**Introduction**

With the rapid growth of the Internet, we need to send and receive massive traffic every day. Most of them will be regular traffic, while some show anomalous status; they may belong to network attacks, spam, or other abnormal behaviours. To identify and predict this traffic, we will try new methods. In this project, we focus on the research and analysis of anomalous traffic detection methods. Our research found two mainstream approaches nowadays to detect traffic: the clustering and the LSTM model. Based on this, we propose fusing two models and trying to get a more effective approach.

We will do a full introduction for our project in five parts. The first part is the introduction of the project. The second part shows the related works we read and referenced. The third part contains our approaches for the project, including the introduction of the model and data we used. The fourth part shows the evaluation, which means applying and mixing two models and getting a relatively higher accuracy result. The final part will conclude our work and what we will do for the future works

**Related work**

By reading a lot of papers, we found three articles as our reference for this project. The images of the three papers are shown below.

The first paper focuses on the K-means clustering algorithm. Their team classifies time interval and destination port number, which results in two-class clusters of normal and abnormal traffic. Their work has been a reference for our project; they found that data preprocessing is necessary and beneficial, so we changed the data type and selected 11 features and labels to process clustering. Their result shows that 15% of traffic data don't direct to the unusual destination port. This also gives us the possibility to use other models to optimise it.

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The second paper also employs the K-means clustering algorithm for anomalous traffic detection. Their team found that the clustering result may be unstable; this also allows us to optimise the clustering process to make sure it is convergent. And as a result, the false alarm rate remains at a relatively high level.

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The third paper applies the LSTM algorithm to predict the traffic. Their team implemented the LSTM model while finding it difficult to go for a balanced dataset for training, which is also one of the issues we raised. Their result provides the guideline of the model, and by applying the LSTM model, the accuracy and recall rate can reach a high level.

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After we looked up related work on abnormal network traffic monitoring. We found that the accuracy of network traffic anomaly detection of a single model is already very high. If we want to make a breakthrough on accuracy rate, we must innovate in the method.

**Approach**

Our approach is to use two different models, clustering and LSTM. We try to make a fusion to let these two models forecast the data together to get a higher accuracy rate.

The clustering method is classified as unsupervised learning to mining the structure of the dataset. The image below shows how we apply the clustering method in our project code. We choose the K-means algorithm, select the k value for 5, and then train and predict.

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The LSTM model is seen as an improved version of the RNN model. RNN cannot cope with two far apart attributes because of its single register, and this problem is called long-term dependence. LSTM, as its name suggests, has long and short term memory capacity and can solve this problem. The image below shows how we use LSTM to create the training and testing dataset, construct the model, set up the optimiser, and train the model.

图形用户界面, 文本, 应用程序, 电子邮件

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