### CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, SACRAMENTO (CSUS)

#### COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE



**CSC 215-01: ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE** 

#### **FALL 2020**

### Mini-Project 1 - Modern Low Footprint Cyber Attack Detection

Due at 4.00 pm, Wednesday, September 30, 2020

Submitted by:

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### **Problem Statement**

To build a network intrusion detector, a predictive model capable of distinguishing between bad connections, called intrusions or attacks, and good normal connections [1].

We intend to build the models for binary classification and compare the metrics for attacks and normal connections.

We plan to implement the following additional features for enhancement and learning purpose:

- 1) To model this intrusion detection as a multi-class classifier to detect the type of each intrusion.
- 2) To create a more balanced dataset using down sampling and oversampling.
- 3) To perform feature importance analysis to select top-10 most important features and train model on the selected features to compare performance.
- 4) To model using additional dataset [2].

## Methodology

#### **Dataset**

The dataset used in this project [1] is a subset of UNSW-NB 15 dataset [3]. The dataset in [1] has 45 features with class label of 0 for normal record and 1 for attack record.

The details of the dataset are as follows

Description	Records	Features
Unprocessed train set	175341	45
Unprocessed test set	82332	45
Preprocessed train set	81173	44
Preprocessed test set	35179	44
Post encoding train set	81173	68
Post encoding test set	35179	67
Final preprocessed train set with common features	81173	66
Final preprocessed test set with common features	35179	66

Table 1: Dataset details

### **Data preprocessing**

The data from test set and train set available at [1] was preprocessed by using the steps below:

- 1) Read .csv data into data frames by marking any 'NA', '?', '-', as NaN.
- 2) Drop all values marked as NaN.
- 3) Drop column 'id'.
- 4) Drop null values.
- 5) Identify numeric and categorical columns
- 6) Perform numeric and categorical encoding on numeric and categorical columns respectively.
- 7) Identify common features between train set and test set
- 8) Drop all columns not common to train set and test set
- 9) Save preprocessed train set and test set for prediction using models.

### **Models**

The preprocessed train and test sets are used to fit the following models for prediction to detect bad connections (intrusions):

- 1) Nearest Neighbor
- 2) Support Vector Machine
- 3) Logistic Regression
- 4) Fully Connected Neural Networks

### **Model Training and Evaluation**

The following steps are generally followed for model training and evaluation:

- 1) Import the class for the model
- 2) Instantiate model
- 3) Fit the model with training data
- 4) Predict the response with test data

## **Experimental Results and Analysis**

The preprocessed train set is used for fitting the models and the preprocessed test set is used for prediction to detect intrusions.

#### **Model Performance Evaluation**

The prediction results for each model are as follows:

### 1) Nearest Neighbor (K=3)

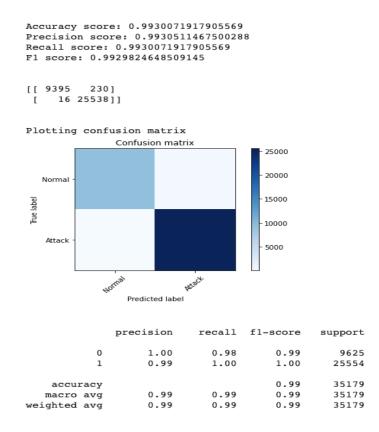


Fig 1.a: Confusion Matrix and performance metrics for Nearest Neighbor model

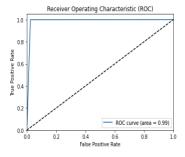
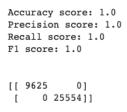
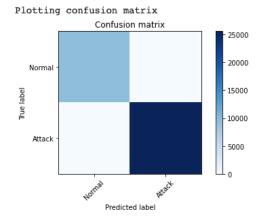


Fig 1.b: ROC Curve plot for Nearest Neighbor model

## 2) Support Vector Machine





	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	9625
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	25554
accuracy			1.00	35179
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	35179
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	35179

Fig 2.a: Confusion Matrix and performance metrics for Support Vector Machine model

