

```

1 # Core libs
2 #!pip -q install scikit-learn==1.5.1 pandas==2.2.2 numpy==1.26.4 matplotlib==3.9.0
3
4 # Tiny NN + compression
5 #!pip -q install torch==2.3.1 torchvision==0.18.1 torchaudio==2.3.1
6 #!pip -q install tensorflow==2.15.1 tensorflow-model-optimization==0.8.0
7
8 from google.colab import drive
9 drive.mount('/content/drive', force_remount=True)
10

```

```

1 from google.colab import drive
2 drive.mount('/content/drive')

```

Mounted at /content/drive

✓ 1) Configuration & Reproducibility

```

1 from pathlib import Path
2 import numpy as np, random, os
3
4 CFG = {
5     "CSV_PATH": "/content/drive/MyDrive/Datasets/Ton-IoT/train_test_network.csv",
6     "LABEL_CANDIDATES": ["label", "Label", "attack", "is_attack", "target"],
7     "CARDINALITY_LIMIT": 50,      # keep One-Hot only for categoricals with <= 50 unique values
8     "K_FEATURES": 32,           # SelectKBest features; ablate with 16/32/48 later
9     "SEED": 42,
10 }
11
12 np.random.seed(CFG["SEED"]); random.seed(CFG["SEED"]); os.environ["PYTHONHASHSEED"] = str(CFG["SEED"])
13

```

✓ 2) Load & Inspect the Dataset

```

1 import pandas as pd, numpy as np
2
3 CSV_PATH = Path(CFG["CSV_PATH"]); assert CSV_PATH.exists(), f"Not found: {CSV_PATH}"
4 df = pd.read_csv(CSV_PATH, low_memory=False)
5 print("Shape:", df.shape)
6 df.head(3)
7

```

Shape: (211043, 44)

	src_ip	src_port	dst_ip	dst_port	proto	service	duration	src_bytes	dst_bytes	conn_state	...	http_response_b
0	192.168.1.37	4444	192.168.1.193	49178	tcp	-	290.371539	101568	2592	OTH	...	
1	192.168.1.193	49180	192.168.1.37	8080	tcp	-	0.000102	0	0	REJ	...	
2	192.168.1.193	49180	192.168.1.37	8080	tcp	-	0.000148	0	0	REJ	...	

3 rows × 44 columns

✓ EDA Visualizations

```

1 import pandas as pd, numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
4 from sklearn.feature_selection import VarianceThreshold
5
6 # Build numeric df
7 num_df = df.select_dtypes(include=[np.number]).copy()
8 if label_col in num_df.columns:
9     num_df = num_df.drop(columns=[label_col])
10
11 if len(num_df.columns) >= 2:
12     vt = VarianceThreshold()
13     - vt.fit(num_df)

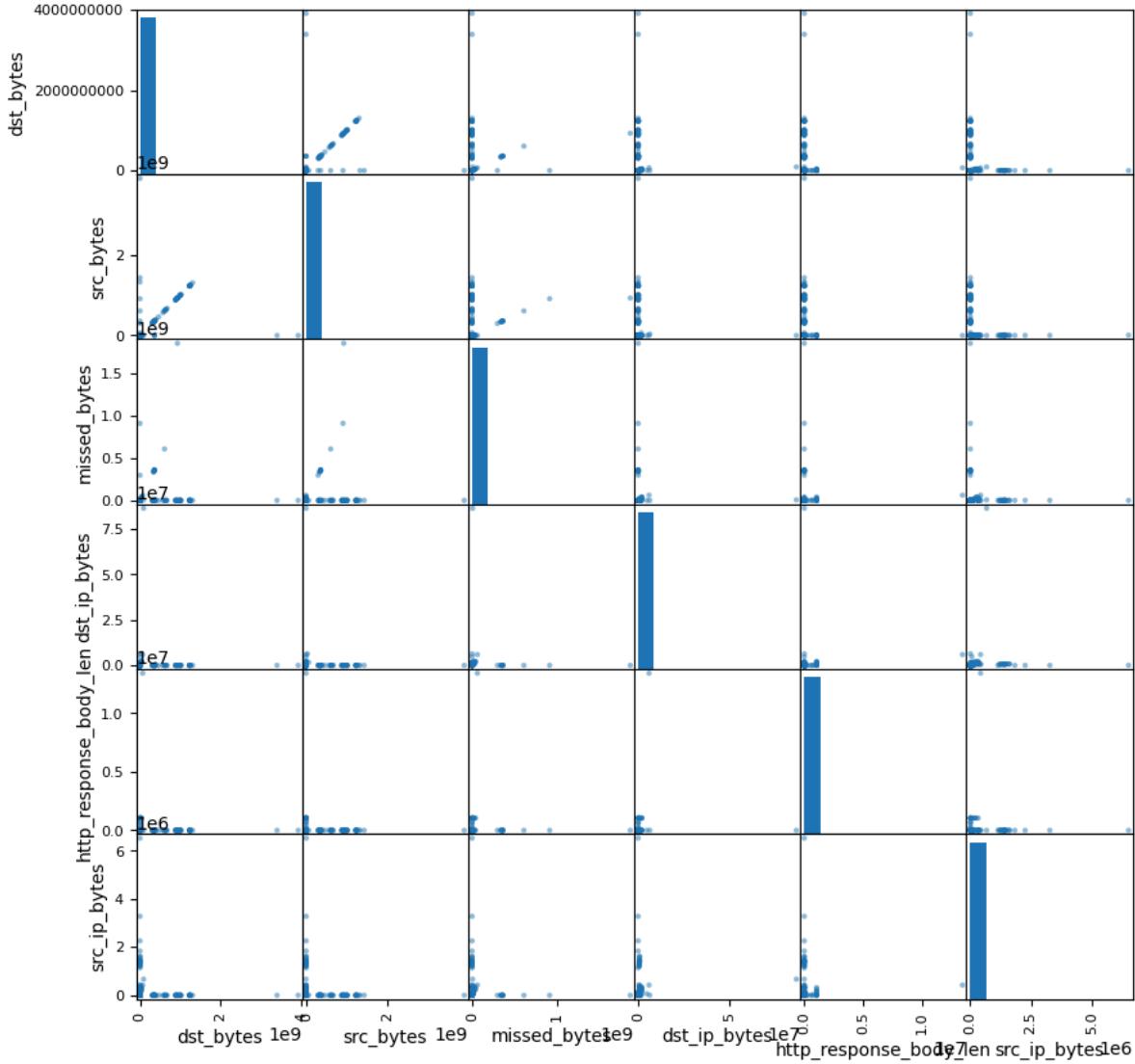
```

```

13     _ = vt.variances_.index
14     variances = pd.Series(vt.variances_, index=num_df.columns).sort_values(ascending=False)
15     top = variances.head(min(6, len(variances))).index.tolist()
16     sm_df = df[top + [label_col]].copy()
17     axes = scatter_matrix(sm_df[top], figsize=(10,10), diagonal='hist')
18     plt.suptitle("Scatter Matrix – Top-Variance Numeric Features", y=1.02)
19     plt.show()
20 else:
21     print("Not enough numeric columns for scatter matrix.")
22

