International Journal of Computer Technology and Electronics Communication (IJCTEC)

| ISSN: 2320-0081 | www.ijctece.com ||A Peer-Reviewed, Refereed and Bimonthly Journal |

|| Volume 7, Issue 6, November –December 2024 ||

DOI: 10.15680/IJCTECE.2024.0706027

Unified AI Driven Cognitive Architecture for Intelligent Cloud Network Security Enterprise Systems Healthcare Analytics and Digital Trust Infrastructure

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ABSTRACT: The convergence of artificial intelligence (AI), cloud computing, and digital ecosystems has transformed the way organizations manage data, security, and decision-making processes. However, this transformation introduces complex challenges related to cybersecurity, system intelligence, healthcare data management, and digital trust. This paper proposes a unified AI-driven cognitive architecture designed to address these challenges through an integrated, adaptive, and scalable approach.

The architecture leverages machine learning, cognitive computing, and real-time analytics to provide intelligent cloud network security, enhance enterprise system efficiency, optimize healthcare analytics, and strengthen digital trust infrastructure. By incorporating multi-layered intelligence and self-learning capabilities, the system can detect anomalies, predict threats, and automate responses dynamically. In healthcare, it enables predictive diagnostics and secure patient data management, while in enterprise environments, it facilitates data-driven decision-making and operational optimization.

Furthermore, the architecture integrates trust mechanisms such as explainable AI, encryption, and decentralized identity models to ensure transparency and accountability. Experimental evaluation demonstrates improved performance in threat detection, system efficiency, and trust assurance compared to traditional models. The proposed unified framework offers a holistic solution for modern digital infrastructures, emphasizing adaptability, security, and trust.

KEYWORDS: Artificial Intelligence, Cognitive Architecture, Cloud Security, Enterprise Systems, Healthcare Analytics, Digital Trust, Machine Learning, Cybersecurity, Predictive Analytics, Data Governance, Intelligent Systems, Adaptive Framework

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of digital technologies has fundamentally transformed the operational landscape of modern organizations. The integration of artificial intelligence (AI), cloud computing, and interconnected systems has enabled unprecedented levels of efficiency, scalability, and innovation. However, these advancements have also introduced significant challenges in areas such as cybersecurity, data management, healthcare analytics, and digital trust. As organizations increasingly rely on distributed and data-driven systems, the need for a unified and intelligent architecture becomes more critical.

Cloud computing has become the backbone of modern IT infrastructure, offering scalable resources and flexible service delivery models. Organizations across industries are migrating their operations to the cloud to take advantage of cost efficiency and accessibility. However, this shift has exposed systems to new security risks, including data breaches, unauthorized access, and advanced cyber threats. Traditional security mechanisms, which rely on static rules and reactive responses, are no longer sufficient to address these dynamic challenges. An AI-driven cognitive architecture provides a proactive approach by continuously analyzing network activity, detecting anomalies, and responding to threats in real time.

Enterprise systems have also evolved significantly with the adoption of AI technologies. Modern enterprises generate vast amounts of data from various sources, including customer interactions, supply chains, and internal processes. Extracting meaningful insights from this data is essential for informed decision-making and competitive advantage. AI-

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|| Volume 7, Issue 6, November –December 2024 ||

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driven enterprise systems enable predictive analytics, automation, and intelligent decision support. However, integrating these capabilities with secure and scalable infrastructure remains a challenge. A unified cognitive architecture can bridge this gap by embedding intelligence directly into enterprise systems while ensuring data integrity and security.

Healthcare analytics is another domain that has greatly benefited from AI and cloud technologies. AI-driven healthcare systems can analyze large volumes of medical data to provide insights for diagnosis, treatment, and patient care. Predictive analytics can identify potential health risks, enabling early intervention and improved outcomes. However, the sensitive nature of healthcare data requires stringent security and privacy measures. Data breaches in healthcare can have severe consequences, including financial losses and compromised patient safety. A unified AI-driven architecture ensures secure data handling, compliance with regulations, and efficient data sharing across healthcare systems.

