International Journal of Emerging Trends in Computer Science and Information Technology
ISSN: 3050-9246 | https://doi.org/10.63282/3050-9246.IJETCSIT-V2I4P106
Eureka Vision Publication | Volume 2, Issue 4, 54-61, 2021

Original Article

Next-Generation Cybersecurity: The Role of AI and Quantum Computing in Threat Detection

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Abstract - The merging of quantum computing and artificial intelligence (AI) is poised to redefine the cybersecurity landscape by allowing more sophisticated threat identification, rapid response, and adaptive defence mechanisms. This paper explores the transformative impact of AI-driven landscape by allowing more sophisticated threat identification, anomaly detection, malware classification, and behavioural analytics in cyber defence. Simultaneously, it investigates quantum computing's disruptive ability to fortify cryptographic systems while simultaneously presenting threats via quantum-based attacks like Grover's and Shor's algorithms. Emerging hybrid architectures that combine AI with quantum computing Quantum Machine Learning (QML) are examined for enhanced pattern recognition and predictive capabilities. The study concludes with a review of current research, technological challenges, and the future direction of AI-quantum integration in securing digital infrastructures against more complex online dangers. The combination of AI's flexibility and quantum computing's processing capacity presents a viable avenue for preventive security measures as cyberattacks become more sophisticated and frequent.

Keywords - Cybersecurity, Quantum Computing, Threat Detection, Cyber Threats, Quantum-Enhanced, Quantum Algorithms, operational technology (OT), information technology (IT).

1. Introduction

Cybersecurity has become one of the most pressing worries for people and companies in a more and more connected world. As our reliance on technology increases, the number of entry divides in cyber-attacks increases that makes the systems ever more vulnerable [1]. Digital infrastructures, which range from corporate networks to vital national infrastructures, are always under an attack from a myriad of malicious actors. Even though well-known dangers may be prevented by using standard security measures like firewalls, intrusion detection systems (IDs), and antivirus software, they are ineffective against the emergence of sophisticated, contemporary electronic assaults. It follows that the requirement for more sophisticated, adaptable cybersecurity technologies is now more urgent than it has ever been.

Cyber threats context has dramatically changed over the last years from isolated attacks to organized complex attacks from sophisticated threat actors. Cyber-attacks are no longer the sole domain of malicious individuals or those motivated by politics anymore but have come to be carried out by sophisticated actors, generously funded and well-coordinated for a variety of objectives such as financial extortion or espionage or sabotage [2]. Since fraudsters today often employ Advanced Persistent Threats (APTs), Zero-day vulnerabilities, and polymorphic malware as weapons, it may be challenging to identify and lessen their influence. The exponential growth of cloud computing, IoT devices and connected networks has created a landscape within which vulnerabilities can be exploited and exploited on previously unimaginable levels and velocity, carrying enormous risks to both organizations and individuals.

Previously among the world's safest nations, having minimal rates of cybercrime, the level of vulnerability in the country from cyber threats has increased significantly to the point of introducing the country to a list of ten most vulnerable countries to cyber-attacks. One of the most encouraging advances in the war on cybercrime is the already mentioned use of AI in cybersecurity systems. AI-led systems are capable of handling massive amounts of data in real time [3], identifying trends and irregularities that would go unnoticed otherwise [4]. Utilization of ML/DL, AI can automatically adapt to new threats and offer a proactive defines mechanism to enhance the capability to prevent, detect and mitigate attacks. Emerging as a powerful weapon in cybersecurity

measures, AI's ability to learn from past threats and grow at a steady pace makes AI a potent weapon in the modern cybersecurity scene in a manner in which businesses are remain one step ahead of criminals.

