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Chapter 1 : Using Parallel Execution

Hello, Up front, I know there's some dumb customer stuff in here, so please keep recommendations focused on solving the problem thanks:) I'm going to be performing a migration by taking two forests (lets call them calendrierdelascience.com and calendrierdelascience.com) and merging them.

Reference Other Aggregates by Identity When designing Aggregates, we may desire a compositional structure that allows for traversal through deep object graphs, but that is not the motivation of the pattern. However, we must keep in mind that this does not place the referenced Aggregate inside the consistency boundary of the one referencing it. The reference does not cause the formation of just one whole Aggregate. There are still two or more , as shown in Figure There are two Aggregates, not one. In Java the association would be modeled like this: Both the referencing Aggregate BacklogItem and the referenced Aggregate Product must not be modified in the same transaction. Only one or the other may be modified in a single transaction. If you are modifying multiple instances in a single transaction, it may be a strong indication that your consistency boundaries are wrong. If so, it is possibly a missed modeling opportunity; a concept of your Ubiquitous Language has not yet been discovered although it is waving its hands and shouting at you see earlier in this chapter. If you are attempting to apply point 2, and doing so influences a large-cluster Aggregate with all the previously stated caveats, it may be an indication that you need to use eventual consistency see later in this chapter instead of atomic consistency. So the temptation to modify multiple Aggregates in the same transaction could be squelched by avoiding the situation in the first place. But that is overly limiting since domain models always require some associative connections. What might we do to facilitate necessary associations, protect from transaction misuse or inordinate failure, and allow the model to perform and scale? This is exemplified in Figure The model can perform better because instances require less time to load and take less memory. Using less memory has positive implications for both memory allocation overhead and garbage collection. Some will use a Repository 12 from inside an Aggregate for lookup. Use a Repository or Domain Service 7 to look up dependent objects ahead of invoking the Aggregate behavior. A client Application Service may control this, then dispatch to the Aggregate: However, for very complex and domain-specific dependency resolutions, passing a Domain Service into an Aggregate command method can be the best way to go. The Aggregate can then double-dispatch to the Domain Service to resolve references. Again, in whatever way one Aggregate gains access to others, referencing multiple Aggregates in one request does not give license to cause modification on two or more of them. You may have to use multiple Repositories in a single use case to populate views. If query overhead causes performance issues, it may be worth considering the use of theta joins or CQRS. Hibernate, for example, supports theta joins as a means to assemble a number of referentially associated Aggregate instances in a single join query, which can provide the necessary viewable parts. If CQRS and theta joins are not an option, you may need to strike a balance between inferred and direct object reference. If all this advice seems to lead to a less convenient model, consider the additional benefits it affords. Making Aggregates smaller leads to better-performing models, plus we can add scalability and distribution. Almost-infinite scalability is achieved by allowing for continuous repartitioning of Aggregate data storage, as explained by Amazon. What we call Aggregate, he calls entity. But what he describes is still an Aggregate by any other name: These provide much of what [Helland] refers to as the lower, scale-aware layer. When employing a distributed store, or even when using a SQL database with similar motivations, reference by identity plays an important role. Distribution extends beyond storage. Since there are always multiple Bounded Contexts at play in a given Core Domain initiative, reference by identity allows distributed domain models to have associations from afar. When an Event-Driven approach is in use, message-based Domain Events 8 containing Aggregate identities are sent around the enterprise. Message subscribers in foreign Bounded Contexts use the identities to carry out operations in their own domain models. Reference by identity forms remote associations or partners. Distributed operations are managed by what

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[Helland] calls two-party activities, but in Publish-Subscribe [Buschmann et al. Transactions across distributed systems are not atomic. The various systems bring multiple Aggregates into a consistent state eventually.

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Chapter 2 : Google Apps for Education: Domain Best Practices - Google Docs

A tenant contains uniquely identified domains, users, security groups, and subscriptions and can contain multiple Dynamics (online) instances. The tenant created for you has a domain name calendrierdelascience.com

This is not a limitation of JBoss or even of Java, this is true of any server including databases, web servers, application servers, etc. To address this issue you have two choices: This can be done manually not recommended or by using the Service Binding Manager service. Multiple IP addresses can be added to your machine either by installing multiple NICs in the machine or by configuring virtual interfaces on a single NIC. Beginning with EAP 4. JBM requires that each server in the cluster have a unique integer id whether the servers are running on the same physical machine or not. This id can be set via the command line, so, to start two instances bound to different IP addresses you would: Where possible, it is advised to use a different ip address for each instance of JBoss rather than changing the ports or using the Service Binding Manager for the following reasons: When you have a port conflict, it makes it very difficult to troubleshoot, given a large amount of ports and app servers. Too many ports makes firewall rules too difficult to maintain. Isolating the IP addresses gives you a guarantee that no other app server will be using the ports. Each upgrade requires that you go in and re set the binding manager again. The configuration is much simpler. It just gets more difficult to keep ports from conflicting. JGroups will pick random ports within a cluster to communicate. Sometimes when clustering, if you are using the same ip address, two random ports may get picked in two different app servers using the binding manager that conflict. Providing alternate ports for each instance of JBoss AS This is easier to do and does not require a sysadmin. However, it is not the preferred approach for production systems for the reasons listed above. This approach is usually used in development to try out clustering behavior. To fix this simply select an alternate port something other than that is not being used in cluster-service. This bug is being fixed in our next release. Beginning with AS 5. For the first server, simply:

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Chapter 3 : Mergers and acquisitions - Wikipedia

Sep 22, 2014. At one point, I have two instances of these MyObject: instance A and instance B. I'd like to copy and replace the properties in instance A with those of instance B if instance B has non-null values. If I only had 1 class with 3 properties, no problem, I could easily hard code it (which is what I started doing).

