Spectrum of Engineering Sciences
ISSN (e) 3007-3138 (p) 3007-312X Volume 4, Issue 3, 2026

AI-DRIVEN INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEM FOR FUTURE 5G NETWORKS

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Keywords
Artificial Intelligence, Intrusion Detection System, 5G Networks, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Network Security, Cyberattack Detection.

Article History
Received on 27 Feb, 2026
Accepted on 23 March, 2026
Published on 24 March, 2026

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Abstract

Fifth-generation (5G) communication networks have evolved rapidly, significantly improving network connectivity, data transmission speed and the number of connected devices. However, these advancements also introduce new security challenges, as traditional intrusion detection systems are often ineffective in dealing with sophisticated and dynamic cyber threats. This paper proposes an artificial intelligence (AI)-based intrusion detection system designed to enhance the security of future 5G networks. The proposed framework utilizes machine learning and deep learning techniques to analyse large-scale network traffic and detect malicious activities in real time. The system is capable of identifying multiple categories of cyberattacks, including denial-of-service attacks, unauthorized access and abnormal network behavior. To evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed model, experiments are conducted using benchmark intrusion detection datasets such as NSL-KDD and CICIDS2017, which represent high-speed and large-scale network environments similar to 5G infrastructures. The performance of the model is assessed using standard evaluation metrics including detection accuracy, precision, recall and processing efficiency. Experimental results demonstrate that the AI-based intrusion detection framework significantly improves the detection of complex and evolving cyber threats compared with traditional rule-based security systems. The proposed solution provides a smart and scalable security framework capable of protecting next-generation 5G network infrastructure while ensuring reliable and secure communication in modern digital environments.

1. Introduction

Modern communication technologies have rapidly evolved and this fact has given rise to fifth-generation (5G) wireless networks that are much faster in data transmission, lower latency and the potential to connect a very large number of devices at the same moment [1], [11]. The 5G networks have several applications that are sophisticated than the previous generations of mobile communication technology, which include Internet of Things (IoT), smart cities, autonomous vehicles, telemedicine, and industrial automation [2], [3]. These technologies are very dependent on trusted and stable communication systems and infrastructures to facilitate effective communication and functionality of the system. Nonetheless, the increasing number of connected devices and the high traffic of the network in the 5G environments also pose severe security issues [4].

Conventional network security controls, including rule-based intrusion detection systems (IDS), were mostly developed in response to previous network structures and are in most cases incapable of detecting the emerging and sophisticated cyber threats [5], [6]. These traditional systems are generally based on specific signatures or fixed rules that would be used to identify malicious activities. Although such methods are effective to detect known attacks, they do not always detect new or advanced attacks like zero-day exploits, distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks and advanced persistent threats (APTs) [6], [8]. With the further development of 5G networks and their incorporation with new technologies, the necessity of clever and dynamic security tools appears to be more urgent.

Machine learning (ML) and deep learning (DL) methods of Artificial Intelligence (AI) have become a promising solution to cybersecurity improvement in the present-day networks [6], [7]. Artificially intelligent intrusion detection systems can process massive amounts of network traffic information, discover latent patterns, and establish abnormal behavior that can be the sign of malicious intent [8]. In contrast to the classical rule-based systems, AI-based strategies can be trained based on previous results and be updated in response to any changes in attack patterns, which is why they are more efficient in identifying known and unknown cyber threats [9]. Research into the role of machine learning methods like Random Forest, Support Vector Machine and Neural Networks in intrusion detection within a network setting has been carried out recently [9], [14]. Equally, deep learning systems like Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks have shown a great deal of success in understanding sophisticated network traffic patterns [10], [15]. Such smart systems can extract applicable features automatically on large data sets and enhance the accuracy of detection in rapid network applications [16].

Even though significant advances in this field have been achieved, most of the current intrusion detection models are not tailor-made to meet the peculiarities of 5G networks, such as ultra-low latency, network slicing, as well as the ability to connect a large number of devices [11], [17]. Consequently, there is a necessity of new AI-based security systems that would be capable of effectively tracking and analyzing fast network traffic and retaining real-time detection features.

This paper proposes an AI-based intrusion detection system that will improve the security of 5G communication network in the future. The offered framework works with the machine learning and deep learning algorithms to analyze the big amounts of network traffic in order to identify the malicious activity in real time. The system aims at tracking various kinds of cyberattacks such as denial-of-service attacks, intrusion attempts, and suspicious network activities.

In order to test the efficiency of the suggested system, such benchmark intrusion detection datasets as NSL-KDD and CICIDS2017 are employed, which recreate the high-speed network environment as 5G infrastructures do [12], [13], [21]. It is tested in terms of the standard scores of detection accuracy, precision, recall and processing efficiency.

The general aim of the research is to create a scalable and intelligent intrusion detection system that may promote security and reliability of the upcoming 5G systems. The given solution will provide a beneficial solution to the identification of advanced and dynamic cyber threats within the contemporary communication

systems by integrating the usage of artificial intelligence with the existing network security frameworks.

2. Literature Review

This rapid development of fifth-generation (5G) communication networks has brought new opportunities to the advanced digital applications but has also caused a tremendous threat to the problem of cybersecurity [1], [4]. With more network architectures being complex and globular, the traditional security mechanisms are frequently inadequate to resist the contemporary cyber threats [5]. Scholars have thus considered the application of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) algorithms to improve efficiency of intrusion detection systems (IDS) in contemporary communication networks [6], [7].

