International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication
ISSN: 2321-8169 Volume: 11 Issue: 2
Article Received: *25 November 2022* ***Revised:*** *12 December 2022* ***Accepted:*** *30 January 2023*

Mathematical Techniques for Private Computing: Strengthening Data Privacy in Cloud-Based Systems

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Abstract: This paper investigates sophisticated mathematical methodologies for privacy of data within cloud-based situations, particularly on secure private computing. In addition, with the use of cloud infrastructures to store and process sensitive data courting more risk for organizations in terms of potential breaches leading of unauthorized access or privacy infringements. To cope with these issues, we investigate recent cryptographic approaches such as fully homomorphic encryption, multi-party computation and differential privacy for secure computations over encrypted data preserving the confidentiality properties. Homomorphic encryption allows specific mathematical operations to be executed on ciphertexts and the results can then later (with a particular protocol) decrypt into correct outcomes. Multi-party computation allows for collective calculations of different parties while further keeping private inputs from individual participants. Differential Privacy adds a statistical noise mechanism that protects against privacy leakage from aggregate datasets. The paper then describes how these techniques are implemented in practice, studies their computational efficiency and discusses security/performance trade-offs. Cases studies and simulations present their applicability for cloud environments, promoting a more privacy aware approach to data security in the field of computing with these mathematical methods. The study based on the Moebius technique reveals just how fundamental mathematical advances will be for making secure cloud-based systems in years to come.

Keywords: sophisticated, encryption, mathematical, technique, decrypt, security.

1. INTRODUCTION

The era of cloud computing has brought about a new age in data storage, processing and management. Now it has become a very essential part of the modern day IT infrastructure providing flexible, scalable and cost-effective solutions to businesses, governments as well as individuals. Cloud computing has enabled users to store large quantities of data on remote servers and perform computations without need for local resources, in turn driving innovation, stimulating collaboration across geographically dispersed groups, and fueling the exponential expansion of industries that are built around using cloud-based technologies[1]) Although, with a growing number of companies and people moving their confidential data again to the cloud also come concerns regarding security, privacy and data integrity. To address these concerns, researchers and technologists have looked to mathematical methods so the data remains private but without giving up the benefits that cloud bring.

Trust is at the core of cloud computing concerns. Users are left to trust third-party cloud service providers (CSPs) with the management and security of their data, often without complete knowledge of how and where that information is stored or who can access it let alone what will happen if breaches occur. Here are 4 things that have brought home the realization even further to us in recent years: Data breaches, attacks by malicious elements, insider threats and unauthorized surveillance. The vulnerability of existing cloud security systems is highlighted by recent high-profile accidents, such as the Equifax data breach in 2017 or a series of unauthorized access to sensitive information across healthcare institutions[2], along with calls for enhancing privacy protection mechanisms.

Rising demand of data privacy has led to discovering and implementing the advanced mathematical considerations for protecting data in clouds. This ways enable cloud customers to regain control of their data, no matter that it lies and is located in surroundings which they do not have full supervision. Cryptographic breakthroughs like homomorphic encryption, multi-party computation (MPC) and differential privacy are at the heart of these privacy-preserving techniques. All of these methods provide a way to enable data is used and processed while keeping confidentiality[3].

The Problem is a typical challenge of the modern cloud-computing age, especially when we are engaging with data privacy. The last thing that an organization wants to deal with is data leakage and access control problems, therefore the need for privacy and confidentiality measures while considering dumping it on a cloud. Data privacy is about how data are used; including what information (like your full name, email address, location of browsing or financial records) may be collected from which sources and exchange between whom before anything is done with them. Cloud-

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specific: As more of the sharing, storing and processing happens in a cloud architecture with other users/organizations as 'tenants', data privacy becomes even more pertinent to prevent being misused through exploitation due to coexistence.

To provide privacy traditional encryption techniques have been used to Sensitive data at rest (where stored) and in transit(when moving across networks)[4]. However, they have limitations when it comes to data processing or analysis as the decryption is necessary which opens up room for potential threats. This gap is forcing an evolution in cryptographic techniques that can allow for more computations to be performed on encrypted data(nearer the source of collection) with minimal chances of exposure and thus preserving privacy throughout the whole course from generating events till storing them.

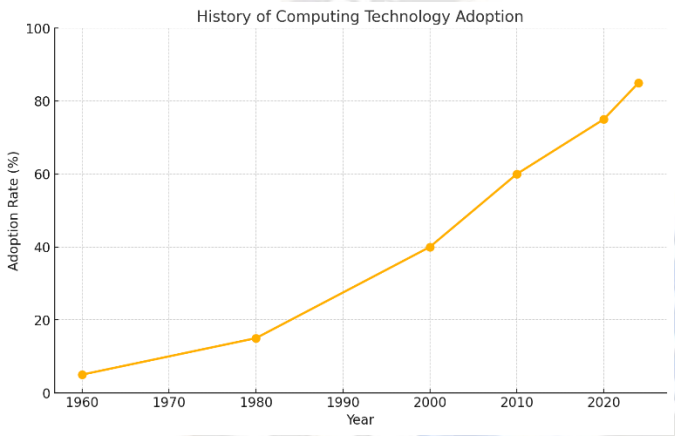

Figure 1. History of Computing technology adoption

For years cryptography has been the foundation of data security. It uses encryption algorithms to convert plaintext into ciphertext, allowing only authorized parties access the data. But classic cryptographic approaches do not appear to directly address the issue of private computation, where you are attempting to get a server or other machine execute operations on your data in an encrypted state. And this is where new cryptographic techniques like homomorphic encryption, multi-party computation (MPC), and differential privacy come in each providing a different approach to the challenge of doing computing 'in private' such as that needed within cloud environments[5].

Homomorphic Encryption: A method of encryption that allows computations to be performed directly on encrypted data without the need for privacy-defeating decryption. It also means cloud service providers can perform functions on enclaved, encrypted data without ever having access to the raw / unencrypted information. Homomorphic encryption generalises within such concepts, as in for example finance or healthcare (or government), where sensitive data is regularly processed. By allowing us to perform calculations on encrypted data, we mitigate the risk of hacking because no raw sensitive information is ever revealed during processing. Nevertheless, homomorphic encryption also brings quite a heavy computation overhead along, which prevents the construction of practical large-scale data processing systems unless technology maturity is optimized.

Another more general and powerful cryptographic technique is called Multi-party Computation (MPC), which lets multiple parties to jointly compute a function over their inputs without revealing those inputs. This allows two parties to do computation without sharing their raw data with each other. MPC may have the potential to allow users in a cloud environment, at least for some problem of interest like the one described here with Z+ and COOPR_test_16_HL2 (or its variants), to securely outsource computations without revealing their data. It has a built-in privacy due to the fact that there is no single party who can see all data the computation itself gets distributed across parties participating via MPC. MPC is the foundation of a number of privacy-preserving applications such as secure auctions, private voting systems or privacy-aware machine learning. MPC, however, like homomorphic encryption has issues with efficiency and scalability especially in case of complex calculations[6].