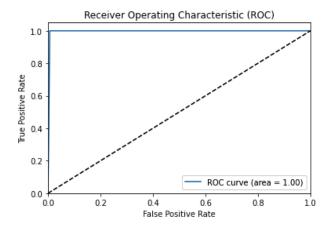


Fig 2.b: ROC Curve plot for Support Vector Machine model

## 3) Logistic Regression

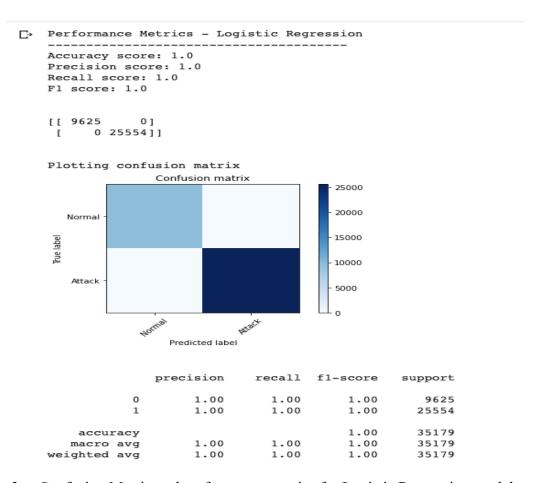


Fig 3.a: Confusion Matrix and performance metrics for Logistic Regression model

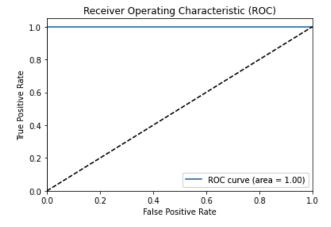


Fig 3.b: ROC Curve plot for Logistic model

## 4) Fully Connected Neural Networks

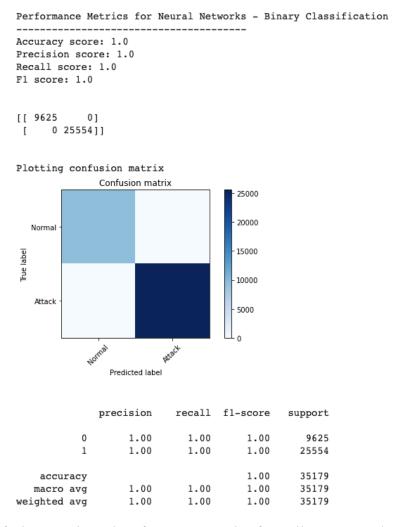


Fig 4.a: Confusion Matrix and performance metrics for Fully Connected Neural Network model

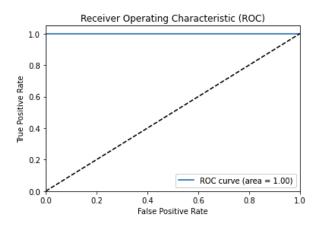


Fig 4.b: ROC Curve plot for Fully Connected Neural Network model

### **Hyper Parameter Tuning**

Performance of neural network was evaluated by tuning the following hyper parameters.

