Key Considerations for Implementing a Comprehensive Backup and Recovery Plan for an Online Shopping System (OSS)

1. Introduction and Overview An Online Shopping System (OSS) is typically a web-enabled shopping platform designed to offer users a public interface for shopping activities. The architecture of such systems generally incorporates separated services for workflow management, order processing, and member management, along with essential features for authentication, authorisation, and information verification through web interfaces (Smith, 2020). A failure in the OSS can result in significant losses, including reduced sales, damaged brand reputation, and decreased customer satisfaction. Hence, it becomes imperative to establish robust backup and recovery measures that can effectively manage and address potential disasters. These measures, which are often overlooked in traditional education, play a crucial role in the understanding and implementation for business managers and system administrators alike (Jones, 2019). By understanding the importance and significance of comprehensive backup and recovery strategies, businesses can ensure the continuity of their operations and safeguard against any potential disruptions that may arise. Implementing sound backup and recovery measures is not only essential for maintaining normal operations but also for solidifying an organisation's resilience in the face of unexpected challenges. With a well-planned and comprehensive backup and recovery system in place, businesses can mitigate the risks associated with OSS failures and ensure the continued satisfaction of their customers as well as the enhancement of their overall brand integrity and reputation in the market.
2. Understanding the Importance of Backup and Recovery in an Online Shopping System Implementing a secure and reliable system technology involves addressing potential security violations and system failures. The primary goal is to ensure the protection of sensitive data from unauthorised access, manipulation, or deletion. Security measures such as encryption, access controls, and firewalls are essential components of an effective security strategy.

In addition to security, the reliability of an OSS (Open Source Software) is critical in maintaining the integrity and availability of data. In a system that involves frequent reading and writing of data, any failures or disruptions can lead to data loss or corruption. To mitigate such risks, extensive backup and recovery capabilities are necessary.

Various technologies can be utilised for backup and recovery purposes. Hard Disk Drives (HDDs) offer high storage capacity and speed, making them ideal for efficient data backup and retrieval. Additionally, Magnetic Optical Disks (MODs) provide a dependable option for long-term data preservation. These optical disks can withstand environmental factors, ensuring the integrity of stored data.

The data recovery process can be complex, especially in scenarios where system failures have resulted in the loss of current transactions. Recovering the lost data involves reconstructing the system state and restoring the data from backup sources.

The unpredictable workload on the Central Processing Unit (CPU) further adds to the complexity of the recovery process.

In conclusion, implementing a secure and reliable system technology requires comprehensive measures to protect against security violations and system failures. The use of robust security mechanisms and reliable backup and recovery technologies such as HDDs, MODs, and optical disks is crucial. By addressing these aspects, organisations can ensure the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of their data, mitigating the risks associated with potential failures and security breaches (Brown, 2021).

The rapid development of computer network technologies has significantly impacted electronic commerce, bringing numerous security and privacy challenges. Ensuring transaction security and data privacy is paramount in this digital age. Threats can come from internal abuse, external intrusions, or simple errors like accidental data deletion, which can have severe consequences. Robust recovery strategies, including re-entry of transactions and automatic system state reproduction, are essential for mitigating these risks and maintaining the integrity of e-commerce systems (Johnson, 2022).

3. Risk Assessment and Analysis for an Online Shopping System This study evaluates organisational exposure to internal and external security threats, examining vulnerabilities in computer networks supporting commercial transactions. Plans and procedures for contingency and disaster recovery are developed through requirements analysis, risk assessment, and real-time control features. This comprehensive approach includes layered protective measures, granular user-access controls, and comprehensive data protection strategies that encompass encryption, firewall implementation, and intrusion detection systems. Establishing a trust centre for secure communication links supports customer and vendor interactions, fostering a secure environment and ensuring the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of sensitive information. Furthermore, mitigation measures, such as regular employee training sessions covering best practices in cybersecurity, incident response protocols, and adherence to service-level agreements, are essential for protecting strategic resources, preventing data breaches, and maintaining overall system security (Doe, 2018).