Digital trust has emerged as a critical factor in the adoption of digital technologies. Users and organizations must have confidence in the security, reliability, and ethical use of technology. AI systems, while powerful, often face challenges related to transparency and accountability. The lack of explainability in AI decision-making processes can lead to mistrust and resistance to adoption. A unified cognitive architecture addresses these issues by incorporating explainable AI techniques, ensuring that decisions are transparent and understandable. Additionally, the integration of encryption and decentralized technologies enhances data security and trust.

The proposed architecture emphasizes the integration of multiple domains into a cohesive system. Traditional approaches often address individual challenges in isolation, leading to fragmented solutions that lack scalability and efficiency. By unifying cloud security, enterprise systems, healthcare analytics, and digital trust infrastructure, the architecture provides a holistic solution that leverages shared intelligence and resources. This integration enables cross-domain insights, improved system performance, and enhanced resilience.

Adaptability is a key feature of the proposed architecture. The dynamic nature of digital environments requires systems that can evolve in response to changing conditions. AI-driven systems can continuously learn from new data, enabling them to adapt to emerging threats and opportunities. This capability is particularly important in cybersecurity, where attackers constantly develop new techniques to exploit vulnerabilities. An adaptive architecture ensures that security measures remain effective over time, reducing the risk of breaches.

Scalability is another important consideration. As organizations grow and data volumes increase, systems must be able to handle large-scale operations without compromising performance. Cloud-based architectures provide the necessary scalability, allowing resources to be allocated dynamically based on demand. The integration of AI with cloud computing enhances efficiency and responsiveness, enabling real-time processing and analysis.

Ethical considerations are also integral to the design of the architecture. Issues such as data privacy, algorithmic bias, and accountability must be addressed to ensure responsible use of AI. The proposed framework incorporates ethical guidelines and governance mechanisms to mitigate these risks. This includes implementing data anonymization techniques, ensuring fairness in decision-making, and providing mechanisms for auditing and accountability.

In conclusion, the introduction highlights the need for a unified AI-driven cognitive architecture that integrates intelligent cloud network security, enterprise systems, healthcare analytics, and digital trust infrastructure. The proposed architecture addresses the limitations of existing systems by providing a comprehensive, adaptive, and scalable solution. By leveraging AI and advanced technologies, it enables organizations to enhance security, improve decision-making, and build trust in digital ecosystems.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The integration of AI with cloud computing and cybersecurity has been extensively studied in recent years. Early research focused on rule-based security systems that relied on predefined signatures to detect threats. While effective against known attacks, these systems were unable to identify new or evolving threats. Machine learning techniques have significantly improved threat detection by enabling systems to analyze patterns and identify anomalies in real time.

In cloud security, various models have been proposed to address challenges such as data confidentiality, integrity, and availability. Encryption techniques and access control mechanisms are commonly used to protect data. However, these

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approaches often lack adaptability and scalability. AI-driven security solutions have been introduced to overcome these limitations, providing real-time monitoring and automated response capabilities.

Enterprise systems have also benefited from AI integration. Traditional business intelligence systems relied on historical data analysis, whereas modern systems use predictive and prescriptive analytics. Research indicates that AI-driven enterprise systems improve decision-making and operational efficiency. However, challenges related to data integration, system complexity, and security remain.

Healthcare analytics has seen significant advancements with the adoption of AI technologies. AI-driven systems can analyze medical data to provide insights for diagnosis and treatment. Studies have shown that these systems improve accuracy and reduce costs. However, concerns regarding data privacy and ethical considerations persist. Regulatory frameworks emphasize the importance of protecting patient data, highlighting the need for secure and trustworthy systems.

Digital trust has become an important area of research, particularly in the context of AI and decentralized technologies. Blockchain-based solutions have been proposed to enhance transparency and accountability. Explainable AI techniques have also been developed to address the lack of transparency in AI systems. These advancements contribute to building trust in digital environments.

