



Heimdall

2406 – Artificial Intelligence system
for Threat Hunting and Detection

Total Slides: 24



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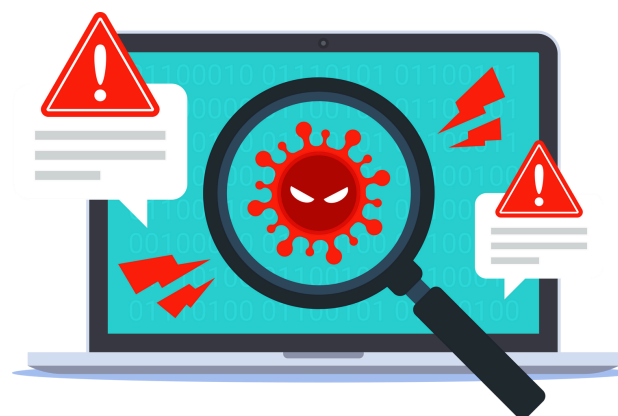
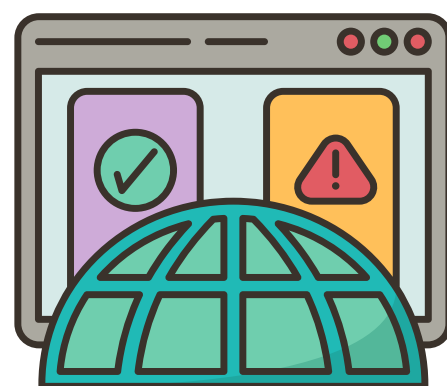
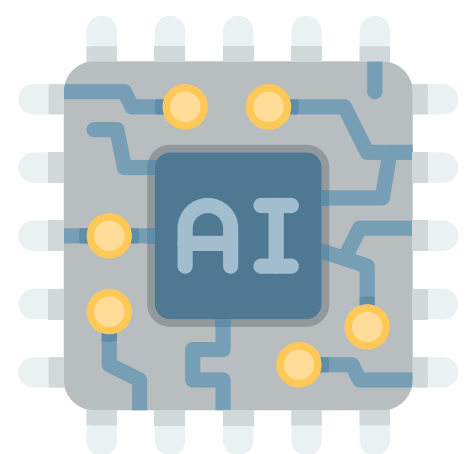
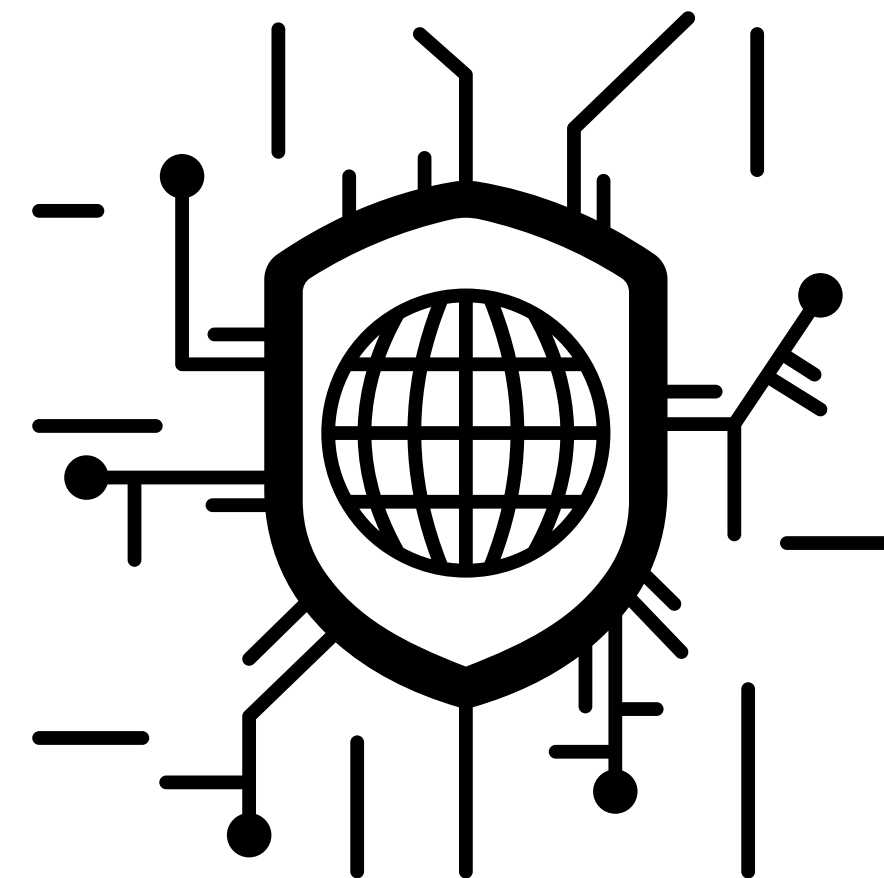
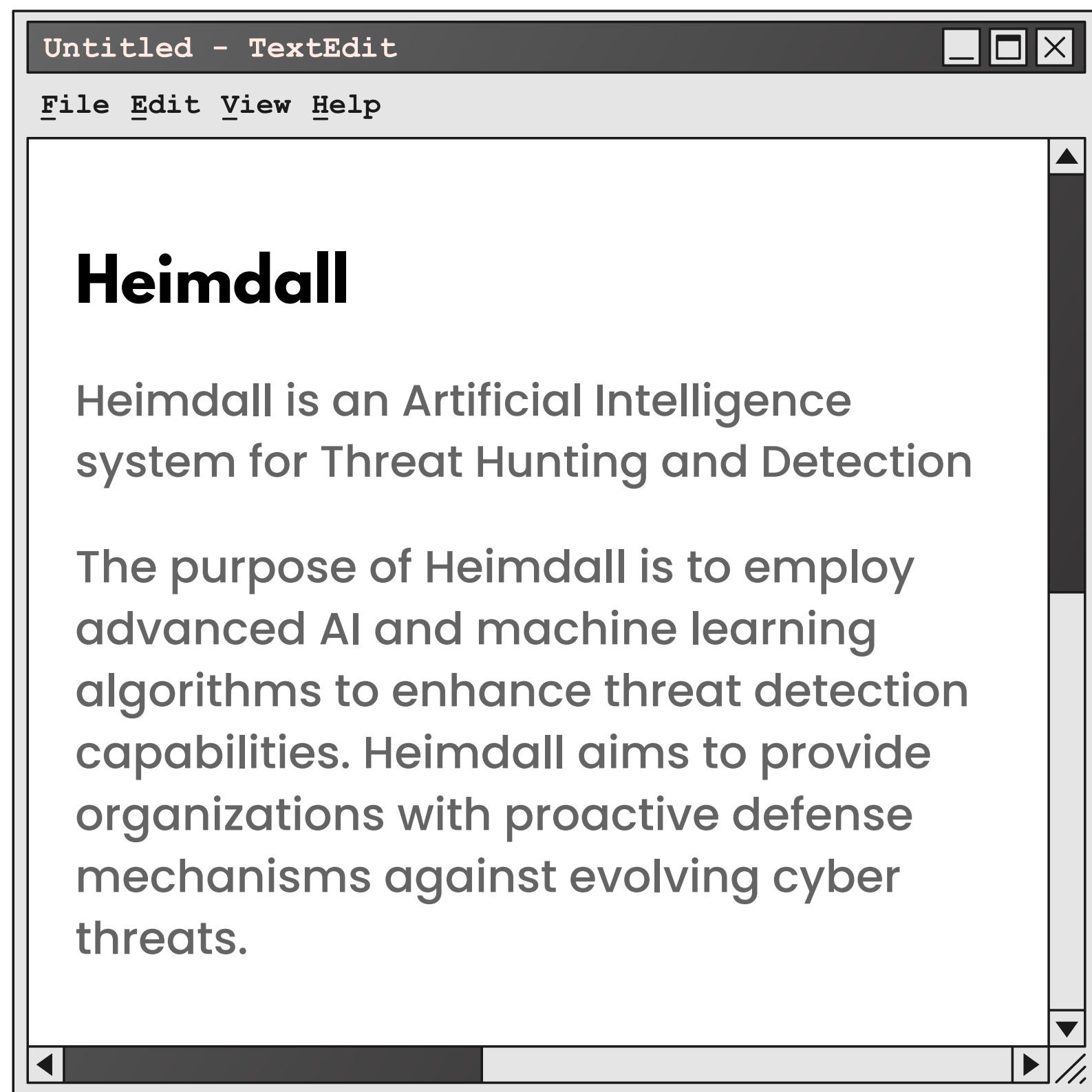


