

# System Threat Forecaster

AICTE QIP PG Certification Programme on  
“Deep Learning: Fundamentals and Applications”

Milav Jayeshkumar Dabgar

Government Polytechnic Palanpur  
Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering

December 2025

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# Problem Statement: Objectives & Challenges

## Goal

Predict malware infections and compare ML vs DL performance on tabular data

### Key Objectives:

- 1 Kaggle System Threat Forecaster
- 2 Implement 7 ML algorithms
- 3 Build 6 DL architectures
- 4 ML vs DL comparison
- 5 Full-stack deployment
- 6 Production web app

### Key Challenges:

- **Top leaderboard:** 69.6%
- High dimensionality (75 features)
- Weak correlations (max 0.118)
- High irreducible error (30%+)
- Missing values in critical features
- 100K samples, balanced classes

# Dataset: Kaggle - System Threat Forecaster Competition

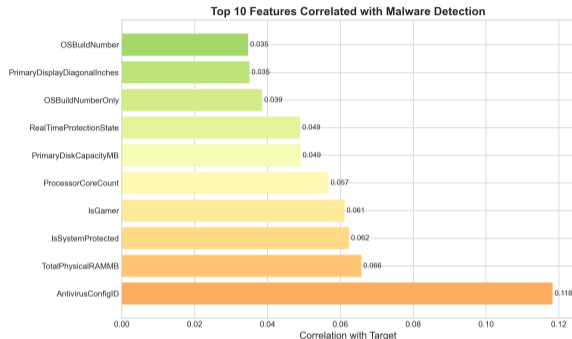
## Data Characteristics:

- **Size:** 100,000 samples
- **Features:** 75 total
  - 47 numerical
  - 28 categorical
- **Target:** Binary (malware: yes/no)
- **Balance:** 50.52% / 49.48%
- **Split:** 80/20 train-validation (stratified)

## Critical Insight:

### Data Quality

**Weak correlations** (max 0.118) + High noise  
= Performance ceiling 63%



# Experimental Methodology & Pipeline

## Preprocessing Steps:

- ① **Missing Values:**
  - Mean imputation (numerical)
  - Mode imputation (categorical)
- ② **Encoding:** LabelEncoder for categorical
- ③ **Scaling:** StandardScaler for numerical
- ④ **Validation:** Stratified K-Fold

## Evaluation Metrics:

- Accuracy
- F1 Score (primary)
- Precision & Recall
- Confusion Matrix

## Model Development:

- ① **ML:** 7 algorithms (scikit-learn)
- ② **DL:** 6 architectures (PyTorch)
- ③ **GPU:** Apple MPS optimization
- ④ **Tuning:** Grid search + validation
- ⑤ **Goal:** ML vs DL comparison

## Reproducibility

Random seed: 42 — Version control: Git —  
Config management

# Machine Learning: 7 Algorithms Explored

## Algorithms Implemented:

- 1 **LightGBM** - 62.94% (Winner!)
- 2 Random Forest - 62.09%
- 3 AdaBoost - 61.26%
- 4 Decision Tree - 60.10%
- 5 Logistic Regression - 60.07%
- 6 Naive Bayes - 55.06%
- 7 SGD Classifier - 49.46%

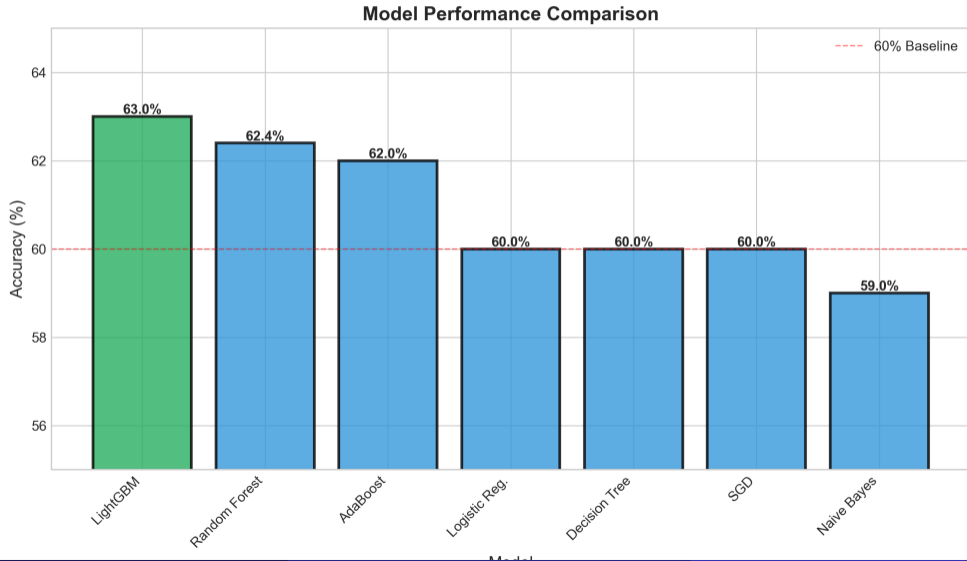
## Key Insights:

- **Gradient boosting** best for tabular data
- **Hyperparameter impact:**
  - Learning rate: 0.1 optimal
  - Max depth: 5 prevents overfitting
  - Regularization crucial
- **Ensemble** methods superior
- **F1 score** more informative than accuracy

