
CAPSTONE PROJECT

NETWORK INTRUSION DETECTION

Presented By:

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OUTLINE

- Problem Statement
- Proposed System/Solution
- System Development Approach
- Algorithm & Deployment
- Result (Output Image)
- Conclusion
- Future Scope
- References

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Create a robust network intrusion detection system (NIDS) using machine learning. The system should be capable of analyzing network traffic data to identify and classify various types of cyber-attacks (e.g., DoS, Probe, R2L, U2R) and distinguish them from normal network activity. The goal is to build a model that can effectively secure communication networks by providing an early warning of malicious activities.

PROPOSED SOLUTION

- The proposed system uses machine learning to detect and classify network intrusions in real time. It analyzes TCP/IP connection data to identify abnormal activities such as DoS attacks, unauthorized access, or probing.
- **Data Collection:**
 - Use datasets like **KDD Cup 1999** with labeled traffic as normal or specific attack types.
- **Data Preprocessing:**
 - Encode categorical features, normalize numeric data, and split into training/testing sets.
- **Machine Learning Algorithm:**
 - Train classification models like **Random Forest** to detect and classify intrusions.
- **Prediction:**
 - Train classification models like **Random Forest** or **SVM** to detect and classify intrusions.
- **Deployment:**
 - Deploy on **IBM Cloud** using Watson Studio and Machine Learning.
 - Expose the model as a **REST API** for real-time predictions.

SYSTEM APPROACH

System Requirements:

☐ Hardware:

- 4 GB RAM or higher (locally)
- Stable internet connection

☐ IBM Cloud:

- IBM Cloud account (Lite plan)
- Watson Studio
- Cloud Object Storage

ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

Algorithm

■ Algorithm Selection:

- The Random Forest Classifier is used due to its high accuracy, ability to handle large datasets, and effectiveness in multiclass classification (normal vs. different attack types).

■ Data Input:

- The model uses 41 features from the network connection records (e.g., protocol_type, src_bytes, flag) and predicts the class (normal or specific attack).

■ Training Process:

- Preprocess the dataset (encode, scale, split into train/test).
- Train the model using cross-validation and fine-tune it for better accuracy.

■ Prediction:

- The trained model predicts whether new incoming network traffic is normal or an intrusion type, with a confidence score.

ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

Deployment

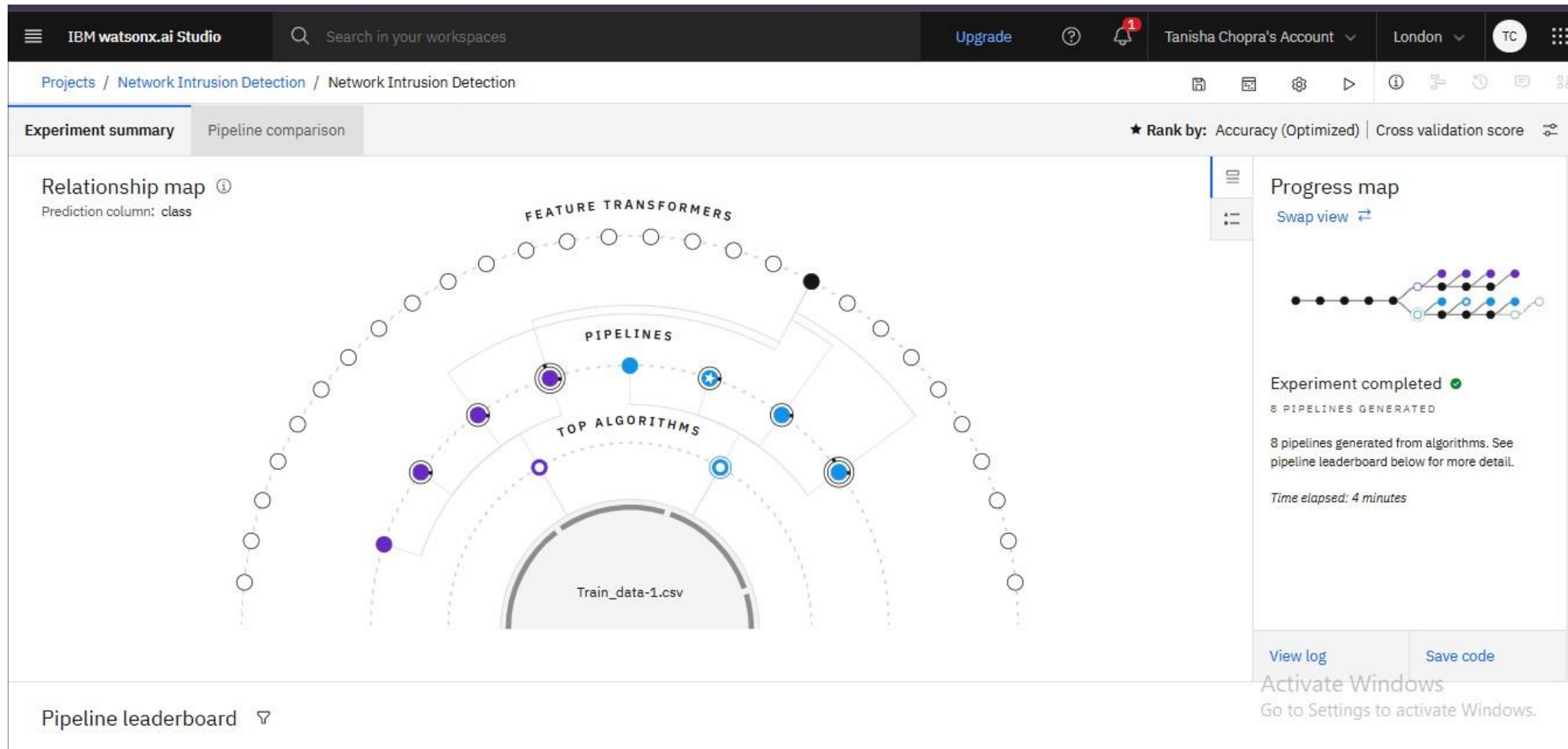
■ Platform:

