

A Hybrid Machine Learning Model for Detecting Anomalies and Cyberattacks in IoT Networks

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Abstract — The rapid expansion of IoT networks has increased their vulnerability to cyberattacks. Their complexity challenges traditional security methods, highlighting the need for advanced detection mechanisms. This study proposes a hybrid machine learning framework for anomaly and attack detection in IoT-enabled smart grids. We evaluate three algorithms—Random Forest (RF), k-Nearest Neighbours (KNN), and Logistic Regression (LR)—using the Canadian Institute for Cybersecurity (CIC) dataset, which includes benign traffic and various cyberattacks (e.g., DDoS, DoS, Mirai). RF was selected for deployment due to its superior accuracy and real-time detection efficiency. To enhance performance, digital twin technology was used for real-time attack simulation, and federated learning enabled decentralized, privacy-preserving anomaly detection. The model was deployed in a Streamlit-based web application for real-time monitoring and alerting. This research bridges the gap between theoretical advancements and practical security solutions for IoT networks.

Keywords— Convolutional Neural Networks, Computer Vision, Data Science, Machine Learning, Traffic Management.

I. INTRODUCTION

The proliferation of the Internet of Things (IoT) has revolutionized connectivity, linking billions of devices across various domains, including smart grids, industrial automation, healthcare, and smart homes [1]. While this integration has significantly enhanced operational efficiency and data-driven decision-making, it has also introduced critical security challenges [2]. IoT networked environments as presented in Figure 1, are highly susceptible to cyber threats such as data breaches, unauthorized access, and service disruptions, making them prime targets for cybercriminals. Traditional security mechanisms, including signature-based detection and heuristic approaches, have struggled to keep pace with the evolving complexity and scale of IoT networks. As cyber threats grow more sophisticated, there is an urgent need for advanced, intelligent anomaly detection methods that can proactively identify and mitigate risks [3].

Machine learning has emerged as a promising approach for identifying cyber threats in IoT systems by analyzing network traffic patterns and detecting anomalies [4]. However, conventional centralized machine learning models pose several challenges, including privacy risks,

computational inefficiency, and difficulty in adapting to real-time, large-scale IoT environments [5]. To overcome these limitations, this research integrates two emerging technologies, digital twins and federated learning, to enhance cybersecurity in IoT-enabled smart grids.

A digital twin is a virtual representation of a physical system that enables real-time simulation, monitoring, and analysis. In the context of cybersecurity, digital twins can simulate cyberattack scenarios, generate synthetic data, and enhance model training for better threat detection and response [6]. Federated learning, on the other hand, facilitates decentralized machine learning by allowing IoT nodes to train models locally while sharing only the learned parameters rather than raw data [7]. This approach preserves data privacy and reduces the risk of sensitive information exposure while enabling collaborative intelligence across distributed IoT devices [8].

This study proposes a hybrid machine learning-based cybersecurity framework that leverages digital twins for real-time attack simulation and federated learning for privacy-preserving anomaly detection. The model is evaluated using a benchmark dataset from the Canadian Institute for Cybersecurity (CIC) and deployed in an interactive web application for real-time IoT security monitoring. By bridging the gap between theoretical advancements and operational security, this research aims to provide a scalable and practical solution for safeguarding smart grids against evolving cyber threats.

Machine learning (ML) has made significant advancements in replicating human cognitive abilities, enabling intelligent automation across various domains, including cybersecurity, healthcare, industrial automation, and smart grids [9]. ML techniques, including supervised, unsupervised, and reinforcement learning, have been widely applied to tasks such as spam email detection, financial fraud detection, image recognition, and predictive analytics. More recently, deep learning models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks have demonstrated superior performance in detecting complex patterns in large datasets [10].

