

# Agent Based Computational Demography Using Simula Latest Edition

**Agent based computational demography using Simula** has emerged as a powerful approach to understanding population dynamics and social interactions at a granular level. By leveraging the capabilities of agent-based modeling (ABM) and the historical significance of the programming language Simula, researchers can simulate complex demographic phenomena with high fidelity. This article explores the principles of agent-based computational demography, the role of Simula in advancing this field, and its applications in policy-making, urban planning, and social sciences.

## Understanding Agent-Based Computational Demography

### What is Agent-Based Modeling?

Agent-Based Modeling (ABM) is a computational method that simulates interactions of autonomous agents to assess their effects on a system. In demography, these agents typically represent individuals, families, or institutions, each with their own attributes and decision-making rules.

### Why Use Agent-Based Models in Demography?

- Granular Insights: ABMs simulate individual behaviors, providing detailed insights into population phenomena.
- Emergence of Macro-Patterns: They help understand how micro-level interactions lead to macro-level demographic trends.
- Flexibility: Capable of modeling complex social processes like migration, fertility, mortality, and social networks.
- Policy Testing: Allow policymakers to test potential interventions in a virtual environment before real-world implementation.

## Key Components of Agent-Based Demographic Models

- Agents: Entities with attributes such as age, gender, health status, socio-economic background.
- Environment: The geographical or social space where agents interact.
- Rules: Behavioral rules governing agent actions like marriage, reproduction, migration.
- Interactions: Communication or physical interactions between agents influencing their decisions.

## The Role of Simula in Agent-Based Computational Demography

### Historical Significance of Simula

Developed in the 1960s by Ole-Johan Dahl and Kristen Nygaard at the Norwegian Computing Center, Simula is widely recognized as the first object-oriented programming language. Its design was tailored to facilitate simulation modeling, making it especially suitable for agent-based modeling.

### Why Use Simula for Demographic Modeling?

- Object-Oriented Paradigm: Allows encapsulation of demographic agents and their behaviors.
- Flexibility: Enables complex interaction modeling.
- Extensibility: Facilitates building large-scale simulations with reusable components.
- Historical Provenance: Established as a robust language for simulation, with a rich set of features suited for modeling social systems.

### Features of Simula Relevant to Demography

- Classes and Objects: Define demographic agents with properties and methods.
- Inheritance: Extend agent types for more specific behaviors.
- Coroutines: Model concurrent behaviors like simultaneous migration and reproduction.
- Simulation Libraries: Pre-existing libraries support event scheduling, data collection, and visualization.

## Building Agent-Based Demographic Models Using Simula

### Designing Agents and Environment

- Define Agent Classes:
  - Individuals (e.g., person, household)
  - Institutions (e.g., schools, hospitals)
- Assign Attributes:

- Age, sex, health status, income, education level
- Implement Behavioral Rules:
  - Fertility rates based on age and socioeconomic factors
  - Migration decisions influenced by environmental and personal factors
  - Mortality probabilities depending on health and age

### Modeling Interactions

- Marriage and family formation
- Social network formation
- Migration flows between regions
- Employment and income dynamics

### Simulation Workflow

- Initialize population with demographic data.
- Run simulation over discrete time steps (e.g., years).
- At each step:
  - Agents evaluate their conditions.
  - Decide on actions (e.g., reproduce, move).
  - Update agent attributes and environment.
- Collect data for analysis.

### Example: Simulating Population Growth

- Create agents representing individuals.
- Assign initial ages and attributes.
- Implement fertility rules based on age.
- Track births and deaths over time.
- Analyze resulting population trends.

## Applications of Agent-Based Computational Demography Using Simula

### Urban Planning and Infrastructure Development

- Simulate migration patterns to predict urban growth.
- Assess the impact of policy changes on housing demand.
- Plan for healthcare, education, and transportation services.

### Policy Impact Analysis

- Evaluate the effects of fertility policies or immigration laws.
- Model the outcomes of health interventions on population health.
- Test scenarios like aging populations and workforce sustainability.

### Social Dynamics and Epidemiology

- Study disease spread through social networks.
- Model behavioral responses to health crises.
- Understand social segregation and integration patterns.

### Academic and Research Purposes

- Investigate complex demographic phenomena.
- Test theoretical models of social behavior.
- Develop new methodologies for population studies.

