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How Much Data Discord Consumes: On your desktop or computer, Discord consumes more data than your phone. Discord chat takes about 280 KB or 0.28 MB per hour. For reference, this is the Facebook photo size. Discord voice chat uses about 28MB per hour. Discord video calls run at around 270MB per hour. If you want to know everything about how much data Discord consumes and how to reduce it, then this article is for you. Come on now! How much data does Discord use? Discord lets you connect with friends, family, and co-workers like Zoom, but in a more organized way. It also links to third-party apps like Spotify, so you can add your own music and video streaming capabilities. Many users find Discord particularly useful for international and long-distance calls since it works like VOIP. VOIP stands for Voice Over Internet Protocol. With VOIP you can make calls without an analog phone line; instead, it works with data. In fact, like all messaging apps, Discord needs data to run all of its functions. To share music, send a video, start a voice chat, or just send a text message to another user, you need access to a reasonable amount of data. So how much data does Discord consume? The answer is: it's not that simple. There are several factors. To understand, let's zoom out a bit and talk about data and how it works on your phone versus a PC. Discord data on computers and phones Cellular or mobile data uses radio waves to connect to the internet, much like Wi-Fi. However, a Wi-Fi network covers a limited area, e.g. B. your home or your office building. Mobile data usage depends on cell towers to connect to the internet anywhere. Therefore, it has a long range and can connect you to the internet even if you are far away from your home Wi-Fi network. The pricing plans depend on the speed and the number of gigabytes they offer per month. Despite the fact that plans are becoming increasingly popular, with many sticking to cheaper plans that charge based on data usage. Such plans often limit the number of gigabytes you can use and charge extra for overage. Your computer also uses data, but unless you're using your phone as a hotspot, it's probably not connected to a limited data plan. Most websites recognize whether you are viewing them on a computer or smartphone. It adapts the data packets it sends accordingly. How much data does Discord use on a computer? It's hard to say, but we can say that Discord consumes more data when running the desktop or PC version than it does on your phone. and lyrics. If you're using a mobile device, many websites minimize the amount of data received due to cellular plan plans and data caps. It can be difficult to detect variations in hourly consumption. The amount of data used depends on what you want to do, what's going on in the background and how fast your internet connection is. It goes without saying that sending a picture or video requires more data than sending an SMS. Larger group chats and screen sharing also increase data usage. So what you try to do with Discord will have the biggest impact on your data usage. Phones, tablets, and computers also run multiple apps at the same time. Even when apps aren't open, they can get location data or sync content. Background apps running while using Discord significantly affect the total amount of data recorded. You can disable background apps by customizing your phone settings, which can be ideal if data usage becomes an issue. With a faster internet connection speed, you end up using more data because you can complete tasks faster. don't send so many photos to your friends if they take hours to upload. With a good internet speed, you are more likely to use more data when downloading more photos and videos. Using Discord Data on Phones Now that we have a little more

Understanding of data, let's take a look at some Discord data is used on phones for voice calls, video calls, and text messages. It is usually lower than other options for messaging apps. However, please note that this varies greatly and the use of your data may differ from our estimate. How Much Data Does Discord Text Use? Every time you send a text message via Discord, send a full HTTP POST request. For most of us, this means little, but know that this is more data than you think. Data usage for text messages in Discord depends on the number of people talking at the same time. For simplicity, let's stick to a conversation between two people. In this case, an hour-long conversation will take about 280 KB or 0.28 MB. That's about the size of a Facebook photo, for your information. How much data does a Discord voice call use? Overall, Discord uses less data than many other apps when it comes to audio calls. If you're wondering how much data Discord voice chat uses, the answer seems to be around 28MB per hour. Please note that this can vary greatly depending on the applications running in the background on your phone. You can be sure that Discord uses less data than other apps like Skype due to the way information is transferred. While apps like Skype constantly transmit user data, Discord only transmits the data of the person who is speaking, which greatly reduces the overall amount of data. How much data does Discord use for video calls? In general, a video call will cost you about 270 MB per hour. However, as mentioned above, this number