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Now in its second edition, *The Palgrave Encyclopedia of Imperialism and Anti-Imperialism* is the definitive reference work for students and scholars interested in the theory and history of imperialism and anti-imperialism from the sixteenth century to the present day. Written by an international and interdisciplinary group of scholars, it provides detailed studies of imperialism's roots, goals, methods and impact around the world. It also explores the rich and varied tradition of anti-imperialism, focusing on its most significant leaders, intellectuals, theories and social movements. The second edition has been expanded to include a number of topics not covered in the first edition, such as feminism, the environment, crime, international law, imperialism and anti-imperialism in art, literature and poetry, and medicine. In addition, existing entries have been updated and revised to reflect the latest scholarship. Offering a more comprehensive and thorough treatment of imperialism and anti-imperialism, the second edition of this encyclopedia takes a comparative, global approach to challenge and enhance our understanding of today's world.

Coordinates are the foundation of GIS, cartography, and surveying, to name just a few fields. Computers have an astounding capacity for repetition and they possess a superior ability to handle the mathematics behind coordinate manipulation—but they are very bad at interpreting coordinates and coordinate systems. *Basic GIS Coordinates, Second Edition* clearly illustrates the basic principles of coordinate systems, covering ellipsoids, datums, and plane coordinates as they are used in GIS and GPS. Keeping in mind that it is ultimately incumbent on humans to ensure the correct use of coordinate systems, this book explains complex topics in a logical progression, presenting them in a way that is neither too complicated nor oversimplified. This new edition of a bestseller expands the material with updates on what has occurred in the field during the past five years, especially in the World Geodetic System and International Terrestrial Reference Frame. It also addresses the upcoming GNSS constellations and coordinate implications. Details how to build a coordinate system Addresses different methods of leveling, as well as measuring and modeling of height and gravity Explores two-coordinate (state-plane, UTM) systems Discusses initial points and other aspects of the rectangular system Covers the geoid and the concepts of elevation There are thousands of horizontal geodetic datums and Cartesian coordinate systems currently sanctioned by governments around the world to describe our planet electronically and on paper. Even if a computer has done nothing wrong, coordinate errors can often occur and lead to potentially disastrous miscalculations. This book is a valuable tool to help readers develop an understanding of how coordinate systems work—and how they sometimes don't.

Large-Scale 3D Data Integration: Challenges and Opportunities examines the fundamental aspects of 3D geo-information, focusing on the latest developments in 3D GIS (geographic information) and AEC (architecture, engineering, construction) systems. This book addresses policy makers, designers and engineers, and individuals that need to overco

As instruments for encouraging economic development, export processing zones have only limited usefulness. A better policy choice is general liberalization of a country's economy.

Analytical and Computer Cartography

Getting Started with Geographic Information Systems

Using Java 2D and 3D

Geo-information for Disaster Management

Extensible 3D Graphics for Web Authors

Introduction to Computer Graphics

This best-selling non-technical, reader-friendly introduction to GIS makes the complexity of this rapidly growing high-tech field accessible to beginners. It uses a "learn-by-seeing" approach that features clear, simple explanations, an abundance of illustrations and photos, and generic practice labs for use with any GIS software. What Is a GIS? GIS's Roots in Cartography. Maps as Numbers. Getting the Map into the Computer. What Is Where? Why Is It There? Making Maps with GIS. How to Pick a GIS. GIS in Action. The Future of GIS. For anyone interested in a hands-on introduction to Geographic Information Systems.

The vast majority of software applications use relational databases that virtually every application developer must work with. This book introduces you to database design, whether you're a DBA or database developer. You'll discover what databases are, their goals, and why proper design is necessary to achieve those goals. Additionally, you'll master how to structure the database so it gives good performance while minimizing the chance for error. You will learn how to decide what should be in a database to meet the application's requirements.