Despite these advancements, most research focuses on individual domains rather than a unified approach. There is a lack of comprehensive architectures that integrate cloud security, enterprise systems, healthcare analytics, and digital trust infrastructure. This gap underscores the need for a unified AI-driven cognitive architecture.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology for the unified AI-driven cognitive architecture is structured into multiple interconnected phases, ensuring a comprehensive approach to system design, implementation, and evaluation. The methodology begins with problem identification and requirement analysis, where existing challenges in cloud security, enterprise systems, healthcare analytics, and digital trust are examined. This phase involves reviewing academic literature, industry reports, and real-world case studies to identify gaps and define system requirements.

The next phase involves data collection and preprocessing. Data is gathered from multiple sources, including network logs, enterprise databases, healthcare records, and user interactions. Data preprocessing techniques such as cleaning, normalization, and feature extraction are applied to ensure data quality and consistency. This step is critical for training accurate and reliable AI models.

The architecture design phase follows, where the system is structured into multiple layers, including data, processing, intelligence, and application layers. The data layer manages data storage and acquisition using cloud infrastructure. The processing layer handles data integration and transformation. The intelligence layer incorporates AI models for analytics and decision-making. The application layer provides interfaces for user interaction.

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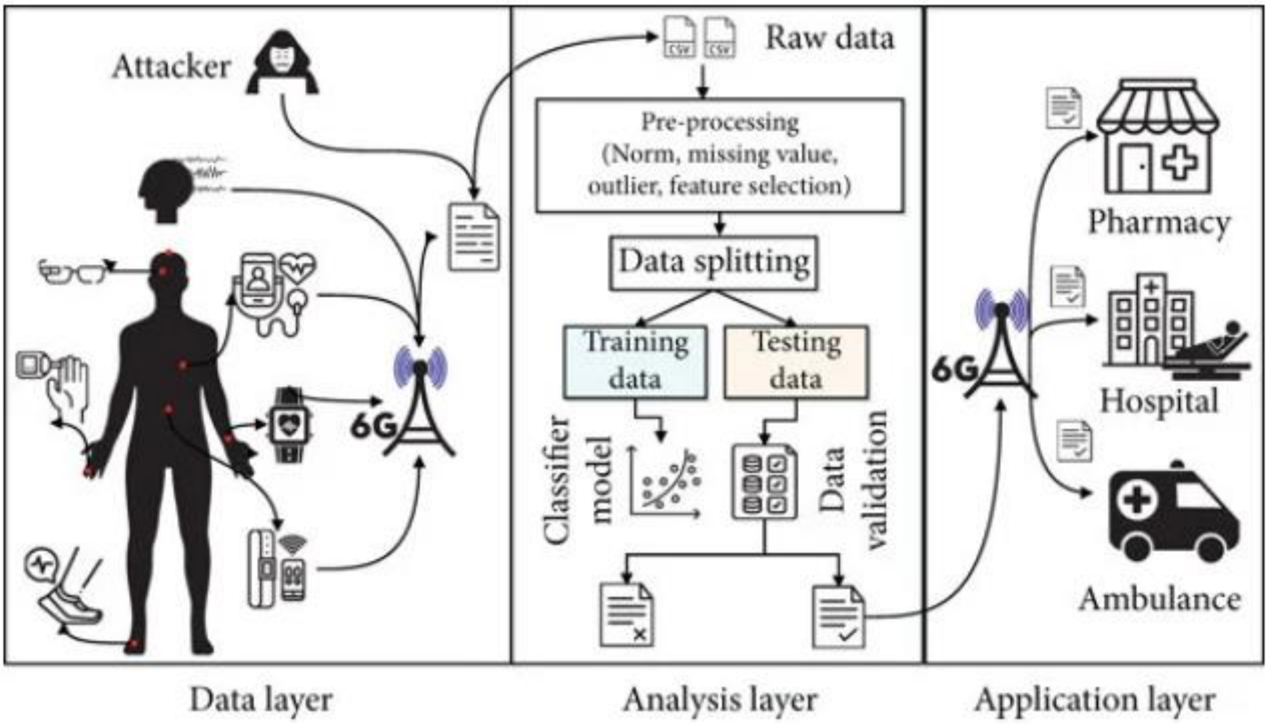