The case of addition to AI, quantum computing has the potential to completely transform cybersecurity [5]; especially with the cryptography aspect. Quantum computers having unmatched processing power can break the current encryption algorithm in mere fractions of the time required by the classical ones. This is a challenge as well as an opportunity for the industry in cybersecurity [4]. Quantum resistant cryptographic methods are already being developed in order to mitigate these risks, thereby ensuring that data will be safe even from attacks using a quantum platform. Moreover, the phenomenal capability of quantum computing to tackle complex problems exponentially faster than the conventional systems can push the envelope of new security protocols development with the capability of real time threat detection & mitigation which used to be labelled as a fantasy. When brought together AI and Quantum Computing deliver, a new frontier and horizon for cybersecurity, a potential to strengthen defences against emerging threat frontiers and promise future of a more secure digital landscape.

1.1. Structure of the Paper

This paper is structured as follows: Section II outlines current cybersecurity threats. Section III discusses the role of AI in cybersecurity. Section IV explores Quantum computing's effects on security. Section V examines the synergy between AI and quantum computing in threat detection. Section VI provides a literature review, and Section VII concludes with key insights and future work.

2. Overview Of Current Cybersecurity Threats

The cybersecurity threat landscape is changing very quickly, posing growingly complicated challenges for organizations and critical infrastructure. Modern cyber threats are ransomware attacks, phishing campaigns, DoS attacks, insider threats; zero-day vulnerability, APTs. These are a threat to both IT and OT systems because the interconnectivity between them is increasing. Energy, healthcare, transportation, and finance, for example, critical infrastructures, have become high value targets because of their societal value and their use of digital systems [6]. The merging of IT and OT has increased the size of the attack surface making it harder to detect and mitigate intrusions. Moreover, with proliferation of IoT devices and cloud-based services more vulnerabilities have been introduced however often with minimal security safeguards. Cybercriminals as well as state-sponsored actors are using more and more sophisticated tools, such as AI-based malware and automatic exploitation methods. Consequently, organizations have to continuously change their cybersecurity strategies to contend with these ever changing and persistent threats.

2.1. Cybersecurity Challenges in Modern Critical Infrastructure

IT managers and compliance specialists encounter difficulties as a consequence of the ever-changing complexity of the critical infrastructure cyber threat scenario. For the IT field, cybersecurity is still a persistent concern. Cybersecurity requires coexistence with supporting initiatives, such as training and compliance, which play important roles in social transformation. As a result of society's growing reliance on information, operations, and communication technologies, threat landscapes for critical infrastructure have emerged, with target-rich situations that provide alluring incentives for those with the means and motive to launch an assault. By integrating IT services like Internet connection with operations and communication technologies, traditional IT designs have evolved into an extension of the corresponding essential infrastructures.

The development of supporting IT programs, such as compliance and training, is still essential to the advancement of cybersecurity strategy [6]. The interdependencies between the various technical disciplines are further highlighted by the convergence of IT and OT in critical infrastructure, which is indicative of the inherent cybersecurity issues. In order to deliver the functionality required to fulfil operational objectives, modern critical infrastructure often combines current network topologies, IT, and OT. Unexpected cybersecurity issues for operations and other support fields like compliance and training are brought to light by this confluence.

2.2. Traditional Cyber Threats

There are many traditional cyber threats:

- **Malware**: The software that infiltrates a system to carry out actions without the user's permission and with malevolent intent is referred to as malware. Although there are many other classes and kinds covered by the phrase, the most prevalent examples include [7]:
- **Virus:** The spread of to other computers, this kind of malicious software requires a carrier, also known as a host application. The virus begins its destructive activities when the host program is used, infecting other files and altering and destroying the data on the compromised computer.
- **Spyware:** This application is installed without the user's consent and collects surfing and other activity-related data without the user's awareness in order to send it to a remote server or user. Additional dangerous software may be downloaded by spyware from the internet.

