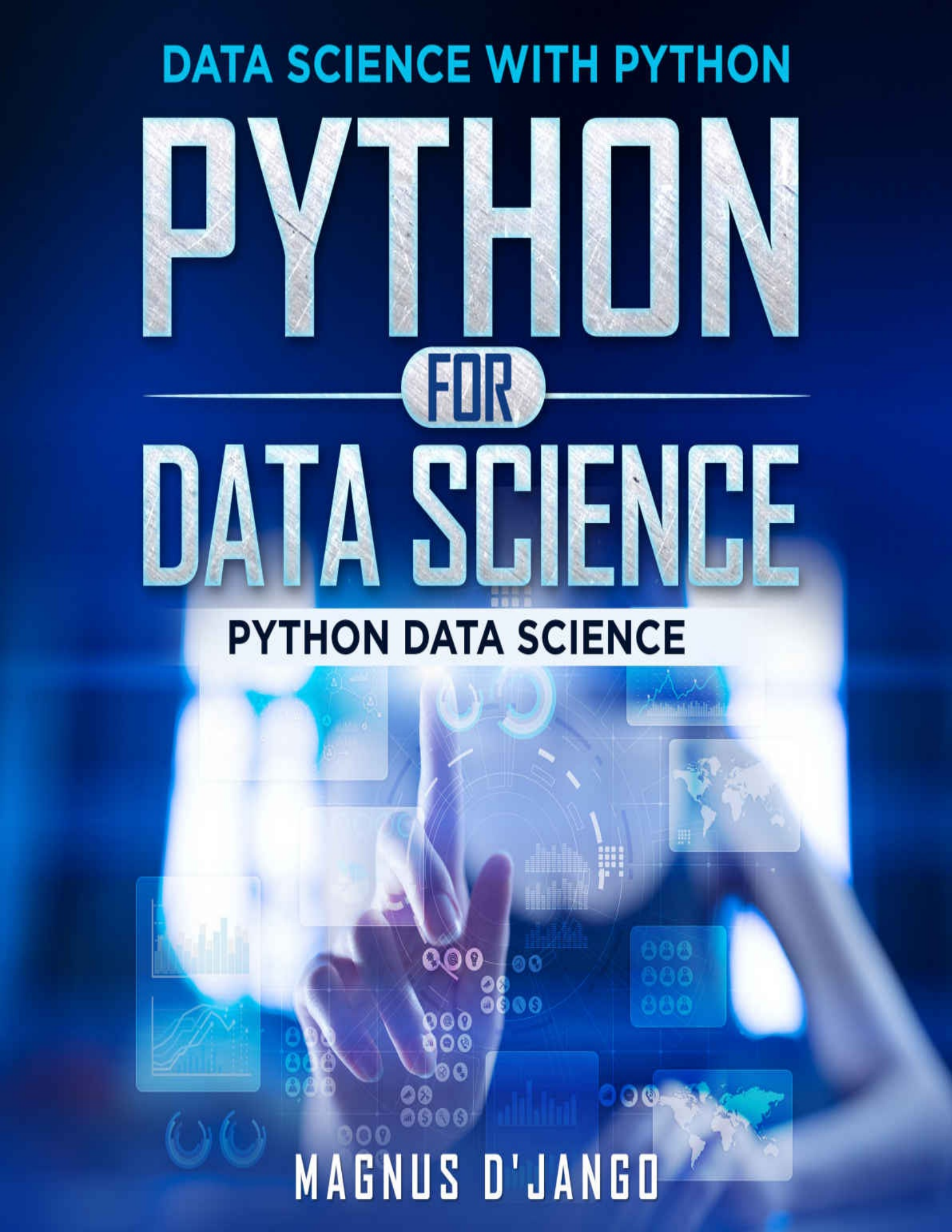
DATA SCIENCE WITH PYTHON

PYTHON FOR DATA SCIENCE

PYTHON DATA SCIENCE



MAGNUS D'JANGO

Python for Data Science

Build Your Python Data Science Skills

Magnus D'Jango

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On that note, let's dig in. You're going to love what's coming your way in the following pages.

Introduction

Python has recently risen to prominence as one of the world's most popular programming languages. It's utilized in everything from machine learning to website development and software testing. It is suitable for both developers and non-developers. Python is a computer programming language that is frequently used to create websites and applications, automate operations, and undertake data analysis. Python is a general-purpose programming language, which means it can be used to develop a wide range of applications and isn't specialized for any particular problem. This versatility, along with its ease of use for beginners, has made it one of the most popular programming languages today. According to a poll done by industry analysis firm RedMonk, it will be the most popular programming language among developers in 2020.

Python for Data Science

Python is frequently used for website and software development, task automation, data analysis, and data visualization. You can build programs for a variety of purposes, such as making a career, solving a challenging data analysis challenge, having fun, or assisting someone else in addressing a problem. Python has become a data science industry standard, allowing data analysts and other professionals to utilize the language to do complicated statistical computations, produce data visualizations, design machine learning algorithms, handle and analyze data, and accomplish other data-related activities. Python can create a broad variety of data visualizations, including line and bar graphs, pie charts, histograms, and 3D plots.

TensorFlow and Keras are two Python frameworks that let coders develop programs for data analysis and machine learning more rapidly and effectively. We will look at why Python is so popular in the burgeoning data science field, as well as how you might utilize it in your big data and machine learning projects.

Data Science and Data Analysis

The primary distinction between a data analyst and a data scientist is that the former seeks useful insights from existing data, whilst the latter is more concerned with the hypotheticals, the what-ifs. Data analysts manage the day-to-day, utilizing data to answer queries, whereas data scientists aim to forecast the future and frame those predictions in new questions. To put it another way, data analysts focus on the here and now, whereas data scientists extrapolate what could be. The distinctions between the two specialties are frequently blurred, which is why the benefits that Python bestows on data science might be the same ones obtained by data analysis.

Data analysts, on the other hand, should be familiar with spreadsheet

applications, such as Excel. Professionals working with data science applications do not want to be mired down by complex programming requirements. Python is popular among newer data scientists because of its ease of use, which makes it accessible. Python is so popular that a surprising 48 percent of data scientists with five or fewer years of expertise consider it their favorite programming language.

Chapter 1: Data Science for Business

Python simplifies things for everyone; it is widely used and is one of the top programming languages for data analysis, web development, system administration, developing automation scripts, and other applications. Python provides users with the ability to save, read, and manipulate data immediately. It also features a large and expanding ecosystem of open-source packages and libraries.

Python may be used in practically any area, including healthcare, finance, technology, and consulting. Machine learning algorithms written in Python are being used in the healthcare industry to prevent and diagnose disease, as well as to optimize hospital operations. With the use of internet of things (IoT) technology, farmers utilize Python to forecast agricultural yields and control crop diseases and pests. Python is one of the most popular business analytics languages today, and it is growing at an astounding rate. It is widely regarded as one of the easiest programming languages to read and learn since its programming syntax is basic and its instructions are similar to those of the English language.

Python Used in Businesses

Python and other open-source programming languages, such as R, are rapidly replacing Excel, which isn't scalable for today's corporate demands. For many years, Excel has been the de facto decision engine for businesses. However, it was designed for a world in which datasets were modest, real-time information was not required, and cooperation was not as vital. Open-source programming languages may assist businesses in making better use of their data, and many professions increasingly demand coding ability to be data literate.

According to Chris Cardillo, in 2016, a data scientist, "if someone spends more than four hours a day on Excel, they will surely profit from learning Python/R." Evaluating your workforce via this perspective is beneficial because it compares the requirement for programming to a readily apparent trend in the workplace. Chris became a data scientist because of his ability to enhance job results using open-source tools. One of the fundamental purposes of business analytics is to describe what has occurred so that patterns and measurements can be evaluated across time. This is known as descriptive analytics, and it is normally carried out by data analysts.

Data analysts frequently use Python to describe and categorize existing data. They do exploratory data analysis, which involves profiling the data, visualizing the results, and making observations to determine the next steps in the investigation. Python is used to manage data through libraries such as pandas, simplify operations, and produce visualizations using Matplotlib.

The Importance Using Python in Businesses

Another goal of business analytics is to plan for the future by forecasting what will occur. This is referred to as predictive analytics. Python is increasingly becoming the machine learning language of choice, and it is used to build models for Bayesian networks, decision trees, and much more.

TensorFlow is a prominent Python framework used by many data scientists to easily access a variety of supervised and unsupervised machine learning methods.

Prescriptive analytics, also known as decision science, is the ultimate stage of business analytics that predicts what, when, and why certain events will occur—and then decides what to do with that knowledge. It employs data in the decision-making process. Cassie Kozyrkov, Chief Data Scientist at Google Cloud, explores the connection between decision intelligence and data science in her DataFramed podcast. Decision scientists focus their data analysis around business concerns and employ many of the same methodologies and tools as data scientists. Their purpose is to make insights useful, as a result, their models and visualization approaches must be designed to express those insights. Python is frequently used to construct predictive analytics tools, such as deep learning, which employs artificial neural networks to optimize results.

Chapter 2: Data Science Projects with Python

With the exponential growth of artificial intelligence (AI), businesses are keen to recruit experienced data scientists to help them develop. Doing projects on data science is beneficial and develops your skills. Data science is a prospering job path for this generation. More need for data scientists is increasing in the industry. It has recently been estimated that demand will multiply several times over in the following years. As a result, if you are new to data science, the best thing you can do is work on some real-time data science project ideas. If you want to know what it's like to be a professional in data science after gaining some solid theoretical knowledge, now is the time to conduct some practical tasks.

We promise you that the more you practice with data science projects, the faster you will progress towards being a competent data scientist professional. As a result, participating in actual data science projects will improve your knowledge, technical abilities, and general confidence. Why is this so? Because the interviewer will understand that you are serious about a data science job.

Your real-time experience on live data science projects will give you a firm grasp of data science trends and technology. So, get your hands on real-time data science projects and you will see how useful it will be for your rapid career progress. The following steps will explain the process of a data science project.

Step 1: Define a Problem Statement

You must first describe the problem you're attempting to address. At this point, you should be clear on your project's goals.

Step 2: Gathering Data

As the name implies, at this step you must collect all the data that is required to answer the problem. Data collection is difficult since most of the time you will not discover data ready for you in a database. Instead, you'll have to go out and get the data yourself or scrape it off the internet.

Step 3: Clean Up the Data

If you ask a data scientist what their least favorite procedure in data science is, they would most likely say data cleaning. The practice of deleting redundant, missing, duplicate, and superfluous data is known as data cleansing. This stage is regarded as one of the most time-consuming in data science. However, to avoid incorrect predictions, any discrepancies in the data must be removed.

Step 4: Data Exploration and Analysis

When you've finished cleaning up the data, it's time to channel your inner Sherlock Holmes. You must find patterns and trends in the data at this stage of the data science life-cycle. This is where you may glean important information and investigate the data's behavior.

Step 5: Data Modeling

This stage focuses on developing a model that best answers your challenge. This stage is always preceded by a procedure known as data splicing, in which you divide the whole data set into two proportions. The model is then built using the training data set, and it is ultimately evaluated using the test data set.

Step 6: Optimize and Deploy

This is the final phase of the data science life-cycle. At this point, you must attempt to increase the data model's efficiency so that it can generate more accurate predictions. The model will eventually be deployed in a production or production-like environment for final user acceptance.

Ideas for Python Data Science Projects

Most real-world tasks you will solve in the future, as well as some of the projects covered in this article, will necessitate an EDA (exploratory data analysis). This stage is critical in any data science project since it allows you to make sense of your data and gain meaningful insights using visualization tools.

EDA also aids in identifying unexpected outcomes and outliers in your data. Graphs like the histogram, boxplot, and barplot, for example, will assist you in identifying outliers so that you may eliminate them and do a better analysis. These are the most popular data science ideas used to improve your skill.

1. **Emotional Intelligence**

The first job on this list will be to create a machine learning model that predicts the emotion of a movie review. Sentiment analysis is a natural language processing (NLP) approach used to detect whether the input is positive, negative, or neutral. It is beneficial to businesses since it allows them to grasp their consumers' overall thoughts.

2. **Detection of Fake News**

Fake news detection is likely the most user-friendly detection project. Fake news is widely disseminated on the internet. This causes widespread concern and alarm among the general public. This is why it is critical to determine the veracity of the information. Fortunately, we can complete this data science assignment using Python.

3. **Conversational interfaces**

A chatbot is just a program that mimics human interaction by using voice instructions or text dialogues. Advanced chatbots are created using artificial intelligence and are found in most messaging apps on your phone.

4. **Prediction of Customer Churn**

Customer churn is the rate at which a company's customers discontinue doing business with it. This is the proportion of customers that cancel their memberships within a specified period.

5. **Identification of Credit Card Fraud**

If you want to make this job a little more difficult, you might try credit card fraud detection. Credit card fraud costs both consumers and businesses billions of dollars each year, and fraudsters are constantly looking for new methods to execute these illicit acts. As a result, fraud detection systems have become critical for banks to reduce losses.

Chapter 3: Data Science and Machine Learning

At its core, data science is a discipline of study that seeks to extract meaning and insights from data using a scientific method. Data science, according to Dr. Thomas Miller of Northwestern University, 2018, is "a blend of information technology, modeling, and business management." Universities have recognized the value of data science and have developed online data science degree programs. Machine learning, on the other hand, refers to a collection of approaches used by data scientists to teach computers to learn from data. These strategies generate products that work well without the need for explicit rules to be programmed. Both data science and machine learning are prominent buzzwords these days. These two phrases are frequently used interchangeably, although they are not synonyms. Although machine learning is included in data science, it is a large area with many distinct technologies.

Data Science vs. Machine Learning

Data Science:

Massive volumes of data have been generated as a result of the proliferation of smartphones and the digitalization of so many aspects of daily life. Simultaneously, the persistence of Moore's Law, the assumption that computer power will drastically rise in power and relative cost over time, has made inexpensive computing power broadly available. Data science serves as a bridge between these two technologies. Data scientists may gain more insight from data than ever before by integrating these components.

The study of data science necessitates a one-of-a-kind set of skills and expertise. A good data scientist is proficient in programming languages such as R and Python, understands statistical methodologies, and has the expertise to apply these abilities to real-world situations. A master's degree in data science will help you improve your existing skill and prepare you for a lengthy career in this ever-growing industry.

Though it may seem simple, data science is dependent on data. The availability of enormous datasets and cheap computer power has fueled the tremendous expansion of data science. Only with these resources can data science be productive. Small datasets, unstructured data, and erroneous data can waste a lot of effort, resulting in models that provide meaningless or misleading findings. Data science will fail if the data does not capture the true source of variance.

Machine Learning:

While machine learning appears to be capable of answering every query, it is not all powerful. Machine learning algorithms are now more capable than ever in producing valuable outcomes with minimum human interaction. However, engineers and programmers may still be required to limit and optimize these algorithms to function in new challenges. There are also a slew of issues that machine learning isn't especially adept at resolving. If a traditional program or equation can solve a problem, adding machine learning

may complicate, rather than simplify, the process.

Machine learning is being used in a variety of sectors. Cutting expenses by allowing a machine learning algorithm to make judgments can be a profitable solution to a variety of issues. The use of these approaches in businesses, such as financing, employment, and medical, raises serious ethical considerations.

These biases may be disguised because machine learning algorithms work without clear guidelines. Some machine learning algorithms are currently “black boxes:” We know what goes in and what comes out, but not how it got there. Google is researching to improve understanding of how neural networks think. However, this research may need to be expanded to address data bias and other ethical difficulties with machine learning.

Data science is a broad, diverse discipline that uses vast volumes of data and processing capacity to generate insights. Machine learning is one of the most interesting tools in current data science.

Python Machine Learning

Machine learning's function is to detect patterns in data. A machine learning engineer is in charge of obtaining, processing, refining, cleaning, organizing, and interpreting data to create intelligent algorithms. Python is simple to learn. Because linear algebra and calculus principles may be so hard, they need the greatest amount of work. Python is easy to implement, which allows machine learning developers to evaluate ideas rapidly.

Python is quickly becoming the most used programming language on the planet. Python is the programming language of choice for many well-known organizations, like Facebook, Google, Quora, Amazon, and Netflix, to mention a few. This is due to its simplicity, adaptability, and ease of maintenance. It's widely employed in some of the most intriguing and cutting-edge technologies, including machine learning, artificial intelligence, and robots. Furthermore, Python is becoming the most popular introductory language at colleges. It's also regularly acquired by experienced developers looking to expand their skill set. The more businesses and individuals that

utilize Python, the more their business will be easier for them.

One of the primary reasons Python is the favored language for machine learning is its extensive library support. A library is a collection of functions and procedures that may be used by a computer language. Having access to diverse libraries enables developers to do difficult tasks without having to rewrite several lines of code. Because machine learning is strongly reliant on mathematical optimization, probability, and statistics, Python modules make it easier for data scientists to conduct diverse investigations. Here are some libraries that you can use with Python:

- Pandas is a high-level data structuring and analysis tool.
- Keras is a deep learning platform.
- Matplotlib is for creating 2D plots, histograms, charts, and so on.
- StatsModels is for statistical techniques, data exploration, and other purposes.

Testing is a crucial element of software development. Python for machine learning can operate on virtually any platform, including Windows, macOS, Linux, Unix, etc. Why is this important? It makes testing a breeze because you can run tests on whatever platform you choose. All your developers need to do is utilize a tool like PyInstaller to prepare their code to operate on multiple platforms. Python for machine learning will save you a significant amount of time and money.

There is a global shortage of programmers. Python is a simple language to learn, with a low entrance barrier. What does it imply? More data scientists can master it quickly, and as a result, they can get involved in machine learning projects. Python, believe it or not, is remarkably close to the English language, making it easy to learn. You can comfortably work with complicated systems because of their simple phrase structure.

