Project Report

Project Title: **Cyber Security Management System**

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1. Introduction

In the modern digital landscape, cyber threats have become increasingly sophisticated and frequent. Efficient detection, categorization, and response to these threats are critical for ensuring system security and minimizing damage. This project aims to develop an advanced threat management system that prioritizes and optimizes response to detected threats based on multiple attributes, resource constraints, and severity considerations.

The system models each threat with various parameters including severity, resource cost, IP origin, type of attack, and the deformation percentage indicating how much a threat has evolved or worsened. Using a combination of classical algorithms such as Merge Sort, Greedy heuristics, and Dynamic Programming, the system aids in selecting the optimal subset of threats to address within limited resource availability.

2. Objective

The primary goals of this project are:

1. To design a data structure that effectively captures key properties of cyber threats.
2. To implement sorting algorithms to organize threat data for clearer analysis.
3. To develop and compare different algorithms for threat prioritization: Greedy and Dynamic Programming approaches.
4. To introduce domain-specific rules to adjust severity and status, especially for malware and virus threats.
5. To produce an interactive and user-friendly console output with clear alerts for better decision-making.

3. Hardware and Software Requirements

Hardware

1. Standard personal computer or laptop with at least 4GB RAM.
2. Processor capable of running C++ compiled programs (Intel/AMD x86_64 architecture recommended).

Software

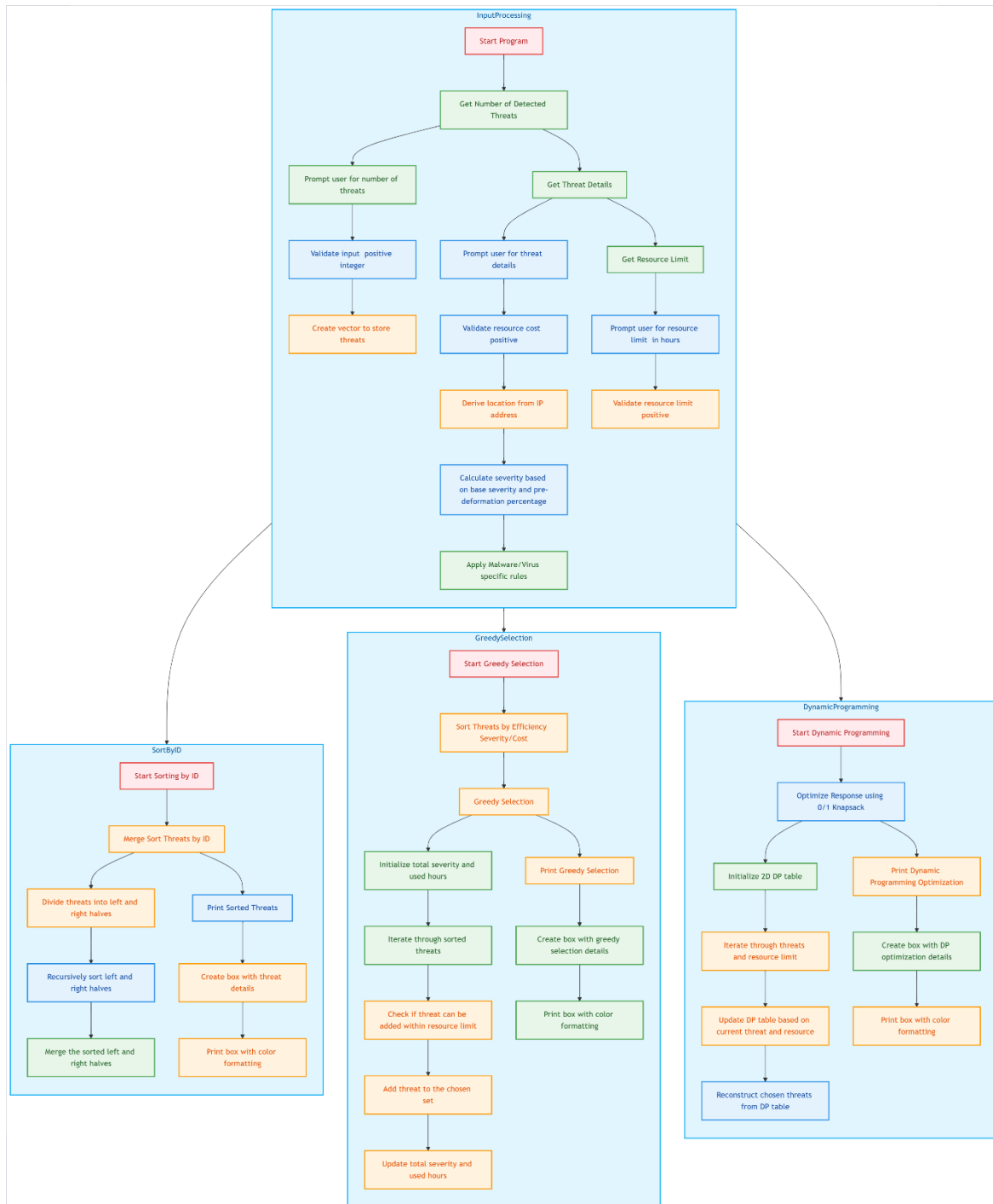1. Operating System: Windows 10/11, Linux distributions, or macOS.

