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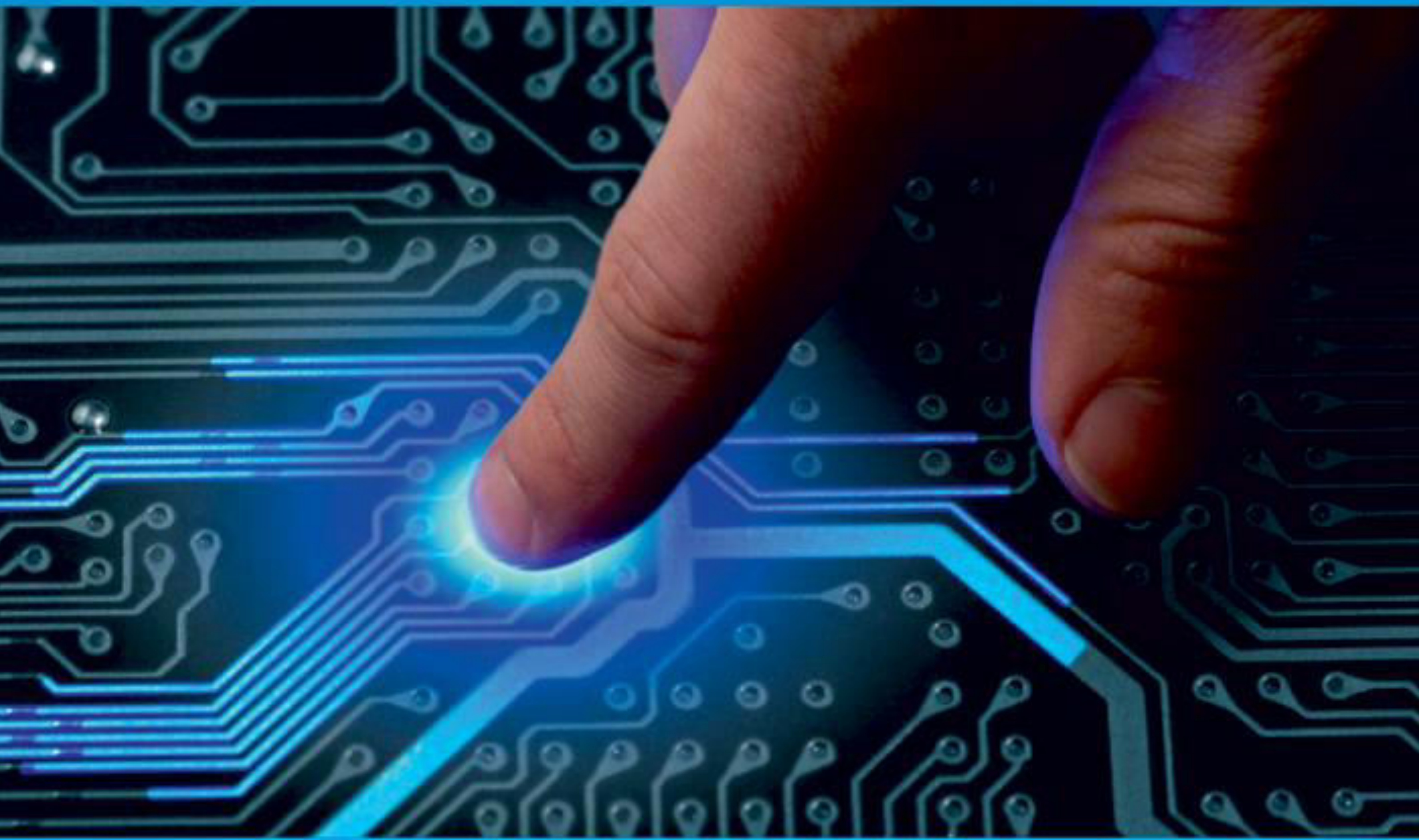

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Affordable Cloud Server Supply for Storage and Access

