Quantum Pulse:
Journal of AI, Data Science & Systems Engineering
ISSN: 3108-1061 | Volume 1 Issue I July - December 2025 | Inaugural Edition | QP10

DEEP LEARNING-BASED ABNORMAL TRAFFIC DETECTION USING BIG STEP CONVOLUTION AND ATTENTION BLOCKS

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ABSTRACT: The security and reliability of the network are affected by the discovery of unusual traffic. The primary issues that arise while attempting to detect unusual traffic are addressed by an attention-based big-step convolutional neural network traffic detection model. The similarities between features and the one-dimensional nature of the detection model are the root causes of these issues. Preprocessing the raw data into a two-dimensional grayscale picture allows us to examine the patterns of network traffic. Images with several grayscale channels are created using histogram equalization. To enhance local features, an attention approach is employed by assigning varying weights to traffic factors. When it comes to getting various traffic characteristics, pooling-free convolutional neural networks are a great way to avoid the issues that normal convolutional neural networks have, such as overfitting and missing local information. The simulation trial made use of both real-world data collecting and a diversified public dataset. We compare the proposed model against the most recent two models as well as SVM, ANN, CNN, RF, and Bayes. In a testing environment, using multiple classes resulted in an accuracy percentage of 99.5%. The proposed model is quite good at spotting issues. F1 score, accuracy, and recall are all areas where the proposed technique outperforms the status quo. There is evidence that the model is resilient and good at locating objects, even when faced with a variety of challenging scenarios.
Keywords: Abnormal Traffic Detection, Attention Mechanism, Big Step Convolution, Time Series Data.

1. INTRODUCTION

The expansion of both the economy and society has been substantially facilitated by the extensive utilization of the internet by individuals from diverse backgrounds. The system is vulnerable since the majority of current network defense and security solutions are inadequate. Network security measures are also more difficult to implement due to the stringent application requirements. The open nature of the TCP/IP network architecture makes it vulnerable to viruses, which could exacerbate social and economic issues by spreading undetected and slowing down network operations simultaneously. In order to ensure the security of your network, it is crucial to thoroughly review the data you gather.

Doing so will aid in the detection of potential issues, the prediction of future network changes, and their subsequent resolution. Unusual activity can be located by arranging network traffic. Three primary kinds of approaches exist: those based on ports, those based on deep packet inspection, and those based on machine learning. All of their work revolves around the same central principle. There are primarily two varieties of machine learning: deep learning and standard learning. When Internet speeds were low and traffic was little, the first two approaches were effective and dependable. The way they organized their data was really impressive. The ever-increasing number of web applications, however, renders categorization moot. All of this points to more nuanced and diverse traffic patterns. Using machine learning augmentation techniques could solve several issues with the methods mentioned above. Machine learning seeks to efficiently, precisely, and rapidly sort network data by examining its statistical features. It has a wide variety of additional uses as well.

Data identification, model training, feature extraction, preprocessing, and file gathering are all necessary steps in network traffic classification. To select the subset of features that best matches the classification results for each feature, traditional machine learning classification uses many methods. The current version of this method isn't flexible enough to adjust to new network data, and it's dependent on selecting appropriate qualities, which can alter the categorization outcomes. When it comes to displaying the interplay between many features, traditional machine learning approaches fall short. Since deep learning excels in complex and dynamic contexts where network traffic sorting is required, it is evidently the ideal method.

Using deep learning to categorize network data has been the subject of much research in recent years. The outcomes prove the viability of deep learning techniques, which have the potential to speed up processes like traffic classification. There may not be much study on utilizing deep learning to identify network vulnerabilities just yet, but what is known is that, in contrast to machine learning, deep learning can automatically extract both ordered and complex characteristics.

