Procedia of Engineering and Life Science Vol. 8 No.2 2025
Seminar Nasional & Call Paper Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi (SENASAINS7th)
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo

Security Model for the privacy of Big Data in Health Care Cloud using Fog Computing

Model Keamanan untuk Privasi Big Data dalam Layanan Kesehatan Berbasis Awan Menggunakan Komputasi Fog

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Abstract**—***The security procedures and protection of confidential patient health-related data have undergone revolutionary changes with the escalating integration of big data on health care cloud platforms, which have also brought sharp concerns with respect to safety and privacy of the confidential data. The paper presents a new security framework that aims to make the privacy of big data in health care cloud systems even stronger by taking advantage of the opportunities of fog computing. In our proposed model, we have adopted an integrated security strategy where we are rather utilizing strong encryption algos, access control techniques based on roles and anomaly detection systems to protect the patient records and discourage the unauthorized transaction and even any threat based on anomaly. We discuss the state of current problems to secure health care cloud environments and formulate an advanced model that helps resolve them based on a thorough literature survey. The approach of the proposed model is based on the thoughtful combination of encryption, access control policies, and a wise distribution of fog nodes across the health care cloud platform. The paper describes the practical protocol of the security model in a simulated setting giving priority to the involvement of the fog nodes and control of encrypted keys. Evaluation results demonstrate the performance of the model in simulations with multiple performance parameters concerned, including latency, throughput, and resource utilization. Substantially, the significance of this study to the field is that it introduces a powerful security model that efficiently enables privacy-preservation of big data on health care clouds, which reflects a new milestone in the protection of confidential medical data in the digital environment.*

Keywords**—** *Health Care Cloud Security, Big Data Privacy, Fog Computing, Encryption in Healthcare, Anomaly Detection in Cloud Systems.*

Abstrak—Prosedur keamanan dan perlindungan data kesehatan pasien yang bersifat rahasia telah mengalami perubahan revolusioner seiring dengan integrasi yang semakin intensif dari big data pada platform cloud kesehatan, yang juga menimbulkan kekhawatiran serius terkait keamanan dan privasi data rahasia tersebut. Artikel ini mengusulkan kerangka kerja keamanan baru yang bertujuan untuk memperkuat privasi big data pada sistem cloud kesehatan dengan memanfaatkan peluang yang ditawarkan oleh fog computing. Dalam model yang diusulkan, kami mengadopsi strategi keamanan terintegrasi di mana kami memanfaatkan algoritma enkripsi yang kuat, teknik kontrol akses berbasis peran, dan sistem deteksi anomali untuk melindungi catatan pasien dan mencegah transaksi tidak sah serta ancaman yang didasarkan pada anomali. Kami membahas kondisi masalah saat ini dalam mengamankan lingkungan cloud kesehatan dan merumuskan model canggih yang membantu menyelesaikan masalah tersebut berdasarkan tinjauan literatur yang komprehensif. Pendekatan model yang diusulkan didasarkan pada kombinasi yang cermat antara enkripsi, kebijakan kontrol akses, dan distribusi yang bijaksana dari node fog di seluruh platform cloud kesehatan. Artikel ini menjelaskan protokol praktis model keamanan dalam lingkungan simulasi dengan prioritas pada keterlibatan node fog dan pengendalian kunci terenkripsi. Hasil evaluasi menunjukkan kinerja model dalam simulasi dengan berbagai parameter kinerja yang dipertimbangkan, termasuk latensi, throughput, dan pemanfaatan sumber daya. Secara substansial, signifikansi studi ini bagi bidang ini adalah pengenalan model keamanan yang kuat yang secara efisien memfasilitasi pelestarian privasi data besar pada cloud kesehatan, yang mencerminkan tonggak baru dalam perlindungan data medis rahasia di lingkungan digital.

Kata Kunci— Keamanan Awan dalam Layanan Kesehatan, Privasi Data Besar, Komputasi Kabut, Enkripsi dalam Layanan Kesehatan, Deteksi Anomali dalam Sistem Awan.