- The model is deployed on IBM Cloud using:
- Watson Studio for training and development
- Watson Machine Learning (WML) for deployment
- Cloud Object Storage for data storage

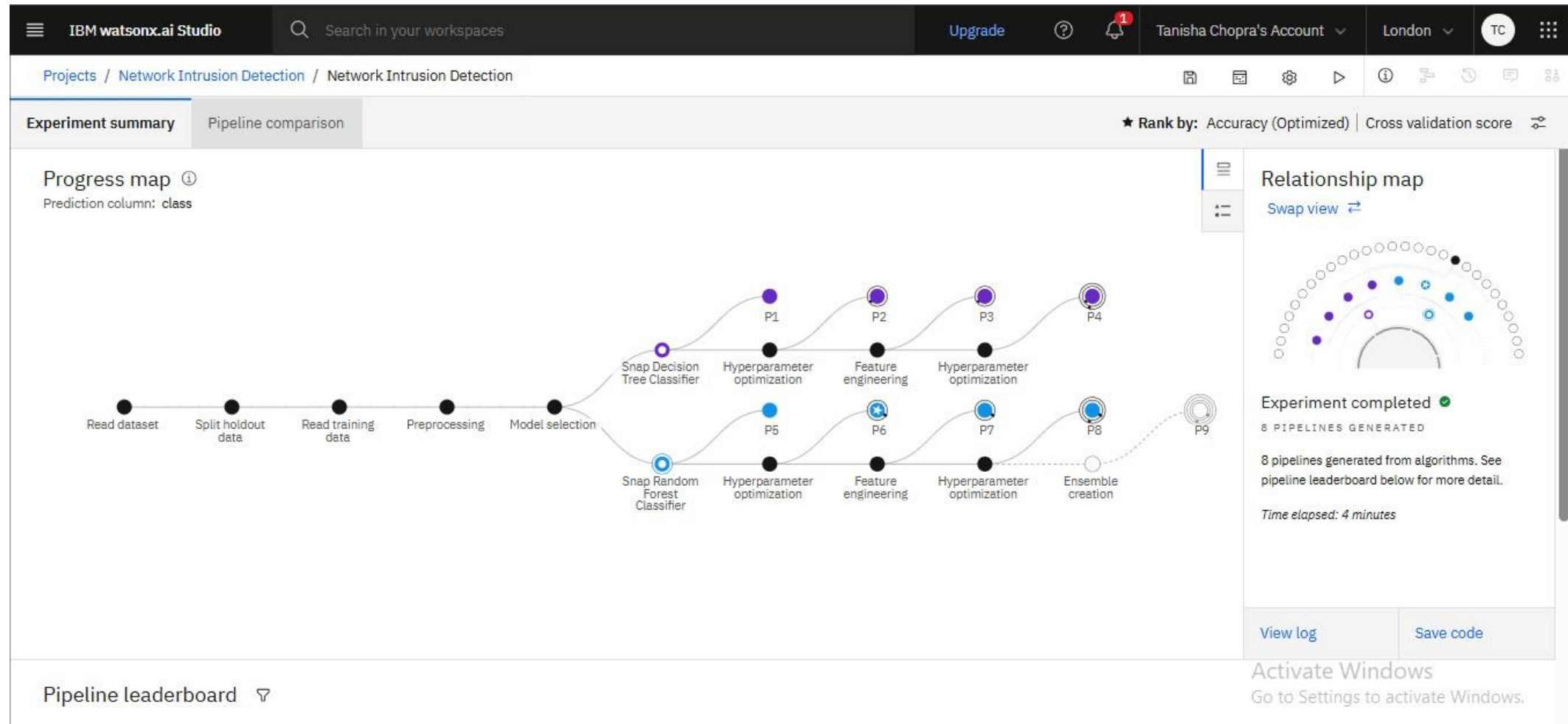
■ Deployment Steps:

- Upload dataset and train model in Watson Studio.
- Save and deploy the model using WML.
- Generate a REST API endpoint for the deployed model.
- Use this API to classify live or test data for intrusion detection.

RESULT



RESULT



RESULT

IBM watsonx.ai Studio

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Experiment summary

Pipeline comparison

★ Rank by: Accuracy (Optimized) | Cross validation score

Snap Random Forest Classifier

Hyperparameter optimization

Feature engineering

Hyperparameter optimization

Ensemble creation

pipeline leaderboard below for more detail.

Time elapsed: 4 minutes

View log

Save code

Pipeline leaderboard

	Rank	↑	Name	Algorithm	Specialization	Accuracy (Optimized) Cross Validation	Enhancements	Build time
★	1		Pipeline 6	Snap Random Forest Classifier		0.995	HPO-1	00:00:22
	2		Pipeline 5	Snap Random Forest Classifier		0.995	None	00:00:03
	3		Pipeline 2	Snap Decision Tree Classifier		0.995	HPO-1	00:00:09
	4		Pipeline 1	Snap Decision Tree Classifier		0.995	None	00:00:04

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Deployment spaces / NIDS / P6 - Snap Random Forest Classifier: Network Intrusion Detection /

Deployment Deployed Online

API reference **Test**

Enter input data

Text

JSON

Enter data manually or use a CSV file to populate the spreadsheet. Max file size is 50 MB.

[Download CSV template](#) [Browse local files](#) [Search in space](#) [Clear all](#)

	duration (double)	protocol_type (other)	service (other)	flag (other)	src_bytes (double)	dst_bytes (double)	land (double)	wrong_fragment (double)	urgent (double)	hot (double)	num_failed_logins (double)
1	0	tcp	ftp_data	SF	491	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	udp	other	SF	146	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	tcp	private	S0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	tcp	http	SF	232	8153	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	tcp	http	SF	199	420	0	0	0	0	0
6											
7											
8											

5 rows, 41 columns

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Predict

RESULT

Prediction results

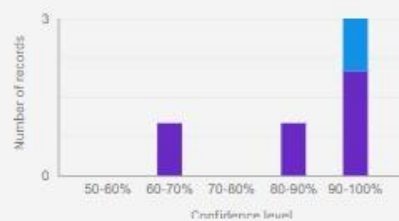
Binary classification

Prediction percentage



■ normal ■ anomaly

Confidence level distribution



■ normal ■ anomaly

Display format for prediction results

☒ Table view ☐ JSON view

☐ Show input data ⓘ

	Prediction	Confidence
1	normal	97%
2	normal	90%
3	anomaly	100%
4	normal	100%
5	normal	60%
6		
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[Download JSON file](#)

CONCLUSION

- The proposed machine learning-based intrusion detection system effectively identifies and classifies network attacks using historical connection data. By using algorithms like Random Forest and deploying the solution on IBM Cloud, the system ensures accurate, fast, and scalable intrusion detection. This enhances network security by enabling early threat detection and real-time response to potential cyberattacks.

FUTURE SCOPE

- **Real-time Monitoring:** Integrate the model with live network streams for real-time intrusion alerts.
- **Deep Learning Models:** Explore advanced models like LSTM or CNNs for better pattern detection.
- **Hybrid Systems:** Combine anomaly-based and signature-based methods for improved accuracy.
- **Automated Response:** Implement auto-blocking or alert systems for critical intrusions.
- **Wider Dataset Usage:** Use newer datasets like CICIDS2017 to improve model robustness across attack types.

