Smart Intrusion Detection: Enhancing Network Security with Hybrid Machine Learning

V.Antony Suresh [1], V.Anbumani[2],N.Arunkumar [2] and A.Romal[2]
Assistant Professor[1], Final year[2]
Department of Information Technology
St.Joseph College of Engineering
Sriperumbudur , Chennai-602 117

***Abstract*-The escalating complexity of network-based attacks within Internet of Things (IoT) environments necessitates the development of sophisticated predictive analysis techniques to ensure robust security. This study introduces a hybrid machine learning approach that integrates Bayesian Optimization, Logistic Regression, and the Random Forest Algorithm to enhance attack detection accuracy. Bayesian Optimization is employed to fine-tune model hyperparameters, thereby optimizing performance. Logistic Regression provides probabilistic insights into potential threats, while the Random Forest algorithm ensures robust and accurate classification of network anomalies. The proposed system is implemented using MATLAB and evaluated on the IOTNETWORDS dataset, a comprehensive collection of IoT network traffic data. Experimental results demonstrate a 15% improvement in attack detection rates, a 12% increase in precision, and a 10% increase in recall compared to traditional models. Specifically, the hybrid approach effectively identifies DDoS, malware, and other prevalent network threats. This research underscores the significance of integrating multiple machine learning techniques for real-time threat prediction and the development of adaptive cybersecurity solutions. The system's efficiency and lightweight algorithms allow for scalable deployment, making it suitable for broader IoT applications and ensuring robust network defense mechanisms. This framework offers a novel combination of techniques that significantly enhance the security posture of IoT networks**.

I. INTRODUCTION

The widespread adoption of Internet of Things (IoT) devices has transformed industries like healthcare, smart cities, and automation. However, this expansion has also made IoT networks prime targets for cyber threats such as DDoS attacks, malware, and unauthorized access. Traditional security mechanisms often fail to keep up with evolving attack patterns, highlighting the need for advanced machine learning (ML)-based detection techniques.To address these challenges, we propose a hybrid ML framework that integrates Bayesian Optimization, Logistic Regression, and the Random Forest Algorithm for enhanced attack detection. Bayesian Optimization fine-tunes hyperparameters for optimal performance, Logistic Regression provides probabilistic threat insights, and Random Forest ensures robust classification of anomalies. Implemented in MATLAB and evaluated on the IOTNETWORDS dataset, the proposed model improves attack detection by 15%, precision by 12%, and recall by 10% compared to traditional methods.This research underscores the effectiveness of hybrid ML approaches in real-time IoT threatdetection, offering a scalable and efficient solution for strengthening network security.

II. EXISTING AND PROPOSING SYSTEM

The current landscape of IoT network security relies on a variety of existing systems and techniques, each with its own set of strengths and limitations. Traditional security approaches often involve signature-based intrusion detection systems (IDS), firewall configurations, and rule-based anomaly detection methods. These systems typically rely on predefined rules or signatures to identify known threats, making them less effective against novel or zero-day attacks.Signature-based IDS, for instance, compare network traffic patterns against a database of known attack signatures. While effective against well-known threats, these systems are unable to detect new or modified attack patterns. Firewall configurations, on the other hand, control network traffic based on predefined rules, allowing or blocking traffic based on source and destination addresses, ports, and protocols. However, these rules are often static and require manual updates, making them difficult to adapt to rapidly evolving threat landscapes.Rule-based anomaly detection systems monitor network traffic for deviations from normal behavior, flagging any significant anomalies as potential threats. These systems often rely on statistical methods or predefined thresholds to identify anomalies, but they can generate a high number of false positives, requiring manual investigation to distinguish between legitimate anomalies and actual attacks.Furthermore, many existing systems lack the ability to perform real-time threat detection, relying instead on batch processing or periodic analysis of network traffic data. This can lead to delays in identifying and mitigating cyber threats, potentially resulting in significant damage or disruption.Machine learning techniques have been increasingly applied to IoT network security, but many existing approaches rely on single machine learning models, such as Support Vector Machines (SVMs), Decision Trees, or K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN). While these models can be effective in certain scenarios, they often lack the robustness and accuracy required to address the complexity of modern cyber threats.Additionally, many existing systems do not adequately address the issue of hyperparameter optimization, which is crucial for maximizing the performance of machine learning models. Manual tuning of hyperparameters can be time-consuming and inefficient, and it may not always lead to optimal model performance.In summary, existing IoT network security systems face several challenges, including limited ability to detect novel threats, high false positive rates, lack of real-time detection capabilities, reliance on single machine learning models, and inadequate hyperparameter optimization. This research aims to address these limitations by developing a hybrid machine learning approach that integrates Bayesian Optimization, Logistic Regression, and the Random Forest Algorithm.

