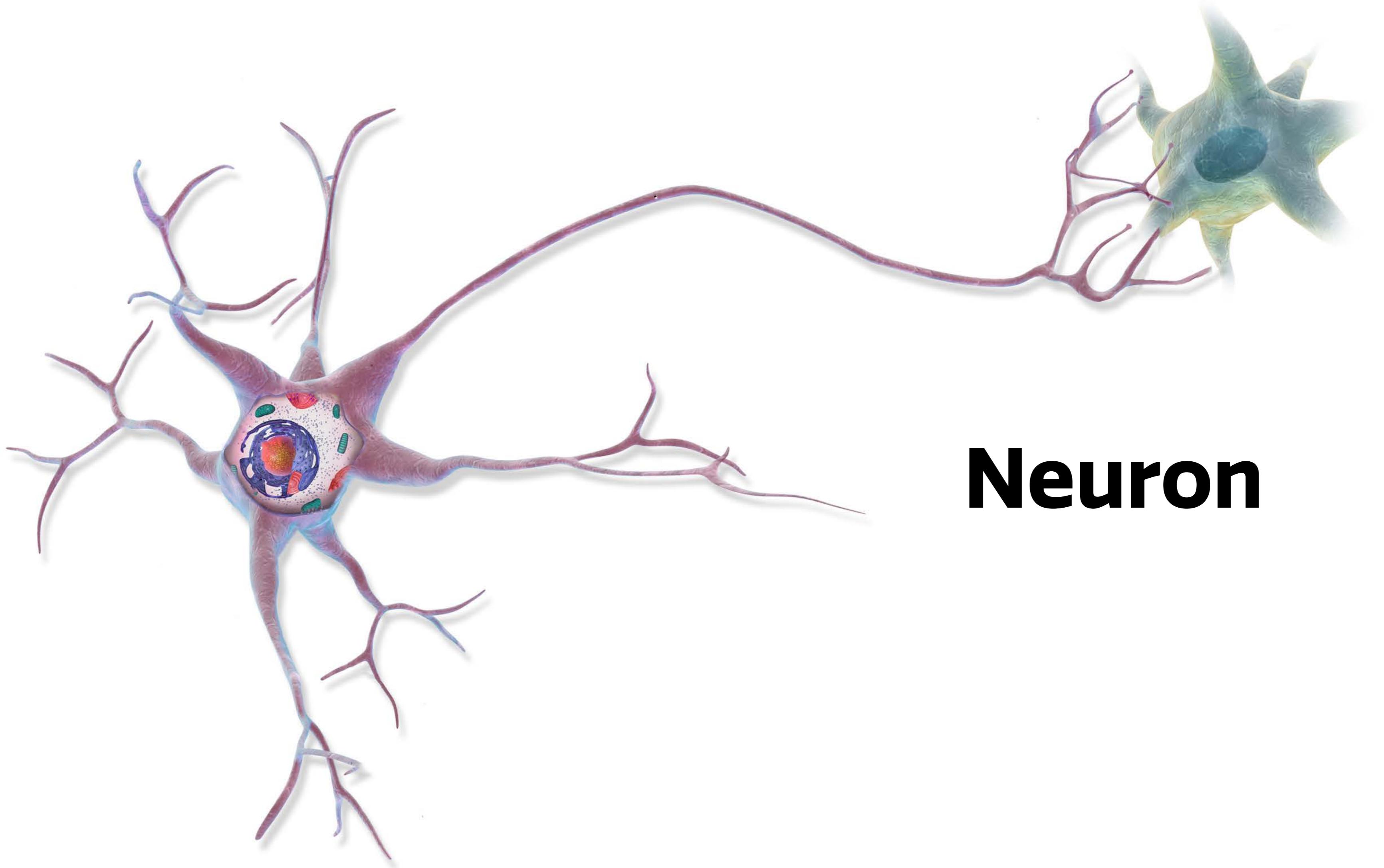


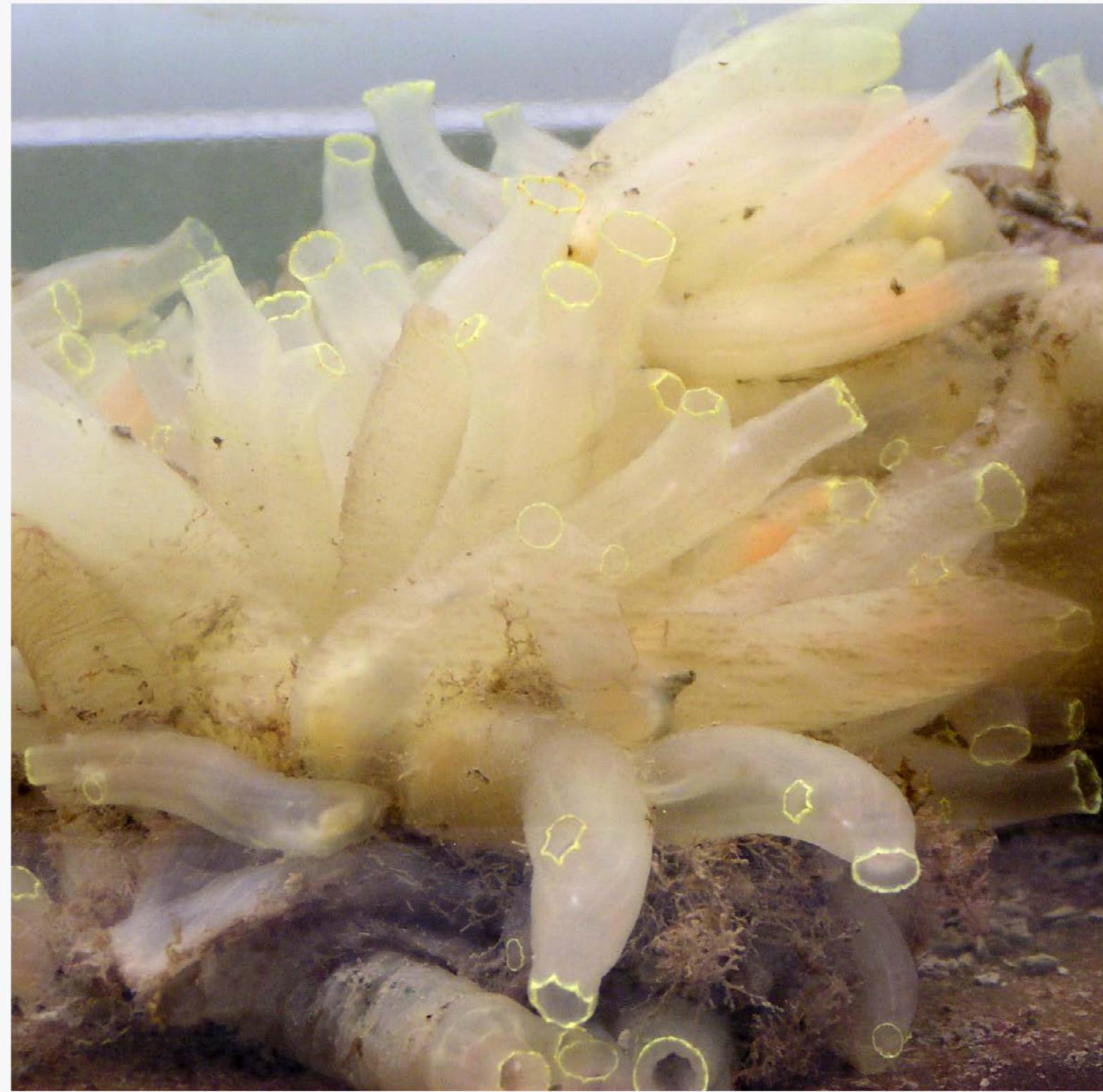
Publishing Documents Precisely

David Blatner
CreativePro Network

/pakət-i-zəm/



Neuron



Ciona intestinalis (sea vase)
~230 neurons



Turbellaria Dugesia japonica (Planaria)
~8000 neurons



Amphiprion ocellaris (clownfish)



Leiocephalus carinatus
(northern curly-tailed lizard)



Columba livia (common pigeon)



