DOWNLOAD PDF COLOR CODING : A WHOLE NEW DIMENSION TO MARKING YOUR SCORE

Chapter 1 : Semantic Differential

Recommended Marking Guidelines For Underground Utilities Background Why are the Guidelines for marking underground facilities needed? The American Public Works Association took the lead in the development of the color.

Based on clinical appearance, color blindness may be described as total or partial. Total color blindness is much less common than partial color blindness. Conventional color coding is difficult for individuals with redâ€”green color blindness protanopia or deuteranopia to discriminate. Replacing red with magenta or green with turquoise improves visibility for such individuals. When one cone system is compromised, dichromacy results. The most frequent forms of human color blindness result from problems with either the middle green or long red wavelength sensitive cone systems, and make it hard to discriminate reds, yellows, and greens from one another. They are collectively referred to as "red-green color blindness", though the term is an over-simplification and is somewhat misleading. Other forms of color blindness are much more rare. Protanopes, deuteranopes, and tritanopes are dichromats; that is, they can match any color they see with some mixture of just two primary colors in contrast to those with normal sight trichromats who can distinguish three primary colors. Dichromats usually know they have a color vision problem, and it can affect their daily lives. Orange and yellow are different combinations of red and green light. Colors in this range, which appear very different to a normal viewer, appear to a dichromat to be the same or a similar color. The terms protanopia, deuteranopia, and tritanopia come from Greek, and respectively mean "inability to see anopia with the first prot- , second deuter- , or third trit- [cone]". Anomalous trichromacy is the least serious type of color deficiency. They are called anomalous trichromats. From a practical standpoint though, many protanomalous and deuteranomalous people have very little difficulty carrying out tasks that require normal color vision. Some may not even be aware that their color perception is in any way different from normal. Protanomaly and deuteranomaly can be diagnosed using an instrument called an anomaloscope , which mixes spectral red and green lights in variable proportions, for comparison with a fixed spectral yellow. If this is done in front of a large audience of males, as the proportion of red is increased from a low value, first a small proportion of the audience will declare a match, while most will see the mixed light as greenish; these are the deuteranomalous observers. Next, as more red is added the majority will say that a match has been achieved. Finally, as yet more red is added, the remaining, protanomalous, observers will declare a match at a point where normal observers will see the mixed light as definitely reddish. Red-green color blindness[edit] Protanopia, deuteranopia, protanomaly, and deuteranomaly are commonly inherited forms of red-green color blindness which affect a substantial portion of the human population. Those affected have difficulty with discriminating red and green hues due to the absence or mutation of the red or green retinal photoreceptors. Females XX are red-green color blind only if both their X chromosomes are defective with a similar deficiency, whereas males XY are color blind if their single X chromosome is defective. The sons of an affected male will not inherit the trait from him, since they receive his Y chromosome and not his defective X chromosome. Should an affected male have children with a carrier or colorblind woman, their daughters may be colorblind by inheriting an affected X chromosome from each parent. If, by rare chance, a woman is heterozygous for both protanomaly and deuteranomaly, she could be pentachromatic. This situation could arise if, for instance, she inherited the X chromosome with the abnormal long wave gene but normal medium wave gene from her mother who is a carrier of protanomaly, and her other X chromosome from a deuteranomalous father. Such a woman would have a normal and an abnormal long wave receptor, a normal and abnormal medium wave receptor, and a normal autosomal short wave receptorâ€”5 different types of color receptors in all. The degree to which women who are carriers of either protanomaly or deuteranomaly are demonstrably tetrachromatic and require a mixture of four spectral lights to match an arbitrary light is very variable. In many cases it is almost unnoticeable, but in a minority the tetrachromacy is very pronounced. The center of the fovea holds very few blue-sensitive cones. Lacking the red cones for long-wavelength sensitive retinal cones, those with this

