Roll No. ....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

M. A./M. Sc. (Second Semester) (NEP) EXAMINATION, 2022-23

STATISTICS

(Design of Experiment)

Paper Code							
B	0	6	0	8	0	2	T

Questions Booklet Series
A

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[*Maximum Marks : 75*

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

1. The theory of 'Design of Experiment' was first developed by :

(A) F. Yates

(B) R. A. Fisher

(C) W. D. Cochran

(D) A. L. Edwards

2. The measurement of the variable under study on different experimental units are termed as :

(A) Treatments

(B) Blocks

(C) Yields

(D) Plots

3. Sum of squares are independent of :

(A) The change of origin

(B) The change of scale

(C) The change of origin and scale

(D) None of the above

4. In a linear model for analysis of variance the error term is assumed to be distributed as :

(A) N (0, 1)

(B) N $(0, \sigma^2)$

(C) N $(\mu, 1)$

(D) N (μ, σ^2)

5. If A is an Idempotent matrix, then the quadratic form $Y'AY$ is distributed as :

(A) *t*-variate

(B) F-variate

(C) Chi-square variate

(D) None of the above

6. Cochran's theorem finds its application in :

(A) Testing of hypothesis

(B) Estimation of parameters

(C) Estimation of Error term

(D) All of the above

7. A matrix A is called an idempotent matrix if :

(A) $A = A^1$

(B) $A = A^2$

(C) $A = O$

(D) $A = I$

8. In the Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) a factor is :

(A) dependent variable

(B) A set of related treatments, categories or conditions

(C) A variable that is confounded or entangled with the independent variable

(D) None of the above

9. What do ANOVA calculate ?

(A) T-scores

(B) Z-ratios

(C) R-ratios

(D) F-ratios

10. Which of the following statistical concepts is used to test differences in the means for more than two independent populations ?

(A) Confidence Interval

(B) Regression Analysis

(C) Sequential Analysis

(D) Analysis of Variance

11. Determining the tabulated value for the F distribution is different than finding the tabulated values for t-distribution because the F-table requires which of the following ?

(A) no degrees of freedom term

(B) values for α and β

(C) one degree of freedom term

(D) two degrees of freedom term

12. In a 'One way ANOVA' F-test the 'among group' variation is attributable to what source of variation ?

(A) Residual variation

(B) Unexplained variation

(C) Treatment effects

(D) Experimental error

13. Experimental Design means :

(A) a plan

(B) a designing

(C) a map

(D) All of the above

14. The purpose of Randomisation is to __________ bias on the other sources of extraneous variation.

(A) accept

(B) remove

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

15. A term referring to the amount of balancing, blocking and grouping of experimental units in called as :

(A) Replication

(B) Randomisation

(C) Local control

(D) None of the above

16. In a one way ANOVA, if the computed F-value exceeds the critical F value, what decision is made regarding the null hypothesis ?

(A) Do not reject H_0 because a mistake has been made

(B) Reject H_0 since there is evidence that all means differ

(C) Do not reject H_0 since there is no evidence of a difference

(D) Reject H_0 since there is evidence of a treatment effect

17. The __________ sum of squares measure the variability of the observed values around their respective treatment means.

(A) Treatment

(B) Error

(C) Interaction

(D) Total

18. Which of the following is an assumption of one way ANOVA comparing samples from three or more experimental treatments ?

(A) All the response variables within the K populations follow a normal distribution

(B) The samples associated with each population are randomly selected and are independent from all other samples