Chapter 4: Python Programming for Kids

The ability to code is becoming increasingly important in today's environment. Coding is no longer limited to computer scientists and programmers; it is now available to everyone. It is also seen as a vital skill to have in any employment. Kids who are thinking about their future and want to learn code may find choosing which specific code to learn a daunting challenge. But one language is exactly in the middle. Python is recommended for youngsters since it is both simple to learn and extensively utilized in the real world. Python is suitable for children since some languages employ a blend of symbols and acronyms. These are known as “block” languages. A block programming language, such as Scratch, is an example. Although Scratch is appropriate for primary school students, it is quickly outgrown. That is not the case with Python, which drives YouTube, the world's second-largest search engine. Python is used by scientists to work with massive data collections.

Python is a wonderful choice for youngsters since it is surprisingly simple to learn. It was designed to be more legible and intuitive than other back-end programming languages.

Data types, variables, functions, loops, and modules are the five essential principles that your youngster may master to develop a good foundation in Python.

A data type is a form of data categorization that instructs the compiler on how to use a piece of data. It specifies the values that an object can have and the operations that can be done on it. Most programming languages provide fundamental data types like integers, characters, and booleans.

Variables are containers that contain a value, such as text or a number. You may recall these from math class. Variables are useful because they can be readily reused and altered.

When called, a function is a piece of code that acts. You may pass data into a function by passing parameters. As a result, a function can return data.

A loop is a section of code that repeats itself. There are two kinds of loops in Python: For loops and while loops. A for loop, similar to a list, repeats a set of commands over a sequence of data.

Benefits of Python Programming

Richard Feynman, one of the twentieth century's most talented scientists and instructors, devised the Feynman Technique, an effective learning approach. The Feynman Technique's basic principle is that "to learn anything fully, you should strive to teach it to someone else." As a result, topics that you don't fully understand become clear, allowing you to simply pinpoint areas that require improvement. Kids may improve their coding abilities by educating others, whether they are presenting ideas to their classmates or to teach adults. The whiteboard is an excellent teaching tool.

Children who study Python can enhance and grow a variety of aspects of their educational curriculum, including arithmetic, writing, and creativity. Python may also help your youngsters enhance their writing abilities. This will help students build a more concise and disciplined manner of delivering stories in English.

It will also help them solve problems. Python guides them through the process of developing efficient and easy solutions through critical thinking. Coding helps children to visualize more abstract ideas in a pleasant way that allows them to apply mathematics to real-world issues, which will benefit them in arithmetic.

Python Software and Games

There are several options for children to learn Python or any other language, such as coding websites, applications, and games. With so many tools accessible, it might be tough to select the most effective ones.

Motivation is an essential component of effective learning. Without the right incentives, students might get bored and quit a topic before they've mastered it. As a result, gamification is now widely used in both online and face-to-face classes. Leader boards, competitions, and awards are excellent ways to keep children's attention while teaching them everything from algebra to

Python programming. Look for gamification while looking for online Python classes, boot camps, and live workshops for your youngster.

When learning about Python, some children become overwhelmed and frustrated. The aim is to ease children into Python learning by introducing little amounts of material at a time. It's much better if the material is structured in a very visual style. Children must practice gaining confidence. Python programming, like any other talent, demands regular practice. Children who utilize their Python abilities to construct projects and solve issues regularly will retain their knowledge. Those who do not are likely to forget the majority of what they have learned in a short period. It will also help them solve problems. Python guides them through the process of developing efficient and easy solutions through critical thinking. Coding helps children to visualize more abstract ideas in a pleasant way that allows them to apply mathematics to real-world issues, which will benefit them in arithmetic.

Kids can remember playing a game, and here are the best Python Programming games for them:

CheckIO:

In this browser-based game, children learn about Python before attempting to complete "missions" using their code.

CodeCombat:

Kids learn to write in Python by playing a game called CodeCombat. There is no requirement for prior coding experience, however, gamers may begin programming immediately. The game includes simple instructions for building code that moves a character around on the screen. The visuals are on par with what youngsters are used to seeing in other video games.

PyGame:

In this collection of simple programming classes, aspiring coders may create a game. All of the code is supplied in a step-by-step format for children to follow. Inquisitive children may want to experiment with different portions of it to see what occurs. Scary PyGame is introduced to students through the game Spot the Difference. PyGame is a Python file library designed

specifically for game development, for those children interested in creating games.

Coding is one of the most in-demand employment abilities, it's no longer a mystery that it makes for a solid career. Coding jobs pay well, and the work of a programmer is widely visible across a variety of sectors, making it an all-around terrific profession. Python offers a lot of intriguing and important applications ranging from encryption to artificial intelligence to machine learning and much more. Teaching your children Python programming will help them in the future.

Chapter 5: History of Python Programming

Python is a popular, object-oriented, high-level programming language with dynamic semantics. Python's simple and concise syntax promotes readability, reducing the cost of system maintenance. Python allows modules and packages, which promotes program modularity and code reuse. The Python interpreter and the substantial standard library are free to use and distribute in source or binary form for all major platforms.

Python is frequently adopted by programmers because of the improved productivity it offers. When the interpreter detects an error, it throws an exception. The interpreter produces a stack trace if the program does not catch the exception. The debugger is developed in Python, demonstrating the language's capacity for introspection.

The Origin of Python

Guido van Rossum at Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica in the Netherlands invented Python in the late 1980s as a successor to the ABC programming language, which was influenced by SETL and capable of exceptional handling and interface with the Amoeba operating system. Van Rossum was the project's main developer until July 12, 2018, when he announced his permanent vacation from his responsibilities as Python's "Benevolent Dictator For Life," a title bestowed upon him by the Python community to reflect his long-term commitment as the project's chief decision-maker.

Impact of Python

While Python continues to draw new users at a rapid pace, some in the community anticipate obstacles ahead, as well as a need for Python to develop to remain relevant. At 2020 Python Language Summit, BeeWare co-founder Russell Keith-Magee said, “We’re getting fairly close to this goal. Thanks to a recent grant from the PSF, the Android back end, which has historically lagged behind, has undergone rapid progress over the last few months. We’ve also had some really good recent community contributions improving the Windows back end.”

Keith-Magee, whose BeeWare project intends to make it feasible to develop a single Python program and have it run anywhere, reeled off a laundry list of Python's existing issues with supporting platforms other than ordinary x86 PCs. “I'm delighted Eric is still working on it because I believe it's vital to work. Even unsuccessful initiatives that enable multi-threaded Python programs to function over many cores, such as The Gilectomy, are teaching him valuable lessons about how Python might improve at spreading workloads across cores.”

The Python community is also working to update the language's standard library of built-in code, recently publishing a proposal to remove old modules

from the library, addressing some recent comments about the status of Python's standard library. The library is widely regarded as one of Python's strengths since it can be used to do a wide range of everyday tasks, which is why Python is referred to as having “batteries included.” A discussion in 2020 Python Language Summit, however, questioned whether Python would be better served by allowing individuals to choose code libraries from the PyPI repository rather than having functionality included with the language as the standard library. There are also concerns about whether the composition of the bodies overseeing the language's development, Python core developers, and the Python Steering Council will better reflect the diverse user base of Python users in 2019.

“When we hear about Python or PyLadies, we think about individuals in North America or Canada, when in reality, there are large user bases in other areas of the world,” Nick Heath said. Nick stated that he wants to see it happen and that everyone needs to do their part. Ultimately, despite the joking image of a benevolent dictator overseeing things, the ideas that have molded Python in recent years, according to Warsaw, have sprouted forth from the community and from individuals pushing what's possible with Python by opening the door to new uses. It's coming up from the community rather than being a top-down type of thing, he explains. When you have numerous individuals working on massive codebases, having this extra layer of security is more than just a good thing to have.

Van Rossum is certain that the community-driven growth of the language will continue to be effective now that the steering committee is in place and there is a greater user base than ever before. There is a robust core developer community that now has a new governance framework, and so I think we're better equipped for whatever demands are made of Python as a language to adapt, he adds, citing the community's deep expertise in certain elements of Python. “If anybody has any concerns about the Python community's capacity to continue to uncover unanticipated new uses for the language, Warsaw points to Python's part in capturing the first ever photograph of a black hole.” Nick Heath stated.

Conclusion

Data is a critical component of every firm or corporation. To uncover information that is helpful for corporate decision-making, it is necessary to gather, handle, and evaluate data flow in a fast and correct manner. The data science sector is developing at a rapid pace. The volume of data might be considerable, making information management complicated and time-consuming. Python is a popular programming language in scientific computing because it includes massive data-oriented feature packages that help speed up and simplify data processing, saving time. Python is the best programming language for data science, business, and machine learning, and it is also simple to learn. Expand your knowledge by learning data science with Python, it will open many doors.

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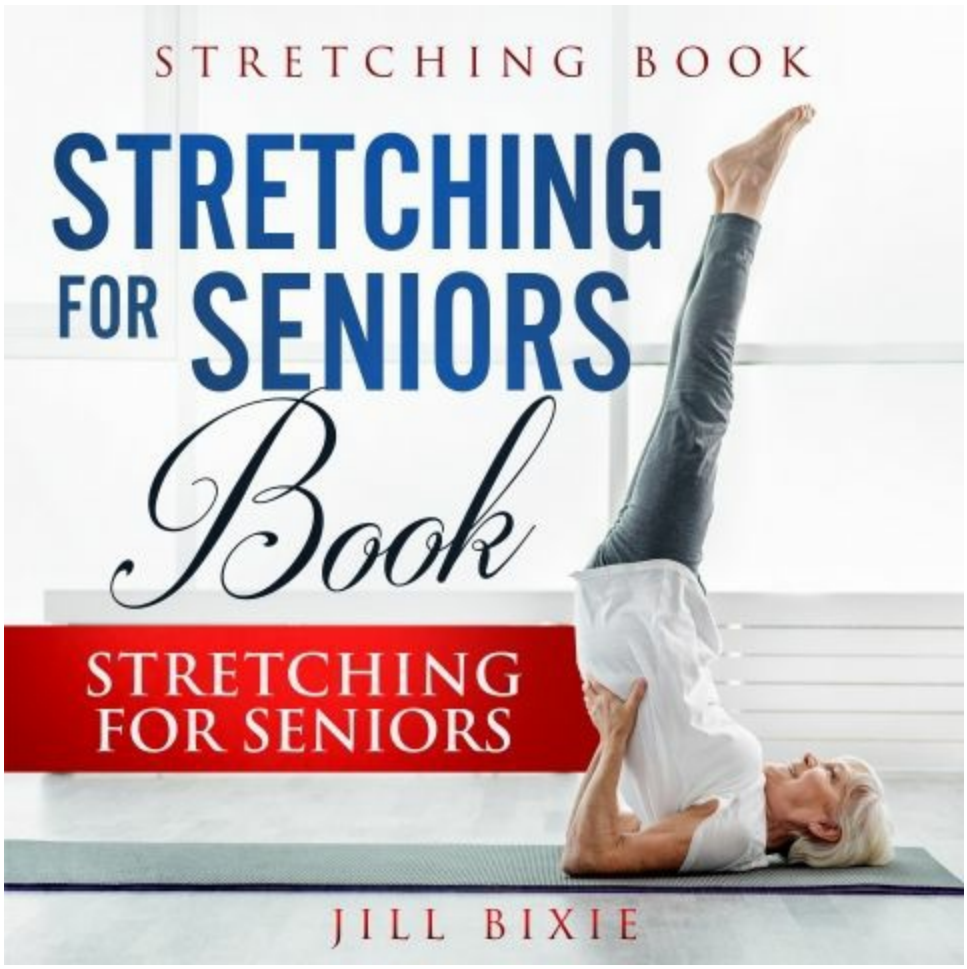

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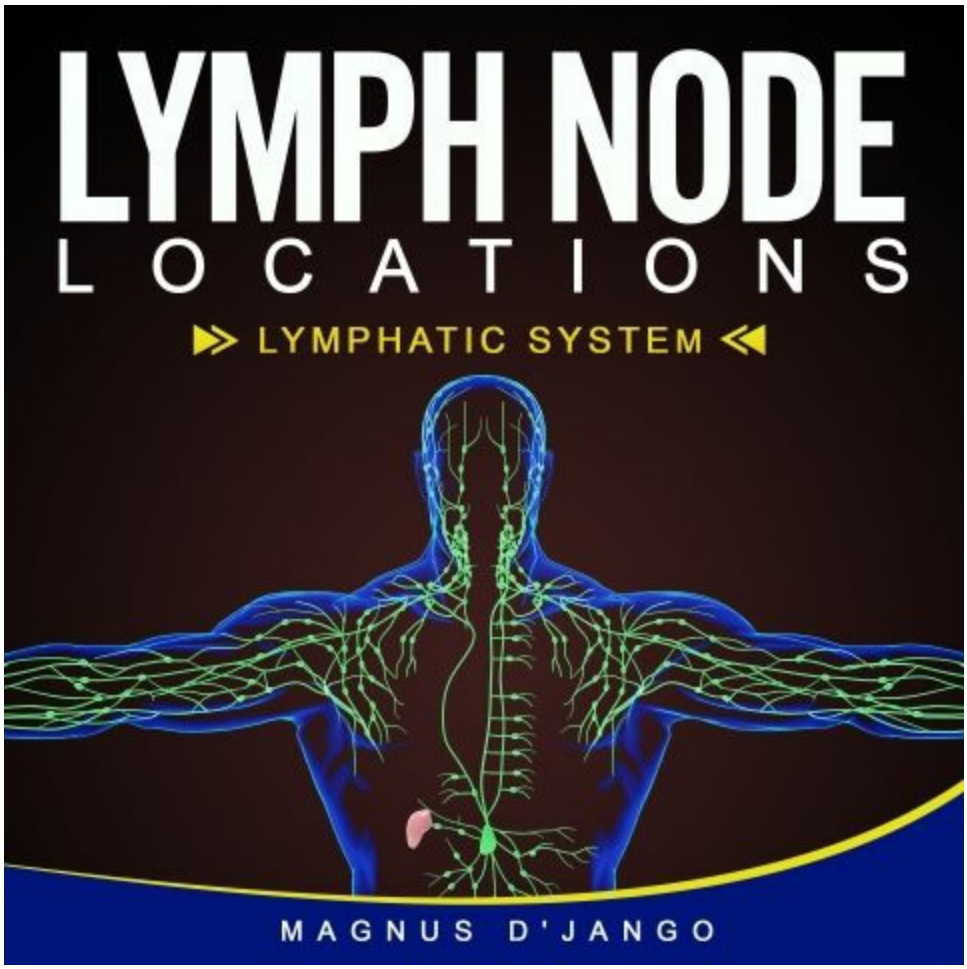

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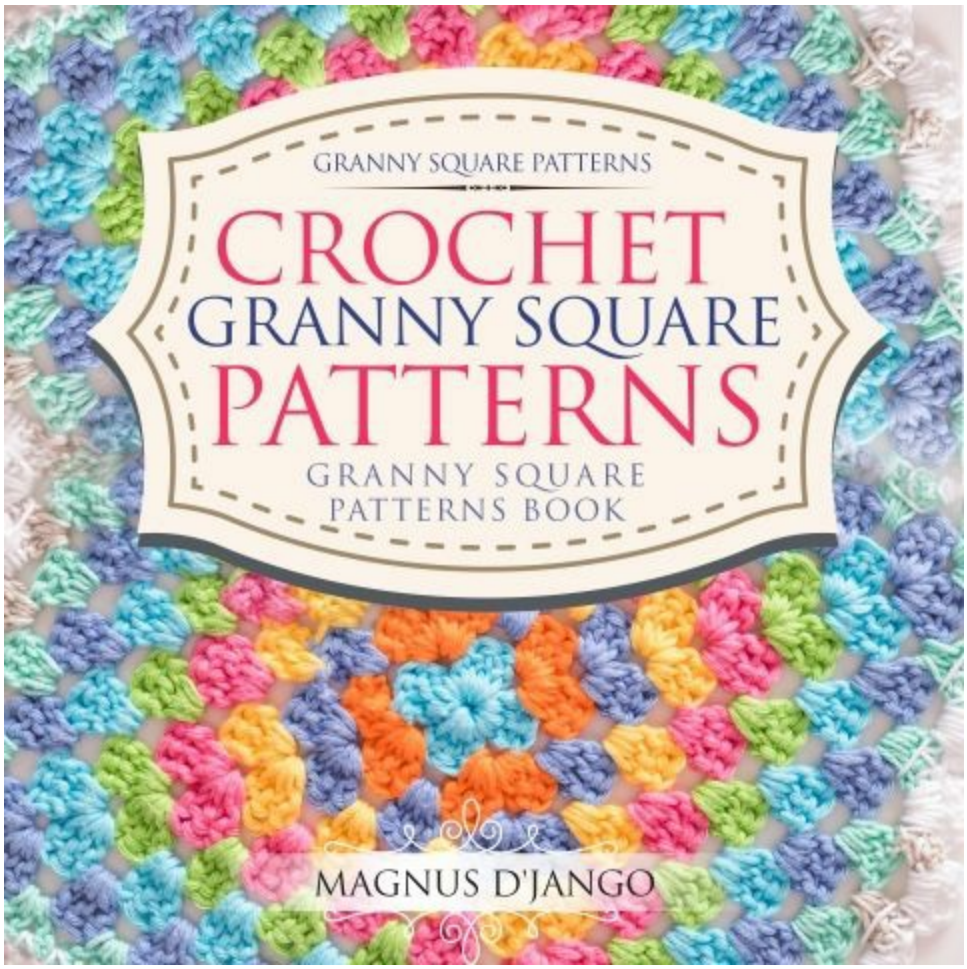

