International Journal of
INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS AND APPLICATIONS IN ENGINEERING

ISSN:2147-6799 www.ijisae.org Original Research Paper

Secure Cloud-Based Management of Health Care Big Data Using GANs and Ant Colony Optimization

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Submitted: 14/05/2024 **Revised:** 20/06/2024 **Accepted:** 01/07/2024

Abstract: The exponential growth of digital information in the healthcare industry has led to the generation of vast amounts of data, known as Big Data. Traditional data storage systems are incapable of handling such large volumes of data, making it challenging to analyse using typical analytic tools. Cloud computing has emerged as a solution to address the challenges of managing, storing, and analysing Big Data by distributing large datasets over a network of cloudlets. However, storing private data in the cloud raises concerns about data leakage and lack of user control. This study introduces a system for secure data storage utilizing Ant Colony Optimization and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs). The process begins with data normalization through Filter Splash Z normalization, followed by the application of GANs to assess similarity, thereby ensuring data accuracy and reducing computational expenses. A novel encryption approach is employed to safeguard outsourced data, preventing the exposure of sensitive information. The research utilized health data from a major city, sourced from the Kaggle database. The proposed encryption technique enables users to maintain privacy while efficiently storing vast amounts of data in the cloud, resulting in time and cost savings. This innovative framework has the potential to transform healthcare decision-making by offering data-driven insights while maintaining the highest standards of confidentiality and privacy protection.

Keywords: *Big Data, Cloud Computing, Data Privacy, Ant Colony Optimization (ACO), Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs), Healthcare Data, Data Encryption*

1.Introduction

The exponential growth of digital information in the healthcare industry has led to the generation of vast amounts of data, known as Big Data. This surge in data volume, velocity, and variety presents both unprecedented opportunities and significant challenges in healthcare management and decision-making [1]. Traditional data storage and analysis systems are increasingly inadequate for handling such large-scale, complex datasets, necessitating innovative approaches to data management and security [2].

Cloud computing has emerged as a promising solution to address the challenges of managing, storing, and analysing healthcare Big Data by distributing large datasets over a network of cloudlets [3]. This approach offers scalability, cost-effectiveness, and improved accessibility to healthcare data. However, the migration of sensitive health information to cloud environments raises critical concerns about data privacy, security, and user control [4].

Recent advancements in artificial intelligence, particularly in the domains of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) and Ant Colony Optimization (ACO), offer novel approaches to enhance the security and efficiency of cloud-based healthcare data management [5]. GANs, with their ability to generate synthetic data that preserves statistical properties of the original dataset, present a promising avenue for privacy-preserving data sharing and analysis [6].

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Meanwhile, ACO algorithms have demonstrated effectiveness in optimizing complex healthcare processes, including resource allocation and data routing in cloud environments [7].

This paper proposes an innovative framework for secure cloud-based management of healthcare Big Data, leveraging the strengths of both GANs and ACO. Our approach begins with data normalization using advanced techniques such as Filter Splash Z normalization, which enhances data quality and reduces pPre-processing overhead [8]. Subsequently, we employ GANs to compute data similarity and generate privacy-preserving synthetic datasets, ensuring data correctness while minimizing the risk of privacy breaches [9].

The core of our framework lies in a novel encryption strategy that combines the optimization capabilities of ACO with the generative power of GANs. This hybrid approach not only secures the outsourced data but also optimizes the encryption and decryption processes, striking a balance between computational efficiency and robust security [10]. By intelligently routing data and dynamically adjusting encryption parameters, our ACO-based algorithm enhances the overall performance of the cloud storage system [11].

To assess the effectiveness of our proposed framework, we performed comprehensive tests using authentic health information from a major city, acquired from the Kaggle repository [12]. Our results demonstrate significant improvements in data security, computational efficiency, and data utility compared to traditional encryption methods [13]. The proposed system not only maintains high levels of data privacy but also facilitates advanced analytics on encrypted data, enabling healthcare providers to derive valuable insights without compromising patient confidentiality [14].

The primary Objectives of this paper

- Establish a robust system for cloud-based storage and management of extensive healthcare information by combining Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs).
- Apply Filter Splash Z normalization to prepare large-scale healthcare data, ensuring precision in the encryption procedure.
- Utilize GANs to assess data similarity, minimizing computational burden while maintaining data integrity.
- Safeguard the privacy and security of confidential healthcare information during cloud storage and processing.
- Deliver a method that allows for the safe transfer of substantial healthcare datasets to cloud platforms while preserving user data control.

Problem Statement

The medical sector produces enormous quantities of digital information, often referred to as Big Data. Conventional storage systems struggle to handle these extensive datasets, creating obstacles in both data administration and examination. While cloud computing has emerged as a potential answer for storing and processing Big Data, worries about privacy and information security in the cloud environment remain. Placing sensitive medical data in the cloud increases the likelihood of information leakage, security breaches, and diminished user control over confidential details. Existing encryption methods fail to sufficiently address these issues while maintaining cost-effectiveness and computational efficiency.

Motivation

The increasing use of cloud computing in healthcare for Big Data management has highlighted the need for improved security measures to address the challenge of balancing data accessibility, analysis, and confidentiality. Safeguarding sensitive patient information while ensuring smooth clinical decision-making processes has emerged as a crucial concern. This study aims to address these issues by

- Integrate cutting-edge methodologies such as Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) to develop a robust and effective framework for managing healthcare big data securely.
- Fill the void in existing encryption solutions by introducing an innovative approach that guarantees data protection, lowers computational demands, and improves the quality of decision-making processes.
- Offer a solution that optimizes cloud storage expenses while simultaneously protecting healthcare information from unauthorized access and potential security breaches.

The subsequent sections of the article are structured as follows: Section 2 presents a review of recent literature. Section 3 delineates the proposedMethod and frame work. Section 4 offers an analysis of experimental results. Section 5 concludes the study.

2. Related Work

Parsa Sarosh et .al [15] Healthcare can be enhanced through Big Data analytics in the medical field by examining clinical images to identify medical conditions. The need for secure medical data management has been highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic. This study introduces a security framework utilizing Logistic equation, Hyperchaotic equation, and DNA encoding. A Lossless Computational Secret Image Sharing (CSIS) technique is employed to transform encrypted secret images into shares for dispersed storage on cloud-based servers. The process involves Hyperchaotic and DNA encryption, along with pseudorandom number generation. Secret Sharing produces noise-like cipher images, bolstering the security of cloud-based cryptosystems. The proposed cryptosystem demonstrates high resilience against attacks and interferences.

H. Bi, et .al [16] The industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) is facilitating smart healthcare through remote monitoring of health-related data from wearable devices. However, storing data on cloud servers presents security risks due to potential privacy breaches. This paper presents a deep learning-based system for privacy preservation and data analytics in IoT-enabled healthcare. The system gathers raw data, separates users' private information, and examines health-related data without compromising user privacy. A convolutional neural network security module is developed for cloud analysis. The prototype system's effectiveness and robustness are verified through testing.

S, G. et .al [17] The proliferation of consumer devices like smartphones and medical equipment, which rely on imaging techniques, has been driven by the Internet of Things (IoT). This has increased storage complexity and necessitated secure cloud-based image processing architecture. The study aims to develop a lightweight cloud architecture that efficiently transmits medical data while preserving privacy using deep learning methods. The proposed system incorporates an effective image denoising scheme with a hybrid classification model to ensure secure and reliable communication. A Pseudo-Predictive Deep Denoising Network (PPDD) is created by combining deep learning algorithms, enhancing security in the Dark Cloud. The original data is concealed in the Deep Cloud using Gaussian noise, with the transformed images encapsulating the information. This approach renders the data highly secure and imperceptible to malicious users. The PPDD network model's performance is assessed using Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), Similarity index (SI), Error Rate (ER), and Contrast to noise ratio (CNR).