(C) The response variable within each of the K populations have equal variances

(D) All of the above

19. Which of the following can be eliminated through random assignment of treatment to experimental units :

(A) dependence among observations

(B) human biases

(C) systematic influences

(D) All of the above

20. Rendomisation is a process which enables the experimenter to :

(A) apply mathematical theories

(B) make probability statements

(C) treat errors independent

(D) All of the above

21. Which of the following ANOVA components are not additive ?

(A) Degrees of freedom

(B) Mean sum of squares

(C) Sum of squares

(D) All of the above are additive

22. The allocation of treatments to experimental units with equal probability is known as :

(A) Replication

(B) Randomization

(C) Local Control

(D) None of the above

23. A subject receiving a treatment in an experiment is called as :

(A) plot

(B) treatment

(C) yield

(D) None of the above

24. As variability due to chance decreases, the value of F will

(A) increase

(B) decrease

(C) stay the same

(D) None of the above

25. The __________ sum of squares measures the variability of the sample treatment means around the overall mean.

(A) Treatment

(B) Error

(C) Interaction

(D) Total

26. The factors like fertilizers used, data of sowing and spacing are often used as :

(A) Experimental units

(B) Treatments

(C) Replications

(D) None of the above

27. Analysis of variance is a statistical method of comparing the __________ of several populations.

(A) Means

(B) Standard deviations

(C) Variance

(D) Proportions

28. Randomization in an experiment provides :

(A) the estimate of experimental error

(B) encourage to the treatments

(C) a check to the variation in social fertility

(D) None of the above

29. Replication in an experiment means :

(A) the number of blocks

(B) the number of treatments

(C) the number of times a treatment occurs in an experiment

(D) None of the above

30. Number of replications in an experiment is based on :

(A) experimental material available

(B) the precision required

(C) heterogeneity of experimental material

(D) All of the above

31. Local control is a device to maintain :

(A) homogeneity among blocks

(B) homogeneity within blocks

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

32. Local control in the field is maintained through :

(A) Uniformity trials

(B) Randomization

(C) Natural factors

(D) All of the above

33. Experimental error is due to :

(A) Extraneous factors

(B) Experimenter's mistakes

(C) Variation in treatment effects

(D) None of the above

34. If the value of one or more observations of an experimental data is missing, then statistical analysis of the data is :

(A) Possible

(B) Not possible

(C) Depends on the number of missing values

(D) None of the above

35. Missing plot technique is applicable if the experiment is conducted in :

(A) Randomized Block Design

(B) Latin Square Design

(C) Either (A) or (B)

(D) None of the above

36. In a Randomized Block Design with 4 blocks and 5 treatments having one missing value, the error degree of freedom will be :

(A) 19

(B) 12

(C) 11

(D) 10

37. The formula used to estimate one missing value by substitution method in R. B. D. having r blocks and n treatments, B is the sum of observations of the blocks containing missing value and T is the sum of the observations of the treatments containing missing value and G is the total of $(nr - 1)$ observations is :

(A) $\dfrac{nB + rT - G}{(r-1)(n-1)}$

(B) $\dfrac{nB + T - G}{(r-1)(n-1)}$

(C) $\dfrac{rB + nT - G}{(r-1)(n-1)}$

(D) None of the above

38. A missing value in an experiment is estimated by the method of :

(A) minimizing the error mean square

(B) analysis of variance

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) Neither (A) nor B)

39. When there occurs a missing value in an experiment, treatment sum of square has :

(A) no bias

(B) an upward bias

(C) a downward bias

(D) None of the above

40. Given the following ANOVA table :

Sources of Variation	d.f.	S.S.	M.S.S.	Variance Ratio
Between samples	2	—	4	$F = \frac{4}{3}$
Within samples	—	24	3	

What will be the total sum of squares ?

(A) 8

(B) 16

(C) 32

(D) 48

41. When the treatments requires different size for experimentation, frequently adopted design is called :

(A) Latin Square Design

(B) Confounded Design

(C) Partially Balanced Design

(D) Split Plot Design

42. A split plot design can involve only :

(A) two factors

(B) three factors

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

43. In a split plot design, more precision is obtained for :

(A) Block differences

(B) Main plot treatment

(C) Sub-plot treatment

(D) All of the above

44. In a split plot design, more error degree of freedom is obtained for :

(A) Main plot treatment

(B) Sub plots

(C) Replication

(D) None of the above

45. In Randomized Block Design we always have :

(A) Number of blocks = Number of treatments

(B) Number of blocks > Number of treatments

(C) Number of blocks < Number of treatments

(D) None of the above

46. In Latin Square Design we always have :

(A) Number of Blocks = Number of treatments

(B) Number of Blocks > Number of treatments

(C) Number of Blocks < Number of treatments

(D) None of the above

47. Error sum of squares in Randomized Block Design as compared to Completely Randomized Design using the same material is :