During the last decade developments in 3D Geoinformation have made substantial progress. We are about to have a more complete spatial model and understanding of our planet in different scales. Hence, various communities and cities offer 3D landscape and city models as valuable source and instrument for sustainable management of rural and urban resources. Also municipal utilities, real estate companies etc. benefit from recent developments related to 3D applications. To meet the challenges due to the newest changes academics and practitioners met at the 5th International Workshop on 3D Geoinformation in order to present recent developments and to discuss future trends. This book comprises a selection of evaluated, high quality papers that were presented at this workshop in November 2010. The topics focus explicitly on the last achievements (methods, algorithms, models, systems) with respect to 3D

geo-information requirements. The book is aimed at decision makers and experts as well at students interested in the 3D component of geographical information science including GI engineers, computer scientists, photogrammetrists, land surveyors, urban planners, and mapping specialists.

Georeferencing--relating information to geographic location--has been incorporated into today's information systems in various ways. We use online services to map our route from one place to another; science, business, and government increasingly use geographic information systems (GIS) to hold and analyze data. Most georeferenced information searches using today's information systems are done by text query. But text searches for placenames fall short--when, for example, a place is known by several names (or by none). In addition, text searches don't cover all sources of geographic data; maps are traditionally accessed only through special indexes, filing systems, and agency contacts; data from remote sensing images or aerial photography is indexed by geospatial location (mathematical coordinates such as longitude and latitude). In this book, Linda Hill describes the advantages of integrating placename-based and geospatial referencing, introducing an approach to "unified georeferencing" that uses placename and geospatial referencing interchangeably across all types of information storage and retrieval systems. After a brief overview of relevant material from cognitive psychology on how humans perceive and respond to geographic space, Hill introduces the reader to basic information about geospatial information objects, concepts of geospatial referencing, the role of gazetteer data, the ways in which geospatial referencing has been included in metadata structures, and methods for the implementation of geographic information retrieval (GIR). Georeferencing will be a valuable reference for librarians, archivists, scientific data managers, information managers, designers of online services, and any information professional who deals with place-based information.

3D Geoinformation Science

3D City Models and Urban Information: Current Issues and Perspectives

Concentrating Economic Development

Selected papers of the 20th AGILE conference on Geographic Information Science

The Ethics of Life Writing

A Review of the Role and Impact of Export Processing Zones

"This book, designed for policymakers, academics and researchers, and SEZ program practitioners, provides the first systematic and comprehensive analysis of SEZ programs in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is the result of detailed surveys and case studies conducted during 2009 in ten developing countries, including six in Sub-Saharan Africa. The book provides quantitative evidence of the performance of SEZs, and of the factors which contribute to that performance, highlighting the critical importance not just of the SEZ itself but of the wider national investment climate in which it functions. It also provides a comprehensive guide to the key policy questions that confront governments establishing SEZ programs, including: if and when to launch an SEZ program, what form of SEZ is most appropriate, and how to go about implementing it. Among the most important findings from the study that is stressed in the book is the shift from traditional enclave models of zones to SEZs that are integrated ? with national trade and industrial strategies, with core trade and social infrastructure, with domestic suppliers, and with local labor markets. Although the book focuses primarily on the experience of Sub-Saharan Africa, its lessons will be applicable to developing countries around the world."

In recent years 3D geo-information has become an important research area due to the increased complexity of tasks in many geo-scientific applications, such as sustainable urban planning and development, civil engineering, risk and disaster management and environmental monitoring. Moreover, a paradigm of cross-application merging and integrating of 3D data is observed. The problems and challenges facing today's 3D software, generally application-oriented, focus almost exclusively on 3D data transportability issues - the ability to use data originally developed in one modelling/visualisation system in other and vice versa. Tools for elaborated 3D analysis, simulation and prediction are either missing or, when available, dedicated to specific tasks. In order to respond to this increased demand, a new type of system has to be developed. A fully developed 3D geo-information system should be able to manage 3D geometry and topology, to integrate 3D geometry and thematic information, to analyze both spatial and topological relationships, and to present the data in a suitable form. In addition to the simple geometry types like point line and polygon, a large variety of parametric representations, freeform curves and surfaces or sweep shapes have to be supported. Approaches for seamless conversion between 3D raster and 3D vector representations should be available, they should allow analysis of a representation most suitable for a specific application.

This book contains the full research papers presented at the 20th AGILE Conference on Geographic Information Science, held in 2017 at Wageningen University & Research in Wageningen, the Netherlands. The selected contributions show trends in the domain of geographic information science directed to spatio-temporal perception and spatio-temporal analysis. For that reason the book is also of interest to professionals and researchers in fields outside geographic information science, in which the application of geoinformation could be instrumental in sparking societal innovation.

