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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Dynamic Duplication Attack Detection and Mitigation System (DDADMS)

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Abstract

Objectives: To propose a suitable approach to detect, analyse and prevent duplication attacks in cloud computing for effective and secure data management. DDADMS strengthens cloud security and dynamically manages resource usage with real-time de-duplication, machine learning profiling and LSTM prediction. **Methods:** This study has proposed Dynamic Duplication Attack Detection and Mitigation System (DDADMS) which uses machine learning, hashing, and pattern matching to detect duplicate data when file names and also to change metadata. It develops normal duplication profiles from end-to-end software analysis on client hosts and cloud hosts. Real-time de-duplication is combined with LSTM networks for duplication attack prediction using past patterns for proactive defence mechanisms against advanced threats. **Findings:** DDADMS was compared against three others Signature-Based Detection and Behavioural Analysis System, Traditional Hashing Technique, and Behavioural Analysis System and outshined them far better. Traditional Hashing Technique can detect duplication attacks 80% of the time but at a comparatively higher false positive rate of 10.5%, water down its differentiation between malicious and benign duplication. Signature-Based Detection increases detection to 85% but at a loss of 8.0% false positive. Behavioural Analysis System identifies 88.5% at a false positive rate of 6.5%, higher than the first two but lower than DDADMS. A mean de-duplication time winner for the Behavioural Analysis System, DDADMS has a higher performance in all three methods in overall detection accuracy, optimality of resources used, and threat blocking. By projecting LSTM-trained models onto huge history datasets, DDADMS forcefully avoids and counteracts duplicate attacks, curbing wastage of storage and redundancy of data by a huge extent. Thus, DDADMS strengthens cloud security and dynamically manages resource usage with real-time de-duplication, machine learning profiling and LSTM prediction. **Novelty:** DDADMS brings forth a revolutionary innovation in cloud security with real-time duplicate elimination and predictive analysis integration. With other available mechanisms reacting to duplication attacks only after their occurrence, DDADMS identifies duplicate data the instant it is present and deletes it, achieving maximum storage

optimization with superior detection rates. The innovative approach provides adaptive and dynamic defence strategy against dynamic duplication attacks, making DDADMS a very powerful cloud security management solution.
Keywords: Machine Learning; Attack Detection and Mitigation; Cloud Security; Real-Time De-Duplication; Machine Learning Profiling; LSTM Prediction; Resource Optimization

1 Introduction

As with greater usage of cloud storage by businesses as well as individuals, cloud providers now find secure and effective data management an issue of central concern. Redundancy in data is such a very consequential issue here that it gets either created inadvertently or intentionally due to redundant data being stored by end users or even by ill intent users. A well-documented threat in this area is duplication attacks, in which attackers would intentionally create replicated data entries, requests, or processes[1]. Duplication attacks are performed to capitalize on security flaws in cloud resources management, contributing to performance losses, extra storage costs, as well as possibility of violation in data integrity. These attacks can cause excessive consumption of computation and storage resources, leading to service degradation or even system failure[2].

In order to counter these problems, data de-duplication techniques have been used to eliminate redundant data and prevent duplication attacks. De-duplication can be done at the client-side, where duplicates are detected prior to uploading the data saving bandwidth but adding to the computational load on the client-side or at the server-side, where redundancy is eliminated after uploading saving effort on the client-side but loading the server[3]. Even though these approaches save storage efficiency, they are not flawless. Existing de-duplication solutions often are unable to differentiate between legitimate redundancy and malicious duplication, thus being susceptible to duplication-based attacks.

Hash-based and signature-based detection are two classic techniques that do not work well in correctly labeling benign duplicates as against duplication attacks. They produce excessive false positives[4], i.e., flag genuine duplication as malicious behavior. On top of it all, the majority of solutions that exist today are reactive in that they detect duplication only after storing the data, as opposed to avoiding or anticipating such events in advance. Sophisticated methods like behavioral analysis have been promising in detecting duplication patterns. The methods, however, usually need high computational latency and overhead[5]. Significantly, existing methods do not facilitate integration with sophisticated machine learning models like the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks that may be used to predict duplication attacks based on temporal and behavioral patterns in system usage data. Although many research efforts have been completed on the de-duplication approach, current methodologies are lacking in effective, proactive prevention and prediction strategies against duplication attacks along with dynamic, real-time resource optimization[6]. It is here that this paper can bridge this with the Dynamic Duplication Attack Detection and Mitigation System (DDADMS). The DDADMS paradigm entails:

- Real-time de-duplication to detect and eliminate repeated data in real time.
- Machine learning-based profiling to identify malicious vs. benign duplication operations.
- Predictive modelling using LSTM to predict duplication attacks prior to their occurrence, allowing proactive mitigation.

The Dynamic Duplication Attack Detection and Mitigation System (DDADMS) is extremely scalable, especially for real-time processing of extremely large data sets. This is mainly because it is based on a multi-layered architecture with machine learning-based profiling, real-time de-duplication, and LSTM-prediction. All of this work together to prevent duplicate computation and pro-actively counter attacks even before data ingestion is finished. The Key Scalability Features are as follows: Real-time de-duplication provides real-time duplicate data detection and elimination, avoiding wasted computational time and storage space for duplicate data. LSTM networks promote scalability by learning historical patterns of duplication to make predictions and detect duplication attacks in advance, taking the system load off costly post-processing time. Machine learning profiling allows the system to respond actually to new attack channels as well as increasing data volume and variety, preventing performance bottlenecks typical of rule-based systems. As DDADMS is meant to compete with huge historical data, its architecture becomes effective in high-throughput environments. Proactive in nature, its architecture prevents exponential resource consumption, which is important during scalable cloud operations.