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ABSTRACT: As more enterprises and organizations migrate their data to the cloud to streamline IT maintenance costs and improve data reliability, they encounter a dilemma due to the multitude of cloud vendors and their varied pricing structures. This complexity often leaves customers uncertain about which cloud provider(s) best suit their data storage needs and which hosting strategy offers the most cost-effective solution. Typically, customers opt to store their data with a single cloud provider, exposing themselves to the risk of vendor lock-in. To address these challenge, paper presents a data hosting that integrates two crucial functionalities. Firstly, it involves selecting multiple suitable cloud providers and implementing an optimal strategy to store data at minimal monetary cost while ensuring availability. Secondly, it includes a transition mechanism to dynamically redistribute data based on changes in access pattern and cloud pricing. The paper formally defines data in multi- cloud storage system, identifies potential violations, and introduce a methods to maintain data consistent within these systems. Implementation and experimentation demonstrate that the propose methods can uphold data consistent acceptable delays in data uploading, and it exhibits scalability concerning the cloud utilized and the user base. Integrates the methods into cloud storage system promises enhanced usability and reliability, addressing the challenges posed by diverse cloud environments.

KEYWORDS: Cost-effective cloud server provisioning, data hosting, multi-cloud storage, redundancy strategy, data consistency, cloud vendor selection, data access pattern, pricing optimization, data reliability, IT maintenance cost.

I. INTRODUCTION

Image inpainting is a method for repairing damaged pictures or removing unnecessary elements from pictures. It recovers the missing or corrupted parts of an image so that the reconstructed image looks natural. In real world, many people need a system to recover damaged photographs, designs, drawings, artworks etc. damage may be due to various reasons like scratches, overlaid text or Sgraphics etc.

This system could enhance and return a good looking photograph using a technique called image inpainting. Image inpainting modify and fill the missing area in an image in an undetectable way, by an observer not familiar with the original image. The technique can be used to reconstruct image damage due to dirt, scratches, overlaid text etc.

Some images contain mixed text-picture-graphic regions in which text characters are printed in an image. Detecting and recognizing these characters can be very important, and removing these is important in the context of removing indirect advertisements, and for aesthetic reasons. There are many applications of image inpainting ranging from restoration of photographs, films, removal of occlusions such as text, subtitle, logos, stamps, scratches, red eye removal etc.

Paper is organized as follows. Section II describes automatic text detection using morphological operations, connected component analysis and set of selection or rejection criteria. The flow diagram represents the step of the algorithm. After detection of text, how text region is filled using an Inpainting technique that is given in Section III. Section IV presents experimental results showing results of images tested. Finally, Section V presents conclusion.

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II. FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPTS

A. HETEROGENEOUS CLOUDS

The LSB insertion method is a wide used technique in steganography for embedding message bits within a cover image. It takes advantage of human perceptual limitations, exploiting the fact that subtle changes in color shades, especially in the least significant bit of an image pixel's binary representation, are often to the eye and brain. This basic steganography algorithm involves sequentially encoding the message bits into the LSBs of the pixels of the cover image.

Pseudo-code:
1. Read input file to string.
2. Initialize cryptographic library (e.g., Erasure Coding).
3. Provide string to split into a cryptographic split.
4. Retrieve the blocks.
5. Choose the cloud with the lowest access cost among others.
6. Retrieve blocks from the chosen cloud.
7. Reassemble blocks into files.
8. Provide requested files to the user.
9. Display a report to the user.

The LSB insertion method offers a way to hide information within images, making it useful for covert communication or data embedding purposes.

Regarding cloud storage, customers often face the challenge of vendor lock-in plethora of cloud vendors and their differing performances and policies. This lock-in risk arises when customers stores the data in a single cloud provider and may encounter difficulties if they later wish to switch to another provider.

Data migration between cloud vendor can be high cost. For instance, transferring a large volume of data as 100 TB, from one cloud provider's data center to another can incur significant expenses, often in the thousands of dollars. This expense includes not only the actual data transfer costs but also associated factors like network bandwidth usage fees and potential downtime during the migration process.

Furthermore, the geographical locations of data can impact data transfer costs and latency. Moving data between data center located in different regions or countries can incur additional expenses and may result in slower data access times.

To mitigate risk vendor lock-in and minimize data migration costs, organizations may adopt multi-cloud strategies, distributing their data across cloud providers. This approach offers redundancy and resilience against provider-specific outages or disruptions and provides flexibility in choosing cloud services based on performance, pricing, and geographic proximity to end-users. Additionally, utilizing cloud-agnostic storage solutions or standards can facilitate smoother transitions between cloud providers, reducing the friction associated with vendor lock-in.

