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Chapter 1 : Part 1 - Budgeting Exploration Activities

House From The Early 's Part One Exploration Part 2 here blog.quintoapp.com Join The Patreon Club blog.quintoapp.com

They were important, because Javascript is such an easy language to make mistakes in. To wit, JSLint originally came from the author of Javascript: The Good Parts , which famously covers a small subset of the language. There are three major factors that caused ESLint to become the gold standard for linting: Support for modern Javascript React was released in early , and with it came a return to compiling something other than pure Javascript into its final browser-ready form. CoffeeScript was popular for a while, but seemed more like unnecessary syntactic sugar. React, however, was substantially easier to use with JSX. And none of the leading linters could handle JSX or modern Javascript syntax. Plugin architecture While the previous linting tools did have a large set of options to configure, adding something like JSX support required a fork of the project. In ESLint, however, support for something totally new could be added via plugin. No rules on by default Of course, ESLint does have a substantial and very useful set of built-in rules. When ESLint started out in June it was just like its predecessors in that it was quite opinionated, preloaded with a default set of enabled rules. But all rules are now off by default, as of the version 1. ESLint is no longer an opinionated tool, but a blank slate, ready to be molded into something useful. Jumping in I was a late adopter of ESLint. Thus, ESLint was a big project for indeterminate gain. Eventually I gave in, took the plunge, and upgraded my standard approach: I figured that the easiest way to jump in was a preset. What better way to jump into the new syntax with both feet? This served me well for a while, but I slowly realized that I was being kept from detail I cared about. But it encouraged me to take what was given to me. And I was sure I was missing something. It felt really good having it all in front of me like that - I could clearly see how many rules were disabled! And then I went, rule by rule, attempting to turn everything on. When I was done, I wanted to be sure. I went looking for something that would guarantee that I had made a decision for every rule, and found the find-eslint-rules node module. Once installed, I had a new npm script to tell me whether I had configured, one way or another, every available rule available. A large amount of the value in the world of ESLint comes from its ecosystem. I needed to explore the world of ESLint plugins. I had encountered some via the AirBnB config, some via newsletters and social media, but I wanted to do a sweep myself. Page after page, collecting plugins that looked interesting. Here are some I found notableâ€¦ General eslint-plugin-import is an amazing plugin, alerting you to missing or malformed require or import statements. Before, you had to run your code to catch incorrect references! It made me realize the kinds of high-value things ESLint could do. This plugin helps them do that job, and it can help you with your project as well. If you have some features of Javascript you want to avoid in your project, this plugin might be for you! It can also push you towards simple Stateless Components when appropriate, and definitely helps with standardizing JSX formatting across your project. I very much recommend using this plugin. No let keyword, no mutation of objects, and no this. Quite frequently I find that the logic gets simpler and easier to reason about. Testing eslint-plugin-chai-expect is a tiny little plugin. It checks for common assertion mistakes. My favorite is terminating-properties which reminds you whether it should be expect. It recommends that you dispense with Javascript entirely. I really like GraphQL and I use it. I see incorrect, error-swallowing use of promises all the time. But this plugin has some key bugs. After all my explorations, including tests in a number of projects, I decided to bring all that learning together into one core project: It greatly shrank my. One install I wanted to make it a single install, so my configuration includes ESLint and all needed plugins. It seems like a reasonable tradeoff. Principles As I was coming up with my ruleset, I kept a couple key principles in mind. I can periodically search for those exceptions and re-verify their need. Additional more-specific principles emerged as I refined my approach: Numbers are for real config values. Rules are in alphabetical order: Hierarchical configuration You probably have one. But did you know that you can put one of these files in any folder, and eslint will pick it up? But the additional value ESLint provides over classic linting is useful real-time. I love getting immediate feedback about incorrect paths in require or import. In my case, I like to use static properties in my React components for propTypes.

