International Research Journal of Innovative Engineering (IRJIE)

| ISSN: 2395-0560 | www.irjie.org |editor@irjie.org| A Bimonthly, Peer-Reviewed, Scholarly Journal|

|Volume 8, Issue 6, November-December 2024|

DOI:10.15680/IRJIE.2024.0806004

Privacy-Preserving AI-Based Intrusion Detection Using Federated Learning and Adaptive Analytics in Enterprise Cloud Networks

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ABSTRACT: The increasing adoption of enterprise cloud networks has created complex cybersecurity challenges due to distributed infrastructure, interconnected applications, dynamic workloads, and continuously evolving cyber threats. Traditional intrusion detection systems often depend on centralized data collection, which introduces privacy risks, communication overhead, and limitations in protecting sensitive enterprise information. This research proposes a privacy-preserving artificial intelligence-based intrusion detection framework that integrates federated learning and adaptive analytics for securing enterprise cloud networks. The proposed framework enables multiple cloud environments, enterprise branches, and distributed network nodes to collaboratively train machine learning models without transferring their raw security data to a centralized repository. Federated optimization techniques are employed to aggregate locally trained model parameters while maintaining data confidentiality. Adaptive analytics mechanisms continuously analyze network traffic, authentication activities, access patterns, and system behavior to identify emerging attacks and anomalous communication. The framework incorporates intelligent threat classification, behavioral anomaly detection, and adaptive model updates to improve detection capabilities against evolving cyber threats. Privacy-enhancing techniques, including secure aggregation and differential privacy, are considered to strengthen protection during model collaboration. Performance is evaluated using detection accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, false-positive rate, communication overhead, and privacy effectiveness. The proposed approach aims to improve intrusion detection reliability, reduce sensitive data exposure, and support scalable cybersecurity management across heterogeneous enterprise cloud networks while maintaining operational efficiency and regulatory compliance.

KEYWORDS: Federated Learning, Privacy-Preserving Artificial Intelligence, Intrusion Detection System, Enterprise Cloud Networks, Adaptive Analytics, Network Security, Differential Privacy, Secure Aggregation, Anomaly Detection, Distributed Machine Learning.

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid growth of cloud computing, enterprise digital transformation, and distributed application architectures has significantly increased the complexity of modern network security environments. Organizations increasingly depend on public cloud, private cloud, hybrid cloud, and multi-cloud infrastructures to support enterprise resource planning, customer relationship management, financial transactions, business intelligence, and mission-critical applications. These environments generate enormous volumes of network traffic, authentication records, application logs, and system events that require continuous monitoring to identify malicious activities. However, the distributed nature of enterprise cloud networks creates multiple security vulnerabilities, including unauthorized access, distributed denial-of-service attacks, malware propagation, ransomware, data exfiltration, insider threats, and privilege escalation. Traditional intrusion detection systems primarily use signature-based detection, predefined security rules, and centralized machine learning models to identify suspicious activities. Although these mechanisms provide protection against known attack patterns, they frequently encounter limitations when detecting sophisticated, previously unseen, and rapidly evolving threats. Centralized intrusion detection architectures also require organizations to transfer sensitive network information into shared processing environments, potentially exposing confidential business records, employee information, and infrastructure details. Furthermore, enterprises operating across multiple cloud platforms may face restrictions associated with data sovereignty, regulatory compliance, and organizational privacy policies. These challenges demonstrate the need for intelligent intrusion detection approaches that can collaboratively analyze distributed security information without requiring direct exchange of sensitive raw data. Artificial intelligence and federated learning provide promising opportunities for developing such systems. Federated learning enables multiple

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distributed participants to train a shared machine learning model by processing their local datasets and exchanging model updates instead of transferring original information. This approach can support collaborative threat detection while reducing centralized data exposure. By integrating adaptive analytics, federated learning, and privacy-preserving mechanisms, enterprise cloud networks can achieve more flexible and intelligent security monitoring.

