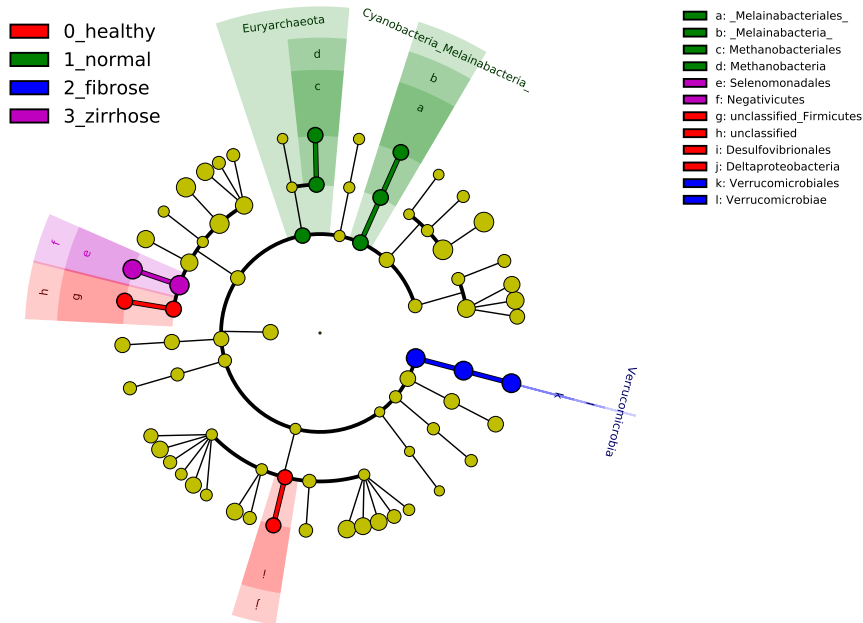
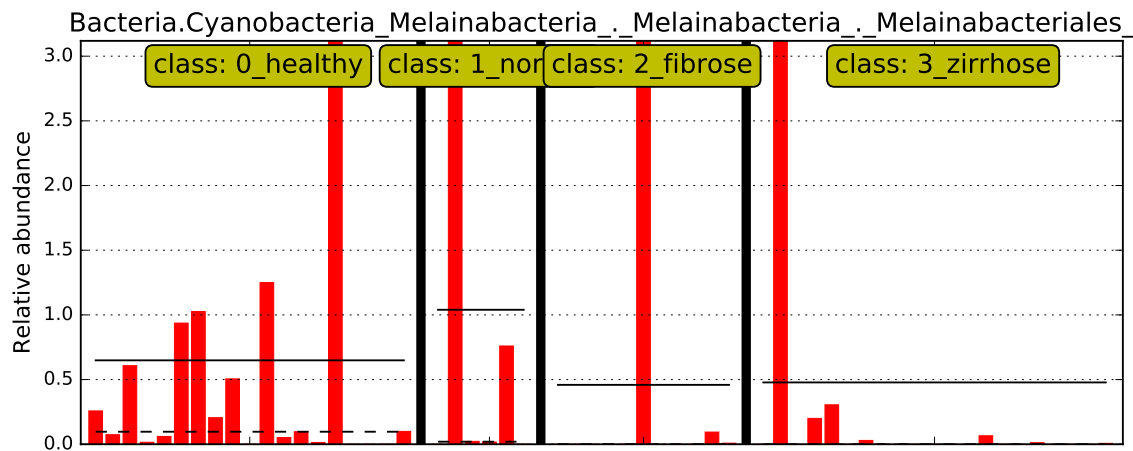
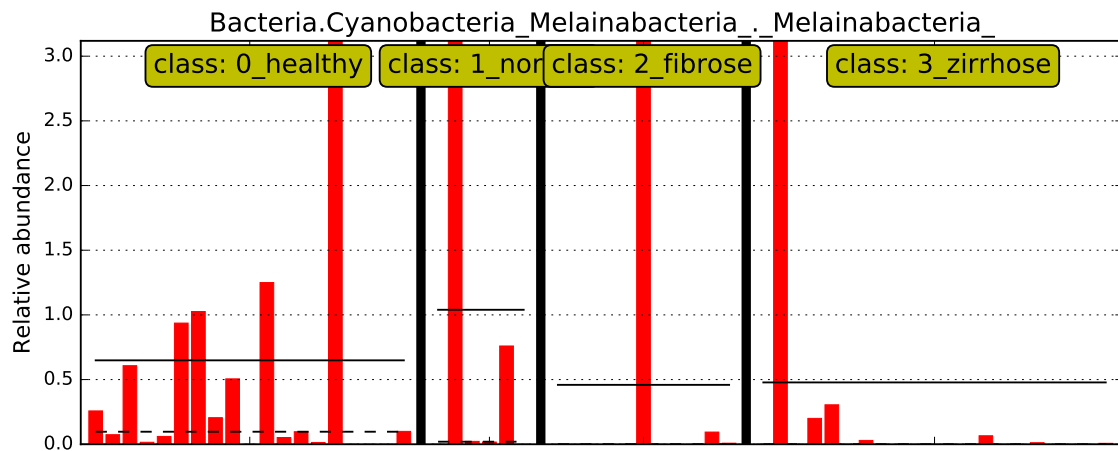


