

Index

Note: Page numbers followed by “*b*,” “*f*,” and “*t*” refer to boxes, figures, and tables, respectively.

A

- Abuse detection, 293
Access control, 382
 - mechanisms, 40
 - scheme, 319–321
 - types of, 382

Access Point Name (APN), 72
Accountability, 255, 261, 480
Account model, 189
Account takeover attacks, 290–291
Accuracy, 330, 425
Adaptive access controls, 375
Adaptive response mechanism, 297–298
Adaptive security architectures, 374–375
Adaptive thresholds, 192
Administrator.wab file, 354–355
ADMs. *See* Adversarial defense mechanisms (ADMs)
Advanced anomaly detection systems, 289
Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), 5
Advanced persistent threats (APTs), 1–2, 348
Adversarial defense mechanisms (ADMs), 63–64, 66*t*
 - data collection, 69–71
 - data preprocessing, 72
 - encoding categorical variables, 72
 - identification of categorical columns and normalization, 72
 - splitting data, 72
 - evaluation metrics, 74–77
 - prediction and metrics, 75
 - receiver operating characteristic curve analysis, 75
 - visualizations, 76–77
 - header data for adversarial datasets, 71*t*
 - limitation of, 81
 - model selection and hyperparameters tuning, 73–74
 - performance metrics, 78–81
 - classification report, 78
 - comparison of numeric results based on existing works, 81
 - confusion matrix, 79, 79*f*
 - receiver operating characteristic curve analysis, 80- Adversarial defenses, 14–15
- Adversarial machine learning attacks, 290
- Adversarial training, 14
- Aggregation process, 203
- Aggregation servers, 265
- Agriculture, 325
- AI. *See* Artificial intelligence (AI)
- AI-driven security systems, 433
- AI-enhanced security, 27
- AI-powered cyber attacks, 434
- AI-powered threat analysis, 289
- AI-powered trust mechanisms, 460
- Algorithmic fairness, 441
- Amazon web service, 89, 360–361
- Anomaly detection techniques, 105
- Apple, 127
- Application programming interfaces (API), 38, 87
 - security, 39
- APTs. *See* Advanced persistent threats (APTs)
- Architectural design principles, 30–32
 - defense in depth, 31
 - least privilege, 31–32
 - security by design, 30
- Area under the curve (AUC), 75
- Artificial intelligence (AI), 1–3, 13–14, 24, 275, 339, 360
 - driven compliance monitoring, 502–503
 - integration, 56
- Asia-Pacific regions, 490–491
- Asynchronous streaming protocol, 266–267
- Atomic swaps, 186
- Attack Category (attack_cat), 408
- Attentional generative adversarial network (AttnGAN), 65–68
- Attribute-based access control (ABAC), 324, 382
- Auditing, 379
- Automated incident response, 289
- Automated response systems, 347
- Automation, 293, 375
- Autonomous vehicles, 292, 325, 362, 432

B

- Backdoor detection technique, 224–225
- Bandwidth optimization, 2
- Batch normalization, 322–323
- Behavioral analysis, 17, 298
- Behavioral analytics, 375

- Behavioral anomaly detection, 378
Behavioral-based detection techniques, 341, 346
Bias, 255, 441
Bias-reducing algorithms, 255
Bidirectional long short-term memory (BiLSTM) networks, 108
Big data, 360
Bijection, 301
Binary classification, 112–113
Binary Functionality Description Language, 225
BinGold, 226
Binomial distribution, 132–133
Biometric-based access control mechanism, 318, 329
application areas of edge computing, 325
biometric-based authentication techniques employed in edge computing, 324
edge computing authentication techniques, 328–331
for edge resources and services, 321–323, 321t
popular authorization mechanisms used in edge computing, 323–324
software and hardware configuration of, 330–331
traditional access control mechanisms for edge resources and services, 319–321
Biometric sensors, 331
Biometric Software Development Kit (SDK), 331
Bitcoin, 179, 186
Blockchain technology, 4–5, 13, 129, 173, 178–182, 360
for access control, 382
architecture, 366f
decentralized and immutable characteristics of, 389
in edge computing, 382–383
healthcare systems, 383
IoT networks, 383
smart cities, 383
and edge computing integration, 363–364
addressing security, scalability, and efficiency issues, 363
handling data integrity and security issues, 364
for network edge services, 364
overcoming integration challenges, 364
emergence of edge computing, 362–363
energy-efficient blockchain technologies, 388
for enhancing data integrity, 380
ensuring trust with, 380–382
evolution of cloud computing, 360–361
future scopes and research directions, 388
innovations in decentralized computing, 389
integration, 27
key characteristics of, 367
overview of, 360
scalability issues and solutions, 388
systems, 176
consensus mechanisms and implications for scalability, 179–180
core principles of, 178–179
opportunities and challenges, 180f, 181–182
technological integration, 383–387
designing blockchain-enabled edge computing architectures, 385–387
integration challenges, 384
limitations of blockchain and edge computing integration, 384–385
solutions and best practices, 384
types of, 367–368, 368f
Block hash, 200, 200f
Block hash verification performance, 207–208
next block producer hash verification performance, 213–214
proof aggregation and final block verification performance, 215–216
real block analysis, 207–208
signature verification performance, 209–211
synthetic data analysis, 207
validator key and stake verification performance, 211–213
Block header, 365
Block number, 365
Blocks, 365
Block search placement algorithm, 162–163
Bloom filter (BF), 145
Bug detection system, 226
Bulletproofs, 184
Business-to-business (B2B) scenario, 305
Byzantine fault tolerance (BFT), 179, 380
- C**
- California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA), United States, 435–436, 455, 473
California Privacy Rights Act, 473
Capability-based access control (CapBAC), 382
Carlini and Wagner (CW) Attack, 69–72, 82
C&C server. *See* Command and control (C&C) server
CDNs. *See* Content delivery networks (CDNs)
Cell Identity (CI), 72
Celo, 188
Census datasets, 134, 137
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 143
Central processing unit (CPU), 89
CereCrow.eUw, 352–353
Chunk, 190
Chunk-only producers, 190
Chunk producers, 189
Circuit generation, 196
Client selection, 252

