

Chapter 1 : Our Future Lies In The Past | HuffPost

What Lies In The Future quotes - 1. A memory is just a memory, don't let it control what happens in the future or worse the present. Read more quotes and sayings about What Lies In The Future.

Future Now Lies, propaganda and fake news: A challenge for our age With news sources splintering and falsehoods spreading widely online, can anything be done? Richard Gray takes an in-depth look at how we got here – and hears from the researchers and innovators seeking to save the truth. Or so you would think. But plug the query into a search engine and the facts get a little fuzzy. The range of different responses demonstrate the richness and complexity of the modern world. Inspired by these responses, over the next month we will be publishing a series of feature articles and videos that take an in-depth look at the biggest challenges we face today. When I checked Google, the first result – given special prominence in a box at the top of the page – informed me that the first black president was a man called John Hanson in Other search engines do little better. The top results on Yahoo and Bing pointed me to articles about Hanson as well. It is a bewildering maze of claim and counterclaim, where hoaxes spread with frightening speed on social media and spark angry backlashes from people who take what they read at face value. Controversial, fringe views about US presidents can be thrown centre stage by the power of search engines. Voters are seemingly misled by the very politicians they elected and even scientific research - long considered a reliable basis for decisions - is dismissed as having little value. For a special series launching this week, BBC Future Now asked a panel of experts about the grand challenges we face in the 21st Century – and many named the breakdown of trusted sources of information as one of the most pressing problems today. Without a common starting point – a set of facts that people with otherwise different viewpoints can agree on – it will be hard to address any of the problems that the world now faces. Having a large number of people in a society who are misinformed is absolutely devastating and extremely difficult to cope with – Stephan Lewandowsky, University of Bristol

The example at the start of this article may seem a minor, frothy controversy, but there is something greater at stake here. Leading researchers, tech companies and fact-checkers we contacted say the threat posed by the spread of misinformation should not be underestimated. In the run-up to the US presidential elections last year, a made-up story spread on social media claimed a paedophile ring involving high-profile members of the Democratic Party was operating out of the basement of a pizza restaurant in Washington DC. In early December a man walked into the restaurant - which does not have a basement - and fired an assault rifle. Remarkably, no one was hurt. View image of Credit: Alternative histories Working out who to trust and who not to believe has been a facet of human life since our ancestors began living in complex societies. Politics has always bred those who will mislead to get ahead. But the difference today is how we get our information. Yet Wikipedia itself - which can be edited by anyone but uses teams of volunteer editors to weed out inaccuracies - is far from perfect. Inaccurate information is a regular feature on the website and requires careful checking for anyone wanting to use it. This is false but when he died the statement cropped up in some of his obituaries when writers resorted to Wikipedia for help. There are some who care little for reputation, however. They are simply in it for the money. Last year, links to websites masquerading as reputable sources started appearing on social media sites like Facebook. For every fact there is a counterfact. All those counterfactuals and facts look identical online, which is confusing to most people. It was found that many of the stories were coming from a small town in Macedonia where young people were using it as a get-rich scheme , paying Facebook to promote their posts and reaping the rewards of the huge number visits to their websites. If we were chatting around the kitchen table or in the pub, often there would be a debate. Information spreads around the world in seconds, with the potential to reach billions of people. But it can also be dismissed with a flick of the finger. What we choose to engage with is self-reinforcing and we get shown more of the same. That is a dangerous tendency. One approach that has been tried is to challenge facts and claims when they appear on social media. Organisations like Full Fact, for example, look at persistent claims made by politicians or in the media, and try to correct them. Research by Resnick suggests this approach may not be working on social media, however. He has been building software that can automatically track rumours on Twitter , dividing people into those

