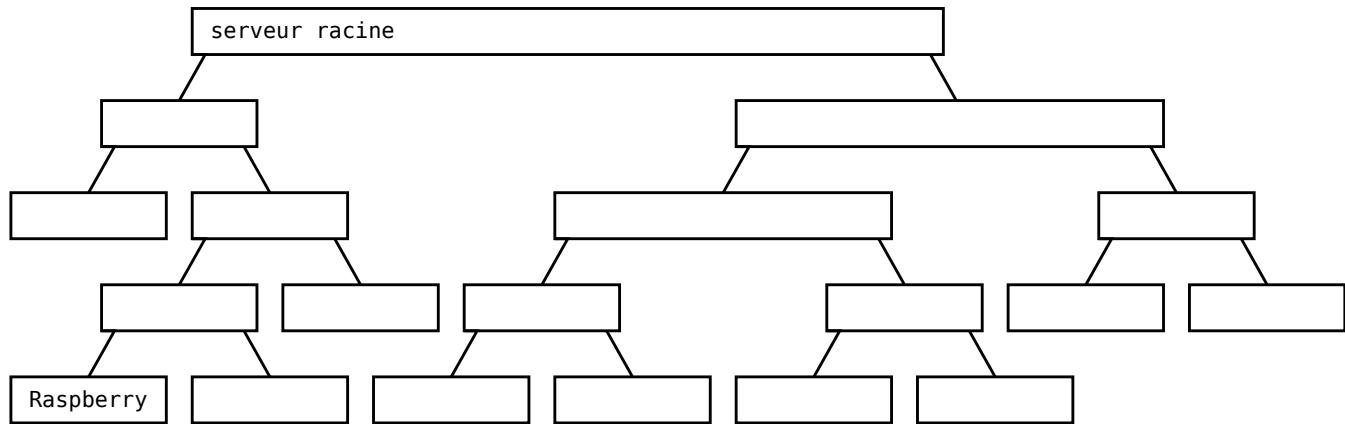


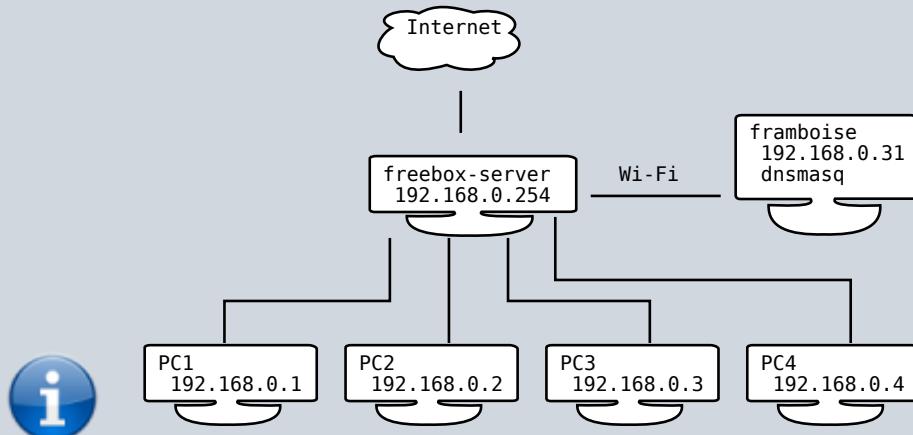
[Logiciel](#)

DnsMasq : utiliser votre Raspberry Pi comme serveur DNS (et accélérer Internet)

Voici un schéma des serveurs DNS ; le Raspberry Pi est au bas de l'arbre, le nœud du haut est le serveur racine qui connaît tous les noms de domaine existants :



Voici un exemple de réseau dans lequel un Raspberry Pi est le serveur DNS :



Ce réseau local comporte autour d'une freebox :

- quatre PCs : PC1, PC2, PC3, PC4
- un Raspberry pi sur lequel est installé **dnsmasq** dont on utilise les deux fonctionnalités :
 - DHCP ⇒ attribue aux clients du réseau local :
 - adresses IP
 - noms d'hôtes
 - DNS
 - domaines

2. DNS :

- résout les adresses du domaine local
- sert de cache DNS
- transfère aux DNS externes s'il ne sait pas résoudre en local

Pré-requis

Installation

Connectez-vous à votre Raspberry Pi via SSH

Mettez à jour votre système :

```
pi@framboise4:~ $ sudo apt update  
pi@framboise4:~ $ sudo apt upgrade
```

Installez le package **DNSMasq** :

```
pi@framboise4:~ $ sudo apt install  
dnsmasq
```



DNSMasq est maintenant installé.

Configuration

Voir :

- [Comment configurer Dnsmasq, serveur dns et dhcp léger](#)
- [Dnsmasq.conf : options](#)

On ne touche pas à :



- **/etc/resolv.conf** qui renvoie vers **127.0.0.1** (dnsmasq installé sur cette machine)
 - ⇒ remplacé par **/etc/resolv.dns masq**

2. **/etc/dnsmasq.conf** (fichier de

configuration principal,
entièrement en
commentaire)
◦ ⇒ remplacé par
**/etc/dnsmasq.d/
local.conf**

Les fichiers de
configuration à utiliser
sont :

Fichier à utiliser		au lieu de
<code>/etc/hosts</code>	réolution des noms d'hôte du réseau	
<code>/etc/resolv.dnsmasq</code>	serveurs DNS à utiliser	<code>/etc/resolv.conf</code>
<code>/etc/dnsmasq.d/local.conf</code>	fichier de configuration dans lequel une ligne de configuration doit être utilisée	<code>/etc/dnsmasq.conf</code> <code>/etc/resolv.dnsmasq</code>

Configuration du Raspberry

On ne
touche
pas au
fichier de
configura-
tion
`/etc/dnsm
asq.conf.`



La
configura-
tion sera
écrite
dans
`/etc/dnsm
asq.d/*.co
nf`



Pour une configuration
basique, éditez avec
les droits
d'administration le
fichier
**/etc/dnsmasq.d/basi
que.conf** :

[/etc/dnsmasq.d/basiqu
e.conf](/etc/dnsmasq.d/basiqu
e.conf)

domain-

needed
bogus -
priv
expand -
hosts
domain=
me.local



- **domain-needed** : n'envoyer des requêtes DNS au serveur DNS principal que pour le nom de domaine
- **bogus-priv** : pas de requête DNS au serveur DNS principal s'il s'agit d'une adresse IP locale
- **expand-hosts** : servira à ajouter un faux nom de domaine pour nos appareils locaux
- **domain=me.local** : un nom de domaine local : Si un hôte se nomme pc, on peut y accéder avec pc.me.local

2. Redémarrez DNSMasq pour appliquer les modifications :

```
pi@framboise4:~  
$ sudo systemctl  
restart  
dnsmasq.service
```

3. Pour créer un hôte local (comme pc.me.local), Éditez avec les droits

d'administration le fichier **/etc/hosts** pour ajouter à la fin une ligne pour cet hôte :

[/etc/hosts](#)

```
192.168  
.1.17  
pc
```

Cette ligne dit au Raspberry Pi que le nom pc permet d'atteindre l'IP 192.168.1.17 : Le Raspberry Pi peut désormais utiliser pc comme nom d'hôte et tout ordinateur utilisant le Raspberry Pi comme serveur DNS peut utiliser pc.me.local.



Fichier **/etc/hosts** du serveur DNS

Inutile d'associer freebox-server = 192.168.0.254, cela ne fonctionne pas, même si une règle dhcp-host est spécifiée dans le fichier de configuration.



La

	<p>freebox-server est en effet configurée en IP statique sur la freebox (192.168.0.254). Elle ne lance pas de requête DHCP → dnsmasq ne reçoit donc pas de requête DHCP de la part de la freebox.</p> <p>  </p> <p>De même pour le Raspberry Pi qui héberge le serveur dnsmasq et est configuré en IP statique (bail statique dans la box ou fichier /etc/network/interfaces).</p> <p>Mais en mettant ces adresses dans /etc/hosts, dnsmasq</p>	
--	--	--

est configuré par défaut pour les lire.

Dans le fichier /etc/hosts, il ne faut pas indiquer **framboise** e pour 127.0.0.1 sinon dnsmasq répondra à une requête DNS externe par la réponse framboise → 127.0.0.1, 192.168.0.31. Le PC distant contactera alors 127.0.0.1 (donc lui-même, alors qu'il pensait contacter framboise).



Voici un exemple de contenu du fichier /etc/hosts de framboise :

/etc/hosts

127.0.0
.1

```
localho
st
192.168
.0.31
framboi
se
192.168
.0.31
dns.loc
al
```

**Fichier
`/etc/dnsmasq.d/local.conf` (pour ne pas toucher à `/etc/dnsmasq.conf`)**

Voir
<http://skimpax.web4me.fr/wiki/doku.php/linux/dnsmasq>



[/etc/dnsmasq.d/local.co
nf](/etc/dnsmasq.d/local.conf)

```
# Ne
jamais
faire
sortir
d'adres
ses
locales
# -
Ne
jamais
transme
ttre
les
noms
simples
(sans
point
ni
domaine
)
domain-
needed
```

-
Ne
jamais
transme
ttre
les
adresse
s dans
les
espaces
d'adres
sage
non-
routés.
bogus-
priv

Fichier
contena
nt la
défini
tion des
serveur
s en
amont
(au
lieu de
/etc/re
solv.co
nf)
resolv-
file=/e
tc/reso
lv.dnsm
asq

Essayer
avec
chaque
serveur
dans
l'ordre
du
fichier
ci-
dessus
strict-
order





```
# Teste  
les  
changem  
ents du  
fichier  
de  
résolut  
ion et  
le  
relit  
no-poll
```

```
# Add  
other  
name  
servers  
here,  
with  
domain  
specs  
if they  
are for  
# non-  
public  
domains  
. .
```

```
#server  
=/local  
net/192  
.168.0.  
1
```

```
#  
Example  
of  
routing  
PTR  
queries  
to  
nameser  
vers:  
this  
will  
send  
all  
#  
address  
->name  
queries  
for
```

```
192.168
.3/24
to
nameser
ver
10.1.2.
3
#server
=/3.168
.192.in
-
addr.ar
pa/10.1
.2.3
```

```
# Add
local-
only
domains
here,
queries
in
these
domains
are
answere
d
# from
/etc/ho
sts or
DHCP
only.
#local=
/localn
et/
```

```
# Add
domains
which
you
want to
force
to an
IP
address
here.
# The
example
below
send
any
```



host in
doublec
lick.ne
t to a
local

webserv
er.
#addres
s=/doub
leclick
.net/12
7.0.0.1

nom
de
l'inter
face
(par
exemple
eth0)
interfa
ce=eth0

Pour
que
dnsmasq
ne lise
pas
/etc/ho
sts
no-
hosts

pour
qu'un
nom de
domaine
soit
automat
iquement
ajouté
aux
noms
simples
du
fichier
hosts.
expand-



hosts

domaine
pour
dnsmasq
(facult
atif ;
fait
les
actions
suivant
es :
1)
Permet
aux
hôtes
DHCP
d'avoir
des
noms de
domaine
complet
s, tant
que la
partie
domaine
corresp
ond à
ce
paramèt
re.
3)
Fournit
le nom
de
domaine
pour
"expand
-hosts"
domain=
maison.
lan

active
le
serveur
DHCP
intégré
,

fournir



la plage d'adresses disponibles et éventuellement une durée de bail dhcp-range=1 92.168.0.100,1 92.168.0.150,2 4h

Baux statiques avec :
adresse MAC, nom ,adresse IP, durée du bail #
Baux permanents
dhcp-host=00 :24:d4:
af:a8:0
c, freebox-
server,
192.168.
.0.254,
infinite
dhcp-host=00 :24:d4:
7c:59:5
3, freebox-



		player, 192.168 .0.253, infini e dhcp- host=2C :B0:5D: 8B:6C:1 2,swnet gear,19 2.168.0 .239,in finite dhcp- host=14 :DA:E9: 6B:B2:0 3,omv,1 92.168. 0.250,i nfinite dhcp- host=00 :50:43: 01:51:9 A,sheeb ian,192 .168.0. 252,inf inite dhcp- host=00 :22:F4: 42:A3:B 1,picun tu,192. 168.0.2 04,infi nite # Baux à durée limitée dhcp- host=d0 :66:7b: 03:fa:6 6,samsu ngtv,19 2.168.0	
--	--	---	--

		.20,48h dhcp- host=00 :1e:8f: 61:a4:0 a,impri mante,1 92.168. 0.21,48 h dhcp- host=E0 :2A:82: 5B:34:F 8,domad ix,192. 168.0.1 0,48h # Donner à la machine qui annonce se nommer "Squeez eboxTou ch" l'adres se IP 192.168 .0.115 et un bail permane nt dhcp- host=Sq ueezebo xTouch, 192.168 .0.115, infini te # Remplac er la	
--	--	---	--



route
par
défaut
fournie
par
Dnsmasq
(qui
suppose
que le
routeur
est sur
la même
machine
que
dnsmasq
)

ici:
mettre
l'IP de
la
freebox
comme
routeur
par
défaut
dhcp-
option=
option:
router,
192.168
.0.254

Set
the
cachesi
ze
here.
cache-
size=25
6

ajouter
une
directi
ve de
journal
isation
, non
inclus



par
défaut
log-
facilit
y=/var/
log/dns
masq.lo
g

Pour le
débogag
e,
journal
iser
chaque
requête
DNS qui
passe
par
Dnsmasq
.log-
queries

journal
iser
beaucou
p
d'info
rmations
supplém
entaire
s sur
les
transac
tions
DHCP.
log-
dhcp



Fichier */etc/resolv.dnsma sq (pour ne pas toucher à /etc/resolv.conf)*

Le fichier `resolv.conf` renvoie vers `dnsmasq` qui est installé sur cette machine :



Le fichier `/etc/resolv.dnsmasq` spécifie les serveurs DNS externes à utiliser par `dnsmasq` :

</etc/resolv.conf>

`nameserver 127.0.0.1`

Dnsmasq a été configuré pour respecter l'ordre de ce fichier (les préférés en premiers), cf. directive `strict-order`



Voici un exemple :

[`/etc/resolv.dnsmasq`](#)

```
# Free
nameser
ver
212.27.
40.240
nameser
ver
212.27.
40.241

#
OpenDNS
nameser
ver
208.67.
222.222
nameser
ver
208.67.
220.220

# OVH
nameser
ver
91.121.
161.184
nameser
ver
91.121.
164.227
nameser
ver
188.165
.197.14
4

#
Google
nameser
ver
8.8.8.8
nameser
ver
4.4.4.4
```



Journalisation

Lorsqu'on active les traces dans dnsmasq, on se rend compte que c'est tout de suite très verbeux, notamment à causes des requêtes DNS. On configure donc les traces avec logrotate, de façon à ne pas saturer de disque.

Configurer dnsmasq

On peut activer indépendamment les traces DNS et DHCP. Un exemple avec les deux activés (commenter log-queries ou log-dhcp pour inhiber) :



```
# Define the log output
log-
facility=/var/log/dnsmasq.log

# For debugging purposes, log each DNS query as it passes through
# dnsmasq.
log-queries

# Log lots of extra information about DHCP transactions.
log-dhcp
```

Les adresses IP statiques

Solution sur framboise

:

Dans **/etc/hosts**, indiquer les hôtes ayant une adresse IP statique et configurer dnsmasq pour lire le fichier **/etc/hosts** au démarrage. Pour cela, commenter la règle suivante :

```
#no-hosts
```



Dans le fichier **/etc/hosts**, il ne faut pas indiquer 'framboise' pour 127.0.0.1 sinon dnsmasq répondra à une requête DNS externe par la réponse framboise → 127.0.0.1, 192.168.0.250. L'hôte distant contactera donc 127.0.0.1 (c'est-à-dire lui-même, alors qu'il pensait contacter



framboise)

Contenu de /etc/hosts de framboise

On spécifie les hôtes avec une adresse IP statique, donc non allouée pas dnsmasq.

[/etc/hosts](#)

```
127.0.0  
.1  
localho  
st  
192.168  
.0.250  
sheebia  
n  
sheebia  
n.maiso  
n.lan
```



Contenu de /etc/resolv.conf de sheebian

Ce fichier spécifie le serveur DNS à utiliser, donc renvoie vers dnsmasq qui est installé sur cette machine.

[/etc/resolv.conf](#)

```
nameser  
ver  
127.0.0  
.1
```

Contenu de **/etc/resolv.dnsmasq** de framboise

Cf la page officielle de man en français :
<http://www.linuxcertif.com/man/8/dnsmasq/>

recopiée ici :
[Paramètres de dnsmasq.conf](#)

Les directives de configuration seront écrites dans un fichier **/etc/dnsmasq.d/local.conf** créé pour l'occasion et pris en charge automatiquement¹⁾

Ce fichier spécifie en particulier les DNS externes à utiliser par dnsmasq (lignes **nameserver**).
Dnsmasq a été configuré pour respecter l'ordre de ce fichier (les préférés en premiers), cf. directive **strict-order**

[/etc/dnsmasq.d/local.conf](#)

```
# Free
nameser
ver
212.27.
40.240
nameser
ver
212.27.
40.241

#
# OpenDNS
nameser
```



```
ver  
208.67.  
222.222  
nameser  
ver  
208.67.  
220.220  
  
# OVH  
nameser  
ver  
91.121.  
161.184  
nameser  
ver  
91.121.  
164.227  
nameser  
ver  
188.165  
.197.14  
4  
  
#  
Google  
nameser  
ver  
8.8.8.8  
nameser  
ver  
4.4.4.4
```



éitez avec les droits d'administration le fichier **/etc/dnsmasq.d/local.conf** pour paramétrer les adresses IP voulues comme ceci :

On commence par empêcher de faire sortir sur internet les requêtes de domaines locaux :

Pour que dnsmasq ajoute automatiquement le nom de domaine quand il sert la

demande, ajoutez l'option **expand-hosts** et la définition du nom de domaine (**domain=**).

Avec **expand-hosts**, la recherche DNS pour **hostname.your_domain.com** sauf si **your_domain.com** est spécifié dans l'option **adresse**. Par exemple,

```
domain=your_domain.com
expand-hosts
address=/zirconium.your_domain.com/zr.your_domain.com/192.168.1.31
```



Pour faire des recherches DNS inverses, utiliser **ptr record** :

```
address=/host.example.net/10.1.2.30
ptr-record=30.2.1.10.in-addr.arpa,"host.example.net"
```

Pour créer des baux statiques, utiliser la méthode **dhcp-host** pour les adresses ci-dessus, mais avec des adresses MAC pour ceux qui en ont besoin, par exemple :

```
# This entry is simply a static DNS address, great for
```

```
mapping print  
servers, etc to  
names  
dhcp-  
host=zinc,192.16  
8.1.30  
# This entry  
assigns the  
given IP address  
to the MAC  
address for  
static IP  
addresses  
# Note that the  
IP address  
listed does NOT  
have to be in  
the DHCP range  
given, just on  
the same subnet  
dhcp-  
host=11:22:33:44  
:55:66,zinc,192.  
168.1.30,infini  
e
```



domain-needed
bogus-priv

</etc/dnsmasq.d/local.conf>

```
domain-  
needed  
bogus-  
priv  
cache-  
size=10  
24  
  
expand-  
hosts  
domain=  
lan  
  
resolv-  
file=/e  
tc/reso  
lv.dnsm  
asq
```

		# Free nameser ver 212.27. 40.240 nameser ver 212.27. 40.241 # OpenDNS nameser ver 208.67. 222.222 nameser ver 208.67. 220.220 # OVH nameser ver 91.121. 161.184 nameser ver 91.121. 164.227 nameser ver 188.165 .197.14 4 # Google nameser ver 8.8.8.8 nameser ver 4.4.4.4 # Adress es à forcer address	
--	--	---	--



```
=/local  
host/12  
7.0.0.1  
address  
=/framboise/19  
2.168.0  
.100  
address  
=/chateau/192.  
168.0.1  
address  
=/triangle/192.  
168.0.2  
address  
=/framboise.lan/192.1  
68.0.10  
0  
address  
=/chateau.lan/  
192.168  
.0.1  
address  
=/triangle.lan/  
192.168  
.0.2
```

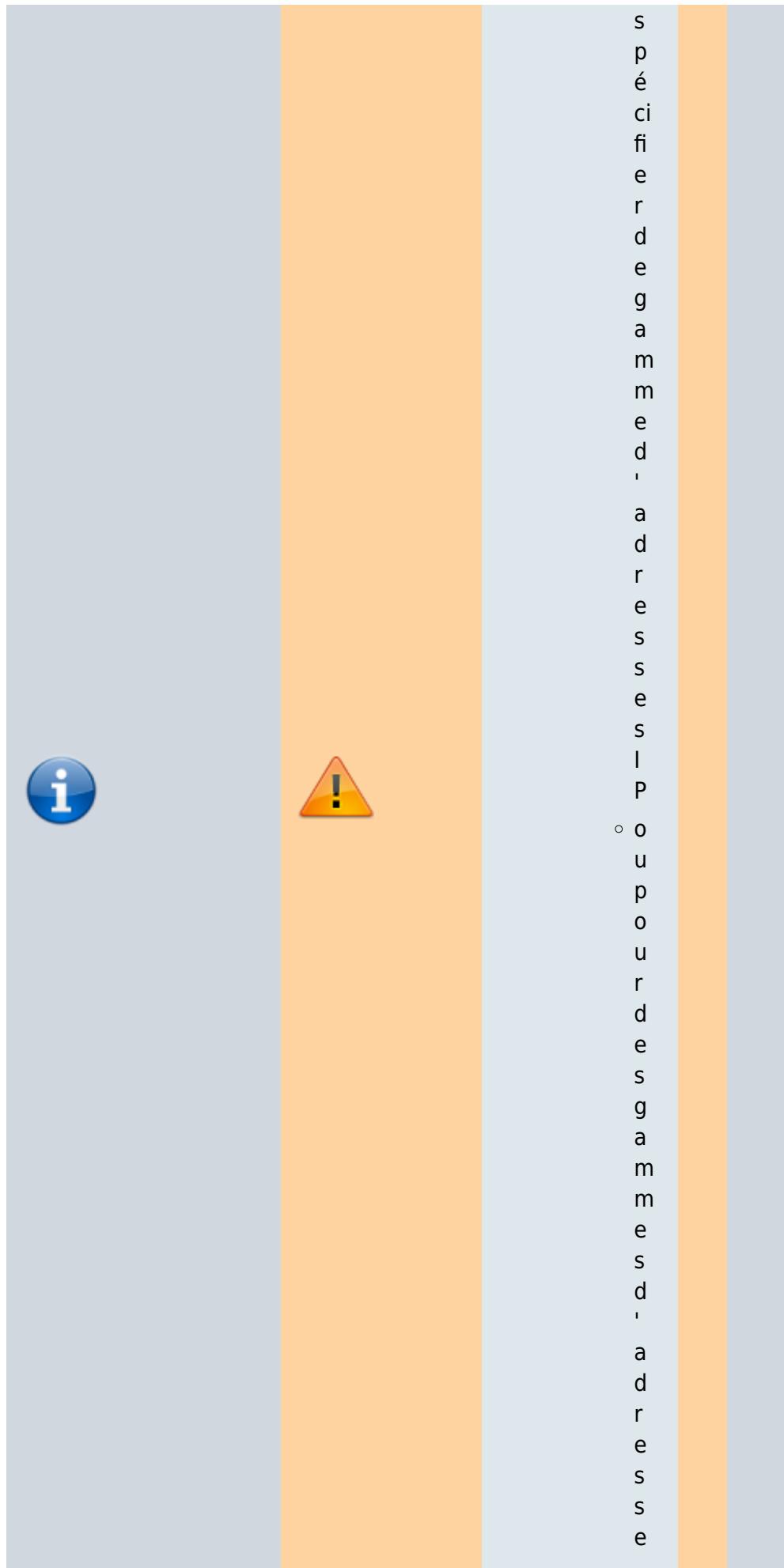


domain-needed
Interdit à Dnsmasq de transmettre en amont les requêtes de noms simples (sans point ni nom de domaine).

- Si le nom n'est pas

		<p>dans /etc/hosts ou dans la liste des baux DHCP, dnsmasq répond “non trouvé”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avec bogus-priv, cela évite de faire sortir les requête s de domain es locaux <p>bogus-priv dnsmasq ne transmet pas aux serveurs DNS amont les requêtes DNS inverses pour des adresses IP privées (ie 192.168.x.x, etc...) qui ne sont ni dans /etc/hosts ni dans les baux DHCP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Il retourn e dans ce cas “no such
---	---	---

		domain ".	
	cache-size=<taille> taille du cache de Dnsmasq	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• valeur par défaut : 150 noms.• une valeur de zéro désacti ve le cache.	
		domain=<do maine>[,<ga mme d'adresses>] domaine du serveur DHCP. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ce domai ne local sera ajouté aux noms des machin es assigné es par le DHCP• Le domai ne peut être donné :<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ s a n s	



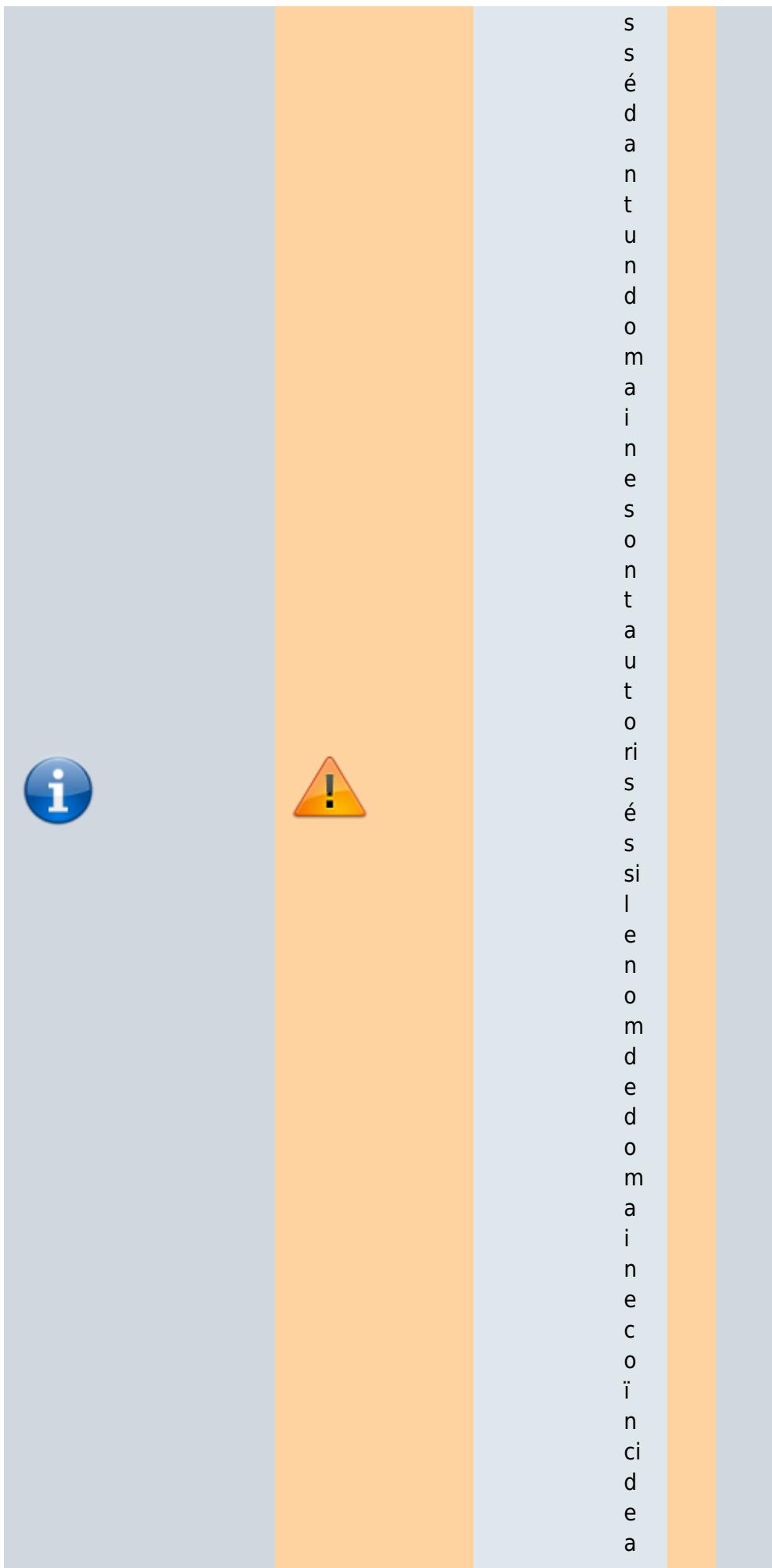
S
I
P
li
m
it
é
e
s.

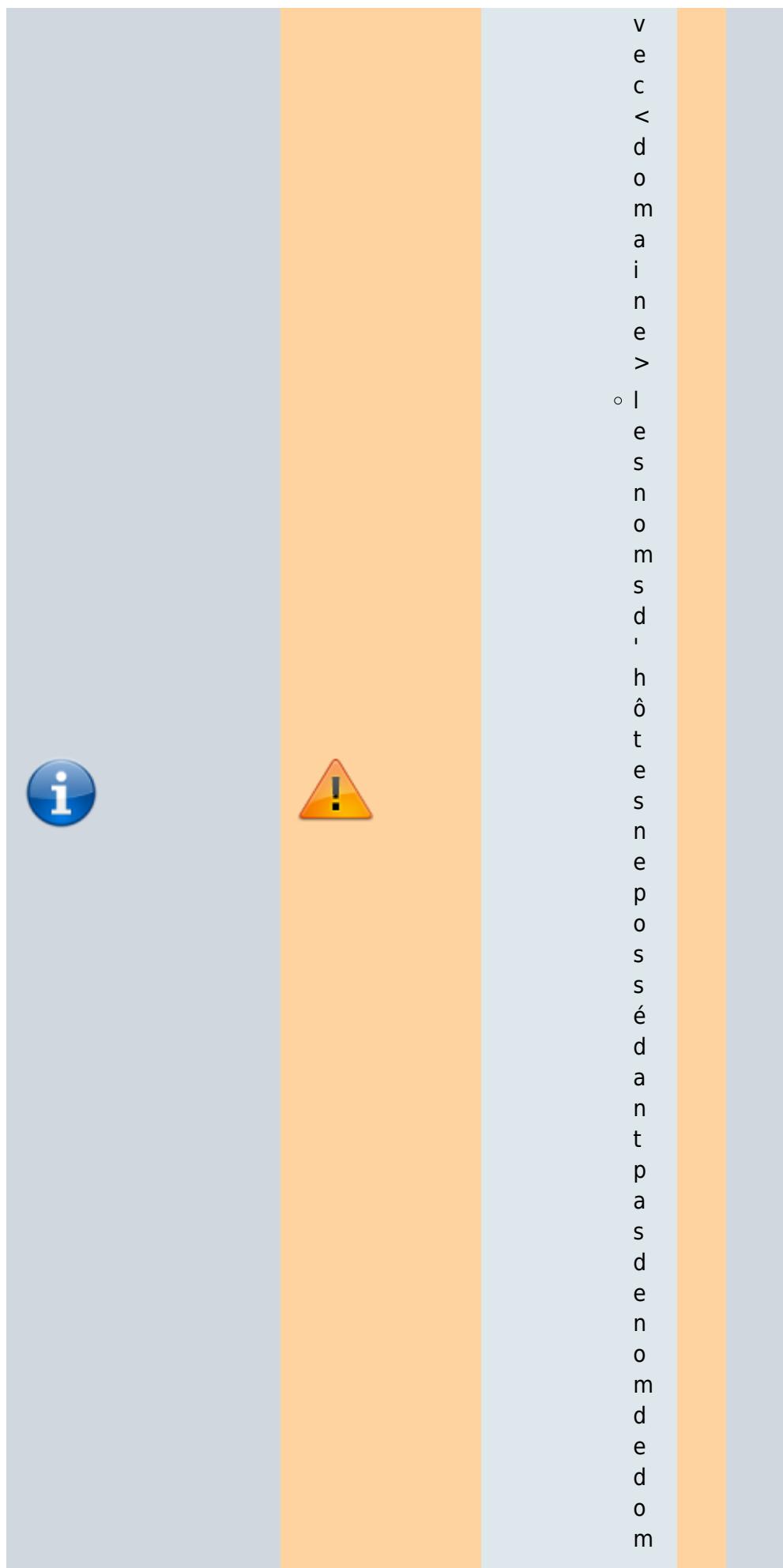
3. Cela a deux effets : le serveur DHCP retourne le domaine à tous les hôtes qui le demandent cela spécifie le domaine valide pour les hôtes DHCP configurés.

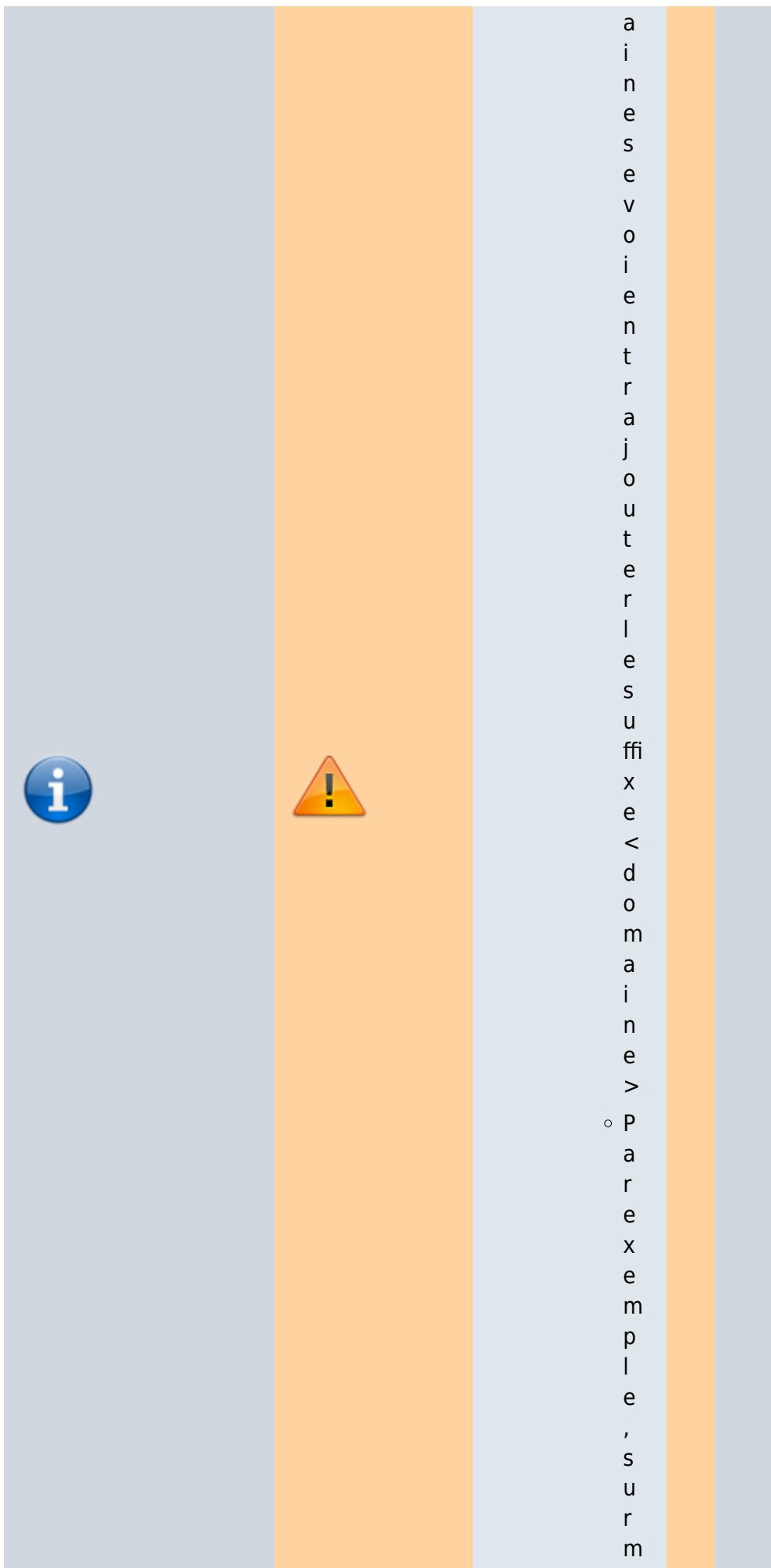
4. cela empêche un hôte sur le LAN de fournir via DHCP un nom tel que par exemple "microsoft.com"

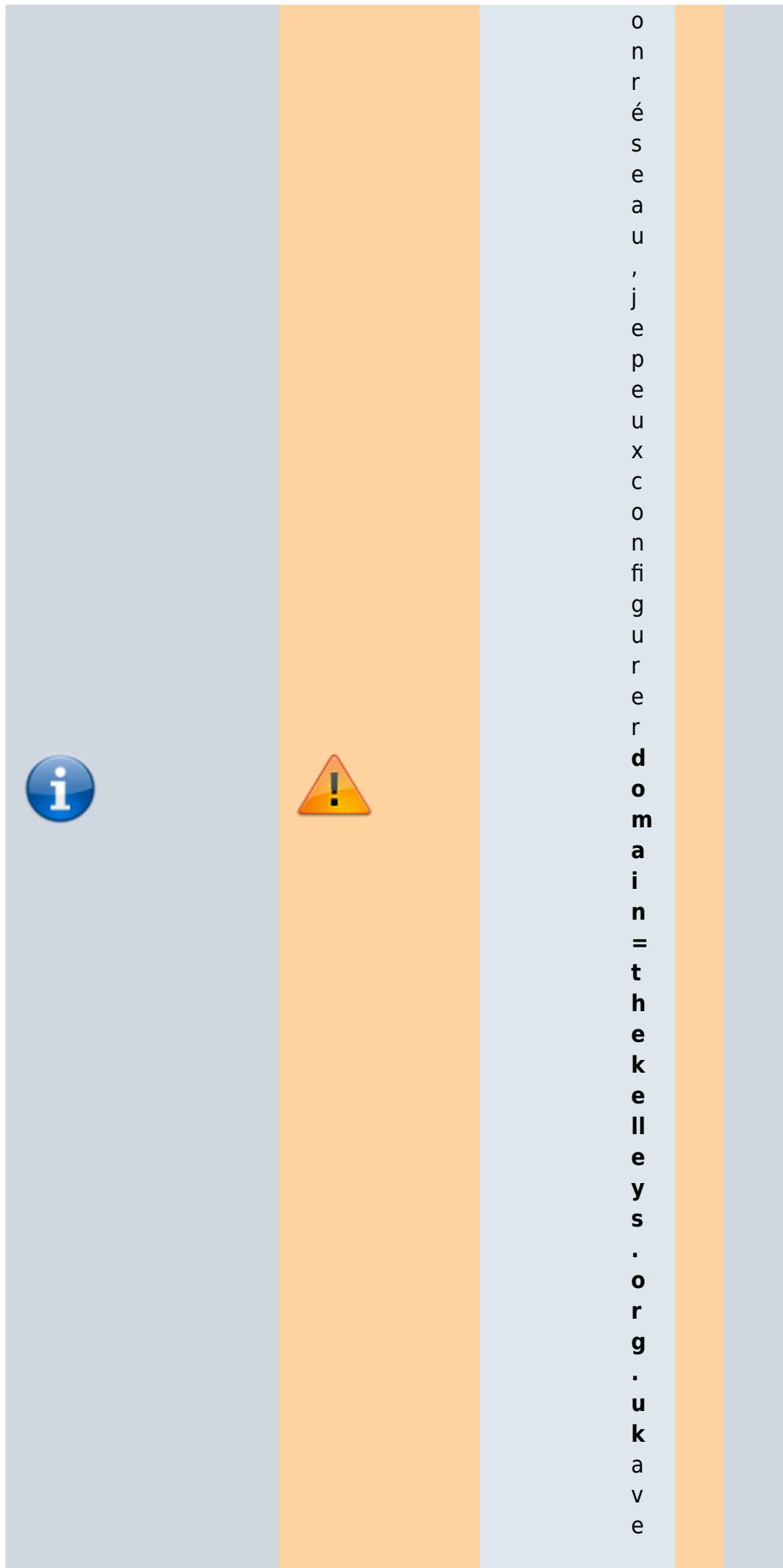


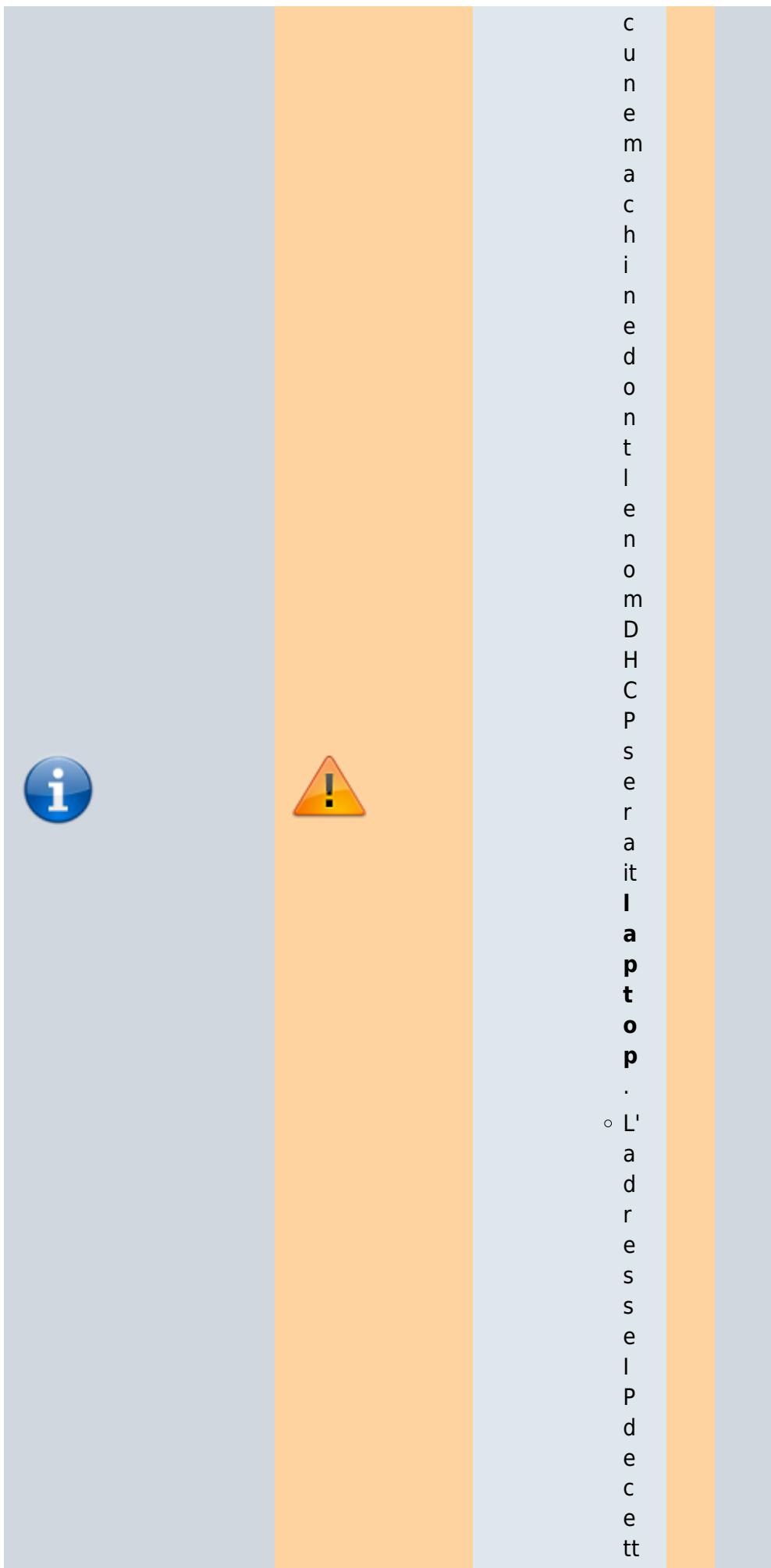
		" et capture r illégitimement du trafic.
		5. Si aucun nom de domaine n'est spécifié, les noms d'hôtes avec un nom de domaine (avec un point) seront interdits et enregistrés dans le journal (logs).
		6. Si un suffixe est fourni, <ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ l e s n o m s d ' h ô t e s p o