condition are unable to distinguish between colors in the green - yellow - red section of the spectrum. For a protanope, the brightness of red, orange, and yellow are much reduced compared to normal. This dimming can be so pronounced that reds may be confused with black or dark gray, and red traffic lights may appear to be extinguished. They may learn to distinguish reds from yellows primarily on the basis of their apparent brightness or lightness, not on any perceptible hue difference. Violet , lavender, and purple are indistinguishable from various shades of blue because their reddish components are so dimmed as to be invisible. For example, pink flowers, reflecting both red light and blue light, may appear just blue to the protanope. A very few people have been found who have one normal eye and one protanopic eye. These unilateral dichromats report that with only their protanopic eye open, they see wavelengths shorter than neutral point as blue and those longer than it as yellow. This is a rare form of color blindness. Lacking the green cones for medium-wavelength cones, those affected are again unable to distinguish between colors in the green-yellow-red section of the spectrum. A deuteranope suffers the same hue discrimination problems as protanopes, but without the abnormal dimming. Purple colors are not perceived as something opposite to spectral colors; all these appear similarly. This form of colorblindness is also known as Daltonism after John Dalton his diagnosis was confirmed as deuteranopia in , some years after his death, by DNA analysis of his preserved eyeball. Deuteranopic unilateral dichromats report that with only their deuteranopic eye open, they see wavelengths shorter than neutral point as blue and longer than it as yellow. This means that they are less able to discriminate colors, and they do not see mixed lights as having the same colors as normal observers. They also suffer from a darkening of the red end of the spectrum. This causes reds to reduce in intensity to the point where they can be mistaken for black. Both protanomaly and deuteranomaly are carried on the X chromosome. The medium-wavelength pigment is shifted towards the red end of the spectrum resulting in a reduction in sensitivity to the green area of the spectrum. Unlike in protanomaly, the intensity of colors is unchanged. The deuteranomalous person is considered "green weak". For example, in the evening, dark green cars appear to be black to deuteranomalous people. As with protanomates, deuteranomates are poor at discriminating small differences in hues in the red, orange, yellow, green region of the spectrum. They make errors in the naming of hues in this region because the hues appear somewhat shifted towards green. However, unlike protanomates, deuteranomalous people do not have the loss of "brightness" problem. Blue-yellow color blindness[edit] Those with tritanopia and tritanomaly have difficulty discriminating between bluish and greenish hues, as well as yellowish and reddish hues. Color blindness involving the inactivation of the short-wavelength sensitive cone system whose absorption spectrum peaks in the bluish-violet is called tritanopia or, loosely, blue-yellow color blindness. Tritanopia is equally distributed among males and females. Nathans with the Howard Hughes Medical Institute demonstrated that the gene coding for the blue receptor lies on chromosome 7 , which is shared equally by males and females. Therefore, it is not sex-linked. This gene does not have any neighbor whose DNA sequence is similar. Blue color blindness is caused by a simple mutation in this gene. Lacking the short-wavelength cones, those affected see short-wavelength colors blue , indigo and a spectral violet greenish and drastically dimmed, some of these colors even as black. Yellow is indistinguishable from pink , and purple colors are perceived as various shades of red. This form of color blindness is not sex-linked. Tritanomaly equally rare for males and females [0. The short-wavelength pigment is shifted towards the green area of the spectrum. This is the rarest form of anomalous trichromacy color blindness. Unlike the other anomalous trichromacy color deficiencies, the mutation for this color blindness is carried on chromosome 7. Therefore, it is equally prevalent in both male and female populations. Although the term may refer to acquired disorders such as cerebral achromatopsia also known as color agnosia, it typically refers to congenital color vision disorders i. Some sources do not consider these to be true color blindness, because the failure is of perception, not of vision. They are forms of visual agnosia. Monochromats possess a complete inability to distinguish any colors and perceive only variations in brightness. It occurs in two primary forms: Rod monochromacy , frequently called achromatopsia, where the retina contains no cone cells, so that in addition to the absence of color discrimination, vision in lights of normal intensity is difficult. While

