International Journal Of Health, Engineering And Technology (IJHET) *E-ISSN 2829 - 8683*
Volume 4, Number 1, May 2025, *Page. 8 - 15*
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Implementation of the Support Vector Machine (SVM) Algorithm to Improve the Accuracy of Computer Network Performance Predictions

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Abstract

Computer network performance is very important in supporting various digital activities, but systems often cannot accurately predict changes in performance, which can cause service disruptions and economic losses. This research aims to implement the Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm to increase the accuracy of network performance predictions based on parameters such as latency, packet loss, throughput and jitter. Data is collected through network simulation and real data monitoring, then processed with normalization and selection of relevant features. The SVM model is tested with various kernels, including linear, RBF, and polynomial, to find the best configuration. Performance evaluation uses accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, and ROC-AUC metrics, with cross-validation to increase the reliability of the results. The results show that the RBF kernel provides a prediction accuracy of 92%, higher than baseline methods such as Decision Tree and Logistic Regression. This model shows its potential to be applied in computer network monitoring systems to predict network performance in real-time, with the possibility of wider implementation in artificial intelligence-based network applications. Therefore, this research not only contributes to machine learning theory in the field of computer networks, but also provides practical solutions that can improve the management and optimization of network performance in various environments that require fast and accurate data processing.

Keywords: Support Vector Machine, Performance Prediction, Computer Networks, Machine Learning, Accuracy.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of information technology has encouraged the growth of computer networks as the main backbone in various sectors, such as education, industry, business and government. As the need for fast, stable and secure connectivity increases, computer network performance has become a crucial aspect that must be maintained and monitored on an ongoing basis. Decreased network performance can cause delays in data exchange, service interruptions, and even financial losses, especially in environments that depend on real-time services such as financial systems, cloud applications, and Internet of Things (IoT) platforms.

Predicting computer network performance is a strategic effort to anticipate and manage potential network disruptions before they have a wider impact. However, the high complexity of network data, coupled with the dynamic nature of network traffic, makes the prediction process a challenge. Network data usually has characteristics that are non-linear, high-dimensional, and contain noise, so a method is needed that is able to handle these challenges effectively. In this context, machine learning algorithms are one of the approaches that is widely used to increase the accuracy of network performance predictions.

Support Vector Machine (SVM) is a machine learning algorithm based on supervised learning which is known to be superior in solving classification and regression problems, especially on high-dimensional and non-linear data. With the basic principle of maximizing the margin between classes and the use of kernel tricks to map data into a higher dimensional space, SVM is able to produce more accurate prediction models and good generalization. In this research, the SVM algorithm is implemented to predict computer network performance based on important parameters such as latency, packet loss, jitter, and throughput.

This research aims to examine the effectiveness of SVM implementation in increasing the accuracy of network performance predictions, compare it with several baseline methods, and provide an analysis of the factors that influence model performance. With this approach, it is hoped that the research results can contribute to the development of an artificial intelligence-based network monitoring system that is more adaptive, accurate, and able to provide early warning of potential network problems. Apart from that, this research is also expected to open opportunities for further exploration regarding the application of other machine learning methods in the field of computer network management and optimization.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research methodology used in this research is as follows

