

A DATA ANALYTICS APPROACH TO THE CYBERCRIME UNDER GROUND ECONOMY

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ABSTRACT

Despite the rapid escalation of cyber threats, there has still been little research into the foundations of the subject or methodologies that could serve to guide information systems researchers and practitioners who deal with cybersecurity. In addition, little is known about crime-as-a-service (CaaS), a criminal business model that underpins the cybercrime underground. This research gap and the practical cybercrime problems we face have motivated us to investigate the cybercrime underground economy by taking a data analytics approach from a design science perspective. To achieve this goal, we: (1) propose a data analysis framework for analyzing the cybercrime underground; (2) propose CaaS and crimeware definitions; (3) propose an associated classification model, and (4) develop an example application to demonstrate how the proposed framework and classification model could be implemented in practice.



INTRODUCTION

- As the threat posed by massive cyberattacks (e.g., ransomware and distributed denial of service attacks (DDoS)) and cybercrimes has grown, individuals, organizations, and governments have struggled to find ways to defend against them. In 2017, ransomware known as WannaCry was responsible for nearly 45,000 attacks in almost 100 countries.
- Global cyberattacks (such as WannaCry and Petya) are executed by highly organized criminal groups, and organized or national-level crime groups have been behind many recent attacks. Typically, criminal groups buy and sell hacking tools and services on the cybercrime black market, wherein attackers share a range of hacking-related information.



REQUIREMENTS

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

- Operating System : Windows 11.
- Coding Language : Python.
- Front : Python.
- Setup tools and pip : Python.

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- System : Pentium IV
- RAM : 4GB.



EXISTING SYSTEM

- Information Systems (IS) researchers and practitioners are taking an increasing interest in cybercrime, due to the critical issues arising from the rapid increase in cyber threats, few have attempted to put this new interest on a solid foundation or develop suitable methodologies. Previous studies have not analyzed the underground economy behind cybercrime in depth. Furthermore, little is known about CaaS, one of the primary business models behind the cybercrime underground. There is an overall lack of understanding, both in research and practice, of the nature of this underground and the mechanisms underlying it.



PROPOSED SYSTEM

- Propose a data analysis framework for analyzing the cybercrime underground to guide researchers and practitioners
- Define CaaS and crimeware to better reflect their features from both academic research and business practice perspectives
- Use this to build a classification model for CaaS and crimeware
- Build an application to demonstrate how the proposed framework and classification model could be implemented in practice.