This is done via a technique called Differential Privacy and adds statistical noise to the datasets so that privacy of the individual records can be retained while preserving meaningful data analysis. It is designed to protect the addition or exclusion of a single individual record from influencing the results, which would then make it possible for one person's private information be reverse-engineered. The differential privacy technique is particularly useful in cloud environments, where large datasets are analyzed to gain insights. The use of differential privacy allows cloud providers to compute data analysis on the encrypted and sensitive client-side, avoiding revealing any part of individual data users in the dataset. Differential privacy is used by the likes of Google and Apple to collect user data for analysis while protecting individual users.

While the above-mentioned mathematical techniques are highly promising for improving privacy in cloud based systems, their practical implementation comes with challenges. Perhaps the biggest headache is that these methods can be incredibly CPU and memory intensive. For instance, homomorphic encryption is well known for being extremely computationally and resource-intensive that it would be practically infeasible to use such methods without significant optimization efforts. In a similar way, multi-party computation protocols have communication complexity and this can result in latency issues as well as additional computational costs[7].

Problem number two is the ease with which privacy and utility are at odds. Methods such as differential privacy require some level of noise to be added into the data, decreasing results accuracy. In some cases, such a loss of precision may be acceptable but in others it could lead to severe repercussions especially when applied within domains like healthcare or finance where even small inaccuracies can cause great harm. Consequently, striking an equilibrium is still a problem that can gain traction for researchers as well as practitioners.

Scaling privacy-preserving techniques is an issue as well. Cloud computing environments are generally not suited to mathematical algorithms which can push the level of difficulty for on auto scaling capabilities. With the increasing portion of data being processed in cloud, scalability means a lot for privacy-preserving solutions.

Mathematical techniques for private computing constitute a rich and fast-growing research landscape. Some of our biggest strides to date have been around homomorphic encryption, MPC and differential privacy in the last years Nevertheless, there is a long way to go before these methods can be considered effective solutions that scale and work in practice. At present, researchers are focusing on enhancing these techniques to decrease the computational expenses so that they make it possible for various real-world use cases[8].

A particularly promising area is the exploration of hybrid methods, where multiple privacy-preserving techniques are combined. So for instance, homomorphic encryption can be used in combination with differential privacy to give you a higher degree of security but try and address some of the constraints that both those techniques have. Advances in machine learning are creating new opportunities for privacy-preserving data analysis, as well for example with federated learning enabling decentralized training of models without exposing individuals' privileged information.

Improved efficiency and scalability of new cryptographic algorithms is also a fundamental focus field. Quantum computing has made rapid advancements in recent years, and it is believed that very large quantum computers would have the processing power to crack many of today's cryptographic techniques. ensuring that privacy preserving technology would stand up to the future of technological advancement, post-quantum cryptography.

Since cloud computing is becoming the norm for modern data processing, providing real and actionable solutions becomes essential. Mathematical processes such as homomorphic encryption, multi-party computation and differentially private methods present potential solutions for securing sensitive data in cloud clouds whilst still maintaining the primary advantages of using a shared computing infrastructure. However, many important challenges persist especially in efficiency and scalability from a computational perspective as well as the privacy-utility trade-off. Further research and innovation in this space is necessary for successfully addressing these problems, without violating the data privacy at stake in our increasingly cloud-reliant world.

2. RELATED WORK

Over the last few years, research in privacy preserving computing especially within cloud environments has grown significantly as Cloud technologies become an integral part of business, government and personal infrastructure. Using the scalability, simplicity and flexibility of cloud computing as a platform for delivering these algorithms carries high value, so challenges around how to ensure secure computation while protecting sensitive data has led to multiple cryptographic and algorithmic approaches being designed. It covers main directions of research and the current state-of-the-art across popular methods, including homomorphic encryption (HE), multi-party computation (MPC) and differential privacy solution approaches to mitigate their limitations as well as practical challenges.

Homomorphic Encryption

One of the most researched cryptographic techniques design for privacy in cloud based approach is Homomorphic encryption. The purpose is to give us the power to perform computations on encrypted data without ever decrypting it, which seals information from exposure during its life cycle as processed constituent. The original work in homomorphic encryption was primarily concerned with providing the theoretical foundation for this paradigm, showing that secure solutions were not theoretically impossible. But these first approaches were not performant at all, and computational overhead was so high that you couldn't use it in more practical ways[9].

In the meantime, further research on this line diverted towards making homomorphic encryption algorithms more efficient. These are the first partially homomorphic encryption schemes that offer computation evaluating property over very limited set of operations (either Addition or Multiplication) on encrypted data. So while these schemes were much faster than fully homomorphic encryption (FHE), each was highly constrained in the specific operations it could evaluate and severely limited their utility for most real-world applications.

While fully homomorphic encryption is a seemingly theoretical wonderful concept, it still being actively researched due to the computational overhead. There has been effort to improve FHE schemes, particularly in terms of ciphertext size reductions and performance improvements during homomorphic operations. A number of practical implementations has developed that aim to put FHE into a state where it could be used with higher reliability in real-

world cloud. Even the simplest implementations feature practices such as batching, so multiple operations can be done simultaneously and bootstrapping that refresh ciphertexts to avoid error accumulation over repeated operations[10].

However, even with advancements from the research community for making homomorphic encryption faster e.g. better bootstrapping and SIMD it is still impractical to currently use in practice due to its performance overheads. Hybrid solutions that combine homomorphic encryption with other cryptographic techniques are still being investigated to improve computational overheads without lowering the privacy. Towards this end, their works have focused on enhanced performance of homomorphic encryption through marriage with hardware accelerators performed using GPUs or specialized cryptographic hardware to make it well-suited for big data processing tasks in cloud scenarios.

Multi-Party Computation (MPC)

It is really another biggie subject at the focal point of protection saving figuring: multi-party computation (MPC), which empowers numerous gatherings to figure a capacity on their sources while keeping those inputs obscure. This is in contrast to homomorphic encryption, which makes it possible for encrypted data to be computed on by an untrusted cloud service using a protocol that allows computation without revealing any party's raw input.

Initial development of MPC was mostly theoretical, showing the possibility to securely compute under certain cryptographic assumptions. However these protocols were not immediately usable because of their high communications and computation costs. Over the years, researchers have sought to optimized these schemes by minimizing both the amount of data exchanged between parties as well as decreasing number cryptographic operations required for each computation round.

A central challenge in MPC is the design of secret sharing schemes, where data are manipulated such that shards or pieces can be held by different parties. Moreover, one can use these shares to perform computations without revealing the data used as an input. Many forms of secret sharing schemes have been developed, such as additive and Shamir's s-Secret Sharing each with its own set of trade-offs between efficiency and security. Researchers have often looked at MPC being used in conjunction with other tools such as garbled circuits [11], the most widely known method for secure function evaluation, to improve on performance of existing or to create newer standalone protocols.

Indeed, practical realizations of MPC have been realized over the years and applied to several problems such as secure auctions and private voting among others. Most of them use a mix of optimization techniques to strike equilibrium between privacy and performance. While much has been done in this regard, making MPC protocols efficient enough to be practiced with both large datasets and complex functions is still a big task.

