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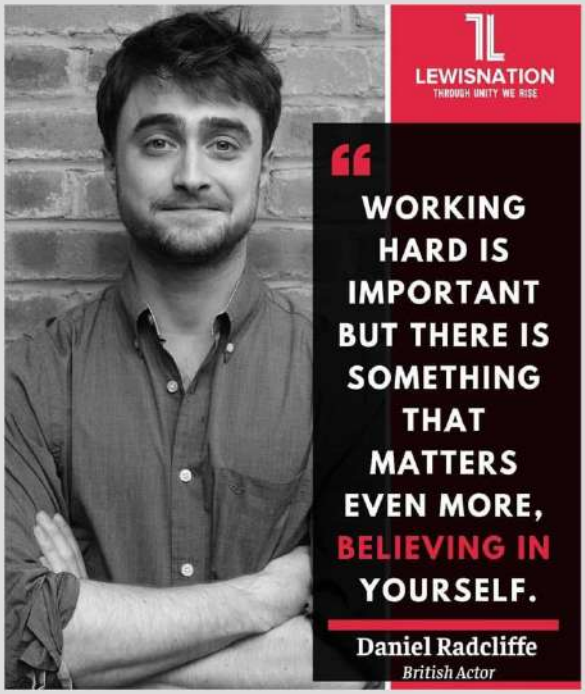
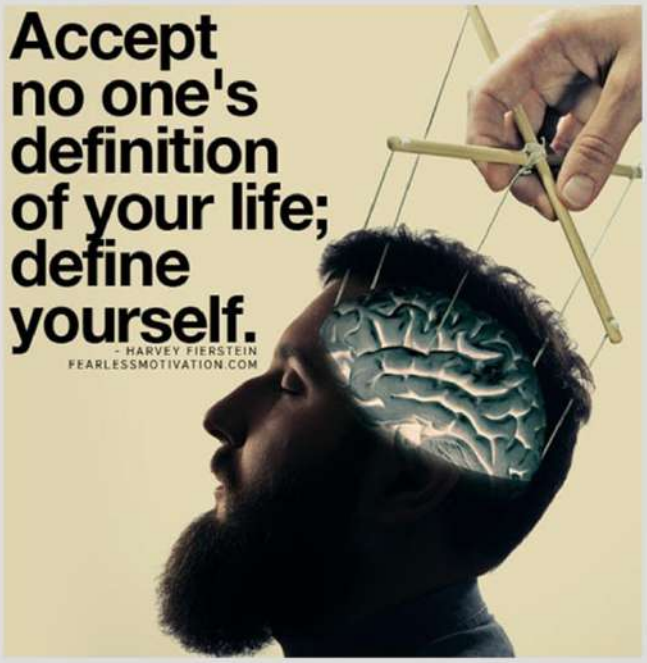
THOUGHTS OF THE ISSUE 74

Remember

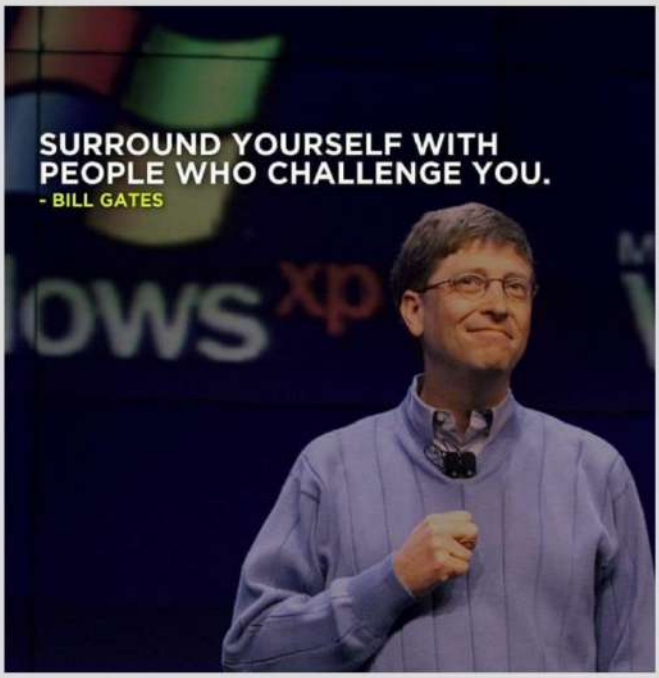


Free Advice



Just For Fun

Message



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APTITUDE TEST

SPATIAL REASONING

PART- 22

Hi all, in this issue we are going to see about Spatial Reasoning.

Spatial Reasoning Tests

A spatial reasoning test is a non-verbal aptitude test that assesses your ability to understand complex plans and shapes. It's sometimes called a 'spatial awareness test'. Spatial reasoning tests, also known as spatial awareness tests, examine orientation skills in two dimensional and three dimensional spaces.

What skills does it assess?

Regardless of the terminology, the test assesses the same skill: your ability to manipulate two and three dimensional shapes and your capacity to spot patterns or relationships between them. Spatial reasoning tests are often used to assess technical or engineering candidates, for example people who want to become architects, engineers or designers. This type of test figures largely in recruitment in all technical sectors and is also widely used in the military.

A candidate with great spatial awareness will be able to notice patterns and will also be able to quickly imagine shapes viewed from a different angle or perspective. These skills were once thought to be innate and hereditary, but studies have now shown that repeated practice can significantly improve spatial awareness.

What types of questions will you face?

You can expect to find the following types of questions in your spatial reasoning test:

- Shape Combining
- Matching Two Dimensional Shapes
- Mirror Images
- Three Dimensional Cubes
- Two and Three Dimensional Solids
- Maps

Popular Spatial Reasoning Tests

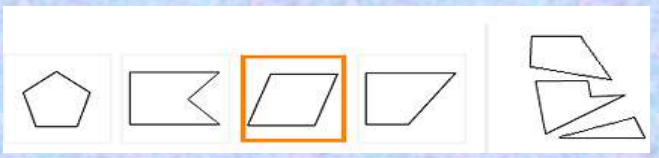
- Organizing two dimensional shapes
- Spatial reasoning cubes
- Mirror images
- Perspectives

Who Is Likely to Take These Tests?

Spatial reasoning tests are usually found in aptitude selection processes of industries that require spatial skills, among which are technical positions, engineering, military units and air forces, design, architecture and more.

