IJCRT.ORG ISSN: 2320-2882



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

The Transformative Impact Of Artificial Intelligence And Integrated Technologies Across Industries

¹D Rudreshwara Venkata Sai Siddarth, ²Sai Santosh Kumar Pokala, ³ Suhaas Lingam, ⁴Sarath Babu Rakki,

⁵Amrutham Naresh Kumar, ⁶Rathla Roop Singh

123 Student, 45 Assistant Professor, 6 Research Scholar 123456 Computer Science and Engineering,

¹²³⁴⁵⁶JNTUH University College of Engineering, Science & Technology Hyderabad, Hyderabad, India

Abstract: The convergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and blockchain presents a revolutionary development with significant implications across multiple sectors, especially finance. Blockchain technology's inherent security features, such as encryption and hashing, are crucial for safeguarding sensitive financial information and ensuring secure transactions. AI algorithms can analyze extensive blockchain datasets to detect and classify fraudulent activities, monitor trends, and identify undetected financial gains by observing client account activities and transaction patterns. The synergy of AI and blockchain not only enhances application security but also improves efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and speed, fostering deeper insights and innovation in financial operations. This technological advancement leads to new models of cooperation and interconnectedness, creating a more fluid society. The combination of AI with other technologies promises increased effectiveness and new growth opportunities, though it also introduces challenges requiring strict oversight for sustainable development. The concept of merging Artificial Intelligence and blockchain is an occurrence and quite possibly revolutionary in several sectors, notably in the finance sector. Blockchain technology contains profoundly ingrained built-in protection components, such as encryption, and hashing, in which they are the essential components in making secure sensitive financial information, so no chances of one single fraudulent transaction, all the owned financial transactions are to be accomplished in the way of high safety, between the sender, wallet, and, ledger and other nodes. AI algorithms will be able to browse a vast number of chain data sets to go guerrilla warfare on the fraud, classify fraudulent trading methods, check gambling trends, and monitor current undetected financial learn and profits by observing client account activities and transaction patterns. When AI & blockchain are brought together, they not only secure applications, but also make them even more uncomplicated, economical & faster, with benign dispositions of the finance & classifications, promoting more insightful and unexplored conversations in the implication & operation of the banks.

Index Terms - Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, Financial Security, Fraud Detection, Encryption, Transaction Monitoring, Efficiency, Sustainable Development.

I. Introduction

This innovation leads to the appearance of new models of cooperative, convergent, and connected relationships, to a more interconnected and fluid society. Technology advancements have given rise to a completely new era of innovation, and this is because it is driven by interconnected systems, data-based enforcement, and intelligent automation, which builds a smarter, more efficient, and more resilient infrastructure [1]. The combination of these technologies is supposed to result in the creation of new technologies, maximum effectiveness, as well as new chances for development and growth, but also in the

emergence of new challenges and dangers, requiring strict oversight to ensure the establishment and sustainable growth [2]. With the ongoing and decentralized ledger/booking parameters, blockchain can make advancements and respect the information exchange, allowing guaranteed, verifiable true data discovery structures utilizing conglomerate to industry cross-section [3]. Figure 1 shows the healthcare features.

Healthcare application features



Figure 1: Healthcare application

The health care field application offers safe maintenance of medical records and quick processing of claims, traceability of various kinds of drug items, and the use of its software in the supply has guaranteed the originality and tracking [30]. Cybersecurity is actively needed today in this net-surfing digital world where online secrecy and also large-scale design is crucial for Safety against propagating attacks [5]. Mobile devices have transcended their exclusive function of just being communication devices into being powerful computing platforms which is capable of running a wide range of applications that include activities like productivity, recreation, navigation, and health monitoring, among many others [7]. Industrial automation is revolutionizing the manufacturing and logistics sector by automating tasks, operating rules, optimizing applications, and increasing efficiency [4]. Also, AI-driven insight allows users to achieve operational efficiency and prepare themselves for real-time disruptions. These steps are altering the manner in which healthcare delivery and initial services are conducted for patients [6]. Healthcare Boom Emission talked about the intertwining of virtual technologies, such as antenna on concerns, mechanism guessing, artificial intelligence, blockchain, attraction computing [16,19]. AI-managed blockchain technologies are interconnected and interdependent, as are the people in their voice, especially among the [20]. For example, AI-powered robo advisers can herald information assessment and decision-making [20]. Based on Figure 2, Blockchain is a group of blocks; transactions have, for the first time, seen the kind of application involved in a financial one [21].

