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**BASICS OF CHEMISTRY**

**Laws of chemical combinations**

The combination of elements to form Compounds is governed by the following laws :

- 1. Law of conservation of mass (Lavoisier ,1774)**

Matter can neither be created nor be Destroyed . In all chemical changes , the Total mass of a system remains constant.

- 2. Law of definite proportions (Joseph Proust , 1799)**

Chemical compounds obtained by different sources always contains same percentage Of each constituent element .

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**PERMUTATION AND COMBINATION**

**Examples**

1.How many words can be Formed using By using three letters from word "DELHI" ?

**Solution :** The word "DELHI" has 5 different letters.

Therefore  $n= 5$

We have to use three letters

Therefore  $r= 3$

$$P(n,r) = nP_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Number of words Formed} &= \frac{n!}{(n-r)!} \\ &= \frac{5!}{(5-3)!} = \frac{5!}{2!} = \frac{5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}{2 \times 1} = 60 \end{aligned}$$

## Overviews

빠이팅으로 진행한 안드로이드 OS 디자인 제안 프로젝트

빠이팅 OS만의 UX 아이디어를 향상하고 미래에 대한 방향성을 규정하는 것에 초점을 맞췄습니다.

타겟층은 고급스럽고 비싼 사용자 보다는, 젊은 층과 대학생의 합리적인 가격, 스마트폰 소비생활을 추구하고 다음에 기대어 있는 20~30대 젊은 층이었습니다.



## Project Goal

프로젝트의 전체적인 목표는 다른 안드로이드 OS와 비교하여 차별화되는 차별화되는 높은 사용성과 즐거운 경험을 제공함으로써

핵심 브랜드에 대한 이미지를 강화하고 충성도를 높여주는 것이었습니다.

핵심 OS만의 아이디어를 시각적인 요소(UI/UX)에서부터 경험적인 요소까지 아우르는 것으로 설정했습니다.