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Sometimes bugs are fixed for the default parser but not for babel-eslint. I ran into some performance issues as well. If ESLint is slow for you with babel-eslint, first ensure you installed everything with npm 3. Then, double-check the versions of all your top-level Babel-related dependencies. I saw a big improvement when I made a couple key versions consistent: ESLint is an amazingly useful tool. If you already are, I hope this article helps you leverage it fully! But first check out the next post in the series: Contribution , about contributing back to the ESLint ecosystem. Or skip to the final post, ESLint Part 3: Sign up for free updates! I recently wrote about my ESLint exploration and configuration node module. I submitted several pull requests and released a Sadly, this is to be expected. As I pointed out in my last post on Agile

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Chapter 2 : Exploration Two: Midtown East part 1 - Wolfenstein Wiki Guide - IGN

Part 3 will begin the Explore Phase, where we will demonstrate various ways to visually aggregate, pivot, and identify relationships between fields in our data. Part 4 will continue our exploration of relationships, leveraging graph analysis to examine connections between the entities in our data.

Download the pd patch The patch should now look similar to Figure 9. The five sliders on the upper left calibrate the characteristics of the vibrating string model. Will increasing the length of the string increase or decrease the fundamental frequency? Consider reviewing the weighted monochord laboratory assignment for more background information. To check your previous answer, you should increase the length of the modeled string by moving the string length slider to the right. Next, adjust the decay time constant of the model. Review the definition of as described in the monochord laboratory assignment. The audio decay time is used here instead because a reasonably loud sound will often be inaudible after it has decayed by 60dB. Verify that the sound of the plucked string model with a shorter takes less time to decay. Are you able to observe this on the spectrum below? Now consider the brightness slider. If you have already completed the virtual acoustic guitar laboratory , you will also know that more precisely, each harmonic has its own decay time constant. The brightness slider adjusts the relative time constants for the decays of the higher harmonics versus the lower harmonics. Move the brightness slider while looking at the spectrum to determine whether a brighter sound corresponds to the higher harmonics decaying faster or decaying more slowly. Adjust the slider so that it is all of the way to the left. This means that the sensor is almost at the end of the string. For one thing, you will notice that the plucks sound more quiet because the amplitude is smaller. Make sure that you understand why this is the case by looking at plots of the lowest-frequency standing waves that arise in strings. You will also notice that the string model with the sensor at the end sounds either especially bright or especially dark the opposite of bright. What sensor locations cause the sensor to measure no energy at the second harmonic? Derive the formula giving all string sensor locations that will ideally cause the sensor to measure no energy at the th harmonic for arbitrary.

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Chapter 3 : Who Was Karimeh Abbud? Part 1 - Palestine Exploration Fund Blog

ESLint Part 2: Contribution Jun I recently wrote about my ESLint exploration and configuration node module. But I went further than that - I contributed back to the ESLint community!

Who Was Karimeh Abbud? Part 1 Posted on Author A 2 Comments By Mary Pelletier A quick Google search reveals an oft-repeated, neat little biography for Karimeh Abbud, complete with an image of her, stood next to a large-format camera, shutter release in hand. Karimeh was allegedly the first female photographer in Palestine, born in to an esteemed, intellectual family who resided in Bethlehem. Karimeh Abbud and her camera, Haifa, s. Ahmad Mrowat, Jerusalem Quarterly, Issue 31, p. She had worked throughout Palestine, making her studio in Nazareth, Bethlehem and Jerusalem, specialising in photographs of women and families. Articles stated her importance with certainty, but I was curious as to the source of this information â€" did it come from her family? Karimeh Abbud studio stamp Source: Articles from the Jerusalem Quarterly and online sources cited the Nazareth Archive Project and Ahmad Mrowat as being the source of the research. Photograph of two unknown women taken by Karimeh Abbud Source: Issam Nassar, Jerusalem Quarterly Issue 46, p. Nassar has written further on Abbud in the larger context of Middle Eastern portraiture in the Jerusalem Quarterly, cited below. That skeptical collector also put me in touch with Rev. This photograph printed on carte postale has the stamp of Karimeh Abbud. It was sent with a note on the back to Um Diabis Abbud on October 30th, from Dmitri, whose last name is not legible. All of the context afforded by Rev. Raheb, Karimeh Abbud, p. It is obvious in both images that their proximity to one another demonstrate a close relationship â€" most likely mother and daughters, and then the two sisters, alone â€" but we also see that Abbud treated her familial subjects in the same way she treated her paying clients, and vice versa â€" there is a warm professionalism that plays out in each of these different sets of images. It is the foreword by Mrowat in this text that seemed curious to me, however. He states that the collector had no right to keep the photos, as he was not related to her in any way. This calls into question the amount of weight placed on earlier claims for the archive in his articles â€" who actually owned the pictures that were being written about, did the author have permission from the owner s to use them, and were the claims accurate? Does the Nazareth Archive Project exist outside of articles bearing its name?

