

17

17

Seventeen or 17 may refer to: 17 (number) One of the years 17 BC, AD 17, 1917, 2017, 2117 Chlorine, a halogen in the periodic table 17 Thetis, an asteroid

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1

Retrieved February 24, 2022. Conway & Guy 1996, p. 4. Conway & Guy 1996, p. 17. Chrisomalis 2010, p. 241. Chrisomalis 2010, p. 244. Chrisomalis 2010, p. 249

1 (one, unit, unity) is a number, numeral, and glyph. It is the first and smallest positive integer of the infinite sequence of natural numbers. This fundamental property has led to its unique uses in other fields, ranging from science to sports, where it commonly denotes the first, leading, or top thing in a group. 1 is the unit of counting or measurement, a determiner for singular nouns, and a gender-neutral pronoun. Historically, the representation of 1 evolved from ancient Sumerian and Babylonian symbols to the modern Arabic numeral.

In mathematics, 1 is the multiplicative identity, meaning that any number multiplied by 1 equals the same number. 1 is by convention not considered a prime number. In digital technology, 1 represents the "on" state in binary code, the foundation of computing. Philosophically, 1 symbolizes the ultimate reality or source of existence in various traditions.

August 17

August 17 is the 229th day of the year (230th in leap years) in the Gregorian calendar; 136 days remain until the end of the year. 986 – Byzantine–Bulgarian

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Enclosed Alphanumerics

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Enclosed Alphanumerics is a Unicode block of typographical symbols of an alphanumeric within a circle, a bracket or other not-closed enclosure, or ending in a full stop.

It is currently fully allocated. Within the Basic Multilingual Plane, a few additional enclosed numerals are in the Dingbats and the Enclosed CJK Letters and Months blocks. There is also a block with more of these characters in the Supplementary Multilingual Plane named Enclosed Alphanumeric Supplement (U+1F100–U+1F1FF), as of Unicode 6.0.

Mickey 17

Mickey 17 is a 2025 science fiction black comedy film written, produced, and directed by Bong Joon Ho, based on the 2022 novel Mickey7 by Edward Ashton

Mickey 17 is a 2025 science fiction black comedy film written, produced, and directed by Bong Joon Ho, based on the 2022 novel Mickey7 by Edward Ashton. The film stars Robert Pattinson in the title role, alongside Naomi Ackie, Steven Yeun, Patsy Ferran, Cameron Britton, Daniel Henshall, Stephen Park, Anamaria Vartolomei, Toni Collette, and Mark Ruffalo. Set in the year 2054, the plot follows a man who joins a space colony as an "Expendable", a disposable worker who is cloned every time he dies.

Mickey 17 had its world premiere at Leicester Square in London on February 13, 2025, and was released theatrically by Warner Bros. Pictures in South Korea on February 28, 2025, and in the United States on March 7. The film received generally positive reviews from critics and grossed \$133 million.

MasterChef Australia series 17

Novelli and series 1 runner-up Poh Ling Yeow. Similar to series 12, series 17 featured a Back to Win concept, with 24 contestants from previous series returning

The seventeenth series of the Australian television cooking show MasterChef Australia, also known as MasterChef: Back To Win and MasterChef Australia: Back To Win, was announced on 16 September 2024. It featured the same four judges as series 16, namely series 4 winner Andy Allen, food writer Sofia Levin, French chef Jean-Christophe Novelli and series 1 runner-up Poh Ling Yeow.

Similar to series 12, series 17 featured a Back to Win concept, with 24 contestants from previous series returning for a chance to win the title.

The series premiered on 28 April 2025.

Laura Sharrad won the grand finale on 12 August 2025, defeating Callum Hann 80–73.

IOS 17

iOS 17 is the seventeenth major release of Apple Inc.'s iOS operating system for the iPhone. It is the direct successor to iOS 16. It was announced on

iOS 17 is the seventeenth major release of Apple Inc.'s iOS operating system for the iPhone. It is the direct successor to iOS 16. It was announced on June 5, 2023, at Apple's annual Worldwide Developers Conference alongside watchOS 10, iPadOS 17, tvOS 17 and macOS Sonoma. It was made publicly available on September 18, 2023, as a free software update for supported iOS devices (see the supported devices section). It was succeeded by iOS 18 on September 16, 2024.

The 17

The 17 is a choir. It writes and performs improvised music scores and does not make recordings of its performances. Anyone who wants to can become a member

The 17 is a choir. It writes and performs improvised music scores and does not make recordings of its performances. Anyone who wants to can become a member of The 17 by joining a performance on its UK Coast-to-Coast or World City-to-City tours. The 17 was founded by Bill Drummond as a development of his interest in choral music, after hearing the music of Arvo Pärt. It also follows Drummond's belief that "all recorded music has run its course" and that music should be a performed art form, "celebrating time, place and occasion and nothing to do with something trapped in the iPod in your pocket".

