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Automated Knowledge Discovery Using Advanced Computational Intelligence

Dr. Jiuyong Li

Professor, Adelaide University, Australia

Abstract

The continuous growth of digital data has created a substantial need for computational systems capable of transforming large, heterogeneous, and rapidly changing datasets into meaningful knowledge. Conventional knowledge discovery processes frequently depend on manual preprocessing, predefined analytical procedures, and domain-specific intervention, which can limit scalability and reduce the ability to identify complex patterns. Advanced computational intelligence provides an alternative foundation for automated knowledge discovery by combining machine learning, deep learning, evolutionary computation, fuzzy systems, neural networks, natural language processing, and intelligent optimization techniques. This paper examines the application of advanced computational intelligence to automated knowledge discovery, emphasizing data preparation, representation learning, pattern identification, feature selection, intelligent clustering, anomaly detection, rule extraction, and knowledge interpretation.

A conceptual framework is developed in which heterogeneous data are automatically transformed through preprocessing, representation learning, intelligent pattern discovery, validation, and knowledge generation stages. The analysis considers how computational intelligence techniques can discover nonlinear relationships, hidden structures, rare patterns, and predictive associations that may not be readily identified through conventional analytical approaches. Particular attention is given to ensemble learning, deep neural architectures, evolutionary optimization, fuzzy inference, reinforcement learning, and hybrid computational intelligence systems. The study compares representative techniques according to learning capability, adaptability, interpretability, scalability, and computational complexity.

The findings indicate that automated knowledge discovery can be strengthened through hybrid intelligent architectures that combine complementary computational paradigms rather than depending on a single algorithm. Such architectures can support applications in cybersecurity, healthcare analytics, business intelligence, scientific research, industrial monitoring, and intelligent information systems. Future research should focus on explainable computational intelligence, autonomous feature engineering, continual learning, privacy-preserving knowledge discovery, neuro-symbolic integration, and resource-efficient intelligent systems capable of discovering reliable knowledge from continuously evolving data environments.

Keywords: Knowledge Discovery, Computational Intelligence, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Data Mining, Pattern Recognition, Evolutionary Computing, Fuzzy Systems, Intelligent Data Analysis, Automated Knowledge Discovery.

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1. Introduction

The exponential expansion of digital information has fundamentally changed the requirements of modern data analysis. Organizations and computational systems continuously generate structured, semi-structured, and unstructured data through databases, sensors, applications, social platforms, enterprise systems, and connected devices. Although this data contains valuable information, the extraction of useful knowledge remains difficult because datasets frequently contain high dimensionality, noise, redundancy, missing values, nonlinear relationships, and rapidly changing patterns. Automated knowledge discovery provides a systematic approach for transforming raw data into actionable and interpretable knowledge with reduced dependence on manual analytical intervention.

Knowledge discovery in databases traditionally involves multiple stages, including data selection, preprocessing, transformation, data mining, pattern evaluation, and knowledge presentation. However, the increasing scale and complexity of contemporary datasets challenge sequential and manually configured workflows. Advanced computational intelligence can improve this process by allowing algorithms to learn representations, optimize analytical parameters, identify complex patterns, and adapt to changing environments. Machine learning and computational intelligence methods can therefore transform knowledge discovery from a largely predefined procedure into an increasingly autonomous analytical process.

Computational intelligence encompasses a broad collection of techniques inspired by biological intelligence, human reasoning, and adaptive computation. Neural networks, fuzzy systems, evolutionary algorithms, swarm intelligence, and machine learning are among the approaches used to solve complex computational problems. These methods are particularly valuable for knowledge discovery because many real-world relationships are nonlinear, uncertain, incomplete, or difficult to express using explicit mathematical rules. Computational intelligence can approximate such relationships through learning and adaptive optimization.

Deep learning has further expanded automated knowledge discovery by enabling hierarchical representation learning. Instead of requiring analysts to manually design all relevant features, deep neural networks can learn increasingly abstract representations from data. This capability is particularly useful for unstructured information such as text, images, audio, and sensor streams. At the same time, evolutionary algorithms can optimize feature subsets and model parameters, while fuzzy systems can represent uncertainty and support interpretable rule-based reasoning.

The integration of multiple computational intelligence techniques has created opportunities for hybrid knowledge discovery systems. For example, evolutionary optimization can be used to select features for a neural network, fuzzy inference can improve interpretability, and ensemble learning can combine complementary predictive models. Such hybrid architectures can address limitations associated with individual methods and provide more robust knowledge extraction. However, greater algorithmic sophistication can also increase computational requirements and make the resulting discovery process more difficult to interpret.

