

# DOWNLOAD PDF 7 REMARKS ON THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF TOLERANCING SCHEMES

## Chapter 1 : Irrigation with wastewater

*Tolerancing: Theories, Standards and Applications 7 Remarks on the Essential Element of Tolerancing Schemes - The field of tolerancing design is successfully.*

In the book *In Our Time*: One of the first legal formulations of the concept of sexual harassment as consistent with sex discrimination and therefore prohibited behavior under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 appeared in the seminal book by Catharine MacKinnon [5] entitled "Sexual Harassment of Working Women". The majority of women pursuing these cases were African American, and many of the women were former civil rights activists who applied principles of civil rights to sex discrimination. *Saxbe and Paulette L. Jackson* was the first federal appeals court case to hold that workplace sexual harassment was employment discrimination. The term was largely unknown outside academic and legal circles until the early 1980s when Anita Hill witnessed and testified against Supreme Court of the United States nominee Clarence Thomas. They can also be expecting to receive such power or authority in form of promotion. Forms of harassment relationships include: The perpetrator can be anyone, such as a client, a co-worker, a parent or legal guardian, relative, a teacher or professor, a student, a friend, or a stranger. The place of harassment occurrence may vary from different schools [24] workplace and other. There may or may not be other witnesses or attendances. The perpetrator may be completely unaware that his or her behavior is offensive or constitutes sexual harassment. The perpetrator may be completely unaware that his or her actions could be unlawful. The incident may be a one time occurrence but more often the incident repeats. Adverse effects on the target are common in the form of stress, social withdrawal, sleep, eating difficulties, and overall health impairment. The victim and perpetrator can be any gender. The perpetrator does not have to be of the opposite sex. The incident can result from a situation in which the perpetrator thinks they are making themselves clear, but is not understood the way they intended. The misunderstanding can either be reasonable or unreasonable. You can help by converting this section to prose, if appropriate. Editing help is available. It generally applies to employers with fifteen or more employees, including federal, state, and local governments. Title VII also applies to private and public colleges and universities, employment agencies, and labor organizations. Sexual harassment in the military Studies of sexual harassment have found that it is markedly more common in the military than in civilian settings. In the UK, for example, hundreds of complaints of the sexual abuse of cadets have been recorded since During the Iraq War , for example, personnel of the US army and US Central Intelligence Agency committed a number of human rights violations against detainees in the Abu Ghraib prison , [49] including rape , sodomy , and other forms of sexual abuse. One of the difficulties in understanding sexual harassment is that it involves a range of behaviors. In most cases although not in all cases it is difficult for the victim to describe what they experienced. This can be related to difficulty classifying the situation or could be related to stress and humiliation experienced by the recipient. Moreover, behavior and motives vary between individual cases. This harasser may become involved in sexual extortion, and may frequently harass just to see how targets respond. Another type of sexual harassment performed in public places by strangers. Many Greek organizations and universities nationwide have anti-hazing policies that explicitly recognize various acts and examples of hazing, and offer preventative measures for such situations. In research carried out by the EU Fundamental Rights Agency, 17, female victims of sexual assault were asked to name the feelings that resulted from the most serious incident of sexual assault that they had encountered since the age of Psychologists and social workers report that severe or chronic sexual harassment can have the same psychological effects as rape or sexual assault. As an overall social and economic effect every year, sexual harassment deprives women from active social and economic participation and costs hundreds of millions of dollars in lost educational and professional opportunities for mostly girls and women. Coping[ edit ] This section needs attention from an expert in Psychology. Please add a reason or a talk parameter to this template to explain the issue with the section. WikiProject Psychology may be able to help recruit an expert. July

