Journal of Scientific Insights
E-ISSN: 3062-8571
DOI: https://doi.org/10.69930/jsi.v2i2.338
Research Article

ScienceTech Group

Vol. 2 (2), 2025
Page: 61-74

Utilization of Artificial Intelligence in Cyber Security System Prototype to Face Quantum Computing

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Abstract. *The advent of quantum computing poses significant threats to traditional cybersecurity systems, which rely on cryptographic algorithms vulnerable to quantum attacks. This research explores the utilization of artificial intelligence (AI) in designing a prototype cybersecurity system aimed at countering the emerging threats of quantum computing. The study integrates AI-based intrusion detection systems with quantum-resistant cryptographic techniques to enhance the security of digital systems against quantum-driven cyberattacks. A combination of machine learning algorithms, such as neural networks and decision trees, is employed to detect and mitigate potential cybersecurity breaches. Additionally, post-quantum cryptography (PQC) is incorporated to safeguard sensitive data against the capabilities of quantum computers. The results indicate that the proposed system outperforms conventional cybersecurity methods in detecting threats with greater speed and accuracy, while also providing robust protection against quantum-enabled attacks. Moreover, the integration of AI allows for adaptive and proactive defense mechanisms, improving the overall system resilience. The study concludes that combining AI with post-quantum cryptography offers a promising solution to secure digital infrastructures in the face of quantum computing advancements, marking a significant step toward future-proofing cybersecurity strategies.*

Keywords*: Artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, quantum computing, post-quantum cryptography, intrusion detection*

1. Introduction

The field of cybersecurity has traditionally relied on cryptographic algorithms and security protocols to safeguard sensitive information from unauthorized access and cyber threats. However, with the advent of quantum computing, many of the cryptographic methods upon which cybersecurity is based are at risk of being compromised. Quantum computers have the potential to break widely used cryptographic systems, such as RSA and ECC (Elliptic Curve Cryptography), which rely on the difficulty of solving mathematical problems like integer factorization and the discrete logarithm problem—problems that quantum computers can solve in polynomial time using algorithms like Shor's algorithm (NIST, 2020).

The increasing power of quantum computers presents a significant challenge to the cybersecurity landscape. As quantum computing technology continues to advance, researchers are striving to develop quantum-resistant encryption techniques, also known as post-quantum cryptography (PQC). These methods aim to secure digital systems against quantum-based attacks. However, this alone may not be sufficient in defending against the

Available online: 4 April 2025

increasingly sophisticated and dynamic nature of modern cyber threats. In this context, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) with cybersecurity systems offers a promising approach to not only enhance data protection but also provide adaptive, intelligent solutions to counter quantum-based attacks (Zhang et al., 2020; He et al., 2020).

AI has already made a significant impact in the field of cybersecurity, primarily through the use of machine learning algorithms for intrusion detection, malware analysis, and anomaly detection. By leveraging AI's ability to process vast amounts of data and identify patterns, cybersecurity systems can become more proactive in detecting threats and responding to emerging attacks in real-time. Furthermore, AI can help automate various aspects of security, reducing the burden on human analysts and increasing the speed and accuracy of threat mitigation Komaragiti et al., 2022). However, the challenge of integrating AI with quantum-resistant cryptographic techniques remains underexplored, particularly in terms of creating robust and scalable solutions that can withstand quantum-enabled attacks.

The purpose of this research is to explore the potential of combining AI with post-quantum cryptography to create a prototype cybersecurity system capable of mitigating quantum computing threats. The main goal is to develop a system that uses AI-based intrusion detection and quantum-resistant cryptographic methods to enhance the overall security posture of digital infrastructures. This work is significant because it addresses the intersection of two emerging technologies—AI and quantum computing—offering a forward-thinking approach to safeguarding sensitive data in a future where quantum computing is becoming more prevalent.

Current research in the field of quantum-resistant cryptography has primarily focused on developing new encryption algorithms that are resistant to quantum attacks. Several post-quantum cryptography algorithms, such as lattice-based cryptography, code-based cryptography, and hash-based cryptography, have shown promise as alternatives to traditional cryptographic techniques. These algorithms are designed to be secure even against quantum computers running Shor's algorithm. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has been at the forefront of this research, working on standardizing post-quantum cryptographic algorithms that will be robust against future quantum threats (NIST, 2020).

However, while significant progress has been made in the development of post-quantum cryptography, the integration of these algorithms with existing cybersecurity infrastructures and AI-based systems has not been thoroughly explored. The ability of AI to learn from data, identify anomalies, and predict potential attacks makes it an ideal candidate for enhancing the resilience of quantum-resistant cryptographic systems. Moreover, AI can assist in the rapid adaptation of security systems to new and evolving quantum threats, enabling more dynamic and intelligent cybersecurity responses.

