
IT
UNLIMITED
28th issue

INDEX

Super 3G

Super 3G is a wireless networking standard for mobile phones that may offer wireless downlink speeds as high as 100 megabits per second (Mbps). Super 3G is often also referred to as High-Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA).

Super 3G is the next stage in the evolution of the existing 3G standard. 3G refers to the third-generation of mobile communications technology and promises increased bandwidth – 384 kilobytes per second (kbps) for a stationary or slow-moving device, 128 kbps in a moving vehicle, and 2 Mbps for fixed applications. It works over wireless interfaces such as GSM, CDMA, and TDMA.

Currently, 3G technology allows users to download and save videos and music, video-conference, take and send pictures, play games, and access location-based services. Super 3G is the response to the need for greater bandwidth across the radio spectrum. Super 3G also holds great possibilities for future services. Many believe it will be critical in the success of mobile television and video, which is currently being tested by mobile phone supplier O2. It will also allow mobile operators to offer high-speed Internet access that rivals fixed-line communications.

Super 3G has been taken up by the 3G Partnership Project (3GPP), a consortium of over 200 mobile phone vendors and operators. The initial study was pioneered by 26 members of 3GPP, including Alcatel, NTT DoCoMo, Cingular Wireless, Lucent, Nokia, Motorola, Nortel, Siemens, Qualcomm, T-Mobile, Ericsson, and Vodafone. All members of 3GPP worked together to further develop the concept of Super 3G. A 3GPP spokesperson has said that specifications for Super 3G may be ready as early as June 2007.

O2 tested Super 3G in 2005 and plans a commercial trial in the UK, Ireland, and Germany in late 2006. Super 3G will initially be available in hotspot areas in London, and the company will build from there. In other demos, Nortel has been able to achieve speeds of 1.4 Mbps from a moving device.

Besides a Super 3G network, users will need to own a Super 3G-compatible handset. Few such handsets exist currently. These include the HTC TyTN smartphone, the Motorola RAZR MAXX, the BenQ EF91, and the O2 XDA Trion PDA.

Some experts, however, cast doubts on Super 3G. NTT DoCoMo has been testing the all-Internet-provider-based 4G standard since 1998. This may offer speeds up to 200 Mbps and is said to be a more cost-effective, high-speed alternative to Super 3G.

MICROSOFT'S NEXT PROJECT

Microsoft spent $4.7 billion on R&D during 2003.31 Its expectation to dominate the market for Interactive Television failed. Liberate, OpenTV, and TiVo won out using mostly Linux based products. Microsoft was unable to deliver an acceptable product, on time, and at competitive cost.

Microsoft's SmartPhone (Stinger) initiative to dominate the high end mobile phone market is on life support now that T-Mobile is said to be canceling or scaling back the program and Sendo is suing them for unfair business practices, misappropriation of intellectual property and just about everything else32.
Microsoft is maintaining secrecy on the next version of Windows (dubbed Longhorn, set for release in 2005) amid claims that it's not just an upgrade. What it is is Microsoft's way of forcing customers to upgrade their software by not being compatible existing software, hardware or methods33. Microsoft acknowledge that they're scared: "If this system is not perceived as offering significant new functionality or value to prospective purchasers, our revenues and operating margins could be adversely affected34." Microsoft's "next generation PC", code named "Athens", ties PC design tightly to Microsoft's Windows initiatives and DRM (Digital Rights Management) plans, leaving no options for differentiation among PC vendors. Athens is a "Microsoft Branded" PC in every detail except the label on the front35. A significant portion of the company's revenue growth over the next five years will come from Microsoft's .NET architecture.36 It is part of its long term goal of "Software as a Service." Software won't be loaded onto a computer at all, it will run "as a service" from Microsoft .NET servers. Data will also reside on Microsoft .NET servers somewhere out on the Internet. For access, you will have to be authenticated by a Microsoft Passport server. Bill Gates was recently asked if Microsoft software might eventually be available only for rent through .NET, and replied "I believe in the long run things will be architected that way37." Microsoft is now going after the world's most popular search engine, Google, since it emerged that the company planned a stock market flotation in early 2004. Microsoft executives have approached Google about a range of options, including a takeover by the software company, at meetings. Although Microsoft's advances were reportedly rebuffed, it could still pursue Google once it is a public company38.

IBM COMPUTER FACTORY WORKERS SHOW MARKEDLY INCREASED CANCER DEATH RATES, SAYS RESEARCHER

Workers involved in the manufacture of computer parts have death rates that are significantly higher than the general population, according to a study published by Environmental Health.

The study looked at data on the causes of death of around 31,000 former employees of global computer company IBM who had died between 1969 and 2001. The study was performed by Richard Clapp, a professor of environmental health at Boston University's School of Public Health.

