

QUEST

JULY 2023

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Quest is an engaging platform for students to express their scientific and mathematical creativity through cartoons, art forms, creative writing, research articles, analysis, paintings, drawings and other forms relative to General Science and Mathematics.

All the students of classes P4- SS2 are encouraged to bring forth their scientific temperament in any representation of writings, videos, photography or art forms.

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TUESDAY

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WORLD POPULATION
DAY

SATURDAY

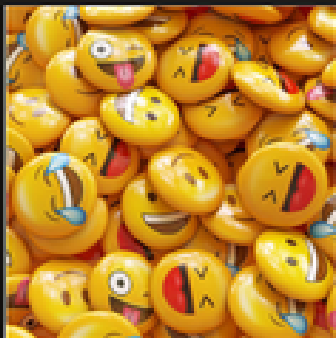
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WORLD YOUTH SKILLS
DAY

MONDAY

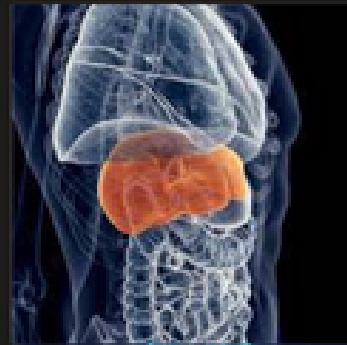
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WORLD EMOJI DAY

FRIDAY

28



WORLD HEPATITIS DAY

SATURDAY

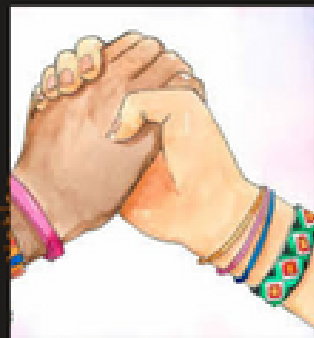
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INTERNATIONAL TIGER
DAY

SUNDAY

30



INTERNATIONAL
FRIENDSHIP DAY

HOW ARE WE ABLE TO CLEAN CLOTHES WITH SOAPS AND DETERGENT ?

Water is not effective enough to clean cloths properly alone. So we take help of soaps and detergents for the same. Detergents and soaps consist of surfactants or surface active agents. These surfactants molecules have different properties on both ends. The tail end or the non-polar end is known as hydrophobic end(hydro-water;phobic-fearing). This end is attracted towards oil and grease. The head end or polar end is known as the hydrophilic end(hydro-water;philic-loving) and is attracted towards water. These surfactants help in decreasing the surface tension of water and increasing its efficiency in cleaning. Most of the dirt is oily in nature which concludes its insolubility in water. Soaps and detergents help in cleaning this dirt. While cleaning the cloths, when soap is dissolved in water, surfactant molecules form circles where its hydrophilic end is attached to water and hydrophobic end is attached to dirt. These circles are known as micelles. Micelles trap the dirt present in the clothes which is rinsed when the water is drained.



1. In the earlier times, soaps were made from purely natural products like goat's fat and wood ash.

2. Tide laundry detergent was launched in 1946 and it is the highest-selling detergent brand in the world, with an estimated 14.3 percent of the global market.

QUIZ!!!!??????

This is a quiz based on soaps and detergent-

<https://forms.office.com/r/qj0bqLwkZB>

Please attempt it . Your response would be appreciated and the one who scores the highest would get recognition in the next month's quest with his/her photo and name. (Quiz valid till 31st July, 11:59pm)

INTERESTING

<https://youtu.be/5gjWtGDjDX8> S1C

Last Month's Winner !!!!



Aarav Tomar

Made by - Nikhil Asrani S1A and Supervised by - Mrs. Arvinder Kaur

IN A SEA OF ENDLESS MILK

I am a fantastic white liquid,
Secreted by mammary glands.
Before a baby can eat anything,
It holds me in tiny hands!

I am the cradle of human civilization,
Over centuries you transformed me.
Cheese, butter, whey, yogurt, ice cream,
Khoya, Malai, cream, buttermilk, and ghee!

Operation flood was much needed in India,
I was the centre of this white revolution!
You can call me 'the wholesome food',
Because I'm the master of nutrition!

Caseins and whey proteins with amino acids,
Lactose and omega-3 fatty acids are good for the brain.
Calcium for bones and teeth, riboflavin for circulation,
Phosphorous, zinc, cobalamin, potassium, all I contain!

Religions and cultures innumerable,
Without me and my pals they're incomplete.
And our most appealing power to buccal cavities,
Is our ubiquity in savoury or sweet treats!

No one can match my strengths and feats,
That is true, don't you think?
Farewell, my dear human companions,
It is me, milk, the immortal drink.

- Poem by Shreyas Mishra

M3-B

Roll no. 17

National Data Privacy Day

Why do we celebrate national data privacy day?

January 28 is celebrated as Data Privacy Day (DPD) across the world. The objective of the day is to sensitize individuals and disseminate privacy practices and principles. It encourages everyone to own their privacy responsibilities to create a culture of privacy. Data Privacy Day reminds us each year to review how our data is used.

What should we do on national data privacy day?

- On national data privacy day we should clean up virtual identities and improve our online security measures and learn more about cyber safety and cyber ethics

What is privacy?

The ability of an individual or group to secluded themselves or information about themselves and thereby reveal it selectively A personal, subjective condition. One person cannot decide for another what his or her sense of privacy should be Privacy is sometimes related to anonymity, the wish to remain unnoticed or unidentified in the public

Examples of privacy issues

- Violation of Privacy
- Computer Monitoring
- Computer Matching
- Unauthorized Personal Files

How our personal info gets leaked?

By ISP

Internet Service Providers (ISP) always know your IP address and the IP address to which you are communicating ISPS are capable of observing unencrypted data passing between you and the Internet, but not properly-encrypted data They are usually prevented to do so due to social pressure and

By email

- May be inappropriately spread by the original receiver
- May be intercepted
 - May be legally viewed or disclosed by service providers or authorities

By web browsers

Most web browsers can save some forms of personal data, such as browsing history, cookies, web form entries and password. You may accidentally reveal such information when using a browser on a public computer or someone else's.

Cookies

Well I am not joking. I am talking about internet cookies. Cookies are data packets sent by a server to a web client and then sent back unchanged by the client each time it accesses that server. Cookies are used for authenticating, session tracking and maintaining specific information about users, such as site preferences or the contents of their electronic shopping carts. Cookies are only data, not programs nor viruses.

Solutions

- **Clean virtual identities**

- 5 ways to clean up your virtual identities
- Audit your accounts. Do an audit of the accounts or profiles that you have created online. ...
- Delete and deactivate. Try to find your old accounts, delete information and deactivate the accounts. ...
- Do a Google search. ...
- Manage your privacy settings. ...
- Curate your online presence.

