

# ETHICAL LEGAL AND PROFESSIONAL ISSUES IN COMPUTING

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**What are the legal and ethical issues in computing?** What are some common legal issues in computer science? Some common legal issues in computer science include data protection and privacy concerns, intellectual property rights regarding software and algorithms, cybercrime such as hacking or identity theft, and legal compliance in software development and data usage.

**What are the professional issues and ethics in computer?** The five major ethical issues in computer science are data privacy and security, digital divide, AI ethics, intellectual property rights, and cyberbullying.

**What are ethical and legal issues in computer security system?** Unauthorized access to personal data and breaches of confidentiality are not only common but also have far-reaching consequences. These breaches expose individuals to risks such as identity theft, where their personal information is used fraudulently to commit crimes or impersonate them online.

**What are the legal and ethical issues related to information technology?** Ethical issues in IT include personal privacy, liability (the responsibility for something, including damages from software or hardware failures), copyrights and their protection of intellectual property (creative works such as art, novels, and music), trade secrets (confidential information about processes and ...

**What are the 4 issues of computer ethics?** To begin with, it seems that there are four big areas of computer ethics. They are "(1) computer crime; (2) responsibility for

computer failure; (3) protection of computer property, records and software; and (4) privacy of the company, workers and customers”.

**What are the ethics for computing?** Computer ethics is a field of applied ethics that addresses ethical issues in the use, design and management of information technology and in the formulation of ethical policies for its regulation in society.

**What are the six computer ethics and examples?**

**What are the 10 codes of ethics for computer professionals?** The some ethical guidelines for computer professionals are: Respect Confidentiality Honest & Fair Maintain professional competence Respects and protection of personal privacy Understand relevant law Avoid harming others Respects property rights UNDERSTAND WHAT SUCCESS MEANS: The developers & users of the system (staffs ...

**What are the ethical and unethical use of computers?** Ethical rules for computer users Do not access files without the permission of the owner. Do not copy copyrighted software without the author's permission. Always respect copyright laws and policies. Respect the privacy of others, just as you expect the same from others.

**What are professional ethics in information technology?** Ethics in information technology refers to moral guidelines that dictate how professionals should use computers and other forms of technology. These ethics help IT professionals navigate increasingly complex ethical dilemmas.

**What are the three cyber ethical issues?** But like any other technologies, IT also has problematic implications, and some negative impacts on our society. It poses and creates some problems related to ethics, and contains in general three main types of ethical issues: personal privacy, access right, and harmful actions.

**What is an example of an ethical issue related to technology?** Misuse of personal data With businesses gathering huge amount of our personal data from various internet sites such as shopping sites, social media or any other business platforms, etc., misuse of personal information becomes one of the primary ethical concerns.

**What legal or ethical issues are related to computing?** Ethical issues in computer science include data privacy concerns, appropriate use of artificial intelligence and machine learning, protection of intellectual property, ensuring accessibility and inclusivity in software design, and cybersecurity concerns such as unauthorised access and hacking.

**What is an example of an ethical and legal issue?** A classic example is stealing to feed your family. Stealing is legally and ethically wrong, but if your family is starving it might be morally justified (Noel-Weiss et al., 2012). Kidder calls this a “right vs. right” dilemma.

**What are the ethical issues in information system?** The ethical issues also includes: accuracy of the information, accessibility of information, ownership of the information, and IT employees occupational health and safety, quality of life. These factors can affect information system quality, such as reliability and security.

**What are the 5 common computer ethics?**

**What are the legal issues in computer science?** A few of the most important legal cornerstone topics in computer science are: Intellectual Property: This includes the protection of assets such as software, algorithms, and databases, using patents, copyright law, and trade secret law.

**Why do we need ethics and law in computing?** Computer ethics aim to ensure that you are using your computer as per the stipulated guidelines to ensure that you data and information is safe from malicious activities. It promotes honesty and trustworthiness among the computing professionals.

**What are the four types of computer ethics?**

**Which of the following are computing ethical issues?** The five major ethical issues in computer science are data privacy and security, digital divide, AI ethics, intellectual property rights, and cyberbullying.

**What are the three important of computer ethics?** 5 key reasons computer ethics matters are: Protects privacy rights and people's reasonable expectations of privacy with data collection and monitoring tech. Upholds accuracy and truthfulness in

information stored, processed and shared on computers and online platforms.

