AI-Augmented Predictive Analytics for Proactive Cloud Infrastructure Management

Ravi Chandra Thota, Independent Researcher, Sterling, Viginia, USA

DOI: 10.55662/JST.2024.5407

Abstract

Cloud computing environments involvement in advanced management strategies to ensure optimal performance, cost efficiency, and reliability. Predictive analytics based on AI-augmentation is emerged as a transformative approach to proactive cloud infrastructure management which uses machine learning models and deep learning techniques to predict system failures, optimize resource allocation, and enhance security postures. The aim of this paper is to present a complete analysis of AI-driven predictive models, highlighting anomaly detection, fault prediction, workload forecasting, and self-healing mechanisms.

Keywords:

AI-augmented analytics, predictive modeling, cloud infrastructure, anomaly detection, fault prediction, workload forecasting, federated learning, reinforcement learning, self-healing systems, automated AI pipelines.

1. Introduction

Modern cloud computing infrastructures have evolved into highly complex, distributed environments that support diverse workloads across multi-cloud and hybrid-cloud architectures. The rapid proliferation of containerized applications, microservices, and serverless computing has exacerbated the challenges associated with resource provisioning, scalability, and fault tolerance. Cloud service providers must continuously optimize performance while ensuring minimal latency, high availability, and cost efficiency. However,

the dynamic nature of cloud environments, characterized by fluctuating workloads and unpredictable system behaviors, complicates traditional management approaches.

Manual and rule-based strategies for cloud infrastructure management are increasingly insufficient in handling the scale and variability of modern cloud operations. Issues such as inefficient resource allocation, prolonged downtime due to undetected failures, and security vulnerabilities caused by latent anomalies necessitate more sophisticated, proactive solutions. These challenges underscore the need for AI-augmented predictive analytics, which leverages data-driven methodologies to forecast potential failures, optimize workload distribution, and enhance operational resilience.

AI-powered predictive analytics transforms cloud infrastructure management by enabling intelligent automation, anomaly detection, and fault prediction. Through the integration of machine learning (ML), deep learning (DL), and reinforcement learning (RL) techniques, predictive models can analyze historical and real-time data streams to identify patterns indicative of performance degradation or system failures. AI-driven anomaly detection mechanisms enhance security postures by pre-emptively identifying malicious activities, while predictive workload forecasting facilitates adaptive resource scaling to prevent over-provisioning or underutilization of computational resources.

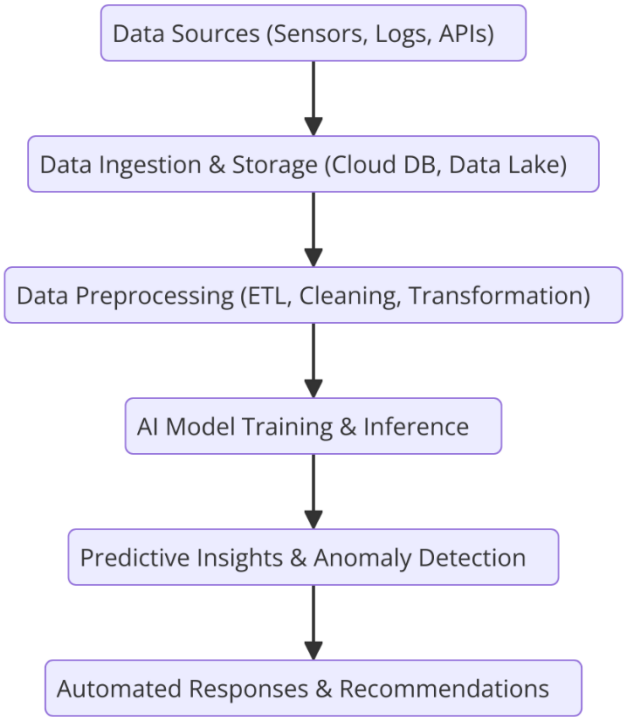
Reinforcement learning frameworks optimize cloud operations by continuously learning from system feedback, allowing cloud orchestration platforms to dynamically adjust configurations based on real-time demand. Furthermore, federated learning (FL) enables collaborative intelligence across distributed cloud nodes without exposing sensitive data, thus addressing privacy and compliance concerns. The implementation of self-healing cloud systems, wherein AI autonomously mitigates failures through automated recovery mechanisms, represents a paradigm shift in cloud resilience. Collectively, these AI-augmented strategies enable a shift from reactive management to proactive and autonomous cloud operations.