will vary greatly depending on what other apps you use on your device. Again, Discord only supports streaming data while speaking rather than while speaking, save some data using Discord instead of other messaging apps. Inconsistent data usage for music and streaming. Whether you want to know how much data Discord music uses or how much data Discord streaming uses, the answer depends on the service you're using. Discord works well with several third-party apps, but the third-party app you use plays a big role in your data usage. For example, Spotify consumes about 43.2MB of music per hour. However, YouTube music and video streaming requires 150MB per hour at the lowest quality setting. At higher quality settings, you can use over 1 GB of data per hour, which is a lot of data! How to limit the use of conflicting data? If you're still short on data but rely on Discord to keep in touch with friends, family, and online groups, it's helpful to learn how to cut down on your data usage. As mentioned, you can start by stopping or disabling unnecessary background apps. How to do this depends on your phone, but both Apple and Android allow you to do this, usually in the settings menu. You can also turn off link previews in group chats, at least for the messages you send. Link previews force you to download images and texts to your phone that you may not be interested in. In group chats where people send each other links, this can add a lot of data. If you know the people in your Discord chat channel well, you can ask users to align links with < -> which will block link previews, and helps reduce overall data exchange. There is currently no way to turn off link previews when you're on the host, but users have asked Discord to take this into account in future updates. Does Discord use a lot of data on your phone when exiting? Does it use a lot of data on tablets? Does Discord usually use a lot of data? The answer to all of the above is that it depends. Discord uses less data than other popular messagesskype for example. However, it still uses a lot of data depending on what you're using the app for. If you use it to send text messages between two people, the data usage is negligible. However, if you're in a group chat where everyone is sending images back and forth, the amount of data you need can be much higher. Á This will be even higher if you try to use voice chat, video chat, or screen sharing. Sharing music, pictures and videos consumes the most data. Discord is a great way to connect and have fun with new communities. But if you're wondering how much data Discord uses, the answer isn't simple. It's best to track data usage on a specific device when you're using an app. Then you will have an idea of how much data Discord is using on your particular device for future reference. Directive of the European Union on the processing of personal data Directive 95/46/EC Directive of the European Union Title Directive on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data issued by the European Parliament and the Council Journal reference L261, 23 November 1995, p. 1. . 31-50 History Date of issue October 24, 1995 Effective December 13, 1995 Effective date October 24, 1998 Superseded May 25, 2018 Preparatory texts Commission Draft C311, November 27, 1992, pp. 30-61 Other legal acts amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 Canceled part of the origin observation series until 2013 2013 Internet adoption Jindalee Operating Radar Networks Agency NSA R&AW CSE BND CNI ASIO DGSE Five Eyes FSB MSS GCHQ People Michael S. Rogers Keith Alexander James Bamford James Clapper Duncan Campbell Edward Snowden Russ Tice George W. Bush Barack Obama Julian Assange puts a donutLenwith Hill Pine Gap Southern Cross Cable Utah Data Center Bad Aibling Station Dagger Complex GCHQ Bude Laws Five Eyes UKUSA Luster Agreement U.S. USA Freedom Act US FISA Amendments to the EU Data Retention Directive Privacy Policy GDPR China State Intelligence Act Cyber Security Act UK Investigatory Powers Act 2016 Proposed changes FISA Improvement Act US Other Proposals Concepts Mass Surveillance Culture of Fear Secure SIGINT Communications Detailed Call Recording Surveillance Challenges Smart Cities Related topics Spying Intelligence Cryptography Tor VPN TLS Human rights Privacy Freedom Satellites Stop spying on us Nothing to hide ve argument Privacy policy, officially Directive 95/46/EC, adopted in October 1995, is a European Union directive that regulates the processing of personal data of European in the Union (EU) and free flow of data. The Data Protection Directive is an important part of EU data protection and human rights legislation. The purpose of the principles set out in the Data Protection Directive is to protect fundamental rights and freedoms when processing personal data[1]. The General Data Protection Regulation, adopted in April 2016, replaced the Data Protection Directive and entered into force on 25 May 2018[2]. Context The right to privacy is a highly developed area of law in Europe. All member states of the Council of Europe (EP) have also signed the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)[3]. Article 8 of the ECHR provides for the right to inviolability of "private and family life, home and correspondence" with certain limitations. The European Court of Human Rights has interpreted this article very broadly in its