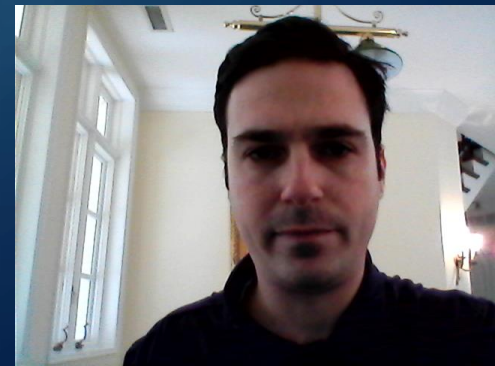




MALWARE DETECTION WITH MACHINE LEARNING

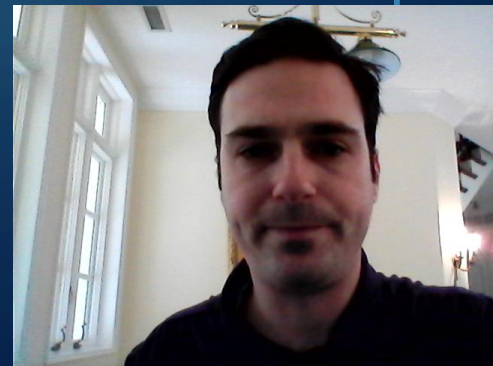
BRETT LUSKIN

DATA 606 – CAPSTONE SPRING 2020



PURPOSE

- Apply Machine Learning methods to cybersecurity
- Compare and interpret results
- Manage a data science project from beginning to end



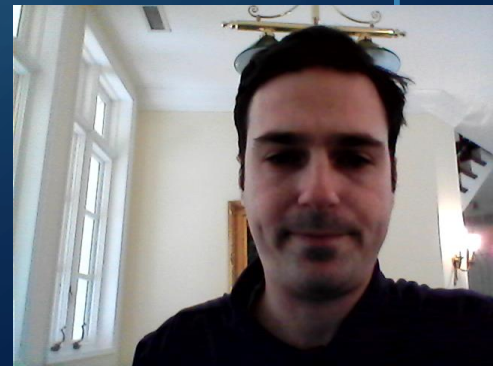
UNSW-NB15 DATASET

- Cyber Range Lab of the Australian Centre for Cyber Security (ACCS)
- Real network data mixed with synthetic attack data
- 49 unique features including label



DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE

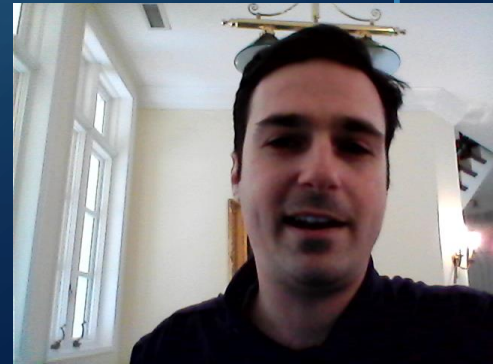
What is this?



DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE



What is this?



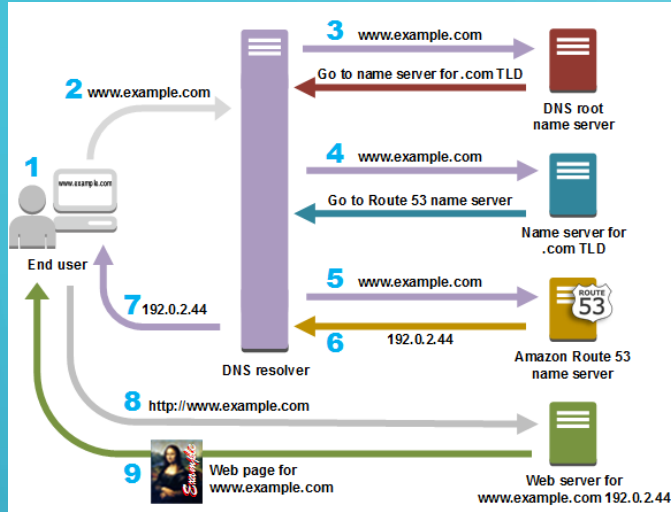


DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE



What is this?