Cuteous mouseous

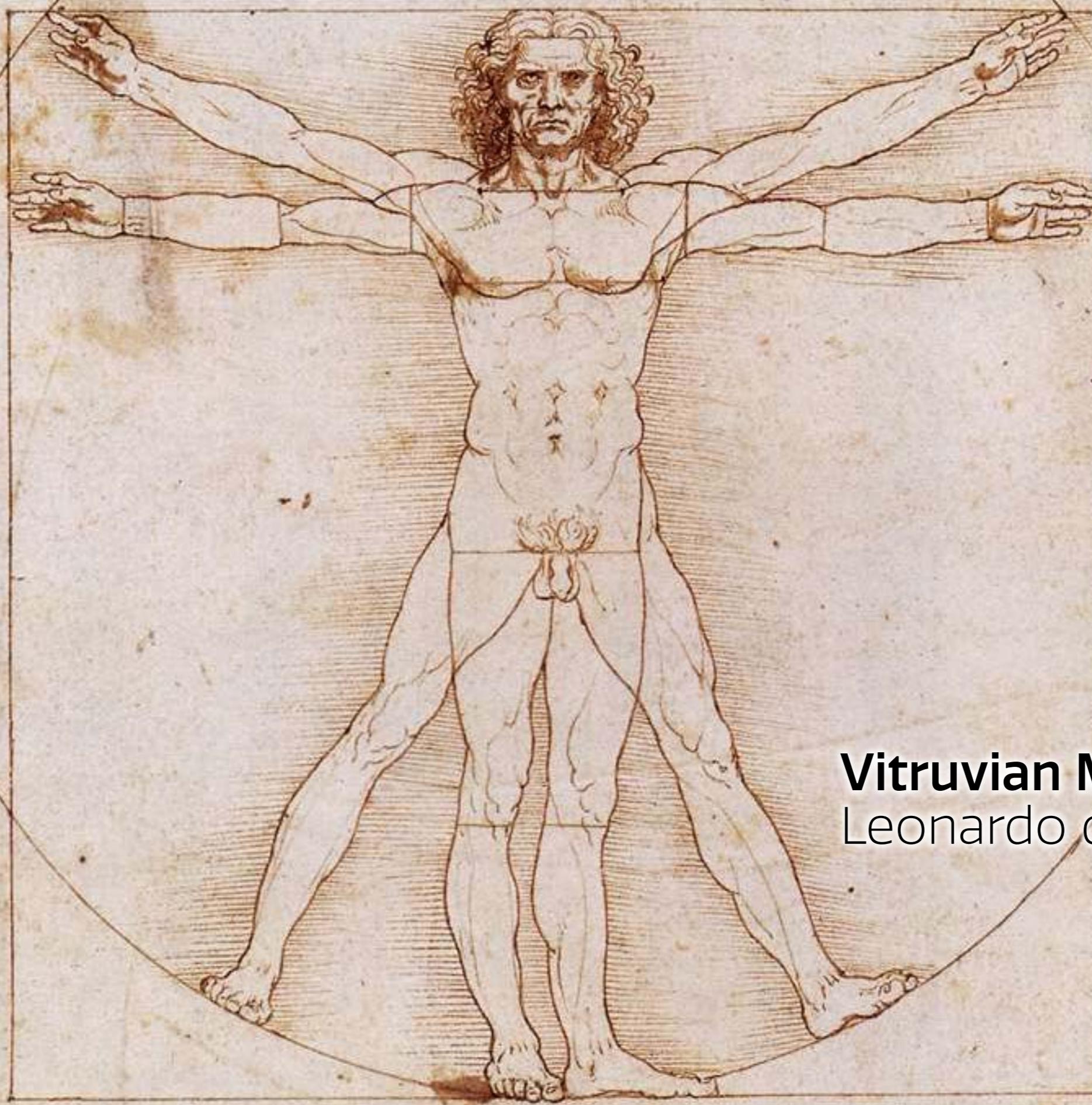


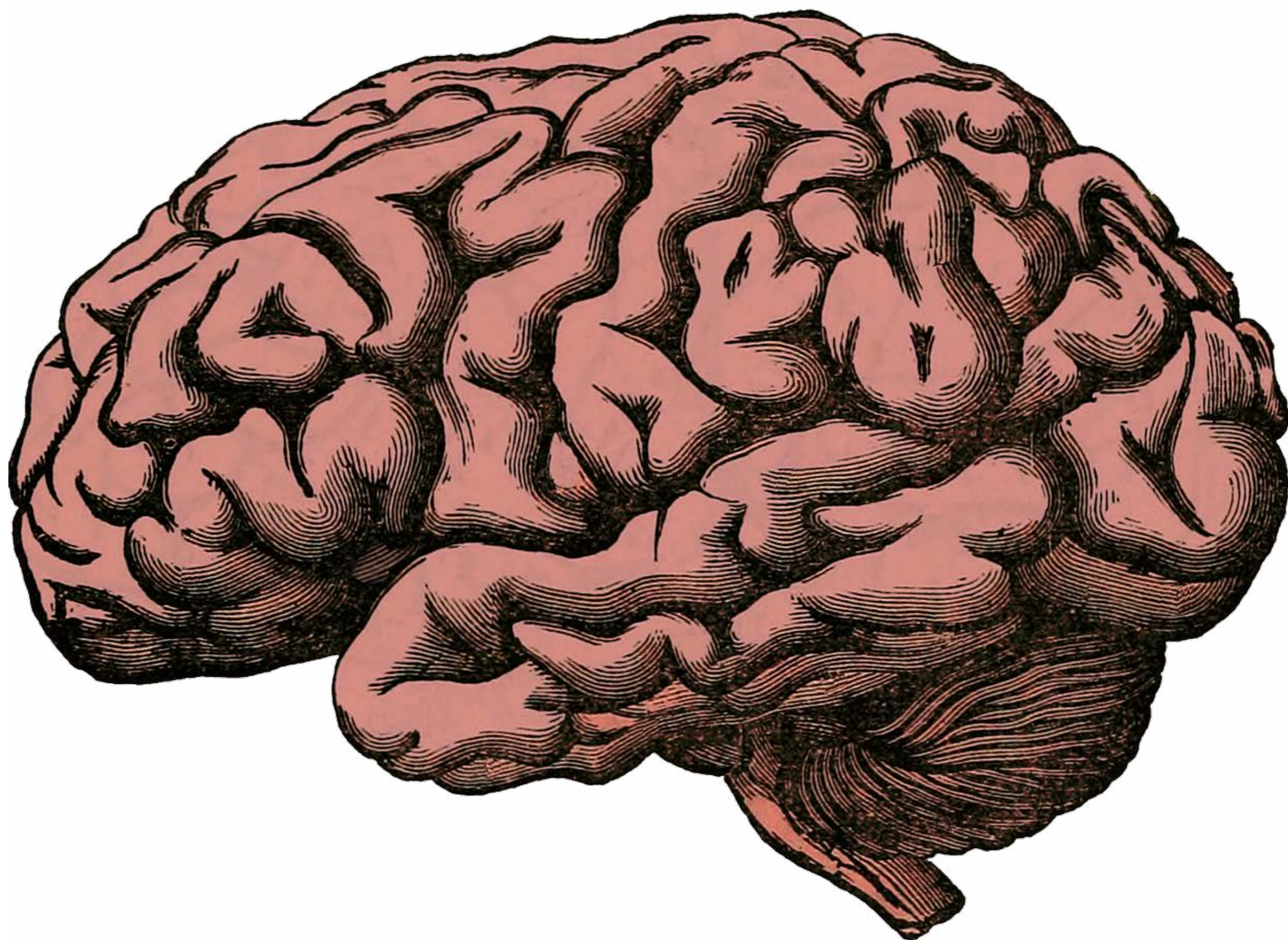
Cattus internetus

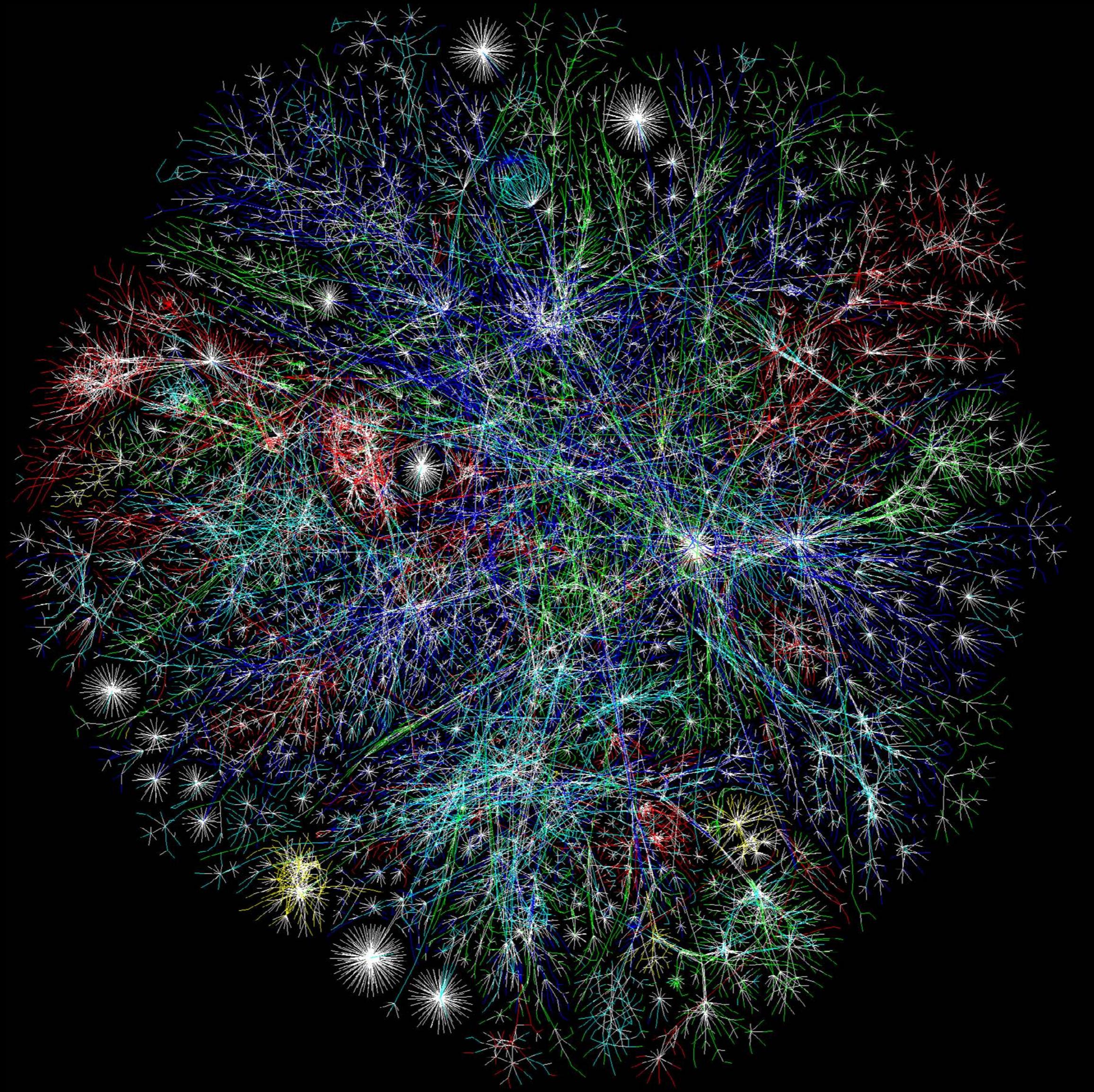


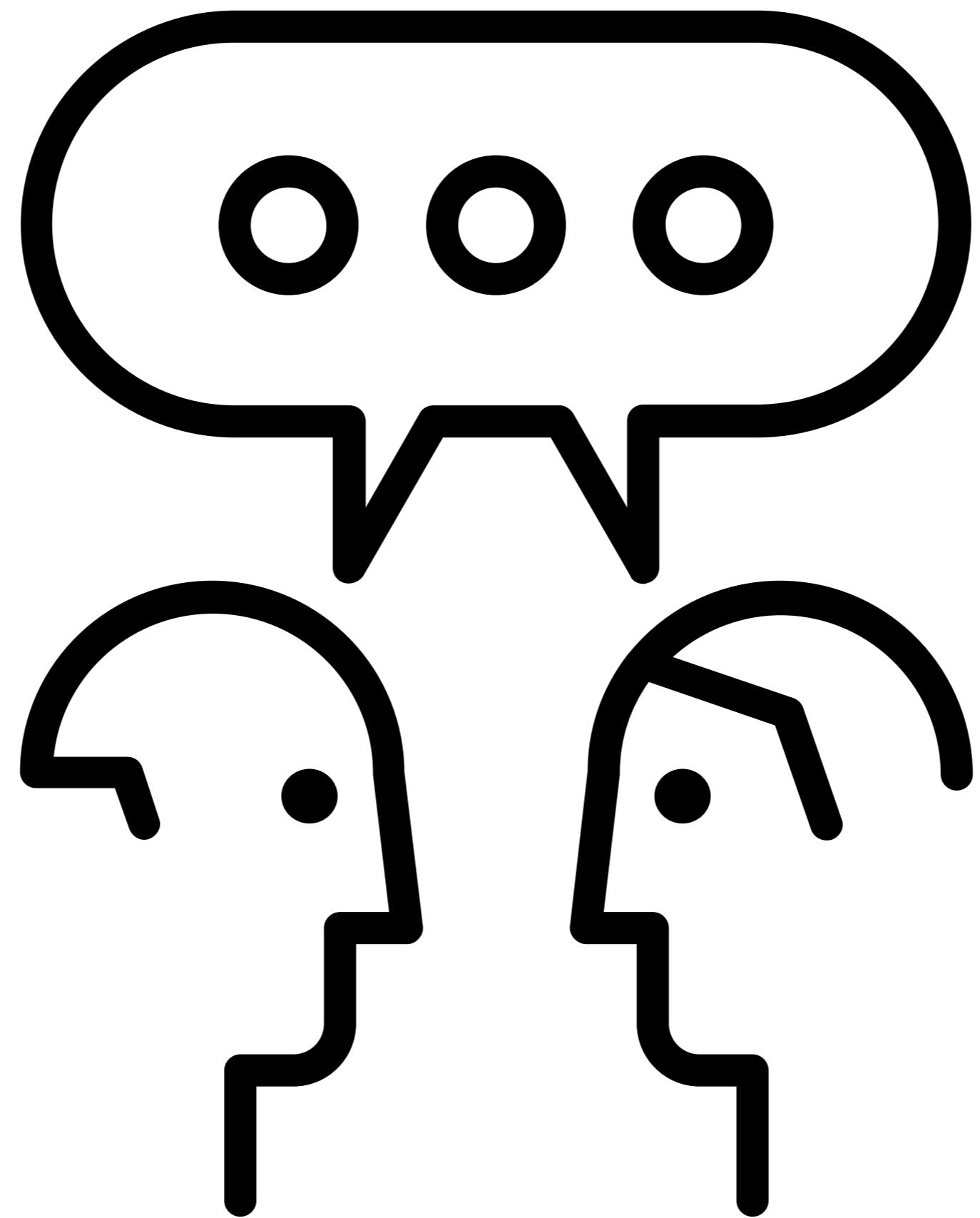
Commonous ancesterous

Vitruvian Man
Leonardo da Vinci











THESE ARE THE
WALLS OF THE
TOWER OF BABEL

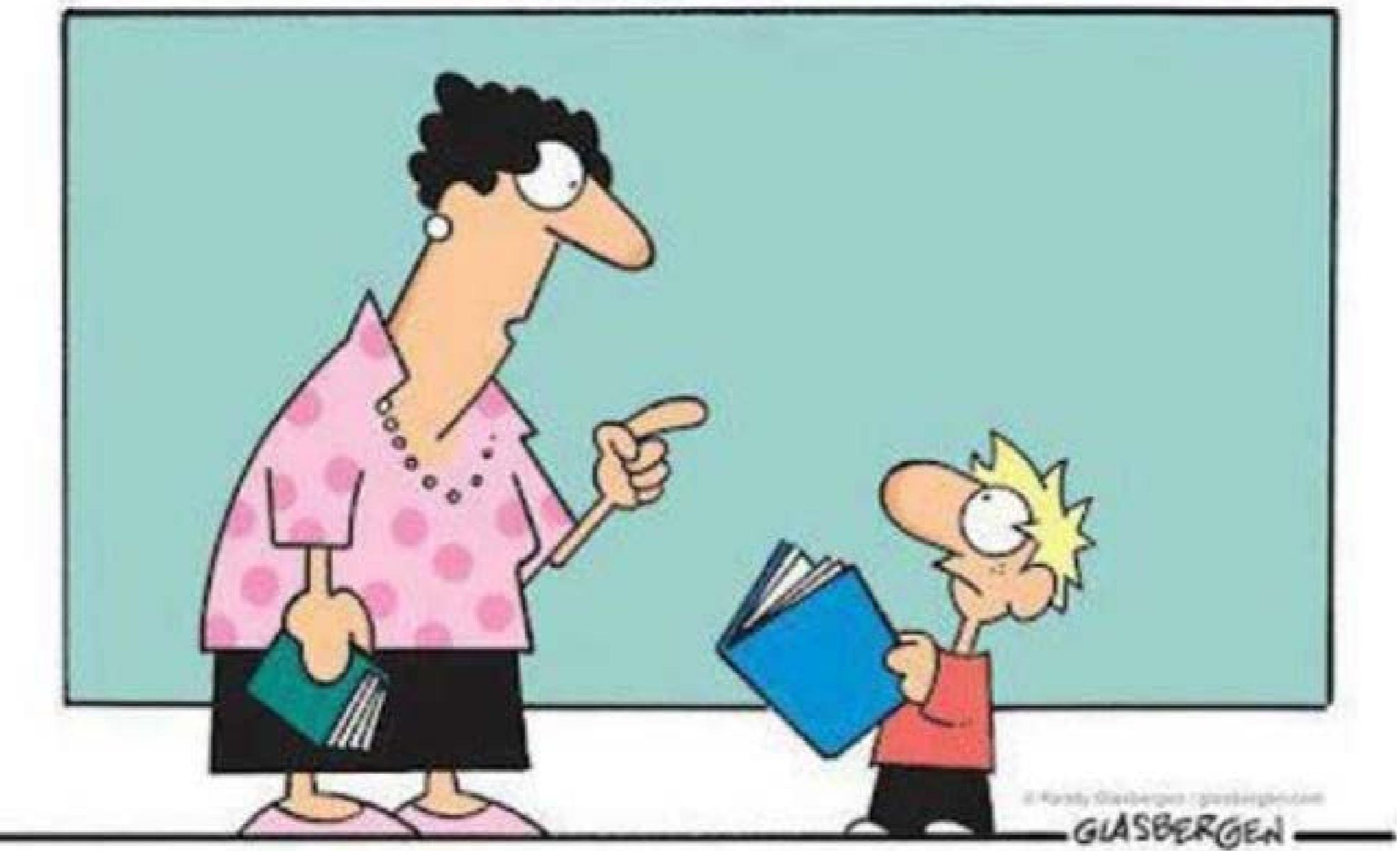
it is to catch the interaction of those ripples. This is what it means to listen; this is what it means to read. It is incredibly complex, yet humans do it every day, and very often laugh and weep at the same time. Writing, by comparison, seems altogether simple, at least until you try.