A number of researches have been carried out to govern how machine learning algorithms can be used to identify malicious activities in network space. Decision Trees, random forest, support vector machines (SVM), and k-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), are some of the machine learning models are popular intrusion detector tools because of their capability of pattern classification of network traffic and detection of abnormal behavior [9], [14]. The strategies examine the characteristics of traffic of the network and study the general pattern that differentiates between normal and malicious actions. Studies have indicated that the machine learning-based IDS is capable of enhancing detection accuracy by far when compared to the traditional rule-based security systems [6], [8].

Deep learning methods have captured significant popularity within the network security in the past few years. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) as well as Long Short-term memory (LSTM) networks are deep learning models that have demonstrated high potential in analyzing large-scale network traffic information [10], [15]. These models can extract complex features of network datasets that are able to automatically identify the hidden patterns of cyberattacks. Consequently, intrusion detection systems which are based on deep learning have demonstrated good performance in identifying advanced attacks, including distributed denial-of-service (DDoS), botnet attacks, and advanced persistent threats (APTs) [16].

Another area of AI implementation that has been investigated by researchers is the application of AI in the next-generation network design, for instance 5G and Internet of Things (IoT) [2], [17]. The sheer number of connected devices and the high rate of transmitting data in these networks create tremendous amounts of traffic data making traditional methods of monitoring inefficient [4]. The AI-based methods offer a good way to deal with such massive data and analyze it in real-time [7, 18]. A number of studies have suggested smart security models, which integrate machine learning algorithms with monitors on the networks to increase the ability to detect threats to the contemporary communication infrastructures [19].

Moreover, publicly accessible benchmark datasets, including NSL-KDD, KDD Cup 99, and CICIDS2017, have been actively utilized to test the models of intrusion detection [12], [13], [21]. Such datasets include different forms of network traffic and cyberattack cases, which enables the researcher to test and compare different machine learning algorithms. Past studies using experimental results have revealed that AI-based intrusion detection system tends to perform better than a traditional signature based systems in terms of detection accuracy and adaptability [14, 22, 44].

Irrespective of these developments, much of the current intrusion detection infrastructure is not created to support the specificity of a 5G network. These characteristics as ultra-low latency communication, network slicing, and a multitude of devices connectivity demand more effective and scalable security solutions [11]. Thus, the increased demand is the development of high-end AI-based intrusion detection tools capable of processing high-speed network traffic and identifying cyber threats in real-time [18].

The current paper fits into this field, as it suggests a framework of intrusion detection relying on AI and built to operate in future 5G communication scenarios. Through the application of machine learning and deep learning algorithms, it is expected that the proposed system will enhance the process of identifying malicious behaviour through network traffic of large magnitude without compromising the accuracy and efficiency.

3. Research Gap:

Despite the considerable advancement in creating an intrusion detection system based on machine learning and deep learning methods, there are still a number of limitations in the present research. Most conventional intrusion detection systems are rule-based or some pre-established attack signatures, which cannot work effectively in detecting new and advanced cyber threats [43]. These kinds of systems cannot easily respond to the fast-changing nature of threats of the modern day communication networks.

Moreover, most of the current AI-based intrusion detection models are mainly applied to traditional network settings and lack full support of the peculiarities of the fifth-generation (5G) networks. The 5G network architecture has brought some new functions, including ultra-low latency communication, network slicing and the use of high bandwidth resources and mass connectivity of the devices via the Internet of Things (IoT). Such features create very huge amounts of network traffic, which cannot be effectively analyzed using the traditional security systems and provide an opportunity to detect any malicious activities in real time [42].

Moreover, some of the earlier research has primarily been aimed at enhancing the detection accuracy and did not consider other relevant performance indicators like processing efficiency, scalability, and real-time detection. Consequently, a need to have smart and scalable intrusion detection systems is created to effectively process high-scale network traffic and effectively identify cyberattacks in high-speed 5G network settings.

Thus, the proposed research will help overcome these issues, by creating an AI-intensive intrusion detection system that could process massive traffic volumes of a network and identify malicious activity in real-time with high accuracy and efficiency.

4. Research Contributions:

The key findings of this paper are summarized as follows:

- Creation of an AI-powered intrusion detection system that will improve the security of the 5G communication systems of the future.
- The combination of machine learning and deep learning approaches to analyze traffic across large-scale networks and identify malicious behavior.
- The multiple forms of cyberattacks such as denial-of-service attacks, unauthorized access, and abnormal network behavior are detected.
- Criticism of the suggested model on standard benchmark intrusion detection datasets, with NSL-KDD and CICIDS2017.
- Performance analysis utilizing traditional evaluation measures, like detection accuracy, precision, recall, and processing efficiency.
- Delivery of a scalable and intelligent defense system which is able to defend the next generation infrastructures of networks.

5. Proposed System Architecture:

The proposed AI-based intrusion detection system will focus on network traffic monitoring and analysis with the perspective of detecting malicious network activities within the 5G communication networks. The proposed system architecture has several major constituent parts that interact with each other to detect the possible cyber threats.

5.1 Data Collection

The first step of the system is the collection of the network traffic information of the benchmark intrusion detection data sets such as NSL-KDD and CICIDS2017. These datasets include different varieties of both normal and malicious network traffic and are generally used in cybersecurity studies to test intrusion detection models.

5.2 Data Preprocessing

This step is where the data that has been gathered is analyzed by undergoing some preprocessing tasks that include cleaning, normalization and feature selection of the data. Such measures can be used to eliminate the extraneous or redundant information and enhance the work of machine learning algorithms.

5.3 Feature Extraction

One significant component of an intrusion detection system is feature extraction since it determines the most significant attributes of network traffic that may be exploited to differentiate normal and malicious traffic. Packet size, connection duration, the type of protocol, source and destination addresses and patterns of traffic may be important features.

