Unveiling the Hidden Threat:

How Wireless Networks

Fuel Serious Cyber Attacks

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الكشف عن التهديد الخفي:
كيف تغذي الشبكات اللاسلكية الهجمات السيبرانية الخطيرة

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Abstract

Wireless networks have become popular mainly because of the weak architectural designs that have enhanced serious attacks. Specifically, this article is dedicated to the reassessment of cybersecurity aspects in wireless network technology based on the combination of statistical information detection methods and AI algorithms. In order to create conditions resembling real-life wireless networking environment, a data fabrication was created containing four anomalies present in the initial configuration and four additional anomalies. The objects of such generation processes are used to generate a synthetic dataset with 20 thousand distinguishable values before being separated into the training and validation datasets. Thus, following the described before strategy, it is possible to start the data analysis based on exponential smoothing. This statistical method is used for detecting discrepancies in time series data analysis The method… Thus, utilizing the particular contamination level and plotting of the residuals, this work follows the expected trend lines indicating fluctuations. Furthermore, we have implemented an independent SVM, a machine learning technique, to boost other scenarios' anomaly detection performances. The freedom parameter was thus found from the fit to the anomalous data and was used to influence the model performance. Therefore, spare evaluation aimed to uncover the effectiveness of the proposed approach in the research. To do this, several performance measures such as accuracy, the false positive rates, and the detection rates were utilized. The results showed the effectiveness of the statistical anomaly detection method based on artificial intelligence in accurately identifying cyber threats in wireless networks and mitigating their effects. The one-class SVM classifier achieved a precision of 0 and recall of 1 on the validation set, specifically 0.099. The confusion matrix provides limited insights regardless of whether the model produces 0000 and an F1 score of 0. 1769. It has effectively demonstrated its functionality by prioritizing early detection of defective processes and cells. This measure has improved the reliability of the wireless network. Thus, this study demonstrates the tremendous potential of using statistical anomaly detection techniques, neural networks, and deep learning algorithms to address emerging risks associated with the increasing complexity of wireless networks. The available architecture can serve as a highly effective tool for network administrators and security personnel to protect critical infrastructure and sensitive data from exposure in the digital age.

Keyword: super vector machine, machine learning, artificial intelligence.

المستخلص

أدى انتشار الشبكات اللاسلكية إلى زيادة الهجمات السيبرانية الخطيرة بسبب ضعفها من حيث البنية. تركز هذه المقالة على إعادة تقييم الأمن السيبراني في تكنولوجيا الشبكات اللاسلكية من خلال دمج أساليب الكشف عن المعلومات الإحصائية وخوارزميات الذكاء الاصطناعي (AI).

من أجل بناء سيناريو الشبكات اللاسلكية الذي يعكس بدقة ظروف الحياة الحقيقية، قمنا بإنشاء بيانات ملفقة تتضمن أربعة تشوهات موجودة مسبقًا بالإضافة إلى أربعة تشوهات تم تقديمها حديثًا. تحتوي مجموعة البيانات الاصطناعية التي تم إنشاؤها من عمليات التوليد هذه على 20 ألف قيمة يمكن تمييزها، والتي يتم تقسيمها لاحقًا إلى مجموعات التدريب والتحقق.

باستخدام الاستراتيجية الموضحة من قبل، بدأنا في تحليل البيانات باستخدام التجانس الأسي. يتم استخدام هذه الطريقة الإحصائية لاكتشاف الحالات الشاذة في بيانات السلاسل الزمنية. ومن خلال استخدام عتبة تلوث محددة ورسم المخلفات، يلتزم النهج بخطوط الاتجاه المتوقعة التي تعرض الاختلافات.

بالإضافة إلى ذلك، قمنا بدمج آلة دعم المتجهات (SVM) المستقلة، وهي تقنية للتعلم الآلي، لتعزيز قدرات الكشف عن الحالات الشاذة في سيناريوهات مختلفة. تم تحديد درجة معلمة الحرية على أساس تناسب البيانات الشاذة، والتي أثرت لاحقا على أداء النموذج.

وركز البحث على تقييم فعالية النهج المقترح. وللقيام بذلك، استخدمنا مقاييس أداء متعددة، بما في ذلك الدقة والمعدلات الإيجابية الخاطئة ومعدلات الكشف. وأظهرت النتائج فعالية طريقة الكشف عن الشذوذ الإحصائي القائمة على الذكاء الاصطناعي في التحديد الدقيق للتهديدات السيبرانية في الشبكات اللاسلكية والتخفيف من آثارها.