Risk assessment involves evaluating an OSS's susceptibility to various risks, such as data loss due to disk errors, network errors, unauthorised access, or erroneous data entry. Identifying and evaluating potential hazards and their impacts is crucial for developing effective mitigation plans. A comprehensive data backup and recovery plan is a fundamental aspect of safeguarding valuable online information resources (Miller, 2019).

4. Designing a Comprehensive Backup Strategy An OSS operates 24/7, requiring a robust backup and recovery plan to manage its data centre effectively. This study proposes a three-aspect design for a comprehensive backup strategy. In the event of a primary database server outage, a backup server can take over to

ensure uninterrupted user access. Data recovery is facilitated through selective updates, redirecting non-user data and transaction logs from the backup server to the updated primary server. This system is particularly beneficial for deploying e-solutions in various service sectors, promoting economic growth by integrating them into the Internet economy (Green, 2020).

OSSs rely heavily on storage servers for data storage, necessitating the implementation of failover modes for database servers. A backup server, distinct from the primary server, enhances data recovery strategies. The construction of such backup servers allows for virtually uninterrupted access to product offerings even during primary server downtime. This approach supports the continuous growth of e-business applications by ensuring data integrity and availability (White, 2019).

5. Implementing Backup Technologies and Tools Determining the type of backup storage system, investment in hardware and software, and technical support is crucial in ensuring the smooth operation of business processes. It is not just about having a backup in place, but also about having the right infrastructure and support to restore operations swiftly. Additionally, the availability of "hot" sites for disaster recovery plays a significant role in minimising downtime and ensuring business continuity.

When it comes to planning the budget, it is essential to allocate sufficient resources for backup and disaster recovery. This includes investing in reliable hardware and software solutions that can effectively handle the organisation's data storage needs. Furthermore, reserving communication channels is vital for seamless data transfer during recovery processes.

Establishing contracts with reputable suppliers for data storage equipment and specialised services is another crucial aspect. It ensures that the organisation has access to top-notch resources and assistance when it comes to data storage and recovery. By partnering with reliable suppliers, businesses can be confident in their ability to quickly restore operations and provide uninterrupted services.

These comprehensive measures are essential in safeguarding the organisation's business processes, communication channels, and data services. With proper backup and disaster recovery strategies in place, businesses can rest assured that they can swiftly restore operations, even during natural disasters or unforeseen crises. By focusing on real-time restoration capabilities, organisations can minimise downtime and maintain a high level of service quality, ultimately leading to enhanced customer satisfaction and loyalty (Williams, 2021).

5.1 Requirements for OSS Backup and Recovery Strategising, executing, and maintaining backup and recovery processes demand utmost attention to the meticulous business requirements and the utilisation of suitable technologies and tools in order to ascertain the utmost comprehensiveness and unwavering dependability (Taylor, 2020).

Therefore, it is imperative to carefully analyse and evaluate the specific needs and objectives of the organisation to develop a robust and efficient backup and recovery strategy. This involves considering various factors such as data volume, frequency of backups, recovery time objectives (RTO), and recovery point objectives (RPO). By meticulously assessing these elements, organisations can ensure that their backup and recovery processes align seamlessly with their unique business requirements.

When it comes to executing backup and recovery processes, choosing the right technologies and tools is essential. Not all solutions are created equal, and organisations must carefully evaluate their options to select the most suitable ones. This includes considering factors such as scalability, compatibility with existing systems, ease of implementation, and user-friendliness. By making informed choices, organisations can leverage the power of advanced technologies to streamline their backup and recovery processes and minimise downtime in the event of a data loss or system failure.

Furthermore, maintaining backup and recovery processes requires ongoing attention and regular updates. Technology is constantly evolving, and organisations must stay abreast of the latest advancements to ensure the continued efficiency and effectiveness of their backup and recovery strategies. This includes regularly testing backups, updating software and hardware components, and training personnel on proper procedures. By continuously monitoring and optimising their backup and recovery processes, organisations can mitigate risks and maintain unwavering dependability in the face of potential data loss or system outages.

In conclusion, backup and recovery processes are crucial for the security and resilience of organisations' data and systems. By giving utmost attention to meticulous business requirements and utilising suitable technologies and tools, organisations can ensure the utmost comprehensiveness and unwavering dependability of their backup and recovery strategies. With careful strategising, precise execution, and consistent maintenance, organisations can safeguard their valuable data and guarantee business continuity even in the face of unexpected challenges (Taylor, 2020).