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Chapter 4 : Sixth grade Lesson Periodic Table of the Elements Exploration Project (Part 1/3)

Part 1 - Budgeting Exploration Activities The article is an excerpt from Economics of Worldwide Petroleum Production, by Dr. Richard D. Seba Exploration programs, due to their nature, are on-going over a period of years.

September 25, - 6 years 1 month ago Walkthrough - Exploration Two: So, are you at that corner? Ready to get going? There should be a door here immediately on your left. With that in hand, you can then run up to the second floor. Here, we can quickly garner two more items, both on the western edge of this courtyard area. Look for a large, red hotel sign, and when facing it, look to the building to the left. After grabbing that, drop back down to the ground and head to the southwestern corner of the courtyard. Shoot out the tile and claim your prize on the other side. Once you reach the north end of the courtyard, head westward until you see a building with a huge swastika banner on the front of it. Instead, look for a ladder leading upward to the left. Once up, move down the concrete path going in between the two buildings, and when you go down a short ladder, immediately turn around. Remember where we just found the second Tome of Power on this map? Well, this next item is located on the other side of the building you were just flanking to the left. This more wide-open and ground-level alleyway holds an important secret. When you reach the dead end, equip Veil and look to the left. Once on this platform, go through the door off of it into an isolated room. The next two items are a bit complicated to get. Face the area you just came from, and look to your right. Climb on up and go on through. In here, head to the crate on your left, and use it to jump to the next platform ahead. Go through the door on your left, and then drop down to the lowest level of this room, where a manhole cover leading into a sewer can be found. Drop down into the sewer and begin to follow the linear pathway. When it swings leftward, be sure to use Veil on the wall to your right, where a red-colored tile can be found. Then, emerge back outside by either backtracking, or continuing forward along this path.

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Chapter 5 : Packet Tracer Simulation â€“ Exploration of TCP and UDP Communications - CCNA v Exam

KARI TAURING. Kari Tauring is a Minneapolis based Nordic folk musician, dancer, and storyteller and author of "The Runes: A Deeper Journey". A volva in Old Norse, she "carries the staff" of spiritual tradition within the folkway of her Nordic ancestry through performance, education, and authorship.

