Journal of Science
Technology & Management

Need and Choice of Data Analysis Tools for Researchers

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Background

[redacted]

Summary of the problem

[redacted]

Solution proposed

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Table [illegible]

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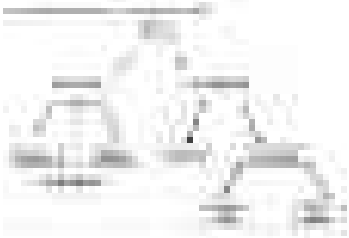

Figure 1: Illustration of data

Fig. 2: Illustration of data

Header	Header	Header
Row 1	Row 1	Row 1
Row 2	Row 2	Row 2
Row 3	Row 3	Row 3

Table 1: Sample table

Header	Header	Header	Header	Header
Row 1	Row 1	Row 1	Row 1	Row 1
Row 2	Row 2	Row 2	Row 2	Row 2
Row 3	Row 3	Row 3	Row 3	Row 3

Table 2: Sample table

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Data structures for storing and manipulating numbers

Data structures for storing and manipulating text

Compound data structures

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An Analysis of Classification Algorithms for Nepali News

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Abstract

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1 Introduction

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2 Related Work

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Author Name, Author Name, Author Name

Abstract text.

Publication info.

Introduction

Introduction text.

Related Work

Related work text.

Methodology

Methodology text.

Results

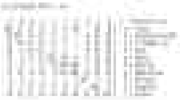
Results text.

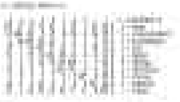
Discussion

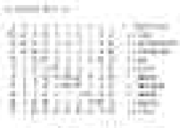
Discussion text.

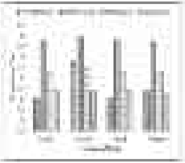
Conclusion

Conclusion text.









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Decentralized Approach to Wastewater Treatment and Management Using Constructed Wetland in Nepal

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Abstract

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1 Introduction

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$$\frac{C_p}{C_v} = \gamma = 1 + \frac{2}{f}$$

Where,

C_p is the molar specific heat at constant pressure

C_v is the molar specific heat at constant volume

f is the degrees of freedom (no. of ways in which the molecule can store energy)

The degrees of freedom of a monatomic gas is 3.

The temperature dependence of the root mean square speed of a gas is given by the following equation:

$$v_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{M}}$$

Where,

v_{rms} is the root mean square speed of the gas molecules, usually in m/s

R is the ideal gas constant, which is equal to 8.314 J/(mol·K)

T is the temperature of the gas in Kelvin

M is the molar mass of the gas in kg/mol

According to Graham's law of effusion, the rate at which a gas diffuses is inversely proportional to the square root of its molar mass. This means that lighter gases diffuse faster than heavier gases at the same temperature and pressure.

Mathematically, Graham's law can be expressed as:

$$\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \sqrt{\frac{M_2}{M_1}}$$

Where:

r_1 is the rate of diffusion of gas 1

r_2 is the rate of diffusion of gas 2

M_1 is the molar mass of gas 1

M_2 is the molar mass of gas 2

This equation shows that the rate of diffusion of a gas is inversely proportional to the square root of its molar mass.

For example, if we have two gases, A and B, with molar masses of 4 g/mol and 16 g/mol, respectively, then gas A will diffuse twice as fast as gas B at the same temperature and pressure.

Applications

Graham's law has several practical applications in various fields, including:

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Graham's law is commonly used in the separation of isotopes. For example, uranium hexafluoride (UF_6) is used in the gaseous diffusion process to separate uranium-235 from uranium-238. The lighter $^{235}UF_6$ molecules diffuse slightly faster than the heavier $^{238}UF_6$ molecules, allowing for the separation of the two isotopes.

Figure 1: [illegible]

The Bridge Street Bridge was originally constructed in 1912 and has been a vital link for pedestrians and vehicles.

11 Overhead Bridge at Riverside, Ward

Overhead Bridge at Riverside, Ward

The Overhead Bridge at Riverside, Ward, was built in 1934 to carry the railway line over the road. It is a steel truss structure with a total length of 42 metres and a width of 7.3 metres. The bridge has been inspected annually and was last assessed in March 2024. The inspection found that the steelwork is in good condition overall, although some areas of surface corrosion were noted on the lower chords and bracing members. These areas have been recorded and will be monitored at each future inspection. No defects requiring immediate action were identified.

Figure 4: Overhead Bridge at Riverside, Ward, from the south-west

12 Bridge at Mill Lane, Thornton, Ward

The bridge at Mill Lane, Thornton, Ward, was built in 1887 and is a single-span masonry arch structure. It has a span of 9.1 metres and a width of 5.4 metres between the parapets. The bridge was last inspected in May 2024. The arch barrel is in good condition, with no significant cracking or movement observed. The parapets are in fair condition, with some loose stonework at the north-east corner. It is recommended that this stonework be repointed within the next two years.

13 Footbridge at Meadow Lane, Ward

The footbridge at Meadow Lane, Ward, is a timber structure with a single span of 18 metres. It was built in 2001 and was last inspected in April 2024. The timber deck and handrails are in good condition. The bearings at both abutments are in fair condition, with some corrosion of the steel components. It is recommended that the bearings be cleaned and painted within the next 12 months.