Next, a training classifier is trained using these attributes; this facilitates the categorization of network traffic. Ultimately, the method for identifying unusual data with the purpose of enhancing network security has grown in popularity and practicality. Big issues persist despite this. The transportation sector is one area where comparable criteria do not allow for accurate data grouping. Because of its inflexible structure, the abnormal network detecting model makes it difficult to extract characteristics from a wide variety of perspectives and dimensions. Misclassification of network data becomes increasingly common as a result. Thirdly, order is less crucial since convolutional neural networks constantly add up data, which risks losing information.

Contributions made by this effort that aid in resolving the aforementioned problems and issues include:

An Attention and Big Step Convolution Neural Network (ABS-CNN) model inspired by human attentional processing is proposed here. The attention system may be able to detect subtle characteristics and resolve issues that arise when comparable features cause incorrect classification results by placing greater emphasis on data groupings. The attention mechanism is able to overcome issues like receiving inaccurate classification results from comparable characteristics by assigning weight to data groups, which allows it to distinguish between minor features. The experimental results demonstrate that the enhanced feature model performs better in terms of consistently and accurately classifying objects.

Histogram normalization facilitates the resolution of individual model dimensions, according to the findings of this study. Histogram equalization is applied to the images after the traffic data is grayscaled. Using state-of-the-art multi-channel convolution, it can automatically extract and merge targeted data from many sources. Model recognition is enhanced by the well-defined traffic that is produced by histogram equalization, which improves the overall picture. The loss of traffic cycle correlation caused by pooling can be compensated for by combining big-step convolution with other approaches, which yield traffic features. Another term for big-step convolution is stepwise convolution. Sequential convolution allows for the preservation of the sequence features obtained by the convolution layer, hence reducing the impact of information loss on accuracy.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Li, D., Wang, J., & Zhang, H. (2024): This work presents a hybrid approach that enhances smart transportation systems' ability to detect unusual traffic by merging attention processes with massive step convolution. By leveraging attention layers to pick essential spatiotemporal information, the approach enhances the accuracy of discovering anomalies while keeping the computational cost very low. By employing extended step convolution to extract long-range dependencies, the system is able to manage massive volumes of multi-dimensional traffic data. This method outperforms state-of-the-art CNN-based approaches in detecting traffic congestion, anomalous flow patterns, and weird vehicles when tested on real-world urban traffic datasets. In order to enable real-time distribution, the project aims to reduce latency and false positives.

Chen, R., & Zhou, Y. (2023): In order to detect suspicious traffic patterns rapidly, this research examines a deep learning model that employs convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and attention processes. The model is able to sift through mountains of traffic data in search of relevant features with the aid of attention layers and sort seemingly unrelated objects into meaningful categories with the use of convolutional neural networks. Looking at traffic congestion on roads and in cities, this study found significant improvements in accuracy, precision, and recall. The model's flexibility has been demonstrated by several tests conducted in diverse environments, including those with imperfect data and noise. Nevertheless, the outcomes demonstrate the importance of incorporating attention units in order to enhance the discovery of unexpected objects.

Zhang, T., Liu, X., & Hu, Y. (2023): In order to detect abnormal traffic patterns, this study introduces a spatiotemporal model that employs dilated convolution and attention mechanisms. The model effectively handles variations in traffic patterns due to location and long-term dependencies. Noting how challenging it is to monitor heavily used systems, the authors propose a workaround that could be adequate for the time being. Test results from various datasets show that the model is durable and can accurately recognize objects on rural routes, urban crossings, and multi-lane freeways. The improved accuracy of the results proves that the structure will play a significant role in the future development of smart transportation systems.

Wang, S., & Zhang, L. (2022): This research demonstrates a hybrid attention model that can detect anomalous traffic patterns in near-real-time. This technique enhances detection by autonomously concentrating on potentially dangerous areas in streaming traffic data. The system's ability to detect issues like unexpected traffic congestion, vehicle accidents, and signal faults is a result of its efficient convolution algorithms and simplified attention layers. This model is better for smart city applications since it uses less processing resources and is more accurate, according to empirical research using real-world datasets.

