International Journal of Latest Trends in Engineering and Technology
Vol.(23)Issue(2), pp.006-013
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.21172/1.232.02
e-ISSN:2278-621X

AN INNOVATIVE TWO-LAYER CYBERSECURITY FRAMEWORK FOR DETECTING AND PREVENTING CYBER-FRAUD

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Cyber-fraud poses a significant threat to individuals, businesses, and governments, necessitating advanced security solutions to safeguard digital ecosystems. This research introduces an innovative two-layer cybersecurity framework designed to detect and prevent cyber-fraud effectively. The proposed model integrates real-time anomaly detection using machine learning at the first layer and robust user authentication mechanisms at the second layer. By leveraging behavioral analytics, the first layer identifies suspicious activities, while the second layer strengthens security through multi-factor authentication and cryptographic techniques. Together, these layers create a comprehensive defense strategy that not only identifies potential threats but also mitigates their impact, ensuring a secure and reliable digital environment. The framework was rigorously evaluated against modern cyber-fraud scenarios using simulated datasets, demonstrating its capability to achieve high detection accuracy and low false-positive rates. Comparative analysis with existing methods highlights the proposed model's effectiveness in reducing vulnerabilities and improving response times. This dual-layered approach not only enhances fraud detection and prevention but also fosters trust in digital transactions, making it a versatile solution for financial, e-commerce, and enterprise applications. The results underscore the potential of this framework to set a new standard for cybersecurity in combating evolving cyber-fraud tactics.

Keywords: cybersecurity Data system, Data security, Two Factor, Storage system

INTRODUCTION

In their article titled "two-Factor Data Security Protection Mechanism for Cybersecurity Storage System," the authors advocated using a two-factor authentication scheme that allowed for the revocation of one of the factors. A message was sent from the sender to the recipient through an encrypted cybersecurity storage server. The sender needed simply to know the recipient's identification; further information such as a certificate or public key was superfluous. To read an encrypted communication, the recipient must either (a) know the secret key stored in the computer or (b) have access to a one-of-a-kind security equipment that can be connected to the computer. Receiver cannot read encrypted communication if either key is absent. The adoption of a "personal security device," however, not only raises costs but also adds an unnecessary hassle for the customers. Because of this, an alternative to this gadget should be made available. Several academics have attempted to define cybersecurity computing, but thus far they have failed. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (http://csrc.nist.gov) in the United States defines cybersecurity computing as follows: Cybersecurity computing is a model for enabling convenient, on-demand network access to a shared pool of configurable computing resources (such as networks, servers, storage, applications, and services) that can be rapidly provisioned and released with minimal management effort or interaction with the service provider.

I. LITERATURE REVIEW

Guo et al. (2018) developed a cryptographic scheme for key-aggregate validation, which facilitates the generation of keys of constant size. This method is useful because it allows cipher texts to be unmasked in a variety of ways. Documents of any conceivable maximum size may be sent at the cybersecurity server since the key size is independent of the figure content, for instance. This method resolves the key-spillage problem

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without sacrificing the convenience of cybersecurity storage. A client's unique open parameters on the key are used to identify them as themselves when requesting a document download. This feature ensures that information is received in a managed manner.

Palanisamy et al. (2015) provides yet another example of cybersecurity-based MapReduce administration using cura to explain how to deploy MapReduce for optimal cybersecurity performance. Cura offers a number of benefits over current Map Reduce cybersecurity administrations such as a regular registration cybersecurity or a dedicated Map Reduce cybersecurity. Cura's primary goal is to provide a workable response to the many unfinished chores at hand that may be efficiently managed via the use of Map Reduce inventions. Second, whereas current services need that customers manually choose the resources to be used for the jobs, Cura uses Map Reduce profiling to automatically generate the optimum bunch design for the jobs. Cura implements a globally efficient asset distribution plot, which significantly reduces the cost of asset usage in the cybersecurity, while other methods only allow for per-activity asset improvement for the professions. Third, Cura makes advantage of one-of-a-kind improvement opportunities while handling urgent but forgiving activities. By efficiently multiplexing the available cybersecurity resources among the jobs based on the activity requirements, Cura achieves significantly reduced asset utilization costs for the jobs. Board-approved improvements to Cura's central asset include price-aware asset provisioning, VMware booking, and remote virtual machine reconfiguration.