C. Multi-cloud data hosting

Recent time, there been surge in interest and attention towards multi-cloud data hosting solutions, attracting researchers, customers, and startups alike. The fundamental concept behind multi-cloud hosting involves distributing data across multiple cloud platforms to enhance redundancy and mitigate the risk of vendor lock-in. This approach illustrates the accompanying figure, where a "proxy" component a central role by redirecting client application requests and coordinating data distribution across the various cloud providers.

Our research delves into the intricacies cloud storage system and proposes an innovative application-level client-centric consistency method. This method is designed to reliably detect and resolve data conflicts, thereby enhancing the of cloud storage system. Ultimately, our aim is to contribute to the establish.

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private, secure, and dependable storage solutions for end-users.
The key contributions of our project can be as below:

1. The Definition of data Consistency: We rigorously define the data consistent problems within the context of cloud storage systems. This serves as a foundational framework for understanding and addressing issues related to data synchronization and integrity across multiple cloud environments.
2. Proposal of Novel Consistency Method: We introduce method that eventual data consistent within cloud storage systems, even in scenarios involving server and non-communicating client. This methods represent significant advancement in ensuring data reliability and coherence across distributed cloud infrastructures.
3. Implementation and Empirical Validation: We implement a functional multi-cloud storage system that incorporates our proposed consistency method and empirically evaluate its performance. Through real-world experimentation, we demonstrate the efficacy and practical viability of our approach in achieving consistent and reliable data storage across diverse cloud environments.

By addressing critical challenges associated with consistency in cloud storage systems, our project aims to pave the way for more robust and dependable cloud-based storage solutions, thereby meeting the evolving needs and expectations of modern users and organizations.

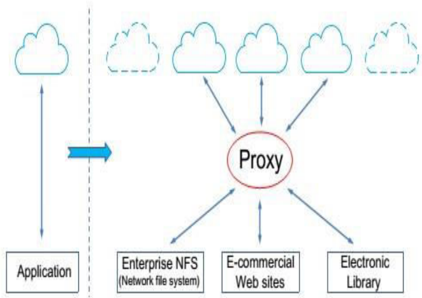

Fig: Basic principle of multi-cloud data hosting

Our research focuses on cloud storage systems, aiming to enhance their usable and reliable through a novel client-centric consistency method. This method is designed to effectively detect and resolve data conflicts, thereby contributing establishments of privates, secured, dependable storage solutions for end-users.

This contributes our project can be defined as bellow:
1. The Definition of data's Consistent: We provide a rigorous definition of the data's consistency problems within the realm of clouds systems. This serves as a foundational framework for understanding and addressing issues related to data synch synchronization and integrity.
2. Proposal of a Novel Consistency Method: We introduce an innovative methods guaranteed data consistent in cloud systems, even when dealing with server, non-communicating clients. This method represented significant advancement in ensuring data reliability and coherence across distributed cloud infrastructures.
3. Implementation and Empirical Validation: We develop and implement a cloud systems incorporates our proposed consistency method. Through empirical evaluation, we demonstrate the performance and effectiveness of our approach in achieving consistent and reliable data storage across-diverse-cloud-environments.

By addressing critical challenges associated with data consistent in cloud system, our project aims facilitated adoption of more robust and dependable cloud-based storage solutions, ultimately benefiting end- users by providing them with secured options.

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C.MULTI-CLOUD STORAGE

Multi-cloud storage, a strategy that involves utilizing cloud provided to store data and applications, offers numerous advantages for organizations seeking enhanced redundancy, resilience, and flexibility. By distributing data across different cloud platforms, businesses can reduce the risk of vendor lock-in and ensure continuous availability, even in the face of disruptions or downtime from a single provider. Moreover, leveraging multiple cloud providers enables organizations to optimize costs by taking advantage of competitive pricing and tailored services offered by each provider.

However, the adoption of multi-cloud storage also brings forth various challenges, particularly of interoperability, data transfer, and security. Interoperability seamlessly integrate data and applications across disparate cloud environments, requiring careful consideration of compatibility and standardization efforts. Data transferred different cloud can be complex, necessitating efficient mechanisms for data movement and synchronization to maintain consistency and reliability. Furthermore, ensuring robust security measures across multiple cloud providers is imperative to safeguard sensitive data and risk associates with unauthorized access or breaches.

