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Cisco – Ariel University
API Security Detection Challenge 2023

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GitHub Link

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Original Features

We have 6 datasets, each with the same original features.

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	request.headers.Host	4282 non-null	object
1	request.headers.User-Agent	4282 non-null	object
2	request.headers.Accept-Encoding	4282 non-null	object
3	request.headers.Accept	4282 non-null	object
4	request.headers.Connection	4282 non-null	object
5	request.headers.Accept-Language	4282 non-null	object
6	request.headers.Sec-Fetch-Site	4282 non-null	object
7	request.headers.Sec-Fetch-Mode	4282 non-null	object
8	request.headers.Sec-Fetch-User	4282 non-null	object
9	request.headers.Sec-Fetch-Dest	4282 non-null	object
10	request.headers.Set-Cookie	4282 non-null	object
11	request.headers.Date	4282 non-null	object
12	request.method	4282 non-null	object
13	request.url	4282 non-null	object
14	request.body	4282 non-null	object
15	response.status	4282 non-null	object
16	response.headers.Content-Type	4282 non-null	object
17	response.headers.Content-Length	4282 non-null	object
18	response.status_code	4282 non-null	int64
19	response.body	4282 non-null	object
20	request.headers.Cookie	566 non-null	object
21	response.headers.Location	401 non-null	object
22	request.headers.Content-Length	299 non-null	object
23	response.headers.Set-Cookie	299 non-null	object
24	attack_type	4282 non-null	object
25	label	4282 non-null	object

Preprocessing Data

In each dataset, we repeat the same preprocessing for our specific dataset:

- Replace all Nan values with the string 'Null‘
- Check the correlation of the features
- Remove columns that have:
  - Same values for all rows
  - More then 90% ‘Null’ values
- Create new features from URL

```
COLUMNS_TO_REMOVE = [
    'request.body',
    'response.headers.Content-Length',
    'request.headers.Date',
    'request.headers.Accept',
    'request.headers.Connection',
    'request.headers.Sec-Fetch-User',
]
```

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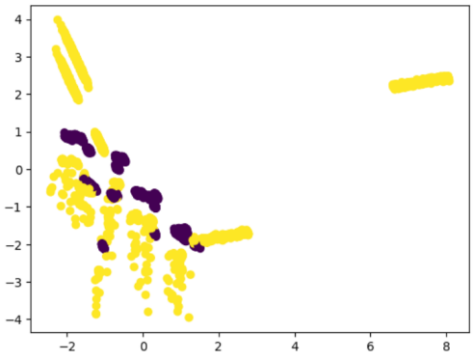
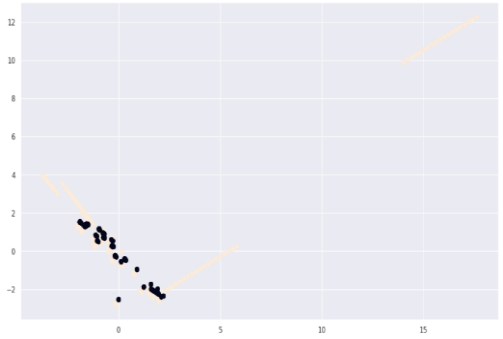
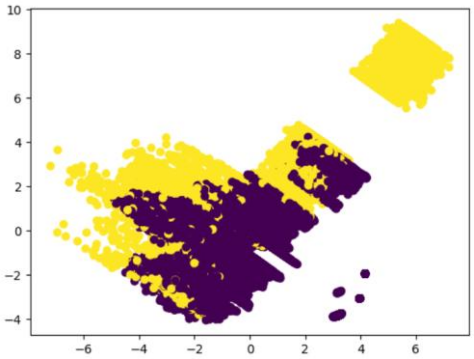
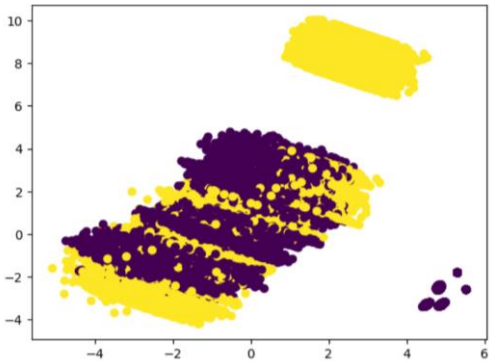
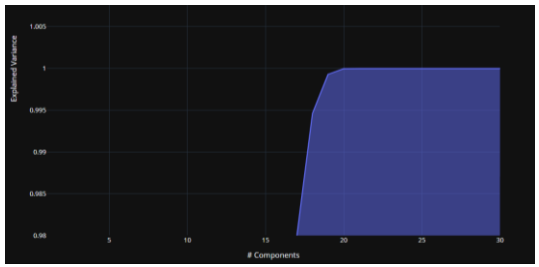
PCA in 2D