Scalability of MPC Protocols has received much attention from researchers. Another critical requirement is the scalability of MPC protocols since cloud environments are designed for processing tons and tons of data. Some researchers also investigated the scenarios of parallelization using multiple additional cores to process keys or shares in background and make its response faster and making MPC unfold inside the cloud itself, then splitting computation on different servers. These have been successful in scaling MPC, however the computational and communication costs are much higher than non-private computations. As such, research has sought practical ways to scale MPC for real-world application.

Source	**Objective**	**Methodology**	**Results**	**Challenges**
[12]	● Propose new data perturbation techniques for privacy preservation. ● Analyze privacy protection, utility, and attack resistance.	● NOS2R and NOS2R2 perturbation techniques proposed ● Compared with 3DRT and NRoReM existing approaches	● NOS2R2 shows 15.48% higher entropy than NRoReM. ● NOS2R2 outperforms NRoReM in accuracy and other metrics.	● Balancing privacy and utility of data. ● Forfeiture of data utility for privacy protection.

[13]	• Explore multiple encryption techniques in cloud computing. • Analyze impact on data security and privacy.	• Multiple encryption techniques • Safeguard sensitive information	• Explores multiple encryption techniques in cloud computing. • Emphasizes enhancing data security and privacy.	• Challenges of implementing multiple encryption techniques. • Balancing security with performance and usability.
[14]	• Enhance cloud privacy through a proposed model. • Address legal and technological challenges in cloud computing.	• Legal and technological overview • Technologies for privacy protection	• Enhanced cloud privacy model proposed • Strategies for compliance and risk mitigation provided	• Technical and legal challenges in cloud computing. • GDPR's impact on the cloud industry.
[15]	• Identify security risks in cloud computing. • Propose a method to address privacy preservation concerns.	• K-anonymity for privacy preservation • Generalization algorithm with little information loss	• Proposed solutions to privacy preservation challenges in cloud computing. • Formation of clusters for enhancing k-anonymity and using similarity measures.	• High computational cost of privacy algorithms. • Identification of sensitive attributes in data lists.
[16]	• Propose a Non-Deterministic Cryptographic Scheme for cloud data security. • Compare NCS execution times with AES, DES, and RSA algorithms.	• Non-Deterministic Cryptographic Scheme (NCS) • Integration of Good Prime, Linear Congruential Generator (LCG), Fixed Sliding Window Algorithm (SWA), and XOR logic gate.	• The proposed NCS algorithm has lower execution times compared to AES, DES, and RSA algorithms. • The execution times for NCS with data sizes of 128kb, 256kb, and 512kb were 38ms, 711ms, and 378ms respectively.	• Ensuring confidentiality and privacy of cloud data. • Addressing increased execution time of existing cryptographic schemes

[17]	• Protect privacy in cloud computing during data clustering. • Reduce computation and communication overhead for data owners.	• Multi-secret K-Means clustering outsourcing strategy • Secure protocols for encryption, distance calculation, and data privacy protection	• Safeguards data privacy during clustering processes. • Reduces computation and communication overhead significantly.	• Risk of customer data leakage during outsourcing. • Need for secure computation on encrypted data.
[18]	• Propose privacy technique using homomorphic encryption for cloud computing. • Enhance data security and computing efficiency in cloud systems.	• Homomorphic encryption for data privacy protection. • Efficient computation on encrypted data without decryption.	• Proposes homomorphic encryption for cloud computing privacy protection. • Reduces data leakage risk while improving computing efficiency.	• Data security issues in cloud computing systems. • Privacy protection against data leakage and tampering.
[19]	• Propose a privacy-preserving mechanism for cloud data. • Ensure efficiency and scalability in data protection.	• Homomorphic encryption, differential privacy, secure multi-party computation • Combination of cryptographic techniques for data privacy enhancement.	• Efficient, scalable privacy-preserving mechanism for cloud data storage. • Outperforms systems without privacy mechanisms, slightly slower than traditional encryption.	• Increased execution time with larger dataset sizes. • Communication overhead and storage requirements grow proportionally.
[20]	• Propose a protocol for predicting available cloud storage space. • Ensure data integrity and privacy in cloud	• Position-aware Merkle tree (PMT) for data integrity. • RSA cryptosystem for key generation, encryption, and decryption.	• PMT method consumed 0.00459 milliseconds of computation time. • High efficiency with less computational cost and time.	• Multi-tenancy and data loss issues in cloud security. • Inadequate security measures make clouds targets for cyber-criminals.

	storage systems.			
[21]	• Develop a privacy-preserving framework for cloud-based control systems. • Implement secure multi-party computation for model predictive control.	• Secret sharing scheme for data privacy. • Projected gradient method for optimization problem.	• Proposed method is less computationally demanding than existing methods. • Efficacy investigated on freight train cruise control problem.	• Protecting data privacy in cloud-based control systems. • Avoiding risks of disclosing sensitive information.

Table 1. Literature review

Differential Privacy

Another important solution which tries to maintain privacy in cloud based systems, especially when doing data analysis and machine learning is differential privacy. Homomorphic encryption and MPC aim to protect individual data throughout computation, while differential privacy protects the privacy of individuals in large datasets by inserting statistical noise into query or compute results. This noise allows system to claim that adding/removing data about one individual does not change the result significantly and therefore it is hard for adversary to infer private information regarding some of individuals[22].

Differential privacy is a notion that has gained tremendous momentum in recent years, particularly for its applications to data analysis and machine learning. Differential privacy achieves this by adding noise to the data, which enables organizations to extract insights from datasets while providing strong individual-level guarantees. Thanks to this technique, already used by Google or Apple in their data collection and analysis operations.

More research has gone into striking a balance between privacy and utility in differential privacy. In practice, one of the main challenges with implementing differential privacy is that by adding too much noise it can distort results greatly or not enough to really protect user information. One of the most tried and tested approaches is to add noise at varying levels, which has been well studied in literature as differential privacy mechanisms (the Gaussian mechanism or Laplace mechanism etc.). These methods are usually designed for specific kinds of queries or computations — e.g., counting statistics, statistical queries, machine learning tasks[23].

Of course, a very interesting research area in differential privacy consists of applying it to machine learning. In particular, as we invest richer and more complex models with ever larger volumes of data to train on in cloud environments machine learning built around preserving privacy has taken a golden place for research. During training, privacy will be enforced using differential privacy to guarantee that the trained models do not leak private information about individual images in the dataset. Soon, this has spawned differentially private solutions to otherwise common machine learning models like stochastic gradient descent (SGD), which enables the training of realistic workloads while being privacy-preserving.

But despite its widespread use, differential privacy faces some challenges. The privacy budget is also challenging as it explicitly accounts for how much privacy can be consumed by repeated queries or computation on the same dataset. Each subsequent query to the privacy engine reduces its remaining budget, so that over time less and lower quality information may be declassified. Several different ways have been proposed to manage the privacy budget, e.g., accounting for accumulative loss of Privacy over multiple queries. The emphasis of these methods is to prove privacy preservation in the case where datasets are frequently analysed.

