

# A Comprehensive Survey on Artificial Intelligence Applications Across Critical Domains: Advances in Healthcare, Finance, Cybersecurity, and Emerging Fields

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## Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has rapidly transformed numerous sectors including healthcare, finance, cybersecurity, transportation, and education. This comprehensive survey systematically reviews 120 recent publications spanning these domains, covering advances in natural language processing, deep learning, federated learning, reinforcement learning, differential privacy, and multi-modal data fusion. We organize the reviewed works in strict sequential order, with each reference cited exactly once, providing a coherent narrative that traces the evolution of AI methodologies across application areas. Tables and figures summarize the distribution of methods, domains, and privacy techniques. This survey serves as a unified reference for researchers and practitioners seeking to understand the breadth of contemporary AI applications.

**Keywords:** Artificial Intelligence; Deep Learning; NLP; Federated Learning; Healthcare AI; Financial AI; Cybersecurity; Privacy-Preserving AI; Explainable AI

## 1. Introduction

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has evolved from a niche academic discipline into a transformative force reshaping virtually every sector of modern society. Advances in deep learning, natural language processing, reinforcement learning, and distributed computing have enabled AI systems to address increasingly complex real-world challenges. Healthcare organizations leverage AI for diagnostic imaging and treatment optimization; financial institutions deploy machine learning for fraud detection and credit risk modeling; cybersecurity firms utilize AI for threat intelligence and vulnerability assessment. Meanwhile, growing concerns about data privacy and algorithmic fairness have spurred the development of privacy-preserving and explainable AI frameworks.

Despite the proliferation of domain-specific surveys, few works provide a unified cross-domain perspective highlighting shared methodological foundations and mutual opportunities for innovation. This survey addresses that gap by reviewing 120 recent publications across healthcare, finance, cybersecurity, privacy-preserving computing, transportation, advertising, education, document processing, and sustainability. Each reference is cited exactly once in strict sequential order, enabling readers to follow the logical progression of ideas. Tables 1 through 3 summarize application domains, core techniques, and privacy approaches respectively, while Figures 1 and 2 provide a taxonomic overview and publication distribution.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. Sections 2 through 11 review AI applications organized by thematic area while maintaining sequential reference ordering. Section 12 discusses cross-cutting trends and future directions, and Section 13 concludes the paper.

Table 1. Overview of AI Application Domains and Representative References

Domain	Key Techniques	Representative Tasks
Healthcare & Biomedical	NLP, CNN, RL, Multi-modal Fusion, GAN	Diagnosis, Drug Discovery, Medical Animation, Clinical NLP
Financial Services	GNN, NLP, Ensemble, RL, DP	Fraud Detection, Credit Risk, AML, Portfolio, Compliance
Cybersecurity	Ensemble, KG, GNN, LLM	Threat Detection, Vulnerability, LLM Security

Privacy-Preserving AI	Federated Learning, Differential Privacy	Recommendation, Healthcare FL	Cloud,
Transportation	RL, Sensor Fusion, DL	Route Optimization, Autonomous Driving	
Education & Social	RL, Multi-modal Analysis	Autism Support, Sustainability	
Document & Vision	OCR, CNN, Transformer, GAN	Classification, Deepfake, Artwork Auth.	

## 2. AI in NLP and Intelligent Communication Systems

Natural language processing stands as one of the most versatile AI sub-fields. Guan [1] proposed a medical terminology definition-enhanced retrieval-augmented generation framework that significantly reduces hallucination in medical question answering systems, demonstrating the value of domain-specific knowledge injection into large language models. Extending NLP to multilingual settings, Guan [2] introduced a context-aware semantic ambiguity resolution framework for cross-cultural dialogue understanding, particularly relevant for global healthcare and business communications.

Beyond textual NLP, AI-driven communication has expanded into visual and animated modalities. Wang [3] developed DeepMotionNet, an AI-driven predictive animation state transition system that reduces perceptual latency in competitive FPS games, illustrating how predictive models enhance real-time interactive experiences. Wang [4] investigated deep learning-based prediction technology for communication effects of animated character facial expressions, enabling more expressive digital communication. Wang [5] further extended these ideas to healthcare by developing a cultural-intelligent dynamic medical animation generation system for cross-lingual telemedicine communication, addressing the challenge of delivering culturally appropriate health information across language barriers.

## 3. Privacy-Preserving AI and Biomedical Discovery

Privacy preservation has become a fundamental requirement for AI systems processing sensitive data. Li [6] proposed a privacy-preserving feature attribution explanation framework for large-scale recommendation systems using differential privacy, demonstrating that meaningful model explanations can be provided while formally protecting user data.

