

Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project
Programme Name

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Project Submission Sheet

Student Name: Ravi Ranjan Singh
Student ID: X22203052
Programme: MSc Cybersecurity **Year:** Jan 2024
Module: MSc Research Project
Lecturer: Michael Prior
Submission Due Date: 12/12/24
Project Title: Exploring the use of Explainable AI for improving intrusion detection systems
Word Count: 565

I hereby certify that the information contained in this (my submission) is information pertaining to research I conducted for this project. All information other than my own contribution will be fully referenced and listed in the relevant bibliography section at the rear of the project.

ALL internet material must be referenced in the references section. Students are encouraged to use the Harvard Referencing Standard supplied by the Library. To use other author's written or electronic work is illegal (plagiarism) and may result in disciplinary action. Students may be required to undergo a viva (oral examination) if there is suspicion about the validity of their submitted work.

Signature: Ravi Ranjan Singh

Date: 11/12/2024

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Please attach a completed copy of this sheet to each project (including multiple copies).
2. Projects should be submitted to your Programme Coordinator.
3. **You must ensure that you retain a HARD COPY of ALL projects**, both for your own reference and in case a project is lost or mislaid. It is not sufficient to keep a copy on computer. Please do not bind projects or place in covers unless specifically requested.
4. You must ensure that all projects are submitted to your Programme Coordinator on or before the required submission date. **Late submissions will incur penalties.**
5. All projects must be submitted and passed in order to successfully complete the year. **Any project/assignment not submitted will be marked as a fail.**

Office Use Only

Signature:

Date:	
Penalty Applied (if applicable):	

AI Acknowledgement Supplement

- 1 MSc Research Project
- 2 Exploring the use of Explainable AI for improving intrusion detection systems

Your Name/Student Number	Course	Date
Ravi Ranjan Singh	MSc Cybersecurity	11/12/2024

This section is a supplement to the main assignment, to be used if AI was used in any capacity in the creation of your assignment; if you have queries about how to do this, please contact your lecturer. For an example of how to fill these sections out, please click [here](#).

3 AI Acknowledgment

This section acknowledges the AI tools that were utilized in the process of completing this assignment.

Tool Name	Brief Description	Link to tool
NA		

4 Description of AI Usage

This section provides a more detailed description of how the AI tools were used in the assignment. It includes information about the prompts given to the AI tool, the responses received, and how these responses were utilized or modified in the assignment. **One table should be used for each tool used.**

NA
[NA]
[Insert Sample prompt]
[Insert Sample response]

5 Evidence of AI Usage

This section includes evidence of significant prompts and responses used or generated through the AI tool. It should provide a clear understanding of the extent to which the AI tool was used in the assignment. Evidence may be attached via screenshots or text.

6 Additional Evidence:

[Place evidence here]

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1. Libraries Imported for Web Application

Such web applications would not have been developed were it not for the frameworks that are underlying web applications and machine learning model development. The web framework is constructed with Flask, which has methods for handling and redirecting users including `render_template`, `request` and `redirect`, and `url_for` methods (Ghimire, 2020). Pandas are employed in data processing and CSV file editing. The SHAP elements help improve explainable AI by incorporating SHAP values into the final output of models while the OS supports and manages the navigation within files and folders. Joblib is the package responsible for retrieving the ML elements that have previously been learned, while logging is the worker that notes events and failures that happen as the system runs, which helps with debugging and monitoring (Brownlee *et al.*, 2022).

```
APP > app.py > ...
1  from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, url_for, flash
2  import pandas as pd
3  import os
4  import shap
5  import joblib
6  import logging
7  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
8  from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier
9
```

Figure 1: Libraries imported

2. Methods used

A web application that is developed on the Flask platform has a minimum of some critical endogenous processes. `Index()` is responsible for rendering the main page of the website which contains the `index.html` file. The `upload_file()` function is responsible for the process of uploading a file. It validates the file saves it in the uploads folder and afterwards transforms it into a Pandas DataFrame. It adds zero values in sparse columns of the feature set of the machine learning model during this process. `model_rf.predict()` is then executed in this case to apply the built model for making predictions. In addition, SHAP values can be computed using `SHAP.TreeExplainer` to enhance the interpretability of the SHAP values. The

prediction and the SHAP features are along the result page in result.html. For debugging purposes, the error handling and logging code components are included.

3 Style.css

In the style.css file for the web application, there is a modern layout with a combination of red and white color schemes in the app design. A CSS reset is performed at every beginning for the reason that the margin and padding are similar in all browsers. Most of the contents of the body are shaded in pale gray color, while the header section is also dominated by a bold red color along with white words to attract the attention of the relevant viewers to the title of the page. The user can see white bold links in the horizontal navigation bar, which turn into highlighting ones after the pointer gets onto one of them. The content section visually stands out on the page with the help of a normal white page with a little shadow on it for contrast and with sufficient padding. To avoid bulkiness and for comprehension, the forms are centrally located and the input boxes are placed vertically. An action that gives feedback to the user even as he submits an action which is normally associated with a submit button, in this case, the submit button has a red color and has a hover effect. The footer of the application still carries out the theme of professionalism and neatness of the application presenting black color and white text.