Also, calling merge for managed entities is also a mistake since managed entities are automatically managed by Hibernate and their state is synchronized with the database record by the dirty checking mechanism upon flushing the Persistence Context. To understand how all this works, you should first know that Hibernate shifts the developer mindset from SQL statements to entity state transitions. Once an entity is actively managed by Hibernate, all changes are going to be automatically propagated to the database. Hibernate monitors currently attached entities. But for an entity to become managed, it must be in the right entity state. First, we must define all entity states: To become persisted we need to either explicitly call the EntityManager persist method or make use of the transitive persistence mechanism. Any change made to such entity is going to be detected and propagated to the database during the Session flush-time. Hibernate employs a transactional write-behind working style and changes are synchronized at the very last responsible moment, during the current Session flush-time. Detached Once the current running Persistence Context is closed all the previously managed entities become detached. Successive changes will no longer be tracked and no automatic database synchronization is going to happen. To associate a detached entity to an active Hibernate Session, you can choose one of the following options: Reattaching Hibernate but not JPA 2. A Hibernate Session can only associate one Entity object for a given database row. This is because the Persistence Context acts as an in-memory cache first level cache and only one value entity is associated to a given key entity type and database identifier. An entity can be reattached only if there is no other JVM object matching the same database row already associated to the current Hibernate Session. Merging The merge is going to copy the detached entity state source to a managed entity instance destination. If the merging entity has no equivalent in the current Session, one will be fetched from the database. The detached object instance will continue to remain detached even after the merge operation. Removed Although JPA demands that managed entities only are allowed to be removed, Hibernate can also delete detached entities but only through a Session delete method call. To understand the JPA state transitions better, you can visualize the following diagram: Or if you use the Hibernate specific API:

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Chapter 4 : Is the Future of Web Design Really in Artificial Intelligence? - ReadWrite

two sub-components of the Mediator, which processes queries against multiple sources that may contain related, complementary or overlapping, and incomplete information. Specifically, the task of QRE is to parse the incoming query, identify appropriate sources.

Each e-mail message is unique and, unlike putting email addresses in the CC or BCC fields, each recipient will receive your intended message as if it were sent solely to them. Email tracking will help you know when people have read your email. You can use Gmail Mail Merge for sending mass emails easily. Send holiday greetings with emojis, event invites, school assignments, press releases, schedule birthday messages in advance, create rich email newsletters or reach existing customers with any upcoming offers in your store. You can send merged emails immediately or use the built-in scheduler for sending emails at a later date and time. You can compose email templates inside Gmail or use htmlmail. Mail Merge supports email aliases so you can send emails on behalf of someone. For instance, your office secretary may perform mail merge but send emails from your own Gmail account. The email subject line and the message body can be personalized for each recipient. You can include different attachments from Google Drive for each person and the email messages can be either in plain text or include rich-text HTML formatting. You can write the emails in HTML directly inside the Google Spreadsheet or you can create a draft message inside your Gmail account and use that as a template for mail merge. The email opens can also be tracked with Google Analytics. The Mail Merge program adds a 1x1 tracking image to the message body, similar to other solutions like Sidekick, Streak, and Yesware mail trackers, and if the recipient has enabled image downloads in their email client, the open activity is recorded. If a person has multiple email addresses, the Merge app gets the primary email address and if not available, it gets the Work email or the Home email. Each message you send out has the same information but certain parts of the email are unique and each person in the mailing list is addressed individually. How many emails can I send per day? You can upgrade to Premium Edition <https://www.mailmerge.com/>: You need a Mail Merge license to use the limit. Attachment Size Limits For email drafts, the maximum attachment size limit is 15 MB. If you need to insert bigger files with your Gmail messages, you should upload the file to Google Drive, create a shared link and insert that link into your email message body. For scheduled date column, format it as date and time as described in this tutorial: [Add option to restore license for new Google sheets](https://www.mailmerge.com/blog/add-option-to-restore-license-for-new-google-sheets/). Include emojis in email message body and subject lines. Mail Merge does not send emails to filtered rows. Added support for new Gmail and Google Inbox. Email sent via Mail Merge can now be opened directly from the Google Sheet. MIME message parser enhanced to include attachments and inline images for new Gmail. Only the currently visible rows are processed for Mail Merge. Updated documentation at [j](https://www.mailmerge.com/j). Bug fixes related to click tracking inside Mail Merge. Contact support directly from the Mail merge window. Priority support for premium customers. Both plain text emails and html emails are now supported. Improved Errors logging and debug logs. Track clicks on links, add unsubscribe link to outgoing messages, send emails automatically after the quota is reset, insert files in email from your computer. Fixes for empty lines HTML mail. Become a mail merge expert, read our tips and tutorials at <http://www.mailmerge.com/test-email-messages>: Test Email messages now include file attachments from Google Drive. Added option for one-on-one support for Skype or Google Hangouts. Test Emails now include more debugging information. If the spreadsheet template cannot be loaded, Mail Merge creates a blank spreadsheet template with no formatting. The Email Tracking report now sorts Mail merge campaigns by send date for quick access. Currency, Number and Date formatting preserved in outgoing email messages.

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Chapter 5 : Is China the Next AI Superpower? - Knowledge@Wharton

The Wildfly instance is set up on an over dimensioned physical server, so someone suggested that it could be deployed another web app on the same machine, obviously using another instance of Wildfly as you suggested in this article.

