

# TELKOM CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2017 39

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### **Telkom Consolidated Annual Financial Statements 2017: Key Questions and Answers**

#### **1. What are Telkom's key financial highlights for 2017?**

Telkom's consolidated annual financial statements for 2017 reveal a revenue decline of 0.2% to R45.1 billion, primarily due to lower fixed-voice and data revenue. However, the company recorded an impressive 28.4% growth in mobile revenue, driven by its increased investment in 4G and fiber infrastructure.

#### **2. How did Telkom perform in terms of profitability?**

Telkom's consolidated net income for 2017 declined by 5.8% to R4.7 billion, largely due to the impact of higher depreciation and amortization expenses on its fixed-line network. However, the company's operating profit margin improved slightly to 25.3%.

#### **3. What were Telkom's capital expenditure and investment highlights?**

Telkom invested R12.2 billion in capital expenditure during 2017, primarily focused on expanding its mobile and fiber networks. The company's fiber coverage reached 53.7% of the country, and it launched a new LTE-Advanced network to enhance mobile broadband performance.

#### **4. How did Telkom's customer base perform?**

Telkom's total mobile customer base grew by 1.2 million to 23.5 million, driven by a strong demand for data services. The company also recorded a 2.9% increase in

fixed-line customers, reaching a total of 4.1 million.

## **5. What is the outlook for Telkom in 2018 and beyond?**

Telkom is cautiously optimistic about its growth prospects for 2018. The company plans to continue investing in its mobile and fiber networks, while also exploring new revenue streams in areas such as cloud computing and IoT. Telkom aims to tap into the growing demand for digital services and enhance customer experience through innovation and partnerships.

**What happens at the end of *Woman in the Dunes*?** While the woman's fate is unclear, his has been sealed. He has chosen to remain in the pit. At the time of its release, many Western critics read this as upbeat: having shed the trappings of materialistic city life, our man now proudly identifies with the villagers.

**Where was *Woman in the Dunes* filmed?** Location. *Woman in the Dunes* was shot on location at the Hamaoka sand dunes in Omaezaki, Shizuoka Prefecture, although many sources in English erroneously report that the film was shot in the Tottori Sand Dunes in Tottori Prefecture.

**What does the sand symbolize in *The Woman in the Dunes*?** Essentially, the sand itself becomes a quasi-character in the book. It constantly clings to the couple and pervades their bodies and thoughts. The sand acts as a metaphor for time itself, ceaselessly flowing and erasing all its encounters.

**What happens in the dunes ending?** In the final moments of *Dune: Part Two*, Paul Atreides does two shocking things: he says he'll marry Princess Irulan (Florence Pugh), and then, he sends his Fremen troops out into the universe to start a holy war against the great houses. This is the horrific future vision that Paul has been seeing since *Dune: Part One*.

**What is the message of the woman in the dunes?** The woman who lives in the sand dunes represents, in many ways, submission. She does not totally lack a will, but she often submits to her circumstances. She does not question why she cannot leave her house. She believes her endless digging of the sand is done in the name of the community.

**Who was the girl who found the lady of the dunes?** PROVINCETOWN - Sandra Lee was just nine years old when she stumbled upon the body that would come to be known as the "Lady of the Dunes." FBI investigators revealed the woman's identity as Ruth Marie Terry, which they discovered through genetic genealogical testing.

**What hotel is where the dunes was?** Wynn's new resort, Bellagio, eventually opened on the former Dunes site in 1998.

**Is Woman in the Dunes worth watching?** "Woman in the Dunes" is one of the most intriguing Japanese New Wave work and the first "gendaigeki" (???), "contemporary film", in history to receive international recognition: the tribal elements, the naked Japanese female body and the loss of modern identity, give life to a new exoticism that reawakens the curiosity ...

**What does buried his head in the sand mean?** to refuse to think about unpleasant facts, although they will have an influence on your situation: You've got to face facts here - you can't just bury your head in the sand.

