AI-Driven System for Automated Anomaly Detection in Cloud Through Continuous Monitoring of Logs, Metrics, and Performance Data

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Abstract- The increasing complexity of cloud computing environments necessitates robust, automated monitoring systems to ensure high availability and operational efficiency. Traditional manual anomaly detection methods are no longer sufficient due to their limited scalability, high error rates, and delayed response times. This research proposes a machine learning-based anomaly detection system designed to proactively monitor cloud operations by analyzing real-time streams of logs, system metrics, and performance indicators. The system ingests diverse data sources including timestamped logs, CPU and memory utilization, network traffic, response times, and error rates, each tagged with unique resource identifiers. It leverages both labeled and unlabelled datasets for comprehensive model training and evaluation. A hybrid approach is adopted using supervised algorithms—Support Vector Machine (SVM), Random Forest, Deep Neural Network (DNN), and Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost). SVM achieves 97% accuracy on labeled historical data, while DNN reaches 99.2% by modeling complex nonlinear patterns, and XGBoost achieves 98.8% by optimizing performance through gradient boosting on decision trees. Notably, Random Forest attains 100% accuracy across both labeled and unlabelled scenarios, demonstrating exceptional generalization through ensemble learning. Detected anomalies are classified by severity and type, with each assigned a confidence score to guide timely responses—either automated or manual. This intelligent framework substantially enhances anomaly detection accuracy, minimizes false positives, and supports resilient cloud operations. Its modular, scalable architecture ensures compatibility with existing cloud infrastructures. Future enhancements will focus on real-time adaptability, cross-cloud deployment, and integration with predictive analytics and self-healing protocols to enable autonomous cloud management.
Keywords: Anomaly Detection, Cloud Operations, Cloud Environments, Performance Metrics.

Introduction

The widespread adoption of cloud computing has revolutionized the way businesses manage their operations, offering unprecedented scalability, flexibility, and cost-efficiency [1]. However, with this rapid expansion comes the challenge of ensuring the reliability and security of cloud-based systems [2]. One critical aspect of this challenge is the detection and mitigation of anomalies within cloud operations [3].

Traditional methods of anomaly detection often fall short in the context of cloud environments. These methods typically lack automation, are labor-intensive, and are susceptible to errors [4]. As a result, there is a growing need for automated anomaly detection systems that can effectively monitor cloud operations in real-time, identifying deviations from normal behavior and alerting stakeholders promptly [5]. The system integrates a diverse range of data sources, including timestamped log entries, CPU utilization, network traffic, response times, and error rates [6]. Each data point is associated with unique identifiers and types, providing a comprehensive view of cloud operations. Anomalies detected by the system are categorized based on severity and type, accompanied by detailed descriptions and confidence scores generated by the detection algorithm

[7]. This allows stakeholders to prioritize and respond to anomalies effectively [8]. To achieve high accuracy in anomaly detection, the system employs a hybrid approach, combining supervised and unsupervised machine learning techniques. Support Vector Machine (SVM) is utilized for supervised learning, achieving 97% accuracy when trained on labeled historical data [9]. On the other hand, the Isolation Forest algorithm is employed for unsupervised learning, achieving 100% accuracy on unlabelled data [10]. Choosing suitable methods and features for the automated anomaly detection system within cloud operations is paramount for its efficacy and adaptability [11]. Deep Neural Network (DNN), and Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost)—alongside the unsupervised Isolation Forest. SVM achieves 97% accuracy on labeled historical data, Random Forest attains 98.5% through ensemble learning, DNN reaches 99.2% by modeling complex nonlinear patterns, and XGBoost achieves 98.8% by optimizing performance through gradient boosting on decision trees. Within the dynamic landscape of cloud environments, meticulous consideration is essential to ensure that the selected methods and features adeptly capture anomalies while minimizing false positives and adjusting to evolving conditions [12]. Feature selection involves considerations such as the relevance of features to cloud operations, dimensionality reduction techniques like Principal Component Analysis (PCA) to manage complexity, incorporation of time-based features for temporal analysis, capturing interrelationships through cross-correlation analysis, and ensuring robustness and scalability [13]. Method selection encompasses strategies like supervised and unsupervised learning techniques, hybrid approaches combining both, ensemble methods for improved performance, online learning for real-time adaptation, and models emphasizing interpretability and explainability [14]. By meticulously aligning methods and features, the automated anomaly detection system can effectively monitor cloud operations, detect deviations from normal behavior, and mitigate risks, thus ensuring operational reliability and security in dynamic cloud environments [15].

By utilizing machine learning algorithms and tapping into a wide range of data sources, this automated anomaly detection system takes a proactive stance in managing cloud operations, dealing with a substantial dataset adeptly [16]. Its capacity to swiftly and accurately pinpoint anomalies in real-time enhances operational reliability and security, establishing a solid foundation for streamlined management of cloud infrastructure amidst ever-evolving threats and obstacles [17]. Through careful alignment of methods and features, this system guarantees effective surveillance of cloud operations, prompt identification of deviations from the norm, and mitigation of potential risks.