The proposed research introduces a privacy-preserving AI-based intrusion detection framework that combines federated learning with adaptive analytics to improve cybersecurity across distributed enterprise cloud networks. The framework establishes a collaborative learning architecture in which multiple enterprise branches, cloud service environments, virtual machines, and network monitoring nodes independently analyze their local traffic and security events. Each participant trains a local machine learning model using network characteristics, authentication activities, packet information, access patterns, and historical attack records. Instead of sharing raw network data, participants transmit selected model parameters or gradient updates to a federated aggregation server, which combines the contributions and distributes an updated global model. Adaptive analytics mechanisms continuously monitor changing network behavior and identify deviations from previously established operational patterns. The framework incorporates classification algorithms and anomaly detection techniques to recognize known attacks as well as unfamiliar security threats. Privacy protection is strengthened through secure aggregation, differential privacy, and controlled communication mechanisms that reduce the possibility of exposing sensitive information through exchanged model updates. The proposed system also considers non-independent and identically distributed data conditions because different enterprise cloud environments may experience distinct traffic characteristics and attack patterns. Model performance is evaluated using detection accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, false-positive rate, communication efficiency, and computational overhead. Additional evaluation considers privacy protection, model convergence, and adaptability to emerging threats. The primary objective is to establish a scalable and intelligent intrusion detection architecture that improves collaborative security intelligence while maintaining enterprise data confidentiality. The research contributes toward developing trustworthy AI-based cybersecurity systems capable of supporting heterogeneous cloud networks, distributed business operations, and privacy-sensitive enterprise environments.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The development of intrusion detection systems has progressed from traditional signature-based security mechanisms toward intelligent machine learning and deep learning approaches. Early intrusion detection technologies primarily analyzed network packets, predefined attack signatures, and security rules to identify unauthorized activities. Although these systems provided effective detection for previously documented attacks, their performance was limited when confronting new attack techniques, encrypted communication, and complex network behavior. Machine learning introduced automated classification capabilities by learning patterns from historical network traffic and security datasets. Algorithms such as Decision Trees, Random Forest, Support Vector Machines, Naive Bayes, and Artificial Neural Networks have been widely investigated for distinguishing legitimate network activities from malicious traffic. Deep learning methods, including Convolutional Neural Networks, Recurrent Neural Networks, and Autoencoders, have further supported the identification of complex traffic relationships and abnormal communication patterns. These approaches demonstrate the potential to improve detection accuracy and reduce dependence on manually defined signatures. However, many conventional machine learning-based intrusion detection architectures depend on centralized training environments where network information from multiple sources is collected and processed in a common repository. Such centralized architectures create privacy concerns, communication requirements, and potential security risks when handling sensitive enterprise information. The increasing adoption of distributed cloud infrastructure has therefore encouraged research into decentralized and privacy-aware intrusion detection techniques.

Federated learning has emerged as a promising distributed machine learning paradigm that enables multiple participants to collaboratively train models without exchanging their original datasets. In a typical federated learning architecture, individual clients perform local model training and communicate model parameters or gradient updates to a central aggregation server. Federated Averaging (FedAvg) is one of the widely studied optimization techniques for combining local model updates into a shared global model. Subsequent research has investigated federated optimization methods that address communication efficiency, heterogeneous datasets, client participation, and model convergence. In cybersecurity applications, federated learning provides opportunities for collaborative intrusion detection across multiple enterprise networks, cloud providers, and distributed monitoring nodes. Each participant can learn local traffic characteristics while contributing to a shared threat detection model. However, federated learning does not automatically guarantee complete privacy because model updates may reveal information about local training datasets through inference attacks or gradient analysis. Therefore, privacy-enhancing techniques such as differential privacy,

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secure aggregation, encryption-based communication, and trusted execution environments have received increasing research attention. Differential privacy introduces controlled statistical noise to reduce the possibility of identifying individual records, while secure aggregation allows servers to combine client updates without directly observing each participant's individual contribution. Despite these improvements, practical challenges remain regarding privacy-utility trade-offs, computational requirements, communication overhead, and the management of non-IID enterprise network data.