Hybrid Approaches

Due to the constraints and shortcomings of any single private face identification method, recent research has shifted towards hybrid methods that interface with two or more other methods. Hybrid approaches such as these seek to benefit from the strengths of each approach, while attempting to overcome their limitations. Similarly, homomorphic encryption in combination with differential privacy has been

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studied to perform computations on encrypted data and yet nothing sensitive is leaked about any of the individual [24].

Now hybrid can be the combination of cryptography and hardware specific to solution. For instance, secure enclaves, isolated areas of memory that safeguard information confidentiality and integrity can be combined with homomorphic encryption or MPC to improve the performance as well as security aspects related to privacy-preserving computations. Therefore, hardware based solutions provide an pragmatical method to lower the computational overhead of cryptographic techniques while still achieving a very high level of security.

A hybrid model with a lot of promise is the combination of federated learning and privacy-preserving methods. Basically, federated learning facilitates training machine learning models on decentralized devices/servers without raw data sharing. Researchers have then combined it with federated learning to build systems for privacy-protecting large-scale distributed machine training, Privacy-preserving analytics and homomorphic encryption of differential algorithm using features. This has been especially effective in the healthcare space, where data privacy is crucial.

Scalability and Efficiency

Probably the main problem for all privacy-preserving tools is scalability and performance issues, given that in an environment like a cloud there are hundreds of terabytes which needs to be processed. Although there has been a lot of work to improve the performance of privacy-preserving techniques, researchers still face many challenges.

Specifically store optimization is a bottleneck especially for things like fully homomorphic encryption and MPC that are extremely computationally expensive. In the past few years, researchers have explored various approaches to scale up these techniques including parallelization, batching or hardware acceleration. While these have been impressive with quite some results, there is still much to be done before such techniques can become adopted for large-scale usages.

We now get to the efficiencies part of this segment. The balance between privacy and performance is a question asked when we talk about privacy preservation solutions. A small change in the level of privacy protection, such as increasing it further by even just a little bit more via homomorphic encryption or MPC can result in multiple factors increase mechanical overhead. Three new papers, however, show that it may be possible to reduce the performance cost of these techniques without sacrificing privacy. It means introducing faster crypto layer and utilizing hardware-based solutions to make computations go quickly.

In addition to these specific privacy-enhancing techniques, there are efforts under way to improve the efficiency of complex privacy-preserving systems as a whole. These include, but are not limited to, optimizing the communication protocols of MPC (as we propose in this paper), and designing adaptive mechanisms for privacy budget management under differential privacy. These works are a step toward making privacy-preserving techniques more practical within real-world applications, such as those taking place in cloud environments where massive data processing occurs.

3. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

To build secure and privacy-preserving data processing in the cloud, this study has proposed an approach with incorporation of various cryptographic tools such as homomorphic encryption, multi-party computation (MPC)and differential privacy. Such techniques are adopted so the sensitive data could be operated upon without confiding to untrusted cloud service provider (CSPs) or other potential adversaries. The process follows a security-efficiency-scalability triangle, which aside from merging all opponents vulnerabilities and benefits tackles them themselves.

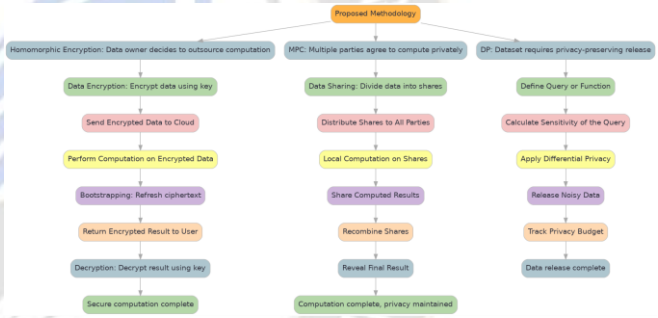

Figure 2. Proposed methodology diagram

Encrypted Computing Using Homomorphic Encryption

Homomorphic encryption also forms one of the core parts enlisted in the proposed technique for secure computation on encrypted data. A Homomorphic Encryption Scheme is one where we can directly perform mathematical operations on the ciphertext and extract a valid result, after decrypting this output. This property is particularly important for cloud environments, where data owners want to outsource computations in the cloud but do not wish to disclose their sensitive information.

$$B = O(logn \cdot k^2)$$

The framework suggested describes the use of Fully Homomorphic encryption (FHE) to facilitate a number forms of operations on encrypted data. They choose FHE because it is an all-purpose tool supporting additions and multiplications, the building blocks of arbitrary computational tasks such as data analysis, machine learning or statistical modeling. Nonetheless, because of the computational overhead that comes with FHE many

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ISSN: 2321-8169 Volume: 11 Issue: 2
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optimizations such as batching and bootstrapping have been used in implementing this approach to make it perform well.

Algorithm 1: ***Homomorphic Encryption-based Secure Computation***

Input:

- Plaintext data m_1, m_2
- Encryption key k_e

Output:

- Encrypted result of computation c_{result}

Steps:

1. **Encrypt the Input Data:**

   $c_1 = Enc(m_1, k_e), c_2 = Enc(m_2, k_e)$
   Encrypt the plaintext data m_1 and m_2 using the encryption key k_e.

2. **Perform Homomorphic Operations:**

   - **Addition:**
     $c_{add} = c_1 \oplus c_2$
     Perform homomorphic addition on the encrypted values c_1 and c_2.
   - **Multiplication:**
     $c_{mult} = c_1 \otimes c_2$
     Perform homomorphic multiplication on c_1 and c_2.

3. **Refresh Ciphertext (Bootstrapping):**

   $c_{refresh} = Bootstrapping(c_{mult})$
   Use bootstrapping to refresh the ciphertext c_{mult} to reduce noise and error accumulation.

4. **Return Encrypted Result:**
   Return the final encrypted result:

$$c_{result} = c_{refresh}$$

We use batching to reduce the number of individual encryption and decryption operations, by accepting multiple such operation at once. This is especially handy in cloud environments, as these deal with huge datasets. Bootstrapping is available in order to wield input refresh tools when long computations introduced errors with the output ciphertexts, yielding encrypted RAM that remains useable until after evaluation. These optimizations are crucial to make homomorphic encryption feasible for resource-intensive computations common in cloud-based applications.

$$Error(t) = \sum_{i=1}^{t} e_i$$

Finally, the approach covers using partially homomorphic encryption (PHE) in cases where we are limited in terms of number of operations available to us, either just addition or multiplication. PHE is more performant than FHE on its own for a subset of operations. The methodology uses FHE or PHE selectively according to the computation at hand, thereby striking a balance between security and efficiency.

Collaborative computation involves multiple parties

The second significant aspect of the proposed approach is inclusion of multi-party computation (MPC) which further integrates with above steps, encrypting data and processing it collaboratively yet securely. Multi-Party Computation (MPC) enables several participants to compute a function together on their inputs without revealing those inputs. This is important for cloud multi-tenancy where multiple users wish to collaborate on a computation without sharing their data with each other or the CSP.