Red font color or gray highlights indicate text that appears in the Answer copy only. Simulation mode provides the ability to view the functionality of the different protocols. As data moves through the network, it is broken down into smaller pieces and identified in some fashion so that the pieces can be put back together. Each of these pieces is assigned a specific name protocol data unit [PDU] and associated with a specific layer. The steps outlined below lead the user through the process of requesting services using various applications available on a client PC. This activity provides an opportunity to explore the functionality of the TCP and UDP protocols, multiplexing and the function of port numbers in determining which local application requested the data or is sending the data. Perform the following tasks task to reduce the amount of network traffic viewed in the simulation. Enter the ping This will take a few seconds as every device on the network responds to MultiServer. Close the MultiServer window. Generate web HTTP traffic. Switch to Simulation mode. In the URL field, enter Envelopes PDUs will appear in the simulation window. Enter the ftp PDUs will appear in the simulation window. Minimize, but do not close, the FTP Client configuration window. Enter the nslookup multiserver. A PDU will appear in the simulation window. Minimize, but do not close, the DNS Client configuration window. Click Compose and enter the following information: Personalize the subject line E-Mail Body: Personalize the Email Click Send. Minimize, but do not close, the E-Mail Client configuration window. Verify that the traffic is generated and ready for simulation. Examine multiplexing as all of the traffic crosses the network. All of the PDUs are transferred to the switch. Some of the PDUs disappear. What do you think happened to them? They are stored in the switch. All clients should have received a reply. Note that only one PDU can cross a wire in each direction at any given time. What is this called? A variety of PDUs appears in the event list in the upper right pane of the simulation window. Why are they so many different colors? They represent different protocols. Click Back eight times. This should reset the simulation. Do not click Reset Simulation any time during this activity; if you do, you will need to repeat the steps in Part 1. Examine HTTP traffic as the clients communicate with the server. Click anywhere outside of the Edit Filters box to hide it. Click the PDU envelope to open it. What is the section labeled? TCP Are these communications considered to be reliable? How are the port and sequence numbers different than before? The source and destination ports are reversed, and the acknowledgement number is 1. This is the beginning of the HTTP communication. What information is now listed in the TCP section? How are the port and sequence numbers different from the previous two PDUs? Click Back until the simulation is reset. Examine FTP traffic as the clients communicate with the server. Click that PDU envelope to open it. How are the port and sequence numbers different from the previous two results? The source and destination ports are reversed, and both sequence and acknowledgement numbers are 1. The PDU is a different color. Scroll down past the TCP section. What is the message from the server? Examine DNS traffic as the clients communicate with the server. UDP Are these communications considered to be reliable? Why is there no sequence and acknowledgement number? Because UDP does not need to establish a reliable connection. The source and destination ports are reversed. What is the last section of the PDU called? Examine email traffic as the clients communicate with the server. What transport layer protocol does email traffic use? This is the beginning of the email communication. What email protocol is associated with TCP port 25? What protocol is associated with TCP port ? Examine the use of port numbers from the server. To see TCP active sessions, perform the following steps in quick succession: Switch back to Realtime mode. Enter the netstat command. What protocols are listed in the left column? TCP What port numbers are being used by the server? Answers will vary, but students may see all three: They should certainly see 21 What states are the sessions in? For which service is this connection still open? Check the minimized clients The server is waiting for a password from the client. Recommend From year to year, Cisco has updated many versions with difference questions. The latest version is version 6. What is your version? It depends on your instructor creating your class. We recommend you to go thought all version if you are not clear. While you take online test with netacad. Each version have 1 to 10 different questions or more. After you review all questions, You should practice with our online test system by go to "Online Test" link below.

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Chapter 6 : Part 1: Exploration In pd

Part 1 of Lesson on Age of Exploration. This lesson focuses on the motivations behind exploration and the role of technology in the success of European exploration.

September 25, - 6 years 1 month ago Walkthrough - Exploration One: Midtown West part 2 Now, take a look at your map. With that in hand, turn around and run southward. Head down the stairs adjacent to where the second Tome of Power was, and continue to travel southward. Turn your Veil on, and look leftward after descending the stairs and walking forward for a moment. You should see a thin alleyway with a hidden ladder at the far end, seen only by using the Veil. Climb up the ladder to the roof, and switch Veil off. Travel southward down the main street. As it begins to wind in a true easterly direction again, continue to run southward off of the street and instead of running directly up the staircase you encounter, bear eastward. Wrap around to the far, isolated alleyway to the right of the staircase, so that you almost end up behind it. For more treasure, backtrack to where the Veil-hidden ladder was, that we used to access a roof. Instead of going over the board of wood to the adjacent building, this time, head rightward through a hole in a building you can only see with the Veil. Once through, you can switch the Veil off and seek out some stairs heading downward. Continue eastward along the road. Within this building, you can find two more key treasures. You may have noticed that next to the house you just breached is a locked chain link fence gate. If you go to the original safe house, you can continue southward to a series of stairs. This will lead to a dead end. Use the nearby fallen barrel to boost your way up to the rooftop, and then begin hauling ass to the north. Get a running start leading up to the edge of the roof a running start is absolutely necessary , and clear the gap with a leap. Then, proceed to the gated location and drop in from above. Ready for another obnoxious treasure? Walk through the nearby door and seek out some windows, which you can break with gunfire to reach the roof. Then, run leftward over a couple of rooftops. Break these windows open to breach this otherwise completely inaccessible building.