## Advantages and Challenges of Using Simula in Demographic Modeling

### Advantages

- Robust Object-Oriented Framework: Facilitates modular and reusable code.
- Historical Credibility: Proven track record in simulation research.
- Detailed Behavioral Modeling: Captures nuanced agent decision-making.
- Customizability: Adaptable to various demographic scenarios.

### Challenges

- Learning Curve: Requires familiarity with object-oriented programming.
- Computational Intensity: Large-scale simulations demand significant resources.
- Data Requirements: Accurate modeling depends on high-quality demographic data.
- Integration Limitations: Modern tools may offer better integration with data analysis platforms.

## Future Directions in Agent-Based Demography with Simula

### Integration with Modern Technologies

- Combining Simula models with GIS for spatial analysis.
- Integrating with machine learning to refine agent behaviors.
- Enhancing visualization tools for better interpretation.

### Expanding Scope

- Incorporating environmental factors like climate change.
- Modeling global migration networks.
- Simulating policy scenarios under uncertainty.

### Educational and Collaborative Efforts

- Developing open-source simulation frameworks based on Simula.
- Training researchers in agent-based demographic modeling.
- Promoting interdisciplinary collaborations between demographers, computer scientists, and policymakers.

## Conclusion

Agent-based computational demography using Simula represents a historically significant and methodologically robust approach to understanding population dynamics. By modeling individuals as autonomous agents with decision-making capabilities, researchers can unravel the complex social processes that shape societies. Although newer programming languages and tools have emerged, the foundational principles established through Simula continue to influence contemporary modeling practices. Leveraging the strengths of agent-based models and the versatility of Simula can lead to more accurate, detailed, and actionable demographic insights, ultimately informing policy and fostering sustainable development.

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This comprehensive overview underscores the significance of agent-based computational demography using Simula as a foundational tool for advancing our understanding of population dynamics in complex social systems.

## Agent-Based Computational Demography Using Simula

### Introduction

In the evolving landscape of demographic research, traditional methodologies?such as census data analysis and aggregate statistical modeling?are increasingly complemented by advanced computational techniques. Among these, agent-based modeling (ABM) has emerged as a powerful approach to simulate complex demographic phenomena at the individual level. When combined with robust programming environments like Simula, agent-based computational demography opens new horizons for understanding population dynamics, migration patterns, aging processes, and social interactions in a highly detailed, nuanced manner.

In this article, we delve into the intricacies of agent-based computational demography using Simula, exploring its core concepts, implementation strategies, advantages, challenges, and real-world applications. Whether you're a researcher, data scientist, or policy analyst, this comprehensive overview aims to equip you with a deep understanding of how Simula can be harnessed to simulate and analyze demographic systems with unprecedented granularity.

### What is Agent-Based Computational Demography?

Agent-Based Demography (ABD) focuses on modeling populations as collections of autonomous agents?individuals or entities?each with their own attributes, behaviors, and decision-making rules. Unlike traditional models that analyze aggregated data, ABD allows researchers to:

- Capture heterogeneity: Each agent can have unique characteristics, behaviors, and life trajectories.
- Model interactions: Agents interact with each other and their environment, leading to emergent

population-level phenomena.

- Simulate policy impacts: Changes in rules or conditions affect individual behaviors, enabling assessment of policy interventions.

Computational demography refers to the use of computer simulations to study demographic processes. When combined with agent-based models, it offers a dynamic, bottom-up perspective to replicate real-world demographic patterns over time.

### Why Use Simula for Agent-Based Demography?

Simula, developed in the 1960s by Ole-Johan Dahl and Kristen Nygaard, is widely recognized as the first object-oriented programming language. Its core features—such as classes, objects, inheritance, and dynamic memory management—make it especially suited for modeling complex, interactive systems like populations.

Key advantages of using Simula for agent-based demography include:

- Object-Oriented Design: Agents can be represented as objects with properties and methods, facilitating modular, reusable code.
- Event-Driven Simulation: Simula supports event scheduling, enabling precise control over agent actions and interactions over simulated time.
- Hierarchical Modeling: Complex demographic entities (families, communities) can be modeled as composite objects, capturing multi-level dynamics.
- Flexibility and Extensibility: The language allows for detailed customization, from simple demographic rules to intricate social behaviors.