To effectively harness the benefits of multi-cloud storage while addressing these challenges, organizations must develop comprehensive strategies encompassing architecture design, data governance policies, and integration capabilities. This entails implementing robust data management practices, establishing clear guidelines for data handling and access control, and deploying advanced tools and technologies to facilitate seamless communication and collaboration between cloud environments. By carefully navigating these considerations, organizations can maximize the advantages of clouds storage while minimizing complexities and achieving greater operational efficiency and resilience in their cloud infrastructure.

A. Data consistency

Strong Consistency is a consistent model that ensure all reads and writes to a data store reflect the most recent write operation, providing a linearizable view of data. simple term, mean whenever a client reads data from the database, it will always see the most recent write. Strong consistency guarantees there is single, up-to-date version of data at any given time, which simplifies application logic and ensures data integrity. However, achieving strong consistency may come at the cost of higher latency and lower availability, as systems need to coordinate and synchronize writes across distributed nodes.

Eventual Consistency, on the other side relaxes the constraints of strong consistency by allowing for temporary inconsistencies between replicas of data. While updates to data replicas may propagate asynchronously, eventual consistency guarantees that given enough time absences of further updated, all replicas converge to a consistent state. This model prioritizes availability and partition tolerance over strict consistency, making it wellsuits for distributed system network partitions and failures are common.

ACID (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability) is a group of properties that ensure reliable transaction processing in databases. The consistency aspect of ACID guarantees that only valid data is written to the database, preserving the integrity of the data. ACID transactions are characterized by their atomicity (transactions are all or nothing), consistency (data is always in a valid state), isolation (transactions are executed independently), and durability (once committed, changes are permanent).

BASE (Basically Available, Soft state, Eventually consistent) offers an alternative approach to ACID, often used in distributed systems and nosql database. BASE sacrifices strong consistency in favor of improved availability and partition tolerance. Basically Available mean that systems remains operational even in the faces failures, Soft state indicates the systems don’t need to be consistent at all times, and Eventually consistent implies that the system will converge to a consistent states over time. BASE allows systems to operate efficiently in presence network partitions and failures, making it for scenarios more availability is a priority.

B. Existing System

In industrial data hosting systems, ensuring data availability and reliability often relies on technique such as replication or erasure coding.

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Erasure coding involves encoding data into multiple blocks, including both data block coding block, are then distributes across different cloud storage providers. While erasure coding offers advantages of storage efficiency compared to simple replication, it introduces complexities in read access. When a read operation is initiated, it typically requires retrieving data blocks from multiple clouds are stored. This process increases latency and may lead to higher costs due to bandwidth usage across multiple cloud providers.

Moreover, in a multi-cloud environment, where data is distributed across several cloud platforms, the limitations of erasure coding become more pronounced. Bandwidth costs are often significantly higher than storage costs in multicloud setups. This means that the overhead incurred by accessing data's from clouds can become a considerable expense, outweighing any savings achieved through storage efficiency with erasure coding.

Overall, while erasure coding offers benefits of storage optimization, its limitations in read access efficiency and potential cost implications in multi-cloud environments must be carefully considered when designing and implementing industrial data hosting systems. Balancing factors such as storage efficiency, data availability, and cost- effectiveness is crucial to ensuring the overall performance and viability of such systems in real-world scenarios.

C. Proposed System

In this project, we introduced novel's and cost-efficient data hosting scheme tailored for heterogeneous multi-cloud environments, aiming to ensure high availability while minimizing monetary costs. Our approach intelligently distributes data across multiple clouds, leveraging combinations of replication and erasure coding mechanisms within a unified model to meet availability requirements across diverse data access patterns.

Key to our approach is the development of a heuristics based algorithm that selects optimal data storage modes, considering both cloud providers and redundancy mechanisms. Additionally, we implement procedures for seamless storage mode transitions, allowing for efficient data redistribution based on evolving data access pattern and policies.

