#### → 21st Nov

```
import json
with open("dict.json", "w") as write_file:
    json.dump(dic, write_file, indent=4)

from google.colab import files
files.download('dict.json')
```

### → import dataset

df['Processed Text']=df['Summary Text'].str.replace('\d+', '')
df['Processed Text']= df['Processed Text'].apply(lambda x: x.lower())

```
import pandas as pd
import nltk
import re
import string
string.punctuation
from nltk.stem.porter import PorterStemmer
from \ nltk.corpus \ import \ stopwords
def tokenization(text):
    tokens = text.split(' ')
    return tokens
def remove_punctuation(text):
    punctuationfree=[]
    for t in text:
       punctuationfree.append(''.join(i for i in t if i not in string.punctuation))
    return punctuationfree
nltk.download('stopwords')
stopwords=stopwords.words('english')
def remove_stopwords(text):
   output= [i for i in text if i not in stopwords]
    return output
porter_stemmer = PorterStemmer()
def stemming(text):
    stem_text = [porter_stemmer.stem(word) for word in text]
    return \ stem\_text
     [nltk_data] Downloading package stopwords to /root/nltk_data...
     [nltk_data] Unzipping corpora/stopwords.zip.
"""import json
with open('dict.json') as json_file:
   data = json.load(json_file)"""
     'import json\n\nwith open('dict.json') as json_file:\n data = json.load(json_f
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_excel(r'Data.xlsx')
```

```
df['Processed Text']=df['Processed Text'].apply(lambda x: tokenization(x))
df['Processed Text']=df['Processed Text'].apply(lambda x: remove_punctuation(x))
df['Processed Text']=df['Processed Text'].apply(lambda x: remove_stopwords(x))
df['Processed Text']=df['Processed Text'].apply(lambda x: ' '.join(x))
```

df.head(5)

	CVE II Numbe		Summary Text	Processed Text
0	CVE 2022 43766	- Denial of Service	Apache IoTDB version 0.12.2 to 0.12.6, 0.13.0	apache iotdb version vulnerable denial ser
1	CVE 2022 4336	Denial of Service	IP-COM EW9 V15.11.0.14(9732) was discovered to	ipcom ew v discovered contain buffer overflow
df.shap	e			

(175850, 4)

df.sample(10)

	CVE ID Number	Vulnerability Type	Summary Text	Processed Text
159305	CVE- 2009- 2332	Gain Information	CMS Chainuk 1.2 and earlier allows remote atta	cms chainuk earlier allows remote attackers o
36660	CVE- 2020- 7154	Code Execute	A ifviewselectpage expression language injecti	ifviewselectpage expression language injection
47975	CVE- 2016- 1027	Code Execute	Adobe Flash Player before 18.0.0.343 and 19.x	adobe flash player x x windows os x linux a
26560	CVE- 2003- 0926	Denial of Service	Ethereal 0.9.15 and earlier, and Tethereal, al	ethereal earlier tethereal allows remote atta
146399	CVE- 2009-	Bypass	Mozilla Firefox executes	mozilla firefox executes

## ▼ TF-IDF

```
TF-IDF->-> Term Frequency*Inverse Document Frequency
for finding out the importance of a token in a document
```

```
import heapq
from collections import defaultdict
freq=defaultdict(int)

#data is a dictionary with all vulnerability types as keys and it contains information on the occurence of each token
for vul in data.keys():
    items=heapq.nlargest(3,data[vul][0],key=data[vul][0].get)
    d=defaultdict(int)
    for item in items:
        d[item]=data[vul][0][item]
    freq[vul]=d

**Translationary with all vulnerability types as keys and it contains information on the occurence of each token
for vul in data.keys():
    items=heapq.nlargest(3,data[vul][0],key=data[vul][0].get)
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for vul in data.keys():
    items=heapq.nlargest(3,data[vul][0],key=data[vul][0].get)
    d=defaultdict(int)
    for item in items:
        d[item]=data[vul][0][item]
    freq[vul]=d
```

```
freq['Overflow']
```

```
for item in freq.keys():
    display(item)
    display(freq[item])
```