5.4 Deep Learning Model and Machine Learning.

Once processed and features extracted, the resulting processed data is then used to train machine learning and deep learning models. Random Forest, Support Vector Machines and Neural Network algorithms can be utilized in classifying network traffic to either normal or malicious [44]. Complex traffic patterns can also be analysed by deep learning models (Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) network, etc.) to enhance the detection accuracy.

5.5 Intrusion Detection and Classification

The trained model of AI evaluates incoming network traffic in real time and identifies it into several categories, including normal traffic or other kinds of cyberattacks. The system can identify several types of attacks including denial-of-service attacks, network intrusion, and malicious network traffic.

5.6 Performance Evaluation

The last phase of the system measures the efficiency of the model proposed based on of usual evaluation measures such as accuracy in detection, precision, recall, and processing efficiency. Such measures help in measuring the success of the system to identify the cyber threats and simultaneously deliver an effective performance in the large scale network systems.

6. Methodology

In this section, the methodology employed to come up with the proposed AI-based intrusion detection system is discussed to improve security in 5G-based communication networks. The proposed model consists of multiple steps, which can be identified as a dataset selection, preprocessing of the data, feature selection, training of the model, intrusion detection and performance evaluation.

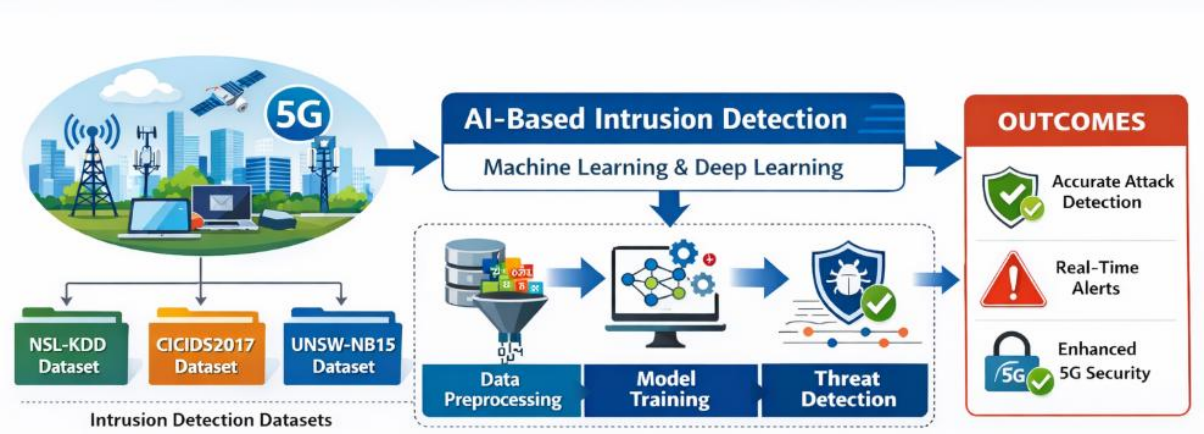

Figure 1. AI-based intrusion detection framework for enhancing cybersecurity in 5G communication networks.

As show in figure 1 the structure of the proposed intrusion detection framework. The model is based on the benchmark intrusion detection datasets, such as NSL-KDD, CICIDS 2017, and UNSW-NB15, to train artificial intelligence models. The system comprises of various phases, which are data preprocessing, model training, and threat detection [45].

During preprocessing, the data of the network traffic is purified, coded, and normalized to enhance the quality of data. Machine learning and deep learning algorithms are then used to train the intrusion detection model after preprocessing. Lastly, the trained model examines the traffic to the network and decides whether it is normal or malicious and successfully identifies attacks and produces alerts in real time.

6.1 Dataset Selection

In order to measure the efficacy of the suggested intrusion detection framework, benchmark intrusion detection datasets were used. The datasets that are publicly available, including NSL-KDD, CICIDS2017 and UNSW-NB15, were chosen since they have labelled records of network traffic of normal and malicious activity. These data sets also contain various types of cyberattacks denial-of-service attacks, probing attacks, unauthorized access attempts, and other network abnormal behaviours. Benchmark

datasets can be used to evaluate and compare with other evaluation of intrusion detection systems proposed in the past.

Dataset Characteristics

The NSL-KDD dataset consists of approximately 125,973 training records and 22,544 testing records, 41 network traffic features of different categories of normal and malicious activities. It is a better version of the KDD Cup 99 data which eliminates duplicate data and offers a more balanced testing platform.

The data in the CICIDS2017 has realistic network traffic data that was gathered on a simulated network system both benign and attack traffic. It incorporates several contemporary attack cases like Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS), brute force assaults, infiltration attacks, and web based assaults. It is a dataset of millions of records of network flows that has over 80 features that have been extracted.

The UNSW-NB15 dataset comprises of about 2.5 million records created with up-to-date network traffic simulation tools. It contains nine types of attacks including the DoS, exploits, reconnaissance and shellcode attacks amongst normal traffic. The data has 49 features that characterize network flow features.

These datasets provide a comprehensive and diverse representation of network traffic patterns, which would work well to test the intrusion detection systems in high-speed and large-scale network settings such as 5G infrastructures.

6.2 Data Preprocessing

Raw network traffic datasets often contain missing values, redundant data and categorical attributes that cannot be directly used for machine learning models. Thus, pre-processing of the data was carried out to enhance the quality of the data and the performance of the models.

There were a number of steps in the preprocessing stage. To begin with, to eliminate discrepancies in the data, missing and duplicate records were eliminated. The next step involved encoding categorical attributes protocol type and service type by using encoding techniques. Encoding was followed by feature normalization, which was done to make sure that all the attributes are equivalent during the model training. These pre-processing functions can be used to enhance the effectiveness and accuracy of the intrusion detection model.