```

Scatter Matrix — Top-Variance Numeric Features



```

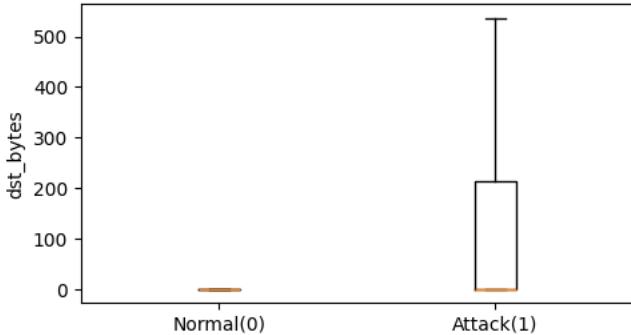
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2
3 if len(num_df.columns) > 0:
4     top_box = variances.head(min(6, len(variances))).index.tolist()
5     for col in top_box:
6         plt.figure(figsize=(5,3))
7         data0 = df[df[label_col]==0][col].dropna()
8         data1 = df[df[label_col]==1][col].dropna()
9         plt.boxplot([data0, data1], labels=['Normal(0)', 'Attack(1)'], showfliers=False)
10        plt.title(f"Boxplot by Class – {col}")
11        plt.ylabel(col)
12        plt.tight_layout(); plt.show()
13

```



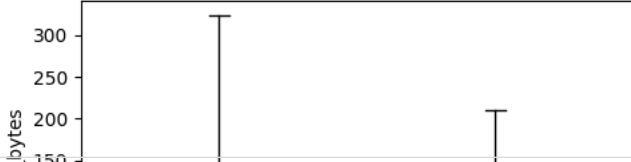
```
/tmp/ipython-input-829630896.py:9: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: The 'labels' parameter of boxplot() has been renamed 'tick_labels'
plt.boxplot([data0, data1], labels=['Normal(0)', 'Attack(1)'], showfliers=False)
```

Boxplot by Class — dst_bytes

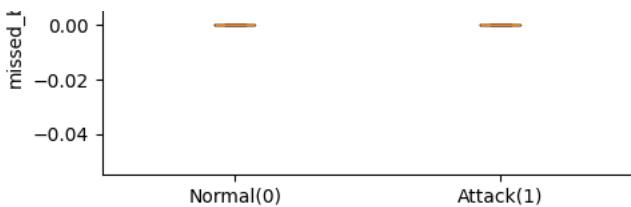


```
/tmp/ipython-input-829630896.py:9: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: The 'labels' parameter of boxplot() has been renamed 'tick_labels'
plt.boxplot([data0, data1], labels=['Normal(0)', 'Attack(1)'], showfliers=False)
```