Spatial Reasoning Examples

Organizing two dimensional broken shapes:

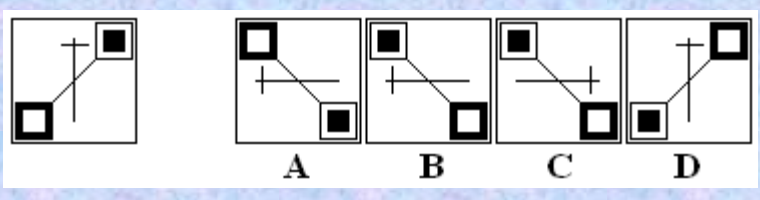


Mirror reflections:

In some cases the questions present shape sequences that are ordered by a predetermined logic. The examinee is then being asked to choose the following shape in the sequence or draw conclusions about the shape's expected configuration and conformation after it has gone through a spatial change.

Example:

1) Which figure is identical to the first?



Hint: Only one of the figures is a rotation of the first - the others are reflections or slightly modified in some way. The best approach is to pick out one obvious feature and use it to eliminate as many of the options as possible as quickly as possible. In this example, the cross of the T shape has the black-centered square immediately clockwise.

Further, the exercises will be given in the issue of next academic year……

Till then……Keep practicing!! All the best!

Staff-Editor

Blockchain Technology

The blockchain is an undeniably ingenious invention. By allowing digital information to be distributed but not copied, blockchain technology created the backbone of a new type of internet. Originally devised for the digital currency, Bitcoin, the tech community is now finding other potential uses for the technology.

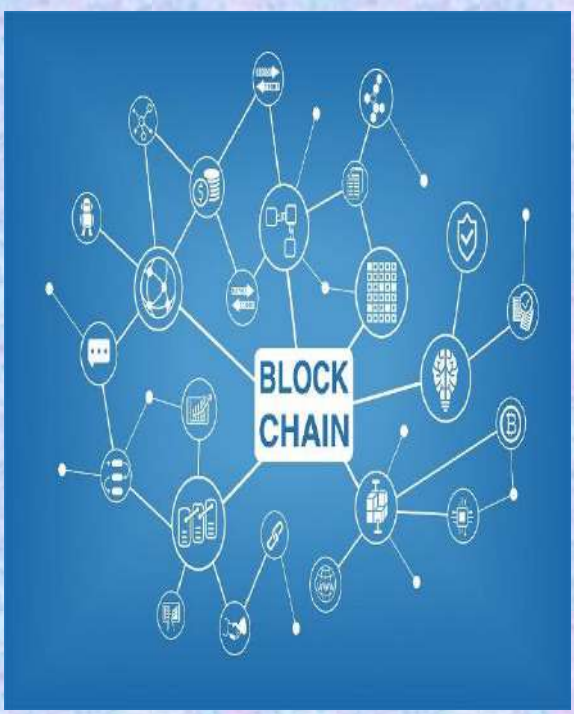
Bitcoin has been called “digital gold,” and for a good reason. To date, the total value of the currency is close to $112 billion US. Information held on a blockchain exists as a shared and continually reconciled database. This is a way of using the network that has obvious benefits. The blockchain database isn’t stored in any single location, meaning the records it keeps are truly public and easily verifiable.

No centralized version of this information exists for a hacker to corrupt. Hosted by millions of computers simultaneously, its data is accessible to anyone on the internet.

Consider an analogy - The traditional way of sharing documents with collaboration is to send a Microsoft Word document to another recipient, and ask them to make revisions to it. The problem with that scenario is that you need to wait until receiving a return copy before you can see or make other changes because you are locked out of editing it until the other person is done with it. That’s how databases work today. Two owners can’t be messing with the same record at once. That’s how banks maintain money balances and transfers; they briefly lock

access (or decrease the balance) while they make a transfer, then update the other side, then re-open access (or update again). With Google Docs (or Google Sheets), both parties have access to the same document at the same time, and the single version of that document is always visible to both of them. It is like a shared ledger, but it is a shared document. The distributed part comes into play when sharing involves a number of people.

uuThe blockchain potentially cuts out the middleman for these types of transactions. Personal computing became accessible to the general public with the invention of the Graphical User Interface (GUI), which took the form of a “desktop”. Similarly, the most common GUI devised for the blockchain are the so-called “wallet”



applications, which people use to buy things with Bitcoin, and store it along with other cryptocurrencies.

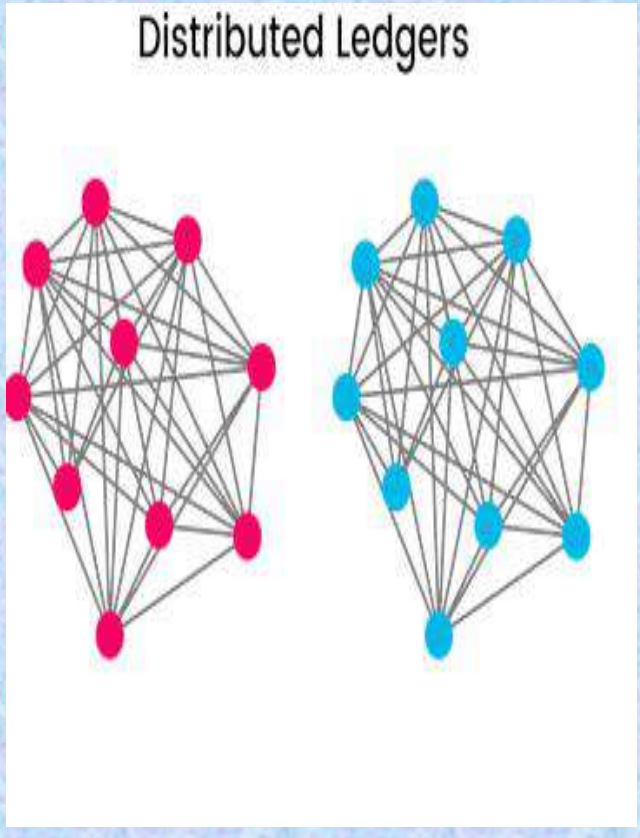
Blockchain Durability and robustness

Blockchain technology is like the internet in that it has a built-in robustness. By storing blocks of information that are identical across its network, the blockchain cannot:

i. Be controlled by any single entity.
ii. Has no single point of failure.

