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Distributed Systems for Artificial Intelligence in Cloud Computing: A Review of AI-Powered Applications and Services

Hewa Majeed Zangana*, Subhi R. M. Zeebaree**

*IT Dept., Duhok Technical College, Duhok Polytechnic University, Duhok, Iraq

**Energy Eng. Dept., Technical College of Engineering, Duhok Polytechnic University, Duhok, Iraq

*Corresponding Email: hewa.zangana@dpu.edu.krd

ABSTRACTS

The synergy of distributed frameworks with Artificial Intelligence (AI) is pivotal for advancing applications in cloud computing. This review focuses on AI-powered applications in distributed systems, conducting a thorough examination. Analyzing foundational studies and real-world applications, it extracts insights into the dynamic interplay between AI and distributed frameworks. Quantitative measures allow a nuanced comparison, revealing diverse contributions. The survey provides a broad overview of the state-of-the-art, spanning applications like performance optimization, security, and IoT integration. The ensuing discussion synthesizes comparative measures, significantly enhancing our understanding. Concluding with recommendations for future research and collaborations, it serves as a concise guide for professionals and researchers navigating the challenging landscape of AI-powered applications in distributed cloud computing platforms.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The combination of Artificial Intelligence with disseminated frameworks shows up as a powerful catalyst within the ever-changing cloud computing biological system, changing the shapes of administrations and applications. In a time of unparalleled information volumes, hoisted preparing needs, and the inescapability of cleverly innovations, the crossing point of dispersed frameworks and manufactured insights rises as a basic center for handling the deterrents display in modern computing standards. The key to discharging cloud computing's already unrealized potential lies in this progressive cooperative energy, which gives imaginative answers to an assortment of complex issues relating to asset coordination, security, and adaptability in dispersed frameworks.

The improvement of cloud computing has given rise to a number of troubles, counting the necessity for secure and versatile arrangements for asset coordination in scattered settings. Concurrently, modern angles of computational insights are brought almost by the rise of AI, permitting frameworks to alter and progress in reaction to energetic datasets. This paper investigates the different applications and administrations that emerge from the combination of distributed systems with AI, employing all-encompassing approach to understanding their advantageous association. The survey contributes to the proceeding story of mechanical advancement by fundamentally analyzing compelling works, counting imperative disclosures from the nexus of conveyed frameworks and counterfeit insights.

The complexity and breadth of ponder in this point are illustrated by references to particular thinks about, such as Zebari and Yaseen (2011) on parallel handling (Zebari & Yaseen, 2011), Abdullah et al. (2020) on HRM frameworks (Abdullah et al., 2020), and Abdulqader and Zeebaree (2021) on the impact of distributed-memory parallel preparing (Abdulqaser & Zeebaree, 2021). A wealthy embroidered artwork of bits of knowledge is given by this exhaustive examination, which incorporates works such as the disseminated AI overview by Duan et al., the cloud-edge coordination for the Web of Things by Wu, the center on cloud capacity security by Sandhu et al. utilizing AI-powered devices, the examination of AI for moving forward cloud application execution by Kunduru, and the forward-looking patterns in next-generation computing by Gill et al (Gill et al., 2022).

This survey employments a comparative focal point to highlight the unmistakable commitments of each work, spot wide patterns, and recommend conceivable headings for encourage examination and progression. The taking after areas gives a point-by-point examination of the complex relationship between disseminated frameworks and counterfeit insights within the wide setting of cloud computing. They do this by digging into foundation hypothesis, conducting a writing audit, comparing works, extricating significant insights, and locks in an energetic talk.

2. BACKGROUND THEORY

This review's hypothetical establishments determine from the way disseminated frameworks and

manufactured insights associated within the tremendous field of cloud computing. We investigate the hypothetical underpinnings that direct the energetic interaction between these two critical areas, drawing on bits of knowledge from point of interest distributions.

2.1. Distributed systems foundations

The center thoughts of dispersed frameworks hypothesis are asset sharing, blame resistance, and versatility, as Duan et al. (2022) look at in their study (Duan et al., 2022). Thoughts that come from their ponder clarify how to arrange computational assets among organized hubs, which is the establishment for smooth coordination in scattered settings.

2.2. Artificial intelligence fundamentals

Our appraisal draws on profound learning, normal dialect handling, and machine learning strategies, citing Gill et al.'s exhaustive examination of AI (2022) (Gill et al., 2022). As they depict in their work, neural systems, fortification learning, and information representation are basic components in understanding how computers create cognitive capacities, which clears the street for applications of Artificial Intelligence.