Did you realize too late that it might not be such a good idea to delegate GPO creation to half the IT department? Have you wanted to combine multiple policies into one for simplicity? This blog post is for you. One of my most popular posts over the years has been a vintage script from Copy and merge GPOs! PowerShell saves the day! As I have said before, it is embarrassing to go back and look at old code from when you just started learning PowerShell. I would do things so differently now; so I did. Recently a customer contacted me for help with Group Policy consolidation. They had 35 workstation policies linked to a single OU structure, and I suggested they reduce them to 3 to 5 policies. This was the perfect opportunity to dust off the old script and rewrite it using better PowerShell practices. Fixes and Features Thanks to your comments on the previous script I was able to fix some issues and add enhancements. The new, improved version of this script includes the following fixes and features: All functions compatible on PowerShell v2. Recursive infinite loop identified and fixed. Specify multiple source GPOs. Dynamically create the destination GPO if it does not exist. Verbose logging for every setting copied. Warnings for settings that get over-written, showing both old and new values. Warnings for non-registry settings that need manual copy. Warning if source policy is not found. Helper functions for identifying linked and unlinked GPOs. What about Group Policy Preferences? Some folks have asked how to copy preferences as well. Here again we are limited by the features in the GroupPolicy PowerShell module. There is a cmdlet to copy preference registry settings, but that is all. When you look at the scope of how many different kinds of settings there are in preferences, this is only a very small percentage of the scope. I decided it was not worth the development time to pursue this. Group Policy Optimization You can improve group policy processing performance on client machines by reducing the total number of policies applied. This eliminates multiple per-policy processing steps. However, this does not mean to simply combine all 35 policies into one single policy. Here are some guidelines to follow for policy consolidation: Using the Get-GPLink report below look at which policies change the most frequently. This is indicated in the versioning statistics and modification date for each policy. Leave these frequently-updated policies as they are or consider rolling them into one frequently-updated policy. Take the remaining policies that are infrequently updated and consolidate them into a single policy. Separating the policies by update frequency will keep the bulk of the settings from triggering a refresh, keeping policy processing time to a minimum. For any future policy additions that will be relatively static, add them to the consolidated policy. For settings that will change frequently, consider adding them to one of the existing policies with frequent updates. See the great article Group Policy Processing Performance Considerations for a deeper discussion of group policy performance optimization. When creating new group policies, consider the following points to justify if a new policy object is required: Will the policy be linked to multiple OUs? Will the policy require unique security group filtering scenarios? Will the policy require frequent updates? Otherwise add the settings to an existing group policy object. Group Policy Consolidation Process Use the updated script below for combining the group policies. Due to scripting limitations , only the group policy registry settings can be copied into a consolidated policy. Other setting that require manual migration are noted in the output from the script. When analyzing the policies for consolidation, take into account the following factors for the suitability of each policy to be consolidated: Is the policy still relevant for the latest workstation standards? Is the policy linked to multiple OUs? Is the policy filtered by either security groups or WMI filters? Once policies are identified for consolidation, use the script below to do the work. The script will create a new policy containing the merged settings, and it is not linked to any OU. Create a test OU, link the new policy, move a sample of test machines into the OU, and then validate that the policy applies all setting correctly. Pay close attention to any settings where a warning was noted in the script output. Recreate these settings manually as needed. WMI

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filter User or computer settings disabled These settings may need to be manually applied to the new policy where appropriate. When the time comes for production implementation, link the new consolidated GPO to the production OU. Allow two hours for replication and workstations to refresh their settings. Next disable the consolidated individual former GPOs see script sample below. Do this activity during a non-peak time as a precaution. Allow another two hours for policy refresh on workstations. After reboot and verification of the settings on a sample of target workstations it will be safe to delete the disabled OU links not the policies. Finally, backup and delete the policies themselves once all other dependencies have been eliminated and verified. When consolidating multiple GPOs linked to a single OU the sample code below consolidates the policies in the order of their group policy precedence from bottom to top of the list. This ensures that any potentially duplicated or conflicted settings will retain the values from the highest-ranking policies in the same way these settings would be applied in the formerly separate policies. This report only includes GPOs that are linked in the environment. See the bullet list above for the features list. After you download the script, unblock the file , open it in the PowerShell ISE, and review the code. Press F5 to run it. Notice that there is a BREAK statement following the functions, and this prevents the sample code at the bottom from executing. This will load the functions for your use. Tweak the sample code and use F8 to run selections of it in your lab before production. Here is the included sample code for using the functions. Read through the comments below to understand the scenarios enabled by these functions: Here are some warnings you may notice in your output while consolidating GPOs: Registry path not found. The function attempts to explore every possible registry setting root path based on the consolidation mode user, computer, all. These will not be present in every policy. Empty value, potential setting failure. Observe the detailed output and manually verify that these settings were copied into the destination policy. These are usually policies that disable a setting. Source GPO contains non-registry settings for manual copy. This script can only migrate registry-based settings. Look at the warning details to see what other types of settings are included in the policy. These settings require manual copying. The destination policy already contained the setting, and it is being overwritten. Notice that the old value appears in the warning text, and the new value appears in the following verbose text. Source GPO does not exist. Check your spelling of the SourceGPO parameter value s. Use quotes around policy names that include spaces. That may sound like a lot of warnings, but hey, it is better than the alternative no warnings. Now you know where you might have potential issues in the copy. Manually compare and edit the destination policy as necessary to make a good copy. Then test, test, test the policy as described above. That is a lot of clickety-click avoided. Download the full script at the TechNet Script Center.

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Chapter 6 : Duplicate content - Search Console Help

I am looking for some way to take multiple GPO's and consolidate them in to a GPO that contains the settings that are identical and then separate GPO's for the unique settings. So, if I were to export GPO's from MSCM for the W, W and WR2 for member servers, I would like to be able to consolidate them as follows.