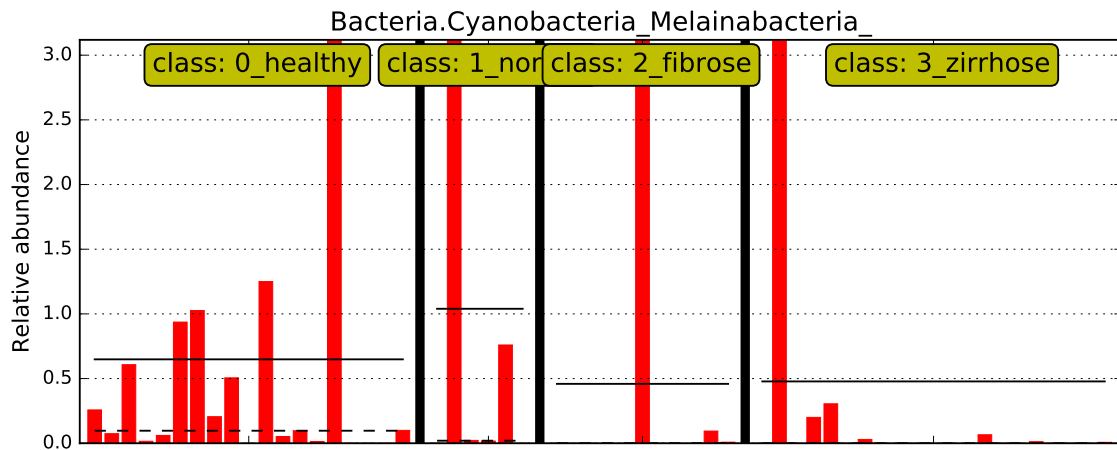


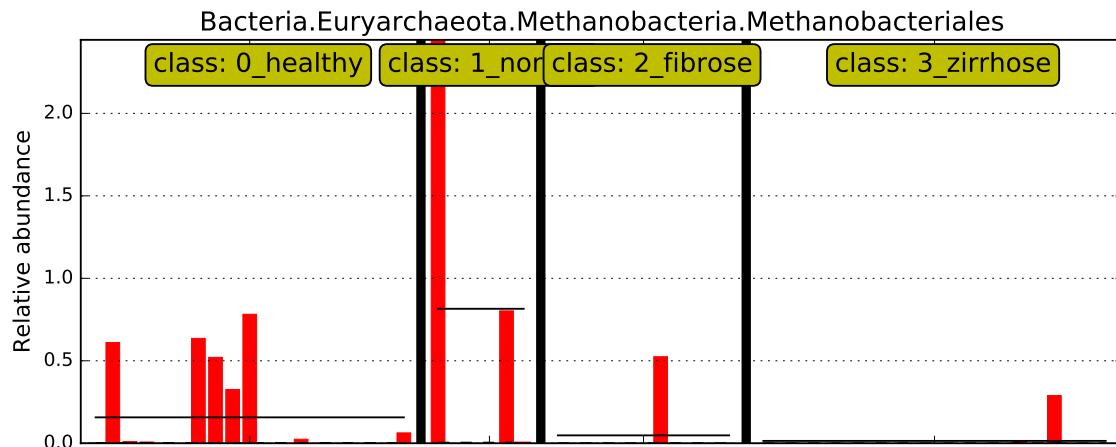
Cladogram



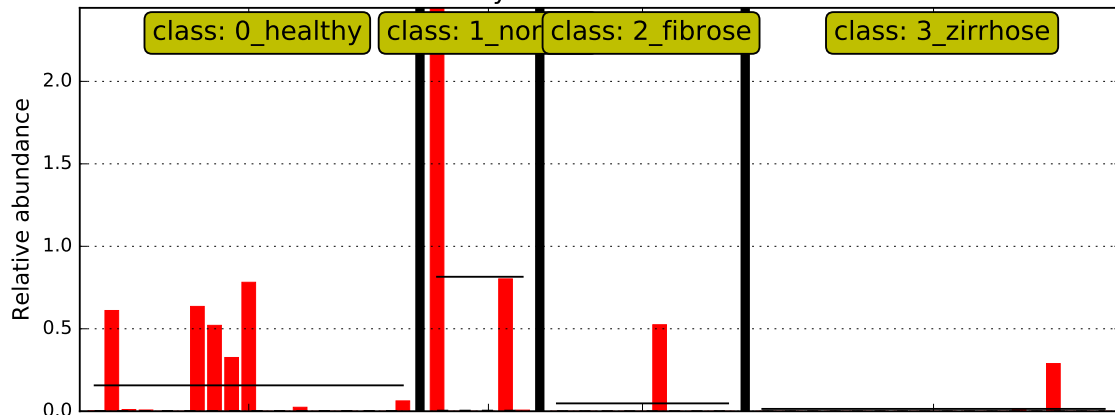