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Sexual harassment, by definition, is unwanted and not to be tolerated. There are ways, however, for offended and injured people to overcome the resultant psychological effects, remain in or return to society, regain healthy feelings within personal relationships when they were affected by the outside relationship trauma, regain social approval, and recover the ability to concentrate and be productive in educational and work environments. These include stress management and therapy, cognitive-behavioral therapy, [69] friends and family support, and advocacy. A study done by K. Yount found three dominant strategies developed by a sample of women coal miners to manage sexual harassment on the job: The "ladies" were typically the older women workers who tended to disengage from the men, kept their distance, avoided using profanity, avoided engaging in any behavior that might be interpreted as suggestive. They also tended to emphasize by their appearance and manners that they were ladies. The consequences for the "ladies" were that they were the targets of the least amount of come-ons, teasing and sexual harassment, but they also accepted the least prestigious and lowest-paid jobs. As a defense mechanism, they pretended to be flattered when they were the targets of sexual comments. Consequently, they became perceived as the "embodiment of the female stereotype, They attempted to separate themselves from the female stereotype and focused on their status as coal miners and tried to develop a "thick skin". They responded to harassment with humor, comebacks, sexual talk of their own, or reciprocation. As a result, they were often viewed as sluts or sexually promiscuous and as women who violated the sexual double standard. Consequently, they were subjected to intensified and increased harassment by some men. It was not clear whether the tomboy strategy resulted in better or worse job assignments. The study concludes that individual strategies for coping with sexual harassment are not likely to be effective and may have unexpected negative consequences for the workplace and may even lead to increased sexual harassment. Women who try to deal with sexual harassment on their own, regardless of what they do, seem to be in a no-win situation. July Common psychological, academic, professional, financial, and social effects of sexual harassment and retaliation: Becoming publicly sexualized i. Victims who speak out against sexual harassment are often labeled troublemakers who are on their own "power trips", or who are looking for attention. Similar to cases of rape or sexual assault, the victim often becomes the accused, with their appearance, private life, and character likely to fall under intrusive scrutiny and attack. They may become the targets of mobbing or relational aggression. If the harasser was male, internalized sexism or jealousy over the sexual attention towards the victim may encourage some women to react with as much hostility towards the complainant as some male colleagues. For example, a complainant be given poor evaluations or low grades, have their projects sabotaged, be denied work or academic opportunities, have their work hours cut back, and other actions against them which undermine their productivity, or their ability to advance at work or school, being fired after reporting sexual harassment or leading to unemployment as they may be suspended, asked to resign, or be fired from their jobs altogether. Retaliation can even involve further sexual harassment, and also stalking and cyberstalking of the victim. Of the women who have approached her to share their own experiences of being sexually harassed by their teachers, feminist and writer Naomi Wolf wrote in *I am ashamed of what I tell them*: Not one of the women I have heard from had an outcome that was not worse for her than silence. One, I recall, was drummed out of the school by peer pressure. Many faced bureaucratic stonewalling. Some women said they lost their academic status as golden girls overnight; grants dried up, letters of recommendation were no longer forthcoming. No one was met with a coherent process that was not weighted against them. Usually, the key decision-makers in the college or university—especially if it was a private university—joined forces to, in effect, collude with the faculty member accused; to protect not him necessarily but the reputation of the university, and to keep information from surfacing in a way that could protect other women. The goal seemed to be not to provide a balanced forum, but damage control. I found it to be a lot worse than the harassment itself. As a result, women are being handicapped by a lack of the necessary networking and mentorship. The investigation should be designed to obtain a prompt and thorough collection of the facts, an appropriate responsive action, and an expeditious report to the complainant that the investigation has been concluded, and, to the full extent appropriate, the action taken. American Bar