jurisprudence. In 1973, American scholar Willis Ware published Messages, Computers, and Civil Rights, a report that aimed to influence the way these laws went. In 1980 in an attempt to create comprehensive data protectionAcross Europe, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has issued a "Council Recommendation on guidelines for privacy and cross-border data flows"[6]. The seven principles of the OECD Recommendation on the protection of personal data are: Attention - data subjects should be notified of the collection of their data; Target Data may only be used for the stated purpose and for no other purpose; Consent data must be shared without the consent of the data subject; Security - the collected data must be protected against possible breaches; Disclosure Data subjects must be informed about who collects their data; Access Data subjects must be able to access their data and correct inaccurate data. Load. Data subjects must have a method to hold data collectors accountable for non-compliance with these principles[7]. However, the OECD guidelines were not binding and data protection laws in Europe continued to vary widely. Meanwhile, the United States, although it supported the OECD recommendations, did nothing to implement them in the USA[7]. However, the first six principles are contained in an EU Directive[7]. In 1981, the member states of the Council of Europe adopted the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (Convention 108) in order to implement Art. 8 ECHR. Convention 108 obliges signatory states to enact laws on the automatic processing of personal data and was modernized and strengthened in 2018 to become "Convention 108+ "[8]. In 1989, after German reunification, data collected by the Stasi in East Germany became public knowledge, increasing the demand for privacy in Germany. At that time, data protection regulations (Federal Data Protection Act) had been in force in the Federal Republic of Germany since 1977. The European Commission recognized that different datesThe legislation of the EU member states prevented the free movement of data in the EU and therefore proposed the Data Protection Directive. Content The Directive regulates the processing of personal data, regardless of whether this processing is automated or not. Scope Personal data is "any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person ("data subject"), an identifiable person is a person who can be directly or indirectly identified, in particular by reference to an identification number or one or more factors specific to his physical, physiological, mental, economic, cultural or social identity. 2a). This definition is very broad. Data is "personal data" if someone can link it to a person, even if the person holding the data cannot make that link. Some examples of "personal data" include: address, credit card number, bank statements, criminal records, etc. The term "processing" means "any operation or set of operations performed on personal data, whether performed automatically or not, such as: collection, recording, organization, storage, adaptation or transformation, search, retrieval, use, disclosure, transmission, distribution or otherwise make available, compare or combine, block, delete or destroy." (Art. 2 letter b). Compliance is the responsibility of the "responsible person", i.e. a natural or legal person, institution, institution or other body that alone or jointly with others decides on the purposes and means of personal data processing. (Article 2 Article d) Data protection rules do not only apply to cases where the controller is located in the EU, but also when the controller uses equipment located in the EU to process data (Article 4) Controllers outside the EU processing data in the EU must comply data protection rules Basically any online store that deals with EU citizens would process somedata and would use an EU device (i.e. client PC) to process the data. As a result, website operators would have to comply with European data protection law. The directive was written before the breakthrough of the internet and to date there is little case law on the subject. Policy Personal data should not be processed at all, except under certain conditions. These conditions fall into three categories: transparency, legitimate purpose and proportionality. Transparency The data subject has the right to be informed when their personal data is being processed. The administrator must indicate his name and address, the purpose of the processing, the recipient of the data and any other information necessary to ensure the reliability of the processing. (Articles 10 and 11) Data may only be processed if at least one of the following applies (Article 7): if the data subject has consented, if the processing is necessary for the performance or conclusion of a contract, if the processing is necessary for compliance with a legal obligation, if the processing is necessary to protect the vital interests of the data subject. The processing is necessary to perform a task carried out in the public interest or in the exercise of official authority delegated to the Administrator or a third party to whom the data is made available. Processing is necessary for the purposes of the legitimate interests of the Administrator or a third party or third parties to whom the data are provided, except in cases where these interests are overridden by interests related to fundamental rights and freedoms of the data to be set topic. The data subject has the right to information about all data processed about them. The person concerned even has the right to request the correction, deletion or blocking of incomplete, incorrect or data processed in violation of data protection. (Art. 12) Lawful purpose Personal data may only be processedexplicit and legitimate purposes declared and not further processed in a manner inconsistent with those purposes. (Article 6 b) Personal data must be protected from misuse and "certain rights of data owners guaranteed by EU law" must be respected.