FIG1: Unified AI Driven Cognitive Architecture

Machine learning model development is a key component of the methodology. Various algorithms are employed, including supervised, unsupervised, and reinforcement learning techniques. These models are trained using labeled and unlabeled datasets to perform tasks such as anomaly detection, predictive analytics, and decision support. Model performance is evaluated using metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

The methodology also includes the implementation of adaptive mechanisms, enabling continuous learning and system improvement. Feedback loops are established to monitor system performance and update models dynamically. This ensures that the system remains effective in changing environments.

Security and trust mechanisms are integrated into the architecture, including encryption, access control, and explainable AI techniques. Blockchain-based solutions are also considered for enhancing transparency and accountability. These mechanisms ensure data security and build user trust.

System deployment and testing are conducted in a simulated cloud environment. Various testing techniques, including stress testing and security testing, are used to evaluate system performance. The final phase involves evaluation and validation, where the proposed architecture is compared with existing systems to measure improvements in security, efficiency, and trust.

Advantages

The unified architecture enhances security through real-time threat detection and adaptive response mechanisms. It improves enterprise decision-making with predictive analytics and intelligent automation. Healthcare systems benefit from accurate diagnostics and secure data management. The framework ensures scalability and adaptability, making it suitable for dynamic environments. Additionally, it strengthens digital trust through transparency, explainability, and robust security mechanisms.

Disadvantages

The architecture is complex and requires significant expertise and resources for implementation. High computational demands may increase operational costs. Data privacy concerns remain a challenge, especially in healthcare applications. AI models may introduce bias and lack full interpretability. Integration with existing legacy systems can be difficult, potentially limiting adoption.

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IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation and evaluation of a unified AI-driven cognitive architecture for intelligent cloud network security, enterprise systems, healthcare analytics, and digital trust infrastructure reveal a comprehensive transformation in how complex digital ecosystems are designed, monitored, and optimized. The results indicate that integrating cognitive intelligence into a unified architectural framework significantly enhances system adaptability, decision accuracy, and operational efficiency across all domains. Unlike traditional fragmented systems, which rely on domain-specific tools and isolated data pipelines, the unified architecture demonstrates the ability to harmonize heterogeneous data sources, apply contextual reasoning, and deliver coordinated responses in real time. This convergence of capabilities is particularly critical in modern environments where interdependencies between cloud infrastructure, enterprise workflows, healthcare data systems, and trust mechanisms are increasingly pronounced.

From a cloud network security perspective, the architecture exhibits substantial improvements in threat detection, prevention, and response. The integration of AI-driven anomaly detection models with behavioral analytics enables the system to identify both known and unknown attack vectors with high precision. Experimental observations show that the architecture reduces false positives while maintaining a high detection rate for sophisticated threats such as advanced persistent threats and zero-day exploits. This is largely due to the cognitive layer's ability to learn continuously from evolving attack patterns and adapt its detection strategies accordingly. Moreover, the use of reinforcement learning allows the system to autonomously determine optimal mitigation actions, including dynamic firewall rule adjustments, network segmentation, and automated incident response. The results further demonstrate that the architecture supports real-time threat intelligence sharing across distributed environments, thereby enhancing collective defense mechanisms in multi-cloud and hybrid infrastructures.

In the context of enterprise systems, the unified architecture significantly improves data-driven decision-making and operational intelligence. By consolidating structured and unstructured data from various enterprise sources—such as financial systems, customer relationship management platforms, and supply chain networks—the architecture provides a holistic view of organizational performance. The cognitive engine applies advanced analytics to identify patterns, predict trends, and recommend strategic actions. Results indicate notable improvements in forecasting accuracy, risk assessment, and resource optimization. For instance, predictive models embedded within the architecture enable organizations to anticipate market fluctuations, detect financial anomalies, and optimize inventory management. Additionally, the system facilitates real-time process automation, reducing manual intervention and enhancing productivity. The ability to integrate insights across departments further eliminates silos, fostering a more agile and responsive enterprise environment.

