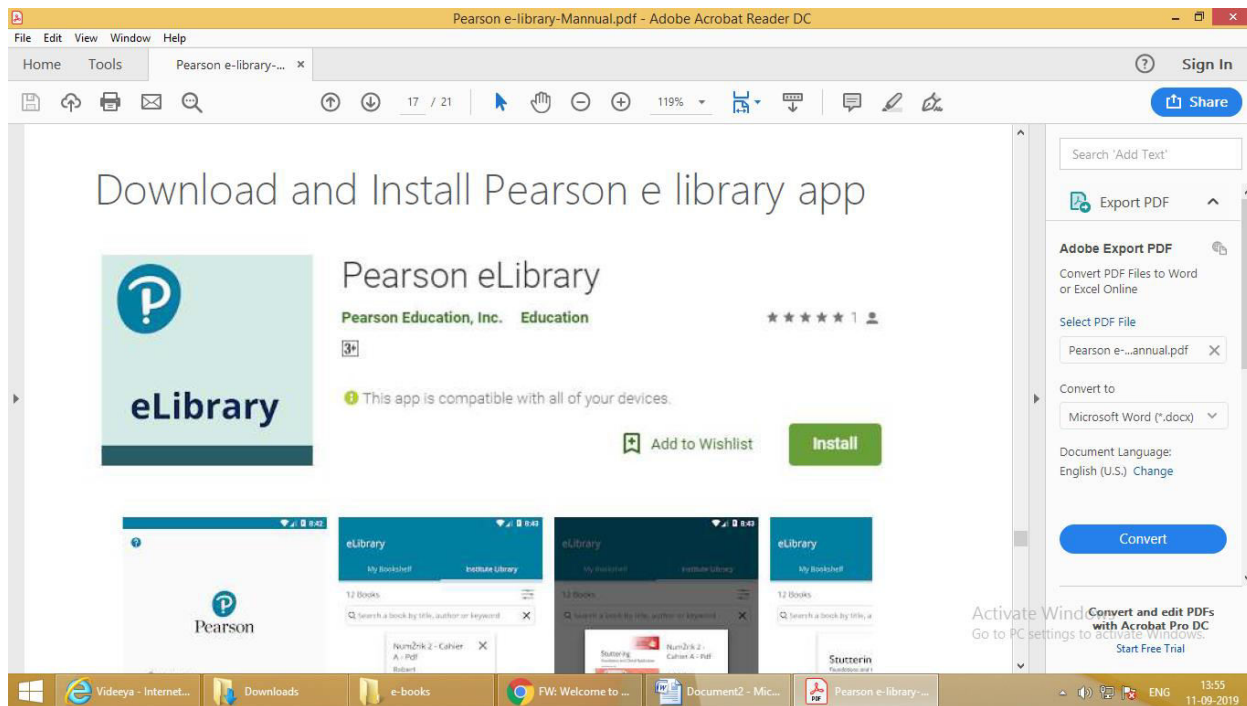


## How to Access Pearson e-books on Personal Computer/Android Phones

For accessing e-books on URL <https://elibrary.in.pearson.com/login>

Access code for student self registration: - [F5TV-X2B6-V69H-F927](#)

For accessing e-books on Android



### List of Pearson E-books

S. NO	E-book Titles	Author	Publisher
1	Engineering Physics	Naidu	Pearson
2	Construction Project Management	Jha	Pearson
3	Introduction to Data Mining	Vipin Kumar	Pearson
4	Fundamental of Database Systems	E Ramez & Navathe	Pearson
5	Distributed Database Systems	Channda Ray	Pearson
6	Automation, Production Systems, and Computer-Integrated Manufacturing	Groover	Pearson
7	Computer Vision	Forsyth	Pearson
8	Internetworking with TCP/IP Volume One	Comer	Pearson
9	Network Security : PRIVATE Communication in a PUBLIC World	Perlman;Kaufman; Speciner	Pearson
10	Solid State Electronic Devices	G Streetman and S K Banerjee	Pearson
11	IS-95 CDMA and cdma2000: Cellular/PCS Systems Implementation	Garg	Pearson
12	Ad hoc Wireless Networks Architectures	C Siva Ram Murthy	Pearson

13	Wireless Communications & Networks	Stallings	Pearson
14	Digital Signal Processing	Proakis;Manolakis	Pearson
15	Nonlinear Control, Global Edition	Khalil	Pearson
16	Nonlinear Systems	H. K. Khalil	Pearson
17	Power Electronics	Muhammad H Rashid	Pearson
18	Power System Operation and Control	S Sivanagaraju & G Sreenivasan	Pearson
19	Basic Mechanical Engineering	Pravin Kumar	Pearson
20	Business Analytics, Global Edition	Evans	Pearson
21	Engineering Drawing and Computer Graphics	Shah	Pearson
22	Theory of Machines : Kinematics and Dynamics	Sadhu Singh	Pearson
23	Engineering Mechanics	Sharma	Pearson
24	Fundamental of Heat and Mass Transfer	M Thirumaleshwar	Pearson
25	Gas Turbine Theory	Sarvanamuttoo	Pearson