Evaluate the performances our proposed scheme and assess its effectiveness in ensured data consistent in cloud storage systems, we conduct extensive and prototype experiment. The simulations utilize trace-driven data collect two online storage system with large user bases, providing realistic scenarios for analysis. Furthermore, we conduct prototype experiments using Amazon S3, a mainstream clouds provider, where samples are collected traces over a one-month period.

Our evaluation results demonstrate that our proposed method outperforms major existing schemes of both cost savings and adaptability to dynamic data and pricing adjustments. Specifically, our approach achieves significant cost savings, reducing monetary costs by approximately 20% compared to existing methods.
Moreover, it exhibits robust adaptability to fluctuations in access pattern , pricing changes, showcasing its practical viability and effectiveness in real-world multi-cloud environments.

Overall, our project contributes a comprehensive and innovative solution to cost-efficient data hosting and data consistency in heterogeneous multi-cloud storage systems, offering tangible benefits of cost savings, availability, and adaptability to evolving cloud landscapes.

Algorithm for block splitting

In data handling process, the initial step involves reading an input file and converting its content into a string format. Following this, the crypto library, design for Erasure Coding, is initialized. Erasure Coding techniques used enhance data reliability and availability by encoding data into multiple blocks, enabling efficient recovery data loss. Once the crypto library is initialized, the string is provided to be split into a crypto split, typically consisting of two or more blocks. These blocks represent segments of data that have been encoded using the Erasure Coding technique. Subsequently, the encoded blocks are retrieved and prepared for further processing or storage, forming foundations to secure and resilient data management within the system.

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Algorithm for retrieval process

In the subsequent stages of handling process, a cloud provider is selected on criterion of offering the lowest access cost among the available options. This selection is crucial for optimizing resource utilization and minimizing operational expenses. Once the cloud provider is chosen, the encoded blocks of data are retrieved from the selected cloud, leveraging efficient retrieval mechanisms to ensure timely access. Following retrieval, the blocks are reassembled into their original file format, reconstructing the complete dataset. This reassembly process is essential for ensuring integrity, coherence. Subsequently, the requested files are provided to the user, enabling seamless accessed the desired data. Finally, a comprehensive report detailing the data retrieval process, including cost analysis and performance metrics, is generated and presented to the user. This report serves to provide transparency and accountability while facilitating informed decision-making regarding data management strategies.

HEURISTIC ALGORITHM

In the subsequent stages of data handling, the process involves selecting a cloud provider based on criteria such as the lowest access cost, a pivotal factor for efficient resource allocation and cost reduction. The careful selection of a cloud provider ensures optimal utilization of resources and minimizes operational expenses, thereby enhancing the overall efficiency of the system. Once the cloud provider is determined, the encoded data blocks are retrieved from the selected cloud. This retrieval process is facilitated by leveraging efficient mechanisms that prioritize timely access to the data, ensuring minimal latency and downtime. Subsequently, the retrieved blocks are meticulously reassembled into their original file format, reinstating the complete dataset with utmost accuracy. This reassembly phase is imperative to maintain data integrity and coherence throughout the retrieval process. Following successful reassembly, the requested files are promptly provided to the user, ensuring seamless access to the desired data and enhancing user experience. Moreover, to provide users with comprehensive insights into the data retrieval process, a detailed report is generated. This report encompasses various aspects such as cost analysis and performance metrics, offering transparency and accountability. By presenting users with valuable information, the report facilitates informed decision-making regarding data management strategies, ultimately contributing to the optimization of system performance and resource utilization.

Algorithm 1: Heuristic algorithm of data placement

```
Input: file size S, read frequency c_r, n's upper limit ξ
Output: minimal cost C_sm, the set ψ of the selected clouds
C_sm ← inf; ψ ← {}
L_s ← sort clouds by normalized αa_i + β/P_i from high to slow
for n = 2 to ξ do
    G_s ← the first n clouds of L_s
    G_c ← L_s − G_s
    for m = 1 to n do
        A_cur ← calculate the availability of G_s
        if A_cur ≥ A then
            C_cur ← calculate the minimal cost
            if C_cur < C_sm then
                C_sm ← C_cur
                ψ ← G_s
            end
        else
            /*heuristically search better solution*/
            G_s ← sort G_s by a_i from low to high
            G_c ← sort G_c by P_i from low to high
            for i = 1 to n do
                flag ← 0
                for j = 1 to N − n do
                    if a_{G_c[j]} > a_{G_s[i]} then
                        swap G_s[i] and G_c[j]
                        flag ← 1
                        break
                    end
                end
                if flag = 0 then
                    break
                end
                A_cur ← calculate the availability of G_s
                if A_cur ≥ A then
                    C_cur ← calculate the minimal cost
                    if C_cur < C_sm then
                        C_sm ← C_cur
                        ψ ← G_s
                    end
                    break
                end
            end
```