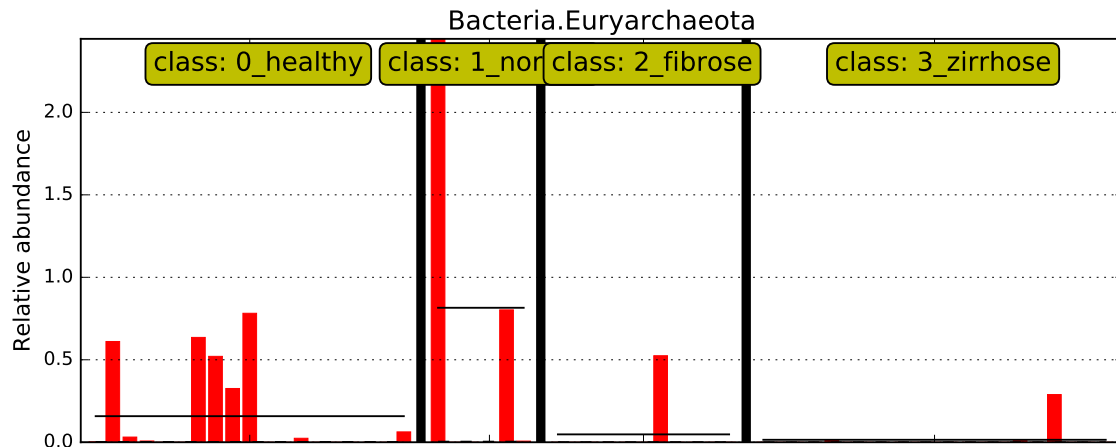




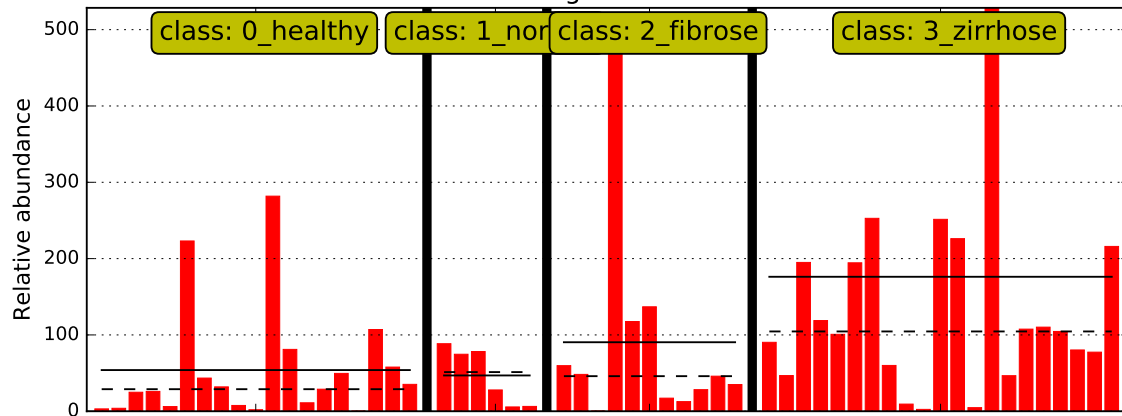