Boxplot by Class — src_bytes

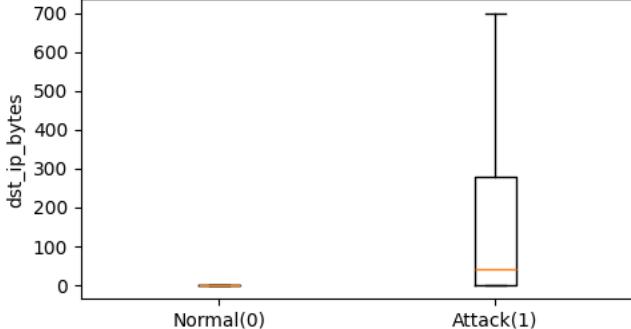


```
1 # Show bar plots for up to 6 compact categorical columns (<=50 uniques) kept in preprocessing
2 obj_cols_all = [c for c in df.columns if df[c].dtype=='object']
3 compact_cats = [c for c in obj_cols_all if df[c].nunique() <= 50]
4 compact_cats = compact_cats[:6]
5
6 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
7 for c in compact_cats:
8     vc = df[c].value_counts().head(20)
9     plt.figure(figsize=(6,3))
10    plt.bar(vc.index.astype(str), vc.values)
11    plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
12    plt.title(f"Top Categories - {c}")
13    plt.ylabel("Count")
14    plt.tight_layout(); plt.show()
15
```



```
/tmp/ipython-input-829630896.py:9: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: The 'labels' parameter of boxplot() has been renamed 'tick_labels'
plt.boxplot([data0, data1], labels=['Normal(0)', 'Attack(1)'], showfliers=False)
```

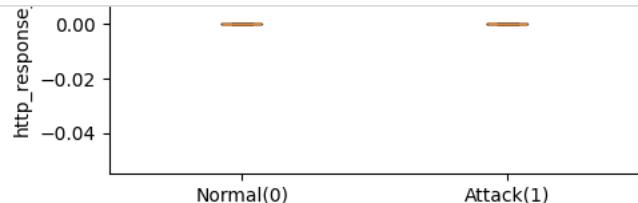
Boxplot by Class — dst_ip_bytes



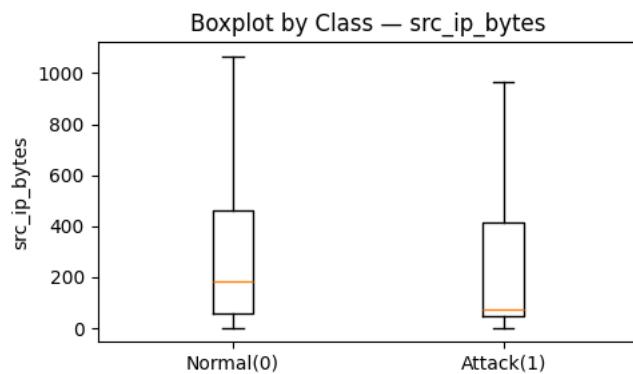
```
/tmp/ipython-input-829630896.py:9: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: The 'labels' parameter of boxplot() has been renamed 'tick_labels'
plt.boxplot([data0, data1], labels=['Normal(0)', 'Attack(1)'], showfliers=False)
```

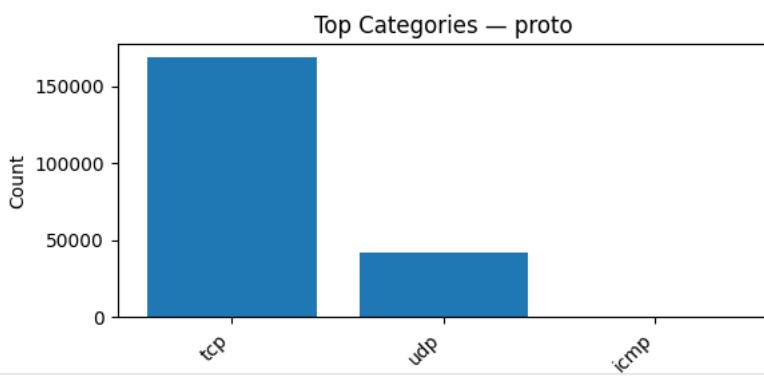
Boxplot by Class — http_response_body_len





```
/tmp/ipython-input-829630896.py:9: MatplotlibDeprecationWarning: The 'labels' parameter of boxplot() has been renamed 'tick_labels'  
plt.boxplot([data0, data1], labels=['Normal(0)', 'Attack(1)'], showfliers=False)
```