Cash[edit] Payment by cash. They receive stock in the company that is purchasing the smaller subsidiary. Financing options[edit] There are some elements to think about when choosing the form of payment. When submitting an offer, the acquiring firm should consider other potential bidders and think strategically. The form of payment might be decisive for the seller. With pure cash deals, there is no doubt on the real value of the bid without considering an eventual earnout. The contingency of the share payment is indeed removed. Thus, a cash offer preempts competitors better than securities. Taxes are a second element to consider and should be evaluated with the counsel of competent tax and accounting advisers. If the issuance of shares is necessary, shareholders of the acquiring company might prevent such capital increase at the general meeting of shareholders. The risk is removed with a cash transaction. Then, the balance sheet of the buyer will be modified and the decision maker should take into account the effects on the reported financial results. On the other hand, in a pure stock for stock transaction financed from the issuance of new shares, the company might show lower profitability ratios. However, economic dilution must prevail towards accounting dilution when making the choice. The form of payment and financing options are tightly linked. If the buyer pays cash, there are three main financing options: There are no major transaction costs. It consumes financial slack, may decrease debt rating and increase cost of debt. Transaction costs include fees for preparation of a proxy statement, an extraordinary shareholder meeting and registration. If the buyer pays with stock, the financing possibilities are: Issue of stock same effects and transaction costs as described above. Transaction costs include brokerage fees if shares are repurchased in the market otherwise there are no major costs. In general, stock will create financial flexibility. Transaction costs must also be considered but tend to affect the payment decision more for larger transactions. Finally, paying cash or with shares is a way to signal value to the other party, e. The following motives are considered to improve financial performance or reduce risk: This refers to the fact that the combined company can often reduce its fixed costs by removing duplicate departments or operations, lowering the costs of the company relative to the same revenue stream, thus increasing profit margins. This refers to the efficiencies primarily associated with demand-side changes, such as increasing or decreasing the scope of marketing and distribution, of different types of products. Increased revenue or market share: This assumes that the buyer will be absorbing a major competitor and thus increase its market power by capturing increased market share to set prices. Or, a manufacturer can acquire and sell complementary products. For example, managerial economies such as the increased opportunity of managerial specialization. Another example is purchasing economies due to increased order size and associated bulk-buying discounts. In the United States and many other countries, rules are in place to limit the ability of profitable companies to "shop" for loss making companies, limiting the tax motive of an acquiring company. Geographical or other diversification: This is designed to smooth the earnings results of a company, which over the long term smoothens the stock price of a company, giving conservative investors more confidence in investing in the company. However, this does not always deliver value to shareholders see below. Vertical integration occurs when an upstream and downstream firm merge or one acquires the other. There are several reasons for this to occur. One reason is to internalise an externality problem. A common example of such an externality is double marginalization. Double marginalization occurs when both the upstream and downstream firms have monopoly power and each firm reduces output from the competitive level to the monopoly level, creating two deadweight losses. This increases profits and consumer surplus. A merger that creates a vertically integrated firm can be profitable. This is especially common when the target is a small private company or is in the startup phase. In this case, the acquiring company simply hires "acquires" the staff of the target private

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company, thereby acquiring its talent if that is its main asset and appeal. The target private company simply dissolves and few legal issues are involved. Access to hidden or nonperforming assets land, real estate. Acquire innovative intellectual property. While this may hedge a company against a downturn in an individual industry it fails to deliver value, since it is possible for individual shareholders to achieve the same hedge by diversifying their portfolios at a much lower cost than those associated with a merger. Managers have larger companies to manage and hence more power. In the past, certain executive management teams had their payout based on the total amount of profit of the company, instead of the profit per share, which would give the team a perverse incentive to buy companies to increase the total profit while decreasing the profit per share which hurts the owners of the company, the shareholders. A horizontal merger is usually between two companies in the same business sector. An example of horizontal merger would be if a video game publisher purchases another video game publisher, for instance, Square Enix acquiring Eidos Interactive. A vertical merger represents the buying of supplier of a business. A statutory merger is a merger in which the acquiring company survives and the target company dissolves. The purpose of this merger is to transfer the assets and capital of the target company into the acquiring company without having to maintain the target company as a subsidiary. The purpose of this merger is to create a new legal entity with the capital and assets of the merged acquirer and target company. Both the acquiring and target company are dissolved in the process. The first element is important because the directors have the capability to act as effective and active bargaining agents, which disaggregated stockholders do not. Therefore, when a merger with a controlling stockholder was: In recent years, these types of acquisitions have become common in the technology industry, where major web companies such as Facebook , Twitter , and Yahoo! For the period , consumer products companies turned in an average annual TSR of 7. Organizations should move rapidly to re-recruit key managers. Brand considerations[edit] Mergers and acquisitions often create brand problems, beginning with what to call the company after the transaction and going down into detail about what to do about overlapping and competing product brands. Decisions about what brand equity to write off are not inconsequential. And, given the ability for the right brand choices to drive preference and earn a price premium, the future success of a merger or acquisition depends on making wise brand choices. Brand decision-makers essentially can choose from four different approaches to dealing with naming issues, each with specific pros and cons: The strongest legacy brand with the best prospects for the future lives on. In the merger of United Airlines and Continental Airlines , the United brand will continue forward, while Continental is retired. Keep one name and demote the other. The strongest name becomes the company name and the weaker one is demoted to a divisional brand or product brand. An example is Caterpillar Inc. Some companies try to please everyone and keep the value of both brands by using them together. This can create an unwieldy name, as in the case of PricewaterhouseCoopers , which has since changed its brand name to "PwC". Discard both legacy names and adopt a totally new one. Not every merger with a new name is successful. The factors influencing brand decisions in a merger or acquisition transaction can range from political to tactical. Ego can drive choice just as well as rational factors such as brand value and costs involved with changing brands. The detailed decisions about the brand portfolio are covered under the topic brand architecture. It was possibly in fact the first recorded major consolidation [41] [42] and is generally one of the most successful mergers in particular amalgamations in the history of business. However, mergers coincide historically with the existence of companies. In , for example, the East India Company merged with an erstwhile competitor to restore its monopoly over the Indian trade. The Great Merger Movement: During this time, small firms with little market share consolidated with similar firms to form large, powerful institutions that dominated their markets. It is estimated that more than 1, of these firms disappeared into consolidations, many of which acquired substantial shares of the markets in which they operated. The vehicle used were so-called trusts. Companies such as DuPont , US Steel , and General Electric that merged during the Great Merger Movement were able to keep their dominance in their respective sectors through , and in some cases today, due to growing technological advances of their products, patents , and brand recognition by their customers. There were also other