Android version 4.1 through 4.3, codenamed Jelly Bean, is a legacy version of Google's mobile OS. Jelly Bean put a renewed focus on UI speed and responsiveness, while further enhancing the UI introduced in Android 4.0. Version 4.1 brought a completely redesigned notification API, allowing notifications to be expanded to include widget-like functionality. A re-vamped Google search interface included the ability to pose questions directly and have them answered in voice. And a new Camera app allowed shots to be easily reviewed and deleted. In addition, the new Google Now predictive search service puts data like location and search history to work to provide relevant real-time information. Jelly Bean (as Android 4.1) made its debut on the (original) Nexus 7 tablet at Google I/O in June 2012. This was followed by a maintenance upgrade to Android 4.2 Jelly Bean later in the year, coinciding with the Nexus 4 and Nexus 10 launch. Android 4.2 featured new lock screen widgets, more improvements to the stock Android camera app, gesture-based typing and new quick settings shortcuts accessible via the notification bar. Android 4.3 Jelly Bean landed in July 2013 with new under-the-hood improvements such as support for Bluetooth Low Energy and OpenGL ES 3.0. Jelly Bean was superseded later that year by Android 4.4 KitKat. Page 2 Page 3 Page 4 Page 5 Page 6 Page 7 Page 8 Page 9 Still good after so many years Google's Android 4.1 has made a Jelly Bean-sized dent in Google's operating system horseshoe, eeking out a 1.2 percent share among the dessert-themed versions, according to recent data. This newest version of Android has a long way to go before it catches up to the dominant Android 2.3 OS. Also known as Gingerbread, Android 2.3 maintains a commanding 57.5 percent share despite the fact that it was released in December 2010. Ice Cream Sandwich, aka Android 4.0, hasn't been as widely adopted, as proved by its 20.9 percent slice of the pie over the last 11 months. OS what now? The stats, compiled by Google's Android Developers site, are based on the number of Android devices that accessed Google Play from Aug. 23 to Sept. 4, 2012. Even more surprising than Gingerbread's continued dominance is that there are still even older versions of the Android OS accessing Google Play. During the 14-day testing window, the older operating systems that connected to Google Play included Froyo at 14 percent, Eclair at 3.7 percent, Donut at 0.4 percent and Cupcake - which is not even listed on Google's own Android site anymore - at 0.2 percent. Carriers make the call. Android OS's user values are so fragmented because it's up to the carriers and the device manufacturers to push these new versions to their phones and tablets. Device owners can't simply go to iTunes and download the latest and greatest iOS. So while Android 4.1 is far superior with features like a smoother interface ("Project Butter"), offline voice dictation and Google Now, not everyone can simply download and enjoy these changes. Hence, why only 1.2 percent of Android devices run Jelly Bean, which launched in July alongside the Google Nexus 7 tablet. Further compounding the OS fragmentation is that some Android devices still on their way won't run Jelly Bean when they ship to stores. This includes the newly announced Droid Razr HD, Droid Razr Maxx HD and Droid Razr M, all running Ice Cream Sandwich and all coming from Motorola, which is owned by Google. Via TechCrunch Pocket-lint is supported by its readers. When you buy through links on our site, we may earn an affiliate commission. Learn more (Pocket-lint) - The upcoming arrival of the Mozilla Firefox mobile OS, also known as Boot to Gecko, has been given quite the backing, being described as better and cheaper than Android by the head of Telefonica O2 Europe. At the Telefonica Digital conference in London, CEO Matthew Key was keen to redress an imbalance in the number of handsets in the smartphone market relying on Google's mobile OS and issued a rallying cry for other networks to join O2 and its global partners to give the project some real scale. He said: "The first handset cost is sub-\$100 and will be launched before Q1 in Brazil. We can produce the same experience on Android cheaper, or a better experience at the same price." While there was nothing specific on when Firefox OS would be available for UK handsets, it was clear that Key was looking for these phones to be "universal throughout the system." From the user side, Telefonica pointed out the frustrations with Google Play fragmentation and the fact that it's not always easy or possible to get the latest Android software updates, but whether there is any fear of Google's potential monopoly or any other agenda on the business side was left unsaid. For many analysts, the idea of a Firefox OS is something dead on arrival and Telefonica is also all too aware of just how difficult it is to kickstart a new platform. "We don't underestimate the size of the task," warned Key. "There have been many new OSes started and most have them have failed." Stay tuned in 2013 to find out how it fares. - Android 4.1 Jelly Bean: When is it coming to my phone? Writing by Dan Sung. Today Google ended years of speculation and announced its plans to enter the wireless industry. Google, along with 33 partners, have created the OpenHandset Alliance with the common goal of not only enabling handset makers and carriers to roll out technology faster, but also cheaper. There will be no iPhone, but instead Android, a Linux-based mobile operating system that will allow for "thousands of iPhones." Notable partners include Sprint and T-Mobile on the carrier side, semiconductor partners Qualcomm, Nvidia, Broadcom, Texas Instruments and Intel. Android is "a fully integrated mobile 'software stack' that consists of an operating system, middleware, user-friendly interfaces and applications." It will have an emphasis on web browsing and will be scalable, allowing for QUERY and traditional keypads, big and small screens, etc. The SDK will be released to developers next week, and the product is expected