normally rare, achromatopsia is very common on the island of Pingelap , a part of the Pohnpei state, Federated States of Micronesia , where it is called maskun: The island was devastated by a storm in the 18th century an example of a genetic bottleneck and one of the few male survivors carried a gene for achromatopsia. The population grew to several thousand before foreign troops introduced diseases to the island in the s. Cone monochromacy is the condition of having both rods and cones, but only a single kind of cone. A cone monochromat can have good pattern vision at normal daylight levels, but will not be able to distinguish hues. Blue cone monochromacy X chromosome is caused by lack of functionality of L and M cones red and green. It is encoded at the same place as red-green color blindness on the X chromosome. Peak spectral sensitivities are in the blue region of the visible spectrum near nm. People with this condition generally show nystagmus "jiggling eyes" , photophobia light sensitivity , reduced visual acuity , and myopia nearsightedness.

Chapter 2 : Customize How Your Map Looks - Tableau

The method used by Igor Marketvitch, Otto Werner Mueller, and my teacher involved marking phrases across the top of the score. That's all you need - and grouping the music in phrases was the way Marketvitch memorized the Rite of Spring before anyone.

List of places Nowhere is a completely empty, infinite white void of absolute nothingness except for some colored square panels that do nothing but disappear when one tries to move them. Contents [show] Description At a first glance, there appears to be nothing at first, but walking down a bit further reveals some different colored square panels on the "floor" and "ceiling" of the dimension. There are also some strange voices that can be heard and every sound made is echoed, that also includes The Alone Group echoing "alone" in a rather disturbing way. Nowhere seems to be absolutely nothing, nothing physical, no trace of life, just plain emptiness that seems to go on forever so it can be assumed that absolutely nothing or nobody is here because it is either the end of time or before time. History When Squidward first enters here, he seems to be the only thing visible in this lonely place. As he walks along further, he finds square tiles that he can lift up which then float up and then disappear after doing so. After summing up that SpongeBob and Patrick are nowhere within sight, he relishes the fact that he found a place where he can be all to himself and with nobody else around. However, after he hears many voices echo "Alone", he becomes frightened. He then attempts to get out of the terrifying nothingness by running, hoping to find its edge or some sort of exist. However, Squidward keeps looping right back to where he started from, implying that there is nowhere to go in this realm but into infinite nothingness in all directions. After looping back four times, Squidward notices the time machine, and really nothing else, is anywhere to be found. After stomping the floor, four times, he finds the time machine again after falling through its ceiling. Squidward then finally breaks down, begs to go home, and admits he misses SpongeBob. After he speaks the final sentence, Squidward is finally able to escape the realm. Trivia In the background, there is a pink panel and a yellow panel, both on the ceiling. They may be meant to resemble SpongeBob and Patrick. There is an error during the scene where Squidward first arrives at "Nowhere. However, when the scene zooms in actually out on Squidward himself , this same panel re-appears for a few moments in the same place it was before. The panel is also a slightly different color shade than the first time. Nowhere seems breathable for creatures who normally need water in order to breathe, an obvious example is Squidward.

Chapter 3 : Cellular () - Full Cast & Crew - IMDb

color and reduce the number of floor marking products that must be kept in inventory. â€¢ Color coding workcell and equipment borders. Some companies choose to mark equipment locations using the.

