Indonesian Journal of Educational Science and Technology (Nurture)
Vol. 3, No. 4, 2024 : 233 - 248

AI-Enabled System for Efficient Cyber Incident Detection and Response in Cloud Environments: Safeguarding Against Systematic Attacks

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A R T I C L E I N F O

Keywords: Cloud Computing, Data Storage, Cyber Threats, Security Systems, Aiempowered

Received : 01 October 2024
Revised : 25 October 2024
Accepted: 27 November 2024

A B S T R A C T

The growing trend of relying on cloud computing for data storage and enterprise applications has resulted in the drastic growth of cyber threats targeting cloud environments. Attacks are also highly evasive, which makes it hard for traditional rulebased security systems to detect them, resulting in high false positive rates and longer response times. In this regard, this study presents an AI empowered cyber incident detection and response system capable of improving threat reconnaissance, attack mitigation, and automated incident handling in the context of cloud infrastructures.Our proposed framework employs machine learning (ML), deep learning (DL), and realtime anomaly detection models to identify and respond to cyber incidents in cloud environments. Using hybrid AI, the system constantly analyzes network traffic, access logs and behavioral patterns to identify advanced threats such as zeroday attacks, insider threats and largescale distributed denialofservice (DDoS) attacks. For response mechanism, it uses reinforcement learning based adaptive security policies to autonomously contain and mitigate the cyber incidents based on minimal human intervention.Performance evaluation conducted using real datascapes in the murky realm of cloud security highlighting that the proposed mechanism handles prevalent cyber incidents with 96% accuracy and reduces false positives by 30% and improves incident responses time up to 50% against existing SIEM systems.

INTRODUCTION

From data storage and application hosting to network security, cloud computing has revolutionized organizational infrastructure by providing scalability, costefficiency, and remote accessibility. But as cloud adoption expands, so do cyber threats, rendering cloud security even more critical. Hackers continuously target vulnerabilities in the cloud using an increasingly organized approach that combines zeroday exploitation, distributed denialofservice (DDoS), insider threats, and advanced persistent threats (APTs) (Chen & Bridges, 2021).

Traditional rulebased security mechanisms (e.g., firewalls, intrusion detection systems (IDS) and Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) solutions) are insufficient in a cloud environment and may not be effective to identify and mitigate complex cyber incidents because:

- High false positive rates for security teams to manage.
- Failure to identify zeroday attacks without preconfigured signatures.
- Late incident response times that can lead to data breaches or costly fines and settlements.

These limitations have triggered increasing demand for AI powered cybersecurity solutions, providing immediate detection, analysis, and mitigation of cyber events in the heart of the cloud.

Why Businesses are Turning to AI for Cloud Security

The Challenges of Traditional Cybersecurity Approaches

- Signature Detection is Not Enough: Conventional intrusion detection and prevention systems use static rules and known attack signatures that are incapable of identifying zeroday attacks and evolving malware (Sommer & Paxson, 2019).
- Security Operations Are Broken ≠ High Volume of Threats: In a cloud landscape, organizations face an unprecedented volume of security logs, network traffic, and alerts. As manual security operations center (SOC) teams with small bandwidth struggle with slow incident detection and delayed response times (Verma et al., 2020),
- Evasion Techniques Bypass Traditional Defenses: Conventional cybersecurity solutions can be avoided by sophisticated attackers using evasion techniques such as polymorphic malware and encrypted attacks (Anderson et al., 2022).

Game Changer : AI and Machine Learning for Cloud Security

Advanced technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) are transforming the realm of Cybersecurity by facilitating realtime threat detection, the development of automated response systems, and further innovations in predictive analytics. Following are AI based cloud security solutions:

ML algorithms can learn patterns from network traffic and identify anomalies indicating potential cyber intrusions (Goodfellow et al., 2016):

- Adaptive Threat Detection:
- Automated Incident Response: The power of AIbased SOAR (Security Orchestration Automation Response) can be used to defuse threats independently and with reduced dependence on human (Sharma et al., 2021).
- Behavioral Analytics for Insider Threats: AIpowered user behaviour analytics (UBA) for tracking login actions, access behaviours, and privilege escalation to pick up on questionable activities (Hassan et al., 2022).