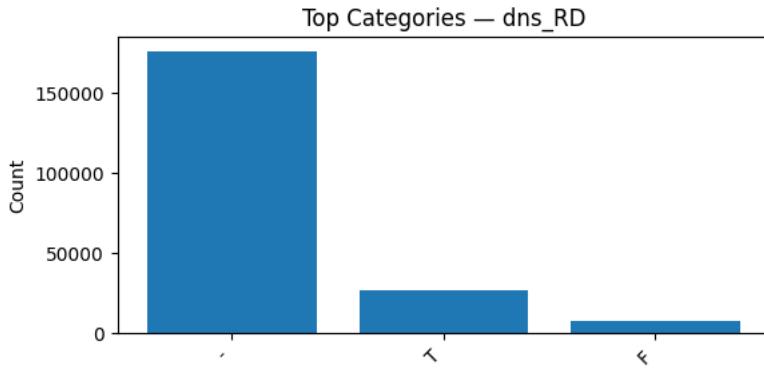
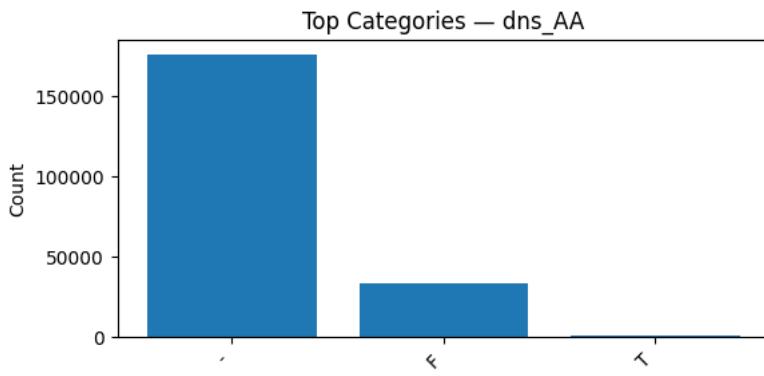
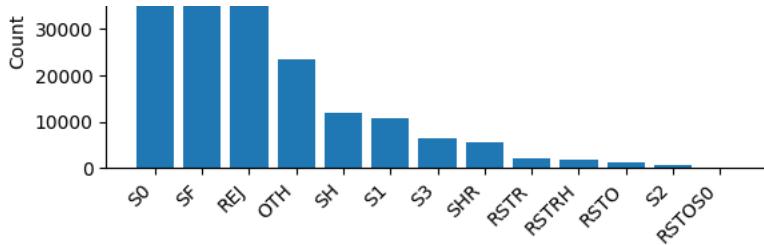


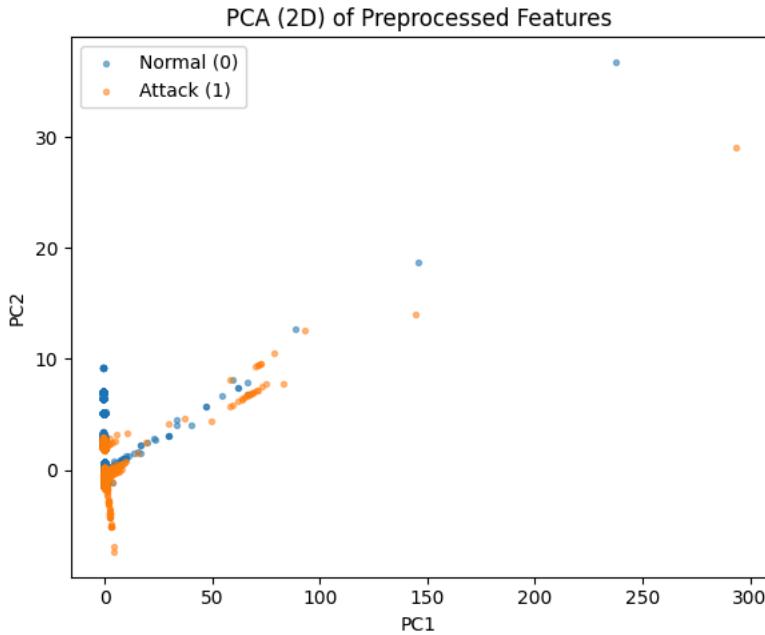


```

1 from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
2 import numpy as np
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline as SkPipeline
5
6 prep_only = SkPipeline([('pre', pre), ('sel', selector)]).fit(X_train, y_train)
7 X_train_small = prep_only.transform(X_train)
8 X_train_small = X_train_small.toarray() if hasattr(X_train_small, "toarray") else X_train_small
9
10 pca = PCA(n_components=2, random_state=42)
11 Z = pca.fit_transform(X_train_small)
12
13 plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))
14 mask0 = (y_train.values==0); mask1 = ~mask0
15 plt.scatter(Z[mask0,0], Z[mask0,1], s=8, alpha=0.5, label='Normal (0)')
16 plt.scatter(Z[mask1,0], Z[mask1,1], s=8, alpha=0.5, label='Attack (1)')
17 plt.title("PCA (2D) of Preprocessed Features")
18 plt.xlabel("PC1"); plt.ylabel("PC2"); plt.legend()
19 plt.tight_layout(); plt.show()
20