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Association [87] When organizations do not take the respective satisfactory measures for properly investigating, stress and psychological counseling and guidance, and just deciding of the problem this could lead to: Decreased productivity and increased team conflict Decreased study or job satisfaction Loss of students and staff. Loss of students who leave school and staff resignations to avoid harassment. Resignations and firings of alleged harassers. Many women prefer to make a complaint and to have the matter resolved within the workplace rather than to "air out the dirty laundry" with a public complaint and be seen as a traitor by colleagues, superiors and employers, adds Kamir. Evolution of law in different jurisdictions[ edit ] It may include a range of actions from mild transgressions to sexual abuse or sexual assault. The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women classifies violence against women into three categories: The term sexual harassment is used in defining violence occurring in the general community, which is defined as: This Directive required all Member States of the European Union to adopt laws on sexual harassment, or amend existing laws to comply with the Directive by October Such conduct can be humiliating and may constitute a health and safety problem; it is discriminatory when the woman has reasonable ground to believe that her objection would disadvantage her in connection with her employment, including recruitment or promotion, or when it creates a hostile working environment. While such conduct can be harassment of women by men, many laws around the world which prohibit sexual harassment recognize that both men and women may be harassers or victims of sexual harassment. However, most claims of sexual harassment are made by women. Morocco[ edit ] In a stricter law proscribing sexual harassment was proposed in Morocco specifying fines and a possible jail sentence of up to 6 months. Man and woman are looked upon as equal, and any action trying to change the balance in status with the differences in sex as a tool, is also sexual harassment. In the workplace, jokes, remarks, etc. Law number of December 21, regulates this area. Until May 4, , article of the French Criminal Code described sexual harassment as "The fact of harassing anyone in order to obtain favors of a sexual nature". On May 4, , the Conseil constitutionnel French Supreme Court quashed the definition of the criminal code as being too vague. As a consequence of this decision, all pending procedures before criminal courts were cancelled. Germany[ edit ] Sexual harassment is no statutory offense in Germany. The victim has only a right to self-defend while the attack takes place. If a perpetrator kisses or gropes the victim, they may only fight back while this is happening. At July 7, the Bundestag passed the resolution [ ] and by autumn the draft bill will be presented to the second chamber, the Bundesrat.

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### Chapter 2 : Belgian Plastic Waste Plan is Weak – Bioplastics News

*Get this from a library! Geometric Design Tolerancing: Theories, Standards and Applications. [Hoda A ElMaraghy] -- The importance of proper dimensioning and tolerancing as a means of expressing the designers functional intent and controlling geometric variations is a well established area of engineering.*

A salt wedge is formed between drip points 3 Ability to maintain high soil water potential Plants may be subject to stress between irrigations Plants may be subject. With good management and drainage acceptable yields are possible Fair to medium. Good irrigation and drainage practices can produce acceptable levels of yield Poor to fair. Most crops suffer from leaf damage and yield is low Excellent to good. Almost all crops can be grown with very little reduction in yield Source: Kandiah b A border and basin or any flood irrigation system involves complete coverage of the soil surface with treated effluent and is normally not an efficient method of irrigation. This system will also contaminate vegetable crops growing near the ground and root crops and will expose farm workers to the effluent more than any other method. Thus, from both the health and water conservation points of view, border irrigation with wastewater is not satisfactory. Furrow irrigation, on the other hand, does not wet the entire soil surface. This method can reduce crop contamination, since plants are grown on the ridges, but complete health protection cannot be guaranteed. Contamination of farm workers is potentially medium to high, depending on automation. If the effluent is transported through pipes and delivered into individual furrows by means of gated pipes, risk to irrigation workers will be minimum. The efficiency of surface irrigation methods in general, borders, basins, and furrows, is not greatly affected by water quality, although the health risk inherent in these systems is most certainly of concern. Some problems might arise if the effluent contains large quantities of suspended solids and these settle out and restrict flow in transporting channels, gates, pipes and appurtenances. The use of primary treated sewage will overcome many of such problems. To avoid surface ponding of stagnant effluent, land levelling should be carried out carefully and appropriate land gradients should be provided. Sprinkler, or spray, irrigation methods are generally more efficient in terms of water use since greater uniformity of application can be achieved. However, these overhead irrigation methods may contaminate ground crops, fruit trees and farm workers. In addition, pathogens contained in aerosolized effluent may be transported downwind and create a health risk to nearby residents. Generally, mechanized or automated systems have relatively high capital costs and low labour costs compared with manually-moved sprinkler systems. Rough land levelling is necessary for sprinkler systems, to prevent excessive head losses and achieve uniformity of wetting. Sprinkler systems are more affected by water quality than surface irrigation systems, primarily as a result of the clogging of orifices in sprinkler heads, potential leaf burns and phytotoxicity when water is saline and contains excessive toxic elements, and sediment accumulation in pipes, valves and distribution systems. Secondary wastewater treatment has generally been found to produce an effluent suitable for distribution through sprinklers, provided that the effluent is not too saline. Further precautionary measures, such as treatment with granular filters or micro-strainers and enlargement of nozzle orifice diameters to not less than 5 mm, are often adopted. Localized irrigation, particularly when the soil surface is covered with plastic sheeting or other mulch, uses effluent more efficiently, can often produce higher crop yields and certainly provides the greatest degree of health protection for farm workers and consumers. Trickle and drip irrigation systems are expensive, however, and require a high quality of effluent to prevent clogging of the emitters through which water is slowly released into the soil. Table 27 presents water quality requirements to prevent clogging in localized irrigation systems. Solids in the effluent or biological growth at the emitters will create problems but gravel filtration of secondary treated effluent and regular flushing of lines have been found to be effective in preventing such problems in Cyprus Papadopoulos and Stylianou Bubbler irrigation, a technique developed for the localized irrigation of tree crops avoids the need for small emitter orifices but careful setting is required for its successful application Hillel

