



Universidade Federal
de Ouro Preto

Trabalho da Disciplina:
Redes Neurais e Aprendizado em Profundidade



Predição na Base de Dados SpaceShip Titanic do Kaggle

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Ouro Preto (Outubro-2022)

Organização do Trabalho

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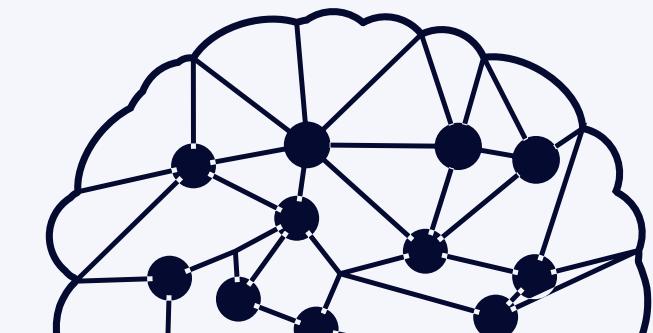
04 Base de Dados

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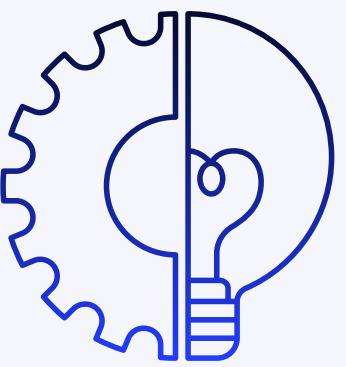
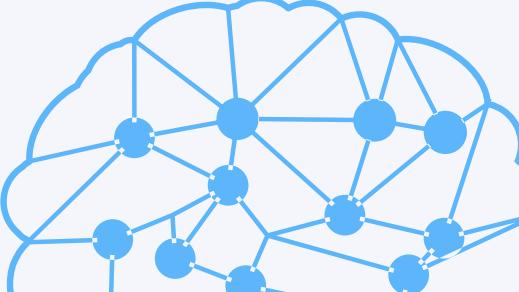
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Introdução - Competições

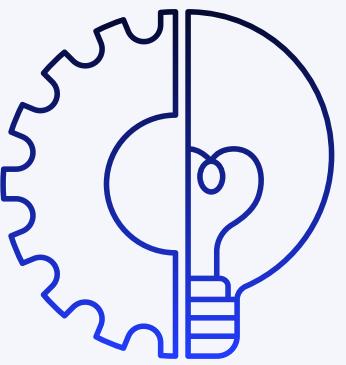
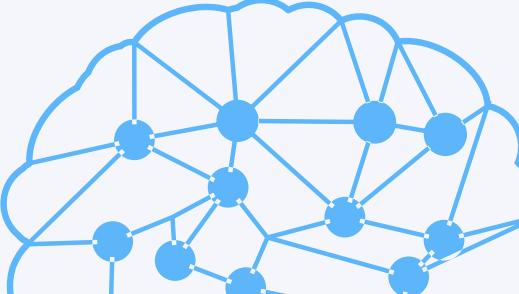
- Competições são de grande importância no aprendizado por trazer aos competidores a curiosidade e o desejo para resolver um problema.
- Isso se mantém mesmo nos desafios voltados para a área da computação, como, por exemplo, previsões sobre uma base de dados.

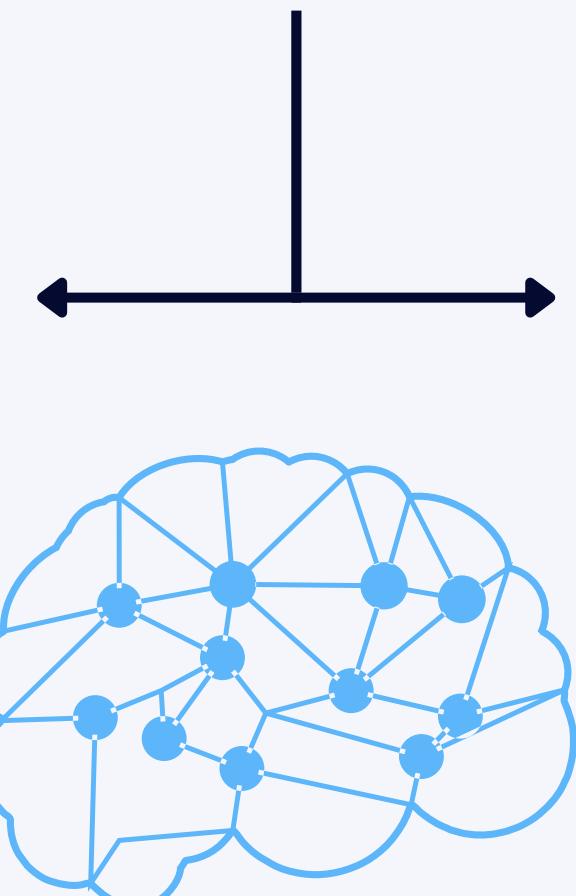
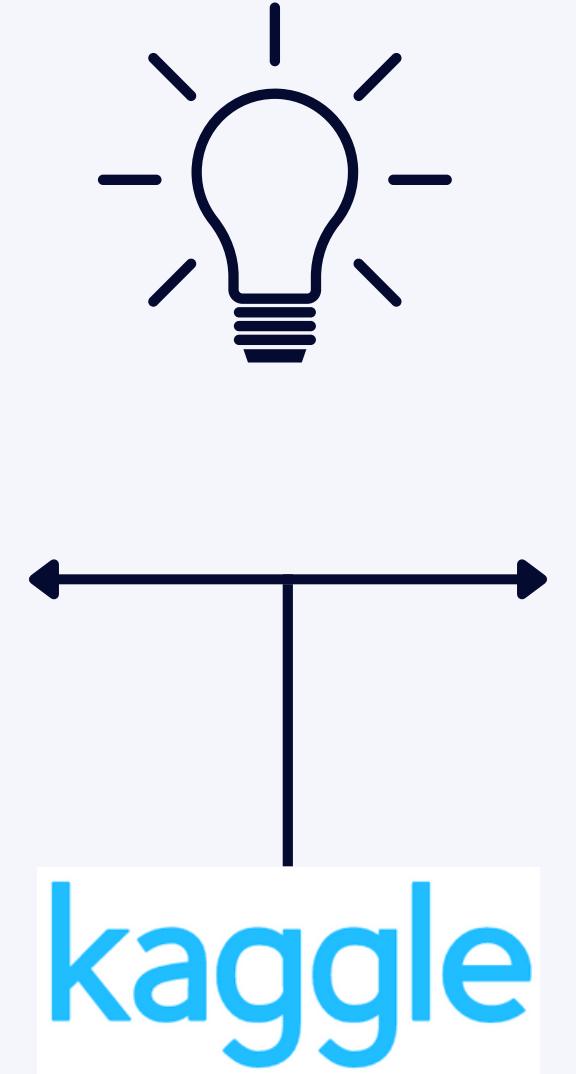


Introdução - Kaggle

O Kaggle é uma plataforma online de ciência de dados que hospeda competições, além de abrigar uma grande comunidade de competidores e cientistas de dados de diversas origens.

Cada competidor pode participar das competições em aberto, submeter seus resultados na plataforma, e em seguida verificar o desempenho obtido e a classificação no ranking da competição.





Competitions

Your work

Search competitions

Filters

Getting Started X

Results

Recently Launched ▾

Competition	Description	Type	Status
 Spaceship Titanic	Predict which passengers are transported to an alternate dimension	Knowledge	Getting Started · 2104 Teams · Ongoing
 Store Sales - Time Series Forecasting	Use machine learning to predict grocery sales	Knowledge	Getting Started · 583 Teams · Ongoing
 I'm Something of a Painter Myself	Use GANs to create art - will you be the next Monet?	Prizes	Getting Started · Code Competition · 55 Teams · Ongoing
 Contradictory, My Dear Watson	Detecting contradiction and entailment in multilingual text using TPUs	Prizes	Getting Started · Code Competition · 41 Teams · Ongoing
 Petals to the Metal - Flower Classification on TPU	Getting Started with TPUs on Kaggle!	Knowledge	Getting Started · Code Competition · 93 Teams · Ongoing
 Connect X	Connect your checkers in a row before your opponent!	Knowledge	Getting Started · Simulation Competition · 207 Teams · Ongoing

Kaggle Academy: Deep Dive with Practical Examples

Overview Data Code Discussion Leaderboard Rules Team My Submissions Submit Predictions

Overview	Data	Code	Discussion	Leaderboard	Rules	Team	My Submissions	Submit Predictions	...
#	Team	Members			Score	Entries	Last	Code	Join
This leaderboard is calculated with all of the test data.									
1	CADang				0.87304	55	5d		
2	Setec Astronomy				0.86626	136	12d		
3	Involutional Neural Network				0.84264	159	6d		
4	Karl Cini				0.82253	18	23d		
5	Rizky Anugrah Ananto				0.81692	4	1mo		
6	A Xiao				0.81692	1	21d		
7	Konstantin Dobkes				0.81552	35	15h		
8	sejoong.kim				0.81505	2	1mo		
9	Mustafa Kel				0.81505	14	14d		
10	Ryan Li				0.81482	8	2mo		

 GettingStarted Prediction Competition

Spaceship Titanic

Predict which passengers are transported to an alternate dimension

 Kaggle · 2,104 teams · Ongoing

Overview Data Code Discussion Leaderboard Rules Team New Notebook

 Search notebooks

All Your Work Shared With You Bookmarks

 **Spaceship Titanic - Step by Step**
Updated 4h ago
Score: 0.8071 · 3 comments · Spaceship Titanic +1

 **Spaceship Titanic Data Science Solutions**
Updated 1h ago
21 comments · Spaceship Titanic

 **Spaceship Titanic - 0.80+ XGBoost/GridSearchCV**
Updated 19h ago
Score: 0.8043 · 6 comments · Spaceship Titanic

Spaceship Titanic - Step by Step

Notebook Data Logs Comments (3) 5 Copy & Edit 3

 Competition Notebook
Spaceship Titanic

Run 546.2s Public Score 0.80476 Version 2 of 2

Spaceship Titanic

The task is to predict whether a passenger was transported to an alternate dimension during the Spaceship Titanic's collision with the spacetime anomaly. You're given a set of personal records recovered from the ship's damaged computer system.

For this challenge I took some inspiration from the following Notebooks:

- <https://www.kaggle.com/code/sakshamparashar/simple-approach-to-spaceship-titanic-a-z>
- <https://www.kaggle.com/code/yijiecao/titanic-prediction-ensemble-accuracy-0-83>

We start with loading some basic libraries and configuring some settings:

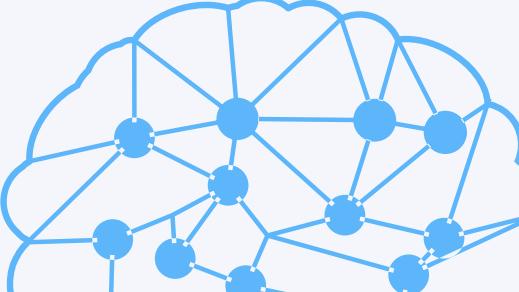
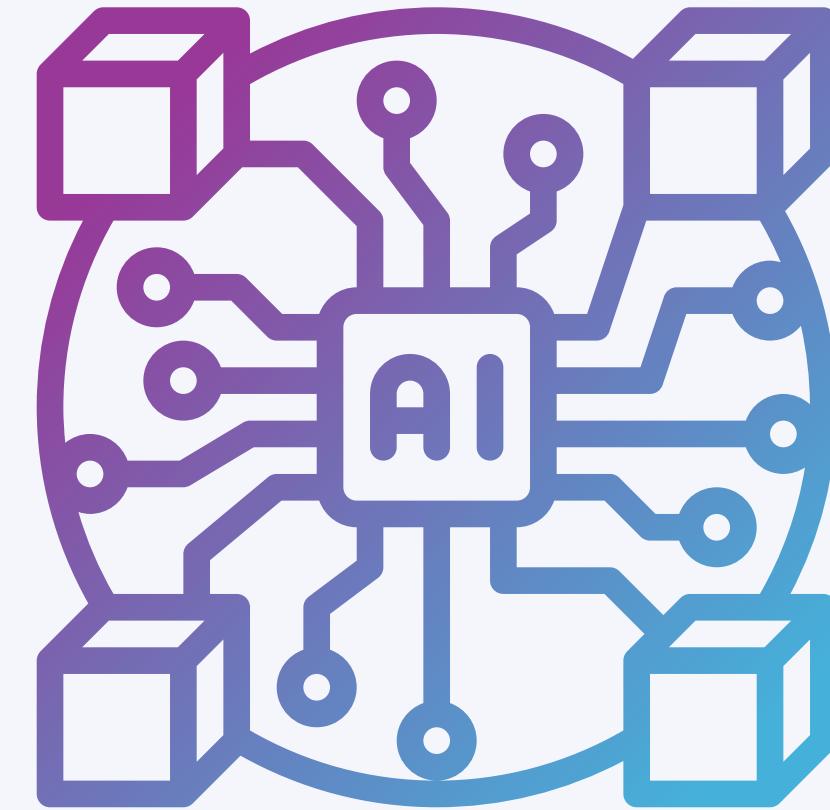
```
[1]:  
import numpy as np  
import pandas as pd  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
```

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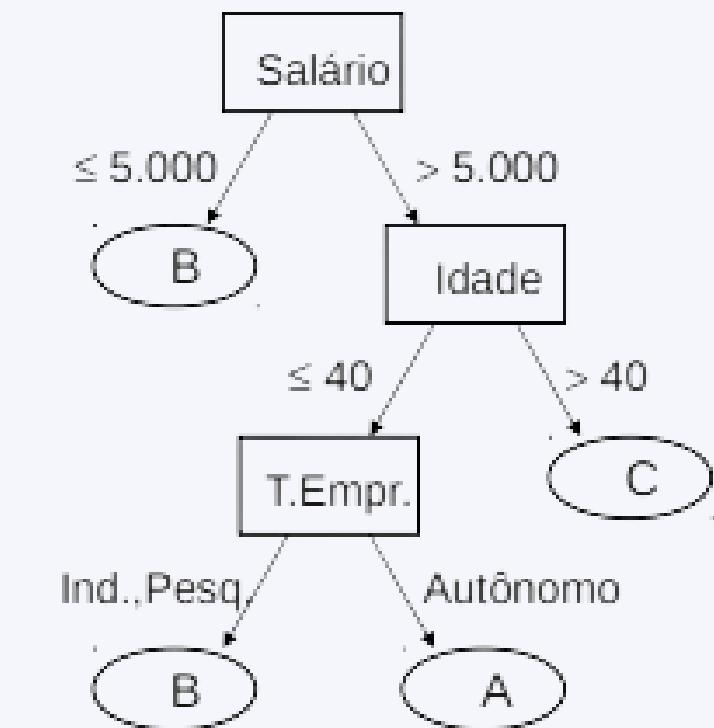
- Spaceship Titanic
 - 1. Data loading and preprocessing
 - 2. Data Exploration
 - 3. Data Encoding and Splitting
 - 4. Modelling