that spread misinformation and those that correct it. Even when a correction reached a lot of people and a rumour reached a lot of people, they were usually not the same people. The problem is, corrections do not spread very well. The WHO put out a correction, but even so, the initial mistake reached far more people than the correction did. Another rumour suggested the rapper Jay Z had died and reached, people on Twitter. Around half that number were exposed to the correction. But only a tiny proportion were exposed to both the rumour and correction. This lack of overlap is a specific challenge when it comes to political issues. Moy fears the traditional watchdogs and safeguards put in place to ensure those in power are honest are being circumvented by social media. Twitter and Facebook both insist they have strict rules on what can be advertised and particularly on political advertising. Regardless, the use of social media adverts in politics can have a major impact. During the run up to the EU referendum, the Vote Leave campaign paid for nearly a billion targeted digital adverts, mostly on Facebook, according to one of its campaign managers. Getty Images Social media sites themselves are already taking steps. Mark Zuckerberg, founder of Facebook, recently spelled out his concerns about the spread of hoaxes, misinformation and polarisation on social media in a 6,word letter he posted online. In it he said Facebook would work to reduce sensationalism in its news feed on its site by looking at whether people have read content before sharing it. It has also updated its advertising policies to reduce spam sites that profit off fake stories, and added tools to let users flag fake articles. Other tech giants also claim to be taking the problem seriously. We recently made improvements to our algorithm that will help surface more high quality, credible content on the web. Full Fact is creating an automated fact-checker that will monitor claims made on TV, in newspapers, in parliament or on the internet. Initially it will be targeting claims that have already been fact-checked by humans and send out corrections automatically in an attempt to shut down rumours before they get started. As artificial intelligence gets smarter, the system will also do some fact-checking of its own. We did a demonstration project last summer to prove we can automate the checking of claims like that. The challenge is going to be writing tools that can check specific types of claims, but over time it will become more powerful. It is an approach being attempted by a number of different groups around the world. Researchers at the University of Mississippi and Indiana University are both working on an automated fact-checking system. IBM has spent several years working on ways that its Watson AI could help internet users distinguish fact from fiction. A major issue most people face without knowing it is the bubble they live in. If they were shown views outside that bubble they would be much more open to talking about them. By presenting people with accurate facts it should be possible to at least get a debate going. But telling people what is true and what is not does not seem to work. For this reason, IBM shelved its plans for a fact-checker. Any attempt to break through these bubbles is fraught with difficulty as you are being dismissed as being part of a conspiracy simply for trying to correct what people believe. It is why you have Republicans and Democrats disagreeing over something as fundamental as how many people appear in a photograph. Similarly, firms like Amazon could offer up films and books that provide an alternative viewpoint to the products a person normally buys. I think we have to work on that. It operates a little known grant scheme that allows certain NGOs to place high-ranking adverts in response to certain searches. It is used by groups like the Samaritans so their pages rank highly in a search by someone looking for information about suicide, for example. But Google says anti-radicalisation charities could also seek to promote their message on searches about so-called Islamic State, for example. But there are understandable fears about powerful internet companies filtering what people see - even within these organisations themselves. For those leading the push to fact-check information, better tagging of accurate information online would be a better approach by allowing people to make up their own minds about the information. We need to tag and structure quality content in effective ways. He is planning to develop a database of sources that professional fact-checkers use and intends to make it freely available. This is a problem that governments around the world are facing as the public views what they tell them with increasing scepticism. Nesta, a UK-based charity that supports innovation, has been looking at some of the challenges that face democracy in the digital era and how the internet can be harnessed to get people more engaged. Eddie Copeland, director of government innovation at Nesta, points to an example in Taiwan where members of the public can propose ideas and help formulate them into legislation. She and her team have been working to identify fake news on

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the internet since He argues that by slipping into lazy cynicism about what we are being told, we allow those who lie to us to get away with it. Instead, he thinks we should be interrogating what they say and holding them to account. If you liked this story, sign up for the weekly bbc.