Initiate Transaction A new transaction is started. Secure Blockchain The blockchain is secured against tampering. Link Blocks The new block is linked to the previous one. Add to Block The verified transaction is added to a block.

Blockchain Transaction Cycle

Figure 2: Blockchain process

II. AI IN TECHNOLOGIES

AI on the mobile is showing hundreds of intelligent super apps how you can interact with the device and the device & the whole world. AI-powered virtual assistants like Siri and Google Assistant are considered a must-have with mobile phones, as they enable users to interact without physically putting their hands on the phone with voice commands to gather information, schedule anything in their calendar, etc. For a better "Mobile Hand Device"-speed AI algorithm is also needed, all the talent costs will be taken from the point where the user end will be upgraded through customized and predictive features. AI is also used in electronic health records (EHRs) and medical notes in clinical settings to extract from unstructured data, which is used to render a more accurate diagnosis and suggest a treatment [24]. AI has demonstrated the ability to identify a good deal of data patterns and an enormous amount of reviews in the clinical setting, assisting clinical decision-making for prognosis, beneficence, and each stage of staging and treatment regimen [25]. The growth of Intelligent Medical Technology leads to the creation of a new branch of medicine, enhanced medicine; that is to say, the employment of sophisticated technologies in medicine for increasing the number of Medical Practices [26].

III. EMERGING INNOVATION TECHNOLOGIES

The revolutionary potential has never been limited to health alone; it will irrevocably lead to a paradigm shift not only in the healthcare sector but also in finance, Transport, & Manufacturing sectors. From now on, solid assurance for Artificial-Intelligence fraud detection is a further plus for any financial institution and all their clients struggling with fraud [8]. Autonomous autos are actually all set in here to thoroughly revolutionize transportation, which is safer, more efficient, and less traffic. Industrial efficiencies are being raised, efficiency is being enhanced by AI BOTs, which have reduced [9]. AI can be more productive within a remodeled robotic surgery room with enhanced skills and dexterity, decreasing invasive surgery and quicker healing for patients [14]. We are currently residing in this era in which we are also a part of any sort of lists of constantly interconnected device and therefore the Security of this network is evermore a prime concern today for the cause of protecting every single piece of sensitive data as well as infrastructure from the virus and the hacking rising up [10].

IV. AI IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Food packaging sensors, which incorporate temperature and humidity detection as well as spoilage monitoring functions, enable live data processing [11]. The combination of sophisticated artificial intelligence technologies performs complex natural operations that unite natural language processing with computer vision robotics in an extended arrangement of systems [13]. Paid performance cycles benefit from machine learning systems that process both large supply chain datasets and fast algorithms at increased functional efficiency [12]. Supply chain real-time management depends on AI-controlled automatic systems that make predictions to help establish trusting supply chain partnerships between stakeholders for problem-solving [14]. Formulation technology enhances its operational capabilities because it brings together artificial intelligence systems that join pattern recognition procedures with machine learning and deep learning techniques [15]. AI technologies help factory operators at contemporary manufacturing sites make operational choices through additional hardware implementations in factory production areas [16, 17]. Time-sensitive operations enable decision support systems to retrieve IoT sensor and camera data by running machine learning algorithms for automated system determination [17]. When interoperated with big data analysis, artificial intelligence systems allow suppliers to monitor their supply network ties and suppliers, thus developing real-time, complete intelligence capabilities [18]. AI systems generate future market trend projections through processing existing historical market data to achieve various inventory manage. ment capabilities with supply chain risk detection features [23]. Multiple information source analysis conducted by AI systems detects important patterns to boost both logistics operational effectiveness and transportation system performance [19]. Artificial intelligence technology required human employees to be replaced when it was implemented because they previously conducted data entry and processed invoices and handled customer service operations [20].

V. CYBERSECURITY

AI can search through hundreds of data points to catch phishing traps, malware execution (all forms of cybercrime). A data AI Cybersecurity can detect threats in real-time, from humans to Low machines, to block malicious traffic & notify the security team. AI can monitor relationships or anomaly counting on that would likely evade the human analyst's hand and alert designs of type battles [21]. AI capacity to absorb the intelligence of numerous examples of specific cyber attacks, likely to some extent, to possess more timely knowledge, defensive architecture, and assessments to boost the security/access to the back-end program

surrounding the network [23]. AI is also applied for the automation of most jobs in the field of cybersecurity, ordinary threat detection, emergency response, and risk management. AI systems can give an overview of network traffic, system logs to spot any attempt of unwanted entrance, posing a threat of malware into your computer system, all peaks in data, and so on [22]. Figure 3 shows the uses of AI in Cybersecurity.

