

Row Level Security In Power BI The Complete Guide Full Version

Row Level Security in Power BI: The Complete Guide

In today's data-driven world, protecting sensitive information while enabling personalized data access is paramount. Row Level Security (RLS) in Power BI offers a robust solution to restrict data access for different users based on their roles or specific criteria. Implementing RLS ensures that users see only the data relevant to them, enhancing security, compliance, and user experience. This comprehensive guide will walk you through the essentials of RLS in Power BI, from understanding the basics to advanced implementation techniques, ensuring you master this vital feature.

Understanding Row Level Security in Power BI

What is Row Level Security?

Row Level Security (RLS) is a set of filters applied to data models in Power BI that restrict data access at the row level. Essentially, RLS ensures that users only view data pertinent to their role, department, region, or other criteria defined by the report creator. Unlike traditional security methods, RLS operates directly within the Power BI environment, providing dynamic and flexible data access control.

Why Use RLS in Power BI?

Implementing RLS offers several benefits:

- Data Security and Privacy: Protect sensitive information from unauthorized access.
- Personalized User Experience: Deliver tailored reports to different users.
- Compliance: Meet regulatory requirements for data access restrictions.
- Simplified Data Management: Centralize security within the Power BI model, reducing reliance on external security measures.

Key Concepts and Terminology

- Roles: Defined security groups that specify who can access what data.
- Filters: Conditions applied to restrict data based on roles.

- User Mapping: Linking Power BI users to roles within the security model.
- Static vs. Dynamic RLS: Static involves predefined filters; dynamic adjusts filters based on user context.

Setting Up Row Level Security in Power BI

Prerequisites

Before implementing RLS, ensure:

- You have a Power BI Desktop file (.pbix) with a data model.
- Data is well-structured, with clear relationships.
- You have access to Power BI Service for publishing and managing roles.
- You have sufficient permissions to create roles and publish reports.

Step-by-Step Guide to Implement RLS

Follow these steps to set up RLS in Power BI:

- Open Your Power BI Report in Power BI Desktop
- Define Roles
 - Navigate to the Modeling tab.
 - Click on Manage Roles.
 - Click Create to add a new role.
- Create and Assign Filters
 - Select tables and define filter conditions that specify data access.
 - Example: For a "SalesRegion" role, filter the "Sales" table where "Region" equals "North."
- Validate Roles
 - Use the View as Role feature to test how the report appears for each role.

- Publish the Report to Power BI Service
- Save your report and publish it to your workspace.
- Assign Users to Roles in Power BI Service
- Go to your dataset settings.
- Under Security, assign users or groups to the roles you created.

Implementing Dynamic Row Level Security

Static RLS filters are useful but limited to predefined criteria. Dynamic RLS enables data restrictions based on the logged-in user, making the solution scalable and flexible.

How Dynamic RLS Works

Dynamic RLS involves creating a mapping table that links users to data access parameters. Filters then reference this table, adjusting data visibility based on the current user.

Steps to Implement Dynamic RLS

- Create a User-Access Table
- Example: A table named UserAccess with columns Username and Region.
- Populate the Table
- Fill with user-specific data, either manually or via automated processes.
- Establish Relationships
- Link the UserAccess table to your main data tables.

- Define Role with Dynamic Filter
- In Manage Roles, create a role that filters your data based on the current user.
- Example filter: ``Region = LOOKUPVALUE(UserAccess[Region], UserAccess[Username], USERNAME())``
- Test and Publish
- Use View as Role to verify dynamic filtering.
- Publish and assign users as before.

Best Practices and Tips for RLS in Power BI

Design Considerations

- Keep role definitions clear and maintainable.
- Use descriptive role names.
- Ensure your data model supports relationships needed for dynamic filtering.
- Test thoroughly across different user scenarios.

Performance Optimization

- Limit the complexity of filters to prevent slow report performance.
- Use summarized or aggregated data where possible.
- Avoid overly broad role definitions that could impact performance.

Security and Maintenance

- Regularly review role assignments.
- Keep user lists updated.
- Document your security model for future reference.
- Be cautious with shared datasets and permissions.

Troubleshooting Common Issues

- Users see more data than expected: check role filters and user-to-role assignments.
- Dynamic RLS not working: verify the user mapping table and relationships.
- Performance issues: optimize filters and data model.