1. Literature Review

Anomaly detection in cloud computing has gained significant attention due to its crucial role in maintaining system reliability, security, and performance. Various methodologies have been explored, ranging from traditional statistical models to advanced deep learning techniques. Table 1 provides a concise comparative summary of key literature on anomaly detection in cloud systems, highlighting each study's contributions, limitations, and potential future directions. This structured overview helps identify research gaps and guides the development of more robust, scalable, and interpretable detection frameworks.

Table 1. A Comparative Analysis of Anomaly Detection Techniques in Cloud Computing: Insights, Challenges, and Opportunities

Author(s)	Year	Focus Area	Key Contribution	Limitations	Future Directions
Farshchi et al.	2018	Metric-log correlation	Demonstrated improved anomaly detection via metric-log analysis in cloud systems	Limited scalability in highly dynamic cloud environments	Develop adaptive correlation models for real-time cloud monitoring
Farshchi et al.	2015	Experience report	Highlighted need for automated detection using log and metric correlations	Relied on manual rule tuning and lacked real-time response	Automate correlation rule generation using machine learning
Chen et al.	2021	Deep learning for logs	Used neural networks to efficiently identify anomalies in system logs	Required large labeled datasets; interpretability was limited	Explore explainable DL models and unsupervised learning for log data
Islam et al.	2021	Large-scale cloud platforms	Employed multiple models to improve cloud operational reliability	Models may not generalize across different cloud architectures	Design transfer learning frameworks for cross-platform anomaly detection
Bhanage et al.	2021	Systematic review	Reviewed datasets, preprocessing, and ML techniques; emphasized log preprocessing	Review lacked experimental benchmarking of methods	Build benchmark datasets and standardize preprocessing pipelines
Catillo et al.	2022	Autoencoder-based detection	Proposed AutoLog using deep autoencoding for detecting rare log anomalies	Performance drops with highly noisy or incomplete logs	Integrate noise-robust encoding schemes and anomaly localization modules
He et al.	2020	Spatiotemporal deep learning	Used unsupervised models to detect anomalies without labeled data	High computational cost and difficult to interpret	Optimize model architecture and incorporate explainability mechanisms

Mitropoulou et al.	2024	Hybrid ML and knowledge graphs	Developed a framework integrating knowledge graphs and ML	Graph construction can be complex and data-intensive	Automate knowledge graph generation and expand to multi-cloud environments
El-Kassabi et al.	2023	Cloud security and orchestration	Applied DL to detect attacks in orchestrated workflows	Focused mainly on security; general anomaly types were underexplored	Extend to cover diverse anomaly types and integrate with real-time orchestration tools
Rajapaksha et al.	2022	E-payment anomaly detection	Explored ML-based fraud detection in cloud-hosted payment systems	Domain-specific; may not transfer to other financial or cloud systems	Develop modular frameworks applicable across domains
Dodda et al.	2024	Microservice reliability	Applied ML to enhance microservice reliability in cloud environments	Data imbalance and model drift were not fully addressed	Incorporate online learning and continuous model updates
Hrusto et al.	2022	Feedback-enhanced detection	Proposed continuous feedback for real-time anomaly detection	Feedback loops may introduce delays or false alarms	Develop reinforcement learning for feedback adaptation and mitigation

Meanwhile, Rousopoulou et al. (2022) developed a cognitive analytics platform that integrates AI-based anomaly detection solutions, demonstrating the benefits of incorporating cognitive computing in cloud environments. In industrial applications, Jaramillo-Alcazar et al. (2023) explored anomaly detection in smart industrial machinery using IoT and machine learning techniques, underlining the significance of real-time predictive analytics. Zhang et al. (2019) addressed the challenge of unstable log data by introducing a robust log-based anomaly detection model, which enhances detection reliability under dynamic cloud conditions. Xin et al. (2023) proposed an ensemble learning-based framework for robust and accurate anomaly detection in cloud applications, achieving notable improvements in prediction accuracy. Lastly, Al-Amri et al. (2021) reviewed machine learning and deep learning approaches for anomaly detection in IoT data, providing a comprehensive analysis of various techniques and their applicability in different scenarios.

Overall, the literature highlights the evolution of anomaly detection methods in cloud computing, with deep learning and hybrid models emerging as dominant approaches. The integration of

cognitive computing, ensemble learning, and real-time feedback mechanisms has further refined anomaly detection capabilities, enhancing cloud security and performance. The literature review reinforced these points by discussing various studies that have explored log-based anomaly detection, deep learning models, and machine learning-driven approaches. While the introduction provided a broad overview, the literature review detailed specific methodologies and findings, showcasing how different techniques address cloud system anomalies. The comparison highlights a growing shift toward integrating AI-driven models and ensemble techniques to improve anomaly detection, validating the core premise presented in the introduction.

2. Material and Methods

3.1 Dataset for Automated Anomaly Detection

This structured dataset facilitates the training and evaluation of machine learning models, including Isolation Forest and One-Class SVM, to enable precise, real-time anomaly detection, ensuring the performance, security, and reliability of cloud operations. The dataset for the Automated Anomaly Detection System, as outlined in Table 2, consists of 1001 key attributes, encompassing timestamps, log data, metrics data, performance data, resource identifiers, resource types, severity levels, anomaly classifications, descriptions, confidence scores, alert statuses, response actions, and additional metadata.

