



MAHATMA GANDHI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY(A) DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

An Industry Oriented Mini Project (IT653PC)

On

**HYBRID APPROACH FOR NETWORK INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM
USING MACHINE LEARNING**

BY

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ABSTRACT

- IDS is essential for detecting malicious activities and securing networks.
- Signature-based IDS effectively detects known threats but struggles with anomalies and novel attacks.
- Machine learning classifiers improve detection but have difficulty identifying rare attacks like R2L and U2R due to their similarity to normal behavior.
- The Double Layered Hybrid Approach (DLHA) integrates enhanced BLSTM to improve attack detection.
- PCA extracts key features, while BLSTM enhances temporal and sequential pattern recognition for rare attack detection.
- Layer 1 uses Naive Bayes for detecting DoS and Probe attacks; Layer 2 combines SVM and BLSTM to differentiate R2L and U2R from normal instances.

INTRODUCTION

- Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) help secure networks by detecting and mitigating cyber threats.
- Signature-based IDS fails to detect new and anomalous threats.
- Machine learning improves detection but struggles with rare attacks like R2L and U2R due to imbalanced data.
- The Double Layered Hybrid Approach (DLHA) integrates BLSTM for better anomaly detection.
- Naïve Bayes classifies DoS and Probe attacks, while SVM and BLSTM differentiate R2L and U2R attacks from normal traffic.
- BLSTM enhances the learning of attack patterns, making IDS more effective against evolving cyber threats.

IDENTIFYING ATTACKS

DoS Attacks (Denial of Service)-

Back,land,neptune,pod,smurf,teardrop,apache2,udp storm,processtable,worm.

Probe Attacks (Probing and Scanning)-

Satan,ipsweep,nmap,portsweep,mscan,saint.

R2L (Remote-to-Local)-

ftp_write, guess_passwd, imap, multihop, etc.

U2R (User-to-Root)-

buffer_overflow, rootkit, loadmodule, perl, etc.

EXISTING SYSTEM:

Limited Detection of Evolving Threats

- Signature-based IDS fails to detect new and evolving attacks, while anomaly-based IDS has high false positives.
- ML models struggle with imbalanced datasets, leading to poor detection of rare attacks like R2L and U2R.
Limitation: Ineffective against zero-day attacks and misclassifies rare threats.

High Computational Cost & Real-Time Inefficiency

- Deep learning models (CNN, LSTM, Hybrid Approaches) improve accuracy but require high processing power.
- Manual feature selection reduces adaptability, making real-time intrusion detection difficult.
Limitation: Slow processing, scalability challenges, and high resource consumption.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Optimized Feature Selection & Real-Time Efficiency

- Principal Component Analysis (PCA) extracts key features, improving detection speed and reducing noise.
- The system balances accuracy and computational efficiency, making it scalable for real-time intrusion detection.
Benefit: Faster processing, adaptability to new threats, and efficient real-time performance.

Improved Rare Attack Detection with Hybrid Approach

- A two-layer classification model:
- Layer 1: Naive Bayes efficiently detects DoS and Probe attacks.
- Layer 2: SVM + BLSTM accurately identifies rare R2L and U2R attacks by learning sequential attack patterns.
Benefit: Higher accuracy in detecting both common and rare attacks with reduced false positives.

APPLICATIONS

- Enterprise Network Security
- Cloud Security & Data Centers
- Government & Defense Networks
- Banking & Financial Institutions
- Healthcare Systems & IoT Security
- Smart Cities & Critical Infrastructure
- Educational Institutions & Research Labs

REQUIREMENTS

SOFTWARE:

Operating System: Windows 10/11

Programming Language: Python 3.x

Libraries and Frameworks: TensorFlow / PyTorch (for BLSTM), Scikit-learn (for PCA, SVM, and Naïve Bayes), NumPy & Pandas (for data handling), Matplotlib & Seaborn (for visualization)

Development Environment: VsCode

Additional Tools: NSL-KDD (data set)

HARDWARE:

- **Processor** - Intel Core i5/i7/i9
- **RAM** - Minimum: 8GB
- **Storage** - Minimum: 256GB SSD

LITERATURE SURVEY

S.NO	AUTHOR NAMES,YEAR OF PUBLICATION	JOURNAL OR CONFERENCE NAME AND PUBLISHER NAME	METHODOLOGY/ ALGORITHM / TECHNIQUES USED	MERITS	DEMERITS	RESEARCH GAPS
1.	Muhammad Sajid et al. (2024)	Journal of Cloud Computing, Springer	Developed a Hybrid Machine and Deep Learning Approach integrating CNN, LSTM, and ensemble learning	Enhanced anomaly detection with a focus on cloud based environments	CNN struggles with sequential dependencies in network traffic	Requires improvement in feature selection techniques for better performance
2.	Security and Communication Networks (2024)	Security and Communication Networks, Hindawi	Designed a Supervised Ensemble Stacking Model combining multiple ML algorithms for IDS	High detection accuracy across multiple attack type	Overfitting issue due to ensemble complexity	Needs validation on real - world datasets for better generalization

3.	S. Shi, D. Han, & M. Cui (2023)	Connection Science, Taylor & Francis	Introduced a Multimodal Hybrid Parallel IDS using ML and DL models for feature extraction and classification	improved performance in handling high dimensional network traffic data	High computational cost	Needs lightweight IDS solutions for real time deployment
4.	R. Jalili, S. Imani, & M. R. Aminzadeh (2021)	Proceedings of ACM SIN Conference, ACM Digital Library	Proposed a CNN LSTM-based approach for anomaly detection in Software Defined Networks (SDNs)	Effective in detecting unknown attacks and reducing false positives	High training time and resource consumption	Needs optimization techniques to improve efficiency
5.	M. Mohammadi, A. Navaras, & M. H. Amini (2021)	IEEE Xplore, IEEE	Proposed a Double Layered Hybrid Approach (DLHA) using Naïve Bayes, SVM for network intrusion detection	Effective in detecting DoS and Probe attacks with high accuracy	Struggles with class imbalance in R2L and U2R attacks	Requires further optimization for real time attack detection

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Traditional IDS fail to detect rare and evolving attacks like R2L and U2R, resulting in high false negatives due to limited adaptability and reliance on signature-based methods.
- Existing machine learning approaches face challenges with data imbalance, while deep learning models are resource-intensive—highlighting the need for a hybrid, efficient, and accurate IDS for real-time cybersecurity.

OBJECTIVES

- Enhance Intrusion Detection Accuracy
- Optimize Feature Selection
- Reduce False Positives & Improve Adaptability

MODULES DESCRIPTION

Data Preprocessing & Feature Selection

- Uses PCA to extract relevant features and reduce noise.

Layer 1: Naive Bayes Classification

- Detects DoS and Probe attacks as an initial filtering step.

Layer 2: SVM + BLSTM for Rare Attack Detection

- SVM separates normal traffic from anomalies.
- BLSTM captures sequential attack patterns, improving R2L and U2R detection.

Intrusion Detection & Classification

- Labels traffic as normal or attack, minimizing false positives.

