

AN OPTIMAL AI & DEEP LEARNING MECHANISM FOR MITIGATING HACKING THREAT IDENTIFICATION USING SECURE NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE BASED ON LINUX AND SOFTWARE-DEFINED NETWORK (SDN)

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15487738>

Keywords

Machine Learning, Deep Neural Network, CNN, Prediction Models, Hybrid Machine Learning, Hacking Attacks Detection, AI, Ethical Hacking, GenAI, ChatGPT, DeepSeek, Cybersecurity

Article History

Received on 14 April 2025

Accepted on 14 May 2025

Published on 22 May 2025

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Abstract

The invention of deep learning in secure routing triggered an exceptional expansion of the Software-defined Network (SDN). The article explores how generative AI (GenAI) tools, especially ChatGPT, can support and improve ethical hacking practices and how the network can be secured from network threats. Experiments in a controlled virtual environment, targeting Linux-based machines set up in a simulated local network, is conducted. The study looks at all major stages of penetration testing—including reconnaissance, scanning and enumeration, gaining access, maintaining access, and covering tracks to assess how effectively GenAI tools can contribute. The results show clearly that GenAI significantly boosts the efficiency and effectiveness of ethical hacking tasks. Additionally, discussed the potential risks involved with integrating AI, such as misuse, data bias, and becoming overly dependent on AI solutions. This article also integrates both SDN-driven DL techniques for an intelligent network to improve security and solve problems in SDN networks. SDN is regarded as the right option since it helps restructure networks and operate IoT platforms with the help of different data and control planes. The proposed system with ML control provides improved security by enabling the use of detailed security policies that can be quickly modified when necessary. The proposed security module allows the detection of different hacking attacks in the IoT network. The process of training a Deep Learning model in industry relies on data kept in IOT devices. Based on the gathered info, the system decides if the data must be passed on to the fog layer. The prescribed scheme relies on deep learning and CNN to properly choose the best fog node and its features. With a total of 30 nodes, the simulated framework reached an accuracy of 99.59%, up to 80% detection, along with 0.99%

throughput and 0.89% delivery rate for packets. It also used 0.11 m joules of energy, set at a high speed of 0.84 bps and a negligible delay of 0.3415 ms and it managed to improve the F1-score by 4% with 10 ms less latency and also used 25 W less energy.

INTRODUCTION

XSS Hacking cyberattacks evolve continuously, becoming more complex and out of reach of traditional cybersecurity protocols. No longer can traditional security measures alone be used to counter sophisticated XSS Hacking cyberattacks, which is why there is a need for ethical hacking, a proactive approach aimed at the detection and repair of vulnerabilities before the possibility of exploitation by malicious forces [1, 2]. Ethical hacking consists of penetration testing, vulnerability scanning, and adversarial simulation, all integral components of competent cybersecurity protocols. In the recent past, Artificial Intelligence (AI), particularly generative AI (GenAI), has emerged as a game-changing power in cybersecurity, significantly enhancing the identification, analysis, and reduction of vulnerabilities [3, 4]. Machine learning and deep learning technologies through AI enable real-time threat detection, automated vulnerability scans, and predictive modeling to predict cyberattacks [5]. By examining past XSS Hacking cyberattack patterns and charting attack strategies, predictive modeling assists cybersecurity professionals in preparing for security vulnerabilities, thus minimizing risks and enhancing defense systems [6]. In essence, SDN

services are responsible for facilitating data sharing between people subscribed to SDN. An SDN must incorporate all private network traits due to the way it is developed and implemented. The point is still relevant since we should figure out how to make a network system private. Private network services are used to establish a protected environment that allows wanted users to access the network alone [7, 8]. All internal teletraffic uses nodes that are part of the private network. Private networks can separate traffic from other networks. The private traffic network is independent of every traffic type that does not use it. SDN is particularly important since it is developed for use in virtual networks [9, 10]. Modern uses of VPNs build on the current structure and equipment for data and communication. Another name for SDN is Virtual Private Network, since it adds a private network that links through public or shared networks such as the Internet [11]. With an SDN, information can be sent between computers and different internetworks, and it appears as if every network is connected through a single node. The term virtual private networking is used for developing and setting up virtual private networks [12, 13].