ADVANTAGES

High accuracy



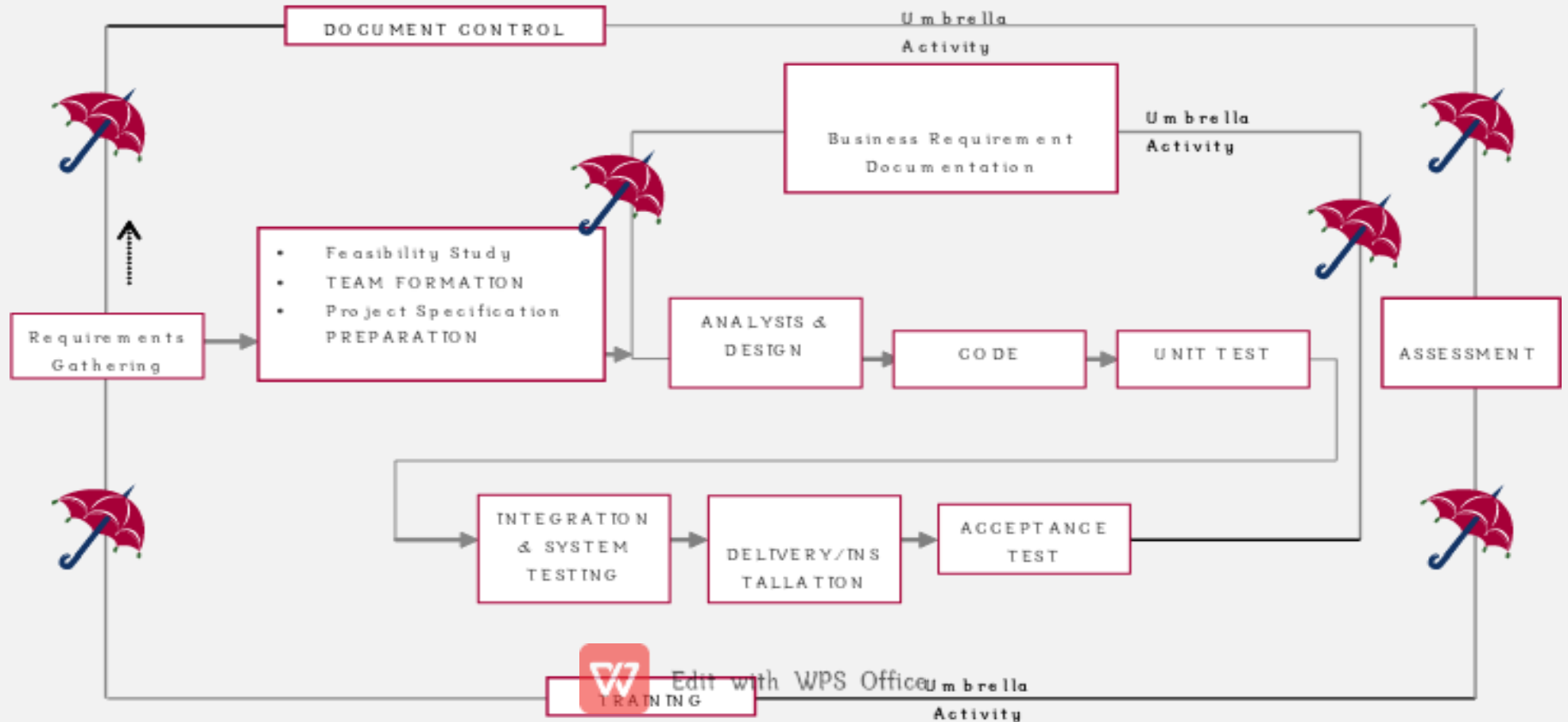
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LITERATURE REVIEW

