RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

A DEEP LEARNING FRAMEWORK FOR DETECTING DDOS ATTACKS USING LONG SHORT- TERM MEMORY NETWORK

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ABSTRACT: The rapid rise of internet-based services has heightened the risks of cyber-attacks, such as Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks, which seek to disable network services through an overwhelming number of requests and excessive network traffic. Conventional DDoS attack detection methods based on rule-based and signature-based approaches have proven to be ineffective in detecting DDoS attacks due to their dynamic and evolving nature. This paper proposes a real-time DDoS attack detection system called AI Shield, which utilizes a deep learning-based approach called Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) to detect anomalies in network traffic patterns. The proposed system is composed of various components such as data preprocessing, feature engineering, model training, and visualization. Additionally, a web-based interface is implemented to visualize network traffic patterns and raise alerts for real-time DDoS attack detection. The proposed model is highly accurate and achieves low latency; thus, the proposed system is highly adaptable and effective for real-world network environments.

Keywords: DDoS Detection, Deep Learning, LSTM, Network Security, Real-Time Monitoring, Intrusion Detection System, Artificial Intelligence.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The need for internet-based applications and cloud services has increased exponentially in the last few years. This exponential increase in digital transformation has also led to an increase in cybersecurity threats. Among the various cybersecurity threats, Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) is one of the most widely occurring threats. In DDoS, the attacker attempts to disrupt the services of a network or server by sending a large amount of network traffic to the target network or server.

1.2 Problem Statement

The existing intrusion detection systems depend mostly on rule-based systems. However, the effectiveness of the existing intrusion detection systems is limited in identifying new types of intrusion. With the increase in complexity of cyberattacks, the need for intelligent systems is felt. Intelligent systems should have the potential to adjust to the changing nature of the network or system.

1.3Objectives

Objectives of the proposed work are as follows:

- To implement a real-time DDoS detection system
- To implement an LSTM model to analyze the network data
- To implement an interactive dashboard for the proposed system
- To improve the accuracy of the proposed system

1.4 Contribution of the Work

The contributions of the work include:

- Development of an AI-based real-time DDoS detection platform
- Incorporation of LSTM for anomaly detection in time series
- Scalability of the proposed solution using a web-based approach
- Visualization of network traffic using an interactive dashboard

1.5 Motivation

The increasing dependency on cloud computing services, e-commerce sites, and real-time applications has resulted in network availability becoming a key

necessity. DDoS attacks disrupt network availability by flooding the server with malicious traffic. The existing systems are not efficient in dealing with DDoS attacks as they are only reactive in nature. The motivation behind this research is to develop a system that not only detects DDoS attacks with high accuracy but also performs in real-time with minimal latency. The system will use deep learning techniques like LSTM to learn the patterns of DDoS attacks.

1.6SCOPE OF THE WORK

The scope of the research includes:

- Identifying volumetric and application DDoS attacks
- Using supervised learning algorithms for classification
- Designing a real-time monitoring dashboard

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Machine Learning-Based DDoS Detection

Decision Trees, Support Vector Machines, and Random Forest are some of the popular machine learning techniques used for DDoS attack detection. These models are able to achieve a reasonable level of accuracy but are often unable to learn temporal dependencies in network traffic.

2.2 Deep Learning Methods

Deep learning models such as Recurrent Neural Networks have shown promising results in handling sequential data. Among these models, LSTM has shown outstanding results in retaining long-term dependencies in network traffic.

2.3 Time Series Analysis in Cybersecurity

Time series analysis is a critical component of DDoS attack detection in network traffic. LSTM models are well suited for time series analysis as they can learn both short-term and long-term dependencies in network traffic.

2.4 Limitations of Existing Systems

- Lack of Real-Time Detection Mechanism
- High False Positive Rates
- Inability to Detect Zero-Day Attacks

2.5 Hybrid Detection Systems

The recent research also indicates the importance of hybrid systems. The hybrid systems consist of both signature-based and anomaly-based systems. The hybrid systems are more accurate. However, the complexity of the systems increases with the use of hybrid systems. The computational cost also increases with the use of hybrid systems. The use of hybrid systems increases the overall accuracy of the systems. The overall complexity of the systems also increases with the use of hybrid systems. The overall cost of computation also increases with the use of hybrid systems. The overall cost of computation also increases with the use of hybrid systems. The overall cost of computation also increases with the use of hybrid systems. The overall cost of computation also increases with the use of hybrid systems. The overall cost of computation also increases with the use of hybrid systems. The overall cost of computation also increases with the use of hybrid systems.

3. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

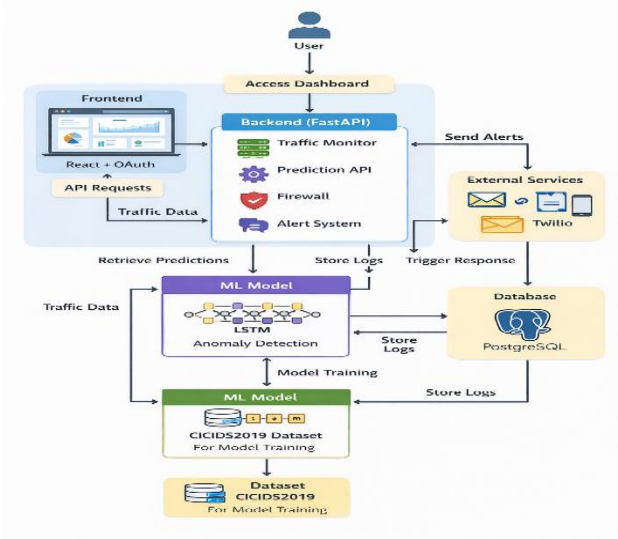

Fig 3.1 System architecture

The proposed AI Shield system has been developed with a modular and layered approach that ensures the system's scalability, flexibility, and real-time capabilities. Each layer in the proposed AI Shield system's architecture has been designed to perform a specific function. The layers in the proposed AI Shield system's architecture enable the efficient detection, processing, and visualization of the DDoS attacks. The proposed AI Shield system's architecture incorporates data processing techniques and deep learning models with modern web technologies.

3.1 Overview of the Proposed System's Architecture

The proposed system's architecture is based on the layered approach. In this approach, multiple modules in

the proposed AI Shield system's architecture are connected and perform data acquisition, processing, prediction, and visualization collaboratively. The proposed AI Shield system's architecture is modular in structure. The proposed AI Shield system's architecture can be used to process offline data and real-time data. The proposed AI Shield system's integration with deep learning and web technologies ensures the efficient detection and monitoring of the DDoS attacks.

3.2 Data Collection Layer

The data collection layer in the proposed AI Shield system's architecture is the entry point. The data collection layer in the proposed AI Shield system's architecture is responsible for acquiring data from various sources. The data collected in the proposed AI Shield system's architecture includes publicly available data and real-time data collected from the network interface. The data collected in the proposed AI Shield system's architecture includes various attributes such as the packet size, protocol used in the data packets, source and destination IP addresses, and frequency of the request. The data collected in the proposed AI Shield system's architecture is important in detecting unusual data packet patterns that occur in the presence of DDoS attacks. The data collection layer in the proposed AI Shield system's architecture is designed to perform continuous data ingestion.

3.3 Data Preprocessing Layer

The data preprocessing layer is essential in the network intrusion detection system, as it improves the quality of the data before it is fed into the predictive model. Network data is usually full of noise, inconsistencies, and missing values, which affect the performance of the predictive model. Therefore, preprocessing techniques are applied to the network data. Noise is removed to ensure that the data is relevant and clean. Missing value handling is also applied to the network data. Additionally, normalization techniques are applied to the network data using the Min-Max scaling technique. This ensures that all the features are at the same scale.

3.4 Feature Engineering Layer

The feature engineering layer is essential in the network intrusion detection system, as it transforms the network data into features that improve the performance of the predictive model. This is achieved through the selection of relevant features that improve the performance of the network intrusion detection system. Important features are selected and constructed to improve the performance of the network intrusion detection system. Important features include the rate of packets, flow duration, and protocol type. This improves the performance of the network intrusion detection system, as the features provide insights into the network traffic.