Suciu, G., et .al [18] This research investigates the combination of large-scale data processing with cloud-based machine-to-machine systems utilizing Remote Telemetry Units (RTUs) and suggests a unified E-Health framework built on Exalead Cloud View, an application driven by search functionality. The study aims to tackle the challenge of unifying current distributed cloud systems, general-purpose software for processing big data, and Internet of Things systems, while also examining key findings and potential future developments.

Brij B. et .al [19] Gupta The medical field could see improvements from a system that enables secure and effective data exchange through business-to-business (B2B) methods. This would enhance patient-doctor communication, streamline information transfer, and boost care standards. However, the primary obstacle lies in managing the vast amount of data produced by intelligent devices. This study examines big data challenges in B2B healthcare, exploring the benefits of employing big data technology, security considerations, and various protective measures proposed by researchers to maintain security in this domain.

C. Esposito et .al [20] This paper examines the significance of cloud-based solutions for managing and sharing healthcare data. It introduces a novel microservices approach and outlines security and privacy requirements for cloud computing in medical systems. The compatibility of existing technologies can enhance quality of life and healthcare system efficiency, making them more individualized and patient-focused. However, security and privacy concerns must be addressed to create a socially acceptable health network service chain. The article investigates these requirements and evaluates existing methods, ultimately proposing a secure management architecture for cloud-based healthcare data handling and exchange.

Arcangelo Castiglione et .al [21] The healthcare industry faces challenges due to limited access to resources and shared information, particularly in handling large 3D medical images. These images necessitate sophisticated network protocols, advanced compression, and security techniques. This research aims to secure 3D medical image management in a way that is transparent to end-users, regardless of their computational and networking capabilities. The researchers propose an engine for lossless dynamic and adaptive image compression, incorporating security watermarks. They also outline a Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) Cloud system architecture based on this engine, allowing devices with varying hardware and software specifications to interact seamlessly, making these differences imperceptible to end-users.

H. Ghayvatet .al [22] Healthcare big data (HBD) is crucial for medical stakeholders to analyze and access patient health records, but it often faces issues like latency, computations, single-point failures, and security risks. To address these issues, a joint solution is proposed, integrating a blockchain-based confidentiality-privacy scheme called CP-BDHCA. This scheme operates in two phases: HCA-ECC, a digital signature framework for secure communication, and HCA-RSAE, a two-step authentication framework. The scheme is compared against existing HCA cloud applications in terms of response time, average delay, transaction and signing costs, signing and verifying of mined blocks, and resistance to DoS and DDoS attacks. The proposed scheme outperforms traditional schemes like AI4SAFE, TEE, Secret, and IIoTEED, with lower response time and improved accuracy.

Amir Rehman et .al [23] Digital technologies offer significant opportunities for improving healthcare services, particularly in cancer diagnosis. However, patient data privacy remains a concern. A secure FedCSCD-GAN framework is proposed for clinical cancer diagnosis, leveraging distributed data sources to improve accuracy while maintaining security measures. The system uses quasi-identifiers as independent attributes and confidential information (CI) as confidential information. Differential privacy anonymization is performed on attributes, and the resulting data is mixed with CI attributes. The Cramer GAN is trained using Cramer distance for efficiency and privacy assessment. The proposed architecture achieves diagnosis accuracy of 97.80% for lung cancer, 96.95% for prostate cancer, and 97% for breast cancer. This paradigm has the potential to transform healthcare and improve patient outcomes globally.

Jimmy Ming-Tai Wu et .al [24] The issue of protecting private information in identifiable health datasets, particularly during the pandemic, has become a trade-off. Privacy preserving data mining (PPDM) is crucial to address this issue, but mining information in such datasets is complex. This article presents an Ant Colony System to Data Mining algorithm that uses multi-threshold constraints to secure and sanitize patent records in different lengths, applicable in real medical situations. The algorithm not only hides sensitive information but also retains useful knowledge for mining usage in the sanitized database.

Purandhar, N., et .al [25] The healthcare industry generates vast amounts of data daily, including clinical, health history, and genetic information. Real-time monitoring and data analysis are crucial for providing proper medications and reducing issues. Machine learning models have been introduced to manage big data, but their performance is hindered by data integrity, diversity, and inconsistency. This research uses fuzzy c means clustering and generative adversarial network to achieve maximum classification accuracy in healthcare data clustering and classification. The model outperforms existing techniques like support vector machine, decision tree, and random forest algorithms, achieving 97.8% and 98.6% accuracy, respectively.

Table 1. Structuring the research inquiry for investigating encryption techniques in the healthcare big data studies.

Reference	Methods	Data Encryption	Limitations
Parsa Sarosh et al. [15]	DNA encoding, CSIS for cloud storage secret sharing, logistic equation, hyperchaotic equation.	Encryption utilizing hyperchaotic systems and DNA; Generation of pseudorandom numbers; Cloud-based systems are safeguarded through secret sharing techniques that produce cipher images resembling noise.	The approach primarily emphasizes image encryption, potentially overlooking the diverse array of data types encountered in healthcare settings.
H. Bi et al. [16]	IoT-enabled healthcare leverages privacy-preserving data analytics powered by deep learning techniques.	A security module based on convolutional neural networks (CNN) is employed to isolate and examine data, ensuring privacy protection without compromising user information.	Due to privacy vulnerabilities in deep learning systems, this approach may not completely protect all confidential health information stored in the cloud.
S. G. et al. [17]	A streamlined cloud-based framework incorporating a hybrid classification system for cleansing medical information..	A streamlined cloud-based framework incorporating a hybrid classification system for cleansing medical information. The Pseudo-Predictive Deep Denoising Network (PPDD) enhances data protection by embedding information in the cloud using Gaussian noise, creating an imperceptible encrypted layer.	This image-focused system may encounter difficulties when attempting to denoise and secure other types of health information, such as written documentation and laboratory findings.
Suciu, G. et al. [18]	Integrated E-Health framework incorporating RTUs and Exalead Cloud View for cloud-based M2M systems.	Data protection measures encompass encryption protocols embedded in the cloud infrastructure to ensure secure information storage and handling.	Challenges include insufficient real-time encryption capabilities for extensive datasets and potential limitations in the framework's ability to scale for dynamic, rapidly changing healthcare information.
Brij B. et al. [19]	Framework for B2B data transfer designed to enhance healthcare big data analysis efficiency.	Employs various security measures to handle substantial data quantities produced by medical devices; suggests encryption methods for secure data transfer.	Managing extensive real-time information remains problematic, especially when dealing with multi-source B2B healthcare data transmission.