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Introduction



PROBLEM DEFINITION



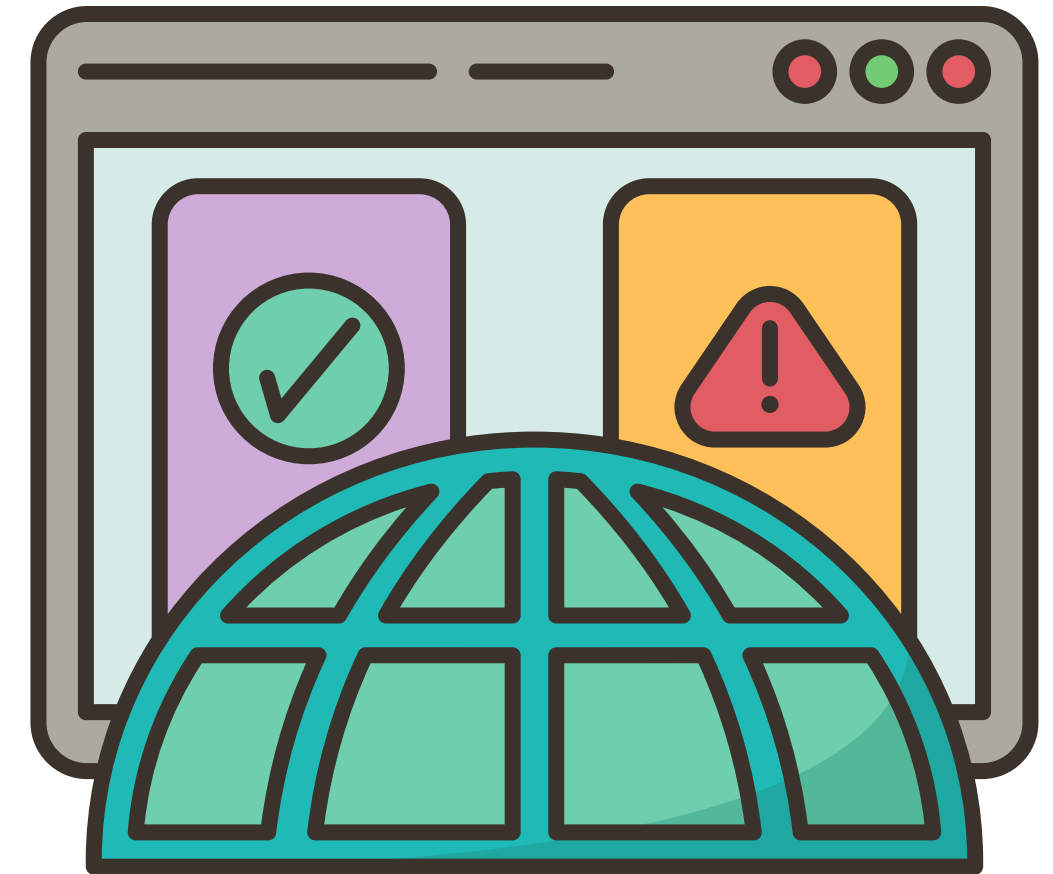
PROBLEM DEFINITION

What problem is your FYP addressing?

Traditional intrusion detection systems (IDS) rely on static, signature-based rules, making them ineffective against novel cyber threats like zero-day attacks, polymorphic malware, and concept drift in network behavior.

Why is this problem significant?

Modern network environments are dynamic, distributed, and high-volume. Static IDS cannot adapt in real-time, leading to false positives/negatives and increased security risks. There's a pressing need for adaptive, intelligent solutions that can evolve with network behavior.



2. EXISTING SOLUTIONS



EXISTING SOLUTIONS

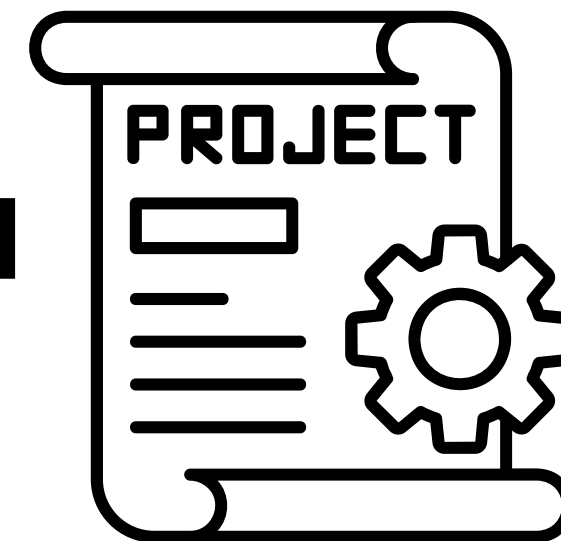
Features	Fidelis Elevate	Carbon Black	Stealth Watch	Vectra AI	Proposed Solution
AI-Based Threat Detection	✓		✓	✓	✓
Real-Time Threat Response			✓		✓
Adaptive Learning			✓		✓
Seamless Integration		✓		✓	✓
High Scalability	✓	✓	✓		✓
Low Resource Usage		✓		✓	✓
Zero-Day Vulnerability Identification					✓

Feature Missing in Most Solutions	Why It Matters
Adaptive Learning	Lacks adaptive decision-making over time without manual intervention.
Zero-Day Vulnerability Detection	Static models struggle to detect novel, previously unseen attacks.
Low Resource Usage + Real-Time Adaptability	Most commercial tools are too heavy for small-scale or educational setups.
All-in-One Integration	Features like Kafka-based streaming + Prometheus + retraining are absent.

HOW HEIMDALL FILLS THE GAPS:

AI-Based Threat Detection	✓
Real-Time Threat Response	✓
Adaptive Learning	✓
Seamless Integration (Docker)	✓
High Scalability with lightweight architecture	✓
Zero-Day Threat Identification through anomaly-based ML	✓