3.5 Prediction Layer (LSTM Model)

The prediction layer is considered to be the core of the system, in which the deep learning model based on LSTM is implemented. The model is capable of analysing the data in sequence and identifying temporal dependencies in network traffic. By utilizing its memory cells and gate structures, it is possible for the LSTM model to effectively learn the patterns of normal and malicious network traffic. In addition, it is capable of processing the engineered features and classifying the input data into either normal or DDoS attack types. Its ability to recognize long-term dependencies makes it highly efficient in identifying sophisticated attack patterns. In addition, the prediction is performed in real-time.

3.6 Backend Layer

The backend layer is implemented with the Python programming language and the Fast API framework. The Fast API framework provides an ideal environment for creating robust and high-performance backend systems. The backend layer is the central processing unit that connects all the components in the system. The data processing modules, prediction model, and database are all connected in this layer. The Fast API framework is chosen because it provides asynchronous features and low latency. The asynchronous features and low latency of the Fast API framework are important factors in the development of real-time systems. The backend layer provides RESTful APIs that enable the frontend and the prediction model to communicate. The APIs facilitate the smooth interaction and data exchange between the frontend and the prediction model. The backend layer provides robustness in the overall system. The robustness of the backend layer contributes to the overall robustness of the system.

3.7 Database Layer

The database layer is responsible for storing and managing data in the system. The database layer stores user data, network traffic data, and prediction data. The PostgreSQL database management system is used in this layer. The PostgreSQL database management system provides robustness in the overall system. The robustness of the database layer contributes to the overall robustness of the system. The database management system provides data integrity and the ability to retrieve historical data. The database layer

provides the ability to retrieve historical data. The ability to retrieve historical data is important in the overall system. The ability to retrieve historical data contributes to the overall robustness of the system. The database layer provides the ability to perform backups. The ability to perform backups is important in the overall system. The ability to perform backups contributes to the overall robustness of the system. The database layer stores historical data and real-time data. The database layer provides the ability to retrieve historical data and real-time data. The ability to retrieve historical data and real-time data is important in the overall system. The ability to retrieve historical data and real-time data contributes to the overall robustness of the system. The database layer provides the ability to monitor the overall system. The ability to monitor the overall system is important in the overall system. The ability to monitor the overall system contributes to the overall robustness of the system.

3.8 Frontend Layer

The frontend layer provides the user interface that enables users to interact with the system. The frontend layer provides the user interface that enables users to monitor the overall system. The frontend layer provides the user interface that enables users to visualize the overall system. The frontend layer is implemented with the React.js library. The React.js library provides the ability to create dynamic and responsive user interfaces. The frontend layer provides the user interface that enables users to visualize the overall system. The frontend layer provides the user interface that enables users

3.9 Data Flow Description

The system utilizes a structured data flow process, which enables the system to operate efficiently. The process commences with the capture of network traffic from various data sources, which is then directed to the preprocessing layer. Preprocessing of the captured data occurs, followed by normalization of the data, which is then directed to the feature engineering layer. The features are then used in the LSTM model for prediction purposes, where the data is classified as either normal or malicious. The data is then stored in the database, with the frontend receiving the data for visualization purposes.

3.10 Scalability Considerations

The proposed system is scalable to meet the increasing demands of network traffic and user requests. The use of a microservices-based system enables the components to be scaled independently, thus increasing the system's flexibility. The use of a cloud computing environment enhances the system's scalability, flexibility, and optimization of resources. The use of Docker containers for the system enables the system to be managed efficiently, thus increasing the system's scalability. Moreover, the use of load balancing techniques enables the system to distribute the incoming traffic to multiple servers, thus increasing the system's availability.

3.11 Fault Tolerance

To make the system reliable and ensure its operation, fault tolerance is also added to the system. Redundancy is also added to the system in different ways, such as having more instances of critical services running in the system, to prevent system failure in case of failure of components in the system. Backups of the database are also maintained in the system to prevent data loss in case of failure, and failover is also added to the system to automatically switch to the backup system in case of failure.