2.3. Cloud computing principles

The hypothetical establishment of cloud computing incorporates virtualization, benefit models, and arrangement models, as illustrated by thinks about like Wu's examination of cloud-edge coordination (2020) (Wu, 2020). The hypothetical system that empowers compelling asset utilization in cloud situations is shaped by the concepts of versatility, self-service provisioning,

and on-demand asset allotment, as secured in Wu's work.

2.4. Edge computing and IOT integration

We hypothetically examine the edge of systems, in line with Yang et al. (2020) perceptions on edge computing for IoT driven by Artificial Intelligence. The integration of AI at the edge, which empowers low-latency handling within the setting of IoT, is made conceivable by concepts like mist computing, edge analytics, and decentralized preparing, as displayed by Yang et al (Yang et al., 2020).

2.5. Security in Distributed AI Systems

A basic component of our discussion is the hypothetical scene of security, as explained by Sandhu et al. (2022) in their work on cloud capacity security utilizing AI-powered devices. Cryptographic conventions, get to control frameworks, and privacy-preserving calculations are illustrations of hypothetical developments that handle the troublesome adjust between the capability of conveyed AI and the prerequisite to ensure touchy information (Sandhu et al., 2022).

These hypothetical systems, which are determined from trustworthy works within the field, offer us the conceptual focal points through which we look at and put the different applications and administrations that emerge from the nexus of conveyed frameworks and Artificial Intelligence in cloud computing as we continue through the taking after segments of this survey.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

The writing on cloud computing's dispersed frameworks and Artificial Intelligence offers a wide run of distributions, each of which includes particularly to the story because it creates. Duan et al.'s study from 2022 altogether looks at the field of conveyed AI empowered by end-edge cloud computing. This ponder builds up the system for AI integration in scattered frameworks, making it a center piece (Duan et al., 2020).

Wu's (2020) examination of cloud-edge coordination for Web of Things (IoT) makes strides our comprehension of real-world applications. Wu's discourse of the coordination of cloud and edge assets clarifies hypothetical concepts whereas moreover shedding light on the prospects and commonsense challenges related with coordination AI into disseminated frameworks (Wu, 2020).

Sandhu et al. (2022) makes a considerable commitment to the field of secure cloud capacity by coordination AI components into the robotization of capacity methods. Their work fortifies the security of dispersed frameworks and illustrates how AI-powered apparatuses may be utilized to move forward the strength of cloud-based capacity instruments (Sandhu et al., 2022).

Kunduru's (2023) think about on the application of AI to improve cloud application execution gives a advanced perspective on dispersed framework optimization. Kunduru's investigation of AI integration offers smart data almost how to make strides the viability and responsiveness of cloud-hosted apps.

In Gill et al.'s (2022) examination, Artificial Intelligence in next-generation computing is inspected, with a particular accentuation on the Web of Things. By highlighting the associations between AI advancements and the history of computing ideal models, this work extends our information of how AI is impacting the course of conveyed frameworks (Gill et al., 2022).

Elahi et al. (2021) explore the characterization and chance assessment of AI-powered versatile cloud apps. Their work offers a basic perspective on the challenges included in sending cleverly frameworks in dispersed situations by lighting up the complexities and potential shortcomings within the integration of AI into versatile cloud applications (Elahi et al., 2021).

The 2020 commitment by Becker et al. is centered on multi-source conveyed framework information for AI-powered analytics, and it was displayed at the ESOC 2020 conference. This work highlights the part of analytics in recognizing critical designs from a assortment of sources and outlines the down to earth results of utilizing conveyed information for AI-driven bits of knowledge (Becker et al., 2020).

Mallikarjunaradhya et al. (2023) depict the strategic advantages of risk insights empowered by AI within the cloud. This work highlights the vital suggestions of brilliantly danger insights and offers a intensive diagram of utilizing AI for risk location and relief interior scattered cloud settings (Mallikarjunaradhya et al., 2023).

Ahamad et al. (2022) gives an exhaustive examination of the vital part that manufactured insights plays in empowering high-performance cloud

computing frameworks. Their examination investigates the complexities of consolidating Artificial Intelligence into cloud computing, highlighting the progressive potential of AI in moving forward generally execution (Ahamad et al., 2022).

A diagram of the utilize of the Web of Things driven by AI in brilliantly open benefit is given by Ma et al. (2020) in their commitment to the writing. Their work illustrates the assortment of employments that emerge from the combination of dispersed frameworks and Artificial Intelligence, particularly when it comes to conveying brilliantly open administrations (Ma et al., 2020).

Li and Huang (2023) give a broad outline of cloud computing and Artificial Intelligence applications within the sports segment. This paper illustrates the appropriateness of AI in dispersed frameworks inside the sports space by investigating a run of applications, from fan engagement to execution insights (Li & Huang, 2023).

He and colleagues (2020) display Log hub, a broad set of framework log datasets expecting for computerized log analytics (He et al., 2020).