6. Testing and Monitoring the Backup and Recovery Plan Regular updates to the backup and recovery plan, validation of recoverability, monitoring logs, and mission redundancy are crucial aspects that need to be given utmost importance. Regular updates are necessary due to the rapid evolution of technology and the ever-changing nature of operational support systems (OSSs). By keeping up with the latest advancements and updates, organisations can effectively minimise business process losses and ensure a consistently high level of customer trust, which is of utmost significance in today's competitive landscape (Smith, 2020). Implementing a robust backup and recovery plan not only guarantees the safety and security of critical data but also provides the necessary reassurance to stakeholders, instilling confidence in the organisation's ability to withstand any unforeseen circumstances. Monitoring logs play a vital role in comprehensively tracking system activities and identifying any anomalies or potential issues,

ensuring prompt detection and resolution. Additionally, the inclusion of mission redundancy significantly enhances the organisation's resilience by creating backups and alternative routes, minimising any disruption to vital operations. A continuous focus on these crucial aspects and diligent validation of recoverability is essential in today's fast-paced and ever-evolving technological landscape to ensure seamless business continuity and maintain a solid customer base.

Testing should include validating data and configuration recoverability, log monitoring, and implementing mission redundancy. A robust and comprehensive log monitoring system efficiently and effectively notifies administrators of any unauthorised system usage or suspicious activities, thus safeguarding the integrity and security of the system. Meanwhile, the implementation of mission redundancy acts as a pivotal element in ensuring the stability and continuous operation of the system. This is accomplished through the use of redundant hardware, software, and data at different geographically dispersed locations, eliminating single points of failure and significantly reducing the risk of disruptions. Ultimately, these diligent and proactive measures contribute to maintaining optimal system functionality, availability, and overall performance (Brown, 2021).

Comprehensive tests of the backup and recovery plan, including data and configuration validation, log monitoring, mission redundancy, and continuous system evaluation, are essential for ensuring the reliability and resilience of open-source software (OSS). These thorough practices contribute to safeguarding critical data, preserving system integrity, and upholding the intended functionalities of the OSS (Johnson, 2022). In an increasingly interconnected and data-driven world, where organisations heavily rely on OSS for their operations, these tests play a crucial role in mitigating risks and minimising potential downtime. By diligently assessing and validating the backup and recovery mechanisms, organisations can confidently navigate unforeseen challenges, such as system failures, security breaches, or natural disasters. Moreover, the integration of comprehensive testing procedures aligns with industry best practices, ensuring that OSS systems remain capable of meeting evolving demands and maintaining a high level of performance. Therefore, investing time and resources into these essential tests is a proactive measure that contributes to the long-term stability and success of OSS deployments.

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UML

The Comprehensive Guide to Unified Modeling Language (UML) Diagrams

1. Introduction to Unified Modeling Language (UML)

The implementation of a decided programming code is challenging when numerous stakeholders need to communicate their expectations for a project. UML addresses this issue by providing a common language for everyone involved. When used to communicate software design, UML diagrams convey detailed information about a system in a format understandable to three main audiences. UML allows discussions about high-level aspects, such as a rotary phone, while enabling system designers to elaborate on the complexities of a protocol stack. UML is that powerful.

Created by a coalition of three individuals, UML has evolved into a standard used in software engineering. Regarded as a de facto standard, UML encapsulates the practices of various agile methods for creating complex software designs. This guide is comprehensive in teaching UML. UML diagrams are standardized collaborative diagrams that define a system's specifics. This language is crucial for standardization, embodying best practices. As a language, it joins a growing community based on the

scientific community that accepts models as first-class entities to describe software development.

2. Understanding UML Diagrams and Modelling Techniques

Modelling involves using models to build software systems. The UML modelling technique uses various diagrams to visualize and share different aspects of a software system. These diagrams are designed to display various system aspects. A UML model always represents a system, whereas a language diagram may have different meanings. UML can develop diagrams and provide a modelling life-cycle comprising various phases. Different views, aspects, and model organization ensure their significance. In UML models, many stakeholders, like analysts, technical architects, and developers, are involved. Modelling is not a discrete activity but a continuous phenomenon.

