SEEKING DIRECTIONS AND OVERVIEWING CYBER RISK INSIGHTS

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Abstract

Cyber Tanager Insights (CTI) sharing has ended up a novel weapon within the arms stockpile of cyber guards to proactively moderate increasing cyber assaults. Robotizing the method of CTI sharing, and indeed the essential utilization, has raised modern challenges for analysts and professionals. This broad writing overview investigates the current state-of-the-art and approaches distinctive issue ranges of intrigued relating to the larger field of sharing cyber risk insights. The inspiration for this inquires about stems from the later development of sharing cyber risk insights and the included challenges of robotizing its processes. This work comprises a impressive sum of articles from scholastic gray writing, and centers on specialized and non-technical challenges. Additionally, the findings uncover which themes were broadly talked about, and thus considered pertinent by the creators and cyber risk insights sharing communities.

Keywords: *advanced persistent threat, cyber threat intelligence, threat sharing, relevance, trust, anonymity, literature survey.*

Introduction

Sharing Cyber Danger Insights (CTI) ensures are a circumstance mindfulness-forming strategy that remains unused with sharing partners [1]. It is also perceived as a necessity to survive existing and future attacks by working in advance as opposed to it being reactive. It could become mandatory that organizations possess a risk insights program as a part of proactive cyber security and share their information. Within the future, partners can be held accountable of failing to share known threats that affected other people and arise during a breach. The rationale behind risk insights sharing is to create circumstance mindfulness between partners by sharing information about the latest threats and weaknesses, and timely implement the remedies. In addition, CTI may assist partners to make strategic decisions. It can be a difficult task to get experts to implement a CTI program that eats and shares the information in a friendly format.

In addition to this, partners fight to realize a structure that rightly consumes CTI and renders the information meaningful. The biggest challenge that most professionals might also face some time ago with their claim CTI, is the fact that they need to shape use of data i.e. the way they need to make sense of the data and the way they need to bring it to a cure. The writing reveals that couples wish to participate in a successful and mechanized sharing handle yet inefficiently designed and tools make it difficult [2]. However, a wide-ranging use of manual sharing could be a method of trade data vulnerability-impinging. I.e., partner to partner sharing in which there is currently a trusted relationship or sharing in trusted bunches like an Data Sharing and Examination Center (ISAC)1. The aim is to create circumstance mindfulness between partners and to be warned nearly a danger as swiftly as possible. Despite the fact that, a manual method of sharing CTI could be rather ineffective due to a number of reasons. For occurrence, moderate sharing of unused dangers, human blunder rate amid handling, or subjective pertinence altering. Therefore, computerization of part of the forms can be an increase in CTI sharing viability. CTI sharing occurs on a global level and every country has very different laws and regulations on what particular data characteristics are regarded as private; to give an example, what information can be lawfully shared and what must be anonym zed.

This writing paper focuses on the existing issues that will impede the sharing prepare. Various sources discuss the actionability of danger data taking into account the following qualities: believe, notoriety, pertinence, secrecy, timeliness and interoperability of data. Believe can be a cardinal of any information exchange program, therefore trusted relationships must be established sometime in the past any rudimentary risk intelligence is exchanged. Administration, administration, approaches and legal elements were examined that will either strengthen or deter CTI sharing. Danger insighting usually comes at the national level but global trades are proving to be increasingly powerful especially among larger organisations operating on a global scale. Incidentally, some of the bunches completely co-own on a national basis, like the Cyber Security Data Sharing Association (CiSP)2 in the Joined together Kingdom.

Cyber Danger Intelligence Sharing

During this stage we will discuss various elements of CTI sharing inclusive of automation, collaboration, indicators, industry zone sharing, dangers, human role, and cultural and language barriers.

Automated Sharing of CTI

CTI is not virtually statistics it is far facts that has been analyzed and is actionable [3]. modern sharing methods are closely primarily based on guide enter and consequently exertions extensive. As shown in determine 1, the current day CTI sharing is carried out via e-mails, smartphone calls, net-network portals [4], shared databases and data feeds [5]. The need arises to automate it to deal with the peak of inner signals and externally acquired information regarding vulnerability [6]. a trend has been set towards the construction of communities to semi-automatically transform CTI in the past few years [7]. The only difference is that automation is the key to successful CTI sharing but there are no mechanisms to be purchased in order to automatize big-scale data sharing [8].