Introdução - Algoritmos

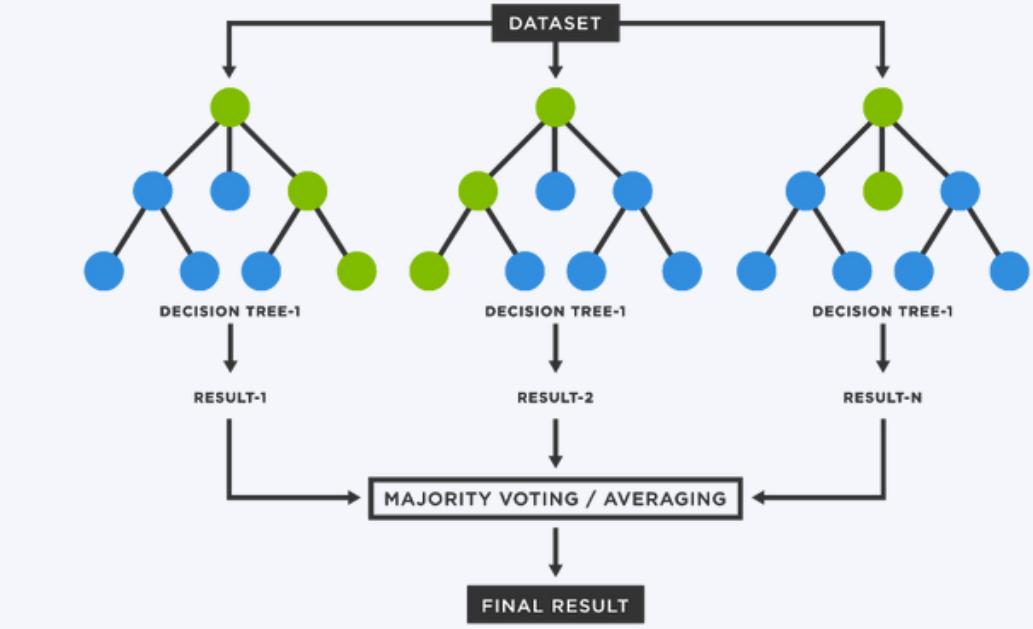
Para resolver esses problemas, de classificação ou de regressão, por exemplo, os cientistas de dados utilizam de diversas técnicas e algoritmos (Casper, 2020).



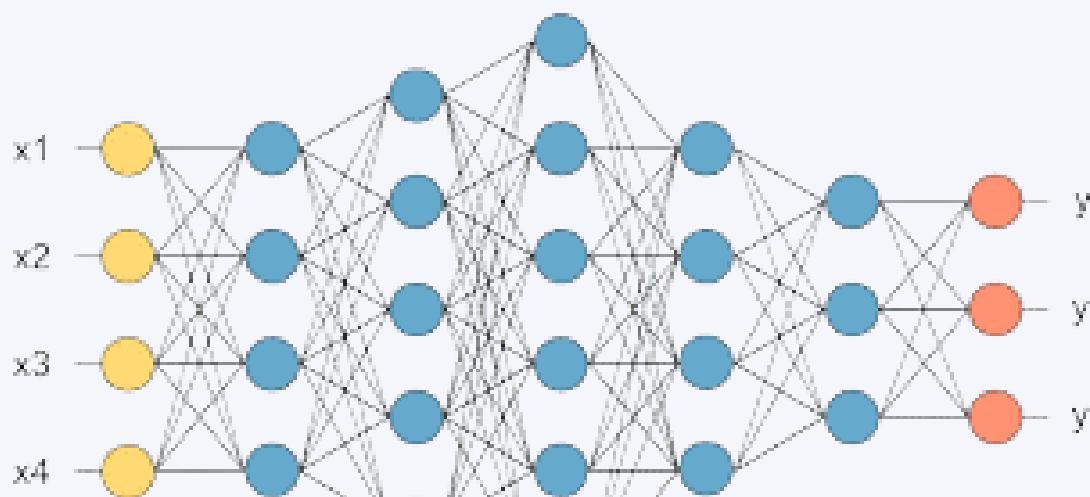
Árvore de Decisão



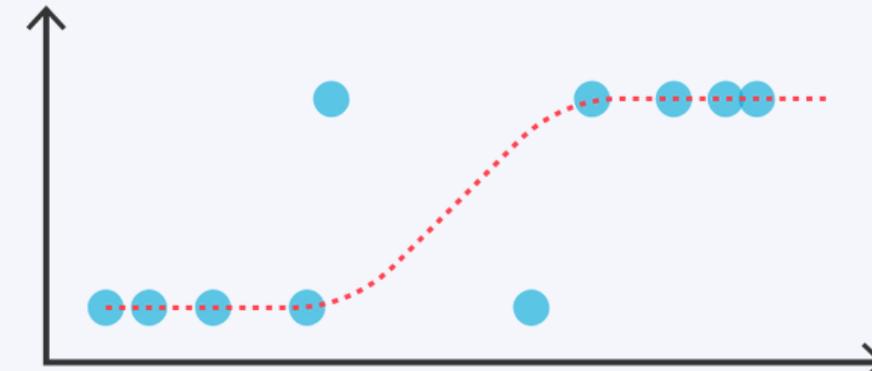
Random Forest



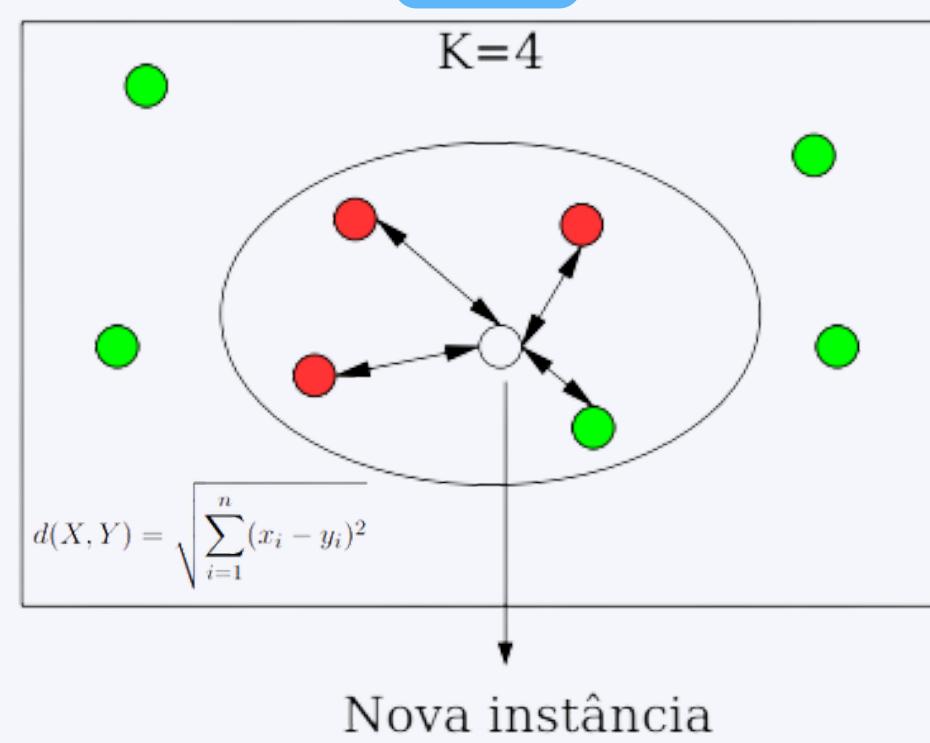
MLP



Regressão Logística

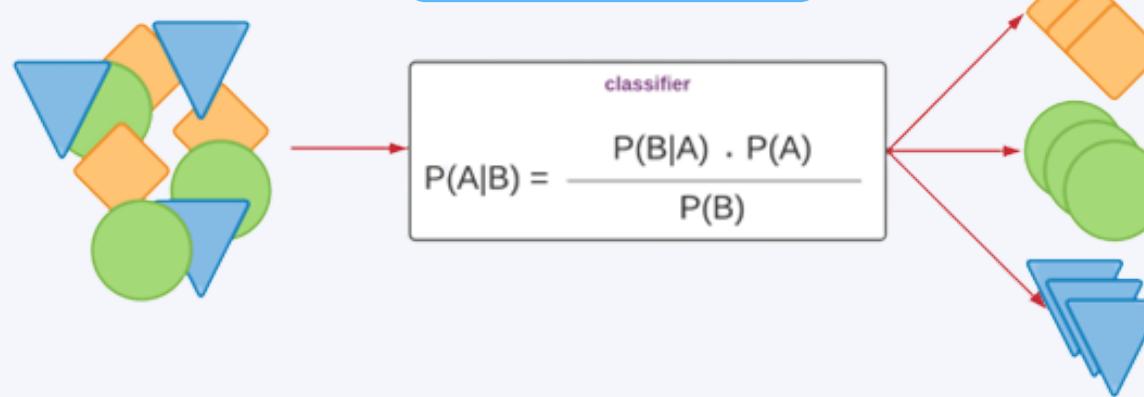


KNN



Algoritmos de Aprendizado

Naive Bayes



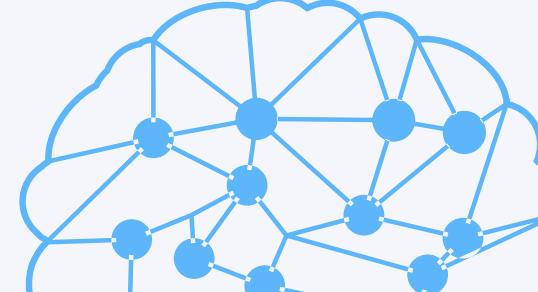
Introdução - Qualidade dos Dados

A qualidade dos dados impactam diretamente no desempenho dos algoritmos e é uma das principais preocupações no Aprendizado de Máquina.

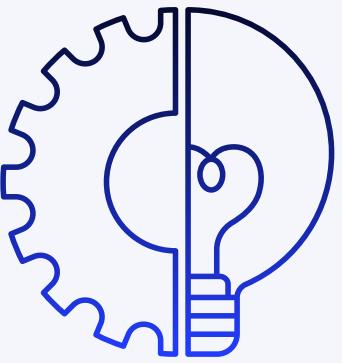
O tratamento de valores ausentes deve ser cuidadosamente planejado, caso contrário, distorções podem ser introduzidas no conhecimento e o desempenho dos classificadores pode ser prejudicado (Gustavo, 2003).



A qualidade do conhecimento depende da qualidade dos dados.