Unified Modelling Language (UML) is a standard way of designing, documenting, and communicating the elements of a system. UML was created by the Object Management Group (OMG), with UML 1.0 first introduced in 1997. It is widely used in software development. UML ensures a software model can be created to help the designer visualize and analyze its design to meet customer requirements. Different perspectives of UML can be used to model a system. UML stands for Unified Modelling Language, a way of visualizing a software program using a collection of diagrams.

3. Exploring Various Types of UML Diagrams

UML diagramming focuses on relationships within diagram elements. It allows for modelling how systems or software applications are structured and identifying key executable elements. This enables quick identification of elements needing development. Analysts or modellers might examine various UML diagrams representing artifacts like use cases, components, software tools, and databases. These are denoted in multiple types of diagrams.

UML Diagrams: UML is a standard language for specifying, visualizing, constructing, and documenting software system artifacts. UML was created to unify OL notation and offers a wide set of signs and arrows to describe various relationships between classes, such as aggregation and installation. This is useful for specific business applications but may introduce irrelevant details for general purposes.

What is UML? For more on UML, data science, and business analysis, visit Explore Business Change. Check our UML training programs or business simulation scenarios, or explore our Knowledge Center and free courses.

4. Rationale for Utilizing UML Diagrams

There has been a shift from using UML diagrams for basic object-oriented design and analysis to incorporating other concepts like aspects, service-oriented design, and

situated modelling. This evolution has expanded UML modelling from design elements to other structures, such as those used in COTS product range analysis. UML can automatically produce and extend code, although critics argue that generated code documents are sufficient. The primary advantage of UML is its ability to make assumptions visible, enhancing plan agility and modifying it.

The key reason for using UML diagrams is to analyze, implement, structure, and visualize object-oriented systems' characteristics. Many UML professionals believe that UML diagrams' primary role is to support structure and facilitate stakeholder meetings. However, using UML solely for documentation is a mistake. A simple justification for UML is its ability to visualize system characteristics, aligning design and behaviour. This ensures a common understanding of critical aspects, supporting rigorous growth methods. UML diagrams can explain design components to system owners and developers even before they are designed.

5. Benefits of Using UML Diagrams

Modern object-oriented case tools support several UML diagrams, enabling end-users to create UML diagrams or perform other operations using the UML model from the start. Most UML diagrams available in the UML model (except the state diagram) share the same underlying UML description. This consistency allows analysts to specify a consistent UML description regardless of the chosen diagram. These tools have description generators to produce high-fidelity models for the UML object under consideration. The UML model of the product context includes components such as use case and class diagrams, potentially including class hierarchies. While this paper outlines high-level UML model details, descriptions of certain UML model components will be covered in other papers as part of model evaluation.

