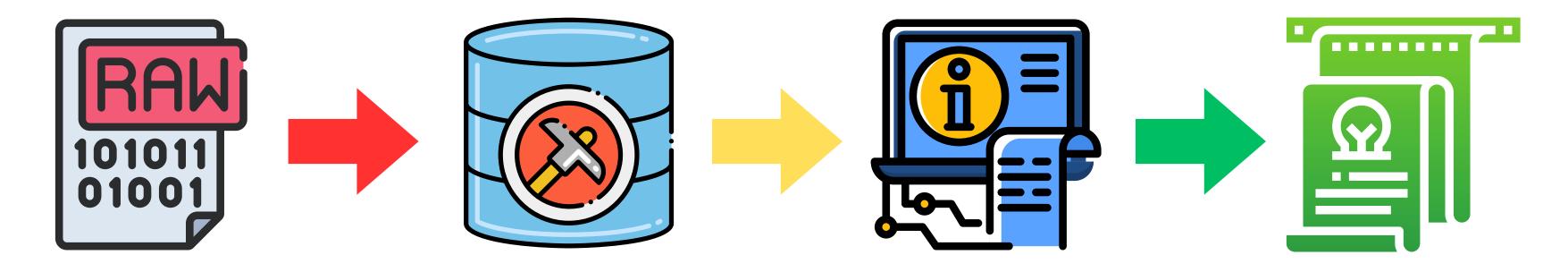






**PROCESSING & MODELS** 

### Methodology - Data Flow

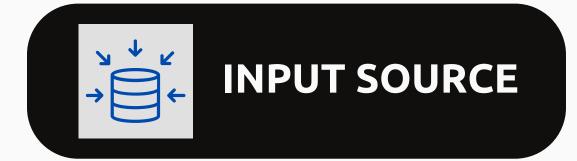


Acquisition of raw data from IDS/IPS

Preprocessing & feature engineering

Feeding processed data into ML-models

Output results of the model



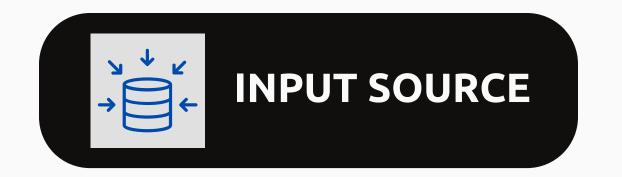




### Core Components of the Framework

- Data Input Sources: IDS and IPS logs.
- Processing Modules: Data preprocessing, machine learning models.
- Decision-Making Components: Boosting models, ensemble methods, and stacking techniques.

## Diving Deep into the Framework: Data & Detection



• Data logged in our IDS/IPS systems is essential for our models to train & test based on them. Primarily we focus that our logs are properly brought in to the model, where first feature engineering & selection is performed. These logs are monitored & provided to the model in real time for continous detection with upgraded Threat intelligence.

TOP FEATURES	DESCRIPTION
- `IP_Risk_Score`	- Risk associated with a particular IP address.
- `Response_Effectiveness`	- Measures the effectiveness of the response to detected threats.
- `Source_Port_Risk`	- Risk associated with the source or destination port of network traffic.
- `Event_Risk_Score`	- A score assigned to specific network events based on their perceived risk.
- `Network_Layer_Score`	- Assessment of risk at different layers of the network.
- `Signature_Frequency`	- Frequency and diversity of detected attack signatures.
- `Protocol_Risk`	- Risk associated with different network protocols.
- `Anomaly_Index`	- Overall severity of threats or deviation from normal activity.

- Boosting Models: Enhance accuracy by focusing on complex instances.
- Ensemble Methods: Aggregate predictions for robustness and reliability.
- Stacking Techniques: Layer models for a comprehensive defense strategy.

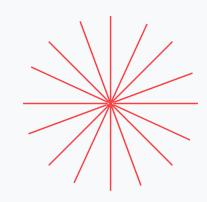
- Enhanced Detection: Improve threat detection with sophisticated algorithms.
- Predictive Power: Anticipate and prevent future threats for proactive security.
- Security-Centric: Every technique is chosen to bolster network safety and responsiveness.



Decision Making in Security



### Algorithmic Approaches





**GRADIENT BOOSTING** 

**Accuracy: 0.9994** 



**XG BOOST** 

**Accuracy: 0.9994** 



LIGHTGBM MODEL

**Accuracy: 0.9993** 



**ADA BOOSTING** 

**Accuracy: 0.9992** 



Neural Networks

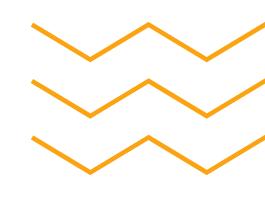
**Accuracy: 0.9652** 



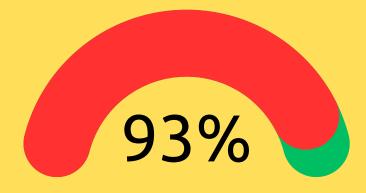
Random Forest

**Accuracy: 0.9073** 

#### MODEL OUTCOMES

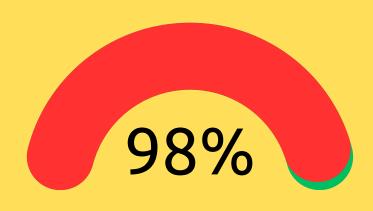






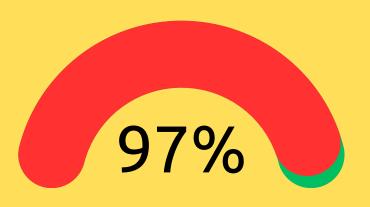
16K Rows of data, showed us that 93% servers were hacked (ACC: 99%)