You must zoom in to see this layer. Zip Code Labels Shows labels for U. Area Code Boundaries Marks the U. Area Code Labels Shows labels for the U. Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Micropolitan area boundaries. Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Micropolitan areas. This layer is dependent on the zoom level. Map data layers are only available for locations in the U. To add data layers for locations outside the U. To add a U. Click the Layer drop-down menu and select a data layer. Click the Using drop-down menu to select a color scheme. Once you select a data layer, it is added as shading to the map and a legend is shown to explain the colors of the layers. Change the mark type By default, when you add a geographic field to the view, Tableau creates a point map. You can change this to a polygon filled map, a line map, or a density map heatmap. Filled maps are not available at the city or postcode level. To change a point map to a filled or line map: On the Marks card, click the Mark Type drop-down and select Map. To change a point map to a heatmap density map: On the Marks card, click the Mark Type drop-down and select Density. Add levels of detail With maps, for each level of detail you add, the more granular your data becomes. For example, you might look at obesity rates at the state level, or you could drill down into the county level, like the examples below. Adding or subtracting levels of detail changes the make up of your map. To add levels of detail to the view: From Dimensions, drag a geographic field to Detail on the Marks card. Add color There are two ways you can add color to your map view: You can color locations categorically, or you can color locations quantitatively. To color locations on your map categorically: From the Data pane, drag a dimension to Color on the Marks card. The image below shows each state in the U. West, Central, South, and East. The dimension, Region, is on Color on the Marks card. To color each location on your map quantitatively: From the Data pane, drag a measure to Color on the Marks card. The measure, Sales, is on Color on the Marks card. For more information about color, see Color Palettes and Effects. Add labels You can add labels to your locations to provide extra context. For example, you can add labels for location name and sales. To add labels to your data, from the Data pane, drag a dimension or measure to Label on the Marks card. A label appears in the center of your location if a polygon , or to the side of your location if a data point. You can add multiple labels. Adjust the size of your data points You can adjust the size of your data points to compare and contrast them, or make smaller data points easier to see. To uniformly adjust the size of your data points: On the Marks card, click Size, and then adjust the slider to the left or right. To size your data points quantitatively: From Measures, drag a field to Size on the Marks card. Create custom tooltips You can create custom tooltips to show additional information about your locations when your audience hovers or clicks on them. You can type in your own information to appear for all marks, or add a field that will update with information specific to each mark. To add a field to a tooltip: From the Data pane, drag the field to Tooltip on the Marks card. To edit a tooltip: On the Marks card, click Tooltip. In the Edit Tooltip dialog box, format the tooltip how you would like it to appear. For more information about customizing tooltips, see Format tooltips Tableau Desktop only and Add tooltips to marks.

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Chapter 4 : Nowhere (dimension) | Encyclopedia SpongeBobia | FANDOM powered by Wikia

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Reports suggest that the band has possibly been working on this album since at least , and has had many recording sessions. However, it remains unknown how many recording sessions actually took place and how productive they were. At the time, it was believed that the album would include both re-recorded tracks left off previous albums, as well as brand new material. A concert in Venezuela was planned for February , but on January 15, , Tyler said the band would be unable to play the gig because of a second knee injury of guitarist Joe Perry. Although the band had hoped to finish the album before the Guitar Hero: Near-breakup of Aerosmith and Tyler â€" [edit] After Tyler fell off the stage, he said that his fellow band members did not visit him in the hospital and he had little to no contact with them until a series of concerts in late October and early November He pulled out of a planned South American tour at the end of and seemed intent on pursuing solo projects. According to sources at the event, Tyler assured the crowd that he was "not quitting Aerosmith". In his statement, Tyler said he is grateful for the support he is receiving, is committed to getting things taken care of, and is eager to get back on stage and in the recording studio with his bandmates. Perry also said that the band would be willing to continue working with Tyler in the future if the singer wanted to. What else is there? Throughout the summer of , the band worked on the album and regularly provided video updates of the recording sessions to their fans. He did his whole thing [on Idol] and then showed up at eight at night and was in the studio until two in the morning. At the time, the track list consisted of only twelve songs and was scheduled for release on August 28, On August 15, Aerosmith released a video with bassist Tom Hamilton on their official YouTube channel, asking fans which artwork he should choose for their second single, "What Could Have Been Love". However, both images shown were blurred out. The fifteen songs on the regular edition of the album proceeded to circulate on the internet. The lyrics have been reworked as a tribute to the New England Patriots. The song is available for free download at www. Lead singer Steven Tyler and lead guitarist Joe Perry also co-produced the record, like they have on every record since This marks the first time since " Fever " that this has happened. Guitarist Brad Whitford and bassist Tom Hamilton also have their first songwriting credits since Pump , each of them co-writing three songs apiece. Drummer Joey Kramer has his first songwriting credits since Permanent Vacation He also says that, like with their albums from the s and unlike their albums from the s and s , he found himself going back and listening to the completed tracks constantly. He also revealed that the album does indeed include older material, including a riff that is at least 20 years old, stating that it may end up in several songs, "in a mini-opera kind of way". Is that a good thing? The former two have been released as singles and have garnered airplay on rock radio. The vinyl version features a similar cover to the deluxe edition, though the vinyl includes the same track listing as the standard edition of the CD release, spread out over two red vinyl albums a standard release CD is also included inside one of the sleeves of the vinyl release. Differences on the deluxe version: The Aerosmith logo shading is reversed. The font size used for "Music" in the album title makes the word stretch the entire length of the "From Another" on the second line. This face is to be of Joey Kramer as he appeared as a dog in the music video for "Pink". The robot holding the bus has the number "" on his chest, which is a reference to Commonwealth Ave, where the band lived when they first formed in the early s. The woman in front is blonde with a red shirt rather than red-headed with a pink shirt. In the regular version, the figure is simply a black outline. In the crowd near the base of the collapsing building are two faces: Two plumes of smoke rise from the tallest building on the left side of the image. A billboard with a red gem is on the tallest building. This would appear to be a reference to the cover of the album Rocks. Directly to the left of the gem billboard is a person holding a staff or walking stick. Also to the left of the billboard is a horse, which could be a reference to the horse on the cover of the album Toys in the Attic. The building on the far left with the sniper on the roof