**What are ethics in computing?** Computer ethics deals with the procedures, values and practices that govern the process of consuming computing technology and its related disciplines without damaging or violating the moral values and beliefs of any individual, organization or entity.

**What are some unethical computing practices?** Unethical computer use involves illegally downloading movies, music, software, etc., from the internet. It also includes plagiarism and violating copyright by using someone else's work for personal benefits without crediting the owner.

**What is an example of a computer ethics violation?** Inspecting, modifying, downloading, copying, or sharing data or programs from any source without authorization from the owner. Attempting to penetrate or alter computer security mechanisms or gain access to information. Engaging in any activity which deprives others of their privileges on the computer system.

**What are some ethical and legal issues?** 'Legal and Ethical Issues' refer to the complex range of challenges and laws related to human rights, intellectual property, censorship, control, access, privacy, and professional responsibility in the context of information production, collection, classification, access, and dissemination.

**Why do we need ethics and law in computing?** Computer ethics aim to ensure that you are using your computer as per the stipulated guidelines to ensure that your data and information is safe from malicious activities. It promotes honesty and trustworthiness among the computing professionals.

**What are legal and ethical issues in cryptography?** The ethical concerns of cryptography revolve around the intellectual property and copyright issues and hence a matter of information access. In fact, cryptography seems to be the basis for implementing copyright and access authorization in digital environments.

**What are the computing and society ethical issues?** Some of these dilemmas are new (such as copying software), while others are new versions of older problems dealing with right and wrong, honesty, loyalty, responsibility, confidentiality, trust, accountability, and fairness. Users face some of these problems while computer

professionals face all of them.

**What is an example of a professional ethical issue?** The most commonly experienced ethical issues include discrimination, harassment, unethical accounting, technological abuse, data privacy, health and safety, and favoritism and nepotism. Most of these concerns are experienced in workplaces.

**What is the difference between professional ethics and legal issues?** Professional ethics are guidelines and principles, which are different from rules and regulations. A breach of law and a breach of professional ethics may result in penalties and other consequences. Laws are legally binding whereas codes of ethics are meant to be professionally binding.

**What are some examples of legal ethics?** Areas covered by ethical standards include: Independence, honesty and integrity. The lawyer and client relationship, in particular, the duties owed by the lawyer to his or her client. This includes matters such as client care, conflict of interest, confidentiality, dealing with client money, and fees.

**What are the 5 common computer ethics?**

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**What is the relationship between legal and ethical issues?** It has been said that the relationship of ethics and law considers that conscience is the guardian in the individual (ethics) for the rules which the community has evolved for its own preservation (law). There are limits to the law. The law cannot make people honest, caring, or fair.

**Are there any legal and ethical concerns with Cryptocurrency?** Data theft and financial fraud are additional pressing legal concerns surrounding cryptocurrencies. The blockchain's promise of anonymity—and its apparent freedom from regulations—can entice many users who are involved in illegal activities to use cryptocurrencies for their financial transactions.

**What are the legal issues in computer science?**

**What are social issues and professional practices in computing?** Social and Professional Issues in Computing course is a theory course which deals with different issues related to both social and professional life. Hence, this course will deal with different computing issues i.e privacy, social engineering, crime, hacking, freedom of speech issue and so on.

**What are the ethical issues in cyber security?**

**How did Joe Girard sell?** People actually used to lineup to meet Joe, so that he could sell them cars. There would always be a queue in front of Joe's dealership every Saturday morning. He sold more cars individually than most dealers sell in total. He sold an average of 6 cars a day every day throughout his selling career.

**How to sell anything to anyone book summary?** Girard shares his selling techniques in a short, easy-to-understand, step-by-step book that has helped thousands of people increase their sales since it was first published in 1977. You'll learn how to make cold calls, build customer profiles and client lists, bring in prospects and close the deal.

**Who is the most successful car salesman?** Joe Girard laid claim to the title “The World's Greatest Retail Salesman.” In fact, the Guinness Book of World Records bestowed that title on him for twelve consecutive years. The numbers speak for themselves. During his 13-year career (1963-1977) he sold more than 13,000 cars...