- Cloud computing, 86
 architecture, 361f
 evolution of, 360–361
- CloudSim environment, 157
- Code injection, 343–344
- Code obfuscation, 341
- Codomain B, 301f
- Collaboration barriers, 295–296
- Collusion attacks, 129
- Command and control (C&C) server, 338, 341–342
- Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)
 database, 400
- Communication protocols, 262, 266–267
- Community-based security models, 439–440
- Community-driven threat monitoring, 452
- Compatibility, 194
- Composite mapping, 302f
- Confidential data exposure, 370
- Confidentiality, 260–261
- Configuration management, 41
- Confusion matrix, 79, 79f, 417–419, 419f
 linear support vector machine, 417
 polynomial support vector machine, 419
 radial basis function support vector machine, 418
 sigmoid support vector machine, 418–419, 421f
- Con-Pi framework, 98
- Consensus mechanisms, 179–180, 189, 319–321
- Consent management, 479
- Consortium blockchain, 368
- Containers, 85, 87–89
- Container security, 40, 379
- Content delivery networks (CDNs), 6
- Continuous monitoring, 375, 379
- Convolutional neural networks (CNNs), 108
- Coordination mechanisms, 36
- Core security requirements, 29–30
 availability assurance, 30
 confidentiality guarantees, 29, 29f
 integrity preservation, 29–30
- COVID-19 pandemic, 123–124
- Credential stuffing attacks, 290–291
- Cross-border data governance, 503, 507
- Cryptographic primitives, 205
- Cryptographic protocols, 265–266
- Cryptographic techniques, 256–257, 365
- Cumulative distribution function (CDF), 131
- Curve25519, 200–201
- Cyberattacks, 221–222, 375, 431–432
 social and ethical implications of, 433
- Cybercriminals, 401, 432–433
- Cyber edge computing systems
 data protection and privacy regulations in, 470–483
 challenges in regulatory compliance for, 479–481
- emerging strategies for regulatory compliance in
 edge computing, 481–483
- global data protection laws and impact on edge
 computing, 473–479
- emerging regulatory frameworks and policy
 initiatives, 490–502
- liability and accountability in edge computing,
 483–490
- case studies on accountability in edge computing
 incidents, 486–488
- complex liability challenges, 484–486
- establishing comprehensive legal and operational
 frameworks, 488–490
- stakeholder responsibilities and liability
 distribution, 483–484
- Cyber resilience, 263
- Cybersecurity, 1, 400–401
 challenges in, 11–12
 convergence of, 3–4
 emerging opportunities, 13–14
 evolution of, 4–5
 frameworks, 7–9, 8f
 in modern digital ecosystems, 1–2
 social solutions for, 449–450
 threats, 338
- Cyber threats, 5
- D**
- Data analysis, 413–417
 distribution of network protocols *versus* attack
 category, 415–416
- distribution of services, 414
- distribution of service type *versus* attack category,
 414–415
- distribution of target variable, 413
- feature importance, 416–417
- and feature influence, 408
- Data authentication, 370
- Databases (DBs), 136f, 139f
- Data breaches, 433–434
- Data collection, 69–71
- Data confidentiality, 370
- Data-driven decision-making, 275
- Data-driven operations, 290
- Data Encryption Standard (DES), 4–5
- Data exfiltration, 275
- Data flow complexity, 485
- Data integrity, 181, 366, 370
- Data leakage, 370
- Data management, 491
- Data manipulation, 178, 294
- Data marketplaces, 181
- Data poisoning, 294