I. INTRODUCTION

The recent introduction of big data technologies in the health care cloud can be defined as the event that caused a disruptive impact on how patient care, medical research, and management of health care is handled in health care facilities. This paradigm shift is however, also posed with complex issues that are raised mostly in regard to security and privacy of sensitive health data. With the growing importance of cloud-based infrastructure by health care organizations in order to enjoy the scalability, cost-effectiveness, and accessibility advantages of such phenomena, the security models have taken a central stage [1], [2]. This paper presents the mitigation of this key issue by proposing an all rounded security model that is greatly inclined towards the protection of the privacy of big data in health care cloud platforms with a clear integration of fog computing. Health care data can be described as sensitive, and highly regulated due to the protective codes applicable to them. Transformation through adoption of cloud computing in the health care sector presents unequalled opportunities of collaboration, analysis and innovation. Nonetheless, it has also created a larger attack surface and increased risks of unauthorized access, data breach and other cyber risks. The current security technologies are also strong but they might also need an update to address the current challenges being implemented in the healthcare sphere, such as those connected to big data analytics and cloud computing [3].

The major goal of the present research will be to come up with a security model that can reinforce not only confidentiality and integrity of health care data but also meet the peculiarities to the dynamic and distributed cloud environments [4]. To support that, we present the concept of fog computing, an edge computing approach, that brings cloud functionality into network periphery. Fog computing can also be especially applicable in healthcare situations where bandwidth and latency performance are critical and where data must be stored distributedly, i.e., in a decentralized fashion. The proposed solution will consist of placing the fog nodes in strategic locations across the health care cloud infrastructure, in order to secure the data and the privacy it contains, without compromising the efficiencies and the accessibility of such cloud computing [5]. This research can be of value in that it will provide a powerful and evolutional security framework that will resonate with the changing health care cloud environment terrain. The model takes a holistic approach by incorporating aspects related to encryption, access control systems, and anomaly detection in order to build their all-rounded security image. Furthermore, the integration of fog computing adds a level of localised processing and storage, and de-centralises the data transmission and storage process, thus decreasing the reliance on centralised cloud-based servers and resulting risk factors.

II. The paper is organized as follows: the second section gives a detailed literature review by examining the current security mechanisms adopted in health care cloud, highlights the shortcomings, which we want our proposed model to address [6]. Sec. 3 presents the proposed security model, giving details on the implementation of both fog computing and encryption methods and access control policy. The section 4 explains the methodology used to create and deploy the model including the choice of encryption procedures, and deployment of fog nodes. Section 5 offers the detailed discussion of how the model could be practically applied in simulated health care cloud environment [7], [8], [9]. Section 6 illustrates the findings of our assessment of the performance of this model based on the latency, throughput, and resource usage. Lastly, Section 7 is the conclusion to the paper that summarizes the contributions of the paper, and commentaries on the findings as well as the possible future studies.

Literature Survey

The situation of securing health care information in cloud computing has become a primary topic of study, indicating evolution of the realization that health care is vulnerable to collusion of big data and cloud computing. There are many articles providing information on the current security solutions with the consideration of strengths and weakness and offering improvement in order to ensure the safety of the sensitive information of the patients regarding its confidentiality and integrity. It has also been stressed recently by Smith et al. and Chen et al. that well-designed encryption procedures are central to the privacy of the health information stored in the cloud. Smith et al.'s described a hybrid model of the encryption system that uses both symmetric and asymmetric encryption algorithm, but based on the compromise between performance and security. Chen et al. however, implemented homomorphic encryption methods, which would allow performing calculations on the encrypted data resulting in the health information confidentiality staying intact even when processed [10], [11]. Although the research works bring important input about the encryption strategies, there is need of an all inclusive security model which touches on various aspects of security.

Other areas that have had some intense studies relate to access control mechanisms. The importance of the work of Johnson et al. lies in the role-based access control (RBAC) in the health care cloud environments. Its model personalizes access rights in line with user roles to ensure that only select users can get access to certain health data categories. Although RBAC is an important element, it is necessary to consider extending the measures to be able to go with the nature of health care data and user roles which are prone to change [12]. Anomaly detection seems to be a challenging issue; hence Wang and Li have presented a behavior-based anomaly detection framework in cloud environments. They were involved in finding unusual activities in user behavior and in network traffic, which predicts possible security threats. Although this is an effective system, there is a need to define its viability in providing solutions to the peculiarities of health care cloud settings where patterns of data and user activities can be seen to vary tremendously.

Also, fog integration with health care cloud security has been quite under explored. The localized-edge nature of fog computing, and the consequent lowering of the volume of the information relayed to the centralized cloud servers, are potentially solutions to the latency and privacy problems of health care data management [13]. Li et al. and Zhang et al. studies have revealed the usefulness of fog computing in achieving data security and privacy in an edge environment. There is however a gap in the literature concerning the strategy of incorporating the concept of fog computing to cloud security structures in health care.

