COMPANY PROFILE LYONESS

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Who is the owner of lyoness? Hubert Freidl is the founder of Lyoness, an international company that provides significant benefits to its Loyalty Merchants, as well as to its 3.6 million different members.

What is the meaning of the word lyoness? : a country that according to Arthurian legend was contiguous to Cornwall before sinking beneath the sea.

Who is the owner of myWorld? Hubert Freidl - Founder & Owner @ myWorld - Crunchbase Person Profile.

Where is Lyconet located? Where is Lyconet 's headquarters? Lyconet is located in Buchs, Inner-Rhoden, Switzerland .

What is the new name for lyoness? In 2017, Lyoness rebranded and reorganized its services under the brand name "Cashback World" and progressively transitioned its international subsidiaries to the "myWorld" brand. In May 2017, myWorld International Ltd. was established in London, uniting all myWorld subsidiaries under one umbrella company.

Who is the owner of Elephant Money? Tony Perkins | Source | Founder at Elephant Money | Qwoted.

Where is Lyonnesse? Lyonnesse, mythical "lost" land supposed once to have connected Cornwall in the west of England with the Isles of Scilly lying in the English Channel.

How do you pronounce Lyonesse?

What is the female lion called? Female lions are called lionesses.

Who is the owner of Lion Capital? Lion Capital was founded in 2004 by Lyndon Lea, Robert Darwent and Neil Richardson with the goal of creating the leading investment firm focused on the consumer sector.

Who is the owner of Wealth Wizards? Wealth Wizards Benefits Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Limited (Royal London), which means that as the parent company, Royal London, ultimately benefit where a Royal London manufactured solution is recommended.

Who is the owner of ooosch giveaways? Michael Hatton - Ooosch | LinkedIn.

Who is the owner of Creature World? Creature World is an art project by 23-year-old NYC based artist Danny Cole dedicated to bringing a dream world to life.

Special Edition Using Java 2 Enterprise Edition (J2EE) with JSP, Servlets, EJB 2.0, JNDI, JMS, JDBC, CORBA, XML, and RMI

Q1: What is J2EE?

A1: J2EE is a platform-independent, distributed architecture that provides a comprehensive set of APIs and services for developing and deploying enterprise applications. It includes technologies such as JSP, servlets, EJB, JNDI, JMS, JDBC, CORBA, XML, and RMI.

Q2: What are the benefits of using J2EE?

A2: J2EE offers several benefits, including simplified development with built-in APIs, increased security with authentication and authorization capabilities, improved scalability and performance through load balancing, and easier deployment with container-based systems.

Q3: What are the key technologies in J2EE?

A3: The key technologies in J2EE include JavaServer Pages (JSP) for creating dynamic web pages, servlets for handling user requests, Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB) for managing distributed objects, Java Naming and Directory Interface (JNDI) for accessing naming and directory services, Java Message Service (JMS) for asynchronous messaging, Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) for accessing

databases, Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) for distributed object communication, Extensible Markup Language (XML) for data exchange, and Remote Method Invocation (RMI) for invoking methods on remote objects.

Q4: How can I develop applications using J2EE?

A4: To develop applications using J2EE, you need an integrated development environment (IDE) such as Eclipse or IntelliJ IDEA. You can create JSP, servlet, EJB, and other J2EE components using Java code and deploy them to a J2EE application server such as Tomcat or WildFly.

Q5: What resources are available for learning J2EE?

A5: There are numerous resources available for learning J2EE, including the official Java documentation, tutorials, books, and online courses. You can also find community support through online forums and meetups.

What happened in the Great Fire of London KS1? The fire swept through London for four days. It destroyed 13,200 houses, 87 churches, and even St Paul's Cathedral. People had to use horse-drawn carts to bring water up to the burning buildings because there were no proper fire engines. People tried to stop the fire spreading by blowing up buildings.