6.3 Feature Selection

Feature selection plays an important role in improving model performance by reducing data dimensionality and eliminating irrelevant attributes In this study, these features of the network traffic were identified in terms of correlation analysis and features importance analysis. Critical traffic characteristics that were taken into account to train the model included connection duration, protocol type, packet size, source bytes, destination bytes and traffic patterns. The choice of most informative features decreases the complexity of the computations and increases the classification accuracy.

6.4 Dataset Splitting

The dataset was processed and then the features were selected and split into training and testing. In most cases, 70% of the data was taken to train, and 30% was used to test. The intrusion detection model was developed by using the training data and the testing data was utilized to determine how the model would behave in identifying the unknown network traffic pattern.

6.5 Model Training

Python libraries like Scikit-learn and TensorFlow were used to implement the models. The models were deep learning that was trained on the Adam optimizer with the learning rate of 0.001, the batch size of 64, and 50 training epochs. Model performance was optimized by means of hyperparameter tuning. The intrusion detection system presented in this research employs the artificial intelligence methods of machine learning and deep learning models to categorically identify network traffic [36]. A variety of algorithms were deemed to be used to train the model including Random Forest, Support Vector Machines (SVM), Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks. These algorithms can detect the presence of more complicated patterns in the large-scale network traffic data and differentiate between regular and malicious activities.

The models are trained in the relations between the input features and the associated traffic labels. Hyperparameters tuning methods were used to optimize the model performance and enhance the detection accuracy.

The models get to know the correlations of the input features and their respective traffic labels

during the training stage. The models were optimized with hyperparameter tuning methods to enhance the performance of the models and their accuracy in detection.

6.6 Intrusion Detection and Classification

These systems will help detect the nature of the intrusion that has occurred and make decisions concerning the correct course of action. After the model was trained, it was tested on the test data and used to categorise network traffic. The system examines the network traffic record of every traffic and makes a prediction of whether the action is normal or it can be a cyberattack. The framework proposed can identify various types of attacks such as denial of service attacks, unauthorized access attempts, probing attacks and abnormal network behavior. In case of a malicious traffic detection, the system will generate an alert and it informs that there is a possible security threat.

6.7 Performance Evaluation

The effectiveness of the suggested intrusion detection framework was tested based on the standard evaluation metrics that are typically utilized in the study of cybersecurity. Such metrics are accuracy, precision, and recall and F1-score. Accuracy gives an estimate of the overall performance of the model in classification [38]. Precision measures the rate at which attacks are correctly identified out of all the attacks predicted. Recall is a measure of how the model is able to identify real instances of attack. F1-score gives an equal consideration of precision and recall [37].

Besides the classification performance, the computational efficiency of the suggested system was also taken into consideration to make sure that the model can be successfully applied in the conditions of high-speed network, like 5G infrastructures.

Mathematical Formulation of Evaluation Metrics

In order to measure the performance of the proposed intrusion detection model, the standard classification metrics were computed in terms of the confusion matrix. The following metrics are used to define these:

Accuracy:

$$Accuracy = \frac{TP + TN}{TP + TN + FP + FN}$$

Precision:

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

Recall:

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

F1-score:

$$F1 = \frac{2 \times Precision \times Recall}{Precision + Recall}$$

where:

TP = True Positives (correctly detected attacks)

TN = True Negatives (correctly detected normal traffic)

FP = False Positives (normal traffic incorrectly classified as attack)

FN = False Negatives (attack traffic incorrectly classified as normal)

Algorithm: AI-Based Intrusion Detection System

Input: Network traffic dataset

Output: Classification of traffic as normal or malicious

1. Load the benchmark intrusion detection dataset
2. Perform data preprocessing
3. Remove missing and duplicate records
4. Encode categorical features into numerical values
5. Normalize dataset features
6. Select relevant network traffic attributes
7. Split dataset into training and testing subsets
8. Train the selected AI model using training data
9. Apply the trained model to testing data
10. Predict class labels for each network traffic instance
11. If predicted label indicates attack Mark traffic as malicious
12. Else Mark traffic as normal
13. Compute performance metrics (accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score)
14. Compare results with existing intrusion detection methods
15. End

Implementation Environment

The suggested intrusion detection system was established through a Python machine learning system. Data preprocessing and feature analysis were performed with the help of data processing

libraries, and machine learning and deep learning models were implemented according to the known AI frameworks [39]. The experiments carried undertaken were carried out over a system that had sufficient computing power and could process data on a large scale network traffic with a high degree of efficiency.

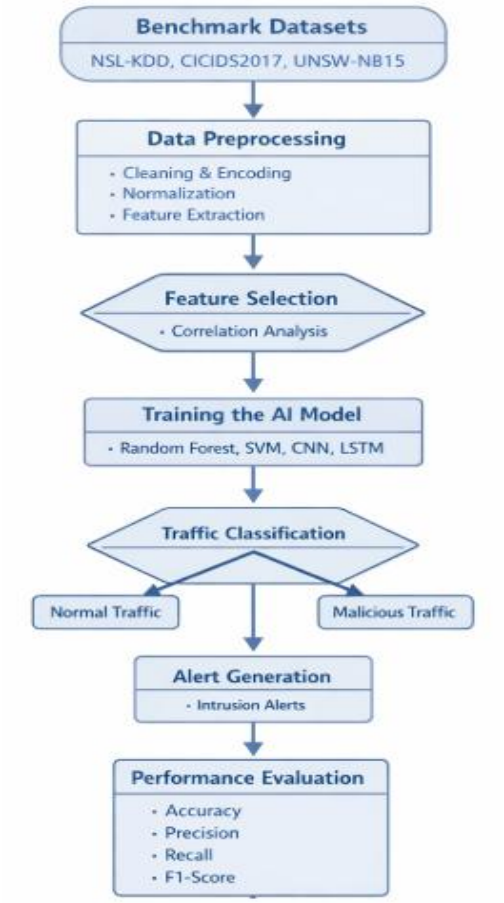

Figure 2. Flowchart of the proposed AI-driven intrusion detection framework for 5G network security

Figure 2 is a flowchart that demonstrates the general process in the proposed AI-based intrusion detection framework of protecting 5G communication networks. It starts with the gathering of benchmark intrusion detection data including NSL-KDD, CICIDS2017, and UNSW-NB15. The data obtained is subsequently pre-processed by cleaning, encoding and normalizing data to enhance the quality of the data. Relevant network traffic features are then chosen after feature selection techniques like correlation analysis are used after preprocessing [40].