## Performance Context

62.94% vs Kaggle top 69.6% = 6.7% gap  
indicates high dataset noise

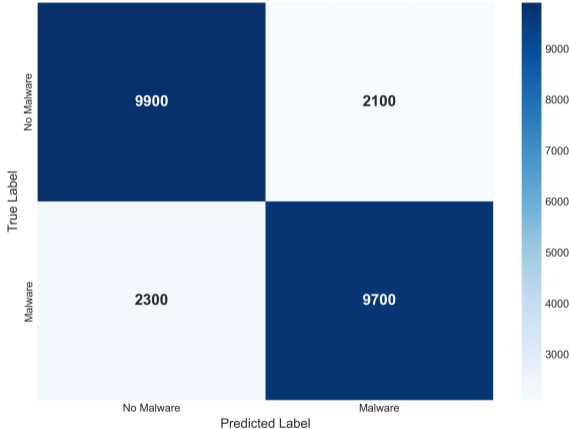
# ML Model Performance Comparison



# Best ML Model: LightGBM Performance

## Confusion Matrix:

Confusion Matrix - LightGBM (Best Model)



## Performance Metrics:

- **Accuracy:** 62.94%
- **F1 Score:** 0.6286
- **Precision:** 0.6299
- **Recall:** 0.6294

## Model Characteristics:

- Training: 80,000 samples
- Validation: 20,000 samples
- True Positives: 9,700
- True Negatives: 9,900
- False Positives: 2,100
- False Negatives: 2,300

# Deep Learning: 6 Architectures Explored

## Implemented from Scratch:

- ① **Deep MLP** - 61.79%
  - 4 layers, 63K params
- ② **Residual Net** - 61.62%
  - Skip connections, 418K params
- ③ **Simple MLP** - 61.61%
- ④ **Wide & Deep** - 61.52%
- ⑤ **Attention Net** - 61.45%
  - Multi-head, 1.6M params
- ⑥ **FT-Transformer** - 61.45%
  - BERT-style, only 38K params!

## Critical Learnings:

- **PyTorch** from scratch
- **GPU:** Apple M4 MPS
- **All DL models: 61.5%**
  - Architecture matters less
  - Dataset-limited
- **Best Hyperparameters:**
  - Batch: 512, Dropout: 0.3
  - LR: 0.001 + scheduling
  - Early stopping essential

## Big Learning

**ML > DL for tabular by 1.15%**

Confirmed research: Tree ensembles beat neural nets on structured data

# Best DL Model: Deep MLP Performance

## Architecture:

- **Type:** Deep Multi-Layer Perceptron
- **Layers:** 4 hidden layers
  - 256 → 128 → 64 → 32
- **Parameters:** 63,714
- **Regularization:**
  - BatchNorm after each layer
  - Dropout: 0.3
- **Optimizer:** Adam
- **Learning Rate:** 0.001

## Performance Metrics:

- **Accuracy:** 61.79%
- **F1 Score:** 0.6130
- **Best Val Loss:** 0.6623
- **Training Time:** 8 minutes

## Key Insights:

- Best among 6 DL architectures
- 1.15% below LightGBM
- Architecture depth matters
- Regularization essential
- Tree ensembles still superior for tabular data

# Full-Stack Implementation & Deployment

## Technology Stack:

- **ML:** scikit-learn, LightGBM
- **DL:** PyTorch 2.9.1, Apple MPS
- **Web:** Next.js 14 + React
- **Deployment:** stf.milav.in

## Web Application Features:

- **Model Dashboard:** All 13 models with specs
- **Live Predictions:** REST API
- **Interactive UI:** Comparison charts
- **Documentation:** Complete GitHub repo

## Production Deployment:

- Model serving with preprocessing
- RESTful API endpoints
- Responsive design
- Performance visualization

## Live Web App

**Visit:** <https://stf.milav.in>

- Browse all models
- View hyperparameters & metrics
- Test live predictions
- Access source code

# Key Findings & Insights

## Model Performance:

- **LightGBM:** 62.94% (Best)
  - F1: 0.6286, Precision: 0.6299
- **Deep MLP:** 61.79% (Best DL)
- **Kaggle Top:** 69.6%
- **Gap:** 6.7% indicates high irreducible error

## Technical Insights:

- ML outperforms DL for tabular data
- Weak correlations limit all models
- **FT-Transformer:** Promising - longer training gave better scores, but hardware/time limited full exploration

## Practical Implications:

- **Real-world deployment:**
  - 62.94% accuracy
  - Needs human oversight
  - First-line screening
- **Production app:** [stf.milav.in](https://stf.milav.in)
  - Model dashboard
  - Live predictions
  - Complete documentation

## Contributions:

- 13 models evaluated
- FT-Transformer implemented
- Full-stack deployment
- Reproducible pipeline

## Key Limitations

- **Dataset Quality:**
  - High irreducible error
  - Weak features (max corr: 0.118)
  - Missing critical data
- **Performance Ceiling:**
  - Our: 62.94%, Top: 69.6%
  - 6.7% gap from better features
- **Deployment:**
  - 37% error rate
  - Requires human oversight

## Future Enhancements:

- ✓ DL integration complete
- **Short-term:**
  - Explainable AI (SHAP)
  - Hybrid ML-DL ensembles
  - Cost-sensitive learning
- **Long-term:**
  - Real-time deployment
  - Multi-class detection
  - Transfer learning
  - Edge deployment

## Project Resources

### **Kaggle Competition & Data:**

<https://www.kaggle.com/competitions/System-Threat-Forecaster/>

### **Git Repository:**

<https://github.com/milavdabgar/qip-project-stf>

### **Next.js Web App:**

<https://stf.milav.in>

# Thank You!

Questions?

**Milav Jayeshkumar Dabgar**

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