Chapter 2 : The Future Lies Ahead - Mort Sahl | Songs, Reviews, Credits | AllMusic

*Lies: The Future of Truth and the Decline of America s Moral Integrity [Charles Lewis] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Facts are and must be the coin of the realm in a democracy, for government "of the people.*

November 6, Various horizontal and vertical approaches exist for entering the IoT market. The debate about IoT market strategies will continue because of the bold projections for the IoT market. Unfortunately, hype leads to myth, and myth leads to confusion. Moving forward means taking a step back to look for clues about how the IoT market could evolve. HVAC controls have existed for a while. The first thermostat was patented in 1852! School custodians controlled the heat through hand-operated dampers based on periodic assessments of the classroom temperature. The teacher, Warren Johnson, sought to eliminate these classroom disruptions and developed the technology to maintain a constant temperature in the classroom. The technology for automated room temperature control has existed for years! Has much changed in the basic temperature control architecture during that span of time? Sadly, we could say, not really. Even today, data from a single temperature sensor controls the actuation of most HVAC units in homes. Programmable schedules and vacation modes? GLAS even supports voice commands for user comfort controls. Where would it get the data? The IoT sensors transmit data to the cloud for processing by the AI analytics engine. Certainly, the decoupling of the sensors from the thermostat control unit would represent a significant change from the automated room temperature control invented years ago. Would the existence of IoT sensors lead to the development of better AI analytics engines? Or, would the existence of AI analytics engines lead to the installation of more IoT sensors? Many companies have already placed bets on this question. Certainly, the investment community has weighed in as well. AI is the domain of subject matter experts SMEs. If this theory prevails, then AI may certainly lead the way for IoT in terms of demand for data. Consider the flip side. If widespread IoT deployments were a reality, then vast stores of data would exist. Algorithms could quickly emerge to leverage that data. Under this theory, the existence of IoT data would lead the way for AI. IoT and AI represent twin forces either way.

Chapter 3 : BBC - Future - Lies, propaganda and fake news: A challenge for our age

What lies in the future for Alaska? and. He had been lain on a stretcher He had been laid on a stretcher. thanks
Â«Â«Use and Misuse of Dialogue Tags.

The future of artificial intelligence lies on the edge: Artificial intelligence is not a new concept. What is new is that AI experiences that were once processed solely in the cloud are now running on-device, which allows for lowered latency, greater privacy protection, and increased reliability. We spoke with Brotman about how on-device AI will impact various industries, and the challenge of convincing people that AI is helpful, not harmful. We can now take large, complex neural networks and optimize them to run in constrained environments like mobile phones, speakers, and connected cameras. We have the software, runtimes, and libraries to enable this acceleration on device. What excites you the most about on-device AI? What excites me is having a device in my possession that is cognizant of my surroundings and my behavior, and can even augment the world around me. This makes the world around me more rich and compelling. AI, the term and the execution, is becoming more acceptable to the general public, as opposed to some creepy sci-fi movie trope, and so much of it will be transparent to the end user. Traditionally, data has had to make the long roundtrip from device to cloud in order to, for example, answer a command from a digital personal assistant or work with the camera to classify an object like an animal, food, or landmark. Devices powered by Snapdragon, however, have the power to do some of the processing on device. In addition to improved latency and faster responses, on-device AI helps to ensure your personal data will be more private. Those are files you do not, and should not, have to shuffle off to the cloud in order to experience AI-powered features. With on-device AI, those transactions can happen locally. With regard to personal assistants, how will our interactions with them evolve? In the relatively near future, devices will have larger vocabularies and the ability to pick up on tone and emotion. These are the nuances that will make the experience more human and real, as opposed to what it is today, which is fairly robotic. Ultimately, for people to be comfortable enough to rely on their voice for control, they need to identify with this inanimate object as a companion, as opposed to a utility. Pauses and gaps are replaced by real-time conversations that happen on and with the device. How will on-device AI impact the IoT? Take connected security cameras. Today, they can detect other objects. There are also a lot of benign false positives that the cameras will pick up such as a tree moving or drastic lighting changes when a cloud obscures the sun. What are the challenges of convincing people that on-device AI is beneficial? In this case, people will just become more accustomed to better performance: If intelligence is resident in the device, processing will be faster and the end user experience will be seamless. Our job as a technology provider is to continue to push the performance of our devices, and on-device AI is going to make that happen.