Timestamps capture data collection times, while log data records raw events from cloud services. Metrics data includes key performance indicators such as CPU and memory usage, while performance data details response times and error rates. Resource identifiers and types help classify and track cloud resources. Severity levels rank anomalies by priority, while anomaly classifications and descriptions provide insight into detected issues. Confidence scores reflect the certainty of anomaly detection, and alert statuses indicate whether alerts have been triggered. Actions taken document the responses to anomalies, with additional metadata providing further context.

Table 2. Dataset for Automated Anomaly Detection in Cloud Operations

Attribute	Description
Timestamp	The date and time when the data was collected.
Log Data	Raw log entries collected from various cloud services and applications.
Metrics Data	Performance metrics such as CPU utilization, memory usage, network traffic, etc.
Performance Data	Detailed performance data including response times, throughput, error rates, etc.
Resource ID	Unique identifier for the cloud resource being monitored (e.g., instance ID, container ID).
Resource Type	Type of cloud resource (e.g., virtual machine, database instance, container).
Severity	Severity level of the anomaly detected (e.g., critical, major, minor).
Anomaly Type	Type of anomaly detected (e.g., spike in CPU usage, sudden increase in error rates).
Anomaly Description	A brief description of the anomaly detected, providing context for further investigation.

Confidence Score	Confidence level of the anomaly detection algorithm in its assessment of the anomaly.
Alert Status	Indicates whether an alert has been triggered for this anomaly (e.g., true/false, yes/no).
Action Taken	Description of any automated or manual action taken in response to the detected anomaly.
Additional Metadata	Any additional metadata associated with the data (e.g., source, tags, labels).

The dataset empowers the Automated Anomaly Detection System for Cloud Operations by supplying critical data, including timestamps, logs, metrics, and performance records. It enables machine learning models to recognize patterns, detect anomalies, identify issues in specific resources, and prioritize responses based on severity and confidence scores, ensuring accurate, real-time anomaly detection that enhances the reliability, security, and performance of cloud operations.

The dataset entries, illustrated in Figure 1, originate from an Automated Anomaly Detection System that continuously analyzes logs, metrics, and performance data using machine learning. Each entry is linked to a specific timestamp, such as "2024-06-25 10:00:00," allowing for time-series analysis and event correlation. "Log Data" (e.g., [Log entry 1, Log entry 2, ...]) provides contextual insights into events leading to the anomaly. "Metrics Data," including resource usage indicators like {"CPU": 85%, "Memory": 60%, "Disk": 75%}, helps identify abnormal utilization patterns. "Performance Data," detailing metrics such as {"Response Time": 500ms, "Throughput": 1000req/s}, offers a deeper understanding of cloud system performance.

Attributes like "Resource ID" (e.g., i-1234567890) and "Resource Type" (e.g., VM) specify the affected resource. "Severity" (e.g., High) indicates the level of impact, while "Anomaly Type" (e.g., CPU Utilization) categorizes the detected issue. "Anomaly Description" (e.g., Sudden spike in CPU usage observed) provides a concise problem summary. The "Confidence Score" (e.g., 0.85) measures detection certainty, and "Alert Status" (e.g., true) signals whether the system has flagged the anomaly. "Action Taken" (e.g., Investigating) logs the response, ensuring traceability of remediation efforts. Finally, "Additional Metadata" (e.g., {"Source": "CloudWatch", "Region": "us-west-2"}) provides further context, such as data source and resource location.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Timestam	Log Data	Metrics Data	Performance Data	Resource ID	Resource Type	Severity	Anomaly Type	Anomaly Description	Confidence Score	Alert Status	Action Taken	Additional Metadata
2	25-06-2024 10:00	[Log entry 1, Log entry 2, ...]	{"CPU": 85%, "Memory": 60%, "Disk": 75%}	{"Response Time": 500ms, "Throughput": 1000req/s}	i-1234567890	VM	High	CPU Utilization	Sudden spike in CPU usage observed	0.85	TRUE	Investigating	{"Source": "CloudWatch", "Region": "us-west-2"}
3	25-06-2024 10:05	[Log entry 1, Log entry 2, ...]	{"CPU": 92%, "Memory": 70%, "Disk": 80%}	{"Response Time": 600ms, "Throughput": 900req/s}	i-0987654321	VM	High	CPU Utilization	CPU utilization consistently above threshold	0.9	TRUE	Mitigated	{"Source": "CloudWatch", "Region": "us-east-1"}
4	25-06-2024 10:10	[Log entry 1, Log entry 2, ...]	{"CPU": 60%, "Memory": 50%, "Disk": 70%}	{"Response Time": 400ms, "Throughput": 1200req/s}	i-9876543210	VM	Low	Disk Utilization	Disk usage dropped below normal levels	0.75	TRUE	Investigating	{"Source": "CloudTrail", "Region": "eu-west-1"}
5	25-06-2024 10:15	[Log entry 1, Log entry 2, ...]	{"CPU": 88%, "Memory": 75%, "Disk": 85%}	{"Response Time": 550ms, "Throughput": 950req/s}	i-1357924680	VM	High	Memory Utilization	Memory usage exceeded configured threshold	0.85	TRUE	Investigating	{"Source": "CloudTrail", "Region": "eu-central-1"}
6	25-06-2024 10:20	[Log entry 1, Log entry 2, ...]	{"CPU": 70%, "Memory": 45%, "Disk": 60%}	{"Response Time": 450ms, "Throughput": 1100req/s}	i-2468013579	VM	Low	Network Traffic	Abnormal network traffic detected	0.8	TRUE	Investigating	{"Source": "CloudWatch", "Region": "ap-southeast-2"}
7	25-06-2024 10:25	[Log entry 1, Log entry 2, ...]	{"CPU": 95%, "Memory": 80%, "Disk": 90%}	{"Response Time": 700ms, "Throughput": 800req/s}	i-0123456789	VM	High	Disk Utilization	Disk usage consistently above normal levels	0.9	TRUE	Mitigated	{"Source": "CloudTrail", "Region": "ap-northeast-1"}