AI in Cybersecurity

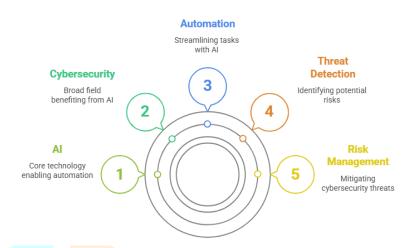


Figure 3: AI uses in Cybersecurity

Buy AI-enhanced security tools such as an IDS, a firewall, and an antispyware. Explainable AI clarifies the manner in which the system interprets and decides on its own in accordance with the AI, and is very important if the intrusion detection system must be managed by someone who does not understand how the AI works within the system[24].

VI. MOBILE SYSTEMS

AI techniques are prepared to analyze the routines of an application, the behavior of users, and properties for code to search for misuse of apps [25]. These gadgets depend on the best machine learning and deep learning strategies for identifying uncommon events, ensuring Security for the user zone, and avoiding data leakage [6, 26]. AI can deeply examine the network traffic and device behavior to identify anomalies that signify an exploit or breach of Security [27]. AI passwordless authentication that includes facial recognition & fingerprint scan is a more secure option and easily replaces the traditional password [28]. Also, AI can be used to enhance the usage of mobile devices among people with disability. With the help of machine learning, the techniques being created through natural language processing, AI is really letting adaptive techniques be developed for customizing mobile to a very large population [29]. An AI Algorithm-based Solution can automatically identify vulnerabilities in a mobile application, disclose public risk implicitly, and identify the implementation mode [30]. AI enhances Mobile Network Performance Upgrade, Resource Deployment Optimisation, and Network Security Enhancement. For AI, mobile experience is offered tailored to deliver" value added" service and the optimal content suggestions for the user. AI algorithms can analyze the user and present a more customized and pleasant experience by using user metadata and user preferences [1].

VII. INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION

Massive industrial data production reaches its evaluation objectives by applying artificial intelligence technology applications [22]. Industrial maintenance processes gain advancements by using machine learning algorithms to study potential industrial data that creates enhanced quality performance and faster operational speed [23, 24]. Manufacturers use Artificial System Technology to accelerate their speed of production, but they must reduce the number of employees present in their facilities [29]. Organizations obtain business sector efficiency together with cost reductions by implementing data mining practices alongside AI technology [22]. AI-powered systems enable better production line management through reduced demand of power and infrastructure security requirements [26]. AI automation systems lead organizations to greater operational efficiency because their programmed systems handle equipment failures automatically, thus improving manufacturing capabilities [36, 37]. To reach their targets in smart learning systems, developers need to accelerate their AI system development project advancement at a daily operational level. Robotic systems

developed from automated equipment with computer numerical control until they achieved their fate as present-day intelligent management conductors [12].

The first system under Industry 4.0 materialized during World War II of the 21st century through human creation that integrated digital technologies and IoT alongside artificial intelligence using World Wide Web implementations [21,12]. Executive programs within manufacturing systems utilize sensor information processing across multiple procedural steps to address difficult problems through the analysis of experiential data stored within the systems [17]. The detection processes of AI sensors paired with Internet of Things cameras enable production management to make quick decisions [22]. Digital machine users gain operational maximization features and production cost efficiency through process optimization methodologies [12,18]. The uninterrupted functioning of smart manufacturing depends on artificial intelligence because it optimizes industrial resource distribution while tracking waste production [19].

VIII. INTEGRATING INNOVATIONS

Pattern recognition, together with data management approaches, allows the Agri-food industry to benefit from AI by developing future models. Users send data to AI algorithms and get custom dietary plans following the completion of demographic profiling and activity tracking portions [21]. Figure 4 shows the uses of AI in Agriculture, which include custom dietary plans, profiling, activity tracking, etc.