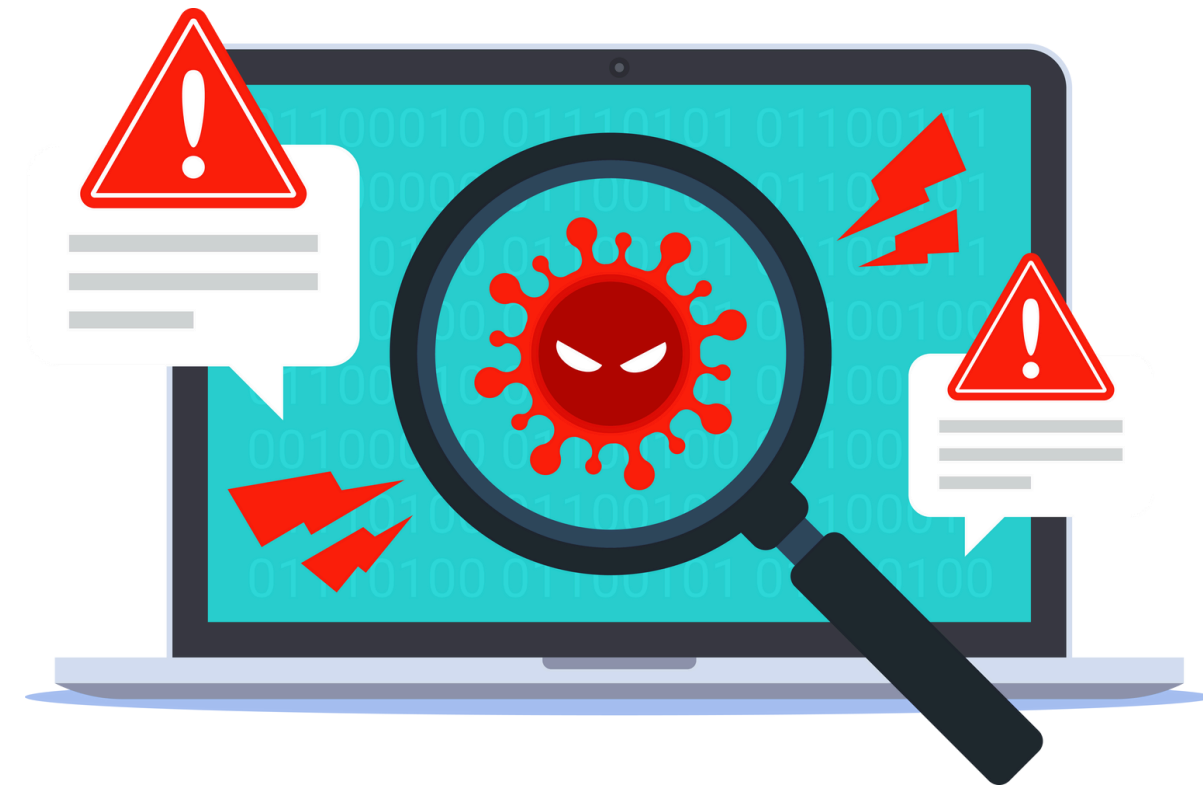
PROPOSED SOLUTION



PROPOSED SOLUTION: HEIMDALL

Heimdall is a real-time, dual model Threat Hunting and Detection system designed to:

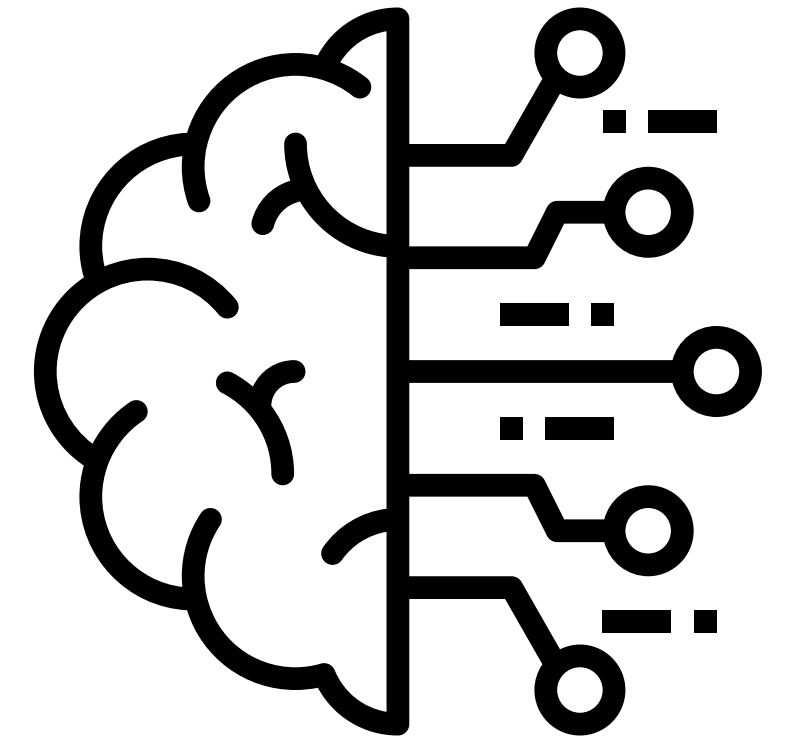
- Capture live network traffic using Scapy
- Stream packet features via Apache Kafka
- Detect threats using supervised and un-supervised ML models
- Visualize results on a Grafana dashboard



