**Abstract**

A wireless sensor network is a collection of nodes into a cooperative network. Each node consists of processing capability, may contain multiple types of memory, have RF transceiver, have a power source, and accommodate various sensors and actuators. The nodes communicate wirelessly and often self-organize after being deployed in an ad hoc fashion. The limitations of nodes involve power consumption, computation as well as communication capability. Many data aggregation schemes were proposed on the basis of Privacy Homomorphism (PH). PH allows direct computation on encrypted data. However, all these schemes do not support multi-application environments. CDAMA (Concealed Data Aggregation for Multiple Applications) is one such algorithm that is based on PH and supports multi-application environments. CDAMA helps in reducing transmission overhead as well as it provides better security.