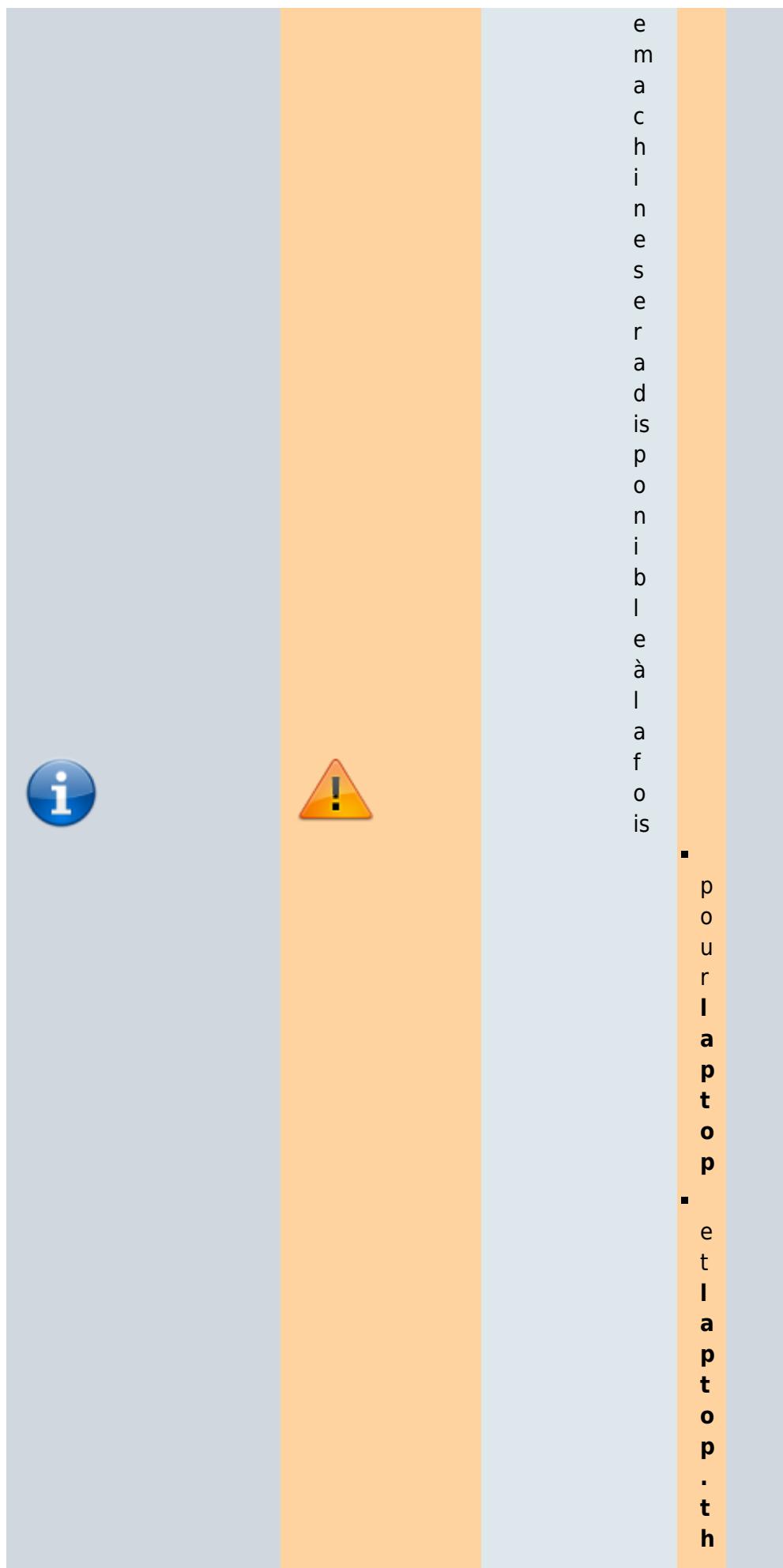


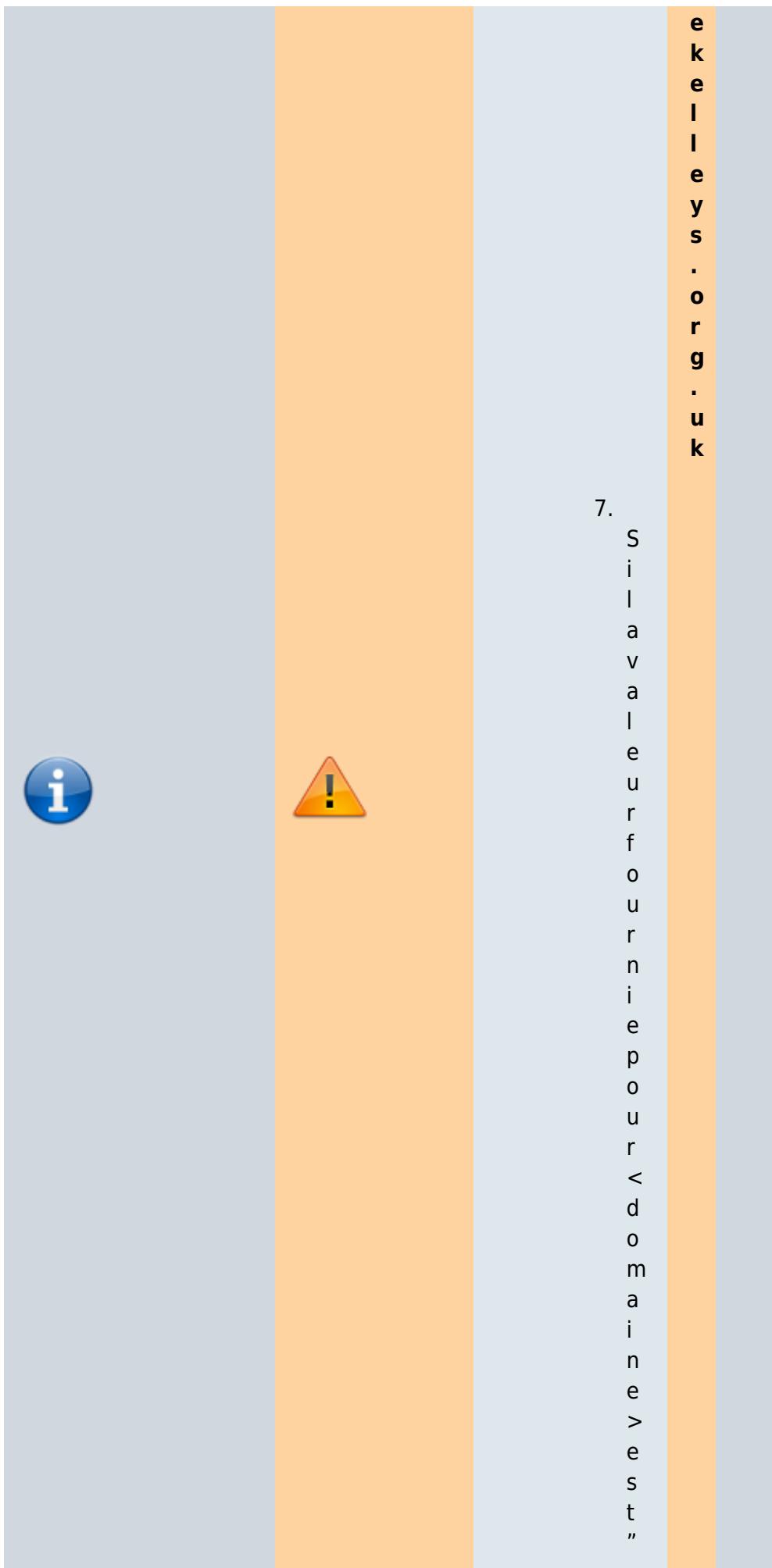


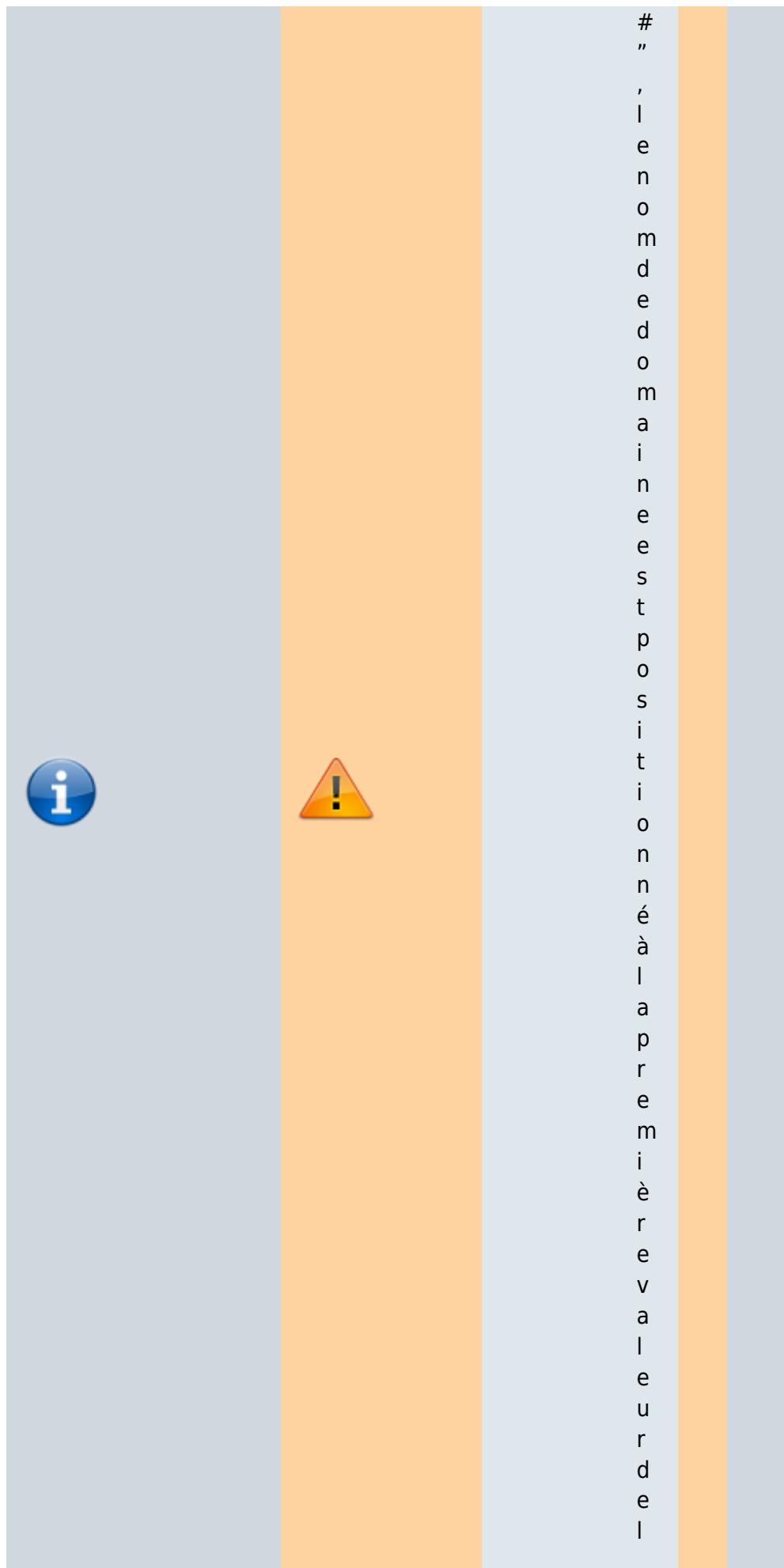


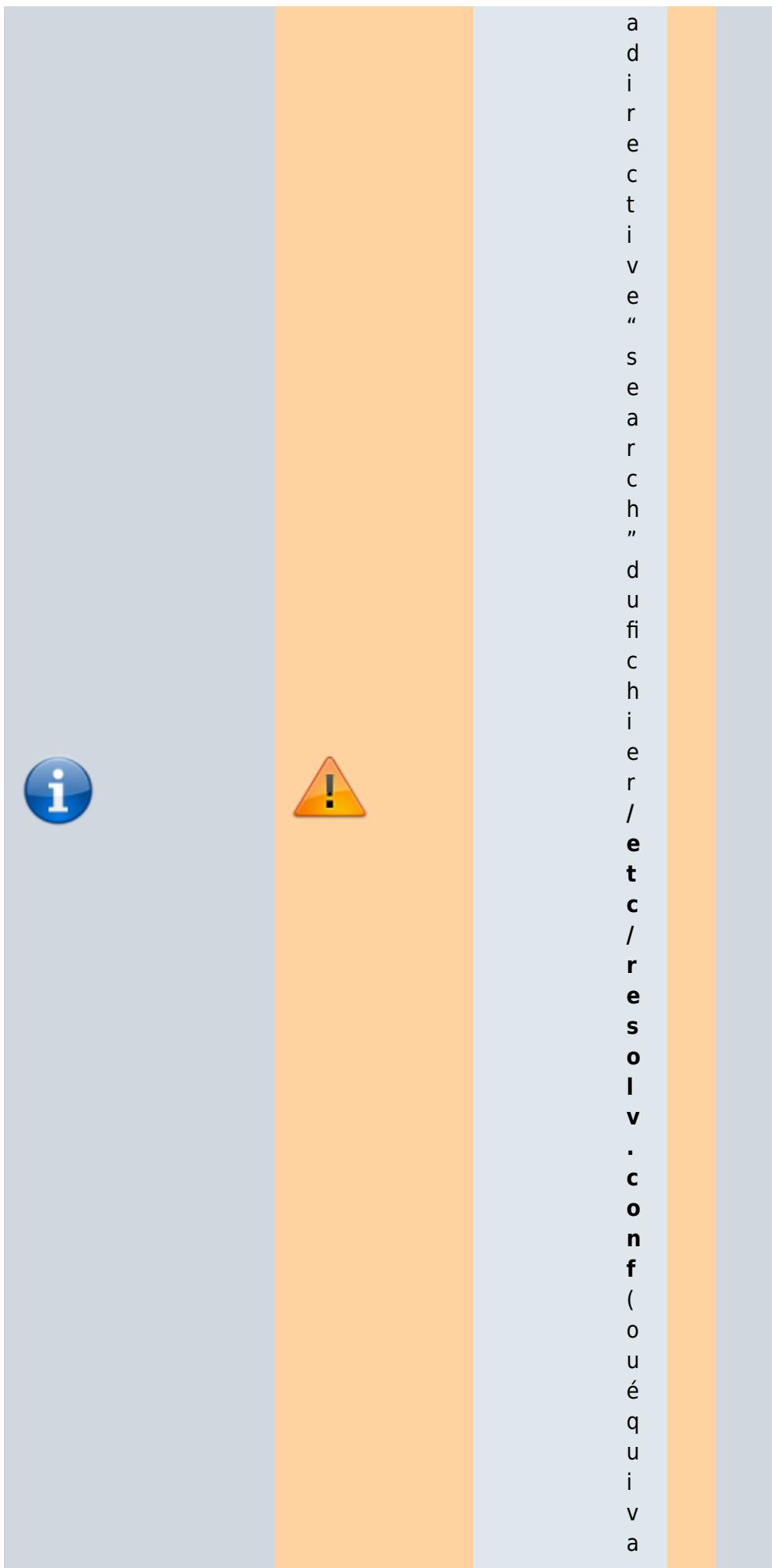


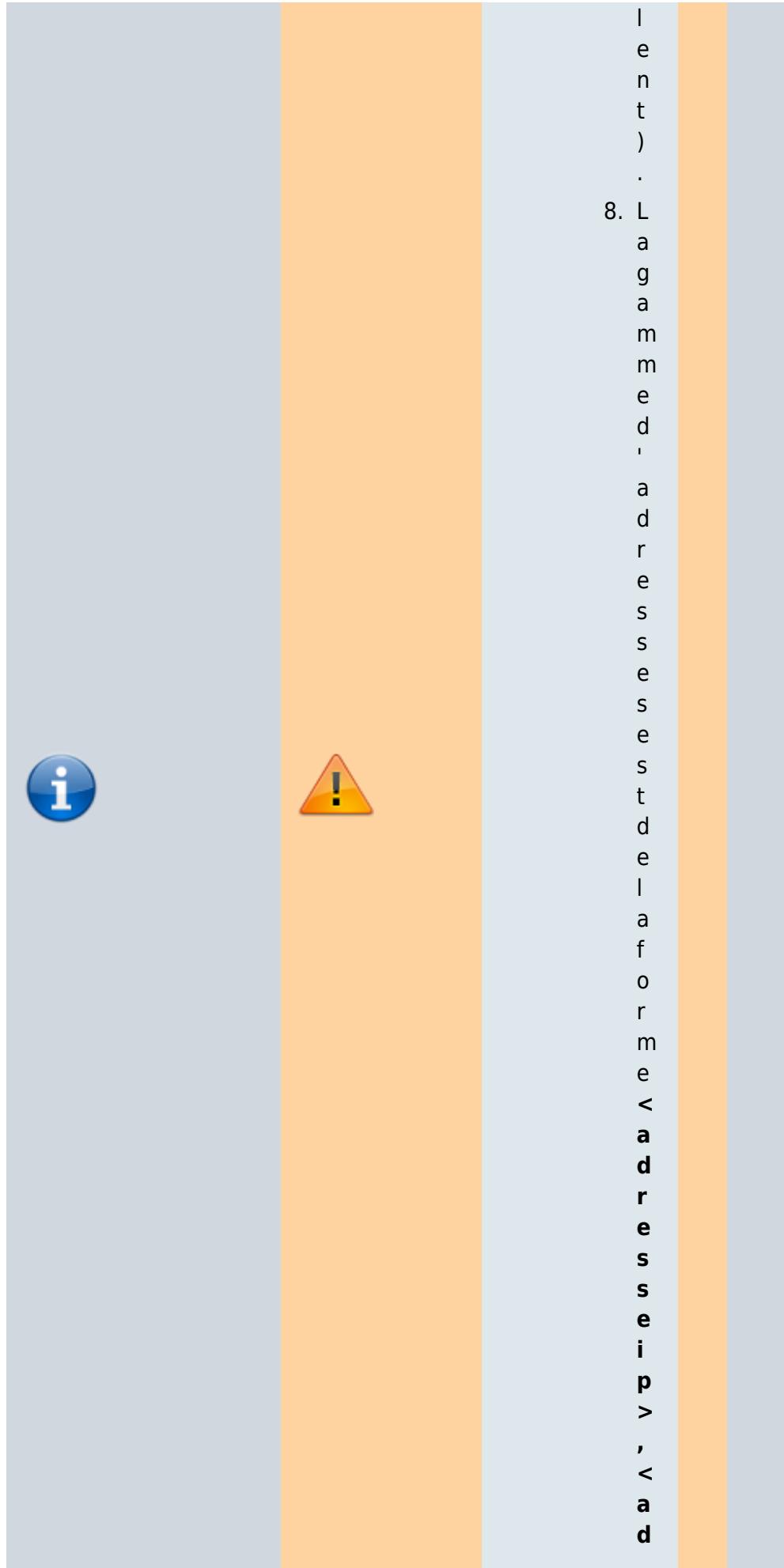


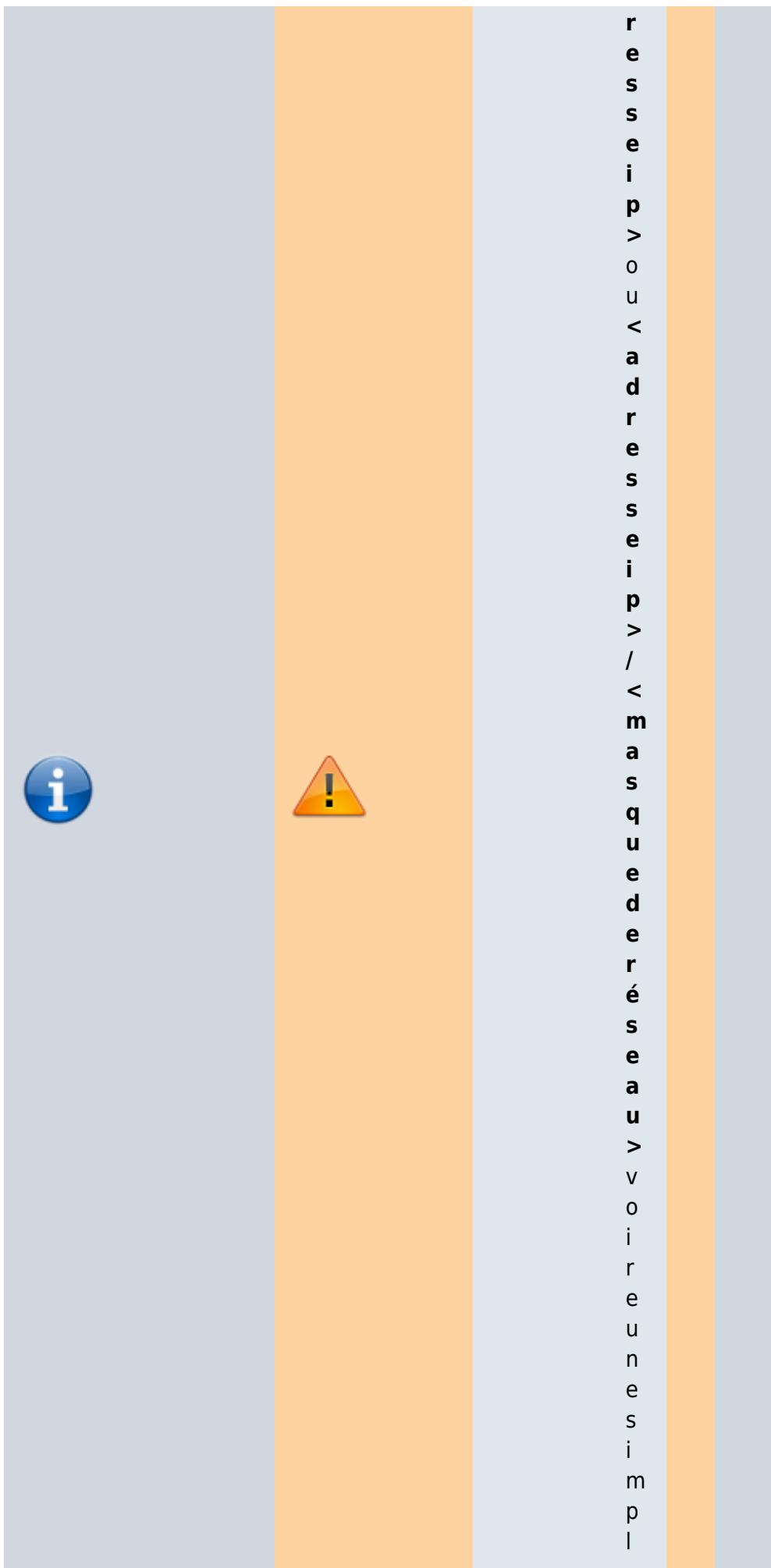


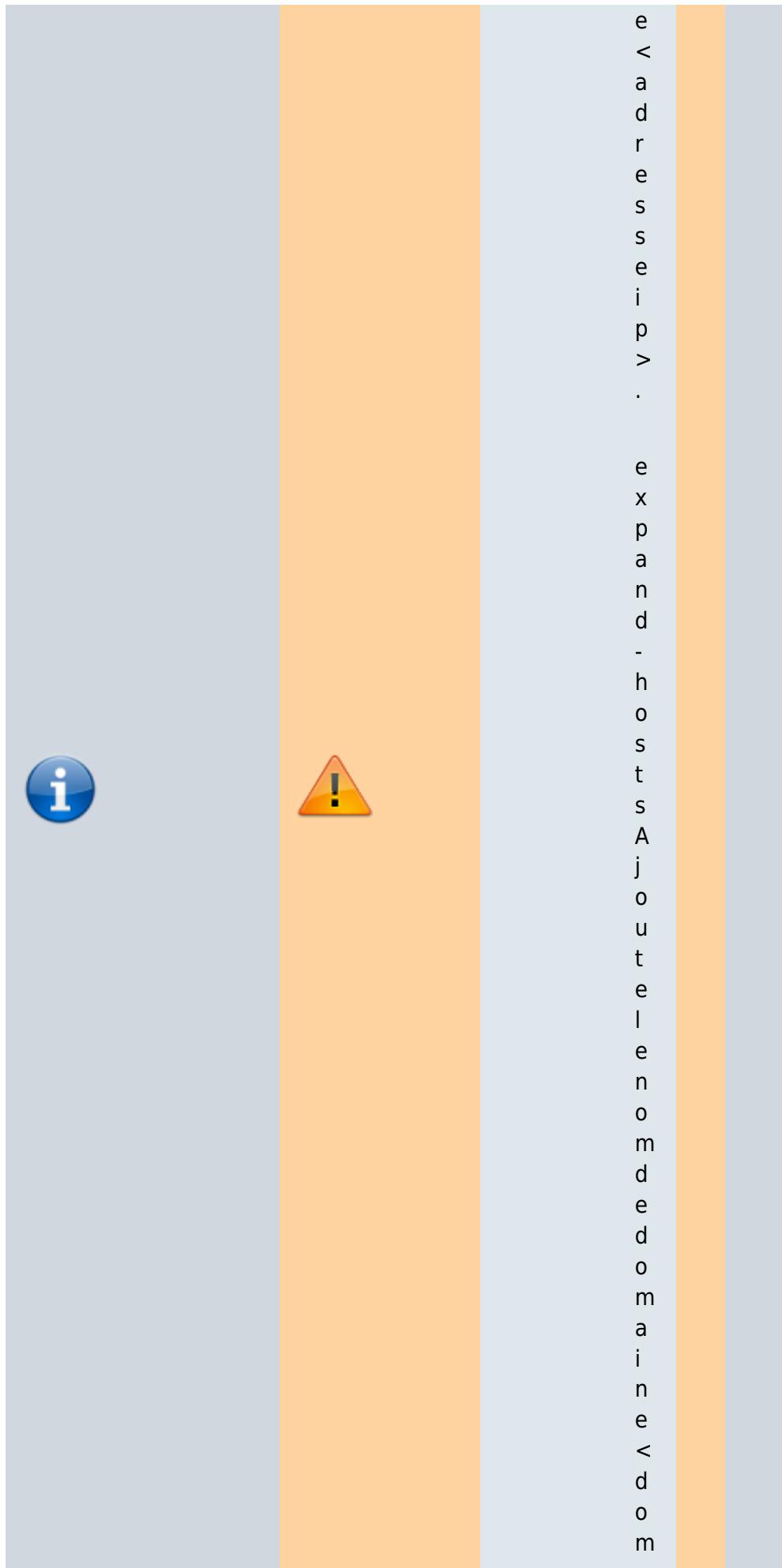


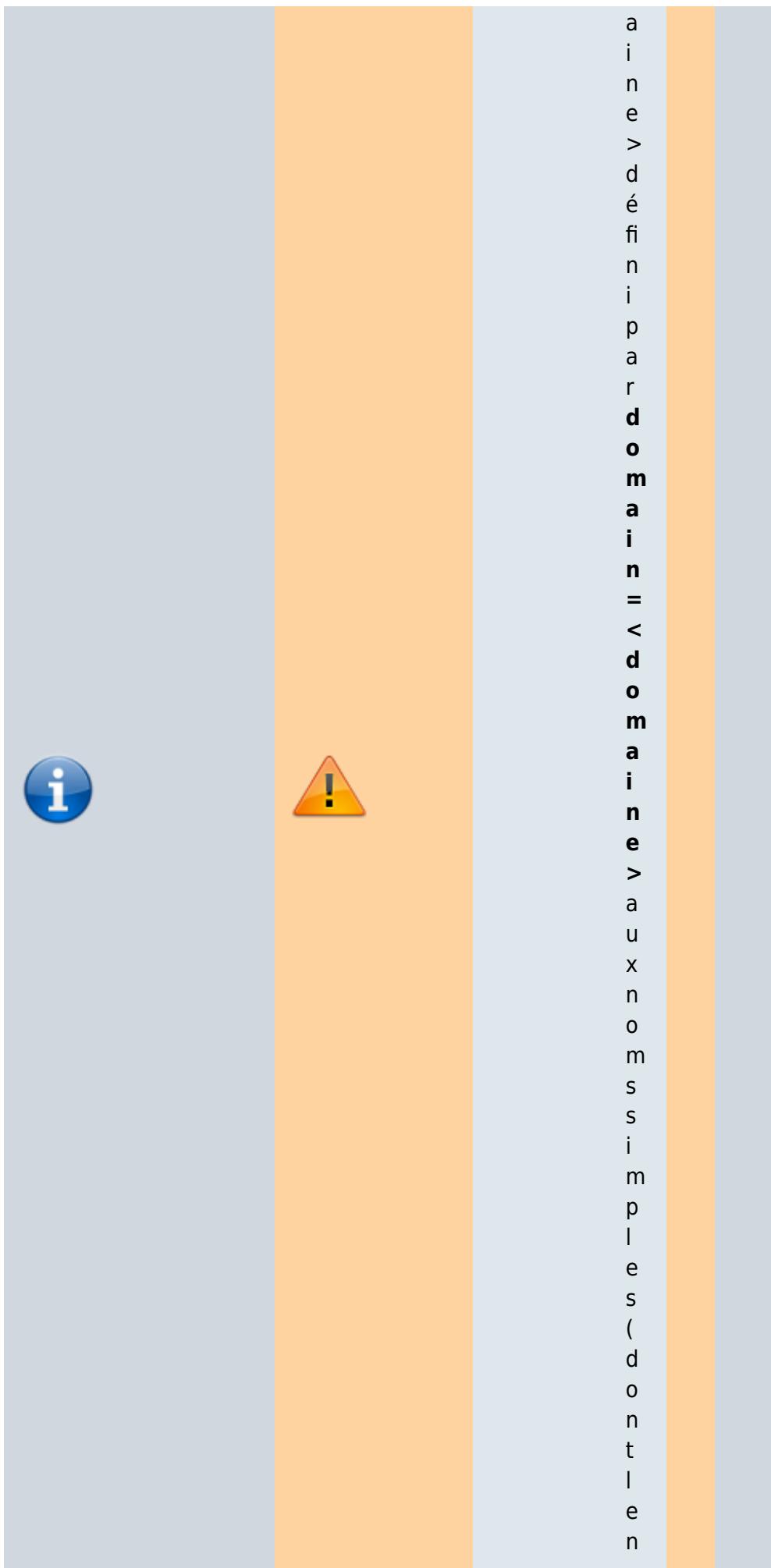


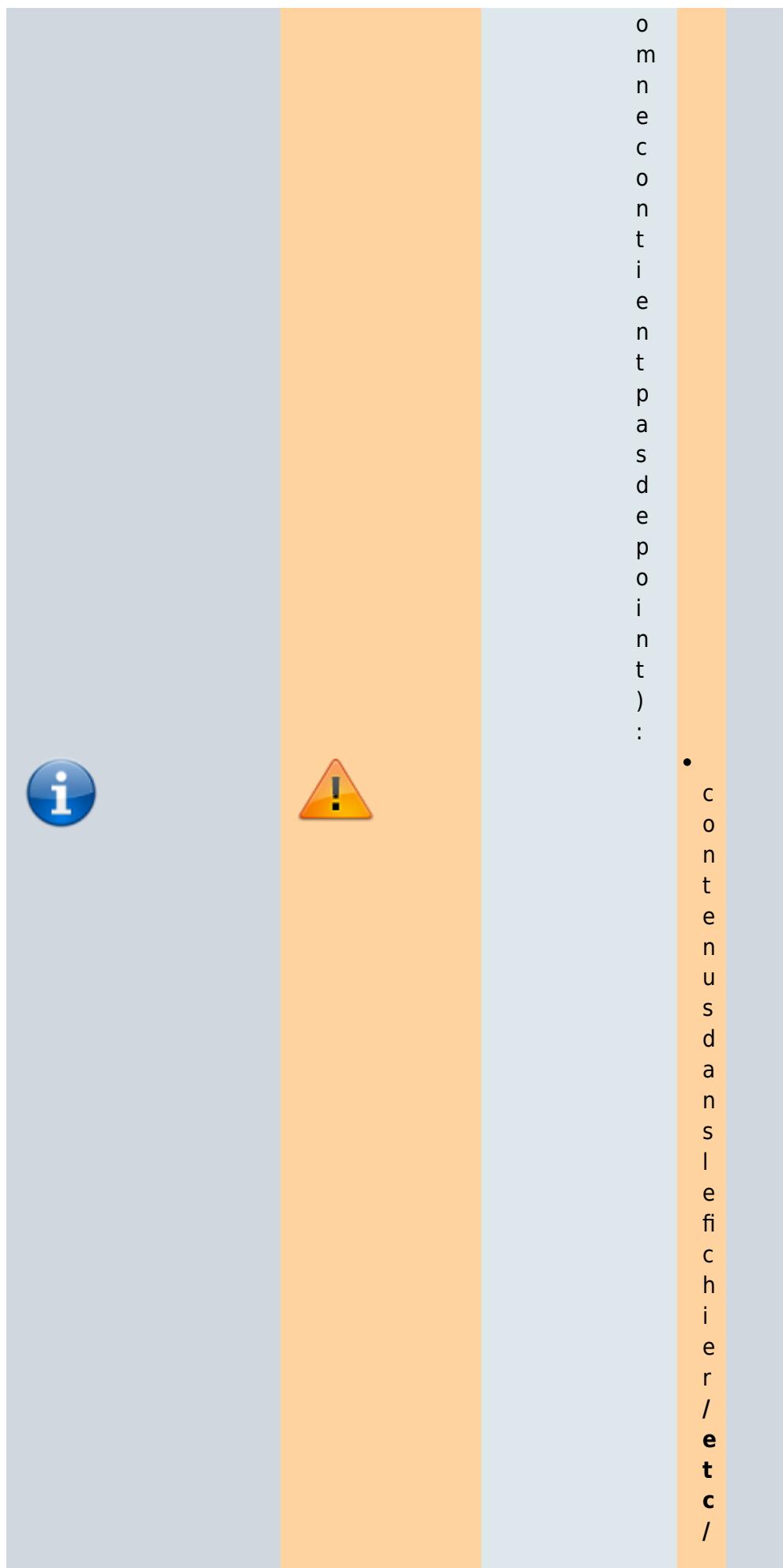


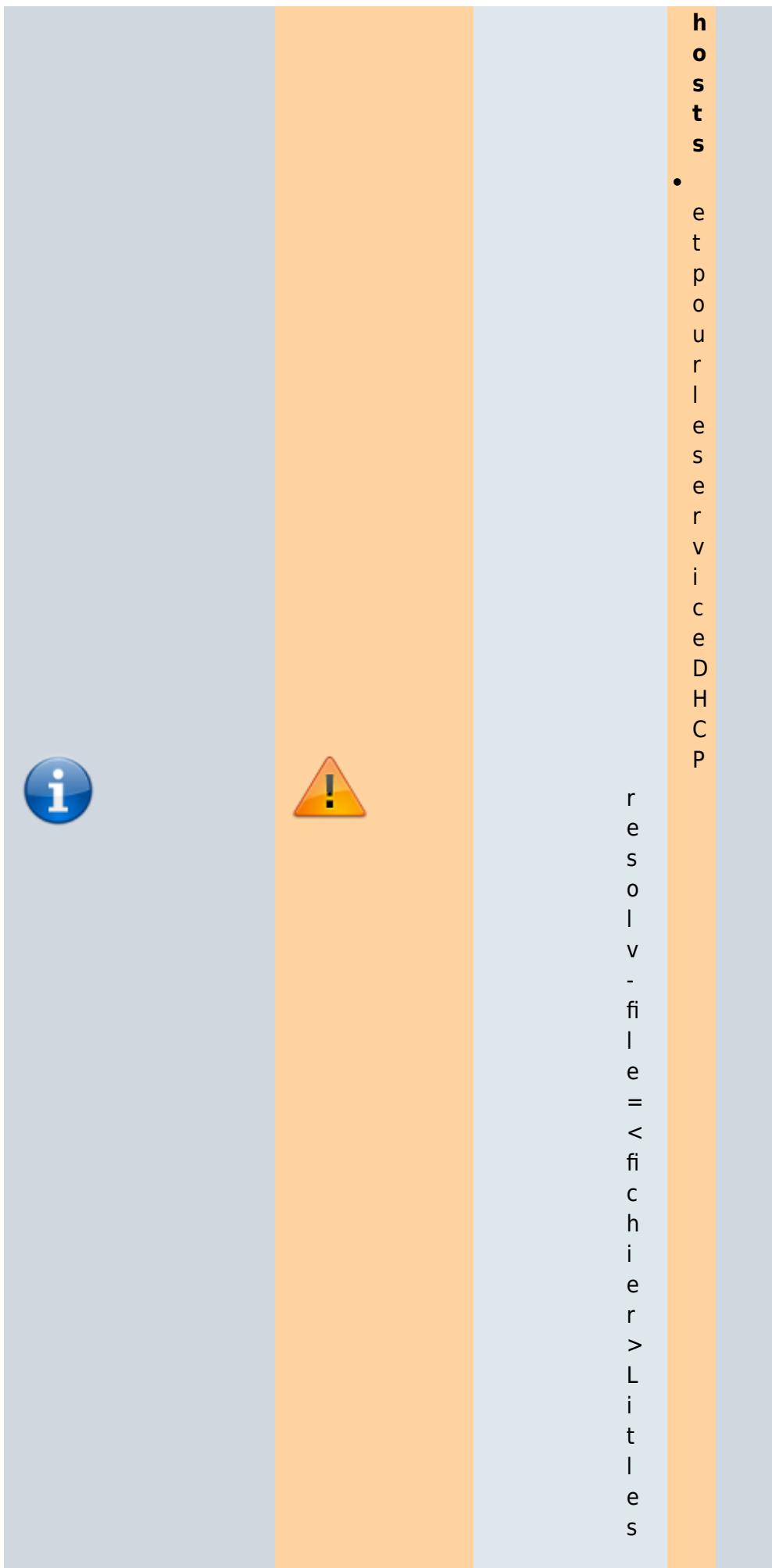


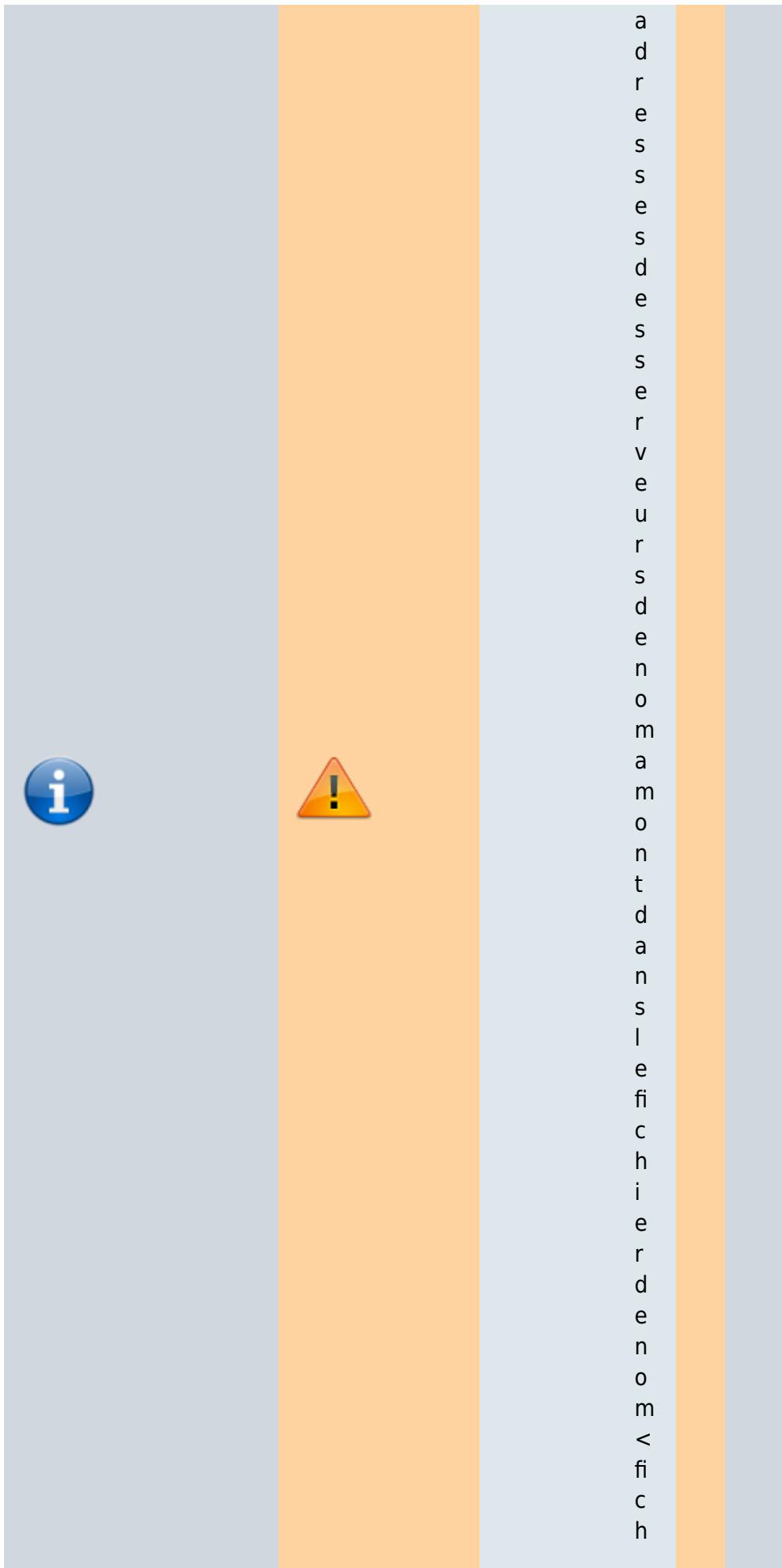


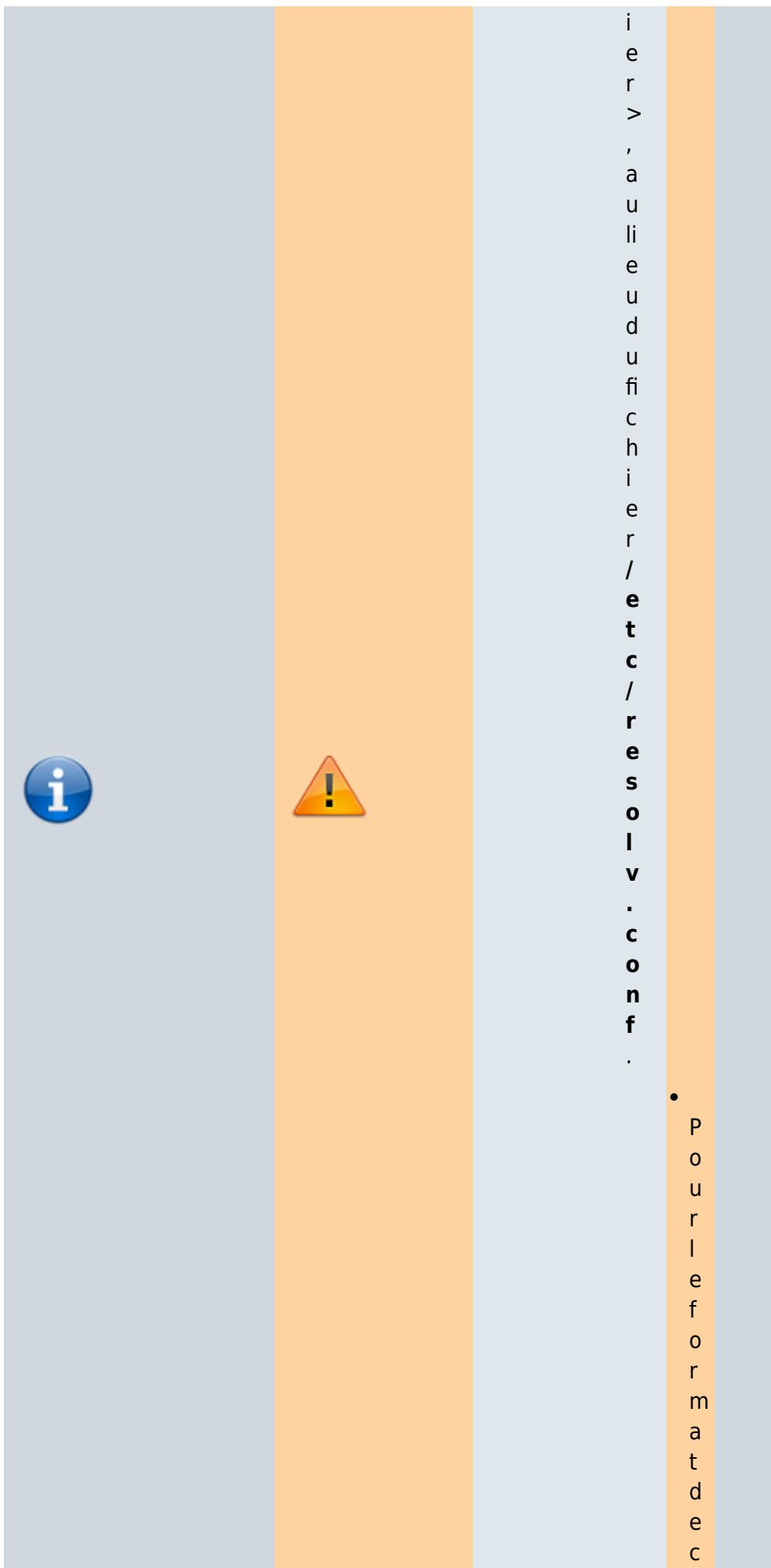


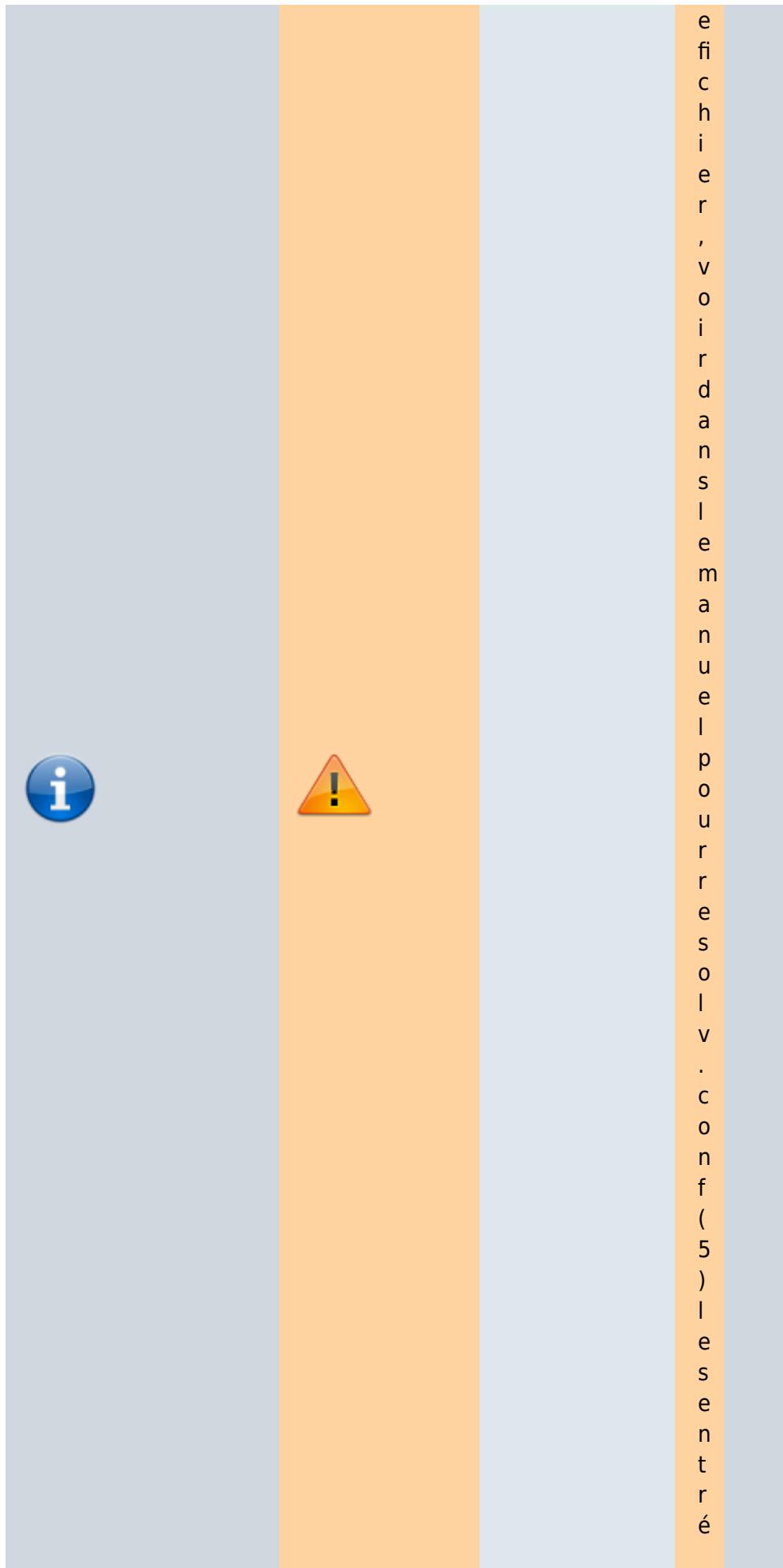


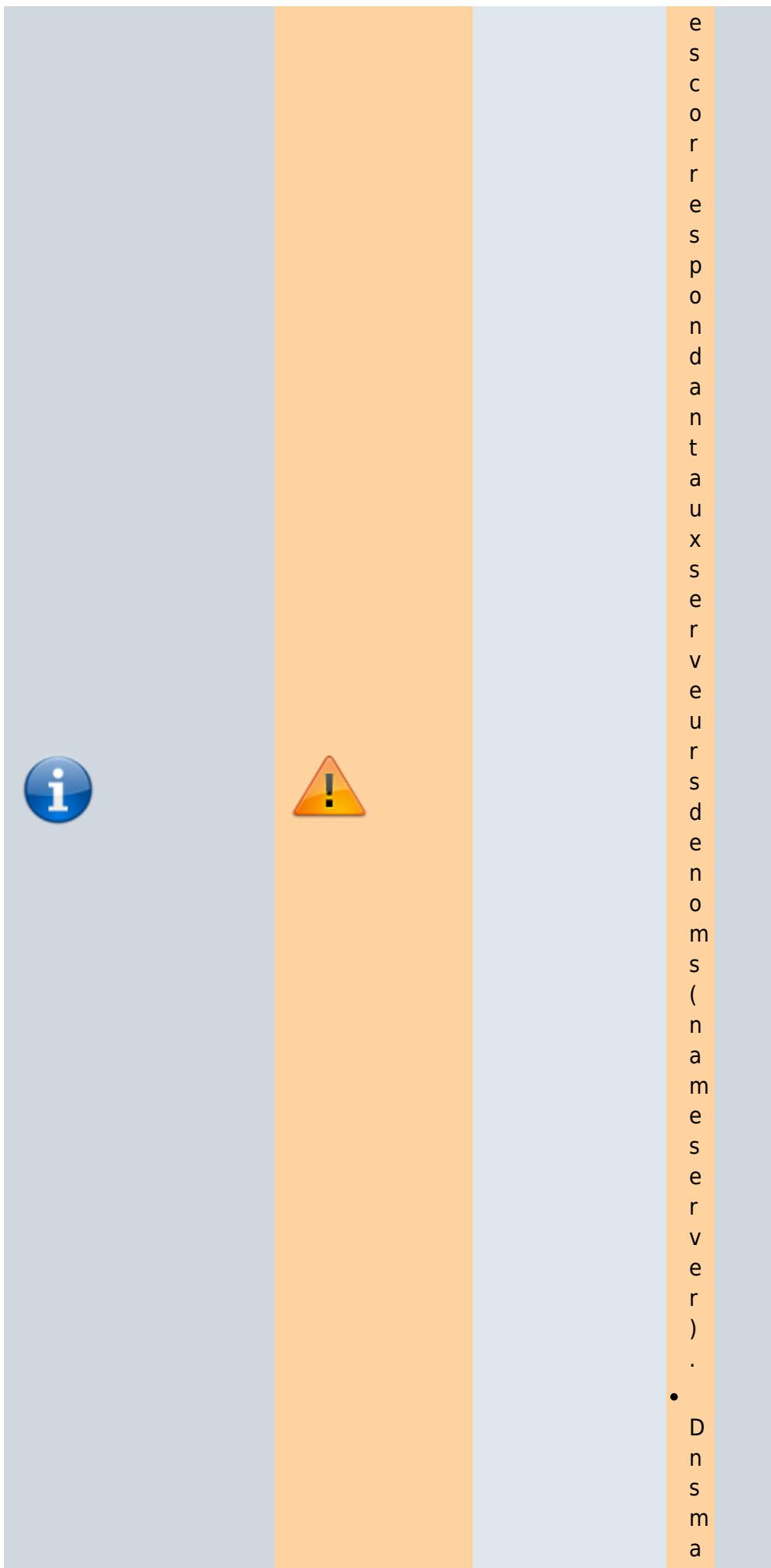


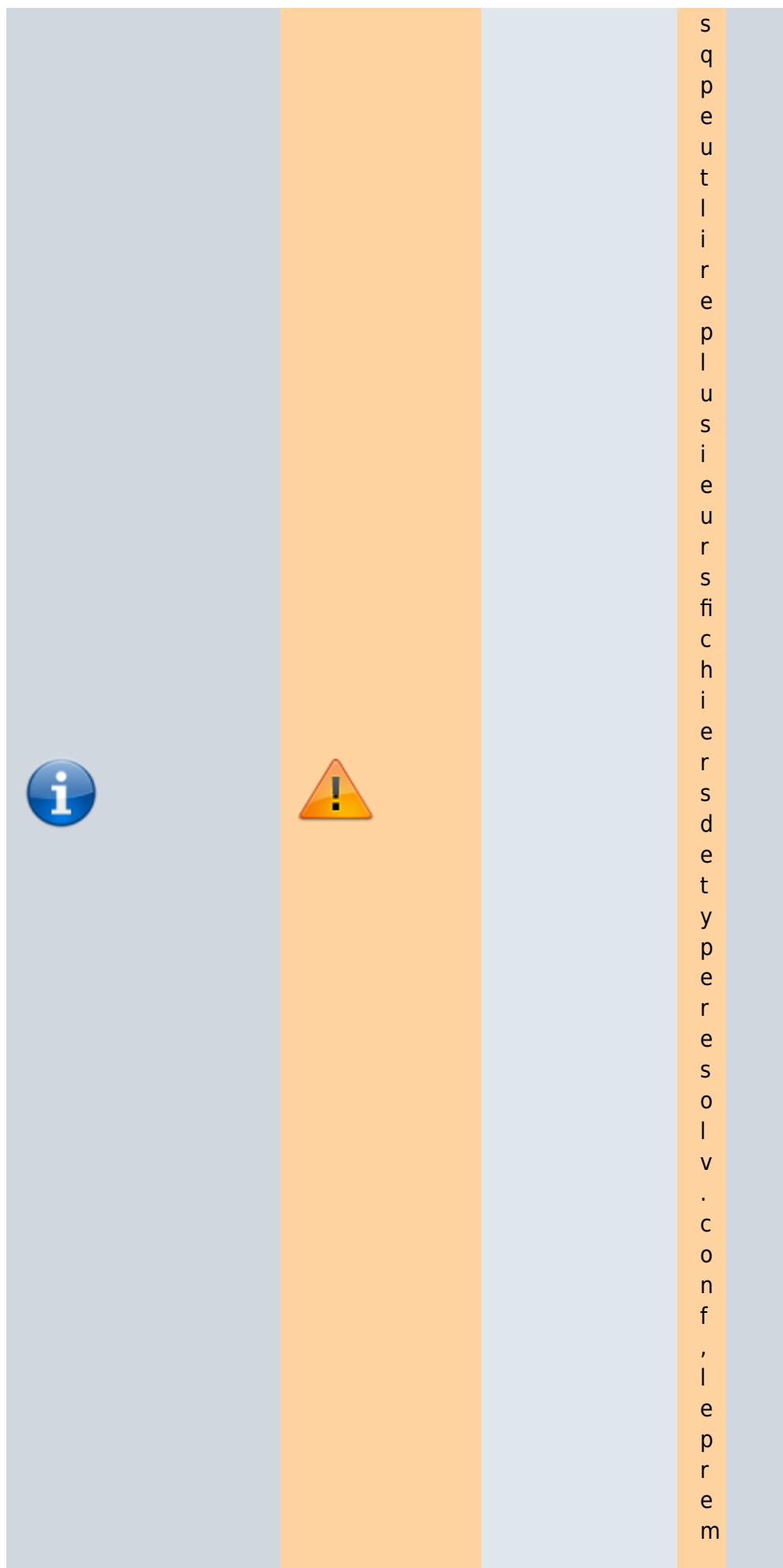


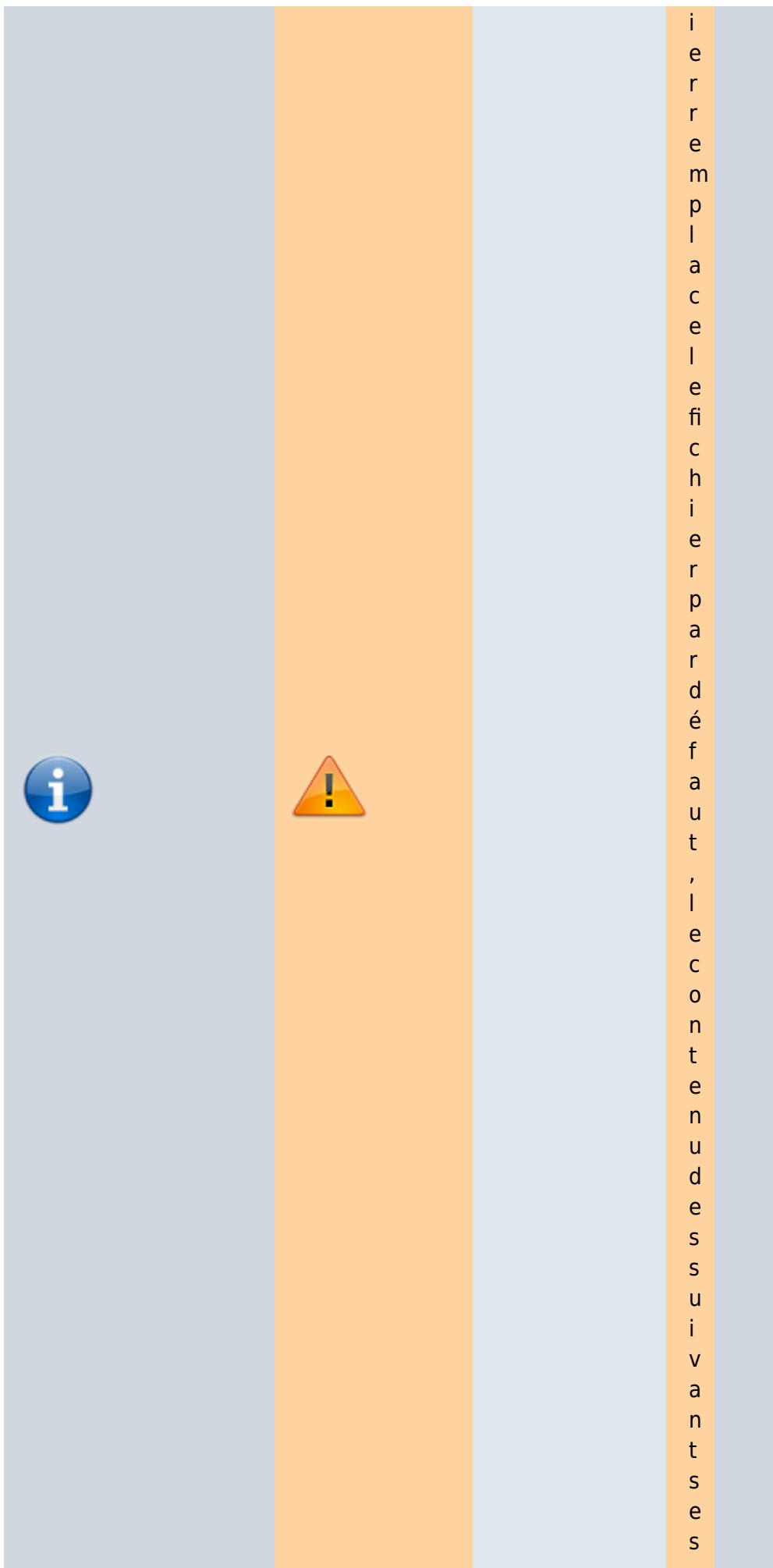


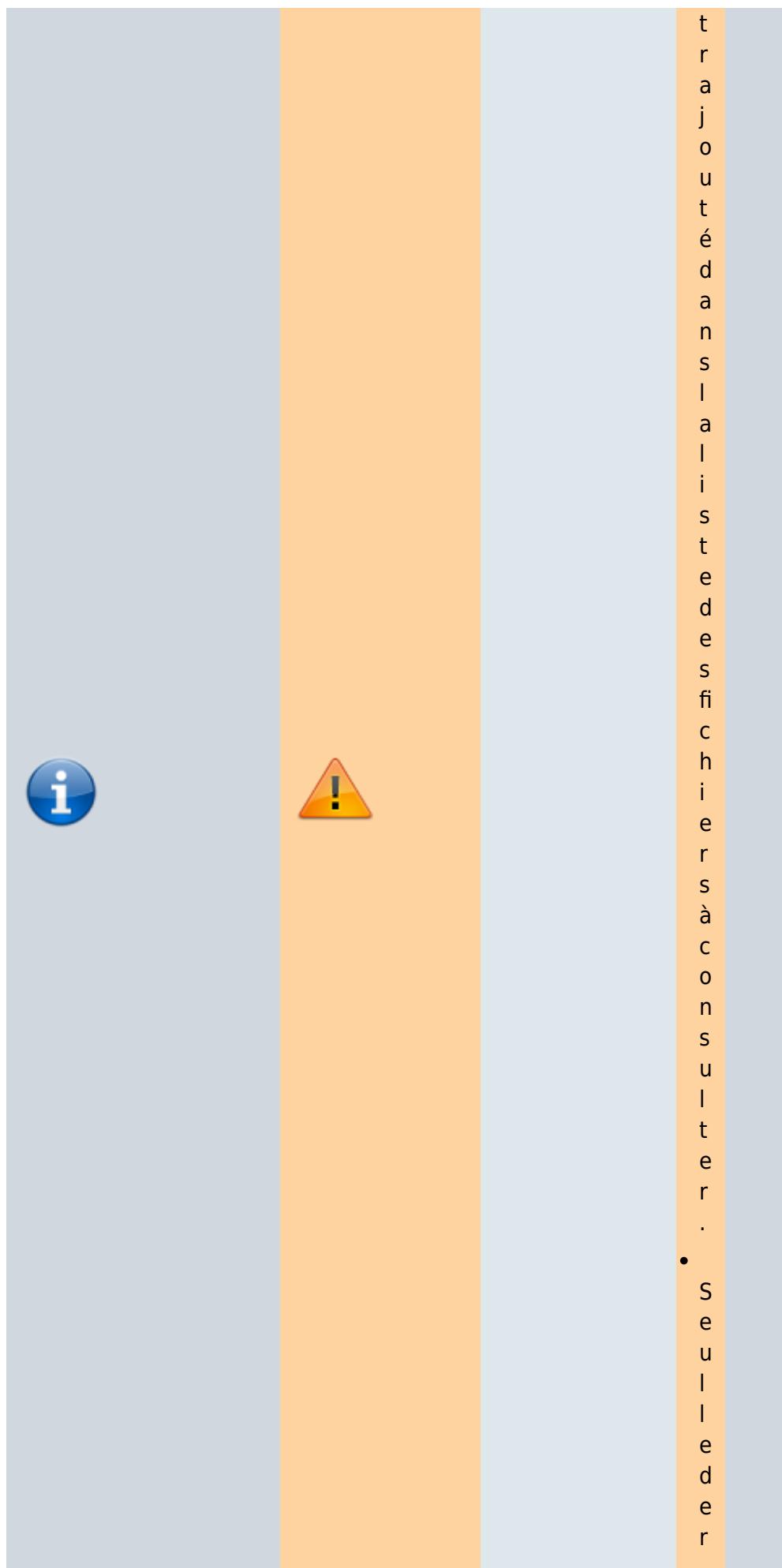


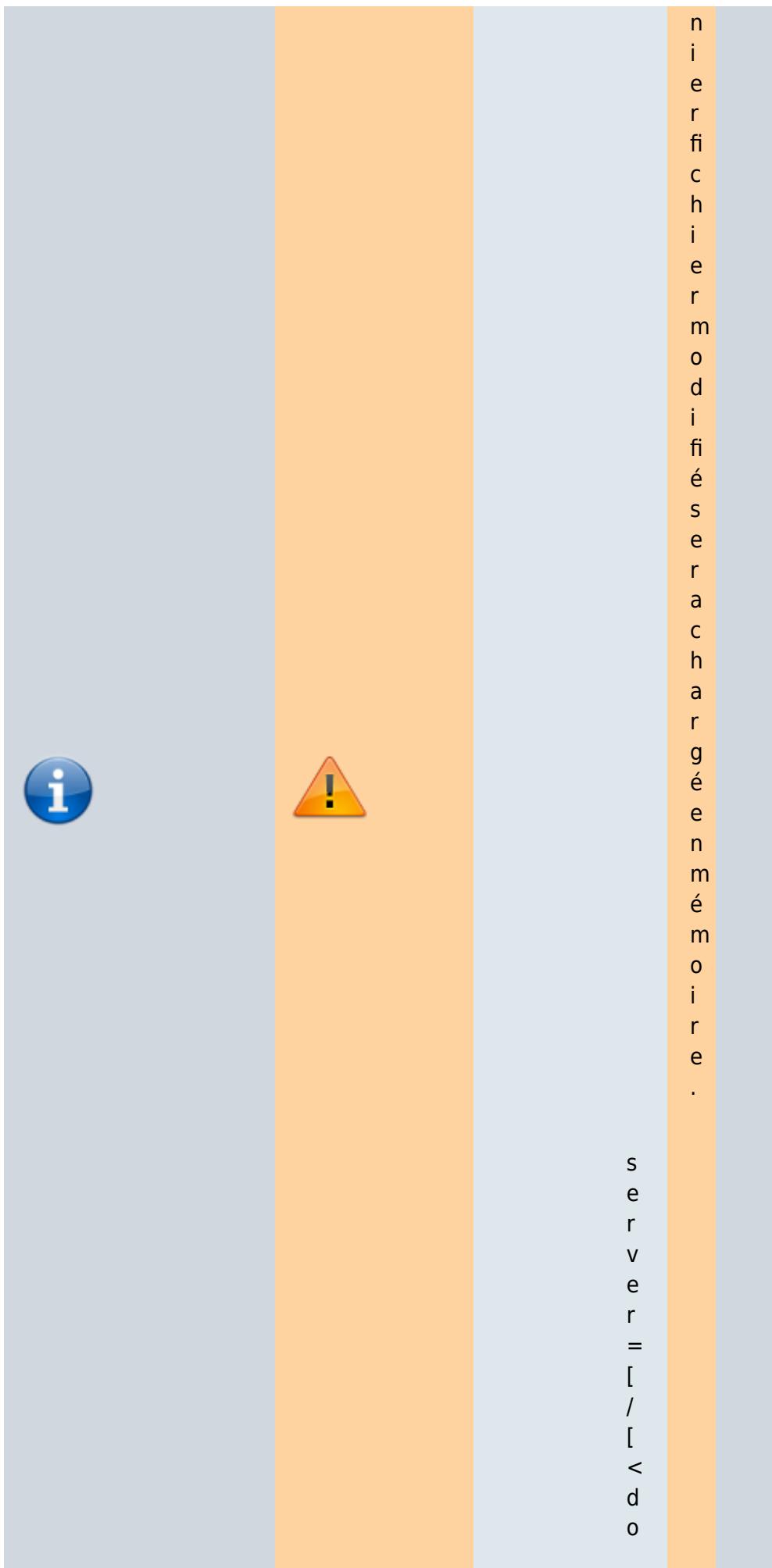


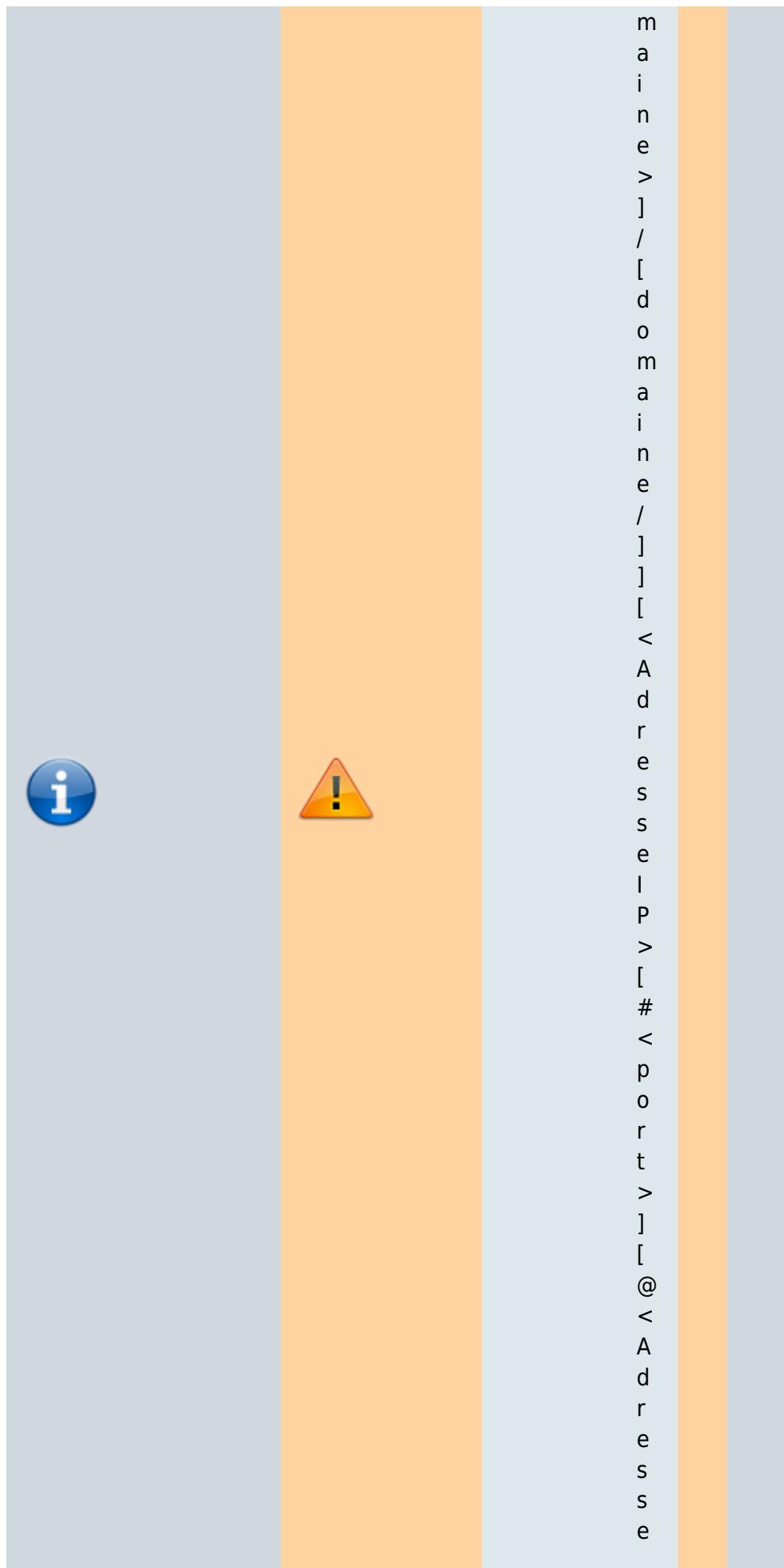


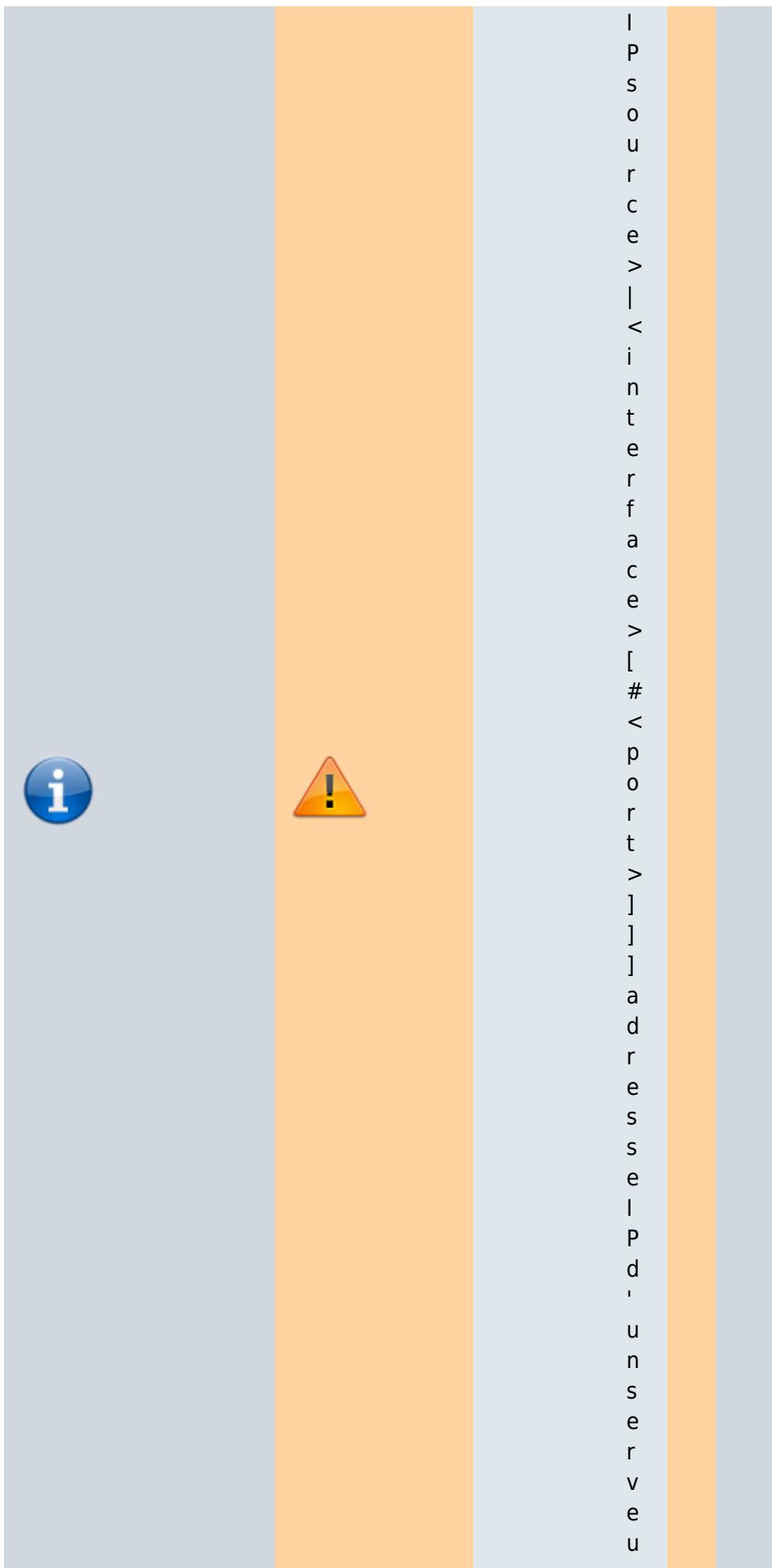


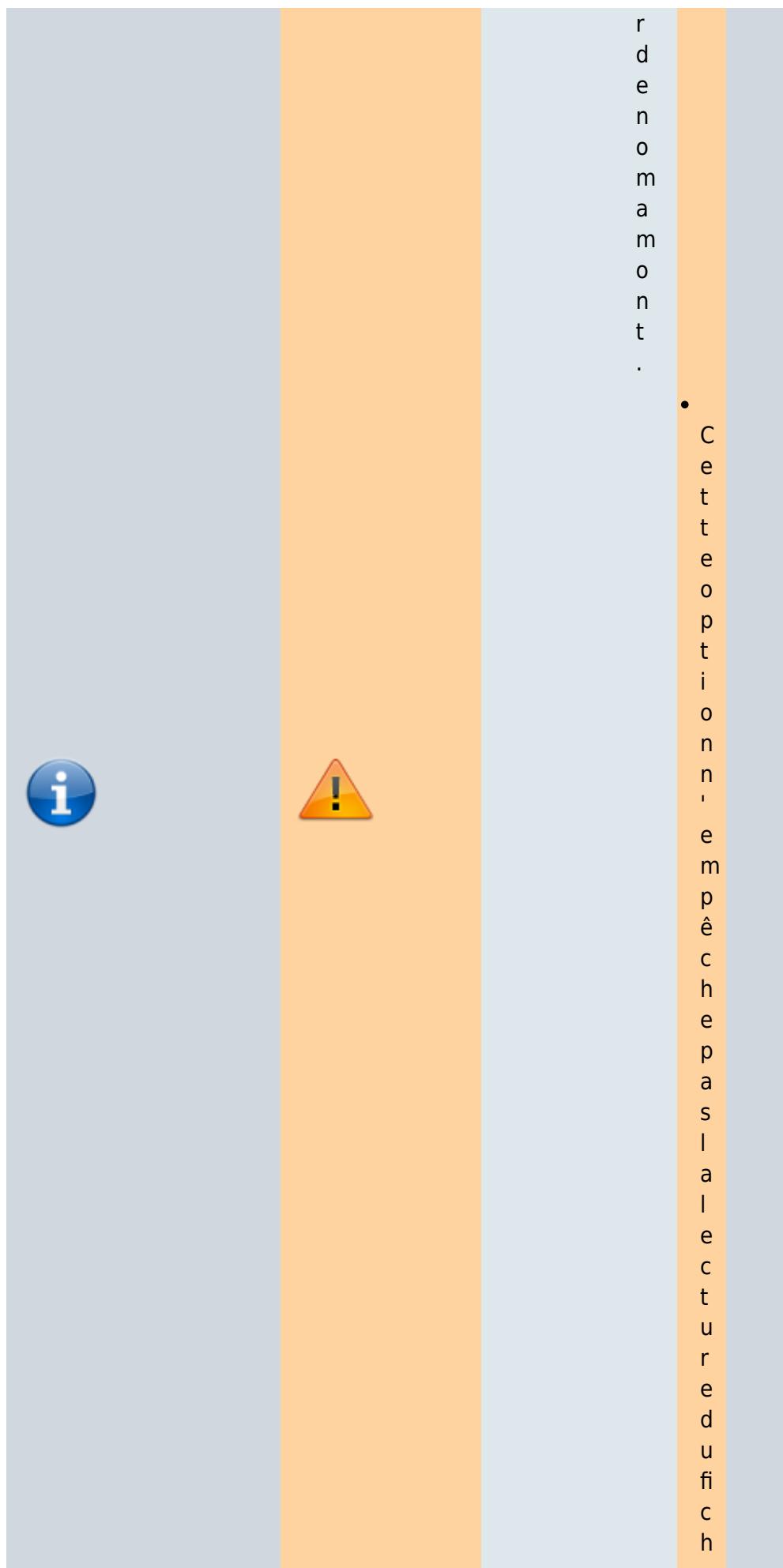


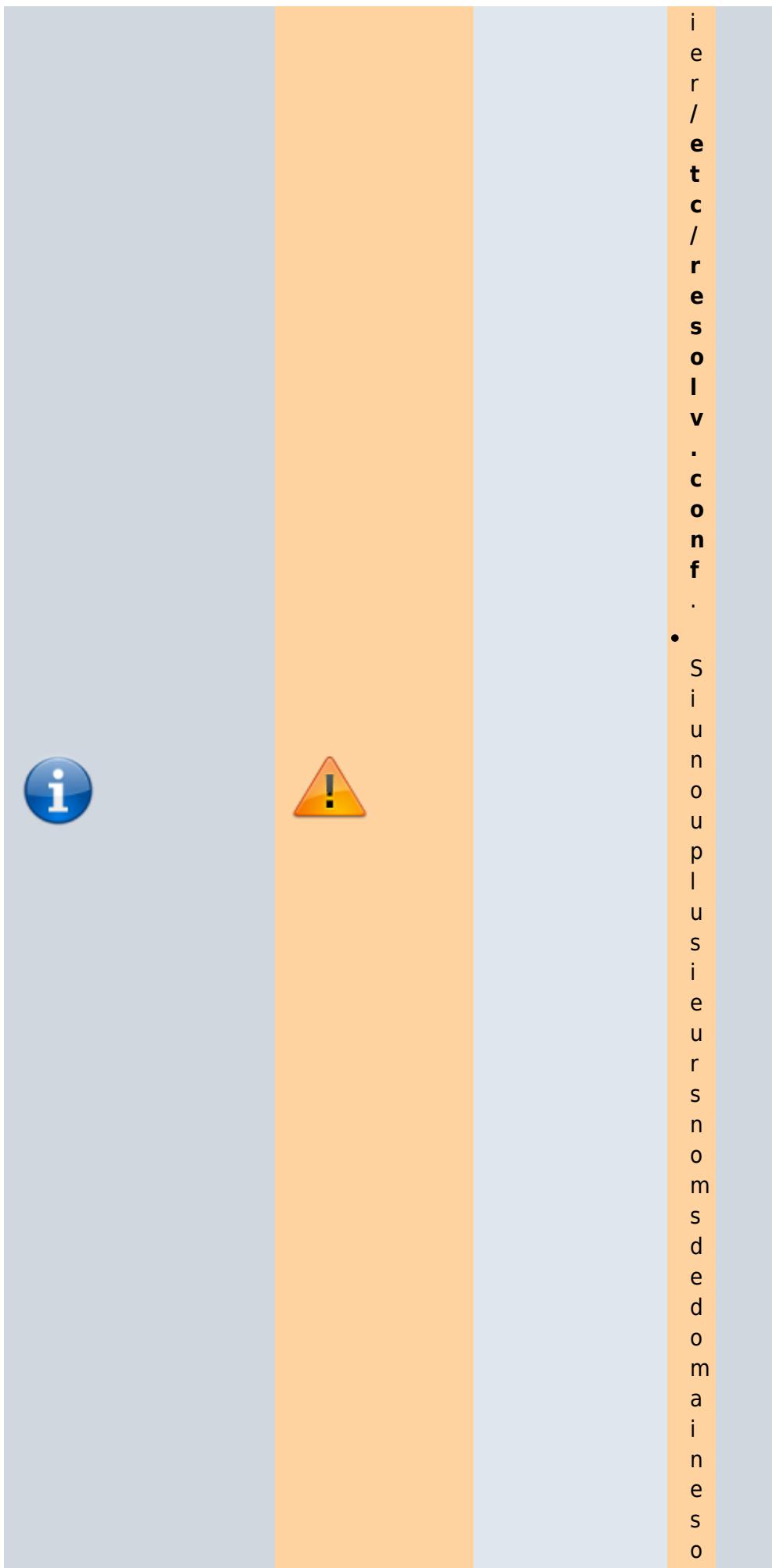


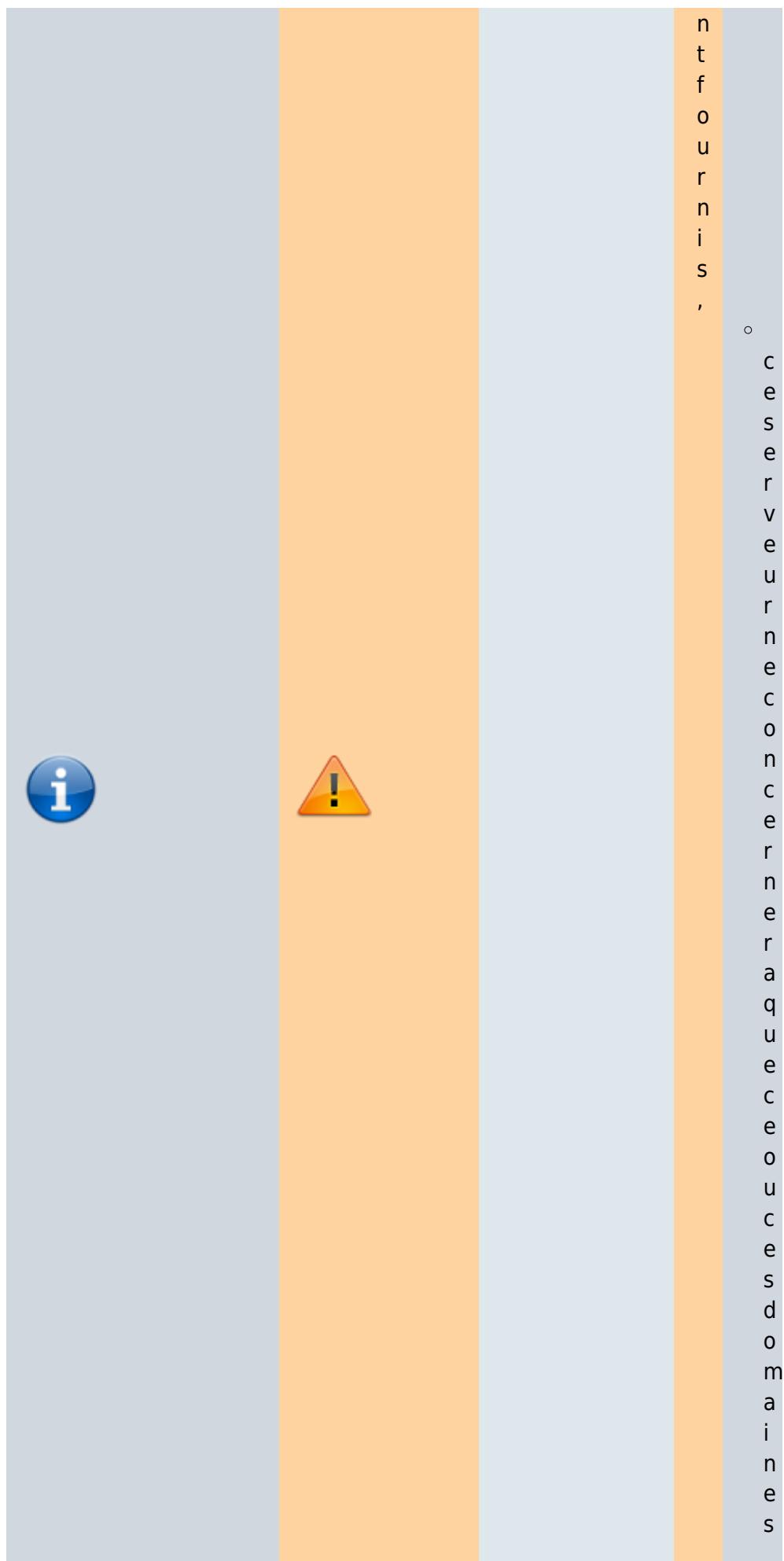


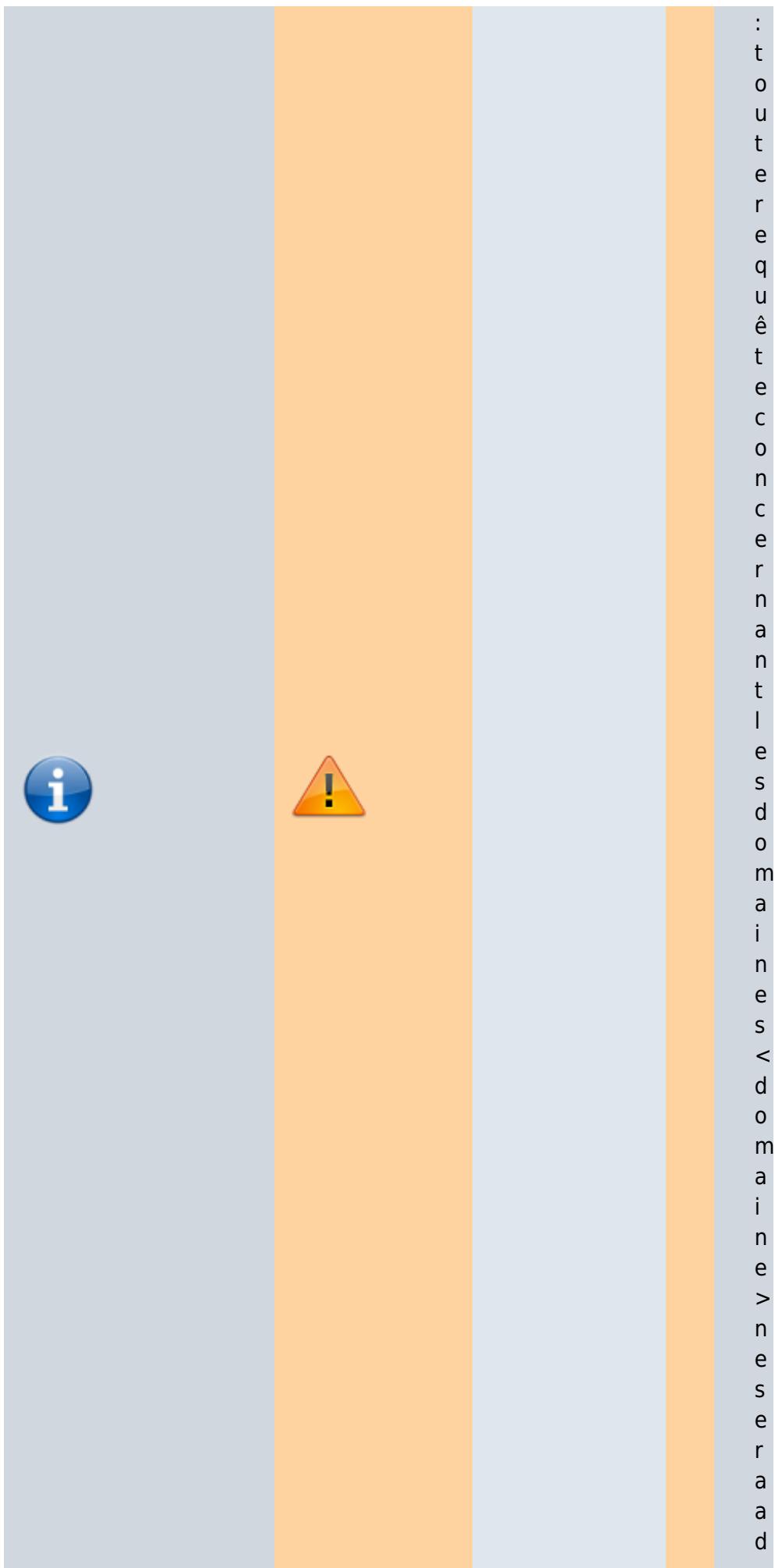


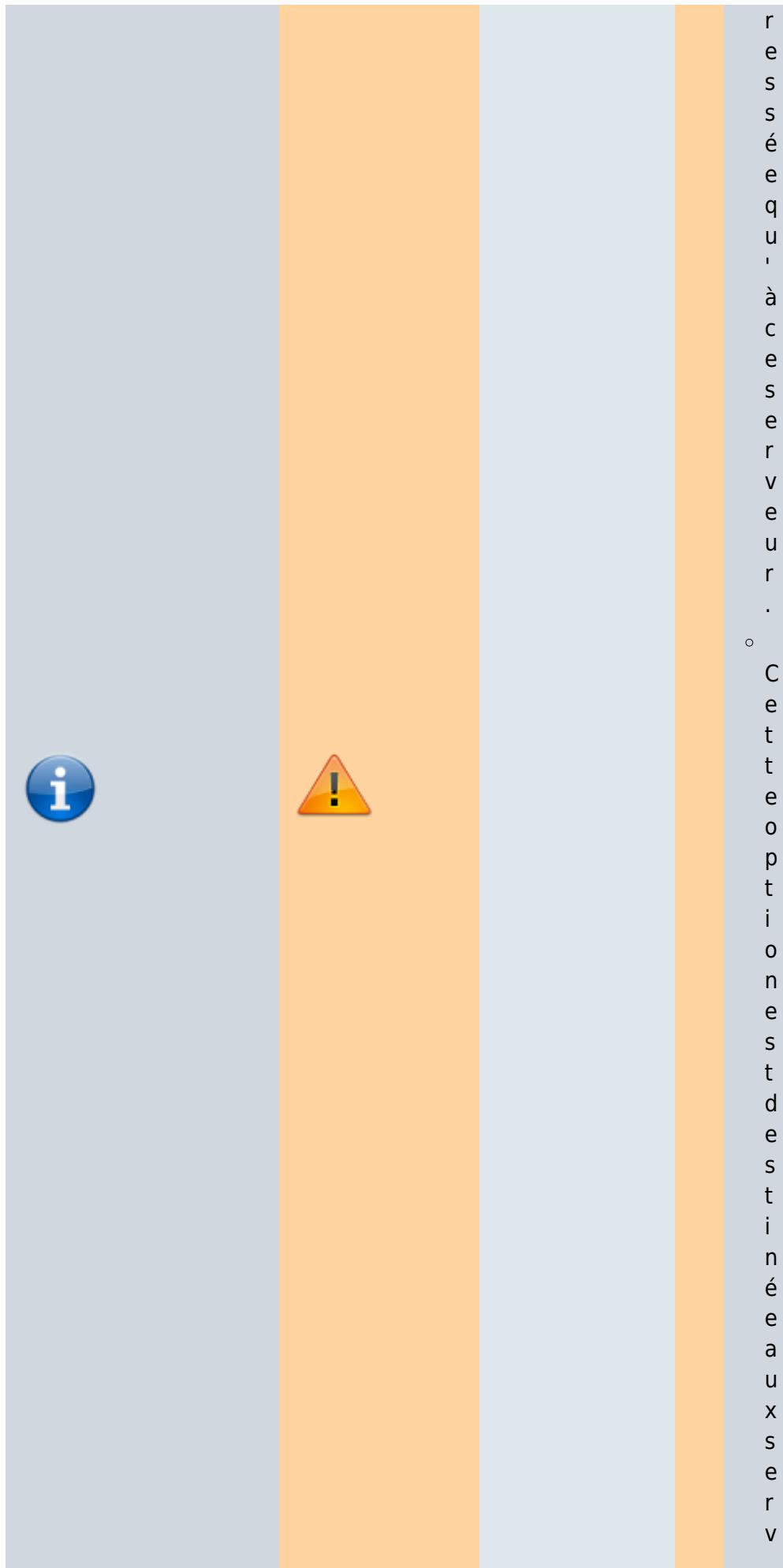


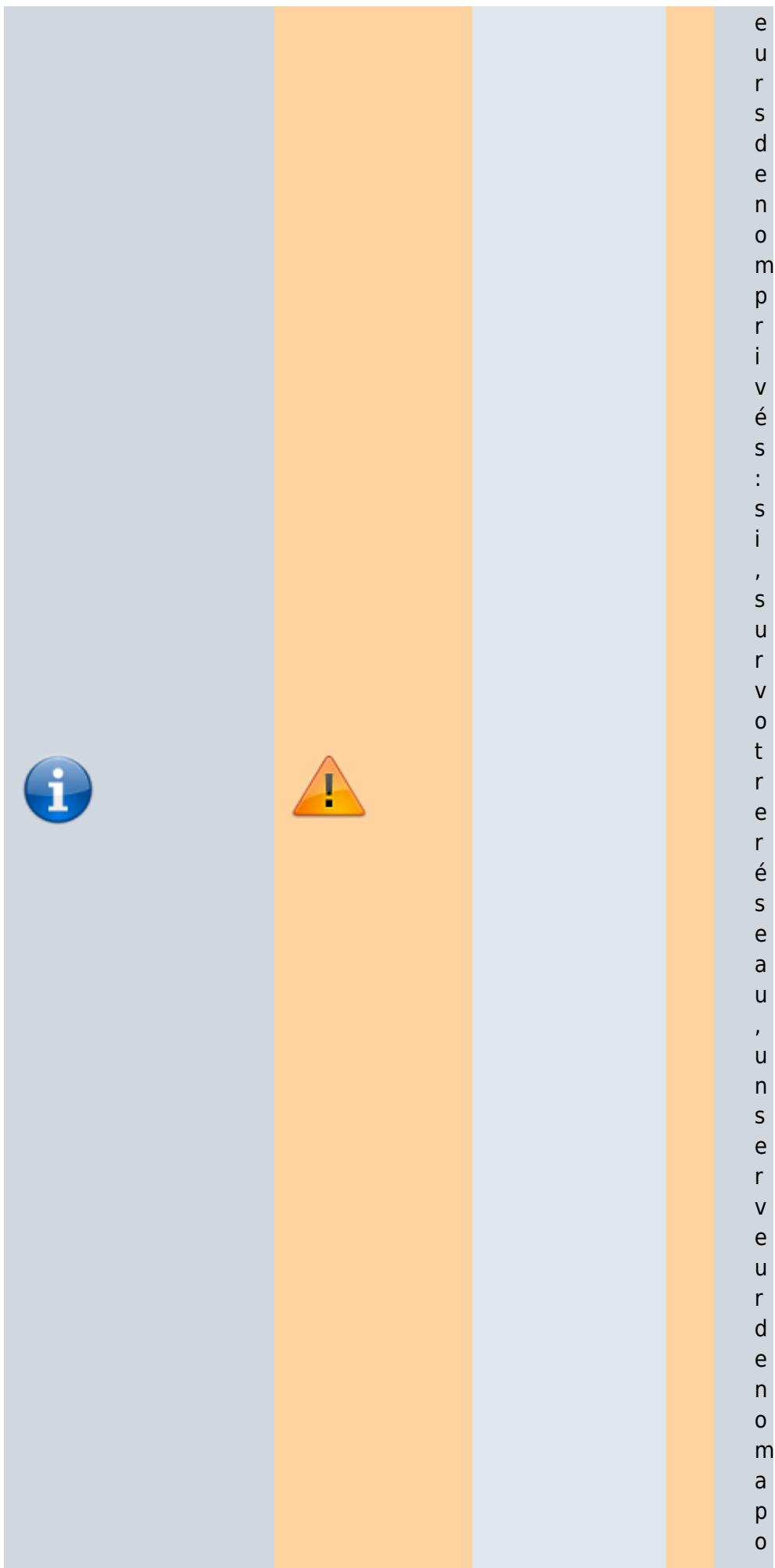


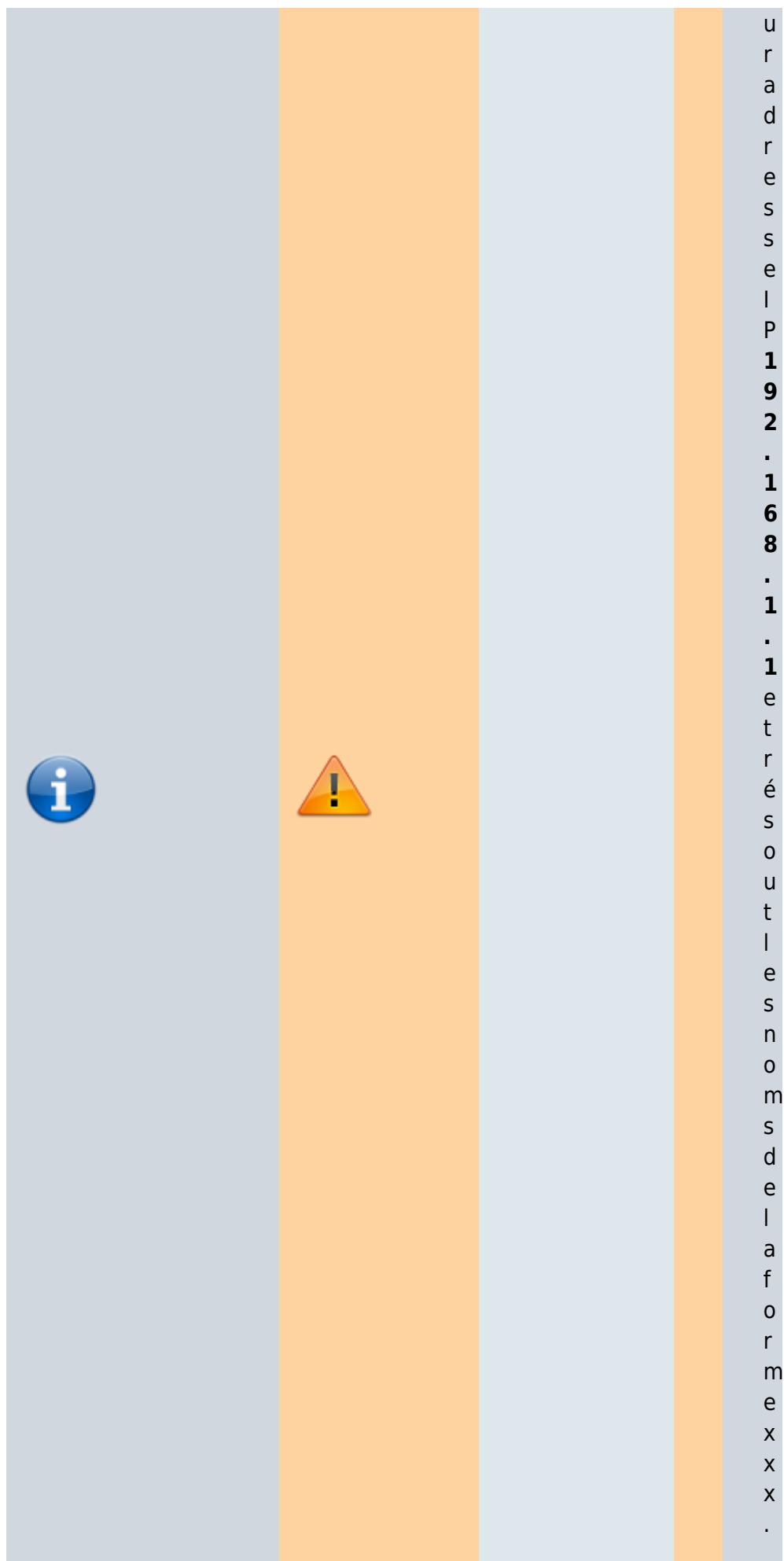


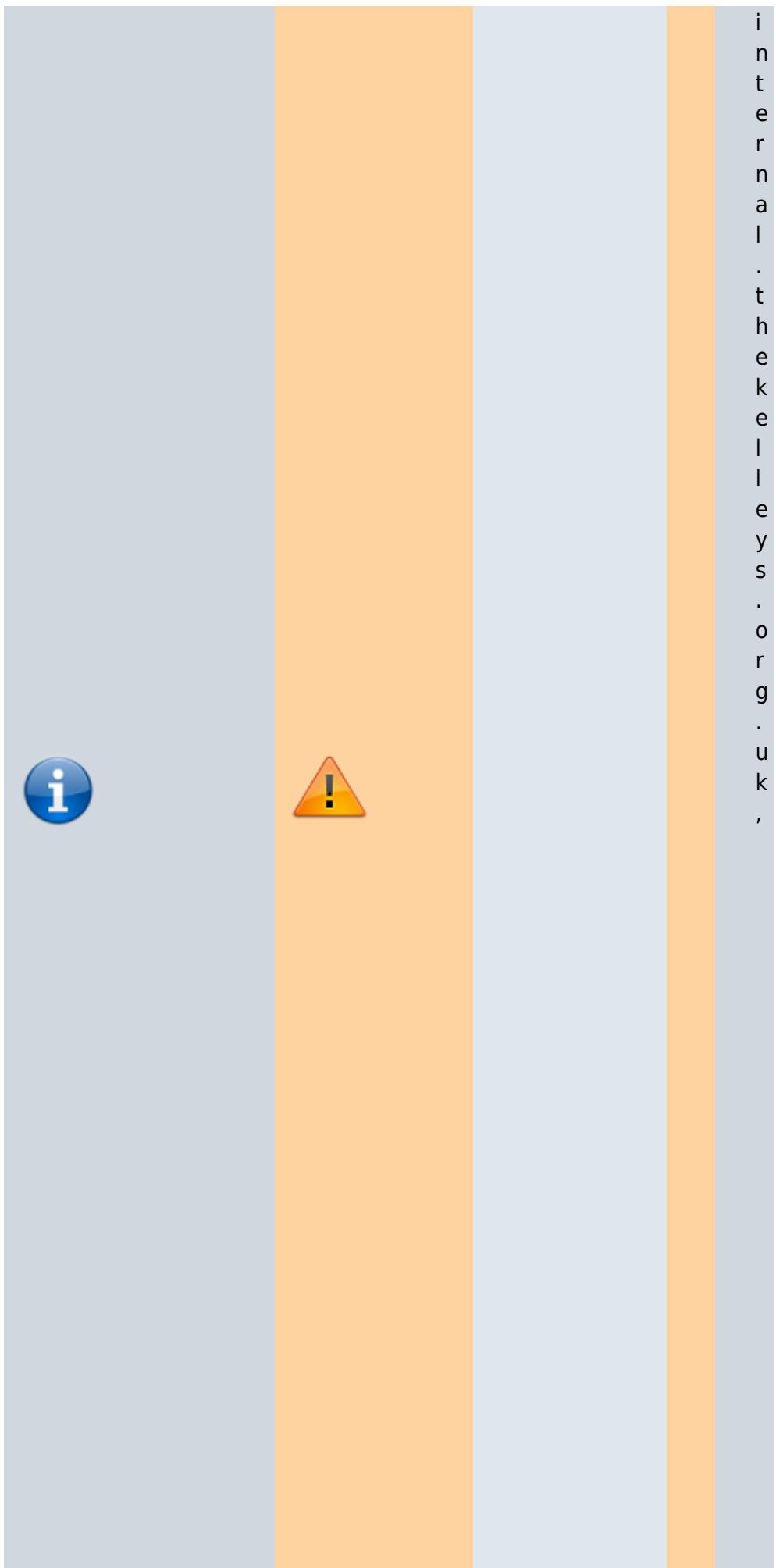


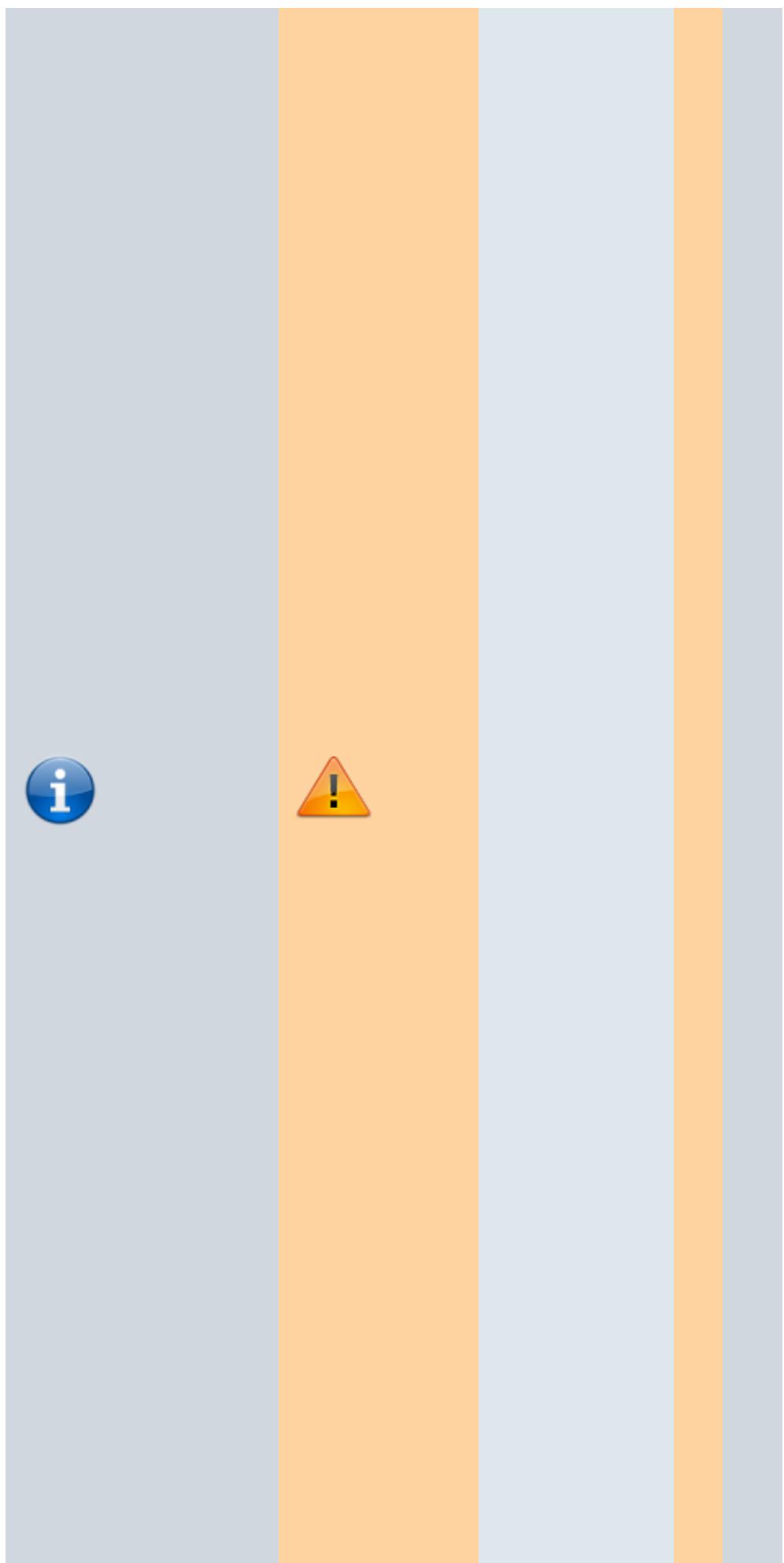




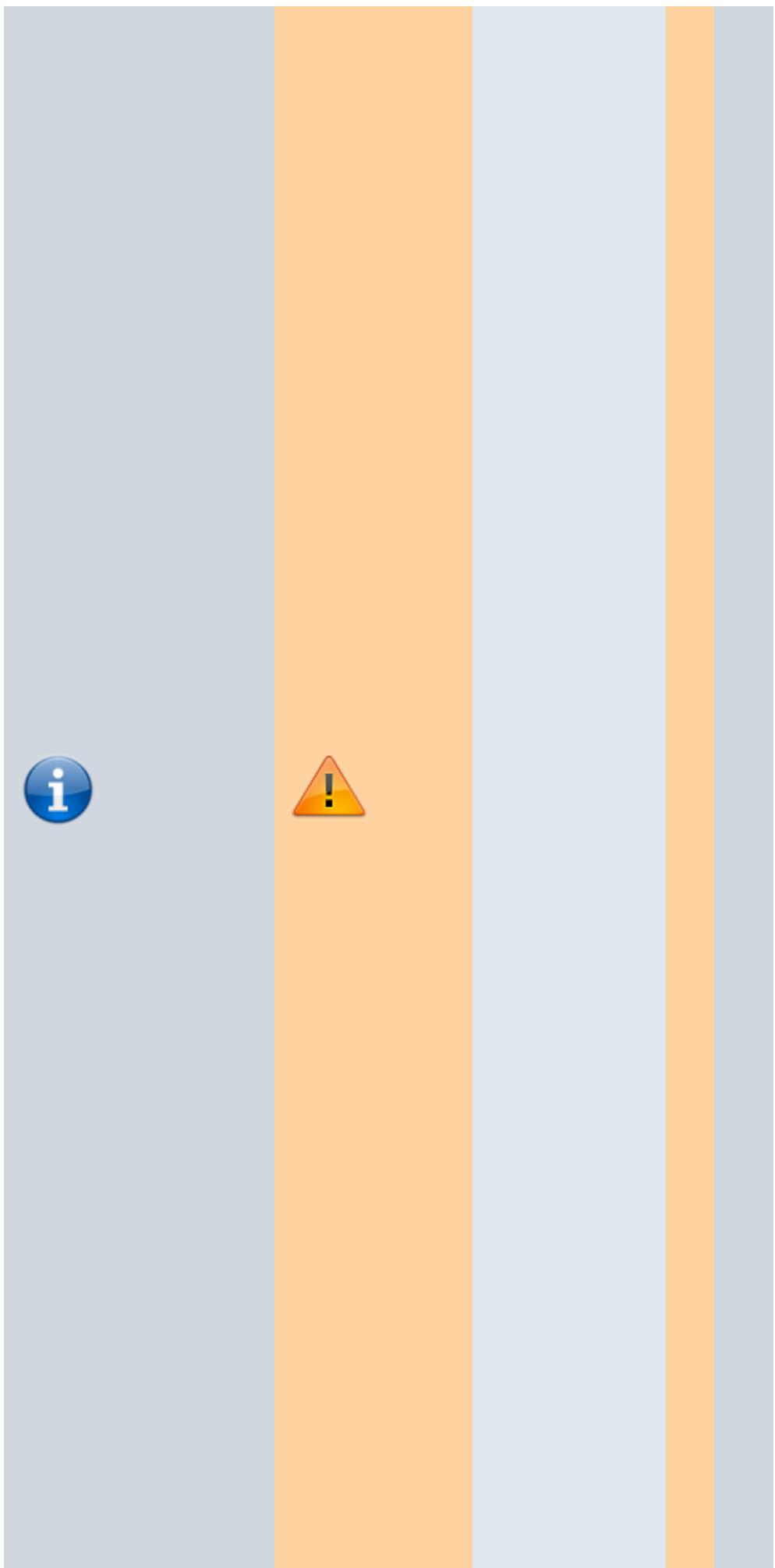


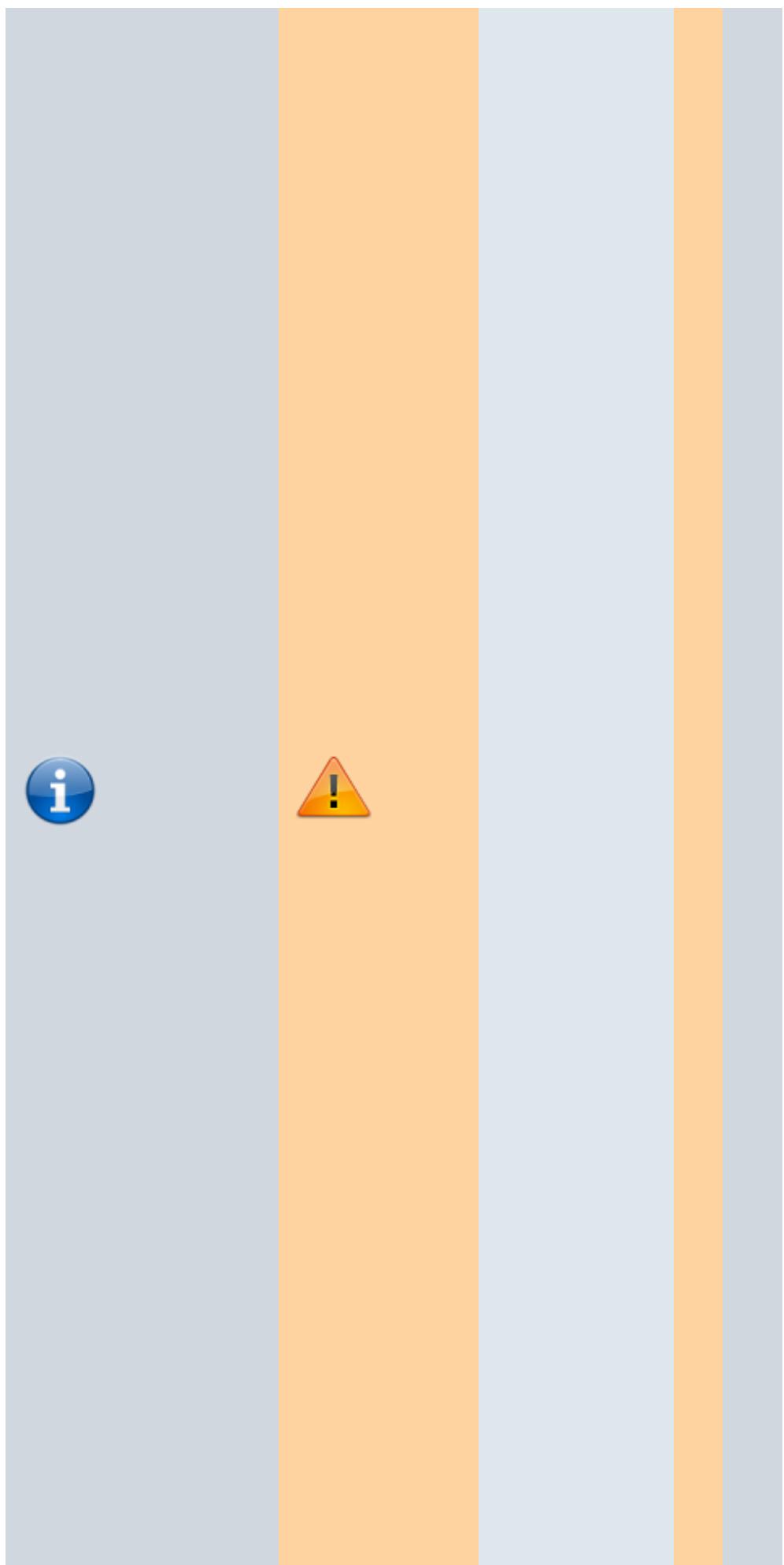




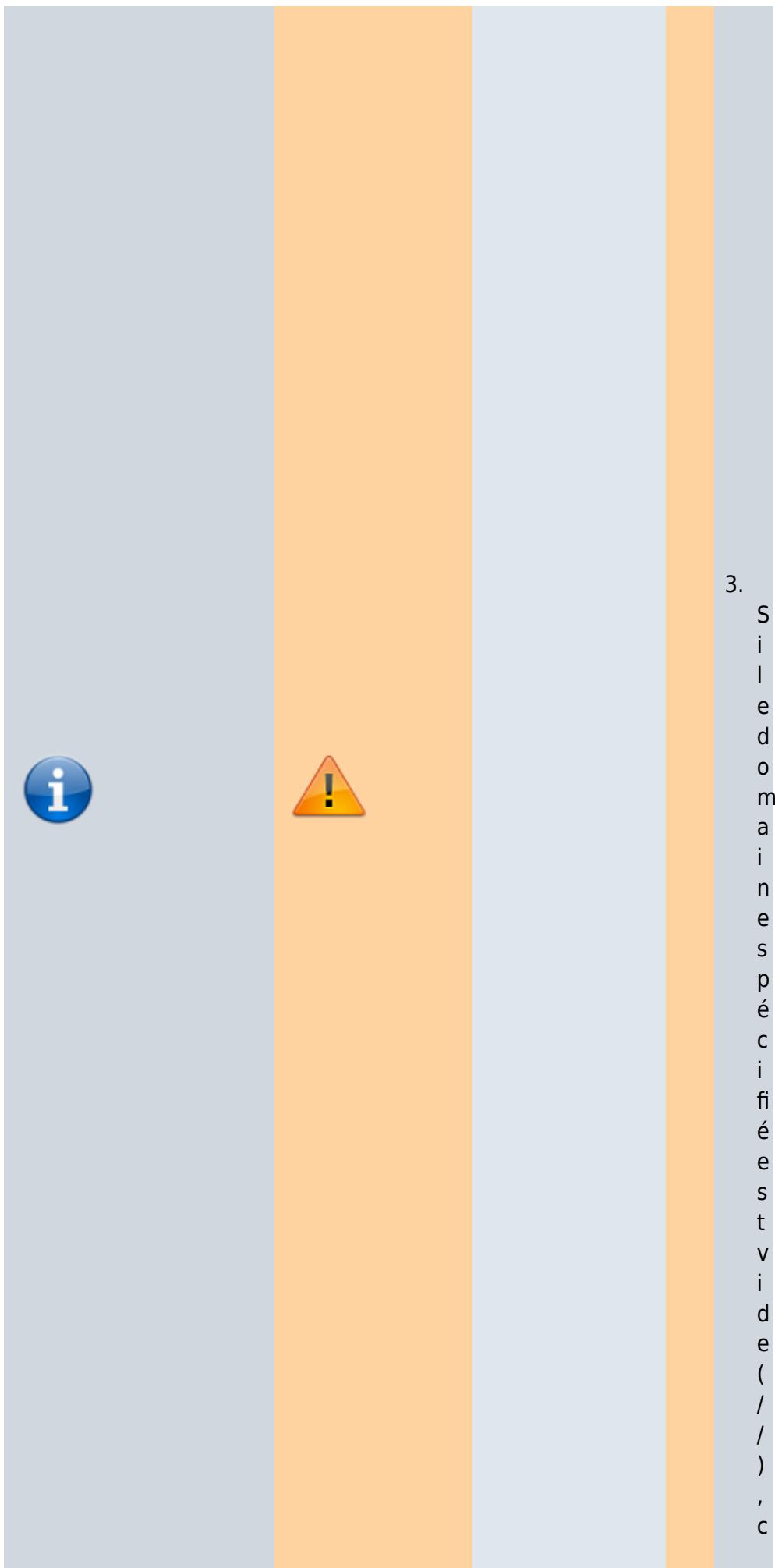


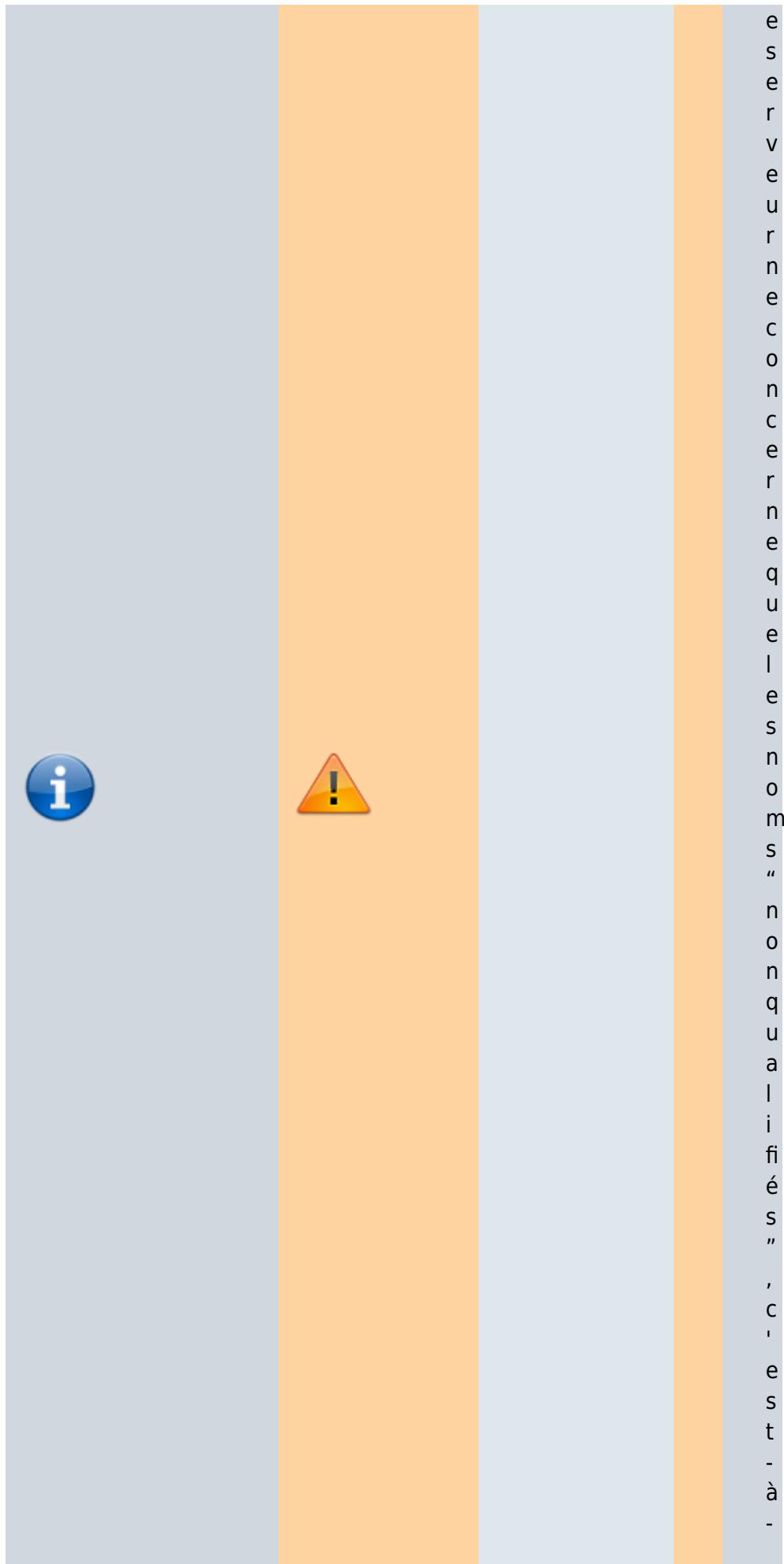
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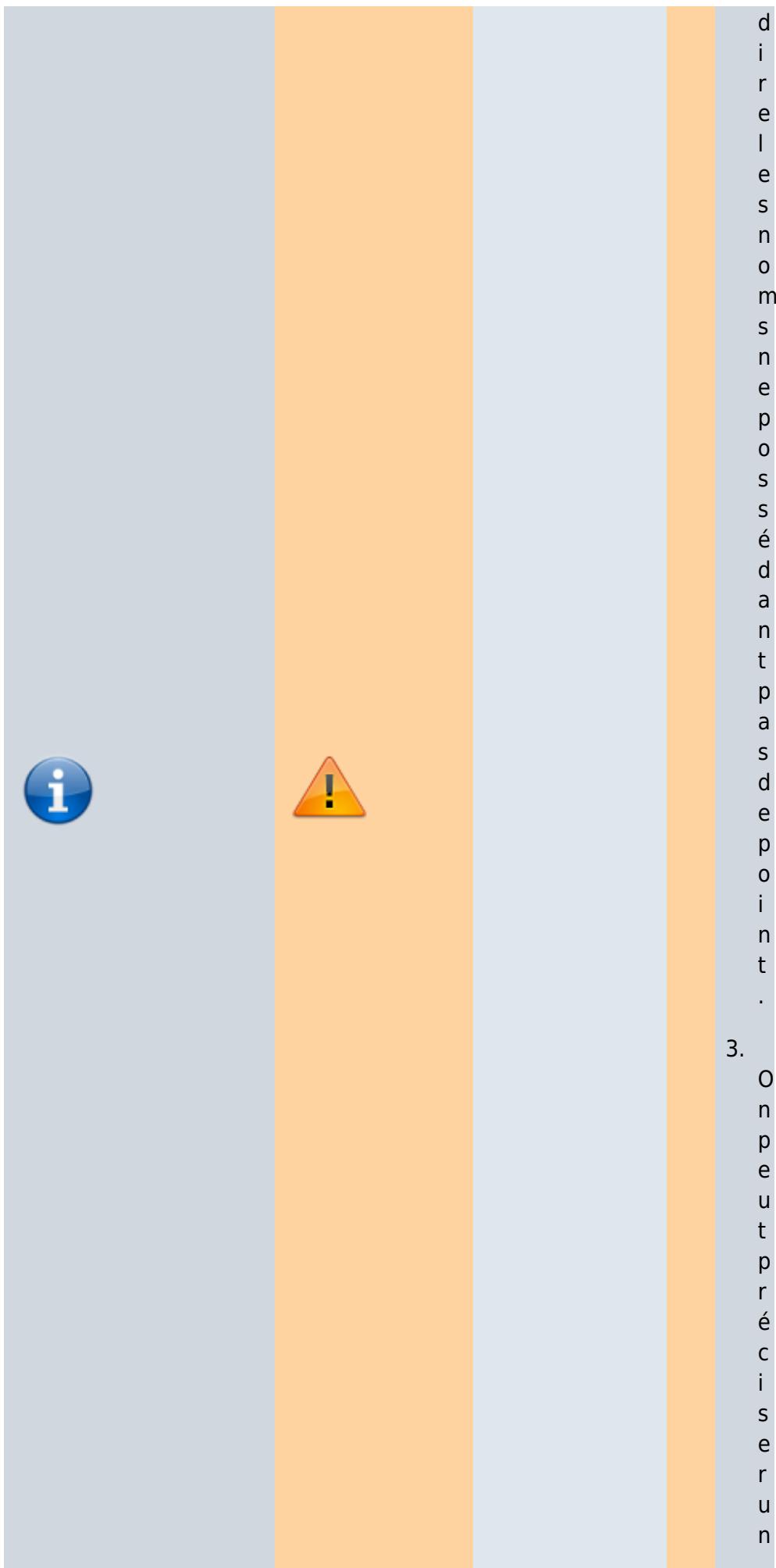


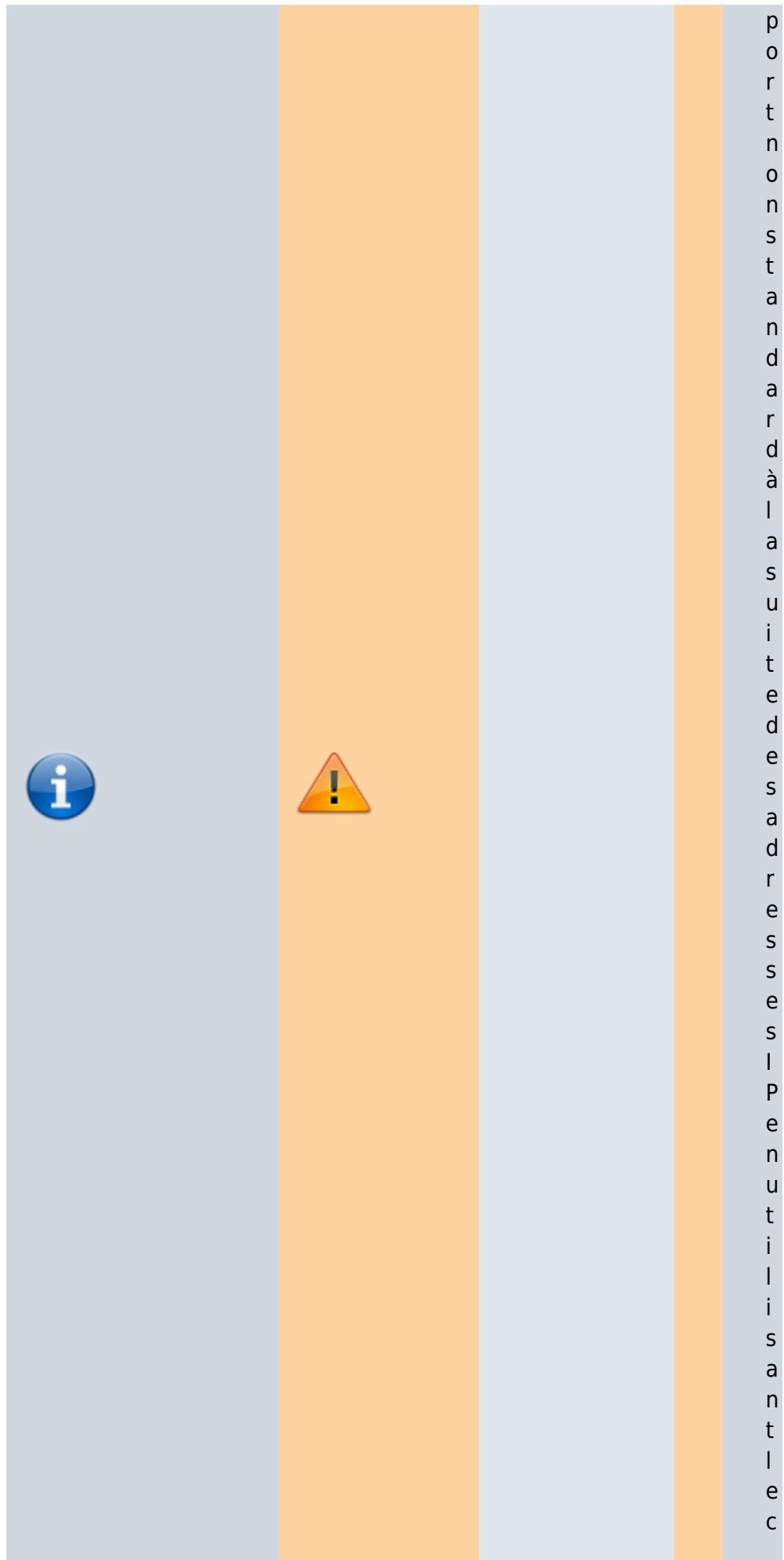


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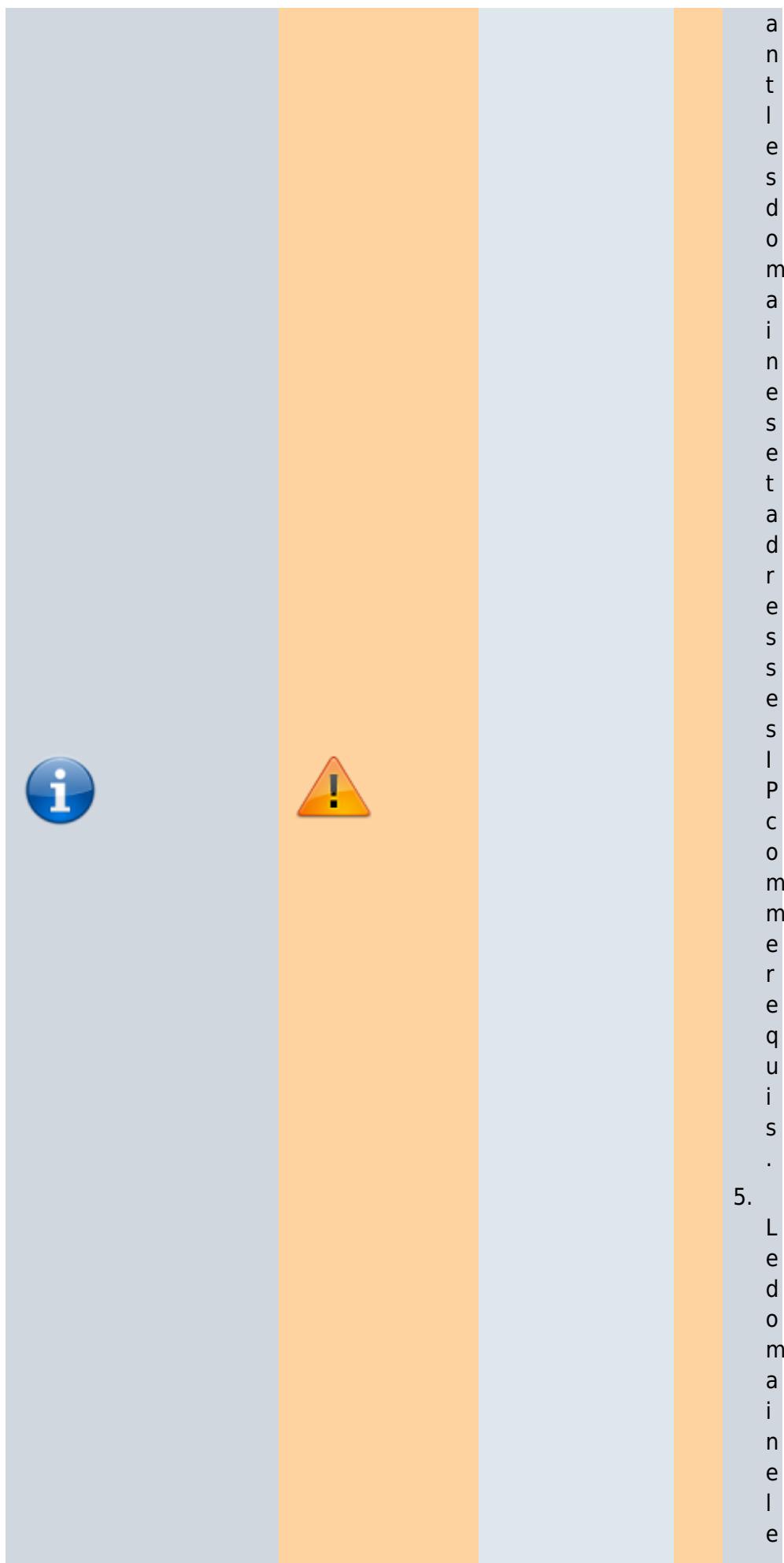


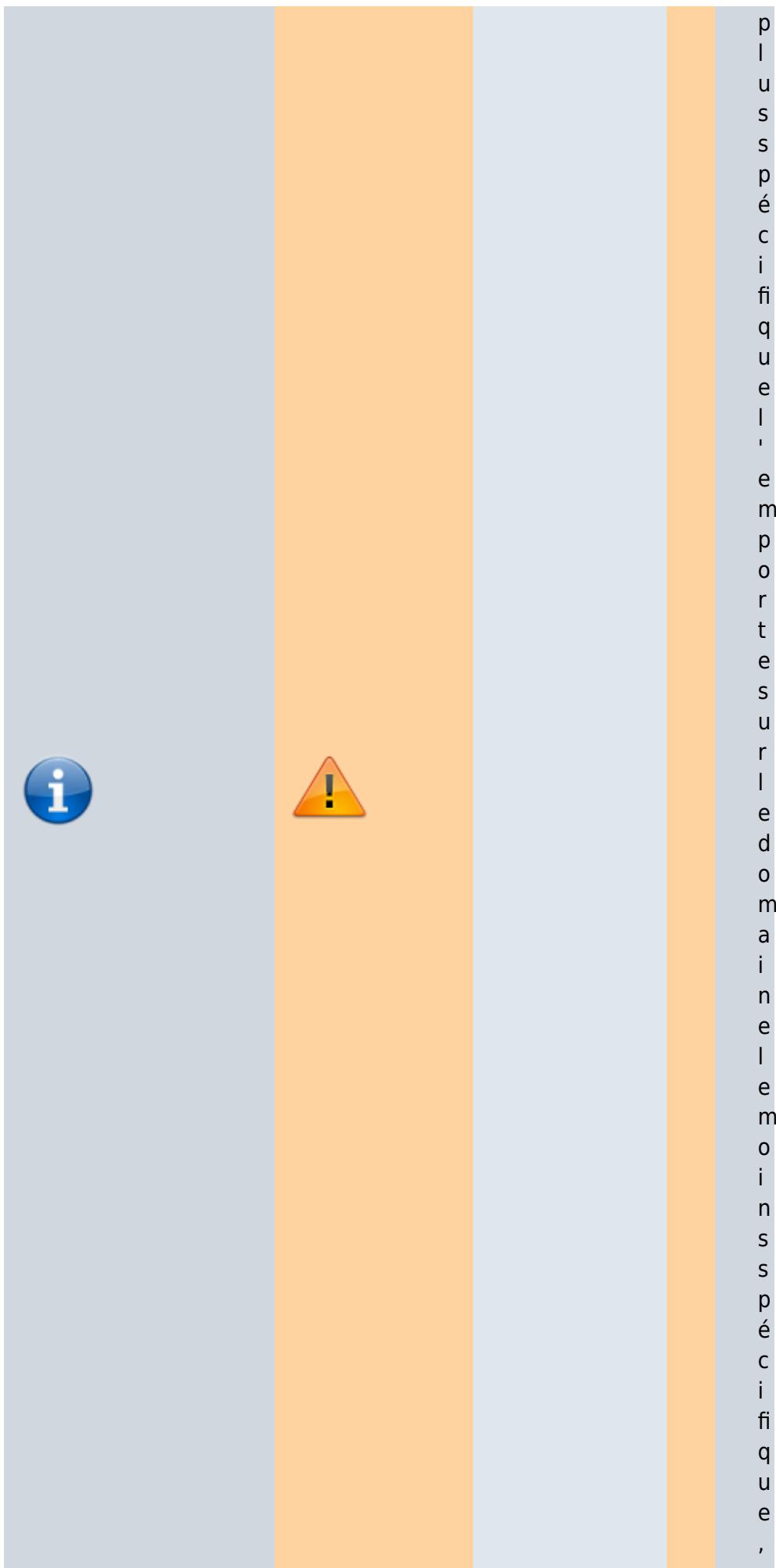


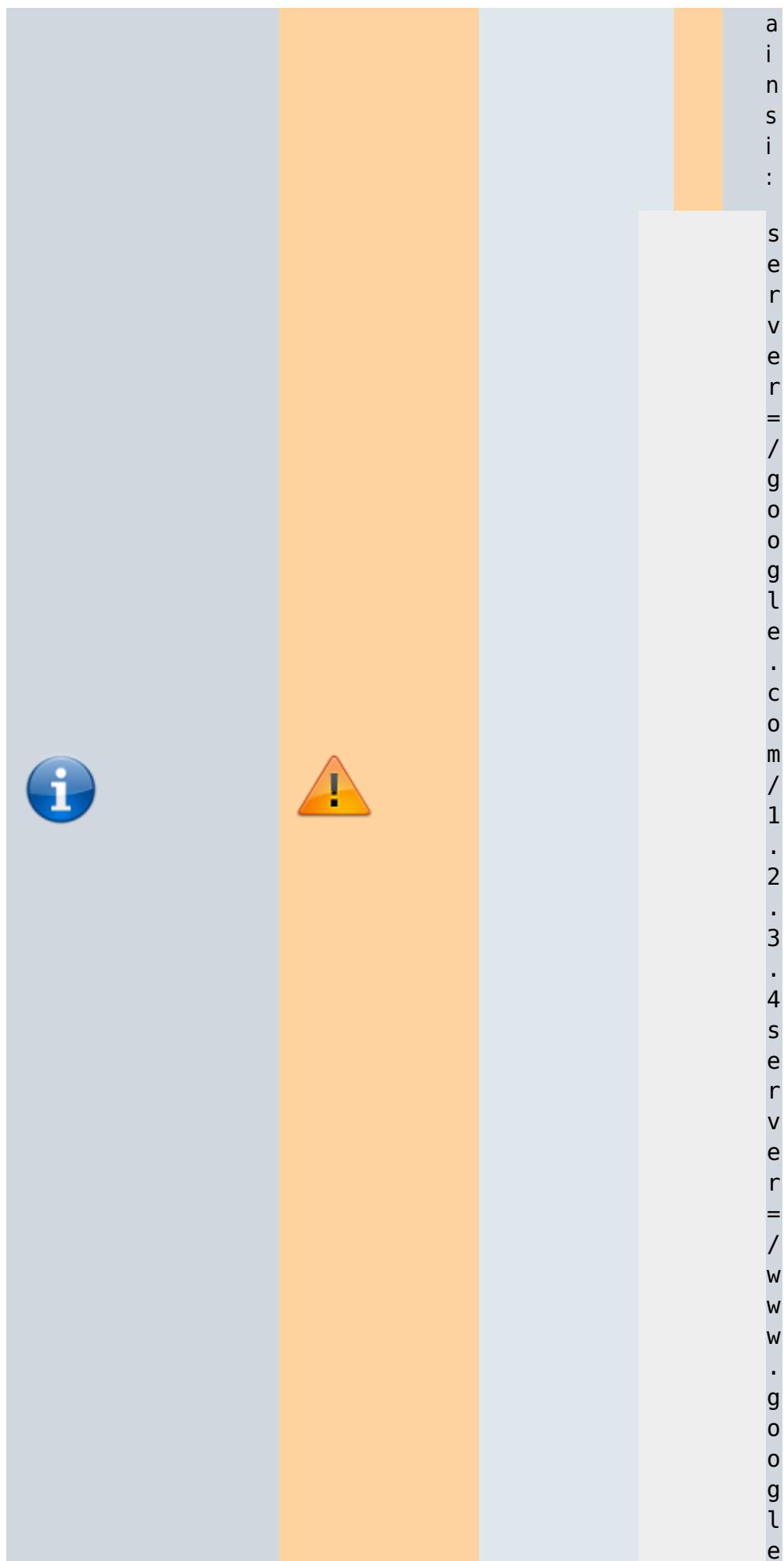


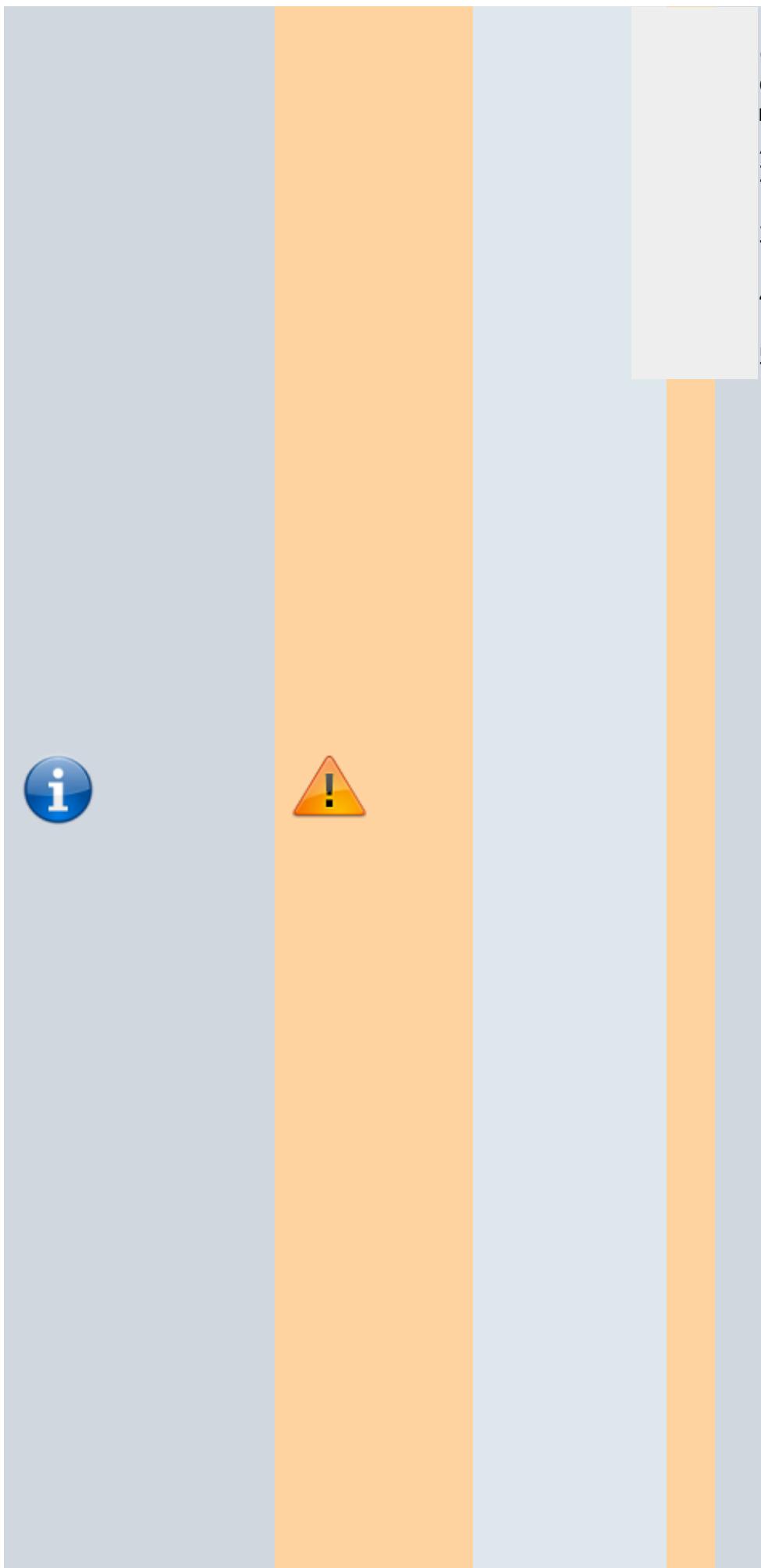
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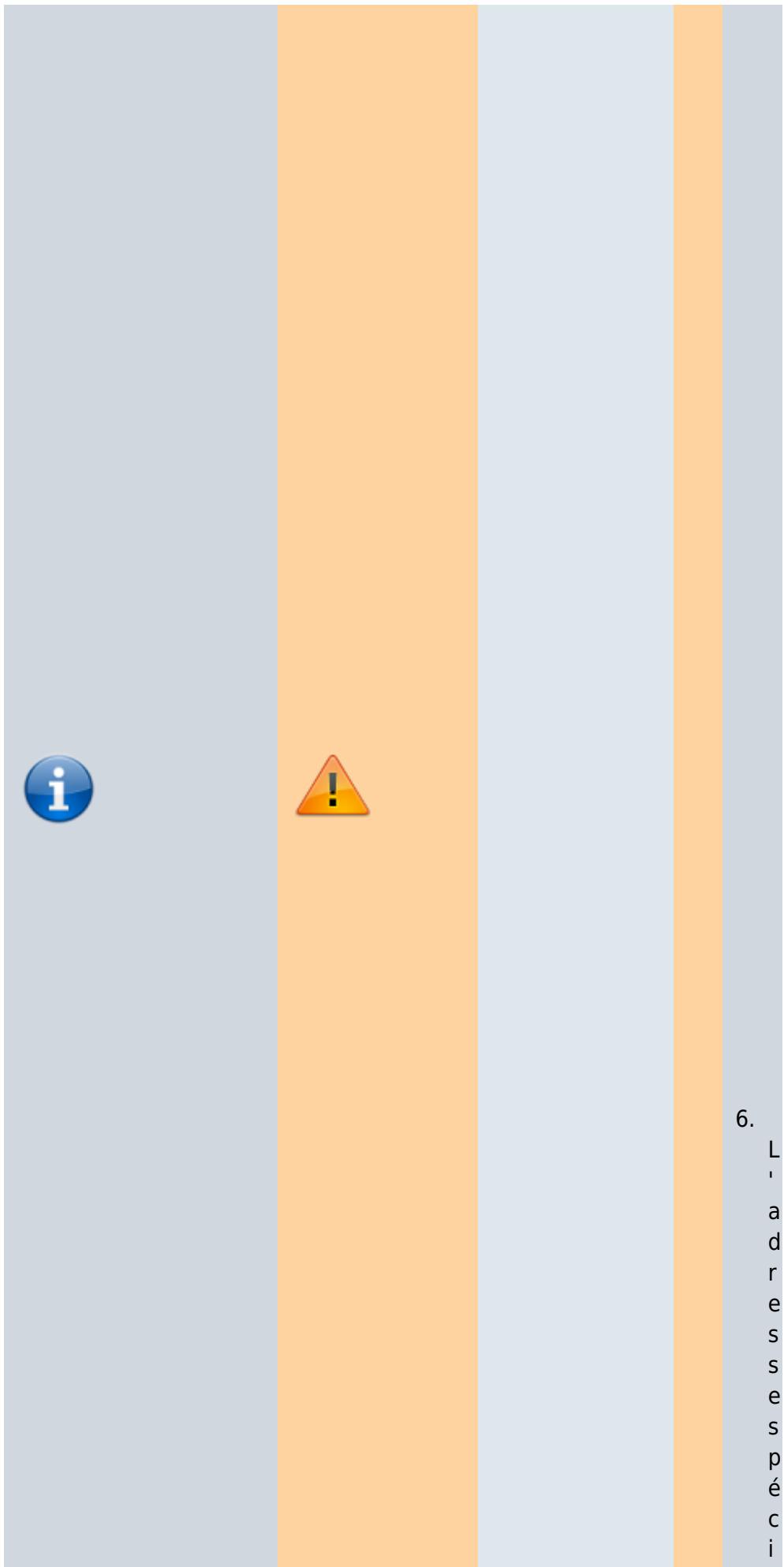


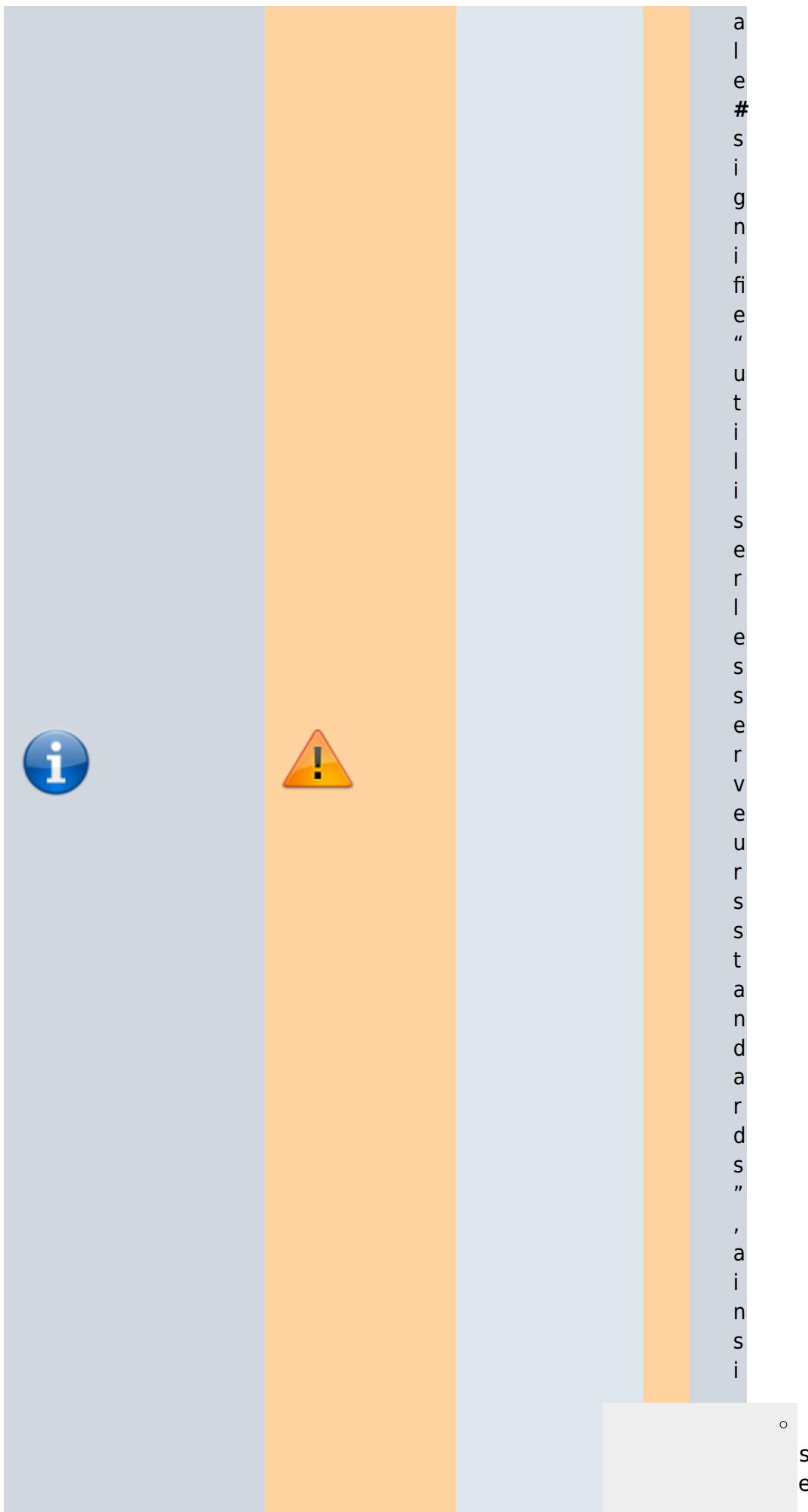


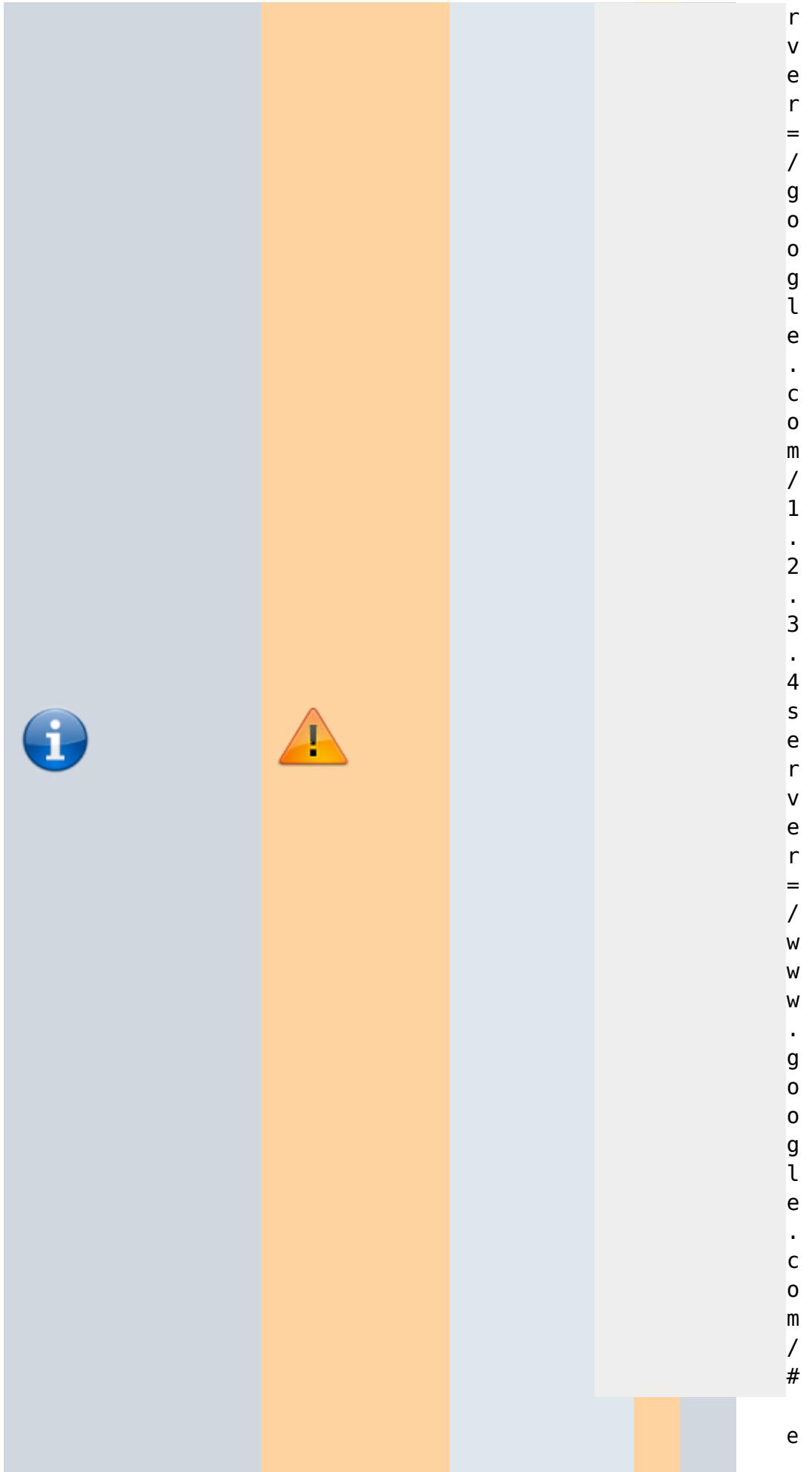


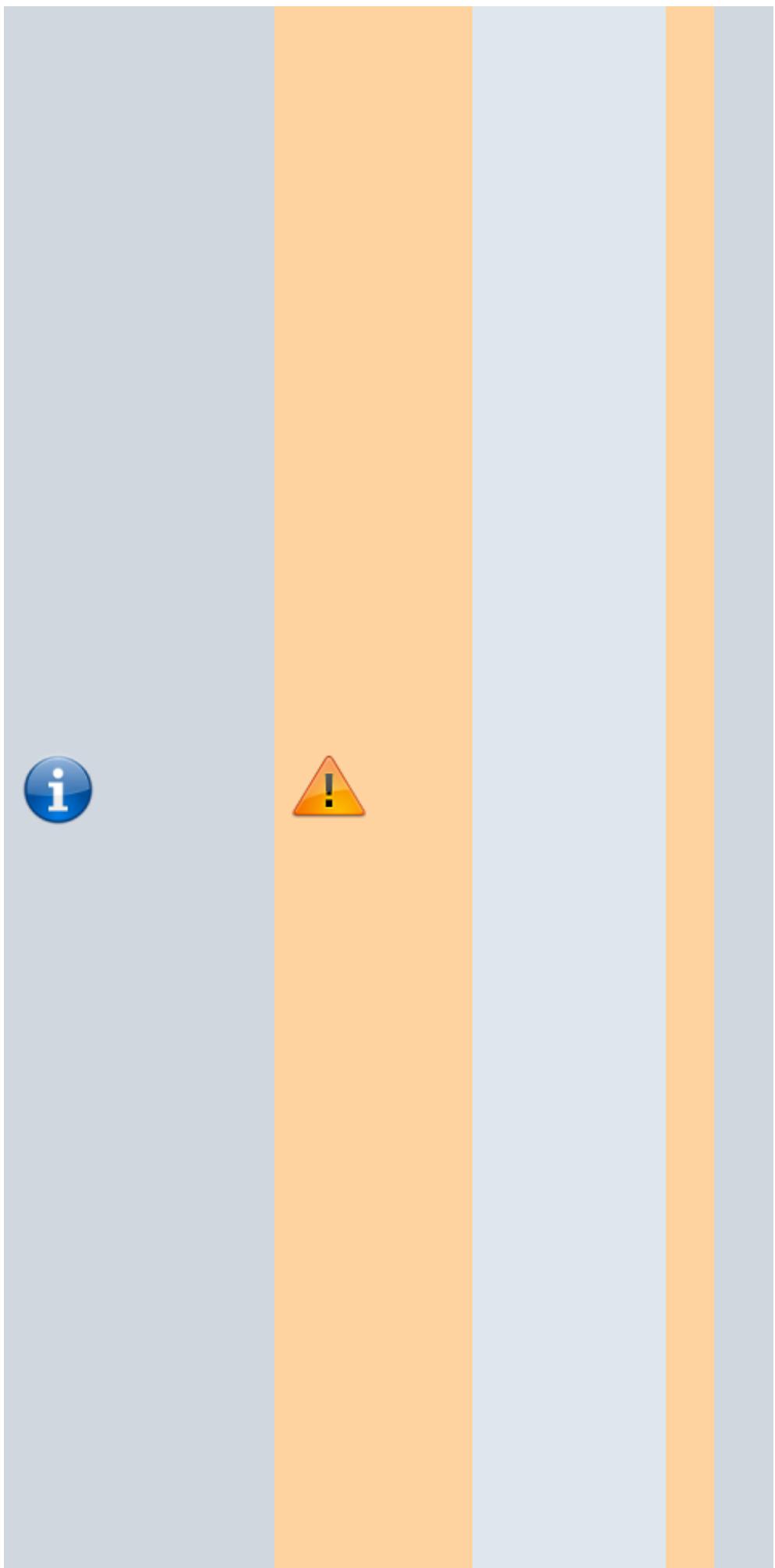


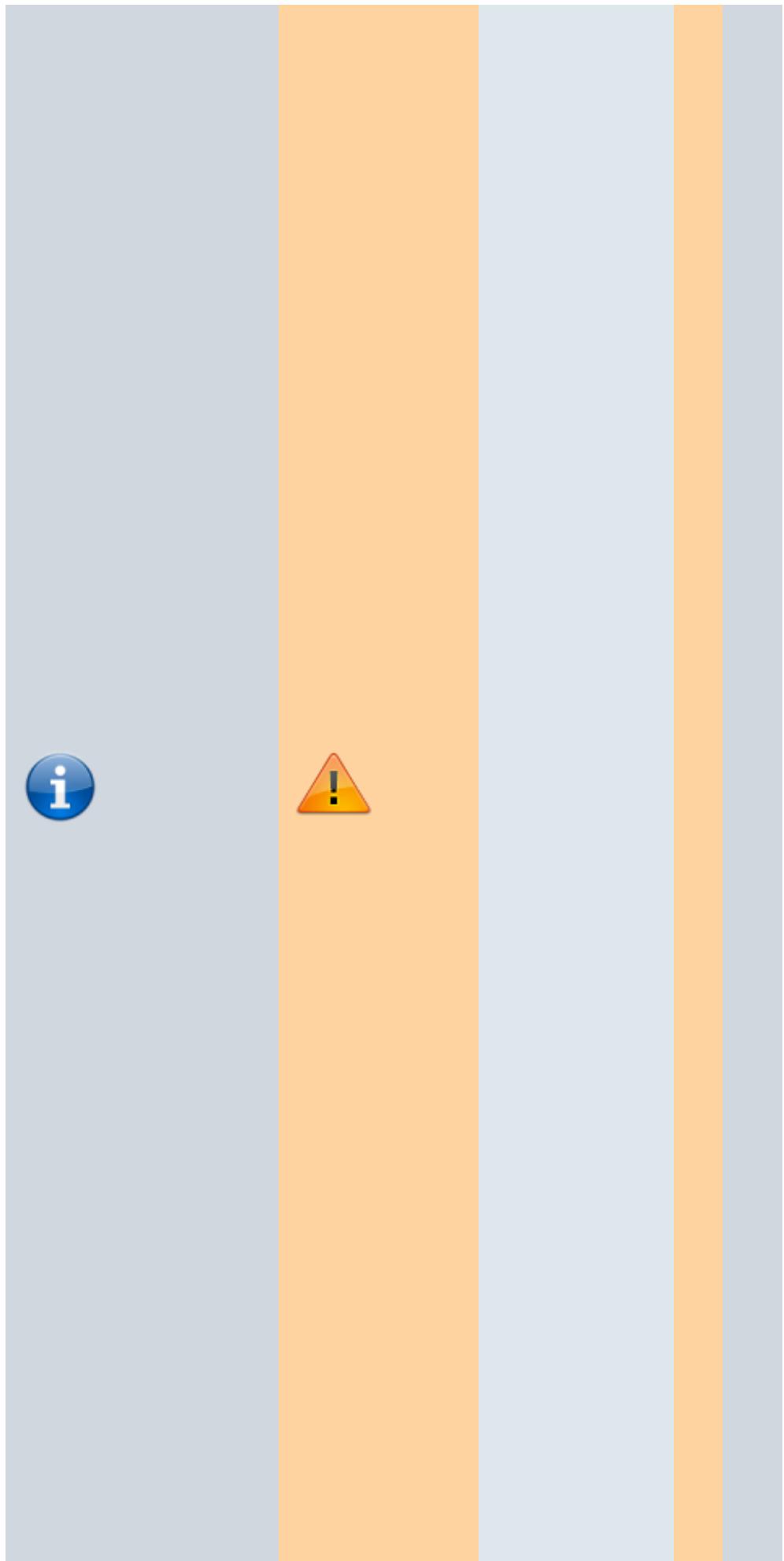
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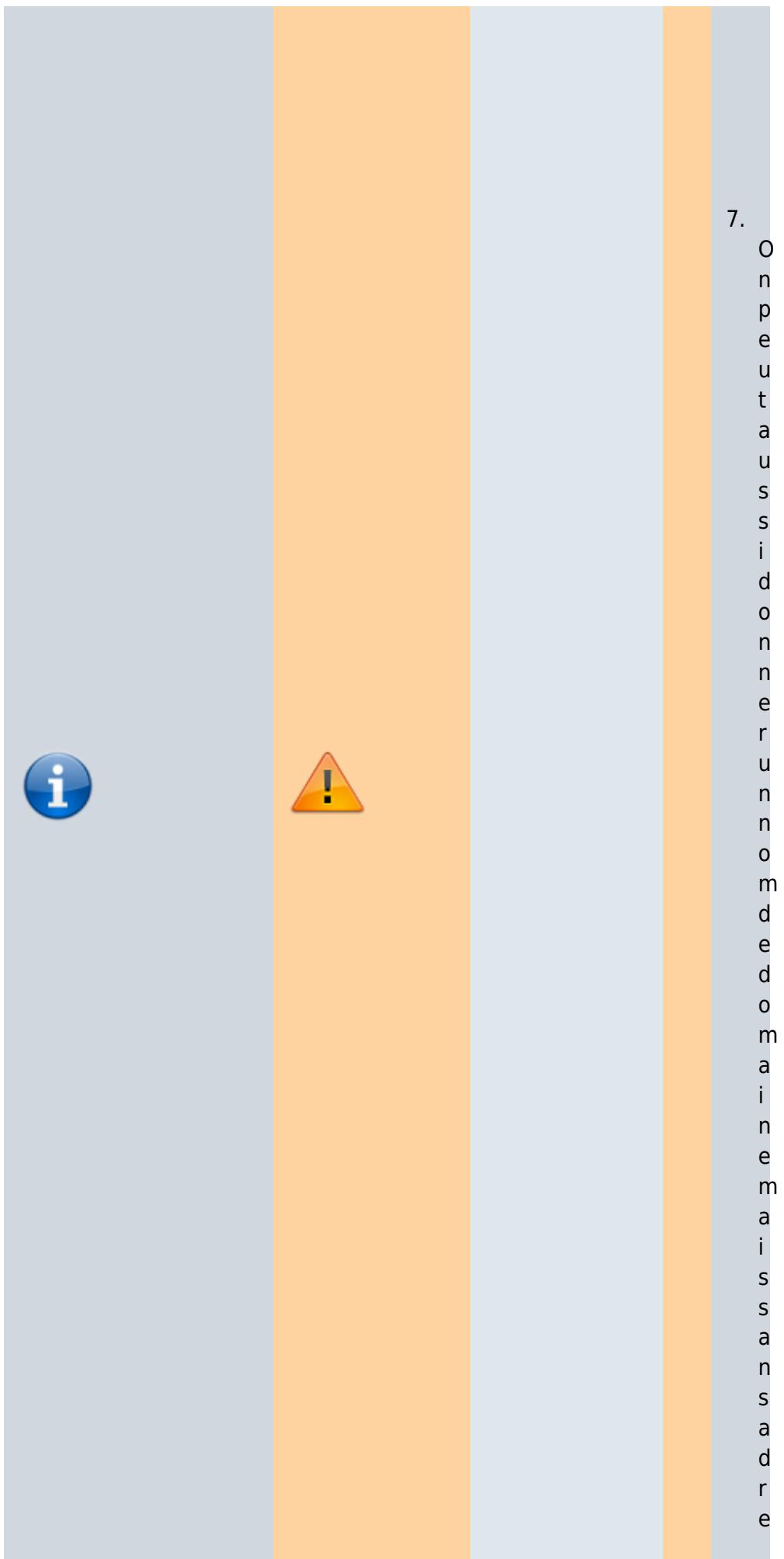


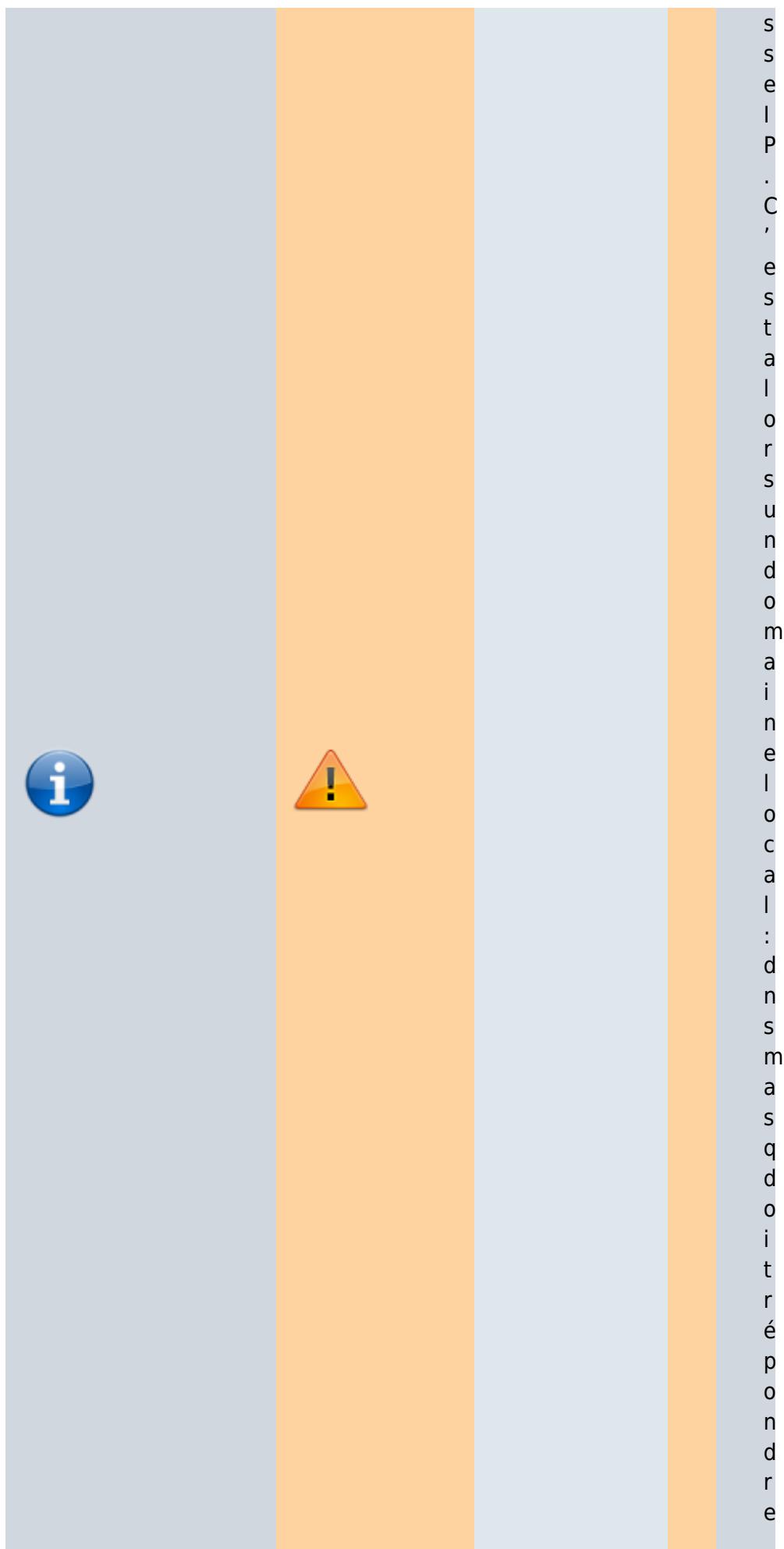


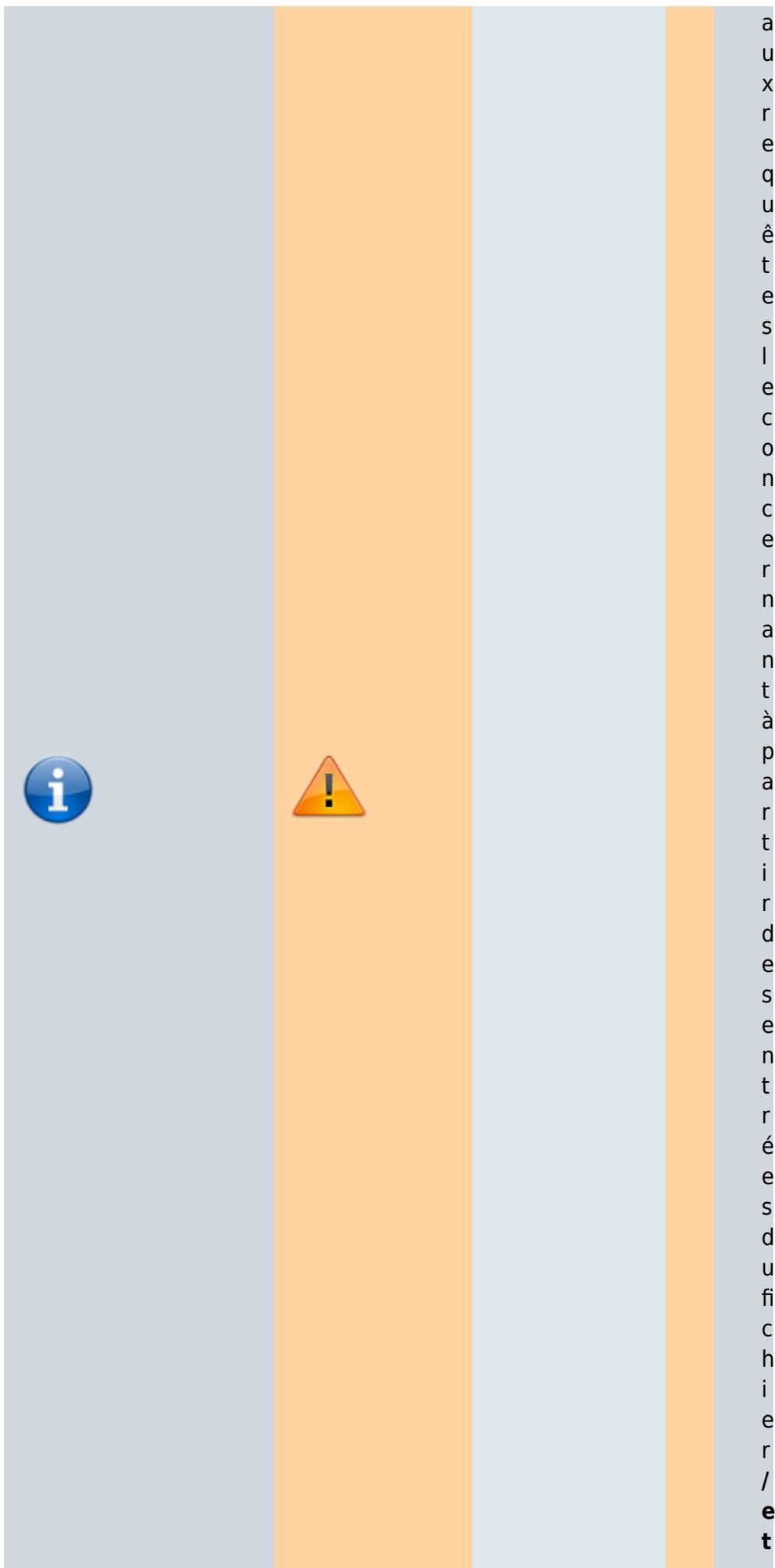


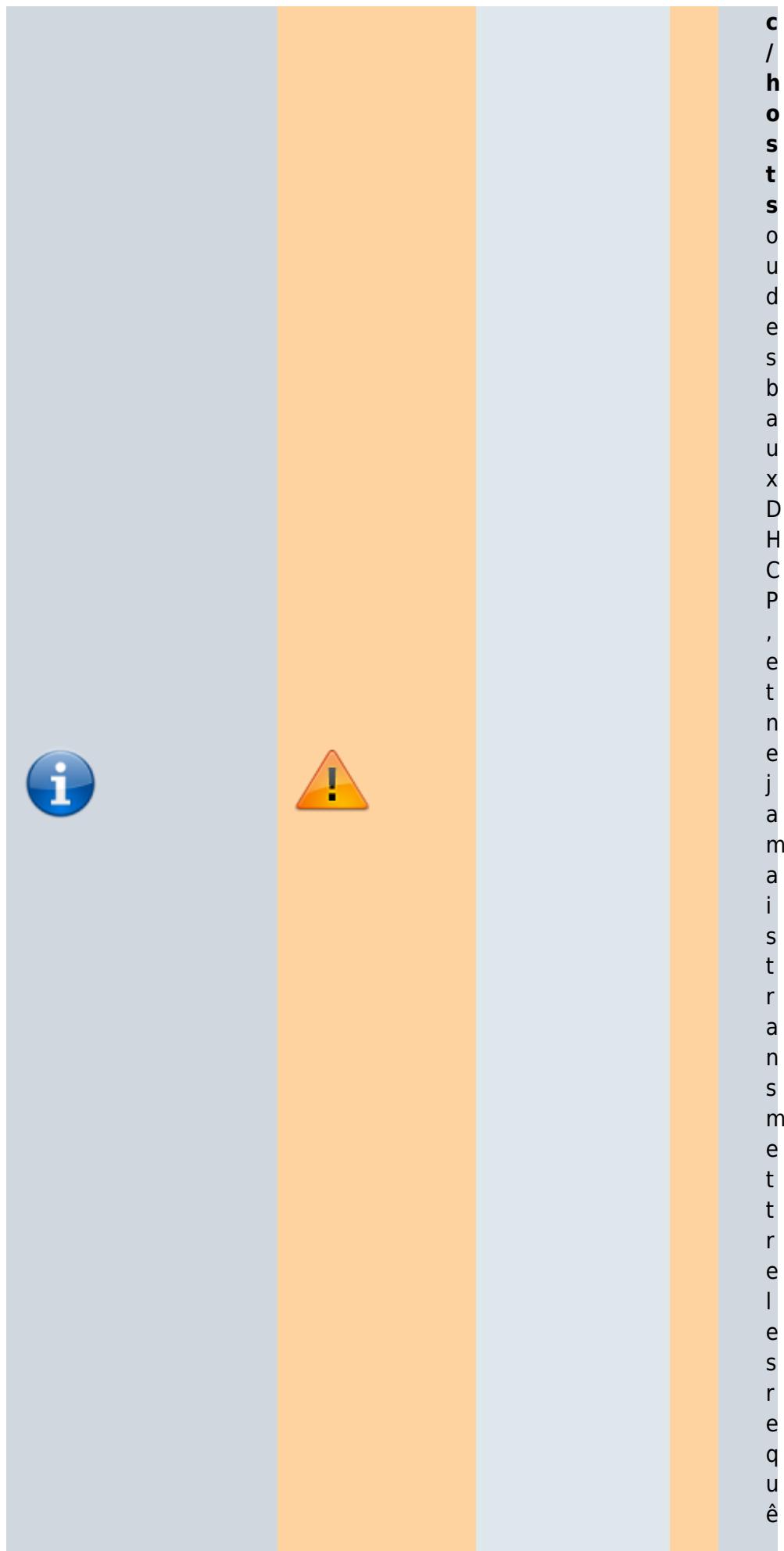


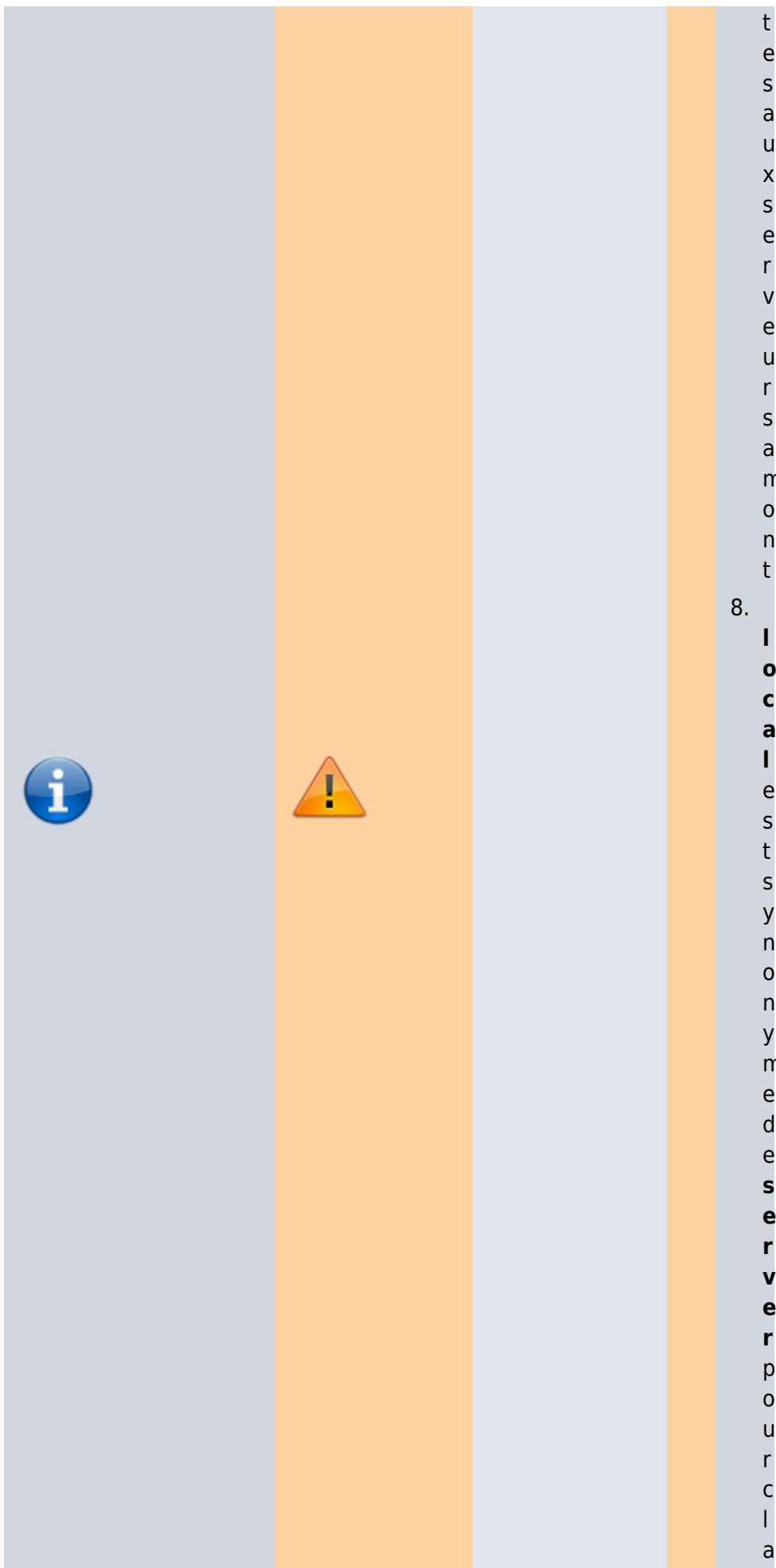
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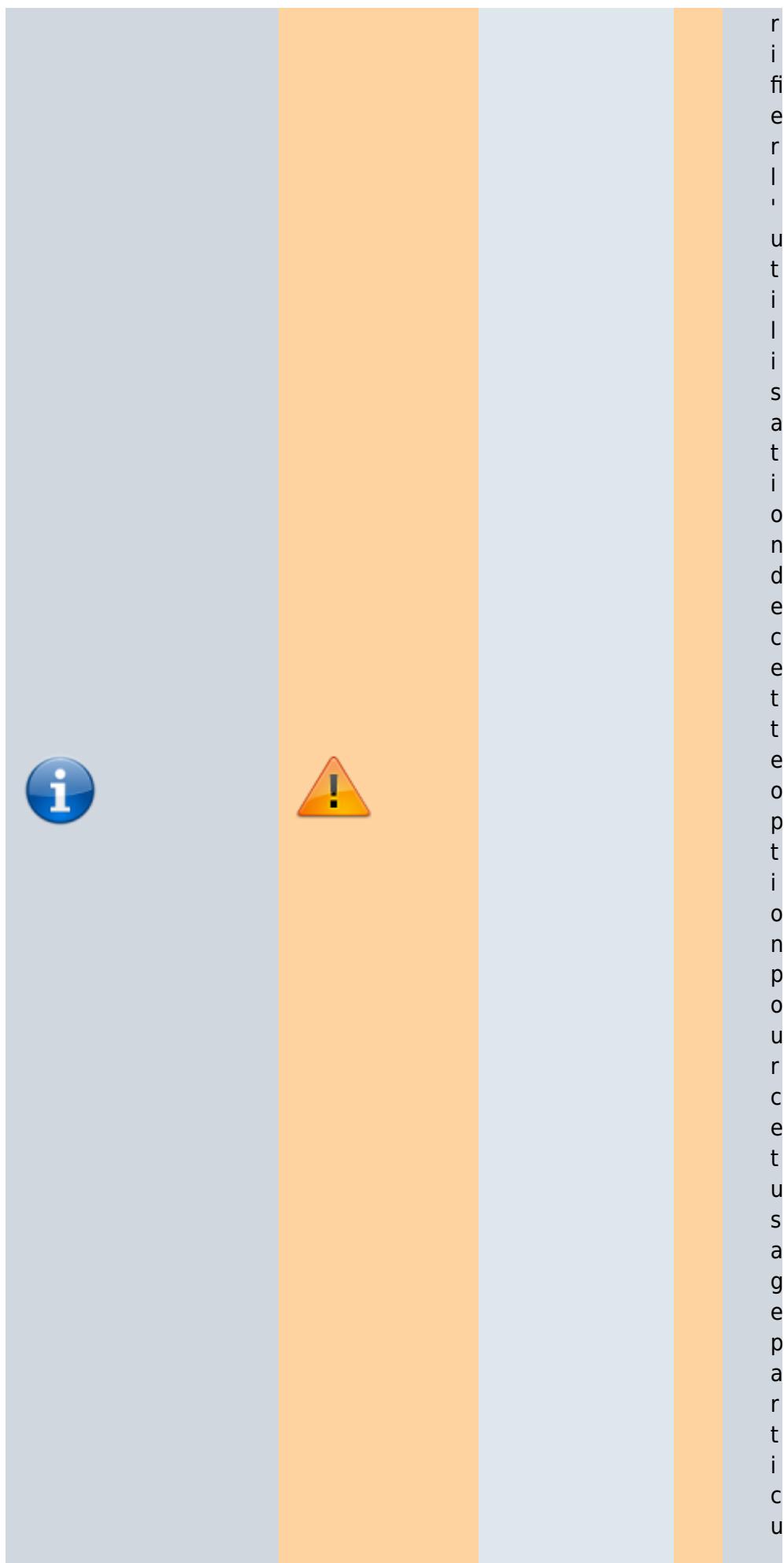