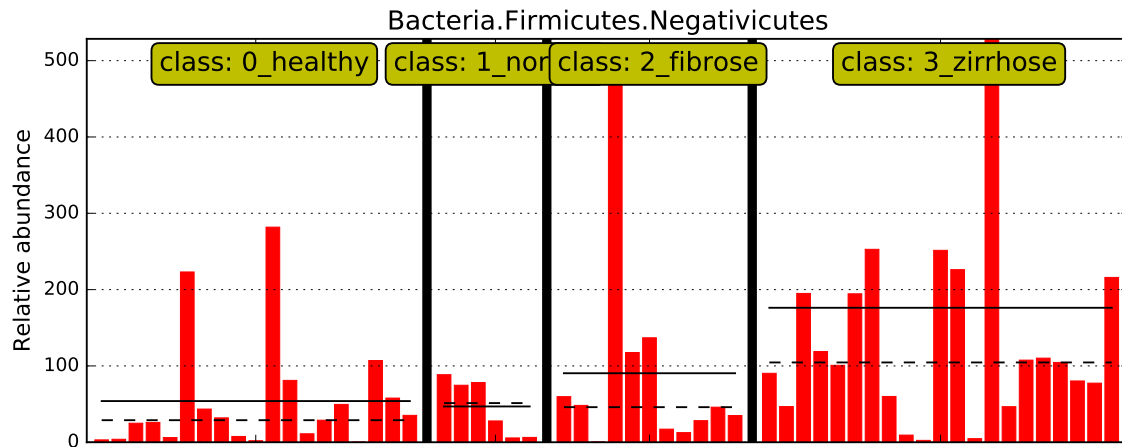
Bacteria.Euryarchaeota.Methanobacteria

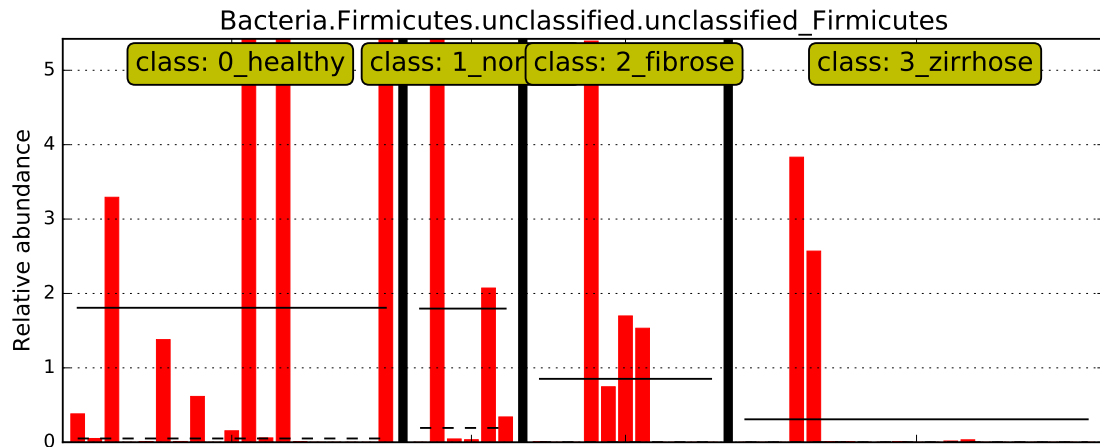


