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# MAster of PuPpets: Model-Agnostic Meta-Learning via Pre-trained Parameters for Natural Language Generation

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## Abstract

1 Pre-trained Transformer-based language models have been an enormous success  
2 in generating realistic natural language. However, how to adapt these models to  
3 specific domains effectively remains unsolved. On the other hand, Model-Agnostic  
4 Meta-Learning (MAML) has been an influential framework for few-shot learning,  
5 while how to determine the initial parameters of MAML is still not well-researched.  
6 In this paper, we fuse the information from the pre-training stage with meta-learning  
7 to learn how to adapt a pre-trained generative model to a new domain. In particular,  
8 we find that applying the pre-trained information as the initial state of meta-learning  
9 helps the model adapt to new tasks efficiently and is competitive with the state-of-  
10 the-art results over evaluation metrics on the Persona dataset. Besides, in few-shot  
11 experiments, we show that the proposed model converges significantly faster than  
12 naive transfer learning baselines.

## 13 1 Introduction

14 Model-Agnostic Meta-Learning (MAML) [5] has been a widely applied framework for few-shot  
15 learning in many domains, such as computer vision (CV), natural language processing (NLP) and  
16 speech recognition (SR) [8, 25, 29, 31]. The goal of MAML is to learn a set of initial parameters  
17 that can quickly adapt to a new downstream task. Despite the effectiveness of MAML on few-  
18 shot learning, there is an unsolved problem in MAML training. Since MAML is a gradient-based  
19 optimization method, it requires a set of initial parameters too. We call this set of parameters as  
20 meta-initial parameters in the paper. It raises a question about how to determine the meta-initial  
21 parameters at the beginning of the MAML procedure.

22 Transfer learning is another method frequently adopted for few-shot learning [19, 22, 28]. Among all  
23 of the pre-training model architecture used for transfer learning, Transformer [23] is the most widely  
24 applied and researched in the field of NLP. There are plenty of works pre-train the Transformer-based  
25 model and achieve huge successes on NLP tasks such as detecting semantic similarity, language mod-  
26 eling, natural language inference, and machine translation [4, 10, 12, 18, 24]. However, transferring  
27 these models with a large number of parameters usually requires a lot of fine-tuning data [15, 17].

28 To tackle these challenges, we consider initializing the meta-initial parameters by the parameters of  
29 a pre-trained model instead of randomly initialized parameters. Fig 1 shows a high-level intuition  
30 of the difference between these two initializing strategies. By adopting the pre-trained parameters,  
31 we remarkably reduce the possible states of meta-initial parameters into a subset that can be more  
32 similar to downstream tasks.

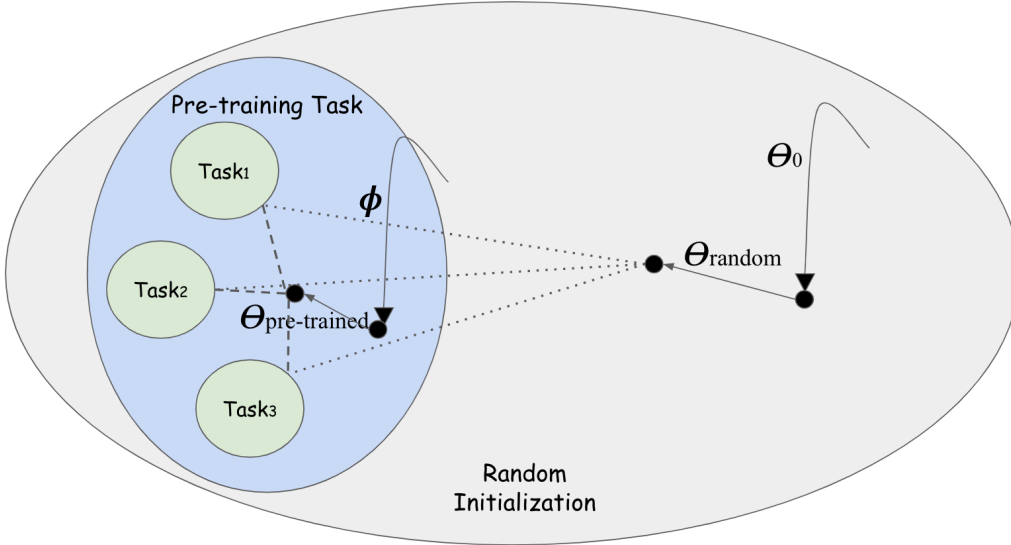


Figure 1: The difference between meta-learning from a random initialized point  $\theta_0$  and a point with pre-training information  $\phi$ . The solid line represents the optimization path of meta-learning procedure and the dashed line represents the fine-tuning path. Because the pre-training task is a super set containing downstream tasks, the meta-learning procedure can find a better start point for fine-tuning.