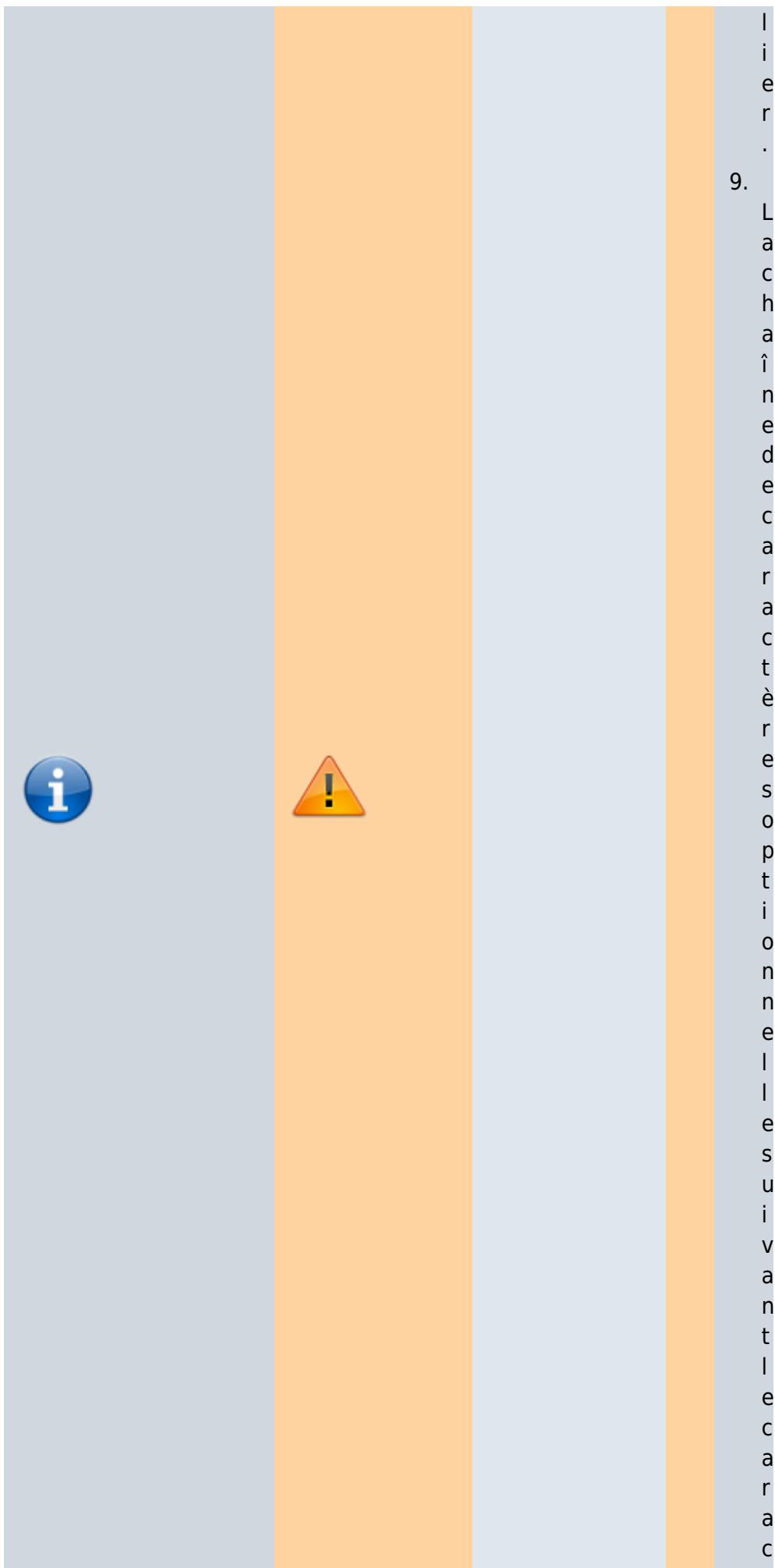


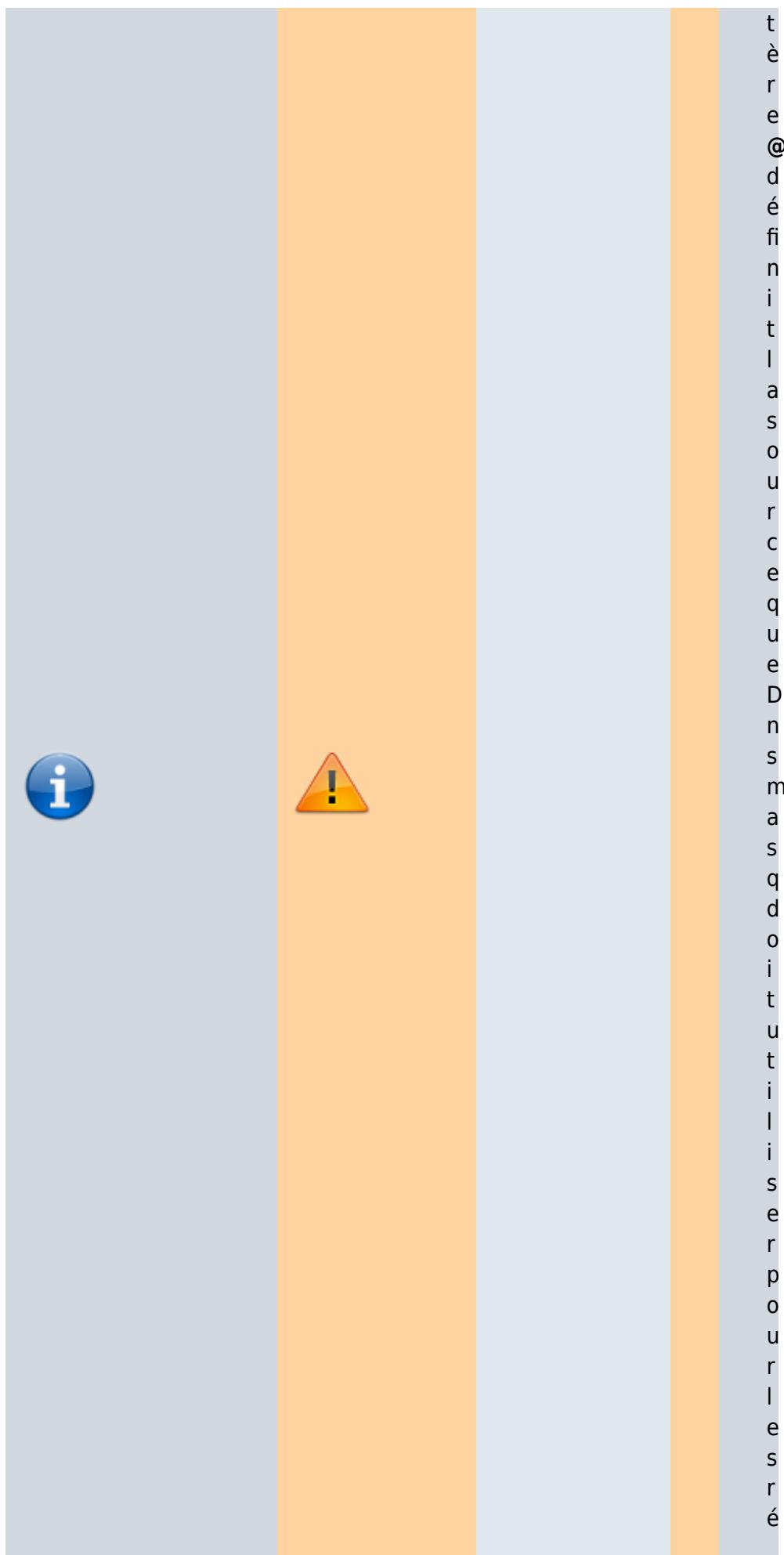


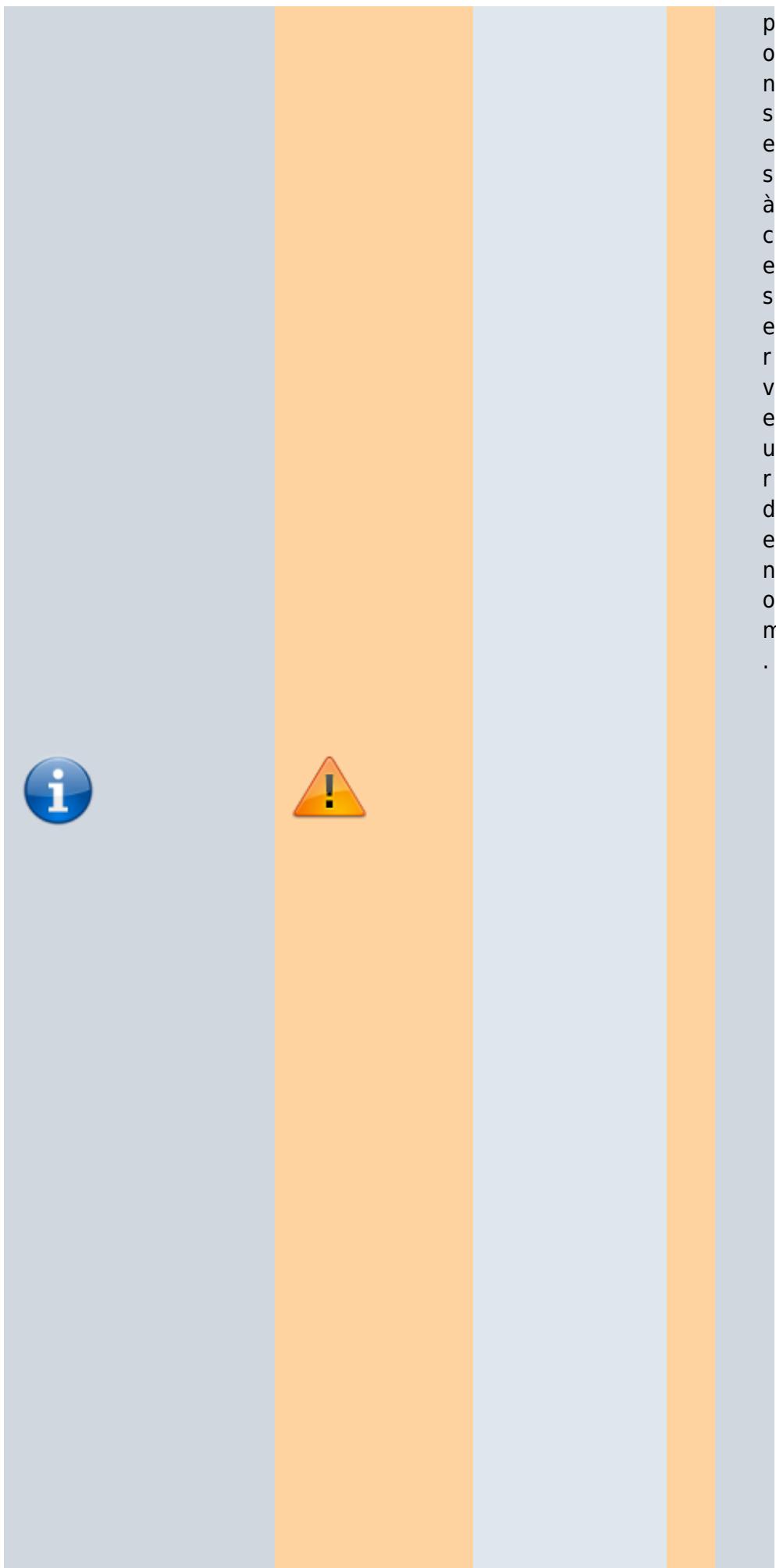


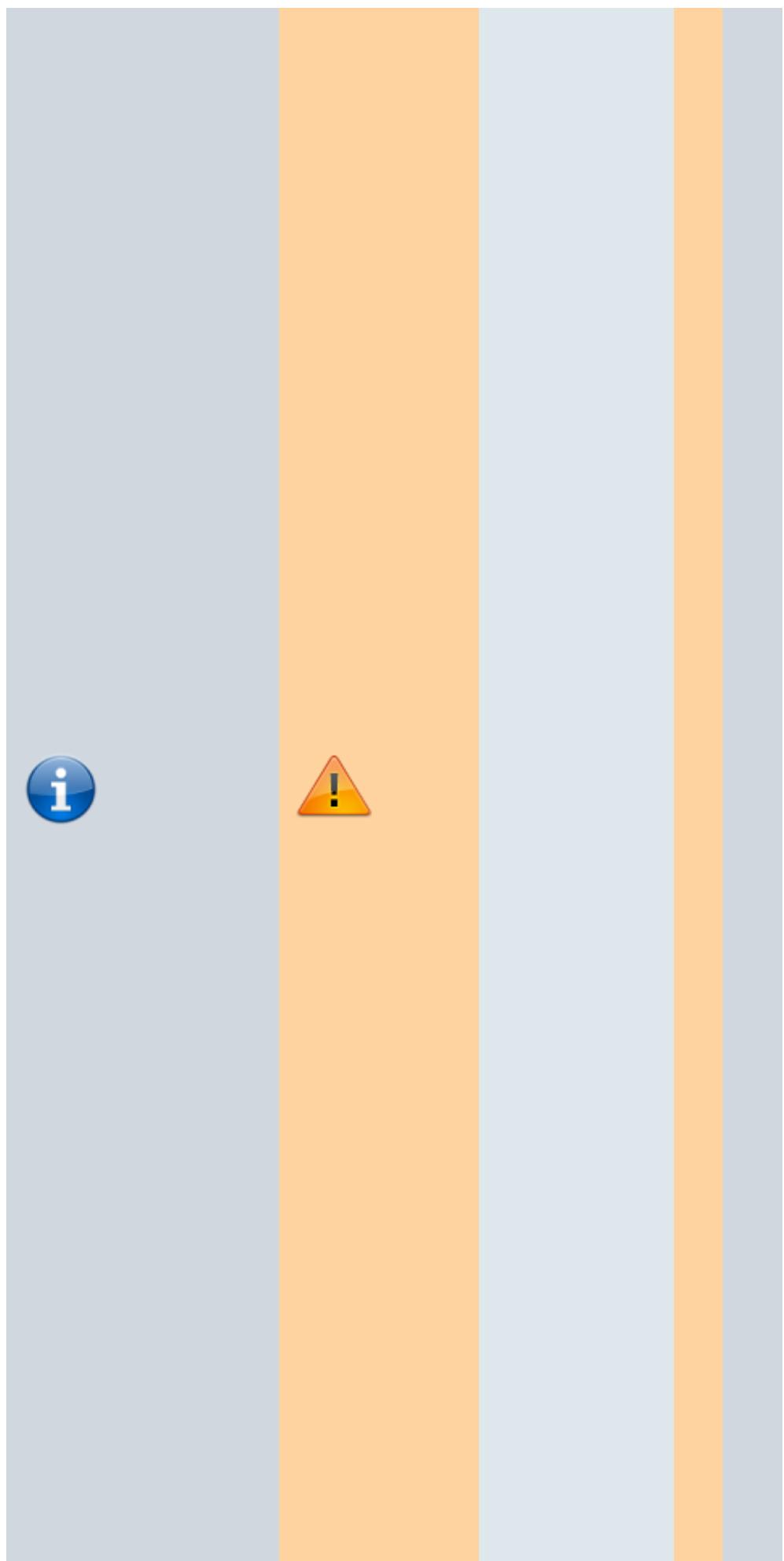




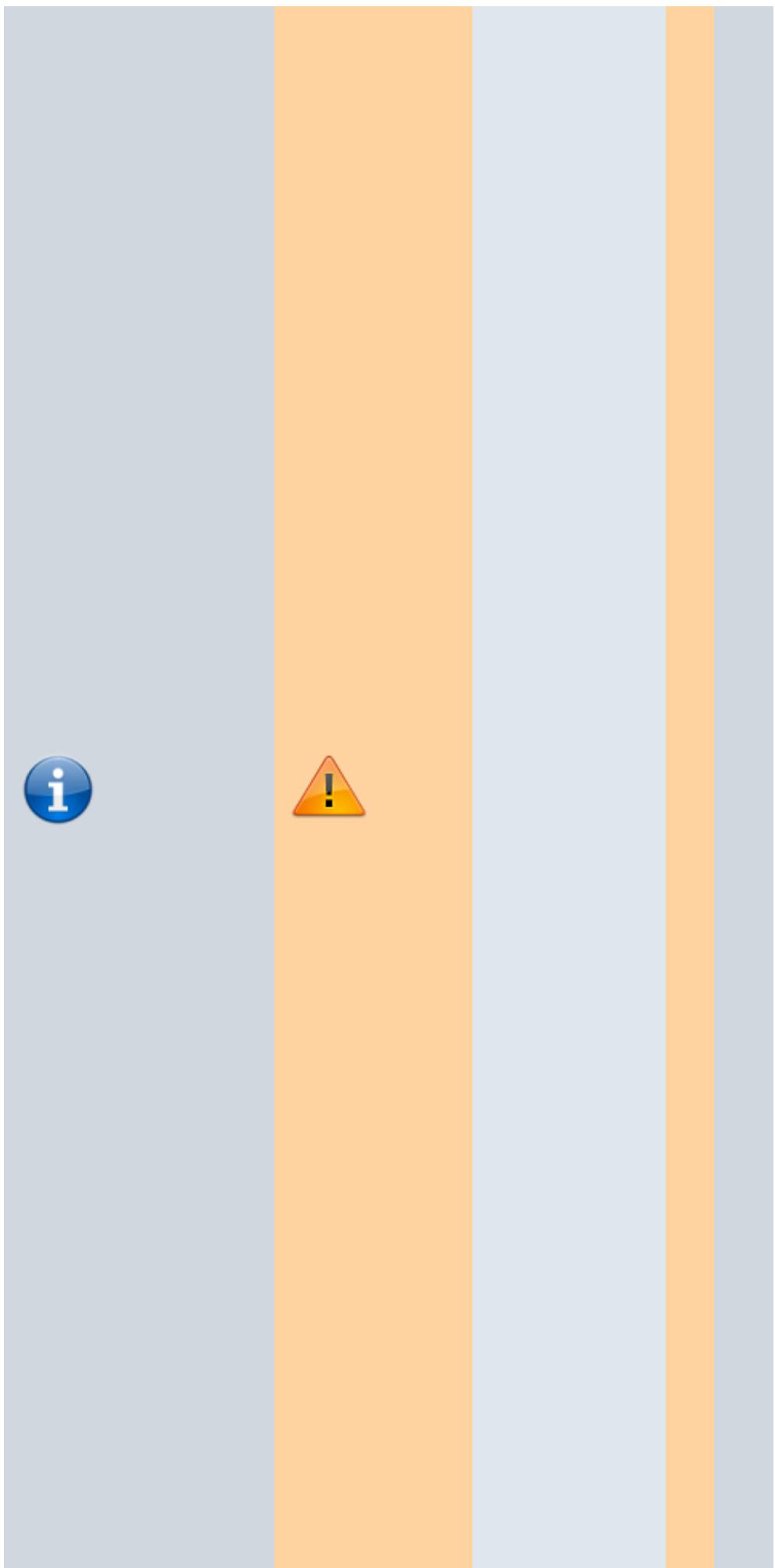


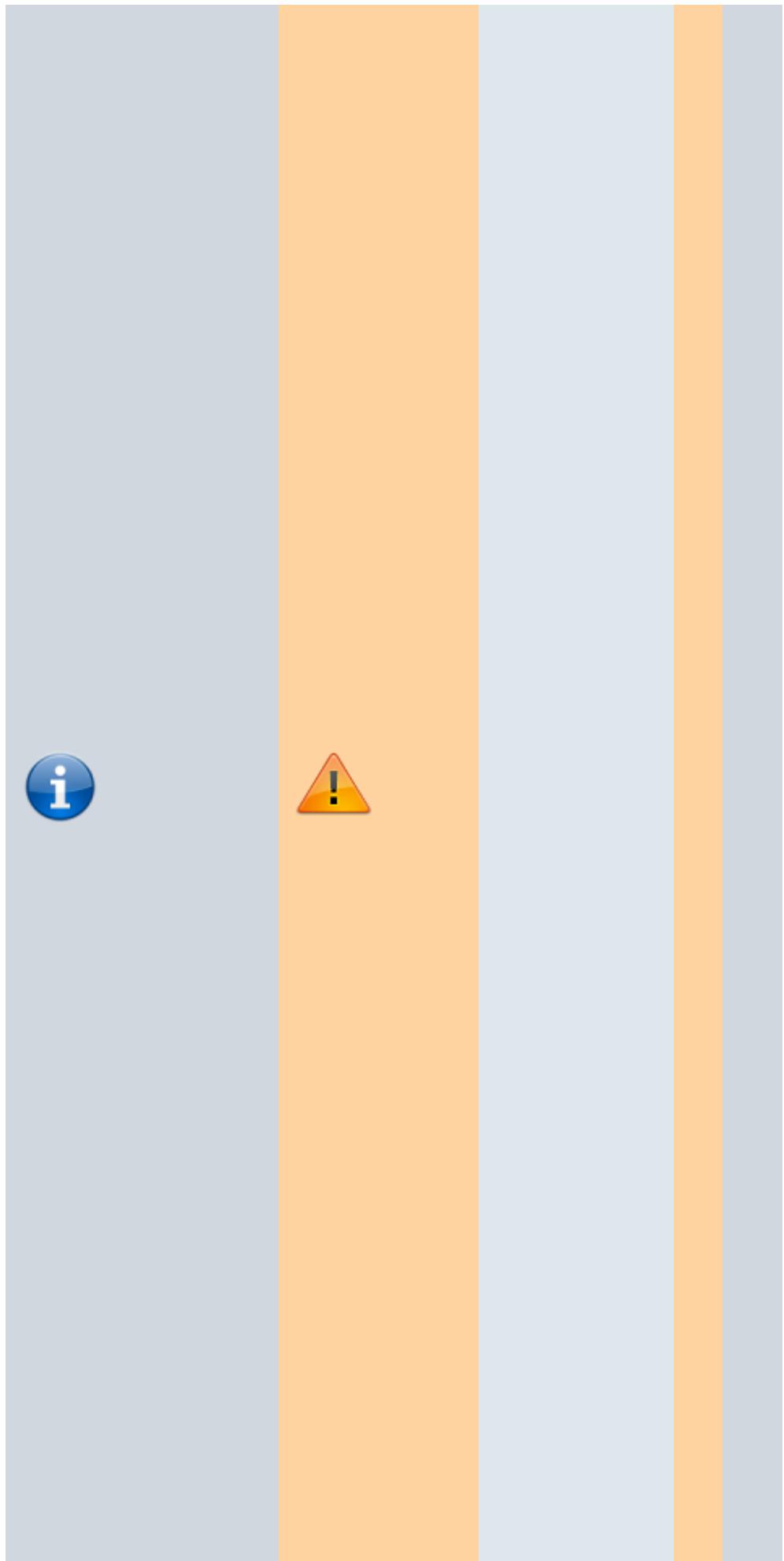




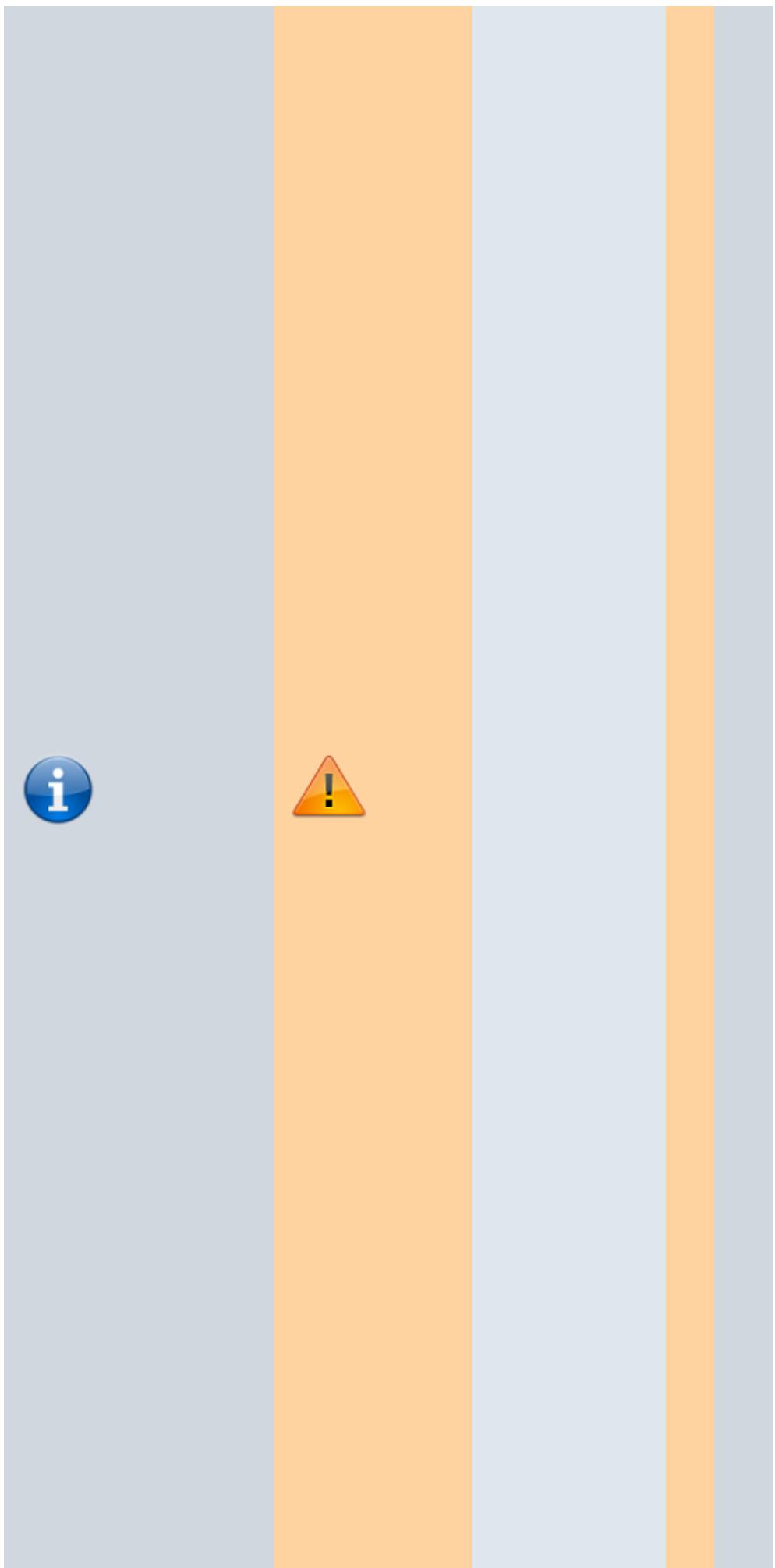


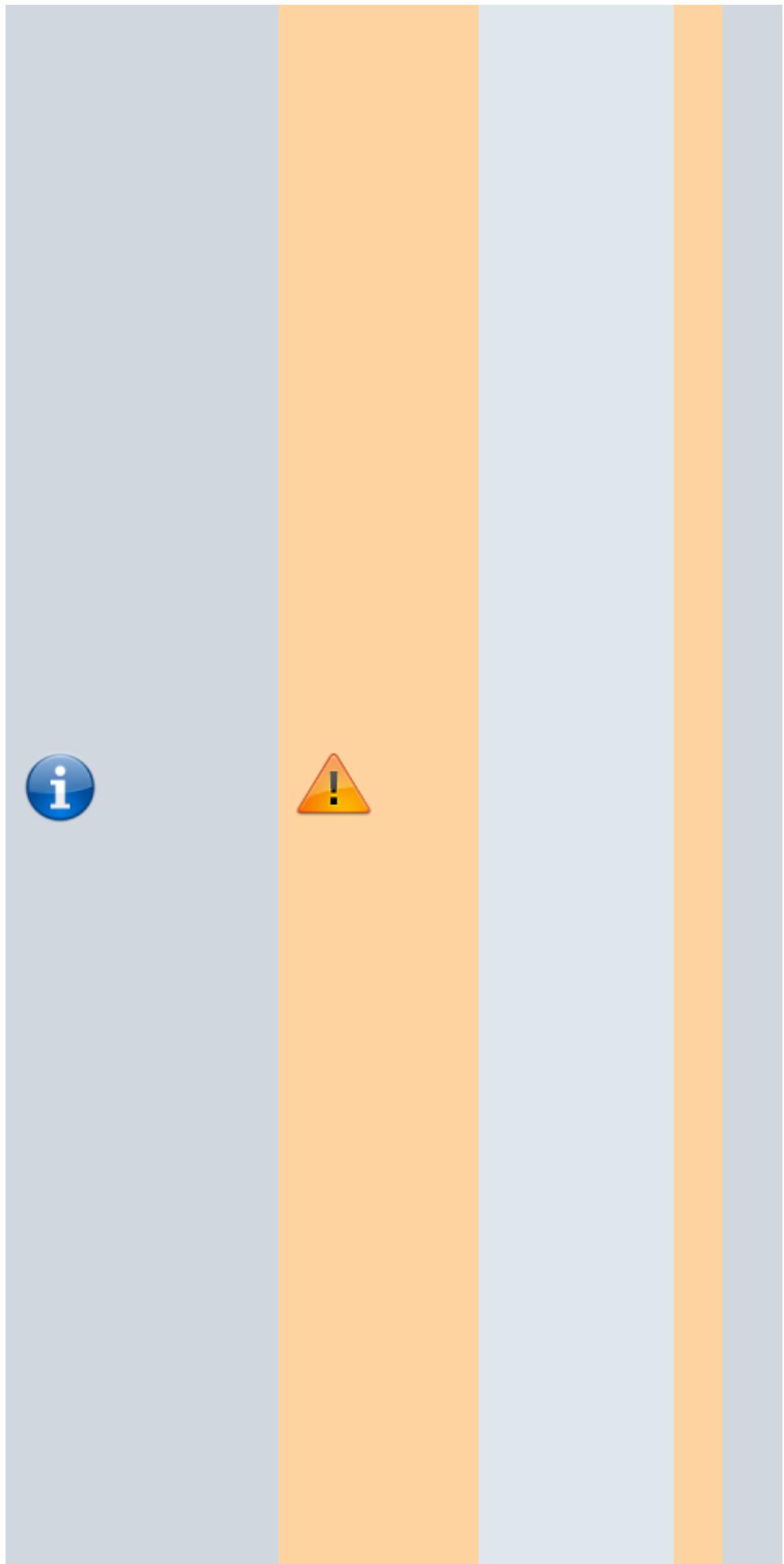
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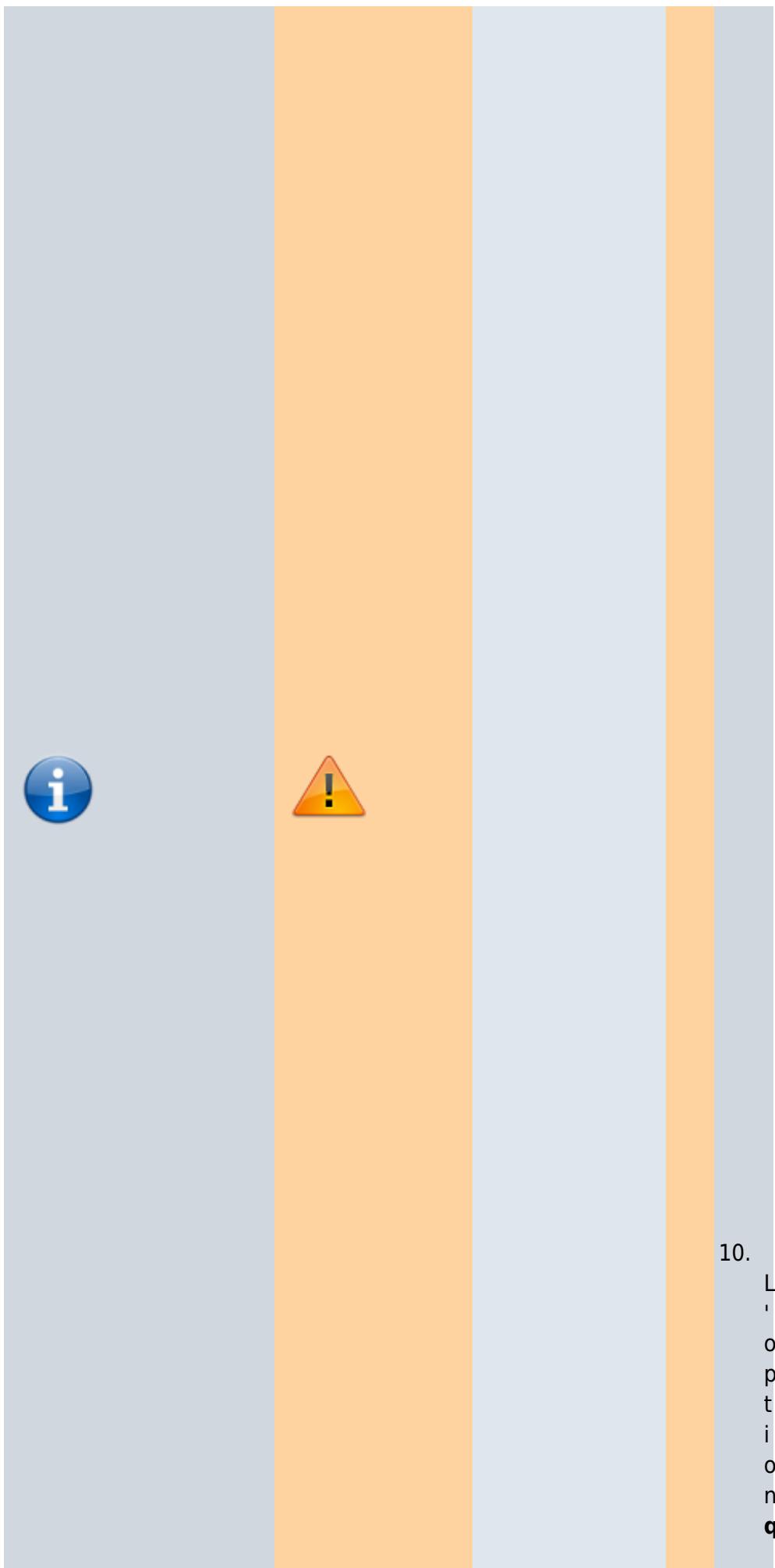


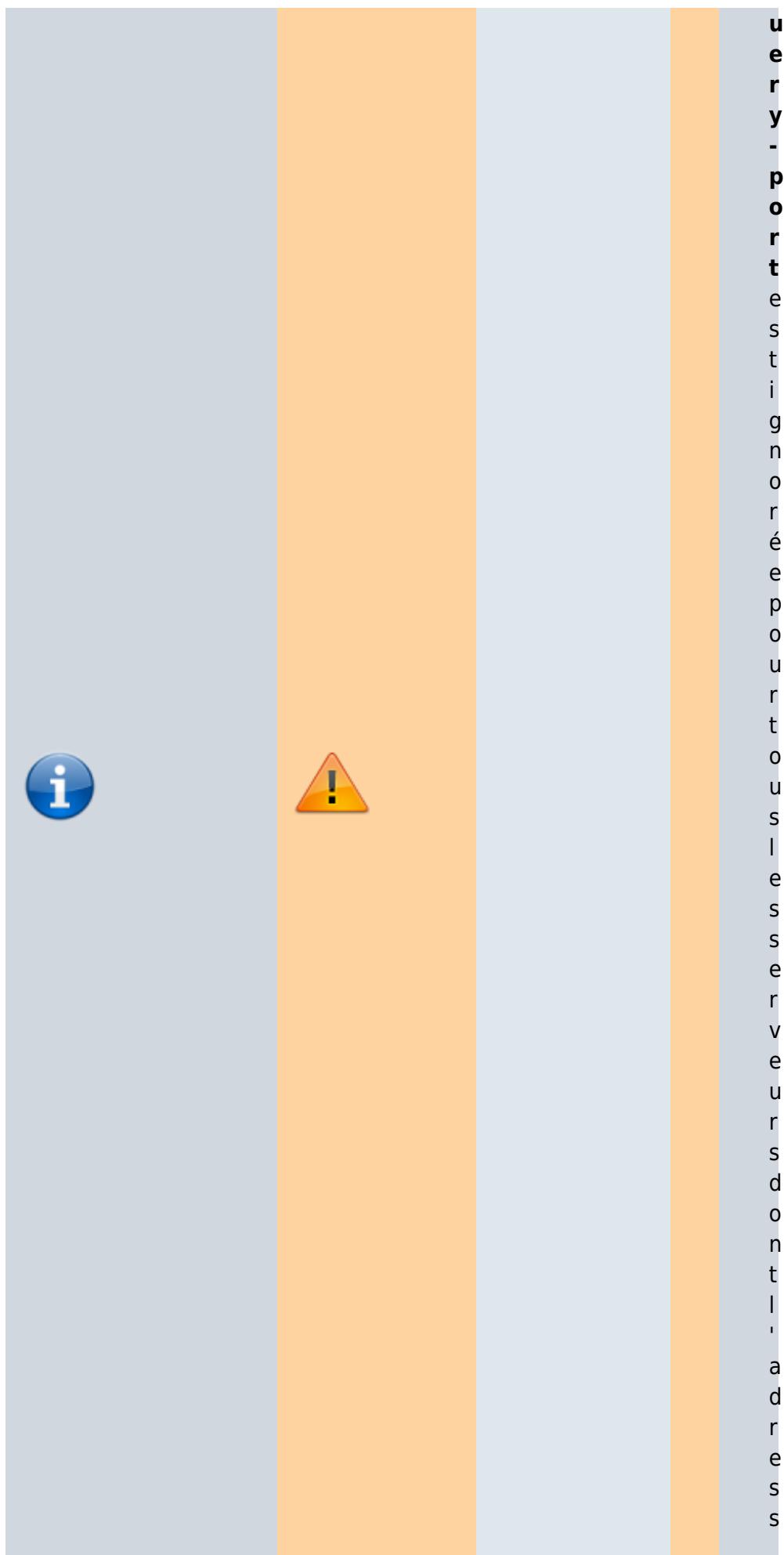
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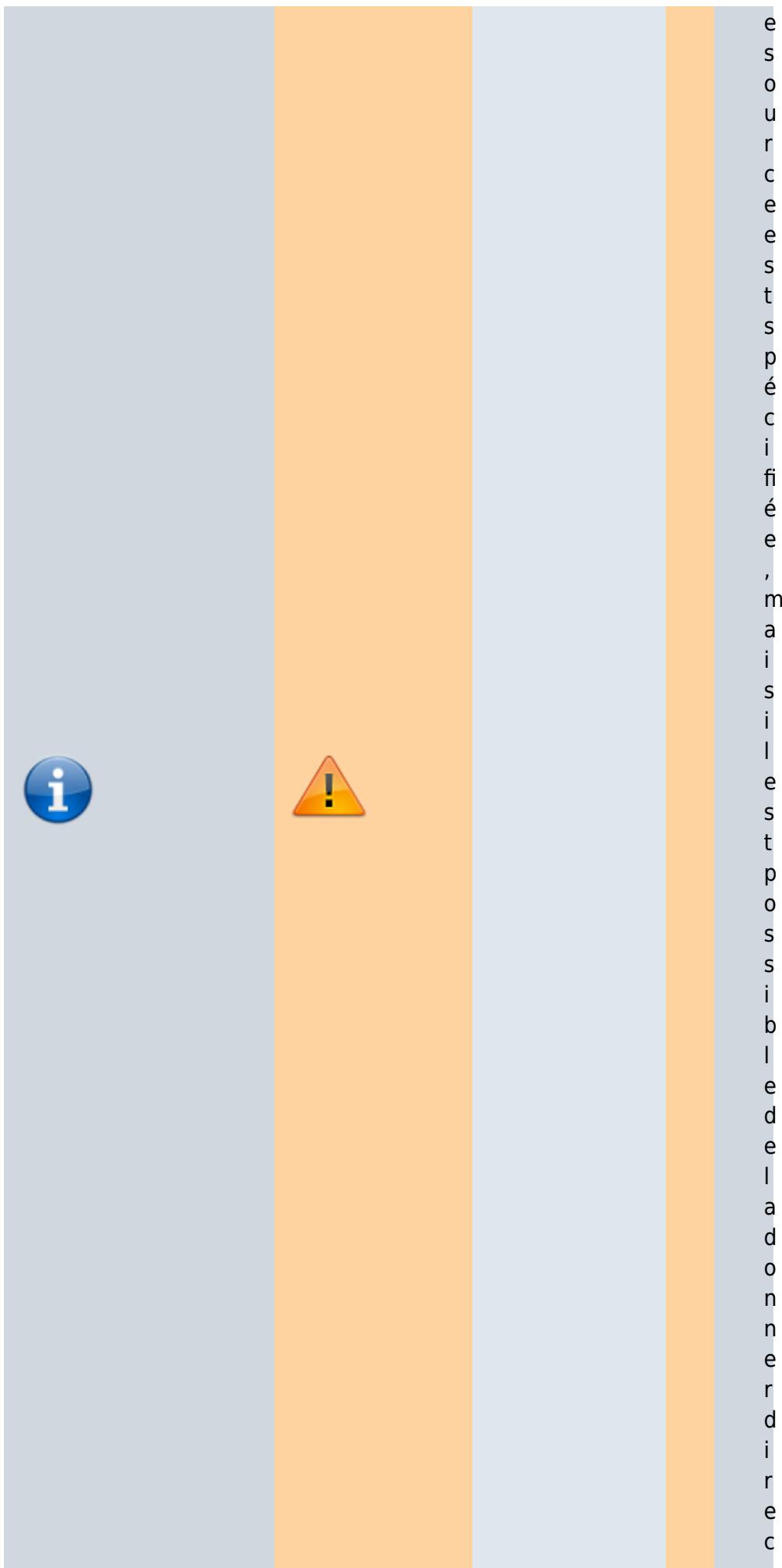


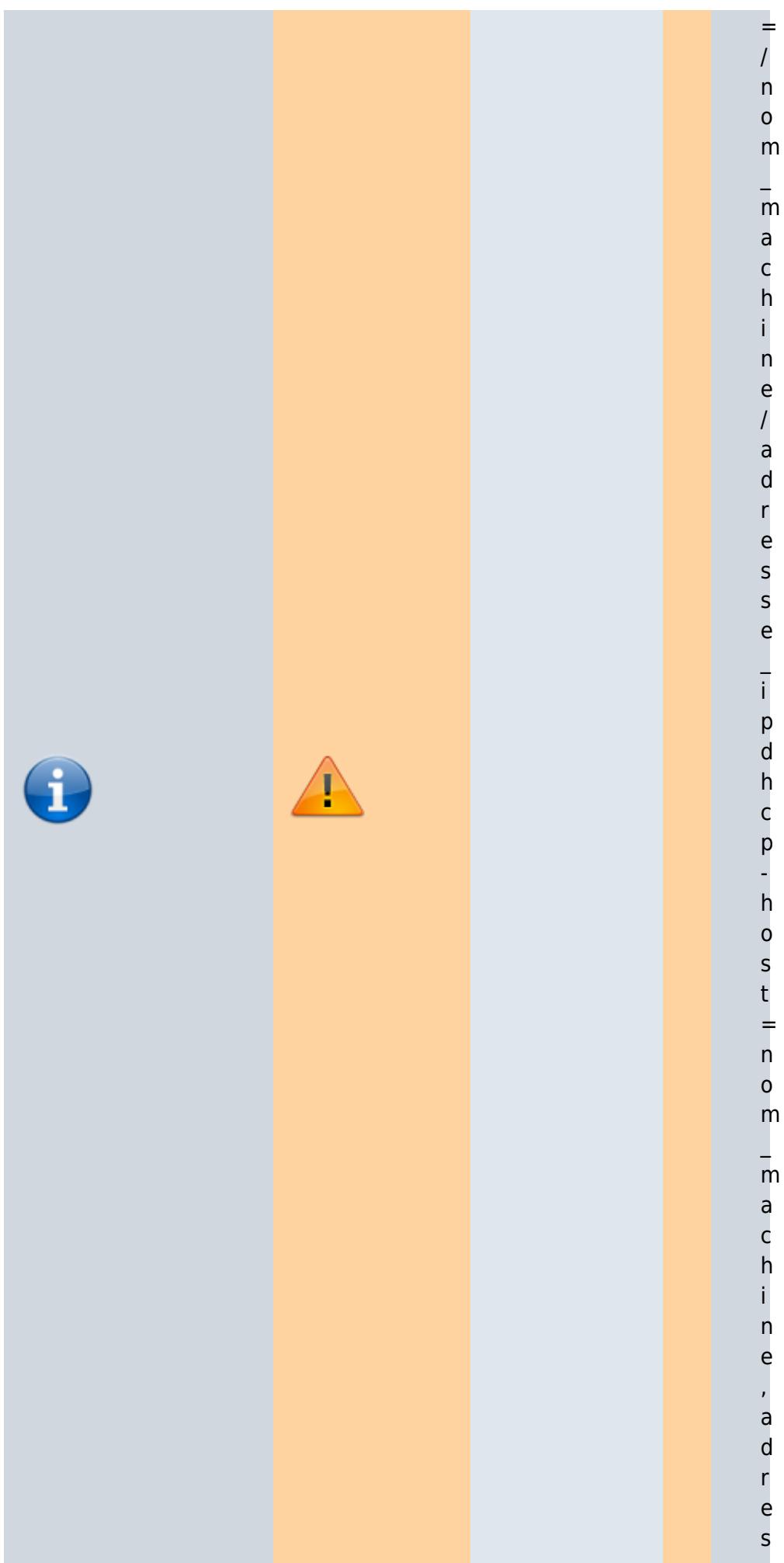


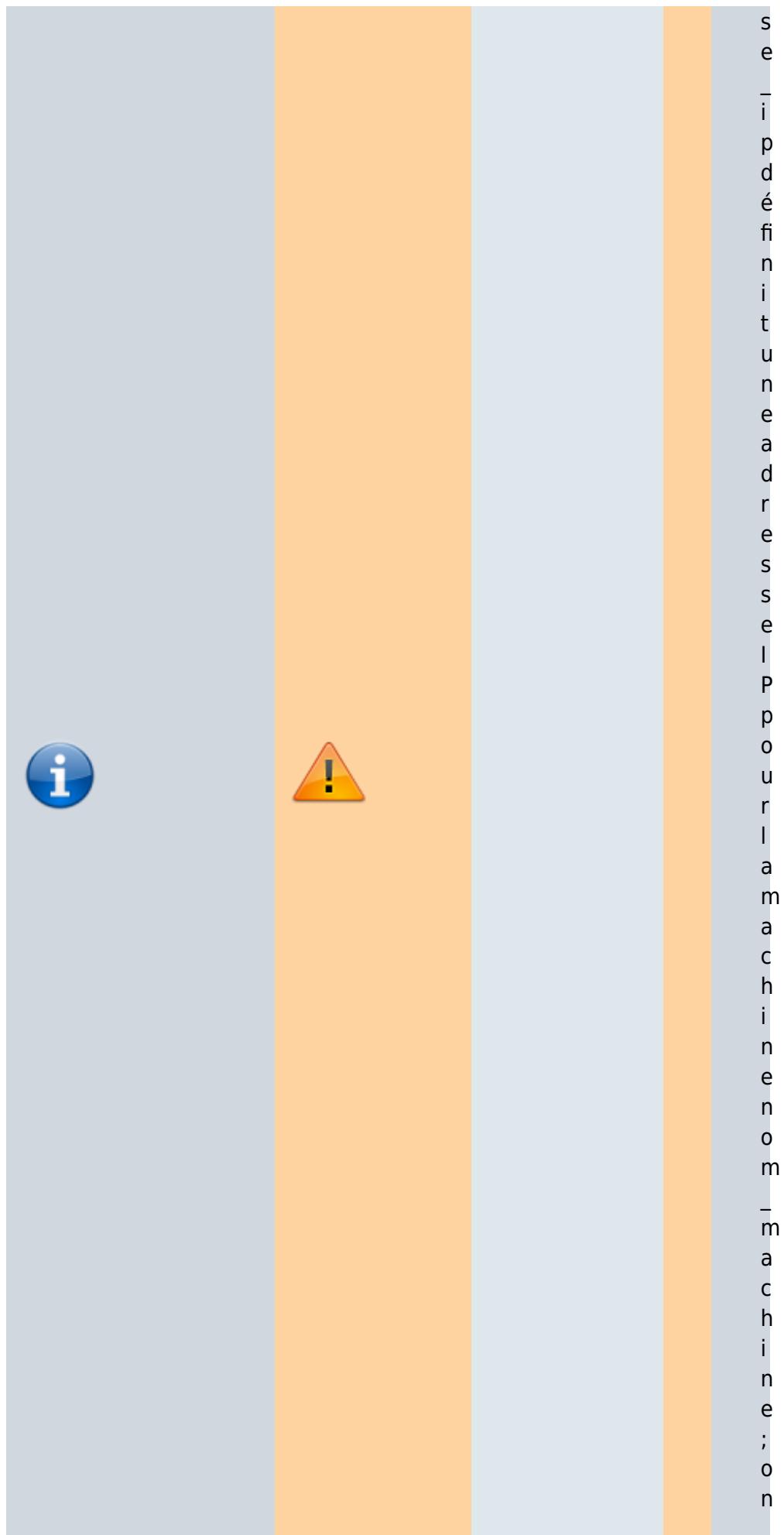
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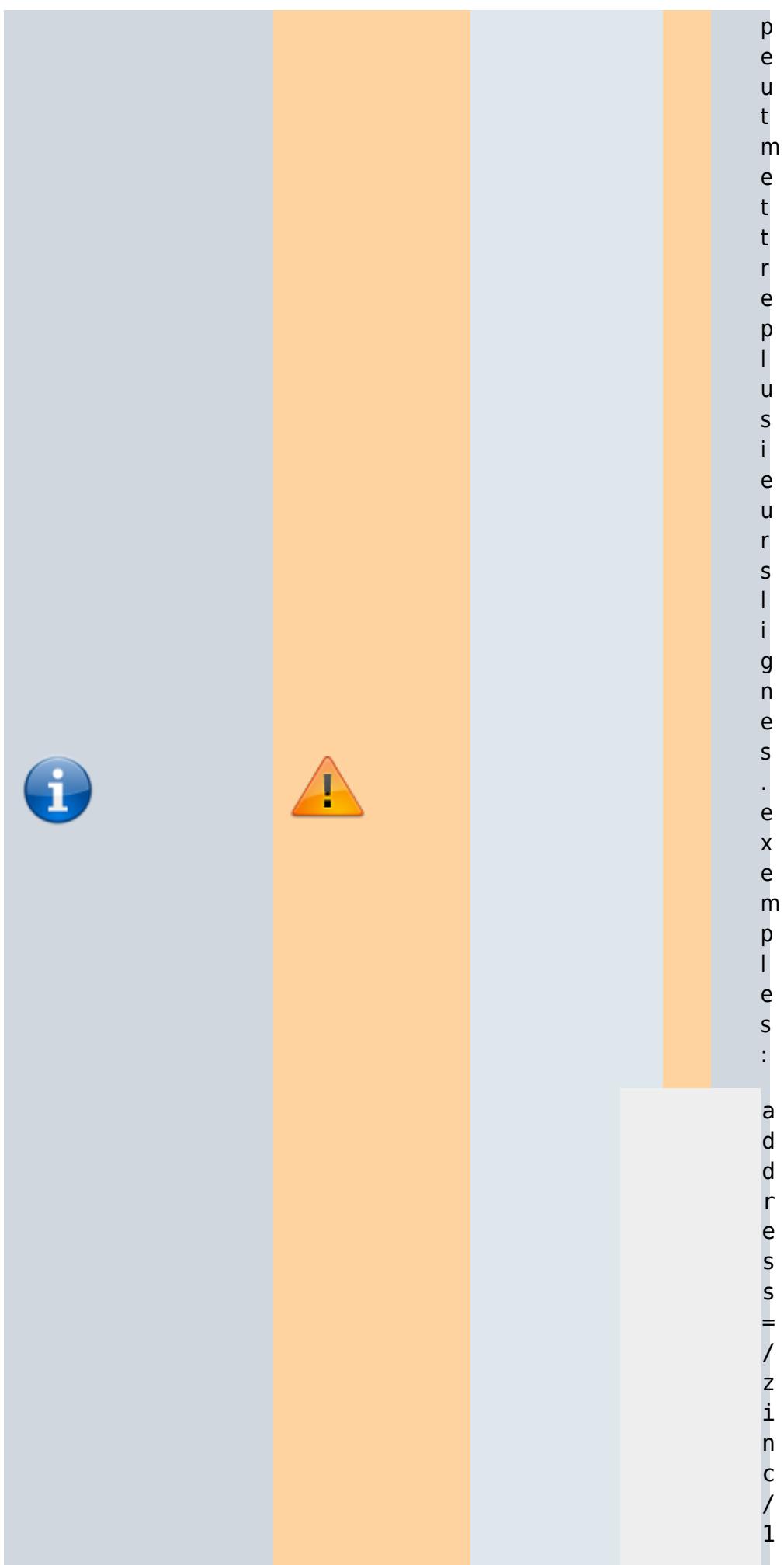