Up-to-date risk knowledge phases provide limited robotization tools [9]. Concurring with the Ponemon Founded overview, as conducted in 2014, 39% of members responded that moderate and manual sharing forms prevent them from trading CTI full of interest. 24% responded that the forms prevent them even from sharing at all [10]. As an example, moderate and manual forms can be duplicating and pasting spreadsheets or assembling other peers to provide information. Preparation of information is fundamentally in a physical manner because the investigators should evaluate the problem [11], actualize the set up, and disseminate the information. The manual arrangement of information is taken seriously and is time consuming and grueling and makes information easily obsolete. Tanalyst must assemble the statistics to be shared with trusted stakeholders. not most effective the outgoing statistics must be prepared manually, but also the incoming intelligence must be analyzed in terms of content relevance, trust in supply and stakeholder, effect, and other factors pertinent to the stakeholders. as an example, the risk priority at the end of the analysis the triage of the CTI. Miscommunication is limited through automation since it is a human error [12]. In the coming fate, the analyst is now no longer able to be entirely transformed, nevertheless, facilitate mechanisms of automated trade, assessment and selection make the act of sharing and consequently, preventing cyber attacks complete [2]. Automatic CTI alternate is meant to streamline and accelerate the protection records sharing procedure, documentation, evaluation, and remediation [13]. Stakeholders are enjoying unique resources in terms of the amount they can afford to pay on detection and protection.

Present and upcoming cyber attacks require automatic data analysis, cooperation and sharing. Automated CTI exchange will focus on easing and accelerating the process of sharing. A reasonable amount of money may be used on defense and detection by the stakeholders. Disparity in the volume and the quality of intelligence is foreseeable. The stakeholders should be aware of what to do. Analysis of threat information has requirements. It is necessary to tag and classify upon the collection. Timely search and discovery and the ability to identify trends based on statistics, more sophisticated data analysis and visualization The fact that there are not enough experts to analyze an enormous number of threats is evidence of the need to automate the process. It was widely accepted. One of the protocols in the community that was developed by the US Government is the Trusted Automated exchange of Indicator Information. Labeling and categorize cation during the accumulation is fundamental to compelling look and exposure and patterns recognition by measurements, is more developed information analytics, and visualization [5]. The lack of experts to decompose the overwhelming stream of threats [14] and the increment of information [15] that is about to come underlines the need of mechanization. The Organized Danger Data Expression (STIX)3 and the Trusted Computerized trade of Marker Data (TAXII)4 are promising and widely recognized conventions in the community developed by the US Government and Miter. It responds to systematic cyber security requirements including, analysis of cyber threats, pointer architecture, management of response drills, and cyber threat information dissemination [16]. The European Broadcast communications Guidelines Organized (ETSI) adheres to the European Union part states recommendation by the European Union Organization for Arrange and Data Security (ENISA) which recommendation5 advises European part states to implement the comprehensive known CTI sharing measures STIX/TAXII [17]. Other dialects to describe and transmit CTI have been disseminated in any case [18].

CTI Partnerships

CTI Partnerships are established by partners who carry out point-to-point, point-to-point or hybrid exchanges (Figure 2). The interests of these stakeholders are similar in the opposition model or they are engaged in the same work. To be more selective, future network ecosystems must feature security features embedded in network devices that enable the coordination of protection and defense mechanisms across and across community resources [19]. To succeed in the CTI exchange, the participants should be provided with a physical exchange model that is combined with technology. There is a desire among the stakeholders to share cyber skills, however, there is no standard as to how this can be done [2] or the incomplete standard. In order to be effective, CTI must be shared at the international level, yet cultural differences may be the barrier to such sharing. It is a problem of communication, language as such, and knowledge of some language. Members may belong to various cultures and even languages, and it can influence the quality of information adversely [20].

