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NANJANAPURAM, ERODE.
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE(UG)
CYBER CREWS ASSOTIATION

ISSUE

54

EDITORIAL BOARD

CONTENT

PART- 2

Aptitude tests are structured systematic ways of evaluating how people perform on tasks or react to different situations. They have standardized methods of administration and scoring with the results quantified and compared with how others have done at the same tests. They are increasingly administered on a computer. These may include the following topics:

- Numerical Reasoning along with Graphs and Tables
- Letter Sequences (logical reasoning)
- Non-Verbal Reasoning
- Verbal Reasoning along with synonyms and antonyms)
- Verbal Logic Test
- Computer Aptitude Test
- Vocabulary Test
- Homonyms Test
- Spelling and punctuation test for applications not strictly a psychometric test, but will help with verbal skills.
- Lateral (Creative) Thinking Quiz
- Second Lateral Thinking Test
- Riddles: another way of Lateral Thinking
- Harder riddles
- Lateral Logical Mathematical Test
- Teamwork Styles
- Leadership Styles etc.,

Out of which we have clearly discussed about the introduction of Numerical Reasoning in the last issue.

We are going to still continue on the same. Here are some more tips....

The keyboard's oldest model was the "Binac Model".

Understand the questions

If you practice some *Psychometric aptitude tests, you will see for yourself how easy it is to be caught out by not reading the question properly. This includes not recognizing the units, not seeing the applicability of a graph or table (e.g. dates), and making assumptions about implied meaning. It is worth re-reading the question after you have answered it to check you have understood it since this will take a split second but will prevent you from throwing away the time spent on that question.

Note: *Psychometrics is the field of study concerned with the theory and technique of psychological measurement with the objective measurement of skills and knowledge, abilities, attitudes, personality traits, and educational achievement.

Use the rough paper

In most psychometric aptitude tests you will be allowed to use rough paper for your working. Sensible use of this will cut down mistakes and save you time if you have to go back to a mid-point in a calculation. Writing things down also helps you spot mistakes with units, which are all too common if you do all the work on your calculator. Sometimes, the working for one question will be required in the working for the next question, so if you already have it written down, you don't have to repeat that part of the calculation.

Consider only the options available

This applies to numerical reasoning tests only, since the most common form of verbal reasoning tests only ever have three options; True, False and Cannot say. In ratio questions particularly (e.g. what is the ratio of A:B:C:D) you might not have to calculate all of A, B, C and D. If you've calculated A and B and you can see that only one of the options available is your answer for A:B then click that one and move on! This is a good time-saving technique.
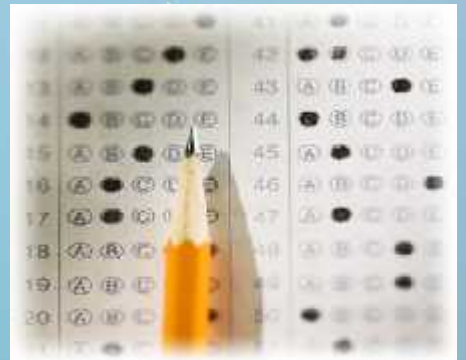
Come over the test of 'Aptitude' with a positive 'Attitude'. Meet you all in the next issue. All the best!

Prepared by Staff-Editor

THIS NEW GLASS CAN DOUBLE YOUR SMARTPHONE'S BATTERY LIFE

Researchers have discovered a new type of glass material that may be used as an electrode in lithium-ion batteries to almost double a Smartphone's battery life.

Researchers have discovered a new type of glass material that may be used as an electrode in lithium-ion batteries to almost double a Smartphone's battery life. A material discovered by ETH Zurich researchers led by Dr Semih Afyon and Reinhard Nesper may have the potential to double battery capacity. Researchers are using the Vanadate-borate glass as a cathode material. It is made of vanadium oxide (V_2O_5) and lithium-borate ($LiBO_2$) precursors, and was coated with reduced graphite oxide (RGO) to enhance the electrode properties of the material. They used a vanadium-based compound because vanadium is a transition metal with various oxidation states, which can be exploited to reach higher capacities. To produce the cathode material, Afyon and his colleagues blended powdered vanadium pentoxide with borate compounds.