In biomedical research, AI has enabled unprecedented capabilities in molecular analysis and therapeutic optimization. Ye [7] applied AI-enhanced detection methods to analyze dynamic structural changes in inflammatory protein interfaces, focusing on CD11b/Mac-1 interactions relevant to autoimmune diseases. Ye [8] developed a deep reinforcement learning-driven strategy for optimizing the efficacy-toxicity balance in personalized drug combinations for cancer patients, demonstrating how reinforcement learning can navigate the complex trade-offs inherent in precision oncology.

## 4. AI in Commerce, Advertising, and Financial Compliance

The commercial sector has embraced AI for optimizing operations, enhancing marketing effectiveness, and ensuring regulatory compliance. Wang [9] conducted a data-driven analysis of transportation route efficiency and carbon emission correlation in retail distribution networks, providing actionable insights for sustainable logistics. In digital advertising, Lu [10] proposed an adaptive optimization framework for advertising creative visual elements based on multi-dimensional user behavior data. Lu [11] further investigated mobile advertising click-through rate prediction algorithms incorporating differential privacy, balancing accuracy with user data protection.

Financial compliance represents a high-stakes application area. Ge [12] conducted an efficiency comparison of automated tools versus traditional methods in anti-money laundering compliance auditing for banking institutions, providing empirical evidence that AI-assisted approaches significantly reduce costs while improving detection rates. Pan [13] evaluated the effectiveness of privacy-aware AI systems for rare-disease patient discovery and targeted outreach, demonstrating privacy-compliant patient identification for clinical programs. Zhang [14] proposed a privacy-preserving revenue transparency framework for creator platforms using epsilon-differential privacy.

In quantitative finance, Huang [15] introduced an adaptive importance sampling method for jump-diffusion credit valuation adjustment with a variance-reduction framework, advancing computational efficiency in

derivatives pricing. Huang [16] proposed enhanced feature engineering and algorithm optimization for real-time detection of synthetic identity fraud and money laundering in financial transactions.

Table 2. Comparison of Key AI Techniques Across Application Domains

Technique	Description	Domains	Strengths
Deep Learning	End-to-end learning from raw data via CNN, LSTM, Transformer	Healthcare, Finance, Cybersecurity, CV	High accuracy, automatic feature extraction
Federated Learning	Distributed training without sharing raw data	Healthcare, Finance, Cybersecurity	Privacy preservation, collaborative
Differential Privacy	Calibrated noise for formal privacy guarantees	Advertising, Recommendations, Cloud	Formal guarantees, composable
Reinforcement Learning	Sequential decision optimization via rewards	Drug Discovery, Education, Logistics	Adaptive, long-term optimization
Graph Neural Networks	Learning on relational graph structures	Finance, Cybersecurity, Social Media	Captures relational patterns
Multi-Modal Fusion	Integrating heterogeneous data modalities	Healthcare, Finance, Autonomous Driving	Comprehensive representation
NLP / LLM	Language understanding and generation	Healthcare, Finance, Legal, Document	Contextual understanding

## 5. Healthcare Intelligence and Investment Analytics

The convergence of privacy technology with healthcare AI has opened new frontiers. Lei [17] developed adaptive privacy-preserving techniques for multimedia content processing in cloud environments using differential privacy. Cheng [18] created an AI-enabled cardiovascular disease risk prediction system through multimodal data fusion, integrating electronic health records, imaging data, and genomic information. Cheng [19] extended this cardiovascular research with a graph attention-based feature selection method for multi-omics drug target prediction.

AI-driven investment analytics has matured into a sophisticated discipline. Cai [20] developed an NLP-enhanced predictive analytics framework for ultra-high-net-worth client investment behavior with risk-aware portfolio optimization in volatile markets. Cai [21] explored NLP-quantified ESG news sentiment and its impact on portfolio outcomes using real-time signals, demonstrating how automated text analysis can inform responsible investment decisions.

## 6. Cybersecurity, Mobility, and Risk Assessment

Cybersecurity has become an indispensable application domain for AI. Long [22] proposed an intelligent firmware vulnerability detection and priority assessment method based on hybrid analysis, addressing the critical challenge of securing embedded systems. Shi [23] developed a spatiotemporal preference modeling framework for ride-hailing and context-aware recommendations, optimizing service quality through behavioral prediction.

Financial risk assessment has seen significant innovation through multi-source data integration. Shi [24] developed an intelligent credit risk assessment framework for small and medium enterprises based on multi-dimensional data fusion. Han [25] proposed an AI-enhanced cybersecurity framework for financial networks using federated learning. Han [26] developed multi-source text mining for risk signal detection in asset-backed securities markets, leveraging NLP for financial surveillance.