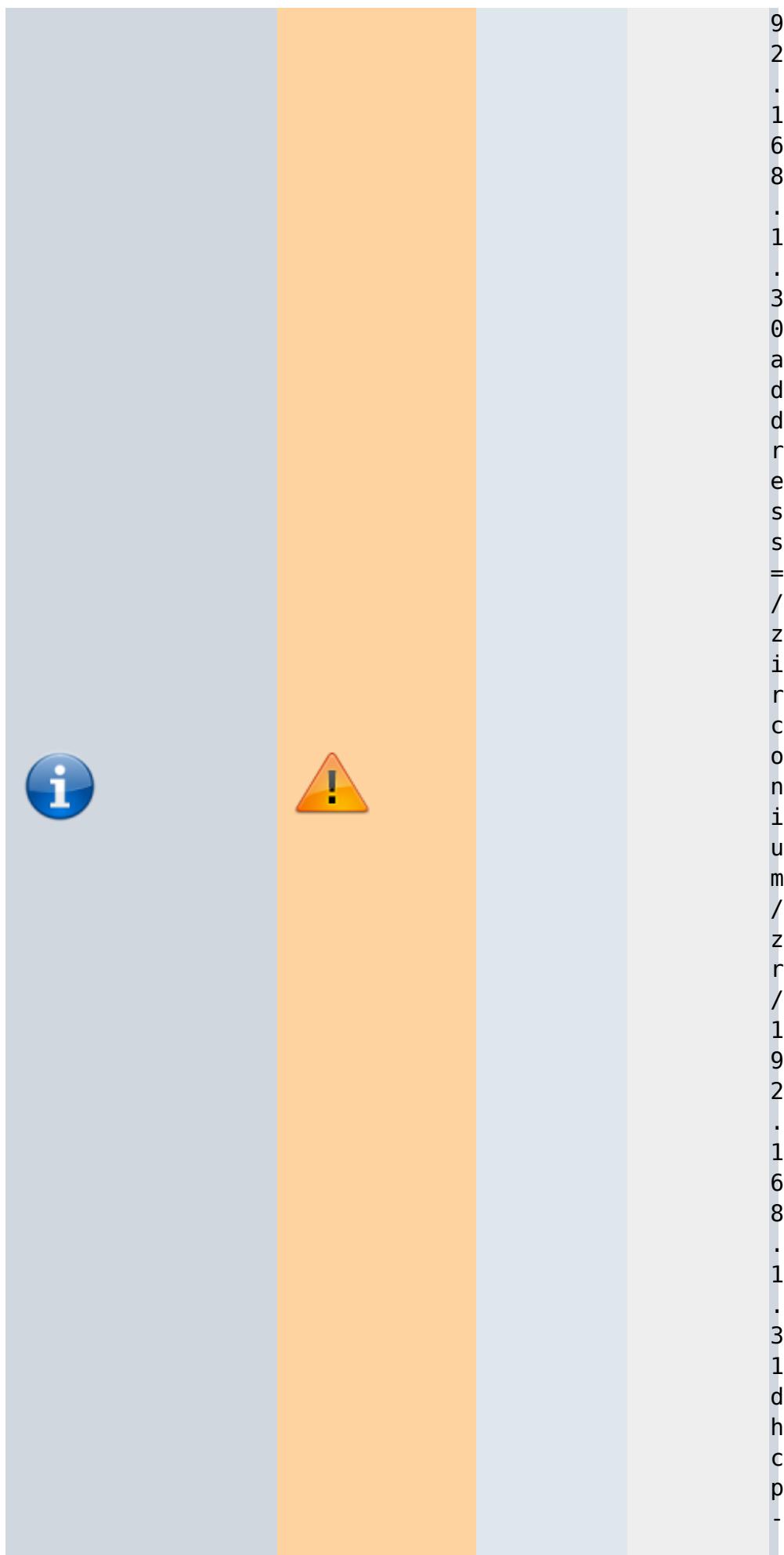


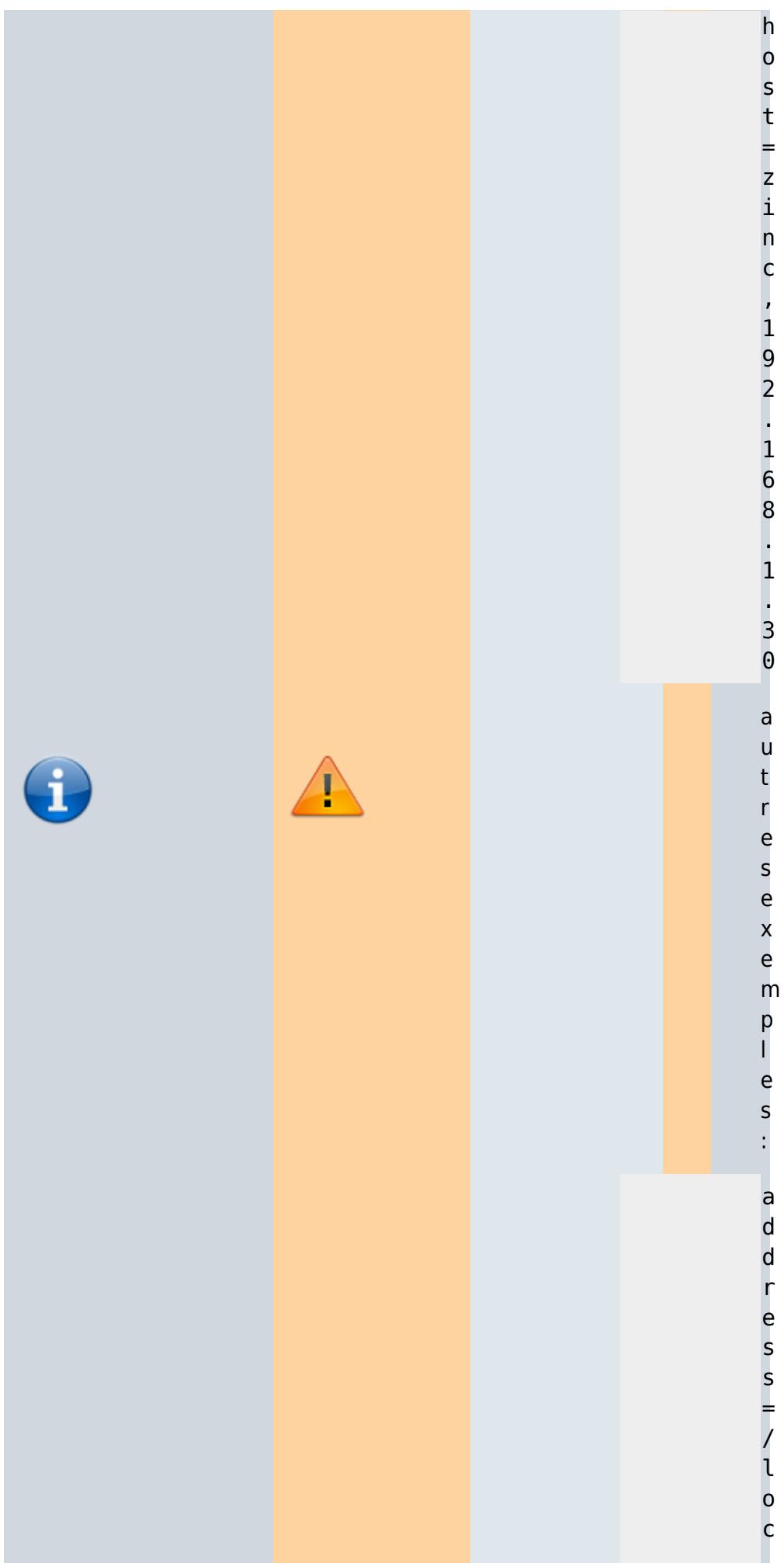


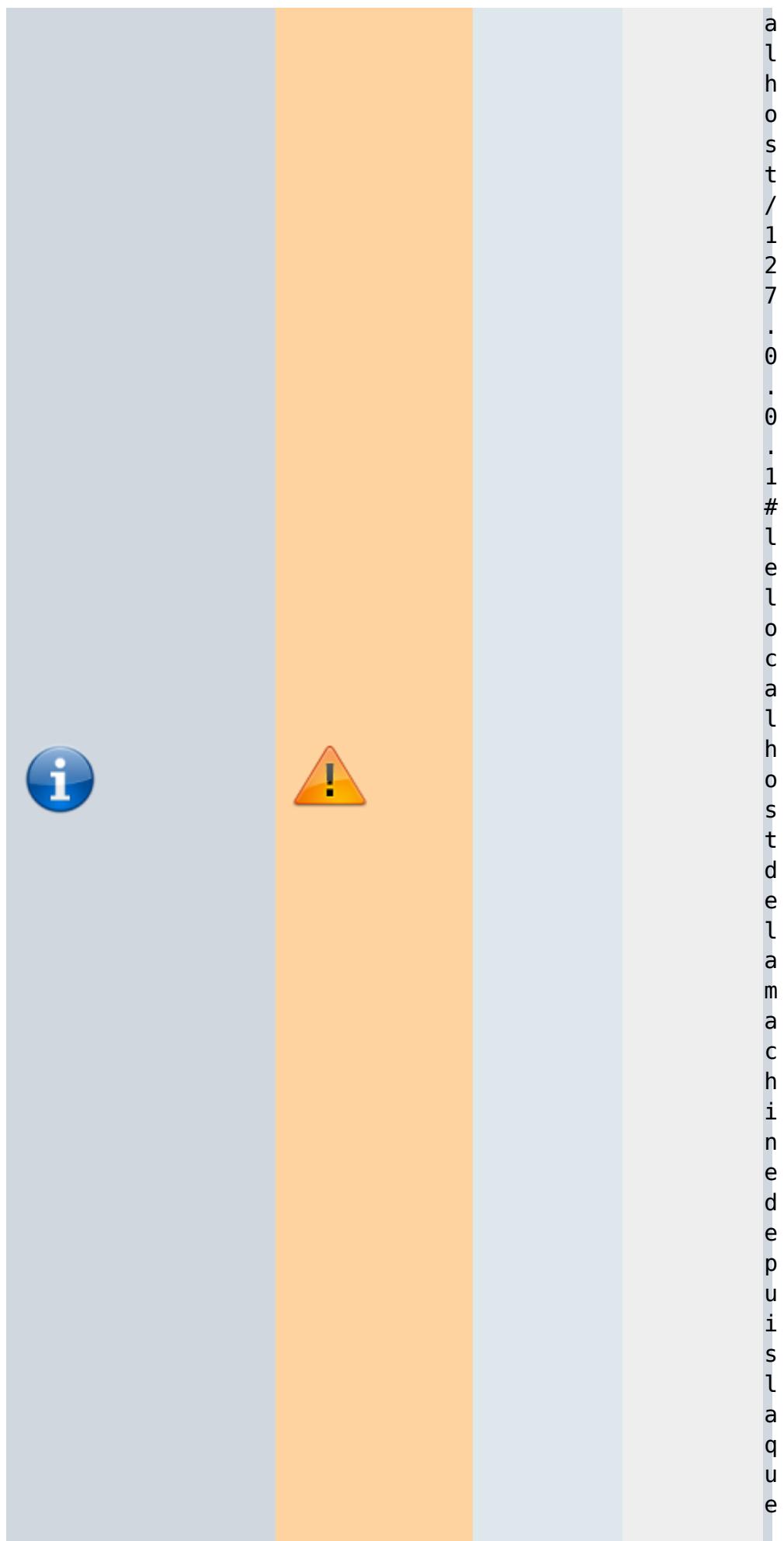


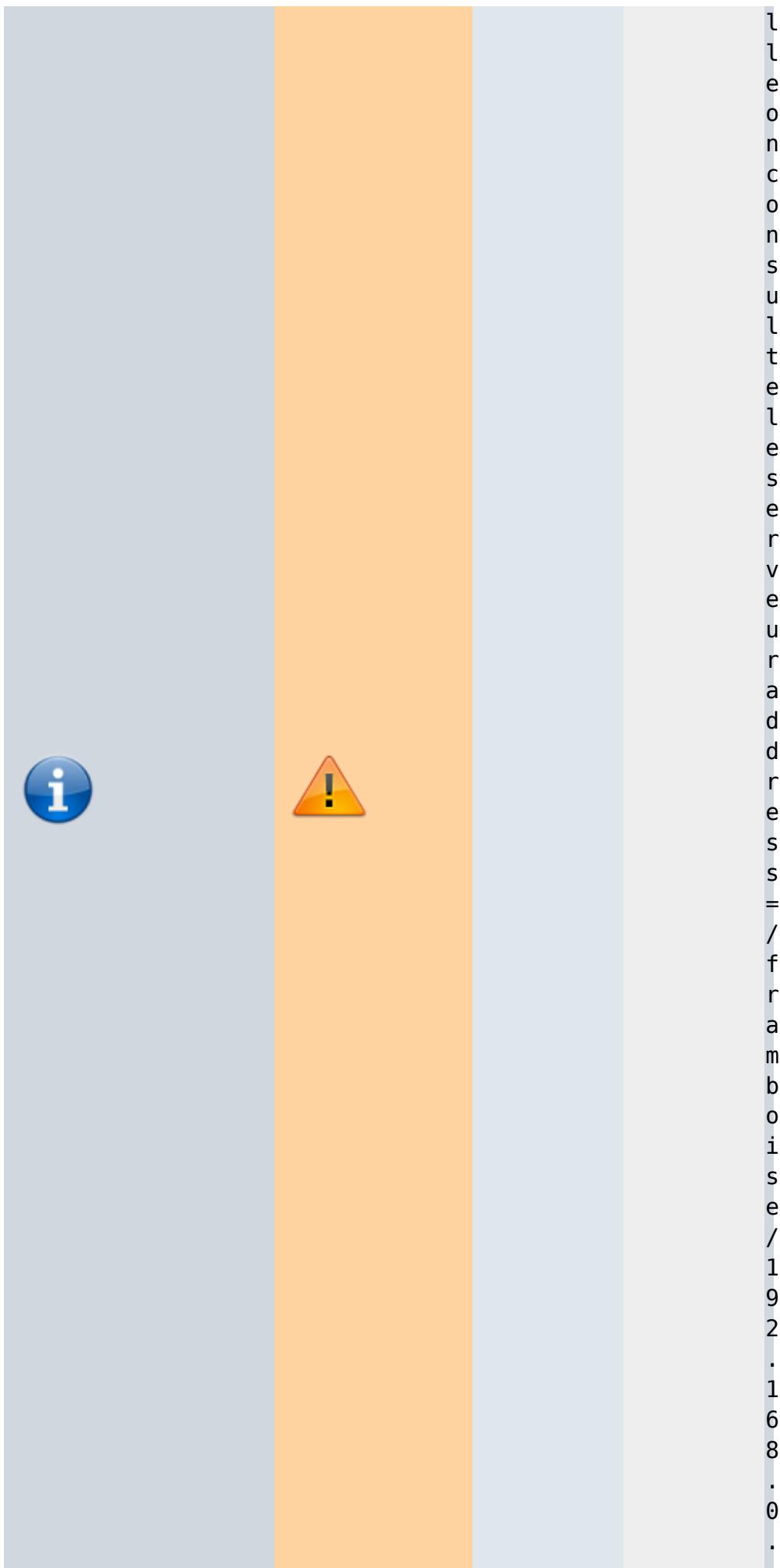


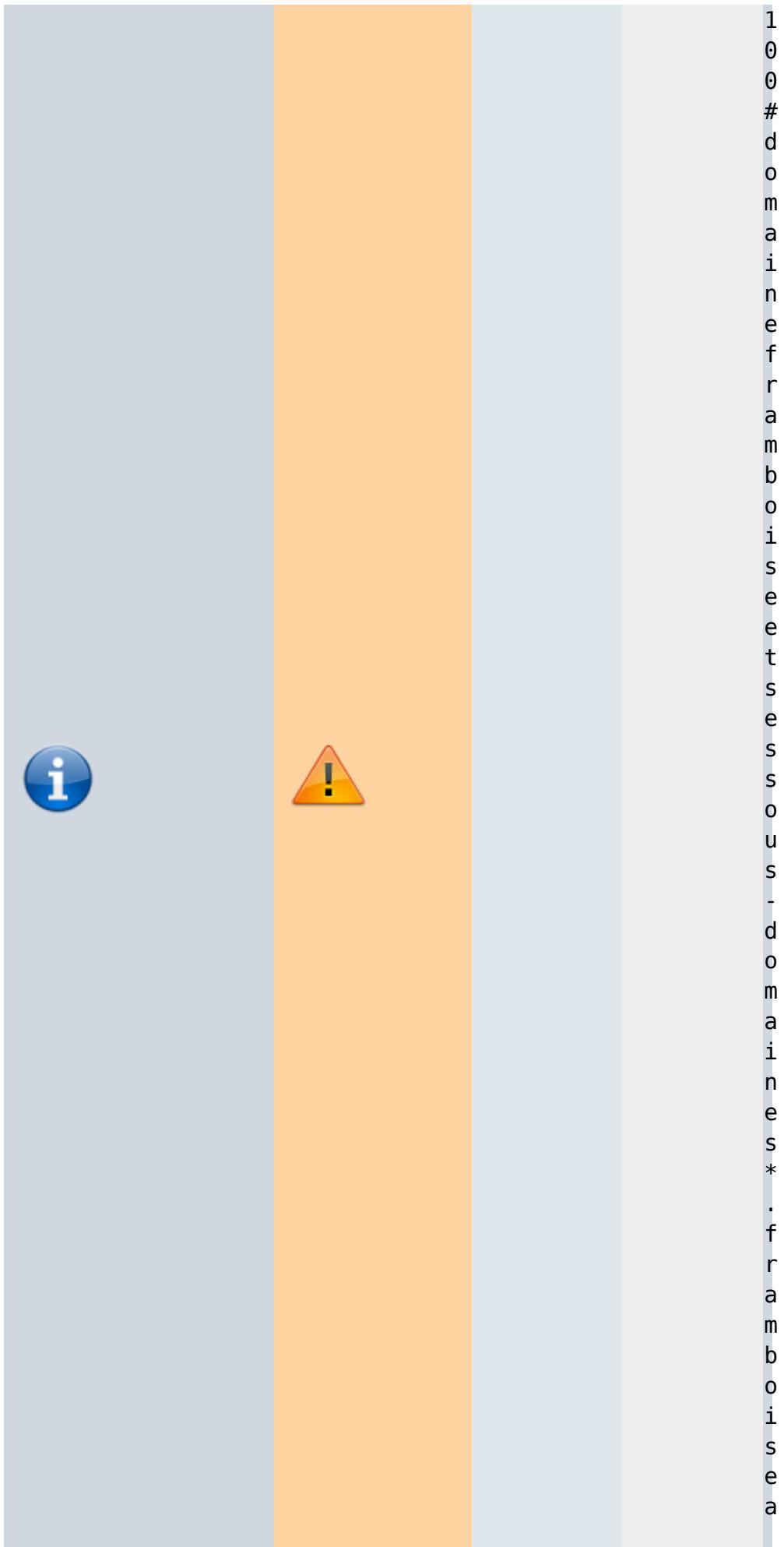


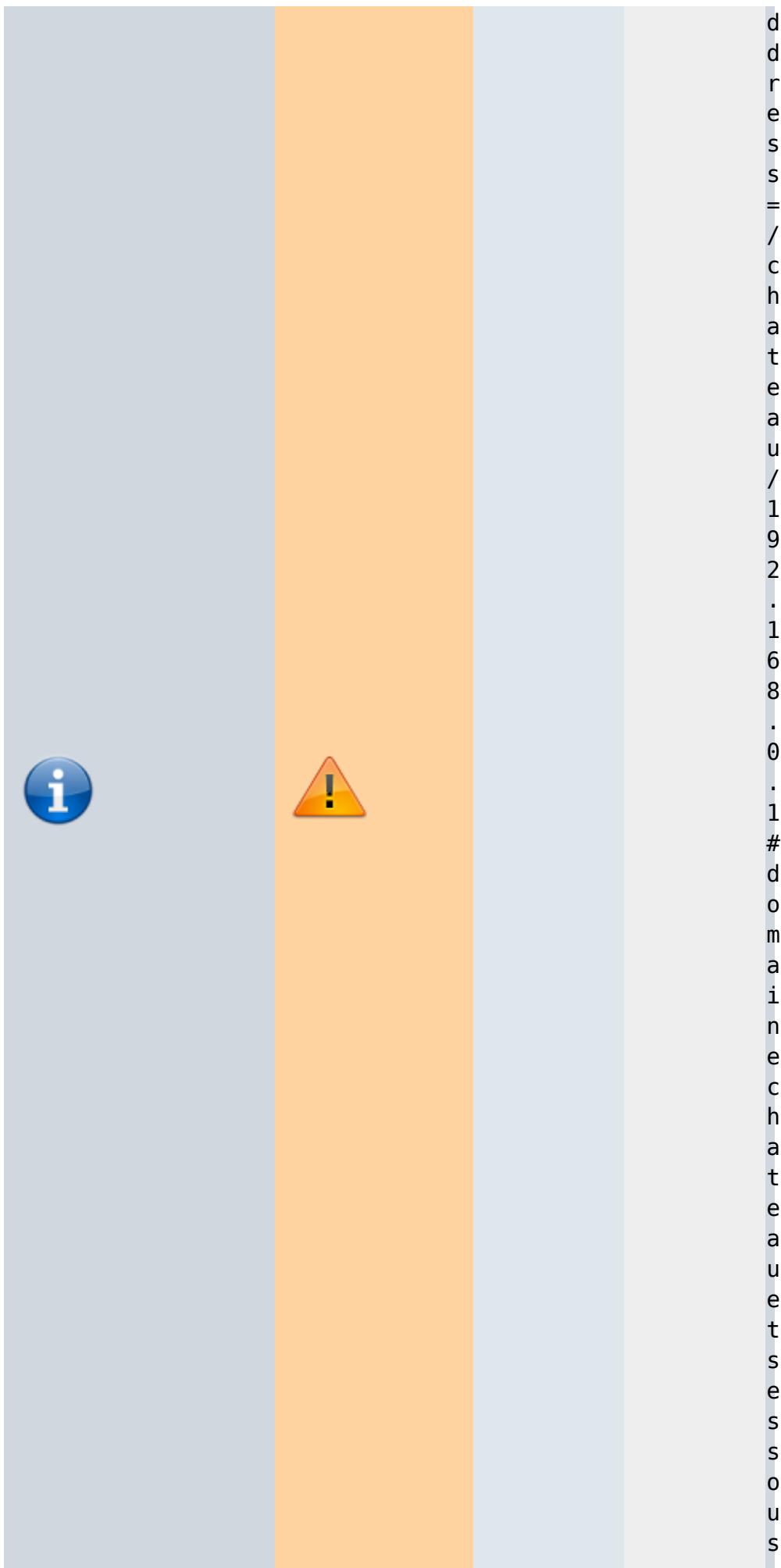


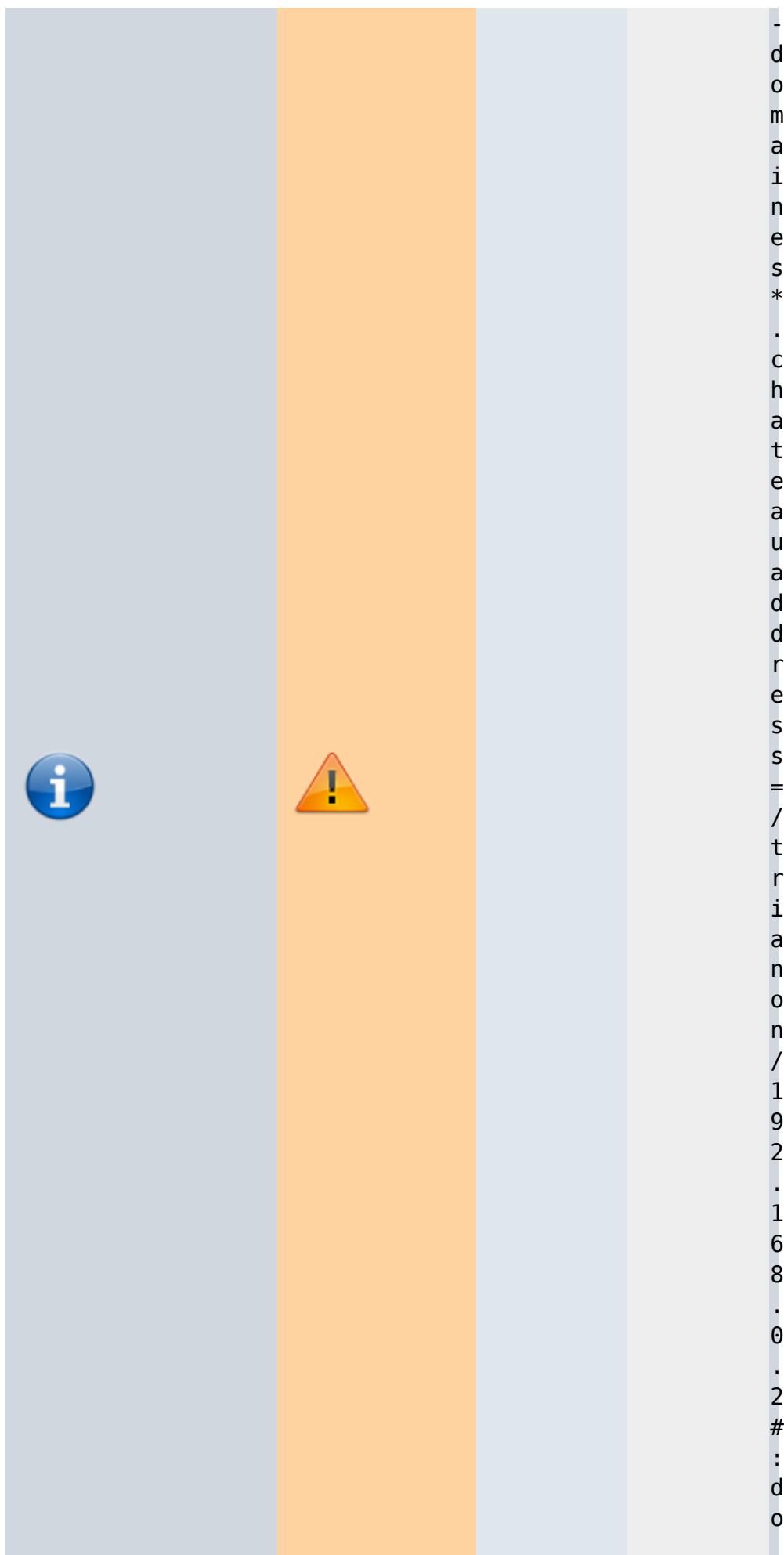


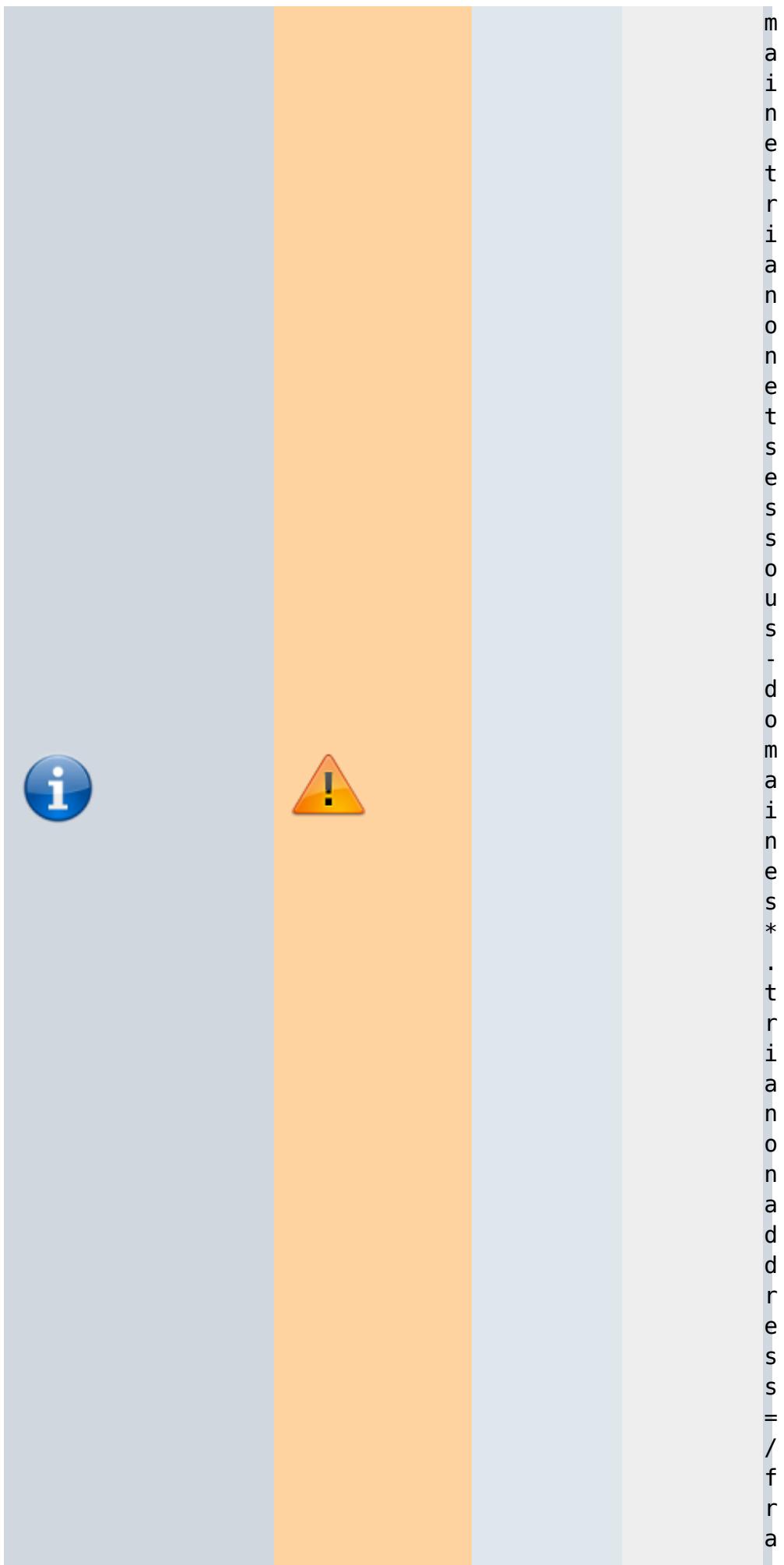


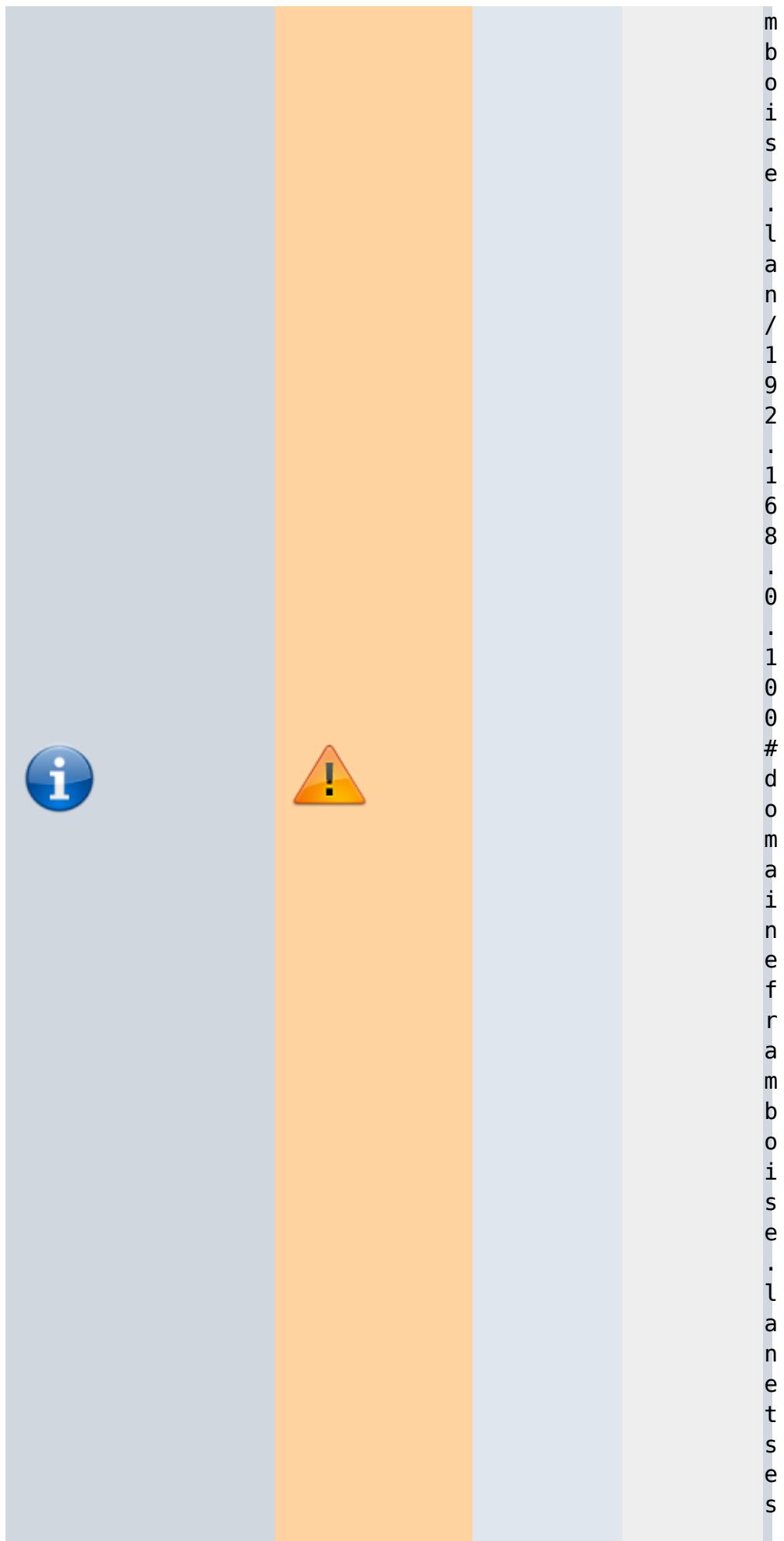


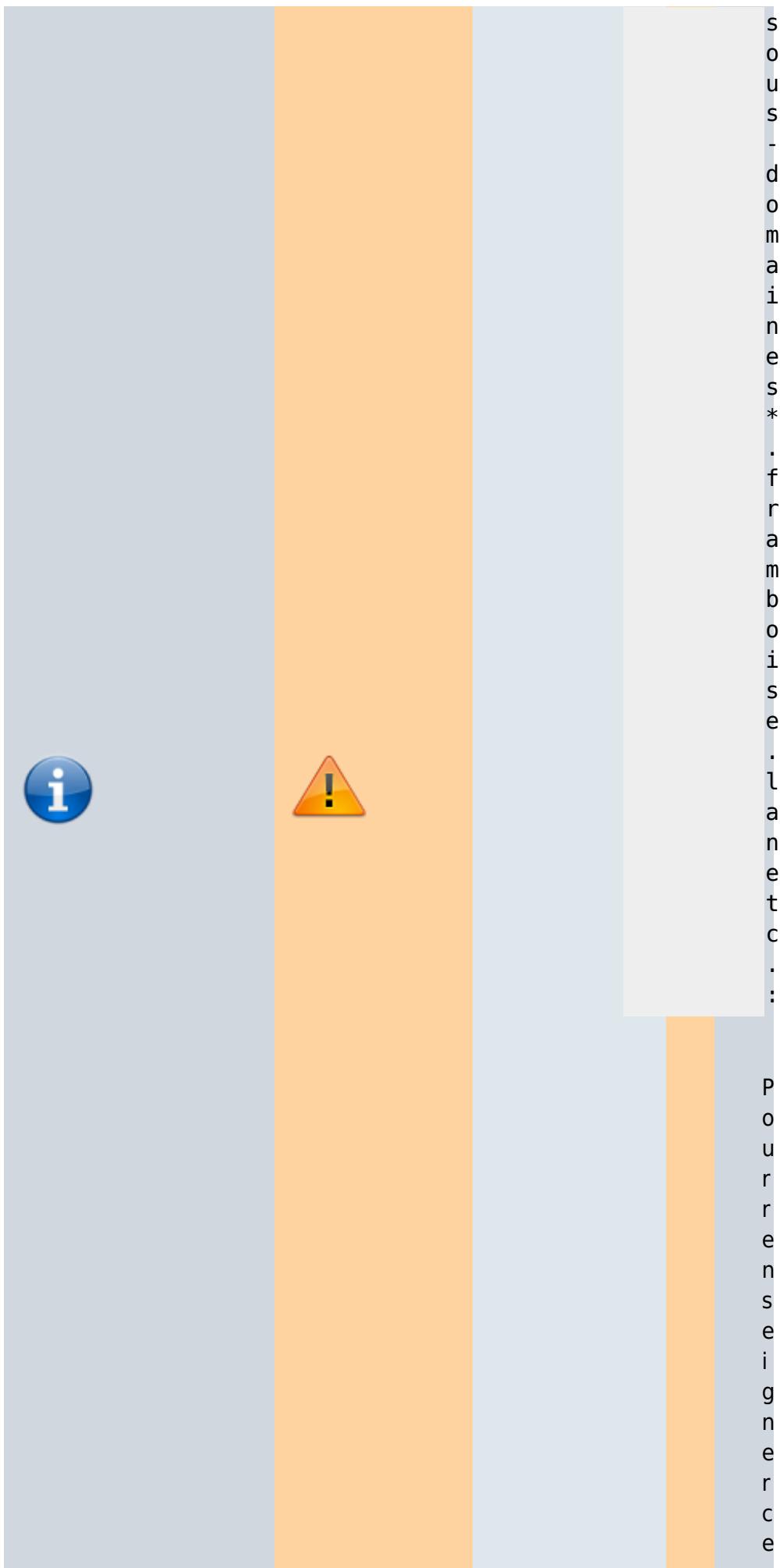


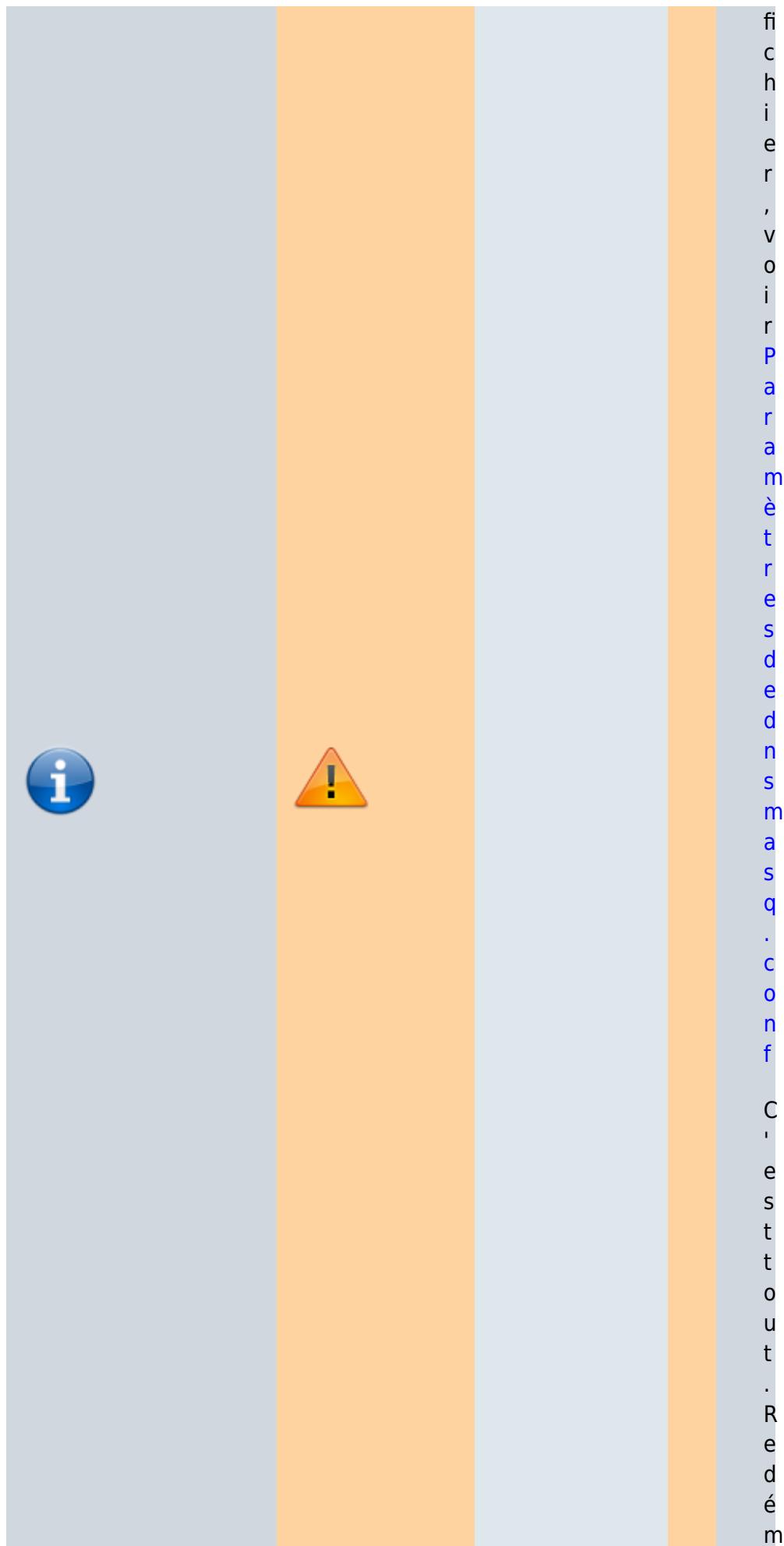


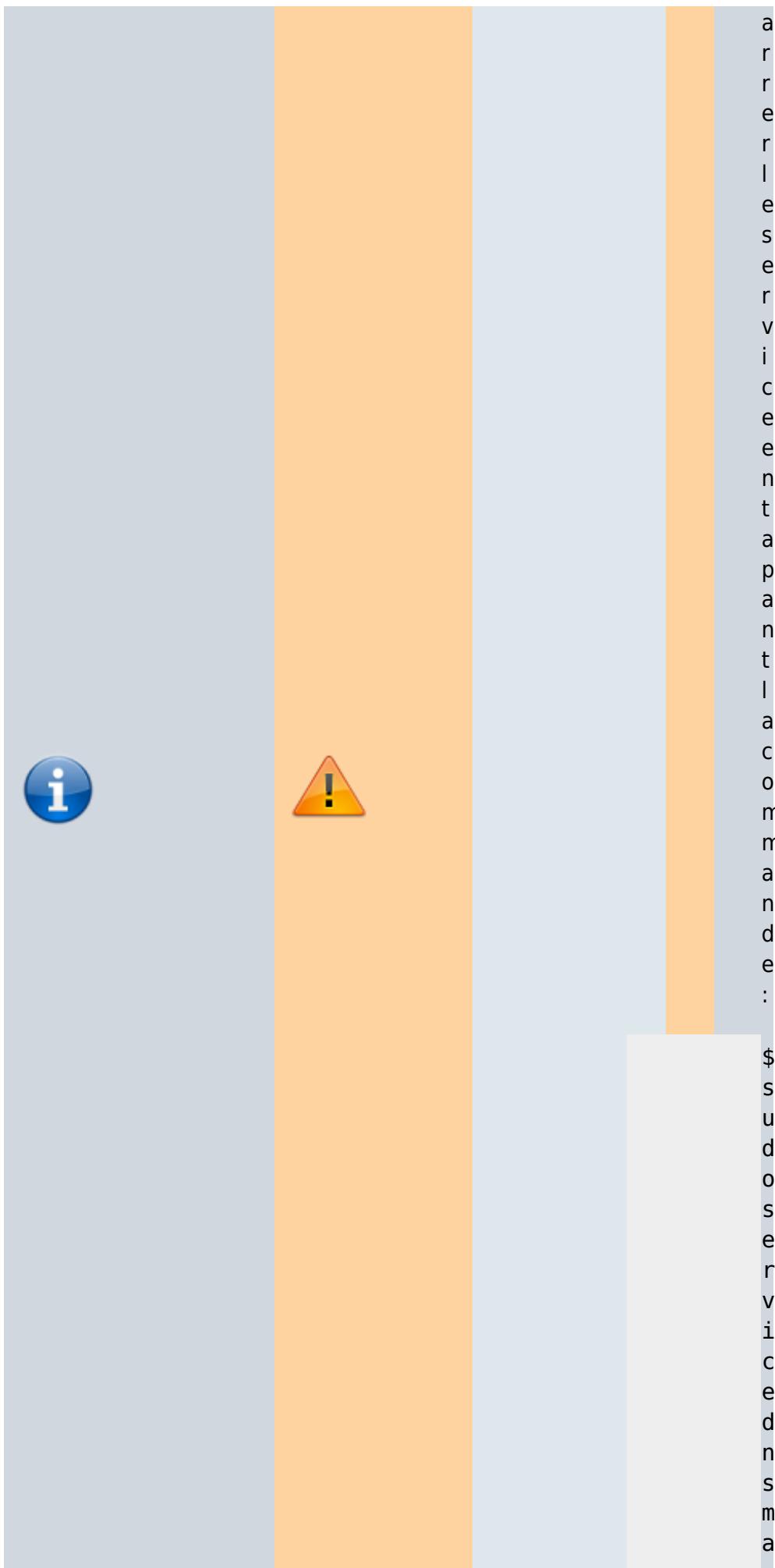


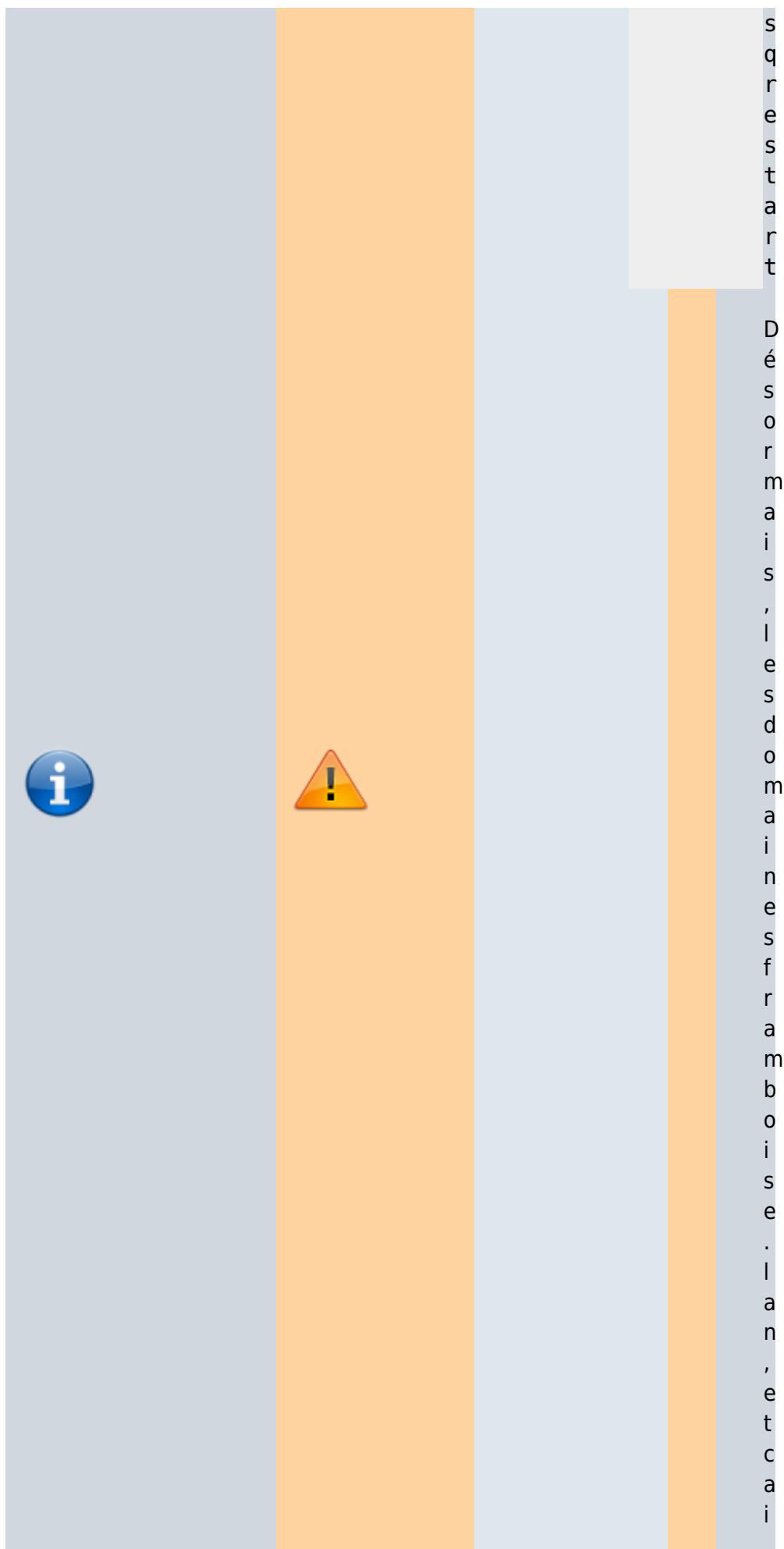


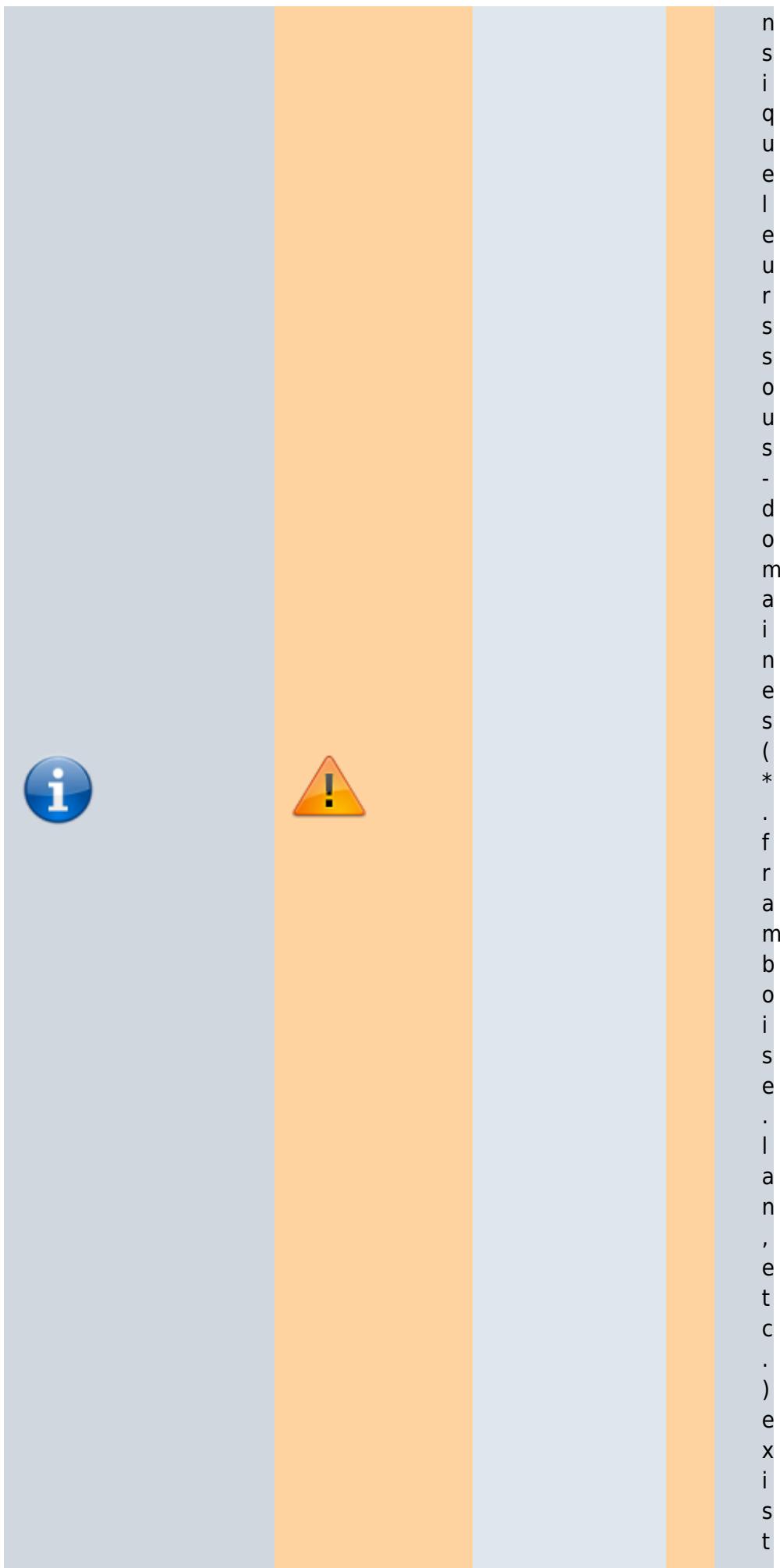


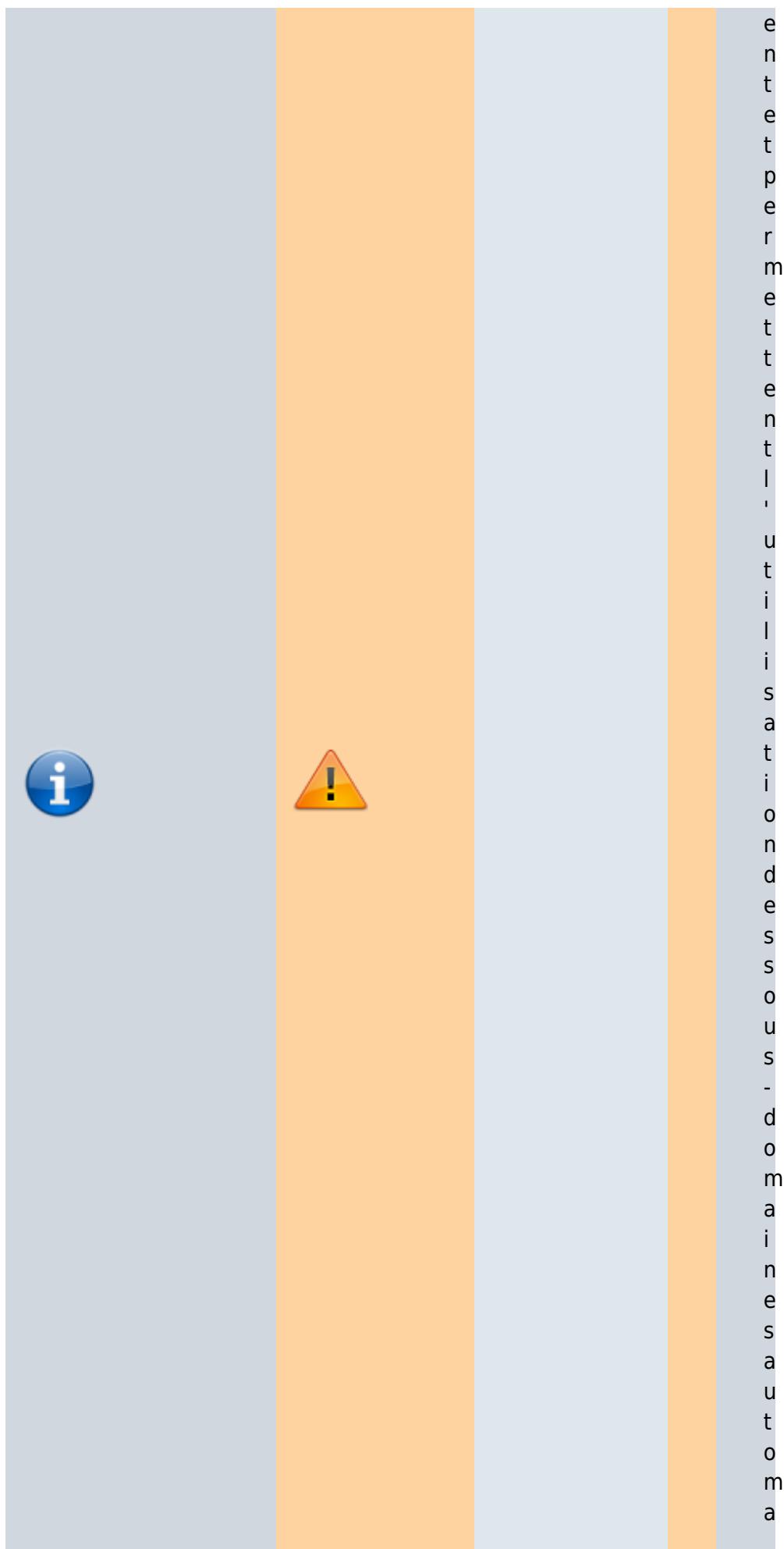


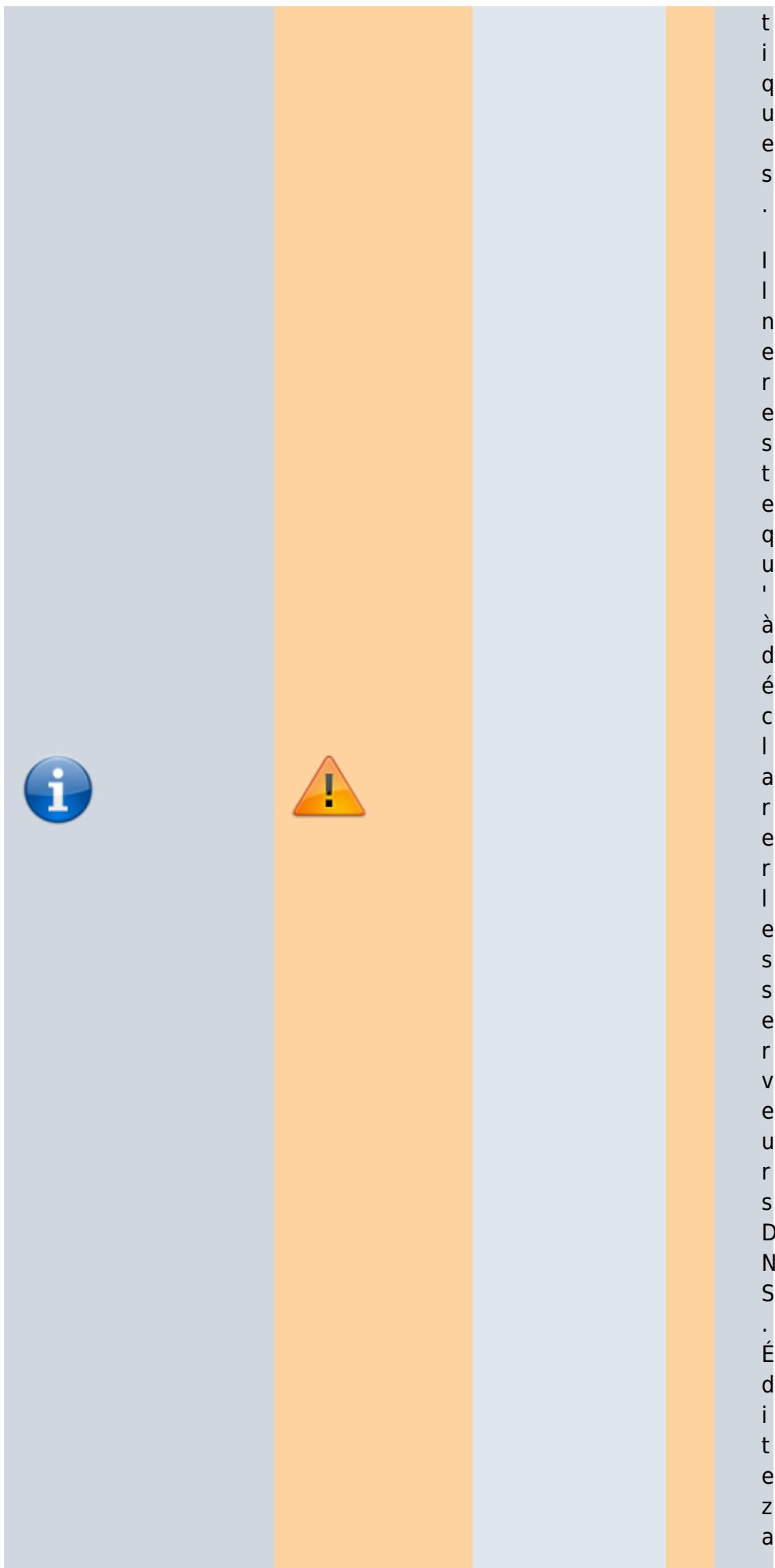


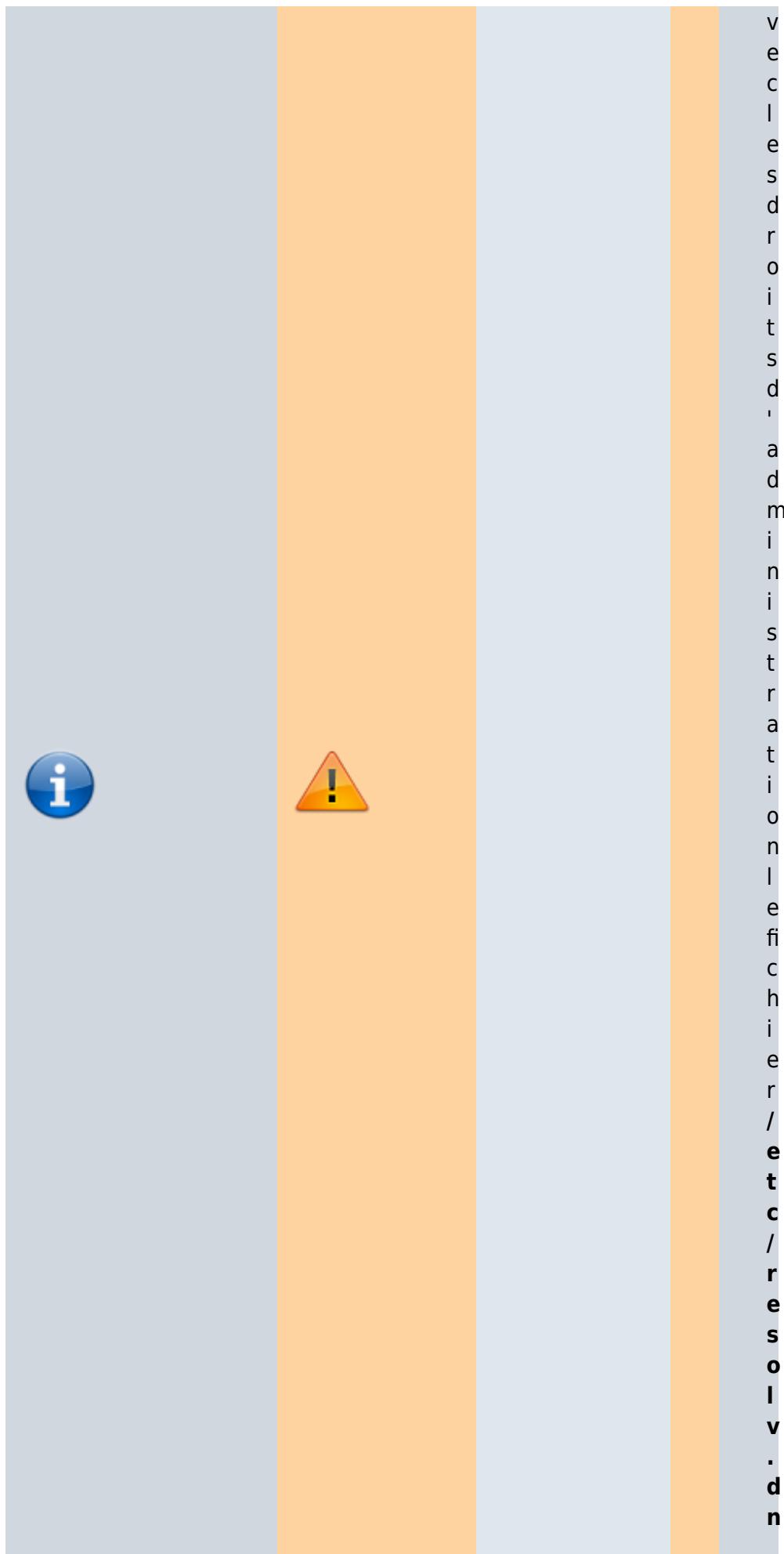


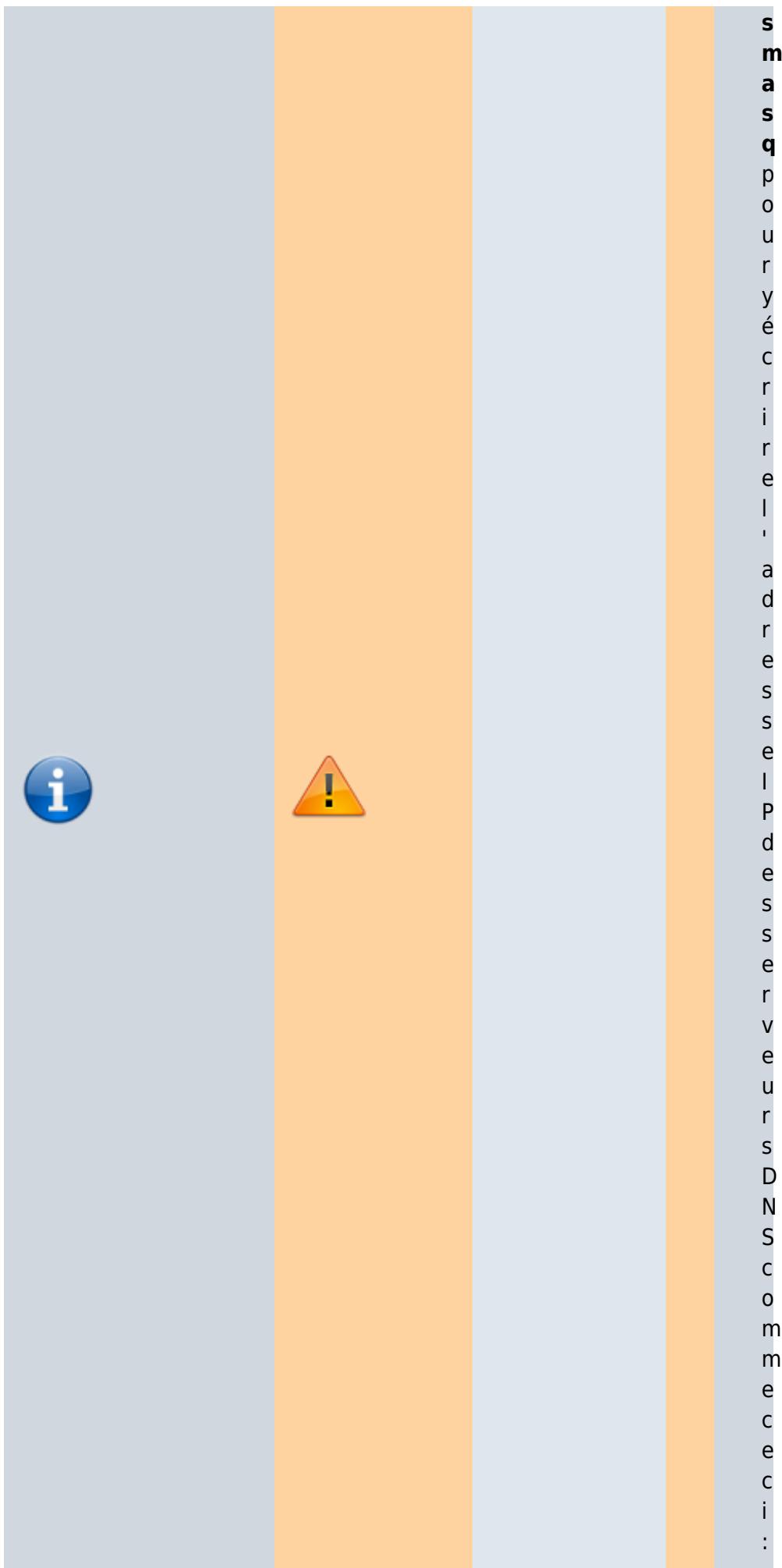


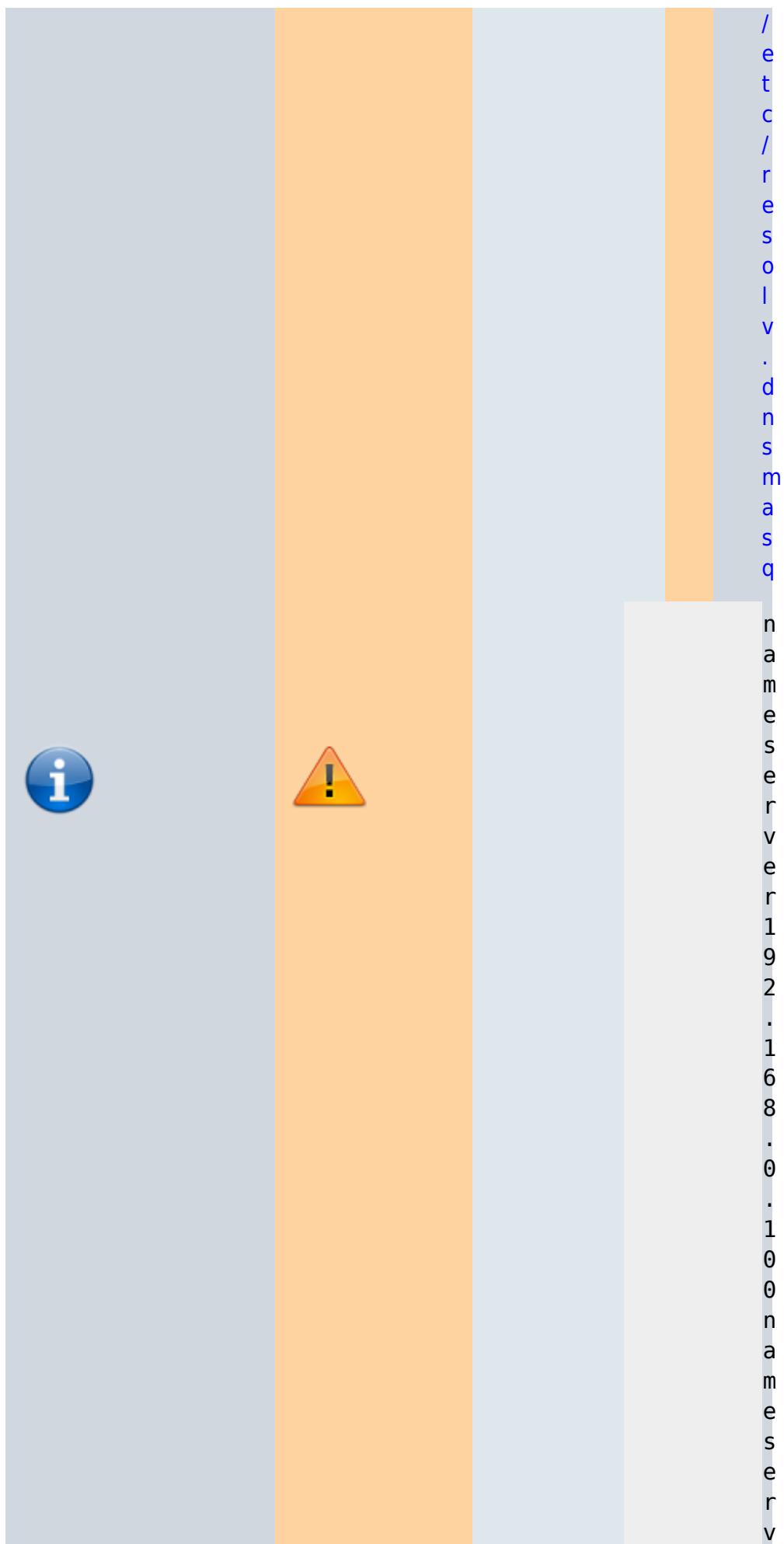


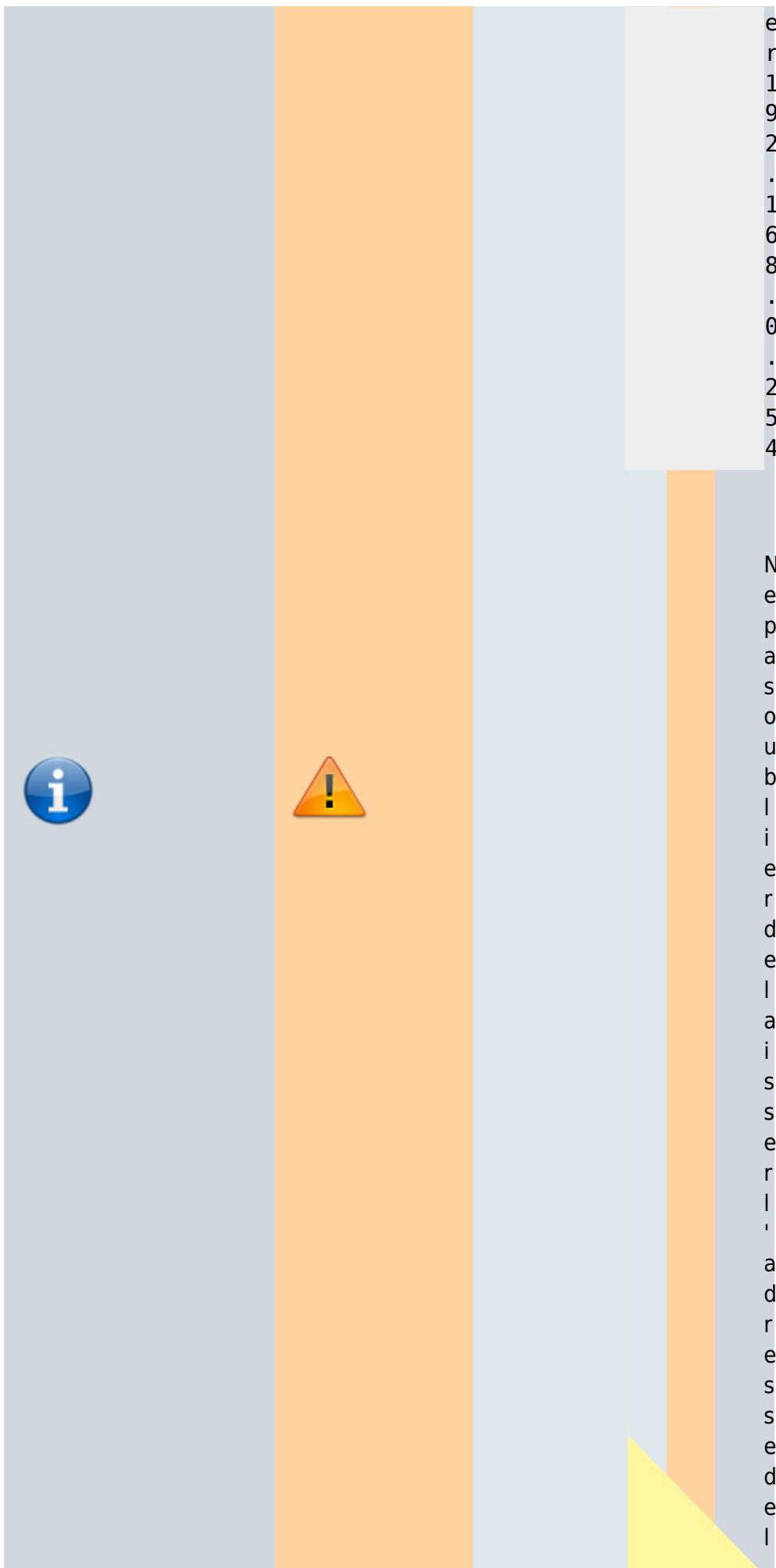


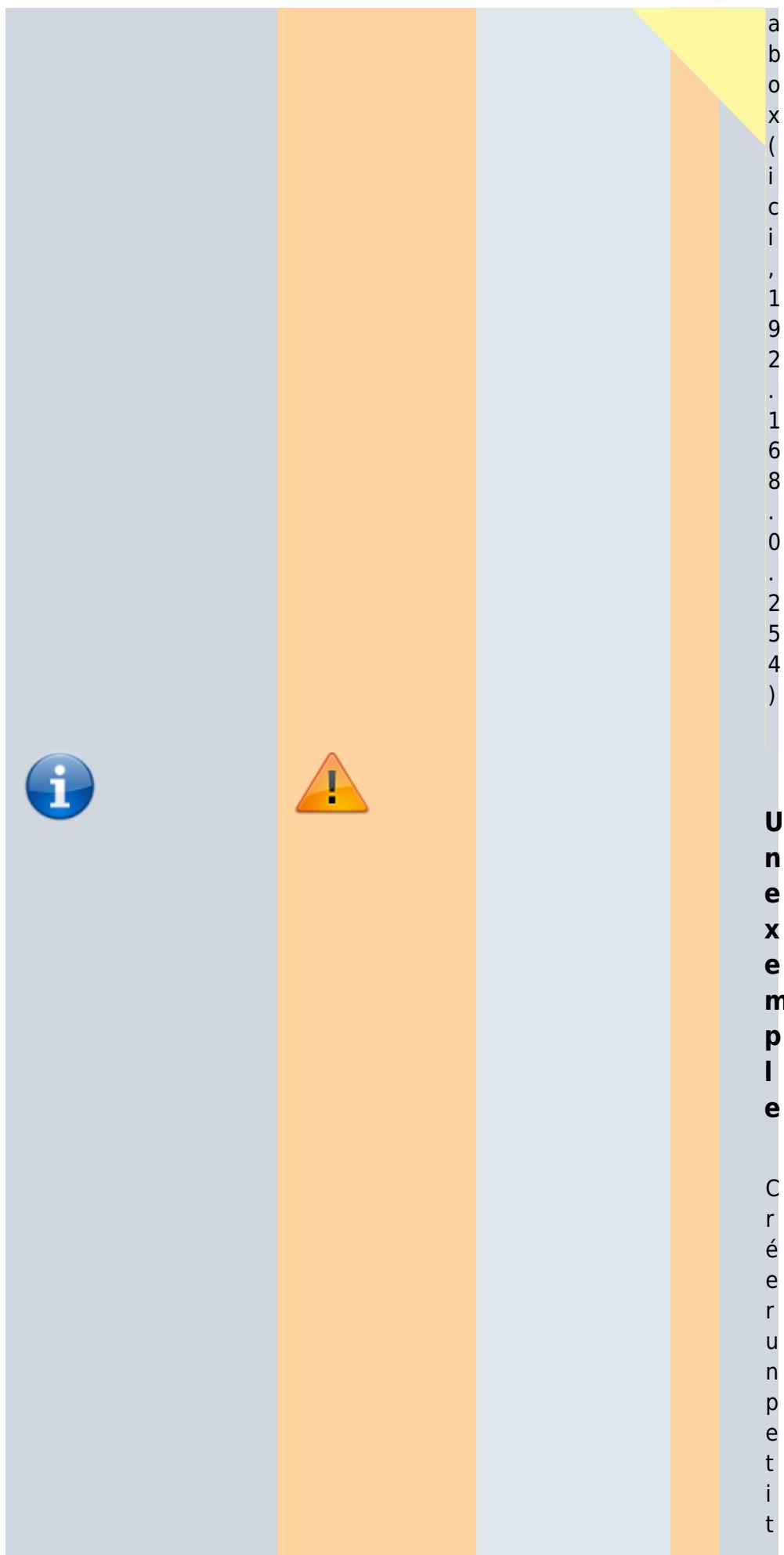


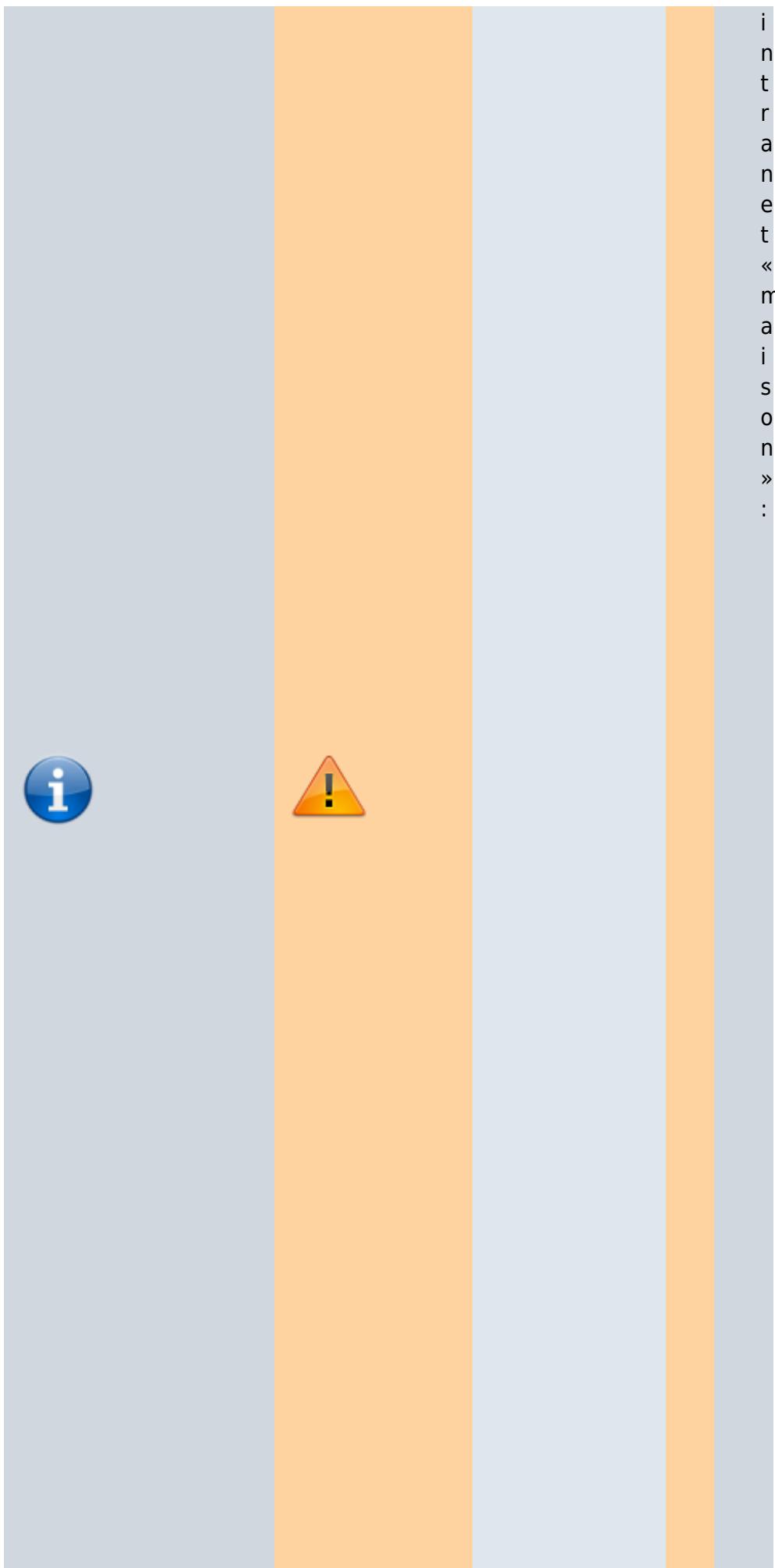


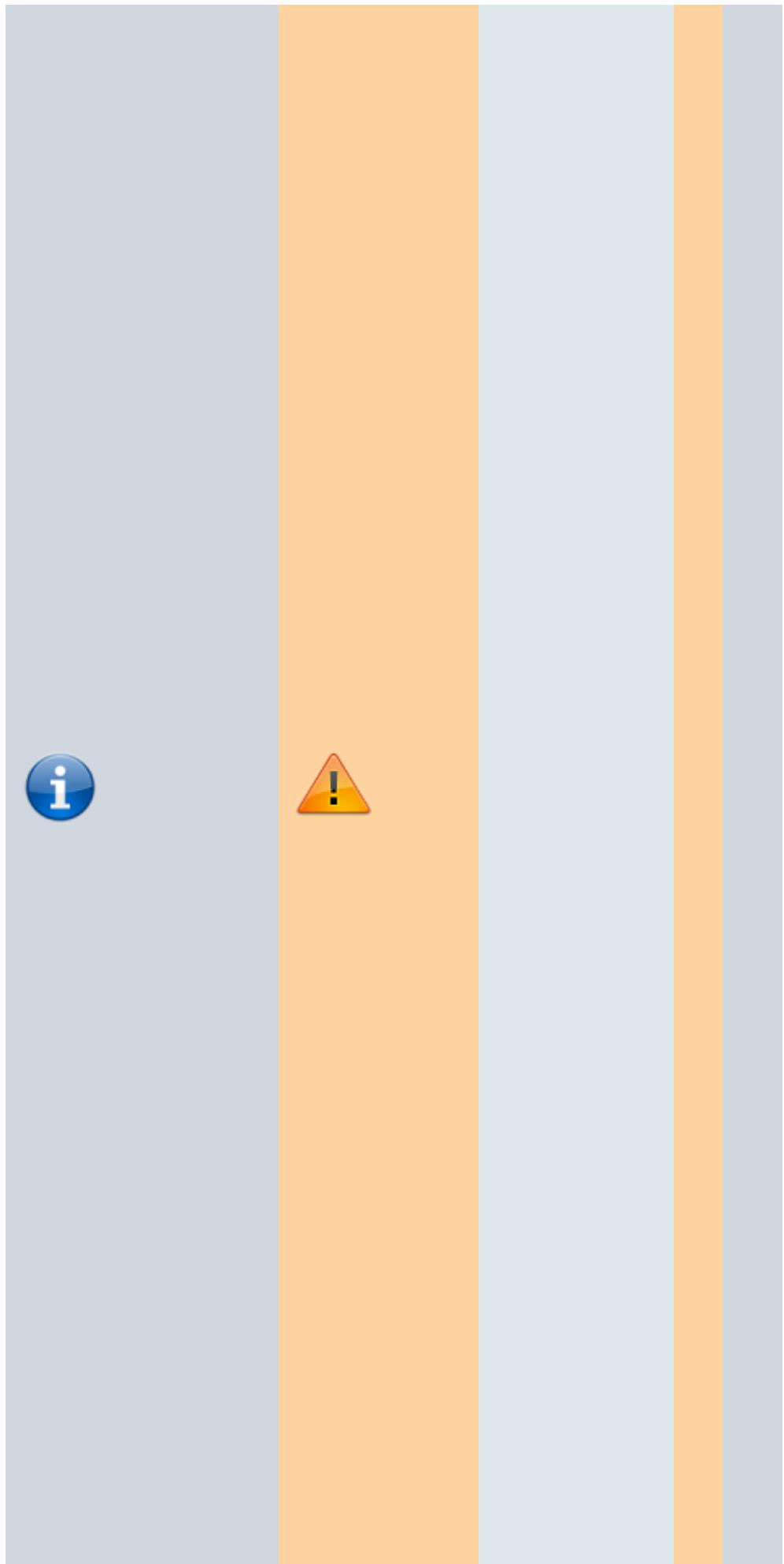




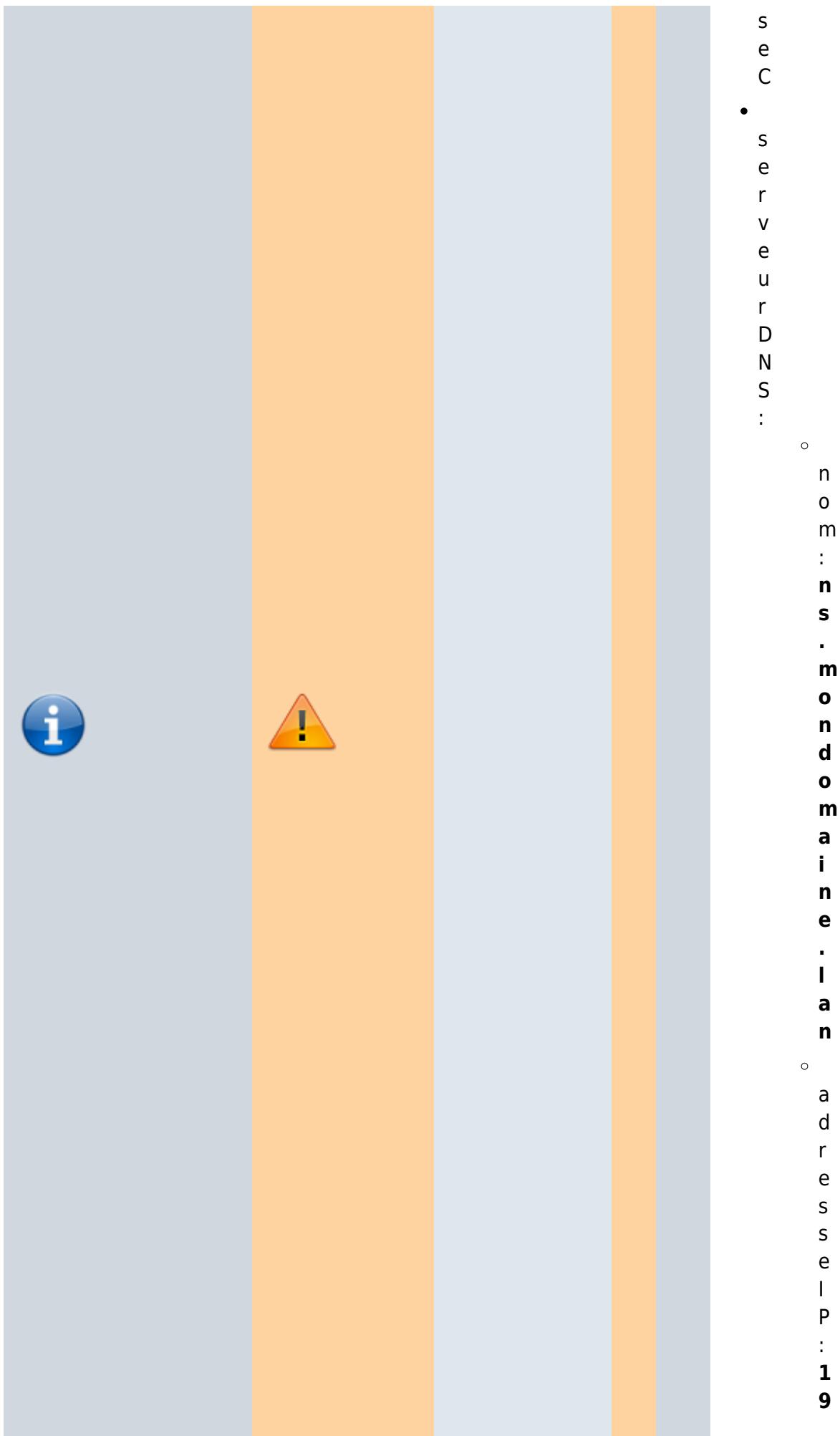


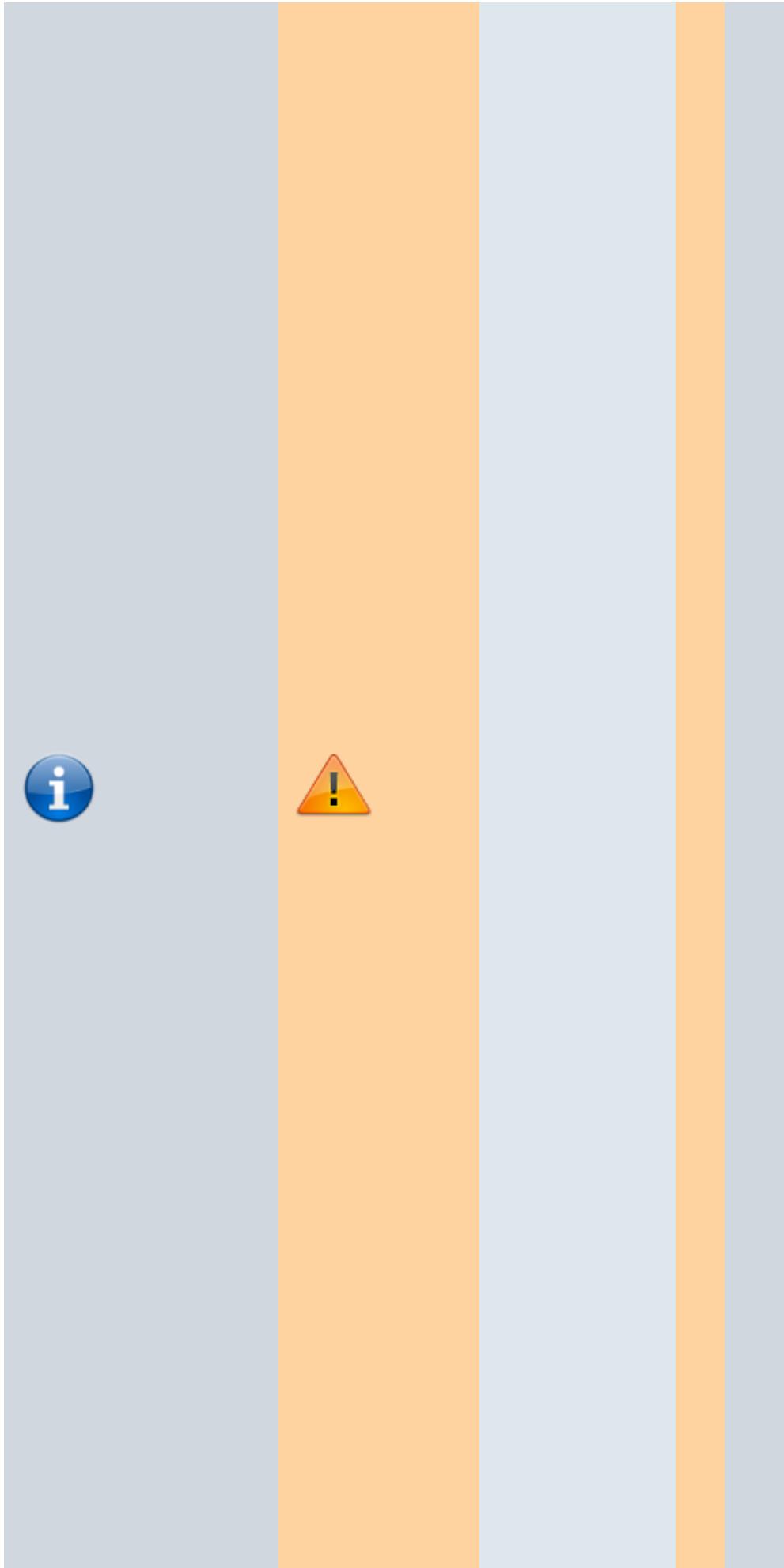


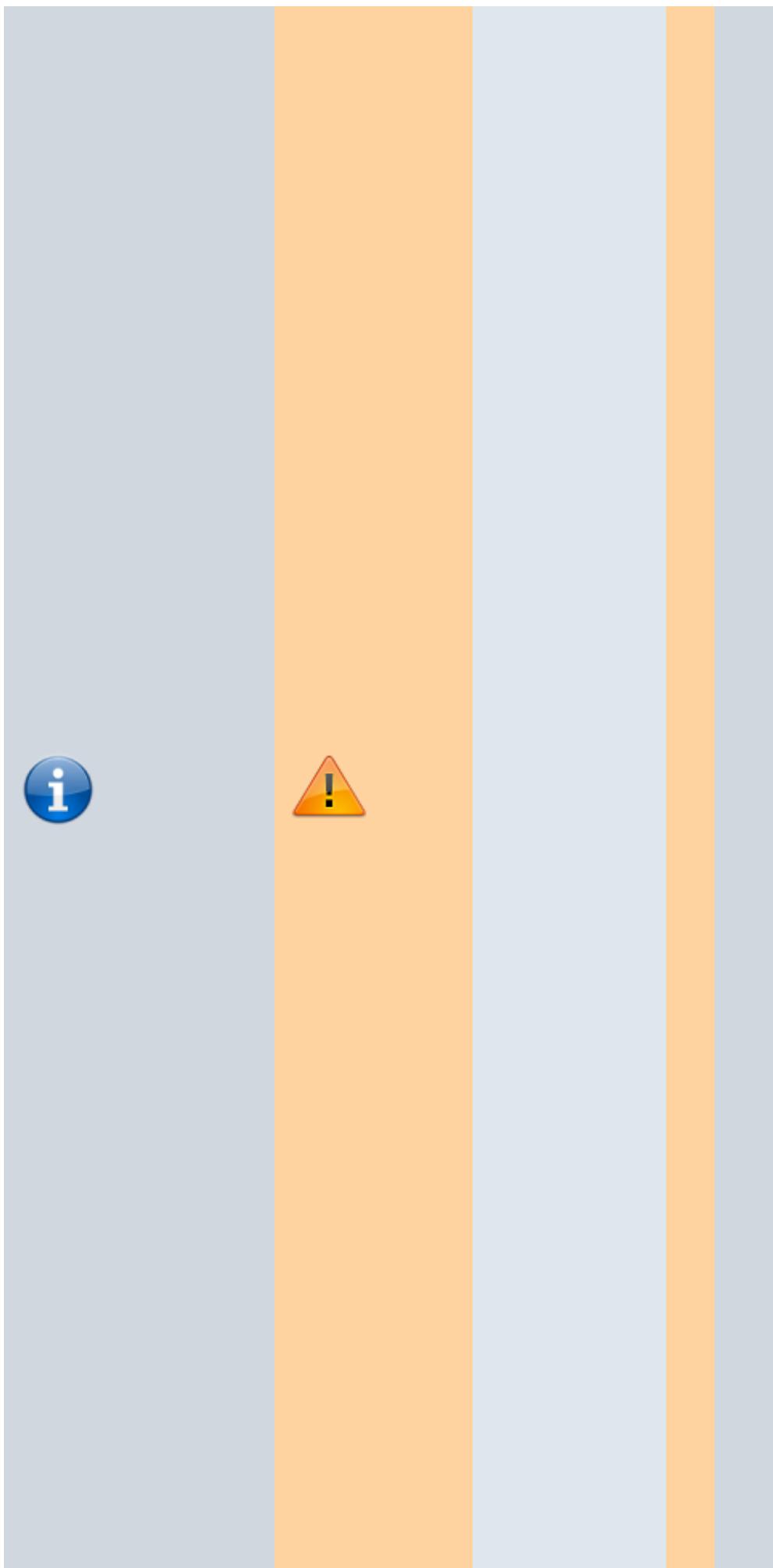




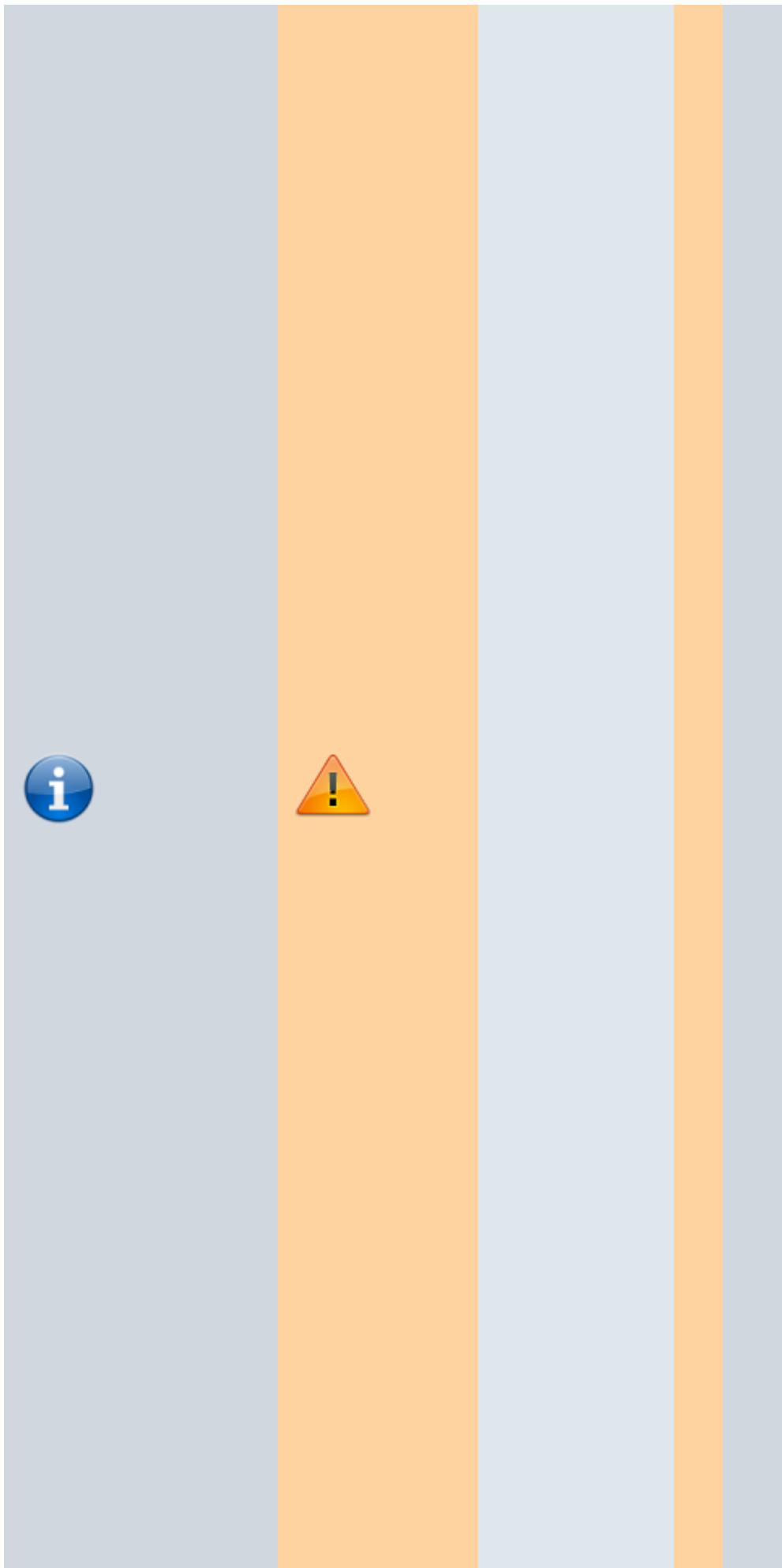
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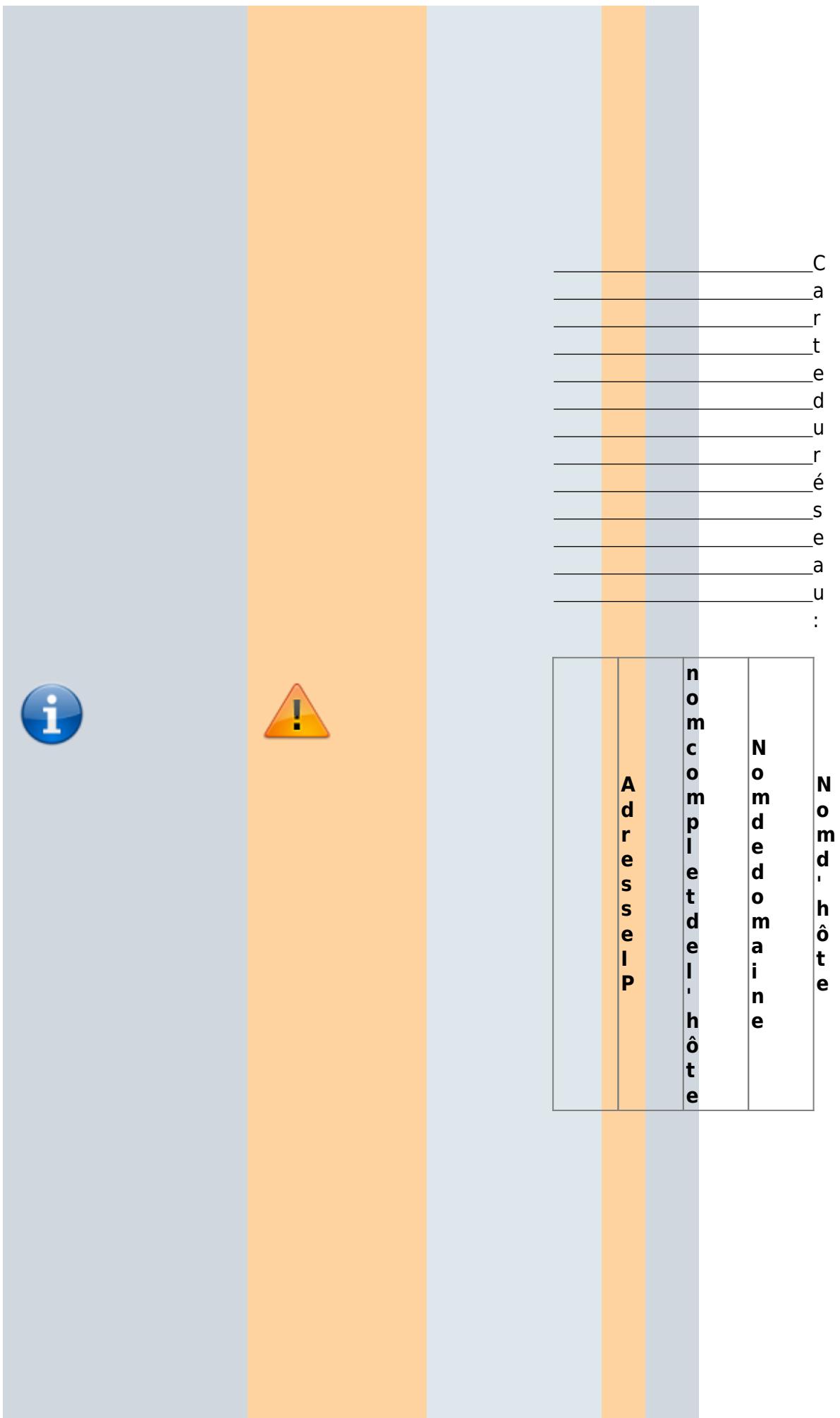




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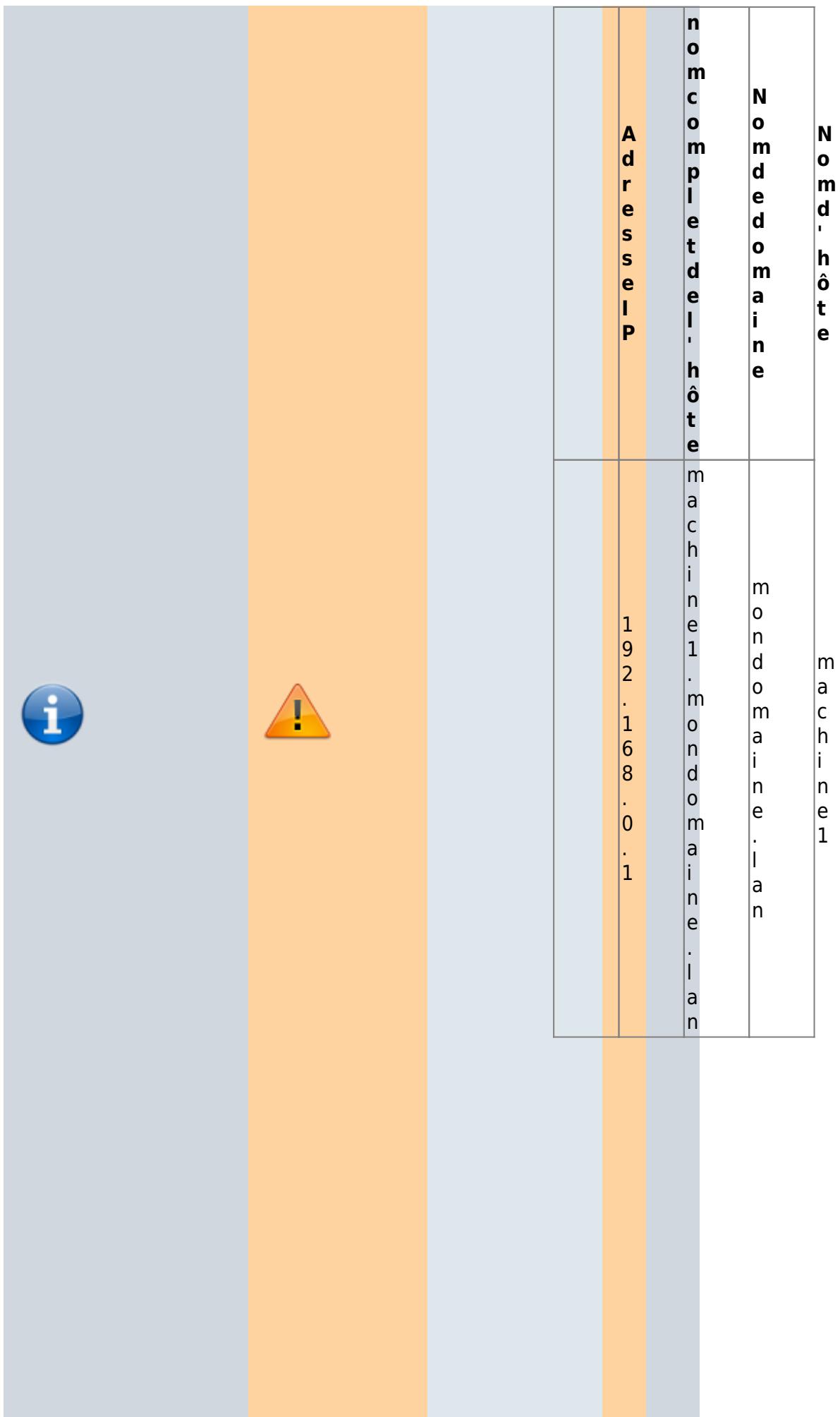


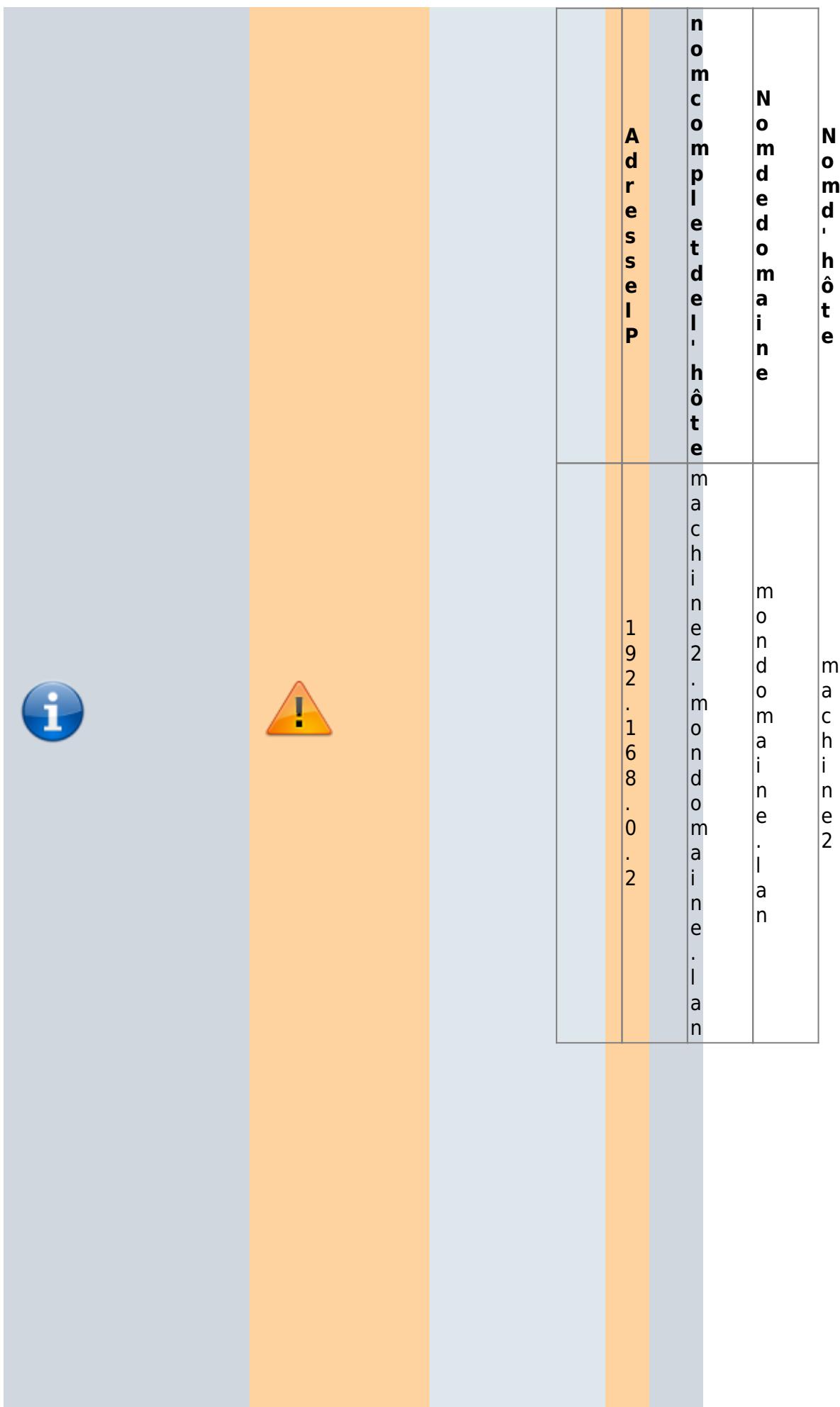
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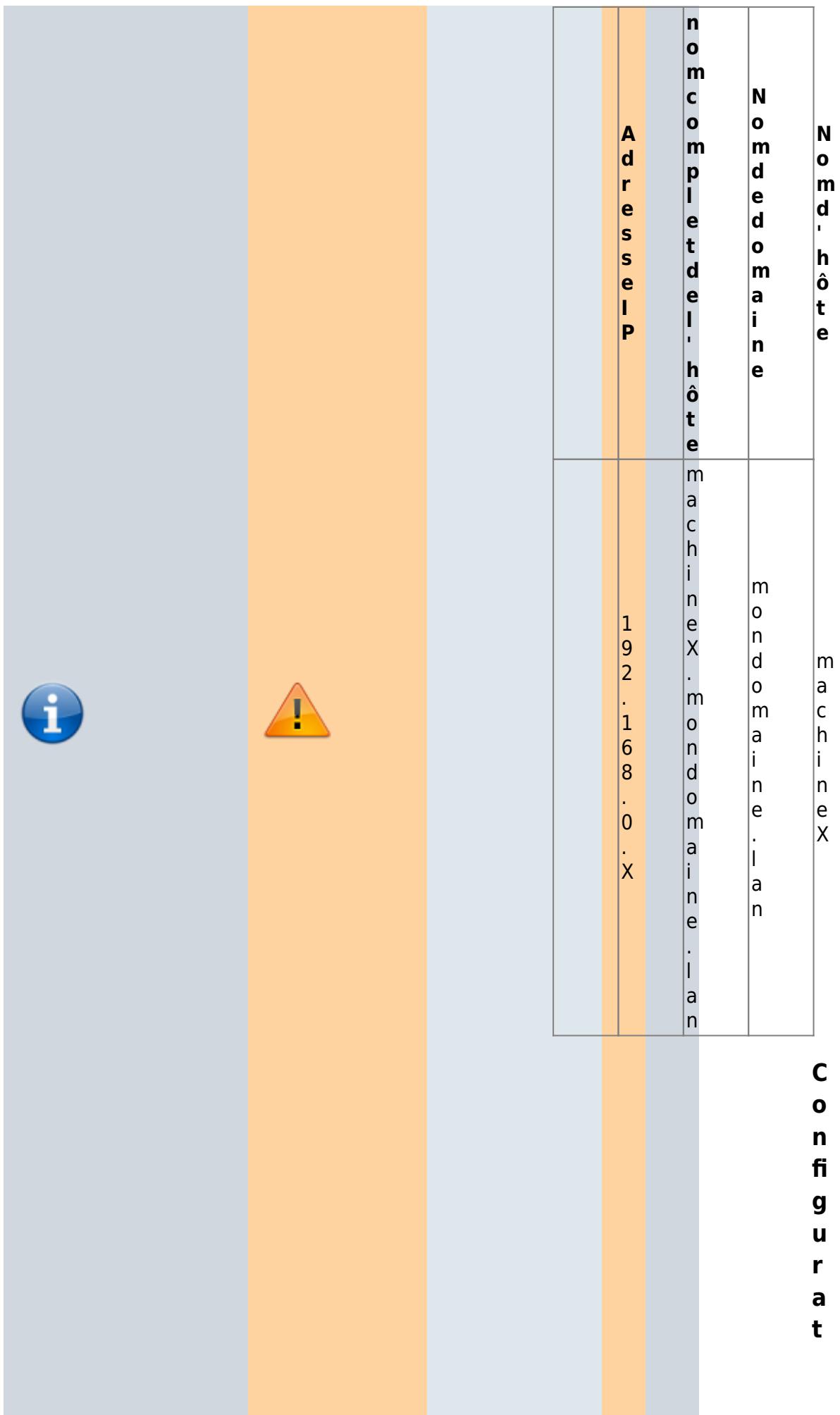


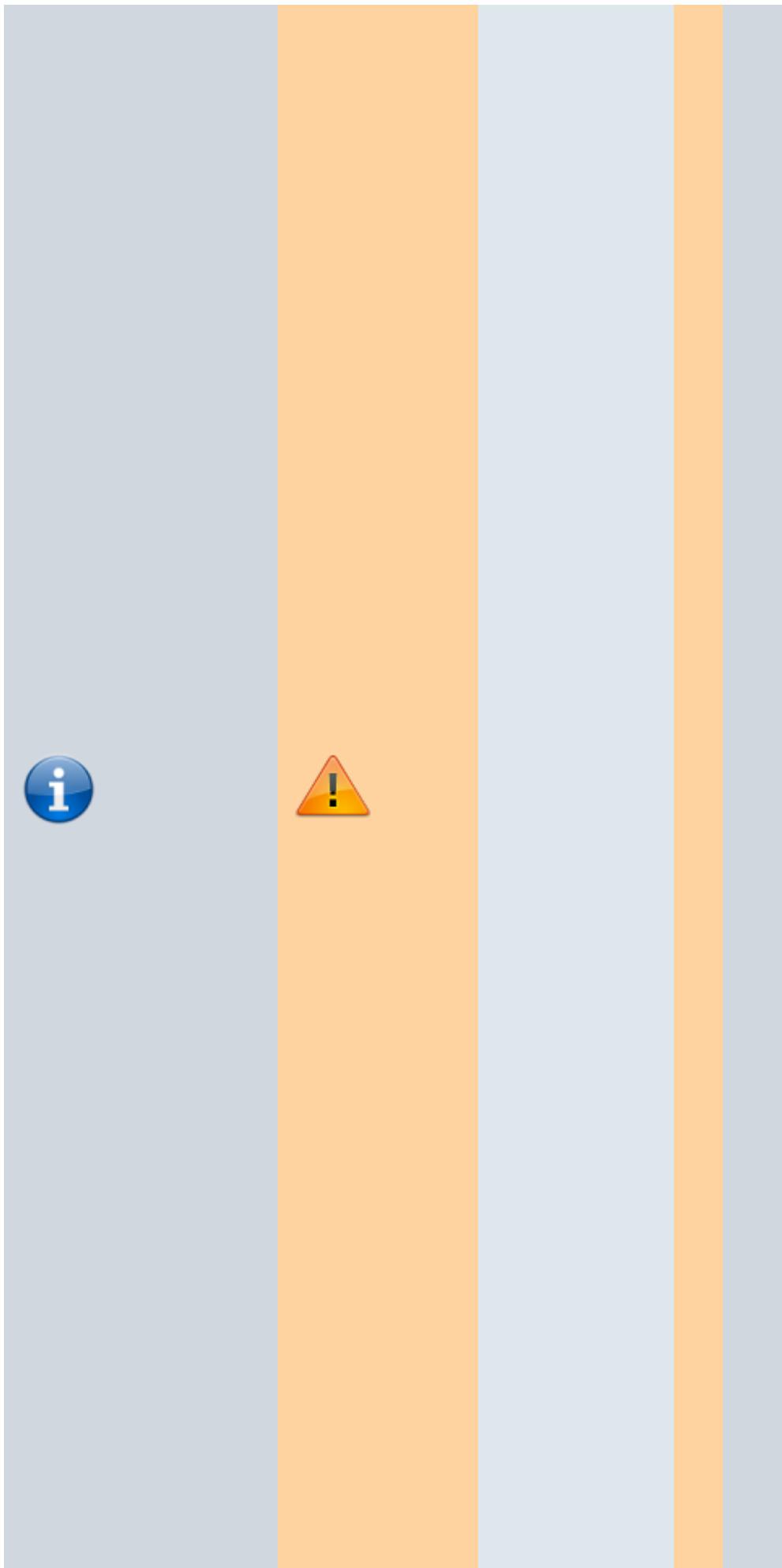
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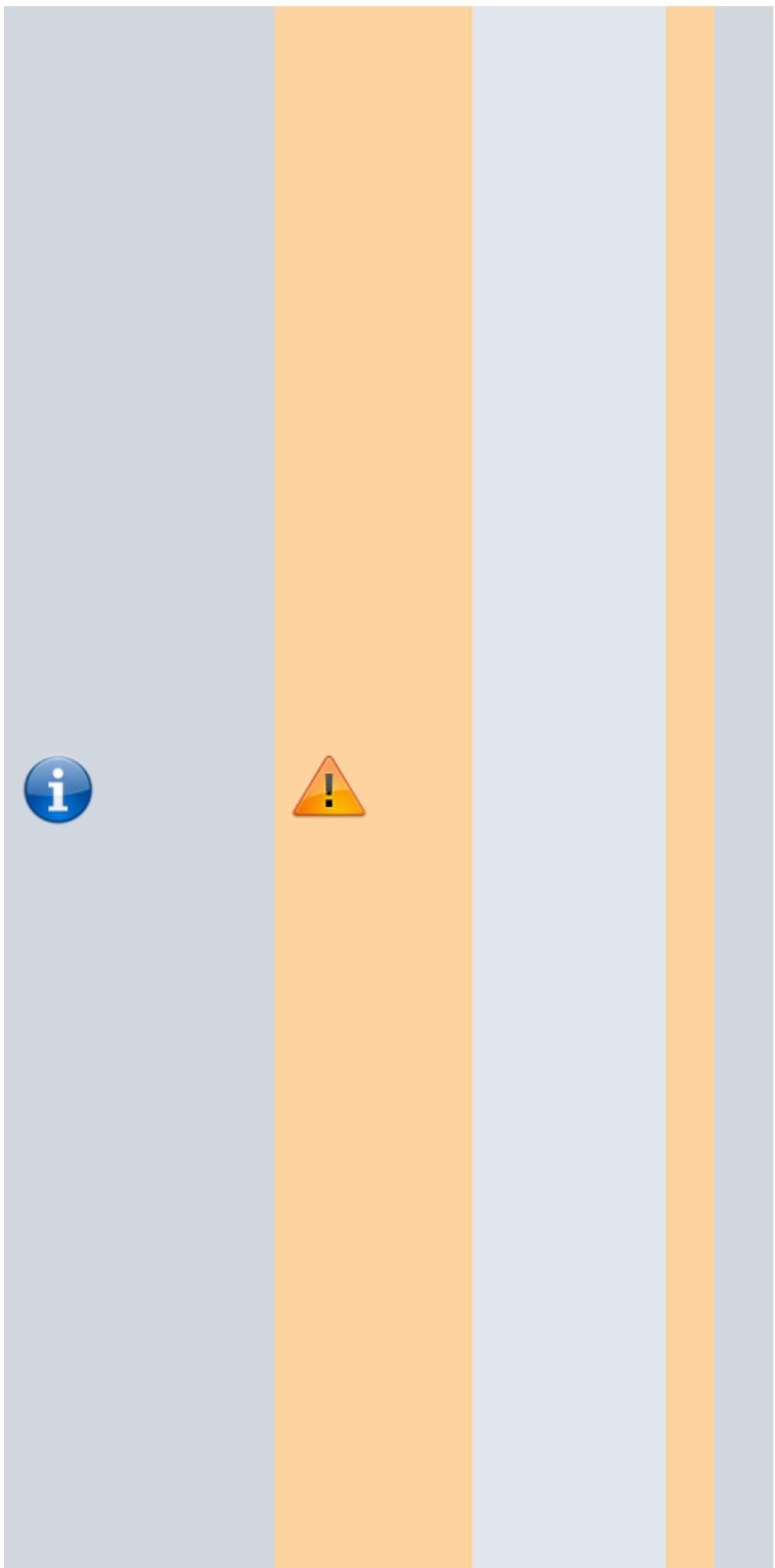




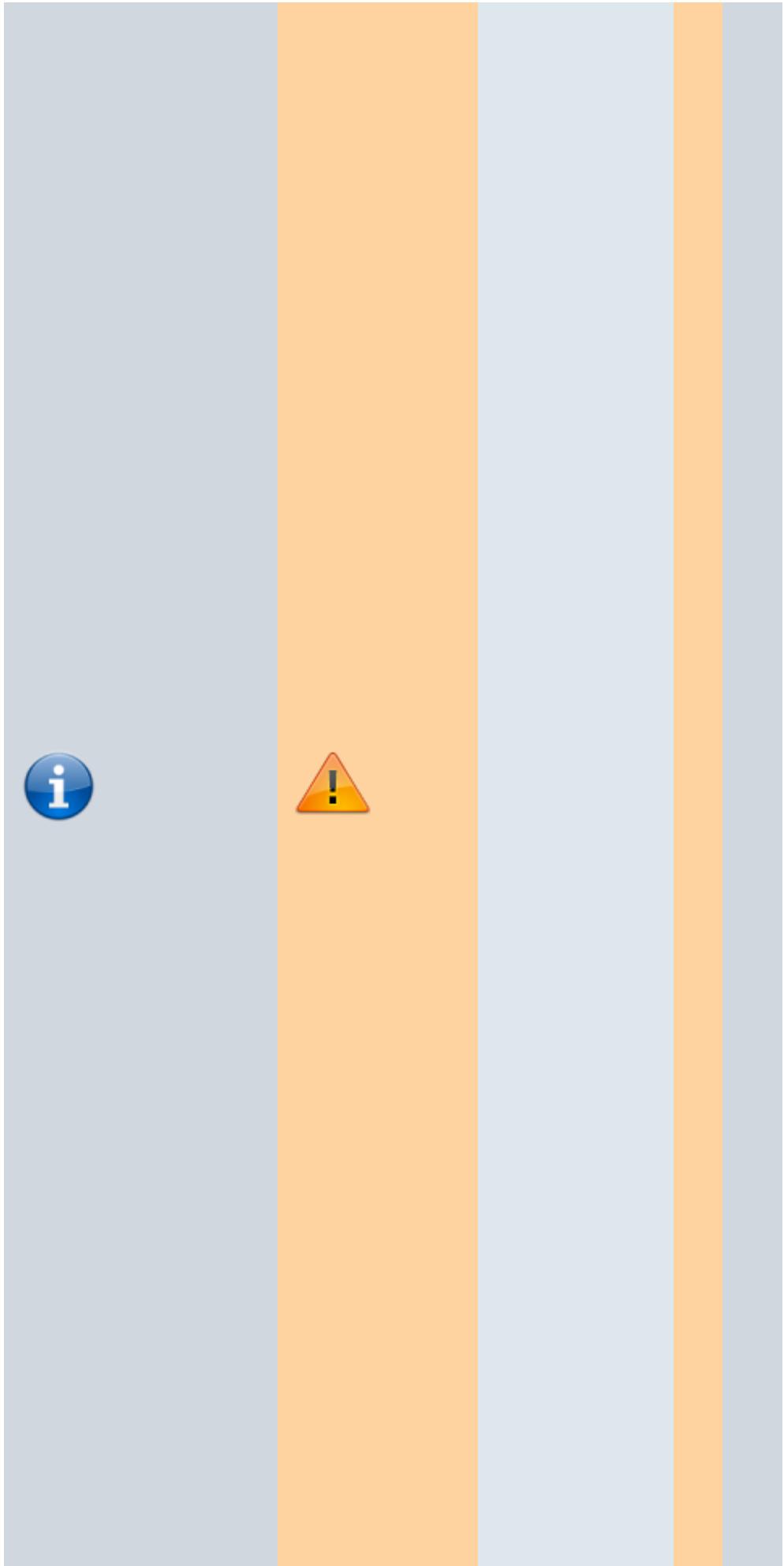


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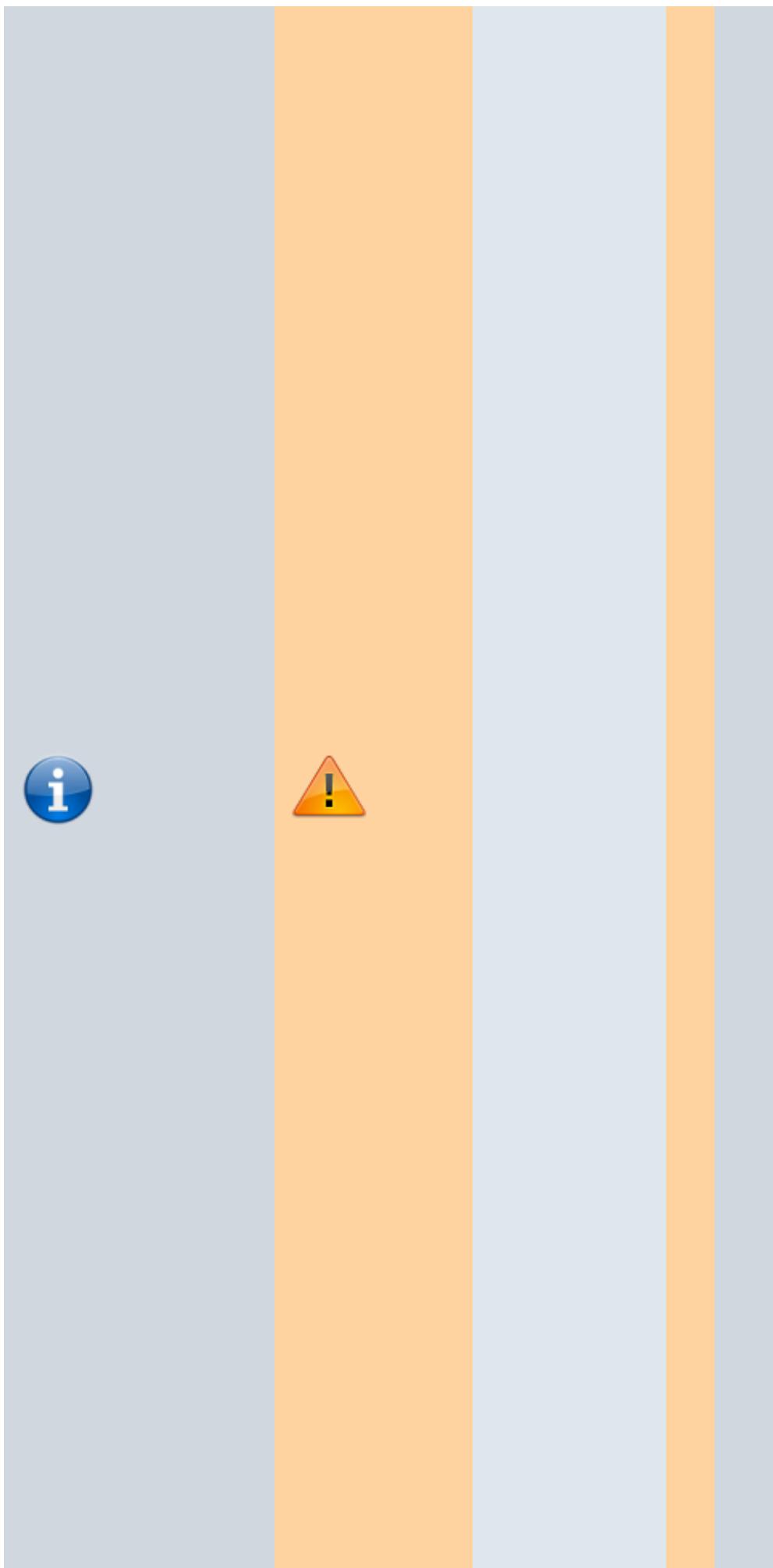
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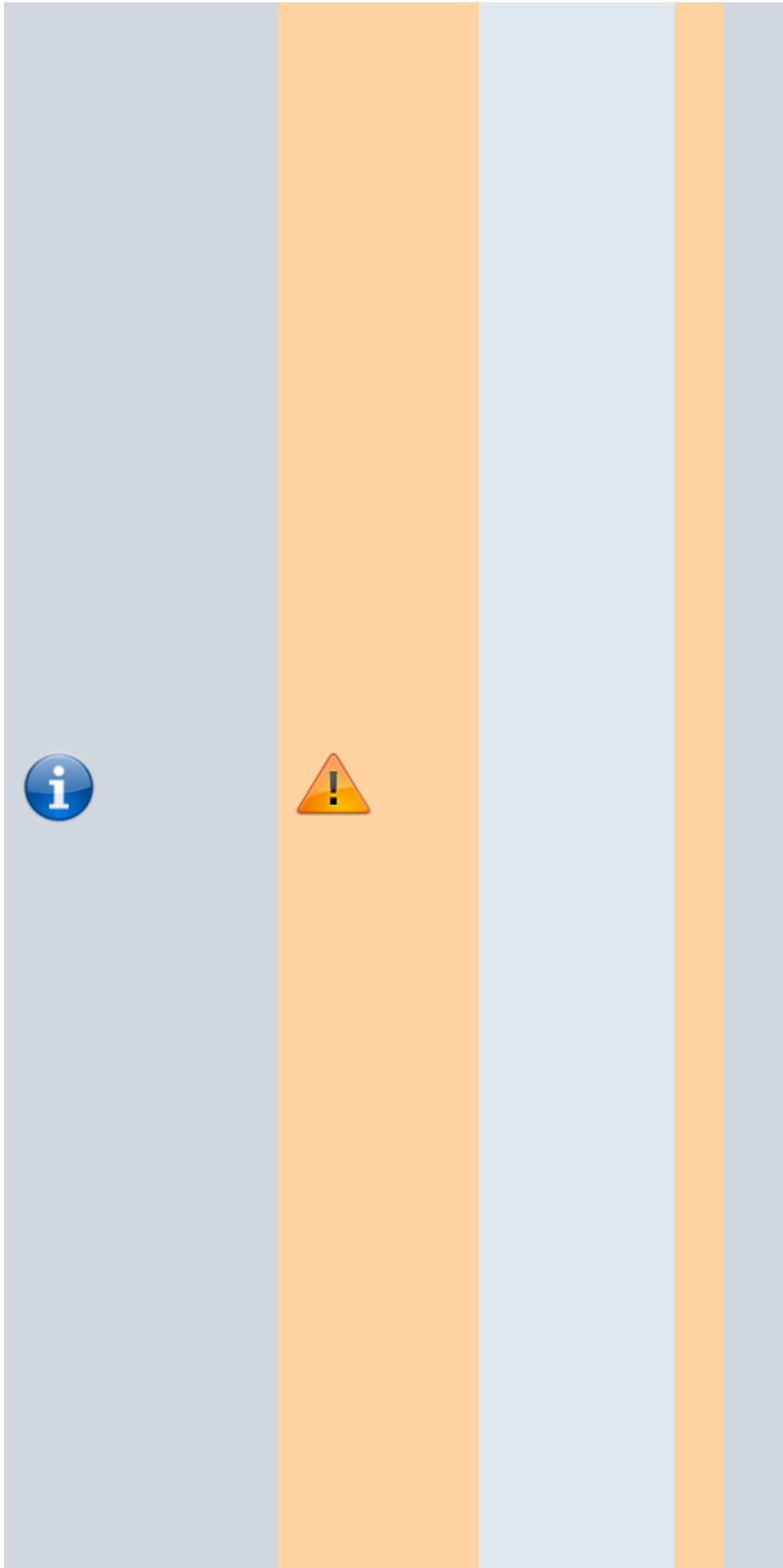
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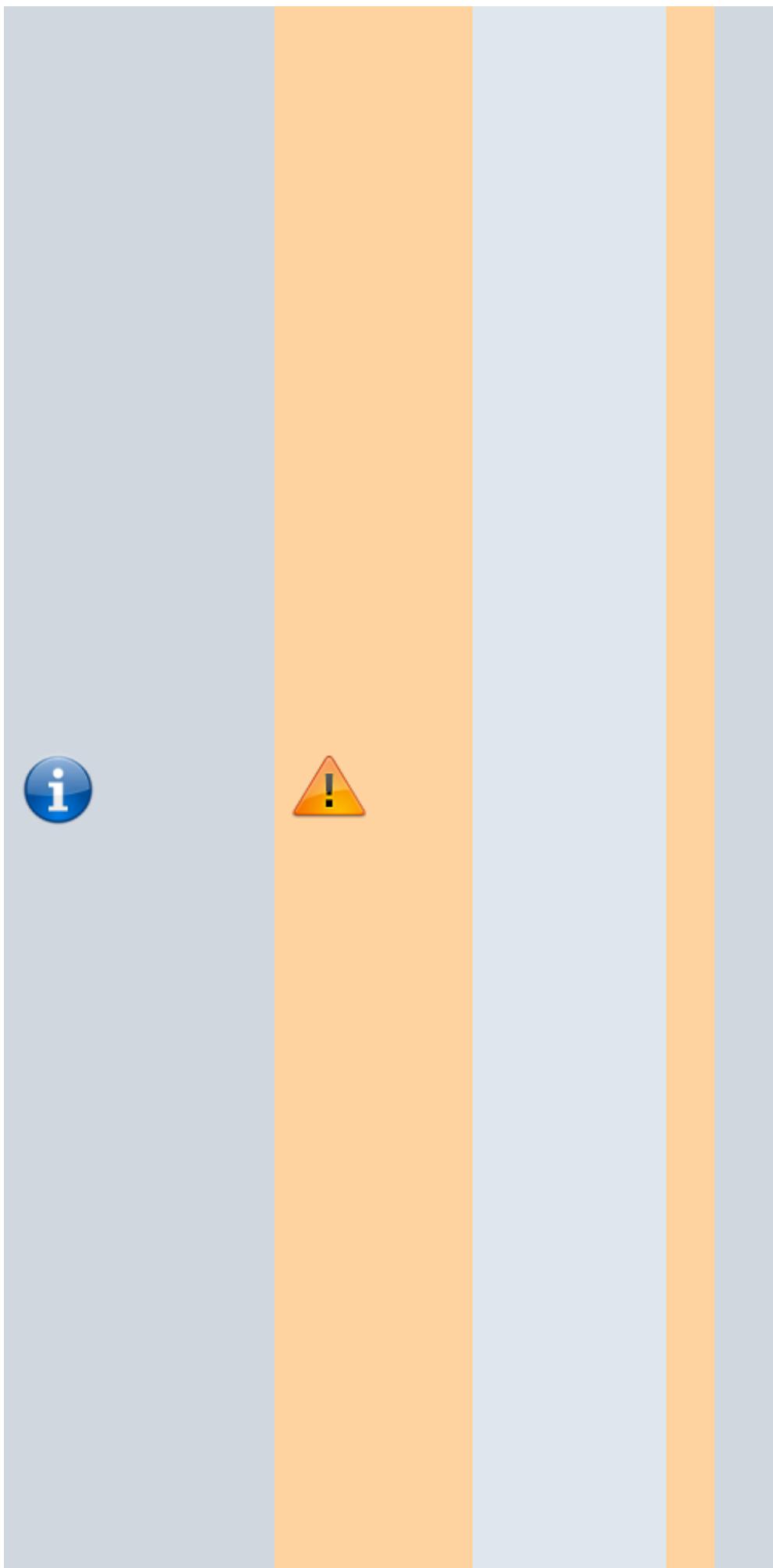


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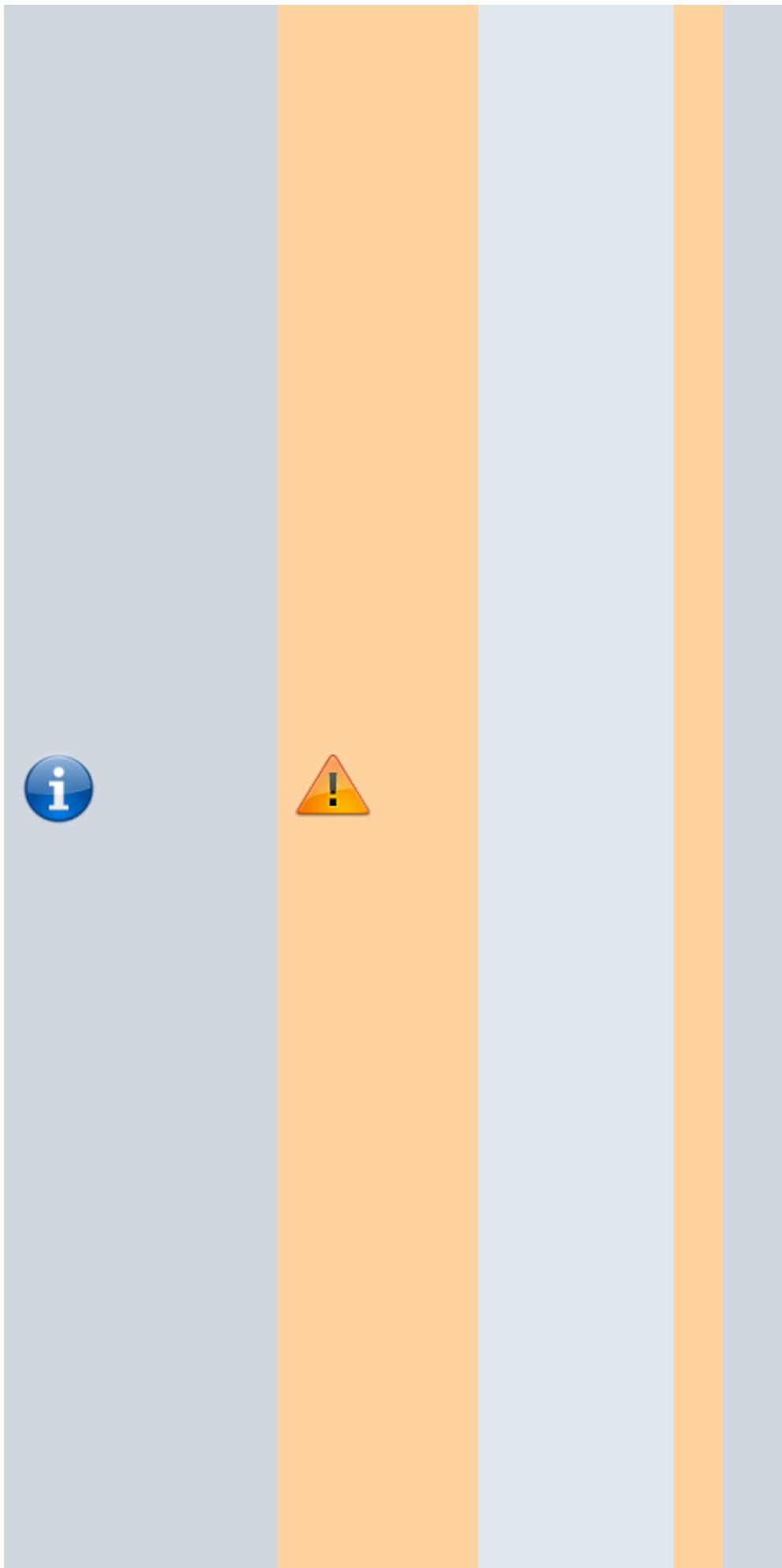


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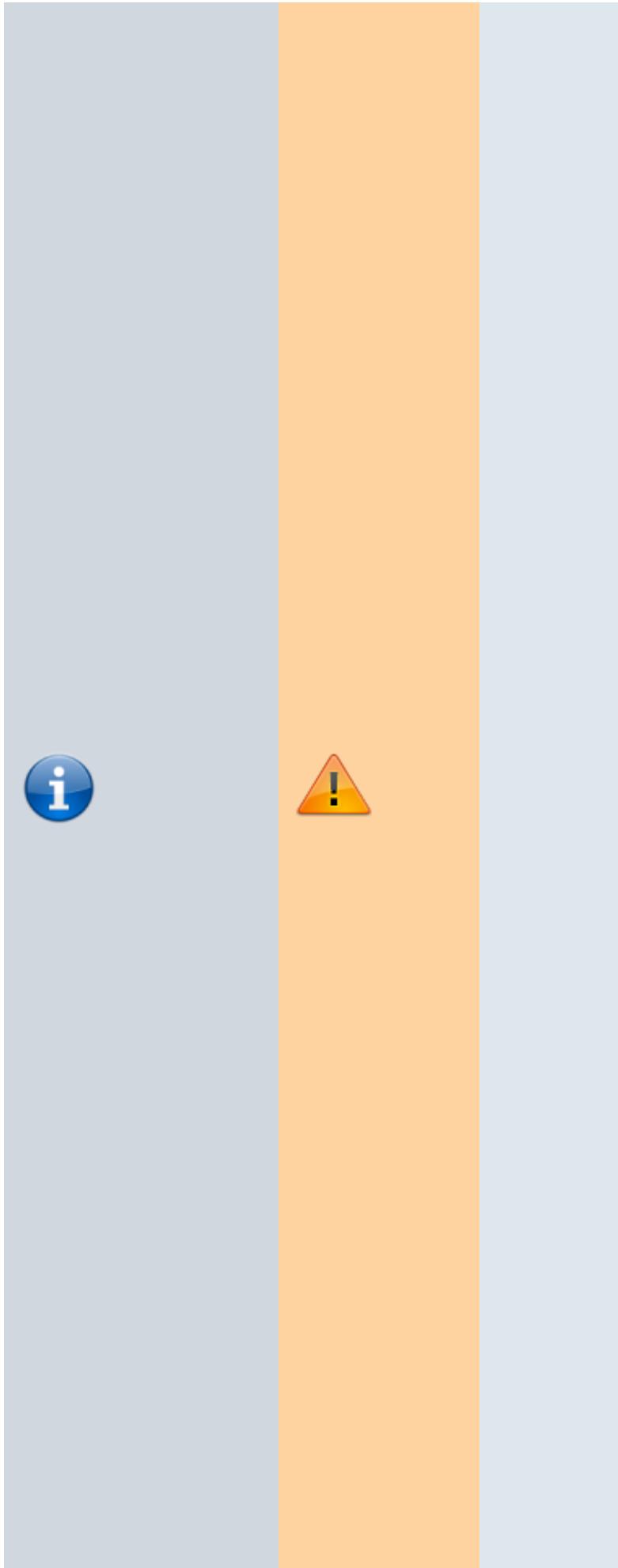
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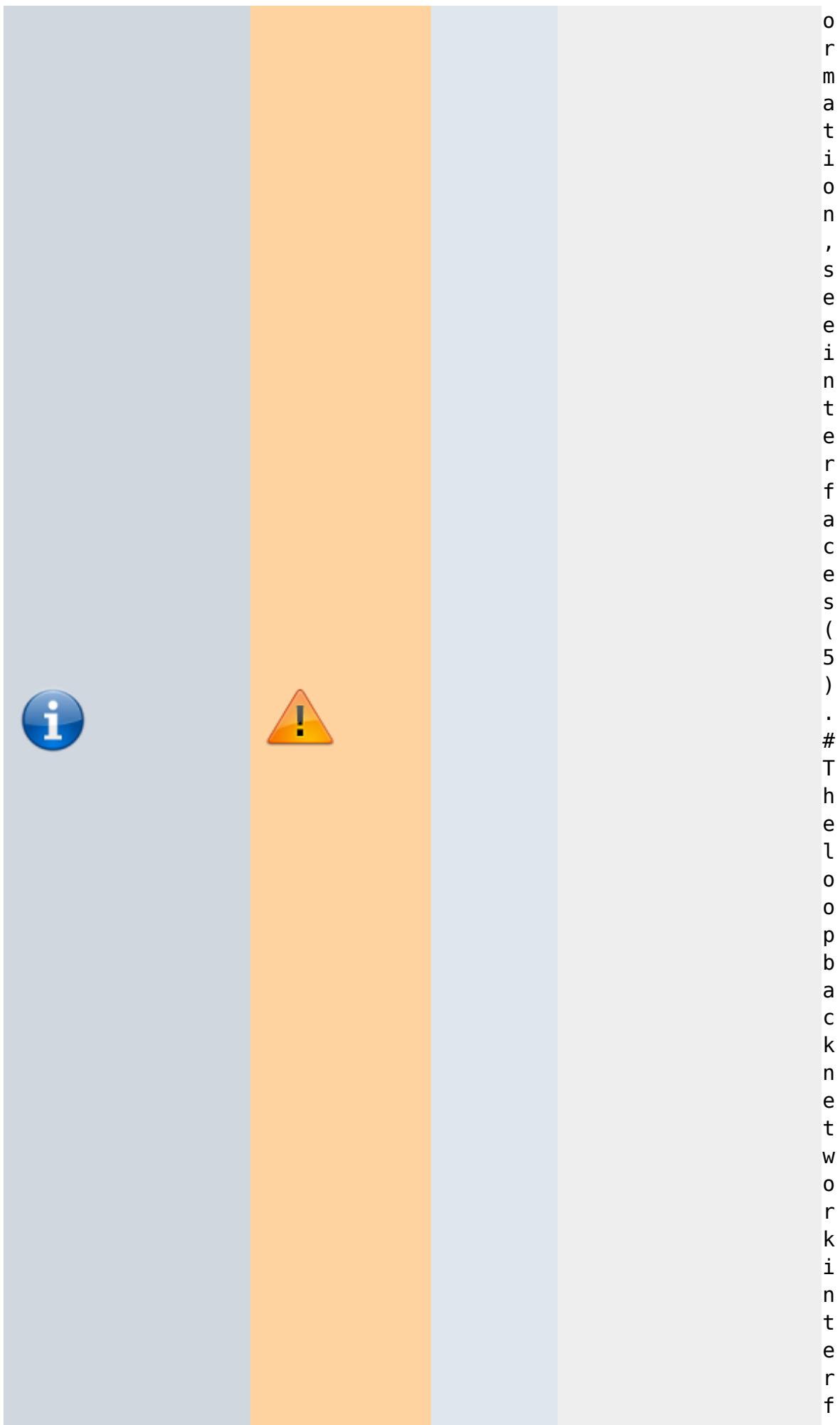


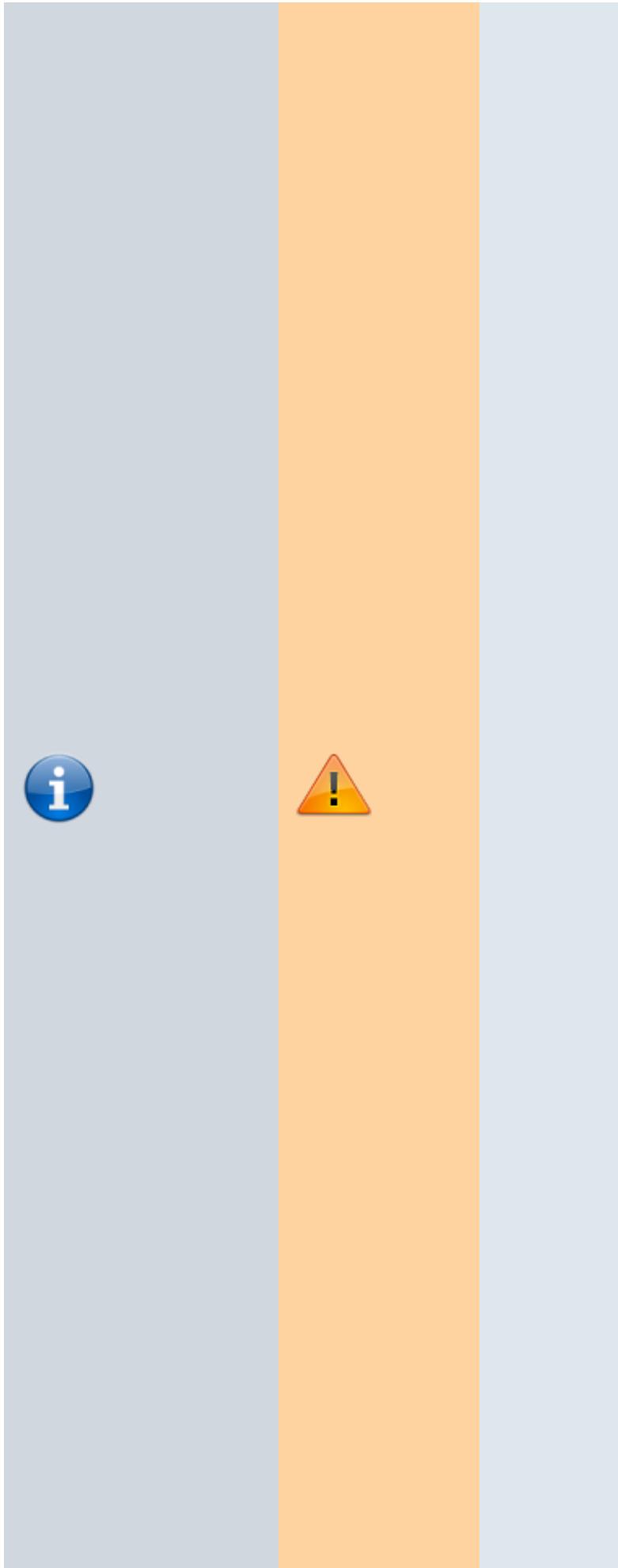
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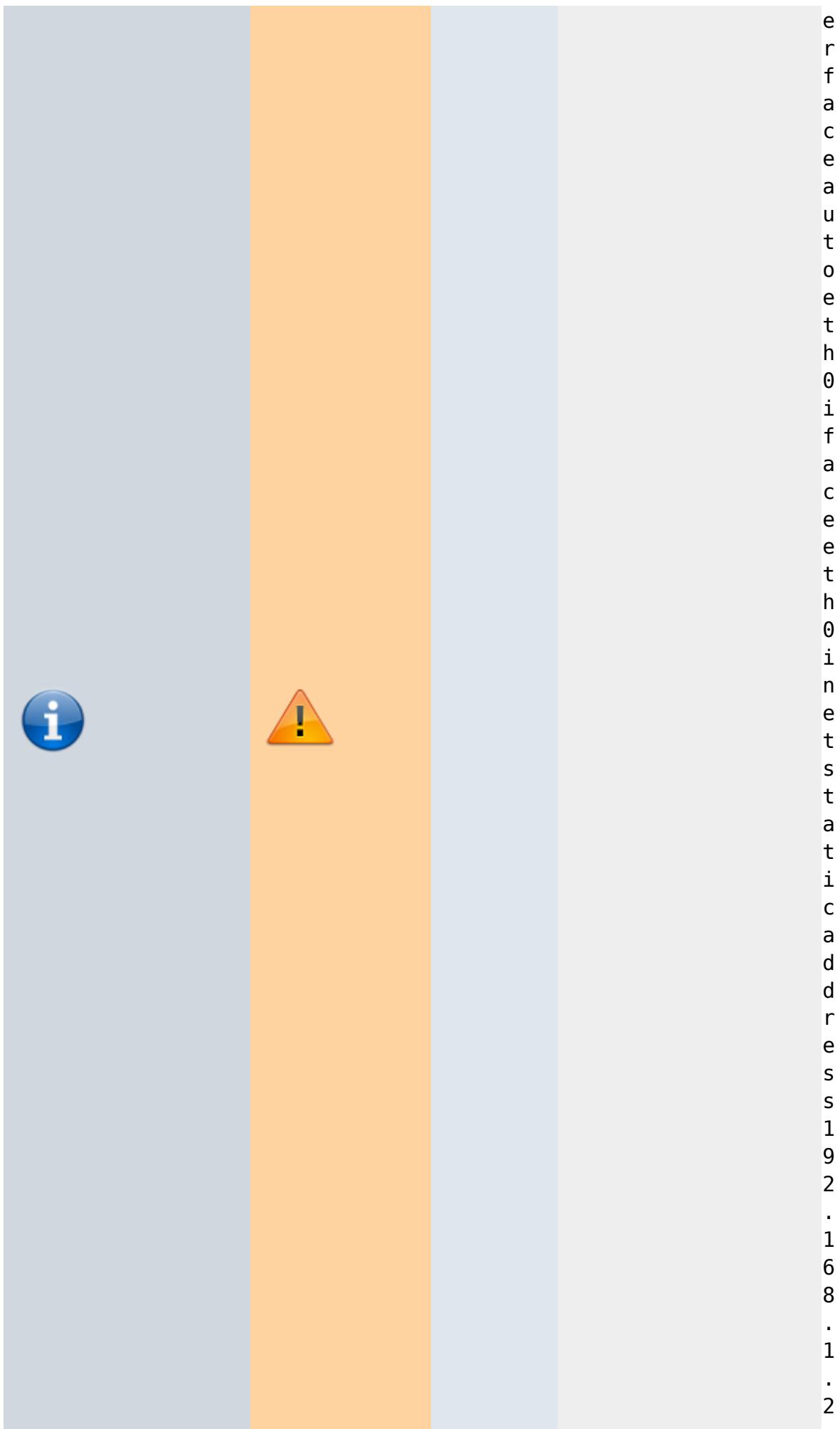


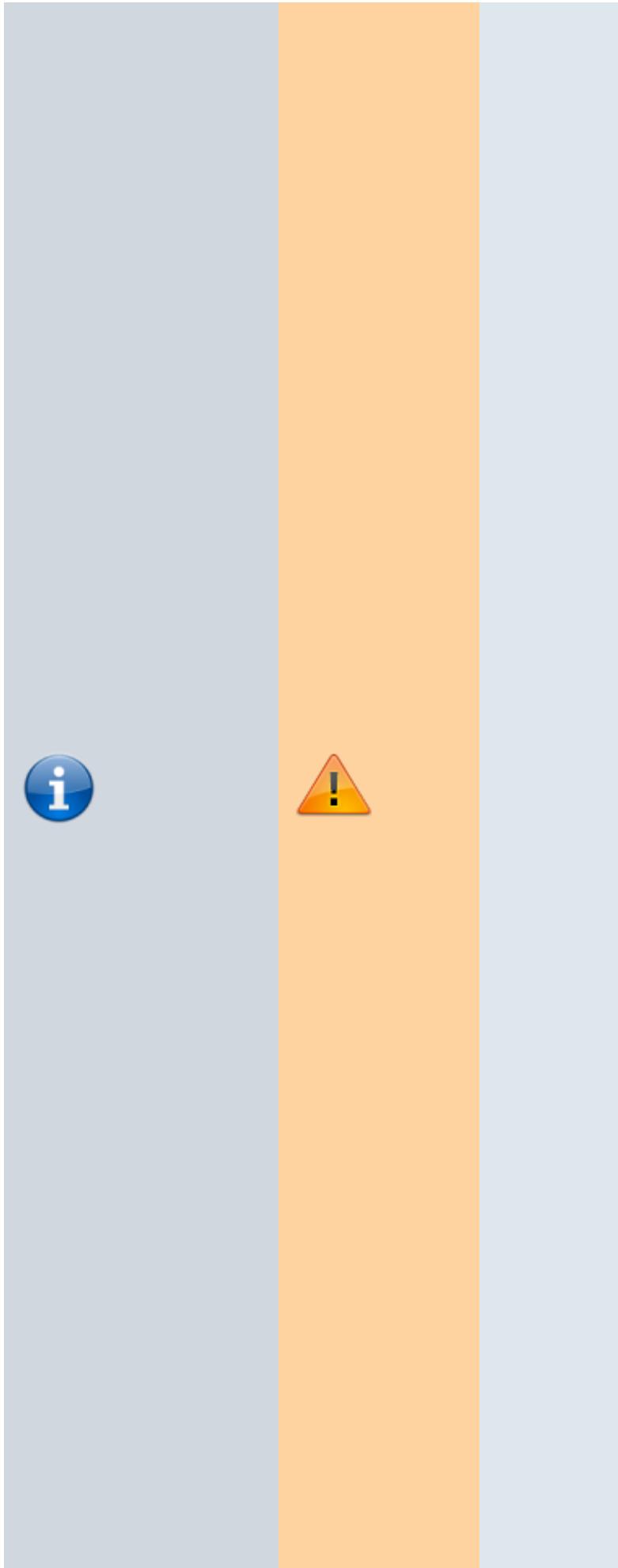


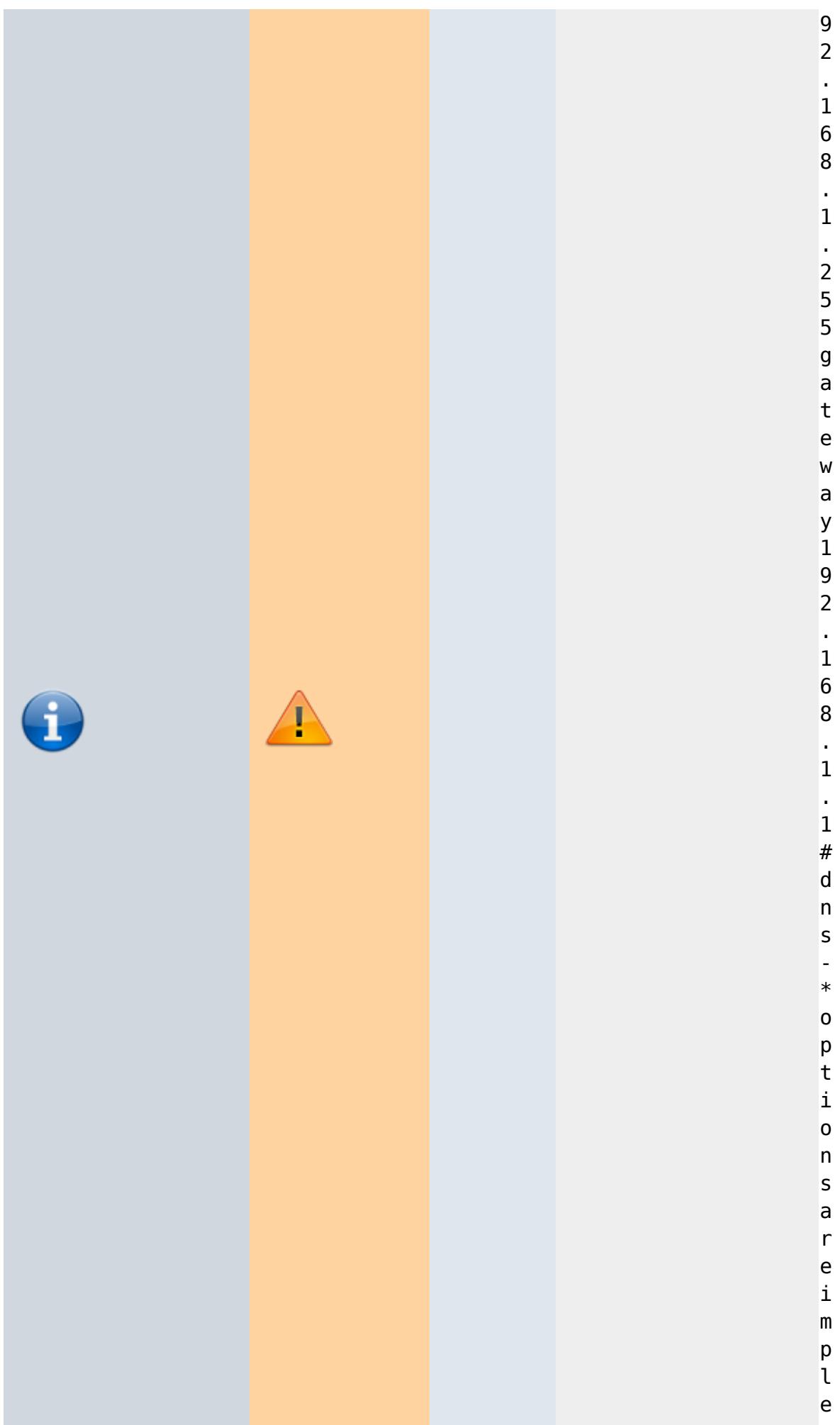


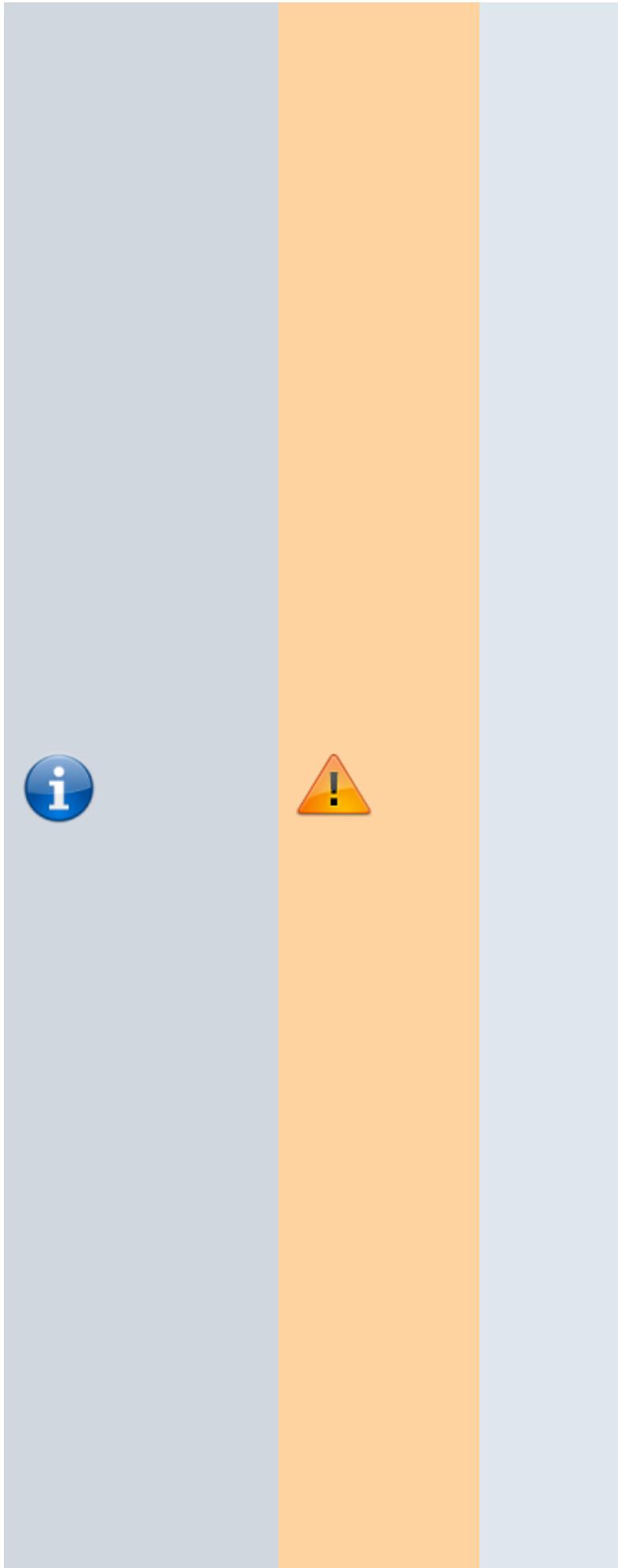
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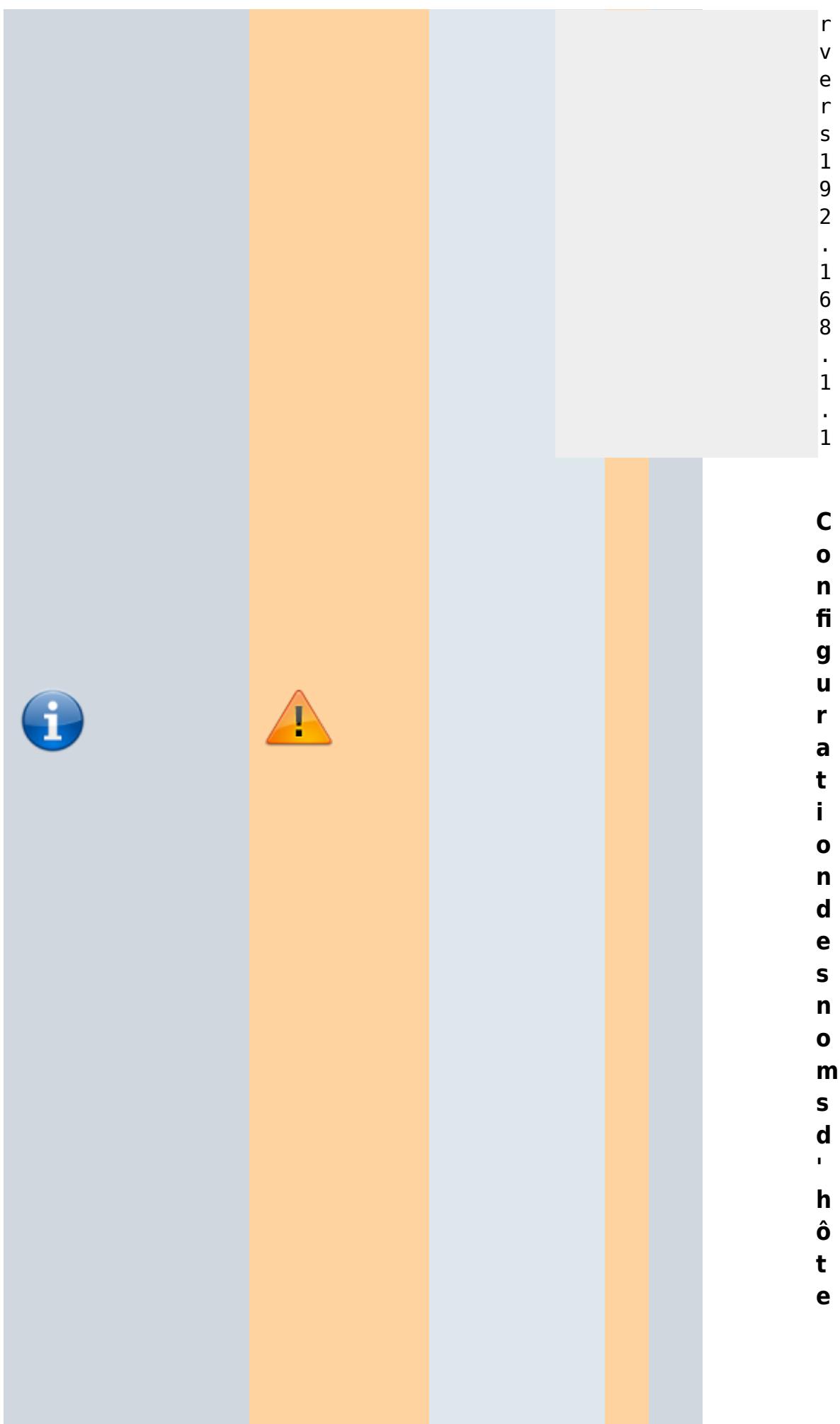


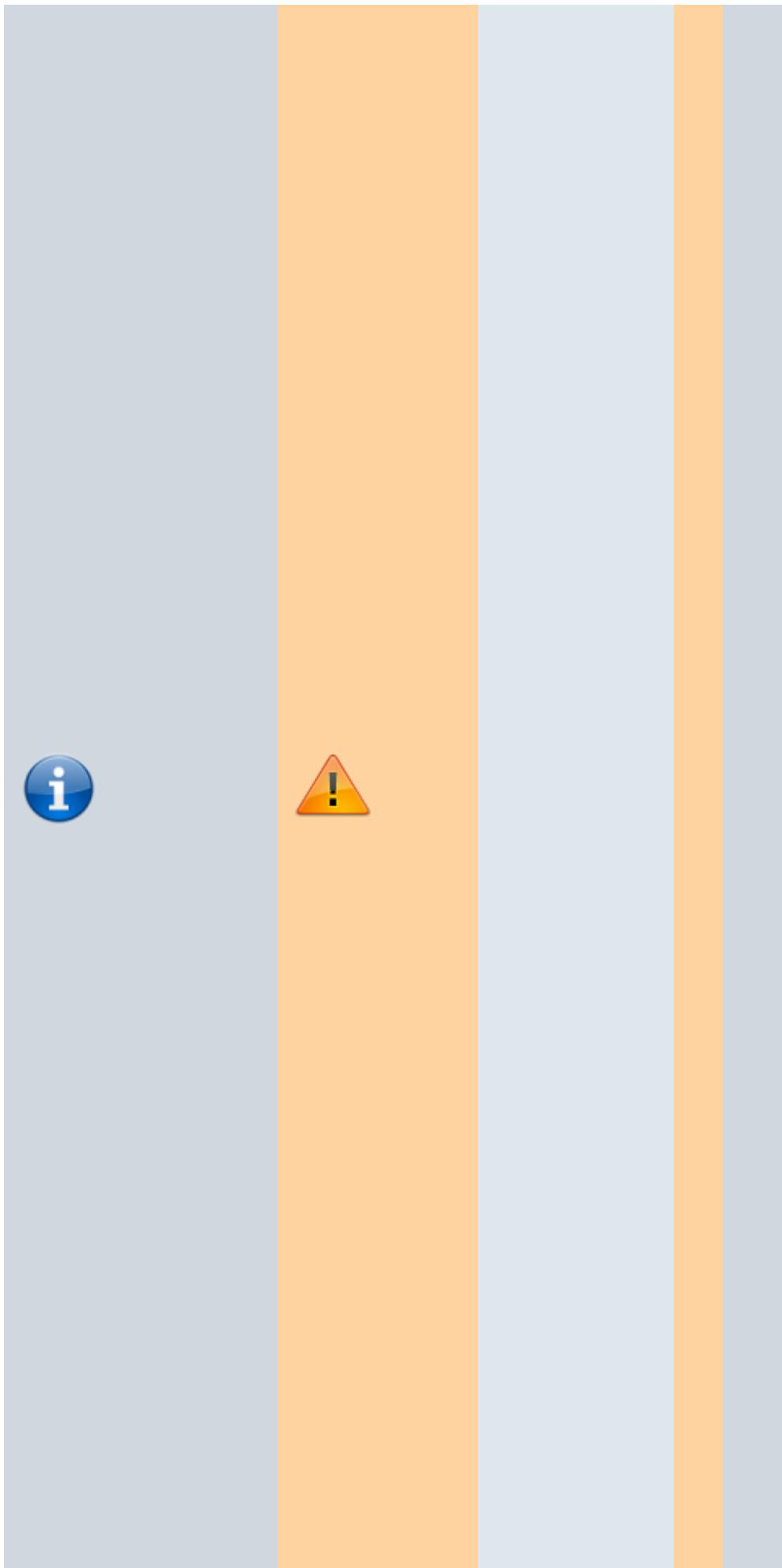




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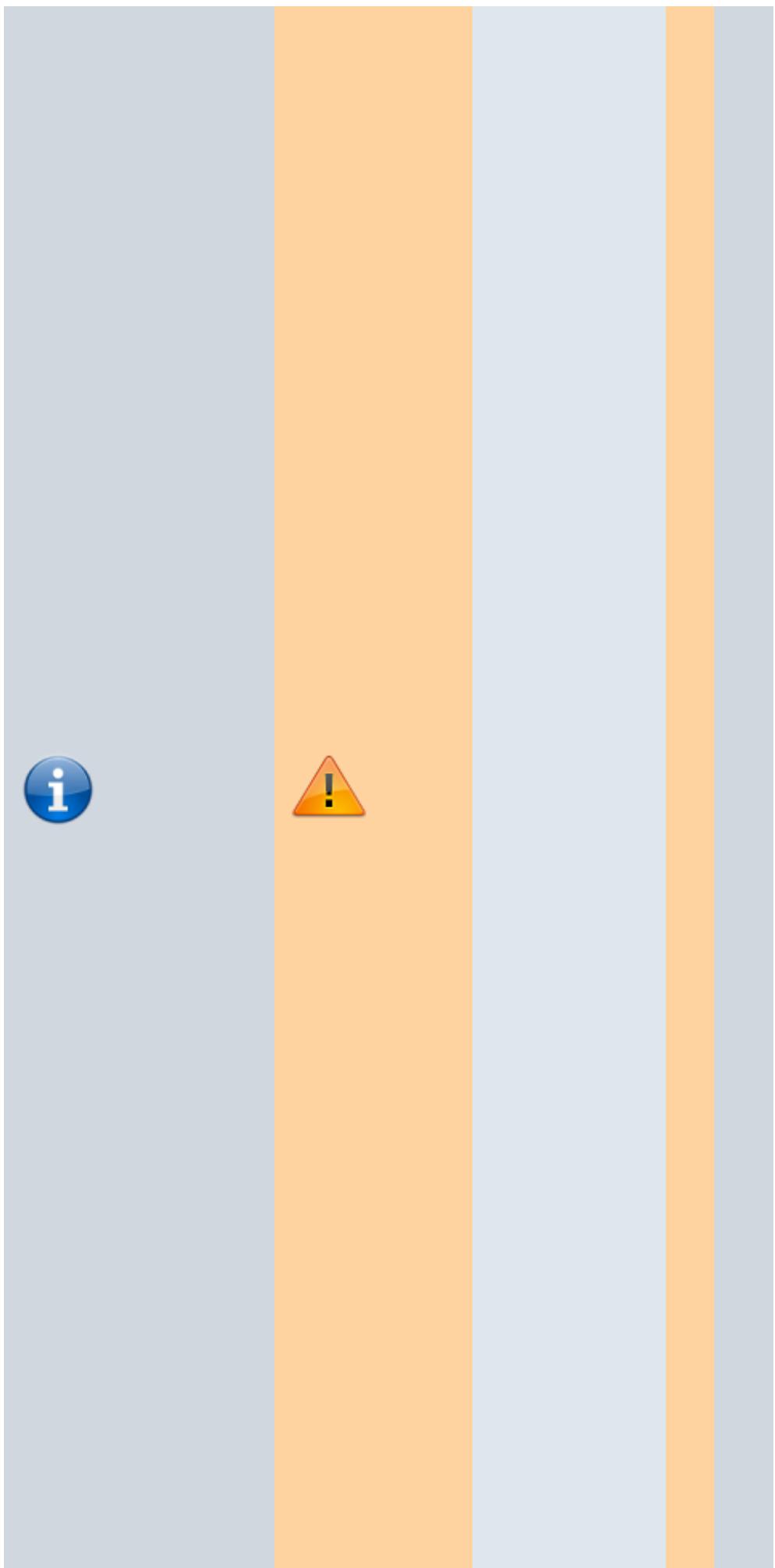
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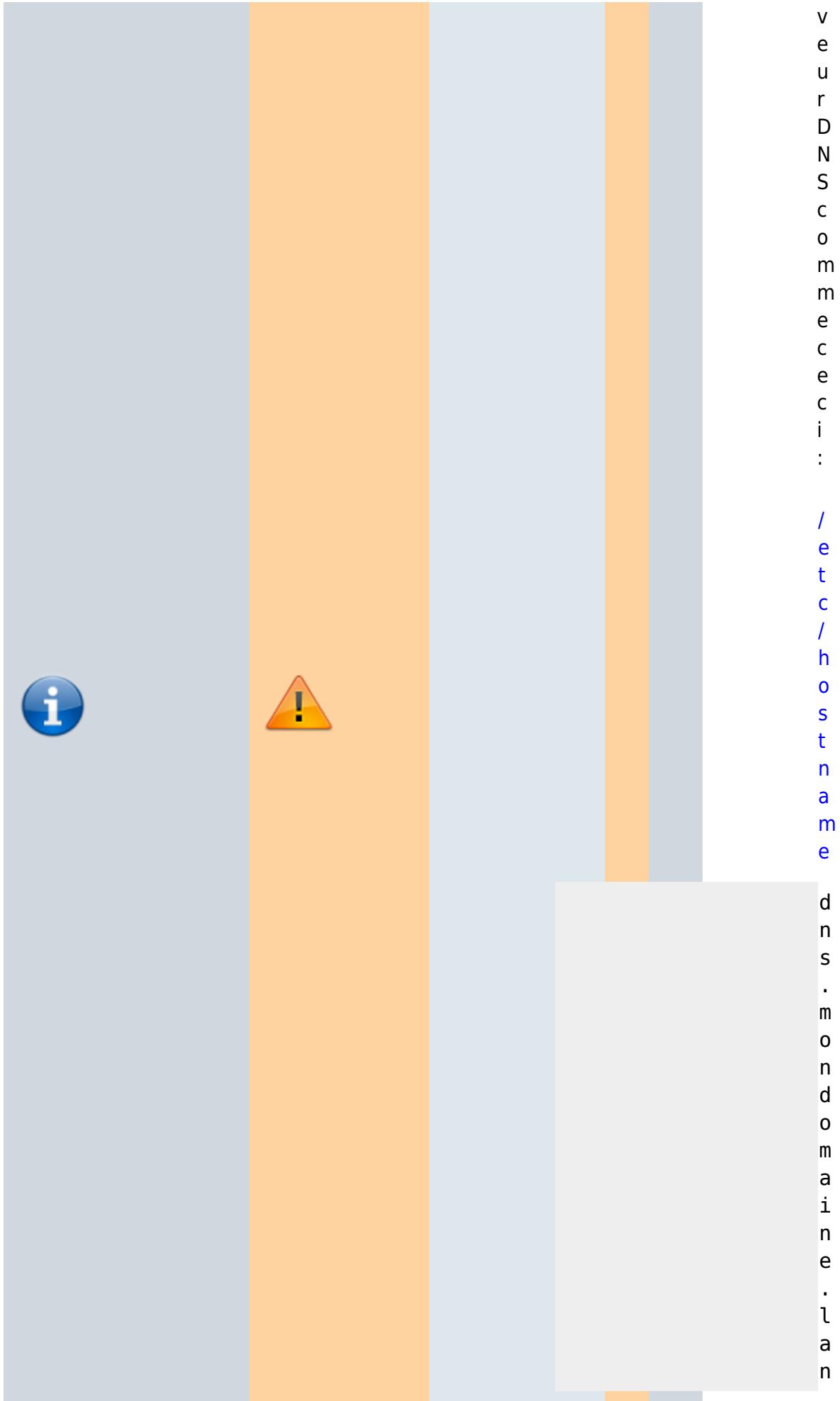


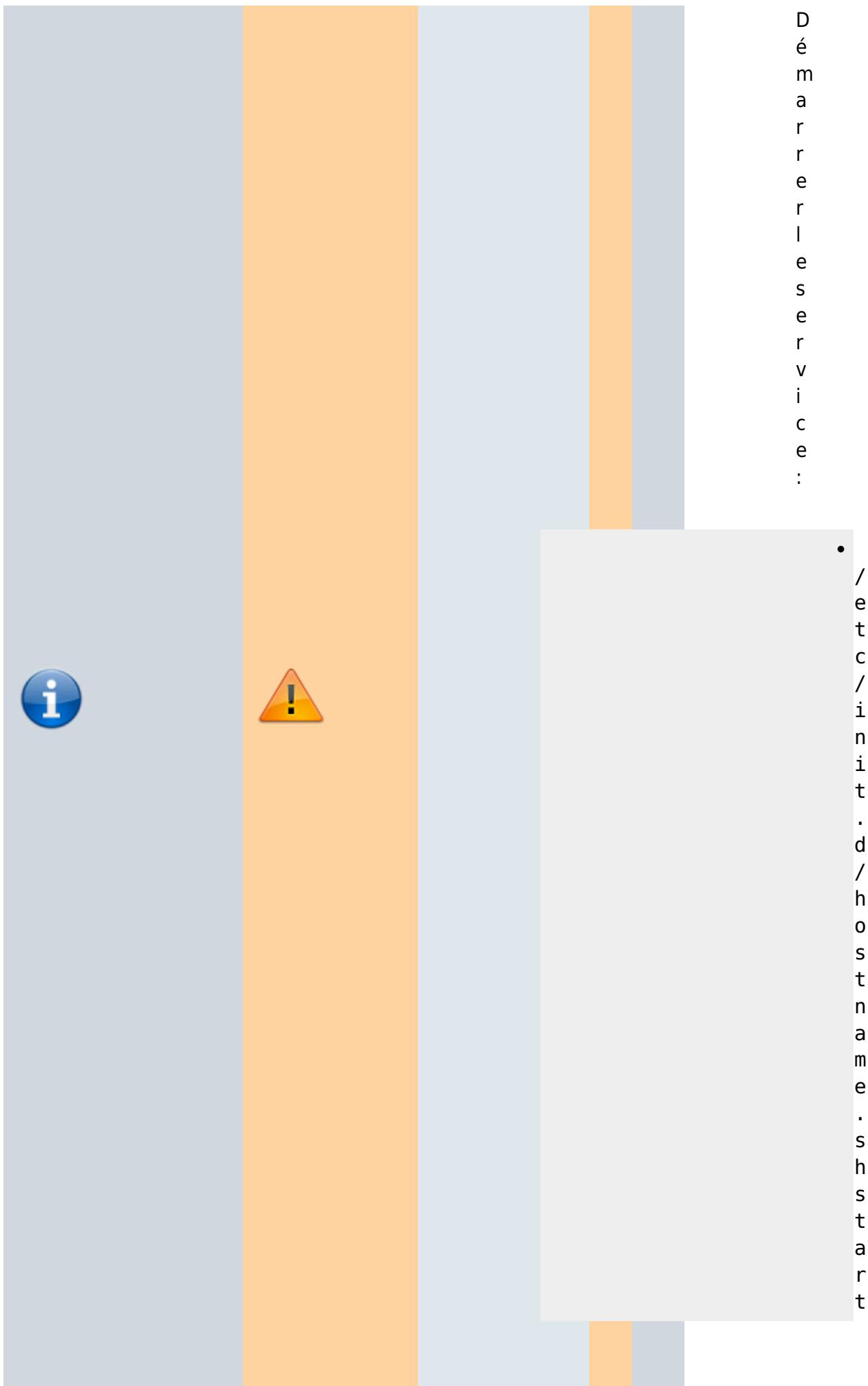


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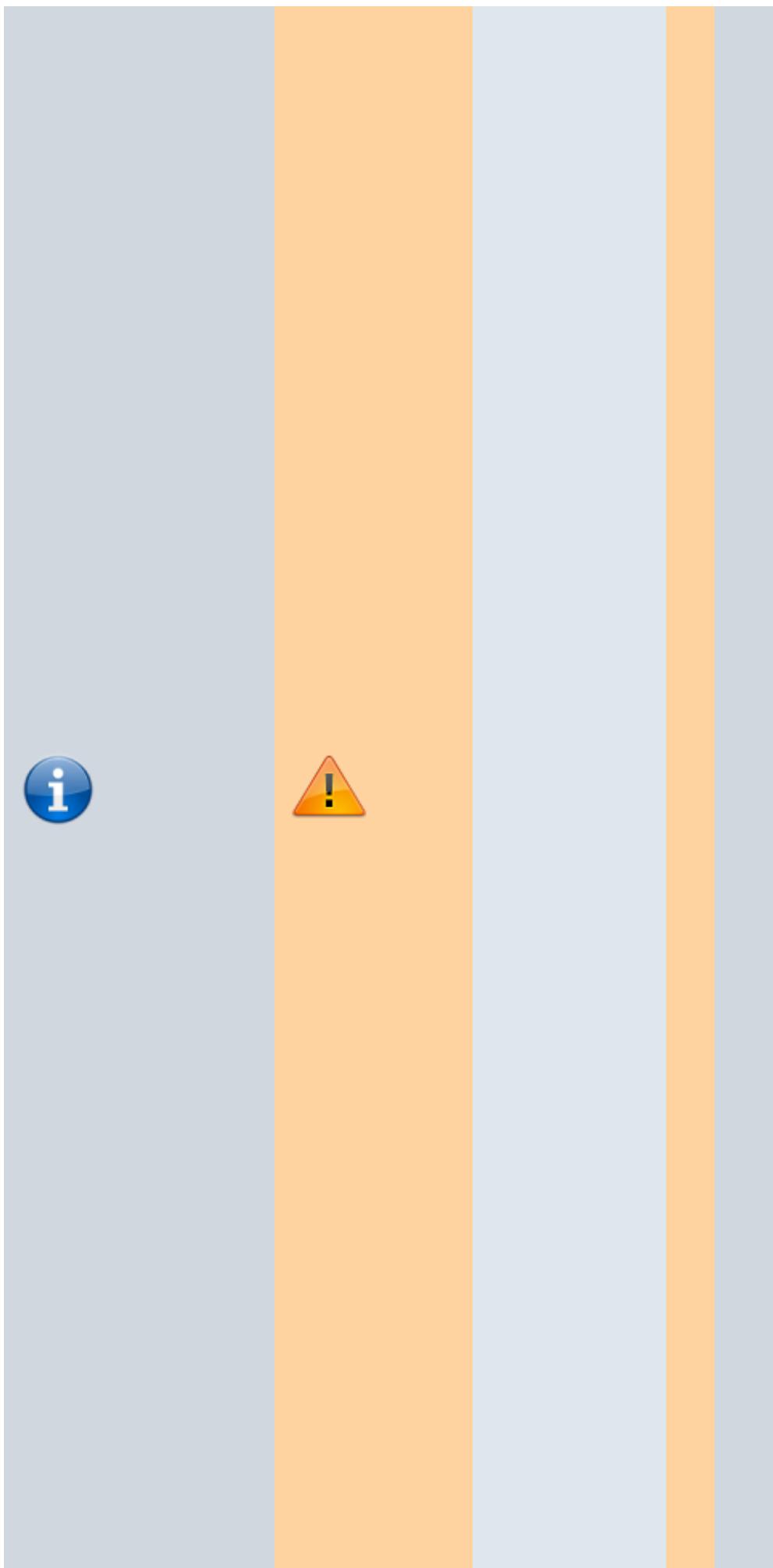


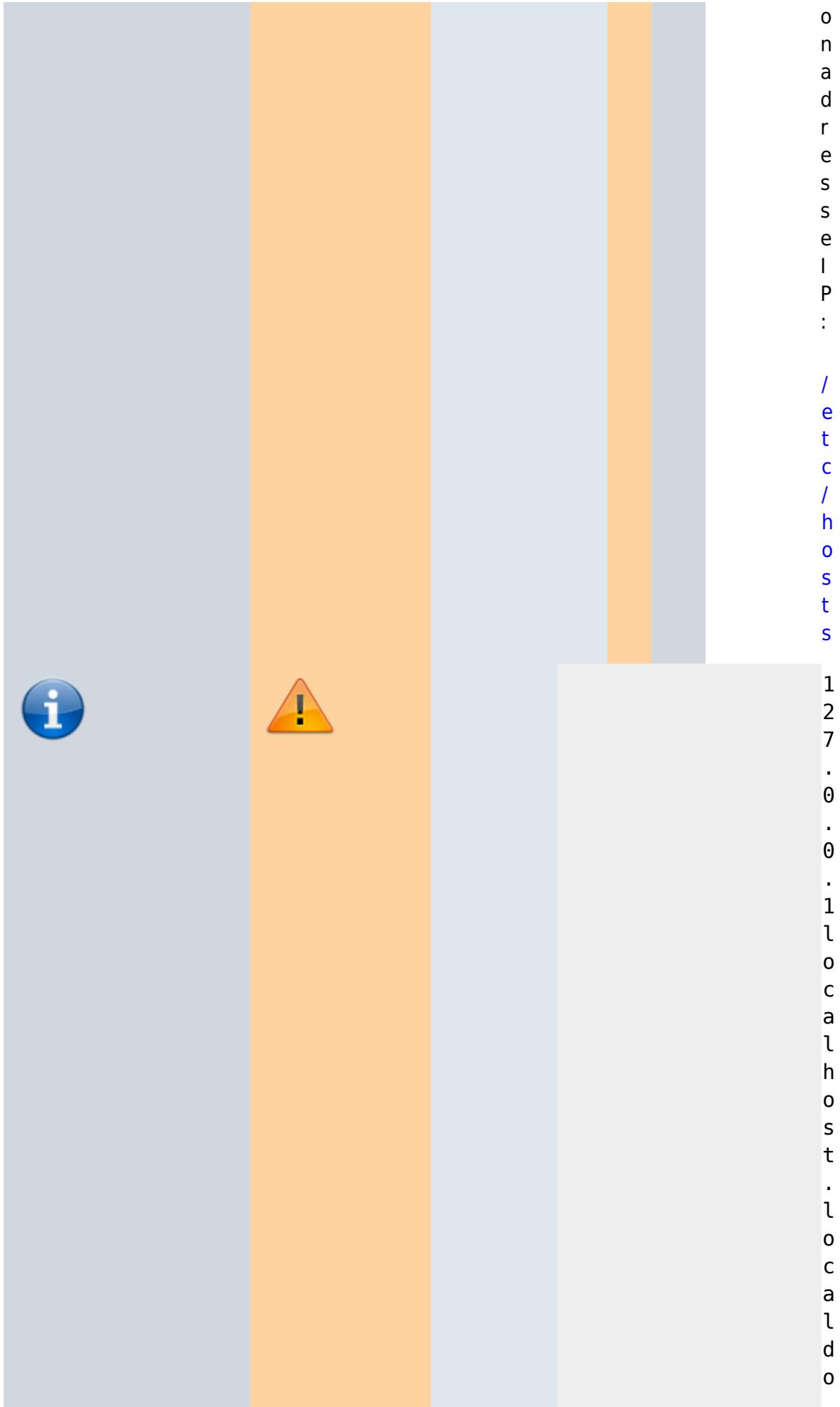


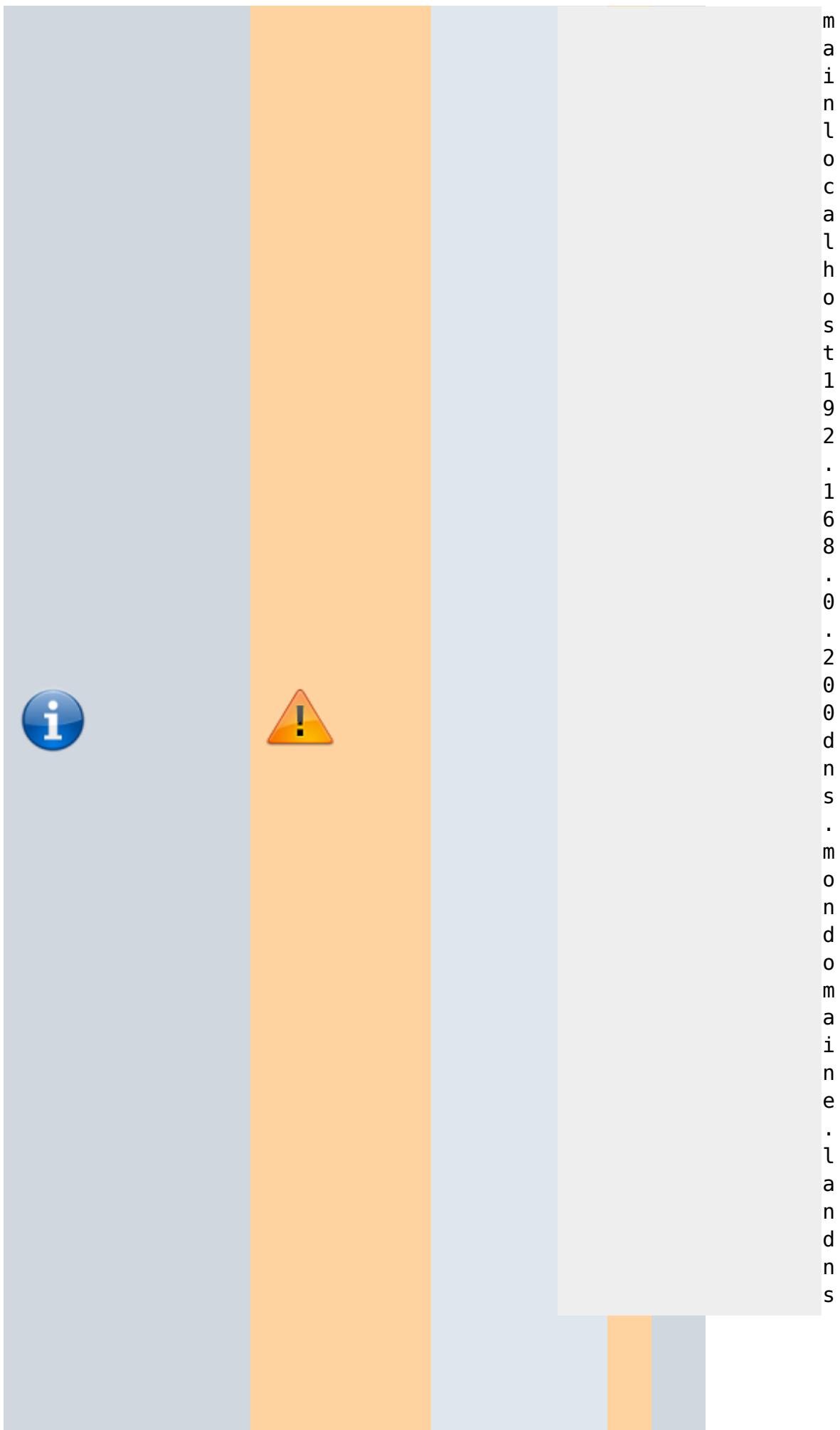
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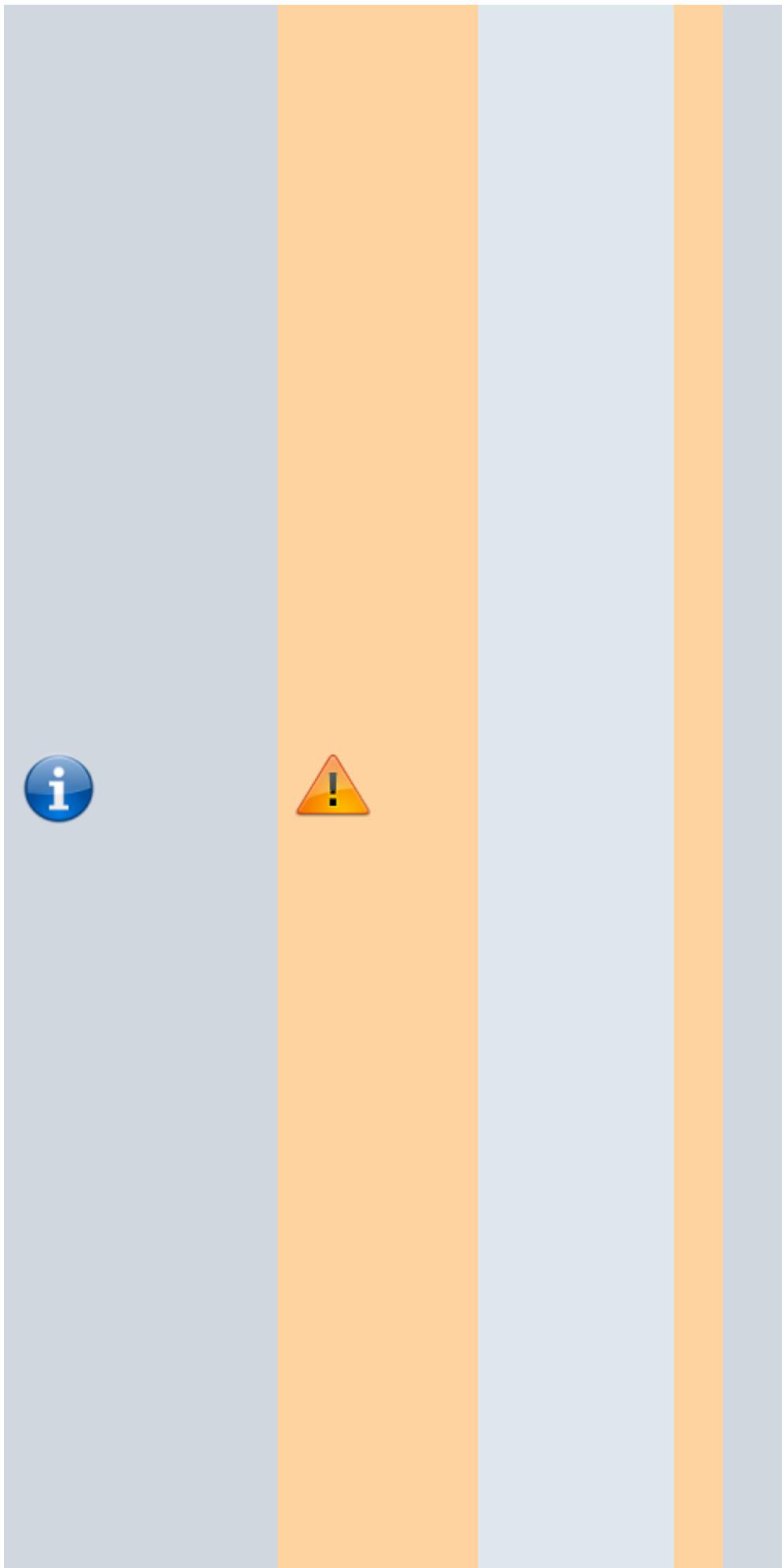
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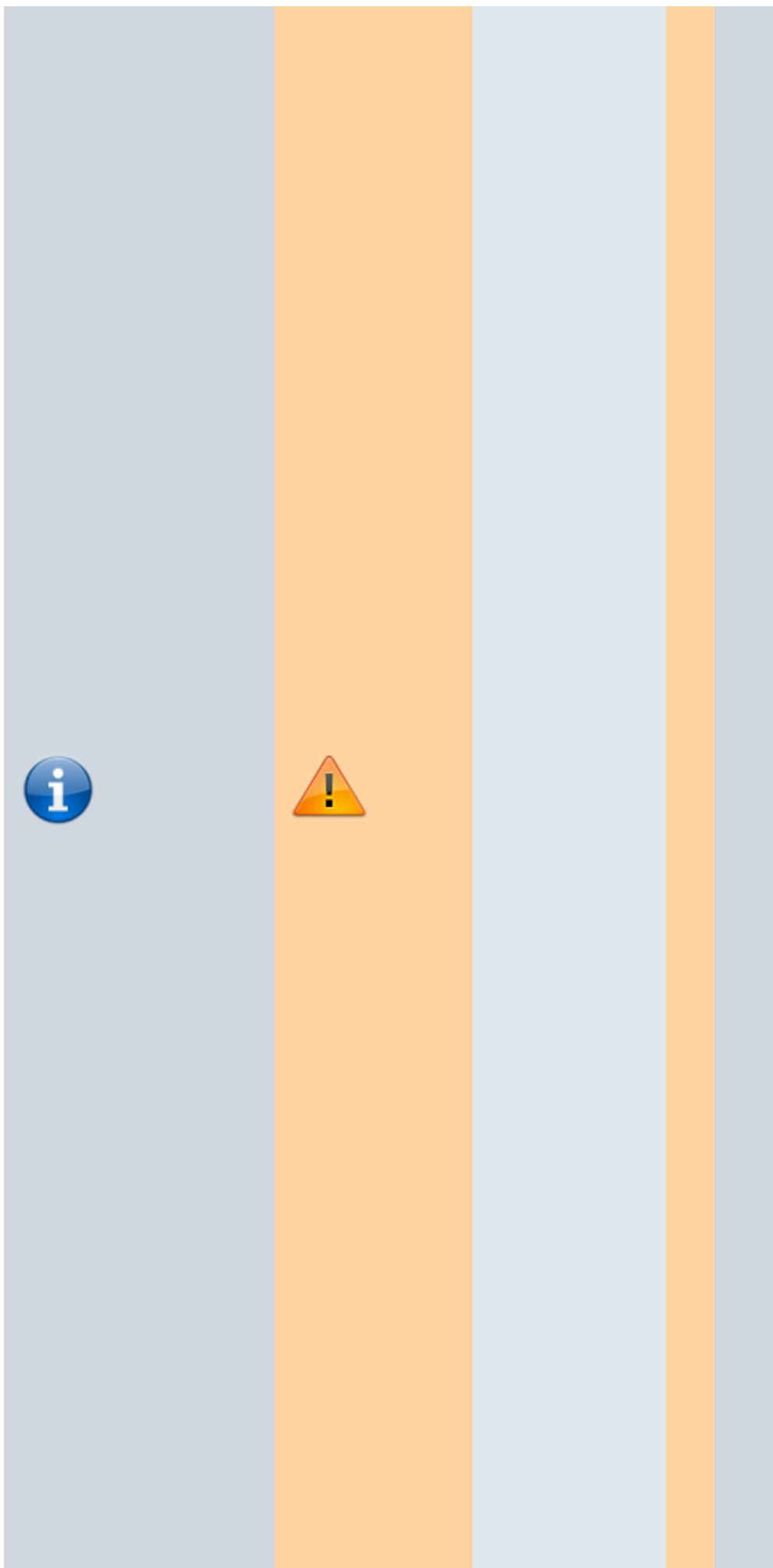