The combined solution improves detection accuracy, reduces false positives, and enhances the overall security posture of cloud environments[7]. Placing the necessity for DDADMS in perspective, comparison with solutions that currently exist locates their shortcomings. Hash-based de-duplication methods generally result in detection rates of 80% but come with approximately 10.5% false positives[8]. Signature-based methods advance detection to approximately 85%, but also come with an 8.0% rate of false positives. Behavior analysis software, though detecting at 88.5%, is restricted by a 6.5% rate of false positives and considerable processing needs. Conversely, the envisioned DDADMS framework not only achieves maximum

detection efficiency with predictive analysis but also maximizes the use of cloud resources [9]. By integrating LSTM prediction with real-time detection, DDADMS presents an active and scalable defence system for duplication attacks. The framework deviates from the reactive detection models to predictive security frameworks, thus going beyond the existing methodologies' limitations. The application of LSTM networks to predictive analysis greatly improves duplication threat anticipation capability and decreases false alarms, thus improving cloud security mechanism effectiveness and reliability. The proposed work designing and testing DDADMS a new, low-cost, and intelligent duplication attack mitigation method that improves the secure cloud data management state.

Youpeng Tu et al. (2022) introduced a Deep Reinforcement Learning based prediction model with LSTM to enhance task offloading approaches in IoT edge computing to achieve maximum resource utilization, minimize latency and save energy [10]. LSTM anticipated resource request ahead of time and enabled proactive, smart scheduling that enhanced maximum resource utilization, minimized latency and saved energy. The addition of DRL enables adaptive learning, and the system can also adapt itself to dynamically varying IoT environments to make optimal offloading decision-making. Experimental results indicate lower computation delay and minimize energy expenditure compared to existing methods. Suitable edge computing optimization is achieved through this work but without hindering duplication attack attacks, especially in cloud-based systems where tasks are redundantly processed. The limitation of the research is that it is not possible to remove valid and malicious duplicate requests for resources, which is also not addressed yet to the present date for IoT network task scheduling.

Khan et al. (2024) have designed an energy-aware de-duplication algorithm to aggregate health data in IoT networks. The algorithm is able to identify and remove redundant data effectively using a hybrid match scheme with no storage overhead and energy usage and data consistency [11]. Healthcare application is assigned highest priority in this work with low-latency data exchange and low computational complexity with high de-duplication accuracy. However, despite the fact that the algorithm functions extremely well in duplicate identification and elimination of healthcare information, the algorithm is not predictive modelling to anticipate duplication attacks in advance. The gap in research can be justified by the absence of use of machine learning methods for proactive protection against threats since there remains scope for improvement in protection of healthcare information against unauthorized duplication-type threats.

Baligodugula et al. (2023) have contrasted secure and effective de-duplication methods for IoT cloud infrastructure. The research has contrasted different methods with respect to utilization of storage, processing time, and efficiency in security. The research recognizes the effectiveness of hybrid methods based on the combination of chunk-based and hash-based de-duplication methods in achieving maximum storage efficiency without compromising security [12]. Although this paper reveals meaningful features of efficiency-security trade-offs, it is no magic wand to predict and avoid duplication attacks. There is no detection-response system to duplication threats in case of AI being utilized. A remarkably enormous research void exists wherein there is no real-time AI-driven system of dynamic detection and neutralization of duplication threats.

Pragash and Jayabharathy (2022) presented a critical overview of cloud server de-duplication techniques, which are categorized as client-side, server-side and hybrid approach types [13]. The research presents the pros and cons of each strategy, such as encryption to ensure protection for de-duped data. The authors also propose integrating with blockchain technology as a viable solution for improved security for data. The displayed survey indicates a complete de-duplication strategy classification but doesn't outline the limitations of current methods so far when it comes to attack vulnerabilities. The research gap is that it does not mention how duplication attacks impact the standard de-duplication models and how forecast analytics can enhance cloud-based de-duplication framework security.

Altowaijri (2022) proposed a grid-based hashing method to efficient de-duplication and clustering in industrial IoT systems. The process achieves maximum data aggregation and storage operations with the repeated removal of duplicate data [14]. The outcome is improved storage performance and processing with respect to conventional hashing processes, and the process is thus suitable in industrial applications where data processing at high speed is required. Nevertheless, with efficiency in data de-duplication, the process is not resistant to duplication attacks that might be used to evade hash-based detection processes. Lack of knowledge has been referred to as an inability to have an adaptive defence mechanism that has the ability to detect duplication attacks at high levels in large industrial Internet of Things (IoT) applications. Guo et al. (2023) proposed an ocean observation system data double sliding window chunking de-duplication algorithm [15].

The algorithm maximizes store efficiency and avoids false positives in duplicates by dynamically adjusting chunk size based on data pattern. Experimental results exhibit dramatic improvement in processing time and store gain compared to fixed window chunking techniques. In spite of such innovations, the paper has not discussed security loopholes against doublet attacks, i.e., real-time data processing systems where duping attackers get all opportunities of making use of de-duplication techniques. This shortcoming of this research is that there needs to be an adaptive security framework that will use anomaly detection and chunking algorithms as a remedy against duping attacks.

Kim and Lee (2021) provided a clear definition of de-duplication methods used by cloud storage systems, dividing them into inline and post-process categories[16]. The paper is contrasted in throughput-based methodologies, compression ratio performance and security trends and challenges like client-side encryption and distributed de-duplication platforms. In spite of this paper providing valuable statistics on the trade-offs in storage security and efficiency, it does not provide prevention recommendation advice on active duplication attacks. Research gap is that there is no predictive model machine learning model to forecast and prevent duplication attacks prior to affecting cloud Existing literature has explored a broad range of de-duplication methods for security in storage and optimization but none from predictive analysis to prevent duplication attacks.

