CHAPTER 8 ASSESSMENT WORLD HISTORY

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What are two ideas or attitudes of the romantic? Among the characteristic attitudes of Romanticism were the following: a deepened appreciation of the beauties of nature; a general exaltation of emotion over reason and of the senses over intellect; a turning in upon the self and a heightened examination of human personality and its moods and mental potentialities; a ...

What is a type of translucent ceramic made from very fine clay? Fine-grained and translucent ceramic wares are called porcelain. Sometimes referred to as china, porcelain was invented in China in distant antiquity. The Chinese made porcelain of kaolin (white clay) and petuntse, a stone composed of feldspar, mica, and quartz.

What are the 3 elements of Romantic?

What are the 5 elements of Romanticism? What are the 5 characteristics of American romanticism? Romanticism is marked by a focus on individualism, an emphasis on nature, emotion over reason, freedom of form, and an exploration of the Gothic and unknown.

What was the name of the strict code of behavior followed by the warrior class of early Japan? Bushido is the way of warrior, the codex of Samurai during feudal Japan which promoted the importance of loyalty, honor and martial arts.

Which type of clay can be translucent when thin? Premo translucent polymer clay It's very transparent at thin settings. It's easy to get hold of. It works in an array of projects from faux effects to 3D illusions with metal leaf. It also works pretty well when multiple sheets are painted with different effects and laid on top of each other.

What type of clay is grey? Stoneware clays appear white or grey when water is added to them. Stoneware also has a high plasticity and so is easy to work with. Stoneware does not come from the erosion of a parent rock - stoneware clays contain mineral impurities such as silica, feldspar, ball clay, and quartz.

What are the two main characteristics of the Romantic style? Its primary characteristics include the worship of nature, the celebration of the individual, the love of isolation, the glorification of women, the infusion of the supernatural, and the use of personification and the pathetic fallacy.

What are the 3 major ideas of Romantic period? Imagination, emotion, and freedom are certainly the focal points of romanticism.

What are two ideas of the Romantic movement that reflect the ideals of nationalism? The two ideas or attitudes of the romantic movements that reflect the ideals of nationalism are valued the common people and the individual and promoted radical change and democracy.

What are the two aspects of romanticism? Romanticism was characterized by its emphasis on emotion and individualism as well as the glorification of the past and nature, preferring the medieval over the classical.

Which deep learning algorithm is best for time series? Deep learning offers a diverse range of models, each with unique strengths for analyzing time series data. Among the most prominent are Long Short-Term Memory networks (LSTMs), Gated Recurrent Units (GRUs), and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs).

What are the deep learning algorithms for object recognition?

What are three types of deep learning algorithms?

Which algorithm is best for deep learning?

What is better than LSTM for time series? The gated recurrent unit (GRU) variant performed slightly better than the standard LSTM.

Which prediction model is best for time series? AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) models are among the most widely used time series

forecasting techniques: In an Autoregressive model, the forecasts correspond to a linear combination of past values of the variable.

What is the fastest object detection algorithm? 1. YOLO (You Only Look Once) YOLO is a popular one-stage object detection model known for its speed and accuracy. It processes images in real-time, making it suitable for applications requiring quick detection.

Which neural network is best for object recognition? From the current academic research and practical application, the object detection algorithm based on the convolutional neural network has higher accuracy and shorter test time than the traditional method, and it has almost completely replaced the traditional algorithm.

What is the best real-time object detection algorithm?

When should we not use autoencoders? When should we not use autoencoders? An autoencoder could misclassify input errors that are different from those in the training set or changes in underlying relationships that a human would notice. Another drawback is you may eliminate the vital information in the input data.

What are the four 4 types of machine learning algorithms? There are four types of machine learning algorithms: supervised, semi-supervised, unsupervised and reinforcement.

What are the 3 layers of deep learning? The typical ANN structure consists of three common layers (i) input layer, (ii) Hidden layer and (iii) output layer [74,75].

What are deep learning algorithms used to detect accurately? Deep learning models can recognize complex patterns in pictures, text, sounds, and other data to produce accurate insights and predictions.

What are the five popular algorithms we use in machine learning?

Which algorithm is best for large data? For large data sets with known range and distribution, non-comparison-based algorithms such as counting sort, radix sort, or bucket sort are preferable. When the range and distribution are unknown or variable, merge sort or heap sort are recommended due to their guaranteed O(n log n) time complexity for all cases.

Can LSTM handle long sequences? 1) While it is technically possible to use a very long sequence length for LSTM, it is not always the most optimal approach. Using very long sequences can lead to many challenges such as vanishing gradients, which can make it difficult to learn dependencies across the long sequence.

Why use LSTM instead of CNN? An LSTM is a special model that is usually used for time series predictions [12,13,14,15,16,17], while a CNN network is mainly used for processing images. However, this model is still suitable for time series prediction [18,19,20,21].