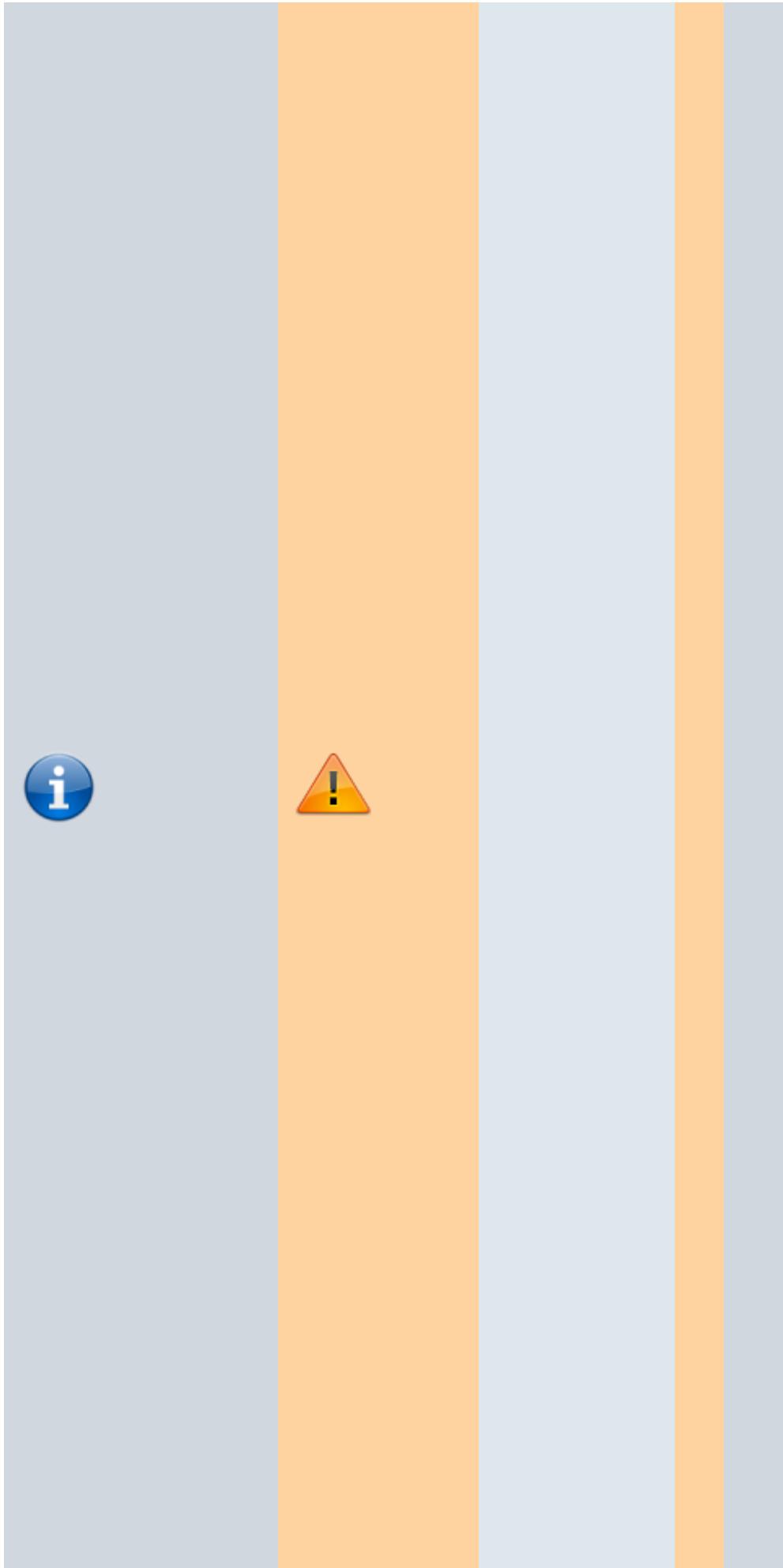


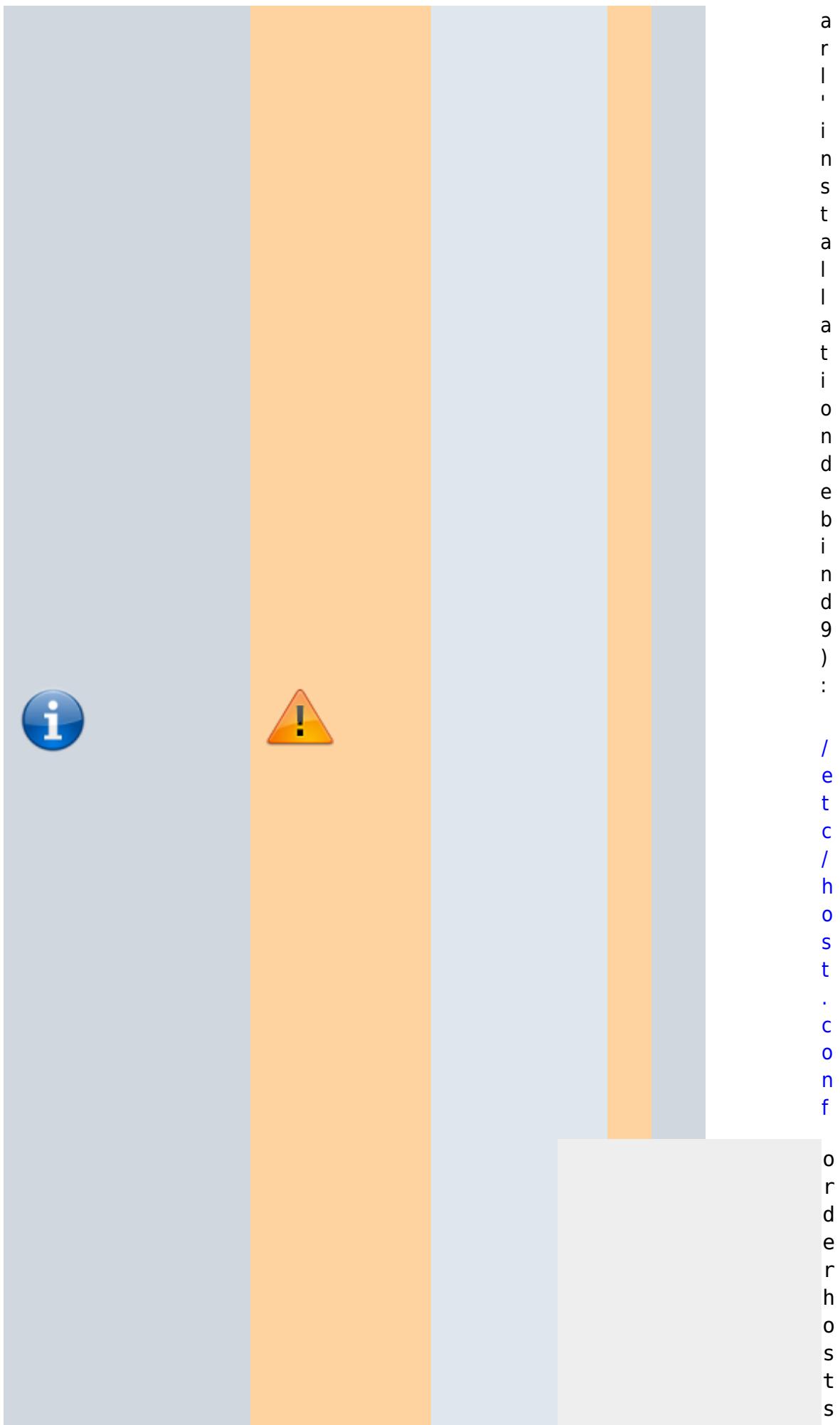


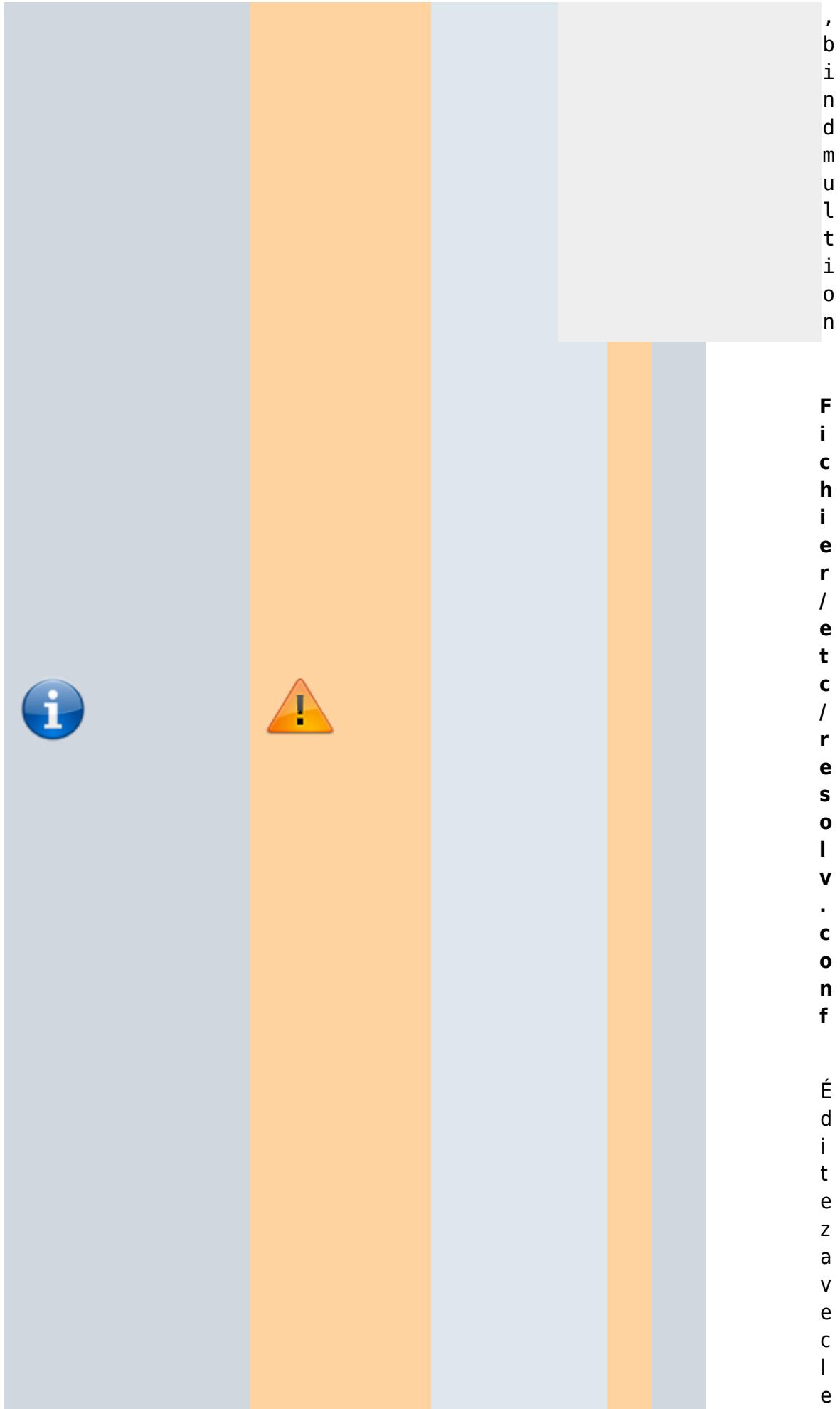
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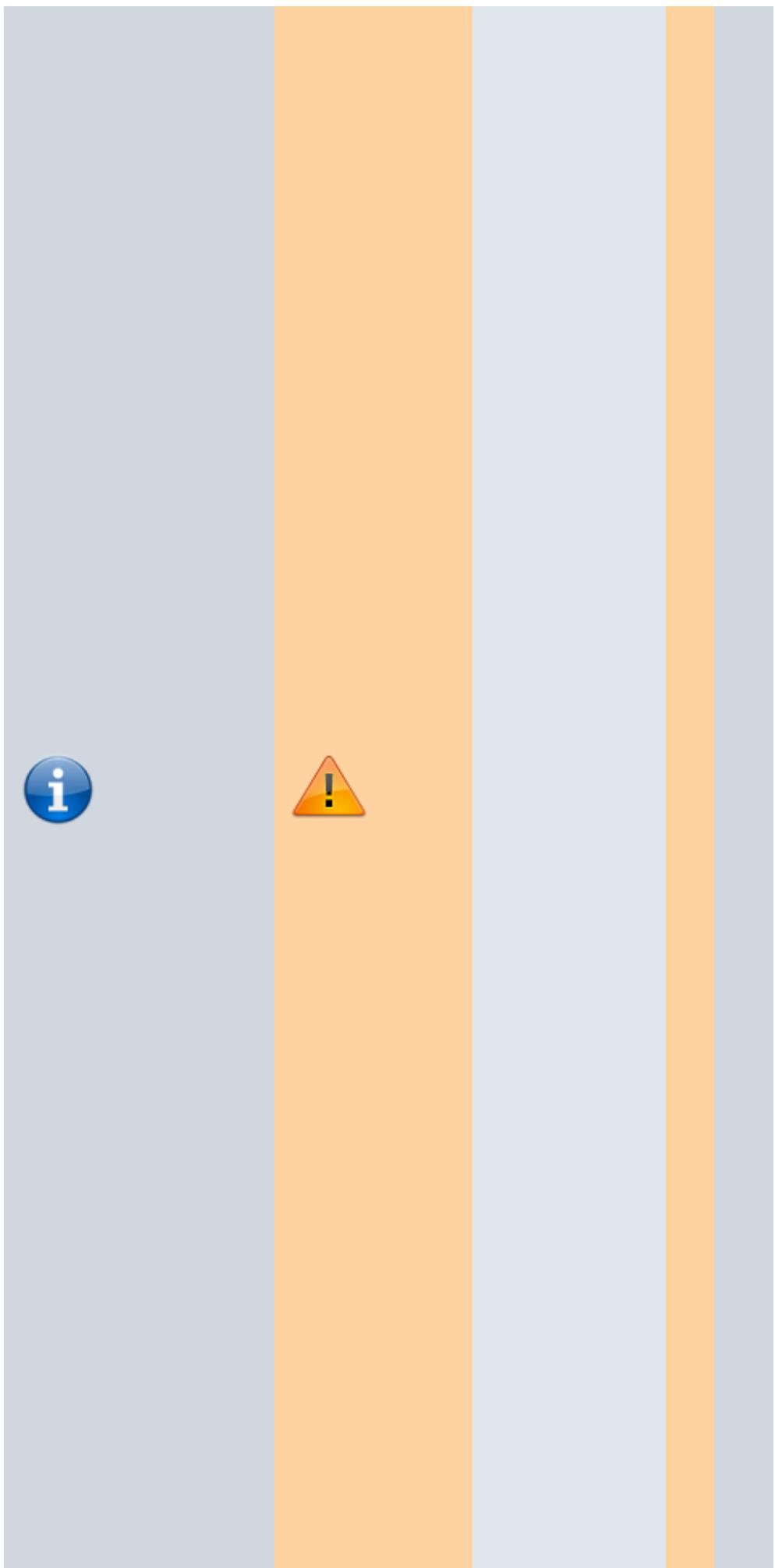
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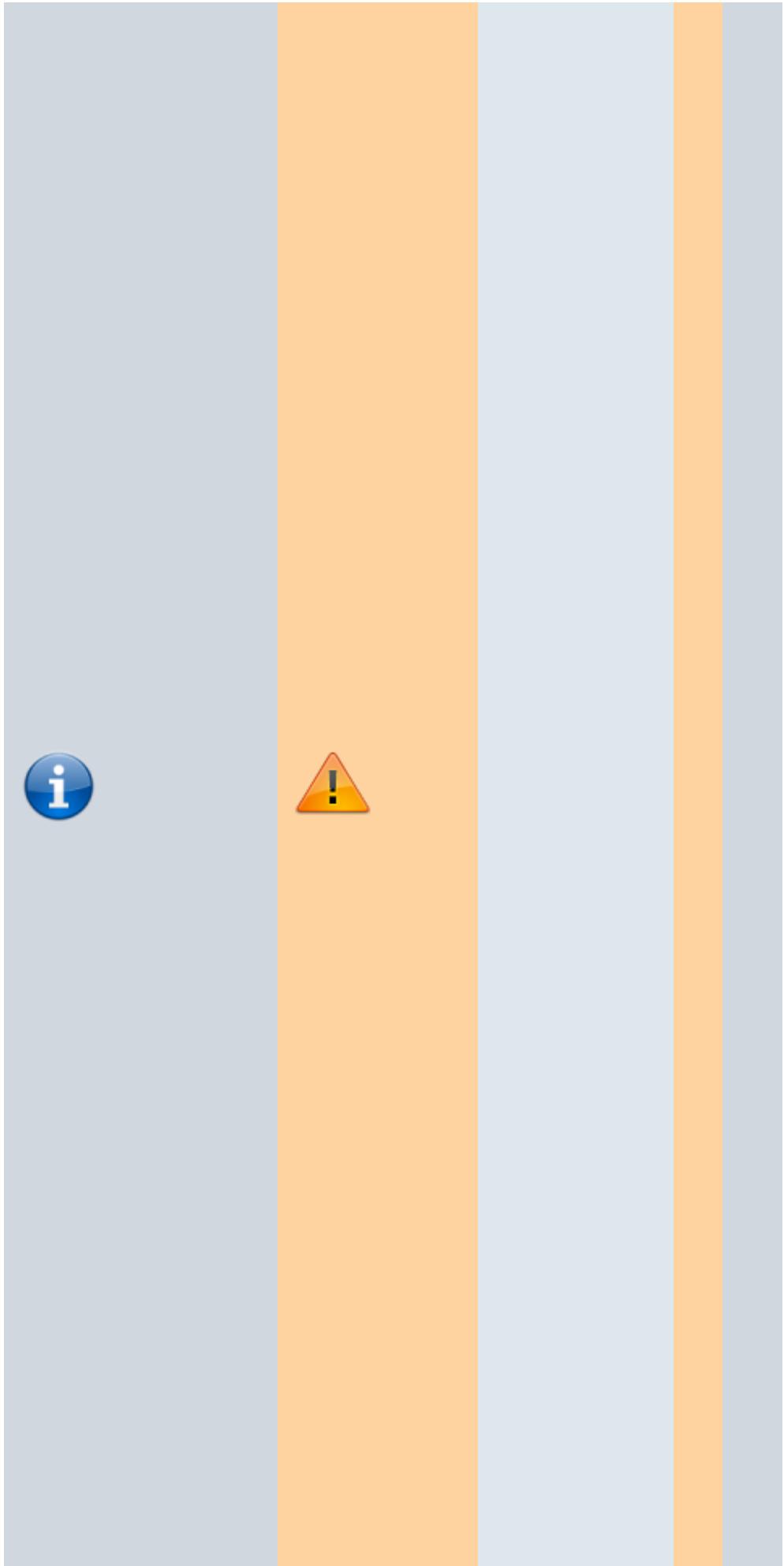






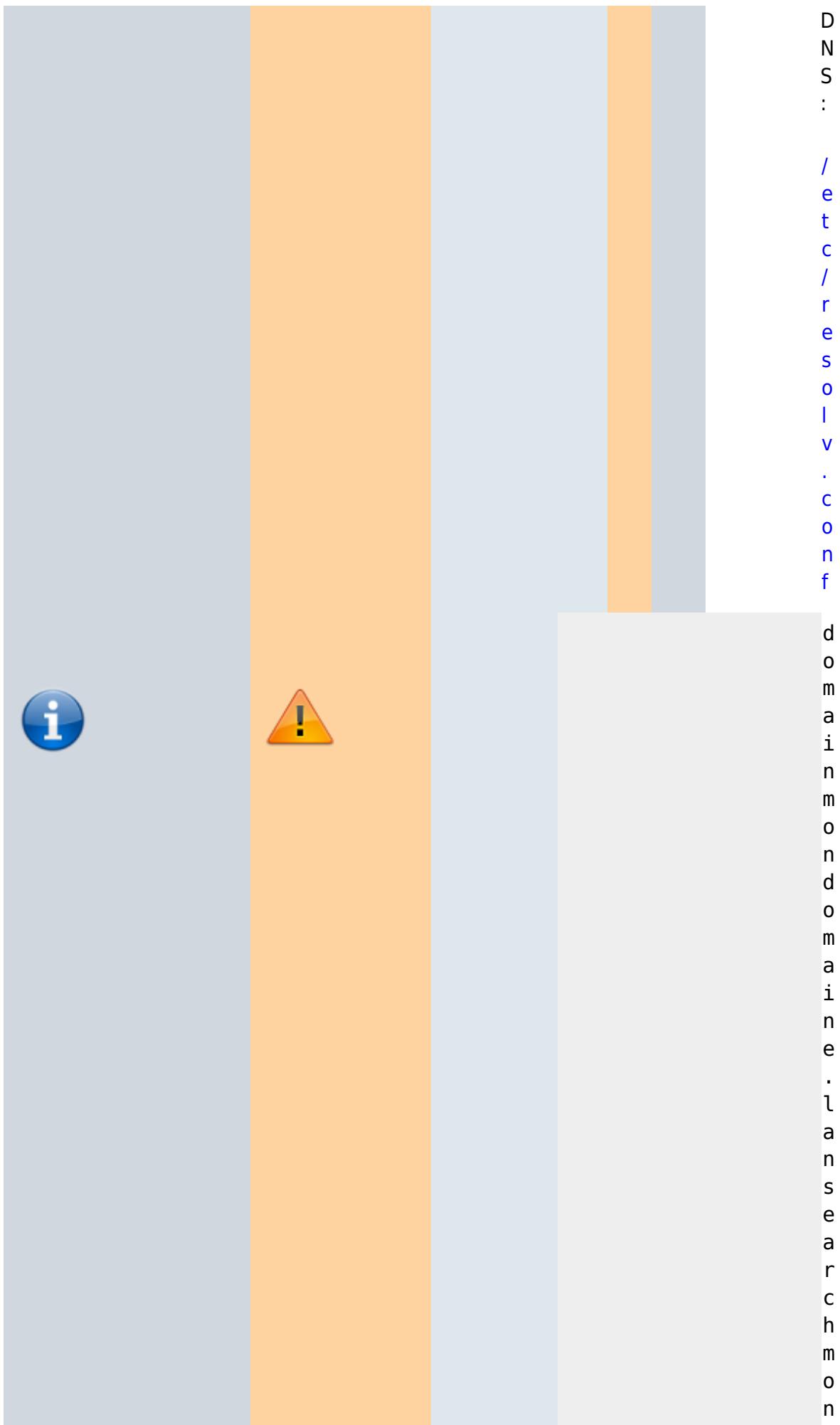


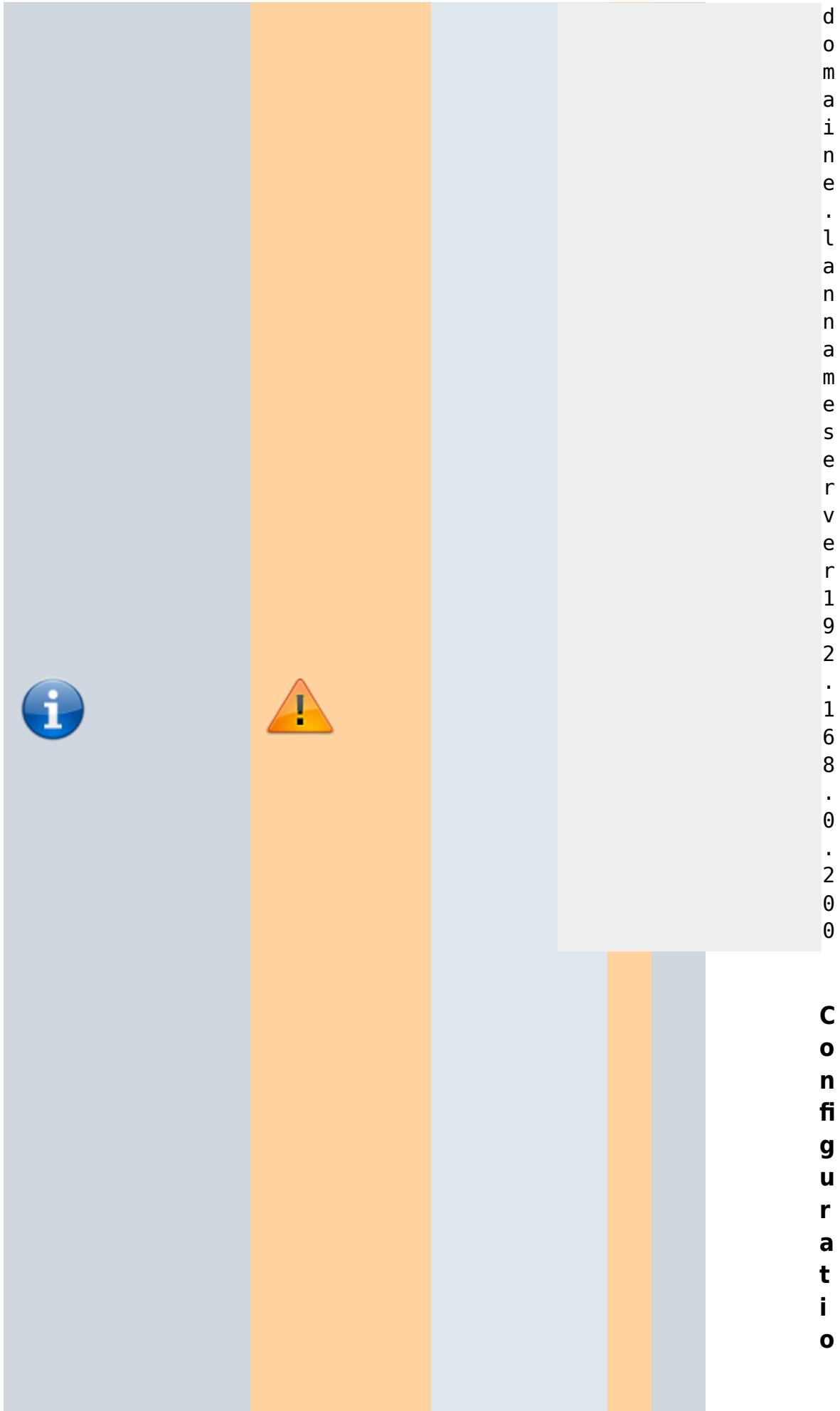
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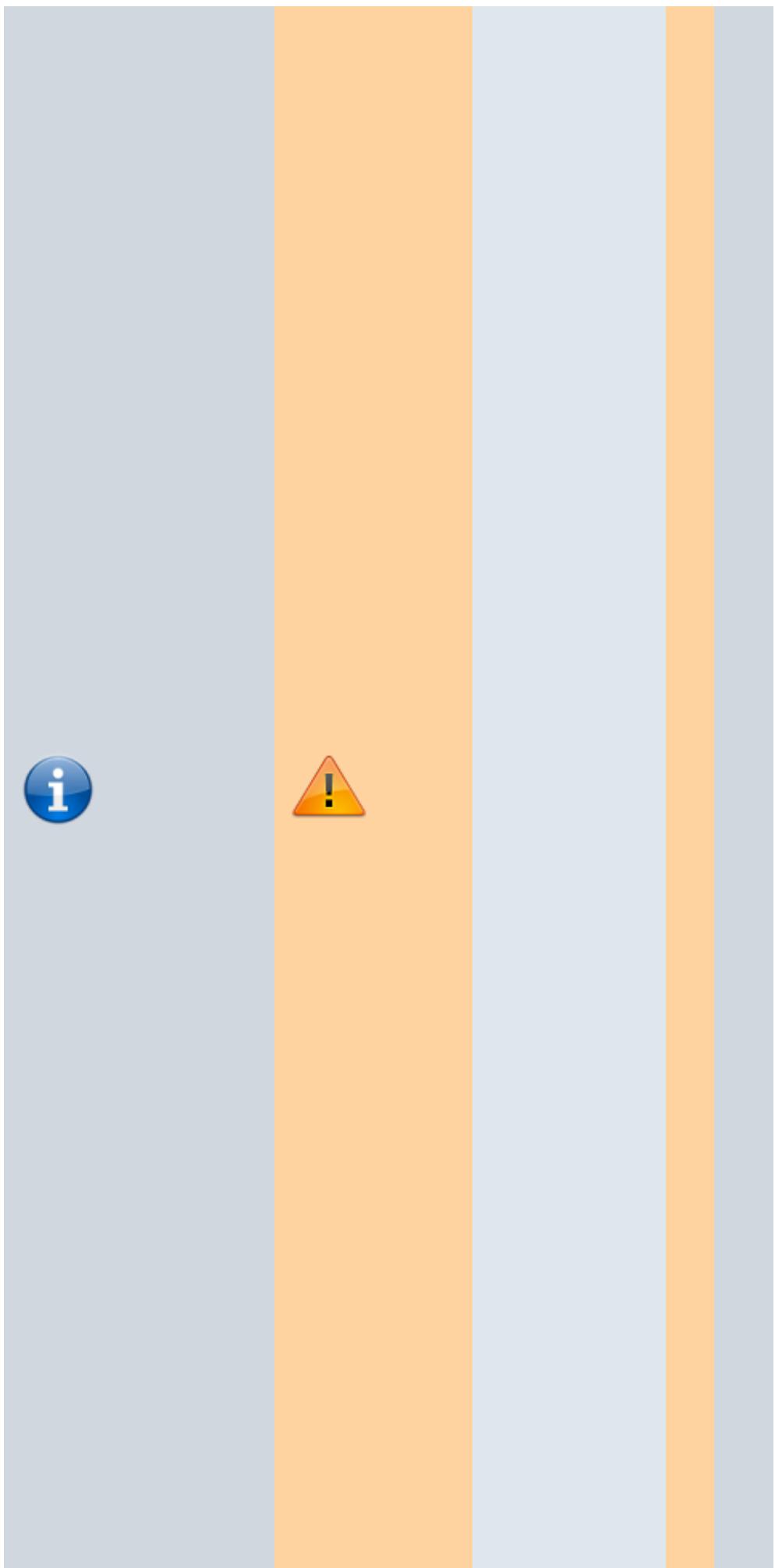


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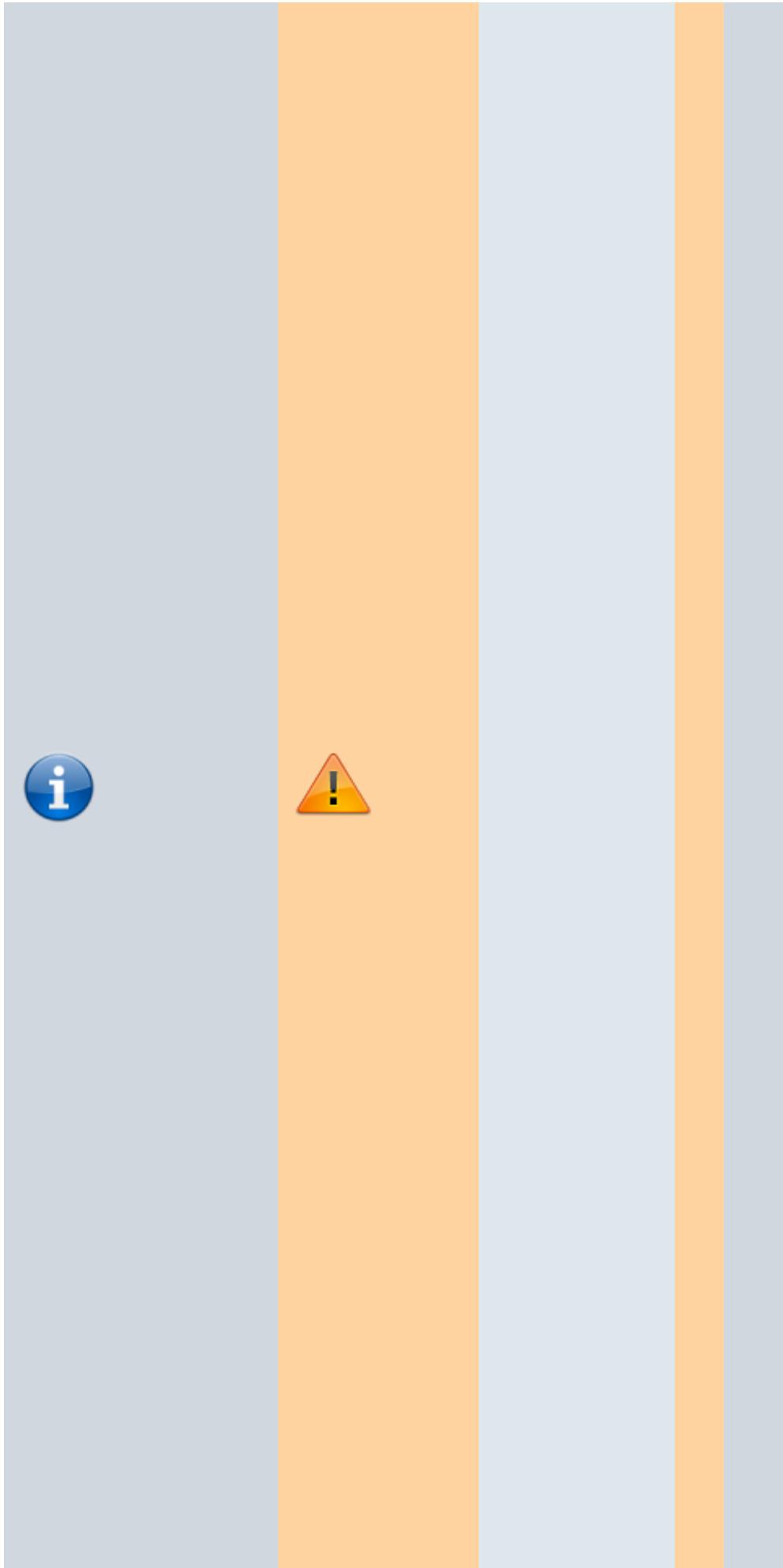




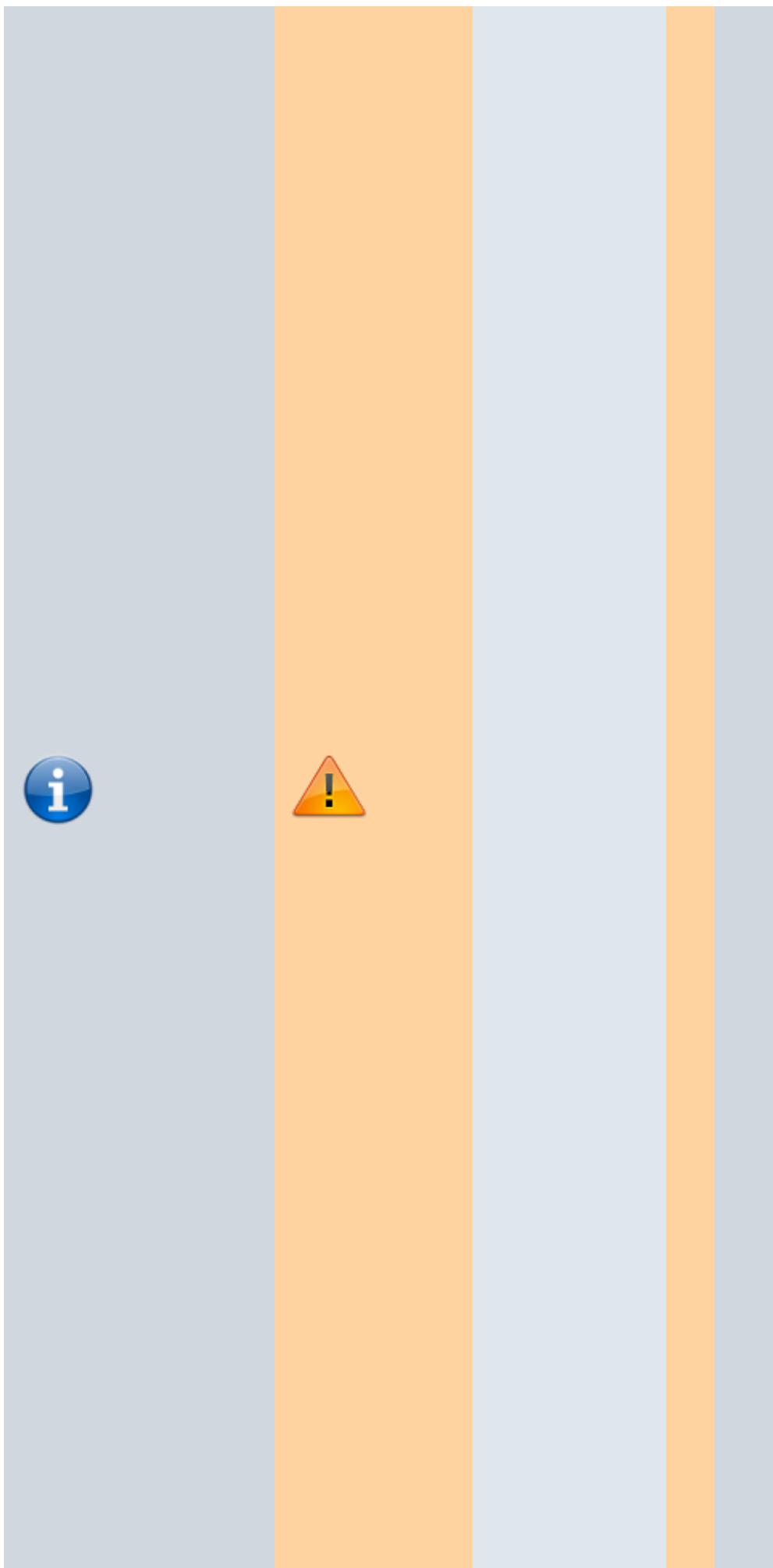


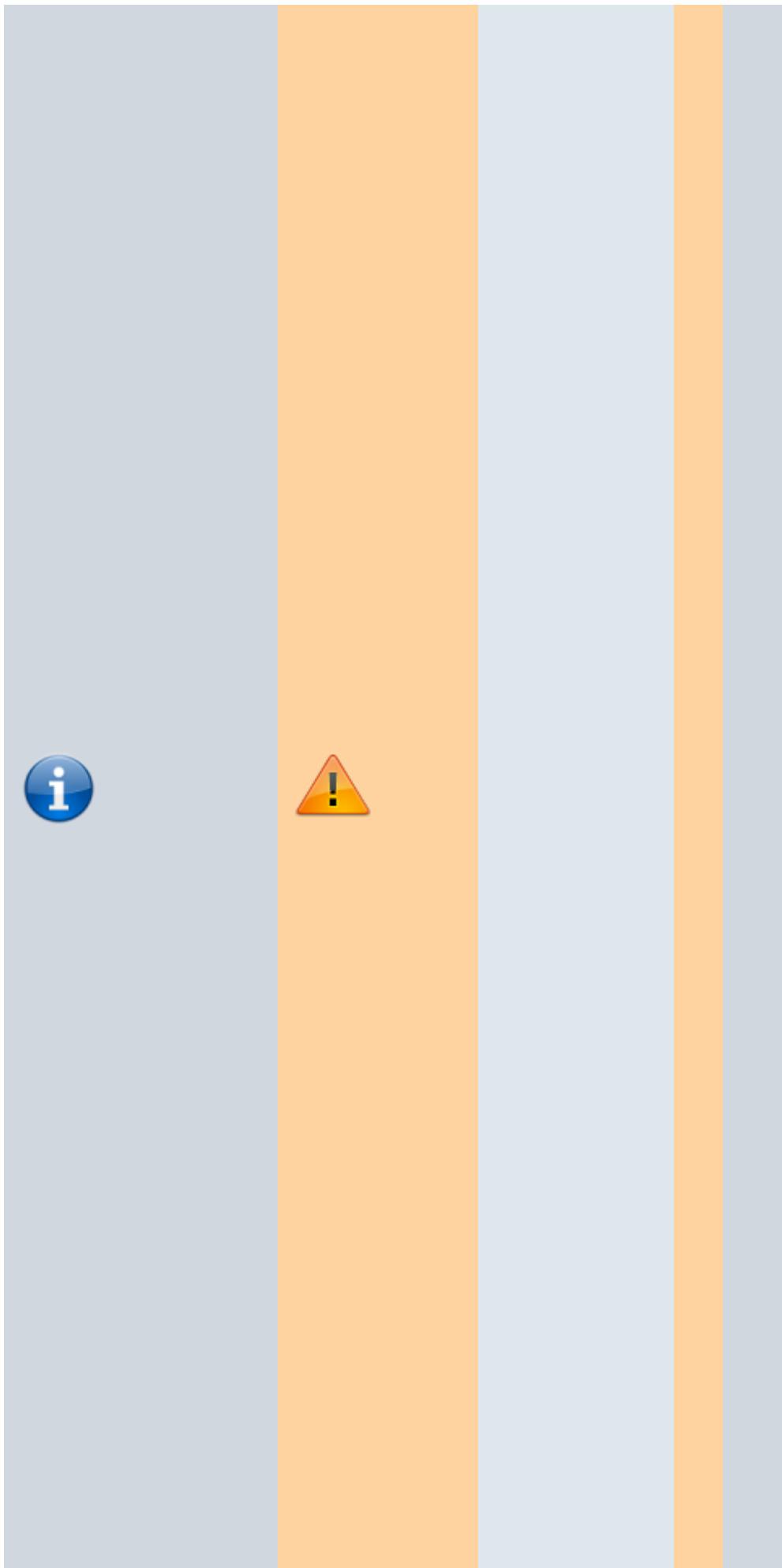
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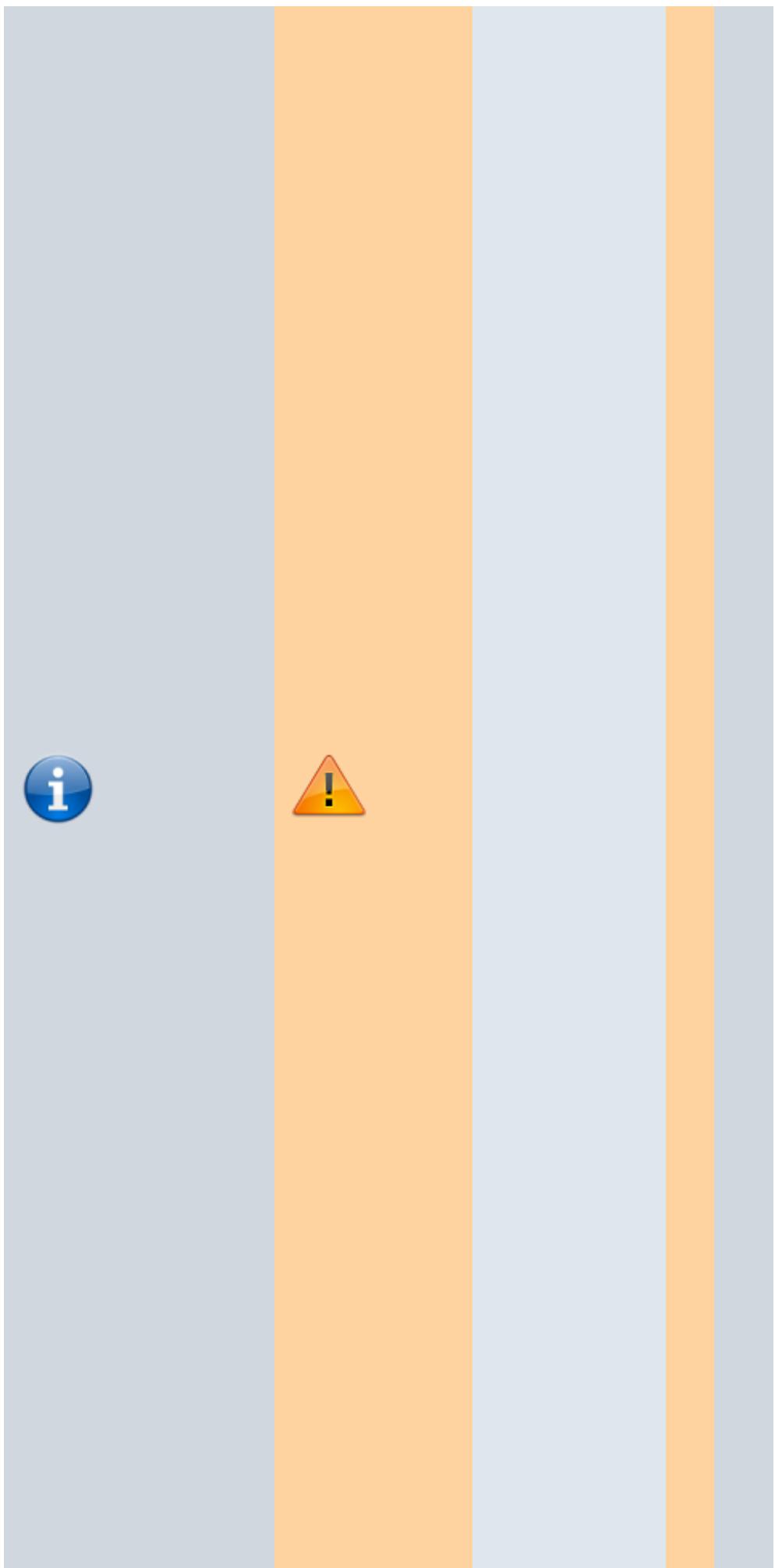


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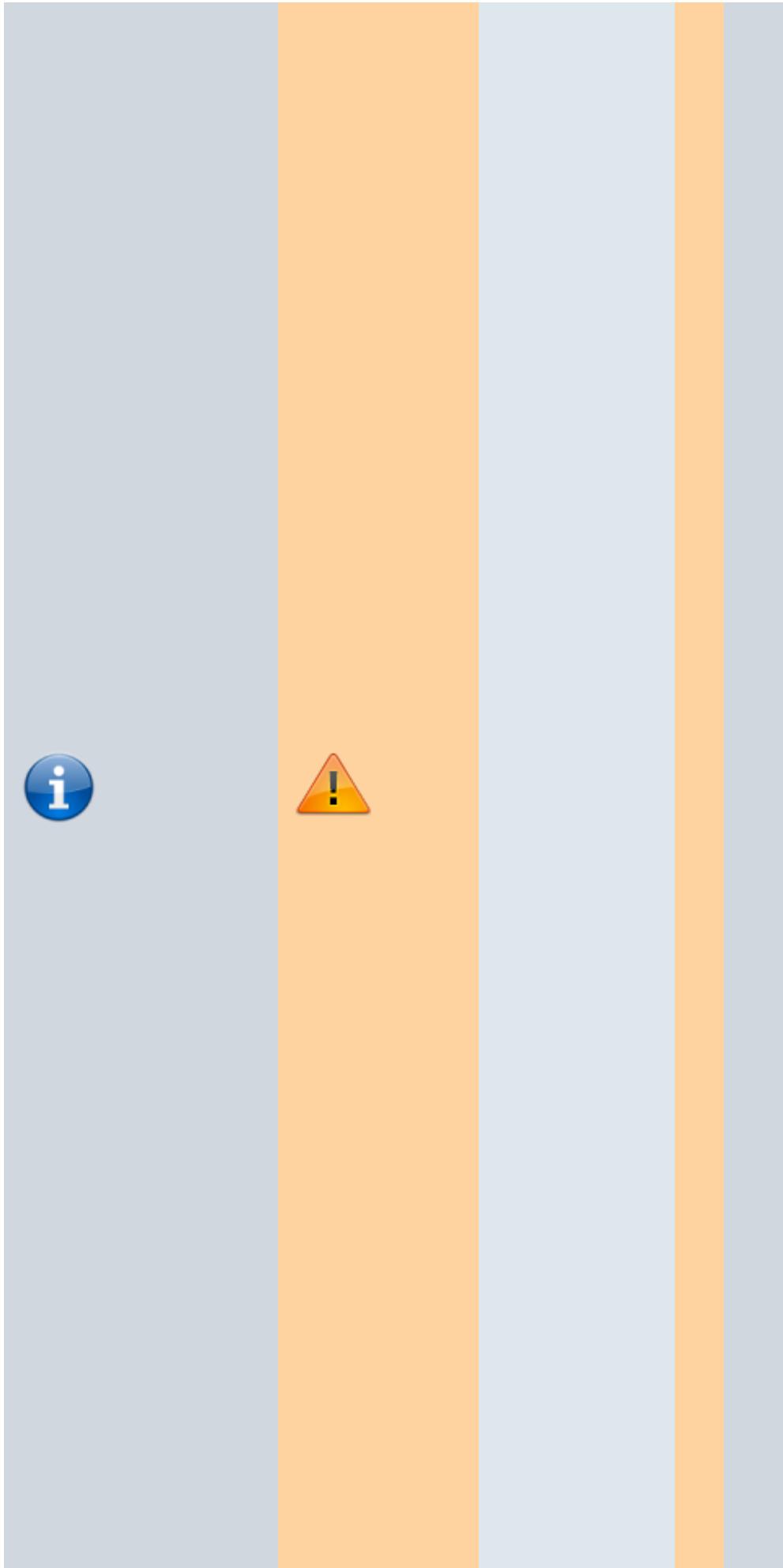




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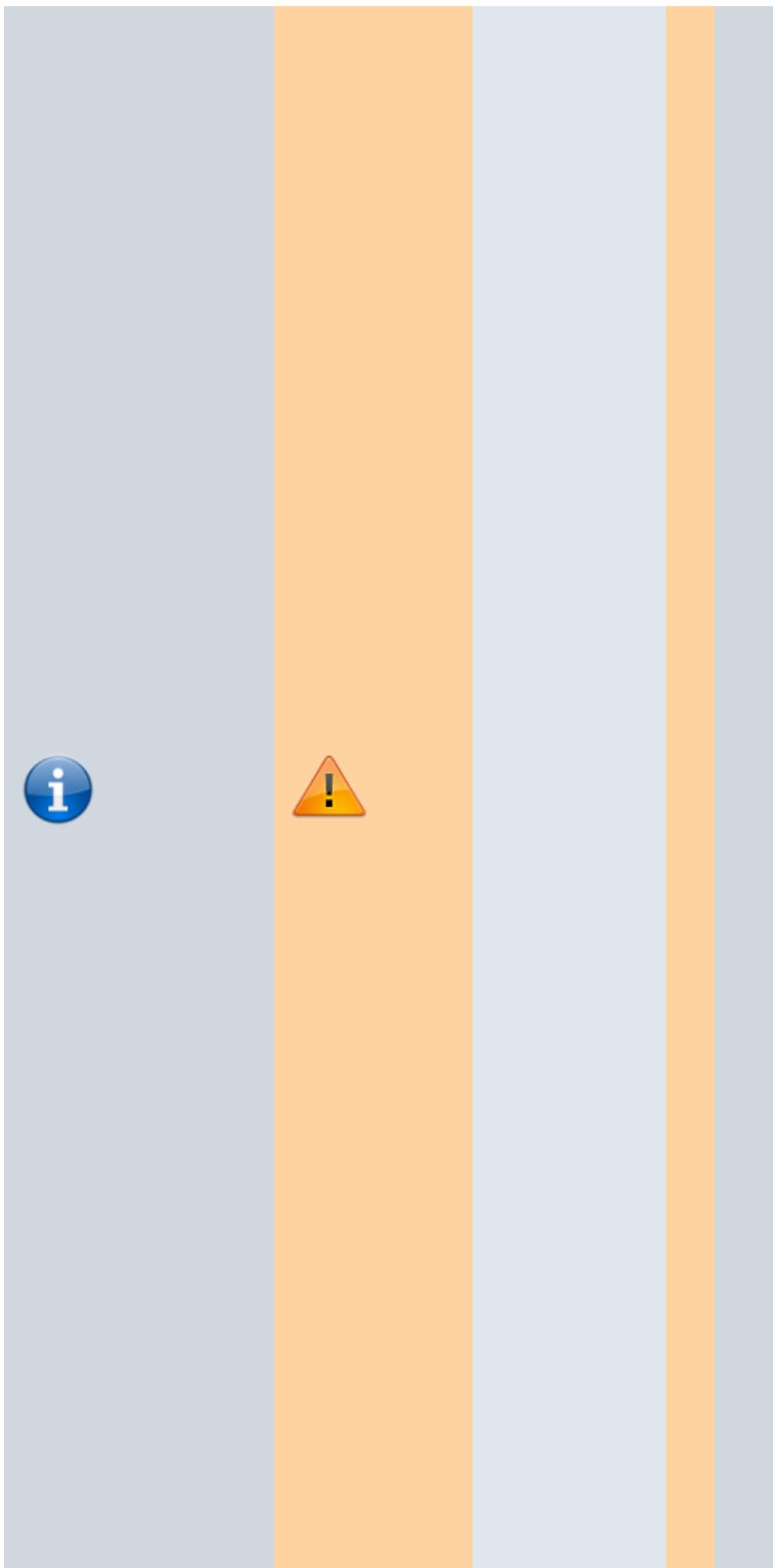


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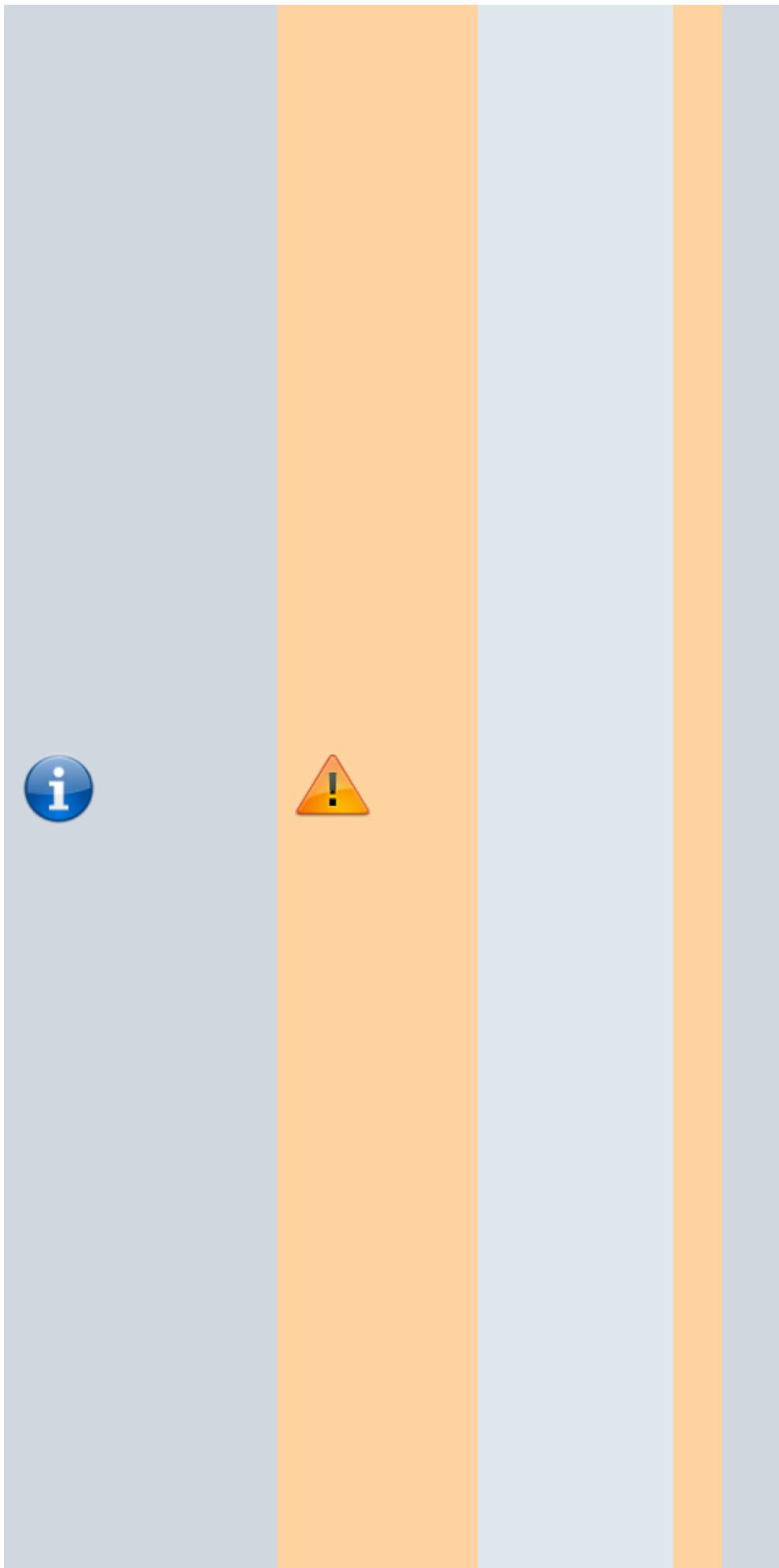


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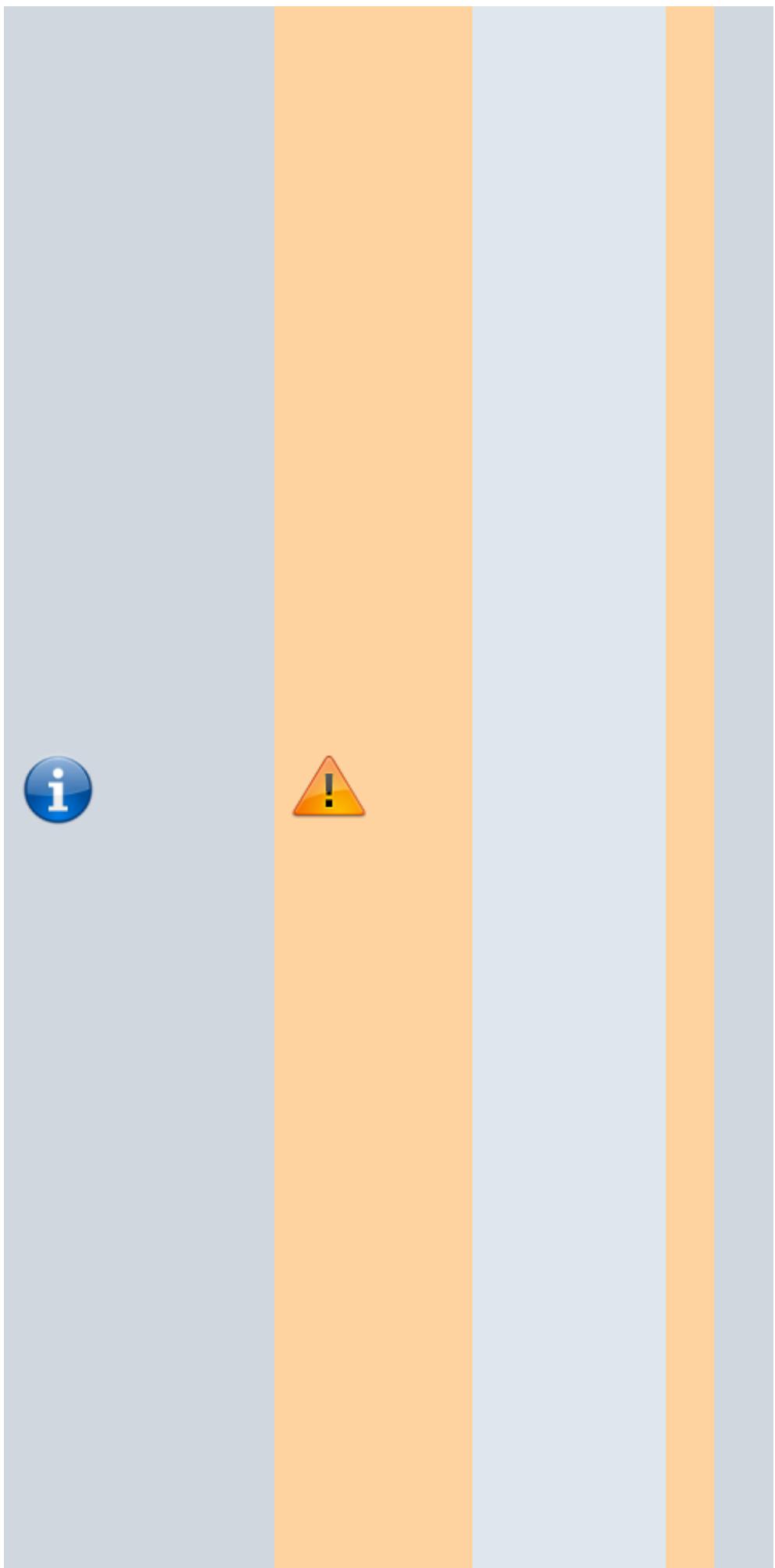
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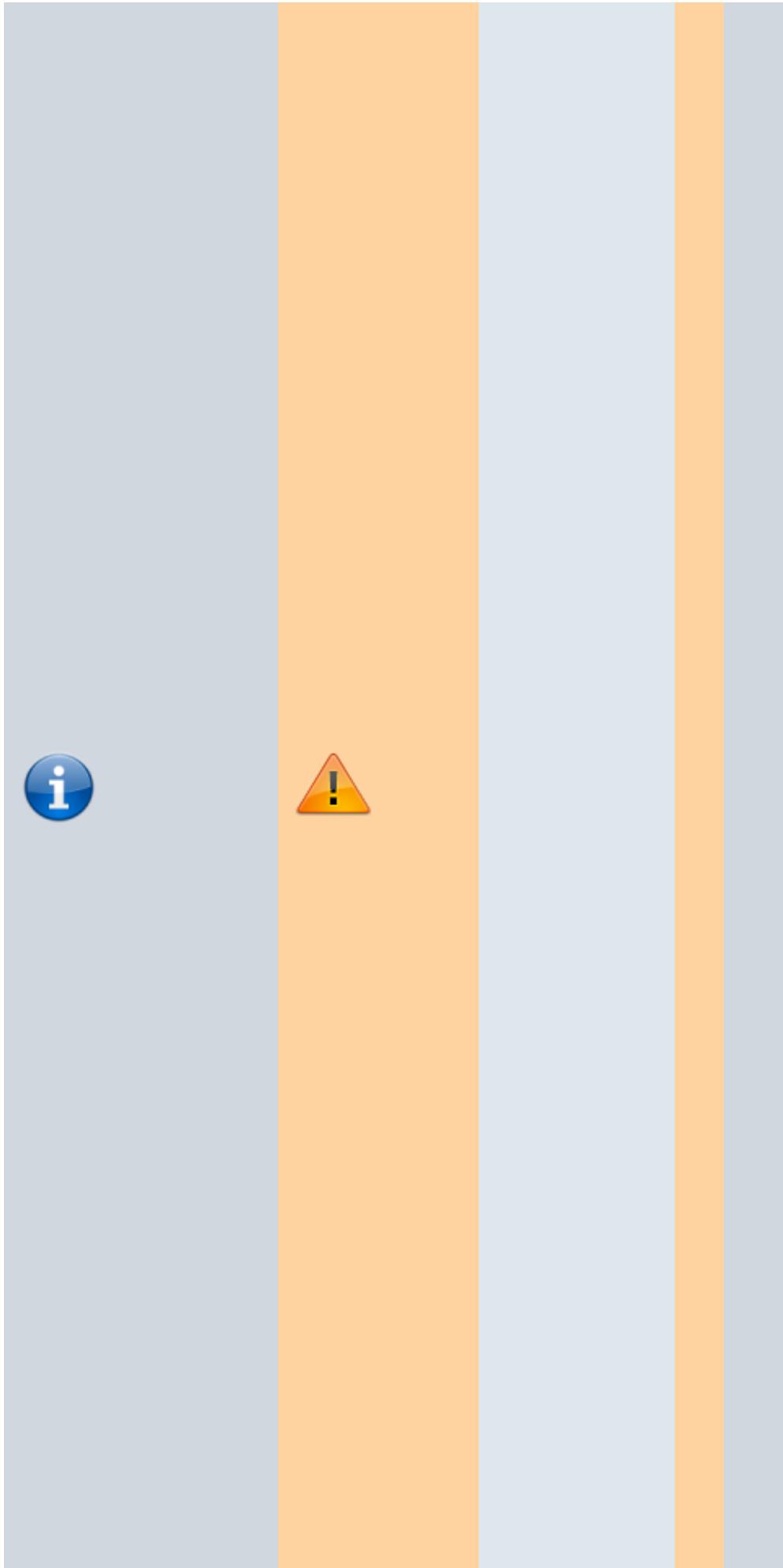
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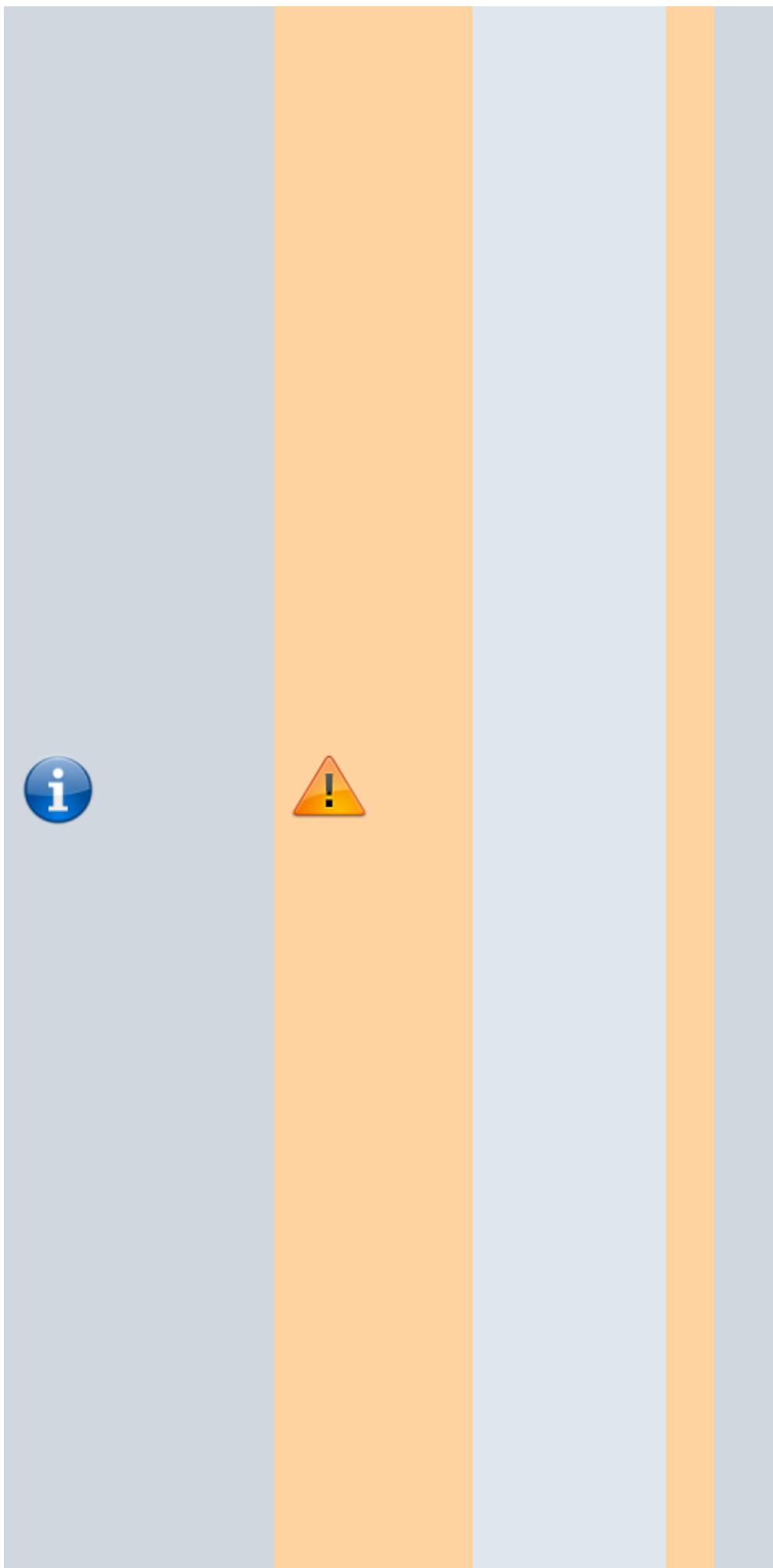
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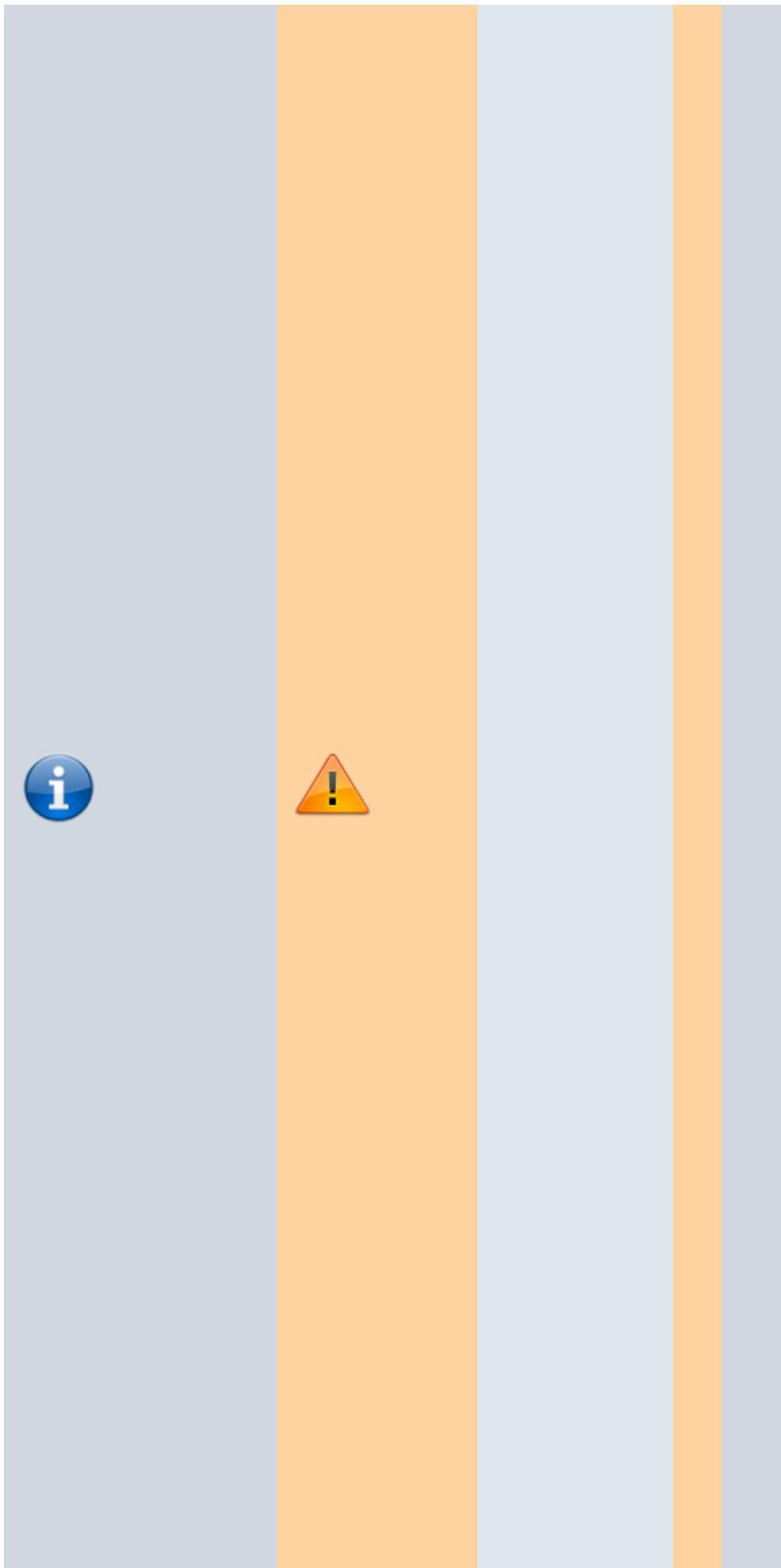
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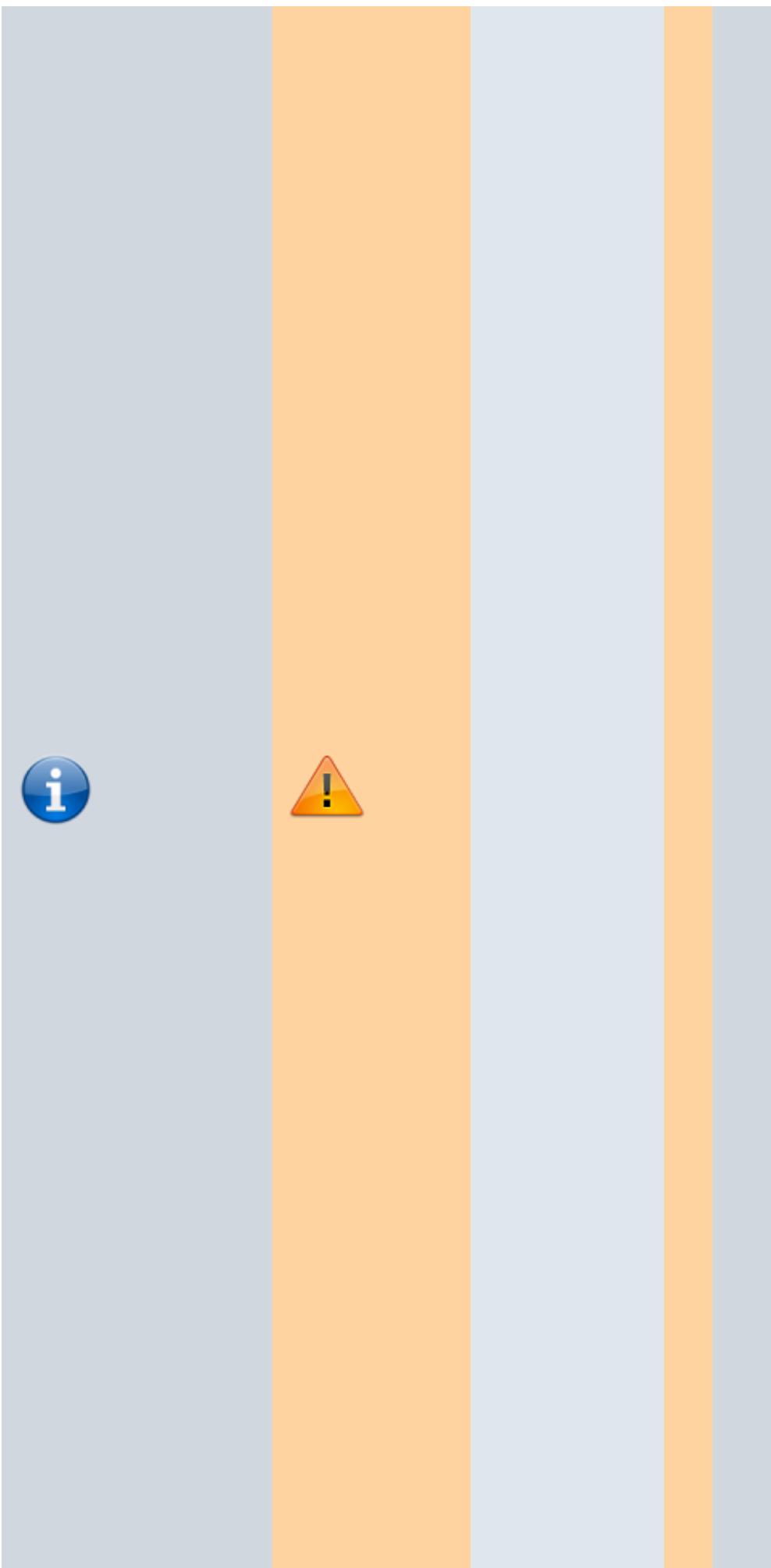


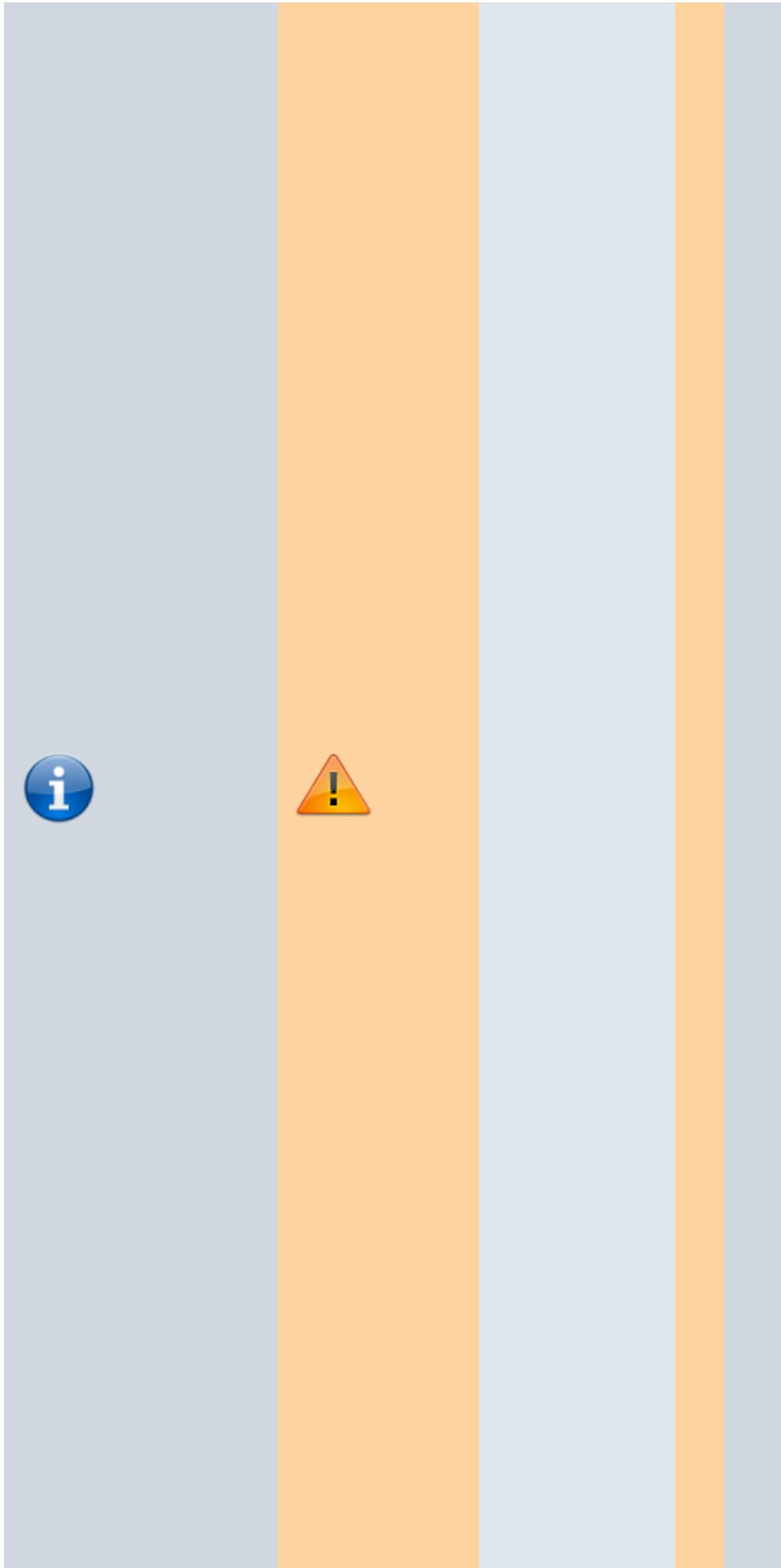
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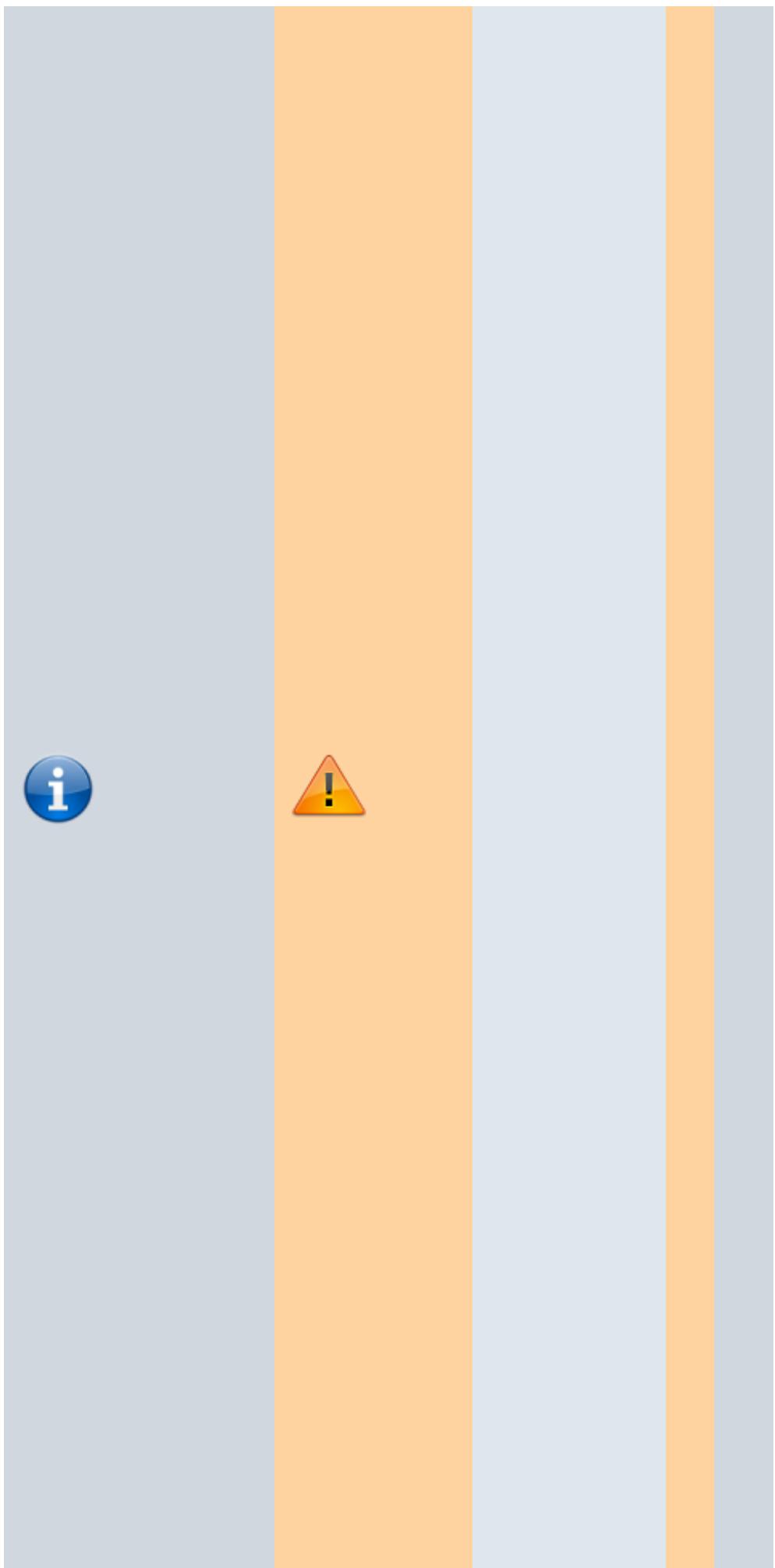
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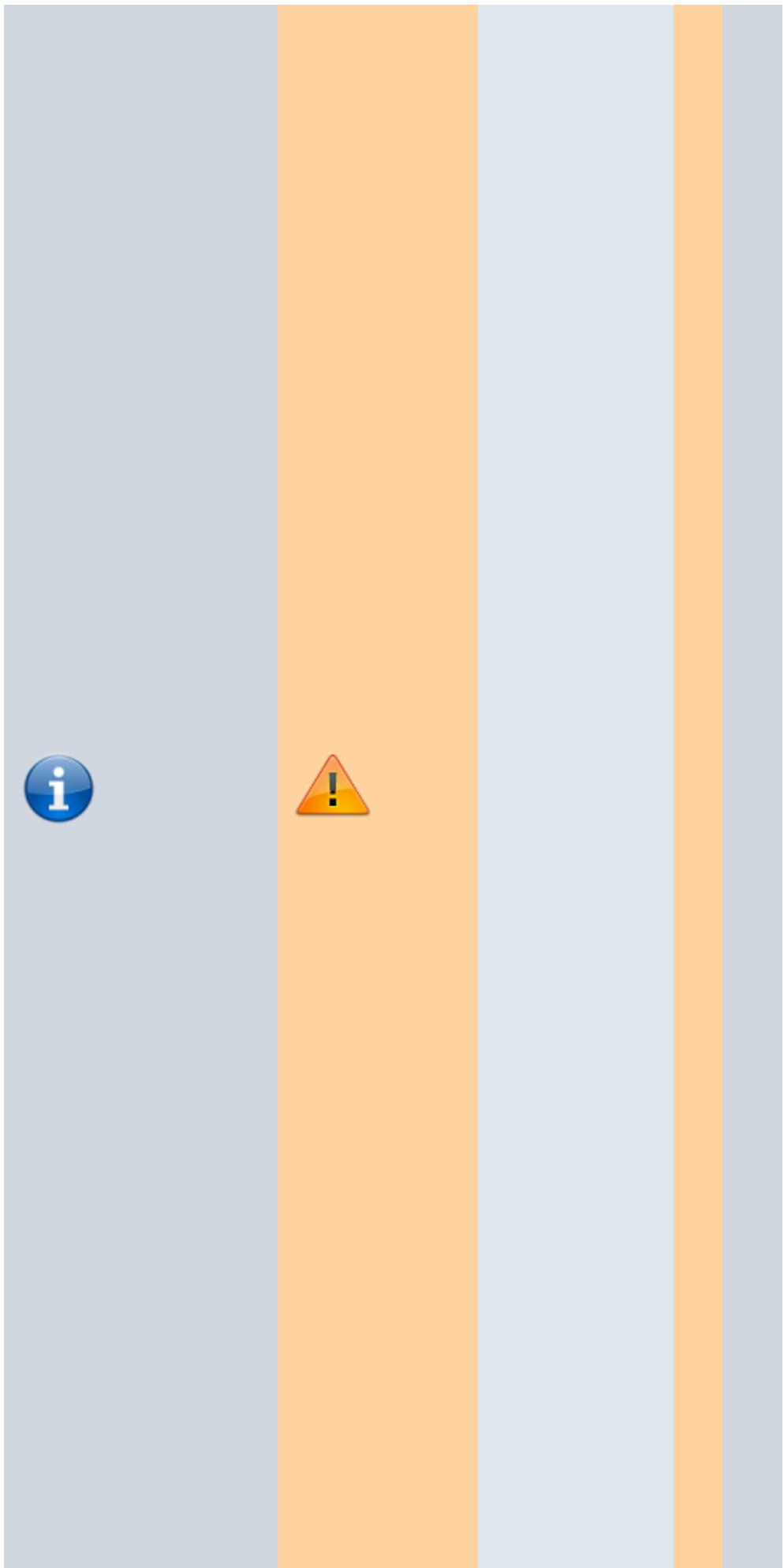


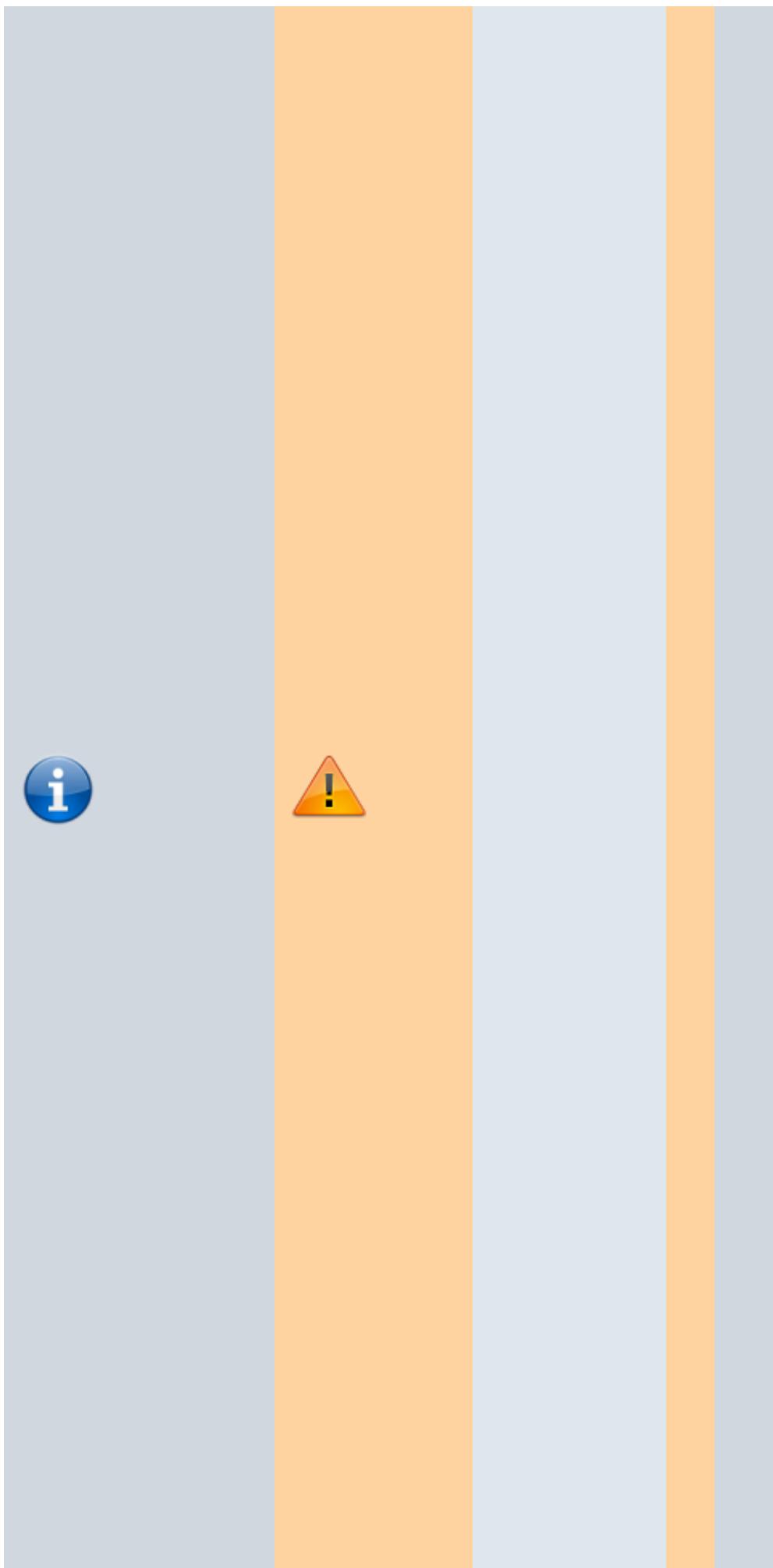


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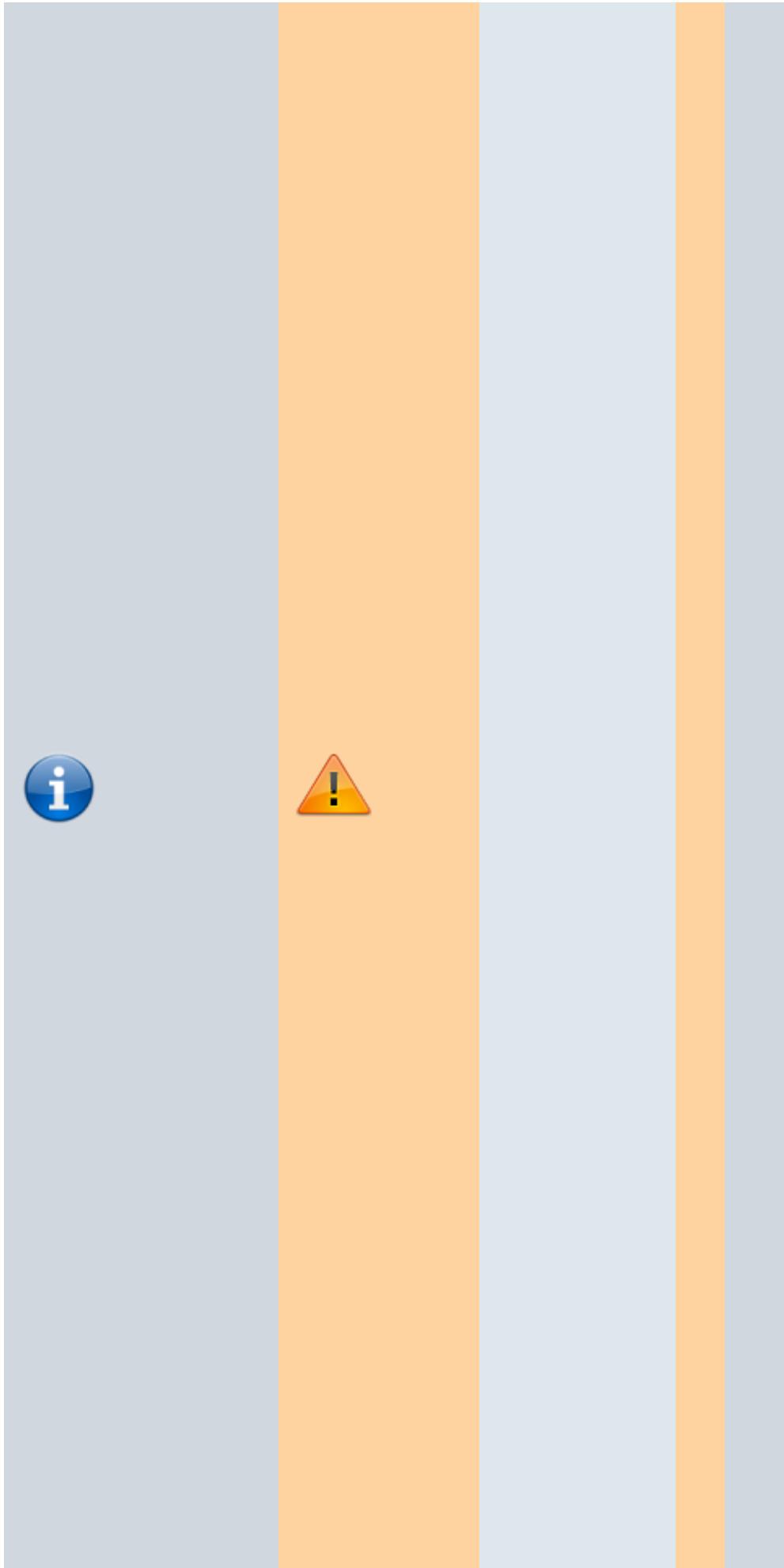


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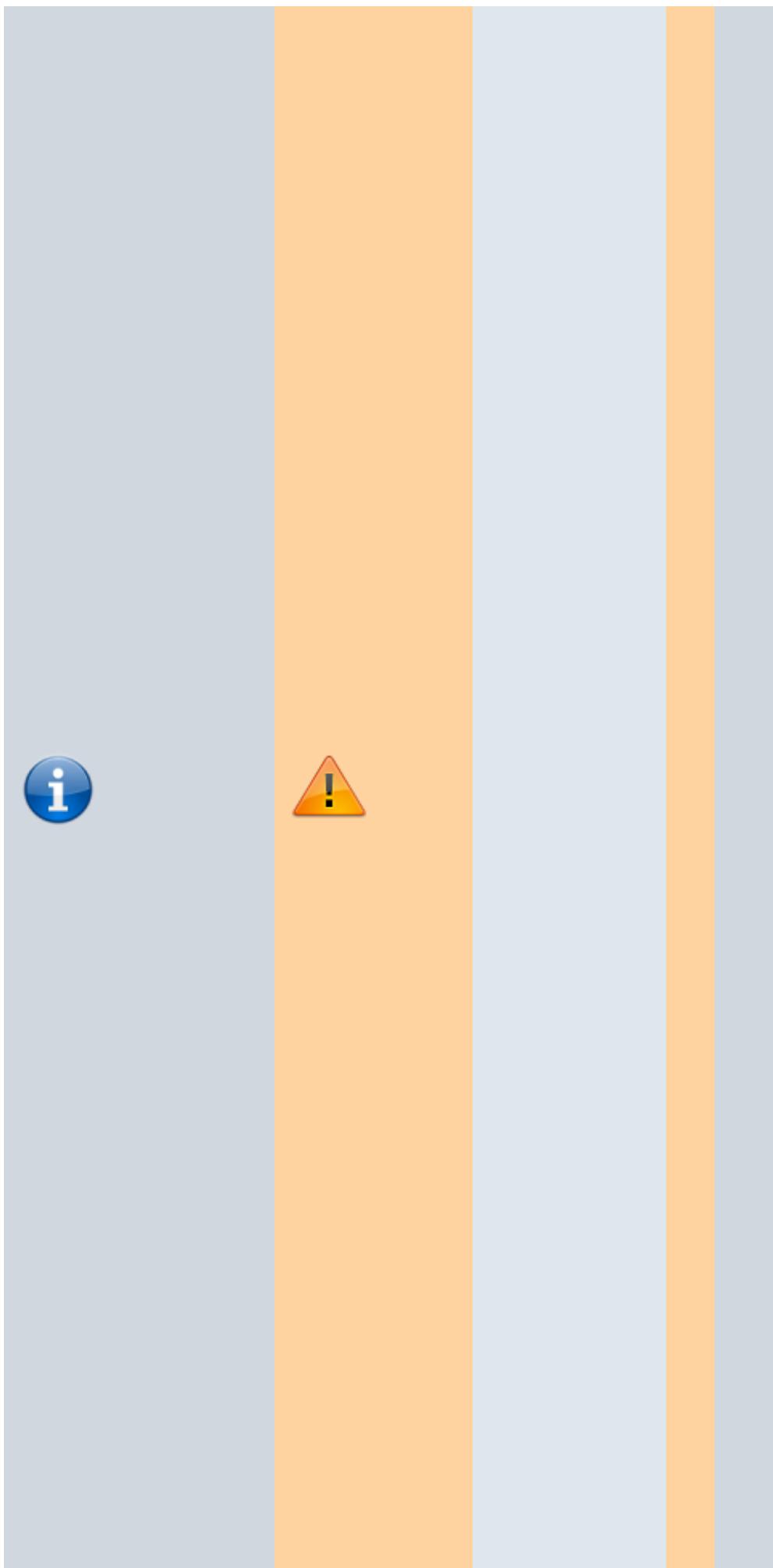




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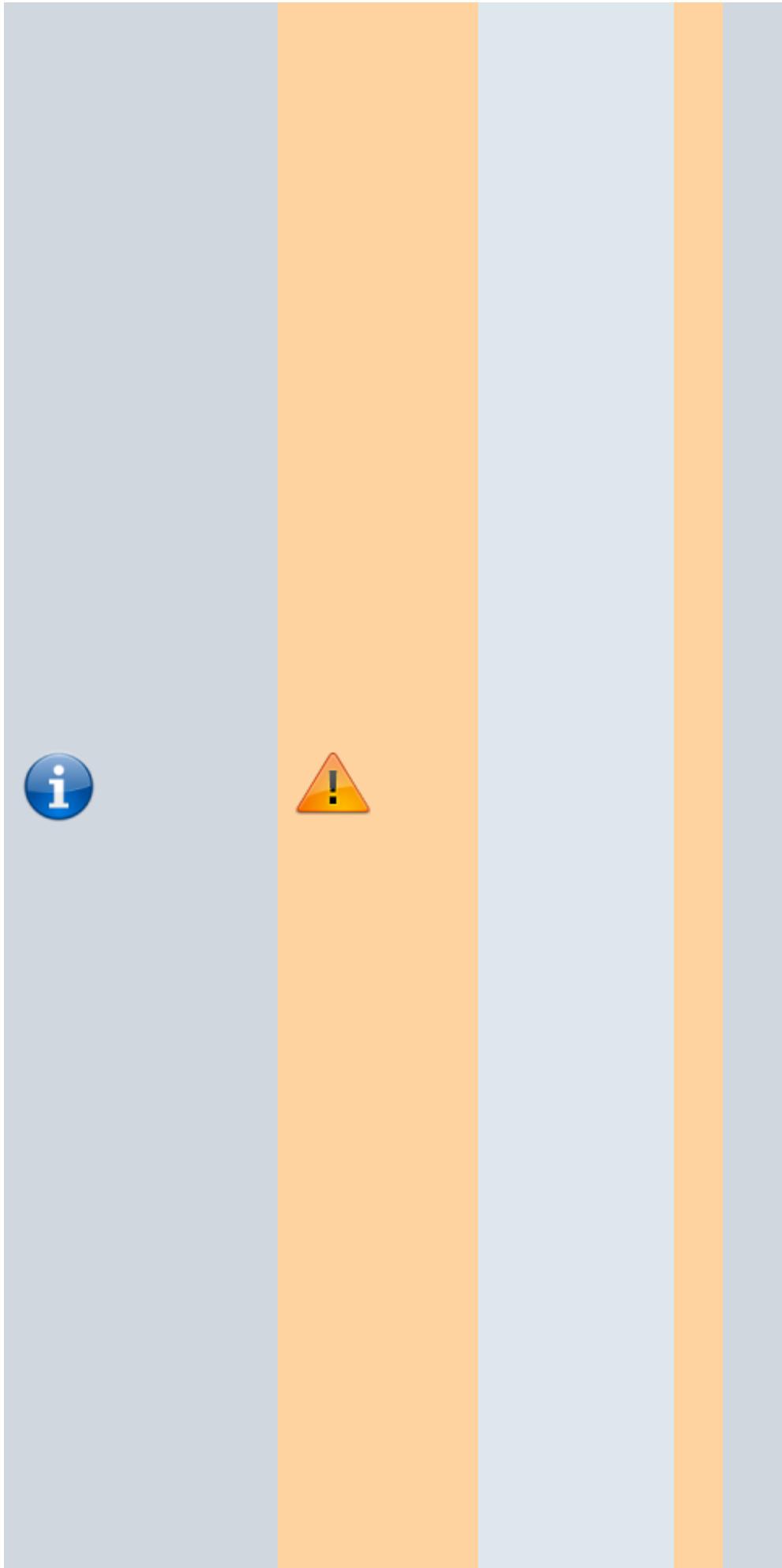


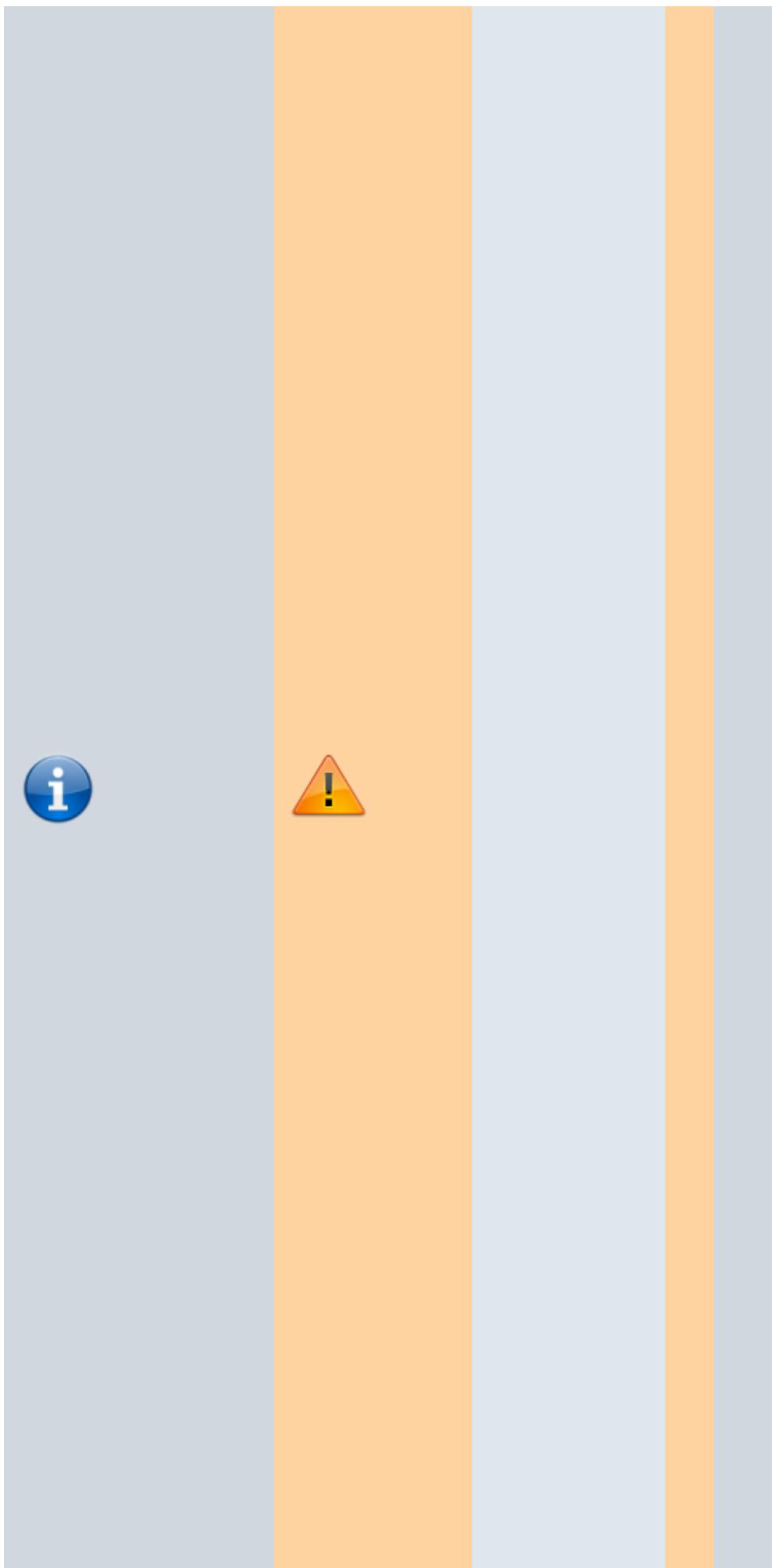
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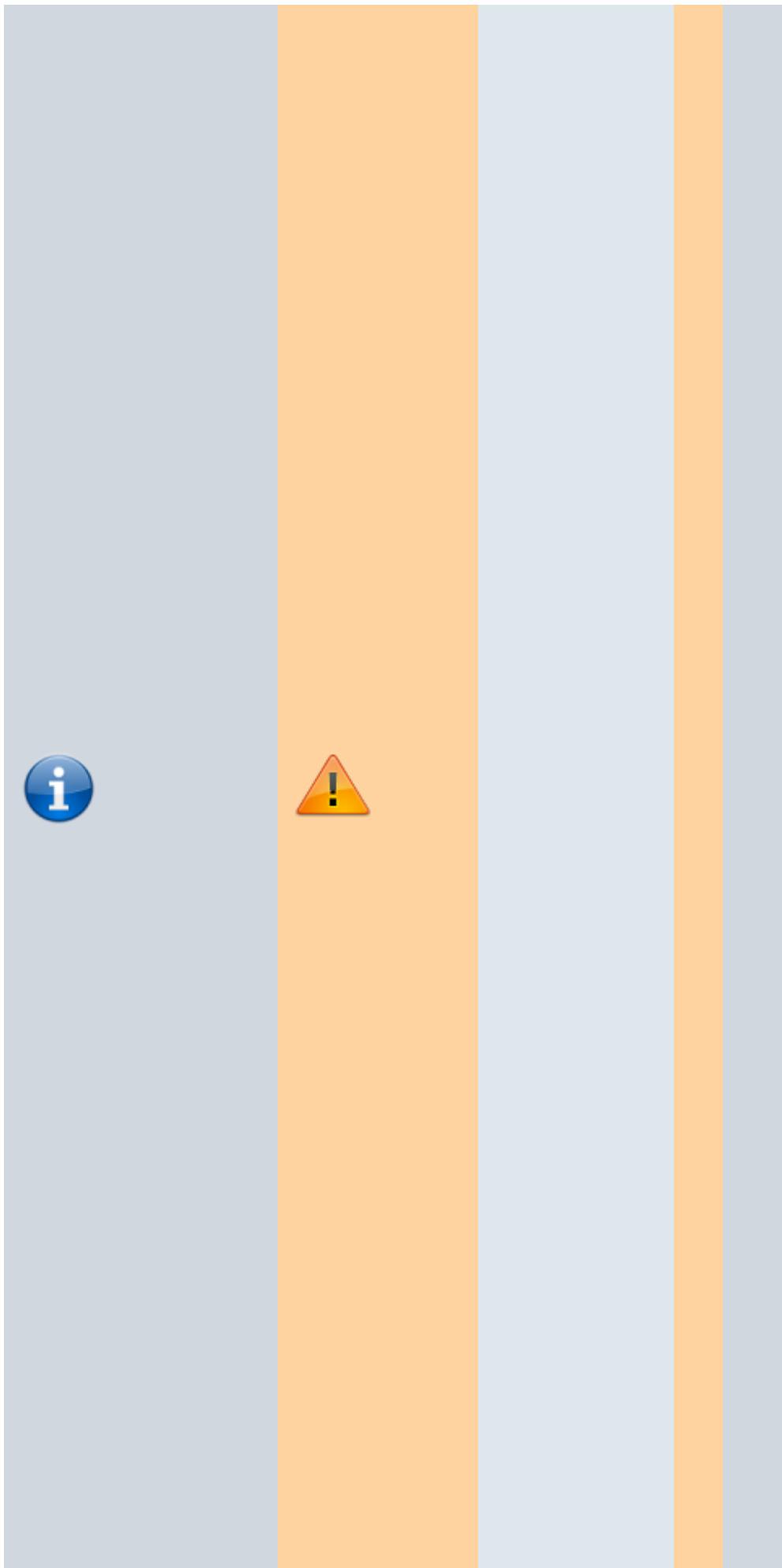


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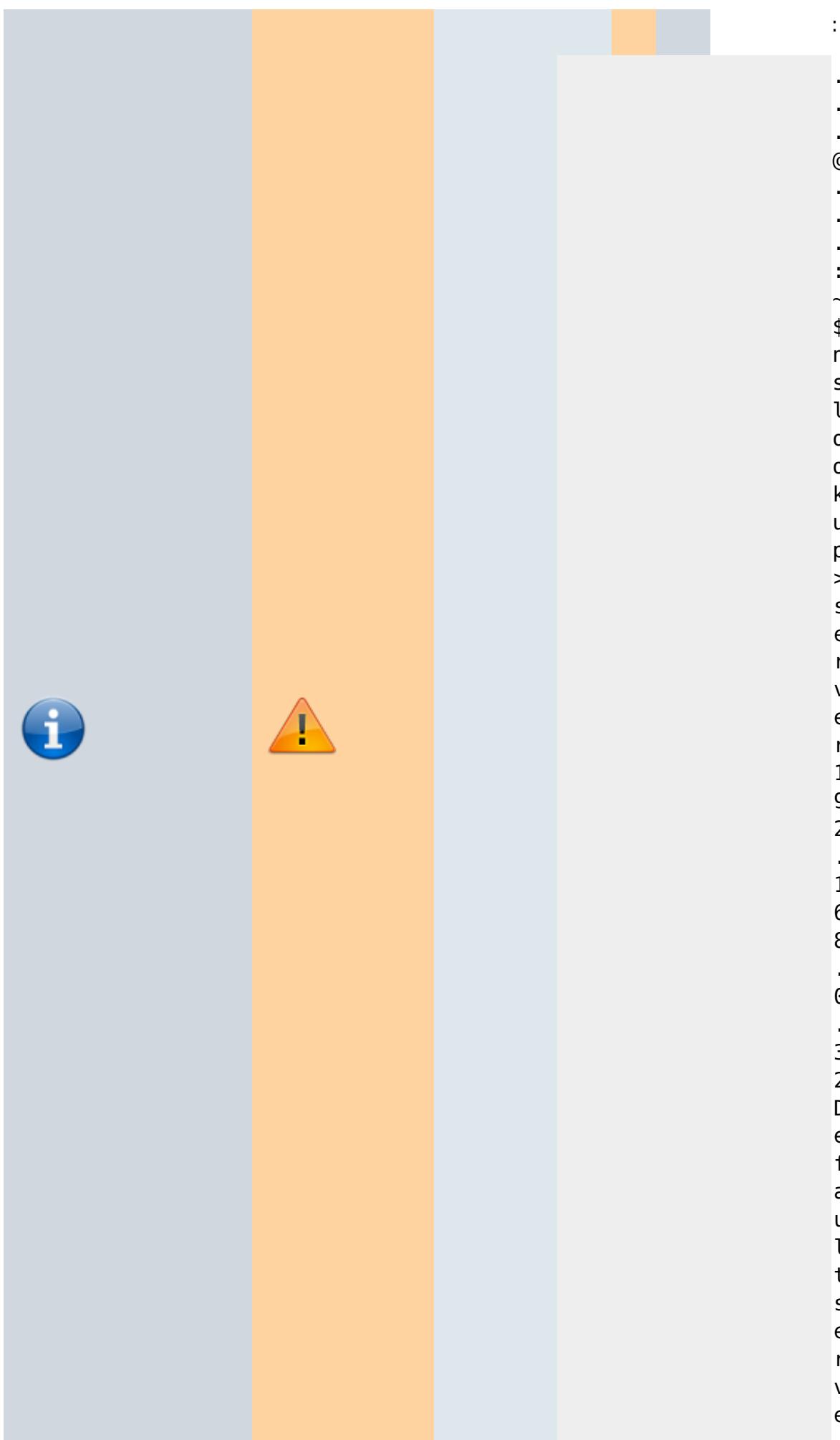


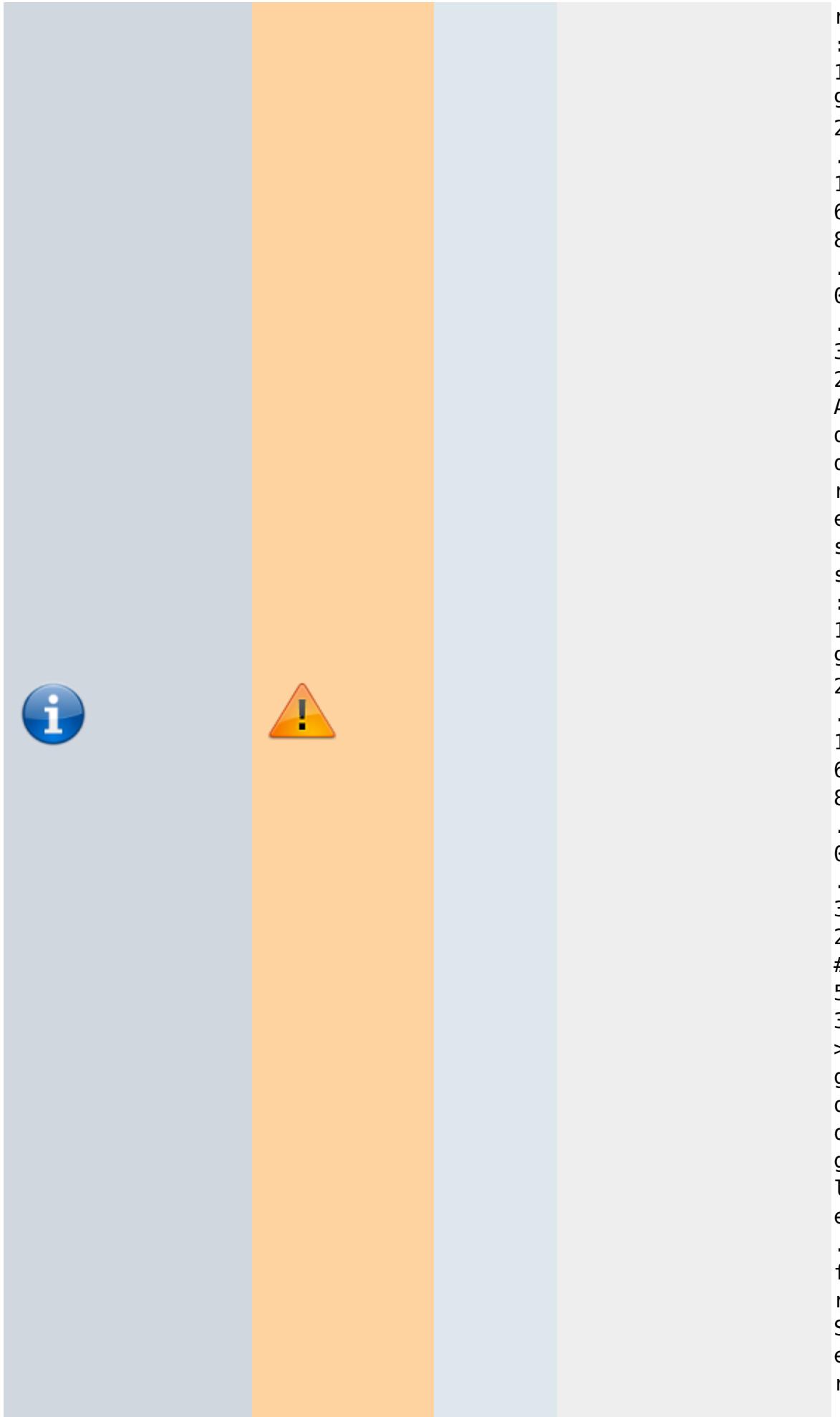


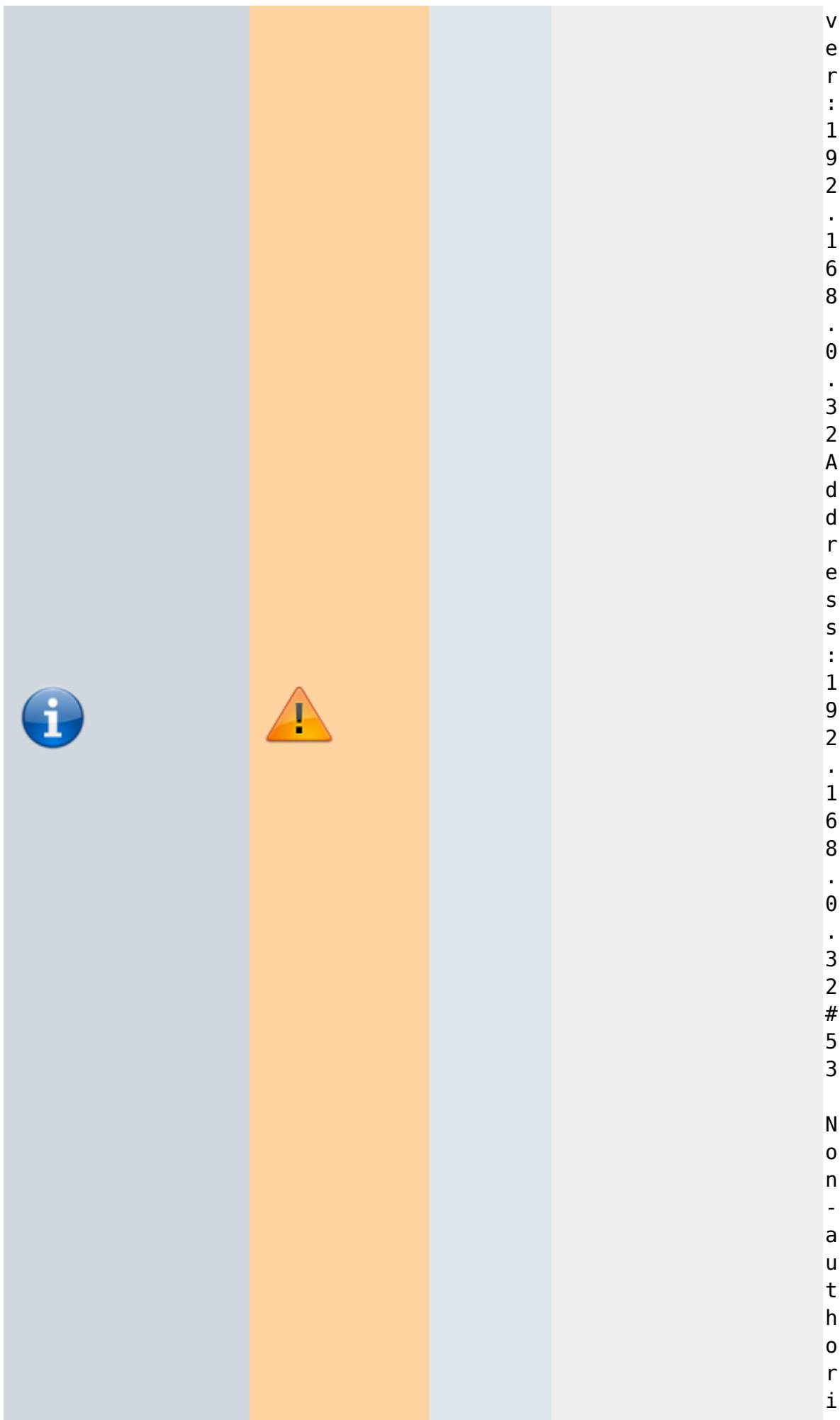


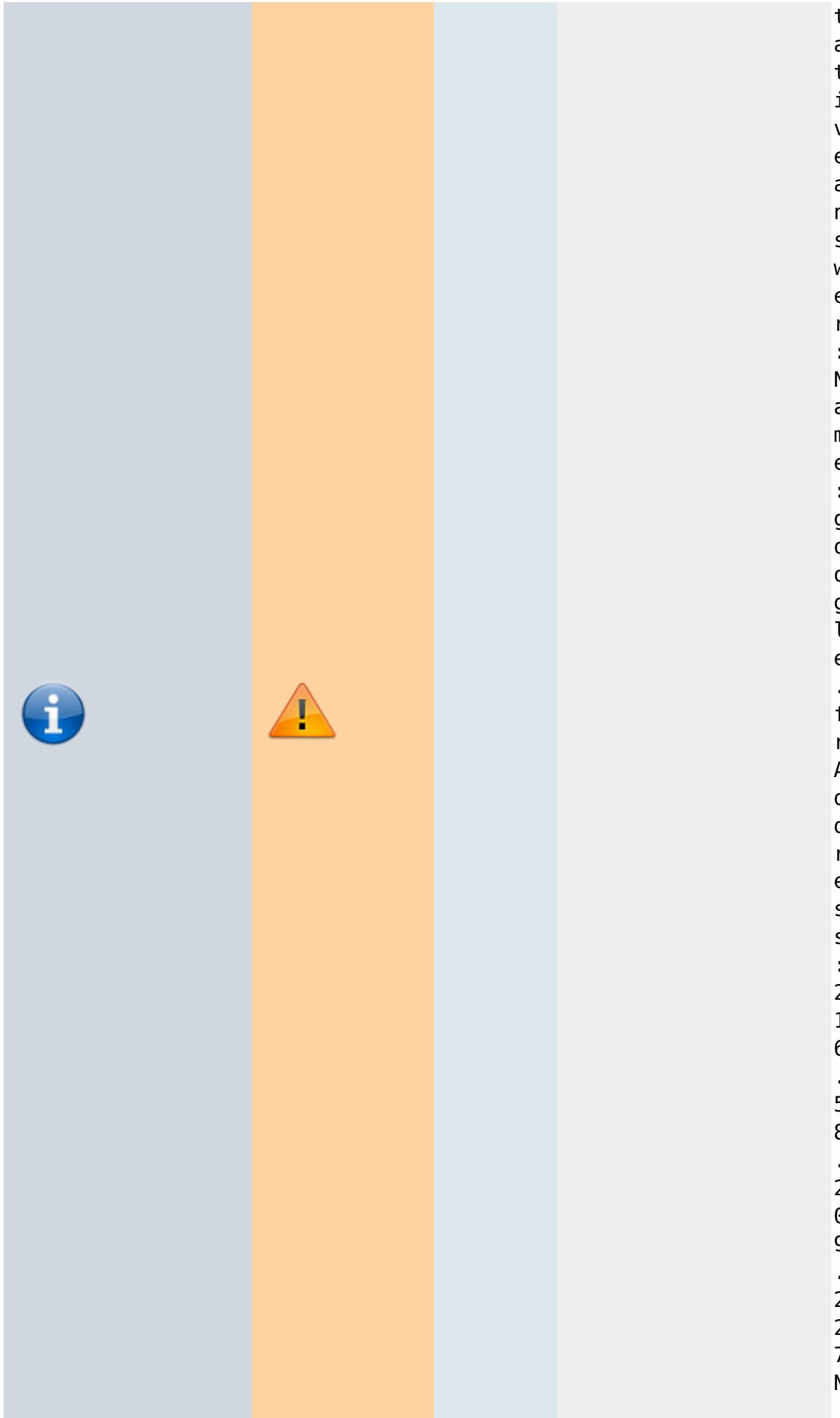
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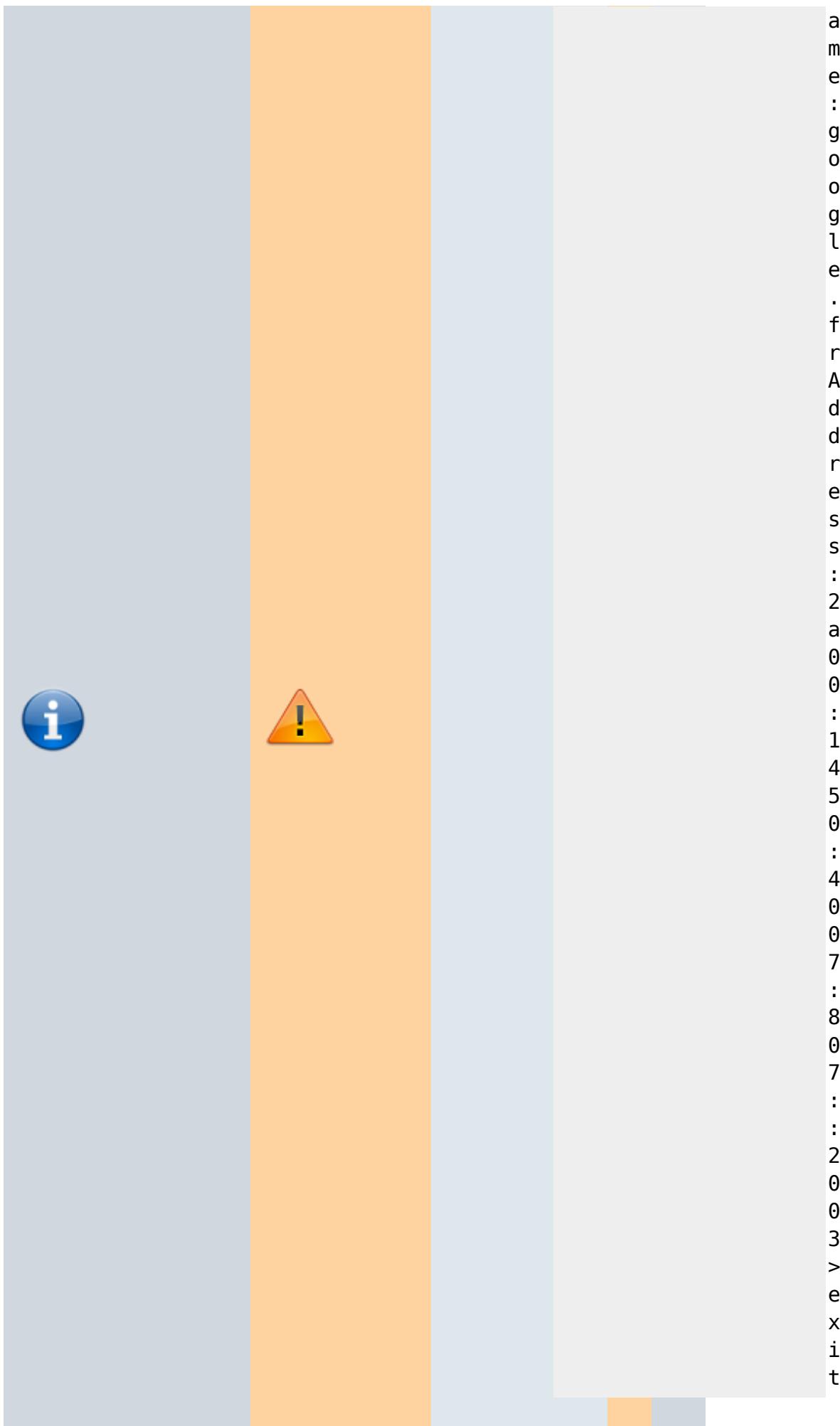
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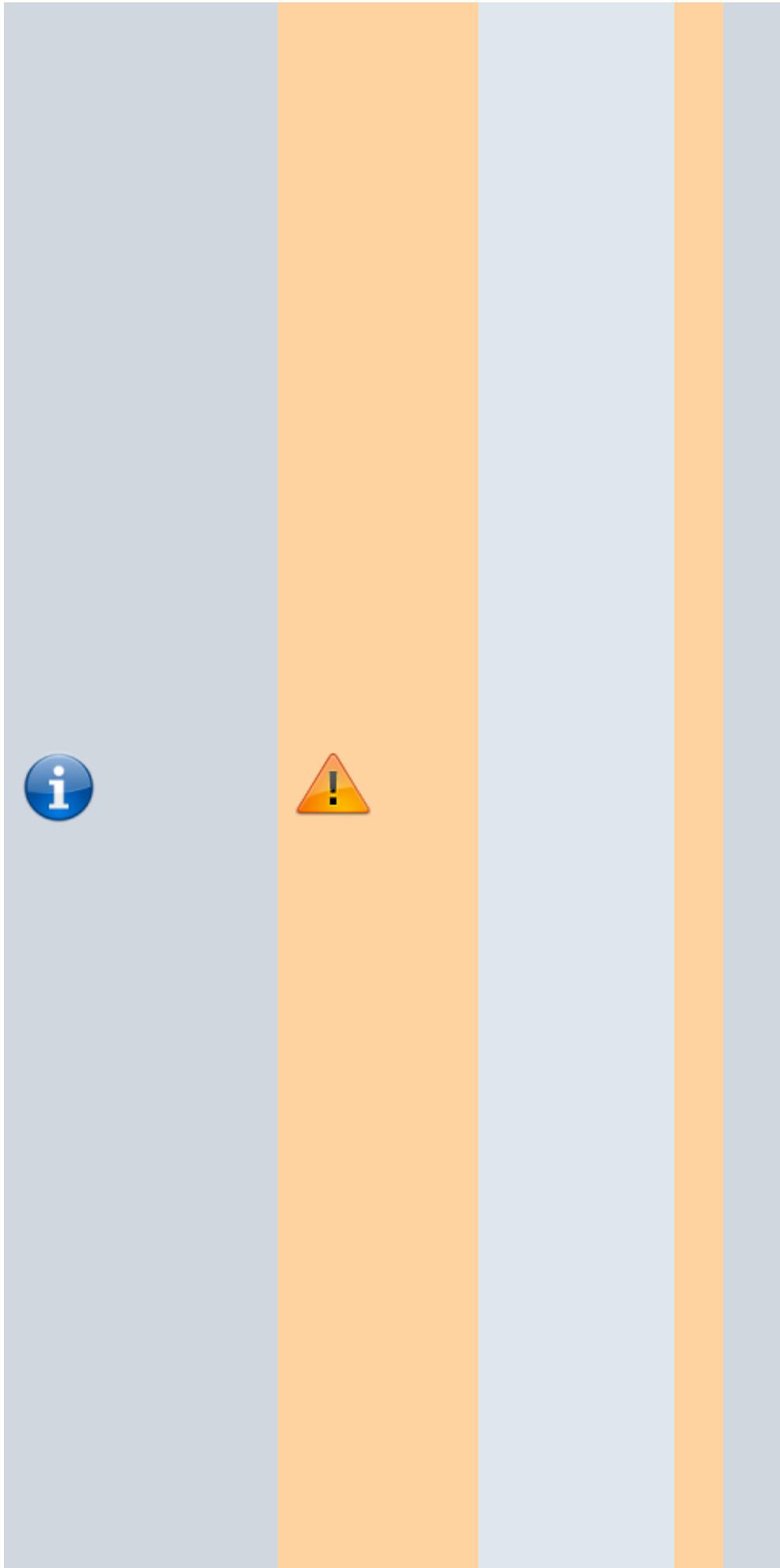