Chapter 4 : Lay vs. Lie--What are the Differences Between Lay and Lie | The Editor's Blog

"The future lies before you, like a field of pure white snow.." Choosing Voluntary Simplicity A blog about finding balance in your life, connecting with who you are, and creating a lifestyle where you wake up each morning eagerly anticipating the day ahead.

Past and future "entities" are construed as logical constructions or fictions. Saint Augustine proposed that the present is a knife edge between the past and the future and could not contain any extended period of time. Contrary to Saint Augustine, some philosophers propose that conscious experience is extended in time. For instance, William James said that time is "Other early philosophers who were presentists include the Buddhists in the tradition of Indian Buddhism. A leading scholar from the modern era on Buddhist philosophy is Stcherbatsky, who has written extensively on Buddhist presentism: Ultimately real is only the present moment of physical efficiency [i. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. October Learn how and when to remove this template message Human behavior is known to encompass anticipation of the future. Anticipatory behavior can be the result of a psychological outlook toward the future, for examples optimism, pessimism, and hope. Optimism is an outlook on life such that one maintains a view of the world as a positive place. People would say that optimism is seeing the glass "half full" of water as opposed to half empty. It is the philosophical opposite of pessimism. Optimists generally believe that people and events are inherently good, so that most situations work out in the end for the best. Hope implies a certain amount of despair, wanting, wishing, suffering or perseverance" i. Pessimism as stated before is the opposite of optimism. It is the tendency to see, anticipate, or emphasize only bad or undesirable outcomes, results, or problems. The word originates in Latin from Pessimus meaning worst and Malus meaning bad. Religion[edit] Religions consider the future when they address issues such as karma, life after death, and eschatologies that study what the end of time and the end of the world will be. In religion, major prophets are said to have the power to change the future. Common religious figures have claimed to see into the future, such as minor prophets and diviners. The term "afterlife" refers to the continuation of existence of the soul, spirit or mind of a human or animal after physical death, typically in a spiritual or ghostlike afterworld. Deceased persons are usually believed to go to a specific region or plane of existence in this afterworld, often depending on the rightness of their actions during life. Some believe the afterlife includes some form of preparation for the soul to transfer to another body reincarnation. The major views on the afterlife derive from religion, esotericism and metaphysics. There are those who are skeptical of the existence of the afterlife, or believe that it is absolutely impossible, such as the materialist-reductionists, who believe that the topic is supernatural, therefore does not really exist or is unknowable. In metaphysical models, theists generally believe some sort of afterlife awaits people when they die. Atheists generally do not believe in a life after death. Members of some generally non-theistic religions such as Buddhism, tend to believe in an afterlife like reincarnation but without reference to God. Agnostics generally hold the position that like the existence of God, the existence of supernatural phenomena, such as souls or life after death, is unverifiable and therefore unknowable. Eschatology is a part of theology and philosophy concerned with the final events in the history of the world, or the ultimate destiny of humanity, commonly referred to as the end of the world. While in mysticism the phrase refers metaphorically to the end of ordinary reality and reunion with the Divine, in many traditional religions it is taught as an actual future event prophesied in sacred texts or folklore. More broadly, eschatology may encompass related concepts such as the Messiah or Messianic Age, the end time, and the end of days. Grammar[edit] In Grammar, actions are classified according to one of the following twelve verb tenses: Verbs in the future continuous tense indicate actions that will happen beyond the present and will continue for a period of time. Verbs in the future perfect tense indicate actions that will be completed at a particular point in the future. Finally, verbs in the future perfect continuous tense combine the features of the perfect and continuous tenses, describing the future status of actions that have been happening continually from now or the past through to a particular time in the future. Another way to think of the various future tenses is that actions described by the future tense will be