This research aims to provide an in-depth analysis of AI-augmented predictive analytics in cloud infrastructure management. It examines key AI methodologies, including supervised and unsupervised learning models, deep neural networks, and federated approaches for distributed inference. The study focuses on the practical implications of integrating AI-driven predictive analytics into existing cloud ecosystems, highlighting real-world applications and performance benchmarks. Furthermore, it evaluates the challenges associated with deploying

AI models in large-scale cloud environments, including data privacy, model drift, and computational overhead.

This paper contributes to the academic discourse on AI-driven cloud management by presenting a comprehensive framework for predictive analytics in cloud infrastructure. It synthesizes advancements in machine learning algorithms tailored for cloud-based predictive maintenance, anomaly detection, and workload optimization. Case studies and empirical evaluations demonstrate the efficacy of AI-augmented techniques in minimizing downtime, reducing operational costs, and improving service reliability. Additionally, the paper discusses potential future directions, emphasizing the role of explainable AI (XAI) and edge computing in enhancing the interpretability and efficiency of predictive models. The insights presented herein serve as a foundational reference for researchers and practitioners aiming to leverage AI for proactive cloud management.

2. AI-Powered Predictive Analytics in Cloud Infrastructure



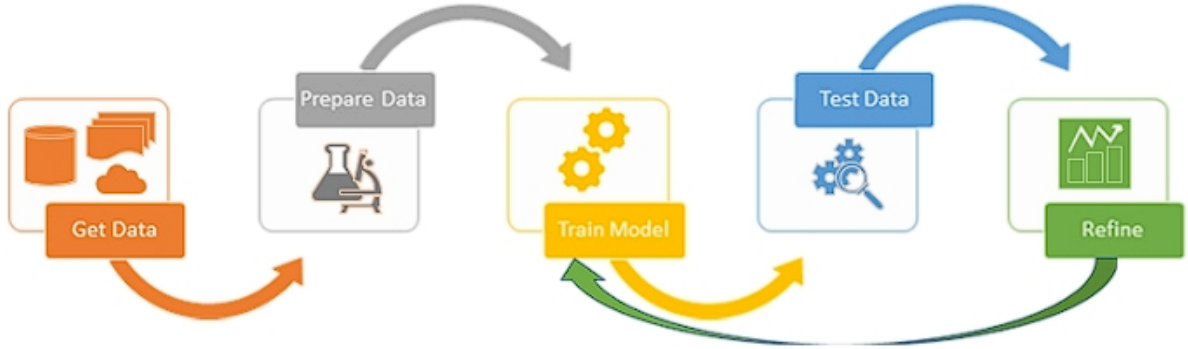
Fundamentals of Predictive Analytics in Cloud Environments

Predictive analytics in cloud computing leverages statistical modeling, artificial intelligence, and data-driven methodologies to anticipate system behaviors, detect anomalies, and optimize resource allocation. Cloud environments generate vast amounts of operational data, including system logs, network traffic patterns, and performance metrics, which serve as critical inputs for predictive modeling. By analyzing these datasets, AI-driven systems can identify latent trends, forecast potential failures, and implement pre-emptive measures to ensure service continuity and efficiency.

The predictive capabilities of AI-augmented cloud management stem from historical data analysis and real-time monitoring. Feature extraction techniques enable the identification of key indicators correlated with infrastructure performance, such as CPU utilization spikes, memory saturation, and network congestion. These predictive insights empower cloud administrators to make data-informed decisions, reducing the reliance on reactive troubleshooting and mitigating operational risks. The integration of AI into cloud orchestration platforms allows for continuous adaptation to dynamic workloads, thereby enhancing overall system resilience and efficiency.