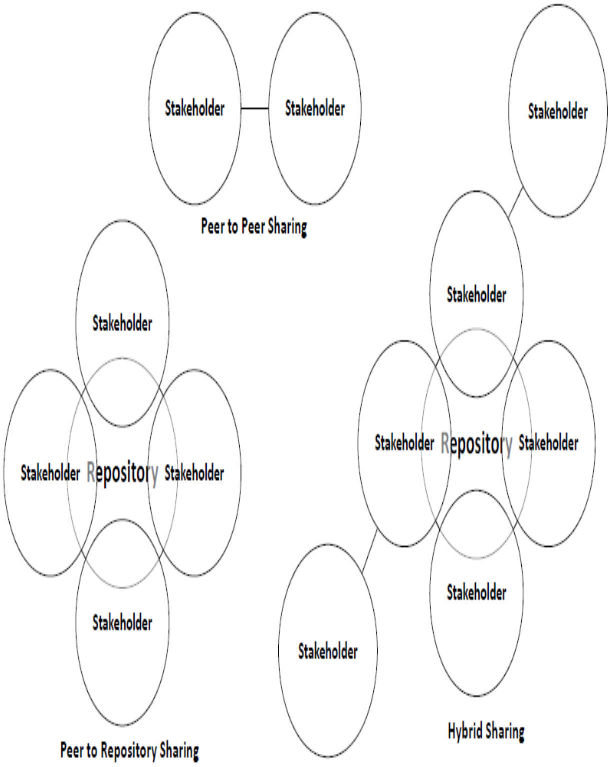

Figure 1: Sharing models: The gure picturizes the 3 typical models in CTI sharing. Peer-Peer allows for direct CTI sharing. Peer-Repository (hub-spoke) allows peers to subscribe to published events. The above models are merged in Hybrid sharing.

One of the reasons as to why organizations do not share their CTI is they feel that they have nothing worth sharing and competitors might utilize the information against them [21]. Favoring collaboration is now severely short-circued [8]. CTI can be shared and the quality of CTI can be improved; governments can arrange CTI exchanges. Sharing benefits include that authorities can provide advice on the optimal investments in protection and prevention, and authorities can always warn businesses about threats in advance [22]. Governments that attack organizations ought to share and collaborate with the government [23]. The European Internet and Information Security Agency (ENISA) has listed 80 councils and organizations in the European Union (EU) and the European Economic Area (EEA) and over 50 National and Governmental Committees for National Security Research (CSIRTs) engaging in CTI sharing at the (European Economic Area) level [24]. Most institutions believe that CTI exchange is not a fad but a necessity in a bid to avoid future attacks. Countries in the EU, such as the United States, Japan and South Korea are striving to promote and expand information sharing [25].

A 2012 survey indicated that Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) inform about incidents 35 percent, 33 percent intercept incidents automatically and 40 percent keep shadows in offsite locations [6]. In United Kingdom, the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Partnership (CiSP) program has 777 organizations and 2,223 participants as of 2014 that will share information about security incidents [26]. The negative aspect is that collaborative CTI processes may also pose privacy risks where application level data sharing is used. It may include proprietary data that may be auctioned on the dark web [27]. Provided that an organization is not involved in some sort of threat sharing or exploitation, an attack can wipe down the organization. This can be checked through the generation and utilisation of threat intelligence. Loss or damage of products may be fatal to an organization, and the reputational damage that is made as a result may serve as motivation to additional damage [28]. A collection, analysis, and distribution of CTI were patented in the US in [29] in 2002. A gaming model of cloud CTI sharing was put forward in [30]. This model is concerned with the tradeoff on CTI stocks safety and risk. The model also involved the incentive of the participants to report CTI in case it is easy to locate.

CTI Indicators

CTI has various attributes that make it into actual insights. IP addresses or hash values that are malevolent on their claim are not CTI but might be part of it. Qualities can include on-screen character representations of danger, campaigns, inspiration and Markers of Compromise (IoC) that may be distributed to trusted partners. One of the least important CTI qualities are IoCs and the focus of the majority of instruments [3]. The notable CTI IoCs may be used in the following applications: Interruption Location Frameworks (IDS), site blocking, blackholing, separating compromised has and malware [33]. The markers are linked to recently discovered markers using CTI libraries which store the markers [21]. CTI pointers revolve around endeavor IT and ignore more current deliverables, including the Web of Things (IoT), Mechanical Web of Things (IIoT) and the car range. Incidentally, these devices, or embedded devices, are linked to the back-end end and can be enhanced with CTI markers anticipating the effort of IT.