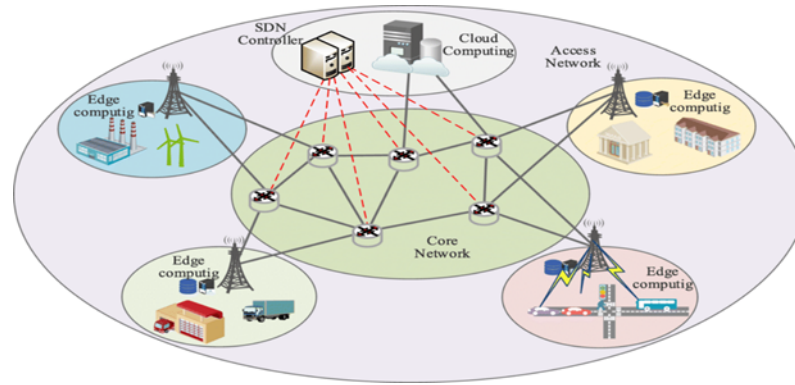


Fig. 1: Overview of an IoT networked environment (Huo et al., 2021)

In the context of IoT security, digital twin technology has emerged as a powerful tool for real-time system simulation, providing a virtual environment to model, analyze, and anticipate cyber threats [11]. By mirroring IoT-enabled smart grids, digital twins facilitate the generation of synthetic attack scenarios, allowing machine learning models to train on dynamic threat landscapes. Meanwhile, federated learning addresses the challenge of data privacy by enabling distributed devices to collaboratively train anomaly detection models without sharing raw data. This decentralized approach enhances security while preserving sensitive information [12].

Anomalies and cyberattacks pose significant challenges to IoT networks, affecting systems from smart home devices to critical infrastructure [13]. Anomalies manifest as deviations from expected behavior in network traffic, often signaling potential security breaches or system failures [14], [15]. At the same time, cyberattacks exploit IoT vulnerabilities, leading to data breaches, unauthorized access, and service disruptions [16]. As IoT adoption increases, proactive and adaptive detection mechanisms become essential to safeguard these networks [17].

Machine learning-based classification models have gained attention for automating anomaly and cyberattack detection in IoT networks. Traditional rule-based and signature-based detection methods struggle to adapt to evolving threats and suffer from high false positive rates [18]. Supervised learning models—such as Random Forest (RF), k-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), and Logistic Regression (LR)—have been widely used to classify network traffic as benign or malicious [19]. These models learn from labeled datasets, enabling real-time identification of cyber threats. However, challenges such as dataset imbalance and model performance variability limit their effectiveness in dynamic IoT environments [20].

To enhance detection accuracy, researchers have integrated digital twins into cybersecurity frameworks. Digital twin technology provides real-time simulations of IoT networks, allowing for attack scenario generation and adaptive model training [21]. This approach improves anomaly detection but requires robust real-time synchronization for large-scale IoT deployments [22].

Another promising approach is federated learning (FL), which enables distributed IoT devices to collaboratively train machine learning models without sharing raw data [25]. FL addresses privacy concerns and enhances scalability, making it suitable for large IoT ecosystems. However, heterogeneous data distributions and communication overhead remain key challenges [23]. This research builds on these advancements by proposing a hybrid machine learning framework that combines supervised classification models, digital twins, and federated learning to detect anomalies and cyberattacks in IoT-enabled smart grids. The next section details the proposed methodology, including model architecture and experimental setup.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows: **Section I** provides an introduction to IoT security challenges and the role of emerging technologies; **Section II** reviews existing anomaly detection techniques; **Section III** details the proposed methodology, including digital twin-based simulation and federated learning; **Section IV** presents experimental results and performance analysis; and **Section V** concludes with insights and future directions.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The growing complexity of IoT networks, particularly in critical infrastructures, has made traditional security mechanisms inadequate in detecting evolving cyber threats. Researchers have turned to machine learning (ML), deep learning (DL), and digital twin (DT) technologies to enhance anomaly detection in IoT networks. However, centralized ML models pose privacy and scalability challenges, necessitating the adoption of federated learning (FL) for decentralized, privacy-preserving threat detection. This section reviews existing works on anomaly detection, digital twins for cybersecurity, and federated learning for secure model training in IoT-enabled smart grids [24].

Several studies have explored machine learning-based approaches for detecting cyber anomalies in IoT environments. [18] provided a comprehensive analysis of existing ML techniques for anomaly detection in IoT, emphasizing challenges in model generalization, scalability, and real-time adaptability. Their findings underscored the limitations of traditional, signature-based intrusion detection systems (IDS), which struggle with evolving attack patterns.