### Building an Agent-Based Demographic Model in Simula

Constructing an agent-based demographic simulation involves several critical steps. Let's explore each in detail.

#### - Defining Agents and Their Attributes

At the core of the model are agents—representing individuals, households, or other entities. Each agent is typically implemented as a class in Simula, encapsulating attributes such as:

- Age
- Gender

- Marital status
- Fertility status
- Employment status
- Migration propensity
- Health status

Example:

```
```simula
```

```
class Person;
```

```
begin
```

```
real age;
```

```
integer gender; // 0 for female, 1 for male
```

```
boolean married;
```

```
// other attributes
```

```
// Methods for aging, reproduction, migration, etc.
```

```
procedure AgeOneYear;
```

```
begin
```

```
age := age + 1;
```

```
end;
```

```
// Additional behavior methods...
```

```
end;
```

```
```
```

- Environment and Context



Agents do not exist in isolation?they interact with their environment, which includes:

- Geographic regions
- Social networks
- Economic conditions

Simula models these contexts as additional classes or modules. For example, regions can influence migration decisions, while social networks impact reproductive behaviors.

- Behavioral Rules and Decision-Making

Behavioral rules govern how agents act and respond to their environment. These rules can be deterministic or probabilistic, reflecting real-world variability.

Examples include:

- Migration: Based on age, employment opportunities, or household size.
- Fertility: Influenced by age, marital status, and cultural factors.
- Mortality: Age-specific death probabilities.
- Marriage: Partner-seeking behaviors based on social norms.

In Simula, these rules are implemented as methods within agent classes, often utilizing randomization functions to introduce stochasticity.

- Event Scheduling and Time Progression

Simula's event scheduling mechanisms enable simulation of temporal processes. The model proceeds through a sequence of events?aging, reproduction, migration, death?each scheduled at specific simulation times.

Example:

```
```simula
```

```
schedule(AgeOneYear, nextYear);
```

```
```
```

This structure allows for detailed temporal control, ensuring that demographic events occur in a realistic, synchronized manner.

- Data Collection and Analysis

Throughout the simulation, data on population size, age distribution, migration flows, etc., are collected. This output facilitates analysis of emergent demographic patterns and policy effects.

### Advantages of Using Simula for Agent-Based Demography

- High Fidelity and Detail

Simula's object-oriented structure enables the creation of richly detailed agent profiles and behaviors, capturing demographic heterogeneity often missed in aggregate models.

- Flexibility and Customization

Researchers can tailor models to specific contexts?be it urban migration, aging populations, or fertility trends?by modifying agent attributes and rules.

- Dynamic Simulation Capabilities

Simula supports complex event-driven simulations, allowing for the modeling of non-linear, emergent phenomena such as population booms, declines, or societal shifts.

- Hierarchical Modeling

The language's support for nested classes facilitates modeling of multi-level systems, such as individuals within households, households within communities, and communities within regions.

- Proven, Mature Platform

With decades of development, Simula provides a stable, well-understood platform for long-term demographic modeling projects.

## Challenges and Limitations

While powerful, employing Simula for agent-based demography also presents certain hurdles:

- **Learning Curve:** Simula's syntax and paradigms are less mainstream today, requiring specialized knowledge.
- **Computational Intensity:** Detailed models with large populations can demand significant computational resources.
- **Data Requirements:** Accurate parameterization of agent behaviors demands high-quality, granular data.
- **Validation Complexity:** Verifying that the model accurately reflects real-world processes can be challenging due to inherent complexity.

## Real-World Applications and Case Studies

### - Urban Population Dynamics

Researchers have used Simula-based ABM to simulate urban migration, capturing individual decision-making and policy impacts such as transportation infrastructure or housing subsidies.

### - Aging and Healthcare Planning

Simulations model aging populations at the individual level, allowing policymakers to assess future healthcare needs and social support systems.

### - Family Formation and Fertility Studies

ABMs capture complex reproductive behaviors influenced by socioeconomic factors, cultural norms, and policy interventions like parental leave.

### - Migration Policy Testing

By modeling individual migration decisions, agencies can evaluate the potential effects of visa policies, border restrictions, or economic incentives.