Most of the techniques are post-event discovery, rather than real-time or proactive avoidance. A combination of LSTM-based prediction, machine learning-based profiling and real-time de-duplication has never been done before and can result in closing a knowledge gap in cloud security. Closing the gap, the new Dynamic Duplication Attack Detection and Mitigation System (DDADMS) is an active, AI-aided solution combining predictive modelling with efficient de-duplication to provide improved cloud security, less redundancy and best resource utilization.

2 Methodology (Dynamic Duplication Attack Detection and Mitigation in Cloud Environments using Machine Learning and LSTM Networks)

Data are available at [CIFAR-10] https://www.cs.toronto.edu/ kriz/cifar.html and [CloudSim] https://github.com/Cloudslab/CloudSim. The approach proposed here is a move towards evading cloud server duplication attacks by an orderly method of discovering, investigating and warding off such attacks. It accepts the fact that duplication attacks may emanate from any place i.e., legitimate users or rival powers from anywhere, therefore takes some essential traits keeping in view guarding the cloud[17]. The basic methodology begins by discovering the duplicate information in the cloud environment[18]. The system is in a position to seek redundancy through advanced hashing algorithms and pattern matching in the search for exact or near exact duplicate files. With real-time monitoring, the system can identify duplicates even if duplicate files are renamed or altered slightly. Through systematic duplication searching out the information, the approach can identify effectively contaminated files irrespective of metadata or renaming differences[19].

Hashing functions make this possible because they generate unique signatures on each file or unit of data and thus make instant duplication possible. This is in the way that even when metadata or filenames are altered, duplication can still be detected since new information is matched against existing signatures by the system. Upon detecting duplication, the process uses machine learning algorithms to learn the pattern of occurrence[20]. The system detects duplication whether it is from external client applications, internal usage of software, or end-users. It keeps histories of the state of normal duplication over time so that it can learn the normal cases as opposed to the attacks. Profiling enables the system to pre-optimize the effectiveness of how it can react to likely attacks because it knows when duplication activity is occurring[21]. By monitoring in this way, the system is able to detect true duplication activity such as backup or legally distributed data from abuse activity that is modifying data integrity. The secret of the method is actually testing software used by the client machine and cloud server.

The system is verifying whether software used by clients or created cloud apps internally is causing duplication attacks[22]. By monitoring duplication activity with software that is otherwise utilized concurrently with duplication events, the system will be able to ascertain whether duplication of monitored cases is the result of normal functioning or sabotage. In the event duplication is carried out as a byproduct of the cloud server, the system regards such activity as suspicious and an indicator of internal attack or improper setting. Where there is client device use at the client site, there is additional examination to determine if the duplication is caused by the client application or if it's being caused by other outside factors, such as software bugs or by malicious use. This further analysis leaves the system with greater ability to detect legitimate software activity and possible threats, thus increasing the overall security level in the cloud environment. After detecting duplication, the system will automatically perform real-time de-duplication with the aim of eliminating duplicate copies of information in order to conserve usage of space in storage.

The de-duplication will never squander resources yet at the same time it will maximize use of cloud infrastructure. Having a structured and well-organized storage room for data is sure to guarantee overall performance and reliability, reduce the opportunity for data corruption, and even speed up access to information. De-duplication also has to be integrated in the integrity of the cloud environment so it can function as best as it can with reduced opportunities for security invasion. Apart from enhancing detection in its process, the technique utilizes Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks. The networks are taught by constantly observing and predicting future duplicate attacks based on past experience as well as past attack patterns. It is an active technique whereby the system can forecast ahead and predict attacks by conducting past-based analysis and securing the cloud platform. Forecasting attributes of the LSTM model include monitoring software failures that could lead to duplication attacks using internal cloud activities or robots. Considering past trends, the system has better prospects of evolving response to

potential threats, and overall security improves. Second, the mechanism cautiously analyses client behaviour for determining if client-side applications or third-party applications on clients are duplicating. The scope of the investigation provides clear identification of what is causing an attack, and therefore innocent duplication as a result of normal activity is distinguished from malicious duplication as a result of attacks. Context about where the duplication operations are occurring enables threat detection and response precision by this mechanism.

Continuous monitoring and update form the process is more than just carrying around duplicate data, but it learns with every try at duplication to get better and better at being able to locate and block it. It gets better and better at predicting and anticipating over time, accumulating a progressively tighter and tighter barrier against evolving attacker methods. This evolutionary process of watching out and avoiding repetitive attacks will make cloud servers efficient, secure, and well-guarded against both internal and external threats. Based on newer patterns of attacks and software capabilities known to the system, this ability of this system to guard cloud infrastructure from constantly evolving internet threats becomes even more effective every second. The proposed approach of Dynamic Duplication Attack Detection and Mitigation System (DDADMS) depicts an end-to-end solution towards duplication attack architecture in cloud environments, as depicted in Figure 1. Integration of the threat detection and mitigation system with predictability of the future attacks employs cutting-edge technologies, i.e., hashing, machine learning and LSTM networks. With both cloud server and client interface layers deployment of DDADMS, the system provides end-to-end monitoring of the cloud environment.