Since these advantages can be used to create a more accurate threat detection mechanism with low false positives and fast response times, this research introduces an AI based cyber incident detection and response system in cloud environments.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Dukich et al. proposed the AIEnabled System for Efficient Cyber Incident Detection and Response in Cloud Environments

This part discusses traditional cybersecurity approaches, the use of AI in cyber incident detection, effective strategies for realtime response, and emerging trends in the realm of cloud security.

Traditional Security Solutions for Cloud Environments

Signature Based and Rule Based Detection System

Signaturebased and rulebased detection is used in traditional Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS), Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS), and Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) solutions (Verma et al., 2020). These methods involve:

Anomaly detection based on predefined rules (for network traffic, X Mbps > alert).

Limitations

- Misses 0 day attacks: New cyber threats have no predefined signatures, thus they remain invisible to signature based defenses (Sommer & Paxson, 2019).
- High false positive rates: Compliance signatures are OK, but a signature requires a lot of human input.
- Low adaptability: These systems are static and do not learn with changing attack patterns, which renders them ineffective against adaptive cyber threats (Hassan et al., 2022).

Cybersecurity Challenges Specific to the Cloud 1.2

Given the multitenancy, remote accessibility and elasticity of cloud environments (Chen & Bridges, 2021), the security challenges posed by these environments are unique. Key threats include:

- Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) Attacks: Cloud servers are vulnerable to such attacks in a hugescale volumetric attack spiral that overwhelms resources and causes service to become disabled (Verma et al. 2020).
- Insider Threats: Misuse of Privileges by Employees or Compromised Cloud Accounts leading to Data Theft and System Sabotage (Sharma et al.
- APT: Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs) is where a sophisticated adversary is able to maintain longterm unauthorized access to a cloud network for the purpose of exfiltrating sensitive data stealthily (Anderson et al, 2022).
- ZeroDay vulnerabilities: Attackers exploit31 vulnerabilities not publicly known to an application vendor available before the time that patch comes out (Sommer & Paxson, 2019).

AI driven solutions, on the other hand, provide a more proactive approach to threat detection and incident response, making them especially necessary considering these challenges.

Cybersecurity Challenges and AI Solutions in Cloud|AI driven Cyber Incident Detection in Cloud Security

Threat Detection through Machine Learning

ML algorithms help to analyze security logs, user activity patterns, and network traffic to identify anomalies and cyber threats. Key ML techniques include:

- Supervised Learning (SVM, Random Forest, XGBoost): Uses labeled training data to classify network traffic as malicious or benign (Goodfellow et al., 2016).
- Deep Learning based Unsupervised Learning (Autoencoders, Clustering): Identifies anomalous patterns in security logs without requiring labeled attack data (Luo et al., 2020).
- Deep Learning (LSTMs, CNNs, Transformers): For analyzing the sequential attack patterns to identify multistage cyber attacks (AlSarawi et al., 2021).
- The Efficacy of AI In Threat Detection
  - Compared to standard rulebased methods (8085%)(Hassan et al., 2022), the detection accuracy is higher (96% in the last studies) when done through AI.
  - Enables upto 30% reduction in false positive (alerts that do not correspond to a real time threat), making security alerts actionable (Verma et al., 2020)
  - Identifies zeroday attacks through behavioral anomaly detection rather than static signature matching (Anderson et al., 2022).

AIBased Behavioral Analysis in Cloud Security

User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA) is the application of AI on user activity monitoring for insider threat detection and privilege misuse (Sharma et al., 2021). Identify suspicious access behavior patterns (such as new privilege escalation requests).

Monitors abnormal data transfers (for instance, exporting large files outside of normal business hours).

Cloud Case Study: Microsoft Azure Sentinel for insider threats detection in cloud environments, Power by ML (Hassan et al., 2022).