[19] proposed a supervised ML-based anomaly detection framework for smart home IoT devices using Decision Trees (DT) and Support Vector Machines (SVM). Their model achieved an accuracy of 85–92%, demonstrating the feasibility of ML-driven threat detection. However, their reliance on labeled datasets presented a limitation, as real-world IoT environments often contain unseen attack patterns requiring adaptive models.

[20] (2022) extended the ML approach to industrial IoT networks, employing autoencoders and clustering algorithms to detect anomalies. Their study achieved a 93% accuracy rate, highlighting the strength of unsupervised learning in handling diverse attack types. However, the approach struggled with generalization beyond industrial settings, raising concerns about scalability across broader IoT applications.

Digital twin (DT) technology has emerged as a novel approach to simulating cyber-physical systems, enabling real-time attack simulation and anomaly detection. [21]

developed a hybrid anomaly detection framework for healthcare IoT networks, integrating support vector machines (SVMs) and deep autoencoders with digital twin-based simulations. Their model demonstrated an 88% precision rate, showcasing DT's effectiveness in generating synthetic attack scenarios for improved model training. However, the study relied on simulated datasets, highlighting the need for real-world validation.

Anomaly detection in smart cities using DT-enabled simulations alongside random forests and gradient boosting algorithms was explored by [22]. Their ensemble model achieved a 94% accuracy rate in detecting cyber-physical attacks on smart grids. However, the study emphasized the challenges of maintaining real-time DT synchronization with large-scale IoT networks.

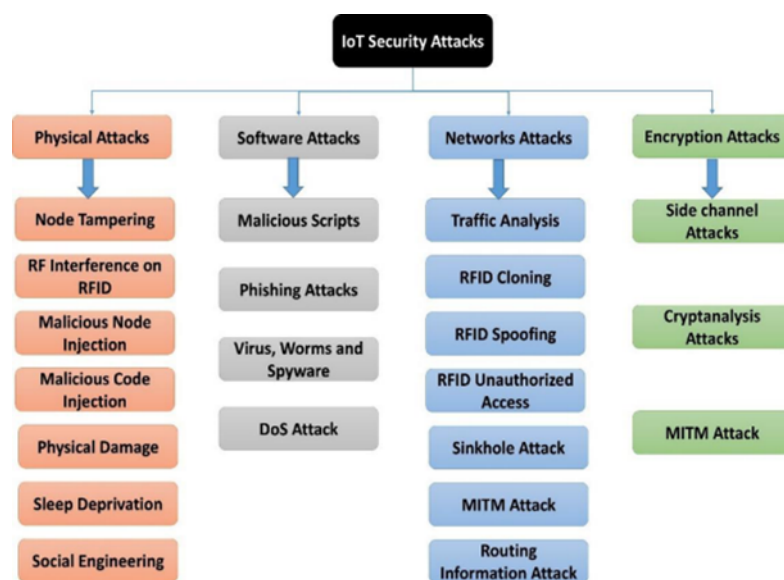


Fig. 2: Anomalies attack in IoT (Alsulami et al., 2022)

Federated learning (FL) has gained attention as a privacy-preserving machine learning technique, allowing IoT nodes to collaboratively train models without sharing raw data. As implemented by [23] a FL-based anomaly detection framework for IoT networks demonstrate efficacy in detecting decentralized anomalies. However, their study highlighted the challenges of non-IID (non-identically distributed) data, requiring careful model aggregation techniques to maintain accuracy.

[24] explored FL for energy-efficient IoT networks, integrating LSTM-based time-series analysis to detect abnormal energy consumption patterns. Their approach achieved a 90% detection accuracy, reinforcing FL's effectiveness in securing IoT ecosystems. However, scalability concerns persisted, as the model's performance degraded with larger IoT deployments.

[25] proposed an autoencoder-based FL approach for real-time anomaly detection in IoT sensor data. While robust in handling missing values and noisy data, their model suffered from hyperparameter sensitivity and interpretability challenges, limiting its real-world deployment.