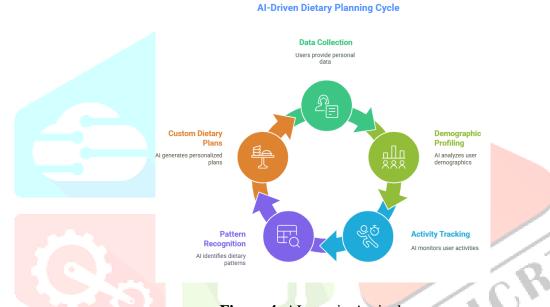


Figure 4: AI uses in Agriculture

The benefits of artificial intelligence in agriculture function through dual management of product generation with limited resources, together with sustainability practices [19]. The agri-food industry increases resource management efficiency through maximum performance levels by connecting IoT technology with big data analytics and machine learning algorithms [10, 11]. AI system integration delivers weather information needed for seed planting system preparation and harvest program development with yield prediction capabilities [21]. The predictive operational information produced by AI systems helps farmers implement top-level resource management while pursuing premium planting methodologies [30, 31]. Solar computing systems allow farmers to achieve peak farming results by detecting harvest times during automated agricultural program execution[32, 33]. Machine learning technology applies to farming operations and genetic selection practices which simultaneously decreases environmental damage while minimizing the need for farm resource-management interventions [39, 40]. The assessment features of AI technology within real-time crop monitoring enable farmers to execute accurate field operations in present-day agricultural systems [28, 38]. Artificial Intelligence platforms implement drone and sensor and satellite technology to create effective methods for evaluating agricultural soil quality combined with crop development assessment [34, 35]. The monitoring system relies on this technology to observe pests alongside resources and performance parameters as a part of precision farming operations [11]. Through artificial intelligence tracking colors together with leaf development scientists can create suitable pest control solutions [15]. The relationship between soil property assessment and water quality analysis and earth nutrient analysis provides researchers with robust tools to deliver environmental-friendly resource management [14]. The combination of automated drones linked to artificial intelligence robots enhances agricultural productivity efficiency leading to higher total produce output [16].

Real-time data transmission through AI monitoring systems with field sensors sends unrestricted environmental data and soil measurement data to their monitoring platform [27].

IX. CONCLUSION

The integration of AI with technologies like blockchain and IoT offers the potential for more reliable and efficient outcomes across numerous sectors. AI-powered algorithms are critical for anticipating and responding to real cybersecurity threats. AI models can extend product shelf-life by correlating historical data with realtime conditions, significantly reducing waste and improving delivery for businesses. AI excels at automatically detecting threats, filtering out unwanted content, and managing suspicious activities in cybersecurity. Furthermore, AI enhances productivity and reduces costs across industries by decreasing the burden of repetitive processes and optimizing asset allocation. AI can also contribute to addressing food scarcity through efficient resource utilization. AI models can continue a product's shelf-life by correlating a long history accumulated to real time, such as temperature, O2, to near-zero levels beyond what is possible for a human, with supporting companies to reduce waste and enhance delivery. AI-powered algorithms are essential to predictive responses to real threats in the cybersecurity space. The potential of AI when mixed with other technologies, such as blockchain and IoT, renders the possibility of more trustworthy and efficient results across several sectors. AI trained to Learn Predictable Listed Identified Anomalies -Preventative Guidelines on Net Flow. Throughout the questionnaire, advise on what Alert Low form is involved and on Level do considering by taking Warns-Touch as data. It uses AI-based techniques to scan for potential risks and vulnerabilities in large amounts of data and then aids in the execution of proactive risk management and regulatory compliance. AI does Security rather well at auto-catch wind threats, pettler filter, and Misgiving Management. By decreasing the burden of repetitive processes and optimizing asset allocation, AI enhances productivity and cuts down the costs across several industries. Contact information-driven information can make a Business with gesture-production service solutions, leaving customer knowledge as well as a search benefit in the modern market. AI can also prevent hunger for food, starting right from efficient use of its resources and the precious, rather wasteful use of them.