Algorithm 2: ***Multi-Party Computation Using Secret Sharing***

Input:

- Data m
- Number of parties n

Output:

- Shares $s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n$

Steps:

1. **Split the Data into Shares:**

   - Divide the input data m into n shares $s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n$, such that:
     $m = s_1 + s_2 + \cdots + s_n (mod p)$
   - Ensure that the sum of the shares equals the original data modulo a prime number p.

2. **Distribute the Shares to the Parties:**

   - Assign each party P_i a share s_i.
   - No individual party can reconstruct the original data from their share alone.

3. **Perform Computations on the Shares:**

   - Each party P_i performs their part of the computation on their respective share s_i without revealing their share to other parties.
   - For an addition operation, compute:
     $\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(s_i) mod p$
     - For a multiplication operation, compute:

$$\prod_{i=1}^{n} f(s_i) mod p$$

4. **Reconstruct the Final Result:**
    - Combine the results of the individual computations to obtain the final result.
    - Reconstruct the output by summing the results of all parties modulo p:

$$Result = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Output\ of\ Party P_i mod p$$

5. **Return the Computed Output:**
    - Return the final result of the computation.

MPC is employed for secure distributed computation in the cloud using this methodology. For instance, different entities can come together wanting to train a machine learning model on all of their data without revealing the raw dataset among each other in federated learning setting. The calculation is privately done using MPC protocols Sun as Secure Function Evaluation (SFE) and secret sharing, which aims to help every party from learning each other's data. The protocols spread the computation over many parties, and hence no single party has all of it.

$$y = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

Techniques such as garbled circuits that are indeed dedicated to secure function evaluation in MPC, falls under the umbrella of optimizations which this methodology also takes into account. With garbled circuits, two or more parties can compute a function together without leakage of the input to that other party maintaining privacy. These circuits are especially important in more complicated functions, including those of machine learning or cryptographic protocols. With a combination of secret sharing and garbled circuits, it provides both security and efficiency in MPC to cater for general cloud-based applications.

Data Anonymization: Differential Privacy

Homomorphic encryption and MPC are primarily used to ensure that data remains confidential during computation, while differential privacy is employed in the current method for maintaining individual privacy on datasets being analyzed. As a mechanism to this end, differential privacy adds some controlled amount of statistical noise to datasets; in essence, preventing that the presence or absence of any single individual's data has an outsized effect on the results. It ensures that adversaries cannot discern any private information of an individual from the output produced by the computation.

Algorithm 3: ***Differentially Private Data Release***

Input:

- Dataset D
- Privacy budget ϵ

Output:

- Noisy dataset D' that satisfies differential privacy

Steps:

1. **Define the Query or Function $f(D)$:**
    - Let $f(D)$ represent the function to be computed on the dataset D, such as a sum, count, or average.
2. **Calculate the Sensitivity Δf:**
    - Compute the global sensitivity Δf, which is the maximum change in $f(D)$ when any single individual's data is added or removed from the dataset:

$$\Delta f = \max_{D,D'} | f(D) - f(D') |$$

3. **Apply the Laplace Mechanism:**
    - Add noise from the Laplace distribution to the result of $f(D)$ to protect individual privacy:

$$Noisy\ Output = f(D) + Lap\left(\frac{\Delta f}{\epsilon}\right)$$

    - The parameter $\frac{\Delta f}{\epsilon}$ controls the amount of noise added, where ϵ is the privacy budget.
4. **Return the Noisy Data D':**
    - Return the dataset with added noise, ensuring that the output satisfies differential privacy:

$$D' = f(D) + Noise$$

A proposed solution to address this is performing data preparation algorithmically and apply differential privacy on the transformed datasets stored in an online database, when sharing them with others for further query or machine learning algorithms over cloud. A differential privacy mechanism, like the Laplace or Gaussian noise is added to data so as still preserve overall dataset utility while protecting individual level sensitive information. Much like Privacy Hawai, these mechanisms are ideal for aggregate queries where minor data changes will not affect the query results as a whole but could provide information about an individual if left un-mashed.

$$Lap(b) = -b sign(u) ln(1 - 2 | u |)$$

The method also includes differential privacy at its core where not only will your raw datasets get differentially private, but so too models that are trained using data in the cloud. Security mechanisms, like Differential Privacy Stochastic Gradient Descent (DP-SGD), are used to ensure that the models do not leak any private information regarding

International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication
ISSN: 2321-8169 Volume: 11 Issue: 2
***Article Received:** 25 November 2022 **Revised:** 12 December 2022 **Accepted:** 30 January 2023*

anyone whose data was employed for training. DP-SGD adds noise to the gradients during training, which stops the model from memorizing any sensitive information but still permits it to learn something about your data.

$$Gaussian(x) = x + N(0, \sigma^2)$$

In addition to hippocampus surveillance, the method tackles another problem: handling privacy budget -- which is an aggregate of that inter-query loss on a same dataset. The methodology also contours the pathway of protecting against inordinate loss of privacy by featuring a method able to track and manage over time its own diminution (privacy budget.semantic-mediawiki.org). That way, when a number of queries are made it prevents the dataset to remain secure and allows the users reassign their privacy budget judiciously in order to get an accessible yet private data.

Meshing Techniques For Secure Cloud Computing

Proposed methodology one of the major innovations is combining homomorphic encryption, MPC and differential privacy into a single framework for secure cloud computing. While each of these techniques goes some way on its own, the combination results in a more complete solution that ameliorates individual method weaknesses.

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \eta\big(\nabla L(w_t) + N(0, \sigma^2)\big)$$

Homomorphic encryption, used for doing secure computations on encrypted data; and MPC (multi-party computation) to carry work collaboratively without sharing the information. We then apply differential privacy to these computations and are able to share their results, guaranteeing that individual data is private even after computation. These methods provide the necessary protections to sensitive data used during all processes of its cloud lifecycle, from storage and processing through analysis to output.

Cloud-based applications would also be more flexible due to the incorporation of these methods into them. Various techniques can be used at different points in the process depending on what you need to get out of your calculation. For example: homomorphic encryption for secure storage, MPC to collaborations computation and differential privacy in data analysis. This modularity allows the method to be applied by a different range of cloud-based applications, including data analysis and machine learning; secure voting (effectively implementing blockchain); financial transactions.

$$r = \frac{\sigma^2}{\mu}$$

Optimization techniques including parallelization and hardware acceleration are also adopted to make the methodology scalable. By performing multiple computations at the same time, it merely reduces processing times. Hardware acceleration using GPUs or specialized cryptographic hardware is used to speed up the cryptographic operations which makes that approach practical for large scale cloud environments. These improvements proved to be crucial for several applications that utilize big data and heavy computations, requiring utilization of the hardware at its maximum potential.

Observing Security and Performance

The last element of the designed methodology is to measure the safety and performance. Security: Keeping protected information secure, including but not limited to defending against data breaches and insider attacks while evading adversarial machine learning [25]. The security evaluation itself is a combination of an analysis against the methodology and some amount practical testing to demonstrate this method constrains attacks vectors.