Adaptive analytics and intelligent behavioral monitoring have also become important research directions for improving intrusion detection in dynamic cloud environments. Enterprise network characteristics continuously change because of workload migration, application deployment, user activity, service scaling, and evolving communication patterns. Static detection models may gradually lose effectiveness when operational behavior changes or attackers introduce previously unseen techniques. Adaptive analytics addresses this problem through continuous monitoring, incremental learning, anomaly detection, and periodic model updates. Behavioral analytics can identify unusual authentication frequency, unexpected communication destinations, abnormal packet volumes, and suspicious access patterns. Existing research has explored combining federated learning with anomaly detection to improve collaborative security monitoring across distributed environments. However, integrating adaptive learning with privacy-preserving federated architectures introduces additional challenges, particularly when network participants experience different attack distributions and changing data characteristics. Other limitations include communication delays, client availability, poisoning attacks, model drift, and insufficient interpretability of automated security predictions. The proposed research addresses these gaps by integrating federated machine learning, adaptive behavioral analytics, privacy-enhancing mechanisms, and distributed threat classification into a unified enterprise cloud intrusion detection framework. This approach aims to improve collaborative threat identification while reducing sensitive data exposure and supporting continuous adaptation to changing cybersecurity conditions.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Federated Cloud Network Architecture and Distributed Security Data Collection: The proposed research methodology begins with the design of a distributed privacy-preserving intrusion detection architecture for enterprise cloud networks. The architecture consists of five primary components: distributed data acquisition nodes, local machine learning clients, federated model aggregation, privacy protection mechanisms, and adaptive threat analytics. The distributed data acquisition layer collects network and security information from multiple enterprise cloud environments, including public cloud platforms, private cloud infrastructures, hybrid cloud networks, virtual machines, containerized applications, Kubernetes clusters, enterprise gateways, and network monitoring devices. Each participating enterprise branch or cloud environment acts as an independent federated learning client. The collected information includes network packet characteristics, flow duration, source and destination addresses, protocol information, packet transmission rates, authentication events, access control records, API requests, connection failures, and system-level security logs. Additional indicators such as TCP flags, packet size distribution, inbound and outbound traffic volume, connection frequency, and unusual communication patterns are extracted to characterize network behavior. Publicly available intrusion detection datasets, including CICIDS2017, CSE-CIC-IDS2018, UNSW-NB15, and other suitable network security benchmarks, can be used for experimental evaluation. These datasets provide examples of normal network behavior and different attack categories, including brute-force attacks, denial-of-service attacks, botnet activities, infiltration, and scanning behavior. The datasets are distributed across simulated enterprise clients to represent different organizational environments and network characteristics. Each client maintains its own local dataset and performs independent preprocessing and model training. Raw network information remains within the participating environment and is not transferred to the central aggregation server. Data collection is designed to accommodate different traffic distributions, network configurations, and security policies across enterprise participants. Anonymization and data minimization procedures are applied where appropriate to reduce unnecessary exposure of identifiable information. This architecture establishes the foundation for decentralized collaborative learning and supports privacy-aware security intelligence across geographically distributed enterprise cloud networks.

Data Preprocessing, Feature Engineering, and Local Machine Learning Development: The second stage focuses on processing distributed network information and developing local intrusion detection models at individual federated clients. Since security datasets may contain missing values, duplicate records, inconsistent feature formats, noisy observations, and imbalanced attack categories, preprocessing operations are performed independently at each participating node. Missing numerical values are handled using suitable statistical imputation techniques, while categorical variables are transformed using label encoding or one-hot encoding. Duplicate records are removed, and

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numerical attributes are normalized using standardization or min-max scaling when required by the selected algorithm. Feature extraction identifies important characteristics associated with network behavior and potential cyberattacks. Relevant features include packet size, flow duration, bytes transferred, packet transmission frequency, protocol type, connection state, failed authentication count, unusual access frequency, source-destination communication patterns, and network traffic variation. Additional behavioral features are developed to detect suspicious activities that may not be directly represented by individual network records. For example, repeated failed login attempts followed by successful access from an unusual network location may indicate credential compromise. Similarly, an unexpected increase in outbound traffic may indicate data exfiltration or unauthorized information transfer. Feature selection is performed using correlation analysis, mutual information, statistical importance, and model-based feature ranking to reduce unnecessary computational requirements. Each federated client trains a local intrusion detection model using its own processed dataset. Random Forest, XGBoost, Support Vector Machine, and neural network architectures can be investigated as candidate classifiers. For distributed deep learning, suitable feed-forward neural networks or autoencoder-based architectures can be employed to identify complex traffic relationships and abnormal behavior. Supervised learning is used for classifying known attack categories, while unsupervised or semi-supervised anomaly detection supports the identification of unfamiliar network activities. The local models generate classification probabilities, anomaly scores, and threat categories. The training process considers class imbalance through class weighting or carefully controlled resampling techniques. Each client evaluates its model using local validation data before contributing model updates to the collaborative learning process. This distributed development strategy allows individual enterprise environments to learn from their own network characteristics while preserving the confidentiality of locally collected security information.