**How to sell to anybody?**

**How to sell anything to anybody analysis?**

**How do you sell anything to anyone by telling great stories?**

**How many books to sell to make \$100,000?** To make \$100.000 / year, you have to sell 50.000 books, which equals to  $50.000/12 = 4.667$  books per month. After the first year, you'll have 12 books published. To make \$100k with those 12 books, you'd need to sell 348 copies of each book each month.

**What is the full name of Joe Girard?**

**How to sell anything to anybody quotes?** Start doing what's necessary; then do what's possible; and suddenly you are doing the impossible. You'll never reach the top (you won't even get out of the basement) if all you ever do is take on the role of victim. Forget about blaming other people for your failures and shortcomings.

**Who is the highest paid salesman?**

**How to sell anything to anyone author?**

**What is the secret to selling anything?** Here we can see the secret of successful salesmanship. If there is one rule, one key, one basic law that tells us what you have to do to make a sale, then this must be it: Find this prospect's motivation and appeal to it. That's all there is to it. Find this prospect's motivation and appeal to it.

**What are the 7 ways to sell?**

**Why onion root tip for lab experiment?** Answer and Explanation: Onion root tips are commonly used to study mitosis. They are sites of rapid growth, so the cells are dividing rapidly. When an onion root tip is evaluated under a microscope, you can generally see all of the phases of mitosis within one field.

**What is the hypothesis of the onion root tip mitosis lab?** Hypotheses: The experimental hypothesis is that in root tips slices that have been treated with nocodazole, a chemical that interferes with microtubular polymerization, all of the cells will be arrested at the same stage of the cell cycle and that in untreated onion

tip slices all of the different stages of the cell ...

**What is the conclusion of the onion root tip mitosis experiment?** The chromosomes are not visible and the DNA appears as uncoiled chromatin. Conclusion We, therefore, conclude that mitosis is the process in which a eukaryotic cell nucleus splits in two, followed by division of the parent cell into two daughter cells.

**How to fix onion root tip for mitosis?** For this, take onion bulb carefully removed dried roots and place on glass jar filled with water for 3 to 6 days to grow. o Cut 1 cm long freshly grown roots and transfer them to freshly prepared aceto-alcohol fixative. Keep it for 24 hrs. o Transfer root tips to 70% ethanol for use (root tip is preserved).

**What is the hypothesis for the onion cell experiment?** A hypothesis for this onion lab report could be: If onion cells are placed in a hypotonic solution, then the cells will swell and become turgid. This hypothesis is based on the understanding that in a hypotonic solution, the concentration of solutes outside the cell is lower than inside the cell.

**What is the principle of the onion root tip experiment?** Onion root-tip cells have a cell cycle of approximately 24-hour duration, i.e., they divide once in 24 hours, and this division usually takes place about two hours after sunrise. Therefore, roots grown on water should be cut only at that time to score maximum number of dividing cells.

**How to identify mitosis stages in onion root tip?** The slide containing the stained root tip cells is placed on the stage of the compound microscope, changes taking place are noted and sketched. The different phases of mitosis, such as prophase, metaphase, anaphase and telophase can be observed.

**Why is the aim to study mitosis in the onion root tip?** Mitosis can be observed from onion (*Allium cepa*) root tips. The roots are easy to grow in large numbers and can be grown by keeping the root region of an onion immersed in water for a few days. The cells at the tip of the root are actively dividing, hence many cells will be in stages of mitosis.



**What is the shortest phase of mitosis based on your observations of the onion root slide?** Based on your observations of the onion root slide, what is the shortest phase of mitosis? Here's the best way to solve it. The shortest phase of mitosis is anaphase.

**Why would the tip of an onion root have many cells undergoing mitosis?** The onion root tip is made of germ cells and not sex cells, so when these cells need to reproduce, they undergo mitosis. The reason for onion root tips undergoing mitosis is increasing the number of cells in the root tips, growing the root tip and the root in general.

**What is the conclusion of onion experiment?** Conclusion: As cell walls and large vacuoles are clearly observed in all the cells, the cells placed for observation are plant cells. - Onion epidermal peel is made up of rectangular shaped cells. A nucleus, a central vacuole, a thin layer of cytoplasm, and a cell wall make up each cell.

**What is the main purpose of mitosis in the onion root?** Expert-Verified Answer. Some cells in the onion root tip are undergoing mitosis because this tissue is growing quickly. Mitosis is a type of cellular division by which a parent cell produces two genetically identical daughter cells.

