MSW MANAGEMENT -Multidisciplinary, Scientific Work and Management Journal
ISSN: 1053-7899
Vol. 34 Issue 2, July-Dec 2024, Pages: 788-803

AI-Powered Cyber Threat Detection: Leveraging Machine Learning for Real-Time Anomaly Identification and Threat Mitigation

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Abstract

As human dependence on the use of information technology grows exponentially, so do the security challenges it poses. A wide variety of cybersecurity systems have been set in place to try to shield such technologies from unauthorized access and prevent sensitive data leakage, both in business contexts and within the public domain. Moreover, progress is being made to provide formal education and training in the field of cybersecurity, as this is a key element in mitigating the threat posed by an ever-evolving cyber risk landscape.

Despite these efforts, incidents of cyberattacks continue to frequently appear. These often take the form of zero-day attacks, with new threats emulating secure network communication patterns and using legitimate processes to remain undetected from traditional prevention systems. Moreover, an intricate attack perpetrated by a well-prepared malefactor can take weeks to be identified, thus causing severe damages well before any countermeasure is taken. Regarding this issue, both companies and nation-states are currently looking into innovative and more active ways to bolster the security of their systems, exploring AI-powered systems that have been long since exploited by malevolent actors.

“So far, cyber security solutions have been more like locks than keys. They are a sometimes-effective deterrent to the unskilled or the careless but not much more. Given time – or sufficiently advanced technology – any such device can be broken. The difficulty is in devising an ‘unbreakable’ one, and herein lies the problem.”

Keywords: AI, machine learning, cyber threat detection, real-time anomaly identification,AI-powered threat detection,Machine learning security,Real-time anomaly detection,Cybersecurity AI,Threat mitigation algorithms,Machine learning models,Anomaly identification,AI-driven cybersecurity solutions,Cyber threat intelligence,Predictive cybersecurity tools.

1. Introduction

Today, businesses and operators of critical infrastructures face all sorts of cyber threats amid a rapidly evolving and increasing digital landscape. These threats are becoming more sophisticated and diverse, making it rather difficult to identify and effectively respond to anomalies in real-time. Traditional detection techniques have been built on fixed rules and peculiar signatures that have long been outmatched by ongoing cyber threats. To tackle these new circumstances, most research and industrial efforts are interested in the application of AI to improve their security posture. With the aim of facilitating the understanding of this shift and encouraging further research, the state and timeline on the application of machine learning to cyber threat detection are presented. This paper explores the emergence and advancement of machine learning approaches, emphasizing the importance of real-time anomaly identification for early and proactive threat mitigation. Afterward, open research challenges are discussed, focusing on the developments necessary to overcome the current limitations of AI applications in cybersecurity. As a comprehensive examination of the literature, this paper gives an overview of the state of the art in leveraging machine learning to the security domain. It also identifies and synthesizes the common challenges and constraints in making the most of these technologies, grouping a series of future research directions. Among these last, an emphasis is laid on the prime developments to enable real-time applications. Finally, a timeline depicts the approaches and contributions of all the surveyed papers, furnishing an overview of the historical progression and latest applications of machine learning in cybersecurity.

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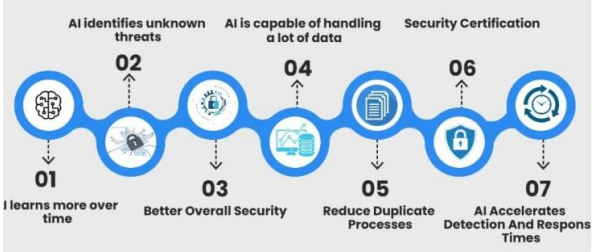

Fig 1: Leveraging AI and Machine Learning for Threat Detection in Cybersecurity

1.1. Background and Significance

Historical Context and Evolution. The prevalence and diversity of cyber-attacks have drastically grown over the past couple of decades, fostering an arms race between cyber attackers and defenders. A variety of technologies and methods have been developed to detect and mitigate cyber threats, yet the increased sophistication of adversaries continuously outpaces these efforts. Notable advancements have nurtured Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) and Antivirus (AV) suites as the most widely deployed security mechanisms across different IT sectors and systems. Nonetheless, high-profile incidents of infiltration, data breaches, and Denial of Service (DoS) attacks have revealed the deficiencies of these traditional approaches. As an example, in 2019 Maze ransomware sowed havoc by targeting state government systems in Texas. Despite a ransomware detection engine being in place, attacks commenced, unfortunately entailing losses of at least $12 million by the time detection transpired. In another high-profile incident, the notorious Emotet was able to sidestep IDS suites, demonstrating a failure to keep the strain of malware at bay.

