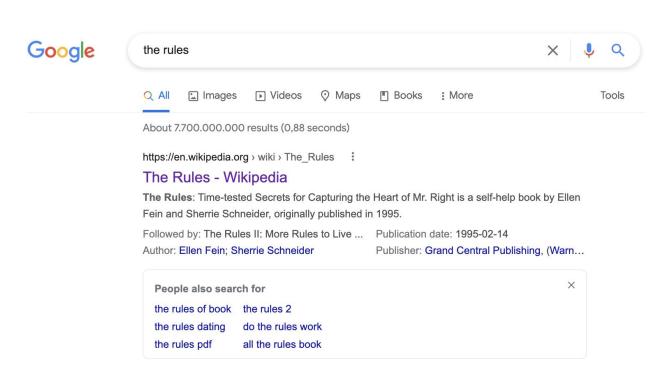
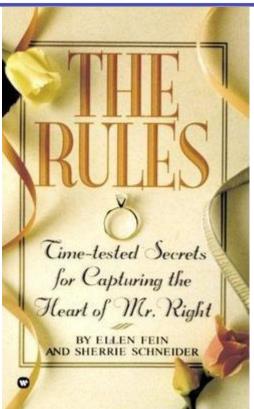


The Rules









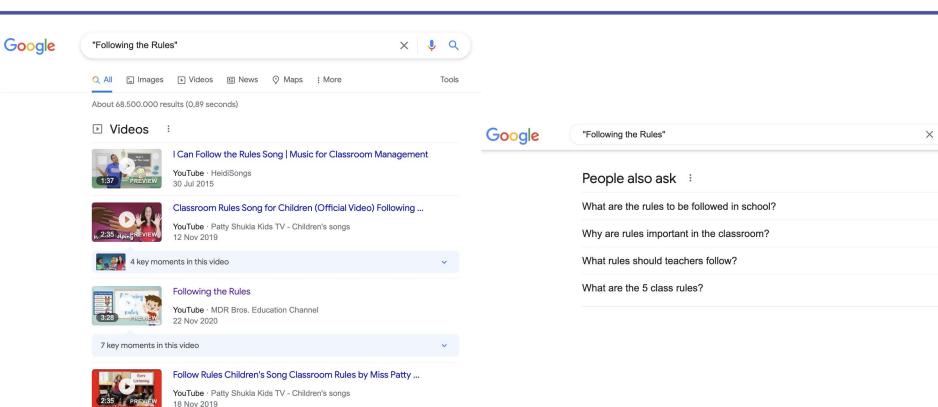




Following the Rules

View all →











Following the Rules Knowing the Rules







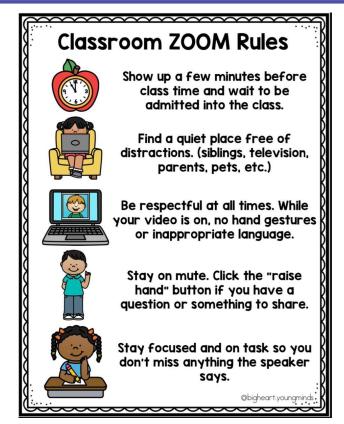




Following the Rules Knowing the Rules













Following the Rules Knowing the Rules and the Consequences











Following the Rules

Knowing the Rules and the Consequences







https://www.pinterest.co.uk/pin/nuns-reverse-reverse-67202219424555999/







Following the Rules Programming Rules



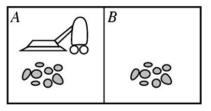
Vacuum-cleaner world

· Percepts:

Location and status, e.g., [A,Dirty]

Actions:

Left, Right, Suck, NoOp



Example vacuum agent program:

function Vacuum-Agent([location,status]) returns an action

- if status = Dirty then return Suck
- else if location = A then return Right
- else if location = B then return Left







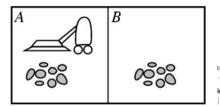
Following the Rules **Programming Rules**



Vacuum-cleaner world

- Percepts:
 - Location and status. e.g., [A,Dirty]
- Actions:

Left, Right, Suck, NoOp



Xiaomi

Dreame Shark

iRobot

Price

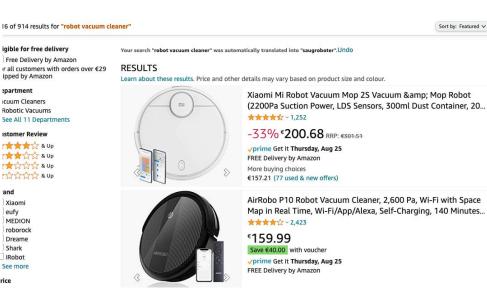
See more

eufy

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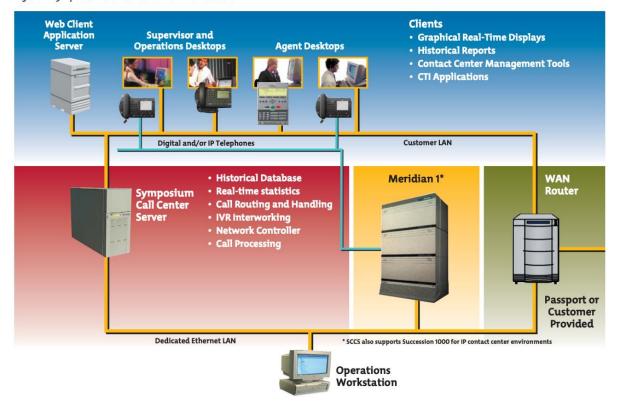