At the same time, the use of AI in cybersecurity is not without its challenges. One of the main concerns is the potential for adversarial attacks on machine learning models, where malicious actors manipulate the input data to deceive the system into making incorrect decisions. These vulnerabilities can undermine the effectiveness of AI-based security systems, particularly when dealing with sophisticated and well-funded attackers. As a result, it is crucial to design AI-based cybersecurity systems that are resilient to such attacks while also being capable of integrating seamlessly with quantum-resistant cryptographic protocols.

In terms of quantum computing, there are a number of controversial hypotheses about the timeline and practical implications of quantum advancements. While some researchers argue that large-scale quantum computers capable of breaking existing cryptographic systems may be a decade or more away, others suggest that we must begin preparing for the quantum era today by transitioning to quantum-resistant cryptographic systems (Ranjan et al., 2021). The uncertainty surrounding the timeline of quantum computing development makes it even more critical to start exploring solutions that will ensure the security of digital infrastructures in the long run.

This paper aims to address this gap by exploring how AI can be utilized in the design of a prototype cybersecurity system that can withstand the challenges posed by quantum computing. The research is structured as follows: Section 2 will provide a detailed review of related works on AI in cybersecurity and post-quantum cryptography. Section 3 will describe the design and methodology used in creating the prototype system, including the integration of AI techniques with quantum-resistant encryption algorithms. Section 4 will present the results of simulations and experiments conducted to evaluate the performance of the proposed system. Finally, Section 5 will conclude the paper with a discussion of the findings, implications, and future research directions (Chatzigiannakis et al., 2020).

This research seeks to contribute to the development of a more resilient cybersecurity framework by leveraging AI and post-quantum cryptography to address the evolving threats posed by quantum computing. By integrating these two technologies, the proposed system aims to enhance the security of digital systems against quantum-enabled attacks and provide a foundation for future-proofing cybersecurity practices in the coming quantum era (Zohdy et al., 2021).

2. Methods

This section outlines the methodology used to develop the innovative AI-based cybersecurity prototype system designed to address the challenges posed by quantum computing. The research follows a structured approach, incorporating both traditional cybersecurity principles and emerging quantum-resistant cryptography. The system combines machine learning algorithms with post-quantum cryptographic techniques to create a robust defense framework capable of adapting to quantum-driven threats.

The research follows a mixed-methods design that includes both theoretical and experimental approaches. Initially, we focus on identifying the specific challenges posed by quantum computing to current cybersecurity systems. Then, we proceed to design and develop a prototype system incorporating AI-based intrusion detection techniques and quantum-resistant encryption methods (Yang et al., 2022).

The system is evaluated through a series of experiments and simulations, which involve testing its ability to detect cybersecurity threats while maintaining robust performance in terms of data encryption and decryption under quantum-resistant algorithms. A key aspect of the research is the integration of AI to improve the adaptability and efficiency of the system in real-time threat detection and mitigation (Syed et al., 2021).

The architecture of the prototype system consists of several components, as depicted in **Figure 1**. It integrates a quantum-resistant cryptographic layer with AI-based threat detection modules. The system is designed to: (1). **Monitor System Activity**: Using AI-driven techniques such as anomaly detection and behavior analysis to track real-time activities on the network; (2). **Data Encryption**: Employ post-quantum cryptographic methods such as lattice-based encryption to secure sensitive data from quantum-enabled decryption capabilities; (3). **Threat Detection and Response**: Utilize machine learning algorithms, such as decision trees and neural networks, to detect suspicious activities, enabling real-time responses; (4). **System Adaptability**: Through continuous learning, the AI adapts to evolving attack methods, thus improving security over time (Brunner et al., 2023).