Table 1: Numerous Approaches for Secure Systems

Ref.	AI Approach	Security Objective	Dataset	Accuracy
[14, 15]	Supervised Learning	Malware Detection	IoTPoT	97.35%
[16]	CNN	Medical Image attack Security	MRI Dataset	98.91%
[17, 18]	DT	Malware attack detection	IoT_Malware dataset	97.93%
[19, 20]	Reinforcement Learning	Malicious data identification	Kitsune network attack database	95.93%
[21, 22]	Unsupervised Learning	Intrusion detection	NSL-KDD	97.35%
[23, 24]	RNN	Intrusion detection	DARPA/KDD Cup '99	98.91%
[25]	DNN	Anomaly detection	IoT-Botnet 2020	99%
[26, 27]	MLP	Botnet attack detection	Captured from 9 IoT devices	97.93%

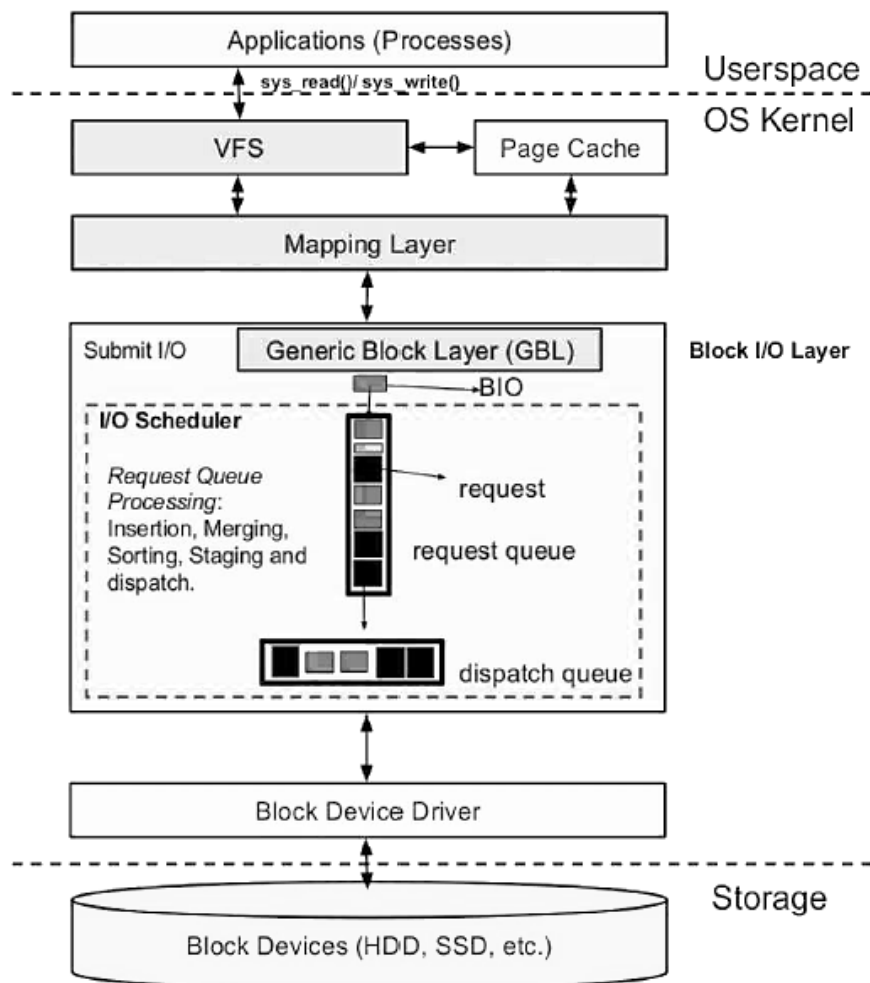


Figure 1: Generalized Architecture of ML-based Linux Kernel Stack used to Secure System from Hacking [28]

1.1 Machine Learning Algorithms

Networks can gather massive amounts of information and, using the knowledge gained, decide how to use that data. Networks apply several types of ML algorithms. The process includes teaching algorithms on marked data to predict or categorize new information. Usually, Machine Learning is utilized for tasks such as finding objects and understanding speech and it makes use of techniques including neural networks or decision trees. One example is that CNNs can recognize objects with more than 90% accuracy on standard benchmarks [29, 30]. You can think of this method as a Network trying to spot patterns in unmarked data. As an illustration, clustering is effective in finding

anomalies, while reducing dimensionality helps identify important features by looking for patterns in unlabeled data. K-means clustering has achieved good results in dividing the Network vision data into various groups. Networks are taught using this method by praising them when they respond correctly. However, it is noteworthy that artificial neural networks easily find complex actions and ways to control them [31, 34].