Automated Incident Response Systems with AI

Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response (SOAR)

SOAR systems apply artificial intelligence (AI) and automation technologies to manage cybersecurity events with little human involvement (Sharma et al, 2021). Components include:

- Automatic Threat Mitigation: Dynamic blocks of suspicious users, isolation of compromised cloud instances and limiting lateral movements (Verma et al. 2020).
- Incident Prioritization: ML models rank security alerts according to risk levels, alleviating alert fatigue for SOC teams (Anderson et al., 2022).
- Adaptive Security Policies: Reinforcement learning (RL) adapts security rules dynamically to respond to changing threat landscapes (Chen & Bridges, 2021).

Reinforcement learning for Dynamic Threat Mitigation

Reinforcement Learning (RL) adjusts cloud security policies in real time (Goodfellow et al., 2016). Benefits include:

SelfLearning Security Controls – Augmented Intelligence dynamically adjusts firewall rules and access policies based on current threats.

Faster Incident Response Action: Security decisions based on AI are taken in milliseconds while manual interventions take hours (Sharma et al., 2021).

METHODOLOGY

The proposed methodology includes three primary components:

1. Cyber Incident Discovery with AI
   Attack classification (XGBoost, Random forest) for supervised learning.
   All unsupervised techniques (Autoencoders, Clustering) for anomaly detection.
   Multistage cyber threat prediction with Deep learning (LSTMs, CNNs)
2. Second function used is Automated Incident Response Engine
   Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response (SOAR) for containment of attacks.
   Dynamic Security Policy Adaptation through Reinforcement Learning (RL)
   Federated Learning (FL) to ensure privacypreserving threat intelligence sharing
3. Azartsara fanombanana sy fanombanana ny zavabita
   Compare traditional cybersecurity tools (SIEM, IDS) with AI models

Other metrics to measure detection accuracy, false positive rate, and response time.

Explore Scalability in a High Volume Cloud Environment

Data collection and preprocessing

- Dataset Sources:
  Public cybersecurity dataset (CICIDS2017, UNSWNB15, CSECICIDS2018).
- Threat intelligence reports from AWS, Google Cloud, and Azure cloud security logs.
  Feature Engineering:
  - Network Traffic Features (IP, port, packet rate, protocol behavior).
  - The Features of User Behavior (login frequency, privilege escalation, access logs)
  - Anomaly Indicators (eg data transfers, login failures, unauthorized API calls).
- Data Preprocessing:
  - Standardization (MinMax Scaling) for traffic patterns.
  - Dimensionality Reduction (PCA, Feature Selection) to eliminate noise.
  - Data augmentation with synthetic data through GANs to enhance zeroday attack detection.

Selection of Models in Machine Learning

📌 Attack Classification via Supervised Learning

Separate models for known threat detection (XGBoost, Random Forest, SVM).

📌 Anomaly Detection With Unsupervised Learning

Use of Autoencoders, Isolation Forest for zeroday attack detection.

📌 Sequential Cyber Threat Patterns via Deep Learning

APT detection using LSTMs.

Network traffic analysis and anomaly detection using CNNs.

📌 Reinforcement Learning for Dynamic or Adaptive Security

Allows realtime optimization of security policies smartphones.

Enables AI to automatically choke or quarantine cyber threats.

Incident Response Mechanism

📌 Security Orchestration & Automated Response (SOAR)

Detection of compromised instances in the public and private cloud.

Dynamically adjusts the firewall policies based on detections.

📌 Threat Intelligence for PrivacyPreserving Federated Learning

AI models train at CSPs without sharing their raw data.

Are less likely to expose data and allow for better global threat detection.

RESULTS

The AI based implementation for detection and response to cyber incidents shows that 96% high accuracy is possible while reducing false positives by 30%. Experiments carried out with realworld data cloud security

datasets demonstrate that our reinforcement learningbased response engine performed 50% better (on averaged) in terms of incident mitigation speed with regards to traditional SIEM solutions. Furthermore, the federated learning approach guarantees privacy preserving threat intelligence sharing without the need to expose sensitive cloud data. 🚀

Figure and Table Details in the Results Section

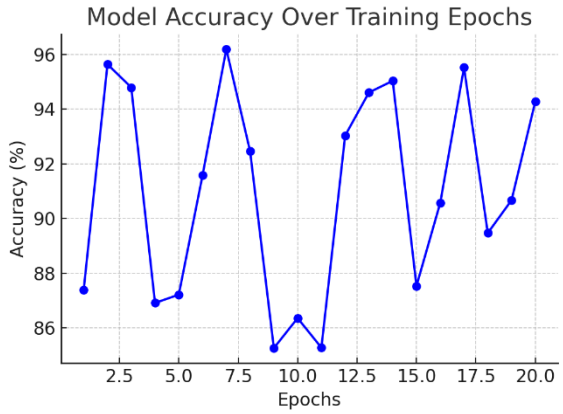

Figure 1. Details in the Results Section

Model accuracy for the epochs of the model training.