2. Compiler: GCC (g++), Clang, or Microsoft Visual C++ supporting C++11 or later.
3. IDE/Text Editor: Visual Studio Code, Code::Blocks, CLion, or any C++ compatible editor.
4. Terminal/Console supporting ANSI escape codes for colored output (e.g., Windows Terminal, Linux Terminal).

4. System Design

The system is modularly designed to separate concerns and simplify maintenance:

1. <u>Input Module:</u> Handles user inputs for the number of threats, each threat's attributes, and total resource limit.
2. <u>Data Model:</u> Utilizes a Threat struct to encapsulate all relevant information.
3. <u>Preprocessing Module:</u> Calculates adjusted severity based on initial severity and deformation percentage. Applies specific rules for malware and viruses.
4. <u>Location Module:</u> Uses simple pattern matching to infer geographical origin from IP addresses.
5. <u>Sorting Module:</u> Uses Merge Sort to order threats by their unique ID.
6. <u>Selection Modules:</u>

- Greedy Algorithm: Quickly selects threats maximizing severity per unit resource cost.
- Dynamic Programming: Uses 0/1 Knapsack algorithm to find an optimal selection.
- Output Module: Displays all data and results using color-coded, formatted boxes, highlighting critical alerts.

5. Project Flow Diagram

InputProcessing

Start Program → Get Number of Detected Threats

Get Number of Detected Threats → Prompt user for number of threats → Get Threat Details

Prompt user for number of threats → Validate input positive integer → Create vector to store threats

Get Threat Details → Prompt user for threat details → Get Resource Limit

Prompt user for threat details → Validate resource cost positive → Derive location from IP address → Calculate severity based on base severity and pre-deformation percentage → Apply Malware/Virus specific rules

Get Resource Limit → Prompt user for resource limit in hours → Validate resource limit positive

SortByID

Start Sorting by ID → Merge Sort Threats by ID → Divide threats into left and right halves / Print Sorted Threats

Divide threats into left and right halves → Recursively sort left and right halves → Merge the sorted left and right halves

Print Sorted Threats → Create box with threat details → Print box with color formatting

GreedySelection

Start Greedy Selection → Sort Threats by Efficiency Severity/Cost → Greedy Selection

Greedy Selection → Initialize total severity and used hours / Print Greedy Selection

Initialize total severity and used hours → Iterate through sorted threats → Check if threat can be added within resource limit → Add threat to the chosen set → Update total severity and used hours

Print Greedy Selection → Create box with greedy selection details → Print box with color formatting

DynamicProgramming

Start Dynamic Programming → Optimize Response using 0/1 Knapsack

Optimize Response using 0/1 Knapsack → Initialize 2D DP table / Print Dynamic Programming Optimization

Initialize 2D DP table → Iterate through threats and resource limit → Update DP table based on current threat and resource → Reconstruct chosen threats from DP table

Print Dynamic Programming Optimization → Create box with DP optimization details → Print box with color formatting

6. Implementation Details

Threat Structure

Each threat is represented using a Threat struct, containing:

1. id – A unique identifier (integer).

2. baseSeverity – The initial severity score before adjustments.

3. resourceCost – Required resources (man-hours) to respond to the threat.

4. severity – The computed severity after domain-specific adjustments.

5. preDeformPercent – Percentage representing how much the threat has worsened.

6. ip – IP address of the threat origin.

7. type – Threat category (e.g., "Malware", "Virus", "DDoS").

8. location – Derived from the IP address (e.g., USA, Germany).

9. status – Current state (e.g., Detected, Responded, Critical).

Severity Adjustment Rules

1. The severity is increased by applying the deformation percentage to baseSeverity.

2. If the type is **"Malware"** or **"Virus"**, a fixed **+15** severity boost is added.

3. If such threats also have a preDeformPercent **greater than 40**, their status is set to **"Critical"** automatically.

Sorting Method

- **Merge Sort** logic is implemented implicitly by using std::sort() with custom comparators (which is stable and efficient in practice).

- Threats are **sorted by their ID** for structured display.

Greedy Algorithm

- Threats are prioritized by their **severity-to-resourceCost ratio**.

- This method is **fast and simple**, selecting the most cost-efficient threats.