Industry Segment Sharing

Industry sharing by bunching, e.g., in the, associate alianance, retail, the academic community, car, power, and mechanical segment can share CTI. Such bunches are trying to remove division weaknesses [34] like card installment weaknesses in the finnancial and retail division, and bugs in the car programs in the car segment. The taking after utilize case describes a risk to the car segment and how to alleviate the risk by sharing of CTI sharing The inquiry about in [35] describes the sharing across the spaces as objects of boundaries, which cross borders of the hones of the communities that are typically shared by all communities. The term boundary objects suggests that data may be used by unique communities [36], or that CTI may share industry segments. Division sharing has the benefit that a problem can be unzipped in real time [25]. In addition, CTI is more relevant to partners because of similar structures and weaknesses. Organizations and educate are heterogeneous and address multiple interface [37]. After that, by way of sharing sections and bunches, whereof dangers and weakness are frequent objects of interest, this may be achieved.

Benefits of CTI Sharing

Other organizations continue to wait before they share their CTI because of the lost motivating forces [40], yet expect to receive knowledge with other fellow members of the community [20]. After one of the organizations fell victim to a cyber attack, the misfortune of fame and emergence of a brand dam could fuel collaborators to invest further in cyber security and dissemination of CTI [28]. Robotization in itself is a potential motivator or a prove can be performed [2]. Another stimulating impulse oozes out of the borrowed a toll reserve funds of CTI sharing by appreciating the threat that some time in the recent past the attack occurs [41]. A well secured organ can lead to the up-time and development of the good. The researchers in [42] are studying how the following factors delight, excitement, vitality, and bliss may influence sharing exercises. The study in [43] undertaken asks questions on the driving force behind the discovering security data. The inquire uses a predicament scenario of a prisoner which revealed that the revelation costs incur expenses to organizations. to show free-riding behavior. Incidentally, the organizations would prefer complete disclosure of CTI on both sides. Organizations are in fact heterogeneous and the abilities of generating and distributing knowledge. The article in [44] suggested a discipline show that leans towards segregation away the risk sharing community. The CTI, the handle of discipline will thereby refuse permission rights, in the case that a substance refuses to share, and as it were spend. Should the partner decide to resume the risk sharing community, at that he will in effect be able to chip in towards information provision during a given period before utilization can be reinstated. US Congress introduced an assess credit act (Cyber Data Sharing Charge Credit(USA)) that could be the driving force in form of a charge credit to organizations that share CTI with other Partners.

Risks of Sharing CTI

CTI sharing is going to be a different weapon in cyber defense, yet it has some threats. Avoiding the disclosure of CTI to stakeholders even inside the company can result in a greater risk and deter the stakeholders in acting [2]. A case study done by [47] shows that some organizations fear that they will be targeted in case they are found to be members of CTI exchange. Academic research has not confirmed this concern and countermeasures based on these concerns are not known. In [48], the authors outline three effects that participants can experience when they share a CTI. The dissemination of CTI to competitors can lead to free-ride but withholding information to stakeholders or groups may lead to loss of confidence, and unfavorable publicity may damage market prices and stock prices. The researchers in [49] raised fears that internal information of an incident will damage the reputation of a stakeholder. E-mail addresses, names and additional PII may be incorporated as internal information. Intercepted CTI may be exploited to target stakeholders who are yet to patch their system [50, 51].

Human Role in CTI Sharing

The threat may be perceived differently by a participant to another participant [53]. There are various perceptions and perspectives of CTI sharing by the participants. In [54], researchers subdivided the behavior into two, compliance or aggression. No good relationship among stakeholders exists as stakeholders follow rules and regulations. Influencers can be attacked by bad influencers using CTI collection. Face to face communication assists in establishing trust among the stakeholders. This can be essential in the initial stages but can not be regarded as helpful when the process of sharing is not feasible [26]. The article by [55] examines the actions of individuals in sharing CTI. The commitment of employees to CTI is explained using organizational Behavior theory. In addition, individuals can conceal information regarding threats owing to their view that disclosure is not secure and fear of being noted down [56]. A study conducted in [57] indicates that in the event that information provided by powerful peers is unavailable, the stakeholder who has to obtain information will resort to information provided by weak peers. The same information shared by weak peers will be helpful rather than the same information shared by powerful peers.

Cultural and Language Barriers

The activities of CTI take place all around the world and might establish cultural and linguistic barriers between the stakeholders. A shared language has to be translated (usually the English language) and culture is to be comprehended and observed. Such differences may adversely affect the quality of information [20]. Using similar speech will make participants share their knowledge and can assist in the information sharing process [58]. Non natives might not be able to express threats using proper English. There is a possibility that some crucial features are lost in the translation process and can diminish the quality and efficiency of CTI. When the language is not comprehensible to the concerned individuals, then time wasting translation should be embarked upon. The paper in [59] investigated CTI behavior between the American and Swedish cultures.