Advanced RLS Techniques

Using DAX for Complex Security Logic

Leverage Data Analysis Expressions (DAX) to craft sophisticated security filters, such as:

- Filtering based on multiple conditions.
- Combining user roles with other data parameters.
- Implementing hierarchical security.

Integrating RLS with Other Power BI Features

- Combine RLS with Row-Level Visuals for enhanced security.
- Use RLS alongside Data Masking for additional privacy.
- Automate user role assignments via Power BI APIs or PowerShell scripts.

Managing RLS in Large-Scale Environments

- Use centralized security management tools.
- Automate user provisioning and role updates.
- Implement group-based security with Active Directory integration.

Conclusion

Implementing Row Level Security in Power BI is a crucial step toward securing sensitive data while delivering personalized insights. Whether you're setting static filters for predefined roles or deploying dynamic RLS for scalable user-specific filtering, mastering this feature enhances your report security and user experience. By following best practices, optimizing performance, and leveraging advanced techniques, you can create secure, efficient, and scalable Power BI reports suitable for any organizational need. Embrace RLS as part of your data governance strategy to ensure data privacy, compliance, and trust in your Power BI solutions.

Keywords: Row Level Security, Power BI, RLS, data security, dynamic RLS, static RLS, data filtering, Power BI security, user roles, data privacy, report security

Row Level Security in Power BI: The Complete Guide

In today's data-driven world, ensuring that sensitive information remains accessible only to authorized users is paramount. Row Level Security in Power BI emerges as a crucial feature that allows organizations to restrict data access at the row level, providing tailored data views for different users or groups. Whether you're a data analyst, BI developer, or business stakeholder, understanding how to implement and manage row level security (RLS) effectively can significantly enhance your Power BI reports' security and usability. This comprehensive guide walks you through everything you need to know about RLS in Power BI, from foundational concepts to advanced implementation techniques.

What is Row Level Security in Power BI?

Row Level Security (RLS) in Power BI enables report creators to restrict data access based on user roles. Instead of giving everyone access to the entire dataset, RLS filters the data dynamically depending on who is viewing the report. This ensures that each user sees only the data they're authorized to see, aligning with data governance policies and compliance requirements.

Key Points:

- RLS operates at the dataset level within Power BI Desktop or Power BI Service.
- It dynamically filters data based on user roles and expressions.
- Supports multiple roles and complex filtering logic.
- Can be integrated with organizational user identities via Azure Active Directory (Azure AD).

Why Use Row Level Security?

Implementing RLS offers several benefits:

- Enhanced Data Security: Protect sensitive data by limiting access.
- Personalized User Experience: Deliver tailored data views to different users.
- Simplified Data Management: Avoid creating multiple reports for different user groups.
- Regulatory Compliance: Meet data privacy and security regulations.
- Operational Efficiency: Reduce the risk of data leaks or unauthorized access.

How RLS Works in Power BI

Power BI's RLS mechanism relies on defining roles with specific filtering rules. When a user

accesses a report, Power BI identifies the user's identity and applies the filters associated with the roles they belong to. These filters restrict data visibility at the row level.

Workflow Overview:

- Define Roles and Rules: Create roles in Power BI Desktop with filtering expressions.
- Publish the Dataset: Deploy the dataset with RLS roles to Power BI Service.
- Assign Users to Roles: Map organizational users or groups to roles in Power BI Service.
- User Access: When a user views the report, Power BI applies the relevant filters based on their role.

Setting Up Row Level Security in Power BI Desktop

Step 1: Preparing Your Data Model

Before implementing RLS, ensure your data model is well-structured:

- Include user-related columns if applicable (e.g., EmployeeID, Region, Department).
- Create relationships between tables that will be used in filters.

Step 2: Defining Roles and Security Filters

In Power BI Desktop:

- Go to the Modeling tab.
- Click on Manage Roles.
- Click Create to define a new role.
- Name the role (e.g., "SalesRegionManager").
- Select the relevant table(s) and define DAX filter expressions that specify access control.

Example:

Suppose you have a `Sales` table with a `Region` column and a `UserRegion` table with user-region mappings.