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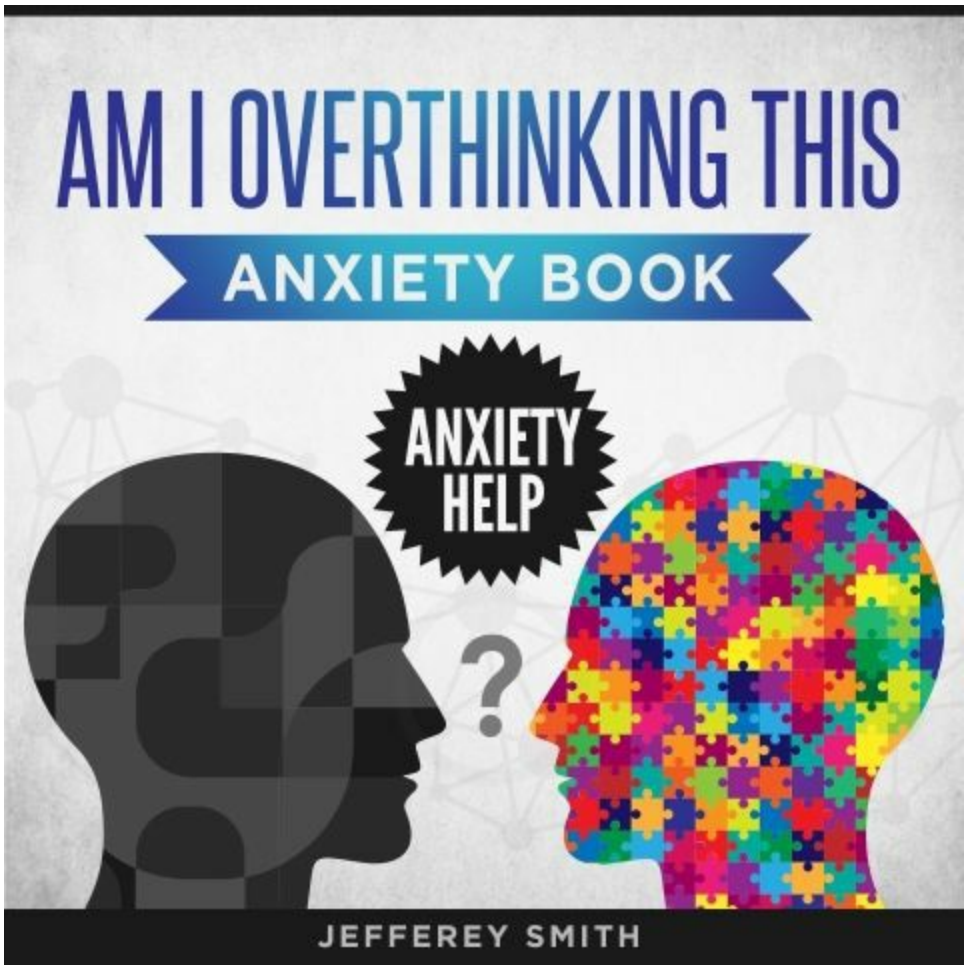

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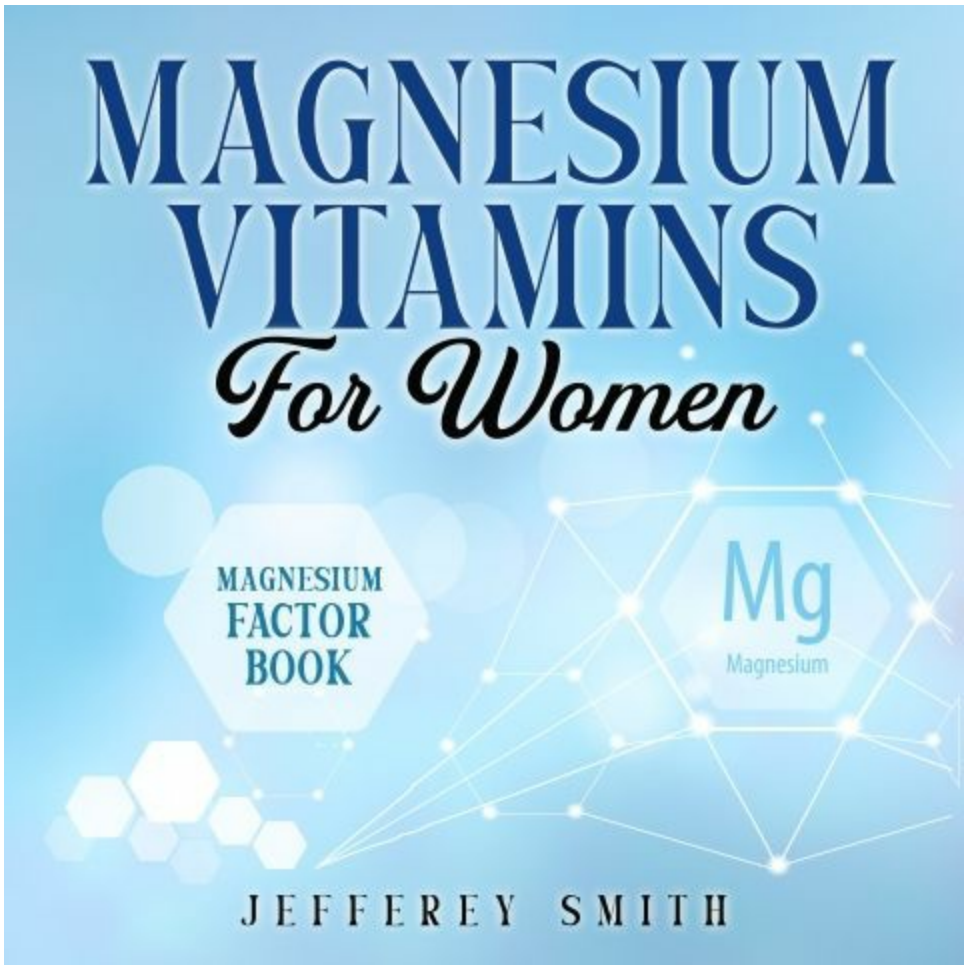

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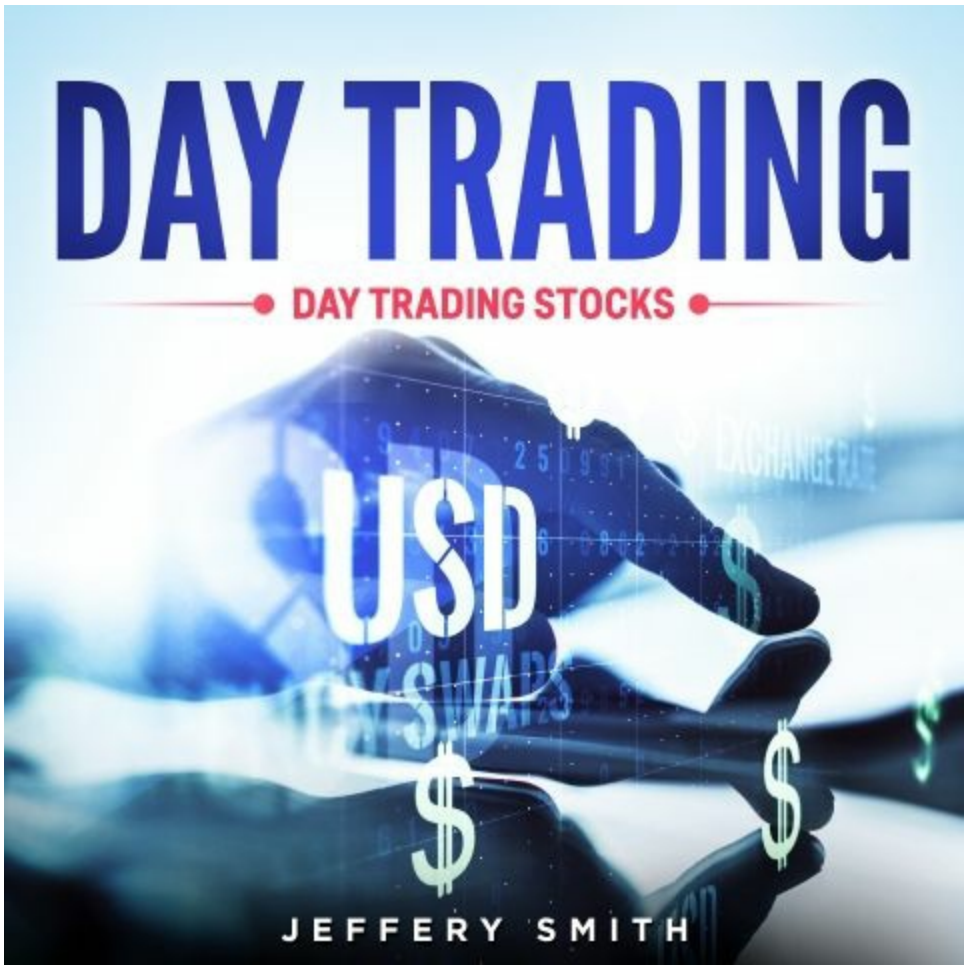

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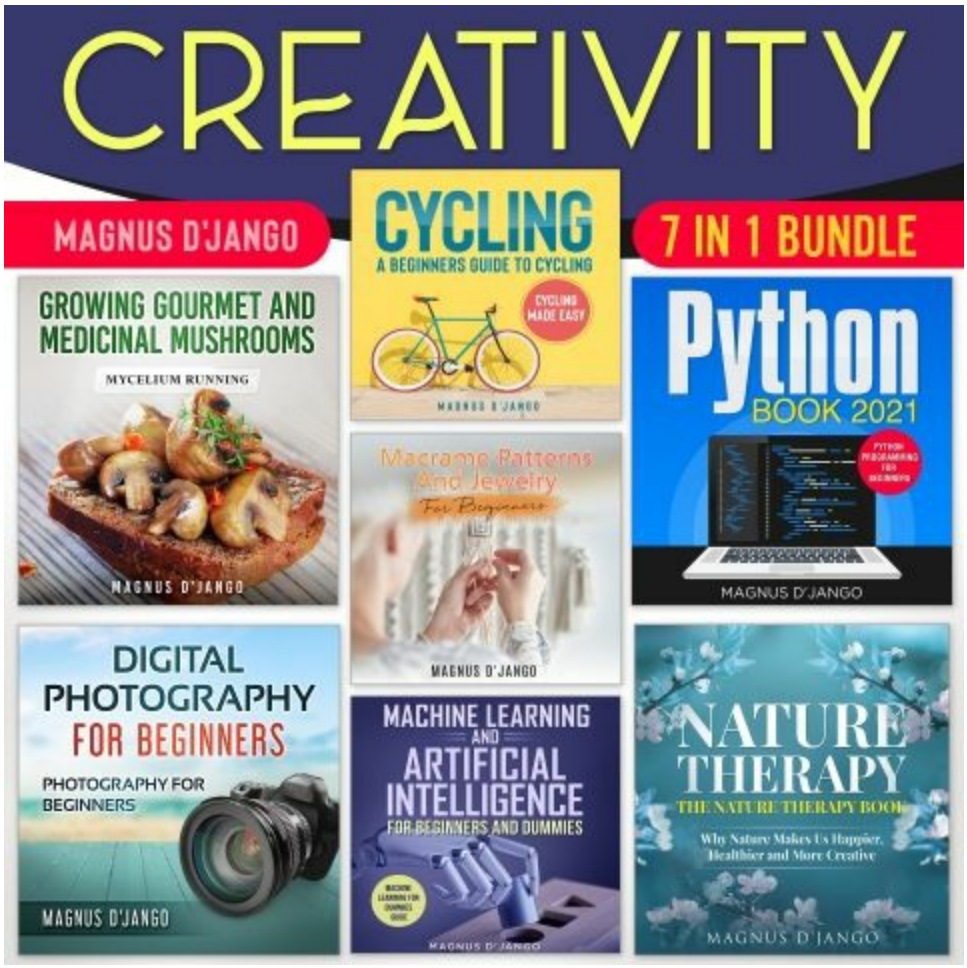

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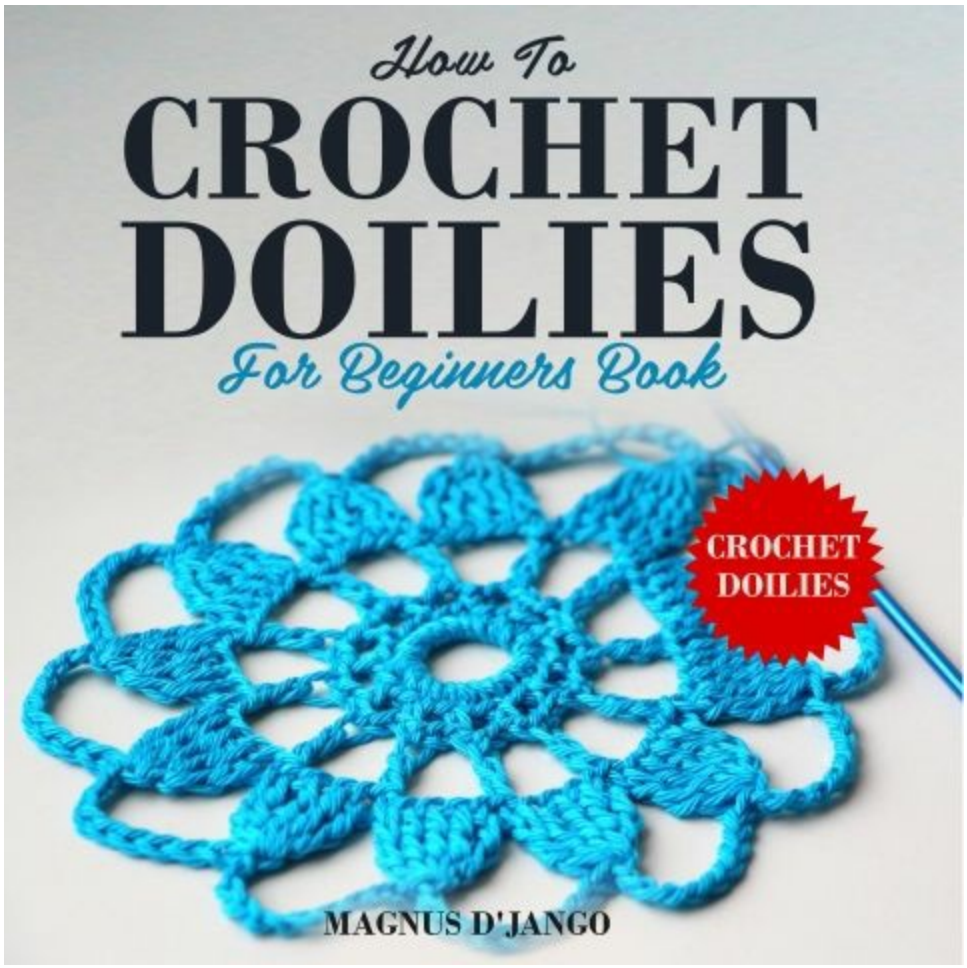

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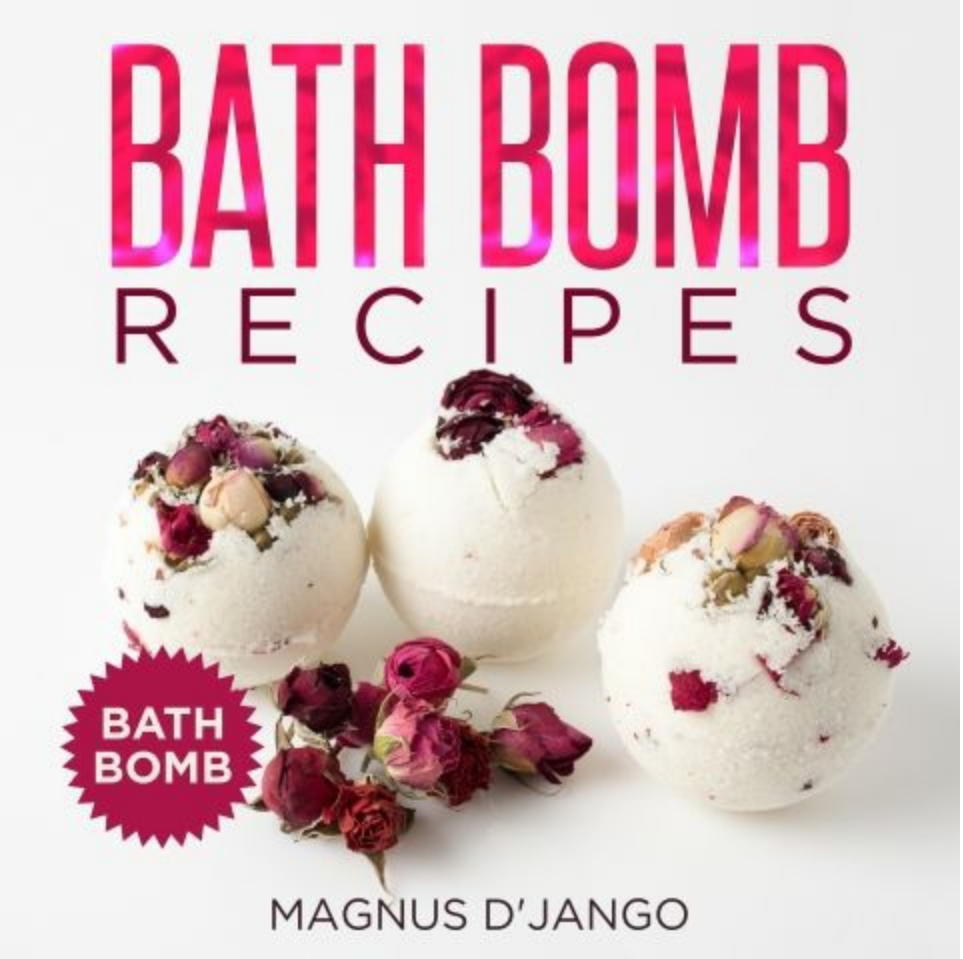