Actionable Cyber Threat Intelligence

Before the CTI can be termed actionable, obtaining and communicating information on the vulnerabilities is a process that involves a number of processes. ENISA describes CTIs as: importance, timeliness, accuracy, completeness and understanding [11]. On the earlier definition by the Ponemon organization, quality is a timeliness, importance, quality, site reliability, business impact, clear direction to respond to the threat and adequate content[60].

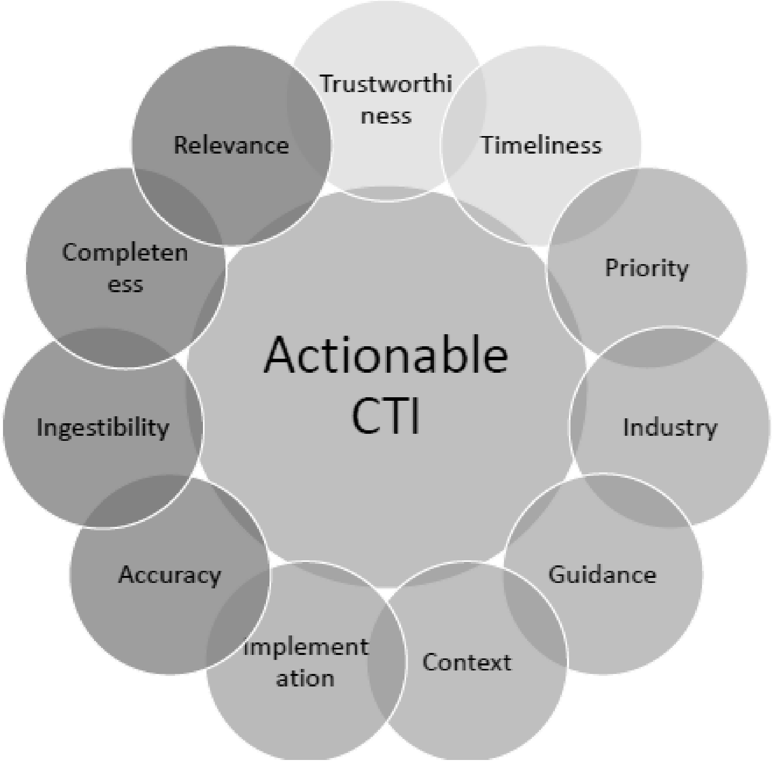

Figure 2: Actionable Cyber Threat Intelligence. Green denotes ENISAs de_nition; blue denotes Ponemon's de_nition; light green denotes ENISAs and Ponemon's overlapping de_nition.

This is the senior managers, threat managers, threat analysts and incident response teams. The quality of the CTI data can be different by the amount of participants or sources. Moreover, the CTI sharing community members who can give valuable information and time can be registered as potential stakeholders [51].

Thinking Foundation of CTI Sharing.

It is necessary to have a comprehensive believe relationship where partners share collaboration in the establishment of a CTI. Believe is commonly accumulated with time and during in-person meetings. The issue here is the challenge of foundation of the belief amongst decentralized partners. Believe might be a major asset of the CTI trade ecosystem and difficult to reestablish when disrupted [41]. It is deemed as the leading mischievous estate in the risk insights sharing setting [52]. CTI may hold information that should as it were be revealed to trusted partners or not, like PII which is irrelevant to constitute circumstance mindfulness. The information that is on the verge of a successful attack that gets to the off base possession can play a regrettable role in the reputation of the partner. It may be turned back against the organization in the case that the countermeasure has failed to be implemented however. Reliability of a partner is determined by believe and notoriety where the belief is established by coordinate contact and reputation by suppositions of other peers [63]. Concurring with [64], three affirm connections were found: Organizations believe stage suppliers that (1) conditional information is not disclosed to unauthorized partners; (2) adjusting taking care of of data, like TLP labeling; (3) Shared data is legitimate and robust. The paper of [66] has detected a trust scheme that can be applied to virtual identities: reputation, past results, amount of activity, amount of connectedness, regularity, consistency, and accountability. The work in [67] expounded on the reputation scheme that recognizes slander attacks in which malicious nodes maliciously provide negative evaluation to normal nodes and collusion attacks in which acquainted nodes maliciously provide positive evaluation to acquainted nodes. In [70] the work shows the steps of trustworthiness, in two senses: special circumstances under which trustworthiness is guaranteed about certain data; In addition, the stakeholders should express their own degree of confidence regarding the reliability and validity of the CTI [71]. Stakeholder Reputation Stakeholders have to earn their reputation in order to become trusted parties of the common ground. The reputation is developed during a long period of time because of providing useful information, preventing threats and the rules of sharing threats. A reputation that will earn the trust of other stakeholders can be built in numerous ways. Participants must keep the CTI, bridging a variety of sources, and responding to community inquiries regarding the disseminated intelligence in order to keep trust [41]. On the other hand, a bad reputation is so hard to undo once it is created. There are no studies carried out, to the best of our knowledge, on the reputation of the CTI partnerships. Thus, it should take into consideration research in adjacent regions. One of such places is online shopping where the sellers and buyers rate each other; the quality of the product, timely delivery, communication, payment, and the accuracy of description.