Borate is a glass former; that's why the borate compounds were used, and the resulting glass compound is a new kind of material, neither V2O5 nor LiBO2 at the end. The scientists melted the powder at 900 degrees Celsius and cooled the melt as quickly as possible to form glass. The resulting paper-thin sheets were then crushed into a powder before use, as this increases their surface area and creates pore space.

One major advantage of vanadate-borate glass is that it is simple and inexpensive to manufacture. This is expected to increase the chance of finding an industrial application. To produce an efficient electrode, the researcher coated the vanadate-borate powder with reduced graphite oxide (RGO). This increases conductivity while at the same time protecting the electrode particles.

Low Battery
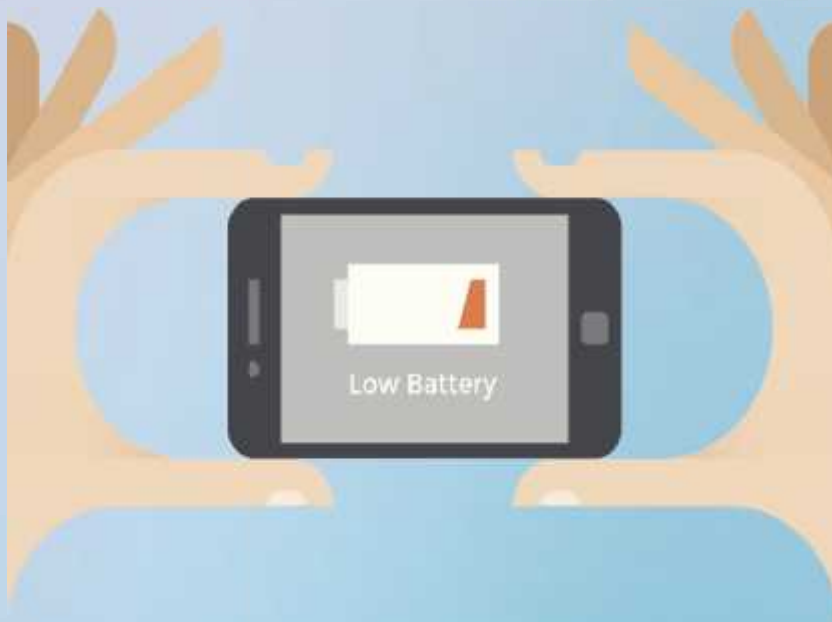
One battery with an RGO-coated vanadate-borate glass electrode exhibited an energy density of around 1000 watt-hours per kg.

It achieved a discharge capacity that far exceeded 300mAh/g. Initially, this figure even reached 400mAh/g, but dropped over the course of the charge/discharge cycles. "This would be enough energy to power a mobile phone between 1.5 and two times longer than today's lithium-ion batteries.

APPLE, GOOGLE: IS SILICON VALLEY THE FUTURE OF CAR INDUSTRY

Google's self-driving vehicles, in the guise of various car models, have already have driven hundreds of thousands of miles on California roads in test runs. Is the future of the US car industry in Silicon Valley? After Tesla and Google, Apple appears to be readying for a plunge into the industry long rooted far away in the steel belt of the US upperMidwest.

According to various media reports, the maker of phones and I pads has created a special unit baptized "Titan" with hundreds of staff to begin developing an electric car, with 2020 the target date. Apple remains silent on the project, but the reports were partially backed up by a lawsuit filed against the tech giant. Battery maker 123 Systems has accused Apple of aggressively poaching its staff. But it puts Apple in line with Tesla, the current champion of the electric car, and Google, the online giant which is focused on the self-driving, also-electric Google Car. The big three US automakers — General Motors, Ford and Chrysler (now a part of Fiat Chrysler Automobiles, FCA) — are taking the threat from the Detroit outsiders seriously. Given the company's (Apple's) tremendous capabilities, that is no surprise to anyone.

Ford too had no comment on Apple's plans, but the number two automaker recently opened a research center in Palo Alto, the heart of Silicon Valley, as it looks to the future of self-driving automobiles. Bill Visnic, an analyst at industry specialist Edmunds.com, said that given the seven-year average time frame to develop and bring a car to the mass market, the Detroit giants are not under serious pressure yet.