- Data preprocessing, 72, 408
encoding categorical variables, 72
identification of categorical columns and
normalization, 72
splitting data, 72
- Data privacy, 370–372
- Data Protection Act (Kenya), 476–479
- Data Protection Act 2018 (UK), 475
- Data regulations, 269–270
- Data retention and deletion, 480
- Data security, 370–372
- Data storage systems, 361
- Data tampering, 370
- Data use agreement (DUA), 255
- Debian Linux repository, 226
- Decentralization, 367
- Decentralized applications (DApps), 179
- Decentralized approach, 372
- Decentralized architectures, 9–10, 356, 431–432
- Decentralized autonomous organizations (DAOs), 181
- Decentralized computing, 9–10
- Decentralized security decision-making, 33–38
implementation strategies, 35–36
coordination mechanisms, 36
distributed consensus protocols, 35
dynamic trust evaluation algorithm, 36
local decision-making algorithms, 35–36
performance considerations, 36–38
latency impact analysis, 36–37
resource utilization, 38
scalability analysis, 38
- theoretical framework, 33–35
decision theory application, 34
risk assessment models, 34
trust evaluation mechanisms, 34–35
- Decentralized security mechanisms, 435–436
- Decentralized training, 263
- Decisional Diffie-Hellman assumption, 184
- Decision-making processes, 433
- Decision theory application, 34
- Decision trees (DT), 109
- Decompilation techniques, 226
- Deep learning (DL), 65–68, 96, 322–323
- Deep reinforcement learning, 97–98, 399
- Defense in depth principle, 31, 31f
- Defensive distillation, 15
- Defensive walls against sophisticated ML-orchestrated
attacks (DWASMA), 277, 289–290, 305–307
adaptive response mechanism, 297–298
challenges in, 295–296
characteristics of, 293–295
emerging threat dimensions, 294–295
proactive defense strategies, 295
- components of, 296
- data-driven operations, 290
- dynamic threat landscape, 289
- evaluating the effectiveness of, 299–300
- future directions and emerging trends in defense
strategies, 309
- incorporating human expertise in defense, 298
- key components of, 289
- key machine learning attack strategies, 290–293
adversarial machine learning attacks, 290
autonomous vehicle vulnerabilities, 292
credential stuffing and account takeover attacks,
290–291
healthcare fraud and abuse detection, 293
ML-driven financial fraud, 292
- ML-driven social media manipulation, 291
- ML-enhanced supply chain attacks, 292–293
- ML-powered insider threat detection, 292
- ML-powered malware obfuscation, 291–292
- ML-powered phishing campaigns, 291
voice and audio deepfakes, 291
- key risks, 290
- notable tactics, 289–290
- proposed defensive walls against sophisticated
ML-orchestrated attacks, 300–305, 305b
- ML-driven attack detection strategy, 303–304
- network flow and load balancing in edge
computing, 304
- public and private key security model, 304
- quantum-resistant encryption model, 305
- role of machine learning in defensive strategies,
296–297
- sophisticated adversaries, 289
- threat detection and anomaly identification, 297
- Delegated proof of stake (DPoS), 179, 380
- Denial of service (DoS) attacks, 30, 105, 373, 399
- Destination Packets (dpkts), 407
- DevOps pipeline, 100
- Dialogs.dll, 352–355
- DIDS. *See* Distributed intrusion detection
systems (DIDS)
- Differential privacy (DP), 123–124, 128–129, 246–247
- Digital signatures, 367, 370
- Digital transformation, 377
- Digital twins (DT), 96–97
- Discrete logarithm problem, 184
- Discretionary access control (DAC), 382
- Distributed consensus protocols, 35
- Distributed defense mechanisms, 15
- Distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attacks, 105,
344–345, 434
- Distributed intrusion detection systems (DIDS),
3, 17–18

- Distributed ledger, 367
Distributing tasks, 373
Docker, 85, 88
Domain, 300
Domain A, 301f
Domain Name System (DNS), 407
Doomslug consensus mechanism, 192–193
DoS attacks. *See* Denial of service (DoS) attacks
DP. *See* Differential privacy (DP)
Drone-mounted base station, 163
DWASMA. *See* Defensive walls against sophisticated ML-orchestrated attacks (DWASMA)
Dynamic access control policies, 378
Dynamic allocation, 98
Dynamic and context-aware behavior, 294
Dynamic microservice scheduling algorithm, 94–95
Dynamic resource allocation, 384–385
Dynamic risk assessment, 375
Dynamic threat landscape, 289
Dynamic trust evaluation algorithm, 36, 37f
- E**
Ebdxbobys.exe, 351, 352t, 353f, 354f, 355–356
EC. *See* Edge computing (EC)
EC-inspired IoT (EC-IoT), 65–68
Edge AI, 4, 7
Edge computing (EC), 1, 63–64, 85, 87, 155, 261–262, 362–363, 382–383, 395–396, 431–432
adversarial defenses in, 14–15
algorithmic fairness and bias, 441
applications of, 362–363
architecture, 363f
assisted free space optical wireless communications, 162–164
assisted optical fiber-wireless communications, 161f, 164–165
assisted optical wireless communications and positioning, 156–162
indoor OWC, 157, 160t
optical wireless positioning, 160–162
outdoor OWC, 158–160, 160t
balancing decentralization and centralized oversight, 459
balancing innovation and regulation, 508
case studies on accountability in edge computing incidents, 486–488
industrial Internet of Things edge computing failure, 487–488
smart city traffic management system breach, 486–487
challenges in regulatory compliance for, 479–481, 481f
accountability and transparency, 480
consent management, 479
data localization and cross-border transfers, 479
data retention and deletion, 480
implementation of data subject rights, 480
security measures, 480–481
clear accountability and liability distribution, 507
community-based security models, 439–440
complex liability challenges in, 484–486
data flow complexity, 485
evidence collection and preservation, 485
insurance and risk transfer issues, 486
jurisdictional complexities, 485
shared resource implications, 486
stakeholder interdependency issues, 484
standard of care determination, 485
technical complexity challenges, 484
technology evolution impact, 485
temporal attribution challenges, 485
continuous adaptation to evolving threats, 459
convergence of, 3–4
cross-border data governance, 507
cybersecurity defensive walls in, 161f
definition, 362
development of, 6–7
in distributed architectures, 2–3
dynamic microservice scheduling mechanism for, 94–95
education and training, 508
emerging opportunities, 13–14
emerging regulatory frameworks and policy initiatives, 490–502
current and proposed regulatory frameworks specific to cyber edge computing, 490–492
impact of frameworks on development and adoption, 493–499
role of policymakers and industry stakeholders in shaping the regulatory landscape, 499–502
emerging regulatory trends specific to edge computing and cybersecurity, 502–503
artificial intelligence-driven compliance monitoring, 502–503
cross-border data governance, 503
edge-specific privacy requirements, 503
zero trust architecture requirements, 502
emerging strategies for regulatory compliance in, 481–483, 482f
environment, 376t
establishing comprehensive legal and operational frameworks, 488–490
compliance and regulatory alignment, 488
cost allocation and budget planning, 489
dispute resolution mechanisms, 489
documentation and communication requirements, 489