completed at an unspecified time in the future, actions described by the future continuous tense will keep happening in the future, actions described by the future perfect tense will be completed at a specific time in the future, and actions described by the future perfect continuous tense are expected to be continuing as of a specific time in the future. Linear and cyclic culture[edit] The linear view of time common in Western thought draws a stronger distinction between past and future than does the more common cyclic time of cultures such as India, where past and future can coalesce much more readily. Davis Future studies or futurology is the science, art and practice of postulating possible, probable, and preferable futures and the worldviews and myths that underlie them. Futures studies seeks to understand what is likely to continue, what is likely to change, and what is novel. Part of the discipline thus seeks a systematic and pattern-based understanding of past and present, and to determine the likelihood of future events and trends. A key part of this process is understanding the potential future impact of decisions made by individuals, organisations and governments. Leaders use results of such work to assist in decision-making. It includes analyzing the sources, patterns, and causes of change and stability in the attempt to develop foresight and to map possible futures. Modern practitioners stress the importance of alternative and plural futures, rather than one monolithic future, and the limitations of prediction and probability, versus the creation of possible and preferable futures. Three factors usually distinguish futures studies from the research conducted by other disciplines although all disciplines overlap, to differing degrees. First, futures studies often examines not only possible but also probable, preferable, and "wild card" futures. Second, futures studies typically attempts to gain a holistic or systemic view based on insights from a range of different disciplines. Third, futures studies challenges and unpacks the assumptions behind dominant and contending views of the future. The future thus is not empty but fraught with hidden assumptions. Futures studies does not generally include the work of economists who forecast movements of interest rates over the next business cycle, or of managers or investors with short-term time horizons. Most strategic planning, which develops operational plans for preferred futures with time horizons of one to three years, is also not considered futures. But plans and strategies with longer time horizons that specifically attempt to anticipate and be robust to possible future events, are part of a major subdiscipline of futures studies called strategic foresight. The futures field also excludes those who make future predictions through professed supernatural means. At the same time, it does seek to understand the models such groups use and the interpretations they give to these models. Forecasting Forecasting is the process of estimating outcomes in uncontrolled situations. Forecasting is applied in many areas, such as weather forecasting , earthquake prediction , transport planning , and labour market planning. Due to the element of the unknown, risk and uncertainty are central to forecasting. Statistically based forecasting employs time series with cross-sectional or longitudinal data. Econometric forecasting methods use the assumption that it is possible to identify the underlying factors that might influence the variable that is being forecast. If the causes are understood, projections of the influencing variables can be made and used in the forecast. Judgmental forecasting methods incorporate intuitive judgments, opinions and probability estimates, as in the case of the Delphi method , scenario building , and simulations. Prediction is similar to forecasting but is used more generally, for instance to also include baseless claims on the future. Organized efforts to predict the future began with practices like astrology , haruspicy , and augury. These are all considered to be pseudoscience today, evolving from the human desire to know the future in advance. Modern efforts such as future studies attempt to predict technological and societal trends, while more ancient practices, such as weather forecasting, have benefited from scientific and causal modelling. Despite the development of cognitive instruments for the comprehension of future, the stochastic and chaotic nature of many natural and social processes has made precise forecasting of the future elusive. In art and culture[edit] Futurism[edit] Futurism as an art movement originated in Italy at the beginning of the 20th century. It developed largely in Italy and in Russia , although it also had adherents in other countries - in England and Portugal for example. The Futurists explored every medium of art, including painting , sculpture , poetry , theatre , music , architecture , and even gastronomy. Futurists had a passionate loathing of ideas from the past, especially political and artistic traditions. They also espoused a love of speed , technology , and violence. The car, the plane, and the industrial town were all legendary for the Futurists, because they represented the technological

