

# Data Preparation + ML Research

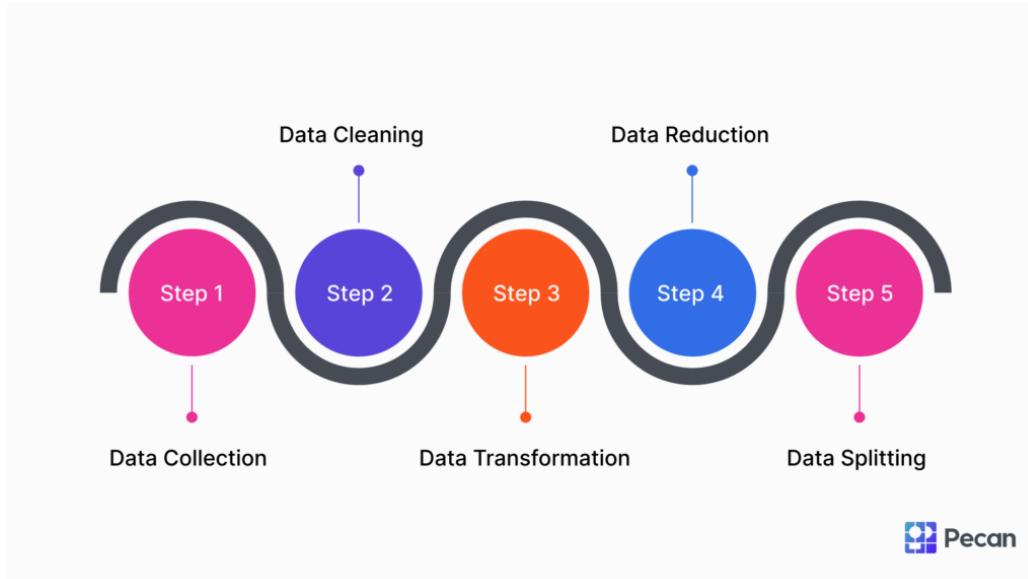
## Conversion to CSV file

- CSV = structured table format, ready for data manipulation
  - pyshark, scapy or dpkt library

## Cleaning Up data

- Used to clean up redundant data for the ML algorithm to understand and offer accurate results
- On-going process, might need refinement over time
- Cleaned up data saved as another CSV file
  - pandas and numpy libraries

Pipeline:



Data Collection:

- User uploads PCAP file
- PCAP file gets converted into CSV format

Data Cleaning:

1. Missing values (zero values) -> e.g. no TCP flags on UDP packets
2. Outliers (unusual values) -> e.g. very high values could indicate malicious traffic
3. Inconsistencies -> e.g. impossible values

Data Transformation:

- Feature scaling (e.g. min-max scaling/standardisation) -> evens out x/y axis, separates data into classes

- sklearn -> StandardScaler, QuantileTransformer, LogisticRegression and PolynomialFeatures via pipeline
- Encoding (transforming non-numeric values to numeric representation e.g. protocols ‘TCP’, ‘UDP’, flags ‘SYN’, ‘ACK’ etc.)
  - sklearn -> OneHotEncoder

#### Data Reduction:

- Simplify data to spot patterns -> speeds up ML
- Remove irrelevant columns (e.g. timestamps, raw IPs)
- Dimensionality reduction

#### Data Splitting:

- Split data into different sets, not needed for unsupervised ML

## ML

- Model is trained ONCE, saved to a .pkl or .joblib file and then used when user uploads PCAP file
- The PCAP file still needs to run through cleaning pipeline, then cleaned features get fed into the model which outputs predictions

#### Types of ML:

- Supervised ML: Model is trained using labeled data, such as normal/malicious
    - Pros: accurate in predicting exact attacks
    - Cons: must have labeled attack PCAPs, won’t detect new attacks
  - Unsupervised ML: Model is trained only on normal traffic
    - Pros: Only needs normal PCAPs, detects any traffic that looks abnormal
    - Cons: Doesn’t label specific attacks, sometimes inaccurate
- ➔ For our project, unsupervised ML fits the best

#### ML Training Process:

1. Load cleaned data from CSV file
2. Pick ML algorithm e.g. RandomForestClassifier
3. Train the model on the dataset
4. Evaluate by silhouette score, visualisation or manually
5. Store model

## References

<https://github.com/AssemblyAI/youtube-tutorials/blob/main/Data%20preparation%20and%20model%20training.ipynb>

<https://www.pecan.ai/blog/data-preparation-for-machine-learning/>

[https://youtu.be/0B5elE\\_1vpU?list=PL99XjA3eOWgC9dhqaU4U6QroFjDXquXQL](https://youtu.be/0B5elE_1vpU?list=PL99XjA3eOWgC9dhqaU4U6QroFjDXquXQL)