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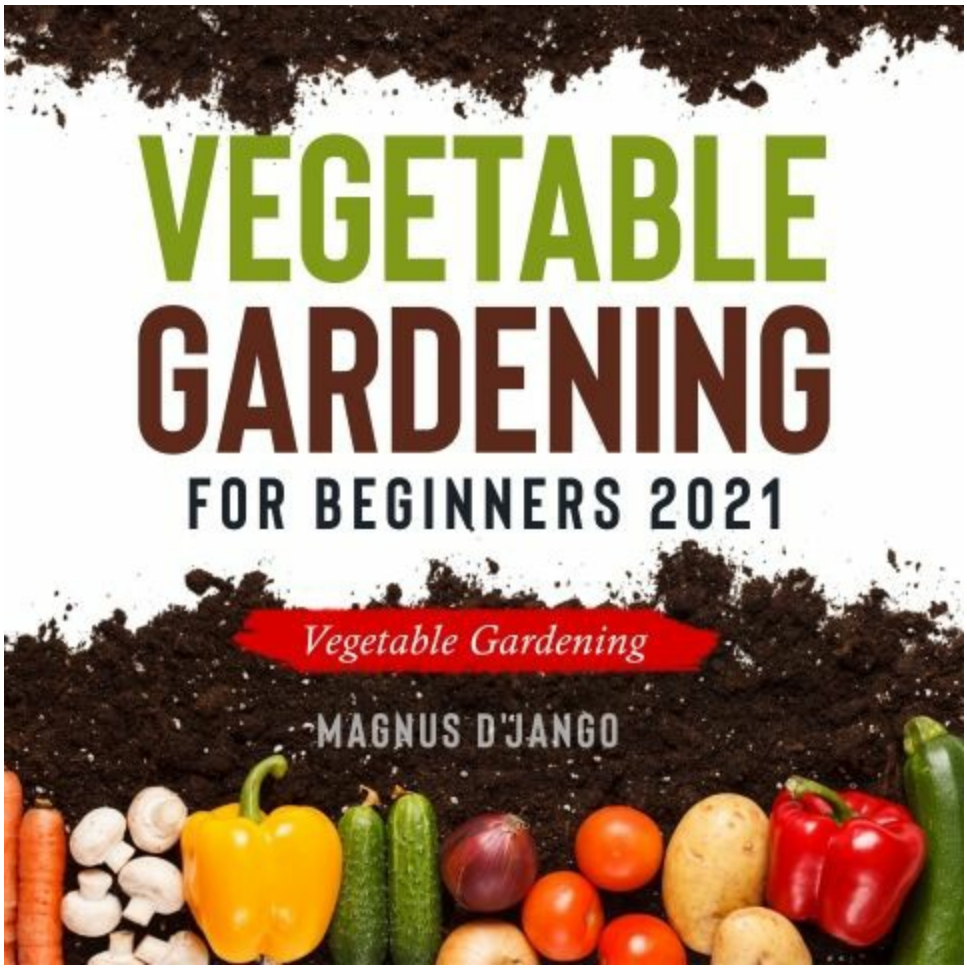

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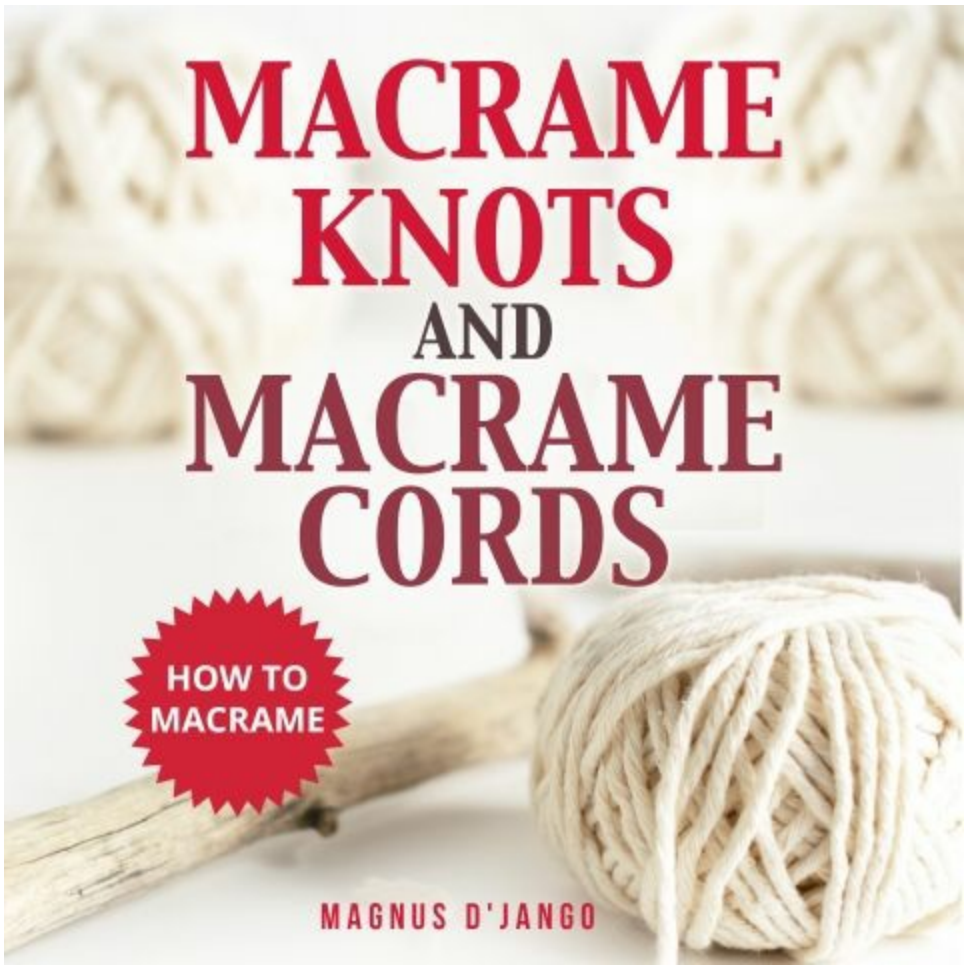

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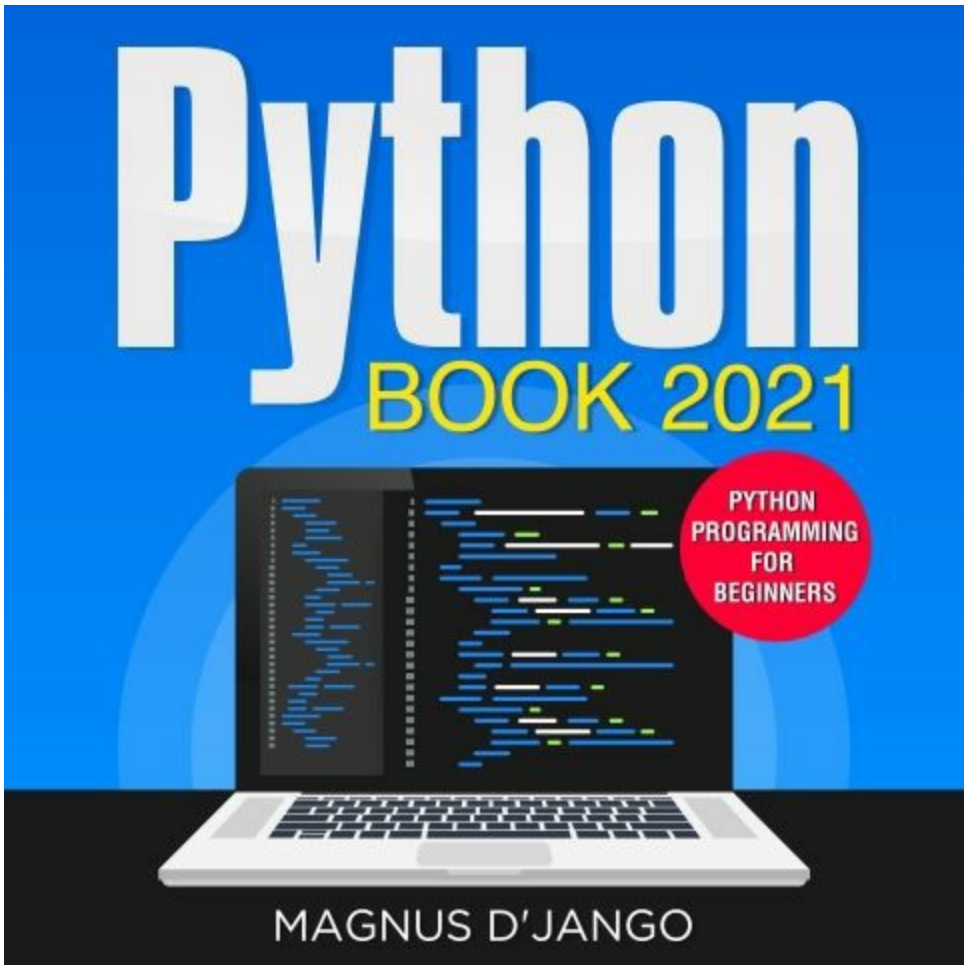

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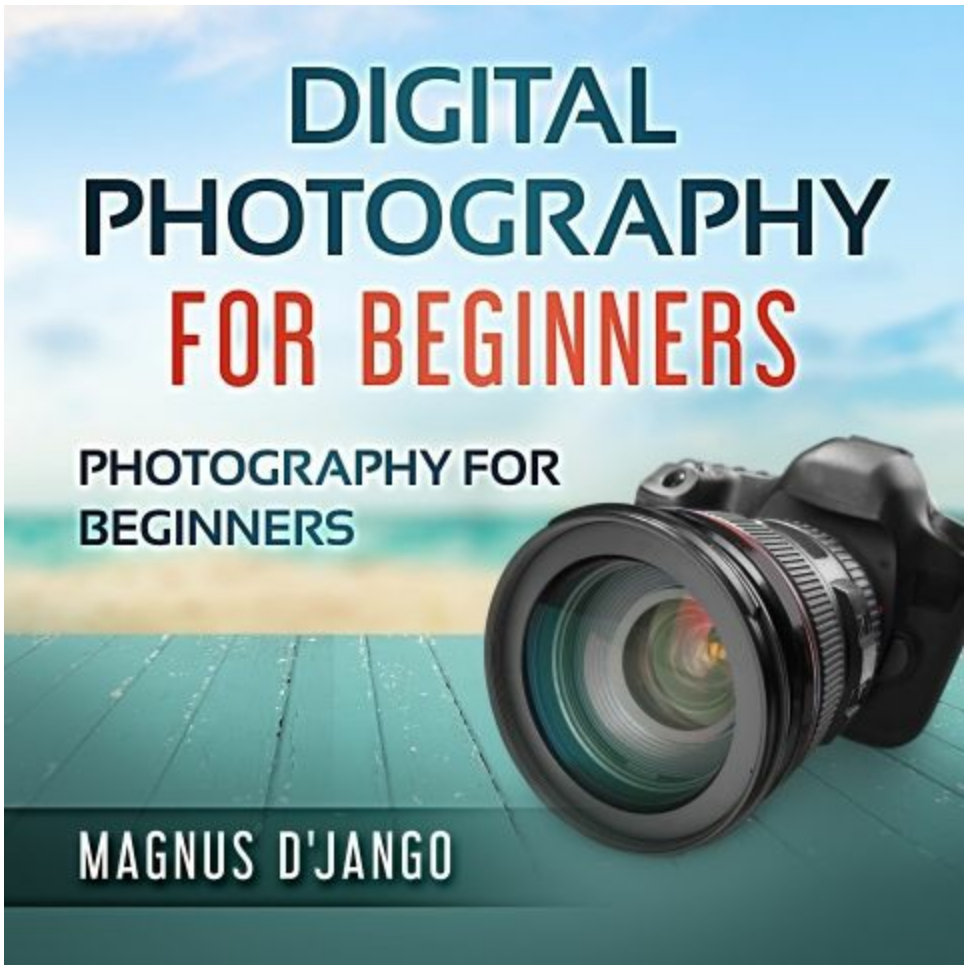

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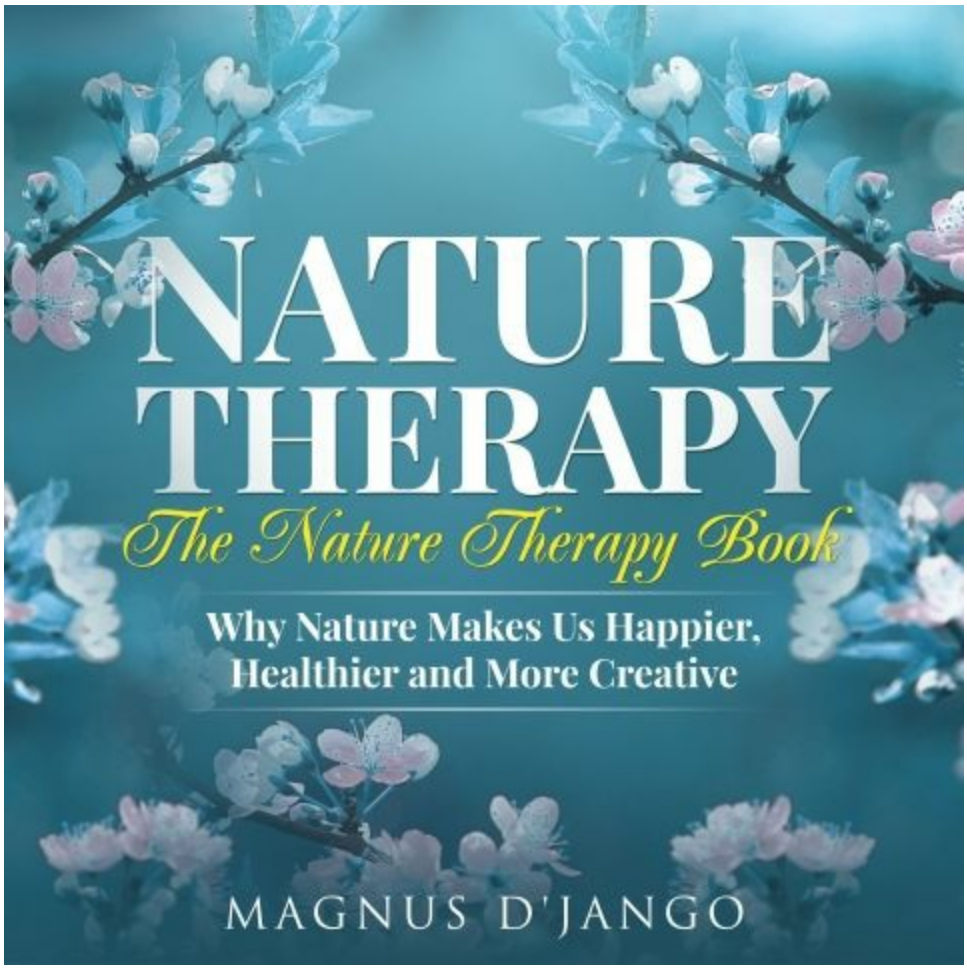

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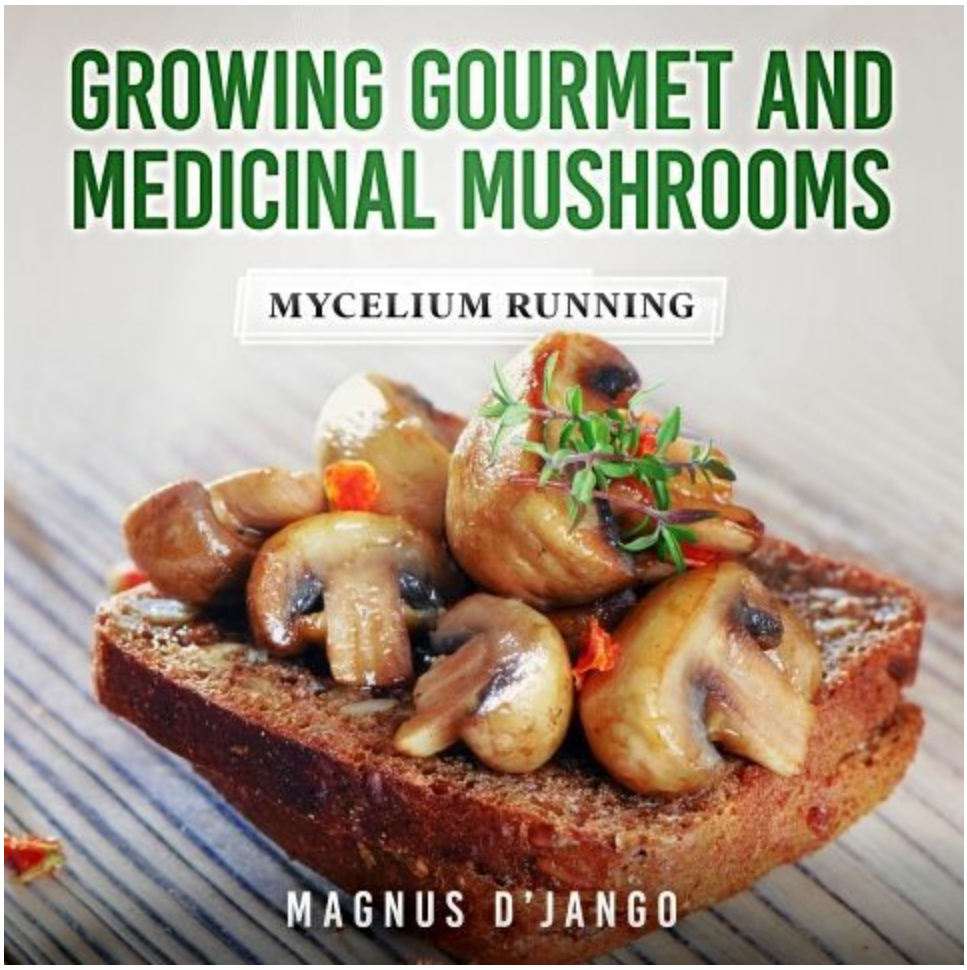