Machine Learning and Deep Learning Techniques for Predictive Modeling

Machine learning and deep learning play pivotal roles in predictive analytics for cloud infrastructure management. Supervised learning algorithms, such as support vector machines (SVMs) and random forests, are frequently employed to classify system states and predict failures based on labeled historical data. Unsupervised learning techniques, including clustering and principal component analysis (PCA), facilitate anomaly detection by identifying deviations from normal operational patterns.



Deep learning methodologies, particularly recurrent neural networks (RNNs) and long short-term memory (LSTM) networks, enhance predictive modeling by capturing temporal dependencies within sequential data streams. Convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are increasingly applied to time-series analysis in cloud monitoring, extracting spatial-temporal features from multidimensional data sources. Transformer-based architectures, such as Vision Transformers (ViTs) and BERT-based models, offer further advancements in context-aware predictive analytics, enabling cloud systems to interpret complex dependencies in resource consumption and workload fluctuations.

Role of Anomaly Detection and Fault Prediction

Anomaly detection is a critical component of AI-powered cloud management, enabling the early identification of performance degradations, security threats, and system failures. AI-driven anomaly detection employs statistical thresholds, autoencoders, and generative adversarial networks (GANs) to distinguish between normal and anomalous behaviors in cloud operations. By continuously analyzing telemetry data, AI models can pre-emptively alert cloud administrators to potential service disruptions, minimizing downtime and improving reliability.

Fault prediction extends anomaly detection by forecasting failure events before they manifest into critical incidents. Predictive failure analysis utilizes Bayesian networks, Markov models, and ensemble learning techniques to estimate failure probabilities and prescribe proactive mitigation strategies. These predictive mechanisms enhance the fault tolerance of cloud environments, ensuring robust service delivery under varying operational conditions.

Workload Forecasting for Dynamic Resource Allocation

Workload forecasting is essential for dynamic resource management in cloud environments, optimizing computational resource allocation while minimizing operational costs. AI-based forecasting models analyze historical workload trends, real-time telemetry, and external factors such as user demand fluctuations and seasonal variations. Techniques such as autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA), Prophet forecasting, and recurrent neural networks (RNNs) facilitate accurate workload predictions, allowing for proactive scaling of cloud resources.

Advanced AI-driven workload forecasting integrates reinforcement learning (RL) to enable adaptive decision-making in resource provisioning. RL-based frameworks, such as deep Q-

networks (DQNs) and proximal policy optimization (PPO), dynamically adjust cloud configurations based on reward functions that balance performance and cost-efficiency. These AI-driven strategies contribute to the automation of cloud elasticity, ensuring seamless adaptation to workload variations without manual intervention.

Self-Healing Systems and Autonomous Cloud Management

The convergence of AI and cloud infrastructure management has led to the development of self-healing systems that autonomously detect, diagnose, and remediate operational anomalies. Self-healing mechanisms leverage AI-driven root cause analysis (RCA) to identify the underlying factors contributing to performance degradations. Automated recovery workflows, orchestrated through reinforcement learning agents, execute corrective actions such as container restarts, workload migrations, and resource reconfigurations.

Autonomous cloud management extends beyond self-healing capabilities by incorporating AI-driven policy enforcement and governance frameworks. AI models optimize service-level agreements (SLAs) through predictive policy enforcement, ensuring compliance with predefined performance benchmarks. The integration of explainable AI (XAI) further enhances transparency, allowing cloud administrators to interpret and validate AI-driven decision-making processes.

The emergence of AI-powered predictive analytics marks a paradigm shift in cloud infrastructure management, transforming reactive maintenance strategies into proactive, intelligent automation frameworks. By leveraging machine learning, deep learning, and reinforcement learning techniques, cloud ecosystems can achieve unprecedented levels of efficiency, reliability, and scalability, paving the way for the next generation of autonomous cloud computing.