e-Library

User

Guide



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# Table of Contents

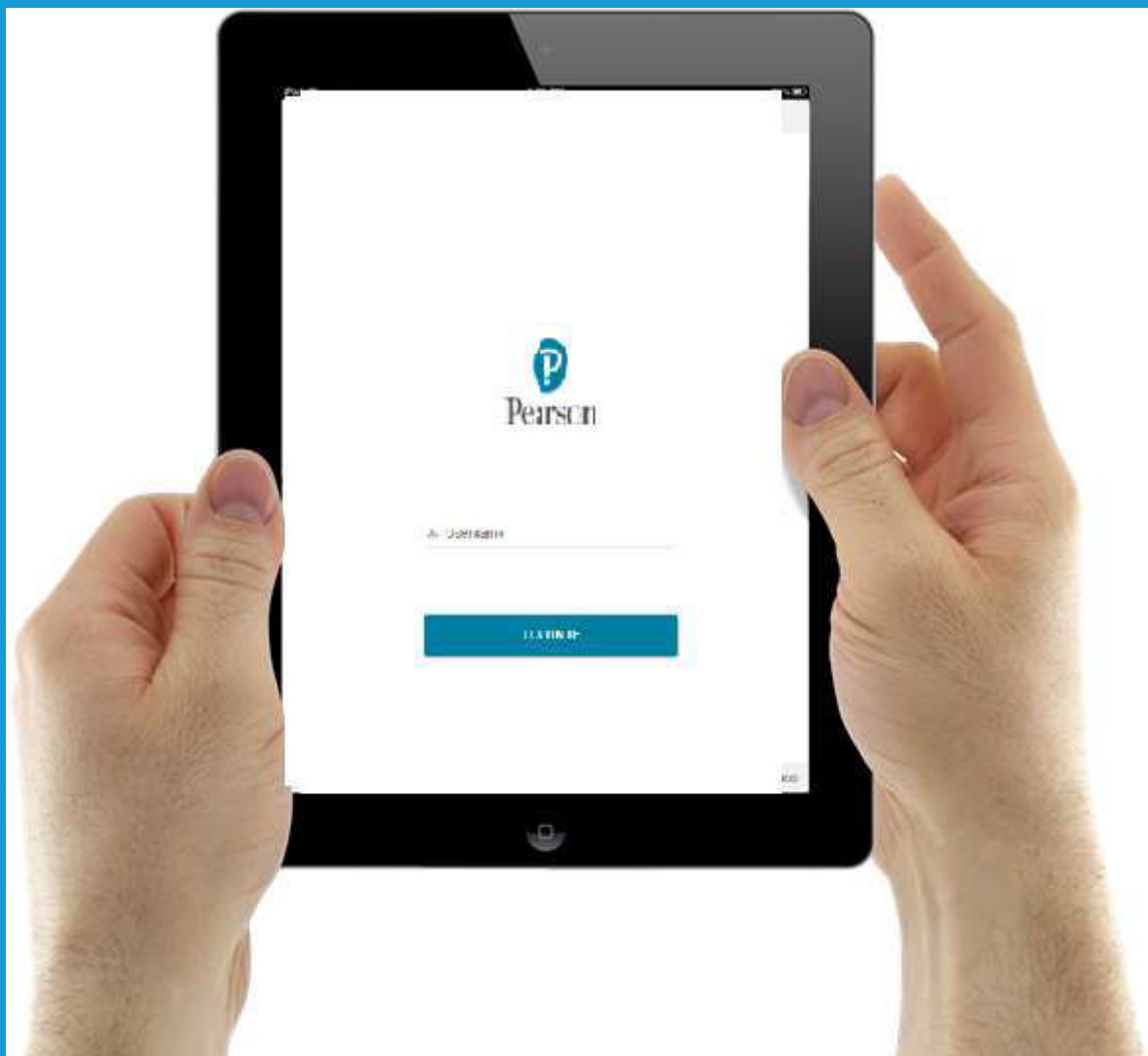
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# Welcome!

Thank you for using elibrary Reader.

We would like to introduce you to the elibrary by providing a brief overview of key controls.



# Home screen - An Overview

## Homepage

The screenshot shows the Pearson School Library homepage. At the top left is the Pearson logo. On the right are links for Dashboard, Notifications, and Accounts. A banner for Jaipuria Institute of Management greets the user as Sumer Singh. Below the banner is a 'School Library' section with a search bar containing the text 'Search a book by title, author or keyword'. A grid of book covers is displayed, including 'Management Information Systems', 'Marketing Research, An Applied...', 'Strategic Brand Management', 'Service Operations Management', 'Strategic Management: A Competitive Advantage Approach, Concepts and Cases, Global Edition', 'Rural Marketing', and 'Organizational Behavior'. A 'Strategic Management' book is highlighted with a 'Open Book' button.

## How to find an e-book

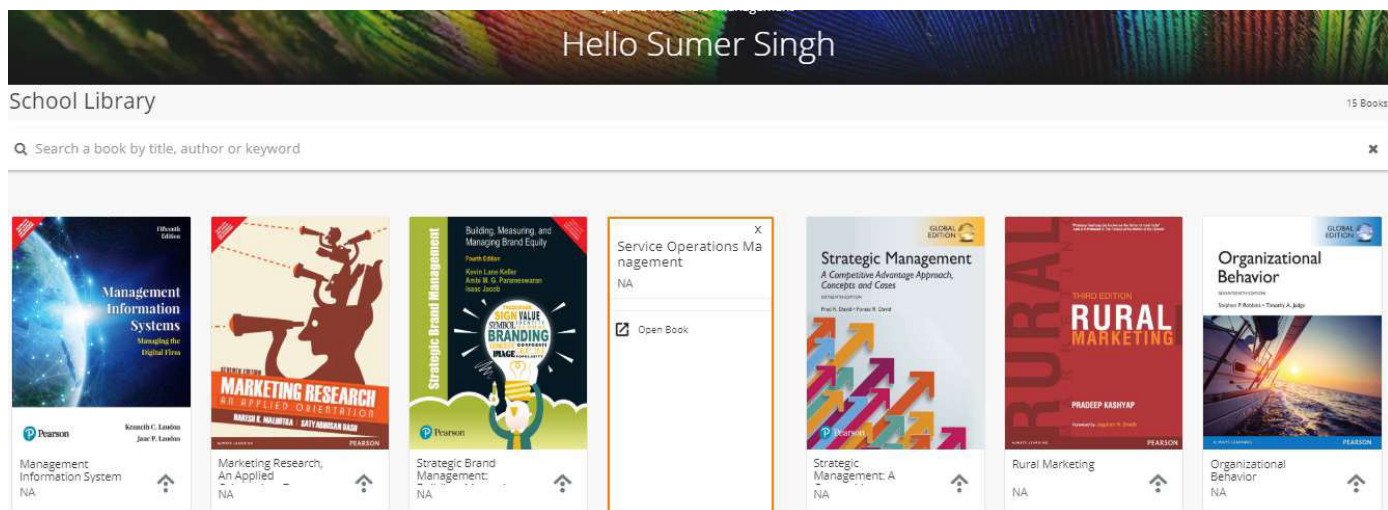
1. **Search** Enter book, Author, ISBN on search box to find a e-book.

The screenshot shows the search results page for 'Service Operations Management'. The search bar at the top contains the text 'service operations management'. A single book cover for 'Service Operations Management: Improving Service Delivery' by Robert Johnston, Graham Clark, and Michael Straker is displayed. The book cover features a colorful illustration of people.