What changed after the Great Fire of London KS1? Much of the city was redesigned by Sir Christopher Wren, who rebuilt St Paul's with a dome instead of a steeple. Wren also designed The Monument to The Great Fire of London, which was built close to Pudding Lane to commemorate The Fire and to celebrate the rebuilding of the city.

How many people died in the Great Fire of London ks1? Remarkably just six people were officially recorded to have lost their lives, but the Great Fire rendered almost 85% of London's population homeless.

Why did the fire spread so quickly in the Great Fire of London KS1? Why did fire spread so quickly? (Most buildings were made from wood so the fire spread easily. The dry summer and direction of the wind made the fire spread even quicker. There were some buildings made of stone, but stone was expensive.)

Is Pudding Lane still in London? Pudding Lane is a small street in London, widely known as the location of Thomas Farriner's bakery, where the Great Fire of London started in 1666. It runs between Eastcheap and Thames Street in the historic City of London, and intersects Monument Street, the site of Christopher Wren's Monument to the Great Fire.

What happened to the person who started the Great Fire of London? Robert Hubert (c. 1640 – 27 October 1666) was a watchmaker from Rouen, France, who was executed following his false confession of starting the Great Fire of London.

How long did it take to rebuild London after the Great Fire of London? Sir Christopher Wren planned the new city and the rebuilding of London took over 30 years. The site where the fire first started is now marked by a 202-foot monument built between 1671 and 1677.

What stopped the Great Fire of London? The battle to put out the fire is considered to have been won by two key factors: the strong east wind dropped, and the Tower of London garrison used gunpowder to create effective firebreaks, halting further spread eastward.

Did the Great Fire of London stop the plague? In 1666 the Great Fire of London destroyed much of the centre of London, but also helped to kill off some of the black rats and fleas that carried the plague bacillus. Bubonic Plague was known as the Black Death and had been known in England for centuries.

What happened to Thomas Farriner after the fire? After the fire, he rebuilt his business in Pudding Lane. He and his children signed the Bill falsely accusing Frenchman Robert Hubert of starting the fire. Farriner died in 1670, aged 54–55, slightly over four years after the Great Fire of London.

What is an interesting fact about the fire of London? The Great Fire famously started at Thomas Farriner's bakehouse on the tasty-sounding Pudding Lane. But this lane was not named after sweet treats; "pudding" is actually a medieval name for "organ meat" or "offal" – which was carted away from the butchers of Eastcheap to be dumped in the river Thames.

Who was Samuel Pepys in KS1? Samuel Pepys lived through some of the biggest events of the time. He lived through the Plague (1665) and he was in London during the Great Fire of London (1666). He started writing a diary and recorded all sorts of details, from the weather to the Great Fire.

Who was to blame for the Great Fire of London KS1? The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. The fire started because the fires used for baking had not been put out properly. In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread.

How did the Great Fire of London start in Pudding Lane? Sparks from the oven fell onto some dry flour sacks and they caught fire. The flames spread through the house, down Pudding Lane and into the nearby streets. Soon London was filled with smoke. The sky was red with huge flames from the fire.

What was life like in 1666 KS1? Even in 1666, London was a big city, and lots of people lived and worked there. The city was not very clean, so people would often get sick. One of the biggest problems in the city was overcrowding, and this meant that diseases would spread quickly through the population.

Which pub survived the Great Fire of London? Until highly successful Netherlands mercantilism turned Britain hostile, many Dutch settlers also came to London in the early part of the 17th century. The website London X London, curated by Julianna Barnaby, declares The Seven Stars to be The Oldest Pub in London because it "escaped the Great Fire of London in 1666.

Are there any buildings left from the Great Fire of London? 74 - 75 Long Lane Much like the houses on Cloth Fair, Long Lane was protected from the flames of 1666 by the priory walls of St Bartholomew's. The two remaining 16th century structures are now at number 74 and 75, although their facades date from the Victorian and Georgian eras respectively.

