## LIGHTWEIGHT AI INTRUSION DETECTION

#### INTRODUCTION

Intrusion detection systems (IDS) monitor network traffic for malicious activity. However, many Al-based IDSs are too resource-heavy for edge deployment, leaving resource-constrained parts of the network under-protected.

#### MAIN OBJECTIVE

To investigate, develop and optimise several lightweight AI Intrusion Detection models for resource-constrained network environments, while maintaining strong detection performance to both known and unknown attacks.

#### GENERAL MODEL PIPELINE

PREPROCESS DATA

TRAIN MODEL

TEST MODEL

PERFORM QUANTISATION

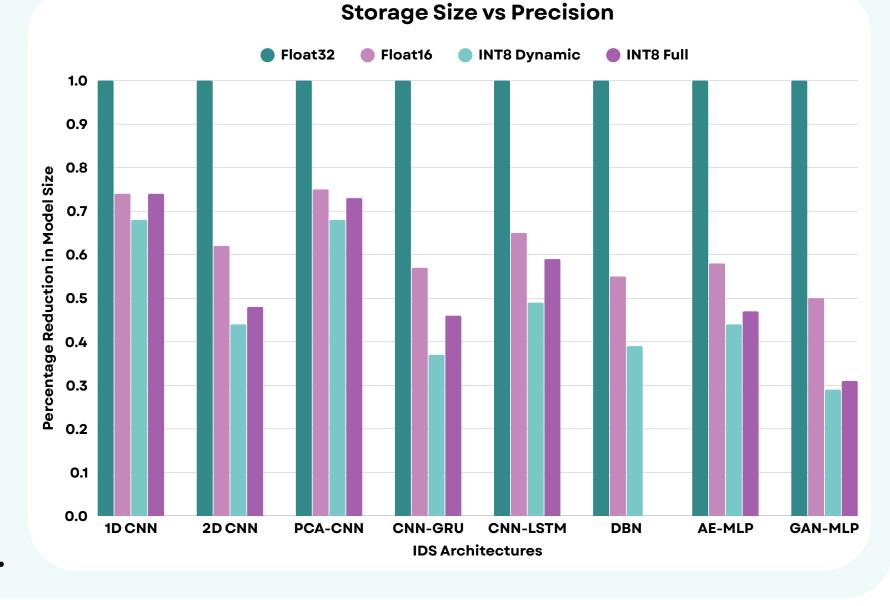
TEST GENERALISATION

Detection models were trained on the CICIDS2017 network dataset. To ensure all attack types were learned fairly, class imbalance was addressed. The models were saved based on their best multi-classification performance. After which they were simplified using Post-Training Quantisation to reduce memory usage and processing power. Finally, the models' abilities to detect new, unseen attack types were tested by holding out one attack type during training for evaluation.

#### **RESULTS**

# Multi Classification Performance of Models 100 98 96 94 92 90 88 86 84 82 80 1D CNN 2D CNN PCA-CNN CNN-GRU CNN-LSTM DBN AE-MLP GAN-MLP IDS Architectures Supervised Learning Models Unsupervised Learning Models

- Post-Training Quantisation successfully reduced the models' memory requirements, making lightweight deployment viable.
- All models demonstrated the ability to detect zero-day attacks.
- All models achieved a high level of classification accuracy, with the supervised models significantly outperforming their unsupervised counterparts.
- The 2D CNN consistently outperformed the 1D CNN across all multi-classification metrics and in zero-day attack detection.



### CONCLUSION

- The majority of the proposed models, along with their quantised variants, outperformed the baseline 1D CNN, with several displaying improvements across all evaluation metrics.
- CNN-GRU, CNN-LSTM and 2D CNN models are viable for real world deployment.
- Further testing on real-world edge devices is recommended for complete validation.

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