Even with the unexpected success of Tesla, for instance, the company still sold less than 35,000 cars last year in a national market of more than 16 million units. And Tesla's cars are confined to a very high-end niche market. Apple is not an immediate threat to the US auto industry. I don't think you'll see the volume there, the number of cars won't really begin to approach anything like Detroit is making right now at any time soon. A market analyst at Kelley Blue Book, said Apple's strength is its role as a "disruptor" in industries, and that the "comprehensive ecosystem" of its popular consumer electronics could be extended to an "Apple car". Apple has the money to put into a new car — some $180 billion in capital built up to invest in new projects. Even so, said Gutierrez, given the costs and competition in the auto industry, "it's fraught with risk."

The automotive space is so highly competitive today, and margins in new car sales are extraordinarily thin, which is something Apple is not used to. It's a tough thing and it's very expensive, added Brett Smith, programmer director at the Center for Automotive Research. He pointed to Tesla continuing to lose money despite its success in marketing its luxury cars with battery systems superior to any offered by Detroit. And the major automakers are all working hard on making more and better hybrid and all-electric vehicles. That sets a high bar for any new entrant, notes Smith.

Apple already has something to offer the industry, notes Visnic. It could become a key supplier of connectivity technology for cars, putting its operating systems up against Google's Android, already being installed in many car models. For Apple, they have proven to be phenomenally good at user experience. The car for them will become another user experience device, and that will differentiate them.

# FACEBOOK AND GOOGLE'S RACE TO BRING THE WEB TO THE DEVELOPING WORLD

Mobile World Congress, a tech industry confab held annually in Barcelona, typically revolves around the newest gadgets and services bound for the world's wealthiest countries. At this year's conference, which ran March 2-5, Google and Facebook spent much stage time focusing on the other end of the market. Each company has a plan to radically boost the number of people using its services by delivering or lowering the cost of Internet access for the billions who aren't online.

In an on-stage interview with Bloomberg Business week, Sundar Pichai, Google's senior vice president of products, laid out new details of Project Loon, the company's outlandish-sounding plan to provide wireless connectivity via hot-air balloons. Each helium-filled balloon will carry a solar-powered LTE antenna and is designed to hover at the edge of the atmosphere, beaming down wireless signals. The balloons are each designed to provide Internet access to an area about the size of Rhode Island, so with enough of them working in tandem, the company will be able to eliminate the need for costly cell towers in the developing world, says Pichai.

Three years ago, when the project began, Google's "cell towers in the sky" stayed aloft for less than a week and could provide only 3G signals on a good day. Today, Pichai says, they average more than six months in the air and keep nearby smartphones operating at 4G or LTE speeds, around 10 megabits per second. "We are well on our way to a platform that, by the end of the decade, will touch 4 to 5 billion people," he says.

The balloons cost tens of thousands of dollars apiece, according to Pichai, compared with millions of dollars for a satellite with comparable range.

By the end of 2012 there will be 17 million devices are connrcted to the internet.

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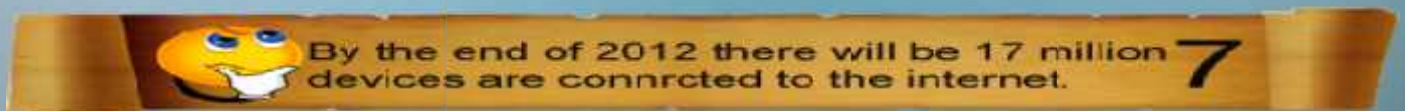
Google says it's testing them with carriers such as Vodafone in New Zealand and Telefonica in South America, but it wouldn't estimate when they'll be ready for the carriers to deploy more broadly. Project engineers are still refining algorithms to account for such factors as wind, and the company doesn't want to launch a network of balloons until it's sure they're ready, says Loon chief Mike Cassidy. "We want it to be the real full-speed, full-color Internet.

Sundar Pichai, senior vice president of Android, Chrome and Apps at Google Inc., speaks during a keynote session at the Mobile World Congress in Barcelona, Spain, on Monday, March 2, 2015. Pichai also talked about the drone planes Google is developing to supplement the balloons' wireless coverage. He says Titan Aerospace, the maker of solar-powered, high-altitude drones that Google acquired last year, will start testing its wireless-providing aircraft in the next few months. The idea is that the drone planes will provide Internet access in disaster areas to aid rescue operations or merely boost capacity in high-demand areas.

