

Supplementary Data

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```
4 # ## Explainable Intrusion Detection System (X-IDS)
5 # ### Integrating ML with SHAP/LIME for Transparent Cybersecurity
6
7 import pandas as pd
8 import numpy as np
9 import streamlit as st
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11 import seaborn as sns
12 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split, GridSearchCV
13 from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, OneHotEncoder
14 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
15 from sklearn.svm import SVC
16 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
17 from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
18 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, f1_score, roc_auc_score
19 from imblearn.over_sampling import SMOTE
20 from sklearn.feature_selection import mutual_info_classif
21 import shap
22 import lime
23 import lime.lime_tabular
24 import tensorflow as tf
25 from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
26 from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
27 import time
28 import json
29
30 # Configuration
31 pd.set_option('display.max_columns', None)
32 np.random.seed(42)
33 tf.random.set_seed(42)
```

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34 |
35 # --- Data Preparation ---
36 def load_and_preprocess_data(dataset_name='NSL-KDD'):
37     """Load and preprocess dataset with feature selection"""
38     if dataset_name == 'NSL-KDD':
39         # Load NSL-KDD dataset (replace with actual path)
40         df = pd.read_csv('KDDTrain+.txt', header=None)
41         cols = [
42             'duration', 'protocol_type', 'service', 'flag', 'src_bytes', 'dst_bytes',
43             'land', 'wrong_fragment', 'urgent', 'hot', 'num_failed_logins',
44             'logged_in', 'num_compromised', 'root_shell', 'su_attempted',
45             'num_root', 'num_file_creations', 'num_shells', 'num_access_files',
46             'num_outbound_cmds', 'is_host_login', 'is_guest_login', 'count',
47             'srv_count', 'serror_rate', 'srv_serror_rate', 'rerror_rate',
48             'srv_rerror_rate', 'same_srv_rate', 'diff_srv_rate',
49             'srv_diff_host_rate', 'dst_host_count', 'dst_host_srv_count',
50             'dst_host_same_srv_rate', 'dst_host_diff_srv_rate',
51             'dst_host_same_src_port_rate', 'dst_host_srv_diff_host_rate',
52             'dst_host_serror_rate', 'dst_host_srv_serror_rate',
53             'dst_host_rerror_rate', 'dst_host_srv_rerror_rate', 'label'
54         ]
55         df.columns = cols
56
57         # Convert labels to binary (normal = 0, attack = 1)
58         df['label'] = df['label'].apply(lambda x: 0 if x == 'normal' else 1)
59
60         # Select relevant features based on mutual information
61         X = df.drop('label', axis=1)
62         y = df['label']
63         cat_cols = ['protocol_type', 'service', 'flag']
64         num_cols = [col for col in X.columns if col not in cat_cols]
65
```