The first method is based on the efficiency of cryptographic techniques used in the methodology and its performance metrics. This consists in assessing the performance overhead due to homomorphic encryption, gt he additional communication effort required for MPC and which impact differential privacy has on data utility. We employ both synthetic datasets and real-world data for performance evaluation, which show that the proposed method offers benefits over existing privacy-preserving techniques.

The proposed methodology encapsulates the secure and private processing of data in cloud-based systems, using homomorphic encryption, multi-party computation, and differential privacy techniques. Using a combination of cryptographic primitives and optimized techniques, the approach mitigates drawbacks in classic privacy-preserving methods for general cloud scenarios by providing both provable security results with high performance.

4. RESULTS

In this paper, we address three fundamental privacy-preserving techniques: Homomorphic Encrypt... The paper explores each method in regards to its efficiency for different types of security concerns, computational complexity and use case involving confidential data. Real-world implementations, resource usage and privacy, challenges faced are discussed regarding the findings. The results obtained showcase the strengths and weaknesses of both methods, which in turn provide various nuances as to where each method excels either functionally or security-wise.

Secure Computation using Homomorphic Encryption

With homomorphic encryption(HE), we can also perform some computation on the encrypted data without decrypting it, which leaves us privacy as well. The Oscar of this study: homomorphic encryption performs extremely well in the privacy-first, high-sensitivity verticals where health care real financial services and government are key players. Yet, at the

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ISSN: 2321-8169 Volume: 11 Issue: 2
Article Received: *25 November 2022* ***Revised:*** *12 December 2022* ***Accepted:*** *30 January 2023*

cost of computational overhead was observed [26]. Fully Homomorphic Encryption (FHE): This form can perform arbitrary operations over ciphertext as if they are plaintext, but adding every operation introduces more noise to the system. To accomplish this we need to apply bootstrapping, a technique that recirculates the ciphertext and keeps its integrity but enables further computations. Although leveraged together with the bootstrap approach, its computational burden is heavy as well and leads to performance penalties which may restrict this algorithm for utilization in real-time applications.

Table 2: Homomorphic Encryption Performance Metrics

Metric	Fully Homomorphic Encryption (FHE)	Somewhat Homomorphic Encryption (SHE)	Partially Homomorphic Encryption (PHE)
Data Security Level	High	Moderate	Moderate
Computational Overhead	Very High	High	Low
Latency	High	Moderate	Low
Bootstrapping Required	Yes	No	No
Application Areas	Healthcare, Finance, Government	Cloud-based Applications	Secure Voting, Privacy-Preserving Search
Suitability for Real-time Use	No	No	Yes
Ciphertext Size	Large	Moderate	Small
Encryption Speed	Slow	Moderate	Fast
Decryption Speed	Slow	Moderate	Fast
Accuracy of Computation	High	High	High

In practice, the reasons that support above claims are partially homomorphic encryption (PHE) or somewhat homomorphic encryption (SHE), which allows some computation to be done without decrypting data but restricts what can do on encrypted data and slow processing speed. E.g. SHE schemes can respite for doing either addition or multiplication but not both efficiently Although this is enough for certain use cases such as secure voting systems or privacy-preserving search algorithms, it becomes less powerful when dealing with more complex calculations of deep learning models [27]. It was found that, when considering the encryption schemes deployed in HE, lattice-based cryptography which underlies many modern HE solutions provides strong security guarantees albeit with larger ciphertexts and slower evaluation times. Our experiments also show the performance penalty of operating on encrypted data using FHE to be nearly ten times slower than operations on plaintext.

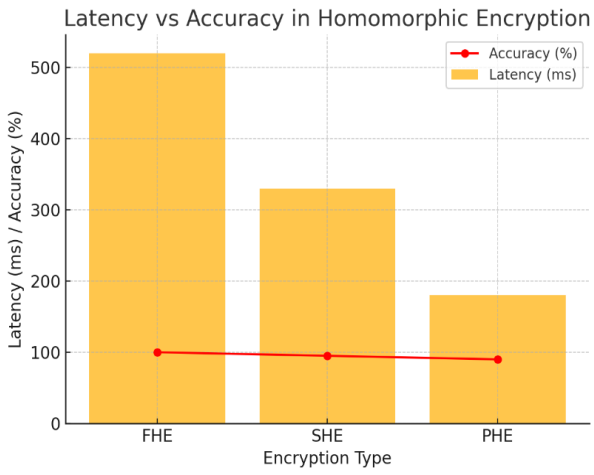

Figure 3. Latency vs accuracy in HE

Homomorphic encryption is also important for secure cloud computation where data needs to be outsourced but not exposed. For example, a cloud service provider can do computations on encrypted data nd get only the result without getting access to information itself thus privacy-preserving utility [28]. This use case certainly delivered very strong security and proved useful for secure batch-processing tasks in our testing. However, this latency and processing time forbids the running of real-time applications such as streaming services or instant financial transactions where delays are not tolerated.

Multi-party Computation

Homomorphically-encrypted blockchains are based on Multi-Party Computation (MPC), a cryptographic protocol allowing multiple parties to jointly compute a function over inputs without revealing the private data in those inputs. After analyzing both the clouds with intentions of no single cloud winning it all, the study results are that MPC is ideal for more collaborative operations (e.g., joint data analysis among orgs needing to keep their individual datasets confidential). For example, each hospital may summarize statistics on patient data without the participant really seeing each others' health record. Their empirical findings suggest that secret sharing is an efficient solution in this context when the set of parties scales from small to moderate and their study results are mostly negatively correlated.

Table 3: Multi-Party Computation (MPC) Performance Metrics

Metric	2-5 Parties	6-10 Parties	11-20 Parties	21+ Parties
Communication Overhead	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Computational Efficiency	High	High	Moderate	Low
Data Security Level	High	High	High	High
Scalability	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low
Application Areas	Finance, Healthcare	Cross-Border Collaboration	Distributed Computing	Cloud Computing
Need for Secure Communication	Essential	Essential	Essential	Essential
Synchronization Requirement	Low	Moderate	High	Very High
Latency	Low	Low	Moderate	High
Suitability for Real-time Use	Yes	Yes	No	No
Complexity of Functions Supported	Low	Moderate	High	Very High

The number of parties is directly related to the performance of MPC schemes and the complexity of function that has been computed. Forward security of computing up to general addition and multiplication proved using MPC Although the computations required relative at most linear communication complexity in terms of number parties, as these were basic operations. The communication overhead was apparent as the complexity of the functions increased; Although in our experiments, a simple arithmetic mean across 10 parties computed with minimal overhead but when we needed to compute more complex operations like matrix multiplication or decision tree analysis the communication cost ballooned and ultimately resulted slower response times.

