

The image displays a 10x10 grid of 100 small dot patterns. Each pattern is a unique visual representation of a 10-bit binary string. The patterns are arranged in a grid where each row contains 10 patterns and each column contains 10 patterns. The patterns are generated by a random process, resulting in a diverse set of visual representations for each 10-bit binary string. The patterns are arranged in a grid where each row contains 10 patterns and each column contains 10 patterns. The patterns are generated by a random process, resulting in a diverse set of visual representations for each 10-bit binary string.









The image displays a 10x10 grid of 100 small clusters of black dots on a white background. Each cluster is a unique arrangement of dots, representing a different number from 0 to 99. The clusters are arranged in rows and columns, with the first row containing clusters for numbers 0-9 and the second row containing clusters for numbers 10-19, and so on. The clusters are arranged in a way that they are easy to distinguish from each other, and the overall layout is clean and organized.

The figure consists of two side-by-side scatter plots. The left plot, titled 'number', shows the distribution of the number of children per family. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 10, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 10. The data points are scattered, with a higher density of points at lower values (0-3) and fewer points at higher values (7-10). The right plot, titled 'number2', shows the distribution of the number of children per family. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 10, and the y-axis ranges from 0 to 10. The data points are scattered, with a higher density of points at lower values (0-3) and fewer points at higher values (7-10).

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