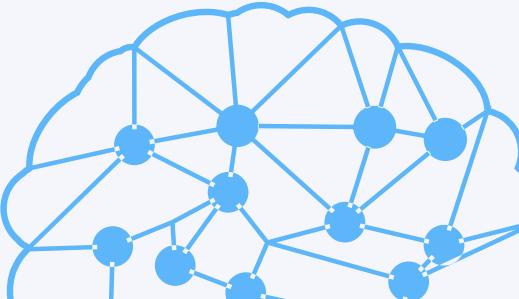


Introdução - Lidando com Dados Ausentes

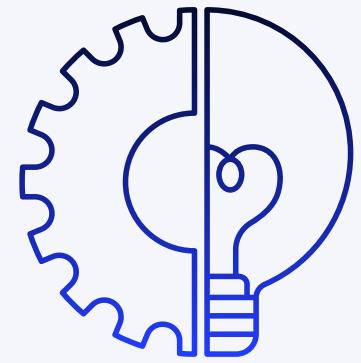


■ **Dados contínuos: média, moda ou métodos de regressão.**

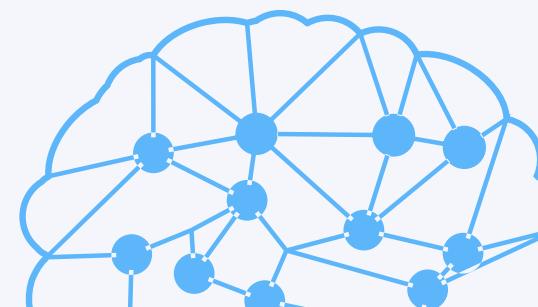
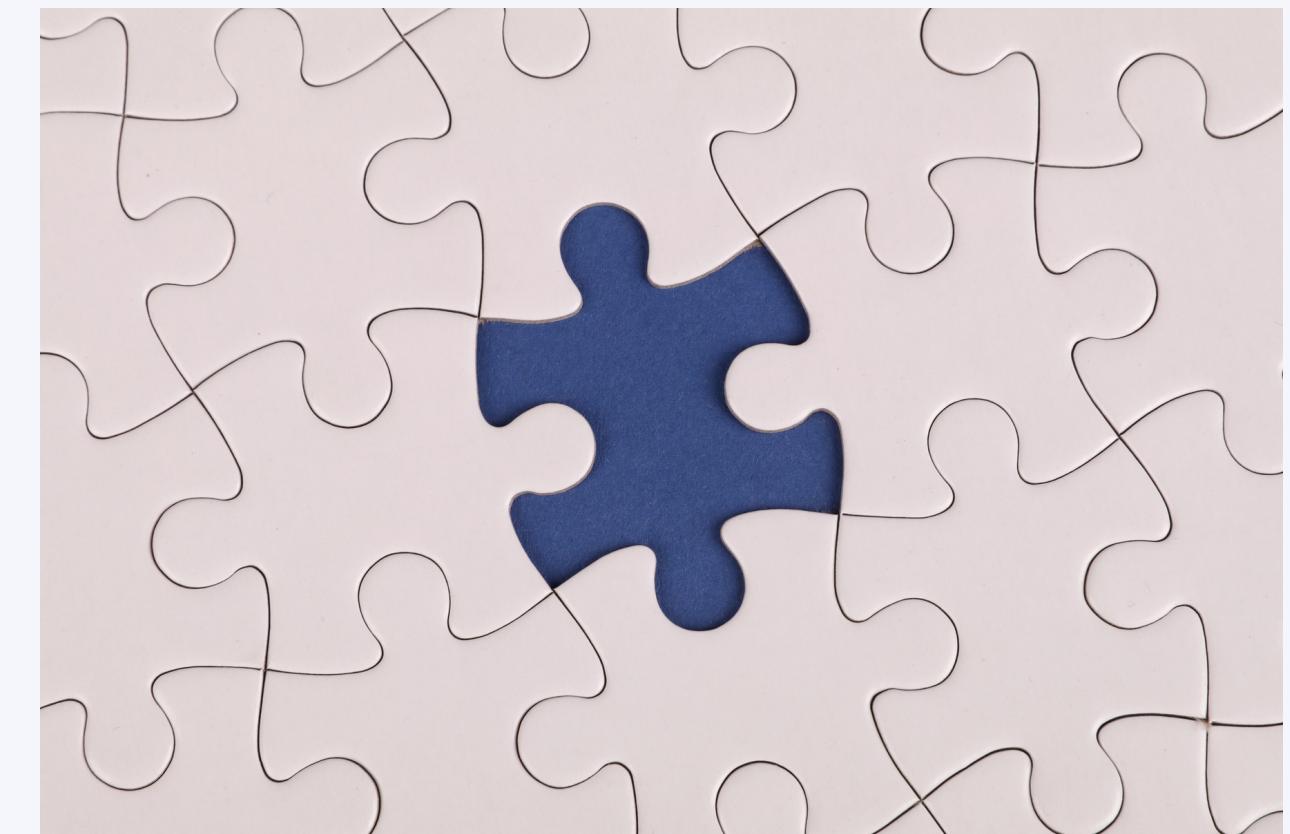
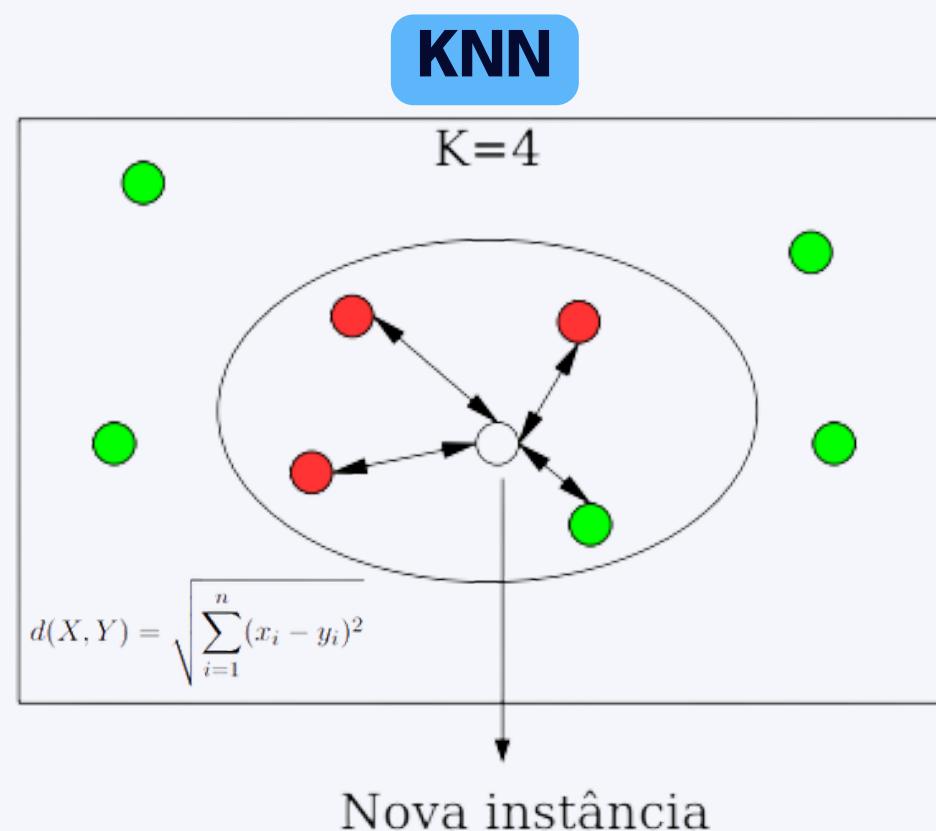
■ **Não costumam funcionar bem com a presença de atributos categóricos ou dos dois juntos. (Ramérez, 2011)**

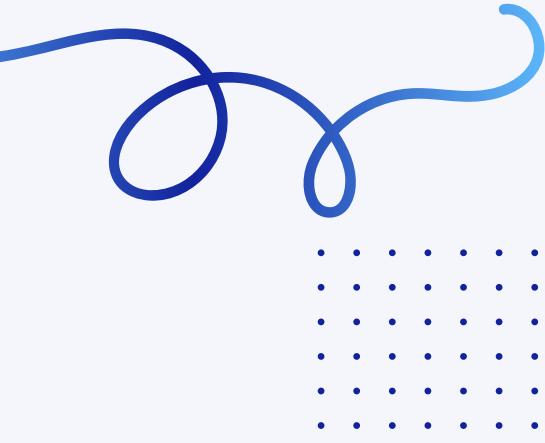


Introdução - Lidando com Dados Ausentes

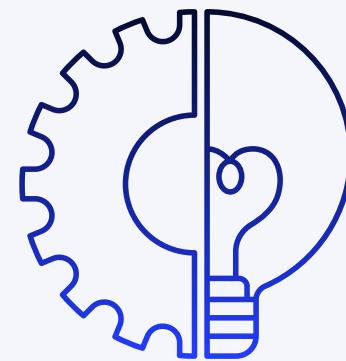


■ Existem bons algoritmos que são utilizados para a imputação de um valor ausente no conjunto de dados, dentre eles o `KNNImputer`, o qual utiliza uma abordagem local (Armina, 2017).

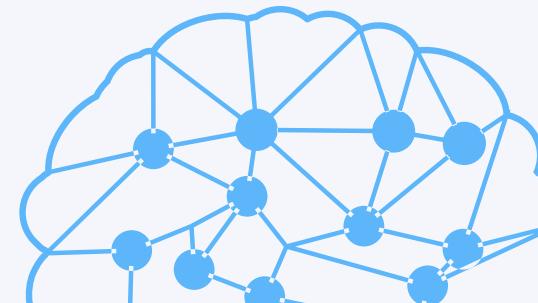
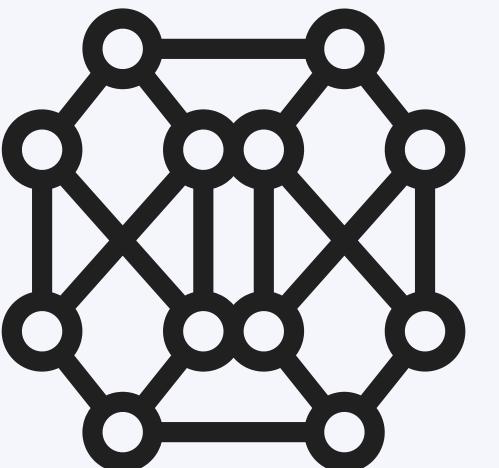




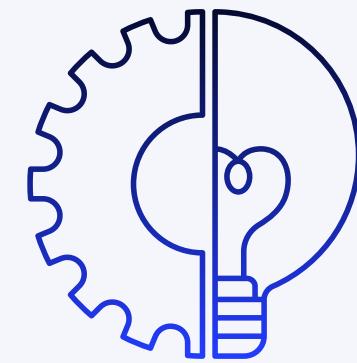
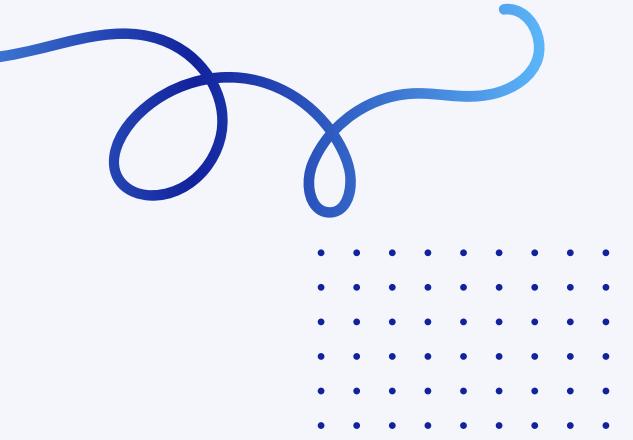
Introdução - Redes Neurais em dados tabulares



- Redes Neurais Profundas (DNN) são boas para resolução de problemas envolvendo textos, imagens e audios.
 - Não possuem bons resultados em problemas de classificação envolvendo dados tabulares comparado as diversas técnicas atuais de aprendizado.

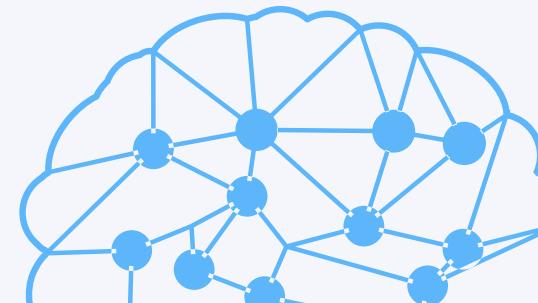
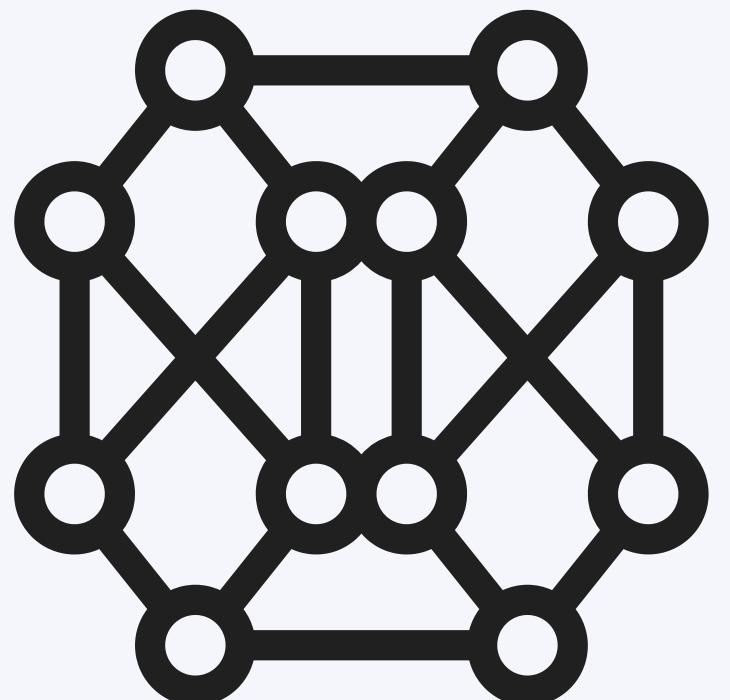


Introdução - TabNet

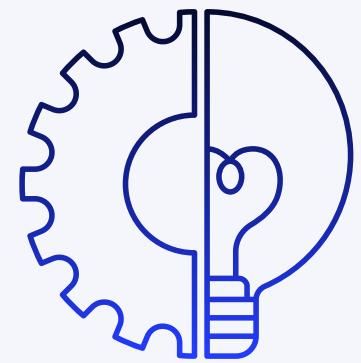


DNN TabNet. Características:

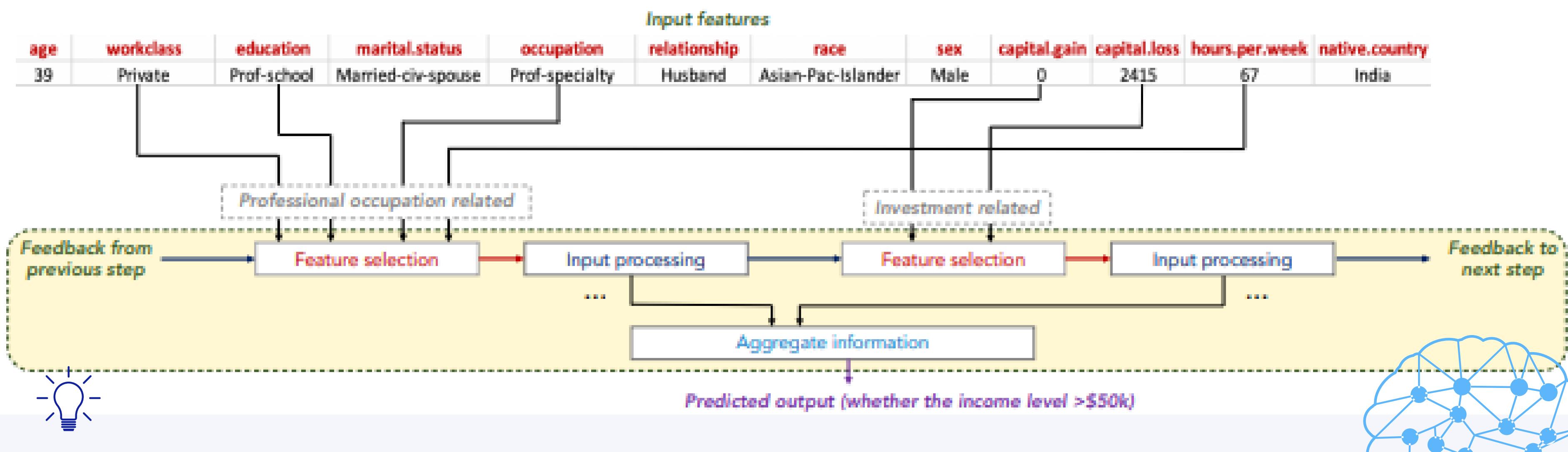
Flexibilidade: é possível inserir dados tabulares brutos sem qualquer pré-processamento e treinar utilizando otimização baseada em gradiente descendente.

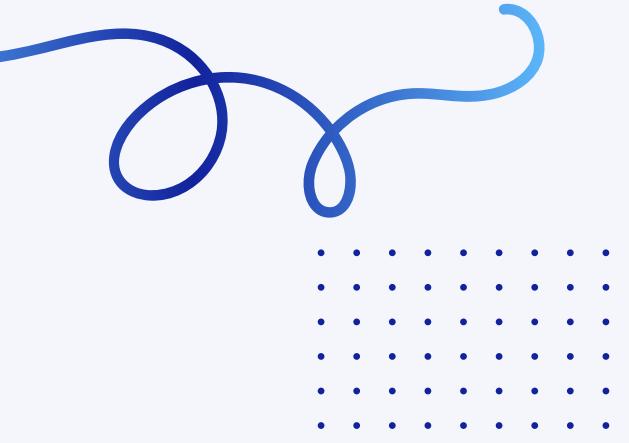


Introdução - TabNet

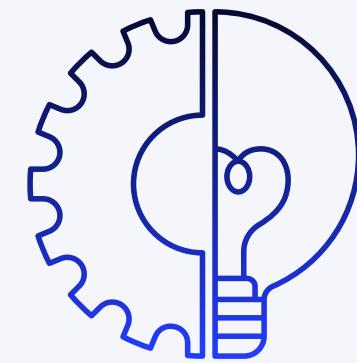


Capacidade de Aprendizado: o TabNet usa atenção sequencial para escolher quais características serão utilizadas em cada etapa de decisão, permitindo interpretabilidade e melhor aprendizado ao destacar as características mais relevantes.