- To filter data to a specific region:

```
```DAX
```

```
[Region] = USERNAME()
```

```
```
```

- Or, for more complex scenarios:

```
```DAX
```

```
[Region] IN VALUES(UserRegion[Region]) && UserRegion[Username] = USERPRINCIPALNAME()
```

```
```
```

Step 3: Testing Roles

- Use the View as Role feature to simulate how reports look for different roles.
- Ensure filters work as intended.

Step 4: Publishing the Dataset

- Save your Power BI Desktop file.
- Publish it to Power BI Service.

Managing RLS in Power BI Service

Assigning Users and Groups to Roles

- Navigate to the dataset in Power BI Service.
- Click on Security.
- Select the role you want to assign users to.
- Add individual users or security groups (preferably Azure AD groups) for scalable management.

Best Practices:

- Use organizational groups for role assignments.

- Regularly review role memberships.
- Document role definitions and user mappings.

Advanced RLS Techniques

Dynamic RLS Based on User Attributes

Implement dynamic filtering using user attributes:

- Example: Filter data based on the logged-in user's department, region, or role.

```
```DAX
```

```
[Department] = USERPRINCIPALNAME()
```

```
```
```

- Use USERPRINCIPALNAME() or USERNAME() functions to retrieve the current user.

Combining Multiple Roles

- Users can be assigned to multiple roles.
- RLS filters are combined with AND logic.
- Use OR conditions within filter expressions to broaden access.

RLS with Multiple Tables

- When your security model involves multiple related tables, implement RLS filters on each relevant table.
- Ensure relationships are correctly set to propagate filters.

Using External Data for Security

- Import user-role mappings from external databases or services.
- Use DAX expressions to filter data based on these external mappings.

Best Practices for Implementing RLS

- Plan Your Security Model Carefully: Understand who needs access to what data.
- Use Meaningful Role Names: For clarity and maintenance.
- Leverage Azure AD Groups: For scalable and easier user management.
- Test Thoroughly: Always verify RLS behavior with different user roles.
- Document Your Security Setup: Keep records for audits and maintenance.
- Monitor Access and Usage: Use Power BI audit logs for security oversight.

Common Challenges and Troubleshooting

- Users Not Seeing Expected Data: Check role memberships and filter expressions.
- Role Overlaps Causing Confusion: Clearly define role boundaries.
- Performance Issues: Optimize DAX filters and consider data model efficiency.
- Authentication Problems: Ensure users are correctly authenticated via Azure AD.

Conclusion

Row Level Security in Power BI is a powerful feature that enhances your reports' security posture by providing tailored data access based on user roles. By carefully designing roles, defining precise filtering expressions, and managing user assignments effectively, organizations can ensure data privacy, comply with regulations, and deliver personalized insights. Implementing RLS might seem complex initially, but with a structured approach and best practices, it becomes an integral part of a robust Power BI deployment.

Empower your data governance strategies today by mastering RLS ? safeguarding your data while delivering meaningful, personalized insights to every user.

QuestionAnswer What is Row Level Security (RLS) in Power BI and how does it enhance data security? Row Level Security (RLS) in Power BI allows you to restrict data access for specific users or groups based on filters applied to data rows. It enhances data security by ensuring users only see data relevant to their roles or permissions, preventing unauthorized data exposure. How do you implement Row Level Security in Power BI step-by-step? To implement RLS in Power BI, you need to: 1) Define roles in Power BI Desktop using the 'Manage Roles' feature, 2) Create DAX filters for each role based on your data, 3) Assign users or groups to these roles in the Power BI Service, and 4) Publish the report ensuring RLS is enabled. This setup filters data dynamically based on user roles. Can RLS be dynamic in Power BI, allowing user-specific data access without creating multiple roles? Yes, Power BI supports dynamic RLS by using functions like `USERPRINCIPALNAME()` within DAX expressions. This allows you to create a single role with filters that adjust based on the

logged-in user's identity, enabling personalized data views without multiple roles. What are common challenges when implementing RLS in Power BI and how can they be addressed? Common challenges include managing complex role definitions, ensuring data model relationships support RLS, and maintaining performance. These can be addressed by designing clear role hierarchies, optimizing data models with proper relationships, and testing RLS scenarios thoroughly before deployment. How does RLS interact with other Power BI features like sharing and data refresh? RLS works seamlessly with sharing, as it ensures users only see authorized data regardless of shared reports. During data refresh, RLS filters are applied dynamically, so security remains consistent. However, it's important to configure RLS correctly before publishing to maintain data security across all access points.