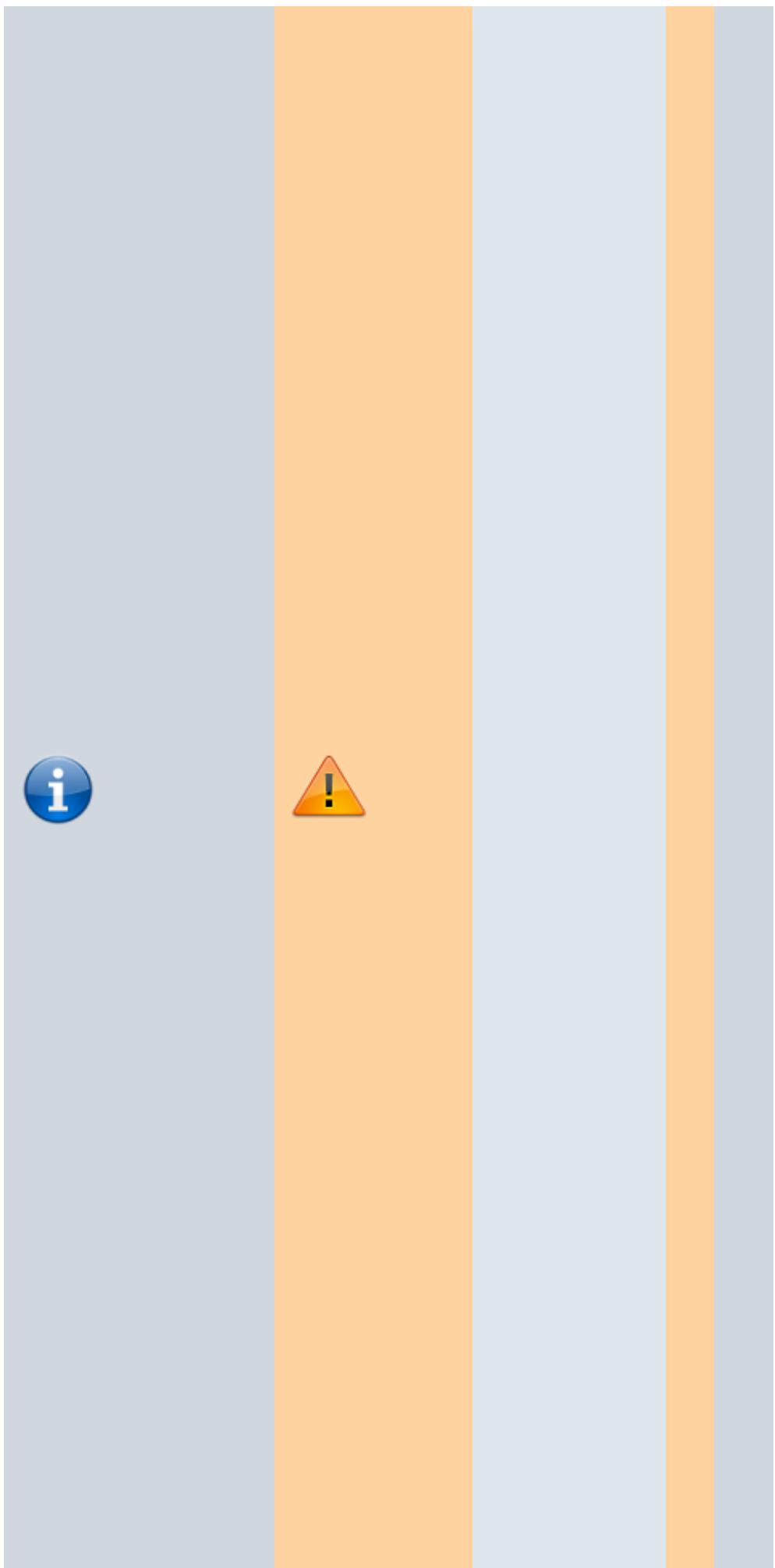




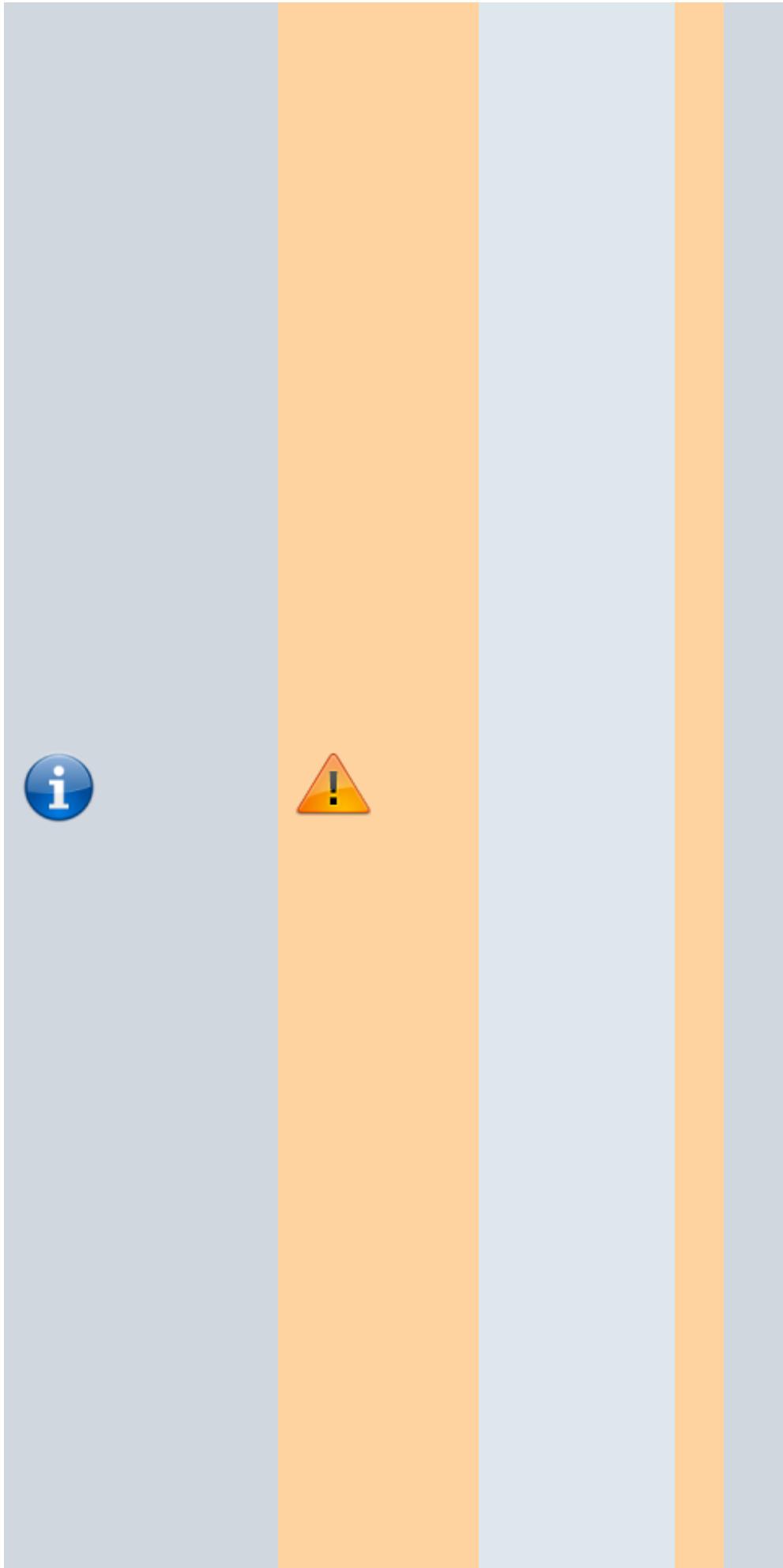




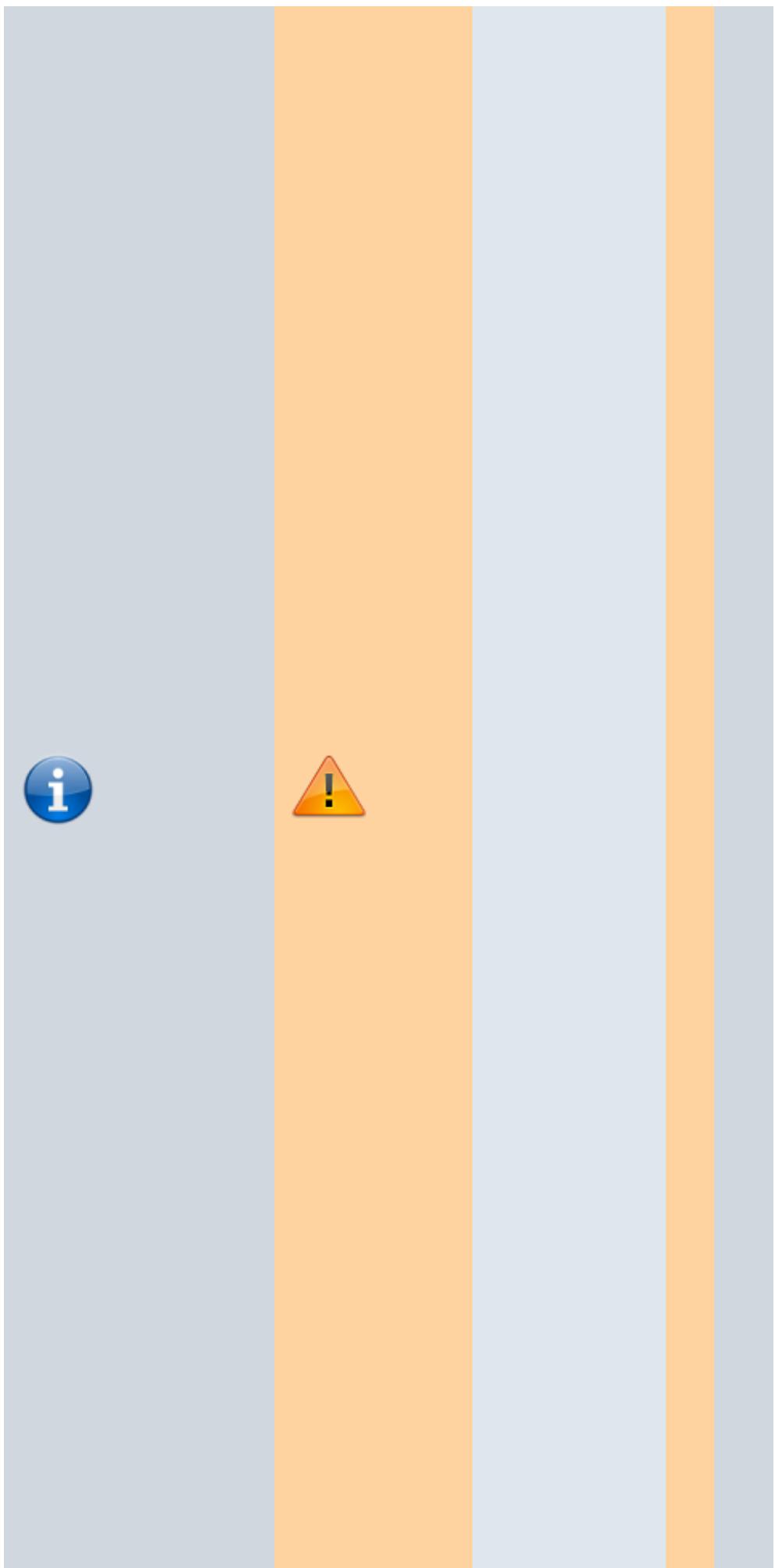




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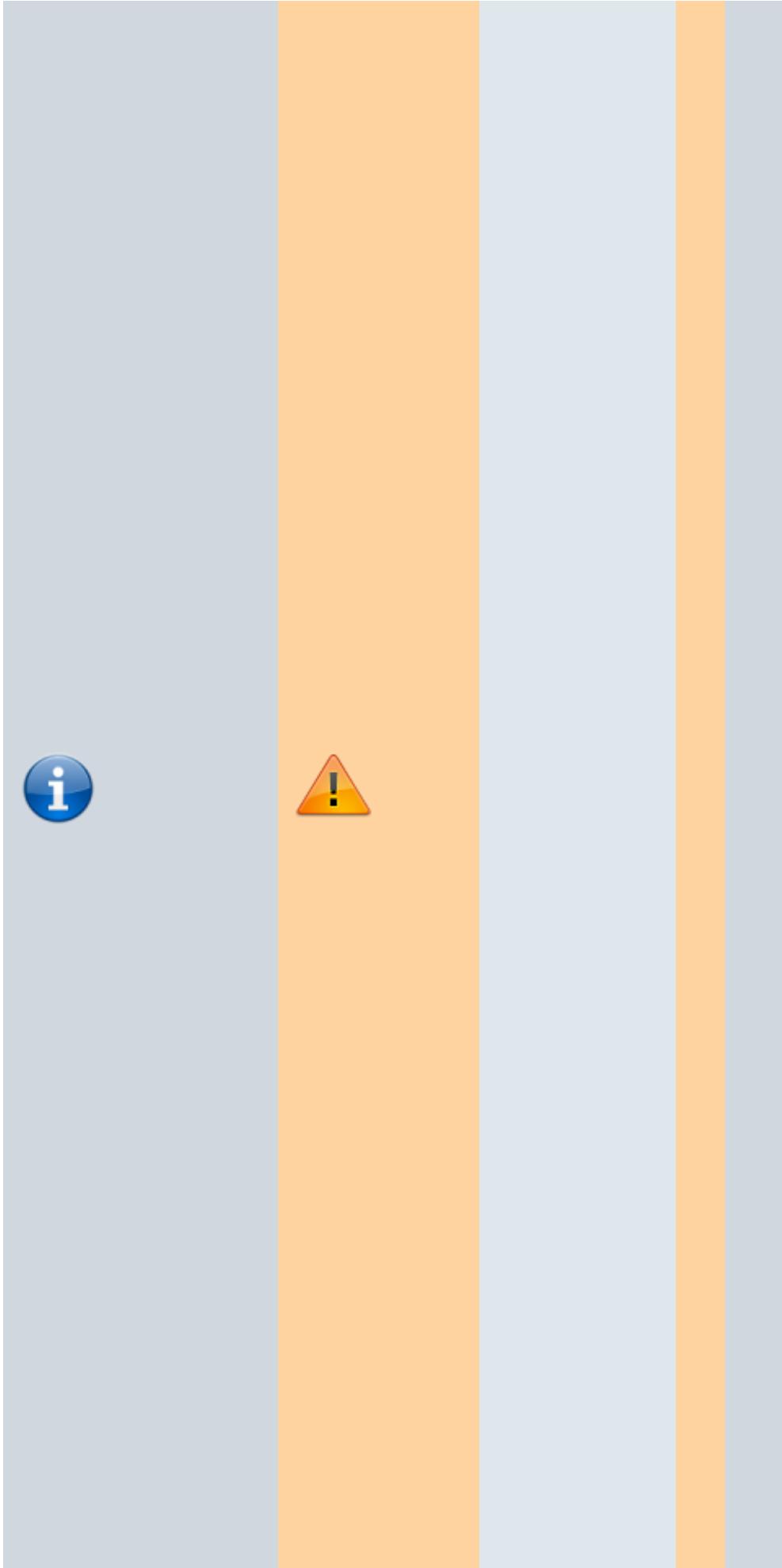


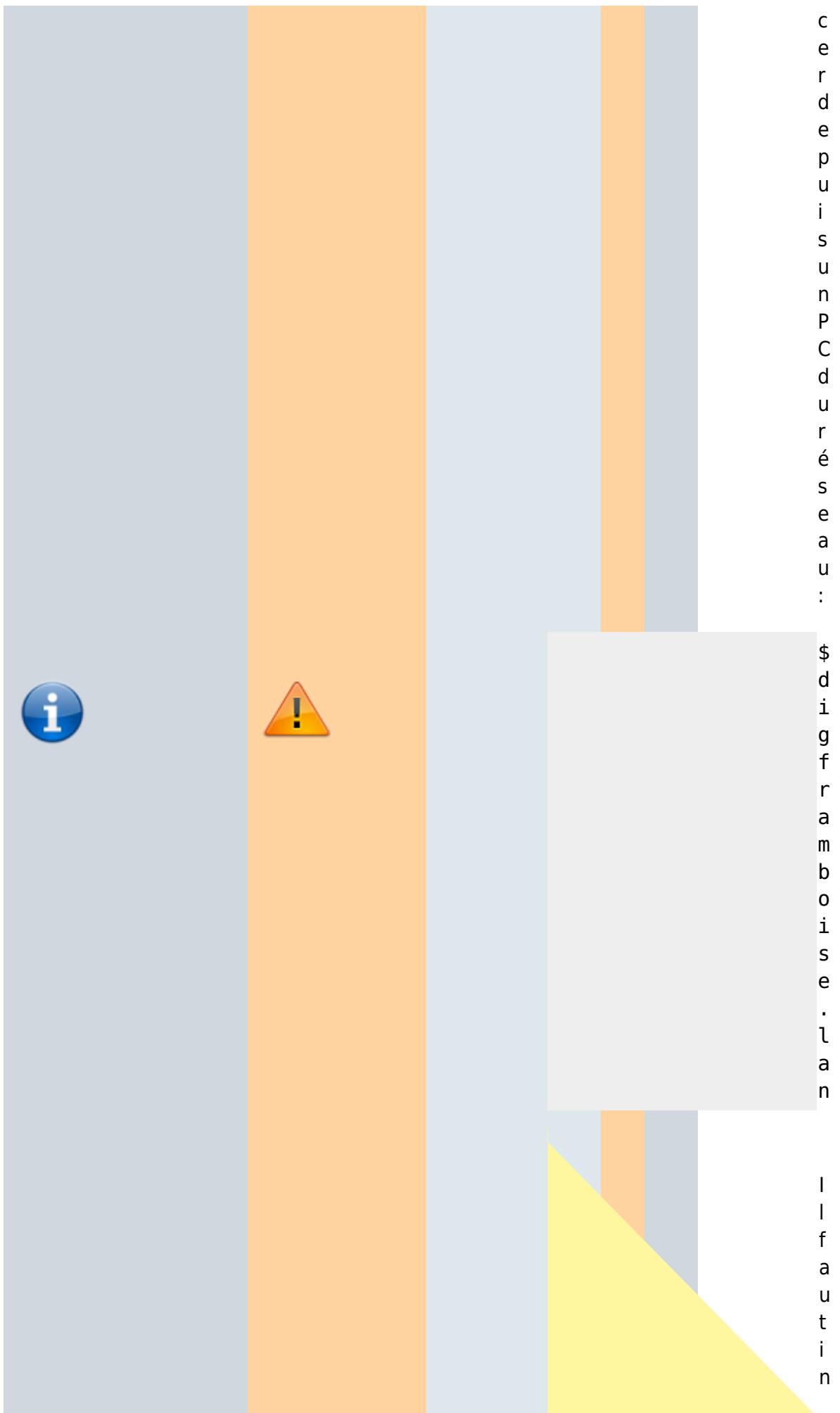
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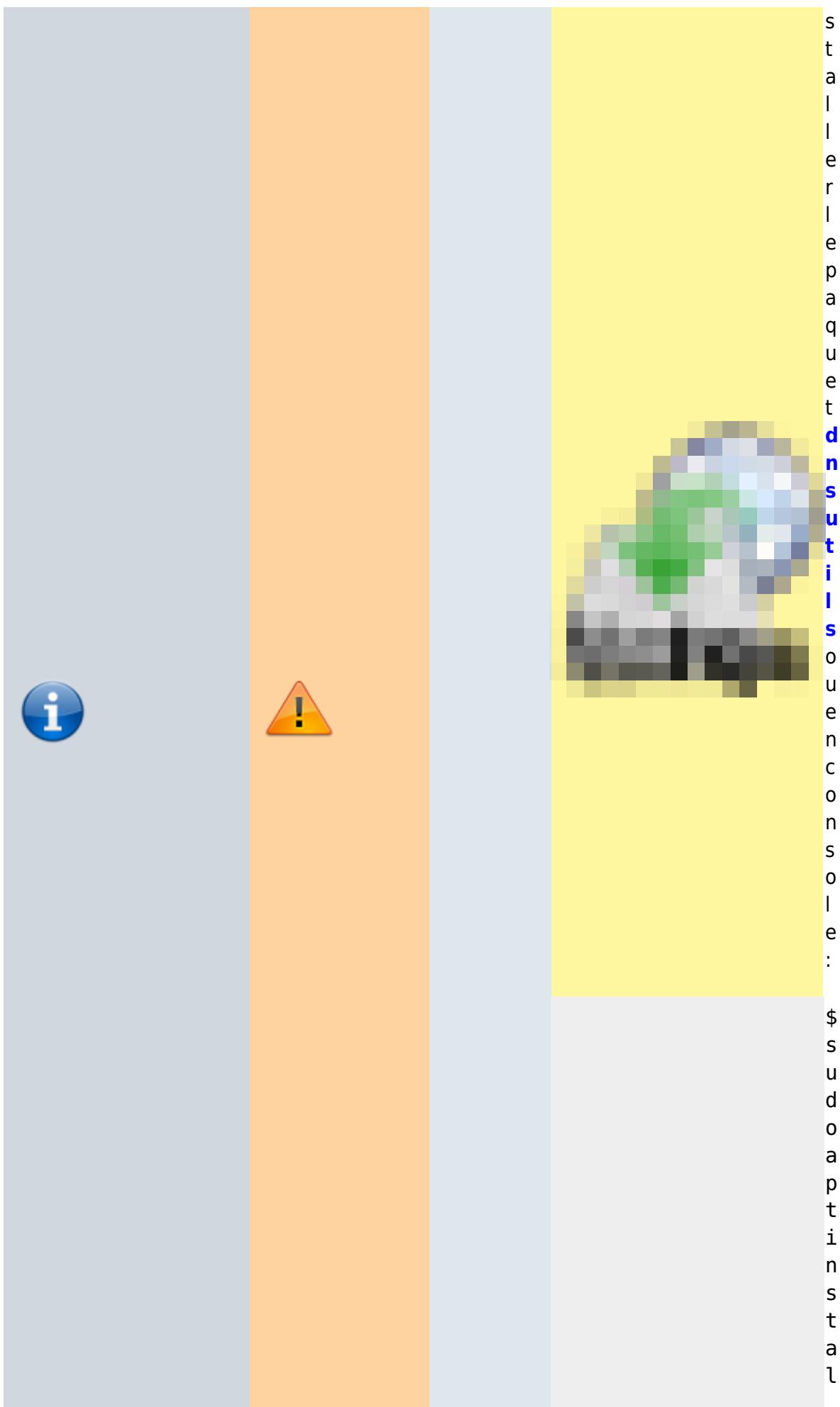
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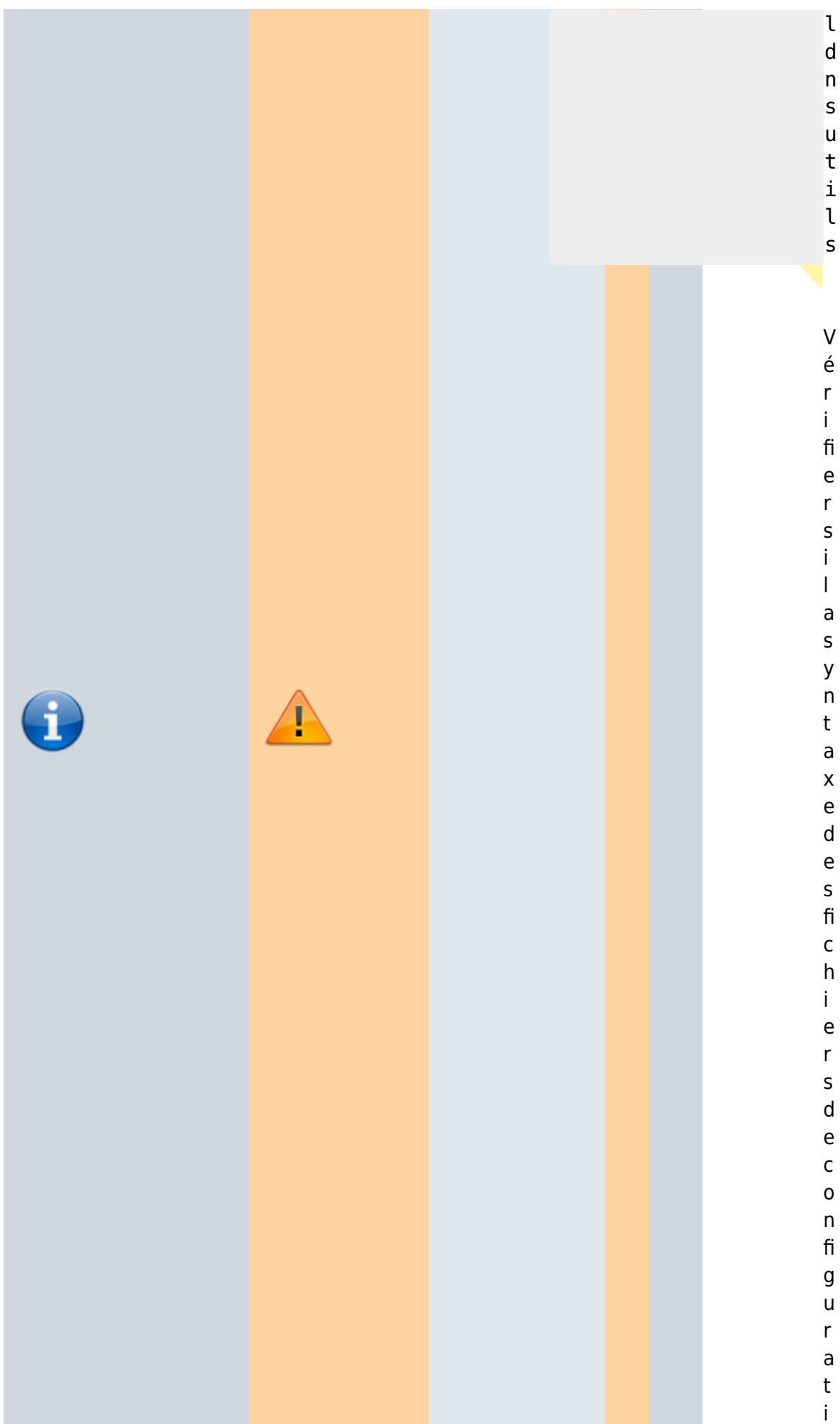
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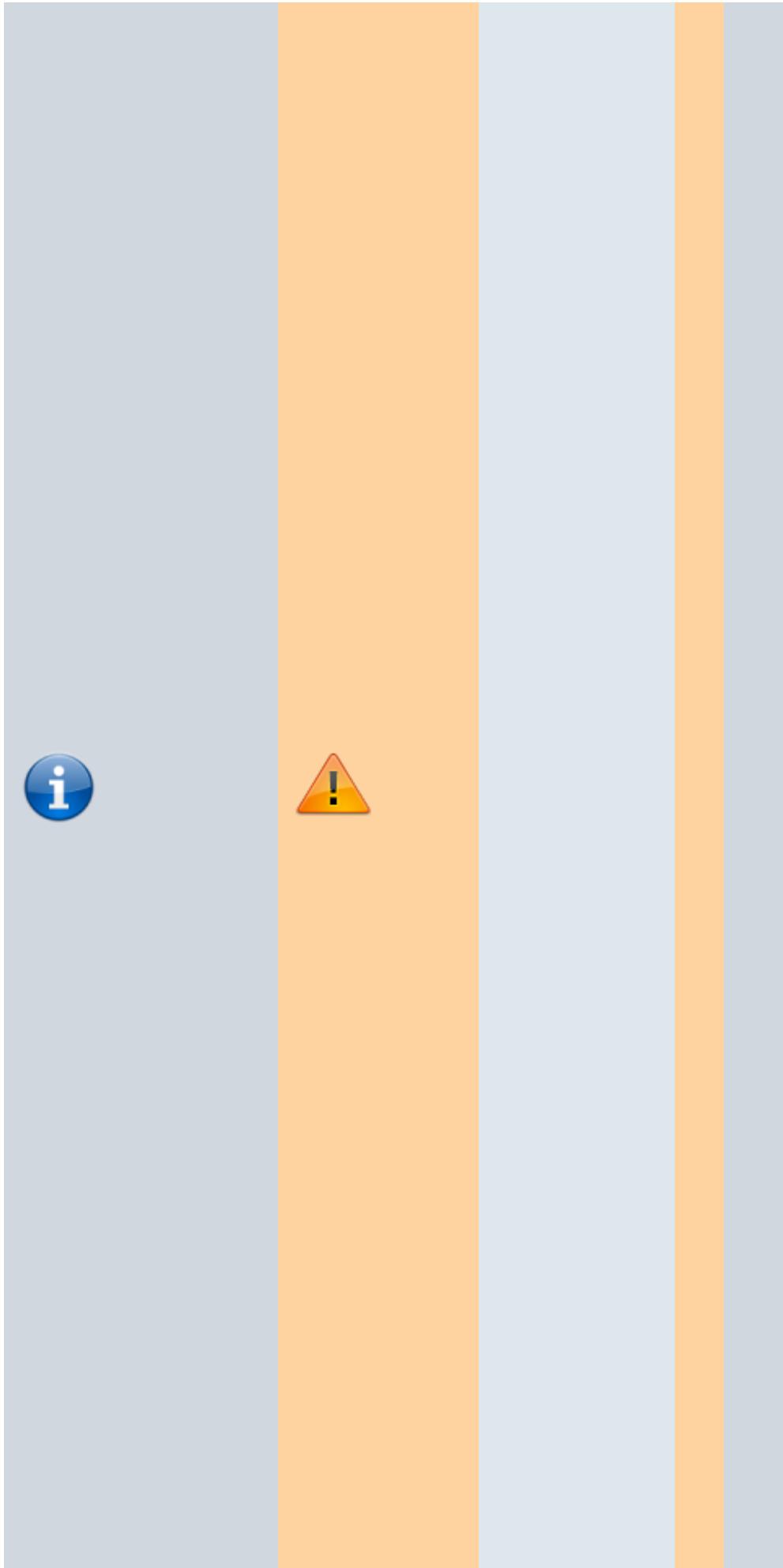
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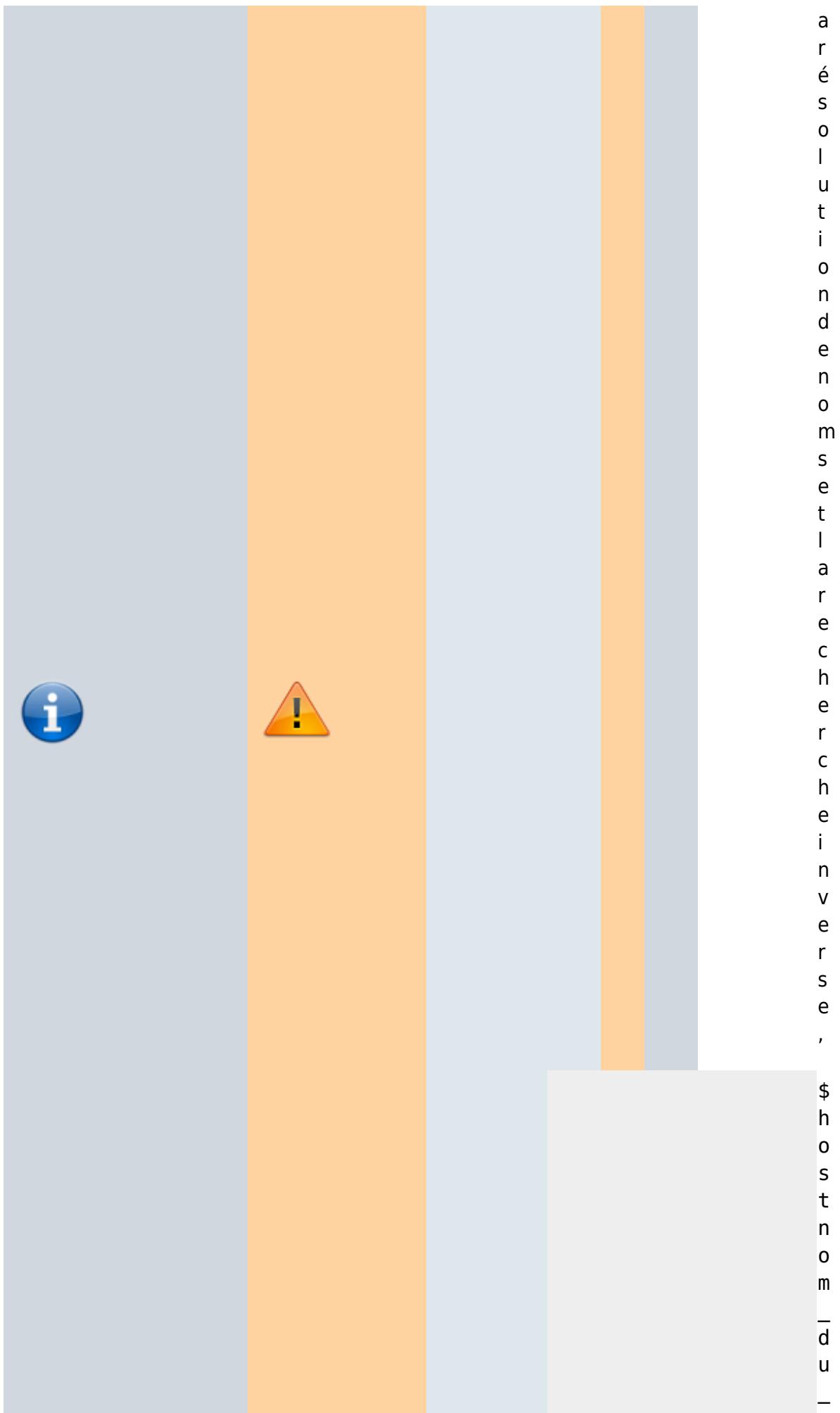


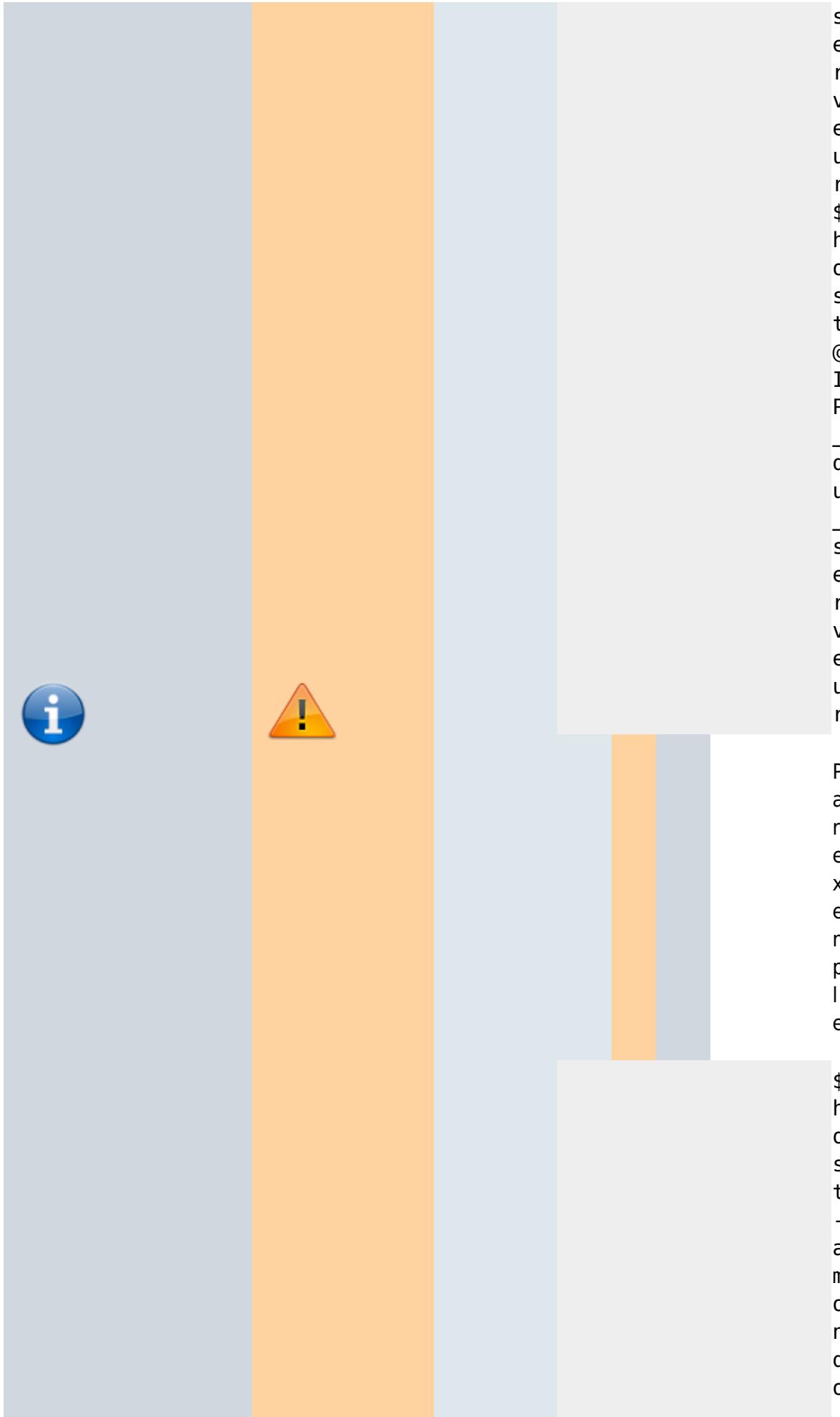


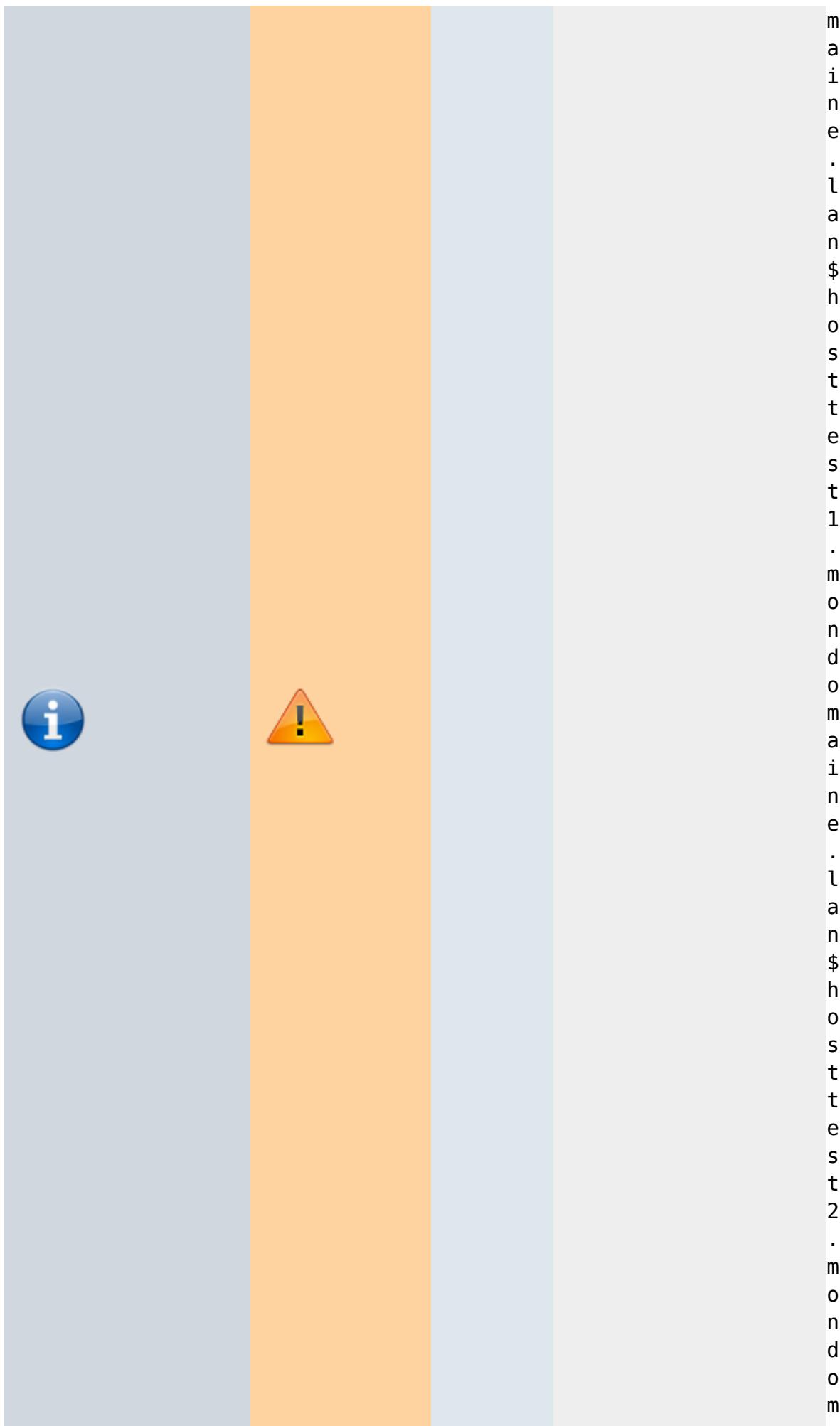


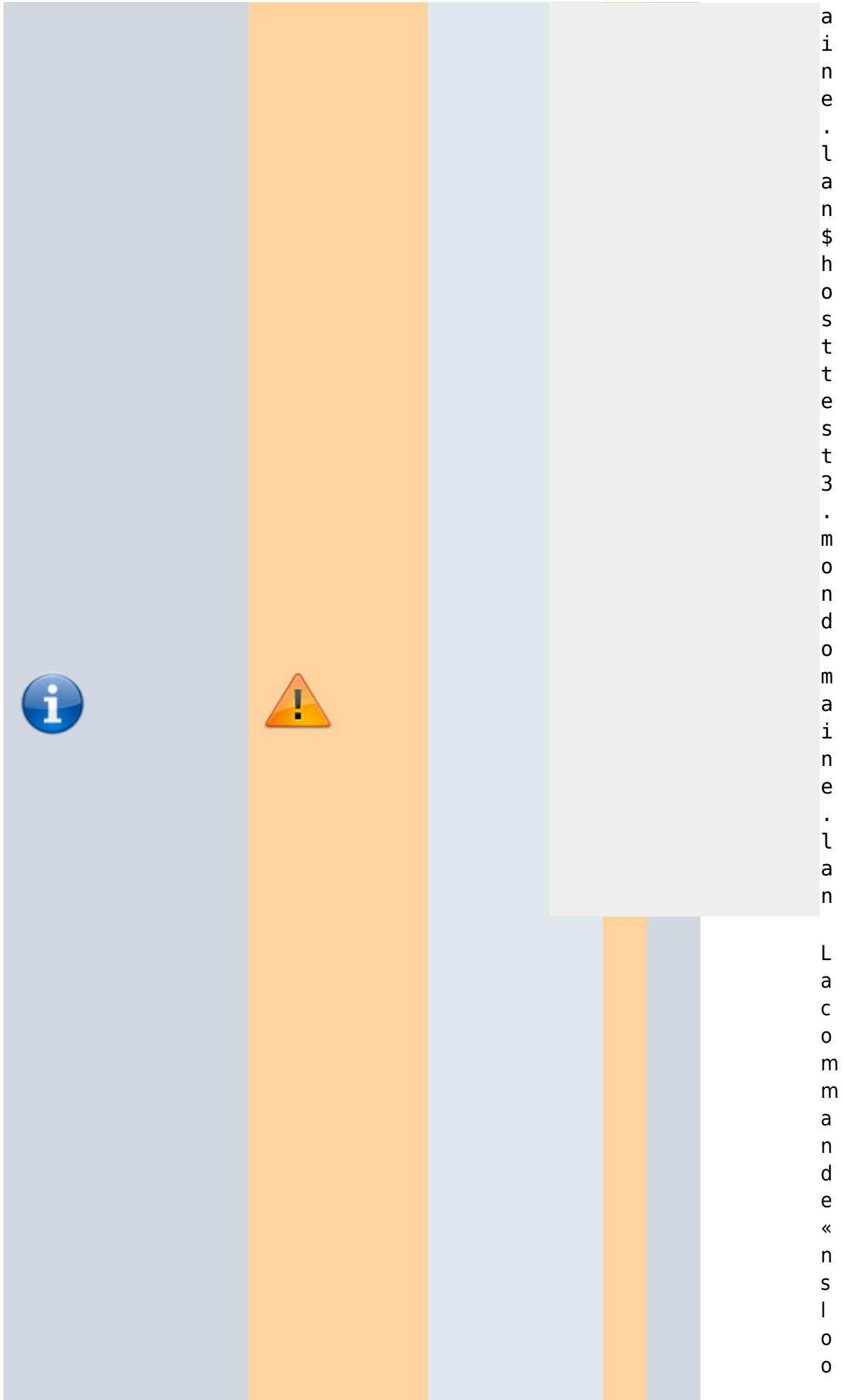


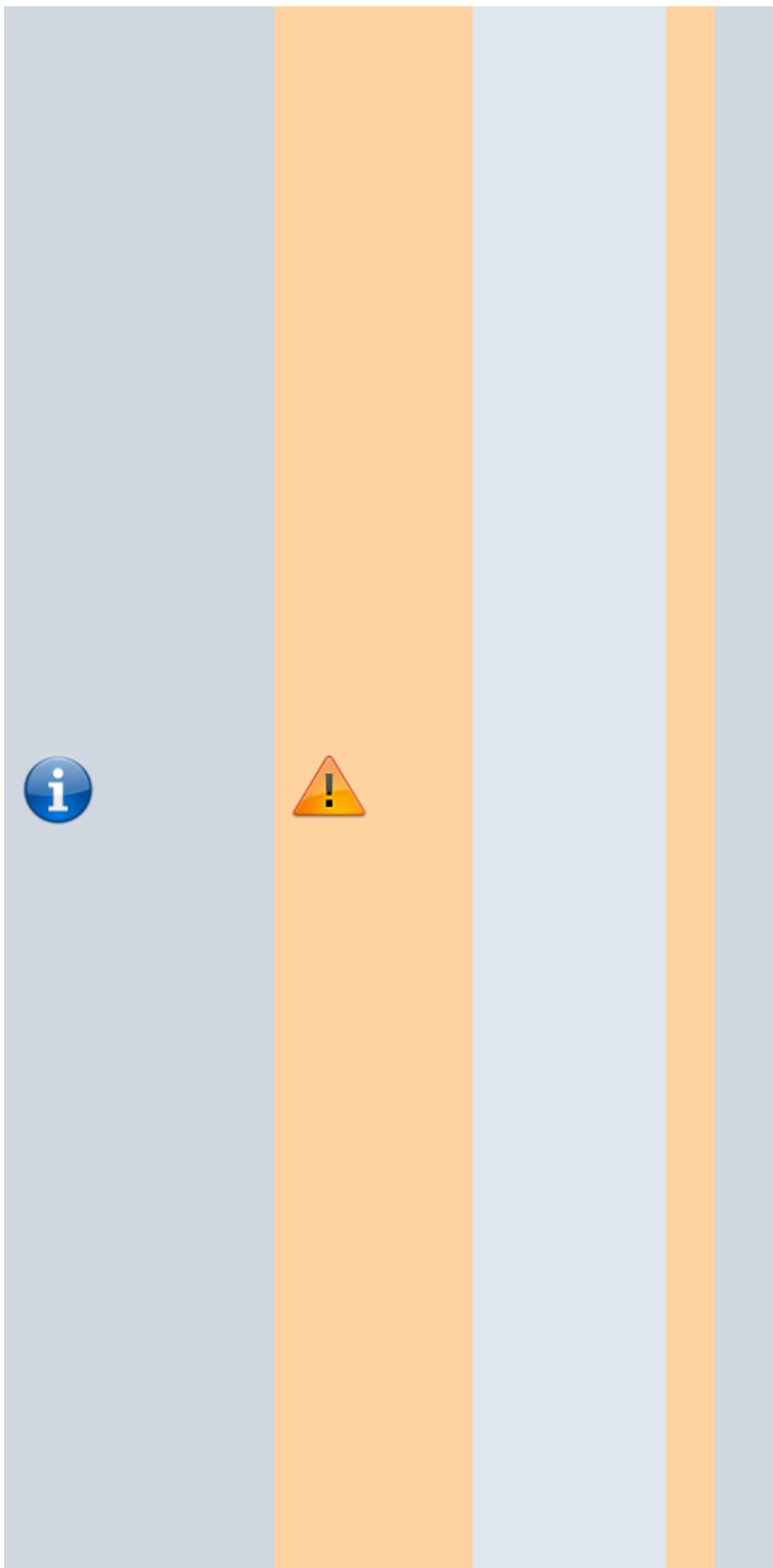


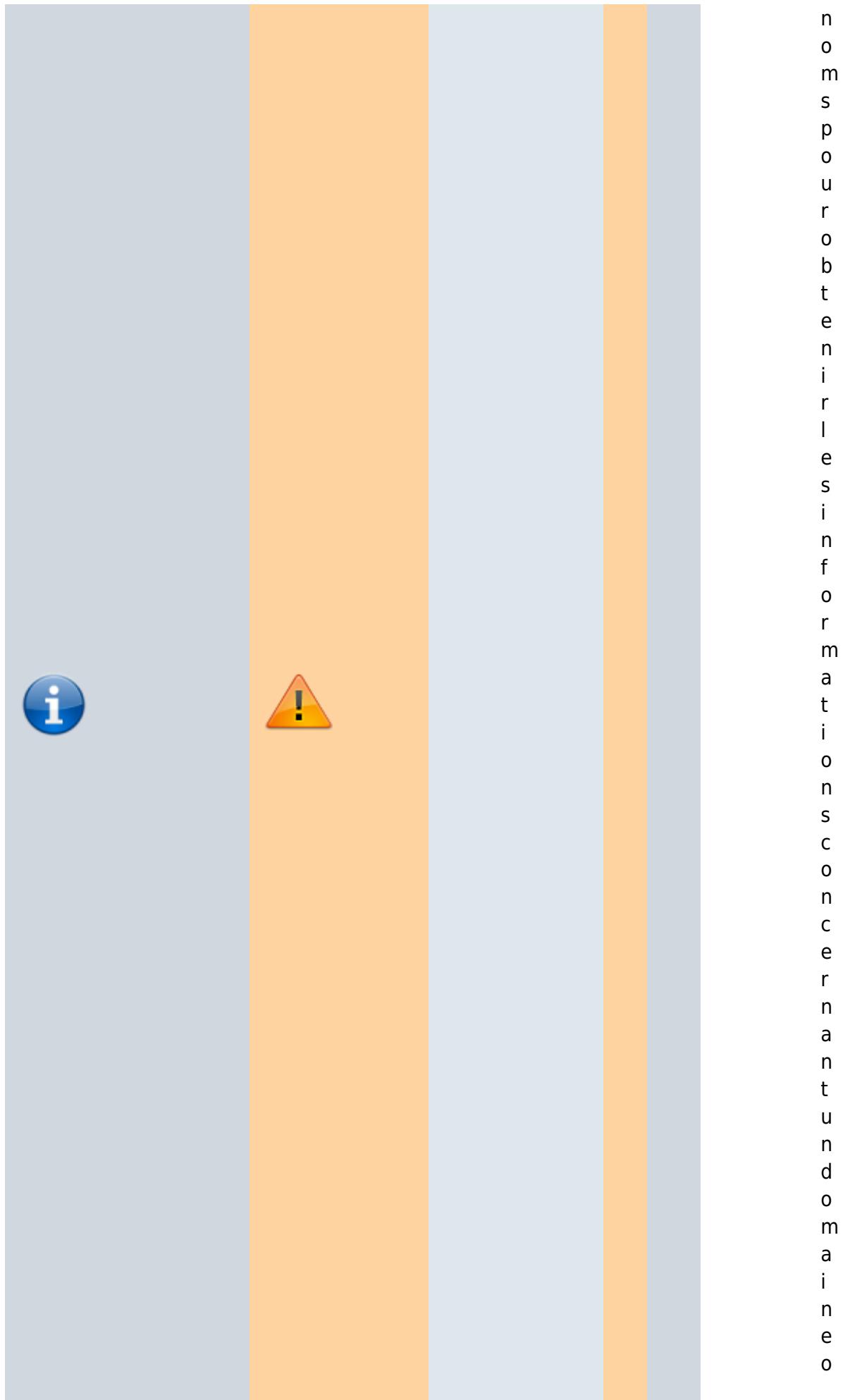


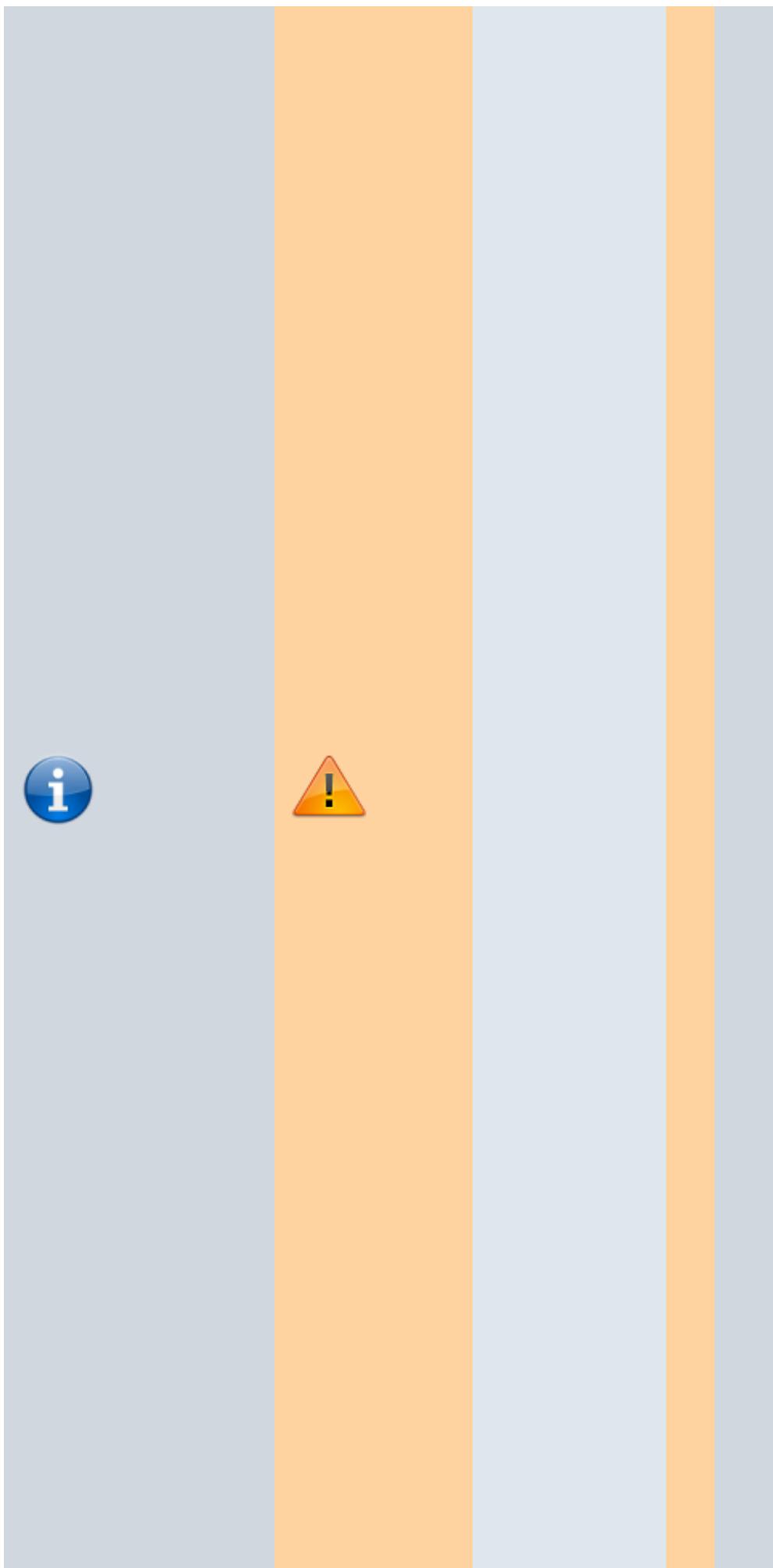




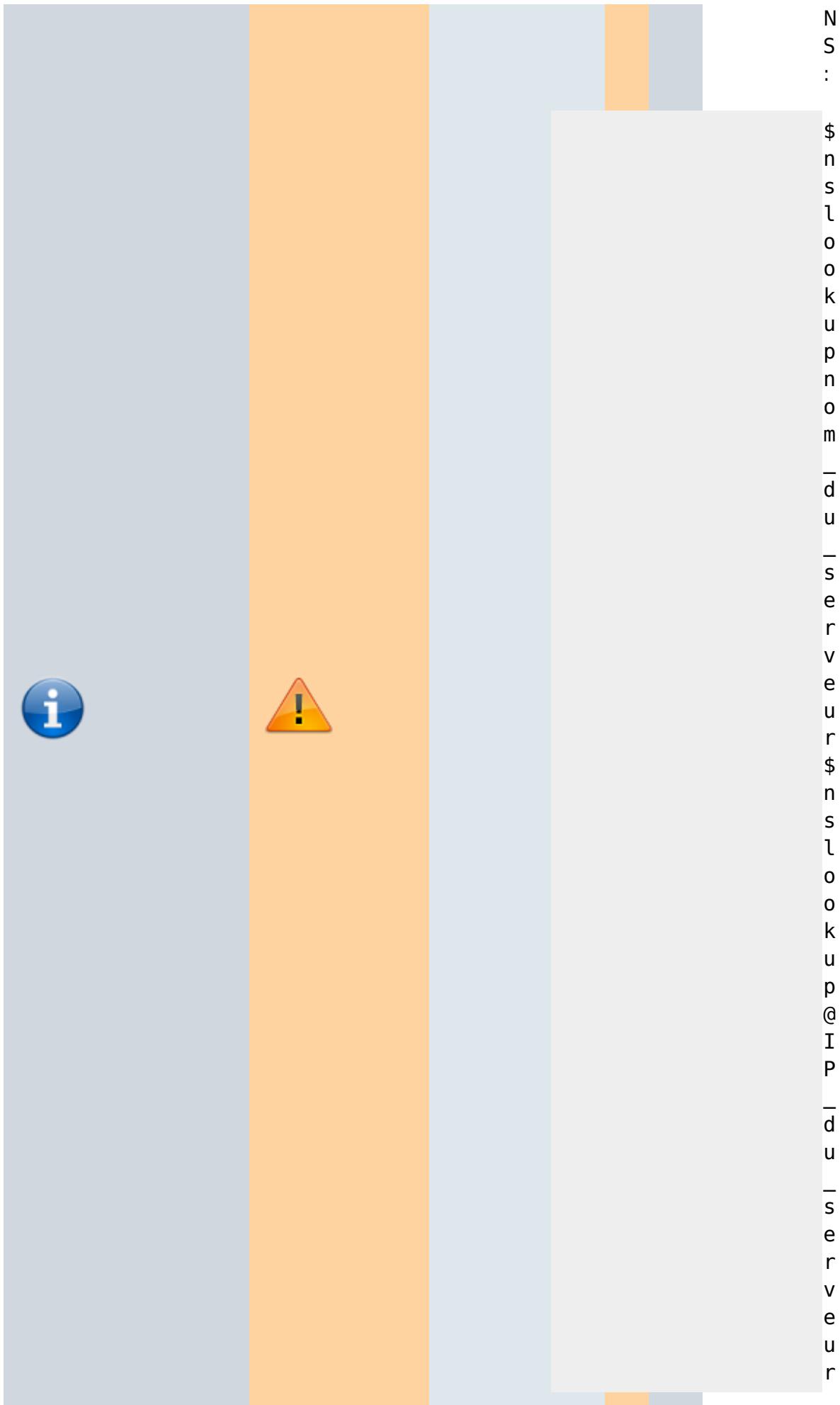


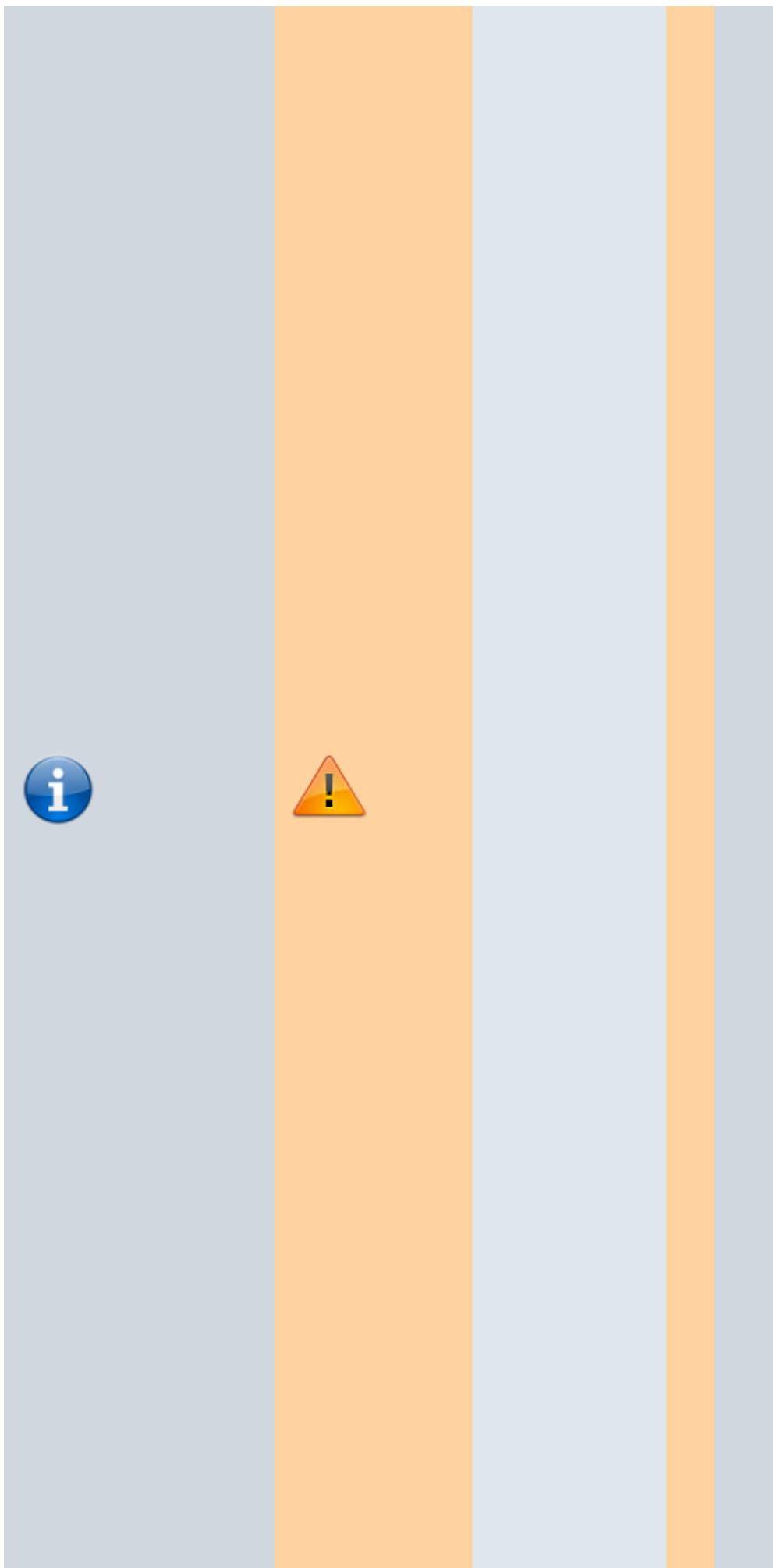




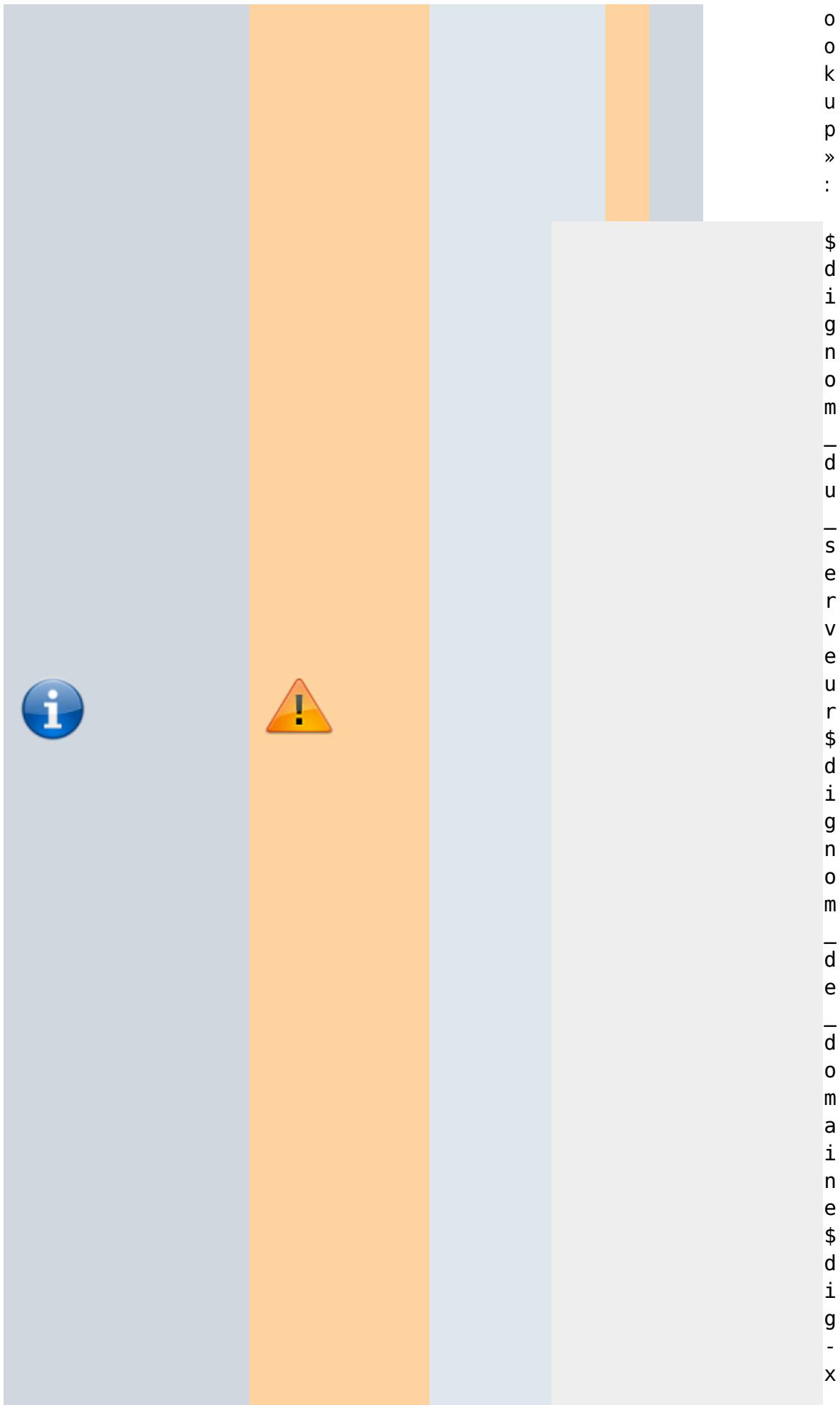


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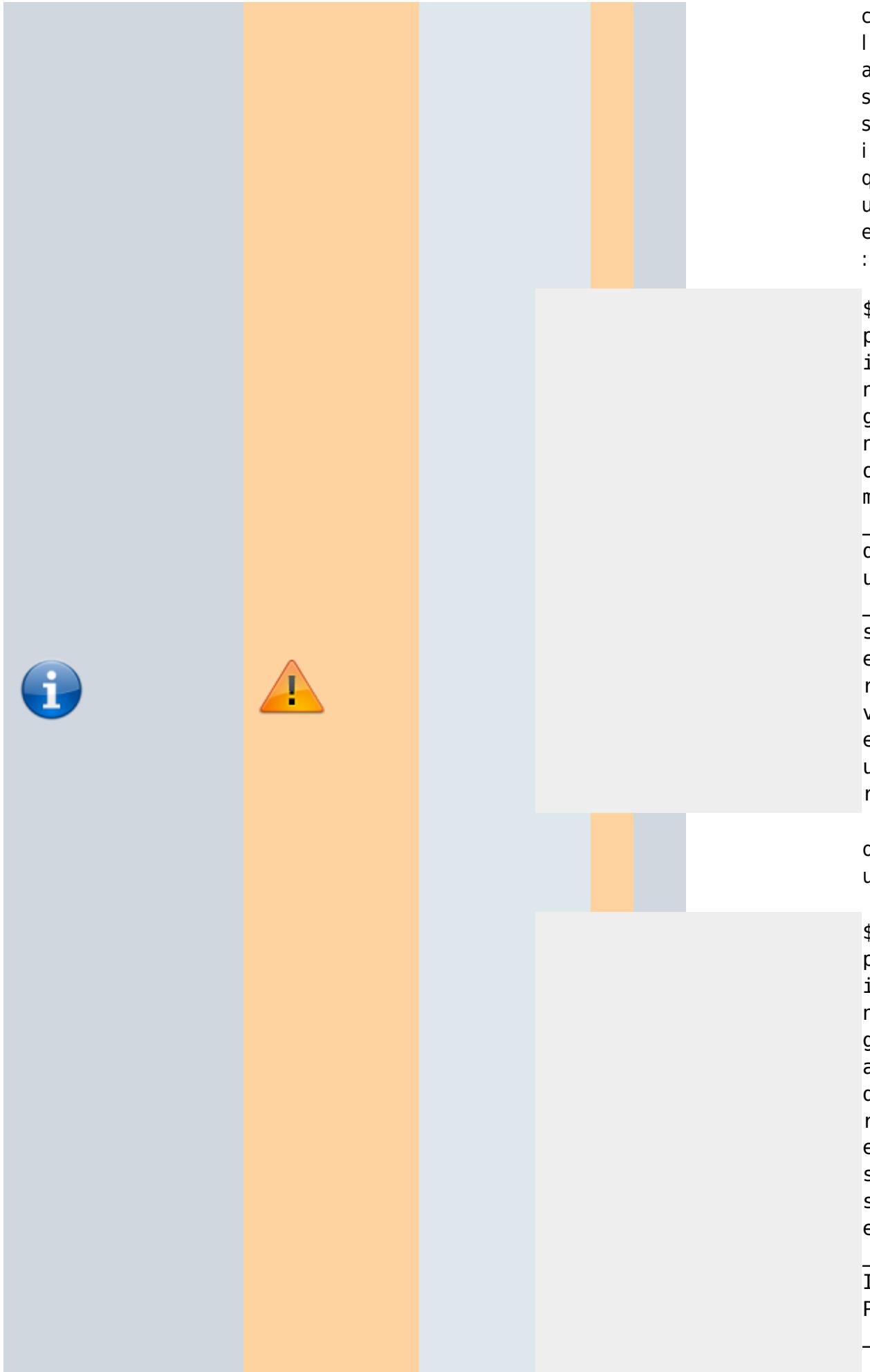
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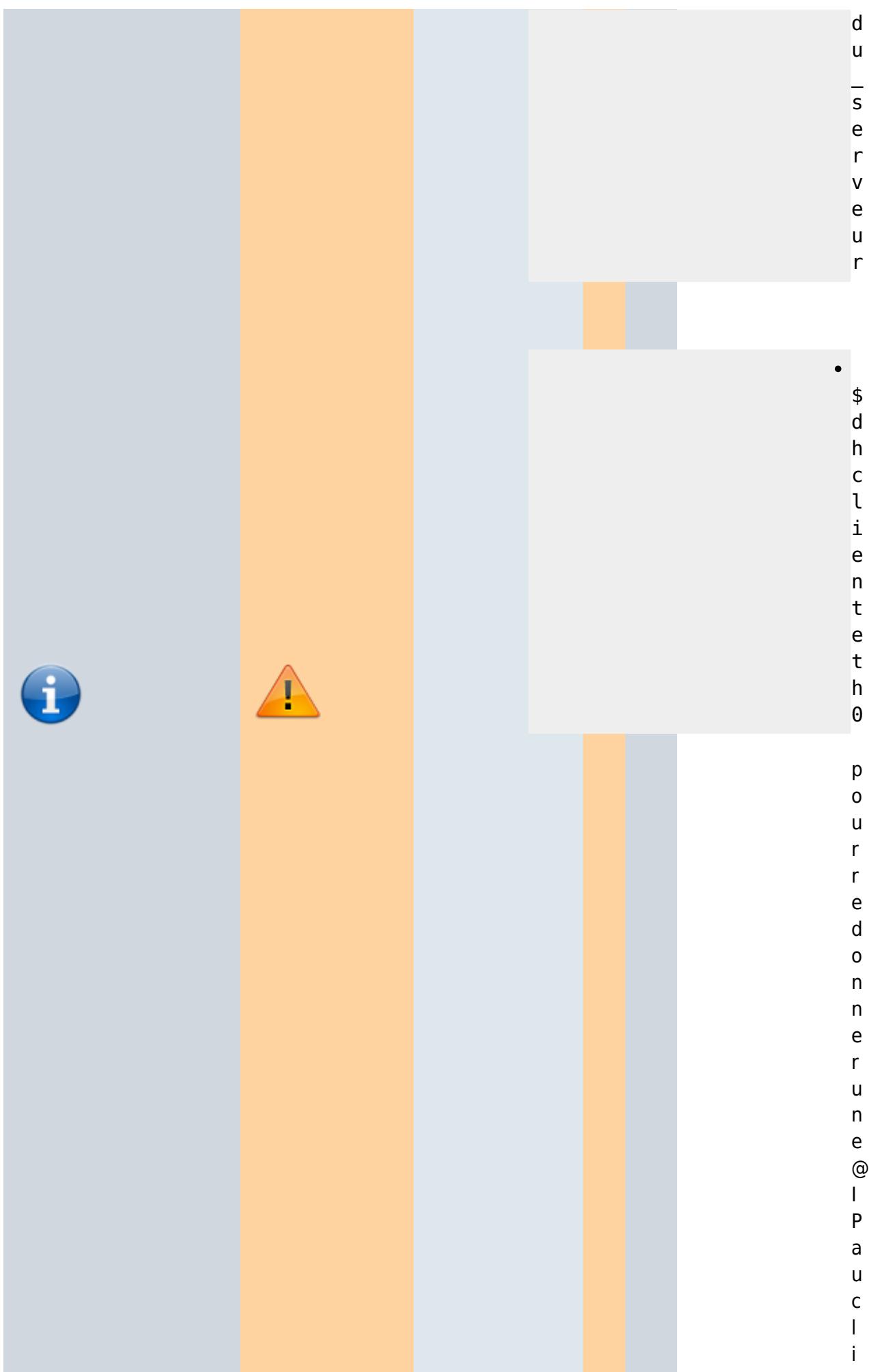


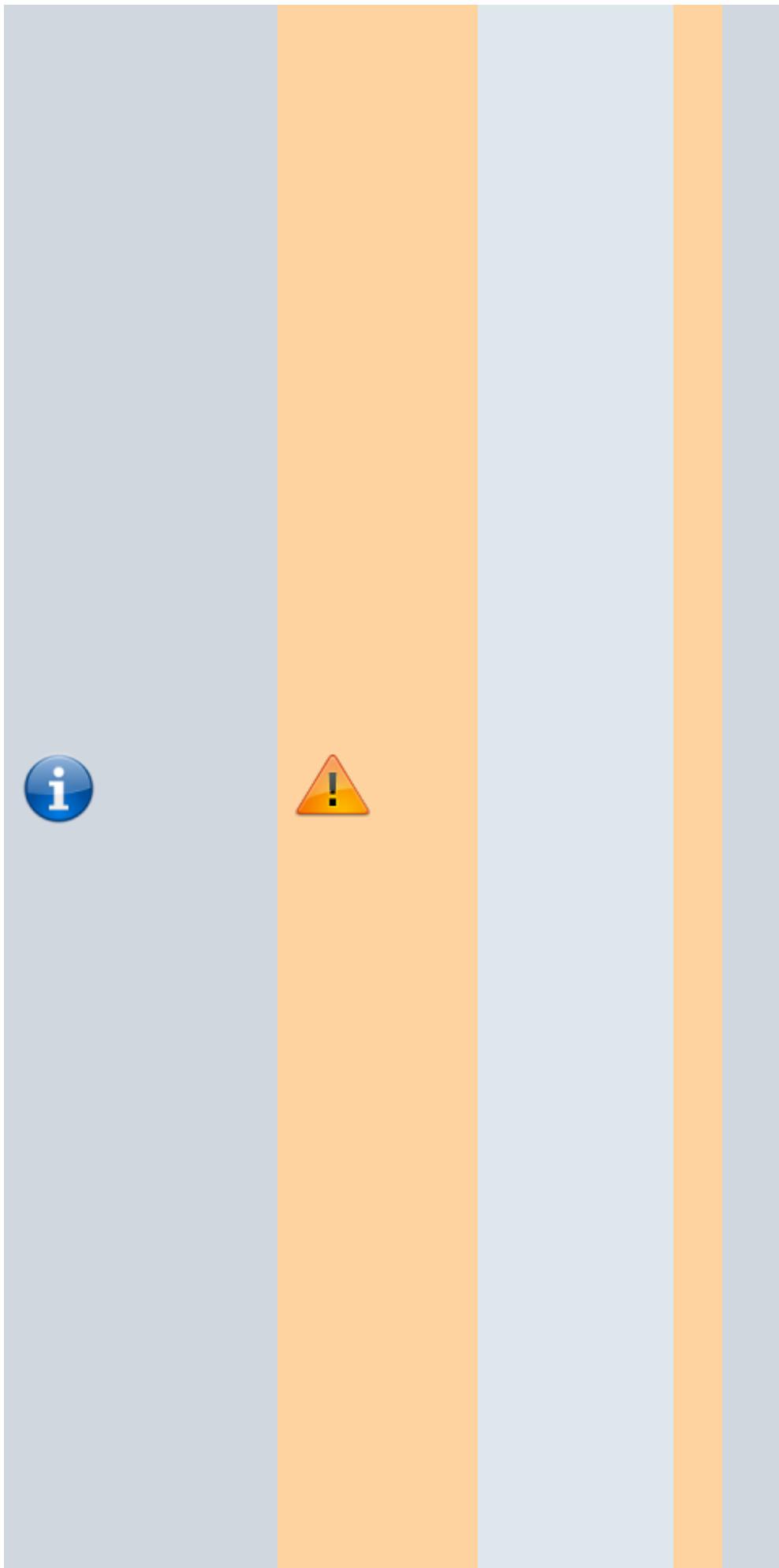
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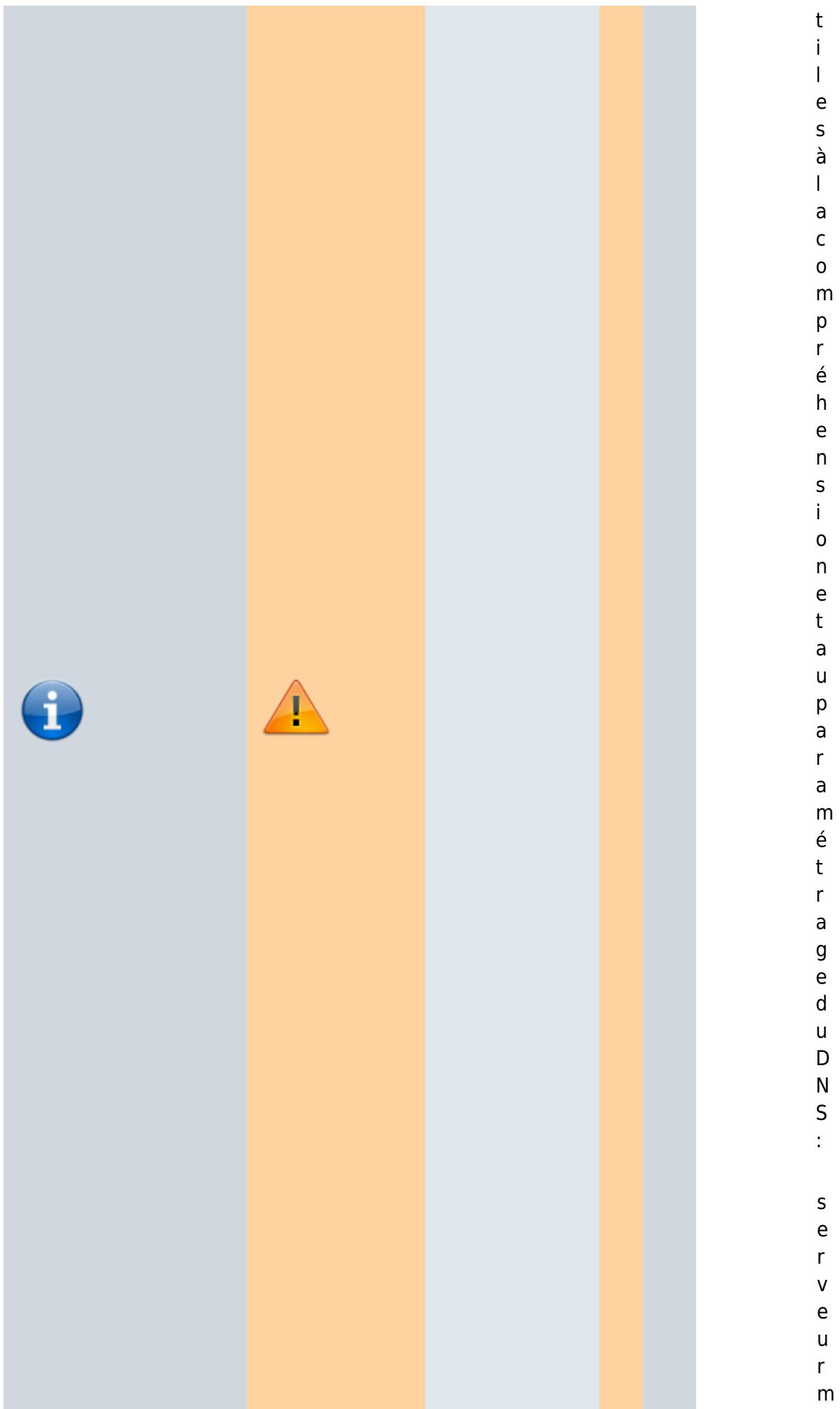


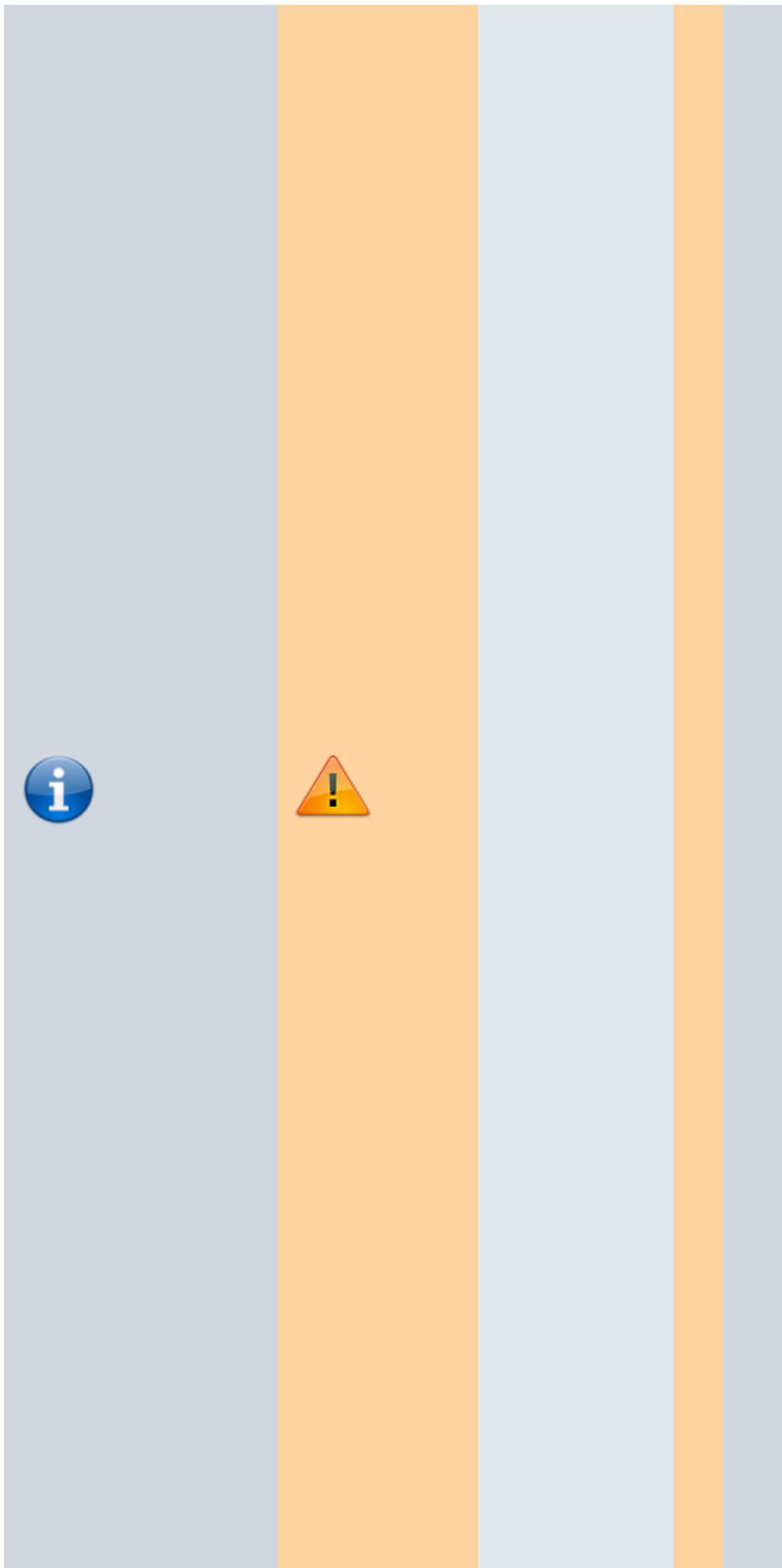




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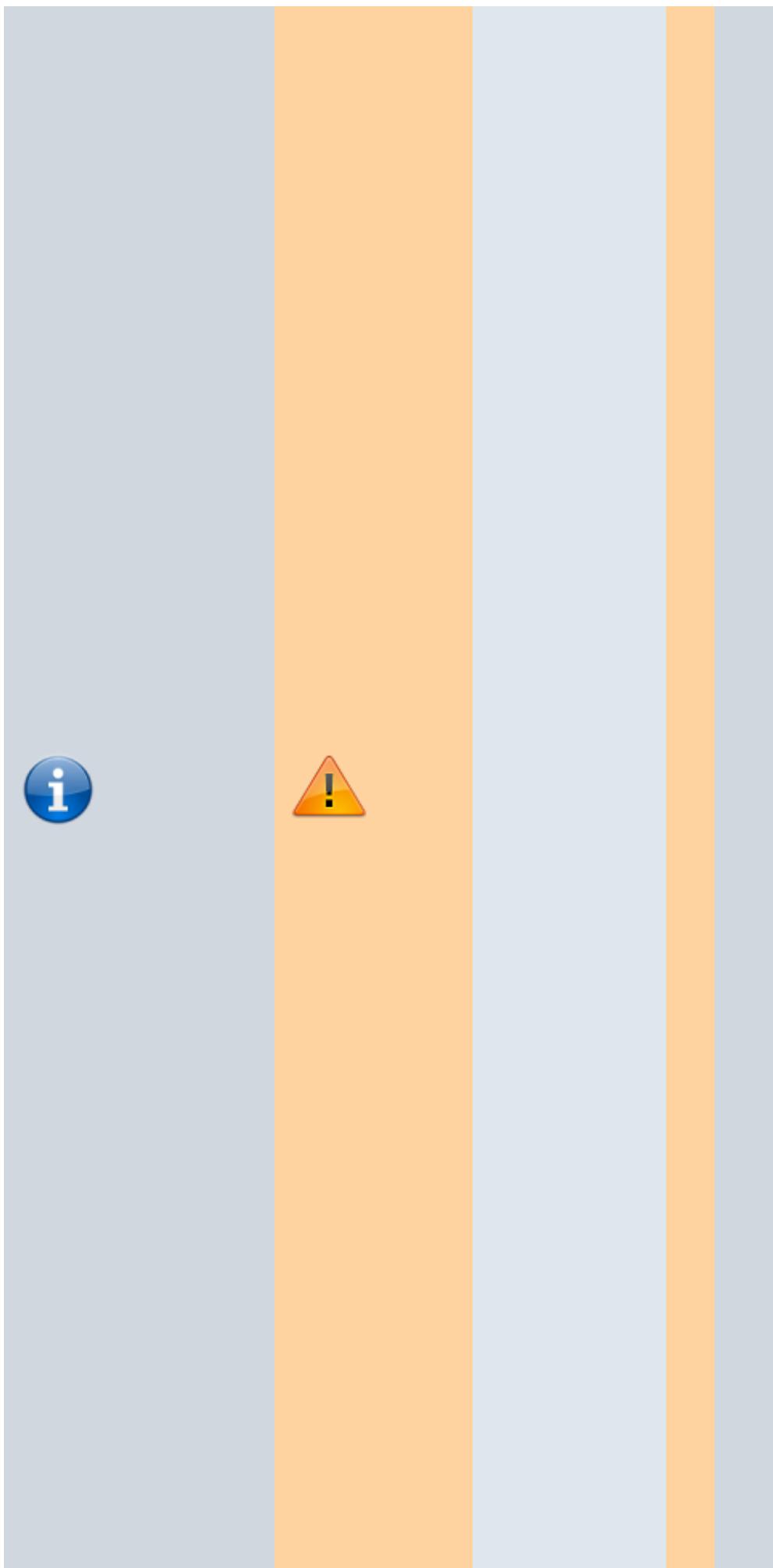




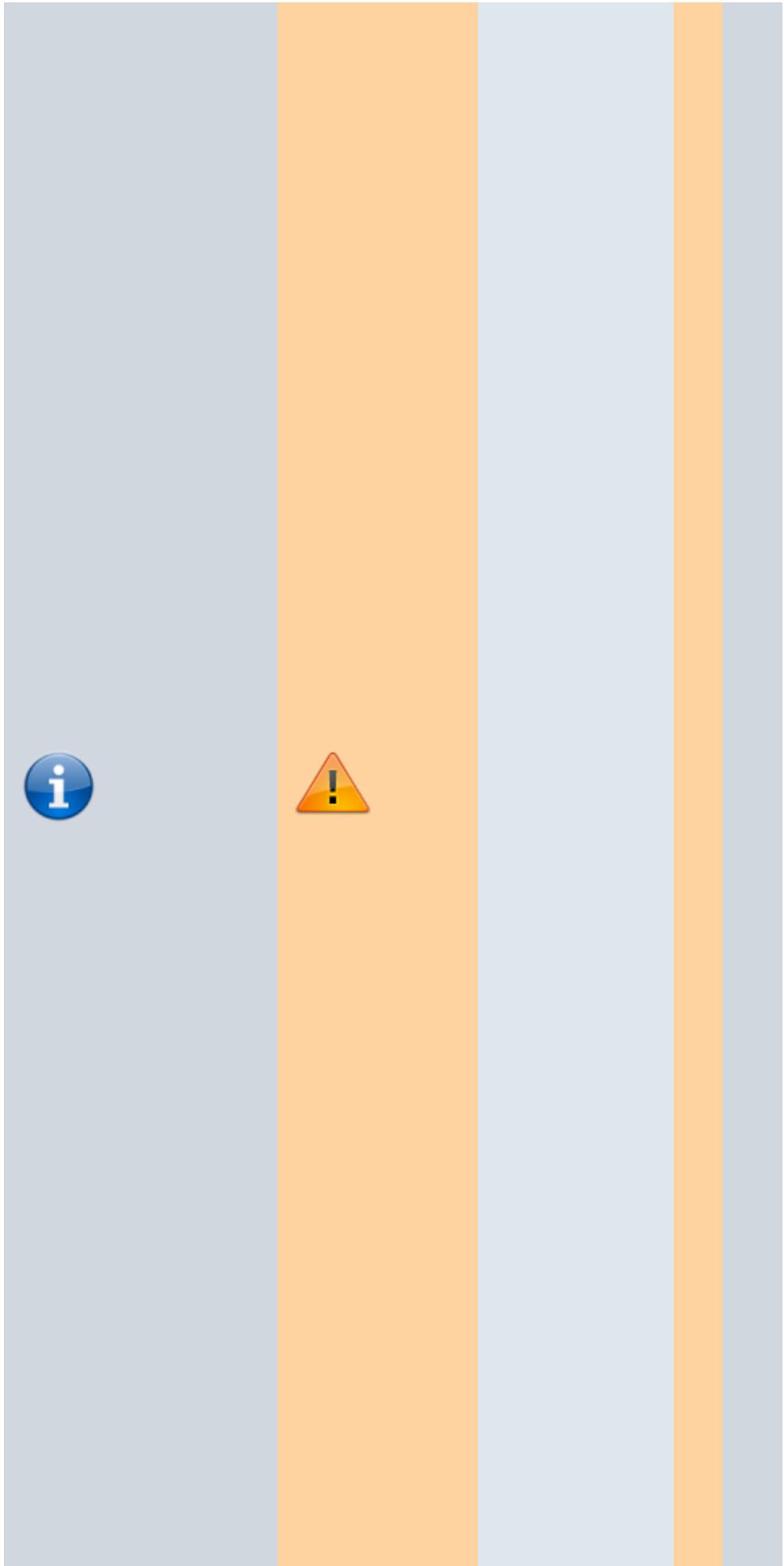
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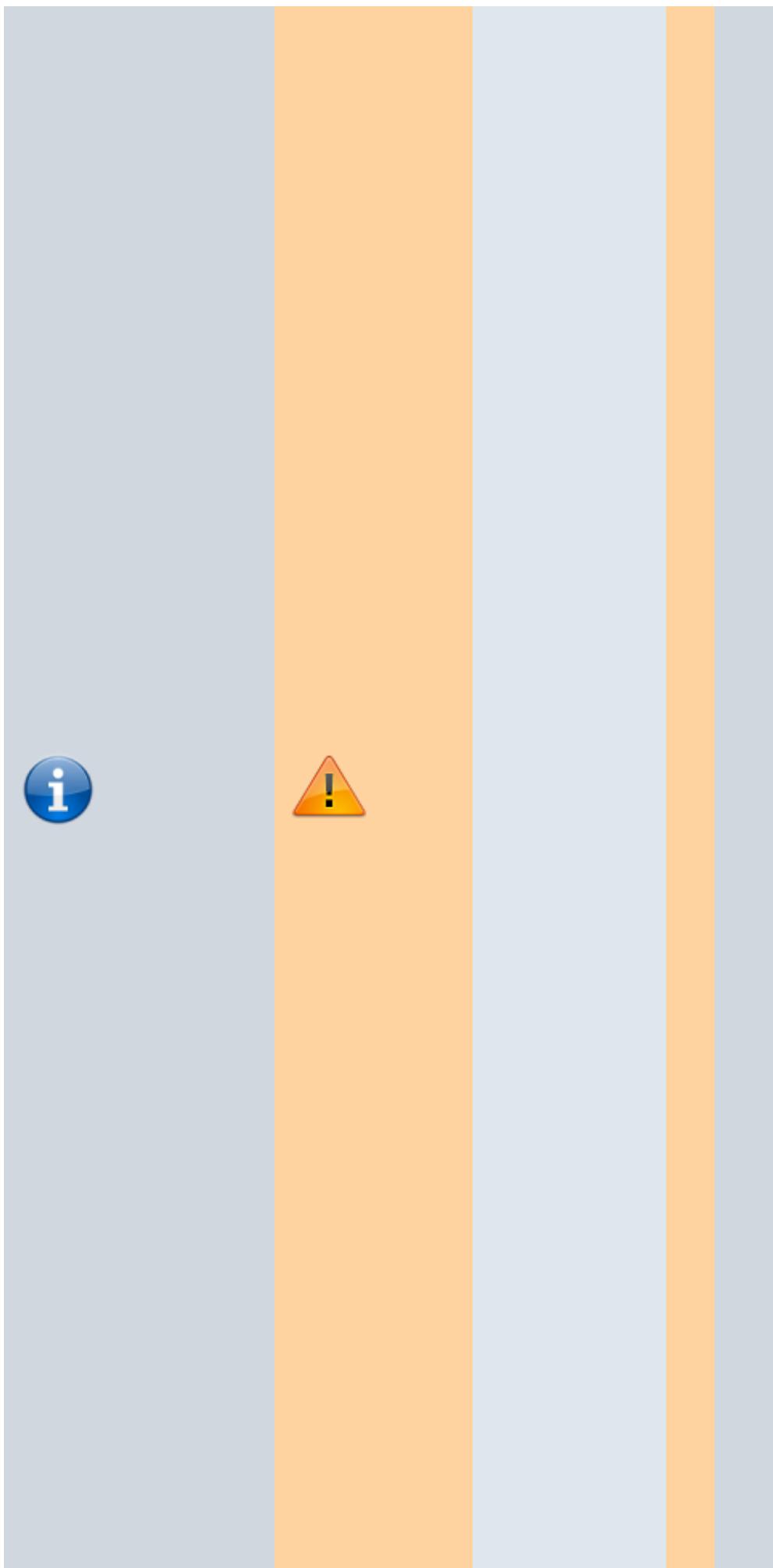
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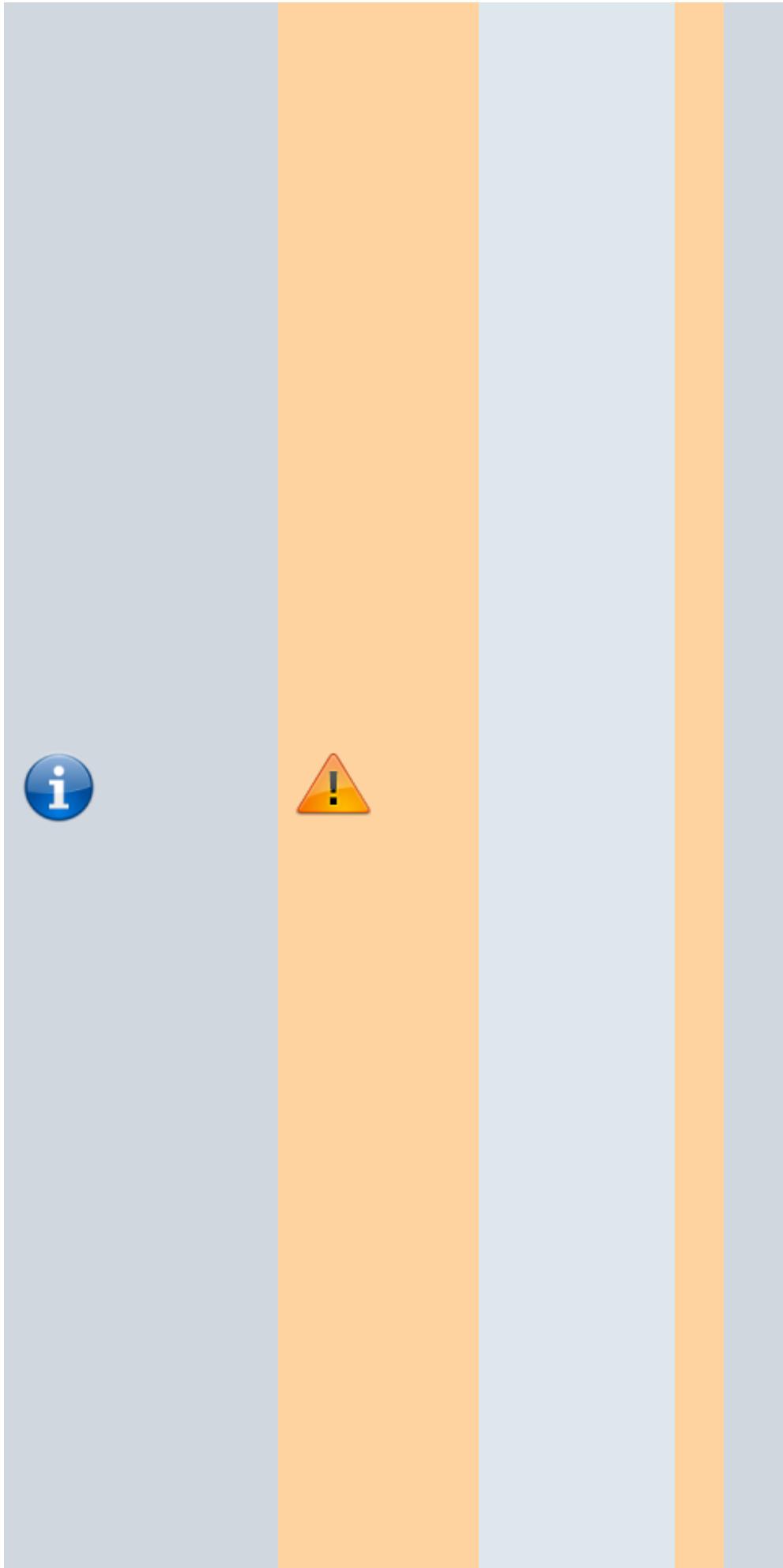
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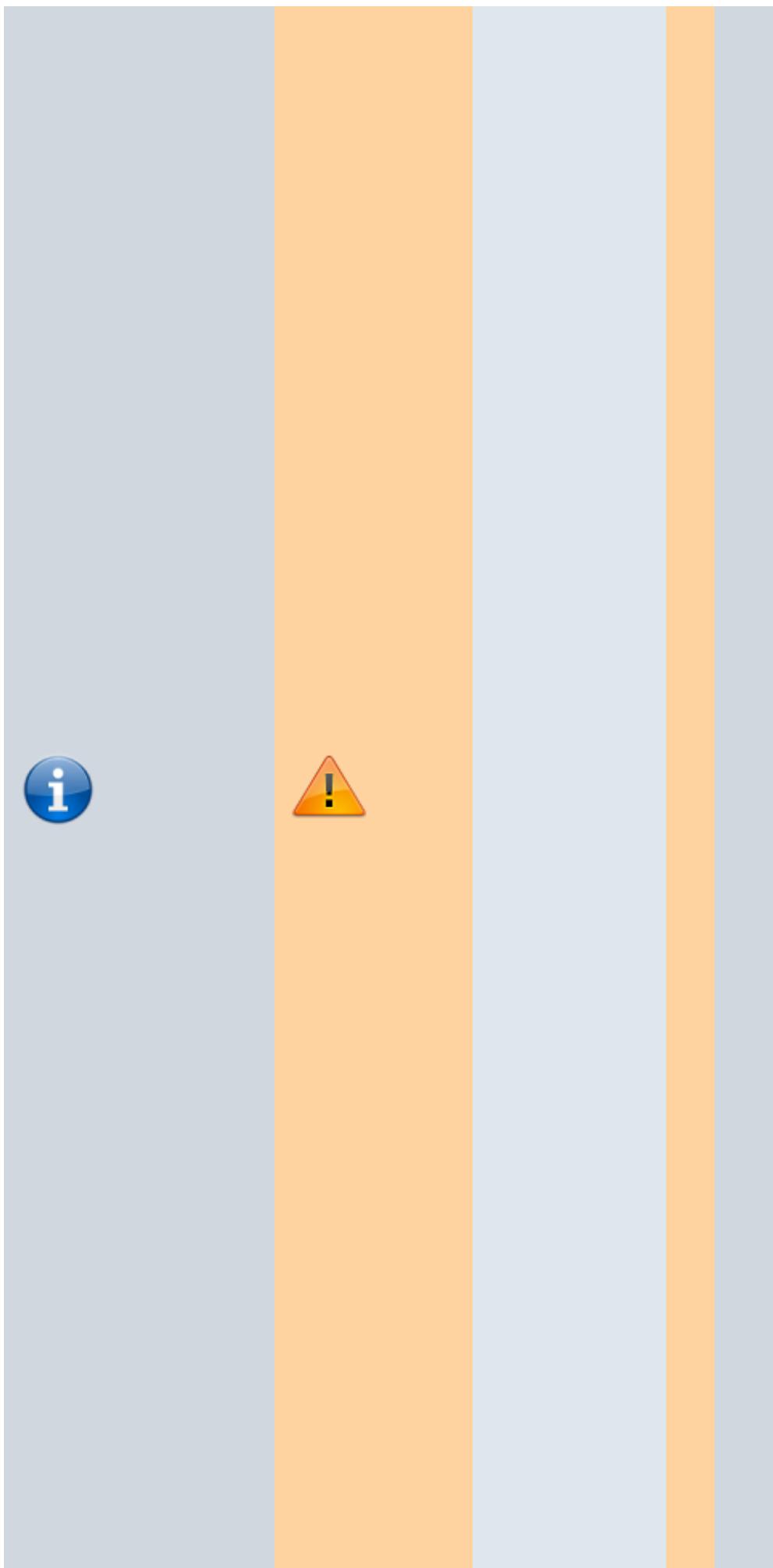
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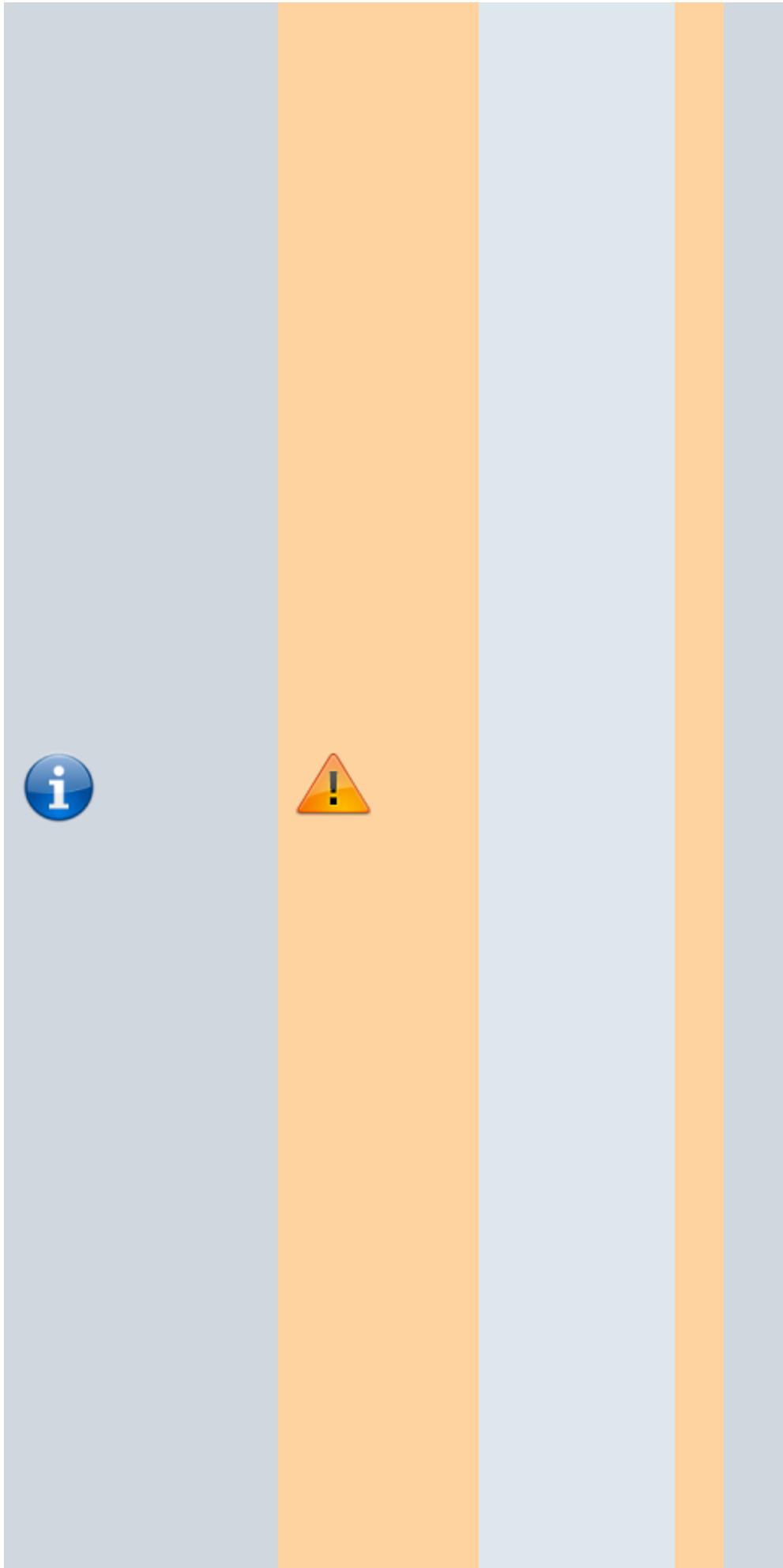


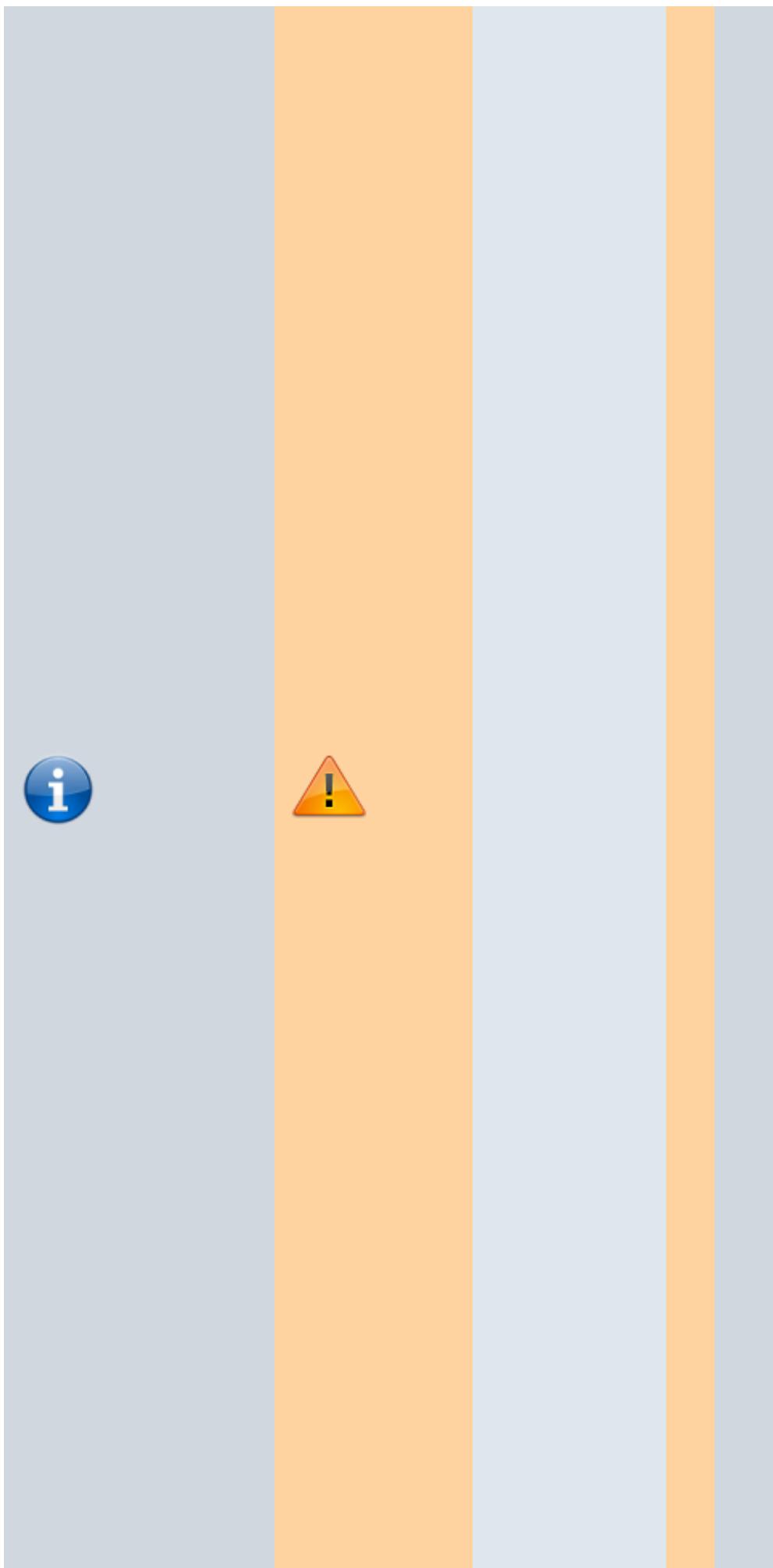
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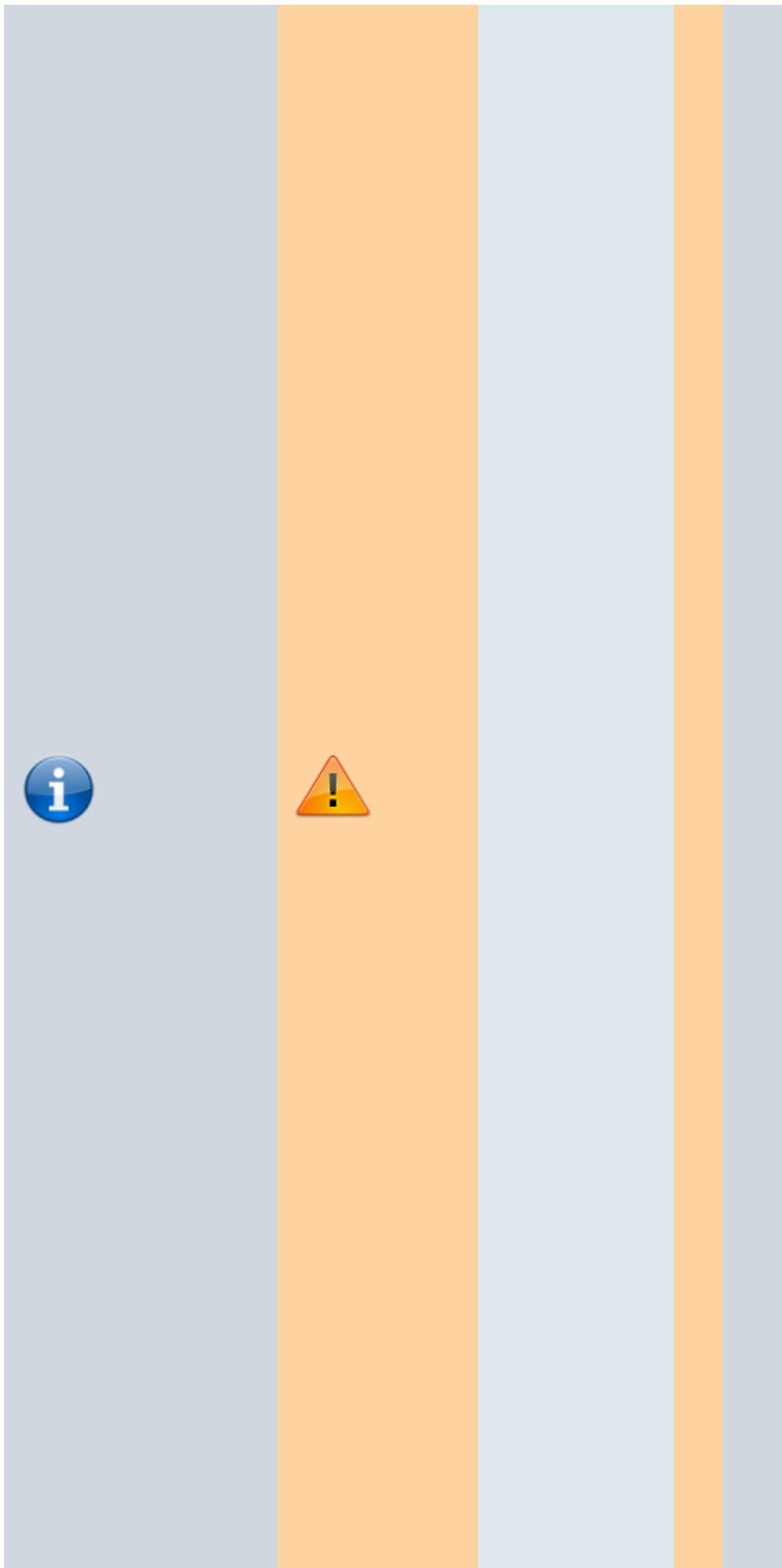
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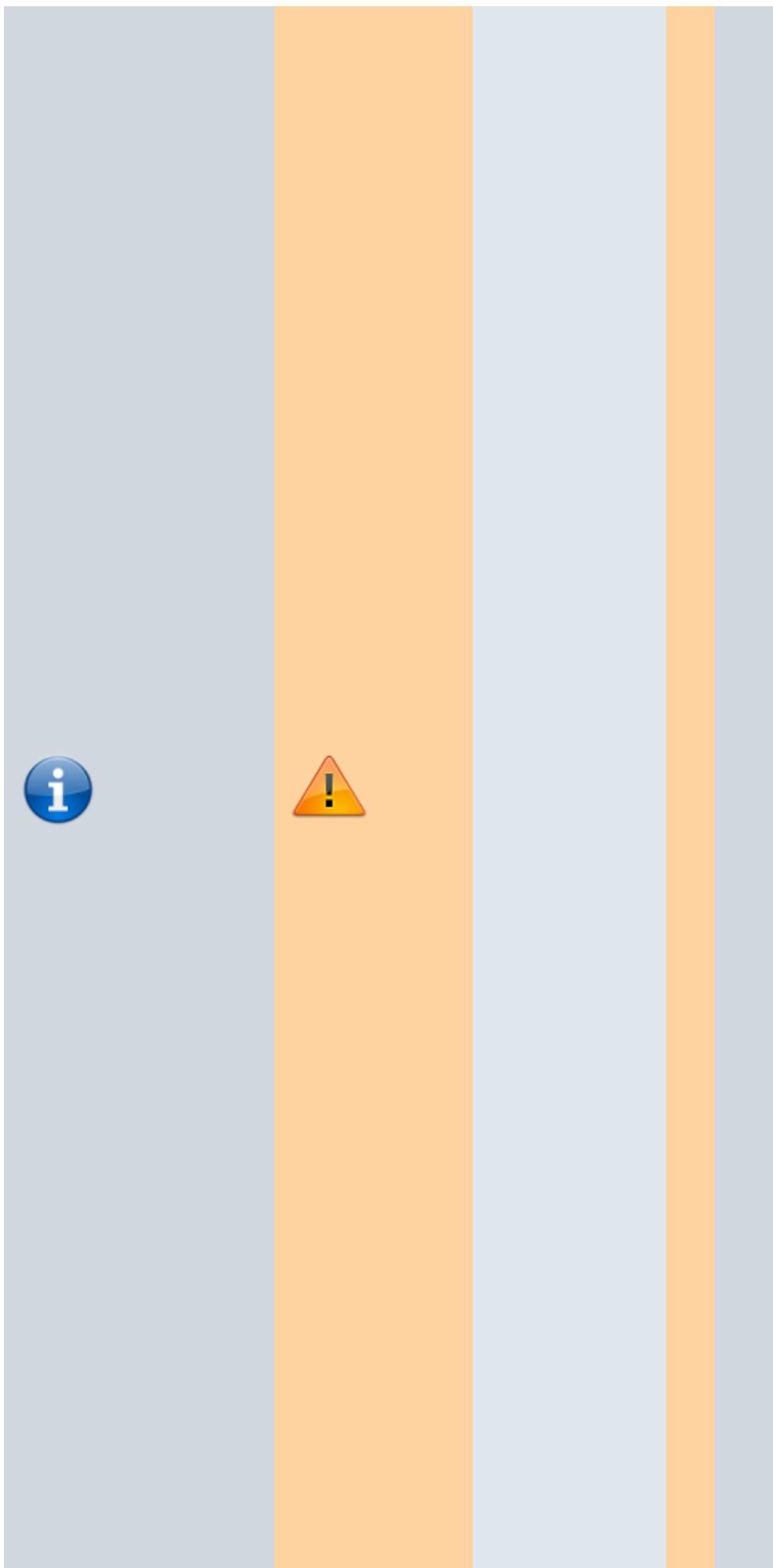




