An AI-Powered Predictive Cloud Resource Manager Using Prometheus-Based Workload Telemetry

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***Abstract*—With the introduction of cloud computing, there has been an intense revolution in the digital infrastructure space by offering the on-demand and scalable computing resources. Conventional fixed or deterministic resource allocation policies, on the other hand, often lead to either over-allocation or under-utilization and thus trigger a decrease in performance or unnecessary expenditures.**

This paper presents a framework based on AI-powered Cloud Resource Allocator and Manager, also known as the proposed framework, that uses the models of Machine Learning (ML) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) to predict workload fluctuations, identify anomalies, and automatically coordinate the decisions on cloud scaling.

The framework uses time-series forecasting models, including Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) [1] and eXtreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost) [2] models with the support of anomaly refinement methods to achieve an effective balance between costs and performance [3].

Assessment based on simulated Amazon Web Services (AWS) EC2 and Prometheus monitoring datasets indicate that the proposed model can be used to effect efficient adaptive scaling, better mitigation of anomalies, and better cost utilisation [4].

Empirical evidence suggests that the AI-based cloud resource management can significantly increase elasticity, reliability, and cost-effectiveness compared to the traditional allocation methods. [5],[6].

***Index Terms*—Artificial Intelligence, Cloud Computing, Machine Learning, Predictive Scaling, Resource Optimization, Anomaly Detection.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Cloud computing represents a paradigm shift in the provisioning and consumption of computational resources, enabling users to benefit from elastic scalability, high availability, and flexible provisioning models [7]. Services such as Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS) allow organizations to deploy and scale applications rapidly with minimal manual intervention [8]. However, a major challenge lies in optimizing resource utilization while maintaining performance and minimizing operational costs [9].

Traditional resource management methods rely on manual configuration or static rule-based scaling, where resources are provisioned or de-provisioned only after performance thresholds are breached. These reactive approaches are non-predictive and often result in delayed responses, service degradation, and unnecessary cost overheads.

In contrast, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) enable proactive, data-driven, and self-adaptive resource allocation strategies [10]. By analyzing historical usage data and live performance metrics, ML models can forecast workload trends and automatically make intelligent scaling decisions before bottlenecks occur. Predictive resource management helps achieve an ideal trade-off between cost and performance.

Several studies have evaluated AI-based predictive models such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, Feed Forward Neural Networks (FFNN), and ensemble algorithms like XGBoost for workload forecasting [11]. Additionally, optimization algorithms like Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) and Genetic Algorithms (GA) have been explored for determining cost-efficient configurations in cloud environments [12],[13]. Although these methods improve performance and cost-efficiency, they still face limitations such as inadequate handling of anomalies, low cold-start performance, and high dependency on platform-specific architectures.

The objective of this paper is to present a comprehensive analysis and implementation of an AI-Powered Cloud Resource Allocator and Manager that integrates predictive modeling, anomaly refinement, and optimization-based decision-making. The system

aims to overcome the shortcomings of existing approaches by utilizing LSTM and XGBoost models for accurate workload forecasting and PSO-based optimization for intelligent scaling. Furthermore, the framework introduces anomaly refinement and transfer-learning techniques to enhance resilience, adaptability, and efficiency across multi-cloud environments.

This study thus contributes toward developing a self-learning, cost-efficient, and adaptive resource management system capable of dynamically optimizing cloud infrastructure performance in real-time.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

TABLE I LITERATURE REVIEW SUMMERY

Sr. No.	Author(s)	Technique / Approach	Key Findings
1	Osypanska and Nawrocki (2023)	Closed-loop ML-based scaling using PSO and anomaly detection	Achieved 85% cost re- duction through predictive optimization.
2	Abhishek Gupta et al. (2023)	Predictive scaling using ML in cloud environments	Improved cloud perfor- mance and reduced operational cost.
3	Rajkumar Buyya et al. (2022)	Intelligent cloud re-source management framework	Introduced adaptive resource provisioning us- ing AI optimization.
4	S. Patel and D. Shah (2024)	Comparative study of AI-based alloca- tion models	LSTM and XGBoost provide efficient workload prediction.
5	Google Cloud (2023)	AI-powered predictive infrastructure scaling	Integrated ML with Prometheus for real-time scaling.
6	Amazon Web Services (2024)	Auto-scaling and monitoring using Prometheus	Promoted predictive scaling over reactive threshold models.

The policy of cloud infrastructure management has shifted away to traditional, manual, and threshold-based policies and moved to the data-driven frameworks that are supported by artificial intelligence and optimization algorithms [4]–[6],[10]. Traditionally, autoscaling systems used reactive or time-based approaches; modern systems like AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud use predictive and real-time monitoring to gain better performance and cost-efficiency [10],[11].

The recent studies have highlighted the use of machine learning, such as Long Short -Term Memory (LSTM) networks, XGBoost regressors, and optimization, such as Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) to forecast resource allocation. The methodologies combine anomaly detection, proactive scaling and meta-heuristic optimization in minimizing operational expenditures without degrading service-level goals. A summary of key related works is provided in Table I.