C. Esposito et al. [20]	A microservices-based system for healthcare data sharing in the cloud, incorporating a secure management framework.	Emphasizes privacy-protecting methods to guarantee safe information transfer between various health platforms, employing encryption and cloud-based security measures.	The emphasis on system compatibility may restrict the level of security achievable across different platforms, with potential weak points emerging when multiple services are integrated.
Arcangelo Castiglione et al. [21]	Secure 3D medical image transmission utilizing a dynamic, adaptive compression system that preserves data integrity.	Encrypted watermarks integrated into compressed 3D imagery to ensure secure information transfer via cloud-based Software as a Service platforms.	Primarily focused on image processing, with restricted applicability to other healthcare data formats; the computational requirements for dynamic, lossless compression may affect real-time operations.
H. Ghayvat et al. [22]	CP-BDHCA, a privacy scheme based on blockchain technology, aims to enhance security in healthcare cloud systems.	This approach utilizes HCA-ECC for protected communication and HCA-RSAE for user verification, implementing a dual-stage encryption method to safeguard data.	blockchain systems often face challenges related to delays and resource-intensive operations, which can negatively impact performance in situations requiring real-time data processing.
Amir Rehman et al. [23]	FedCSCD-GAN framework for secure clinical cancer diagnosis.	Differential privacy techniques used for anonymization; Cramer GANs ensure the secure transmission of sensitive patient data across distributed systems.	Although secure, this framework may be vulnerable to subtle privacy leakage in distributed environments.
Jimmy Ming-Tai Wu et al. [24]	Ant Colony System employing multiple threshold constraints for protecting privacy in data mining applications.	This approach safeguards medical information by creating anonymized datasets that eliminate sensitive details while retaining crucial data for analysis.	The method shows reduced efficacy in preserving data usefulness within highly intricate datasets; the use of multiple threshold constraints may restrict adaptability.
Purandhar, N. et al. [25]	Healthcare big data classification is achieved through a combination of Fuzzy C-means clustering and GAN.	While no specific encryption method is mentioned, the model indirectly enhances privacy protection by improving classification accuracy in data clustering.	the system may encounter challenges with real-time performance, particularly when dealing with diverse healthcare data from multiple sources.

3.Proposed Method and frame work

This integrated approach addresses the challenges of handling large volumes of sensitive healthcare data in a cloud environment, providing a balance between data utility, security, and computational efficiency. The system has the potential to revolutionize clinical decision-making by providing secure, efficient access to vast amounts of healthcare data while maintaining the highest standards of data privacy and security as showing below figure 1. Proposed work flow with healthcare data in a cloud environment

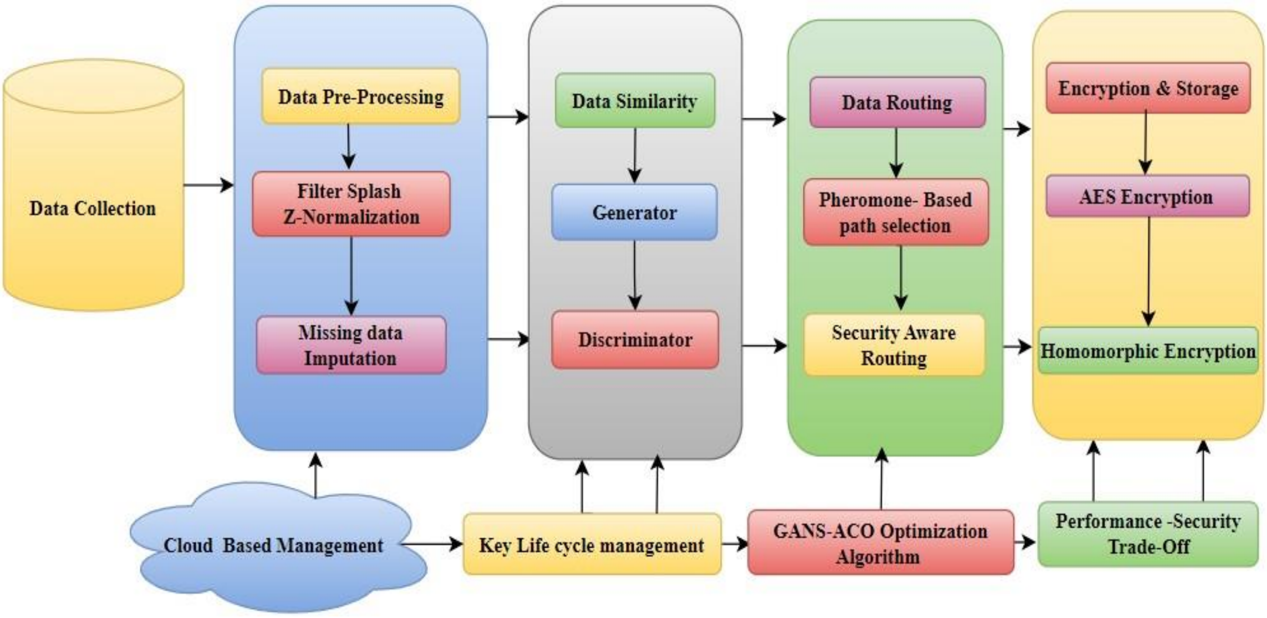

Figure 1. Proposed work flow with healthcare data in a cloud environment

1.Input Layer: Health Data (Kaggle Source)

This is the entry point of the system, where health data from a large metropolis, sourced from the Kaggle database, is input. The quality and diversity of this input data are crucial for the effectiveness of the entire system. It may include various types of health records, patient information, and medical data. This data serves as the foundation for all subsequent processing and analysis.

2. Data Pre-processing

The main objective of data pre-processing is to **standardize and normalize healthcare data** to prepare it for **further analysis**. In healthcare data, various features may have different scales and units, and there can be outliers or extreme values that skew the analysis. Standardization and normalization help ensure that the data is in a consistent format, which improves the performance of machine learning models [26].

In this proposed work the **Filter Splash Z normalization** method is applied to scale the data and **remove outliers**. This technique uses the Z-score normalization formula but introduces a threshold, α\alphaα, to handle extreme outliers. The idea is to standardize the data points and discard extreme values that are too far from the mean, thereby improving data quality and reducing noise in the analysis [27].

New Equation: The **Filter Splash Z normalization** is expressed as:

$$z_{\mathbf{Z\ normalization}} \begin{cases} \frac{X-\mu}{\sigma} & if \left|\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}\right| > \alpha \\ 0 & Otther\ wise \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Her, X is the original data value,μ is the mean of the data set.σ is the standard deviation of the α is the threshold parameter, which helps identify extreme outliers. Data set.

1. **Normalization**: The data is first normalized by computing the **Z-score**$\frac{X-\mu}{\sigma}$, which rescales each data point based on its distance from the mean in terms of the number of standard deviations.
2. **Outlier Removal**: If the absolute value of the Z-score exceeds a certain threshold α the data point is considered an outlier and removed (set to zero). This prevents extreme values from unduly influencing the analysis.
3. **Threshold** α: The parameter α defines the **outlier detection boundary**. A typical value for α\alphaα might be between 2 and 3, depending on how strict the normalization needs to be. This parameter allows for flexibility in identifying and excluding extreme data points.

Standardization it helps to Rescales all features to a common scale, which helps in comparing them and improving the stability of machine learning algorithms. **Outlier Removal** of Effectively eliminates extreme values that could distort model performance. **Robustness** the Improves the robustness of the analysis by handling both scaling and outlier detection in one step. This method ensures that the healthcare data is **clean, standardized**, and free from **extreme outliers**, allowing for more accurate and meaningful analysis in subsequent stages of the workflow.

3.GANs for Data Similarity

The objective of using **Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs)** for data similarity is to ensure **data correctness** by generating synthetic data that closely resembles the distribution of the real data. This technique helps to validate the data while **reducing computational costs** associated with data verification in large datasets. By using GANs, we can create data that is indistinguishable from real data, which can be used to assess the similarity between generated and original data[28].