- future-proofing measures, 490
incident response and resolution protocols, 488
insurance and risk management, 489
performance monitoring and evaluation, 489
stakeholder responsibility delineation, 488
technical accountability measures, 488
technology evolution considerations, 489
third-party management, 489
ethical and social solutions for cybersecurity in, 444–451
ethical framework development, 448–449
evaluation metrics, 451
integration of ethical design, 450–451
social solutions for cybersecurity, 449–450
ethical compliance as strategic priority, 459
ethical concerns in computing, 439
ethical frameworks for cybersecurity in, 435–436
features and benefits of, 362
future-proofing regulatory frameworks, 508
healthcare systems, 383
holistic approach to ethical and social integration, 460
implementing social and ethical solutions in edge computing cybersecurity, 452–457
challenges in implementation, 456–457
enhanced cybersecurity resilience, 452–453
ethical compliance, 454–456
increased user trust, 453–454
importance of cybersecurity in, 432–433
importance of privacy-preserving technologies, 507
intrusion detection in distributed edge systems, 17–18
IoT networks, 383
limitations and future research directions, 165–168
limitations of social and ethical solutions to combat threats in, 461
machine learning at the edge, 15–16
need for adaptive regulatory frameworks, 506
overview of, 432
power of community-driven models, 458
predictions for future legal and policy developments, 503–504
environmental impact considerations, 504
quantum-ready requirements, 504
resource-aware regulation, 504
unified global standards, 503
principles, 8*f*, 9–10
proactive security measures, 507
recommendations for further research and policy development, 504–506
future research directions, 506
implementation guidelines, 505
policy development recommendations, 505
technical research priorities, 504–505
regulatory frameworks, 441–442
research motivation and problem statement, 436–437
security challenges in, 368–379
adaptive security architectures, 374–375
data security and privacy concerns, 370–372
holistic security approaches, 377–379
threats and vulnerabilities, 373–374
virtualization-specific challenges, 375–377
smart cities, 383
social and ethical implications of cyber attacks, 433
social concerns in, 442–444
social solutions to cybersecurity challenges, 435
stakeholder collaboration, 508
stakeholder responsibilities and liability distribution, 483–484
technological and ethical innovations to strengthen cybersecurity, 436
transparency as trust-building mechanism, 459
understanding cyber attacks, 433–435
case studies of notable attacks, 434–435
common cyber threats in, 433–434
impact of cyber attacks on society and ethic, 434
Edge computing authentication techniques, 328–331
biometric-based access control mechanism, 329
evaluating metrics, 329–330
traditional access control mechanism, 328–329
password-based access control, 328
smart card-based access control, 329
token-based access control, 328–329
Edge computing security, 21
architectural security foundations, 28–33
architectural design principles, 30–32
core security requirements, 29–30
reference architecture, 32–33
context and motivation, 21–22
current security challenges, 26
resource optimization, 26
trust management, 26
decentralized security decision-making, 33–38
emerging solutions, 27
AI-enhanced security, 27
blockchain integration, 27
emerging technologies, 56–57
artificial intelligence/machine learning integration, 56
novel architectural patterns, 57
quantum-safe security, 56–57
evolution of edge security architecture, 25–26
experimental setup, 50–52
configuration parameters, 50
performance measurement, 51–52
results, 52
future impact of, 59–60

- healthcare edge computing, 44–45
industrial IoT security, 41–43
key contributions, 24–25
key research contributions in, 28t
limitations and constraints, 55
long-term evolution of, 58
microservice security architecture, 38–41
practical implications, 55–56, 59
research challenges, 22
research gaps, 27–28
research objectives, 23–24
research opportunities, 57
simulation methodology, 45–50
 network model, 45–46
 security event generation, 46–50
smart city infrastructure, 43–44
theoretical contributions, 58–59
- Edge devices, 264–265
Edge servers, 97–98, 331
Edge-specific encryption protocols, 377–378
Education, 508
Edwards-curve Digital Signature Algorithm (EdDSA), 195
Elliptic curve cryptography (ECC), 276–277
 encrypts communication, 306–307, 310f
Employee training, 374
Encrypted information, 300
Encryption function, 302
Endpoint protection systems, 344–345, 375
Energy consumption, 98
Energy-efficient blockchain technologies, 388
Epochs, 189
Equal access, 261
Ethereum, 179, 188, 385
Ethical-by-design protocols, 450–451, 454, 455t
Ethical hacking, 435
European Union (EU), 475, 499
Evaluating metrics, 329–330
Evaluation index, 235t
Evaluation metrics, 451
Evasion techniques, 294
Event stream processing (ESP), 65–68
Explainable AI (XAI), 308
- F**
F1 score, 111
Facial recognition, 318, 324, 326t
Fairness, 255
False positive rate (FPR), 145
Fast Gradient Sign Method (FGSM), 69–72, 73f, 82
Fast Reed-Solomon Interactive Oracle Proof (FRI), 199
Federated averaging (FedAvg), 250
Federated blockchain, 368
Federated learning (FL), 2, 65–68, 129–130, 147, 246, 248f
 challenges in, 12f
 communication efficiency of, 251–252, 252t
 ethical and regulatory considerations in, 254–255
 privacy preservation in, 252–254
 properties of, 249–251
FedProx, 255
Fiber-wireless (FiWi) communications, 164–165
5G networks, 3, 6
Fifth-generation (5G) network, 63–64
File Transfer Protocol (FTP), 65–68, 407
Final block proof, 203–204
Finance, 325
Fingerprint scanning, 318, 324, 326t
Firmalice, 224–225
FL. *See* Federated learning (FL)
FL-RAEC, 66t
Fog computing, 96–97
Fork choice rule, 192
Fuzzy extractor-based scheme, 322–323
Fuzzy logic, 98
- G**
GANs. *See* Generative adversarial networks (GANs)
Garbled circuits, 258–259, 268
Gas model, 189
Gaussian copula model, 131
 based on differentially private data, 131–132
Gaussian distribution, 131–132
Gaussian functions, 165–168
Gaussian noise, 252–253
General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), 13, 245–246, 254–255, 435–436, 455, 473, 475
Generative adversarial networks (GANs), 144–145, 319–321, 402
Genesis block, 198, 365
Genetic algorithms (GA), 107–108
GENI testbed, 319–321
Geometric median method, 254
Ghidra plugin, 234
Gini index, 108
GitHub, 69–72
Global data protection laws, 473–479
 California Consumer Privacy Act and California Privacy Rights Act (United States), 473
Data Protection Act (Kenya), 476–479
General Data Protection Regulation (EU), 473
Lei Geral de Proteção de Dados (Brazil), 474
Nigeria Data Protection Regulation, 476
Personal Data Protection Act (Singapore), 474–475

- Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (Canada), 474
- Privacy Act 1988 (Australia), 475–476
- Protection of Personal Information Act (South Africa), 476
- UK General Data Protection Regulation and Data Protection Act 2018 (UK), 475
- Google, 127, 360–361
- Google BeyondCorp, 99–100
- Google Cloud Engine, 89
- Gradient masking, 14–15
- Gradient Sign Method Adversary (GSMA), 77–78, 80, 82
- Graph attention network (GAN), 66t
- Graphics processing unit (GPU), 157–158
- Greedy algorithm, 162–163
- GridSearch, 73–74
- Grid Search Mean Test Scores, 76–77
- GSMA. *See* Gradient Sign Method Adversary (GSMA)
- H**
- Hardcoded login credentials, 222
- advantages, 240
 - experiment, 233–239
 - implementation, 234
 - measure of accuracy, 234–235
 - socket search, 238–239
 - string search, 236–238
 - whole search, 235–236, 236t
- future research directions, 241
- limitations, 240
- overview, 228
- in Q-See DVR, 224f
- security implications, 240
- socket search, 230–233
- string search, 229–230
- summary of results, 239–240
- Hash, 366
- Healthcare, 123, 245–246, 325, 362, 432
- Healthcare edge computing, 44–45
- compliance aspects, 44
 - performance metrics, 45
 - privacy considerations, 44
 - security implementation, 44
- Healthcare fraud, 293
- Healthcare systems, 383
- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), 13, 491
- Heatmap, 76, 76f
- HermScan, 227
- Heuristic algorithms, 97–98
- Hierarchical filtering and progressive detection model (HFPD-IDS), 108
- Hill-climbing attacks, 322–323
- Histogram of oriented gradients (HOG), 400
- Holistic security approaches, 377–379
- Homomorphic encryption (HE), 247, 257–258
- Host-based intrusion detection systems (HIDS), 9, 108
- Host-based microsegmentation, 89
- Human activity recognition system, 128
- Human expertise, 298
- Human input, 298
- HumIDIFy, 225
- Hybrid blockchain, 368
- Hybrid IDS, 108
- Hyperbolic tangent kernel, 411–412
- Hyperledger Fabric, 384
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP), 65–68, 407
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol secure (HTTPS), 65–68
- Hypervisor-centric microsegmentation, 102
- I**
- Identity and access management (IAM), 99
- Identity-based access control (IBAC), 324
- Identity management, 360–361
- Identity-Specific Encrypt-Decrypt architecture, 127–128
- IDS. *See* Intrusion detection systems (IDS)
- IDUE_OUE methods, 134
- IDUE_RAPPOR methods, 134
- IIoT security. *See* Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) security
- Immutability, 178, 367
 - Incident response, 41
 - Indicators of compromise (IOCs), 352
 - Indoor OWC, 157, 160t
 - Industrial automation, 325
 - Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) security, 4, 41–43, 123, 362, 402
 - architecture implementation, 42
 - edge computing failure, 487–488
 - performance analysis, 42–43
 - scenario description, 42
- Industry stakeholders, 499–500
- Ineffective identification, 370
- Informed consent, 255
- Infrastructure as a service (IaaS), 360
- Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), 490
- Integrated security framework, 377
- Intelligent zero-trust architecture (i-ZTA), 99
- Interactive ZKPs, 184
- International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI), 72
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 490
- Internet Control Message Protocol, 407

Internet of Things (IoT), 1–2, 63–64, 96, 173, 178–182, 221, 319–321, 360, 432
networks, 383
opportunities and challenges, 180f, 181–182
Internet-of-Vehicles, 319–321
Interoperability, 181, 186
Intrusion detection systems (IDS), 2–3, 9, 105, 339, 375, 400
datasets description, 109–110
in distributed edge systems, 17–18
experimental results, 111–117
algorithm, 113
binary classification, 112–113
MQTTset dataset, 117
multiclass classification, 114
UNSW-NB15 dataset, 112
feature reduction, 111
IoT. *See* Internet of Things (IoT)
Iris scanning, 326t

J

Jacobian-based Saliency Map Attack (JSMA), 69–72
Java SE Development Kit 11 (JDK 11), 234
Jurisdictional complexities, 485

K

Kaggle, 69–72
k-anonymity, 144
Kanto region, 141
KDDCup99 dataset, 108
Know Your Customer (KYC) processes, 184
Krum algorithm, 253–254
Kubernetes, 85, 88–89, 384

L

Lambert W function, 133
Large language models (LLMs), 125–126, 131f, 143, 227, 241
limitation of, 148–149
and privacy, 148
Latency impact analysis, 36–37
Latency reduction, and a load-balancing algorithm (LRLBAS), 97
Lei Geral de Proteção de Dados (LGPD), Brazil, 474
Light emitting diode (LED) technology, 160
Light fidelity (LiFi), 157
Linear support vector machine, 409–410, 417, 420, 422f
Linux, 330
LLMs. *See* Large language models (LLMs)
Local decision-making algorithms, 35–36
Local dynamic map (LDM), 158–159
Location Area Code (LAC), 72
Logistic regression (LR), 109

