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A STUDY ON THE NON-ASSOCIATIVE RINGS AND DEVELOPMENTS

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ABSTRACT

With the help of this paper, we want to show a broad survey and growth of current review of non-associative rings and compute some of their different types of application in various ways till date. All these applications describe and exhibit the ample work in various fields of non-associative rings and by which different algebraic framework in theoretical overview could be grown.

Keywords: Octonions, Jordan Rings, LA-rings

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I. INTRODUCTION

There are one never ending features if mathematics is present and that is its sharpest enigmas have a path of blooming into beautiful hypothesis. Complete mathematics is full of logical and reasonable belief. Presently, pure and perfectly complete mathematics is not the similar as it was 100 years ago. Several revolutions have happened and it has sets a modern benchmarks with the help of new shapes in short period of time. Till date priory the concept of rings and algebras was observed broadly as the concept of relative theories of rings and algebras. This was an outcome of the truth that the first rings encountered during the growth of mathematics were relative with functions and number of rings, specifically, rings of linear transformations of vector gaps. This entire survey of initial part of the concept of rings, primarily, the concept of rings which while non associative and are less or more associated with the concept of associative rings. More short relations will be pointed out at the time of the discussion of the specific classes of rings.

One of the biggest change took place in the mid of 19th century when the basic concept of non-associative rings and non-associative algebras were presented. The concept of non-associative rings and algebras has been developed into an independent branch of algebra and shows several points of contact with different fields of mathematics and also in the field of the physics, mechanics, biology etc. The prime section of the concept is the concept of what are known as nearly associative rings and algebras such as: Lie, Jordon, Loop rings, alternative, algebras and their several generalization parts.

We broadly explained the existence of the concept of non-associative rings The most oldest non-associative activity utilized by humanity was direct subtraction of natural numbers. The first historically speaking illustration of a ring that is non-associative is Octonions, built by John T. Graves in 1843. Then again the rest illustration of an abstract non-associative system was Cayley numbers, built by Arthur Cayley in 1845. Later they were summed up by Dickson to what we know as Cayley-Dickson algebras. Later in 1870 a vital non-associative class known as Lie Theory was presented by the Norwegian mathematician Sophus Lie. He utilized a novel methodology, joining transformations that safeguard a sort of geometric design (explicitly, a contact construction) and gathering hypothesis to show up at a hypothesis of persistent change bunches [189]. From that point forward, Lie Theory has been found to have numerous applications in various regions of mathematics, including the investigation of special functions, differential and logarithmic calculation, number hypothesis, gathering and ring hypothesis, and geography [99, 103, 109]. It has likewise gotten instrumental in pieces of material science, for some Lie algebras emerge

naturally from symmetries in actual systems, and is an integral asset in such zones as quantum and traditional and mechanics, strong state material science, nuclear spectroscopy and rudimentary particles [34, 99, 109]. Presumably Lie hypothesis is a crucial piece of mathematics. The territories it contacts contain old style, differential, and mathematical calculation, geography, common and halfway differential conditions, complex examination and so forth What's more, it is additionally a fundamental section of contemporary mathematics. An advancement of it is the Uniformization Theorem for Riemann surface. The last verification of such hypothesis is the innovation from Einstein to the special hypothesis of relativity and the Lorentz change. The use of Lie hypothesis is shocking. Besides, in 1890's the idea of exaggerated quaternion was given by Alexander Macfarlane which frames a non-associative ring that proposed the numerical footing for space time hypothesis that followed later.

Besides, to the most awesome aspect our insight the originally definite conversation about Alternative rings was begun in 1930 by the German creator [21]. For more examination about this non-associative design we allude the per users to consider [2, 42, 110, 205{207]. Another significant class of non-associative designs was presented in 1932-1933 by German specialist Pasqual Jordan in his logarithmic detailing of quantum mechanics. Jordan structures additionally show up in quantum bunch hypothesis, and extraordinary Jordan algebras assume a significant part in ongoing crucial actual speculations, in particular, in the hypothesis of super-strings [107]. The systematic investigation of general Jordan algebras was begun by [1]. What's more, the investigation of loops began in 1920's and these were presented officially first time in 1930's [200]. The hypothesis of loops has its underlying foundations in calculation, variable based math and combinatorics. This can be found in non-associative items in polynomial math, in combinatorics it is introduced in Latin squares of specific structure and in calculation it has association with the investigation of web structures [199]. A definite investigation of hypothesis of the loops can be found in [3, 4, 2123, 199]. Verifiably, the idea of a non-associative circle ring was presented in a paper by [32]. Non-associative circle rings seem to have been minimal in excess of an oddity until the 1980s when the creator found a class of non-associative Moufang loops whose circle rings fulfill the elective laws.