The Platform for Privacy Preferences (P3P)

Developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) A protocol allowing websites to declare their intended use of information they collect about browsing users and allow users to configure their browsers or other software tools in such a way that they are notified whether web site privacy policies match their pre-set preferences

Types of cyber – attacks

Malware - It means a corrupted file or program in which there is a secret program which can fetch the data from the device or corrupt, edit or delete data from the device.

Trojan virus - A Trojan Horse Virus is a type of malware that downloads onto a computer disguised as a legitimate program. The delivery method typically sees an attacker use social engineering to hide malicious code within legitimate software to try and gain users' system access with their software.

Spyware - -Spyware is malicious software that enters a user's computer, gathers data from the device and user, and sends it to third parties without their consent. A commonly accepted spyware definition is a strand of malware designed to access and damage a device without the user's consent.

Denial of service attack - This means overloading a site with such malicious requests that diverts way from the normal traffic to the malicious traffic which in turn denies service to normal user.

Examples of application with potential viruses

Tlauncher



Tlauncher is a computer app which lets u play minecraft for free but it has a spyware in it, which steals your data and The application isn't sourced from the official Minecraft website, nor is it available on any authorized digital distribution platform like Steam or the App Store. Alternates of tlauncher without any spywares are SKLauncher, TL legacy(legacy launcher) and Slaywer launcher these are the best alternatives without any virus

The end?

- THE DEATH OF PRIVACY

- GOOGLE KNOWS WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING FOR. FACEBOOK KNOWS WHAT YOU LIKE. SHARING IS THE NORM, AND SECRECY IS OUT. BUT WHAT IS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL FALLOUT FROM THE END OF PRIVACY?

- WE HAVE COME TO THE END OF PRIVACY; OUR PRIVATE LIVES, AS OUR GRANDPARENTS WOULD HAVE RECOGNISED THEM, HAVE BEEN WINNOWNED AWAY TO THE REALM OF THE SHAMEFUL AND SECRET. TO QUOTE EX-TABLOID HACK PAUL MCMULLAN, "PRIVACY IS FOR PAEDOS". INSIDIIOUSLY, THROUGH SMALL CONCESSIONS THAT ONLY MOUNTED UP OVER TIME, WE HAVE SIGNED AWAY RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES THAT OTHER GENERATIONS FOUGHT FOR, UNDERMINING THE VERY CORNERSTONES OF OUR PERSONALITIES IN THE PROCESS. WHILE OUTPOSTS OF CIVILISATION FIGHT PYRRHIC BATTLES, UNPLUGGING THEMSELVES FROM THE WEB – "GOING DARK" – THE REST OF US HAVE COME TO ACCEPT THAT THE MAJORITY OF OUR SOCIAL, FINANCIAL



BY MILAN M2A



Dr. C.R. Rao: A Pioneer in Statistical Theory and Methodology

Dr. Calyampudi Radhakrishna Rao, commonly known as C.R. Rao, is a distinguished Indian-American mathematician and statistician whose contributions have greatly influenced the field of statistics. Dr. Rao has had a remarkable career spanning over eight decades, during which he has made significant advancements in statistical theory and methodology.

Dr. C.R. Rao was born on 10 September 1920 in Huvanna Hadagali, now in Karnataka State. He studied in schools at Gudur, Nuzvid, Nandigama, and Visakhapatnam, in Andhra Pradesh and completed his M.A. degree in Mathematics at the Andhra University in Waltair, Andhra Pradesh.

He did his M.A. degree in Statistics from Calcutta University in Kolkata, West Bengal. Government has appointed C.R. Rao, an eminent statistician, as National Professor. Professor Rao is an outstanding and creative thinker in the field. He was appointed by Professor Mahalanobis as full-fledged professor of the Indian Statistical Institute at the early age of 29 in recognition of his creativity. C.R. Rao worked at the Indian Statistical Institute for 40 years. As Head and later Director of the Research and Training School at the ISI Rao developed research and training programs and produced outstanding students which “put India not far from the center of the statistical map of the world”, and earned for ISI the name of Indian School of Statistics. He also directed the training programs at the International Statistical Educational Center which led to the development of statistics in the South East Asian region.

C.R. Rao played an important role, under the direction the doyen of Indian statistics, P.C. Mahalanobis, in setting up state statistical bureaus in different states of India and developing a network of statistical agencies at the district level for collection of data. Together with the Central Statistical Organization and the National Sample Survey in planning of which, C.R. Rao played a significant role, India has one of the best national statistical systems. He founded the Indian Econometric Society, which has been active in promoting quantitative studies in economics for planning purposes.

After retirement at the age of 60 he moved to the USA and worked for another 25 years at the University of Pittsburgh and the Pennsylvania State University.



Prof. Rao in Cambridge



Prof. C. R. Rao and Prof. Roy Frieden during Rao's

A*Dr. Rao's research also encompasses the field of statistical genetics. He has contributed significantly to the analysis of familial data, including the development of methods for estimating genetic variance components and conducting genetic linkage analyses. His work has been instrumental in advancing our understanding of the genetic basis of complex traits and diseases.

Dr. C.R. Rao's contributions to statistical theory and methodology have undoubtedly shaped the field of statistics. His groundbreaking work in estimation theory, multivariate analysis, and statistical genetics has paved the way for new advancements and has influenced generations of statisticians. Throughout his illustrious career, Dr. Rao has received numerous accolades and honours. He has been awarded several honorary degrees from universities around the world, including Harvard University, the University of Chicago, and the University of Calcutta. Dr. Rao is a recipient of the prestigious National Medal of Science in the United States and has been honoured with the Padma Vibhushan, India's second-highest civilian award.

We study physics to solve problems in physics, chemistry to solve problems in chemistry, and botany to solve problems in botany. There are no statistical problems that we solve using statistics. We use statistics to provide course of action with minimum risk in all areas of human endeavor under available evidence. --- C.R. Rao

He was invited to work on a project at the Museum of Anthropology and Archeology at Cambridge University, UK. Based on the work he did, he earned his Ph.D. in 1948 from Cambridge University with R.A. Fisher.

He worked as Research Professor, University at Buffalo, SUNY 2010 - Retired from active service at the age of 80 from The Pennsylvania State University, PA, USA and continues to hold honorary Professorship at The Pennsylvania State University, PA, USA and at the University at Buffalo, SUNY, USA.

* Dr. Rao published 201 research papers during his 40 years stay in India and 272 research papers during his 30 years of stay in USA.

