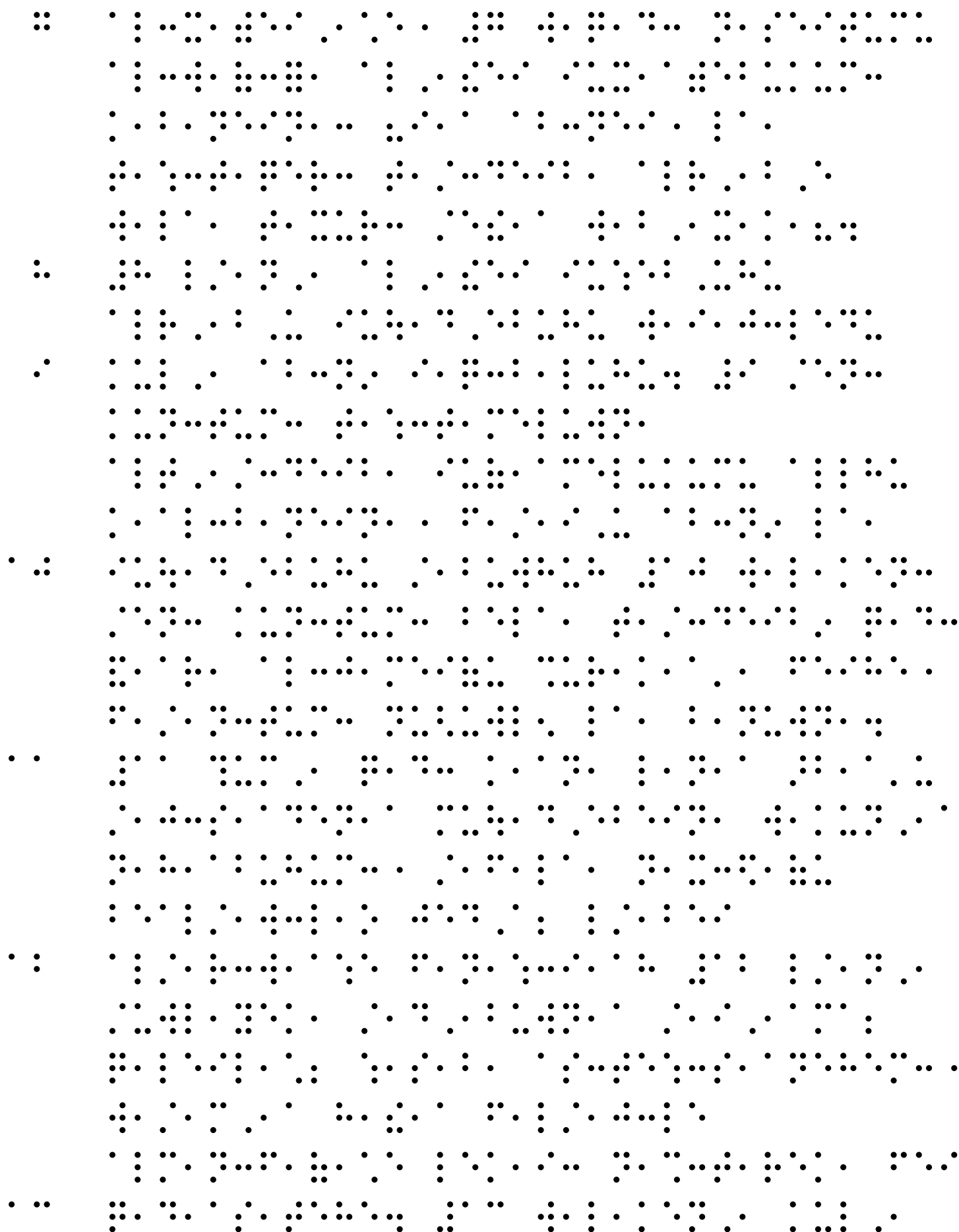


A large grid of 100 rows and 100 columns of dots, representing a 100x100 matrix. The dots are arranged in a pattern that suggests a sparse matrix, with many empty cells and some clusters of dots. The pattern is not uniform, with some rows and columns having more dots than others. The dots are small black circles on a white background.

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A 6x10 grid of 60 small, abstract black and white patterns. Each pattern is a unique arrangement of black dots on a white background, forming a variety of shapes that resemble stylized letters, symbols, or geometric forms. The patterns are organized into six rows and ten columns, with each cell containing one distinct pattern.

The image displays a 10x10 grid of 100 small dot patterns. Each pattern is a unique combination of 10 binary digits (0s and 1s), arranged in a 10x10 grid. The patterns are arranged in 10 rows and 10 columns, forming a visual representation of the 100 possible binary strings of length 10. The patterns are arranged in a way that they appear to be a random distribution of the 100 possible binary strings.

The diagram illustrates the layout of the 1000 Genomes Project. It features a world map with sampling locations marked by dots. Below the map, the 26 populations are listed: AFR, CEU, CHB, CHS, GIH, JPT, LWK, MXL, PUR, TSI, and YRI. To the right, a table provides details about the 1000 Genomes Project data, including the number of individuals, the number of SNPs, and the number of variants.

Population	Individuals	SNPs	Variants
AFR	1,092	10,000,000	1,000,000
CEU	1,092	10,000,000	1,000,000
CHB	1,092	10,000,000	1,000,000
CHS	1,092	10,000,000	1,000,000
GIH	1,092	10,000,000	1,000,000
JPT	1,092	10,000,000	1,000,000
LWK	1,092	10,000,000	1,000,000
MXL	1,092	10,000,000	1,000,000
PUR	1,092	10,000,000	1,000,000
TSI	1,092	10,000,000	1,000,000
YRI	1,092	10,000,000	1,000,000