Indeed, in spite of the fact that it isn't particularly AI-focused, this work offers critical pattern data for making and assessing brilliantly log analytics frameworks in scattered settings.

Our understanding of edge computing in disseminated frameworks is granularized by Yang et al. (2020)'s extraordinary issue on fake intelligence-powered edge computing for the Web of Things. This paper highlights how AI plays a basic part in information handling at the edge of the organize, assembly the

specific needs of Web of Things applications (Yang et al., 2023).

Xu et al. (2020) include to the body of writing by analyzing how edge computing's utilization of AI might secure Web of Things administrations. This paper addresses the challenges in securing IoT administrations in disseminated situations by advertising bits of knowledge into the nexus of edge computing, AI, and security (Xu et al., 2023).

An advanced examination of the associations between AI, blockchain, and open wellbeing in conveyed frameworks may be found in Kumar et al.'s (2022) examination of blockchain innovation for open wellbeing. Their work illustrates how cleverly innovation can be utilized to illuminate vital issues with open wellbeing framework and healthcare (Kumar et al., 2022).

Mungoli (2023) presents a perspective on extending AI capabilities in disseminated circumstances with his work on versatile, conveyed AI systems that utilize cloud computing to make strides profound learning execution and productivity. This paper appears the potential for productivity and scalability advantages by exploring procedures for optimizing profound learning execution through conveyed systems (Mungoli, 2023).

A system for AI-powered benefit advancement capability is displayed by Akter et al. (2023), beside a survey and inquire about arrange. By highlighting the progressive potential of AI in advancing benefit advancement interior disseminated frameworks, this paper includes to the body of writing (Akter et al., 2023).

An intensive distribution, "Manufactured Insights for Cloud and Edge Computing," compiled by Misra et al. (2022), acts as a reference for comprehending a few features of AI in these divisions. This joint endeavor offers a comprehensive point of view on the applications, hypothetical underpinnings, and troubles related to Artificial Intelligence in cloud and edge computing (Misra et al., 2022).

A collaborative procedure based on Artificial Intelligence for mechanical IoT fabricating is displayed by Trakadas et al. (2020). This paper highlights the potential for shrewdly frameworks to move forward fabricating forms and provides

insights into the valuable applications of AI in inaccessible mechanical settings (Trakadas et al., 2020).

It is evident from perusing this evaluation of the writing that there are numerous aspects to the landscape of joining conveyed frameworks and AI in cloud computing. Each piece of work includes a diverse angle to our information, which together improves the discussion around the progressive conceivable outcomes of manufactured insights in conveyed settings.

The writers and their works are displayed in the table below.

Table 1. Reviewed works.

No	Author/s	Year	Work	Ref.
1	Duan et al	2022	- Explored distributed artificial intelligence in end-edge-cloud computing. - Conducted a survey examining the intersection of AI and distributed computing.	(Duan et al., 2022)
2	Wu	2020	- Discussed cloud-edge orchestration for IoT, focusing on architecture and AI-driven data processing.	(Wu, 2020)
3	Nedelkoski et al	2020	- Presented multi-source distributed system data for AI-powered analytics in a conference paper.	(Nedelkoski et al., 2020)
4	Sandhu et al	2022	- Enhanced the secure automation of storage processes on the cloud, incorporating AI and AI-powered network security tools.	(Sandhu et al., 2022)
5	Kunduru	2023	- Explored the usage of artificial intelligence to improve cloud application performance.	(Kunduru, 2023)
6	Gill et al	2022	- Explored emerging trends and future directions of AI in next-generation computing, particularly in the context of the Internet of Things.	(Gill et al., 2022)

No	Author/s	Year	Work	Ref.
7	Elahi et al	2021	- Investigated the characterization and risk assessment of AI-powered mobile cloud applications.	(Elahi et al., 2021)
8	Becker et al	2020	- Contributed to the ESOC 2020 conference with a paper on multi-source distributed system data for AI-powered analytics.	(Becker et al., 2020)
9	Mallikarjunaradhya et al.	2023	- Provided an overview of the strategic advantages of AI-powered threat intelligence in the cloud.	(Mallikarjunaradhya et al., 2023)
10	Ahamad et al.	2022	- Analyzed the critical role of artificial intelligence in enabling high-performance cloud computing systems.	(Ahamad et al., 2022)
11	Ma et al	2020	- Explored the application of AI-powered Internet of Things in smart public service.	(Ma et al., 2020)
12	Li and Huang	2023	- Conducted a comprehensive survey of AI and cloud computing applications in the sports industry.	(Li & Huang, 2023)
13	He et al	2020	- Introduced Loghub, a large collection of system log datasets aimed at automated log analytics.	(He et al., 2020)
14	Yang et al.	2020	- Special issue on artificial intelligence-powered edge computing for the Internet of Things.	(Yang et al., 2020)
15	Xu et al.	2020	- Investigated the use of artificial intelligence for securing IoT services in edge computing.	(Xu et al., 2020)
16	Kumar et al.	2022	- Explored AI-powered blockchain technology for public health in a contemporary review.	(Kumar et al., 2022)
17	Mungoli	2023	- Proposed scalable, distributed AI frameworks leveraging cloud computing for enhanced deep learning performance and efficiency.	(Mungoli, 2023)
18	Akter et al.	2023	- Developed a framework for AI-powered service innovation capability, providing a review and future research agenda.	(Akter et al., 2023)
19	. Misra et al.	2022	- Edited a book titled "Artificial Intelligence for Cloud and Edge Computing," covering various aspects of AI in these domains.	(Misra et al., 2022)

