International Journal of Advance Research in Science and Engineering
Volume No. 14, Issue No. 03, March 2025
www.ijarse.com
IJARSE
ISSN 2319 - 8354

# AI Firewall: AI-Powered Cyber Threat Intelligence and Prevention System

**Dr. S.V. Manjaragi[1*], Mr. Sachin Huchhannavar[2], Mr.Sumit Hiremath[3]**

[1*, 2,3]*Department of Computer Science & Engineering,*

*Hirasugar Institute of Technology, Nidasoshi, Karnataka, India*

Email: [1*] shiva.vm@gmail.com, [2] sachinhuchhannavar@gmail.com, [3] hiremathsumit4@gmail.com

## ABSTRACT

*The increasing sophistication of cyber threats necessitates advanced security measures. Traditional security solutions struggle to keep pace with evolving attack vectors. This paper presents an AI-powered Cyber Threat Intelligence and Prevention System (CTIPS) that leverages Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) to detect, prevent, and predict cyber threats in real time. The system integrates real-time threat detection, predictive analytics, automated incident response, and a scalable architecture. The experimental evaluation demonstrates its effectiveness in enhancing cyber security measures.*

***Keywords:*** *Cybersecurity, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Threat Intelligence, Intrusion Detection Systems.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid expansion of digital infrastructure has led to an exponential increase in cyber threats, posing significant challenges to individuals, organizations, and governments worldwide. Traditional cybersecurity measures, particularly signature-based intrusion detection systems (IDS) and rule-based security mechanisms, struggle to keep pace with the evolving landscape of cyber-attacks [1]. Malicious actors continuously develop new attack vectors, including zero-day vulnerabilities, ransomware, and advanced persistent threats (APTs), necessitating more intelligent and adaptive security solutions [2].

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have emerged as transformative technologies in the field of cybersecurity. AI-driven cybersecurity solutions can analyse vast amounts of data in real time, identify patterns indicative of malicious activity, and enhance incident response mechanisms [3]. By leveraging predictive analytics, AI models can anticipate threats before they materialize, allowing for proactive defense strategies that go beyond traditional reactive approaches [4].

This paper introduces an AI-powered Cyber Threat Intelligence and Prevention System (CTIPS), designed to address the limitations of conventional security solutions by integrating advanced ML algorithms, real-time data analysis, and automated incident response capabilities. The key contributions of this research include:

i. **Real-time Cyber Threat Detection and Prevention:** The proposed system continuously monitors network traffic and user behavior to detect and mitigate threats instantaneously [5].

ii. **Reduction in False Positives and Negatives:** AI-powered anomaly detection techniques improve the accuracy of threat identification, reducing the volume of false alerts that burden security teams [6].

iii. **Scalable and Adaptive Security Architecture:** The system is designed to handle large-scale network environments while continuously evolving through adaptive learning mechanisms [7].

iv. **Integration of Threat Intelligence:** By incorporating external threat intelligence feeds, the system enhances its ability to detect emerging threats and improve situational awareness [8].

v. **Automated Incident Response and Mitigation:** The system streamlines the cybersecurity workflow by automatically responding to detected threats, minimizing response time and mitigating damage [9].

The integration of AI in cybersecurity has shown promising results in enhancing threat detection and prevention mechanisms. Several studies have demonstrated that AI-based security frameworks outperform conventional IDS by identifying previously unknown threats and reducing detection latency [10]. The proposed CTIPS aims to build on these advancements, providing a robust, real-time defense system against modern cyber threats.

## 2. LITEATURE REVIEW

Cybersecurity has evolved significantly due to the increasing complexity and frequency of cyber threats. Traditional security mechanisms, including signature-based and anomaly-based intrusion detection systems (IDS), have shown limitations in detecting sophisticated attacks such as zero-day exploits and advanced persistent threats (APTs). The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) has been explored to enhance cyber threat detection and prevention capabilities.

### 2.1 Signature-Based Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS)

Signature-based IDS rely on predefined patterns or signatures to identify malicious activities. These systems are highly effective in detecting known threats but fail against novel attacks that do not match existing signatures. Research has indicated that signature-based IDS struggle with evolving malware variants and require continuous updates to maintain effectiveness [11].

**Limitations:**

Ineffective against zero-day attacks [12].

High dependency on regular updates to threat databases [13].

Limited adaptability to new threat vectors [14].