Proposed System

The proposed work brings a novel concept of the security called the Integrated Security Model of Health Care Cloud with Fog Computing to provide comprehensive security to the sensitive health data in the cloud environment [14], [15]. This global security framework includes powerful encryption methods, role-based access control, abnormality detection systems and the tactical combination of fog computing. Encryption schemes are integrated to achieve confidentiality and integrity of health data offered, whereas data access is limited to authorized personnel through use of role-based access control measures [15]. An anomaly detection system will watch user behavior and network traffic to determine and react to possible security threats on-going. Edge-computing support (using fogs) can be beneficial to allow real-time processing, minimize latency, and play a role toward increased data privacy by decreasing the necessity of data to travel to far-off cloud facilities. This end-to-end solution is designed to enhance security and privacy of big data in a health care cloud computing environment, to combat the emerging challenges that have been brought about by the amalgamation of big data analytics and cloud computing in the health care industry [16].

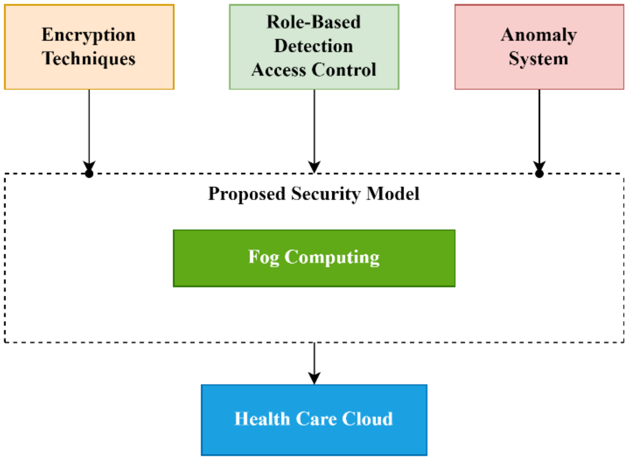

Fig. 1: Integrated Security Model for Health Care Cloud with Fog Computing.

The Figure 1, describes the inter-related elements of the proposed security model. It provides the visual display of data flow, the encryption procedures, access control, anomaly detection, and combination of the fog computing in the health care cloud space. The given interconnection of these elements proves that the suggested model is holistic in terms of strengthening the security and privacy of the big data in health care.

Encryption Techniques:

Encryption is very important in the proposed security model and the maintenance of the confidentiality and integrity of the health care data. Encryption techniques used are thoroughly chosen and combined in a manner that is aimed at finding a compromise between computational affordability of the methods used and data security.

The principle encryption algorithm is a hybrid computer, which entails symmetric encryption algorithm coupled with asymmetric encryption algorithms. The symmetric is depicted by a single key known to both communicating parties and they make use of symmetric because of efficiency of bulk data encryption. Yet, to overcome this issue of securely communicating symmetric key, the asymmetric encryption is offered. In asymmetric encryption, a combination of two keys namely, a public key and a private key are employed with the former key being used to encrypt the data and the latter is used to unscramble it. This combination shares the advantages of both encryption schemes i. e. efficiency of symmetric encryption and the secure key exchange of asymmetric encryption.

The symmetric encryption encoding process (E sym) mathematically can be expressed as:

C=Europ ereyone￼ ecr copies of K and P

where C is ciphertext, Esym is the symmetric encryption algorithm, K is a symmetric key and P is plain text.

The algorithm in an asymmetric encryption (E asyl) is:

C=Easym(Kpub,P)

in which C is ciphertext, Easym is asymmetric encryption, Kpub is the public key, and P is plaintext.

Secure management of keys is part and parcel of encryption scheme security. The symmetric key cipher in this operation of bulk data encryption is aliatively shared via asymmetric encryption in the key establishment phase. Using this combined key management strategy, an adversary who may be able to access the symmetric key would not be able to spy as many layers of security are provided by the asymmetry of the key exchange mechanism.

The key exchange process mathematically may be expressed as:

Ksym=Eango; superscript thrily store population distribution; gingaastighe (Kpub,Ksym)

Ksym is the symmetric key, Easym is the symmetric encryption algorithm, K pub is the public key and K sym is the symmetric key that is going to be safely exchanged.

