SEIR Assignment Report

Here is three input their corresponding output is given by my code

Input_1 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winter]
Title and text

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Input_2[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apple_Inc.]

Title

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Title:
Apple Inc. - Wikipedia
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Texts:
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

American multinational technology company
"Apple (company)" redirects here. For other companies with the same name, see Apple (disambiguation) §Businesses and organisations.

Apple Inc.Logo used since 1998Apple Park is the company's headquarters in Cupertino, California, in Silicon Valley.FormerlyApple Computer Company (1976-1977)Apple Computer, Inc.  (1977-2007)Company typePublicTra
ded asNasdaq:AAPLNasdaq-100 componentDJIA componentS&amp;P 100 componentS&amp;P 500 componentISINUS0378331005IndustryConsumer electronicsSoftware servicesOnline servicesFoundedApril1, 197647 years ago(1976-04-01
) in Los Altos, California, U.S.FoundersSteve JobsSteve WozniakRonald WayneHeadquarters1 Apple Park Way, Cupertino, California, U.S.Number of locations529 retail stores(2023)Area servedWorldwideKey peopleArthur
D. Levinson (chairman)Tim Cook (CEO)Jeff Williams (COO)Luca Maestri (CFO)Products
AirPods
Apple TV
Apple Watch
Apple Vision Pro
HomePod
iPad
iPhone
Macintosh
Full list
Services
App Store
Apple Card
Apple One
Apple Music
Apple Pay
Apple TV+
iCloud
Shazam (application)
Revenue US$383.29 billion(2023)Operating income $114.30 billion(2023)Net income $97.00 billion(2023)Total assets $352.58 billion(2023)Total equity $62.15 billion(2023)Number of employees161,000(2023)Subsidiaries
Apple StudiosBeats ElectronicsBedditBraeburn CapitalClarisDrive.aiInVisage TechnologiesASN714
Websiteapple.comFootnotes/references12345
Apple Inc. (formerly Apple Computer, Inc.) is an American multinational technology company headquartered in Cupertino, California, in Silicon Valley. It designs, develops, and sells consumer electronics, compute
r software, and online services. Devices include the iPhone, iPad, Mac, Apple Watch, and Apple TV; operating systems include  iOS and macOS; and software applications and services include iTunes, iCloud, and App
le Music.
As of March2023update, Apple is the world's largest company by market capitalization.6 In 2022, it was the largest technology company by revenue, with US$394.3 billion.7 As of June 2022update, Apple was the four
th-largest personal computer vendor by unit sales, the largest manufacturing company by revenue, and the second-largest manufacturer of mobile phones in the world. It is one of the Big Five American information
technology companies, alongside Alphabet (the parent company of Google), Amazon, Meta (the parent company of Facebook), and Microsoft.
Apple was founded as Apple Computer Company on April 1, 1976, to produce and market Steve Wozniak's Apple I personal computer. The company was incorporated by Wozniak and Steve Jobs in 1977. Its second computer,
 the Apple II, became a best seller as one of the first mass-produced microcomputers. Apple introduced the Lisa in 1983 and the Macintosh 1984, as some of the first computers to use a graphical user interface
 and a mouse. By 1985, the company's internal problems included the high cost of its products and power struggles between executives. That year Jobs left Apple to form NeXT, Inc., and Wozniak withdrew to other v
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ed PC clones (also known as "Wintel").
In 1997, Apple was weeks away from bankruptcy. To resolve its failed operating system strategy and entice Jobs's return, it bought NeXT. Over the next decade, Jobs guided Apple back to profitability through seve
ral tactics including introducing the iMac, iPod, iPhone, and iPad to critical acclaim, launching the "Think different" campaign and other memorable advertising campaigns, opening the Apple Store retail chain, a
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Text

Apple Inc. (formerly Apple Computer, Inc.) is an American multinational technology company headquartered in Cupertino, California, in Silicon Valley. It designs, develops, and sells consumer electronics, computer software, and online services. Devices include the iPhone, iPad, Mac, Apple Watch, and Apple TV; operating systems include iOS and macOS; and software applications and services include iTunes, iCloud, and Apple Music.