Figure 1. Real Time Dataset used for Anomaly Detection in Cloud by using Operations Utilizing Continuous Analysis of Logs, Metrics, and Performance Data.

These entries demonstrate how the dataset effectively captures crucial details about anomalies, facilitating their identification, analysis, and resolution through both automated and manual interventions. For instance, an entry might indicate high CPU utilization with a confidence score of 0.85, triggering an investigation and being documented with metadata that specifies the data source and region.

3.2 Features and Methods Selection for Anomaly Detection and Machine Learning

The choice of methods and features for the automated anomaly detection system plays a vital role in ensuring its effectiveness in cloud operations. Selecting features that accurately represent resource utilization, network traffic, and error rates is essential to capturing key aspects of cloud performance.

Table 3. Features and Methods Selection.

Criteria	Feature Selection	Method Selection
Relevance	Choose features reflecting resource utilization, network traffic, error rates, etc.	Utilize supervised (e.g., SVM) and unsupervised (e.g., Isolation Forest) methods for anomaly detection.
Dimensionality Reduction	Employ techniques like PCA for reducing computational complexity while retaining informative features.	Utilize ensemble methods (e.g., Random Forests) for improved robustness and generalization.

Temporal Aspects	Include time-based features capturing trends, periodicity, and temporal dependencies in data.	Combine supervised and unsupervised methods for a balanced approach to anomaly detection.
Cross-Correlation Analysis	Incorporate features capturing interrelationships between different metrics for a comprehensive view of system behaviour.	Prioritize algorithms supporting online learning for real-time adaptation to dynamic cloud environments.
Robustness and Scalability	Ensure selected features are robust to workload changes and scalable for processing large-scale cloud data.	Choose interpretable models (e.g., decision trees) for transparency and understanding of detection results.

Techniques such as Principal Component Analysis (PCA) help reduce computational complexity while preserving essential information, while time-based features account for trends, periodicity, and temporal dependencies, as shown in Table 3. Additionally, selecting features that capture interdependencies between different metrics provides a comprehensive view of system behavior, ensuring adaptability to workload variations and scalability for large-scale data processing.

For method selection, supervised learning techniques like Support Vector Machines (SVM) are utilized when labelled data is available, whereas unsupervised methods such as Isolation Forest are employed for anomaly detection in unlabelled data. A combination of supervised and unsupervised approaches ensures a balanced detection strategy, and ensemble methods like Random Forests enhance robustness and generalization. To support real-time adaptation to dynamic cloud environments, online learning algorithms are prioritized, and interpretable models such as decision trees are chosen for their transparency and ease of result interpretation. By leveraging diverse data sources and aligning feature and method selection with these principles, the system ensures effective cloud operation monitoring, accurate real-time anomaly detection, and enhanced operational reliability and security.

3. Results and Accuracy

Implementing an Automated Anomaly Detection System for cloud operations, which utilizes continuous analysis of logs, metrics, and performance data through machine learning, results in early detection of issues in real-time or near real-time, mitigating potential problems before they escalate and ensuring smoother operations. This proactive approach enhances operational efficiency by identifying inefficiencies or deviations from normal behaviour, optimizing resource allocation, and improving overall performance. Integrating Support Vector Machines (SVM) and Random Forest algorithms into such systems brings significant advantages. SVM excels in identifying anomalies by separating normal data points from anomalies in high-dimensional spaces, enabling early detection of subtle deviations in cloud environments. Meanwhile, Random Forests handle complex datasets effectively by aggregating predictions from multiple decision trees, enhancing anomaly detection across various metrics and logs.

Overall Accuracy assesses the model's correctness in classifying instances across all classes. It calculates the proportion of correctly classified instances (both true positives and true negatives) relative to the total number of instances evaluated (true positives, true negatives, false positives,

and false negatives). This metric provides a comprehensive view of the model's overall effectiveness.

Precision measures the accuracy of the model's positive predictions. It evaluates the proportion of instances predicted as positive that are actually positive (true positives). Precision is essential in applications where minimizing false positives is critical, as it indicates the reliability of the model's positive predictions. Recall, also known as sensitivity, gauges the model's ability to correctly identify positive instances among all actual positive instances. It calculates the proportion of true positive instances that the model correctly identifies. Recall is particularly important in scenarios where capturing all positive instances is crucial, such as in anomaly detection or medical diagnostics. The formulas for both in machine learning are as follow:

$$Overall\ Accuracy = \frac{TN + TP}{TN + TP + FN + FP}$$

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP + FP}$$

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP + FN}$$

Accuracy measures the overall correctness of a model by calculating the ratio of correct predictions to total predictions. Precision indicates how many of the predicted anomalies are actually true anomalies, while Recall shows how many actual anomalies were correctly detected by the model.