Relevance of CTI

The question of in [74] provided a flexible material ltering and diffusion structure that can easily be transformed to a CTI sharing environment. The other area of data modification is SPAM ltering with [75] adding a substance based SPAM lter. The connection between SPAM and CTI is that partners do not have to receive the SPAM e-mails, but on the real messages. Similar articulation is significant to CTI, where partners as it were require to receive significant data (veritable e-mails) and not insignificant data (SPAM). The partners should have the complete control over the type of CTI that appears on their nourish. Comparatively, social networks are coded with information but as it were a separation of it is truly significant to the customer [76]. In these phases clients possess coordinate control over the messages that are displayed on their dividers by adjusting the ltering criteria [77]. The article of [78] examined the topic of data a ltering within peer-to-peer systems. The midpoint here is the usefulness of data litering to moo message activity and inactivity. The research in [79] presented the Cyber Twitter system that gathers the Open Source Insights (OSINT) on Twitter bolsters. The evaluation of the equipment included the quality of the danger insights and missing significant data.

Protection & Anonymity

The organizations must prioritize protection of clients by sharing CTI as it were with trusted partners and/or anonymize the substance. Some networks were designed to anonymize data content like k-Anonymity [80], l-Diversity [81], t-Closeness [82], Differential security [83], and Pseudonymization [84, 85, 86]. Practically rebel couples remain unwilling to convey data that is close to violating as a result of being frightened that it will appear damaging to their popularity, a vital asset to be warranted [46]. The other nameless angle is the encryption of CTI even during the sharing of the same between partners. The shared data may have been captured by a Man-in-the-Middle attack. One convention that scrambler CTI named PRACIS was exhibited in [87]. PRACIS provides protection to withhold information transmission and conglomeration of semi-trusted message mid-middleware. The design used in [88] represented a calculation of the security chance scores across CTI. The inquiry regarding discussions on security risks of extracting individual information out of danger insights reports. The two works exhibited can be fused to enhance security in a CTI program. In [87], a protocol to encrypt CTI named PRACIS was introduced. PRACIS provides message oriented semi-trusted middleware privacy preserving forwarding and aggregation. The architecture given in [88] was to compute privacy. Risk scores over CTI. The study explains about privacy dangers of deriving individual infor-mation from threat intelligence reports. The two presented works can be combined to improve privacy in a CTI program.

Anonymization handle can be robotized through use of use customary expressions [89]. Every partner possesses a variety of discernment of secret. What can be touchy data to one partner, can be trifling to another. Therefore, manipulation of masking criteria and flexibility are the important elements of proper anonymization. The exposition of the raw information might expose sensitive information nearly to individuals or nearly to the location of operation [51]. Further, anonymizing the substance is not sufficient to provide scient protection. The linkage must also be anonymized and one of the possible solutions is to route the connection through the TOR organize [90]. The server should not have been already linked to the clearnet, which appear have wiped clean the server traces that appear to distinguish the partner. Moreover, the browsing behavior must be moderate so as to retain a strategic distance of unintentional disclosure of the personality. The query in [91] was focused on the security of IP address anonymization using a canonical frame and a new cryptography based conspire, which can possibly be linked to inexplicable CTI sharing. The possibility of scrambling CTI is that important data is not revealed and used against partners some time since the defenselessness was cured.

