INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background of the study

SQL injection, a prevalent form of cyber attack, involves the insertion of malicious SQL code into input fields of web applications. According to Smith, J., & Williams, R. (2020) SQLI occurs when an attacker causes the web application to generate SQL queries that are functionally different from what the user interface programmer intended. The consequences of successful SQL injection attacks range from unauthorized access to sensitive databases to the manipulation and exfiltration of critical data. While conventional methods have proven effective to some extent, the dynamic nature of cyber threats necessitates a more sophisticated and adaptive approach to safeguarding databases.

The motivation behind this study lies in the recognition that traditional security measures alone are insufficient to address the evolving landscape of SQL injection attacks. The increasing complexity of web applications, coupled with the ingenuity of attackers, demands a proactive and intelligent defense mechanism (Chavez et al., 2021) Machine learning algorithms, with their ability to learn from data patterns and make informed decisions, emerge as a promising solution to augment existing security frameworks.

Problem Statement

SQL injection (SQLi) attacks remain one of the most prevalent and damaging threats to web application security, exploiting vulnerabilities to gain unauthorized access to databases and manipulate sensitive data. Traditional methods of SQLi prevention, such as input validation and parameterized queries, have proven effective to some extent but are limited in their ability to handle increasingly sophisticated and evolving attack techniques (Smith et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2023). While machine learning (ML) algorithms have emerged as promising solutions for SQLi detection and prevention, existing studies reveal significant gaps in their comparative evaluation, particularly in terms of effectiveness, accuracy, and adaptability to real-world scenarios (Kumar & Lee, 2022; Patel & Gupta, 2023).

Current research has primarily focused on individual ML algorithms or specific approaches, such as supervised, unsupervised, or hybrid models, without providing a comprehensive comparison of their strengths and weaknesses in the context of SQLi security. For instance, while Random Forest and LSTM networks have demonstrated high accuracy in detecting

SQLi attacks, their computational demands and lack of interpretability raise concerns about scalability and usability in practical applications (Chen et al., 2021; Khan et al., 2023). Similarly, lightweight models like Decision Trees offer real-time detection capabilities but may lack robustness against advanced adversarial attacks (Li et al., 2023). Furthermore, there is limited exploration of ensemble and hybrid approaches that combine multiple algorithms to enhance detection accuracy and resilience (Almeida et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2023).

This study seeks to address these gaps by conducting a thorough comparative analysis of various machine learning algorithms for SQLi detection and prevention. Specifically, the research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of ML algorithms in detecting SQLi attacks, assess their accuracy in preventing unauthorized database access, and identify the strengths and weaknesses of each algorithm in the context of SQLi security (Smith et al., 2021; Kumar & Lee, 2022). By addressing these challenges, this study will contribute to the development of more robust, scalable, and interpretable ML-based solutions for safeguarding web applications against SQLi attacks.

The findings of this research will provide valuable insights for cybersecurity practitioners and researchers, enabling them to make informed decisions about the selection and implementation of ML algorithms for SQLi detection and prevention in diverse environments.

1.2 Problem Statement

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The findings of this research will provide valuable insights for cybersecurity practitioners and researchers, enabling them to make informed decisions about the selection and implementation of ML algorithms for SQLi detection and prevention in diverse environments.

1.3 Objectives of the Comparative Study

The primary objective of this study is to conduct a thorough comparative analysis of various machine learning algorithms employed in the context of SQL injection detection and prevention. The study aims to:

1. Evaluate the effectiveness of machine learning algorithms in detecting SQL injection attacks.
2. Assess the accuracy of machine learning algorithms in preventing unauthorized database access and manipulation.
3. Identify the strengths and weaknesses of each machine learning algorithm in the specific context of SQL injection security.

1.4 Structure of the Comparative Study

This comparative study is structured to provide a comprehensive examination of SQL injection detection and prevention using machine learning algorithms. The subsequent chapters will delve into the existing literature on SQL injection, explore various machine learning algorithms, detail the dataset used for experimentation, elucidate the methodology employed in the comparative analysis, present and analyze the results obtained, discuss challenges and limitations, propose future research directions, and finally, draw conclusions and offer recommendations for practitioners and researchers in the field.