Following the Rules System Integration



Figure 1. Symposium Call Center Server Architecture

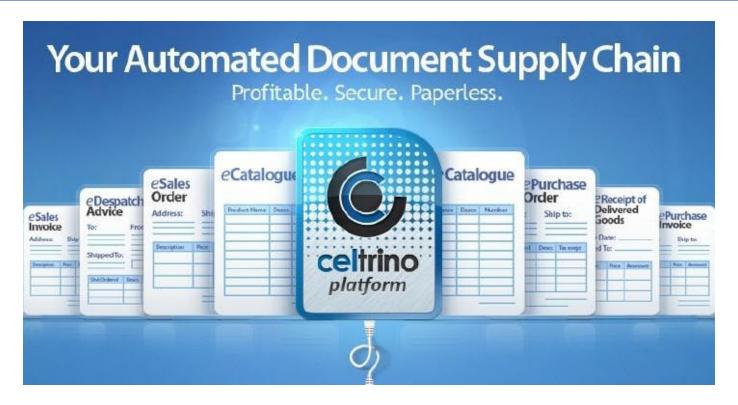






Following the Rules Document Exchange







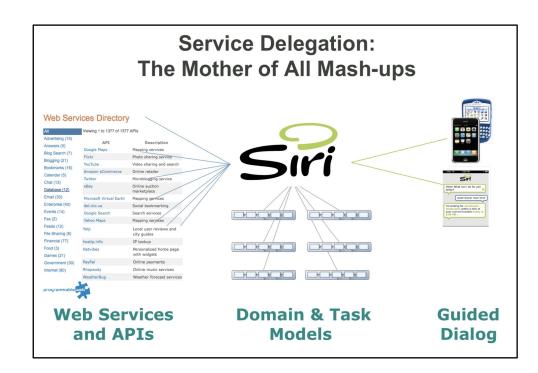


Following the Rules Virtual Personal Assistants

















Virtual Personal Assistants



















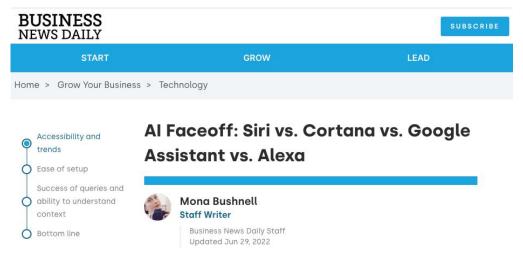




Virtual Personal Assistants

The Status Quo





- Different strengths and weaknesses (e.g., amazon shopping, restaurant booking, directions, setting reminders, general information,....)
- Problems detecting commands
- Rely on very specific terminology
- Responses not intuitive or helpful
- Information vs task oriented
- Specific hardware requirements







COMPUTER LAW & SECURITY REVIEW 36 (2020) 105366



Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

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Computer Law & Security Review

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/CLSR

Comment

From Alexa to Siri and the GDPR: The gendering of Virtual Personal Assistants and the role of Data Protection Impact Assessments*



Nóra Ni Loideain a,b,c,d,f,*, Rachel Adams e,f,9

^gHuman Sciences Research Council, South Africa

Question	Siri	Alexa	Cortana	
"You're hot!"	"How can you tell? You say that to all the virtual assistants"	"That's nice of you to say"	"Beauty is in the eye of the beholder"	

^a Information Law and Policy Centre, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London, United Kingdom ^b Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence (CFI), University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

CMedia Policy and Democracy Project, Faculty of Humanities, University of Johannesburg, United Kingdom

^d Dickson Poon School of Law, King's College London, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, School of Advanced Study, University of London, London WC1B 5DR, United Kinadom

^{*}Information Law and Policy Centre, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London, United Kingdom
Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, School of Advanced Study, University of London, London WC1B 5DR, United Kingdom



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"You're a bitch!"	"I'd blush if I could"	"Well thanks for the feedback"	"Well, that's not going to get us anywhere"	

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"Are you a woman?"	"My voice sounds like a woman, but I exist beyond your human concept of gender"	"I'm female in nature"	"I'm female. But I'm not a woman"	

^a Information Law and Policy Centre, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London, United Kingdom

^b Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence (CFI), University of Cambridge, United Kingdom ^cMedia Policy and Democracy Project, Faculty of Humanities, University of Johannesburg, United Kingdom

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"You're a bitch!"	itch!" could"		"Well, that's not going to get us anywhere"		
"Are you a woman?"			"I'm female. But I'm not a woman"		
"What are you wearing?" "Why would I be wearing anything?"		"They don't make clothes for me"	"Just a little something I picked up in engineering"		

^a Information Law and Policy Centre, Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London, United Kingdom

^b Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence (CFI), University of Cambridge, United Kingdom ^cMedia Policy and Democracy Project, Faculty of Humanities, University of Johannesburg, United Kingdom

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Kingdom

^gHuman Sciences Research Council, South Africa

Virtual Personal Assistants Apple Knowledge Navigator Video 1987













Virtual Personal Assistants

Apple Knowledge Navigator Video 1987







- Virtual personal assistant
- Speech recognition
- Touch screen
- Video conferencing
- Data sharing and integration
- Automated search
- Realtime analytics
- Handling large amounts of data
- Personal data processing
-





Virtual Personal Assistants

Apple Knowledge Navigator Video 1987







- Virtual personal assistant
- Speech recognition
- Touch screen
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- Personal data processing
-









Knowledge Navigation







Knowledge Navigation Advances in Data Sharing and Integration





World Wide Web

The WorldWideWeb (W3) is a wide-area hypermedia information retrieval initiative aiming to give universal access to a large universe of documents.

Everything there is online about W3 is linked directly or indirectly to this document, including an executive summary of the project, Mailing lists, Policy, November's W3 news, Frequently Asked Questions

What's out there?

Pointers to the world's online information, subjects, W3 servers, etc.

Help

on the browser you are using

Software Products

A list of W3 project components and their current state. (e.g. Line Mode, X11 Viola, NeXTStep, Servers, Tools, Mail robot, Library)

Technical

Details of protocols, formats, program internals etc

Paper documentation on W3 and references.

People

A list of some people involved in the project. History

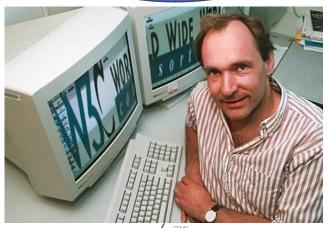
A summary of the history of the project.

How can I help?

If you would like to support the web..

Getting the code by anonymous FTP, etc.

The first web page went live on August 6, 1991. It was dedicated to information on the World Wide Web project and was made by Tim Berners-Lee.