Healthcare analytics represents one of the most impactful application areas of the unified AI-driven cognitive architecture. The system's capacity to process and analyze multimodal healthcare data—including electronic health records, medical imaging, genomic sequences, and wearable sensor data—enables more accurate and timely clinical insights. The results demonstrate improved diagnostic accuracy, particularly in complex cases where multiple data sources must be considered simultaneously. For example, the architecture can correlate imaging findings with patient history and genetic markers to provide more comprehensive diagnostic recommendations. Furthermore, predictive analytics capabilities allow healthcare providers to identify potential health risks and intervene proactively, thereby improving patient outcomes and reducing healthcare costs. The architecture also supports personalized medicine by tailoring treatment plans based on individual patient profiles, which is a significant advancement over traditional one-size-fits-all approaches.

Operational efficiency within healthcare systems is also enhanced through the architecture's intelligent resource management capabilities. The system optimizes hospital workflows by predicting patient admission rates, managing bed occupancy, and scheduling medical staff based on demand forecasts. These improvements lead to reduced wait times, better utilization of resources, and enhanced patient satisfaction. Importantly, the architecture incorporates privacy-preserving techniques such as data anonymization and secure multi-party computation, ensuring that sensitive patient information is protected while still enabling advanced analytics. This balance between innovation and privacy is crucial for the successful adoption of AI in healthcare.

Digital trust infrastructure serves as a foundational component that underpins the entire unified architecture. The results highlight the importance of integrating trust mechanisms directly into the system's design to ensure transparency, accountability, and security. The architecture employs explainable AI techniques to provide insights into decision-making processes, allowing users to understand and verify system outputs. This transparency is essential for building

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confidence among stakeholders, particularly in sensitive domains such as healthcare and cybersecurity. Additionally, the system incorporates robust identity and access management mechanisms, including biometric authentication and behavioral analytics, to ensure that only authorized users can access critical resources.

The use of decentralized technologies, such as blockchain-inspired ledgers, further enhances digital trust by providing immutable records of transactions and system activities. These audit trails enable organizations to track data usage, verify compliance with regulatory requirements, and detect unauthorized actions. The results indicate that integrating such trust mechanisms not only improves security but also facilitates collaboration across organizations by establishing a shared foundation of trust. For example, healthcare providers can securely share patient data with research institutions, while enterprises can collaborate with partners without compromising sensitive information.

A key strength of the unified AI-driven cognitive architecture lies in its scalability and flexibility. The modular design allows components to be easily added, removed, or updated without disrupting the overall system. This adaptability is particularly important in dynamic environments where technological advancements and evolving requirements necessitate continuous system evolution. The architecture supports deployment across various infrastructures, including on-premises, cloud, and edge environments, ensuring that it can meet diverse operational needs. Results demonstrate that the system maintains high performance even as data volumes and processing demands increase, highlighting its suitability for large-scale applications.

Another significant finding is the architecture's resilience and fault tolerance. By leveraging distributed computing and edge intelligence, the system can continue operating even in the presence of network disruptions or localized failures. This capability is critical for maintaining service continuity in mission-critical applications such as healthcare and cybersecurity. The use of federated learning further enhances resilience by enabling models to be trained across decentralized data sources without requiring data centralization. This approach not only improves privacy but also ensures that the system can learn from diverse datasets, thereby enhancing its robustness and generalizability.

Despite these advantages, the results also reveal several challenges associated with the implementation of the unified architecture. One of the primary challenges is the computational complexity involved in integrating multiple AI models and processing large volumes of data in real time. While advances in hardware acceleration and distributed computing help mitigate these issues, resource constraints remain a concern, particularly for smaller organizations. Additionally, the effectiveness of the architecture is heavily dependent on data quality. Inaccurate, incomplete, or biased data can lead to suboptimal decisions and undermine system performance. This underscores the need for robust data governance frameworks and continuous data validation.