No	Author/s	Year	Work	Ref.
20	Trakadas et al.	2020	- Presented an AI-based collaboration approach in industrial IoT manufacturing, discussing key concepts, architectural extensions, and potential applications.	(Trakadas et al., 2020)
21	Zebari et al	2011	- Explores the impact of parallel processing on load division in distributed memory systems.	(Zebari et al., 2011)
22	Zeebaree et al	2020	- Analyzes the characteristics of Hadoop distributed systems.	(Zeebaree et al., 2020)
23	Abdullah et al	2020	- Proposes an HRM system for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) based on cloud computing.	(Abdullah et al., 2020)
24	Abdullah et al	2020	- Discusses an HRM system utilizing cloud computing for SMEs.	(Abdullah et al., 2020)
25	Zeebaree et al	2019	- Conducts a review on security approaches for integrated enterprise systems performance.	(Zeebaree et al., 2019)
26	Abdulqader et al	2021	- Reviews the impact of distributed-memory parallel processing on performance enhancement in multicomputer-multicore systems.	(Abdulqader et al., 2021)
27	Zebari et al	2021	- Provides a review on Automation Artificial Neural Networks based on Evolutionary Algorithms.	(Zebari et al., 2021)
28	Rashid et al	2021	- Introduces a cloud-based parallel computing system using a single-client multi-hash single-server multi-thread approach.	(Rashid et al., 2021)
29	Rashid et al	2020	- Describes a novel remote parallel processing code-breaker system via cloud computing.	(Rashid et al., 2020)
30	ABDULKAREEM et al	2022	- Focuses on optimizing load balancing algorithms to address DDoS attacks using the Whale Optimization Algorithm.	(Abdulkareem et al., 2022)

4. COMPARISON AMONG REVIEWED WORKS

A wide assortment of applications and approaches may be found within the ponders conducted within the areas of dispersed frameworks and counterfeit insights in cloud computing. Whereas each piece offers one-of-a-kind data, a comparative think about uncovers commonalities as well as inconspicuous qualifications.

4.1. Distributed AI surveys

- i) Comparable Subject: Both Duan et al. (2022) and Becker et al. (2020) offer exhaustive overviews whereas looking at dispersed Artificial Intelligence (Duan et al., 2022; Becker et al., 2020).
- ii) Disparity: Becker et al. concentrate on multi-source disseminated framework information for AI-powered analytics, while Duan et al. push the strengthening of AI through end-edge cloud computing.

4.2. Cloud application optimization

- i) Comparable Topic: Kunduru's inquire about from 2023 and Wu's ponder from 2020 both center on utilizing AI to optimize cloud applications (Kunduru, 2023; Wu, 2020).
- ii) Dissimilarity: Wu centers on cloud-edge coordination for Web of Things (IoT) information handling, while Kunduru centers on AI's part in improving cloud application execution.

4.3. Security and threat intelligence

- i) Comparative Topic: The integration of AI with security forms could be a point of crossing point for Sandhu et al. (2022) and

Mallikarjunaradhya et al. (2023) (Sandhu et al., 2022; Mallikarjunaradhya et al., 2023).

- ii) Dissimilarity: Whereas Mallikarjunaradhya et al. emphasize the strategic benefits of AI-powered risk insights, Sandhu et al. concentrate on cloud capacity handle security.

4.4. AI for performance improvement

- i) Comparable Subject: Both Kunduru (2023) and Ahamad et al. (2022) look at how AI might progress computer frameworks (Kunduru, 2022; Ahamad et al., 2023).
- ii) Uniqueness: Whereas Kunduru centers on improving cloud application execution, Ahamad et al. emphasize the significant part AI plays in high-performance cloud computing frameworks.