```



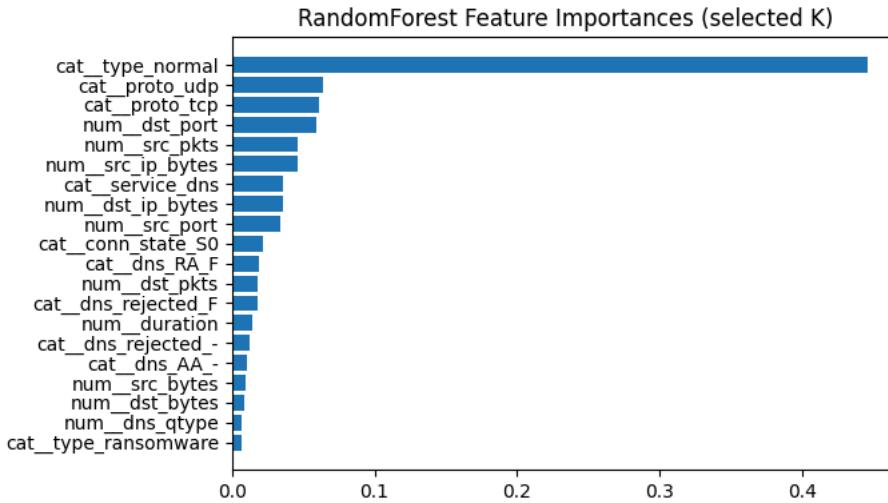


```
1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 import pandas as pd
4
5 rf_pipe = globals().get('trained', {}).get('RF')
6 if rf_pipe is not None:
7     pre_fitted = rf_pipe.named_steps['pre']
8     sel_fitted = rf_pipe.named_steps['sel']
9     clf = rf_pipe.named_steps['clf']
10
11 # names after preprocessor
12 try:
13     feat_names = pre_fitted.get_feature_names_out()
14 except Exception:
15     feat_names = np.array([f'f{i}' for i in range(pre_fitted.transform(X_train).shape[1])])
16
17 # selected names
18 support = sel_fitted.get_support()
19 selected_names = np.array(feat_names)[support]
```

```

20
21     importances = getattr(clf, 'feature_importances_', None)
22     if importances is not None and len(importances)==len(selected_names):
23         topN = min(20, len(importances))
24         idx = np.argsort(importances)[-topN:][::-1]
25         plt.figure(figsize=(7,4))
26         plt.barh(range(topN), importances[idx][::-1])
27         plt.yticks(range(topN), selected_names[idx][::-1])
28         plt.title("RandomForest Feature Importances (selected K)")
29         plt.tight_layout(); plt.show()
30     else:
31         print("RF importances not available or length mismatch.")
32 else:
33     print("RF model not found in 'trained'.")
34

```



Detect label & optional type; basic cleaning

```

1 # Find label column
2 label_col = next((c for c in CFG["LABEL_CANDIDATES"] if c in df.columns), None)
3 assert label_col, f"Could not find a label column in: {df.columns.tolist()}"
4
5 # Coerce to 0/1
6 df[label_col] = pd.to_numeric(df[label_col], errors='coerce')
7 if set(df[label_col].dropna().unique()) - {0,1}:
8     df[label_col] = df[label_col].map({
9         'Normal':0, 'normal':0, 'BENIGN':0, 'benign':0,
10        'Attack':1, 'attack':1, 'MALICIOUS':1, 'malicious':1
11    }).fillna(df[label_col])
12    df[label_col] = df[label_col].astype(int)
13
14 # Optional attack type
15 type_col = 'type' if 'type' in df.columns else None
16
17 # Clean infinities/NaNs
18 df = df.replace([np.inf, -np.inf], np.nan).dropna()
19
20 print("Rows after clean:", len(df))
21 print("Class balance (%):", (df[label_col].value_counts(normalize=True)*100).round(2).to_dict())
22

```

Rows after clean: 211043
Class balance (%): {1: 76.31, 0: 23.69}

3) Train/Test Split & Preprocessing (Scaling + Compact One-Hot)

```

1 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
2 from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder, StandardScaler
3 from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
4
5 # Respect built-in split if present
6 split_col = next((c for c in ['subset', 'train_test', 'split'] if c in df.columns), None)

```

```

7
8 y = df[label_col].astype(int)
9 X = df.drop(columns=[label_col])
10
11 if split_col:
12     tr_idx = df[split_col].astype(str).str.lower().str.contains('train')
13     te_idx = df[split_col].astype(str).str.lower().str.contains('test')
14     X_train, X_test = X[tr_idx], X[te_idx]
15     y_train, y_test = y[tr_idx], y[te_idx]
16 else:
17     X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
18         X, y, test_size=0.2, stratify=y, random_state=CFG["SEED"]
19     )
20
21 # Keep only compact categoricals ( $\leq$  CARDINALITY_LIMIT)
22 obj_cols = [c for c in X_train.columns if X_train[c].dtype=='object']
23 compact_cats = [c for c in obj_cols if X_train[c].nunique() <= CFG["CARDINALITY_LIMIT"]]
24 X_train = X_train.drop(columns=list(set(obj_cols) - set(compact_cats)))
25 X_test = X_test.drop(columns=list(set(obj_cols) - set(compact_cats)))
26
27 num_cols = [c for c in X_train.columns if X_train[c].dtype!='object']
28 cat_cols = [c for c in X_train.columns if X_train[c].dtype=='object']
29
30 # OneHotEncoder compatibility across sklearn versions
31 from sklearn import __version__ as skver
32 from packaging.version import parse
33 ohe_kwargs = dict(handle_unknown='ignore')
34 if parse(skver) >= parse('1.2'):
35     ohe_kwargs['sparse_output'] = True
36 else:
37     ohe_kwargs['sparse'] = True
38 ohe = OneHotEncoder(**ohe_kwargs)
39
40 pre = ColumnTransformer(
41     transformers=[
42         ('num', StandardScaler(with_mean=False), num_cols),
43         ('cat', ohe, cat_cols)
44     ],
45     remainder='drop'
46 )
47
48 print({"num_cols": len(num_cols), "cat_cols": len(cat_cols)})
49
{'num_cols': 16, 'cat_cols': 23}