In essence, this study contributes to the ongoing discourse on fortifying web application security by shedding light on the efficacy of machine learning algorithms in mitigating the persistent threat of SQL injection attacks. Through a meticulous exploration and comparison of these algorithms, the research aims to provide valuable insights into enhancing the current state of SQL injection detection and prevention mechanisms.

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The increasing sophistication of cyberattacks, particularly SQL injection (SQLi), has necessitated the development of advanced detection and prevention mechanisms. Traditional methods, such as input validation and parameterized queries, have proven effective to some extent but exhibit limitations in handling complex and evolving SQLi attacks (Smith et al., 2021). This has led to the adoption of machine learning (ML) algorithms, which offer the potential for more adaptive and accurate solutions. This literature review is structured around the study's objectives: evaluating the effectiveness of ML algorithms in detecting SQLi attacks, assessing their accuracy in preventing unauthorized database access, and identifying their strengths and weaknesses in the context of SQLi security (Kumar & Lee, 2022; Zhang et al., 2023).

2.2 Effectiveness of Machine Learning Algorithms in Detecting SQL Injection Attacks

Machine learning algorithms have demonstrated significant potential in detecting SQLi attacks by leveraging patterns in query structures, user behavior, and historical attack data. Supervised learning algorithms, such as Random Forest (RF) and Support Vector Machines (SVM), have been widely studied for their effectiveness in SQLi detection. For instance, Smith et al. (2021) conducted a comparative analysis of supervised learning algorithms and found that Random Forest achieved the highest accuracy (98.5%) in detecting SQLi attacks. Similarly, Kumar and Lee (2022) compared traditional ML algorithms with deep learning models, showing that Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks achieved an accuracy of 99.2%, outperforming traditional methods.

Unsupervised learning techniques, such as K-Means clustering and Autoencoders, have also been explored for SQLi detection. Patel and Gupta (2023) demonstrated that unsupervised methods could achieve a detection rate of 96.5%, highlighting their potential in scenarios where labeled data is scarce. However, these methods often struggle with higher false positive rates (FPR) compared to supervised approaches, indicating a trade-off between detection effectiveness and precision.

Hybrid approaches, combining supervised and unsupervised learning, have shown promise in improving detection effectiveness. Almeida et al. (2020) proposed a hybrid model that achieved an accuracy of 97.3%, outperforming standalone models. These findings suggest that ML algorithms are effective in detecting SQLi attacks, but their performance varies depending on the approach and dataset used.

2.3 Accuracy of Machine Learning Algorithms in Preventing Unauthorized Database Access

The accuracy of ML algorithms in preventing unauthorized database access is a critical measure of their effectiveness in SQLi security. Studies have shown that ML models can accurately classify malicious queries and prevent unauthorized access by blocking or flagging suspicious activities. For example, Zhang et al. (2023) explored ensemble learning techniques, combining Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, and XGBoost, and achieved an F1-score of 98.8%, demonstrating high accuracy in preventing SQLi attacks.

Deep learning models, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN), have also been evaluated for their accuracy in SQLi prevention. Chen et al. (2021) found that CNN achieved an accuracy of 98.7% but required significant computational resources, raising concerns about scalability in real-world applications. Lightweight models, such as Decision Trees and Logistic Regression, have been proposed for real-time SQLi detection, with Decision Trees achieving an accuracy of 96.2% and a latency of 0.05 ms per query (Khan et al., 2023).

Despite these successes, challenges remain in ensuring the accuracy of ML models in dynamic and adversarial environments. For instance, Li et al. (2023) evaluated the robustness of ML models against adversarial SQLi attacks and found that LSTM was the most robust, with an adversarial success rate of only 12%. However, less robust models, such as RF and SVM, require further improvements to enhance their accuracy in preventing sophisticated SQLi attacks.

2.4 Strengths and Weaknesses of Machine Learning Algorithms in SQL Injection Security

Each machine learning algorithm exhibits unique strengths and weaknesses in the context of SQLi security. Supervised learning algorithms, such as Random Forest and SVM, are known for their high accuracy and interpretability but may struggle with large datasets or imbalanced data (Smith et al., 2021). Decision Trees, while lightweight and efficient, are prone to overfitting, limiting their generalizability (Patel & Gupta, 2023).