## Future Directions

The integration of agent-based models with big data and machine learning holds promise for even more sophisticated demographic simulations. Advances in computing power and data collection (e.g., mobile data, administrative records) will enable models that are both highly detailed and scalable.

Furthermore, developing user-friendly interfaces and domain-specific languages or frameworks built on Simula principles could democratize access for demographers unfamiliar with complex programming.

## Conclusion

Agent-based computational demography using Simula represents a powerful paradigm shift in the study of population dynamics. By modeling individuals as autonomous, decision-making agents within a flexible, object-oriented environment, researchers can explore demographic processes with unprecedented detail and realism.

While challenges remain—particularly regarding data, validation, and computational demands—the potential insights gained from such models are invaluable for policymakers, urban planners, healthcare providers, and social scientists. As computational capabilities continue to grow, and as demographic data become ever more granular, Simula-based agent modeling is poised to play a central role in shaping our understanding of population change in the 21st century.

**Question** What is agent-based computational demography using Simula? **Answer** Agent-based computational demography using Simula involves modeling individual agents (such as people or households) and their interactions to analyze demographic phenomena, leveraging Simula's object-oriented programming capabilities for detailed and flexible simulations. How does Simula facilitate agent-based modeling in demography? Simula provides robust support for object-oriented programming, allowing researchers to create detailed agent classes with attributes and behaviors, enabling realistic simulation of demographic processes like migration, fertility, and mortality within a virtual population. What are the advantages of using Simula for agent-based demography models? Simula offers high flexibility, modularity, and the ability to handle complex interactions between agents, making it well-suited for exploring intricate demographic dynamics and testing policy scenarios in a controlled virtual environment. Are there any specific demographic phenomena that benefit most from agent-based simulation in Simula? Yes, phenomena such as urbanization, migration patterns, household formation, and social network effects are particularly well-suited for agent-based modeling in Simula due to their complexity and the importance of individual-level interactions. What are the current trends and challenges in agent-based computational demography using Simula? Current trends include integrating big data and machine learning to enhance model accuracy, while challenges involve computational complexity, data availability for realistic agents, and ensuring model validation and scalability for large populations.

**Related keywords:** agent-based modeling, computational demography, Simula programming, population dynamics, social simulation, microsimulation, demographic modeling, simulation software, behavioral modeling, spatial analysis

## demography a very short introduction very short i

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Demography is the scientific study of human populations, focusing on their size, structure, distribution, and changes over time. It provides vital insights into how populations grow or decline, how they are distributed geographically, and what factors influence these dynamics. Understanding demography is essential for policymakers, urban planners, social scientists, and economists, as it helps in making informed decisions related to resource allocation, infrastructure development, and social services. In this article, we will explore the fundamental concepts of demography, its importance, key indicators, and how it shapes societies worldwide.

## What is Demography?

Demography is a multidisciplinary field that combines elements of sociology, economics, geography, and statistics to analyze populations. The core aim is to understand the patterns and processes that influence population change. Demographers study various aspects, including birth rates, death rates, migration, and aging, to interpret population trends.

## Historical Background

The study of populations dates back to ancient civilizations like Egypt and Greece, where records were kept for taxation and governance. However, modern demography emerged in the 19th century with the development of statistical methods and a scientific approach to population studies. Pioneers like Thomas Malthus laid the foundation for understanding population growth and its potential impact on resources.

## The Scope of Demography

Demography encompasses several key areas:

- Population Size: Total number of individuals in a specific area.
- Population Structure: Age and sex distribution.

- Population Distribution: How populations are spread geographically.
- Population Dynamics: Changes over time due to birth, death, and migration.

## Importance of Demography

Understanding demographic trends is crucial for multiple reasons:

- Policy Formulation: Governments rely on demographic data to plan healthcare, education, and social security.
- Economic Planning: Population size and age distribution influence labor markets and economic growth.
- Urban Development: Demography informs infrastructure needs and housing development.
- Public Health: Tracking population health trends helps in managing disease outbreaks and healthcare services.
- Environmental Impact: Population growth affects resource consumption and environmental sustainability.

## Key Demographic Indicators

Demographers use various indicators to analyze populations:

### 1. Birth Rate

- The number of live births per 1,000 people in a year.
- Indicates fertility levels and potential for population growth.