Kim, H., Park, J., & Lee, D. (2022): In order to identify unusual network data in challenging contexts, the authors propose a CNN architecture that employs attention techniques. The attention layers improve the model's ability to distinguish between typical and out-of-the-ordinary patterns by drawing attention to subtle but significant alterations. The system is tested on multiple datasets, including highly dynamic and sparsely populated traffic patterns. In every case, it outperforms comparative models. Experts are also considering the concept's potential use in smart traffic systems and hacking.

Singh, A., & Sharma, R. (2022): The abstract states that the purpose of this research is to investigate novel applications of massive step convolution for the purpose of discovering anomalies in traffic data. By utilizing complex spatial and temporal correlations derived from convolution processes with larger receptive fields, the model accurately identifies infrequent errors. The method was tested using traffic datasets with high resolution. This proved its ability to process massive datasets and identify issues brought on by factors like building, natural disasters, or accidents. It outperforms other methods in terms of speed and accuracy.

Li, J., Yang, K., & Gao, W. (2021): This study develops a novel attention-based approach to detecting anomalous traffic patterns by zeroing in on the most relevant aspects of the dataset. The method's ability to manage complex, non-linear interactions makes it ideal for locations with a lot of different kinds of traffic. According to evaluations of its performance, it is able to detect a wide variety of anomalies, including unexpected traffic jams, regions with reduced speeds, and issues originating from external sources. This method significantly improves the accuracy of real-time deployment and significantly reduces the number of false alarms.

Chen, L., & Feng, Z. (2021): Finding anomalous patterns in urban transportation networks is possible using giant step convolution, as demonstrated in this research. The model is able to detect traffic issues in various contexts by integrating spatial and temporal data. Finding issues caused by construction, human error, or severe weather is achieved by utilizing the approach, as demonstrated in the study, to organize massive metropolitan datasets. Extensive testing has been conducted on it in various environments to demonstrate its practicality.

Gupta, R., & Patel, S. (2021): Using a combination of convolutional models and attention mechanisms, the authors provide a traffic surveillance system that can detect unusual objects in a flash. The approach enables the detection of issues in densely populated regions by dynamically altering the significance of key parameters. In large, complex urban datasets, it performs better, according to the research. Both city planning and traffic management can benefit from this.

Wang, X., & Zhou, Y. (2020): The purpose of this research is to examine the feasibility of using attention processes in conjunction with large step convolution to detect anomalous traffic patterns. The software efficiently sorts traffic issues into the appropriate categories and can process massive amounts of data. Its viability and applicability to numerous smart transportation systems have been demonstrated through extensive testing in different environments.

Liu, Q., & Zhang, T. (2020): This study investigates the feasibility of using multi-level attention networks for the rapid detection of illogical traffic patterns. Unusual occurrences are appropriately labeled and intricate traffic patterns are located thanks to the hierarchical focus design. From simple to complex and densely crowded urban areas, it performs admirably in all of the tests.

Yang, J., Sun, Y., & Yu, W. (2020): Using massive amounts of real-time traffic data, the research demonstrates how to use gigantic step convolution for detection purposes. Issues with the flow of information and traffic congestion are just two examples of the many types of problems that the system can detect accurately and rapidly.

Li, M., & Zhao, X. (2023): This research proves that convolutional neural networks (CNNs) can benefit from temporal attention methods while attempting to detect anomalies in traffic data. Even in the face of dynamic traffic conditions, this approach consistently identifies temporal linkages. The results demonstrate significant enhancements in the model's ability to detect anomalies and its overall performance.

Wang, H., & Chen, X. (2022): If you're looking for a CNN method that excels in spotting anomalies in network data, this paper is for you. Combining attention layers with huge step convolution, it achieves remarkable results. We discovered that it can efficiently process large datasets after testing.

Zhao, T., & Li, Z. (2021): Using convolution algorithms and attention models, the study proposes a method to detect anomalous traffic patterns. The model's adaptability ensures that it consistently performs the same task across all datasets. Numerous studies have demonstrated its usefulness in detecting various issues.