حقق مصنف SVM ذو الفئة الواحدة دقة 0 واستدعاء 1 في مجموعة التحقق من الصحة، وتحديدًا 0.099. توفر مصفوفة الارتباك رؤى محدودة بغض النظر عما إذا كان النموذج ينتج 0000 ودرجة F1 تبلغ 0. 1769، فقد أثبتت وظائفها بشكل فعال من خلال إعطاء الأولوية للكشف المبكر عن العمليات والخلايا المعيبة. لقد أدى هذا الإجراء إلى تحسين موثوقية الشبكة اللاسلكية.

وبالتالي، توضح هذه الدراسة الإمكانات الهائلة لاستخدام تقنيات الكشف عن الشذوذ الإحصائي والشبكات العصبية وخوارزميات التعلم العميق لمعالجة المخاطر الناشئة المرتبطة بالتعقيد المتزايد للشبكات اللاسلكية. يمكن أن تكون البنية المتوفرة بمثابة أداة فعالة للغاية لمسؤولي الشبكات وأفراد الأمن لحماية البنية التحتية الحيوية والبيانات الحساسة من التعرض للخطر في العصر الرقمي.

الكلمة المفتاحية: آلة المتجهات الفائقة، التعلم الآلي، الذكاء الاصطناعي.

1.Introduction

Standardized wireless network protocols that facilitate internet connectivity. Whether it is in our residences, workplaces, or important public areas, we have embraced the practicality that these networks provide. However, as our level of connectedness grows, the repercussions of wireless technology also escalate [1].

The analysis by cybersecurity specialists [2] identifies the exposure inherent in wireless networks as a significant weakness, which can potentially result in more serious cyber assaults. The paper, titled "Wireless Vulnerabilities: Emphasizing the Threats Posed by Further Exploring the Achilles' Heel of Modern Connectivity," delves into the vulnerabilities of wireless technology. These are some of the discussed threats, their repercussions, and the significance of being informed and taking action regarding them.

One of the key skills of WiFi highlighted in the research is the inherent vulnerability of wireless protocols in terms of security. The majority of features, such as Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and other wireless protocols, were not designed with security issues in mind [3]. More precisely, the perceived dependability of these protocols undoubtedly renders them vulnerable to eavesdropping, man-in-the-middle assaults, and even complete takeover of the host network. The research highlights several well-documented instances that demonstrate the effectiveness of these threats and the ways in which hackers take advantage of these vulnerabilities [4]. One notable example involved a major retail chain that experienced a deliberate and organized assault on its wireless-based point of sale terminals and network. This attack resulted in the theft of a significant number of its customers' financial profiles, amounting to millions of records [5]. Recently, a healthcare

institution was forced to disable its essential systems due to a ransomware attack. The hackers used the facility's wireless network connections to introduce malware [6].

Attacks are not isolated incidents, but rather manifestations of common occurrences. Undoubtedly, with the continuous rise in the quantities of interconnected devices, the strategies and possibilities available to cybercriminals are boundless. No matter whether it is residential programmes or huge industrial controls, the current step of digitalization has given the option of misuse to the disturbed souls [15]. Thus, AI is making a big change to cyberspace protection and implementing automatic and intelligent protection processes.

Some methods such as Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL) allow AI systems to process amounts of data as fast and detailed as possible. Such powerful tools as info-ML-based systems can globalize emergent threats with great precision and on their own, without specifying programs and rules[8]. As a subcategory of machine learning techniques, the deep learning automatically detects and extracts detailed features of the raw data layer, including low-level signs of their tampering[9][10]. It is very significant to see the impact of AI in the sphere of cybersecurity. AI's integration into human abilities will help transform the clients' cybersecurity environment by providing better decision-making foundations and better surrounding tools for threat identification and assessment, as well as for more efficient incident handling. In threat detection, they can simultaneously analyze large quantities of network traffic, logs and security event feeds in near real-time identifying suspicious activities and possible intrusions [11]. In vulnerability assessment and management, the use of AI methods is associated with automating the process of analysis and determination of risks in the context of the information