- It does **not always guarantee the optimal total severity** under resource constraints.

Dynamic Programming Algorithm

- Implements the **0/1 Knapsack algorithm** to maximize **total severity** under a resource constraint.

- Considers all combinations for the best selection.

- **More computationally intensive**, but returns **optimal results**.

User Interface Features

1. **Console-based** interactive menu system.

2. **Color-coded** and **box-formatted** outputs for readability:

   o **Blue** → Sorted list and type counts.

   o **Yellow** → Greedy results.

   o **Green** → Dynamic programming results.

   o **Red** → Warnings and errors.

3. **Warnings shown** if selected threats exceed **30 hours** of total resource use.

7. Output Analysis

1. **Threats Sorted by ID:**

   o Displayed in a **cyan-colored** box.

   o Shows **all attributes**, including severity and status after adjustment.

2. **Greedy Algorithm Results:**

   o Displayed in **yellow**.

   o Shows **selected threats**, **total severity**, and **total resource usage**.

   o Includes a **red warning** if usage exceeds **30 hours**.

3. **Dynamic Programming Results:**

   o Displayed in **green**.

   o Presents the **optimal set of threats** under the resource limit.

   o Also includes a **red warning** if the optimized selection exceeds **30 hours**.

4. **Top N Severe Threats:**

- o Displayed in **blue**, sorted by severity in descending order.
- o User inputs how many top threats to display.

5. **Search by IP:**
   - o Searches threats by exact IP.
   - o Displays results in **green**, or yellow warning if not found.

6. **Threat Count by Type:**
   - o Displays a summary of threats grouped by type.
   - o Output appears in a **blue** info box.

7. **System Summary:**
   - o Shows total threats, total hours required, total severity, and available hours.
   - o Displayed in **yellow**.

8. Challenges Faced and Future Scope

Challenges

1. Ensuring consistency between calculated severity and domain-specific rules.
2. Balancing output detail with readability on a terminal interface.
3. Managing resource limits and providing meaningful alerts.

Future Scope

1. Integration with live threat monitoring and real-time updates.
2. Improved IP geolocation using external databases or APIs.
3. Graphical user interface (GUI) for better usability.
4. Persistent storage for logging and audit.
5. Machine learning to predict threat escalation and adjust priority dynamically.

9. Conclusion

This project demonstrates effective use of algorithms and domain knowledge to prioritize cybersecurity threats within resource constraints. By combining sorting, greedy heuristics, and dynamic programming, the system aids administrators in making informed decisions quickly and optimally. The modular design and extendable logic enable future improvements for real-world deployment.

10. References

1. Cormen, T. H., Leiserson, C. E., Rivest, R. L., & Stein, C. (2009). Introduction to Algorithms (3rd ed.). MIT Press.
2. GeeksforGeeks: [Merge Sort](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/merge-sort/), [Greedy Algorithms](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/greedy-algorithms/), [Knapsack Problem](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/0-1-knapsack-problem-dp-10/).
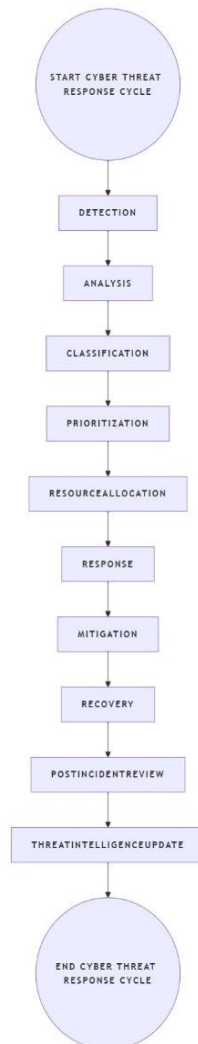3. Various online cybersecurity threat modeling resources.

11. Appendix

Code Repository:

https://github.com/RAMISATA/Cyber-Security-Management-System.git

Additional Diagrams

<u>Threat lifecycle</u>

Sample Input and Output

```
Total Available Resource Limit (hours): 30

Threat Data:
ID: 101
Base Severity: 50
Response Time (hours): 10
IP Address: 192.168.1.1
Location: USA
Type: Malware
Status: Detected
Pre-Deformation Percentage: 30
Computed Severity: 80
-----------------------------------------
ID: 102
Base Severity: 40
Response Time (hours): 8
IP Address: 10.0.0.5
Location: Germany
Type: DDOS
Status: Responded
Pre-Deformation Percentage: 10
Computed Severity: 44
-----------------------------------------
ID: 103
Base Severity: 70
Response Time (hours): 15
IP Address: 172.16.0.7
Location: China
Type: Virus
Status: Critical
Pre-Deformation Percentage: 50
Computed Severity: 120
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```