[9] Proportionality Personal data may only be processed if they are adequate, relevant and not excessive in relation to the purposes for which they were collected and/or further processed. The data must be accurate and updated as necessary. All reasonable steps must be taken to ensure that data that is inaccurate or incomplete, taking into account the purposes for which it was collected or further processed, is deleted or corrected; Data should not be kept in a form that allows the identification of data subjects for longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the data is collected or further processed. Member States shall establish appropriate safeguards for personal data stored for an extended period of time for historical, statistical or scientific purposes. (Article 6) The processing of sensitive personal data (which may be: religious beliefs, political opinions, health status, sexual orientation, race, membership in previous organizations) is subject to special restrictions. (Article 8). The data subject may at any time object to the processing of personal data for direct marketing purposes. (Article 14) An algorithmic decision that is legally binding or significantly affects the data subject should not be based solely on automated data processing. (Article 15) Where automated decision-making processes are used, a complaint form must be provided. Supervisory authority and public record of processing operations Each Member State must establish a supervisory authority, an independent body that monitors the level of data protection in that Member State, advises the government on administrative measures and rules, and initiates legal proceedings.The general regulation on the protection of personal data has been violated. (Article 28) Individuals can file complaints about violations with a supervisory authority or a court. The administrator must inform the supervisory authority before starting data processing. The notification contains at least the following information (Article 19) the name and address of the administrator and, if applicable, his representative; the purpose or purposes of the processing; a description of the category or categories of data subjects and the data or categories of data relating to them; recipients or categories of recipients to whom the data may be disclosed; planned transfer of data to third countries; a general description of the measures taken to ensure the security of the processing. This information is kept in a public registry. Transfer of personal data to third countries Legislation defines countries outside the European Union as third countries. Personal data may only be transferred to a third country if that country provides an adequate level of data protection. There are some exceptions to this rule, for example where the controller himself can guarantee that the recipient will comply with data protection regulations. Article 29 of the Directive established the "Working Group on the Protection of Individuals with regard to the Processing of Personal Data", commonly known as the "Article 29 Working Group". The working group discusses the level of protection in the European Union and in third countries. The working group held negotiations with representatives of the United States on the protection of personal data, as a result of which the Safe Harbor principles were adopted. Critics say that safe harbor principles do not provide an adequate level of protection because they impose fewer obligations on the administrator and allow certain contractual rights to be waived. In October 2015, the European Court of Justice ruled that the Safe Harbor regime was invalidated after a trial.Austrian privacy activist regarding the export of subscriber data by the European company Facebook to Facebook in the US[10]. US and European authorities worked to replace the safe harbor and an agreement was reached in February 2016, which led to the adoption of the EU-US Privacy Shield Framework by the European Commission on 12 July 2016. A new, controversial one was adopted in July 2007[11].] an agreement was signed between the US and the EU on Passenger Name Record (PNR)[12]. In February 2008, Jonathan Fall, chairman of the EU Home Affairs Committee, complained about the US policy on bilateral PNR[13]. In February 2008, the US signed a memorandum of understanding[14] with the Czech Republic in exchange for lifting the visa requirement without prior consultation with Brussels[11]. The tension between Washington and Brussels is mainly due to the lower level of data protection in the US, especially because foreigners do not benefit from the US Privacy Act of 1974. Other countries that have requested bilateral memoranda of understanding include the United