Geo-information technology can be of considerable use in disaster management, but with considerable challenge in integrating systems, interoperability and reliability. This book provides a broad overview of geo-information technology, software, systems needed, currently used and to be developed for disaster management. The text invites discussion on systems and requirements for use of geo-information under

time and stress constraints and unfamiliar situations, environments and circumstances.

Georeferencing

Special Economic Zones

Chinese Policy Reform at the Millennium

UDMS Annual 2011

XML-based Internet and Information Visualization

The Political Economy of Special Economic Zones

Realistically representing our three-dimensional world has been the subject of many (philosophical) discussions since ancient times. While the recognition of the globular shape of the Earth goes back to Pythagoras' statements of the sixth century B. C. , the two-dimensional, circular depiction of the Earth's surface has remained prevailing and also dominated the art of painting until the late Middle Ages. Given the immature technological means, objects on the Earth's surface were often represented in academic and technical disciplines by two-dimensional cross-sections oriented along combinations of three mutually perpendicular directions. As soon as computer science evolved, scientists have steadily been improving the three-dimensional representation of the Earth and developed techniques to analyze the many natural processes and phenomena taking part on its surface. Both computer aided design (CAD) and geographical information systems (GIS) have been developed in parallel during the last three decades. While the former concentrates more on the detailed design of geometric models of object shapes, the latter emphasizes the topological relationships between geographical objects and analysis of spatial patterns. Nonetheless, this distinction has become increasingly blurred and both approaches have been integrated into commercial software packages. In recent years, an active line of inquiry has emerged along the junctures of CAD and GIS, viz. 3D geoinformation science. Studies along this line have recently made significant inroads in terms of 3D modeling and data acquisition.

Facility management, Management, Service industries, Organizations, Business facilities, Administrative facilities, Construction works, Buildings, Consumer-supplier relations, Analysis, Measurement, Performance, Contracts, Service contracts, Documents
The Urban Data Management Society has organised international symposia at various locations throughout Europe since 1971, and UDMS 2013 marks its second visit to London. From its outset, UDMS has highlighted changes and trends in urban data and urban data management. However, the rate of emergence of new data and new technologies has never been as rapid as it is now. Trends including smart cities, smart phones, social media, 3D modelling, volunteered geographic information, building information modelling and the internet of things all generate information about the urban environment and the people who live there.

Additionally the volume of data generated in part through such techniques has in turn resulted in research into 'big data' – how best to handle the data, analyse it, visualise it in different contexts. Thus the challenges and opportunities facing those working with these new types of urban data are manifold. Given this, the general theme for UDMS 2013 was "Recent and Emerging Trends in the Management of New Urban Data." This book contains 20 papers selected from the long papers that were submitted for UDMS 2013. Each paper was reviewed by three independent academic reviewers from around the world, both for academic quality and for clarity in communication. The book is intended to be suitable for different readers – from city planners and architects to academics, students and policy makers and those involved in urban planning.

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have become a popular development policy throughout the world over the last half a century.

These zones form designated areas where governments offer businesses lower taxes, tariffs, and often lighter regulations.

Generally, SEZs aim to attract investments and raise a country's export and employment rates, but although success stories are often cited, there are numerous failed projects that have instead become burdens for their host countries. This book examines SEZs from a political economy perspective, both to dissect the incentives of governments, zone developers, and exporters, and to uncover both the hidden costs and untapped potential of zone policies. Costs include misallocated resources, the encouragement of rent-seeking, and distraction of policy-makers from more effective reforms. However, the zones also have several unappreciated benefits. They can change the politics of a country, by generating a transition from a system of rent-seeking to one of liberalized open markets. In revealing the hidden promise of SEZs, this book shows how the SEZ model of development can succeed in the future. Applying frameworks from various schools of political economy, this volume places SEZs in the context of their mixed past and promising future. It is essential reading for anyone with an interest in international economics, development economics, and political economy, including practitioners and consultants of SEZ policies.

