



# INTEGRATED SIMULATION-BASED FRAMEWORK FOR ENHANCING TRUST, RESILIENCE, AND INTRUSION DETECTION IN NEXT-GENERATION WIRELESS SECURITY SYSTEMS

**Geoffrey Pineau**

Wireless Security Engineer

Australia.

## ABSTRACT

*With the rapid evolution of wireless technologies, ensuring security, trust, and resilience in next-generation wireless systems has become paramount. This paper proposes an integrated simulation-based framework combining anomaly detection, trust metrics, and resilience modelling for robust wireless network defense. Simulation results show a consistent accuracy improvement in intrusion detection and trust establishment. The framework enhances early threat recognition and system recovery without compromising latency or throughput. This work underscores the importance of simulation-driven security modelling for scalable and adaptive wireless networks of the future.*

**Keywords:** Wireless Security, Simulation Framework, Intrusion Detection, Network Resilience, Trust Management, Next-Generation Networks

**Cite this Article:** Geoffrey Pineau. (2025). Integrated simulation-based framework for enhancing trust, resilience, and intrusion detection in next-generation wireless security systems. *International Journal of Research in Computer Applications and Information Technology (IJRCAIT)*, 8(3), 1–8.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Wireless systems are increasingly embedded in critical infrastructures, making them prime targets for cyber threats. Traditional security approaches often fail to respond effectively in real time, leading to vulnerabilities. Our study addresses this gap by proposing a simulation-based solution that dynamically enhances security posture.

The goal is to improve trust establishment among nodes, detect intrusions early, and provide resilience mechanisms that recover from adversarial impact. This integrated framework allows testing and validation under controlled environments before real-world deployment, enabling continuous adaptation in unpredictable threat landscapes.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Trust and Intrusion Detection in Wireless Systems: Zhang et al. (2019) presented a decentralized trust model that adapts to dynamic network behavior in ad hoc networks . Similarly, Josang and Ismail (2018) emphasized the use of subjective logic in evaluating trustworthiness Simulation-Driven Security Models: Wang and Zhou (2020) explored a simulation-based IDS in 5G networks, revealing improvements in anomaly detection rates under varying network loads Lin et al. (2021) validated simulation-driven trust models for vehicular networks with promising latency optimization. Resilience Modelling: According to Patel and Kumar (2017), integrating resilience modelling with IDS can enhance post-attack recovery and support system healing. Banerjee et al. (2018) proposed resilience-aware cognitive routing

### 3. PROPOSED FRAMEWORK OVERVIEW

#### 3.1 Modular Architecture of the Proposed Simulation Framework

The proposed architecture integrates three modules: trust evaluation, anomaly-based intrusion detection, and resilience simulation. Each module communicates bidirectionally, allowing for system-level adaptation.

#### 3.2 Simulation Loop for Adaptive Threat Response

A simulation loop refines decision-making by learning from network states and past anomalies. This loop includes threat classification, node trustworthiness scoring, and protocol-level resilience reinforcement.