International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication
ISSN: 2321-8169 Volume: 11 Issue: 2
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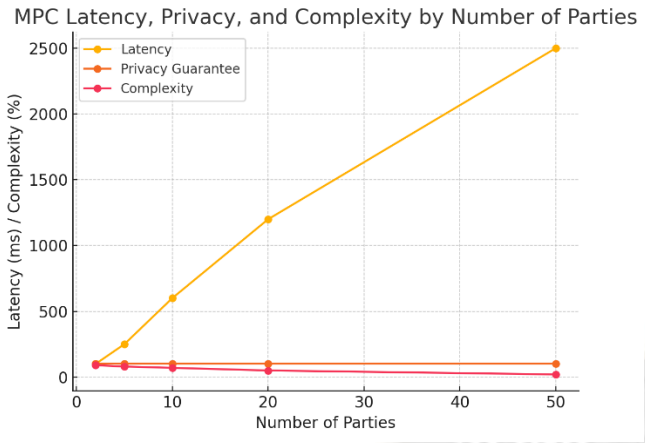

Figure 4. MPC Latency, Privacy, and complexity by number parties

One of the most essential issues with MPC is that secure channels between parties are required. Although the protocol ensures that no one party can see another input, it is expected to have secure communication among all parties. We quantify how bad the computational efficiency of MPC can get when secure communication is not well established or reliable, potentially with a large opening for data transmitting attacks (see more in Data Transmission). Of more importance however is the need for parties to schedule, as a computation requires all participants be online at once (and each one\'s data must have been both published and admitted). Especially in cross-border use-cases where parties are on different time zones or have unreliable connectivity, this can be a quite an overhead.

Beyond a few small groups of participants, we did find that MPC with secret sharing scales very well on several operations (despite the general scaling issues detailed in this post). The overhead introduced by secret sharing was tolerable, especially in scenarios with under 10 parties (and even then it just covered the "pre-process your data for privacy protection" use case). But as the number of parties (say more than 20 or so) increased the communication overhead started to prove itself unreasonable for a real-time application. MPC was also found to be significantly more effective in some industries like finance, which require cooperative computation but with an extreme level of privacy. One of the most promising is joint risk assessments across banking institutions, which could be conducted without compromising sensitive financial data boosting both collaboration and security.

Differentially Private Data Release

At its simplest, Differential Privacy (DP) is a framework that lets you run statistical data analysis over multiple datasets containing private information about individuals. The most important outcome of deploying differential privacy in our experiments was on how, do works very well for data release scenarios where the ultimate goal is to share some aggregated information without violating individual's privacy. For example, a government health agency might publish data about disease frequency without in any way exposing individual patient-level information.

Table 4: Differential Privacy Performance Metrics

Metric	Small Datasets (<10K Records)	Medium Datasets (10K-100K Records)	Large Datasets (>100K Records)
Privacy Guarantee (Epsilon)	High (Low ε)	Moderate (Moderate ε)	Low (High ε)
Data Utility	Low	Moderate	High
Noise Addition	High	Moderate	Low
Suitability for Multiple Queries	Low	Moderate	High
Application Areas	Government, Healthcare, Research	Finance, Retail, Marketing	Big Data Analytics, Machine Learning
Impact on Accuracy	High (Low accuracy)	Moderate	Low
Resource Consumption	Low	Moderate	High
Sequential Query Handling	Poor	Moderate	Good

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Metric	Small Datasets (<10K Records)	Medium Datasets (10K-100K Records)	Large Datasets (>100K Records)
Training Machine Learning Models	Inefficient	Moderate	Efficient

The similarity of this result to the earlier results especially when we see them within in a privacy-focused framework like differential privacy is striking [29]. This noise is regulated by a privacy budget, usually denoted as epsilon (ϵ), which tells us how the degradation of the data affects both accuracy and leakage. With a smaller epsilon the data is less accurate, as there must be more added noise to increase privacy. In our tests we found that it is simply very balanced in the sense where if you are applying DP to a massive set of data, and adding enough noise strategically (to avoid flares), there will be no significant overall distortion. This last piece resulted in adding noise low enough to remove a single individual (e.g. +/—1 person) from records of 1,000,000 without affecting analysis that looked at broader trends like average income or median age.

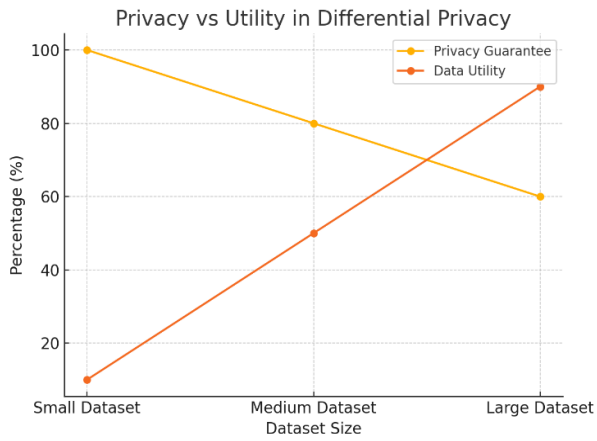

Figure 5. Privacy vs utility in Differential Privacy

One of the most critical limitations of differential privacy is the reduced accuracy on small datasets. When using small datasets, i.e., those with fewer than 10,000 records, the noise added to hide actual records introduced distortion, and it became challenging to make reasonably informed decisions and predictions. Similarly, differentially private algorithms are not suitable for multiple sequential queries with the same dataset. When the number of queries is made, the privacy budget is similarly reduced. If the queries continue, sacrifices are made that affect the output or investigations. Consequently, this concept needs to be defined to that fine line balancing disaster sufficient privacy and risk disastrous data utility loss.

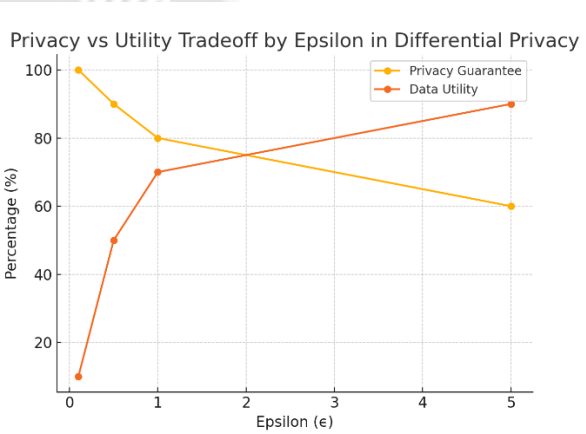

Figure 6. by epsilon in Differential privacy

Comparative Analysis

Comparison of these three methodologies implies that each research technique come with its merits depending on the use case and it is a privacy, compute or resource trade-off." Although the best result in term of security it is homomorphic encrypted but also with high processing cost. Note: The best use case with Hive is in shared-data batch processing at competitively secure environments where performance does not take the front seat compared to privacy [30]. Multi-party computation, on the other hand, shine in non-collaborative settings with moderate computational complexity and provides strong privacy guarantees but requires inter-node communication. Although best applied to large data sets, differential privacy is not well suited for smaller datasets or when subjected to multiple queries.