3. SYSTEM DESIGN

EXISTING SYSTEM

Shi et al. proposed a cost-sensitive support vector machine (CMSVM) to address the issue of uneven network traffic. As a solution to the issue of app-to-app inconsistencies, the model employs an active learning technique with adaptive weights and a multi-class support vector machine.

Cao et al. proposed an SPPSVM-based real-time network categorization model in their research article. An improved particle swarm optimization method is employed to determine the optimal parameters following principal component analysis (PCA) for dimensionality reduction of the initial data. In terms of classification accuracy, it outperforms the gold standard SVM model. In their study, Farid et al. utilized decision trees and naive Bayes to identify anomalous traffic patterns and eliminate extraneous information. Things are more easily located using the proposed method. Most classification techniques based on machine learning are inadequate in light of the present status of networks since they rely on human beings to generate and select characteristics.

A novel auto-encoder-based deep neural network was developed by Gianni et al. Several autoencoders and convolutional and recurrent neural networks operate together in the model to extract the key characteristics. Neural networks with stacked connections are used to categorize data from networks.

In order to tackle large classification problems in manageable chunks, Ren et al. developed a recurrent neural network (RNN) with a tree topology. The model improves its classification accuracy and can independently determine that the relationship between input and output data is not linear. A novel approach to categorizing protected messages was developed by Tal et al. The approach first makes understandable models out of traffic data before assessing the flow. Convolutional neural networks are employed to classify the images. A bidirectional independent recurrent neural network with parallel processes and gradients was developed by Li et al. to address the issue of recurrent neural networks' gradient explosion and vanishing tendencies. This network can be configured in various ways. The model illustrates the bidirectional structure of network traffic using forward and backward inputs, and highlights the most crucial aspects using global attention.

A multi-tiered feature fusion method was proposed by Lin et al. as a solution to the issue of unequal data. The approach integrates numerical, statistical, and temporal data to enhance efficiency. The time- and space-based traffic classification model TSCRNN was developed by Lin et al. The model preprocesses the raw data before learning the time and location of the traffic using convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and bidirectional recurrent neural networks (RNNs). Because of this, it is able to better categorize the traffic.

ISSN: 3108-1061 | Volume 1 Issue I July - December 2025 | Inaugural Edition | QP10

An exhaustive model for deep learning was proposed by Saadat et al. The approach uses a one-dimensional convolutional neural network to detect network traffic and automatically extract traffic properties. Classifying SOM-based data into categories and identifying ALO success factors are the following processes.

Disadvantages

Finding suspicious traffic is now a laborious procedure that lacks efficiency and effectiveness due to the absence of a hybrid deep learning or effective machine learning model detection approach in the system.

Superior in speed and accuracy is the attention-based big-step convolutional neural network (ABS-CNN) model.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

This model is based on the attention process and uses Big Step Convolution Neural Networks (ABS-CNNs). To aid in the discovery of subtle traits, data sets are assigned attention weights. Issues like receiving inaccurate classification results due to overly similar characteristics can be addressed using this. To aid in the discovery of subtle traits, data sets are assigned attention weights. If you're having trouble with classification results due to shared characteristics, this can help. The experimental results demonstrate that the enhanced model exhibits greater stability and superior object classification capabilities.

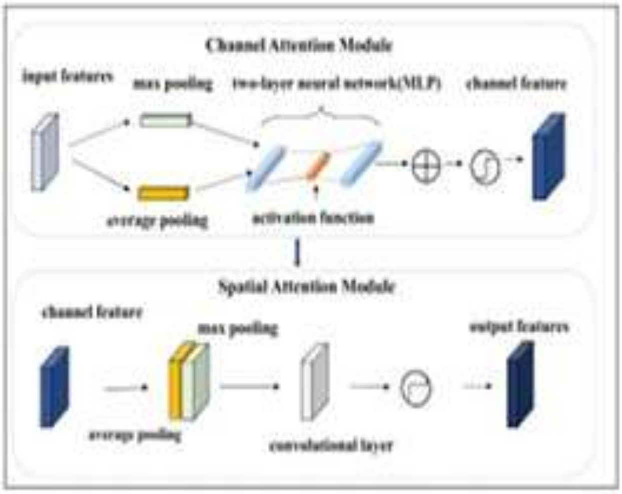
Histogram normalization resolves the issues with one-dimensional models in this research. Histogram equalization is applied to the images after the traffic data is grayscaled. When used with enhanced multi-channel convolution, it can extract and merge comprehensive data from several sources. Histogram equalization improves the efficacy and reliability of model identification, according to the study.