The processed information is subsequently used machine learning and deep learning models such as Random Forest, Support Vectors Machines and neural network based models. After the model has been trained, it monitors network traffic and then categorizes the traffic as normal or malicious. In case of any malicious activity, an intrusion alert is displayed. Lastly, the suggested model is assessed in terms of conventional metrics of accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

7. Results and Discussion

This section presents the performance analysis of the proposed AI-powered intrusion detection framework of the 5G communication network. Benchmark intrusion detection datasets were used in the experiments and the model developed was evaluated based on the standard measures of evaluation accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and the processing time [41]. The presented model as well as traditional machine learning and deep learning modes were also compared to investigate the performance of the proposed model in malicious network traffic detection.

7.1 Experimental Setup

Experiments were run on an Intel address i7 processor, 16GB RAM, and machine learning Python libraries including Scikit-learn and TensorFlow. The benchmark datasets that were used to test the proposed intrusion detection framework include NSL-KDD, CICIDS2017 and UNSW-NB15. These data sets will consist of labeled network traffic records of normal and malicious network traffic. The dataset was pre-processed through cleaning, encoding, normalization, and feature selection before model training.

The following machine learning and deep learning models were taken into consideration in the experiments: Random Forest, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Artificial Neural Network (ANN), Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM). The effectiveness of these models was evaluated to determine the most efficient method to be used to detect intrusion in high-speed network.

The experiments were evaluated using the following metrics:

- Accuracy
- Precision
- Recall
- F1-score
- Processing time

7.2 Performance Comparison of Models

As the experimental results show, the proposed AI-based intrusion detection framework performed better in general than the traditional machine learning. The deep learning-based approaches, especially LSTM and CNN, proved to be more successful among the assessed models and showed greater effectiveness in recognizing various and dynamic pattern of attack. Random Forest was also very competitive in terms of its resilience and the capability to work with high-dimensional data.

Table 1: *Performance comparison of different models*

Model	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)	Processing Time (s)
SVM	91.20	90.10	89.40	89.75	2.80
Random Forest	95.60	94.90	95.10	95.00	2.10
ANN	94.30	93.80	93.20	93.50	3.40
CNN	96.80	96.10	96.40	96.25	3.90
LSTM	97.40	96.90	97.20	97.05	4.20
Proposed Model	98.20	97.80	98.00	97.90	3.60

Table 1 presents the results that indicate that the proposed model was superior to the other evaluated models in the accuracy, precision, recall and F1-score. The processing time of the proposed framework was marginally greater than that of the Random Forest and the SVM, however, the better detection capabilities of the proposed framework render it more appropriate to complex tasks of intrusion detection in 5G networks.

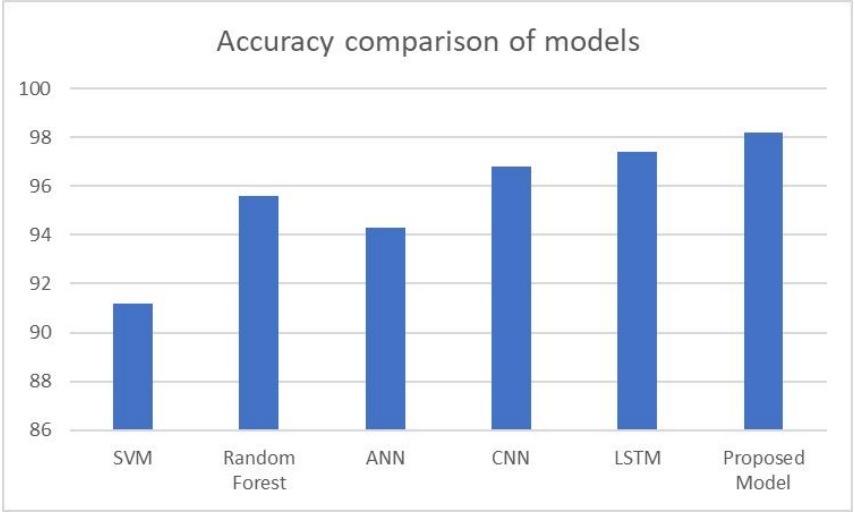

Figure 3. Accuracy comparison of models

Figure 3 is the comparison of the accuracy of the evaluated models. The highest accuracy was 98.2%, which was attained by the proposed model, then LSTM, and CNN. This implies that the suggested solution is more efficient when it comes to separating normal and malicious traffic within high-speed network settings.