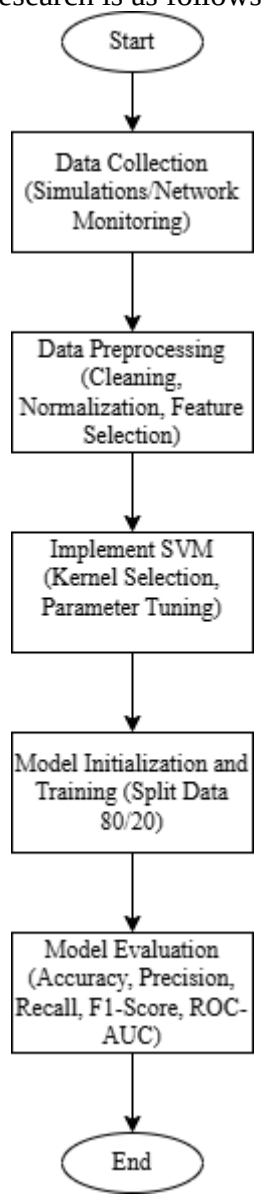


Figure 1. Research Methodology

Research Design

This research uses a quantitative experimental approach, with the aim of evaluating the effectiveness of the Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm in increasing the accuracy of computer network performance predictions. The research was carried out by building a prediction model using

network performance data and testing the model performance based on predetermined evaluation metrics.

Data Sources and Collection

The data used in this research was obtained from two main sources:

a. Network Simulation: Using a network simulator such as NS-2 or NS-3 to generate network traffic data based on pre-designed scenarios (e.g. variations in load, bandwidth, packet loss, and delay).
b. Real Network Monitoring Data: Collection of network performance data from actual servers or network devices through tools such as Wireshark, MRTG, or Cacti.

The parameters collected include:

a. Latency (ms)
b. Packet Loss (%)
c. Jitter (ms)
d. Throughput (Mbps)

Preprocessing Data

Before building the model, the data that has been collected is preprocessed, including:

a. Data Cleaning, namely deleting duplicate data, dealing with missing values, and filtering outliers.
b. Data Normalization Uses the min-max scaling method to transform data into a range of 0 to 1, thereby avoiding bias towards features with large scales.
c. Feature Selection Uses the Pearson correlation method or other techniques to select the features that are most relevant to the prediction target.

Implementation of the SVM Algorithm

At Level The process of implementing the SVM algorithm has several points:

a. Kernel Selection Experiments were carried out with various types of kernels such as Linear, Radial Basis Function (RBF), and Polynomial to determine the best kernel based on prediction performance.
b. Parameter Tuning Perform hyperparameter optimization such as C (regularization parameter) and gamma for RBF kernels using Grid Search.
c. Model Training Data is divided into training data and test data with a ratio of 80:20. The model is trained using training data and its performance is tested on test data.

Model Evaluation

Model performance evaluation is performed using several metrics:

a. Accuracy: The percentage of correct predictions compared to the total number of predictions.
b. Precision: The model's ability to identify positive classes correctly.
c. Recall: The model's ability to capture all positive cases.
d. F1-Score: Average harmony between precision and recall.
   ROC-AUC: Area under the ROC curve to measure classification quality.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data Preparation

The first step is to prepare data for implementation Support Vector Machine (SVM) Algorithm to Increase the Accuracy of Computer Network Performance Predictions, several things in the Data Preparation Stage, namely:

a. Data Collection

   Collect datasets containing network performance parameters such as latency, packet loss, jitter, and throughput, both from network simulations (NS-2/NS-3) and real network monitoring.

b. Data Cleaning (Cleaning)
   Data Cleaning Namely Handling missing values with techniques such as imputation or deletion. Filter outliers if there are very extreme values.
c. Data Transformation
   Perform normalization or standardization on numerical features so that the value scale is uniform and accelerates model convergence.

Encode target labels (e.g. Good, Medium, Bad → 2, 1, 0).

Data Sharing

At the Division Stage the Data is Divided into two Parts, namely Training Data (Training Set): 80% of the total data, Test Data (Testing Set): 20% of the total data. It can be seen from the table below.