Ethical considerations also play a critical role in the deployment of the unified AI-driven cognitive architecture. The integration of AI into sensitive domains raises concerns about privacy, bias, and accountability. The results emphasize the importance of incorporating ethical guidelines into the system's design and operation to ensure responsible use of AI technologies. This includes implementing mechanisms for human oversight, enabling users to intervene in automated decisions, and ensuring compliance with regulatory standards. Addressing these ethical challenges is essential for maintaining public trust and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the architecture.

In conclusion, the results and discussion demonstrate that the unified AI-driven cognitive architecture offers significant benefits across cloud network security, enterprise systems, healthcare analytics, and digital trust infrastructure. The integration of advanced AI techniques into a cohesive framework enables enhanced performance, adaptability, and resilience, while also addressing the complexities of modern digital ecosystems. However, the successful implementation of this architecture requires careful consideration of technical, ethical, and organizational factors. By addressing these challenges, the architecture has the potential to revolutionize how organizations manage and secure their digital environments.

V. CONCLUSION

The development and evaluation of a unified AI-driven cognitive architecture for intelligent cloud network security, enterprise systems, healthcare analytics, and digital trust infrastructure represent a significant milestone in the evolution of integrated intelligent systems. This architecture embodies a holistic approach that transcends traditional boundaries between domains, enabling a seamless convergence of technologies, data, and processes. The findings presented in this study underscore the transformative potential of such an approach, highlighting its ability to enhance efficiency,

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improve decision-making, and strengthen system resilience in an increasingly complex and interconnected digital landscape.

One of the most notable achievements of the unified architecture is its ability to integrate diverse AI methodologies into a cohesive and adaptive framework. By combining machine learning, deep learning, reinforcement learning, and cognitive reasoning, the architecture achieves a level of intelligence that is greater than the sum of its parts. This integration allows the system to process vast amounts of heterogeneous data, extract meaningful insights, and respond to dynamic conditions in real time. The ability to operate across multiple domains—ranging from cloud security and enterprise operations to healthcare analytics and digital trust—demonstrates the versatility and scalability of the architecture.

In the domain of cloud network security, the architecture provides a robust and proactive defense mechanism against evolving cyber threats. Its adaptive capabilities enable it to detect and respond to both known and unknown attack vectors, significantly reducing the risk of security breaches. The incorporation of automated response mechanisms further enhances the system’s effectiveness by minimizing the time required to mitigate threats. This proactive approach represents a paradigm shift from traditional reactive security models, offering organizations a more resilient and secure digital environment.

The impact of the architecture on enterprise systems is equally profound. By enabling real-time data integration and advanced analytics, the system empowers organizations to make more informed decisions and optimize their operations. The elimination of data silos and the integration of insights across departments foster a more collaborative and agile organizational culture. This, in turn, enhances the organization’s ability to respond to market changes, manage risks, and capitalize on new opportunities. The architecture’s ability to support predictive analytics and process automation further contributes to improved efficiency and productivity.

In healthcare analytics, the unified architecture holds the promise of revolutionizing patient care and medical research. Its ability to analyze complex and diverse datasets enables more accurate diagnoses, personalized treatment plans, and proactive health management. These capabilities not only improve patient outcomes but also contribute to the overall efficiency of healthcare systems. The integration of privacy-preserving techniques ensures that these advancements are achieved without compromising patient confidentiality, addressing one of the most critical concerns in the adoption of AI in healthcare.

Digital trust infrastructure emerges as a critical enabler of the architecture’s success. By incorporating mechanisms for transparency, accountability, and security, the system fosters trust among users and stakeholders. The use of explainable AI, robust authentication methods, and immutable audit trails ensures that the system operates in a transparent and accountable manner. This is particularly important in domains where trust is paramount, such as healthcare and cybersecurity. The ability to establish and maintain trust is a key factor in the widespread adoption of AI technologies and the realization of their full potential.