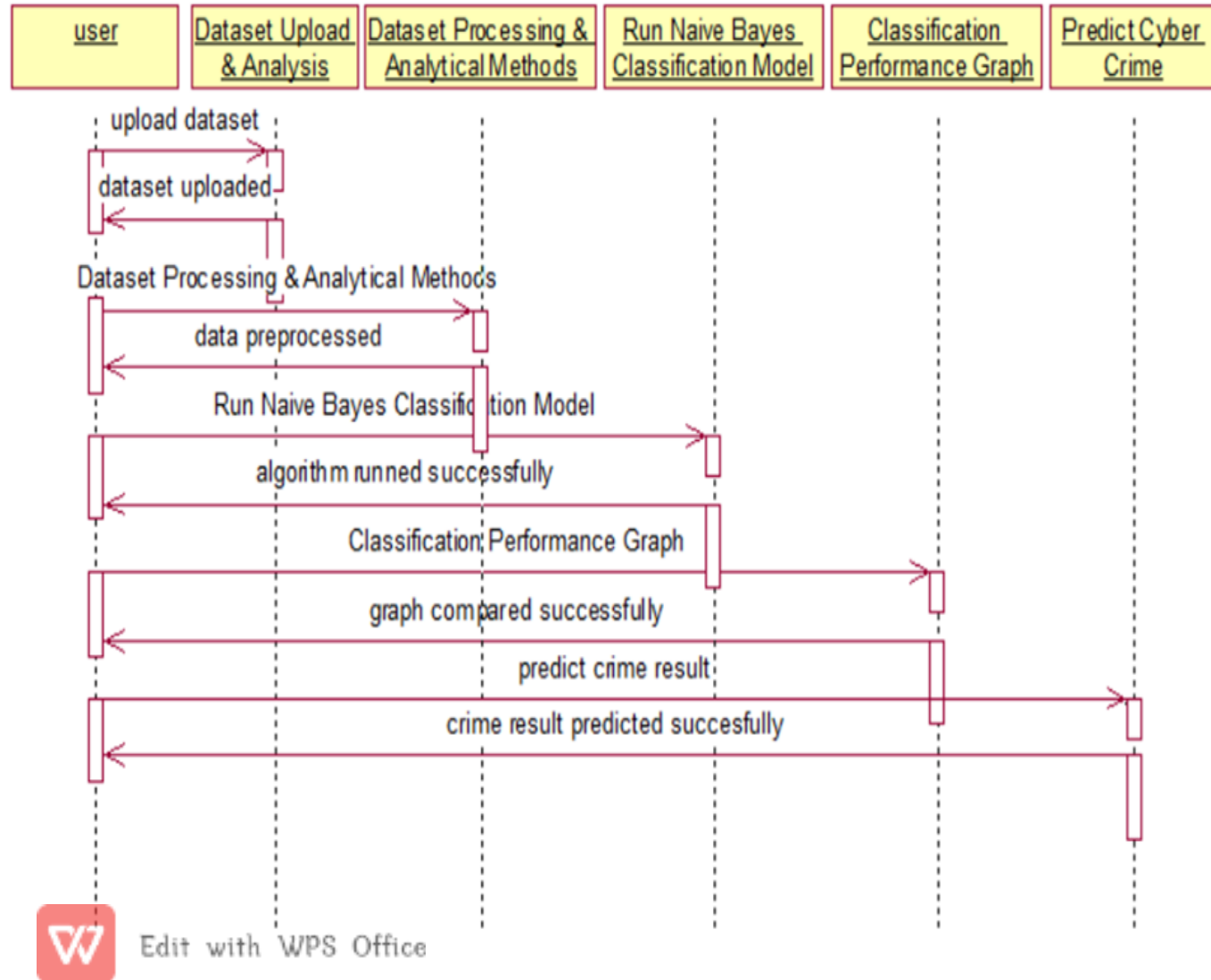
- **Crimeware-as-a-service**—A survey of commoditized crimeware in the underground marketCrimeware-as-a-service (CaaS) has become a prominent component of the underground economy. CaaS provides a new dimension to cyber crime by making it more organized, automated, and accessible to criminals with limited technical skills. This paper dissects CaaS and explains the essence of the underground economy that has grown around it. The paper also describes the various crimeware services that are provided in the underground market.



