

Log-Based Intrusion Detection System Using Machine Learning Algorithms

MSc Research Project Artificial Intelligence

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Programme:	MSc. in Artificial Intelligence			
Year:	2023			
Module:	MSc Research Project			
Supervisor:	Rejwanul Haque			
Submission Due Date:	14/12/2023			
Project Title:	Configuration Manual			
Word Count:	750			
Page Count:	12			

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Log Based Intrusion Detection System Using Machine Learning Algorithms Configuration Manual

Sonia Francis Javior

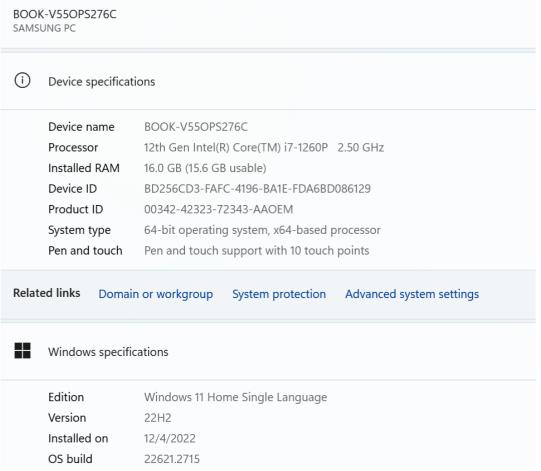
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1 Introduction

Configuration manuals generally provide an extended analysis of the system or device system required to implement the research method. The main objective of the manual is to set up the technical configuration. This also describes the setting procedure of Jupyter Notebook and other Python configurations.

2 System Specification

System specification provides the technical features and variants of the device required to implement the model. Generally, contains various specs of the system such as storage, operating system and processor, Figure 1. To implement the research a basic device system of 8GB more sufficient.

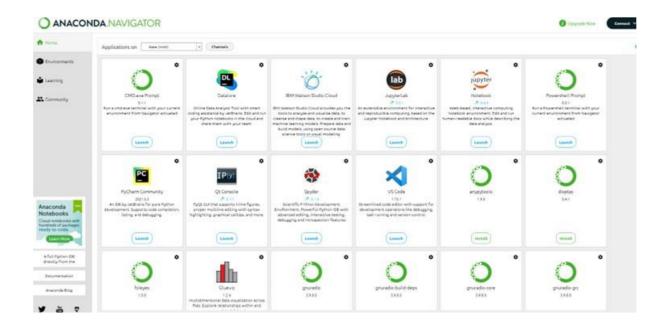


3 Software Used

- Microsoft excel: Used for initial exploration. MS-Excel For the preliminary Analysis of data.
- Jupyter Notebook: For implementing the model and analyzing the evaluation metrics

Installation and Environment Setup

Depending on the Operating System, the latest version of the software is suggested. Python 3.10 for Windows 11 has been installed. After installing Python, we need an Integrating Development environment to implement the model. Jupyter Notebook is installed from Anaconda which is a combination of several applications. The outline of the anaconda navigator is shown below.



4 Project Development

After the installation, host the Jupyter Notebook and open a Python file with .py extension to start the implementation. All the necessary libraries are installed using pip command.

Importing Library

The packages used in the project are displayed in Figure 4. The cloud platform comes with several necessary libraries already installed. If necessary, additional libraries should be imported.

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn import preprocessing
from pandas import DataFrame
installing the pyspark packages for the further analysis from pyspark.sql import SparkSession, Window
from pyspark.sql import functions as F
from pyspark.sql.functions import regexp extract
from pyspark.sql.types import IntegerType
from pyspark.sql.types import StringType
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.patches as mpatches
from pyspark.sql.functions import col, isnan, when, count
from pyspark.sql.functions import *
from collections import Counter
from sklearn.datasets import make_classification
from matplotlib import pyplot
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from time import time
from packaging import version
from matplotlib import pyplot
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import missingno as msno
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
from scipy.special import boxcoxip
from statsmodels.stats.outliers influence import variance_inflation_factor
from sklearn.impute import KNNImputer
from sklearn.feature selection import VarianceThreshold
from scipy import stats
from pylab import *
from sklearn.inspection import permutation_importance
from sklearn.feature_selection import RFE
import matplotlib.patches as mpatches
from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectKBest, chi2
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report, plot_confusion_matrix, plot_roc_curve fr
from keras import models, layers
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split from sklearn.ensemble import RandonForestClassifier
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier from sklearn.neighbors import Nearest Neighbors from sklearn.linear model
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV from sklearn.datasets import make classification from imblearn.over_sampling
```

Importing Files: Importing all the datasets in csv format to dataframes using pandas library.

To Fetch data from dataframe to csv to the exact location