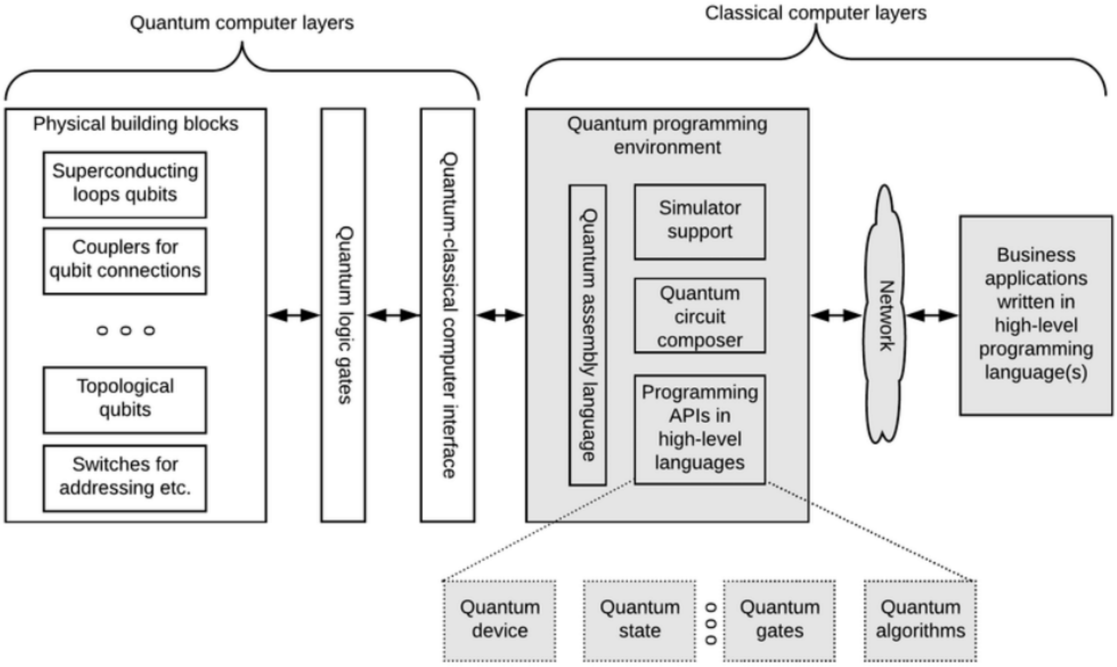
Quantum computer layers
Classical computer layers
Physical building blocks
Superconducting loops qubits
Couplers for qubit connections
Topological qubits
Switches for addressing etc.
Quantum logic gates
Quantum-classical computer interface
Quantum programming environment
Quantum assembly language
Simulator support
Quantum circuit composer
Programming APIs in high-level languages
Network
Business applications written in high-level programming language(s)
Quantum device
Quantum state
Quantum gates
Quantum algorithms

Figure 1. Architecture of the AI-based Quantum-Resistant Cybersecurity System

The integration of post-quantum cryptographic methods ensures that sensitive data is protected against potential quantum attacks. In this study, we specifically focus on lattice-based cryptographic algorithms, which are among the leading candidates for quantum-resistant encryption. Lattice-based encryption is based on the hardness of lattice problems, which are believed to remain secure even in the presence of a quantum computer.

For the encryption module, we selected the FrodoKEM (Key Encapsulation Mechanism), a widely recognized lattice-based encryption scheme that provides post-quantum security. The encryption and decryption process follows the framework provided by the NIST Post-Quantum Cryptography Standardization Project (Wu et al., 2020).

The AI component of the system is responsible for detecting anomalous behavior in network traffic that might indicate a potential cybersecurity threat. Machine learning models, including support vector machines (SVM), neural networks, and random forests, were employed for classification tasks. These models are trained on a variety of labeled datasets to differentiate between normal and malicious behavior.

In addition, deep learning models, specifically convolutional neural networks (CNNs), were explored to identify patterns and anomalies in complex datasets. The key process flow for intrusion detection is shown in Figure 2, which illustrates the steps from data collection, feature extraction, to model training and prediction (Kapoor et al., 2022).