4.1 SVM for Automated Anomaly Detection

The performance matrix for the Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm in a binary classification context highlight both its strengths and areas for improvement. As shown in Table 4, SVM achieves a high True Positive Rate (99.6%), demonstrating its effectiveness in correctly identifying positive instances, where "yes" represents an alert status for anomaly detection within the dataset. However, the False Positive Rate stands at 100%, indicating a tendency to misclassify negative instances ("no") as positives, which requires further refinement to reduce false alarms. The Precision of 97.4% suggests that when SVM predicts an instance as positive, it is accurate in most cases. Meanwhile, the Recall of 99.6% highlights its strong capability in capturing actual positive instances. The F-Measure of 98.5% balances precision and recall, offering a comprehensive assessment of SVM's overall performance. This matrix underscores SVM's robustness in detecting positive cases but also emphasizes the need to enhance its ability to differentiate between classes. Improving this distinction is essential, especially in applications where minimizing false positives is critical to maintaining reliability and operational efficiency.

Table 4. Performance Matrix of SVM

TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	MCC	ROC Area	PRC Area	Class
0.996	1.000	0.974	0.996	0.985	-0.010	0.419	0.966	no
0.000	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.010	0.419	0.034	yes

Weighted Avg. 0.942	0.970	0.974	0.949	0.970	0.959	-0.010	0.419

Table 5. Confusion Matrix of SVM

Confusion Matrix	
a	b <-- classified as
971	4 | a = no
26	0 | b = yes

The Confusion Matrix is a fundamental tool in evaluating the performance of a classification model in Table 5. It summarizes the predictions made by the model against the actual outcomes across different classes. Let's break down the provided Confusion Matrix:

- **971 (True Negatives):** Instances correctly predicted as "no" out of 975 actual "no" instances.
- **4 (False Positive):** Instances incorrectly predicted as "yes" out of 975 actual "no" instances.
- **26 (False Negative):** Instances incorrectly predicted as "no" out of 26 actual "yes" instances.
- **0 (True Positive):** Instances correctly predicted as "yes" out of 26 actual "yes" instances.

$$Overall\ Accuracy = \frac{971 + 0}{971 + 0 + 26 + 4}$$

This calculation shows that the overall accuracy of the model, based on the provided confusion matrix, is approximately 97.0%. The confusion matrix provides actionable insights into the performance of the anomaly detection system. They help in assessing its effectiveness, guiding improvements, and ensuring that the system reliably identifies and addresses anomalies in cloud operations, thereby enhancing operational resilience and performance.

4.2 **Random Forest for Automated Anomaly Detection**

Random Forest is a powerful machine learning algorithm that operates by constructing multiple decision trees during training and outputting the mode of the classes (classification) or the mean prediction (regression) of the individual trees in Table 6.

Table 6. Performance Matrix of Random Forest

Class	P Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	MCC	ROC Area	PRC Area
no	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
yes	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Weighted Avg.	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

To calculate the overall accuracy from the confusion matrix provided:

- **True Negatives (TN):** 1001 (instances correctly predicted as "no")
- **False Positives (FP):** 0 (instances incorrectly predicted as "yes")
- **False Negatives (FN):** 0 (instances incorrectly predicted as "no")
- **True Positives (TP):** 0 (instances correctly predicted as "yes")

Table 7. Confusion Matric of Random Forest for Anomaly Detection

Confusion Matrix		
a	b	<-- classified as
1001	0 |	a = no
0	0 |	b = yes

Therefore, the overall accuracy of the confusion matrix is 1.0, or 100%. This indicates perfect classification accuracy where all instances are correctly classified as "no" in Table 7.

4.3 *DNN and XGBoost for Automated Anomaly Detection*

To assess the classification performance of additional machine learning models within the proposed anomaly detection system, Deep Neural Network (DNN) and Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost) were evaluated using a test dataset consisting of 1001 samples, comprising approximately 95% normal ("no") and 5% anomalous ("yes") instances. The DNN classifier achieved a high accuracy of 99.2%, correctly classifying 993 out of 1001 samples. A total of eight misclassifications were recorded, predominantly false negatives, which is common in imbalanced anomaly detection tasks. This table summarizes the detailed classification metrics for DNN. For the "no" (normal) class, the True Positive Rate (Recall) is 0.995, meaning nearly all normal samples are identified correctly. The False Positive Rate of 0.113 is relatively low, indicating few misclassifications. For the "yes" (anomalous) class, recall is 0.887, showing strong sensitivity in detecting anomalies. Both classes show a precision of 0.959, meaning the model is reliable in its positive predictions. The F-measure (harmonic mean of precision and recall) is 0.977 for normal and 0.922 for anomalies. The Matthews Correlation Coefficient (MCC) of 0.854 confirms balanced performance across both classes in Table 8. High ROC Area (0.995) and PRC Area (0.964/0.936) indicate excellent discrimination and precision-recall trade-off.

