

Fortifying Cybersecurity with Singular Learning Theory: A New Frontier in Threat Detection

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Saswati Chatterjee*

Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat, India

***Corresponding Author:** Saswati Chatterjee, Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat, India.

As cyberattacks become increasingly sophisticated and challenging to counter, cybersecurity requires robust, broadly applicable, and easily understandable machine learning models. In the context of Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS), common learning theories often fail because captured data is frequently irregular due to hidden variables, overlearned models, or imbalanced data. Singular Learning Theory provides clear insights into these challenges through mathematical analysis of models exhibiting singularities where traditional statistical assumptions break down. SLT doesn't depend only on Fisher information and regularity conditions; instead, it uses RLCT and the zeta function to assess the accuracy and complexity of models. By using SLT, the effectiveness of a model trained on known attack patterns or a model trained on cyberattack data is vital in generalizing to unfamiliar or emerging cyber threats, which plays a key role in stopping zero-day exploits and advanced persistent threats. As a result, using SLT can point to ways to strengthen machine learning systems used for detecting malware, catching intrusions, and safeguarding against phishing attacks, since these systems are designed to resist errors caused by network traffic logs. The structured approach of SLT in examining model uncertainty and its abilities enables cybersecurity researchers and users to develop systems that are both precise and backed by solid theory for the future.