The Blockchain and Seurity

Its network lacks centralized points of vulnerability that computer hackers can exploit. Today's internet has security problems that are familiar to everyone. We all rely on the "username/password" system to protect our identity and assets online. Blockchain security methods use encryption technology.The basis for this are the so-called public and private "keys". A "public key" (a long, randomly-generated string of numbers) is a users' address on the blockchain. Bitcoins sent across the network gets recorded as belonging to that address.



The "private key" is like a password that gives its owner access to their Bitcoin or other digital assets. Store your data on the blockchain and it is incorruptible. This is true, although protecting your digital assets will also require safeguarding of your private key by printing it out.With blockchain technology, the web gains a new layer of functionality.

Already, users can transact directly with one another Bitcoin transactions in 2017 averaged around $2 billion US per day. With the added security brought by the blockchain new internet business are on track to unbundle the traditional institutions of finance.

Conclusion

Indeed.com, the biggest job portals in the world, published some interesting statistics regarding the rise of Blockchain jobs. It looks like the number of blockchain jobs increased from December 2016 to December 2017 by a staggering 207%.

SMART SNEAKERS

Wearable technology, wearables, fashionable technology, wearable devices, tech togs, or fashion electronics are smart electronic devices (electronic device with micro-controllers) that can be incorporated into clothing or worn on the body as implants or accessories.

Wearable devices such as activity trackers are an example of the Internet of Things, since "things" such as electronics, software, sensors, and connectivity are effectors that enable objects to exchange data (including data quality) through the internet with a manufacturer, operator, and/or other connected devices, without requiring human intervention.

Wearable technology has a variety of applications which grows as the field itself expands. It appears prominently in consumer electronics with the popularization of the smart watch and activity tracker. Apart from commercial uses, wearable technology is being incorporated into navigation systems, advanced textiles, and healthcare. This

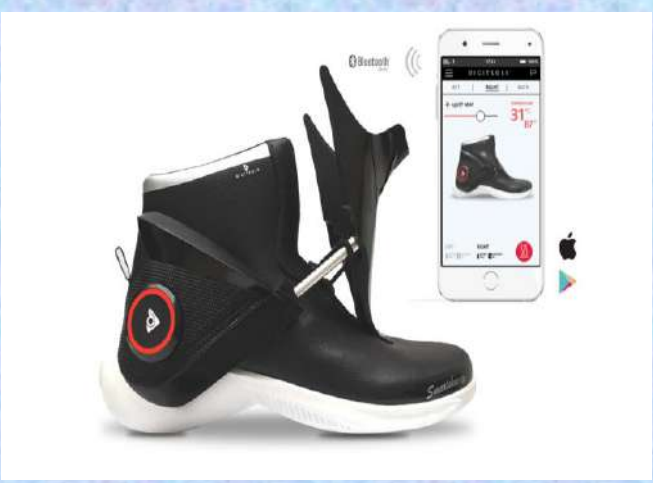
new wandering, tracking device is similar to an orthotic that slides into any size shoe. It contains a tiny GPS tracking element centered into the pad. It runs on a rechargeable battery that lasts 2-3 days. The pads last up to 30 months depending on normal wear and use. The senior may not realize that the patented GPS Smart Sole are in the shoes while they are being tracked from a central monitoring web site. The central station is tracking the exact location of the wearer. It uses cellular and satellite technology. Once the GPS device is activated, you are able to monitor the location of the user right from your computer, tablet or smartphone includes: One pair of insoles; Wireless charger; Geo zone for real-time alerts; Free Tracking App for iOS & Android.

The GPS Smart Sole comes with an added basic tracking service plan for Access to online tracking of your GPS Smart Sole will enable you to receive email or text message alerts to let you know when your loved one has wandered out of your designated "Geo zone" boundaries. The Store Team is very excited to market this product as we are seeking out only the best of modern technology to keep caregivers and their loved ones safe. The signal transmitted by the Explorer GPS Smart shoe can be picked up by satellite.

This information is relayed back to the GTXC monitoring center, making the wearer's location data accessible to care takers by internet or phone. In addition, an electronic alert is automatically issued when the wearer enters a pre-defined area, or goes beyond a pre-

defined location.

TFOT has recently covered a few developments that were presented at the CeBit 2007 Exhibition in Hannover, Germany. Among these developments are advanced fabrics that can monitor physiological signs, and Shoe Pod– a thin insole that is placed in the shoe and monitors the user's footfalls over time. TFOT also reported on a vibrating shoe which uses electricity to make vibrations, and on a novel wrist watch



capable of monitoring many physiological signals and of reporting the wearer's emotional state to a caretaker.

Ease of use

This study offers ubiquitous functional system, using this smart shoes to detect the route and combine handheld application. It can be used in outdoor environments. It can be used effortlessly by the user to increase the ease of usage. The smart in actually a detachable shoe accessory fitted with a pressure sensor pad placed inside the shoe which allow system the ability to be fitted on to any shoe with similar size, Thus increasing portability and longevity of the system. Google Mapping Database, Google has an extensive mapping database for both outdoor and indoor purposes. This information will be leveraged by the android application to calculate control signals for the vibration motors. Navigation Notifications from the Google Mapping Database will be sent over to the Android Application depending on user location.

In addition to commercial applications, wearable technology is being researched and developed for a multitude of uses. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is one of the many research institutions developing and testing technologies in this field. For example, research is being done to improve haptic technology for its integration into next generation wearable.

Wi-Fi 6

Wi-Fi 6, also known as 802.11ax, is set out to release in December 2019. It is all set to get better and faster with this major upgrade, making digital lives much easier with it. It will bring in a wave of updated devices that have new wireless capabilities. These will contribute toward the next generation of networks with more speed and less congestion.

What is 802.11ax?

Commonly referred as Wi-Fi 6, is also known as 'high-efficiency wirelesses. The naming standard is new and set by the Wi-Fi Alliance. The previous generations will now be known as Wi-Fi 5 (802.11ac) and Wi-Fi 4 (802.11n).Wi-Fi 6 will come with a single-user data rate which is going to be 37% faster than 802.11ac (Wi-Fi 5).