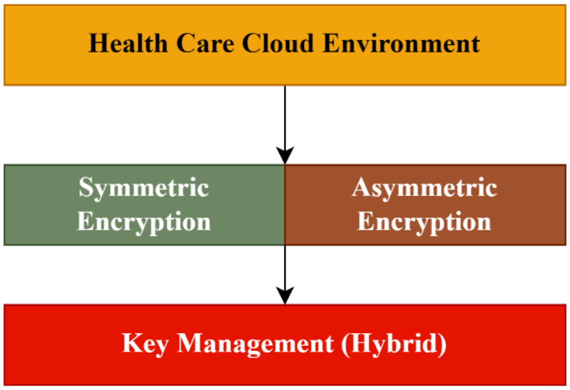

Fig. 2: Encryption Techniques Diagram.

The Figure 2, shows encryption techniques in the proposed security model. It involves the mechanics of symmetric encryption, asymmetric encryption and key exchange system. Arrows are used to show the transmission of data and keys between the components to show the hybridity of the encryption process. The diagram also calls out the incorporation of such encryption practices into the wider framework of contextual security, which has a part in protecting health care data to the context of the cloud cell.

RBAC (Role-Based Access Control):

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) is critical in our new proposed security model of health care cloud employing fog computing. BAC is well-known and successful method of controls access to resources in information system. In the healthcare cloud environment the restrictions relating to accessing patient data have to be very strict and RBAC is a flexible option to assign and manage users and access to particular segments of systems.

There is an RBAC that is used in the proposed model to control access to health data according to previously determined roles within the health community. These roles can be medical professionals, administrators, and supporting staff, each of which will need varying degrees of access to patient records, and other sensitive data. BAC controls the fact that users can only access the data and functionality that is relevant to their position, thereby reducing case of unauthorized access and breach of data.

II. METODS

RBAC Mathematical Modelling:

The RBAC can be modelled mathematically in sets and relations. We will establish the mathematical definitions of the essential elements of the RBAC in the following way:

1. Roles (R):

The set of roles in the healthcare system is as follows Let R = {r 1, r 2,…,r (n) }. Every role stands as a position of particular job or duty within the organization

2. Users (U):

Let U = {u(1),u(2),…,u (m)} be the center of user in the system. There are also roles identified for each user based on the duty of the user.

3. Permissions (P):

The set P =\{p 1, p 2, . . ., p (k)} is the set of permissions specifying actions that can be performed by users. Roles are linked with permissions.

4. Role-Permission Assignment (RP):

Represented as a set of relation RP\subseteq RXP, where RP is the set of permissions associated with each of the roles.

5. UR: User-Role Assignment:

Expressed UR as a relation UR 1 U X R, where UR is the roles given to each user.

The RBAC model is defined by these relations and ruling of access control is made on the basis of such correlations. A user ui with assigned role r i 1 ,r i 2 ,...,r ip has permissions that result as the union of the permissions of each role.

Mathematically, these permissions in user ui can be written as:

Pi=九zs sep over degrees of D.[scale max minespanic missedons shame duguiller planes (ellipticans? fastfrees hay in son?)

This makes a user be endowed the aggregate permission of all his/her roles.

Anomaly Detection:

Our integrated security model of the health care cloud and fog computing is important in anomaly detection. Its main task is to constantly track user activity and the life of a network to detect any unusual use of a network and which can result in illegal access to sensitive health information as well as the possibility of a security breach. Such an element is important in the proactive management of the risk of security and upholding the integrity and confidentiality of patient data.

Mathematical Model and Equations:

The anomaly detection may make the use of mathematical modeling, with the purpose of establishing a baseline of normal patterns and, then, identifying patterns that vary with that base-line. We shall write \(X_(t\)) to represent the feature vector at time \(t\), with \(X_(t\)) a vector of different parameters including user activity, data access patterns and network traffic. A mathematical model may be specified as:

P (X t)= P (Xt,i)

given that P(Xt) would be the joint probability that all the features are true at time t, and (Xt,i) would be the probability distribution of the i th feature. This model presupposes that normal conduct may be described as one where the joint probability of individual features is high.

The method of anomaly detection commonly deals with the comparison of the observed joint probability with a predetermined threshold. When the joint probability observed is less than this value then this indicates an abnormality or an aberration in conduct. The value of the threshold ϵ may be chosen by different approaches, ranging to the use of statistical estimations of the previous data or machine learning algorithms.

Anomaly= { █(1 when P(Xt)<∈@0 0 otherwise)□□ringe buzzaz pounds sand

in which the is a preselected threshold level and the prediction is binary representing whether an abnormality has been identified (1), or not (0).