The objective of this study is to examine how advanced computational intelligence can automate knowledge discovery across complex computing environments. The study analyzes the major computational techniques involved in automated knowledge discovery, proposes a conceptual processing framework, compares representative approaches, and examines practical applications and

challenges. Particular emphasis is placed on the transition from conventional data mining toward adaptive, intelligent, explainable, and increasingly autonomous knowledge discovery systems.

2. Objectives

2.1 Primary Objective

The primary objective of this study is to investigate the role of advanced computational intelligence in automating knowledge discovery from complex and heterogeneous datasets. The study examines how machine learning, deep learning, evolutionary computation, fuzzy systems, ensemble methods, and hybrid intelligent techniques can automatically identify patterns, relationships, anomalies, and predictive knowledge while improving analytical scalability, adaptability, and efficiency.

2.2 Examination of Computational Intelligence Techniques

The first objective is to examine computational intelligence approaches that contribute to automated knowledge discovery. The study focuses on neural networks, deep learning, evolutionary optimization, fuzzy logic, swarm intelligence, ensemble learning, and hybrid architectures. Their respective capabilities are analyzed in terms of pattern recognition, feature selection, nonlinear modeling, uncertainty management, optimization, adaptability, and knowledge extraction.

2.3 Analysis of Automated Discovery Processes

The second objective is to analyze how computational intelligence can automate different stages of knowledge discovery, including preprocessing, feature engineering, dimensionality reduction, pattern mining, clustering, classification, anomaly detection, and knowledge validation. The analysis emphasizes how intelligent systems can reduce repetitive analytical tasks and improve the ability to identify complex relationships within large-scale datasets.

2.4 Identification of Research Challenges

The third objective is to identify major technical challenges affecting automated knowledge discovery. These challenges include data quality, scalability, computational complexity, interpretability, model bias, concept drift, feature redundancy, validation of discovered knowledge, and privacy. The study also identifies emerging research directions for reliable, explainable, adaptive, and resource-efficient intelligent discovery systems.

3. Review of Literature

3.1 Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining

Knowledge Discovery in Databases represents a structured process for identifying useful, valid, novel, and understandable patterns from data. Data mining constitutes a central stage of this process, involving techniques such as classification, clustering, association analysis, regression, and anomaly detection. Traditional knowledge discovery systems frequently depend on carefully designed preprocessing and feature engineering procedures.

The increasing availability of large-scale and heterogeneous data has encouraged greater automation of knowledge discovery. Automated machine learning systems can automatically search for suitable preprocessing operations, algorithms, and hyperparameters, thereby reducing manual

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intervention. However, automated discovery must also address data quality, interpretability, computational cost, and the validation of patterns to ensure that discovered relationships represent meaningful knowledge rather than artifacts.

3.2 Computational Intelligence for Pattern Discovery

Computational intelligence methods are particularly suitable for discovering patterns in environments characterized by uncertainty, nonlinear relationships, and incomplete information. Neural networks learn complex relationships from examples, fuzzy systems provide reasoning mechanisms for imprecise information, and evolutionary algorithms search large solution spaces using adaptive optimization.

These techniques can contribute to different stages of knowledge discovery. Evolutionary algorithms can identify informative features, neural networks can construct nonlinear predictive representations, fuzzy systems can translate learned relationships into interpretable rules, and swarm-based methods can optimize clustering or feature selection. Their combination can therefore provide a more flexible discovery process.

3.3 Deep Learning and Automated Representation Learning

Deep learning has significantly changed the process of feature extraction. Traditional data mining often requires domain experts to identify and engineer useful variables before modeling. Deep neural architectures can instead learn hierarchical representations directly from raw or minimally processed data. Convolutional architectures are particularly effective for spatial data, recurrent and transformer-based architectures can process sequential information, and representation-learning methods can transform high-dimensional inputs into compact feature spaces.

This capability is important for automated knowledge discovery because the system can identify latent representations that may not be obvious through manual feature engineering. However, deep models often require large training datasets and significant computational resources.

3.4 Hybrid Computational Intelligence

Hybrid computational intelligence combines two or more intelligent techniques to exploit their complementary strengths. Neuro-fuzzy systems, evolutionary neural networks, ensemble learning, and optimization-enhanced machine learning are examples of this approach. Hybrid systems can improve prediction accuracy, feature selection, adaptability, and interpretability.