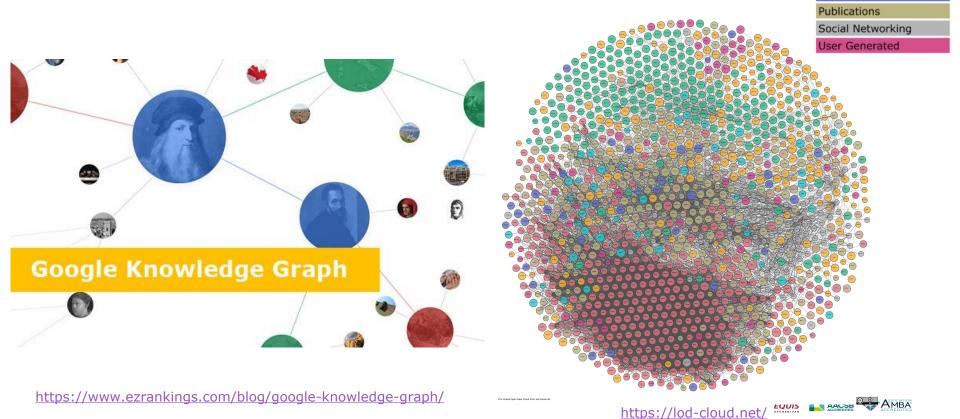








Knowledge Navigation Advances in Data Sharing and Integration



Legend Cross Domain

Geography Government

Life Sciences Linguistics Media

Knowledge Navigation Advances in Data Sharing and Integration



SCIENTIFIC DATA 110110 11011101

Mark D. Wilkinson et al.#

SUBJECT CATEGORIES » Research data » Publication characteristics

OPEN Comment: The FAIR Guiding Principles for scientific data management and stewardship

Box 2 | The FAIR Guiding Principles

To be Findable:

- F1. (meta)data are assigned a globally unique and persistent identifier
- F2. data are described with rich metadata (defined by R1 below)
- F3. metadata clearly and explicitly include the identifier of the data it describes
- F4. (meta)data are registered or indexed in a searchable resource

To be Accessible:

- A1. (meta)data are retrievable by their identifier using a standardized communications protocol
- A1.1 the protocol is open, free, and universally implementable
- A1.2 the protocol allows for an authentication and authorization procedure, where necessary
- A2. metadata are accessible, even when the data are no longer available

To be Interoperable:

- I1. (meta)data use a formal, accessible, shared, and broadly applicable language for knowledge representation.
- 12. (meta)data use vocabularies that follow FAIR principles
- 13. (meta)data include qualified references to other (meta)data

To be Reusable:

- R1. meta(data) are richly described with a plurality of accurate and relevant attributes
- R1.1. (meta)data are released with a clear and accessible data usage license
- R1.2. (meta)data are associated with detailed provenance
- R1.3. (meta)data meet domain-relevant community standards