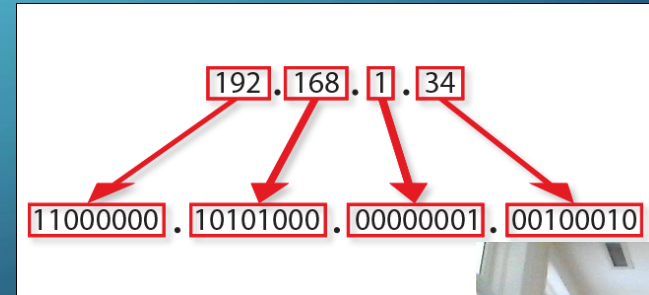


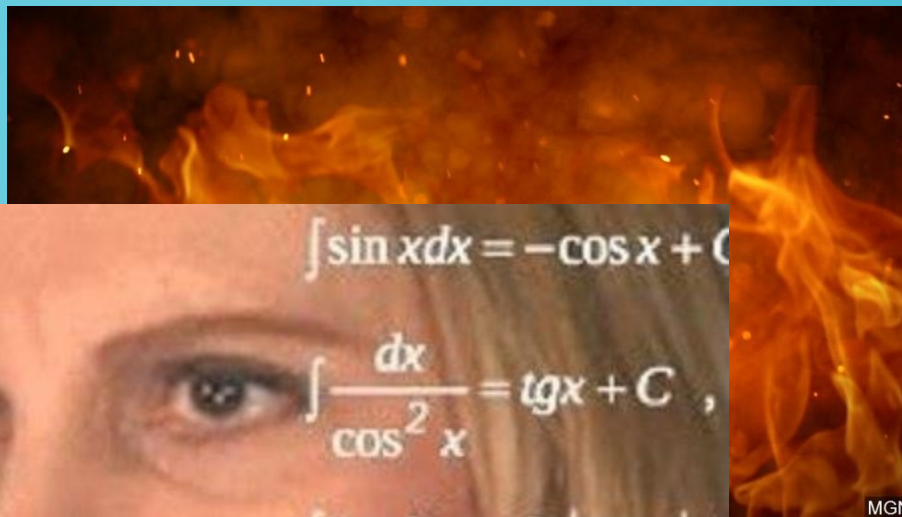
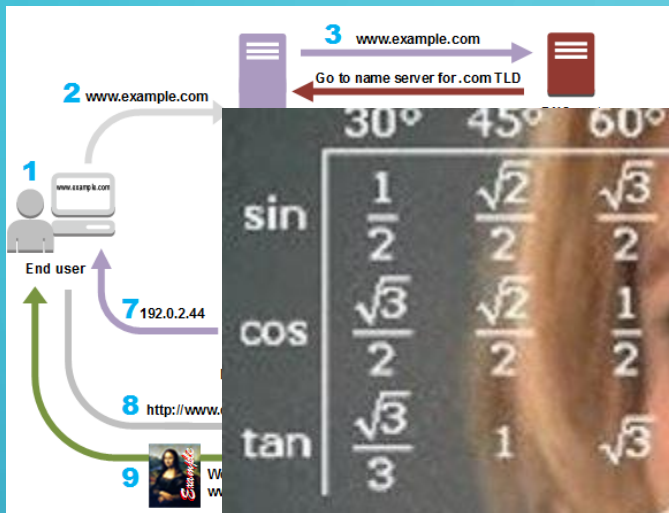


DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE



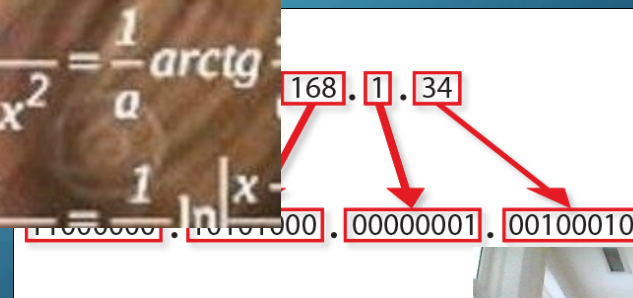
What is this?





| | 30° | 45° | 60° |
|-----|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| sin | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ |
| cos | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ | $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| tan | $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ | 1 | $\sqrt{3}$ |

A right-angled triangle with angles 30° , 60° , and 90° . The sides are labeled $2x$, x , and $x\sqrt{3}$.

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + C$$
$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln\left|\tan \frac{x}{2}\right| + C$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a}$$
$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a}$$


BENCHMARKS

- ML algorithms implemented
- Researched precision, accuracy, recall matched
- Neural Network implemented
- Attempt methods not available in research



REFERENCES

- UNSW-NB15 Dataset:

- <https://www.unsw.adfa.edu.au/unsw-canberra-cyber/cybersecurity/ADFA-NB15-Datasets/>