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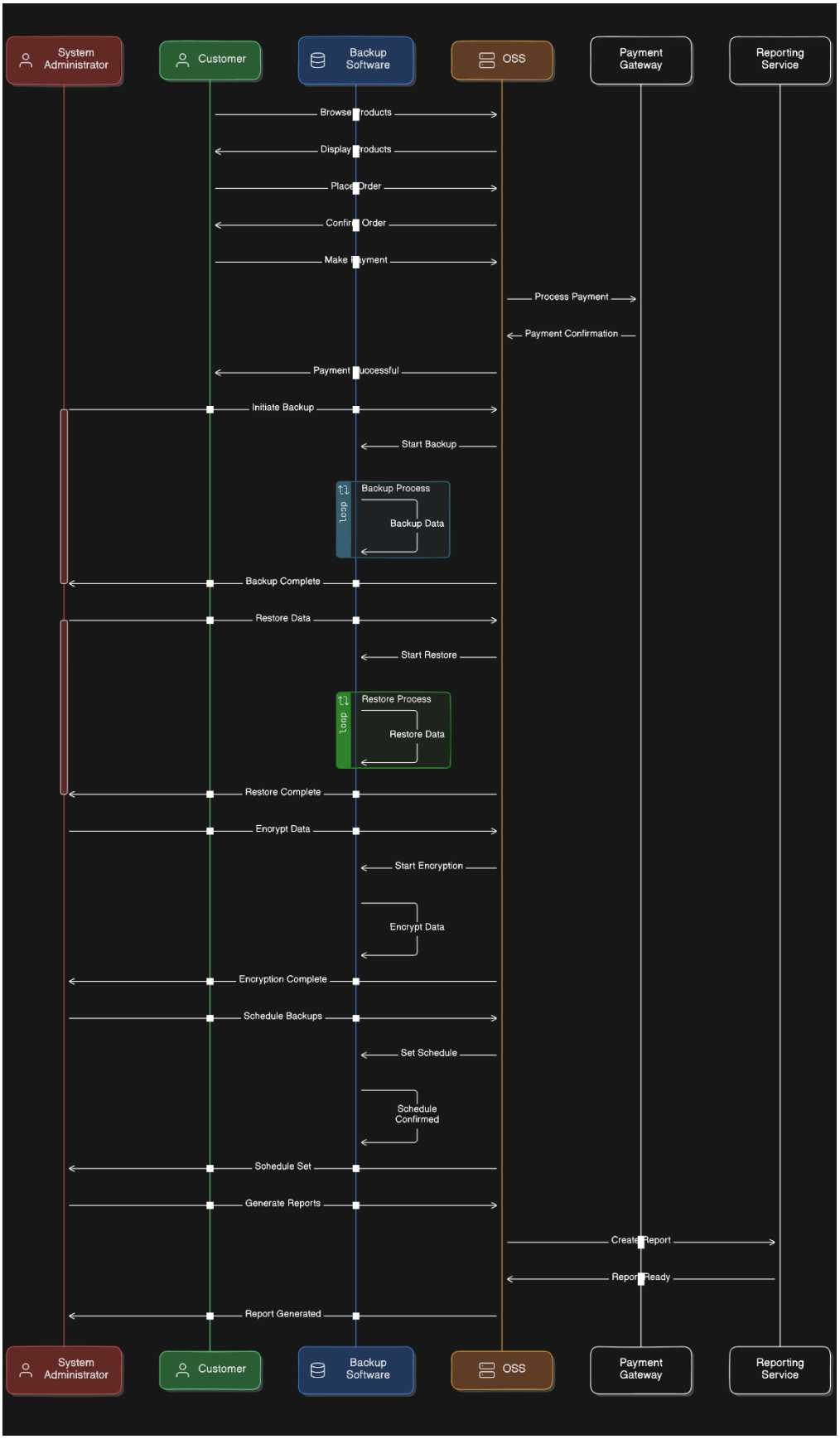
UML Model 1 –


System Administrator
Customer
Backup Software
OSS
Payment Gateway
Reporting Service
Browse Products
Display Products
Place Order
Confirm Order
Make Payment
Process Payment
Payment Confirmation
Payment Successful
Initiate Backup
Start Backup
Backup Process
loop
Backup Data
Backup Complete
Restore Data
Start Restore
Restore Process
loop
Restore Data
Restore Complete
Encrypt Data
Start Encryption
Encrypt Data
Encryption Complete
Schedule Backups
Set Schedule
Schedule Confirmed
Schedule Set
Generate Reports
Create Report
Report Ready
Report Generated
System Administrator
Customer
Backup Software
OSS
Payment Gateway
Reporting Service

Analyzing the Step-by-Step Process of Backup Operations Through Sequence Diagrams

1. Introduction to Sequence Diagrams in System Analysis

Sequence diagrams improve the comprehension of interactions between operations and objects, regardless of who is sending the messages. This characteristic influences the role of sequence diagrams as a main tool for compositional development. Controllers within a system are typically set and require clear definition of their behaviors. Similar to use case diagrams, sequence diagrams are also linked with test cases for the behaviors of a system. Within a sequence diagram, sends depict instances of data being transferred from the sender object to the receiver object, offering a unified view of the internal processes and the actors within the system. (Abouzahra et al., 2020)