#### **ALL HACKED**



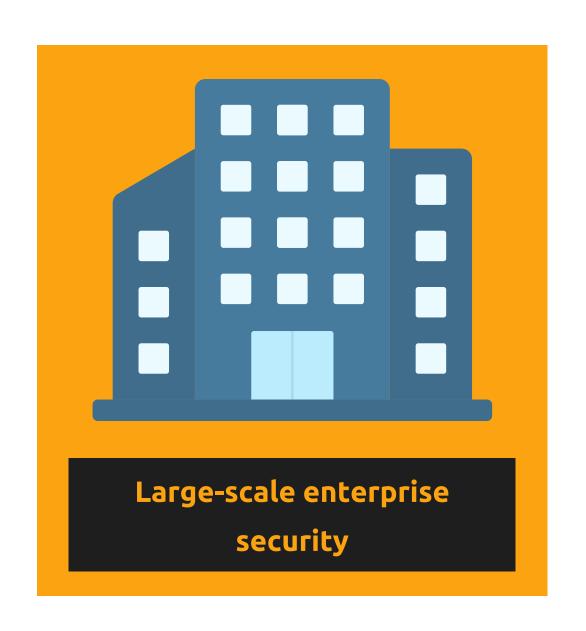
16K Rows of data, showed us that when all server's were hacked, accuracy was 98%

#### **NON-HACKED**



16K Rows of data, showed us that when all server's weren't hacked, accuracy was 98%

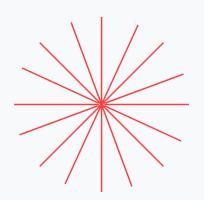
## Practical Applications of Nova Threatix Model

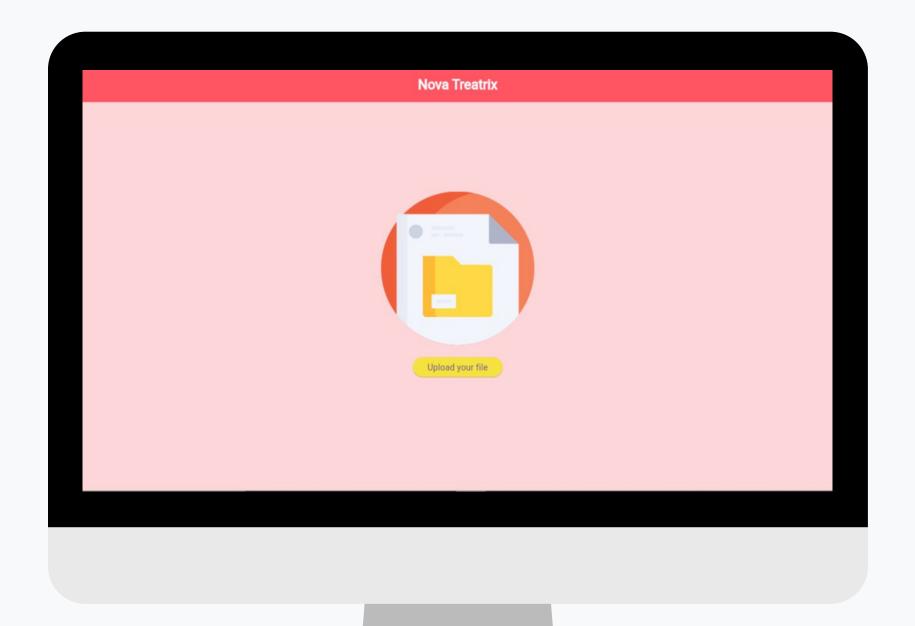


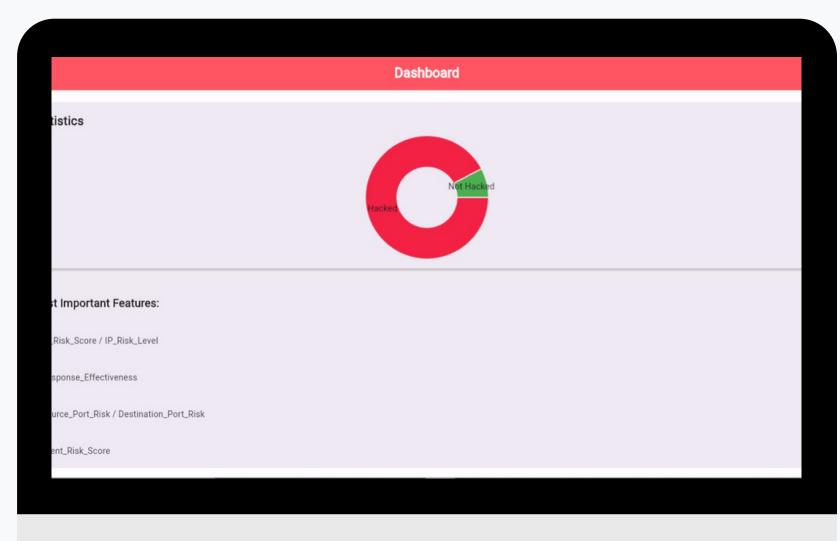




### **NOVA THREATIX APP**







## Towards Real-Time Threat Detection

- The necessity of continuous monitoring in network security.
- Adapting to evolving network conditions.
- Future development goals for the framework.