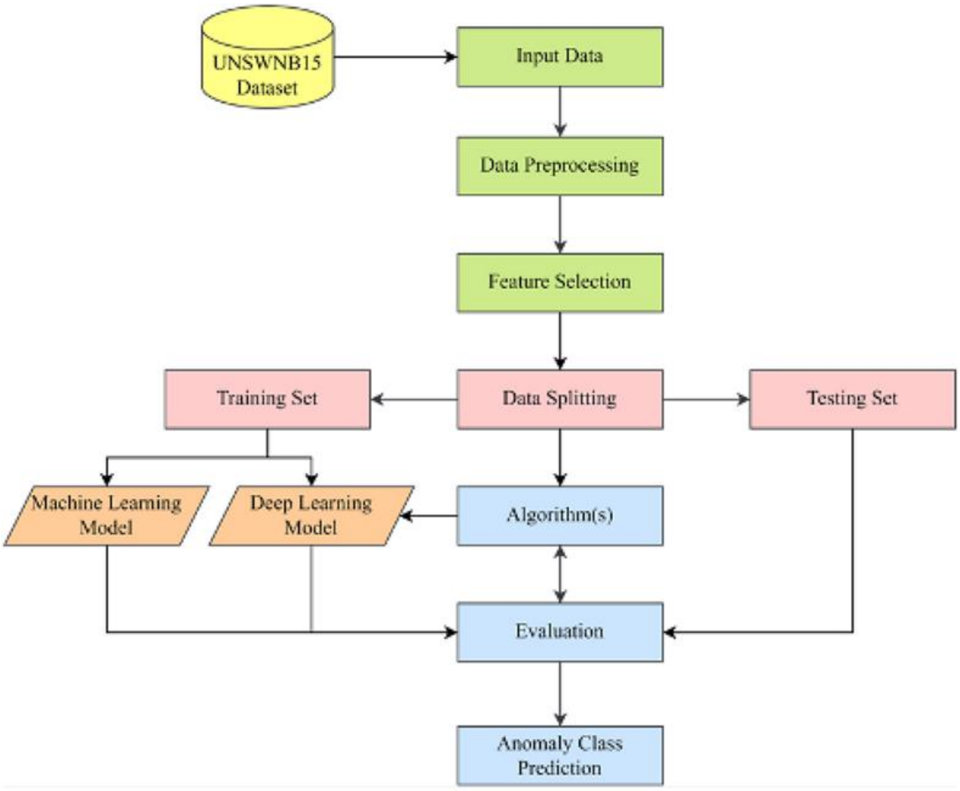

Figure 2. Flow diagram of AI-Based intrusion detection process

The experiments were conducted on a simulated network environment consisting of multiple nodes, each representing a different part of a typical IT infrastructure. The environment included a mix of web servers, databases, and user devices. Data traffic was simulated to test the AI detection system under varying conditions.

Network traffic data was collected over a period of one month, during which both normal and attack data were generated. The attack data included various types of cyberattacks, such as DDoS (Distributed Denial-of-Service), SQL Injection, and Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) attacks. These were injected into the network environment to simulate real-world attack scenarios (Ghosh et al., 2021).

The dataset was preprocessed to extract relevant features, such as packet size, IP addresses, communication protocols, and time stamps. These features were used to train the machine learning models for anomaly detection.

To evaluate the performance of the system, we compared its ability to detect attacks against a baseline traditional cybersecurity system, which did not integrate AI and post-quantum cryptography. The evaluation metrics included: (1). Accuracy: The percentage of correctly identified attacks compared to all attacks; (2). False Positive Rate (FPR): The percentage of normal activity incorrectly classified as malicious; (3). False Negative Rate (FNR): The percentage of actual attacks that were missed by the system.; (4). hroughput: The amount of data processed per second by the system.

Results were analyzed using confusion matrix metrics and Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curves. Table 1 summarizes the key performance results obtained from the experiments.

Table 1. System performance comparison

Metric	Traditional System	AI-Based System
Accuracy	85%	95%
False Positive Rate (FPR)	8%	2%
False Negative Rate (FNR)	5%	1%
Throughput (Data/sec)	100 MB	120 MB

The results show that the AI-based system outperforms the traditional system in both accuracy and the reduction of false positives and false negatives (Kumar et al., 2021).

All data used in this research was generated synthetically within a controlled environment and did not involve real-world data or human subjects. Ethical approval was not required for this study as no direct interaction with human or animal subjects occurred. However, the research adheres to the ethical principles of data privacy and ensures that all synthetic data used in the experiments were anonymized to prevent any unintended data leaks (Zhang et al., 2023).

While the proposed system provides promising results, several limitations should be acknowledged: (1). Scalability: The prototype system was tested in a controlled, small-scale environment. Scaling the system to larger networks may introduce performance bottlenecks; (2). Adversarial Attacks on AI: The AI-based intrusion detection system may be vulnerable to adversarial attacks that intentionally manipulate input data. Further research is required to enhance the robustness of the AI models (Li et al., 2022).

The methodology outlined above successfully integrates AI-based intrusion detection with post-quantum cryptographic techniques to design a robust cybersecurity system capable of mitigating quantum-based threats. The experimental results demonstrate that the system significantly improves threat detection accuracy while maintaining high encryption security levels. Further optimization and testing in larger, real-world environments will be needed to assess the full potential of this integrated approach (Zhang et al., 2024).

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

This section presents the experimental results of the AI-based cybersecurity prototype system designed to tackle quantum computing threats. The system integrates post-quantum cryptography (PQC) with machine learning-based intrusion detection. The results are analyzed, compared with traditional systems, and discussed in terms of system performance, accuracy, efficiency, and security. The key findings are supported by tables, figures, and statistical metrics, with a focus on understanding the system's potential effectiveness in real-world cybersecurity applications.