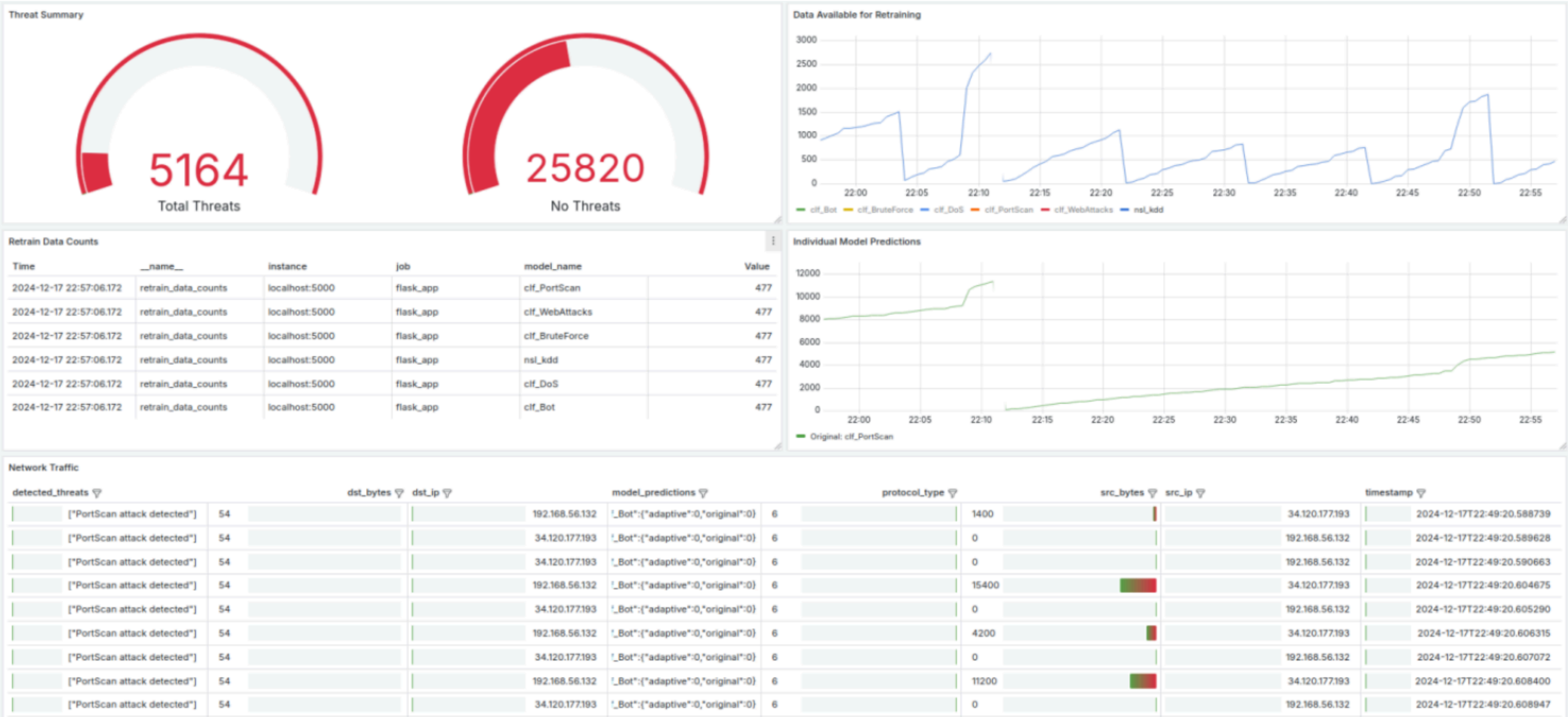
PROPOSED SOLUTION: HEIMDALL

Core Features:

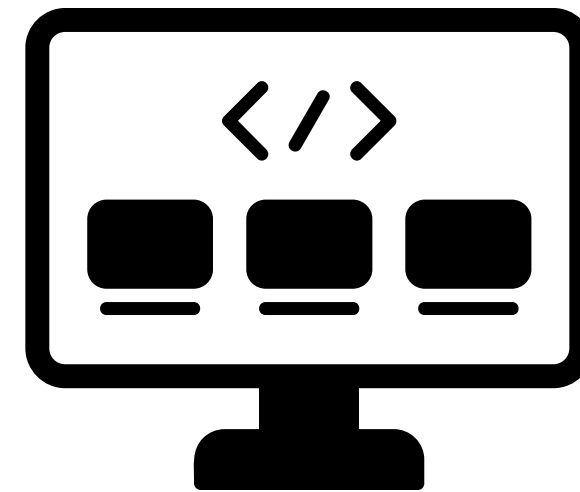
- Real-time classification of network packets
- Adaptive retraining (automatic & manual) to handle concept drift
- Prometheus + Grafana integration for system metrics
- Lightweight and Docker-ready deployment