In this paper, we propose a meta-learning framework, called MAMLviaPP, composed of MAML and pre-training information for natural language generation. In spite of the simplicity of MAMLviaPP, the improvement of the performance is significant. We summarize the contributions of this paper as:

- We investigate the possibilities of utilizing MAML on the pre-trained Transformer-based model. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first work taking advantage of MAML on the pre-trained model with this scale of parameters.
- We propose a method to initialize the starting point of MAML, which is a problem rarely surveyed. The experiments show promising results of this simple yet effective strategy.
- By combining meta-learning with pre-train/transfer learning, the relationship between these two domains is slightly clarified that they are not entirely disjointed.

## 2 Related Work

**Meta-Learning** The goal of meta-learning is to learn the learning algorithm itself [1, 2, 21]. Among these meta-learning algorithms, MAML [5] is widely used for few-shot learning due to the ability of fast adapting to a new domain. Several MAML-based models are proposed to solve few-shot image recognition [31], text classification [29], speech recognition [8] and neural architecture searching [11]. However, most of these works focus on utilizing meta-learning on applications, while the meta-initial parameters are all random initialized.

The most related meta-learning work to our paper is Meta-transfer learning (MTL) [20]. MTL meta-trains the model on multiple tasks and then trains the scaling and shifting functions of DNN weights for a specific domain to achieve the transfer learning in downstream tasks. In contrast to MTL, which requires a manually pre-training procedure, our proposed method MAMLviaPP generalizes well to all kinds of neural network architectures and pre-trained models.

**Transformers** Transformers [23] have made enormous impact in many fields of CV and NLP such as object detection [3], detecting semantic similarity, natural language inference and machine translation [4, 10, 12, 18, 24]. Directly fine-tuning the pre-trained Transformer model on a new task is a classical approach to transfer the learned information. However, it demands a lot of fine-tuning data to transfer the model to a new domain effectively [15, 17]. To deal with this difficulty, we take advantage of quickly adapting achieved by meta-learning with pre-trained Transformers.

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**Algorithm 1** In-place Model-Agnostic Meta-Learning via Pre-trained Parameters

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**Require:**  $p(\mathcal{T})$ : distribution over tasks

**Require:**  $\alpha, \beta$ : step size hyperparameters

**Require:**  $\phi$ : pre-trained model parameters

```
1: Initialize  $\theta \leftarrow \phi$ 
2: while not done do
3:   Sample batch of tasks  $\mathcal{T}_i \sim p(\mathcal{T})$ 
4:   for all  $\mathcal{T}_i$  do
5:     Evaluate  $\nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_i(f_{\theta})$  with respect to  $K$  examples
6:     Compute adapted parameters with gradient descent:  $\hat{\theta}_i = \theta - \alpha \nabla_{\theta} \mathcal{L}_i(f_{\theta})$ 
7:   end for
8:   Update  $\theta \leftarrow \theta - \beta \nabla_{\theta} \sum_{\mathcal{T}_i \sim p(\mathcal{T})} \mathcal{L}_i(f_{\hat{\theta}_i})$ 
9: end while
```

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### 3 Proposed Method

The goal of the proposed algorithm is to train a learner quickly adapts to a new domain given a group of pre-trained parameters. To accomplish this, the model enters the meta-training phase with the pre-trained parameters. In Section 3.1, we describe the problem setups and the proposed algorithm, and in Section 3.2 we investigate the feasibility of using a generative pre-trained transformer as the base learner in the proposed framework.