Necessity and Significance. The aforementioned incidents are only the tip of the iceberg, evidencing why cybersecurity is hotly debated by domain experts worldwide. They highlight the immense challenge of bolstering the efficiency and efficacy of cybersecurity paradigms, particularly in preemption while providing suitable response mechanisms in a timely fashion. With the advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and associated subfields like Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL), a paradigm shift for detecting anomalies and identifying intrusions has occurred. Moreover.

Equ 1: Model Training: Supervised Learning

$$f(x) = \sigma(w^T x + b) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(w^T x + b)}}$$

where:

- w are the learned weights,
- x is the feature vector,
- b is the bias term,
- σ is the sigmoid function, giving the probability

1.2. Research Objectives

Due to cybersecurity's complexity and fast-paced threats, researchers are exploring how machine learning models can enhance the timely identification of anomalies. From a research point of view, the efficacy of common machine learning algorithms is evaluated for anomaly detection in a cybersecurity setting. Real-time data is typically considered to be collected and analyzed within milliseconds, or at a minimum, within seconds. For cybersecurity practitioners engaged in detecting network-based and system-based attacks, the term real-time refers to logs being processed as soon as possible to detect threats soon after their occurrence. The proposed study is beneficial for discovering the most appropriate machine learning models for cybersecurity applications. This research aims to guide evidence-based decision-making for deploying machine learning models in commercial settings to enhance cybersecurity practices. To do so, practical implications and considerations are delivered regarding how to most effectively use machine learning models in a cybersecurity setting. The findings show that machine learning algorithms can provide a substantial performance increase over conventional threshold and rules-based alert triggering. In cybersecurity, such job roles as Security Analysts, Threat Intel Analysts, Incident Responders, and Security Administrators may be employed.

From reports or analyses and in collaboration with third-party vendors, service providers, or in-house teams such as Security Operation Centers (SOCs), security staff usually come across security events or incidents. These range from intrusions and attacks to data breaches or obvious malware patterns. Sensible responses may entail performing forensics and identifying the event's origin, tuning system defense or mitigating actions, learning from historic incidents, or informing others in the community or organization. An event corresponds to an actionable attack, whereas an incident relates to several connected events that result in a tangible outcome. It is important to note that currently, many response and defense

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efforts can be automated and based upon AI, including the use of bots or playbooks.

2. Foundations of Cyber Threat Detection

This research applies AI/ML algorithms and models to improve the ability to detect, analyze, and understand cyber threats. No longer confined to 'traditional' end-points like malware on physical machines, threats can now arrive via many vectors. New threats such as polymorphic malware or IoT botnets are not readily recognized by signature-based AV approaches. AI/ML models might efficiently detect such anomalies by enhancing predictive analysis. This paper provides a general understanding of AI/ML and identifies the ability of AI/ML models in predictive analytics and pattern recognition. The integrated AI-powered anomaly identification and threat mitigation system research is then guided from a more theoretical perspective. Cyber threat detection can be understood as a process to constantly monitor network operations, detect malicious activities, and take necessary steps to analyze and define what suitable actions can be taken to remove the threats . If analysis shows that a particular instance is not an established threat, but resembles other 'known' threats, the model generalizes the instance as being of the same type as a known threat, and as a response to this prediction the instance is flagged as a potential threat. There are two types of detection systems: traditional (or non-machine learning-based) systems and modern (or AI/ML-based detection) systems. Traditional systems rely mostly on rule-based approaches. Modern systems can predict unforeseen events and behaviors not included in the rule-set. Properties of ML are used to build intelligent computer systems that can learn and improve performance over time, analogous to the way biological systems operate. Traditional methods produce highly accurate detection results but suffer from model limitations, a lack of generalization of new norms, and difficulty keeping pace with the changing threat landscape. Modern methods, on the other hand, offer enhanced prospectivity and the potential to manage overtime training data.

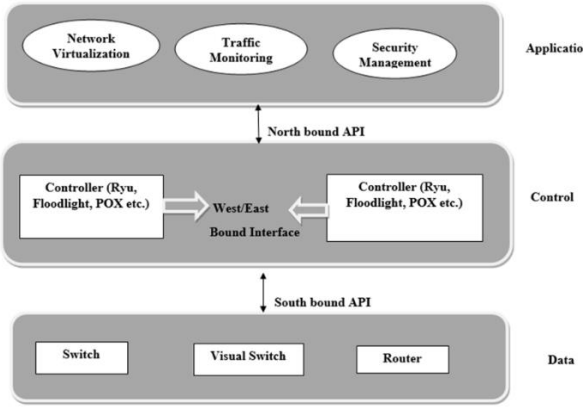

Fig 2: Threat Detection Using Machine

2.1. Traditional Methods vs. AI-Powered Approaches

Cyberattacks have grown substantially and have been increasingly affecting companies in different industries. Traditional cyber-threat detection methods often rely on signature-based detection, in this sense existing malware datasets are analyzed and a signature is extracted so it can be detected in the future, however this IDS only will be capable of detecting malware elements on the dataset. One alternative to signature-based detection is the use of intelligent systems, which can analyze historical data (flow control records, netflows, disk activity, etc.) and detect anomalies, learning the typical network activity profile and then signaling when such activity is broken. The possibility of incorporating both kinds of detectors (signature-based and machine-learning based) for real-time anomaly detection and threat mitigation purposes is explored here.