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### Chapter 3 : Sexual harassment - Wikipedia

*Remarks on the Essential Element of Tolerancing Schemes and matching the generic components to devise new and possibly better schemes. (I don't believe, however, that.*

Addressing High-Profile Missions Specifically in Decadal Surveys An audience member began the question and answer session by stating that NASA should tell the decadal survey committees how to factor flagship missions into the decadal planning process, stating that there has been little to no guidance on the matter from the agency. He asked, Should the decadal surveys explicitly identify the levels of risk tolerance for recommended missions? The panelists responded by saying that this questions further underlie why decision rules need to be included in the surveys for a wide range of contingencies. In addition, Ralph McNutt noted that stewardship can play an important role, and the Space Studies Board should be one of the stakeholders that is regularly updated on the progress of large missions. William Gail suggested a cleaner break in the decadal survey process between identifying science priorities [first] and then drilling down to select a few missions for more in depth study. Nevertheless, he asked whether the next Earth science decadal survey should consider recommending a more traditional flagship-type mission. William Gail replied that part of the issue here is anticipating what a mission might become, how it will be treated, and the affect that mission will have on the rest of the program. Charles Elachi said that while that modular approach may work in Earth science, it does not work for astronomy, further highlighting the differences between the disciplines.

International High-Profile Missions An audience member said that while the astronomy and astrophysics decadal survey was underway, the survey committee was reluctant to tinker with preexisting international missions involving NASA. She then asked what an international partnership for a flagship mission should look like. Charles Elachi said that an international arrangement on such a large mission could be a blessing or a curse. He suggested that the collaboration should be simple enough that if one partner drops out, the first can stay Page 59 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Summary of a Workshop. The National Academies Press. He illustrated his point by explaining that there is a big difference in calling for mission-size balance over a 5-year period versus a year period. The respective differences have major implications for mission-portfolio and funding planning. In response to this, Charles Elachi commented that for large missions, the program should not be constantly adjusted; it is important that the investment in the mission be stable over the necessary period of development and construction time. The questioner then said that it would be useful for the decadal surveys to recognize that large missions could potentially disrupt the balance of mission sizes for an extended period of time. On the other hand, explained Ralph McNutt, the space science community and NASA need to maintain core competencies within the workforce on how to carry out large-scale missions. Instead, he believes the advisory apparatus at NASA needs to be repaired and revitalized and the SSB should be responsible for providing broad, strategic advice. Ultimately, he said, accountability needs to be restored for these large-scale missions. One audience member suggested including a chapter in future decadal surveys describing the skills and capabilities necessary for managing missions across a range of sizes that would only exist within NASA. Ralph McNutt replied by saying that while in principle it is a good idea, such a chapter might in fact be counterproductive, and the surveys should focus on addressing infrastructure issues instead. At the conclusion of the panel session, an audience member noted that flagship missions can be both failures or successes and asked the panelists what are the lessons learned from past flagships. The panelists noted the following: Page 56 Share Cite Suggested Citation:

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### Chapter 4 : Distributed operating system - Wikipedia

*Geometric Dimensioning and Tolerancing form an essential element of the language of engineering. through proper application of tolerancing schemes. â€œ Many.*

