# **DDoS Attack Detection and Classification**

## **Abstract**

This report presents a comprehensive project in the field of machine learning, centred around the analysis and mitigation of Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks. The project starts with the exploration and visualization of a provided DDoS dataset, aiming to gain insights into the characteristics and patterns of the network traffic associated with such attacks. The visualization and exploration phase leverages data visualization techniques to unveil key features and trends within the dataset.

Subsequently, the project delves into the application of supervised learning techniques for classification purposes. Multiple machine learning models are employed to classify network traffic instances: KNN, Support Vector Machines, Gaussian Naive Bayes and Random Forests. The evaluation of these models involves metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score, providing a comprehensive assessment of their performance in identifying DDoS attacks.

Furthermore, the project incorporates clustering techniques to uncover hidden structures such as similar “families” of attacks within the dataset. By applying clustering algorithms such as K-means, DBSCAN and Gaussian Mixture; the project aims to group similar network traffic instances together. Evaluation of clustering results is performed using several unsupervised and supervised metrics.

Finally, feature importance is retrieved from the clustering algorithm with the combination of the clustering labels and a supervised tree-based classifier. This process aims to provide explainability of the decision process involved in machine learning algorithms such as the clustering ones.

## **Section 1 - Data exploration and pre-processing**

## **Section 2 - Supervised learning – classification**

In this project, to solve the multilabel classification problem, four supervised ML classifiers have been evaluated: K-Nearest-Neighbours-Classifier (KNN), Random Forest Classifier (RF), Support Vector Machine (SVC) and Gaussian-Naive-Bayes (GNB). The choice of models is based on the intention of evaluating those which are different in terms of complexity to evaluate their performance on a quite complex dataset such as the one taken into consideration on DDoS attacks. All of them are able to find non-linear decision boundaries and have different tolerances in terms of noise and outliers.

The model implementation is the one from the scikit-learn python library. The following are the metric used for model evaluation:

* Accuracy:
* Precision:
* Recall:
* F1-score:

### **K Neighbors Classifier**

K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) is an instance-based learning algorithm used for classification and regression tasks. In KNN, the training phase involves storing all training examples in memory. When making predictions for new data, the algorithm identifies the k-nearest neighbors from the training set based on a distance metric, typically Euclidean distance. For classification, the algorithm assigns the class label most frequently occurring among the k-nearest neighbors, while for regression, it calculates the average (or another aggregation) of the target values of the k-nearest neighbors. Key parameters include 'k' (the number of neighbors) and choosing an appropriate value for k is crucial. KNN can be sensitive to noise and outliers.

### **Random Forest Classifier**

Random Forest is a versatile machine learning algorithm widely used for both classification and regression tasks. It operates by constructing a multitude of decision trees during training and outputs the mode of the classes (classification) or the mean prediction (regression) of the individual trees. In the training phase, a set of decision trees is built using random subsets of the data and random subsets of the features. Each tree contributes to the final prediction, and the ensemble nature of Random Forest enhances its robustness and reduces overfitting.

Random Forest is known for its high accuracy and ability to handle large datasets with many features. It can capture complex relationships in the data and is less prone to overfitting compared to individual decision trees. Key parameters include the number of trees in the forest and the depth of each tree. Tuning these parameters is crucial to achieving optimal performance. This model is robust to outliers and noise in the data.

### **Support Vector Classifier (SVC)**

Support Vector Machine (SVM) is a powerful and widely used machine learning algorithm for both classification and regression tasks. It works by finding the optimal hyperplane that best separates data points belonging to different classes in a high-dimensional space. In the context of classification, the Support Vector Classifier (SVC) aims to find a hyperplane that maximizes the margin, which is the distance between the hyperplane and the nearest data points from each class. The data points that lie on the margins or violate the margin are referred to as support vectors. SVC is particularly effective in scenarios where the data is not linearly separable. To handle non-linear relationships, kernel tricks can be applied, transforming the input space into a higher-dimensional space, where a hyperplane can effectively separate the data.

Key parameters in SVC include the choice of the kernel (linear, polynomial, radial basis function, etc.) and regularization parameters. These parameters influence the flexibility of the decision boundary and the model's generalization capability. SVC is robust to outliers.

### **Gaussian Naïve Bayes**

Gaussian Naive Bayes is a probabilistic machine learning algorithm used for classification tasks. It is based on Bayes' theorem and the assumption of independence among features, which simplifies the computation of probabilities.

In this algorithm, the term "Gaussian" indicates that it assumes the features follow a normal distribution (Gaussian distribution). Despite its simplicity and the assumption of feature independence, Gaussian Naive Bayes often performs surprisingly well in practice.

The algorithm calculates the probabilities of a given instance belonging to each class by modelling the distribution of each class using the mean and standard deviation of the features. It then assigns the class with the highest probability as the predicted class for that instance.

Gaussian Naive Bayes is particularly useful for datasets with continuous features, and it is less sensitive to irrelevant features. It works well in situations where the independence assumption is reasonable, even if it doesn't strictly hold.

### **Experimental setting**

Firstly, the dataset (pca\_dataframe.csv) is split in training and test set in a stratified way in respect of the labels and they are used to train and evaluate the models respectively.