```

4) Compact Feature Selection (Mutual Information)

```

1 from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectKBest, mutual_info_classif
2 K = CFG["K_FEATURES"]
3 selector = SelectKBest(mutual_info_classif, k=K)
4

```

5) Baseline Models (DT / RF / Linear SVM / MLP) + Core Metrics

```

1 import io, time, pickle, psutil
2 import numpy as np, pandas as pd
3 from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
4 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
5 from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
6 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
7 from sklearn.svm import LinearSVC
8 from sklearn.neural_network import MLPClassifier
9
10 models = {
11     'DT': DecisionTreeClassifier(max_depth=10, random_state=CFG["SEED"], class_weight='balanced'),
12     'RF': RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=120, max_depth=12, n_jobs=-1, random_state=CFG["SEED"], class_weight='balanced'),
13     'SVM': LinearSVC(C=1.0, random_state=CFG["SEED"], class_weight='balanced'),
14     'MLP': MLPClassifier(hidden_layer_sizes=(64,), max_iter=30, random_state=CFG["SEED"]),
15 }
16
17 results = []
18 trained = {}
```

```
19 for name, est in models.items():
20     pipe = Pipeline([('pre', pre), ('sel', selector), ('clf', est)])
21     t0 = time.time(); pipe.fit(X_train, y_train); fit_s = time.time()-t0
22
23     # Latency: ms/sample (CPU) over a small batch
24     n = min(1000, len(X_test))
25     t1 = time.time(); _ = pipe.predict(X_test.iloc[:n]); dt = (time.time()-t1)
26     ms_per_sample = (dt*1000)/n
27
28     y_pred = pipe.predict(X_test)
29     acc = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
30     tn, fp, fn, tp = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred).ravel()
31     fpr = fp/(fp+tn+1e-9)
32
33     buf = io.BytesIO(); pickle.dump(pipe, buf)
34     size_kb = len(buf.getvalue())/1024
35
36     results.append(dict(model=name, acc=acc, fpr=fpr, latency_ms=ms_per_sample,
37                         size_kb=size_kb, fit_s=fit_s))
38     trained[name] = pipe
39
40 pd.DataFrame(results).sort_values(['latency_ms','size_kb'])
41
```

Threshold tuning for probability models to reduce FPR:

```

1 import numpy as np
2 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix
3
4 def tune_threshold(pipe, X, y, target_fpr=0.05):
5     try:
6         proba = pipe.predict_proba(X)[:,1]
7     except Exception:
8         return None
9     best = None
10    for thr in np.linspace(0.1,0.9,33):
11        y_hat = (proba>=thr).astype(int)
12        tn, fp, fn, tp = confusion_matrix(y, y_hat).ravel()
13        fpr = fp/(fp+tn+1e-9)
14        acc = accuracy_score(y, y_hat)
15        if best is None or (fpr <= target_fpr and acc > best['acc']):
16            best = dict(threshold=float(thr), acc=float(acc), fpr=float(fpr))
17    return best
18
19 best_rf = tune_threshold(trained['RF'], X_test, y_test, target_fpr=0.05)
20 best_mlp = tune_threshold(trained['MLP'], X_test, y_test, target_fpr=0.05)
21 print('RF tuned:', best_rf); print('MLP tuned:', best_mlp)
22

```

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_cluster/_supervised.py:59: UserWarning: Clustering metrics expects discrete
RF tuned[{'threshold': 1.0, 'fpr': 0.0}
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_cluster/_supervised.py:59: UserWarning: Clustering metrics expects discrete
warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_cluster/_supervised.py:59: UserWarning: Clustering metrics expects discrete
warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)

```

6) Lightweight Neural Models + Compression (Pruning + INT8)

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_cluster/_supervised.py:59: UserWarning: Clustering metrics expects discrete
warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_cluster/_supervised.py:59: UserWarning: Clustering metrics expects discrete
warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)

```

6a) Tiny PyTorch MLP for Pruning + Dynamic Quantization (INT8)

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_cluster/_supervised.py:59: UserWarning: Clustering metrics expects discrete
warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)

```