STORAGE ALGORITHM

Storage algorithms encompass a diverse array of methodologies tailored to optimize the organization, retrieval, and management of data within storage systems. Ranging from traditional file systems to sophisticated distributed architectures, these algorithms aim to strike a balance between various factors such as data access speed, reliability, scalability, and resource utilization. They continuously evolve to adapt to the ever-changing landscape of data storage technologies and usage patterns.

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In the realm of clouds storage, a multitude of algorithms are employed to streamline data placement, replication, and retrieval across distributed and geographically dispersed storage infrastructures. These algorithms serve as the backbone for ensuring data availability, reliability, and performance in cloud environments.

One key category of storage algorithms is Data Placement Algorithms, which determine the optimal location for storing within the cloud infrastructure. Factors such as proximity to users, storage capacity, and network latency are considered to efficiently allocate data storage resources. Common approaches include round-robin, random selection, or more sophisticated methods based on data accessed pattern.

Replication Algorithms are another crucial aspect, ensuring data redundancy and fault tolerance in cloud storage. These algorithms dictate how and where data is replicated to minimize risks of loss and maintain high availability. Strategies such as quorum-based replication or consistent hashing are widely utilized to achieve these objectives.

Additionally, Data Deduplication Algorithms play a vital role in reducing storage overhead by identifying and eliminating redundant data across the cloud storage infrastructure. These algorithms employ techniques like content-based or block- based deduplication to optimize storage efficiency.

Caching Algorithms are employed to enhance data access latency and reduce network traffic by storing frequently accessed data closer to users. These algorithms determine which data to cache and for how long, taking into account factors such data's popularity and access frequency. Common caching algorithms include LRU, LFU, and variants like ARC.

Lastly, Load Balancing Algorithms are instrumental in distributing data and workload evenly across storage nodes in the clouds optimize resource utilization and prevent performance bottlenecks. Techniques such as round-robin DNS or dynamic load balancing based on server health ensure efficient resource allocation. Overall, these storage algorithms play a pivotal role in optimizing the performance, scalability, and reliable clouds storage services, facilitating efficient data management and access in dynamic and distributed cloud environments.

Algorithm 2: Storage mode transition process

```
Input: the generated table Γ, the ith file's current storage mode M[i],
       current read frequency R[i], file size S[i]
Output: void

dSize ← the size dimension of Γ
dRead ← the read frequency dimension of Γ
for each file i do
    for j in len(dSize) do
        if S[i] ≥ dSize[j] then
            dS ← j
        else
            break
        end
    end
    for j in len(dRead) do
        if R[i] ≥ dRead[j] then
            dR ← j
        else
            break
        end
    end
    if M[i] ≠ Γ[dS][dR] then
        T ← monetary cost of transiting from M[i]
        if M[i] > Γ[dS][dR] + T then
            transit from M[i] to Γ[dS][dR]
        end
    end
end
```

STORAGE MANAGER

In an affordable cloud server supply system tailored for storage and access, the storage manager serve central component responsible for optimizing resource allocation, data distribution, and access efficiency. This manager plays a pivotal role in orchestrating the storage of data across multiple cloud providers while ensuring cost-effectiveness and maintaining high availability. It employs sophisticated algorithms and decision-making processes to determine the most efficient storage modes and cloud placements based on factors such as data access patterns, pricing models, and service level agreements (SLAs). Additionally, the storage manager facilitates data consistency by implementing mechanisms for replication, erasure coding, and data integrity checks across distributed cloud environments. Through continuous monitoring and analysis, the storage manager dynamically adjusts storage configurations to adapt to changing workloads and cost fluctuations, thereby maximizing cost savings without compromising data accessibility or reliability. Overall, the storage manager serves as a crucial enabler of affordable cloud server supply, ensuring optimal utilization of resources while meeting the storage and access requirements of users and applications.