For knowledge discovery, hybridization can be especially useful when a single algorithm cannot simultaneously satisfy accuracy, scalability, and interpretability requirements. Evolutionary methods can optimize neural architectures, fuzzy logic can interpret learned patterns, and ensemble approaches can reduce sensitivity to individual model errors. The challenge is to develop hybrid systems without creating excessive computational and architectural complexity.

4. Methodology

4.1 Research Design

This study adopts a conceptual and analytical research design to examine the role of advanced computational intelligence in automated knowledge discovery. The methodology integrates principles from data mining, machine learning, artificial neural networks, evolutionary computation, fuzzy

systems, and intelligent optimization. The research focuses on how these techniques can be organized into an automated pipeline capable of transforming heterogeneous data into validated knowledge.

The proposed framework begins with data acquisition and preprocessing and continues through feature representation, intelligent pattern discovery, optimization, validation, and knowledge presentation. Rather than treating each analytical stage as an independent operation, the framework emphasizes feedback among stages. For example, discovered patterns can influence feature selection, while validation results can be used to refine the learning model and improve subsequent discovery cycles.

4.2 Intelligent Data Representation and Preprocessing

Automated knowledge discovery begins with transforming raw data into representations suitable for computational analysis. Preprocessing may include missing-value treatment, normalization, noise reduction, categorical encoding, dimensionality reduction, and data integration. Computational intelligence can automate these operations by selecting appropriate transformations according to data characteristics and downstream objectives.

The main preprocessing components include:

- **Data quality assessment:** Identification of missing, inconsistent, duplicated, and noisy observations.
- **Feature construction:** Generation of informative variables from raw data.
- **Feature selection:** Identification of relevant features through statistical or evolutionary optimization.
- **Dimensionality reduction:** Transformation of high-dimensional data into compact representations.
- **Representation learning:** Automatic extraction of latent features using neural architectures.
- **Data balancing:** Reduction of class imbalance where appropriate.
- **Data integration:** Combination of heterogeneous data sources into unified analytical representations.

These operations reduce the burden of manual feature engineering and establish an adaptive foundation for subsequent knowledge discovery.

4.3 Intelligent Pattern Discovery

The pattern-discovery stage applies computational intelligence algorithms to identify relationships, structures, classifications, clusters, anomalies, and predictive patterns. Supervised learning can discover predictive relationships when labeled data are available, while unsupervised learning can identify hidden structures without predefined labels. Deep learning can discover hierarchical representations, whereas evolutionary algorithms can optimize discovery processes.

The discovery process can be conceptualized as:

$K = D(A(P(R(X))))$

where X represents raw data, R represents representation and preprocessing, P represents pattern discovery, A represents evaluation and optimization, D represents knowledge derivation, and K represents the resulting knowledge. The formulation emphasizes that useful knowledge is produced through multiple interacting computational stages rather than through a single analytical algorithm.

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4.4 Knowledge Validation and Evaluation

Discovered patterns must be evaluated to determine whether they are accurate, meaningful, novel, stable, and useful. Model-based metrics may include accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, mean absolute error, root mean square error, clustering quality, and anomaly-detection performance. Knowledge-oriented evaluation should additionally consider interpretability, novelty, relevance, robustness, and consistency.

Evaluation should also test whether discovered knowledge remains valid when applied to new datasets or changing environments. Cross-validation and independent test datasets can assess generalization, while sensitivity analysis can examine model stability. In dynamic environments, continual evaluation is particularly important because relationships may change over time. A discovery system should therefore be capable of identifying concept drift and updating its knowledge representation when necessary.

5. Analysis

5.1 Comparative Analysis of Computational Intelligence Techniques

Advanced computational intelligence techniques differ in their learning mechanisms, optimization capabilities, interpretability, and computational requirements. Selecting an appropriate method depends on the nature of the data and the intended knowledge-discovery task.

Table 1: Comparative Characteristics of Computational Intelligence Techniques for Knowledge Discovery

Technique	Primary Capability	Major Strength	Major Limitation	Suitable Discovery Task
Neural Networks	Nonlinear learning	Strong pattern recognition	Limited interpretability	Prediction
Deep Learning	Representation learning	Automatic feature extraction	High computational cost	Complex pattern discovery
Fuzzy Logic	Uncertainty reasoning	Interpretability	Rule-design complexity	Knowledge representation
Genetic Algorithms	Optimization	Effective feature/model search	Computational overhead	Feature selection
Swarm Intelligence	Search optimization	Flexible global exploration	Parameter sensitivity	Clustering and optimization
Ensemble Learning	Model combination	Improved robustness	Greater model complexity	Classification
Reinforcement	Sequential	Adaptive decision-	Training	Dynamic