Related keywords: Row level security, Power BI security, data filtering, RLS in Power BI, Power BI data restrictions, security roles Power BI, dynamic row security, Power BI access control, data security in Power BI, Power BI security best practices

Critical security studies an introduction pdf

Critical Security Studies an Introduction PDF

Understanding the complexities of security in the modern world requires a comprehensive exploration of critical security studies. The phrase "critical security studies an introduction PDF" often refers to accessible academic resources or downloadable materials that provide foundational insights into this transformative field. This article aims to offer an in-depth overview of critical security studies, its core principles, evolution, and significance, serving as a valuable introduction for students, scholars, and practitioners interested in security analysis from a critical perspective.

What Are Critical Security Studies?

Critical security studies (CSS) is an interdisciplinary approach that challenges traditional notions of security, emphasizing the importance of analyzing power structures, societal impacts, and broader geopolitical contexts. Unlike conventional security paradigms focused narrowly on state-centric threats such as military invasion or terrorism, CSS questions whose security is prioritized and at what expense.

Origins and Development

Critical security studies emerged in the late 20th century as a response to the limitations of traditional security paradigms. Influenced by critical theory, post-structuralism, feminism, and other

critical approaches, CSS seeks to democratize security analysis and expand its scope.

Key milestones in its development include:

- The influence of the Copenhagen School's securitization theory.
- The rise of post-Cold War security concerns, such as environmental issues, human security, and identity.
- The incorporation of feminist critiques highlighting gendered dimensions of security.

Core Principles

Critical security studies are grounded in several fundamental principles:

- **Questioning State-Centric Security:** Recognizing that security is not solely about protecting the state but also individuals and communities.
- **Expanding Security Definitions:** Including human security, environmental security, economic security, and social security.
- **Power and Discourse Analysis:** Analyzing how language, narratives, and power relations shape security agendas.
- **Emphasis on Social Justice:** Highlighting inequalities and advocating for marginalized groups.

Key Concepts in Critical Security Studies

To grasp CSS fully, understanding its core concepts is essential. These concepts challenge conventional security wisdom and introduce new ways of analyzing threats and responses.

Securitization Theory

Developed by the Copenhagen School, securitization theory examines how issues are constructed as security threats through speech acts by political actors. It posits that:

- An issue becomes a security threat when authorities declare it so.
- This process enables extraordinary measures and shifts policy priorities.

Implications:

- Not all threats are inherently security threats; it depends on discourse.

- Securitization can be used to justify power grabs or marginalize dissent.

Human Security

A central theme in CSS, human security broadens the focus from state security to individual well-being. It encompasses:

- Economic security
- Food security
- Health security
- Environmental security
- Personal safety
- Political security

Significance:

- Prioritizes the safety of people over borders.
- Calls for policies that address root causes of insecurity.

Power, Discourse, and Ideology

CSS emphasizes analyzing how language and narratives influence security policies. It explores:

- How certain issues are framed as threats.
- The role of media, political discourse, and ideology.
- How power relations affect security agendas.

Critical Perspectives on Security

Various critical approaches contribute unique insights:

- **Feminist Security Studies:** Examines how gender roles influence security dynamics and highlights women's experiences of insecurity.
- **Post-Colonial Security Studies:** Critiques Western-centric security paradigms and emphasizes the impacts of colonialism and imperialism.
- **Environmental Security:** Focuses on ecological threats and climate change as security issues.

Comparing Traditional and Critical Security Studies

Understanding the distinctions between traditional and critical approaches helps contextualize CSS's revolutionary stance.

Traditional Security Studies

- Focus on state sovereignty and military threats.
- Emphasize national interests and strategic stability.
- Often rooted in realism and neorealism theories.

Critical Security Studies

- Broaden security to include human and societal concerns.
- Question the assumptions underpinning state-centric security.
- Advocate for social justice and equality.
- Use interdisciplinary methods and critical theories.

Importance of Critical Security Studies

CSS offers valuable insights for contemporary security challenges:

- Addresses non-traditional threats like climate change, pandemics, and cyber security.
- Highlights marginalized voices and vulnerable populations.
- Challenges dominant narratives and power structures.
- Promotes more inclusive and equitable security policies.