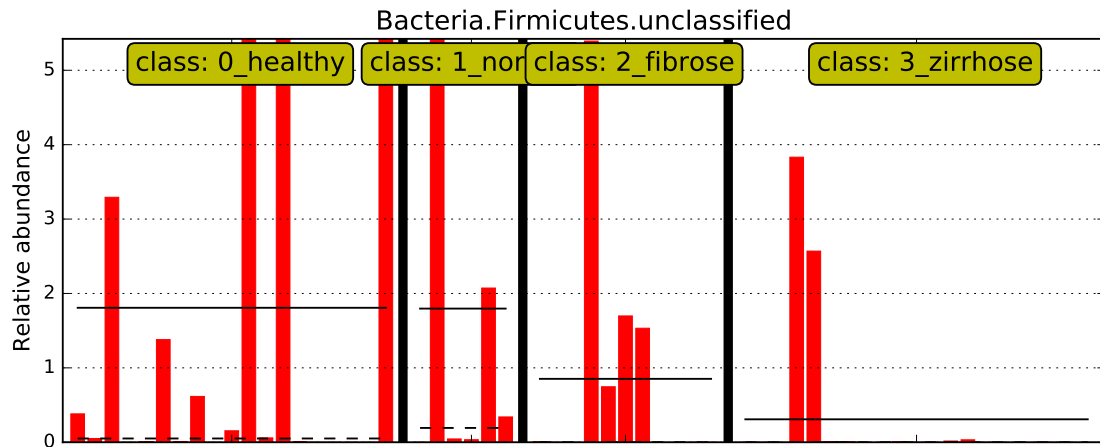


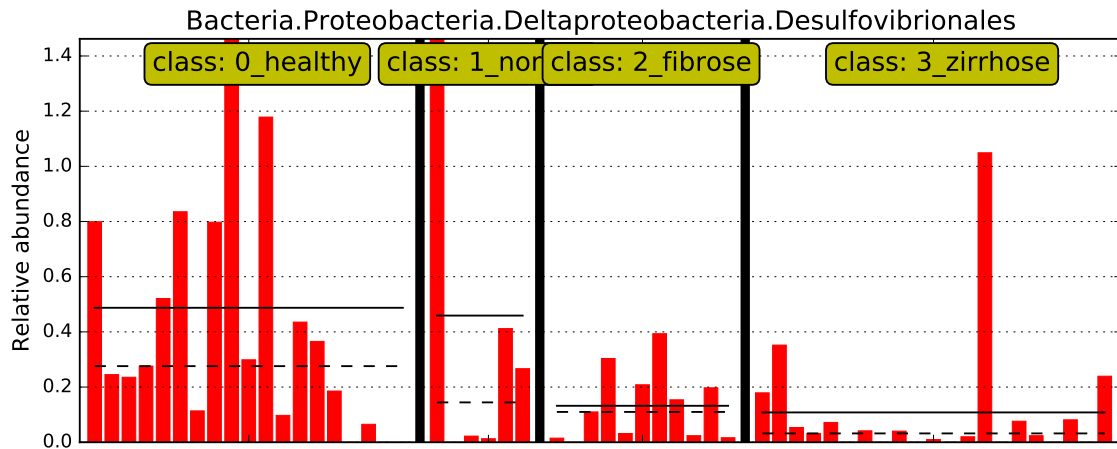
Bacteria.Firmicutes.Negativicutes.Selenomonadales