- **Trojans:** These are deceptive applications that seem to be respectable and helpful, but they are really created with malevolent purpose. They can be used to open a backdoor on the compromised system, which would enable a malevolent person or program to get unauthorized access. As a consequence, the compromised machine's data might be lost or stolen.
- **Worms:** A worm is a self-replicating, stand-alone software that spreads without attaching itself to a host application. These malwares utilize a computer network to slow down traffic and inflict significant harm; their usual payload is to install a backdoor, which gives the attacker control and ongoing access to the compromised system.
- **Ransomware:** The data on a computer infected with such malicious software becomes unreadable, either because the system has been locked or because its information has been compressed until the attacker is paid a ransom.
- **Phishing Attack:** Phishing is the practice of pretending to be a reliable source in an electronic connection in order to get information such a login, password, and credit card number. Communications posing as from well-known social media platforms, online auction sites, online payment processors, or IT administrators are often used to trick the unwary public. It is possible for phishing emails to include links to malicious websites.

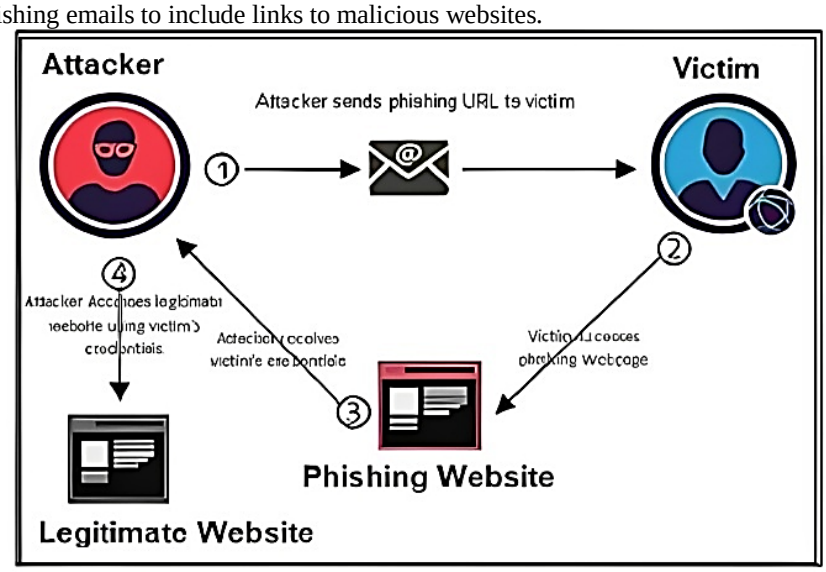

Figure 1. Phishing Attack

Phishing is an example of Social Engineering [8]. The most common usage of phishing is in email hacking, when the hacker provides a link to the user's private information, such as bank account information, by email. The user clicks on the link and fills out all the information, giving the hacker access to all of the user's data. This is the method used in phishing. Figure 1 outlines the procedures involved in phishing in detail.

- The victim receives an email from the attacker.
- The victim visits a phishing website after clicking on the email.
- The attacker gathers the victim's login details.
- The attacker accesses a website using the victim's login credentials.

Phishing begins with an email or other kind of contact intended to aid in the victim's assault. The communication is presented as if it were sent from a reliable source. The victim is giving their personal information to a spam website if they fall for it. Malware may sometimes be downloaded into the target PC as well.

3. Role Of Artificial Intelligence In Cybersecurity

AI has two roles in cybersecurity it may be a potent tool for problem-solving while also posing certain concerns. The application of AI and cognitive data processing methods to identify, stop, and evaluate cyberattacks is growing [9]. Modern cybersecurity solutions can be categorized as either human-driven or machine-driven. Traditional analytical approaches rely on rule-based systems created by IT security experts. These systems can fail to detect novel threats that don't fit pre-defined patterns. In contrast, AI-powered solutions, particularly those based on ML, identify anomalies and emerging threats [10]. However, these systems can produce false positives, which may lead to mistrust and require human intervention for validation and investigation.

3.1. AI Techniques for Threat Detection

AI techniques in threat detection aim to automatically identify malicious activities in vast and complex datasets, often in real time. Key techniques include:

- **Pattern Recognition:** Identifies known signatures and repetitive attack sequences.