The study revealed that of the 27,272 men who died, there were more than 7,600 deaths from cancer, which was significantly higher than 7,200 expected, according to national averages. The study also revealed that of about 4,600 women whose data was studied, more than 1,600 had died of cancer, which was also higher than the 1,400 expected.

Clapp emphasized that the study he released was the largest of its kind, and that many of the workers had been exposed to unusual levels of radiation, as well as solvents and chemicals while working at IBM.

In addition to the higher rates of cancer, Clapp's report identified higher rates of specific cancers as well. There were also higher death counts from multiple sclerosis and Parkinson's disease in the IBM former-employee population that was studied.

Clapp noted that it was not possible to identify which workers had been exposed to which chemicals. The report also did not consider lifestyle details of the workers who were studied, including those who smoked or had made other lifestyle choices that may have contributed to their deaths.

IBM has long sought to suppress publication of the figures, which Clapp gained access to as an expert witness in recent litigation filed against IBM. As a result of the publication, IBM has dismissed the results of Clapp's findings, claiming the data is inconclusive and Clapp's methodology is flawed.

IBM went on to say that other studies have shown that its workers have lower mortality and cancer rates than the general population.

4G

This article is about the mobile telecommunications standard. For other uses, see 4G (disambiguation).

4G refers to the fourth generation of cellular wireless standards. It is a successor to 3G and 2G standards, with the aim to provide a wide range of data rates up to ultra-broadband (gigabit-speed) Internet access to mobile as well as stationary users. Although 4G is a broad term that has had several different and more vague definitions, this article uses 4G to refer to IMT Advanced (International Mobile Telecommunications Advanced), as defined by ITU-R.

A 4G cellular system must have target peak data rates of up to approximately 100 Mbit/s for high mobility such as mobile access and up to approximately 1 Gbit/s for low mobility such as nomadic/local wireless access, according to the ITU requirements. Scalable bandwidths up to at least 40 MHz should be provided.[1] [2] A 4G system is expected to provide a comprehensive and secure all-IP based solution where facilities such as IP telephony, ultra-broadband Internet access, gaming services and HDTV streamed multimedia may be provided to users. [citation needed]

The pre-4G technology 3GPP Long Term Evolution (LTE) is often branded "4G", but the first LTE release does not fully comply with the IMT-Advanced requirements. LTE has a theoretical net bitrate capacity of up to 100 Mbit/s in the downlink and 50 Mbit/s in the uplink if a 20 MHz channel is used - and more if Multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO), i.e. antenna arrays, are used. Most major mobile carriers in the United States and several worldwide carriers have announced plans to convert their networks to LTE beginning in 2009. The world's first publicly available LTE-service was opened in the two Scandinavian capitals Stockholm and Oslo on the 14 December 2009, and branded 4G. The physical radio interface was at an early stage named High Speed OFDM Packet Access (HSOPA), now named Evolved UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access (E-UTRA).

The Mobile WiMAX (IEEE 802.16e-2005) mobile wireless broadband access (MWBA) standard is sometimes branded 4G, and offers peak data rates of 128 Mbit/s downlink and 56 Mbit/s uplink over 20 MHz wide channels. The IEEE 802.16m evolution of 802.16e is under development, with the objective to fulfill the IMT-Advanced criteria of 1000 Mbit/s for stationary reception and 100 Mbit/s for mobile reception.[4]

UMB (Ultra Mobile Broadband) was the brand name for a discontinued 4G project within the 3GPP2 standardization group to improve the CDMA2000 mobile phone standard for next generation applications and requirements. In all these suggestions for 4G, the CDMA spread spectrum radio technology used in 3G systems and IS-95 is abandoned and replaced by frequency-domain equalization schemes, for example multi-carrier transmission such as OFDMA. This is combined with MIMO (i.e. multiple antennas(Multiple In Multiple Out)), dynamic channel allocation and channel-dependent scheduling.

ISO IMAGE

An ISO image is an archive file (also known as a disc image) of an optical disc in a format defined by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). This format is supported by many software vendors. ISO image files typically have a file extension of .iso. The name ISO is taken from the ISO 9660 file system used with CD-ROM media, but an ISO image can also contain a UDF file system since UDF is backward-compatible with ISO 9660.

As with any other archive, an ISO image includes all the data of files contained on the archived CD/DVD, or any other disc format. They are stored in an uncompressed format. In addition to data of the files it also contains all the file system metadata, including boot code, structures, and attributes. ISO images do not support multi-track, thus they cannot be used for audio CDs, VCD, and hybrid audio CDs, which are usually ripped as audio files. However, for disks that contain a single track of data followed by tracks of audio, such as video game disks, the first track can be ripped as an ISO, and the rest as audio files.

These properties make it an attractive alternative to physical media for the distribution of software as it is simple to transfer over the Internet or via a LAN connection.