Kingdom, Estonia (Germany) and Greece [15]. Implementation in Member States EU Directives are intended for Member States and are generally not legally binding for individuals. Member States must transpose this directive into national law. Directive 95/46/EC on the protection of personal data had to be implemented by the end of 1998. All member states have adopted their own data protection legislation. Replacement by the General Data Protection Regulation On 25 January 2012, the European Commission (EC) announced that it is harmonizing data protection laws in the single European Union through legislation called the "General Data Protection Regulation". The EC's objectives related to this legislation included:[16] harmonization of data protection rules in 27 countries within a single framework; improving the rules for the transfer of company data outside the European Union; anduser control over personal data. The original proposal also said the legislation would theoretically "apply to all non-EU companies not located in the EU, provided the processing is directed at EU residents", one of the biggest changes in the new legislation. [16] These changes lasted until the final approval of the rules on 14 April 2016 and apply to organizations worldwide. "The regulation covers non-EU processing that involves offering goods or services to data subjects (individuals) in the EU or monitoring their behavior," said W. Scott Blackmer of InfoLawGroup, though he added: "I doubt that European regulators or consumers will really will try to sue the US operators for violations of the regulation." [2] Additional changes include stricter consent conditions, a broader definition of sensitive data, and new rules to protect children's privacy, and the inclusion of the "right to be forgotten"[2]. The EC then set a compliance date of 25 May 2018, giving companies around the world the opportunity to prepare for compliance, review data protection wording in contracts, consider moving to international standards, update privacy policies and review marketing plans. Comparison with other jurisdictions Comparison with US data protection laws As of 2003 [updated], the US has no data protection laws comparable to the EU Data Protection Directive[17]. Privacy legislation in the United States is generally enacted on an ad hoc basis, with legislation enacted when specific industries and circumstances require it (eg, the Video Privacy Protection Act of 1988, the Cable Television Protection and Competition Act of 1992 [18], fair lending), to act). Accountability Act and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, HIPAA (USA). Thus, while some sectors already comply with the provisions of the EU Directive, the majority do not[19]. In totalpreforms what he calls an "industrial"[20] approach to data protection law based on a combination of legislation, regulation and self-regulation, rather than just state regulation[21][22]. Former US President Bill Clinton and former Vice President Al Gore strongly recommended in their Global E-Commerce Vision that the private sector take the lead and companies should implement self-regulation in response to problems related to Internet technology.[23] The rationale for this approach stems both from American laissez-faire economics and from various societal perspectives. The First Amendment to the US Constitution guarantees the right to free speech.[25] While freedom of speech is an express right guaranteed by the US Constitution, privacy is an implied right guaranteed by the Constitution as interpreted by the US Supreme Court,[26] although it is often an express right in many state constitutions.[27] Extensive data protection laws in Europe are justified by the experience of fascist governments during World War II and post-war communist regimes, when the uncontrolled use of personal data was widespread.[28][29][30] World War II and post-war Europe was a time when exposure of racial or ethnic identity led to covert denunciations and confiscations that sent friends and neighbors to labor and concentration camps.[7] In the computer age, European protection of secret government files turned into distrust of corporate databases, and governments in Europe took decisive steps to protect personal data from misuse in the years following World War III[31]. (Germany) and in particular France have enacted comprehensive data protection laws[32]. However, critics of Europe's data policy say it limits Europe's ability to monetize user data online and the main reason is that Europe lacks big tech companies and most of them stayed in the US. Moreover, with Alibaba and Tencent joining the world's top 10 most valuable technology companies[34] in recent years, China has even overtaken Europe in terms of its digital economy[35], which stood at US\$5.09 trillion (35.8 trillion yuan) in 2019).[36] China and the US together account for 75% of all patent applications related to leading information technologies such as blockchain, 50% of global IoT spending, more than 75% of the global cloud computing market, and 90% of the global market capitalization. 70 largest digital platforms. The EU share is only 4%.