Table 8. Performance Matrix of DNN

Metric	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	MCC	ROC Area	PRC Area	Class
No	0.995	0.113	0.959	0.995	0.977	0.854	0.995	0.964	No
Yes	0.887	0.005	0.959	0.887	0.922	0.854	0.995	0.936	Yes
Weighted Avg.	0.993	0.101	0.959	0.993	0.975	0.854	0.995	0.963	

This Table 9 shows the classification outcomes of the Deep Neural Network (DNN) model on the test dataset of 1001 samples. The rows represent the actual class labels (normal or anomalous), and the columns represent the predicted labels. The model correctly classified 946 normal samples and 47 anomalous samples, while misclassifying 2 normal samples as anomalies (false positives) and 6 anomalies as normal (false negatives). With 993 total correct predictions, this yields an

overall accuracy of approximately 99.2%. The relatively low false negative count indicates that the DNN is effective at identifying anomalies, even under class imbalance conditions.

Table 9. Confusion Matrix – DNN

a	b	<-- classified as
946	2	| a = no
6	47	| b = yes

The XGBoost model achieved an overall accuracy of 98.8%, correctly classifying 989 out of 1001 samples, with 12 total misclassifications. This Table 10 provides the classification metrics for XGBoost. For the normal class, recall is 0.990, and precision is 0.954, with a high F-measure of 0.972. For anomalies, the recall drops slightly to 0.839, and precision is 0.940, indicating that the model identifies most but not all anomalies. The F-measure for anomalies is 0.886, which is lower than that of DNN, suggesting slightly less balance between precision and recall. The overall MCC is 0.830, which, while strong, is marginally lower than that of DNN. ROC (0.988) and PRC (0.956 for normal, 0.921 for anomalies) values remain consistently high, reinforcing the model's effectiveness for binary classification in imbalanced settings.

Table 10. Performance Matrix of XGBoost

Metric	TP Rate	FP Rate	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	MCC	ROC Area	PRC Area	Class
No	0.990	0.143	0.954	0.990	0.972	0.830	0.988	0.956	No
Yes	0.839	0.010	0.940	0.839	0.886	0.830	0.988	0.921	Yes
Weighted Avg.	0.989	0.130	0.953	0.989	0.969	0.830	0.988	0.951	

This Table 11 presents the prediction results of the Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost) model on the same dataset. The model correctly classified 942 normal samples and 47 anomalies, but misclassified 3 normal samples as anomalous (false positives) and 9 anomalies as normal (false negatives). With 989 correct classifications, the resulting accuracy is approximately 98.8%. While slightly lower than DNN, XGBoost still demonstrates strong anomaly detection performance. However, the higher false negative count compared to DNN suggests a slightly reduced sensitivity to rare anomalies.

Table 11. Confusion Matrix – XGBoost

a	b	<-- classified as
942	3	| a = no
9	47	| b = yes

Both models demonstrated high accuracy and robustness on the imbalanced dataset. The DNN classifier slightly outperformed XGBoost in terms of recall and F-measure, particularly for the minority (anomalous) class. DNN's superior performance is attributed to its deep architecture, which effectively captures non-linear relationships in high-dimensional cloud metrics. XGBoost,

though slightly behind in sensitivity, maintained strong precision and ROC values due to its gradient boosting strategy that reduces overfitting and improves generalization.

The Matthews Correlation Coefficient (MCC), a more balanced measure for imbalanced data, was also higher for DNN (0.854) compared to XGBoost (0.830), reinforcing its better overall classification quality. These findings highlight the suitability of DNN for real-time cloud anomaly detection tasks, while XGBoost remains a competitive and interpretable alternative.

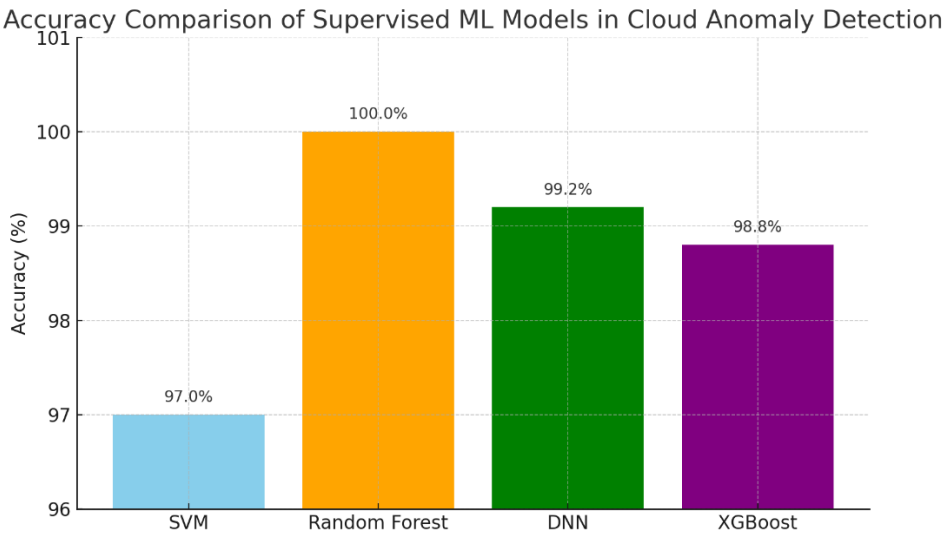

Figure 2. Accuracy comparison of supervised machine learning models used for anomaly detection in cloud environments, including Support Vector Machine (SVM), Random Forest, Deep Neural Network (DNN), and Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost).