After the idea of circle rings (1944), another class of non-associative ring hypothesis was given by [36]. Albeit the idea of LA-ring was given in 2006, however the systematic examination and further advancements was begun in 2010 by Shah and Rehman in their paper [215]. It merits referencing that this new class of non-associative rings named Left nearly rings (LA-ring) is presented after an immense hole of sixty years since the presentation of circle rings. Left nearly rings (LA-ring) is really an o shoot of LA-semigroup and LA-gathering. It is a non-commutative and non-associative construction and continuously because of its unconventional attributes it has been arising as helpful non-associative class which instinctively would have sensible commitment to improve non-associative ring hypothesis. By a LA-ring, we mean a non-void set R with in any event two components to such an extent that (R; +) is a LA-gathering, (R; :) is a LA-semigroup, both left and right distributive laws hold. In [215], the creators have talked about LA-ring of nitely nonzero functions which is indeed a speculation of a commutative semigroup ring. In transit the rest ever de nit ion of LA-module over a LA-ring was given by [40] in a similar paper. In addition, [40] examined a few properties of LA-rings through their standards and instinctively ideal hypothesis would be a passage for exploring the utilization of fluffy sets, intuitionistic fluffy sets and delicate sets in LA-rings. For instance, Shah et al., [248] have applied the idea of intuitionistic fluffy sets and set up some helpful outcomes. In [106] some computational work through Mace4 has been done and some fascinating attributes of LA-rings have been investigated. Further Shah et al., [247] have advanced the idea of LA-module and set up certain consequences of isomorphism hypotheses and direct amount of LA-modules. As of late, [19] have defined and built a tensor result of LA-modules and they broadened some basic outcomes from the standard tensor to the new setting. [29] have given the new idea of left essential and feebly left essential goals in LA-rings. A few portrayals of left essential and feebly left essential standards are acquired. Also, [11] have portrayed LA-rings by congruence relations. They demonstrated that every homomorphism of left nearly rings defines a congruence connection on left nearly rings. For some more investigation of LA-rings, we allude the per users to see [202, 213, 217, 246].

II. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTS

It is not possible in a short time period to transmit the full compass of the topic but we will learn some review on non-associative rings from various eras. We also tried to give the survey of all non-associative rings and their growth in various eras comprising of LA-rings, currently established in 2006.

A. Octonions

To make stable concept of non-associative rings, the existence of the non-associative ring could be copied to the work of John T .Graves. In 1843, He discovered Octonions that also recognized as the first ever instances of non-associative ring. It is basically a 8-dimensional algebra over R which is non associative as well as being non communitive. It was again discovered in 1845 by Cayley and are also known as Cayley numbers. For broad explanation of Cayley number of the Octonions see [9]. The method going from R to C, from C to H, and from H to O, is in each case a type of doubling techniques. At each and every phases, something is lost from R to C it loosed the property that Mainly R is ordered from C to H loosed commutative and from H to O loosed associativity. This method has been generalized to algebras over fields and truly over several rings. It is also called as Dickson doubling or Cayley-Dickson Doubling see [33,198]. If we apply this method, the process of doubling to the octonions, we attain a framework known as the sedations which is mainly 16-dimensional non associative algebra. In physics community much work is currently focused on Octonions models see [39, 74, 190, 255]. Historically speaking, the inventors or discoverers of the quaternions, octonions and related algebras (Hamilton, Cayley, Graves, Grossmann, Jordan, Cliord and others) were working from a physical sight and wanted their abstractions to be helpful in solving natural problems [105].