As of March2023update, Apple is the world's largest company by market capitalization.6 In 2022, it was the largest technology company by revenue, with US$394.3 billion.7 As of June 2022update, Apple was the fourth-largest personal computer vendor by unit sales, the largest manufacturing company by revenue, and the second-largest manufacturer of mobile phones in the world. It is one of the Big Five American information technology companies, alongside Alphabet (the parent company of Google), Amazon, Meta (the parent company of Facebook), and Microsoft.

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In 1997, Apple was weeks away from bankruptcy. To resolve its failed operating system strategy and entice Jobs's return, it bought NeXT. Over the next decade, Jobs guided Apple back to profitability through several tactics including introducing the iMac, iPod, iPhone, and iPad to critical acclaim, launching the "Think different" campaign and other memorable advertising campaigns, opening the Apple Store retail chain, and acquiring numerous companies to broaden its product portfolio. Jobs resigned in 2011 for health reasons, and died two months later. He was succeeded as CEO by Tim Cook.

Apple has received criticism regarding its contractors' labor practices, and its business ethics, including anti-competitive practices and materials sourcing. Nevertheless, it has a large following and a high level of brand loyalty. It has been consistently ranked as one of the world's most valuable brands.

Apple became the first publicly traded U.S. company to be valued at over $1trillion in August 2018, then at $2trillion in August 2020, and at $3trillion in January 2022. In June 2023, it was valued at just over $3trillion.8

History
Main article: History of Apple Inc.
1976-1980: Founding and incorporation
See also: History of Apple Inc. §1971-1985: Jobs and Wozniak
In 1976, Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak co-founded Apple in Jobs's parents' home on Crist Drive in Los Altos, California.9 Wozniak called the popular belief that the company was founded in the garage "a bit of a myth",10 although they moved some operations to the garage when the bedroom became too crowded.11
The Apple I is Apple's first product, designed by Wozniak and sold as an assembled circuit board without the required keyboard, monitor, power supply, and the optional case.
The Apple II Plus was introduced in 1979, designed primarily by Wozniak.
Apple Computer Company was founded on April 1, 1976, by Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak, and Ronald Wayne as a partnership.912 The company's first product is the Apple I, a computer designed and hand-built entirely by Wozniak.13 To finance its creation, Jobs sold his Volkswagen Bus, and Wozniak sold his HP-65 calculator.1457 Neither received the full selling price but in total earned $1,300(equivalent to $6,700 in 2022). Wozniak debuted the first prototype Apple I at the Homebrew Computer Club in July 1976.15 The Apple I was sold as a motherboard with CPU, RAM, and basic textual-video chips—a base kit concept which was not yet marketed as a complete personal computer.16 It was priced soon after debut for $666.66(equivalent to $3,400 in 2022).1718180 Wozniak later said he was unaware of the coincidental mark of the beast in the number 666, and that he came up with the price because he liked "repeating digits".19
Apple Computer, Inc. was incorporated on January 3, 1977,2021 without Wayne, who had left and sold his share of the company back to Jobs and Wozniak for $800 only twelve days after having co-founded it.22 Multimillionaire Mike Markkula provided essential business expertise and funding of $250,000(equivalent to $1,207,000 in 2022) to Jobs and Wozniak during the incorporation of Apple.23 During the first five years of operations, revenues grew exponentially, doubling about every four months. Between September 1977 and September 1980, yearly sales grew from $775,000 to $118 million, an average annual growth rate of 533%.24
The Apple II, also designed by Wozniak, was introduced on April 16, 1977, at the first West Coast Computer Faire.25 It differs from its major rivals, the TRS-80 and Commodore PET, because of its character cell-based color graphics and open architecture. The Apple I and early Apple II models use ordinary audio cassette tapes as storage devices, which were superseded by the 5+14-inch floppy disk drive and interface called the Disk II in 1978.2627
The Apple II was chosen to be the desktop platform for the first "killer application" of the business world: VisiCalc, a spreadsheet program released in 1979.26 VisiCalc created a business market for the Apple II and gave home users an additional reason to buy an Apple II: compatibility with the office,26 but Apple II market share remained behind home computers made by competitors such as Atari, Commodore, and Tandy.2829