Nimmy & Sethumadhavan (2014) suggested another strategy for shared verification in which the client and cybersecurity server may validate one another. Steganography is included into the convention's design as an additional layer of security. The strategy relies on secret-sharing to achieve verification. When two people share a secret, they both keep half of the key, which, when combined, reveals the whole secret. The puzzle includes information regarding two separate get-togethers. Additionally, we have used out-of-band verification to increase security. The suggested standard allows clients and the cybersecurity server to have a common authentication and session key basis. In addition, customers may now customize their own passphrase. on addition, the convention's emphasis on robust security features makes it well-suited for deployment on the cybersecurity.

Liu et al. (2015) To solve the aforementioned security problem with decentralized storage, we suggest a Shared Authority Based Privacy Preserving Authentication Protocol (SAPA). The SAPA accomplishes 1) shared access expert by means of an unknown access demand coordinating component with security and protection considerations (such as validation, information secrecy, client security, and forward security); 2) characteristic based access control is adopted to realize that the client can only access its own information fields; and 3) intermediary re-encryption is connected to give information sharing among the various clients. Meanwhile, evidence is accumulating to support the hypothesis that the SAPA's underlying structure is correct. It proves that the proposed standard is desirable for cooperative cybersecurity applications serving many clients.

Sridevi, Mrs & Phaneendra, Mr & Manasvi, Ms & Mohammad, Sameer (2019) Sharing data in the cybersecurity, which may offer clients with both organized and useful storage services, is getting a lot of attention in the field of information and communications technology. Cryptographic methods are often used to protect the privacy of sensitive information during transmission. To exchange data, however, has proven difficult thus far due to data security issues in cybersecurity storage. Among these is the fundamental difficulty of protecting and reversing the use of a cryptographic key. We propose a new data security method for cybersecurity storage with the following features to put a stop to this. The two elements guarantee the security of the cryptographic key. The cryptographic key can only be kept secret if one of the two checks out. When proxy encryption is used in tandem with key separation, the cryptographic key may be gradually revoked. Attribute-based encryption is a sophisticated method of data security. Furthermore, both the safety analysis and the efficiency analysis confirm that our recommendations are secure and helpful.

II. METHODOLOGY

In this piece, the Data Sharing System includes cybersecurity users, data storage servers, and data owners. Users in this cybersecurity may be authenticated or not. Data owners may store their files on a cybersecurity server and share them with anybody they want. There are many groups of people who have been given permission to access the shared information. In the cybersecurity, information is visible only to those who have been given permission to see it. Before information can be safely uploaded to a cybersecurity server, it must be encrypted. The accuracy of this model is inadequate for evaluating the efficacy of security measures designed to prevent unauthorized access and maintain the privacy of user communications.

The architecture rests on three foundational elements: end users of cybersecurity services, cybersecurity servers, and data owners. The owner of the data begins by putting it into the cybersecurity by transferring it to a server. A secret key is generated using the Diffie-Hellman method and then used to encrypt the data. The information is for the exclusive use of the owner and any approved recipients. The cybersecurity server acts as a proxy in that it saves data and creates fresh keys, but it does so by using a re-encryption method. On the other hand, other

cybersecurity users have access to the data the owner has authorized, and they have the key that will be needed to decrypt data.

The secured storage network service provided customers with access to many cybersecurity storage platforms and required them to install certain pre-existing software in order to safeguard critical data. Information sent via this service remained secure even while in transit. There is no way to know how near or far away the transit will be. Additionally, a promising new paradigm for granular security administration was created. After the data owner has uploaded the encrypted file to the storage server using the correct credentials, the other users may make any necessary changes to the file at any time without first obtaining permission from the data owner.

1. DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 Proposed Cybersecurity Storage System

The.Net Platform is used to plan and construct the proposed cybersecurity system, which is then put into reality by developing a private cybersecurity. This proposed architecture for Cybersecurity Storage consists of three main phases: a) The Beginning Stage, b) The Input Stage, c) The Final Stage, and d) The Joint Stage. Each of the three stages of this design's implementation is crucial and has its own set of modules.

Phase 1: Initial Phase

The first and most crucial step in using this System is setting up a cybersecurity portal account. The user may create an account by submitting their fingerprint and personal information using the registration page. Although fingerprint samples were taken from an image file, fingerprints collected in real time by a fingerprint sensor might be used instead. These primary particulars are encrypted before being stored in the cybersecurity. Users will be given a special identification that is linked to their information after they sign up.

Phase 2: Input Phase

The user has reached the second critical step, which requires transferring information to the cybersecurity. The data is not uploaded in its whole; rather, the Frag Secure module is called upon to break the data up into manageable chunks, which are then encrypted using a Hybrid RSA and ECC based approach. The encrypted data is stored on the server, and indexing is used to link the data to its corresponding metadata.

Phase 3: Output or Shared Phase

The suggested system's last step allows the user to recover whatever information they have previously submitted or been granted access to. In order to access data, two-factor authentication needs a successful comparison between the user's private key and fingerprint and the database. The appropriate module reassembles everything. We then evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed system using many benchmarks and data sets.

3.2 Proposed Two Factor Data Security Mechanism

These days, everyone is using two-factor data security methods, which include both internal encryption and external devices. Unlike with conventional systems, where users upload encrypted data and then use the private key to decrypt it during download, data is not decrypted in a two-factor data security mechanism until it gets authenticated using the device (perhaps some hardware), resulting in high-level security but increasing the cost for both the device and its maintenance. Because of the higher costs involved with replacing a lost or stolen device, it is incumbent upon the user to take extra precautions to prevent such a tragedy. As a result, the development of a safe and cost-effective technique is essential; biometric features provide one such possibility.

It's common knowledge that biometrics provide an extra layer of security because to their unique features. Users may potentially maintain the same level of security without adding extra costs or hassles by incorporating biometrics into cybersecurity systems as an alternative to hardware or other external devices. Access to this system will be granted based on a user's biometric traits, such as their face, fingerprints, or voice. A camera, fingerprint sensor, and mike arrangement may be found on every modern smartphone, laptop, or desktop computer. Facial recognition, fingerprint readers, and voice recognition systems are all straightforward to install as viable alternatives to traditional keys. As a consequence, the cost of supplementary tools will decrease as well. We propose adding fingerprint-based authentication to the cybersecurity architecture provided by Narang et al. in this research. To use this authentication mechanism, the user's fingerprint characteristics data and related information must be saved on the cybersecurity. The practice of protecting private information through a two-step verification process. In order for the user's given data to be downloaded from the cybersecurity, the key and biometric characteristic must first match those already saved there. The two main components of this system are the "Master Key" and the "Biometric Entity."

a. *Master Key*

In order to protect data during transmission to the cybersecurity, this research employs the Frag Secure Framework proposed by Narang et al. The first component of this architecture is the Fragment module, which is

responsible for dividing the input data into smaller fragments of varying types and sizes before passing it on to the Encryption Module, which encrypts the data using the hybrid RSA and ECC technique developed by Narang et al. A master key is used to access the data, which is created by combining the private keys of all the parts. The first algorithm explains how master keys are generated.

