



Deep Learning Based Efficient Network Anomaly Detection Model using BAT-MC

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Abstract: *Intrusion detection can identify unknown attacks from network traffics and has been an effective means of network security. Nowadays, existing methods for network anomaly detection are usually based on traditional machine learning models, such as KNN, SVM, etc. Although these methods can obtain some outstanding features, they get a relatively low accuracy and rely heavily on manual design of traffic features, which has been obsolete in the age of big data. To solve the problems of low accuracy and feature engineering in intrusion detection, a traffic anomaly detection model BAT is proposed. The BAT model combines BLSTM (Bidirectional Long Short-term memory) and attention mechanism.*

Keywords: BLSTM (Bidirectional Long Short-term memory), DoS (Denial of Service attacks), R2L (Root to Local attacks), U2R (User to Root attack) and Probe (Probing attacks).

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