#### 3.1 Model-Agnostic Meta-Learning via Pre-trained Parameters

The general form of MAML is defined as follows. Consider a set of tasks  $\mathcal{T} = \{\mathcal{T}_{train}, \mathcal{T}_{test}\}$ ,  $\mathcal{T}_{train} = \{\mathcal{T}_{train_1}, \mathcal{T}_{train_2}, \mathcal{T}_{train_3}, \dots, \mathcal{T}_{train_N}\}$  and  $\mathcal{T}_{test} = \{\mathcal{T}_{test_1}, \mathcal{T}_{test_2}, \mathcal{T}_{test_3}, \dots, \mathcal{T}_{test_M}\}$ , learner  $f$ , meta-learned parameters  $\theta$ , loss function of  $\mathcal{T}_m$ , summation of task losses  $\mathcal{L}$  and parameters of model after fine-tuning  $\hat{\theta}$ . MAML framework aims to minimize the objective function:

$$\mathcal{L}(f_{\theta}) = \sum_{m=1}^M \mathcal{L}_m(f_{\hat{\theta}_m}) \quad (1)$$

In contrast to original work, which randomly initializes  $\theta$  at the beginning of the meta-training phase, we propose two methods: one is to adopt pre-trained parameters  $\phi$  as the initialization, and the other is to make the initialized  $\theta$  as close to  $\phi$  as possible. To be specific, in the case of initializing  $\theta$  with  $\phi$ , the proposed algorithm iteratively meta-trains  $\theta$  with  $\phi$  as the initial state. We call this method In-place MAMLviaPP. On the other hand, in the second method, named Extra-place MAMLviaPP, the model is integrated with additional parameters  $\Phi$  while the model's outputs over all possible inputs remain the same. Formally, the limitation is defined as follows:

$$f_{\phi}(x \sim \mathcal{T}_i) \approx f_{[\phi, \Phi]}(x \sim \mathcal{T}_i) \quad \forall \mathcal{T}_i \in \mathcal{T} \quad (2)$$

The limitation in Eq (2) ensures that the initialized model  $f_{[\phi, \Phi]}$  behaves the same as the pre-trained model  $f_{\phi}$  on the space of  $\mathcal{T}$ . Therefore, the initial state of meta-training retains the information from pre-training. Furthermore, in the meta-training phase of Extra-place MAMLviaPP, the pre-trained parameters  $\phi$  is fixed and only the extra-integrated parameters  $\Phi$  is trained with gradient-decent. This mechanism ensures the model preserving the information learned in the pre-training stage and enriches the model capacities for domain adaption. The training details of algorithm is shown in Algorithm 1 and Algorithm 2 respectively.

#### 3.2 Generative Pre-trained Transformer as the Base Learner

To demonstrate the use case of the proposed method, we investigate the application of generative pre-trained transformer in this section. We use GPT-2 [18] as the base learner in this paper, while the choices of the base model are not limited to GPT-2.

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**Algorithm 2** Extra-place Model-Agnostic Meta-Learning via Pre-trained Parameters

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**Require:**  $p(\mathcal{T})$ : distribution over tasks