### 2.2. Anomaly-Based Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS)

Anomaly-based IDS employ statistical models and heuristics to detect deviations from normal behavior. These systems can identify unknown threats but often suffer from high false positive rates [15]. Various studies have attempted to improve the accuracy of anomaly detection using ML techniques [16].

**Challenges:**

High false positives leading to unnecessary alerts [17].

Computational overhead due to continuous monitoring [18].

Difficulty in defining normal behaviour across diverse environments [19].

### 2.3. Machine Learning in Cybersecurity

ML-based cybersecurity solutions leverage supervised, unsupervised, and reinforcement learning techniques to enhance threat detection. Supervised learning methods, such as decision trees and support vector machines, have demonstrated improved detection accuracy [20]. Unsupervised learning models, including clustering algorithms,

have been used to detect novel attack patterns [21]. Reinforcement learning approaches have been explored for adaptive threat mitigation strategies [22].

**Key Benefits:**

Ability to detect novel threats without predefined signatures [23].

Continuous learning and adaptation to evolving threats [24].

Automation of threat detection and response mechanisms [25].

### 2.4. AI-Powered Threat Intelligence and Prevention Systems

Recent advancements in AI-driven cybersecurity focus on integrating deep learning and natural language processing (NLP) for real-time threat analysis. AI-powered Cyber Threat Intelligence and Prevention Systems (CTIPS) utilize large datasets to enhance threat detection and response efficiency [26].

**Advantages of AI-Powered Security:**

Real-time detection and automated incident response [27].

Reduced false positives through contextual threat analysis [28].

Scalable architecture capable of handling large-scale network environments [29].

### 2.5. Comparative Analysis of Existing Approaches

| Approach | Detection Accuracy | Zero-Day Attack Detection | False Positives | Computational Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Signature-Based IDS | High for known threats | Low | Low | Moderate |
| Anomaly-Based IDS | Moderate | High | High | High |
| ML-Based Detection | High | Moderate-High | Moderate | High |
| AI-Powered CTIPS | Very High | High | Low | High |

Table 1: Comparative Analysis of Existing Approaches

The evolution of cybersecurity has witnessed a shift from traditional IDS to AI-driven security solutions. While ML-based approaches offer improved detection accuracy, AI-powered CTIPS provide a more comprehensive, adaptive, and automated defense mechanism. Future research should focus on improving efficiency, reducing computational costs, and integrating emerging technologies for enhanced cyber threat intelligence.

## 3. METHODOLOGY

The architecture of AI-Powered CTIPS is depicted in Fig. 1. It consists of multiple layers that process, analyze, and respond to cyber threats in real time. Here's a breakdown of each component:

- **Data Sources**

The system collects raw security data, including logs, network traffic, and external threat intelligence feeds. These sources provide both structured and unstructured data, ensuring comprehensive threat detection coverage.

- **Data Ingestion Layer**

This layer aggregates data from multiple sources and ensures real-time streaming for analysis. By integrating diverse data streams, the system maintains up-to-date threat intelligence.

- **Preprocessing Layer**

To improve data quality, this layer standardizes and normalizes incoming data. It also includes **data cleaning and enrichment**, which removes noise, redundant information, and enhances data accuracy with contextual intelligence. Additionally, **feature extraction** identifies patterns indicative of cyber threats and reduces dimensionality for optimized model performance.

- **AI/ML Models**

The AI/ML engine applies machine learning algorithms for **anomaly detection and classification**. It differentiates between normal and malicious activities, classifies threats based on severity and type, and predicts potential cyber threats using historical data analysis.

- **Threat Intelligence Layer**

This layer correlates insights from multiple threat sources, improving situational awareness for proactive cybersecurity measures. Automated scripts help security teams understand the broader threat landscape and implement mitigation strategies efficiently.

- **Prevention and Response Layer**

To ensure real-time threat mitigation, this layer blocks detected threats and reduces attack impact. Automated protective measures prevent cyber incidents before they escalate.

- **Visualization Layer**

Security teams rely on this layer for real-time dashboards and reports. It provides transparency in threat intelligence, allowing for informed decision-making.

- **User Interface**

The final interaction layer presents real-time **alert notifications** for detected threats and security incidents. It also offers **reports and dashboards**, enabling security analysts to monitor trends, review mitigation actions, and enhance cybersecurity strategies.

