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The computational complexity contains diverse elements such as the complexity of the classes of problems, complexity of algorithms, complexity of instances, and others elements.

Lutful Karim and Nargis Khan presents two papers, in the first paper they prove that the number of simple permutations an of the pattern class $Av(321; 3412)$ follows the recurrence $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$ for $n \geq 4$ and the pattern class $Av(321; 4123)$ follows the recurrence $a_n = a_{n-2} + a_{n-3}$ for $n \geq 7$. Thus, these pattern classes have polynomial growth. In the second paper they prove that the number of simple permutations an of the pattern class with two basis of length 3 and 5 such as $Av(321; 13452)$ and $Av(321; 13524)$ have polynomial growth.

Ruiz-Vanoye and Díaz-Parra present a review of the theory of instances computational complexity. The paper mentions that the computational complexity is not the equal to the computational complexity of algorithms. And, many investigators mentions that, the computational complexity is equal to the complexity of algorithms (asymptotic analysis), but in this paper they mentions that, the computational complexity contains diverse elements such as the classes of problems complexity, complexity of algorithms, and the complexity of instances.

Appasami. G et al. show a paper related with the online test automation for new generation of silverlight web applications (manufacturing applications). The propose provide facilities for testers online. The Web- system contains three core subsystems namely the UI Accessibility, UI Test and UI Automation. It is proposed to build the system in a web-based model. Having the system online will increase the amount of Testers whom can use the system simultaneously compare to the limitation of a stand-alone application. More number of users can access the system simultaneously for online UI Test Automation.

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