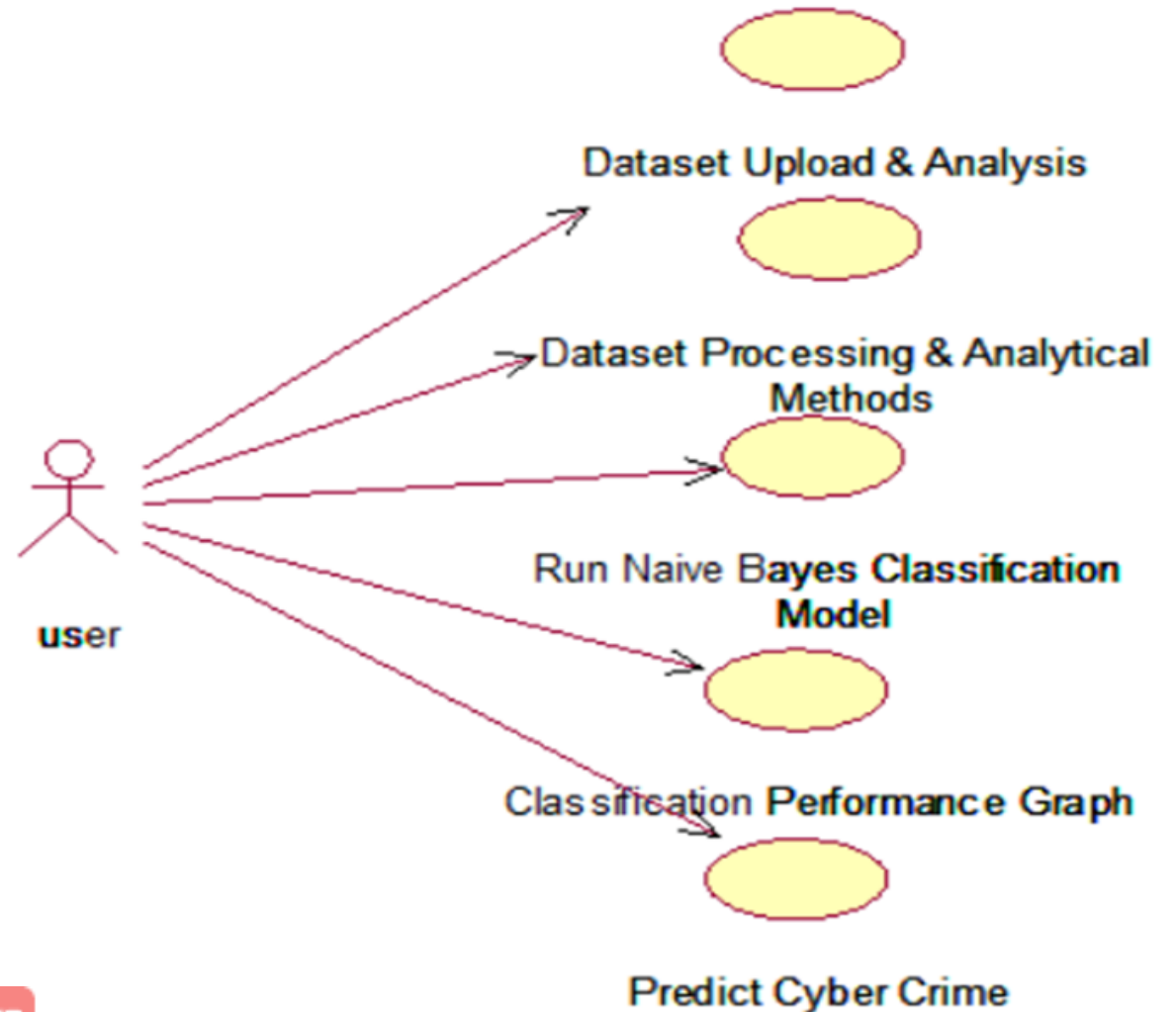
SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



SEQUENCE DIAGRAM



USE CASE DIAGRAM



MODULES

- matplotlib 3.1.1
- numpy 1.19.2
- pandas 0.25.3
- pip 23.2.1
- scikit-learn 1.0.2
- scipy 1.7.3
- seaborn 0.10.1
- tensorflow 1.14.0
- Keras-Applications 1.0.8
- Keras-Preprocessing 1.1.2



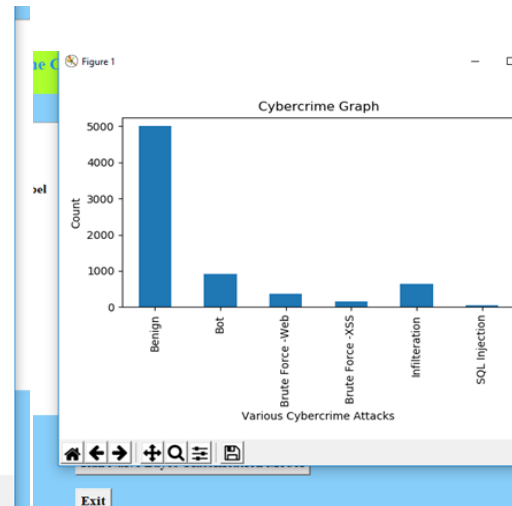
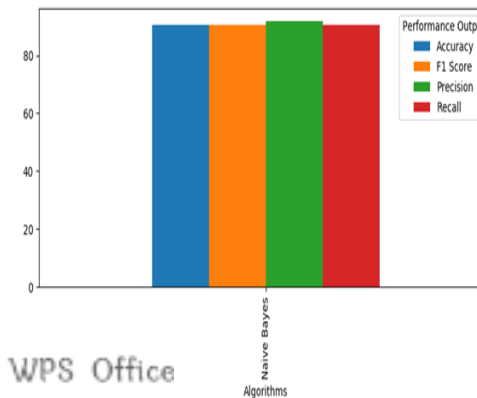
SOURCE CODE

```

from sklearn import preprocessing
from sklearn import *
from sklearn import sample_data
import tkinter
from sklearn import filedialog
from sklearn.filedialog import askopenfilename
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import os
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.metrics import precision_score
from sklearn.metrics import recall_score
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score
import random as rnd
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from sklearn.preprocessing import Normalizer
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
import pickle

global filename, X,
global X_train,
global X_test
global y_train
global y_test
accuracy = []
precision = []
recall = []
f1score = []
global x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test, predict_xls
global prediction