**Why do onion root tip cells divide quickly?** Because the root tip is a fast growth area of the onion plant, cells are rapidly dividing.

**How long does it take for onion root tip to complete mitosis?** In the apical meristem region of an onion root tip one complete cell cycle is typically completed in approximately 24 hours. Of that time, between 2–4 hours is spent in the mitotic phase of nuclear and cellular division.

**Why are onion root tips excellent for mitosis observation?** The root tip of a plant contains actively dividing cells, making root tips excellent observation points for mitosis. Each plant cell is surrounded by a cell wall, making the identification of cells easy. Also, the cells near the root tip are highly organized into concentric layers, making them easy to see and count.

**What is the hypothesis of mitosis in onion root tip?** To observe mitosis in onion root tip cells and record the different phases of mitosis. Hypothesis: It is expected that the most common phase of mitosis seen will be interphase as the cell spends around ninety percent of its time in this phase.

**What are the observations of the onion cell experiment?** Observations There are a large number of regularly shaped cells lying side by side and each cell has a distinct cell wall. A distinct nucleus is present on the periphery of each cell. Lightly stained cytoplasm is observed in each cell.

**What is the best explanation for why the onion cells do not burst?** the onion cells have a cell membrane, which can protect them from bursting 4. the red blood cells have a cell wall, which does not protect them from bursting Page 4 7. A cell is represented in the diagram below.

**What was the conclusion of the onion root tip lab?** The conclusion of this lab was that Mitosis is essential for the production of new cells. In the case of the onion root sample, the cells were damaged leading to the tester to undergo Mitotic cell division and it was found that mainly Interphase and Prophase were the stages that occurred in this lab.

**What is the function of the root tip of an onion?** Onion Root Tips The root tip of a plant is responsible for a plant's growth downward into the soil. Cells are therefore actively dividing and/or elongating, which makes root tips excellent observation points for mitosis.

**How do you investigate an onion root tip?** In order to examine cells in the tip of an onion root, a thin slice of the root is placed onto a microscope slide and stained so the chromosomes will be visible. The cells you'll be looking at in this activity were photographed with a light microscope and then digitized so you can see them on the computer.

**How to do mitosis in onion root tip experiment?**

**Can meiosis occur in onion root tip?** The cells of an onion root tip can only undergo mitosis and not meiosis. The cells of an onion root tip are body (somatic cells) and not sex cells, and body cells could only carry out mitosis. So, these cells

divide via mitosis for the purpose of root growth and elongation.

**What happens if the tip of an onion root is cut off?** The roots of the onion stop to grow once we cut their tips because the meristematic growth is stopped. The growth of plant occurs only in certain specific regions. This is because the dividing tissue, also known as meristematic tissue, is located only at these points.

**How will you describe the process of mitosis in the onion root?** Mitotic stages (interphase, prophase, metaphase, anaphase, telophase and cytokinesis) in onion root tip cells. DNA replication occurs at interphase during the so-called S phase (S = synthesis). This stage is followed by the G2 phase (G=gap) during which structures required for division begin to assemble.

**What are the phases of mitosis in the onion root tip?** During the process of mitosis, the chromosomes pass through several stages known as prophase, metaphase, anaphase and telophase. The actual division of the cytoplasm is called cytokinesis and occurs during telophase.

**What happened at the root tip?** At the very tip, the root cap protects the rapidly dividing cells known as the meristematic region or meristem (zone of cell division). Behind the meristem, cells elongate and push the meristem and root cap forward into the soil so the root can explore and mine new soil (zone of elongation).

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**Why is using the tip of the onion root a good place to observe the cell cycle of this organism?** Because the root tip is a fast growth area of the onion plant, cells are rapidly dividing. Also, the cells are large, so they are relatively easy to see, and the 16 chromosomes stain easily.

**Why are only the tips of the roots examined?** There are many reasons why root tips may be regarded as the ideal plant tissue in which to study the effect of chemical substances on chromosomes. Root tips are easy to handle, and in the root meristem a large number of dividing cells may readily be obtained.

**Why must the onion root tip be stained before viewing under a light microscope?** Onion root tips also grow quickly and are only a few cells thick. A stain is used to dye condensed chromosomes—like those undergoing mitosis—a very dark color. By viewing the onion root tip using a light microscope, it is easy to determine if a particular cell is in interphase or mitosis.