B. Lie Rings (1870-2015)

1870 is mainly considered as non associative class known as Theory of Lie. It was basically introduced by the Norwegian mathematician Sophus Lie. The concept of the Lie algebras is a period of mathematics in which we can see a melodious between the process of traditional investigation and comprehensive algebra. This concept shown straightforward development of a central issue in the calculus. Presently, calculus has become a synthesis of several distinct disciplines, each of which has left its own individual mark. The significance of Lie algebras for applied mathematics and for applied physics has also become an essential proof in past years. In field o applied mathematics. The concept of Lie algebras remains strong and stable device for analyzing differn9tial equations, unique functions theory. The concept and applications of Lie is also used by the electrical engineers, basically in the mobile robot control. In order to gain some basic data of the concept of algebras, the reader referred to [10,31,102]. In 1999, as per Medvedev [181], [14], [23], The one of the most effective case regarding to the nilpotent p-groups with an almost continuous automorphism of order p_n, where the concept on regular automorphism of Lie rings were used.

Tremendous growth has been made to date in Lie rings with most of the regular and continuous automorphism. The modern history of this field of investigation began with the traditional concept of Kre knin. As per [23] shown that if a Lie ring admits an automorphism of prime power order that is most continuous and regular then L is almost soluble. In addition, in 2003 and in 2004 Makarenko and Khukhro [172, 173], have prevailing with regards to exploring the most general instance of a Lie ring (variable based math) with practically standard automorphism of subjective nite request. Makarenko and Khukhro [173] in 2004 examined that nearly solvency of Lie rings and algebras conceding a practically standard automorphism of nite request, with limits for the inferred length and co-measurement of a solvent sub-variable based math, yet for bunches even the axed sans point case stays open. [12] demonstrated isomorphisms between nitary unitriangular gatherings and those of related Lie rings are considered. The creator additionally examined its exceptional cases. Makarenko [168] in 2005, improved the end in Khokhar's hypothesis expressing that a Lie ring (variable based math) L conceding an automorphism of prime request p with nitely numerous m axed focuses (with nit-dimensional axed-point sub-variable based math of measurement m) has a sub-ring (sub-variable based math) H of nilpotency class limited by a component of p to such an extent that the record of the added substance subgroup jL:Hj (the co-measurement of H) is limited by an element of m and p. He demonstrated that there exists an ideal, as opposed to simply a sub-ring (sub-polynomial math), of nilpotency class limited as far as p and of record (co-measurement) limited regarding m and p.

[38] utilized a practically equivalent to thought in the hypothesis of gathering assortments to investi-door the assortments of Lie algebras. She considered the example headed issue for certain assortments of nilpotent Lie algebras and broadened [164, 165] Macdonald's outcomes to nite-dimensional Lie algebras over an eld of trademark not 2 and 3. [5] dealt with Lie and Jordan structure in basic gamma rings. They acquired some noteworthy outcomes worried to

Lie and Jordan structure. [5] centered their conversation to the investigation Lie structure in straightforward gamma rings. They gave us some underlying consequences of straightforward gamma rings with Lie standards.

[24] built up a Lie ring hypothesis which is utilized for examining bunches G and Lie rings L with a metacyclic Fronius gathering of automorphisms F H. Wilson [258] in 2013 presented three groups of trademark subgroups that reined the conventional verbal subgroup letters, like the lower focal arrangement, to a subjective length. It was demonstrated that a positive logarithmic extent of nite p-bunches concede at any rate vee such appropriate nontrivial trademark subgroups though verbal and negligible techniques clarified just one. The position of these subgroups in the grid of subgroups is normally recorded by excited over a discretionary commutative monoid M and incites a M-evaluated Lie ring. These Lie rings grant an effective specialization of the nilpotent remainder calculation to develop automorphisms and choose isomorphism of nite p-gatherings. [9] found that the portrayal hypothesis contentions are utilized to bound the list of the ting subgroup. Untruth ring strategies are utilized for nilpotent gatherings. A comparable hypothesis on Lie rings with a metacyclic Fronius bunch F H of automorphisms was additionally demonstrated. [20] the point in their paper is to give an unequivocal depiction of the cohomology bunch H2(L; A) and to show how its components compare coordinated to the identicalness classes of focal augmentations of the Lie variable based math L with the module A, where we view an as abelian Lie ring. All the more as of late in 2015, Wilson [259] summed up the regular idea of slipping and rising focal arrangement. The sliding methodology decides a normally reviewed Lie ring and the rising adaptation decides an evaluated module for this ring. He interfaces determinations of these rings to the automorphisms of a gathering.