- **Natural Language Processing (NLP):** Extracts threat intelligence from unstructured data like security logs, reports, and dark web content [11].
- **Predictive Analytics:** Forecasts potential attacks by analysing historical threat data and user behaviour.
- **Automated Threat Hunting:** Uses AI agents to continuously scan systems for indicators of compromise (IoCs) without human intervention.
- **These techniques:** significantly reduce response time and improve the detection of previously unknown threats (zero-day attacks).

3.2. Machine Learning and Deep Learning Approaches

ML and DL are subsets of AI that play a critical role in cybersecurity systems:

- **Supervised Learning:** Trained on labelled datasets to classify traffic or emails as benign or malicious (e.g., spam detection, malware classification).
- **Unsupervised Learning:** This is Detects anomalies by identifying deviations from established normal behaviour, even without labelled data.
- **Reinforcement Learning:** The adaptive security systems is used where AI models learn from interacting with an environment and receiving feedback.
- **Deep Neural Networks (DNNs):** Analyse complex, high-dimensional data like network traffic or system logs to uncover hidden threat patterns.
- **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs):** Applied to malware detection through image-based analysis of code patterns.
- **Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs):** The effective for time-series data such as intrusion detection over network sessions.

3.3. Anomaly Detection and Behavioural Analysis [12]:

Anomaly detection and behavioral analysis focus on identifying abnormal system activities that could indicate a security breach:

- **User and Entity Behaviour Analytics (UEBA):** Tracks and models normal behaviour of users and devices; flags deviations like access to private information or odd login timings.
- **Network Traffic Analysis:** Identifies anomalies in packet flow that could signal data exfiltration or DDoS attacks.
- **Insider Threat Detection:** Detects subtle behavioural changes in employee activities that could indicate malicious intent.
- **Endpoint Monitoring:** Observes local activity on devices to detect ransomware, rootkits, or unauthorized applications.
- **The continuous:** learning and updating behavioural baselines by AI systems offer a proactive defence mechanism against both external and internal threats.

3.4. Case Studies and Real-World Implementations

Several organizations have successfully deployed AI-driven cybersecurity systems:

- **Darktrace:** Uses unsupervised learning and self-learning AI to detect and respond to advanced cyber threats across cloud, IoT, and corporate environments.
- **IBM Watson for Cybersecurity:** Leverages NLP and ML to analyse unstructured data and provide actionable threat intelligence.
- **Google Chronicle:** Analyses petabytes of telemetry data using AI to surface high-fidelity alerts for security teams.
- **Microsoft Defender ATP:** Employs ML to identify new malware variants and suspicious behaviours across Windows endpoints.
- **Cylance (acquired by BlackBerry):** Uses AI to predict and prevent malware execution before it occurs, even without prior knowledge of the threat.

4. Quantum Computing In Cybersecurity

The emergence of huge quantum computers and the increased processing capacity they would provide may have disastrous effects on cybersecurity [13]. For instance, if a sufficiently large, "fault tolerant," and universal quantum computer is developed, it is known that significant problems like factoring and the discrete log, whose presumed hardness ensures the security of many widely used protocols (such as RSA, DSA, and ECDSA), can be solved effectively (and the cryptosystems broken). 35 Although this theoretical outcome has been known since the 1990s, the possibility of actually creating such a device has just now (in the medium term) become feasible. But dealing with the formidable threat posed by enemies using quantum technology is not the only cyber security problem where quantum technologies will inevitably be used. The study of all factors influencing the privacy and security of communications and computations brought about by the advancement of quantum technology is known as quantum cyber security.

4.1. Quantum Key Distribution (QKD)

Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) is fundamentally different from traditional cryptographic methods. It combines principles of cryptography with the laws of quantum mechanics [14]. In contrast to conventional cryptography, which employs bits to convey information, QKD utilizes quantum states, such as photon polarization, as information carriers. QKD allows two communicating

parties to securely generate a shared secret key over a quantum channel by using the basic properties of quantum physics, such as Heisenberg's uncertainty principle and the no-cloning theorem. Any effort to intercept the key distribution process would disrupt the quantum states, exposing the intrusion and guaranteeing the communication's integrity.

