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## **J COMPONENT REVIEW - I**

### **INTRUSION DETECTION USING MACHINE LEARNING**

#### **I. LITERATUE SUMMARY TABLE WITH ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES**

<b>S. N O</b>	<b>PAPER TITLE</b>	<b>TECHNIQUES USED</b>	<b>ADVANTAGES</b>	<b>DISADVANTAGES</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS) using Machine Learning Perspective</b>	1. Support Vector Machine (SVM)  2. Decision Tree  3. Naïve Bayes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provides more attack detection accuracy.</li><li>• It increases the attack detection performance in short span of time.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Long Training time is required for large datasets to get good accuracy.</li><li>• High Algorithmic Complexity and extensive memory required.</li></ul>
<b>2</b>	<b>Network Intrusion Detection Using Machine Learning</b>	1. Support Vector Machine (SVM)  2. Proposed Method(Modified SVM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It provides high accuracy and lower false positive rate and false negative rate.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Feature Selection is one of the most important parts, whereas the detection accuracy depends on feature selection.</li></ul>

3	<b>Machine Learning Methods for Network Intrusion Detection</b>	1. J48 Tree 2. Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) 3. Bayes Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy To Use and approximate any kind of input or output.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The training is very slow and the training samples required is three times larger than normal training data set.</li> </ul>
4	<b>Network Intrusion Detection System Using Machine Learning</b>	1. Decision Tree Classifier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Processes both numerical and categorical data.</li> <li>• It handles high dimensional data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The output created may be more complex than expected.</li> <li>• Chances of detecting abnormal behavior as normal and normal as abnormal.</li> </ul>
5	<b>Intrusion Detection Using Machine Learning: A Comparison Study</b>	1. Naïve Bayes 2. Support Vector Machine 3. Decision Tree 4. Neural Network 5. K Nearest Neighbor (KNN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High accuracy and speed is more.</li> <li>• Simple in implementation and easy to understand the flow.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of available probability of data.</li> <li>• The probability of the outcome is unstable.</li> </ul>
6	<b>A Review of Intrusion Detection System using</b>	1. Decision Tree 2. Naïve Bayes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both Accuracy and Performance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The complexity is little higher.</li> </ul>

	<b>Machine Learning Approach</b>	3. K Nearest Neighbor 4. K Means 5. Support Vector Machine 6. Principle Component Analysis	are high. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Runs efficiently on large data sets with many features.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintaining and updating the system may be difficult.</li> </ul>
<b>7</b>	<b>Evaluation of Machine Learning Algorithms for Intrusion Detection System</b>	1. J48 2. Random Forest 3. Random Tree 4. Decision Table 5. Multi Layer Perceptron (MLP) 6. Naïve Bayes 7. Bayes Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results obtained are more acceptable and the performance of the system was also good along with the pattern recognition.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The time taken to detect the intrusion was higher than the regular time along with huge memory is required for computation</li> </ul>
<b>8</b>	<b>Intrusion Detection System using AI and Machine Learning Algorithm</b>	1. K Means Clustering 2. Support Vector Machine 3. K Nearest Neighbors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results obtained from both evaluation and real life time was good.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Selecting the appropriate data set determines the rest of the result.</li> </ul>
<b>9</b>	<b>Intrusion detection model using machine learning</b>	1. Support Vector Machine (SVM) 2. Spark Chi-SVM Proposed Model	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process, and analyze data with high speed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The high dimensionality makes the classification process more</li> </ul>

	<b>algorithm on Big Data environment</b>			complex and takes long time.
<b>10</b>	<b>Application of Machine Learning Approaches in Intrusion Detection System: A Survey</b>	1. Support Vector Machine (SVM) 2. Decision Tree 3. Naïve Bayes 4. Logistic Regression 5. K Nearest Neighbor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very efficient to train and easy to implement as well as easy to measure the performance of complex algorithms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of redundant and irrelevant features for data training is a key factor which determines system performance.</li> </ul>

## **II. LITERATURE SUMMARY TABLE WITH DATASETS USED AND ACCURACY OBTAINED**

<b>S. N O</b>	<b>PAPER TITLE</b>	<b>TECHNIQUES USED</b>	<b>ACCURACY OBTAINED</b>	<b>DATASETS USED</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Network Intrusion Detection System (NIDS) using Machine Learning Perspective</b>	1. Support Vector Machine (SVM) 2. Decision Tree 3. Naïve Bayes	<b>91%</b>  <b>89%</b>  <b>82%</b>	KDDCup Dataset
<b>2</b>	<b>Network Intrusion Detection</b>	1. Support Vector Machine (SVM)	<b>88.03%</b>	ACCS (Australian

	<b>Using Machine Learning</b>	2. Proposed Method(Modified SVM)	<b>98.76%</b>	Centre for Cyber Security)
<b>3</b>	<b>Machine Learning Methods for Network Intrusion Detection</b>	1. J48 Tree 2. Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) 3. Bayes Network	<b>93.10%</b> <b>91.90%</b> <b>90.73%</b>	KDD Dataset (Knowledge Discovery And Data Mining)
<b>4</b>	<b>Network Intrusion Detection System Using Machine Learning</b>	1. Decision Tree Classifier	<b>90%</b>	CICIDS 2017
<b>5</b>	<b>Intrusion Detection Using Machine Learning: A Comparison Study</b>	1. Naïve Bayes 2. Support Vector Machine 3. Decision Tree 4. Neural Network 5. K Nearest Neighbor (KNN)	<b>82.66%</b> <b>76.61%</b> <b>90.88%</b>	NSL-KDD
<b>6</b>	<b>A Review of Intrusion Detection System using Machine Learning Approach</b>	1. Decision Tree 2. Naïve Bayes 3. K Nearest Neighbor 4. K Means	<b>92%</b> <b>94%</b> <b>95%</b> <b>96%</b>	CIDDS-001 KDDCup99 NSL-KDD

		5. Support Vector Machine	<b>92%</b>	
		6. Principle Component Analysis	<b>93%</b>	
<b>7</b>	<b>Evaluation of Machine Learning Algorithms for Intrusion Detection System</b>	1. J48 2. Random Forest 3. Random Tree 4. Decision Table 5. Multi Layer Perceptron (MLP) 6. Naïve Bayes 7. Bayes Network	<b>93%</b> <b>93%</b> <b>90%</b> <b>92%</b> <b>91%</b> <b>91%</b> <b>90%</b>	KDD Intrusion Dataset
<b>8</b>	<b>Intrusion Detection System using AI and Machine Learning Algorithm</b>	1. K Means Clustering 2. Support Vector Machine 3. K Nearest Neighbors	<b>89%</b> <b>90%</b> <b>91%</b>	CTU Dataset
<b>9</b>	<b>Intrusion detection model using machine learning algorithm on Big Data environment</b>	1. Support Vector Machine (SVM) 2. Spark Chi-SVM Proposed Model	<b>94%</b> <b>96%</b>	KDD99 Dataset Resilient Distributed Dataset (RDD)

<b>10</b>	<b>Application of Machine Learning Approaches in Intrusion Detection System: A Survey</b>	1. Support Vector Machine (SVM)	<b>82%</b>	KDD Dataset  NSL-KDD Dataset  KDD Cup 1999
		2. Decision Tree	<b>89%</b>	
		3. Naïve Bayes	<b>94%</b>	
		4. Logistic Regression	<b>85%</b>	
		5. K Nearest Neighbor	<b>93%</b>	

### **III. REFERENCES**

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