Writing is the solid form of language, the precipitate. Speech comes out of our mouths, our hands, our eyes in something like a liquid form and then evaporates at once. It appears to me that this is part of a natural cycle: one of the ways the weather forms on the ocean of meaning. What else are the words we drop like pebbles in that ocean if not condensing droplets of evaporated speech, recycled

B.O.O.K.

(bio-optical organizational knowledgebase)

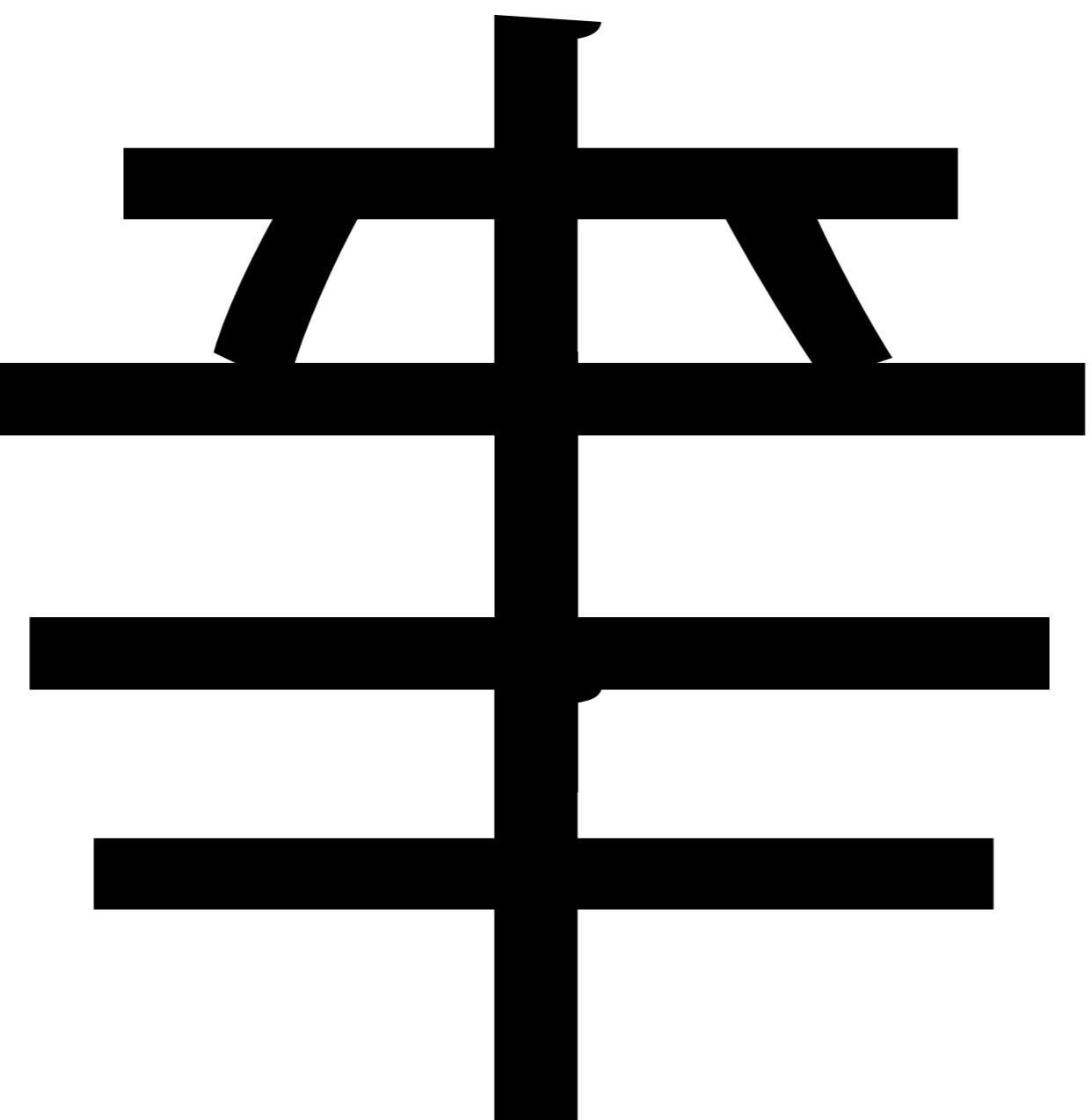


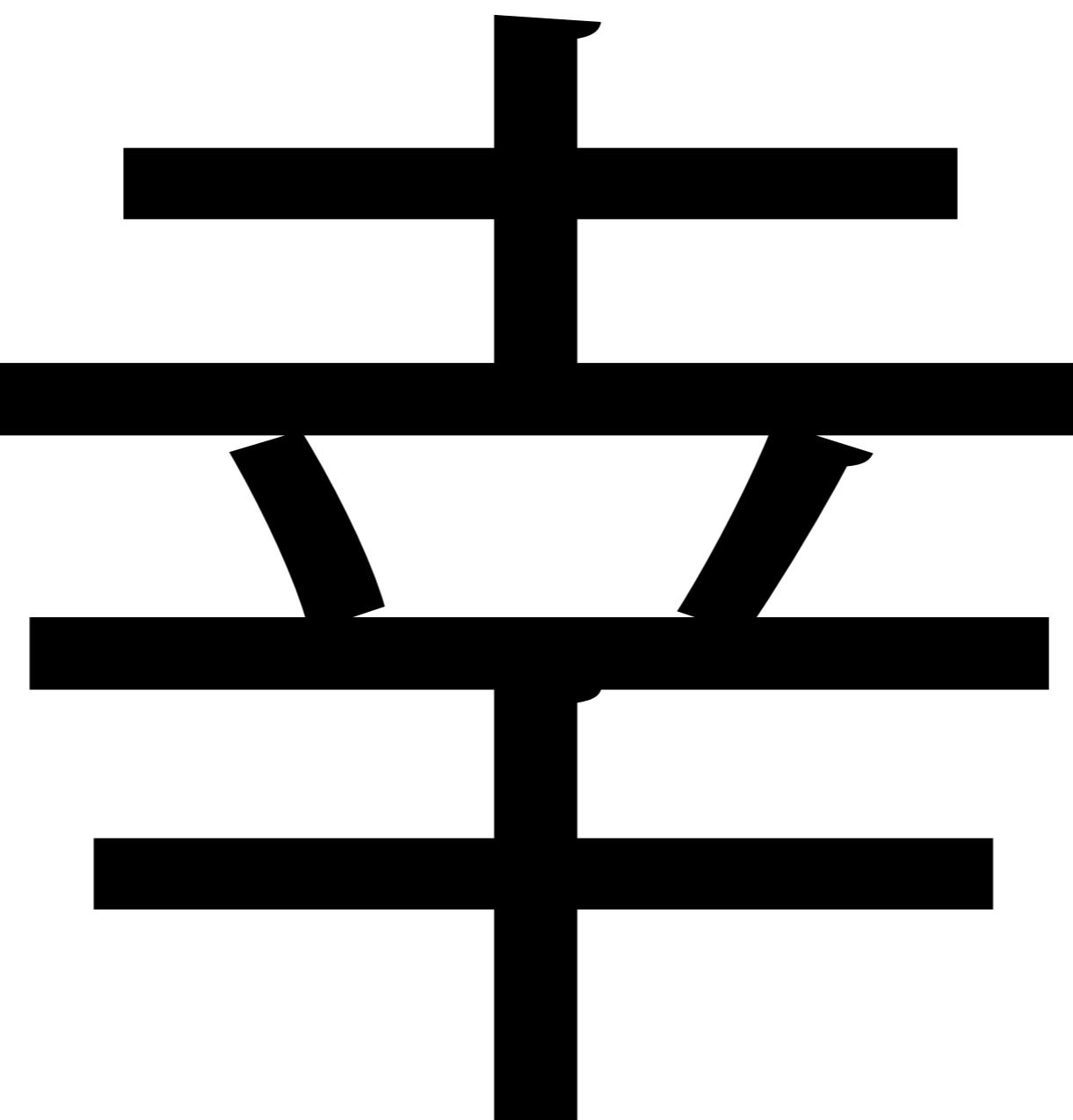


It's called **reading**.
It's how people install new
software into their brains.