import os

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import nltk
from tkinter import *
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
sns.set()
import scipy
import tensorflow as tf
import tensorflow_hub as hub
import tensorflow_datasets as tfds
from\ tensorflow.python\ import\ keras
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Embedding, LSTM
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
bag_of_words=defaultdict()
# bag of words contains top 10 major occuring tokens in a particular vulnerability type. this information is very useful while deciding t
for vuln in data.keys():
    items=heapq.nlargest(10,data[vuln][0],key=data[vuln][0].get)
    d=defaultdict(int)
    for item in items:
     d[item]=data[vuln][0][item]
    bag_of_words[vuln]=d
bag_of_words['Denial of Service']
#train_data=tf.keras.preprocessing.sequence.pad_sequences(df['Processed Text'],value=)
```

## ▼ Supervised Classification models using bag of words

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
matrix = CountVectorizer(max_features=1000)
X = matrix.fit_transform(df['Processed Text']).toarray()

y=df.iloc[:, 1]

X[0],df['Processed Text'][0]
```

```
0, 0,
    0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0,
    0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                        0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
    0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                0,
                  0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0,
          0, 0,
             0, 0,
                0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                        0, 0,
                            0, 0,
                               0,
    0, 0, 0, 0,
          0, 0, 0, 0,
                0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                        0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0,
    0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
    0, 0,
          0, 0, 0, 0,
                0,
                  0, 0, 0, 0,
                        0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0, 0,
    0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                        0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
    0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
       0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                        0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                            0, 0,
                               0,
       0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                        0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0,
          0, 0, 0, 0,
                0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0, 0,
    0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
    0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
    0, 0,
                0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
       0, 0,
          0, 0,
                        0, 0,
                            0, 0,
                               0,
    0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                        0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0,
        0,
          0, 0, 0, 0,
                0,
                  0,
                    0, 0, 0,
                        0, 0,
                            0, 0, 0,
       0, 0,
          0, 0,
             0, 0,
                0,
                  0,
                    0,
                     0, 0,
                        0, 0,
                            0, 0,
                               0,
     0, 0, 0,
          0, 0, 0, 0,
                0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
                        0, 0,
    0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
```

```
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,
          0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]),
     'apache iotdb version
                         vulnerable denial service attack accepting untrusted patterns regexp queries java users upgrade
    addresses issue use later version java avoid')
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
gnb = GaussianNB()
gnb.fit(X, y)
y_gnb = gnb.predict(X)
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
reg = LogisticRegression()
#reg.fit(X, y)
#y_reg = reg.predict(X)
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier()
dtc.fit(X, y)
y_dtc = dtc.predict(X)
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
rfc = RandomForestClassifier()
rfc.fit(X, y)
y_rfc = rfc.predict(X)
from sklearn.svm import SVC
svc = SVC()
#svc.fit(X, y)
#y_svc = svc.predict(X)
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
knn = KNeighborsClassifier()
knn.fit(X, y)
#y_knn = knn.predict(X)
    KNeighborsClassifier()
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
accuracy_gnb = accuracy_score(y, y_gnb)
accuracy_reg = accuracy_score(y, y_reg)
accuracy_dtc = accuracy_score(y, y_dtc)
accuracy_rfc = accuracy_score(y, y_rfc)
#accuracy_svc = accuracy_score(y, y_svc)
#accuracy_knn = accuracy_score(y, y_knn)
print("gaussian Naive Bayes(NB): ",accuracy_gnb)
print("Logistic Regression: ",accuracy_reg)
print("Decision Tree: ",accuracy_dtc)
print("Random Forest: ",accuracy_rfc)
#print(": %d",accuracy_svc)
#print("K-nearest Neighbors: ",accuracy knn)
df['Estimated']=y_dtc
df.head(5)
df.sample(n=20)
```

#### **→** With low sample

from sklearn.feature\_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer

```
#10 hard limit
samp=10
#p=int((samp*n)//100)
new=df.sample(10000)
len(new)
     10000
new.head(5)
                 CVE ID
                             Vulnerability
                                                      Summary Text
                                                                           Processed Text
                 Number
                                      Tvpe
              CVE-2011-
                                             The Investigative Reports
                                                                    investigative reports web
      54561
                              Code Execute
                   5102
                                                web interface in the...
                                                                        interface triton man...
                                                     ** DISPUTED **
                   CVE-
                                                                         disputed vdrleaktest
      164341
                              gain priviledge
                                              vdrleaktest in Video Disk
              2010-3387
                                                                      video disk recorder vd...
                   CVE-
                                                  Cross-site scripting
                                                                          crosssite scripting
                         Cross Site Scripting
      115098
                   2021-
                                              vulnerability in Message
                                                                       vulnerability message
newvect=TfidfVectorizer()
Xnew=newvect.fit_transform(new['Processed Text'])
ynew=new['Vulnerability Type']
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
lr = LogisticRegression()
lr.fit(Xnew,ynew)
from sklearn.naive_bayes import GaussianNB
gnb = GaussianNB()
gnb.fit(Xnew.toarray(),ynew)
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier()
dtc.fit(Xnew,ynew)
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
rfc = RandomForestClassifier()
rfc.fit(Xnew,ynew)
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
knn = KNeighborsClassifier()
knn.fit(Xnew,ynew)
print(' ')
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from collections import defaultdict
dicnew=defaultdict(int)
lrnew=lr.predict(Xnew)
dicnew['Logistic Regression Sample TF-IDF']=accuracy_score(ynew, lrnew)
gnbnew=gnb.predict(Xnew.toarray())
dicnew['Gaussian NB Sample TF-IDF']=accuracy_score(ynew, gnbnew)
dtcnew=lr.predict(Xnew)
dicnew['Decision Tree Sample TF-IDF']=accuracy_score(ynew, dtcnew)
rfcnew=rfc.predict(Xnew)
dicnew['Random Forest Sample TF-IDF']=accuracy_score(ynew, rfcnew)
knnnew=lr.predict(Xnew)
dicnew['K Nearest Neighbour Sample TF-IDF']=accuracy_score(ynew, knnnew)
dicnew
                     #TF-IDF vectorizer is used as it assigns value to a token based on its importance in the corpus(dataset). This is supp
     defaultdict(int,
                  {'Logistic Regression Sample TF-IDF': 0.8395,
                   'Gaussian NB Sample TF-IDF': 0.8666,
```