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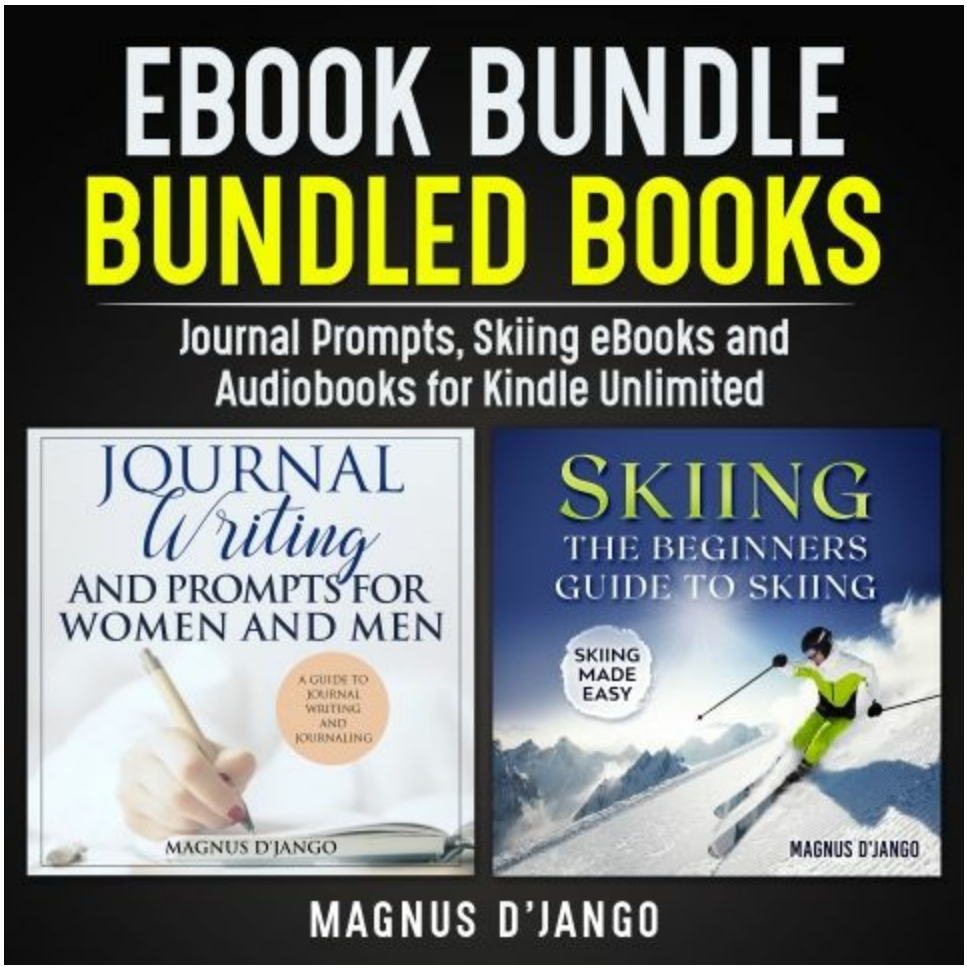

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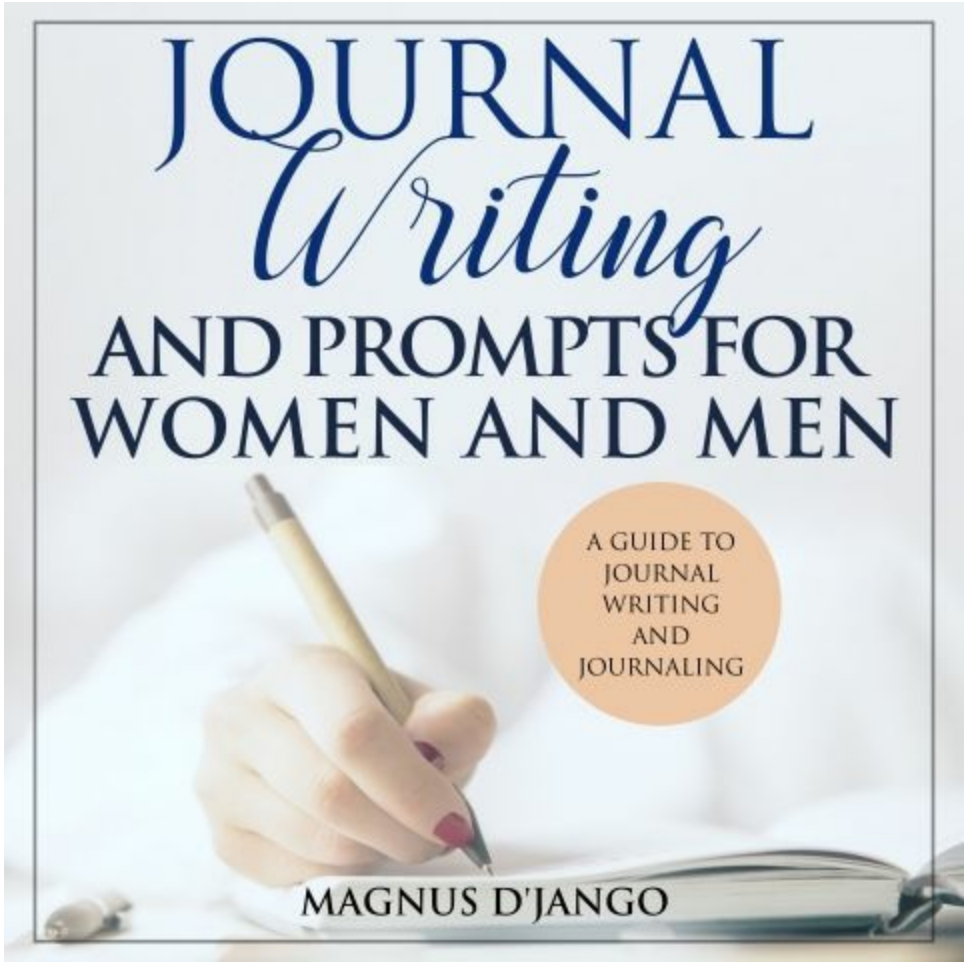

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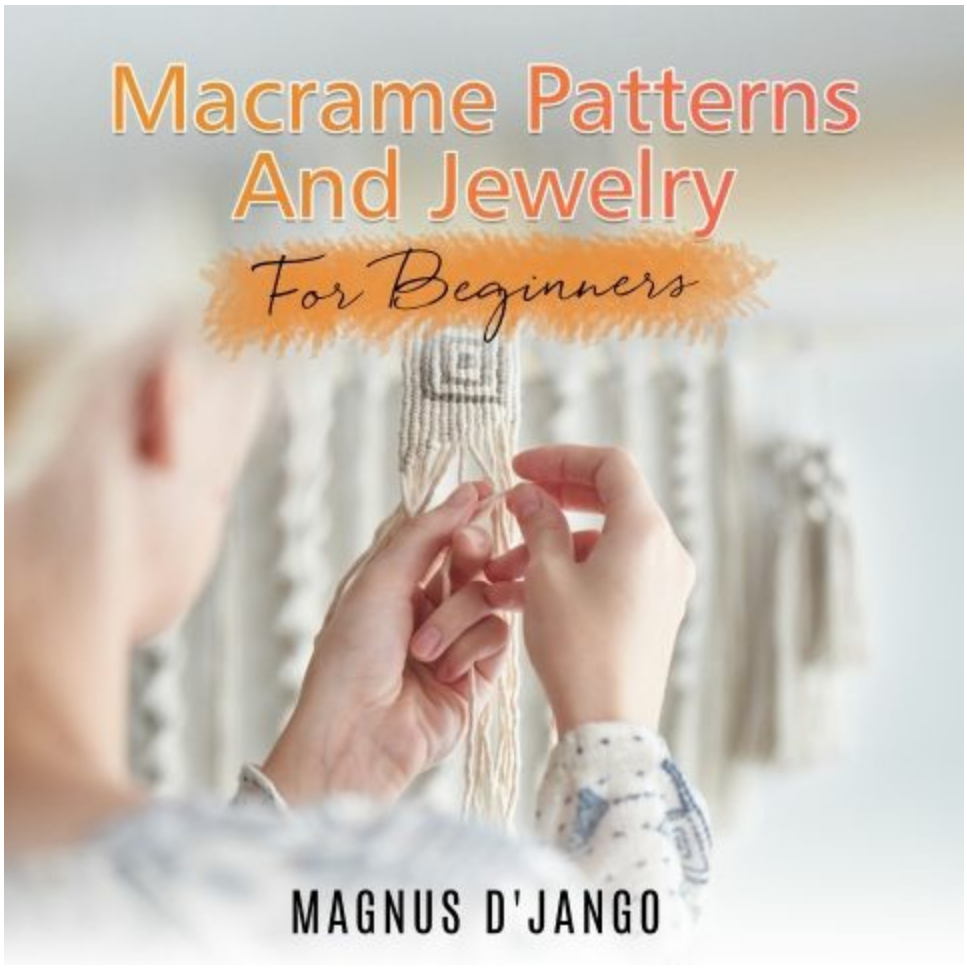

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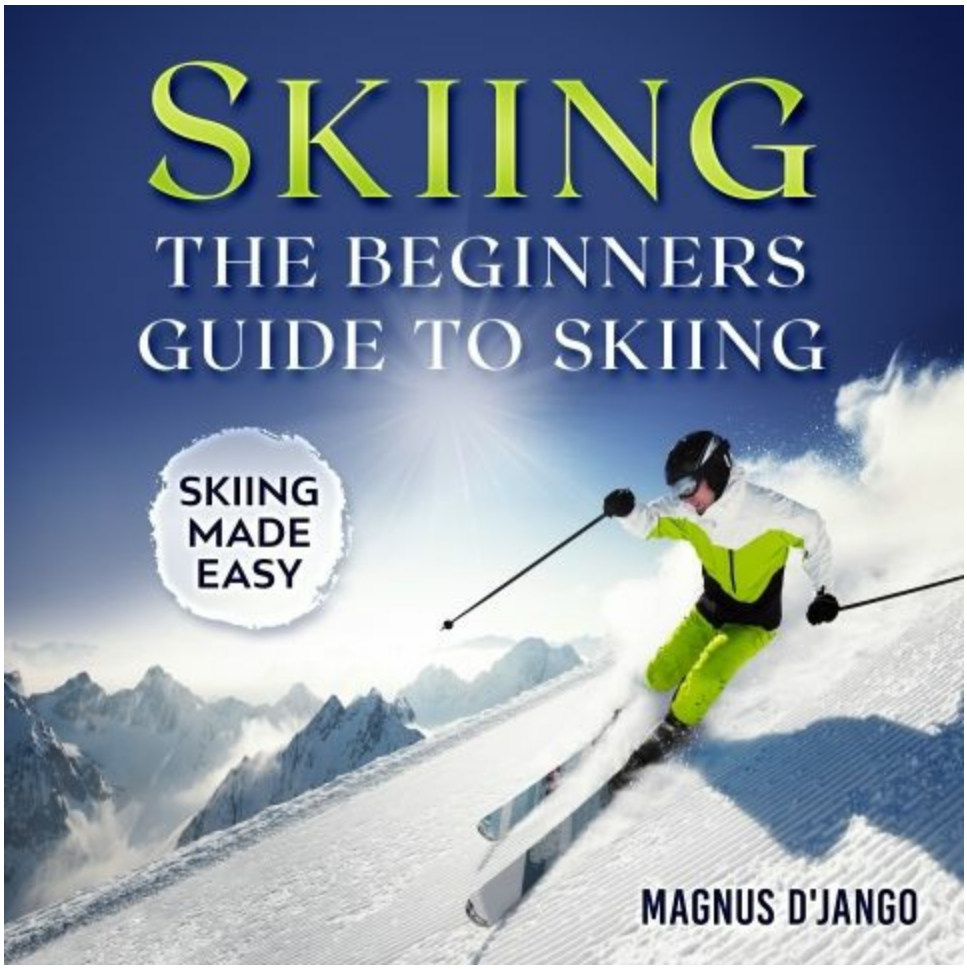

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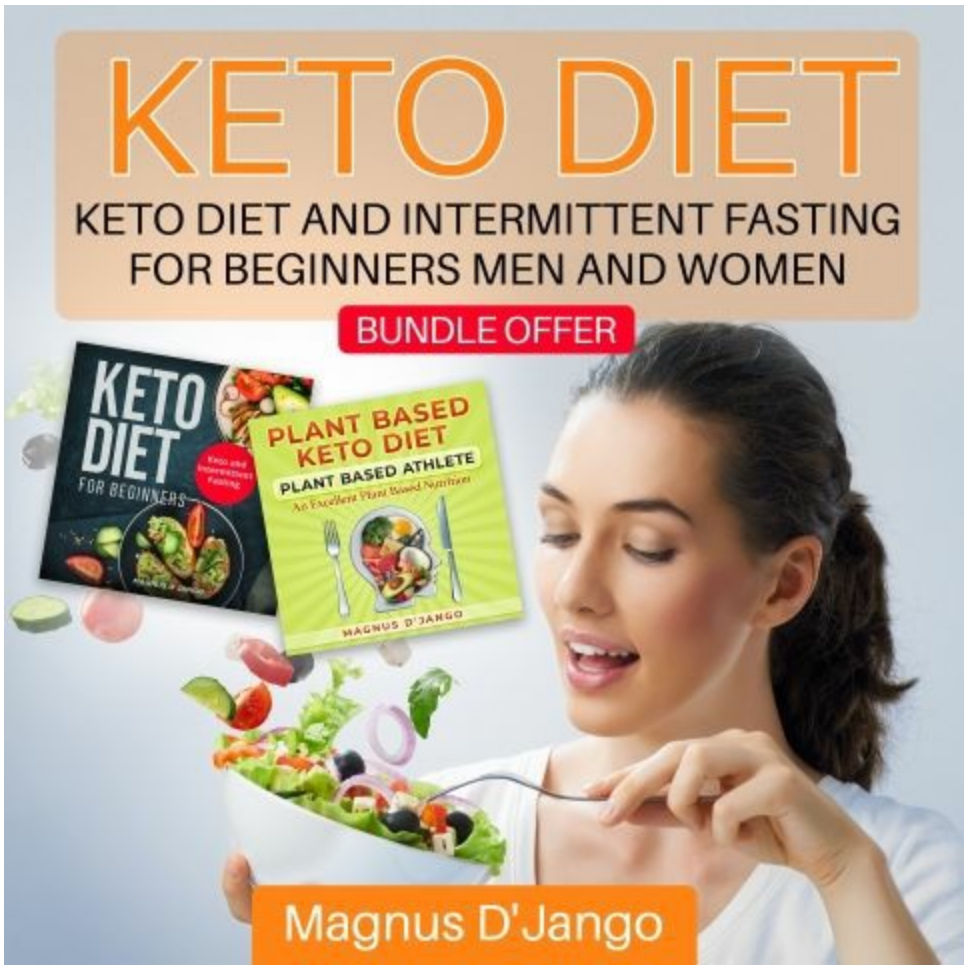

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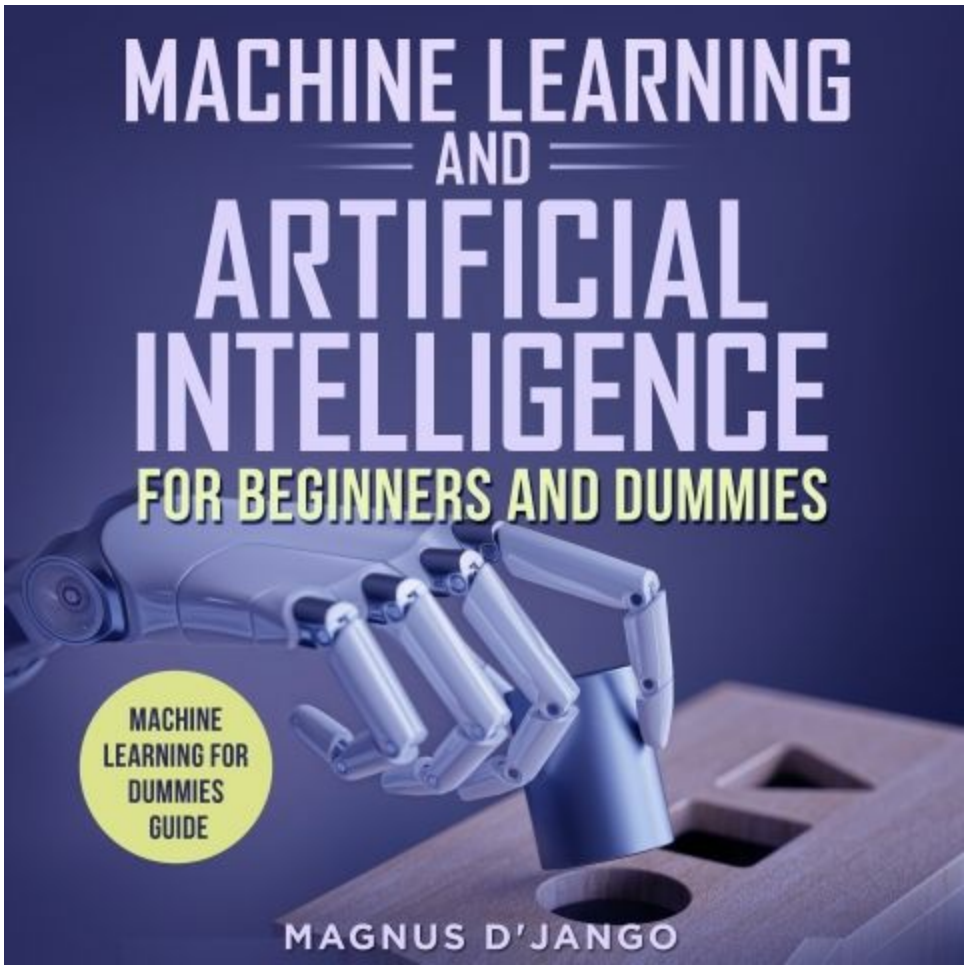

