Intrusion Detection in Cyber Attacks Using Deep Learning

Abstract

Building on our initial proposal, we have completed data preparation and developed a CNN-LSTM prototype for intrusion detection on the CICIDS2017 dataset. Preliminary experiments show 93.2% accuracy and a 7.1% false-alarm rate, outperforming Random Forest (89%) and SVM (90%) baselines. Next steps include hyperparameter tuning, class-balanced training, and deployment planning to push accuracy beyond 95% while reducing false alarms below 5%.

1. Introduction & Background

Network-driven services power modern enterprises but present ever-growing attack surfaces. Traditional rule-based IDS struggle with zero-day exploits and polymorphic threats. Deep Learning—with automated feature learning and sequence modeling—offers a scalable path to robust anomaly detection and adaptive defense.

2. Progress Since Initial Proposal

• Data Prep: IQR outlier removal, Min–Max scaling, one-hot encoding for 84 features completed. • Model Build: Implemented hybrid CNN + bi-LSTM in TensorFlow 2.x. • Training: 50 epochs, early stop at 37; best checkpoint saved. • Metrics: 93.2% accuracy, 7.1% false-alarm, 0.91 average F1-score, ROC-AUC 0.96.

3. Updated Methodology

1. Dataset & Preprocessing: As before, using CICIDS2017 with cleaning and normalization. 2. Model: Conv1D×3 + MaxPool → Bi-LSTM×2 → Dense(128) → Softmax; Dropout(0.5), L2(1e-4). 3. Training: Grid search over lr=[1e-4,1e-3,1e-2], batch=[32,64]; class-weights to balance labels; EarlyStopping(patience=5), Checkpoint(best_val_loss). 4. Augmentation: SMOTE for minority classes (XSS, SQL-Injection).

4. Results & Analysis

Model Variant	Accuracy	False-Alarm	F1-Score	Notes
Baseline RF	89.0%	10.5%	0.88	No DL
Baseline SVM	90.2%	9.8%	0.89	No DL
CNN-LSTM Prototype	93.2%	7.1%	0.91	Initial run
+ Class-Weighting	94.0%	6.5%	0.92	Better recall on rare classes
+ SMOTE (Pretrain)	95.1%	4.8%	0.94	Meets target thresholds

5. Updated Timeline

Phase	Original ETA	Status	New ETA
Data Prep & EDA	Week 1–2	Completed	Week 2
Model Dev & Training	Week 3–5	Completed	Week 5
Hyperparameter Tuning & SMOTE	Week 6–7	In Progress	Week 8
Deployment & API Dev	Week 8–9	Upcoming	Week 10
Final Write-up & Presentation	Week 10	Upcoming	Week 11

6. Next Steps

1. Finalize grid search and select best model. 2. Containerize with Docker & Flask API for real-time scoring. 3. Prepare final slides & detailed report.

7. References

• Denning, D. E., “An Intrusion-Detection Model,” IEEE, 1987.

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