**My university**

BMSTU is the oldest technical university in Russia, and it remains one of the most respected higher education institutions in the country. The university was founded in 1830 to meet the growing need for skilled labor in Russia's developing industries. Since then, it has become a world-class center of learning and research, with many famous Russian scientists and innovators among its alumni.  
Originally known as the Imperial Moscow Technical School, BMSTU has a long history of preparing students to play important roles in industry and manufacturing. In 1930, the school was renamed after Nikolay Bauman, a key figure in the revolutionary movement of the early 20th century.

Today, the university has expanded to include a branch in the city of Kaluga, which focuses on training engineers, programmers, and managers for high-tech industries in the region. The Kaluga branch of BMSTU offers a range of programs, including bachelor's and master's degrees, as well as doctoral programs for students interested in pursuing academic research.

The university takes pride in its commitment to combining the latest advances in fundamental university education with cutting-edge engineering pedagogy. BMSTU's programs put a strong emphasis on basic training in math, physics, and computer science, and engineering, with a focus on incorporating modern techniques and learning technologies into coursework.

In addition to its strong academic programs, the Kaluga branch of BMSTU has partnerships with several major companies in the region, providing students with valuable internships and hands-on training opportunities. This creates a dynamic learning environment where students can apply their skills directly to real-world challenges and gain practical experience that will set them apart in the job market.

Graduates of BMSTU are highly sought after in a variety of industries, with many going on to pioneer new technologies and start their own successful companies. The university has played a major role in advancing Russia's industrial and technological development, and its contributions to science and research have been recognized around the world.

Overall, BMSTU's Kaluga branch is a vibrant and forward-thinking institution that is helping to shape the future of engineering and technology in Russia and beyond. It provides students with a comprehensive and rigorous education that prepares them for successful careers in a rapidly evolving global economy.

The university's commitment to innovation and entrepreneurship is also a major asset. Students at the Kaluga branch of BMSTU are encouraged to think creatively and develop their own ideas, and the university provides them with the resources and support they need to turn those ideas into reality. This fosters a culture of innovation and problem-solving that is essential for success in today's world.

In conclusion, the Kaluga branch of BMSTU is a world-class institution that offers students a comprehensive and cutting-edge education in engineering, computer science, and related fields. With a focus on practical learning and a commitment to innovation and excellence, the university is preparing the next generation of leaders in industry, research, and entrepreneurship. It's a respected and prestigious institution that anyone interested in pursuing a career in science and technology should consider.

**London**

London is the capital and largest city of England and the United Kingdom. It is one of the world's most important and influential cities, with a rich history and vibrant culture.

The city is located on the banks of the River Thames and has been a hub of trade and commerce for centuries. Today, London is a global center of business and finance, as well as tourism and the arts.

The city is home to a vast array of landmarks and attractions, including the iconic Tower of London, Buckingham Palace, and the British Museum, which houses some of the world's most significant historical artifacts.

London is also renowned for its diverse cuisine, with a thriving restaurant and street food scene that draws inspiration from all over the world. The city is also famous for its traditional pubs, which are a beloved part of English culture.

London is a city of contrasts, with gleaming skyscrapers and bustling shopping districts coexisting alongside historic landmarks and quaint neighborhoods. It is a city that is constantly evolving and reinventing itself, making it a fascinating and endlessly exciting place to visit or call home.

Whether you're interested in history, art, cuisine, or simply soaking up the energy of a vibrant city, London has something to offer everyone. It is truly one of the world's great cities and a must-see destination for any traveler.

**Операционные системы**

Most people have various electronic devices in the modern world. For example, it is already impossible to imagine our daily life without smartphones. They store our memories, contacts, lists of everyday tasks. Therefore, the development of software for smartphones and other gadgets has become the most popular and promising nowadays.

A lot of mobile operating systems have already been developed for comfortable user interaction with the device. They provide a clear and simple interface for working with smartphones. Also, operating systems are a platform for using third-party applications that expand the basic functionality of the device: games, photo editors, messengers. The most common mobile systems are Android and IOS.