REFERENCES

- [1] A. A. Kuwaiti et al., "A Review of the Role of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare," Journal of Personalized Medicine, vol. 13, no. 6. Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute, p. 951, Jun. 05, 2023. doi: 10.3390/jpm13060951.
- [2] Kasula, V. (2024). Leveraging Deep Learning Techniques for Enhancing Financial Security Systems: A Comprehensive Review of Methods, Applications, and Challenges. International Journal of Communication Networks and Information Security (IJCNIS), 16(5), 969–978.
- [3] Y.-H. Li, Y. Li, M.-Y. Wei, and G. Li, "Innovation and challenges of artificial intelligence technology in personalized healthcare," Scientific Reports, vol. 14, no. 1. Nature Portfolio, Aug. 16, 2024. doi: 10.1038/s41598-024-70073-7.
- [4] A. Serag et al., "Translational AI and Deep Learning in Diagnostic Pathology," Frontiers in Medicine, vol. 6. Frontiers Media, Oct. 01, 2019. doi: 10.3389/fmed.2019.00185.
- [5] Pawar, P., Kasula, V. K., Bhuvanesh, A., Kumar, D., Yadulla, A. R., & Keerthanadevi, R. (2025, March). Exploring Blockchain-Enabled Secure Storage and Trusted Data Sharing Mechanisms in IoT Systems. In 2025 IEEE International Conference on Interdisciplinary Approaches in Technology and Management for Social Innovation (IATMSI) (Vol. 3, pp. 1-6). IEEE.
- [6] Konda, B. (2022). The Impact of Data Preprocessing on Data Mining Outcomes. World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews, 15(3): 540-544
- [7] A. R. Yadulla et al., "Enhancing cybersecurity with AI: Implementing a deep learning-based intrusion detection system using convolutional neural networks," Eur. J. Adv. Eng. Technol., vol. 10, no. 12, pp. 89–98, 2023.
- [8] Barhate, P. Kumar, P. Verma, N. Jikar, A. Tale, and V. Hikre, "Smart Healthcare: Harnessing the Power of Machine Learning for Predictive Analysis," p. 1, May 2024, doi: 10.1109/picet60765.2024.10716168.
- [9] S. R. Addula and G. S. Sajja, "Automated Machine Learning to Streamline Data-Driven Industrial Application Development," 2024 Second International Conference Computational and Characterization Techniques in Engineering & Sciences (IC3TES), Lucknow, India, 2024, pp. 1-4, doi: 10.1109/IC3TES62412.2024.10877481.