*Dr. Rao's most influential contributions is his development of the theory of estimation. He introduced the concept of Cramer-Rao bound, a fundamental result in statistical theory that establishes a lower limit on the variance of any unbiased estimator. This bound provides a benchmark against which the performance of estimators can be evaluated. Dr. Rao's work in estimation theory laid the foundation for subsequent advancements in statistical inference and decision theory.

*Dr. Rao has made remarkable contributions is multivariate analysis. He introduced the concept of orthogonal arrays and developed methods for constructing such arrays, which have wide applications in experimental design and quality engineering. Dr. Rao's work on matrix algebra and multivariate analysis has been pivotal in the development of statistical methodology for analysing complex data sets.



WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

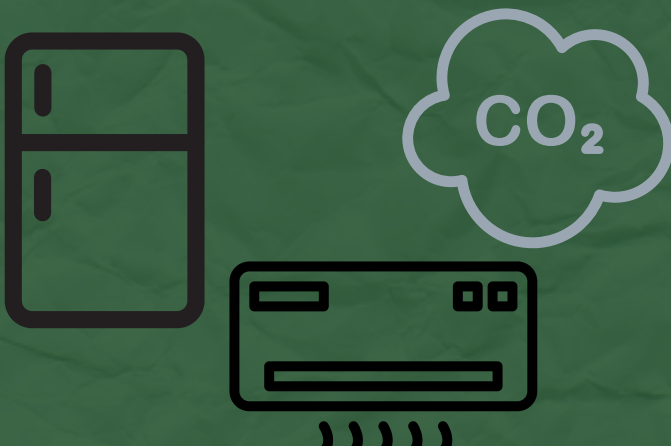
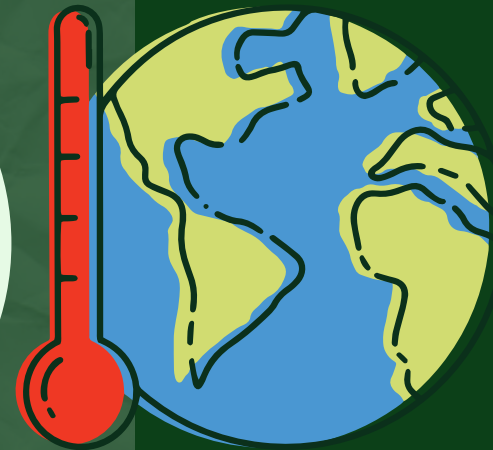


INTRODUCTION TO ENVIRONMENT DAY

Environment Day is celebrated to raise awareness about the depleting natural resources, pollution in its every form (air, water and land) and most specifically Climate Change. All sorts of natural resources are depleting nowadays. E.g., soil is degrading, fossil fuels such as coal, petrol and diesel are depleting, and climate is becoming hotter and hotter day-by-day (climate change) etc.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREENHOUSE EFFECT

Climate change is a condition in which the temperature globally starts rising due to greenhouse effect. Greenhouse effect is a phenomenon in which some gasses like carbon dioxide (CO₂) and chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) trap heat in them. Their rise in atmosphere leads to rise in temperature. They are essential too because they keep the heat trapped inside them so that during night, when sun, the source of heat is not above the horizon. They prevent the temperature from dropping suddenly by releasing the heat stored in them. But their excess leads to climate change.



HOW ARE THESE GASES RELEASED

<u>CO₂</u>	<u>CFC</u>
Respiration	Air conditioners
Burning of fossil fuels	Fridge and freezer
Degradation of soil	
Emissions	from



OTHER REASONS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

There are other things that lead to climate change such as deforestation (Unbalances the balance of O₂ and CO₂ in the atmosphere), using Air conditioners or refrigerators 15 or more years old (releases excess CFC), depletion of the ozone layer (Sun's Ultra Violet rays hit Earth's surface), e-waste (sometimes emits harmful rays) and using non-renewable sources of energy.

WHAT IS THE SOLUTION TO ALL OF THIS?

COMMUNITY E-WASTE COLLECTION DRIVES, RECYCLING, BUYING FROM BRANDS WITH EPR...

You can dispose of electronic waste sustainably

TECH TALK

'RECYCLERS DESTROY DATA BEFORE RECYCLING E-WASTE'

Many customers fear data being retrieved after handing over e-waste to trash collectors. The data can be erased by owners if that's a cause for hesitancy, say experts. "When hard drives are used along with devices, the recyclers first find and destroy data before proceeding to recycle," adds Pravin Shanmugam, who works in a PRG.

WHEN A PRODUCT WE USE REACHES THE END OF ITS LIFE CYCLE, IT SHOULD BE RECYCLED AND RETURNED TO THE CONSUMER AS THE SAME OR DIFFERENT PRODUCT

Pravin Shanmugam, who works in a PRG

'ONE CAN HAND OVER OBSOLETE EQUIPMENTS BACK TO A BRAND'

Pravin Mahesh, the chief programme coordinator at an environmental NGO says, "When you are buying new equipment, give the old one back to the company. For example, go to a brand's website and find their collection centre. Most big brands have some sort of collection systems in major cities."

With several brands having Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) as part of their policy, one can hand over obsolete items back to them. EPR makes a producer (including brand owners/importers) responsible for the management of a product in an environmentally sound manner till the end of its life.

HOW TO RECYCLE E-WASTE

- E-waste needs to be stored at a cool and dry area, remove its battery, if possible. Follow device-specific instructions for storage given by the company.
- Read more on practices that dispose of e-waste sustainably. Spread this information with family and friends.

SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES

- Buy from brands that have an EPR (Extended Producer Responsibility) policy.
- Practice the 3 Rs - reduce, reuse and recycle.
- Look out for recyclers, brand's collection centres, PRGs.
- Give e-waste to government-approved dismantlers.
- Give e-waste at community level or organise e-waste collection drives.

92,07,57,312 Kgs of e-waste generated in 2020

1900+ Companies with EPR authorisation in India

60+ PRGs in India

'TALK TO PCB, OTHER COLLECTION CENTRES'

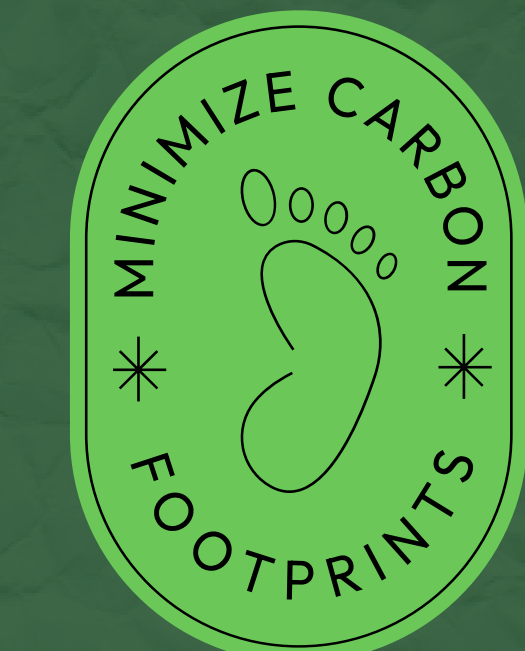
An online search about e-waste collectors often a plethora of options. The question is, "How can we find the right option?" "Look for recyclers authorised by the Pollution Control Board (PCB), if such recyclers are not in your city, then municipal corporations, municipalities or PCB can be approached," says Praveesh Gnanasubramanian, founder of a recycling company.