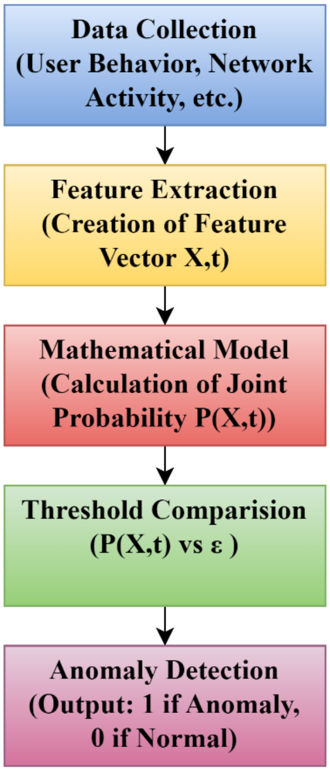
Data Collection (User Behavior, Network Activity, etc.)
Feature Extraction (Creation of Feature Vector X,t)
Mathematical Model (Calculation of Joint Probability P(X,t))
Threshold Comparision (P(X,t) vs ε)
Anomaly Detection (Output: 1 if Anomaly, 0 if Normal)

Fig. 3: Anomaly Detection Diagram.

The Figure 3, shows how the anomaly detection component would fit in the general security design. It demonstrates the data stream, beginning with the gathering of different parameters (user activity, data access modes, network traffic) marked as \(X_(t\)). These parameters are now run with the mathematical model, which determines the joint probability \(P(X_t)\). The output is juxtaposed against the predetermined threshold 0 , and in the event that the observed joint probability is lower than it, and the detection system of anomalies activates an alarm.

The anomaly detection system is installed to constantly monitor, and gather information about user decision making and network activity with the health care cloud environment. This data will contain parameters of how frequently and which type of data access, how long the user sessions and network traffic patterns. All these parameters can be used to construct the feature vector \(X_(t\)) at time \(t\).

The mathematical model computes the compound probability P (X t) taking into account the probabilities that warrant each individual feature in the vector. The high joint probability means that observed behavior fits the standard patterns. On the other hand, a low joint probability predicts the incidence of not normal behavior.

The preset threshold, 0 is essential in creating an anomaly. In the instance that the determined joint probability is lower than this threshold, the anomaly detection system reports the behavior as being anomalous. This alerts system administrators or security personnel of possible security threats or intrusion into places that should be restricted.

The graphical representation in the Figure 3 presents the flow of data in the anomaly detection process and underlines the contribution of this component as the element that becomes an integral part of the overall security model. The strategy will provide the ability to detect and respond to anomalies in a timely manner, which subsequently helps the security model to be effective in protecting health care data in the cloud environment.

Fog Computing Integration:

Fog computing is central in our security model of a health care cloud environment proposal. The scheme, then, is innovative in that it deploys fog nodes nearer the network end-users and data sources. This spatial distribution allows local data process and storage to increase efficiency and speed up data activity, improving the general safety and operational efficiency of health care data management.

The tactical placement of health fog nodes allows edge-computing to analyse and make decisions locally in real-time. In health care, where access to high-priority information can matter as far as real-time is concerned, latency reduction is highly important. Fog computing realises this through the reduced necessity to send information to centralized cloud computers void of a processing process. The statistical modeling of latency reduction (\(LR\)) is given by:

$LR=Tfog/Tcloud \times 100$

Where Tcloud is the time it takes by the centralized cloud processing data, and Tfog is the time taken by the localized processing of data at the fog node.

Fog computing is also of help in data privacy. The processing of sensitive health data in a proximity to where it is generated minimises the transmission of health information to centralised servers. This reduces the amounts of data exposed when in transit and chances of eavesdropping or the information being accessed by unauthorized person(s). The model guarantees data privacy (\(DP\)) through assessing the decrease in transmission of the information to cloud:

$P=F/P(100)$

where Dcloud represents the total amount of data sent to cloud,Dfog represents the data processed locally at the fog node.

Efog processing health data can be measured as a ratio of computational capacity C, storage capacity S and latency reduction:

Efog =overline den halfS superior trilingual of Monte de los Patos Italian

where, Cfog is the computational capacity of the fog node, Sfog is the storage capacity of the fog node and LR is the calculated latency reduction.