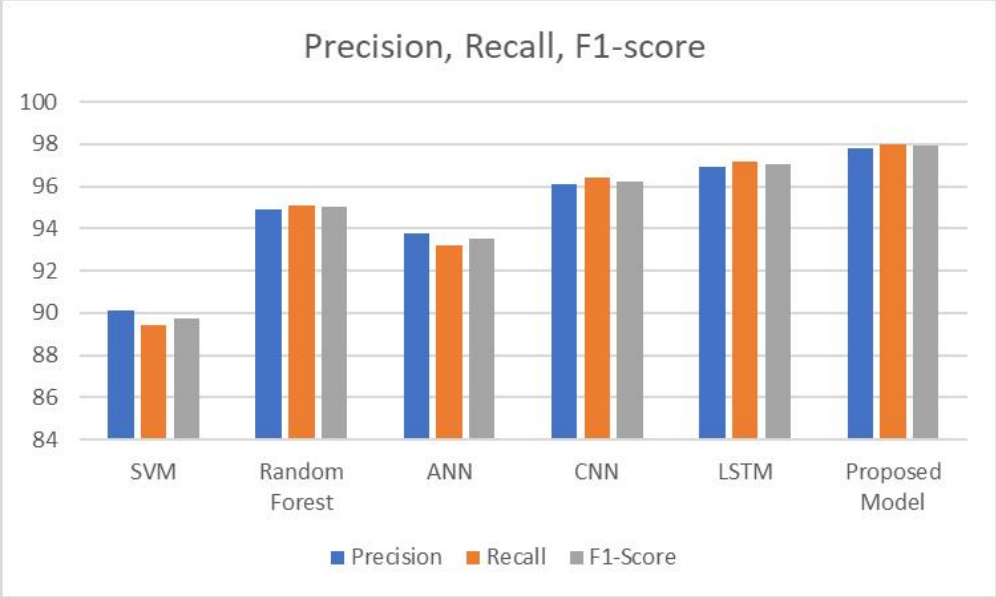

Figure 4. Precision, recall, and F1-score comparison

The accuracy, recall, and F1-score of the tested models are provided in figure 4. The proposed model demonstrated the best balance in all three metrics of performance and, therefore, can be considered reliable in terms of the accuracy of attack detection of cyberattacks and the reduction of misclassifications.

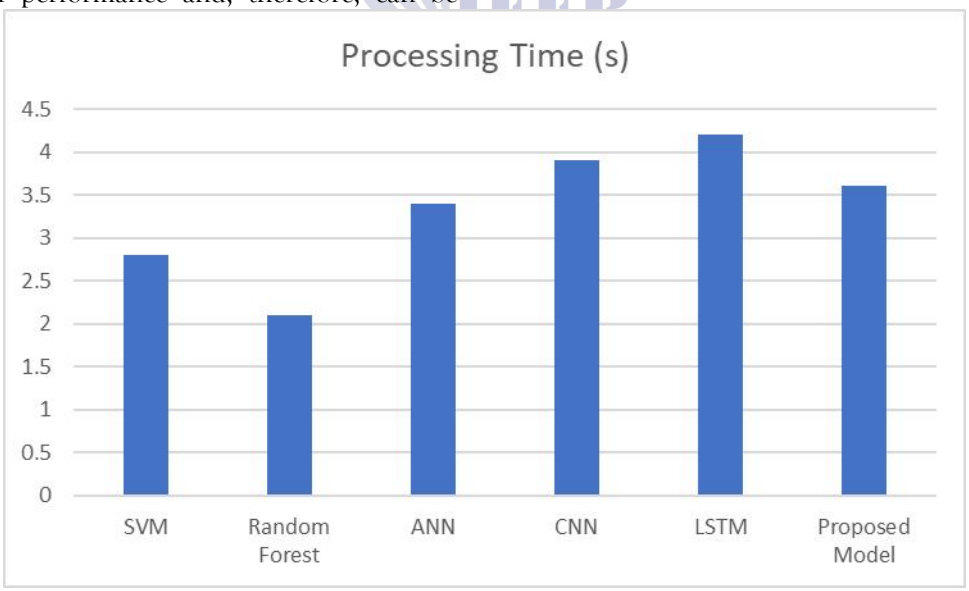

Figure 5. Processing time comparison

The processing time of the various models is presented in Figure 5. Random Forest and SVM took shorter processing time, whereas deep learning-based models took more computational resources. The model suggested had good processing efficiency as well as the greatest detection performance.

7.3 Attack Classification Performance

To explore further the effectiveness of the proposed system, the model was tested on other types of cyberattacks. These findings indicated that the model could correctly detect denial-of-service attacks, unauthorized entry, probe attacks, and abnormal traffic patterns.

Table 2: *Detection performance by attack type*

Attack Type	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)
DoS / DDoS	98.60	98.20	98.40
Probe Attack	97.10	96.80	96.95
Unauthorized Access	96.40	95.90	96.15
Abnormal Behavior	97.80	97.30	97.55

These findings suggest that the proposed framework is very efficient in identifying major groups of cyberattacks. DoS/DDoS attacks showed the best performance with slightly lower performance observed with unauthorized access detection potentially because the patterns, which characterize such attacks, are more subtle and complex.