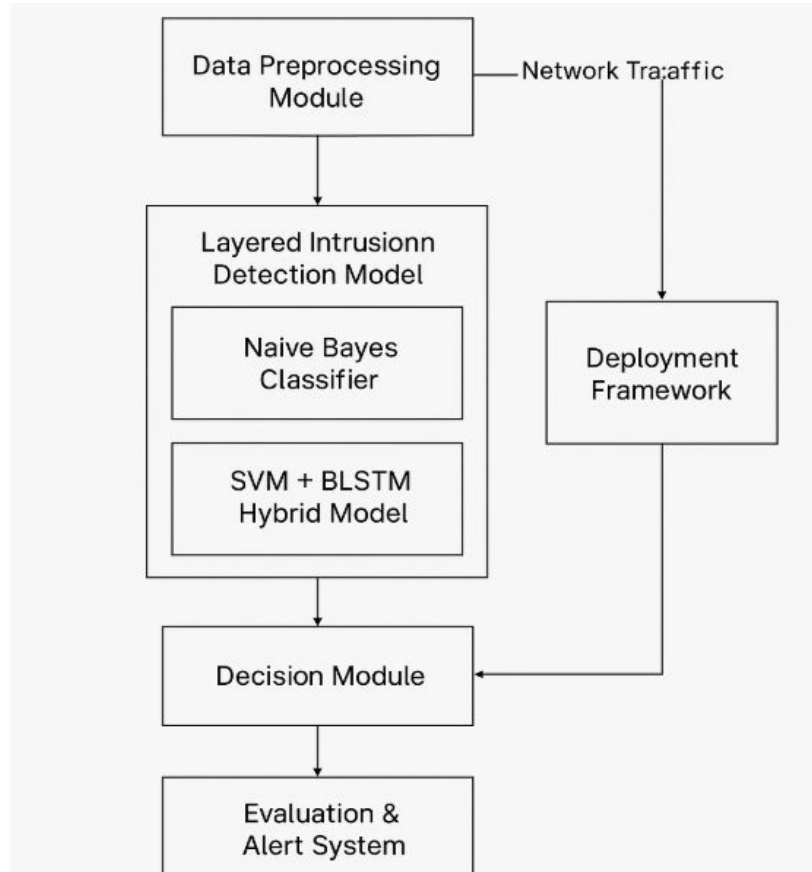
Performance Evaluation & Real-Time Implementation

- Measures accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score for real-time security.

ALGORITHM

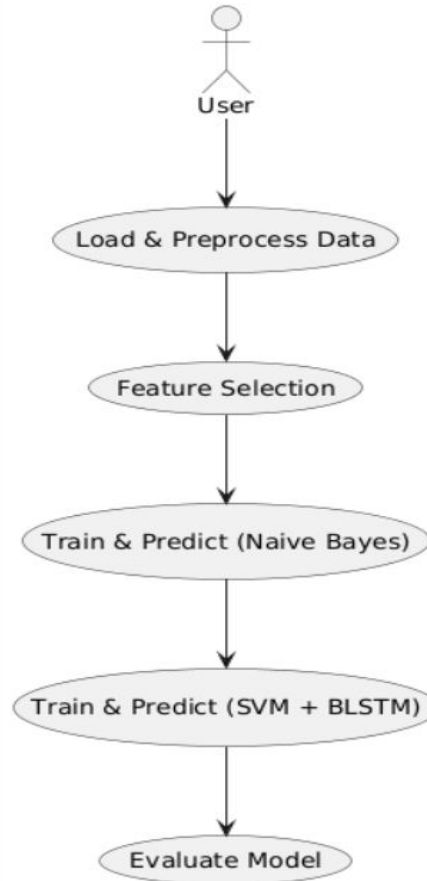
1. Data Preprocessing & Feature Selection
2. Layer 1 - Initial Classification (Naïve Bayes)
3. Layer 2 - Rare Attack Detection (SVM + BLSTM)
4. Intrusion Detection & Classification
5. Performance Evaluation & Real-Time Implementation

DESIGN ARCHITECTURE

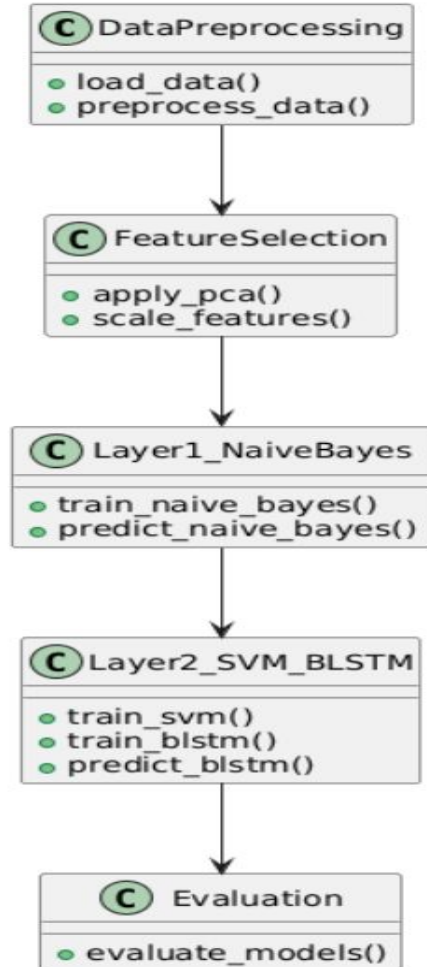


UML DIAGRAMS

USE CASE DIAGRAM:



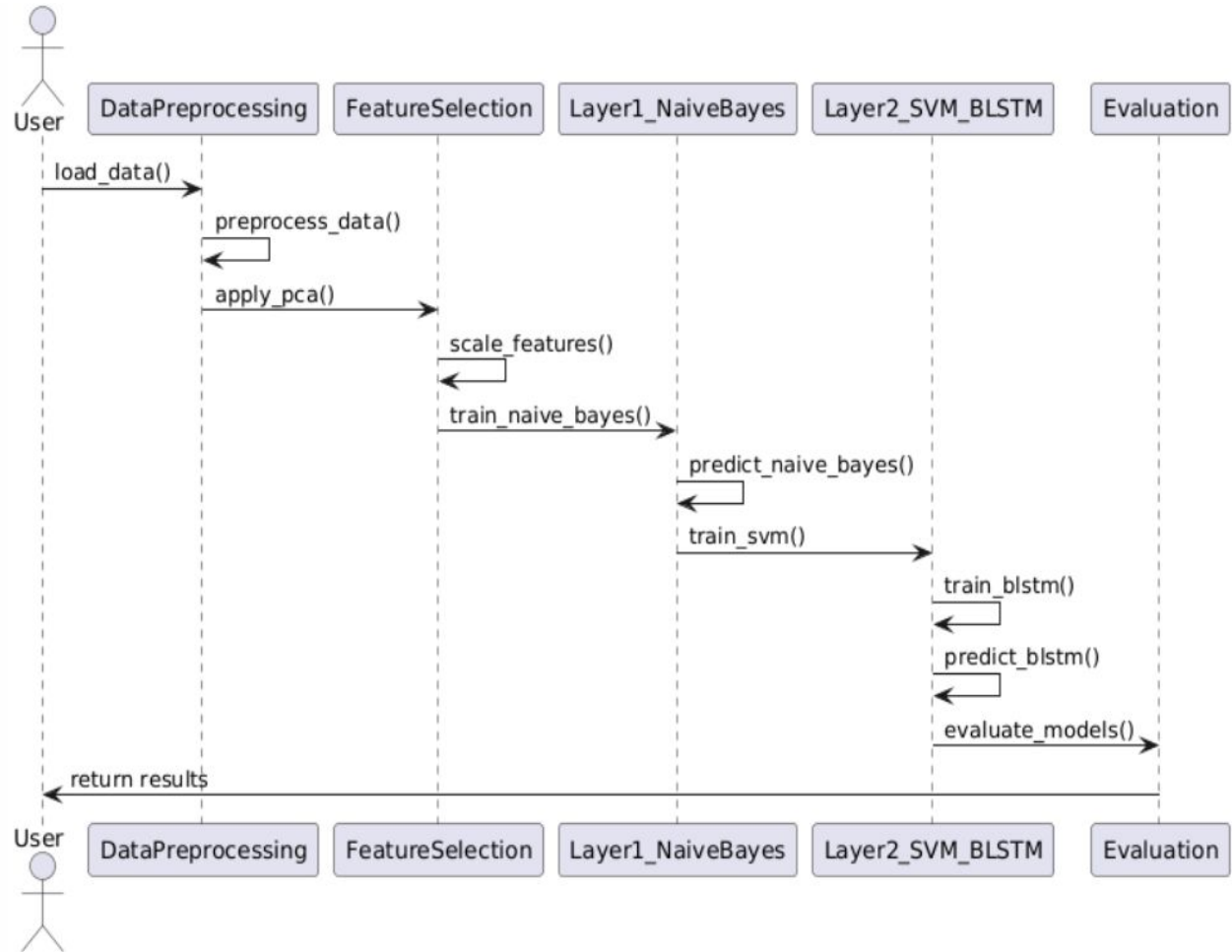
CLASS DIAGRAM:



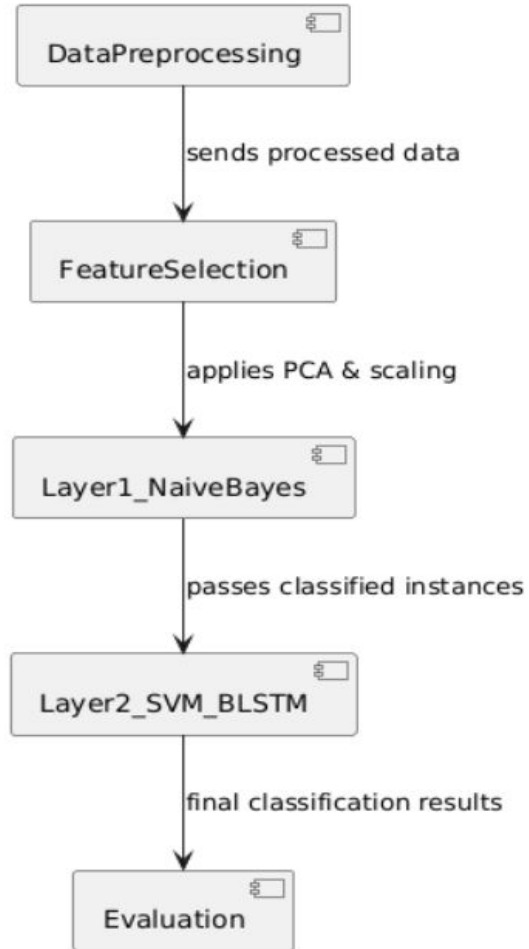
ACTIVITY DIAGRAM:



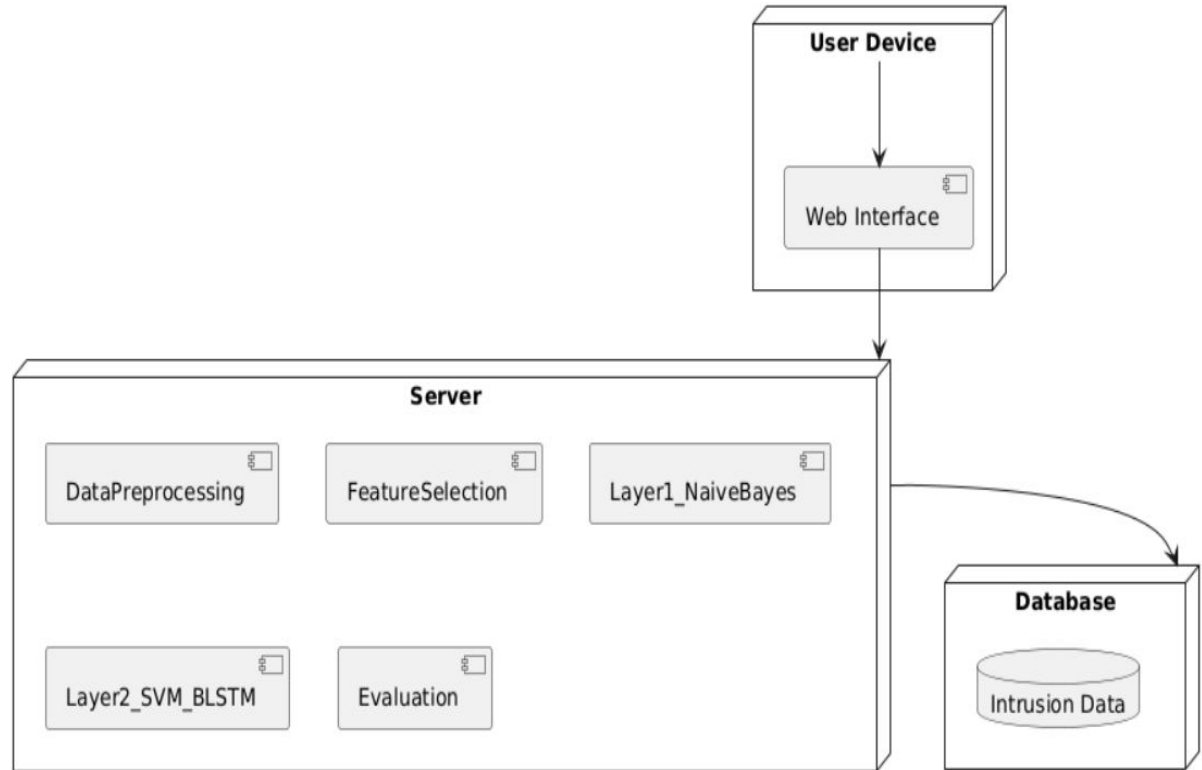
SEQUENCE DIAGRAM:



COMPONENT DIAGRAM:



DEPLOYMENT DIAGRAM:



TEST CASES:

Test Case ID	Model	Data Source	What's Tested	Pass Criteria
TC1	Naive Bayes (Layer 1)	30% hold-out split of X_pca/y from training set (X_test1, y_test1)	Layer 1 classification performance	Model returns predictions
TC2	SVM (Layer 2)	30% hold-out split of the <i>correctly</i> classified subset (X_test2, y_test2)	Layer 2 (SVM) classification on “easy” cases	No errors in prediction pipeline
TC3	BLSTM (Layer 2)	30% hold-out split of the same “easy” subset, used as validation during training	BLSTM training & validation accuracy	Loss decreases, accuracy improves per epoch

TC4	Naive Bayes (Test Data)	Entire external test file (KDDTest+.txt) preprocessed → X_test_all, y_test_all	Final NB performance on unseen data	Passes and gives confusion matrix
TC5	SVM (Test Data)	Same external test set (X_test_all, y_test_all)	Final SVM performance on unseen data	Passes and gives confusion matrix
TC6	BLSTM (Test Data)	Same external test set reshaped for BLSTM	Final BLSTM performance on unseen data	Passes and gives confusion matrix