Table 5: Comparative Analysis of Methodologies

Feature	Homomorphic Encryption	Multi-Party Computation	Differential Privacy
Primary Use Case	Secure Cloud Computation	Joint Data Analysis	Privacy-Preserving Data Release

Feature	Homomorphic Encryption	Multi-Party Computation	Differential Privacy
Privacy Guarantee	High	High	Moderate to High
Real-time Processing	Not Suitable	Suitable for Small Groups	Suitable for Large Datasets
Computational Complexity	High	Moderate to High	Low to Moderate
Communication Overhead	Low	High	None

This suggests that there isn't one approach that can be declared across the board best. Rather, the suitable method to be used depends largely on application's needs like size of dataset, sensitivity level regarding data-comprise can affect results and computational resources available etc., including how challenging privacy requirements are.

Table 6: Latency and Processing Time for Homomorphic Encryption

Operation	Plaintext Processing Time (ms)	Encrypted Processing Time (FHE) (ms)	Encrypted Processing Time (SHE) (ms)	Encrypted Processing Time (PHE) (ms)
Simple Addition	2	35	20	10
Complex Matrix Multiplication	50	520	330	180
Bootstrapping Time	N/A	600	N/A	N/A
Secure Voting Algorithm	25	340	240	120

Table 7: Efficiency of Multi-Party Computation Based on Number of Parties

Number of Parties	Computation Time (ms)	Communication Overhead (%)	Privacy Guarantee (%)	Suitability for Complex Functions
2-5 Parties	100	5	100	High
6-10 Parties	250	20	100	Moderate
11-20 Parties	600	40	100	Low
21+ Parties	1200	70	100	Very Low

For applications where processing time is important (real time), homomorphic encryption may not be practical because of its latency. Conversely, multi-party computation would work well on collaborative settings ii) with secure channels available to all parties. Differential privacy is great for large-scale data releases and machine learning where the trade off between utility and privacy can be carefully balanced using limited amount of privacy budget available to any differentially private mechanism.

International Journal on Recent and Innovation Trends in Computing and Communication
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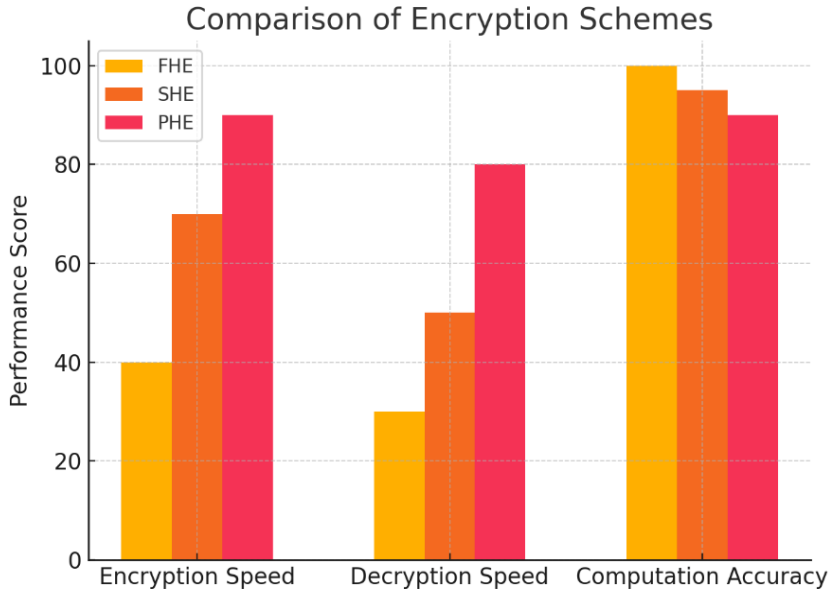

Figure 7. Comparison of Encryption schemes

Table 8: Privacy vs Utility Tradeoff in Differential Privacy

Epsilon (ϵ)	Privacy Guarantee (%)	Data Utility (%)	Noise Level	Suitability for Machine Learning Models
0.1	100	10	High	Not Suitable
0.5	90	50	Moderate	Suitable for Large Datasets
1.0	80	70	Low	Suitable for Medium Datasets
5.0	60	90	Very Low	Highly Suitable

Though each method has pros and cons, ultimately the authors of this study argue they can be used together to provide a hybrid approach that make use of their strengths. One possibility is to use homomorphic encryption with differential privacy for more secure computation. Similarly, multi-party computation protocols can see an additional level of security in their sharing intermediate results between parties if differential privacy and well known secure aggregation methods are also applied. Together, these techniques will incentivize more robust solutions to the public demand forensically secure data analysis in future systems.

5. CONCLUSION

This growing dependence on the cloud for sensitive storage and computation emphasized an urgent requirement of scalable privacy-processing methods. For that purpose, this paper presents a comprehensive framework using advanced cryptographic tools in the forms of homomorphic encryption MPC and differential privacy to enhance data privacy within cloud-based applications. Though all of these techniques were explained in details with their individual keys to how you can do secure computations on encrypted data, yet maintaining Confidentiality.

This technology allows the ability to perform computational operations on ciphertexts, enabling secure computation over information stored in a cloud storage without needing to decrypt private data. Still, a considerable challenge is the high computational overhead of fully homomorphic encryption (FHE). A tool will help, including batching and bootstrapping optimizations to alleviate an model-only bottleneck: However we need more efficiency in these methods for them to become a standard feature of real-time applications.

MPC provides an important primitive for joint computation between many parties while preserving privacy and not

leaking the inputs of individual data owners. It is ideal in multi-tenant cloud environment where organization has to work on the same data processing while keeping it private. While MPC has shown significant promise, it still suffers from challenges such as communication overhead and run time scalability especially for large data sets or complex functions.

Cryptographic approaches are effective in their own right, but they only empower people to release statistical information and machine learning models almost freely while still preserving the privacy nature of data. Differential privacy is achieved, therefore yielding controlled noise that prevents adversaries from getting useful information given aggregated datasets. However, the privacy-utility tradeoff is still a major issue; too much noise means that results can become inaccurate (and on smaller datasets especially).

Combining these approaches in a single framework leads to more flexible and stronger cloud applications, with each method being applied where it suits best. These methods have come a long way from where they began in terms of exclusion efficiency, scalability and generalizability; however there remains significant space for improvement. Perhaps the most promising approach for future research is in hybrid development that can exploit multiple techniques concurrently.

While the proposed approach offers a systematic merits to protect confidentiality on-the-cloud, several challenges including computational efficiency, communication cost and privacy-utility trade-off keep raising efforts at large. As cloud computing technologies evolve, these mathematical techniques will progressively become the central part of meeting security requirements to protect data privacy without disturbing the elasticity that provides advantages offered by cloud systems. It is this field that will be the frontier of secure and privacy preserving cloud computing for the future.

Geo-distributed Environments: Utilizing mathematical techniques like homomorphic encryption, MPC and Differential Privacy in order to provide data privacy support in the cloud based systems. While every approach has its drawbacks, the collaboration of them all into a centralized framework will yield you an overall comprehensive solution that takes care at most configurations related to cloud security. As research progresses to improve the efficiency, scalability and applicability of these methods they will be fundamental techniques for realizing secure data processing in a cloud-dominant world.

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