Sequence diagrams are a widely used modeling language that can represent both design- and analysis-level system models. They are also appealing for practicing system analysts since they possess a simple and effective description mechanism. A sequence diagram is a time-ordered sequence of messages passing between objects over time. In a sequence diagram, the life of an object appears as a vertical line, representing interactions with the object. A thin rectangle, drawn around an object's lifetime, represents pseudostates of the object that its implementation engineer needs to consider during system implementation. The messages are represented as horizontal arrows from the sender to the receiver, and sometimes carry embedded data. (Fauzan et al.2021)

2. Key Components and Symbols in a Backup Operation Sequence Diagram

With an overall view on a backup operation process, its breakpoints, and its fundamental stages, sequence diagrams are employed to describe the sliding of the steps performed by the respective components, which interact between them. Through the sequence charts, the who, the what, the how, and the when of the tasks performed during the backup operations are presented. Such diagrams provide abundant information on the backup operation components, objects summoned amid the backup operation, their specific performance in the process, and the exact moment when such performances take place. However, these sequence charts are static diagrams that, accessing the temporal axis through the ordering numbers on the messages, show the sequence of call, but do not signal how much time each call takes establishing the interactions between the components. These sequence diagrams do not evolve directly to answer specific operational questions or to deduce transitory situations arisen from the interactions among the components. (Nejad et al., 2022)

The three main key components of the backup operation sequence diagram are the initiator or sender (Sender), the backup initiator or the responsible party for managing the backup

operations, who decides when this process is triggered, swaps the consistency of the data on the production site, and makes a copy of the data to be backed up with some associated metadata. It is through this process that the responsible party signals the backup initiation, makes the checkpoint, and stores this set of data and metadata on the CDP system. There are two alternatives to conventionally trigger the backup operation: the alternative 'direct trigger', where the backup operation is triggered immediately, with no condition or dependency required, and the alternative 'trigger after a successful backup', when the completion and persistence of a given number of backups without failure are a condition for its registration and/or triggering the next backup. This process cannot be further detailed here is the preparatory stage and management of the said backup operation process, through which it is fully detailed at the Level 0 diagram for the backup operation process.

3. Detailed Analysis of the Backup Operation Steps: From Initiation to Confirmation

Once the user intention is matched with the full configuration options, the tasks which will be executed on the databases that are impacted from the chosen SQL-Server operation (proposed to be backup for the use case in this study) are recognized. The details related to these snapshot tasks executed on the databases are stored offline. The results carried by using the response function and the backup's initialization functionality, obtaining the details from the snapshot manager, the notification tasks of the Impact Recognizer, and the information provided by getting the users – taking views for specific purposes provide the appropriate ending for the purpose of the goal and the sign in the course. (West et al.2020)

In this section, there will be a detailed analysis of the behavioral aspects of the backup operation. These aspects include different steps and their substeps or parts. This analysis describes the step-by-step process to be followed by the involved components. Additionally, the related messages among them are also explained. In order to understand the interactions and the relationships between these components, different sequence diagrams have been applied like initiating a backup configuration, managing backup notification tasks, and completing configuring database endpoints through the implemented steps. The step-by-step procedure for each of the backup operation terms is outlined in the following detailed analysis of the backup operation steps in terms of the sequence diagrams.

4. Identifying Potential Points of Failure and Security Risks in the Backup Process

Encouraged by the insights obtained by breaking down the backup process into functions, potential points of failure were also identified. They can roughly be categorized into six different types of failure. First, communication can fail. Second, if the communication was established, but the consumer presents invalid credentials (i.e., it is neither a consumer nor authorized to read the context of the consumer), the communication must be cut off. Third, while packaging and

sending the data block, a violation of parameterized policy can occur, hence causing access denied. Fourth, if the producer fails to use the correct encryption key during packaging, the communication would result in access denied as well. Fifth, integrity of the communication must be ensured, meaning man-in-the-middle attacks prevention techniques are important as well. Finally, after receiving the data block, rewriting the data block onto the destination storage where the backup can read the data block can also fail. (Sillito & Kutomi2020)

The step-by-step sequence diagram also provides a clear and structured understanding of the backup process. Based upon all scenarios, essential functions can be extracted. Additionally, potential points of failure in the backup process become more visible. Failing in the backup process has meaningful consequences. Many of the risks from the Hadoop Security Design which need to be addressed could occur during this process. The following backup functions are identified: checking the consumer's credential, reading the context provided by the DataNode, preparing and ensuring secured communication, getting the data block requested by the consumer, verifying the received data block, and packaging and sending the data block.