M

Machine learning (ML), 3, 63–64, 165, 245–246, 275, 346, 350, 360–361, 395, 439
in defensive strategies, 296–297
federated learning, 246
secure distributed machine learning, 247
secure multiparty computation, 247
Macro average, 413, 425
Malicious adversaries, 258
Malware and ransomware infections, 434
Mandatory access control (MAC), 382
Man-in-the-middle attacks, 105, 373, 399, 434
Market1501 dataset, 127–128
Medical image analysis and processing, 325
Merkle proofs, 186
Merkle tree, 366
Metrics, for privacy and data security., 371t
Micropayments, 181
Microsegmentation, 89–90, 90f, 91f, 378
lack of host-level visibility, 102–103
lack of support for container workloads, 102
scalability cost, 101
static policies, 102
Microservice architecture (MSA), 94–95
Microservices, 86–89
architecture, 88f
containerization of, 96–99
and containers, 87–89
in edge computing, 94–96
microsegmentation, 89–90, 99–101
Microservice security architecture, 38–41
deployment considerations, 40–41
configuration management, 41
incident response, 41
security monitoring, 41
design patterns, 39–40
API security, 39
container security, 40
service mesh security, 39
security controls, 40
access control mechanisms, 40
secret management, 40
service-to-service authentication, 40
Microsoft, 360–361
Microsoft Azure, 89
Microsoft Azure Zero Trust architecture, 99–100
Mina protocol, 188
Mirai botnet attack, 434–435
ML. *See* Machine learning (ML)
ML-driven attack detection strategy, 303–304
ML-driven financial fraud, 292
ML-driven social media manipulation, 291
ML-enhanced supply chain attacks, 292–293

- ML-powered insider threat detection, 292
 ML-powered malware obfuscation, 291–292
 ML-powered phishing campaigns, 291
 Mobile edge computing (MEC) platform, 362
 MQTTset dataset, 107, 110 t , 117
 Multi-authority attribute-based encryption scheme, 319–321
 Multifactor authentication, 378
 Multiparty computation (MPC), 129–130
 Mutual TLS (mTLS), 40
- N**
- Naive Bayes (NB), 109
 National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), 490
 National Security Agency, 231
 NEAR. *See* Network of Efficient, Agile, Reliable blockchains (NEAR)
 Network-based intrusion detection systems (NIDS), 9, 108
 Network-based microsegmentation, 101
 Networking, 331
 Network-layer defense mechanisms, 349
 Network model, 45–46
 Network of Efficient, Agile, Reliable blockchains (NEAR), 174, 176, 188–193, 218–219
 architecture overview of, 189–190
 block structure, 197 f
 Doomslug consensus mechanism, 192–193
 linked proofs, 198 f
 proving block entities, 197 f
 sharding and Nightshade, 190–192
 signature verification, 196 f
 and specific blockchain architectures, 176
 zero-knowledge proofs for block finality in, 193–204
 detailed analysis of system components, 199–203
 overview of, 196–199
 Plonky2, 199
 proof aggregation and final block proof, 203–204, 203 f
 system limitations and constraints, 204
 system overview and design principles, 194–196
 Network security threats, 373
 Neural network (NN) algorithms, 400
 Newton-Raphson method, 133
 Next_bp_hash, 197, 202–203
 Next-generation firewalls (NGFWs), 339
 Nigeria Data Protection Regulation (NDPR), 476
 Nightshade model, 189–192
 Nightshade sharding mechanism, 191
 chunk-only producers, 191
 cross-shard transactions, 191
 dynamic sharding, 191
 fraud proofs and data availability, 191
 hidden sharding, 191
 state sharding, 191
 Noninteractive zero-knowledge proofs (NIZKs), 184
 Nonlinear function, 322–323
 Novel architectural patterns, 57
- O**
- Oblivious transfer (OT), 247, 258
 OneHotEncoder encoding technique, 72
 OpenCV, 331
 Open Neural Network Exchange (ONNX), 16
 OpenStack, 165
 Open Worldwide Application Security Project (OWASP), 222
 Operating system, 330
 Optical wireless communication (OWC), 155
 indoor OWC, 157
 outdoor OWC, 158–160
 Optical wireless positioning (OWP), 155–156, 160–162
 Optimization modeling, 97–98
 OptMean methods, 134–135
 OptMode methods, 134–135, 137
 Orchestration, 375
 Outdoor OWC, 158–160, 160 t
- P**
- Parent function, 233
 Particle swarm optimization, 97
 Password-based access control, 328
 PCA. *See* Principal component analysis (PCA)
 Performance analysis, 42–43, 174
 Performance metrics, 45, 78–81, 94–95, 205–206
 for block hash verification with real NEAR blocks, 208 t
 for block hash verification with synthetic data, 207 t
 classification report, 78
 comparison of numeric results based on existing works, 81
 confusion matrix, 79, 79 f
 for prove_bp_hash function, 213 t
 for prove_current_block function, 215 t
 for prove_header_hash function, 215 t
 for prove_valid_keys_stakes_in_validators_list function, 211 t
 receiver operating characteristic curve analysis, 80
 for signature verification with real NEAR blocks, 209 t
 Permutations over Lagrange-bases for Oecumenical Noninteractive arguments of Knowledge (PLONK), 199
 Personal Data Protection Act (PDPA), Singapore, 474–475
 Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (PIPEDA), Canada, 474