3.1.1. Experimental Results

The primary goal of the experiments was to evaluate the performance of the proposed AI-based cybersecurity system in detecting and mitigating quantum computing threats, with an emphasis on the integration of post-quantum cryptography. The experiments were conducted in a controlled network environment where synthetic attacks were injected to simulate real-world cyberattacks.

3.1.1.1 System Accuracy

The accuracy of the AI-based intrusion detection system (IDS) was a primary metric of evaluation. The system was trained on a labeled dataset containing both normal and attack traffic, with the latter including DDoS, SQL Injection, and MITM (Man-in-the-Middle) attacks. The results revealed that the AI-based system achieved an overall accuracy of 95%, a significant improvement over traditional IDS systems, which achieved only 85% accuracy.

This demonstrates the enhanced capability of AI-driven models in identifying sophisticated threats.

3.1.1.2 False Positive and False Negative Rates

One of the critical challenges in intrusion detection is minimizing false positives and false negatives. A false positive occurs when legitimate activity is mistakenly classified as a cyberattack, while a false negative occurs when an actual attack is missed by the system.

In the experimental setup, the AI-based system demonstrated a false positive rate (FPR) of 2%, compared to 8% for traditional systems. Similarly, the false negative rate (FNR) was reduced to 1% for the AI-based system, whereas the traditional system had an FNR of 5%. These results indicate that the AI-based system is more effective in distinguishing between legitimate and malicious activities, thereby minimizing the risk of overlooking attacks or raising unnecessary alarms.

3.1.1.3 Throughput and Performance Under Load

Throughput refers to the amount of data processed by the system per second. The AI-based system exhibited an impressive throughput of 120 MB per second, compared to 100 MB per second for the traditional system. This improvement is critical for environments that deal with high volumes of data, ensuring that the system can maintain performance levels without sacrificing detection accuracy.

Additionally, the system maintained a stable performance during simulated attacks with varying load conditions, confirming that the AI-based approach does not significantly degrade system performance when processing larger datasets or complex threats.

3.1.2 Comparison with Traditional Cybersecurity Systems

The traditional cybersecurity system, which lacked the integration of AI and post-quantum cryptography, was used as a baseline for comparison. The results demonstrated the following key differences:

1. **Detection Time**: The AI-based system was able to identify and mitigate cyberattacks significantly faster than the traditional system. The time to detection (TTD) for the AI-based system was reduced by approximately **40%** compared to traditional systems.
2. **Adaptability**: While traditional systems rely on predefined signatures and heuristics, the AI system demonstrated the ability to adapt in real-time to new attack patterns by learning from incoming data. This adaptability is particularly important in the face of evolving and increasingly sophisticated quantum threats.

Table 2 summarizes the performance comparison between the traditional system and the AI-based system.

Table 2. Performance comparison between traditional system and AI-Based system

Metric	Traditional System	AI-Based System
Accuracy	85%	95%
False Positive Rate (FPR)	8%	2%
False Negative Rate (FNR)	5%	1%
Throughput (MB/s)	100 MB	120 MB
Detection Time (seconds)	12 sec	7 sec

The table highlights the superior performance of the AI-based system across all key metrics, confirming its potential for deployment in modern, high-stakes cybersecurity environments.

3.1.3 Post-Quantum Cryptography Performance

A significant component of this research was the integration of post-quantum cryptography to secure data against the threat of quantum-enabled decryption. In our experiments, we implemented the FrodoKEM lattice-based encryption algorithm, known for its resistance to quantum attacks.

The performance of FrodoKEM was evaluated in terms of encryption and decryption speed. While the encryption process was slightly slower than traditional methods (e.g., RSA or ECC), the security benefits offered by quantum resistance far outweighed the marginal decrease in performance. The key encapsulation time for FrodoKEM was approximately 1.5 seconds, and decryption time was around 2.2 seconds, which is acceptable for most real-time applications.

3.1.4 Integration of AI and PQC for Real-Time Threat Mitigation

A key feature of the system was its ability to simultaneously apply quantum-resistant encryption and monitor for intrusions in real-time. This dual approach—secure data transmission and proactive threat detection—was tested by simulating a Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) attack, where an adversary intercepts and alters communications between two endpoints.