RESULTS:

```
PROBLEMS 11 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
(pyenv) PS C:\Users\cyber\OneDrive\Desktop\IOWP1> python p2.py
2025-06-12 23:27:20.460367: I tensorflow/core/util/port.cc:153] oneDNN custom operations are on. You may see slightly different numerical results due to floating-point round-off errors from different computation orders. To turn them off, set the environment variable 'TF_ENABLE_ONEDNN_OPTS=0'.
2025-06-12 23:27:21.723428: I tensorflow/core/util/port.cc:153] oneDNN custom operations are on. You may see slightly different numerical results due to floating-point round-off errors from different computation orders. To turn them off, set the environment variable 'TF_ENABLE_ONEDNN_OPTS=0'.
  0 tcp ftp.data SF 491 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 ... 0.00.5 150 25 0.17 0.03 0.17.1 0.00.6 0.00.7 0.00.8 0.05 0.00.9 normal 20
  0 udp other SF 146 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0.000 255 1 0.000 0.600 0.800 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 normal 15
  1 tcp private S0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0.000 255 26 0.100 0.050 0.000 0.000 1.000 1.000 0.000 0.000 neptune 19
  2 tcp http SF 232 8153 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 ... 0.000 30 255 1.000 0.000 0.030 0.040 0.030 0.010 0.000 0.010 normal 21
  3 tcp http SF 199 420 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 ... 0.090 255 255 1.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 normal 21
  4 tcp private REJ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ... 0.000 255 19 0.070 0.070 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 1.000 1.000 neptune 21

[5 rows x 43 columns]
duration protocol_type service flag src_bytes ... dst_host_srv_error_rate dst_host_rerror_rate dst_host_srv_rerror_rate attack level
0 0 udp other SF 146 ... 0.000 0.000 0.000 normal 15
1 0 tcp private S0 0 ... 1.000 0.000 0.000 neptune 19
2 0 tcp http SF 232 ... 0.010 0.000 0.010 normal 21
3 0 tcp http SF 199 ... 0.000 0.000 0.000 normal 21
4 0 tcp private REJ 0 ... 0.000 1.000 1.000 neptune 21

[5 rows x 43 columns]
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 125972 entries, 0 to 125971
Data columns (total 43 columns):
# Column Non-Null Count Dtype
---
0 duration 125972 non-null int64
1 protocol_type 125972 non-null object
2 service 125972 non-null object
3 flag 125972 non-null object
4 src_bytes 125972 non-null int64
5 dst_bytes 125972 non-null int64
6 land 125972 non-null int64
7 wrong_fragment 125972 non-null int64
8 urgent 125972 non-null int64
```

PROBLEMS	11	OUTPUT	DEBUG CONSOLE	TERMINAL	PORTS
8	urgent	125972	non-null	int64	
9	hot	125972	non-null	int64	
10	num_failed_logins	125972	non-null	int64	
11	logged_in	125972	non-null	int64	
12	num_compromised	125972	non-null	int64	
13	root_shell	125972	non-null	int64	
14	su_attempted	125972	non-null	int64	
15	num_root	125972	non-null	int64	
16	num_file_creations	125972	non-null	int64	
17	num_shells	125972	non-null	int64	
18	num_access_files	125972	non-null	int64	
19	num_outbound_cmds	125972	non-null	int64	
20	is_host_login	125972	non-null	int64	
21	is_guest_login	125972	non-null	int64	
22	count	125972	non-null	int64	
23	srv_count	125972	non-null	int64	
24	serror_rate	125972	non-null	float64	
25	srv_error_rate	125972	non-null	float64	
26	rerror_rate	125972	non-null	float64	
27	srv_rerror_rate	125972	non-null	float64	
28	same_srv_rate	125972	non-null	float64	
29	diff_srv_rate	125972	non-null	float64	
30	srv_diff_host_rate	125972	non-null	float64	
31	dst_host_count	125972	non-null	int64	
32	dst_host_srv_count	125972	non-null	int64	
33	dst_host_same_srv_rate	125972	non-null	float64	
34	dst_host_diff_srv_rate	125972	non-null	float64	
35	dst_host_same_src_port_rate	125972	non-null	float64	
36	dst_host_srv_diff_host_rate	125972	non-null	float64	
37	dst_host_serror_rate	125972	non-null	float64	
38	dst_host_srv_rerror_rate	125972	non-null	float64	
39	dst_host_rerror_rate	125972	non-null	float64	
40	dst_host_srv_rerror_rate	125972	non-null	float64	
41	attack	125972	non-null	object	
42	level	125972	non-null	int64	

```
42 level 125972 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(15), int64(24), object(4)
memory usage: 41.3+ MB
None
```

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
duration	125972.000	287.147	2604.526	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	42908.000
src_bytes	125972.000	45567.101	5870354.481	0.000	0.000	44.000	276.000	1379963888.000
dst_bytes	125972.000	19779.271	4021285.112	0.000	0.000	0.000	516.000	1309937401.000
land	125972.000	0.000	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
wrong_fragment	125972.000	0.023	0.254	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.000
urgent	125972.000	0.000	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.000
hot	125972.000	0.204	2.150	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	77.000
num_failed_logins	125972.000	0.001	0.045	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.000
logged_in	125972.000	0.396	0.489	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000
num_compromised	125972.000	0.279	23.942	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	7479.000
root_shell	125972.000	0.001	0.037	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
su_attempted	125972.000	0.001	0.045	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.000
num_root	125972.000	0.302	24.400	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	7468.000
num_file_creations	125972.000	0.013	0.484	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	43.000
num_shells	125972.000	0.000	0.022	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.000
num_access_files	125972.000	0.004	0.099	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9.000
num_outbound_cmds	125972.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
is_host_login	125972.000	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
is_guest_login	125972.000	0.009	0.097	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
count	125972.000	84.108	114.509	0.000	2.000	14.000	143.000	511.000
srv_count	125972.000	27.738	72.636	0.000	2.000	8.000	18.000	511.000
serror_rate	125972.000	0.284	0.446	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000
srv_serror_rate	125972.000	0.282	0.447	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000
rerror_rate	125972.000	0.120	0.320	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
srv_rerror_rate	125972.000	0.121	0.324	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
same_srv_rate	125972.000	0.661	0.440	0.000	0.090	1.000	1.000	1.000
diff_srv_rate	125972.000	0.063	0.180	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.060	1.000
srv_diff_host_rate	125972.000	0.097	0.260	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
dst_host_count	125972.000	182.149	99.207	0.000	82.000	255.000	255.000	255.000
dst host srv count	125972.000	115.654	110.703	0.000	10.000	63.000	255.000	255.000