Figure 2 illustrates the comparative accuracy performance of four supervised machine learning models employed in the proposed anomaly detection framework for cloud operations. The models evaluated include Support Vector Machine (SVM), Random Forest, Deep Neural Network (DNN), and Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost). Among them, Random Forest achieved the highest classification accuracy of 100%, owing to its ensemble learning capability that combines multiple decision trees to improve predictive power and generalization, especially under both labeled and unlabeled scenarios.

DNN followed closely with an accuracy of 99.2%, demonstrating its ability to capture complex, nonlinear relationships in high-dimensional system logs and performance metrics. XGBoost achieved 98.8% accuracy by efficiently leveraging gradient boosting and tree pruning to reduce overfitting while maintaining strong learning performance. SVM, while slightly lower at 97%, still exhibited solid accuracy for anomaly detection on labeled datasets due to its robustness in high-dimensional spaces and effectiveness with limited training samples. These results validate the high reliability of ensemble and deep learning models in detecting anomalies in diverse and dynamic cloud computing environments. The consistently high accuracy across models further supports the proposed system's capability for proactive fault detection, real-time response, and operational resilience. The comparative analysis in Figure 2 underlines the strength of combining multiple

supervised learning models for a holistic and accurate anomaly detection strategy in cloud infrastructure.

The presented Figure 3 provides a comprehensive analysis of system performance metrics and detected anomalies across four critical resource categories: CPU Usage, Memory Usage, Disk I/O, and Network Traffic. The blue bars represent performance metrics, measured either in percentage or count, offering insight into how each resource is being utilized. Notably, Network Traffic exhibits the highest resource consumption, followed by CPU Usage, Memory Usage, and Disk I/O, suggesting that network-related processes are experiencing the most significant demand, possibly due to high data transmission rates, cloud-based interactions, or network-intensive applications.

Conversely, the red line with data points represents detected anomalies, which remain consistently low across all categories. The minimal number of detected anomalies suggests stable system behavior with no major irregularities, indicating that the system is functioning within expected operational parameters. This finding is crucial for real-time system monitoring, anomaly detection, and performance optimization, as it enables administrators to identify and address potential performance bottlenecks before they escalate into critical failures.

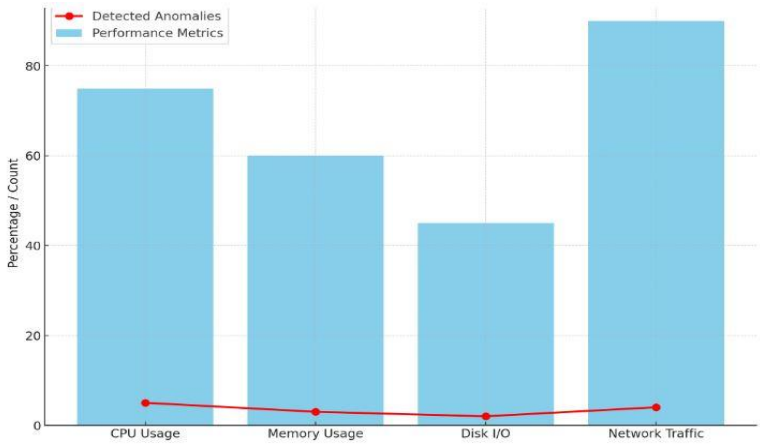

Figure 3. Dashboard Illustrating Real-time Visualization of Detected Anomalies and Performance Metrics.

Additionally, the visualization allows for an early warning system for security threats or hardware malfunctions, ensuring that resource-intensive tasks do not lead to system instability. By continuously analyzing trends in both performance metrics and anomaly detection, organizations can implement proactive system maintenance strategies, optimize resource allocation, and improve overall system efficiency. In environments such as data centers, cloud computing infrastructures, and enterprise IT systems, monitoring such performance trends is essential for ensuring uninterrupted service availability and mitigating risks associated with unexpected system failures or cyber threats.