3. Implementation Strategies and Real-World Applications

AI Model Selection and Training for Cloud Management

The selection and training of AI models for cloud infrastructure management necessitate a rigorous evaluation of model architectures, computational efficiency, and interpretability. Given the dynamic and high-dimensional nature of cloud environments, AI models must balance predictive accuracy with real-time inference capabilities. Supervised learning models,

such as gradient boosting decision trees (GBDT) and random forests, excel in structured failure prediction tasks, whereas deep learning architectures, including long short-term memory (LSTM) networks and gated recurrent units (GRUs), are more adept at handling sequential workload forecasting.

Model training involves extensive preprocessing of telemetry data, encompassing feature engineering, dimensionality reduction, and data augmentation techniques to enhance model generalization. Transfer learning methodologies further accelerate model deployment by leveraging pre-trained AI models adapted to cloud-specific contexts. The implementation of continuous learning frameworks ensures that predictive models remain robust against evolving cloud workload patterns, mitigating the risks of model drift and performance degradation.

BEGIN

Step 1: Import necessary libraries

IMPORT TensorFlow, Scikit-Learn, NumPy, Pandas, Matplotlib, Cloud Management API

Step 2: Load and preprocess cloud management data

LOAD dataset (CPU utilization, memory usage, network traffic, resource allocation, service response times)

CLEAN and NORMALIZE data for consistency

SPLIT data into training and testing sets

Step 3: Select optimal AI model based on use case

DEFINE possible models:

- Linear Regression (for cost prediction)

- Random Forest (for workload optimization)

- LSTM (for anomaly detection in cloud performance)

- Reinforcement Learning (for dynamic resource allocation)

EVALUATE models based on:

- Accuracy

- Training time

- Scalability

- Interpretability

SELECT best-performing model for cloud management tasks

Step 4: Train the selected AI model

TRAIN model on historical cloud performance data

OPTIMIZE hyperparameters for improved efficiency

VALIDATE model using test dataset

Step 5: Deploy real-time cloud performance monitoring and optimization

FOR each new cloud system event xt:

PREDICT cloud resource demands using trained model

DETECT anomalies in resource usage

IF anomaly detected:

FLAG potential performance bottleneck

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    RECOMMEND or AUTOMATE scaling actions
  END IF
END FOR

# Step 6: Implement AI-driven cloud optimization
IF performance issue detected:
  IDENTIFY affected cloud resources (e.g., compute, storage, network)
  AUTOMATE resource scaling (e.g., increase/decrease virtual machines, reallocate bandwidth)
  ALERT cloud administrators for manual intervention if necessary
  LOG optimization actions for future analysis
END IF

# Step 7: Continuous learning and model improvement
PERIODICALLY retrain model with updated cloud performance data
UPDATE thresholds and parameters for real-time cloud management improvements

# Step 8: Integrate AI model into cloud management infrastructure
DEPLOY AI-powered cloud monitoring and optimization system
AUTOMATE performance tracking, scaling decisions, and anomaly detection workflows

END
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Federated Learning for Distributed Cloud Analytics