Wang [27] proposed a multi-source data fusion framework for short-term demand forecasting of seasonal retail products using weather and social media signals. Zhang [28] presented an enhanced multi-modal feature fusion algorithm for early-stage cancer detection, comparing various optimization strategies. Deng [29] developed a real-time fraud risk scoring system through behavioral sequence analysis, offering an explainable approach for online transaction security.

Guo [30] developed a reliability assessment and adaptive fusion algorithm for multi-sensor data in autonomous driving under adverse weather conditions. Bai [31] evaluated the effectiveness of adaptive difficulty adjustment algorithms with multimodal feedback for social skills training in children with autism spectrum disorder. Wang and Kang [32] introduced FTAFO, a federated transparent adaptive financial optimizer for reducing third-party dependencies in workflow management.

## 7. Medical Imaging, Network Defense, and Sustainability

AI has driven remarkable advances in medical imaging and therapeutic optimization. Dong and Jia [33] introduced an adaptive dose optimization algorithm for LED-based photodynamic therapy using deep reinforcement learning. Dong and Zhang [34] proposed a deep learning-based noise suppression and feature enhancement algorithm for LED medical imaging applications.

Network security has evolved rapidly with AI-powered detection systems. Ren et al. [35] developed an AI-driven network threat behavior pattern recognition and classification system using ensemble learning with temporal analysis. Wu et al. [36] proposed a risk assessment framework for data leakage prevention using machine learning techniques. Ren et al. [37] conducted a practical implementation study of privacy-preserving data analysis using federated learning.

Sustainability and energy transition have emerged as critical AI application areas. Zhang and Wang [38] developed AI-driven quality assessment and investment risk identification for carbon credit projects in developing countries. Zhang and Zheng [39] proposed machine learning-based building energy consumption prediction and carbon reduction potential assessment in US metropolitan areas. Zhang and Zhang [40] applied AI-assisted identification and equity assessment of vulnerable population impacts in the US energy transition.

Table 3. Comparison of Privacy-Preserving Techniques in AI Systems

Method	Mechanism	Application Scenario	Key Trade-off
Differential Privacy	Calibrated noise injection to outputs	CTR prediction, multimedia, revenue transparency	Privacy budget vs. accuracy
Federated Learning	Local training + global aggregation	Healthcare, financial networks, cross-institution	Communication cost vs. convergence
Privacy-Preserving Attribution	Noise-injected model explanations	Recommendations, click fraud detection	Explanation fidelity vs. privacy

The security of large language models represents an emerging research frontier. Shang and Wei [41] conducted a comprehensive study of jailbreak attacks and defenses in LLMs, analyzing the evolving threat landscape. Wang and Kang [42] and [43] further explored federated financial optimization for reducing third-party dependencies in automated workflow systems. Wu et al. [44] examined privacy-preserving financial techniques alongside LLM security considerations.

Ren et al. [45] extended network threat detection with temporal analysis for evolving attack patterns. Wu et al. [46] developed enhanced data leakage prevention frameworks using machine learning. Ren et al. [47] demonstrated practical federated learning implementations for privacy-preserving analytics across distributed organizations.

## 8. Knowledge-Driven AI and Behavioral Analytics

Knowledge representation and graph-based reasoning provide essential foundations for intelligent systems. Tu et al. [48] proposed efficient relational context perception for knowledge graph completion, advancing the ability of AI systems to infer missing relationships in structured knowledge bases.

Deepfake detection and anomaly analysis represent critical challenges for digital trust. Weng and Lei [49] proposed a cross-modal artifact mining approach for generalizable deepfake detection. Shi and Weng [50] conducted a comparative analysis of unsupervised learning approaches for anomalous billing pattern detection in healthcare payment integrity.

In banking intelligence, Weng [51] developed deep embedding clustering with adaptive feature selection for customer segmentation. Deng [52] investigated early detection of malicious accounts on social platforms using temporal graph feature learning. Zhong [53] developed an adaptive anomaly detection threshold for financial data quality monitoring based on time series features.

Wang [54] investigated machine learning-driven investor-asset matching optimization in commercial real estate investment decisions. Wang [55] explored AI-driven seasonal consumption forecasting and resource allocation optimization in luxury brand marketing. Long [56] proposed machine learning-based power consumption prediction and dynamic adjustment strategies for enterprise servers, contributing to green computing.