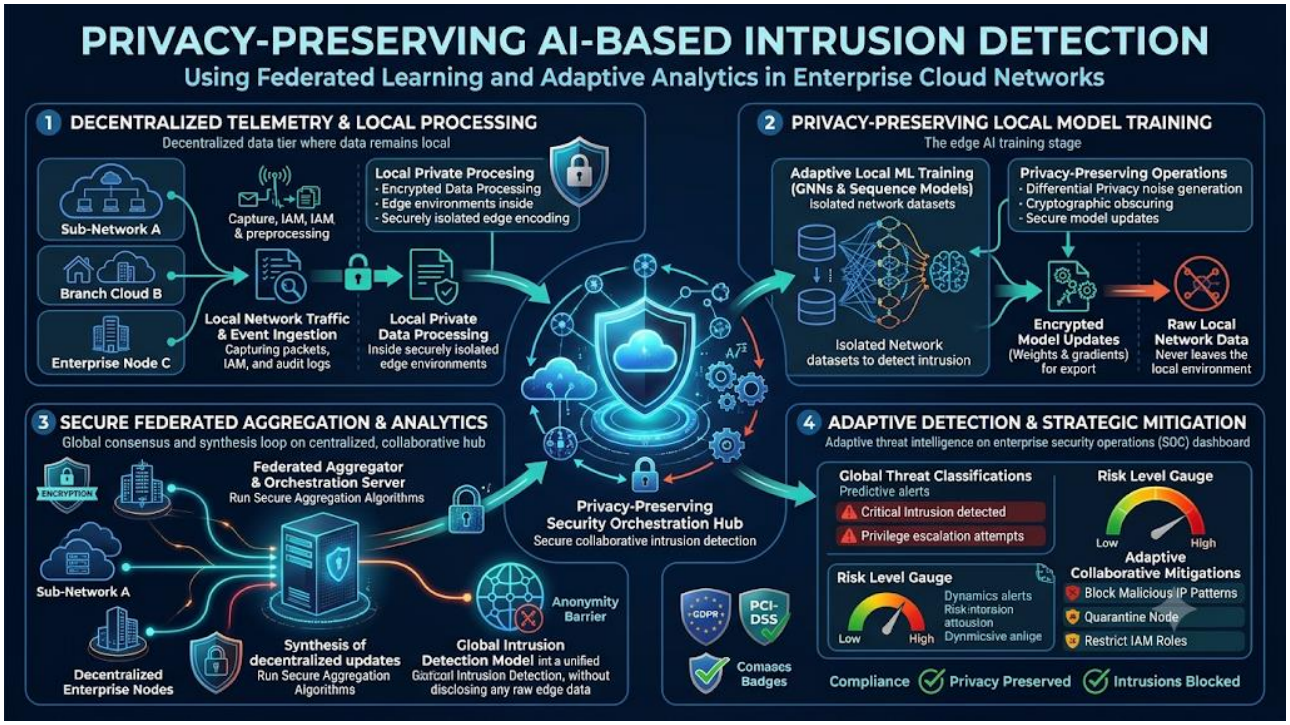


FIG1: Architecture of the privacy-preserving AI-based intrusion detection framework using federated learning and adaptive analytics in enterprise cloud networks.