A valid ISO image is an uncompressed collection of various files merged into one single resulting file, according to definite and standard formatting.

The most important feature of an ISO image is that it can be easily rendered or burned to a DVD or CD by using media authoring or disc burning software. It can also be opened using archival applications such as 7-Zip file manager or the WinRAR shareware archiver. ISO burning is now typically a native feature of modern home and business computer operating systems.

Hybrid formats include the ability to be read by different devices, operating systems, or hardware. In the past, one example of this was a disc that supported both Windows and Macintosh from one image. One recent example is the release of hybrid ISO files which can be booted or started from both CD/DVD and USB flash drive devices when the image is written to either of these storage devices.

GOOGLE CHROME OS

Google Chrome OS is an open source operating system designed by Google to work exclusively with web applications.[3] Announced on July 7, 2009, Chrome OS is set to have a publicly available stable release during the second half of 2010.[4] The operating system is based on Linux and will run only on specifically designed hardware.

The user interface takes a minimalist approach, resembling that of the Chrome web browser. Because a browser incorporating a media player[6] will be the only application residing on the device, Google Chrome OS is aimed at users who spend most of their computer time on the Internet.

Latest stable	Release none
License	Bsd license
Kernel type	Monolithic (linux)
Supported platforms	x86, ARM
Os family	Unix-like
Package manager	Dpkg / apt 1 2

Microsoft Office 2010

Microsoft Office 2010, codenamed Office 14, is a productivity suite for Microsoft Windows and Mac OS X,[1] and is the successor of Microsoft Office 2007 for Microsoft Windows and Microsoft Office 2008 for Mac OS X. Office 2010 includes extended file compatibility,[2] user interface updates,[3] and a refined user experience.[4][5] It will be available for Windows XP SP3 (32-bit), Windows Vista SP1, Windows 7 and Mac OS X.[6] With the introduction of Office 2010, a 64-bit version of Office[7] will be available for the first time, although only for the Windows Vista and Windows 7 operating systems.

Microsoft has confirmed that Office 2010 will be released in the first half of 2010 (around June[8]), and a public beta was made available in November 2009.[9]

Office 2010 will mark the debut of free online versions of Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and OneNote, which will work in popular web browsers (Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, and Apple Safari). A new edition of Office, Office Starter 2010, will replace the current low-end home productivity software, Microsoft Works.

Microsoft's update to its mobile productivity suite, Office Mobile 2010, will also be released for Windows Phones running Windows Mobile 6.5.

Microsoft Office 2010	
Developer(s)	Microsoft
Preview release	14.0.4734.1000 citation needed / January 27, 2010; 13 day(s) ago citation needed
Operating system	Windows XP SP3, Windows Vista SP1, Windows 7, Mac OS X
Platform	Microsoft Windows, World Wide Web
Available in	English, French, Italian, German, Spanish, Japanese, Korean, Chinese, Czech
Development status	Public Beta (Windows only)
Type	Office suite
License	Proprietary EULA (Commercial)
Website	http://www.microsoft.com/office/2010

Avast-The best Anti-Virus

Avast! Antivirus is an antivirus program developed by ALWIL Software a.s., a company based in Prague, Czech Republic. It was first released in 1988. Avast! is based on a central scanning engine that is certified by ICSA Labs[1] and West Coast Lab's Checkmark process and incorporates anti-spyware technology, also certified by West Coast Lab's Checkmark process, as well as anti-rootkit and self-protection capabilities. It is a multiple recipient of the *Virus Bulletin* VB100 Award, for detection of 100% of "in-the-wild" viruses, and is a past winner of the Secure Computing Readers' Trust Award.

Avast! Free Antivirus is the freeware version of Avast! antivirus software available to Microsoft Windows and Linux users, while Avast! Pro Antivirus is offered to businesses and users that want additional features. Priority updates are delivered automatically using PUSH update technology in Avast! Pro Antivirus. Avast! Pro Antivirus also has a command line scanner and a script blocker.

Avast! Antivirus is one of the most widely used antivirus programs in the world, with 100 million users worldwide as of December 2009.

POSITIVE MEDIA REVIEW:

Avast is the best free, no ,the best anti virus to be had.avast were riddled with viruses running well known products that could'nt fix it, and Avast has fixed it.It will even point you to tools that will unlock locked files so they can be checked. It's fast and it has quick updates too.

but it has its own disadvantages particularly when comparing other anti virus softwares (free outh there), one problem is its user interface is too hard for the average users to understand,
yet it is one of the most popular antivirus softwares out there, anti virus database needs updating and they should improve code so that it uses less resources

ADVANTAGES:

- Catches most of the Virus and keeps the system secure.
- Regular updates are available and can be updated easily.
- The updates can be downloaded even for those computers which are offline.
- Totally Free...!

DISADVANTAGES:

- Scanning speed is comparitively low for media files.