(A) more

(B) less

(C) equal

(D) Not comparable

48. The experiments in which the treatments are allocated to experimental units through a random process are known as :

(A) Completely Randomized Design

(B) Randomized Design

(C) Partially Randomized Design

(D) None of the above

49. Completely Randomized Designs are suitable in the situations when :

(A) All experimental units are homogeneous

(B) Some units are likely to fail to response

(C) the units are likely to be destroyed during experimentation

(D) All of the above

50. A Randomized Block Design has :

(A) One-way classification

(B) Two-way classification

(C) Three-way classification

(D) None of the above

51. In the analysis of data of a Randomized Block Design with b blocks and t treatments, the error degree of freedom will be :

(A) $b(t-1)$

(B) $t(b-1)$

(C) $(b-1)(t-1)$

(D) None of the above

52. If the degree of freedom for error sum of squares in L. S. D. are 6, then the order of the design is :

(A) 3×3

(B) 4×4

(C) 5×5

(D) 6×6

53. A Latin Square Design controls :

(A) Two-way variation

(B) Three-way variation

(C) Multiway variation

(D) None of the above

54. While analysing the data of a K × K Latin Square Design, the error of degree of freedom in the ANOVA is equal to :

(A) K(K – 1) (K – 2)

(B) (K – 1) (K – 2)

(C) $K^2 - 2$

(D) $K^2 - 2K + 2$

55. In ANOVA tests which of the following distributions is used ?

(A) Z-distribution

(B) *t*-distribution

(C) F-distribution

(D) X^2-distribution

56. The number of basic principles of Experimental Design used in Latin Square Design is :

(A) One

(B) Two

(C) Three

(D) Four

57. The degree of freedom for F-ratio in a 6× 6 Latin Square Design is :

(A) (5, 15)

(B) (5, 20)

(C) (6, 15)

(D) (6, 20)

58. In a split plot design with factor A at p levels in main plots, factor B at q levels in sub plots and r replications, the degree of freedom for sub plot error is equal to :

(A) $(p-1)(q-1)(r-1)$

(B) $p(q-1)(r-1)$

(C) $q(p-1)(r-1)$

(D) $r(p-1)(q-1)$

59. For a split plot experiment conducted with factor A in main plots at 5 levels, factor B in sub plots at 4 levels and having 3 replications, then main plot error degree of freedom will be :

(A) 6

(B) 8

(C) 10

(D) 24

60. A split plot experiment is conducted with factor A at 5 levels in main plots, factor B in sub plots a 4 levels. The experiment contains 3 replications, then the error degree of freedom for the interaction effect will be :

(A) 24

(B) 30

(C) 32

(D) 36

61. A Balanced Incomplete Block Design with parameters (t, b, r, k, λ) reduces to Randomized Block Design when :

(A) $t = b$

(B) $r = k$

(C) $t = k$

(D) $b = r$

62. A Balanced Incomplete Block Design with parameters (t, b, r, k, λ) is called symmetrical if :

(A) $b = k$

(B) $b = r$

(C) $b = t$

(D) $b = \lambda$

63. Does the following symmetric Balanced Incomplete Block Design with parameter (t, b, r, k, λ) exists :

(A) Yes

(B) No

(C) Not known

(D) None of the above

64. A Block Design is said to be Efficiency Balanced if it satisfies :

(A) efficiency balanced

(B) variance balanced

(C) an equal number of replications

(D) Any two of the above

65. A BIBD with parameters $t = 4$, $b = 6$, $r = 3$, $k = 2$ and $\lambda = 1$ is :

(A) Resolvable Design

(B) Proper Design

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

66. There are two types of designs. Systematic Design and :

(A) Random Design

(B) Split Plot Design

(C) B. I. B. D.