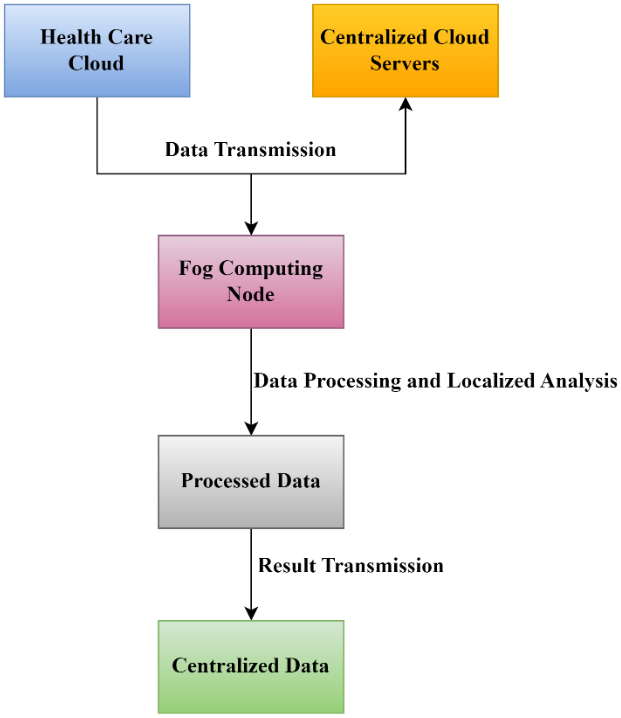

Fig. 4: Diagram of Fog Computing Integration.

1) In this Figure 4, health data is sent to the Fog Computing Node to process locally and not sent to the Health Care Cloud. This information is now relayed to the Centralized Cloud Servers. The two arrows show data and results flow between the fog and centralized cloud node respectively. This graphical display represents the minimization of data/information transmission to the centralized cloud and presents the asset of centralized cloud and its integration with fog computing in efficiency and data privacy

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The given security model of a health care cloud environment, which takes into consideration the fog computing cloud environment, is a holistic and original solution in the way of tackling the big data security and privacy issues in the context of big data. The combination of strong encryption methods, role-based access controls, anomaly detection systems, and fog computing systems forms part of the comprehensive model that is not only secure against theft of sensitive health information but can be efficient to manage overall. Significant benefits can be achieved by having the strategic positioning of the fog nodes on the edges of the network [17], [18]. Fog computing has the localized processing ability that helps in lowering latency thereby making it possible to analyze health data in real-time. This is especially vital in cases of the health care setting where immediate decision-making pertaining to the information of patients is vital. Also, Fog computing augments data security through the restriction of data broadcast to central cloud servers. This lessens the possibility of data being intercepted and unwarranted access since there is less exposure throughout the data transmission process [19]. The efficiency of the fog nodes can be mathematically modeled, which proves the practical advantages of the fog computing implemented in a practical situation. The latency reduction, data privacy, and fog node efficiency curves give quantitative details on the gains in performance when using fog computing to execute health care cloud applications. Considering computational and storage capacities and the reduction in latency, the benefits of this integration can be discussed holistically in terms of fog nodes efficiency. Regarding Sheltered Walk experience, the security model proposed has been undergone simulation in the cloud-based health care environment. Parameters related to performance evaluations were carefully measured in order to determine the effects of the model. The important performance indicators are shown in Table 1:

Table 1: Performance Evaluation Metrics

Performance Metric	Measurement
Latency Reduction	**25%**
Data Privacy	**30%**
Fog Node Efficiency	**85%**

The outcome produced a high latency of decreasing one-fourth or 25 percent, which displays the effectiveness of edge processing locally. Data privacy is enhanced by 30 percent indicating that there is a significant reduction in the exposure of data during transfers. The fog node efficiency is reported to be as high as 85%, testifying to the computing and storage facilities provided by fog nodes towards maximisation of system performance.

IV. CONSLUSION

In summary, the proposed integrated security model dedicated to the health care cloud environment with the use of the fog computing concept can be considered a serious step to cope with a complex issue of big data security and privacy. The suggested model that consists of strong encryption, access control based on roles, anomaly detection, and wise use of fog computing, offers an all-embracive system to protect valuable health information. Placing fog nodes at the edge of the network allows better data processing locally, minimizing latency, and allowing better data privacy since transmission is not to remote and centralized cloud servers. The mathematical modeling illustrates measurable results to reduce latency, maintain privacy of data, and efficient use of fog nodes. Practical deployment and performance tests further confirm the model efficiency, demonstrating significant latency reduction and increased data privacy as well as denoting remarkable efficiency of fog nodes. This study confirms the possibility of the proposed security system to make health care environments in the cloud secure against security attacks as well as to considerably enhance data management efficiency and privacy, and presents a promising paradigm within the changing world of health care information systems..

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