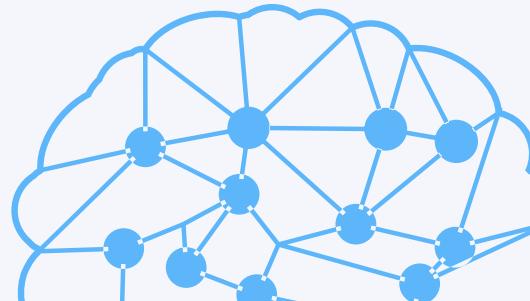
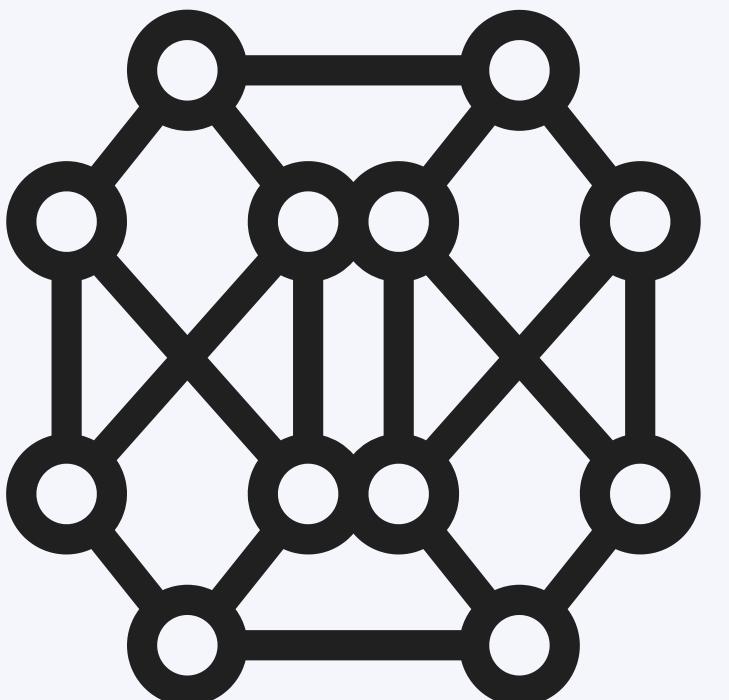




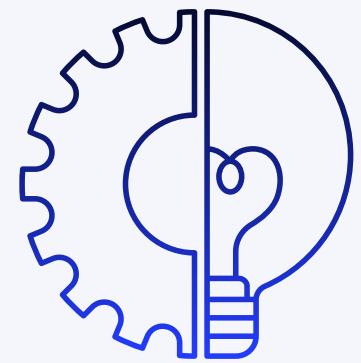
Introdução - TabNet



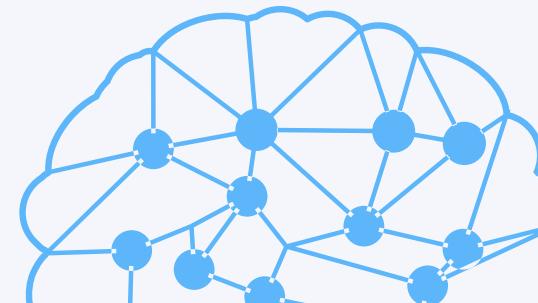
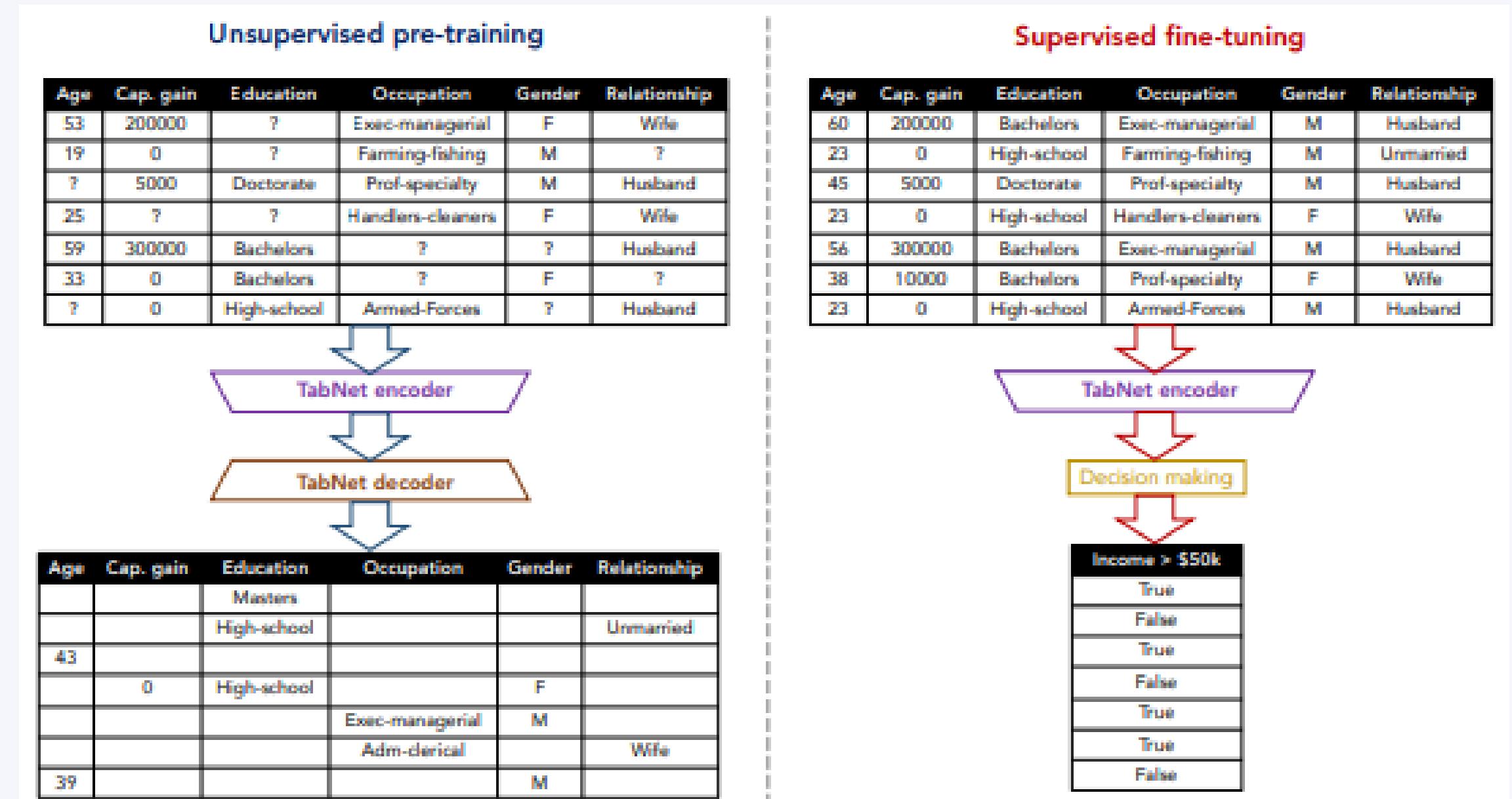
Desempenho: supera ou está no mesmo nível de outros modelos de aprendizado tabular em vários conjuntos de dados para problemas de classificação e regressão de diferentes domínios.



Introdução - TabNet

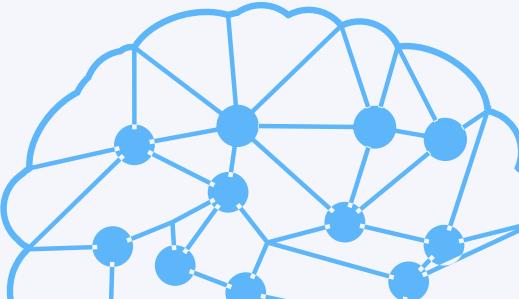


Pré-treinamento não supervisionado: é possível utilizar pré-treinamento para aprender relações, prever os valores mascarados, aprender os pesos e usar para uma tarefa supervisionada. O uso desse recurso aumenta muito o desempenho da tarefa proposta.



Motivação e Objetivos

-  **Predição sobre a base de dados do Kaggle chamada: SpaceShip Titanic.**
-  **Utilizar a DDN TabNet.**
-  **Técnicas de mineração de dados para: descobrimento de informações e transformações dos dados.**
-  **Pré-processamento com ênfase no uso do KNNImputer no preenchimento dos valores nulos**



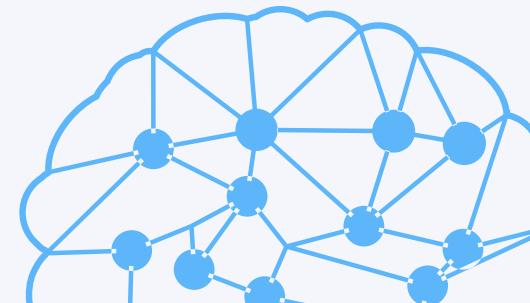
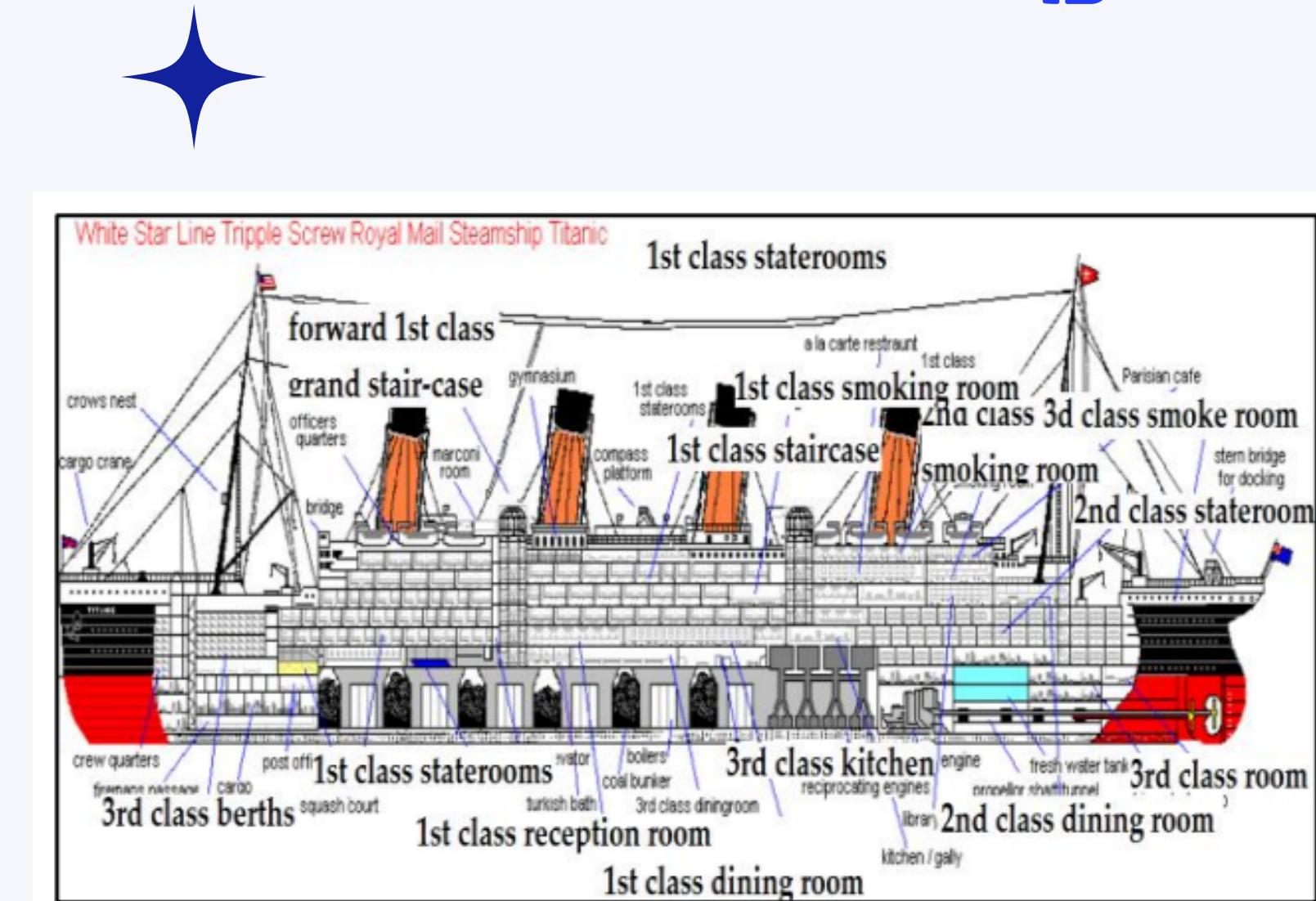
Trabalhos Relacionados - Kothari Yash (2018)

 **Kothari Yash. "Predicting the Survivors of the Titanic -Kaggle, Machine Learning From Disaster". Academia.edu, 2018.**

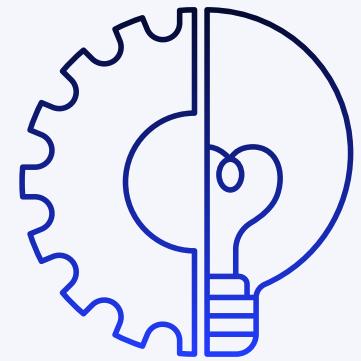
 **Base de dados Titanic (Kaggle).**

 **Informações sobre cada passageiro presente no Titanic, incluindo 11 variáveis descritivas associadas a 891 passageiros no conjunto de treino e 418 no conjunto de teste.**

 **Visão Geral, correlações.**



Trabalhos Relacionados - Kothari Yash (2018)