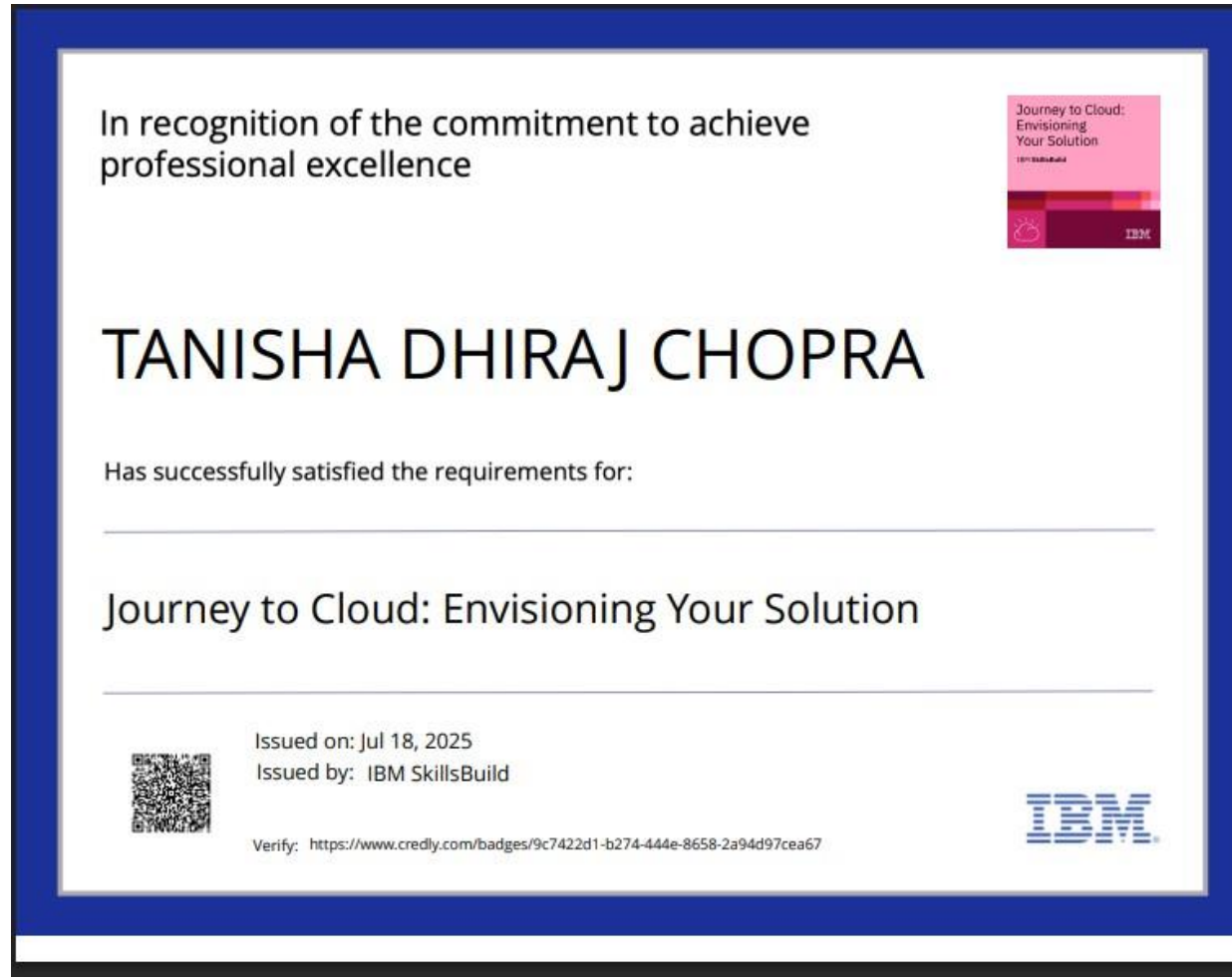
REFERENCES

- **KDD Cup 1999 Dataset –**
<http://kdd.ics.uci.edu/databases/kddcup99/kddcup99.html>
- **IBM Cloud – Watson Studio Documentation –**
<https://www.ibm.com/cloud/watson-studio>
- **Scikit-learn Documentation –**
<https://scikit-learn.org/stable/>
- **IBM Cloud - Watson Studio**
<https://www.ibm.com/cloud/watson-studio>
- **IBM Cloud - Watson Machine Learning**
<https://www.ibm.com/cloud/machine-learning>

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Learning hours: 20 mins





THANK YOU