Algorithm 1: Master Key Generation
Input: Data (i)
Output: Master Key
Begin
Upload data file 'data(i)'
Check F.C. (Fragmentation Criterion)
Call Fragment Module (i)
For i=1.n Fragment Block
Do
Generate Keys using RSA Algorithm
[Output (i), Private Key (i)] ← Encrypt Fragment Block (i) using Public Key (i)
Generate Keys using ECA Algorithm
[Encrypt Frag(i), Private Key (i), PrivateKey_1 (i)] ← Encrypt Output(i) using Key
Keypair [i]= [Private Key (i), PrivateKey_1 (i)]
i=i+1
end of for loop

$$\text{Master Key} \leftarrow \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \text{Keypair [i]}}{n}\right)$$

Stop

b. Biometric Entity

The biometric entity is the second mainstay of the concept. A successful download requires both the master key and the data being downloaded. Only with the master key and a biometric identifier can data be retrieved. As such, a fingerprint-based recognition/authentication system is created for use as one component in a multi-factor authentication scheme, with fingerprints themselves serving as the biometric entity. The fingerprint is the most secure biometric since no two people have the same fingerprint. This feature is both practical and cost-effective since fingerprint sensors are already present in most current systems and devices. At the time of registration, a fingerprint will be collected and the data will be stored on a server in another location. During the download process, if a fingerprint is supplied that is not associated with the user, the user will be labeled as a forger and the files will not be downloaded. These steps involve: Three stages: (i) initial processing, (ii) segmentation, and (iii) feature extraction.

Phase 1: Pre-processing

An indirect and direct improvement in identification accuracy might be achieved via a pre-processing step. The input sample is filtered to increase its quality at this point. Since there is a higher probability of external noise in the samples obtained by sensors and subsequently supplied to the cybersecurity network, noise filters are required in the identification domain. Here, we utilize the median filter to filter out extraneous data from the data set.

Phase 2: Segmentation

Segmentation is the second most important phase in the recognition process. The sample has been partitioned into a varying number of subsamples so that it may be examined more thoroughly. A discrete wavelet decomposition is used here, with transformations occurring in sequence with the rows, then the columns, and so on, up to a depth of 2.

Phase 3: Feature Extraction

At this point, we have extracted a few of the biometric features. In this research, we learn how to obtain a collection of minute features that describe the ridge bifurcation or ridge termination of a fingerprint. The extracted features are then stored in a cybersecurity-based database where they may be checked whenever a user requests a download.

The effectiveness of the proposed architecture is analyzed in light of the advent of Cybersecurity Environment and the storage characteristics that come with it. Private cybersecurity storage for users' audio, video, and textual content is built using the.NET framework. Under this configuration, users may establish cybersecurity storage accounts and store data up to 10 GB in size. Fifty people took part in the study, and each of them was given their own cybersecurity storage account into which they could upload items in three different formats: text (.txt), pictures (.jpg,.png, or any other image format), and audio (.wav,.mp3). Some examples of performance metrics analyzed are encryption time, decryption time, and authentication rate. The major

objective is to boost the success rate of authenticated users and reduce the likelihood of data breaches caused by impostor users.

III. DATASET

Ten users' worth of data in five different datasets are utilized to test the new design. Dataset details, including file count, file type breakdown, and total file size, may be found in Table 1. There are fifty distinct people represented in these files, and everyone is allowed to share files under specified constraints.

The experimental findings may be computed in this framework by importing the aforementioned datasets. Here, we define and assess performance in its entirety, including its connections to security and computing.

As a whole, It is possible to estimate how long it takes to upload each file to the server. Since this metric is correlated with the speed at which cybersecurity services are delivered, storing data for an extended length of time will have a detrimental effect on cybersecurity services. Here The time it takes for information to be stored on a server is one measure of time. The sum of the times it takes for all files to be uploaded to the server using the framework may also be used to calculate the overall time. The formula may be used to calculate the amount of time:

$$\text{Total time } (T_{Total}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n} T_i$$

Table 1 shows the average time it takes to upload various datasets to the cybersecurity.