### 2. Death Rate

- The number of deaths per 1,000 people annually.
- Reflects health standards and mortality conditions.

### 3. Fertility Rate

- The average number of children a woman is expected to have during her reproductive years.
- Helps understand population replacement levels.

### 4. Mortality Rate

- The proportion of deaths in a population over a specific period.

## 5. Migration

- The movement of people from one place to another, including:
  - Immigration: Moving into a region.
  - Emigration: Leaving a region.

## 6. Population Growth Rate

- The net change in population size over a period, considering births, deaths, and migration.

## Population Structure and Distribution

### Age and Sex Composition

- The demographic makeup in terms of age groups and gender.
- Key for understanding dependency ratios and economic productivity.

### Geographical Distribution

- How populations are spread across regions, urban vs. rural areas.
- Influenced by factors like climate, resources, and economic opportunities.

## Factors Affecting Demography

Various factors influence population trends:

- Fertility and Contraception: Cultural, religious, and economic factors.
- Health and Medical Advances: Reduce mortality rates.
- Economic Conditions: Affect birth rates and migration.
- Government Policies: Family planning, immigration laws.
- Social Changes: Education, urbanization, and women's empowerment.

## Types of Population Changes

Understanding how populations change involves recognizing different processes:

- **Natural Increase:** Difference between birth and death rates.
- **Natural Decrease:** When death rates exceed birth rates.
- **Migration:** Movement of people into or out of regions.
- **Population Explosion:** Rapid increase in population due to high birth rates and declining death rates.

## Global Demographic Trends

The world's population has experienced significant changes over the past century:

### Population Growth

- The global population surpassed 8 billion as of 2023.
- Growth rates are declining in many regions but remain high in some developing countries.

### Aging Populations

- Countries like Japan, Germany, and Italy face challenges related to aging populations and shrinking workforces.

### Urbanization

- Increasing movement to urban centers, with over half of the world's population now living in cities.

### Population Decline

- Some countries, such as Japan and Italy, face declining populations due to low birth rates.

## Demography and Society

Demography affects virtually every aspect of society:

### Economic Impacts



- Youthful populations can provide a demographic dividend.
- Aging populations may strain social security systems.

## Social Challenges

- Overpopulation can lead to congestion and resource depletion.
- Underpopulation may hinder economic growth.

## Cultural Aspects

- Demographic composition influences cultural diversity and social cohesion.

## Conclusion

Demography, though a very short introduction, reveals the complex and dynamic nature of human populations. It provides critical insights that shape policies, economic strategies, and societal development. By understanding demographic indicators and trends, societies can better address challenges related to health, resource management, and sustainable growth. As the world continues to evolve, the importance of demography in planning for the future becomes increasingly evident, emphasizing the need for accurate data collection and analysis to foster resilient and inclusive communities worldwide.

Demography is the scientific study of populations, examining their size, structure, distribution, and changes over time. As a fundamental discipline within social sciences, demography provides critical insights into how populations grow or decline, the factors influencing these trends, and the implications for societies, economies, and policies. While the field encompasses a broad range of topics, this article offers a concise yet comprehensive overview of demography, highlighting its importance, core concepts, methodologies, and contemporary challenges.

## Understanding Demography: A Brief Overview

Demography is often described as the statistical study of human populations. Its primary focus is on quantifying and analyzing population dynamics?birth rates, death rates, migration patterns, and aging processes. By understanding these elements, demographers can predict future population trends and inform decision-making in public policy, healthcare, urban planning, and economic development.

This field has roots in ancient history but evolved significantly in the 19th and 20th centuries with advancements in statistical methods and data collection. Today, demographers rely on census data,

surveys, and administrative records to explore demographic phenomena with precision.

## Core Concepts in Demography

Understanding demography requires familiarity with several fundamental concepts:

### Population Size and Growth

- Population Size: The total number of individuals in a specific geographic area at a given time.
- Growth Rate: The rate at which a population increases or decreases, influenced by birth rates, death rates, and migration.

### Birth Rate and Fertility

- Crude Birth Rate (CBR): The number of live births per 1,000 people annually.
- Fertility Rate: The average number of children a woman would have over her reproductive lifetime.

### Death Rate and Mortality

- Crude Death Rate (CDR): The number of deaths per 1,000 people annually.
- Life Expectancy: The average number of years a person is expected to live.