# How to read an e-book

Click on e-book thumbnail to open and read an e-book

## Screen 1



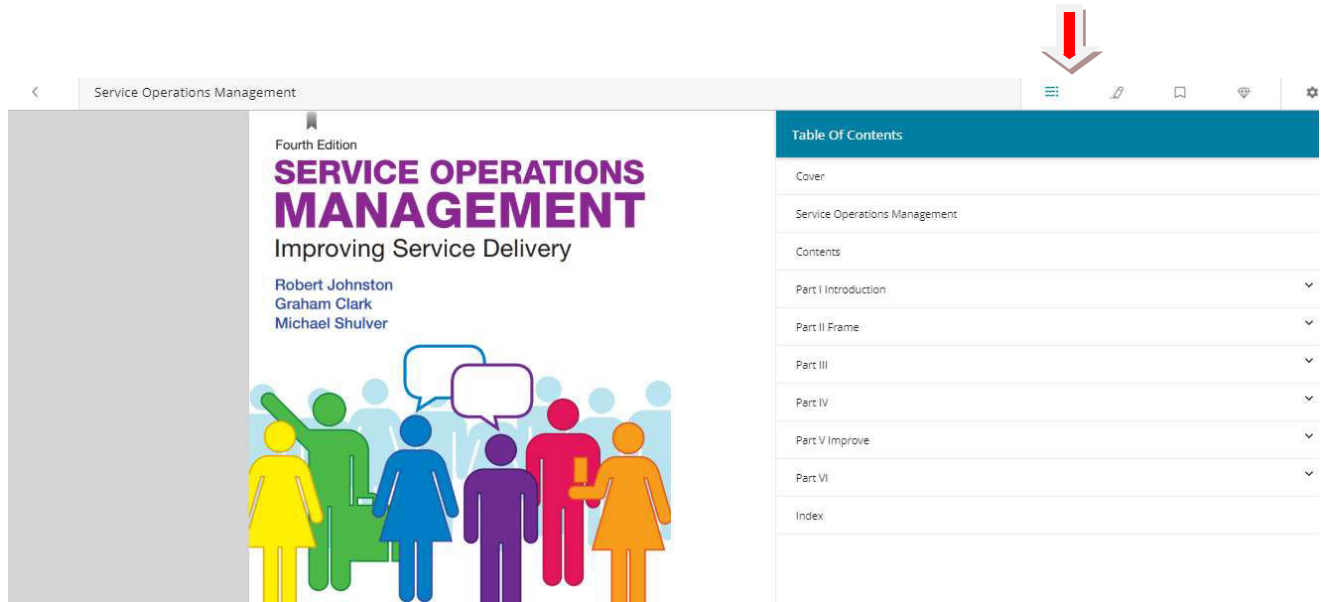
## Screen 2



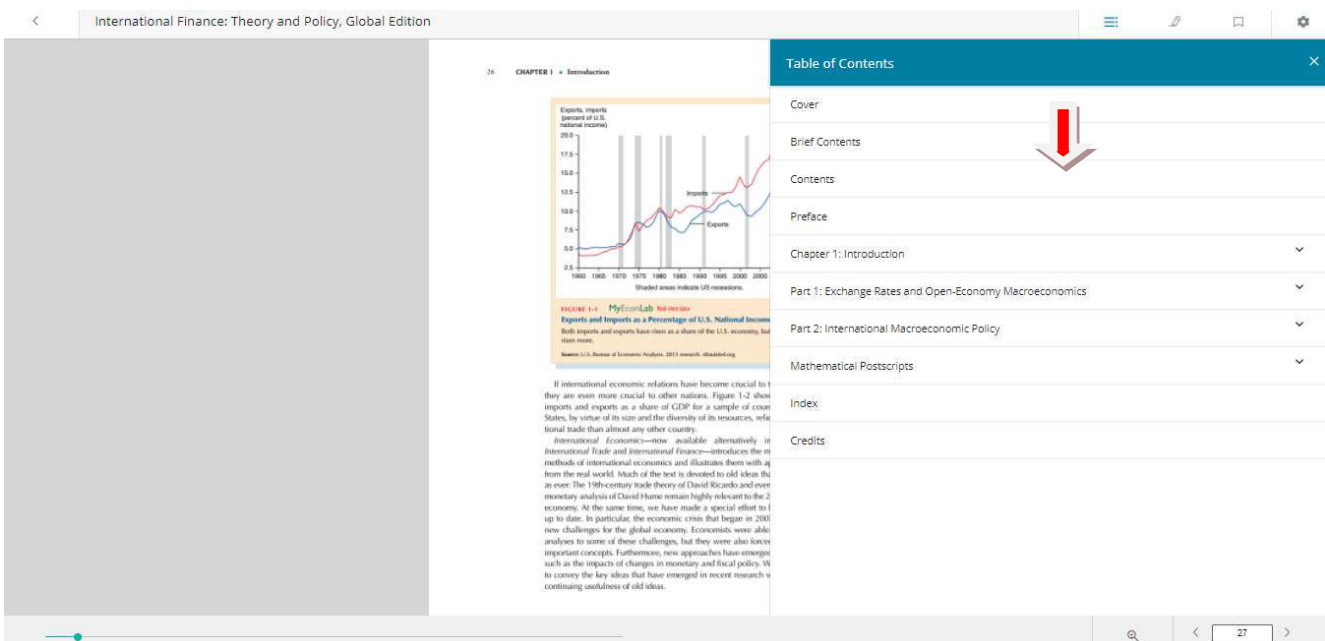


# Table of Content e-library reader - An Overview

**Table of Content:** - Enter Click on tab to navigate through the chapter and can jump to another chapter of content inside the book



The screenshot shows the e-library reader interface for the book "Service Operations Management, Fourth Edition" by Robert Johnston, Graham Clark, and Michael Shulver. The main content area displays the book cover, which features a group of colorful stylized human figures. To the right, a "Table of Contents" sidebar is visible, listing the following sections: Cover, Service Operations Management, Contents, Part I Introduction, Part II Frame, Part III, Part IV, Part V Improve, Part VI, and Index. A red arrow icon is positioned above the sidebar.