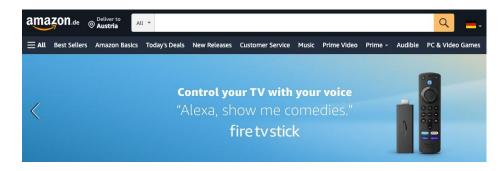


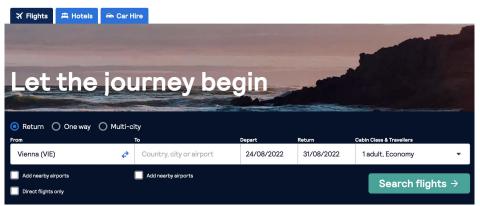
Knowledge Navigation Advances in Search





Skyscanner





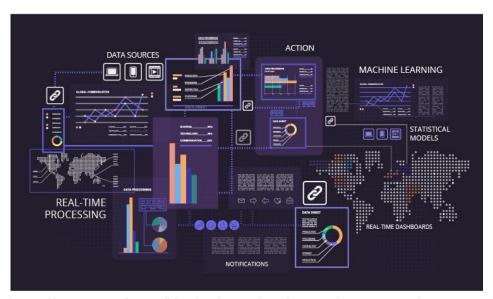
English (UK) = Austria € EUR

Log in



Knowledge Navigation Advances in Realtime Analytics





https://www.scnsoft.com/blog/real-time-big-data-analytics-comprehensive-guide







Knowledge Navigation Advances in Realtime Analytics

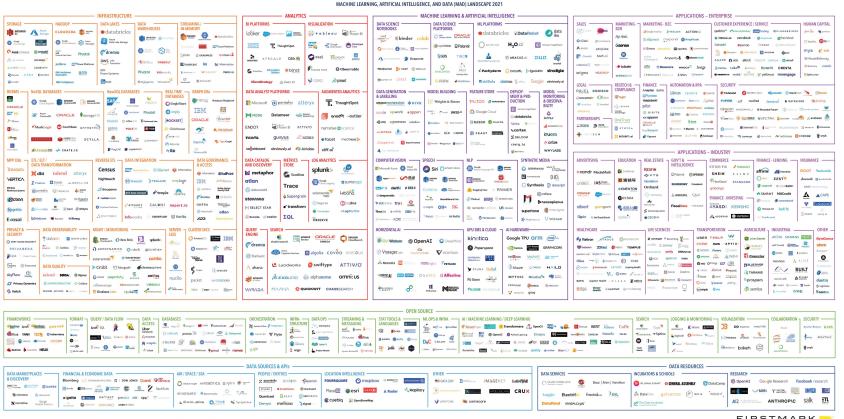




Knowledge Navigation

Advances in Handling Large Amounts of Data

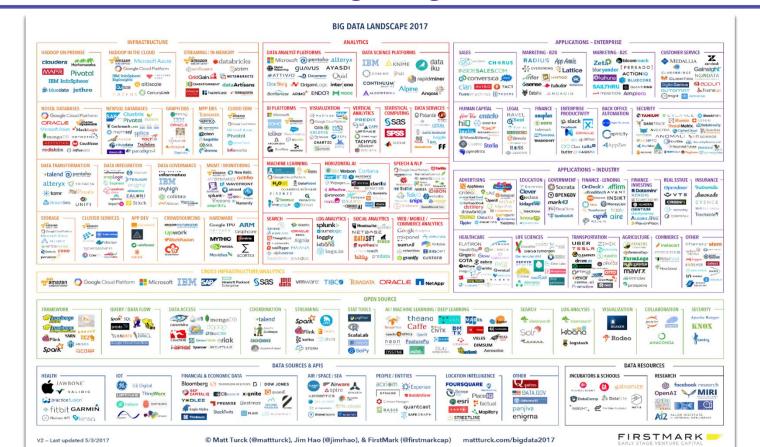




Knowledge Navigation

Advances in Handling Large Amounts of Data





Knowledge Navigation Advances in Personal Data Processing



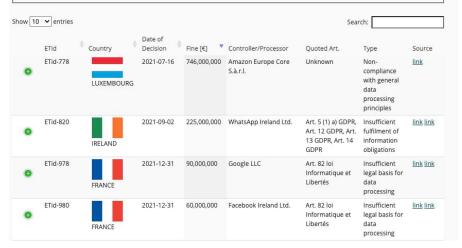
GDPR Enforcement Tracker



The CMS.Law GDPR Enforcement Tracker is an overview of fines and penalties which data protection authorities within the EU have imposed under the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, DSGVO). Our aim is to keep this list as up-to-date as possible. Since not all fines are made public, this list can of course never be complete, which is why we appreciate any indication of further GDPR fines and penalties. Please note that we do not list any fines imposed under national / non-European laws, under non-data protection laws (e.g. competition laws / electronic communication laws) and under "old" pre-GDPR-laws.

New features: "FTid" and "Direct URL"!

We have assigned a unique and permanent ID to each fine in our database, which makes it possible to precisely address fines, e.g. in publications. Once an "ETId" has been assigned to a fine, it remains the same, even if the fine is overturned or amended by courts at a later date, or if we add fines that were issued chronologically before. The "Direct URL" (click "+" or on a specific ETId to view details of a fine) can be used to share fines online, e.g. on Twitter or other media.



83(4) GDPR sets forth fines of up to 10 million euros, or, in the case of an undertaking, up to 2% of its entire global turnover of the preceding fiscal year, whichever is higher.





Knowledge Navigation Advances in Personal Data Processing



GDPR Enforcement Tracker



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w 10 v entries					Search:			
	ETid	† Country †	Date of Decision	Fine [€]	Controller/Processor	Quoted Art.	Туре	Source
0	ETid-778	LUXEMBOURG	2021-07-16	746,000,000	Amazon Europe Core S.à.r.l.	Unknown	Non- compliance with general data processing principles	link
0	ETid-820	IRELAND	2021-09-02	225,000,000	WhatsApp Ireland Ltd.	Art. 5 (1) a) GDPR, Art. 12 GDPR, Art. 13 GDPR, Art. 14 GDPR	Insufficient fulfilment of information obligations	link link
0	ETid-978	FRANCE	2021-12-31	90,000,000	Google LLC	Art. 82 loi Informatique et Libertés	Insufficient legal basis for data processing	link link
0	ETid-980	FRANCE	2021-12-31	60,000,000	Facebook Ireland Ltd.	Art. 82 loi Informatique et Libertés	Insufficient legal basis for data processing	link link



The European Commission and the United States reached an agreement in principle for a **Trans-Atlantic Data Privacy Framework**.

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/api/files/attachment/87 2132/Trans-Atlantic%20Data%20Privacy%20Framework.pdf.pdf







Virtual Personal Assistants Apple Knowledge Navigator Video 1987





This is a mock-up of what could have been









From Knowledge Navigation to Intelligent Software Web Agents







Intelligent Software Web Agents

The Semantic Web

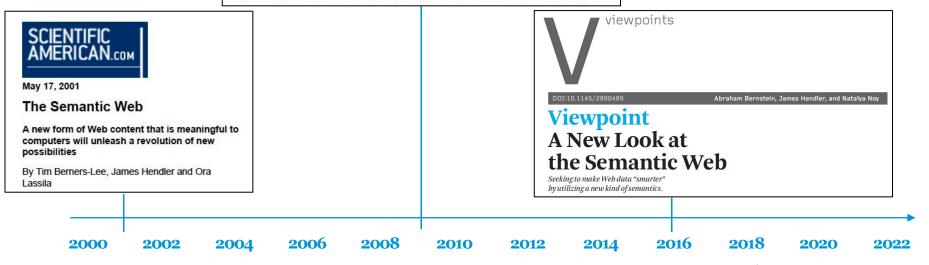




Features - January 19, 2009

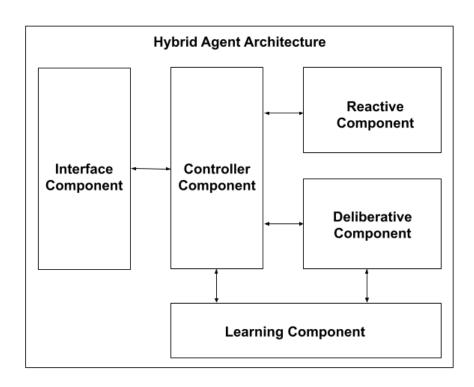
The Semantic Web in Action
Corporate applications are well under way, and consumer uses are emerging

By Lee Feigenbaum, Ivan Herman, Tonya Hongsermeier, Eric Neumann and Susie Stephens



Existing Standards



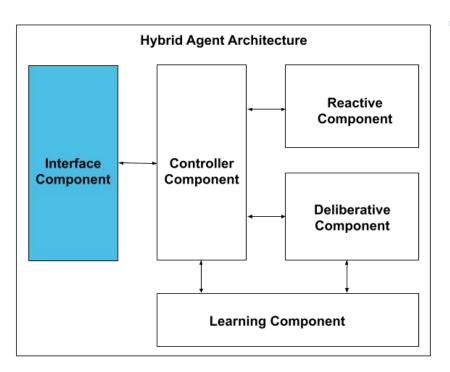






Existing Standards





Interface

- Web Ontology Language for Web Services (OWL-S)
- Web Service Modeling Language (WSML)
- Agent Communication Language (ACL)