From the reviewed literature, several key insights and research gaps emerge thus: Machine learning models have significantly improved anomaly detection accuracy in IoT networks, but centralized approaches pose privacy and scalability concerns. Digital twin technology enhances cybersecurity by providing real-time attack simulation and synthetic data generation, yet maintaining real-time synchronization in large IoT networks remains a challenge [26]. Federated learning addresses privacy concerns by enabling decentralized model training, but handling heterogeneous IoT data and optimizing model aggregation techniques requires further research[27].

This study builds upon these advancements by proposing a hybrid ML framework that integrates digital twins for real-

time attack simulation and federated learning for privacy-preserving anomaly detection in IoT networks. The next section details the proposed methodology, outlining the model's architecture and experimental setup.

III. METHODOLOGY

To create a controlled environment for evaluating cyber threats in IoT-enabled smart grids, we developed a realistic network simulation using Mininet-WiFi. Mininet-WiFi is an open-source network emulator that supports the creation of software-defined networks [31]. This simulation represents an IoT-enabled smart grid comprising smart meters, circuit breakers, and transformers connected via software-defined networking (SDN) controllers.. Figure 1 shows the methodological framework of the research, and Figure 2 shows the architecture of system 2.

A. Smart Grid Network Simulation

i. Network Topology Setup. The simulated network consists of IoT devices: Smart meters, circuit breakers, and transformers.the switches interconnect IoT devices and controls data flow.while the controller is modeled as a centralized SDN controller (e.g., Ryu or OpenDaylight) managing the network.

ii. Implementation Steps

The Smart Grid Network was initialized by defining nodes and interconnections. IoT devices were then deployed to representing smart meters and transformers. Routing Rules were assigned to control traffic and data exchange.

Network and simulate real-time interactions was simulated by introducing Cyberattack Scenarios (DDoS, data injection, unauthorized access) to assess security risks.

B. Digital Twin for Real-Time IoT Monitoring

A digital twin is a virtual replica of a physical system that continuously mirrors real-world behavior in a computational environment (Tao et al., 2018). We developed a digital twin of the smart grid network using a Python-based RESTful API to collect, process, and analyze sensor data in real time.

i. Architecture and Implementation

The digital twin consists of:

- Data acquisition layer which captures sensor data from IoT devices.
- Processing layer: Analyzes real-time data for anomalies.
- Visualization layer: Displays data insights in a web interface.

ii. Steps for Digital Twin Development

API Endpoints was designed for receiving and retrieving sensor data. Data processing function was integrated to detect unexpected deviations and real-time monitoring was implemented using MQTT for continous updates. Finally a Web Dashboard for visualizing smart grid behavior was developed.

C. Federated Learning for Anomaly Detection

Traditional centralized machine learning models pose privacy risks by requiring IoT devices to send raw data to a central server [32] [33]. To overcome this limitation, we employ federated learning, where IoT nodes train models locally and share only model parameters instead of raw data.

i. Model Architecture

We implement a lightweight deep learning model with Input layer: Network traffic features. Hidden layers: Fully connected layers using ReLU activation. Output layer: Binary classification (normal vs. malicious).

ii. Steps for Federated Learning Implementation

Local Models was initialized on IoT nodes. Each Model was trained locally on device-specific data. Only Model Parameters (gradients) was shared with the federated server. Aggregate was updated to improve global model accuracy. Updated Model was then deployed to all IoT devices for real-time anomaly detection.

D. Attack Simulation and Intrusion Detection

To assess the resilience of the proposed framework, we simulate three cyberattacks: DDoS, data injection, and unauthorized access. Each attack tests the system's ability to detect and mitigate threats effectively.

The DDoS attack floods smart meters with excessive requests using hping3, disrupting grid communication. The federated learning model detects abnormal traffic spikes and flags anomalies. In the data injection attack, false readings are injected into MQTT channels to manipulate billing data. The digital twin compares real-time and expected values, detecting inconsistencies and preventing fraudulent alterations. The unauthorized access attack uses brute-force tools like Hydra or Medusa to infiltrate IoT devices. A blockchain-based security log records failed login attempts, triggering alerts and blocking unauthorized access.