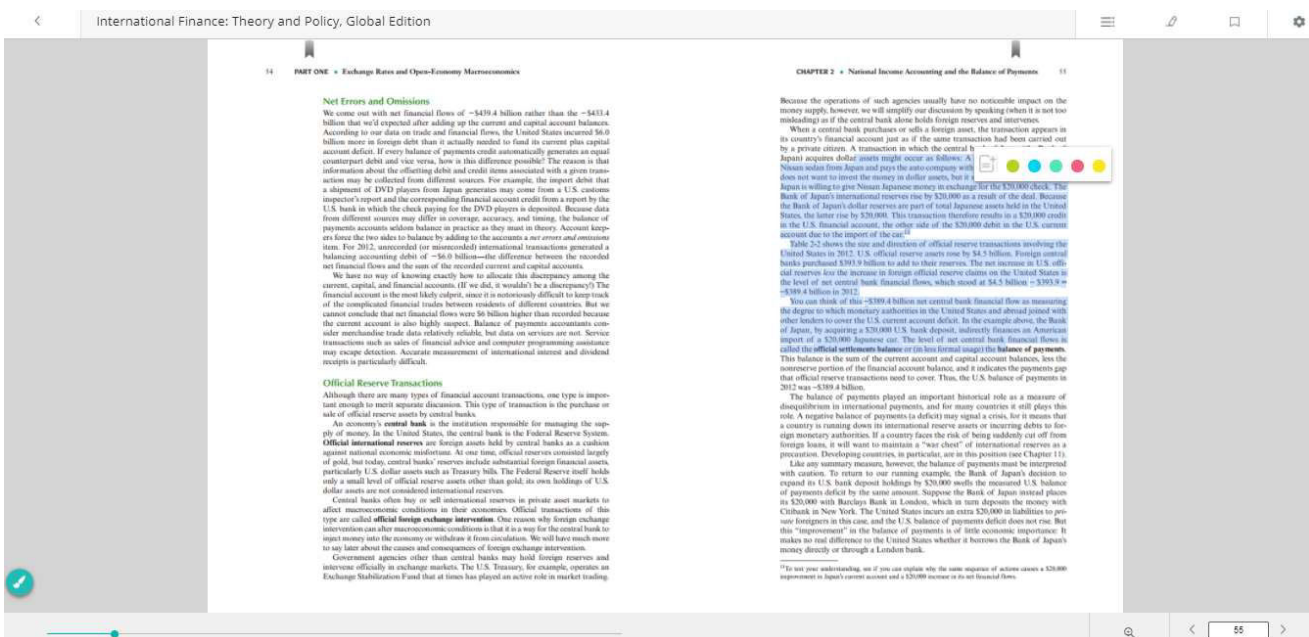


The screenshot shows the e-library reader interface for the book "International Finance: Theory and Policy, Global Edition". The main content area displays the book cover, which features a line graph titled "Exports and Imports as a Percentage of U.S. National Income" from 1960 to 2005. The graph shows two lines: "Imports" (red) and "Exports" (blue). Both lines show a general upward trend over the period, with a notable dip around 2000. The text below the graph discusses international economic relations and the importance of trade. To the right, a "Table of Contents" sidebar is visible, listing the following sections: Cover, Brief Contents, Contents, Preface, Chapter 1: Introduction, Part 1: Exchange Rates and Open-Economy Macroeconomics, Part 2: International Macroeconomic Policy, Mathematical Postscripts, Index, and Credits. A red arrow icon is positioned above the sidebar.


# My Data - An Overview

## How to highlight text

1. **Highlight:** To highlight a text, select the text and choose a color to highlight as per your colour preferences



## How to create Notes

2. **Notes:** To create, select the text and click on  to add comments in the text box as shown in screen-2

Net Errors and Omissions

We come out with net financial flows of -\$419.4 billion rather than the -\$433.4 billion that we'd expect after adding up the current and capital account balances. According to our data on trade and financial flows, the United States incurred \$6.0 billion more in foreign debt than it actually needed to fund its current plus capital account deficit. If every balance of payments credit automatically generates an equal counterpart debit and vice versa, how is this difference possible? The reason is that information about the offsetting debit and credit items associated with a given transaction may be collected from different sources. For example, the import debit that a shipment of DVD players from Japan generates may come from a U.S. customs inspector's report and the corresponding financial account credit from a report by the U.S. bank in which the check paying for the DVD players is deposited. Because data from different sources may differ in coverage, accuracy, and timing, the balance of payments accounts seldom balance in practice as they must in theory. Account keepers force the two sides to balance by adding to the accounts a net errors and omissions item. For 2012, unrecorded (or misrecorded) international transactions generated a balancing accounting debit of -\$14.0 billion—the difference between the recorded net financial flows and the sum of the recorded current and capital accounts.

We have no way of knowing exactly how to allocate this discrepancy among the current, capital, and financial accounts. (If we did, it wouldn't be a discrepancy!) The financial account is the most likely culprit, since it is notoriously difficult to keep track of the complicated financial trade between residents of different countries. But we cannot conclude that the financial flows were \$6 billion higher than recorded because the current account is also highly suspect. Balance of payments accountants consider merchandise trade data relatively reliable, but data on services are not. Service transactions such as sales of financial advice and computer programming assistance may escape detection. Accurate measurement of international interest and dividend receipts is particularly difficult.

Official Reserve Transactions

Although there are many types of financial account transactions, one type is important enough to merit separate discussion. This type of transaction is the purchase or sale of official reserve assets by central banks.

An economy's central bank is the institution responsible for managing the supply of money. In the United States, the central bank is the Federal Reserve System. Official international reserves are foreign assets held by central banks as a cushion against national economic misfortune. At one time, official reserves consisted largely of gold, but today, central banks' reserves include substantial foreign financial assets, particularly U.S. dollar assets such as Treasury bills. The Federal Reserve itself holds only a small level of official reserve assets other than gold, its own holdings of U.S. dollar assets are not considered international reserves.

Central banks often buy or sell international reserves in private asset markets to affect macroeconomic conditions in their economies. Official transactions of this type are called official foreign exchange intervention. One reason why foreign exchange intervention can alter macroeconomic conditions is that it is a way for the central bank to inject money into the economy or withdraw it from circulation. We will have much more to say later about the causes and consequences of foreign exchange interventions.

Government agencies other than central banks may hold foreign reserves and intervene officially in exchange markets. The U.S. Treasury, for example, operates an Exchange Stabilization Fund that at times has played an active role in market trading.

Because the operations of such agencies usually have no net impact on the money supply, however, we will simplify our discussion by assuming that any such intervention is undertaken as if the central bank alone holds foreign reserves.

When a central bank purchases or sells a foreign asset, the transaction appears in its country's financial account just as if the same transaction by a private citizen. A transaction in which the central bank of Japan acquires dollar assets might occur as follows: An

Nissan sales firm in Japan and pays the auto company with does not want to invest the money in dollar assets, but it is

Japan is willing to give Nissan Japanese money in exchange for the \$20,000 check. The Bank of Japan's international reserves rise by \$20,000 as a result of the deal. Because the Bank of Japan's dollar reserves are part of total Japanese assets held in the United States, the latter rise by \$20,000. This transaction therefore results in a \$20,000 credit in the U.S. financial account, the other side of the \$20,000 debit in the U.S. current account due to the import of the car.

Table 2-2 shows the size and direction of official reserve transactions involving the United States in 2012. U.S. official reserve assets rose by \$4.5 billion. Foreign central banks purchased \$19.3 billion to add to their reserves. The net increase in U.S. official reserves for the increase in foreign official reserve claims on the United States in the level of net central bank financial flows, which stood at \$4.5 billion - \$392.8 = -\$388.3 billion in 2012.