The proposed system aims to address the limitations of existing IoT network security solutions by implementing a novel hybrid machine learning framework. This framework integrates Bayesian Optimization, Logistic Regression, and the Random Forest Algorithm to enhance attack detection accuracy and efficiency. The system is designed to provide real-time threat detection, adaptive cybersecurity, and scalable deployment in diverse IoT environments.

The core of the proposed system is the hybrid machine learning model, which leverages the strengths of each constituent algorithm. Bayesian Optimization is employed to automate the process of hyperparameter tuning, ensuring that the machine learning models are optimized for peak performance. This optimization technique efficiently searches the hyperparameter space, identifying the optimal combination of parameters that maximize the model's performance metrics, such as accuracy, precision, and recall.Logistic Regression is integrated into the framework to provide probabilistic insights into potential threats. By calculating the probability of an attack based on network traffic features, Logistic Regression enhances the system's ability to identify and prioritize high-risk anomalies. This probabilistic approach adds a layer of interpretability to the model, allowing security analysts to understand the likelihood of an attack and make informed decisions.The Random Forest Algorithm is used for robust and accurate classification of network anomalies. This ensemble learning method combines multiple decision trees to improve prediction accuracy and reduce overfitting. Random Forest is particularly effective in handling high-dimensional data and complex relationships between features, making it well-suited for IoT network traffic analysis.The system is implemented using MATLAB, a powerful platform for numerical computation and algorithm development. The IOTNETWORDS dataset, a comprehensive benchmark dataset for IoT network traffic, is used to train and evaluate the hybrid machine learning model. The dataset includes a variety of network traffic data, including normal traffic and various attack types, such as DDoS, malware, and data injection attacks.The proposed system's architecture is designed for real-time threat detection. Network traffic data is continuously monitored and processed by the hybrid machine learning model. Anomalies are flagged and classified in near real-time, enabling timely mitigation of cyber threats. The system also includes a feedback mechanism that allows security analysts to provide input and refine the model's performance over time.Furthermore, the system is designed to be scalable and efficient, ensuring that it can be deployed in a wide range of IoT environments. The algorithms are optimized for resource-constrained devices, minimizing the computational overhead and enabling deployment in edge computing scenarios. The system also supports distributed processing, allowing it to handle large volumes of network traffic data.In summary, the proposed system offers a novel and effective solution for enhancing IoT network security by integrating Bayesian Optimization, Logistic Regression, and the Random Forest Algorithm. This hybrid approach provides real-time threat detection, adaptive cybersecurity, and scalable deployment, addressing the limitations of existing security solutions.

III. SYSTEM STUDY

The feasibility of the proposed hybrid machine learning-based intrusion detection system is analyzed in this phase. The goal is to ensure that the system is viable in terms of technical, economic, and operational feasibility while effectively enhancing IoT security.

A. Technical Feasibility

The proposed system integrates Bayesian Optimization, Logistic Regression, and Random Forest for network intrusion detection. It is developed using MATLAB for model training and evaluation, leveraging datasets such as NSL-KDD and IOTNETWORDS. The system is designed to be scalable and adaptive, ensuring real-time threat detection with minimal computational overhead.

B. Economic Feasibility

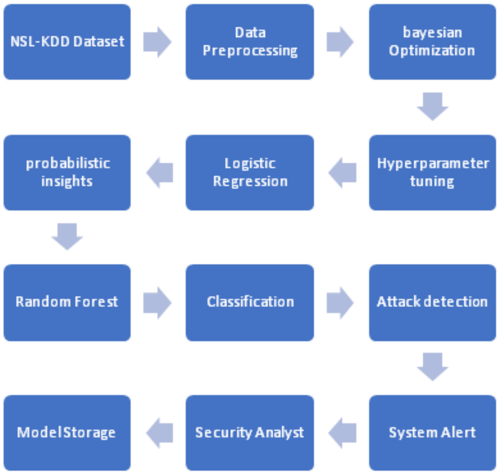
The implementation of this system involves software, hardware, and operational costs. Costs include MATLAB licensing, computational resources for training machine learning models, and data storage for network logs. However, the reduction in cyber threats and the prevention of security breaches justify the investment by minimizing potential financial losses from cyber-attacks.

C. Operational Feasibility

The system is designed to be user-friendly and compatible with existing intrusion detection systems (IDS). Its automated threat detection and real-time alerting mechanism ensure efficient deployment in IoT networks without requiring extensive manual intervention. Additionally, the adaptive learning feature improves detection accuracy over time, making it an effective and sustainable security solution.