A

A





**“Information is
a difference
that makes a difference.”**

—Gregory Bateson

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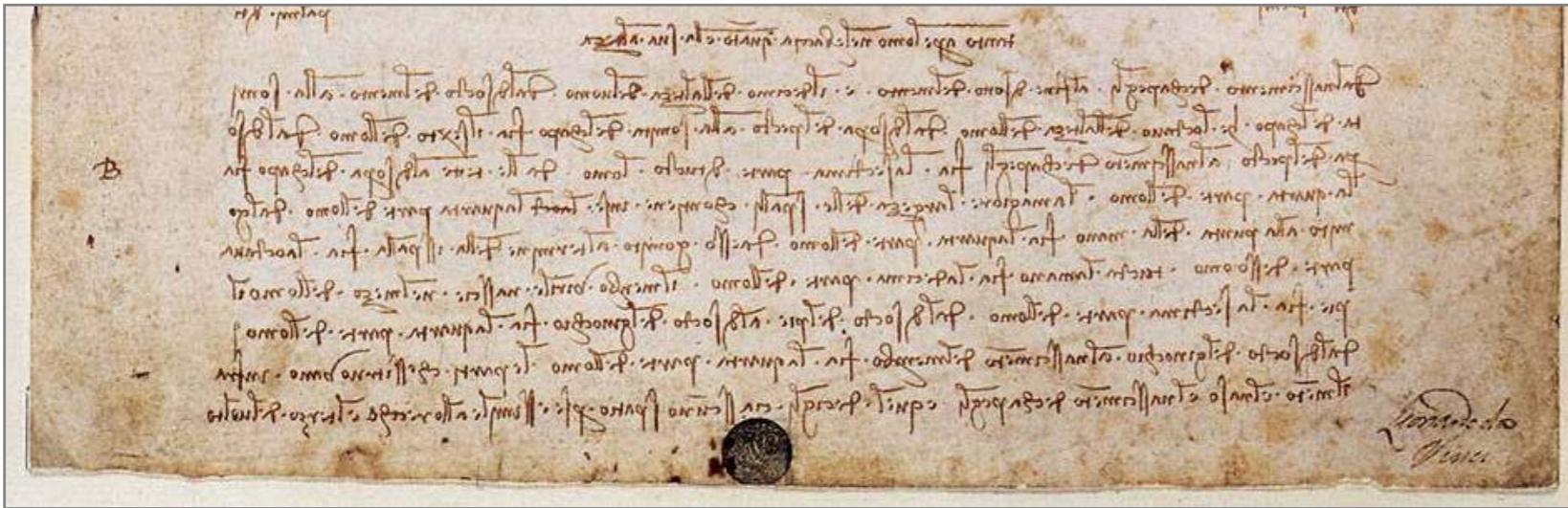


Figure 45.3 Gent quo odiscip ictat. Nobis quibusae ernam eossi
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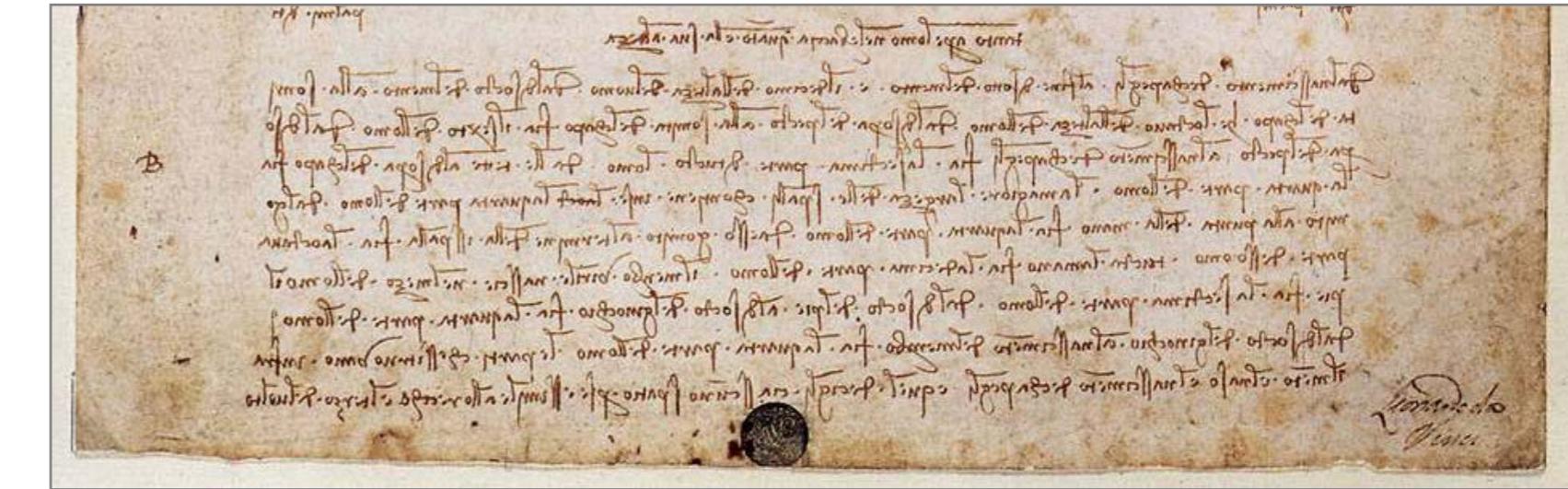


Figure 45.4 Itatur secabor ecaborem que rehent int, cores et vellentio
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qui valorruptio venis et accum duntum aceperum exerro illenditi se-
quatur, nimil ium quo vent, sit asserunt as untorem.

How to piss off your designer friends and give them a migraine.

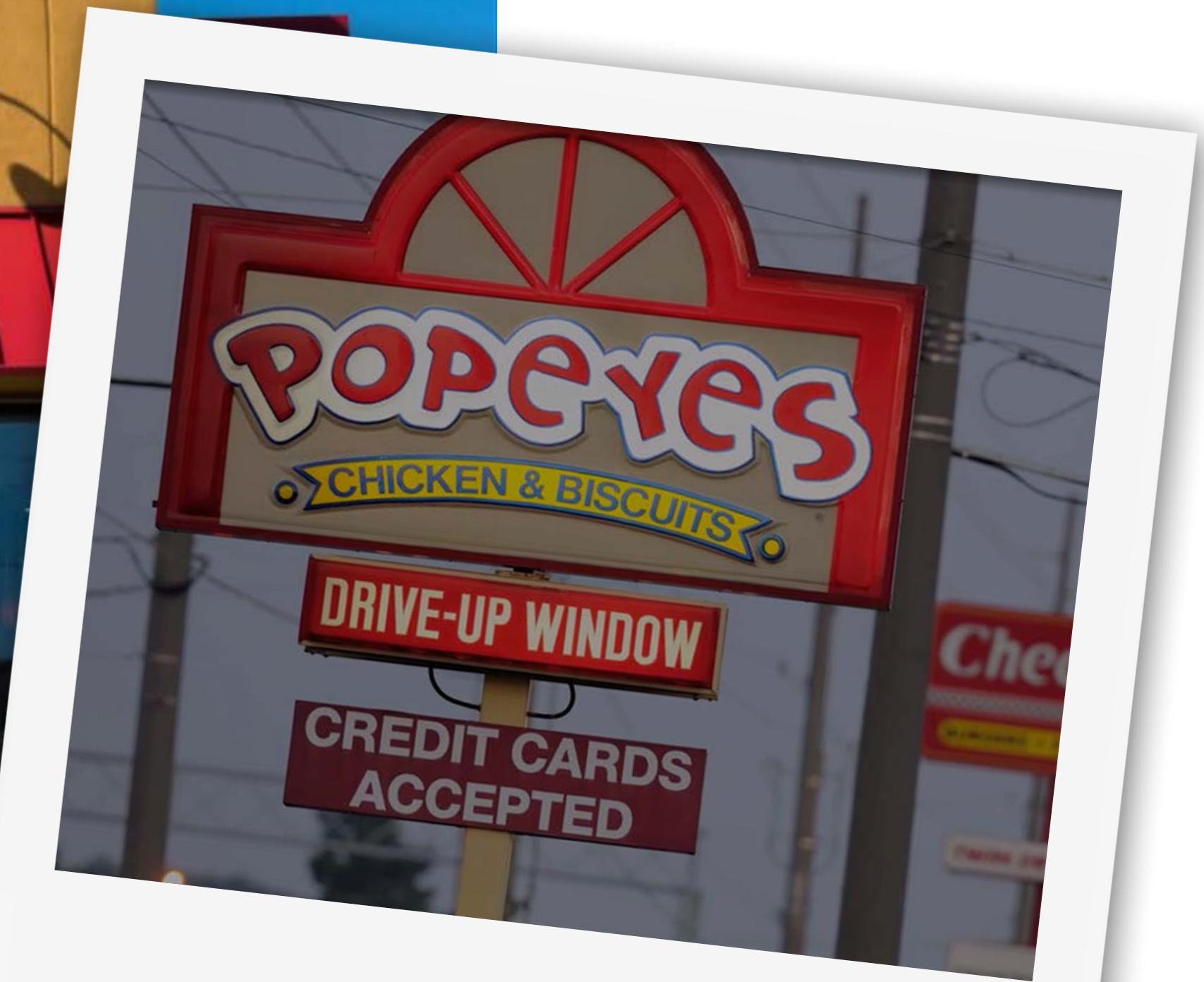
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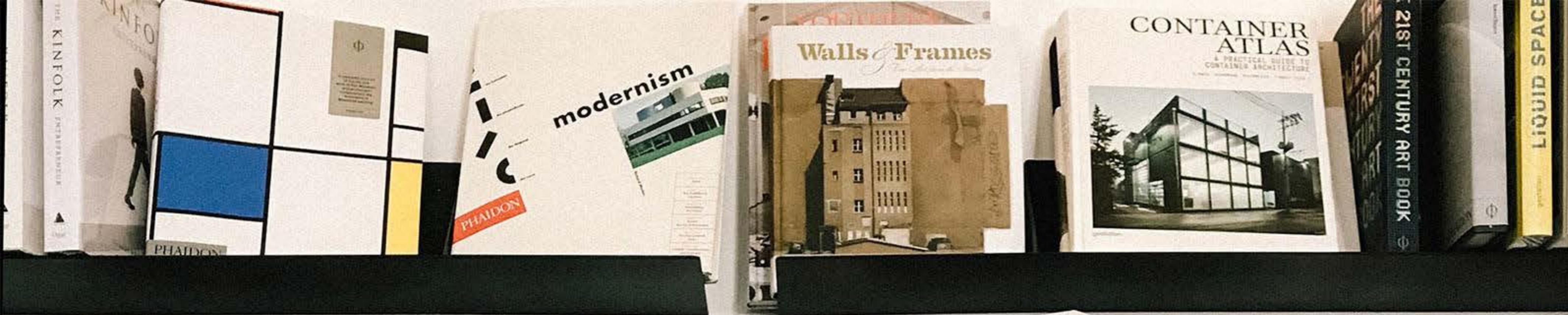
Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of