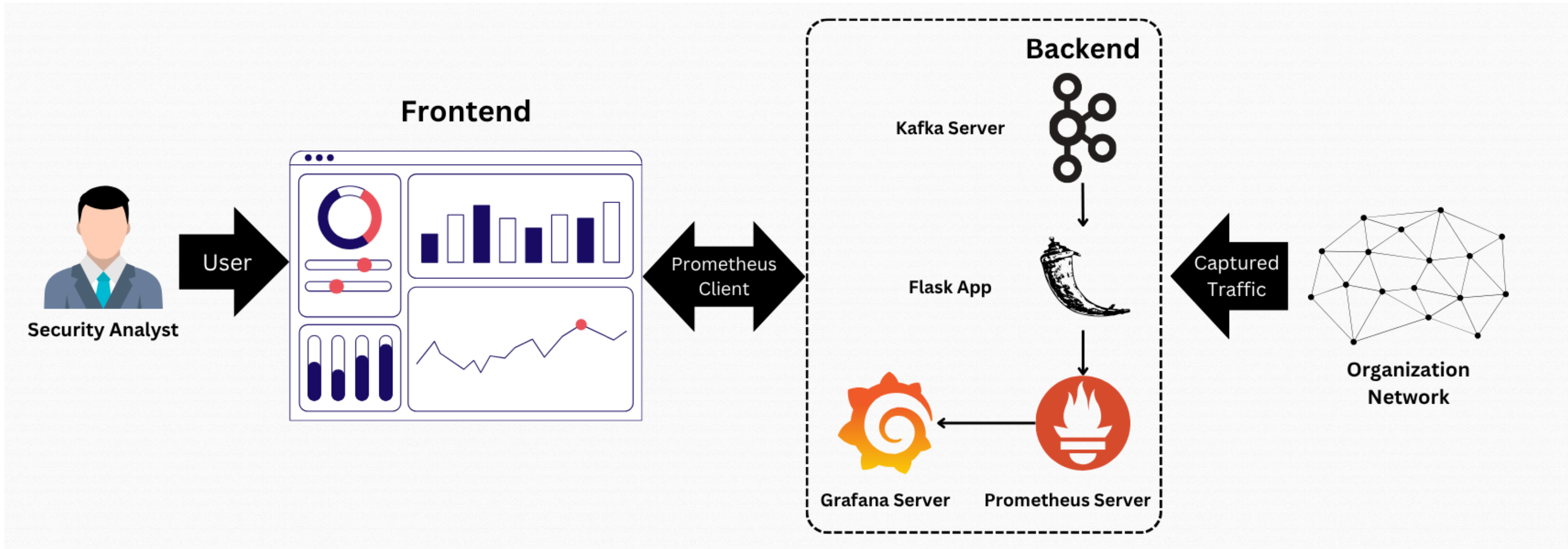
PROPOSED SOLUTION: HEIMDALL



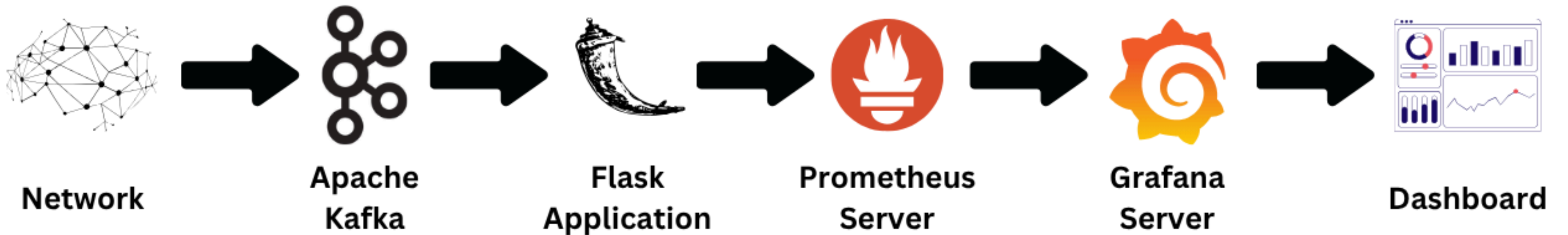
DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION



HIGH-LEVEL SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



PROCESS WORKFLOW



Tools & Technologies Used

ML Models

Random Forest,
Decision Tree

Streaming

Apache Kafka
(Producer & Consumer)