X\_train, X\_test, y\_train, y\_test = train\_test\_split(

pca\_df,

operational\_df['label'],

stratify=operational\_df['label'],

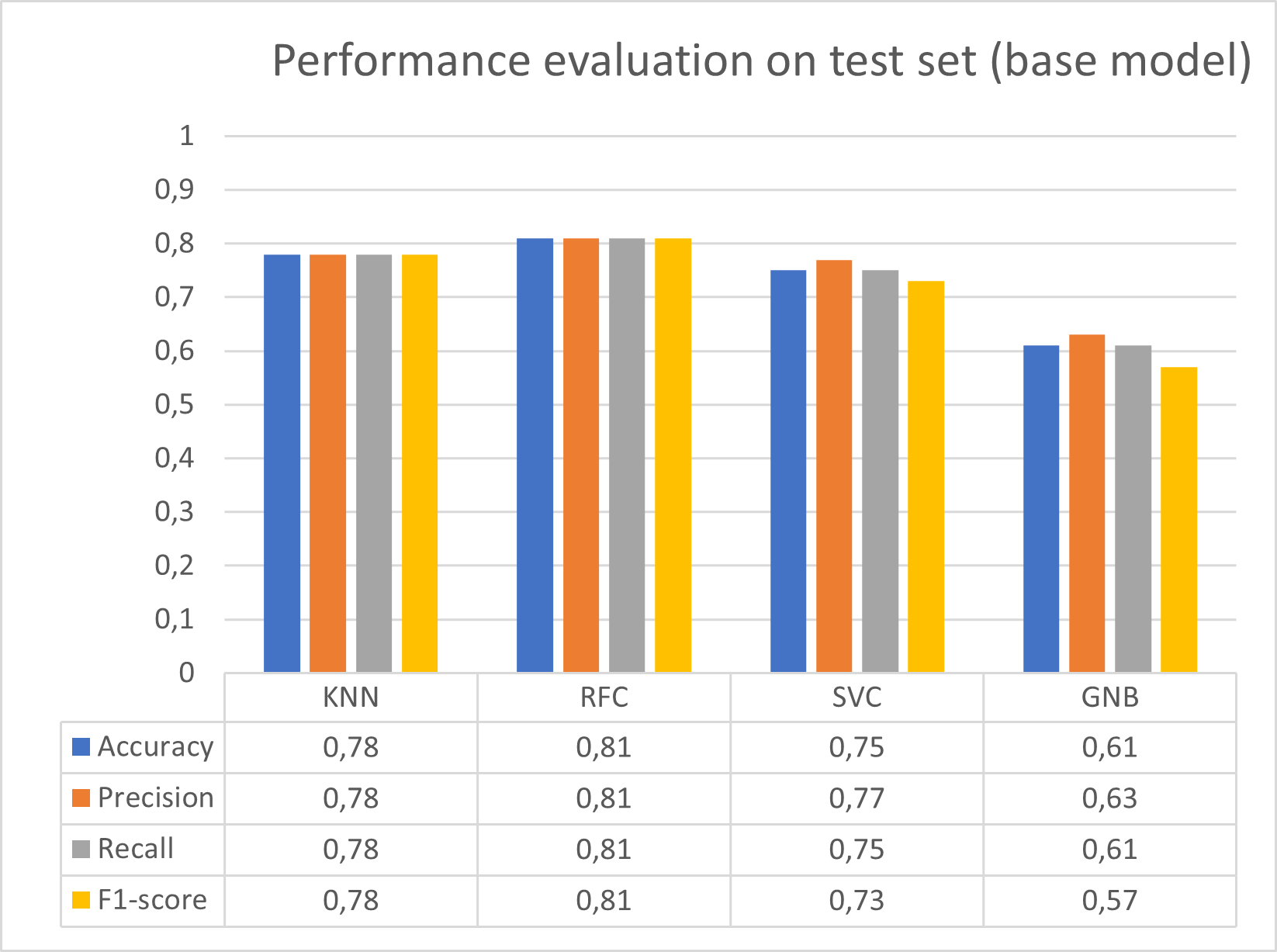
train\_size=0.7,

random\_state=15

)

Firstly, the models are trained and evaluated with their default hyperparameters; subsequently a hyperparameter tuning process, the evaluation is repeated, and the results are compared to the default models’ results.

### **Default hyperparameters results**



KNN, RFC and SVC have similar results on the test set with KNN and RFC that reach a score above 80% for all the metrics evaluated. GNB, since it starts from the assumption of Gaussian distribution of data and related probability independence among features, is the worst with scores around 60% for the metrics involved in the evaluation. Considering the confusion matrix on test set, it is possible to visually highlight which class of traffic are misclassified.

Immagine che contiene testo, schermata, quadrato, diagramma

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KNN and RFC there are few attacks that are classified erroneously (<90% of correct predictions on test dataset):

* ddos\_ldap (true) misclassified with: ddos\_mssql, ddos\_ssdp
* ddos\_mssql (true) misclassified with: ddos\_ldap, ddos\_ssdp
* ddos\_ssdp (true) misclassified with: ddos\_mssql, ddos\_ldap, ddos\_dns
* ddos\_udp (true): misclassified with: ddos\_udp\_lag (>40% erroneous classifications), ddos\_netbios
* ddos\_udp\_lag (true): misclassified with: ddos\_udp\_lag (>40% erroneous classifications), ddos\_netbios

ddos\_udp and ddos\_udp\_lag are the ones that are misclassified the most among each other. It is understandable from the nature of this kind of flows which are strictly related. The first one is an actual DDoS attack that exploits the vulnerabilities of UDP protocol sending broadcast UDP echo request using a reflector, while the other (UDP DDoS lag) a type of DoS attack that floods a target server with UDP packets with an invalid checksum. This can cause the server to spend time processing the invalid packets, which can slow down or even crash the server.