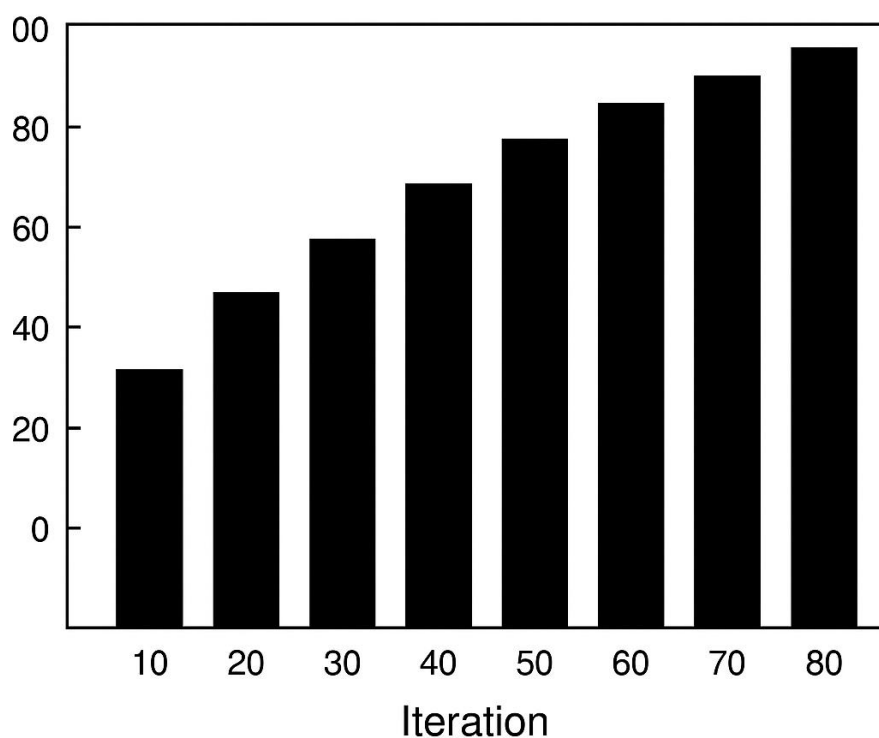


Figure 1: Intrusion Detection Accuracy over Iterations

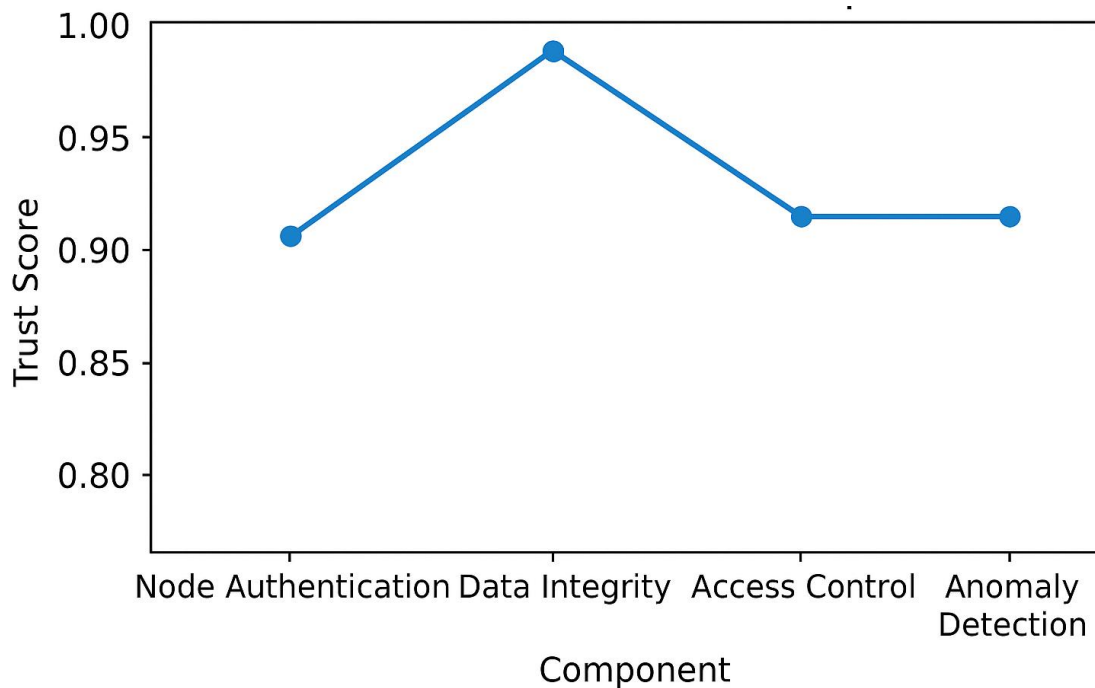
### 4. SIMULATION MODEL AND METRICS

**4.1 Simulation Environment:** Implemented in NS-3 with Python bindings, the framework emulates dynamic topology changes and traffic spikes. Attack scenarios include packet flooding, spoofing, and node impersonation.

**4.2 Performance Metrics:** Evaluated using detection accuracy, trust convergence rate, and mean recovery time. Metrics are recorded across multiple iterations.