Traditional methods to contain threats would include for example the configuration of firewalls or the update of virus definitions, to propose a few, though the time taken to carry out the mitigation strategy must be filled with something else. AI-powered solutions, on the other side, are obtained through the analysis of historical data and are capable of quickly obtaining a trained model that can proactively detect future dangers. The detection mechanism can then be scaled up by replicating the model and setting it to analyze different parts of the network. An example of such a model is a machine learning algorithm capable of detecting anomalies on the network activity. This technology presents clear benefits in comparison to the traditional method. On the downside, the mere execution of this type of approach leads to an arms race scenario, where the attacker will quickly evolve their techniques. On the upside, everything is to suggest that the attacker will not be capable of iteration ad infinitum.

2.2. Key Concepts in Machine Learning for Cybersecurity

Most of today's security monitoring tools only detect threats

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Vol. 34 Issue 2, July-Dec 2024, Pages: 788-803

after they have entered, progressed, and have done significant damage. Artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted machine learning (ML) techniques can empower the proactive blocking of these threats before they cause harm. Adversarial Generative Networks (AGN) were implemented piloting a real-time anomaly detection system, demonstrating the identification of zero-day threats within 2 minutes of attack commencement. This methodology can be used for training AGNs across various data sources and replication of a similar framework. The presented technology was successful in identifying zero-day threats within minutes, indicating potential in enhancing the resilience of smart and interconnected digital services, products, and industries reinforced by recent cyber threats. Consequently, this promising field could benefit from being subject to further study and improvement.

Traditional security monitoring tools and Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS) inspect and detect threats primarily post-mortem, after they have breached the perimeter, propagated within internal networks and systems, and caused significant harm. Once detected, they then proceed to issue alerts to security operators who undertake mitigation strategies. Accordingly, this mode of operation is typically reactionary in nature. Pro-active solutions issued by traditional IDS alert the security operator in advance of a possible breach, however, these are based on signature-based rules, heuristics, and predetermined thresholds. Detections are commonly issued after threats have progressed, escalated, and caused some level of disruption. Consequently, many threats can be extremely advanced before they are flagged, often already having caused critical damage and possessing the high technical aptitude to avoid the detection rule employed. A real-time high-performance anomaly detection system, backed by AI and machine learning, can empower the active blocking of embryonic threats soon after commencement, thus proactively acting to impede potential damage.

3. Real-Time Anomaly Identification

Accessing and Exfiltrating Data: Leveraging Machine Learning for Anomaly Detection and Threat Mitigation

The ability to promptly identify and respond to anomalies is critical to cybersecurity. Modern cyber systems generate and store vast amounts of data that must be analyzed in real-time. Such capabilities are of the essence in order to correctly identify those behaviors that do not conform to the norm and might represent security threats. Real-world cybersecurity anomalies can take many different shapes, from network intrusions, data breaches, compromised user credentials, or simple malware infections. There are numerous types of anomalies that might go unnoticed by traditional security tools yet still constitute a threat, so a variety of machine learning models have been built specifically to address the issue. These models are able to analyze complex and extremely voluminous cybersecurity datasets in order to detect even the slightest deviation from the expected normal behavior.

Because of the rapid advances in both technology and cyber threats, anomalies may evolve very rapidly, sometimes even hours after the attack is executed, so it is necessary to analyze data coming in real-time in order to improve the cybersecurity posture. It is important for security experts at various levels to understand the complex world of machine learning and IoT, as this is now a part of everyday cyber threats. In order to understand the methods and approaches highlighted in this document, it is necessary to first grasp the necessity and the benefits of real-time anomaly identification and of the use of machine learning models to mitigate established threats. By reading this document, users will gain insight into the workings of these methods and be able to appreciate their importance in cybersecurity.

3.1. Types of Anomalies in Cyber Threats

Depending on the context of the usage, anomalies may inherit diversified architectural properties and have different impacts on the networks or systems. Anomalies may vary in their behavioral characteristics across different dimensions. Some may only slightly deviate from the normal behaviors, while others may exhibit significant variances. Anomalies may also be diverse according to their effect sizes, timescales, temporal stabilities and effects towards multiple dimensions. To somewhat better characterize those anomalies, this subsection makes an attempt to discuss and categorize the anomalies with respect to diversified dimensionality including the aspects of disparate impacts on systems/networks, behavioral properties and effect sizes.