SVC, unlike RFC and KNN, can correctly classify more than 90% of DDoS SDDP. However, it has a much worse performance in DDoS LDAP classification with a correct prediction of only 0.06% of the samples.

GNB has a similar behaviour of the previously described model, in except of correct prediction rate of the benign traffic of only 64% of the samples in the test dataset. That flow is confused with DDoS NTP and it’s the only model to misclassify benign traffic in a sensible way.

### **Hyperparameters Tuning**

After the first model evaluation, we proceeded with hyperparameters tuning for each model to try to increase their performances on our DDoS dataset. We choose to use a Grid Search algorithm that takes care of performing cross validation trying to reach more reliable performance estimates, reduce overfitting, and contributing to a better understanding of a model's generalization capabilities. sklearn.GridSearchCV()is a part of the model selection module and is designed for hyperparameter tuning with dataset cross-validation. It performs an exhaustive search over a specified parameter grid, training and evaluating a model for each combination of hyperparameters to find the best set of hyperparameters that maximizes a specified scoring metric.

gsCV = GridSearchCV(estimator=model,

param\_grid=parameters,

scoring='accuracy',

cv=5,

return\_train\_score=True)

gsCV.fit(X\_train, y\_train)

The approach used for the hyperparameter tuning is explained by the function’s input parameters:

* estimator: model to be tuned
* param\_grid: Dictionary with parameters names (str) as keys and lists of parameter settings to try as values
* scoring: Strategy to evaluate the performance of the cross-validated model on the test set.
* cv: determines the cross-validation splitting strategy

The following are the hyperparameters tuned in the process which involved sklearn.GridSearchCV():

* KNN:
  + “n\_neighbours”: [3, 5, 7]
  + “weights”: [“uniform”, “distance”]
  + “p”: [1, 2]
* RFC:
  + “criterion”: [gini, entropy]
  + “n\_estimators”: [50, 100]
  + “max\_depth”: [None, 10]
  + “min\_samples\_split”: [2, 3]
* SVC:
  + “C”: [0.1, 1, 10]
  + “kernel”: [rbf, poly]
* GNB:
  + “var\_smoothing” =

For each model, as a result, the best set of hyperparameters are:

* KNN:
  + “n\_neighbours” = 7
  + “p” = 1
  + “weights” = “distance”
  + Validation score: 0.783

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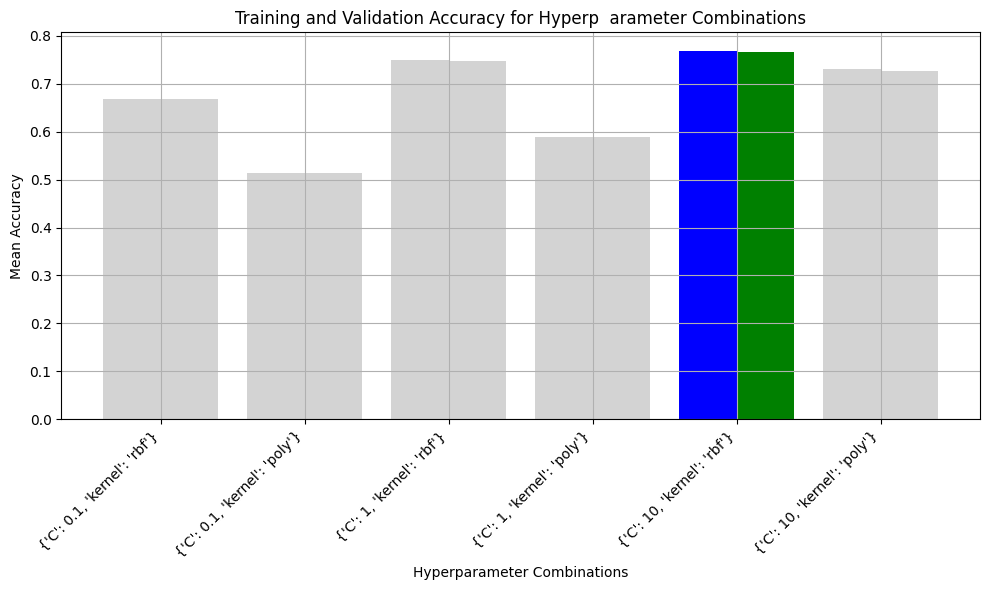
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* RFC:
  + “criterion” = “entropy”
  + “max\_depth” = None
  + “min\_samples\_split” = 3
  + “n\_estimators” = 100
  + Validation score: 0.804

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* SVC:
  + “C” = 10
  + “kernel” = “rbf”
  + Validation score: 0.766