The principal tenets of The 17 are stated on Penkiln Burn Notices created by Bill Drummond. These notices, along with approximately 400 composed scores for the choir, are freely available for viewing, downloading and printing on a website dedicated to The 17. The website also contains news about upcoming performances and images of Drummond's graffiti carried out in the name of the choir.:

Bay of Pigs Invasion

on 17 April 1961. Two days earlier, eight CIA-supplied B-26 bombers had attacked Cuban airfields and then returned to the U.S. On the night of 17 April

The Bay of Pigs Invasion (Spanish: *Invasión de Bahía de Cochinos*, sometimes called *Invasión de Playa Girón* or *Batalla de Playa Girón* after the *Playa Girón*) was a failed military landing operation on the southwestern coast of Cuba in April 1961 by the United States of America and the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front (DRF), consisting of Cuban exiles who opposed Fidel Castro's Cuban Revolution, clandestinely and directly financed by the U.S. government. The operation took place at the height of the Cold War, and its failure influenced relations between Cuba, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

By early 1960, President Eisenhower had begun contemplating ways to remove Castro. In accordance with this goal, Eisenhower eventually approved Richard Bissell's plan which included training the paramilitary force that would later be used in the Bay of Pigs Invasion. Alongside covert operations, the U.S. also began its embargo of the island. This led Castro to reach out to the U.S.'s Cold War rival, the Soviet Union, after which the US severed diplomatic relations.

Cuban exiles who had moved to the U.S. following Castro's takeover had formed the counter-revolutionary military unit Brigade 2506, which was the armed wing of the DRF. The CIA funded the brigade, which also included approximately 60 members of the Alabama Air National Guard, and trained the unit in Guatemala. Over 1,400 paramilitaries, divided into five infantry battalions and one paratrooper battalion, assembled and launched from Guatemala and Nicaragua by boat on 17 April 1961. Two days earlier, eight CIA-supplied B-26 bombers had attacked Cuban airfields and then returned to the U.S. On the night of 17 April, the main invasion force landed on the beach at Playa Girón in the Bay of Pigs, where it overwhelmed a local revolutionary militia. Initially, José Ramón Fernández led the Cuban Revolutionary Army counter-offensive; later, Castro took personal control.

As the invasion force lost the strategic initiative, the international community found out about the invasion, and U.S. president John F. Kennedy decided to withhold further air support. The plan, devised during Eisenhower's presidency, had required the involvement of U.S. air and naval forces. Without further air support, the invasion was being conducted with fewer forces than the CIA had deemed necessary. The invading force was defeated within three days by the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces (Spanish: *Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias* – FAR) and surrendered on 20 April. Most of the surrendered counter-revolutionary troops were publicly interrogated and put into Cuban prisons with further prosecution.

The invasion was a U.S. foreign policy failure. The Cuban government's victory solidified Castro's role as a national hero and widened the political division between the two formerly friendly countries, as well as emboldened other Latin American groups to undermine U.S. influence in the region. As stated in a memoir from Chester Bowles: "The humiliating failure of the invasion shattered the myth of a New Frontier run by a new breed of incisive, fault-free supermen. However costly, it may have been a necessary lesson." It also pushed Cuba closer to the Soviet Union, setting the stage for the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962.

Fair use

excuse, e.g., misuse of a copyright." 17 U.S.C. § 107 Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 17 U.S.C. § 106 and 17 U.S.C. § 106A, the fair use of a copyrighted

Fair use is a doctrine in United States law that permits limited use of copyrighted material without having to first acquire permission from the copyright holder. Fair use is one of the limitations to copyright intended to balance the interests of copyright holders with the public interest in the wider distribution and use of creative works by allowing as a defense to copyright infringement claims certain limited uses that might otherwise be considered infringement. The U.S. "fair use doctrine" is generally broader than the "fair dealing" rights known in most countries that inherited English Common Law. The fair use right is a general exception that applies to all different kinds of uses with all types of works. In the U.S., fair use right/exception is based on a flexible proportionality test that examines the purpose of the use, the amount used, and the impact on the market of the original work.

The doctrine of "fair use" originated in common law during the 18th and 19th centuries as a way of preventing copyright law from being too rigidly applied and "stifling the very creativity which [copyright] law is designed to foster." Though originally a common law doctrine, it was enshrined in statutory law when the U.S. Congress passed the Copyright Act of 1976. The U.S. Supreme Court has issued several major decisions clarifying and reaffirming the fair use doctrine since the 1980s, the most recent being in the 2021 decision *Google LLC v. Oracle America, Inc.*

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