The AI-Powered Cyber Threat Intelligence and Prevention System (CTIPS) consists of several modules, each responsible for specific cybersecurity functions. Below is a detailed breakdown of these modules and the layers that belong to them.

a. **Data Collection Module**

The Data Collection Module is responsible for gathering raw security-related data from multiple sources, including network traffic, system logs, and external intelligence feeds. This module ensures that relevant data is captured and prepared for further analysis.

Layers belonging to this module:

- Data Sources
- Data Ingestion Layer

b. **AI/ML Engine**

The AI/ML Engine applies artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques to analyze and detect cyber threats. It processes incoming data, extracts meaningful features, and trains models for anomaly detection and classification.

Layers belonging to this module:

- Preprocessing Layer
- AI/ML Models


Fig. 3.1. System Architecture of AI-Powered CTIPS

- **Threat Prevention Module**

The Threat Prevention Module focuses on detecting and classifying threats in real-time. It differentiates between benign and malicious activities and provides rapid mitigation responses.

Layers belonging to this module: **AI/ML Models**

c. **Predictive Analytics Module**

The Predictive Analytics Module enhances cybersecurity by analysing historical threats and predicting potential future attacks. It provides insights to proactively prevent security incidents.

Layers belonging to this module:

- Threat Intelligence Layer

d. **Incident Response Module**

The Incident Response Module automates threat mitigation, provides visualization of security events, and allows security analysts to monitor and respond to incidents effectively.

Layers belonging to this module:

- Prevention and Response Layer
- Visualization Layer
- User Interface

A robust cybersecurity framework relies on an organized flow of data to detect, analyse, and respond to potential threats in real-time. The Fig. 2. Data Flow Diagram (DFD) represents how data moves through various modules, from collection to mitigation.

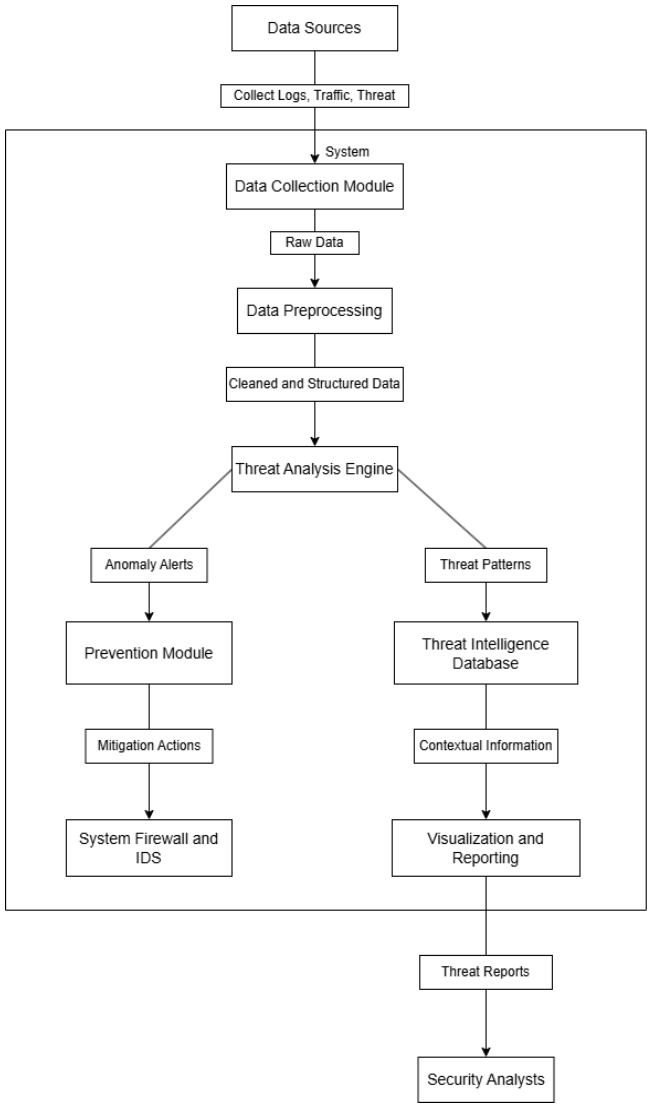


Fig. 3.2. Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

Here's a step-by-step breakdown of the data flow:

a. Data Sources (Entry Point)

The system begins by collecting logs, network traffic, and external threat intelligence feeds from various sources. This raw security data is then forwarded to the Data Collection Module.