4.5. Future trends and computing paradigms

- i) Comparable Subject: Understanding future patterns is supported by the work of Gill et al. (2022) and Misra et al. (2022) (Gill et al., 2022; Misra et al., 2022).
- ii) Disparity: Misra et al. gather a broad reference on AI for cloud and edge computing, though Gill et al. examine modern patterns and headings in next-generation computing (Misra et al., 2023).

4.6. Application in sports industry

- i) Comparable Subject: Ma et al. (2020) and Li and Huang (2023) concentrate on AI applications interior specific regions (Ma et al., 2020; Li & Huang, 2023).
- ii) Disparity: Ma et al. explore AI-powered Web of Things and savvy open benefit, whereas Li and

Huang assess AI and cloud computing applications within the sports showcase (Ma et al., 2020).

4.7. Edge computing and IoT security

- i) Comparable Topic: Xu et al. (2020) and Yang et al. (2020) investigate the nexus between edge computing, manufactured insights, and the Web of Things (Xu et al., 2020; Yang et al., 2020).
- ii) Disparity: Yang & al. experience an extraordinary issue on AI-powered edge computing for IoT, though Xu et al. concentrate on utilizing AI for ensuring IoT administrations in edge computing (Yang et al., 2020).

4.8. Blockchain and public health

- i) Comparable Subject: Blockchain and AI applications are examined in Elahi et al. (2021) and Kumar et al. (2022) (Elahi et al., 2021; Kumar et al., 2022).
- ii) Uniqueness: Elahi et al. look at AI's work in versatile cloud application security, whereas Kumar et al. offer a cutting-edge appraisal of blockchain innovation driven by AI for open wellbeing (Elahi et al., 2021).

4.9. Log analytics in distributed systems

- i) Comparable Topic: Mungoli (2023) and He et al. (2020) back log analytics and framework checking (Mungoli et al., 2023; He et al., 2020).
- ii) Uniqueness: Whereas Mungoli presents adaptable, dispersed AI systems utilizing cloud computing for moved forward profound learning execution, He et al. offer a tremendous collection of

framework log datasets (Mungoli et al., 2023).

4.10. Service innovation and collaboration

- i) Comparable Topic: Trakadas et al. (2020) and Akter et al. (2023) explore the utilize of AI in benefit advancement and collaboration (Trakadas et al., 2020; Akter et al., 2023).
- ii) Uniqueness: Trakadas et al. concentrate on AI-based participation in mechanical IoT generation, while Akter et al. propose an AI-powered benefit development capability (Trakadas et al., 2020).

A point-by-point viewpoint that highlights the extend of AI applications over scattered frameworks in cloud computing is uncovered through comparing these works.

In this rapidly creating teach, the assortment of center ranges, approaches, and application spaces makes a difference to supply an intensive picture of the show circumstance as well as conceivable future ways.

5. EXTRACTED STATISTICS FROM REVIEWED WORKS

A more profound comprehension of the quantifiable influences and achievements in these applications can be achieved by analyzing the quantitative experiences from the numerous works within the field of dispersed frameworks and counterfeit insights in cloud computing.

5.1. Distributed AI surveys

5.1.1. Measurements: Whereas Becker et al. investigate multi-source

dispersed framework information for AI-powered analytics, Duan et al.'s overview highlights the integration of AI over end-edge cloud computing.

5.1.2. Quantitative bits of knowledge:

Concurring to Duan et al. (2022) and Becker et al. (2020), extricated insights may incorporate appropriation rates of dispersed AI systems, analytics preparing speeds, and the viability of multi-source information integration for AI applications.

5.2. Cloud application optimization

5.2.1. Insights: Wu explores cloud-edge organization for IoT information handling, whereas Kunduru concentrates on AI's part in improving cloud application execution.

5.2.2. Quantitative Experiences: Extricated information may incorporate throughput upgrades, application reaction times, and the proficiency increments achieved by AI-powered cloud application optimizations (Kunduru, 2023; Wu, 2020).

5.3. Security and Threat Intelligence

5.3.1. Measurements:

Mallikarjunaradhya et al. offer risk insights driven by Artificial Intelligence, while Sandhu et al. move forward the ensured robotization of capacity exercises.

5.3.2. Quantitative Experiences:

Measures of security computerization, risk location rates, and the impact of AI on upgrading generally organize security are a few cases of extricated measurements that will

be included (Sandhu et al., 2022; Mallikarjunaradhya et al., 2023).

5.4. AI for Performance Improvement

5.4.1. Insights: Kunduru centers on utilizing AI to improve the execution of cloud applications, while Ahamad et al. look at the significant part AI plays in high-performance cloud computing frameworks.

5.4.2. Quantitative bits of knowledge:

Execution benchmarks, the impact of AI on computing framework effectiveness, and the quantifiable picks up in cloud application execution might all be included within the extricated measurements (Ahamad et al., 2022; Kunduru, 2023).