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65
66     else: # CICIDS2017
67         # Load sample of CICIDS2017 (replace with actual path)
68         df = pd.read_csv('CICIDS2017_sample.csv')
69         df['label'] = df['Label'].apply(lambda x: 0 if 'BENIGN' in x else 1)
70         df = df.drop('Label', axis=1)
71
72         # Feature selection
73         X = df.drop('label', axis=1)
74         y = df['label']
75         cat_cols = []
76         num_cols = X.columns.tolist()
77
78         # Preprocessing pipeline
79         # One-hot encoding for categorical features
80         if cat_cols:
81             ohe = OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown='ignore', sparse=False)
82             X_cat = pd.DataFrame(ohe.fit_transform(X[cat_cols]))
83             X_cat.columns = ohe.get_feature_names_out(cat_cols)
84             X = pd.concat([X.drop(cat_cols, axis=1), X_cat], axis=1)
85
86         # Normalization
87         scaler = MinMaxScaler()
88         X = pd.DataFrame(scaler.fit_transform(X), columns=X.columns)
89
90         # Feature selection using mutual information
91         mi_scores = mutual_info_classif(X, y)
92         mi_df = pd.DataFrame({'Feature': X.columns, 'MI_Score': mi_scores})
93         top_features = mi_df.sort_values('MI_Score', ascending=False).head(20)['Feature'].tolist()
94         X = X[top_features]
95
96     return X, y, top_features
```

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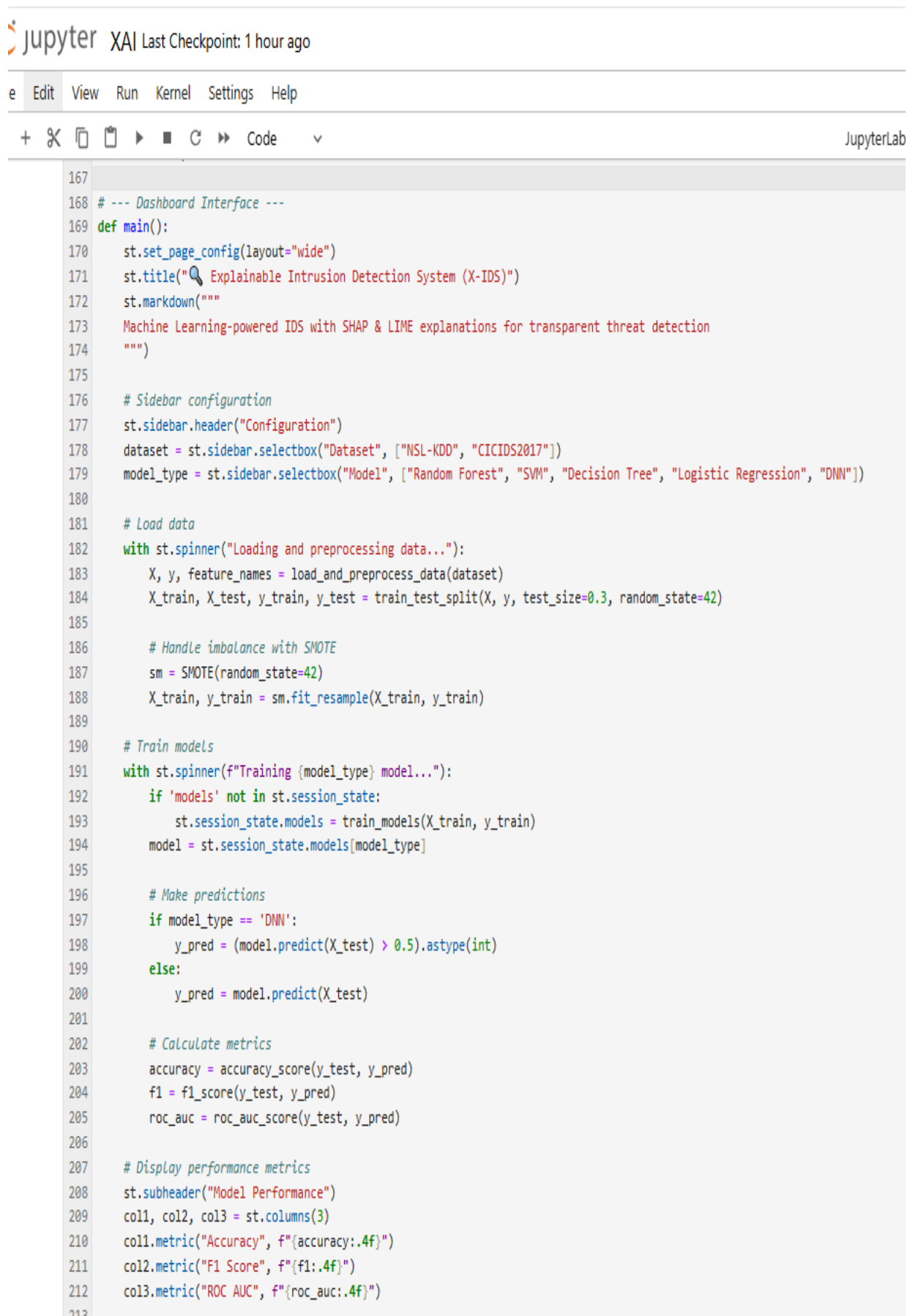
97
98 # --- Model Training ---
99 def train_models(X_train, y_train):
100     """Train and tune multiple ML models"""
101     models = {}
102
103     # Random Forest
104     rf_params = {'n_estimators': [100, 300, 500], 'max_depth': [5, 10, 15]}
105     rf = GridSearchCV(RandomForestClassifier(), rf_params, cv=3, scoring='f1')
106     rf.fit(X_train, y_train)
107     models['Random Forest'] = rf.best_estimator_
108
109     # SVM
110     svm_params = {'C': [0.1, 1, 10], 'gamma': [0.01, 0.1, 1]}
111     svm = GridSearchCV(SVC(probability=True), svm_params, cv=3, scoring='f1')
112     svm.fit(X_train, y_train)
113     models['SVM'] = svm.best_estimator_
114
115     # Decision Tree
116     dt_params = {'max_depth': [5, 10, 15], 'criterion': ['gini', 'entropy']}
117     dt = GridSearchCV(DecisionTreeClassifier(), dt_params, cv=3, scoring='f1')
118     dt.fit(X_train, y_train)
119     models['Decision Tree'] = dt.best_estimator_
120
121     # Logistic Regression
122     lr = LogisticRegression(max_iter=1000, C=0.1)
123     lr.fit(X_train, y_train)
124     models['Logistic Regression'] = lr
125
126     # Deep Neural Network
127     model = Sequential([
128         Dense(128, activation='relu', input_shape=(X_train.shape[1],)),
129         Dropout(0.3),
130         Dense(64, activation='relu'),
131         Dense(32, activation='relu'),
132         Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')
133     ])
134     model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
135     model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=20, batch_size=64, validation_split=0.1, verbose=0)
136     models['DNN'] = model
137
138     return models
139
```