dst_host_srv_count	125972.000	115.654	110.703	0.000	10.000	63.000	255.000	255.000
dst_host_same_srv_rate	125972.000	0.521	0.449	0.000	0.050	0.510	1.000	1.000
dst_host_diff_srv_rate	125972.000	0.083	0.189	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.070	1.000
dst_host_same_src_port_rate	125972.000	0.148	0.309	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.060	1.000
dst_host_srv_diff_host_rate	125972.000	0.033	0.113	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.020	1.000
dst_host_serror_rate	125972.000	0.284	0.445	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000
dst_host_srv_serror_rate	125972.000	0.278	0.446	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	1.000
dst_host_rerror_rate	125972.000	0.119	0.307	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
dst_host_srv_rerror_rate	125972.000	0.120	0.319	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000
level	125972.000	19.504	2.292	0.000	18.000	20.000	21.000	21.000
duration	0							
protocol_type	0							
service	0							
flag	0							
src_bytes	0							
dst_bytes	0							
land	0							
wrong_fragment	0							
urgent	0							
hot	0							
num_failed_logins	0							
logged_in	0							
num_compromised	0							
root_shell	0							
su_attempted	0							
num_root	0							
num_file_creations	0							
num_shells	0							
num_access_files	0							
num_outbound_cmds	0							
is host_login	0							
is_guest_login	0							
count	0							
srv_count	0							
serror_rate	0							

```
dst_host_same_srv_rate      0
dst_host_diff_srv_rate     0
dst_host_same_src_port_rate 0
dst_host_srv_diff_host_rate 0
dst_host_serror_rate       0
dst_host_srv_serror_rate   0
dst_host_rerror_rate       0
dst_host_srv_rerror_rate   0
attack                     0
level                      0
```

dtype: int64

Column: protocol_type

Unique Values (3): ['udp' 'tcp' 'icmp']

Value Counts:

protocol_type

tcp 102688

udp 14993

icmp 8291

Name: count, dtype: int64

Column: service

Unique Values (70): ['other' 'private' 'http' 'remote_job' 'ftp_data' 'name' 'netbios_ns' 'eco_i' 'mtp' 'telnet' 'finger' 'domain_u' 'supdup' 'uucp_path' 'Z39_50' 'smtp' 'csnet_ns' 'uucp' 'netbios_dgm' 'urp_i' 'auth' 'domain' 'ftp' 'bgp' 'ldap' 'ecr_i' 'gopher' 'vmnet' 'systat' 'http_443' 'efs' 'whois' 'imap4' 'iso_tsap' 'echo' 'klogin' 'link' 'sunrpc' 'login' 'kshell' 'sql_net' 'time' 'hostnames' 'exec' 'ntp_u' 'discard' 'nntp' 'courier' 'ctf' 'ssh' 'daytime' 'shell' 'netstat' 'pop_3' 'nnsp' 'IRC' 'pop_2' 'printer' 'tim_i' 'pm_dump' 'red_i' 'netbios_ssn' 'rje' 'X11' 'urh_i' 'http_8001' 'aol' 'http_2784' 'tftp_u' 'harvest']

Value Counts:

service

http 40338

private 21853

domain_u 9043

smtp 7313

ftp_data 6859

...

tftp_u 3

http_8001 2

aol 2

harvest 2

http_2784 1

Name: count, Length: 70, dtype: int64

Column: flag

Unique Values (11): ['SF' 'S0' 'REJ' 'RSTR' 'SH' 'RSTO' 'S1' 'RSTOS0' 'S3' 'S2' 'OTH']

Value Counts:

flag

SF 74944

S0 34851

REJ 11233

RSTR 2421

RSTO 1562

S1 365

SH 271

S2 127

RSTOS0 103

S3 49

OTH 46

Name: count, dtype: int64

Column: attack

Unique Values (23): ['normal' 'neptune' 'warezclient' 'ipsweep' 'portsweep' 'teardrop' 'nmap'
'satan' 'smurf' 'pod' 'back' 'guess_passwd' 'ftp_write' 'multihop'
'rootkit' 'buffer_overflow' 'imap' 'warezmaster' 'phf' 'land'
'loadmodule' 'spy' 'perl']

Value Counts:

attack	
normal	67342
neptune	41214
satan	3633
ipsweep	3599
portsweep	2931
smurf	2646
nmap	1493
back	956
teardrop	892
warezclient	890
pod	201
guess_passwd	53
buffer_overflow	30
warezmaster	20
land	18
imap	11
rootkit	10
loadmodule	9
ftp_write	8
multihop	7
phf	4
perl	3
spy	2
Name: count, dtype: int64	

◆ Features (X):

	duration	src_bytes	dst_bytes	land	wrong_fragment	urgent	hot	num_failed_logins	...	flag_RSTO0	flag_RSTR	flag_S0	flag_S1	flag_S2	flag_S3	flag_SF	flag
g_SH																	
0	0	146	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	False	False	False	False	False	False	True	F
alse																	
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	False	False	True	False	False	False	False	F
alse																	
2	0	232	8153	0	0	0	0	0	...	False	False	False	False	False	False	True	F
alse																	
3	0	199	420	0	0	0	0	0	...	False	False	False	False	False	False	True	F
alse																	
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	False	False	False	False	False	False	False	F
alse																	

[5 rows x 124 columns]

◆ Encoded Labels (y_encoded):

[1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0]

◆ Original Labels (y):

0 normal
1 dos
2 normal
3 normal
4 dos

Name: label, dtype: object

◆ Label Mappings:

0 -> dos
1 -> normal
2 -> probe
3 -> r2l
4 -> u2r

Total number of DoS attacks identified: 45927

Total number of Probe attacks identified: 11656

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
--	-----------	--------	----------	---------

dos	0.95	0.42	0.58	13941
normal	0.68	0.95	0.79	20014
probe	0.40	0.32	0.36	3526
r2l	0.39	0.95	0.55	291
u2r	0.11	0.40	0.17	20

accuracy			0.70	37792
macro avg	0.51	0.61	0.49	37792
weighted avg	0.75	0.70	0.67	37792

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
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dos	0.99	1.00	1.00	1765
normal	1.00	1.00	1.00	5707
probe	1.00	0.97	0.99	350
r2l	0.94	0.96	0.95	79
u2r	1.00	1.00	1.00	1

accuracy			1.00	7902
macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	7902
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	7902

2025-06-12 23:27:50.824513: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guard.cc:210] This TensorFlow binary is optimized to use critical operations.

To enable the following instructions: SSE3 SSE4.1 SSE4.2 AVX AVX2 AVX_VNNI FMA, in other operations, rebuild TensorFlow with the following instructions.

Epoch 1/10

289/289 ————— 4s 5ms/step - accuracy: 0.8468 - loss: 1.1221 - val_accuracy: 0.9984 - val_loss: 0.0148

Epoch 2/10

289/289 ————— 1s 5ms/step - accuracy: 0.9986 - loss: 0.0109 - val_accuracy: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.0046

Epoch 3/10

289/289 ————— 4s 5ms/step - accuracy: 0.8468 - loss: 1.1221 - val_accuracy: 0.9984 - val_loss: 0.0148

Epoch 2/10

289/289 ————— 1s 5ms/step - accuracy: 0.9986 - loss: 0.0109 - val_accuracy: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.0046

Epoch 3/10

289/289 ————— 1s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9997 - loss: 0.0030 - val_accuracy: 0.9990 - val_loss: 0.0033

Epoch 4/10

289/289 ————— 1s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9996 - loss: 0.0017 - val_accuracy: 0.9987 - val_loss: 0.0030

Epoch 5/10

289/289 ————— 1s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9997 - loss: 9.2889e-04 - val_accuracy: 0.9991 - val_loss: 0.0029

Epoch 6/10

289/289 ————— 1s 5ms/step - accuracy: 0.9999 - loss: 0.0011 - val_accuracy: 0.9989 - val_loss: 0.0030