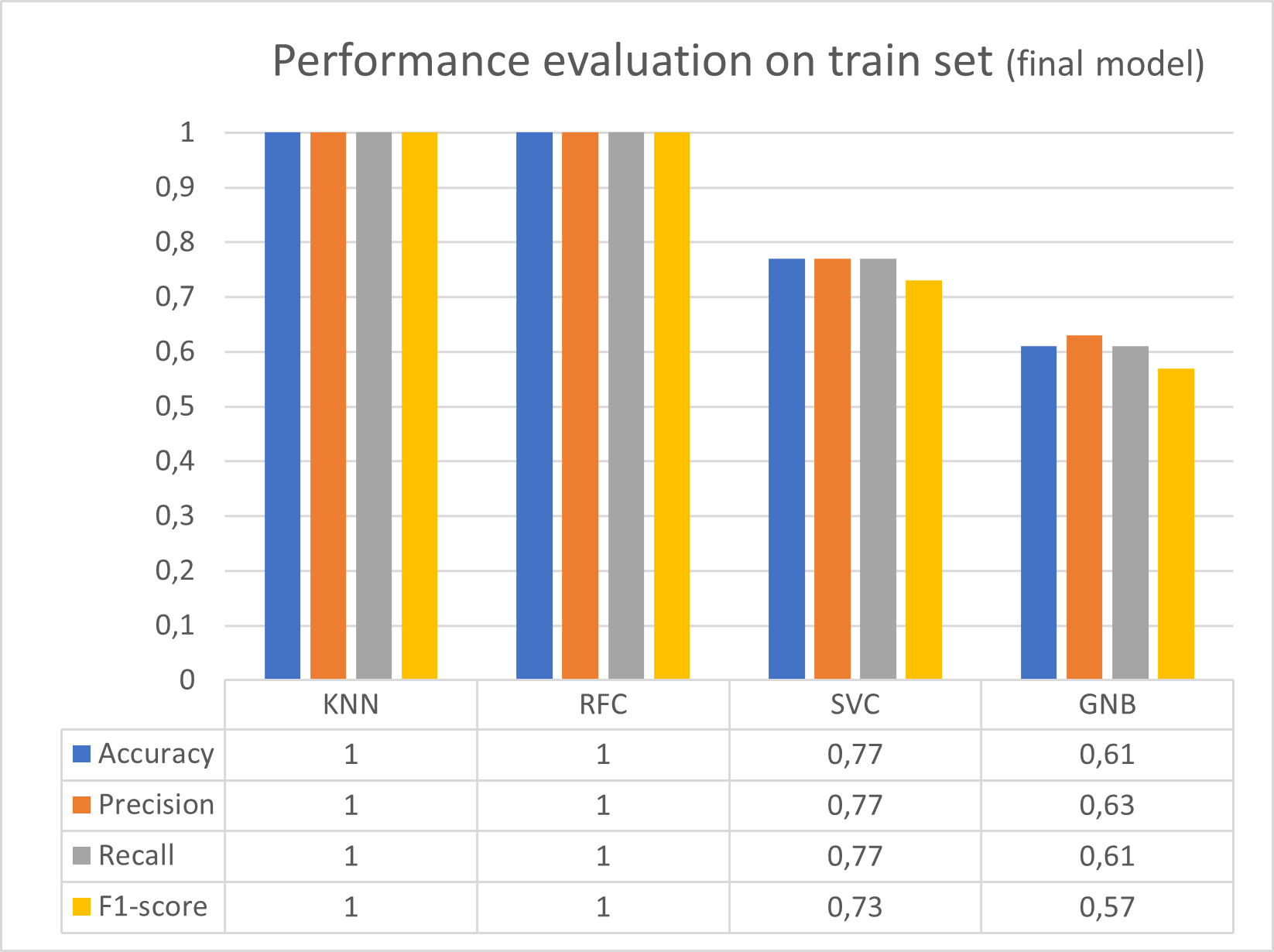
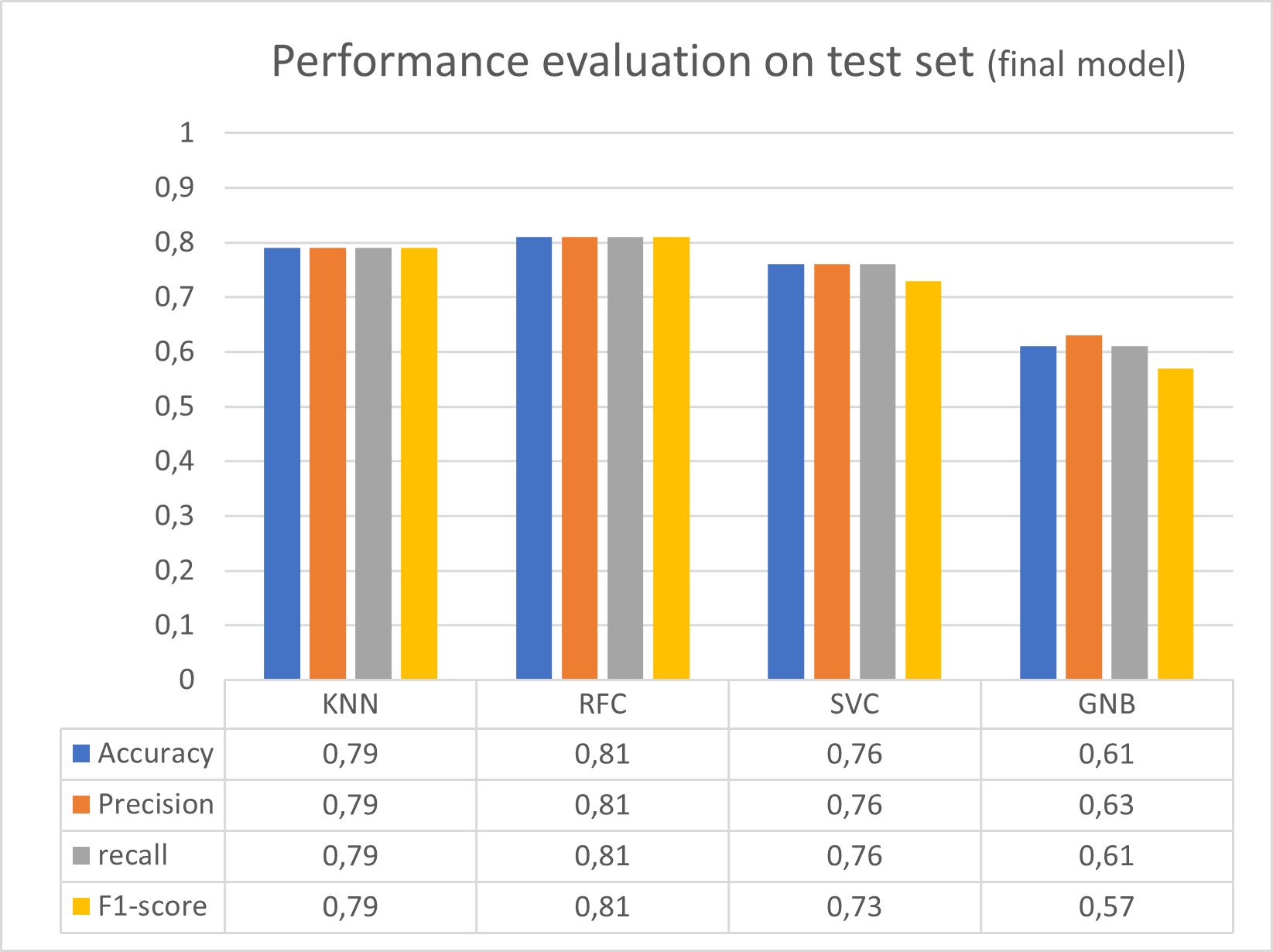