Data Interoperability

An interoperability observation, many organizations desire to exchange their CTI but there is no universally recognized standardized format to exchange CTI globally [12]. Data formats must be able to match up with contrasting systems among stakeholders. Hence, there must be some standardized format, which is acceptable with all the stakeholders. An ENISA study conducted in 2014 reveals that the community has adopted 53 information sharing standards [92]. It must also avoid needless data transformation that has the potential to hinder the real-time transfer of CTI. Mitre Devised STIX format to make CTI exchange interoperable [34, 16]. It has emerged to be the most widely acceptable standard of threat intelligence sharing. In addition to interoperability of data format, the information sharing infrastructure must be flexible to accommodate diverse implementations [93].

Cyber Danger Insights Sharing Regulations

To share data, nearly cyber endangered, a blend of strategy issues and set-ups is necessary [94]. In the unlikely event that an organization may decide to share their CTI, a data-clausal ought to be added or revamped to the current methods [4]. Any exchange of information with other partners must pass through the Data Trade Approaches (IEP) which is an in-house document [8]. The study in [95] distinguished the following components of taking after that must be covered in the IEP: reason, scope, members, method of unused partners, data slightly taking care of of received information, method of IEP modfication, requirement of information sharing, uses of the traded information, components and rights of the mental property. The research in [96] compared the denying conditions of the Information Sharing Agreement (DSA): information quality, duty of custody, the believe space, and the security structure. Information technology Standard ISO/IEC 27010:2015 Information/security techniques Information security management between and among industry and organizations offers advice to the stakeholders to exchange their information [71]. The information sharing policy must include ethics in data sharing. Stakeholders must specify the purpose of the CTI, access by whom, retention and destruction and publication condition [97].

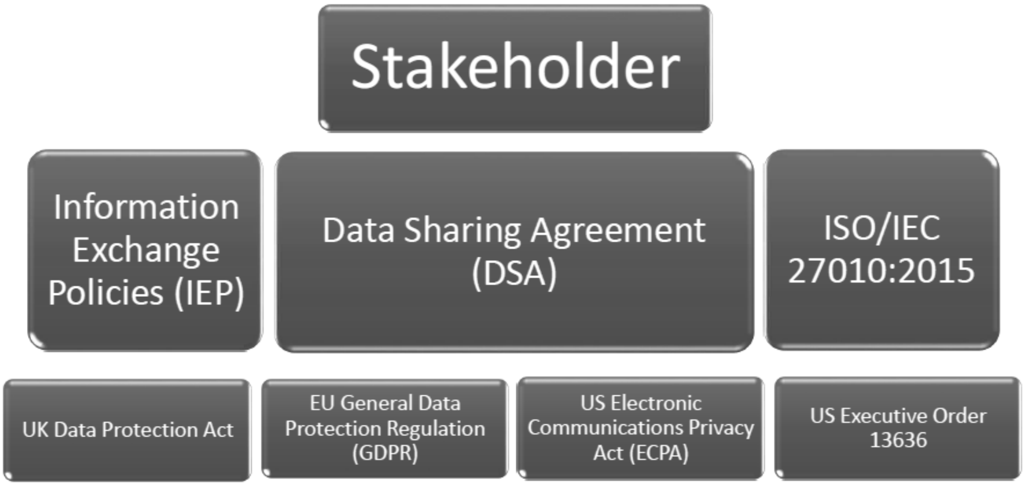
Stakeholder
Information Exchange Policies (IEP)
Data Sharing Agreement (DSA)
ISO/IEC 27010:2015
UK Data Protection Act
EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
US Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA)
US Executive Order 13636

Figure 3: Regulation Hierarchy for Cyber Threat Intelligence Sharing

However, in the US, the executive order (EO13636) was released in 2013 in order to enhance sharing of information [98, 99]. Figure 3 represents the CTI sharing regulations depending on Europe and the United States. The research by [100] examined the legal side of automated CTI sharing between government and non-governmental organizations and the development of threats intelligence sharing that result in the present-day Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act (CISA). The article in [101] reported the privacy threats of sharing of CTI among the government and organizations in the US.

Conclusion

New strategies were needed to prevent the available increase in cyber attacks. CTI sharing is setting itself to be an effective weapon in countering the enemies. This writing project identified emergent issues due to the rise of interest in and demand of CTI sharing. We reviewed a comprehensive literature review of CTI sharing and surrounding areas with close needs. The given paper described progression through use cases and focused on significant features. Supports control that promotes a firm danger insights sharing plan were checked.

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