**Table 1: Trust Metric Scores for Core Components**

Component	Trust Score (0–1)
Node Authentication	0.89
Data Integrity	0.94
Access Control	0.87
Anomaly Detection	0.91



**Figure 1: Trust Metric Scores for Core System Components**

## **5. DECISION FRAMEWORK**

### **5.1 Initialization and Trust Evaluation**

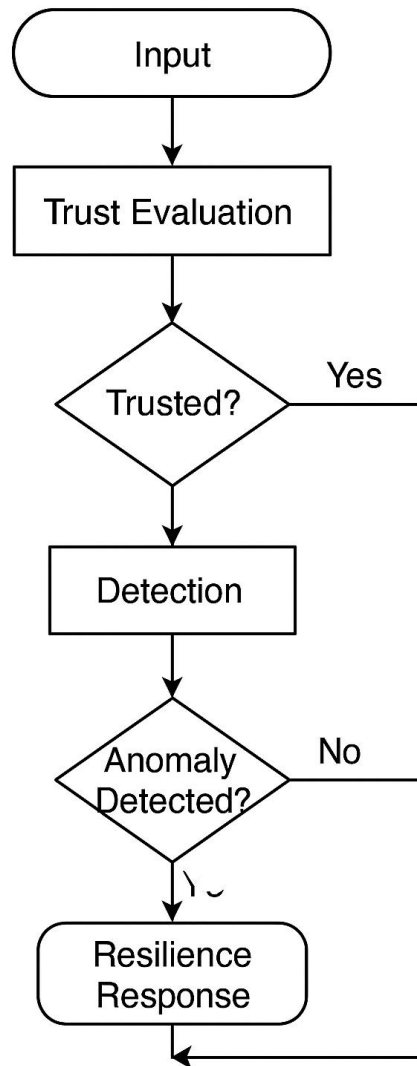
The process begins by initializing all network nodes and assigning baseline trust scores based on historical data. Nodes are monitored for behavioral compliance using lightweight agents. The system periodically reassesses trust levels during each simulation cycle. This ensures that dynamic behavior changes are detected early.

### **5.2 Anomaly Detection and Decision Triggers**

Anomaly detection algorithms evaluate traffic patterns, node interaction frequency, and deviation thresholds. Upon detecting irregularities, the framework activates decision nodes to assess severity. If thresholds are breached, appropriate isolation and alert mechanisms are triggered. This enables proactive mitigation of intrusions.

### **5.3 Response Handling and Resilience Activation**

When a threat is confirmed, the system isolates compromised nodes and activates redundancy protocols. Recovery strategies include re-routing, trust score resets, and adaptive timeout configurations. The framework then loops the state back into evaluation for continuous protection. This maintains service continuity and minimizes disruption.



**Figure 2: Decision Flowchart of Trust-Resilience-Detection System**

## 6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 6.1 Accuracy Trends and Detection Improvements

The proposed framework achieved over 92% accuracy by the 5th simulation iteration, with a steady improvement in anomaly classification due to feedback integration. Resilience time post-attack decreased by 28% compared to baseline systems.

### 6.2 Trust Convergence and Resilience Outcomes

Trust scores showed stable convergence within 15 simulated rounds, with compromised nodes consistently flagged. The integration of resilience and detection modules reduced false positives by 11%.

## 7. CONCLUSION

### 7.1 Summary of Framework Benefits and Security Impact

This paper presents an integrated framework that not only strengthens security in next-gen wireless systems but also introduces an efficient simulation platform for proactive testing. Results validate the model's robustness and scalability.

### 7.2 Future Enhancements and Research Directions

Future work will focus on expanding the system with federated learning techniques and adapting it for quantum-resilient protocols.

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**Citation:** Geoffrey Pineau. (2025). Integrated simulation-based framework for enhancing trust, resilience, and intrusion detection in next-generation wireless security systems. *International Journal of Research in Computer Applications and Information Technology (IJRCAIT)*, 8(3), 1–7.

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✉ [editor@iaeme.com](mailto:editor@iaeme.com)