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companies that held the greatest market share in but at the same time did not have the competitive advantages of the companies like DuPont and General Electric. These companies such as International Paper and American Chicle saw their market share decrease significantly by as smaller competitors joined forces with each other and provided much more competition. The companies that merged were mass producers of homogeneous goods that could exploit the efficiencies of large volume production. In addition, many of these mergers were capital-intensive. Due to high fixed costs, when demand fell, these newly merged companies had an incentive to maintain output and reduce prices. However more often than not mergers were "quick mergers". These "quick mergers" involved mergers of companies with unrelated technology and different management. As a result, the efficiency gains associated with mergers were not present. The new and bigger company would actually face higher costs than competitors because of these technological and managerial differences. Thus, the mergers were not done to see large efficiency gains, they were in fact done because that was the trend at the time. Companies which had specific fine products, like fine writing paper, earned their profits on high margin rather than volume and took no part in the Great Merger Movement.

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Chapter 7 : In-Design CS3: Data Merge Multiple Record Layout | Adobe Community

Multi-Domain Option. This configuration is still a single Google Apps account per user, but the account is setup with multiple domains or subdomains, allowing for different user names.

Why did you write *Implementing Domain-Driven Design*? First of all, I think that there is a big problem in software development today. There are too few developers with the maturity, know-how, and drive of developers like you, Rebecca, and also like Eric Evans. Whether or not you think of yourselves as such, I think you are two of the few pioneers of software craftsmanship. Of course, there can only ever be a limited number of those who introduce the rest of the industry to giant leaps in thought and technique. Otherwise, the work of thought leaders would have a disappointingly limited impact. Every software developer today has reached some level of maturity in his or her careers. That may be quite limited, or it may be advanced. For those advanced in their know-how, they can pick up your book, *Object-Oriented Design: Tackling Complexity in the Heart of Software*, and grasp most of the concepts in one read. Perhaps their experiences overlap quite a bit with yours such that they can relate quite readily to what you have written. They just get it. Others with less experience may be able to grasp sections of these forward-thinking works, while being at a loss for why and how to follow more advanced guidance. They have learned to program software largely without design consideration, perhaps possessing a worldview that is quite removed from craft. Some even being skeptical find themselves wondering if what is considered craft by some makes any sense at all in their real world. And if not actually skeptical, they are at least somewhat intimidated by the prospect of trying to put the advanced techniques to work in their projects. Still others with far less experience than either of the first two groups, are overwhelmingly intimidated by even the most basic material presented, and may lack the maturity to understand at a fundamental level what the more mature developers take for granted. In my experience, there are too few who just get it from cover to cover. The vast majority are those with limited understanding, skeptics, and those who are largely intimidated by advanced software development topics. I am not happy with that, and thus it is my goal to give all three groups the ability to mature to the next level of software development maturity, and beyond. Theory is replaced by practice, as I have provided practical, top-down guidance for implementing DDD on a real project. This opens up the possibility for many more to benefit from the work of true pioneers of software craftsmanship. I think it would be unfortunate for anyone to view my book as a standalone answer to DDD. Clearly Eric codified the design wisdom from at least a decade of experience in domain modeling, and it would be a real shame for anyone to short change his material. How did you come up with the case studies for your book? Is this based on your experience? First of all, I am not at liberty to discuss projects I have worked on. Perhaps more importantly, however, I am not sure that I could have taught as effectively using such a case study. Yet, I could still draw on similar experiences while presenting different projects. I chose to use project case studies from domains that are fairly well understood by most developers today: I think it would be quite rare for most developers today to be completely unfamiliar with any of these three problem spaces. Clearly, these are not the most complex projects that I could have chosen, and they may not be as interesting as some I have actually worked on. Yet, most actual projects would require considerable effort to wrap your head around. Using fictional, yet realistic case studies, I was able to create the ideal scenarios for teaching the essential DDD topics that needed to be covered. For example, using fictional projects, I could get the teams to perpetually paint themselves into a corner, and then show how they worked out of a bad situation. That seems to me to be one of the best teaching tools, because it allows readers to look in on the mistakes of others--perhaps all too familiar to read--and learn from both the errors and their pragmatic solutions. Is Domain-Driven Design appropriate for every enterprise application? Where do you think it fits best? If you are working with an experienced DDD practitioner, you will have a distinct advantage, and you can use DDD on the most complex of problem and solution spaces. Modeling complex domains is the sweet spot for DDD. While DDD is meant for tackling complexity, you may want to try it out first on a