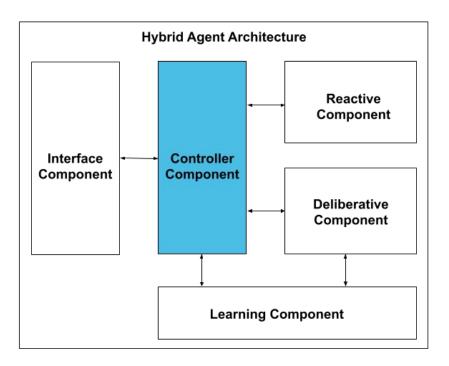






Existing Standards





Interface

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Controller

- Linked Data Platform (LDP)
- Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents (FIPA)

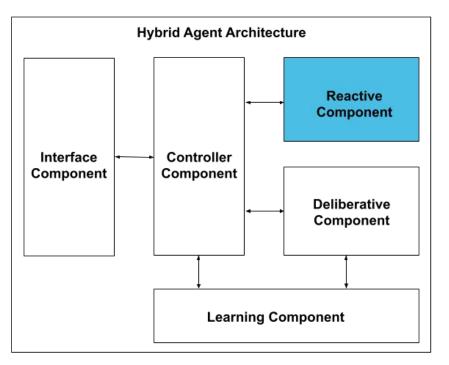






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Reactive

- Production Rule Representation (PRR)
- Rule Markup Language (RML)
- W3C Semantic Web Rule Language (SWRL)

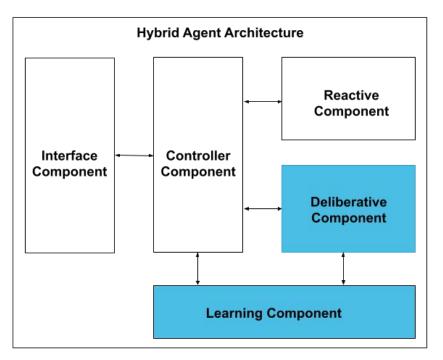






Existing Standards





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- Rule Markup Language (RML)
- W3C Semantic Web Rule Language (SWRL)

Deliberative & Learning

- Resource Description Language Schema (RDFS)
- Web Ontology Language (OWL)

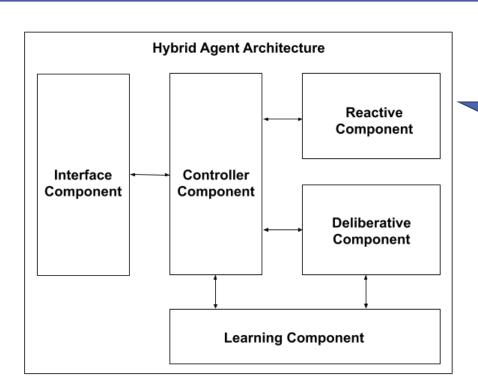






Existing Standards





How well do these standards fit together?

How well do they cater for intelligent web agent requirements?

What are the standardisation gaps?