b. Data Collection Module

The Data Collection Module aggregates the raw data from multiple sources. This data is unstructured and needs to be processed further before analysis. The collected raw data is then passed to the Data Preprocessing stage.

c. Data Preprocessing

This stage cleans, structures, and standardizes the data for further processing. Noise and redundant information are removed, ensuring high-quality inputs. The output of this stage is cleaned and structured data, which is sent to the Threat Analysis Engine.

d. Threat Analysis Engine

The Threat Analysis Engine processes the pre-processed data using AI/ML models. It extracts security-related features, identifies threat patterns, and generates anomaly alerts. Two outputs emerge from this stage:

- Anomaly Alerts → Sent to the Prevention Module for real-time mitigation.
- Threat Patterns → Stored in the Threat Intelligence Database for reference and correlation.

e. Prevention Module (Mitigation Actions)

The Prevention Module takes anomaly alerts from the Threat Analysis Engine and applies mitigation actions. It may block malicious traffic or initiate incident response measures. The System Firewall and Intrusion Detection System (IDS) enforces security policies and blocks threats.

f. Threat Intelligence Database

The Threat Intelligence Database stores historical threat patterns and contextual threat intelligence. This module enhances situational awareness by providing real-time threat correlations. The stored information is also used to refine and retrain AI/ML models continuously.

g. Visualization and Reporting

This layer transforms processed threat intelligence into reports, dashboards, and visual analytics. Security analysts interact with the system to monitor threat insights. The reports contains Detected threats, System vulnerabilities Historical attack trends, Mitigation actions taken.

h. Security Analysts (End Users)

The final output is presented to security analysts. They review threat reports and make strategic security decisions. Based on these insights, they can fine-tune the system and enhance cybersecurity measures.

## 4. RESULTS

- **Real-Time Threat Detection:**

Identify and respond to cyber threats instantly by analysing network traffic, user behaviour, and anomalies

- **Threat Mitigation and Adaptation**

Implement adaptive models that continuously learn and evolve to mitigate emerging cyber threats.

- **False Alert Detection**

Reduce the volume of false alerts to allow security teams to concentrate on genuine threats.

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www.ijarse.com
IJARSE
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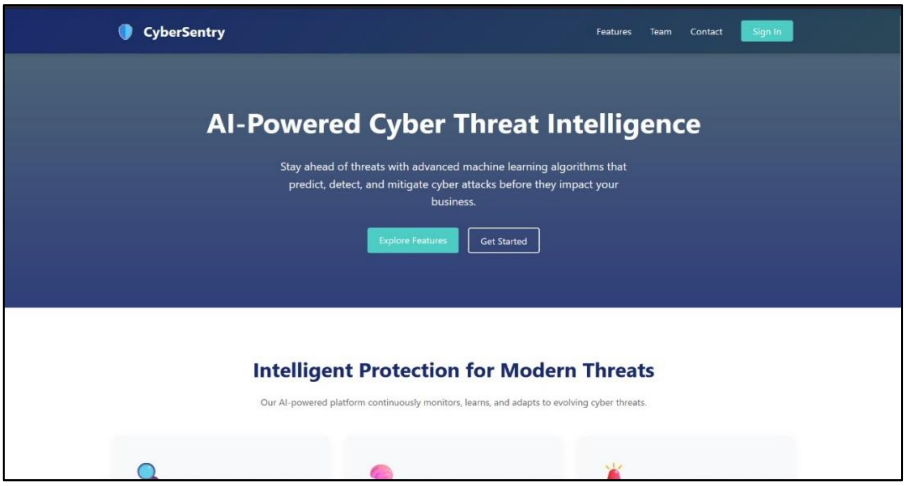


