

# Threat and Weakness Analysis in SimplyTag ORGADATA COMPANY, LEER

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#### Introduction

#### About ORGADATA:

- Orgadata is a leading software company, Specializes in solutions for window and door construction, offering products like Logikal.
- Logikal is Orgadata's software that helps users design, calculate, and manage the production of windows and doors efficiently from start to finish.

### Why?

- As a student of Industrial Informatics, We have studied how to digitalize products and processes in line with Industry 4.0 principles.
- In today's digital age, safeguarding sensitive information and system integrity is crucial.
- Threat and Weakness Analysis is an essential step in mitigating risks, preventing breaches, and ensuring operational resilience.



# Purpose of Analysis

- Exploit exposed endpoints or unauthorized access.
- Detecting vulnerabilities in Orgadata's systems that could be exploited by malicious actors.
- Prevent unauthorized access attempts.
- Improve data security by safeguarding sensitive information of customer and operational data against breaches.
- Build a predictive model using the KDD process to classify threats and evaluate system requests effectively.
- Provide actionable insights to enhance system security and performance.



# Challenges we Faced

- Managing and analyzing large-scale logs for meaningful insights.
- Distinguishing between genuine user activities and malicious attempts.
- Handling complex patterns in user behavior and request logs.





# Knowledge Discovery in Database (KDD) Process

#### Data Selection:

Identify and Extract relevant data from log files while filtering out irrelevant information.

- Data Origin: Logs were sourced from monitoring tools and event management systems, specifically collected via the Graylog server.
- Format: .log format.
- Size: 3.34 GB
- Features: Timestamps, PID, Logger, Message, Scope (e.g., Traceld, RequestID), Application, State, EventID.



# Data Preparation:

Making dataset clean, consistent, and ready for analysis.

#### Merging and Conversion:

- Consolidated nine individual log files into a single file.
- Converted the consolidated file from .log format to CSV format.

#### • Initial Cleaning:

- Removed entries which are lacking valid Traceld.
- Excluded error or warning messages.

#### • Key Attributes:

- Traceld: Tracks individual requests across log entries.
- HTTP Status Code: Provides insights into request results:
  - 200: Successful requests.
  - 404: Client-side errors (e.g., broken links).
  - 500: Server-side errors indicating system issues.
- Paths: Represents the API endpoint or resource accessed.
- User-Agent Captures details about the client or system making the request.



## Data Preparation:

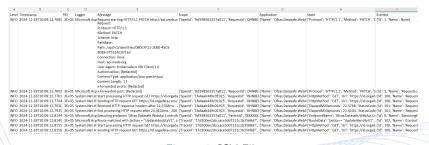


Figure: 2.CSV File

Level	Timestamp	PID	Logger	Message	Scope
ERROR	2024-11-28T18:16:5	668	Microsoft.EntityFramework	An error occurred using the connection to database 'datasafe' on server '192.168.244.135'.	{'Parentid': '00000000000000000', 'Ci

Figure: 3.Error Message



### Data Transformation

Restructure and manipulate the cleaned data for analysis.

- Grouped log entries by Traceld to rebuild complete request flows
- Parsed fields from nested JSON structures: Traceld, HTTP Status Code, Path, User-Agent.
- Transformed each log entry into a distinct row, aligning Traceld with its corresponding attributes for seamless analysis.