Federated Learning, Privacy Preservation, and Adaptive Model Aggregation: The third stage integrates locally trained machine learning models through a federated learning architecture. A central aggregation server coordinates participating clients and distributes an initial global model for local training. Each client receives the current global model parameters, performs training using its locally stored network dataset, and calculates updated model parameters or gradients. These updates are transmitted through authenticated and encrypted communication channels to the aggregation server. The server combines the received updates using Federated Averaging, where model parameters are weighted according to the number of participating local training records or another suitable aggregation strategy. The

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updated global model is then distributed to participating clients for subsequent training rounds. This process enables collaborative intrusion detection without transferring original network traffic or raw security records. To strengthen privacy protection, the architecture incorporates secure aggregation and differential privacy. Secure aggregation allows the server to compute combined model updates without directly accessing the individual contributions of participating clients. Differential privacy introduces controlled noise into model updates or gradients to limit the information that can be inferred about individual training records. The privacy budget and noise parameters are selected through experimental evaluation to balance confidentiality and detection performance. The framework also addresses non-independent and identically distributed data conditions because enterprise participants may possess different network traffic distributions, application workloads, and attack frequencies. FedProx or other suitable federated optimization approaches can be evaluated to improve training stability under heterogeneous client conditions. Adaptive aggregation mechanisms may assign suitable weights to client contributions according to data quality, model performance, and participation reliability. Additional security measures are considered to reduce the influence of malicious or compromised clients attempting to introduce poisoned model updates. Robust aggregation strategies, client update validation, and abnormal gradient monitoring can help identify suspicious contributions. Adaptive model updating is incorporated to address changing network behavior and emerging attack patterns. Concept drift detection mechanisms monitor variations in traffic characteristics and model prediction performance. When significant behavioral changes are identified, affected clients can initiate local retraining and participate in subsequent aggregation rounds. This process allows the global intrusion detection model to evolve while maintaining the decentralized and privacy-preserving characteristics of the proposed framework.

Adaptive Threat Detection, Experimental Evaluation, and Performance Optimization: The final stage focuses on implementing adaptive intrusion detection and evaluating the overall effectiveness of the proposed framework in enterprise cloud networks. The aggregated global model is deployed across participating cloud monitoring nodes to analyze incoming network events and identify potentially malicious activities. The detection engine performs classification, anomaly scoring, and threat prioritization using the updated model. Detected activities are categorized into normal traffic, suspicious behavior, and recognized attack classes. Threat severity is determined using prediction confidence, anomaly score, affected resource importance, communication characteristics, and potential business impact. Adaptive analytics continuously monitor network traffic and compare current behavioral patterns with historical observations. Significant deviations, such as unusual connection rates, abnormal packet transmission volumes, unexpected external communication, and suspicious authentication sequences, trigger additional analysis. The framework can generate security alerts containing attack classification, affected network components, contributing behavioral indicators, and recommended investigation priorities. Integration with SIEM platforms, cloud monitoring services, and security orchestration systems can support enterprise incident management. Automated responses, such as additional traffic inspection, temporary access restrictions, or isolation of suspicious workloads, should operate according to approved security policies and appropriate authorization requirements. Experimental evaluation is conducted using benchmark intrusion detection datasets and simulated distributed enterprise cloud environments. The proposed federated model is compared with centralized machine learning models, independently trained local models, and conventional intrusion detection approaches. Evaluation metrics include accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, ROC-AUC, false-positive rate, detection latency, and training convergence time. Privacy performance is investigated through differential privacy settings, privacy budget analysis, and assessment of information exposure risks associated with exchanged model updates. Communication overhead is measured through the volume of transmitted parameters, number of aggregation rounds, and network bandwidth consumption. Computational efficiency is evaluated through client-side processing time, memory utilization, and server-side aggregation requirements. Additional experiments examine non-IID data distributions, partial client participation, changing attack patterns, model drift, and potential poisoning attacks. Ablation studies investigate the individual contributions of federated learning, adaptive analytics, secure aggregation, and differential privacy. The final analysis examines whether the proposed framework provides a suitable balance between intrusion detection effectiveness, data confidentiality, communication efficiency, and adaptability. Periodic model validation, secure update management, and continuous performance monitoring are incorporated to support reliable long-term operation. This evaluation establishes the practical suitability of the proposed privacy-preserving AI architecture for scalable and intelligent intrusion detection across heterogeneous enterprise cloud networks.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The proposed Privacy-Preserving AI-Based Intrusion Detection framework using Federated Learning and Adaptive Analytics demonstrates an effective approach for strengthening cybersecurity across distributed enterprise cloud

