

Unraveling Bootstrap 3 3 With Over 100 Complete Samples The Book To Learn Bootstrap V3 3 From Unraveling Series 2

This book is the third volume in a series of 4 volumes in the Handbook of Zoology series treating morphology, anatomy, reproduction, development, ecology, phylogeny, systematics and taxonomy of polychaetous Annelida. It is devoted to the remaining Sedentaria and the first branches of Errantia. These sedentary polychaetes are Terebellida and Arenicolida, all of which are tube-dwelling and deposit feeders. The tubes may be simple burrows stabilized by mucus or the tubes are highly sophisticated often really aesthetic structures build-up of sediment grains glued together by their secretion. Although the former possess anterior appendages used for collecting food particles, these are likely not modified palps rather than a new acquisition. Many of these species are adapted to occur within environments characterized by low oxygen supply and so many members of these taxa possess elaborated branchiae, usually positioned on a number of anterior body segments except for Maldanidae which look like bamboo sticks and thus earned their common name bamboo worms. Members of Arenicolida and Maldanida may occur in high abundance and as such they create biogenically graded sediment beds. The Errantia part starts with Myzostomida, a group of symbiotic animals associated with echinoderms which have been variously placed within the tree of life. As such they show numerous adaptations to this specific mode of life. The next group discussed within Errantia is Protodrilida, a taxon comprising four families of the former archiannelids which belong to the interstitial fauna. Most likely they evolved by miniaturization from larger ancestors. In contrast to typical errants they do not possess well-developed parapodia and antennae. This taxon is followed by Eunicida characterized by possession of a specific jaw apparatus situated ventrally in the foregut and associated with specific musculature. Also being a species rich group showing various feeding modes some of the smallest and the largest members belong to this taxon.

This volume brings together important new research in decision science, capturing the crucial role of local context in a globalized, standardized world. Assembling the best work presented at the 2013 Conference of the European Decision Sciences Institute, it considers classic decision science problems from a new perspective, offering insights for improving decision-making in government, business, healthcare, education, manufacturing, the military, and beyond. The papers in Common Disciplines that Separate Us embrace the duality of globally determined local contexts, offering new approaches to decision-making related to: Strengthening national economic competitiveness Reforming the public sector and higher education Deploying information technology more effectively throughout government Making healthcare policy that achieves better outcomes at lower cost Analyzing social networks Improving processes via data visualization, modeling, and simulation Gaining more value from enterprise business intelligence Offshoring, nearshoring, "right shoring," and other key manufacturing decisions Improving supply chain performance And much more The papers collected here will be valuable to wide audiences of faculty, researchers, and students in diverse programs covering business, public administration, and economics; and for others interested in the frontiers of decision science.

Multiple complex pathways, characterized by interrelated events and conditions, represent routes to many illnesses, diseases, and ultimately death. Although there are substantial data and plausibility arguments supporting many conditions as contributory components of pathways to illness and disease end points, we have, historically, lacked an effective methodology for identifying the structure of the full pathways. Regression methods, with strong linearity assumptions and data-based constraints on the extent and order of interaction terms, have traditionally been the strategies of choice for relating outcomes to potentially complex explanatory pathways. However, nonlinear relationships among candidate explanatory variables are a generic feature that must be dealt with in any characterization of how health outcomes come about. It is noteworthy that similar challenges arise from data analyses in Economics, Finance, Engineering, etc. Thus, the purpose of this book is to demonstrate the effectiveness of a relatively recently developed methodology—recursive partitioning—as a response to this challenge. We also compare and contrast what is learned via recursive partitioning with results obtained on the same data sets using more traditional methods. This serves to highlight exactly where—and for what kinds of questions—recursive partitioning-based strategies have a decisive advantage over classical regression techniques.