- Personalization, 293
Personally identifiable information (PII), 124
Physical layer security (PLS) technology, 162–163
Physical security thefts, 373
Platform as a service (PaaS), 360
Plonky2 framework, 195, 199
Poisson distribution, 132–133
Policy-based access control (PBAC), 324
Policymakers, 499
Polymorphism, 294, 341
Polynomial support vector machine, 411, 423
Practical Byzantine fault tolerance (PBFT), 179, 380
Precision, 75, 412
PreGAN, 66*f*
Principal component analysis (PCA), 107, 107*f*, 111
printHardCoded function, 230, 230*b*, 233
printIncomingCalls function, 233, 233*b*
printOutgoingCalls function, 233, 233*b*
printReference function, 233, 233*b*
Privacy, 252–253
 leaks, 370
 preservation, 263
Privacy Act 1988 (Australia), 475–476
Privacy-aware access control, 322–323
Privacy-preserving techniques, 24, 255
Privacy-preserving transactions, 184
Private blockchain, 368
Proactive security measures, 507
Probability distribution function (PDF), 131
Proof aggregation, 203–204, 203*f*
Proof of authority (PoA), 380
Proof of burn (PoB), 380
Proof of stake (PoS), 179, 367, 380
Proof of work (PoW), 179, 367, 380
Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA), 476
Public and private key security model, 304
Public blockchain, 367
Public-private partnerships, 435
Python library, 75
PyTorch Mobile, 7, 16
- Q**
Q-See DVR, 224*f*
 hardcoded login password in, 237*f*
 string search successfully found new login password in, 237*f*
Quality control, 325
Quality of service (QoS), 94–95
Quantization techniques, 16
Quantum computing, 14
Quantum-resistant encryption model, 305
Quantum-safe security, 56–57
- R**
Radial basis function (RBF), 396
Radial basis function support vector machine, 410, 422, 423*f*
radient Sign Method Adversary (GSMA), 77
Radio Access Type (RAT), 72
Radio frequency (RF), 155
Random forest (RF), 400
Random forest classifier algorithm, 73–74, 74*t*, 113*b*
Random forest classifier model training, 75*t*
Raspberry Pi 4 devices, 96
RaySharp DVR, 237
Real block analysis, 206
Real smart house experiment, 137–141
Real-time processing, 10
Recall, 75, 111, 412–413
Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve, 75, 80, 80*f*
REcompile, 226
Reference architecture, 32–33
 component interaction patterns, 32–33
 layered security model, 32, 32*f*
 security boundaries, 33, 33*f*
Regulatory frameworks, 441–442
Reidentification
 blockchain-based method for sensitive data, 129
 bloom filter and reidentification, 145
 considerations on advanced DP techniques, 144–145
 differential privacy, 128–129
 estimating occurrence probability, 132–133
 estimating risk of, 127–128
 evaluation, 134–144
 experiments on computation time, 141–143
 real smart house experiment, 137–141
 results on differentially private datasets, 137
 results on nonprivatized datasets, 135–137
 utilizing large language models, 143–144
 future directions for enhancing differential privacy, 146–147
 Gaussian copula model based on differentially private data, 131–132
 implications of reidentification risks in real-world scenarios, 146
 large language models and privacy, 148
 limitations of current privacy techniques, 147–148
 secure computation of sensitive data, 129–130
 using existence in each table, 133–134
Remote Access Trojans (RATs) attacks, 337, 340
 connection, 344
 data theft and manipulation, 345
 infiltration, 342–343
 installation, 343–344
 methodology, 351–355
 remote control and monitoring, 344–345

- Representation state transfer (REST), 95
Resource constraints, 181
Resource optimization, 26, 98
Resource utilization, 38
Retail, 362
Reverse engineering framework, 226
Risk assessment models, 34
Rivest–Shamir–Adleman (RSA) algorithm, 5
Roadside units (RSUs), 159–160
Robotics control, 325
Robust aggregation methods, 246–247
Robust authentication protocols, 374
Robust cybersecurity, 432–433
Robust defenses, 14
Robust identification, 370
ROC curve. *See* Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve
Role-based access control (RBAC) methods, 324, 378, 382
- S**
Salesforce, 360–361
Scalability, 181, 194, 293, 375
Scalability analysis, 38
Scalable transparent arguments of knowledge (STARKs), 184
Scikit-learn, 75
SDML. *See* Secure distributed machine learning (SDML)
Secret management, 40
Secret sharing (SS), 247, 257–258
Secure aggregation, 252–253, 269
Secure distributed machine learning (SDML), 246–247, 248f, 261–267
architecture, 264–267
aggregation servers, 265
communication protocols, 266–267
cryptographic protocols, 265–266
edge devices, 264–265
motivation behind secure distributed machine learning, 262–263
Secure information and event management (SIEM), 375
Secure multiparty computation (SMPC), 246–247, 248f
advanced cryptographic techniques for, 258–260
ethical and regulatory considerations in, 260–261
high-level architecture of, 257f
security methods of, 256–258
SecureReID, 127–128
Secure Sockets Layer, 414–415
Secure virtualization practices, 377
Security automation, 378
Security awareness training, 378
Security event generation, 46–50
Security measures, 480–481
Security monitoring, 41
Self-driving vehicles, 399
Self-executing agreements, 179
Self-governance, 370
Semantic flow graph, 226
Semihonest adversaries, 258
Semisupervised learning, 297
Sending out information, 300
Service mesh security, 39
Service-oriented architecture (SOA), 95
Service-to-service authentication, 40
SHA-256, 194
SHapley Additive exPlanations (SHAP), 109
Sharding algorithm, 189–192
Sigmoid support vector machine, 411–412, 422, 424f
Signature-based methods, 350
Signatures, 200–201
Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP), 65–68
Simplified payment verification (SPV), 173–174
6G networks, 14, 155
Smart card-based access control, 329
Smart cities, 123, 325, 362, 383, 432
Smart city infrastructure, 43–44
 architectural solution, 43–44
 results and analysis, 44
 security requirements, 43
Smart city traffic management system breach, 486–487
Smart contracts, 27, 179, 190, 365, 372, 384
Smart Detection Tools, 296
Smart homes, 325
SOA. *See* Service-oriented architecture (SOA)
Social engineering, 340
Socket search method, 225, 228, 230–233, 231f, 232b, 232f, 238–239
Software as a service (SaaS), 360
Software-defined networking (SDN), 108
Software vulnerabilities, 373
SolarWinds supply chain attack, 434–435
Source Packets (spkts), 407
Speeded-Up Robust Features (SURF), 400
Stakeholders, 339, 457
 collaboration, 508
 interdependency issues, 484
 responsibilities and liability distribution, 483–484
 cloud service provider accountability, 484
 device manufacturers' role and obligations, 483
 network service providers' responsibilities, 483–484
State transition function, 191
Static analysis, 226, 349
Stolen data, 337–338
StraightTaint, 225–226