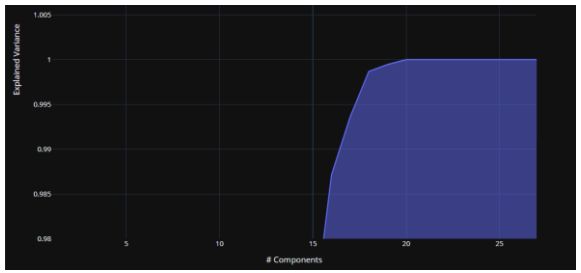
Compressing the data into two components allows us to analyze its distribution.

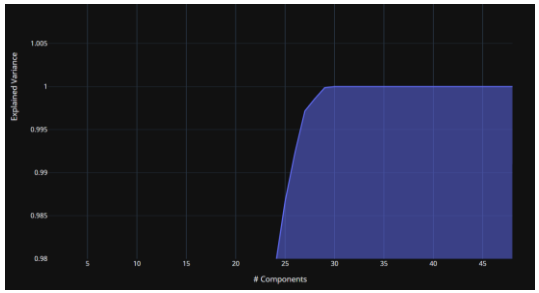





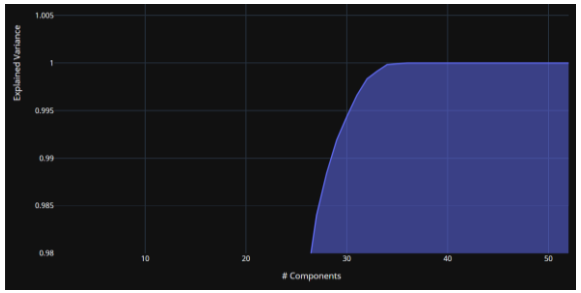
PCA - Ratio

Using this ratio, we can find out how much information we lose compared to how many features we have.









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Important Feature

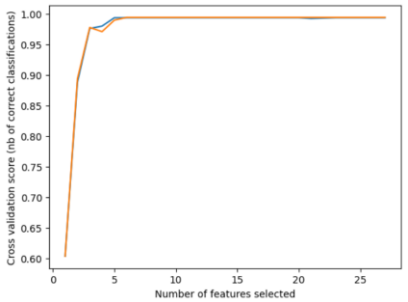
Then, we Identify the importance of features using the following models:

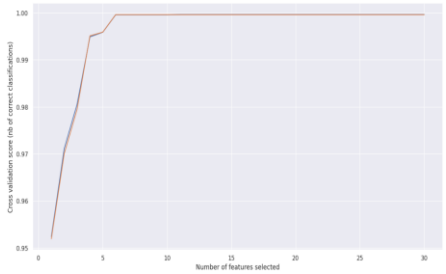
- Random Forest
- Ada Boost
- Gradient Boosting
- Linear SVM
- Decision Tree
- Extra Tree

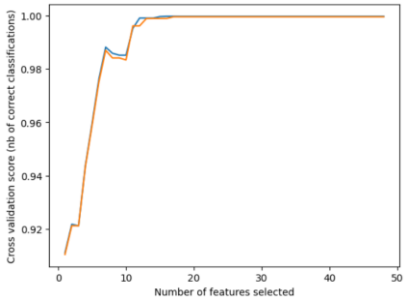
Feature Selection

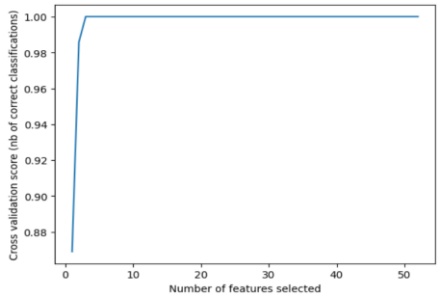
Using RFECV we found the optimal number of features.

Now, a grid search object finds the best hyperparameters for the model.









Random Forest Classifier

The RandomForestClassifier is an ensemble learning algorithm that uses multiple decision trees to predict the future.

Except for Task_4_Attach, which was 97% accurate, our model was 100% accurate across all datasets.

We then repeat our preprocessing steps for the test data, just as we did for the training data.

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The END

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