```
r\_df.to\_csv(r"C:\Users\sonia\Desktop\Final\Generated\final\_dataset.csv")
```

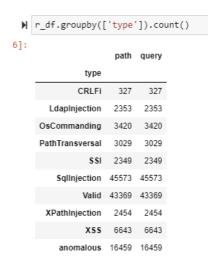
Description of Dataset: The datasets are collected from the open-source platform. The ecml and the zip file data from CSIC dataset. The dataset contains the details of the log file entries which are captured from the web servers.

Processing

Null values are removed and missing values are replaced by some data handling techniques.

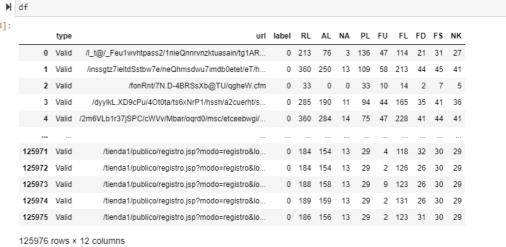
```
M c7['result'] = c7['query'].fillna('') + c7['body'].fillna('')
   c7 = c7[['attack','path','result']]
c7.rename(columns = {'attack':'type','result':'query'}, inplace = True)
```

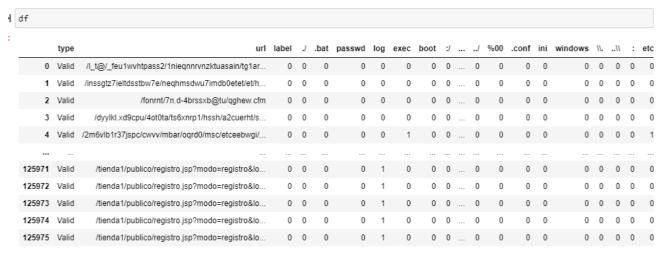
Distribution Analysis of type of attacks



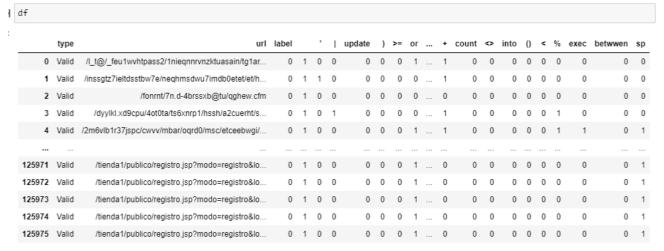
Feature Selection

By defining the keywords for each type of attack and then classifying them to features. Features are selected for each type of attacks.





125976 rows x 29 columns



125976 rows x 60 columns

Splitting of Data:

Spliting the training data and testing set. The training data is 80% of original data and 20 % is testing data.

Model Building:

After preprocessing and appropriate feature extraction, the next important step is the model building. The supervised machine learning algorithms are used. SVM, Logistic Regression, Random Forest, Gradient Boost, KNearest Neighbor and Decision Tree.

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score, log_loss, classification_report
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from seaborn import heatmap
# Instantiate the Logistic Regression model
LR = LogisticRegression()
LR.fit(X_train, Y_train)
# Calculate and print accuracy on training set
print('Accuracy of Logistic Regression classifier on training set: {:.2f}'.format(LR.score(X_train, Y_train)))
# Calculate and print accuracy on test set
print('Accuracy of Logistic Regression classifier on test set: {:.2f}'.format(LR.score(X_test, Y_test)))
# Make predictions on the test set
Y_pred = LR.predict(X_test)
# Calculate and print confusion matrix
print('\nConfusion Matrix:')
cm = confusion matrix(Y test, Y pred)
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 6))
# Use seaborn to create the heatmap
heatmap(cm, annot=True, cmap='Blues')
plt.title('Confusion Matrix')
plt.xlabel('Predicted Label')
plt.ylabel('True Label')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
# Calculate and print accuracy using metrics.accuracy_score
accuracy_lr = metrics.accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred)
print('\nAccuracy:', accuracy_lr)
# Calculate and print log loss using log_loss
Y_pred_proba = LR.predict_proba(X_test)
loss_lr= log_loss(Y_test, Y_pred_proba)
print('\nLog_Loss:', loss_lr)
classification_lr = classification_report(Y_test, Y_pred)
# Print the classification report
print('\nClassification Report:')
print(classification_lr)
```

```
M from sklearn import sym
  from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score, hinge_loss,classification_report
  # Instantiate the Linear SVM model
  SVM = svm.LinearSVC()
  SVM.fit(X_train, Y_train)
  # Calculate and print accuracy on training set
print('Accuracy of Linear SVM classifier on training set: {:.2f}'.format(SVM.score(X_train, Y_train)))
  # Calculate and print accuracy on test set
  print('Accuracy of Linear SVM classifier on test set: {:.2f}'.format(SVM.score(X_test, Y_test)))
  # Make predictions on the test set
  Y_pred_svm = SVM.predict(X_test)
  # Calculate and print confusion matrix
  print('\nConfusion Matrix:')
  print(confusion_matrix(Y_test, Y_pred_svm))
  # Calculate and print accuracy using metrics.accuracy_score
  accuracy_svm = accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred_svm)
  print('\nAccuracy:', accuracy_svm)
  # Calculate and print hinge loss using hinge_loss
  loss_svm = hinge_loss(Y_test, SVM.decision_function(X_test))
  print('\nHinge Loss:', loss svm)
classification_svm = classification_report(Y_test, Y_pred)
  # Print the classification report
  print('\nClassification Report:')
  print(classification_svm)
```