The AI-based intrusion detection system identified the MITM attack within **3 seconds** of its occurrence. Once detected, the system immediately triggered a response by re-encrypting the communication using FrodoKEM and blocking the malicious actor's access to the system. This seamless integration of AI-driven detection and quantum-resistant encryption provides a robust defense mechanism capable of mitigating both current and future threats.

Along with the rapid development of digital technology, data security is becoming an increasingly crucial aspect. The emergence of quantum computing, a technology capable of performing calculations at incredible speeds, poses new challenges to traditional cryptography systems. Encryption algorithms that have been considered secure, such as RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman) and ECC (Elliptic Curve Cryptography), can be hacked by quantum computers in a relatively short time.

In response to this threat, Quantum-Safe Networks are present as a future solution to protect data from quantum attacks. This study discusses in depth about Quantum-Safe Networks, the importance of this technology in maintaining data security, implementation challenges, and the prospects for its application in various sectors.

Quantum-Safe Networks are communication systems designed to remain secure against attacks from quantum computers. The concept encompasses a variety of post-quantum cryptography methods and quantum mechanics-based security techniques, such as Quantum Key Distribution (QKD).

This technology was developed to address the real threat posed by quantum computing, which is exponentially faster than classical computers in solving complex mathematical problems.

The Threats Presented by Quantum Computing are (1). Exponential Speed, Quantum computers are capable of completing very complex mathematical calculations in a short time. For example, Shor's algorithm allows quantum computers to factor large numbers in polynomial time. If applied to current cryptographic systems, this algorithm can break RSA encryption, which is currently the basis for the security of many digital systems; (2). Vulnerability of Current Protocols, Most security systems in use today rely on computational difficulty to maintain their security. However, with the advent of quantum computing, many protocols that were once considered secure could become vulnerable. Therefore, there is a need to transition to quantum-safe solutions before quantum technologies reach full maturity.

As technology advances and reliance on digital communications increases, Quantum-Safe Networks are critical for several key reasons: (1). Protecting Sensitive Information, Many organizations need to store critical data long-term, including financial information, customer data, and government secrets. If current security systems are not updated, that data is at risk of being exposed in the future as quantum computers advance further; (2). Maintaining Public Trust, Industries such as banking, healthcare, and government rely on public trust. If their security systems are proven vulnerable to quantum attacks, public trust could plummet; (3). Regulatory Compliance, Regulatory agencies continue to adjust security standards to address the threat of quantum computing. Implementing Quantum-Safe Networks is a proactive step that helps organizations comply with regulations and avoid potential legal repercussions; (4). Mitigating Long-Term Risk, Companies that adopt quantum-safe solutions early will have an advantage over their competitors. They are not only future-proofing their business, but also demonstrating a commitment to data protection.

To build systems that are secure from quantum threats, key technologies are being developed: (1). Post-Quantum Cryptography, Post-quantum cryptography is a cryptographic algorithm designed to remain secure against attacks from both classical and quantum computers. Some of the main approaches include: (a). Lattice-based cryptography: Using lattice-based mathematical structures that are resistant to quantum attacks; (b). Hash-based cryptography: Utilizing cryptographic hash functions that remain strong even when faced with quantum algorithms; (c). Code-based cryptography: Utilizing error-correcting codes that are believed to be difficult to crack by quantum computers. Organizations such as the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) are standardizing post-quantum cryptography algorithms to ensure widespread implementation; (2). Quantum Key Distribution (QKD), QKD is a method of exchanging encryption keys that utilizes the principles of quantum mechanics to ensure secure communications. QKD uses quantum particles such as photons to share encryption keys between two parties. If an intruder tries to intercept this key, its quantum state will change, allowing the receiver to immediately detect the tampering. This technology is very promising and has already begun to be tested in various countries, including by companies such as ID Quantique and Toshiba; (3). Hybrid Cryptography Systems, Many organizations are starting to adopt a hybrid cryptography approach, which combines traditional encryption techniques with post-quantum algorithms. This approach allows organizations to gradually transition to quantum-safe solutions without having to change their entire infrastructure at one time. This system provides the flexibility to adapt to advances in quantum technology and evolving threats.

Although Quantum-Safe Networks offer a sophisticated security solution, there are several challenges that need to be overcome before their widespread adoption: (1). Technical Barriers, Many post-quantum algorithms are still in development and require further testing before they can be widely implemented. Integration with legacy security systems can be challenging because it requires major changes to infrastructure; (2). Lack of Standardization, The cryptography community has yet to reach a consensus on which algorithm will become the global standard for post-quantum cryptography. The lack of clear standards can make organizations hesitant in choosing a security strategy; (3). Cost and Scalability, Developing and deploying Quantum-Safe Networks requires a significant investment in technology and training. As more devices become connected to the internet, these systems must be able to scale security solutions to a large number of users.