```

1 import torch, torch.nn as nn, torch.nn.functional as F
2 from sklearn import pipeline as skpipe
3 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
4
5 # Transform data to compact numeric arrays
6 prep_only = skpipe.Pipeline([('pre', pre), ('sel', selector)]).fit(X_train, y_train)
7 Xtr = prep_only.transform(X_train)
8 Xte = prep_only.transform(X_test)
9 Xtr = Xtr.toarray().astype('float32') if hasattr(Xtr, "toarray") else Xtr.astype('float32')
10 Xte = Xte.toarray().astype('float32') if hasattr(Xte, "toarray") else Xte.astype('float32')
11
12 ytr_t = torch.tensor(y_train.values, dtype=torch.long)
13 yte_t = torch.tensor(y_test.values, dtype=torch.long)
14
15 class TinyMLP(nn.Module):
16     def __init__(self, d_in, d_h=64, d_out=2):
17         super().__init__()
18         self.fc1 = nn.Linear(d_in, d_h)
19         self.fc2 = nn.Linear(d_h, d_out)
20     def forward(self, x):
21         x = F.relu(self.fc1(x))
22         return self.fc2(x)
23
24 net = TinyMLP(Xtr.shape[1], d_h=64, d_out=2)
25 opt = torch.optim.Adam(net.parameters(), lr=1e-3)
26 ce = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
27 Xt = torch.tensor(Xtr); Xv = torch.tensor(Xte)
28
29 for epoch in range(10):
30     opt.zero_grad(); loss = ce(net(Xt), ytr_t); loss.backward(); opt.step()
31
32 # Prune 30% of first layer weights
33 import torch.nn.utils.prune as prune
34 prune.l1_unstructured(net.fc1, name='weight', amount=0.3)
35 prune.remove(net.fc1, 'weight')
36
37 # Dynamic quantization
38 net_q = torch.ao.quantization.quantize_dynamic(net, {nn.Linear}, dtype=torch.qint8)
39
40 # Metrics
41 with torch.no_grad():
42     y_pred = net_q(Xv).argmax(1).numpy()
43 acc = (y_pred == y_test.values).mean()

```

▼ 6b) Tiny Keras 1D-CNN → TFLite INT8

```
1 import tensorflow as tf, numpy as np, time
2 from tensorflow import keras
3 from tensorflow.keras import layers
4 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
5
6 Xtr_cnn = np.expand_dims(Xtr, -1)
7 Xte_cnn = np.expand_dims(Xte, -1)
8
9 inp = keras.Input(shape=(Xtr_cnn.shape[1],1))
10 x = layers.Conv1D(16, 3, padding='same', activation='relu')(inp)
11 x = layers.GlobalAveragePooling1D()(x)
12 x = layers.Dense(16, activation='relu')(x)
13 out = layers.Dense(1, activation='sigmoid')(x)
14 model = keras.Model(inp, out)
15 model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='binary_crossentropy', metrics=['accuracy'])
16 model.fit(xtr_cnn, y_train.values, epochs=5, batch_size=256, validation_split=0.1, verbose=0)
```

```

17
18 # TFLite dynamic range INT8
19 converter = tf.lite.TFLiteConverter.from_keras_model(model)
20 converter.optimizations = [tf.lite.Optimize.DEFAULT]
21 tflite_model = converter.convert()
22
23 # Latency & size
24 interpreter = tf.lite.Interpreter(model_content=tflite_model)
25 interpreter.allocate_tensors()
26 input_idx = interpreter.get_input_details()[0]['index']
27 output_idx = interpreter.get_output_details()[0]['index']
28
29 samples = Xte_cnn[:256]
30 t0 = time.time()
31 for i in range(len(samples)):
32     interpreter.set_tensor(input_idx, samples[i:i+1])
33     interpreter.invoke()
34 lat_ms = (time.time()-t0)*1000/len(samples)
35
36 # Accuracy/FPR
37 preds = []
38 for i in range(len(Xte_cnn)):
39     interpreter.set_tensor(input_idx, Xte_cnn[i:i+1])
40     interpreter.invoke()
41     p = interpreter.get_tensor(output_idx)[0][0]
42     preds.append(1 if p>=0.5 else 0)
43
44 preds = np.array(preds)
45 acc = (preds == y_test.values).mean()
46 _tn, _fp, _fn, _tp = confusion_matrix(y_test, preds).ravel()
47 fpr = _fp/(_fp+_tn+1e-9)
48 size_kb = len(tflite_model)/1024
49
50 res_tiny_cnn = {"model": "Tiny1D-CNN_TFLite_INT8", "acc": acc, "fpr": fpr, "latency_ms": lat_ms, "size_kb": size_kb}
51 res_tiny_cnn
52

```

Saved artifact at '/tmp/tmpx66h1n6u'. The following endpoints are available:

```

* Endpoint 'serve'
  args_0 (POSITIONAL_ONLY): TensorSpec(shape=(None, 32, 1), dtype=tf.float32, name='keras_tensor')
Output Type:
  TensorSpec(shape=(None, 1), dtype=tf.float32, name=None)
Captures:
  132616512861200: TensorSpec(shape=(), dtype=tf.resource, name=None)
  132616512864080: TensorSpec(shape=(), dtype=tf.resource, name=None)
  132616512862352: TensorSpec(shape=(), dtype=tf.resource, name=None)
  132616512863888: TensorSpec(shape=(), dtype=tf.resource, name=None)
  132616512862544: TensorSpec(shape=(), dtype=tf.resource, name=None)
  132616512863696: TensorSpec(shape=(), dtype=tf.resource, name=None)
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/tensorflow/lite/python/interpreter.py:457: UserWarning:      Warning: tf.lite.Interpreter is
  TF 2.20. Please use the LiteRT interpreter from the ai_edge_litertr package.
  See the [migration guide](https://ai.google.dev/edge/litertr/migration)
  for details.