1. Anomalies harming single systems or networks can be classified as structural anomalies or only harming the structures and internal infrastructures. Some types of ultra-sophisticated advanced persistent threats only plant fetters and trapdoors on the normal systems and don’t communicate with remote control servers at all after they penetrate into the victim systems. Such anomalies are very stealthy and hard to be captured by the traditional network flow statistical approaches and modeling the protocol data rates. Some system or direction based anomalies can be further considered as a subclass of structural anomalies as usually only affecting upon the architects or directions of the network. Once the above mentioned threats change their behaviors or start to communicate within the outside world, a significantly devastating event releasing will be taken later on.

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2. Behavioral anomalies are just the opposite cases of the anomalies damaging the architectures or structures. They mostly pose malignant behaviors like scanning, dossing and spreading viruses etc. As the rise of machine to machine attacks, behavioral attacks become more frequent on the networks. For certain types of behavioral attacks, network flow based anomaly detection systems can easily capture their irregular communication behaviors by examining the network flows with fine granularity or painting the interaction networks. Focusing on the detection of denial of services attack, where the flows are binned into predefined time-windows with dissect protocols. Approaches are proposed with the deep packet inspection capability. With dissevering the packet layers, these systems can provide the finer grain flow attributes and reveal the scanning behaviors of the normal hosts.

3. According to the relative rarity of the anomalies, abnormal samples can be further divided as the cases of point anomalies, contextual anomalies and collective anomalies. For the type of point anomalies, they just faint at only one host or flow and the energy dissipation distribution just has an irregularity at one point. Contextual anomalies are more malicious as these cases appear in the relative context of multiple hosts and manifest as the consistent preference towards some elements or certain statistics on some dimension. However, positive and amplify fading phenomena don't maintain autonomous exponentially decaying as time goes by for the collective anomalies and therefore happens in a longer timescale as different contacts need. On the targeted event horizon, the combinations of each different color set encapsulated the irregular power consumption sequences have context stability and have collective anomalies as a result.

4. Three categories of anomalies are explained. Structural and context anomalies are the most destructive ones and thereby, should be checked with utmost care. On the other hand, assault type anomalies are those daily malicious analogies which can inflict very harmful consequences immediately. So many anomaly detectors are already prone to replicate such anomalies before and it may lead to above the time again. For perfect operation and divisional harmony, kindly take the immediate checks after the infraction in the sound. In fact malicious anomalies are even more harmful to the energy security of the networks than mortality flows or civil time dilations such as the burgeoning rates of surge storms.

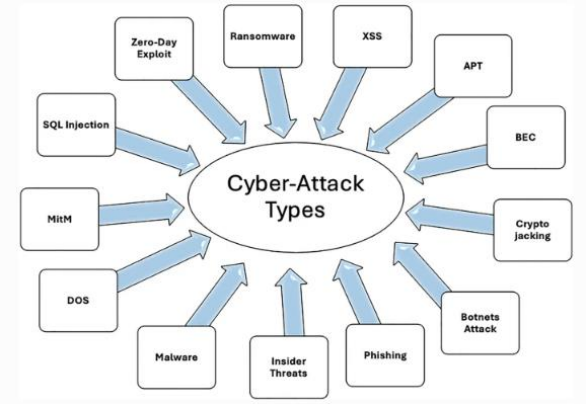

Fig 3: Cyber-attack types

3.2. Machine Learning Models for Anomaly Detection

Fully understanding the possibility of cyber-threats faced by organizations and businesses cannot be better emphasized in this modern era. The average time it took to identify a data breach occurred is 207 days; the average cost of a data breach is $3.62 million. With the advent of technology, 24x7 threats have increased. Every day, organizations are attacked by different types of cyber threats, such as ransomware, malware, SQLi, logic bombs, spyware, and many more. The traditional rule-based cyber-threat detection systems have failed to detect these threats efficiently. To address this problem, the solution is to explore AI and machine learning models, which can detect real-time cyber threats and thereby significantly reduce costs and downtime in companies. Intelligent machine learning models help in the conduct of anomaly detection on unusual traffic on the network affecting the security of the data. That would create performance metrics out of the model parameters making better sense of maintaining it with time. With the increasing risk of cyber-attack, it is essential to develop an intelligent machine learning algorithm to address cyber-attack detection. Introduced methods will play an important role in helping to find the effectiveness of an algorithm and significant abilities to improve it accordingly.

Equ 2: Loss Function for Optimization

$$L(w,b) = -\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}[y_i \log(f(x_i)) + (1-y_i)\log(1-f(x_i))]$$

Where:

- N is the number of data points,
- y_i is the actual label (0 for normal, 1 for anomalous),
- $f(x_i)$ is the predicted probability.