The more important aspect about this release is that the updated specifications will come with four times the throughput per user in crowded environments, and better power efficiency. This will mean an improved device battery life.

How Will Wi-Fi 6 Accomplish This?

There are a lot of changes that will be implemented in the 802.11ax to help with the improvements in the Wi-Fi 6. These include several multi-user technologies that have been borrowed from the cellular industry (MU-MIMO and OFDMA). These techniques will improve the capacity and performance greatly and enable multiple connections simultaneously, along with a more thorough use of spectrum.

Key Benefits of Wi-Fi 6

With 802.11ax, users can now experience next generation Wi-Fi connectivity. It provides the capacity, coverage and performance that are needed by its users in any given environment, with other

connected devices as big as stadiums or other public venues.

- The key benefits of the Wi-Fi 6 upgrade include:
- Higher data rates
- Increased capacity for improved function
- High performance in environments with a lot of connected devices

Improved power efficiency

Users will be able to stream even ultra-high definition films, download critical and data-heavy applications and use them and stay connected even in congested places with the Wi-Fi 6. This solves all the problems with existing Wi-Fi networks, making our data usage a smooth and flawless process.

Features of Wi-Fi 6

The Wi-Fi standard gives users faster speeds, which can go up to 40% higher than the normal Wi-Fi speed you get with Wi-Fi 5 for a single user. This is done through more efficient data encoding,

resulting in higher throughput.

This new standard improves speeds on 2.4GHz networks, instead of 5GHz, which is the current industry standard. This shift was created earlier to create less interference, but 2.4GHz is still considered to be better at penetrating solid objects. Ideally there wouldn't be as much interference for 2.4GHz, because old cordless telephones and wireless baby monitors have now been retired. This will also provide assistance with low-power "Internet of Things" devices which are connected using Wi-Fi.

The only issue is that most of these products will not be available for public use or in stores till the second half of the year. The main reason for this is that there are no connected devices currently available which are compatible with the Wi-Fi6 standard.

IOT AND AI

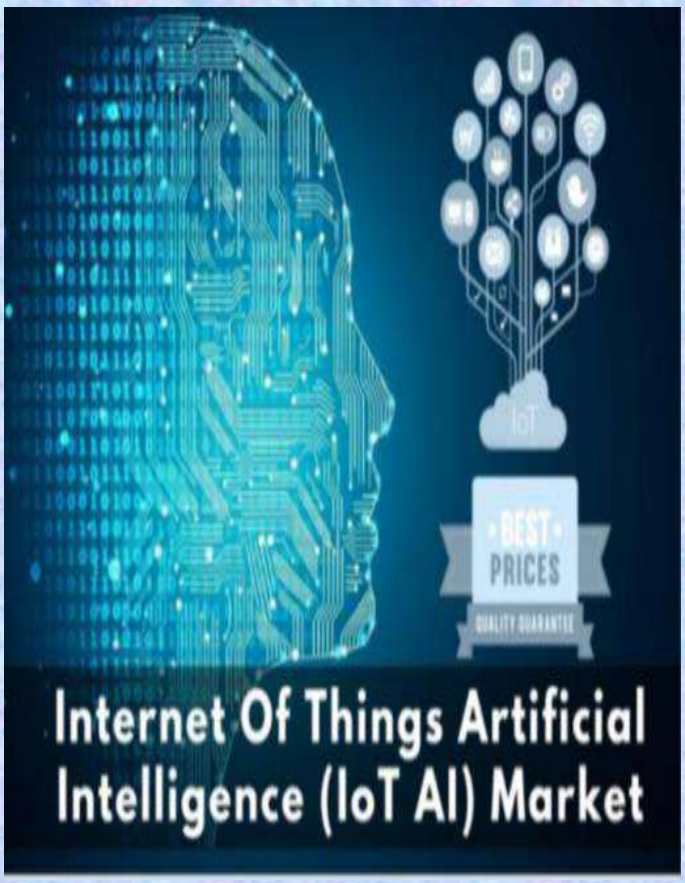
The world is at the threshold of a revolution in technology that will in essence change the way the world is progressing. The change will be such that its scale, sophistication and transformation will be unlike the world has ever seen before. Mankind can only vision what developments this technological revolution will unravel but to leverage it to the maximum the global leaders in technology, governments, business should join hands to come to a consensus. There is a clear intersection between the Internet of Things (IOT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI). IOT is about connecting machines and making use of the data generated from those machines. AI is about simulating intelligent behaviour in machines of all kinds. As I OT devices will generate vast amounts of data, then AI will be functionally necessary to deal with these huge volumes if we're to have any chance of making sense of the data. Data is only useful if it creates an action. To make data actionable, it needs to be supplemented with context and creativity. IOT and AI together is this context, i.e. 'connected intelligence' and not just connected devices. Traditional methods of analysing structured data and creating action are not designed to efficiently process the vast amounts of real-time data that stream from IOT devices. This is where AI- based analysis and response becomes critical for extracting optimal value from that data. AI is beneficial for both real-time and post event processing:

• Post event processing – identifying patterns in data sets and running predictive analytics, e.g. the correlation between traffic congestion, air pollution and chronic respiratory illnesses within a city centre.

• Real-time processing – responding quickly to conditions and building up knowledge of decisions about those events, e.g. remote video camera reading license plates for parking payments. Actually to be more accurate when AI, I really mean machine learning. It is machine learning that provides the ability to detect patterns in data presented. It learns from these patterns in order to adjust the ways in which it then analyses that data or triggers action.

With machine learning embedded into an IOT environment you get more 'connected intelligence':

• Predictive analytics – 'What will happen?'



• Prescriptive analytics – 'What should we do?'

• Adaptive/continuous analytics – 'What are the appropriate actions or decisions? How should the system adapt to the latest changes? We are now also seeing AI being implemented in the edge. With greater processing power and longer battery life manufacturers are implementing AI processes in 'edge' devices. Referring to the remote video camera example – you don't need to transmit the whole video,

only data based on certain triggers, e.g. number and location of parking spaces or ANPR. This can be determined on the edge device.

We're now seeing the significant convergence of IOT and AI and even more sure with this 'intelligent edge'. Microsoft announced in May its vision for intelligent cloud / Intelligent Edge and perform

artificial intelligence locally but retain a connection to the cloud for management and modelling. Similarly in April, Amazon Web Services (AWS) updated its edge computing platform, Green grass, to incorporate machine learning.