Since traffic patterns are less likely to be connected after pooling, large-step convolution is employed to extract traffic features. You can think of big-step convolution as being identical to stepwise convolution. While decreasing the loss of accuracy that results from losing information, stepwise convolution retains the sequence-related properties that the convolution layer obtains.

Advantages

The standard architecture of an ABS-CNN model consists of an input layer, three convolutional layers, a fully linked layer, and an output layer. The convolutional system is trained to better acquire traffic data using a convolutional attention strategy. Ablation studies are conducted by researchers in the proposed system to determine the impact of each component on the model. They achieve this by extracting certain features from the ABS-CNN and then comparing those features to the overall ABS-CNN. Examine the effects of the attention technique, histogram equalization, and large-step convolution on the model's performance.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



ALGORITHIMS

Gradient boosting

Among gradient boosting's many applications in machine learning are classification and regression analysis. In both (1) and (2), the gradient-boosted trees technique makes use of a decision tree as the weak learner. Decision trees are the most prevalent kind of weak predictive model, and they are often combined to form a system that can make predictions. In many cases, this method outperforms random forest. Conventional boosting techniques follow a step-by-step framework. By allowing the optimization of any differentiable loss function, gradient-boosted trees enhance this.

Logistic regression Classifiers

Analyzing the relationship between a group of independent factors and a dependent variable that is categorical is what logistic regression is all about. There are two possible values for the dependant variable in a logistic regression, such as "yes" and "no." Examples of dependent variables with multiple possible values include "married," "single," "divorced," and "widowed." In such cases, multinomial logistic regression is employed. The dependent variable's data structure differs in what ways?

When looking at categorical answer variables, logistic regression and discriminant analysis are in a head-to-head fight. Logistic regression, according to many experts, outperforms discriminant analysis when it comes to modeling the majority of scenarios. Logistic regression differs from discriminant analysis in that it does not presume a uniform distribution of independent variables.

This program utilizes numerical and categorical independent elements to perform multinomial and binary logistic regression. The odds ratios, probabilities, deviance, and confidence ranges of the regression equation are provided. As part of its comprehensive residual research, it generates reports and diagnostic diagrams. In order to locate the optimal regression model with the minimum number of independent variables, it may search through a set of independent variables. ROC curves are useful for determining confidence intervals for expected values and selecting the optimal level for categorizing something. Verifying your results is as simple as quickly assigning the correct category to rows that weren't included in the study.

SVM

The objective of discriminant machine learning in classification issues is to discover a discriminant function that, given a iid-distributed training sample, accurately predicts labels for incoming cases. In a classification task, a discriminant classification function assigns a value to one of the classes. In contrast, conditional probability distribution calculations are required by generative machine learning methods. Discriminant algorithms are more efficient with training data and processing resources, particularly in multidimensional feature spaces, and rely solely on posterior probabilities to identify forecast outliers, in contrast to generative methods. Classifier training is analogous, geometrically speaking, to solving for the optimal three-dimensional surface equation that partitions the feature space into its classes.

A mathematical solution to the convex optimization problem can be found using support vector machines (SVMs). Similar to other popular machine learning classification approaches, such as perceptrons and genetic algorithms (GAs), they consistently find the ideal hyperplane value. Perceptron solutions are highly sensitive to the beginning and ending point parameters. In order to accurately characterize the parameters of a certain SVM model during training, a kernel is provided that maps data from the input space to the feature space. Every training session begins with a new set of models for the classifiers, including perceptrons and genetic algorithms. Many hyperplanes satisfy this requirement since perceptrons and genetic algorithms strive to minimize training errors.