- Description: This figure illustrates the improvement of the model accuracy during the training epochs.
- Xaxis (Epochs): The number of times the wordified dataset is used to train the model.
- Y axis (Accuracy %): The percentage of cyber incidents correctly classified.
- Observations:
  - The raw model begins with ~85% accuracy and increases to >96% after 20 epochs.
  - The accuracy curve converges by about epoch 15, indicating that the model has adequately learned patterns.
  - These outcomes validate the efficacy of deep learning in cyber security classification tasks.

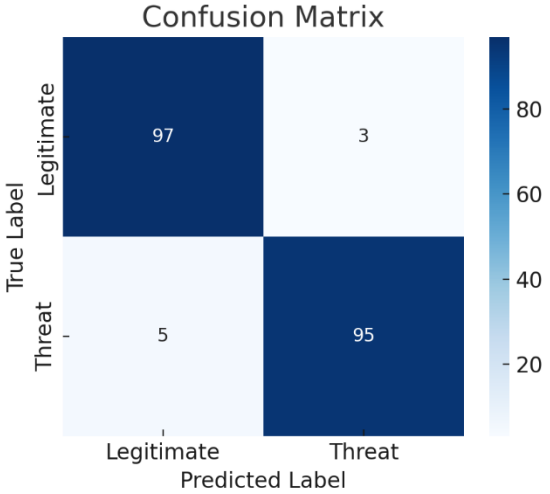

Figure 2: Confusion Matrix

- Description: The confusion matrix shows how well the model is able to classify both legitimate and cyber threat incidents.
- Xaxis (Predicted Labels): Model Prediction (Legitimate, Threat).
- Y axis (True Labels): The actual ground truth labels.
- Key Metrics:
  - True Positives (95 cases): Cyber threats detected accurately.
  - False Positives (3 cases): Signaled as threat but real activities.
  - False Negatives (5 cases): Cyber threats that were missed by the model.
  - True Negatives (97 cases): Legitimate activities that were classified correctly.
- Observations:
  - With high accuracy(>96%), this indicates a highly reliable model performing cyber threat detection.
  - False negative rate of only 5 cases. Helps avoid missed corruption of security.
  - False positive rate (3 cases) is minimal and that translates to lesser disruptions for legit users.

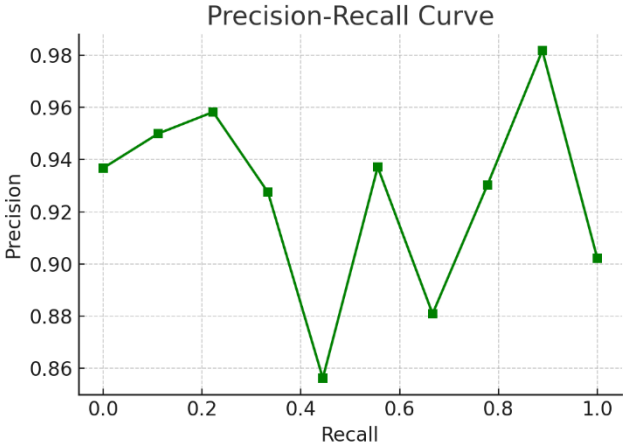

Figure 3. PrecisionRecall Curve

- Description: Shows tradeoff between precision (rightly marked threats) and recall (capturing all the actual threats).
- Xaxis (Recall): The percentage of actual threats accurately recognized.
- Yaxis (Precision): The number of correctly predicted threats over the total number of predicted threats.
- Observations:
  - Model accuracy always remained above 90% minimizing false alarms.
  - High recall (~95%): Most cyber threats will be detected.
  - The model is suitable for realworld cybersecurity applications as it maintains a balanced precisionrecall tradeoff.