triumph of people over nature. The Futurist Manifesto declared: Closely identified with the central Italian Futurist movement were brother composers Luigi Russolo and Antonio Russolo, who used instruments known as intonarumori - essentially sound boxes used to create music out of noise. Literary futurism made its debut with F. Futurist poetry used unexpected combinations of images and hyper-conciseness not to be confused with the actual length of the poem. Futurist theater works have scenes a few sentences long, use nonsensical humor, and try to discredit the deep-rooted dramatic traditions with parody. Longer literature forms, such as novels, had no place in the Futurist aesthetic, which had an obsession with speed and compression. Futurism expanded to encompass other artistic domains and ultimately included painting, sculpture, ceramics, graphic design, industrial design, interior design, theatre design, textiles, drama, literature, music and architecture. In architecture, it featured a distinctive thrust towards rationalism and modernism through the use of advanced building materials. The ideals of futurism remain as significant components of modern Western culture; the emphasis on youth, speed, power and technology finding expression in much of modern commercial cinema and commercial culture. Futurism has produced several reactions, including the s-era literary genre of cyberpunk " which often treated technology with a critical eye. Science fiction[edit] Print c. Science fiction is found in books, art, television, films, games, theater, and other media. Science fiction differs from fantasy in that, within the context of the story, its imaginary elements are largely possible within scientifically established or scientifically postulated laws of nature though some elements in a story might still be pure imaginative speculation. Settings may include the future, or alternative time-lines, and stories may depict new or speculative scientific principles such as time travel or psionics, or new technology such as nanotechnology, faster-than-light travel or robots. Exploring the consequences of such differences is the traditional purpose of science fiction, making it a "literature of ideas". Sometimes authors publish a timeline of events in their history, while other times the reader can reconstruct the order of the stories from information in the books. Some published works constitute "future history" in a more literal sense"i. Wikiquote has quotations related to: Future Look up future in Wiktionary, the free dictionary.

Chapter 5 : English verb 'lie' conjugated

Category People & Blogs; Song Lie to Me; Artist Future; Licensed to YouTube by SME (on behalf of Epic/Freebandz/A1); EMI Music Publishing, PEDL, Warner Chappell, UBEM, UMPG Publishing, ASCAP.

Firm believer in living an unstuck and happy life. Should we runaway from our past and completely disregard it as a no go to place or should we embrace it and learn from it? An honest answer to the above questions holds in my opinion the key answer to our future. The experiences and memories laden in our past hold life shaping elements that have moulded us into the kind of person we are now. When looking back on our childhood we may have recollection of a past where we felt safe and protected, or where we had to keep ourselves safe from harboring danger. The ambivalence of the positive and negative are interwoven in most of our life experiences. Yet it is those very experiences or occurrences that will determine later on how we react to life. The environment, our family, our relationships with our peers, the conversations that were held at the dinner table will, together, inevitably shape our thoughts and our beliefs of how we shall respond when confronted with similar situations in adulthood. Scarcity and abundance will have both an ambivalent effect on our life. At times, even our narrative will be one that was never ours in the first place. So how can we truly live our future and be totally present in manifesting our dreams, our aspirations and embrace the inspirations of which life is filled? My personal experience has been one where to fully live my future I had to embrace and accept the past in its entirety. Being of a curious nature, I always demand an answer to any question that I ask. From life too we should demand that our questions be answered. We should establish the habit of questioning ourselves to why we acted or reacted in a certain way. Asking the uncomfortable questions may lead us to the discovery of patterns in our behavior and thinking that may have no place in our life simply because they are inherited from somebody else. Wherever we are in life is the direct response to how we answered or left unanswered our deep rooted questions. Questions to why we let fear set in when we have to make a difficult decision as to which direction we should steer our life in. Questions about why at times we let others run our life and make the wrong decision for us. Why we procrastinate or we choose inaction when important or life changing decisions have to be made. The answers to our questions hold the key to our future and the realizations of our dreams. Too often we let our dreams, our aspirations and inspirations be silenced by that inner voice deeply rooted in the false friend that lives within us. That false or imaginary friend that whispers in our ears telling us, that we are not ready, nobody is interested in what we have to say. All this inner talk that perhaps was planted there by an uncaring comment, has tainted and robbed us of an astounding future. By establishing a habit of demanding an answer to even the most difficult questions we may be on the way to unleash that inner greatness that would otherwise be forever lost for others to enjoy. Like the sound of a beautiful voice, the canvas adorned by the beautiful strokes of a budding artist, or the words that no-one wanted to read but that have filled the pages of books. Whatever and wherever your greatness lies, do not deprive your future of it. So yes our future lies in the past, because what we thought were failures were actually invaluable life lessons, our trampoline to an outstanding future. This post was published on the now-closed HuffPost Contributor platform. Contributors control their own work and posted freely to our site. If you need to flag this entry as abusive, send us an email.

