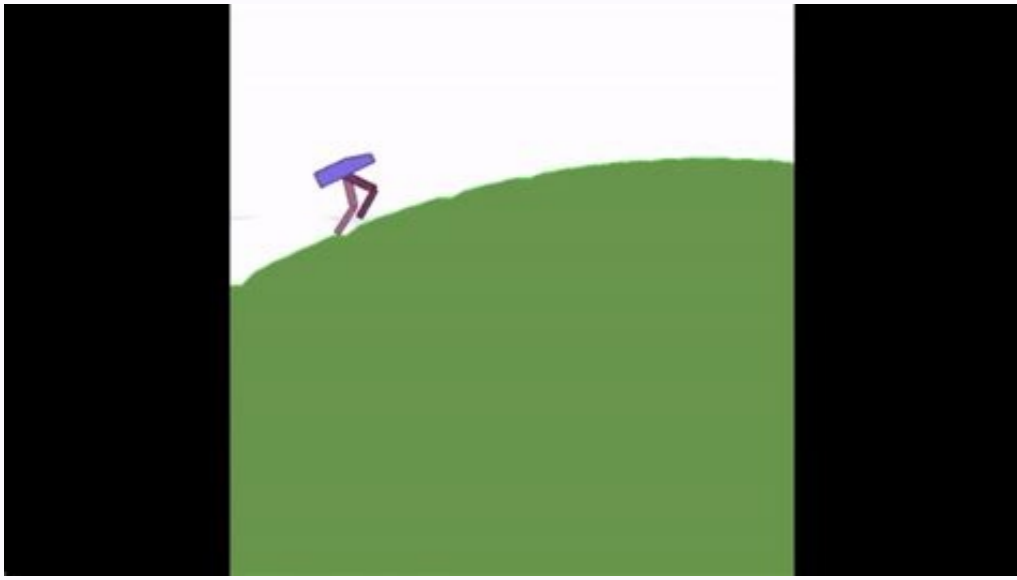


Intent pass data

Continue



Verify domain ownership via DNS record

mangools.com

- 1 Sign in to your domain name provider (e.g. godaddy.com or namecheap.com)
- 2 Copy the TXT record below into the DNS configuration for **mangools.com**

```
google-site-verification=ALiIHf860sNL1ATJcAX4
```
- 3 Press **verify** below. If you can't complete the verification at the moment, you can press **verify later** and return here by selecting **mangools.com** from the property menu

Note: DNS changes may take some time to apply. If Search Console doesn't find the record immediately, wait a day and then try to verify again
[Full details](#)

Can't verify via domain name provider?
 For more verification methods, try a URL prefix property instead

BACK VERIFY LATER VERIFY

Vendor	2019	2019 Market Share (%)	2018	2018 Market Share (%)
	Units		Units	
Samsung	296,194.0	19.2	295,043.7	19.0
Huawei	240,615.5	15.6	202,901.4	13.0
Apple	193,475.1	12.6	209,048.4	13.4
Xiaomi	126,049.2	8.2	122,387.0	7.9
OPPO	118,693.2	7.7	118,787.1	7.6
Others	565,630.0	36.7	607,445.4	39.0
Total	1,540,657.0	100.0	1,555,613.0	100.0

Using intent to pass data android. Pass data class in intent android kotlin. Pass data from fragment to activity using intent. Intent pass data to another activity kotlin. Pass data from one intent to another android. How to pass data without intent in android. Intent pass data to another activity. Xamarin android intent pass data.