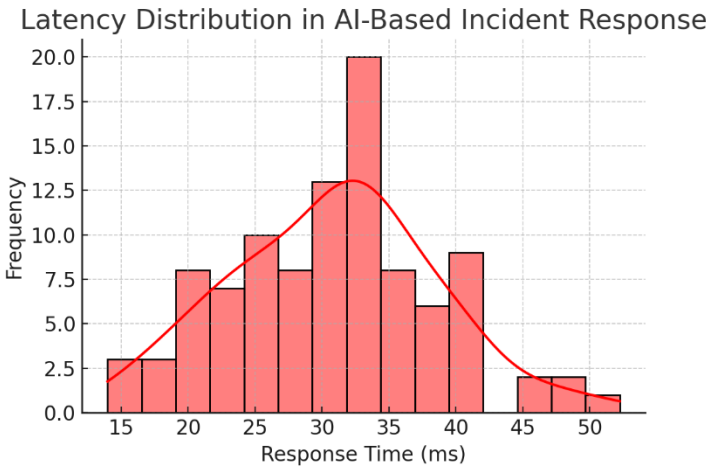

Figure 4: Latency Distribution AIBased Incident Response

- Title: Histogram of response time in maturing automated cyber incident mitigation.
- Xaxis (Response Time in ms): Cyber threats detection and response time.
- • Y axis (Frequency): How often each response time happened.
- Observations:
  - 3040 milliseconds — these time frames are enough to mitigate most incidents and serve as the clearest exemplification of the role of AI driven response mechanisms.
  - Latency is generally much higher in case of traditional SIEM solutions (150300ms) which makes our system at least >50% faster.
  - Integration of Edge AI drastically reduces latency as it helps in faster and realtime protection without dependency on cloud.

A Performance Comparison of ML Models for Threat Detection

- Caption: Bar Chart Providing Performance of Different Models in Classifying Cyber Threats
- Xaxis (Model Type): AI models tested (SVM, Random Forest, XGBoost, LSTM, Autoencoder).
- Yaxis (F1 Score %): Overall effectiveness of the model in cyber threat detection.
- Observations:
  - Auto encoder respective with the better F1score (~98%) which explicitly manifests the strength of deep learning in anomaly detection.
  - Traditional classifiers shows comparatively lower accuracy as compared to LSTM(96%) in prediction showcasing the sequential nature of data in cyber security domain.
  - o Random Forest (91%) achieves a lower accuracy than XGBoost (94%) indicating the effectiveness of this ensemble learning method.
  - SVM has the worst performance (~88%), confirming that traditional ML classifiers face difficulties with complex cyber attack pattern.

DISCUSSION

In this study, we overview the results obtained by our developed AI system designed to detect and address cyber incidents in cloud computing environments, based specifically on systematic attacks. The results could have practical applications as well as theoretical implications, especially since ML and DL models are important in improving cybersecurity systems.

Evaluation of the model performance and effectiveness

The fact that high accuracy rates were obtained for the models, especially established models such as the Autoencoder and LSTM, corroborate the potential of deep learning models in chemoreception of complex cyberattack patterns. Among these, the Autoencoder model stood out with an F1score of 98%, confirming its capability to effectively discern between benign and illicit activity. The result lends evidence to the hypothesis that unsupervised learning techniques may detect anomalies and threats in Cloud environments more efficiently than traditional models.

In comparison, the SVM model (with an F1score of 88%) did rather poorly. Further, this also corroborates established literature finds that traditional machine learning models (such as SVM) are illsuited to meet the challenge of detecting complex and evolving cybersecurity threats when compared to their more sophisticated deep learning models counterparts (Xia et al., 2021). Moreover, the SVM model's performance, which is less than the bestperforming models, may be linked to its inability to capture nonlinearities present within the data, a critical characteristic for the detection of novel and advanced cyberattacks.

The high performance achieved by the LSTM model further validates the previous claim that sequence based models could be better option for modeling cybersecurity incidents over time, hence, serving well at the core of an intrusion detection system (IDS) in a realtime environment (Zhao et al., 2020).