4.2. Post-Quantum Cryptography

The phrase "post-quantum cryptography" (PQC) refers to cryptographic methods designed to resist attacks by quantum computers. Different from standard methods like RSA, ECC, or DSA, which rely on the difficulty of factoring large numbers or solving discrete logarithm issues, PQC algorithms are based on mathematical obstacles that are believed to be tough even for quantum computers [15].

4.3. Challenges in Quantum Computing

There are many challenges in quantum computing that many researchers are working on.

- The start A quantum computer may provide several responses in a single operation, only one of which is correct, since quantum algorithms are essentially probabilistic. This process of figuring out and verifying the correct answer via trial and error reduces the advantage of quantum computing speed.
- Qubits are prone to errors because they are vulnerable to heat, external noise, and stray electromagnetic couplings. Traditional computers are susceptible to bit-flips, which occur when a zero becomes a one and vice versa. Bit-flips and phase mistakes are common in qubits. A direct error check should be avoided since it might cause the value to break apart & lose its anticipation state.
- Another challenge is the problem of coherence: qubits may retain their quantum state for a short period of time. Australian researchers at the University of New South Wales have created two different sorts of qubits: an artificial atom and a phosphorous atom. They were successful in removing the magnetic noise that leads to errors by enclosing them in a tiny silicon chip known as Silicon 28. Moreover, they said that the phosphorous atom has a 99.99% precision, which indicates that there is only one error for every 10,000 quantum operations. Thirty-five seconds is the world record for the longest time their qubits can remain in superposition.

5. Synergy Of Ai And Quantum Computing In Threat Detection

The landscape of cybersecurity threats has been evolving rapidly, driven by increasingly sophisticated attacks and the advent of new technologies. Among the emerging technologies, AI and Quantum One disruptive element that has the potential to completely change how we identify and counteract cyberthreats is computing. Both of these technologies offer capabilities that, when combined, could significantly enhance cybersecurity defense mechanisms.

5.1. AI-Driven Quantum Threat Detection Models

The combination of two cutting-edge cybersecurity technologies, such as AI and quantum computing, is represented by AI-driven quantum threat detection models. These models combine the unparalleled processing capacity of quantum computing with the benefits of AI, such as ML and DNN, to improve the accuracy and efficacy of threat detection systems [16]. To find patterns and abnormalities in the massive volumes of data that are analysed, AI is vital for spotting possible cyberthreats. Traditional ML models excel at recognizing these patterns, but they often struggle given the quantity and complexity of contemporary cyberthreats. This is where quantum computing comes in, which allows for better real-time analysis and prediction capabilities by processing far bigger datasets much more quickly than conventional computers.

Grover's and Shor's algorithms are examples of quantum algorithms, can also enhance the capabilities of AI-driven systems, especially in cryptography and encryption. By speeding up the search for potential vulnerabilities and flaws in cryptographic protocols, quantum-enhanced AI models can improve threat detection in scenarios like cryptographic attacks, network intrusion attempts, or malware propagation. Together, AI and Quantum Computing promise to create robust models for proactively detecting and responding to cyber threats. These models offer a new approach to cybersecurity by combining AI's adaptability with the quantum advantage in data processing, making it possible to detect previously hidden threats and provide a level of defence that is not achievable through traditional methods.