**Require:**  $\alpha, \beta$ : step size hyperparameters

**Require:**  $\phi$ : pre-trained model parameters

```

1: Initialize  $\theta \leftarrow [\phi, \Phi]$ 
2: Fix  $\phi$  in the training procedure
3: while not done do
4:   Sample batch of tasks  $\mathcal{T}_i \sim p(\mathcal{T})$ 
5:   for all  $\mathcal{T}_i$  do
6:     Evaluate  $\nabla_{\Phi} \mathcal{L}_i(f_{[\phi, \Phi]})$  with respect to  $K$  examples
7:     Compute adapted parameters with gradient descent:  $\hat{\theta}_i = [\phi, \hat{\Phi}_i] = \theta - \alpha \nabla_{\Phi} \mathcal{L}_i(f_{[\phi, \Phi]})$ 
8:   end for
9:   Update  $\theta \leftarrow \theta - \beta \nabla_{\Phi} \sum_{\mathcal{T}_i \sim p(\mathcal{T})} \mathcal{L}_i(f_{\hat{\theta}_i})$ 
10: end while

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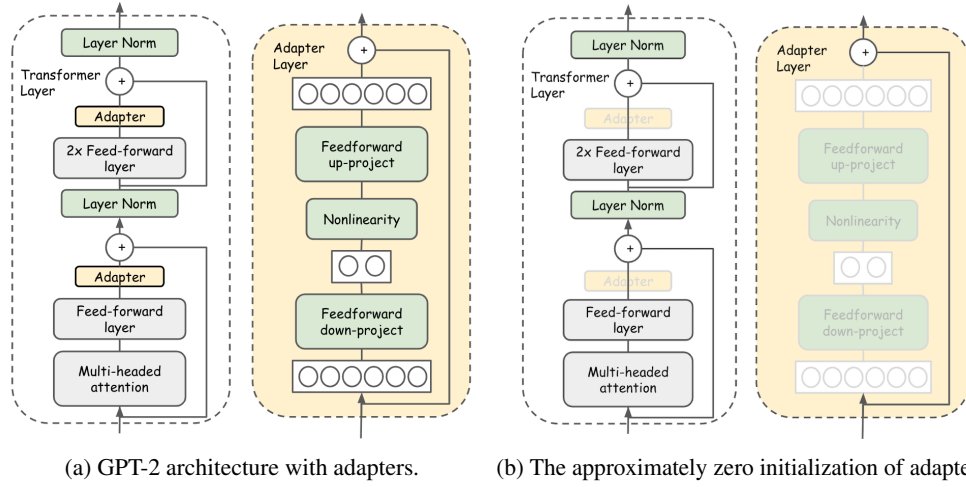


Figure 2: The placement of adapters and the initialization procedure. As shown in 2b, when the adapters are zero initialized, the residual connection forwards the inputs. Therefore, since the adapters are skipped, Eq 2 is fulfilled.

90 Adopting GPT-2 in In-place MAMLviaPP is straightforward. In-place MAMLviaPP algorithm  
91 directly utilizes pre-trained GPT-2 parameters  $\phi$  as the initialization of MAML. The rest of the  
92 algorithm is the same as the regular MAML training.

93 In the case of Extra-place MAMLviaPP, it requires specialized modification to fit the GPT-2 model  
94 into the framework. According to Eq (2), the parameter-integrated model  $f_{[\phi, \Phi]}$  must behave the  
95 same as GPT-2 model. In this paper, we choose to make use of adapters proposed by [7] as the  
96 trainable parameters  $\Phi$  in Extra-place MAMLviaPP. By initializing the weights of adapters  $\Phi \approx 0$ , so  
97 are the outputs of adapters. Therefore, the integrated model  $f_{[\phi, \Phi]}$  follows the limitation. The model  
98 architecture and the procedure of initializing adapters are shown in Figure 2.

## 99 4 Experiments

100 The dataset used in the experiments is **Persona-chat** [30]. We follow the experimental settings of  
101 PAML [14], which views persona groups as tasks in the MAML scenario. Meta-tasks set is created by  
102 matching the dialogues by respective persona description and splitting them into train, validation, and  
103 test by the same persona split in [30]. We list the details of the experimental setups in Appendix B.

Table 1: Results of evaluation metrics.

Model	Perplexity ↓	Hits@1(%) ↑	F1(%) ↑
REINIT GPT-2	72.36	7.8	8.21
Transfer Pre-trained GPT-2	27.35	10.9	11.32
REINIT GPT-2 + MAML	57.79	10.1	10.41
In-place MAMLviaPP	14.10	13.2	15.93
Extra-place MAMLviaPP without Fixing $\phi$	23.79	11.7	12.55
Extra-place MAMLviaPP	<b>13.21</b>	16.4	19.38
Transfertransfo [27]	17.51	<b>82.2</b>	19.09
$P^2$ BOT [13]	15.12	81.9	<b>19.77</b>
$P^2$ BOT without Next Utterance Prediction	N/A	17.6	18.11

#### 4.1 Evaluation Metrics

Following the official metrics used by [30], we evaluate the proposed model with three metrics: **Hits@1**, **Perplexity(pp)** and **F1 score**. The detailed descriptions are listed as follows.

- **Hits@1**: The metric consists of fetching 19 distracting responses from other dialogues. The model is requested to select the best response among 19 + 1 candidates. The score is the percentage of the model ranking the correct response as the top-1 selection.
- **Perplexity(pp)**: Perplexity is the normalized inverse probability of the correct sequence. Since all the models are the probability model, we can evaluate the perplexity of generators conditioned on the real data.
- **F1 score**: F1 score is the harmonic mean of word-level precision and recall considering the generations and the real dialogues.