4. METHODOLOGY

The proposed methodology for the AI Shield system is structured in such a way that it facilitates an efficient way of detecting Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks using deep learning models. The proposed methodology for the AI Shield system is divided into several phases, including data collection, data preprocessing, feature engineering, model development, model testing, and deployment. Each of the phases is significant in ensuring that the proposed system is accurate, reliable, and can function in real-time.

4.1 Data Collection

The data collection phase of the proposed system is an integral component of the proposed system, as the quality of the dataset directly impacts the quality of the model developed. For the proposed system, the dataset is collected from publicly available sources, such as the CICIDS dataset, which is recognized as a standard dataset for conducting research in the field of cybersecurity. The dataset contains labeled data, including both normal and DDoS attacks. The dataset contains various features, including packet size, protocol type, flow duration, etc. The availability of labeled data is beneficial for the proposed model, as it can learn various patterns for both legitimate and malicious data. Moreover, the dataset contains real-time scenarios of DDoS attacks, which can improve the generalization capability of the proposed model.

4.2 Data Preprocessing

The data preprocessing phase of the proposed system is significant in ensuring that the quality of the dataset is appropriate for developing the proposed model. For the proposed system, several data preprocessing techniques are applied to the dataset to improve the quality of the dataset.

To begin with, missing values are handled appropriately using imputation methods or by discarding them, depending on their significance. Next, duplicate values are removed to prevent redundancy and bias in the training process. Moreover, numerical attributes are normalized using Min-Max normalization and standardization to normalize all attributes in the range of similar values, which is essential for ensuring the smooth convergence of the model. Lastly, categorical attributes such as protocol type are converted into numerical values using encoding methods such as one-hot encoding and label encoding. These steps significantly improve the quality of the data set and make it ready for feature extraction and training of the model.

4.3 Feature Engineering

Feature engineering is essential in improving the accuracy of the predictive model by selecting the most significant attributes from the data set. However, in DDoS attacks, not all attributes in the data set are equally significant in predicting and classifying DDoS attacks. Therefore, in feature selection, significant attributes such as packet rate, flow duration, and protocol type are carefully selected based on their significance in differentiating normal and attack traffic in the data set.

Packet rate is defined as the rate of packets transmitted over the network in a given time interval and is considered an essential attribute in differentiating normal and abnormal traffic spikes in DDoS attacks. Flow duration is defined as the time span of the connection in the network, which is essential in differentiating normal and abnormal flows in DDoS attacks. Lastly, protocol type is defined as the type of communication protocol used in the data set, which is essential in differentiating normal and abnormal traffic in DDoS attacks.

4.4 Model Design

The main component of the proposed system is the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) model, which is designed to handle sequential and time-series data. This is different from the general machine learning models, which are not capable of handling temporal dependencies and patterns in the network traffic. This makes the LSTM network more appropriate for DDoS detection.

The structure of the proposed LSTM network consists of many components, including the input layer, which is designed to receive the processed feature set; the hidden LSTM layer, which is designed to extract features; and the output layer, which is designed to perform the classification. Additionally, the hidden LSTM layer consists of memory cells and gating components, which are designed to retain the relevant information and discard the irrelevant ones. Finally, the activation functions are designed to introduce non-linearity into the network.

4.5 Training and Testing

The training and testing process is implemented to assess the performance and effectiveness of the proposed system. For this reason, the dataset is divided into two sets: the training set and the testing set. Generally, the proportion of the two sets is 80:20.

The training dataset is implemented to enable the LSTM network to learn the patterns related to normal and malicious traffic.

During training, the model parameters are adjusted iteratively in order to minimize the loss function. Once training is complete, the model is evaluated using the test data set in order to assess its generalization ability. Metrics used in model evaluation include accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score. A high accuracy rate indicates that the model is capable of classifying correctly. Precision and recall metrics give insights into false positives and false negatives. The F1-score provides a balanced evaluation of model performance. This evaluation is essential in ensuring that the model is reliable and deployable in real-time.