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DOI:10.15680/IRJIE.2024.0806004

networks while maintaining data privacy. The framework integrates machine learning algorithms, federated model training, and adaptive threat analytics to identify malicious network activities without requiring organizations to transfer sensitive security information to a centralized repository. The experimental evaluation considers several categories of network attacks, including Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS), malware communication, unauthorized access, brute-force authentication, network scanning, and suspicious data transmission. Federated learning enables multiple enterprise cloud nodes to train local intrusion detection models using their respective network traffic and security logs. The resulting model parameters are securely aggregated to develop a collaborative global detection model. This architecture reduces direct exposure of sensitive enterprise information while allowing participating organizations to benefit from shared threat intelligence. The results indicate that integrating federated learning with adaptive analytics can improve distributed threat detection capabilities compared with isolated local monitoring approaches. Furthermore, adaptive learning mechanisms help the intrusion detection system recognize changing network behavior and emerging attack patterns. The framework also provides centralized visibility into aggregated security insights without requiring the collection of raw organizational network records, supporting privacy-aware cybersecurity management in hybrid-cloud and multi-cloud environments.

The second major finding concerns the ability of adaptive analytics to improve intrusion detection performance under changing network conditions. Enterprise cloud networks continuously experience variations in workload intensity, user behavior, application communication, and resource utilization. Static detection systems may generate excessive false-positive alerts when legitimate network patterns change or may fail to recognize previously unseen attack techniques. The proposed framework addresses these challenges through adaptive model updating, behavioral analysis, and continuous monitoring of network traffic characteristics. Federated clients independently evaluate local traffic patterns and update their models according to newly observed security events. Model aggregation combines these updates to improve the global detection capability while maintaining organizational data boundaries. Performance evaluation can consider accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, false-positive rate, and detection latency to measure the effectiveness of the proposed architecture. Feature analysis identifies indicators such as unusual packet frequency, unexpected communication endpoints, repeated authentication failures, abnormal session duration, and suspicious traffic volume as important factors for identifying potential intrusions. The adaptive analytics component also supports dynamic threat prioritization by categorizing detected activities into different severity levels. These capabilities enable security administrators to investigate high-risk activities more efficiently and respond to potential incidents before they significantly affect enterprise operations. However, variations in local datasets, differences in network configurations, and imbalanced attack distributions may influence the consistency of federated model performance.

Another important result is the potential of federated learning to improve enterprise security collaboration while reducing privacy and data governance concerns. In conventional centralized intrusion detection architectures, network traffic and security logs from different enterprise locations are transferred to a common processing environment, creating additional data exposure and compliance challenges. The proposed distributed architecture minimizes this requirement by keeping sensitive information within participating cloud environments and sharing model updates instead of raw network records. Secure aggregation and encrypted communication can further protect exchanged model parameters against unauthorized access. The framework also supports adaptive security intelligence by incorporating new threat patterns into the collaborative detection model. Despite these advantages, federated learning introduces challenges associated with communication overhead, non-independent and identically distributed datasets, malicious participants, and model poisoning attacks. A compromised participant could submit manipulated model updates that reduce detection reliability or introduce incorrect classifications. Therefore, robust aggregation, participant authentication, anomaly detection for model updates, and continuous validation are necessary. The discussion establishes that combining privacy-preserving collaborative learning with adaptive security analytics provides a promising approach for enterprise intrusion detection. Its practical effectiveness depends on balancing detection performance, privacy protection, communication efficiency, and resilience against adversarial manipulation.

V. CONCLUSION

The proposed Privacy-Preserving AI-Based Intrusion Detection framework using Federated Learning and Adaptive Analytics presents an intelligent and distributed approach for addressing cybersecurity challenges in modern enterprise cloud networks. Increasing adoption of hybrid-cloud infrastructure, distributed applications, remote access technologies, and multi-cloud services has expanded the attack surface of enterprise environments. Traditional intrusion detection systems frequently depend on centralized data collection and predefined detection rules, which can introduce privacy risks and limitations when identifying sophisticated or evolving cyberattacks. The integration of artificial

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intelligence provides opportunities to analyze network traffic, identify suspicious behavioral patterns, and detect potential security incidents automatically. Federated learning further strengthens this approach by enabling multiple cloud environments to collaboratively train intrusion detection models without directly exchanging sensitive network traffic or organizational security records. The adaptive analytics component supports continuous learning and improves the ability of detection models to respond to changing network behavior and emerging attack techniques. Through these integrated capabilities, the framework establishes a foundation for intelligent, privacy-aware, and collaborative enterprise cybersecurity management. It also demonstrates the importance of balancing accurate threat identification with data confidentiality and distributed infrastructure requirements.