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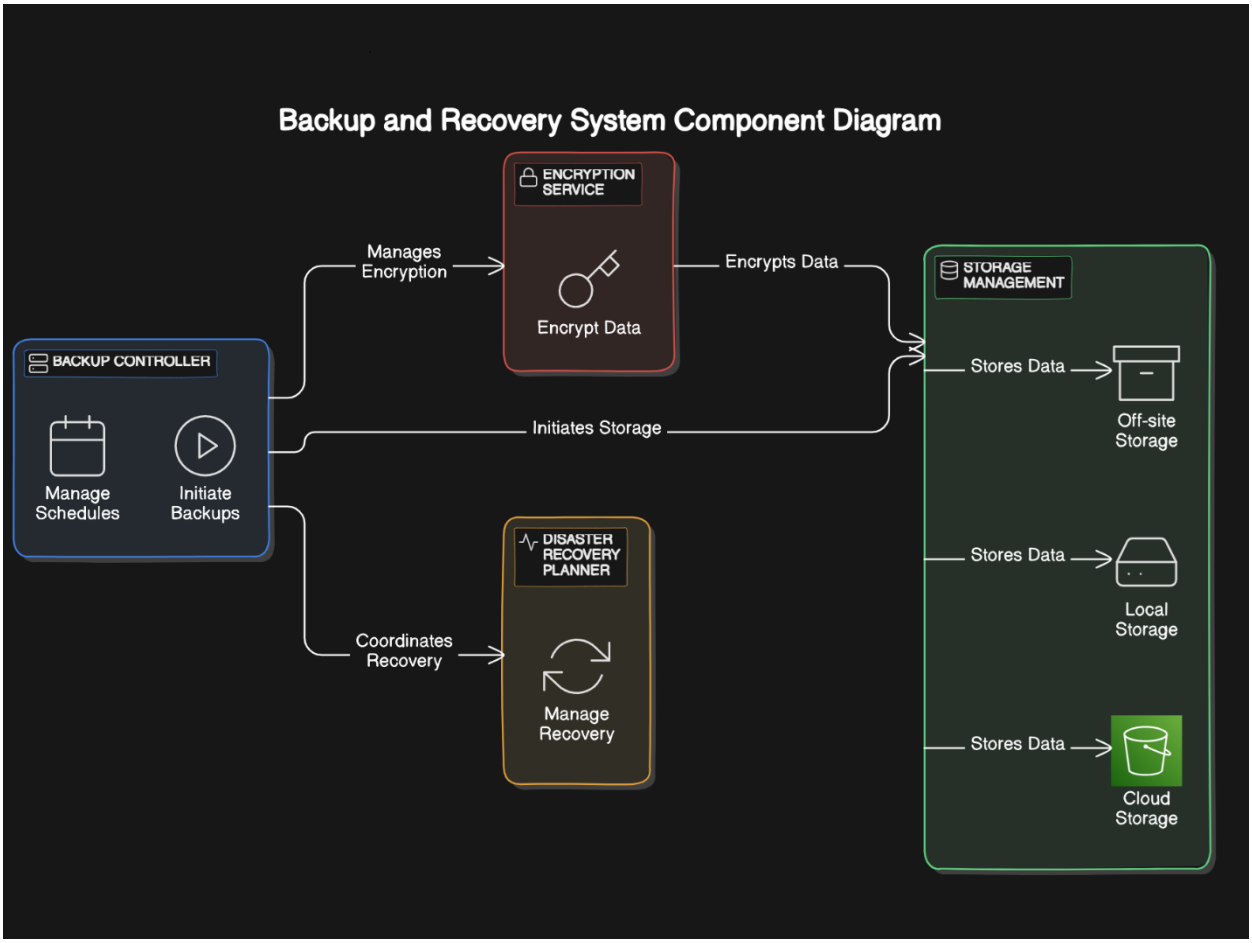
UML 2 -