14 Bridge at Riverside Industrial Estate, Ward

The bridge at Riverside Industrial Estate, Ward, is a concrete beam structure with a single span of 12 metres. It was built in 1978 and was last inspected in June 2024. The concrete is in good condition, with no significant cracking or spalling observed. The bearings are in fair condition, with some corrosion of the steel components. It is recommended that the bearings be cleaned and painted within the next 12 months.

15 Bridge at Church Lane, Castleton, Ward

Bridge at Church Lane, Castleton, Ward

The bridge at Church Lane, Castleton, Ward, is a masonry arch structure with a single span of 6.2 metres. It was built in 1845 and was last inspected in July 2024. The arch barrel is in good condition, with no significant cracking or movement observed. The parapets are in poor condition, with extensive loss of stonework and mortar. It is recommended that the parapets be repointed and rebuilt where necessary within the next 12 months.

16 Bridge at Hollow Lane, Ward

The bridge at Hollow Lane, Ward, is a concrete beam structure with a single span of 10 metres. It was built in 1965 and was last inspected in August 2024. The concrete is in good condition, with no significant cracking or spalling observed. The bearings are in fair condition, with some corrosion of the steel components. It is recommended that the bearings be cleaned and painted within the next 12 months.

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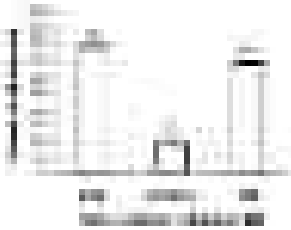

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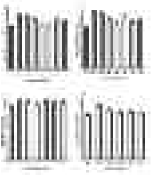

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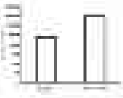

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10 Conclusion

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Role of ICT in Crisis and Emergency Management: A Case of Nigerian Education Perspective

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1. Introduction

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A Comparative Study of Autoclaved Aerated Concrete Block and Conventional Brick for Buildings

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Damage Study of Buildings at Kathmandu Valley Due to Gorkha Earthquake 2015

[illegible author block]

Abstract

[illegible abstract]

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background

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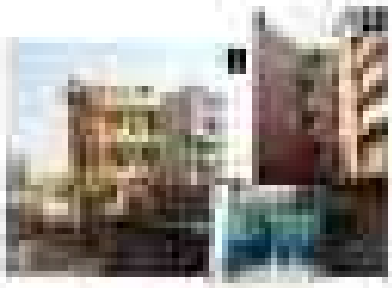

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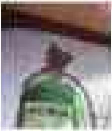

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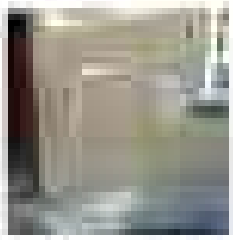

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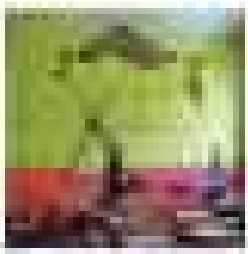

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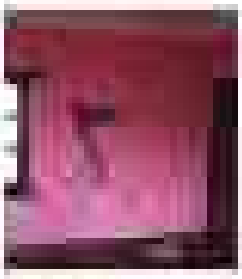

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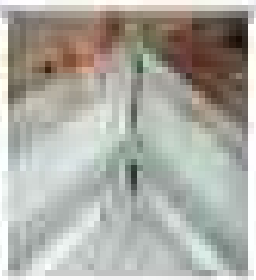

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Performance Evaluation of Carbon Based Nano Antenna

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Abstract

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Keywords

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Literature

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Methodology

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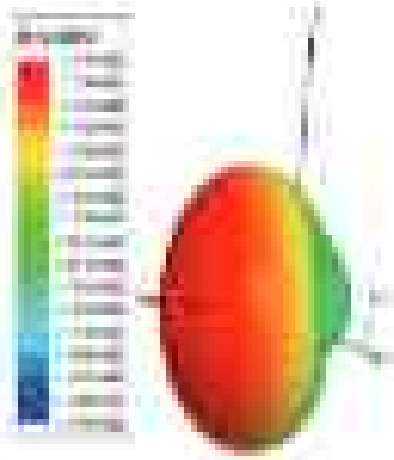

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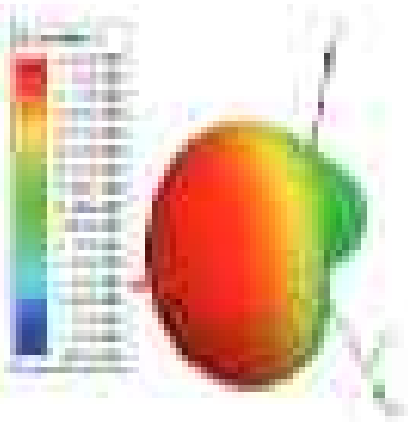

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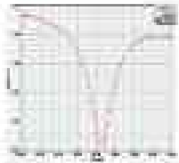

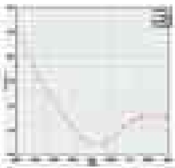

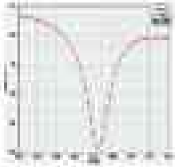

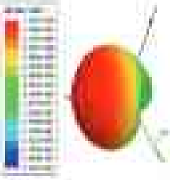

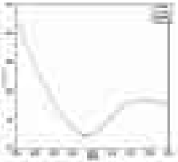

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