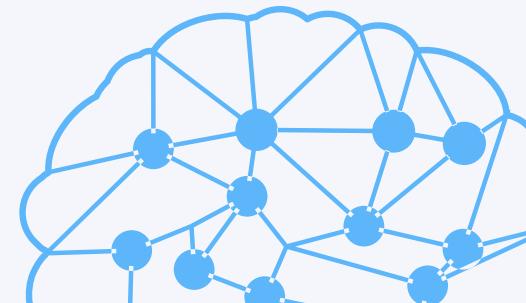
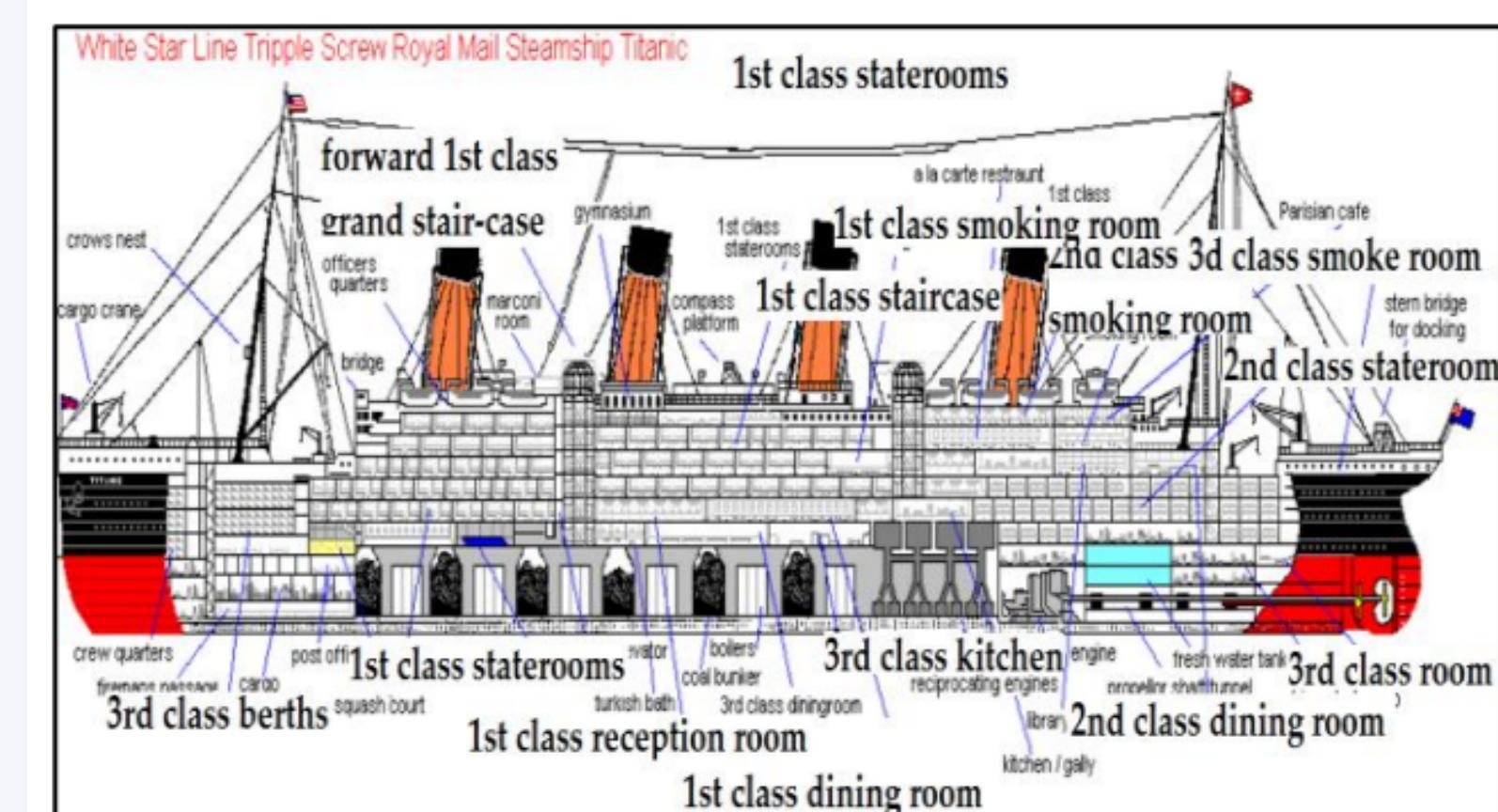


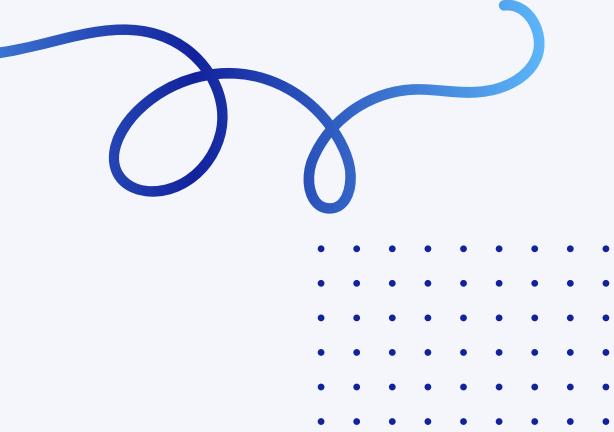
Objetivo: prever quais passageiros sobrevivem e quais morrem.



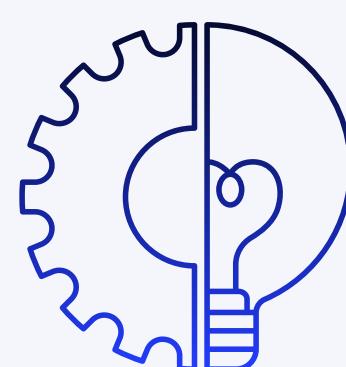
Algoritmos: Naive Bayes, Árvore de Decisão e Random Forest.

 Naive Bayes 92,52%

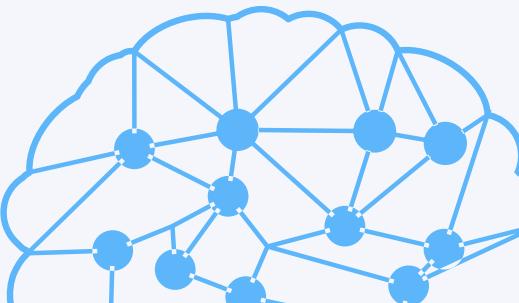
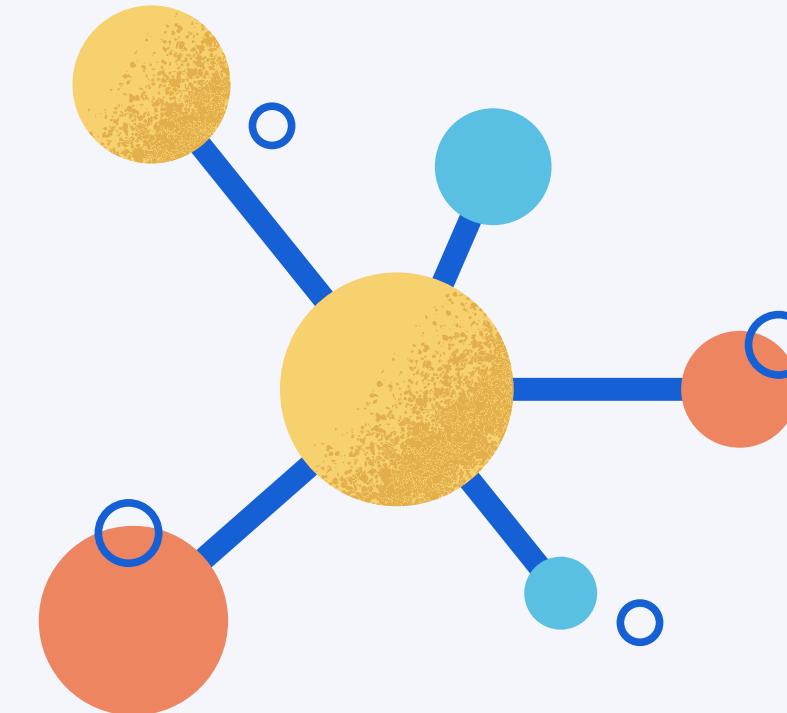




Trabalhos Relacionados - Lombardi Alessandro (2020)



-  **Mechanisms of Action (MoA) Prediction do Kaggle.**
-  Prever mecanismos de ação (MoA), ou seja, a atividade biológica de uma molécula.
-  Modelos selecionados por meio de um concurso público.
-  Acurácia: valor médio da função de perda logarítmica aplicada a cada par de anotações de droga-MoA.



Trabalhos Relacionados - Lombardi Alessandro (2020)

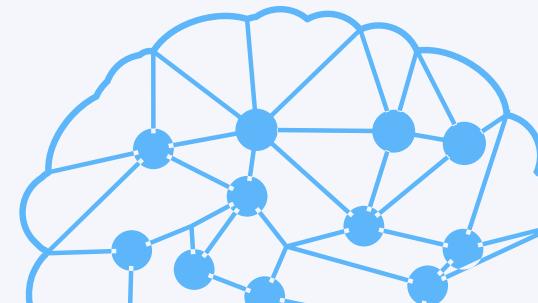
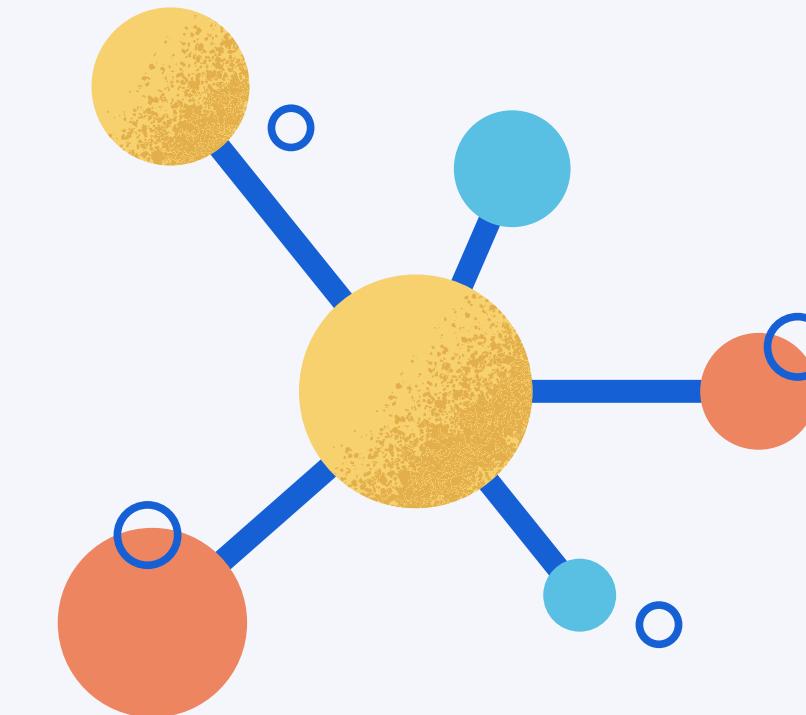
■ Pré-Processamento:

■ Seleção de atributos.

■ Quantile Transformer.

■ PCA.

■ Novos atributos: soma, média, desvio padrão, curtose e assimetria sobre as características de expressão gênica e viabilidade celular.

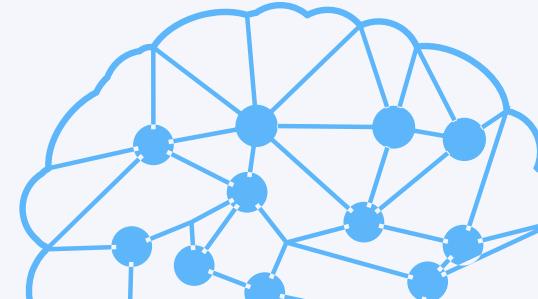
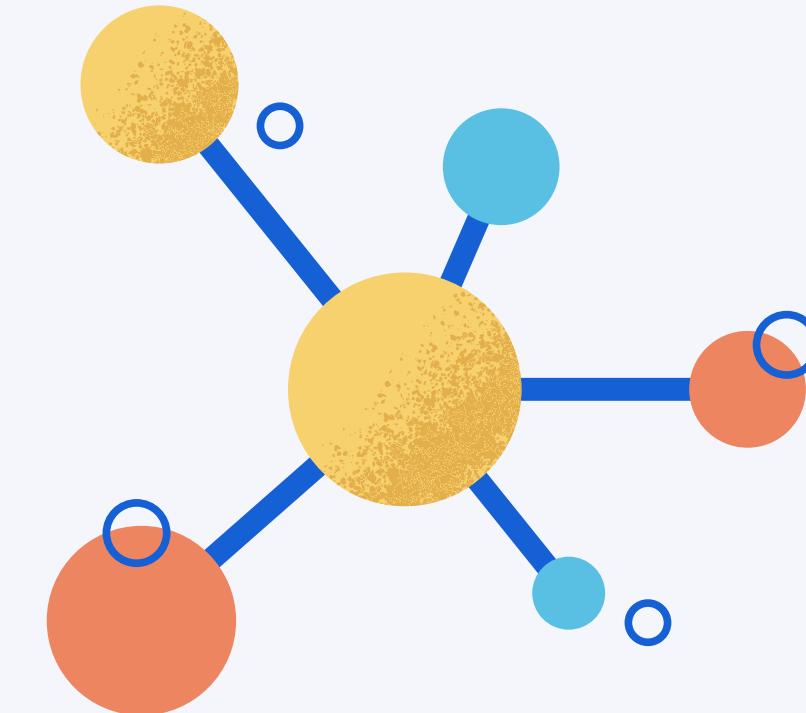


Trabalhos Relacionados - Lombardi Alessandro (2020)

■ Validação:

■ Estratificação Multilabel.

■ Cada conjunto não usado para o treinamento é utilizado para avaliar a validação cruzada: log-loss(entropia cruzada).