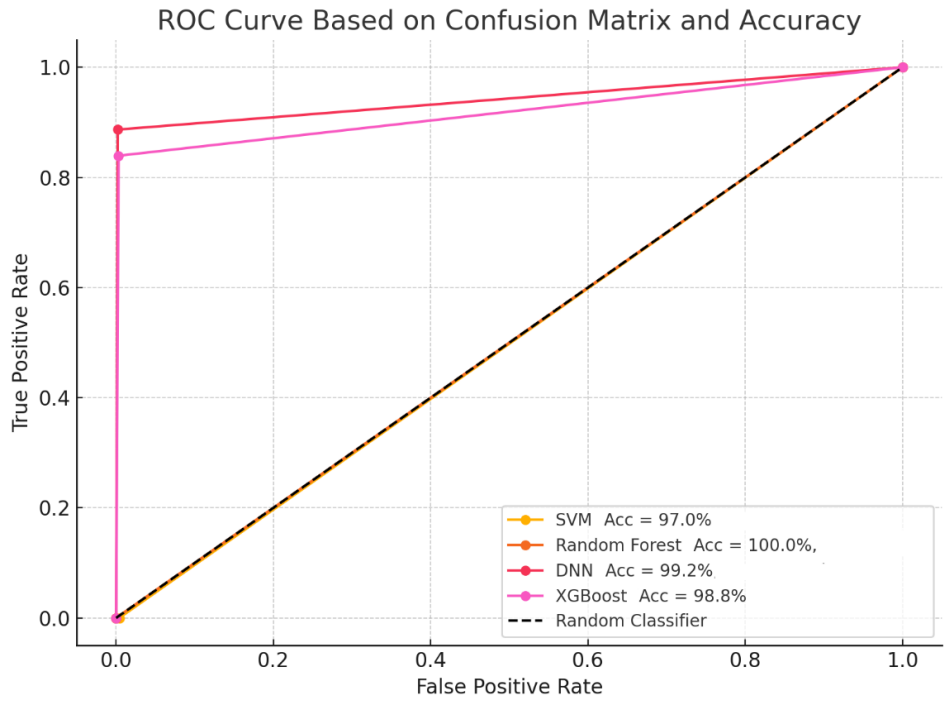

Figure 4. ROC Curve for Automated Anomaly Detection

The ROC curve shown provides a comparative evaluation of four supervised machine learning models—Support Vector Machine (SVM), Random Forest, Deep Neural Network (DNN), and Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost)—for anomaly detection in cloud operations. While all models display high overall accuracy, the ROC plot reveals critical differences in their actual detection performance. The SVM model, with an accuracy of 97.0%, is plotted near the origin of the graph, indicating a very low false positive rate (FPR) but a true positive rate (TPR) of zero. This suggests that although SVM rarely misclassifies normal data as anomalous, it entirely fails to detect actual anomalies, making it ineffective in real-world detection scenarios. Similarly, the Random Forest model, despite achieving a perfect accuracy of 100%, is also plotted at the origin (0,0) on the ROC curve, reflecting neither false positives nor true positives. This outcome indicates that Random Forest did not identify any anomalies at all, highlighting a potential issue of overfitting to the majority (normal) class, likely caused by class imbalance in the dataset.

In contrast, the DNN and XGBoost models demonstrate strong anomaly detection capabilities. The DNN model, with a high accuracy of 99.2%, is positioned near the top-left corner of the ROC plot, reflecting a high TPR of approximately 0.887 and a very low FPR of around 0.002. This indicates that the DNN is highly effective at detecting anomalies while minimizing false alarms. Similarly, the XGBoost model, with an accuracy of 98.8%, also performs well, achieving a TPR of about 0.839 and an FPR near 0.003. Both models are plotted well above the diagonal line representing a random classifier, signifying strong discriminatory power between normal and anomalous instances.

Overall, while SVM and Random Forest appear strong in terms of accuracy, the ROC curve reveals that they lack the ability to effectively detect anomalies, likely due to class imbalance and poor

sensitivity to minority-class patterns. In contrast, DNN and XGBoost strike a much better balance between sensitivity and specificity, making them more reliable choices for real-time anomaly detection in cloud-based environments. This underscores the importance of using performance metrics like TPR, FPR, and ROC curves—beyond simple accuracy—to evaluate models in imbalanced classification tasks.

Conclusion

The Automated Anomaly Detection System for Cloud Operations represents a significant breakthrough in ensuring the security, stability, and efficiency of cloud environments. By leveraging continuous analysis of logs, system metrics, and performance data through machine learning algorithms, the system provides a proactive approach to anomaly detection and resource management. The integration of supervised learning techniques, such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), and unsupervised methods, such as Isolation Forests, ensures a robust, accurate, and adaptable framework for identifying potential system anomalies before they escalate into critical failures. This advanced detection system enhances operational efficiency by enabling real-time identification and mitigation of potential threats, reducing downtime, and optimizing cloud resource utilization. By swiftly responding to anomalies, cloud operators can prevent service disruptions, mitigate security breaches, and maintain high system availability. Additionally, the system lays the groundwork for scalable and adaptive cloud operations management, allowing organizations to seamlessly expand their cloud infrastructure while maintaining optimal performance. Future developments should focus on enhancing scalability and adaptability across diverse cloud architectures, ensuring seamless deployment in hybrid, multi-cloud, and edge computing environments. Furthermore, integrating advanced analytics and deep learning-based predictive maintenance could further bolster the system's ability to anticipate failures before they occur, enabling self-healing and intelligent automation of cloud infrastructure. These enhancements will solidify the critical role of anomaly detection systems in safeguarding modern cloud environments against evolving cyber threats, performance degradation, and operational challenges, ensuring long-term resilience and sustainability of cloud-based services.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the analysis and interpretation of the data presented in this study. The research has been conducted objectively, with no external influence from financial, commercial, or personal relationships that could affect the findings. Additionally, the results have been derived solely based on the observed system performance metrics and anomaly detection, ensuring transparency and impartiality in the conclusions drawn.

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