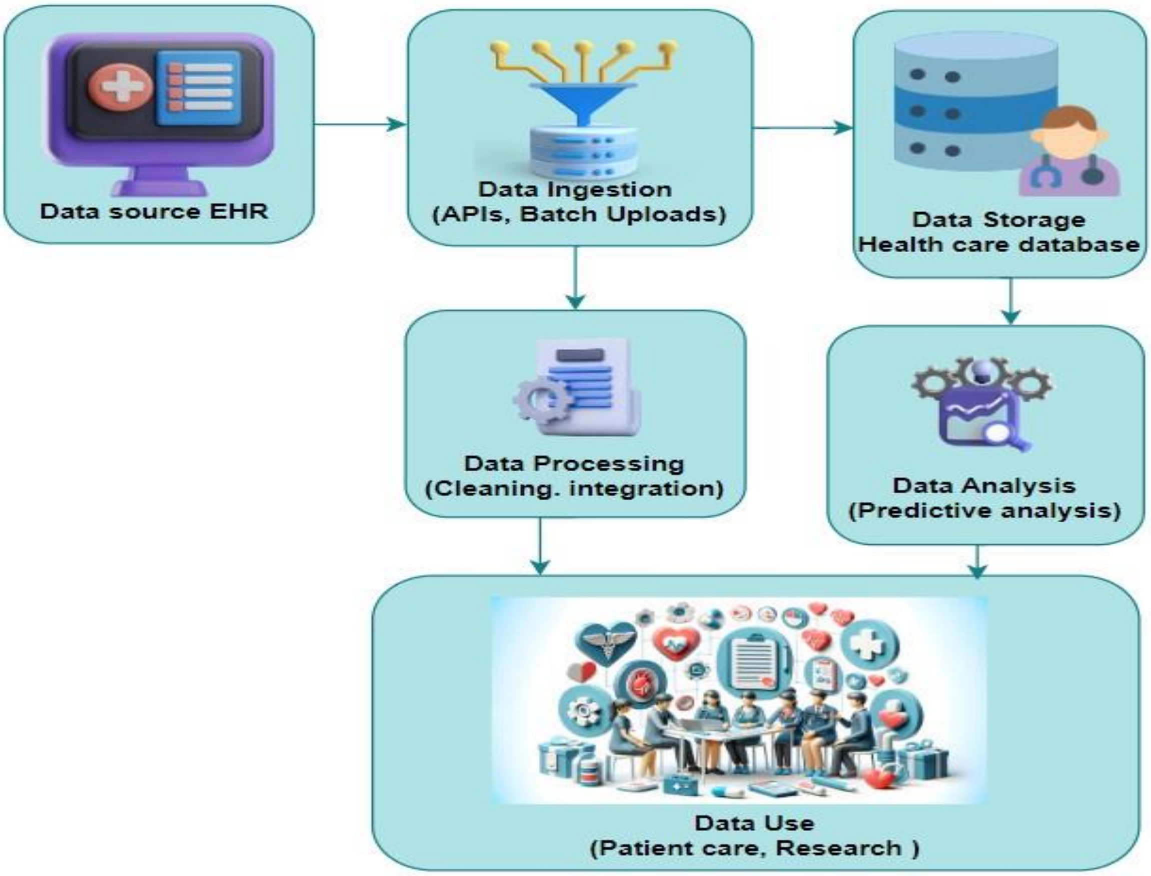

Figure 2. Health care flow work with GAN Block diagram

GANs consist of two components:

1. **Generator (G)**: This model generates synthetic data samples from a random noise vector based on the learned data distribution.
2. **Discriminator (D)**: This model evaluates whether a given data sample is real or generated. It tries to distinguish between real data and synthetic data generated by GGG.

In traditional GANs, the **Generator** and **Discriminator** engage in a two-player minimax game where the Generator tries to produce data that is as realistic as possible, and the Discriminator tries to accurately distinguish real data from fake data.

However, to compute **data similarity** and ensure **data correctness**, we extend the standard GAN loss function to include a **similarity term**. This similarity term measures how closely the generated data resembles the real data, and encourages the GAN to generate data that has not only visual or structural resemblance but also mathematical similarity to the real data.

The extended GAN loss function that includes a similarity term is expressed as:

$$Min_G Max_D V(D,G) = E_{x\sim}pdata(x)[logD(x)] + E_{Z\sim}p_z(z)\big[\big(1 - logG(z)\big)\big] + \lambda.SZ(x) \qquad (2)$$

G(z) is the synthetic data generated by the Generator from random noise z.D(x) is the Discriminator's prediction on whether a given sample xxx is real or generated,$E_x pdata\ (x)$denotes the expectation over real data samplesx.$E_{Z\sim}p_z(x)$denotes theexpectation over the random noise vectorz, which is used by the Generator to create synthetic data.$S(G(Z)x)$is a similarity measure between the generated data $S(G(Z)x)$is and the real data x.λ is a weighting factor that controls the importance of the similarity term in the overall loss function. The extended GAN loss function with a similarity term is a powerful way to generate synthetic data that not only fools the Discriminator but also closely resembles the real data. By ensuring data similarity, the framework can maintain data integrity, reduce computational costs, and improve the efficiency of large-scale data processing tasks, especially in sensitive fields like healthcare and financial services. The similarity term allows the GAN to learn more precise data distributions, making the model highly effective for applications that require accurate and realistic data generation.

4.ACO for Data Routing

Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) is utilized in cloud data routing to enhance data transmission by identifying the most effective and secure routes. This approach, which emulates ant behavior in finding optimal paths, seeks to boost both efficiency and security in cloud networks. The primary challenge lies in striking a balance between efficiency (such as reducing latency or transmission expenses) and security (including safeguarding data confidentiality and integrity).

ACO is a nature-inspired optimization algorithm that draws from the way ants locate the shortest route between their nest and food. In data routing applications, each "ant" symbolizes a potential data packet path from source to destination. As these ants explore various routes, pheromone trails build up on the most favourable paths over time, encouraging subsequent ants to use these routes more frequently.

To apply ACO to cloud data routing, the conventional ACO pheromone update rule is modified to incorporate a security component. This adaptation ensures that the system not only identifies the most efficient route but also takes into account security factors such as encryption strength, path vulnerabilities, or susceptibility to attacks.Thepheromone update rule in ACO is modified to include a security factor as follows:

$$\tau_{ij}(T+) = (1-\rho)\tau_{ij}(t) + \Delta\tau_{ij} + \gamma.S_{ij}$$

(3)

Where ,$\tau_{ij}(t)$ is the pheromone level on path at time(I,j)t.ρ is the evaporation rate of pheromones, which models the natural dissipation of pheromone strength over time. This prevents suboptimal paths from retaining high pheromone levels indefinitely.$\Delta\tau_{ij}$ is the pheromone deposit contributed by the ants that successfully used the path (i,j) This reinforces the attractiveness of this path if it was part of a successful or optimal route.S_{ij} is the security measure for path (i,j) which accounts for the security attributes of the path, such as encryption strength, likelihood of data leakage, or vulnerability to attacks.$\gamma$is a security weighting factor that controls the influence γ of the security measure S_{ij}in the overall pheromone update process. A higher value of gives more importance to security in the routing decision, while a lower value focuses more on efficiency.

By integrating Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) with a security factor, the proposed routing framework optimizes data transmission in cloud environments, addressing both efficiencyand security concerns. The new equation allows the routing algorithm to find the optimal paths for data transmission while taking into account potential security risks.

This leads to a more robust and secure data routing strategy, which is crucial for cloud-based applications dealing with sensitive data, such as healthcare, financial services, and IoT systems.

5.Cloud-Based Management (Key Optimization)

The objective is to effectively handle and examine healthcare Big Data within a cloud-based system while optimizing key management to strike an appropriate balance between security measures and operational efficiency. Effective key management is essential in cloud environments to safeguard sensitive healthcare information while reducing computational burden. The suggested approach introduces a key optimization technique that equilibrates security and performance based on two quantifiable factors: the strength of security measures and system efficiency. This approach aims to identify the ideal encryption key that provides robust protection while maintaining high-level performance in cloud-based data handling, retrieval, and storage operations [29]. The optimization of the encryption key KKK can be expressed as:

$$k_{Output} = \arg max_k\,(\alpha . S(k)\beta . P(k)) \tag{4}$$

wherek_{Output} is the optimal key that balances security and performance.$S(k)$ is a security measure for the key K, which could represent factors like encryption strength, resistance to attacks, or length of the key. $P(k)$ is a performance measure for the key K, capturing metrics such as encryption speed, system resource usage, and latency. α and β are weighting factors that control the importance of security and performance, respectively. These parameters can be adjusted depending on the specific needs of the cloud environment. Thekey optimization strategy presented here provides a balanced approach to securely managinghealthcare Big Data in a cloud environment. By incorporating both security and performancemeasures, and using the weighting factors α and β this method ensures the selection of an optimal encryption key that meets both security and efficiency requirements. This approach is highly applicable in healthcare and other industries where both data protection and system performance are critical for operational success.