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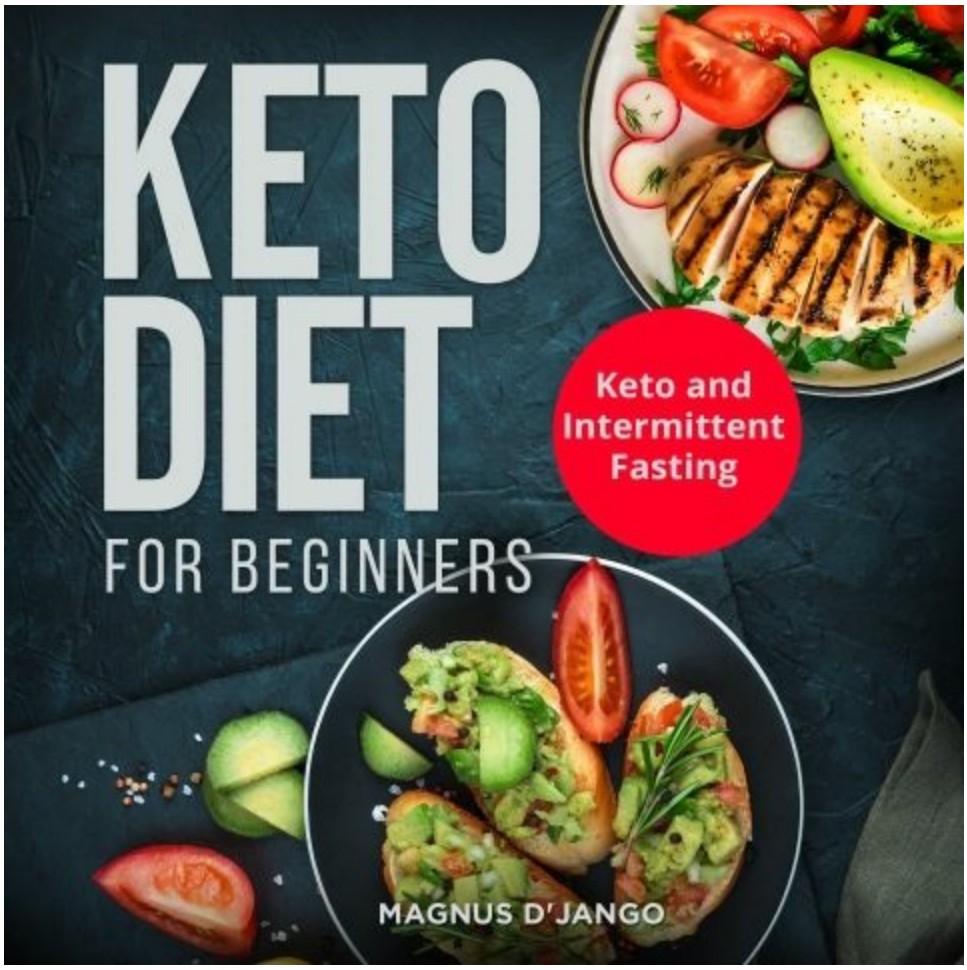

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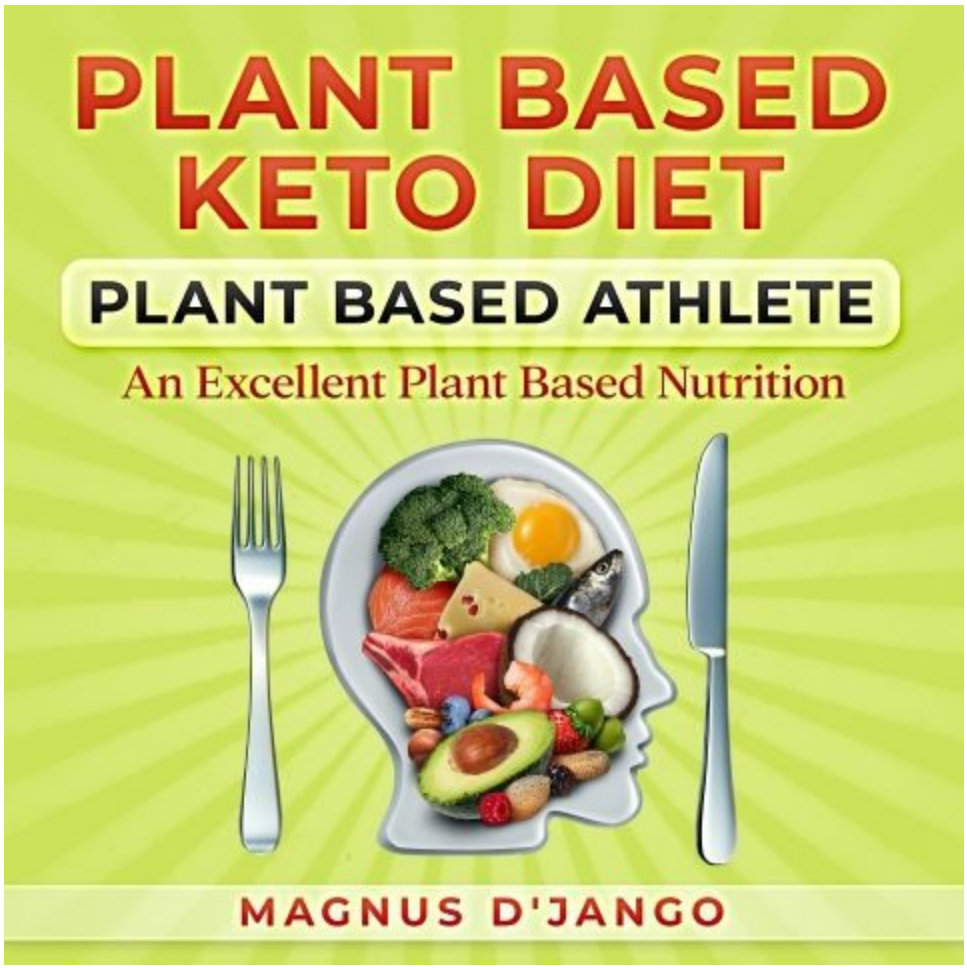

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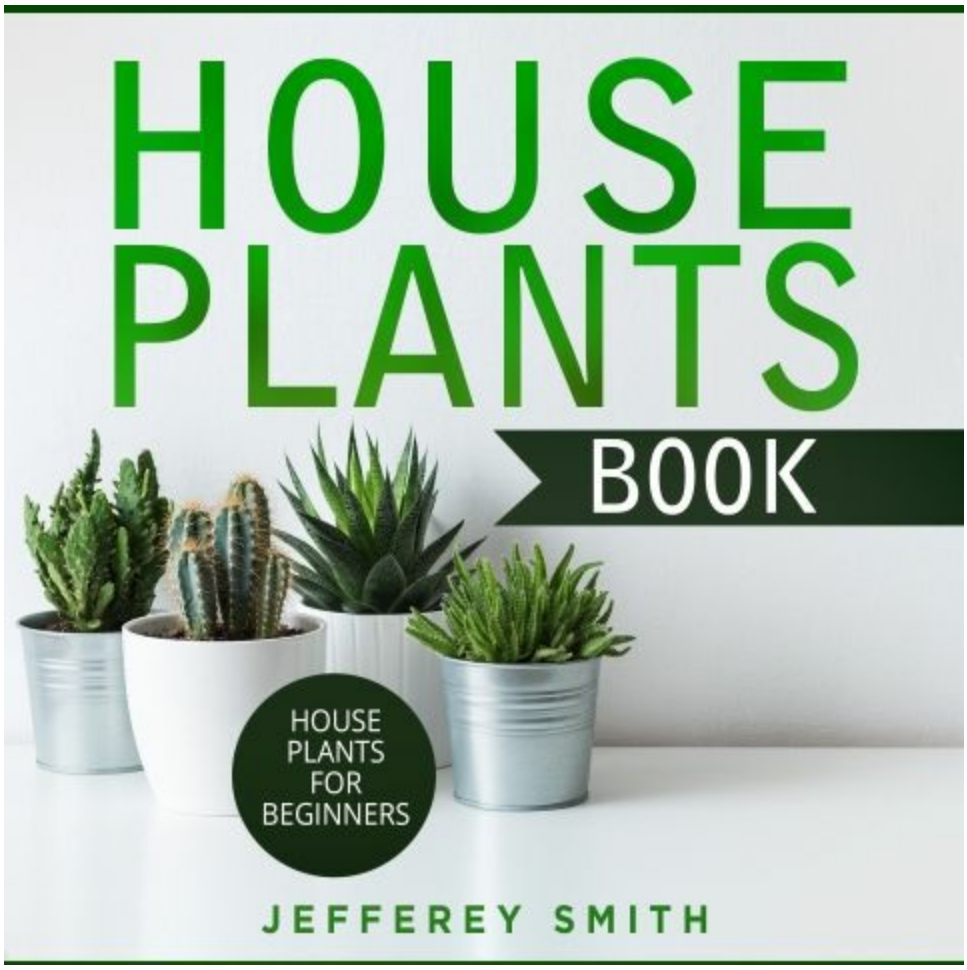

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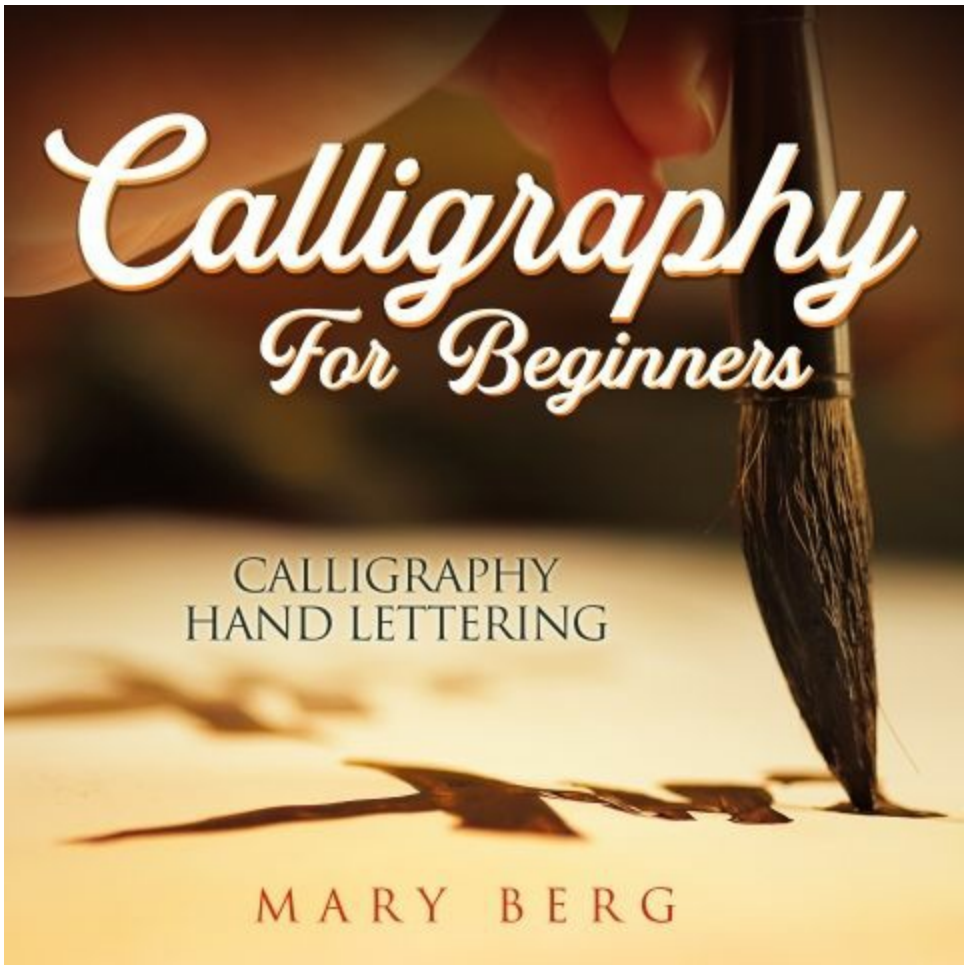

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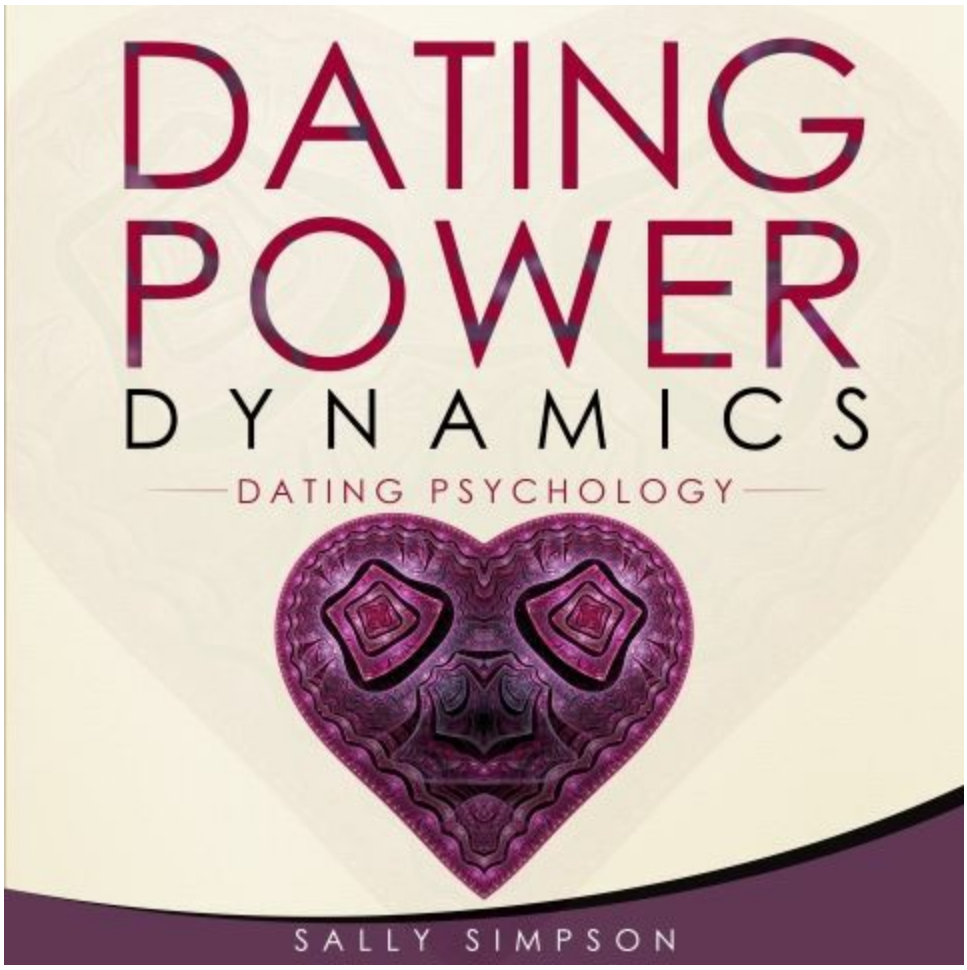

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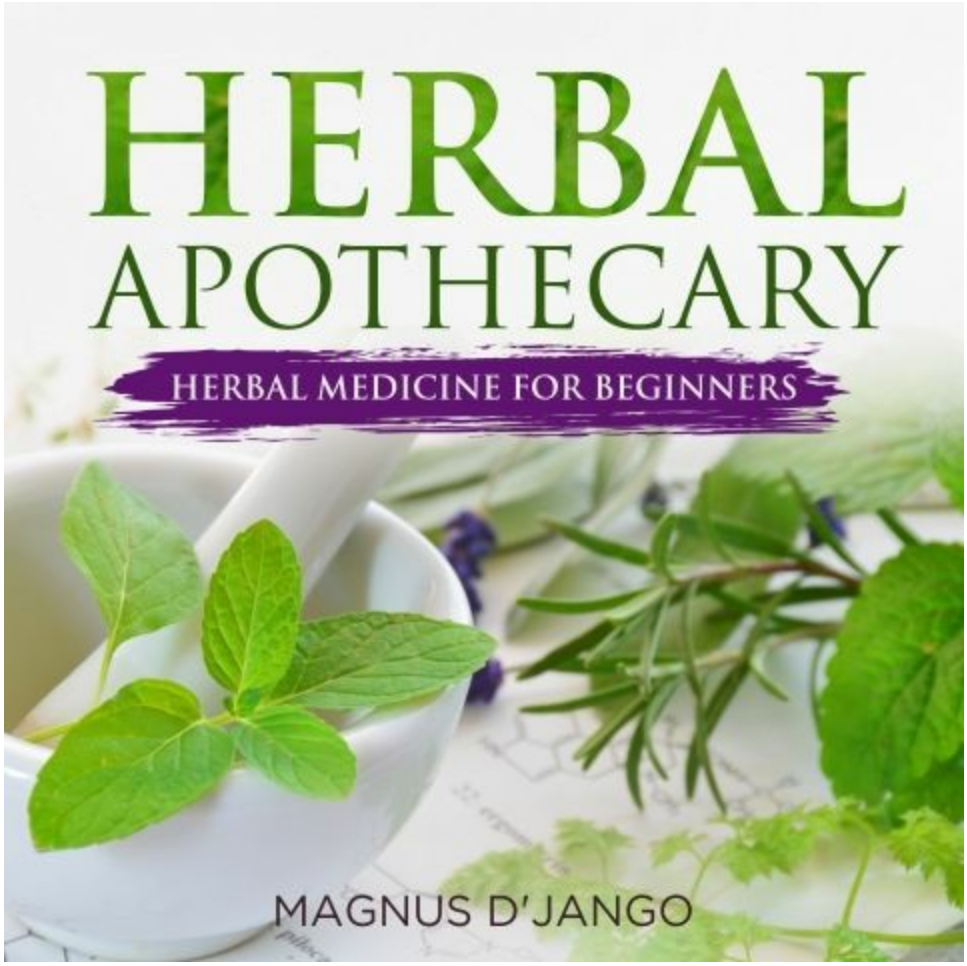