has three square yellow windows in addition to the three rectangle windows. A red demon sits on the smoke cloud next to the lizard creature. Its wings resemble the style of wings on the logo of the Get Your Wings album. The smaller building being attacked by the lizard monster has a skeleton on the roof. This is the legendary theater where Aerosmith scored their first recording contract. A flock of eight birds are flying below the Aerosmith logo near the lizard monster. Commercial and critical reception[edit] Professional ratings.

Chapter 5 : The Art of Designing and Marking Up Email Signatures â€" SitePoint

a guide to marking your facility's floors in accordance with osha regulations OSHA regulations require that permanent aisles and passageways must be marked appropriately and in a consistent manner plant-wide.

Chapter 14 in Attitude Measurement. Edited by Gene F. Rand McNally, , pp. January, ; mimeographed , made available by Charles E. The work was carried out while the author was a staff member in the Methodology in Sociology program at the University of Wisconsin, a project funded by the Institute of General Medical Sciences of NIH. This chapter was prepared especially for this volume. An example of an SD scale is: Usually, the position marked 0 is labeled "neutral," the 1 positions are labeled "slightly," the 2 positions "quite," and the 3 positions "extremely. Typically, a person is presented with some concept of interest, e. A number of basic considerations are involved in SD methodology: With adaptations, such scales can be used with adults or children, persons from all walks of life, and persons from any culture. The three dimensions, which have been labeled Evaluation, Potency, and Activity EPA , have been verified and replicated in an impressive variety of studies. Typically, a concept is rated on several pure scales associated with a single dimension, and the results are averaged to provide a single factor score for each dimension. It is also a generalized approach, applicable to any concept or stimulus, and thus it permits comparisons of affective reactions on widely disparate things. EPA ratings have been obtained for hundreds of word concepts, for stories and poems, for social roles and stereotypes, for colors, sounds, shapes, and for individual persons. Their chapter on attitude balance or congruity theory pp. The SD has been used by other investigators to study attitude formation e. The results in these, and many other studies, support the validity of the SD as a technique for attitude measurement. The question of validity, and other issues in assessing attitudes with the SD, will be treated in more detail after a general discussion of SD theory and technique. A number of early studies were conducted to determine the dimensions of bipolar adjective ratings Osgood, et al. Correlations between the ratings on different scales were calculated and factored. The EPA structure was clearly evident in the results of this and other early analyses; in the thesaurus study the EPA dimensions accounted for more than two-thirds of the common variance. Some additional dimensions were found in the early studies, and several scales that made distinctions too narrowly descriptive or too highly abstract were found to be unrelated to any of the major dimensions. Yet, for the most part, early work with the SD revealed that ratings on most scales are highly predictable in the three EPA dimensions alone. The EPA structure holds up with a wide variety of subjects, concepts, and scales. Bopp reported in Osgood, et al. Wright had 40 concepts rated on a 30 scale SD by a survey sample of 2, men and women distributed over the spectrum of socioeconomic status. In this study each concept was rated by a different sample of 50 persons so the mean ratings for different concepts were entirely independent. Wright found four factors in his data, the first three of which clearly were EPA. Heise had 1, concepts rated on eight scales by Navy enlistees; factor analyses of the data based on mean ratings for the 1, different words yielded the usual EPA structure. DiVesta had concepts rated on 27 scales by subjects in grades two through seven 20 subjects for each concept. The usual EPA structure emerged, though there was some tendency for Potency and Activity to merge into a single Dynamism dimension up until the fifth grade. DiVesta also reports another study in which grade school children used 21 scales to rate different concepts this time with subjects rating each concept and, combining the data for all grades, the usual EPA structure was found. Suci had illiterate Navajo, Hopi, and Zuni respondents make ratings by pointing; the data obtained revealed Evaluation and Potency factors; Activity did not appear separately, possibly because of the roughness of the data, or perhaps because not enough Activity scales were included. Akuto had Japanese subjects rate 90 concepts on 50 scales in Japanese and found that the EPA structure was clearly evident in the factor structure. More recently, a program of research has been set up to validate the SD in 24 different languages Osgood, ; Jakobovits, Analyses now have been completed for 15 languages: In each culture a set of 50 bipolar scales is developed in the native language rather than by translation and these are used to rate basic concepts the