#### 4.2 Ablation Study

There are two types of training methods: normal training and meta training. The normal training method trains the model on the meta-training sets by the same objective function in the meta-testing sets. On the other hand, the meta training method trains the model by inner-loop and outer-loop meta-training procedures on meta-training sets. On the testing stage, both methods fine-tune and then evaluate the trained model on the meta-testing sets.

Normal training: **REINIT GPT-2** a random initialized model with the same model architecture as GPT-2; **Transfer Pre-trained GPT-2** a GPT-2 model loaded with pre-trained parameters.

Meta training: **REINIT GPT-2 + MAML** REINIT GPT-2 trained by MAML; **In-place MAMLviaPP** a pre-trained GPT-2 trained by Alg 1; **Extra-place MAMLviaPP** a pre-trained GPT-2 with additional adapters as shown in Fig 2 trained by Alg 2; **Extra-place MAMLviaPP without Fixing  $\phi$**  the same model as Extra-place MAMLviaPP without fixing  $\phi$ .

#### 4.3 Results

Table 1 compares the experimental results of different settings and previous works. Generally, the pre-trained parameters support the model to be a better generator. Comparing the results of REINIT GPT-2 + MAML and In-place MAMLviaPP, we find that MAML with the pre-trained parameters as the initial state significantly outperforms randomly initialized MAML in all metrics, which indicates the effectiveness of combining meta-learning and pre-trained models. Besides, fixing pre-trained parameters  $\phi$  in the meta-training procedure preserves the information in  $\phi$  and makes the model adapt to a new domain more effectively as shown in the results comparing Extra-place MAMLviaPP with Extra-place MAMLviaPP without Fixing  $\phi$ . To compare our results with the state-of-the-art, we list Transfertransfo [27] and  $P^2$  BOT [13] in the table. Our best method Extra-place MAMLviaPP significantly outperforms both previous works on perplexity and is competitive on the F1 score. In [13], the authors show that models trained with the Next Utterance Prediction (NUP) task are significantly improved on the Hits@1 metric, while our models are trained only with the language modeling task. As a result, we compare our method with  $P^2$  BOT without NUP on Hits@1. We

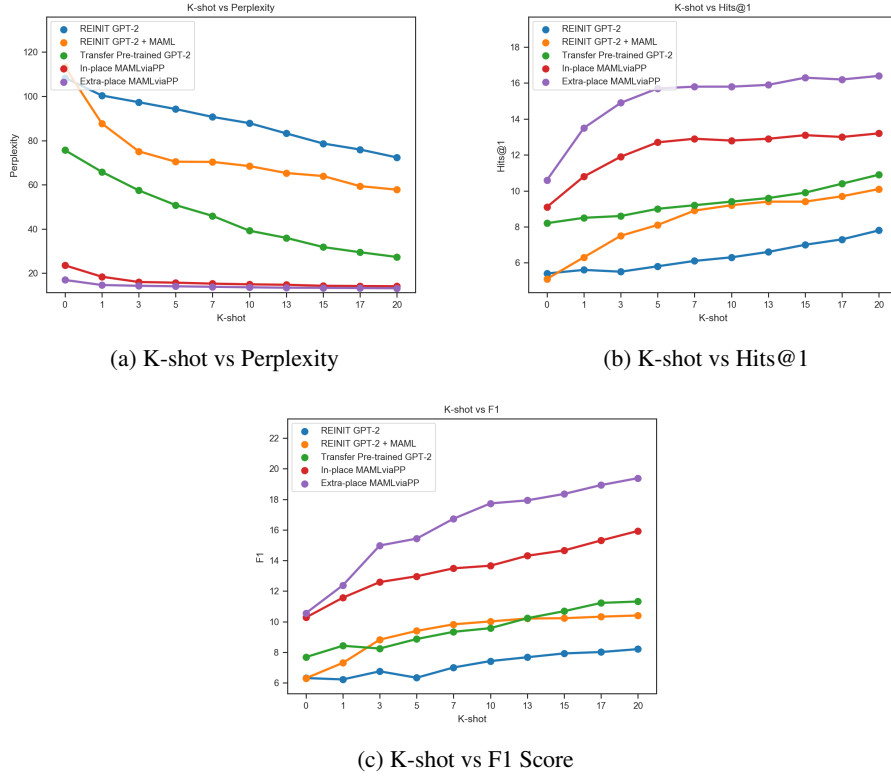


Figure 3: The results of K-shot experiments for different settings. The proposed two methods both adapt to a new domain immediately and consistently outperform baseline models.

show that our best model is close to the performance of the state-of-the-art model without NUP on this metric.

To analyze the ability to adapt to a new task, we evaluate our trained models with a k-shot experiment. The K in k-shot represents the number of dialogues available in each task in the fine-tuning stage. Results are shown in Fig 3. As shown in the figure, the proposed two methods not only adapt to a new domain quickly but also outperform the transfer learning baselines on all metrics, which proves the effects of merging meta-learning with pre-trained parameters. Besides, we also show generated samples from the proposed models and baseline models in Appendix C to better understand the behavior of the generators.

## 5 Conclusion

In this paper, we propose MAMLviaPP, a simple yet effective method for merging MAML with a pre-trained model. The benchmark experiments demonstrate that MAMLviaPP improves the quality of generated sentences and enhances the ability of fast adapting to a new domain as measured by various metrics and k-shot experimental settings. In terms of implementation difficulties, the proposed method is straightforward and can be generalized to whatever the pre-trained model is.