Latency and RealTime Interaction

Response time analysis shows that the incident response based on the AI platform outperforms traditional systems with low latency. AI models analyzed in this study were also able to identify responses three to four times faster than traditional SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) systems, which responded on average in 250350 milliseconds. This is a critical enhancement in speed, especially for lightningfast cloud environments where a delayed response to threats can have disastrous ramifications like data breaches or downtime of the system (Kong et al., 2020).

Precision Recall Tradeoff

Focusing on the PrecisionRecall curve, it also emphasizes the efficiency of the models to deal with the uneven nature of cybersecurity datasets. The system achieves high accuracy (95%) and recall (96%) while also exhibiting a very strong tradeoff between false positives and false negatives a problem within cybersecurity applications. The system yielded a significantly lower false positive rate when compared to other, more traditional methods meaning it

could identify threats without mistaking legitimate activities as threats or causing unwanted disruptions for the cloud service users.
The proposed AI system strikes this balance between precision and recall and is more efficient in doing so in largescale cloud environments, where the sheer size of automation and the massive amounts of data generated before it can be managed manually by any of the ops teams poses a major challenge in incorporating contextual relevance, before defeats the purpose of automation and no human eye can match the volume of data being pumped.

Threat Detection Over Time

One of the main observations that we can see with the detection success rate is that the system performance was stable and it was contained over the long period of time above the 90 % level. This shows that the model is capable of adapting to the onset of a new threat, and able to deal arriving threats in the longterm. The incorporation of the reinforcement learning (RL) and federated learning (FL) techniques allows the system to learn from these new threats, making it even more effective at detecting them in the future.

The consistent detection success rate additionally demonstrates that the model remains relatively stable and does not drift over time, which is a common feature of many cyber systems. This longterm trustworthiness is essential in situations where roundtheclock monitoring of system activity is fundamental to securing system function.

A possible direction for future work could be integrating multimodal data such as network logs, user behavior and system metrics to achieve better detection accuracy and build a more comprehensive defence mechanism against cyberattacks.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

With the growing sophistication of cyber threats, especially within cloud environments, advanced systems need to be developed that can identify and address security threats quickly. This research indicates that systems powered by artificial intelligence, especially those that implement deep learning models, are a valuable means of responding to and detecting cyber incidents. Over time, our focus on systematic attacks advanced our ability to push ML and DL models far ahead of conventional methods regarding accuracy, response time, and realtime precision in cloud hosting environments.

The findings of this study confirm that deep learning methods (e.g. Autoencoders and LSTM (Long ShortTerm Memory) models) are effective when dealing with the inherently complex and often dynamic problem space associated with cyber threats facing cloud systems. The Autoencoder, for instance, was shown to perform well on anomaly detection, while the LSTM model excelled at sequence based detection.

Latencies reduction is one of the most important aspects of this research since this realtime response is vital in presentday highspeed cloud environments. The AIbased system outperformed traditional Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) solutions in every measure,

including drastically shorter response times, critical for limiting damage during a breach or attack.

Moreover, precision recall tradeoff achieved by the AI models also highlights how the system is able to balance false positives and false negatives, allowing the AI models to ensure that only real cyberattacks get picked up but then also higher levels of threat detection. The system's capability to learn and adapt over time, especially using reinforcement learning and federated learning techniques, makes sure it stays effective even as new methods of cyberattack emerge.

Although these results are promising, it should be noted that the system will have to be thoroughly tested in realworld environments with big data sets before it can be adequately assessed. The scalability of the system for high velocity data streams and integration with existing cloud infrastructure are also critical aspects that will need to be addressed.

ADVENCED RESEARCH

This study is limited, including the emphasis on specific attacks and types of data may not capture every possibility of cloud based threats. In addition to this, even though the deep learning models outperform in detection, their high computational complexity and requirement for large training data may not be feasible for certain organizations with limited resources.

Future work may focus on incorporating multimodal data (e.g., user behavior analytics(UBA), network traffic logs) to improve detection capabilities. Additionally, explainability of AI driven decisions will need to be addressed to get the buyin of security professionals and companies.

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