4.6 Deployment

The final part of the methodology involves deploying the trained model in a real-time setting. The model is deployed in real time in order to enable users to have access to network traffic monitoring and DDoS attack detection in real time. The model is deployed in conjunction with a web-based application. The backend is developed using Python-based frameworks, including Fast API or Flask. The frontend is developed to ensure that users have an interactive interface for visualizing

network traffic. Cloud-based deployment is used in order to ensure that the system is scalable. Deployment tools include AWS, Render, or Vencel. Docker is used to ensure that containerization is consistent.

4.7 Mathematical Model of LSTM

A Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) network is a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) that can effectively learn long-term dependencies in a sequence of input data. The traditional Recurrent Neural Network faces the "Vanishing Gradient Problem," but this problem does not affect the Long Short-Term Memory Network. This is because of the presence of "gates" within the network.

Forget Gate

This gate helps in determining the information from the previous cell state that should be discarded. It uses a "Sigmoid" activation function.

f_t = \sigma(W_f \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_f)

Input Gate

This gate helps in controlling the amount of new information that should be added to the cell state. It consists of a Sigmoid layer and a "tanh" layer.

[i_t = \sigma(W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i)]

[\tilde{C}*t = \tanh(W_c \cdot [h*{t-1}, x_t] + b_c)]

Cell State Update

This state represents the memory of the network. The cell state carries information from previous time steps. The cell state and the candidate values are combined.

[C_t = f_t \cdot C_{t-1} + i_t \cdot \tilde{C}_t]

This equation helps the model to learn the historical patterns such as repeated attack behavior and update the values with new information.

Output Gate

The output gate helps the model to decide what part of the cell state needs to be output as the hidden state.

[o_t = \sigma(W_o \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)]

Hidden State

The hidden state is the final output of the LSTM cell at each time step. The output is used for prediction purposes.

[h_t = o_t \cdot \tanh(C_t)]

Interpretation in DDoS Detection Context

In the context of the DDoS detection problem, the **forget gate** helps the LSTM remove irrelevant historical traffic patterns. The **input gate learns new traffic anomaly patterns. The cell state learns long-term attack patterns. The output gate generates features that are important for classification.

The ability of the LSTM model to learn historical patterns and remove irrelevant data makes it highly effective in detecting **short bursts of attacks and slow and stealthy DDoS attacks**

4.8 Algorithm for DDoS Detection

The proposed system follows a structured algorithm to detect the DDoS attacks using the LSTM model.

Algorithm Steps

Input: Network Traffic Dataset

Output: Classification Result

Step 1: Data Loading

The proposed system starts with the data loading step. The data used in this project is the CICIDS dataset. The dataset is used for the evaluation of the proposed system. The dataset includes the labeled data that represents the network traffic.

Step 2: Data Preprocessing

The data preprocessing step includes the following steps:

- Removing duplicate values
- Handling missing values
- Converting the data into numerical values

This ensures that the data is clean and appropriate for training.

Step 3: Feature Normalization

All features in the data set are normalized. This is done using techniques such as Min-Max or Z-score normalization. This is done to ensure that all features in the data set have an equal say in model training. This is also done to avoid any kind of bias in model training.

Step 4: Feature Selection

Features that are significant in traffic, such as packet rate, protocol type, flow duration, etc., are selected. Feature selection is done to ensure that model training is effective. Feature selection is done to ensure that model training is effective.

Step 5: Model Training

The LSTM model is trained using labelled data. During training, the model learns temporal patterns

in the traffic. During training, the model learns temporal patterns in the traffic. Loss is minimized during training. Loss is minimized during training. The optimization algorithm used is Adam. Backpropagation Through Time is used during training.

Step 6: Model Testing

The trained model is tested using unlabelled data. This is done to ensure that the model is effective in making predictions on unseen data.

Step 7: Prediction

The trained model is used to make predictions on whether or not incoming traffic is normal or malicious. The model makes predictions in real time. This is done in real time in order to accommodate situations where there is live traffic.

Step 8: Result Visualization

The results obtained in the previous step are sent to the dashboard. The results are visualized using charts and graphs. The results are visualized using charts and graphs. Alerts are also sent in case of malicious traffic.