The PCBs have a list of authorised agencies or dismantlers with their contact details. Jagdish, who works with a recycler, explains, "Take consumers find the collection centre or dismantler, they can call them to find out how and when the waste can be dropped off. The cost of going and dropping waste is that most problem. In such cases, one can reach out to the Producer Responsibility Organisations (PROs) or collection centres, who offer Producer services."

'SCRAP DEALERS MAY NOT BE IDEAL FOR E-WASTE DISPOSAL'

Siddharth Singh, who teaches a course on waste management at Delhi, points out that, "In India, if a consumer has a product for ₹100, he wants at least ₹15 back while discarding it. And for an average consumer, the easiest and quickest way for that is to sell it to a scrap dealer. This method needs to be changed."

The most convenient way, perhaps, to dispose of e-waste is to hand them over to waste collectors from the informal sector. But it's an unsafe practice, experts say. "The issues in disposing waste to informal collectors are that there is no occupational or environmental safety, insufficient inventory of resources, no pollution control checks, among others," adds Pravin Mahesh, the chief programme coordinator at an environmental NGO.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	

By- Aarav Gupta, M3-B

WORLD ANIMAL WELFARE DAY

1. WHAT ARE ANIMALS?

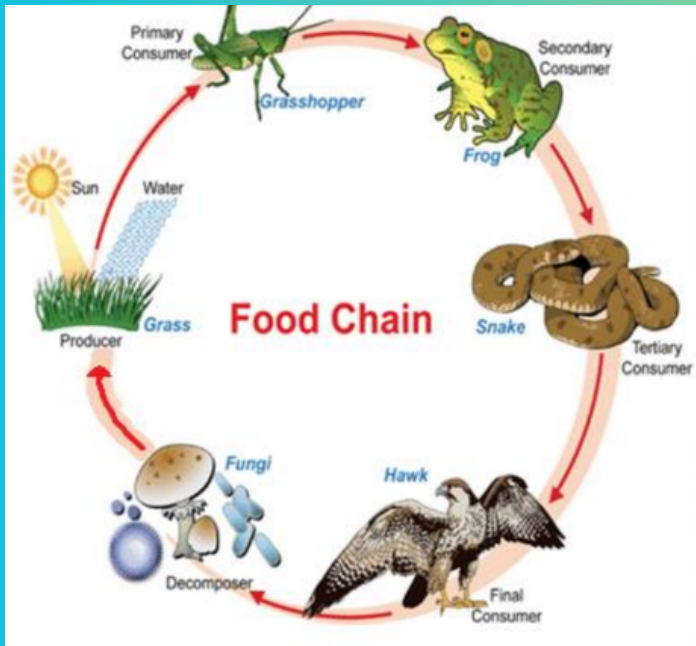
All the multicellular organisms except for plants are known as animals. Multicellular organism means an organism that has more than one cell which is in contrast to the meaning of unicellular organism which means an organism that has only one cell in which all the process such as digestion, circulation and excretion happen.



2. WHY ARE ANIMALS IMPORTANT

Animals are important because they form various components of the natural environment. Each organism is interdependent either directly or indirectly upon another organism for maybe food, air, habitat, shelter and protection. Every specie of every organism forms a part of a cycle. With even a single organism gone from this cycle would cause disturbance in the cycle which may result in the extinction of the other organisms.

3. FOOD CHAIN:



- All animals are dependent upon plants and each other for food because:

1 : Herbivorous and omnivorous animals eat plants.

2 : Carnivorous and omnivorous animals eat herbivorous and other carnivorous and omnivorous animals.

3 : When they die, their body remains get decomposed which replenishes the nutrients in the soil.

4 : The nutrients in the soil help the plants to grow.

POLLINATION:

All animals are dependent upon pollination because

1 : All animals need food to grow.

2 : Food comes from plants.

3 : Plants need the transfer of pollen grains from the anther of any flower to the style of any flower to produce seeds which further develop into new plants.

4 : Transfer of pollens takes by the help of pollinators such as bees, butterflies and even mosquitos!



BALANCE OF OXYGEN (O₂) AND CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂)

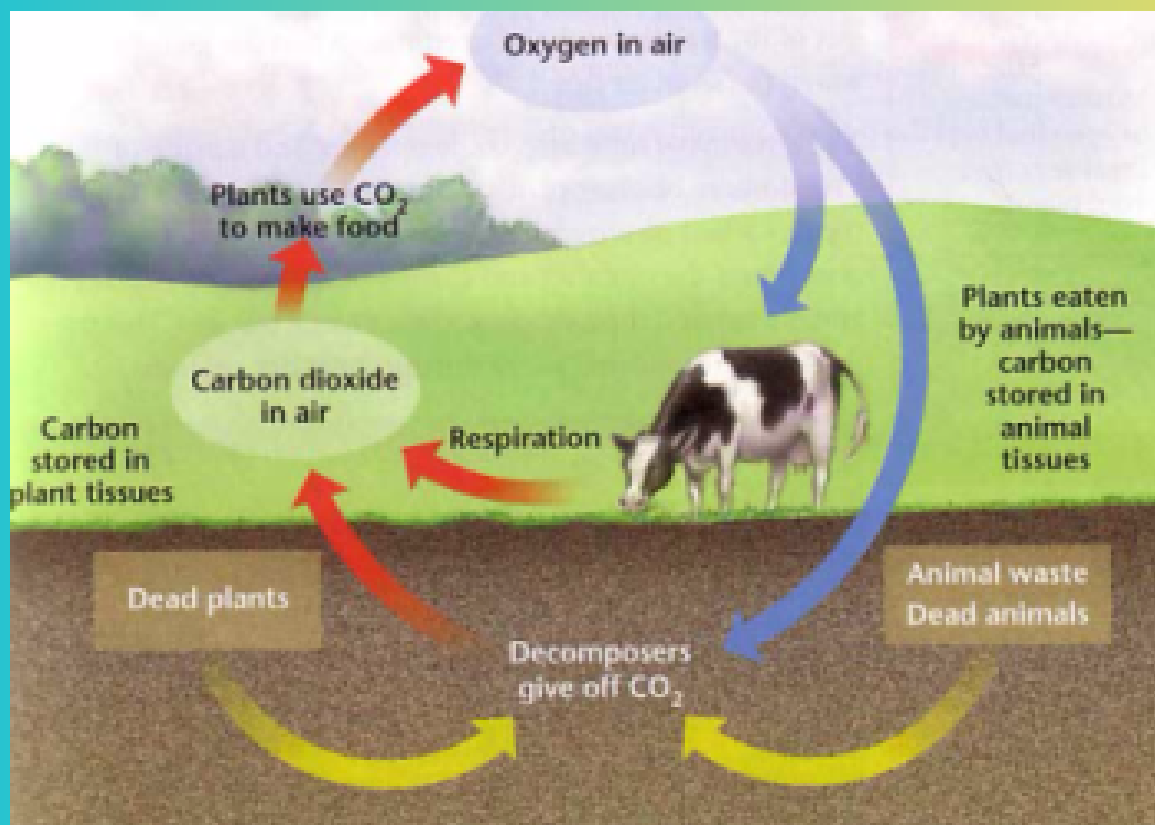
All organisms are dependent upon the balance of O₂ and CO₂ in the air because:

1 : The plants need CO₂ and H₂O (water) to make food. In excess of O₂, no food will be produced resulting in the starvation of organisms

2 : Most organisms (including plants) need O₂ for respiration to break down glucose into CO₂, H₂O and energy. The excess of CO₂ can result in no energy thus death of organisms. This is balanced by:

1 : Plants take in CO₂ in the process of photosynthesis and release O₂. While side by side doing respiration in which O₂ is taken in and CO₂ is released. But the amount of O₂ released is more than that of O₂ used.

2 : This is balanced by respiration performed by animals in which O₂ is taken in and CO₂ is released.



Data privacy day

- Who and when created data privacy day?

National Data privacy day was created by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in 2006.

- Why is data privacy day celebrated?

Data privacy day is celebrated to create awareness amongst every person to monitor and clean up their virtual identities and to be safe from cyber-attacks and other problems.



Virtual identity

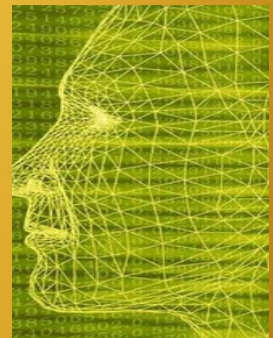
- What do we mean by virtual identities important



By virtual Identity, we mean the way people think about us on the basis of our online activity. It can be in any way like because of any comment, post, and blog on social media or because of online games we play or played.

- Why is monitoring and managing virtual identities important

Monitoring and managing our virtual identity is important because anyone can create false content on us online or steal our passwords somehow and comment or post such content that is not good from our side on social media to harm our virtual Identity. This may lead us to issues.



Cyber – attacks

- What are cyber - attacks?

Cyber - attacks means online hacking which may harm our device in order to steal, edit or corrupt data for many purposes. It can be of many types like stealing data, stealing passwords etc.



- Types of cyber – attacks

There are many types of cyber - attacks like. For example: -

1st) Malware

It means a corrupted file or program in which there is a secret program which can fetch the data from the device or corrupt, edit or delete data from the device.

2nd) Phishing

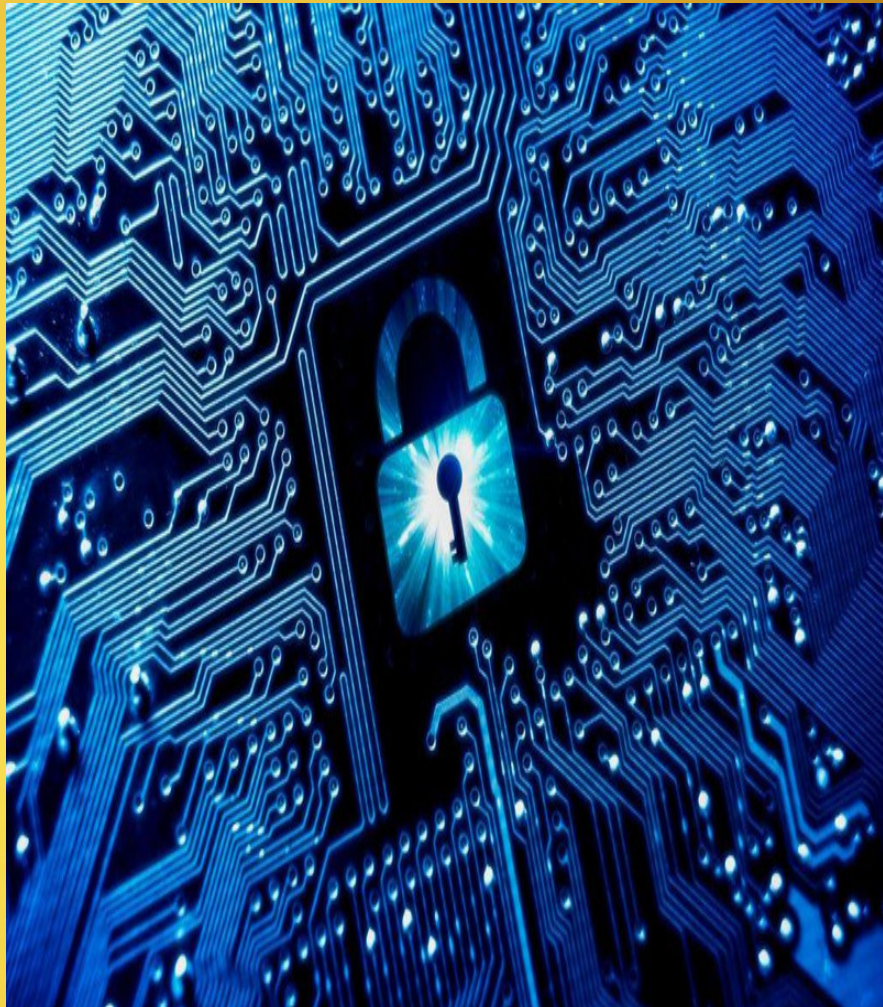
Phishing attack means sending someone emails that fool them into believing that they are sent by authorised senders that have links either direct them to fake websites or download malwares in the victim's device. If it contains a fake website, it can fool them into revealing the password they have for that website.

3rd) Man-in-the-middle attack

This means a hacker intercepts the communication between the website and user(s) to gain access to valuable information.