```



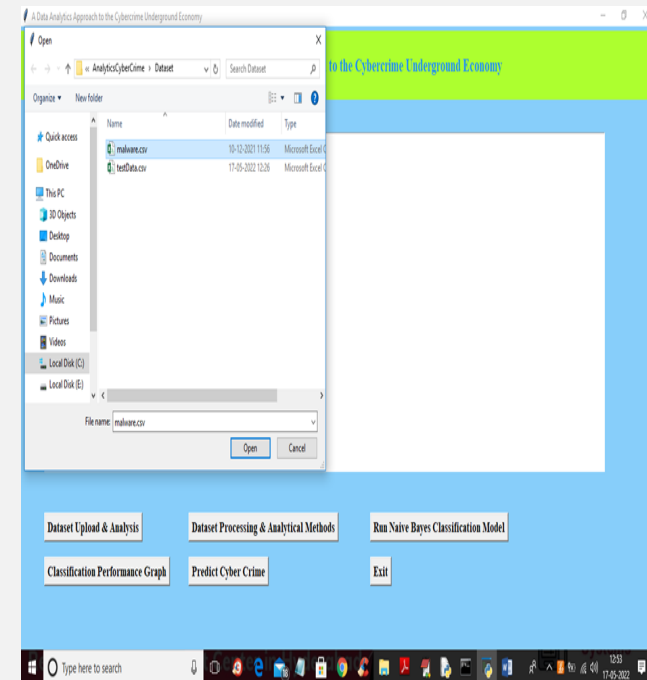
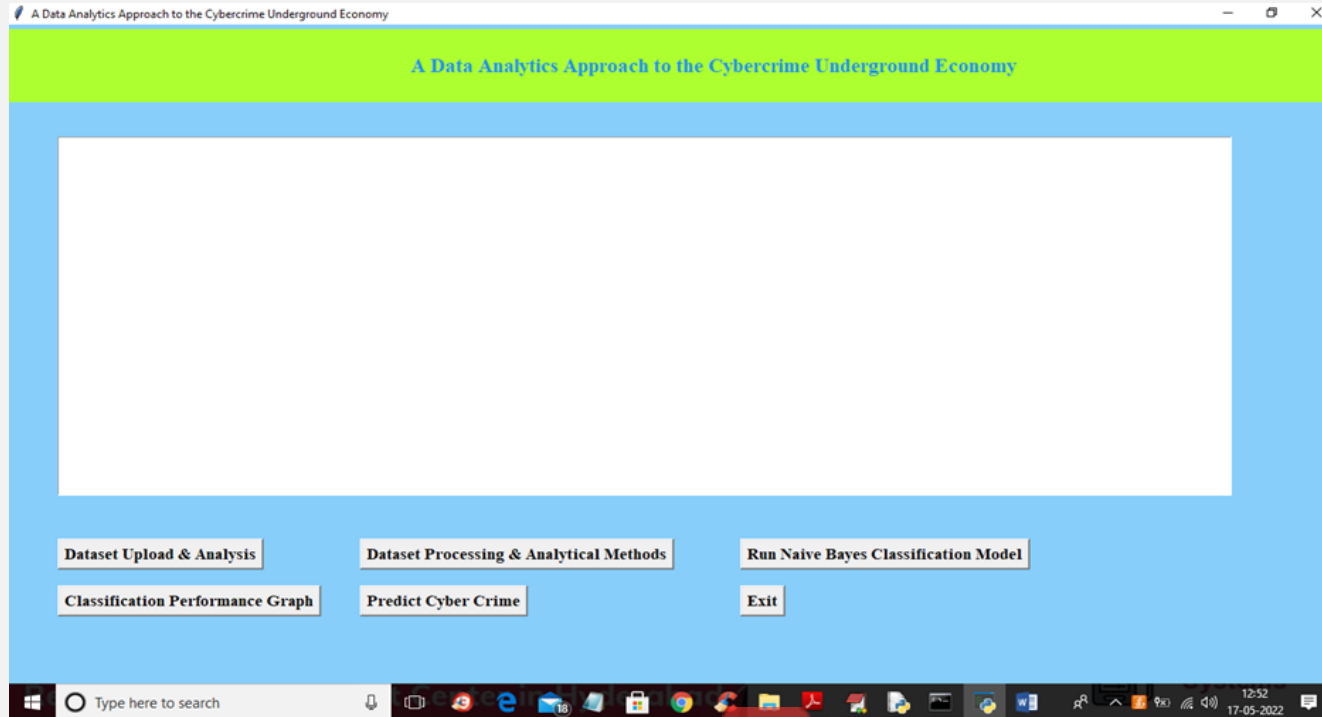
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