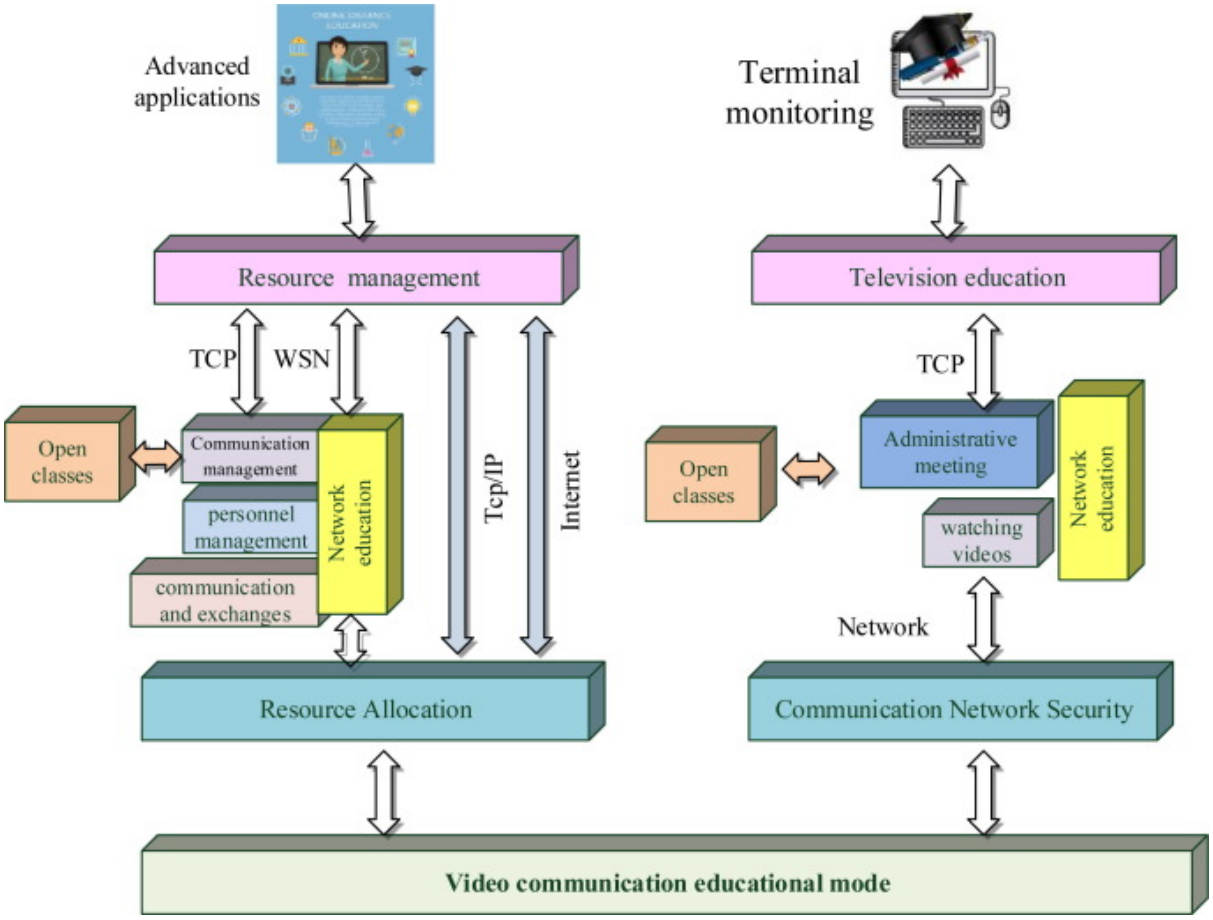
Federated learning (FL) is an emerging paradigm that facilitates decentralized AI training across distributed cloud nodes while preserving data privacy. In multi-cloud and hybrid cloud environments, federated learning enables collaborative model training without requiring raw data to be transferred between cloud service providers. This approach is particularly beneficial for compliance-sensitive industries, where regulatory constraints mandate stringent data governance measures.

FL architectures employ techniques such as differential privacy and homomorphic encryption to ensure secure model aggregation across disparate cloud infrastructures. By leveraging federated averaging algorithms, cloud providers can collaboratively enhance predictive analytics without compromising proprietary data. The implementation of FL in cloud management enhances scalability, enabling real-time anomaly detection and failure prediction across geographically dispersed data centers.

Reinforcement Learning for Adaptive Resource Allocation

Reinforcement learning (RL) provides a robust framework for optimizing resource allocation in dynamic cloud environments. Unlike conventional rule-based scaling policies, RL-based approaches enable cloud systems to autonomously learn and adapt to fluctuating workloads by interacting with the environment through trial-and-error mechanisms.

Deep reinforcement learning (DRL) models, such as deep deterministic policy gradients (DDPG) and proximal policy optimization (PPO), facilitate real-time decision-making for workload distribution, load balancing, and energy-efficient resource scheduling. RL-driven policies optimize cost-performance trade-offs by dynamically adjusting virtual machine (VM) provisioning, auto-scaling configurations, and container orchestration strategies in response to real-time demand fluctuations. The integration of RL with predictive analytics further enhances cloud resilience by proactively mitigating bottlenecks before they impact system performance.