**What does it mean to be an ostrich in the sand?** to deliberately refuse to accept the truth about something unpleasant. Don't be an ostrich and bury your head in the sand, hoping your problems will disappear. Easy Learning Idioms Dictionary.

**Why did Dune end so abruptly?** It's a down ending that leaves much to the imagination, but it's very close to how Herbert ended his book and that's why Villeneuve decided to end the movie that way too. Here's our discussion. Germain Lussier, io9: Herbert's book ends rather abruptly and you lean into that and do it the same way.

**Is there a secret ending in Dune?** The first Dune movie didn't have a post-credits scene of any kind, and the same holds true for the sequel. There's no mid or post-credits scene to be found in Dune: Part 2.

**Who is the villain in dunes?** Baron Vladimir Harkonnen is the main antagonist of the Dune franchise. He is the Baron of House Harkonnen who rules from his ancestral homeworld of Giedi Prime - exercising a tyrannical rule of exploitation and sadism over the lives of the slaves unfortunate enough to end up in the service of his

House.

**What are examples of unethical hacking?** Unethical Hackers: Employ destructive methods like data breaches, DDoS attacks, ransomware, and social engineering to steal data or disrupt operations. They often exploit zero-day vulnerabilities.

**What is the introduction of unethical hacking?** We could start to define prima facie unethical hacking as hacking that infringes at least one ethical value or moral principle in an actual context.

**What are the consequences of unethical hacking?** The consequences of illegal hacking can be severe, including fines, imprisonment, and other legal penalties. Illegal hackers can also cause significant harm to individuals and organizations, including financial losses, reputation damage, and loss of sensitive information.

**What is an ethical hacking course?** Ethical hacking is a process of detecting vulnerabilities in an application, system, or organization's infrastructure that an attacker can use to exploit an individual or organization. They use this process to prevent cyberattacks and security breaches by lawfully hacking into the systems and looking for weak points.

**What OS do unethical hackers use?** Ethical hackers primarily rely on specialized Linux distributions, such as Kali Linux and Parrot Security OS, while malicious hackers may exploit the vulnerabilities of widely-used operating systems like Windows and Android.

**Is ethical hacking legal in us?** Ethical hacking is basically trying to hack into a system legally to find weak spots and fix 'em, as explained here. But remember, unauthorized access is illegal in the US under the Computer Fraud and Abuse Act (CFAA), so you gotta know the legal requirements for ethical hacking where you live.

**What is an unethical hacker called?** Description. Criminals who intentionally enter computer networks with malicious intent are known as "black hat hackers". They may distribute malware that steals data (particularly login credentials), financial information, or personal information (such as passwords or credit card numbers).

**What is the first rule of hacking?** Rule #1: Fear not! Ignorance is bliss, anything worth doing is worth doing wrong, and two wrongs can make a right. Rule #2: Don't

take apart anything that plugs directly into the wall.

**What is the difference between an ethical hacker and an unethical hacker?**

Hacking, the most controversial term of the century, also has both positive and negative sides to it. While scammers use unethical hacking to execute breaches and rob data, ethical hackers come to the rescue in mitigating the lurking cyber risks and secure retrieval of the data.

**What are ethical hackers not allowed to do?** Ethical hackers follow a strict code of ethics when conducting the tests that guide their work. This code prohibits them from sharing how they breached security measures with anyone outside the client or organization.

**What are the criminal penalties for unethical hacking?** If you hacked a computer for financial gain, to commit another crime, or to obtain information valued over \$5,000, you will face felony charges. If convicted of a felony offense, you are facing up to ten years in federal prison and a fine of up to \$10,000.

**What are the four common causes of unethical behavior?**

**What are the 5 stages of ethical hacking?**

**What is ethical hacker salary?** The typical ethical hacker salary in India is ₹51,230 per month, according to Glassdoor. Pay scale, which lists an annual salary for certified ethical hackers in India, puts the average at ₹517,569 per year.