Trabalhos Relacionados - Lombardi Alessandro (2020)

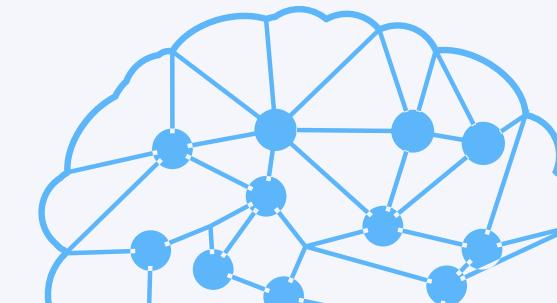
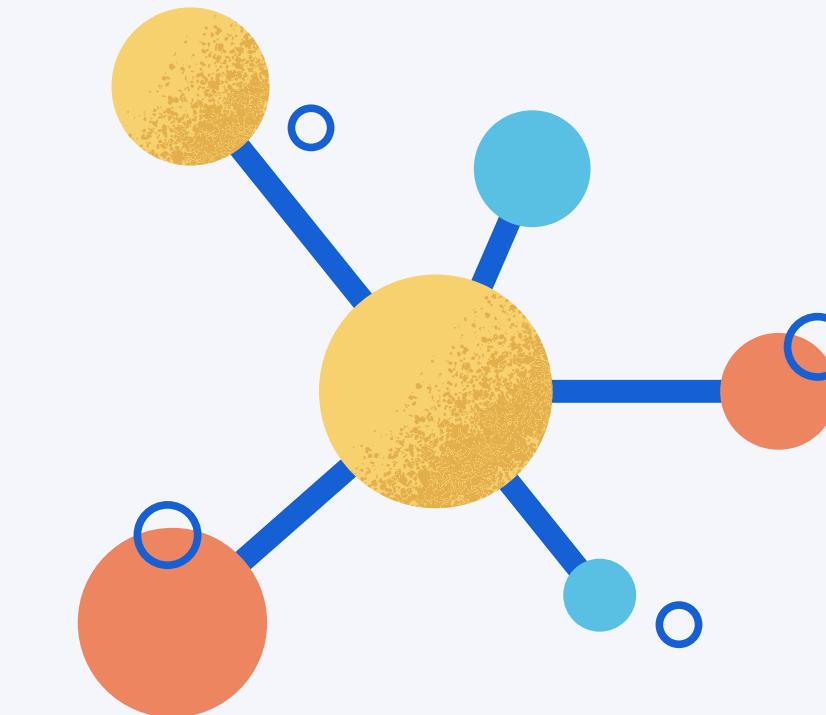
 **Modelos:**

 **NN.**

 **DNN TabNet.**

 **ResNet.**

 **Ensemble.**

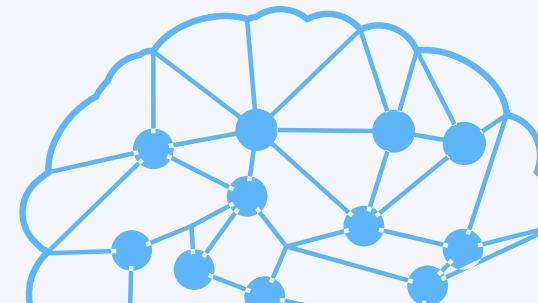
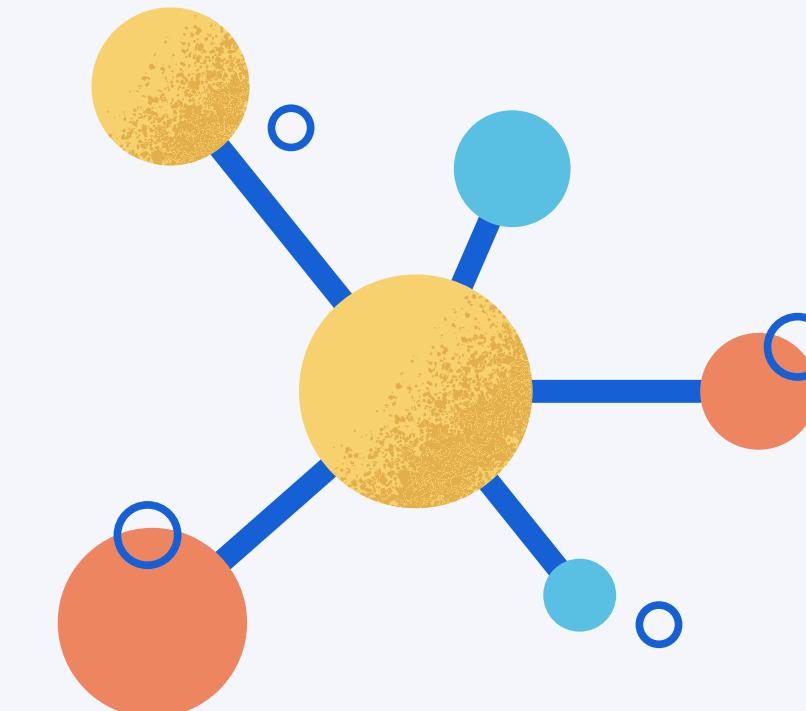


Trabalhos Relacionados - Lombardi Alessandro (2020)



NN:

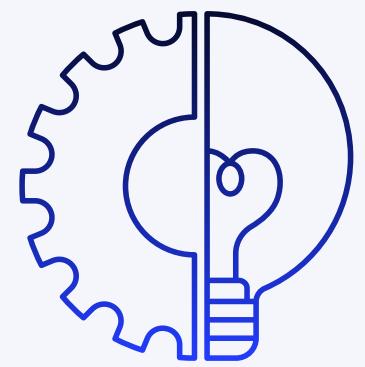
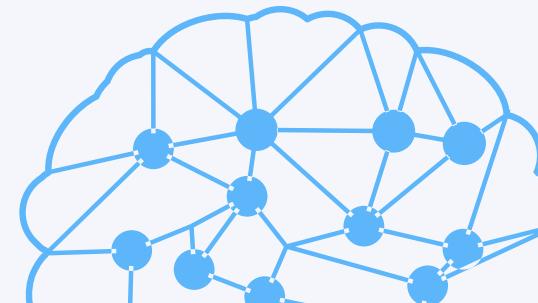
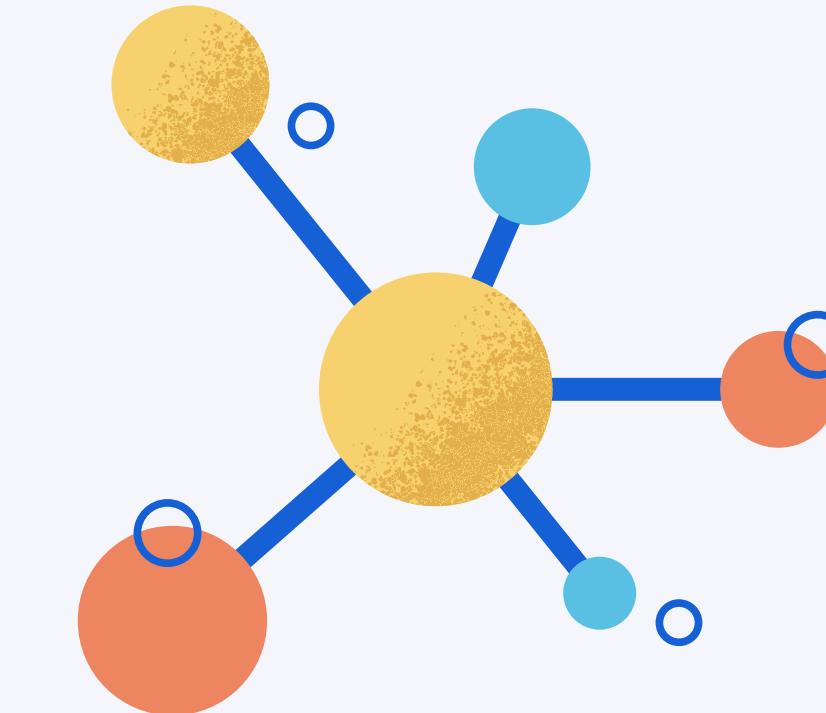
- Uma camada de entrada, uma camada oculta com 1000 neurônios e uma camada de saída.
- Inserção de um dropout após cada camada.
- Função de ativação LeakyReLu
- Adam, log-loss.



Trabalhos Relacionados - Lombardi Alessandro (2020)

DNN TabNet:

- Largura de 32 para a camada de previsão de decisão e largura de 32 para a incorporação de atenção para cada máscara
- 1 na etapa da arquitetura, gama de 1.3, otimizador Adam, lr 2e-2 e um decaimento de peso de 1e-5.
- Coeficiente de perda de esparsidade de 0, entmax como função de mascaramento.
- Batch_size de 1024, virtual_batch_size de 128, 200 épocas e paciência de 50 épocas.

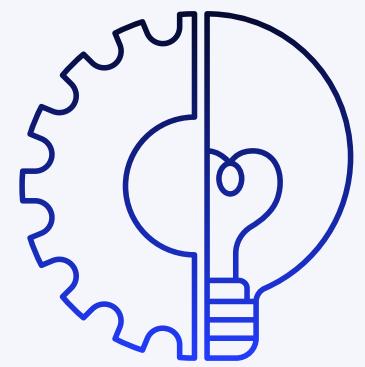
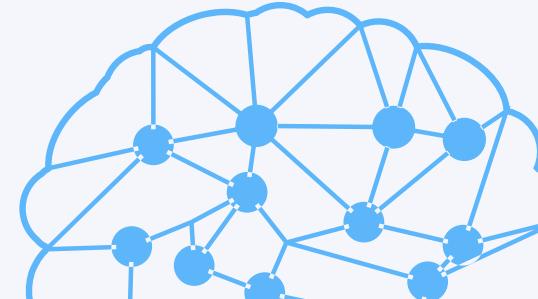
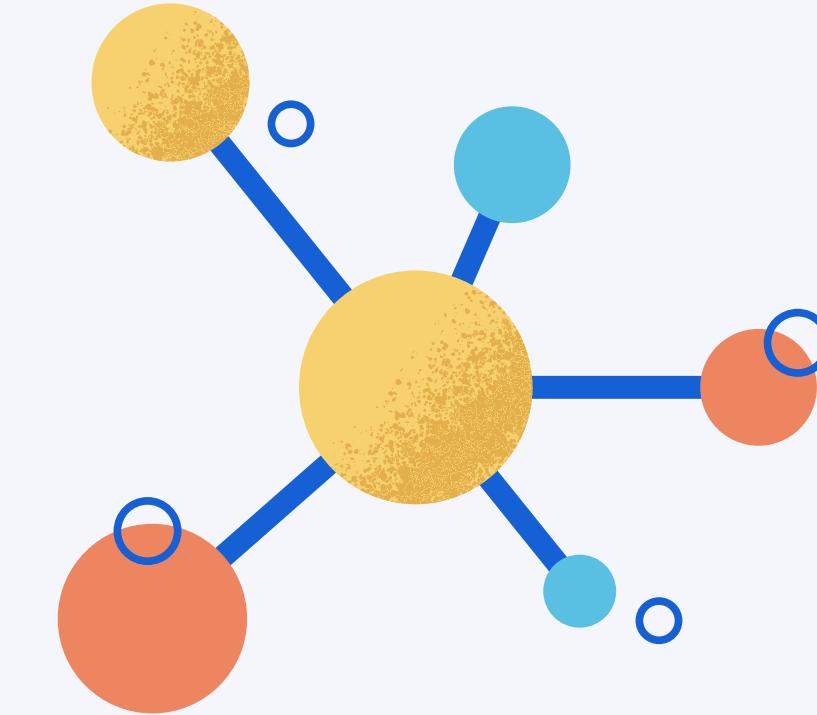


Trabalhos Relacionados - Lombardi Alessandro (2020)



ResNet:

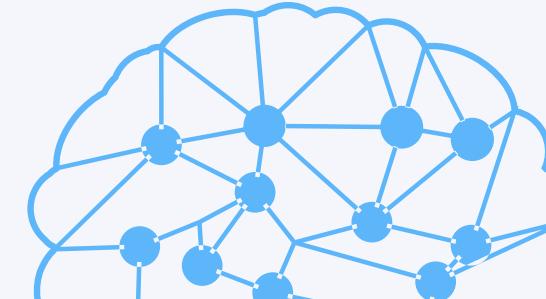
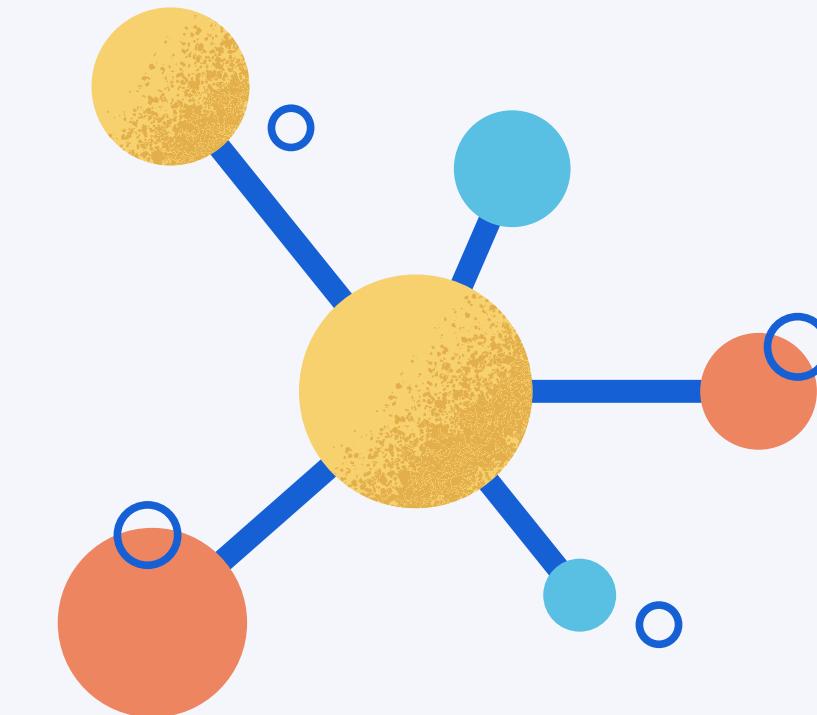
- Primeiramente, prever alvos não pontuados. Adam, 50 épocas, binary cross entropy, lr de 1e-3, batch_size de 128.
- Escalonador de taxa de aprendizado ReduceLROnPlateau com um fator de 0.5 e paciência de 4 épocas.
- Transferência de aprendizado para outra ResNet treinada da mesma forma que a NN.



Trabalhos Relacionados - Lombardi Alessandro (2020)

Resultados:

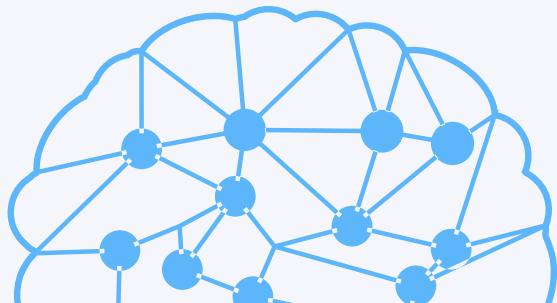
- Na validação: NN, Tabnet e ResNet (**0.0159, 0.0150 e 0.0147**).
- No Kaggle: **0.01626 (NN), 0.01633 (TabNet), 0.01644 (ResNet), 0.1610 (Ensemble)**.
- Ensemble em **72º lugar no Kaggle**.