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
  from sklearn.metrics import confusion matrix, accuracy score, log loss, classification report
  # Instantiate the Random Forest model
  RF = RandomForestClassifier()
  RF.fit(X_train, Y_train)
  # Calculate and print accuracy on training set
  print('Accuracy of Random Forest classifier on training set: {:.2f}'.format(RF.score(X train, Y train)))
  # Calculate and print accuracy on test set
  print('Accuracy of Random Forest classifier on test set: {:.2f}'.format(RF.score(X_test, Y_test)))
  # Make predictions on the test set
  Y_pred_rf = RF.predict(X_test)
  # Calculate and print confusion matrix
  print('\nConfusion Matrix:')
  print(confusion matrix(Y test, Y pred rf))
  # Calculate and print accuracy using metrics.accuracy_score
  accuracy_rf = accuracy_score(Y_test, Y_pred_rf)
  print('\nAccuracy:', accuracy_rf)
  # Calculate and print log loss using log_loss
  Y_pred_proba_rf = RF.predict_proba(X_test)
  loss_rf = log_loss(Y_test, Y_pred_proba_rf)
  print('\nlog Loss:', loss_rf)
classification_rf = classification_report(Y_test, Y_pred)
  # Print the classification report
  print('\nClassification Report:')
  print(classification_rf)
```

Evaluation Metrics:

Accuracy, Precision, Recall, Fi Score in the classification report. Most of them achieved maximum accuracy, so loss is calculated.

Classification Report:								
	precision	recall	l f1-score	support				
é	1.00	1.00	1.00	23866				
1								
1	0.99	0.93	0.96	1330				
accuracy	1		1.00	25196				
macro avg	0.99	0.97	7 0.98	25196				
weighted avg	1.00	1.00	1.00	25196				
Classification Report:								
	precision	recall	f1-score	support				
0	0.99	1.00	1.00	23866				
1	0.96	0.89	0.93	1330				
accuracy			0.99	25196				
macro avg	0.98	0.95	0.96	25196				
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	25196				
werpween ave	0.55	0.55	0.55	23230				