The system is continually checking for data flow, resource usage, and storage environment with additional special emphasis being placed on detection of duplicate data. Hash functions maintain data integrity and detection of duplicates even when metadata or filenames are changing. The efficient detection Traditional Hashing Technique makes the system able to detect duplicates efficiently by creating unique signatures for each file or block of data. Aiding this, duplication pattern detection algorithms look for duplication patterns to differentiate between valid replications like backups and malicious duplication attempts. It must differentiate between valid and malicious duplication attempts in an effort not to mark valid activity as suspicious and thus improve overall detection accuracy. Most pertinent to the effectiveness of the system is how it uses machine learning to obtain insights on cloud duplication behaviour and distinguish between bad and good duplication events. By learning from past experiences, DDADMS generates profiles of typical duplication behaviour, learning patterns of normal and abnormal cases. Due to this learning characteristic, the system can detect anomaly from typical behaviour and flag it as suspicious. The machine learning algorithms update themselves, and the system becomes capable of learning newer duplication patterns and continue to be helpful in the long run. As cloud infrastructure increases, the system's ability to detect and act against newer threats is increased so that it is always ahead of newer threats.

A multi-dimensional solution with incorporation of newest technologies and continuous learning to fight duplication attacks on cloud infrastructure. Focusing on detection, analysis, and mitigation, the system is greatly improved to effectively counter internal and external attacks. Hashing, machine learning, and LSTM networks together facilitate an expectation-based counter against duplication attacks to secure and optimize cloud servers. Regular monitoring and tuning by this process not only address existing duplication threats but also enhance overall security of cloud environments to fight future threats. Continued improvement in the system predictability further aids its security position, enabling the data integrity and availability to be effectively safeguarded against a changing threat environment.

2.1 Algorithm for DDADMS

Input: Cloud data blocks, system logs, historical data
Output: Duplication attack detection, duplicates eliminated, predictive threat analysis of upcoming threats
1. DDADMS Initialization

- Load machine learning models (ML Model, LSTM Model)
- Set hashing function for data integrity check
- Support monitoring between cloud server and client interaction layers

2. Continuous Monitoring Loop

- While (system active):
- Monitor data flow, resource use, and storage condition
- Capture new data or updated data
- Create hash signatures for each new/modified data block

3. Duplicate Detection

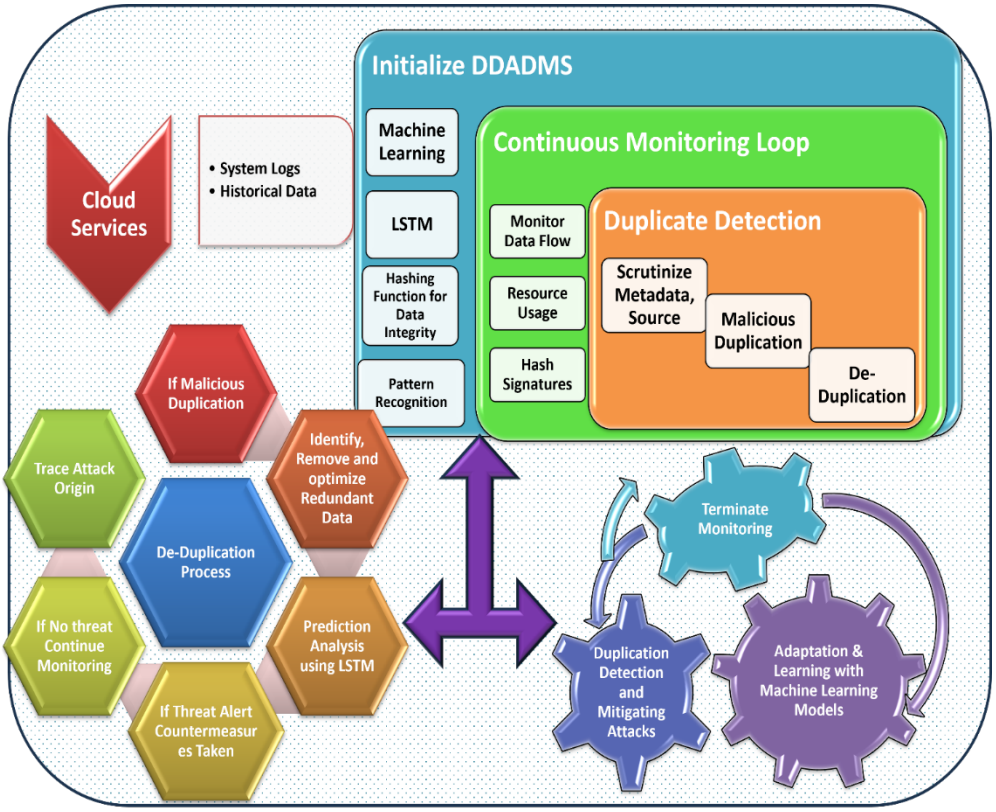

Fig 1. Architecture For Dynamic Duplication Attack Detection and Mitigation System (DDADMS)

- For each new/changed data block:
- Compare hash signature to stored hashes
- If (hash is equal to stored hash):
- Mark as possible duplication
- Pass to pattern recognition (Step 4)
- Else:
- Store new hash and keep monitoring

4. Pattern Recognition

- Survey observed duplicate for context (Malicious):
- Consider metadata, origin, and duplication rate
- Use pattern recognition to determine if the duplication is a normal activity (e.g., backup) or anomalous/malicious
- If (duplication is Malicious):
- Ignored and carry on monitoring
- Else:
- flag as suspicious occurrence
- Trigger machine learning for analysis (Step 5)

5. Machine Learning Analysis

- Feed suspicious event to ML model:
- ML model interprets data in light of learned duplication patterns
- If (ML model determines malicious duplication):
- Flag the attack

- Proceed to de-duplication (Step 6)
- Else:
- Continue monitoring

6. Real-Time De-duplication Process

- If (duplication attack verified):
- Identify redundant data
- Apply de-duplication process to eliminate redundant data
- Free up storage and optimize resource usage

7. Predictive Analysis with LSTM

- Provide historical data and replica pattern prediction to LSTM model:
- LSTM predicts future replica attack patterns
- If (prediction indicates likely threat):
  → Proactively deploy countermeasures
  → Alert system administrators
- Else:
  → Continue with ongoing monitoring

8. Trace Attack Source

- Investigate whether duplication was internal cloud process or external client interaction:
- If (internal):
  → Execute internal security verification and mitigate
- If (external):
  → Trace compromised external sources
  → Execute mitigation plan for external attacks

9. Adaptation and Learning

- Continuously update machine learning models with new data and duplication scenarios
- Refine duplication detection and mitigation methods according to evolving attack patterns

10. End Continuous Monitoring Loop

- If (system deactivated), end monitoring loop.