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moderately complex domain. DDD is not appropriate for just any enterprise application. Some applications can be more effectively developed using a tool or a framework that provides less modeling flexibility, but facilitates rapid development. This approach is especially applicable for very data-centric applications that require little thought about calculations, algorithms, and business processes. In such cases it makes sense to use a framework such as Ruby on Rails or Groovy and Grails, and just forget about crafting a true domain model. Yet, even if you collect a lot of data using a CRUD framework, you may still need to process some of it in a more complex way after it is stored in your enterprise. In such cases you can always leverage DDD to deal with the heavy lifting parts of your business. One of the most important things to do when you use DDD is to interact with a domain expert. So, actually the best way to start with DDD is to find the project visionary and get them to share their mental model and work with you to enhance it. So is the project visionary the same as the domain expert? In some cases they are, but in other cases they are not. Instead they lean heavily on those who have practiced in specific areas of the business to make it happen. This can largely depend on the overall scope of the business program. The overall vision could span several projects, with different kinds of experts being needed for each of the projects under the one program. What is more, it is quite possible, even likely, that more than one of the projects is considered a Core Domain; that is, a model that will distinguish this business from its competition and make it superior. On the other hand, there may not be a large corporate program at all. In such cases a mid-level manager is given a lot of flexibility to take full responsibility to carry out some business initiative with their own budget and flexibility to hire and execute on their own vision. Here, it is extremely important that the visionary acts as the domain expert because it is theirs to succeed or fail in. However, when we are discussing large programs that encompass several areas of expertise, sometimes business analysts are true domain experts. They have worked in an area that earns them the right of domain expert, even if their "business analyst" job title disguises that fact. They may have been on the job for so long that they simply know how the business functions far better than the visionaries. So, I disagree with those who think that anyone with the title "business analyst" should be immediately written off. Sometimes business analysts will actually have more experience and much better insights into the way to convey how the business software should work than those with more corporate influence. This is actually where it can get really interesting. Get a VP or C-level manager involved in a project as a domain expert, and add in a very experienced business analyst, and watch them disagree. As frightening as the truth may be, corporate culture and politics play a role in the development of the Ubiquitous Language. Now, as a modeler, do you do the smart thing or the right thing? Or better yet, will you even have a choice? Perhaps my most difficult challenge is the same as other DDD practitioners, or will be the most difficult challenge of future practitioners. Sometimes, no matter how hard you try, it is just plain difficult to involve the experts in the project. Many times they are upper management with lots of responsibility. Sometimes they travel a lot or consider the software design effort something that only the programmers should worry about. Sometimes the company has a perception that placing business analysts between experts and developers is the only way to roll. When you get down to modeling the software you will almost always find those who fundamentally disagree at a conceptual level. This is where the difficult work begins of sorting out the different mental models. What is fascinating about this situation is that often you will find that all disagreeing parties are correct. When you witness this situation it may be pointing to the need for separate models, or Bounded Contexts. The differences in opinion are actually just a reflection of different people viewing a similar concept in a different context. So, to sort out the differences in opinion ask each domain expert to explain the context that their thoughts are focused on, and listen carefully to determine if their context is different than the others. It is important for those with expertise in somewhat different areas of the business recognize their limited insights in other areas and to show respect for the expertise of others. Again, conflict could point to there being different subdomains of concern, rather than just one. These differentiations may well supply more insight to the broader business terrain. For example, I worked in a domain where there were three clear domain experts, but each with a slight advantage in a specific area of the business. This particular project worked out well,

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however, because the three respected the subdomain expertise of each other, and the top manager was not too proud to allow the other two to call the shots in their personal nuance of expertise. In fact, the top manager encouraged the other two to speak up and share their points of view. What advice do you have for doing that? I find there are usually a few ways you might deal with these situations. We should then use our communication skills to convey a convincing demonstration of the fact that the model realizes the business vision in a specific way. That may work with some but not with most. Yet, almost every domain expert can understand our unit tests that execute real business operations on the modeled objects if they are demonstrated using realistically simulated test data. If we step through these tests along with them, showing them the assertions we make about results, they can generally grasp the way things actually work. For the second challenge you bring up—multiple definitions for the same concept—in my experience there are two primary ways to deal with this. The first step is to state your doubt that there are multiple correct definitions and explain that it would help a lot if the team could settle on the one best definition. Of course this implies that there is just one best definition, rather than a few or several. Still, by making an effort to get the team to identify the one best definition, you can find out for sure whether the multiple definitions are accurate. If the team insists that all definitions are correct and necessary to convey the complete meaning, it is probably pointing to the need to exercise your modeling prowess to the full. Once you have exhausted the possibility that the various definitions span different models Bounded Contexts , this situation likely means that the various definitions point to different aspects of the one overarching concept. For example, if we were discussing a stock trading system, we may find that domain experts insist that these two definitions describe a buy order: An order to buy stock that indicates the ticker, price, quantity of shares to be purchased, and a status indicating that the order is Open or Filled.

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Chapter 8 : When Big Data Isn't Enough

Some SQL Server components or services are specific to an instance of SQL Server. These are also known as instance-aware. They share the same version as the instance that hosts them, and are used exclusively for that instance.

Design firm Thomas Digital asserts that a basic website takes about four to six weeks to complete. More complex sites may require anywhere between six weeks and six months. Designing a new website can be a major undertaking. There is a lot that goes into traditional web development. Compiling all of the requirements for each phase of the project. Research and planning and the wireframing and mockups. The promise of AI website builders might seem like the perfect solution. For those of us who feel discouraged and deterred by the oftentimes lengthy and expensive web development cycle, AI seems to be coming to the rescue. The question will remain, is AI really a fair substitute for a process? Creativity has always been heavily driven by human creativity, collaboration, and sweat. AI web design tools today. Why is it that AI is such a hot solution these days? AI has the ability to greatly improve the amount of data that can be processed and utilized to make smarter business decisions in a shorter amount of time. Here are just some of the ways businesses use AI right now: Advanced algorithms adapt processes to changing conditions. Predictive analysis creates leaner and meaner operations. Chatbots and virtual assistants handle customer-facing exchanges. Smart search engines deliver relevant results right away. Natural language interfaces more aptly tackle conversational inquiries. Interfaces “ audio and visual ” provide personalized recommendations. Should AI do all things in business? Does it make sense to hand the reins of something like web design completely over to our technology? Or is the human touch still necessary? In terms of data processing businesses greatly benefit from AI. Managing web design workflows is another story. While tech experts argue that AI is the wave of the future. Executives are flocking to AI in droves and many speculate about how large of a role it should play in business. One area in particular has become majorly problematic: These interactions are shaped solely by data “ data that businesses and their customers have fed directly into the system. Emotion is rarely even part of the equation, unless a smart copywriter has attempted to inject it in prefab responses. These mechanical responses may not even answer the question given the specifics of the chat situation. The same can be said for web design. Allowing an AI website builder to shape that voice might not be the most ideal solution for you or your business. These are some of the more popular AI web design tools on the market today: Sacha is part machine learning and part virtual assistant. Your website is then built by Sacha based on what you talk to it about. Wix has come out with its own AI solution, too. Users simply have to answer some initial questions, and the tool configures a simple web design no content based on your assessed personality and style preferences. While AI builders can code a site, pick appropriate images, and develop a great-looking color palette on your behalf, you still have to create content on your own. How diverse each new website will actually be in terms of design? What if you and your competition utilize the same AI builder and provide that emotionless builder with similar information. While AI web designers promise to do all the work, these tools demonstrate that the human touch is still required. You want to take a more efficient and hands-off approach? AI website builders may be sufficient for some designers, from the DIY user to the web design agency. But is the cold AI approach best for your customers? Content management systems, next-generation design platforms and page builder tools already give us a number of ways to reduce the labor-intensive side of web design. AI seems to be able to read through your preferences and design a website based on the information provided. However, there are other tools you can use to actually personalize web design and content based on real audience data. These kinds of personalization tools present you with a variety of workable options rather than force you into what the AI dictates is best for you. Optimizely is one such tool that helps businesses better develop content and design strategies based on research and experimentation. It will effectively drive revenue up as a result. Web design platforms like Duda differ from AI builders. This site provides quicker