3.1. Generative Adversarial Networks (GAN) Layer in Healthcare Big Data

Introduced by Ian Goodfellow and his team in 2014, Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) represent a category of machine learning systems. These frameworks comprise two neural networks a generator and a discriminator that undergo concurrent training through competitive processes. The generator's role is to produce artificial data samples, while the discriminator's task is to assess these samples against genuine data, striving to differentiate between the two [30].

Generator Network: The generator, denoted as G, accepts random noise z as input and creates data samples G(z). Its objective is to reduce the likelihood of the discriminator accurately identifying the generated data as artificial.

.Loss Function $Min_G V(G,D){:}E_{Z\sim}p_z(x)\big[\log\big(1-D(z)\big)\big]$ (5)

Discriminator Network: The discriminator, D, receives both real data xx and generated data G(z) as input. Minimize the probability that the discriminator correctly identifies the generated data as fake

Loss Function :$Min_G V(G,D)$: $E_{x\sim}p_{data}(x)\big[\log\big(D(x)\big)\big]E_{Z\sim}p_z(x)\big[\log\big(1-D(z)\big)\big]$ (6)

Adversarial Training: The generator and discriminator are trained in a zero-sum game, where the generator aims to fool the discriminator, and the discriminator aims to correctly classify real and fake data [31].

Combined Objective:$Min_G Max_D V(G,D)$

(7)

Application in Healthcare Big Data

- ***Data Augmentation***: GANs can generate synthetic healthcare data that mimics real patient data, which is useful for augmenting datasets, especially when dealing with rare conditions or small sample sizes.

- ***Privacy Preservation*****:** By generating synthetic data, GANs help in sharing healthcare data without compromising patient privacy, as the synthetic data does not directly correspond to real individuals.
- ***Anomaly Detection***: GANs can be used to identify anomalies in healthcare data by training the discriminator to recognize unusual patterns that deviate from the norm.
- ***Data Imputation:*** GANs can fill in missing data points in healthcare datasets, improving data quality and completeness.

Handling Healthcare Big Data:

GANs can handle large volumes of data, making them suitable for Big Data applications in healthcare. The adversarial training process allows GANs to efficiently learn complex data distributions, which is crucial for modeling diverse healthcare datasets. Integration with Cloud Computing: GANs can be deployed in cloud environments to leverage computational resources, enabling real-time data processing and analysis Hence the GAN layer in the secure cloud-based management of healthcare Big Data plays a pivotal role in enhancing data quality, privacy, and utility. By generating realistic synthetic data, GANs facilitate advanced data analysis while maintaining patient confidentiality, making them an invaluable tool in modern healthcare data, management.

3.4.Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) in Healthcare Big Data

ACO [31], a nature-inspired algorithm created by Marco Dorigo in 1992, simulates ant foraging behavior to identify optimal routes between their nest and food. This technique has found widespread application in optimization challenges, including healthcare big data, where it assists with tasks such as feature selection, classification, and resource allocation.

3.4.1.ACO in Feature Selection for Healthcare Big Data

In healthcare big data analysis, feature selection plays a crucial role. This process involves choosing relevant attributes from extensive datasets to enhance model efficiency and decrease computational demands. In the healthcare context, this could entail identifying key variables (such as biomarkers or clinical indicators) from electronic health records (EHRs) or data collected by wearable devices to forecast diseases or enhance treatment strategies.

Mathematical Formulation of ACO in Feature Selection

ACO functions on the principle of pheromone trails, where each artificial ant constructs a solution based on the pheromone levels left by previous ants. In the context of feature selection, individual ants represent potential feature subsets.

Ant Movement Rule: Ants choose features probabilistically, guided by pheromone trails and heuristic information (such as feature significance or relevance scores).

$$P_{ij}(t) = \frac{\tau_{ij}(t)^{\alpha}.\eta_{ij(t)}{}^{\beta}}{\sum_{k\epsilon f}\tau_{ik}(t)^{\alpha}.\eta_{ik}{}^{\beta}} \qquad (8)$$

Here, $P_{ij}(t)$ and $\tau_{ij}(t)$represents the pheromone concentration on edge (j) at time (t), η_{ij}(t)indicates the heuristic attractiveness (such as feature significance value), α and β regulate the impact of pheromone and heuristic data, respectively and F denotes the group of potential features

Pheromone Trail Modification: Once all ants have completed their feature subset construction, the pheromone pathways are adjusted to strengthen effective solutions.

$$\tau_{ij}(T +) = (1 - \rho)\tau_{ij}(t) + \Delta\tau_{ij} + \gamma.S_{ij} \qquad (9)$$

Here, ρrepresents the rate at which pheromones evaporate ($0 < \rho < 1$), preventing excessive accumulation of pheromones.$\Delta\tau_{ij}$(t) is the pheromone deposit, which depends on the quality of the solution (fitness function).

In the realm of healthcare big data, evaluating fitness functions typically involves measuring the effectiveness of selected features in predicting health outcomes or their classification accuracy. The application of Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) in healthcare extends beyond feature selection, encompassing the enhancement of various operational aspects such as resource distribution, appointment planning, and patient flow management within medical facilities. For instance, ACO can be employed to streamline the allocation of critical medical equipment like ICU beds and ventilators, with the aim of reducing waiting periods and preventing resource scarcity.

$$Minimize \sum_{i=1}^{n}(C_{i,}D_{i_,})$$

(10)

Here, $C_{i,}$The expense associated with $D_{i_,}$ assigning resource i corresponds to the requirement for resource i.

The goal is to minimize overall expenses while satisfying demand requirements. Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) can discover ideal or close-to-ideal solutions by mimicking the behavior of multiple ants exploring various allocation possibilities and adjusting pheromone trails according to the effectiveness of the solutions found.

The following outlines the sequential steps of the process, divided into distinct segments:

Step-1: Data Acquisition

Healthcare information, encompassing electronic health records (EHRs), data from wearable devices, genetic information, and more, is gathered. Various data sources are consolidated into a comprehensive big data repository. This includes information such as patients' medical histories, results from laboratory tests, and information collected by sensors.

Step 2: Data Preparation

The raw data undergoes preparation processes, including cleansing, standardization, and feature encoding. These procedures involve addressing missing information, standardizing data formats, converting categorical variables into numerical representations, and adjusting feature scales to ensure uniformity.

Step 3: Feature Selection Using ACO

Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) is utilized to identify and choose relevant features from the extensive healthcare dataset. This process aims to enhance the performance of the model by selecting the most pertinent information.

Equations for Ant Movement and Pheromone Update:

Ant Movement Rule:

$$P_{ij}(t) = \frac{\tau_{ij}(t)^{\alpha}.\eta_{ij(t)}{}^{\beta}}{\sum_{k\epsilon f}\tau_{ik}(t)^{\alpha}.\eta_{ik}{}^{\beta}}$$

(11)

Pheromone Update Rule:

$$\tau_{ij}(T+) = (1-\rho)\tau_{ij}(t) + \Delta\tau_{ij} + \gamma.S_{ij}$$

(12)

Step-4. GAN-Based Data Augmentation

Employing GANs for artificial data creation. Generative Adversarial Networks produce synthetic healthcare information to supplement existing data. This technique aids in balancing datasets, especially when dealing with uncommon medical conditions.