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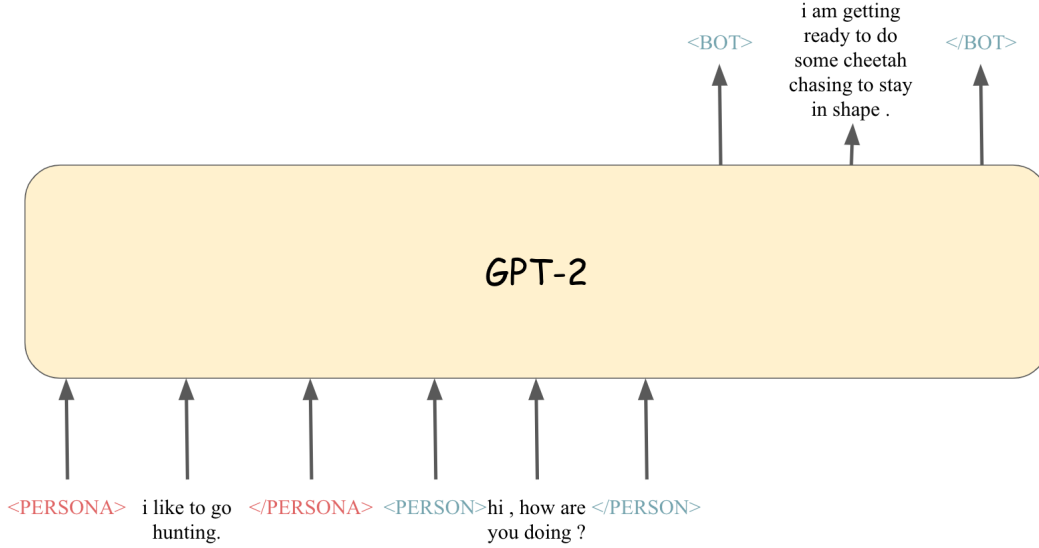


Figure 4: The illustration of using GPT-2 model as a persona dialogue generator.

## Appendix A Persona Dialogue Generation as Language Modeling

Since the base model is GPT-2, we format the problem as a language modeling task as described in [18]. We show the process in Fig 4. The personas and previous chatting logs are prepended and appended with special tokens then concatenated as the prefix input of the language model. The objective function of the language model is to maximize the probability of generating the suffix of the input, which is a sequence prepended and appended with special tokens. We also experiment with the format without adding special tokens, but we discover that adding special tokens improves the performance. As a result, adding special tokens is the default setting of all experiments in Section 4.

## Appendix B Experimental Setup

We implement all the models by PyTorch [16] and Transformers [26]. All pre-trained GPT-2 models in this paper load *gpt* in [26] as the parameters. *gpt* is a pre-trained GPT-2 model with 12-layer, 768-hidden, 12-heads, 117M parameters. In meta-training stage, we use SGD for the inner-loop with learning rate  $\alpha = 0.001$  and Adam optimizer [9] for the outer loop with learning rate  $\beta = 0.0003$ . The batch size of inner-loop and outer-loop is 4 and 2 respectively. For normal training, we use learning rate  $r = 0.001$  and Adam optimizer with the batch size 16. All models generate samples via Nucleus Sampling [6] with  $p = 0.92$ . The training procedure of normal training and meta learning takes approximately 1 day on NVIDIA GeForce RTX 2080 TI and NVIDIA TITAN RTX respectively.

## Appendix C Generated Samples

We list the generated samples from REINIT GPT-2, Transfer Pre-trained GPT-2, In-place MAMLviaPP, and Extra-place MAMLviaPP alongside with corresponding real data.

---

**Persona**

---

- my parents are living in bora bora.
  - i have a turtle named timothy.
  - autumn is my favorite season.
  - my favorite sport is ultimate frisbee.
- 

**Dialogue History**

---

USER: hey there . how are you ?  
SYSTEM: hey there . i am fine . what about you ?  
USER: been better . stressful day at work .  
SYSTEM: do you work on sundays ?  
USER: yep . i work fast food . always working on a sunday .  
SYSTEM: how old are you ? if do not mind to share it .  
USER: i am 20 and i have been doing this for 4 years .  
SYSTEM: you are too young . do you study ?  
USER: no . i left high school at 16 to help my family . trying to get my ged soon .  
SYSTEM: i feel so sorry . you should get it soon .  
USER: yeah trying my best but helping my family out of these bad apartments is my main goal .

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**Generated Responses**

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**Real Data:** god help you and make you rich one day .  
**REINIT GPT-2:** what about dad ?  
**Transfer Pre-trained GPT-2:** i know . how about moving ?  
**In-place MAMLviaPP:** i love to watch movies , especially ultimate frisbee and an antelope .  
**Extra-place MAMLviaPP:** oh that is hard work . why have you been staying there since ?

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**Persona**

---

- i also love vintage cars
  - i love running and reading
  - my favorite music is jazz
  - i am a pediatrician
- 

**Dialogue History**

---

USER: hi ! do you like dogs ? i have a great dane  
SYSTEM: hey there how are you today ? yes i like dogs  
USER: awesome ! i am good . what do you like to eat ?  
SYSTEM: i like to eat vegetables an beans  