So what does this all mean for the public sector? As the technology matures we will start to see the scenarios for IOT develop significantly beyond the traditional use cases we see today. A few examples are:

• Real-time public safety – thinking back to the video camera analysis example above – vehicle, facial and other visual patterns can be action sooner for quicker decision and response by the emergency services

• The ability of machine learning algorithms to foresee possibilities of a device failing will enable remote predictive maintenance to be a reality within a smart city context from street furniture to intelligent building management.

• The technology will be critical for autonomous vehicles to ingest millions of events from vehicles to ensure safety, reliability, and efficiency for driver less transportation.

Tech UK represents the companies and technologies that are defining today the world that we will live in tomorrow. More than 900 companies are members of tech UK. Collectively they employ approximately 700,000 people, about half of all tech sector jobs in the UK.

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• Developing markets

• Developing relationships and networks

• Reducing business costs.

• Reducing business risks.

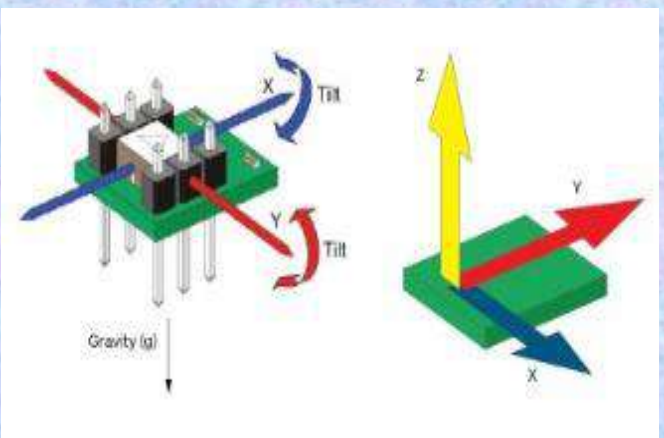
SENSORS IN MOBILE

A sensor is a device, module, or subsystem whose purpose is to detect events or changes in its environment and send the information to other electronics, frequently a computer processor. A sensor is always used with other electronics.

The smartphones we use today are sophisticated little machines that have gone through an incredible evolution over the last decade. They are now capable of working as a personal assistant that can monitor our heartbeat, track our movements, and anticipate our needs.

ACCELEROMETER

An accelerometer detects acceleration, vibration, and tilt to determine movement and exact orientation along the three axes. Apps use this smartphone sensor to determine whether your phone is in portrait or landscape orientation. It can also tell if your phone screen is facing upward or downward. The accelerometer can also detect how fast your phone is moving in any linear direction.



MAGNETOMETER

Our smartphones are equipped with magnetometer which we commonly recognize as a compass. It can detect magnetic fields, so the compass app in phones uses this smartphone sensor to point at the planet's North Pole.

GPS

Global Positioning System (GPS) units in smartphone communicate with the satellites to determine our precise location on Earth. The GPS technology doesn't actually use internet data this is why we can find our location on maps even after losing the signals, but the map itself is blurry as it requires internet to load the details this is how offline map works. GPS is used in all location-based apps like Uber and Google Maps.

TOUCHSCREEN SENSORS

The smartphone sensors in a touchscreen have an electrical current passing through them at all times and touching the screen causes a change in the signals. This change acts as input for the device. Before Apple introduced the capacitive touchscreen, resistive screens were used in the display. But nowadays, the capacitive screen is used in almost all smartphones.

BARCODE/QR CODE SENSORS

Most of the smartphones have barcode sensors that can read a barcode by detecting the reflected light from the code. It generates an analog signal with varying voltage that represents the barcode. This analogue signal is then converted to a digital one and finally decoded to reveal the information in it. Barcode sensors are useful in scanning the barcodes products or QR codes.

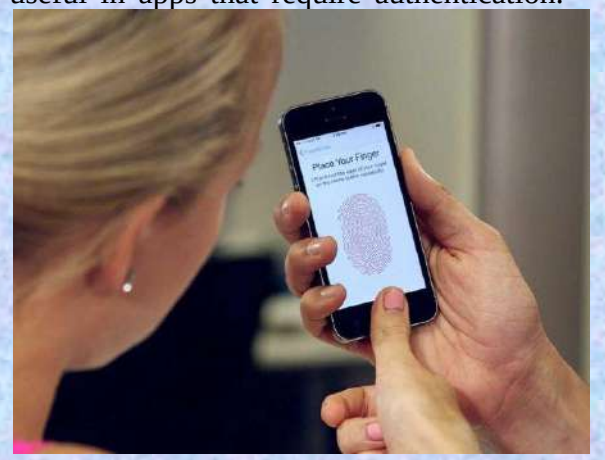
BAROMETER

There are many high-end Android phones like Pixel and iPhones that include a barometer in their hardware. The barometer measures the air pressure, so it is quite useful in detecting weather changes and in calculating the altitude you're at.

FINGERPRINT SENSORS

Gone are the days of memorizing passwords and patterns to unlock your phone as many users prefer using the fingerprint scanner these days. Fingerprint sensor enables biometric verification to secure many smartphones today. It is a capacitive scanner that records your fingerprint electrically.

When you put your finger on its surface, the ridges in your fingerprints touch the surface whereas the hollows between the ridges have a slight separation. In short, it measures the varying distances and pattern between the ridges on the surface of your finger. This smartphone sensor is quite useful in apps that require authentication.



PROXIMITY SENSORS

Infrared LED and IR light detector to find out how close the A proximity sensor makes use of a phone is to an outside object. It used while making calls and when the phone is held to the face to make or receive a call, the sensor detects it and disables the touchscreen display to avoid unintended input through the skin.Apart from making and receiving calls, it is used for voice search and voice commands for digital assistant apps like Google Assistant, Siri, Cortana.