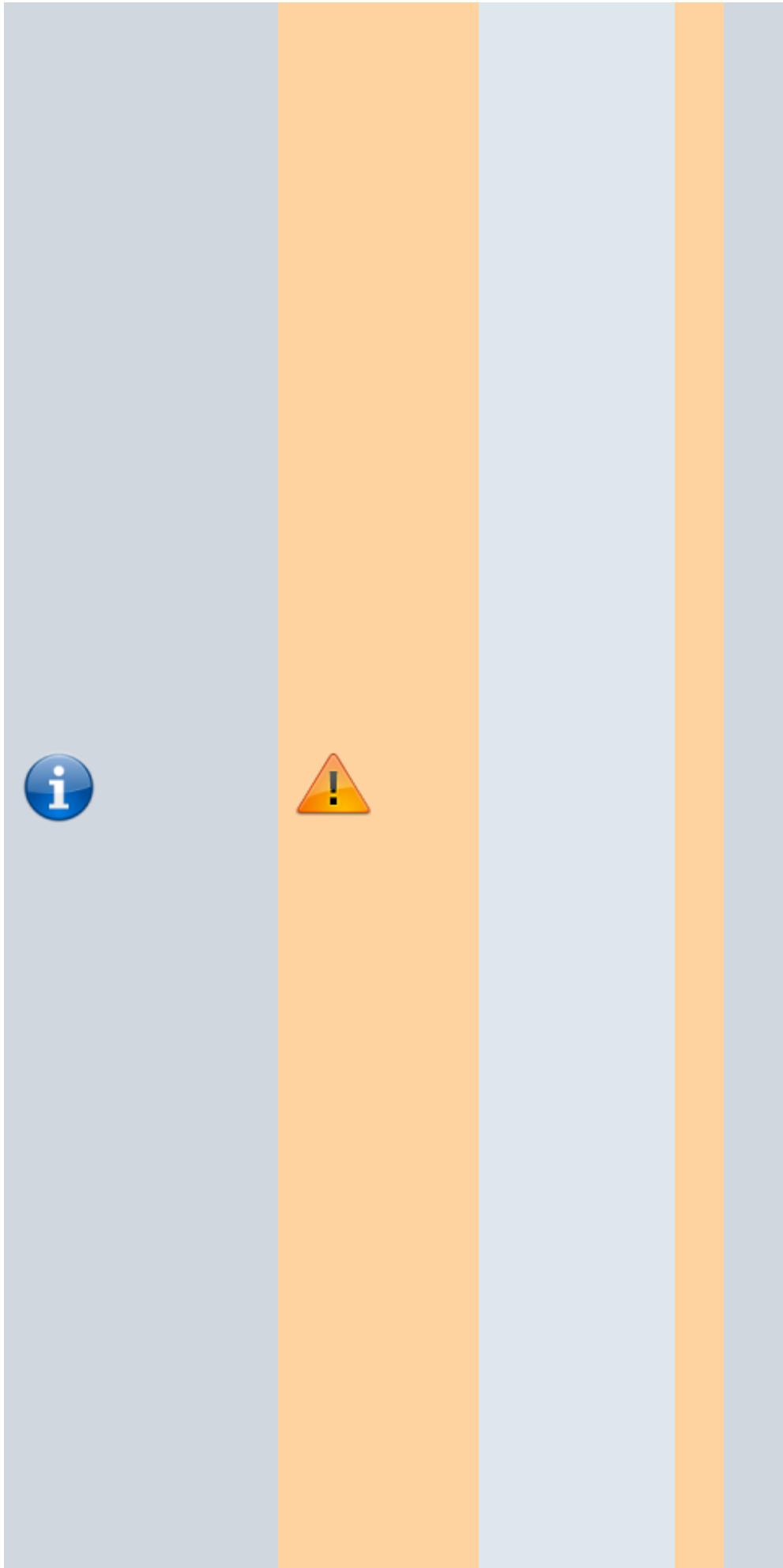
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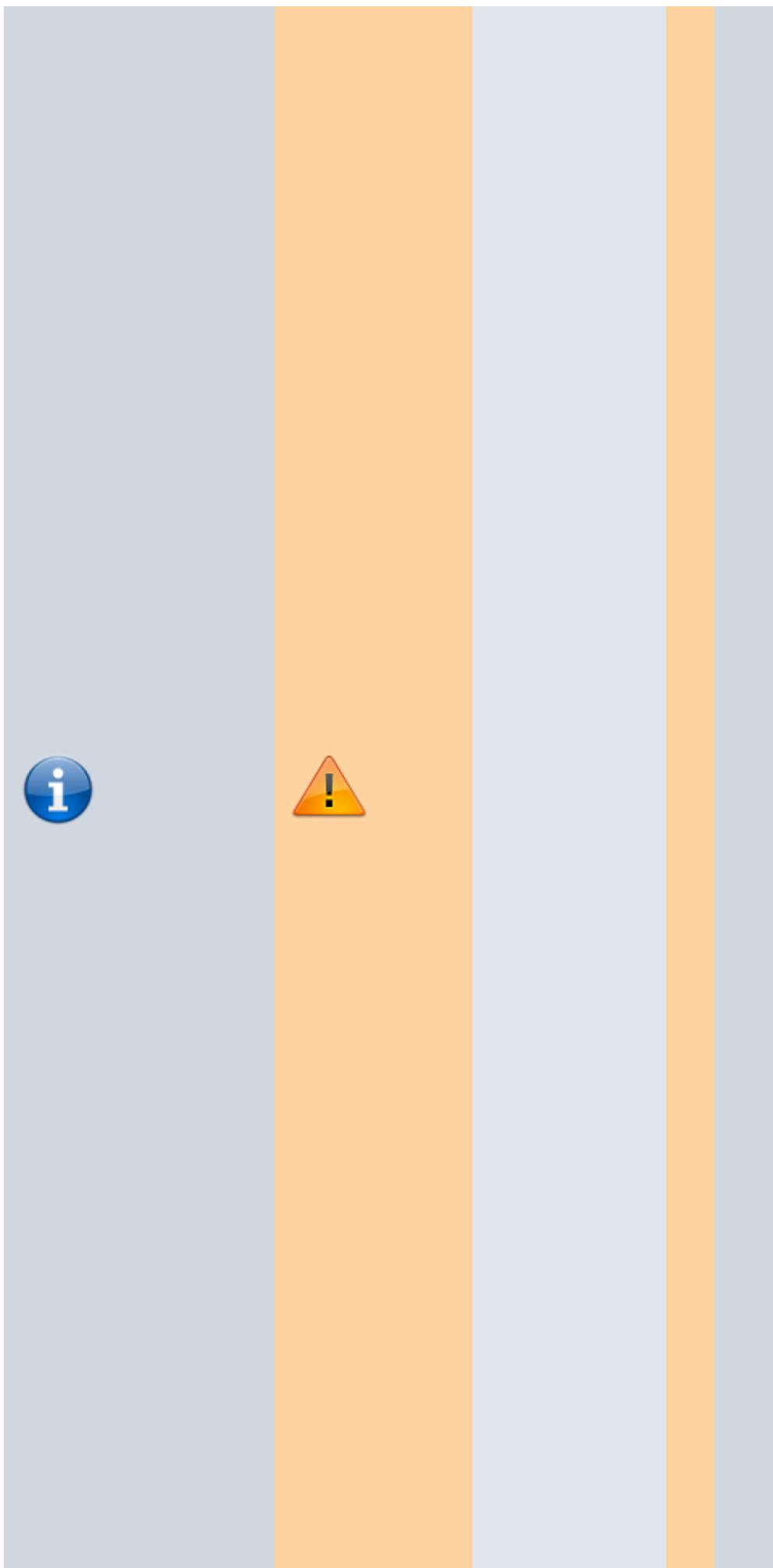
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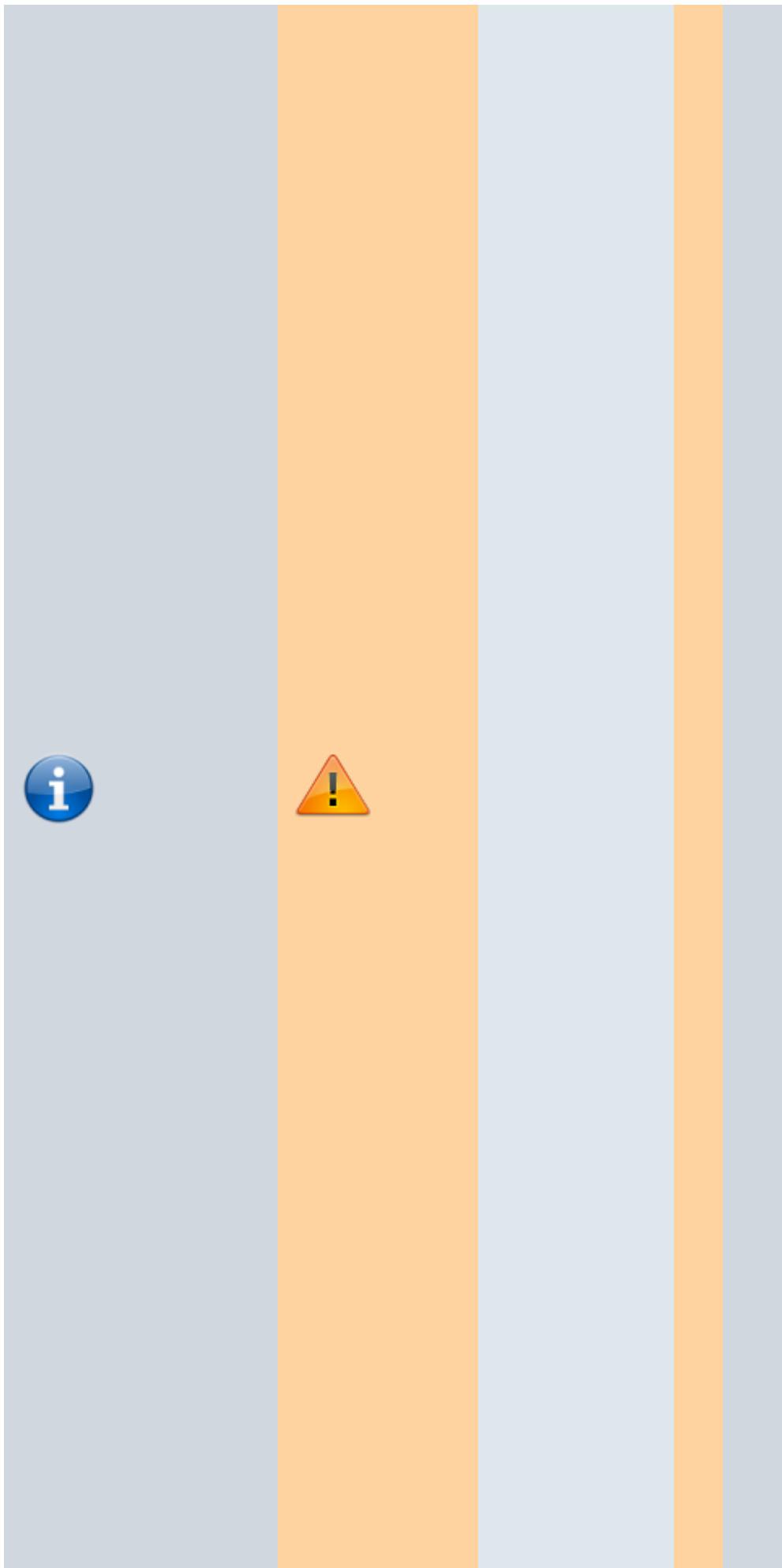


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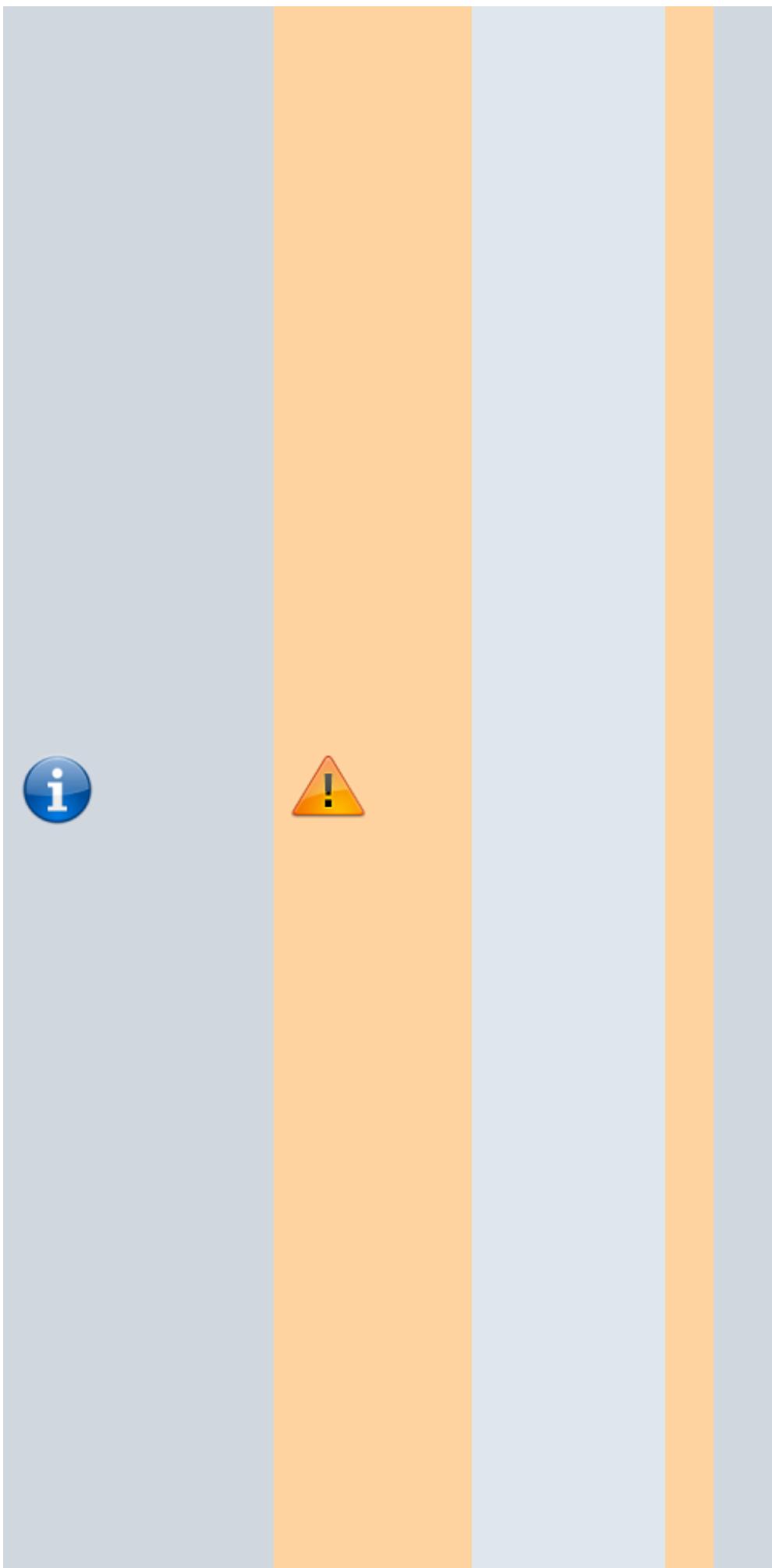


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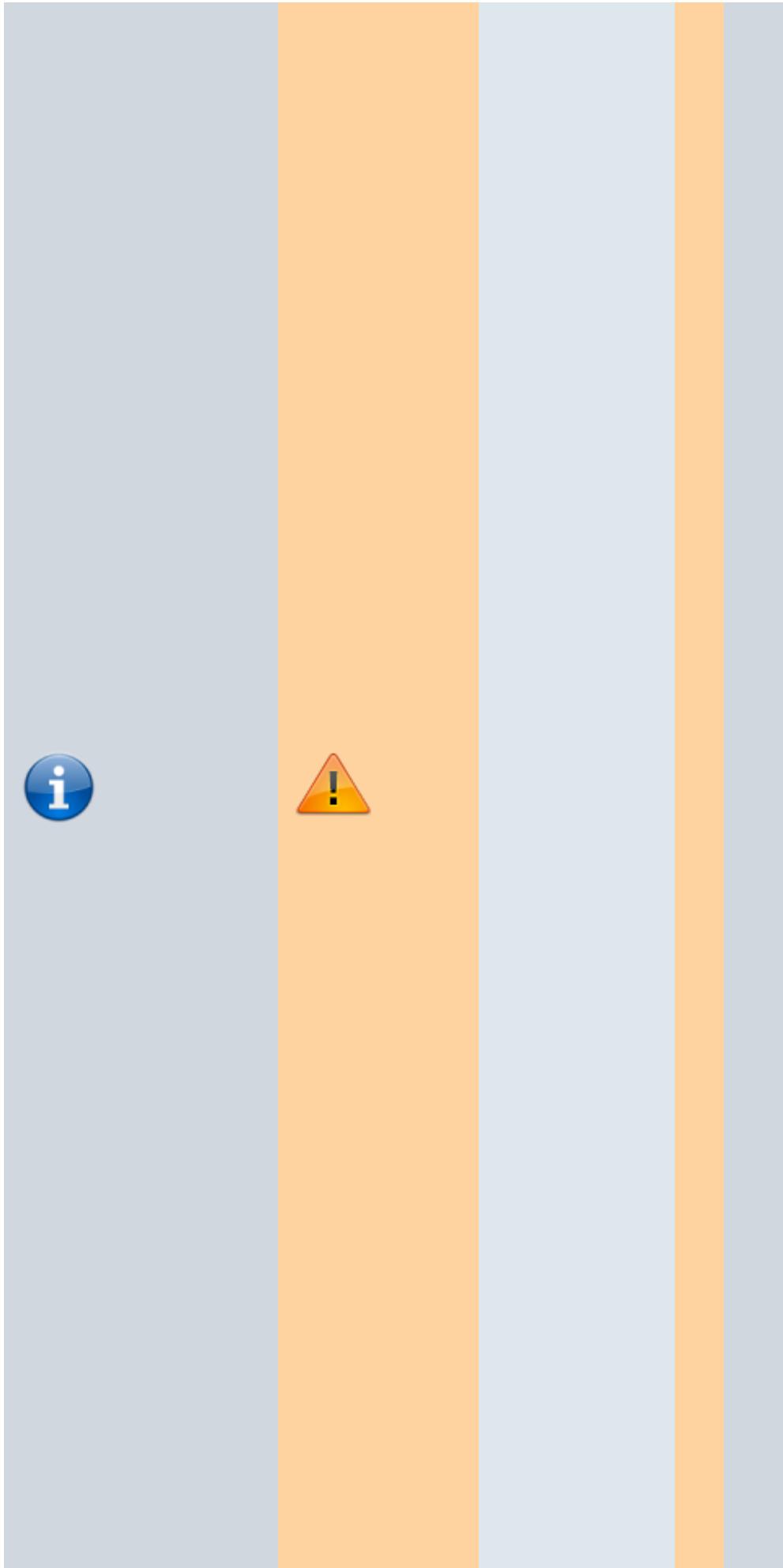
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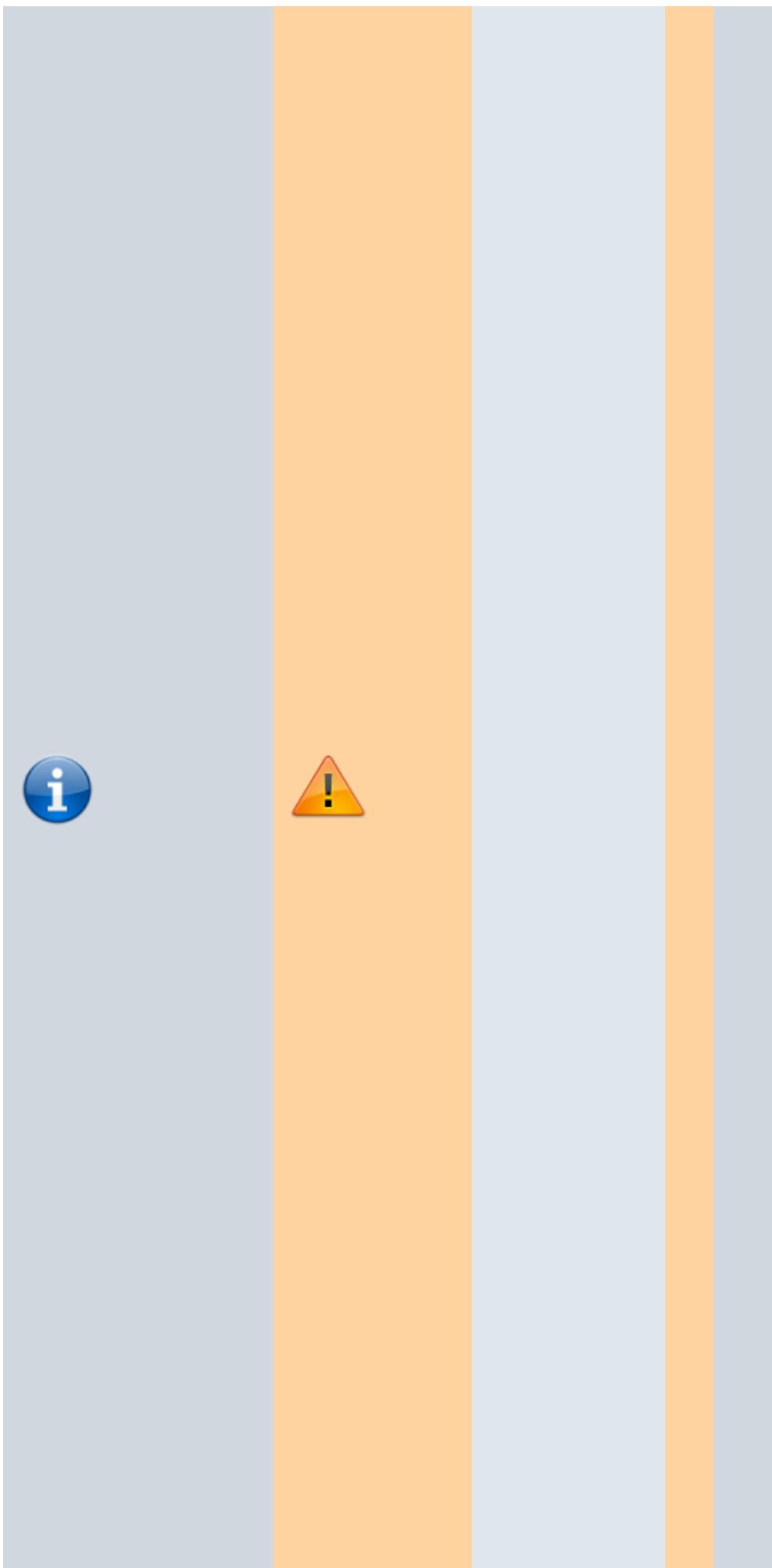
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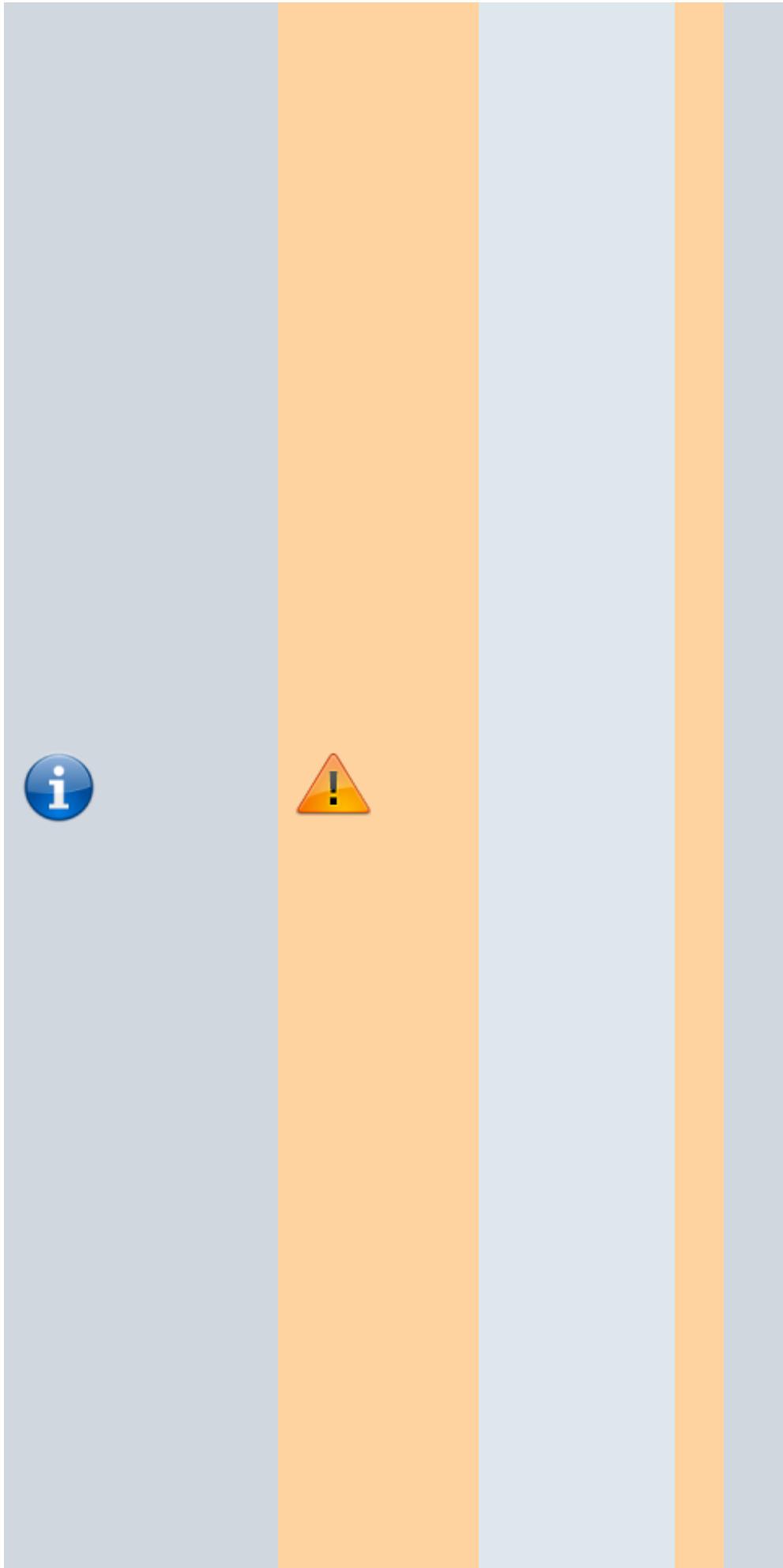


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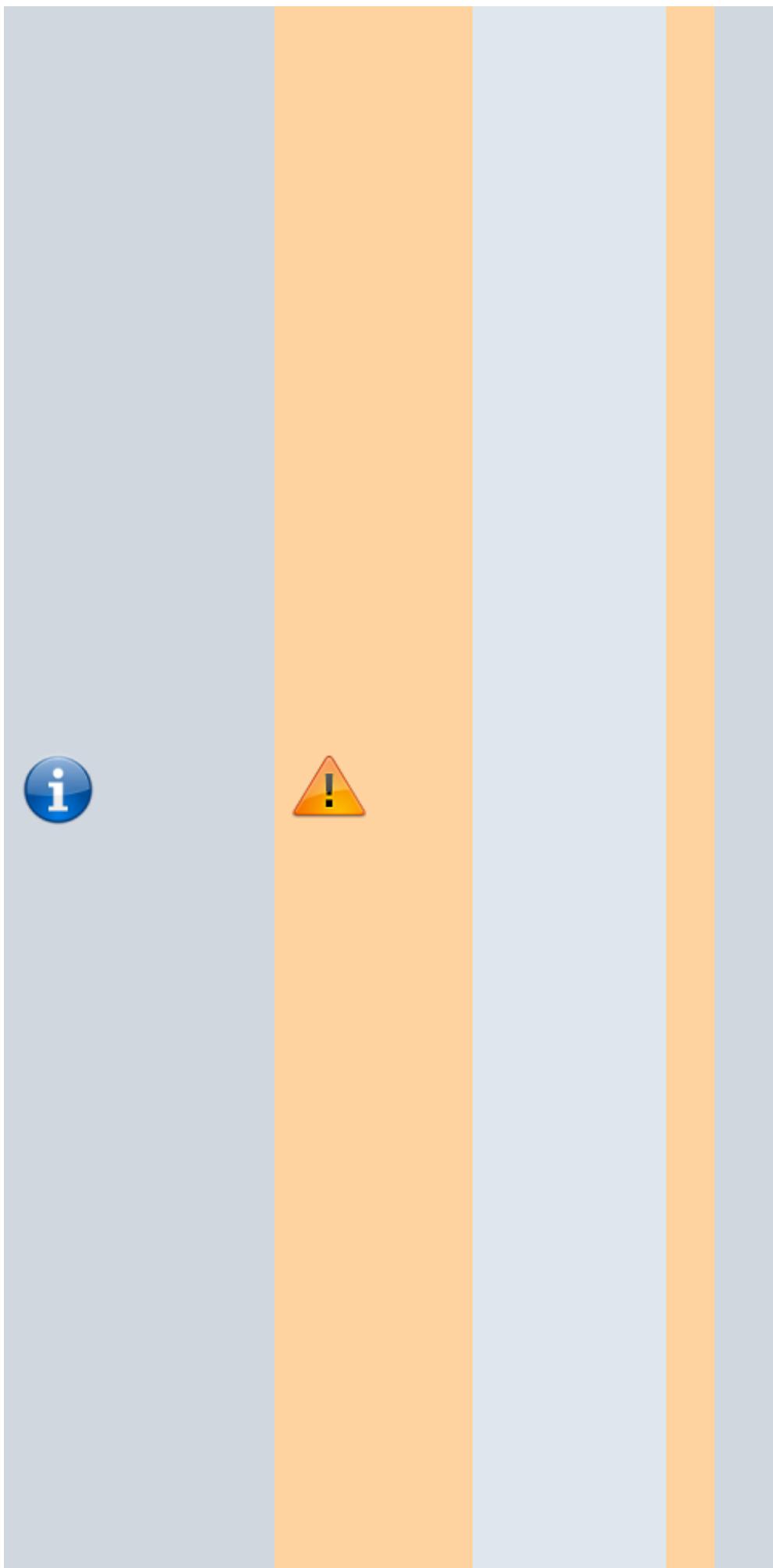


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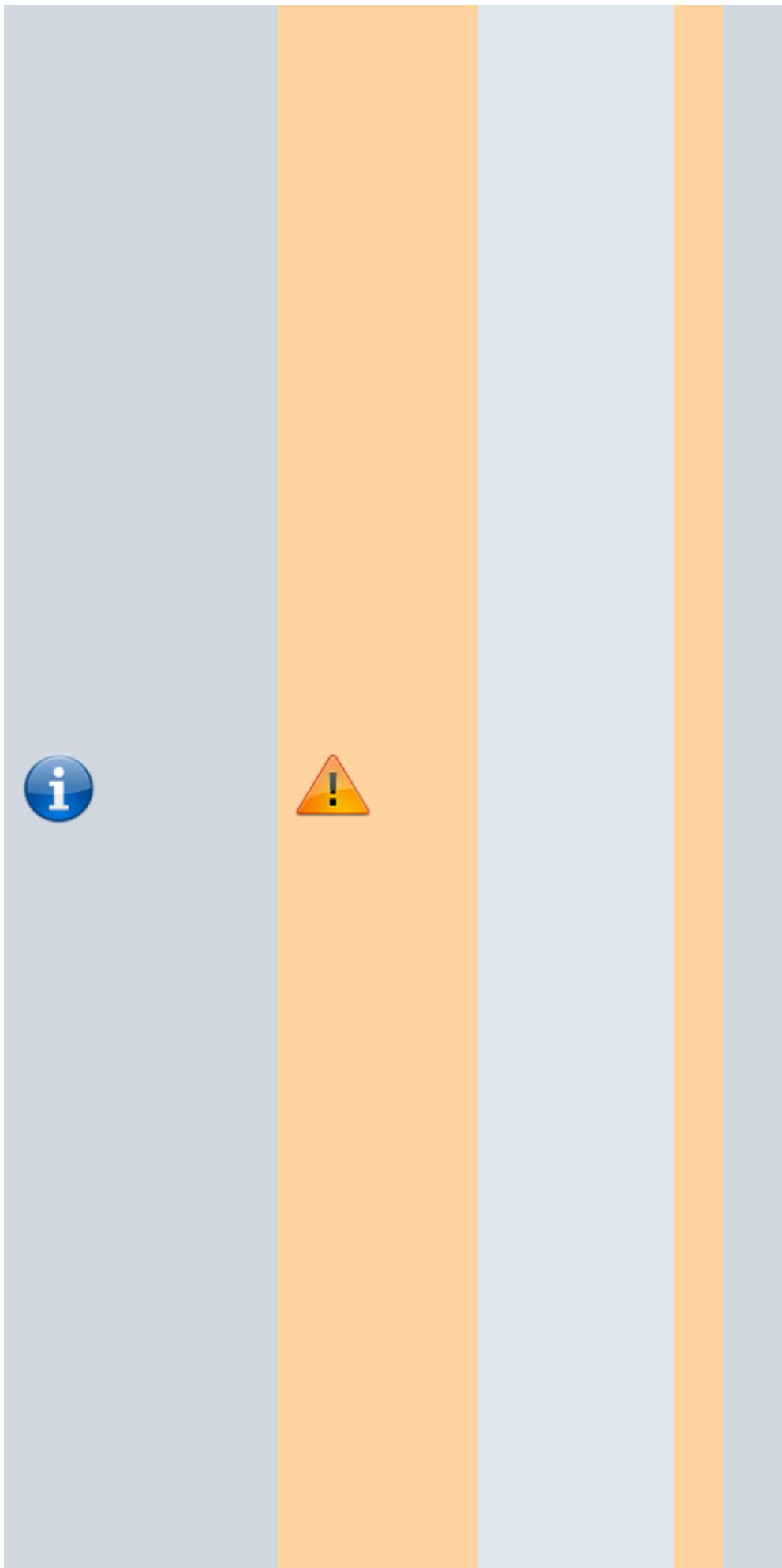




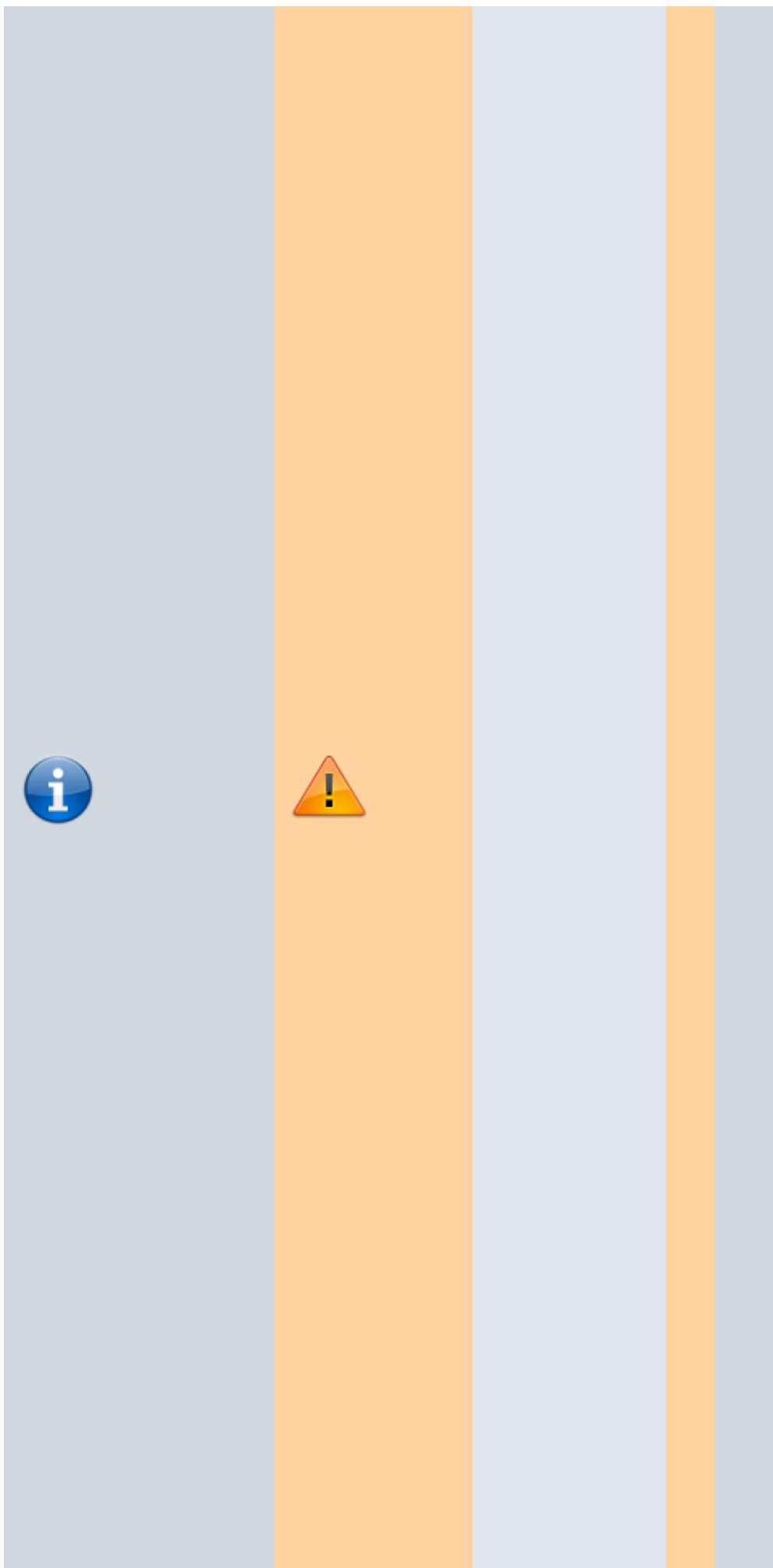
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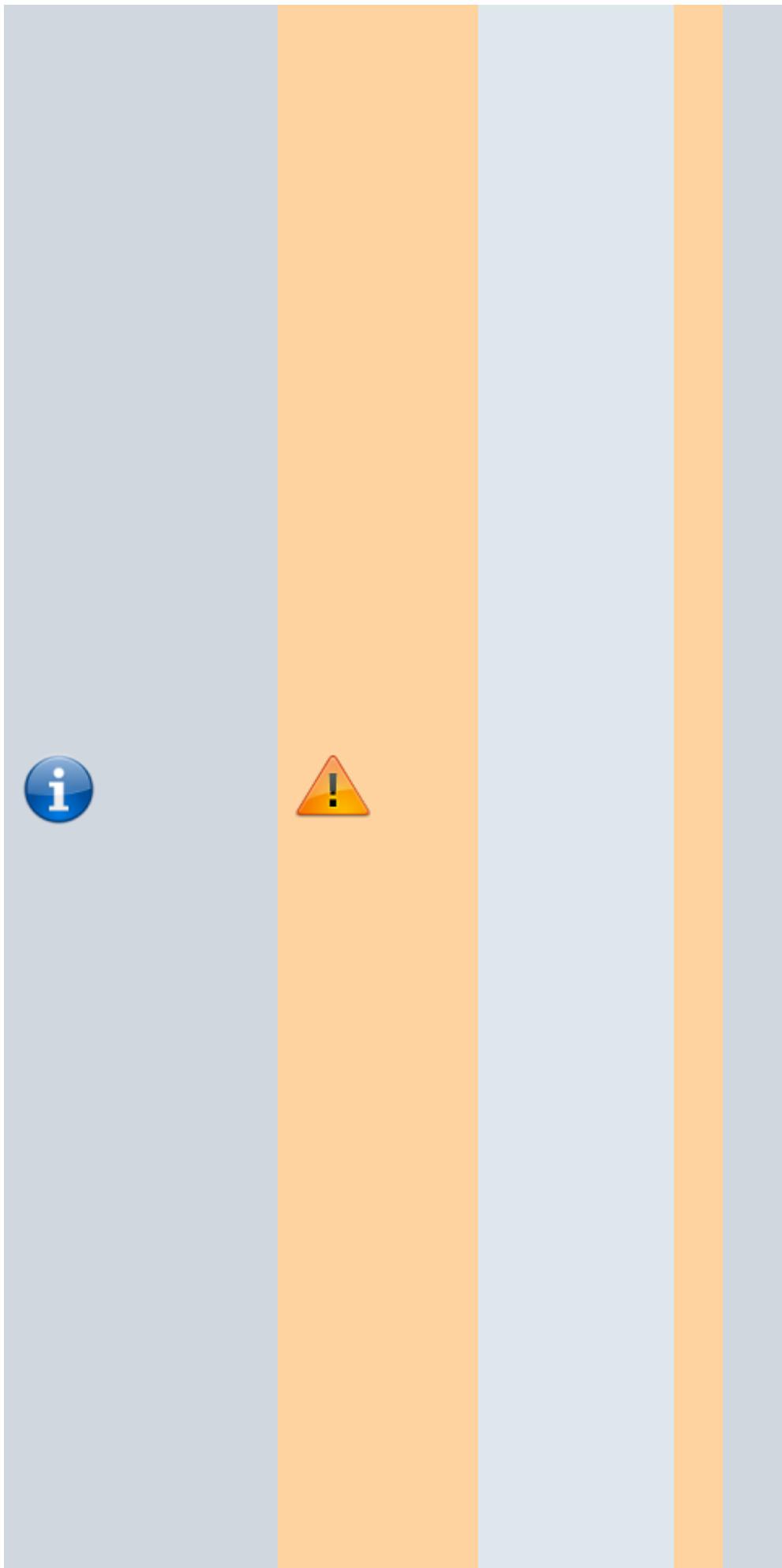
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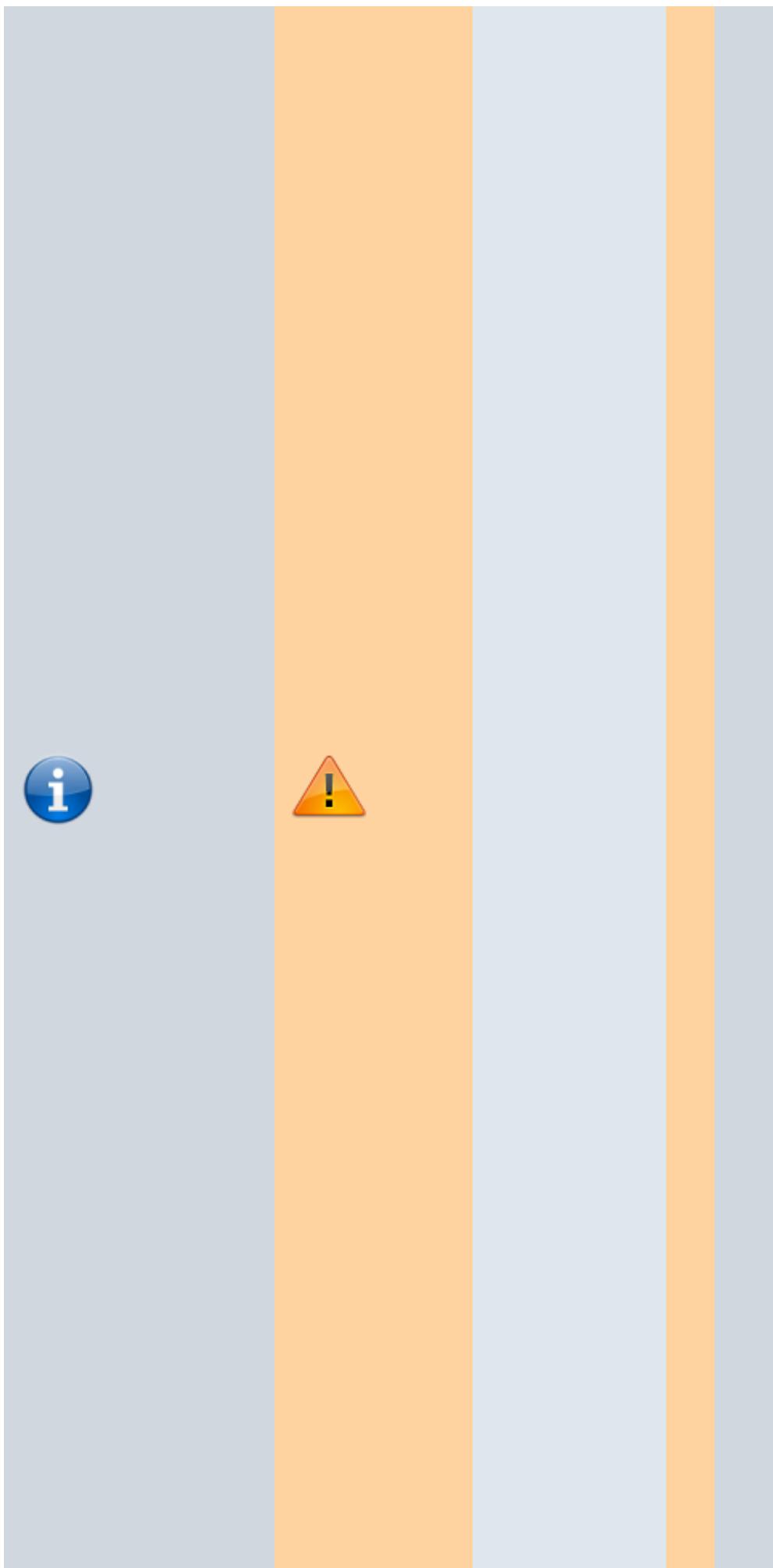


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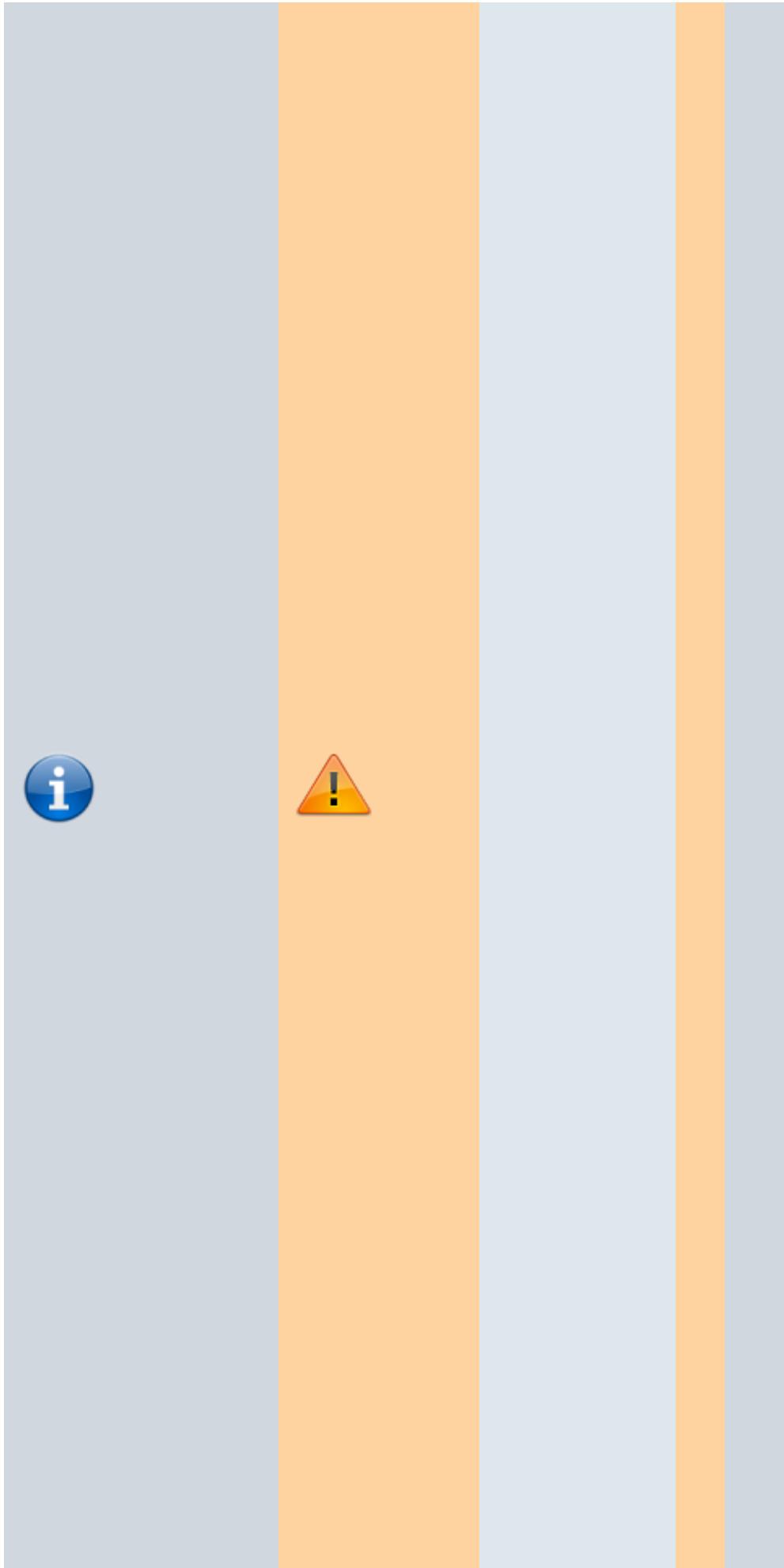


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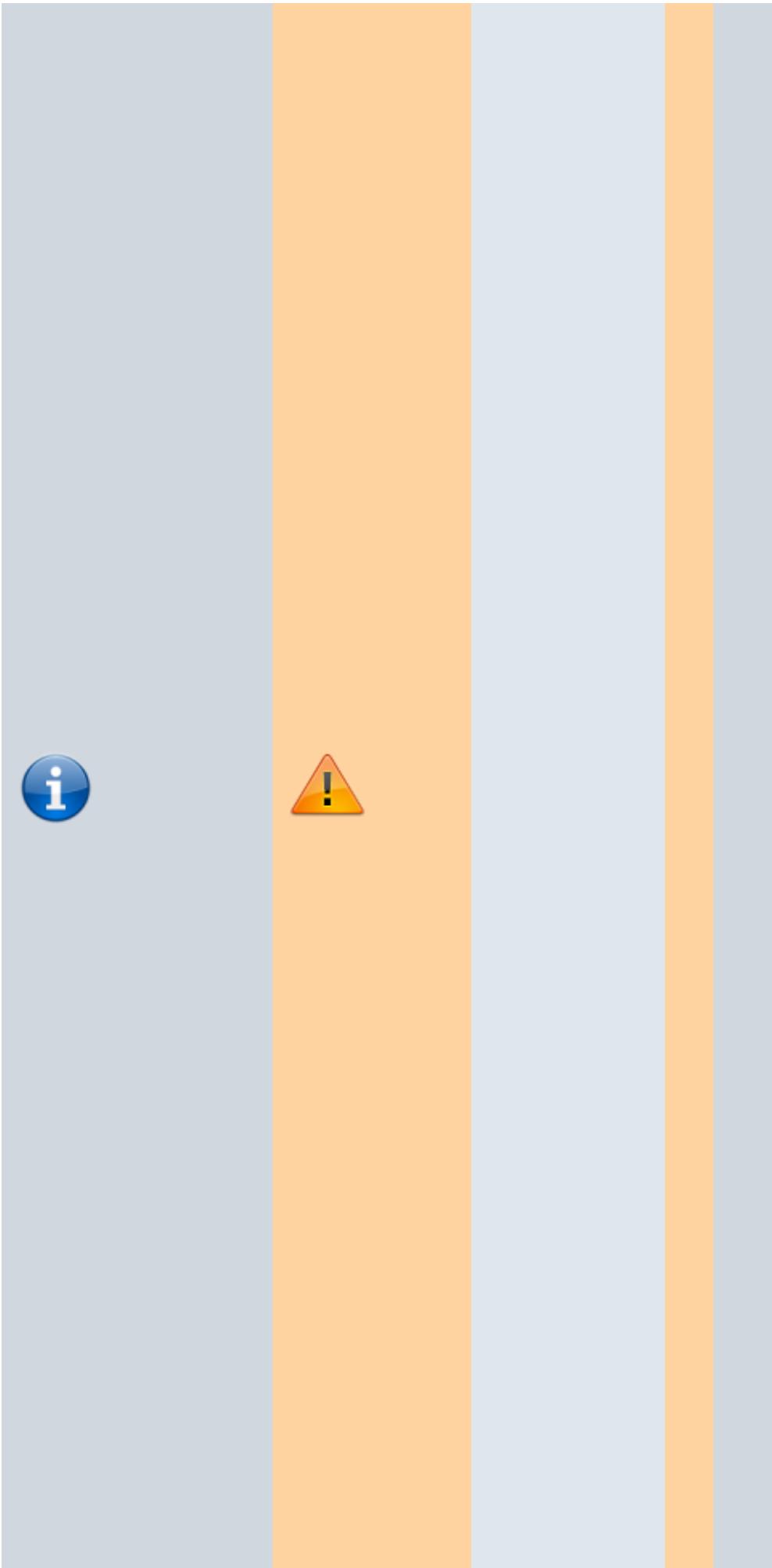


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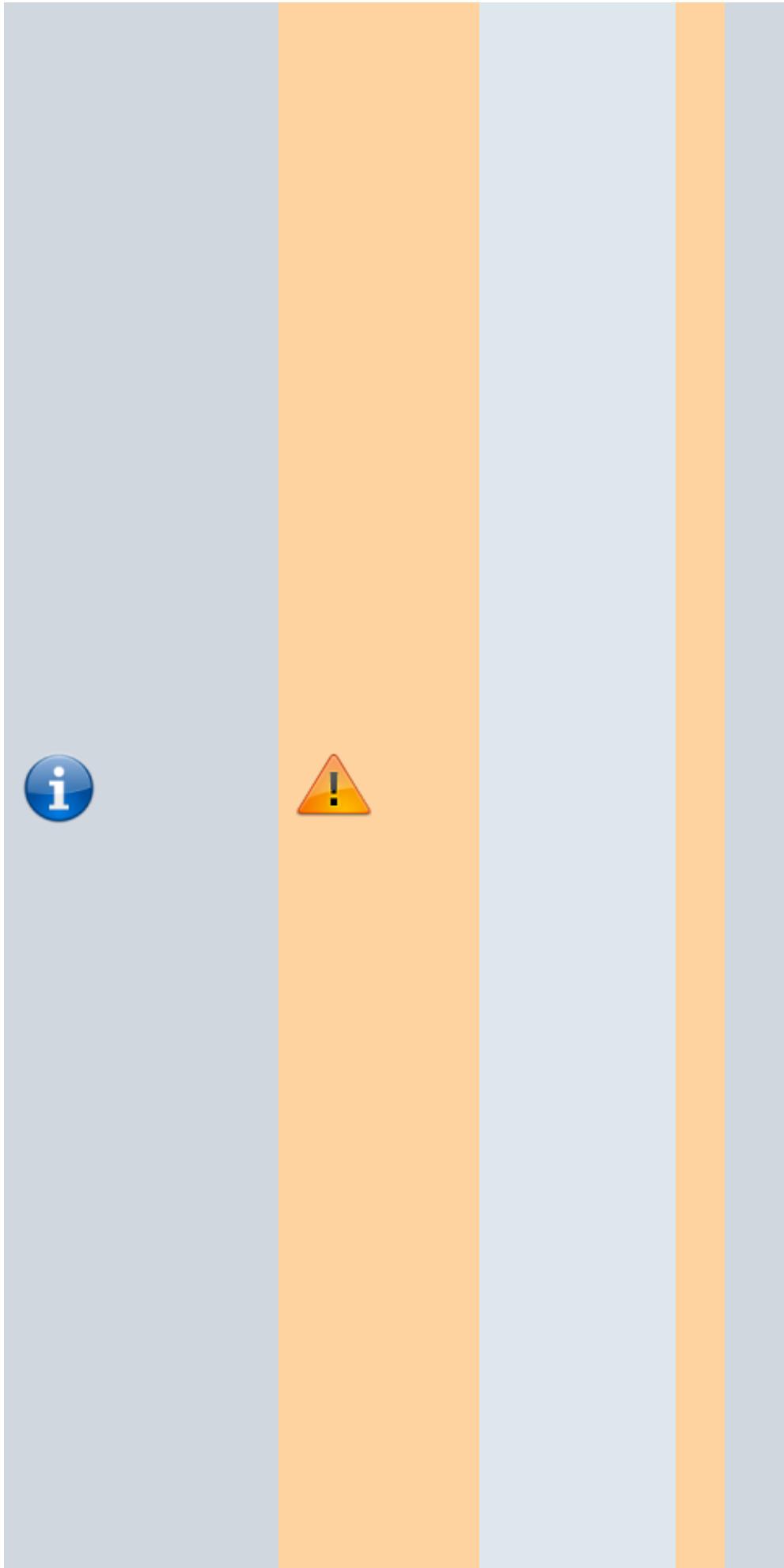
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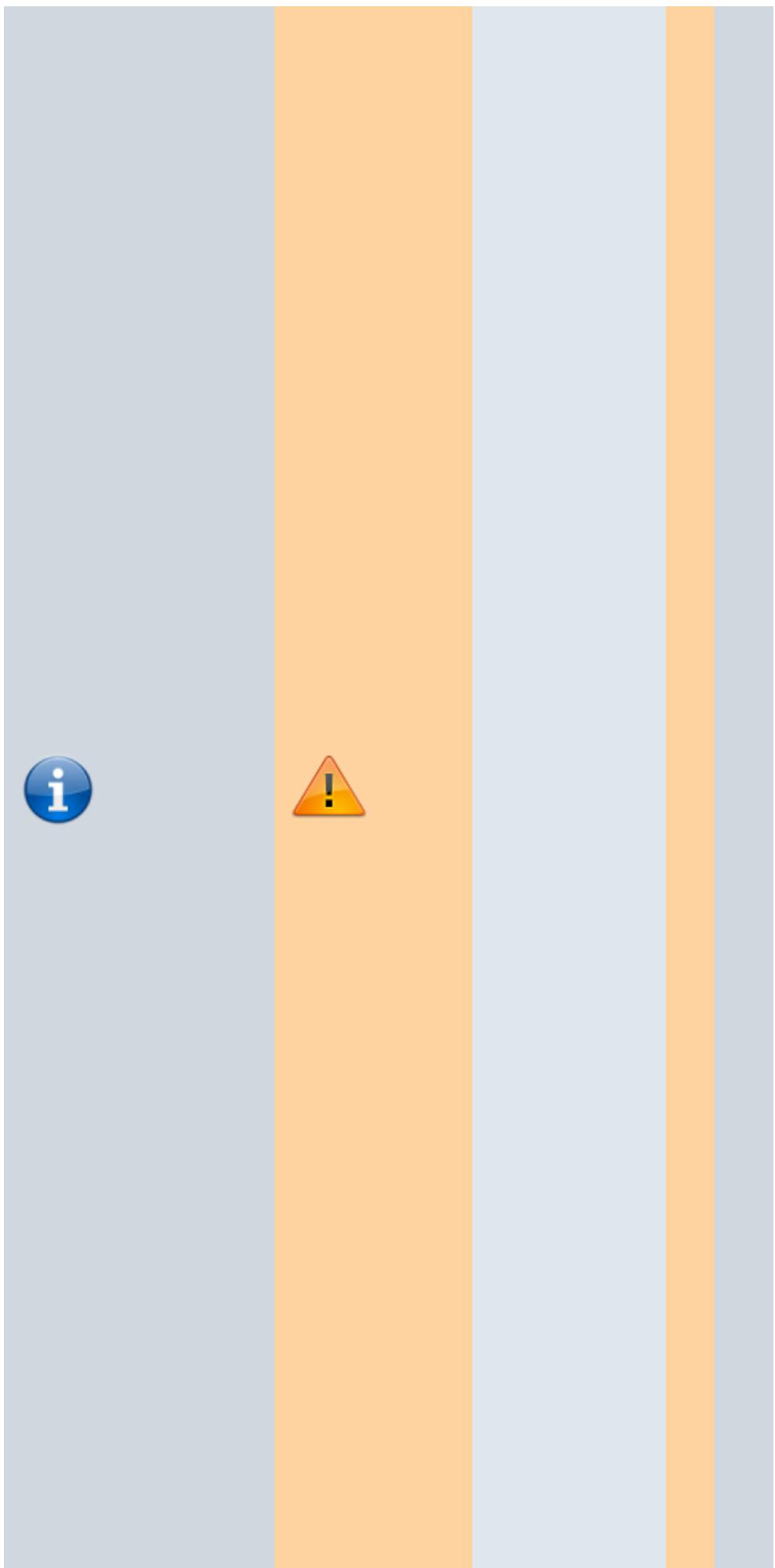


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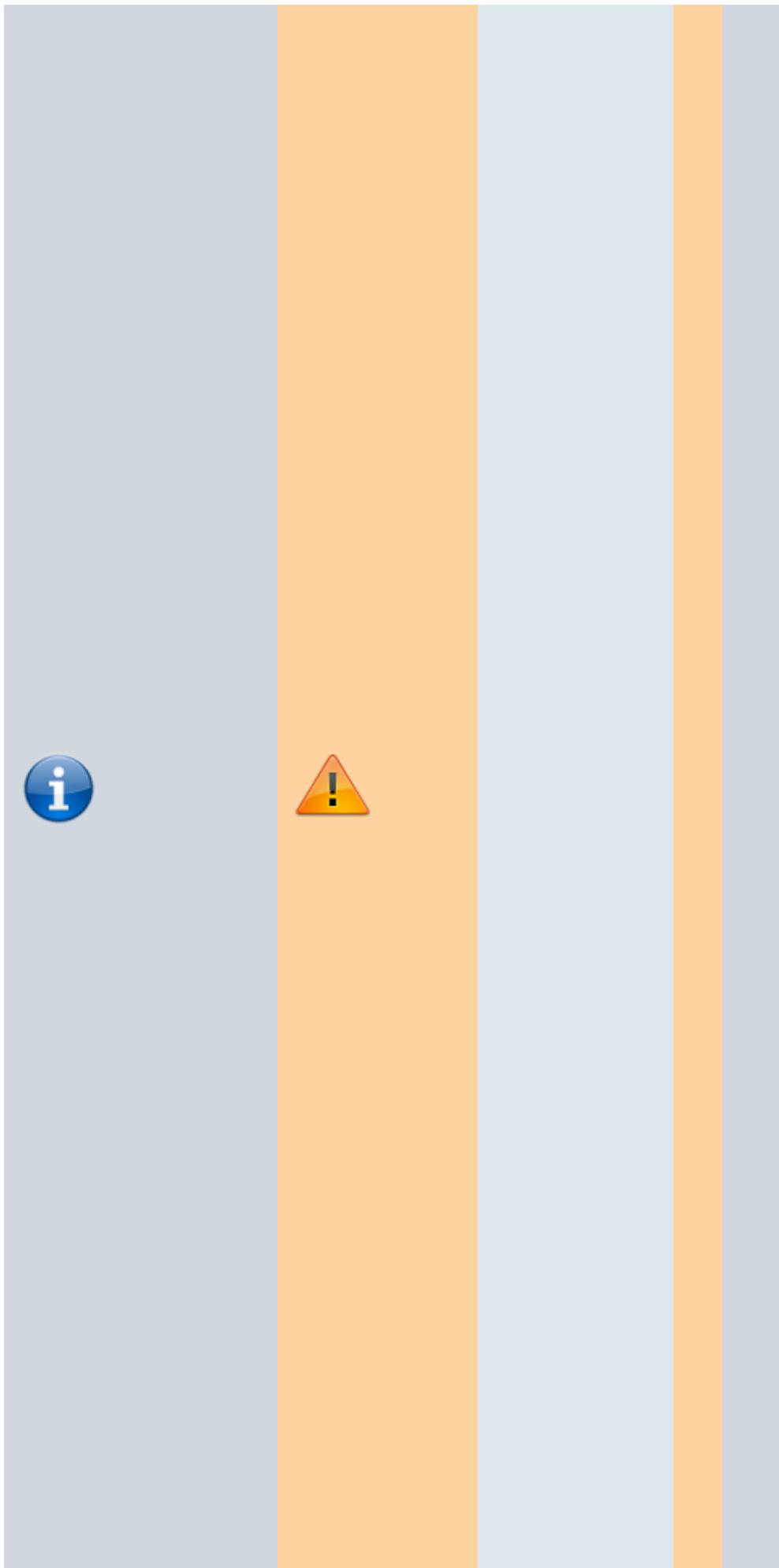
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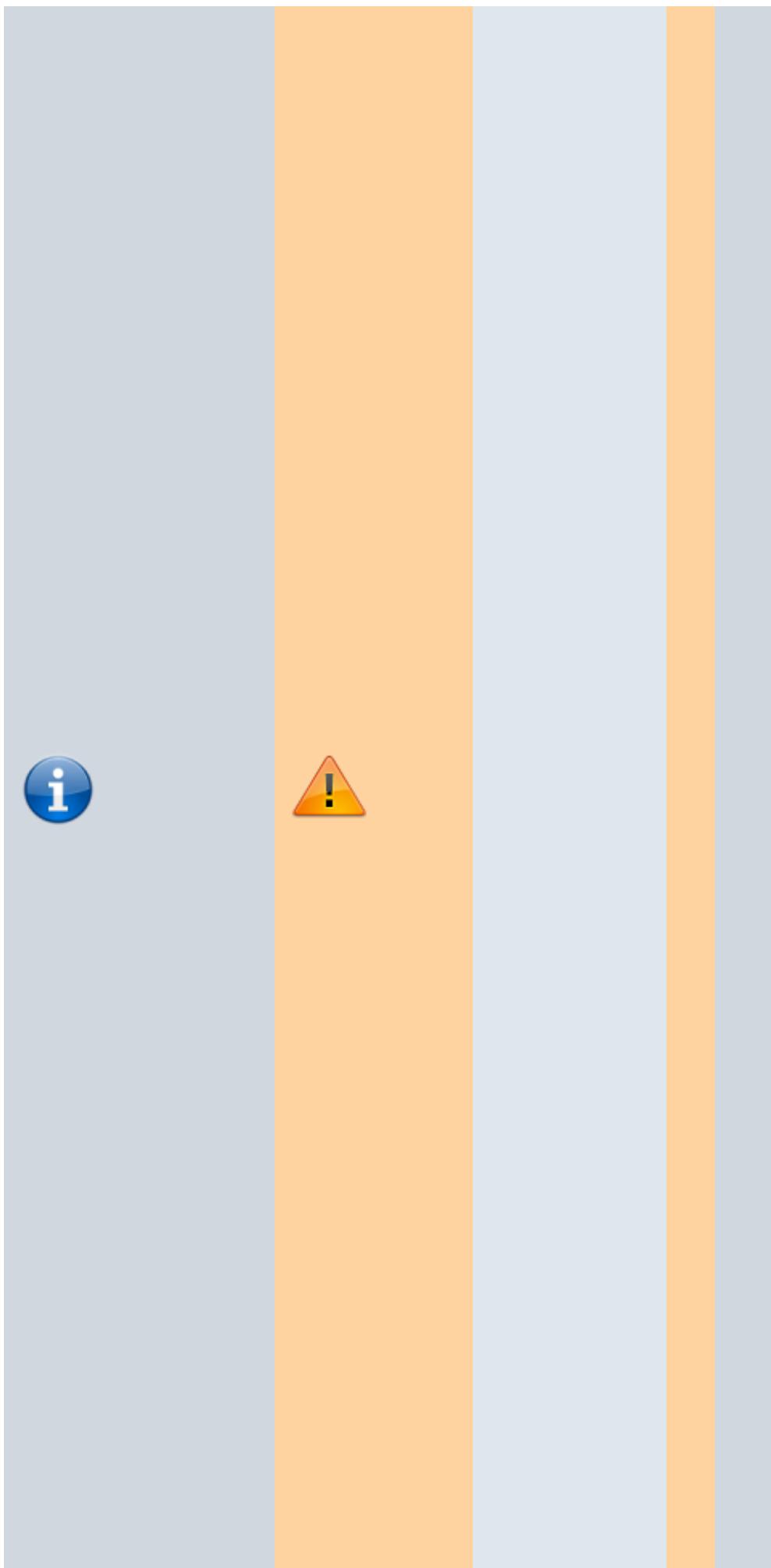


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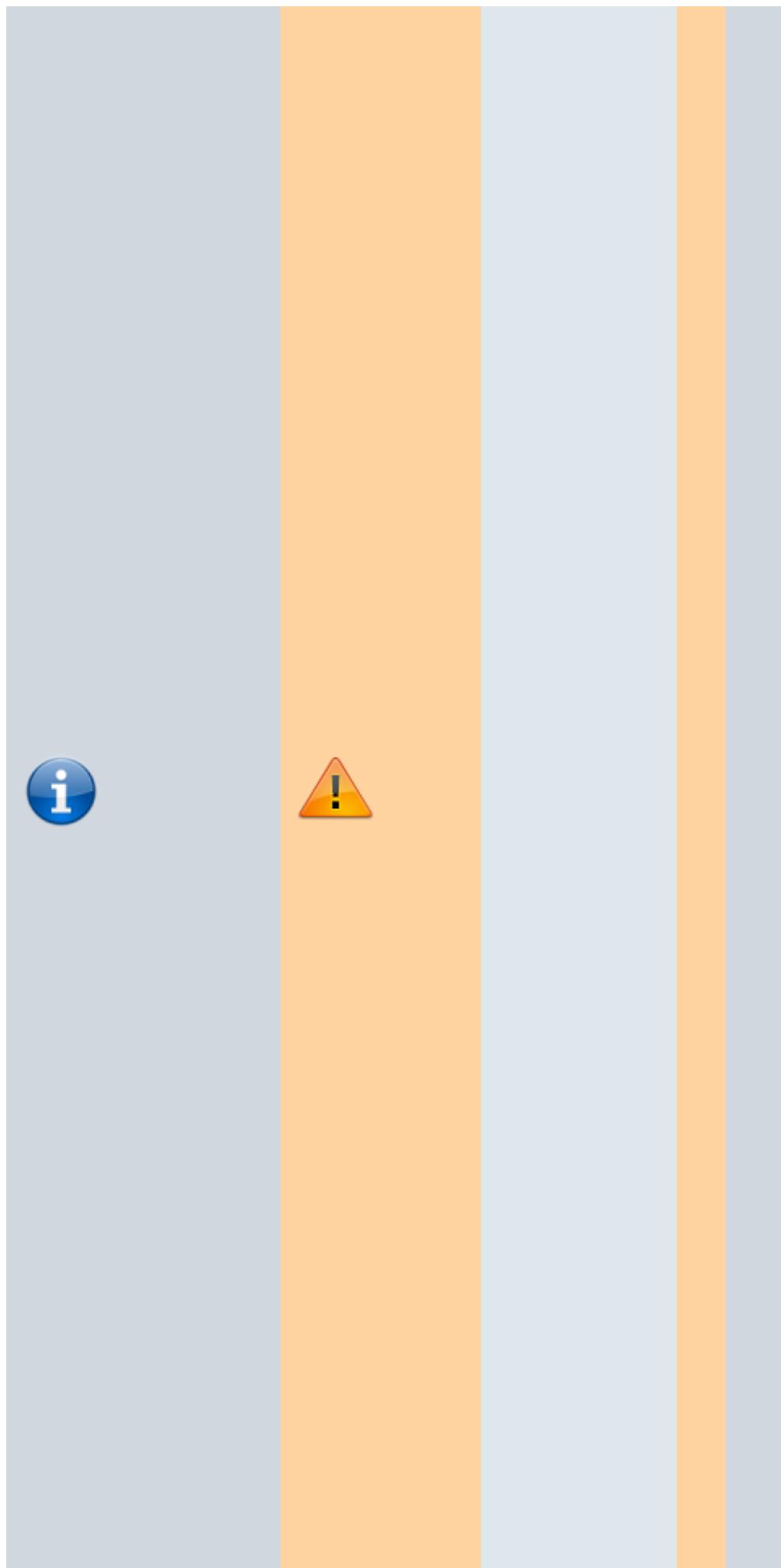
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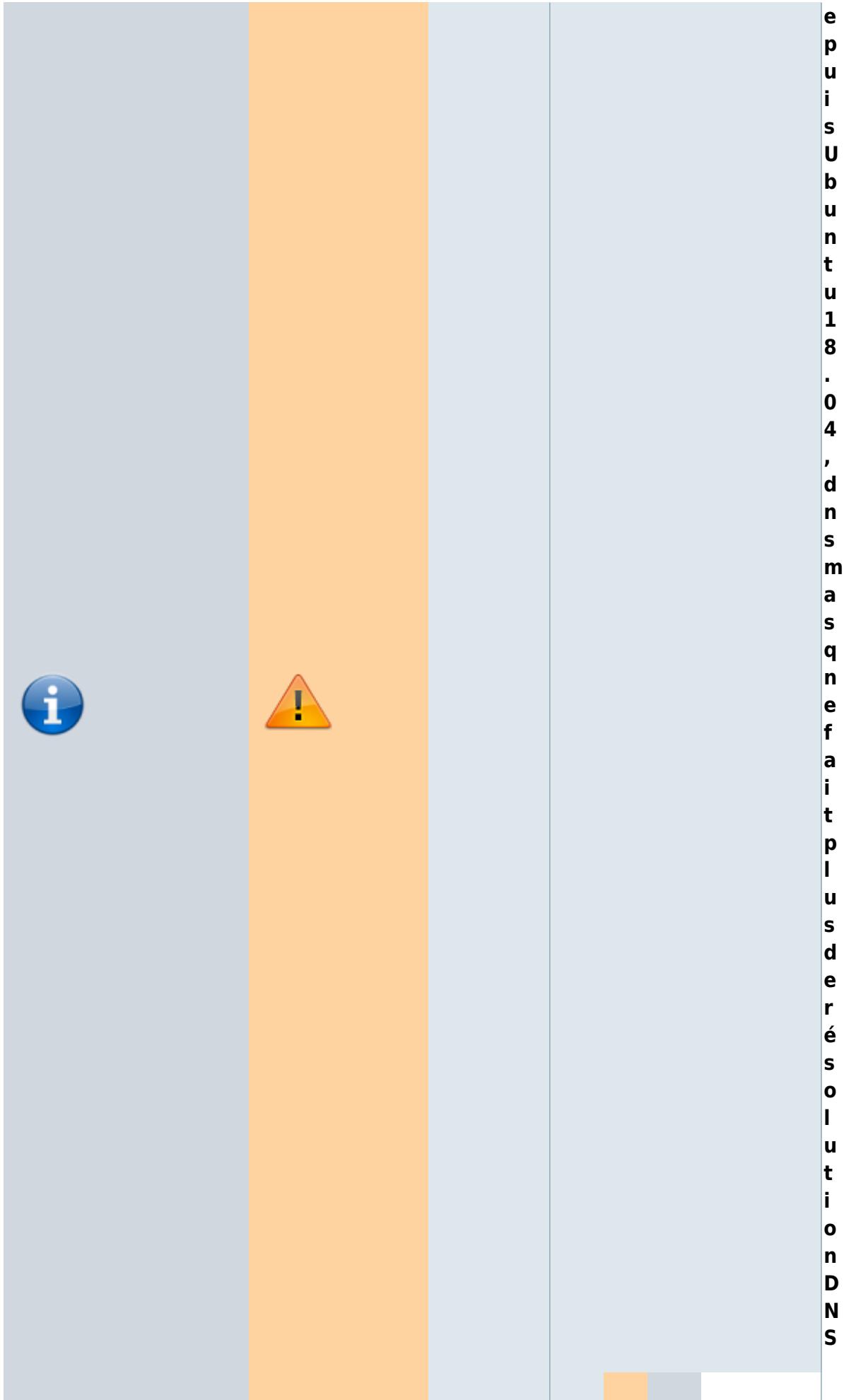
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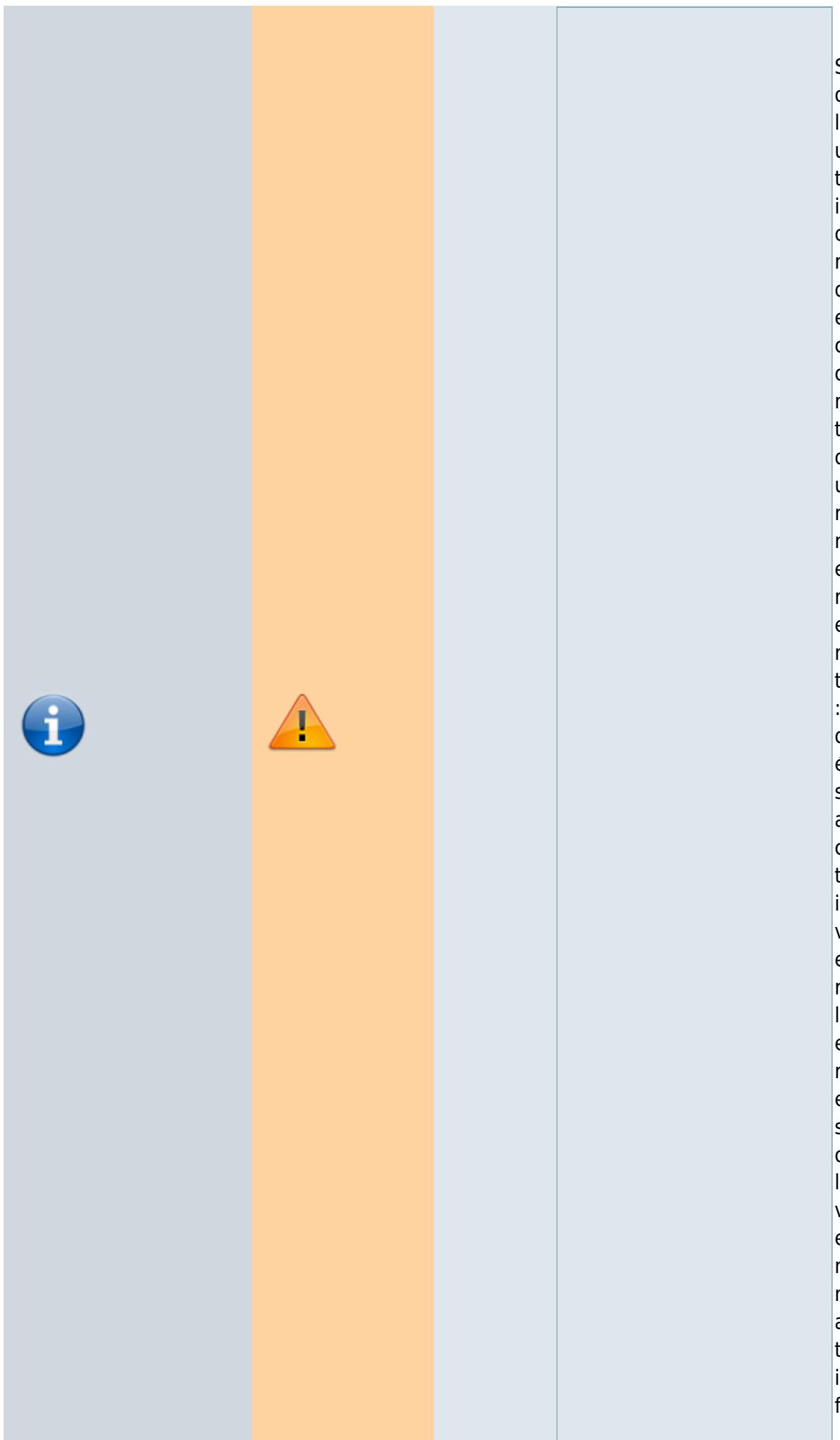


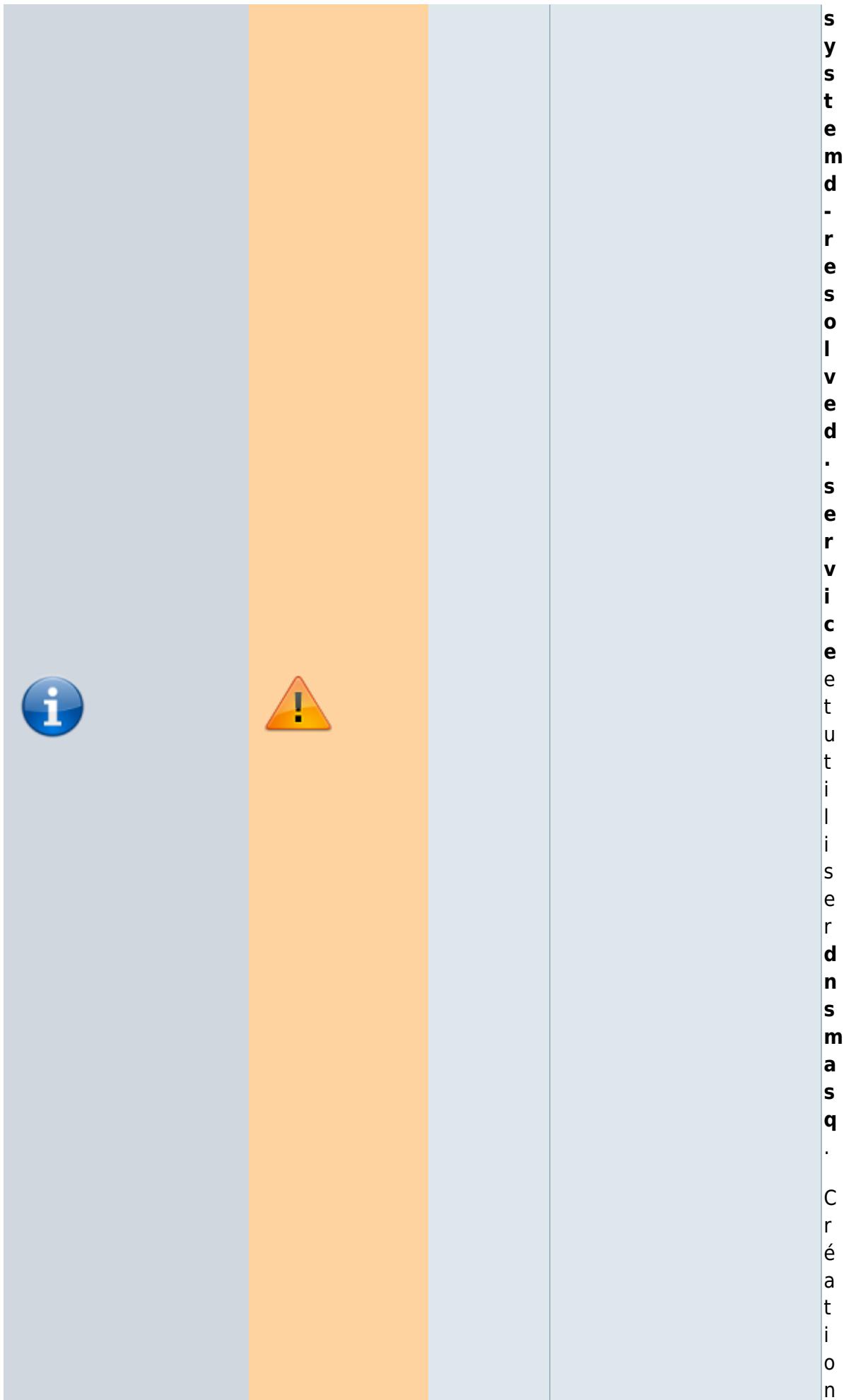
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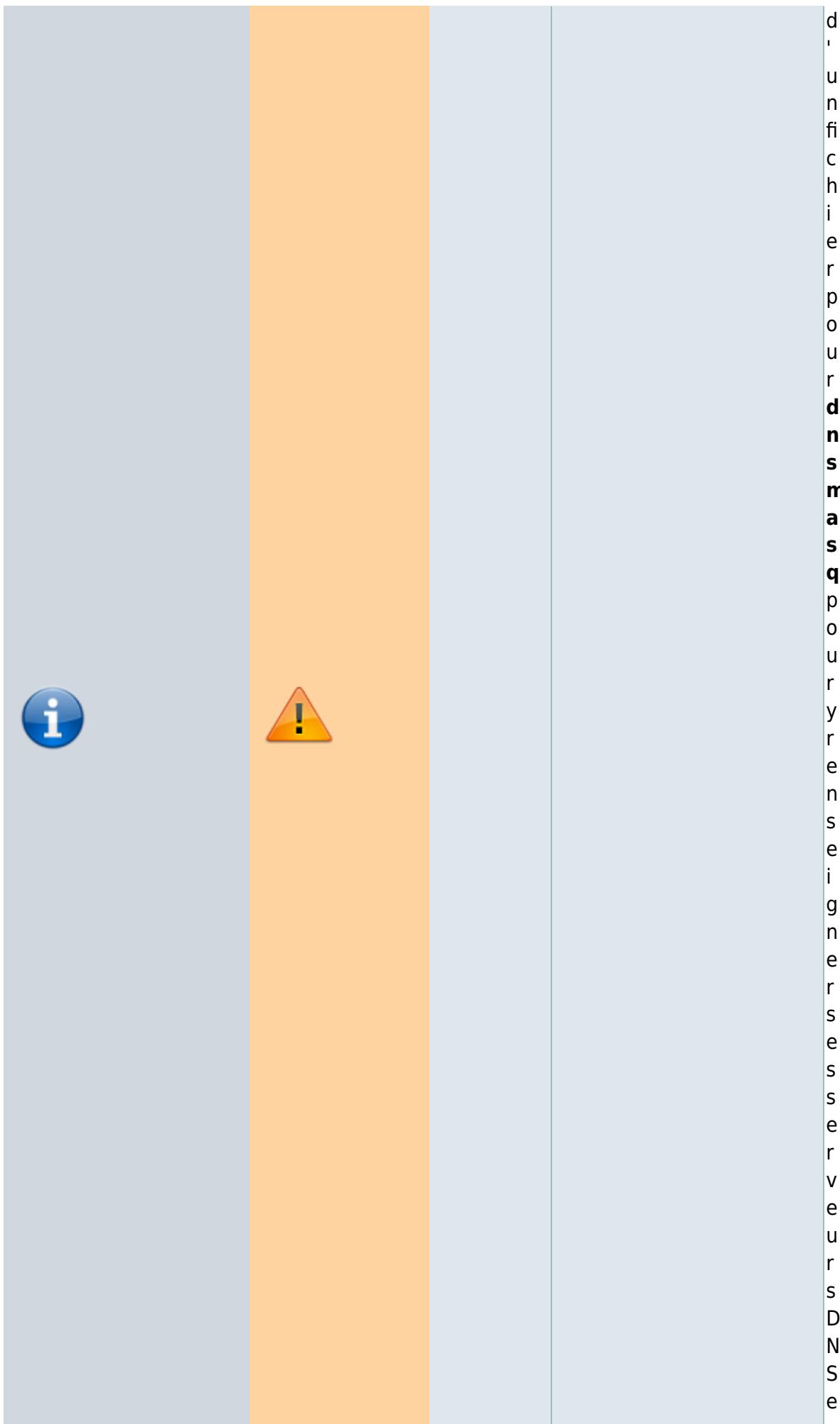
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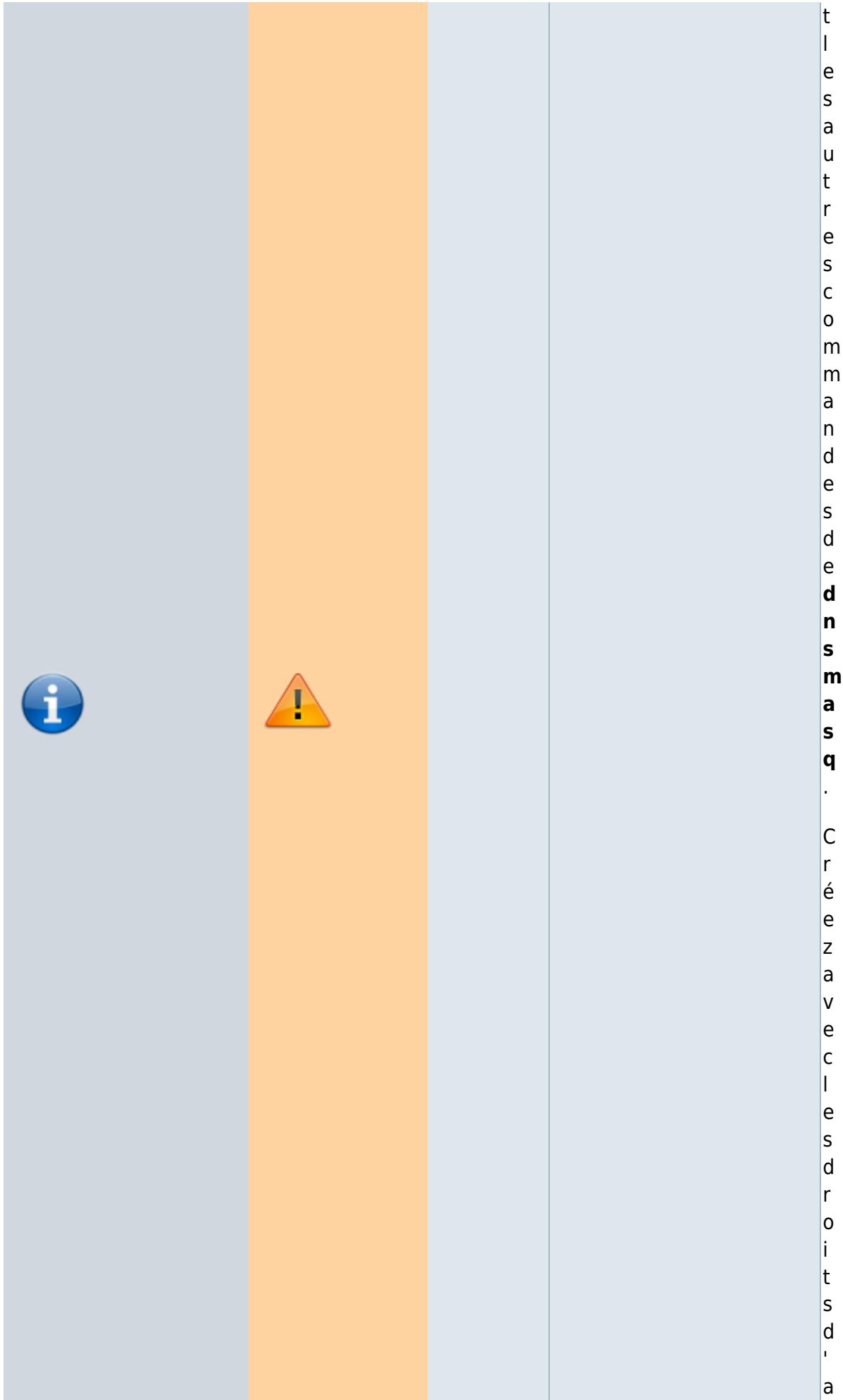