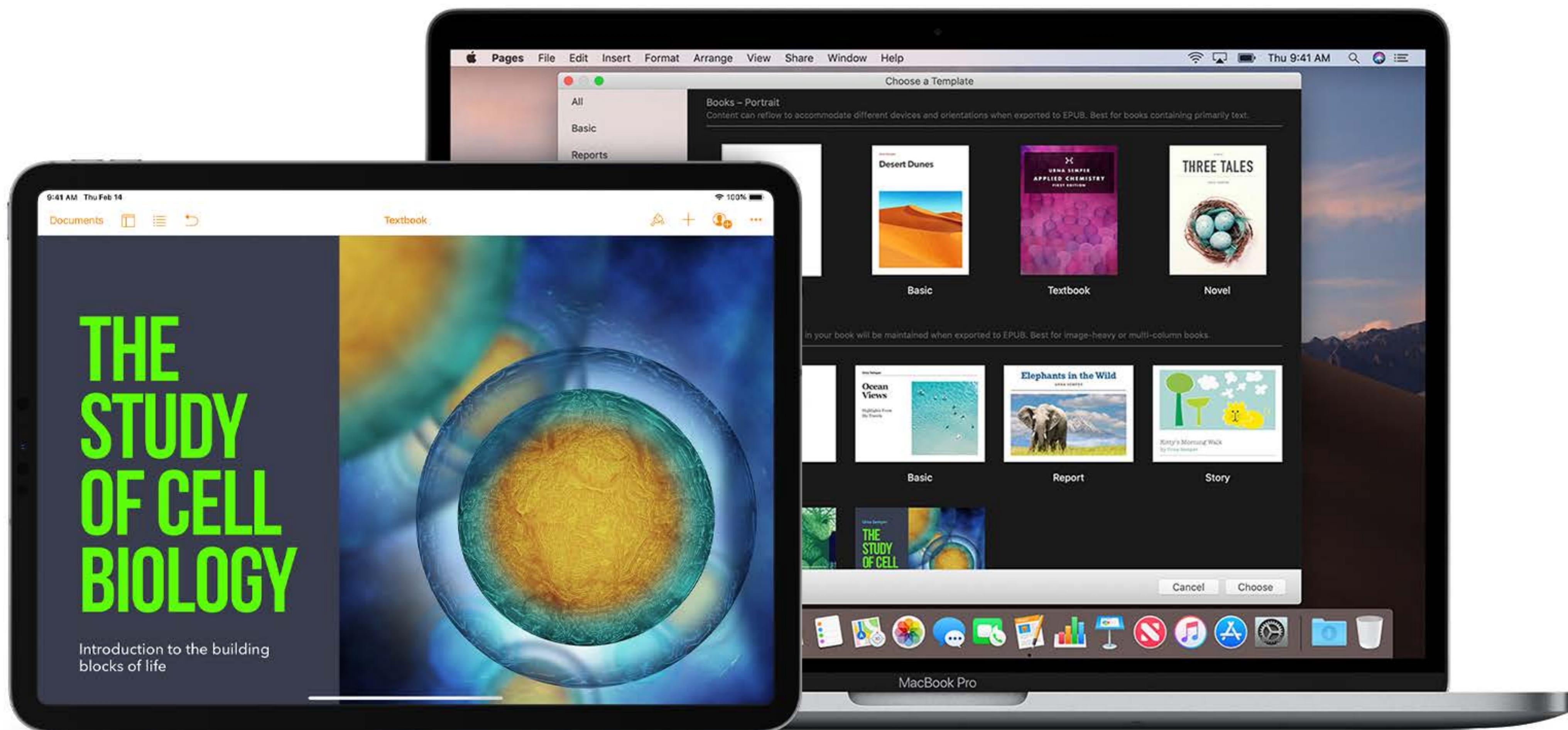
should be bought & sold he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce: and that this assemblage of horrors

kerning

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Introduction to the building
blocks of life

THE STUDY OF CELL BIOLOGY

MacBook Pro

Announce

Indicate

Inform

Declare

Show

Clarify

Share

Reveal

Imply

Promote

Advise

Argue

Educate

Express

Evoke

Influence

Persuade

Enlighten

Stimulate

Awaken

Celebrate

express \ik-'spres\

1. Convey or articulate a thought or feeling in words or by gestures and conduct; **2.** Method or means of swift transmission; **3.** to subject to pressure so as to extract something; **4.** Represent (a number, relation, or property) by a figure, symbol, or formula; **5.** designed for or adapted to its purpose...



▲ Heinrich Hertz

For those readers curious about the strange inter-capitalization of kHz (kilohertz): It's the policy in the scientific community to capitalize letters in abbreviations when those terms derive from a person's name—in this case, the nineteenth-century German physicist Heinrich Hertz, who greatly contributed to the nascent exploration of electromagnetism.

physicist and philosopher Ernst Mach (1838–1916), who studied (among many other things) sound and ballistics. One half Mach is half the speed of sound, Mach 2 is twice the speed of sound, and so on. For many years, the fastest airplane was the Lockheed SR-71 Blackbird, which broke the speed record at Mach 3 in 1964. Forty years later, NASA's X-43A scramjet busted the doors off the record, with speeds up to Mach 9.6—nearly 7,000 mph.*

In order to escape Earth's orbit, a rocket needs to go even faster—about Mach 23 (17,000 mph), or twice that to propel itself to the moon. Obviously, the sound generated by these engines creates a sonic boom that is very, very loud.

How Loud Is Loud? Why are some sounds louder than others? Like ocean waves, sound waves are each created with a crest and a trough, and their sizes—the difference between their peaks and the surrounding air pressure (or sea level, using that analogy)—is called the wave's amplitude. For example, musicians know you take a small sound signal and make it huge with an amp, or amplifier—a device that increases the amplitude of the wave.

The bigger the difference in air pressure, the bigger the wave, the louder the sound.

We're not talking about huge differences in pressure here. Pressure is often measured in pascals (Pa), and we live in a bubble of air pressurized at 101,325 Pa. Let's say a sound wave is moving toward us. The air pressure momentarily increases and decreases by a tiny amount (remember, there is always a crest and a trough, technically called compression and rarefaction). If the pressure changes by 2 Pa (just 0.002 percent), we hear it—not as a whisper, as you might expect, but as the deafening sound of a jackhammer breaking through stone. A quiet conversation alters air pressure by as little as 0.0005 Pa (less than 5 ten-millionths of 1 percent).

Though of course the X-43A and other recent hypersonic aircraft have all been unmanned, so the Blackbird could still technically be considered the fastest airplane.

Intensity of Selected Sounds

Loudness/Intensity (dB)	Source
<0	Silence
0–10	Faintest noise humans can hear
10–20	Normal breathing in quiet room, rustling leaves
20–30	Whispering at 5 feet
30–40	Library or calm room
40–50	Quiet office, normal talking or residential area
50–60	Dishwasher, electric toothbrush, rainfall, sewing machine
60–70	Air conditioner, automobile interior, background music, normal conversation, TV, vacuum cleaner
70–80	Coffee grinder, freeway traffic, garbage disposal, hair dryer
80–90*	Blender, doorbell, food processor, lawn mower, machine tools, noisy restaurant, whistling kettle
90–100	Shouted conversation, tractor, truck
100–110	Boom box, factory machinery, motorcycle, school dance, snowblower, snowmobile, subway train
110–120	Ambulance siren, car horn, chain saw, disco, jet plane on ramp, rock concert, shouting in ear
120–130	Heavy machinery, pneumatic drills, stock car races, thunder (short term hearing damage)
130–140	Air raid siren, jackhammer (threshold of pain)
140–150	Jet airplane taking off
150–160	Artillery fire at 500 feet
160–170	Fireworks, handgun, rifle
170–180	Shotgun, stun grenade
180–190	Rocket launch, volcanic eruption
194	Theoretical limit for undistorted sound in air

*Employers in the United States must provide hearing protectors to all workers exposed to continuous noise levels of 85 dB or above.



the_if_community.odt

Title Liberation Sans 28

The IF community

Daniel Allington

A past that it could not transcend

In a certain sense, the IF community at the time of data collection was defined by a past that it could not (and would not want to) transcend: as one well-regarded IF producer stated in interview, ‘It’s astonishing, going back to the Infocom works, how much was done right the first time’. In this, the IF community – like other retrogaming communities – appears to resemble those communities of online music fans that are focused on lost ‘scenes’ (see Bennett 2002), and still more so, the geographically-dispersed adherents of formerly-popular genres of music that have entered what Lena and Peterson (2008) call a ‘traditionalist’ phase. Traditionalist musical genres provide parallels with retrogaming scenes such as IF, in that the aim of the communities that value them is ‘to preserve a genre’s... heritage and inculcate the rising generation of devotees in the... techniques, history, and rituals of the genre’ (Lena and Peterson 2008, 706).

References

Bennett, Andy. 2002. “Music, Media, and Urban Mythscapes: A Study of the ‘Canterbury Sound.’” *Media, Culture, and Society* 24 (1): 87–100.

Lena, Jennifer C., and Richard A. Peterson. 2008. “Classification as Culture: Types and Trajectories of Music Genres.” *American Sociological Review* 73 (5): 697–718.

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ALDUS

THE ERA OF ACQUISITIONS

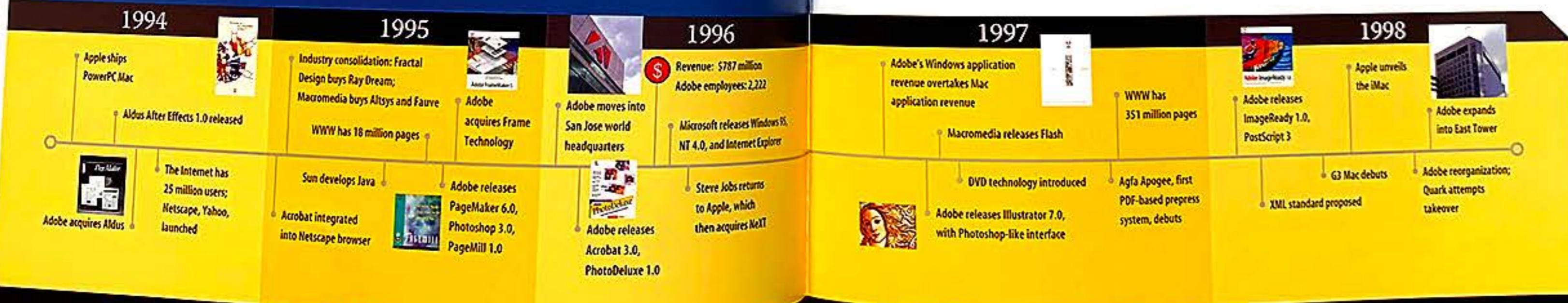
The September 1994 Seybold Seminars in San Francisco was a celebration for Adobe. A few weeks before, the company had successfully completed its merger with Aldus Corporation, the creator of PageMaker and one-third of the alliance that had revolutionized publishing in 1985. The combined company—joined under the Adobe Systems name—was the fifth-largest personal software company in the world, occupying turf held by office applications companies like Microsoft and Novell.

The Aldus merger was a turning point for Adobe, but it was just one of several mergers and acquisitions Adobe undertook in the mid-1990s. As it gathered companies and expanded its products and services, Adobe grew in influence, stature, and revenue. At the close of the 20th century, Adobe Systems was one of the world's largest personal software companies, second only to Microsoft.