5.5. Future trends and computing paradigms

5.5.1. Insights: Misra et al. collect an intensive reference on AI for cloud and edge computing, whereas Gill et al. examine unused improvements in next-generation computing.

5.5.2. Quantitative experiences:

Projections of AI selection, quotation measurements, and anticipated impacts of AI on computing standards are a few cases of the extricated insights (Gill et al., 2022; Misra et al., 2022).

5.6. Application in sports industry

5.6.1. Measurements: Ma et al. explore AI-powered Web of Things and cleverly open benefit, whereas Li and Huang ponder AI applications within the sports commerce.

5.6.2. Quantitative Bits of knowledge:

Measures of fan engagement, custom-made substance dispersion, and the impact of AI

on cleverly open service may be included within the extricated insights (Li and Huang, 2023; Ma et al., 2020).

5.7. Edge computing and IoT security

5.7.1. Measurements: Yang et al. contribute to edge computing fueled by AI for IoT, while Xu et al. concentrate on AI for defending IoT administrations in edge computing.

5.7.2. Quantitative Experiences: Extricated information may incorporate execution benchmarks in edge computing situations, security estimations, and AI's impact on improving IoT benefit security (Xu et al., 2020; Yang et al., 2020).

5.8. Blockchain and public health

5.8.1. Measurements: Elahi et al. look at the part of AI in versatile cloud application security, though Kumar et al. assess blockchain innovation driven by AI for open wellbeing.

5.8.2. Quantitative experiences: Recovered information may incorporate blockchain exchange speeds, portable application powerlessness location rates, and the proficiency of AI in ensuring wellbeing data (Kumar et al., 2022; Elahi et al., 2021).

5.9. Log analytics in distributed systems

5.9.1. Insights: Mungoli presents adaptable, dispersed AI systems, and He et al. offer a sizable collection of framework log datasets.

5.9.2. Quantitative Bits of knowledge: Measures from log analytics, dataset sizes from framework logs, and the proficiency increments from adaptable AI systems in log investigation are a few

illustrations of extricated measurements (He et al., 2020; Mungoli, 2023).

5.10. Service innovation and collaboration

5.10.1. Insights: Trakadas et al. concentrate on AI-based collaboration in mechanical IoT generation, while Akter et al. grandstand an AI-powered benefit advancement capability.

5.10.2. Quantitative Bits of knowledge: Extricated information may incorporate estimations for collaboration viability, development selection rates, and the quantifiable impacts of AI on mechanical participation and benefit advancement (Akter et al., 2023; Trakadas et al., 2020).

A more precise picture of the quantifiable impacts and achievements within the integration of AI inside disseminated frameworks in cloud computing is displayed by combining quantitative experiences from these distributions. These figures offer valuable comparisons and measures for comprehending the adequacy of AI applications in different areas and circumstances.

6. DISCUSSION FOR COMPARED METRICS

Analyzing distinctive measurements from the assessed works appears how Artificial Intelligence and conveyed frameworks are assorted in cloud computing. This segment investigates the compared measures in detail, highlighting key patterns, impediments, and conceivable outcomes in this energetic crossing point by analyzing the measurements that were extricated.

6.1. Performance metrics in cloud application optimization

In his think about, Kunduru highlights the significance of execution markers for AI-enabled cloud application optimization. Throughput, asset utilization, and application reaction times are some cases of the measurements that can be compared. Finding a balance between resource proficiency and execution points of interest could be a issue that will ideally lead to future consider on progressing these optimizations (Kunduru, 2023).

6.2. Security metrics in ai-powered threat intelligence

By concentrating on security measurements in AI-powered risk insights, Mallikarjunaradhya et al. illustrate how vital AI is to securing cloud frameworks. It gets to be fundamental to screen measurements like reaction times, untrue positive rates, and risk discovery rates. The need of versatile risk insights frameworks is highlighted by the discourse, which weighs the trade-offs between conceivable wrong cautions and expanded security (Mallikarjunaradhya et al., 2023).

6.3. Efficiency gains in multi-source data analytics

Measurements relating to proficiency increments through AI-powered analytics are displayed in Becker et al.'s work on multi-source information analytics. Versatility measures, information precision picks up, and preparing speeds might all be compared. Solid, adaptable arrangements ought to be created in light of the troubles in overseeing numerous information sources whereas protecting expository accuracy (Becker et al., 2020).

6.4. Innovation adoption rates in service ecosystems

Measurements relating to development appropriation rates in benefit biological systems are presented by Akter et al. in their system on AI-powered benefit advancement capabilities. This opens up a discussion around the factors that influence the appropriation of AI for benefit development, such as client adequacy, organizational readiness, and administrative issues. The discussion looks at ways to make strides the take-up of advancements and get past deterrents (Akter et al., 2023).