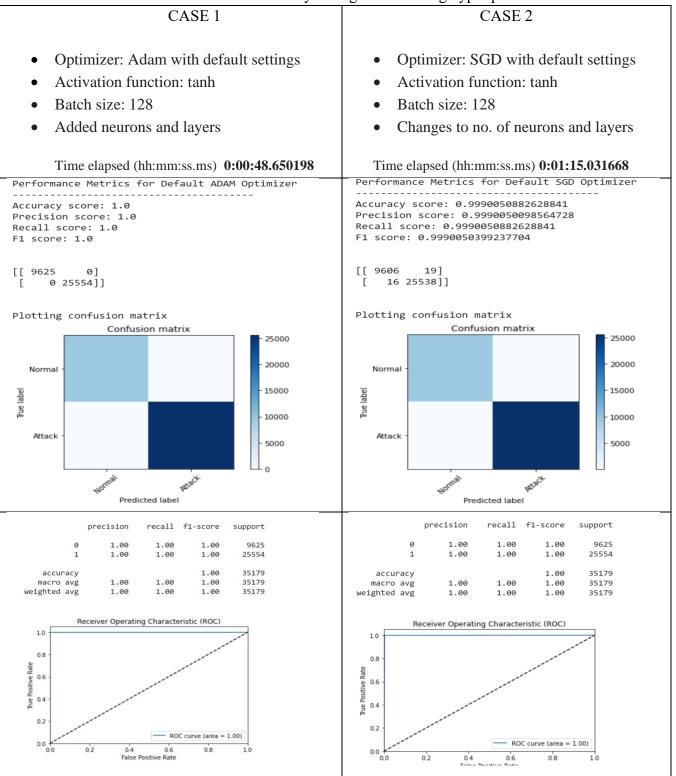


Table 2: Comparison of neural network after performing hyper parameter tuning

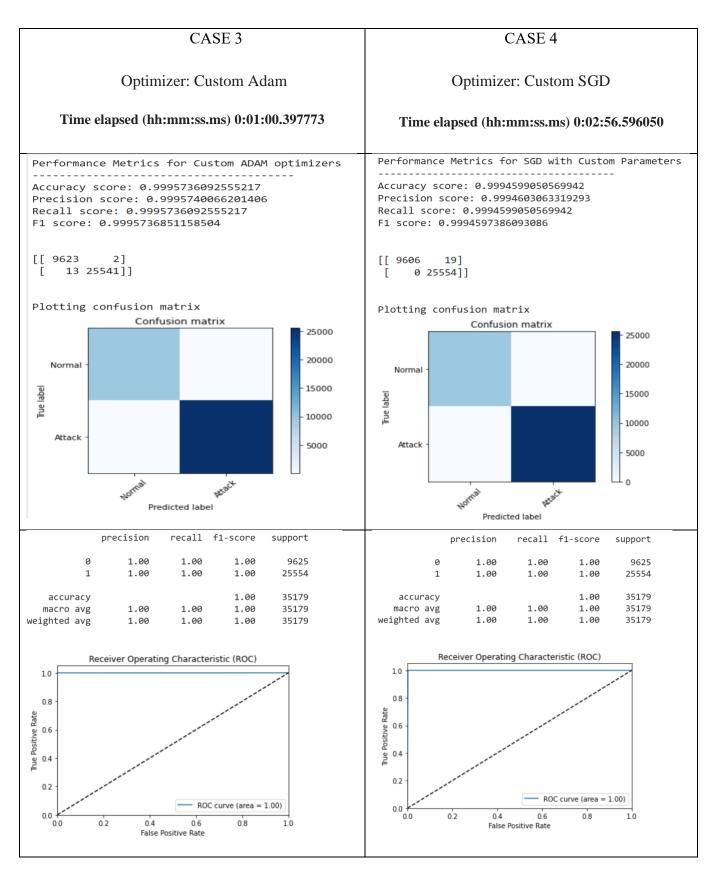
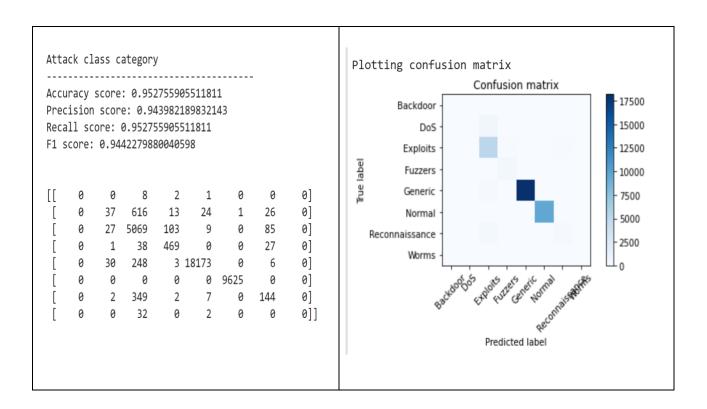


Table 3: Comparison of neural network after performing hyper parameter tuning

### **Additional Features**

### 1) Multilabel Classification

- 'Attack\_cat' is used as target column which is used to identify type of attack
- Since target column was categorical, it was label encoded and then converted to tensor using to xy()
- Dataset was unbalanced More counts for Generic and Normal



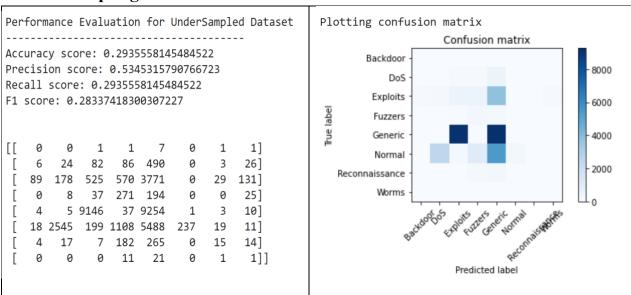
		precision	recall	f1-score	support
	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	11
	1	0.38	0.05	0.09	717
	2	0.80	0.96	0.87	5293
	3	0.79	0.88	0.83	535
	4	1.00	0.98	0.99	18460
	5	1.00	1.00	1.00	9625
	6	0.50	0.29	0.36	504
	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	34
accura	асу			0.95	35179
macro a	avg	0.56	0.52	0.52	35179
weighted a	avg	0.94	0.95	0.94	35179

Fig 5.a: Performance metrics for Multilabel classification model

### 2) Over and Under Sampling

- Scikit- Imblearn functions were used to achieve under and oversampling
- Under Sampling Near Miss
- Over Sampling Synthetic Minority Over Sampling Technique (SMOTE), Random Sampler
- Over Sampling was better than Under Sampling due to less record count of minority classes