The Aldus merger, and the Frame Technology acquisition that followed, had a deeper significance for Adobe. The company—once an intimate family of a dozen people whose numbers Warnock swore would never exceed 50—nearly doubled in size from 1,000 to 2,000 people, altering Adobe's culture and forcing the second layoff in the company's history. As it acquired software, Adobe also wrestled with product integration and market development. Nowhere were those issues more pronounced than in Adobe's union with its former co-revolutionary, Aldus.

"It was a merger of equals. Aldus had as much to give in this deal as Adobe did. We had products that filled in gaps."

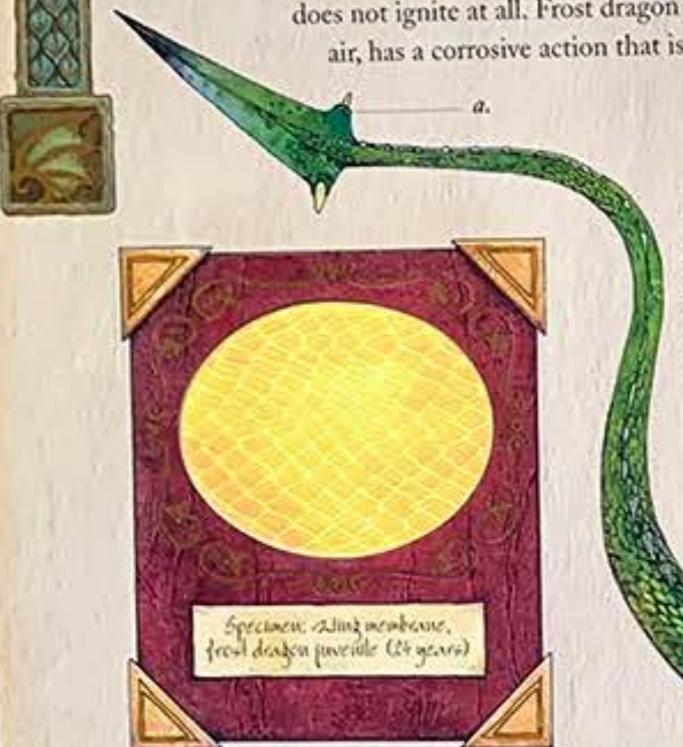
—Paul Brainerd



CHAPTER II

DIFFERENT SPECIES OF DRAGON WESTERN DRAGONS

While it is likely that all of these Western dragon species are closely related, the keen dragonologist will note a number of interesting differences between them. For example, while the rich flame of the European dragon is produced from a combustible venom [see Chapter III], the breath of the knucker does not ignite at all. Frost dragon venom, on the other hand, sprayed in a mist through Arctic air, has a corrosive action that is similar in almost every respect to the effects of frostbite.

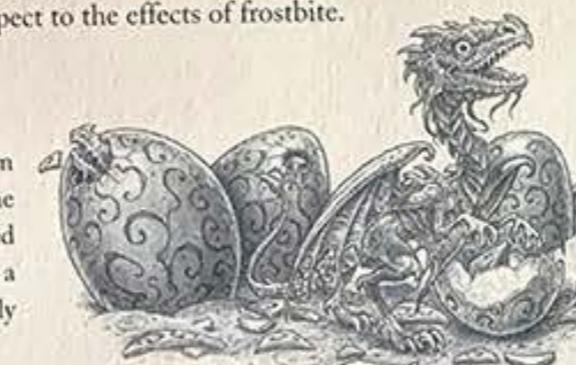


THE somewhat perilous science of dragometry—or dragon measurement—has few living exponents. However, we can assert that adult wyverns are the tallest of dragons, standing some 20 feet or so in height, as may be seen in the following diagram.

a. Human b. Chinese Lung c. European d. Wyvern



UNLIKE most reptiles, Western dragons spend much time caring for their egg-incubated young after they hatch, and a firm bond develops quickly between chick and parent.

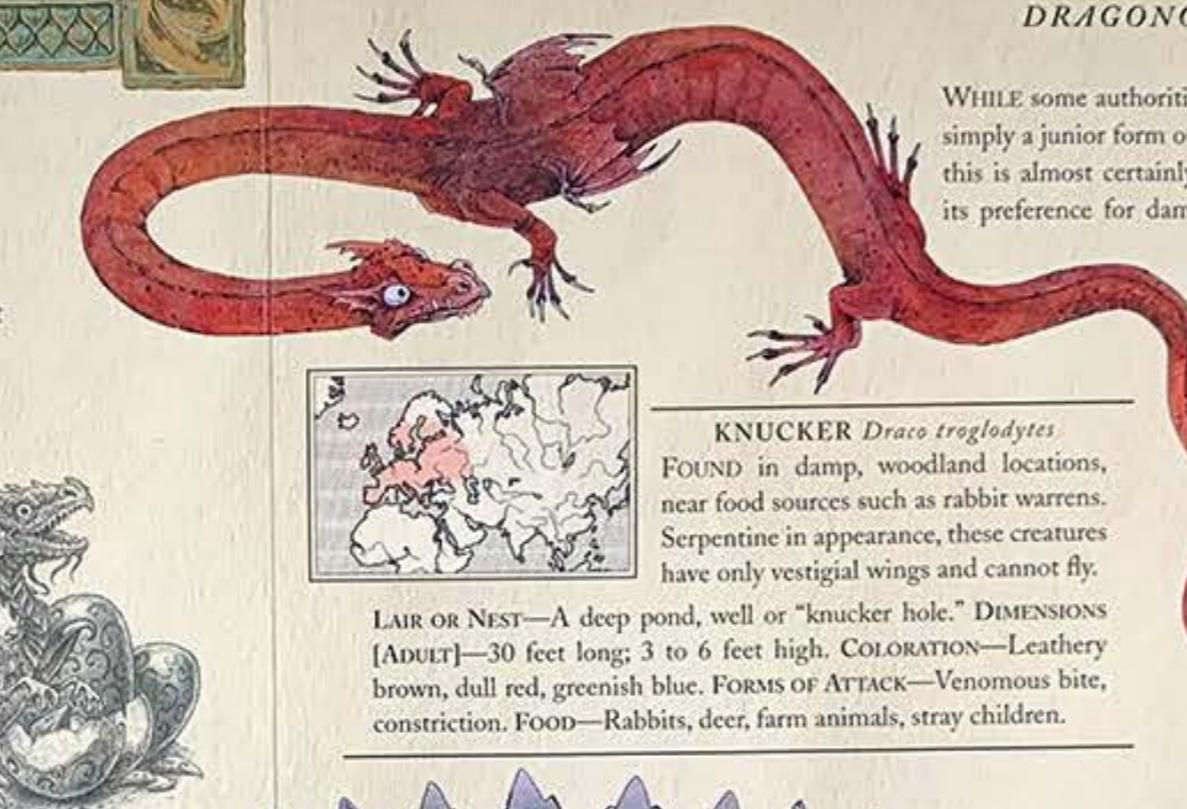


No doubt but there is none other beeste comparable to the mightie dragon in awesome power and majestie, and few so worthie of the diligent studies of wise men.—Gildas Magnus, Ars Draconis, 1465



EUROPEAN *Draco occidentalis magnus*
KNOWN to most people through their ability to breathe fire and their love of treasure, this species is now confined to a few remote areas. Effective at using language, they shed their skins triennially.

LAIR OR NEST—A mountain or sea cave in a remote area. DIMENSIONS [ADULT]—45 feet long; 13 to 17 feet high. COLORATION—Red, green, black, or occasionally gold. FORMS OF ATTACK—Flame, tail, claws, horns. FOOD—Cattle, sheep, humans [the last only if no other food available—due to bitter flavour].



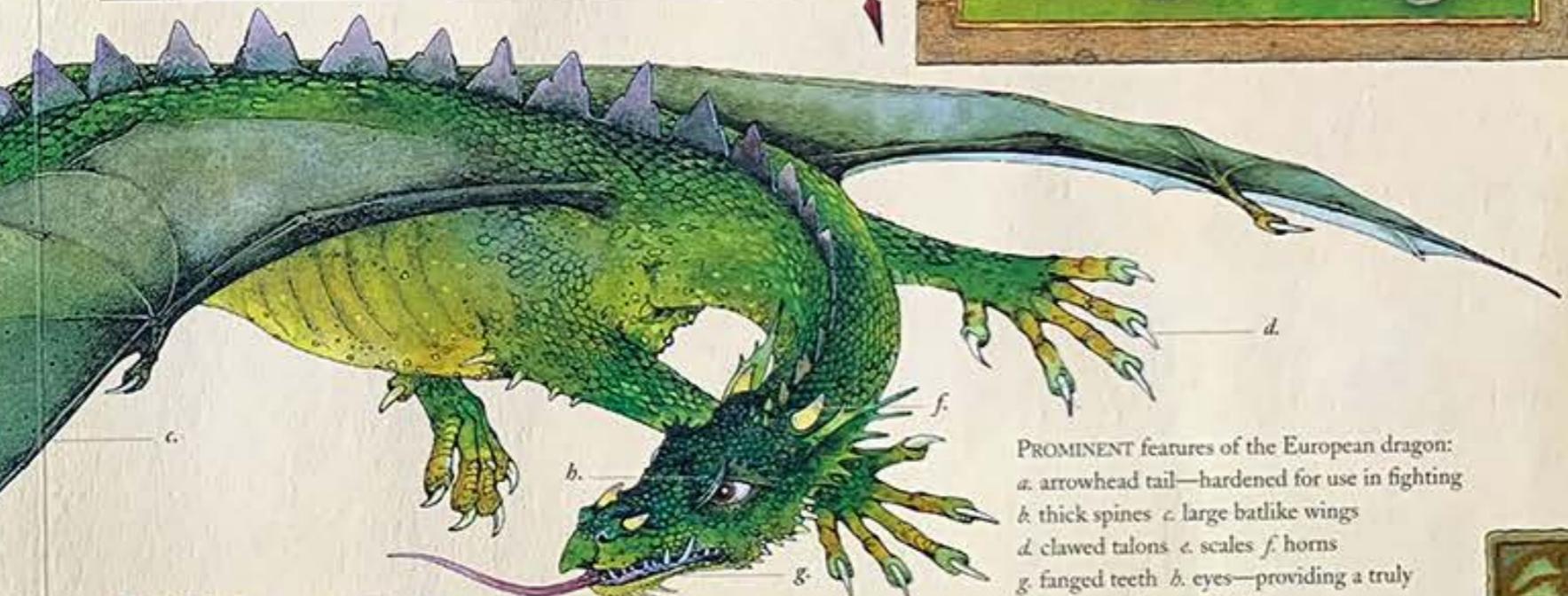
WHILE some authorities claim the knucker is simply a junior form of the European dragon, this is almost certainly not the case. Indeed, its preference for damp holes and low-lying

locations is in contrast to that of its larger cousins, which prefer rocky, mountain areas. Also, although knuckers do hoard treasure, they attack with venom rather than fire.



KNUCKER *Draco troglodytes*
FOUND in damp, woodland locations, near food sources such as rabbit warrens. Serpentine in appearance, these creatures have only vestigial wings and cannot fly.

LAIR OR NEST—A deep pond, well or "knucker hole." DIMENSIONS [ADULT]—30 feet long; 3 to 6 feet high. COLORATION—Leathery brown, dull red, greenish blue. FORMS OF ATTACK—Venomous bite, constriction. FOOD—Rabbits, deer, farm animals, stray children.



PROMINENT features of the European dragon:
a. arrowhead tail—hardened for use in fighting
b. thick spines c. large batlike wings
d. clawed talons e. scales f. horns
g. fanged teeth b. eyes—providing a truly phenomenal sense of sight



FROST *Draco occidentalis maritimus*
ANNUAL Arctic-to-Antarctic migrants, frost dragons fly thousands of miles each year to ensure that they spend the greater part of the year in their favoured dark, winter climates, hunting for food.