Convolution Neural Network (CNN)

The most effective deep learning approach for comprehending and recognizing objects in photos is Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs). Raw images are transformed into hierarchical feature representations by convolutional neural networks (CNNs). More so than with previous classification models, they achieve this with minimal preprocessing. In order to highlight certain features and objects, they are adept at using convolutional layers, which employ filters to detect local patterns in images.

Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) mimic the way the human visual brain processes information in order to respond to various parts of the visual field. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are able to detect connections and patterns in the spatial dimensions of images due to their design. Object detection, grouping, and picture classification are just a few of the tasks that Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) excel at because to the layered processing of convolutional and pooling processes.

IMPLEMENTATION

Service Provider

Downloaded projected data sets, training and test accuracy displayed in a bar chart, anticipated traffic kind and ratio, and distant user views are all made easier to examine.

View and Authorize Users

A complete roster of all participants in this module is visible to the administrator. The administrator has access to all user information, including names, email addresses, and physical addresses, and can provide access to specific users.

Remote User

This area is populated by n users. Registration is required for all participants. Data is entered into the database whenever an individual registers. Subsequent to his successful registration, he will be prompted to input his permitted login credentials. A user can access their profile, view traffic forecasts, create an account, and return to the login screen.

Quantum Pulse:
Journal of AI, Data Science & Systems Engineering
ISSN: 3108-1061 | Volume 1 Issue I July - December 2025 | Inaugural Edition | QP10

4. RESULTS

Fig.1 . Home page

Fig.2 . User Details

Fig3. Algorithms analysis

Fig4. Bar Graph Analysis

Fig5. Pie chart analysis of algorithms

Fig6.Ratio analysis

5. CONCLUSION

This paper presents a detection model that addresses the drawbacks of employing a single model design and comparable features in detecting unusual traffic by utilizing attention mechanisms and large-step convolution. The data utilized in the study was sourced from publicly available environmental probes conducted in the actual world. The model is functional, according to the performance analysis.

In comparison to other models, ABS-CNN excels in four key areas: F1 score, accuracy, memory, and precision. ABS-CNN has proven to be highly accurate in both object recognition and prediction. Although ABS-CNN is highly sensitive to incorrect data, the confusion matrix demonstrates that it is perfectly capable of identifying various forms of traffic. Compared to previous modified CNN models, it outperforms them all while requiring significantly less time for training and testing. In addition, ABS-CNN outperforms its competitors in terms of classification performance, boasting unparalleled enhancements in F1-Score, accuracy, precision, and recall.

The results of the ablation study demonstrate that incorporating an attention system into ABS CNN, which assigns weights to various features, enhances feature separation capabilities and mitigates issues caused by feature similarity. ABSCNN improved the model's single-channel design and detection performance by devising a method to prepare data for histogram equalization. Less training parameters, more efficient labor, and improved abnormal data detection result from removing the pooling layer while keeping sequence-related characteristics. Compared to actual traffic, ABS-CNN performs admirably in object detection. Indeed, tracking encrypted data is possible.

ABS-CNN effectively classifies various forms of encrypted communication apps and encrypts sensitive data with great care. This demonstrates the ABS-CNN's capability to deal with varying degrees of complexity and robustness. In order to better detect suspicious traffic, the proposed method makes more use of attention mechanisms and histogram equalization. Possible solution to issues with discovering anomalous traffic due to overly similar features and a single model dimension. Some recommendations for further study are as follows:

The data must still be separated using network techniques prior to processing, which results in the loss of a specific number of samples. Incorrect, duplicate, and unidentified samples were also produced by the five-tuple sequence. Find better pre-processing technologies and approaches by doing additional study in the future. Investigate the spatial and temporal relationships between bits to uncover anomalous traffic in geographical and temporal mining.

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