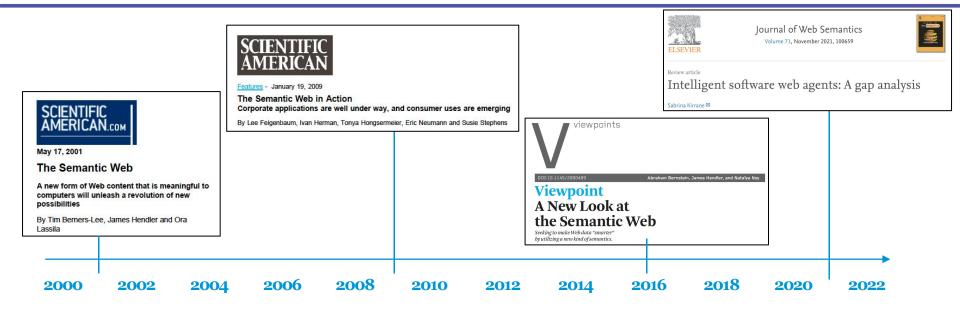






The Statuo Quo



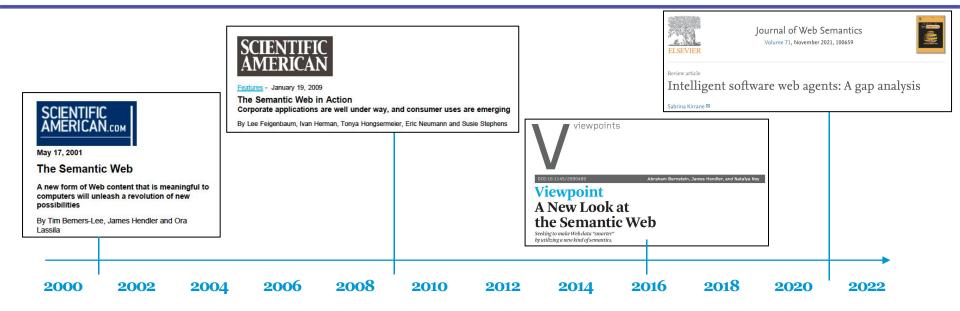






The Statuo Quo





Benevolence, responsibility, and mobility requirements yet to be realised







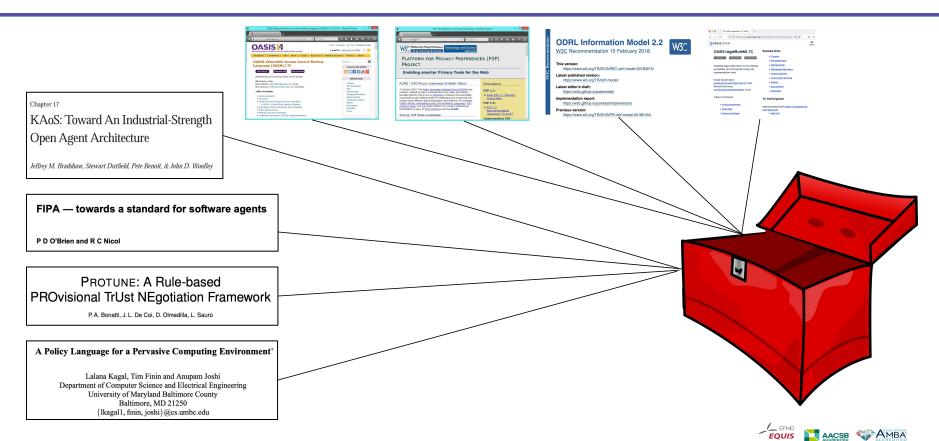






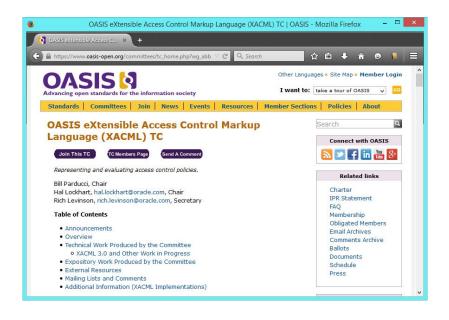


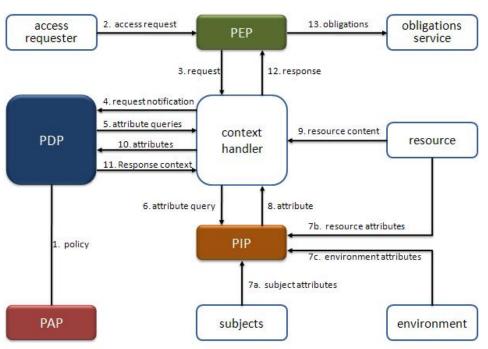




Access Control







Policy Administration Point (PAP))

Policy Enforcement Point (PEP)

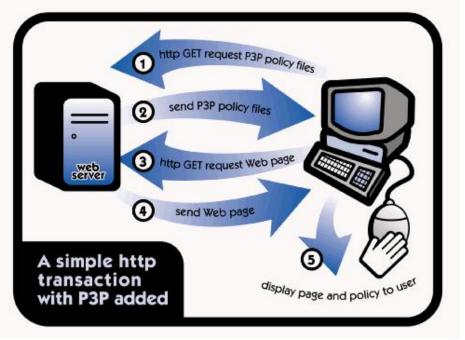
Policy Decision Point (PDP)

Policy Information Point (PIP)

From Policies to Norms: The Toolbox Privacy Preferences







Licensing



ODRL Information Model 2.2

W3C Recommendation 15 February 2018

This version:

Recommendation

https://www.w3.org/TR/2018/REC-odrl-model-20180215/

Latest published version:

https://www.w3.org/TR/odrl-model/

Latest editor's draft:

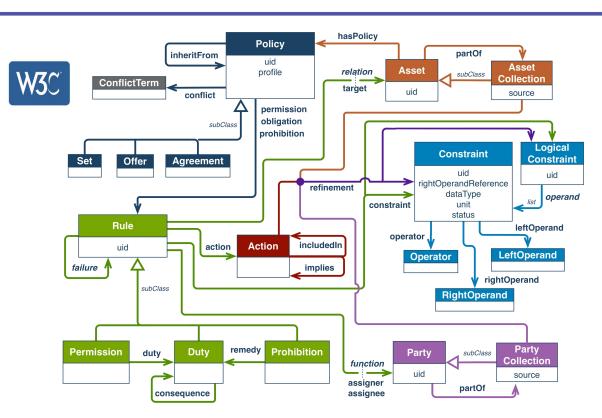
https://w3c.github.io/poe/model/

Implementation report:

https://w3c.github.io/poe/test/implementors

Previous version:

https://www.w3.org/TR/2018/PR-odrl-model-20180104/



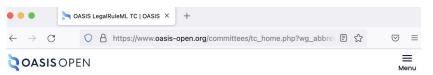






Norms





OASIS LegalRuleML TC



Members Page



Enabling legal arguments to be created, evaluated, and compared using rule representation tools

Guido Governatori, guido.governatori2@unibo.it, Chair Monica Palmirani, monica.palmirani@unibo.it, Chair

Table of Contents

- Announcements
- Overview
- Subcommittees

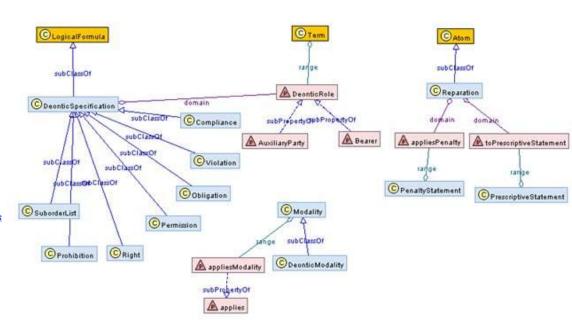
Related links

- Charter
- IPR Statement
- Membership
- Obligated Members
- Email Archives
- Comments Archive
- Ballots
- Documents
- Schedule

TC Participants

Representing these <u>OASIS Foundationals</u> <u>and Sponsors</u>:

Red Hat



From Policies to Norms: The Toolbox General Policy Languages



A Policy Language for a Pervasive Computing Environment*

Lalana Kagal, Tim Finin and Anupam Joshi
Department of Computer Science and Electrical Engineering
University of Maryland Baltimore County
Baltimore, MD 21250
{lkagal1, finin, joshi}@cs.umbc.edu

2003, A policy language for a pervasive computing environment. In Proceedings POLICY 2003. IEEE 4th International Workshop on Policies for Distributed Systems and Networks (pp. 63-74). IEEE.