jupyter XAI Last Checkpoint: 1 hour ago

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 Code

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139
140 # --- XAI Functions ---
141 def generate_shap_explanations(model, X_sample, model_type='tree'):
142     """Generate SHAP explanations for a model"""
143     if model_type == 'tree':
144         explainer = shap.TreeExplainer(model)
145     elif model_type == 'dnn':
146         explainer = shap.DeepExplainer(model, X_sample.values)
147     else:
148         explainer = shap.KernelExplainer(model.predict_proba, X_sample)
149
150     shap_values = explainer.shap_values(X_sample)
151     return explainer, shap_values
152
153 def generate_lime_explanation(model, X_train, instance, feature_names):
154     """Generate LIME explanation for a single instance"""
155     explainer = lime.lime_tabular.LimeTabularExplainer(
156         training_data=X_train.values,
157         feature_names=feature_names,
158         class_names=['Normal', 'Attack'],
159         mode='classification'
160     )
161     exp = explainer.explain_instance(
162         data_row=instance.values,
163         predict_fn=model.predict_proba,
164         num_features=10
165     )
166     return exp
```



The screenshot displays the JupyterLab interface with a code editor. The top bar shows the Jupyter logo, the text 'XAI Last Checkpoint: 1 hour ago', and a menu bar with 'e', 'Edit', 'View', 'Run', 'Kernel', 'Settings', and 'Help'. Below the menu is a toolbar with icons for file operations and execution. The code editor contains a Python script for a dashboard interface, with line numbers 167 through 213 visible on the left margin. The script defines a 'main' function that configures a Streamlit page, sets a title, adds a markdown description, and configures a sidebar with dropdowns for 'Dataset' and 'Model'. It then loads data, handles imbalance with SMOTE, trains models, makes predictions, and calculates performance metrics like accuracy, F1 score, and ROC AUC, which are displayed in a table.

```
167
168 # --- Dashboard Interface ---
169 def main():
170     st.set_page_config(layout="wide")
171     st.title("🔍 Explainable Intrusion Detection System (X-IDS)")
172     st.markdown("""
173 Machine Learning-powered IDS with SHAP & LIME explanations for transparent threat detection
174 """)
175
176     # Sidebar configuration
177     st.sidebar.header("Configuration")
178     dataset = st.sidebar.selectbox("Dataset", ["NSL-KDD", "CICIDS2017"])
179     model_type = st.sidebar.selectbox("Model", ["Random Forest", "SVM", "Decision Tree", "Logistic Regression", "DNN"])
180
181     # Load data
182     with st.spinner("Loading and preprocessing data..."):
183         X, y, feature_names = load_and_preprocess_data(dataset)
184         X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)
185
186         # Handle imbalance with SMOTE
187         sm = SMOTE(random_state=42)
188         X_train, y_train = sm.fit_resample(X_train, y_train)
189
190     # Train models
191     with st.spinner(f"Training {model_type} model..."):
192         if 'models' not in st.session_state:
193             st.session_state.models = train_models(X_train, y_train)
194         model = st.session_state.models[model_type]
195
196     # Make predictions
197     if model_type == 'DNN':
198         y_pred = (model.predict(X_test) > 0.5).astype(int)
199     else:
200         y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
201
202     # Calculate metrics
203     accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
204     f1 = f1_score(y_test, y_pred)
205     roc_auc = roc_auc_score(y_test, y_pred)
206
207     # Display performance metrics
208     st.subheader("Model Performance")
209     col1, col2, col3 = st.columns(3)
210     col1.metric("Accuracy", f"{accuracy:.4f}")
211     col2.metric("F1 Score", f"{f1:.4f}")
212     col3.metric("ROC AUC", f"{roc_auc:.4f}")
213
```