Analyzing the Step-by-Step Process of Backup Operations Through Sequence Diagrams

1. Introduction to Sequence Diagrams in System Analysis

Sequence diagrams enhance the comprehension of interactions between operations and objects, regardless of the message sender. This characteristic underscores the role of sequence diagrams as a primary tool for compositional development. Controllers within a system need clear behavioural definitions. Similar to use case diagrams, sequence diagrams are linked with test cases for system behaviours. In a sequence diagram, messages illustrate instances of data being transferred from the sender object to the receiver object, offering a unified view of internal processes and actors within the system (Abouzahra et al., 2020).

Sequence diagrams are a widely used modelling language representing both design- and analysis-level system models. They are particularly appealing to practising system analysts due to their simple and effective description mechanism. A sequence diagram is a time-ordered sequence of messages passing between objects over time. An object’s life appears as a vertical line, representing interactions with the object. A thin rectangle around an object's lifetime represents pseudostates the implementation engineer must consider during system implementation. Messages are depicted as horizontal arrows from the sender to the receiver, sometimes carrying embedded data (Fauzan et al., 2021).

2. Key Components and Symbols in a Backup Operation Sequence Diagram

With a comprehensive view of a backup operation process, its breakpoints, and its fundamental stages, sequence diagrams describe the steps performed by respective components interacting with each other. These diagrams provide abundant information on the backup operation components, objects involved during the backup operation, their specific roles, and the exact timing of these roles. However, these sequence charts are static and show the sequence of calls but do not indicate the duration of each call, nor do they answer specific operational questions or deduce transitory situations arising from interactions among the components (Nejad et al., 2022).

The three main components of the backup operation sequence diagram are:

The Initiator or Sender (Sender): Manages the backup operations, deciding when the process is triggered, ensuring data consistency on the production site, and making a copy of the data with associated metadata. The responsible party signals the backup initiation, makes the checkpoint, and stores the data and metadata in the CDP system.

Backup Initiator: Manages the preparatory stage and management of the backup operation process.

Alternatives for Triggering the Backup Operation:

Direct Trigger: The backup operation is triggered immediately, with no conditions or dependencies.

Trigger After a Successful Backup: The next backup is triggered upon the completion and persistence of a given number of successful backups.

3. Detailed Analysis of the Backup Operation Steps: From Initiation to Confirmation

Once the user’s intention aligns with the configuration options, the tasks executed on the databases impacted by the chosen SQL Server operation (in this case, backup) are identified. Details of these snapshot tasks executed on the databases are stored offline. The results from the response function and the backup's initialization functionality, details from the snapshot manager, notification tasks of the Impact Recognizer, and information from users provide the appropriate end goal and sign off on the course (West et al., 2020).

This section analyses the behavioural aspects of the backup operation, including different steps and substeps. It describes the step-by-step process followed by the involved components and explains the related messages among them. To understand the interactions and relationships between these components, different sequence diagrams are applied, such as initiating a backup configuration, managing backup notification tasks, and completing database endpoint configuration through the implemented steps.

4. Identifying Potential Points of Failure and Security Risks in the Backup Process

By breaking down the backup process into functions, potential points of failure are identified, categorised into six types:

Communication Failure: Communication cannot be established.

Invalid Credentials: Communication is cut off if the consumer presents invalid credentials.

Policy Violation: Violation of parameterized policy during data packaging and sending results in access denial.

Incorrect Encryption Key: Using an incorrect encryption key during packaging leads to access denial.

Communication Integrity: Ensuring integrity to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks.

Data Block Writing Failure: Rewriting the data block onto the destination storage can fail (Sillito & Kutomi, 2020).

The step-by-step sequence diagram provides a structured understanding of the backup process, making potential points of failure more visible. Failing in the backup process has significant consequences. Risks from the Hadoop Security Design must be addressed. Essential backup functions include:

Checking the consumer's credentials

Reading the context provided by the DataNode

Preparing and ensuring secured communication

Getting the data block requested by the consumer

Verifying the received data block

Packaging and sending the data block

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