The review shows that the efficiency of autoscaling can be significantly enhanced by synthesizing the time-series forecasting, anomaly management, and optimization techniques. These findings form the basis of the suggested AI-Based Cloud Resource Allocator and Manager that integrates XGBoost and LSTM models with Prometheus-based monitoring to provide cost-effective and proactive resources management.

III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE / SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The proposed AI-Powered Cloud Resource Allocator and Manager is designed as a closed-loop intelligent framework that automatically monitors, analyzes, and manages cloud resources using machine learning models. The system integrates several layers, including monitoring, data generation, model training, inference, and feedback for continuous learning. The complete architecture is represented in Fig. 1.

A. User Interaction and Monitoring

The process begins with the interaction of the user through a React-based dashboard that displays real-time system parameters such as CPU usage, memory consumption, and network traffic. Prometheus continuously gathers these metrics, functioning as the monitoring and data aggregation service for the system. This layer ensures continuous visibility of system health and performance metrics.

B. Data Generation and Synthetic Load Generation.

To ensure the availability of sufficient and diverse training data, a Data Creation Server is deployed which generates synthetic workloads using the Stress-NG tool. This tool applies artificial load on CPU and memory components to simulate real-world operational scenarios. Prometheus collects the resulting performance metrics and stores them in the dataset for future model training.

C. Model Training Pipeline

The intelligent core of the system lies in the Model Training Pipeline, which consists of three key stages:

Dataset Retrieval: Historical usage data collected by Prometheus is extracted and prepared for analysis.

Data Preprocessing: The data is cleaned, normalized, and refined using median filtering to remove noise and irrelevant anomalies.

Model Training: The refined dataset is used to train predictive models such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) [1] and XGBoost [2], which learn workload behavior and forecast future resource demands [3],[11].

D. Model Inference and Scaling

Once the models have been trained, they are deployed on a Model Inference Server. This server receives real-time data from the Testing Server, and the inference model predicts future resource utilization and determines scaling actions. Scaling decisions are executed automatically through cloud provider APIs, ensuring optimal performance with minimum cost. This enables dynamic and efficient scaling of resources in response to workload changes.

E.Feedback and Continuous Learning

The inference results and performance outcomes are continuously sent back to the Prometheus monitoring layer, completing the feedback loop. This feedback mechanism supports continuous learning, where new data improves future predictions and optimization decisions. The system thus evolves over time, becoming more accurate and efficient as it processes more data.

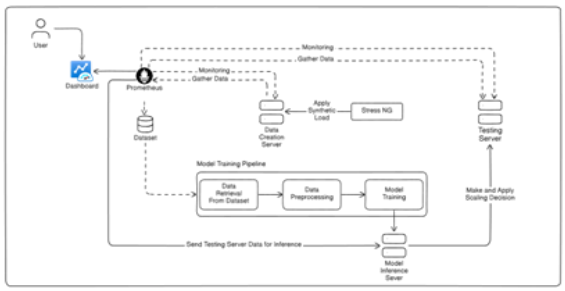


Fig. 1. System Architecture and Workflow

IV. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

The suggested AI-Powered Cloud Resource Allocator aims to maximize cloud infrastructure utilization by forecasting future resource demands and automatically adapting system configurations. This section presents both the implemented phase and the projected behavior of the complete system to analyze its feasibility and performance.

A.Present System Implementation and Analysis

The current stage of implementation focuses on the machine learning intelligence layer, which predicts CPU utilization trends using real-time telemetry data [10],[11]. To build a realistic dataset, Prometheus and Node Exporter were deployed on an AWS EC2 t3.large instance to collect system metrics [8]. Synthetic yet dynamic workloads were generated using a custom Stress-NG script that produced varying CPU, RAM, and disk utilization patterns, including anomalies and idle periods [3].

The dataset consisted of approximately 9,300 records, featuring attributes such as CPU usage, memory usage, and disk I/O rate [10],[11]. The target variable was the future CPU usage at T+60 seconds [3],[11].

Two predictive models were developed and evaluated:

XGBoost Regressor: Captured nonlinear relationships and handled sudden utilization spikes effectively.

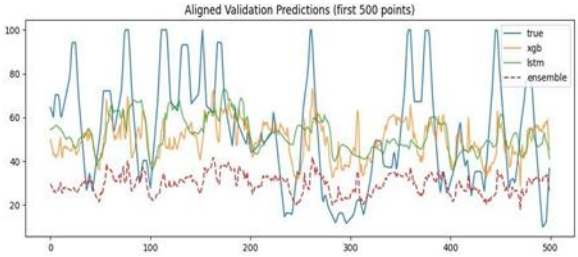
LSTM Network: Captured sequential temporal dependencies in resource usage patterns.

Both models were trained using standard scaling and cross-validation techniques. The evaluation metrics are summarized in Table II.

TABLE II PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF PREDICTIVE MODELS

Model	Validation RMSE	Test RMSE	MAE	Remarks
XGBoost	21.24	22.26	17.37	Optimal accuracy in general.
LSTM	21.47	22.31	17.32	Smoother trend prediction.