### **Under Sampling**



	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	11
1	0.01	0.03	0.01	717
2	0.05	0.10	0.07	5293
3	0.12	0.51	0.19	535
4	0.47	0.50	0.49	18460
5	1.00	0.02	0.05	9625
6	0.21	0.03	0.05	504
7	0.00	0.03	0.01	34
accuracy			0.29	35179
macro avg	0.23	0.15	0.11	35179
weighted avg	0.53	0.29	0.28	35179

Fig 6.a: Performance metrics for under sampling

### **Over Sampling**

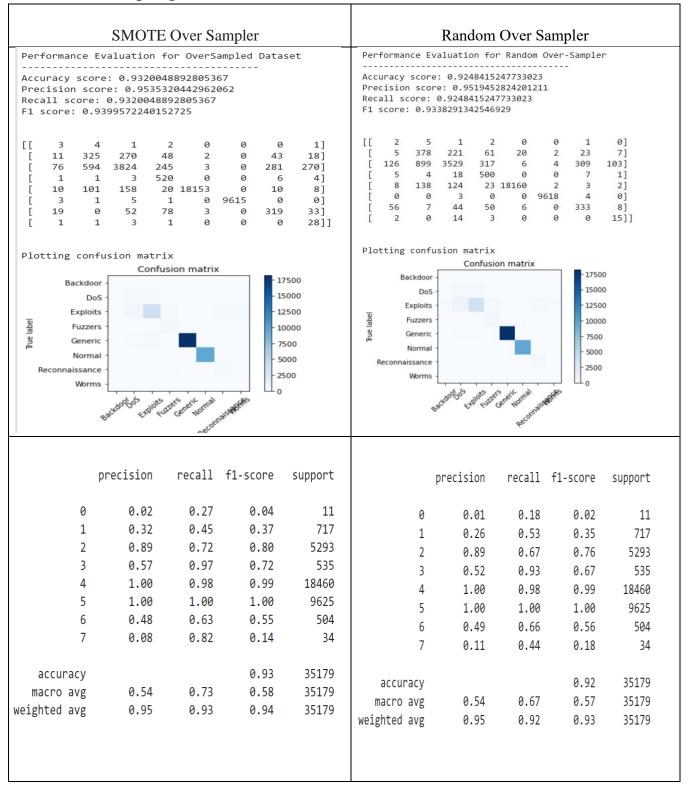


Table 4: Performance metrics after using oversampling

### 3) IoT Dataset

- Modeled as binary classification problem with attack as target column
- Dropped all null and missing values
- pkSeqId column was dropped
- Categorical columns were one hot encoded and Numeric columns were normalized
- For 'saddr' and 'daddr' intersection of test and train datasets were taken and the common columns are one hot encoded

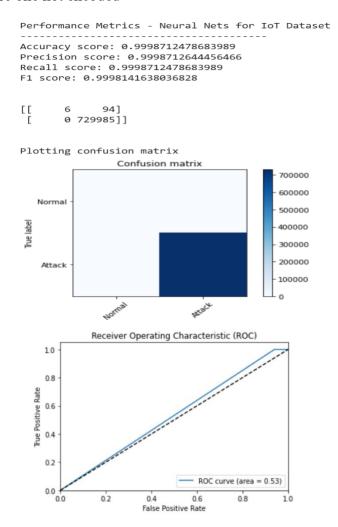


Fig 7.a: Confusion Matrix and performance metrics for IoT dataset using fully connected neural network model

### 4) Feature Importance Analysis

A large number of features can increase the training time for the models [4]. They may also take a large amount of system memory [5]. We use feature selection to reduce the number of features used for training the fully connected neural network.

We use the filter method to compute the relationship between features and the target variable and filter the features based on the computed scores. This method allows us to compute the importance of feature and select the most important features to train the model.

As the output variable for the model is categorical, we have a Classification predictive modeling problem [5]. Based on the input and output variables present in the dataset, we use univariate statistical measures to identify most important features.

The scikit-learn library provides implementation for useful statistical measures [5]. We use ANOVA: f\_classif() statistical measure based on the output variable of our model [6]. Further, the library also provides methods for filtering the features. We use SelectKBest to select top 10 variables.