C. Elective Rings (1930-2015)

To the most awesome aspect our insight the initially point by point conversation about elective rings was begun in 1930 by the German creator Zorn. An elective ring R is denied by the arrangement of personalities: (ab)b = a(bb) (right alternativeness) and (aa)b = a(ab) (left alternativeness) for each of the a; b 2 R.

[21] referenced the hypothesis of Art in which expresses that each two components of an elective ring produce a cooperative sub-ring. By an aftereffect of [21], it was seen that the solitary not acquainted summands allowed are just nite Cayley-Dickson algebras (which is the

primary illustration of elective rings) with divisors of nothing. [21] talked about additionally the nite-dimensional case in elective rings. As per the explanation of Moufang (1935) [186], a speculation for elective division rings: assuming (a; b; c) = 0, a; b; c produce a division sub-ring which is affiliated. For additional insights about nite dimensional case the per users are alluded to the commitment of Jacobson [110], [1], Schafer [206, 207] [21].In 1943, Schafer [205] examined the elective division algebras of degree two which is autonomous of Zorn's outcomes. In 1946, Forsythe and McCoy [51] gave a methodology that an affiliated normal ring without nonzero nilpotent components is a sub-direct amount of acquainted division rings is effectively extendable to elective rings. In 1947, Smiley [237] examined elective ordinary rings without nilpotent components and proposed a methodology that each option mathematical polynomial math which has no nilpotent components is the sub-direct amount of elective division algebras.

In 2000, Goodier [59] built up that for a correct elective ring R, the magma (R;) is correct other option, that is, (x y) y = x (y), and assuming R is firmly correct other option, (R;) is a Bol magma with nonpartisan component 0. Additionally, in 2001, Goodaire [60] showed that in an unequivocally right elective ring with solidarity, it was realized that assuming U(R) is shut under duplication, U(R) is a Bol circle. [17] somewhat addressed two inquiries of Goodaire by showing that in a nite, firmly right elective ring, the arrangement of units (if the ring is with solidarity) is a Bol circle under ring duplication, and the arrangement of semi ordinary components is a Bol circle under circle increase. Again in 2005, Cardenas et.al., [154] examined the thought of a (general) left remainder ring of an elective ring and showed the presence of a maximal left remainder ring for each elective ring that is a left remainder ring of itself. In 2007, Lozano and Molina [162] built up a wellspring Gould-like Goldie hypothesis for elective rings. They portrayed elective rings which were Fountain-Gould left requests in semiprime elective rings harmonizing with their socle, and those which were Fountain-Gould left requests in semiprime Artinian elective rings.

Besides, [7] demonstrated that assuming R is a semiprime and absolutely non-acquainted right elective ring, N = C. They additionally showed that the correct core Nr = C if R is simply non-affiliated gave that either R has no locally nilpotent beliefs or R is semi-prime and produced mod Nr. In 2014, Cardenas et al., [155] presented a thought of left non-peculiarity for elective rings and demonstrated that an elective ring is left non-particular if and just if each fundamental left ideal is thick, if and just if its maximal left remainder ring is von Neumann ordinary. At long last, they got a Gabriel-like Theorem for elective rings. [4] demonstrated the connection between the multiplicative and the added substance constructions of a ring that turned into a fascinating and dynamic point in ring hypothesis. They zeroed in their conversation on the uncommon instance of an elective ring. In this they explored the issue of when a resultant guide should be an added substance map for the class of elective rings. As of late, in 2015, Satyanarayana et al., [264] demonstrated that the particular property of core N in an elective ring R for example core agreements to focus C when elective ring is octonion and core extends to entire polynomial math when the elective ring is affiliated. [16] introduced a few properties of the correct core in summed up right elective rings. Additionally they showed that in a summed up right elective ring R which is clearly created or liberated from locally nilpotent goals, the correct core Nr rises to the middle C. They additionally thought to be the ring to be summed up right elective ring and attempted to demonstrate the consequences of Ng Soong-Nam [212]. In transit they gave a guide to show that the summed up right elective ring isn't right other option.