(D) None of the above

67. In case of split plot Design, Statistical analysis is complicated, because different comparisons have different :

(A) Mean sum of square

(B) Error variances

(C) Random error

(D) Standard error

68. The relative efficiency of Balanced Incomplete Block Design relative to Randomized Block Design is :

(A) $E < 0$

(B) $E > 1$

(C) $E < 1$

(D) None of the above

69. In B. I. B. D. every pair of treatment should occur λ times, together in the design, thus constraint on B. I. B. D. sometimes requires very large number of Blocks or very large Block size. To overcome this difficulty we consider :

(A) P. B. I. B. D.

(B) S. S. P. D.

(C) S. S. P. D. and ANOVA

(D) ANOCOVA

70. In which of the following Designs some pairs of treatments appear together λ_1 times, some pairs of treatments appear together λ_2 times and soon and the remaining pairs of treatments appear together λ_m times ?

(A) B. I. B. D.

(B) P. B. I. B. D.

(C) R. C. B. D.

(D) None of the above

71. A B. I. B. Design in comparison to R. B. D. is :

(A) more efficient

(B) less efficient

(C) equally efficient

(D) None of the above

72. For a Resolvable B. I. B. D. with parameters (r, b, t, k, λ) :

(A) b/r is an integer

(B) $b \geq t + r - 1$

(C) $b \leq t + r - 1$

(D) $b \geq t + r - k$

73. In a symmetric B. I. B. D. the number of treatments in common between any two blocks is :

(A) r

(B) b

(C) t

(D) λ

74. The necessary condition for the existence of B. I. B. D. with parameters (r, b, t, k, λ) is :

(A) $tk = rb$

(B) $rk = tb$

(C) $tr = bk$

(D) None of the above

75. The second condition for the existence of B. I. B. D. with parameters (r, b, t, k, λ) is :

(A) $\lambda(r-1) = t(b-1)$

(B) $\lambda(t-1) = r(k-1)$

(C) $r(\lambda-1) = t(b-1)$

(D) None of the above

76. If $N = (n_{ij})_{t \times b}$ is the incidence matrix of B. I. B. D., then which of the following is true ?

(A) $\sum_{j=1}^{b} n_{ij} = t$

(B) $\sum_{j=1}^{t} n_{ij} = k$

(C) $\sum_{i=1}^{t} n_{ij} = t$

(D) None of the above

77. If :

(i) each treatment is replicated the same number of times

(ii) each pair of treatment occurs together in the block the same number of times

(iii) $b > r > \lambda$ where b = blocks, r = replications, λ = each pair of treatments occur together in the blocks

then design is said to be :

(A) Incomplete Block Design

(B) Balanced Incomplete Block Design

(C) Complete Block design

(D) Block Design

78. In ANOVA we use :

(A) t-distribution

(B) χ^2-distribution

(C) F-distribution

(D) None of the above

79. If N = $(n_{ij})_{t \times b}$ is the incidence matrix of a Balanced Incomplete Block Design, the diagonal elements of N′ N are all equal to :

(A) λ

(B) r

(C) $r - \lambda$

(D) None of the above

80. In a Balanced Incomplete Block Design is specified with parameters (r, b, t, k, λ), then which of the following inequalities is called a Fisher's Inequality ?