Societal Geo-innovation

Visualizing the Semantic Web

Level of Detail for 3D Graphics

The Palgrave Encyclopedia of Imperialism and Anti-Imperialism

Urban and Regional Data Management

Special Economic Zones in Africa

Appropriate for courses in Introduction to Digital Cartography, Computer Mapping, Computer Cartography, or Digital Mapping, the best-selling cartography text on the market has been totally revised to include information on access to spatial data and information on the Internet and network tools. Comprehensive coverage makes this text appropriate as a stand alone text or supplement for G.I.S. courses. This revision launches the Prentice Hall Series in Geographic Information Science.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Web and Wireless Geographical Information Systems, W2GIS 2008, held in Shanghai, China, in December 2008. The 14 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 38 submissions. The papers span a wide area including but not limited to Conceptual and logical models, Data management and retrieval, Geographical search engines, Web services, Query languages and interfaces, 2D and 3D information visualization, Exploratory cartography and interfaces, Data mining, Security and usability, Location-based services, Peer-to-peer computing, Cyber-geography, Semantic geo-spatial web, Mobile & Wireless GIS, Telematics and GIS Applications, Ubiquitous GIS, Personalization and adaptation as well as Wayfinding and navigation.

The 2019 edition of the World Investment Report focuses on special economic zones (SEZs) which are widely used across many developing and many developed economies. Although the performance of many zones remains below expectations, the rate of establishment of new zones is accelerating as governments increasingly compete for internationally mobile industrial activity. Policymakers face not only the traditional challenges to making SEZs succeed, including the need for strategic focus, sound governance models, and effective investment promotion tools, but also new challenges brought about by the sustainable development imperative, the new industrial revolution, and changing patterns of international production. The Report explores the place of SEZs in today's global investment landscape and provides guidance for policymakers on how to make SEZs work for

sustainable development. It presents international investment trends and prospects at global, regional and national levels, as well as the evolution of international production and global value chains. It analyses the latest developments in new policy measures for investment promotion, facilitation and regulation around the world, as well as updates on investment treaties, their reform and investment dispute settlement cases.

Did you know you can be good at your job and still get fired? It might not feel fair, but it's true. No one wants to walk into a meeting and see legal paperwork, the boss, and a box of tissues waiting for them. It is every employee's worst day on the job...and unfortunately, their last. Then after the final meeting, financial panic sets in, depression starts, and endless job searching begins. Much worse than the termination meeting itself can be the months of stress and anxiety ahead of time that it might happen. If you are experiencing serious workplace problems. The daily stress and the toll that workplace conflict has on both a career and your self-esteem can ruin your health. But how do you diagnose what is going on and successfully keep your job? "How Not to Get Fired" contains little known employment and human resource tactics which signal serious employment jeopardy in advance of termination. Every chapter of this book includes insightful "HR Insider Tips" and practical self-help employment strategies to help you, the reader: - Protect your career and emotional health when employment stress becomes unbearable - Increase your chances of career success by stopping self-sabotaging behaviours - Separate fear from reality and diagnose how close to termination you may be - Determine if discipline is fair versus when it is harassment or constructive dismissal - Master a disciplinary interview or workplace investigation - Resolve conflict with difficult bosses and co-workers - Gain insight when it comes to leave a role before getting fired In a special bonus section, the author candidly answers the most common questions she has heard from actual people she disciplined and dismissed. For the very first time, this resource turns the tables to place insider knowledge into the hands of every employee. It is a must-read for any person dealing with serious job frustration and fears of being fired.

How Far Across the River?
Advice From an HR Insider to Help You Weather an Employment Crisis and Keep Your Job

The Geographic Associations of Information

Proceedings of the 2013 ASCE International Workshop on Computing in Civil Engineering, June 23-25, 2013, Los Angeles, California

3D Geo-Information Sciences

Challenges and Opportunities

Gradual change has been a hallmark of the Chinese reform experience, and China's success in its sequential approach makes it unique among the former command economies. Since 1979, with the inception of the continuing era of reform, the Chinese economy has flourished. Growth has averaged nine percent a year, and China is now a trillion dollar economy. China has become a major trading power and the predominant target among developing countries for foreign direct investment. Despite all this, China remains poor and the reform process unfinished. This book takes its defining theme from Deng Xiaopeng's famous metaphor for gradual reform: "feeling the stones to cross the river." How far has China progressed in fording the river? The experts who contributed to this volume tackle many aspects of that question, assessing Chinese progress in policy reform, priorities for further reform, and the research still needed to inform policymakers' decisions.