- Strcmp() function, 225
Stringer, 225
String search method, 222, 225, 228–230, 229f, 230b, 236–238, 236t
Strncmp() function, 222
Structured Query Language, 414–415
Succinct noninteractive arguments of knowledge (SNARKs), 184
Supervised learning, 297
Supply chain, 325
Support vector machines (SVMs), 395, 398f
 addressing research gaps, 402–403
 applications of, 401
 classification report, 420–423
 comparison of evaluation scores of all models, 423–425
 confusion matrices, 417–419, 419f
 in cybersecurity, 400–401
 data analysis, 413–417
 distribution of network protocols *versus* attack category, 415–416
 distribution of services, 414
 distribution of service type *versus* attack category, 414–415
 distribution of target variable, 413
 feature importance, 416–417
 and feature influence, 408
 data preprocessing, 408
 dataset source and relevance, 406
 dataset structure and attributes, 406–408
 evolution of edge computing and associated issues, 399
 model building, 408–413
 linear support vector machine, 409–410
 macro average, 413
 polynomial support vector machine, 411
 precision, 412
 radial basis function support vector machine, 410
 recall, 412–413
 sigmoid support vector machine, 411–412
 weighted average, 413
 vulnerability management in edge networks, 401–402
Synthetic data analysis, 206
System.dll, 354–355
- T**
- Target data breach, 434–435
TCP32764 router’s program, 237
Tenda router, 238
Tendermint, 380
TensorFlow Lite, 7, 15–16
Third-party management, 489
- Threat detection and anomaly identification, 297
Threat intelligence integration, 375
Threats, 373–374
Threshold cryptography, 258
Time of execution, 329
Token-based access control, 328–329
Traceability, 181
Traditional access control mechanisms, 319–321
Traffic analysis, 349
Training, 508
Transmission control protocol (TCP), 230, 407
Transparency, 178, 255, 261, 367, 480
 as trust-building mechanism, 459
Transport layer security (TLS), 39, 266
Trusted platform modules (TPMs), 340
Trust evaluation mechanisms, 34–35
Trust management, 26
TurboPLONK, 199
- U**
- Ultrareliable and low latency communication (URLLC), 159–160
Uniform resource locators (URLs), 69–72
Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), 65–68, 155–156, 162
Unsupervised learning, 297
UNSW-NB15 dataset, 106t, 107, 111–112
User-centric approach, 457, 461
User datagram protocol (UDP), 230, 407
Utility computing, 360–361
- V**
- ValidatorList, 202–203
Validators, 189
Value-driven Ownership of Data and Accessibility Network (VODAN), 245–246, 251–252, 262, 268
Vendor risk management, 379
Virtualization technology, 360–361
Virtualized environments, 379
Virtual machines, 361
Virtual reality (VR), 157–158
Visible light communications (VLC), 157
Visualizations, 76–77
VODAN. *See* Value-driven Ownership of Data and Accessibility Network (VODAN)
Voice and audio deepfakes, 291
Voice recognition, 318, 324, 326t
Voting systems, 186
Vulnerabilities, 373–374
Vulnerability assessments, 341
- W**
- Weighted average, 413, 425
Welcome.html, 354–355

Whole search, 235–236, 236*t*, 239

Windows, 330

Windows API functions, 349

Windows Error Reporting (WER), 355

Windows Native API system service calls, 349

X

x86 server, 165

XGBoost classifier algorithm, 111–112, 114*b*

Z

Zero-day exploitation, 294

Zero-knowledge proofs (ZKPs), 13, 27, 174, 258

applications in blockchain, 184–186, 185*f*

blockchain scalability and sharding, 175

in blockchain systems, 176

block finality verification using, 195*b*

block hash verification performance, 207–208

next block producer hash verification performance,
213–214

proof aggregation and final block verification
performance, 215–216

real block analysis, 207–208

signature verification performance, 209–211

synthetic data analysis, 207

validator key and stake verification performance,

211–213

contributions of, 174

fundamentals of, 182–184

light clients and resource-constrained
environments, 176

methodology and implementation details, 205–206

cryptographic primitives, 205

implementation specifics, 205

performance metrics, 205–206

testing environment, 205

NEAR Protocol, 188–193

architecture overview of, 189–190

Doomslug consensus mechanism, 192–193

sharding and Nightshade, 190–192

and specific blockchain architectures, 176

organization of, 174–175

research gaps and our contribution, 176–178

as solution for light client scalability, 186–188, 187*f*
types of, 183*f*

Zero-trust architectures (ZTAs), 7, 9, 100, 339

Zero-trust environments, 247

Zero trust models, 435–436

Zero-trust security models, 86, 377

ZKPs. *See* Zero-knowledge proofs (ZKPs)