Epoch 7/10

289/289 ————— 1s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9998 - loss: 7.0879e-04 - val_accuracy: 0.9989 - val_loss: 0.0029

Epoch 8/10

289/289 ————— 1s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9999 - loss: 4.6672e-04 - val_accuracy: 0.9985 - val_loss: 0.0043

Epoch 9/10

289/289 ————— 1s 4ms/step - accuracy: 0.9996 - loss: 6.2580e-04 - val_accuracy: 0.9992 - val_loss: 0.0023

Epoch 10/10

289/289 ————— 1s 5ms/step - accuracy: 0.9999 - loss: 3.7507e-04 - val_accuracy: 0.9992 - val_loss: 0.0022

247/247 ————— 1s 2ms/step

✓ Total number of R2L attacks identified in dataset: 995

✓ Total number of U2R attacks identified in dataset: 52

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
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dos	1.00	1.00	1.00	1765
normal	1.00	1.00	1.00	5707
probe	1.00	1.00	1.00	350
r2l	0.97	0.96	0.97	79
u2r	1.00	1.00	1.00	1

accuracy			1.00	7902
----------	--	--	------	------

macro avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	7902
-----------	------	------	------	------

weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	7902
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Naive Bayes Detection Summary



Attacks Detected:

DoS: 45927

Probe: 11656

OK

Figure 1

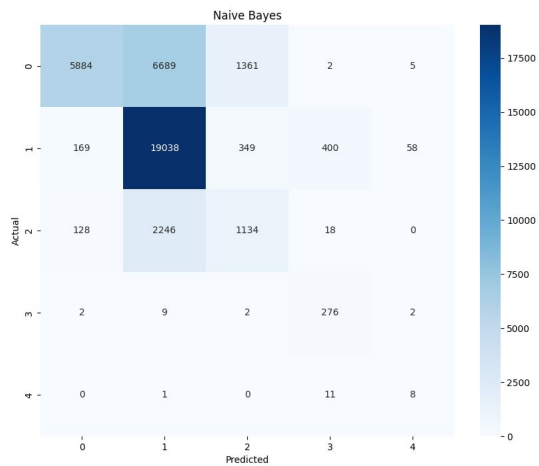
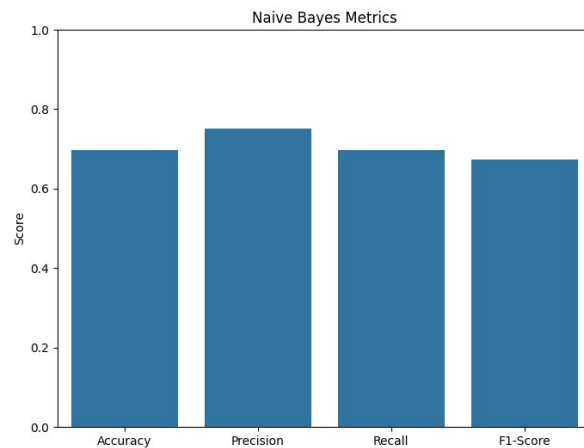
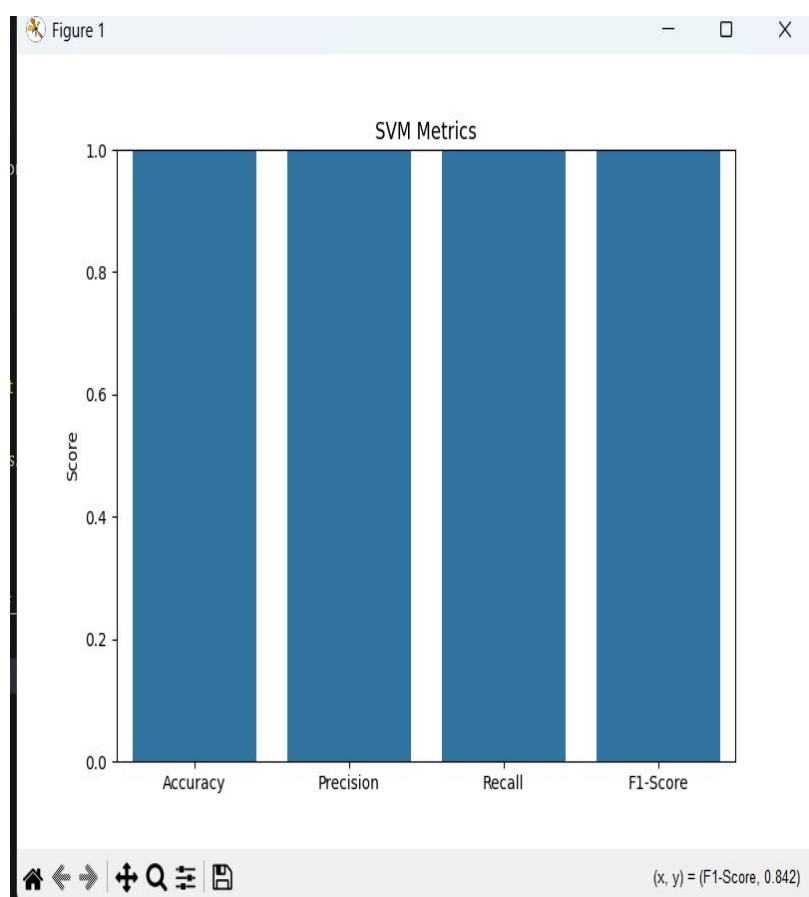
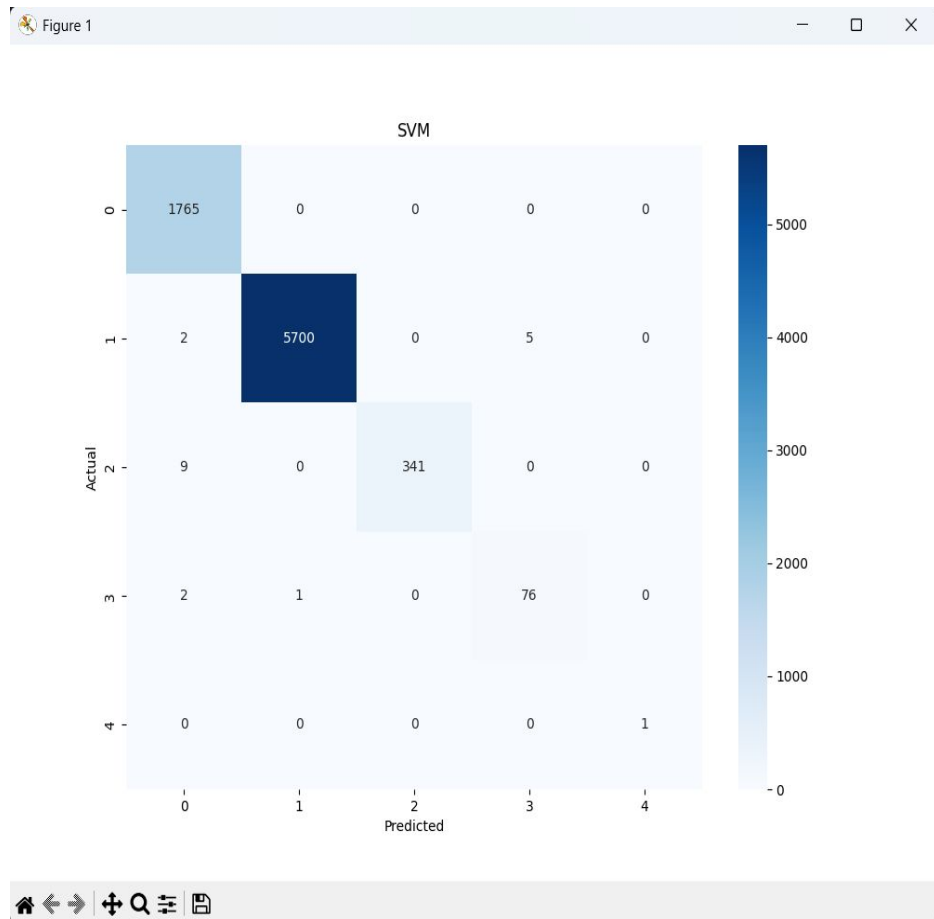


