Bar Exam

Descrição. -> Ventura

London Airspace

Descrição. -> Ventura

Casino

Descrição. -> Ventura

***Software Glitch Accidentally Releases Prisoners***

**More than 3,200 US prisoners have been released early** because of a software glitch. **The bug miscalculated the sentence reductions prisoners in Washington state had received for good behaviour**. It was introduced in 2002 as part of an update that followed a court ruling about applying good behaviour credits. State officials say the early releases **have been happening by accident for more than 13 years**.

"Approximately 3 percent of all released inmates since 2002 were released earlier than allowed by law," said Nick Brown, the governor's general counsel. He said the problem was first flagged when a crime victim's family was notified the perpetrator was about to get out — early. "The family did its own calculation, determined that the offender was getting out earlier than the court had ordered, and contacted the department to ask why this was happening," Brown said.

"That this problem was allowed to continue to exist for 13 years is deeply disappointing, it is totally unacceptable, and frankly, it is maddening," Gov. Jay Inslee said.

Washington state officials are now in full [damage-control mode](http://www.doc.wa.gov/news/pressreleases/2015/12222015-sentencing-error-information.asp). Until the software is fixed, they say no one will be released without a "hand-calculation" of the release date. State officials said that many early-release prisoners would have to return to jail to finish their sentences. Analysis of the errors showed that, on average, prisoners whose sentences were wrongly calculated got out 49 days early. One prisoner had his sentence cut by 600 days. In a conference call Thursday, Dan Pacholke, the state's secretary of corrections, said the state is still digging into what crimes may have been committed by ex-cons in the period of time they should have still been in prison. Prematurely released prisoners are charged with causing two deaths, one a DUI vehicular homicide. Local police are now helping to round up those who still need to spend time in jail. So far, 31 of the early released inmates have been taken back into custody. Most of those who've been taken back into custody have not been accused of committing new crimes while they were on the outside.

<http://www.bbc.com/news/technology-35167191>

<http://wacoalitionforparole.org/early-release-of-wa-prisoners-due-to-doc-computer-glitch/>

<http://www.npr.org/2016/01/01/461700642/computer-glitch-leads-to-mistaken-early-release-of-prisoners-in-washington>

***Apple Maps gives us directions to nowhere***

The major new feature of the company's new iOS 6 mobile operating system is a new mapping module developed by Apple itself — a replacement for the Google-supplied maps that have been standard on the iPhone since it debuted in 2007.

Unfortunately, Apple's new maps are simply not as good as Google's. The release of iOS 6 yesterday was immediately followed by users complaining about the new maps, which lack a significant amount of detail and omit public transit directions. Access to high-quality maps is a critical feature for modern smartphones, and Apple's decision to swap out Google Maps is a rare example of the company openly placing its own interests above those of its customers.

Map detail might be lacking in some American cities, but London, Beijing, and Tokyo are virtually blank, and several major landmarks are labeled inaccurately or wildly misplaced. Satellite views are on par with Google in the US; internationally, they may well be obscured by clouds.

Even Apple's highly-touted 3D "flyover" feature is somewhat broken: it frequently displays comically distorted images that look like major landmarks and structures have been destroyed. The Statue of Liberty? Gone. The Brooklyn Bridge? Obliterated. Twitter users quickly started collected examples using the hashtag #ios6apocalypse, and a Tumblr called The Amazing iOS 6 Maps quickly filled up with examples of bad data.

Why all the bad data and broken features? Building maps is extremely difficult — there are only a handful of mapping data providers in the world, and they've all been gathering information for years. Sources tell *The Verge*that Apple began work on the iOS 6 maps system nearly five years ago — not coincidentally when Google launched Android — and the company has had to buy smaller mapping companies and piece together maps from several vendors to even get this far. That's why the US maps are better than the international ones: Apple's using TomTom data in the US, but other services abroad. It's a patchwork, and the rough edges are clear compared to Google's offering. The search giant has been refining its maps for years now: not only has it been running its quirky StreetView cars all over the world, it's been collecting location data from millions of iPhone and Android users to gain even more precision. Apple's just getting started.

Released just yesterday as part of iOS 6, Apple's new Maps app is already facing criticism around the world over a slew of geographic errors.