Find articles by Ana B. Received Feb 29; Accepted May 4. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial License , which permits non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in other forums, provided the original authors and source are credited. This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract Metal toxicity is a major stress affecting crop production. This includes metals that are essential for plants copper, iron, zinc, manganese , and non-essential metals cadmium, aluminum, cobalt, mercury. A primary common effect of high concentrations of metal such as aluminum, copper, cadmium, or mercury is root growth inhibition. Metal toxicity triggers the accumulation of reactive oxygen species leading to damage of lipids, proteins, and DNA. The plants response to metal toxicity involves several biological processes that require fine and precise regulation at transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels. In plants, miRNA regulation is involved in development and also in biotic and abiotic stress responses. We review novel advances in identifying miRNAs related to metal toxicity responses and their potential role according to their targets. Most of the targets for plant metal-responsive miRNAs are transcription factors. Information about metal-responsive miRNAs in different plants points to important regulatory roles of miR, miR, miR, and miR The target of miR is the TCP transcription factor, implicated in growth control. One important abiotic stress is metal toxicity. Heavy metals such as copper Cu , iron Fe , and zinc Zn are essential for physiological and biochemical processes, and metals such as cadmium Cd , cobalt Co , mercury Hg , and aluminum Al are non-essential. Nevertheless, high concentrations of any metal type is toxic for the plant. Plant responses to cope with metal toxicity include the synthesis of different proteins involved in detoxification, such as phytochelatins and metallothioneins Cobbett and Goldsbrough, Root exudation of organic acids â€” citric, oxalic, malic â€” and amino acids â€” histidine â€” to the rhizosphere is an important physiological response since these compounds can form complexes with the heavy metals leading to detoxification Hall, The expression of several metal transporters is essential for tolerance to metal toxicity. Metal toxicity stress triggers the accumulation of ROS reactive oxygen species , unbalancing the activity of antioxidative enzymes that are up-regulated by this stress Romero-Puertas et al. Plant response to abiotic stress such as metal toxicity involves a precise regulation of gene expression at the transcriptional and post-transcriptional levels. Cis-acting elements have been identified in the promoter regions of metal-responsive genes such as parA, an auxin-regulated gene, involved in Cd-response in *Nicotiana tabacum* Kusaba et al. The Cu-response element CuRE with a consensus GTAC was identified in the promoter of the coprogen oxidase and the cytochrome c6 genes from the green algae *Chlamydomonas reinhardtii* Quinn et al. Though most of the miRNAs identified in *Arabidopsis thaliana* are related to plant development, there is evidence of the role of miRNAs in the plant response to different abiotic stresses including metal toxicity Jones-Rhoades and Bartel, ; Fujii et al. To determine the role of a specific miRNA it is important to analyze the function of its target s and their possible interactions with signaling pathways related to metal toxicity responses. Up-regulation of a certain miRNA resulting in its target degradation might indicate the target role as a negative regulator of metal toxicity response. Recent high-throughput genomic technologies as well as other genetic-genomic approaches have increased our current knowledge of miRNAs and their target in signaling pathways for metal toxicities response in several plant species Sunkar and Zhu, ; Phillips et al.

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### Chapter 5 : MicroRNAs as regulators in plant metal toxicity response

*The GSFC Engineering Drawing Standards Manual is the official source for the requirements and interpretations to be used in the development and presentation of engineering drawings and related documentation for the GSFC.*