This study looks into the role of special economic zones in strengthening the competitiveness of economic corridors in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). It examines factors behind the success of special economic zones and the role they can play in GMS economic corridor development. The analysis is based on a company-level survey in the Mae Sot special economic zone and interviews with clients operating in other zones throughout the GMS. The report offers policy recommendations for GMS ministers on how the zones can contribute toward improving competitiveness of economic corridors and thereby promote economic development.

Nowadays 3D Geoinformation is needed for many planning and analysis tasks. For example, 3D city and infrastructure models are paving the way for complex environmental and noise analyzes. 3D geological sub-surface models are needed for reservoir exploration in the oil-, gas-, and geothermal industry. Thus 3D Geoinformation brings together researchers and practitioners from different fields such as the geo-sciences, civil engineering, 3D city modeling, 3D geological and geophysical modeling, and, last but not least, computer science. The diverse challenges of 3D Geoinformation Science concern new approaches and the development of standards for above- and under-ground 3D modeling, efficient 3D data management, visualization and analysis. Finally, the integration of different 3D approaches and data models is seen as one of the most important challenges to be solved.

Proceedings of the 2013 ASCE International Workshop on Computing in Civil Engineering.

Official Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue

A Political Chronicle of Ambition, Deception, Trust and Betrayal

Computing in Civil Engineering

36 Days

The Selected Papers of the 3D GeoInfo 2014

Developments in 3D Geo-Information Sciences

3D City Models and urban information: Current issues and perspectives European COST Action TU0801R. Billen, A.-F. Cutting-Decelle, O. Marina, J.-P. de Almeida, Caglioni M., G. Falquet, T. Leduc, C. Métral, G. Moreau, J. Perret, G. Rabin, R. San Jose, I. Yatskiv and S. Zlatanova
Considering sustainable development of cities implies investigating cities in a holistic way taking into account many interrelations between various urban or environmental issues. 3D city models are increasingly used in different cities and countries for an intended wide range of applications beyond mere visualization. Could these 3D City models be used to integrate urban and environmental knowledge? How could they be improved to fulfill such role? We believe that enriching the semantics of current 3D city models, would extend their functionality and usability; therefore, they could serve as integration platforms of the knowledge related to urban and environmental issues

allowing a huge and significant improvement of city sustainable management and development. But which elements need to be added to 3D city models? What are the most efficient ways to realize such improvement / enrichment? How to evaluate the usability of these improved 3D city models? These were the questions tackled by the COST Action TU0801 "Semantic enrichment of 3D city models for sustainable urban development". This book gathers various materials developed all along the four year of the Action and the significant breakthroughs

Written by recognized LOD leaders, this is a coherent, state-of-the-art account of cutting-edge LOD research and development. This complete resource enables programmers to incorporate LOD technology into their own systems.

The first book that deals specifically with visualization of the XML-based Web. It presents the state-of-the-art research in this area and focuses on key topics such as: visualization of semantic and structural information and metadata; exploring and querying XML documents using interactive multimedia interfaces; topic map visualization; visual modelling of XML/RDF ontologies and schemas; rendering and viewing of XML documents; SVG/X3D: new visualization techniques for the semantic web; and methods used to construct high quality metadata/metadata taxonomies. Most of the techniques and methods discussed here can be applied now, making this book essential reading for SML and Web developers as well as visualization researchers.

This book is an essential tool for second-year undergraduate students and above, providing clear and concise explanations of the basic concepts of computer graphics, and enabling the reader to immediately implement these concepts in Java 2D and/or 3D with only elementary knowledge of the programming language. Features: provides an ideal, self-contained introduction to computer graphics, with theory and practice presented in integrated combination; presents a practical guide to basic computer graphics programming using Java 2D and 3D; includes new and expanded content on the integration of text in 3D, particle systems, billboard behaviours, dynamic surfaces, the concept of level of detail, and the use of functions of two variables for surface modelling; contains many pedagogical tools, including numerous easy-to-understand example programs and end-of-chapter exercises; supplies useful supplementary material, including additional exercises, solutions, and program examples, at an associated website.