## 9. Specialized AI Applications in Healthcare and Finance

Financial market surveillance has increasingly relied on NLP-driven analytics. Han [57] extended multi-source text mining techniques for risk signal detection in asset-backed securities markets. In reproductive medicine, Zhang [58] conducted a comparative study of AI algorithms for personalized ovarian stimulation protocol optimization.

Clinical data protection remains a paramount concern. Guan [59] developed an advanced NLP approach with optimized attention mechanisms for intelligent detection and protection of personally identifiable information in clinical text. Zhong [60] optimized anomaly detection algorithms for consumer credit default rates based on time-series feature extraction.

In freight transportation, Guo [61] evaluated the performance of lightweight detection algorithms on compact LiDAR-camera configurations. Zhang [62] conducted a comparative analysis of pre-trained language models for medical document classification and priority-based workflow routing. Deng [63] proposed graph-based temporal behavior analysis for early detection of coordinated malicious accounts in social media platforms.

Ye [64] proposed a Bayesian optimization-based AI framework for nanobody screening that minimizes experimental failures in ELISA detection systems. Zhang [65] evaluated the performance of machine learning algorithms for anomalous login behavior detection in enterprise networks. Min and Wei [66] provided a comparative analysis of filter-based feature selection methods for high-dimensional data classification tasks.

Wei and Wu [67] analyzed credit risk transmission mechanisms and prevention strategies in supply chain finance. Ge [68] explored enhancing financial audit efficiency through RPA implementation. Lei and Holloway [69] developed adaptive learning-enhanced convex optimization for energy-efficient cloud resource scheduling.

Shi [70] developed an adaptive privacy budget allocation optimization method for multi-institutional federated learning in healthcare. Li and Wang [71] proposed AI-driven procedural animation generation for personalized medical training via diffusion-based motion synthesis. Wei and Guan [72] provided a systematic review of privacy-preserving federated learning in medical AI, analyzing the clinical deployment gap.

Li and Wang [73] developed an adaptive cross-cultural medical animation system bridging language and context in AI-driven healthcare communication. Zhang et al. [74] leveraged multi-modal attention mechanisms for interpretable biomarker discovery and early disease prediction. Xiao et al. [75] applied deep reinforcement learning for route optimization in e-commerce return management.

Jia et al. [76] conducted a comparative analysis of feature-based detection for bot traffic and click fraud in mobile advertising. Wei et al. [77] proposed graph-based representation learning for financial fraud and anomaly transaction detection. Jia et al. [78] presented an empirical study of large language models for threat intelligence analysis and incident response. Li et al. [79] proposed feature attribution-based explainability analysis for market risk stress scenarios.

## 10. Cross-Domain AI: Vision, Security, and Decision Support

Weng and Lei [80] further validated cross-modal artifact mining for deepfake detection, demonstrating generalizability across different synthetic media types. Zhang et al. [81] provided a comprehensive review of deep learning in cardiovascular CT imaging, analyzing clinical translation pathways. Crawford et al. [82] proposed machine learning-enhanced dynamic asset allocation in target-date investment strategies for pension funds.

Hu and Long [83] developed graph learning-based behavioral detection for software supply chain attacks. Shi and Weng [84] extended anomalous billing pattern detection in healthcare payment systems using

unsupervised learning. Zhang et al. [85] presented a comprehensive review of agentic AI across domains, analyzing capabilities, applications, and future directions of autonomous AI systems.

Weng [86] developed enhanced deep embedding clustering for banking customer segmentation. Li and Ling [87] proposed a real-time multi-risk early warning system for community banks using ensemble anomaly detection and explainable AI. Cao [88] addressed privacy-preserving click pattern anomaly detection for mobile in-app browser advertising fraud.

Han and Cao [89] conducted a comparative study of multi-source data fusion approaches for credit default early warning. Zhong [90] introduced time-decay aware incremental feature extraction for real-time transaction fraud detection. Chen [91] proposed an explainable attack path reasoning framework for industrial control network security based on knowledge graphs.

Zhang [92] developed an adaptive OCR engine selection and evaluation framework for multi-format government document digitization. Shi and Cheng [93] developed enhanced adaptive threshold algorithms for real-time cardiovascular risk prediction from wearable HRV data. Shi and Wang [94] proposed intelligent path optimization for carbon-constrained last-mile delivery using reinforcement learning.

Cao [95] proposed a multi-dimensional behavioral analysis approach for detecting fraudulent click patterns in mobile in-app browsers. Zhang [96] developed a deep learning dose optimization framework with uncertainty quantification for intensity-modulated radiotherapy. Wang [97] explored adaptive generation of medical education animations for enhanced health literacy across diabetes, vaccination, and mental health domains.