Dashboard and Monitoring

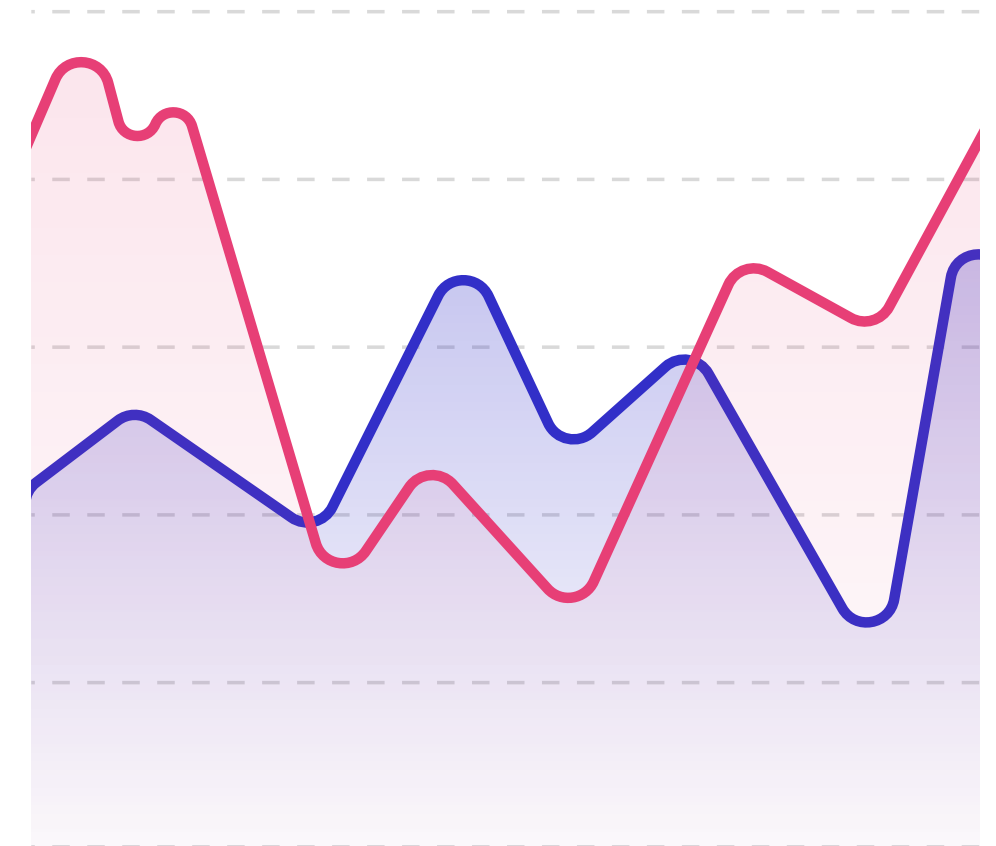
Prometheus for Monitoring + Grafana Dashboard

Programming

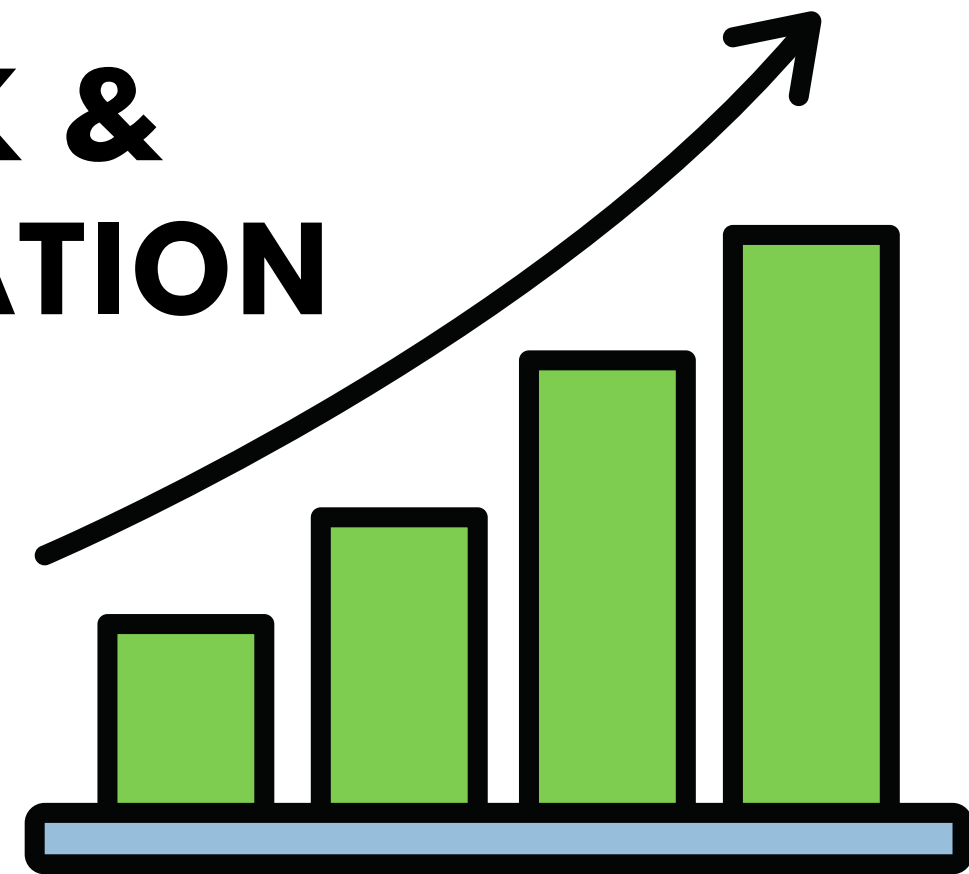
Python (Scapy,
joblib, Flask, pandas)