On December 12, 1980, Apple (ticker symbol "AAPL") went public selling 4.6million shares at $22 per share ($.10 per share when adjusting for stock splits as of September3,2022update),21 generating over $100million, which was more capital than any IPO since Ford Motor Company in 1956.30 By the end of the day, 300millionaires were created, including Jobs and Wozniak, from a stock price of $29 per share31 and a market cap of $1.778billion.3031

1980-1990: Success with Macintosh
See also: List of Mac models and Timeline of the Apple II family
The Macintosh, released in 1984, is the first mass-market personal computer to feature an integral graphical user interface and mouse.
A critical moment in the company's history came in December 1979 when Jobs and several Apple employees, including human-computer interface expert Jef Raskin, visited Xerox PARC in to see a demonstration of the Xerox Alto, a computer with a graphical user interface. Xerox granted Apple engineers three days of access to the PARC facilities in return for the option to buy 100,00032 shares (22.4million split-adjusted shares as of September3,2022update)21 of Apple at the pre-IPO price of $10 a share.33 After the demonstration, Jobs was immediately convinced that all future computers would use a graphical user interface, and development of a GUI began for the Apple Lisa, named after Jobs's daughter.34
The Lisa division was plagued by infighting, and in 1982, Jobs was pushed off the project. The Lisa launched in 1983 and became the first mass marketed personal computer with a GUI, but was a commercial failure due to its high price and limited software library.35
Jobs, angered by being pushed off the Lisa team, took over the company's Macintosh division. Wozniak and Raskin had envisioned the Macintosh as a low-cost computer with a text-based interface like the Apple II,

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Transmission of knowledge and skills
"Western education" redirects here. For other uses, see Western education (disambiguation) and education (disambiguation).
"Educating" redirects here. For the British TV program, see Educating...

Education is a wide phenomenon that applies to all age groups and covers formal education (top row) as well as non-formal and informal education (bottom row).
Education is the transmission of knowledge, skills, and character traits and comes in many forms. Formal education happens in a complex institutional framework, like public schools. Non-formal education is also
structured but takes place outside the formal schooling system, while informal education is unstructured learning through daily experiences. Formal and non-formal education are divided into levels that include e
arly childhood education, primary education, secondary education, and tertiary education. Other classifications focus on the teaching method, like teacher-centered and student-centered education, and on the subj
ect, like science education, language education, and physical education. The term "education" can also refer to the mental states and qualities of educated people and the academic field studying educational phen
omena.
The precise definition of education is disputed, and there are disagreements about what the aims of education are and to what extent education is different from indoctrination by fostering critical thinking. The
se disagreements affect how to identify, measure, and improve forms of education. Fundamentally, education socializes children into society by teaching cultural values and norms. It equips them with the skills n
eeded to become productive members of society. This way, it stimulates economic growth and raises awareness of local and global problems. Organized institutions affect many aspects of education. For example, gov
ernments set education policies to determine when school classes happen, what is taught, and who can or must attend. International organizations, like UNESCO, have been influential in promoting primary education
 for all children.
Many factors influence whether education is successful. Psychological factors include  motivation, intelligence, and personality. Social factors, like socioeconomic status, ethnicity, and gender, are often linke
d to discrimination. Further factors include access to educational technology, teacher quality, and parent involvement.
The main academic field investigating education is called education studies. It examines what education is, what aims and effects it has, and how to improve it. Education studies has many subfields, like philoso
phy, psychology, sociology, and economics of education. It also discusses comparative education, pedagogy, and the history of education.
In prehistory, education happened informally through oral communication and imitation. With the rise of ancient civilizations, writing was invented, and the amount of knowledge grew. This caused a shift from inf
ormal to formal education. Initially, formal education was mainly available to elites and religious groups. The invention of the printing press in the 15th century made books more widely available. This increase
d general literacy. Beginning in the 18th and 19th centuries, public education became more important. This development led to the worldwide process of making primary education available to all, free of charge, a
nd compulsory up to a certain age. Today, over 90% of all primary-school-age children worldwide attend primary school.