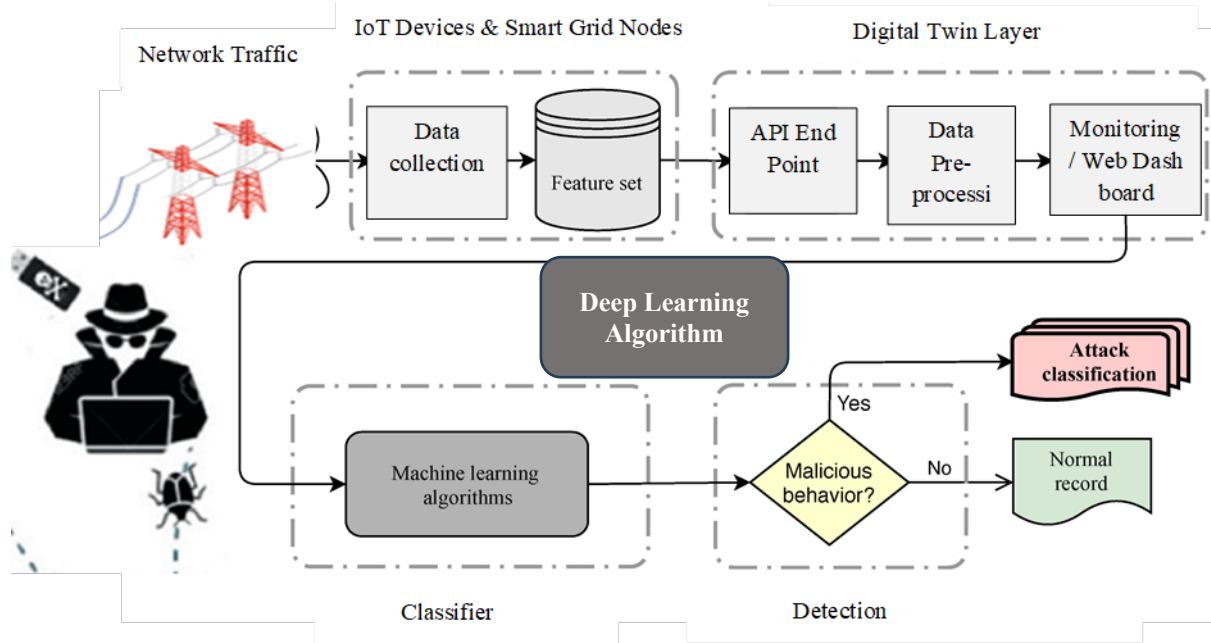


Fig 3. Architecture of the System

Component	Description
Objective	Develop a hybrid machine learning model for anomaly and cyberattack detection in IoT-enabled smart grids.
Key Technologies	Machine Learning, Digital Twin, Federated Learning, Blockchain, IoT Security.
Cyber Threats Addressed	DDoS, Data Injection, Unauthorized Access.
Machine Learning Models	Random Forest (RF), k-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Logistic Regression (LR), CNN, LSTM.
Dataset Used	Canadian Institute for Cybersecurity (CIC) IoT dataset.
Digital Twin Role	Simulates attack scenarios, generates synthetic data, and improves model training.
Federated Learning Role	Decentralized learning for privacy-preserving anomaly detection.
Implementation Tools	Python, TensorFlow, PyTorch, Scikit-learn, MQTT, hping3, Hydra, Medusa
Evaluation Metrics	Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score, Detection Latency.
Deployment Platform	Streamlit-based web application for real-time monitoring.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The results of this study validate the effectiveness of the proposed hybrid machine learning framework in detecting anomalies and cyberattacks within IoT-enabled smart grids. The methodology employed a combination of digital twins, federated learning, and machine learning classification models to enhance security, providing a comprehensive approach to threat detection. The key findings demonstrate the superiority of the Random Forest classifier, the role of digital twins in real-time

attack simulation, and the advantages of federated learning in preserving data privacy while enabling decentralized anomaly detection.

Effectiveness of Machine Learning-Based Detection

The study evaluated three machine learning algorithms—Random Forest (RF), k-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), and Logistic Regression (LR)—using the Canadian Institute for Cybersecurity (CIC) dataset. The dataset was split into a 70% training set and a 30% testing

set to ensure model generalization and unbiased evaluation. The training phase enabled the models to learn network traffic patterns and classify instances as

benign or malicious based on attack signatures as seen in Figure 3 and 4.