* GNB:
  + “var\_smoothing” =
  + Validation score: 0.602

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### **Tuned Hyperparameters results**

The models have been initialized with their best hyperparameters and are evaluated on the dataset:

As a result, there is little or no significant improvement for all the three models in the test set predictions, in respect of the base model. It was predictable from the plots during the hyperparameter tuning, since the validation score changed slightly with different hyperparameter initialization. This kind of behaviour can be caused from the complex dataset nature, so models are not able to achieve a higher level of performance on the evaluated metrics. Consequently, even the tuned models’ confusion matrix remained quite the same, with the same class misclassification. While RFC, KNN and GNB had minor changes in correct predictions percentage, SVC model had an interesting change in the confusion matrix as display as follows:

Immagine che contiene testo, schermata, quadrato, diagramma

Descrizione generata automaticamenteImmagine che contiene testo, schermata, quadrato, diagramma

Descrizione generata automaticamente

The final model (on the left) had meaningful increase in DDoS UDP detection on the detriment of DDoS UDP lag correct predictions that fall to 0.13%. So, even though the overall average score is unchanged, it is not the same for the kind of flows misclassified.

All the models, except from the GNB, showed a perfect or almost perfect benign traffic detection, and a good percentage of malicious attack classification. However, taken into consideration performance on benign traffic, all the malicious traffic, even though not always correctly classified, is detected. Moreover, the majority amount of erroneous detection is among very similar kind of attacks (e.g. DDoS UDP and DDoS UDP LAG).

## **Section 3 - Unsupervised learning – clustering**

Clustering analysis is performed by applying to the dataset the following algorithms characterised by different approaches: K-Means (hard-clustering), DBSCAN (Density Based clustering) and Gaussian Mixture Model (soft-clustering). As an unsupervised task, these models are chosen to see how different clustering approaches (soft-clustering, hard-clustering) behave with big complex datasets.

### **KMeans**

KMeans is an iterative partitioning algorithm used for cluster analysis in machine learning and data mining. Operating on a dataset with 'n' observations, the algorithm aims to group these observations into 'k' distinct clusters based on their feature similarities. The process begins by randomly initializing 'k' cluster centroids, typically using the data points themselves. Subsequently, each observation is assigned to the cluster whose centroid is closest, based on a chosen distance metric, commonly Euclidean distance.

In the iterative update step, the centroids of the clusters are recalculated as the mean of all the points assigned to that cluster. This process repeats until convergence, where the assignment of data points to clusters remains stable across iterations or reaches a predefined convergence criterion. KMeans minimizes the within-cluster sum of squared distances, essentially optimizing the compactness of clusters. The algorithm's objective function, known as the inertia or within-cluster sum of squares, quantifies the quality of the clustering. One crucial consideration in employing KMeans is the need to predefine the number of clusters, 'k,' which can significantly impact the results.

### **Gaussian Mixture Model**

A Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) is a probabilistic model used for clustering and density estimation. It assumes that the data is generated by a mixture of several Gaussian distributions with unknown parameters. Unlike KMeans, which assigns data points to hard clusters, GMM assigns each data point a probability of belonging to each cluster. The model represents the probability density function as a weighted sum of Gaussian distributions, where each Gaussian distribution corresponds to a cluster. The weights indicate the likelihood of a data point belonging to a particular cluster, and the Gaussian distributions capture the shape and spread of the data within each cluster.

The key parameters of a GMM include the mean, covariance matrix, and weight for each Gaussian component. The Expectation-Maximization (EM) algorithm is commonly used to iteratively estimate these parameters. The E-step calculates the probability that each data point belongs to each cluster based on the current parameter estimates, while the M-step updates the parameters to maximize the likelihood of the data given the current cluster assignments.