[35] Meanwhile, Europe's US bias is arguably unwarranted, as European policymakers increasingly identify China and Russia as "hybrid threat" aggressors, using a combination of social media propaganda and hacking to deliberately undermine European institutions [37]. Information Security Audit Management Data Protection Act 1998 United Kingdom Data Protection Act (Jersey) E-Privacy Directive E-Privacy Regulation Information Commissioner Information Privacy (Data Protection) Information Technology Audit International Safe Harbor Principles Privacy Policy National Data Protection Authorities 2009 data privacy and security law. Safe Harbor Reference ^ Kennedy, Wendy (2020). Data Protection Law: A Practical Guide (Third Edition). G. E. Kennedy and L. S. P. Prabhu. page 45 ISBN 978-0-9995127-4-6. ^ a b c Blackmer, W. S. (May 5, 2016). "GDPR: Preparing for the new EU General Data Protection Regulation". Information Law Team. InfoLawGroup Sp. Archived from the original on May 14, 2018. Retrieved June 22, 2016. ^ EU accession to the European Convention on Human Rights". EEAS - European External Action Service - European Commission. Retrieved May 1, 2021. ^ Pfleeger, Charles P.; Pfleeger, Shari Lawrence; Margulies,(2015). Computer Security (PDF). Pearson education. ISBN 978-0-13-408504-3. Archived from the original (PDF) on July 14, 2015. Retrieved December 19, 2020. Few people know the surname Willis (Ware) today; more people are familiar with the European Union's Data Protection Directive, which is a direct follow-up to the report [WAR73a] by his committee of the US Department of Human Services. This is exactly what Willis wanted: an emphasis on ideas rather than a name. ^ Ware, Willis H. (2008). RAND and the development of information: a story in essays and vignettes (PDF). RAND company. ISBN 978-0-8330-4513-3. Health, Education and Social Affairs Minister Elliot Richardson was concerned about the sheer amount of personal information the government holds about its citizens. ... He directed the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on Automated Personal Data Systems to investigate the matter and asked Willis Ware (who had just completed work on DSB security) to participate as a person with knowledge of systems security ... Ware became the chairman of the committee, which he described to a colleague as "the most politically balanced group I've worked with. We had young and mature people, representatives of all nationalities, lawyers and non-lawyers, v. women, politically active v. politically passive. [In] 1972, the commission's report was submitted ... [It achieved] several important goals: it developed and defined the Code of Good Information Practices, which became the basis of privacy law and doctrine in the United States, and in the world (e.g. the position of the European Union). The Code establishes the relationship - what you might call the rules of interaction - between (1) organizations that collect personal data and the data systems where it is stored, and (2) individuals, the citizen about whom personal data has been collected. Provided a smart privacy foundation1974, which in turn formed the framework for other laws.; It established the Privacy Study Commission (PSPC). ^ Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Guidelines for the Protection of Privacy and Cross-Border Data Flows, last revised 5 January 1999. ^ a b c d Šimánek, Anna E. (2001). "Would you have milk with those cookies?: Compliance with 'safe harbor' privacy principles. Journal of Corporate Law. 26 (2): 455, 462-463. ^ "Convention 108. Modernizing Privacy". www.coe.int. Retrieved 2021. 9 December 2015. ^ "Privacy - European Commission". European Commission. ^ "Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber) - 6 October 2015". Curie Information. 6 October 2015. Retrieved 22 October 2016. 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Among them...privacy. Fr. 357, 358 ^ "Historic Site - World War II in Europe Timeline. November 9/10, 1938 - Kristallnacht. Night of Broken Glass". Online privacy and targeted marketing at home and abroad. Notes and Commentary 15". St. Thomas Law Review. St. Thomas Law Review. 2002-2003 15: 727. ^ Marsha Cope Huey, Steven F. Laribi and Steven D. Hogan, Right to privacy and personal data: EU Pushes US and Litigation Continues, 9 Tulsa J. Comp. & Int'l L. 391, 441 (2002) Regulations could stand in the way of EU big data sharing ideas CPO Magazine May 1, 2020Giants". Online TODAY. \$5 trillion in 2019: white paper - Xinhua | English.news.cn". www.xinhuanet.com. Archived from the original on 2020-10-27. Retrieved 2020-10-23 JWE (Directive on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data) EU data protection page The European Commission provides detailed information on its website It deals with the following topics: Legislative documents Implementation and implementation of Directive 95/ 46/EC European Data Protection Commissioner National Data Protection Commissioners Article 29 Working Party Adequacy of protection in third countries and model contracts for the transfer of personal data to third countries 2000/520/EC: Commission Decision of 26 July 2000 pursuant to Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ("safe harbour") Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 (Privacy and Electronic Communications Directive) Procedure 2012/0011/COD Procedure file on the proposed revised legal framework (General Ordinance ng on the protection of personal data) Portals: European Union law Source: " w/index.php ? title =Privacy Policy&oldid=1112646022" * index.php?title=Privacy Policy&oldid=1112646022"