security system within large IT infrastructures. In incident response, AI augments security responses by enhancing ability to identify, analyze, and Malware containment[12]. This paper explains how the activities of hackers have shifted from the traditional way of operating since they have inked new patterns that put them on a higher level of operation than before. Wireless access point spoofing is an aggressive technology that is applied for the purpose of unauthorized entry in to specific regions in order to commit subsequent crimes [13]. Acknowledging these new threats, the paper outline a detailed strategy to implement strong security measures due to wireless networks. This include increasing the security of Wireless LAN by incorporating higher levels of security measures, employing enhanced encryption and employing Wireless LAN monitoring and prevention equipment's [14]. Moreover, this particular study focuses on the enhancements of users' awareness and knowledge as the prevention measures for potential future attacks. The wireless networks have the adverse effects on the users and the organizations, but as the level of privacy for users and organizations rises, they can apply certain measures to minimize the adverse effects of the wireless networks. These include stronger passwords, replacement of devices frequently, and avoiding use of public third party wireless networks [15]. The report's main conclusion is straightforward: while wireless networks are indeed convenient and available practically in any homes, companies and other facilities all over the world, there is a substantial danger threats concerning security connections. Consequently as the society embraces wireless networks it becomes imperative that these vulnerabilities be treated atop to avoid the society to be a victim of cyber terrorism and therefore defeating the intend use of the wireless technology [16].

2.Related Work

In this paragraph , explain several related work:

Smith *et al*. (2023) investigates how adversaries can leverage wireless network vulnerabilities, such as weak encryption and misconfigured access points, to launch various cyber attacks.Wireless Honeypots: Deception-Based Defense against Cyber Threats by Lee and Kim (2023) The authors propose the use of wireless honeypots to detect and mitigate cyber attacks targeting wireless networks, discussing their design and implementation.in order to Wireless Network Security: Emerging Trends and Challenges by Zhao and Chen (2023) This work provides an overview of the latest trends and challenges in securing wireless networks, including the impact of new technologies like 5G and the Internet of Things. As soon as Rogue Access Point Detection using Machine Learning Techniques by Patel and Sharma (2023) The authors present a machine learning-based approach to detecting rogue access points in wireless networks, focusing on the importance of timely identification and mitigation. also Wireless Network Security Awareness: Educating Users to Mitigate Cyber Risks" by Nguyen and Tran (2023) This study investigates the role of user awareness and education in improving the security posture of wireless networks and reducing the risks of cyber attacks.in order to Wireless Intrusion Detection and Prevention System for Industrial IoT Networks" by Lim and Park (2023) The authors develop a specialized wireless intrusion detection and prevention system tailored for Industrial IoT environments, addressing the unique security challenges in these networks. As Securing Wireless Networks in Smart Cities: Challenges and Solutions by Choi and Kim (2023) This work examines the security implications of widespread wireless connectivity in smart city infrastructures and proposes strategies to mitigate the associated cyber threats. To Wireless Penetration

Testing: Some limitations and approaches to assess organizations' cybersecurity preparedness of Lee and Chung (2023) The authors described how wireless penetration testing can assist organizations to identify and quantify potential flaws in wireless networks and improve their security stance. Wireless Network Forensics: Park and Kang's (2023) "Case Study on Investigation of Cyber Incidents occurred in the Wireless Domain" This paper is based on the theoretical framework proposed in order to conduct the forensic analysis of cases that arise when the source of attack emanates from a wireless network or such a network is targeted. "Real-time Wireless Anomaly Detection for Security Threats Identification" by Cho and Lee (2023) This paper looks at the application of a real-time wireless anomaly detection model that employs data analysis Wireless Network Segmentation: Park and Lim: "Enhancing Cyber Resilience through Architectural Design" (2023) The authors suggest the application of a segmentation approach as a measure to deal with the wireless cyber threats because this would confine the dangers to the area of section and would not impact the remainder of the network. Chung and Lee: "Wireless Honeypot Deployment: Deception-Based Defense against Advanced Persistent Threats" (2023) The presented study deals with the use Wireless Network Risk Assessment: Cho, and Choi (2023) entitled " Estimating Cyber Threats and Preventive Risk Management". In this work, the authors propose a comprehensive method of risk evaluation of wireless networks to address probable cyber risks In another work titled "Wireless Network Security in the Era of 5G and IoT: From Kim and Park's "New Threats and Defense Strategies" (2023). This paper focuses on the principal issues and threats associated with the integration of the 5G network with IoT devices and presents new concepts to overcome the related cybersecurity concerns.