Case Studies on AI-Driven Predictive Analytics in Cloud Infrastructure

The practical deployment of AI-augmented predictive analytics has demonstrated significant improvements in cloud reliability, cost optimization, and service availability. One notable case study involves hyperscale cloud providers implementing LSTM-based workload forecasting to anticipate peak traffic surges, thereby optimizing resource provisioning and minimizing service latency. Another real-world application includes the use of GAN-based anomaly detection in security-sensitive cloud environments to pre-emptively identify cyber threats, reducing incident response times and mitigating data breaches.

Cloud-native enterprises have also leveraged AI-driven predictive maintenance to enhance hardware failure prediction in large-scale data centers. By deploying convolutional neural networks (CNNs) trained on sensor telemetry data, organizations have achieved substantial reductions in unexpected server failures, improving mean time between failures (MTBF) and overall infrastructure resilience. These empirical findings underscore the transformative potential of AI in cloud infrastructure management.

Challenges in Deploying AI-Augmented Cloud Management Solutions

Despite its promising capabilities, the deployment of AI-powered cloud management solutions presents several technical and operational challenges. Model explainability remains a critical concern, as complex deep learning models often function as black-box systems, making it difficult for cloud administrators to interpret decision-making processes. The integration of explainable AI (XAI) techniques, such as SHAP (Shapley Additive Explanations) and LIME (Local Interpretable Model-Agnostic Explanations), is essential to enhance model transparency and regulatory compliance.

Scalability constraints pose another significant challenge, as AI models require substantial computational resources for training and inference. Efficient model compression techniques, such as quantization and pruning, can mitigate these limitations by reducing model size while maintaining predictive accuracy. Additionally, ensuring seamless interoperability between AI-driven cloud management solutions and existing orchestration platforms necessitates standardized API interfaces and robust integration frameworks.

The deployment of AI in cloud environments also raises ethical and security considerations, particularly concerning data privacy and model biases. Adversarial machine learning attacks, wherein malicious actors manipulate input data to deceive predictive models, pose a substantial threat to AI-driven cloud security mechanisms. Addressing these vulnerabilities requires the incorporation of robust adversarial defense strategies, including adversarial training and ensemble-based anomaly detection.

The integration of AI-powered predictive analytics into cloud infrastructure management offers substantial operational benefits but necessitates careful consideration of implementation strategies, scalability challenges, and security implications. By leveraging federated learning, reinforcement learning, and advanced predictive modeling, cloud service providers can achieve autonomous, resilient, and cost-efficient cloud operations.

4. Challenges and Limitations

Model Drift and Data Generalization Issues

One of the primary challenges in AI-augmented predictive analytics for cloud infrastructure management is model drift, which occurs when the statistical properties of incoming data

deviate from those of the training dataset, leading to a decline in predictive performance. Cloud environments exhibit high variability due to dynamic workload patterns, evolving application dependencies, and unpredictable failure modes. Traditional machine learning models struggle to generalize effectively across diverse operational states, necessitating frequent retraining to maintain accuracy.

Concept drift further complicates AI-driven cloud management, as the relationship between input features and target variables changes over time due to shifts in workload behavior, emerging attack vectors, or modifications in infrastructure configurations. Addressing this issue requires continuous learning frameworks that incorporate online learning algorithms, adaptive retraining schedules, and transfer learning techniques to recalibrate models without incurring excessive computational overhead.

Data Privacy, Security, and Compliance Concerns

The deployment of AI-powered predictive analytics in cloud environments raises significant concerns regarding data privacy, security, and regulatory compliance. Cloud infrastructure generates vast amounts of sensitive operational telemetry, including system logs, user activity traces, and performance metrics. Ensuring that AI models process and analyze this data without violating regulatory frameworks such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) is a critical challenge.