GMMs are flexible and capable of modelling complex data distributions, making them suitable for applications where clusters may have different shapes and sizes.

### **DBSCAN**

Density-Based Spatial Clustering of Applications with Noise (DBSCAN) is a clustering algorithm designed for discovering clusters with varying shapes and densities within a dataset. Unlike traditional methods that require the user to predefine the number of clusters, DBSCAN identifies clusters based on the density of data points in the feature space. The core idea behind DBSCAN is to classify each data point as a core point, border point, or noise point. Core points are those with a minimum number of neighbouring points within a specified radius, indicating regions of high density. Border points, while not meeting the density criteria themselves, are reachable from core points and contribute to the cluster. Noise points do not satisfy the density conditions and are typically considered outliers.

The algorithm proceeds by iteratively exploring the neighbourhoods of each core point, expanding the cluster by connecting core points and incorporating border points. This process continues until all reachable points are assigned to a cluster. Unvisited points that do not meet the density criteria remain labelled as noise. DBSCAN's strength lies in its ability to identify clusters of arbitrary shapes and handle outliers effectively. It is particularly useful when dealing with datasets where clusters exhibit varying densities. Additionally, DBSCAN inherently handles the challenge of determining the number of clusters, a common limitation in other clustering algorithms.

## **Performance evaluations**

The number of clusters, for KMeans and GMM, is retrieved by evaluating the silhouette score variation based on the related parameter of the python algorithm implementation. On the other hand, DBSCAN compute the number of clusters implicitly based on the value of other hyperparameters (epsilon and MinPts) that has been tuned based on silhouette score value.

The number of clusters parameter, for KMeans and GMM, varies within a range from to .

*Note: the knowledge of the effective number of labels from the Ground Truth is used to estimate a range of the number of cluster parameters.*

After the tuning phase, the clustering assignments will be compared taking in consideration the following features:

* Silhouette Score
  + it measures consistency within clusters of data, in other words, how similar a data point is to its own cluster (cohesion) compared to other clusters (separation)
  + It ranges from -1 to +1 where a high value indicates that the object is well matched to its own cluster and poorly matched to neighbouring clusters

### **Hyperparameter Tuning**

GMM and KMeans needs the number of clusters to retrieve, so we could perform different iterations of the algorithms and choose the best number based on the highest silhouette score leaving other parameters with default values (except for random state that has been set to produce a reproducible output across multiple function calls). Then other parameters will be tuned with iterating the process varying them within the appropriate range for each parameter.

#### **KMeans**

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As a result, the best number of clusters is 13 with a corresponding silhouette score value of 0.54. Accordingly with the increase of number of clusters, the clustering error decreased its value. After the choice of the parameter n\_clusters, it is possible to proceed with other hyperparameter tuning, n\_init; it represents the number of times the k-means algorithm is run with different centroid seeds.

* n\_init: [‘auto’, 15, 20]

*Note: ‘auto’ is the default parameter that is equal to 10*

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The best value chosen for “n\_init” is “auto” since the silhouette score decreases with other values. Therefore, the default KMeans model is the best according to the results.

#### Immagine che contiene linea, Diagramma, diagramma, testo Descrizione generata automaticamente**GMM**

Log-likelihood metric, which is a GMM specific one, measures how well the model explains the observed data. The goal is to maximize the log-likelihood, meaning finding the parameters (cluster means, covariances, and weights) that make the observed data most probable under the model. The more the number of clusters increase, the more the silhouette and log-likelihood rise.

The best number of clusters is 17 with a silhouette score of 0,3957.

Once the n\_components is found, it’s time to tune other hyperparameters. n\_init and init\_params will pass through the tuning process. The former is the number of initializations to perform, while the latter represents the method used to initialize the weights, the means and the precision. They will vary within the following values:

* n\_init: [1, 4, 7] (default=1)
* init\_params: [‘k-means’, ‘k-means++’ (default=‘kmeans’)

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The final silhouette score for the best hyperparameters, n\_init=kmeans and init\_params=4, is 0.5011 reaching a similar score of KMeans.

#### **DBSCAN**

The parameters to validate for this algorithm are min\_samples and eps which represent the minimum number of points to be a core point and the maximum distance to be connected respectively. The values vary in the following ranges:

* min\_samples: [3, 5, 10, 15, 18, 20]
* eps: [0.1, 0.4, 0.7, 1, 1.3, 1.6, 2]

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The best hyperparameters are min\_samples=20 and epsilon=0.4 with a silhouette score of 0.373. DBSCAN is shown to be the worst clustering algorithm according to silhouette score evaluation among all the evaluated.

### **Clustering results**

The evaluation of the clustering algorithms is based on the silhouette score, since it is an unsupervised task, and we don’t have access to the GT. Therefore, in this context the silhouette score values are considered along with Rand Index and Adjusted Rand Index metrics are used to assess similarities among clusters. In summary, we use these metrics to assess how different algorithms produce similar clustering assignments .

