# 5G-NIDD: A Comprehensive Network Intrusion Detection Dataset Generated over 5G Wireless Network

Source: https://arxiv.org/abs/2212.01298

The paper "5G-NIDD: A Comprehensive Network Intrusion Detection Dataset Generated over 5G Wireless Network" addresses the increasing complexity and sophistication of 5G networks, which introduces new vulnerabilities. The introduction outlines the motivation for creating a new dataset for network intrusion detection specifically tailored for 5G networks, highlighting the technological advancements and security challenges unique to 5G. The paper then summarizes existing threat detecting mechanisms and why those mechanisms are inefficient in 5G networks, thus establishing the need for 5G-specific intrusion detection datasets. The paper than goes on to explain the methodology used to create the 5G-NIDD dataset and presents a detailed analysis of the dataset, including statistical information, the variety of included attack types, and the dataset's relevance for machine learning models. The authors evaluate the effectiveness of the dataset by testing various machine learning algorithms for intrusion detection, showcasing the dataset's utility in improving detection accuracy.

# Distributed Learning-Based Intrusion Detection in 5G and Beyond Networks

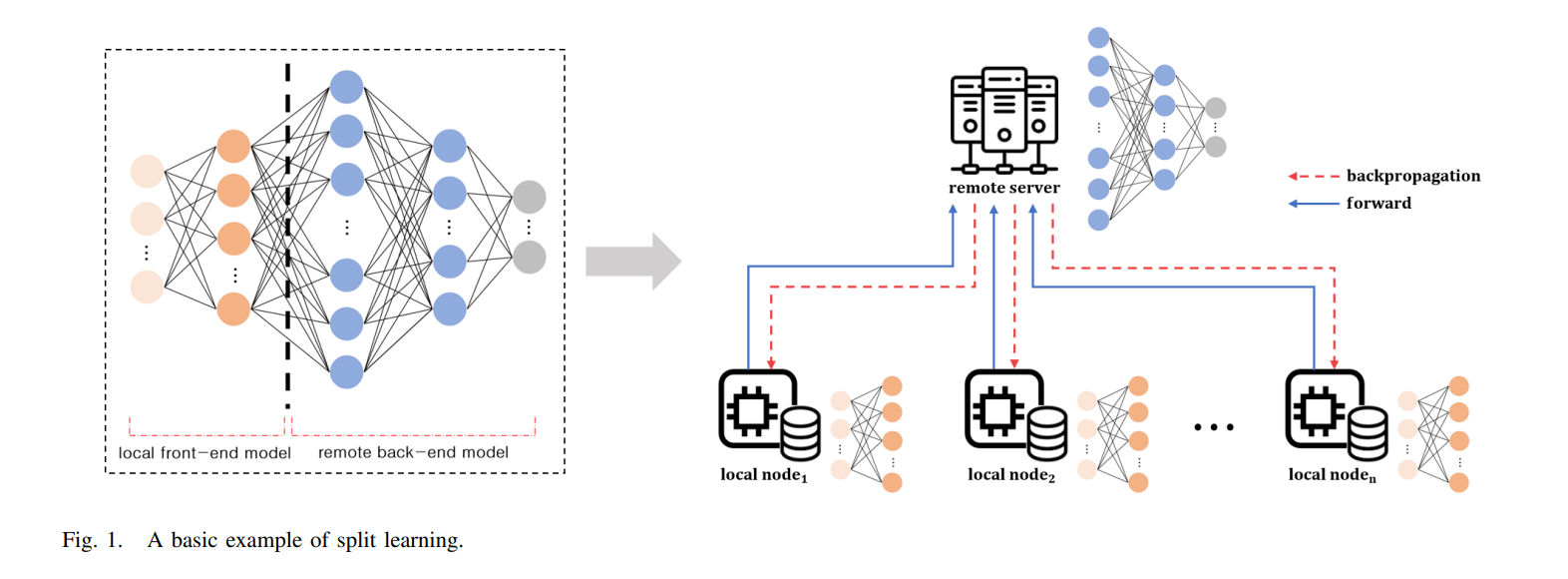
C. Park, K. Park, J. Song and J. Kim, "Distributed Learning-Based Intrusion Detection in 5G and Beyond Networks," 2023 Joint European Conference on Networks and Communications & 6G Summit (EuCNC/6G Summit), Gothenburg, Sweden, 2023, pp. 490-495, doi: 10.1109/EuCNC/6GSummit58263.2023.10188312.

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp?tp=&arnumber=10188312&isnumber=10188221>

* 5G-advanced and 6th generation mobile networks are evolving and are getting more complex. Similarly, cyberattacks have become more sophisticated and have rapidly increased in frequency.
* Many studies have been conducted on network intrusion detection systems (NIDS) to detect cyberattacks in advance.
* Initially, most research focused on applying basic machine learning models such as regression models and support vector machines, and it has been extended to applying deep learning models such as deep neural networks, long short-term memory, and generative models. While these approaches have shown remarkable results in detecting network intrusions, most of them were designed for centralized environments.
* In this paper, authors propose a distributed learning-based network intrusion detection system that is capable of training data in a decentralized environment.

The authors use **Split Learning**, a learning system that which enables distributed learning that takes into account the different computing power of each node. The authors particularly focus on **SplitNN** model.

The experiments are conducted on **5G-NIDD dataset**.



Split learning is a machine learning technique that enables distributed learning in a decentralized environment while preserving privacy, and is designed to address the limitations of traditional Federated Learning, such as the uneven distribution of computational workloads.

Proposed methodology

For the predictive model, we combined a deep neural network (DNN) and a convolutional neural network (CNN) with split learning to build intrusion detection systems.