Federated learning offers a viable approach to mitigating privacy risks by enabling distributed model training across multiple cloud nodes without transferring raw data. However, federated learning architectures are susceptible to adversarial attacks, including model inversion attacks, where malicious entities attempt to reconstruct training data from shared model updates. Implementing privacy-preserving techniques such as differential privacy, secure multi-party computation, and homomorphic encryption is essential to safeguarding sensitive cloud data.

Real-Time Inference Constraints in Cloud Environments

Real-time predictive analytics requires AI models to deliver low-latency inference while processing high-velocity data streams. Traditional deep learning architectures, particularly those with complex neural network topologies, exhibit substantial computational overhead, limiting their applicability in latency-sensitive cloud operations. Optimizing inference efficiency necessitates the adoption of lightweight model architectures such as MobileNet,

quantization-aware training, and edge inference strategies using AI accelerators like Tensor Processing Units (TPUs) and Field-Programmable Gate Arrays (FPGAs).

Furthermore, cloud-native AI inference pipelines must integrate seamlessly with existing orchestration frameworks, such as Kubernetes and serverless computing platforms. Deploying AI-driven decision-making in highly distributed and containerized environments introduces challenges related to model synchronization, orchestration complexity, and network-induced inference delays. Techniques such as model caching, asynchronous processing, and inference batching are crucial for maintaining real-time operational performance.

Scalability and Computational Overhead of AI Models

The scalability of AI-driven cloud management solutions is constrained by the extensive computational resources required for model training, inference, and continuous learning. Training deep learning models on large-scale cloud telemetry datasets demands high-performance GPUs, TPUs, or distributed computing clusters, leading to increased infrastructure costs and energy consumption.

AI model deployment in cloud environments also faces resource contention challenges, where AI workloads compete with mission-critical cloud services for processing power, memory, and network bandwidth. Implementing resource-efficient AI techniques, such as model pruning, knowledge distillation, and adaptive sampling, is essential for optimizing computational efficiency. Moreover, AI model lifecycle management strategies, including automated retraining, hyperparameter tuning, and cloud-based model versioning, are necessary to maintain scalability while minimizing operational disruptions.

Addressing False Positives and False Negatives in Anomaly Detection

Anomaly detection plays a crucial role in AI-augmented cloud infrastructure management by identifying potential failures, security breaches, and performance anomalies. However, AI-driven anomaly detection models are susceptible to high false positive and false negative rates, leading to operational inefficiencies and security vulnerabilities.

False positives, where benign system behaviors are incorrectly classified as anomalies, result in unnecessary alerts and resource reallocations, increasing administrative overhead. Conversely, false negatives, where actual anomalies go undetected, pose significant risks,

including service disruptions and security breaches. Improving anomaly detection accuracy necessitates the development of hybrid AI models that combine unsupervised clustering techniques, statistical heuristics, and rule-based filters to refine anomaly classification.

Ensemble learning methodologies, such as stacking and boosting, enhance the robustness of anomaly detection by aggregating predictions from multiple AI models, reducing the likelihood of erroneous classifications. Additionally, incorporating explainable AI (XAI) techniques ensures that anomaly detection models provide interpretable insights, enabling cloud administrators to distinguish between genuine threats and benign deviations with higher confidence.

The challenges associated with AI-augmented predictive analytics in cloud infrastructure management underscore the need for continuous innovation in model training methodologies, privacy-preserving techniques, real-time inference optimization, and anomaly detection refinement. Addressing these limitations is imperative to ensuring the reliability, scalability, and security of AI-driven cloud operations.

5. Future Directions and Conclusion

Advancements in AI-Driven Cloud Automation

The evolution of AI-driven cloud automation is poised to redefine the landscape of cloud infrastructure management. Future developments will focus on enhancing autonomous decision-making capabilities by integrating reinforcement learning (RL)-based optimization strategies and self-adaptive AI frameworks. Advances in automated incident response systems, powered by AI-driven root cause analysis, will minimize the need for human intervention in anomaly resolution. Additionally, the emergence of generative AI models tailored for cloud operations will enable more efficient anomaly detection, predictive scaling, and system self-repair through synthetic data augmentation.