- [10] M. F. Safitra, M. Lubis, T. F. Kusumasari, and D. P. Putri, "Advancements in Artificial Intelligence and Data Science: Models, Applications, and Challenges," Procedia Computer Science, vol. 234, p. 381, Jan. 2024, doi: 10.1016/j.procs.2024.03.018.
- [11] Pawar, P. P., Kumar, D., Ananthan, B., Christopher, S. B., & Surya, R. (2024, May). An advanced Wasserstein-enabled generative adversarial network enabled attack detection for blockchain-Assisted Intelligent Transportation System. In 2024 3rd International Conference on Artificial Intelligence For Internet of Things (AIIoT) (pp. 1-6). IEEE.
- [12] Yenugula, M. (2024). Challenges With Accountability, Trust & System Security in Google Cloud Platform (GCP) (Doctoral dissertation, University of the Cumberlands).
- [13] S. P. Murzin, "Artificial Intelligence-Driven Innovations in Laser Processing of Metallic Materials," Metals, vol. 14, no. 12, p. 1458, Dec. 2024, doi: 10.3390/met14121458.
- [14] Dontu, S., et al., "Attack Detection from Internet of Things using TPE based Self-Attention based Bidirectional Long-Short Term Memory," 2024 International Conference on Intelligent Algorithms for Computational Intelligence Systems (IACIS), Hassan, India, 2024, pp. 1-6, doi: 10.1109/IACIS61494.2024.10722002.
- [15] J. Ghahremani-Nahr, A. Aliahmadi, and H. Nozari, "An IoT-based sustainable supply chain framework and blockchain," International Journal of Innovation in Engineering, vol. 2, no. 1, p. 12, Feb. 2022, doi: 10.59615/ijie.2.1.12.
- [16] Konda et al., "Homomorphic encryption and federated attribute-based multi-factor access control for secure cloud services in integrated space-ground information networks," Int. J. Commun. Inf. Technol., vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 33–40, 2022.
- [17] Yadulla, A. R. (2024). A qualitative approach to data breaches in mobile devices (Doctoral dissertation, University of the Cumberlands).
- [18] M. Yenugula et al., "Enhancing mobile data security with zero-trust architecture and federated learning: A comprehensive approach to prevent data leakage on smart terminals," J. Recent Trends Comput. Sci. Eng. (JRTCSE), vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 52–64, 2023.
- [19] V. K. Kasula et al., "Hybrid short comparable encryption with sliding window techniques for enhanced efficiency and security," Int. J. Sci. Res. Arch., vol. 5, no. 01, pp. 151–161, 2022.
- [20] Kumar, D., Pawar, P. P., Meesala, M. K., Pareek, P. K., A, S. R., & KS, S. (2024, November). Trustworthy IoT Infrastructures: Privacy-Preserving Federated Learning with Efficient Secure Aggregation for Cybersecurity. In 2024 International Conference on Integrated Intelligence and Communication Systems (ICIICS) (pp. 1-8). IEEE.
- [21] F. Firouzi et al., "Fusion of IoT, AI, Edge–Fog–Cloud, and Blockchain: Challenges, Solutions, and a Case Study in Healthcare and Medicine," IEEE Internet of Things Journal, vol. 10, no. 5, p. 3686, Jul. 2022, doi: 10.1109/jiot.2022.3191881.
- [22] S. Maitra, V. P. Yanambaka, D. Puthal, A. Abdelgawad, and K. Yelamarthi, "Integration of Internet of Things and blockchain toward portability and low-energy consumption," Transactions on Emerging Telecommunications Technologies, vol. 32, no. 6, Aug. 2020, doi: 10.1002/ett.4103.
- [23] Shende and R. Ingle, "Machine Learning and AI Approaches to Manufacturing Applications," p. 1, Nov. 2024, doi: 10.1109/idicaiei61867.2024.10842806.
- [24] Patibandla, K. K., Daruvuri, R., & Mannem, P. (2025, April). Enhancing Online Retail Insights: K-Means Clustering and PCA for Customer Segmentation. In 2025 3rd International Conference on Advancement in Computation & Computer Technologies (InCACCT) (pp. 388-393). IEEE.
- [25] S. Menon et al., "Streamlining task planning systems for improved enactment in contemporary computing surroundings," SN Computer Science, vol. 5, no. 8, Oct. 2024. doi:10.1007/s42979-024-03267-5.
- [26] S. Kumar, W. M. Lim, U. Sivarajah, and J. Kaur, "Artificial Intelligence and Blockchain Integration in Business: Trends from a Bibliometric-Content Analysis," Information Systems Frontiers, Apr. 2022, doi: 10.1007/s10796-022-10279-0.
- [27] M. Yenugula et al., "Dynamic data breach prevention in mobile storage media using DQN-enhanced context-aware access control and lattice structures," Int. J. Res. Electron. Comput. Eng., vol. 10, no. 4, pp. 127–136, 2022.
- [28] V. K. Kasula et al., "Enhancing financial cybersecurity: An AI-driven framework for safeguarding digital assets," unpublished, 2022.
- [29] A. R. Yadulla et al., "A time-aware LSTM model for detecting criminal activities in blockchain transactions," Int. J. Commun. Inf. Technol., vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 33–39, 2023.