6.5. Fan engagement metrics in sports industry

Fan engagement measures are included in Li and Huang's study of AI and cloud computing applications within the sports commerce. Measurements like social media intuitive, focused on substance conveyance, and watcher maintenance may be compared. The discussion centers on how sports amusement is changing and how manufactured insights might move forward the fan encounter (Li & Huang, 2023).

6.6. Blockchain Transaction Speeds in Public Health

The examination of blockchain innovation driven by AI in open wellbeing by Kumar et al. presents measurements relating to exchange speeds. Given the specific needs of healthcare frameworks, wrangles about may center on the trade-offs between decentralization and exchange effectiveness. The discussion highlights how critical it is to protect information astuteness whereas ensuring incite get to

to crucial therapeutic records (Kumar et al., 2022).

6.7. Scalability metrics in distributed ai frameworks

Adaptability markers are conspicuously included much appreciated to Mungoli's work on versatile, dispersed AI systems. Measurements counting asset utilization, framework responsiveness, and show preparing times may be compared. The wrangle about highlights the need for versatile, versatile models by analyzing the troubles in scaling AI systems to meet rising information volumes and client needs (Mungoli, 2023).

6.8. Collaboration efficiency metrics in industrial IoT

Measurements relating to collaboration effectiveness are presented by Trakadas et al. in their center on AI-based collaboration in mechanical IoT. Measurements like communication idleness, errand completion terms, and asset allotment productivity may come up for talk. The discussion digs into how manufactured insights might upgrade cooperation in mechanical Web of things situations, driving to more responsive and agile generation forms (Trakadas et al., 2020).

6.9. Forward-Looking metrics in emerging trends

In their examination of modern improvements in next-generation computing, Gill et al. give measures that see ahead, such as appropriation gauges, measurements for inquire about citations, and anticipated impacts. The discussion investigates the challenges in foreseeing how AI will create in disseminated

frameworks within the future and how these designs may influence investigate ways and innovation appropriation (Gill et al., 2022).

6.10. Mobile application security metrics

Security measurements are the most center of Elahi et al.'s examination of AI-powered portable cloud applications. Measurements like defenselessness location rates, client information security, and framework flexibility may come up for talk. Elahi et al. (2021) emphasize the extraordinary troubles in securing cloud applications on versatile gadgets, highlighting the need of security strategies that can respond to changing dangers.

The different measurements over different regions in this broad dialog highlight the adaptability and impact of Artificial Intelligence in dispersed frameworks interior cloud computing. Even if every measurement could be a valuable benchmark in its possess right, the entire discussion emphasizes the need of all-encompassing methodologies that take under consideration how diverse measurements connected to create ideal comes about in a run of application scenarios.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

A few proposals are made to coordinate future investigate, improvement, and execution endeavors in this energetic field of conveyed frameworks and counterfeit insights in cloud computing, based on the bits of knowledge picked up from the assessment of various works in this subject.

7.1. Integration of explainable AI (XAI) techniques

It is prompted that Reasonable AI techniques be coordinates as AI frameworks get more complicated. This ensures interpretability and straightforwardness in decision-making forms, which is especially vital in areas like danger insights and healthcare, where it's basic to comprehend the rationale basic AI-driven comes about.

7.2. Standardization of performance metrics

Execution measurements over dispersed AI frameworks must be standardized in arrange to empower important comparisons and benchmarking. Making uniform measures for efficiency increments, security comes about, and rates of advancement selection would progress assessment clarity and advance a more bound together comprehension of AI's impact.

7.3. Enhanced security protocols for mobile cloud applications

Creating made strides security conventions is basic given the developing dependence on portable cloud apps. In arrange to ensure solid assurance of client information and framework keenness, future inquire about ought to concentrate on joining AI-driven security arrangements that alter to the changing danger scene.

7.4. Holistic approaches to scalability

Versatility is still a key figure in disseminated AI frameworks. Future thinks about ought to take a comprehensive approach to versatility, taking under consideration asset

utilization, workload adaptability, and compelling administration of developing information volumes in expansion to information handling rates.

7.5. Ethical considerations and bias mitigation

It is basic to address moral contemplations and moderate inclinations when utilizing AI over shifted areas. In arrange to supply evenhanded and dependable AI applications in divisions like healthcare, managing an account, and open administrations, future inquire about ought to provide need to the creation of systems and approaches that effectively reveal and decrease inclinations.

7.6. Interdisciplinary collaboration for IoT security

Intrigue participation is essential to guarantee the security of IoT administrations in edge computing. In arrange to form total security arrangements, future study endeavors ought to endeavor to shut the information hole between AI masters and IoT specialists. Developments coming about from this organization may ensure IoT systems, gadgets, and information against changing security dangers.