The app has been faulted for misidentifying cities, using incorrect icons, and even failing to display certain locations. Many of the complaints so far seem to be coming from Europe.

For instance, Irish Minister for Justice Alan Shatter has asked Apple to remove the airline icon for [Airfield House](http://www.airfield.ie/). The problem? Airfield House is [not an airport but a farm](http://www.breakingnews.ie/ireland/shatter-to-contact-apple-over-misleading-airfield-map-app-567605.html), according to Ireland's Breaking News. Shatter may be worried that pilots relying on Maps may think the spot is an airport and end up landing on a bunch of cows and pigs.

\*PICS\*

Several [locations in the U.K. have been moved or are missing](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/technology-19659736)from the app, reports the BBC News.

Stratford-upon-Avon and Solihull are both nowhere to be found. The town of [Uckfield](http://www.uckfield.co.uk/) in East Sussex is in the wrong location. Certain schools are missing, while the app apparently placed a furniture museum in a river. Satellite images of different locations, including ones in Scotland, are covered by clouds.

Users in Asia aren't happy either. Some have complained of [poor quality in the level of details](http://www.japanmobiletech.com/2012/09/ios-6-maps-fail-in-japan.html), while others say the app doesn't show train station exits, according to Japanese blog site Japan Mobile Tech.

One Twitter user pointed out that the app has also created [two instances of the Senkaku, or Diaoyu, Islands](https://twitter.com/samuel_wade/status/248710189820280832). Japan and China have been fighting over ownership of that territory, leading the tweeter to quip that Apple may be trying to broker a deal by creating two versions of the islands.

An entire city is in the ocean, a farm has been labelled as an airport, highways end in the middle of nowhere and a hospital now covers the entire centre of British city Stratford-upon-Avon, Shakespeare's home

Welcome to the new world of Apple Maps that greeted iPhone and iPad users when they downloaded the highly anticipated update to the consumer giant's mobile software platform, iOS 6, this week.

Apple licenses mapping data from vehicle navigation systems maker TomTom. TomTom said it stands behind the quality of its maps but didn't develop the app.

"During the process of turning mapping data into an app, every manufacturer does it their own way," said TomTom spokesperson Cem Cohen. "We are not part of that process. Apple uses exactly the same maps as our other customers."

Cohen said TomTom hasn't talked to Apple about the issues.

While in theory it will be possible for Apple to update Maps with a software fix, the problems appear to be "pretty profound and pretty fundamental", said Marcus Thielking, co-founder of Skobbler, maker of the popular GPS Navigation 2 app, built using the crowdsourced OpenStreetMap platform.

"The question is really how much expertise do they have in-house and what they sourced from third parties," Thielking said, adding that Apple requires people with a very specific skill set to fix it.

"It's not their core competence," he added.

<https://www.theverge.com/2012/9/20/3363914/wrong-turn-apple-ios-6-maps-phone-5-buggy-complaints>

<https://www.cnet.com/news/apples-maps-app-slammed-over-missing-cities-and-other-mistakes/>

<http://www.smh.com.au/technology/technology-news/apples-homegrown-maps-leaves-users-lost-20120920-26a9b.html>

***When the laptops exploded (2006) (provavelmente inútil porque é erro nas baterias)***

\*VIDEO\*

Millions of computer users were on red alert last night after they were warned that their laptops could burst into flames at any moment.

In an extraordinary admission, the world's largest computer firm, Dell, said yesterday that 4.1 million laptops are at risk.

The computer giant was forced to confess that problems with the laptop's batteries, made by Sony, means they are a major 'fire hazard'.

It emerged yesterday that this is the fourth problem Dell has experienced with overheating batteries in the last five years.

At a conference in Japan, one laptop was photographed 'exploding into flames' in what could have been a deadly incident.

One onlooker said: 'The damn thing was on fire and produced several explosions for more than five minutes.'

A man from Singapore told an Australian newspaper that his laptop caught on fire while he was working late in the office.

He said: 'White smoke began to pour out of the machine, completely filling up the room.

There were flames coming up the sides of the laptop.'

Yesterday the American safety watchdog said Dell must recall all the faulty batteries, which are made by the Japanese giant Sony.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission said it is the biggest recall for a computer product in the watchdog's 33-year history.

The Commission is urging 4.1 million people with Dell laptops around the world, including thousands of British businesses, to 'immediately' stop using them.