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Chapter 7 : Exploration One: Midtown West part 2 - Wolfenstein Wiki Guide - IGN

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Seba Exploration programs, due to their nature, are on-going over a period of years. They normally involve a phase of office study and environmental research, a leasing or concession acquisition, geophysical and perhaps geochemical work in the field followed by extensive interpretation and correlation. Each of these phases calls for budget allocation of time and experience in addition to the eventual exploratory drilling effort. Exploratory budgets tend to fluctuate widely in the initial stages of the budgeting process. Operating people sometimes find difficulty in learning to accept this annual phenomenon. The major part of the exploration budget allocation in North America may be for lease acquisitions. Oil and gas leases are capitalized as tangible assets and amortized over their primary term. Undrilled leases normally also require an annual rental fee. Part of the cash flow of the firm must be earmarked for these lease acquisition, amortization and maintenance costs. A typical exploration budget also includes general exploration expense, which is comprised of overhead, staff, and support expenditures. An exploration budget for a single twelve month period will represent expenditures for many individual programs in various stages of evolution. Some exploration programs will be in the initial "idea" stage, some in the follow-up phase, and others have advanced to the drilling stage. Typical exploration activities move through part or all of the following seven phases: The budget for any year will include numerous projects in various phases from I to VI. As an exploration prospect moves from one phase to the next, capital requirements expand accompanied by increasingly more sophisticated economic evaluation and technical effort. Phase VII, termination of unsuccessful projects, can occur at any point in the evaluation process, as failure can occur during any of the other phases. Examples of reasons for termination include: Movement from one phase to the next may be delayed for many reasons, such as budgetary constraints, need to develop new technology, or in the case of Phase III, waiting for exploration rights to become available. The typical exploration prospect will be funded over many years before it is either recognized as a success or failure. A particular prospect may change drastically between Phase I and Phase VI as additional information is acquired and the outcome of each expenditure is evaluated. The very significant difference between the two accounting systems shows up on the assets side of the balance sheet. Successful Efforts Method Under the Successful Efforts method, all exploration dry holes are expensed. The exploration allocation thus becomes the "swing" item in the overall budget. Most major oil companies employing the Successful Efforts method find that the number and cost of the occasional development dry holes very nearly offsets the expenditures for the successful wildcat discovery wells. Full Cost Method In comparison with the Successful Efforts method, budgeting under the Full Cost method is more of a business planning or forecasting exercise, rather than an allocation procedure. These costs must be forecast and provided for out of available funds. Companies which employ the Full Cost method are generally most interested in the promotion of drilling funds and other means of raising cash to put into their exploration programs. Proponents of both accounting methods are very interested in showing the best possible bottom line figures at year-end. In general, companies employing Full Cost accounting seem to be most concerned about immediate earnings per share, perhaps because these companies tend to be smaller and their EPS ratio may vary significantly from month to month. Example of an exploration budget under different methods: Stay tuned for Part 2 of our two-part series: He is a member of the Society of Independent Professional Earth Scientists and is a registered professional engineer.

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Chapter 8 : Exploration and Settlement of California (Part 2 of 2) | The California Frontier Project

European interest in California stretches back over years. Spanish mariners began exploring the Pacific coast of North America in the early 16th century.