4th) Denial of service attack

This means overloading a site with such malicious requests that diverts way from the normal traffic to the malicious traffic which in turn denies service to normal user.



- Made by
Aarav Gupta



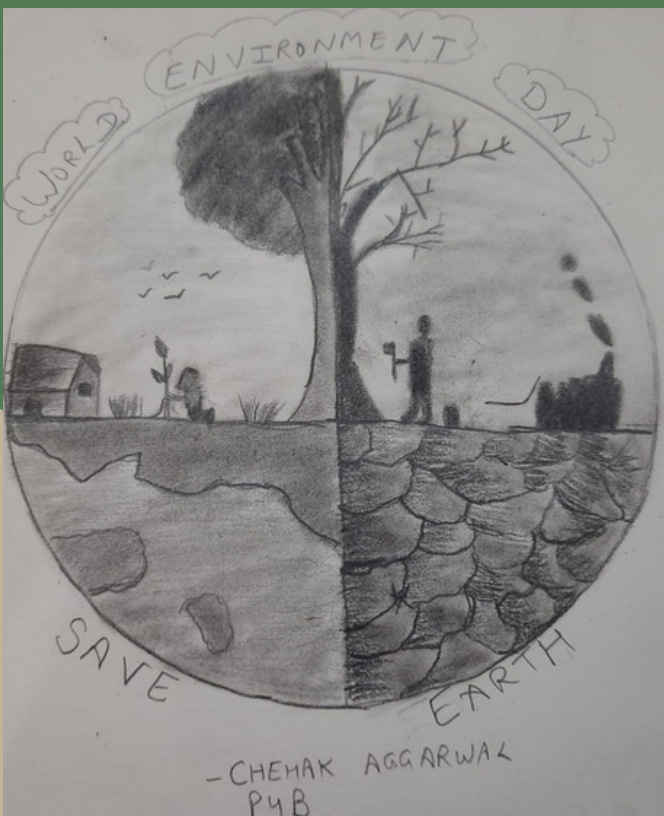
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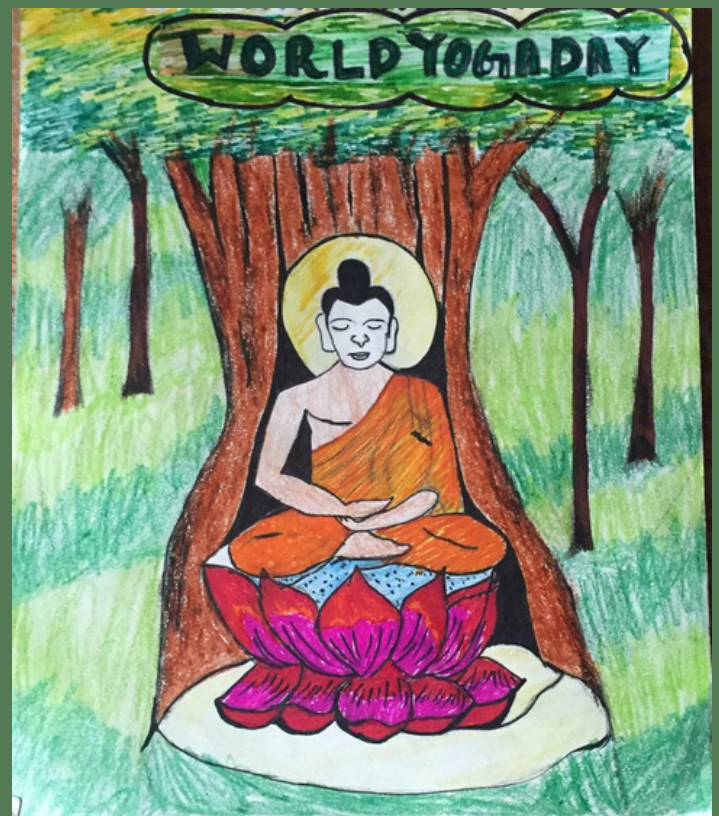
VANYA BHANDARI
M2C



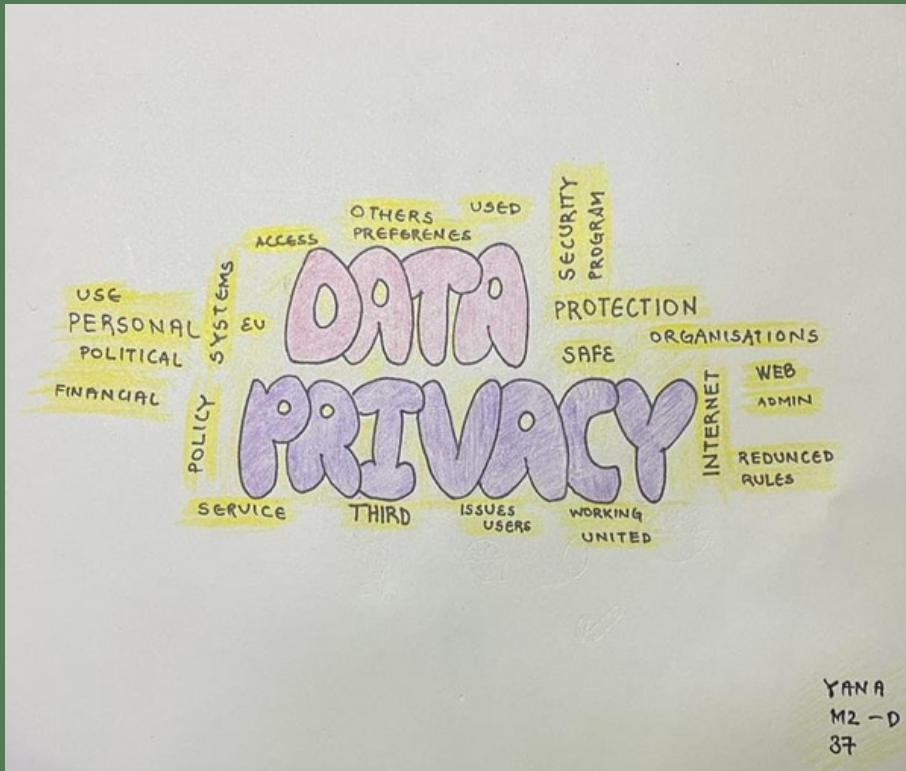
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S1A