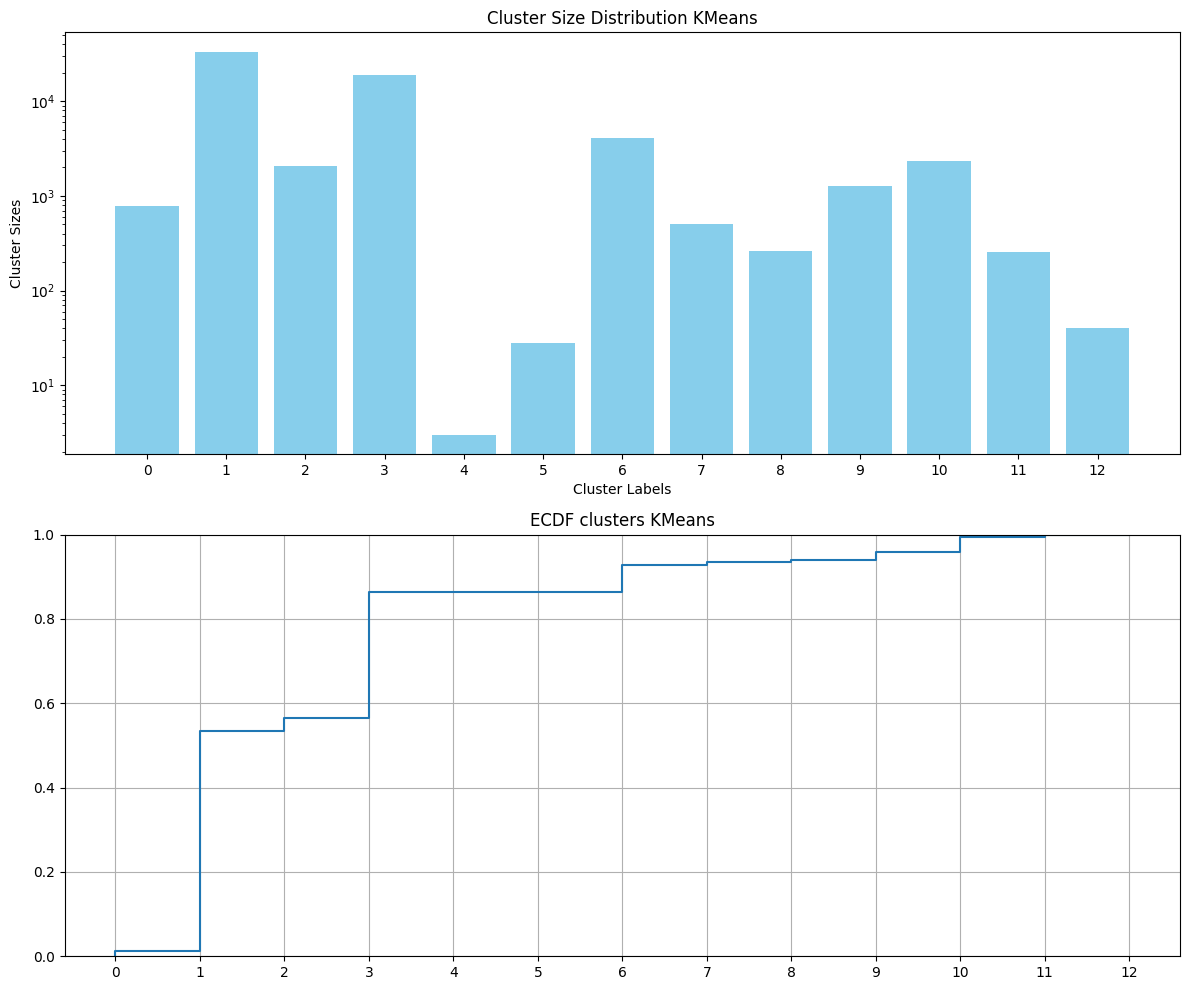
* Rand Index: measures the assignment of two assignments (clustering1 labels, clustering2 labels)
* Adjusted Rand Index: It is an adjustment of the Rand Index because it does not ensure to obtain a value close to 0.0 for a random labelling

Immagine che contiene testo, schermata, numero, Carattere

Descrizione generata automaticamenteImmagine che contiene testo, schermata, numero, diagramma

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Immagine che contiene testo, diagramma, Diagramma, linea

Descrizione generata automaticamenteAccording to the results, KMeans and DBSCAN are the ones that differ the most among them. On the other hand, GMM shares assignment similarities between the other two algorithms acting like a sort of trade of between the other two algorithms.

Comparing KMeans and GMM’s clustering size distribution, it is shown how in both the cluster size varies among different order of magnitude. Even the ecdf has some shape similarities such as the presence of several small clusters.

Immagine che contiene testo, diagramma, linea, schermata

Descrizione generata automaticamenteDBSCAN, since its different method to retrieve number of clusters, has assigned much more clusters in respect of KMeans and GMM. Trying to find any similarities to the previous algorithms’ distributions, the same pattern of very different clusters’ size assignments is repeated. Particularly, there are several clusters composed by a small number of samples in respect of other one that are composed by thousands of them.

## **Section 4 - Clusters explainability and analysis**

In this section, we will delve into the significance of ground truth comparison in evaluating clustering algorithms. Through a comprehensive analysis of ground truth comparison, we seek to contribute to a deeper understanding of relationships clustering assignments and GT. In addition, we tried to explain which feature contributed the most into the decision-making process of clustering assignments.Immagine che contiene testo, schermata, numero, Diagramma

Descrizione generata automaticamenteTo evaluate the clustering performance in respect of GT two metrics have been evaluated Rand Index and Adjusted Rand Index already described in the previous section.

From the results, GMM algorithm is the one that performs better, since has higher adjusted rand index value while the worst one is KMeans with a lower score for each metric. Introducing Ground Truth knowledge the algorithm performance evaluation changed completely the view on the models’ performance since KMeans was the best according to silhouette score.