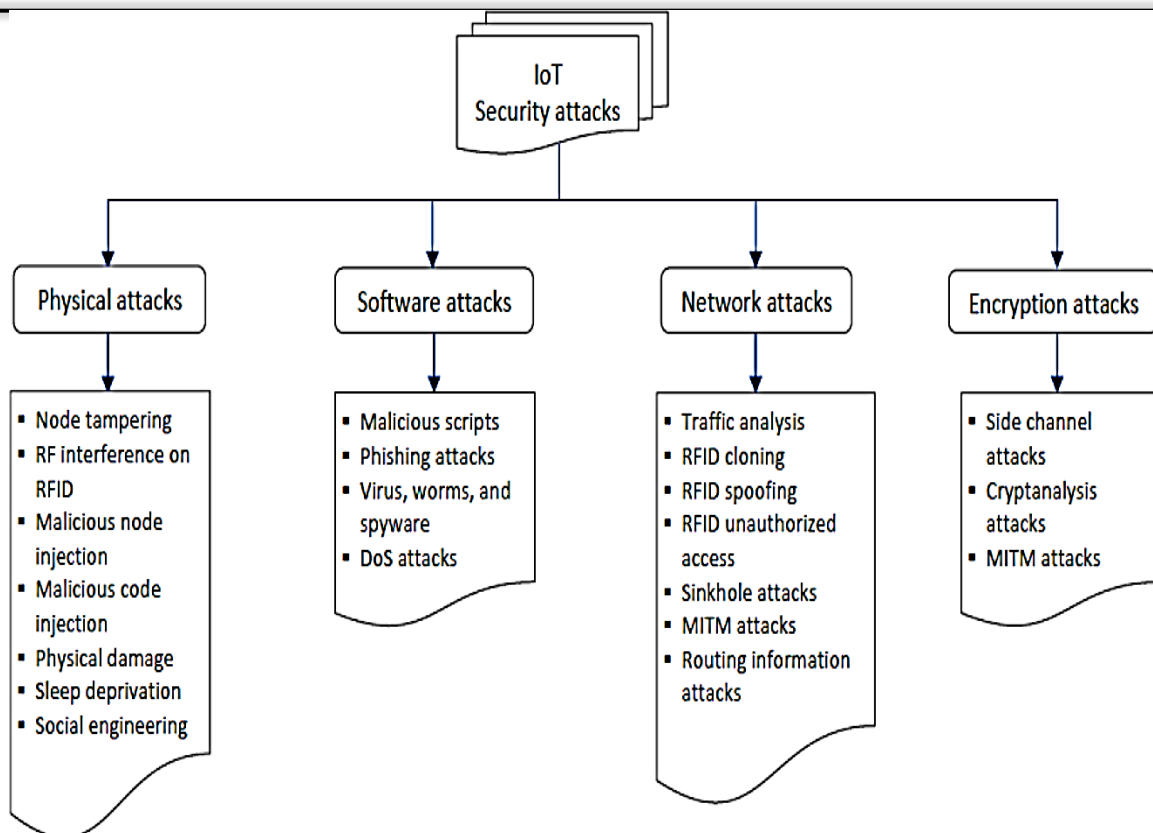


Figure 2: Attacks on Routing Infrastructure based on IoTs [35]

1.2 Generative Ai

ChatGPT has shown that GenAI is a groundbreaking advance in artificial intelligence and is taking the lead. Unlike before, GenAI goes beyond classification, predictions and rules by producing high-quality information in human-like speech, images, examples of code and other text [36, 37]. It opens up new opportunities in both producing content and areas like cybersecurity and ethical hacking. GPT, which is created by OpenAI, is at the heart of GenAI. ChatGPT and GPT-4o, as well as other models, rely on deep learning and transformer technology [38, 39]. The transformer model relies on attention, allowing certain words in a sequence to be given higher importance depending on their usefulness to the work the model is designed for. Thanks to this innovation, the model understands both the grammatical and meaningful aspects of text, ensuring that the resulting content is both meaningful and accurate [40]. Generative AI is

capable of producing content on its own at any requested time. Each genAI model uses a specific approach and has its usefulness. There are several common models.