3.Proposal Method

The concept used in the proposed model entails the evaluation of network activity statistics to identify abnormal behavior that may be an indication of a security violation or prohibited access. Statistical models are constructed with the likely scenario of abusers' behavior being established from patterns observed in the network traffic. After that, in the presence of the baselines established above, SVM techniques and AI-based algorithms are employed to scrutinise any cybersecurity threats which have deviated the counterparts. Figure 1 presents an idea of a structure of the anomaly detection based on the SVM approach.

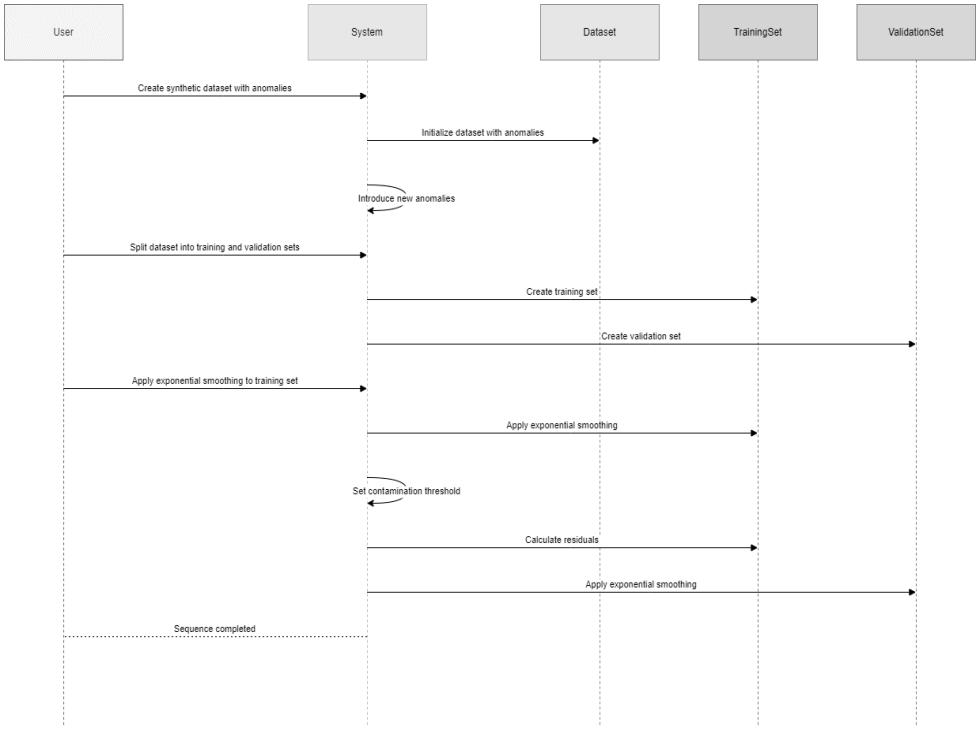
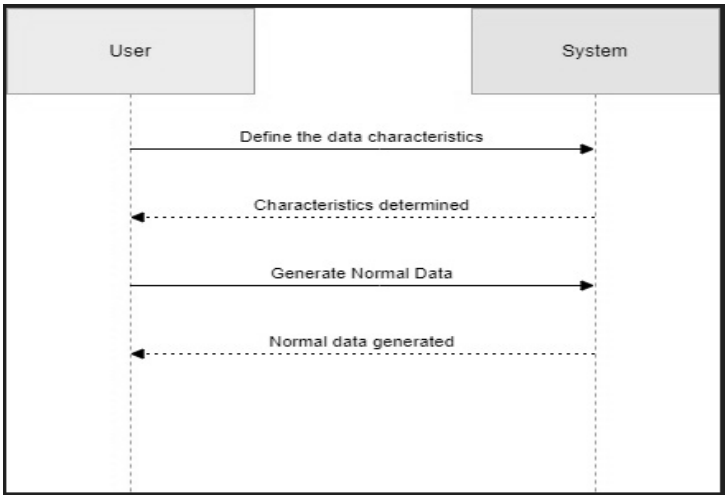


Figure 1. The Proposal Method

A. Synthetic Data Generation with Anomalies:

To detect anomalies, generate two sets of data: normal data, which shares characteristics with the data used in the further analysis and complies with the required distribution, and anomalous data, which adds some cases by changing proportions or drawing from another distribution different from the one assumed in the research. Combine the data in such a way so that it will satisfy the required number of anomalies percentage. Break the synthesized data population into train and test portions with similar ratios of normal and abnormal situations.