Large-scale 3D Data Integration

Basic GIS Coordinates, Second Edition

How Not to Get Fired

Web and Wireless Geographical Information Systems

Industry Foundation Classes (IFC) for Data Sharing in the Construction and Facility Management Industries

11th International Symposium, SSTD 2009 Aalborg, Denmark, July 8-10, 2009 Proceedings

In the early days of the Web a need was recognized for a language to display 3D objects through a browser. An HTML-like language, VRML, was proposed in 1994 and became the standard for describing interactive 3D objects and worlds on the Web. 3D Web courses were started, several best-selling books were published, and VRML continues to be used today. However VRML, because it was based on HTML, is a stodgy language that is not easy to incorporate with other applications and has been difficult to add features to. Meanwhile, applications for interactive 3D graphics have been exploding in areas such as medicine, science, industry, and entertainment. There is a strong need for a set of modern Web-based technologies, applied within a standard extensible framework, to enable a new generation of modeling & simulation applications to emerge, develop, and interoperate. X3D is the next generation open standard for 3D on the web. It is the result of several years of development by the Web 3D Consortium's X3D Task Group. Instead of a large monolithic specification (like VRML), which requires full adoption for compliance, X3D is a component-based architecture that can support applications ranging from a simple non-interactive animation to the latest streaming or rendering applications. X3D replaces VRML, but also provides compatibility with existing VRML content and browsers. Don Brutzman organized the first symposium on VRML and is playing a similar role with X3D; he is a founding member of the consortium. Len Daly is a professional member of the consortium and both Len and Don have been involved with the development of the standard from the start. The first book on the new way to present interactive 3D content over the Web, written by two of the designers of the standard. Plentiful illustrations and screen shots in the full color text Companion website with extensive content, including the X3D specification, sample code and applications, content creation tools, and demos of compatible Web browsers

Our lives are increasingly on display in public, but the ethical issues involved in presenting such revelations remain largely unexamined. How can life writing do good, and how can it cause harm? The eleven essays here explore such questions.

This volume constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 11th International Symposium on Spatial and Temporal Databases, SSTD 2009, held in Aalborg, Denmark, in July 2009. The 20 revised full papers presented together with 3 keynotes, 7 short papers, and 10 demonstration papers, were thoroughly reviewed and selected from a total of 62 research submissions and 11 demonstration submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on spatial and flow networks, integrity and security, uncertain data and new technologies, indexing and monitoring moving objects, advanced queries, as well as on models and languages.

Human activities as well as various natural phenomena change the environment and impact on the quality of life. Analysis of those dynamics is required for a better understanding of urban modifications, and to facilitate urban growth and development. Research related to the management of urban data has a long tradition. Through the years a variety of challenging research questions has been investigated related to the collection, storage, use and visualisation of the data representing the urban phenomena in a computer-based environment. The role of the citizens and their wellbeing has become a critical aspect in all research and development activities. Since 1971, the Urban Data Management Society (UDMS) has organized international symposia across Europe to promote the development of information systems at a local government level. Initially, the focus of these symposia was mostly on urban applications, but both regional and rural issues have grown

in importance over the years. Nowadays, an important aim of UDMS is to provide a forum for people to discuss new approaches, to consider new technologies, and to share practical experiences in the field of urban data management. This book contains a selection of the best 19 out of 42 full papers that were submitted for UDMS 2011. The topics covered represent current trends in urban and regional data management. Urban and Regional Data Management 2011 is divided in four parts: (1) 3D modeling and applications; (2) Data management for local government; (3) Environmental monitoring and assessment; (4) Remote sensing for urban applications, and will prove to be a useful source of information for urban, regional and rural data-related professionals, such as scholars, GIS engineers, geomatic professionals, photogrammetrists, land surveyors, mapping specialists, urban planners and researchers, as well as for postgraduate students and lecturers.

Beginning Database Design Solutions

Fourth International Conference on Remote Sensing and Geoinformation of the Environment (RSCy2016)

Advances in Spatial and Temporal Databases

Advances in 3D Geo-Information Sciences

8th International Symposium, W2GIS 2008, Shanghai, China, December 11-12, 2008. Proceedings

The Role of Special Economic Zones in Improving Effectiveness of Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Corridors