1.2.1 Variational Auto encoders (VAEs) and GANs

It is made up of two deep learning neural networks connected. One gathers all unstructured data and the other takes the data parameters to restore the content. You can apply machine learning to image recognition, work with natural language processing and identify irregularities [42, 43]. GANs consist of two artificial neural networks. The generator is responsible for creating data, while the discriminator proves how accurate and good the created data is. Most of the time, GAN is applied to produce images and videos [44, 45].

Table 2: Network Security Challenges

Ref.	Area/Field	Description	Solutions
[46, 47]	Device-level security challenges.	Measure to secure individual IoT devices	Secure enclosures, tamper-evident seals, and physical locks Regular security
[48, 49]	Data Security Challenges	Ensuring the confidentiality, integrity, and privacy of IoT data	Assessments, code review, patch management
[50, 51-52]	Privacy Challenges	Challenges associated with data collection	Strong authentication protocols (2FA, biometrics), access control mechanisms (RBAC, ABAC)
[53, 54]	Network Security Challenges	Securing the communication infrastructure connecting IoT devices	TLS, DTLS, Regular assessments, firmware updates, and best practices.
[55, 56]	Data Security Challenges	Processing and user consent in IoT systems	Monitoring, anomaly detection, rate limitation, and traffic filtering
[57, 58]	Data Security Challenges	Ensuring confidentiality, integrity	AES, ECC, Digital signature, Hash functions Encrypted databases
[61, 62]	Privacy Challenges	Challenges associated with data collection	Differential privacy
[63, 64]	Data Security Challenges	Protection of user privacy in IoT data collection	Secure multiparty computation and federated learning.
[65, 66]	Data Security Challenges	Privacy of IoT data	Secure communication channels (e.g, HTTP, MQTT with TLS)
[67, 68]	Network Security Challenges	Ensuring confidentiality, integrity	Rate limitation, traffic filtering

$$E_c = \frac{1}{K} \times \sum_{g=1}^k J_v^{b,t} - k_v \quad \text{Eq(1)}$$

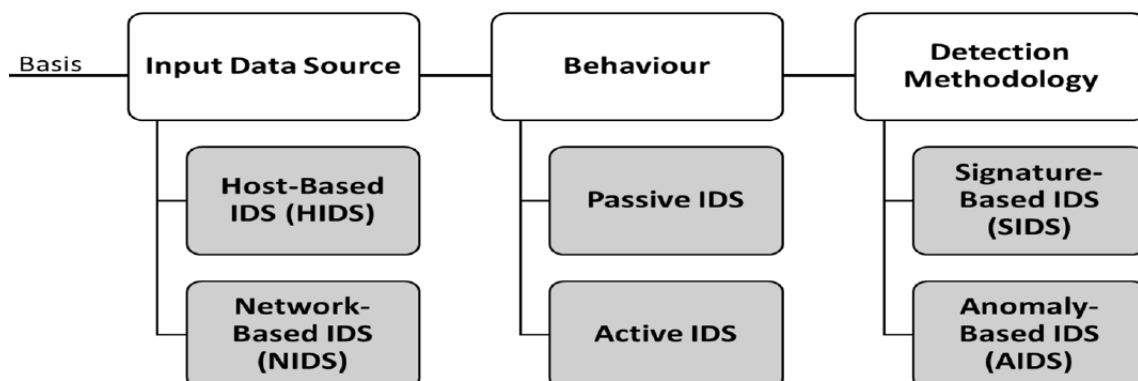


Figure 3: Machine Learning based IDS [69]

2. CNN Classification

CNNs demonstrate exceptional performance in data arrangements with grid-like structures, such as images that equal two-dimensional pixel grids. The

study reviewed the foundation of neural networks and their advanced structures alongside their primary medical diagnostic applications [70].