Accessing Critical Security Studies PDFs and Resources

For students and researchers interested in exploring critical security studies in depth, numerous PDFs and online resources are available:

Academic Journals and Articles

- Security Dialogue
- Review of International Studies
- International Political Sociology

These journals often publish open-access articles or PDFs that provide foundational and contemporary insights.

Key Books and PDFs

- "Critical Security Studies: An Introduction" by Richard Wyn Jones ? often available as PDF online.
- "The Securitization of Climate Change" ? various PDFs exploring environmental security.
- "Gender, Security and the Postcolonial" ? feminist and post-colonial perspectives.

Many of these resources can be found through university libraries, open-access repositories like JSTOR, or academic platforms such as ResearchGate.

Where to Find Free PDFs

- Google Scholar: Search for specific titles with PDF filters.
- Open Access Journals: Platforms like Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ).
- Institutional Repositories: Many universities host free PDFs of theses, dissertations, and course materials.
- ResearchGate and Academia.edu: Researchers often share copies of their papers.

Conclusion

Critical security studies represent a vital evolution in understanding and analyzing security issues. By challenging traditional paradigms and emphasizing social justice, discourse analysis, and a broader scope of threats, CSS offers a more inclusive and nuanced perspective. Whether accessed through PDFs, books, or academic articles, engaging with critical security studies equips individuals with the analytical tools necessary to navigate and influence the complex security landscape of today and tomorrow.

Understanding these foundational elements and where to find quality PDF resources ensures that learners and scholars can deepen their knowledge and contribute meaningfully to the field. As security concerns continue to evolve beyond conventional threats, critical security studies remain indispensable for fostering more just and resilient societies.

Critical Security Studies An Introduction PDF: A Comprehensive Guide to Understanding the Evolving Landscape of Security

In the rapidly shifting terrain of global politics and international relations, critical security studies an

introduction pdf offers scholars, students, and practitioners an invaluable entry point into a transformative approach that challenges traditional notions of security. This field moves beyond classical security paradigms centered solely on military threats and state sovereignty, embracing broader, more nuanced perspectives that consider social, political, economic, environmental, and human dimensions. Whether you're seeking an academic overview or practical insights, understanding the core concepts, debates, and methodologies presented in such an introductory resource is essential for engaging with contemporary security challenges effectively.

Understanding Critical Security Studies: An Overview

Critical security studies emerged as a response to the limitations of traditional security paradigms. Conventional security models—often termed "Realist" or "state-centric"—primarily focus on military threats, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty. While these aspects remain vital, critical security scholars argue that such narrow perspectives overlook many pressing issues that threaten human well-being and global stability.

The Origins and Evolution

- Historical Background: Rooted in the post-World War II order, traditional security studies aimed to address interstate conflicts and military preparedness.
- The Shift in Perspectives: The 1980s and 1990s saw the rise of critical theories, influenced by scholars like the Copenhagen School, post-structuralists, and feminist security studies.
- Main Drivers:
 - The end of the Cold War and the recognition of new threats.
 - Disillusionment with state-centric models.
 - The rise of transnational issues such as climate change, terrorism, and human rights.

Core Principles of Critical Security Studies

Critical security studies challenge the assumptions of traditional security theory, emphasizing the importance of context, power relations, and marginalized voices. The core principles include:

- Security as a Social Construct: Security is not just about military power but also about human well-being and societal stability.
- Broadening the Security Agenda: Addressing issues like economic inequality, environmental degradation, and social injustice.
- De-centering the State: Recognizing that non-state actors and individuals play vital roles in security dynamics.
- Questioning Power Structures: Analyzing how security practices reinforce or challenge existing

hierarchies and inequalities.

Key Themes and Topics in Critical Security Studies

- The Concept of Security in a Critical Framework

Traditional security views equate security with the survival of the state. Critical security approaches expand this view by considering:

- Human Security: Focuses on individual safety and dignity?covering health, education, and human rights.

- Environmental Security: Recognizes environmental degradation as a security threat.

- Economic Security: Addresses issues like poverty, inequality, and access to resources.

- Social and Cultural Security: Considers identity, community, and cultural survival.

- Security Discourse and Power Relations

Critical security studies analyze how discourse shapes security policies and perceptions, often reinforcing power hierarchies. This includes:

- Constructivist Perspectives: How ideas and narratives influence security practices.