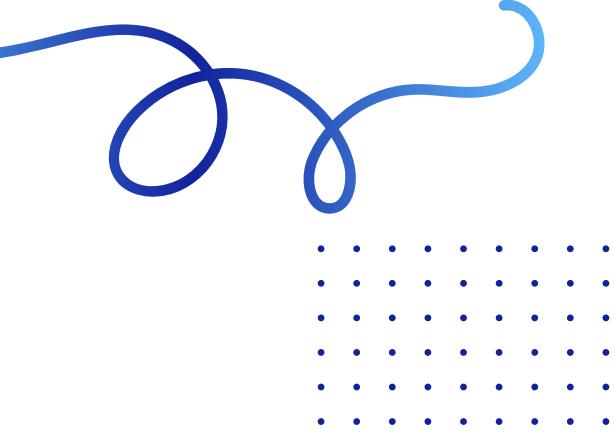


Base de Dados (Spaceship Titanic)

- O Problema

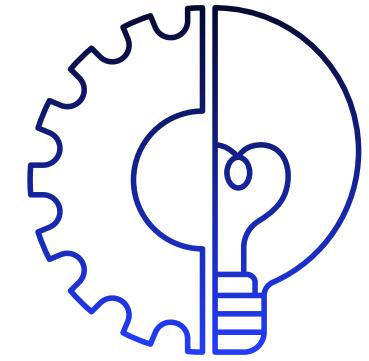
No ano de 2912, foi recebido uma transmissão de quatro anos-luz de distância. A nave espacial Titanic com quase 13.000 passageiros a bordo, partiu em uma viagem inaugural transportando emigrantes do nosso sistema solar para três exoplanetas recém-habitáveis orbitando estrelas próximas.





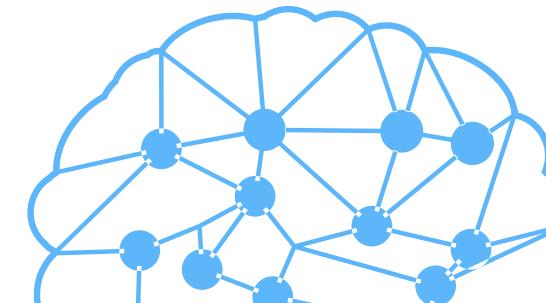
Base de Dados (Spaceship Titanic)

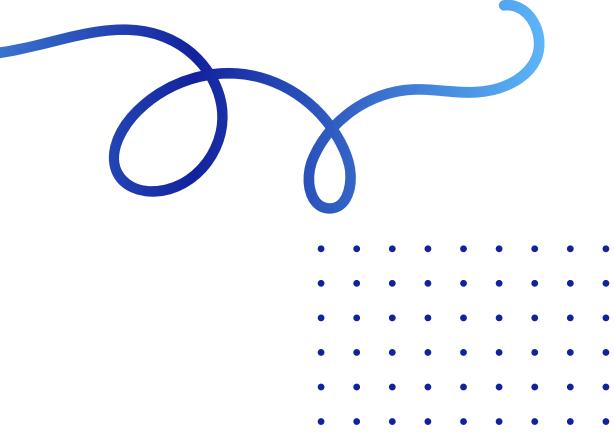
- Descrição dos Dados



 Treino: 8693 registros e 14 atributos. Teste : 4277
registros e 13 atributos.

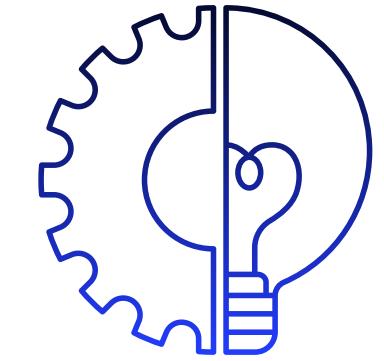
PassengerId	HomePlanet	CryoSleep	Cabin	Destination	Age	VIP	RoomService	FoodCourt	ShoppingMall	Spa	VRDeck	Name	Transported
0001_01	Europa	False	B/0/P	TRAPPIST-1e	39.0	False	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Maham Ofracculy	False
0002_01	Earth	False	F/0/S	TRAPPIST-1e	24.0	False	109.0	9.0	25.0	549.0	44.0	Juanna Vines	True
0003_01	Europa	False	A/0/S	TRAPPIST-1e	58.0	True	43.0	3576.0	0.0	6715.0	49.0	Altark Susent	False
0003_02	Europa	False	A/0/S	TRAPPIST-1e	33.0	False	0.0	1283.0	371.0	3329.0	193.0	Solam Susent	False
0004_01	Earth	False	F/1/S	TRAPPIST-1e	16.0	False	303.0	70.0	151.0	565.0	2.0	Willy Santantines	True
0005_01	Earth	False	F/0/P	PSO J318.5-22	44.0	False	0.0	483.0	0.0	291.0	0.0	Sandie Hinethews	True
0006_01	Earth	False	F/2/S	TRAPPIST-1e	26.0	False	42.0	1539.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	Billex Jacostaffey	True
0006_02	Earth	True	G/0/S	TRAPPIST-1e	28.0	False	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Candra Jacostaffey	True
0007_01	Earth	False	F/3/S	TRAPPIST-1e	35.0	False	0.0	785.0	17.0	216.0	0.0	Andona Beston	True
0008_01	Europa	True	B/1/P	55 Cancri e	14.0	False	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Erraiam Flatic	True





Base de Dados (Spaceship Titanic)

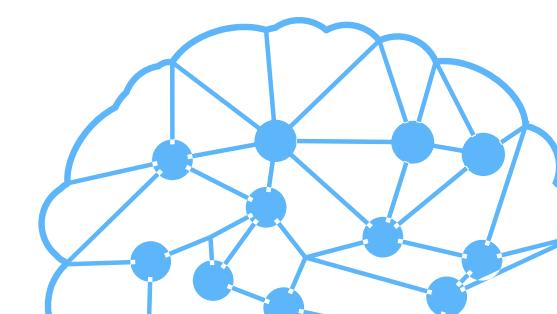
- Valores Ausentes



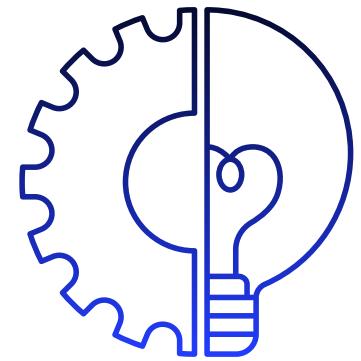
 Treino: 2087 registros. Teste : 996 registros.

PassengerId	0
HomePlanet	201
CryoSleep	217
Cabin	199
Destination	182
Age	179
VIP	203
RoomService	181
FoodCourt	183
ShoppingMall	208
Spa	183
VRDeck	188
Name	200
Transported	0

PassengerId	0
HomePlanet	87
CryoSleep	93
Cabin	100
Destination	92
Age	91
VIP	93
RoomService	82
FoodCourt	106
ShoppingMall	98
Spa	101
VRDeck	80
Name	94

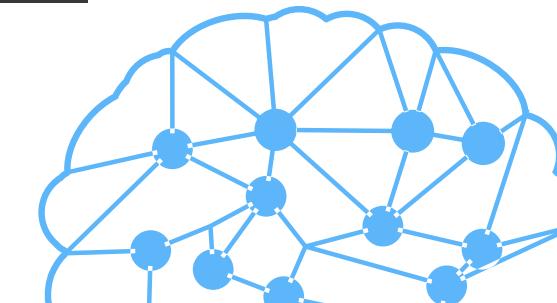


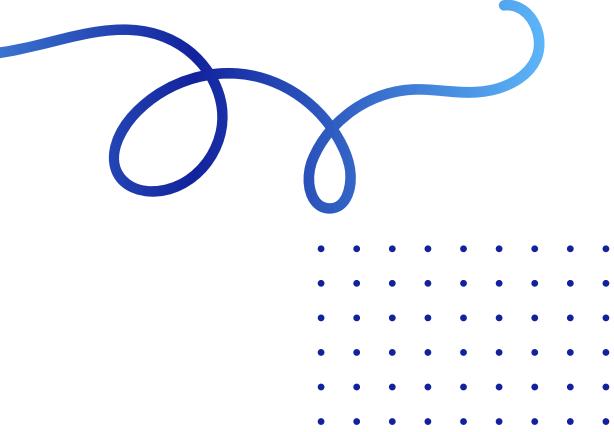
Metodologia - Transformações



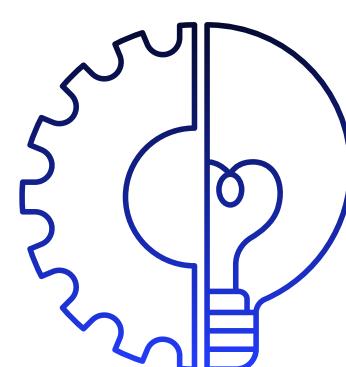
	PassengerId	HomePlanet	CryoSleep	Cabin	Destination	Age	VIP	RoomService	FoodCourt	ShoppingMall	Spa	VRDeck	Name	Transported
0	0001_01	Europa	False	B/O/P	TRAPPIST-1e	39.0	False	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Maham Ofracculy	False
1	0002_01	Earth	False	F/O/S	TRAPPIST-1e	24.0	False	109.0	9.0	25.0	549.0	44.0	Juanna Vines	True
2	0003_01	Europa	False	A/O/S	TRAPPIST-1e	58.0	True	43.0	3576.0	0.0	6715.0	49.0	Altark Susent	False
3	0003_02	Europa	False	A/O/S	TRAPPIST-1e	33.0	False	0.0	1283.0	371.0	3329.0	193.0	Solam Susent	False
4	0004_01	Earth	False	F/I/S	TRAPPIST-1e	16.0	False	303.0	70.0	151.0	565.0	2.0	Willy Santantines	True
...
8688	9276_01	Europa	False	A/98/P	55 Cancri e	41.0	True	0.0	6819.0	0.0	1643.0	74.0	Gravior Noxnuther	False
8689	9278_01	Earth	True	G/1499/S	PSO J318.5-22	18.0	False	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Kurta Mondalley	False
8690	9279_01	Earth	False	G/1500/S	TRAPPIST-1e	26.0	False	0.0	0.0	1872.0	1.0	0.0	Fayey Connon	True
8691	9280_01	Europa	False	E/608/S	55 Cancri e	32.0	False	0.0	1049.0	0.0	353.0	3235.0	Celeon Hontichre	False
8692	9280_02	Europa	False	E/608/S	TRAPPIST-1e	44.0	False	126.0	4688.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	Propsh Hontichre	True

8693 rows × 14 columns





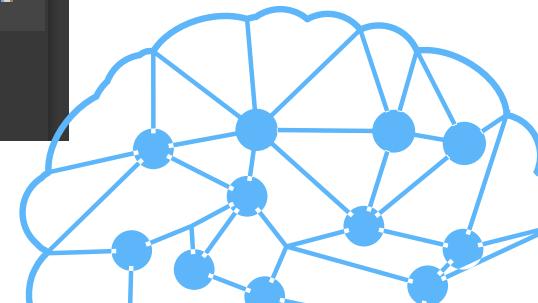
Metodologia - Transformações



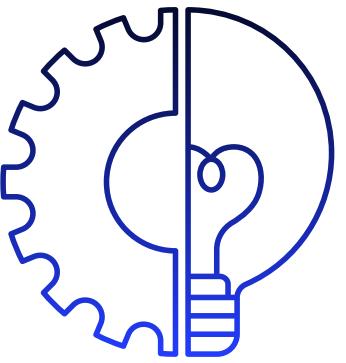
 **Alguns valores nulos foram preenchidos.**

	Age	RoomService	FoodCourt	ShoppingMall	Spa	VRDeck	Transported	Group	Cabin_Num	Total_Spent	...	VIP_False	VIP_True	PositionGroup_1	PositionGroup_2
0	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1	0	0.0	...	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
1	24.0	109.0	9.0	25.0	549.0	44.0	1	2	0	736.0	...	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
2	58.0	43.0	3576.0	0.0	6715.0	49.0	0	3	0	10383.0	...	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
3	33.0	0.0	1283.0	371.0	3329.0	193.0	0	3	0	5176.0	...	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
4	16.0	303.0	70.0	151.0	565.0	2.0	1	4	1	1091.0	...	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
...
8688	41.0	0.0	6819.0	0.0	1643.0	74.0	0	9276	98	8536.0	...	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
8689	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	9278	1499	0.0	...	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
8690	26.0	0.0	0.0	1872.0	1.0	0.0	1	9279	1500	1873.0	...	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
8691	32.0	0.0	1049.0	0.0	353.0	3235.0	0	9280	608	4637.0	...	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
8692	44.0	126.0	4688.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	1	9280	608	4826.0	...	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0

8693 rows × 38 columns



Metodologia - Transformações



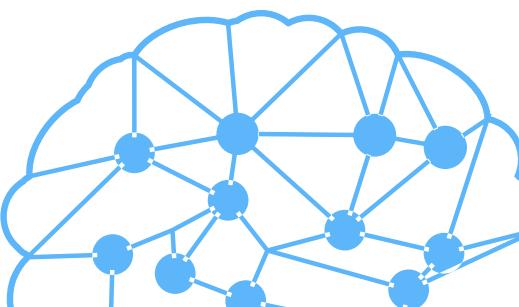
■ Preenchimento de valores nulos: **KNNImputer** com o valor de K igual a 5.

■ Normalização MinMax.