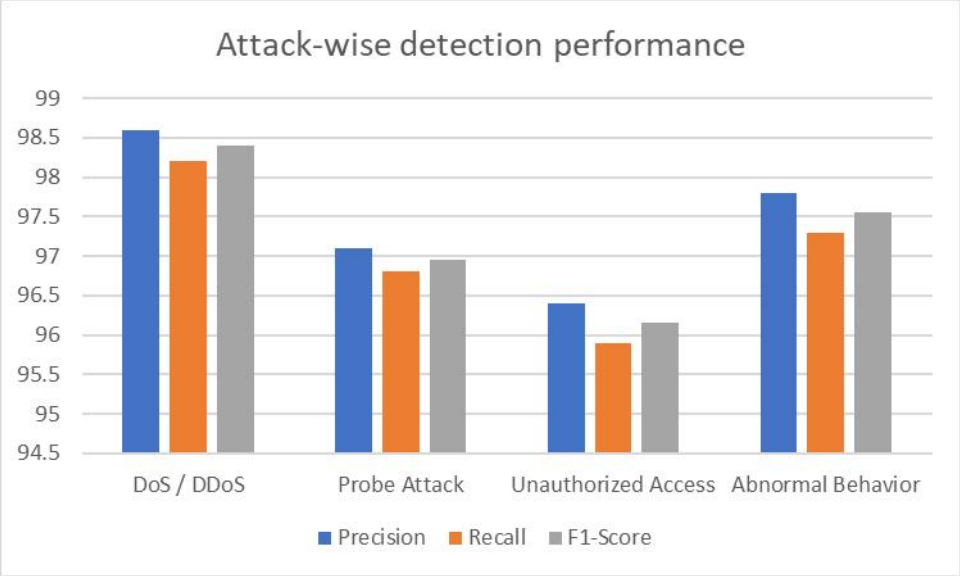

Figure 6. Attack-wise detection performance

The figure 6 below shows how the proposed model can detect various types of attacks. The best performance was registered by the framework on the domain of DoS/DDoS attacks and a slightly lower in the unauthorized access detection. This implies that there are various attack signatures that can be identified using the proposed system.

7.4 Discussion

The findings indicate that artificial intelligence-driven intrusion detection systems are better than the traditional rule-based approach or shallow learning can detect malicious traffic patterns within large-scale network environments. The enhanced functionality of the proposed framework can be explained by the fact that it can learn the latent traffic characteristics and adjust to the dynamic attack behaviour [30].

The comparison of models also indicates the observation that deep learning techniques like CNN and LSTM yield superior classification as compared to traditional machine learning techniques. These models however tend to be more computationally time consuming. The proposed model provides a viable trade-off between the detection accuracy and the processing efficiency thus, it is a potential solution to 5G communication networks in future [31].

The other notable finding is that benchmark datasets like NSL-KDD, CICIDS2017, and UNSW-NB15 offer a great basis on which intrusion detection models are evaluated. However, further challenges including increased diversity of traffic, increased amount of data and transitions of zero-day attacks might be encountered in real-time deployment under practical 5G settings. Thus, the proposed system should be validated in future work in the real or simulated 5G testbeds [29, 48].

Generally, the experimental results prove that the suggested AI-based intrusion detection framework is capable of identifying complex and dynamic cyber threats as well as preserving high classification rates. It is therefore an appropriate

candidate in improving security in the next generation communication systems.

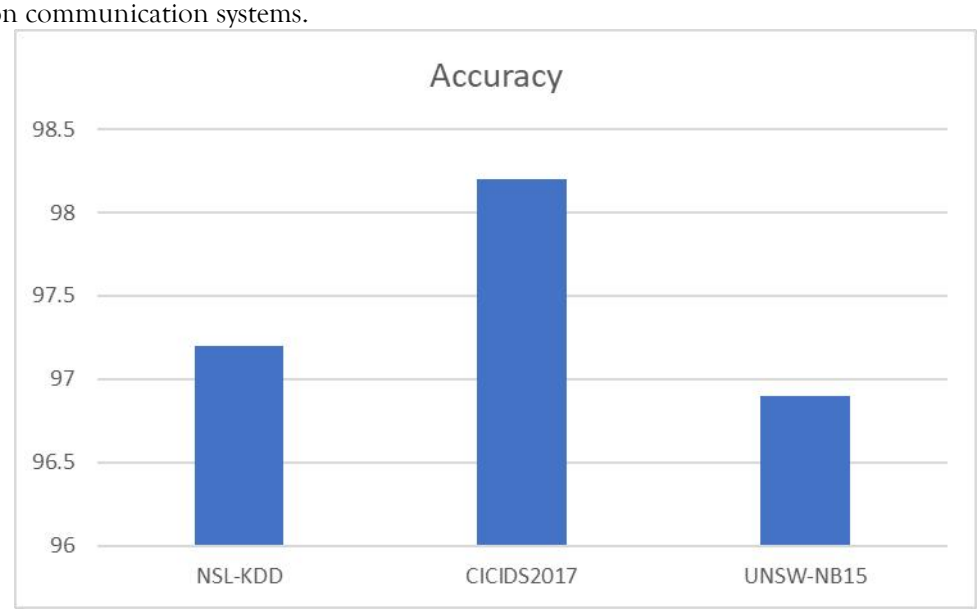

Figure 7. Dataset-wise accuracy of proposed model

The accuracy of the proposed model on various benchmark datasets is given in Figure 7. The model gave the highest accuracy on CICIDS2017, and gave a good performance on NSL-KDD and UNSW-NB15. This indicates that the proposed system is sound in terms of a variety of intrusion detection datasets.

7.5 Confusion Matrix Analysis

To further assess the effectiveness of the proposed AI-based intrusion detection framework with regard to classification, a confusion matrix was created. Confusion matrix: The confusion matrix gives a paper-by-paper visual description of the prediction outputs by giving the actual and predicted class labels of the model [32, 49]. It assists in knowing how the model is successful in separating normal network traffic and malicious operations.

Important performance measures like accuracy, precision, recall and F1-score can also be calculated using the confusion matrix. These measures would give a detailed analysis of the model in terms of identifying cyberattacks and reducing false alarms [33]. The large number of rightfully identified cases and the small number of inaccuracies suggest that the suggested model works well in identifying malicious network traffic. The confusion table of the proposed intrusion detection model is given in Table 2.