To better understand the complex shape of this kind of dataset, it is useful to visualize a t-SNE reduced version of the dataset and compare the samples assigned from each clustering algorithm in respect of GT labels.

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Immagine che contiene testo, schermata, diagramma, mappa

Descrizione generata automaticamenteImmagine che contiene testo, schermata, diagramma, mappa

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Immagine che contiene testo, diagramma, schermata, linea

Descrizione generata automaticamenteSome sort of relationship between clustering assignments and ground truth are displayed by ECDF of clusters per class. Therefore, we can spot which kind of flow is grouped together, and even if there is some cluster that represents only one kind of flow resulting in a correct clustering assignment.

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### **KMeans ECDF analysis**

The plot shows that DDoS UDP lag (C1) attacks are assigned to a single cluster, and it is the only algorithms that achieve this performance. There is another flow that is mostly correctly assigned, and it is DDoS LDAP (C3). However, Cluster 1 label is assigned to different attacks showing similar pattern according to KMeans; these flows are:

* DDoS netbios (mostly)
* DDoS tftp
* DDoS ssdp

It is important to mention that DDoS ntp and benign flows follow a very similar pattern among the different clusters they are assigned to.

### **GMM ECDF analysis**

In this case, the attacks that are mostly assigned to a single cluster are DDoS mssql (C0) and DDoS ldap (C2). There are two labels that has the exact same cluster assignment (assigned to two clusters):

* DDoS UDP lag
* DDoS UDP

It could be a consequence of the actual similarity of the two attacks, and a similar confusion happened in the supervised classification task. Even with GMM, as well as KMeans, benign and ddos\_ntp share similarities in clustering showing that the two flows have some intrinsic connection. In addition, also a considerable amount of DDoS tftp and DDoS SYN are assigned to the same cluster: Cluster 12.

### **DBSCAN ECDF analysis**

From the ecdf an important information is retrieved. Benign traffic (green line) is assigned to several clusters, but these clusters are composed only by benign flow highlighting the fact that benign flow is in some way different from the malicious one (recall to the supervised results where the benign flow was completely or at least 99% correctly classified).

In summary, it is shown how KMeans and GMM clustered correctly some kind of attacks, while DBSCAN, even assigning more clusters for the benign flow (maybe different kind of benign flows), they were composed only by not malicious traffic.

### **Feature importance**

Two approaches are compared to retrieve feature importance from the obtained clusters:

* XGBClassifier’s feature importance:
  + XGBClassifier is a class in the XGBoost library specifically designed for classification tasks. The XGBClassifier class is an implementation of the XGBoost algorithm tailored for classification problems. XGBClassifier is a tree based model and its implementation allows to extract the feature importance by an inner function that returns the features with their importance score respect the whole dataset, so it represents a score of global importance
* SHAP:
  + SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) values are a concept from cooperative game theory, and in the context of machine learning, they provide a way to fairly allocate the contribution of each feature to the prediction of a model. The SHAP library in Python is specifically designed for interpreting the output of machine learning models.

The approach is divided into several steps:

1. Clusters are retrieved by applying the clustering algorithm to the pca reduced dataset
2. XGBClassifier is trained with the original scaled dataset (non pca-reduced to retrieve original feature importance) along with the labels provided by the clustering assignments
3. Feature importance is extracted from the model using its inner function (XGBClassifier.feature\_importances\_)
4. Retrieve shap values using the shap values and plotting them using the shap.summary\_plot function

explainer = shap.TreeExplainer(model, feature\_names=features)

shap\_values = explainer.shap\_values(df)

shap.summary\_plot(shap\_values, df, class\_names=clusters, feature\_names=features,

sort=True)

### **Results**

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Descrizione generata automaticamenteThe following considerations are based on the results provided by GMM clustering algorithm, since it was chosen due to its higher Adjusted Rand Index score. Obviously, the following reasoning process can be iterated with other clustering results.

Feature importance in the context of tree-based classifiers, such as decision trees, random forests, and gradient boosting machines (like XGBoost), refers to the measure of the contribution of each feature to the predictive performance of the model. It helps identify which features are the most influential in making predictions. The importance is typically assessed based on the contribution of each feature to the reduction in impurity or error during the construction of decision trees.

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In this plot, the impact of a feature on the classes is stacked to create the feature importance plot. In other words, the summary plot for multiclass classification can show you what the machine managed to learn from the features. It is shown how different features are used to define certain clusters. It is possible to show even feature importance for each Cluster n with the following code:

shap.summary\_plot(shap\_values[n], feature\_names=df.columns, sort=True)

For example, recalling the clusters similar flow that shared similar clusters assignments in the ecdf analysis, there were some couples of flows that were assigned to the same clusters:

* DDoS UDP and DDoS UDP lag: assigned to Cluster 0 and Cluster 13 and the most important features for the two assignments are respectively:
  + “Total Length of Fwd Packets”
  + “Fwd Packet Length Std”
* DDoS SYN and DDoS tftp: share Cluster 12 and Cluster 4 assignments with most important features respectively:
  + “Init\_Win\_bytes\_forward”
  + “Fwd IAT Mean”
* Benign and DDoS ntp: share Cluster 7 and Cluster 14 assignments with most important features respectively:
  + “Bwd Packets/s”
  + “URG Flag Count”

In summary, the previously reported features are responsible for clustering assignments similarities between the flows considered. This analysis could be useful to enhance the nature of certain attacks and put a stress on the features taken into account, for example, to build a classifier for particular kind of flows.