- Foucault's Power/Knowledge: Examining how security is used as a tool of social control.

- The Role of Media and Public Perception: How framing threats influences policy and public opinion.

- Critical Approaches and Methodologies

- Post-Structuralist Methods: Deconstructing dominant security narratives.

- Feminist Security Studies: Highlighting gendered dimensions of security.

- Marxist and Post-Colonial Perspectives: Analyzing how economic and colonial histories shape security.

Major Theoretical Contributions and Thinkers

- The Copenhagen School: Developed the concept of securitization?the process by which issues are framed as security threats to justify extraordinary measures.
- Barry Buzan: Emphasized the importance of sectors?military, political, economic, societal, and environmental.
- Ken Booth: Advocated for human security and questioned the primacy of the state.
- Foucault and Agamben: Offered insights into the relationship between security, power, and sovereignty.

Practical Implications and Policy Relevance

Critical security studies provide frameworks that influence policy-making by:

- Encouraging holistic threat assessments.
- Promoting inclusive security practices that incorporate marginalized groups.
- Challenging militarized approaches in favor of diplomacy, development, and conflict prevention.
- Highlighting the importance of environmental sustainability and social justice in security planning.

Challenges and Criticisms

Despite its valuable insights, critical security studies face several critiques:

- Vagueness and Lack of Policy Prescriptions: Critics argue that broad critiques sometimes lack concrete policy solutions.
- Potential for Relativism: The focus on diverse perspectives may lead to challenges in establishing universal security norms.
- Complexity and Accessibility: Academic language and abstract concepts can be barriers for practitioners and policymakers.

How to Use a PDF Guide on Critical Security Studies

When engaging with a "critical security studies an introduction pdf," consider the following:

- Skim for Structure: Identify key sections such as definitions, theories, case studies, and debates.
- Note Definitions and Key Concepts: Clarify terminology like securitization, human security, and discourse analysis.
- Focus on Case Studies: Real-world examples illustrate how theory applies to current issues.

- Reflect on Critical Perspectives: Think about how these ideas challenge mainstream security policies.
- Use Supplementary Resources: Cross-reference with academic articles, books, and lectures for deeper understanding.

Final Thoughts: Embracing a Broader Security Perspective

The advent of critical security studies an introduction pdf marks an important shift in how we conceptualize threats and responses. It encourages us to question dominant narratives, recognize diverse voices, and adopt more inclusive, sustainable approaches to security. As global challenges become increasingly complex—ranging from climate change to cyber threats—embracing these critical perspectives is essential for developing effective, equitable security policies that safeguard not just territories, but human dignity and planetary health.

In Summary, critical security studies expand the conversation beyond traditional military concerns, urging us to consider social justice, environmental sustainability, and human rights as integral to security. Whether you're an academic, policy maker, or concerned global citizen, engaging deeply with introductory PDFs and foundational texts can equip you with the critical tools needed to navigate and shape the future of security in our interconnected world.

QuestionAnswer What is 'Critical Security Studies: An Introduction' generally about? It provides an overview of critical security studies, examining how security issues are constructed, the influence of power, and challenging traditional security paradigms to include diverse perspectives. Who are the main authors or contributors of the 'Critical Security Studies: An Introduction' PDF? The book features contributions from scholars such as Richard Wyn Jones, Stéfanie von Hlatky, and others who are prominent in the field of critical security studies. How does critical security studies differ from traditional security studies? Critical security studies challenge the state-centric and militarized focus of traditional security studies, emphasizing human security, social justice, and the role of power relations in shaping security outcomes. What are some key themes covered in the 'Critical Security Studies' PDF? Key themes include the social construction of security, the role of identity and discourse, human security, and the critique of mainstream security policies. Is the 'Critical Security Studies: An Introduction' PDF suitable for beginners? Yes, it is designed to introduce foundational concepts and theories in critical security studies, making it suitable for students and newcomers to the field. Where can I find the 'Critical Security Studies: An Introduction' PDF legally? You can access it through academic libraries, university resources, or purchase it from authorized publishers or platforms that offer legal copies. What is the importance of studying critical security studies through PDFs and online resources? Studying via PDFs and online resources allows for easy access, quick referencing, and the ability to stay updated with the latest debates and scholarly discussions in the field.

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