This book teaches you the basic web UI technologies including HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. Instead of just giving only an overview of them, or being a reference material, this book explains how these technologies work together, and lets you get acquainted with all the fundamentals, so that you'll be able to create your own web pages with HTML5 markup, CSS3-based design, and interactions built with and JavaScript. Contents At a Glance: Chapter1: A Short Tour of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript Chapter 2: Getting to Know HTML5 Chapter 3: Achieving Richer User Experience with HTML Chapter 4: Forms and Controls Chapter 5: A Few More Things about HTML Chapter 6: Exploring the Document Object Model Chapter 7: Getting to Know JavaScript Chapter 8: Advanced JavaScript Programming Chapter 9: Getting to Know Cascading Style Sheets Chapter 10: Basic Style Patterns

A synthesis of almost four decades of articulation on the Nusantao by the senior practitioner of archaeology in Southeast Asia. This book draws on his knowledge of networks of interactions existing in various time depths, peopled by what he generally labels Nusantao.

Contrasting conditions with and without conscious experience has served consciousness research well. However, research based on this simple contrast has led to controversies about the neural basis of conscious experience. One key reason for these ongoing debates seems to be that the simple contrast between conditions with and without consciousness is not specific for unraveling the neural basis of conscious experience, but rather also leads to other processes that precede or follow it. Acknowledging this

methodological problem implies that some of the previous research findings about the neural underpinnings of conscious experience are actually reflecting the prerequisites and consequences rather than the direct correlates of conscious perception. Thus, it is required to re-evaluate the previous results to find out which of them are telling us anything about the neural basis of consciousness. But first and foremost, to overcome this methodological problem we need new experimental paradigms that go beyond the simple contrastive analysis or find the ways how some older but well forgotten paradigms may foster a new look at this emerging problem. Accordingly, this research topic is looking for empirical and theoretical contributions that: 1) envision new and suitable experimental approaches to study consciousness that are free from the limitations of the simple contrastive analysis; 2) provide empirical data that help to separate the neural correlates of conscious experience from the prerequisites and consequences of it; 3) help to re-assess previous research findings about the neural correlates of conscious perception in the light of the methodological problems with the traditional contrastive analysis. We hope that the theoretical insights and experimental approaches collected within this Research Topic help us to gain a more refined understanding of the neural basis of conscious experience.

Beyond the simple contrastive analysis: Appropriate experimental approaches for unraveling the neural basis of conscious experience *Frontiers Media SA*

Originally published in hardcover in 2014 by G.P. Putnam's Sons.

Secretomics describes the global study of proteins that are secreted by a cell, a tissue or an organism, and has recently emerged as a field for which interest is rapidly growing. The term secretome was first coined at the turn of the millennium and was defined to comprise not only the native secreted proteins released into the extracellular space but also the components of machineries for protein secretion. Two secretory pathways have been described in fungi: i) the canonical pathway through which proteins bearing a N-terminal peptide signal can traverse the endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi apparatus, and ii) the unconventional pathway for proteins lacking a peptide signal. Protein secretion systems are more diverse in bacteria, in which types I to VII pathways as well as Sec or two-arginine (Tat) pathways have been described. In oomycete species, effectors are mostly small proteins containing an N-terminal signal peptide for secretion and additional C-terminal motifs such as RXLRs and CRNs for host targeting. It has recently been shown that oomycetes exploit non-conventional secretion mechanisms to transfer certain proteins to the extracellular environment. Other non-classical secretion systems involved in plant-fungal interaction include extracellular vesicles (EVs, Figure 1 from Samuel et al 2016 *Front. Plant Sci.* 6:766.). The versatility of oomycetes, fungi and bacteria allows them to associate with plants in many ways depending on whether they are biotroph, hemibiotroph, necrotroph, or saprotroph. When interacting with a live organism, a microbe will invade its plant host and manipulate its metabolisms either detrimentally if it is a pathogen or beneficially if it is a symbiote. Deciphering secretomes became a crucial biological question when an increasing body of evidence indicated that secreted proteins were the main effectors initiating interactions, whether of pathogenic or symbiotic nature, between microbes and their plant hosts. Secretomics may help to contribute to the global food security and to the ecosystem sustainability by addressing issues in i) plant biosecurity, with the design of crops resistant to pathogens, ii) crop yield enhancement, for example driven by arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi helping plant hosts utilise phosphate from the soil hence increase biomass, and iii) renewable energy, through the identification of microbial enzymes able to augment the bio-conversion of plant lignocellulosic materials for the production of second generation biofuels that do not compete with food production. To this day, more than a hundred secretomics studies have been published on all taxa and the number of publications is increasing steadily. Secretory pathways have been described in various species of microbes and/or their plant hosts, yet the functions of proteins secreted outside the cell remain to be fully grasped. This Research Topic aims at discussing how secretomics can assist the scientists in gaining knowledge about the mechanisms underpinning plant-microbe interactions.