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37

**YANA
M2D**



Dhaani Priya M1-E

**DHAANI PRIYA
M1E**



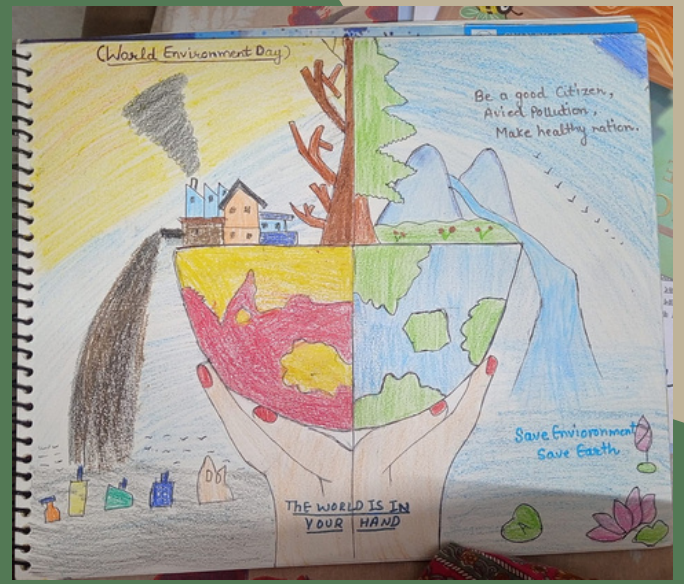
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M1A**



GITIKA



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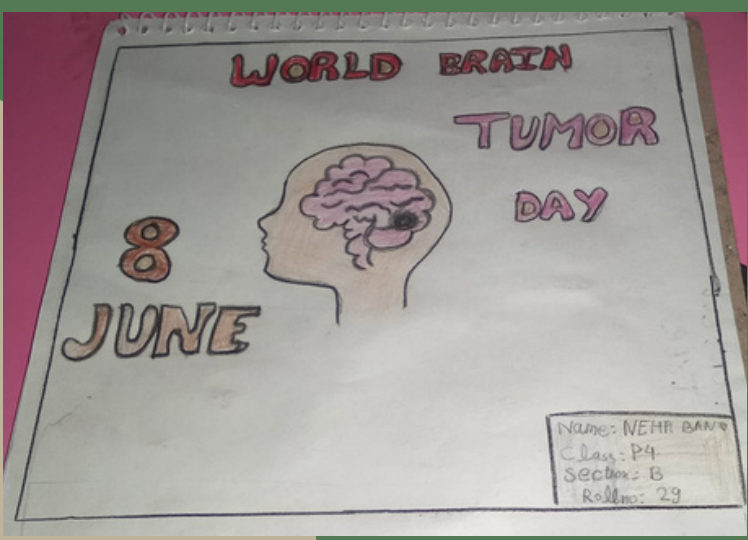
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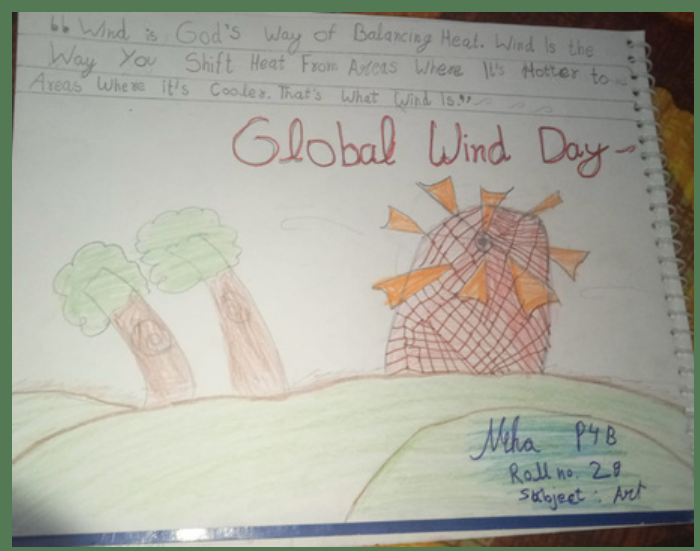
YANA M2D



KUMAR SWASTIK P5A

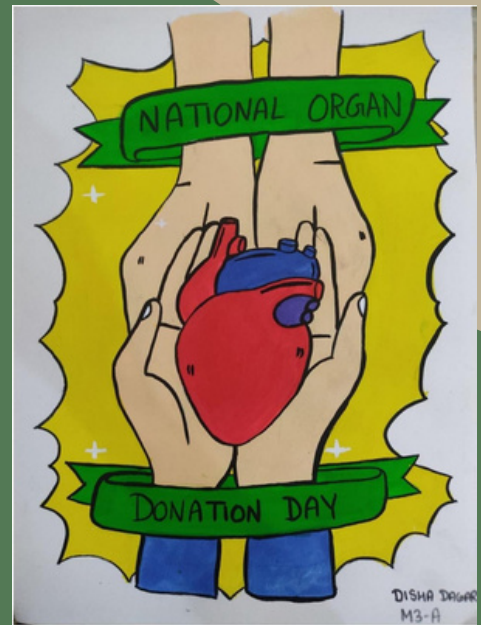


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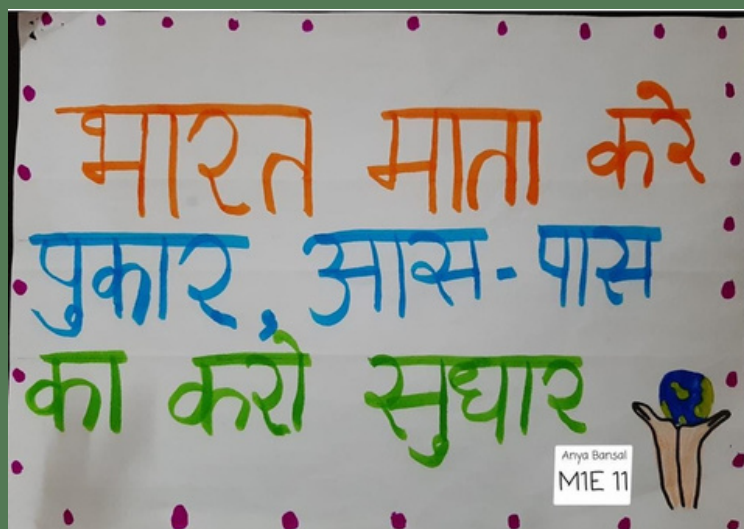