Table 1: Total Time for Storing Data on Cybersecurity Server

Datasets	Total Number of Files	Size of Data (in KB)	Total Time (in a sec)
Dataset-1	100	138683	2267
Dataset-2	150	144895	3315
Dataset-3	200	151127	4465
Dataset-4	250	220468	5473
Dataset-5	300	289810	6772

The timeframe is also determined by the amount of the data and the number of files. In Figure 1, we can see that the overall upload time for Dataset 2 is 31.6% longer than Dataset 1, and that for Dataset 5, it is 66.5% longer.

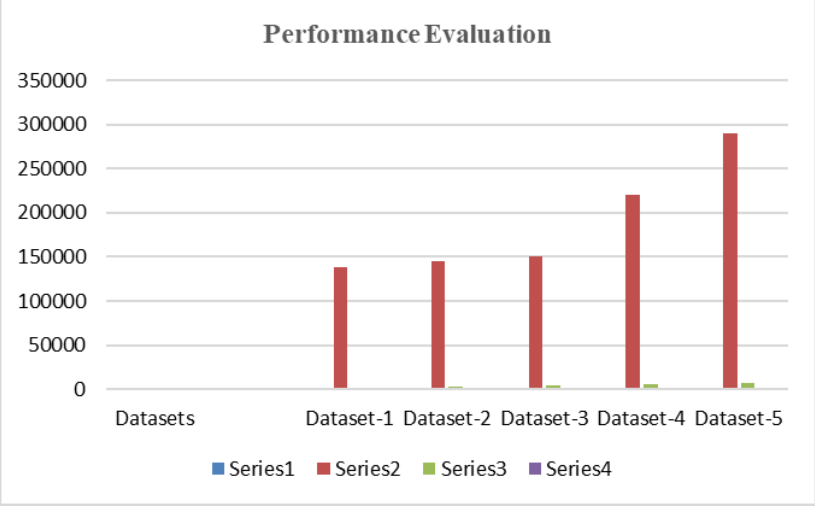

Figure 1: Total Time is taken for uploading different datasets

Size of Encrypted Data: After encryption, the data may grow in size, but that growth rate shouldn't be too high or it may overwhelm the server's resources. Table 2 displays the amount of the data both before and after encryption.

Table 2: Size of Original and Encrypted Data

Datasets	Total Number of Files	Size of Data (in KB)	Size of Data (in KB)- After Encryption
Dataset-1	100	138683	138886.2
Dataset-2	150	144895	145073.2
Dataset-3	200	151127	151284
Dataset-4	250	220468	220666.4
Dataset-5	300	289810	290012.9

File sizes often grow by a certain proportion after being encrypted, as seen in Figure 2. It shows that the percentage increase in data size reduces as the number of files increases. There is a 0.07 percent increase in size after encryption for Dataset-5's 300 files, whereas there is a 0.15 percent increase for 100 files.