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ways to complete projects and enables you to take control when you want to. Agency-friendly platforms like these, on the other hand, significantly streamline how much work designers have to do. AI, instead, assumes control over the web design piece. As an agency friendly platform, Duda, in particular, has a great time-saving feature – its API. It transforms the way web designers work, allowing them to instantly hook into functionalities that control permissions, content injection, and the uploading of resources. This allows you to get websites up and running much more quickly than doing everything from-scratch and mind you, this is essentially the main promise of an AI builder. Pre-made templates are also a huge boon to productivity. These templates enable designers to start with a strong base design, then the builder is able to adjust the design based on where the research and feedback take it. For those that argue that AI builders take away the tediousness of building and designing websites. These people should first look at what web design platforms allow them to do. The goal is to adopt more advanced functionalities and do less work, all without sacrificing control. SEO is one of those tasks you might believe is best left in the hands of AI, as it can handle all that pesky research and analysis for you. Truth be told, we already have a great assortment of tools to do this. MozBar is one SEO tool, in particular, that does this well. The free version of the extension analyzes your content on the spot. Issues with keywords, links, or speed will be noted. The premium version of the extension gets you much more, including a full page analysis with suggestions on how to rework and optimize content for stronger search results. Users no longer need to understand HTML at a minimal or to work in context-less editing interfaces. The basic idea is that they make design accessible for everyone. Content management systems are one of the primary use cases for them even WordPress has jumped into the fray with Gutenberg. There are other digital platforms that benefit from DIY, user-friendly builders, too. Many mobile app tools and landing page creators, for instance, make use of this technology too. MailChimp gives users a choice: As a result, you can send your emails out more quickly and conveniently than you had before. Use our tool and templates as a starting point, and personalize whatever you want. Or you can build your template completely from scratch. While the emphasis is on the do-it-yourself possibilities, MailChimp provides users with a number of pre-made elements and tooltips that ease the experience of building an email from scratch. Like other user-friendly builder tools, the goal is to simplify the process of building digital content. This is one of the key reasons why people find themselves gravitating towards AI builders: However, what they fail to recognize is that the tradeoff with AI is strictly time. The tradeoff with DIY building solutions is the time and flexibility to be more creative with the design at hand. When it comes to building websites, you want to devise a valuable experience for your users. While AI website builders will improve scalability of design workflows, they are not the only solution for increasing efficiency and results. We already use a number of AI-driven technologies to complement the work we do as humans in web design. Grammarly is a smart text analyzer and editor that speeds up content creation. Adobe Sensei can be used to study the emotional tone of a website and the responses visitors have when presented with various content experiences. These kinds of tools are especially helpful, as they never stop working for you. AI builders tend to be one-and-done. You have your site, but with AI-driven technologies that make it easier to continually test and optimize content, you can tap into the best of what AI has to offer today. As we move into the future, AI can and should become part of these workflows.

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Chapter 9 : UPDATED: Copy and Merge Group Policies (GPOs) with PowerShell “ GoateePFE “ Arch

Acquisition. An acquisition/takeover is the purchase of one business or company by another company or other business entity. Specific acquisition targets can be identified through myriad avenues including market research, trade expos, sent up from internal business units, or supply chain analysis.