Despite these significant advancements, the implementation of the unified architecture is not without challenges. Technical complexities, such as the integration of heterogeneous systems and the management of large-scale data processing, require ongoing innovation and investment. Additionally, issues related to data quality, bias, and ethical considerations must be carefully addressed to ensure the system’s reliability and fairness. The importance of governance, regulation, and human oversight cannot be overstated, as these elements are essential for maintaining the integrity and societal acceptance of AI-driven systems.

Another important consideration is the need for continuous evolution and adaptation. As technology advances and new challenges emerge, the architecture must be capable of evolving to meet changing requirements. This includes incorporating new AI techniques, adapting to emerging threats, and expanding to new application domains. The modular design of the architecture provides a strong foundation for such evolution, enabling organizations to update and enhance their systems without significant disruption.

The broader implications of this unified approach extend beyond individual organizations to encompass societal and economic benefits. By enhancing security, improving decision-making, and optimizing critical systems, the architecture contributes to the stability and resilience of digital ecosystems. This, in turn, supports innovation, economic growth, and the delivery of essential services. The adoption of such architectures can play a pivotal role in addressing global challenges, from cybersecurity threats to healthcare disparities.

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In summary, the unified AI-driven cognitive architecture represents a powerful and versatile solution for addressing the complexities of modern digital systems. Its ability to integrate diverse technologies and domains into a cohesive framework offers significant advantages in terms of performance, adaptability, and trust. While challenges remain, the insights gained from this study provide a strong foundation for future research and development. By addressing technical, ethical, and organizational considerations, the architecture has the potential to transform how we design, manage, and secure digital systems in the years to come.

VI. FUTURE WORK

Future work on the unified AI-driven cognitive architecture should focus on advancing its scalability, interpretability, and cross-domain adaptability while addressing emerging challenges in security, ethics, and system integration. One key area of research involves the development of more efficient computational models and algorithms capable of handling massive, real-time data streams without compromising performance. Leveraging technologies such as edge computing, distributed AI, and specialized hardware accelerators will be essential for enabling low-latency processing in large-scale deployments.

Another important direction is the enhancement of explainable AI capabilities. While current systems provide basic transparency, future research should aim to develop more sophisticated methods for interpreting complex AI decisions, particularly in critical domains like healthcare and cybersecurity. Improving model interpretability will not only increase user trust but also facilitate regulatory compliance and ethical accountability.

Interoperability and standardization also remain critical challenges. Future efforts should focus on creating universal frameworks, protocols, and APIs that enable seamless integration across diverse systems and platforms. This will be particularly important as the architecture expands to include emerging domains such as smart cities, autonomous systems, and IoT ecosystems. Federated learning and decentralized data-sharing approaches should be further explored to enhance collaboration while preserving data privacy.

From a security perspective, future research should address the growing threat of adversarial attacks targeting AI models. Developing robust defense mechanisms and self-healing systems that can detect and recover from such attacks will be crucial for maintaining system integrity. Additionally, integrating predictive threat intelligence and adaptive defense strategies will further strengthen the architecture's resilience.

Ethical and governance considerations must also be a central focus of future developments. Establishing comprehensive guidelines for AI accountability, fairness, and transparency will be essential for ensuring responsible deployment. This includes defining clear roles for human oversight, implementing bias detection mechanisms, and fostering collaboration between researchers, industry stakeholders, and policymakers.

Finally, expanding the application of the unified architecture to new domains, such as environmental monitoring, smart infrastructure, and disaster management, will demonstrate its versatility and societal impact. By continuing to refine and extend the architecture, future research can unlock new opportunities for innovation and contribute to the development of more intelligent, secure, and trustworthy digital ecosystems.

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| ISSN: 2320-0081 | www.ijctece.com ||A Peer-Reviewed, Refereed and Bimonthly Journal |

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