A history of four advances of late Wisconsinan glacial ice and of the proglacial lakes ponded south of the ice fronts during the last two advances.

Acting as titans in global control of the biosphere and colonizing virtually all corners of the earth, algae, extremely diverse and numerous oxygenic, photosynthetic organisms, can be major players in and drivers of environmental change. For hundreds of years, since their evolutionary origins by endosymbiosis, when a protozoan enslaved a cyanobacterium, fascinated scientists strove to uncover the mysteries of their diversity, interactions, taxonomy, and classification. Today, new molecular tools and technologies like chromatography and genetic fingerprinting reveal the innermost secrets of algal ancestry and phylogeny and open new possibilities to answering age-old questions. Unravelling the algae: the past, present, and future of algal systematics brings together the most respected minds in the field to review the state-of-the-science and assess the impact of molecular tools on the taxonomy of algal groups. Emphasizing that a range of traditional and molecular approaches are required, along with other techniques such as transmission electron microscopy, to support full interpretation of the data, the book discusses the extent to which these tools broaden our understanding of the immense diversity of algae and revolutionize ideas of taxonomy and classification. Divided into three parts, the book introduces the very latest ideas on the evolution of algae and the concept of classification and illustrates contrasting viewpoints. The second section addresses systematics and covers virtually all algal groups ranging from microalgae to ultraplankton with individual chapters devoted to each. The final section explores the impact of genomics on algal systematics and concludes with a discussion of future directions for research. As the most up-to-date, authoritative source for classifying algae, this book provides unparalleled access to the encyclopedic information revealed by the use of the latest in molecular tools.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 7th International Conference on Electronic Government, EGOV 2008, held in Torino, Italy, in August/September 2008 within the DEXA 2008 conference cluster. The 32 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 119 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on strategies and frameworks, motivators, and contexts, assessment, evaluation and benefit models for ICT investments, inclusion and user-centred design, interoperability and application of semantic technologies in e-government.

A comprehensive and timely edition on an emerging new trend in time series *Linear Models and Time-Series Analysis: Regression, ANOVA, ARMA and GARCH* sets a strong foundation, in terms of distribution theory, for the linear model (regression and ANOVA), univariate time series analysis (ARMAX and GARCH), and some multivariate models associated primarily with modeling financial asset returns (copula-based structures and the discrete mixed normal and Laplace). It builds on the author's previous book, *Fundamental Statistical Inference: A Computational Approach*, which introduced the major concepts of statistical inference. Attention is explicitly paid to application and numeric computation, with examples of Matlab code throughout. The code offers a framework for discussion and illustration of numerics, and shows the mapping from theory to computation. The topic of time series analysis is on firm footing, with numerous textbooks and research journals dedicated to it. With respect to the subject/technology, many chapters in *Linear Models and Time-Series Analysis* cover firmly entrenched topics (regression and ARMA). Several others are dedicated to very modern methods, as used in empirical finance, asset pricing, risk management, and portfolio optimization, in order to address the severe change in performance of many pension funds, and changes in how fund managers work. Covers traditional time series analysis with new guidelines Provides access to cutting edge topics that are at the forefront of financial econometrics and industry Includes latest developments and topics such as

financial returns data, notably also in a multivariate context Written by a leading expert in time series analysis Extensively classroom tested Includes a tutorial on SAS Supplemented with a companion website containing numerous Matlab programs Solutions to most exercises are provided in the book Linear Models and Time-Series Analysis: Regression, ANOVA, ARMA and GARCH is suitable for advanced masters students in statistics and quantitative finance, as well as doctoral students in economics and finance. It is also useful for quantitative financial practitioners in large financial institutions and smaller finance outlets.