Definitions
Main article: Definitions of education
The term "education" is derived from the Latin words educare, meaning "to bring up" and educere, meaning "to bring forth".1 The definition of education has been explored by theorists from various fields.2 Many a
gree that education is a purposeful activity aimed at achieving goals like the transmission of knowledge, skills, and character traits.3 Extensive debate surrounds its exact nature beyond these general features.
 One approach views education as a process that occurs during events such as schooling, teaching, and learning.4 Another outlook understands education not as a process but as the mental states and dispositions o
f educated persons that result from this process.5 Additionally, the term may also refer to the academic field that studies the methods, processes, and social institutions involved in teaching and learning.6 Hav
ing a clear idea of what the term means matters when trying to identify educational phenomena, measure educational success, and improve educational practices.7
Some theorists provide precise definitions by identifying the specific features that are exclusive to all forms of education. Education theorist R. S. Peters, for instance, outlines three essential features of e
ducation, which include that knowledge and understanding are imparted to the student and that this process is beneficial and done in a morally appropriate manner.8 Such precise definitions often succeed at chara
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Text

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Evaluative or thick conceptionsb of education state that it is part of the nature of education to lead to some kind of improvement. They contrast with thin conceptions, which provide a value-neutral explanation. 13 Some theorists provide a descriptive conception of education by observing how the term is commonly used in ordinary language. Prescriptive conceptions, by contrast, define what good education is or how educat ion should be practiced.14 Many thick and prescriptive conceptions see education as an activity that tries to achieve certain aims,15 which may range from acquiring knowledge and learning to think rationally to nurturing character traits like kindness and honesty.16
Various scholars stress the role of critical thinking to distinguish education from indoctrination.17 They state that mere indoctrination is only interested in instilling beliefs in the student, independent of w hether the beliefs are rational;18 whereas education also fosters the rational ability to critically reflect on and question those beliefs.19 It is not universally accepted that these two phenomena can be clearl y distinguished since some forms of indoctrination may be necessary in the early stages of education while the child's mind is not yet sufficiently developed. This applies to cases in which young children need t o learn something without being able to understand the underlying reasons, like certain safety rules and hygiene practices.20
Education can be characterized from the teacher's or the student's perspective. Teacher-centered definitions focus on the perspective and role of the teacher in the transmission of knowledge and skills in a mora lly appropriate way.21 Student-centered definitions analyze education from the student's involvement in the learning process and hold that this process transforms and enriches their subsequent experiences.22 Def initions taking both perspectives into account are also possible. This can take the form of describing education as a process of a shared experience of discovering a common world and solving problems.23

Types
There are many classifications of education. One of them depends on the institutional framework and distinguishes between formal, non-formal, and informal education. Another classification includes distinct leve ls of education based on factors like the student's age and the complexity of the content. Further categories focus on the topic, the teaching method, the medium used, and the funding.24

Formal, non-formal, and informal
Tutoring is an example of non-formal education, while learning how to cook from one's parents belongs to informal education.
The most common division is between formal, non-formal, and informal education.25c Formal education happens in a complex institutional framework. Such frameworks have a chronological and hierarchical order: the modern schooling system has classes based on the student's age and progress, extending from primary school to university. Formal education is usually controlled and guided by the government. It tends to be compu lsory up to a certain age.27
Non-formal and informal education take place outside the formal schooling system. Non-formal education is a middle ground. Like formal education, it is organized, systematic, and carried out with a clear purpose , as in the case of tutoring, fitness classes, and the scouting movement.28 Informal education happens in an unsystematic way through daily experiences and exposure to the environment. Unlike formal and non-form al education, there is usually no designated authority figure responsible for teaching.29 Informal education takes place in many different settings and situations throughout one's life, usually in a spontaneous way. This is how children learn their first language from their parents and how people learn to prepare a dish by cooking together.30
Some theorists distinguish the three types based on the location of learning: formal education takes place in school, non-formal education happens in places that are not regularly visited, like museums, and info rmal education occurs in places of everyday routines.31 There are also differences in the source of motivation. Formal education tends to be driven by extrinsic motivation for external rewards. In non-formal and informal education, enjoyment of the learning process usually provides intrinsic motivation.32 The distinction between the three types is normally clear, but some forms of education do not easily fall into one category.33

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