For most of the 17th and 18th centuries, Spanish ships dominated the Pacific. But her rivals Russia and England were busy contesting that dominance. Who would be the first to settle California? This article is a continuation of a two-part series on the exploration of California. Click here to read the first part. He chose Vitus Bering, a mariner of Danish descent, to lead the expedition. Bering sailed north along the Siberian coast, entering the strait that bears his name in Bering concluded that there was no land connection with North America as the Russian king had hoped. They made landfall on what is most likely the southern end of the Alaska peninsula, and brought back a large number of fox, seal and otter skins. Excited by the news, Russian fur hunters began to travel down the coast of Alaska in search of valuable pelts, and by they had explored as far south as California. A permanent Russian settlement was established at Fort Ross on the Sonoma coast in As part of the peace settlement, Spain agreed to cede Florida to the British, who had also captured a large portion of Canada from the French. With the possession of a large portion of North America, the British focussed greater attention on the Pacific, both in terms of sea exploration and in search of the Northwest Passage. In , Captain James Cook, the intrepid explorer who had sailed throughout the South Pacific ten years earlier, arrived on the Oregon coast. Prior to his arrival, he had become the first European to make formal contact with the Hawaiian islands. From Oregon, Cook headed north and eventually mapped the coast all the way to Alaska, paving the way for British occupation of the Pacific Northwest coast. Originally from France, the Bourbon kings soon began to bring a new vision to managing the empire and facing competition with their rivals. One of the most earth-shaking Bourbon reforms was the decision to expel the Jesuits from all Spanish territories. The Jesuits, a Roman Catholic religious order with priests and brothers spread all over the world, had been enthusiastic and successful missionaries. They were also very independent-minded and clashed with some of the Bourbon policies. For the king of Spain, this meant the Jesuits had to go. Within a very short time, all Jesuit missionaries had been forced to leave the peninsula. He then undertook a series of other projects to strengthen the Spanish position in the areas under his charge, including the plans to finally settle Alta California. Russian interest in the Pacific had caused alarm in Spain, thanks in part to a book titled Muscovites in California published in The expedition was approved in and in January of the first ship, the San Carlos, set sail from Loreto, followed by the second, the San Antonio, in February. The first detachment of the land expedition departed at the end of March and reached San Diego almost two months later. The second group began its march on May 5, reaching San Diego on July 1, His goal was to deter the Russians and British from staking their own claims in Alta California. He therefore put his trust in the time-honored Spanish practice of creating militias made up of Indian allies. In order to do so, he hoped to attract local Indians to Christianity by founding missions overseen by Franciscans. By November the expeditions had not only reached Monterey but had gone as far north as the San Francisco Bay. In June of the first presidio and mission were established at Monterey. Even though they were successful in establishing a base of operations in Monterey and locating the San Francisco Bay, the goal of Spanish officials was to eventually bring settlers and livestock into the area. Rumors of an English voyage to the North Pole and continued Russian activities in the Pacific Northwest urged Spanish officials to look for a reliable way to connect their outposts in Northern Mexico to Upper California. Juan Bautista de Anza and the Colonization of California The man entrusted with the task of finding a safe passage was Juan Bautista de Anza, a veteran frontier commander whose ancestors came from the Basque region of northern Spain. In early Anza set out with 34 men from Tubac, at the time the northernmost part of Sonora now part of Arizona. In May Anza reached Monterey, before returning home to Tubac, a round trip of almost 2, miles in five months. The colonists were to be recruited from the poorer regions of Northern Mexico with the aim of establishing civilian settlements in Upper California. The group left Tubac in October of and reached Monterey in March of Anza continued on to explore the San Francisco region, selecting a site for a presidio and mission, successfully establishing a Spanish presence in Upper

California. Vitus Bering arrives in Alaska. James Cook rounds Cape Horn. Cook arrives in Tahiti. First presidio and mission established at Monterey. Juan Bautista de Anza leads first expedition overland to Monterey from Tubac. Second Anza expedition brings settlers to northern Alta California.

Chapter 9 : Early Exploration of California (Part 1 of 2)

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