

Configuration Manual

MINIMIZING FALSE POSITIVE IN SOC USING AI/ML

MSc in Cybersecurity

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MSc Project Submission Sheet
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Configuration Manual

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1 System and Hardware Configuration

This section details the hardware and software configuration used for the development and implementation of the machine learning models for minimizing false positives in Security Operations Centres (SOCs).

1.1 Laptop Specifications

- Model: HP Pavilion x360 Convertible 14-dv0053TU
- Processor: Intel Core i5, 11th Gen
- RAM: 8 GB DDR4
- Storage: 512 GB SSD
- Operating System: Windows 11 Home 64-bit

1.2 Software Environment

- Programming Language: Python 3.10+
- Development Environment: Jupyter Notebook (Anaconda distribution)
- IDE Used: Jupyter Notebook via Anaconda Navigator

1.3 Python Libraries

The following Python libraries were installed and imported to facilitate the model implementation:

- pandas – data manipulation
- numpy – numerical computations
- matplotlib, seaborn – data visualization
- scikit-learn – model building and evaluation (classification, preprocessing, metrics)
- LabelEncoder, RandomizedSearchCV – for preprocessing and hyperparameter tuning

2 Dataset Preparation and Preprocessing

This section outlines how datasets were handled before modeling.

2.1 Datasets Used

Two datasets were used in the project:

- GUIDE_Test.csv – Microsoft Security Incident Prediction Dataset (Test)
- cybersecurity_attacks.csv – Simulated real-world SOC alert data

2.2 Preprocessing Steps

- Missing Values: Replaced using mode imputation (fillna(mode))
- High Cardinality Columns: Dropped irrelevant or sparse columns such as "Payload Data", "User Information", etc.
- Encoding:
 1. Label Encoding for categorical features and target variable (LabelEncoder)
 2. One-Hot Encoding for test dataset (pd.get_dummies)
- Feature Engineering: Numerical features were separated, and correlations were visualized.
- Data Splitting: 80/20 train-test split for model evaluation

3 Model Development and Evaluation

This section explains the machine learning models, training strategies, and evaluation methods.

3.1 Models Implemented

- **Random Forest Classifier**
- **Gradient Boosting Classifier**

3.2 Training and Tuning

- **Train-Test Split:** 80% training, 20% testing
- **Hyperparameter Tuning:**
 - Utilized RandomizedSearchCV for both models
 - Parameters tuned include n_estimators, max_depth, min_samples_split, and learning rate (for Gradient Boosting)

References

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