Technique	Primary Capability	Major Strength	Major Limitation	Suitable Discovery Task
Learning	optimization	making	complexity	discovery
Neuro-Fuzzy Systems	Learning + reasoning	Balance of adaptability and interpretation	Architecture complexity	Rule extraction

Interpretation: Table 1 demonstrates that computational intelligence methods provide complementary capabilities for automated knowledge discovery. Deep learning is particularly effective for complex representation learning, whereas evolutionary methods are valuable for optimization and feature selection. Fuzzy systems contribute interpretability, and ensemble methods improve robustness. Hybrid systems can combine these capabilities but require careful architectural design to control computational complexity.

5.2 Automated Knowledge Discovery Pipeline

The proposed automated discovery pipeline consists of six interconnected stages: data acquisition, intelligent preprocessing, representation learning, pattern discovery, knowledge validation, and knowledge presentation. Each stage can incorporate adaptive computational intelligence rather than relying exclusively on fixed rules.

Table 2: Automated Knowledge Discovery Pipeline and Computational Intelligence Integration

Pipeline Stage	Computational Process	Intelligence Technique	Expected Output
Data Acquisition	Data integration and monitoring	Adaptive learning	Unified dataset
Preprocessing	Cleaning and transformation	Automated optimization	Quality-controlled data
Feature Engineering	Selection and construction	Genetic algorithms / neural learning	Informative features
Pattern Discovery	Classification and clustering	ML / deep learning	Candidate patterns
Knowledge Validation	Evaluation and optimization	Ensemble / evolutionary methods	Validated patterns
Knowledge Presentation	Rule and insight generation	Fuzzy / explainable AI	Interpretable knowledge

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Interpretation: Table 2 illustrates how computational intelligence can be integrated throughout the knowledge-discovery lifecycle. Instead of limiting intelligence to the final modeling stage, the proposed framework distributes adaptive techniques across preprocessing, feature engineering, pattern discovery, and validation. This approach can improve automation and reduce dependence on manually configured analytical workflows.

5.3 Applications of Automated Knowledge Discovery

Automated knowledge discovery has broad applications across modern computing systems. In cybersecurity, intelligent systems can identify abnormal network behavior and previously unknown attack patterns. In healthcare analytics, computational intelligence can discover relationships among clinical variables and assist predictive modeling. In business intelligence, automated systems can identify customer segments, purchasing patterns, and operational anomalies.

Scientific research also benefits from automated knowledge discovery because large experimental datasets frequently contain relationships that cannot be identified manually. Industrial systems can use intelligent algorithms to discover equipment degradation patterns and optimize maintenance decisions. In each application, the main advantage is the ability to process large datasets continuously and identify relationships without requiring analysts to inspect every individual observation.

6. Discussion

6.1 Automation and Analytical Efficiency

Advanced computational intelligence can substantially reduce the manual effort associated with knowledge discovery. Automated feature selection, representation learning, model optimization, and pattern evaluation allow computational systems to perform analytical operations that traditionally require extensive human intervention.

Automation is particularly valuable when datasets are continuously generated. An intelligent discovery system can monitor incoming information, identify emerging patterns, and update analytical models. This capability transforms knowledge discovery from a periodic analytical exercise into an ongoing computational process.

6.2 Integration of Learning and Reasoning

Learning and reasoning represent complementary requirements for knowledge discovery. Machine learning can identify patterns from data, but the resulting models may not directly provide human-understandable explanations. Fuzzy systems, rule extraction, symbolic reasoning, and explainable AI can help convert computational patterns into interpretable knowledge.

Hybrid computational intelligence provides an opportunity to integrate these capabilities. A neural model can discover complex nonlinear relationships, while a fuzzy or symbolic component can translate selected relationships into interpretable rules. Such architectures can improve the practical value of automated knowledge discovery by connecting predictive capability with human reasoning.

6.3 Adaptability in Dynamic Data Environments

Many contemporary datasets are non-stationary. Customer behavior changes, cybersecurity threats evolve, sensor characteristics drift, and operational conditions vary over time. A knowledge-discovery system trained on historical data may therefore become less accurate when the underlying distribution changes.

Adaptive computational intelligence can address this issue through online learning, incremental model updating, reinforcement learning, and continual learning. These approaches enable discovery systems to revise their knowledge representations as new information becomes available. However, continuous adaptation must be controlled carefully to prevent unstable learning or the incorporation of misleading patterns.