concepts are the same for all cultures, having been drawn to be meaningful everywhere and easily translatable. Ratings are made by adolescent males using 20 subjects per concept, and correlations and factor analyses are calculated for the mean ratings on 50 scales over concepts. In these analyses an EPA structure emerges by blind machine analysis in all but two cases, and in these Hindi and Arabic the EPA structure can be obtained by appropriate rotation of the factor axes. Of course, the impression of an EPA structure emerging throughout is based on translation of scales back into English, and it could be that translation introduces a cultural bias. To test this possibility, a pan-cultural factor analysis was conducted Jakobovits in which the 50 scales from the 15 cultures were entered as variables in one giant factor analysis and correlations were calculated over concepts. In this analysis the first three factors were clearly recognizable as EPA and every culture clearly contributed to the definition of the EPA dimensions. Jakobovits commented, "The fact that each pan-cultural factor is defined by scale loadings of comparable size across all languages proves the true pan-cultural nature of the semantic space as measured by these procedures" p. In the following paragraphs the EPA dimensions are characterized in two ways. First, some of the typical adjective contrasts that define each dimension are presented taken from Jakobovits. Second, a number of concepts which typically are rated near the extremes of each dimension are given taken from Jenkins, , and from Heise, Evaluation is associated with the adjective contrasts: Some concepts which lie on the positive good side of this dimension are: Some concepts which lie toward the negative bad pole are: Some scales which define the Potency dimension are big-little, powerful-powerless, strong-weak, and deep-shallow. Concepts which lie toward the positive powerful pole are: Concepts which lie toward the negative powerless pole are: Activity scales are fast-slow, alive-dead, noisy-quiet, and young-old. Some concepts high in Activity are: Among concepts which lie toward the negative pole on the Activity dimension are: Treating EPA measurements of a stimulus as coordinates allows the stimulus to be positioned as a point in the space, and this point graphically represents the affective response to the stimulus. This discussion serves to introduce vocabulary which will be helpful. The primary question in constructing an SD is what scales should be used. Two basic criteria enter into scale selection; relevance and factorial composition. Scale Relevance Subjects find it easier to use scales which relate meaningfully to the concepts being judged and which make distinctions that are familiar Triandis, For example, in rating persons, sweet-sour is less relevant, and thus harder to use, than helpful-unhelpful; among laymen, talkative-quiet would be a better scale than manic-depressive. Furthermore and more important , relevant scales provide more sensitive measurements. More variance is obtained in using relevant scales and the variance of ratings involves less random error Koltuv, ; Mitsos, There are two approaches to identifying scales which are relevant for a given class of concepts and a given sample of persons. On the one hand, subjects can be presented with a set of scales and asked to rank them in terms of their meaningfulness in thinking about x, where x is a class of concepts to be rated like People, Newspapers, Organizations, etc. One then would use the scales ranking highest in meaningfulness for a given population of raters. A second, more meticulous approach would be to present pairs or triads of concepts from the stimulus concept domain and ask subjects how these concepts differ. For example, if subjects frequently drew the distinction of crudeness, an appropriate scale might be crude-gracious. This approach, developed for the study of individuals by Kelly , has been applied successfully in SD studies e. Factorial Composition The basic goal in an SD study is to get measurements on the EPA dimensions, and since factor analyses show these dimensions to be independent, one seeks measurements that are independent. This means that appropriate scales will measure the dimensions i. The only objective way to select factorially pure scales is on the basis of actual factor analyses. One can conduct ad hoc factor analyses to learn the factorial composition of new scales, but this is an expensive procedure since studies based on less than 30 concepts and hundreds of subjects are likely to be misleading. The most common procedure is to select scales on the basis of published factor analyses and following are some available reports which indicate the factorial composition of SD scales. The thesaurus study Osgood et al. Because of the large number of scales considered 76 , this is an important source, but the factor loadings should be treated only as rough indicators because of the unusual method of factoring and because only 20