The story of Android dates back to 2003 when Andy Rubin, Rich Miner, Nick Sears, and Chris White co-founded a start-up Android Inc in California. However, the company was later faced with the insufficiency of funds which brought Google into the picture. Google could sense the potential the product carried within and sealed a deal to acquire Android in 2005. All the four Co-founders soon moved to the Google to continue to develop the OS further under their new owners. The first public Android Beta Version 1.0 was finally published on 5th November 2007.

When Steve Jobs presented the first iPhone in 2007, it was of course the device that gained center stage. The software that powered it (running on the same foundation as Mac OS) was only mentioned briefly. The iPhone used as the basis of a well-known desktop operating system allowed many third-party Mac developers to write software for the iPhone with minimal retraining. Several years later would it occupy its rightful place - as a major brand by itself!

Android OS is a Linux-based mobile operating system that primarily runs on smartphones and tablets.

The Android platform includes an [operating system](https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/operating-system-OS) based upon the Linux kernel, a GUI, a web browser and end-user applications that can be downloaded. Although the initial demonstrations of Android featured a generic QWERTY smartphone and large VGA screen, the operating system was written to run on relatively inexpensive handsets with conventional numeric keypads.

Android was released under the Apache v2 open source license; this allows for many variations of the OS to be developed for other devices, such as gaming consoles and digital cameras. Android is based on open source software, but most Android devices come preinstalled with a suite of proprietary software, such as Google Maps, YouTube, Google Chrome and Gmail.

### Key Features of the Android Operating System:

1. User Interface: Android features a customizable user interface with a grid of app icons on the home screen.
2. Google Assistant: Google Assistant is a virtual assistant that can perform a range of tasks such as setting reminders, sending messages, and providing information.
3. Google Play Store: The Google Play Store is the central hub for downloading and installing apps on Android devices.
4. Google Messages: Google Messages is a messaging app that allows users to send texts, photos, and videos to other Android users.
5. Google Duo: Google Duo is a video calling app that allows users to make high-quality video calls with other Android users.
6. Google Drive: Google Drive is a cloud-based storage service that allows users to store and access photos, documents, and other files across their devices.
7. Notification Center: The Notification Center is a convenient feature that allows users to access their notifications with a single swipe.
8. Security: Android offers robust security features, including biometric authentication (such as fingerprint and face recognition) and app permissions that give users control over which apps can access certain features and information.
9. Google Maps: Google Maps is a navigation app that offers real-time traffic updates, turn-by-turn directions, and local business information.
10. Google Photos: Google Photos is a photo storage and sharing app that offers unlimited cloud storage for high-quality photos and videos, as well as a range of editing and organization features.
11. Near Field Communication (NFC). Most Android devices support NFC, which allows electronic devices to interact across short distances easily. The main goal here is to create a payment option that is simpler than carrying cash or credit cards.

**Turing**

Alan Mathison Turing was a pioneer in the field of computer science and the creator of the "Turing Machine", which is now a common term in the industry. He was a mathematician who applied algorithms to digital computers and delved into the relationship between machines and nature, which ultimately created the field of artificial intelligence. His intelligence and foresight put him at the forefront of the information age.

Turing's passion for mathematics and science began at a young age, and despite attempts from his instructors to steer him towards different disciplines, he remained dedicated to his chosen fields of study. He started his career at King's College, Cambridge University, and it was during his time there that he explored the concept of the Turing Machine, which was essentially the prototype of today's multi-purpose computer. He envisioned a machine that could read a series of ones and zeroes from a tape, which would instruct it on how to solve a particular problem or perform a specific task. This concept was revolutionary for its time.

During World War II, Turing worked at the Department of Communications in Great Britain, where he helped to decipher the codes that the Germans used to communicate. He went on to work for the National Physical Laboratory, where he tried to create one of the first true digital computers, the Automatic Computing Engine.

Turing's work and research led him to publish a paper called "Intelligent Machinery" in 1969, which was one of the earliest mentions of the concept of artificial intelligence. Today, computer scientists still refer to his papers, as the algorithm that he introduced lies at the very heart of every computer program.

Turing's contributions to the field of computer science were immeasurable, and despite his untimely death in 1954, his impact on the industry continues to this day.