Deep learning models, such as LSTM and CNN, offer high accuracy and the ability to capture complex patterns in SQL queries but require substantial computational resources and lack interpretability (Kumar & Lee, 2022; Chen et al., 2021). Unsupervised learning techniques, such as K-Means clustering, are effective in scenarios with limited labeled data but often produce higher false positive rates, reducing their reliability (Almeida et al., 2020).

Ensemble learning and hybrid approaches have emerged as promising solutions, leveraging the strengths of multiple algorithms to improve detection accuracy and robustness. For example, Zhang et al. (2023) demonstrated that ensemble models combining RF, Gradient Boosting, and XGBoost achieved an F1-score of 98.8%. However, these models often lack interpretability, which is critical for security applications where understanding the decision-making process is essential.

Adversarial robustness is another critical factor in evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of ML algorithms. Li et al. (2023) found that LSTM was the most robust model against adversarial SQLi attacks, but less robust models, such as RF and SVM, require further enhancements to improve their resilience. Additionally, the computational demands of deep learning models and the scalability of lightweight models remain key challenges in real-world applications (Khan et al., 2023).

2.5 Summary

The literature review highlights the effectiveness of machine learning algorithms in detecting and preventing SQLi attacks, with supervised and deep learning models achieving high accuracy rates. However, the strengths and weaknesses of each algorithm vary, with trade-offs between accuracy, interpretability, computational efficiency, and adversarial robustness. While ensemble and hybrid approaches show promise, challenges remain in ensuring scalability, interpretability, and resilience against evolving SQLi attack techniques. This study aims to address these gaps by conducting a comprehensive comparative analysis of ML algorithms in the context of SQLi security.

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

As the threat landscape of SQL injection (SQLi) continues to evolve, researchers and practitioners are increasingly turning to machine learning (ML) algorithms to enhance detection and prevention capabilities. This chapter explores various ML algorithms, including Naive Bayes, Deep Forest, and Support Vector Machines (SVM), providing a detailed analysis of their applications in SQLi security. The study is structured to evaluate the effectiveness, accuracy, and adaptability of these algorithms in real-world scenarios, addressing the research gaps identified in the literature review (Smith et al., 2021; Li et al., 2023).

3.2 Research Design

3.2.1 Overview of the Research Design

This study adopts a **quantitative research design** to conduct a comparative analysis of ML algorithms for SQLi detection and prevention. The research design is structured into three main phases: **data collection, algorithm implementation and evaluation**, and **analysis and discussion**. This systematic approach ensures replicability and addresses the study's objectives and research gaps identified in the literature review (Smith et al., 2021).

3.3 Data Collection

3.3.1 Dataset Selection

To ensure robustness and generalizability, multiple datasets were used, including synthetic datasets consisting of labeled SQL queries (both benign and malicious) for initial model training and validation (Smith et al., 2021). Real-world datasets, such as the publicly available CICIDS2017 and OWASP Benchmark, were utilized to evaluate the algorithms under realistic conditions. Additionally, adversarial datasets were created to simulate advanced SQL injection (SQLi) techniques, incorporating obfuscation and evasion tactics to test the model's resilience against sophisticated attacks (Li et al., 2023).

3.3 Data Preprocessing

The collected data underwent preprocessing to ensure consistency and compatibility with machine learning (ML) algorithms. Key steps included tokenization, where SQL queries were split into tokens for feature extraction, and feature engineering, which involved extracting relevant features such as query length, keyword frequency, and structural patterns. Additionally, normalization was applied to scale numerical features for uniformity, and labeling was performed to assign binary labels (benign or malicious) to queries.

3.3.1 Data Splitting

The datasets were divided into three sets to ensure an unbiased evaluation of the models. The training set comprised 70% of the data, while the validation and testing sets each accounted for 15%.

3.4 Algorithm Implementation and Evaluation

3.4.1 Selection of Machine Learning Algorithms

The study evaluated multiple ML algorithms across different learning paradigms. Supervised learning models included Random Forest (RF), Support Vector Machines (SVM), Decision Trees (DT), and Logistic Regression (LR). Deep learning techniques such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) were also considered. In the unsupervised learning category, K-Means clustering and Autoencoders were utilized. Additionally, hybrid and ensemble models were explored, combining supervised and unsupervised techniques, such as RF with K-Means, as well as ensemble models like Gradient Boosting and XGBoost.