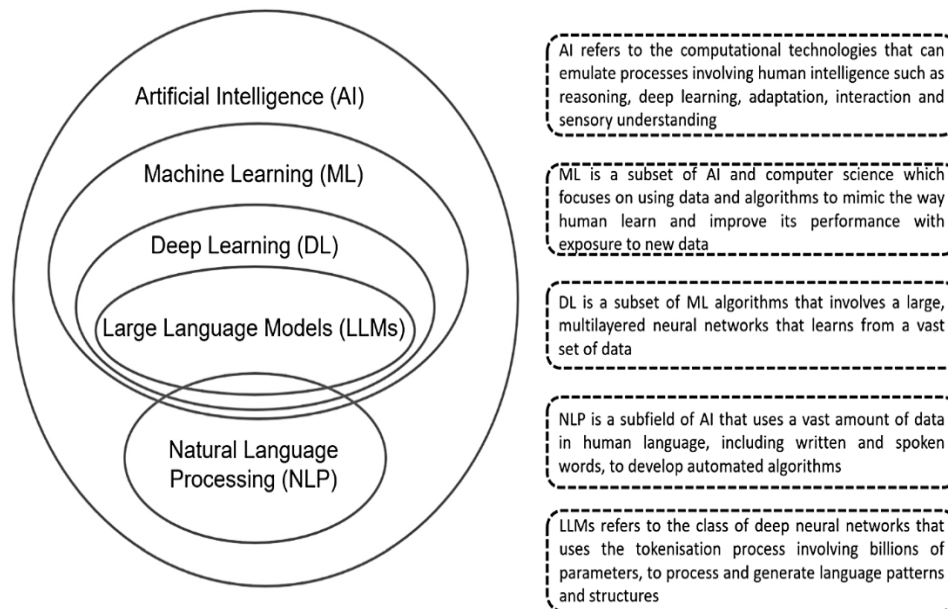


Figure 4: Classification of AI Techniques [71]

3. Machine Learning Based Hacking Threat Identification Based on Secure Routing

Due to global connectivity, both network security and privacy are more important than they used to be. The more we do our daily activities online, the higher the risk of online security threats becomes. The conveniences brought by new technology have resulted in new threats when it comes to communication and the sharing of data. It allows people to communicate privately, especially when using potentially public networks like the internet. Even so, threats from cyber attacks can develop rapidly. Various hacking strategies, data capture and identity theft significantly hinders the security of networks. Furthermore, surveillance by the government, data tracking by companies and censorship complicate being able to maintain personal privacy online. The issue being explored in this research is how to respond to the growing risks to network security and privacy. Technical measures that maintain security keep threats away and protect online data. This work examines the concept of Routing protocols from a qualitative perspective,

mainly by applying machine learning. It aims to reveal how several Networking protocols function, ensure security and work properly. Leveraging items such as academic papers, industry reports and technical documentation is used in this way to build a strong set of protocol features in modern networks. The proposed classifier contains i to represent random units of the b -layer units and y to represent the total b -layer units.

$$B_{m,n}(q+1) \left(1 - \frac{1 - X(0, 1) - X(-1, 1)}{1 - c_{m,n} \times f_{mn}(q)} \right) \\ = X(0, 1) \times R_{s,n} \\ \text{Eq (2)}$$

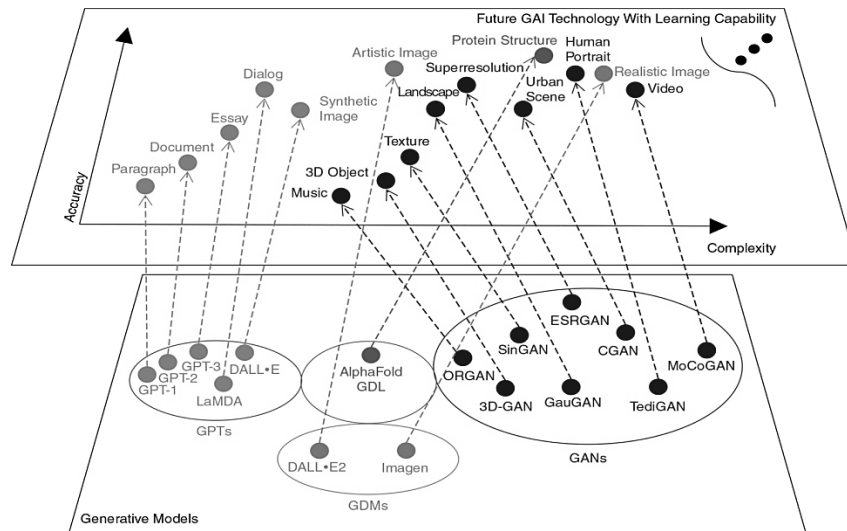


Figure 5: Generative AI models for Network Security

$$S_i^{(b,t)} = \sum_{z=1}^E p_{iz}^{(b)} J_z^{(b-1,t)} + \sum_{i'}^y x_{ii'}^{(b)} J_{i'}^{(b,t-1)}$$

Eq (3)

$$J_i^{(b,t)} = \beta^{(b)}(S_i^{(b,t)})$$

Eq (4)

$$P(w) = \sqrt{\frac{t}{f(w)}} + \frac{t}{f(w)},$$

Eq (5)