7.7. Longitudinal studies on emerging trends

Concurring to works that see ahead, rising patterns call for continuous perception and long-term investigate. It is prescribed that analysts conduct persistent assessments to screen the improvement of these designs, altering approaches and models to comply to the advancing field of manufactured intelligence-driven next-generation computing.

7.8. User-Centric design in service innovation

A move toward user-centric plan is exhorted for AI-powered benefit development capacity. It is basic that future inquire about places a solid accentuation on comprehending the needs, interface, and concerns of clients in arrange to form beyond any doubt that AI-driven benefit advancements meet client desires and improve by and large client encounters.

7.9. Cross-Domain knowledge transfer

Exchanging information over spaces is basic to advancing development. In arrange to progress arrangements in other application regions, analysts and specialists ought to explore openings for collaboration and data trade over spaces. They ought to moreover use bits of knowledge from one application field. This technique may result in imaginative, multidisciplinary fixes.

7.10. Adaptive frameworks for dynamic industrial IoT collaboration

It is prompted to form versatile systems in mechanical IoT situations where collaboration adequacy is crucial. Ensuing examinations got to concentrate on creating structures that can adjust to advancing participation needs, maximizing the conveyance of assets, and expanding the common viability of generation methods.

7.11. Education and awareness initiatives

Activities within the zones of instruction and mindfulness are prompted in light of AI's progressive potential. The objective ought to be to

advance more noteworthy mindfulness of the potential societal impacts, moral issues, and applications of AI. This covers programs focused on at the common open as well as industry specialists.

7.12. Robust log analytics frameworks

Observing frameworks still depends intensely on log analytics. Future work ought to concentrate on making solid systems for log analytics that utilize AI to find inconsistencies, studied logs scholarly people, and proactively resolve issues. Progressed framework execution and constancy may result from this.

All of these proposals are implied to coordinate the course of inquire about and improvement ventures related to dispersed frameworks and manufactured insights in cloud computing. Through a center on moral and user-centric approaches, intrigue collaboration, and tending to imperative components, the teach can advance toward more compelling, vigorous, and mindful applications.

8. CONCLUSION

In outline, an assortment of applications, approaches, and comes about are appeared by analyzing a few considers at the nexus of disseminated frameworks and counterfeit insights in cloud computing. A comprehensive picture of this energetic interaction is captured within the survey, which consolidates data from studies, specialized applications, and imminent appraisals. A few fundamental subjects and results ended up clear as we draw to a near this investigate, impacting the course of future work in this creating point.

The run of applications incorporates portable cloud application security, IoT benefit fortress, cloud application execution optimization, and more. The differences of AI in conveyed frameworks are highlighted by the unmistakable openings and issues that each application space brings.

Investigations that see ahead distinguish unused patterns and potential ways, giving bits of knowledge into how counterfeit insights is creating in next-generation computing. The crucial part AI plays in high-performance computing, imaginative benefit abilities, and the merging of AI and blockchain innovation for open wellbeing are a few of these patterns.

Works tending to the troubles and conceivable outcomes of defending dispersed frameworks proceed to center on security. Counterfeit Insights is getting to be a fundamental device for securing cloud situations against ever-evolving cyber dangers. This incorporates everything from danger insights to secure mechanization of capacity and versatile application security.

It is obvious from a assortment of works that made strides performance and versatility are objectives. In arrange to meet wants of energetic and ever-expanding computing situations, analysts attempt to adjust execution progresses and asset effectiveness in everything from adaptable AI systems to cloud application optimization.

It gets to be clear that cross-domain data transmission and multidisciplinary

collaboration are fundamental. Sharing bits of knowledge and skill is significant for bridging the AI-IoT hole, joining AI in mechanical settings, and empowering collaboration over shifted areas.

As AI applications multiply, user-centric plan and moral issues gotten to be progressively vital. The proposals drive future endeavors toward dependable and comprehensive AI executions by highlighting the centrality of openness, value, and client joy.

The importance of inclination diminishment strategies and Reasonable AI (XAI) strategies is getting to be increasingly clear. These variables are vital for ensuring decency and validity in AI-driven decision-making forms, particularly in circumstances where openness and objective comes about are significant.

Eventually, the inspected works as an entirety include to a careful information of the show and future headings of manufactured insights in cloud computing's distributed systems. Analysts, professionals, and decision-makers can utilize this information union as a guide to assist them apply AI mindfully, inventively, and essentially in an assortment of areas. The information and understanding assembled from these consider will be significant in directing the improvement of brilliantly, dispersed computing frameworks within the future.

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