What can I use instead of LSTM? However, here are some alternatives: * Hidden Markov Model: HMM can be used for sequence clustering, time series prediction similar to the LSTM. HMM unlike the LSTM is a generative model. * Conditional Random Field (CRF): It is a discriminative model like the LSTM for time series and sequential prediction.

What is the best model for long-term forecasting? Time Series Model – best for continuous data with clear trends. A time series model focuses on historical data and patterns to predict future trends. This is arguably the most straightforward type of forecasting model and is commonly used in stock market predictions, sales forecasting, and even weather forecasts.

Can you use XGBoost for time series? XGBoost can effectively handle seasonality and trends in time-series data. Seasonal features can be incorporated into the model to capture periodic patterns, while trend features can capture long-term upward or downward trends. By considering seasonality and trends, XGBoost can provide more accurate forecasts.

What are the four types of time series models? There are many types of time series models, but the main ones include moving average, exponential smoothing and seasonal autoregressive integrated moving average (SARIMA).

What algorithm does Tesla use for object detection? Optical Flow: Optical flow algorithms are used to estimate the movement of objects in the vehicle's field of view, which helps the system make decisions about how to control the vehicle. These algorithms are typically based on computer vision techniques such as Lucas-

Kanade or Horn-Schunck.

Which algorithm is best for detection?

What is the Haar cascade algorithm? Haar cascade is an algorithm that can detect objects in images, irrespective of their scale in image and location. This algorithm is not so complex and can run in real-time. We can train a haar-cascade detector to detect various objects like cars, bikes, buildings, fruits, etc.

What is the best deep learning algorithm for object detection? On the MS COCO dataset and based on the Average Precision (AP), the best real-time object detection algorithm is YOLOv7, followed by Vision Transformer (ViT) such as Swin and DualSwin, PP-YOLOE, YOLOR, YOLOv4, and EfficientDet.

What is the fastest object detection model? RTMDet. RTMDet is an efficient real-time object detector, with self-reported metrics outperforming the YOLO series. It achieves 52.8% AP on COCO with 300+ FPS on an NVIDIA 3090 GPU, making it one of the fastest and most accurate object detectors available as of writing this post.

Which artificial neural network for object recognition is most brain like? Using this scoring system, we here report that: (1) DenseNet-169, CORnet-S and ResNet-101 are the most brain-like ANNs.

Which algorithm is used for time series? ARIMA (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average) ARIMA is a powerful algorithm widely used in time series analysis. It combines three main components: Autoregressive (AR) Moving average (MA)

Which neural network is best for time series classification? Convolutional Neural Networks are the most popular Deep Learning technique for Time Series Classifications, since they are able to successfully capture the spatial and temporal patterns through the use of trainable filters, assigning importance to these patterns using trainable weights.

What are the deep models for time series forecasting? Recurrent neural network (RNN)-based models are the pioneer of deep learning in the TSF realm. Because of their recursive structure, RNN-based models are suitable for working with time series data or tasks that involve obtaining time dependencies.

What is the best way algorithm to detect a pattern in a time series? Cross-correlation is a technique that works really well for what you want to do. It is extensively used in receivers. If you know more about the properties of the pattern apart from the time series data such as "frequency content" you can use techniques like the Fourier transform.

Is LSTM a time series algorithm? LSTM is an artificial recurrent neural network used in deep learning and can process entire sequences of data. Due to the model's ability to learn long term sequences of observations, LSTM has become a trending approach to time series forecasting.

Why use XGBoost for time series? XGBoost can effectively handle seasonality and trends in time-series data. Seasonal features can be incorporated into the model to capture periodic patterns, while trend features can capture long-term upward or downward trends. By considering seasonality and trends, XGBoost can provide more accurate forecasts.

What is the difference between LSTM and ARIMA? The longer the data window period, the better ARIMA performs, and the worse LSTM performs. The comparison of the models was made by comparing the values of the MAPE error. When predicting 30 days, ARIMA is about 3.4 times better than LSTM. When predicting an averaged 3 months, ARIMA is about 1.8 times better than LSTM.

Which deep learning algorithm is best for time series forecasting? The Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) model is a traditional choice for time series forecasting. It works by describing the autocorrelations in your data. Think of it as a way to understand how yesterday's weather affects today's.

What is the CNN model for time series? A CNN (Convolutional Neural Network) model for time series data is a type of neural network architecture commonly used for tasks involving sequential data, such as time series forecasting or anomaly detection.

What is the difference between LSTM and CNN for time series classification? CNNs and LSTMs are both widely used in the field of time series analysis. CNNs are powerful for learning local patterns in data, while LSTMs are effective at capturing

long-term dependencies in sequential data.