**Who is the number one ethical hacker in the world?** 1. Kevin Mitnick: Kevin Mitnick A household name in the hacking community, Kevin Mitnick's exploits in the 1980s and 90s made him a legend. However, after serving his time and embracing ethical hacking, Mitnick has become a sought-after security consultant, speaker, and author.

**What programming language do unethical hackers use?** Python: Because of its simplicity and vast libraries, it is widely used for scripting, automation, and constructing hacking tools. JavaScript: It enables you to comprehend and exploit web vulnerabilities, which is crucial for web application penetration testing.

**What are ethical hackers employed for?** Ethical hackers are security experts who perform these proactive security assessments to help improve an organization's security posture. With prior approval from the organization or owner of an IT asset, the mission of an ethical hacker is the opposite of malicious hacking.

**What is the hackers code of ethics?** Ethical hackers don't cause any harm: Ethical hackers don't do any actual damage to the systems they hack, nor do they steal any sensitive data they find. When white hats hack a network, they're only doing it to demonstrate what real cybercriminals might do.

**How do hackers get caught?** Same way most smart criminals get caught: They eventually make a mistake, and someone investigating picks up on it. They get cocky or boastful - many hackers like to let everyone know what they've done, giving some great evidence.

**What level of hacking is illegal?** Hacking may lead to criminal charges when a hacker accesses someone else's computer system without consent. For example, a hacker may use a phishing scam to install malware on a computer network. They may also install computer programs, allowing them to commit identity theft or steal confidential information.

**How long do hackers go to jail?** If you are charged with federal hacking crimes under 18 U.S.C. § 1030, you could face up to a year in federal prison for lesser offenses, between 10-20 years for more serious offenses, and even life in prison if the hacking resulted in someone's death.

**What is a fancy word for hacker?** synonyms: cyber-terrorist, cyberpunk. coder, computer programmer, programmer, software engineer. a person who designs and writes and tests computer programs. terrorist.

**What are the masked hackers called?** Anonymous, decentralized international movement of digital activists known for generating high-profile cyberattacks against governments, companies, and other institutions.

**Who is a non-ethical hacker?** Non-ethical hacking, often referred to as "black hat" hacking, is performed with malicious intent. Black hat hackers exploit vulnerabilities for personal gain, steal sensitive information, or disrupt systems. Their activities are

illegal and can cause significant harm to individuals, companies, or governments.

**What is the golden rule of hacking?** If your hack encounters an alert before it reaches the defending system, you are likely to be Traced, and should immediately cancel the hack. THEREFORE: you should never initiate a hack from an adjacent node if there is any likelihood that a defensive program has been set up.

**What do hackers learn first?** Where should beginner hackers start? Beginners should start with the fundamental cybersecurity skills one will always need when hacking: Networking, Linux, Windows, and scripting. Regardless of how advanced or basic your exploits become, you'll always call upon the knowledge and skills related to these core domains.

**Who is the father of ethical hacking?** Kevin David Mitnick (August 6, 1963 – July 16, 2023) was an American computer security consultant, author, and convicted hacker. He is best known for his high-profile 1995 arrest and five years in prison for various computer and communications-related crimes.

**What is an example of ethical hacking?** An example of ethical hacking is when a person is authorized by an organization to try and hack their web application. Another example is when a white hat hacker is hired by an organization to test its staff with simulated social engineering attacks like phishing emails.

**What is not ethical hacking?** Non-ethical hacking, often referred to as “black hat” hacking, is performed with malicious intent. Black hat hackers exploit vulnerabilities for personal gain, steal sensitive information, or disrupt systems. Their activities are illegal and can cause significant harm to individuals, companies, or governments.

**How is hacking an ethical issue?** In most cases, hacking without permission is considered unethical. Black hat hackers who break into systems without permission are committing a crime and causing harm to others.

**What is an unethical hacker called?** Description. Criminals who intentionally enter computer networks with malicious intent are known as "black hat hackers". They may distribute malware that steals data (particularly login credentials), financial information, or personal information (such as passwords or credit card numbers).

**What are the three shades of ethical hacking?** Three Different Shades of Ethical Hacking: Black, White and Gray | SANS Institute.