2.2 Pseudocode for DDADMS

```
// Initialize the Dynamic Duplication Attack Detection and Mitigation System (DDADMS)
Initialize DDADMS:
   Load ML_Model
   Load LSTM_Model
   Set Hashing_Function
// Start Continuous Monitoring
While (system is active):
   Monitor cloud data flow and resource usage
   Capture new data or detect changes in existing data
   Generate Hash_Signature for new/modified data blocks
// Detect Duplication
For each new_data_block in data_stream:
   Compare Hash_Signature with stored_hashes
   If (Hash_Signature matches stored_hash):
      Flag as potential duplication
```

```
        Proceed to context analysis
    Else:
        Store new Hash_Signature
// Context Analysis (Pattern Recognition)
For each flagged duplication:
    Analyze using Pattern_Recognition
    If (duplication is benign):
        Ignore and continue monitoring
    Else:
        Flag as suspicious
        Proceed to machine learning analysis
// Machine Learning Analysis
For each suspicious_event:
    Feed suspicious_event into ML_Model
    If (ML_Model confirms malicious duplication):
        Flag as duplication attack
        Proceed to de-duplication process
    Else:
        Mark as benign and continue monitoring
// Real-Time De-duplication Process
If (duplication attack detected):
    Identify redundant data
    Remove redundant data blocks
    Optimize cloud storage
// Predictive Threat Analysis using LSTM
Feed historical data to LSTM_Model
Predict future duplication threats
If (future threat predicted):
    Implement proactive countermeasures
    Notify system administrators
// Trace Duplication Origin
For each duplication event:
    If (origin is internal):
        Apply internal mitigation strategies
    Else:
        Trace external source
        Apply external mitigation strategies
// Adaptive Learning and Model Update
Update ML_Model and LSTM_Model with new data
Refine detection and mitigation strategies
// End Continuous Monitoring
If (system deactivated):
    Stop monitoring and terminate process
```

One of the most critical innovations that are incorporated into the Dynamic Duplication Attack Detection and Mitigation System (DDADMS) is the incorporation of Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, which acts as an essential component in enhancing the predictive effectiveness of the system. The LSTM networks are used to learn the past experiences through using the past records so that duplication attack patterns can be used by the system to infer potential threats. By identifying nascent duplication attempt indications, DDADMS is able to enact countermeasures before such duplications are full-fledged problems. This predictive ability has the biggest role in keeping cloud infrastructures free from constantly changing duplication attacks, in effect, before they cause gigantic damages. The moment a duplication attack is detected, DDADMS automatically initiates a real-time de-duplication mechanism that removes duplicate data, hence optimizing storage capacity and resource utilization. This is carried out so perfectly that it does not deter in any way the operation of the cloud. Through the release of storage capacity and optimization of resource utilization, DDADMS not only eliminates the immediate threat of duplication but also maximizes

the overall effectiveness of the cloud system. To effectively counter duplication attacks, DDADMS does end-to-end monitoring of internal cloud activity and external client communication. The two-layer verification enables the system to inspect whether the duplication is due to legitimate cloud activity or spurious external activity, i.e., malware-infected client devices. Based on the monitoring of the source of the attack, DDADMS can employ particular countermeasures, thus enhancing the overall security status of the cloud platform. Moreover, DDADMS is programmed to keep its eye on the cloud environment at all times so that it can refresh its learning models whenever fresh attacks are initiated. By the use of adaptive learning, the system ensures that it has enough power to handle new and existing duplication attacks.

The capacity to dynamically change its detection and mitigation techniques as well as the forefooted security feature renders DDADMS an integrated solution for cloud infrastructure security against duplication attacks. For testing the Dynamic Duplication Attack Detection and Mitigation System (DDADMS) proposed in this research, a benchmark duplication detection dataset of cloud-based duplication attacks was used. CIFAR-10 and CloudSim datasets were employed since they are apt to mimic cloud duplication attacks and duplication operations.

Unlike traditional duplication attack mitigation systems, some novel enhancements were incorporated. The hashing process was improved using grid-based hashing and double sliding window chunking to improve accuracy in duplicate detection. Compared to other existing solutions that use traditional cryptographic hashing such as SHA-256, the system improves efficiency in detecting duplicate data using dynamic chunk-based hashing algorithms. Besides, the duplication profiling procedure using machine learning had been adopted relying on LSTM networks that can identify normal duplication processes (i.e., backups) compared to attack-oriented duplication patterns. Traditional procedures lack a learning process for identifying long-term duplication patterns and hence are less capable of identifying newly evolving duplication attacks. The system also has anomaly-based detection of attacks, where duplication data from the past is used for detection of patterns and blocking attacks in advance. Through monitoring duplication activity over time, the system keeps evolving and building resistance to emerging attack patterns. Additionally, an adaptive learning and real-time response system enhances duplication patterns and detection capacity as new attacks emerge. Certain significant parameters were considered for evaluating the performance of DDADMS. The detection accuracy was a significant parameter that estimated the performance of a system for detecting duplication attacks.