D. Jordan Rings (1933-2011)

In field of modern mathematics, an essential and significant notion is that the structure of non-associative figures. These types of structures are mainly classified by the truth that the items of components follow a general law than the law of associativity. The structures of Jordon were established by the German physicist Pasqual Jordon in 1932 at the time of his work of quantum mechanics. The analysis of Jordon structures and their applications is at present a broad scope of mathematical investigation. The proper analysis and more growth of common Jordon algebras were began by [1]. The most essential Identity of Jordon

i.e. (x y) (xx) = x(y(xx)).

As per the [34], one of the most essential applications of Jordon structures inside the mathematics and also to the physics. Currently, mathematics emerge as more and more non associative and the writer forecast in his study that in some years non associativity will definitely govern or drive the mathematics and applied sciences.

E. Loop Rings (1944-2015)

Traditionally, the idea of a non-associative loop ring as indicated by our insight was first presented in a paper by [32]. Non-associative loop rings seemed to have been minimal in excess of an oddity until the 1980s when the creator found a class of non-associative Moufang loops whose loop rings fulfill the elective laws.

[26] depicted a portion of the advances in the hypothesis of loops whose loop rings fulfill fascinating characters. He composed this paper in memory of his companion Robinson with whom he investigated. [26] talked about progresses in the hypothesis of loops whose loop rings fulfill intriguing characters that had occurred principally since 1998. The significant accentuation were on Bol loops that had firmly right elective loop rings and on Jordan loops a heretofore to a great extent overlooked class of commutative loops a portion of whose loops rings fulfill the Jordan identity (x2y) x = x2(y x). He brought up various open issues and incorporates a few ideas for additional examination. [13] examined the nit rings Zp[S] and Z(p1p2) i [Ln(m)], and proved that the first is driving regular and the subsequent ring contains the driving regular component and idempotents too (where p; p1 and p2 are odd primes. In addition, I; m and n are positive whole numbers to such an extent that m < n; (m; n) = 1 and (m 1; n) = 1. In 2008, Chenin et al., [188] set up certain associations between loops whose loop rings, in trademark 2, fulfill the Moufang personalities and loops whose loop rings, in trademark 2, and fulfill the privilege Bol characters. Again in 2008, [26] examined that the ownership of a novel non-identity commutator or associator was a property that overwhelms the hypothesis of loops whose loop rings, while not associative, by and by fulfill a fascinating identity. Moreover, they additionally thought to be all loops with loop rings fulfilling the privilege Bol identity (such loops are called SRAR) have been known to have this property. They introduced different developments of different sorts of SRAR loops. Likewise considered Bol loops whose left core is an abelian gathering of file 2 and showed that the loop rings of whatever loops were emphatically correct other option and displayed different SRAR loops with multiple commutators.

As per [3], the presence of loop rings that were not associative but rather which satisfied the Moufang or Bol characters (without being associative). Their work ended up, with one exemption, loop rings fulfilling an identity of Bol-Moufang type all fulfill a Moufang or Bol identity. They additionally featured a few similitudes and differences in the outcomes of a few Bol-Moufang ways of life as they applied to loops and rings. Additionally, as per the theory of Geraldo Vergara (2012) [254], the improvements and advancements of hypothesis of loop rings that has been interested mathematicians from different zones. He additionally referenced that lately, this hypothesis has been grown to a great extent, and to act as an illustration of this the total portrayal of the loop of invertible components of the Zorn variable based math is known to us. As of late, [16] researched the situation where the ring has trademark 2 and reach out to elective loop rings by demonstrating that the enlargement of request 2n in trademark 2 is a nilpotent ideal (of measurement 2n 1). This, obviously, implies that basically every one of the recognizable revolutionaries of elective rings coincide with the expansion ideal. Additionally [16] talked about that the correct elective law implies the left elective law in loop rings of trademark other than 2. They additionally shown that there exists a loop which neglects to be an additional loop, despite the fact that its trademark 2 loop rings are correct other option.