- [30] V. Zatsu et al., "Revolutionizing the food industry: The transformative power of artificial intelligence-a review," Food Chemistry X, vol. 24. Elsevier BV, p. 101867, Oct. 02, 2024. doi: 10.1016/j.fochx.2024.101867.
- [31] Kumar, D., Pawar, P. P., Meesala, M. K., Pareek, P. K., Addula, S. R., & KS, S. (2024, November). Smart Agriculture in the Era of Big Data: IoT-Assisted Pest Forecasting and Resource Optimization for Sustainable Farming. In 2024 International Conference on Integrated Intelligence and Communication Systems (ICIICS) (pp. 1-8). IEEE.
- [32] P. Dauvergne, "Is artificial intelligence greening global supply chains? Exposing the political economy of environmental costs," Review of International Political Economy, vol. 29, no. 3, p. 696, Sep. 2020, doi: 10.1080/09692290.2020.1814381.
- [33] Williams, R. Chaturvedi, R. D. Urman, R. S. Waterman, and R. A. Gabriel, "Artificial Intelligence and a Pandemic: an Analysis of the Potential Uses and Drawbacks," Journal of Medical Systems, vol. 45, no. 3, Jan. 2021, doi: 10.1007/s10916-021-01705-y.
- [34] Almanasir, R., Al-solomon, D., Indrawes, S., Amin Almaiah, M., Islam, U., & Alshar'e, M. (2025). Classification of threats and countermeasures of cloud computing. Journal of Cyber Security and Risk Auditing, 2025(2), 27–42. https://doi.org/10.63180/jcsra.thestap.2025.2.3
- [35] A. Daios, N. Kladovasilakis, A. Kelemis, and I. Kostavelis, "AI Applications in Supply Chain Management: A Survey," Feb. 2025, doi: 10.20944/preprints202502.0381.v1.
- [36] K. Redzeb, "The Transformative Role of AI in Modern Supply Chains: A Study on Collaboration and Efficiency," EUROPEAN RESEARCH STUDIES JOURNAL, p. 491, Feb. 2024, doi: 10.35808/ersj/3712.
- [37] S. Sundaram and A. Zeid, "Artificial Intelligence-Based Smart Quality Inspection for Manufacturing," Micromachines, vol. 14, no. 3, p. 570, Feb. 2023, doi: 10.3390/mi14030570.
- [38] Daruvuri, R., Patibandla, K. K., & Mannem, P. (2025, March). Data Driven Retail Price Optimization Using XGBoost and Predictive Modeling. In 2025 International Conference on Intelligent Computing and Control Systems (ICICCS) (pp. 220-225). IEEE.
- [39] Zas, V. A. Villagrá, A. Marín, and J. Berrocal, "Leveraging Explainable Artificial Intelligence in Real-Time Cyberattack Identification: Intrusion Detection System Approach," Applied Sciences, vol. 13, no. 15, p. 8587, Jul. 2023, doi: 10.3390/app13158587.
- [40] A. A. Almuqren, "Cybersecurity threats, countermeasures and mitigation techniques on the IoT: Future research directions," Journal of Cyber Security and Risk Auditing Vol.2025, No.1, vol. 1, no. 2025, p. 3330, Jan. 2025, doi: 10.63180/jcsra.thestap.2025.1.1.
- [41] Pawar, P. P., Kumar, D., Ananthan, B., Pradeepa, A. S., & Selvi, A. S. (2024, May). An efficient ddos attack detection using attention based hybrid model in blockchain based SDN-IOT. In 2024 3rd International Conference on Artificial Intelligence For Internet of Things (AIIoT) (pp. 1-5). IEEE.
- [42] L. Zhixin et al., "Discussion on the Application of Artificial Intelligence in Computer Network Technology," p. 51, Jul. 2023, doi: 10.1109/aiars59518.2023.00017.
- [43] N. K. Misra et al., "Covid-19 pandemic: A worldwide critical review with the machine learning model-based prediction," Journal of The Institution of Engineers (India): Series B, vol. 106, no. 1, pp. 339–349, Sep. 2024. doi:10.1007/s40031-024-01155-3.
- [44] Otoom, S. (2025). Risk auditing for Digital Twins in cyber physical systems: A systematic review. Journal of Cyber Security and Risk Auditing, 2025(1), 22-35.X. Larriva-Novo, C. Sánchez-
- [45] M. H. Y. Binhammad, S. Alqaydi, A. Othman, and L. H. Abuljadayel, "The Role of AI in Cyber Security: Safeguarding Digital Identity," Journal of Information Security, vol. 15, no. 2, p. 245, Jan. 2024, doi: 10.4236/jis.2024.152015.
- [46] Pawar, P. P et al., "Securing Digital Governance: A Deep Learning and Blockchain Framework for Malware Detection in IoT Networks," In 2024 International Conference on Integrated Intelligence and Communication Systems (ICIICS) (pp. 1-8). IEEE.
- [47] Md. B. Biplob, M. S. Konika, K. M. M. Ahsan, T. Zannat, and A. Ahmed, "AI's Role in Fortifying Cyber Defenses: A 2024 Perspective on Machine and Deep Learning Applications," Sep. 2024, doi: 10.20944/preprints202409.0550.v1.
- [48] J. Pochmara and A. Świetlicka, "Cybersecurity of Industrial Systems—A 2023 Report," Electronics, vol. 13, no. 7, p. 1191, Mar. 2024, doi: 10.3390/electronics13071191.
- [49] A. Dalal, "Cybersecurity And Artificial Intelligence: How AI Is Being Used in Cybersecurity To Improve Detection And Response To Cyber Threats," Turkish Journal of Computer and Mathematics Education (TURCOMAT)., vol. 9, no. 3, p. 1416, Dec. 2018, doi: 10.61841/turcomat.v9i3.14670.