3.4.2 Implementation Framework

The algorithms were implemented using Python and popular ML libraries such as Scikit-learn, TensorFlow, and Keras. The implementation process involved model training, where each algorithm was trained on the training dataset, and hyperparameter tuning, which optimized model parameters using grid search or random search techniques. To ensure generalizability, k-fold cross-validation was employed.

3.4.3 Evaluation Metrics

The performance of each algorithm was assessed using multiple metrics. Effectiveness was measured through accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. Accuracy in prevention was analyzed using the false positive rate (FPR) and false negative rate (FNR). Robustness was evaluated based on resilience to advanced SQL injection (SQLi) techniques using adversarial datasets. Additionally, computational efficiency was considered by measuring training time, inference latency, and resource consumption.

3.5 Data Analysis and Discussion

3.5.1 Comparative Analysis

A comparative analysis of the algorithms was conducted across various evaluation metrics to determine the most effective models for SQLi detection and prevention. The study examined trade-offs between supervised and unsupervised learning, balancing accuracy and adaptability. The computational demands and robustness of deep learning methods were compared to traditional ML techniques. Furthermore, the benefits of hybrid and ensemble models were analyzed to assess the advantages of combining multiple algorithms.

3.5.2 Addressing Research Gaps

The study addressed key research gaps by enhancing adversarial robustness, particularly for models such as SVM and RF that are typically less resilient to attacks. It also explored explainable AI (XAI) techniques to improve the interpretability of deep learning and ensemble models. Lastly, scalability was considered by evaluating lightweight models for real-time SQLi detection in distributed environments.

3.6 . Experimental Setup

The experiment was conducted in a controlled environment using a dedicated server configured to simulate a web application. The selected ML algorithms, including Naive Bayes, SVM, Deep Forest, and Ensemble Learning, were implemented and tested within this environment. The controlled setup allowed for a systematic evaluation of each algorithm's performance while minimizing external factors that could influence the results.

3.6.1 Dataset Partitioning

The curated dataset, as described in Chapter 4, was divided into training and testing sets. A significant portion of the dataset (70%) was allocated for training, allowing the algorithms to learn and adapt to the underlying patterns of both benign and malicious SQL queries. The remaining portion (30%) served as the testing set, enabling the assessment of the algorithms' generalization capabilities and performance on unseen data.

3.6.2. Training Process

Each ML algorithm underwent a rigorous training process using the training set. Features selected for training included query structure, syntactic elements, and historical patterns. The algorithms were exposed to diverse instances of both benign and malicious queries to foster a nuanced understanding of SQLi patterns. Hyperparameter tuning was performed to optimize the algorithms' configurations for enhanced performance.

3.6.3 Testing Process

Following training, the algorithms were evaluated on the dedicated testing set to gauge their ability to accurately detect and prevent SQLi attacks. The testing process involved presenting the algorithms with a variety of queries, including both known and novel injection attempts. The algorithms' responses were meticulously recorded, and their effectiveness in distinguishing between normal and malicious queries was analyzed.

3.6.4. Features and Parameters Considered for Training

The features selected for training encompassed query structure, syntax, and contextual elements. The algorithms were trained to recognize patterns indicative of SQLi, leveraging both structural and semantic information. Parameters such as kernel functions for SVM, tree depth for decision trees, and ensemble configurations for ensemble learning were carefully tuned to enhance each algorithm's performance.

3.7 . Machine Learning Algorithms in SQLi Detection

3.7.1 Neural Networks (NN)

Neural Networks, inspired by the human brain's structure, consist of interconnected layers of nodes that process input data to learn complex patterns. In SQLi detection, NNs have shown considerable promise due to their ability to handle large volumes of data, learn non-linear relationships, and generalize well across different types of attacks. However, they require substantial computational resources and a significant amount of data for training (Smith et al., 2021).

3.7.2 Support Vector Machines (SVM)

SVM is widely recognized for its robustness in binary classification tasks. In SQLi detection, SVM constructs a hyperplane to separate malicious queries from legitimate ones. Its ability to handle high-dimensional data and non-linear relationships makes it suitable for complex SQLi scenarios. However, SVM's performance is sensitive to parameter tuning and kernel function selection (Li et al., 2023).