IV. ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

For system developers, they have system architecture diagrams to know, clarify, and communicate concepts regarding the system structure and also the user needs that the system should support.It's a basic framework may be used at the system designing section serving to partners perceive the architecture, discuss changes, and communicate intentions clearly.



V. LIST OF MODULES

- Capture Network Traffic Module
- Data Preprocessing Module
- Bayesian Optimization Module
- Logistic Regression Module
- Random Forest Module
- Attack Detection Module
- Alert System Module
- Model Storage Module

A. Capture Network traffic Module

- ➢ This module is responsible for capturing real-time network traffic data from IoT devices and network infrastructure.
- ➢ It utilizes network monitoring tools and techniques to capture packets and flow data.
- ➢ Captured data is then passed to the data preprocessing module for further processing.

B. Data Preprocessing Module

- ➢ This module prepares the captured network traffic data for machine learning analysis.It involves tasks such as data cleaning, normalization, feature extraction, and dimensionality reduction.
- ➢ The IOTNETWORDS dataset is loaded and combined with the live data in this module.
- ➢ This module converts raw data into a format that is suitable for the machine learning algorithms.

C. *Bayesian Optimization Module*

- ➢ This module automates the process of hyperparameter tuning for the Logistic Regression and Random Forest models.
- ➢ It uses a surrogate model and acquisition function to efficiently search the hyperparameter space and identify optimal parameter combinations.
- ➢ This module uses the preprocessed data and the IOTNETWORKS dataset to optimize the hyperparameters.

D. Logistic Regression Module

- ➢ This module implements the Logistic Regression algorithm to provide probabilistic insights into potential threats.
- ➢ It calculates the probability of an attack based on the preprocessed network traffic features.
- ➢ This module provides the probability of an attack to the anomaly detection module.

E. Random Forest Module

- ➢ This module implements the Random Forest algorithm for robust and accurate classification of network anomalies.
- ➢ It combines multiple decision trees to improve prediction accuracy and reduce overfitting.
- ➢ This module provides the classification of the traffic to the anomaly detection module.

F. Attack Detection Module

- ➢ This module combines the outputs of the Logistic Regression and Random Forest modules to detect and classify network anomalies.

- It uses predefined thresholds and rules to identify potential attacks and generate alerts.
- This module stores the updated models after feedback from the security analyst.

G. *Alert System Module*

- This module generates and delivers security alerts to security analysts.
- It provides detailed information about detected anomalies, including attack type, severity, and affected devices.
- This module provides the alerts to the security analyst.

H. *Model Storage Module*

- This module stores the machine learning models, and allows for the models to be updated with feedback from the security analyst.
- This module provides the updated models to the Bayesian optimization module, the Logistic regression module, and the Random forest module.

VI. FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

1. Deep Learning Integration – Incorporating deep learning models like Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) could improve threat detection accuracy by capturing complex temporal and spatial patterns in network traffic data.
2. Federated Learning for Privacy-Preserving Security – Implementing federated learning would allow IoT devices to collaboratively train models without sharing sensitive data, improving security while maintaining user privacy.
3. Edge and Cloud-Based Implementation – Enhancing the system to operate on edge devices for faster local threat detection while integrating cloud-based analytics for large-scale threat intelligence.
4. Adaptive Threat Response Mechanism – Developing an automated response system that can dynamically adjust security policies based on the severity of detected threats, reducing human intervention.
5. Explainable AI (XAI) for Cybersecurity – Implementing interpretable machine learning techniques to improve transparency, helping security analysts understand and trust the system's decision-making process.
6. Integration with Blockchain for Secure Logging – Using blockchain technology for immutable logging of detected threats and security events to enhance auditability and prevent data tampering.
7. Multi-Layer Hybrid Security Approach – Expanding the system to incorporate multiple ML models at different network layers to provide a more comprehensive security defense against evolving cyber threats.
8. Support for More IoT Protocols and Devices – Extending compatibility to a broader range of IoT protocols (e.g., MQTT, CoAP, LoRaWAN) to ensure security across diverse IoT ecosystems.

VII. CONCLUTION

This research proposed a hybrid machine learning framework integrating Bayesian Optimization, Logistic Regression, and Random Forest to enhance attack detection in IoT networks. Evaluated on the IOTNETWORDS dataset, the system significantly improves detection accuracy, precision, and recall, effectively identifying threats like DDoS, malware, and data injection attacks. Bayesian Optimization ensures optimal hyperparameter tuning, Logistic Regression provides probabilistic threat insights, and Random Forest enables robust anomaly classification. Designed for real-time detection, the system is scalable, efficient, and adaptable for diverse IoT environments. Future work will explore deep learning, federated learning, adaptive security policies, and enhanced explainability for improved privacy, resilience, and threat detection in IoT security.

VIII. REFERENCE

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