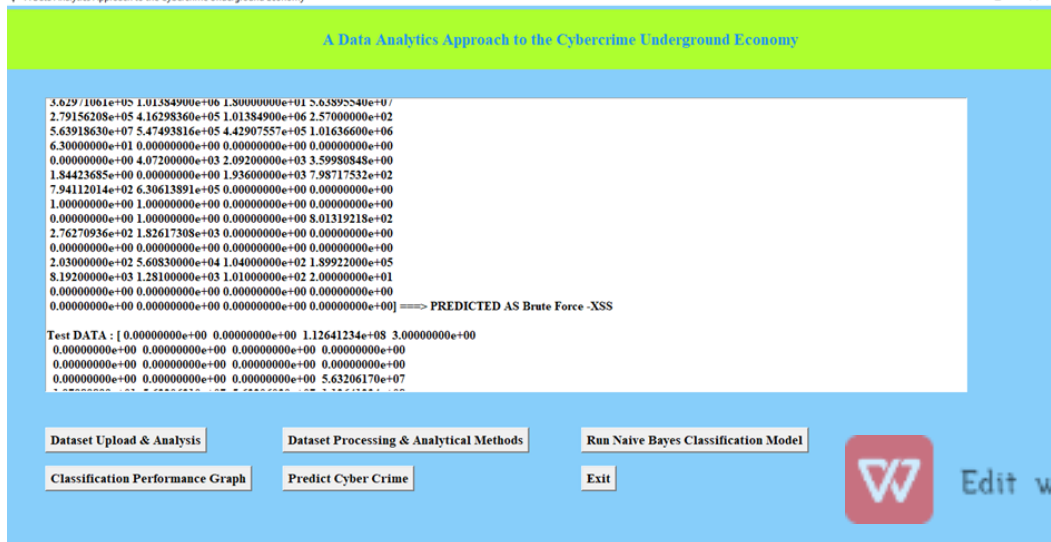
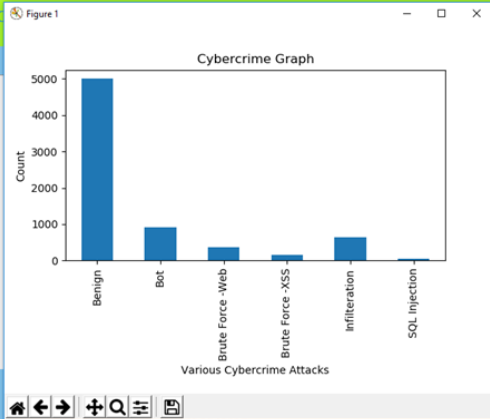
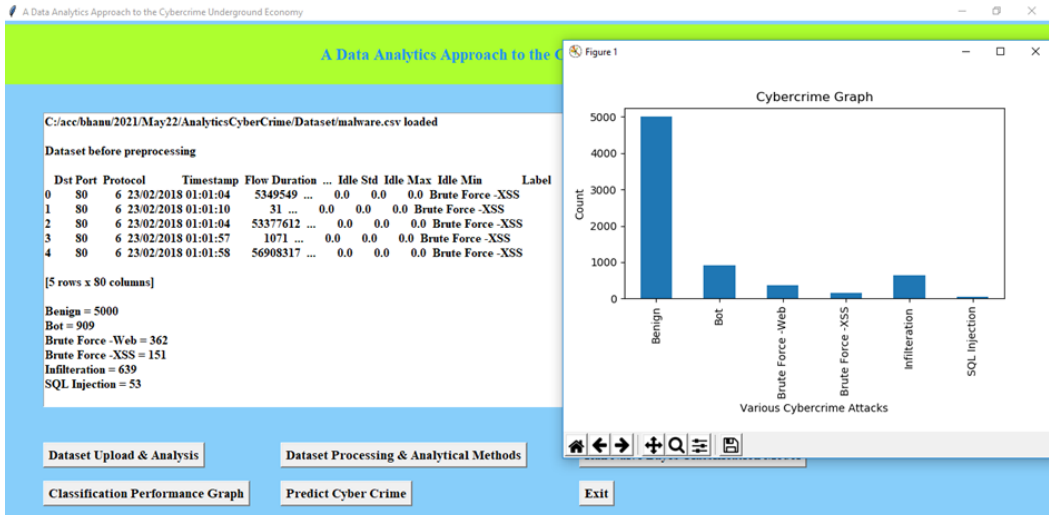
TESTING