Algorithm Advantages

The algorithm is advantageous in that it is capable of making predictions in real time. The algorithm is advantageous in that it is capable of making predictions in real time. The algorithm is also accurate in its predictions. The algorithm is also accurate in its predictions. The algorithm is capable of detecting malicious patterns. The algorithm is capable of detecting malicious patterns. The algorithm is deployable in cloud environments. The algorithm is deployable in cloud environments.

4.9 Evaluation Metrics

In order to assess the effectiveness of the proposed DDoS detection system, some of the common metrics used in classification are considered.

Accuracy

Accuracy is used to measure the accuracy of the proposed model.

[Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}]

Where:

TP - True Positives

TN - True Negatives

FP - False Positives

FN - False Negatives

Interpretation:

The proposed model is said to be highly accurate. However, it is not considered an appropriate metric in cases of imbalanced datasets.

[F1 = \frac{2 \cdot Precision \cdotRecall}{Precision + Recall}]

Interpretation:

The proposed model is said to be highly precise. Precision is considered an appropriate metric in cases of imbalanced datasets.

Confusion Matrix

The confusion matrix is also used to measure the accuracy of the proposed model.

	Predicted Normal	Predicted Attack
Actual Normal	TN	FP
Actual Attack	FN	TP

This helps in understanding classification errors clearly.

ROC Curve and AUC

- ROC curve represents the trade-off between the true positive rate and false positive rate
- AUC represents the performance of the model

Interpretation:

The model is said to be performing well if the value of AUC is closer to 1.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Backend Implementation

The backend implementation is done in Python. It is used for data processing and prediction models.

5.2 Frontend Implementation

The frontend implementation is done in React.js. A dynamic dashboard is created using this framework.

5.3 Database Implementation

The database used is PostgreSQL. It is used for storing system data.

5.4 Security Implementation

The security implementation includes JWT authentication and password encryption using crypt.

5.5 Deployment Strategy

The system is deployed using Vencel for frontend and Render for backend. Docker is used for containerization.

5.6 API Design

The system includes RESTful APIs. They are:

/predict - prediction result
/login - user authentication
/dashboard - fetch traffic data
/alerts - fetch attack alerts

5.7 Real-Time Processing

The system uses batch processing for training data, real-time inference for prediction, and event-driven processing for updating the dashboard.

5.8 UI/UX Design Considerations

The dashboard is designed with considerations such as:

- Minimum latency visualization
- Clear attack indication
- Graphical charts and alerts
- Easy navigation

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

6.1 Performance Evaluation

The proposed model has high accuracy in detecting DDoS attacks. The LSTM model is effective in capturing temporal dependencies.

6.2 Comparative Analysis

The proposed system has the advantage over the traditional approach in the following ways:

- Higher accuracy
- Faster detection
- More scalable

6.3 Visualization Results

The dashboard provides the graphical representation of the traffic pattern. This helps in faster analysis and decision-making.

6.4 Limitations

The proposed approach has the following limitations:

- Requires large datasets for training
- Not effective in detecting zero-day attacks
- Performance is dependent on the resources

6.5 Experimental Setup

Hardware: RAM – 8GB, Processor – Intel i5
Software: Python, TensorFlow, React
Dataset: CICIDS

6.6 Performance Table

The performance of the proposed approach is depicted in the table below:

6.7 Analysis

The proposed approach outperforms the traditional approach. The proposed approach is better because the LSTM model learns the temporal dependencies. The proposed approach also has low latency.

6.8 Visualization Insights

The dashboard provides the user with the following insights:

- Traffic spikes during the attack
- Real-time alerts
- Historical data trends

7. Security and Privacy Considerations

The security and privacy of the system are an integral component of the proposed AI Shield system. The system deals with critical information pertaining to the network, which is why appropriate measures have been taken to maintain the integrity, confidentiality, and security of the data.

7.1 Data Security

Encryption of Sensitive Information

The system stores all the sensitive information, such as user credentials, API keys, and traffic logs, which are all protected using appropriate encryption techniques. For instance, the data at rest is protected using appropriate encryption algorithms, such as AES (Advanced Encryption Standard). Similarly, the password for the user accounts is stored using appropriate hash functions, such as bcrypt. This way, in the event of unauthorized access, the data would still remain confidential.