In some emerging markets, Facebook and Google face stiff competition from regional apps such as China's WeChat and Baidu. As they try to expand overseas, both Zuckerberg and Pichai say they're amenable to pooling resources. Google's search engine is one of the basic Internet.org services, which Pichai says makes him "very excited." Zuckerberg said of Google, "We would love to do more with them."

Every minute, 10 hours of videos are uploaded on youtue.

8
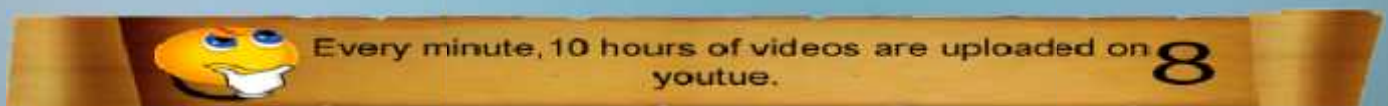
# GOOGLE TO RANK SEARCH RESULTS BASED ON ACCURACY OF WEB PAGES

Google wants to rank internet pages based on the quality of the facts they contain. A new paper published by a group of software engineers suggests that the internet search giant may be preparing to change the algorithms it uses to scour the web. Currently searches appear according to a complex combination of key words and links with other websites, but this fails to weed out inaccurate information.

If implemented it could mean that currently popular sources that regularly get facts wrong could fall foul of the new search technique. Not one to be outdone by its rivals, Google is reportedly working on a mobile payment service called Android Pay. The firm is expected to officially announce the service at its developer conference later this year.It will create a way for companies to accept transactions through their apps without having to introduce their own individual payment services.

Android Pay users will then be able to upload credit card or debit card information to a single secure location but use it to pay for items across apps. And customers will be able to use it to pay for in-app purchases, goods or services with a single tap.

Google is also expected to allow companies to use its Android Pay API to enable tap-to-pay options in physical stores using NFC readers, for example. In a paper to be published in the Proceedings of the Very Large Database Endowment, the Google researchers said WebPages would be allocated trustworthiness scores.

Quality assessment for web sources is of tremendous importance in web search. It has been traditionally evaluated using exogenous signals such as hyperlinks and browsing history. For example, the gossip websites listed (see image below) mostly have high Page Rank scores, but would not generally be considered reliable.

Ink jet ink costs $5000 per gallon. 9
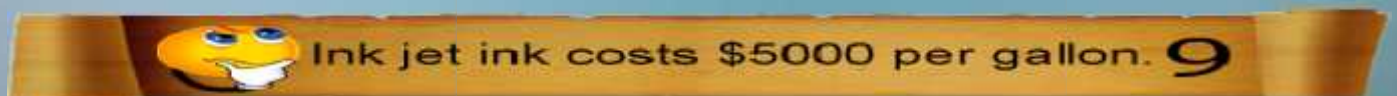
Conversely, some less popular websites nevertheless have very accurate information. We address the fundamental question of estimating how trustworthy a given web source is. Informally, we define the trustworthiness or accuracy of a web source as the probability that it contains the correct value for a fact (such as Barack Obama's nationality), assuming that it mentions any value for that fact.

Currently web searches are ranked by, among other things, the number of incoming links to a page to help Google's search bots determine the quality of the link. This, however, is really only a measure of the popularity of a webpage rather than the accuracy of the information it contains.

Google researchers have developed a new algorithm that looks for facts and inaccuracies on web pages. WebPages containing inaccurate information can be widely shared and linked to by blogs and other external sites, causing them to feature high up in Google search results. They use a system they have called Knowledge-Based Trust, which pulls facts from many pages and then jointly estimates the correctness and accuracy of these. It then counts the number of incorrect facts on a page to give it a trust score. To help the software the team has developed draws on Google's fast Knowledge Vault - a store of facts that have been pulled off the internet and are unanimously agreed on as being true.

FACEBOOK ENGINEERS CAN ACCESS YOUR ACCOUNT WITHOUT A PASSWORD

Facebook's zero tolerance policy – protection enough?