7. Challenges

One major challenge is the quality and heterogeneity of data. Automated discovery systems depend heavily on the information provided to them, and noisy, incomplete, biased, or inconsistent data can produce misleading patterns. Large organizations often combine data from multiple systems with different formats and measurement standards. Automated preprocessing can reduce some of these problems, but complete automation remains difficult because domain-specific decisions are sometimes required to distinguish meaningful anomalies from data errors.

A second challenge is computational complexity. Advanced neural networks, evolutionary algorithms, ensembles, and hybrid architectures may require substantial processing resources. When knowledge discovery is performed continuously on large datasets, computational requirements can increase significantly. Efficient model architectures, parallel processing, distributed learning, and hardware acceleration can reduce this burden. However, there remains a trade-off between discovery sophistication and computational efficiency.

A third challenge involves interpretability and knowledge validation. A computational system may identify statistically strong patterns that are difficult for domain experts to understand or that do not represent meaningful causal relationships. Deep learning models can be particularly difficult to interpret. Consequently, automated knowledge discovery must distinguish predictive associations from genuinely useful knowledge. Explainable AI, rule extraction, uncertainty estimation, and human-in-the-loop validation are important mechanisms for addressing this challenge.

8. Future Research

8.1 Explainable Automated Knowledge Discovery

Future research should focus on developing discovery systems that can provide transparent explanations for the patterns they identify. Explainability should extend beyond post-hoc visualization toward models capable of producing understandable rules, feature relationships, confidence measures, and evidence supporting discovered knowledge. Combining neural representation learning with symbolic reasoning may provide a promising pathway for balancing predictive power and interpretability.

8.2 Autonomous Feature Engineering and Continual Learning

Automated feature engineering represents another important research direction. Future systems should automatically construct, evaluate, and remove features according to changing data characteristics and

analytical objectives. Continual learning can then enable models to update their representations as new data arrive. Such systems should incorporate mechanisms for detecting concept drift and preventing catastrophic forgetting while maintaining previously validated knowledge.

8.3 Privacy-Preserving and Distributed Knowledge Discovery

Knowledge discovery increasingly involves data distributed across organizations, devices, and geographic locations. Centralizing such data can create privacy and security risks. Federated learning, secure computation, differential privacy, and decentralized optimization can support knowledge discovery without requiring all raw information to be transferred to a central location. Future research should investigate how computational intelligence techniques can be combined with privacy-preserving learning while maintaining discovery quality and robustness.

9. Conclusion

Automated knowledge discovery using advanced computational intelligence represents an important direction for modern intelligent information systems. The continuous growth of structured and unstructured data has made conventional manual analytical workflows increasingly difficult to scale. Computational intelligence provides mechanisms for automating feature engineering, representation learning, pattern recognition, optimization, clustering, classification, anomaly detection, and knowledge validation. Neural networks and deep learning can identify complex nonlinear relationships, evolutionary algorithms can optimize feature and model configurations, fuzzy systems can represent uncertainty and support interpretable reasoning, and ensemble methods can improve predictive robustness. The study demonstrates that these techniques can collectively transform knowledge discovery into a more adaptive and autonomous computational process.

The analysis further shows that hybrid computational intelligence architectures can provide greater flexibility than isolated algorithms. Automated discovery can be implemented as a continuous pipeline consisting of data acquisition, preprocessing, representation learning, pattern discovery, validation, and knowledge presentation. Such systems can support cybersecurity, healthcare analytics, business intelligence, industrial monitoring, scientific research, and other information-intensive applications. However, automation does not eliminate the need for reliable evaluation. Data quality, model complexity, interpretability, computational requirements, bias, and concept drift can significantly influence the validity of discovered knowledge. Therefore, successful systems should evaluate not only predictive performance but also novelty, relevance, stability, interpretability, and generalization.

Future knowledge discovery systems should move toward explainable, adaptive, privacy-preserving, and increasingly autonomous architectures. Continual learning can enable models to respond to evolving data distributions, while evolutionary optimization can automate feature and architecture selection. Neuro-symbolic and hybrid intelligent systems may provide stronger connections between statistical learning and human-readable reasoning. Federated and privacy-preserving approaches can extend automated discovery to distributed environments without requiring unrestricted data centralization. Ultimately, the most effective automated knowledge-discovery systems will combine high-performance learning with transparent reasoning, robust validation, and continuous adaptation. Such systems can help organizations and intelligent computing infrastructures transform rapidly expanding data resources into reliable and actionable knowledge.

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