(A) $b \geq t + r - 1$

(B) $b \geq t + r - k$

(C) $b \geq t$

(D) None of the above

81. The experiment, in which the effects of the levels of a factor are considered at various levels of the other factor are called as :

(A) Rotational experiments

(B) Symmetrical experiments

(C) Factorial experiments

(D) None of the above

82. In a Factorial experiments, we :

(A) test on factor at a time

(B) cannot estimate interactions

(C) test all possible combinations of factor levels are tested

(D) All of the above

83. In a Factorial experiment, the number of factors is the number of :

(A) Dependent variables

(B) Independent variables

(C) Extraneous variables

(D) Confounding variables

84. In factorial experiments we determine :

(A) Simple and complex effects

(B) Main effects and interactions

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

85. The experiments with various factors having unequal number of levels are called :

(A) Asymmetrical factorials

(B) Symmetrical factorials

(C) Typical factorials

(D) None of the above

86. All contrasts, representing the effects of a 2^n factorial, are :

(A) Liner contrasts

(B) Orthogonal contrasts

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) Neither (A) nor (B)

87. If in a block the number of units is less than the number of treatments, then the block is said to be :

(A) Complete

(B) Incomplete

(C) Insufficient

(D) None of the above

88. In a factorial experiment when number of treatment combinations is large, the device of confounding reduces the :

(A) Standard Error

(B) Mean Sum of Square

(C) Block Size

(D) Degree of freedom

89. Confounding ensures more precise estimate of lower order interactions at the cost of higher order interactions which are confounded with the :

(A) Treatments

(B) Blocks

(C) Factors

(D) None of the above

90. Confounding may not be suitable when the same precision for all treatments comparison is :

(A) not required

(B) required

(C) seldom required

(D) suitable

91. If different effects are confounded in different blocks, it is said to be :

(A) Balanced confounding

(B) Partial confounding

(C) Complete confounding

(D) None of the above

92. The effect, which is confounded in all the blocks in an experimental design :

(A) is estimated less precisely

(B) is estimated more precisely

(C) cannot be estimated

(D) None of the above

93. In a 2^3-factorial experiment, which of the following statements is correct :

(A) It has two factors at three levels each

(B) It has three factors at two levels each

(C) It has 8 factors at the same level

(D) None of the above

94. If the same factorial effect is confounded in all the replications, it is called as :

(A) partial confounded

(B) complete confounding

(C) balanced confounding

(D) None of the above

95. If the interactions AB and BC are confounded with incomplete blocks in a 2^n factorial experiment, then automatically confounded effect is :

(A) A
(B) C
(C) AC
(D) ABC

96. In a 2^3 factorial experiment, the treatment contrast
$(1) - (a) - (b) + (ab) - (ac) - (bc) + (abc)$
belongs to the effect :

(A) AC
(B) BC
(C) AB
(D) ABC

97. If k effects are confounded in a 2^n factorial to have 2^k blocks of size 2^{n-k} units, the number of automatically confounded effect is :

(A) $2^k - k + 1$
(B) $2^k - k - 1$
(C) $2^k - k$
(D) None of the above

98. Which of the interactions is confounded in the following replications of a 2^4– factorial in two blocks :

Block I	Block II
(1)	a
ab	*abc*
bd	*b*
bc	*abd*
abcd	*c*
ac	*d*
cd	*bcd*
ad	*acd*

(A) AB
(B) CD
(C) ACD
(D) ABCD

99. A factorial experiment with 3 factors each at 2 levels is carried out in a R. B. D. with 4 Blocks. The number of degree of freedom for error is :

(A) 3
(B) 7
(C) 21
(D) 31

100. A 2^3 factorial experiment in blocks of 4 plots is given below :

Replicate I	
Block 1	**Block 2**
abc	*ac*
ab	*bc*
c	*a*
(1)	*b*

Replicate II	
Block 1	**Block 2**
abc	*ab*
bc	*ac*
a	*b*
(1)	*c*

The interactions confounded in two replicates are :

(A) ABC, AB
(B) AB, ABC
(C) AC, BC
(D) AB, BC

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

Q. 1 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ
Q. 2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ
Q. 3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.

6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.

7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.

8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.

9. There will be no negative marking.

10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.

11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.

12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. : On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is ny discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ
प्रश्न 2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ
प्रश्न 3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।

6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।

7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।

8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।

9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।

11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।

12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।