5.2. Quantum-Enhanced Machine Learning (QML):

The core idea behind ML is to train the computer to learn via data processing techniques. This branch of computer science and statistics makes use of AI and computational statistics. The traditional ML technique has supervised and unsupervised DL subsets that help with image classification, speech and pattern recognition, data processing, and many other problems. Today, however, a huge amount of data is being generated. Thus, in order to manage, organize, and classify such data, new techniques are required [17]. Even while conventional ML can often spot patterns in data, it cannot solve uncommon problems that need a lot of data. Because they are aware of these limitations, large database management businesses are always looking for solutions. Among these is QML. Table I provides the Addressing Cybersecurity Threats with AI and Quantum Computing discussed below:

Table 1. AI and Quantum Computing: Solutions to Emerging Cybersecurity Challenges:

Threat	AI-Based Solution	Quantum Computing-Based Solution
Malware Propagation	Behavior-based detection using deep learning to identify unknown malware	Simulates complex malware spread using quantum models for faster containment
Phishing Attacks	NLP models to detect phishing content in emails/webpages	Quantum-enhanced search algorithms to analyze vast phishing databases quickly
Network Intrusion	Anomaly detection in network traffic using ML	Quantum processing for real-time correlation of multi-source network data
Cryptographic Key Cracking	Predictive models to identify weak cryptographic implementations	Shor's algorithm to break RSA/ECC and test encryption strength
Insider Threats	To track variations in typical user behavior, employ user behavior analytics (UEBA).	Quantum algorithms for faster behavioural pattern matching across large datasets
Zero-Day Vulnerabilities	Unsupervised learning to detect unknown threats without prior labels	Quantum-enhanced scanning of code for undiscovered vulnerabilities
Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)	AI classifies normal vs abnormal traffic patterns quickly	Quantum processing supports rapid traffic filtering and decision-making
Data Exfiltration	Real-time detection using AI-driven anomaly detection	Quantum computing enables faster tracing of data flow anomalies
Ransomware Attacks	AI identifies ransomware behavior before encryption begins	Quantum simulation helps predict ransomware behavior in complex environments
Threat Intelligence Analysis	AI extracts threat intel from dark web and security feeds using NLP	Quantum computing accelerates analysis of massive unstructured intelligence data

This table compares AI and quantum computing solutions for major cybersecurity threats. AI enables intelligent detection, behaviour analysis, and anomaly recognition, while quantum computing offers rapid data processing, simulation, and encryption-breaking capabilities, enhancing threat detection, response, and overall cyber defense.

6. Literature Of Review

This section provides a literature review of major literature in cybersecurity, with emphasis on adversarial attacks, IDS and the effect of emerging technologies such as quantum computing on cryptography. The studies mention recent developments in the defines mechanism and smart threats detection methods. Qiu et al. (2019) intends to provide a thorough overview of the most recent developments in DL research on adversarial attack and defines systems. This article explains the adversarial attack techniques in the training and testing phases, respectively, based on the target model's various stages where the adversarial assault took place [18]. Thamilarasu and Chawla (2019) Create a sophisticated intrusion-detection system specifically for the Internet of Things. In particular, we identify fraudulent traffic in IoT networks using a DL system. The detection solution makes it easier for different network communication protocols used in the Internet of Things to operate together and offers security as a service. We assess our suggested detection system using simulation to demonstrate its scalability and real-network traces to demonstrate its proof of concept. Our test findings verify that the suggested intrusion-detection system is capable of successfully identifying real-world invasions [19].

Lee et al. (2019) introduce an artificial neural network-based AI method for detecting cyberthreats. For improved cyber-threat identification, the suggested solution uses a DL-based detection method and transforms a large number of gathered security events into individual event profiles. For this project, we created an AI-SIEM system that combines several artificial neural network techniques, such as FCNN, CNN, and LSTM, with event profiling for data pre-treatment [20]. Shah and Issac, (2018) examine how well Snort and Suricata, two open-source intrusion detection systems (IDSs), perform at precisely identifying hostile activity on computer networks. Two distinct but identical PCs running Snort and Suricata were used to test their performance at a network speed of 10 Gbps. It was observed that Suricata used more processing resources but was able to analyze network traffic faster than Snort with a lower packet loss rate [21].