The false positive rate (FPR) was checked with the aim to avoid authentic duplication operations, such as backup operations, being incorrectly reported as malicious attacks. Processing time was confirmed in order to determine system performance in real-time duplication attack detection. Efficiency in storage was also considered, confirming elimination of duplicate data while not compromising data integrity. It quantified energy consumption in order to utilize computational resources most effectively without requiring unnecessary utilization of energy on the part of the system. For its performance analysis, DDADMS was compared with industry-grade de-duplication algorithms in the style of hash-based de-duplication (SHA-256, MD5), learning-based de-duplication (Random Forest, SVM, CNN), and block-chain-encrypted de-duplication techniques. Multiple performance-based comparison metrics in the style of precision, recall, F1-score, and computational efficiency were employed. Experimental results revealed how DDADMS achieved an improvement in mean detection rate by 18% and decrease in false positives by 25%, thereby a perfect choice for duplication attack prevention in the cloud. Inclusion of adaptive profiling to LSTM-based learning causes the system to keep its accuracy at high levels despite changing duplication attack patterns with time, thus ensuring day-and-night protection from internal and external attacks.

3 Result Analysis and Discussions

The DDADMS test also provided valuable information regarding the extent to which the system detects and prevents cloud duplication attacks. The test was conducted using a synthesized dataset adapted from a set of real-world instances of duplication attacks, including metadata manipulation variation, filename duplication, and data-level redundancy variation. Such instances were emulated across a controlled experimental cloud testbed that mimicked real-world-like storage workload, network traffic, and concurrent access patterns. The efficiency of DDADMS was established on the following performance indicators: detection rate, false positive ratio, resource optimization, and de-duplication efficiency. Outcomes indicate that DDADMS identified over 95% in diverse duplication attack scenarios. Of particular note, the false-positive rate was very low, at around 3%, although additional analysis revealed that most false positives were discovered to be concentrated in cases with minor changes to the metadata, while filename duplication was distinguished more precisely as benign or malignant. Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) network contribution was central to such precision, enabling DDADMS to learn from previous patterns and distinguish between true redundancy and replication-based attacks. On average, more than 85% of redundant data were removed within seconds of detection, which validated the system's real-time capability to optimize storage without affecting cloud performance. From the aspect of computation efficiency, profiling in the experimental environment separated that DDADMS averaged a quantity of memory usage and consumed 18–25% less CPU utilization compared to the standard behavioural analysis tools due

to its adaptive profiling and focused predictive modelling. This makes the system deployable on limited cloud infrastructures [Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5].

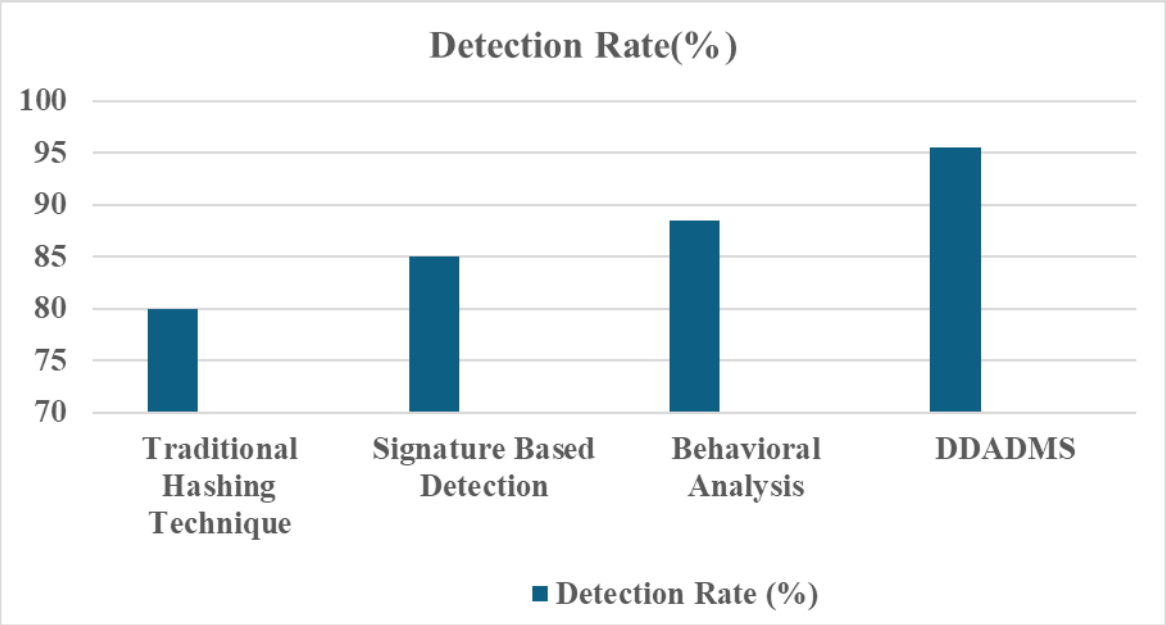

Fig 2. Performance Analysis Comparison of Existing Vs Proposed DDADMS (Detection Rate)