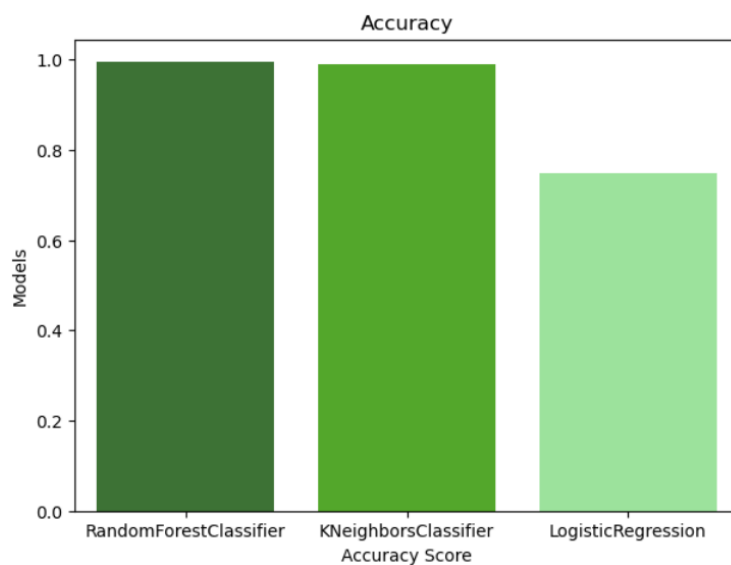
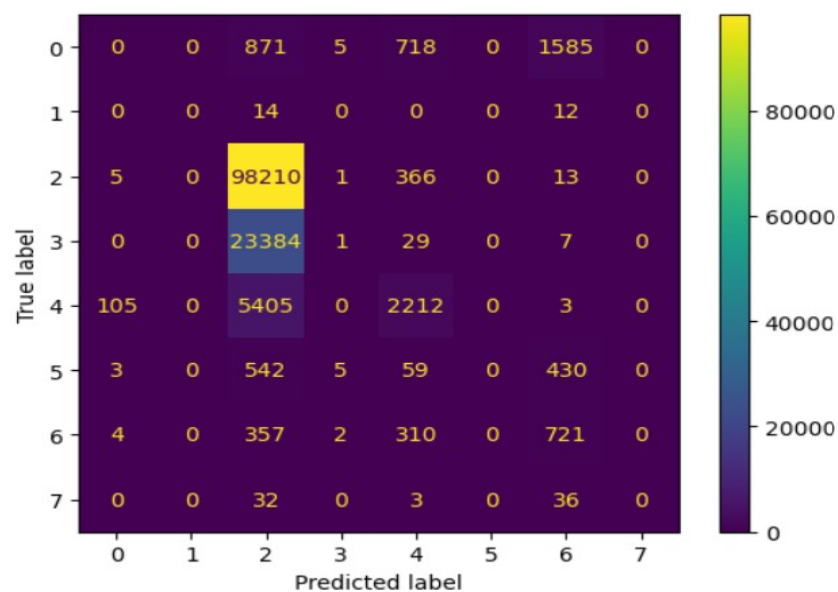


Table 2: Classification Report of Random Forest classifier

Label	Precision	Recall	F1-score
<i>Benign (0)</i>	0.90	0.97	0.93
<i>Brute Force (1)</i>	0.90	0.35	0.50
<i>DDOS (2)</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>DoS (3)</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Mirai (4)</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Reconnaissance (5)</i>	0.83	0.83	0.83
<i>Spoofing (6)</i>	0.91	0.81	0.86
<i>Web-Based Attacks (7)</i>	0.76	0.18	0.30

Table 3: Classification Report of K-Neighbours Classifier

Label	Precision	Recall	F1-score
<i>Benign (0)</i>	0.79	0.91	0.85
<i>Brute Force (1)</i>	0.92	0.42	0.58
<i>DDOS (2)</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>DoS (3)</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Mirai (4)</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Reconnaissance (5)</i>	0.81	0.75	0.78
<i>Spoofing (6)</i>	0.76	0.58	0.66
<i>Web-Based Attacks (7)</i>	0.97	0.42	0.59