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-400693/Dell-recalls-4-million-exploding-laptops.html>

***Wall Street Crash: The Crash of 1987***

**Cost:** $500 billion in one day

**Disaster:** On “Black Monday” (October 19, 1987), the Dow Jones Industrial Average plummeted 508 points, losing 22.6% of its total value. The S&P 500 dropped 20.4%.  This was the greatest loss Wall Street ever suffered in a single day.

**Cause:** A long bull market was halted by a rash of SEC investigations of insider trading and by other market forces.  As investors fled stocks in a mass exodus, computer trading programs generated a flood of sell orders, overwhelming the market, crashing systems and leaving investors effectively blind.

The amount the market declined from peak to bottom: 508.32 points, 22.6%, or $500 billion lost in one day. The largest one-day percentage drop in history.

This was the crash that everyone expected but could not justify because of the work of the U.S.[Securities and Exchange Commission](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/sec.asp), which is the governing body President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered after the depression. The SEC - which was established for the prevention of further crashes and fraudulent practices that had infected the stock market - was doing a fine job after the war and finally coaxed tentative investors back into the market in the sixties.  
  
The SEC, however, could take investors to the proper information but couldn't make them think. In the early '60s and '70s, investors looked not at the value of the company but at the appeal of its public image and the vernacular used to describe it. The following kinds of over-embellished company sketches would attract the public eye:  
  
"Synergy Space-Bovubetribucs forges a new frontier in the introduction of organic entities into the ecosystem of the lunar-scape in order to promote greater synergy. This triumphant new paradigm will be enacted through a leveraged advantaged momentum initiator."  
  
Even though these illustrations were vague, investors were infatuated with these companies, which somehow represented some higher idea. The SEC required companies to state explicitly that they had no assets or even a fighting chance at getting any, but investors continued to believe that the potential for these companies was limitless. This [bullish](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/b/bull.asp) attitude, despite frequent bumps and [insolvencies](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/solvency.asp), continued into the eighties when [conglomerates](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/c/conglomerate.asp) and [hostile takeovers](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/h/hostiletakeover.asp) were the golden children of a finance-hungry media. Under the math of the "[new economy](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/n/neweconomy.asp),"firms would grow exponentially rather than incrementally simply by picking up other companies,   
  
The SEC was unable to halt the shady [IPOs](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/ipo.asp) and conglomerations, so the market continued to rise unabated throughout the '80s. Even institutional investors and large [mutual funds](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/m/mutualfund.asp), increasing their dependency on [program trading](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/programtrading.asp), began to adhere to the mantra, "if a stock isn't gaining big time, find one that is."  
  
Then, in early 1987, there was a rash of SEC investigations into [insider trading](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/insidertrading.asp). For the most part, people were aware of the tendency of Wall Street to look out for itself, but the barrage of SEC investigations, rattled investors. By October, investors decided to move out of the crooked game and into the more stable environment offered by [bonds](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/b/bond.asp) or, in some cases, [junk bonds](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/j/junkbond.asp).   
  
As people began the mass exodus out of the market, the computer programs began to kick in. The programs put a [stop loss](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/stop-lossorder.asp) on stocks and sent a sell order to [DOT](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/d/DOT.asp) (designated order turnaround), the NYSE computer system. The instantaneous transmission of so many sell orders overwhelmed the printers for DOT and caused the whole market system to lag, leaving investors on every level (institutional to individual) effectively blind.   
  
Herd-like panic set in and people started dumping stock in the dark without knowing what their losses were or whether their orders would execute fast enough to keep up with plummeting prices. The Dow plummeted 508.32 points (22.6%) and 500 billion dollars vaporized. Fortunately, the newbie chairman of the Fed, [Alan Greenspan](http://www.investopedia.com/terms/a/alangreenspan.asp), was around to help fight off a depression by preventing the insolvency of commercial and investment banks. The market recovered, and some modest refinements were made, including a circuit breaker that cuts out trading programs if the market slides to a set level.

<http://www.investopedia.com/features/crashes/crashes6.asp>

<http://www.devtopics.com/20-famous-software-disasters-part-2/>

AT & T

Descrição. -> Sofia

British Nowhere

Descrição. -> Sofia

Blackout

Descrição. -> Sofia