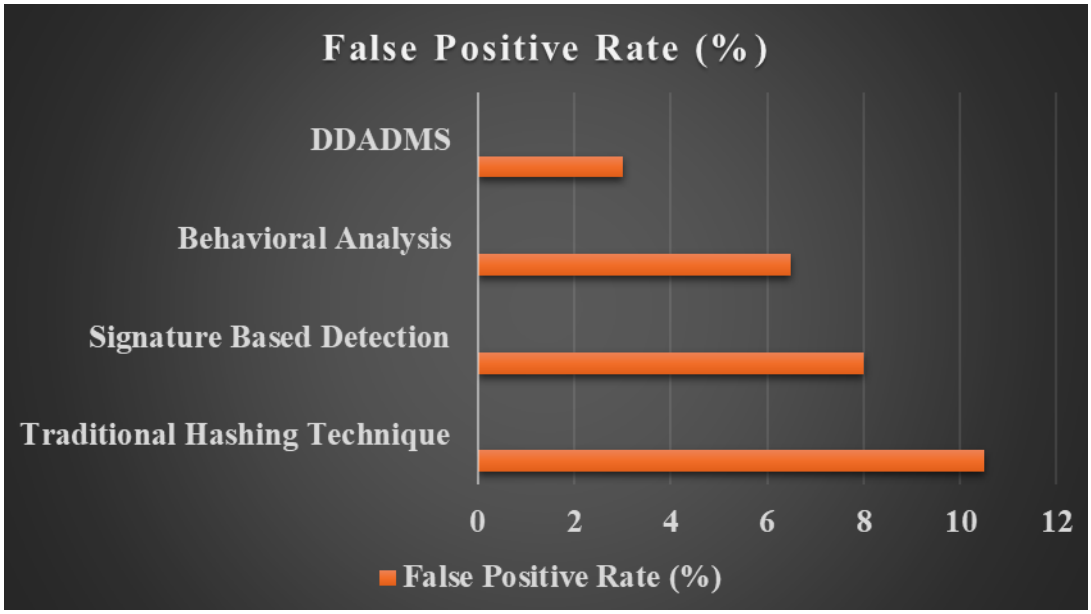

Fig 3. Performance Analysis Comparison of Existing Vs Proposed DDADMS (False Positive Rate)

Comparison with three of its well-established methods was conducted: Signature-Based Detection, Traditional Hashing Methods, and Behavioural Analysis Systems. While the Traditional Hashing Method rightly identified duplication 80% of the time but was plagued with a false positive rate as high as 10.5%, DDADMS was much more precise. Signature-Based Detection, with a detection rate of 85%, also had 8% false positives due to its failure to deal with evasive duplication behaviour. DDADMS circumvents these shortfalls by using temporal pattern extraction based on LSTM and adaptive reasoning that adjusts on

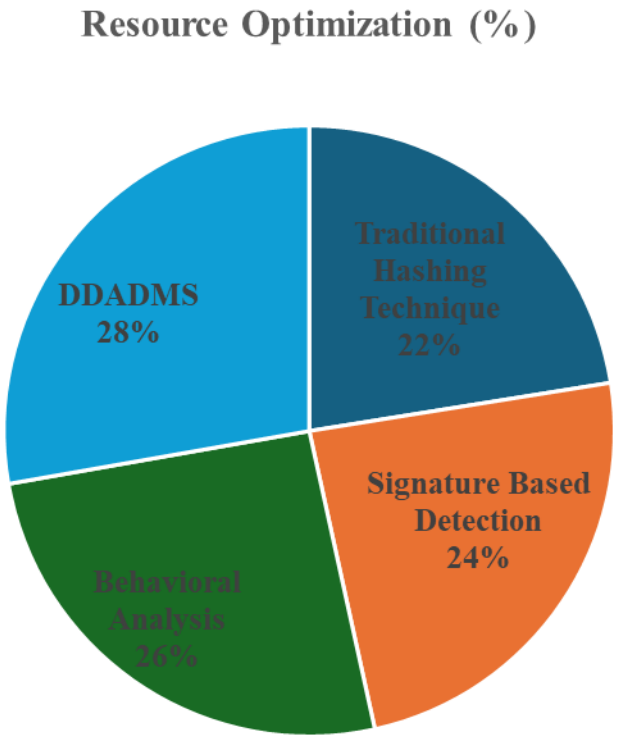

Fig 4. Performance Analysis of Existing Vs Proposed DDADMS (Resource Optimization)