concepts were rated in this study. Wright presents the factorial structure for 30 scales based on data from a survey sample of 2, adults rating 40 concepts. DiVesta gives the factor loadings of 27 scales used to rate concepts by a large sample of children. Jakobovits gives the highest loading EPA scales for 15 languages including English as derived from the pan-cultural factor analyses. The published factor analytic studies provide a large fund of scales to draw on and usually one can obtain a subset of scales which are relevant to the concept domain of interest. When applied to a special class of concepts, the words in a scale may take on special meanings and thus the scale is literally a different one than previously studied. Since the scale takes on different meanings with different concepts, its factorial composition may be different for the special class of objects. The problem of semantic stability is along with the problem of relevance the primary impetus for carrying out special factor analyses for each new content area. Number of Scales Assuming that one has a set of relevant scales, each of which loads on one and only one of the EPA factors, the next question is how many scales should be included in the final instrument. More than one scale for each dimension is desirable since this improves the reliability of factor scores. On the other hand, reliability characteristics of SD scales are such that it would rarely be useful to include more than ten scales to measure a dimension, and generally speaking, four scales per dimension can give adequate sensitivity for most purposes. Contrary to the practice in many published studies, the number of Evaluation scales should not be more than the number of Potency and Activity scales. Evaluation scales always are found to be more reliable than Potency or Activity scales and thus fewer, not more, are needed for a given level of precision. Equivalent Forms In research it is often necessary or desirable to do repeated measurement. This introduces the question of equivalent forms. There is evidence that subjects may recall the SD rating they have made previously when the time periods between repeated measurements are short Miron, Consequently, such repeated measurements using the same form may not be independent. An example of how this could confound research is given by Coyne and Holzman who had subjects give SD ratings for their voice at points before and after listening to themselves on a tape recorder. No significant differences were found when the same SD form was used in all ratings, but highly significant changes appeared when subjects used alternate forms of the SD for the different points of time. This experiment suggests that equivalent forms of the SD are necessary in experiments dealing with short range changes in attitudinal reaction. Given a fund of scales to draw on, one should try to match factor loadings of scales in different forms. Then an experimental design should be used such that some subjects should use Form A at time 1 and Form B at time 2 while other subjects use Form B at time 1 and Form A at time 2. Format of SD Test Booklets There are three possible ways of graphically setting up scales and the concepts to be rated:

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Chapter 6 : MSN Games, Mahjongg Dimensions. - Microsoft Community

You may not be aware of it, but you have already been exposed to the use of marking and color code systems to identify items. There are the markings on products in stores, for example.