Applies to Dynamics online , version 9. For most companies, adding and using multiple instances in your subscription provides the right mix of functionality and ease of management. Enterprises with separate geographic locations might consider using multiple tenants to separate Dynamics online licenses. Multiple instances can share users among instances; multiple tenants cannot. Note The concept and operation of tenants and instances, though similar, differs between online and on-premises deployments of Dynamics This topic is for those administering Dynamics online deployments. Terminology Definition Tenant For Dynamics online , a tenant is the account you create in the Microsoft Online Services environment when you sign up for a Dynamics online subscription. A tenant contains uniquely identified domains, users, security groups, and subscriptions and can contain multiple Dynamics online instances. Instance When you sign up for a trial or purchase a Dynamics online subscription, a Dynamics online production instance is created. Each additional production or non-production Sandbox Dynamics online instance you add creates a separate and isolated Dynamics organization on the same tenant. An instance has the URL format: Multiregional instance An instance in a different region than where your Dynamics online tenant resides. Local instances can provide quicker data access for users in that region. Add and edit multiregional instances Subscription A subscription consists of the Dynamics licenses and add-ons included with the trial or paid service you signed up for in your Dynamics online account. Dynamics subscriptions can vary in license type, price, and end date. For example, a subscription might be licenses of Dynamics online Professional and 10 licenses of Dynamics online Enterprise. Identity The user account used to sign in to Dynamics online. Administrators can decide if they want to federate user identity management between Dynamics online and on-premises Active Directory. Access to an online service is controlled by the license assigned to the user account. Organizational accounts differ from Microsoft accounts in that they are created and managed by admins in the organization, not by the user. Security group If your company has multiple Dynamics online instances, you can use instance security groups to control which licensed users can access a particular instance. Control user access to instances: Multiple instances are needed when segregation is required of plugins, workflows, or admin resources that cannot be easily isolated by using business units in Dynamics A multi-instance deployment A typical Dynamics online deployment includes one tenant only. A tenant can include one or more Dynamics online instances; however, a Dynamics online instance is always associated with a single tenant. This example uses two instances for three teams: Sales, Marketing, and Services. Sales and Marketing share an instance so lead information can be easily accessed by both. Services has its own instance so tickets and warranties can be managed separately from campaigns and other sales related events. You can provide access to one or both instances easily. Sales and Marketing users could be limited to their instance while Service users with extended access could update support escalations records related to accounts in both instances. About single tenant with multiple instances: A tenant can include up to 50 Dynamics online production instances and up to 75 non-production Sandbox instances. Each instance within the tenant receives its own SQL database. Dynamics data is not shared across instances. Storage is shared across the primary instance and any additional instances. All instances for a single customer tenant will be set up in the geography where they initially signed up for their account. Storage consumption is totaled and tracked across all the instances attached to a customer tenant. You can set up separate security groups for all instances. A licensed Dynamics online user can potentially access all the Dynamics online instances associated with the tenant. Access is controlled by instance security group membership. You can purchase additional instances through the Additional Instance Add-On. If you purchased your Dynamics online subscription through Volume Licensing, you must go

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through your Large Account Reseller LAR to purchase the additional instance. Why use multiple instances? The following are common use cases for multi-instance deployment. This approach requires that the central master data be synchronized to all instances so that each instance has access to the latest version of the core information. Requested changes to the information can be made directly within the master system. Alternatively, users can explicitly access the master system or capture the changes in the local instance, with those changes subsequently passed on to the master instance. Requiring that changes be made centrally can provide for centralized change control. For example, anti-fraud checks can be performed to ensure that changes are made only by a central team and not by local teams that might otherwise benefit from a change, such as a change in credit limits. This would provide a second level of change authorization and verification that avoids the ability for a single person or a group of people who work closely together to collaborate to affect a fraud. Pushing a request to a different, independent team can provide protection against potential fraud. Security and privacy Differences in regional, for example European Union EU , or national legislation can result in variations in requirements for securing data or maintaining data privacy across the different regions or countries in a deployment. For example, consider healthcare sector restrictions on sharing patient information. Some EU regulations require that any health information that is collected about people residing in the EU be maintained and shared only within EU boundaries, while similar data collected about people in the United States US is kept within US boundaries. Also consider banking sector restrictions on sharing customer information. In Switzerland, for example, regulations make it illegal to share customer information outside of their national boundaries. There are many scenarios in which there is a natural functional split in capability requirements. In such cases, delegating workloads by creating scale-out scenarios that are based on these functional splits can provide for higher volumes by using commodity infrastructure. Add an instance to your subscription For information about how to add an instance to your Dynamics online subscription, see Add an instance to your subscription. A multi-tenant deployment Global businesses with regional or country models that differ can use tenants to account for variations in approach, market size, or compliance with legal and regulatory constraints. This example includes a second tenant for Contoso Japan. User accounts, identities, security groups, subscriptions, licenses, and storage cannot be shared among tenants. All tenants can have multiple instances associated with each specific tenant. Dynamics data is not shared across instances or tenants. In a multi-tenant scenario, a licensed Dynamics online user associated with a tenant can only access one or more Dynamics online instances mapped to the same tenant. To access another tenant a user would need a separate license and a unique set of sign-in credentials for that tenant. For example, if User A has an account to access Tenant A their license allows them to access any and all instances created within Tenant A - if they are allowed by their administrator. If User A needs to access instances within Tenant B, they will need an additional Dynamics online license. Each tenant will require a tenant administrator s with unique sign-in credentials, and each tenant affiliate will manage its tenant separately in the administrator console. Multiple instances within a tenant are visible from the Dynamics online interface if the administrator has access. You cannot reassign licenses between tenant enrollments. An enrolled affiliate can use license reduction under one enrollment and add licenses to another enrollment to facilitate this. On-premises Active Directory federation cannot be established with more than one tenant unless you have top-level domains that you need to federate with different tenants for example Contoso. Why use multiple tenants? Functional localization This scenario typically arises in organizations with overlapping but separate functional needs. Some common examples include: Organizations with different business divisions, each with a different market or model of operation. Global businesses with regional or country models that differ to account for variations in approach, market size, or compliance with legal and regulatory constraints. In these types of business environments, an organization often will have common sets of functionality that allow specific regions, countries, or business areas with a degree of localization regarding: Physical distribution For business solutions that must support users that are physically distributed over large distances, particularly for global deployments, using a single instance may not be suitable because of the implications such as WAN latency associated with the

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infrastructure over which the users connect, which can significantly impact the user experience. Distributing instances to provide users with more local access can reduce or overcome WAN-related issues, as the access occurs over shorter network connections. A Multi-Tenant Amendment is an actual amendment to the Volume License agreement used to purchase licenses. Contact your Microsoft Sales Representative or Reseller to obtain the amendment. Constraints of multi-tenants Admins who want to deploy and manage multiple tenants should be aware of the following: A single domain can only be federated with one tenant. If an on-premises Exchange organization exists, you cannot split this organization across multiple tenants. A consolidated Global Address List will not be available, except if explicitly managed downstream from the synchronization. Cross-tenant collaboration will be limited to Lync Federation and Exchange Federation features. SharePoint access across tenants may not be possible. While this may be solved with Partner Access, the user experience is disrupted and licensing aspects apply. There can be no duplicate accounts across the tenants or partitions in the on-premises Active Directory.