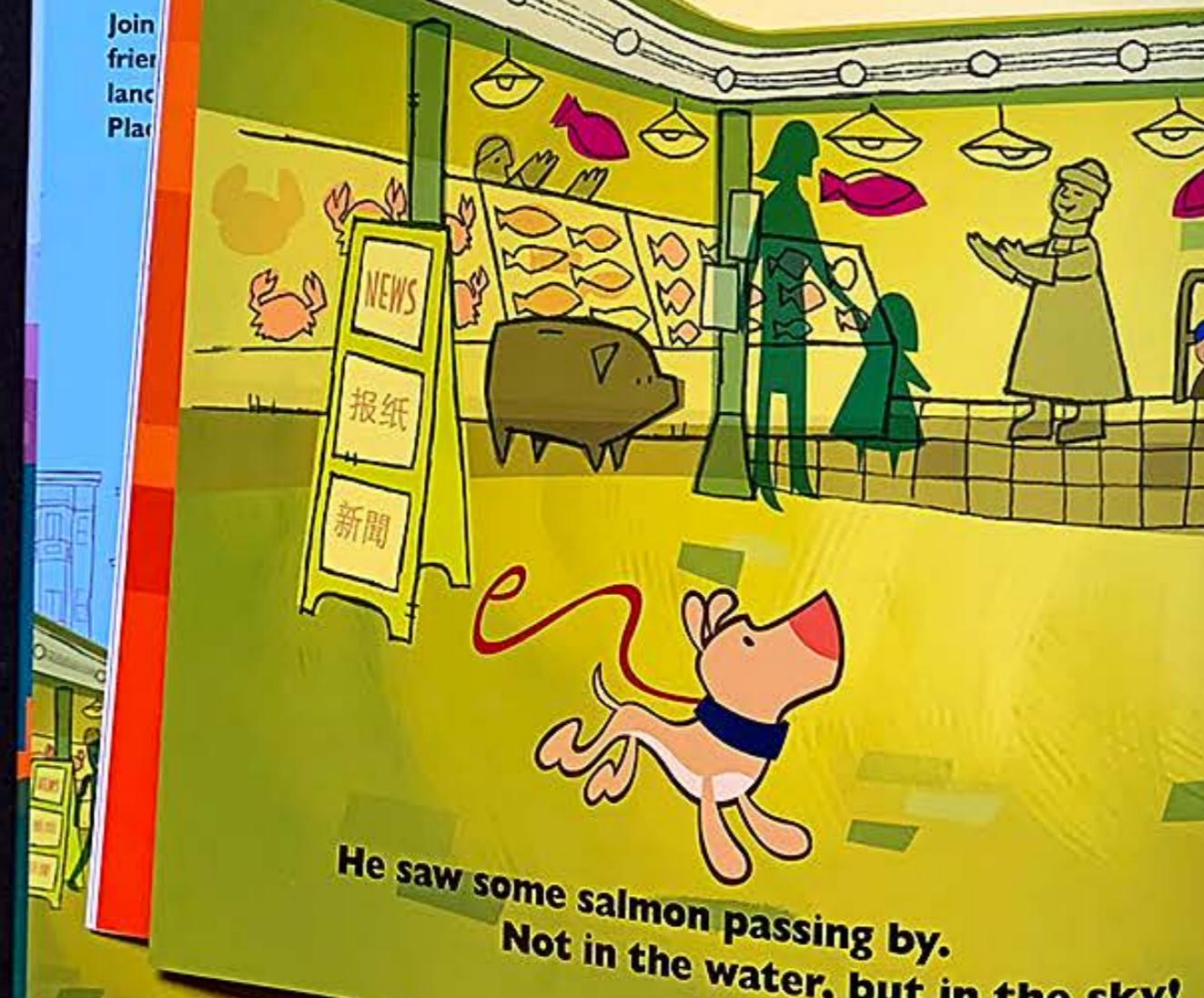
LAIR OR NEST—A sea-facing cave hollowed out from a glacier or iceberg. DIMENSIONS [ADULT]—40 feet long; 12 to 15 feet high. COLORATION—Pure white, or white tinged with blue or pink. FORMS OF ATTACK—Fearsome frosty blast, tail, claws, horns. FOOD—Giant squid, polar bear, orca, walrus, leopard seal.

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PUBLIC MARKET CENTER



Pike Place Market

MEET THE PRODUCER

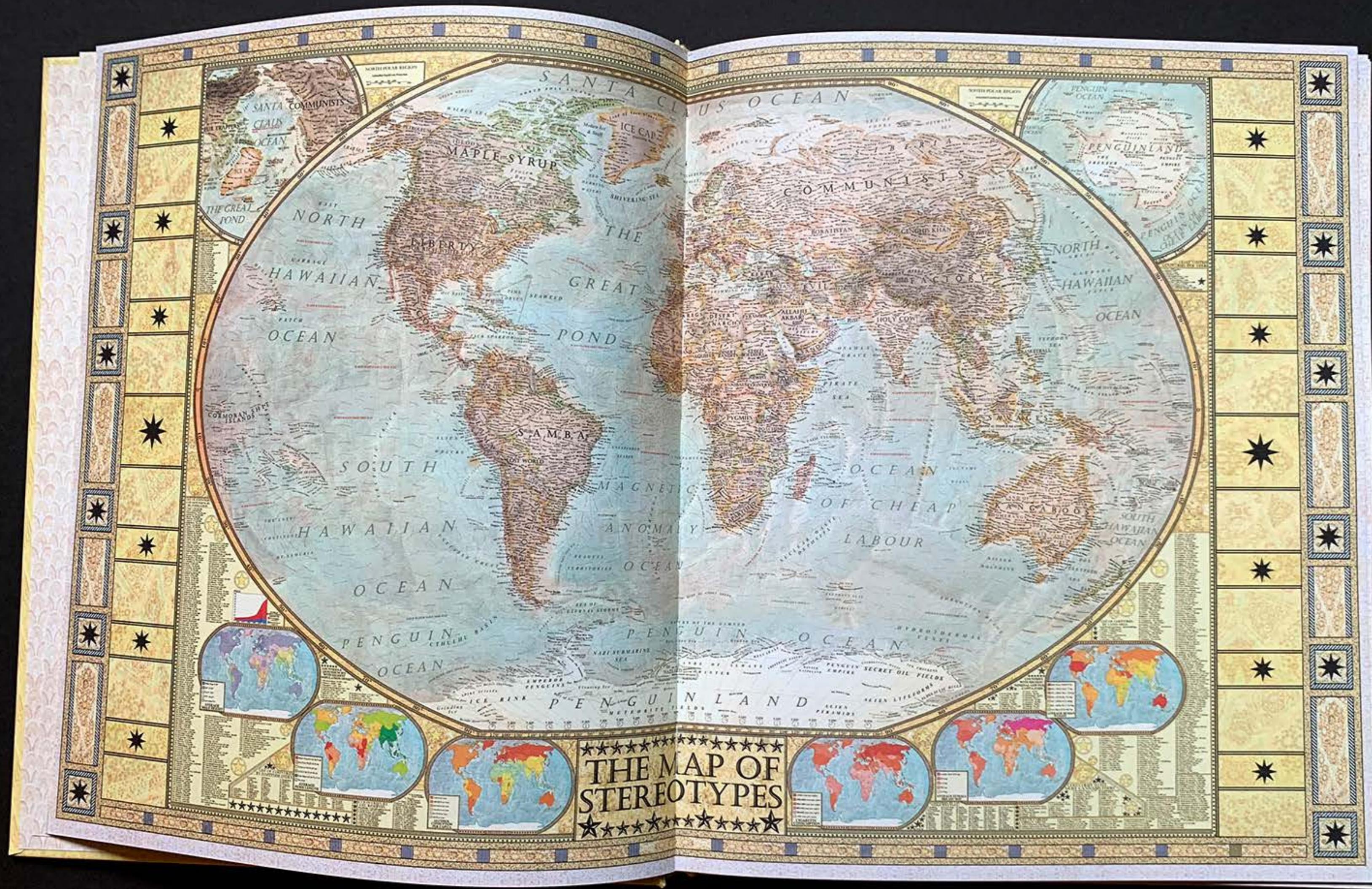
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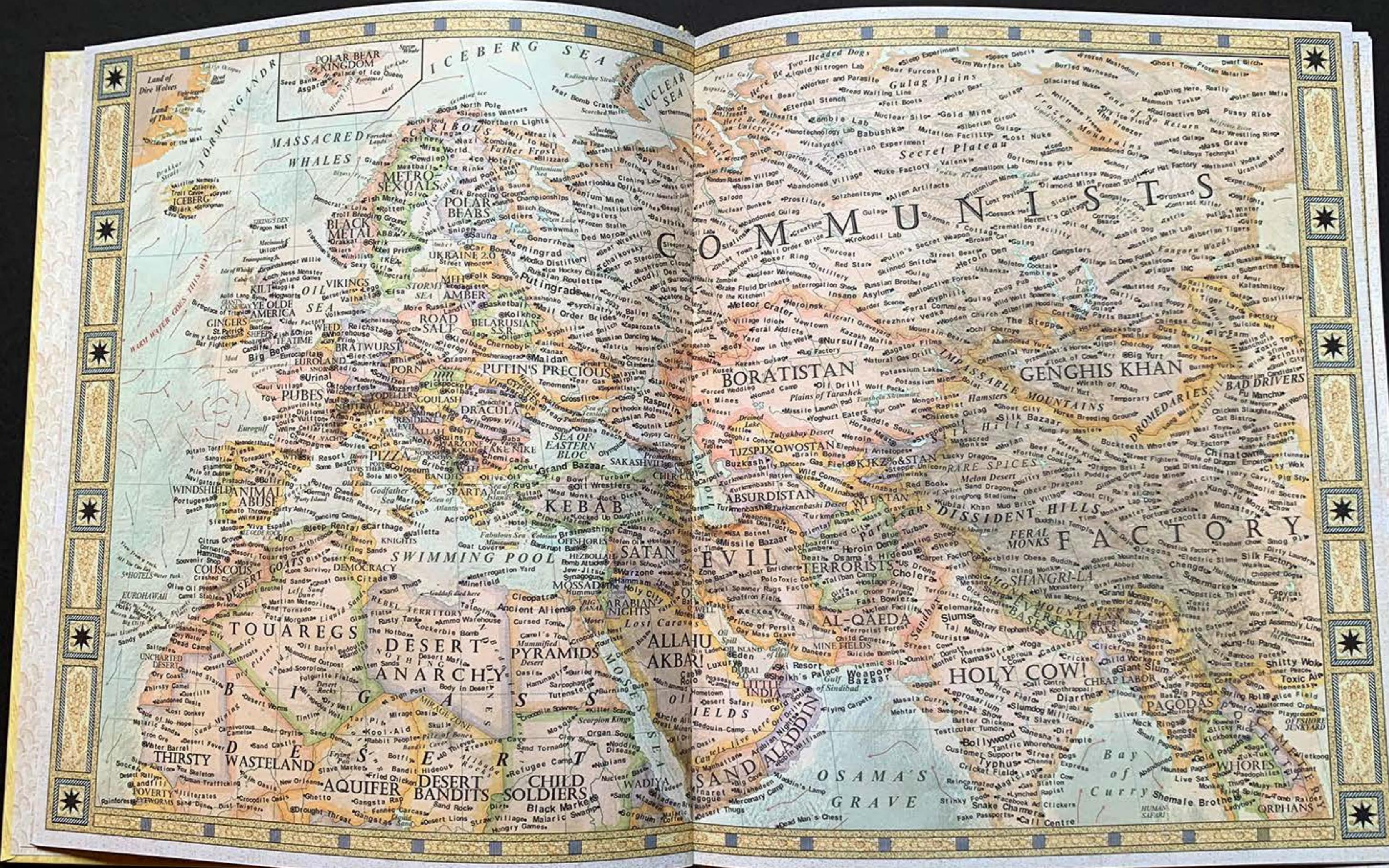
PIKE ST.