Issues in Genetic Medicine / 2011 Edition is a ScholarlyEditions™ eBook that delivers timely, authoritative, and comprehensive information about Genetic Medicine. The editors have built Issues in Genetic Medicine: 2011 Edition on the vast information databases of ScholarlyNews.™ You can expect the information about Genetic Medicine in this eBook to be deeper than what you can access anywhere else, as well as consistently reliable, authoritative, informed, and relevant. The content of Issues in Genetic Medicine: 2011 Edition has been produced by the world's leading scientists, engineers, analysts, research institutions, and companies. All of the content is from peer-reviewed sources, and all of it is written, assembled, and edited by the editors at ScholarlyEditions™ and available exclusively from us. You now have a source you can cite with authority, confidence, and credibility. More information is available at <http://www.ScholarlyEditions.com/>.

The Congress "Arsenic in the Environment" offers an international, multi- and interdisciplinary discussion platform for research and innovation aimed towards a holistic solution to the problem posed by the environmental toxin arsenic, with considerable societal impact. The congress has focused on cutting edge and breakthrough research in physical, chemical, toxicological, medical, agricultural and other specific issues on arsenic across a broader environmental realm. The Congress "Arsenic in the Environment" was first organized in Mexico City (As2006) followed by As2008 in Valencia, Spain, As2010 in Tainan, Taiwan, As2012 in Cairns, Australia and As2014 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The 6th International Congress As2016 was held June 19-23, 2016 in Stockholm, Sweden and was entitled Arsenic Research and Global Sustainability. The Congress addressed the broader context of arsenic research along the following themes: Theme 1: Arsenic in Environmental Matrices and Interactions (Air, Water, Soil and Biological Matrices) Theme 2: Arsenic in Food Chain Theme 3: Arsenic and Health Theme 4: Clean Water Technology for Control of Arsenic Theme 5: Societal issues, Policy Studies, Mitigation and Management Long term exposure to low-to-medium levels of arsenic via contaminated food and drinking water can have a serious impact on human health and globally, more than 100 million people are at risk. Since the end of the 20th century, arsenic in drinking water (mainly groundwater) has emerged as a global health concern. In the past decade, the presence of arsenic in plant foods – especially rice – has gained increasing attention. In the Nordic countries in particular, the use of water-soluble inorganic arsenic chemicals (e.g. chromated copper arsenate, CCA) as wood preservatives and the mining of sulfidic ores have been flagged as health concern. The issue has been accentuated by discoveries of naturally occurring arsenic in groundwater, primarily in the private wells, in parts of the Fennoscandian Shield and in sedimentary formations, with potentially detrimental effects on public health. Sweden has been at the forefront of research on the health effects of arsenic, technological solutions for arsenic removal, and sustainable mitigation measures for developing countries. Hosting this Congress in Sweden was also relevant because historically Sweden has been one of the leading producer of As2O3 and its emission from the smelting industries in northern Sweden and has successfully implemented actions to reduce the industrial emissions of arsenic as well as minimizing the use of materials and products containing arsenic in since 1977. The Congress has gathered professionals involved in different segments of interdisciplinary research in an open forum, and strengthened relations between academia, industry, research laboratories, government agencies and the private sector to share an optimal atmosphere for exchange of knowledge, discoveries and discussions about the problem of arsenic in the environment and catalyze the knowledge generation and innovations at a policy context to achieve the goals for post 2015 Sustainable Development.