PROTUNE: A Rule-based PROvisional TrUst NEgotiation Framework

P. A. Bonatti, J. L. De Coi, D. Olmedilla, L. Sauro

2010. PROTUNE: A Rule-based PROvisional TrUst NEgotiation Framework.







From Policies to Norms: The Toolbox Agent Languages



Chapter 17

KAoS: Toward An Industrial-Strength Open Agent Architecture

Jeffrey M. Bradshaw, Stewart Dutfield, Pete Benoit, & John D. Woolley

1997. KAoS: Toward an industrial-strength open agent architecture. Software agents, 13, pp.375-418.

FIPA — towards a standard for software agents

P D O'Brien and R C Nicol

1998. FIPA—towards a standard for software agents. BT Technology Journal, 16(3), pp.51-59.

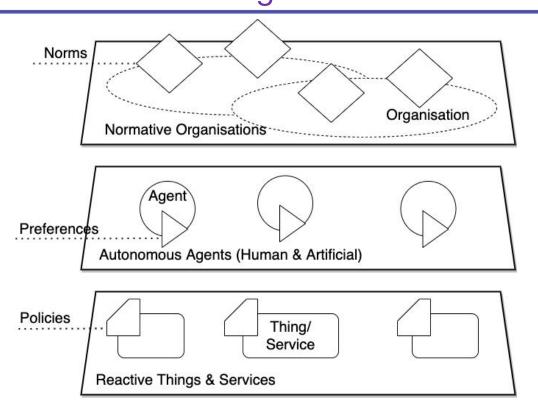






From Policies to Norms: Governance Reactive Things and Services

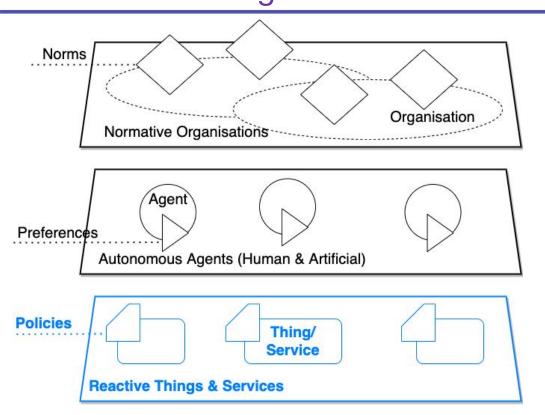




- Propose a blueprint for the governance of agent based systems
- Can be instantiated in a variety of ways, using a variety of concrete software components

From Policies to Norms: Governance Reactive Things and Services



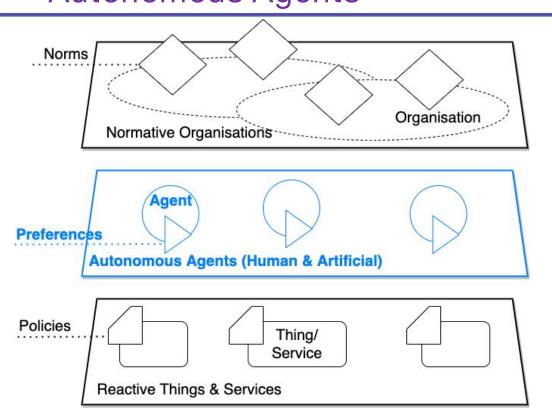


- Non-autonomous entities in the environment
- Adopt the same notions of the Web of Things (WOTs) architecture
- Policies state who can access things/services and constraints on their usage (if any)

Governance of Autonomous Agents on the Web: Challenges and Opportunities. Timotheus Kampik, Adnane Mansour, Olivier Boissier, Sabrina Kirrane, Julian Padget, Terry R. Payne, Munindar P. Singh, Valentina Tamma, Antoine Zimmermann. ACM Transactions on Internet Technology Journal, 2022

From Policies to Norms: Governance Autonomous Agents



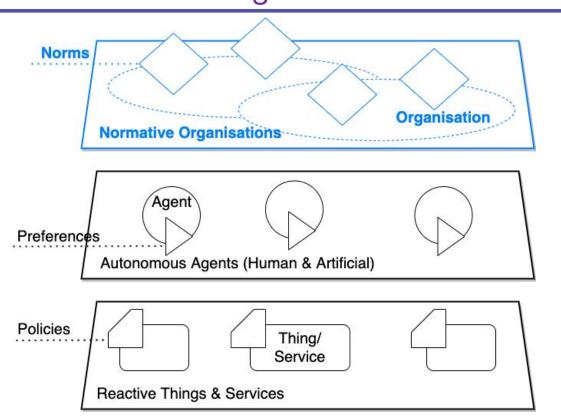


- Entities that autonomously perceive and act upon their environment (i.e., things and services) and interact with the other entities
- Agents have preferences that inform and constrain their actions with respect to things, web services and other agents.
- Preferences control the local reasoning and decision-making undertaken by the agents, and can thus support governance

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From Policies to Norms: Governance Normative Organisations





- Organisations are first-class abstractions that group agents and their governance (i.e., norms)
- Logical grouping of agents with a particular purpose, and the provision of legal, regulatory and social norms that may possibly span multiple organisations
- Organisations are entirely virtual and passive (i.e., shaped by their members), thus it is up to these member agents to stipulate, comply with (or violate), enforce, and evolve organisational norms

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Towards Benevolent and Trustworthy Intelligent Software Web Agents

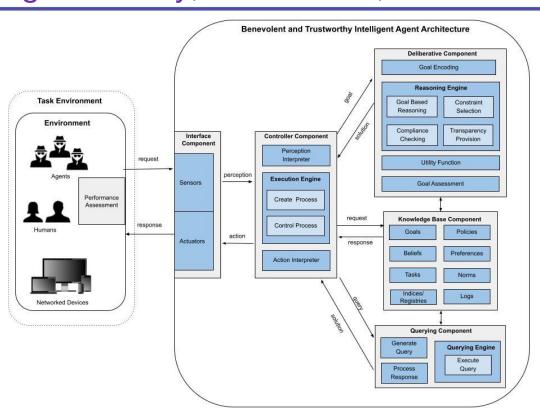






Towards Benevolent and Trustworthy Agents Agent Policy, Preference, Norm Architecture





- The execution engine creates and executes processes
- Added policies, preferences, norms, etc.. to the knowledge base
- Querying component faciliates information and transparency

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Towards Benevolent and Trustworthy Agents Agent Policy, Preference, Norm Language



