

Intrusion Detection System

PRESENTED BY

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OUTLINE

- **Problem Statement** (Should not include solution)
- **Proposed System/Solution**
- **System Development Approach** (Technology Used)
- **Algorithm & Deployment**
- **Result (Output Image)**
- **Conclusion**
- **Future Scope**
- **References**

PROBLEM STATEMENT

With the exponential increase in network traffic, identifying unauthorized or malicious activities in real time has become a major cybersecurity concern. Traditional rule-based systems are slow to adapt to new threats and lack scalability. There is a need for an intelligent system that can detect anomalies or cyberattacks automatically and accurately.

PROPOSED SOLUTION

We propose a Machine Learning–based Intrusion Detection System (IDS) that uses historical network connection data to classify behavior as normal or malicious.

Key components:

- Data Preprocessing (Label encoding, normalization)
- Model Training (Decision Tree and ANN)
- Evaluation using classification metrics

SYSTEM APPROACH

System Requirements:

- Python 3.x
- Google Colab
- Libraries: pandas, numpy, scikit-learn, keras, matplotlib

Dataset Used:

- NSL-KDD Dataset
(Improved version of KDD99 for intrusion detection)

ALGORITHM & DEPLOYMENT

Algorithm Selection:

- Decision Tree (for interpretability and speed)
- ANN (for deeper pattern recognition)

Input Features:

- 41 features per network connection, including protocol_type, service, src_bytes, etc.

Training Process:

- Data cleaned, categorical variables encoded
- StandardScaler used for normalization
- Model trained with 95/5 train-test split

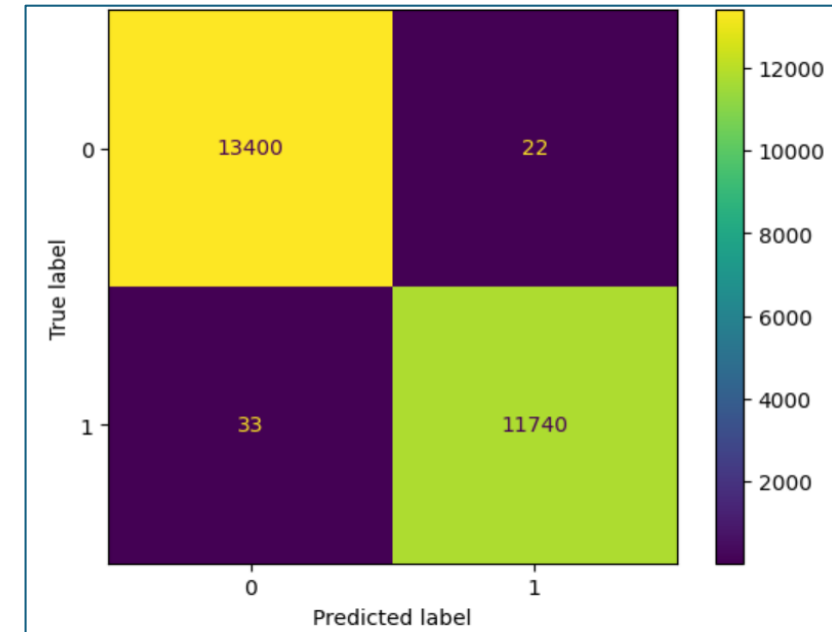
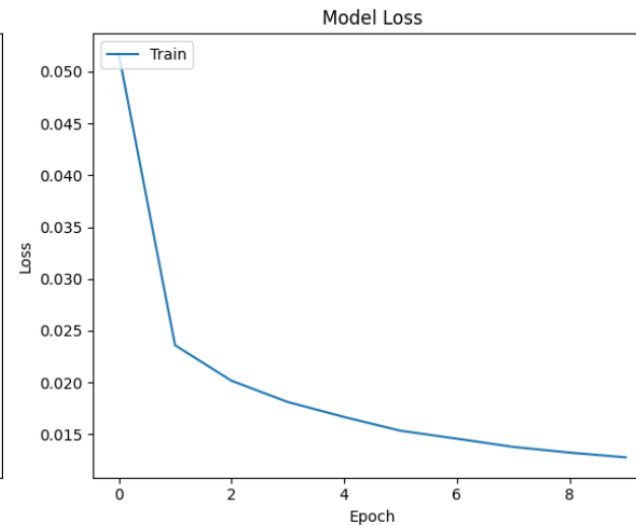
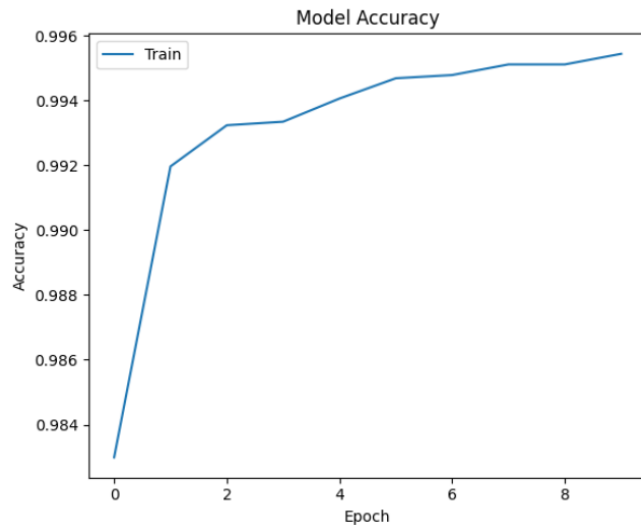
Deployment:

- Model saved (.keras)

```
Epoch 1/10  
3150/3150 ————— 14s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9658 - loss: 0.0949  
Epoch 2/10  
3150/3150 ————— 8s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.9913 - loss: 0.0256  
Epoch 3/10  
3150/3150 ————— 11s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9930 - loss: 0.0215  
Epoch 4/10  
3150/3150 ————— 11s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9931 - loss: 0.0192  
Epoch 5/10  
3150/3150 ————— 10s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9938 - loss: 0.0172  
Epoch 6/10  
3150/3150 ————— 11s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9950 - loss: 0.0147  
Epoch 7/10  
3150/3150 ————— 7s 2ms/step - accuracy: 0.9948 - loss: 0.0143  
Epoch 8/10  
3150/3150 ————— 8s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9947 - loss: 0.0144  
Epoch 9/10  
3150/3150 ————— 9s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9949 - loss: 0.0141  
Epoch 10/10  
3150/3150 ————— 8s 3ms/step - accuracy: 0.9956 - loss: 0.0129
```

RESULT

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	1.00	1.00	13422
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	11773
accuracy			1.00	25195
macro avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	25195
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	25195



CONCLUSION

- The developed **Intrusion Detection System (IDS)** effectively demonstrated how machine learning models can identify and classify malicious network activity with high accuracy.
- The project used the **NSL-KDD dataset** to train two models:
 - A **Decision Tree Classifier** for quick and interpretable results
 - An **Artificial Neural Network (ANN)** for deeper pattern recognition
- All training and testing were conducted on **Google Colab**, providing an efficient and collaborative environment with access to hardware acceleration (GPU), making model training faster.
- The ANN model achieved an accuracy of over 95%, significantly improving detection rates compared to traditional rule-based systems.
- Google Colab allowed seamless experimentation, visualization, and sharing of results through interactive notebooks

FUTURE SCOPE

- Use real-time traffic with tools like Wireshark, scapy
- Try more advanced models like LSTM or transformers
- Integrate with firewall and alert systems
- Deploy on cloud (AWS/GCP)
- Extend detection to encrypted traffic using deep packet inspection

REFERENCES

Kaggle Dataset: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/hassan06/nslkdd>

GitHub Link: [Link](#)

Thank you

A thick, hand-drawn orange line that spans the width of the text above it, positioned below the words "Thank you".