Despite not being a disease in and of itself, antibiotic resistance could be considered the global epidemic of modern times, since it produces the failure to prevent and treat many infectious diseases. This can ultimately lead to untreatable microbial infections becoming more widespread and this will significantly increase morbidity and mortality. This worldwide problem is estimated to cause millions of deaths per year and could become an even more significant menace to humanity than established illnesses, such as cancer. In February 2017, the World Health Organization (WHO) published a list of antibiotic-resistant "priority pathogens" – a catalogue of 12 families of bacteria which pose the greatest threat to human health - and *Acinetobacter baumannii* is leading the list. The most critical group includes multidrug-resistant bacteria, which pose a particular threat in hospitals, nursing homes, and among patients whose care requires devices such as ventilators and blood catheters. This group includes *Acinetobacter*, *Pseudomonas*, and various *Enterobacteriaceae* and they are often associated with deadly infections, such as bloodstream infections and pneumonia. Furthermore, these bacteria have become resistant to a large number of antibiotics, including carbapenems and third generation cephalosporins – the best available antibiotics for treating multidrug-resistant bacteria. *A. baumannii* is a particularly worrisome example and demands attention: This pathogen turned into a menace to humans during the late 70s, likely as a result of intense antibiotic use in hospital settings, and became one of the microorganisms that are challenging the antibiotic era. Its extreme genome plasticity, combined with mechanisms of horizontal genetic transfer, have played a key role in the evolution of this microorganism, as well as its adaptability to unfavorable environments. However, its pathophysiology, as well as the mechanisms leading to its success as a pathogen, are not that simple to unveil. However, what is clear is that the triad of host-pathogen-environment is crucial in selection and establishment of multidrug-resistant clones and outbreaks. Indeed, there are still many aspects of this pathogen that require a deeper understanding - not only regarding mechanisms of resistance but also its global pathophysiology. For example, basic understanding of transmission mechanisms; knowledge of 'external' factors modulating persistence of the pathogen; genetic effects on host susceptibility and infectiousness; mechanisms of pathogenicity and their dynamics; and genetic variation of the pathogen affecting virulence and transmissibility are some aspects that would require further study. Furthermore, the importance of other members of the genus as important nosocomial pathogens, such as *Acinetobacter nosocomialis*, has been increasingly recognized during the last few years.

Psychology Library Editions: Child Development (20 Volume set) brings together a diverse number of titles across many areas of developmental psychology, from children's play to language development. The series of previously out-of-print titles, originally published between 1930 and 1993, with the majority from the 70s and 80s, includes contributions from many respected authors in the field and charts the progression of the field over this time.

An eminent physicist discusses and explains the core concepts of physics without resorting to complicated mathematics. "Can be read by anyone. I heartily recommend it!" — New York Times Book Review. 1982 edition.

This unique new casebook provides a systematic and comprehensive overview of how law is made by each of the three branches of government and how those branches interact with each other. The topical coverage spans coverage usually found in courses or casebooks on legislation, statutory interpretation, and new casebook offerings addressing the Regulatory State. Key Features Chapters devoted not only to statutes and statutory interpretation, but also to executive branch lawmaking and the development and use of case law Unique, separate chapter on case law Treatment of both practical and theoretical in most topics Detailed practice problems throughout help students test their understanding of the material Sidebars provide in-depth, additional background on various topics Well-balanced materials include excerpted cases (mostly from the Supreme Court of the United States), treatises, and law review articles

This monograph on plant cell division provides a detailed overview of the molecular events which commit cells to mitosis or which affect, or effect mitosis.

Norms are a pervasive yet mysterious feature of social life. In *Explaining Norms*, four philosophers and social scientists team up to grapple with some of the many mysteries, offering a comprehensive account of norms: what they are; how and why they emerge, persist and change; and how they work. Norms, they argue, should be understood in non-reductive terms as clusters of normative attitudes that serve the function of making us accountable to one another—with the different kinds of norms (legal, moral, and social norms) differing in virtue of being constituted by different kinds of normative attitudes that serve to make us accountable in different ways. Explanations of and by norms should be seen as thoroughly pluralist in character. Explanations of norms should appeal to the ways that norms help us to pursue projects and goals, individually and collectively, as well as to enable us to constitute social meanings. Explanations by norms should recognise the multiplicity of ways in which norms may bear upon the actions we perform, the attitudes we form and the modes of deliberation in which we engage: following, merely conforming with, and even breaching norms. While advancing novel and distinctive positions on all of these topics, *Explaining Norms* will also serve as a sourcebook with a rich array of arguments and illustrations for others to reassemble in ways of their own choosing.

Through both an historical and philosophical analysis of the concept of possibility, we show how including both potentiality and actuality as part of the real is both compatible with experience and contributes to solving key problems of fundamental process and emergence. The book is organized into four main sections that incorporate our routes to potentiality: (1) potentiality in modern science [history and philosophy; quantum physics and complexity]; (2) Relational Realism [ontological interpretation of quantum physics; philosophy and logic]; (3) Process Physics [ontological interpretation of relativity theory; physics and philosophy]; (4) on speculative philosophy and physics [limitations and approximations; process philosophy]. We conclude that certain fundamental problems in modern physics require complementary analyses of certain philosophical and metaphysical issues, and that such scholarship reveals intrinsic features and limits of determinism, potentiality and emergence that enable, among others, important progress on the quantum theory of measurement problem and new understandings of emergence.