to hit the market in the second half of 2008. source: Google At Google I/O, the company announced that soon you would be able to run Android apps in Chrome OS. Today, that day has arrived. Sort of. For a couple apps anyway. Google announced that Chrome OS will now support Android apps natively, and Chromebooks will run... Read more The initial set of supported apps is sparse. Duolingo, Evernote, Sight Words, and Vine are all available on the Chrome Web Store and... that's it for now. Google promises it's working with "select developers" to bring Android apps to Chrome OS "in the coming months." However, if you have a Chrome OS device (sorry Windows/OS X users, you'll have to wait), you can try out this implementation now. Time will tell if this is enough to make Chrome OS a more serious contender for desktop apps, but at the moment it seems promising. First set of Android apps coming to a Chromebook near you | Google Chrome Blog via Ars Technica While Android is the most popular mobile operating system, it's always had a hard time crossing over to the more than 1 billion desktop machines. Console OS is hoping its Kickstarter campaign will provide the funding necessary to create an OS that will bridge the gap between Windows and Android. Console OS envisions a future in which users will have the freedom to switch seamlessly between productivity tasks on Windows and playing their favorite Android games on a wide range of devices. This includes laptops, desktops, tablets, and 2-in-1 hybrid devices. MORE: 15 Best Android Apps You're Not Using Console OS Pro is a dual-boot Android OS that will work with Windows in order to give Google's software a home on desktops. Console OS launched its 60-day Kickstarter campaign on June 13th and is already over halfway to meeting its \$50,000 goal. Console OS Pro touts features such as true side-by-side multitasking, Android/Windows 8.1 dual booting, ARM and x86 compatibility. Open GL 4 graphics integration is apparently coming in 2015. Once released, Console OS Pro will be priced at \$20 a year, but backers who donate \$10 or more will be eligible for a free lifetime subscription that includes all future updates. Higher reward tiers includes t-shirts, additional OS licenses and even your own app bundled with Console OS for top tier donations of \$10,000 or more. There are some issues potential backers should keep in mind. Since each version of Android must be tailored to specific hardware, there are currently only 25 supported devices for Console OS Pro. (The list thus far includes the ASUS Transformer Book T100 and Lenovo Miix 2.) To help address this limitation, backers will be able to vote for their devices so the development team can create versions of Console OS for the most popular devices. Console OS Pro is scheduled for release in September, or 30 days after the end of the Kickstarter campaign if the backing period ends early. You can learn more about Console OS on its Kickstarter page. Google's Android continues to grow faster in the U.S. than other top smartphone operating systems, including Research In Motion's BlackBerry OS and Apple's iOS, according to the latest ComScore rankings, which were released Friday. Android's subscriber base grew by 6.5 percentage points during the three-month period, while the number of RIM subscribers fell by 3.5 percentage points and Apple's base grew slightly from the three-month period ending in July. Overall, Android ended the latest three-month period in third place behind BlackBerry and iOS, which runs Apple's iPhone. The findings are based on a survey of 30,000 mobile phone subscribers age 13 and older, a ComScore spokeswoman said. RIM held 35.8% of the subscribers in October, down from 39.3% in July. Apple's 24.6% share in the latest period compares to 23.8% in July. Google finished the period with 23.5% of subscribers, up from 17% in July. Microsoft's share of the market, like RIM's, also declined, falling from an 11.8% share in July to 9.7% in October. Palm, now owned by HP, had a 3.9% share of the market in October, down from 4.9% in July. The strong showing by Android has been shown in other surveys as well. Many analysts believe Android will be the second-most used smartphone OS worldwide by the end of 2010, behind only Nokia's Symbian OS. That finish will put Android-based smartphone sales well ahead of projections made even a year ago. The declines for RIM and Microsoft have also been predicted by many other sources. Earlier this week, Nielsen reported somewhat different results for its survey of U.S. mobile subscribers, iPhone and RIM tied at the top of the list, with Android coming in third. Nielsen's survey also asked respondents which smartphone they would buy next, and iPhone came out on top. ComScore noted that 60.7 million people in the U.S. owned a smartphone during the three months ending at the end of October, up 14% from the preceding three months. ComScore noted that even when an OS maker loses market share, it may continue to add subscribers as the overall smartphone market grows. The ComScore survey also found that Samsung was the top manufacturer of smartphones and other mobile devices used by U.S. subscribers, accounting for 24.2% of the market. Samsung was followed by LG with 21% (a slight decline from the earlier report), then with 17.7% (down 2.1%), RIM with 9.3% and Nokia last at 7.1%. While Nokia leads the world in smartphone and mobile phone sales, it has not done well in the U.S. ComScore also found that sending a text message to another phone was by far the most common non-voice use of a mobile device. The survey found that 68% of all mobile users send text messages, 36% use a browser, 33% download apps, 24% access social networking or blog sites, 24% play games and 15% listened to music on mobile phones. Matt Hamblen covers mobile and wireless, smartphones and other handhelds, and wireless networking for Computerworld. Follow Matt on Twitter at @matthamblen, or subscribe to Matt's RSS feed - His e-mail address is mhamblen@computerworld.com. 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