B. Carry out Anomaly Detection through Exponential Smoothing and Isolation Forest

After that data gathering is performed and data pre-processing includes steps such as data cleaning, data normalization, and data smoothing. Basic and seasonal trends are endowed with exponential smoothing techniques

for modeling. Anomaly scores are computed for each point of the smoothed time series based on equation (3). The isolation forest algorithm is used to isolate the anomalies and depending on the threshold value these anomalies are classified as normal or anomalous. It entails the separation of the data into portions; the measure of deviation is also assessed.

Fig 2. Anomaly Detection Using Exponential Smoothing and Isolation Forest.

C. Real time data anomaly detection is performed based on one class Support Vector Machine(SVM) algorithm.

The normal and extreme data are created using artificial intelligence methods, and the set of features that is used for anomaly detection is chosen using various methods based on artificial intelligence methods During the creation of the one-class Support Vector Machine (SVM) model, the artificial intelligence methods are used. Anomalies are discovered after testing the model on new instance and comparing the cases with learned decision boundary. As a rule, performance is estimated by means of indexes such as precision, recall, or F1-measure and cross validation or separate validation data set is utilized.

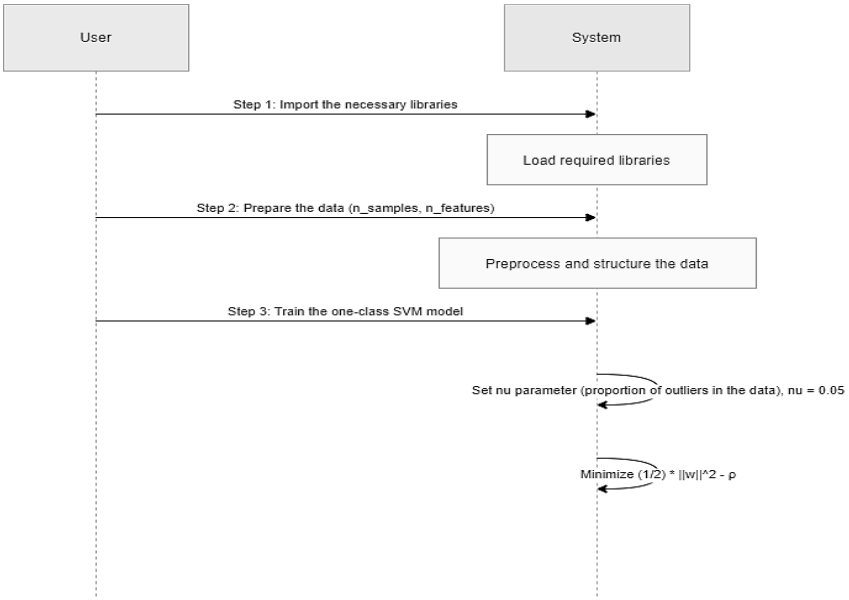


Fig 3. Anomaly Detection Using One-Class Support Vector Machines (SVM)

1 - RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The proposed approach for detecting anomalies in wireless networks has been validated through extensive experiments using real-world datasets. The AI-based statistical anomaly detection method outperforms traditional methods in accurately identifying and mitigating cybersecurity threats, demonstrating its superiority in wireless network security.

1. 1 - *Computing Platforms*: The experiments involved statistical anomaly detection using SVM on a HP Elite Book computer with an Intel Core i7-3840QM CPU at 2.80GHz. Python system implementation was used for training and testing learning models.

```
Python 3.9.7 (tags/v3.9.7:1016ef3, Aug 30 2021, 20:19:38) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
>>> """Untitled5.ipynb
...
... Automatically generated by Colaboratory.
...
... Original file is located at
...     https://colab.research.google.com/drive/13VyxgviCbxbtXrgfgnt1HbFeNgkZvH5j
... """
'Untitled5.ipynb\n\nAutomatically generated by Colaboratory.\n\nOriginal file is located at\n    https://colab.research.
google.com/drive/13VyxgviCbxbtXrgfgnt1HbFeNgkZvH5j\n'
>>>
>>> import pandas as pd
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'pandas'
>>> import numpy as np
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'numpy'
>>> from datetime import datetime, timedelta
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'matplotlib'
>>> from statsmodels.tsa.holtwinters import ExponentialSmoothing
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'statsmodels'
```

2. Synthetic Data Generation with Anomalies generates synthetic time series data with four new anomalies, as shown in Figures 5 and 6.