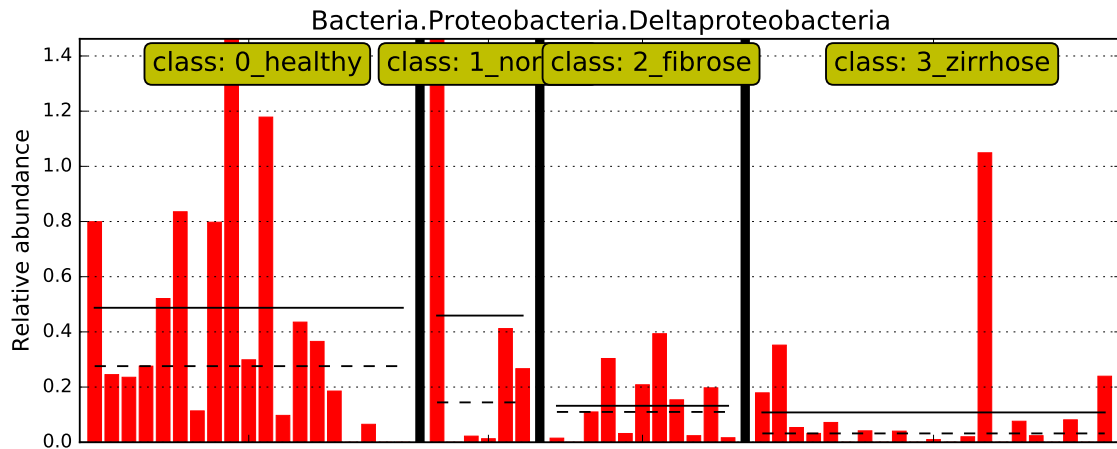




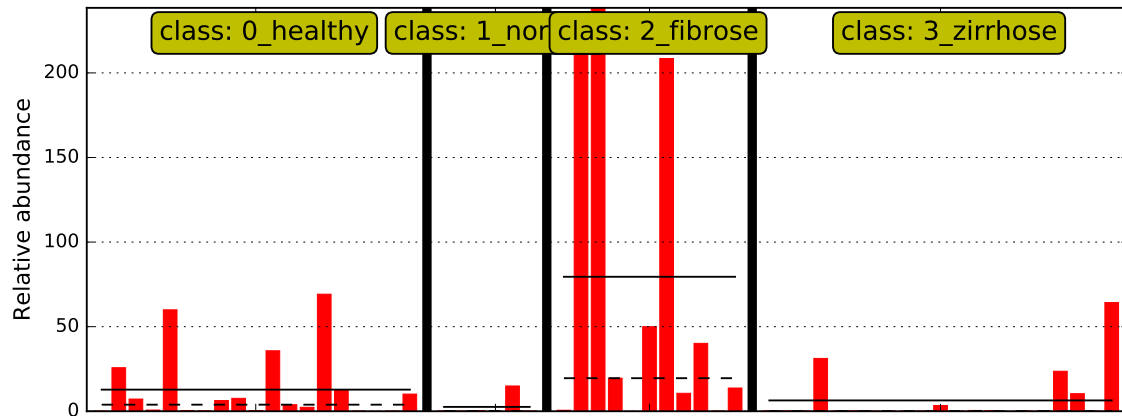








Bacteria.Verrucomicrobia.Verrucomicrobiae.Verrucomicrobiales



The figure displays four histograms, each representing the age distribution for a specific liver disease class. The x-axis for all plots is 'age' (0-100), and the y-axis is 'frequency' (0-1000). The distributions are as follows:

- class: 0_healthy:** The distribution is relatively flat, with a slight peak around age 40-50. The frequency is mostly below 200.
- class: 1_nonalcoholic_fatty_liver_disease:** The distribution is skewed to the right, with a peak around age 60-70. The frequency is mostly below 200.
- class: 2_fibrosis:** The distribution is highly concentrated between ages 40 and 60, with a very high peak around age 50. The frequency reaches over 1000.
- class: 3_zirrrose:** The distribution is skewed to the right, with a peak around age 80-90. The frequency is mostly below 200.

```
class: 1_norm
```

```
class: 3_zirrhose
```

Relative abundance

200
150
100
50
0