**What is the purpose of the root tip?** The major role of the root tip structure is as follows- It aids in communicating with the microbes present in the soil and is involved in many crucial mechanisms of the plant.

**Why would there be a lot of mitosis at an onion root tip?** The reason for onion root tips undergoing mitosis is increasing the number of cells in the root tips, growing the root tip and the root in general. That leads to the plant having a larger root that increase its stability and decreases the possibility of the plant getting uprooted.

**How do you investigate an onion root tip?** In order to examine cells in the tip of an onion root, a thin slice of the root is placed onto a microscope slide and stained so the chromosomes will be visible. The cells you'll be looking at in this activity were photographed with a light microscope and then digitized so you can see them on the computer.

**What was the conclusion of the onion root tip experiment?** Observations and Conclusion The slide containing the stained root tip cells is placed on the stage of the compound microscope, changes taking place are noted and sketched. The different phases of mitosis, such as prophase, metaphase, anaphase and telophase can be observed.

**What is the hypothesis of the onion root tip lab?** To observe mitosis in onion root tip cells and record the different phases of mitosis. Hypothesis: It is expected that the most common phase of mitosis seen will be interphase as the cell spends around ninety percent of its time in this phase.

**Why is onion root tip used to demonstrate mitosis in this experiment?** It is because of the meristematic cells that are situated in the tip of the roots that render the most desirable and suitable raw material to study the different stages of mitosis.

**What is the function of the root tip cell?** The root cap, a small tissue at the tip of the root, protects the root from environmental stress and functions in gravity perception. To perform its functions, the position and size of the root cap remains stable throughout root growth.

**Why are root tips so useful for observing mitosis?** The root tip of a plant contains actively dividing cells, making root tips excellent observation points for mitosis. Each plant cell is surrounded by a cell wall, making the identification of cells easy. Also, the cells near the root tip are highly organized into concentric layers, making them easy to see and count.

**How to observe mitosis in onion root tip?**

**Why is the root tip a suitable part of the onion plant for the observation of mitosis?** The root tip is rapidly growing, so there are many cells in all stages of mitosis within a short space, conducive to showing multiple stages on one slide.

**Why onion root tips were used to view cells undergoing mitosis?** Final answer: Onion root tips are used to observe mitosis because they have a large number of actively dividing cells. The chromosomes in these cells are easily visible under a microscope, providing a clear image of cell division.

**How long does it take for the onion root tip to mitosis?** In the apical meristem region of an onion root tip one complete cell cycle is typically completed in approximately 24 hours. Of that time, between 2–4 hours is spent in the mitotic phase of nuclear and cellular division.

**Why are high-entropy alloys corrosion-resistant?** By breaking the classical alloy-design philosophy, high-entropy alloys (HEAs) possess unique microstructures, which are solid solutions with random arrangements of multiple elements. The particular locally-disordered chemical environment is expected to lead to unique corrosion-resistant properties.

**What is a high-entropy alloy?** High-entropy alloys (HEAs) are alloys that are formed by mixing equal or relatively large proportions of (usually) five or more elements. Prior to the synthesis of these substances, typical metal alloys comprised one or two major components with smaller amounts of other elements.

**What are the core effects of high-entropy alloys?** High entropy alloys (HEAs) have five or more principal elements with four core effects: high entropy, sluggish diffusion, severe lattice distortion, and cocktail effects. These effects lead to some distinct properties of HEAs.

**Which alloy has the highest corrosion resistance?** Corrosion-resistant metals can be a crucial part of any engineering project. The most popular solutions are stainless steel, aluminum alloy, nickel alloys, and copper alloys. However, iridium is the most corrosion-resistant metal known to man.

**What is the difference between conventional alloys and high-entropy alloys?** The basic difference between a high-entropy alloy and a conventional alloy is that conventional alloys have one principal element that forms the base in which a few major or minor alloying elements are added to achieve the desirable combination of mechanical and corrosion properties.

**What makes an alloy corrosion resistant?** Alloying prevents rusting by combining several metals or elements that interact with each other to form a protective layer over the top of the surface of the metal. This barrier limits oxygen and air getting past the surface of the metal and penetrating the inner structure.