NO
PARKING
—
TOW AWAY

The market was built as a place for farmers and fishermen to sell their goods. Now you can buy almost anything here.

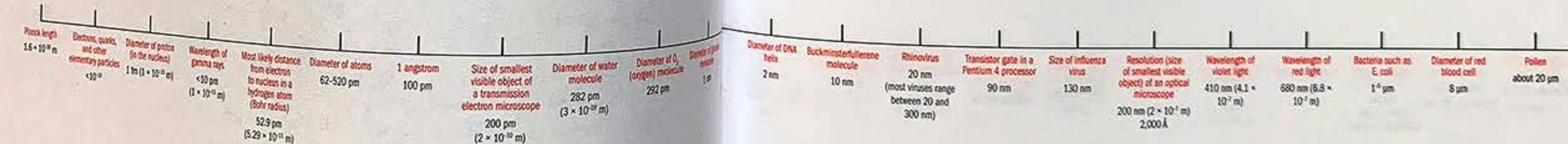
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▼ A spectrum of size (note that the tick marks are not to scale)



or visible color at this level—but they're helpful in distinguishing one category from another.

So if it stops making sense to apply size at this subatomic level, why continue? Isn't delving deeper like bringing a footstool to the peak of Everest to stand on, just to say you went a little higher? For better or worse, scientists are, if nothing else, driven by insatiable curiosity—the word *science* itself derives from the Latin word meaning to know, or to separate one thing from another. So might quarks and other astonishingly small particles such as the elusive neutrino be made of something finer?

Here it all just becomes theory, though theory based on extraordinary research and consideration. The leading idea is that underneath it all, everything is made of “vibrating strings” in an 11-dimensional universe. These strings are about 1.6×10^{-35} meters long, a size called the Planck length. In other words, compare the size of a single atom to the length of your arm; that's about how much smaller a string would be compared to an entire atom. Or imagine: If you magnified a single atom to the size of our entire solar system, one Planck length would be the width of a strand of DNA.

The Planck length also marks the smallest measurement that makes any sense. That is, given the speed of light, the force of gravity, and other universal constants, physicists have calculated that nothing can be smaller. If you think of our reality as being created out of tiny squares, like pixels on a computer screen, then each pixel is 1 Planck length tall and wide. We simply cannot venture smaller.

Size Depends on Space Unfortunately, there is a fundamental problem with any discussion of the spectrum of size and dimension: Size depends on space; that is, every measurement is based on how much space (length, width, and height) something takes up. And—as weird as this may sound—scientists still don't understand what space is or how it works.

Everyone knows that science and math go hand in hand, but few people understand the extent to which scientists and mathematicians rely on philosophy to get the job done. As much as we want to believe that science teaches absolute truth, the absolute truth is that science is based on assumptions and hypotheses, and in some cases we may simply not be able to prove that some of those assumptions are valid. This is perhaps never more true than when discussing space.

The brilliant physicist Isaac Newton made his opinions clear in his late-seventeenth-century opus, the *Principia Mathematica*: Space and time are absolutes, a standard in which all things have their place and order. Newton's firm grip on reality—with its rigid, invisible scaffolding that gives the cosmos its shape—is comforting. In Newton's world, a ruler is a ruler is a ruler—the very essence of modernism. But of course, we're also talking about a guy who, in the name of science, stuck a blunt needle between his own eye and ocular bone just to see what was back there.

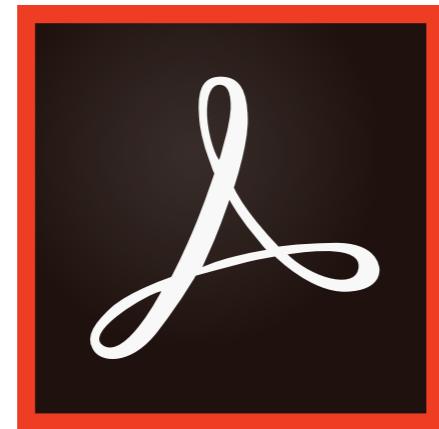
While Newton was probing his absolute universe, the mathematician Gottfried Leibniz was arguing that everything in our



▲ Sir Isaac Newton



Acrobat/PDF (1993)



Acrobat/PDF



Flash (1996)



Acrobat/PDF



Flash



InDesign (1999)

"Quick! I've got the .gif I want to use,
but **it's not animated when I export a PDF**
out of InDesign.

What do I do? Client is waiting on the file!"

—Brenda E., InDesignSecrets member

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The Camelot Project
J. Warnock

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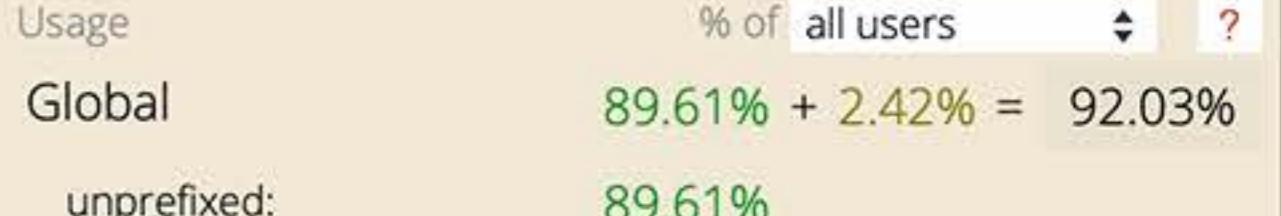
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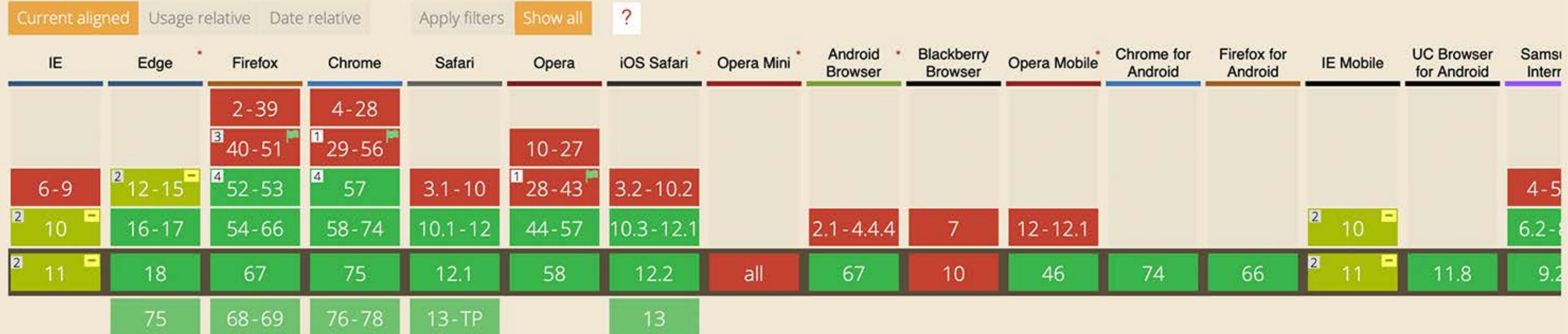
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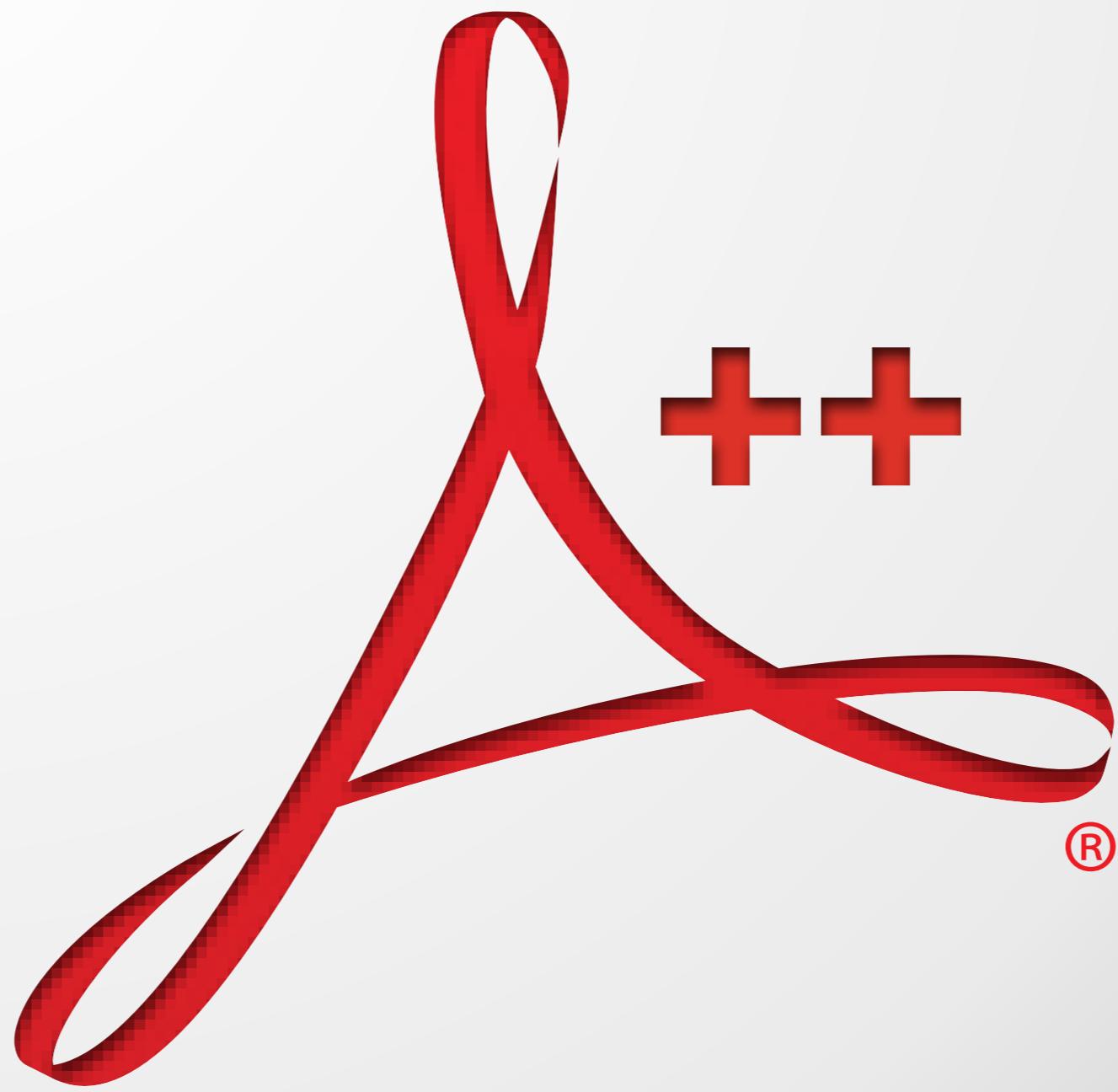
CSS Grid Layout (level 1) - CR

Method of using a grid concept to lay out content, providing a mechanism for authors to divide available space for layout into columns and rows using a set of predictable sizing behaviors.

Includes support for all `grid-*` properties and the `fr` unit.

Usage
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unprefixed:

89.61% + 2.42% = 92.03%





Packetism

/paket-i-zem/

The doctrine that efficient, consistent, and rich packet transfer leads to greatness.

Thank you.

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