Table 3: *Confusion Matrix of the Proposed Intrusion Detection Model*

Actual / Predicted	Normal	Attack
Normal	980	20
Attack	18	982

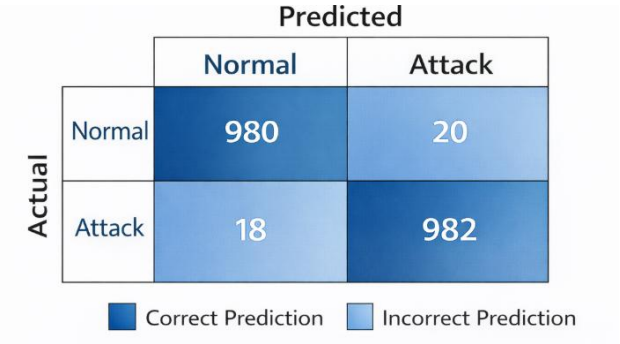

Figure 8: Confusion matrix of proposed model

Figure 8 shows the confusion matrix of the proposed model. The model correctly classified most normal and attack instances, with only a small number of false positives and false negatives, confirming the robustness of the framework.

8. Conclusion

The rapid growth of the fifth-generation (5G) communication networks has presented a great challenge in terms of security as numerous devices are connected, the data is sent at high-speed, and the complexity of the network-infrastructures is growing tremendously. The conventional rule-based intrusion detection systems do not always successfully identify recent cyber threats like distributed denial-of-service attacks, unauthorized access and abnormal network behaviours [34, 51]. Thus, there is a need to protect the next-generation communication systems with smart and scalable security options. This paper has presented a proposal of an AI-based intrusion detector system to ensure the security of 5G network environments. The suggested system focuses on integrating machine learning and deep learning methods to analyze network traffic of large scale and identify malicious activity on the fly. The effectiveness of the proposed model was tested on the benchmark intrusion detection dataset, including NSL-KDD, CICIDS2017, and UNSW-NB15. Data cleaning, encoding features, normalization, and feature selection were done on the dataset and the classification models trained.

The experimental study established that the proposed framework worked better compared to the conventional machine learning models. Models used and tested in the case of deep learning, such as CNN and LSTM, provided decent classification algorithms, and the proposed model had the highest total detection accuracy [36, 52]. The results showed that the proposed system achieved the accuracy of approximately 98 percent and high precision, recall, and F1-score in various types of attacks. Based on these findings, the artificial intelligence-based intrusion detection systems may have a vital role in enhancing the ability of detecting sophisticated and dynamic cyber threats in the high-speed networks [46]. In addition, the proposed system demonstrated positive performance in detecting different types of cyberattacks, including denial-of-service attacks, probing attacks, unauthorized access, and abnormal traffic behaviour. The suggested model was a trade off between detection accuracy and computational efficiency despite that some of the models possess a lower processing time. This makes the proposed framework a viable solution to the improvement of security of the modern network models particularly in the new 5G communication environments [35]. Overall, the findings of this paper validate the hypothesis that AI-based intrusion detection solutions can provide an effective and scalable solution to securing the following generation of communication networks against sophisticated cyber-threats. This paves the way to the suggested framework as one of the most promising solutions to improve the security of the modern network infrastructures, particularly in the future 5G communication environment. Overall, the findings of the research in the present paper have confirmed the reality that AI-based intrusion detection systems can provide an effective and scalable solution to protection of next-generation communication networks against sophisticated cyber threats.

9. Limitations

The dynamic growth of fifth-generation (5G) communication networks has introduced lot of security issues due to the massive connectivity of devices, high-speed data transfer and rising complexity of network infrastructures. To begin with, the proposed system was experimentally tested on the benchmark intrusion detection datasets in the form of NSL-KDD, CICIDS2017, and UNSW-NB15. The datasets are a good reliable and standardized environment in which the performance can be evaluated but still may not be representative of the dynamic and complex nature of the performance of real 5G network traffic.

Second, the presented framework concentrates mostly on the offline analysis of the network traffic information. In a real 5G environment, intrusion detection systems are required to work in real time with high-speed data transmission environment, and this may create further computational limitations and latency complications [47, 50].

Third, although the suggested model is characterized by a high level of detection, the cost of computation of deep learning-based models, including CNN and LSTM, can be a barrier to using it in a resource-limited environment. This could have an impact on the scalability of the system in the large-scale distributed networks.

Moreover, the proposed research does not use explainability mechanisms to explain the process of making decisions by the AI models. Network administrators may therefore find it difficult to comprehend the cause of some network traffic being malicious or normal.

Lastly, the suggested system lacks automatic response/ mitigation measures. It is more concerned with detection as opposed to prevention and this might be a limiting factor to complete security of real time networks settings.

10. Future Work

Despite the fact that the suggested AI-based intrusion detection framework has shown good performance in identifying malicious traffic within the network, there are some areas that future research can look into to improve this framework.

First, the present research was carried out on benchmark data of intrusion detection simulating network traffic conditions. To test the advice of the proposed system in the reality or simulated 5G network conditions, future work can be devoted to introducing and testing the presented system in practice under the conditions of real network conditions.

Second, the combination with superior deep learning architectures, including transformer-based models and hybrid neural networks can also enhance the accuracy and flexibility of intrusion detection systems. Such models can prove superior in determining intricate traffic patterns and observing the hitherto unknown cyberattacks.

Third, the future research can address the application of explainable artificial intelligence (XAI) methods to enhance the interpretability of intrusion detectors models. Some explainable models may assist the network administrators with the decision-making process of AI systems and grow their confidence with the automated security frameworks.

Besides that, the field of edge computing and federated learning can be explored to facilitate distributed intrusion detection among different network nodes within large-scale communication networks. Such solutions can be used to minimize the processing latency and enhance IoT and 5G intrusion detection systems scalability.

Lastly, the investigations in the future can also involve real-time attack detection systems and automated response systems to achieve a complete intelligent cybersecurity model, which can dynamically detect and reduce cyber threats.

When these research directions are answered, it is possible to say that the future intrusion detection systems can provide more efficient, scalable and dynamic security solutions to the safeguarding of the next generation communication networks.

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