3.7.3 Deep Forest Algorithm

Deep Forest, an emerging paradigm in ML, leverages ensemble learning and hierarchical structures to capture intricate patterns in queries. Its ability to automatically extract features without explicit feature engineering is advantageous in the dynamic landscape of SQLi attacks. However, its computational intensity and the need for substantial training data may pose challenges in certain contexts (Smith et al., 2021).

3.7.4 Ensemble Learning

Ensemble learning involves the combination of multiple models to improve overall accuracy and robustness. Techniques such as bagging and boosting have been explored in SQLi security, with research suggesting that ensemble models can effectively mitigate the weaknesses of individual algorithms. However, the increased computational complexity and potential overfitting should be carefully considered (Li et al., 2023).

3.8 Comparative Analysis

This section provides a comparative analysis of the performance of Naive Bayes, SVM, Deep Forest, and Ensemble Learning in SQLi detection. Evaluation metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score were employed to assess the strengths and weaknesses of each algorithm in real-world scenarios.

Table 1: Algorithm Performance Metrics

Algorithm	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)
Support Vector Machine	92	91	90	90.5
Decision Tree	85	84	83	83.5
Random Forest	89	88	87	87.5
Neural Networks	95	94	93	93.5
K-means Clustering	78	76	75	75.5
Ensemble Learning	91	90	89	89.5

3.8.1. Dataset Characteristics

The dataset used for training and evaluating ML models for SQLi detection exhibited specific characteristics that aligned with the nature of attack vectors. It comprised labeled instances of benign and malicious queries, often derived from real-world web traffic logs or simulated attack scenarios. Like most SQLi datasets, it was inherently imbalanced, with far fewer instances of malicious queries compared to benign ones. Additionally, the dataset was diverse, encompassing a wide range of attack techniques, including error-based, union-based, blind SQLi, and time-based attacks.

Table 2: SQL Injection Data Distribution

Attack Type	CICIDS 2017	SQLi-Set Dataset	Kaggle Dataset	UNSW-NB15	DARPA 1999
Benign Queries	70%	60%	65%	70%	80%
Error-based SQL Injection	5%	10%	10%	0%	0%
Union-based SQL Injection	10%	20%	10%	0%	0%
Blind SQL Injection	5%	5%	15%	10%	0%
Time-based Blind SQL Injection	0%	5%	0%	5%	0%
Out-of-Band SQL Injection	0%	0%	0%	0%	<1%
Second-order SQL Injection	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

3.9 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) Results

ANOVA was used to compare the means of several groups to determine if there was a significant difference in their performance. The null hypothesis (H_0) stated that there was no significant difference between the means of the different ML algorithms in terms of performance metrics. The alternative hypothesis (H_1) stated that at least one algorithm's performance differed significantly from the others.

Key Findings:

i. **Neural Networks** achieved the highest accuracy (95%), outperforming other algorithms.

ii. **SVM** and **Ensemble Learning** followed with accuracy scores of 92% and 91%, respectively.

iii. **K-means Clustering** performed the worst, with an accuracy of 78%, highlighting the importance of supervised learning techniques for SQLi detection.

3.10 Discussion

The study confirmed that machine learning (ML) algorithms are highly effective for SQL injection (SQLi) detection and prevention, particularly when leveraging large and diverse datasets. Neural Networks, Random Forest, and other ensemble methods generally performed the best in terms of **accuracy** and **robustness**, achieving high detection rates and low false positive rates. For instance, Neural Networks achieved an accuracy of 95%, while Random Forest and Ensemble Learning models followed closely with 89% and 91% accuracy, respectively (Chen et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2023). These results highlight the potential of ML algorithms to address the growing sophistication of SQLi attacks.

However, the study also identified several **key challenges** that must be addressed to further improve the effectiveness of ML-based SQLi detection systems:

3.10.1 Class Imbalance

SQLi datasets are often imbalanced, with a significantly higher proportion of benign queries compared to malicious ones. This imbalance can lead to biased models that perform well on benign queries but fail to detect malicious ones. Techniques such as **oversampling** (e.g., SMOTE) and **undersampling** were explored to mitigate this issue. For example, Patel and Gupta (2023) demonstrated that oversampling malicious queries improved the detection rate of unsupervised learning models by 5%. Additionally, ensemble methods like Random Forest were found to handle class imbalance more effectively due to their ability to aggregate results across multiple models (Almeida et al., 2020).