**Are high-entropy alloys expensive?** However, these alloys still have some drawbacks, such as the cost of high entropy alloys being more than traditional alloys. This higher cost may be owing to the inclusion of more costly elements such as niobium (Nb), chromium (Cr), vanadium (V), tungsten (W), nickel (Ni), titanium (Ti), and cobalt (Co) etc.

**What are the functional properties of high-entropy alloys?**

**Is high entropy good or bad?** Thermodynamic View: From a thermodynamic perspective, entropy is an inherent property of systems and it always increases in isolated systems over time (as per the second law). In this sense, one can argue that entropy is neither good nor bad, but simply a fundamental aspect of nature.

**What are the benefits of high entropy?** High entropy materials have extraordinary mechanical properties, corrosion resistance, thermal stability, and other promising functional properties, which makes them to be used as a catalysis for water splitting,

electrodes in batteries for charge storage in supercapacitor and as a hydrogen storage material.

**What is an example of a high entropy?** High entropy means high disorder and low energy (Figure 1). To better understand entropy, think of a student's bedroom. If no energy or work were put into it, the room would quickly become messy. It would exist in a very disordered state, one of high entropy.

**What are the electrical properties of high-entropy alloys?** Electrical Properties As-cast high entropy alloy typically have electrical resistivities between 100 and 220  $\mu\Omega\text{-cm}$  [27,28]. These values are 1–2 orders of magnitude higher than that of many conventional metals, and are similar to that of bulk metallic glasses (BMG).

**Which alloy is mainly used for corrosion resistance?** Austenitic steels usually have the highest corrosion resistance. They contain 16 to 26 percent chromium and up to 35 percent nickel, and they are not hardenable by heat treatment and are nonmagnetic. The most common type is the 18/8, or 304, grade, which contains 18 percent chromium and 8 percent nickel.

**What is the strongest alloy on Earth?** Steel is considered the strongest alloy on Earth. Let's take a look at some of the strongest metals on Earth and their surprising uses.

**What metal won't rust?** Known as the precious metals, platinum, gold and silver are all pure metals, therefore they contain no iron and cannot rust. Platinum and gold are highly non-reactive, and although silver can tarnish, it is fairly corrosion-resistant and relatively affordable by comparison.

**Why are they called high-entropy alloys?** These alloys were originally named for their high configurational entropy due to the number of different ways their elements can combine. Pure metals rarely perform acceptably in engineering applications, but alloying can introduce a wide variety of properties and open up possibilities.

**What is the stability of high-entropy alloy?** For certain metals in the high-entropy alloy under alkaline conditions, lower dissolution was observed. Still, the improvement was not striking and can be rather explained by the low-ered concentration of elements in the multinary alloys instead of the synergistic effects of

thermodynamics.

**What are the wear properties of high-entropy alloys?** The wear mechanisms of high entropy alloy can be classified into abrasive wear, adhesive wear, oxidation wear, surface fatigue wear, and other types of wear based on the features of the surface failure mechanism.

**What is the best alloy for corrosion resistance?** 1. Stainless Steel. Stainless steel alloys are renowned for the corrosion-resistance, ductility, and high strength.

**What is the most corrosion resistant metal?** Pure tungsten has a higher 3,422 Celsius (6,192 F) melting point, and carbon arc is even greater at 5,530 Celsius (9,980 F), but iridium is superior to both for corrosion resistance.

**What alloy protects from corrosion?** Nickel-based alloy with a content of 25% to 45% has high resistance to corrosion and an environment cracking resistance and also has high strength. Nickel-based alloy for tubing and casing is of nickel-chromium-molybdenum alloy series.

**What is the stability of high-entropy alloy?** For certain metals in the high-entropy alloy under alkaline conditions, lower dissolution was observed. Still, the improvement was not striking and can be rather explained by the lowered concentration of elements in the multinary alloys instead of the synergistic effects of thermodynamics.

**Why are some reactive metals corrosion resistant?** Some metals, like aluminium and zinc, form a protective oxide layer on their surface when exposed to air. This layer prevents further oxidation and protects the metal from rusting.

**What are the functional properties of high-entropy alloys?**

**What is the wear resistance of high-entropy alloy?** High wear resistance can be expected if two phases are present: one of which has high hardness, and the other has high ductility. Herewith, all phases are high-entropy and possess high-temperature strength up to 0.6 from the melting temperature ( $T_{\text{melt}}$ ).



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