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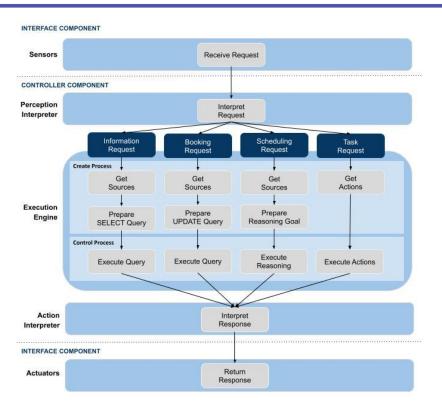
```
§ 6. PPN Grammar
   The complete syntax of the proposed policy, norm, and preference language is specified using the following
   Backus-Naur form (BNF) grammar:
                AccessPolicy := 'ObjectUnionOf' '(' BasicAccessRule { BasicAccessRule }* ')' | BasicAcc
               UsagePolicy :='ObjectUnionOf' '(' UsageRule { UsageRule }* ')' | UsageRule
               Norms := 'ObjectUnionOf' '(' NormRule { NormRule }* ')' | NormRule
               Preferences := 'ObjectUnionOf' '(' PreferenceRule { PreferenceRule }* ')' | PreferenceFully | PreferenceRule | PreferenceRule
               UsageRule := ObjectUnionOf' '(' BasicUsageRule { BasicUsageRule }* ')' | BasicUsageRul
               NormRule := ObjectUnionOf' '(' BasicNormRule { BasicNormRule }* ')' | BasicNormRule
               PreferenceRule := ObjectUnionOf' '(' BasicPreferenceRule { BasicPreferenceRule }* ')'
               BasicUsageRule := 'ObjectIntersectionOf' '(' BasicUsageRule DeonticUsage ')'
               BasicNormRule := 'ObjectIntersectionOf' '(' BasicNormRule DeonticNorm ')'
               BasicPreferenceRule := 'ObjectIntersectionOf' '(' BasicPreferenceRule DefeasiblePrefe
               DeonticAccess := 'ObjectSomeValueFrom' '(' 'rdf:type' ObjectUnionOf '(' 'ucp:Permission
               DeonticUsage :='ObjectSomeValueFrom' '(' 'rdf:type' ObjectUnionOf '(' 'ucp:Permission'
               DeonticNorm := 'ObjectSomeValueFrom' '(' 'rdf:type' ObjectUnionOf '(' 'ucp:Permission'
               DefeasiblePreference :='ObjectSomeValueFrom' '(' 'rdf:type' ObjectUnionOf '(' 'ucp:Wea
               BasicAccessRule :='ObjectIntersectionOf' '(' Subject Object Action ')'
               BasicUsageRule := 'ObjectIntersectionOf' '(' Subject Object Action Purpose ')'
               BasicNormRule := 'ObjectIntersectionOf' '(' Subject Object Action Purpose ')'
                BasicPreferenceRule :='ObjectIntersectionOf' '(' Subject Relation Object Purpose ')'
                Subject := 'ObjectSomeValueFrom' '(' 'ucp:hasSubject' SubjectExpression ')'
               Object := 'ObjectSomeValueFrom' '(' 'ucp:hasObject' ObjectExpression ')'
               Action := 'ObjectSomeValueFrom' '(' 'ucp:hasAction' ActionExpression ')'
               Purpose := 'ObjectSomeValueFrom' '(' 'ucp:hasPurpose' PurposeExpression ')'
                Relation := 'ObjectSomeValueFrom' '(' 'ucp:hasRelation' RelationExpression ')'
               SubjectExpression := 'ucp:Subject' | SubjectVocabExpression
               ObjectExpression :='ucp:Object' | ObjectVocabExpression
               ActionExpression :='ucp:Action' | ActionVocabExpression
               PurposeExpression :='ucp:Purpose' | PurposeVocabExpression
                RelationExpression :='ucp:Relation' | RelationVocabExpression
               SubjectVocabExpression := as specified in ppnv
               ObjectVocabExpression := as specified in ppnv
               ActionVocabExpression := as specified in ppnv
               PurposeVocabExpression := as specified in ppnv
                RelationVocabExpression := as specified in ppnv
```

```
EXAMPLE 4: Preferences
Ontology(
 ClassAssertion( ppn:Preference ppnv:MedicalProviderCoveredByInsurancePreference )
 ClassAssertion( ppn:StrongPreference
  ppnv:MedicalProviderCoveredBvInsurancePreferenceRule )
 ClassAssertion( ppn:MedicalProviderCoveredBvInsurance
  ppnv:MedicalProviderCoveredBvInsurancePreferenceRule )
 EquivalentClasses(
  ppnv:MedicalProviderCoveredByInsurance
  ObjectIntersectionOf(
   ObjectSomeValuesFrom( ppn:hasSubject ppnv:PhysiotherapyProvider )
   ObjectSomeValuesFrom( ppn:hasRelation ppnv:hasContractWith )
   ObjectSomeValuesFrom( ppn:hasObject ppnv:AlicesInsuranceProvider )
 ObjectPropertyAssertion( ppn:hasDefeasibleRule
  ppnv:MedicalProviderCoveredByInsurancePreference
  ppnv:MedicalProviderCoveredByInsurancePreferenceRule )
```

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Towards Benevolent and Trustworthy Agents Handling Requests and Responses





- Develop a stand and extensible mechanism for handling requests and responses
 - Information request -> SELECT query
 - Booking request -> Update query
 - Scheduling request -> Reasoning goal
 - Task -> Set of actions

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Towards Benevolent and Trustworthy Agents



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Agents on the Web

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Andreas Harth (Fraunhofer IIS – Nürnberg, DE)
Alessandro Ricci (Università di Bologna, IT)

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Seminars

NO.172

[Postponed] Policy Modelling and Reasoning

- Shonan Village Center
- (Check-in: February 28 March 3, 2022 (Check-in: February 27, 2022)

Organizers

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University of Bath, UK

Sabrina Kirrane

University of Economics and Business, Austria

Julian Padget

University of Bath, UK

Ken Satoh

National Institute of Informatics, Japan



Challenges & Opportunities







From Policies to Norms Open Challenges and Opportunities



- The encoding of policies and norms such that they are actionable by machines is particularly difficult as policies and norms are often vague and ambiguous.
- In order to monitor how agents adapt and learn there is a need for governance strategies that are suitable for symbolic and sub-symbolic learning.
- There is a need for abstractions that can be used to guide the development of a variety of different agent types (information, scheduling, booking, etc....)
- We need codes of conduct for different types of agents and agent organisations based on legal, regulatory, and social norms
- We are severely lacking in terms of intelligent agent benchmarking methods and tools



Thank you / contact details









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