Step-5. Model Training

Developing machine learning algorithms. Various models (such as CNNs, RNNs, or combined structures) are educated using both authentic and GAN-created synthetic data to forecast health results or categorize illnesses.

Step-6. Evaluation of Model

Assessing model effectiveness through performance indicators. The trained algorithms are examined using metrics including classification accuracy, precision, recall, and

F1-score, with a focus on predictions such as disease identification, treatment enhancement, or patient outcome forecasting.

Step-7. Optimization Feedback Loop

ACO pheromone updates and GAN modifications. The model's performance guides ACO in refining the feature selection process by altering pheromone trails, while GAN parameters are adjusted to produce improved synthetic data.

Step-8. Deployment

Implementing the refined healthcare model. The final algorithm is put into operation for real-time medical applications, including personalized treatment strategies, automated diagnostics, or hospital resource allocation.

4.Result and analysis

This study employs a tenfold cross-validation method to train the classifier using various AI and big data mining techniques, with validation through data mining approaches. The healthcare industry has experienced an exponential surge in digital information, resulting in massive datasets known as Big Data. Traditional storage systems face difficulties in managing these volumes, making analysis with conventional tools challenging. A viable solution is offered by cloud computing, which distributes large datasets across cloudlets, facilitating easier storage, management, and analysis of Big Data. However, concerns arise regarding potential data breaches and loss of user control when storing sensitive information in the cloud. To address these issues, this paper introduces a secure data storage framework that utilizes Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs).The process begins with data normalization using Filter Splash Z normalization. Subsequently, GANs are utilized to compute data similarities, ensuring integrity while reducing computational expenses. The proposed encryption method secures outsourced data from unauthorized access through encryption and decryption processes.

The experiment utilized healthcare data from a major metropolitan area, obtained from the Kaggle database. Findings indicate that the proposed encryption technique enhances data privacy while minimizing time and financial costs associated with cloud-based storage of large datasets. Furthermore, the suggested framework has the potential to transform clinical decision-making by providing insightful data analysis while maintaining strict confidentiality and privacy standards. MATLAB played a crucial role in testing the model's effectiveness, further validating its applicability in real-world healthcare scenarios.

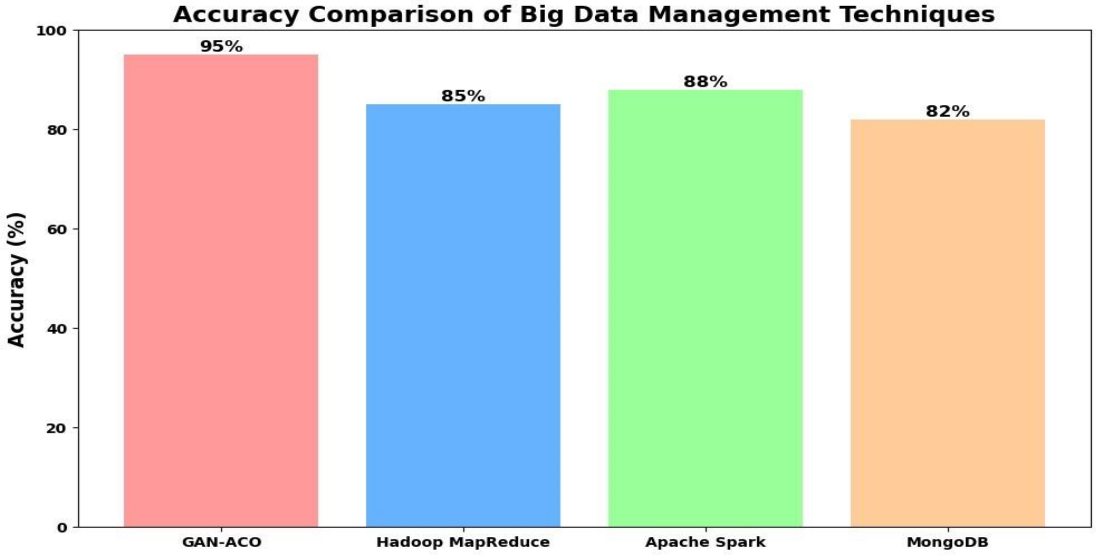

Figure 4: Comparison of Accuracy with big data management techniques

This metric represents the percentage of correct predictions or successful operations performed by each technique. Higher accuracy indicates better performance. The GAN-ACO method shows the highest accuracy at 95%, suggesting it's the most effective for healthcare big data management. Apache Spark follows with 88%, then Hadoop Map Reduce at 85%, and MongoDB at 82%.

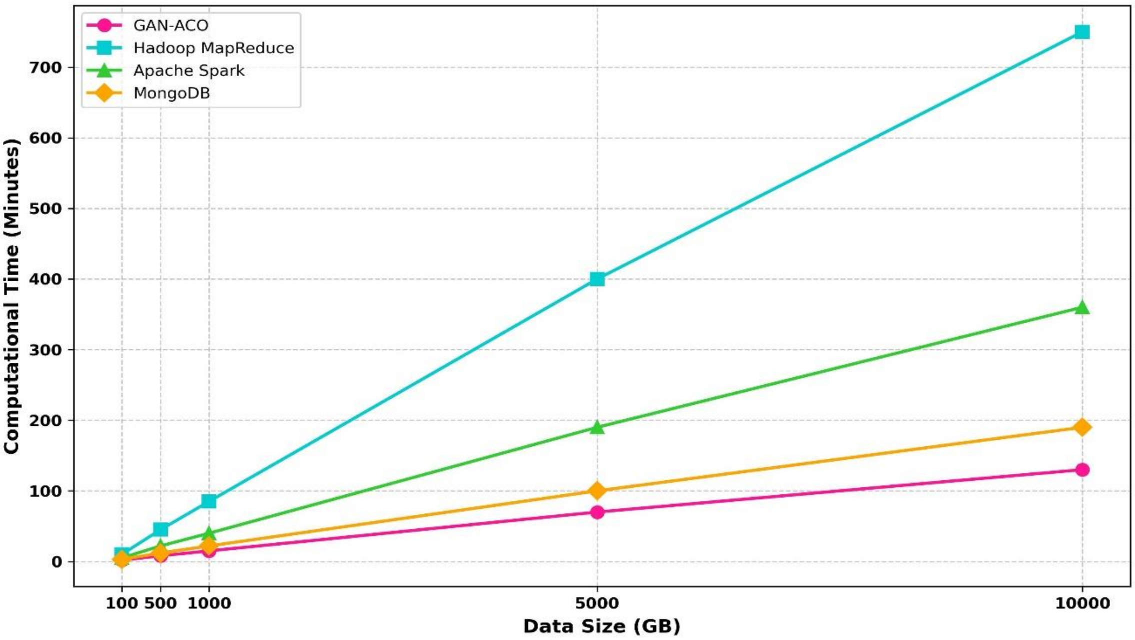

Figure 5: Comparison of Computational cost performance

The Proposed method was GAN-ACO which combines Generative Adversarial Networks with Ant Colony Optimization, demonstrates superior computational efficiency in handling large datasets within cloud environments figure 5. While it exhibits lower computational costs for smaller data volumes, its performance improves significantly as data size increases. At 10,000 GB, the system requires 130 computational units. Hadoop MapReduce, known for its batch processing capabilities, demands more computational resources, particularly with larger datasets. Its computational cost escalates dramatically to 750 units for 10,000 GB of data, indicating potential inefficiencies when managing massive datasets compared to alternative models. Apache Spark, renowned for its in-memory computing abilities, outperforms Hadoop in iterative processes. It shows moderate computational costs, especially for larger data volumes, requiring 350 units for 10,000 GB, which is considerably less than Hadoop's 750 units. MongoDB, a NoSQL database optimized for scalable storage and retrieval, maintains relatively low computational costs. However, these costs increase steadily with data size, reaching 190 units for 10,000 GB. Among all these systems, GAN-ACO exhibits the highest computational efficiency across various data sizes, making it the optimal choice for Big Data management.Hadoop MapReduce, while effective for batch processing, shows a higher computational overhead, especially for large data sets, making it less efficient for Big Data tasks.Apache Spark offers a balanced approach between performance and computational cost, particularly excelling in environments requiring iterative tasks.MongoDB remains a competitive choice for lower computational cost in scalable storage and query applications but scales less efficiently compared to GAN-ACO and Spark for massive datasets.