Deployment

Docker Compose



FUTURE WORK & COMMERCIALIZATION



Future Work



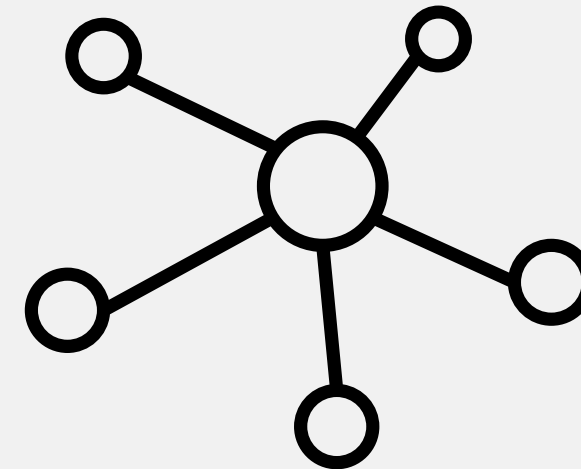
Expanded Detection Capabilities

- Add support for encrypted traffic inspection
- Improve detection of insider threats, APT attacks, and fileless malware



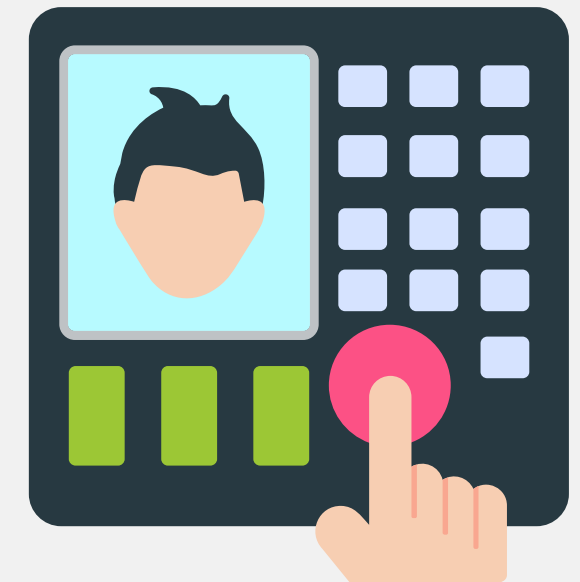
Smart Retraining Enhancements

- Implement incremental learning
- Enable user feedback loop for supervised labeling



Scalability & Distribution

- Multi-node Kafka setup for distributed networks
- Cross platform compatibility



Security & Access Control

- Role-based access to dashboard
- Secure REST API with OAuth2 or JWT

Commercialization



Target Market

- Small/Medium Enterprises (SMEs)
- Academic Institutions
- Managed Security Service Providers (MSSPs)
- Startups needing budget-friendly IDS



Business Models

- Open-source core + paid add-ons
- B2B Consulting – offer integration/custom deployment packages



Why It's Market-Ready

- Lightweight & modular
- Dockerized for easy deployment
- Real-time + adaptive = rare combo in SME-level IDS tools
- Prometheus integration = easy to manage at scale



Productization

- Build installer / GUI
- Package as a plug-and-play appliance
- Obtain security certification (ISO 27001-compatible design)

Demo



A terminal window on a Kali Linux system. The window title is 'kali@kali: ~'. The menu bar shows 'File', 'Actions', 'Edit', 'View', and 'Help'. The prompt is '(kali@kali)-[~]'. The user enters '\$ ifconfig'. The output shows details for 'eth0' (IP: 192.168.56.128, netmask: 255.255.255.0, broadcast: 192.168.56.255, ether: 00:0c:29:4b:36:b1) and 'lo' (IP: 127.0.0.1, netmask: 255.0.0.0). The user then enters '\$ nmap -p- 192.168.56.132 -T4 -v'. The output shows the Nmap scan process, including ping scan, DNS resolution, and connect scan, resulting in three open ports: 8086/tcp, 5000/tcp, and 32981/tcp on 192.168.56.132.

```
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ ifconfig  
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500  
    inet 192.168.56.128 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.56.255  
    inet6 fe80::adf4:e1ad:adf2:b8d2 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>  
    ether 00:0c:29:4b:36:b1 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
    RX packets 1 bytes 342 (342.0 B)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 23 bytes 3090 (3.0 KiB)  
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536  
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0  
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>  
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)  
    RX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 8 bytes 480 (480.0 B)  
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
(kali@kali)-[~]  
$ nmap -p- 192.168.56.132 -T4 -v  
Starting Nmap 7.94SVN ( https://nmap.org ) at 2024-12-18 04:24 EST  
Initiating Ping Scan at 04:24  
Scanning 192.168.56.132 [2 ports]  
Completed Ping Scan at 04:24, 0.00s elapsed (1 total hosts)  
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 04:24  
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 04:24, 0.04s elapsed  
Initiating Connect Scan at 04:24  
Scanning 192.168.56.132 [65535 ports]  
Discovered open port 8086/tcp on 192.168.56.132  
Discovered open port 5000/tcp on 192.168.56.132  
Discovered open port 32981/tcp on 192.168.56.132  
█
```



**ANY
QUESTIONS?**

THANK YOU.