You can think of this -\$388.4 billion net central bank financial flow as measuring the degree to which monetary authorities in the United States and abroad joined with other nations to cover the U.S. current account deficit. In the example above, the Bank of Japan, by acquiring a \$20,000 U.S. bank deposit, indirectly finances an American import of a \$20,000 Japanese car. The level of net central bank financial flows is called the official settlement balance or (in less formal usage) the balance of payments.

This balance is the sum of the current account and capital account balances, less the nonreserve portion of the financial account balance, and it indicates the payments gap that official reserve transactions need to cover. Thus, the U.S. balance of payments in 2012 was -\$388.4 billion.

The balance of payments played an important historical role as a measure of disequilibrium in international payments, and for many countries it still plays this role. A negative balance of payments is a deficit that may signal a crisis, for it means that a country is running down its international reserve assets or incurring debts to foreign monetary authorities. If a country faces the risk of being suddenly cut off from foreign loans, it will want to maintain a "war chest" of international reserves as a precaution. Developing countries, in particular, are in this position (see Chapter 11).

Like any summary measure, however, the balance of payments must be interpreted with caution. To return to our running example, the Bank of Japan decides to expand its U.S. bank deposit holdings by \$20,000 with the borrowed U.S. balance of payments deficit by the same amount. Suppose the Bank of Japan instead places its \$20,000 with Barclays Bank in London, which in turn deposits the money with Citibank in New York. The United States incurs an extra \$20,000 in liabilities to private foreigners in this case, and the U.S. balance of payments deficit does not rise. But this "improvement" in the balance of payments is of little economic importance. It makes no net difference to the United States whether it borrows the Bank of Japan's money directly or through a London bank.


<sup>12</sup> To see your understanding, see if you can explain why the same sequence of actions causes a \$20,000 improvement in Japan's current account and a \$20,000 increase in its net financial flows.

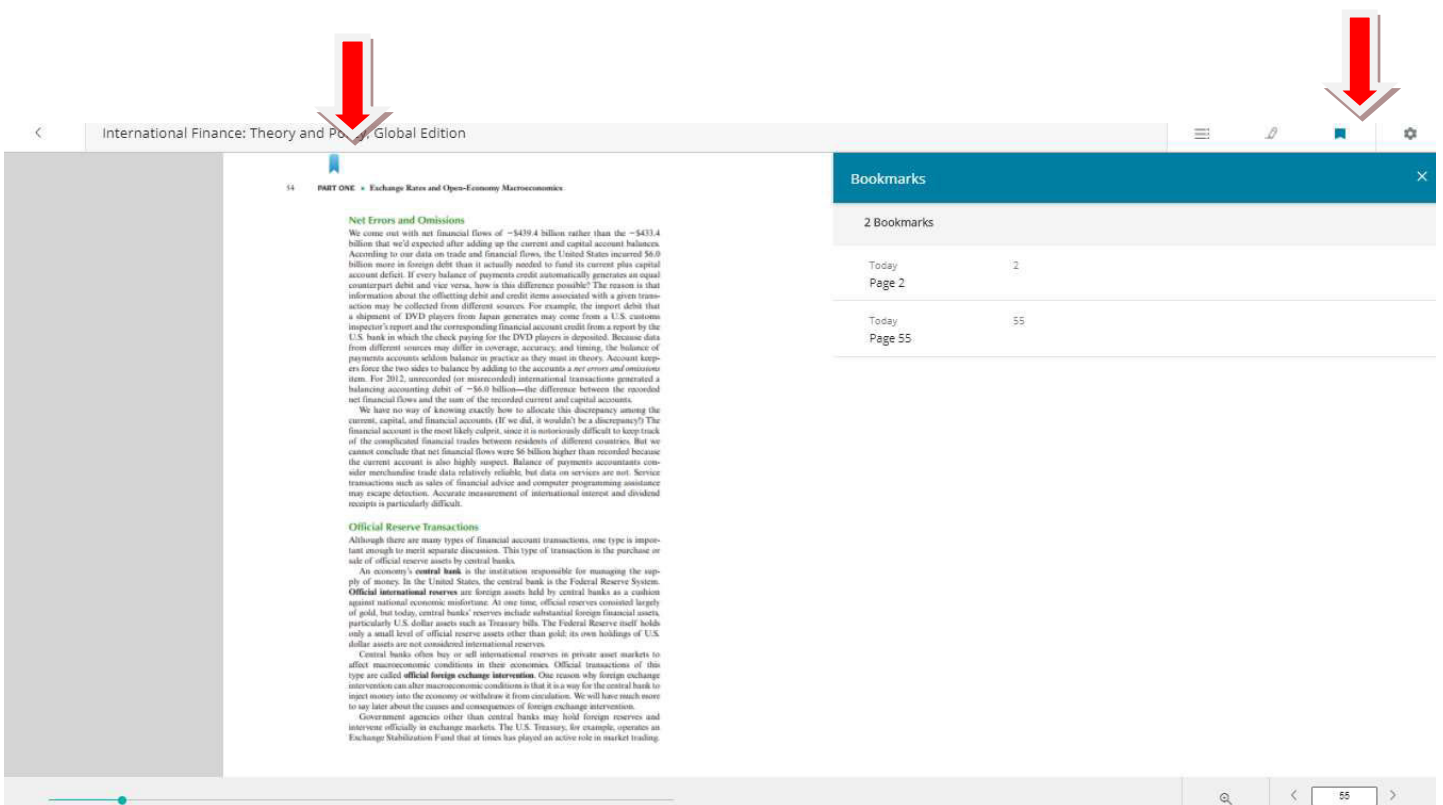
Browser window showing 'Articulatory and Phonological Impairments: Pearson New International Edition' with a note overlay containing phonetic examples: . rabbit [wɒbət] ready [redi] feather [fedɪ]. The page content includes text about the linguistic function of phonemes and the addition of -s for plurals.

# Bookmarks - An Overview

## How to use Bookmarks

Selecting **Bookmarks** displays bookmarks grouped by Table of Contents. To view a bookmarked page,

1. Select a TOC element (E.g. Chapter/topic/sub-topic) to list its bookmarked pages and select a bookmark  to jump to that page.




The screenshot shows a textbook page titled "International Finance: Theory and Policy, Global Edition". The page number is 54. The page content includes sections on "Net Errors and Omissions" and "Official Reserve Transactions". A sidebar on the right is titled "Bookmarks" and shows "2 Bookmarks". The first bookmark is for "Page 2" and the second is for "Page 55". A red arrow points to the Bookmarks icon in the top right corner of the page. Another red arrow points to a bookmark icon on the page.