Well, of course, they can do that, you say. But it's not something people think of every time they log into Facebook. And with Facebook used as a way to log into so many other sites these days, a whole new level of security vulnerability presents itself.

After the story got attention from Siljamäki's legion of fans, a Facebook employee (see below) took the time to make comment in such a way that did not deny this access. Instead, it justified the access as being limited and used only by those who have a strict need to use it. Additionally, they claim there are bi-weekly audits of access logs.

Against their own terms

The Facebook engineer who accessed Paavo Siljamäki's account violated the terms of service, nowhere in which is it outlined situations under which Facebook itself might go into the accounts of its users. One thing it does say, however, is that you're not allowed to use other people's Facebook accounts or allow others to use your account. You will not solicit login information or access an account belonging to someone else.

There are over 20 billion web pages on the internet.

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You will not share your password (or in the case of developers, your secret key), let anyone else access your account, or do anything else that might jeopardize the security of your account. The terms don't exempt Facebook employees. So, even though Facebook appears to have an extensive internal policy covering these activities, and may even take it seriously, the Facebook accounts of all the people who've done this should be disabled.


Beyond Facebook

The time has come for decentralized social networking to replace the Facebook hegemony on identity. This company makes billions by trafficking in the data on children as young as thirteen. People have become the product, in many cases unwittingly. People always point to the fact that these things are governed by terms of service, but that doesn't go far enough.

This case is an example of an action Facebook allows itself to take which is not expressly obvious to users. A jilted lover who happens to be a Facebook engineer could do a great deal of damage to his or her ex-lover's life before getting fired, and that's just one situation which seems realistically possible.

At the very least, the actual access should be evident to the user. We can reasonably expect that if the government wants to know what's going on in our Facebook accounts, they will.

But an engineer with this level of access could in good faith be fooled by someone who is simply social engineering, pretending to be someone they are not, and in some cases the damage can be irreversible.

The first hard drive was created in 1979 and could hold 5MB of data

12
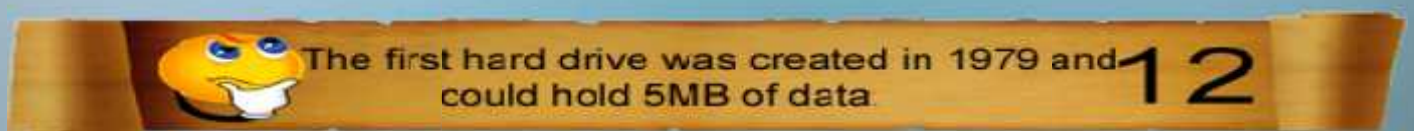
THE REVOLUTIONARY TECHNOLOGY OF AUGMENTED REALITY FROM MICROSOFT

Microsoft has created an augmented reality glasses Hololens, that terrific way allow the connection a images the virtual world and the real one. The device is called Hololens – autonomous wearable computer, which takes the form of points with translucent glass.

Through this device user can connect the virtual world and the real, which gives him the opportunity, previously known only through science fiction movie.

The device has its own CPU and GPU, as well as a kind of holographic processor, which is responsible for real-time processing of digital images that appear on the display with voice acting.

In its work, glasses Hololens create three-dimensional high-definition video, which you can either watch alone or impose on any object in reality. This greatly increases the chances of the user in virtually all areas of multimedia activities.

There are 500 apps added each day to the windows phone store.

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The device can be used for work, including design and, when communicating on Skype, surfing the pages on the Internet, video games, watching online television, education, exchange of ideas and many other fields.

Controls the ability of a glasses Hololens possible by means of voice, a turning your head, as well as computers and peripherals. HoloLens does not depend of other gadgets. The unit does not need to be synchronized with the tablet, Smartphone or PC.

Microsoft has collaborated with the space agency NASA. Under this the space agency has created a special software for holographic glasses, which helps scientists visually explore the surface of Mars. NASA engineers will be able to see through the eyes of the rover to the Red Planet and fully assess the situation. While the technology is still in development, but its capabilities are impressive.

As for its availability wide range of users, Microsoft promises, that HoloLens will be on sale the end of the life cycle of Windows 10, which is approximately 5 years.