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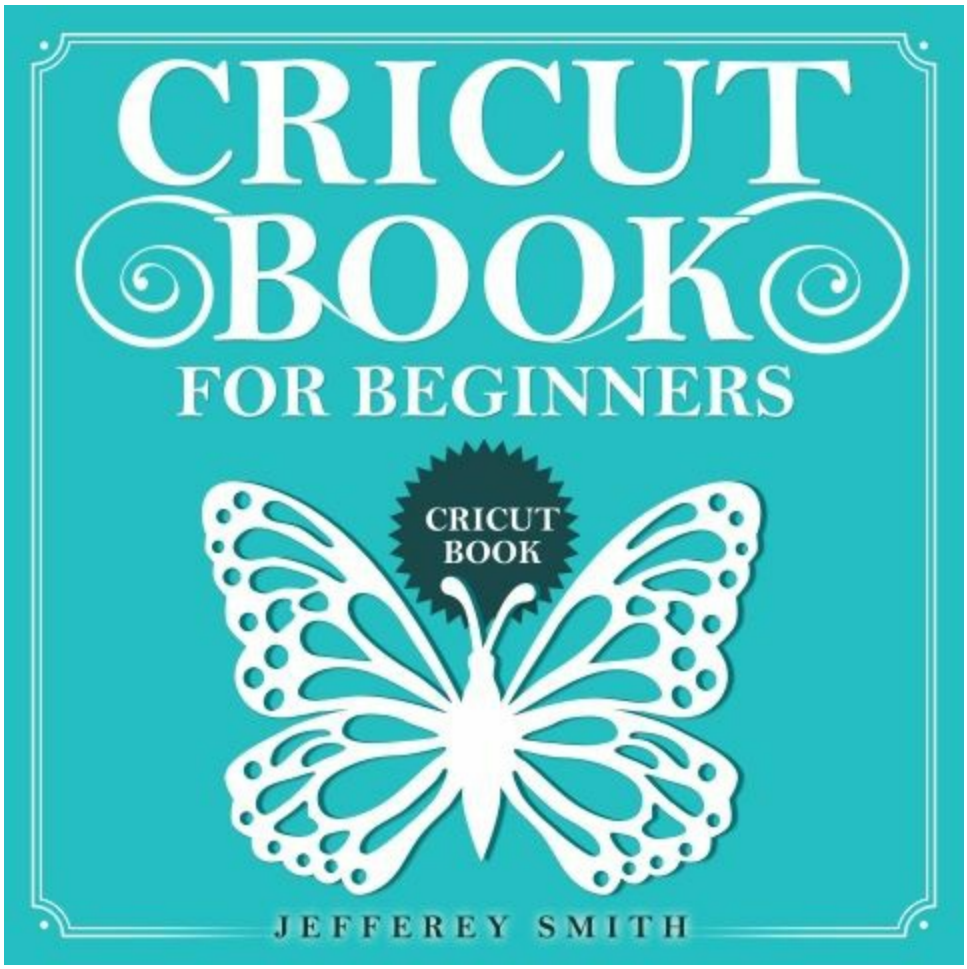

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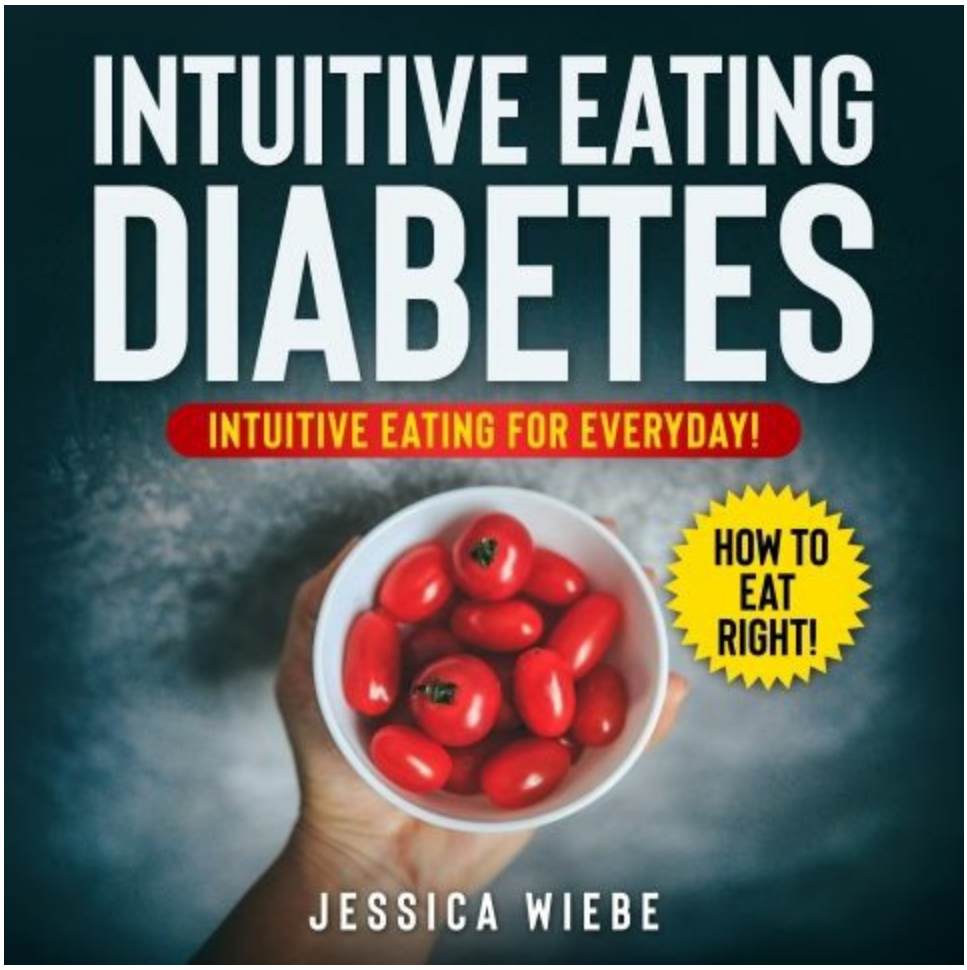

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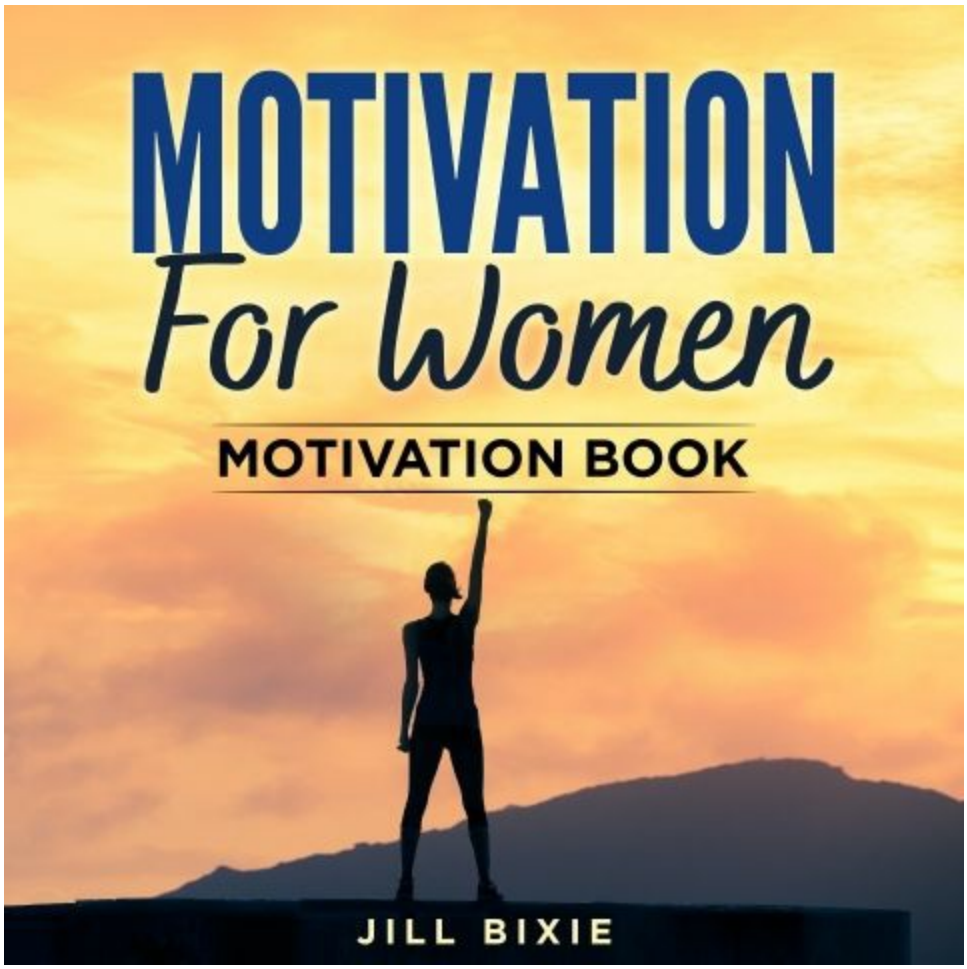

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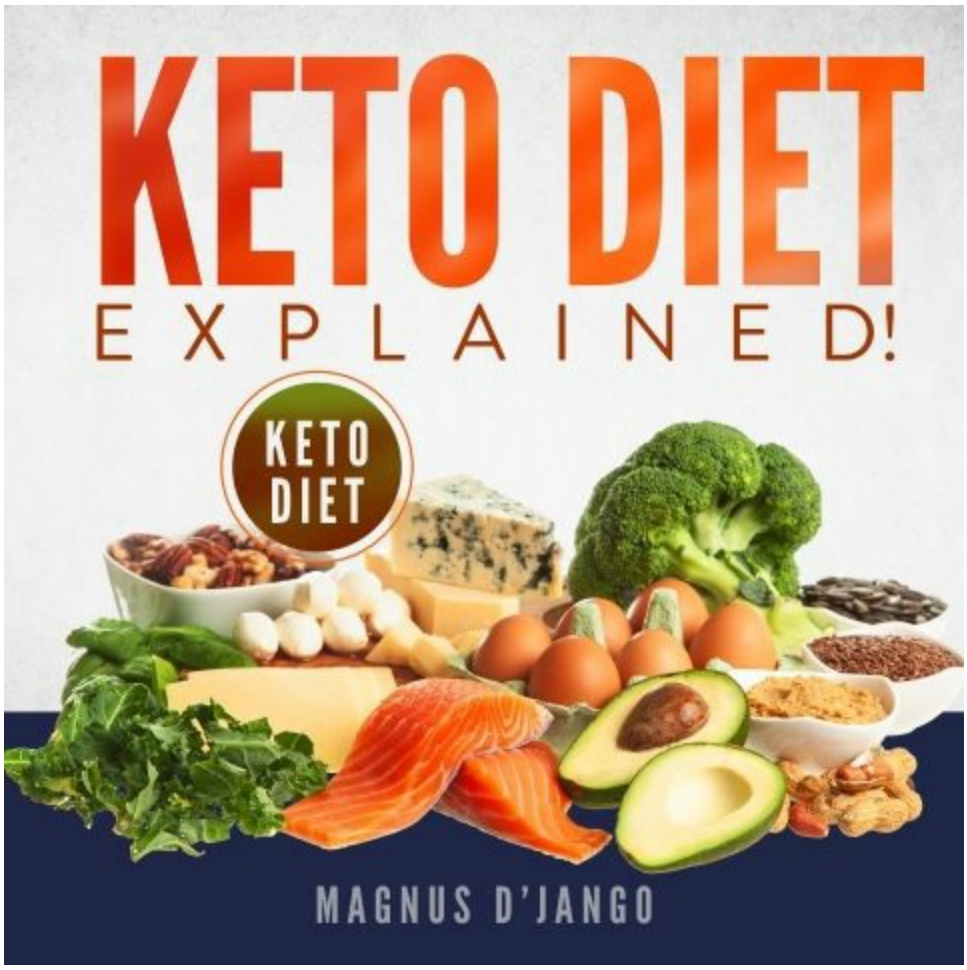

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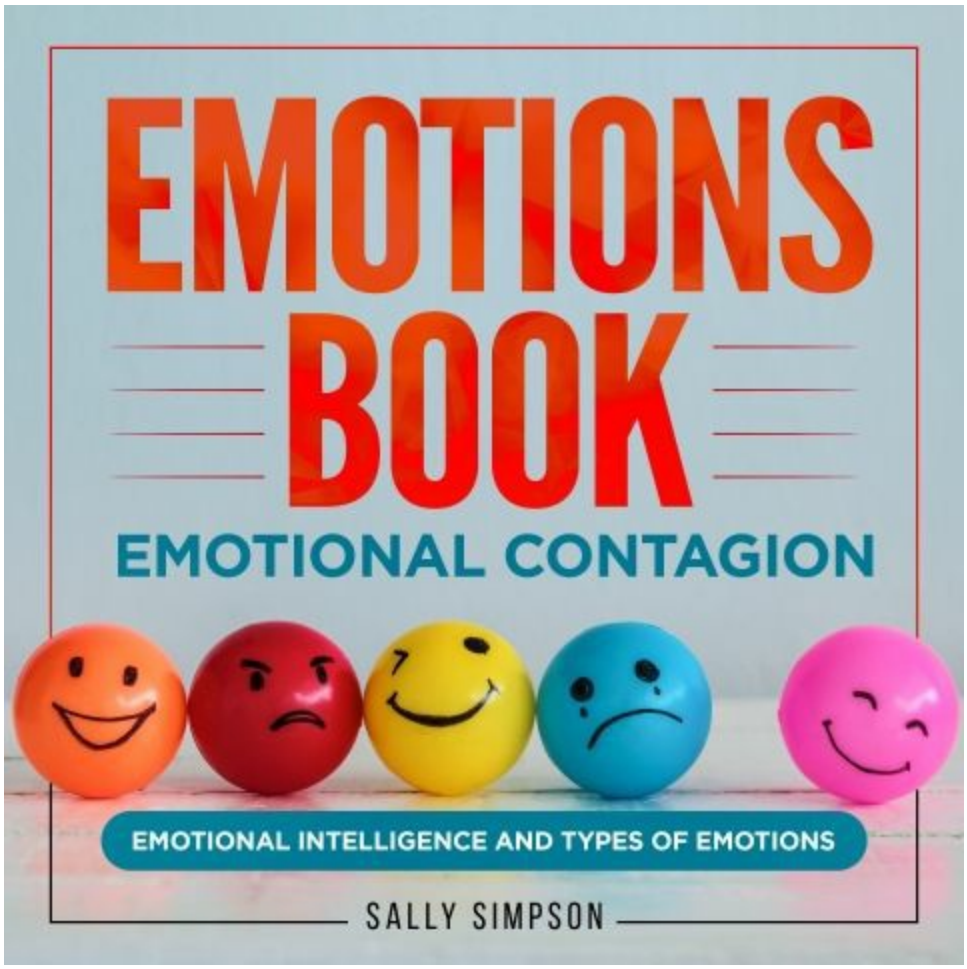

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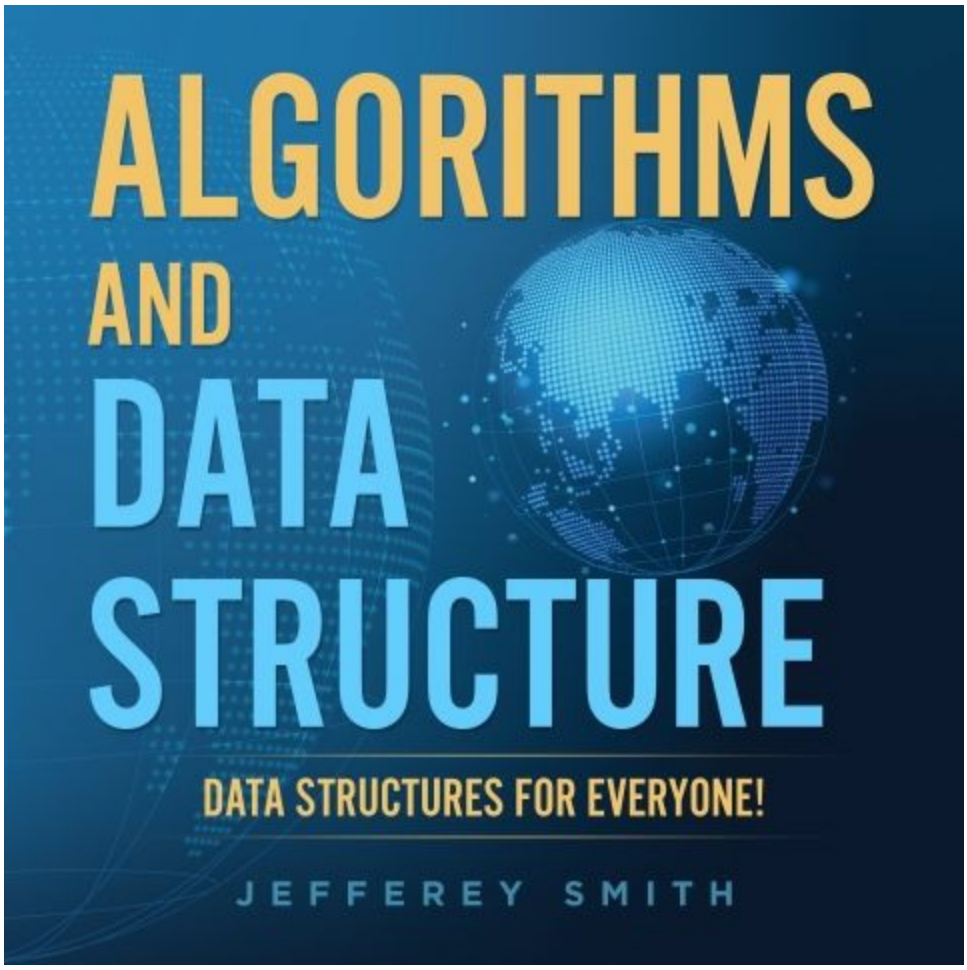