Description[ edit ] Structure of monolithic kernel, microkernel and hybrid kernel-based operating systems A distributed OS provides the essential services and functionality required of an OS but adds attributes and particular configurations to allow it to support additional requirements such as increased scale and availability. To a user, a distributed OS works in a manner similar to a single-node, monolithic operating system. That is, although it consists of multiple nodes, it appears to users and applications as a single-node. This separation increases flexibility and scalability. The kernel[ edit ] This article needs attention from an expert in Computing. The specific problem is: See questions asked as comments in the "kernel" section. WikiProject Computing may be able to help recruit an expert. A kernel of this design is referred to as a microkernel. These components are the part of the OS outside the kernel. These components provide higher-level communication, process and resource management, reliability, performance and security. The components match the functions of a single-entity system, adding the transparency required in a distributed environment. In addition, the system management components accept the "defensive" responsibilities of reliability, availability, and persistence. These responsibilities can conflict with each other. A consistent approach, balanced perspective, and a deep understanding of the overall system can assist in identifying diminishing returns. Separation of policy and mechanism mitigates such conflicts. Architecture and design must be approached in a manner consistent with separating policy and mechanism. In doing so, a distributed operating system attempts to provide an efficient and reliable distributed computing framework allowing for an absolute minimal user awareness of the underlying command and control efforts. This is the point in the system that must maintain a perfect harmony of purpose, and simultaneously maintain a complete disconnect of intent from implementation. However, this opportunity comes at a very high cost in complexity. The price of complexity[ edit ] In a distributed operating system, the exceptional degree of inherent complexity could easily render the entire system an anathema to any user. As such, the logical price of realizing a distributed operation system must be calculated in terms of overcoming vast amounts of complexity in many areas, and on many levels. This calculation includes the depth, breadth, and range of design investment and architectural planning required in achieving even the most modest implementation. Each of these design considerations can potentially affect many of the others to a significant degree. This leads to a massive effort in balanced approach, in terms of the individual design considerations, and many of their permutations. As an aid in this effort, most rely on documented experience and research in distributed computing. History[ edit ] Research and experimentation efforts began in earnest in the s and continued through s, with focused interest peaking in the late s. A number of distributed operating systems were introduced during this period; however, very few of these implementations achieved even modest commercial success. Fundamental and pioneering implementations of primitive distributed operating system component concepts date to the early s. These pioneering efforts laid important groundwork, and inspired continued research in areas related to distributed computing. These breakthroughs provided a solid, stable foundation for efforts that continued through the s. The accelerating proliferation of multi-processor and multi-core processor systems research led to a resurgence of the distributed OS concept. The introduction focused upon the requirements of the intended applications, including flexible communications, but also mentioned other computers: Finally, the external devices could even include other full-scale computers employing the same digital language as the DYSEAC. For example, the SEAC or other computers similar to it could be harnessed to the DYSEAC and by use of coordinated programs could be made to work together in mutual cooperation on a common task€ Consequently[,] the computer can be used to coordinate the diverse activities of all the external devices into an effective ensemble operation. Each member of such an interconnected group of separate computers is free at

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any time to initiate and dispatch special control orders to any of its partners in the system. As a consequence, the supervisory control over the common task may initially be loosely distributed throughout the system and then temporarily concentrated in one computer, or even passed rapidly from one machine to the other as the need arises. It was completed and delivered on time, in May This was a " portable computer ", housed in a tractor-trailer , with 2 attendant vehicles and 6 tons of refrigeration capacity. Lincoln TX-2[ edit ] Described as an experimental input-output system, the Lincoln TX-2 emphasized flexible, simultaneously operational input-output devices, i. The design of the TX-2 was modular, supporting a high degree of modification and expansion. This technique allowed multiple program counters to each associate with one of 32 possible sequences of program code. These explicitly prioritized sequences could be interleaved and executed concurrently, affecting not only the computation in process, but also the control flow of sequences and switching of devices as well. Much discussion related to device sequencing. The full power of the central unit was available to any device. The TX-2 was another example of a system exhibiting distributed control, its central unit not having dedicated control. Intercommunicating Cells[ edit ] One early effort at abstracting memory access was Intercommunicating Cells, where a cell was composed of a collection of memory elements. A memory element was basically a binary electronic flip-flop or relay. Within a cell there were two types of elements, symbol and cell. Each cell structure stores data in a string of symbols, consisting of a name and a set of parameters. Information is linked through cell associations. Information was accessed in two ways, direct and cross-retrieval. Direct retrieval accepts a name and returns a parameter set. Cross-retrieval projects through parameter sets and returns a set of names containing the given subset of parameters. This was similar to a modified hash table data structure that allowed multiple values parameters for each key name. Cellular memory would have many advantages: The constant-time projection through memory for storing and retrieval was inherently atomic and exclusive. The authors were considering distributed systems, stating: We wanted to present here the basic ideas of a distributed logic system with We must, at all cost, free ourselves from the burdens of detailed local problems which only befit a machine low on the evolutionary scale of machines.

### Chapter 6 : MSApp API reference - Microsoft Edge Development | Microsoft Docs

*a tolerancing methodology is laid by a model of profile errors, whose components are justified by physical reasoning and estimated using mathematical tools.*