



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	British Journal of Mathematics & Computer Science
Manuscript Number:	2014_BJMCS_11194
Title of the Manuscript:	AN ALTERNATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNIQUE FOR DETECTING OUTLIERS

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
The authors have addressed the suggestions/comments except the following ones: (iii) The logic of expression and explanation of this paper, especially in Section 2, needs reconsidered. (iv) The terms are not consistent, e.g. the proposed KSVM is denoted by SVM-KNN several times. Another example is "k nearest neighbors", "KNN", "K nearest neighbor", and "K nearest neighbors". (v) L210 pp. 8, why not using Mahalanobis distance (in stead of Euclidean distance) should be discussed with more details. As previously stated that "Mahalanobis distance works well identifying scattered outliers". If there was no prior that the outliers are scattered or clustered ones, why should we use Euclidean distance? (vii) The authors declare that KSVM "may be more suitable for other data...". It is necessary to demonstrate by either simulation result or theoretical proof. Or the motivation of this whole paper is inconvincible. ----Strongly required!!! (viii) How to determine the optimal parameters of KSVM should be discussed, techniques such as cross-validation are necessary.	(iii) In Section 2, we present the evaluation methods which used in evaluate which method has high efficiency. we also try to declare that the multivariate outlier outliers can be detected based on the univariate outliers on each feature but it is not true. (iv) we edit all expressions to be KSVM. (v) we use Euclidean distance, because we want to test the data in most popular cases not in Optimal case to see its performance ,if it is good or not. (vii) we add numerical example that illustrate KSVM technique at new section called section 4.