What are the four types of time series models? There are many types of time series models, but the main ones include moving average, exponential smoothing and seasonal autoregressive integrated moving average (SARIMA).

What are the three time series models? In this article, you'll learn about ARIMA, Prophet, and mSSa, three popular time series forecasting models. These models have proved to be highly robust, reliable, easy to understand and implement, and versatile for forecasting applications in industries such as e-commerce, finance, retail, and travel.

What are the advanced models for time series forecasting? Therefore, new time series forecasting approaches such as artificial neural networks, fuzzy regression, fuzzy inference systems, and fuzzy time series could be proposed. In the applications, these approaches have proved their success in forecasting real life time series.

What algorithm is used for time series forecasting? Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) is a commonly used statistical algorithm for time-series forecasting. The algorithm is especially useful for simple datasets with under 100 time series.

Which algorithm is best for pattern recognition? The fuzzy algorithms are quite complex in nature yet produce the best pattern recognition results. This is because the modelling is for uncertain domains and components for recognition. This can be understood as a part of the probabilistic approach.

Which algorithm is best for time series clustering? K-Means. K-means clustering is a method that aims to cluster n input to k clusters in which each data point belongs to cluster with the nearest mean (cluster centroid). It can be visualized as Voronoi cells and it is one of the most popular clustering algorithms and the most basic one.

Soalan dan Jawapan Bab

Dalam pembelajaran, memahami konsep dan informasi dalam suatu bab sangat penting. Untuk mempermudah pemahaman, berikut adalah beberapa pertanyaan dan jawaban umum yang dapat membantu Anda menguasai materi bab tertentu.

Paragraf 1: Konsep Dasar

- **Apa definisi konsep utama dalam bab ini?**
    - Berikan definisi yang jelas dan ringkas tentang istilah-istilah kunci yang diperkenalkan dalam bab tersebut.

- **Apa tujuan mempelajari bab ini?**
    - Jelaskan tujuan keseluruhan bab dan bagaimana pencapaian tujuan tersebut dapat bermanfaat bagi pemahaman Anda di masa depan.

Paragraf 2: Aplikasi dan Contoh

- **Bagaimana konsep ini diterapkan dalam dunia nyata?**
    - Berikan contoh konkret tentang bagaimana konsep tersebut diterapkan dalam berbagai situasi.

- **Apa saja contoh yang relevan yang dapat memperjelas topik ini?**
    - Sajikan contoh yang berkaitan dengan pengalaman atau pengetahuan siswa untuk meningkatkan pemahaman mereka.

Paragraf 3: Analisis dan Evaluasi

- **Apa kelebihan dan kekurangan dari konsep ini?**
    - Jelaskan kekuatan dan kelemahan dari konsep yang dibahas dan bagaimana hal itu dapat memengaruhi penerapannya.

- **Bagaimana konsep ini dapat dievaluasi dan diukur?**
    - Jelaskan metode yang dapat digunakan untuk menilai sejauh mana konsep tersebut dipahami dan diterapkan secara efektif.

Paragraf 4: Implikasi dan Dampak

- **Apa implikasi dari konsep ini bagi pembelajaran di masa depan?**
  - Jelaskan bagaimana konsep tersebut dapat menjadi dasar bagi pemahaman bab atau topik berikutnya.

- **Bagaimana konsep ini memengaruhi pemahaman Anda tentang dunia secara keseluruhan?**
  - Diskusikan bagaimana konsep tersebut memperluas perspektif siswa dan memberikan wawasan baru.

Paragraf 5: Pengetahuan Tambahan

- **Apa saja sumber daya tambahan yang dapat membantu Anda mempelajari bab ini?**
  - Rekomendasikan buku, artikel, atau situs web yang dapat memberikan informasi lebih lanjut tentang topik tersebut.

- **Bagaimana Anda dapat menerapkan pengetahuan ini dalam proyek atau tugas?**
  - Berikan ide tentang bagaimana siswa dapat menggunakan konsep yang dipelajari dalam tugas atau proyek akademis.

Dengan menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan ini secara menyeluruh, siswa dapat memperkuat pemahaman mereka, menerapkan konsep secara efektif, dan memperluas pengetahuan mereka tentang suatu bab.

What is geotechnical engineering 1? Geotechnical engineering is the study of the behaviour of soils under the influence of loading forces and soil-water interactions. This knowledge is applied to the design of foundations, retaining walls, earth dams, clay liners, and geosynthetics for waste containment.

How hard is geotechnical engineering? The education and training needed to become a geotechnical engineer can be difficult, but once you master the trade, working as a geotechnical engineer can be both fun and incredibly challenging.

Is geotechnical engineering worth it? Additionally, geotechnical engineers often have higher salaries than other civil engineers due to their specialized knowledge and skillset. Geotechnical engineers need to be accustom to working in all weather conditions.