	A	В	C	D
1	Trace-id *	HTTP Status Co. *	Path v	User Agent
2	00000e83229182560bc00dc08d8d0895	200	/api/v1/nodes/08dd0fba-4f8b-4103-8a95-aed373124a23/el-	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like G
3	0000ca9c0504724ec0352caf2d927e26	204	/api/v1/references/HTTPS:%2F%2FOWDS.ORG%2FAG.KZF4J	Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 14; SM-P620 Build/UP1A.231005.007; wv) AppleWeb
4	0000d58f79c6040f625be46853e6143f	200	/api/v1/references/d5731268-72f8-4350-8b42-d44b4fa4efe	1/codes
5	0001693fd167addef160ab0dddfb31d8	200	/api/v1/services/8054f549-6c59-4191-afb3-d31efc46f17e	Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 10; K) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrc
6	0001c4d4a65e06934a9e38f0f71b6496	204	/api/v2/nodes/ebf9e23b-3b78-4c30-9dab-cf963fb01f1a/pro	Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 14; SM-S911B Build/UP1A.231005.007; wv) AppleWe
7	0001d8ca5b76e77d80a9a3ec83903f7d	204	/api/v1/nodes/08dac0aa-8ed5-4ee8-866f-1c22990e0ef0/ele	Mozilla/5.0 (iPhone; CPU iPhone OS 17_4 like Mac OS X) AppleWebKit/605.1.15
8	0001fbbee4d73c2f6a9b28dde44c8e77	200	/api/healthz	curl/8.5.0
9	000273de5951b79ad885cc2de52675be	200	/api/healthz	curl/8.5.0
10	0002b1825f778a4cb8e0fc65f6e765cc	204	/api/v2/assets/650a0fb5-2e26-44c4-8055-2e7a691e1f9b/nc	Mozilla/5.0 (iPhone; CPU iPhone OS 18_1_1 like Mac OS X) AppleWebKit/605.1.1
11	0002f7cc5075af12e46bd55ee4636d81	200	/api/v1/references/43bdf33e-7709-4e25-bbbb-848e309714l	bb/codes
12	000302bc46d6fb65289bc2355604cc8f	200	/api/v2/versions	check_http/v2.4.0 (monitoring-plugins 2.4.0)
13	00030a9aeb3eaa3e54a28873d94e81ea	200	/api/v2/versions	check_http/v2.4.0 (monitoring-plugins 2.4.0)
14	000360463cc19ebcad352f42441055b3	200	/api/v2/versions	check_http/v2.4.0 (monitoring-plugins 2.4.0)
15	000379bd694343567e14425b1985acfe	200	/api/v1/elements/d5fd8aa5-89e1-4f7e-9dbf-0f180ef64ceb/	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like G
16	000439937e3f6ec27d4ee47d56d33d57	200	/api/v1/references/HTTPS:%2F%2FOWDS.ORG%2FAG.M9FB	Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 14; moto g14 Build/UTLB34.102-54-1; wv) AppleWel
17	000472fc41c4d21ae9516f91ec850212	200	/api/v1/elements/81dbd634-7fff-4bc3-b04c-c7dccad5383d/	Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64; rv:132.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/:

Figure: 4.Bar Chart



# Data Mining

#### Feature Extraction

Extracted hidden patterns and anomalies from the selected data.

- Path-Based Features (Approach 1 & 2):
  - Extracted key features based on the Path attribute. Features included:
    - Path length
    - Presence of special characters
    - SQL keywords
    - Path traversal attempts
    - Suspicious file extensions
  - Applied TF-IDF vectorization on the Path attribute to convert API endpoint access into numerical features for machine learning.
- User-Agent Analysis (Approach 3):
  - Analyzed User-Agent strings to detect patterns linked to suspicious or malicious activities.



# Data Mining

### Clustering and Anomaly Detection

- Approach 1: Path and Frequency-Based Clustering
  - Combined extracted path features with frequency metrics and HTTP status codes.
  - Used DBSCAN for clustering and Isolation Forest for outlier detection.
- Approach 2: TF-IDF and Clustering
  - Utilized TF-IDF vectorized features and numeric attributes for clustering.
  - Integrated DBSCAN and Isolation Forest for robust anomaly detection, flagging unusual requests.
- Approach 3: User-Agent Pattern Analysis
  - Focused on identifying suspicious behaviors using User-Agent patterns.



# Data Modelling

Used Unsupervised learning to perform clustering and anomaly detection

#### Model 1: DBSCAN

- Purpose: Group data points based on density; flag points that don't belong to any cluster as anomalies.
- Key Parameters:

• eps: 0.5

min\_samples: 5

 Outcome: Requests not assigned to any cluster (cluster = -1) were flagged as

anomalies.

### Model 2: Isolation Forest

- Purpose: Detect anomalies by isolating data points, as anomalies are easier to separate from the rest of the data.
- Key Parameters:

n\_estimators: 100
contamination: 0.01
random state: 42

• Outcome: Anomalous requests were flagged with a value of -1.



# Validation/ Verification

Ensure the reliability and accuracy of data mining and anomaly detection processes

#### **DBSCAN Validation**

- Cluster Review: Verified data points within clusters had similar patterns.
- Anomaly Inspection: Manually checked anomalies (Cluster = -1) for normal deviations.

#### Isolation Forest Validation

- **Anomaly Score Distribution:** Assessed scores to differentiate anomalies from regular requests.
- Manual Inspection: Reviewed flagged anomalies to confirm their unusual characteristics.



### Data Visualization

- Figure.5 visualizing anomalies identified via Path and Traceld, showing clustering and deviations from normal access patterns.
- Flgure.6 shows analysis of anomalies detected based on User-Agent behaviors



Figure: 5.Bar Chart



Figure: 6.Bar Chart



# Conclusion and Future Scope

Conclusion:

XXX

Future Scope:

XXX



### Literature

XXX



Thank you for your attention