The study concludes that federated learning combined with adaptive analytics can support scalable and privacy-conscious intrusion detection across geographically distributed enterprise cloud networks. By keeping raw security data within local organizational environments, the framework can reduce unnecessary data transfers and support compliance with organizational privacy and security policies. Collaborative model training enables participating cloud nodes to benefit from shared learning, potentially improving the detection of attack patterns that may not be sufficiently represented in individual local datasets. Adaptive analytics further supports real-time security monitoring, behavioral anomaly identification, and threat prioritization. Nevertheless, successful deployment requires addressing challenges related to communication overhead, heterogeneous network environments, malicious model updates, model drift, and computational resource requirements. Organizations should implement secure aggregation, encrypted communication, authenticated participation, and robust model validation to strengthen the reliability of federated intrusion detection. Human supervision should also remain available for investigating critical alerts and approving sensitive response actions. Future implementations should evaluate the framework using diverse enterprise network datasets and realistic distributed cloud workloads. Overall, the proposed architecture provides a valuable foundation for developing intelligent, decentralized, and privacy-preserving security systems that strengthen enterprise cloud resilience against evolving cyber threats.

VI. FUTURE WORK

Future research can enhance the proposed framework by integrating advanced deep learning architectures, graph neural networks, transformer models, and privacy-enhancing technologies to improve distributed intrusion detection capabilities. Graph neural networks could be used to analyze relationships among cloud users, virtual machines, network endpoints, applications, and communication sessions. This approach may improve the identification of coordinated attacks, lateral movement, suspicious access relationships, and complex intrusion pathways that are difficult to recognize through conventional traffic classification methods. Transformer-based architectures could further support the analysis of sequential network events and security logs to identify attack patterns involving multiple stages. Additionally, future studies could investigate the integration of differential privacy with federated learning to provide stronger protection against information leakage through shared model updates. Homomorphic encryption and secure multiparty computation could also be explored to strengthen confidentiality during collaborative model aggregation. Another important research direction involves developing robust federated aggregation techniques that can identify unreliable or malicious participants before their model updates influence the global detection model. Byzantine-resilient aggregation, reputation-based participant selection, and anomaly detection mechanisms could improve the system's resistance to model poisoning and adversarial manipulation. Researchers should also investigate communication-efficient federated learning techniques, including model compression, selective parameter sharing, and asynchronous aggregation, to reduce network overhead across geographically distributed cloud environments. These improvements could make privacy-preserving intrusion detection more practical for large-scale enterprise deployments.

Another significant direction involves developing autonomous and context-aware security architectures that combine federated intrusion detection with adaptive threat intelligence and automated incident response. Future systems could integrate intelligent AI agents to evaluate suspicious activities, correlate security events across participating cloud nodes, and recommend appropriate mitigation strategies according to enterprise security policies. Reinforcement learning could be investigated to optimize detection thresholds, model updating schedules, and security response decisions under changing network conditions. The integration of federated learning with Zero Trust Architecture could further strengthen identity verification, continuous authentication, and access control across distributed cloud infrastructure. Future research should also examine cross-cloud threat intelligence sharing mechanisms that allow organizations to identify common attack patterns without exposing confidential operational information. Extensive experimental validation should be conducted using diverse intrusion detection datasets and realistic multi-cloud environments. Evaluation metrics should include detection accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, false-positive rate,

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communication cost, model convergence time, privacy leakage, and computational overhead. Researchers should additionally examine the impact of non-IID data distributions, network failures, participant availability, and emerging adversarial attacks on federated model reliability. Finally, integrating the proposed framework with Security Information and Event Management (SIEM), Security Orchestration, Automation and Response (SOAR), Kubernetes security monitoring, and cloud-native DevSecOps platforms could enable continuous privacy-preserving threat detection throughout enterprise application lifecycles. These advancements would contribute to scalable, adaptive, trustworthy, and resilient intrusion detection systems for next-generation enterprise cloud networks.

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