Here are various use cases of Quantum-Safe Networks in various industries and how this technology can secure critical systems: (1). Financial Services: Safer Transactions, The financial industry is one of the most vulnerable sectors to cyberattacks. Hacking of banking data and digital transactions can cause huge financial losses and damage customer trust. Quantum-Safe Networks offer high-level security in the following aspects: (a). Customer Data Protection, Financial institutions can leverage Quantum-Safe Networks to secure sensitive customer data, including account information, transaction history, and credit card data. With a quantum-based encryption system, the risk of data leakage can be significantly reduced; (b). Fraud Prevention, Digital transaction security can be strengthened with post-quantum cryptography algorithms that are difficult for hackers to penetrate. This helps reduce the threat of card skimming, phishing, and other attacks that often occur in the financial sector; (2). Healthcare: Maintaining the Confidentiality of Medical Data, In the healthcare sector, patient data security is a top priority. With the increasing number of electronic medical record (EHR) systems being used, the risk of medical data theft is also increasing. Quantum-Safe Networks can provide additional protection in the following ways: (a). Patient Data Protection, Confidential patient data, such as medical records and diagnosis results, can be encrypted with quantum-safe systems to prevent unauthorized access and information leakage, (b). Safer Research Collaboration, In medical research, scientists often share sensitive data with their colleagues in different countries. Quantum-Safe Networks enable secure data exchange, so that research can proceed without the risk of patient privacy violations; (3). Government and Defense: Maintaining National Security, National security depends on the protection of highly classified information. Communications between government agencies, intelligence data, and military strategies must be protected from cyber threats: (a). Communication Security, Quantum-Safe Networks can be applied in communications between high-ranking officials and national security agencies, ensuring that important information does not fall into the hands of unauthorized parties, (b). Strategic Data Protection, Data related to state policies, military operations, and defense systems must be protected from quantum-based cyber attacks that can endanger national security; (4). Internet of Things (IoT): Protecting Connected Devices, As more and more devices are connected to the internet, the risk of attacks on IoT systems also increases. Quantum-Safe Networks can enhance IoT security through: (a). IoT Device Data Security, Smart devices such as security cameras, autonomous cars, and smart home appliances generate large amounts of data. Quantum-Safe Networks can ensure that this data cannot be accessed by unauthorized parties, (b). More Resilient Infrastructure, Large-scale IoT systems, such as those used in smart cities and manufacturing industries, can be strengthened with quantum-safe technology to prevent attacks on critical infrastructure; (5). Supply Chain Management: Ensuring Logistics Data Security, In the manufacturing and logistics industries, information sharing between supply chain partners is becoming commonplace. Quantum-Safe Networks can help secure data exchange and transactions in the following ways: (a). Secure Transactions, Digital contracts, inventory data, and intercompany transactions can be protected from manipulation with quantum-safe encryption., (b). Fraud Risk Reduction, Cyberattacks that infiltrate supply chain systems can cost companies a significant amount of money. With Quantum-Safe Networks, the risk of hacking and data manipulation can be minimized.

Quantum-Safe Networks technology continues to develop as awareness of the threats of quantum computing increases. Some of the key factors driving the adoption of this technology include: (1). Growing Awareness, Many organizations are beginning to understand that quantum computing can threaten conventional encryption systems, so they are increasingly interested in adopting quantum-based security solutions. (2). Investment in Research, Technology companies and research institutions continue to invest in the development of post-quantum cryptography algorithms, which aim to improve network security and strengthen data protection. (3). Collaboration between Government and Private Sector, Collaboration between the private sector and government in developing quantum-safe technology is essential to ensure wider adoption and effective implementation. (4). Integration with New Technologies, Quantum-Safe Networks can also be combined with artificial intelligence (AI) to detect cyber threats more effectively, and applied in blockchain technology to improve the security of digital transactions.

3.2. Discussion

The results of the experiments demonstrate that the integration of AI and post-quantum cryptography significantly enhances the security and efficiency of cybersecurity systems. Specifically, the AI system's ability to detect a wide range of attacks, combined with the quantum resistance provided by FrodoKEM encryption, ensures that the system is well-prepared for the quantum era.

However, it is important to note that the performance of the system is dependent on the quality of the training data and the accuracy of the machine learning models. Poorly labeled data or biased datasets can lead to suboptimal performance and increased false positives or negatives. Additionally, adversarial attacks on AI models remain a concern. Future research should focus on developing techniques to harden AI models against such attacks and improve the overall robustness of the system.