Chapter 6 : Subscribe to read | Financial Times

The habit of looking to the future and thinking that the whole meaning of the present lies in what it will bring forth is a pernicious one. There can be no value in the whole unless there is value in the parts.

Or maybe not misused as much as they are confusing. Their conjugations are confusing, perhaps, because both use lay as one of the verb forms. Confusing, also, because lie has a meaning other than the one pointed out here. The regular verb to lie—meaning tell an untruth—follows the conjugation rules for regular verbs. When do you use lie and when do you use lay? Lie means repose or recline. You could say, I lie on my bed. This is not taking a direct object. You are not saying, I lied my bed. I need to be lying down. I want to lie down; lie down before you fall down Past tense: Yesterday I lay down. Tomorrow I will lie down. I have lain down in that bed. I had lain down in the past. I will have lain down for 20 hours straight. Lay is transitive—it requires an object. This means that someone or something puts or places something else somewhere. I lay the paper on the desk. She lays the paper on the desk. Yesterday I laid the paper on the desk. Tomorrow I will lay the paper on the desk. I have laid the paper on the desk. I had laid the paper on the desk. I will have laid the paper on the desk. A visual comparison may be helpful:

Chapter 7 : Past And Future Quotes (92 quotes)

So yes our future lies in the past, because what we thought were failures where actually invaluable life lessons, our trampoline to an outstanding future. Download This post was published on the.

The future is biometrics. In the first chapter of this two part blog Alice Learey of Hydra Creative examines the advancement of biometrics in everyday life. Biometrics - the identification of a person through certain unique characteristics finger prints, iris scans, facial recognition, etc - are increasingly shaping our relationship with digital technology. These are characteristics unique to each individual, even twins. Once restricted for use in high security military compounds, this unique data is becoming more and more commonplace in our everyday lives. Fingerprints and facial recognition are used to unlock not just phone home screens but also highly sensitive portals such as banking apps, as well as providing a whole new dimension to the entertainment and retail industries. The uniqueness of the biological features that biometric authentication uses means biometric data has become synonymous with online security. Everyday life Increasingly, biometrics in the form of fingerprints and facial recognition have filtered down into day to day general use replacing passwords on phones and linked applications. Fingerprints started unlocking phones and that was just the tip of the iceberg. The unique data that biometrics relies upon makes it a great security asset. Dubai International Airport has taken this functionality one step further in combating long security queues: And it is not just security that is making use of this functionality. Webcams can now perform facial identification for a multitude of ends, including verifying presence in online exam conditions and gauging emotion through pupil dilation. New technology The advancement in AR and VR technology has been significantly aided by biometric data to better inform upon the experience that they provide - from entertainment right through to retail capabilities. Mastercard has launched a new shopping system, one in which the shopper browses through virtual products in a real retail environment by using AR glasses, and can make purchases using biometric verification. Meanwhile, the potential for supplying this service to the online shopper is already available. Alongside this revolutionary digitised approach to shopping is the future as seen by Business. The facial identification, linked to previous transactions, would recognise sales patterns and inform the sales representative in order to deliver a highly personalised customer service. This offers us a snapshot of the future of transactions, that will no longer require a wallet or even a phone, offering a smooth transaction and seamless customer service. Looking to the future Currently the most widely used application of biometrics functions as a security measure. Meanwhile, entertainment and retail industries are striving to be the industry-leaders in incorporating biometrics into their business. As it continues to develop and become a normalised element of consumer life, the influence of biometrics on our future online and digital behaviours are highly likely to be redefined. The future of biometrics opens up a whole new dimension to seamless and personalised online interactions. This collaborative ideology reinforces the growing relationship that exists between technology and human interaction, viewing these as one entity with increasingly blurred boundaries between the real and digital spheres. The second part of the series can be found here. Alice Learey, digital marketing executive, Hydra Creative.