MSW MANAGEMENT -Multidisciplinary, Scientific Work and Management Journal
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Vol. 34 Issue 2, July-Dec 2024, Pages: 788-803

4. Threat Mitigation Strategies

Once unusual activity has been identified on a network, it is imperative to implement proactive measures as part of the incident response procedure. These actions can range from disabling network services linked to the detected anomaly, disconnecting the system under question from the network to prevent further data loss, to even hunting down the threat-actor's machine. As of such, network security response systems should be able to implement countermeasures effectively and quickly. AI-based solutions can be integrated into the response system's architecture to improve its effectiveness to counter the threat. Anomaly detection alerts could trigger automated response actions to be sent to the incident response system (IRS), such as a tailored playbook containing rules for the real-time network intrusion detection system to follow and specific tasks for the team. The IRS, potentially interacting with an AI platform, would draw actionable intelligence from the alert data and select the optimal course of action that the response system should take. It is envisioned that AI could even assist in countermeasure implementation, analyzing the network infrastructure and generating configuration scripts to tweak it in a way that hinders the malicious activity without impacting the network's normal operation. Contamination of novelty detection models with adversarial examples would negatively impact the anomaly detection task and enable attackers to stealthily bypass the security defense. Meanwhile, adversarial strategies could also be deployed on the monitoring and defense side of the security ecosystem to harden it against the potential threats.

System that detects possible cyber threats on the network traffic of industrial control systems and prompts the operator with actionable suggestions. These suggestions included rules to be activated, prioritized alerts with detailed information, and also possible missions for the incident response teams to mitigate the threats. However, all these actions still involve a human in the loop, have a high latency, and can be imprecise. They are also hard tasks for the attacker-detector due to the potential attack complexity and the need to precisely understand the control system. Security response measures should happen as quickly as possible to address cyber attacks before damage occurs. Such measures can include dropping packets in network devices, firewall rules to block specific traffic, de-activating network services, and others. Automated response mechanisms can be improved leveraging the knowledge of the AI that detected the attack and by enabling the AI system to automate response actions. Moreover, an automated response system can adapt to new input data in quick time, leveraging the information gathered from resolved incidents, providing additional training to the AI models, and generating more robust machine learning models well suited to the deployment scenario.

Fig 4: Threat Mitigation Strategies

4.1. Automated Response Systems One of the most difficult tasks in the aftermath of a successful cyberattack is the identification of the source of the attack. Indeed, watching a cyberattack in progress is even worse. The new generation of intelligent firewall appliances is able not only to detect an anomaly, but also to automatically remedy it transparently to production. Upon breach of the first defense line an anomalous reconfiguration of the sub-net is sensed, for instance configurations blocking ip communications; the intermediate hardware relays a signal to the new generation intelligent firewall appliance, triggering an automatic and transparent remeding mechanism (reconfiguration to the production state). This paper will focus on this different aspect and propose a new approach for the automatic detection and defense against networked-based polymorphic worms and document the reference architecture for the realization of such an approach, AMARDOS. No PC is used after boot; thus, the operating system is dead and immune to any malware. Theft does not pay: the hard disk is encrypted. Boot from any USB and restore the OS. Patch list is updated via CyclicSynchronization®. GINA protects USCDS; HPB is tamper evident. Access control is based on the PC's DNA. AMARDOS detects the worm's origin. IPS quarantines the origin. Other appliances quarantine the destination. AMARDOS provides a scheme based on multiple cooperative multivariate correlation analysis able to identify the compressed version of a polymorphic worm in real time. Such compressed worm versions along with the worm signer enable the IRS to automatically and in a short time eradicate the worm. To this aim, the appliance would orchestrate the defensive action of a plurality under military hierarchical relationship of Security Appliances, APIESA®, without the need of the human operator.

4.2. Adversarial Machine Learning As AI and ML adoption grow across numerous industries, malicious actors are deploying sophisticated techniques to

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ISSN: 1053-7899
Vol. 34 Issue 2, July-Dec 2024, Pages: 788-803

deceive and manipulate models. It is paramount that the AI-powered system be conceived to strengthen and enhance the AI algorithm's robustness. One of the most dynamic and significant threats in cybersecurity today is adversarial machine learning . Such attacks target the machine learning models cybersecurity professionals rely on to rapidly and accurately detect threats. The attacks come in a variety of shapes and forms and can be launched by a wide range of actors, from individuals to criminal organizations or even powerful states. While no attack can guarantee 100% protection, understanding these threats can significantly bolster the AI-powered cybersecurity system's robustness. Cybersecurity professionals need to build and train such systems with the understanding that attacks will evolve over time. There needs to be ongoing vigilance, investment in monitoring and adaptation in model training. There also needs to be additional investment carefully evaluating training data for signals that could help adversaries manipulate models.