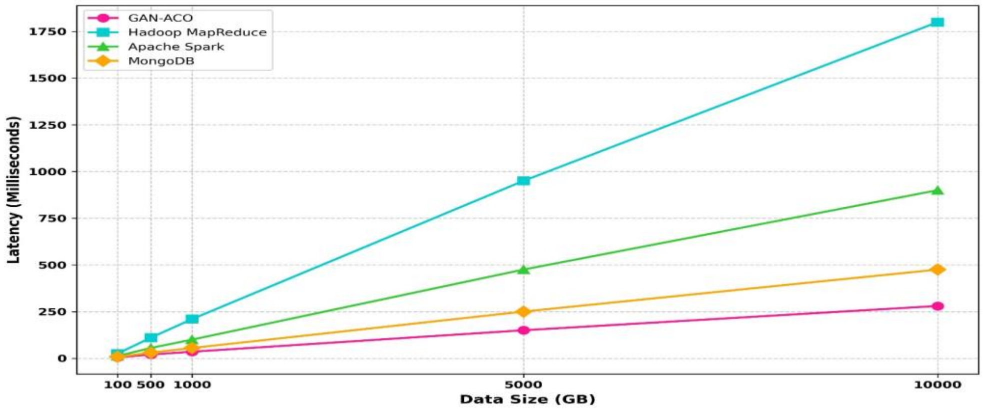

Figure 6: Comparison for latency performance

The GAN-ACO method demonstrated superior latency performance figure .6 across all data volumes. It exhibited the lowest latency, ranging from 5 ms for 100 GB to 280 ms for 10,000 GB. This exceptional efficiency can be attributed to its adaptive nature and optimization techniques, combining Generative Adversarial Networks with Ant Colony Optimization. These characteristics make GAN-ACO particularly well-suited for applications requiring real-time processing and swift response times. Hadoop MapReduce displayed the highest latency among the compared methods. Its performance ranged from 25 ms for 100 GB to 1800 ms for 10,000 GB. The substantial latency increase, especially with larger data sizes, is due to MapReduce's batch processing approach, which involves multiple I/O operation stages. This makes Hadoop more appropriate for extensive, time-insensitive batch operations. Apache Spark showed intermediate latency performance. Its in-memory processing capability resulted in lower latency compared to Hadoop, ranging from 12 ms for 100 GB to 900 ms for 10,000 GB. While Spark performs more efficiently than Hadoop, particularly for iterative workloads, its increased complexity relative to GAN-ACO leads to longer response times. MongoDB exhibited balanced performance with latency ranging from 8 ms for 100 GB to 475 ms for 10,000 GB. As a NoSQL database, MongoDB is engineered for quick querying and managing large datasets. However, its performance for intensive data processing tasks still lags behind specialized models like GAN-ACO. The superior latency performance of GAN-ACO makes it the most suitable option for real-time data processing tasks. This comparison highlights the efficiency of each method in terms of latency, aiding in the selection of the most appropriate technique based on an application's real-time processing requirements.

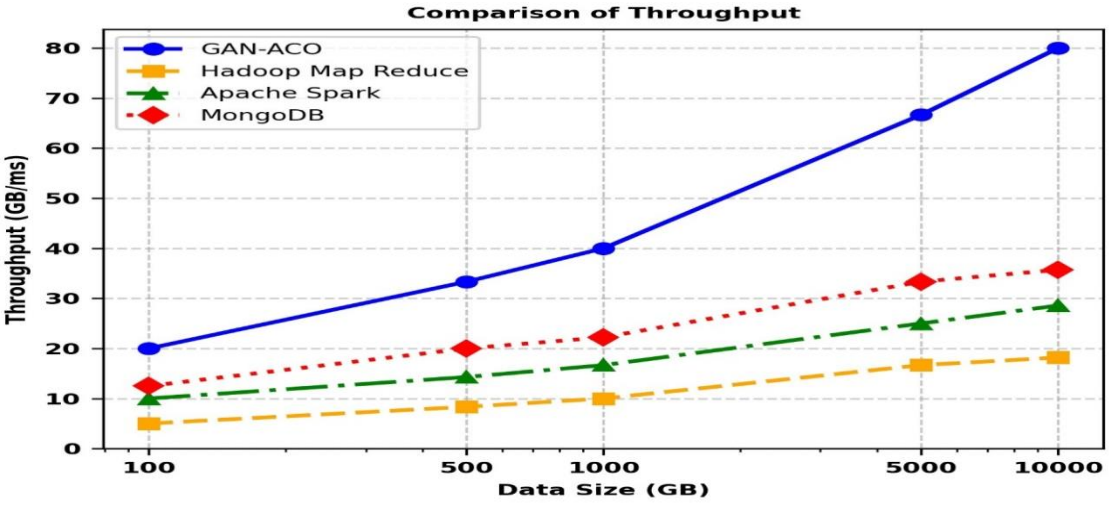

Figure 7: Comparison of Throughput performance

The GAN-ACO approach demonstrated superior performance with the highest throughput figure 7 across all data volumes. This model excels in handling substantial data quantities, achieving an impressive 80 GB/s throughput at 10,000 GB. The exceptional efficiency of GAN-ACO underscores the effectiveness of combining Generative Adversarial Networks with Ant Colony Optimization, making it an ideal choice for large-scale data processing, particularly in cloud-based environments. Hadoop MapReduce exhibited the lowest throughput performance. It begins with a 5 GB/s throughput for 100 GB and scales up to 18.18 GB/s for 10,000 GB. The batch processing nature of Hadoop MapReduce results in increased latency and reduced throughput, especially as dataset sizes grow. While robust for certain processing types, it lags behind other methods in real-time or iterative tasks. Apache Spark showed moderate throughput performance. Known for its in-memory processing capabilities, Spark significantly enhances throughput compared to Hadoop. It starts at 10 GB/s for 100 GB and reaches 28.57 GB/s at 10,000 GB. Spark's architecture is particularly well-suited for iterative workloads, offering greater efficiency than MapReduce for large datasets. MongoDB displayed competitive performance in data storage. It begins with 12.5 GB/s for 100 GB and scales to 35.71 GB/s for 10,000 GB. As a NoSQL database optimized for scalability, MongoDB provides commendable throughput when querying large datasets. It outperforms Spark and proves competitive for workloads involving complex queries on substantial data volumes. This comparative analysis aids in identifying the optimal data processing technique based on throughput, considering specific use cases and data sizes.

