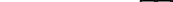


Amritanilayam Stotras

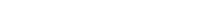
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The image shows a single page of binary code. The code is organized into several horizontal rows. Each row starts with a short sequence of vertical bars (representing the binary value 1) followed by a longer sequence of horizontal bars (representing the binary value 0). These binary sequences are separated by small gaps. Some rows contain additional symbols: a large square bracket at the beginning, a question mark at the end, or parentheses enclosing parts of the binary sequence. The entire page is set against a white background.

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The diagram illustrates the distribution of 10 rectangles across 10 columns. The distribution is as follows:

- Column 1: 5 rectangles
- Column 2: 8 rectangles
- Column 3: 10 rectangles
- Column 4: 2 rectangles
- Column 5: 3 rectangles
- Column 6: 4 rectangles
- Column 7: 6 rectangles
- Column 8: 5 rectangles
- Column 9: 3 rectangles
- Column 10: 1 rectangle

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The diagram consists of two rows of rectangles. The top row contains four distinct groups of rectangles. From left to right, the groups contain 2, 5, 3, and 6 rectangles respectively. The bottom row contains five distinct groups. From left to right, the groups contain 4, 2, 1, 10, and 5 rectangles respectively.

Diagram illustrating a search space for a 15-puzzle, represented as a grid of binary strings:

The grid has 15 rows and 15 columns of binary digits (0s and 1s).

The strings are arranged in a staggered pattern, with each row offset from the previous one.

The first few rows are fully visible, while subsequent rows are partially cut off on the right side.

The strings represent various states of the 15-puzzle, with some containing internal punctuation like commas and periods.

The diagram consists of 10 groups of 10 vertical bars each. The first group is fully visible, showing all 10 bars. Subsequent groups are partially cut off on the right side, with only the first 7 or 8 bars visible. This pattern repeats across the page.

The diagram consists of seven horizontal rows of boxes. Row 1: 5 boxes. Row 2: 7 boxes. Row 3: 10 boxes. Row 4: 10 boxes, with the first box open and the rest filled. Row 5: 5 boxes. Row 6: 7 boxes. Row 7: 2 boxes.

The diagram consists of 10 rows of boxes. The first 9 rows each contain 10 empty boxes. The 10th row contains 4 empty boxes on the left, followed by a box containing the text "□ (□ . □ . 10. 4)" and 5 empty boxes on the right.

A sequence of binary code patterns, likely representing assembly language or machine code, displayed as a grid of black and white squares. The patterns include various sequences of horizontal bars, some with gaps and some with vertical bars, representing different machine instructions.