In marketing terms it refers to a piece of marketing material, such as an e-mail newsletter, that goes beyond the original recipient. A pass along is "passed along" to a second person by the recipient. A team of engineers led by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory has successfully tested a novel system that they say could greatly improve the efficiency of data center cooling. It's an important area for data center operators, who are struggling with the escalating costs of cooling increasingly powerful server equipment. Some facilities have been unable to add new equipment because they have reached the limit of their power and cooling capacity. By some estimates, the energy used to cool IT systems accounts for nearly half the cost of running a data center. The amount of energy consumed by data centers in the U.S. doubled between 2000 and 2006, and could double again by 2011 if practices aren't improved, according to the U.S. Department of Energy. Server equipment in data centers needs to be kept within a certain temperature range. Hardware can fail if it is too warm, but overcooling wastes energy. Still, most data centers err on the side of caution and cool their equipment more than they need to. The Lawrence Berkeley engineers, working with Intel, Hewlett-Packard, IBM and Emerson Network Power, have been experimenting with a way to deliver just the right amount of cooling to computing equipment. They fed temperature readings from sensors that are built into most modern servers directly into the data-center building controls, allowing the air conditioning system to keep the facility at just the right temperature to cool the servers. It's a simple idea but something that hadn't been achieved before. IT and facilities management systems have historically been managed separately. Computer Room Air Handlers, or CRAH units -- basically large air conditioners -- are most often controlled using temperature sensors located on or near the CRAH air inlets. That's the way 76 percent of data centers do it, according to an end-user study cited in a white paper about the experiment. Eleven percent of data centers place the sensors in the cold aisles between the server racks, which is better but still not ideal. Linking the IT equipment directly to the cooling systems represents "the most fruitful area in improving data center efficiency over the next several years," according to the white paper. The project has been a success, according to Bill Tschudi, a program manager at Lawrence Berkeley. "The main goal we had was to show that you could do this, that you could use the sensors in the IT equipment to control the building systems, and we achieved that," he said. The amount of energy saved will vary depending on how efficient a data center is to begin with, he said. He predicted that most data centers would see a return on their investment within a year. Most data centers today are over-cooled, according to the end-user study. It found that 90 percent of respondents keep their data center at least 5C below the upper limit recommended by The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, which publishes data center temperature guidelines. Adding even a few degrees of extra cooling can be expensive in data centers. "There's this idea that the best data center is a cool data center, but what we've found is that it's safe to run them a little bit warmer," said Allison Klein, a manager with Intel's Server Platform Group. Linking the IT and building control systems sounds simple but posed some technical challenges. IT management systems speak a different language from building control systems, so the engineers had to develop software to convert the IT information into a protocol that can be understood by the CRAH units. The software was custom-written for the project, but commercial vendors are developing products to do that work, Klein said. The project also used variable-speed fans in the CRAH units, which allow the cooling supply to be regulated more precisely. But Klein said data centers could see benefits even without those fans, just from having more precise data about server temperatures. The project is being wrapped up now and the engineers will report their findings in a session at the Intel Developer Forum this month, and at the Data Center Energy Efficiency Summit in October. NetApp has conducted a similar project and will also present its findings at the summit. Part of the technique's appeal is that the up-front costs are relatively low. "We're using industry-standard technologies, so there's no special sauce that would prevent customers from employing this," Klein said. The temperature data could be fed directly into the building control systems, or sent via management consoles from IBM, HP and others, she said. Most new servers include the front-panel temperature sensors employed in the experiment, and the EPA plans to add the sensors to its list of requirements for Energy Star servers, she said. Other types of instrumentation data are likely to be used in the future. "If you think about it, this is just a baby step to get started," Tschudi said. "You could use this same idea to integrate more of the data center, so that instead of thinking of it in terms of IT equipment and infrastructure equipment, you could think of it as a single entity that's seamlessly controlling itself." Copyright © 2009 IDG Communications, Inc. China has passed a personal data protection law, state media Xinhua reports (via Reuters). The law, called the Personal Information Protection Law (PIPL), is set to take effect on November 1. It was proposed last year -- signalling an intent by China's communist leaders to crack down on unscrupulous data collection in the commercial sphere by putting legal restrictions on user data collection. China's internet regulator takes aim at forced data collection. The new law requires app makers to offer users options over how their information is or isn't used, such as the ability not to be targeted for marketing purposes or to have marketing based on personal characteristics, according to Xinhua. It also places requirements on data processors to obtain consent from individuals in order to be able to process sensitive types of data, such as biometrics, medical and health data, financial information and location data. Apps that illegally process user data risk having their service suspended or terminated. Any Western companies doing business in China that involves processing citizens' personal data must grapple with the law's extraterritorial jurisdiction -- meaning foreign companies will face regulatory requirements such as the need to assign local representatives and report to supervisory agencies in China. On the surface, core elements of China's new data protection regime mirror requirements long baked into European Union law -- where the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) provides citizens with a comprehensive set of rights wrapping their personal data, including putting a similarly high bar on consent to process what EU law refers to as 'special category data', such as health data (although elsewhere there are differences in what personal information is considered the most sensitive by the respective data laws). The GDPR is also extraterritorial in scope. But the context in which China's data protection law will operate is also of course very different -- not least given how the Chinese state uses a vast data-gathering operation to keep tabs on and police the behavior of its own citizens. Any limits the PIPL might place on Chinese government departments' ability to collect data on citizens -- state organs were covered in draft versions of the law -- may be little more than window-dressing to provide a foil for continued data collection by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)'s state security apparatus while further consolidating its centralized control over government. It also remains to be seen how the CCP could use the new data protection rules to further regulate -- some might say tame -- the power of the domestic tech sector. It has been cracking down on the sector in a number of ways, using regulatory changes as leverage over giants like Tencent. Earlier this month, for example, Beijing filed a civil suit against the tech giant -- citing claims that its messaging-app WeChat's youth mode does not comply with laws protecting minors. The China tech crackdown continues. The PIPL provides the Chinese regime with plenty more attack surface to put strictures on local tech companies. Nor is it wasting any time in attacking data-mining practices that are commonplace among Western tech giants but now look likely to face growing friction if deployed by companies within China. Reuters notes that the National People's Congress marked the passage of the law today by publishing an op-ed from state media outlet People's Court Daily which lauds the legislation and calls for entities that use algorithms for "personalized decision making" -- such as recommendation engines -- to obtain user consent first. Quoting the op-ed, it writes: "Personalization is the result of a user's choice, and true personalized recommendations must ensure the user's freedom to choose, without compulsion. Therefore, users must be given the right to not make use of personalized recommendation functions." There is growing concern over algorithmic targeting outside China, too, of course. In Europe, lawmakers and regulators have been calling for tighter restrictions on behavioral advertising -- as the bloc is in the process of negotiating a swathe of new digital regulations that will expand its power to regulate the sector, such as the proposed Digital Markets Act and Digital Services Act. Regulating the internet is clearly the new geopolitical battleground as regions compete to shape the future of data flows to suit their respective economic, political and social goals. As China shakes up regulations, tech companies suffer China roundup: Keep down internet upstarts, cultivate hard tech

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