#### **Experimental Results and Analysis**

	Feature	Scores
62	attack_cat-Normal	inf
28	ct_state_ttl	6.752095e+04
6	sttl	4.151726e+04
61	attack_cat-Generic	2.504474e+04
43	state-INT	2.384177e+04
41	state-CON	1.125093e+04
27	ct_srv_src	9.046051e+03
37	ct_srv_dst	8.985007e+03
31	ct_dst_sport_ltm	7.660008e+03
32	ct_dst_src_ltm	7.103948e+03

Fig 8.a: Top-10 most important features using F-Test

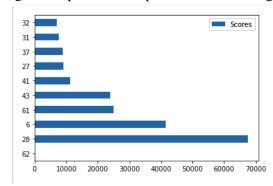


Fig 8.b: Graphical representation of scores of top-10 most important features using F-Test

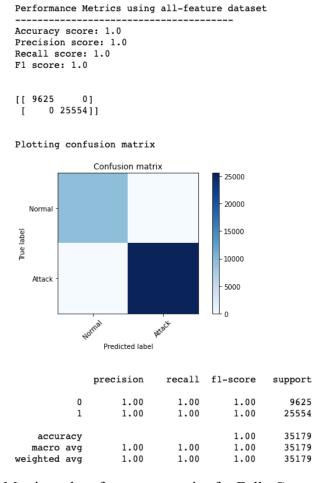


Fig 8.c: Confusion Matrix and performance metrics for Fully Connected Neural Network model with 65 features

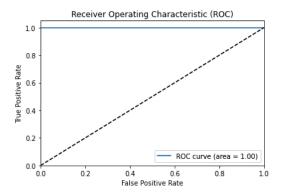


Fig 8.d: ROC Curve plot for Fully Connected Neural Network model with 65 features

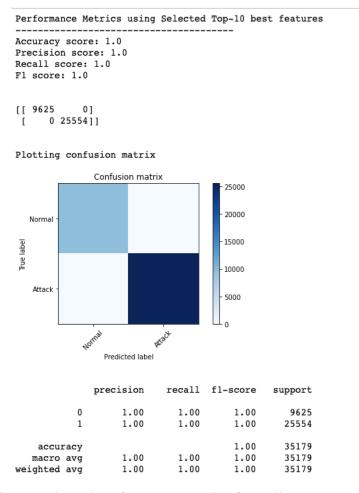


Fig 8.e: Confusion Matrix and performance metrics for Fully Connected Neural Network model with top 10 most important features

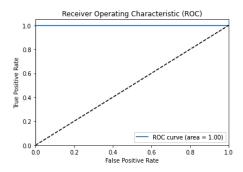


Fig 8.f: ROC Curve plot for Fully Connected Neural Network model with top 10 most important features

```
Model training time using Original All-feature Dataset: 0:01:21.497597
Model training time using Selected Top-10 Best Dataset: 0:00:54.392639
```

Fig 9.g: Comparison of prediction time using 65 features vs 10 most important selected features

## **Task Division and Project Reflection**

#### **Task Division**

Data Preprocessing	Harshitha, Gargi
Logistic Regression	Harshitha
Nearest Neighbor	Gargi
Support Vector Machine	Gargi
Fully Connected Neural Network and Hyper Parameter Tuning	Harshitha
Additional Features - Multi-class classification problem	Harshitha
Additional Features - Under and Over Sampling	Harshitha
Additional Features - Feature Importance Analysis	Gargi
Additional Features – IoT Dataset	Harshitha

Table 5: Task Division details

### **Project Reflection**

Multiple challenges were encountered during the project implementation which allowed to learn new techniques and tools.

- 1. **Virtual Collaboration:** Since the project must be carried out virtually, communication and collaboration are challenging. With the help of collaborative tools like Google Colab, Git and Zoom we were able to connect and coordinate better.
- 2. **Data Preprocessing:** Data Preprocessing is a major portion of any AI or Machine learning. Understanding the nature and context of each column and how we process huge datasets is key to better model performance.
- 3. **Saving Preprocessed data:** Since AI programs are process intensive, it is better to save preprocessed data to csv and reuse it later instead of preprocessing the data.
- 4. **Code Reusability:** Data preprocessing and plot lib functions are used across many notebooks. To achieve clean code, the above functions are put in a separate helper file and imported across notebooks rather than having it in each notebook.
- 5. **Fine tuning hyper parameters for models:** Fine tuning hyper parameters require a lot of permutation and combination to get it right. Changes should be small and only a few parameters must be changed at each step.
- 6. **Feature importance analysis:** Feature selection can be done in different ways. Identifying and implementing the method suitable for the given type of problem statement is important. Feature selection reduces the model training time and can make significant difference when a large number of features are present in the dataset.

#### **References Cited**

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