4 Software and Hardware Specifications

Software used for this paper are Anaconda 2.6.3, Jupyter Notebook for Model Evaluation and for web application development we used Visual Studio Code and Flask. The hardware specifications include Ryzen 5 processor, Ram 16GB, SSD 512GB.

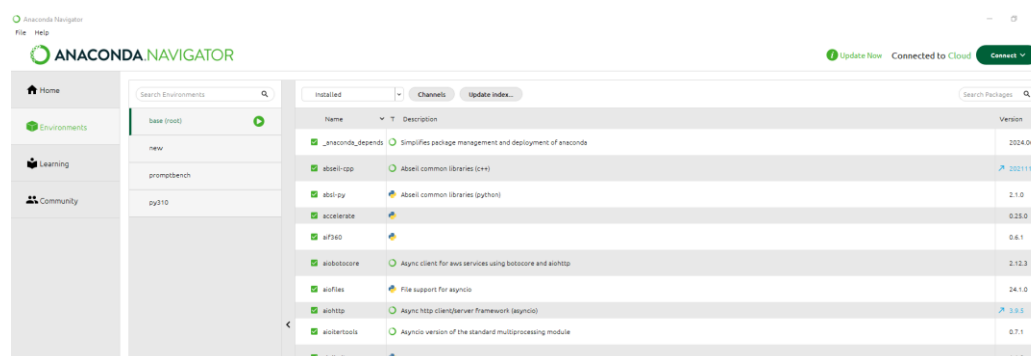


Figure 2: Anaconda Navigator

```

[47]: # Importing necessary libraries
import pandas as pd

[48]: # Load the datasets (Assuming the dataset files are in .txt format)
train = pd.read_csv('KDDTrain+.txt', header=None) # Replace 'path_to' with the actual path
test = pd.read_csv('KDDTest+.txt', header=None) # Replace 'path_to' with the actual path

[49]: # Checking the shape of the datasets
print("Training set shape:", train.shape)
print("Testing set shape:", test.shape)
Training set shape: (125973, 43)
Testing set shape: (12544, 43)

[50]: # Renaming columns with a predefined list of labels
labels = ['duration', 'protocol_type', 'service', 'flag', 'src_bytes',
'dst_bytes', 'land', 'wrong_fragment', 'urgent', 'hot',
'num_failed_logins', 'logged_in', 'num_compromised', 'root_shell',
'su_attempted', 'num_root', 'num_file_creations', 'num_shells',
'num_access_files', 'num_outbound_cmds', 'is_host_login',
'is_guest_login', 'count', 'srv_count', 'error_rate',
'srv_error_rate', 'error_rate', 'srv_error_rate', 'same_srv_rate',
'diff_srv_rate', 'srv_diff_host_rate', 'dst_host_count',
'dst_host_srv_count', 'dst_host_same_srv_rate', 'dst_host_diff_srv_rate',
'dst_host_same_src_port_rate', 'dst_host_srv_diff_host_rate',
'dst_host_error_rate', 'dst_host_srv_error_rate', 'dst_host_error_rate',
'dst_host_srv_error_rate', 'attack_type', 'difficulty_level'] # attack_type is the subclass

[51]: # Assigning the column names to the train and test datasets
train.columns = labels
test.columns = labels

[52]: # Dropping the 'difficulty_level' column as it's not needed
train = train.drop('difficulty_level', axis=1)
test = test.drop('difficulty_level', axis=1)

[53]: # Combining both train and test datasets
combined_data = pd.concat([train, test])

[54]: # Save the combined dataset to a CSV file
combined_data.to_csv('combined_dataset.csv', index=False)

[55]: # Checking the shape and the first few rows of the combined dataset
print("Combined data shape:", combined_data.shape)
combined_data.head()
Combined data shape: (148517, 42)
duration protocol_type service flag src_bytes dst_bytes land wrong_fragment urgent hot ... dst_host_srv_count dst_host_same_srv_rate dst_host_diff_srv_rate

```

Figure 3: Jupyter Notebook

```

APP > templates > index.html > html > body > div.content-section > form > div.file-upload > input#file

2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
7 <style>
41 .info-message {
42     background-color: #f0f0f0;
44 }
45 </style>
46 </head>
47 <body>
48 <h1>Web Defend - Intrusion Detection System</h1>
49 <div class="content-section">
50 <form action="{{ url_for('upload_file') }}" method="POST" enctype="multipart/form-data">
51 <label for="file">Upload Network Traffic Data (CSV or Excel)</label>
52 <div class="file-upload">
53 <input type="file" name="file" id="file" required>
54 </div>
55 <button type="submit" class="submit-btn">Upload and Analyze</button>
56 </form>
57 {% with messages = get_flashed_messages() %}
58 {% if messages %}
59 <div class="info-message">
60 <div class="message">
61 <p>{{ message }}</p>
62 </div>
63 </div>
64 {% endif %}
65 {% endwith %}
66 </div>
67 </body>
68 </html>

```

Figure 4: VS CODE

References

Brownlee, J., Chng, Z.M., Chung, D., Cristina, S., Saeed, M. and Tam, A., 2022. *Python for Machine Learning: Learn Python from Machine Learning Projects*. Machine Learning Mastery.

Ghimire, D., 2020. Comparative study on Python web frameworks: Flask and Django.