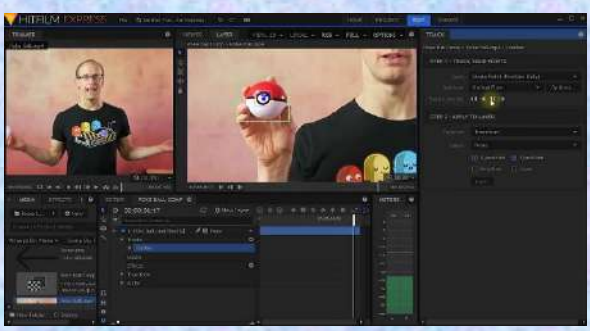
#LEARN A TOOL

@Tutorial IV– Tracking an object.

Hello beloved tech savvies, Learn a tool is back again with a simple and effective tutorial on the video editing software - Hit film Express 2018. If you recall our last tutorial, we told you about how to clown videos using mask and crop tools, and in this super exciting tutorial, we will teach you how to track an object using tracking tool. So, let's get started…

#1 OPENING THE TRACKING PANEL

Import a video and make a composite shot (refer previous tutorials for importing and compositing a video); in this tutorial we have used a video where a ball is tracked. To use the tracing tool, first we have to open the tracking panel. For opening the tracking panel, Right Click on the video and then Click Tracks. Once you click the option Track, a new window will be opened on the right side of the editor. This tracking panel and here is where all the magic is done. So let's move on to the next step.

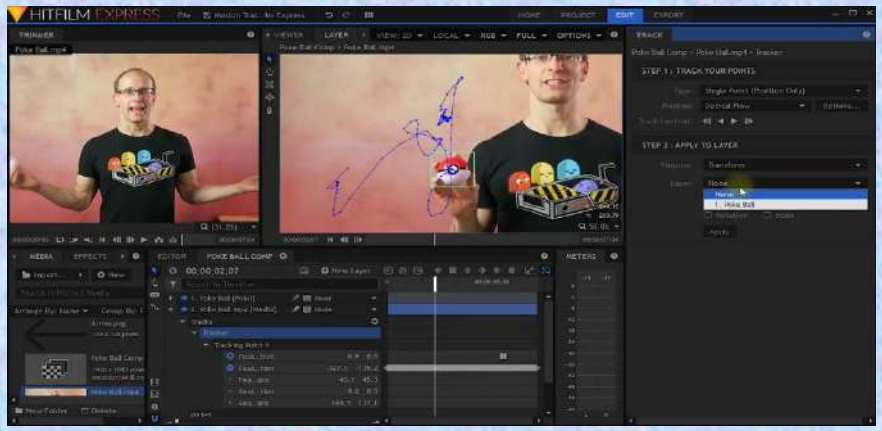


#2 PLACING THE TRACKER FOR TRAKING THE MOVEMENT

The next step is to place the tracker in the video. (These videos are stock footages, and are easily available over the internet). As soon as the tracking panel pops up, a new tracking point will be placed on the video (Green and Red squares). We can drag and place it anywhere, and in this tutorial we will be tracking the red ball. So place the tracker on the ball, and click the triangular button in the tracking panel. This is will store the track points in the tracker. After the tracking is done, rename the tracker.

#3 EXTRACTING THE TRACKING INFORMATION FROM THE TRACKER

Here comes the most awaited step, in this, we will extract the tracing points from the tracker and save it in a new point layer. To create a point layer, click on new layer, and then click Point. You can name the layer, and after the naming, move on to the tracking panel, and in the tracking panel, in the Apply to Layers step, select the newly created point layer in the layer option. Once you click that, all the extracted information will be saved in the new point layer. Now time to add some text and make this interesting.



#4 ADDING A TEXT LAYER AND ADD IT THE TRACKED MOVEMENT

You are almost done, but not yet. The final step involves creating a text layer and attaches it with the tracking point. Create on new layer, and then Click on Text Layer. Type something, for example 'Poke ball'. The text layer is created, and to attach it with the tracking layer, Right Click on the Text Layer, and click on Parent. A new drop-down menu will be opened, and from click on the point layer. That's it folks, you are done. Now play the video to see the magic. You are equipped with Tracking Skill.

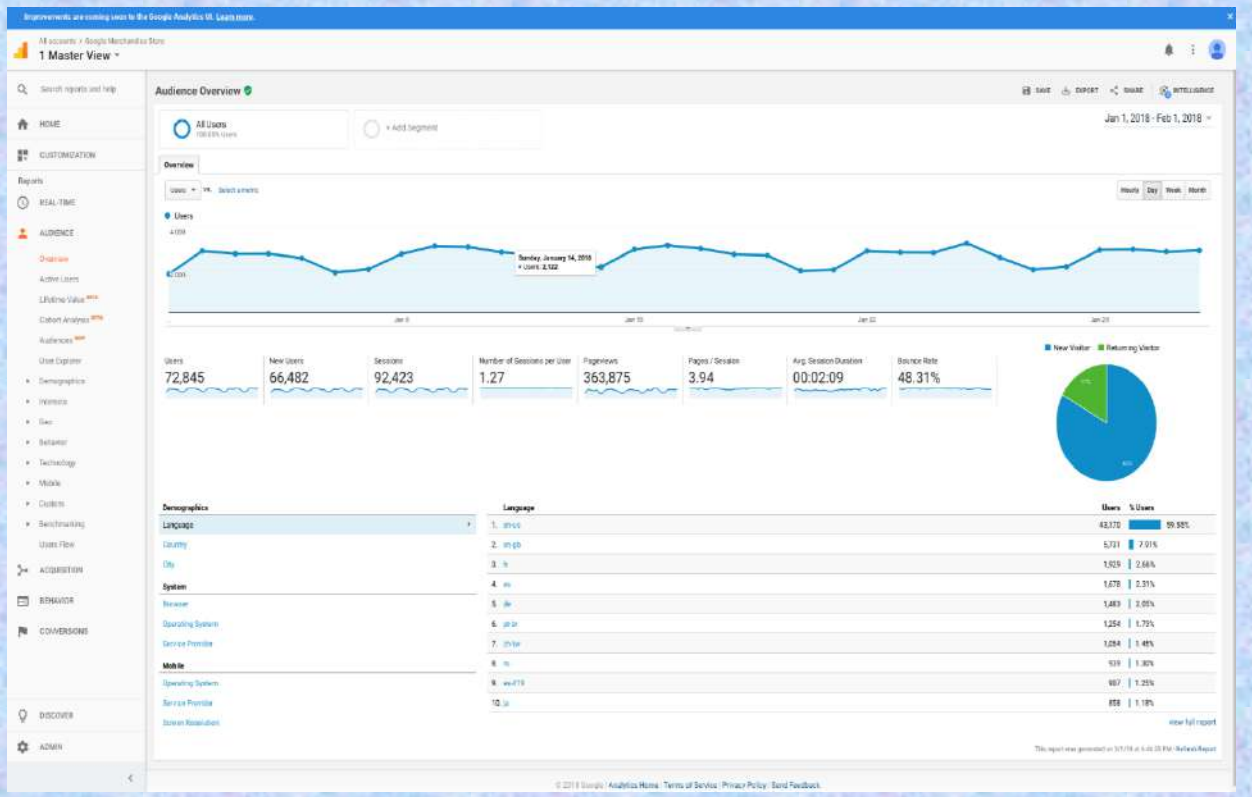
#5 WATCH AND ENJOY YOUR NEWLY CREATED MASTERPIECE