warnings.warn(_INTERPRETER_DELETION_WARNING)
{'model': 'Tiny1D-CNN_TFLite_INT8',
 'acc': np.float64(0.9039778246345566),
 'fpr': np.float64(0.31339999999996865),
 'latency_ms': 0.00558607280254364,
 'size_kb': 4.484375}

```

7) Ablations & Threshold Tuning (for thesis rigor)

```

1 import pandas as pd
2 from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
3 from sklearn.feature_selection import SelectKBest, mutual_info_classif
4 from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
5 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix, accuracy_score
6
7 # Ablate feature count K
8 K_list = [16, 32, 48]
9 abl_rows = []
10 for K in K_list:
11     sel_tmp = SelectKBest(mutual_info_classif, k=K)
12     pipe = Pipeline([('pre', pre), ('sel', sel_tmp), ('clf', RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=120, max_depth=12, n_jobs=-1,

```

```
13 pipe.fit(X_train, y_train)
14 y_pred = pipe.predict(X_test)
15 tn, fp, fn, tp = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred).ravel()
16 abl_rows.append({"model": "RF", "K": K,
17                   "acc": accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred),
18                   "fpr": fp/(fp+tn+1e-9)})
19 ablation_df = pd.DataFrame(abl_rows)
20 ablation_df
21
```

Next steps: [Generate code with ablation_df](#) [New interactive sheet](#)

```

/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_supervised.py:59: UserWarning: Clustering metrics expects discrete
    warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
1 # Optional: tuned threshold rows (if available from Section 5)
2 def apply_threshold(pipe, X, thr):
3     proba = pipe.predict_proba(X)[:,1]
4     return (proba >= thr).astype(int)
5
6 thr_rows = []
7 for name in ['RF','MLP']:
8     pipe = trained.get(name)
9     if pipe is None:
10         continue
11     # reuse tune_threshold() from Section 5
12     best = tune_threshold(pipe, X_test, y_test, target_fpr=0.05)
13     if best:
14         import numpy as np
15         y_thr = apply_threshold(pipe, X_test, best['threshold'])
16         tn, fp, fn, tp = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_thr).ravel()
17         thr_rows.append({"model":name+"_tuned","threshold":best['threshold'],
18                         "acc": accuracy_score(y_test, y_thr),
19                         "fpr": fp/(fp+tn+1e-9)})
20 pd.DataFrame(thr_rows)
21
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_supervised.py:59: UserWarning: Clustering metrics expects discrete
    warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_supervised.py:59: UserWarning: Clustering metrics expects discrete
    model threshold acc fpr
0 RF_tuned 0.2 1.000000 0.0
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_supervised.py:59: UserWarning: Clustering metrics expects discrete
    warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
1 MLP_tuned 0.000073 0.0
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_supervised.py:59: UserWarning: Clustering metrics expects discrete
    warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_supervised.py:59: UserWarning: Clustering metrics expects discrete
    warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)

```

8) Consolidate Results, Save Tables & Basic Figures

```

1 import pandas as pd, matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 from pathlib import Path
3
4 rows = results.copy()
5 rows.append(res_tiny_mlp)
6 rows.append(res_tiny_cnn)
7
8 df_res = pd.DataFrame(rows)
9 df_res['meets_latency(<10ms)'] = df_res['latency_ms'] < 10
10 df_res['meets_size(<200KB)'] = df_res['size_kb'] < 200
11
12 df_res_sorted = df_res.sort_values(['meets_latency(<10ms)', 'meets_size(<200KB)', 'acc'], ascending=[False, False, False])
13
14 a_dir = Path('/content/drive/MyDrive/TON_IoT_artifacts')
15 a_dir.mkdir(parents=True, exist_ok=True)
16 (df_res_sorted).to_csv(a_dir/'results_network_toniot.csv', index=False)
17 (ablation_df).to_csv(a_dir/'ablation_rf_K.csv', index=False)
18
19 print("Saved:", a_dir/'results_network_toniot.csv')
20 print("Saved:", a_dir/'ablation_rf_K.csv')
21
22 # Simple figures
23 plt.figure(); df_res_sorted.set_index('model')['acc'].plot(kind='bar'); plt.title('Accuracy by Model'); plt.ylabel('Accuracy')
24 plt.figure(); df_res_sorted.set_index('model')['fpr'].plot(kind='bar'); plt.title('FPR by Model'); plt.ylabel('FPR'); plt.show()
25 plt.figure(); df_res_sorted.set_index('model')['latency_ms'].plot(kind='bar'); plt.title('Latency (ms/sample)'); plt.ylabel('

```

```
26 plt.figure(); df_res_sorted.set_index('model')['size_kb'].plot(kind='bar'); plt.title('Model Size (KB)'); plt.ylabel('KB'); plt
27
warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
/usr/local/lib/python3.12/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_supervised.py:59: UserWarning: Clustering metrics expects discrete
  warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)
model  K  acc  fpr  📈
0     RF  16   1.0  0.0  📈
1     RF  32   1.0  0.0  📈
2     RF  48   1.0  0.0  📈
```