Design and Layout Considerations Smart phones: Prior to smart phones, email signatures worked well with a horizontal aspect The goal was to allow them to be seen fully when an email message was viewed in the preview pane on a desktop. Now, though, email signatures need to be narrower, and more vertical in orientation â€" smart phones offer a limited viewing area and an overly wide email signature can lead to a messy layout Gmail line spacing: Gmail renders all line breaks as full carriage returns. The graphics below illustrate the issue: The bottom graphic illustrates the rendering of this email signature in Gmail. More refined spacing techniques were then applied to adjust the gap down to the various hyperlinks and then again down to the IFT12 tagline. The image below shows a clean and a pixelated version of a logo. There are three aspects to achieving an optimal display. First, start with a good, high-resolution copy of your logo, and then scale it down to the exact size you want to use in your email signature. The final size will vary depending upon your logo and your signature design. Make sure you create a scaled-down version of your logo that looks clean and sharp. Make sure you input values into the height and width attributes in your img tag: One solution is to insert a white or transparent spacer graphic in between the text you wish to separate. This will work fine, but carries two potential drawbacks â€" some potential increase in your spam score, and more graphics showing up as attachments in emails. I usually set the font color to a light gray for these pipes. Fine-tuning line spacing is not possible in Gmail due to rendering issues. If you choose to ignore Gmail entirely, you can dial this parameter in pretty well. However, the more fine-tuning work you do on your line spacing, the worse result you are likely to see in Gmail. The primary approach I use, and I minimize it as much as possible, is: Most other email clients will process the line-height and font-size properties to provide a reduced-height line break. A note of caution: I do not recommend using a reduced line-height parameter to tighten up the spacing between actual lines of text that will appear in the signature. Some smart phones will display those lines of text as overlapping, one partially on top of another. Horizontal and vertical spacing: You have one secret weapon available to you in the spacing battle â€¦ padding images with white space. You can create precise and reliable spacing around images â€" left, right, top or bottom â€" simply by padding the image with white space. You should plan on using this technique without fail whenever it may help you. No one wants their email signature to result in attachments. There are, however, two things that you can do at the markup level to help. First is to minimize the number of images you use. Your logo, and some social media icons, are more than likely essential. Image mapping used to be a great way of incorporating multiple hyperlinks in a single graphic in an email signature. It works well with everything except for Outlook If you will have users installing signatures into Outlook , image mapping built into their email signature will not work. Use full URLs in hyperlinks: The use of TinyURLs can increase the likelihood of your email winding up in a spam folder. For the best reliability across devices and email programs, use point size pt rather than pixels px to set your font sizes. All CSS styling must be done inline. Comments on this article are closed. Have a question about Email Signatures? Why not ask it on our forums? Meet the author Rex Weston is the founder of www.

Chapter 7 : Color Coded Stickers | eBay

I have a custom list which contains a field called Status. In the AllItems view, I would like to color code each line item based on the value of Status. Is this possible to do withing SharePoint De.

Chapter 8 : Color code item row based on column value in SharePoint Foundation - SharePoint Stack Exch

DOWNLOAD PDF COLOR CODING : A WHOLE NEW DIMENSION TO MARKING YOUR SCORE

I play Mahjongg Dimensions in MSN games. The first level is the most important in order to get a higher score. The last few days the first level is interrupted by an ad for another game.

Chapter 9 : - Marking Clerks

scores in that same dimension as the child learns new skills until the next time period. This will allow you to map progress that children are making at the next checkpoint.