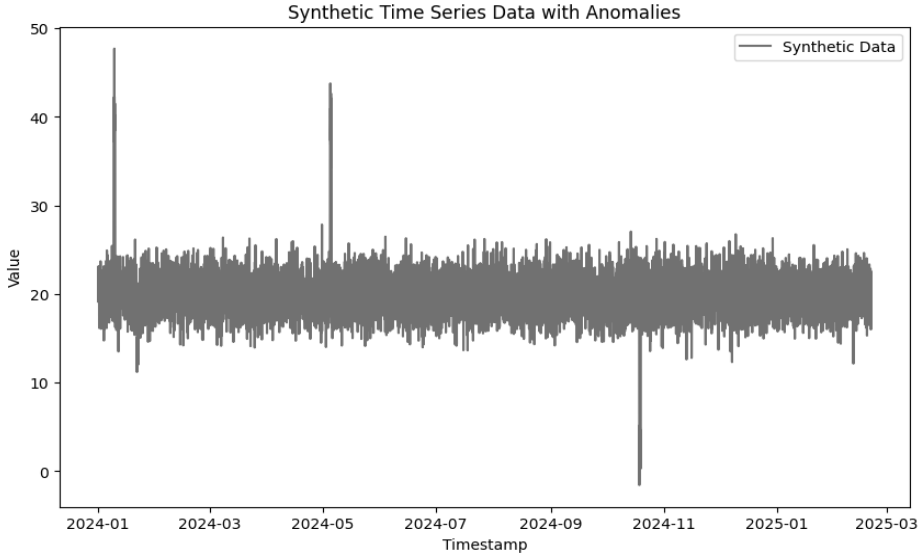
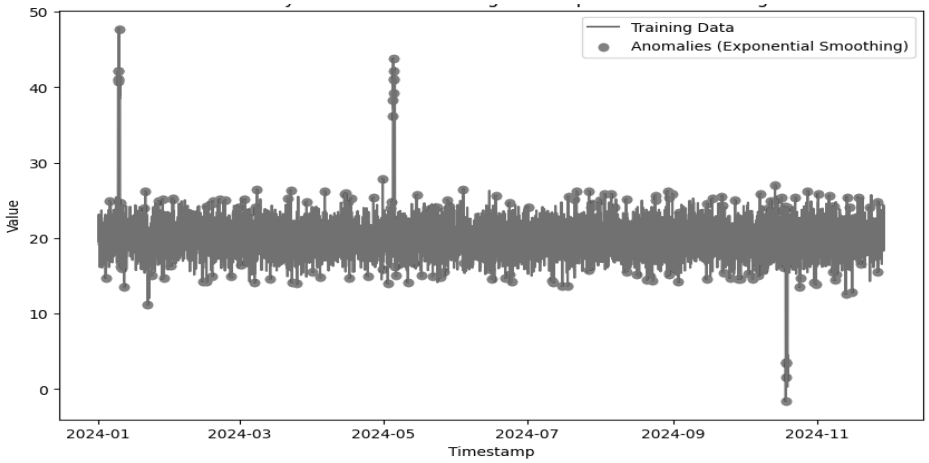
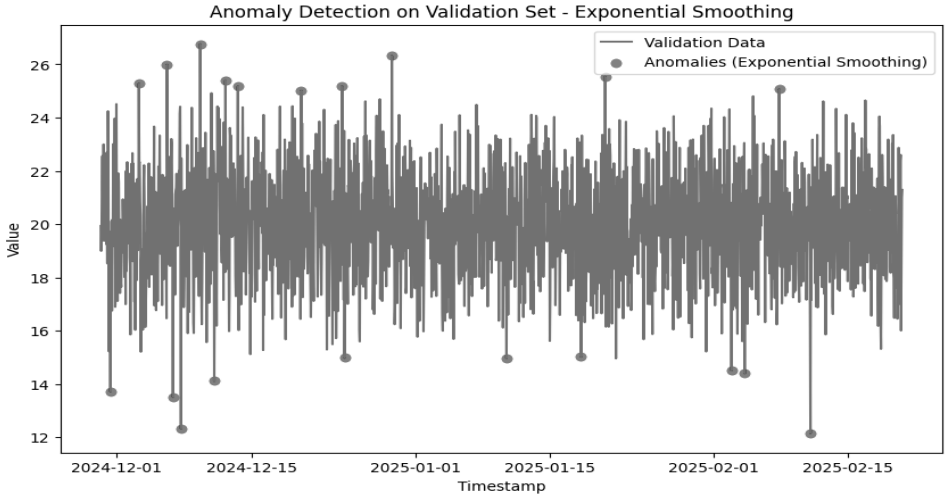