Chapter 8 : Lies - Wikipedia

The predictable, basic, universal future, and the unpredictable, uncertain, unique future. The predictable future is the future where time marches on, the sun will set and rise, we are all born.

The habit of looking to the future and thinking that the whole meaning of the present lies in what it will bring forth is a pernicious one. There can be no value in the whole unless there is value in the parts. The Empire Strikes Back Future, n. That period of time in which our affairs prosper, our friends are true and our happiness is assured. He who controls the present controls the past. It depends upon the power of the individual to predict, with at least a fair success, the outcome of his own actions. To do this, he must be able to predict how the environment will respond to his acts. We do not live in tomorrow. We cannot find it in any of our title-deeds. The man who owns whole blocks of real estate, and great ships on the sea, does not own a single minute of tomorrow. It is a mysterious possibility, not yet born. It lies under the seal of midnight--behind the veil of glittering constellations. The ones who are not afraid to try it, explore it, poke at it, question it and turn it inside out. We came here to shape it. PAUL PARK, A Princess of Roumania The essence of optimism is that it takes no account of the present, but it is a source of inspiration, of vitality and hope where others have resigned; it enables a man to hold his head high, to claim the future for himself and not to abandon it to his enemy. Because every time you do, you rob yourself of the journey, the present moment, which, in the end, is all there really is. Osage Country Total self-confidence is built through positive expectations. You can build positive expectations by knowing that you have the power within to overcome any obstacle that lies ahead. So many people have a magnetic attraction to the past. They save momentos, clippings, old letters, and trivia. There is nothing wrong with this, but if you want to succeed, your mind must focus on where you are going, not on where you have been. Instead of saving momentos, clippings, old letters, and trivia from the past, it would be more productive to make a scrapbook with pictures of where you want to go and what you want to be in the future. Only for me, the long perspective of shades that set off one box from the next day had suddenly snapped up, and I could see day after day after day glaring ahead of me like a white, broad, infinitely desolate avenue. In a world without future, each loneliness is final. In a world without future, each laugh is the last laugh. In a world without future, beyond the present lies nothingness, and people cling to the present as if hanging from a cliff. Today and tomorrow are yet to be said. The chances, the changes are all yours to make. The mold of your life is in your hands to break. God lurks in the gaps. Gosse," Other Inquisitions Every second that passes is like a door that opens to allow in what has not yet happened, what we call the future, but, to challenge the contradictory nature of what we have just said, perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the future is just an immense void, that the future is just the time on which the eternal present feeds. All our tragedies and triumphs, our lives and deaths, our shames and joys are just stuffing for your emptiness.

Chapter 9 : The Future Lies Before You

lie/lay Lie and lay are two words that seem to cause some of the greatest confusion, even among those versed in English grammar. Lie means to recline; lay, on the other hand, means to put or place something.