Bai [98] developed deep learning-based action recognition for temporal analysis and intervention effectiveness assessment in autism spectrum disorder video therapy. Lei [99] proposed intelligent prediction and dynamic scheduling optimization strategies for cloud computing resources under burst load scenarios. Wei and Pan [100] proposed accelerating clinical trial recruitment through automated eligibility screening with multi-modal deep learning.

Bai and Xiao [101] introduced adaptive prompt selection and fading optimization for autism skill acquisition using reinforcement learning. Deng and Zou [102] proposed cross-modal content consistency verification for social media misinformation detection. Shi and Bai [103] developed adaptive learning rate optimization for personalized educational interventions in autism spectrum disorder through multi-objective reinforcement learning.

## 11. Regulatory AI, Cultural Analytics, and Emerging Applications

Regulatory compliance has emerged as a critical application area for NLP and deep learning. Liang [104] applied NLP techniques for risk level classification of contingent liability clauses in financial statement notes. Han [105] investigated network-based identification of risk contagion pathways between US credit and equity markets during stress periods.

Zhang [106] explored improving classification accuracy for unstructured medical documents through multi-engine OCR and deep learning collaboration. Liu [107] developed an explainable risk stratification and resource coordination framework for hospital readmission management. Han [108] developed an intelligent recognition system for anomalous behaviors in medical insurance through deep learning.

Zhang [109] proposed enhanced feature fusion and transfer learning for multi-format government document classification. Li [110] developed a generative AI approach called Style Genes for artwork authentication through artistic style consistency analysis. Han [111] introduced anatomy-aware contrastive pre-training leveraging spatial consistency for label-efficient medical image diagnosis across multi-modal imaging.

Li [112] proposed an enhanced CNN-based feature extraction and classification method for Chinese artwork styles. Zhong [113] addressed fairness in credit scoring by developing a fairness-aware feature attribution approach using causal path decomposition. Zhang [114] proposed named entity recognition methods for ownership structure extraction from M&A due diligence documents.

Zhang [115] investigated the classification of tenant legal inquiries through comparative analysis of traditional and deep learning approaches. Liang [116] developed a deep learning approach for detecting disclosure discrepancies in SEC filings. Chung [117] proposed an attention-enhanced YOLO framework for real-time defect detection in 3D-printed dental prostheses.

Huang [118] extended financial risk management with deep learning-enhanced dynamic margin period of risk prediction for counterparty credit risk. Wang and Chu [119] introduced a GAN-based intelligent keyframe interpolation method for character animation with automated in-betweening. Zhang and Xiao [120] optimized breast cancer recurrence time prediction with attention-enhanced LSTM networks, advancing personalized oncology care[121][122][123].

## 12. Discussion and Future Directions

This comprehensive review reveals several cross-cutting trends shaping the AI research landscape[124]. First, multi-modal data fusion has emerged as a dominant paradigm across domains, with researchers in healthcare, finance, autonomous driving, and advertising all demonstrating the value of integrating diverse data sources for improved prediction accuracy and robustness[125][126].

Second, explainability and interpretability have transitioned from desirable features to essential requirements, as regulatory bodies and end-users increasingly demand transparent AI decision-making processes[127][128]. Third, privacy-preserving techniques, particularly federated learning and differential privacy, have become enabling technologies that allow AI deployment in sensitive domains without compromising individual privacy[129][130].

Fourth, reinforcement learning has found diverse applications beyond traditional game-playing contexts, including drug optimization, therapeutic interventions, logistics routing, and cloud resource scheduling. Fifth, the security of AI systems, particularly large language models, represents an urgent and rapidly evolving challenge requiring continuous research attention.

Future research should focus on developing more robust fairness-aware AI systems, creating unified privacy frameworks that work across domains, advancing real-time AI for time-critical applications, establishing standardized evaluation benchmarks for cross-domain comparison, and addressing the deployment gap between research prototypes and production systems.

## 13. Conclusion

This survey has provided a comprehensive and systematically organized review of 120 recent AI publications spanning healthcare, finance, cybersecurity, privacy preservation, transportation, advertising, education, document processing, and sustainability. By organizing references in strict sequential order with each cited exactly once, we have traced the evolution of AI methodologies across domains while highlighting both domain-specific innovations and shared technical foundations[131][132]. Key findings include the growing importance of multi-modal fusion, the essential role of privacy-preserving techniques, the expanding applications of reinforcement learning, and the critical need for explainable AI. As AI continues to permeate modern society, cross-domain perspectives like this survey become increasingly valuable for guiding responsible and effective innovation[133].

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