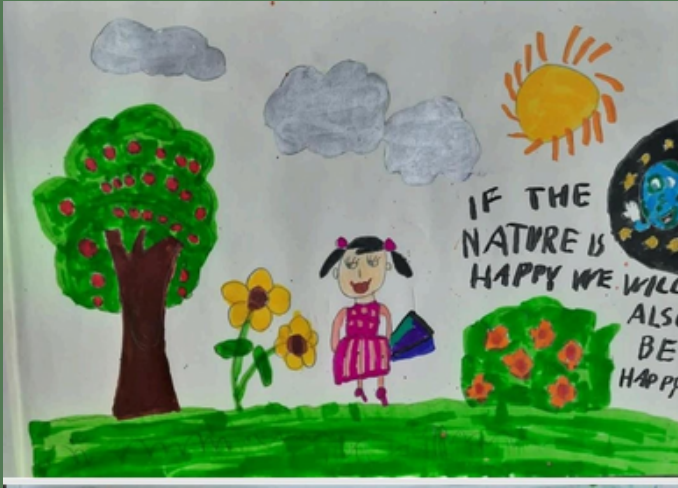
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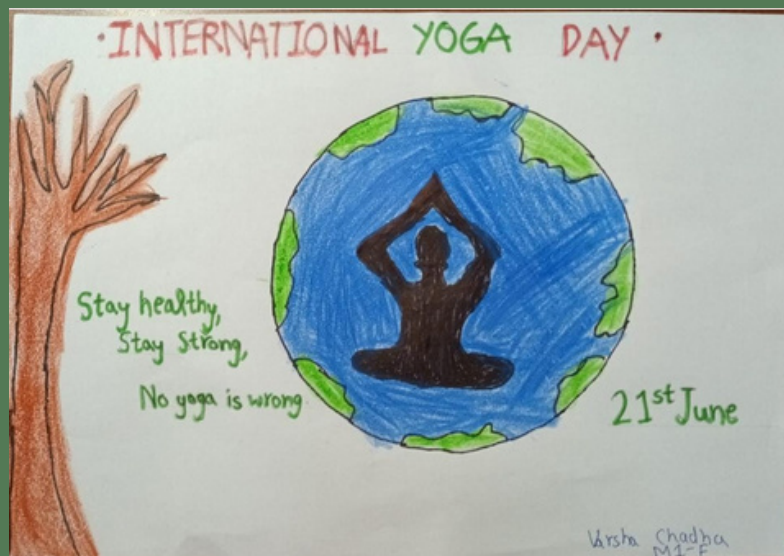
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ANIRUDDH VATSYAYAN

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JULY 2023

Chat GPT - A new step towards A.I?

ChatGPT is an artificial-intelligence (AI) chatbot developed by OpenAI and launched in November 2022. It is built on top of OpenAI's GPT-3.5 and GPT-4 families of large language models (LLMs) and has been fine-tuned (an approach to transfer learning) using both supervised and reinforcement learning techniques.

ChatGPT was launched as a prototype on November 30, 2022. It garnered attention for its detailed responses and articulate answers across many domains of knowledge.[3] Its uneven factual accuracy, however, has been identified as a significant drawback. Following the release of ChatGPT, OpenAI's valuation was estimated at US\$29 billion in 2023. The original release of ChatGPT was based on GPT-3.5. A version based on GPT-4, the newest OpenAI model, was released on March 14, 2023, and is available for paid subscribers on a limited basis.

ChatGPT is a member of the generative pre-trained transformer (GPT) family of language models. It was fine-tuned (an approach to transfer learning) over an improved version of OpenAI's GPT-3 known as "GPT 3.5".

The fine-tuning process leveraged both supervised learning as well as reinforcement learning in a process called reinforcement learning from human feedback (RLHF).] Both approaches use human trainers to improve the model's performance. In the case of supervised learning, the model was provided with conversations in which the trainers played both sides: the user and the AI assistant. In the reinforcement learning step, human trainers first ranked responses that the model had created in a previous conversation

ChatGPT has multiple limitations. OpenAI acknowledges that ChatGPT "sometimes writes plausible-sounding but incorrect or nonsensical answers". This behavior is common to large language models and is called "hallucination". The reward model of ChatGPT, designed around human oversight, can be over-optimized and thus hinder performance, in an example of an optimization pathology known as Goodhart's law. ChatGPT has limited knowledge of events that occurred after September 2021.

In training ChatGPT, human reviewers preferred longer answers, irrespective of actual comprehension or factual content. Training data also suffers from algorithmic bias, which may be revealed when ChatGPT responds to prompts including descriptors of people. In one instance, ChatGPT generated a rap indicating that women and scientists of color were inferior to white and male scientists.



Threads: Instagram owner to launch Twitter rival on Thursday.

Facebook owner Meta is launching its new app to rival Twitter and says it will go live on Thursday.

The app, which is called Threads and is available for pre-order on the Apple App Store, will be linked to Instagram.

Screengrabs show a dashboard that looks similar to Twitter.

Meta describes Threads as a "text based conversation app".

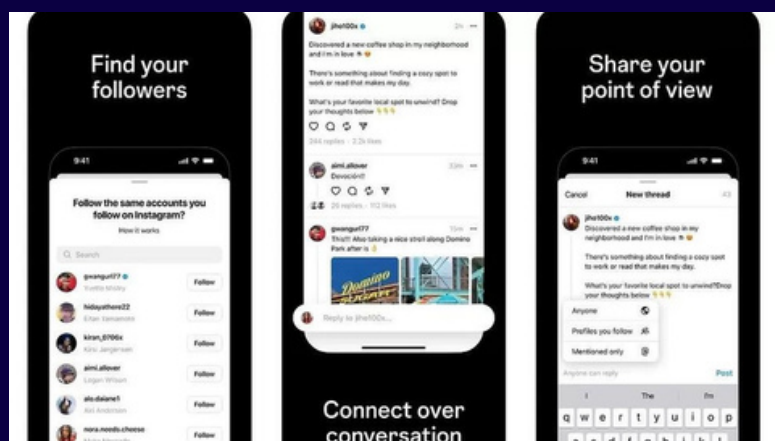
The move is the latest in a rivalry between Meta boss Mark Zuckerberg and Twitter owner Elon Musk.

Last month, the pair agreed to a physical fight, though it is unclear how serious the two men were about actually holding a bout.

"Thank goodness they're so sanely run", Mr Musk responded to a tweet about Threads, in an apparent fresh swipe at Mr Zuckerberg.

Meanwhile, Twitter has said that the popular user dashboard, TweetDeck will go behind a paywall in 30 days time.

The move is the latest push by Mr Musk as he tries to get users to sign up to Twitter's subscription service, Twitter Blue.



BRAIN TEASERS

①



Move 1 match to make this sum correct

②

Snug
Dam
Pans
Keep

Live
Grid
Trap
Rats

Which word is the odd one out?

③

8 7 3 5 ?

What is the missing number?

④



How many holes does this t-shirt have?

⑤

If John's son
is my son's father,
who am I?

Who am I?

⑥



What is wrong with this room?



*Thank
you!*