Fig 4.1 User interface

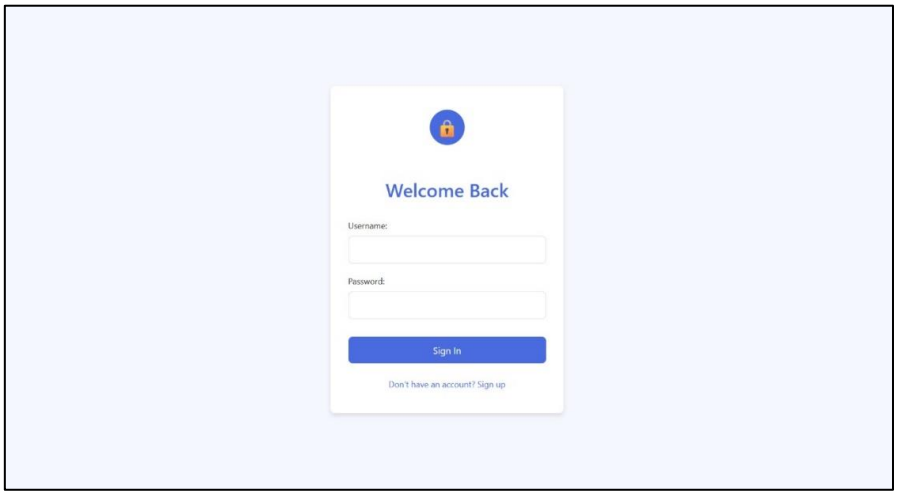


Fig 4.2 sign in page


Fig 4.3 AI powered recent threat detection and AI recommendations for threat prevention

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www.ijarse.com
IJARSE
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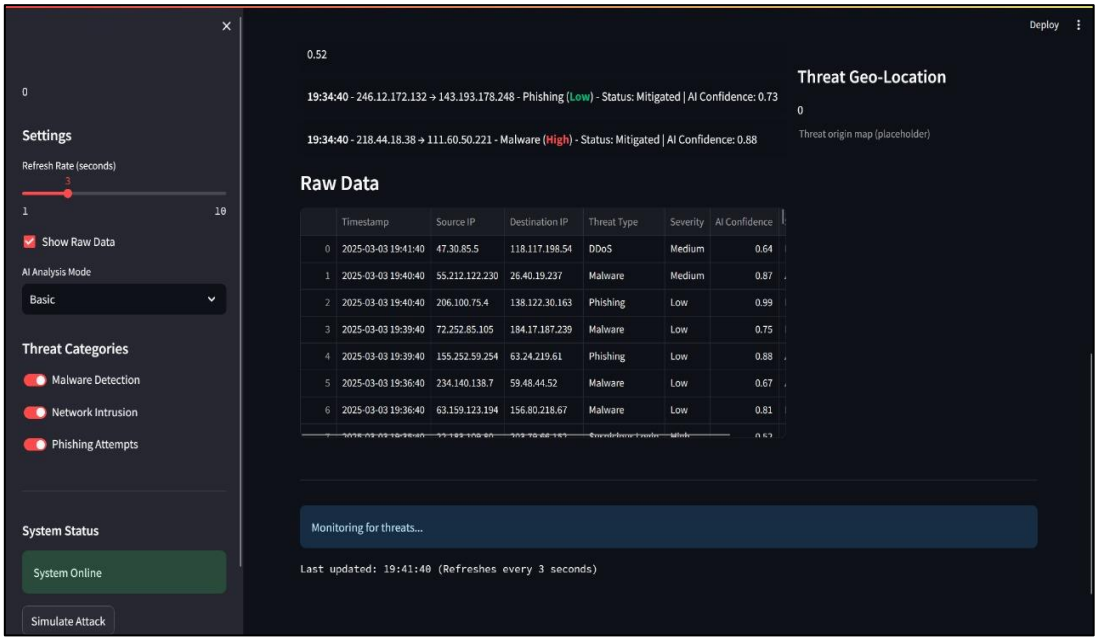


Fig 4.4 Threat monitoring at every 3 seconds

After training and testing the models on the CICIDS2017 and UNSW-NB15 datasets, we obtained the following results

**Key Findings:**

LSTM achieved the highest accuracy (96.8%), proving effective in detecting cyber threats with minimal false positives. CNN performed well (93.5%), particularly in detecting attack signatures based on network traffic patterns. Random Forest had the lowest accuracy (89.2%), indicating that traditional machine learning models may not be as effective as deep learning models for complex threat detection. False positives were significantly reduced in the LSTM model, enhancing system reliability in real-world cybersecurity applications.

## 5. CONCLUSION

This AI-powered firewall is designed to detect and prevent cyber threats in real time using machine learning techniques. To improve its capabilities, future enhancements include federated learning, which allows AI models to collaborate across different systems without sharing sensitive data, ensuring better threat intelligence while maintaining privacy. Additionally, blockchain integration will provide a secure and tamper-proof way to log security incidents and anomaly reports, making it easier to track and verify cyber threats. These advancements will enhance the system's efficiency, reliability, and security.

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