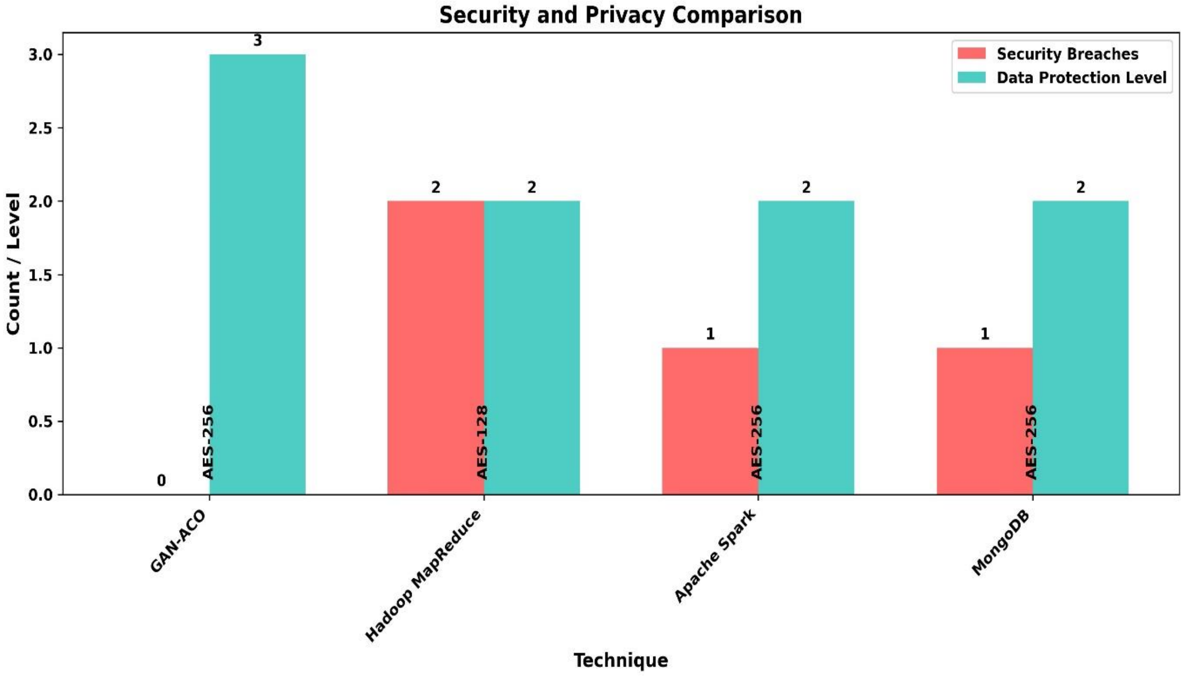

Figure 8. Performance of security and privacy Comparison

Figure 8. Security and Privacy Performance Evaluation of the GAN-ACO approach employs AES-256, a cutting-edge encryption standard that offers robust data protection, making unauthorized access extremely challenging. No security breaches have been reported for this method. The integration of Generative Adversarial Networks with Ant Colony Optimization not only enhances data processing efficiency but also provides superior security through advanced encryption protocols. GAN-ACO's Very High level of data protection makes it ideal for handling sensitive information in sectors like finance or healthcare where security is crucial. Hadoop MapReduce implements AES-128 encryption, which, while secure, is less robust than AES-256. It has experienced 2 security breaches. The traditional batch processing framework and larger attack surface of Hadoop make it more susceptible to vulnerabilities, particularly in distributed systems with multiple data

nodes. Despite these breaches, Hadoop's security is considered High due to its extensive ecosystem of tools that can be layered to enhance protection (such as Kerberos authentication and encryption at rest), though it still falls short of more secure systems. Apache Spark utilizes AES-256 encryption, offering high-level protection comparable to GAN-ACO. It has recorded 1 security breach. Spark's in-memory processing architecture inherently provides better security, but like all systems, it has vulnerabilities, especially during large data transmissions and when handling unencrypted information. With High data protection, Spark is well-suited for secure data analytics, although occasional breaches highlight areas for improvement in data handling and network security. MongoDB also employs AES-256 encryption, safeguarding data both in transit and at rest. It has reported 1 security breach, which can occur when default settings are not properly secured (e.g., open access to database instances). MongoDB offers High data protection through its default encryption and additional measures like access control lists and authentication mechanisms. However, it's essential for administrators to follow best security practices to prevent breaches. In terms of security and privacy performance, GAN-ACO leads the pack with its AES-256 encryption, zero breaches, and Very High data protection, making it the optimal choice for scenarios requiring stringent security measures. Hadoop MapReduce, while offering solid security features, lags behind due to its AES-128 encryption and batch-based architecture, which increases its vulnerability. Both Apache Spark and MongoDB provide AES-256 encryption and high data protection but have experienced occasional breaches, indicating room for further security enhancements.

Table 2. Performance of Security and Privacy Comparison

Technique	Encryption	Security Breaches	Data Protection Level
GAN-ACO	AES-256	0	Very High
Hadoop MapReduce	AES-128	2	High
Apache Spark	AES-256	1	High
MongoDB	AES-256	1	High

This table 2provides a comparison of security and privacy features for each technique:

- Encryption: The encryption method used by each technique to secure data.
- Security Breaches: The number of known security breaches for each method.
- Data Protection Level: A qualitative assessment of the overall data protection provided.

GAN-ACO uses AES-256 encryption, has had 0 security breaches, and offers a Very High level of data protection. Hadoop MapReduce uses AES-128 encryption, has experienced 2 security breaches, and provides a High level of data protection. Both Apache Spark and MongoDB use AES-256 encryption, have had 1 security breach each, and offer a High level of data protection.GAN-ACO stands out with its perfect security record and very high data protection level. This could be due to the inherent security features of GANs, which can generate synthetic data for training purposes, reducing the exposure of real patient data.

5.Conclusion

The rapid expansion of digital information in healthcare has resulted in the creation of massive datasets, referred to as Big Data. Conventional data storage systems struggle to manage such vast quantities of information, making analysis with standard tools difficult. Cloud computing has emerged as a viable solution to tackle the challenges of Big Data management, storage, and analysis by distributing large datasets across a network of cloudlets. However, concerns about data breaches and limited user control arise when storing sensitive information in the cloud.

This study introduces a framework for secure data storage utilizing Ant Colony Optimization and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs). The process begins with data normalization using Filter Splash Z normalization, followed by the application of GANs to assess similarity, ensuring data accuracy and reducing computational expenses. The proposed encryption strategy is employed to safeguard outsourced data, protecting confidential information from unauthorized access. The research was conducted using health data from a major city, obtained from the Kaggle database. The recommended encryption method enables users to maintain privacy while reducing time and costs associated with storing substantial amounts of data in the cloud.

The proposed framework has the potential to transform clinical decision-making in healthcare by offering insights into data while maintaining the highest standards of confidentiality and privacy. The model for secure cloud-based management of healthcare big data, which incorporates GANs and Ant Colony Optimization (ACO), demonstrates considerable effectiveness in improving security, privacy, and data integrity. GANs provide adaptive data generation and robust privacy protection, minimizing the risk of exposing sensitive patient information. ACO complements this approach by optimizing secure data routing and encryption management, ensuring efficient and secure data handling across cloud infrastructures. This integrated approach addresses current security challenges and establishes a foundation for scalable and resilient healthcare data systems.

Future research directions could explore integrating this model with emerging technologies such as block chain to enhance data traceability and security. Investigating methods to further optimize the model's scalability and performance, particularly in handling large-scale healthcare datasets, would be advantageous. Developing capabilities for real-time data processing and analysis could support timely decision-making in healthcare settings. Ensuring the model's compatibility with various cloud platforms and healthcare systems would facilitate widespread adoption. Further enhancing user privacy measures, possibly through advanced cryptographic techniques, could address evolving privacy concerns. These areas represent promising avenues for future research and development, aimed at refining and expanding the capabilities of the proposed model in secure healthcare data management.

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