U.S. WATCHDOG CHAIRMAN DEFENDS NEW BROADBAND REGULATIONS

New rules to tighten regulation of U.S. broadband providers are not too invasive and are needed to defend consumers' interests and openness on the internet, the chairman of the U.S. telecommunications industry watchdog said on Tuesday.

Some telecom and cable companies exaggerated when they complained the moves would harm them or cripple innovation on the web, Tom Wheeler, the head of the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (FCC), said at the Mobile World Congress in Barcelona.

U.S. regulators approved the strictest-ever rules on internet providers, who in turn pledged to battle the new restrictions in the courts and Congress, saying they would discourage investment and stifle innovation. [ID:nL1N0W01V2]

global post

America's world news site

The new policy reclassifies broadband, both fixed and mobile, as a more heavily regulated "telecommunications service", more like a traditional telephone service. The rules aimed to protect "net neutrality, referring to the concept that all traffic on the internet must be treated equally regardless of content or source.

"One of the tragedies" of the debate has been people invoking "imaginary horrible", adds that the FCC would not interfere in telecom or cable groups' businesses. There are only four rules in here, plus the yardstick for us to judge what is just and reasonable.

There are no broad strokes ordering companies on how to do things. We want network operators to be as innovative as possible, and have revenue streams from consumer services that are unchanged so they can invest and build better networks. Wheeler said the FCC would look at issues on a case-by-case basis, acting as a referee to ensure that the internet remained open and free.

Internet providers will be banned from blocking or slowing any traffic and from striking deals with content companies, known as paid prioritization, for smoother delivery of traffic to consumers. But telecom and cable groups will still be able to set aside capacity for so-called "specialized services" - providing connectivity to a smart meter or connected car for example - as long as they do not disadvantage normal internet services for homes and businesses.

That exception is important to industry because they think such services could one day be a big earner as everyday objects are increasingly connected to the web.European policy makers are working on a net neutrality law as well, which could be finalized this spring. The chief executives of Vodafone and Deutsche Telekom (DTEGn.DE) have urged a similar pragmatic, flexible approach to "specialized services" as the FCC.

The European Parliament, which passed net neutrality rules last April and are being negotiated with member states, tried to build in protections to ensure that specialized services do not become a loophole for industry to exploit. But those are likely to be watered down in the final version of the law, experts say, under pressure from industry.

"We will hold for the first time in the world an incentive auction in which we seek to buy back 600 megahertz spectrum from broadcasters and repackage it to sell to the wireless industry," he said.

CYBERSECURITY COMPANY NOVETTA SOLUTIONS UP FOR SALE – SOURCES

Novetta Solutions LLC, a provider of software and IT services to the U.S. intelligence community, is exploring a sale which could value it at more than $650 million, including debt, according to people familiar with the matter.

Novetta's sale process comes as cuts in U.S. government spending, particularly in the areas of defense and security, have hit companies that rely on government contracts, spurring consolidation in the industry.

Arlington Capital Partners, Novetta's private equity owner, has hired investment banks Morgan Stanley (MS.N) and Houlihan Lokey on an auction for the company, the people said this week.

Novetta has annual earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation of between $40 million and $50 million, the people added.

The first electro-mechanical computer was developed in 1939.

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The sources asked not to be identified because the sale process is not public. Representatives for Novetta, Arlington Capital Partners, Morgan Stanley and Houlihan Lokey declined to comment.McLean, Virginia-based Novetta offers data analytics services to government clients working with large sets of data.

Its customers include national intelligence agencies, the U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Technology companies

- Hewlett-Packard Co (HPQ.N) and
- IBM Corp (IBM.N),

as well as defence contractors such as

- Lockheed Martin Corp (LMT.N),
- Raytheon Co (RTN.N) and
- General Dynamics Corp (GD.N), could show interest in Novetta, according to the sources.

Representatives from General Dynamics, Hewlett-Packard, Lockheed Martin, and IBM declined to comment. Raytheon did not respond to a request for comment.

A deal for Novetta would be just the latest example of a private equity firm selling a government services portfolio company.

Last month, government services contractor Engility Holdings Inc (EGL.N), acquired TASC, a provider of professional services to government agencies for $1.3 billion.

TASC was controlled by affiliates of the private equity firms KKR & Co LP (KKR.N) and General Atlantic LLC.