Bookmarks	
2 Bookmarks	
Today	2
Page 2	
Today	55
Page 55	

# Zoom Features - An Overview

## How to use Zoom in and out

**Zoom:** Click on bottom right lens icon  to select zoom % preference as per your reading needs.



# Go to Page - An Overview

## How to navigate by page numbers

1. Enter page no.  to navigate through pages as shown in screen below

The screenshot displays a document viewer interface. The main content area shows a page with text and a line graph. The text discusses value creation and service delivery. The line graph, titled 'Figure 1.2 IBM Turnover (\$ millions) 1990-2010: Global Services, Systems & Technology and Software', shows three data series: Global Services (blue), Systems & Technology (purple), and Software (green). The Global Services series shows a significant upward trend, reaching over \$80 billion by 2010. The Systems & Technology series shows a steady increase, reaching around \$40 billion. The Software series shows a more gradual increase, reaching around \$20 billion. A red arrow points to a search bar at the bottom right of the viewer, which contains the number '100%' and a magnifying glass icon.

IBM is widely regarded as a successful global service company providing its business customers with solutions to their problems. In 2010 IBM had a turnover of over \$100bn with a gross profit of over \$40bn. While sales of systems, technology and software accounted for around 60 per cent of its revenue, its service division, IBM Global Services, generated 37 per cent of its revenue, accounting for 33 per cent of the organization's gross profit. IBM's Global Services has expanded rapidly since Figure 1.2, establishing IBM as a leading global IT service company. In 2012 Global Services was split into two reporting

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# How to use scroll bar


2. Select bar icon on your left bottom of the book to move across the pages

The screenshot shows a digital library interface for a book titled "Articulatory and Phonological Impairments: Pearson New International Edition". The page content includes two diagrams and text blocks.   
**FIGURE 1 | Divisions of Communication**: A hierarchical diagram showing "COMMUNICATION" at the top, branching into "Language" and "Speech". "Language" includes Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, and Pragmatics. "Speech" includes Articulation, Fluency, and Voice.   
**FIGURE 2 | Subdivisions of Communication Disorders**: A diagram with "Communication Disorders" at the center, branching into "Speech Disorders", "Language Disorders", and "Hearing Disorders". "Speech Disorders" includes Phonological Disorder, Morphological Disorder, Syntactical Disorder, Semantic Disorder, and Pragmatic Disorder. "Language Disorders" includes Phonological Disorder, Morphological Disorder, Syntactical Disorder, Semantic Disorder, and Pragmatic Disorder. "Hearing Disorders" is listed separately.   
Text blocks discuss "disorder" (oral, verbal communication), "ARTICULATION AND SPEECH SOUNDS: PHONOLOGY AND PHONEMES", and "Sandy" (referred to the clinic because her parents were concerned about her articulation skills).   
A red arrow points to a scroll bar at the bottom left of the page. A "Page Display" menu is open on the right, showing "Single page" and "Double page" options. The bottom of the interface shows a taskbar with various application icons and a system tray with the time 6:52 PM and date 3/27/2018.

# Pen Tool - An Overview

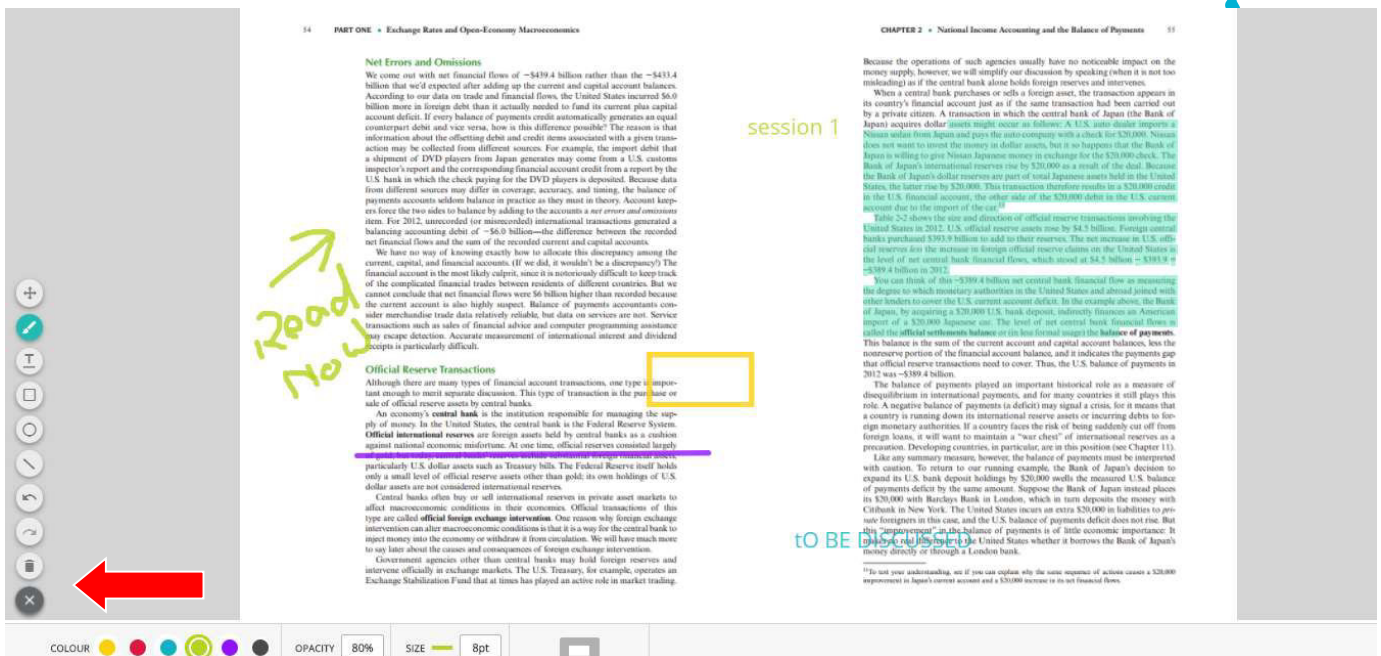
## How to use pen tool

### (A) Start Pen

1. **Select** Icon  placed on left side of screen. This brings up the Pen menu for you to use in drawing, on the page with colour preference.

### (B) Draw using Pen

1. Once you activate the pen, use your finger/mouse to draw on the page. If you do not like how the drawing looks, you can always do it again.





