**1. Adversarial AI Attacks on Next-Generation IDS/IPS in Critical Infrastructure**

**Background**  
Modern critical infrastructure systems increasingly rely on AI-powered intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDS/IPS) to protect against cyber threats. However, these systems are vulnerable to adversarial attacks that can manipulate AI decision-making processes. With the growing sophistication of threat actors targeting power grids, water facilities, and transportation networks, understanding and mitigating adversarial vulnerabilities becomes crucial for national security and public safety.

Recent studies show that traditional signature-based detection can be easily bypassed by adversarial techniques. This project aims to investigate how Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) and other AI-based methods can be used to create sophisticated attacks against next-generation IDS/IPS systems, while simultaneously developing robust defense mechanisms.

**Data**

* NSL-KDD and CICIDS2017 datasets for network intrusion detection
* SCADA network traffic datasets from critical infrastructure simulations (e.g. SWaT (Secure Water Treatment) Dataset, HAI 1.0: HIL-based Augmented ICS Security Dataset)
* Industrial control system (ICS) attack datasets including Stuxnet variants

**Research questions**

* How effective are GAN-generated adversarial samples in bypassing state-of-the-art AI-based IDS/IPS systems?
* What defense mechanisms (adversarial training, input sanitization, ensemble methods) provide the most robust protection against adversarial attacks?
* How do adversarial attacks perform against different types of critical infrastructure networks (power grid SCADA vs. water treatment systems)?
* Can real-time adversarial detection be implemented without significantly impacting system performance?

**Prerequisites**

* Strong knowledge of machine learning, deep learning, and GANs
* Understanding of network security and intrusion detection systems
* Programming skills in Python, TensorFlow/PyTorch
* Basic knowledge of industrial control systems and SCADA protocols

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**2. Privacy-Preserving Federated Learning for Cyber Threat Intelligence in Banking**

**Background**  
Financial institutions face increasingly sophisticated cyber threats but are limited in their ability to share threat intelligence due to strict privacy regulations and competitive concerns. Traditional centralized approaches to fraud detection require data sharing that violates customer privacy and regulatory compliance requirements such as GDPR and PSD2.

Federated learning offers a promising solution by enabling collaborative model training without exposing raw customer data. However, standard federated learning approaches still present privacy risks through gradient leakage and inference attacks. This project addresses these challenges by implementing advanced privacy-preserving techniques including differential privacy and secure multi-party computation.

**Data**

* Synthetic financial transaction datasets (Privacy-preserving Bank Account Fraud dataset), e.g. Bank Account Fraud (BAF) Dataset Suite, PaySim Synthetic Dataset)
* Credit card fraud detection datasets (IEEE-CIS Fraud Detection)
* Simulated multi-institutional federated learning scenarios with non-IID data distributions (AMLSim Dataset)

**Research questions**

* How can differential privacy be optimally calibrated to maximize model utility while ensuring strong privacy guarantees in financial fraud detection?
* What techniques best address the challenge of non-IID data distribution across different financial institutions?
* How does the privacy-utility trade-off compare between different secure aggregation protocols (secure multi-party computation vs. homomorphic encryption)?
* Can federated learning models achieve comparable accuracy to centralized approaches while maintaining regulatory compliance?

**Prerequisites**

* Strong background in machine learning and federated learning frameworks
* Knowledge of cryptography and privacy-preserving techniques
* Understanding of financial systems and regulatory requirements
* Programming experience with PySyft, TensorFlow Federated, or similar frameworks

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**3. Cyber Deception and Honeypot-Based Defense Against Advanced Persistent Threats**

**Background**  
Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs) represent one of the most challenging cybersecurity problems, characterized by sophisticated, long-term campaigns that evade traditional security measures. These attacks often involve nation-state actors or well-funded criminal organizations that can adapt their tactics to bypass conventional defenses.

Cyber deception technologies, including honeypots, honeynets, and decoy systems, offer a proactive defense approach by creating false targets that attract and trap attackers. This project focuses on designing intelligent deception mechanisms that can detect APT activities, study attacker behavior, and slow down attack progression while gathering valuable threat intelligence.

**Data**

* APT attack datasets (APT1, Lazarus Group, Fancy Bear campaign data)
* Honeypot interaction logs from Cowrie, Dionaea, and custom honeypot deployments (Medium-interaction SSH Honeypot Data, LLM Honeypot Logs)
* MITRE ATT&CK framework mappings for APT tactics, techniques, and procedures

**Research questions**

* What honeypot configurations and deception strategies are most effective at attracting and retaining APT attackers?
* How can machine learning be used to automatically adapt deception environments based on observed attacker behavior?
* What is the optimal integration approach between honeypot systems and existing SIEM/SOAR platforms for automated threat response?
* How do different types of deception (network-level, application-level, data-level) impact APT detection rates and false positive rates?

**Prerequisites**

* Strong understanding of cybersecurity principles and APT attack methodologies
* Knowledge of network security, system administration, and virtualization technologies
* Experience with security information and event management (SIEM) systems
* Programming skills in Python, bash scripting, and security automation tools

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**4. Explainable AI and Digital Twins for Real-Time Anomaly Detection in Industrial Systems**

**Background**  
Industrial control systems are increasingly targeted by cyber-physical attacks that can cause physical damage and safety hazards. Traditional anomaly detection methods often lack the context of physical processes and provide limited explanability, making it difficult for operators to understand and respond to threats effectively.

Digital twin technology combined with explainable AI offers a promising approach to bridge the gap between cybersecurity and operational technology. By creating virtual replicas of industrial systems and using physics-informed neural networks, this project aims to develop anomaly detection systems that not only identify threats but also provide clear explanations of their decisions.

**Data**

* SWaT (Secure Water Treatment) testbed dataset
* WADI (Water Distribution) system attack dataset
* HAI (Hardware-in-the-loop Augmented Industrial) dataset
* SCADA system simulation data from industrial process simulators

**Research questions**

* How can physics-informed neural networks be effectively integrated with digital twin models for anomaly detection in industrial systems?
* What explainability techniques (SHAP, LIME, attention mechanisms) provide the most actionable insights for industrial operators?
* How does the performance of digital twin-based detection compare to traditional statistical and machine learning approaches?
* Can real-time explainable anomaly detection be achieved within the latency constraints of industrial control systems?

**Prerequisites**

* Strong background in machine learning and explainable AI techniques
* Knowledge of industrial control systems, SCADA protocols, and cyber-physical systems
* Understanding of physics-informed neural networks and digital twin concepts
* Programming skills in Python, MATLAB/Simulink, or industrial simulation tools

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