What happened to the bakery on Pudding Lane? The Great Fire began in a bakery owned by the King's baker, Thomas Farriner on Pudding Lane on September 2nd 1666, just 202 feet from the site of The Monument today. The bakery ovens

were not properly extinguished, and the heat created sparks, which set alight Thomas's wooden home.

Who was the man executed for the Great Fire of London? Many people at the time didn't believe the fire was an accident. They suspected a foreign plot, or a Catholic plot. Shortly after the fire died down, a number of foreign people were attacked. One person, a Frenchman named Robert Hubert was arrested on suspicion of starting the fire, and was found guilty and hanged.

Was anyone held accountable for the Great Fire of London? French watchmaker Robert Hubert confessed to starting the blaze and was hanged on October 27, 1666. Years later it was revealed he was at sea when the fire began, and could not have been responsible. There were other scapegoats, including people of Catholic faith and from overseas.

Why was Robert Hubert blamed for the Great Fire of London? Hubert gave a false confession that he started the Great Fire by throwing a fireball through the window of Pudding Lane. He was subsequently hung. Described as being "not well in mind" and afflicted by a palsy to his leg and arm, it is widely accepted that he was, however, innocent.

Could the Great Fire of London happen again? The aftermath People were still clearing the area for years to come, and a lot of dedicated time went into planning new street layouts and drawing up new regulations for buildings so it wouldn't happen again. By the end of 1667, only 150 new houses had been built to replace the 13,200 homes that were destroyed.

What stayed the same after the Great Fire of London? Shops were still shops and for several decades after 1666 they were allowed to have projecting signs outside just as they had before the Fire. The great majority of buildings after the Fire had the same functions as before. The four types of house were all from plans which had existed before the Fire.

Why was the Great Fire of London a good thing? There is no doubt that the Great Fire was an awful tragedy – but it did lead to some positive changes to London. The city was rebuilt in a safer and more organised way, so that such a disaster would not happen again.

What percentage of London was destroyed in the Great Fire? Nevertheless, the City of London was little more than a smouldering heap. 87 churches, 52 company halls and more than 13,000 houses had been destroyed. As many as 100,000 citizens were made homeless and 85% of the City had been destroyed.

How many people actually died in the Great Fire of London? For a fire that destroyed some four-fifths of London — including 89 churches, four of the City's seven gates, around 13,200 houses and St Paul's Cathedral — one remarkable aspect of the Great Fire of 1666 is the death toll. According to the official records, just six people died in the disaster.

How was the Great Fire of London stopped in KS1? The fire reached its peak on 4 September 1666, spreading from the Temple in the west to near the Tower of London in the east. Gunpowder was used to blow up houses. It successfully stopped the fire around the Tower of London and Cripplegate. The wind changed direction and started to die down.

What was the Great Fire of London explanation for kids? The fire started in the home of a baker named Thomas Farynor (Farriner), located on London's Pudding Lane. Thomas wasn't your average baker, though – he was King Charles II's baker. Impressive, eh? It's thought the fire started when a spark fell out of the oven after the family had gone to bed.

What destroyed the Great Fire of London? The battle to put out the fire is considered to have been won by two key factors: the strong east wind dropped, and the Tower of London garrison used gunpowder to create effective firebreaks, halting further spread eastward. The social and economic problems created by the disaster were overwhelming.

What did King Charles II do during the Great Fire of London? On Tuesday, King Charles II ordered that houses and shops be pulled down to stop the fire from spreading. By Wednesday, they had the fire under control. But by then, 100,000 people were homeless. Use this lesson to work with original documents which tell the story of the Great Fire of London.

Was the Great Fire of London an accident or arson? Although foreigners feared for their lives, as many Londoners believed the Fire to have been an act of terrorism by Dutch or French agents, public order was maintained by the intervention of royal troops, and the king provided a calming presence appearing personally in the refugee camp in Morefields on 7 September to ...