5. Case Studies and Applications

Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning have gained momentum in cyber security during recent years. A new batch of AI-powered anomaly detectors which work even in the presence of cyber-attacks, which are both fast and accurate are proposed. After a cyber-attack has been taking place for a short time already, the data observed in the affected network might not suffice for a detector to learn a valid model for the new, current state of the network, which includes the effects of the attack in addition to the normal state of the network. It is shown how to project in real-time (and with bounded delay) the data seen up to current time, in some Hilbert space, such that using this projection of the data one can learn a valid (according to some statistical guarantees) model for the current state of the network. The effectiveness of the detectors in this Hilbert space is also shown empirically, where it was observed that using embeddings enabled to train detectors that could better grasp the complex nature and different time scales of the network characteristics, also within the presence of attacks. Furthermore, the expected rise in the number and diversity of connected devices and the increased integration of Internet of Things (IoT) in the existing communication infrastructure make it necessary to deepen and extend the development of security assurance and threat detection systems, based on various AI-based algorithms and identification methods. The potential of cyber-attacks is particularly concerning, since they can infect a vast number of connected devices and severely disturb critical infrastructures without actually deploying any hardware component in the field. Traditional analytical methods such as time-series analysis, state estimation, event identification or monitoring, and control systems, while effective to some extent, have only limited protection capabilities to fully ensure real-time and correct identification of cyber security threats. A new framework capable of modelling the controlled communication network, the physical system, and cyber attacks to design and implement a detection mechanism based on multi-resolution analysis and SIEM is described. In this context, the work provides a framework based on grid observability description able to identify the detectivity of different attack vectors and get insights on the efficiency of the detection systems.

Fig 5: Applications of AI-Powered Cyber Threat Detection

5.1. Industry Examples of AI-Powered Cyber Threat Detection

To illustrate the practical relevance of AI-powered cyber threat detection, a 5.1. Industry Examples of AI-Powered Cyber Threat Detection subsection explores specific cases where sectors--finance, healthcare, telecommunications, and OT/IT convergence--implement successful threat detection mechanisms by leveraging artificial intelligence technology. The focus of each case study will be on the unique cybersecurity challenges of each sector. However, it will also outline innovative approaches with a focus on how the industries took advantage of the most advanced machine learning models for threat detection. By looking at various sectors and the strategies that cybersecurity operatives got from them, readers can take away industry adaptability insights or get inspired to build a cybersecurity solution that will adequately meet business needs. What worked and what

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ISSN: 1053-7899
Vol. 34 Issue 2, July-Dec 2024, Pages: 788-803

didn't, and the lessons learned from each case are also discussed. Finally, this exploration will underline the importance of cooperation between technology providers and industry representatives, whether they are IT security teams or C suite officers. Broad insight could be given into the security challenge industries face today, as well as a range of solutions that could be put in place to address the cybercrime onslaught. In discussions of best practices, examples provide easily digestible, actionable advice, demonstrating both how to make the most of the existing environment and how to plan investment for the future. Industry representatives share common challenges, and some commonalities have emerged on how best to approach the question of cybersecurity. Practice has shown that the best results are achieved when cooperation starts early on in threat assessment. Cybersecurity these days, where cybercrime is on the rise and breaches are costly, a multi-layered approach is often the most efficient and cost-effective. The first line of defence is to look for and prevent potential threats with AI-powered cyber threat detection.

Equ 3: Model Training: Unsupervised Learning

$$\text{Anomaly Score}(x) = 2^{-\frac{h(x)}{c(n)}}$$

where:

- $h(x)$ is the path length of x,
- $c(n)$ is the average path length for a random tree

6. Challenges and Future Directions

In order to nurture the development and deployment of such security systems, it is no longer just important to conduct fundamental investigations into advanced methodologies and technologies but to address a broader Insight Problem. With the rapid growth of digital industries and their inherent complexity, potential cyber-attack targets have multiplied, making smart infrastructures and digital industries more vulnerable to large-scale and strategically damaging cyber OPERATIONS. Significant progress has been made in the development and deployment of state-of-the-art Artificial Intelligence (AI)-enabled malware and intrusion detection systems to protect those infrastructures and industries. However, digging deeper, focusing explicitly on AI-empowered security solutions, more profound threats to the Insight Problem could be identified. These paragraphs lead the reader through the holistic investigation of AI-based reactive measures, thematically analyzing four different preventive, predictive, and responsive security layers and warning of potential vulnerabilities by the very empowerment of increasingly intelligent security systems. In doing so, an outline of emerging advanced attackers and corresponding innovative low-level counter-ANTI-attack methodologies is provided, aiming to envision safer digitally networked economies by 2030.