**What are the commandments of ethical hacking?**

**What are the 5 steps of ethical hacking?**

**What is an example of unethical hacking?** Example of unethical hacking: The recent data hacking cases in Apple and Samsung phones sent shockwaves among the users. Black hat hackers made unauthorized access into the user's phone altered their passcodes and deleted images from the gallery.

**What is the difference between ethical hacking and hacking?** Hacking is when you access a company's network or technology without their knowledge or approval. It is entirely illegal, and anyone found guilty faces serious legal consequences. Ethical hacking is authorized and permitted by the firm, and it is fully legal. Ethical hackers are covered by an agreement.

**What type of hacking is not illegal?** Described as White Hat Hackers, these individuals gain authorised access to systems and data, with the permission of their owner, to understand how they may be vulnerable to attack. They cause no deliberate damage, do not modify any data, and are protected from the law as they have gained consent to do so.

**Why is hacking unethical?** In contrast, unethical hacking involves using hacking methods for financial gain, stealing personal information, or disrupting computer systems. These attacks can result in significant financial losses, reputational damage, and even legal action.

**What is the hackers code of ethics?** Ethical hackers follow a strict code of ethics when conducting the tests that guide their work. This code prohibits them from sharing how they breached security measures with anyone outside the client or organization. As a result, most companies and organizations are more likely to trust an ethical hacker.

**What is an ethical hacker's biggest challenge?** Ethical hackers often face ethical dilemmas related to privacy, consent, and the balance between proactive defense



measures and potential intrusion, requiring them to maintain ethical standards amid challenges to safeguard cybersecurity.

**Who is the No 1 ethical hacker?** 1. Kevin Mitnick: Kevin Mitnick A household name in the hacking community, Kevin Mitnick's exploits in the 1980s and 90s made him a legend. However, after serving his time and embracing ethical hacking, Mitnick has become a sought-after security consultant, speaker, and author.

**What is a fancy word for hacker?** synonyms: cyber-terrorist, cyberpunk. coder, computer programmer, programmer, software engineer. a person who designs and writes and tests computer programs. terrorist.

**Is it illegal to be an ethical hacker?** In ethical hacking, a hacker is legally permitted to exploit security networks. In other words, the hacker has the appropriate consent or authorization to hack into a system. With such approval, a hacker may legally penetrate a business' firewall to access private servers and cloud storage systems.

## **Thermal and Hydraulic Machines: Q&A**

**Q: Define a thermal and hydraulic machine.**

A: A thermal and hydraulic machine is a device that converts thermal energy into mechanical energy or vice versa. Thermal machines operate based on the principles of thermodynamics, while hydraulic machines utilize the principles of fluid mechanics.

**Q: What are some examples of thermal machines?**

A: Thermal machines include internal combustion engines, gas turbines, steam turbines, and refrigerators. Internal combustion engines convert chemical energy into mechanical energy by burning fuel. Gas and steam turbines generate mechanical energy by expanding heated gases or steam. Refrigerators remove heat from a cold reservoir and transfer it to a hot reservoir using a refrigerant.

**Q: What are some examples of hydraulic machines?**

A: Hydraulic machines include pumps, turbines, and hydraulic presses. Pumps increase the pressure of a fluid, while turbines convert fluid energy into mechanical

energy. Hydraulic presses use hydraulic pressure to apply force to a piston, which performs mechanical work.

**Q: How do thermal machines work?**

A: Thermal machines operate in cycles, where heat is added to a working fluid, converted into mechanical work, and then rejected from the fluid. The key process in thermal machines is heat transfer, which occurs through conduction, convection, and radiation.

**Q: How do hydraulic machines work?**

A: Hydraulic machines use the principles of fluid dynamics to convert fluid energy into mechanical energy or vice versa. Pumps use impellers to increase the pressure of a fluid, while turbines use blades to convert the energy of flowing fluid into mechanical rotation. Hydraulic presses utilize the principle of Pascal's law to amplify force and perform mechanical work.

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