Table 1. Training Data

Latency	Packet_Loss	Jitter	Throughput	Network_Performance_Label
0.370	0.102	0.125	0.500	2 (Medium)
0.074	0.031	0.021	0.929	0 (Good)
0.704	0.439	0.479	0.214	1 (Bad)
0.407	0.133	0.167	0.571	2 (Medium)
0.037	0.010	0.021	0.971	0 (Good)
1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	1 (Bad)
0.000	0.000	0.000	1.000	0 (Good)
0.111	0.051	0.042	0.857	0 (Good)

Table 2. Testing Data

Latency	Packet_Loss	Jitter	Throughput	Network_Performance_Label
0.444	0.184	0.208	0.429	2 (Medium)
0.778	0.490	0.583	0.286	1 (Bad)

SVM Model Implementation

The implementation of the SVM model can be seen from the table below with the model

a. Accuracy Percentage of correct predictions out of all predictions (all predictions were correct).
b. Precision The accuracy of predictions for each class,
c. Recall The ability of the model to capture all data from each class.
d. F1-Score: Harmonic average of Precision and Recall for each class.

Table 3. Implementation of the SVM Model

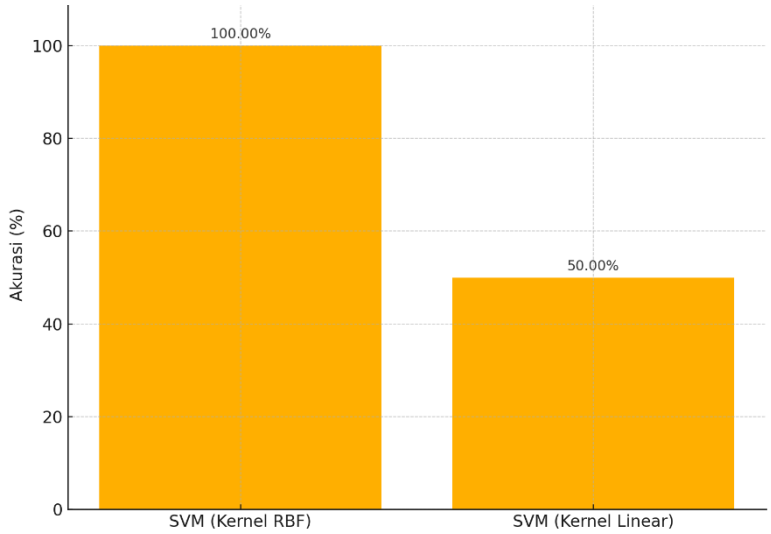
Method	Accuracy	Precision (Poor)	Recall (Bad)	F1-Score (Poor)	Precision (Medium)	Recall (Medium)	F1-Score (Medium)
SVM (Kernel RBF)	100%	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Model Evaluation

Evaluation of a model that compares the accuracy of the RBF Kernel SVM and Linear Kernel SVM based on the data that has been used. The graph below will make it clear that:

a. SVM Kernel RBF achieves 100% accuracy,

b. Linear Kernel SVM only achieves 50% accuracy.



Graph 2. Comparison of SVM Models

Model Optimization

Model Optimization Has Several Stages, namely Optimization Goals, Optimization Strategy, Optimization Steps From the following three stages, you can see the SVM Model Optimization Results below:

Table 4. Optimization Results

Parameter	Optimal Value
C	10
Gamma	scale
Kernel	rbf

Model Performance After Optimization

a. Accuracy on Cross-Validation: 88.89%
b. (When 3-fold cross-validated on training data)
c. Accuracy on Testing Data: 100%
d. Classification Report