What does geotechnical engineering deal with? What is geotechnical engineering? According to the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), geotechnical engineers use rock and soil mechanics to investigate the subsurface geologic conditions. These investigations are used to design and build foundations for structures, earthen structures, and pavement subgrades.

What is the difference between a civil engineer and a geotechnical engineer? Civil engineers are responsible for every man-made infrastructure development, including roads, dams, bridges, buildings, airports and seaports. Geotechnical engineering is a branch of civil engineering that studies the properties of soil and rock to recommend foundation design.

Is a geotechnical engineer the same as a structural engineer? Geotechnical vs structural engineering Geotechnical engineers study the conditions on and below ground, develop solutions to ground related problems and advise on the impact of geotechnical issues on above ground structures. Structural engineers design the foundations and the structures above or within the ground.

What is the highest salary of geotechnical engineer? As a geotechnical engineer with around five years' experience, you can earn between £26,000 and £36,000. In a senior, chartered or master geotechnical engineer role, you'll earn in the region of £40,000 to £60,000.

Where do geotechnical engineers make the most money?

Do you need a masters to be a geotechnical engineer? Often, geotechnical engineers earn a Master of Science in geotechnical engineering, environmental geotechnics or civil and environmental engineering. For positions such as senior geotechnical project manager or senior geotechnical engineer, you may need to earn a Ph. D. in geotechnical engineering.

Are geotechnical engineers in demand in Canada? Geotechnical engineers often evaluate ground and foundation types to decide the most appropriate solutions for construction projects. The geotechnical services demand associated with ground and foundation types is expected to grow as infrastructure development and urban expansion persist.

Are geotechnical engineers happy? As a whole, geotechnical engineers rated their enjoyment of their work environment 3.1/5. Most of them tend to enjoy, or at least not be actively bothered by, their work environment.

Do geotechnical engineers travel a lot? Construction project leads often require geotechnical engineers to travel quickly or work irregular hours, meaning they often know how to adapt to these changes in their day-to-day routine.

What are the four types of geotechnical? Geotechnical testing is conducted by site characterization, laboratory testing, and professional interpretation of data obtained to complete the design and construction of the site improvement. Tests generally fall into 4 categories, test pits, trenching, boring and in situ testing.

What do geotechnical engineers do day to day? Geotechnical engineers design foundations for all types of structures, buildings, and roads and design underground structures such as tunnels and mines. They find solutions for rock slope instability and landslides.

What problems do geotechnical engineers have?

Why do I need a geotechnical engineer? In addition to ensuring your construction plans are feasible, a geotechnical engineer's assessment can guide you on building and foundation placement, water mitigation, how surrounding structures such as car parks or roads will affect your project.

Is a geotechnical engineer a geologist? The fields of geotechnical engineering and engineering geology have overlapping knowledge areas. However, while geotechnical engineering is a specialty of civil engineering, engineering geology is a specialty of geology.

Do geotechnical engineers design foundations? For example, geotechnical engineers design foundations for structures (collaborating with structural engineers), sub-grades for roadways (collaborating with transportation and roadway engineers), embankments for water storage and flood control (collaborating with construction engineers, managers, and planners), and ...

Can a civil engineer be a geotechnical engineer? To step into the world of geotechnical engineering, a bachelor's degree in civil engineering is typically required, with a focus or specialization in geotechnics. Many professionals further their knowledge with master's or doctoral degrees.

What type of engineering is geotechnical? Work Description. A geotechnical engineer is a type of civil engineer who focuses on the mechanics of the land, rocks, and soils in the building process.

Can I be a geotechnical engineer? 1. Obtain a bachelor degree in civil engineering from a university. 2. Take the Professional Engineering (PE) Certification exam and gain at least 4 years of experience in a geotechnical field.

What does engineering 1 mean? Engineering 1 focuses on experiential, collaborative and project-based learning, where students take real problems in society and learn the technical and teamwork skills to solve them. In their first year, students will gain broad exposure to engineering before choosing a specialization for the second year and beyond.

What would a geotechnical engineer do? As a geotechnical engineer, you will assess the physical, mechanical and chemical properties of soil and rock in order to design foundations, retaining structures and earthworks. Your assessment will enable you to determine the feasibility of a construction or engineering plan.

What is a Phase 1 geotechnical report? The Phase 1 Desk Study will aim to identify any potential ground related hazards or contamination sources. It will also look at pathways and receptors which could pose a risk to human health, vegetation, wildlife, controlled water structures or associated services.

What is 2 1 method geotechnical engineering? Vertical Ratio 2:1 Method For a non-rectangular footing, the stress is calculated by computing the area of the load at

the surface. With increasing depth, the area over which the load is applied increases at a 2:1 ratio and the magnitude of the loading stress decreases correspondingly.

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CHAPTER 8 ASSESSMENT WORLD HISTORY

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