USER: i really enjoy italian food . i hope to visit italy someday  
SYSTEM: i like to run an i love a good reliable older car  
USER: i prefer walking myself . i walk my big dog daily .  
SYSTEM: sounds good i would love to go there but as a doctor i am busy  
USER: oh wow . you could read about travel , that is what i do  
SYSTEM: yes i would love to but i stay busy running an reading  
USER: reading is my favorite ! i read about europe all the time

---

**Generated Responses**

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**Real Data:** really what about ? i just relax to my wine an jazz  
**REINIT GPT-2:** yes that is true , my daughter is about to middle school , where she likes to read and i like to listen to jazz !  
**Transfer Pre-trained GPT-2:**  
**In-place MAMLviaPP:** that sounds like fun i hope i can live closer to my parents  
**Extra-place MAMLviaPP:** sounds like a great idea i love reading more than anything

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**Persona**

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- i am very conservative
  - my family lives down the street from me
  - i go to church every sunday
  - i drive a ford pickup truck
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**Dialogue History**

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USER: hi how are you today ?  
SYSTEM: i am okay how are you today ?  
USER: i am well . i just finished reading frost . i enjoy poetry !!!  
SYSTEM: that is good where are you from ?  
USER: i am from ca . i love hiking through nature out here . how about you ?  
SYSTEM: ca nice i never been hiking before i live in upstate ny  
USER: ooh ny must have interesting food . i love trying new types of food at least once .  
SYSTEM: yes ny has lots of interesting foods what is your favorite type of food ?  
USER: oops that is supposed to read i love trying new foods at least once .  
SYSTEM: oh okay lol what do you do for work ?  
USER: what do you enjoy about ny ?

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**Generated Responses**

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**Real Data:** i love the scenery the buildings are so tall  
**REINIT GPT-2:** s i know i sell all types of cars .  
**Transfer Pre-trained GPT-2:** i do not work i do not say i am doing that much  
**In-place MAMLviaPP:** ny is an interesting city in my opin  
**Extra-place MAMLviaPP:** i enjoy business life and i really enjoy having time to be with my family

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**Persona**

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- i love to ride my bike
  - i work as a nurses aide in a nursing home
  - i love caring for people
  - i have three grown children and six grandchildren
  - i have two dogs and one cat
- 

**Dialogue History**

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USER: good evening . how is your night going so far ?  
SYSTEM: good evening . going good . there ?  
USER: so far so good . just taking a break from studying .  
SYSTEM: how old are you ? if you do not mind .  
USER: i just turned 25 . i am in law school now . what about you ?

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**Generated Responses**

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**Real Data:** i am 24 . i finished college in may . now looking for a job .  
**REINIT GPT-2:** i am 19 . very mature . i have two dogs and seven grandchildren  
**Transfer Pre-trained GPT-2:** i just moved back home from working .  
**In-place MAMLviaPP:** i am 20 years old . i love people how about you ?  
**Extra-place MAMLviaPP:** i am training nurse assistant for my three grown children .

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