Figure 1





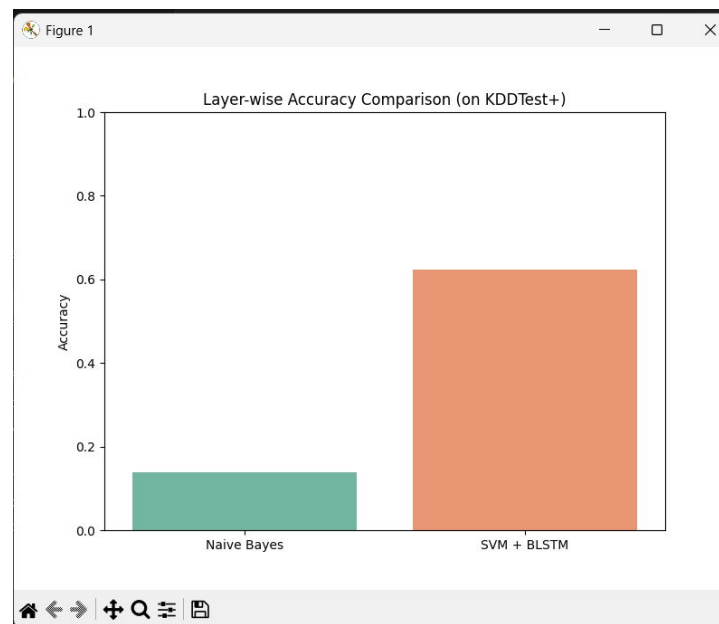
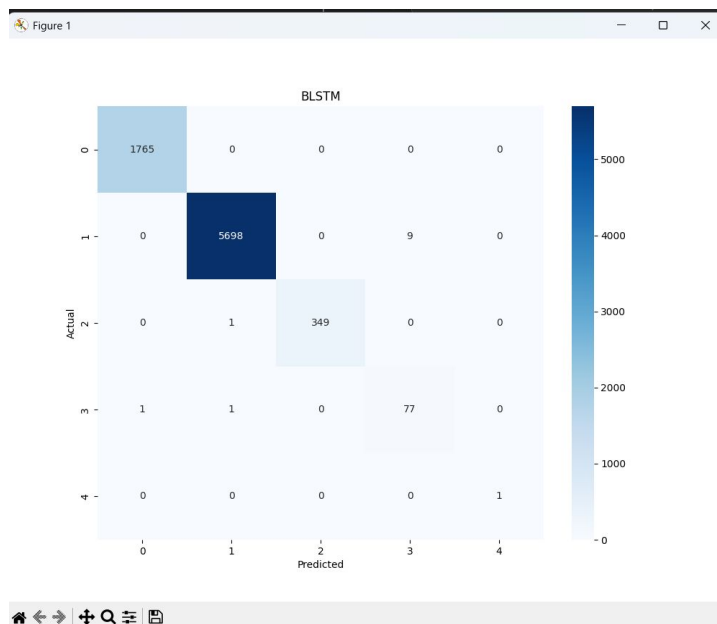
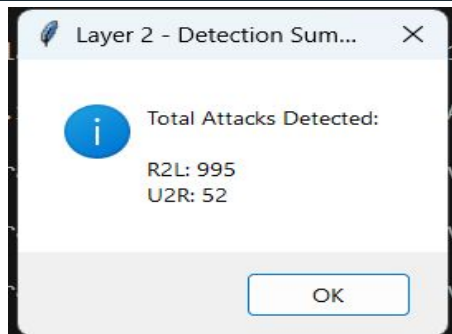