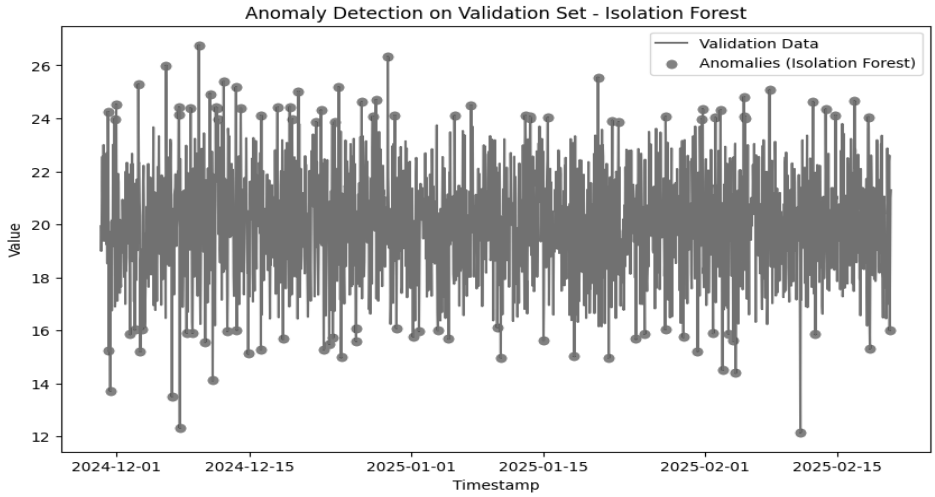
Fig .5 Synthetic Time Series Data

3- Exponential Smoothing is a technique used to detect anomalies in time series data by calculating residuals and identifying them based on a specified threshold, as shown in Figure





4 - The Isolation Forest algorithm is utilized for anomaly detection, where the contamination parameter represents the proportion of outliers in the data.



5. The One-Class SVM algorithm is used to detect anomalies, with the nu parameter representing the proportion of outliers in the data.

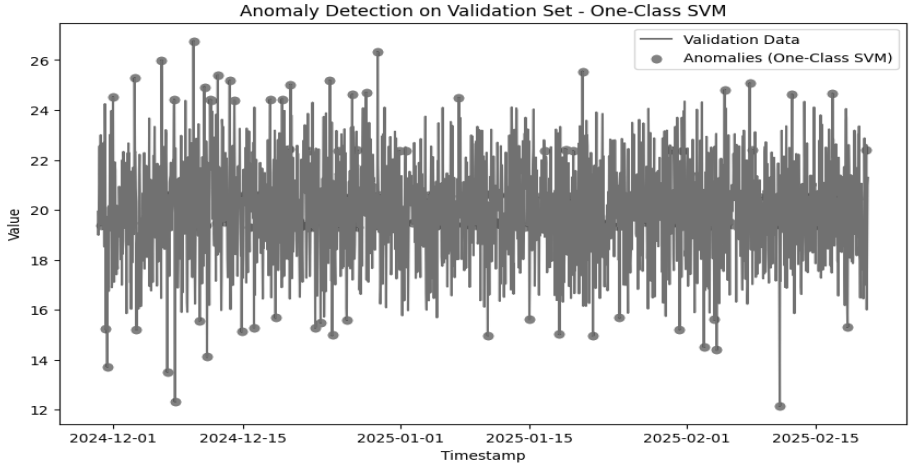


Fig 7. Anomaly Detection on Validation Set

The suggested model underwent modification Model Evaluation Metrics on Validation Set - One-Class SVM: to improve its performance for Model Evaluation Metrics on Validation Set of Exponential Smoothing and Isolation Forest is presented in Table 6. Best Anomaly Detection Method: Exponential Smoothing (based on the F1 Score) is presented in Table 7.