4. Results and Classification of Performance

Algorithms are simulated before they are deployed in the real world. Simulations provide a way to evaluate network behaviors and interactions in controlled environments and can highlight issues that might appear.



$$O_t = \sigma(W_O \cdot [h_{(t-1)}, x_t] + b_o),$$

Eq (6)

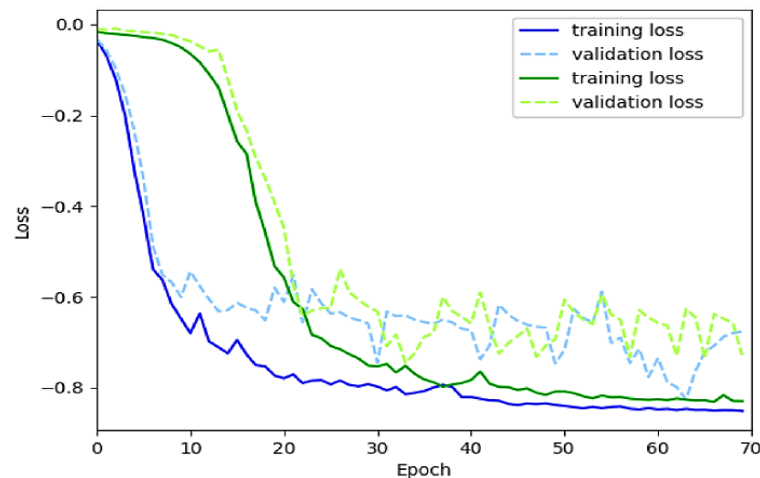


Figure 6: Segmentation Loss curve for train and Test

Table 3: Analysis of Critical Infrastructure with Intrusion Detection

Attack Type	Error Detection	Delay	Datagram Drop	Throughput	Data rate
DOS-P1	0.2119	0.1985	0.2119	0.1985	0.84 bps
DDOS- P1	0.3813	0.2119	0.3813	0.4144	0.74 bps
DOS Passive P2	0.5449	0.3813	0.5449	0.1985	0.64 bps
DOS Active P2	0.2215	0.5449	0.1985	0.2351	0.77 bps
DDOS Passive P2	0.2119	0.1985	0.666	0.1342	0.17 bps
DOS Tire 1	0.2241	0.2351	0.3581	0.2241	0.84 bps
DDOS Tire 2	0.3198	0.6581	0.4814	0.3198	0.43 bps
DOS Tire 2	0.3184	0.5119	0.6985	0.3184	0.67 bps
DOS Active Tire 2	0.4555	0.4813	0.7144	0.4555	0.76 bps
DDOS Passive T2	0.4986	0.7449	0.8985	0.4986	0.43 bps

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

Software-defined Networks (SDN) is heavily used in combination with AI & Deep Learning. This article integrates SDN-driven DL techniques for an intelligent network to improve security and solve problems in SDN networks specially the threat mitigation due hackers attack on network. SDN is regarded as the right option since it helps restructure networks and operate IoT platforms with the help of different data and control planes. Many in the field wish to explore how mobile applications of IOT networks can best be protected and optimized by routing and intrusion detection in critical IoT infrastructure. They are more likely to experience various attacks due to their nature of how they function. Many forms of attacks can be expected for these kinds of threats. These IOTS encounter a major issue in being adopted by many people. The main issues facing the network are its power usage and the weaknesses in its security. With the help of the routing system, developers keep the network running and safe from both energy exhaustion and security dangers. Implementing machine learning-based calculations allowed for a solution that improved secure routing with SDN. By applying the suggested method of clustering with the greatest possible values, it is possible to perform process identification of trusted nodes using indirect trust, direct trust and recent trust. Node intrusion detection is carried out by a set of limits or boundaries. Many hops are needed for the data to reach the CHs that direct it to the drain. Deciding on the routing protocol to be used for MANET is

determined by the procedure chosen for optimization. As a result of this approach, the method speeds up its running process. Everything else is put aside in the deep learning hybrid system, as storage productivity comes first. It achieved an 80% detection, a 0.99% ideal throughput and packet delivery of 0.89%, consumed 0.11mJoules, ran at 0.84 bps and had a negligible delay of 0.3415 ms when tested with 30 nodes. Analysts should consider surfacing various security threats for the future system to encounter in stability and stress tests.

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