Science Applications International Corp (SAIC.N) a provider of information technology and engineering services to governments said it would acquire Scitor Corp, a smaller peer, for $790 million.

Scitor is owned by private equity firm Leonard Green & Partners LP.

APPLE EXPLORING SETTLEMENT WITH ELECTRIC CAR BATTERY MAKER

Apple Inc (AAPL.O) is discussing a settlement in a lawsuit brought by electric car battery maker A123 Systems, which accused the iPhone maker of poaching top engineers to build a large-scale battery division.

Apple is exploring how to make an electric car and has been hiring engineers with deep expertise in automobile systems. Around June 2014 Apple began aggressively poaching A123 engineers tasked with leading some of the company's most critical projects, A123's lawsuit said.

In a court filing on Tuesday, Apple asked a Massachusetts federal judge for an extension of time to respond to the A123 lawsuit because "they are exploring potential resolution."

Representatives for Apple and A123 could not immediately be reached for comment. A123 filed the breach of contract lawsuit in February against Apple and five former A123 employees.

The first personal computer was the berkely enterprises "simon" which sold for $300 in 1950.

Trying to build an actual car would mark a dramatic shift for the maker of the iPhone and iPad. Apple often researches projects which are then discarded, but has so far mainly stuck to its core expertise in mobile and electronic devices.

A123 Systems is a pioneering industrial lithium-ion battery maker, which was backed by a $249 million U.S. government grant. It filed for bankruptcy in 2012 and has been selling off assets.

Lithium-ion is a battery technology that can be used in applications from computers to airplanes, but A123 specializes in big batteries that can be used in big machines, including cars. A123 did not say what specifically the engineers worked on.

The case in U.S. District Court, District of Massachusetts is A123 Systems LLC vs. Apple Inc et al., 15-10438.

'Electronic brains'! that's what computers were called in the 1950s.

TRAI ASKS VODAFONE TO STOP USING 111 FOR CUSTOMER SERVICES

Sector regulator Trai today directed Vodafone to stop using '111' for offering customer care services, as it violates the national numbering plan, and submit a compliance report by March 10.

In a direction to Vodafone, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Trai) said that Department of Telecom had issued the national numbering plan 2003 wherein the number 111 to 115 have not been allocated for any type of services and have been kept as 'spare'.

However, the authority said it observed from the advertisement on the website of Vodafone that customers were being urged to call '111' to get internet settings on their handset for pre-paid data offers, postpaid 3G data packs, self help for data services, Blackberry internet offers and to find out the balance.

"Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred upon it... the Authority hereby directs Vodafone India to discontinue use of level '111' and submit compliance report latest by March 10," Trai said.

The Authority had issued a show cause notice on February 2 to Vodafone for violation of the national numbering plan.

In reply to the notice on February 18, Vodafone had stated that '111' number had been in use by them for the last 18-20 years and that they were in genuine belief that there was no restriction in its use as the number was already under valid use prior to 2003 as a common customer care number across all the circles.

Vodafone had added that they have been transparently filing their annual compliance with the Authority in regards to the use of this level for their customer help services since 2007.

However, after examining the reply of Vodafone, Trai is of the view that "by using level '111' without the permission of the licensor, the service provider has contravened the national numbering plan and filing annual compliance report to the regulations of the Authority cannot be treated as authorisation to use level '111'."

Bill gates house was designed using a Macintosh computer. 22

FAMOUS AND FAVOURITE

Vishalini, The World's Youngest MCP and CCNA World Record by Eleven-year-old INDIAN girl who has exceptionally highest IQ in the world

Born in Thirunelveli, a small city of Tamil Nadu, to an electrician father, Vishalini is no different than other children of her age who love watching cartons, riding bicycle and playing games; however, her IQ and intelligence is not of an average 11-year-old girl. She is a child prodigy blessed with exceptional computer and analytical skills. According to reports, her IQ stands at 225, which are considerably higher than the previous Guinness of world record holder, Kim Ung-Yong, whose IQ is approximately 210. Her wonderful accomplishments include the Microsoft Certified Professional and Cisco Certified Network Associate (CCNA). By scoring 90 % in CCNA, Vishalini has broken the record of a Pakistani girl Agfa Karmic Randhawa (At the age 9, she was the youngest MCP). Unfortunately, Agfa succumbed to a cardiac arrest on 14th of January last month; she was only 16.