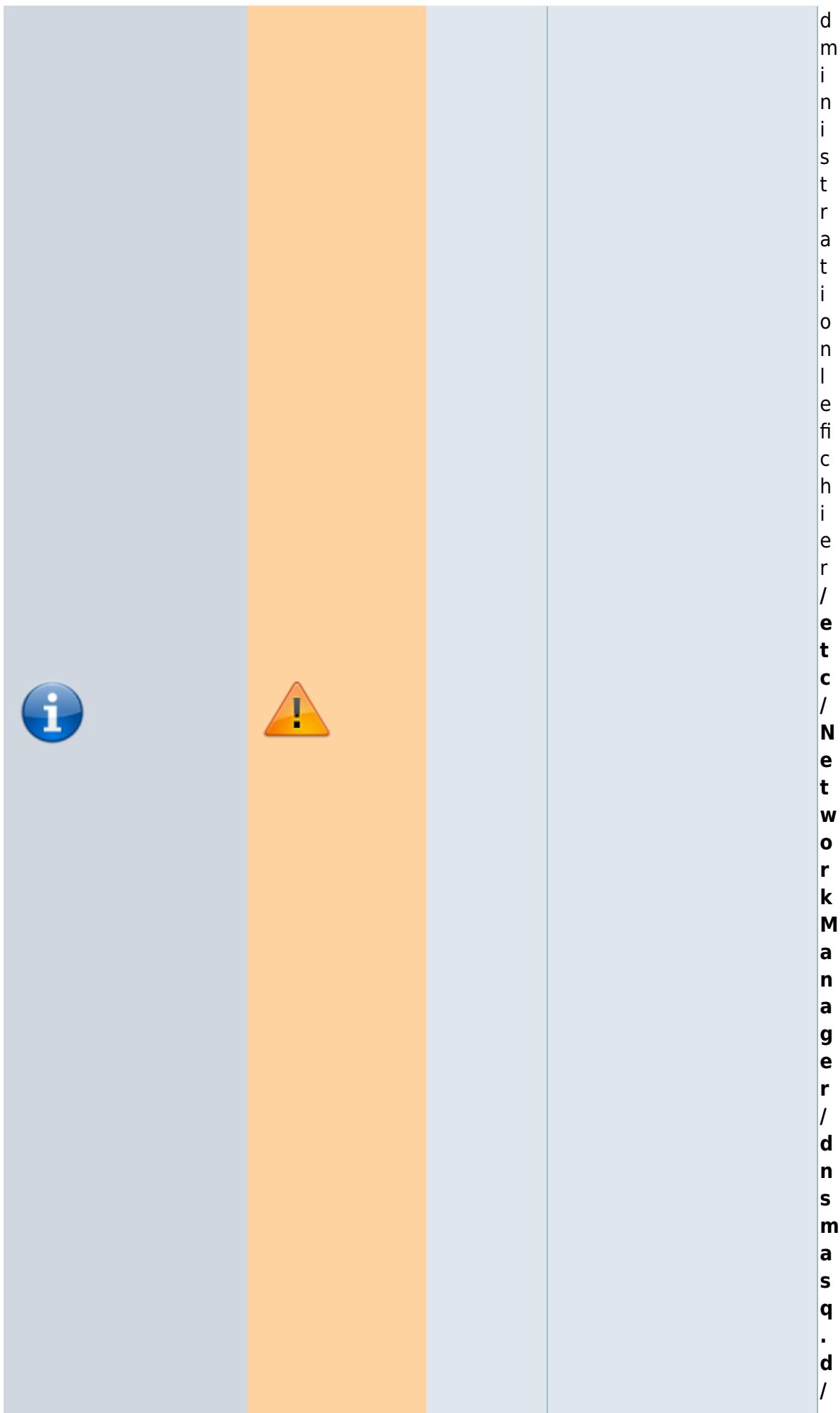


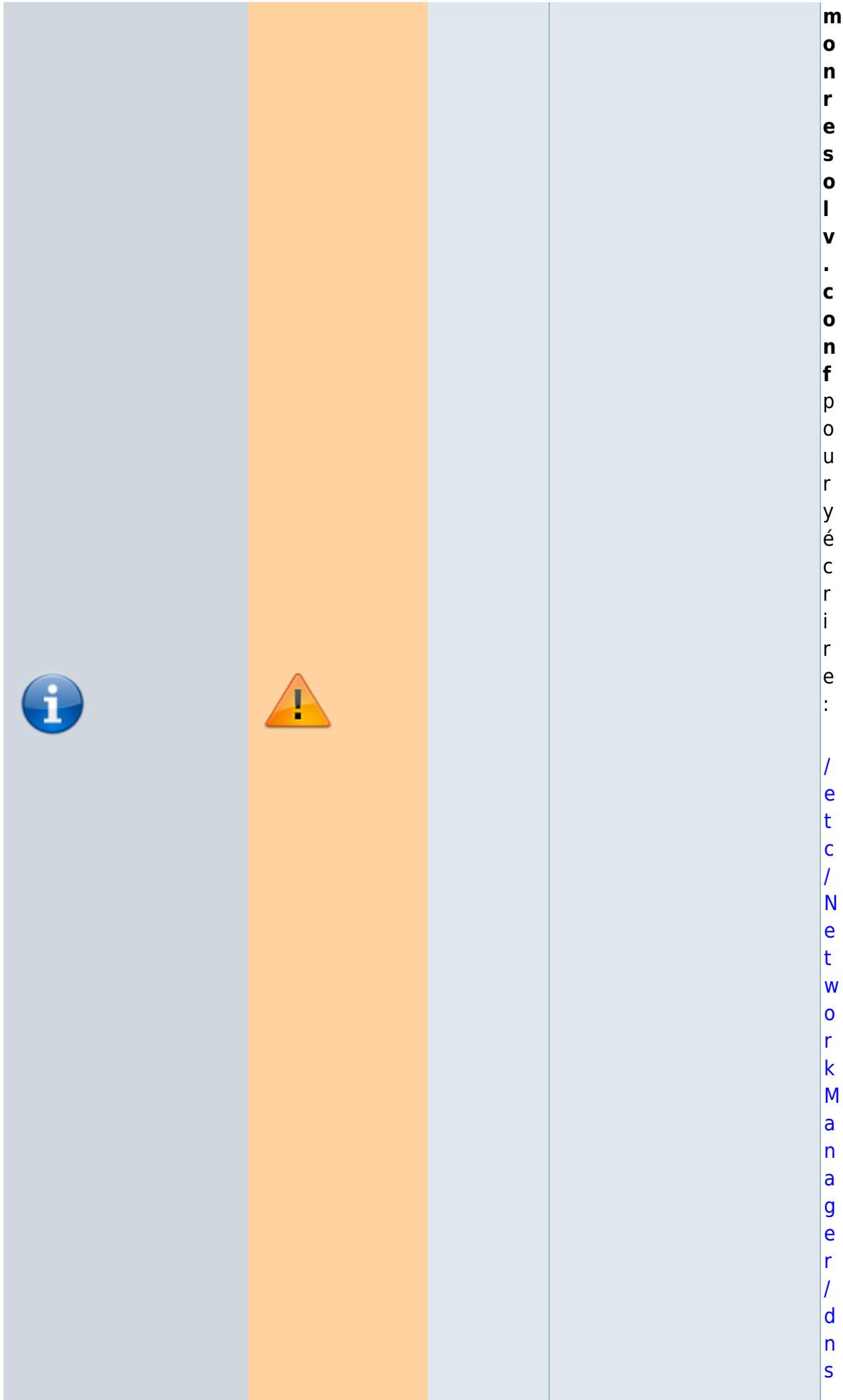


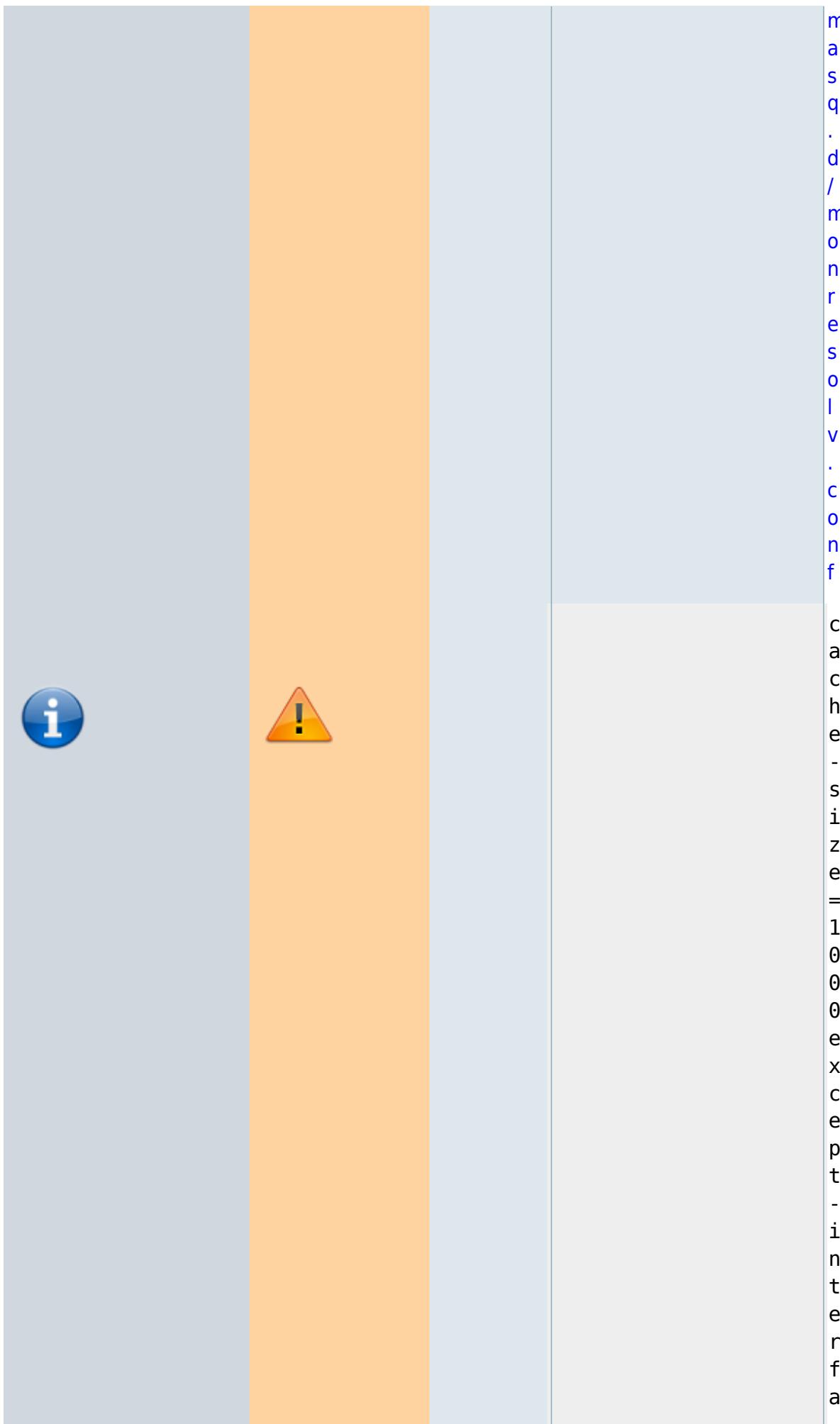


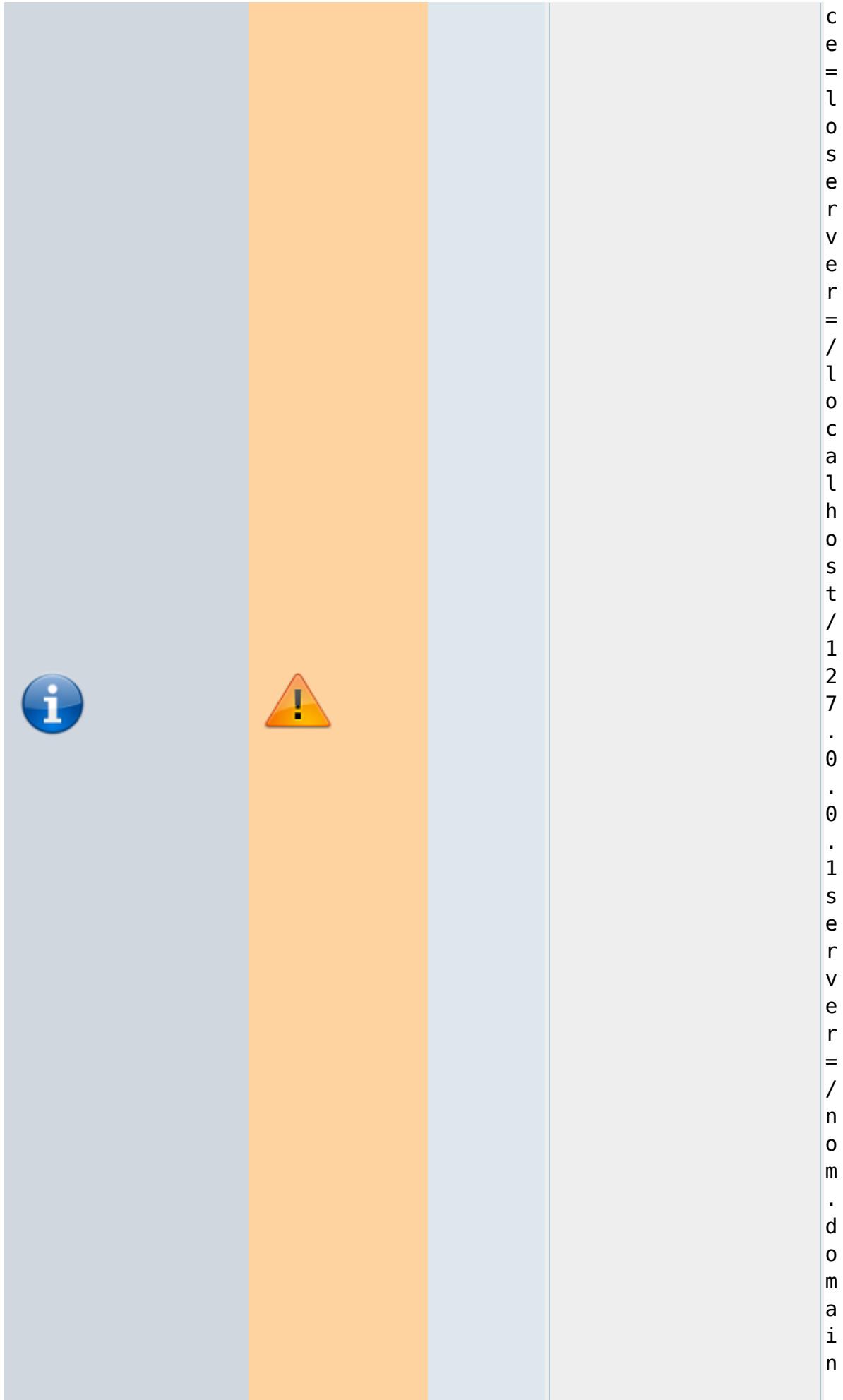


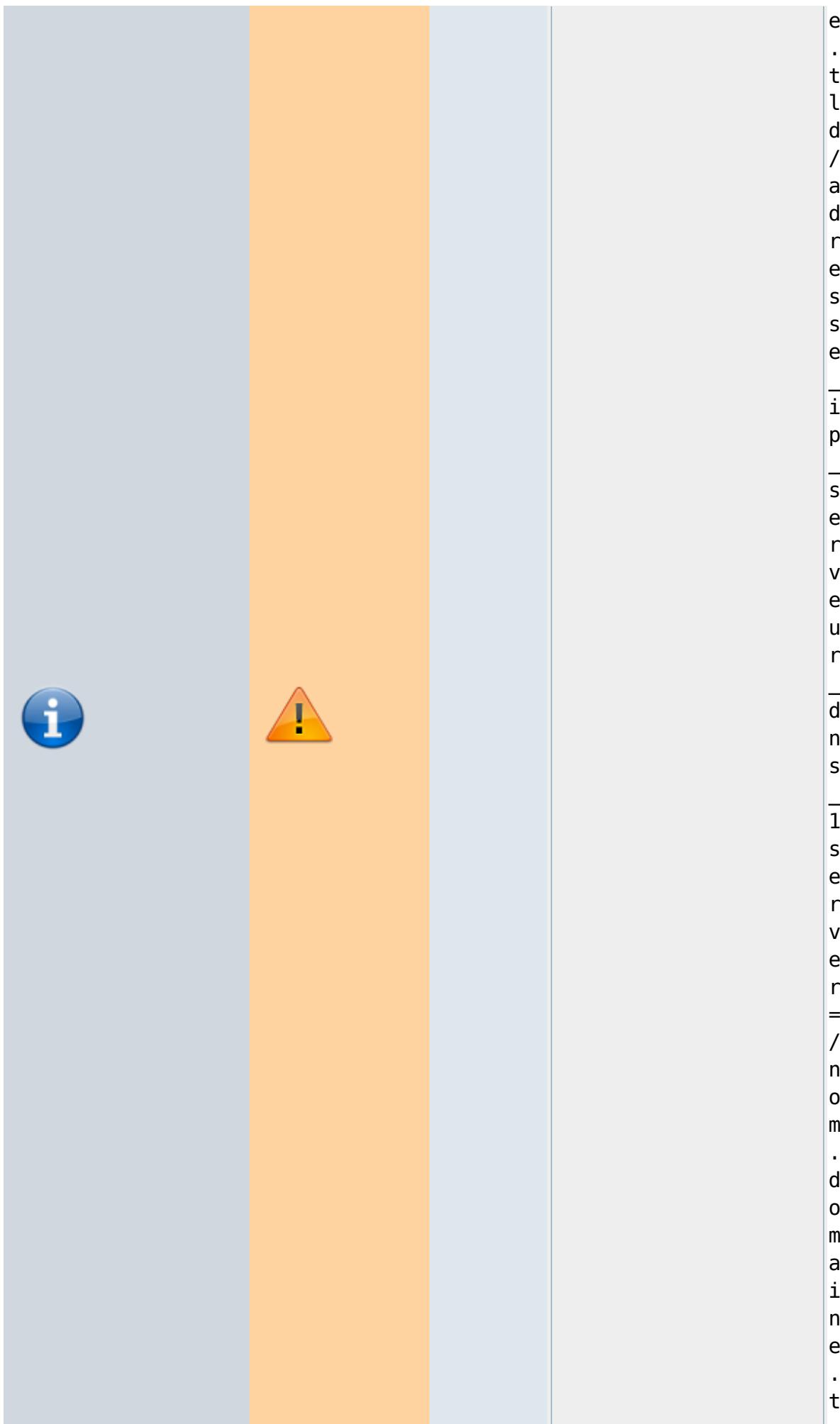


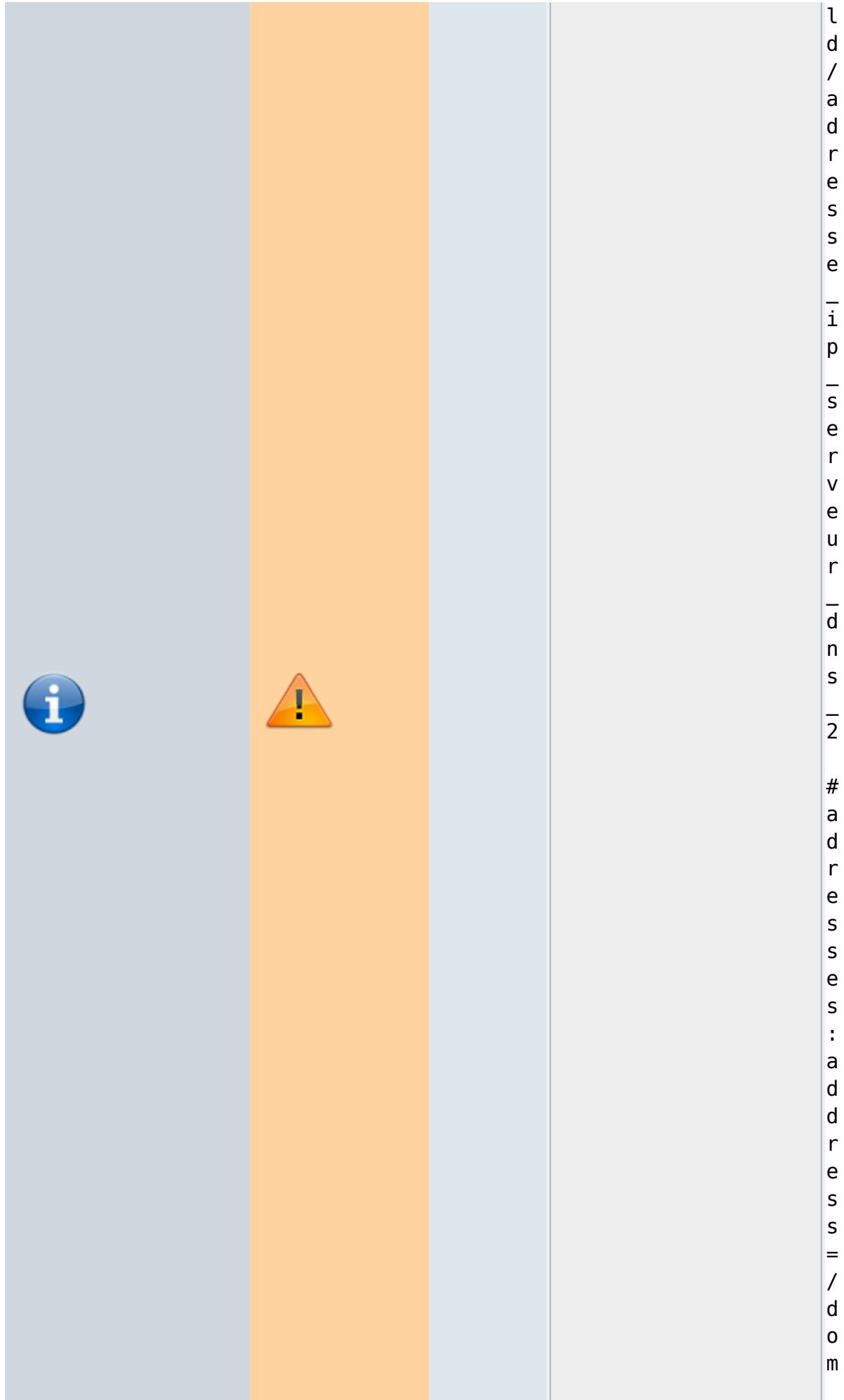


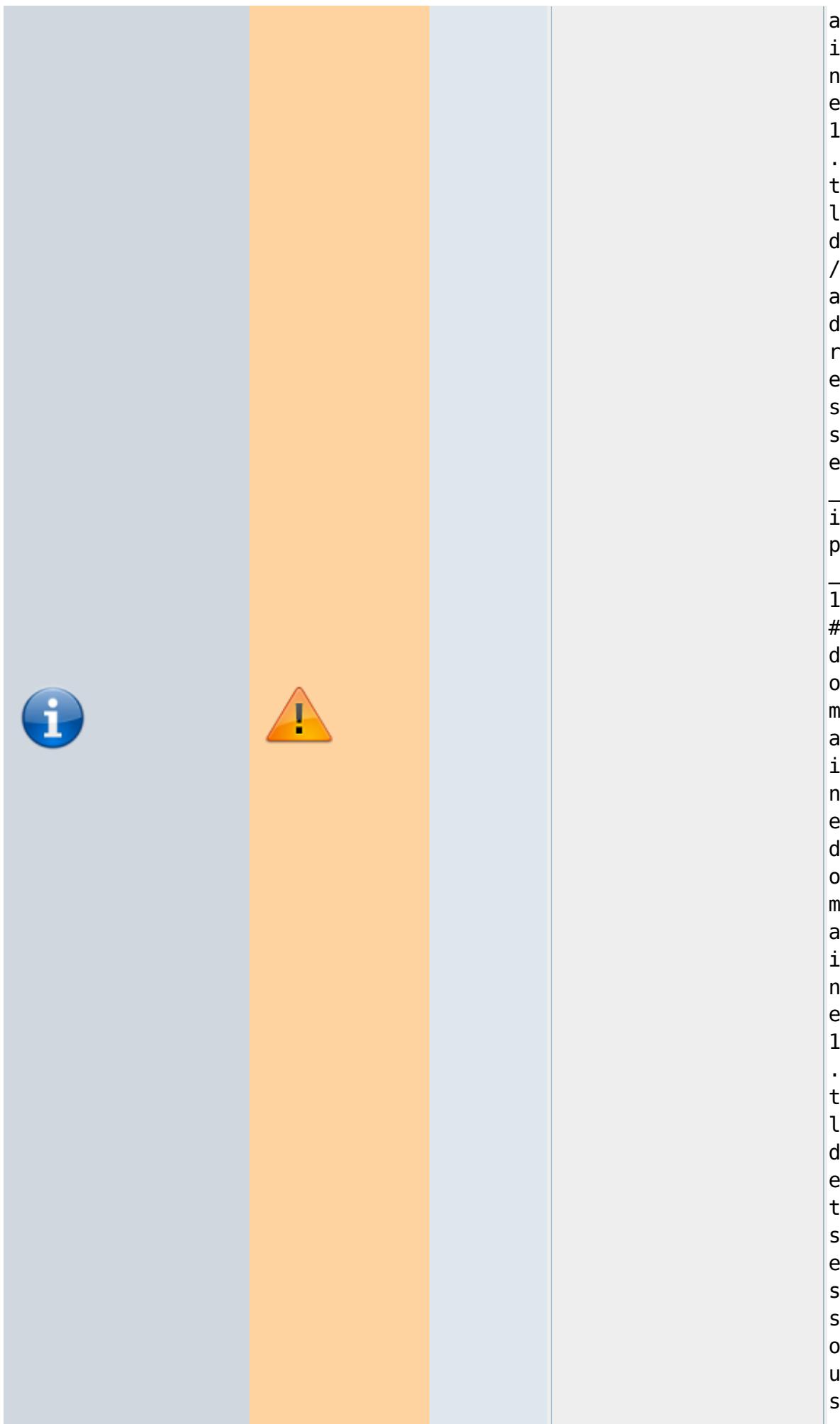


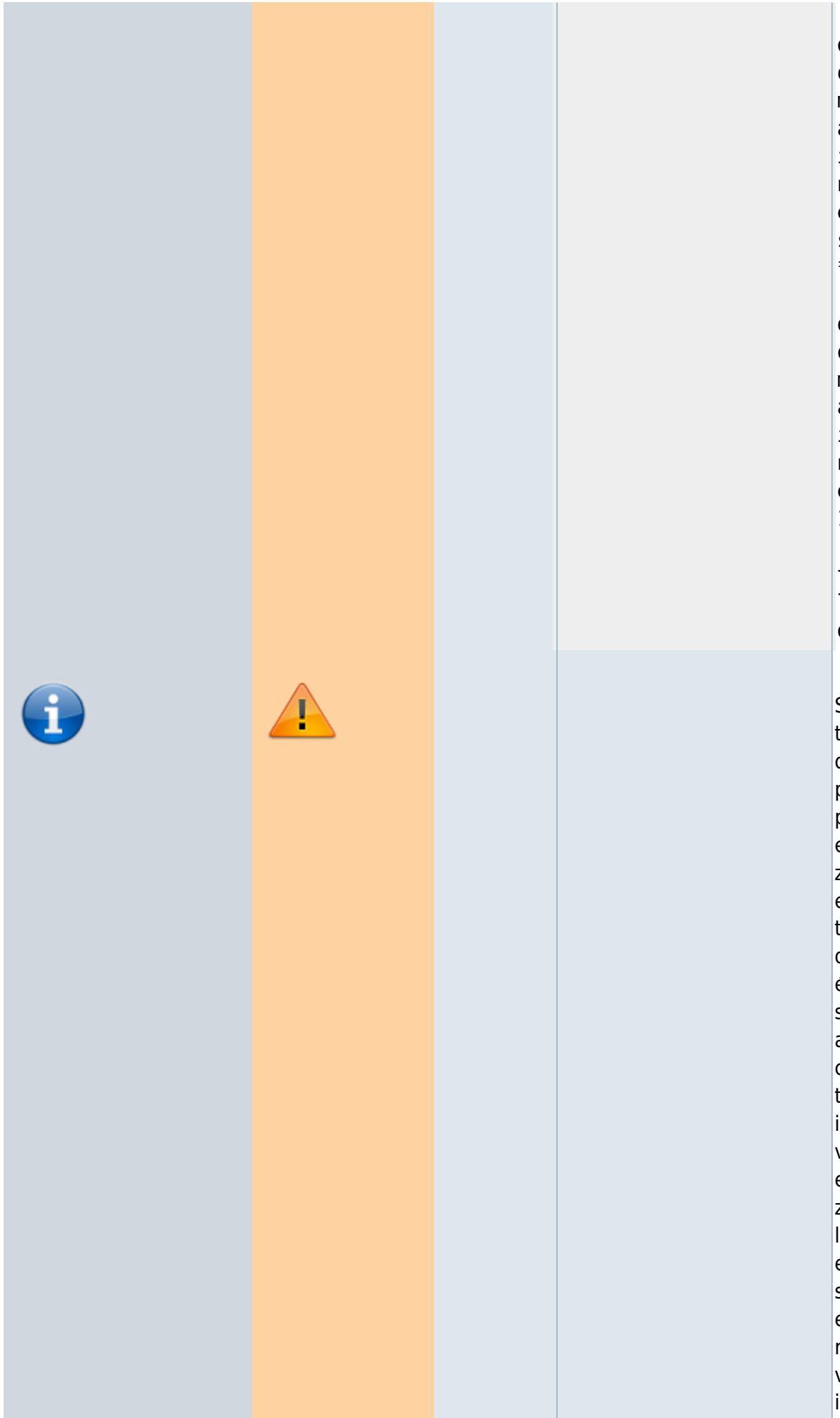


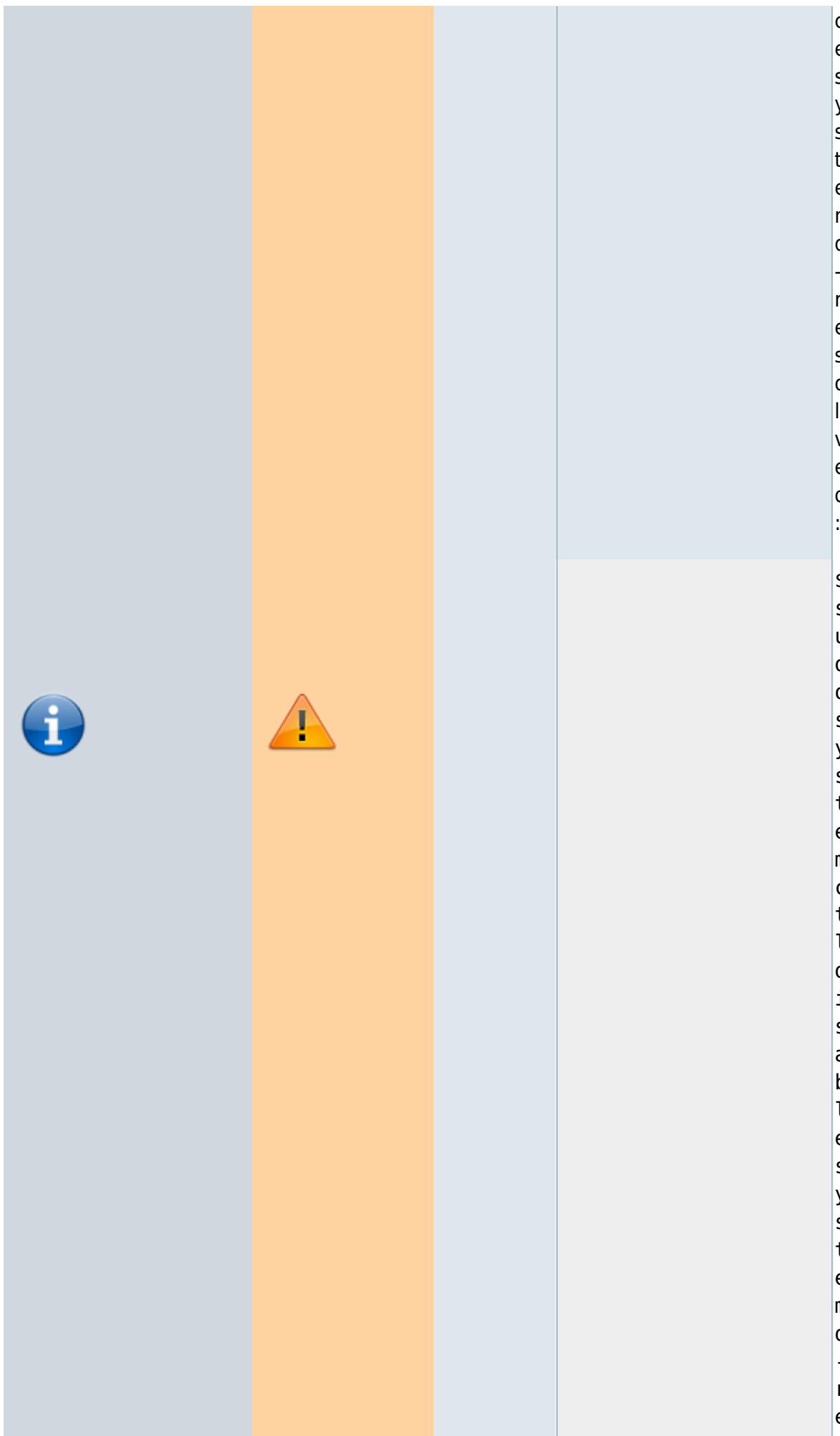


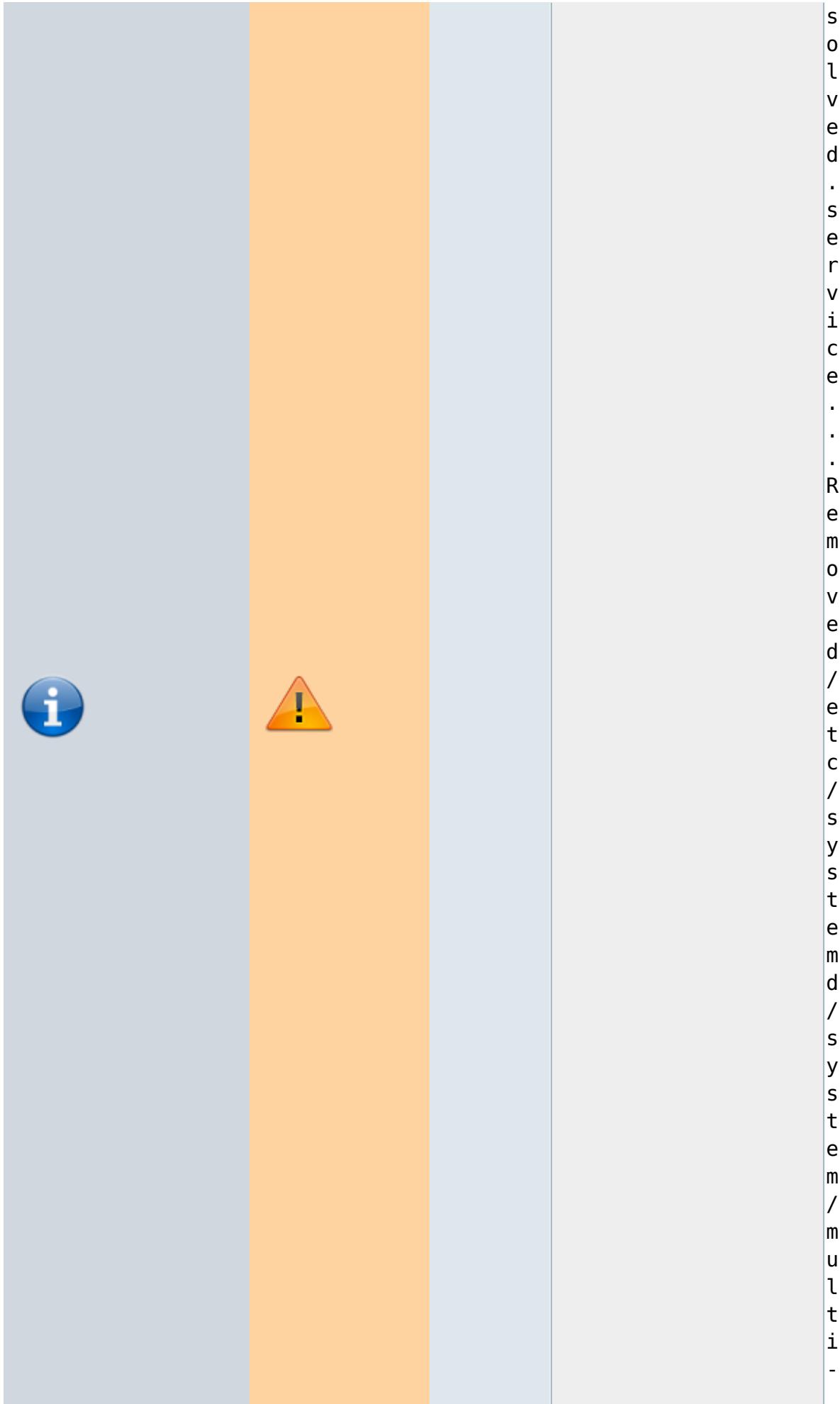


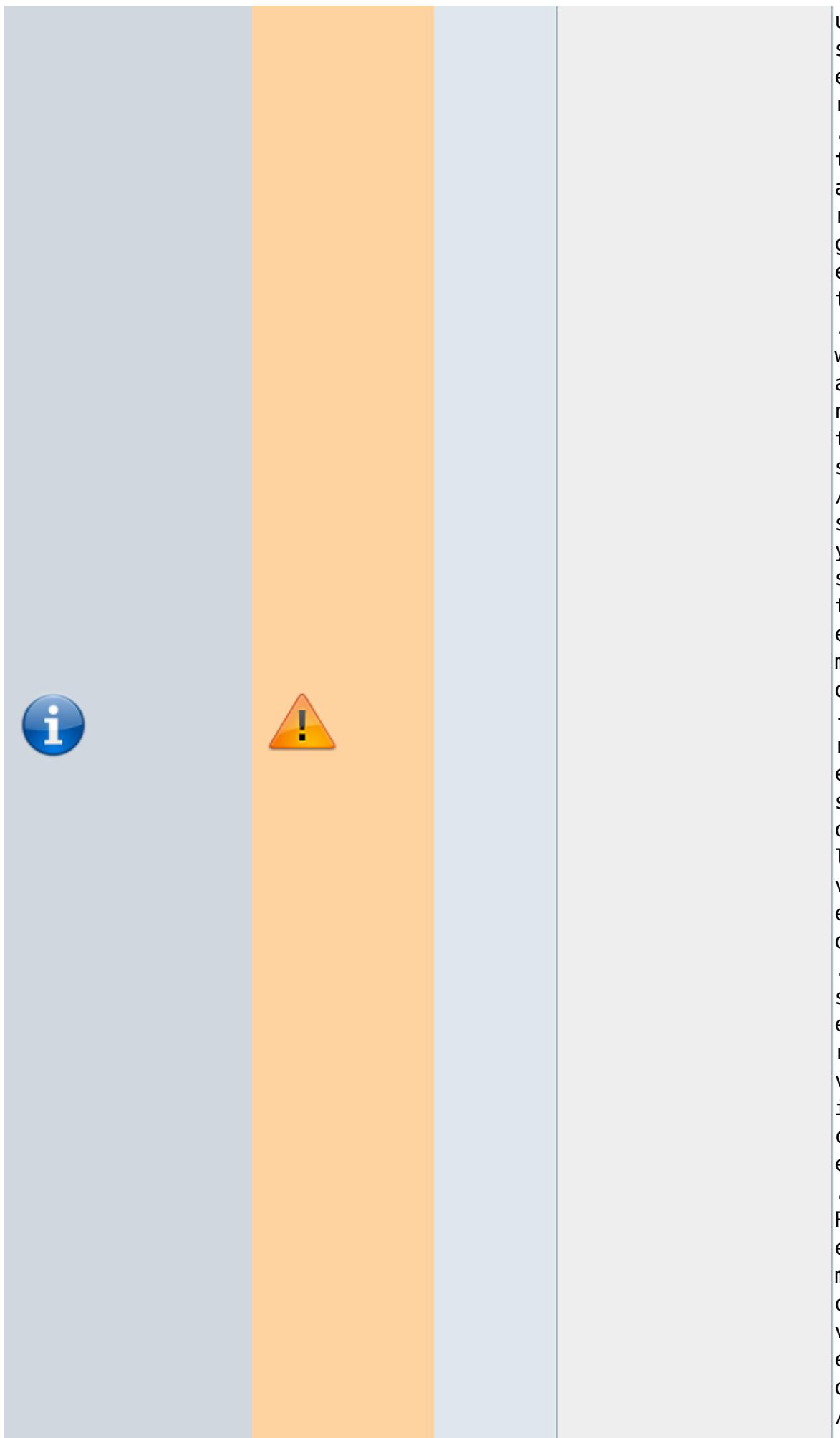


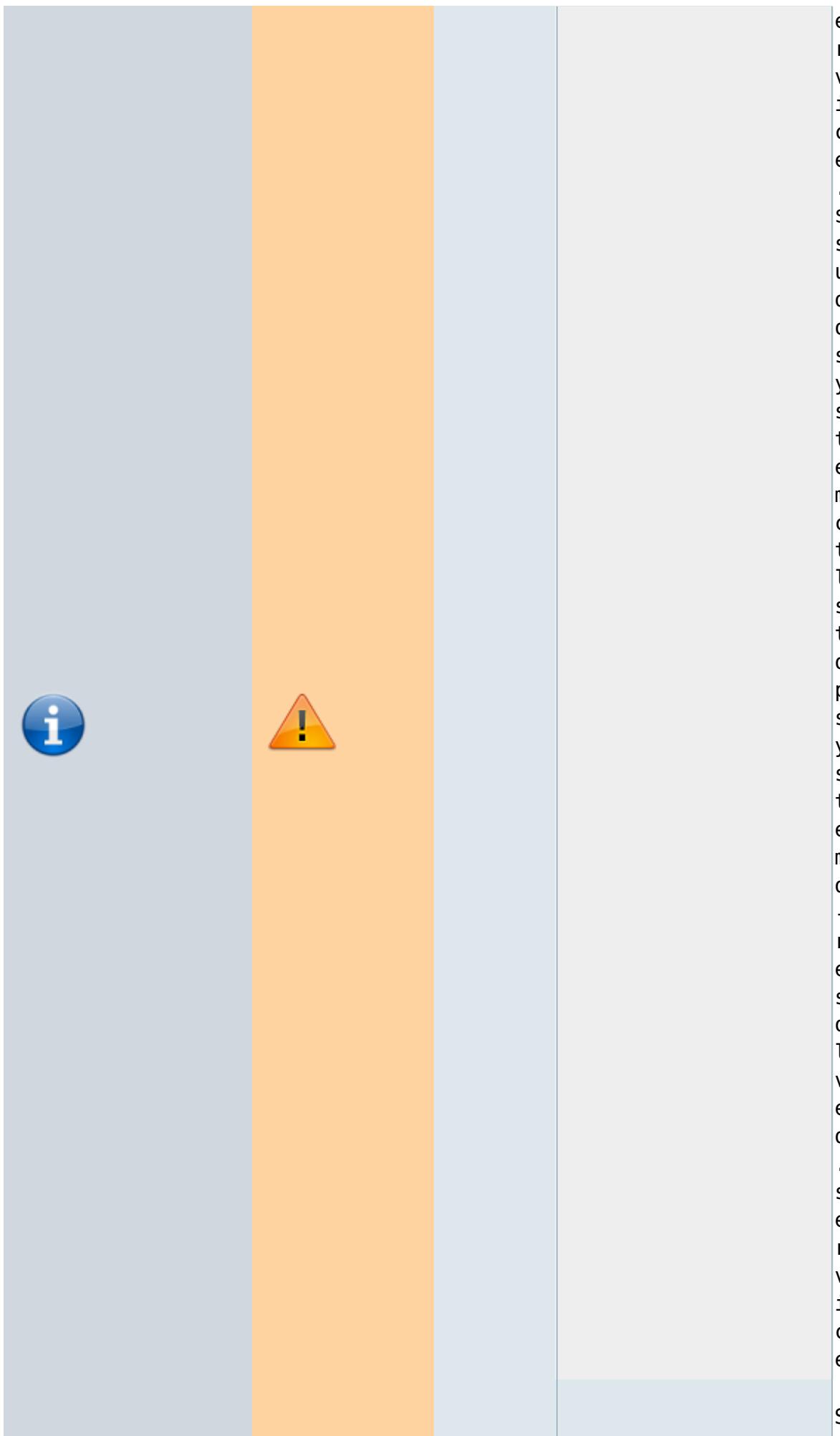


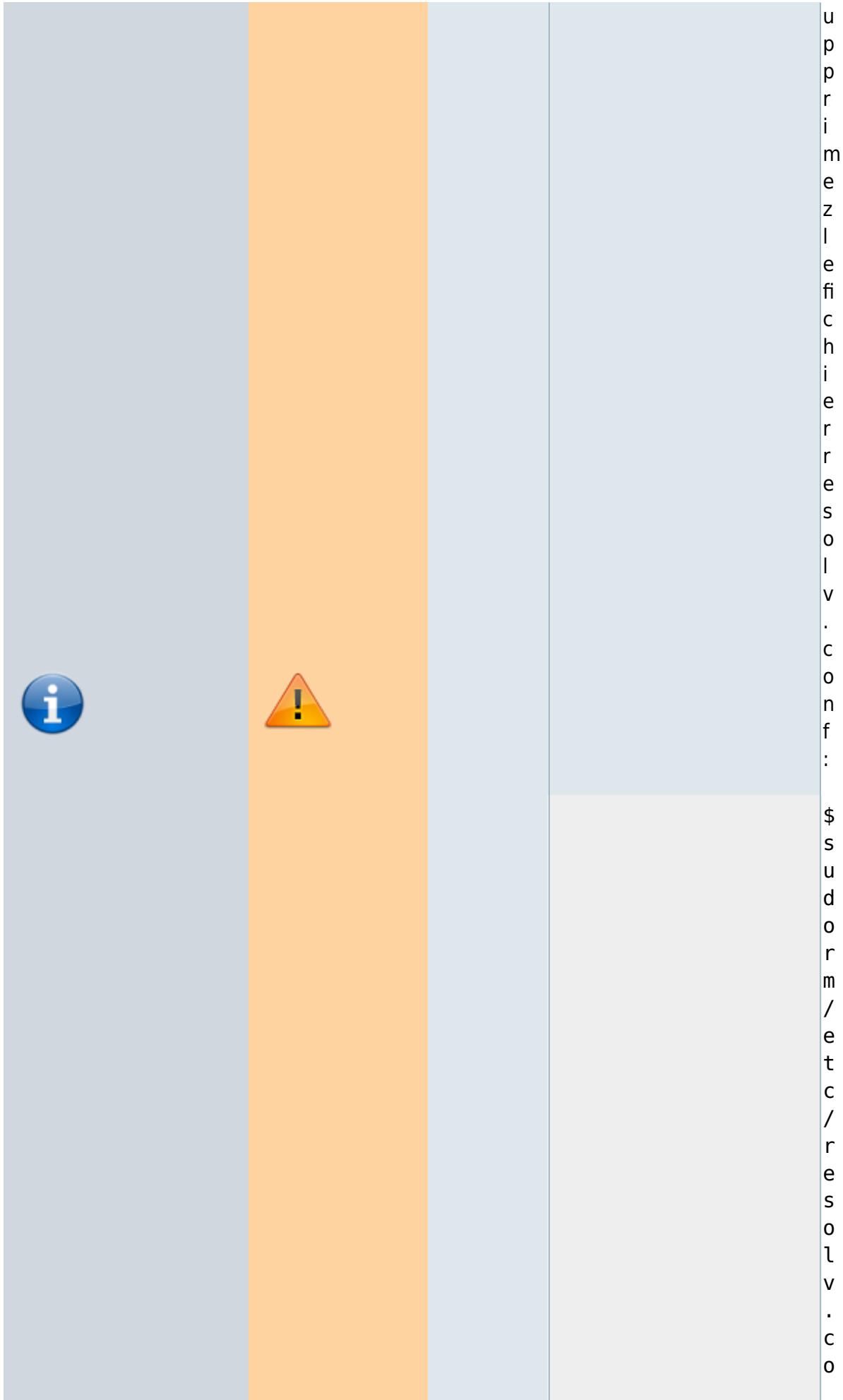


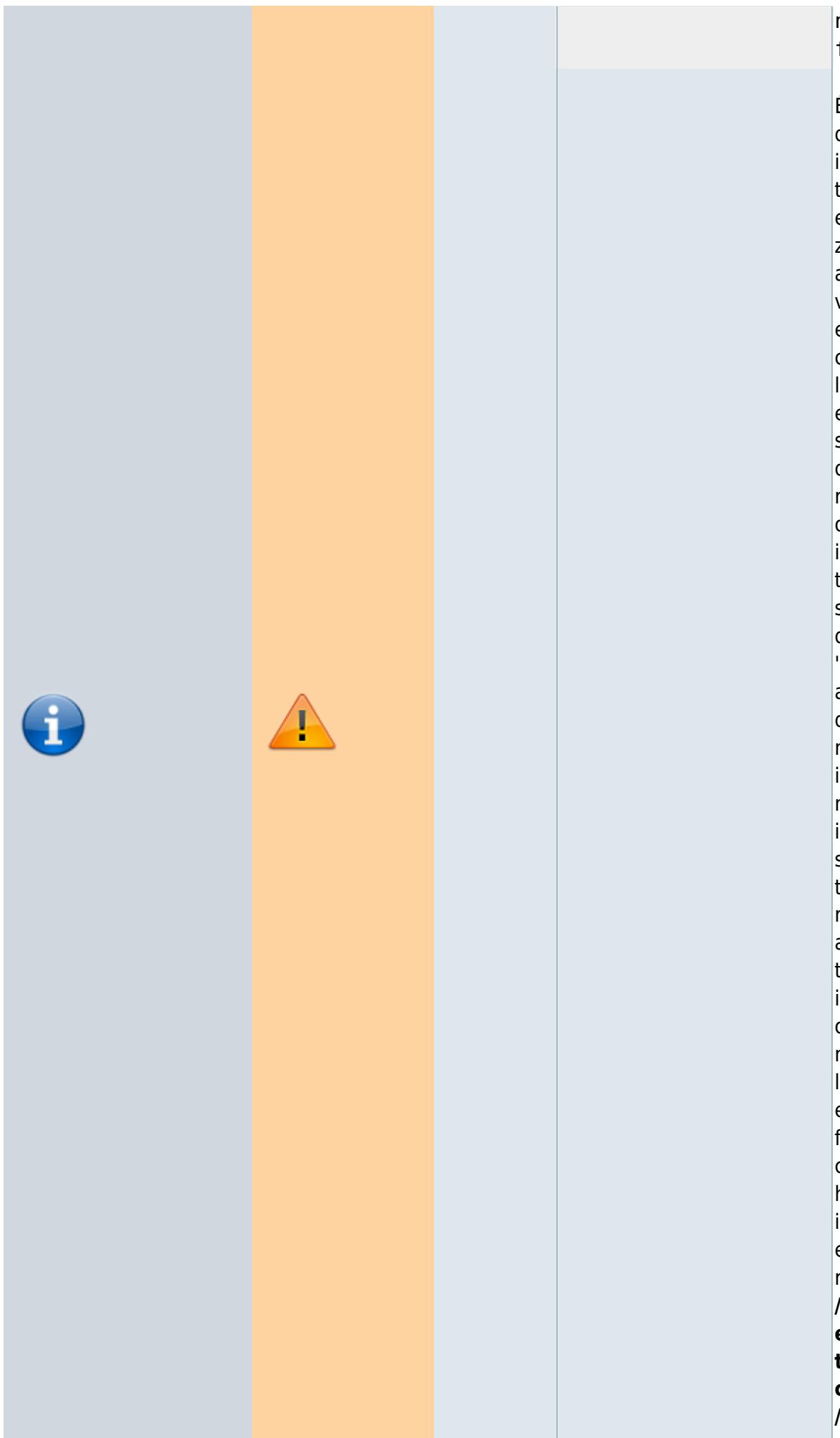


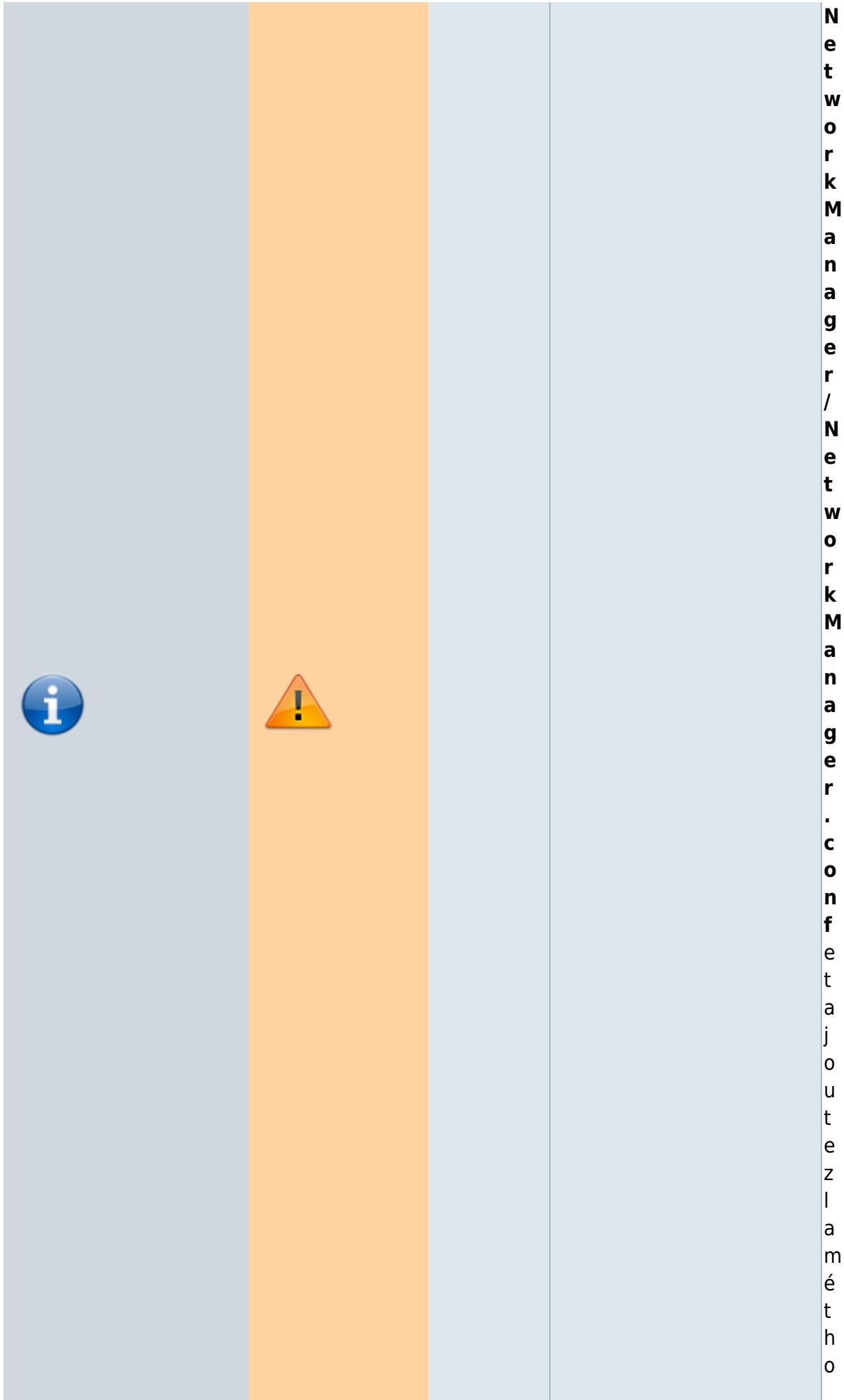


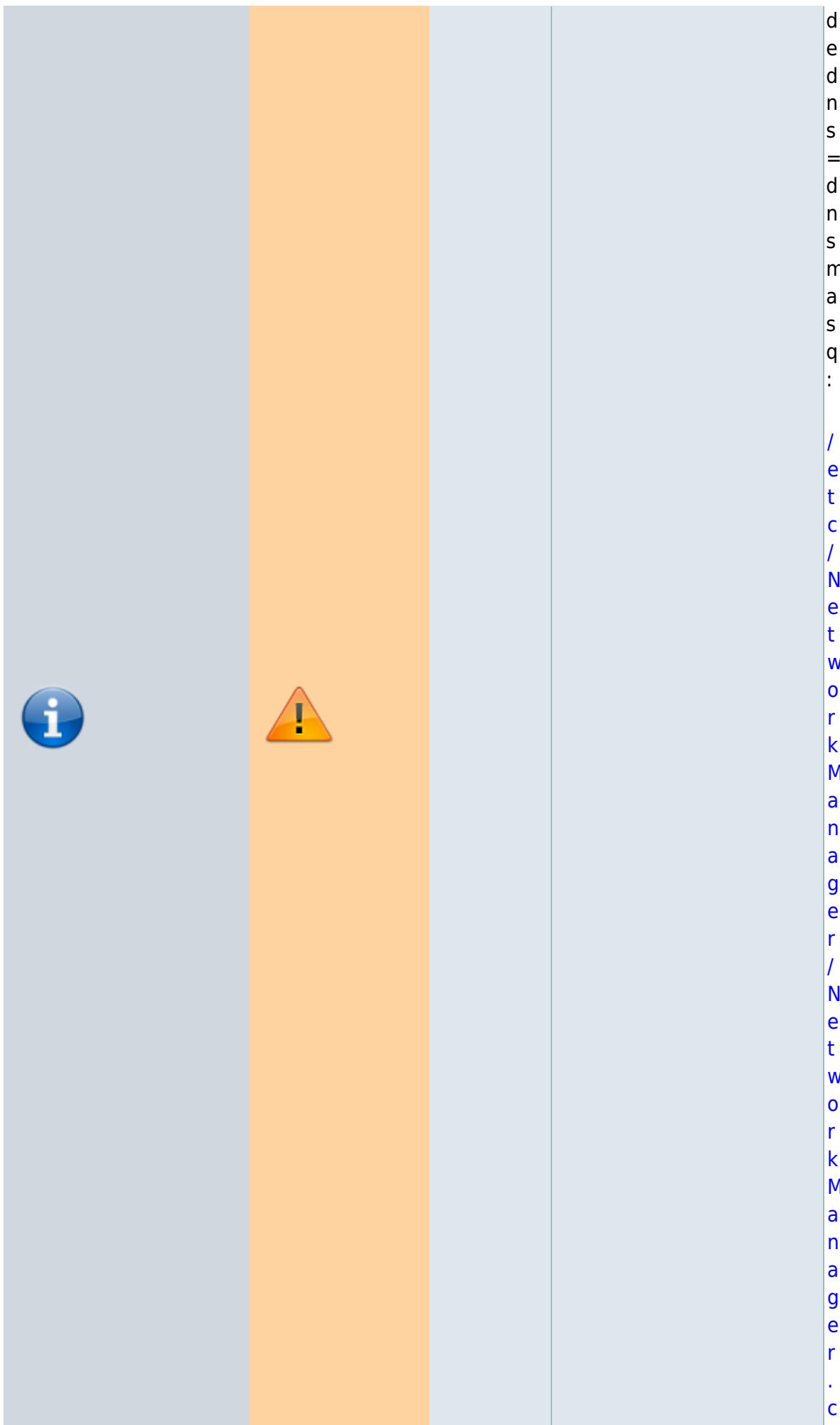


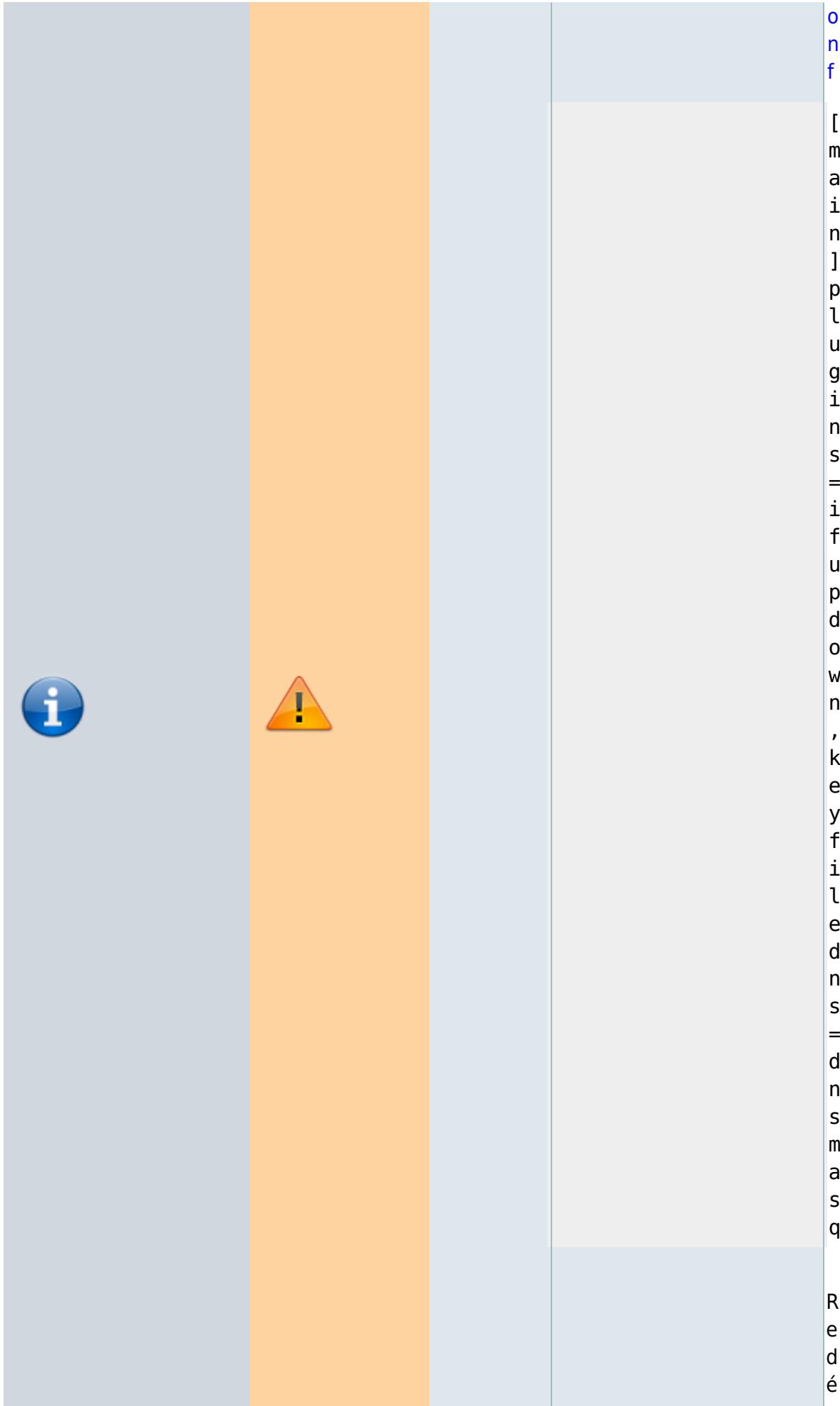


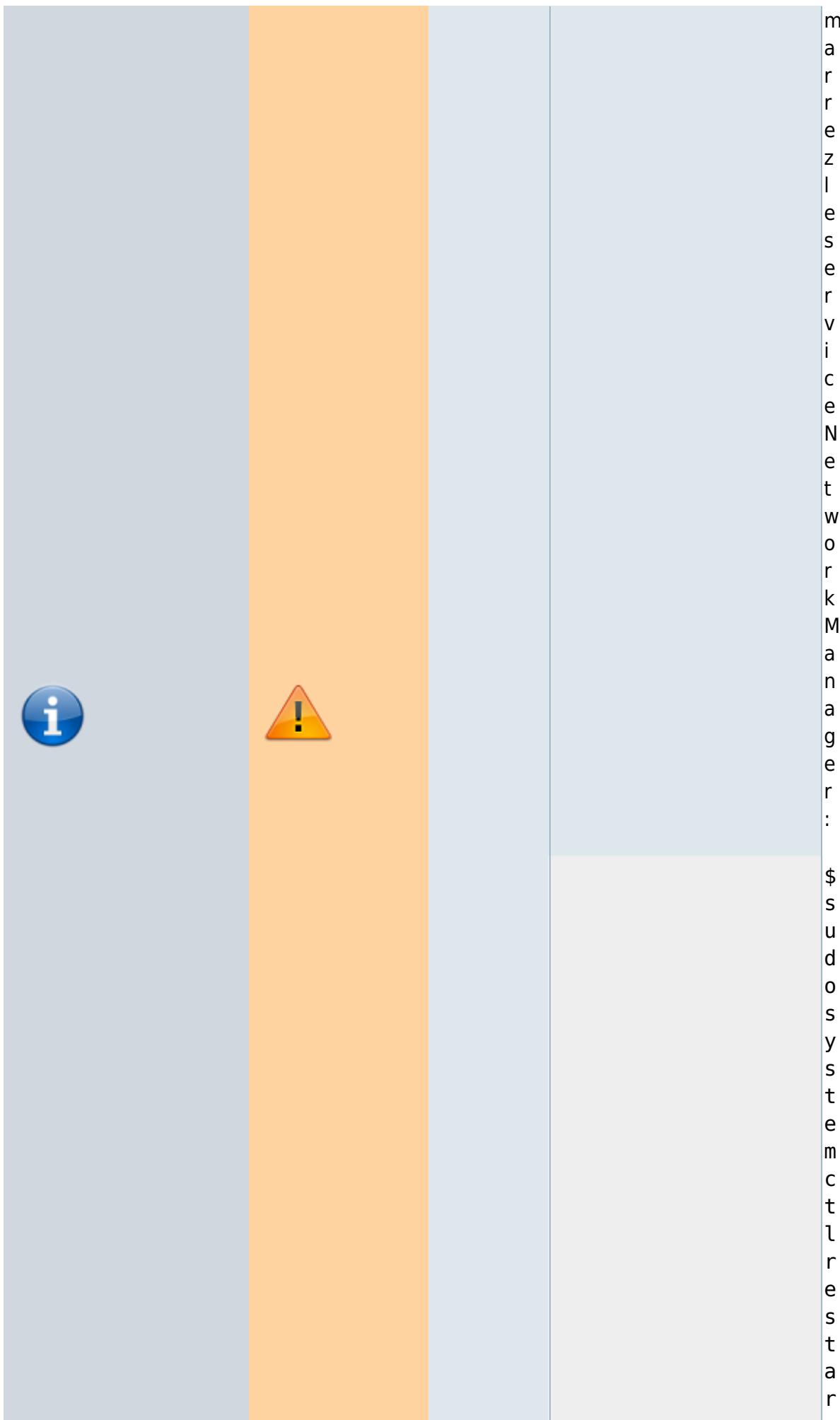


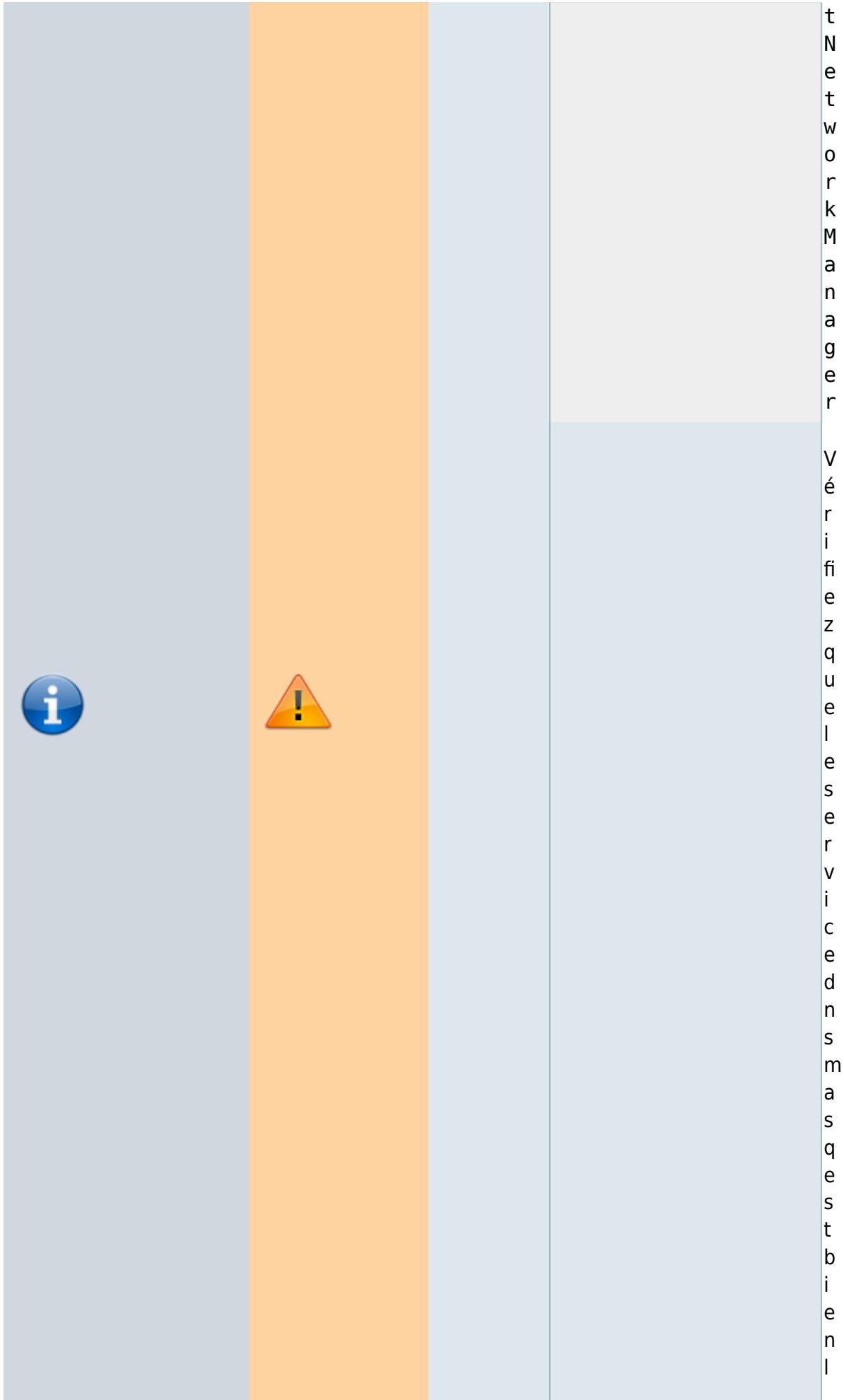


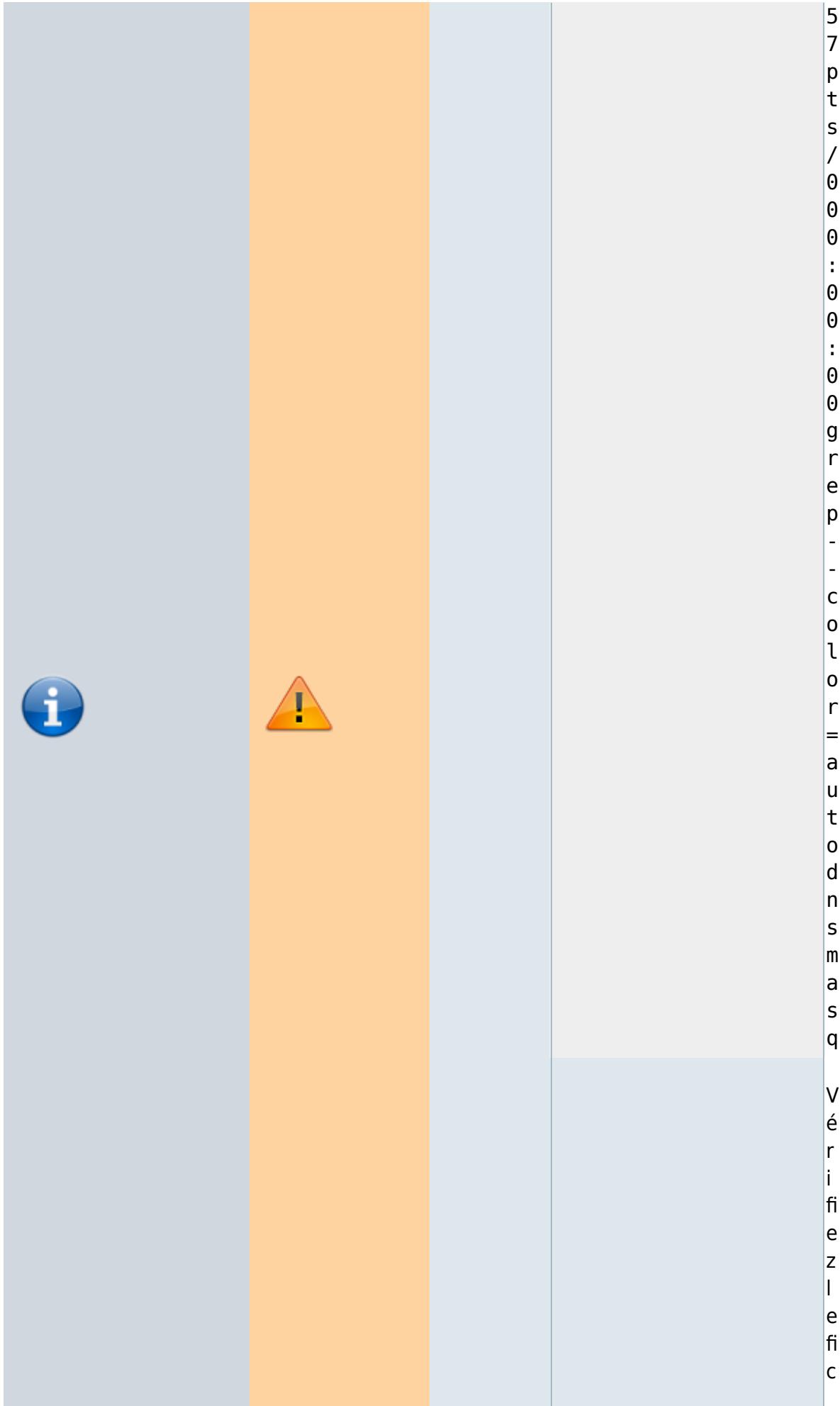


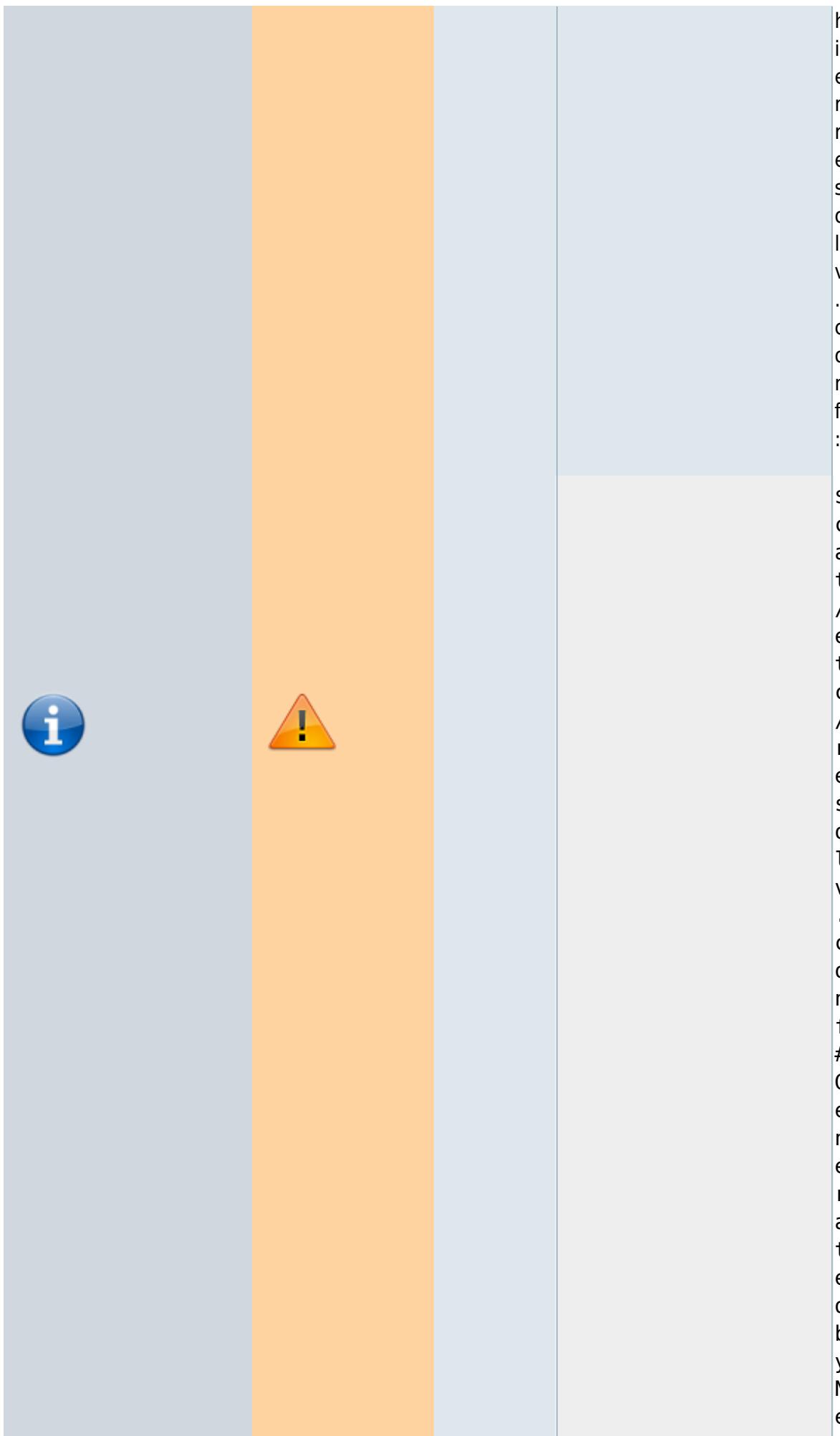


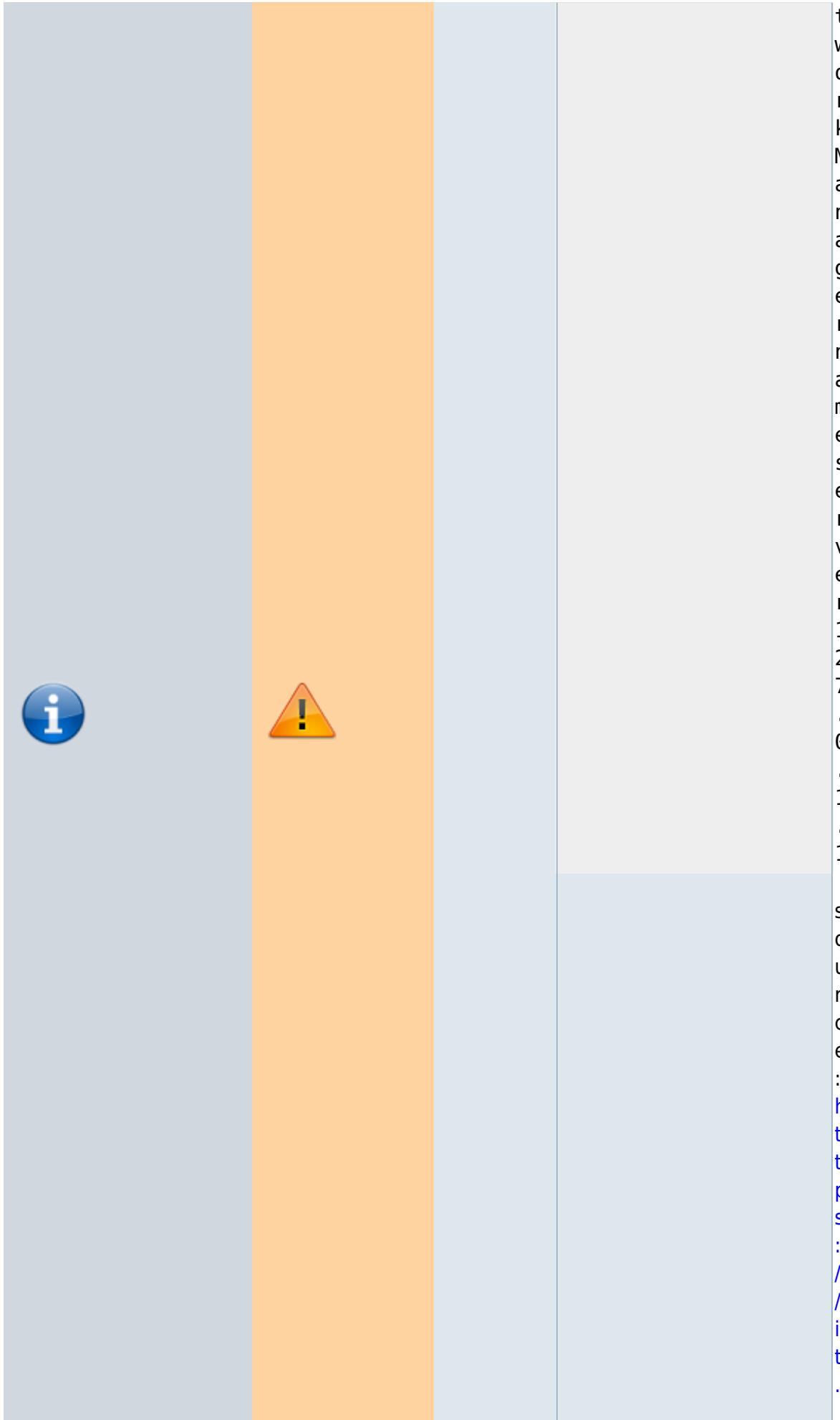


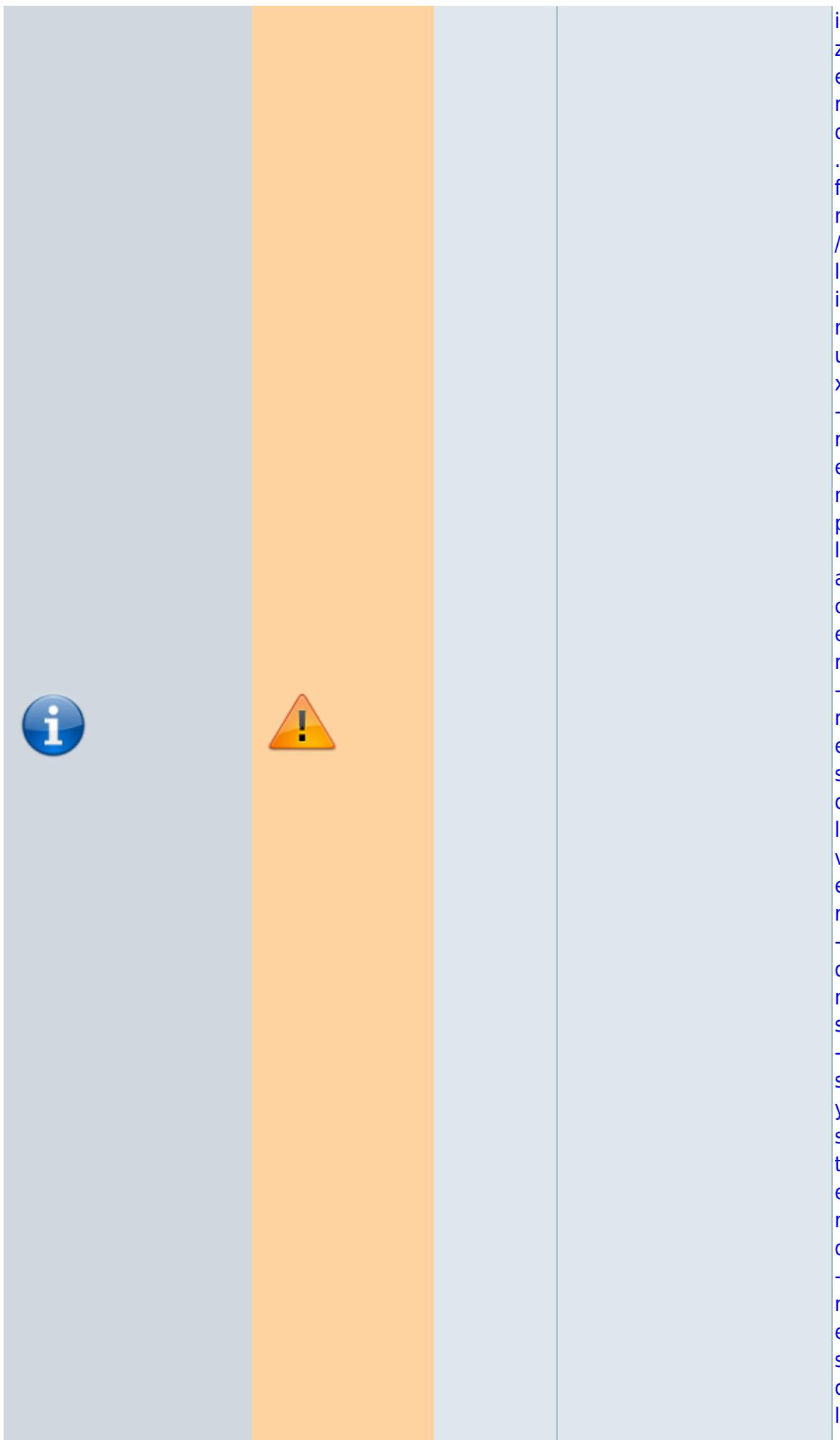


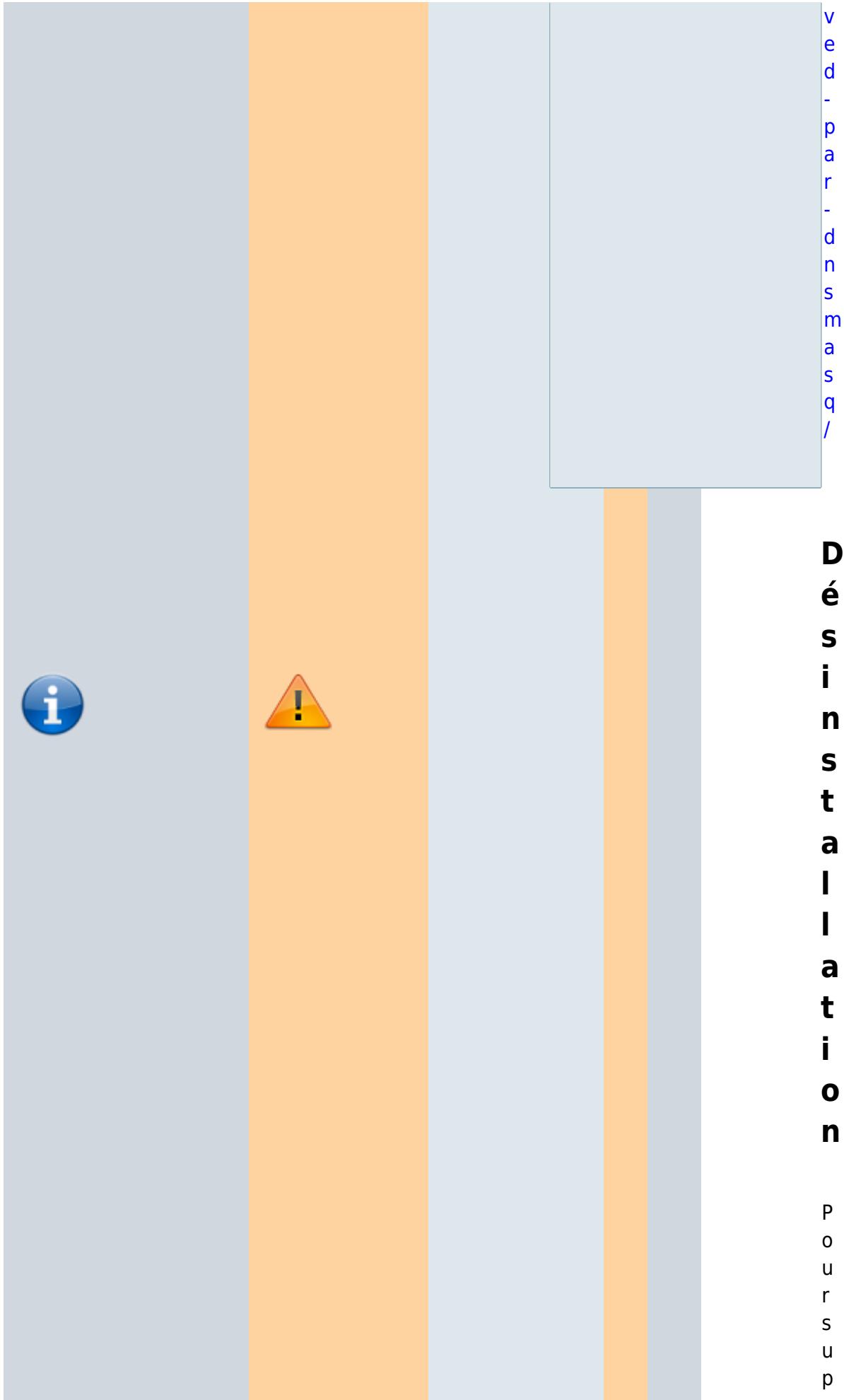


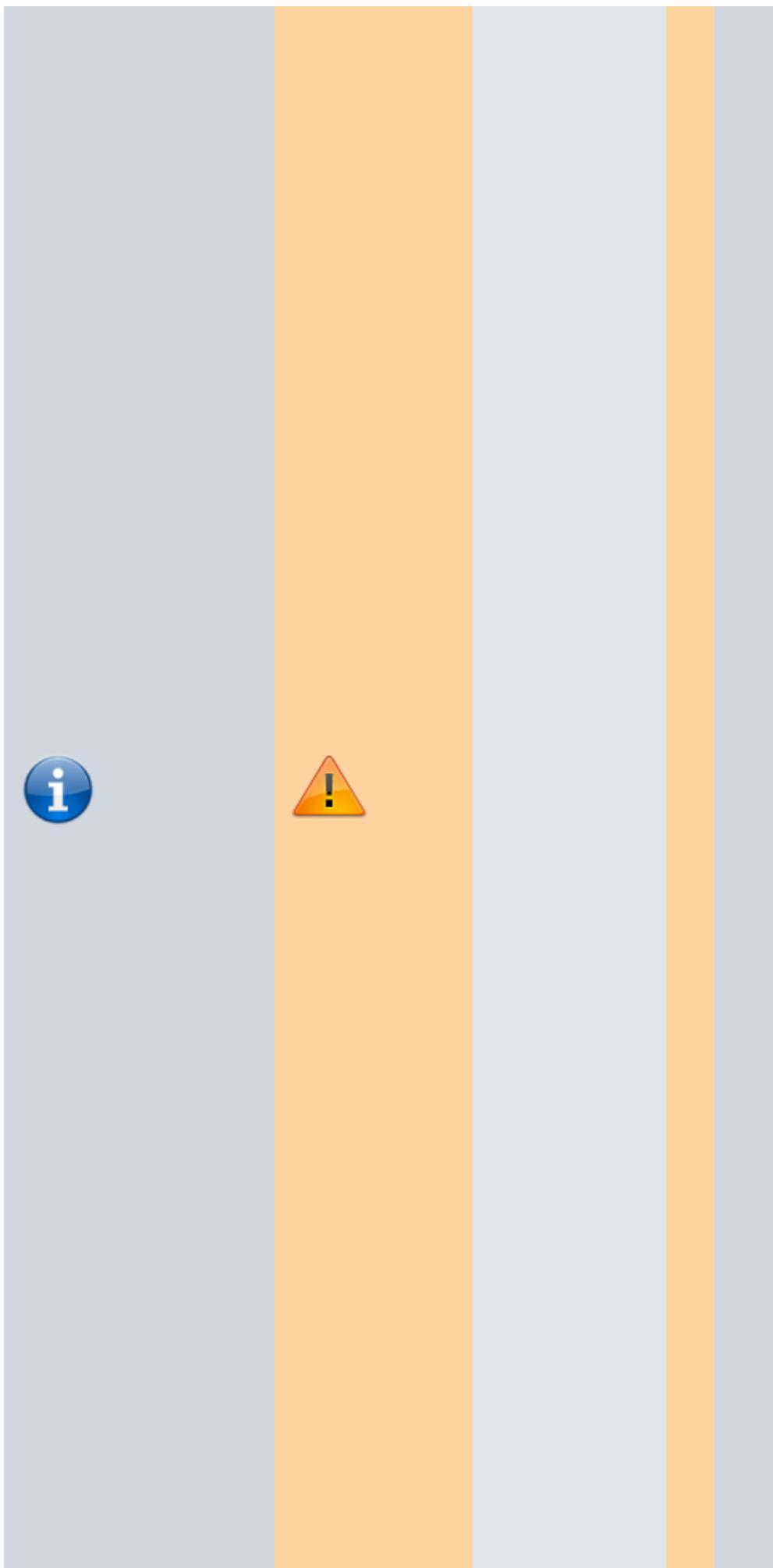






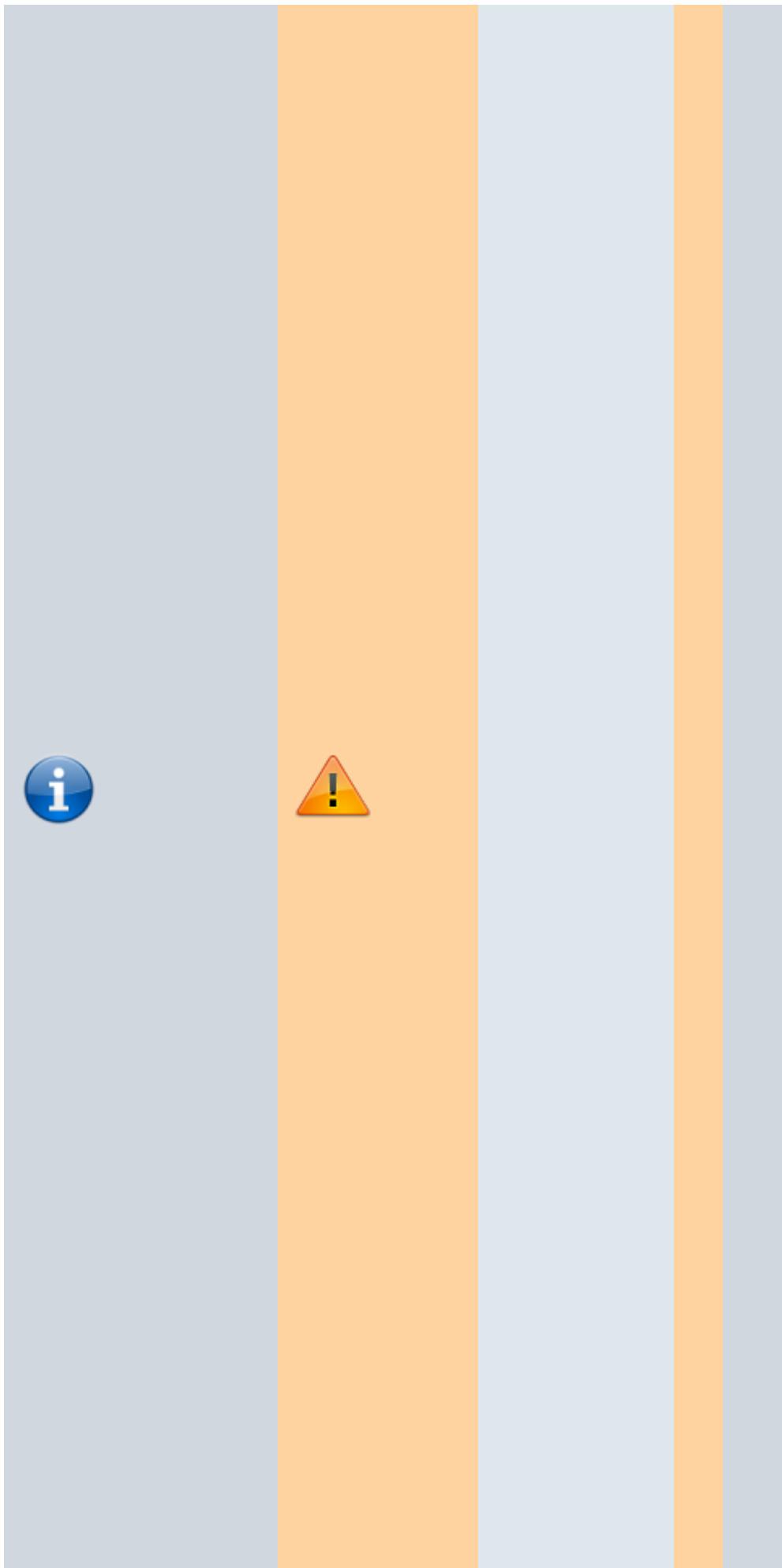




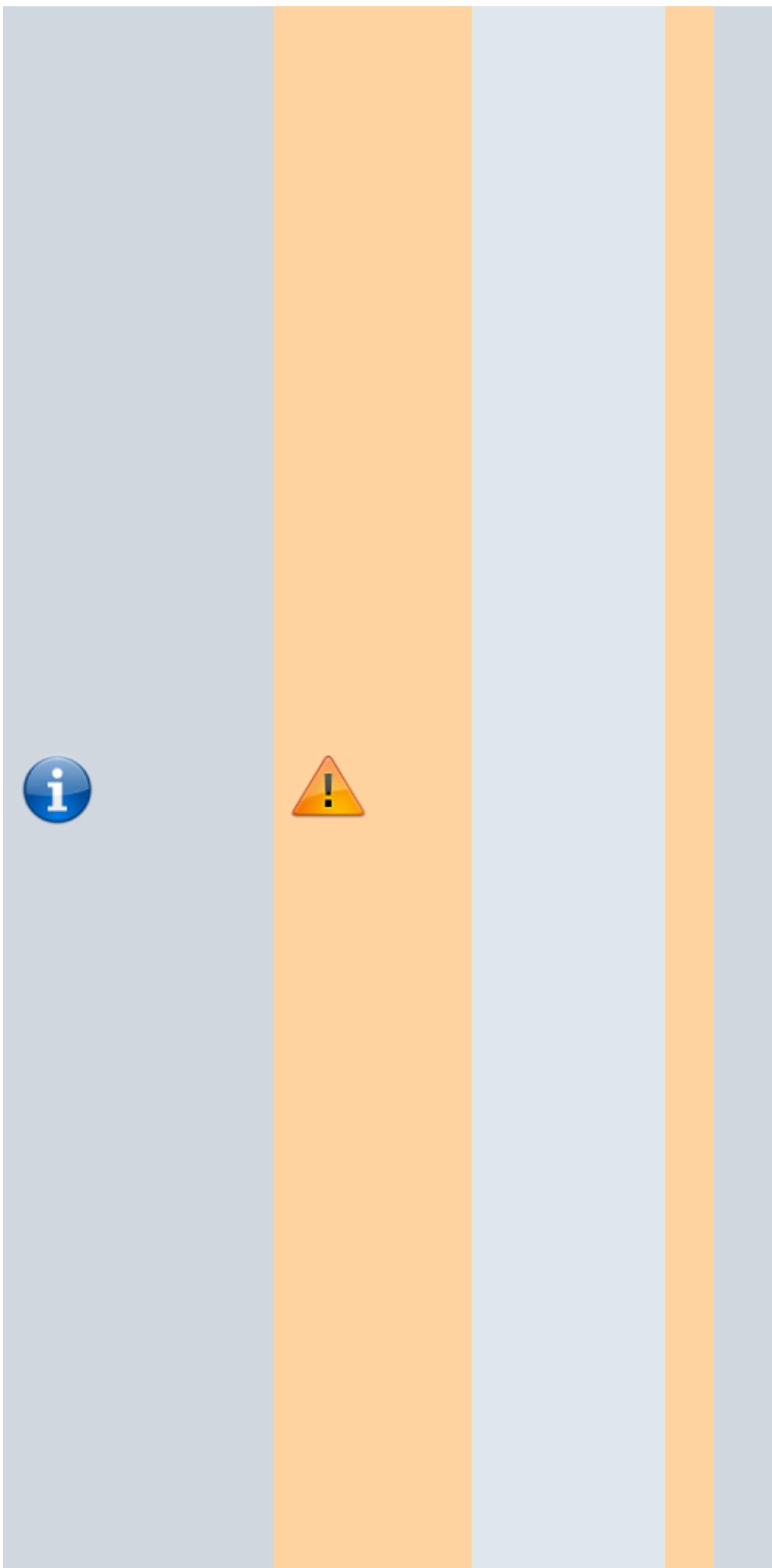


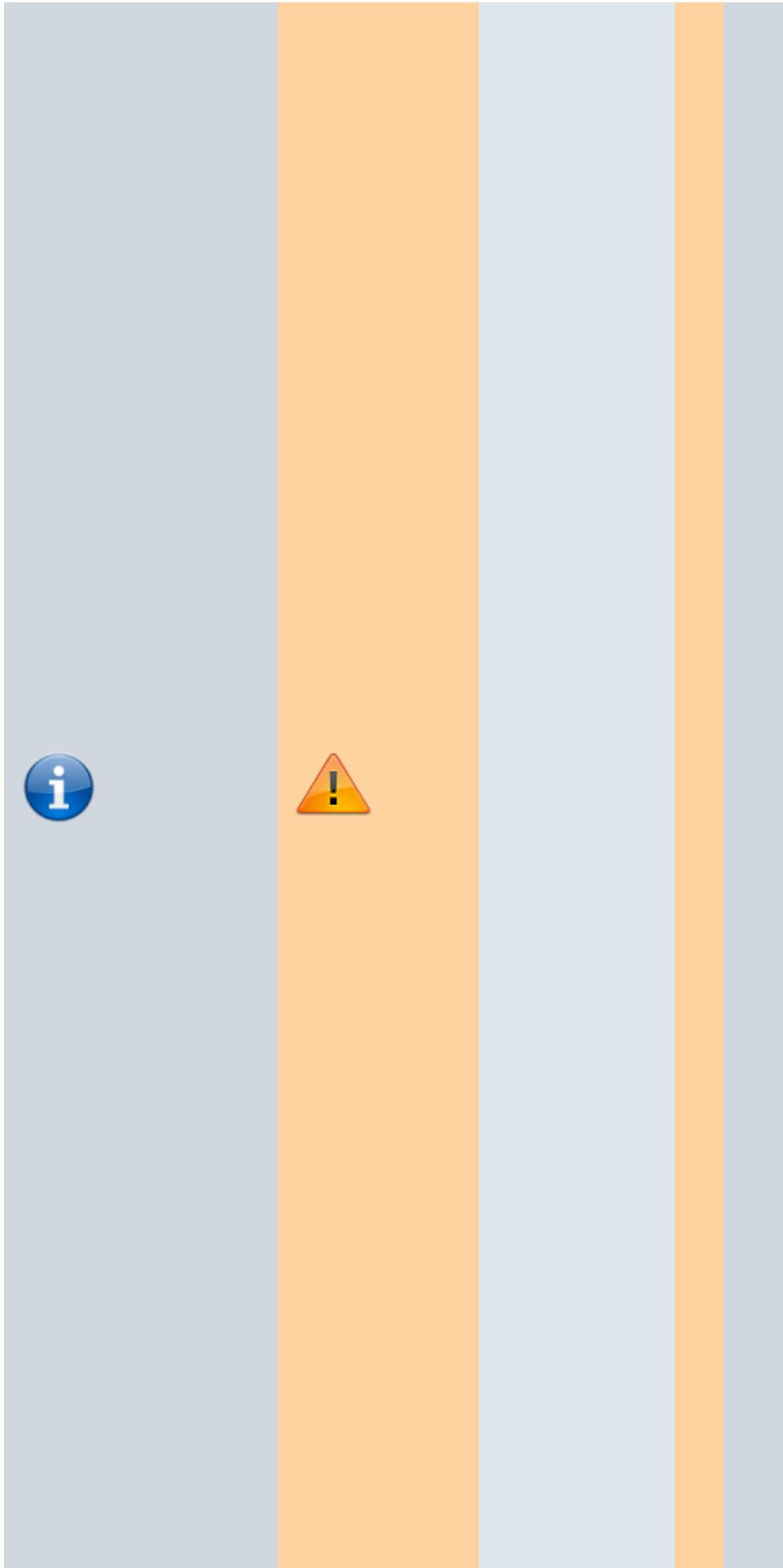
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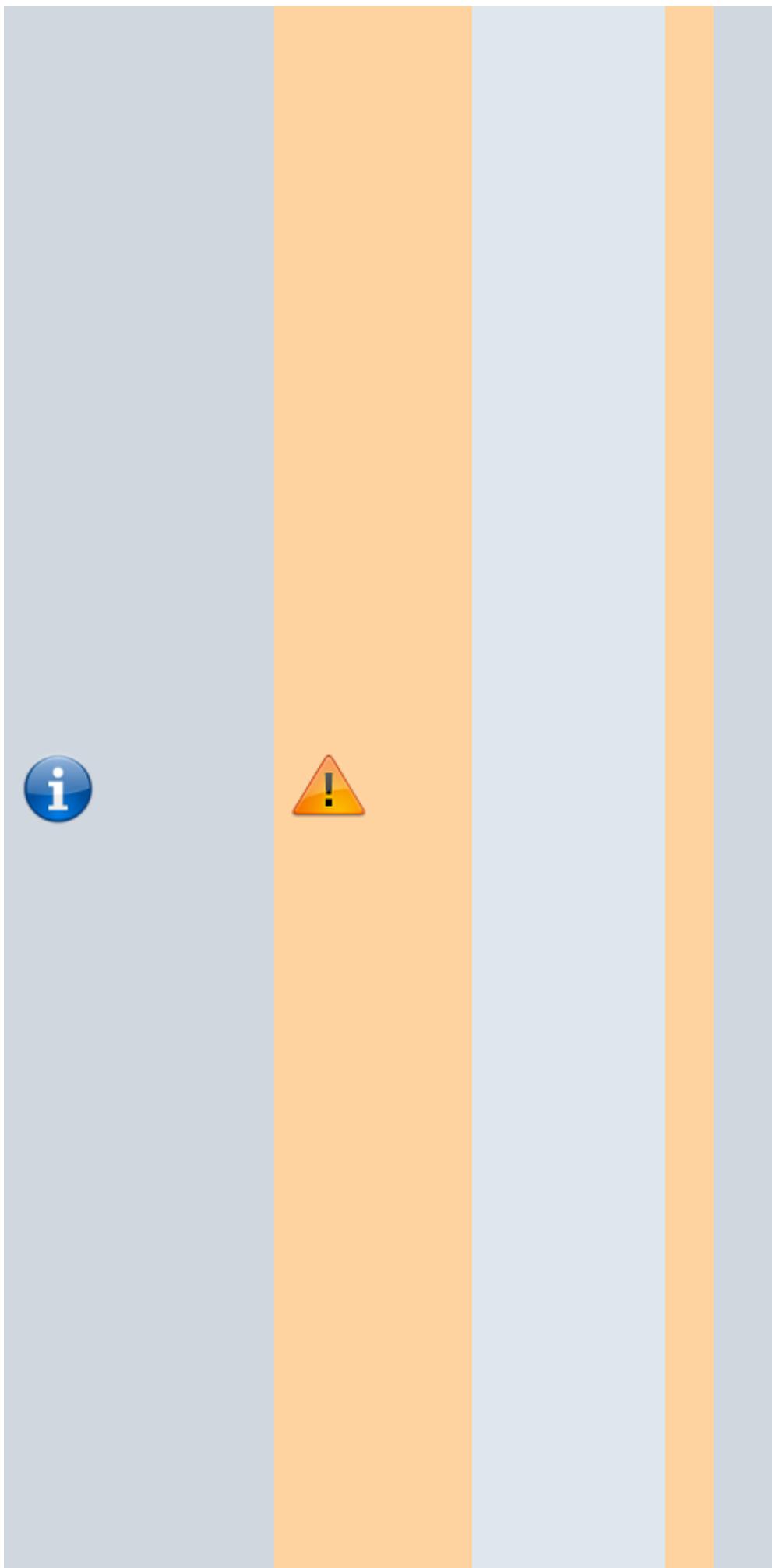


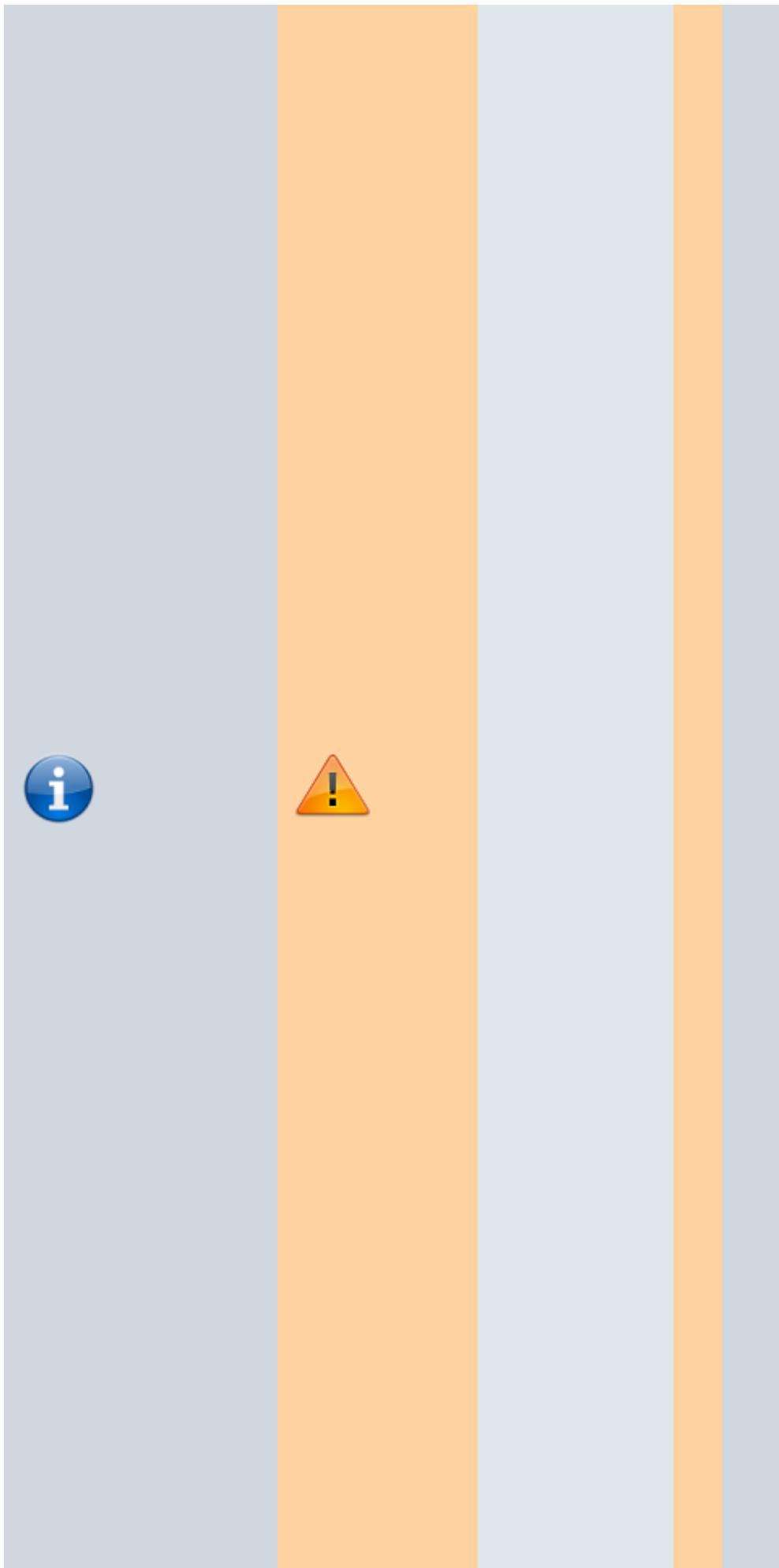
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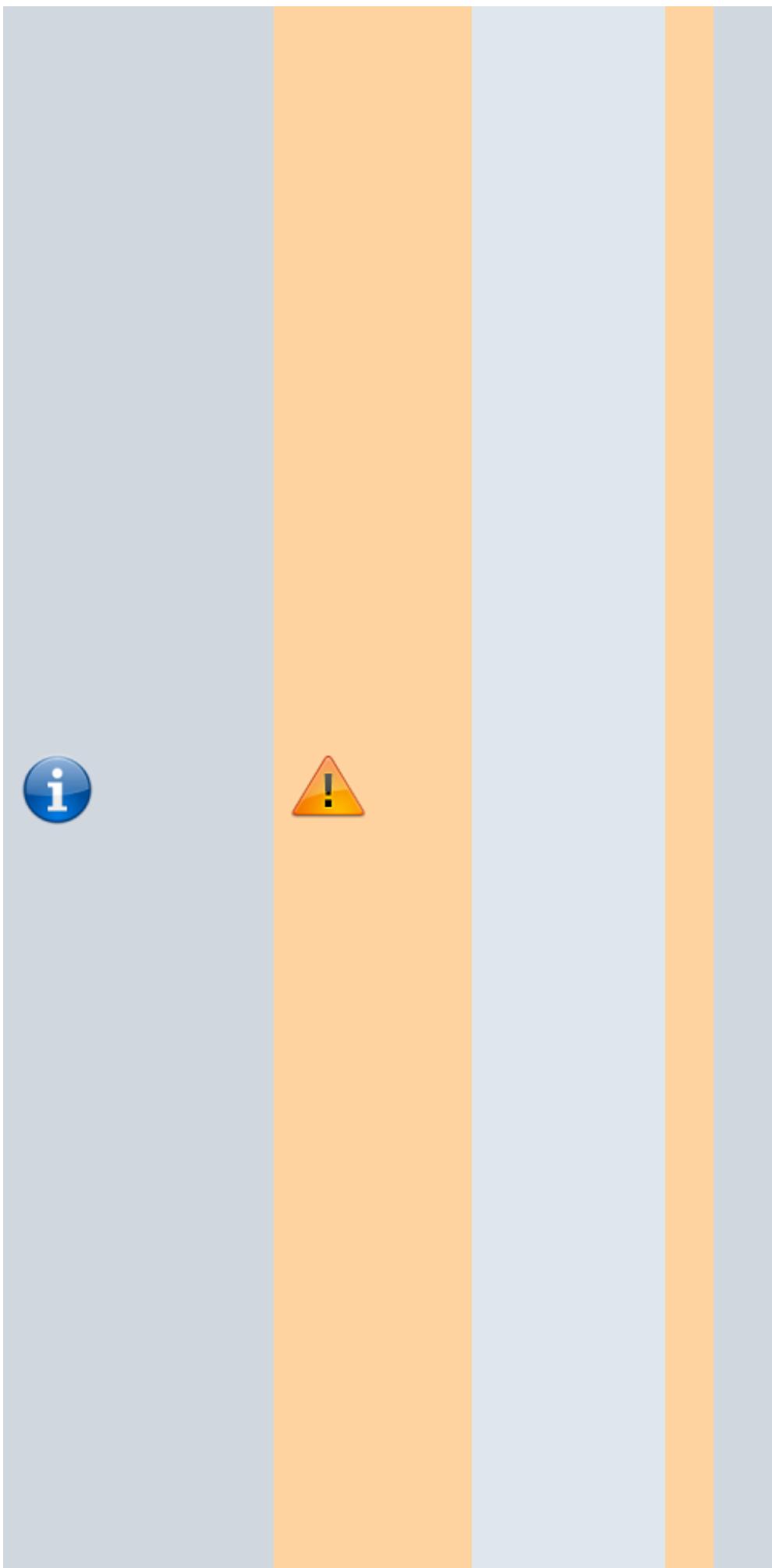
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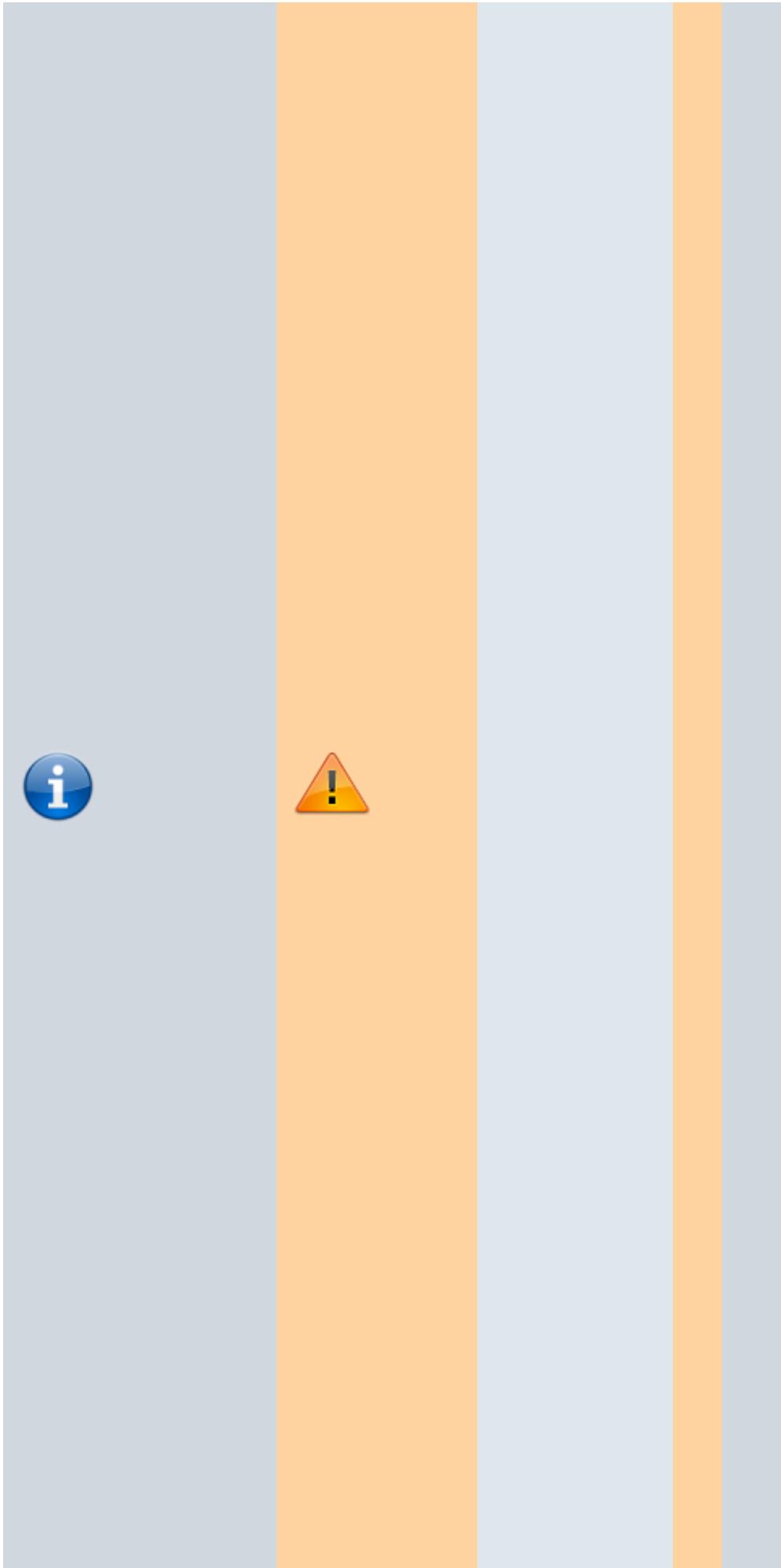
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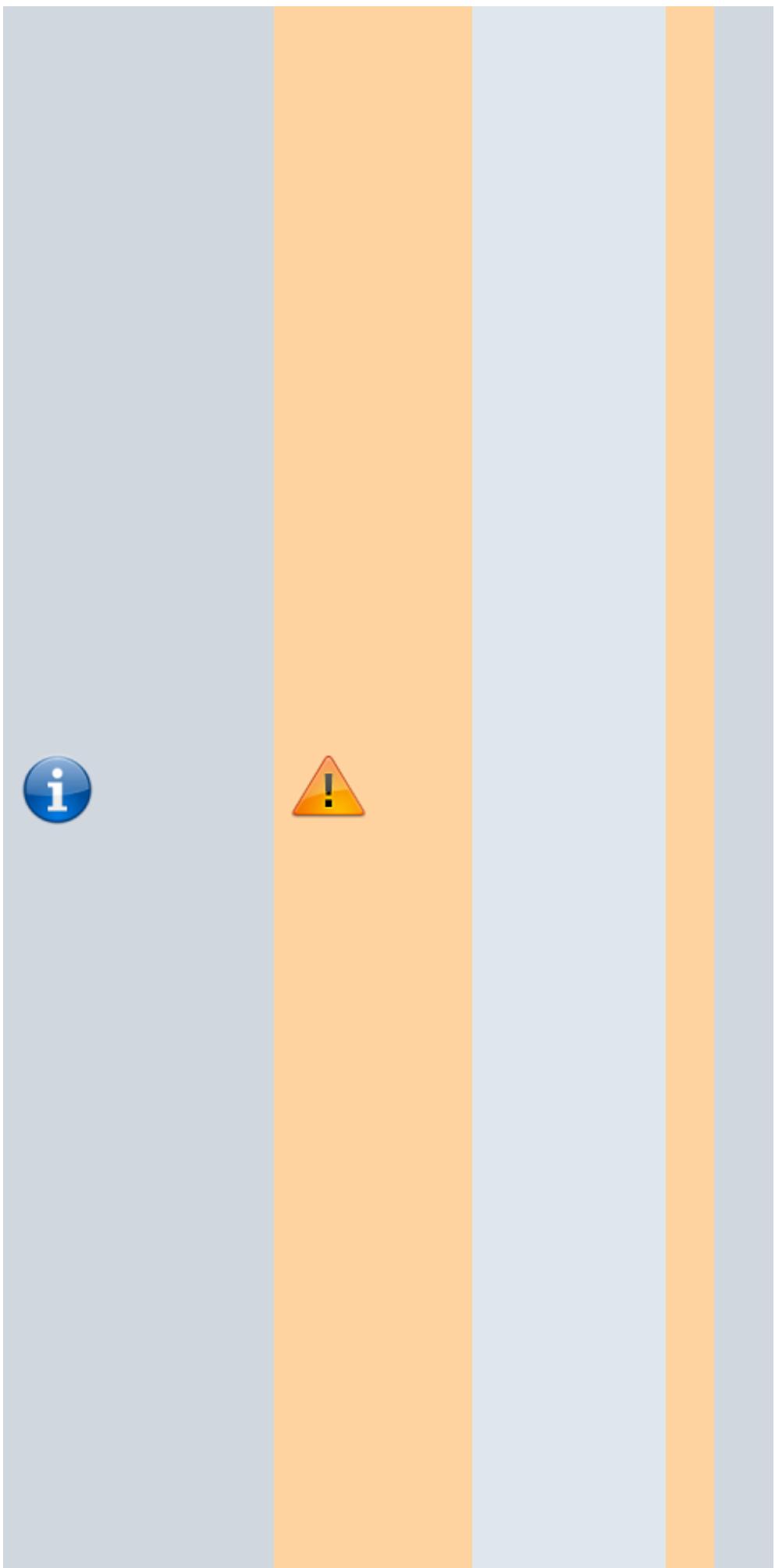
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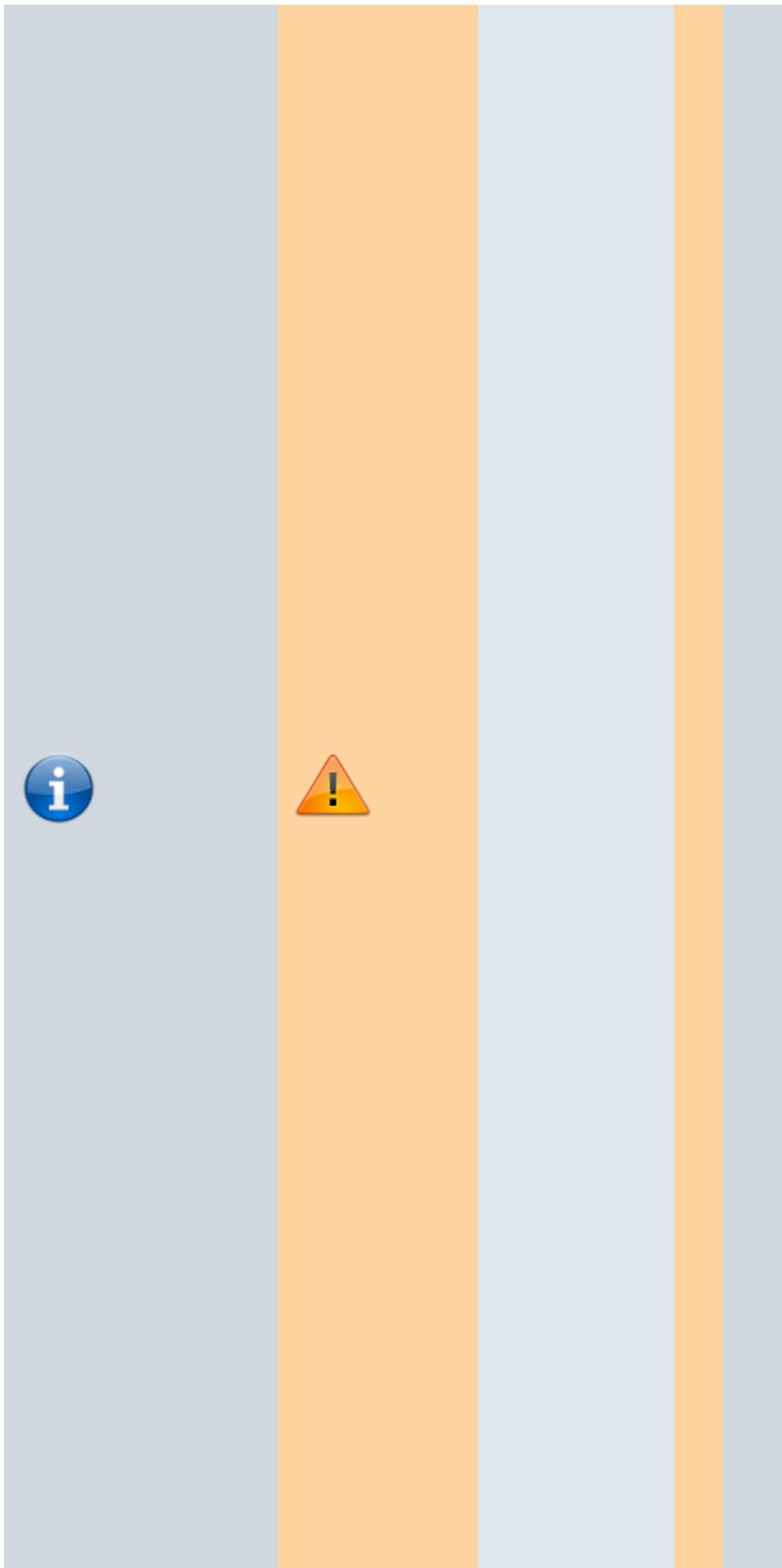
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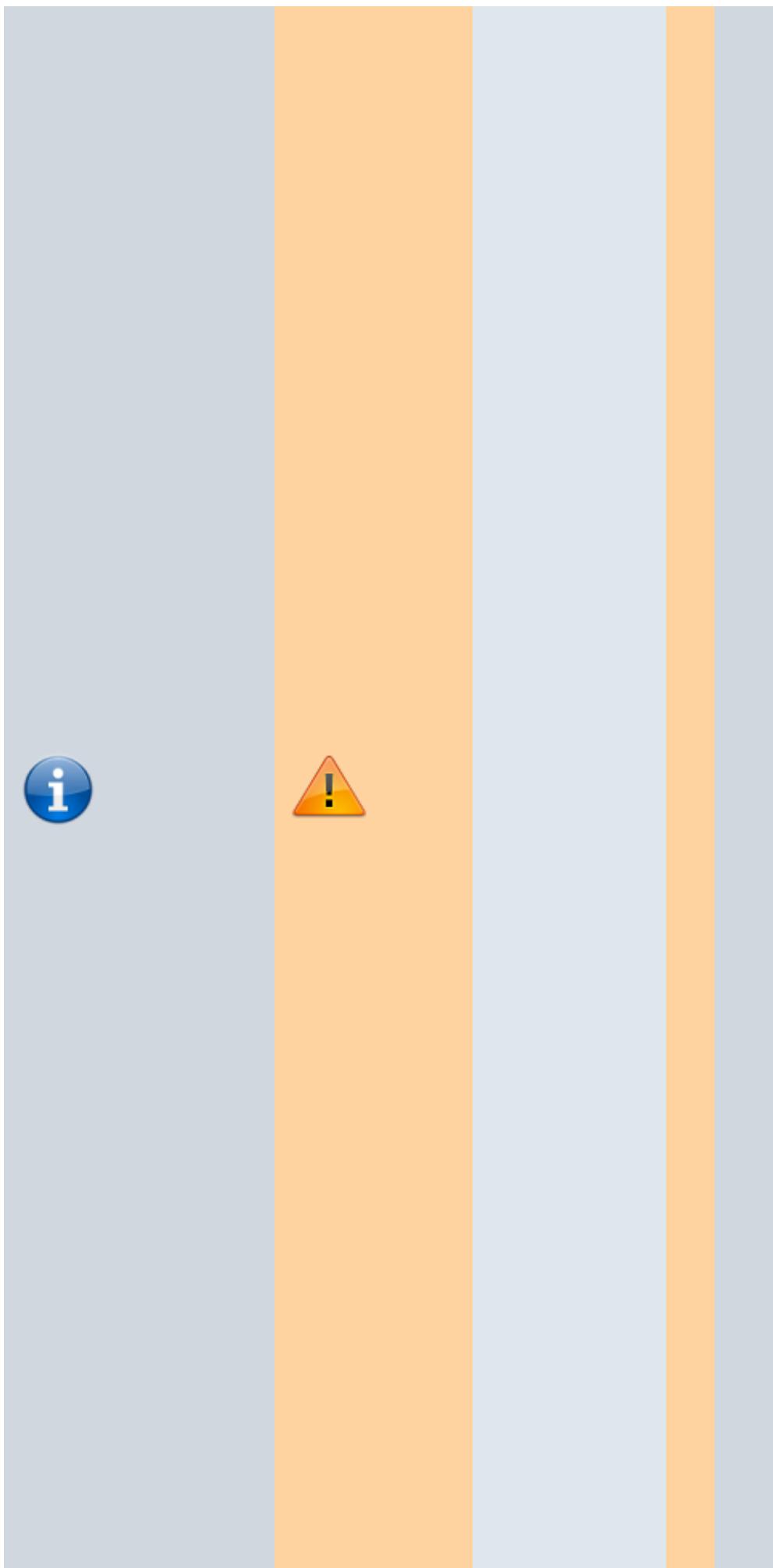


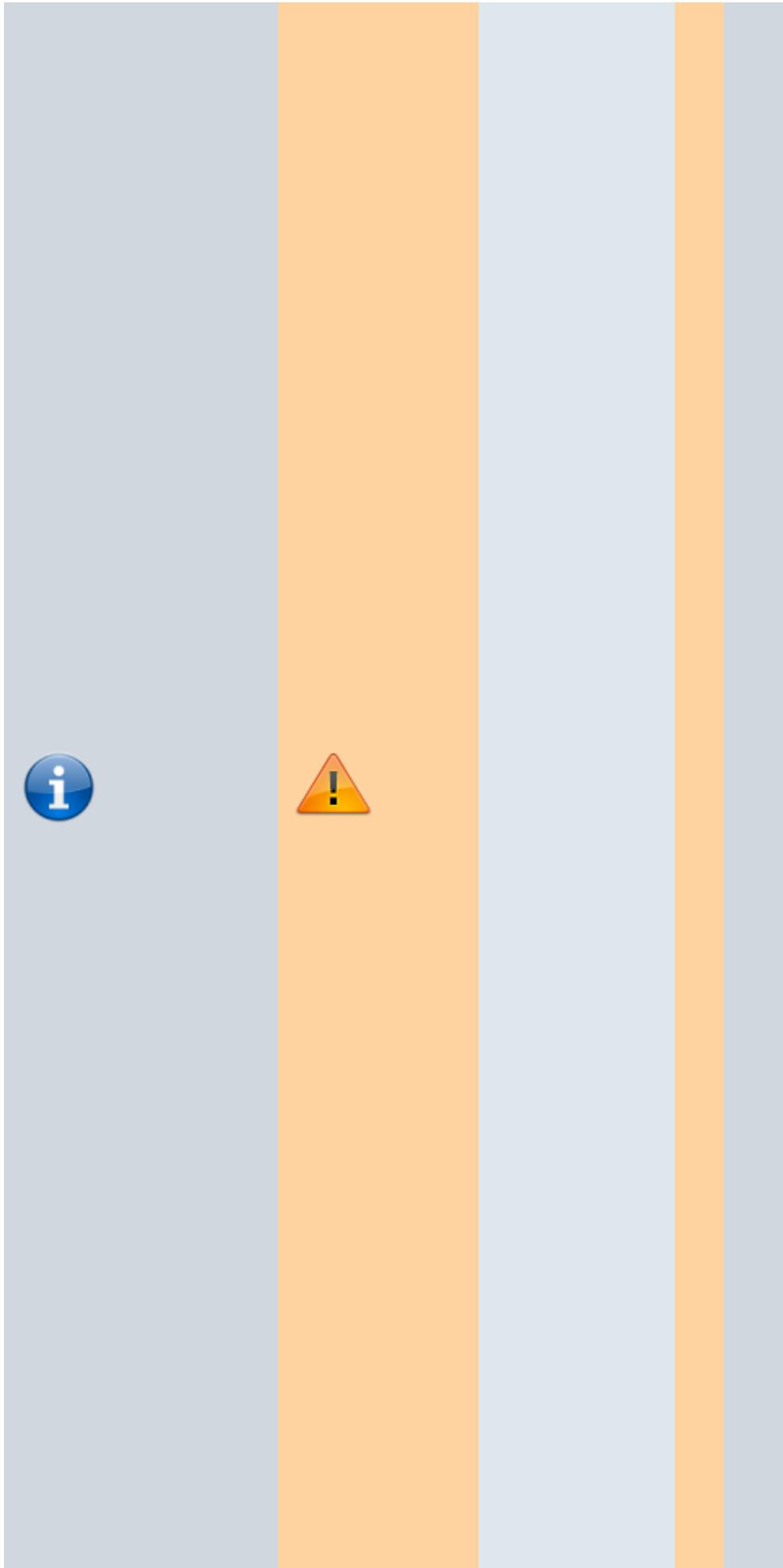


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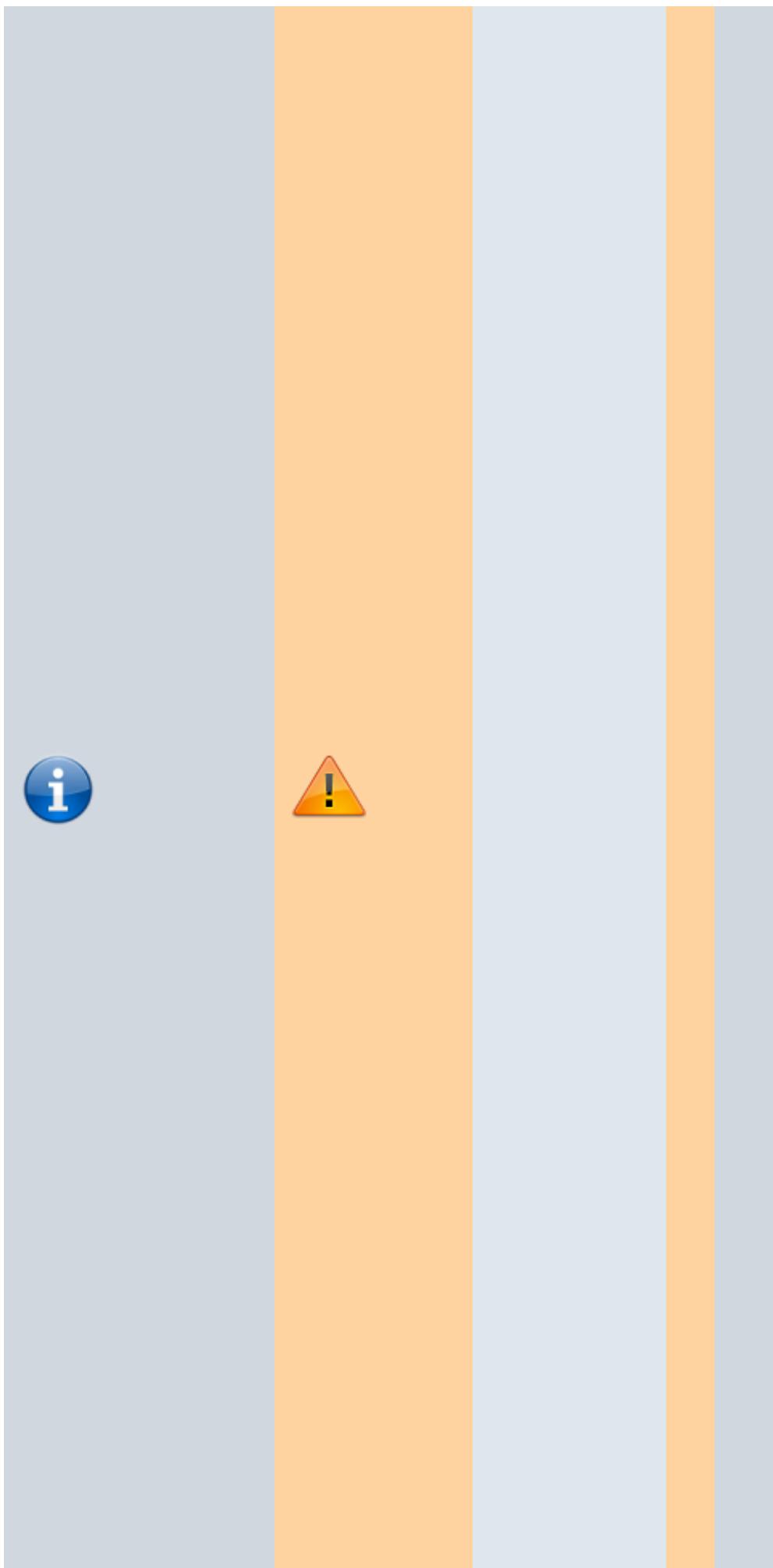


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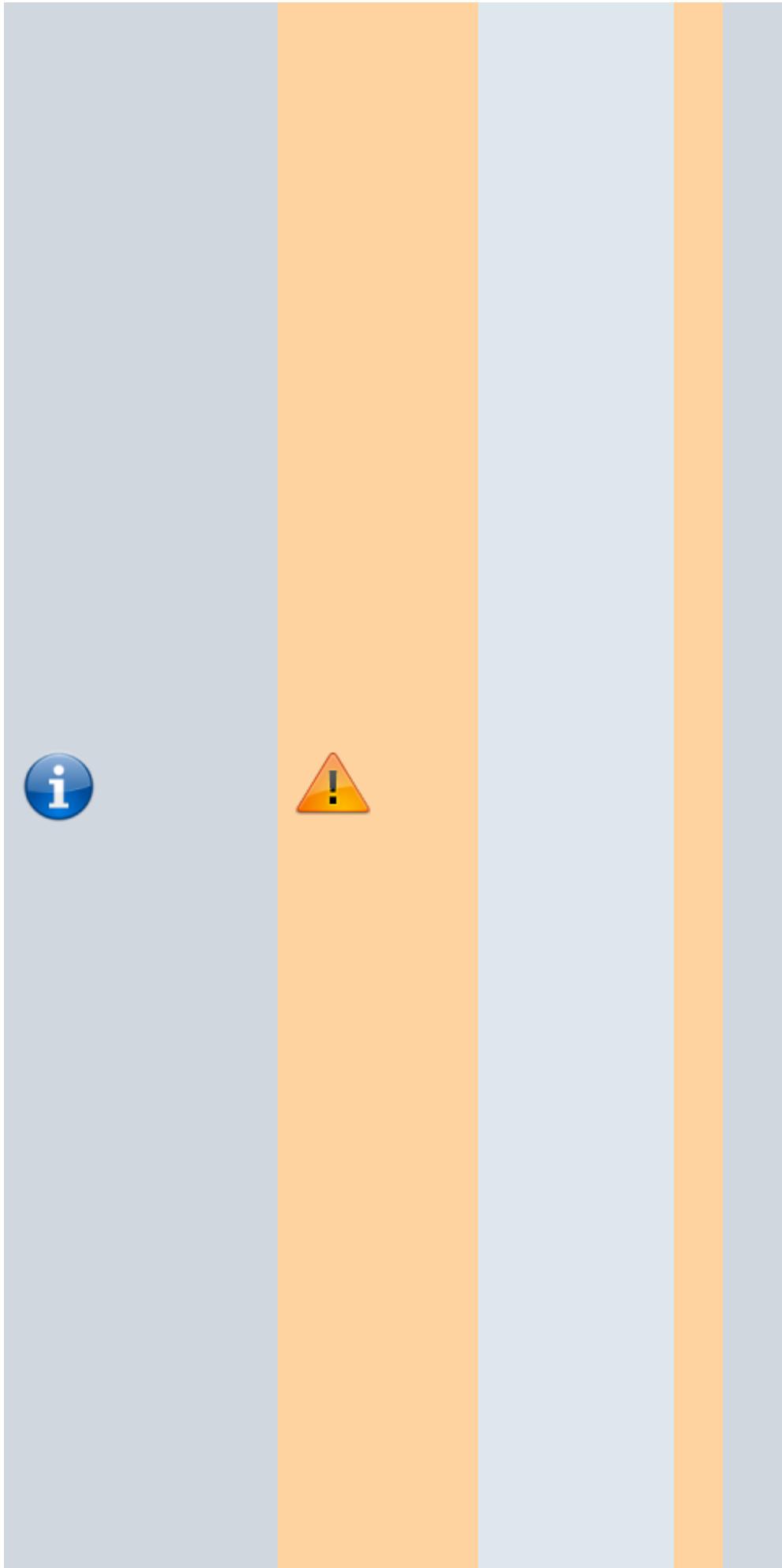


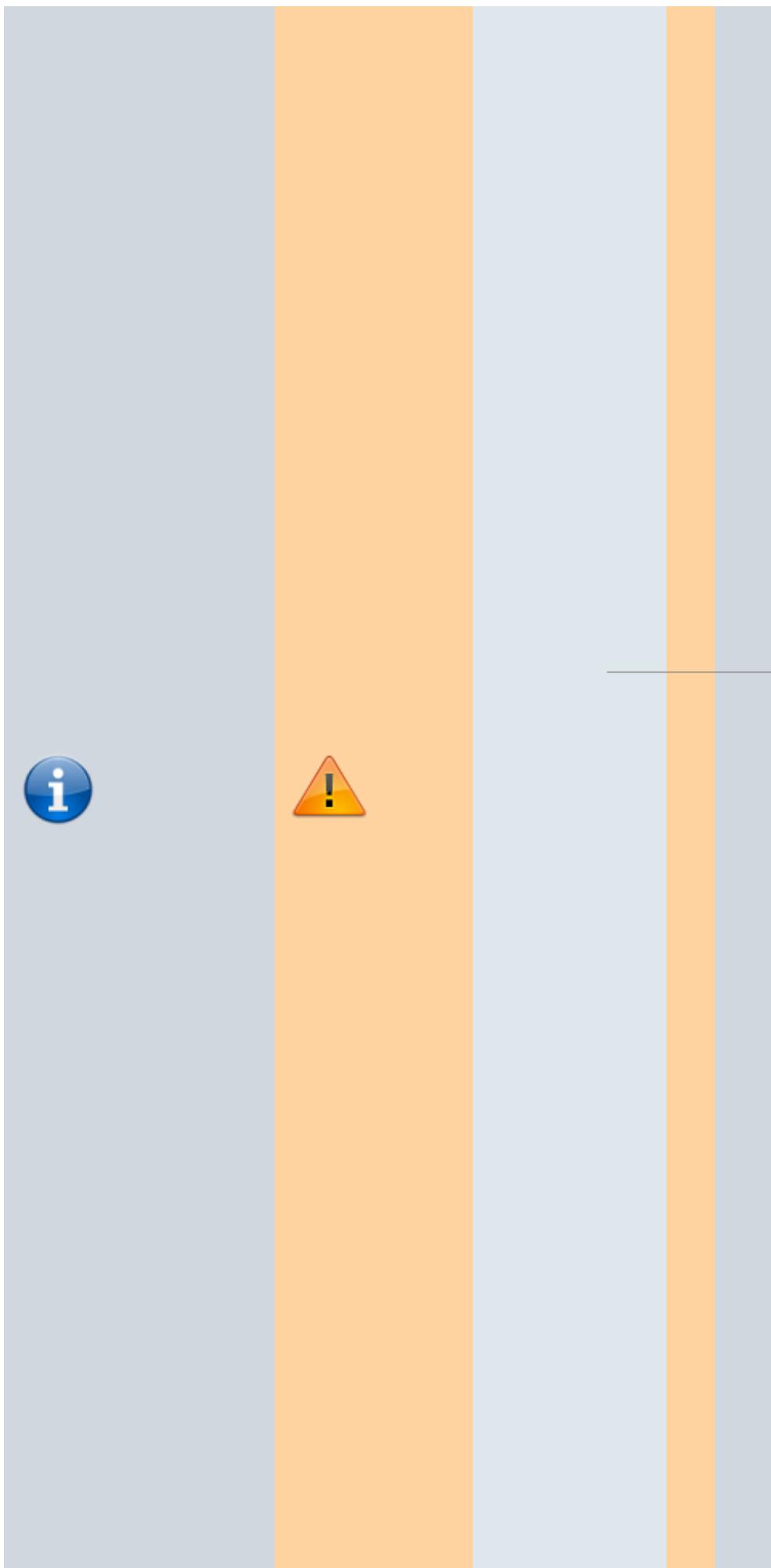


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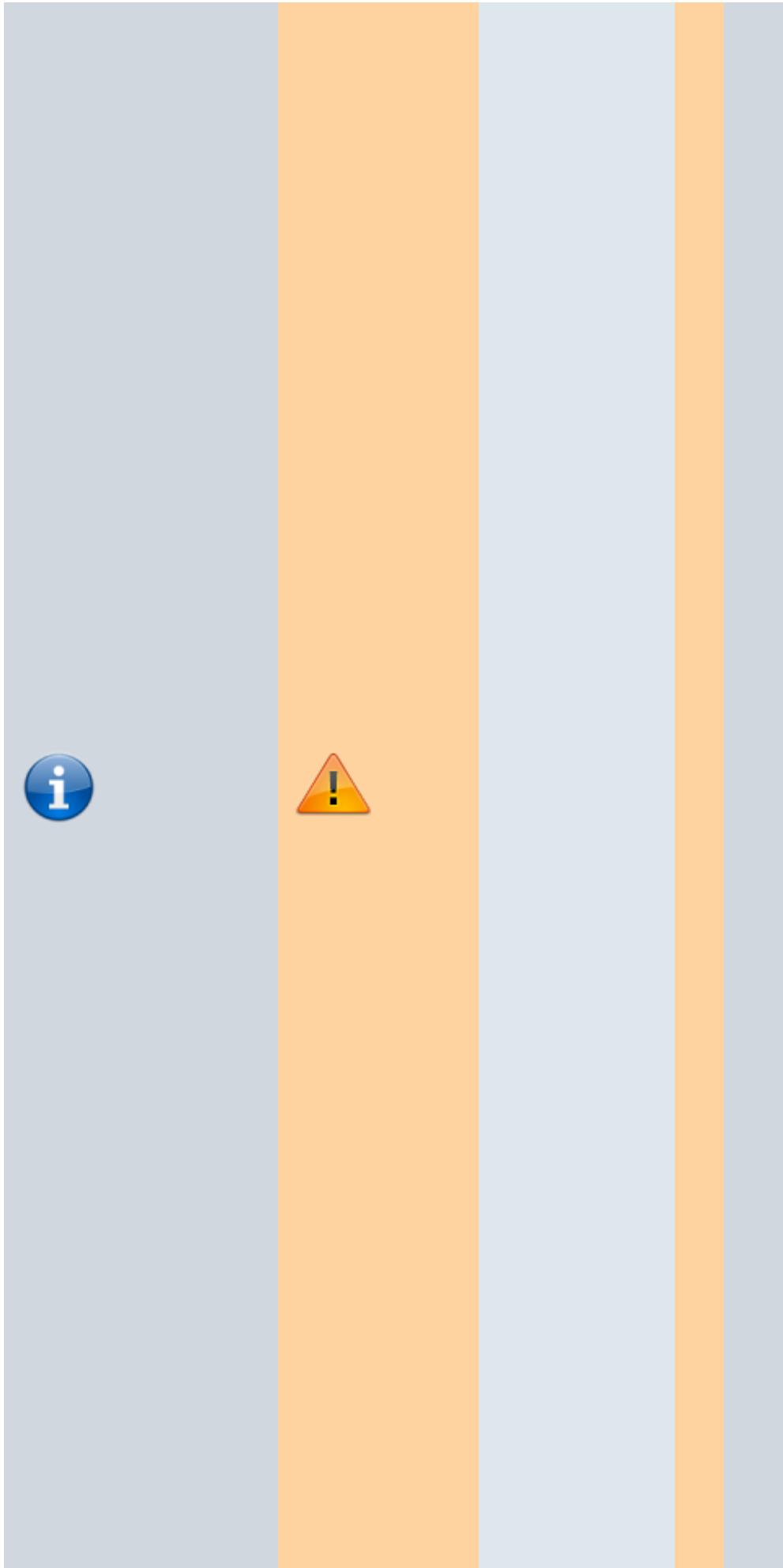
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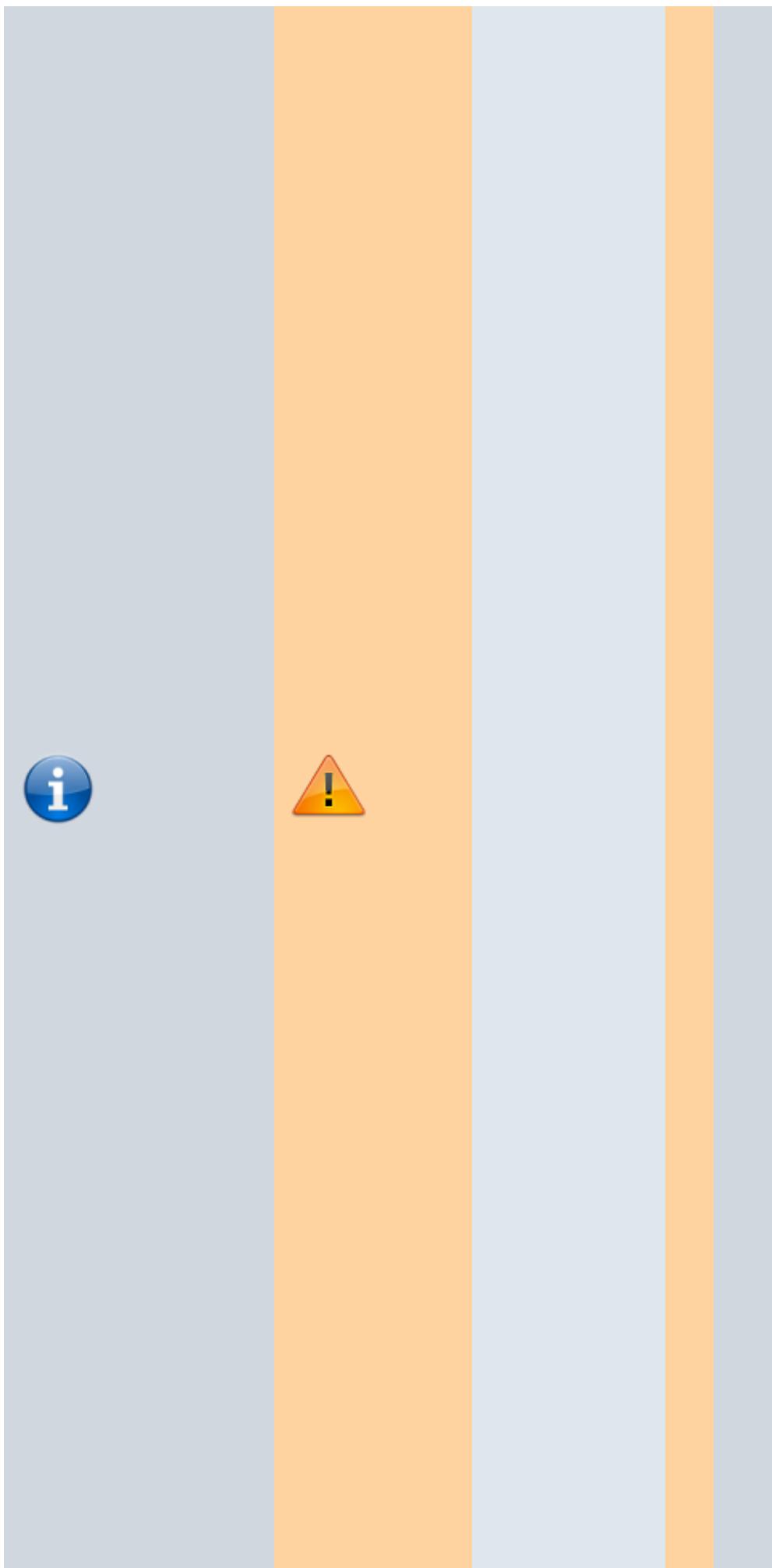




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