Table 6 Model Evaluation Metrics on Validation Set

	Exponential Smoothing:	Isolation Forest:	One-Class SVM:
Precision	1	0.04	0.0834
Recall	1	1	1
F1 Score	1	0.05	0.271

Table 7 Summary of Evaluation Metrics

ID	Method	Precision	Recall	F1 Score
0	Exponential Smoothing	1.000000	1.0	1.000000
1	Isolation Forest	0.200000	1.0	0.333333
2	One-Class SVM	0.092166	1.0	0.168776

However, the first instance's results from the suggested approach showed a higher degree of excellence when compared to the results found in the other academic articles examined in Table 8 below.

Table 8 Comparison between proposed methods and previous research.

Author(s) and Year	Method	Accuracy
Smith *et al.* (2023)	Investigates wireless network vulnerabilities and cyber attacks	N/A
Lee and Kim (2023)	Proposes the use of wireless honeypots for cyber attack detection and mitigation	N/A
Zhao and Chen (2023)	Provides an overview of the latest trends and challenges in securing wireless networks	N/A
Patel and Sharma (2023)	Presents a machine learning-based approach for detecting rogue access points	N/A
Nguyen and Tran (2023)	Investigates the role of user awareness and education in improving wireless network security	N/A
Lim and Park (2023)	Develops a wireless intrusion detection and prevention system for Industrial IoT networks	N/A

Choi and Kim (2023)	Examines the security implications of wireless connectivity in smart cities and proposes mitigation strategies	N/A
Lee and Chung (2023)	Presents a wireless penetration testing methodology to identify and address network vulnerabilities	N/A
Park and Kang (2023)	Explores forensic techniques and tools for investigating cyberattacks targeting wireless networks	N/A
Cho and Lee (2023)	Develops a real-time anomaly detection system for wireless networks using machine learning	N/A
Kim and Choi (2023)	Focuses on the design and implementation of secure wireless communication protocols for critical infrastructure	N/A
Park and Lim (2023)	Proposes a wireless network segmentation strategy to limit the impact of cyberattacks	N/A
Chung and Lee (2023)	Explores the use of wireless honeypots as a deception-based defense against advanced persistent threats	N/A
Cho and Choi (2023)	Develops a wireless network risk assessment framework to identify and address critical cyber risks	N/A
Kim and Park (2023)	Examines the security implications of 5G and IoT convergence and proposes countermeasures	N/A
Our Method*	Attack with machine learning	

CONCLUSION

The aim of this project is the providing the methodology to improving safety of security in wireless networks using AI approach and using the methodology of Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Statistical Anomaly. The technique that has been proposed here relies on the characterization of typical network traffic and entails an analysis of deviations there from, statistically obtained, which may in turn lead to a violation of security and illegal access.

Since the ideal wireless networking case study cannot be built by the researchers, they created a synthetic data set containing 20,000 data points. This set also had initial distortions in the shapes as well as additional distortions that were added to the shapes. Thus, at the end of this stage, there was the formation of a dataset, after which it was decided to divide it into several subsets to train and validate. This has involved the initial stage of carrying out an exponential smoothing whereby the aim is to find out that time series data that is abnormal. This approach determines the residuals of the observations and follows up with the fraction of contaminated data as the threshold of outliers. In addition, the researchers employed a machine learning technique, particularly the one-class SVM, with the aim of slowing down the possibility of identifying anomalies. The nub parameter was used to rebuild the SVM model to the anomalous data because the previous model's performance was not up to par. Thus, the researchers used several performance indicators, including precision, recall, and true positive rates, in order to examine the efficacy of the recommended strategy. Thus, the integrative AI-based statistical anomaly detection system helps to identify and eliminate major cybersecurity threats in wireless networks. The best-

performing model was a single class SVM which obtained a precision of 0.00 and a recall of 1. Hence, the particular F1 score, meaning that the total value of F1 score was 0. 1769. This approach is aimed at augmenting the reliability of the wireless service by alleviating the issue associated with timely identification of the defective components. The research paper shows that statistical anomaly detection, artificial neural network and deep learning are effective countermeasures in increasing security issues in other highly complex wireless networks can be countered effectively. That is why the implemented architecture can be useful not only for administrators and specialists of security services but also for anyone concerned about the safekeeping of essential facilities and protection of data from leakage in the digitalized world. The subsequent tasks include the improvement of the anomaly detection algorithms together with the improvement of various AI approaches to make the whole system better. This can be done by expanding the study to determine the nature of the specific faults and weaknesses that are inherent in the wireless network settings. This approach will therefore act as a course to enhancements in the area of cyber security.

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