Secure API Communication (HTTPS)

The proposed system maintains secure communication between the frontend and backend using the HTTPS protocol, which facilitates the transmission of encrypted data through the network. Moreover, the system implements SSL/TLS certificates to avoid man-in-the-middle attacks, which allow unauthorized parties to intercept the data transmitted through the network. Similarly, the proposed system implements authentication tokens to allow only authorized users to access the system functionalities through the APIs.

7.2 User Authentication

JWT-Based Authentication

The proposed system implements JSON Web Token (JWT) authentication to maintain user sessions. After the user enters the correct username and password, the system generates a token, which is then sent to the client. The client is then expected to include this token

with all the subsequent requests. This way, the proposed system maintains user authentication using a lightweight authentication mechanism, which does not require any server-side state.

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

The system implements Role-Based Access Control to limit access to the system by user roles such as admin, analyst, and user. Each role is assigned specific permissions to access specific features such as viewing analytics, managing users, or setting system settings. This way, only authorized personnel can access the system, thus preventing internal security breaches.

7.3 Privacy Concerns

Anonymization of Traffic Data

To maintain user privacy, the system anonymizes user data such as IP addresses to prevent unauthorized tracing of personal data. By using anonymization, the system can process user data without compromising user privacy. Compliance with Data Protection Standards

The proposed system complies with international data protection regulations such as GDPR. The system collects user data in a transparent manner, thus obtaining user consent to process their data. Moreover, the system implements logging to track user data access, thus ensuring user data is used in an ethical manner.

8. Advantages of Proposed System

The proposed AI Shield system enjoys several advantages, thus making it suitable for use in modern-day cybersecurity scenarios. High Accuracy in Detection of Attacks

The proposed system, which relies on the use of LSTM in deep learning, can detect attacks with high accuracy due to the use of temporal patterns in the detection process. The proposed system can detect both known and unknown attacks with minimal false positives or false negatives.

Real-Time Monitoring

It is capable of analysing and detecting DDoS attacks in real time. This helps in immediate response to threats, thus minimizing damage. Real-time dashboards are also provided for immediate visibility.

Scalability

The architecture is designed to scale well with the increasing data size and user demand. This is achieved through the use of cloud computing, microservices, and containerization.

Ease of Use

The user-friendly interface ensures that users are able to easily utilize the system outputs. This is achieved through the use of modern frontend technologies. Automation and Reduced Human Effort

The system is designed to automate the detection process. This ensures that there is minimal need for the user to manually monitor the system. Adaptability to Dynamic Environments

The system is designed to be adaptable to changing environments. This is achieved through the ability of the system to learn from new data.

9. LIMITATIONS

Although the proposed system has several advantages, there are some limitations that need to be addressed in the future. High Computational Requirements

Training and deploying the LSTM models demand considerable computational resources. This might add to the overall cost of the infrastructure. Dataset Dependence

The model's efficiency greatly depends on the quality and diversity of the dataset. If the dataset does not reflect the actual scenario of the real world in terms of traffic conditions, the efficiency of the model might be impacted.

Zero-Day Attack Detection

The system might be effective in detecting known attacks. However, the detection of zero-day attacks

poses a problem. Since the attacks are new and the system might not be aware of them, it might be difficult for the system to classify them correctly without updates. Latency in High Traffic Conditions

In extremely high-traffic conditions, the system might take a little more time to process the data. This might impact the overall efficiency of the system in detecting the attacks in real time.

Model Interpretability

The LSTM model is considered to be a 'black box' because it is extremely difficult to interpret the decision made by the model. This might be a problem in debugging and adhering to regulations.

Maintenance and Updates

The system needs regular updates. This includes the updating of the model and the security patches.

10. Conclusion

This paper proposed a real-time DDoS detection system, AI Shield, that utilizes deep learning, specifically the LSTM algorithm, for better cybersecurity. The system combines data processing, predictive modeling, and visualization.

This proposed system achieves better accuracy and real-time performance compared to traditional DDoS detection techniques. The integration of artificial intelligence and web technologies makes this system efficient and scalable for network security.

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