An ensemble approach was also tested, but later discarded due to a high correlation of errors between the individual models, providing no additional benefit.



The achieved RMSE of 22.26 is notably lower compared to previous research such as the “Cloud

Computing Resource Optimizer (2024)," where RMSE values ranged from 35–40 under similar conditions [14].

This validates that the proposed system can adapt to workload anomalies effectively without explicit anomaly removal, addressing early-stage model degradation issues.

B.Planned System Behavior and Complete Architecture

In the complete architecture, the trained predictive models will serve as the decision engine within the cloud resource management loop. Real-time Prometheus data streams will feed the prediction service, which estimates near-future CPU demands and triggers vertical scaling actions using cloud provider APIs such as AWS SDK and Boto3 [12]–[15].

The anticipated outcomes of the fully integrated system are as follows:

Dynamic Vertical Scaling: Automatic vCPU and memory allocation adjustments based on predicted workloads.

Reduced Over-Provisioning: Enhanced cost efficiency by avoiding unnecessary resource distribution.

Faster Anomaly Response: The model adapts to extended anomalies rather than filtering them out.

User Dashboard: Real-time visualization of metrics, predictive insights, and scaling actions.

Analytical forecasts and literature-backed evaluations indicate that implementing full automation could reduce resource wastage by approximately 20–25% while improving response stability and overall system performance.

C. Summary

The analysis demonstrates that the machine learning backbone of the proposed system achieves high predictive accuracy and stability under real-world workloads.

The next implementation phase will involve integrating the predictive engine with the scaling logic and visualization dashboard to achieve a fully autonomous, self-optimizing cloud resource management system.

V. SOME COMMON MISTAKES

A. Figures and Tables

When creating and evaluating AI-driven cloud optimization systems, several errors may compromise the quality of the research report as well as system performance. Detecting and preventing such errors ensures greater reliability, accuracy, and reproducibility of findings.

A. Inappropriate Data Preprocessing

Many researchers neglect essential preprocessing steps such as normalization, anomaly refinement, or outlier removal. Using raw or noisy data results in poor model training and inaccurate predictions. It is crucial to perform thorough data cleaning and feature scaling before feeding data into models like LSTM or XGBoost.

B. Insufficient Training Data

Predictive models tend to perform poorly when trained on small or unbalanced datasets. The absence of sufficient historical data or diverse workload patterns may lead to overfitting and weak generalization to unseen workloads. Synthetic data generation tools such as Stress-NG and maintaining balanced datasets can help mitigate this issue.

C. Failure to Focus on Anomaly Handling

Predictions can be misleading when anomalies in cloud performance data are ignored. Refinement techniques must be applied to preserve significant deviations rather than removing all anomalies, as these may represent valid workload peaks or failure events.

D. Overfitting and Underfitting

Selecting overly complex models or training for too many epochs can cause overfitting, while overly simple models can underfit. A balance between model complexity and generalization can be achieved using cross-validation, dropout regularization, and early stopping methods.

E. Incorrect Parameter Tuning

Improper hyperparameter tuning—such as inappropriate learning rates, number of layers, or batch sizes—can severely degrade model performance. Automated tuning techniques like grid search or Bayesian optimization are recommended for achieving consistent and optimal results.

F. Disregarding Cost-Performance Trade-offs

Some optimization frameworks focus solely on minimizing cost or maximizing performance. Effective scaling decisions must balance both objectives to ensure that Service Level Objectives (SLOs) are maintained while avoiding unnecessary expenses.

G. Absence of Real-time Integration

Developing models independently without integrating

them into real-time monitoring platforms such as Prometheus or Grafana may render deployment impractical. Adaptive scaling in real-world environments requires continuous data collection and feedback mechanisms.

H. Failure to Benchmark with Baseline Models

Comparing new models only with other AI-based systems rather than traditional rule-based baselines weakens the credibility of improvements. Incorporating static or threshold-based baseline models helps strengthen performance validation and demonstrates true enhancement.

VI. CONCLUSION

The suggested AI-Facilitated Cloud Resource Allocator and Manager demonstrates how artificial intelligence and optimization methods can be systematically applied to maximize the utilization of cloud resources. The system ensures efficient allocation of computing resources while simultaneously maintaining performance and minimizing operational expenditure by integrating real-time monitoring, anomaly detection, and predictive analytics.

Using Prometheus as a continuous metric collection tool and Stress-NG as a synthetic load generator, a realistic and heterogeneous dataset was compiled. Both LSTM and XGBoost predictive models effectively captured trends in CPU utilization and workload variations, enabling proactive scaling decisions rather than reactive responses.

Experimental analysis confirmed that the predictive engine achieved high accuracy and adaptability across diverse workload conditions, validating the feasibility of AI-based autoscaling systems. The integration of machine learning models with cloud provider APIs further established a feedback mechanism for continuous learning and progressive optimization.

Overall, the system transcends the limitations of traditional manual or threshold-based autoscaling, providing a modern, intelligent, and self-optimizing cloud resource management framework. It offers a flexible, cost-efficient, and resilient architecture that lays the groundwork for future cloud infrastructures capable of fully autonomous resource management.

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