What is a brief summary of the Great Fire of London? In 1666, a devastating fire swept through London, destroying 13,200 houses, 87 parish churches, The Royal Exchange, Guildhall and St. Paul's Cathedral.

Who was to blame for the Great Fire of London KS1? The fire started on Sunday 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. The fire started because the fires used for baking had not been put out properly. In 1666, the buildings in London were made of wood and straw and they were very close together, making it easy for the flames to spread.

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What were the interesting facts about the Great Fire of London ks1?

Could the Great Fire of London happen again? The aftermath People were still clearing the area for years to come, and a lot of dedicated time went into planning new street layouts and drawing up new regulations for buildings so it wouldn't happen again. By the end of 1667, only 150 new houses had been built to replace the 13,200 homes that were destroyed.

What did the king do to stop the Great Fire of London? King Charles II ordered the use of fire breaks he insisted that houses in the path of the fire should be pulled down or blown up. He hoped that this would stop the fire spreading more widely and would also protect the Tower of London.

Why were Catholics and foreigners blamed for the Great Fire of London? London was also a refuge for foreign Protestants fleeing persecution in their majority Catholic homelands, including the Flemish and French Huguenots. That people

believed that the city was under attack, that the fire was the plot of either the Dutch or the French, was logical, not paranoia.

How was the Great Fire of London stopped in KS1? The fire reached its peak on 4 September 1666, spreading from the Temple in the west to near the Tower of London in the east. Gunpowder was used to blow up houses. It successfully stopped the fire around the Tower of London and Cripplegate. The wind changed direction and started to die down.

How many days did the Great Fire of London last? The Great Fire of London burned day and night for almost four days in 1666 until only a tiny fraction of the City remained. It came hot on the heels of the Great Plague and left the world's third largest city of the time a shadow of its former self.

What happened to Thomas Farriner after the fire? After the fire, he rebuilt his business in Pudding Lane. He and his children signed the Bill falsely accusing Frenchman Robert Hubert of starting the fire. Farriner died in 1670, aged 54–55, slightly over four years after the Great Fire of London.

Did the Dutch start the Great Fire of London? "There was cheering in the streets of London when that happened, so when the fire started, people thought it was the Dutch getting their own back. "In fact, the fire was caused by a gale blowing across London for four days.

Did anyone survive the Great Fire of London? Although the Great Fire of London destroyed over 13,000 houses, almost 90 churches and even the mighty St Paul's Cathedral, a handful of survivors managed to escape the flames and can still be seen to this day.

The Land Registry in the Blockchain Testbed ChromaWay

What is the Land Registry in Blockchain Testbed ChromaWay?

The Land Registry is a blockchain-based solution developed within the ChromaWay testbed, designed to streamline and enhance the management and registration of land ownership. It leverages the immutable and secure characteristics of blockchain technology to create a transparent and efficient land registry system.

How does the Land Registry Work?

The Land Registry operates on the ChromaWay blockchain, where each land parcel is represented as a unique digital asset. Each asset contains essential information such as ownership details, title history, and property boundaries. These assets are securely stored and easily accessible by authorized individuals, eliminating the risk of fraud and tampering.

Benefits of the Blockchain-Based Land Registry

The blockchain-based Land Registry offers several advantages over traditional systems, including:

- Enhanced transparency: All transactions are recorded on the immutable blockchain, providing a complete and auditable history of land ownership.
- Improved security: Blockchain technology secures data from unauthorized access and tampering, preventing fraud and protecting ownership rights.
- Increased efficiency: The digital nature of blockchain enables faster processing of land transactions, reducing delays and administrative burdens.
- Reduced costs: Automating the land registration process eliminates the need for intermediaries, such as lawyers and brokers, resulting in lower transaction costs.

Future Directions for the Land Registry

As the Land Registry continues to evolve, future developments may include:

- Integration with other government systems, such as tax databases and planning authorities.
- Interoperability with other blockchain platforms for seamless data exchange.
- Expansion to support additional property types and complex ownership structures.

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