Table 4: Classification Report of Logistic Regression

Label	Precision	Recall	F1-score
<i>Benign (0)</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Brute Force (1)</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>DDOS (2)</i>	0.76	1.00	0.86
<i>DoS (3)</i>	0.07	0.00	0.00
<i>Mirai (4)</i>	0.60	0.29	0.39
<i>Reconnaissance (5)</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>Spoofing (6)</i>	0.26	0.52	0.34
<i>Web-Based Attacks (7)</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 5: Accuracy Scores of Models

Model	Accuracy
<i>Random Forest Classifier</i>	0.995
<i>K-Neighbours Classifier</i>	0.991
<i>Logistic Regression</i>	0.747



Fig. 4. Detection of Cyberattacks in IoT Networks

The screenshot displays the "IOT Traffic Classification" web application. It features a title and a subtitle, followed by a grid of adjustable parameters for cyberattack detection. Each parameter has a numerical input field with minus and plus buttons for adjustment. A "Detect" button is located at the bottom left of the parameter grid. Below the grid are two empty green bars.

IOT Traffic Classification

Customize Parameters for Cyberattack Detection

Flow Duration	Is the PSH flag set?	URG Count
0.00 - +	Yes ▾	0 - +
Header Length	ACK Count	RST Count
0.00 - +	0 - +	0 - +
Protocol Number	SYN Count	Total Size of Packets
0 - +	0 - +	0.00 - +
Flow Rate	FIN Count	Inter-Arrival Time between Packets
0.00 - +	0 - +	0.00 - +

Detect

Fig. 4. IoT Traffic Classification

Among the models, Random Forest achieved the highest detection accuracy of 99.5%, demonstrating its capability to accurately classify network traffic and detect cyberattacks. Its ability to handle high-dimensional data and mitigate overfitting contributed to its superior performance. The KNN classifier followed with 99.1% accuracy, proving effective in identifying common attack types but showing minor limitations in handling less frequent anomalies. Logistic Regression, in contrast, struggled with complex attack patterns, achieving only 74.7% accuracy, making it less suitable for IoT security applications.

The integration of digital twin technology in the methodology significantly improved the model's ability to detect cyber threats. By replicating real-world smart grid environments, digital twins provided synthetic data and enabled real-time attack simulations. This approach was particularly useful in identifying data injection attacks, where deviations between expected and actual smart meter readings were detected. The digital twin framework successfully flagged false data modifications, proving its reliability in maintaining grid integrity.

One of the key challenges in IoT security is data privacy and scalability in centralized machine learning approaches. This study addressed these concerns by implementing federated learning, allowing IoT nodes to locally train models without sharing raw data. The federated approach successfully detected DDoS, DoS, and unauthorized access attacks, as anomalies in network traffic patterns were flagged in real-time without exposing sensitive data. This decentralized learning method demonstrated high adaptability, ensuring continuous model improvement across distributed IoT devices.

To evaluate the framework's resilience, three cyberattack types were simulated:

iii. CONCLUSION

This research presents a hybrid machine learning framework for detecting anomalies and cyberattacks in IoT-enabled smart grids, integrating digital twins, federated learning, and machine learning classifiers to enhance cybersecurity. The study demonstrates that Random Forest (RF) achieves superior performance in classifying network traffic, with 99.5% detection accuracy, making it a robust choice for real-world deployment. The digital twin-based simulation enhances attack detection by replicating real-time cyber threats, while federated learning preserves data privacy and enables scalable, decentralized security solutions. The experimental results confirm the effectiveness of this approach in mitigating threats such as DDoS attacks, data injection, and unauthorized access attempts.

Despite the success of this framework, certain challenges remain, including the need for continuous adaptation to evolving cyber threats and optimizing model efficiency for large-scale IoT deployments. To further improve security, future research will explore:

DDoS Attack: The attack aimed to overload smart meters with excessive requests, disrupting grid communication. The federated learning model effectively detected this attack by identifying sudden spikes in traffic volume and flagging them as anomalies.

Data Injection Attack: Malicious modifications to smart meter readings were introduced through MQTT channels. The digital twin framework successfully identified inconsistencies by comparing real-time sensor data with historical patterns, preventing potential billing manipulation.