The convergence of AI and cloud-native technologies, such as Kubernetes-based AI orchestrators and serverless computing for real-time model execution, will facilitate more efficient and scalable cloud management solutions. Furthermore, the introduction of multi-agent AI architectures, where intelligent agents collaborate in decentralized environments,

will enhance the robustness of predictive analytics by mitigating single-point failures and improving system-wide observability.

Integration of Explainable AI (XAI) for Transparent Cloud Operations

As AI systems increasingly drive critical cloud infrastructure management processes, the demand for explainability and interpretability has become paramount. Explainable AI (XAI) methodologies will play a crucial role in bridging the gap between complex AI-driven decision-making and human comprehensibility. Techniques such as SHapley Additive exPlanations (SHAP), Local Interpretable Model-agnostic Explanations (LIME), and counterfactual reasoning will enable cloud administrators to decipher model predictions, assess decision rationales, and mitigate biases in automated workflows.

The integration of XAI into cloud automation platforms will facilitate compliance with regulatory requirements, ensuring that AI-driven cloud operations adhere to transparency and accountability standards. Moreover, interpretable anomaly detection frameworks will enhance the trustworthiness of AI-generated alerts by providing human-readable justifications, reducing operational disruptions caused by false positives and improving response efficacy.

Potential of Edge AI for Decentralized Cloud Monitoring

The decentralization of cloud monitoring through edge AI represents a transformative shift in cloud management paradigms. Deploying AI inference capabilities at the edge—closer to data sources—will significantly reduce latency, improve real-time anomaly detection, and optimize resource utilization. Federated edge AI models will enable decentralized learning without transmitting sensitive data to centralized cloud environments, addressing privacy and security concerns.

By leveraging AI-driven workload orchestration at the edge, cloud providers can achieve seamless scalability, adapt to dynamic infrastructure demands, and enhance resilience against network-induced bottlenecks. The proliferation of lightweight AI models, optimized for execution on edge devices, will further empower cloud-native edge computing frameworks to drive autonomous infrastructure self-healing and predictive maintenance.

Research Gaps and Open Challenges in Predictive Cloud Management

Despite the advancements in AI-augmented predictive analytics for cloud infrastructure management, several research gaps and open challenges persist. Ensuring the continual adaptability of AI models in highly dynamic cloud environments remains an ongoing area of investigation. Addressing trade-offs between model accuracy and computational efficiency necessitates the exploration of hybrid AI architectures that balance predictive power with inference speed.

Robust anomaly detection frameworks require further refinement to mitigate bias, enhance generalization across diverse cloud workloads, and minimize the impact of false positives and false negatives. Additionally, research into privacy-preserving AI techniques, such as secure federated learning and encrypted inference, is imperative for safeguarding sensitive cloud telemetry data. The integration of quantum machine learning for ultra-fast predictive analytics presents an emerging research frontier with the potential to revolutionize cloud automation at an unprecedented scale.

Summary of Key Findings and Final Thoughts

This study has examined the transformative impact of AI-augmented predictive analytics on proactive cloud infrastructure management. It has highlighted the role of advanced machine learning techniques in anomaly detection, fault prediction, and dynamic resource allocation. The implementation of AI-driven predictive analytics in cloud environments introduces significant benefits, including enhanced operational efficiency, reduced downtime, and autonomous self-healing capabilities.

Despite its potential, AI-powered cloud management faces challenges related to model drift, data privacy, real-time inference constraints, and computational overhead. Addressing these limitations requires continuous innovation in AI model architectures, scalable training methodologies, and explainability mechanisms to ensure transparency and reliability in automated decision-making.

Future research directions will explore advancements in AI-driven cloud automation, the integration of XAI for interpretable AI operations, and the potential of edge AI for decentralized cloud monitoring. By addressing the existing research gaps and open challenges, AI-augmented predictive analytics will continue to evolve as a cornerstone of

next-generation cloud infrastructure management, driving enhanced resilience, efficiency, and security in cloud-native ecosystems.

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