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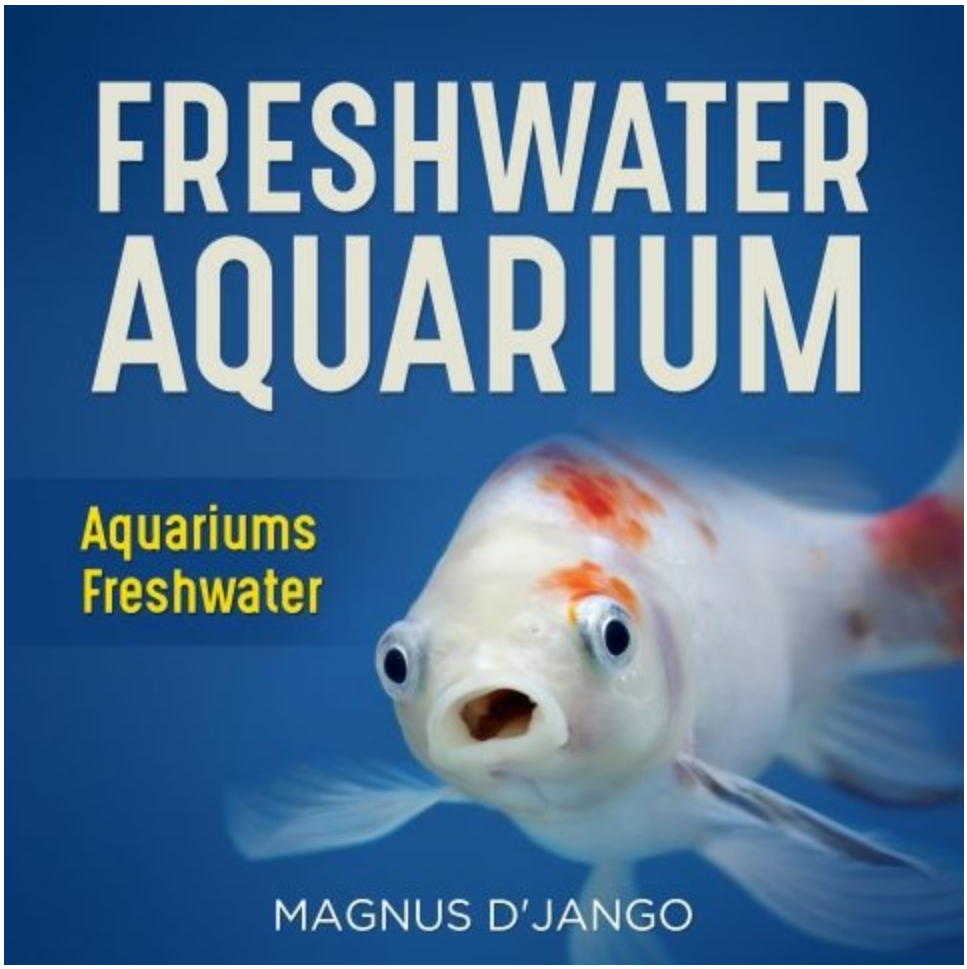

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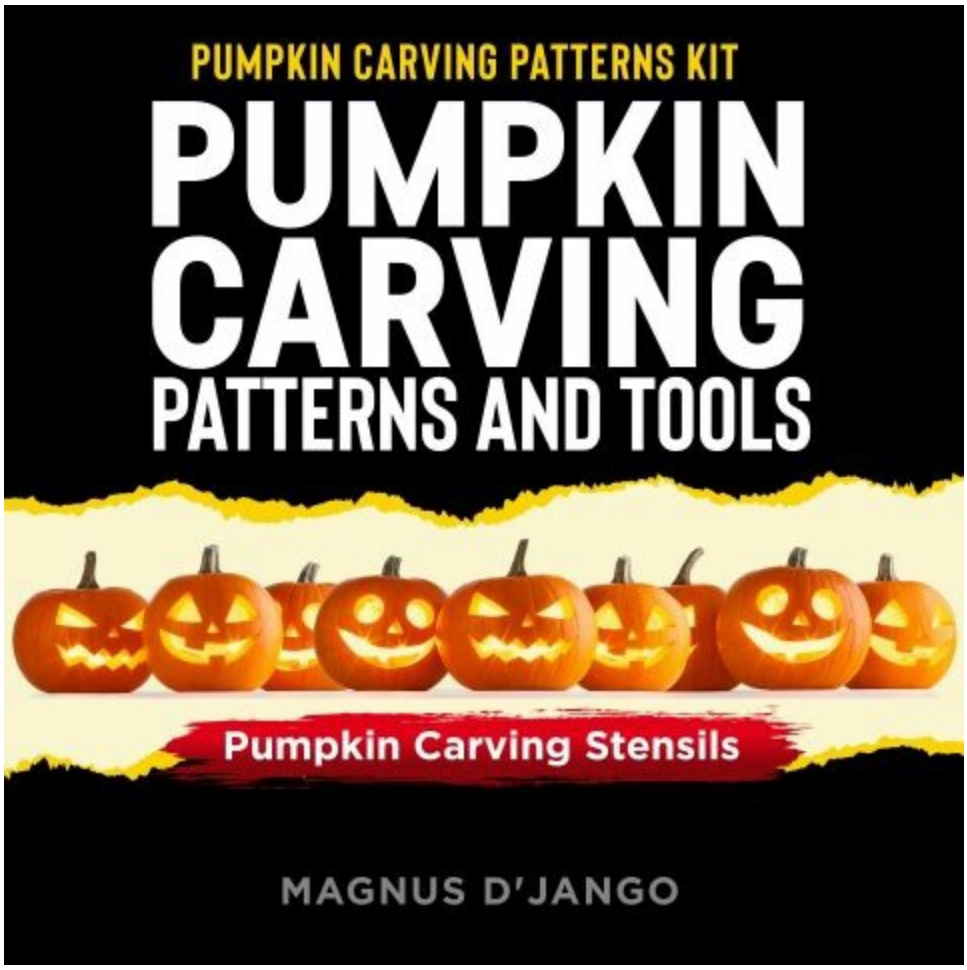

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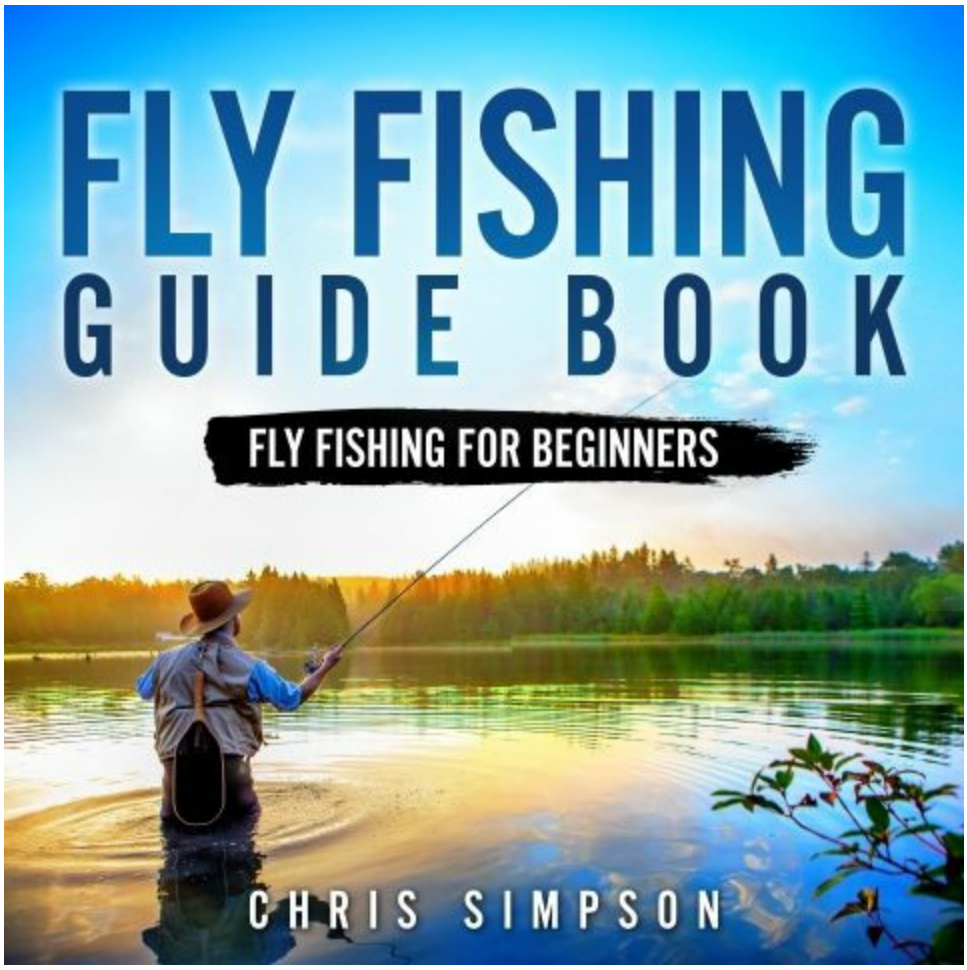

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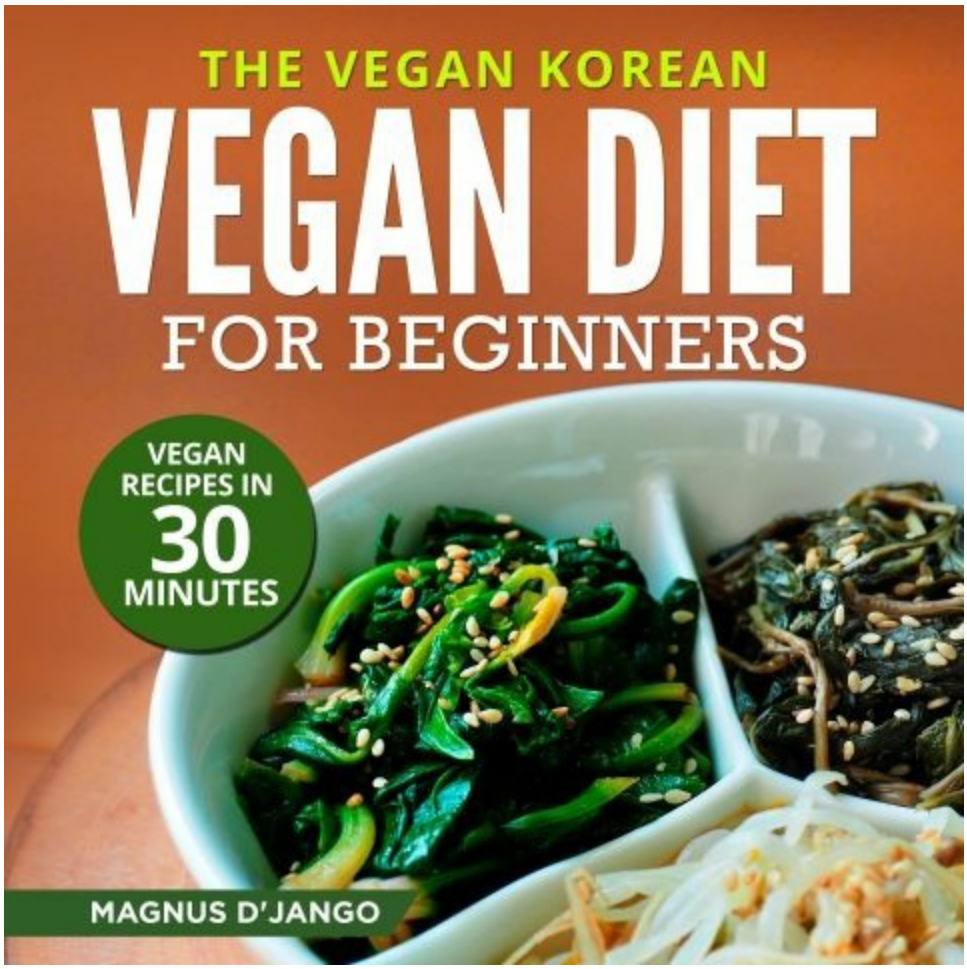

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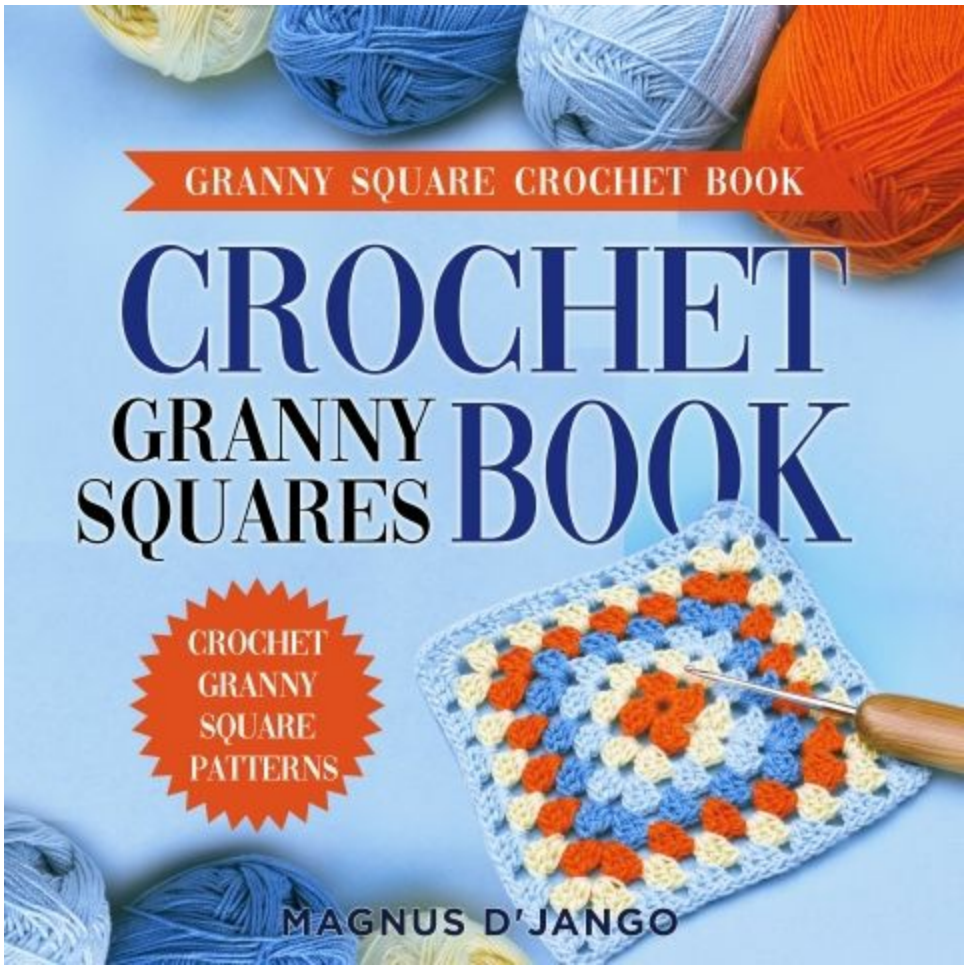

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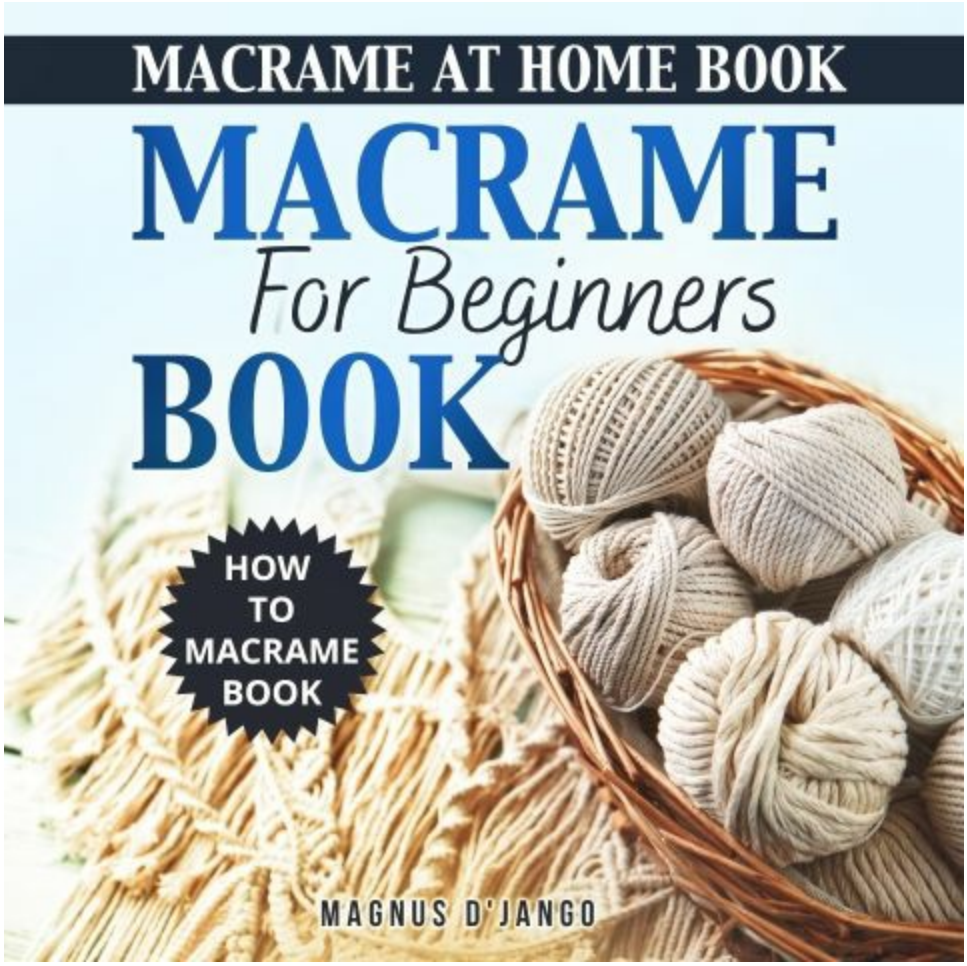

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