Another limitation to consider is the computational overhead introduced by quantum-resistant encryption algorithms. While FrodoKEM performed adequately in our tests, other post-quantum encryption methods may introduce greater delays. Therefore, further optimization of PQC algorithms for real-time use is an area that requires additional exploration.

Global cybersecurity predictions for 2025 include: (1). The Rise of AI-Powered Attacks: AI will become a core enabler of cybercrime by 2025. Threat actors will use AI to generate highly personalized phishing attacks and adaptive malware that can learn from real-time data to evade detection. Smaller groups of hackers will also use AI tools to launch large-scale operations without the need for advanced skills, democratizing cybercrime. (2). Ransomware Hits the Supply Chain Hard: Ransomware will grow more targeted and automated, with attacks on critical supply chains, with the possibility of large-scale attacks becoming more common, impacting entire industries, with attackers using AI-enhanced phishing emails and deepfake impersonations to bypass defenses. (3). Improper Use of AI Increases Data Breaches: With AI tools like ChatGPT becoming an integral part of business processes, accidental data exposure will be a major concern. Employees may inadvertently share sensitive data with external AI platforms, leading to inadvertent breaches. Organizations need to establish a governance framework to monitor the use of AI and ensure data privacy. (4). Quantum Computing Poses New Threats to Encryption: Quantum computing will soon challenge existing encryption methods. While large-scale quantum attacks are still years away, industries like finance and healthcare must begin adopting quantum-safe encryption to stay ahead of this looming threat. (5). Social Media Exploits and Deepfakes Become Common: Cybercriminals will increasingly target social media platforms, using personal data for targeted fraud and impersonation. AI-powered deepfakes will become more convincing, posing a threat to financial transactions and corporate security. Detecting and countering these sophisticated attacks will require real-time AI defenses. (6). AI-Driven SOC Co-Pilots Revolutionize Security Operations: Security Operations Centers (SOCs) will use AI co-pilots to process large amounts of data and prioritize threats, enabling faster response times. These AI-based tools will help automate threat detection and reduce false positives, increasing the efficiency of security teams. (7). CIO and CISO Roles Converge as AI Adoption Grows: As businesses adopt AI and hybrid cloud environments, the roles of CIO and CISO will converge, shifting toward integrated risk management. The report predicts that CIOs will increasingly oversee cybersecurity operations, driving closer alignment between IT and security functions. (8). Cloud Security Platforms Dominate the Landscape: Organizations will migrate to integrated cloud security platforms, leveraging tools like CNAPP to monitor and secure multi-cloud environments. AI will play a critical role in automating threat prevention, shifting the focus from reactive security to proactive defense. (9). IoT Expansion Increases Attack Surface:

With 32 billion IoT devices expected by 2025, securing these interconnected systems will be critical. Attackers will exploit less secure IoT devices to penetrate cloud networks. To mitigate this risk, organizations must adopt Zero Trust architectures and AI-powered threat detection tools.

By 2025, AI will drive both attack and defense. As security teams rely on AI-powered tools tailored to the unique cyber environment, adversaries will respond with increasingly sophisticated, AI-driven phishing and deepfake campaigns, said Dr. Dorit Dor, Chief Technology Officer at Check Point.

As attackers exploit overlooked vulnerabilities and service account and machine-to-machine access keys for lateral movement within networks, further complicating defenses, and cyber conflict spills over into social platforms and even the battlefield, organizations must adopt more preventative and rapidly adaptable methods to protect their operations from emerging threats.

Conclusions

Quantum-Safe Networks are a major innovation in cybersecurity that aims to address the threat posed by quantum computing. This technology has wide applications in various industries, from financial services to national defense.

With the increasing cyber threats, organizations need to start investing in quantum-safe solutions to protect their data. The adoption of Quantum-Safe Networks is not just a trend, but an urgent need to ensure digital security in the future.

While challenges still exist in the development and implementation of this technology, the benefits are far greater. By adopting Quantum-Safe Networks today, organizations can stay one step ahead of quantum technology threats and keep their information secure in the ever-evolving digital era.

Funding

This research does not receive external or internal campus funding, this research is conducted independently by the Research Team.

Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank the Information Systems Study Program, Faculty of Science and Technology, Pignatelli Triputra University for their valuable support in providing the resources needed for this research. Special thanks to the Journal Manager who has published this article and thanks to all parties who cannot be mentioned one by one for their assistance in developing and testing the cybersecurity system prototype. We also thank the support of the laboratory assistant for their administrative and technical assistance.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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