### Migration

- Immigration and Emigration: Movements of people into and out of a region, affecting population size and composition.

### Age and Sex Structure

- Demographers analyze the age distribution and sex ratio within populations to understand demographic behavior and future trends.

## Methods and Data Sources in Demography

Demographers use a variety of methods and data sources to study populations:

## Data Collection Techniques

- Censuses: Comprehensive counts of populations conducted at regular intervals.
- Surveys and Sample Studies: Smaller-scale data collection to estimate demographic parameters.
- Vital Registration: Records of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces.

## Analytical Tools

- Population Pyramids: Graphical representations of age and sex distributions.
- Mathematical Models: For projecting future population trends, such as the cohort-component method.
- Statistical Analysis: To identify patterns, correlations, and causal relationships.

## Significance of Demography

Demography plays a vital role in shaping public policies and societal understanding:

- Public Health: Identifying vulnerable age groups and designing targeted health interventions.
- Economic Planning: Anticipating labor supply, consumer demand, and pension needs.
- Urban Development: Planning infrastructure based on population density and growth.
- Education and Social Services: Adjusting resource allocation according to demographic shifts.
- Environmental Impact: Assessing how population changes influence resource consumption and sustainability.

## Contemporary Challenges and Trends in Demography

Demographic patterns are continually evolving, influenced by technological, social, and political factors. Some key contemporary issues include:

### Population Aging

- Many developed nations face an aging population due to lower birth rates and higher life expectancy.
- Pros:
  - Increased demand for healthcare and elder care services.
  - Potential for experienced workforce retention.

- Cons:
- Shrinking working-age population.
- Increased pension and social security burdens.

## Declining Fertility Rates

- Globally, many regions experience fertility rates below replacement levels (~2.1 children per woman).
- Implications:
- Population stabilization or decline.
- Changes in family structures and societal norms.

## Migration and Refugee Movements

- Political instability, economic opportunities, and climate change drive migration.
- Challenges:
- Integration and social cohesion.
- Pressure on urban infrastructure.

## Urbanization

- Rapid growth of cities in many developing countries.
- Features:
- Economic opportunities attract rural populations.
- Strain on housing, transportation, and public services.

## Pros and Cons of Demographic Data Utilization

Like any scientific discipline, demography has its strengths and limitations:

Pros:

- Provides evidence-based insights for policymaking.
- Helps anticipate future societal needs.
- Enables targeted interventions in health, education, and social services.
- Facilitates understanding of cultural and social dynamics.

Cons:

- Data collection can be challenging, especially in conflict zones or remote areas.
- Privacy concerns with personal data.
- Rapid demographic shifts may outpace data collection efforts.
- Complex interactions between variables can be difficult to model accurately.

## Future Directions in Demography

Emerging technologies and global developments promise to transform demographic research:

- Big Data and Digital Technologies: Use of mobile phone data, social media analytics, and satellite imagery for real-time population monitoring.
- Genetic and Health Data Integration: Linking demographic and health information for personalized interventions.
- Climate Change Impact Studies: Understanding how environmental factors influence migration and population distribution.
- Global Cooperation: Harmonizing data collection efforts across countries for comprehensive analysis.

## Conclusion

Demography, though often considered a short introduction in academic contexts, is a profoundly impactful field that underpins many aspects of societal functioning. Its insights inform policies that shape healthcare, economic development, urban planning, and social cohesion. Despite challenges in data collection and analysis, the importance of understanding population dynamics remains undeniable, especially in an era marked by rapid change and global interconnectedness. As the world continues to evolve, so too will the field of demography, offering new tools and perspectives to address the complex issues facing humanity today.

**QuestionAnswer** What is demography? Demography is the study of human populations, focusing on their size, structure, and distribution. Why is a brief introduction to demography important? A short introduction helps understand population trends and their impact on society, economy, and resources. What are key factors studied in demography? Key factors include birth rates, death rates, migration, and population growth. How does demography impact policy making? Demographic data guides policies on healthcare, education, and resource allocation based on population needs. What is the significance of studying demography today? Studying demography helps address challenges like aging populations, urbanization, and population decline.

**Related keywords:** demography, population, statistics, birth rate, death rate, migration, population growth, census, demographic transition, age structure

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