Mavroeidis et al. (2018) explain how quantum computing affects current encryption and provide an overview of fundamental post-quantum techniques. The reader may specifically explore the following topics: current cryptographic schemes (symmetric and asymmetric), the distinctions between quantum and classical computing, the difficulties in quantum computing, the effects of public key encryption schemes, symmetric schemes, the influence on hash functions, and post-quantum cryptography [22]. Demertzis et al. (2018) suggests a new intelligence-driven Network Flow Forensics Framework (NF3) for the Next Generation Cognitive processing SOC (NGC2SOC), which relies entirely on sophisticated completely automated intelligence techniques while using little processing power and resources. Traffic across networks analysis, malware transmission demystification, and encrypted traffic identification may all be accomplished with this precise and efficient ensemble ML forensics tool. A well-organized, highly qualified team that use

cutting-edge computer forensics technologies to prevent, identify, and address cybersecurity events inside an organization is known as a Security Operations Centre (SOC) [23].

Table II provides a concise summary of recent research papers covering key topics in adversarial attacks, intrusion detection, cyber-threat detection, IDS performance, and post-quantum cryptography, along with their focus areas and key findings

Table 2. Summary of literature review based on AI and Quantum Computing in Threat Detection

References	Focus Area	Methods	Key Findings	Challenges	Future Work
Qiu et al. (2019)	Adversarial attacks and defences in DL	Categorization of adversarial attacks based on training and testing stages	Provides a comprehensive taxonomy of attack/defense techniques	Complexity in standardizing evaluation and defenses	Developing generalized robust defense strategies across models
Thamilarasu and Chawla (2019)	Intrusion detection in IoT	Deep learning-based IDS; Real network traces; Simulation	Efficient detection of malicious IoT traffic; scalable and interoperable design	Handling IoT protocol heterogeneity and data volume	Improve adaptability of the model and real-time detection capabilities
Lee et al. (2019)	Cyber-threat detection using AI	Event profiling; DL (FCNN, CNN, LSTM); AI-SIEM system	Accurate detection through structured preprocessing and multiple ANN architectures	Scalability and generalization across different environments	Enhance model performance with hybrid neural architectures
Shah and Issac (2018)	IDS performance benchmarking (Snort vs. Suricata)	Experimental setup at 10 Gbps; Comparison based on packet drop and resource usage	Suricata performs better in speed and packet handling but consumes more resources	Resource overhead in high-speed environments	Optimization of IDS resource usage without sacrificing performance
Mavroeidis et al. (2018)	Quantum computing impact on cryptography	Theoretical analysis; Review of symmetric/asymmetric schemes, hash functions, quantum algorithms	Highlights vulnerabilities in current cryptography due to quantum computing	Lack of practical post-quantum cryptographic implementation	Develop, test, and deploy robust post-quantum cryptographic algorithms
Demertzis et al. (2018)	Network Flow Forensics for SOCs	Ensemble ML; Automated intelligence; NF3 framework; Traffic demystification and identification	Accurate and efficient forensic analysis with low computing power	Managing encrypted traffic and automation reliability	Further refine ensemble learning and expand integration into real-time SOC environments

7. Conclusion And Future Work

The integration of AI and Quantum computing in cybersecurity, computing offers a paradigm shift in how digital threats are identified, analysed, and mitigated. AI offers dynamic threat detection and real-time decision-making, while quantum computing brings unparalleled computational speed and the potential to revolutionize encryption and decryption processes. Together, they form a robust defence mechanism capable of countering both traditional and emerging cyber threats. However, this convergence also introduces new vulnerabilities, especially with the possibility of attacks against traditional cryptography systems using quantum technology.

Despite the promising capabilities, the integration of AI and quantum computing in cybersecurity faces limitations such as high implementation costs and the lack of mature, scalable quantum hardware. Future work will focus on the development of quantum-resilient algorithms, scalable QML models, and standardised frameworks for AI-quantum integration in cybersecurity infrastructures. Implementation issues, resource optimisation, and ethical implications need further study. Collaborative efforts among academia, industry, and governments will be critical in advancing this frontier while; ensuring secure and ethical deployment of these powerful technologies.

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