| Test Case Id | Test Case Name | Test Case Desc. | Test Steps | | | Test Case Status | Test Priority |
|--------------|---|---|-------------------------------|--|---|------------------|---------------|
| | | | Step | Expected | Actual | | |
| 01 | Dataset Upload & Analysis | Test whether the Dataset is uploaded or not. | If Dataset is not uploaded | we cannot do further operations | If Dataset uploaded we will do further operations | High | High |
| 02 | Dataset Processing & Analytical Methods | Verify the Either Dataset is Preprocess or not into the system | If Dataset may not Preprocess | We cannot do the further operations | Dataset is Preprocessed | High | High |
| 03 | Run Naive Bayes Classification Model | Verify the Run Naive Bayes Classification algorithm will run or not | Without training model | we cannot run Naive Bayes Classification algorithm | we can run Naive Bayes Classification algorithm | High | High |
| 04 | Classification Performance Graph | Test whether the Graph is displaying or not | Without displaying graph | we cannot do further operations | we can do further operations | High | High |
| 05 | Predict Cyber Crime | Verify whether the data is tested or not | Without Predicting result | We cannot get accuracy results | We can get accuracy results | High | High |



RESULTS





CONCLUSION

- This study also has important implications for society. Over the last few years, the world has been facing cyberterrorism and cyberwar threats from nation-sponsored attackers
- As a result, governments should, for example, strengthen their ability to protect their citizens in online virtual environments by enhancing their immediate responses to threats such as cyberespionage and cyberterrorism. This issue therefore has profound implications in terms of the need for a global cyber defense to maintain a cyber-safe environment.



FUTURE SCOPE

Data analytics can be used to identify emerging cyber threats and trends within the underground economy. This includes predicting the types of attacks that might gain traction, the targets they'll go after, and the tools they'll use. Data analytics can be used to profile cybercriminals and their behavior patterns. By analyzing their tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs), security professionals can develop better strategies for defense and attribution. As data analytics tools are used to combat cybercrime, ethical considerations regarding privacy, data collection, and the balance between surveillance and civil liberties will become more important. Overall, the future of data analytics in combating the cybercrime underground economy is bright, but it also comes with challenges related to ethics, privacy, and the constant evolution of cyber threats.



REFERENCES

- [1] J. C. Wong and O. Solon. (2017, May 12). Massive ransomware cyber-attack hits nearly 100 countries around the world. [Online]. Available: <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2017/may/12/global-cyber-attack-ransomware-nsa-uk-nhs>
- [2] “FACT SHEET: Cybersecurity National Action Plan,” ed: The White House, 2016.
- [3] A. K. Sood and R. J. Enbody, “Crimeware-as-a-service—A survey of commoditized crimeware in the underground market,” Int. J. Crit. Infr. Prot., vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 28–38, 2013.



THANK YOU!



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