Figure 1

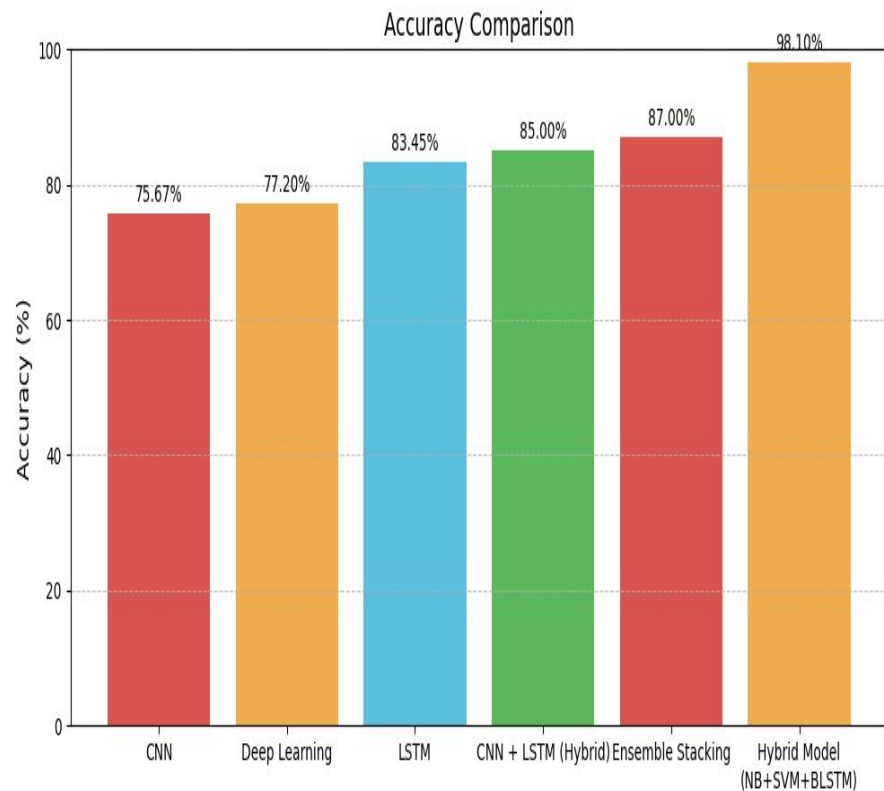


Figure 1

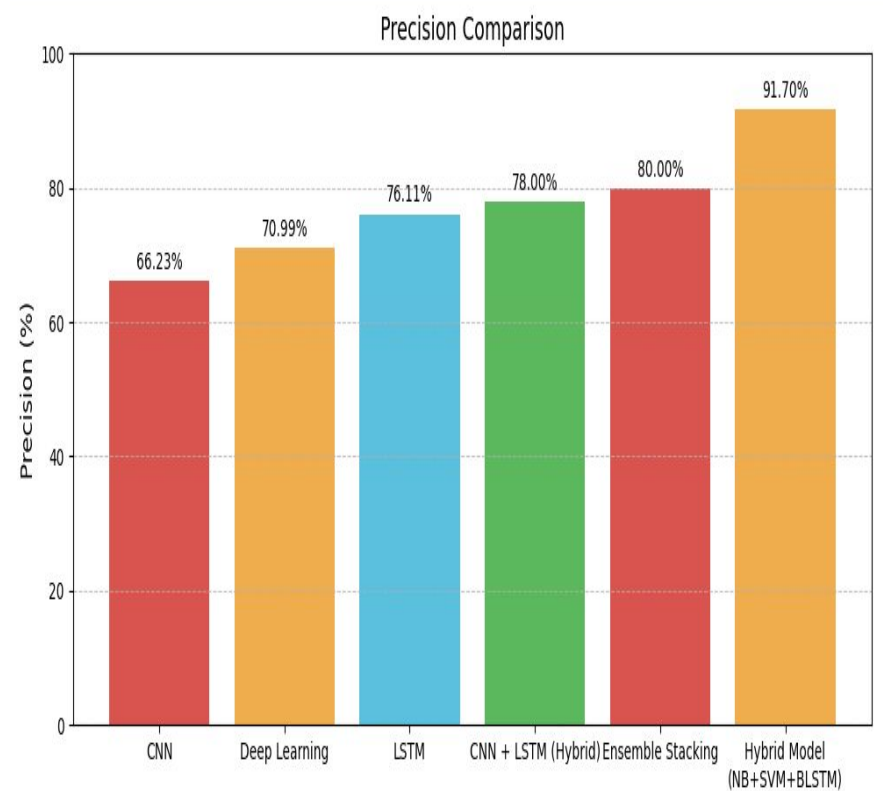


Figure 1

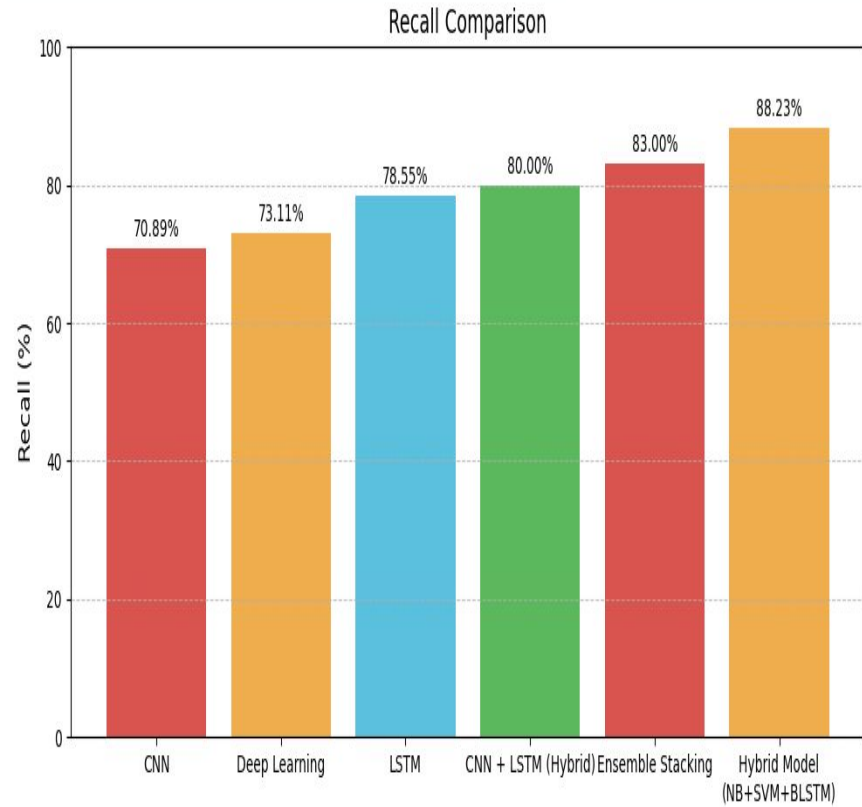
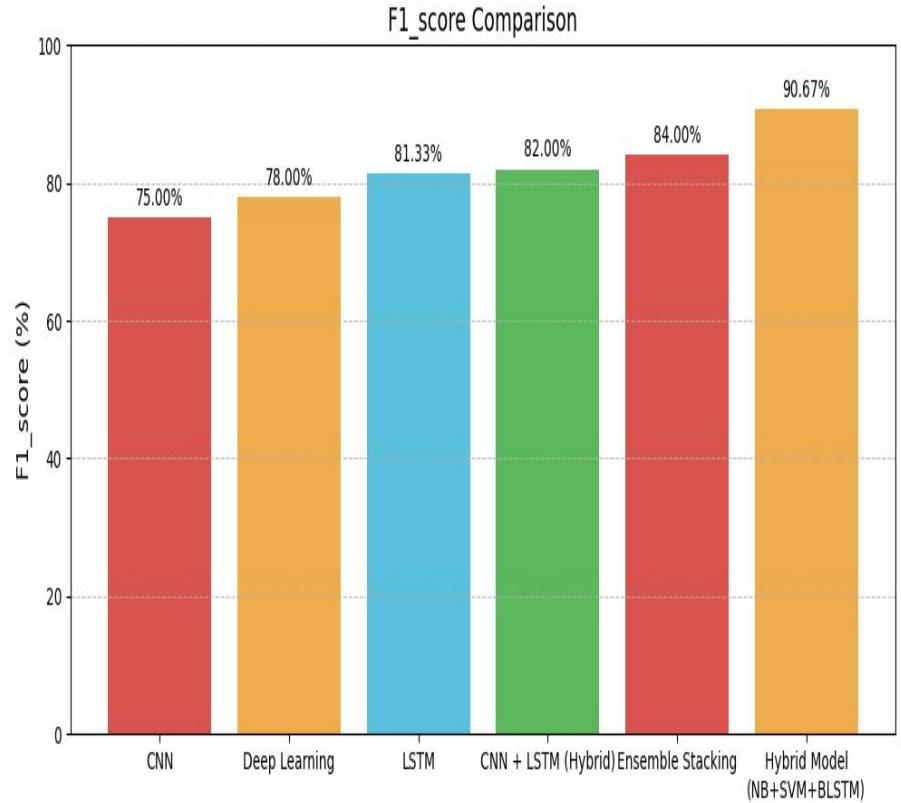


Figure 1



Conclusion:

- **Enhanced Detection Accuracy:** The proposed Double Layered Hybrid Approach (DLHA), combining Naive Bayes, SVM, and BLSTM, significantly improves detection accuracy for both frequent (DoS, Probe) and rare (R2L, U2R) attack types compared to traditional methods.
- **Effective Use of PCA and BLSTM:** The use of Principal Component Analysis (PCA) for dimensionality reduction and BLSTM for temporal pattern recognition enables the system to handle complex, sequential network traffic more efficiently.
- **Robust and Scalable Solution:** DLHA provides a robust, scalable, and adaptable framework for real-time intrusion detection, making it suitable for modern dynamic network environments facing evolving cyber threats.

FUTURE SCOPE:

- **Real-time detection** – Upgrade to monitor live network traffic.
- **System integration** – Connect with firewalls and SIEM tools.
- **Adaptive learning** – Enable the model to learn from new attacks.
- **IoT deployment** – Optimize for use in smart and edge devices.
- **Multi-source analysis** – Use logs and external data for better accuracy.

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Thank you