In the field of cyber-defense, the network receives an independent warning of expected vulnerabilities, exploits, or possible attacks. Consequently, the network can secure and reconfigure itself to alleviate the threat. Malware is detected, a high-quality taxonomy is extracted, and the cybersecurity forces deliver a mitigation plan for the malware.

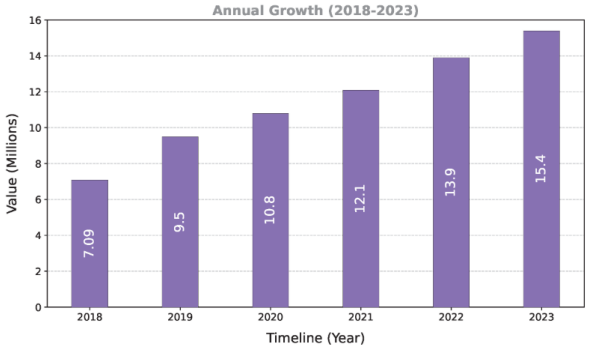

Fig : Leveraging AI for Network Threat Detection

6.1. Ethical Implications and Bias in AI Security Systems

This subsection explores one of the most critical emerging aspects that may have ethical implications for cybersecurity: employing AI technologies. In cybersecurity, the recent focus on machine learning and AI to support security systems led to a rise in the number of AI security systems. They are expected to identify more advanced and as yet undetected threats. A highly covered concern on the use of AI technologies in this field, in addition to general concerns about AI, is bias in machine learning (ML) algorithms. Because of a biased sample or the problem of a biased class distribution, the model will then predict unreliable outcomes. Consequently, AI predictions unfairly identify a specific group or predict an unfair treatment that is often unacceptable. Concerns about biased AI security systems are the unjust identification of threats as well as unfair response decisions. Ensuring fairness in a model prediction is important. Instead, in a security context, transparency about AI is seen as an additional advantage. Many are aware of how to maximize the model, how to minimize its performance, and how it reaches a specific decision. However, most of this approach relies on transparent models like decision trees or simple regression. Therefore, attention should be paid to supporting both

MSW MANAGEMENT -Multidisciplinary, Scientific Work and Management Journal
ISSN: 1053-7899
Vol. 34 Issue 2, July-Dec 2024, Pages: 788-803

transparent and honest models throughout the model development process, increasing model fairness by addressing bias detection and developing and validating transparent models. Biased AI is not the only ethical consideration for AI security systems. Data usage, privacy, accountability, and informed consent also contribute to ethical concerns in the relationship of AI security systems. By understanding this, it is essential to understand what kind of bias may arise due to AI, sample data bias, measurement bias, selection bias, sampling bias, or processing bias, and how to address it through representative data collection and bias detection and correction mechanisms. These considerations are not exhaustive and will increase as the development of AI security systems progresses. However, it is necessary to address the main ethical and security concerns as an initial step in the development of new AI models. Regarding the use of AI in IT, the considerations also partly apply to the use of AI in developing AI-enabled security systems. With the increasing number of "AI everything," AI developers also need to be aware of possible ethical and psychological implications both in developing AI models and upon its deployment in IT systems.

6.2. Emerging Technologies and Trends in Cybersecurity

As the digital environment continuously matures and interconnects, cybersecurity is inevitably becoming increasingly challenging. Although state of the art malware and intrusion detection systems as well as network security measures have been implemented, future pragmatic observations suggest that these systems will not suffice in the years to come. Security incidents, zero-day-exploits, and sophisticated adversaries are able to bypass traditional network defences even when reasonably configured. Therefore, novel cybersecurity solutions need to be built to enhance data privacy and transaction security in these interconnected platforms, services and procedures. The usage of blockchain is growing rapidly, and mostly enhances transaction security and data integrity despite potentially increasing the privacy of information. Blockchain technology-based frameworks can contribute to building next-generation cybersecurity systems. Direct, scalable, and fine-grained threat intelligence data can be provided by the labelling of malware or intrusion characteristic values and historical threat data-sets stored in a blockchain. Smart contracts developed on an epoch basis create permissioned data blockchain networks between CERTs, ISPs, and industrial production captive networks. Consensus established by historical or the latest threat event logging from crypto-assets or firewall syslogs among cross-enterprise network label blockchain worldwide. Dataset ownership evidence can be stored in the blockchain-based framework and the auditability and transparency of the data-sets can be ensured. Machine readable intrusion and malware detection data-set perimeter allows autonomous threat intelligence data retrieval for modelling and prediction purposes. These frameworks are also able to manage multi-utils economics and staking reward prize-pools to stimulate thoughtful modeling and contribute to a continuous expansion of the knowledge domain. After quick profitability logic on proof of successful detections, false positives are amplified, and network sensory overload occurs. With a service licensing fee on demanded threat data acquisition, 0-day vulnerability exploits are subverted and radicalisation of the adversarial tactics is pursued. Cyber relevant domain threat intelligence is able to build a premium barrier against shifts in the spectrum of the attacks. Transaction security policies can be enhanced by service deployment on a blockchain-based framework in order to deter IP and data endpoint leakage, even being useful for managing and storing event data. Cyberattacks are anticipated and dealt with before it's too late with IR systems available in a blockchain-based framework. By storing the severity and the timestamp of the event records in a blockchain, it's possible to build a tamper-proof and trusted source of information. Those are used by off-chain reduction nodes to feed any external analytics system both in a real-time and batch scheme. Threat intelligence event records and intelligence feeds are distributed among a group of scientific cyber incident response organisations or industrial production captive networks.