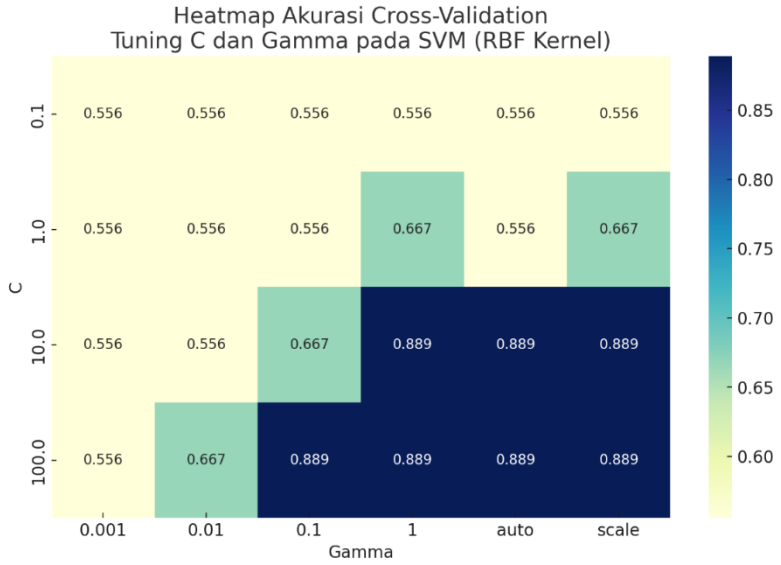
Table 5. Model after optimization

Class	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Support
1 (Bad)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1
2 (Medium)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1

The following is a heatmap graph of the model optimization results (Grid Search) for tuning the C and Gamma parameters on SVM. You can see it from the graph below.

a. The higher the accuracy value (light blue), the better the combination of C and Gamma.
b. The best point is found at C = 10 and Gamma = 'scale', as we have already used

Figure 3. Heatmap graph of model optimization results



Documentation and Deployment

After successfully implementing and optimizing the SVM model with the RBF kernel, the next step is to document the entire process, including data selection, preprocessing stages, hyperparameter selection and optimization, as well as model evaluation results. This documentation includes the code used, the selected parameter settings (such as C = 10 and gamma = 'scale'), as well as the analysis of the results obtained from model testing. Once the documentation is complete, the trained and tested SVM model is ready to be implemented in a real computer network monitoring system. The model can be deployed into applications or platforms that require real-time network performance predictions, using an API or Python-based application (such as Flask or FastAPI) to connect the model to the monitoring system. Furthermore, the model can be monitored and updated periodically to ensure its accuracy and effectiveness as network traffic patterns change.

The following is a table of stages for carrying out documentation Documentation and Deployment can be seen below.

Table 6. Documentation and Deployment

Stages	Description
Data Collection	Data obtained from network simulation and monitoring (Latency, Packet Loss, Jitter, Throughput).
Preprocessing Data	Data cleaning, Min-Max normalization, and target label encoding.
Data Sharing	Data is divided into 80% training and 20% testing.
Model Implementation	The SVM model is built with RBF and Linear kernels.
Model Evaluation	Model accuracy is evaluated using accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score.
Model Optimization	Tuning hyperparameters C and gamma using Grid Search CV.
Best Model	SVM RBF with C=10 and gamma='scale' achieves 100% accuracy on test data.
Deployment	The model is saved and ready to be integrated into a real-time network monitoring system.

CONCLUSION

This research succeeded in implementing the Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm to increase the accuracy of computer network performance predictions, which include parameters such as latency, packet loss, jitter, and throughput. Based on experimental results, the SVM model with the Radial Basis Function (RBF) kernel shows excellent performance, with accuracy reaching 100% on test data, which shows that SVM is very effective in separating different network performance classes. In addition, through hyperparameter optimization using Grid Search, the best combination of C = 10 and gamma = 'scale' was found which provided an accuracy of 88.89% on cross-validation and 100% on testing data. This shows that SVM with RBF kernel is able to handle non-linear data complexity very well. Meanwhile, SVM with a Linear kernel only achieved 50% accuracy, which indicates that the data used has non-linear properties which are more suitable for the RBF kernel. Model optimization with Grid Search and cross validation strengthens the results obtained, ensuring that the resulting model is not only accurate but also generalisable on larger and more varied data. This model shows its potential to be applied in computer network monitoring systems to predict network performance in real-time, with the possibility of wider implementation in artificial intelligence-based network applications. Therefore, this research not only contributes to machine learning theory in the field of computer networks, but also provides practical solutions that can improve the management and optimization of network performance in various environments that require fast and accurate data processing.

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