# Page View - An Overview

## Single Page

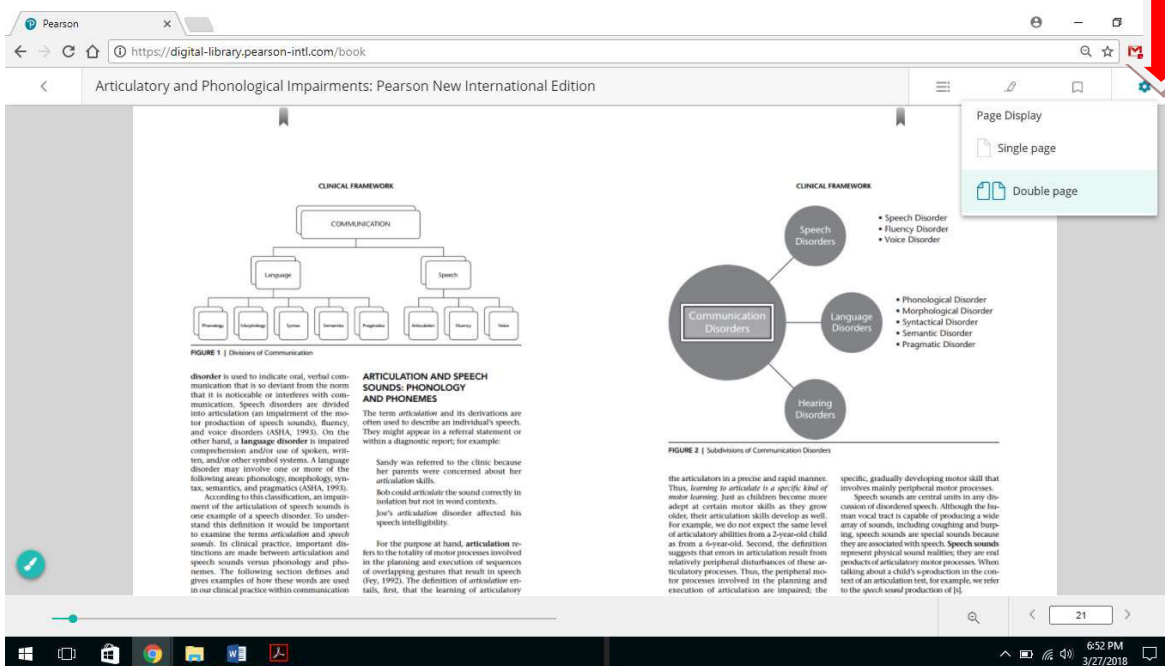
Select settings options from top right corner of the screen to select reading preference of single page view



## Double Page

Select settings options from top right corner of the screen to select reading preference of

double page view

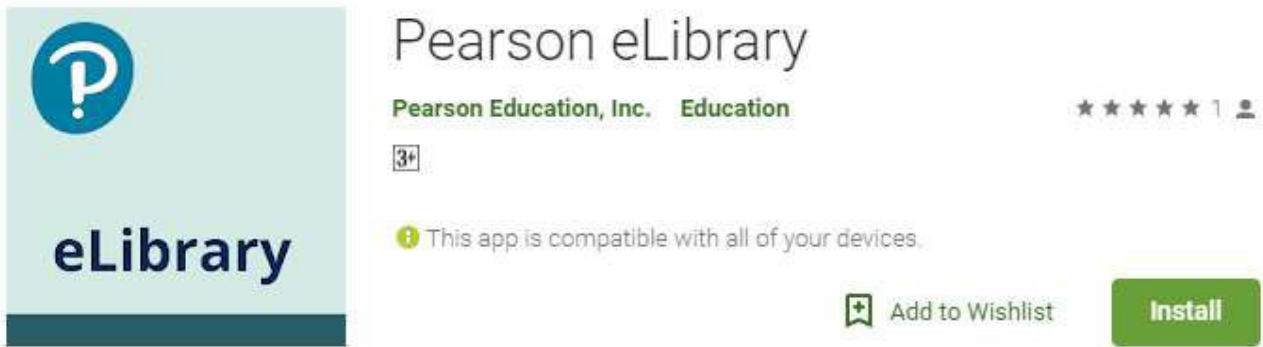


# Quick Overview

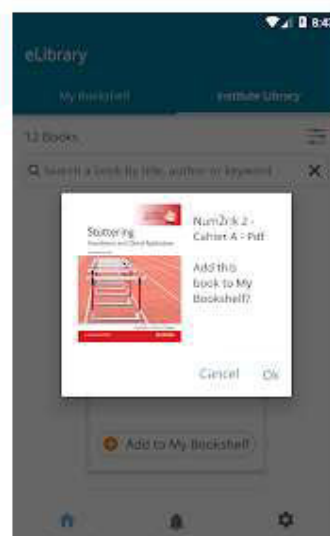
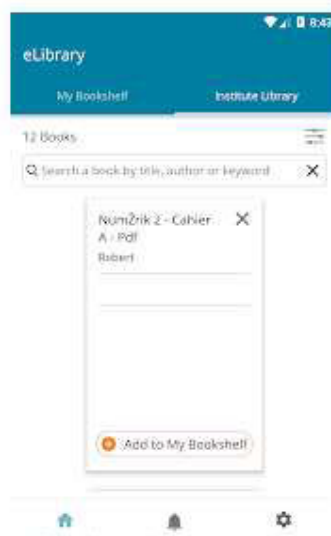
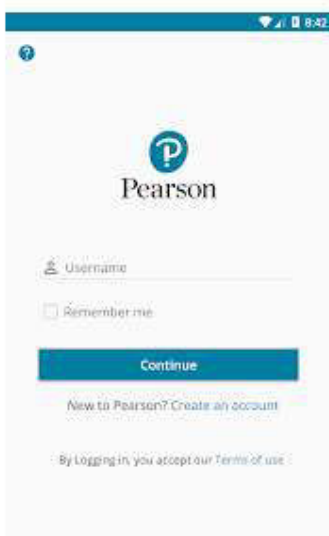
The image shows a screenshot of a digital reading application interface titled "Service Operations Management". The interface is divided into three main vertical sections: a left sidebar, a central content area, and a right sidebar. The left sidebar contains a "Table of Content" and a "Bookshelf" icon. The central content area displays a document with a table of contents, a graph, and text. The right sidebar contains a "Table of Content" and a "Bookshelf" icon. The bottom of the interface features a navigation bar with a "100%" zoom indicator, a "Jump to desired page" button, and a "Custom Pen tool to annotate while reading" button. The callout boxes are as follows:

- Takes you to the Bookshelf**: Points to the Bookshelf icon in the top left.
- Table of Content**: Points to the Table of Content icon in the top left.
- Your Personalized notes & highlights**: Points to the top right area of the interface.
- Your saved bookmarks**: Points to the top right area of the interface.
- Your lesson Material & Assessments**: Points to the top right area of the interface.
- Adjust page view (Single or Double)**: Points to the right sidebar area.
- Custom Pen tool to annotate while reading**: Points to the pen icon in the bottom left.
- Zoom in or zoom out page view**: Points to the zoom controls in the bottom center.
- Jump to desired page**: Points to the page navigation controls in the bottom right.