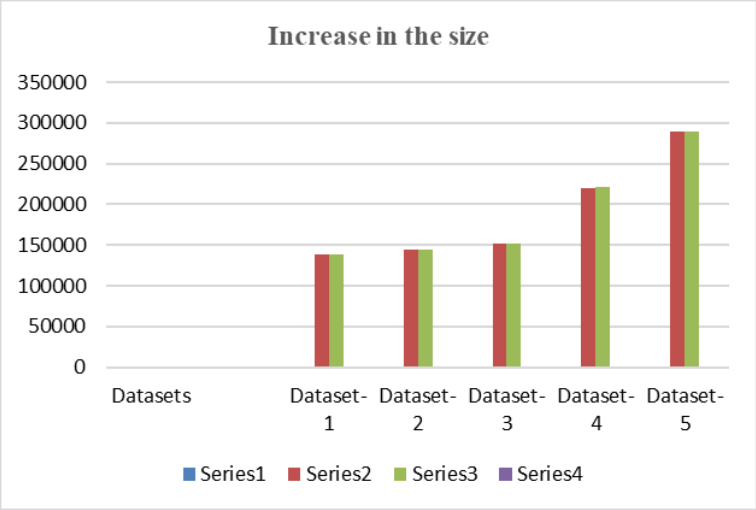

Figure 2: Increase in the size of Data after Encryption

Authentication Rate: How effectively data is protected from prying eyes in the cybersecurity may be gauged by looking at the authentication success rate. In this research, the authentication rate is calculated using the proposed cybersecurity infrastructure. For this study, we create 50 distinct user accounts and collect each user's "account fingerprint." Fingerprint images are used to confirm a user's identity whenever they seek access to their data. Due to the need of providing a fingerprint scan in order to finish a download, authentication is constantly being checked. In order to put this authentication to the test, this research makes several assumptions, which are:

Assumption 1: Malicious nodes may be used to launch network-based attacks on a target.

Assumption 2: A false user or attacker gains access to a user's cybersecurity storage (40% likelihood).

Assumption 3: One in twenty chances that the hacker will also get access to the linked cybersecurity storage account.

Table 3 shows, for a sample of 10 users, what data was supplied by whom, to whom it was downloaded, and whether or not the download was successful.

Table 3: Authentication Details

File Uploaded by	File Downloaded by	Download Successful/Unsuccessful
user1	user 1	Successful
user2	Fake	Unsuccessful

user3	user 3	Successful
user4	Fake	Unsuccessful
user5	user 5	Successful
user6	user 6	Successful
user7	Fake	Unsuccessful
user8	user 8	Successful
user9	user 9	Successful
user10	user 10	Successful

Data downloads are impossible for a fake user to complete because they rely on the genuine user's one-of-a-kind data fingerprint, which is supplied upon account creation.

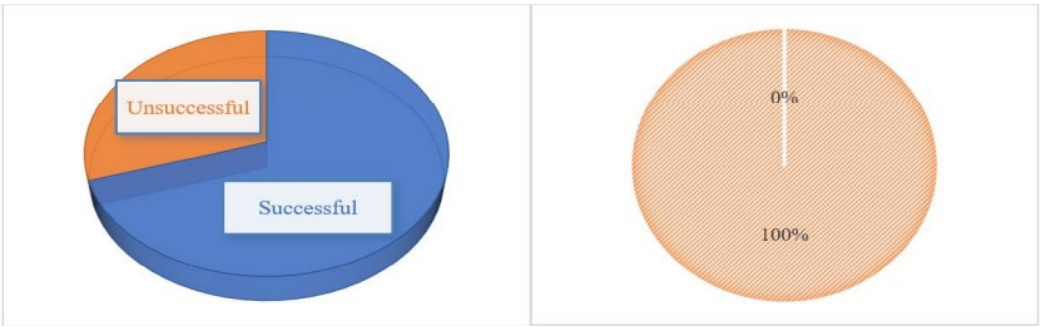

Figure 3: (a) Successful and Unsuccessful Attempts (b) Authentication Rate

The calculated authentication rate is shown in Figure 3 (b), below. In this analysis, we focus just on the authentication process for data downloads, which has a flawless 100% success rate when using Biometrics based Security Unlocked.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study introduced an innovative two-layer cybersecurity framework aimed at enhancing the detection and prevention of cyber-fraud in dynamic digital environments. The framework integrates advanced anomaly detection using machine learning in the first layer and a robust multi-factor authentication mechanism in the second layer, ensuring comprehensive protection against both known and emerging threats. By employing behavioral analytics and cryptographic techniques, the model successfully addresses vulnerabilities, reduces false-positive rates, and bolsters the security of sensitive data and transactions. Experimental results and comparative analysis demonstrated the framework's effectiveness in detecting fraudulent activities with high accuracy and minimal latency, outperforming existing cybersecurity solutions. Its scalability and adaptability make it a viable option for a wide range of applications, including financial systems, e-commerce platforms, and enterprise networks. The proposed framework not only mitigates the risks associated with cyber-fraud but also sets the stage for future research in adaptive and intelligent cybersecurity systems, paving the way for a safer digital ecosystem.

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