7. Conclusion

Throughout the research, it has been discussed how investing in AI-powered solutions to protect critical infrastructures from cyber threats means primarily addressing real-time anomaly identification and the effectiveness of automated responses to mitigate threats. Research shows that solutions implemented are capable of significantly reducing reaction times compared to manually implemented mitigation strategies while providing comparable protection capabilities. It has been shown how they can proactively counter diverse cyberattacks that Group Ops can potentially confront, and how the resilience of the services they aim to protect can be improved. Additionally, it has been demonstrated that investing in an AI-powered security system can facilitate the adaptation of distant control actions in response to network events, enabling the automatic application of an appropriate countermeasure.

Clearly, investing in these types of systems could significantly improve cybersecurity outcomes. Ultimately, it is observed that while they have the potential to develop state of the art autonomous defenses, multiple challenges remain in their practical implementation, and further innovation is required. Clearly, the most challenging aspect of using

MSW MANAGEMENT -Multidisciplinary, Scientific Work and Management Journal
ISSN: 1053-7899
Vol. 34 Issue 2, July-Dec 2024, Pages: 788-803

intelligence-driven autonomic network defense mechanisms is the design and implementation of a closed-loop system capable of detecting security incidents and accurately applying the appropriate countermeasures. This is particularly difficult in the context of real-world complex or mission-critical systems, where action implementation can have highly unpredictable consequences and escalate system degradation. Furthermore, as the research indicates, exploring the possible integration of AI tools with more traditional techniques, such as firewall and transport layer encryption, as well as other development directions, such as the creation of machine learning models to predict the behavior of the system under attack in order to better tune the countermeasures provided.

7.1. Summary of Key Findings This research unveils a novel cybersecurity methodology by leveraging machine learning and artificial intelligence to enable real-time detection of network anomalies and automated mitigation of cyber threats. The use of machine learning in detecting network intrusion is examined, distinguishing it from traditional approaches. A series of methods and applications to detect network anomalies with machine learning is explored, followed by a more in-depth look at how such advantages of machine learning can be effectively employed to address cybersecurity issues and protect computer networks from potential threats. Real-time detection and immediate response are essential parts of the proposed real-time defense system against cyber threats. A case story of successful mitigation of an active DDoS attack via this system is presented. Moreover, methods and tools for organizations and developers to build and deploy a real-time defense system for improving cybersecurity are shared.

There are a large number of traditional methods analyzing log data to identify the threats in computer network security. However, they have limitations: 1) legitimate users' behaviors themselves can look like potential threats making the detection of threats unavoidable; 2) classical methods are not designed to be time-sensitive and struggle with real-time detection; 3) prepared rules are no longer up-to-date and new threats can slip past them; 4) a manual response is ineffective and time-consuming. A novel approach to cyber attack reactions with effectively leveraging artificial intelligence is introduced to overcome previous limitations. Upon the network anomaly detection of the AI-driven system, an Artificial Intelligence-based Reactive System will select the most efficient countermeasure to implement and interact with network equipment to stop the malicious activity. In parallel to a case study, this article seeks the insights and opinions of several cybersecurity experts on the research outcomes, responsible parties for combating cyber threats, and the future conceivable landscapes that Artificial Intelligence-Based RSs would bring to.

7.2. Implications for the Future of Cybersecurity Given the future research and development of cyber threats, a proactive approach, moving from a reactive to a predictive method, could consist of the introduction of Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning (AI/ML) in malware detection systems. More specifically, an Intrusion Detection System (IRS) using ML-based methods can provide a real-time analysis of network traffic and identify potential anomalies indicative of cyber threats. Anomaly Detection is presumed to get an essential role in facing hollow-day threats, specifically when involved with replay contenders, information exfiltration or protraction to the network. Currently, probably the most effective detection system to the existing IRSs are those based on AI/ML, since these ML-based models prevent the learning of possible patterns by heart and train the model to make predictions from real-world data. This way, they are able to detect zero-day threats, those which have never been seen before and are not found on any database. These AI/ML systems may be arbitrated to generate alarms in view of the likeability of threat.

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