'Decision Tree Sample TF-IDF': 0.8395, 'Random Forest Sample TF-IDF': 0.9633,

'K Nearest Neighbour Sample TF-IDF': 0.8395})

new['TF-IDF Predicted']=rfcnew

new.sample(10)

	CVE ID Number	Vulnerability Type	Summary Text	Processed Text	1 Prec
80083	CVE- 2017- 8748	Overflow	Internet Explorer in Microsoft Windows 7 SP1,	internet explorer microsoft windows sp window	Oı
9343	CVE- 2017- 2531	Denial of Service	An issue was discovered in certain Apple produ	issue discovered certain apple products ios a	D€ §
39271	CVE- 2019- 7797	Code Execute	Adobe Acrobat and Reader versions 2019.010.201	adobe acrobat reader versions earlier earlie	E
71082	CVE- 1999- 0935	Code Execute	classifieds.cgi allows remote attackers to exe	classifiedscgi allows remote attackers execute	E
4	CVE-		Microsoft Publisher		<b>+</b>

## **▼** Best-Models TF-IDF

from sklearn.linear\_model import LogisticRegression
lr = LogisticRegression()
lr.fit(X,y1)

LogisticRegression()

ylr=lr.predict(X)

from sklearn.metrics import accuracy\_score
accuracy\_score(ylr, y1)

0.7195280068239978

df['TF-IDF LR predicted']=ylr

df.sample(10)

	CVE ID Number	Vulnerability Type	Summary Text	Processed Text	TF-IDF LR predicted
94425	CVE- 2021- 0399	Memory Corruption	In qtaguid_untag of xt_qtaguid.c, there is a p	qtaguiduntag xtqtaguidc possible memory corrup	Memory Corruption
4638	CVE- 2019- 11479	Denial of Service	Jonathan Looney discovered that the Linux kern	jonathan looney discovered linux kernel defaul	Denial of Service
61997	CVE- 2008- 0300	Code Execute	mapFiler.php in Mapbender 2.4 to 2.4.4 allows	mapfilerphp mapbender allows remote attacker	Code Execute
76198	CVE- 2019- 10877	Overflow	In Teeworlds 0.7.2, there is an integer overfl	teeworlds integer overflow cmapload enginesha	Overflow
11በ3/18	CVE-	SOI Injection	SQL injection	sql injection vulnerability	Code

from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
rfc = RandomForestClassifier()

#rfc.fit(X, y1)

#yrfc=rfc.predict(X)

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
#accuracy_score(yrfc, y1)

#df['TF-IDF RFC predicted']=yrfc

# df.head(10)
```

# → Classifier

from sklearn.feature\_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
vec = TfidfVectorizer()

## **▼** TF-IDF

n=len(df['Processed Text'])
print(n)

175850

from sklearn.feature\_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
nvectorizer = TfidfVectorizer()
X = nvectorizer.fit\_transform(df['Processed Text'])
y1=df['Vulnerability Type']

X.shape,y1.shape

((175850, 138817), (175850,))

df.head(10)

	CVE ID Number	Vulnerability Type	Summary Text	Processed Text
0	CVE- 2022- 43766	Denial of Service	Apache IoTDB version 0.12.2 to 0.12.6, 0.13.0	apache iotdb version vulnerable denial ser
1	CVE- 2022- 43365	Denial of Service	IP-COM EW9 V15.11.0.14(9732) was discovered to	ipcom ew v discovered contain buffer overflow
2	CVE- 2022- 43035	Denial of Service	An issue was discovered in Bento4 v1.6.0-639	issue discovered bento v heapbufferoverflow ap
3	CVE- 2022- 43033	Denial of Service	An issue was discovered in Bento4 1.6.0-639. T	issue discovered bento bad free component aph
4	CVE- 2022-	Denial of Service	The py library through 1.11.0 for Python allow	py library python allows

train=df[df['Vulnerability Type']=='Denial of Service']

train.shape

(28100, 4)

train.head(5)

	CVE ID Number	Vulnerability Type	Summary Text	Processed Text
0	CVE- 2022- 43766	Denial of Service	Apache IoTDB version 0.12.2 to 0.12.6, 0.13.0	apache iotdb version vulnerable denial ser
1	CVE- 2022- 43365	Denial of Service	IP-COM EW9 V15.11.0.14(9732) was discovered to	ipcom ew v discovered contain buffer overflow
	CVF-			

df['DoS']=df['Denial of Service'].where()