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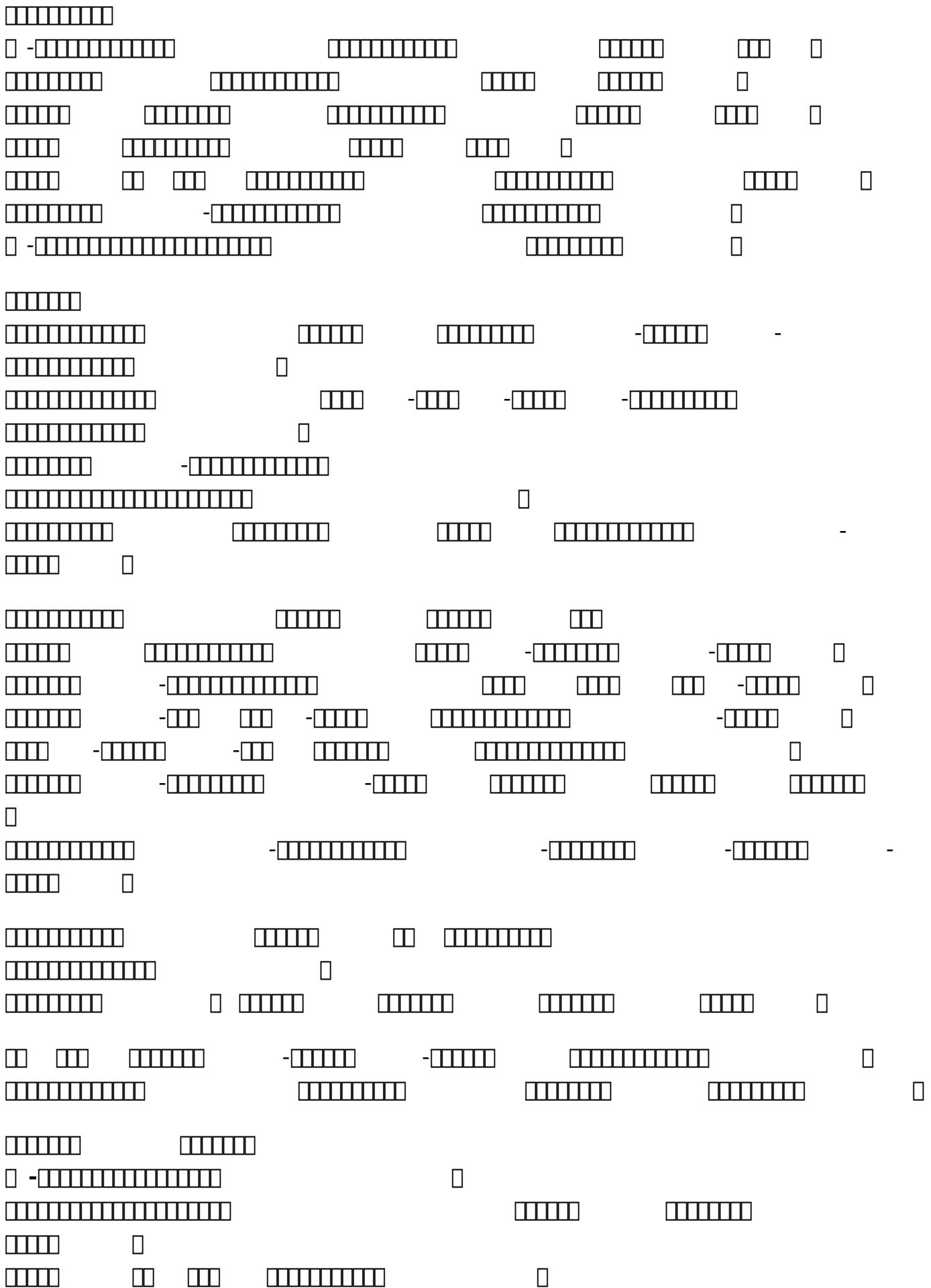
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This diagram illustrates a complex sequence of Japanese musical notation, likely for a shakuhachi or similar woodwind instrument. The notation is composed of vertical bars of varying lengths and horizontal brackets (kōgekomi) that group specific notes together. The bars represent individual notes, and their vertical arrangement indicates pitch. Brackets indicate groups of notes, such as measures or specific performance techniques like grace notes or sustained sounds. The notation spans multiple lines and includes several sets of parentheses, suggesting nested structures or specific performance instructions.

The diagram illustrates a sequence of binary strings, likely representing memory addresses or data words. Each string is composed of vertical segments (bars) of different heights, where each bar segment represents a '1' and each gap represents a '0'. The strings are organized into two rows:

- Top Row:** Contains six strings.
 - String 1: 5 bars long.
 - String 2: 6 bars long.
 - String 3: 5 bars long.
 - String 4: 9 bars long.
 - String 5: 6 bars long.
 - String 6: 1 bar long (isolated).
- Bottom Row:** Contains five strings.
 - String 1: 4 bars long.
 - String 2: 5 bars long.
 - String 3: 4 bars long.
 - String 4: 9 bars long.
 - String 5: 2 bars long, followed by a dash.

The image displays a grid of binary code patterns. Each pattern consists of a sequence of vertical bars of varying heights, representing binary digits (bits). The patterns are arranged in rows and columns, creating a visual representation of digital data. Some patterns include a small horizontal bar above them, which typically indicates a start-of-frame or synchronization marker.



The image displays a large grid of binary digits (0s and 1s) arranged in a repeating pattern. The pattern consists of several horizontal rows of binary digits, with each row containing approximately 10 digits. The sequence of digits varies across the rows, creating a visual representation of digital data. The grid is set against a plain white background.

The image displays a massive grid of binary data, likely representing a file or a large dataset. The grid is composed of numerous horizontal rows and vertical columns of black and white squares. The pattern of black and white squares follows a specific sequence, representing binary digits (0s and 1s). This binary data is organized into several distinct sections, each starting with a short horizontal line followed by a dash and a series of binary digits. The overall structure suggests a highly compressed or encoded form of information.

2.18.52)

The image consists of a grid of small, square blocks arranged in several horizontal rows. Each block contains a single character from the Japanese writing system. The characters include various kanji (Chinese characters), hiragana (the basic Japanese syllabary), and katakana (a syllabary used for foreign words). Some characters are enclosed in parentheses or brackets, such as '（ ）' and '〔 〕'. The characters are distributed across the grid in a somewhat random but balanced manner, creating a visual representation of the complexity and density of the Japanese language's character set.

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