```
213 |
214 # Explanation section
215 st.subheader("Explainability Dashboard")
216 explanation_type = st.radio("Explanation Type", ["Global (SHAP)", "Local (SHAP)", "Local (LIME)"])
217
218 if explanation_type == "Global (SHAP)":
219     st.info("Global Feature Importance using SHAP")
220     with st.spinner("Generating global explanations..."):
221         # Sample data for faster computation
222         X_sample = X_train.sample(100, random_state=42)
223
224         # Generate SHAP values
225         model_for_shap = model
226         shap_model_type = 'tree' if model_type != 'DNN' else 'dnn'
227         explainer, shap_values = generate_shap_explanations(
228             model_for_shap,
229             X_sample,
230             model_type=shap_model_type
231         )
232
233         # Plot summary
234         fig, ax = plt.subplots()
235         shap.summary_plot(shap_values, X_sample, plot_type="bar", show=False)
236         st.pyplot(fig)
237
238         # Feature importance dataframe
239         shap_df = pd.DataFrame([
240             'Feature': feature_names,
241             'Importance': np.abs(shap_values).mean(0)
242         ]).sort_values('Importance', ascending=False).head(10)
```

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244
245     elif explanation_type.startswith("Local (SHAP)"):
246         st.info("Local Explanation for Individual Prediction using SHAP")
247         instance_idx = st.slider("Select instance", 0, len(X_test)-1, 50)
248         instance = X_test.iloc[[instance_idx]]
249         actual_label = "Attack" if y_test.iloc[instance_idx] == 1 else "Normal"
250         pred_label = "Attack" if y_pred[instance_idx] == 1 else "Normal"
251
252         st.write(f"**Actual:** {actual_label} | **Predicted:** {pred_label}")
253
254     with st.spinner("Generating local SHAP explanation..."):
255         # Generate SHAP values
256         model_for_shap = model
257         shap_model_type = 'tree' if model_type != 'DNN' else 'dnn'
258         explainer, shap_values = generate_shap_explanations(
259             model_for_shap,
260             instance,
261             model_type=shap_model_type
262         )
263
264         # Force plot
265         st.subheader("SHAP Force Plot")
266         fig, ax = plt.subplots()
267         shap.force_plot(
268             explainer.expected_value,
269             shap_values[0],
270             instance,
271             matplotlib=True,
272             show=False
273         )
274         st.pyplot(fig)
275
276         # Waterfall plot
277         st.subheader("Feature Contribution")
278         fig, ax = plt.subplots()
279         shap.plots.waterfall(shap_values[0], max_display=10, show=False)
280         st.pyplot(fig)
281
```

```
281
282     else: # LIME explanation
283         st.info("Local Explanation for Individual Prediction using LIME")
284         instance_idx = st.slider("Select instance", 0, len(X_test)-1, 100)
285         instance = X_test.iloc[[instance_idx]]
286         actual_label = "Attack" if y_test.iloc[instance_idx] == 1 else "Normal"
287         pred_label = "Attack" if y_pred[instance_idx] == 1 else "Normal"
288
289         st.write(f"**Actual:** {actual_label} | **Predicted:** {pred_label}")
290
291         with st.spinner("Generating LIME explanation..."):
292             # Generate LIME explanation
293             exp = generate_lime_explanation(
294                 model,
295                 X_train,
296                 instance.iloc[0],
297                 feature_names
298             )
299
300             # Show explanation
301             st.subheader("LIME Explanation")
302             st.write(exp.as_list())
303
304             # Visualize
305             fig = exp.as_pyplot_figure()
306             st.pyplot(fig)
307
308             # Show raw features
309             st.subheader("Instance Features")
310             st.dataframe(instance)
311
312 if __name__ == "__main__":
313     main()
```