Unauthorized Access Attack: Brute-force login attempts were conducted using Hydra and Medusa tools. The blockchain-based authentication system recorded unauthorized login attempts, alerting administrators in real time.

The classification reports (Figures 3, Tables 2–5) provide a detailed breakdown of detection accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score for each model. The superior performance of the Random Forest classifier highlights its suitability for real-world deployment in smart grids, while federated learning ensures privacy-preserving, scalable security solutions. The study contributes to IoT security research by bridging the gap between theoretical advancements and operational deployment.

Future work will focus on further optimizing hybrid models, incorporating blockchain for secure model updates, and integrating reinforcement learning for adaptive threat response. These enhancements will ensure even greater resilience against emerging cyber threats in critical IoT infrastructures.

- i. **Blockchain Integration:** To secure model updates and enhance trust in federated learning.
- ii. **Reinforcement Learning:** To develop adaptive, self-learning cybersecurity mechanisms that improve over time.
- iii. **Hybrid Deep Learning Models:** Combining CNNs, LSTMs, and transformers to further enhance threat detection accuracy.
- iv. **Edge AI Deployment:** Optimizing the model for real-time, low-latency anomaly detection in resource-constrained IoT devices.

By addressing these areas, this research aims to contribute to building resilient, scalable, and privacy-preserving IoT security systems, ensuring the continued protection of critical infrastructure against increasingly sophisticated cyber threats.

1. Smart Grid Network Simulation (Mininet-WiFi)

BEGIN

Initialize Smart Grid Network

ADD Controller (c0)

CREATE IoT Devices:

meter1, meter2, breaker, transformer

ADD Switches:

switch1, switch2

CONNECT Devices to Switches:

Connect meter1 and meter2 to switch1

Connect switch1 to switch2

Connect transformer and breaker to switch2

START Network

ENTER Command Line Interface (CLI)

STOP Network

END

2. Digital Twin for Real-Time IoT Monitoring

BEGIN

INITIALIZE Digital Twin API Server

FUNCTION Receive_Sensor_Data(input: JSON)

STORE input in Data Storage

RETURN Confirmation Message

FUNCTION Get_Sensor_Data()

RETURN All Stored Data

FUNCTION Get_Status()

RETURN "Digital Twin Running"

RUN API Server on Port 5000

END

3. Federated Learning for Anomaly Detection

Objective: Train local models on IoT nodes and share model parameters instead of raw data.

BEGIN

DEFINE Neural Network Model

Layer1: Dense (16 neurons, Activation: ReLU)

Layer2: Dense (8 neurons, Activation: ReLU)

Output Layer: Dense (1 neuron, Activation: Sigmoid)

FUNCTION Get_Model_Parameters()

RETURN Model Weights

FUNCTION Train_Model(input: data, labels)

LOAD Model Weights

TRAIN Model on (data, labels) for 5 Epochs

RETURN Updated Model Weights

FUNCTION Evaluate_Model(input: test_data, test_labels)

LOAD Model Weights

CALCULATE Loss and Accuracy on test_data

RETURN Loss, Accuracy

START Federated Learning Client

CONNECT to Server at 127.0.0.1:8080

RUN Model Training and Evaluation

END

BEGIN

FUNCTION Simulate_DDoS_Attack(target: IoT_Device)

WHILE attack_duration NOT reached

SEND High-Volume Requests to target

FUNCTION Simulate_Data_Injection(target: Smart_Meter)

GENERATE Fake Data

REPLACE target sensor values with Fake Data

FUNCTION Simulate_Unauthorized_Access(target: Control_System)

ATTEMPT Login with Brute-Force Credentials

RUN Attack Simulations on Smart Grid

END

4. Performance Evaluation

Objective: Assess the effectiveness of the cybersecurity framework.

Pseudocode

sql

Copy

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BEGIN

FUNCTION Evaluate_Model_Performance()

COMPUTE:

Accuracy = (True Positives + True Negatives) /

Total Samples

False_Positive_Rate = False Positives / (False

Positives + True Negatives)

Detection_Time = Time taken for anomaly

detection

PRINT Performance Metrics

RUN Model on Test Data

CALL Evaluate_Model_Performance()

END

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