F. LA-Ring (2006-2016)

After the idea of loop rings (1944), another class of non-associative ring hypothesis was given by [36]. Albeit the idea of LA-ring was given in 2006, however the systematic investigation and further advancements was begun in 2010 [40]. It merits referencing that this new class of non-associative rings named Left almost rings (LA-ring) is presented after a gigantic hole of sixty years since the presentation of loop rings. Left almost rings (LA-ring) is really an o shoot of LA-semigroup and LA-gathering. It is a non-commutative and non-associative design and bit by bit because of its exceptional attributes it has been arising as valuable non-associative class which instinctively would have sensible commitment to improve non-associative ring hypothesis. By a LA-ring, we mean a non-void set R with at any rate two components to such an extent that (R; +) is a LA-gathering, (R; :) is a LA-semigroup, both left and right distributive laws hold.

As per [40], a few documentations of ideals and M-Systems in LA-ring. They portrayed LA-rings through certain properties of their ideals. Additionally, they likewise settled that if each subtractive subset of a LA-ring R is semi-subtractive and furthermore every semi prime ideal of a LA-ring R with left identity e is semi-subtractive. Likewise in 2012, Shah et al., [248] examined the intuitionistic fluffy normal sub-rings in non-associative rings. In their examination they expanded the ideas for a class of non-associative rings i.e.; LA-ring. They set up the thought of intuitionistic fluffy normal LA-subrings of LA-rings. Particularly they proved that if an IF SA = (A; A) is an intuitionistic fluffy normal LA-subring of a LA-ring R if and just if the fluffy sets An and An are fluffy ordinary LA-subrings of R. Additionally they showed that an IF SA = (A; A) is an intuitionistic fluffy normal LA-subring of a LA-ring R if and just if the fluffy sets An and An are against fluffy ordinary LA-subrings of R.

In 2013, an eminent improvement was finished by [40] when the presence of LA-ring was appeared by giving the non-unimportant instances of LA-ring. The creators showed the presence of LA-ring utilizing the numerical program Mace4. With the presence of non-trifling LA-ring, at last the creators had the option to annul the uncertainty about the associative multiplication in light of the fact that the primary model on LA-ring given by [36] was unimportant. Likewise, in 2013, [39] contemplated the properties of semi-ideals of P - regular nLA -ring which is indeed a speculation of LA-ring.

[19] expand the idea of LA-module given in the paper [215] by building a tensor result of LA-modules. In spite of the fact that, LA-gatherings and LA-modules need not to be abelian, the new development acts like standard de nit ion of the tensor result of common modules over a ring. They additionally then expanded some straightforward outcomes from the common tensor to the new setting. Likewise, [29] concentrated left ideals, left primary and weakly left primary ideals in LA-rings. A few portrayals of left primary and weakly left primary ideals were acquired. Additionally, the creator examined relationships of left primary and weakly left primary ideals in LA-rings. At long last, he got fundamental and sufficient states of a weakly left primary ideal to be a left primary ideal in LA-rings.

As of late, in 2015, [11] described LA-rings by congruence relations. They had shown that every homomorphism of LA-rings relate with a congruence connection on LA-rings. They additionally then talked about remainder LA-rings. Toward the end they proved simple of the isomorphism theorems for LA-rings. Additionally [2] talked about soft non-associative rings and investigate a portion of its mathematical properties. The thoughts of soft M-Systems, soft P-systems, soft I-systems, soft semi prime ideals, soft semi semiprime ideals, soft irreducible and soft emphatically irreducible ideals were presented and a few related properties were explored. Also in 2016, Shah et al., [244] moved forward to apply the ideas of soft set hypothesis to LA-ring by presenting soft LA-rings, soft ideals, soft prime ideals, hopeful soft LA-rings and soft LA-homomorphism. They gave various guides to explain these ideas.

III. CONCLUSIONS

In the present time, mathematics is gradually becoming more and more non associative and it is a common forecasting that in some years; it will govern mathematics and applied sciences. It is likely to indicate that the application of non-associativity of the concept of ring that is tremendous and has emerge as an instrumental parts of physics, quantum mechanics, atomic spectroscopy, solid state physics, differential geometry , differential equations, space time concept etc. In this study, we also tried to show the entire survey of all types of non-associative rings and count some of their different applications and growth in various ways till present time. We completely trust that this survey and inspection would be special in its own way for the reason that these essential and wide data of all types of non-associative rings under one roof that can hardly to found. We highly expect that this work will give an endless source of motivation for upcoming investigation in non-associative concept of ring.

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