That's it for now, and this is #Learn A Tool's last issue for this year, in the next fresh issue, we will be back with a new software, till then it's a farewell from Learn A Tool. Keep Innovating…

GOOGLE ANALYTICS

Google Analytics is a premium web analytics service offered by Google that tracks and reports website traffic, currently as a platform inside the Google Marketing Platform brand. Google launched the service in after acquiring Urchin Google Analytics is now the most widely used web analytics service on the web.Italso provides an SDK that allows gathering usage data from iOS and Android Apps, known as Google Analytics for Mobile Apps.

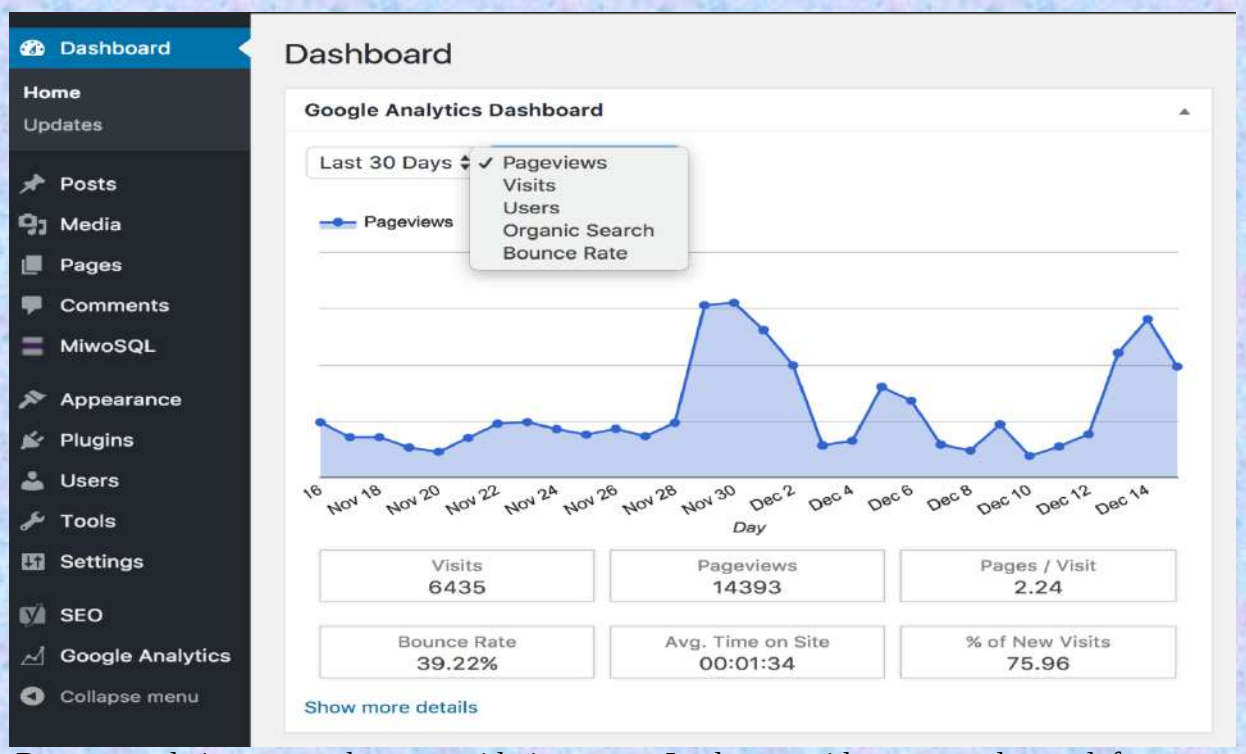
Best about Google analytics:-



We like the tool because it is free, it also allows us to obtain a detailed analysis of visitors and campaigns by having compatibility with AdWords. It is also possible to make labels for the rest of our campaigns, regardless of whether they are made in Ad words or not. It is very simple to use, while providing all the functions required by professionals in web analytics. It is useful for websites of all dimensions, from websites with millions of visits to websites with low traffic volume. It's safe, Google promises to take care of the privacy of your data by being aware that the web analysis data are part of the Confidential information, so they are given complete protection.

Disadvantage of Google analytics:-

It is not possible to reprocess the information we have to be careful when tagging campaigns, create filters to segment information in profiles, etc. Any error can cause the data not to register correctly. And the data cannot be reprocessed; if they are lost or not registered correctly, nothing can be done to recover them. The same would happen if the tracking code of any of the pages on the website were deleted.



Recommendations to others considering the product

Start small, digital advertising is a very easy way to lose money. We need to set our goals first, get our campaigns started, and know when it's time to shut them down if we aren't hitting our goals. Analytics makes it easy to maintain that train of thought and know when and if you are hitting goals.

Features:-

Integrated with Google Ad Words, users can now review online campaigns by tracking landing page quality and conversions (goals). Goals might include sales, lead generation, viewing a specific page, or downloading a particular file.

Google Analytics' approach is to show high-level, dashboard-type data for the casual user, and more in-depth data further into the report set. Google Analytics analysis can identify poorly performing pages with techniques such as funnel visualization, where visitors came from (referrers), how long they stayed on the website and their geographical position.

It also provides more advanced features, including custom visitor segmentation.