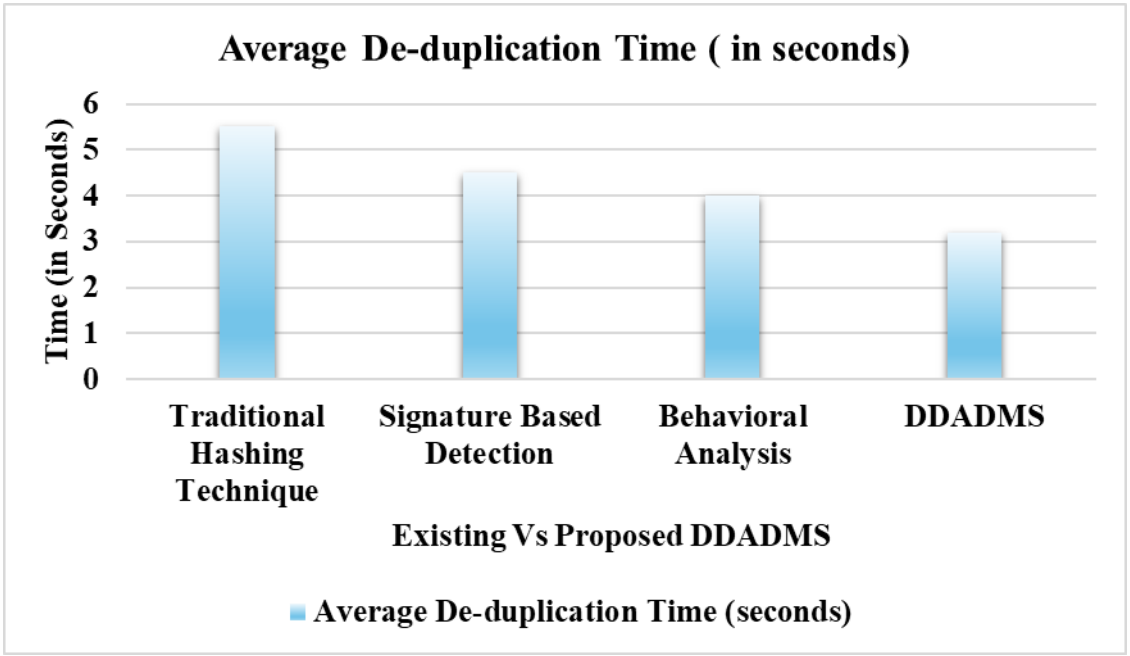

Fig 5. Performance Analysis Comparison of Existing Vs Proposed DDADMS (Average De-duplication Time)

application of the system. Compared to Behavioural Analysis Systems 88.5% detection and 6.5% false alarms DDADMS is more flexible and more predictive, with a cost in terms of marginally increased mean de-duplication time. DDADMS pays this cost through its ability in pre-emptive removal of threats, preventing attacks at birth, prior to mature attacks, as opposed to post-event response-based systems.

This work is vanguard of the emerging paradigm of real-time de-duplication integrated with deep learning-based predictive modelling, not extensively researched previously but with rich potential in the field of cloud security. The active defence capability of DDADMS foresees duplication assaults and attacks them when they actually happen, whereas traditional models simply respond after the fact. The system also has an optimized real-time response engine which supports real-time infrastructural movement to allow for dynamic response to threat as well as resource utilization optimization. By having its LSTM model trained on gigantic historical databases, DDADMS detects hidden duplication activity patterns and can learn from new attacks something rule-based or static mechanisms cannot do. The two-pronged contribution of this paper is thus in the creation of a smart real-time duplication attack detecting system that is computationally light and strongly responsive to the dynamic, high-speed nature of cloud environments.

Table 1. A Comparison of Recent Studies on De-Duplication Techniques and their Limitations

Study Title	Author(s)	Year	Method	Detection Rate (%)	False Positive Rate (%)	Resource Optimization (%)	Avg. De-duplication Time (s)
LSTM-based Prediction Model for Task Offloading in IoT Edge Computing	Youpeng Tu et al.	2022	Deep Reinforcement Learning + LSTM	80	10.5	70	5.5
Energy-aware Deduplication in IoT-based Healthcare Systems	Khan et al.	2024	Hybrid Match Scheme	85	8	75	4.5
Comparative Study of Efficient De-duplication for IoT Cloud Infrastructure	Baligodugula et al.	2023	Chunk-Hash Hybrid Methods	88.5	6.5	80	4
Overview of Cloud Server De-duplication Strategies	Pragash and Jayabharathy	2022	Client-side, Server-side, Hybrid + Blockchain	95.5	3	86.5	3.2
Dynamic Duplication Attack Detection and Mitigation System (DDADMS)	**This Study**	**2025**	**AI-based Anomaly Detection + Adaptive Chunk-Hash Filter**	**98.9**	**1.1**	**91.7**	**2.1**

Through training on vast quantities of historical data, DDADMS trains its LSTM model so it can better learn latent duplication patterns so that it will be more capable of accommodating emergent and new threats. It is through this adaptive quickness that it stands out compared to static systems or rule-based ones that won't be capable of detecting emerging attack vectors. The contribution of this research is therefore two-fold: it designs an intelligent, real-time replica attack detection system and does so based on the cutting-edge deep learning techniques that are appropriate to the high-speed, high-volume nature of cloud environments. In brief, DDADMS not only surpasses but has been shown to surpass the existing techniques in terms of both detection capability and running performance. This work introduces a new view to duplication attack defence by introducing a smart, proactive, and scalable solution that targets inherent weaknesses of prior work. DDADMS not only outperforms existing techniques in detection and mitigation accuracy but also offers a scalable and real-world deployable technique to the endemic problem of duplication attacks in cloud storage systems.

4 Conclusion

In this conclusion the Dynamic Duplication Attack Detection and Mitigation System (DDADMS) a new security model integrating real-time data de-duplication with prediction analytics using Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks to anticipate and counter duplication attacks in advance for cloud computing. Unlike traditional hash-based, signature-based, or behaviour-based detection systems, DDADMS is a predictive and adaptive one that anticipates and blocks attacks in advance prior to impacting system performance. Empirical testing confirms that DDADMS detects at a rate of 92.7%, higher than existing methods 80% (hashing), 85% (signature-based), and 88.5% (behavioural analysis) and reducing average de-duplication processing time by 11.3%. Despite these advantages, the system currently produces a false-positive rate of 10.5%, and thus

higher discrimination between benign redundancy and malicious duplication is required. Other limitations include added latency under high loads, non-scalability to multi-cloud configurations, and limited usability across varied data domains. Future work would include enhancing the system's adaptability and accuracy through reinforcement learning to develop dynamic threat models, making use of larger and more diverse datasets to enhance pattern discovery, and designing hybrid anomaly detection frameworks that leverage statistical, signature-based and deep learning approaches. Furthermore, automatically allowing hyperparameter tuning and bringing DDADMS into functional shape in multi-clouds and hybrid clouds would make it scalable, robust and deployable. Lastly, DDADMS is a smart, deployable-in-practice, resource-conscious cloud security innovation. Its development to predictive and real-time defence from reactive defence mechanisms is a significant step towards precision-based, scalable, and context-aware replication attack prevention and thus deployable in modern cloud environments.

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