■ Não deu certo:

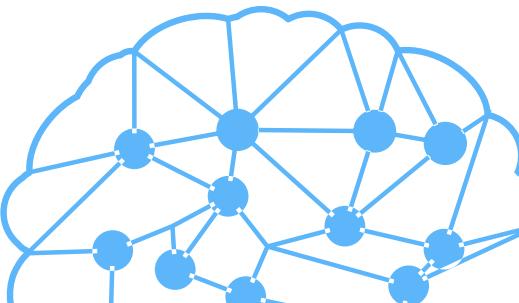
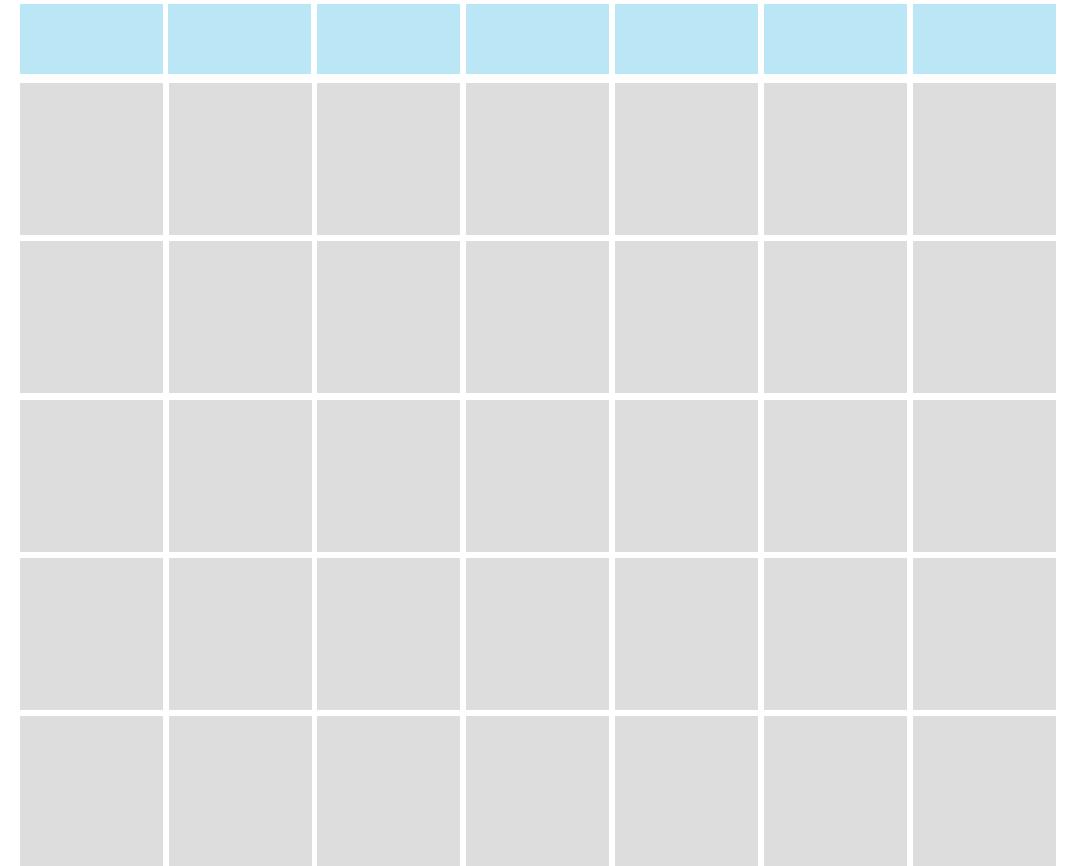
■ Combinacões entre: **MinMax**, **StandardScaler** e **RobustScaler**

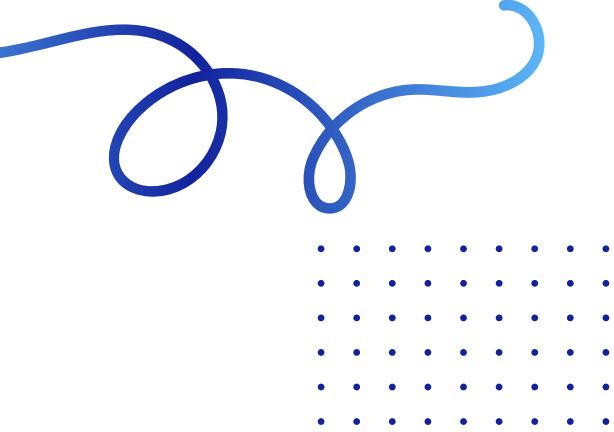
■ **PCA e SMOTE (50.4% e 49.6 %).**



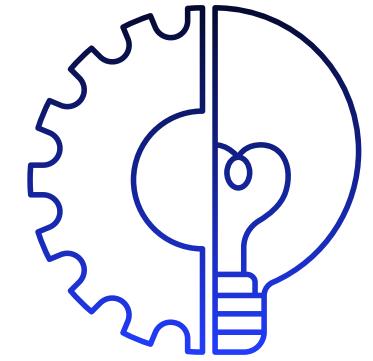
Metodologia - Classificação

- Ensemble de 5 TabNet's pré-treinadas (melhor que que sem pré-treinamento)
- Ajustados de formas distintas e treinados sobre porções diferentes ou não da base de dados



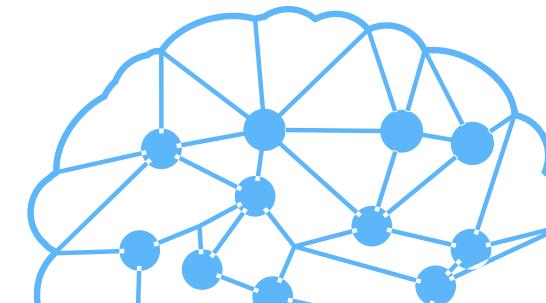


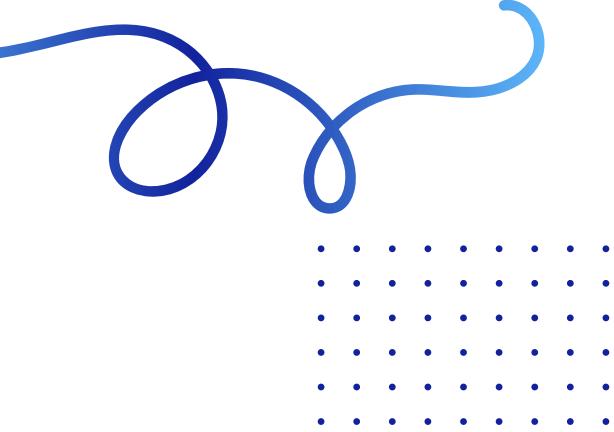
Metodologia - Classificação - Parâmetros



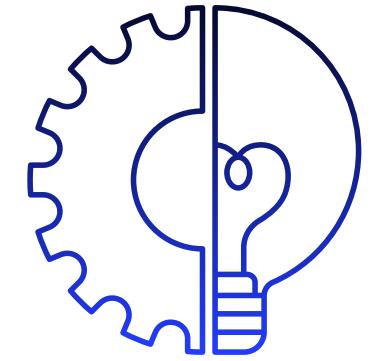
■ Um modelo não supervisionado.

```
unsupervised_model_no_preproc = TabNetPretrainer(  
    optimizer_fn=torch.optim.Adam,  
    optimizer_params=dict(lr=2e-2),  
    mask_type='entmax',  
)  
  
# Treinando a TabNet não supervisionada  
unsupervised_model_no_preproc.fit(  
    train_x,  
    eval_set=[validation_x],  
    max_epochs=1000 , patience=100,  
    batch_size=256, virtual_batch_size=128,  
    num_workers=0,  
    drop_last=False,  
    pretraining_ratio=0.8,  
)
```



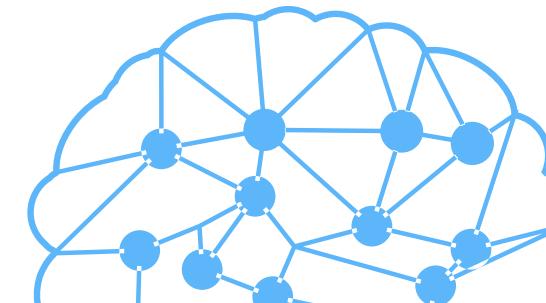


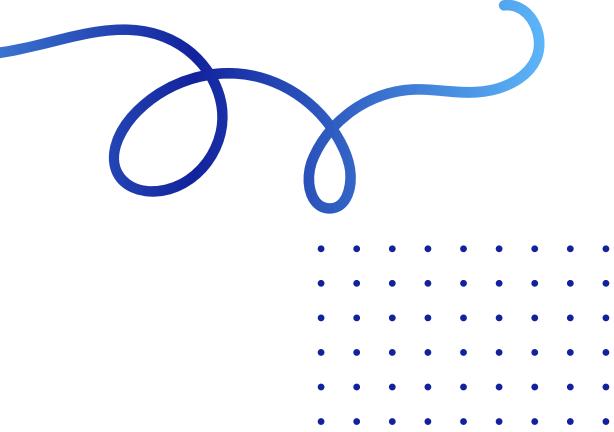
Metodologia - Classificação - Parâmetros



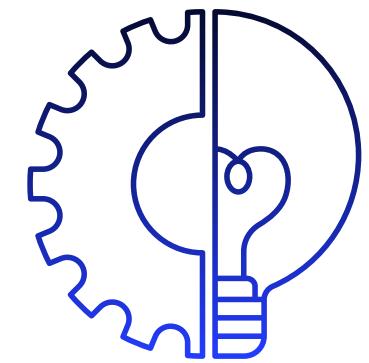
■ Um modelo supervisionado.

```
modelo_1 = TabNetClassifier(optimizer_fn=torch.optim.Adam,
                            optimizer_params=dict(lr=2e-2),
                            scheduler_params={"step_size":10,
                                              "gamma":0.9},
                            scheduler_fn=torch.optim.lr_scheduler.StepLR,
                            mask_type='entmax'
                           )
# Treinando a TabNet utilizando os pesos na etapa de Aprendizado Não
modelo_1.fit(
    train_x, train_y,
    eval_set=[(train_x, train_y), (validation_x, validation_y)],
    eval_name=['train', 'valid'],
    eval_metric=['auc', 'accuracy'],
    max_epochs=1000 ,patience=100,
    batch_size=256, virtual_batch_size=128,
    num_workers=0,
    weights=1,
    drop_last=False,
    from_unsupervised=loaded_pretrain
)
```



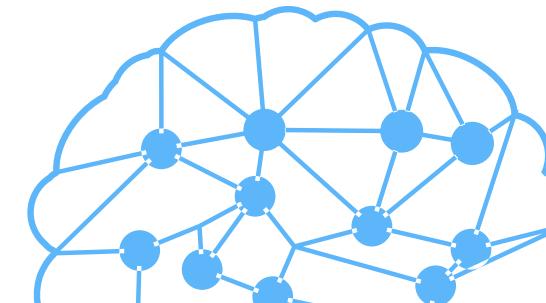


Metodologia - Classificação - Parâmetros



■ Parâmetros Variáveis:

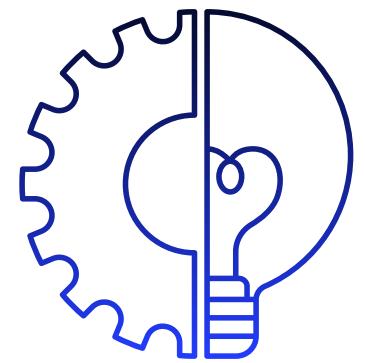
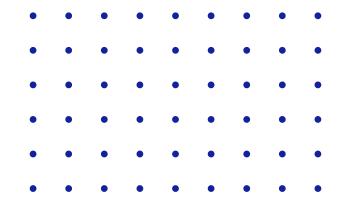
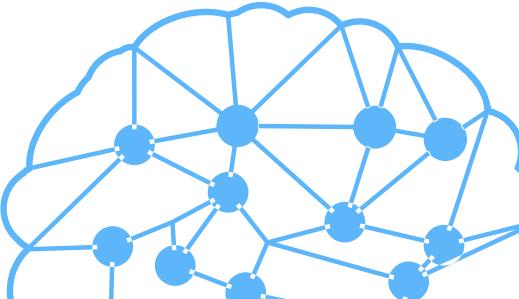
Nº Modelo	Treino - Validação (%)	Modelo Não Supervisionado	Modelo Supervisionado
1	70% - 30%	lr=0.02	lr=0.02
2	70% - 30%	lr=0.01	lr=0.01
3	80% - 20%	lr=0.02	lr=0.02
4	80% - 20%	lr=0.01	lr=0.01
5	67% - 33%	lr=0.01	lr=0.01



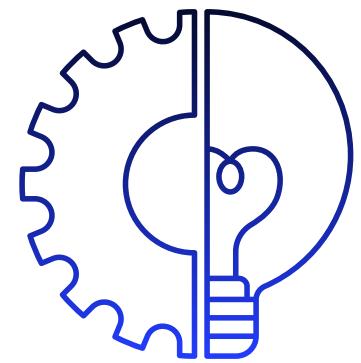
Metodologia - Classificação - Validação

- Selecionado por 20 vezes uma porcentagem aleatória da base de treino entre 10% e 90%.

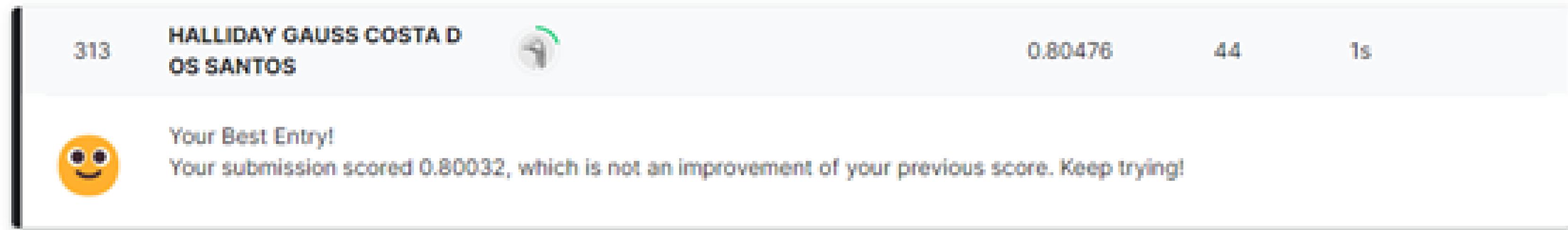
	precision (s)	recall (s)	f1_score (s)
0	0.81252(0.00835)	0.877596(0.003617)	0.843785(0.005267)
1	0.870136(0.004656)	0.802067(0.00734)	0.834698(0.004919)
accuracy	0.83939(0.004783)	0.83939(0.004783)	0.83939(0.004783)



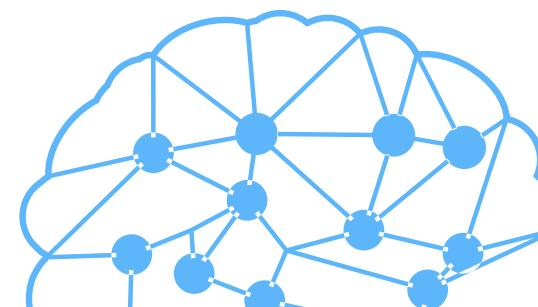
Resultados



- Pontuação de 80.41% no Kaggle.**
- Top 1: 87.30% ; Top 5: 81.72%.**

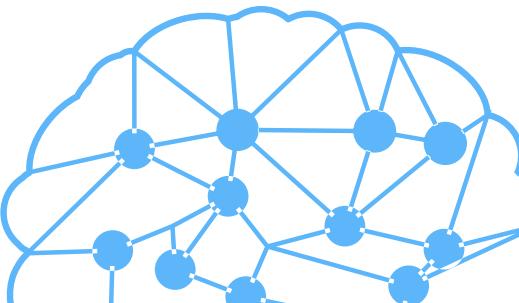


A screenshot of a Kaggle submission page. The user ID is 313, the name is HALLIDAY GAUSS COSTA DOS SANTOS, and the score is 0.80476. The submission count is 44 and the time is 1s. A message says "Your Best Entry!" and "Your submission scored 0.80032, which is not an improvement of your previous score. Keep trying!" with a smiling emoji.



Conclusão

- Esse trabalho foi de suma importância para verificar os resultados de uma DNN voltada para dados tabulares, além da diversão obtida ao participar da competição.
- Verificar as intâncias difíceis de classificar, com e sem one-hot-encoding.
- XGBoost e TabNet.



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Obrigado!