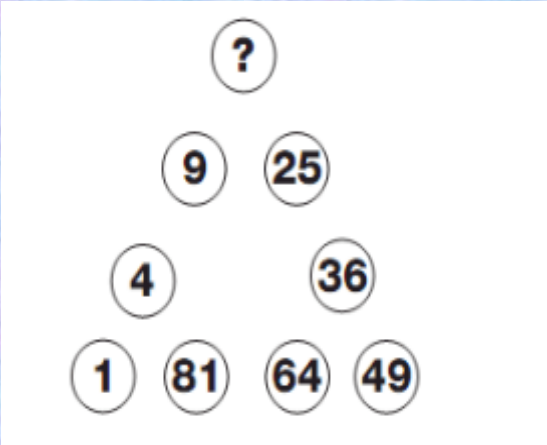
Technology:-

Google Analytics is implemented with "page tags", in this case, called the Google Analytics Tracking Code, which is a snippet of JavaScript code that the website owner adds to every page of the website. The tracking code runs in the client browser when the client browses the page and collects visitor data and sends it to a Google data collection server as part of a request for a web beacon. The tracking code loads a larger JavaScript file from the Google web server and then sets variables with the user's account number. The larger file was typically 18 KB, but the date of the file when it was that size is unknown. However, the more recent size is over 40KBytes as of May 2018.

The file does not usually have to be loaded, however, due to browser caching. Assuming caching is enabled in the browser, it downloads ga.js only once at the start of the visit.

! Mind Punch

1. Two trains of equal length are running on parallel lines in the same direction at 46 km/hr. and 36 km/hr. The faster train passes the slower train in 36 seconds. The length of each train is:
   a) 50m
   b) 72m
   c) 80m
   d) 82m
2. Which is the city that no one dares to go?
3. Which number replaces the question mark?



   a) 16 b) 37 c) 55 d) 2

4. If you had only one match and entered a dark room containing an oil lamp, some kindling wood, and a newspaper, which would you light first?

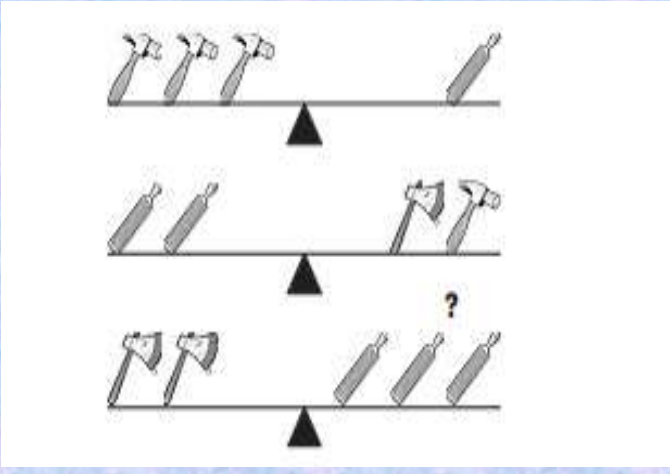
5. In a certain store, the profit is 320% of the cost. If the cost increases by 25% but the selling price remains constant, approximately what percentage of the selling price is the profit?
   a) 30%
   b) 70%
   c) 100%
   d) 250$

6.

a) 20 b) 24 c) 23 d) 26

7. An electric train is moving north at 100mph and a wind is blowing to the west at 10mph. Which way does the smoke blow?

8. Which tool will makes the last scale balance?



9. Tickets numbered 1 to 20 are mixed up and then a ticket is drawn at random. What is the probability that the ticket drawn has a number which is a multiple of 3 or 5?

A) 1/2 b) 2/5 c) 8/15 d) 9/20

10. On a normal computer keyboard with which number does * share a key?

1. Who is the father of Internet?

2. Which is the news search engine introduced by Rediff.com in 2012?

3 .Who is the inventor of World Wide Web?

4. Who is the founder of Netscape Communications?

5. Where was the first computer installed in India?

6. What is identified with a website address which is a unique name on the web?

7. It is a small piece of text stored on a user's computer by a web browser for maintaining the state. What is that?

8. Which was the first ever web server software?

9. What is the standard protocol of the Internet?

10. Which is the first web based e-mail service?

$ FAMOUS AND FAVORITE

Lisa Su (born 1969) is a Taiwanese American business executive and electrical engineer, and the CEO and president of Advanced Micro Devices (AMD). Early in her career, Su worked at Texas Instruments, IBM, and Free scale Semiconductor in engineering and management positions. She is known for her work developing silicon-on-insulator semiconductor manufacturing technologies and more efficient semiconductor chips during her time as vice president of IBM's Semiconductor Research and Development Center. Su was appointed president and CEO of AMD in October 2014, after joining the company in 2012 and holding roles such as senior vice president of AMD's global business units and chief operating officer. She currently serves on the boards of Analogue Devices, Global Semiconductor Alliance and the U.S. Semiconductor Industry Association, and is a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE). Recognized with a number of awards and accolades, she was named Executive of the Year by EE Times in 2014 and one of the World's Greatest Leaders in 2017 by Fortune.

• Born	Lisa Tzwu-Fang Su November 1969 (age 49) Tainan.
• Residence	Austin, Texas, (US)
• Citizenship	United States (US)
• Alma mater	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
• Occupation	Business executive, electrical engineer
• Known for	Semiconductor design, silicon-on-insulator design
• Home town	New York City, New York

Awards And honours:

In 2018, Su received the UPWARD "Women of the Year Award", "Lifetime Achievement Award" from the Greater Austin Asian Chamber, elected to the National Academy of Engineering, Fortune's #6 "Businessperson of the Year", Global Semiconductor Alliance "Dr. Morris Chang Exemplary Leadership Award",and Forbes'America's Top 50 Women In Tech. She was also appointed as Board of Directors Chair of the Global Semiconductor Alliance.

SOLUTIONS

! MIND PUNCH

1. a)50

2. Electricity

3. a)16

4. The match box

5. b)70%

6. c)23

7. There is no smoke with an electric train

8. Hammer

9. d) 9/20

10. Did you check your keyboard? or you already knew that answer is 8

IT VITA +

1. Vint Cerf

2. Real time News Search

3. Tim Berners-Lee

4. Marc Andreessen

5. Indian Statistical Institute.

6. Link

7. Cookie

8. CERN httpd

9. TCP/IP

10. Hot mail

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 …….!!!