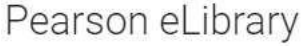



# Download and Install Pearson e library app



The image shows the app store listing for Pearson eLibrary. On the left is the app icon, a blue circle with a white question mark and the word 'eLibrary' below it. To the right, the app title 'Pearson eLibrary' is displayed in a large font. Below the title, the developer 'Pearson Education, Inc.' and category 'Education' are listed. A green '3+' age rating badge is visible. A star rating of 1.0 is shown. A green banner states 'This app is compatible with all of your devices.' At the bottom right, there are two buttons: 'Add to Wishlist' and a green 'Install' button.



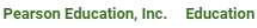


# How To Download and Install Pearson elibrary App

1. **Select**  (iOS)  (Android) to open App Store. This displays apps available in the store.
2. **Enter** "Pearson elibrary" in the Search box to locate elibrary Reader app.  

3. **Select**  to open the app's page.
4. **Select**  and accept the app's requirements to begin the download and installation of Pearson elibrary Reader.
5. **Select**  to launch Pearson elibrary Reader.  
This displays the login screen.

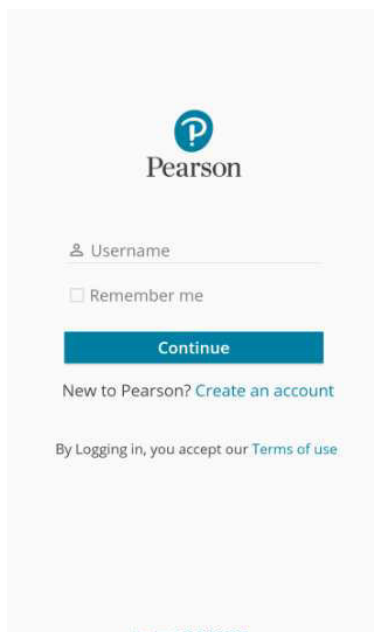
**Note:** Before beginning download and installation of Pearson elibrary Reader app, confirm that you are connected to the Internet and that your Operating System meets the minimum requirements – Android (> 4.0), iOS (> 6.0).

## Sign Up Using Access Code

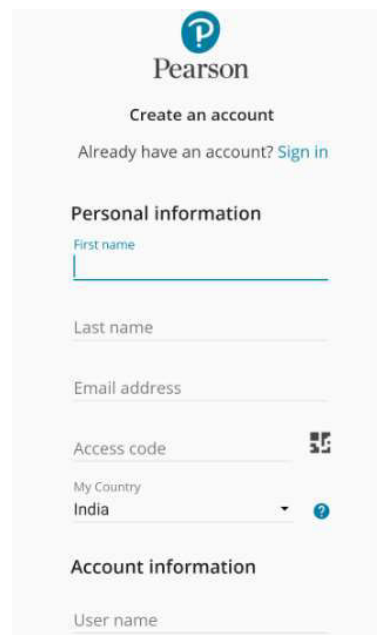
### Pearson eLibrary

1. **Select**  to open Pearson elibrary Reader app. This displays the Create an account screen.
2. **Create account** and enter access code . This displays the Sign Up screen.
3. **Enter** your Sign Up details.
4. **Select**  to submit your login details.

On successfully signing you up, Pearson elibrary Reader app logs you into the app and displays your bookshelf with the eBook ready for download.

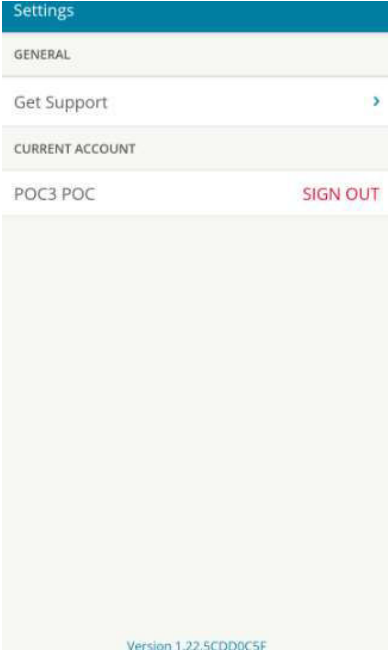
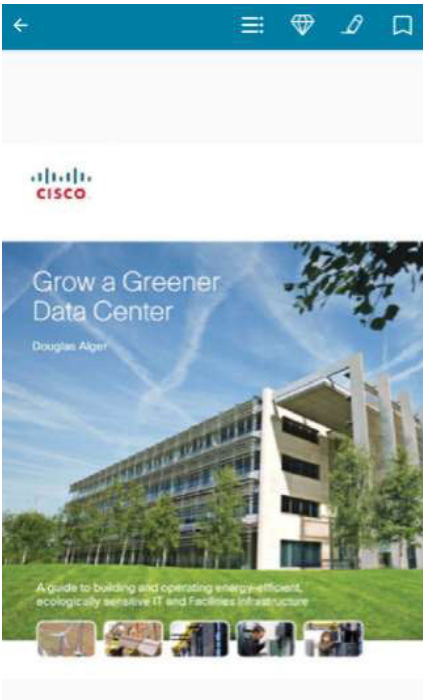


The screenshot shows the Pearson login interface. At the top is the Pearson logo. Below it is a text input field for 'Username' with a small person icon to the left. Underneath is a checkbox labeled 'Remember me'. A blue 'Continue' button is centered below the checkbox. At the bottom, there is a link that says 'New to Pearson? Create an account' and a line of text: 'By Logging in, you accept our Terms of use'.



The screenshot shows the 'Create an account' screen in the Pearson app. At the top is the Pearson logo and the text 'Create an account'. Below that is a link: 'Already have an account? Sign in'. The screen is divided into two sections: 'Personal information' and 'Account information'. Under 'Personal information', there are input fields for 'First name', 'Last name', and 'Email address'. Below these is an 'Access code' field with a QR code icon to its right. Then there is a 'My Country' dropdown menu currently set to 'India' with a question mark icon to its right. Under 'Account information', there is an input field for 'User name'.

# Pearson e library App - Preview



**FOR MORE DETAILS CONTACT US AT**

[www.elibrary.in.pearson.com](http://www.elibrary.in.pearson.com)

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