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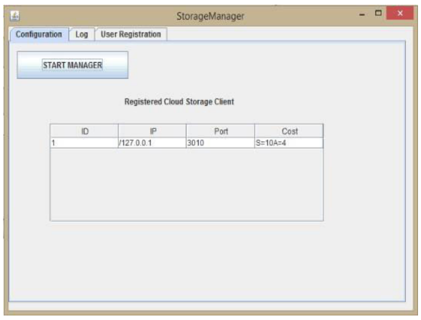
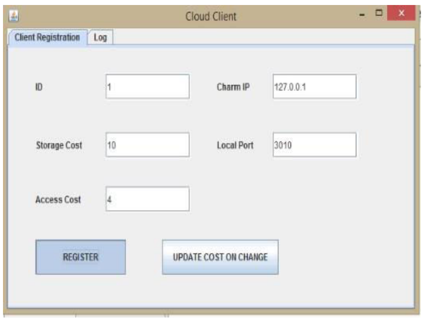
CLOUD INTERFACE

In an affordable cloud server supply system designed for storage and access, the cloud interface acts as a vital bridge between users or applications and the underlying cloud infrastructure. This interface encompasses a set of tools, protocols, and APIs that enable seamless interaction managements resource. It provided user a simplified and intuitive means to provision, configure, and access storage services while abstracting the complexities of underlying cloud infrastructure. The cloud interface facilitates various operations such as uploading and downloading data, managing storage configurations, and monitoring resource utilization. Moreover, it incorporates features for security, authentication, and access control to safeguard sensitive ensured compliance regulatory requirement. In the context of affordability, the cloud interface may include functionalities for cost monitoring, budget management, and optimization recommendations to help users informs decision and optimize their cloud spending. Overall, the cloud interface play crucial roles enabling cost-effective storage and access solutions by providing users with efficient, user- friendly tools to leverage cloud resources effectively while minimizing operational overhead.

USER PORTAL

In an affordable cloud server supply system tailored for storage and access, the user portal serve central's hub for users to interact with the cloud infrastructure and manage their storage resources efficiently. This portal provides a user-friendly interface through which users can perform various tasks, including provisioning, monitoring, and optimizing their cloud storage configurations. Users can access the portal through web browsers or dedicated applications, where they can authenticate themselves and gain access to their storage accounts. Within the user portal, users can upload, download, and organize their data, as well as configure storage settings such as access permissions, encryption, and data retention policies. Additionally, the user portal offers features for monitoring resource usage, tracking storage costs, and generating reports to help users understand and optimize their cloud spending. Furthermore, the user portal may include educational resources, tutorials, and support services to assist users in effectively utilizing cloud storage services and maximizing their value. Overall, the user portal plays a critical role empowered user manage their storage resources efficiently and cost-effectively in the cloud environment.





III. CONCLUSION

Cloud services are undergoing rapid development, with multi-cloud services becoming increasingly prevalent. The primary concerns when migrating service to clouds is the expenditure involved. In response to this challenge, our paper proposes a

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novel storage scheme titled "Cost-efficient data hosting scheme and Data Consistent in Clouds Storage Systems." This scheme offers customers a systematic approach to distributing data across multiple clouds in a cost-effective manner. It involves making granular decisions regarding storage modes and cloud placement to optimize resource utilization maintains consistent. Through rigorous evaluation, we have validated the efficiency of this scheme, demonstrating its effectiveness in achieving cost savings while ensuring data integrity.

Moreover, important vendor selection and negotiation cannot be overstated in achieving affordable cloud server supply. By carefully evaluating cloud service providers based on factors such as pricing models, service level agreements (SLAs), and flexibility, organizations can identify partners that align with their cost-saving objectives. Strategic negotiation and collaboration can further enhance cost optimization by securing favorable pricing terms and discounts.

In conclusion, achieving affordable cloud server supply for storage and access requires comprehensive approached that encompasses careful planning, strategic execution, and ongoing optimization efforts. Embracing a holistic strategy involving storage optimization, replication efficiency, caching mechanisms, and vendor management essential navigates dynamic landscape of cloud computing. Affordability is not a static goal but an ongoing journey that demands continuous vigilance, adaptability, and a steadfast commitment to efficiency.

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