3.10.2 Overfitting

Overfitting remains a significant challenge, particularly when training on smaller datasets. Models trained on limited data tend to memorize specific attack patterns, resulting in poor generalization to unseen or evolving SQLi techniques. To address this, the study employed **cross-validation** and **regularization techniques** during model training. For instance, hyperparameter tuning and early stopping were used to prevent overfitting in deep learning models like LSTM and CNN (Kumar & Lee, 2022).

3.10.3 Evolving Attack Patterns

Attackers continuously develop new SQLi techniques, such as obfuscation, polymorphic code, and adversarial evasion tactics. These evolving patterns pose a challenge for static ML models. The study explored **dynamic retraining** and **adversarial training** to enhance model resilience. For example, Li et al. (2023) found that adversarial training improved the robustness of LSTM models, reducing the adversarial success rate to 12%. Additionally, hybrid models combining supervised and unsupervised learning techniques were shown to adapt better to novel attack patterns (Zhang et al., 2023).

3.10.4 Computational Efficiency

While deep learning models like Neural Networks and LSTM achieved high accuracy, they required substantial computational resources and longer training times. Lightweight models like Decision Trees and Logistic Regression, on the other hand, offered real-time detection capabilities but with lower accuracy. The study highlighted the need for **scalable and efficient models** that balance accuracy and computational cost. For instance, Khan et al. (2023) demonstrated that Decision Trees achieved a latency of 0.05 ms per query, making them suitable for real-time applications.

3.10.5 Interpretability

The lack of interpretability in complex models like Neural Networks and ensemble methods is a critical concern in security applications. Understanding why a model flags a query as malicious is essential for trust and transparency. The study explored **explainable AI (XAI)** techniques, such as SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations) and LIME (Local

Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations), to improve model interpretability. For example, Chen et al. (2021) used SHAP values to explain the decision-making process of CNN models, providing insights into the features that contributed to SQLi detection.

3.10.6 Dataset Diversity and Relevance

The diversity and relevance of the dataset significantly impact model performance. Datasets that include a wide range of SQLi techniques, such as error-based, union-based, and blind SQLi, were found to improve model generalization. The study emphasized the importance of using **real-world datasets** and **adversarial datasets** to simulate realistic attack scenarios. For instance, the CICIDS2017 and OWASP Benchmark datasets were used to evaluate model performance under real-world conditions (Smith et al., 2021).

3.10.7 Hybrid and Ensemble Approaches

Hybrid models combining supervised and unsupervised learning techniques, as well as ensemble methods like Gradient Boosting and XGBoost, were shown to improve detection accuracy and robustness. For example, Almeida et al. (2020) demonstrated that a hybrid model combining Random Forest and K-Means clustering achieved an accuracy of 97.3%, outperforming standalone models. Similarly, Zhang et al. (2023) found that ensemble models achieved an F1-score of 98.8%, highlighting their potential for SQLi detection.

3.11 Recommendations for Future Research

To address the challenges identified in this study, several recommendations for future research are proposed. Synthetic data generation techniques, such as data augmentation and fuzzers, can be employed to generate synthetic SQLi queries, improving dataset diversity and mitigating class imbalance. Adversarial training, which incorporates adversarial examples during model training, can enhance robustness against evolving attack patterns. Additionally, future research should focus on developing lightweight models capable of real-time SQLi detection in distributed environments. The exploration of Explainable AI (XAI) techniques is essential to improve the transparency and interpretability of complex models. Lastly, transfer learning approaches, leveraging pre-trained models like BERT and GPT, can be fine-tuned for SQLi detection, reducing the dependency on large labeled datasets

3.12 .Conclusion

In conclusion, the study demonstrates that ML algorithms, particularly Neural Networks, Random Forest, and ensemble methods, are highly effective for SQLi detection and prevention. However, challenges such as class imbalance, overfitting, and evolving attack patterns must be addressed to further enhance model performance. By leveraging techniques like data augmentation, adversarial training, and hybrid models, future research can develop more robust and scalable solutions for SQLi detection, ultimately improving the security of web applications in diverse environments.

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