Recently, she participated at an international seminar which was held at the National Institute of Technology Karnataka (NITK), Mangalore, where she was invited as a guest speaker. It wasn't the first time Vishalini addressed a strong tech gathering; several such offers and honors have become a part of her daily routine. She lectures engineering students about the Technical fundamentals and computer intricacies.
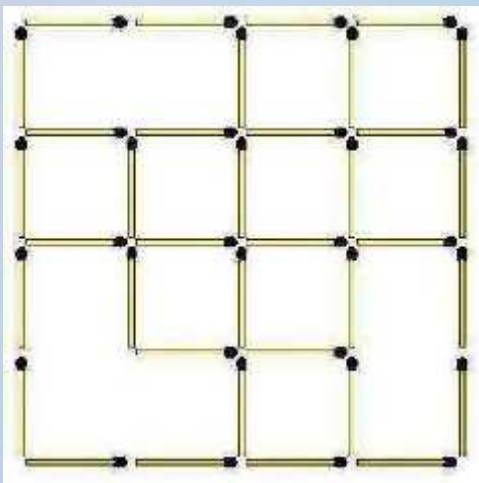
MIND PUNCH

1. Hans is standing behind Gerri and at the same time Gerri is standing behind   Hans.
The Question: How is this possible?

2. What can travel around the world while staying in a corner?

3. How many squares are there?

4. What's full of holes but can still hold water?

5. I come in different shapes and sizes. Parts of me are curved, other parts are straight. You can put me anywhere you like, but there is only one right place for me. What am I ?

6. I am the beginning of the end, and the end of time and space. I am essential to creation, and I surround every place. What am I?

7. I am a word of five letters!
   People eat me!
   I am available in 2 colours.
   Remove my 1 letter, I will be a form of crime.
   Remove my first 2 letters, I will be name of animal.
   If you remove my first 4 letters, I am vowel.
   Guess my Name?

8. If you are in dark room with a candle, a wood and a gas stove. You only have one match, so what do you light first?

9. Complete this grid with the digits 1 to 6 to make the sum correct.
Perform each mathematical operation in the order shown, from left to right,
e.g. 1   +   2 x 3 is treated as (1 + 2) x 3 = 9.
Note: there is no ÷ 1, and at no point is a decimal or fraction used.

10. What is represented by this BrainBat?
```
     P
     U
     R
P U R P O S E S
     O
     S
     E
     S
```

IT VITA

1. Who developed QWERTY keyboard used in computer and phones?

2. Which operating system is developed and used by apple Inc?

3. Linus Thorvaldsen develops which is operating system?

4. First computer virus is known as?

5. Which is one programming language is exclusively used for artificial intelligence?

6. Firewall in computer is used for?

7. A dual blue-ray Disc can store data upto ?

8. Number of layers in the OSI[Open System Interconnection]model?

9. Bit is equal to how many byte?

10. Mac operating system is developed by which company?

11. In computer world, Trojan refer to?

12. Which protocol is used to send E-mail?

13. Which one is the latestone form from PARAM SuperSries computer?

14. A folder in windows computer cant' be made with the name?

15. What is the maximum size of a word document created?

IT VITA

1. Christopher LathamSholes.

2. ios

3. Linux

4. Creeper virus.

5. Prolog.

6. Security.

7. 50GB.

8. 7.

9. 128Byte.

10. Apple.

11. Malware.

12. POP3.

13. PARAM YuvaII.

14. Con.

15. 32MB.

MIND PUNCH

1. Hans is facing north and Gerri is facing south so that they did face eachother hence it is possible to stand Hans behind Gerri, at the same time Gerri is standing behind Hans.

2. A Stamp.

3. 16

4. Sponge

5. A Jigsaw puzzle piece

6. E

7. Grape

8. The match

9. $2 + 4 - 1 \times 6 \div 3 \times 5 = 50$

10. Crossed Purposes or Dual Purposes

SENSE OF GRATITUDE

The Editorial Board expresses

Its sincere gratitude to

All those who are responsible,

Either by being on the stage

Or behind the screen

For the successful launch

of the Magazine...