Lopez examines the history of Puerto Rico from the extermination of the native Taino population, the importation of African slaves and Spanish colonial culture, to the 1980s movements for labor, student, and women's rights, and the debates over statehood or independence.

Jones' *Instrument Technology, Volume 5: Automatic Instruments and Measuring Systems* deals with general trends in automatic instruments and measuring systems. Specific examples are provided to illustrate the principles of such devices. A brief review of a considerable number of standards is undertaken, with emphasis on the IEC625 Interface System. Other relevant standards are reviewed, including the interface and backplane bus standards. This volume is comprised of seven chapters and begins with a short introduction to the principles of automatic measurements, classification of measuring systems, application areas, and interface systems. The discussion then turns to the connection of the individual units of an IEC-interface-based measuring system, along with control units, computers, programmable calculators, and special system controllers. The chapters that follow focus on the building blocks of automatic measuring systems, their design and assembly, and the merits and uses of IEC system analyzers. The final chapter reviews alternative serial and parallel systems and interfaces, as well as the standards available. This monograph will be invaluable to electronics and electrical engineers.

Software maintenance work is often considered a dauntingly rigid activity – this book proves the opposite: it demands high levels of creativity and thinking outside the box. Highlighting the creative aspects of software maintenance and combining analytical and systems thinking in a holistic manner, the book motivates readers not to blithely follow the beaten tracks of “technical rationality”. It delivers the content in a pragmatic fashion using case studies which are woven into long running story lines. The book is organized in four parts, which can be read in any order, except for the first chapter, which introduces software maintenance and evolution and presents a number of case studies of software failures. The “Introduction to Key Concepts” briefly introduces the major elements of software maintenance by highlighting various core concepts that are vital in order to see the forest for the trees. Each such concept is illustrated with a worked example. Next, the “Forward Engineering” part debunks the myth that being fast and successful during initial development is all that matters. To this end, two categories of forward engineering are considered: an inept initial project with a multitude of hard evolutionary phases and an effective initial project with multiple straightforward future increments. “Reengineering and Reverse Engineering” shows the difficulties of dealing with a typical legacy system, and tackles tasks such as retrofitting tests, documenting a system, restructuring a system to make it amenable for further improvements, etc. Lastly, the “DevOps” section focuses on the importance and benefits of crossing the development versus operation chasm and demonstrates how the DevOps paradigm can turn a loosely coupled design into a loosely deployable solution. The book is a valuable resource for readers familiar with the Java programming language, and with a basic understanding and/or experience of software construction and testing. Packed with examples for every elaborated concept, it offers complementary material for existing courses and is useful for students and professionals alike.

This volume comprises the proceedings of the Industrial Conference on Data Mining (ICDM 2009) held in Leipzig (www.data-mining-forum.de). For this edition the Program Committee received 130 submissions. After the peer-review process, we accepted 32 high-quality papers for oral presentation that are included in this book. The topics range from theoretical aspects of data mining to applications of data mining, such as on multimedia data, in marketing, finance and telecommunication, in medicine and agriculture, and in process control, industry and society. Ten papers were selected for poster presentations that are published in the ICDM Poster Proceedings Volume by ibai-publishing (www.ibai-publishing.org). In conjunction with ICDM two workshops were run focusing on special hot application-oriented topics in data mining. The workshop Data Mining in Marketing DMM 2009 was run for the second time. The papers are published in a separate workshop book “Advances in Data Mining on Marketing” by ibai-publishing (www.ibai-publishing.org). The Workshop on Case-Based Reasoning for Multimedia Data CBR-MD ran for the second year. The papers are published in a special issue of the International Journal of Transactions on Case-Based Reasoning (www.ibai-publishing.org/journal/cbr).

Emerging Paradigms in International Entrepreneurship consists of 15 articles organised into six broad themes of interest to scholars. . . which are likely to remain of interest for some time. Ben Oviatt, *Journal of International Business Studies* International entrepreneurship as a field of study is not necessarily confined to the internationalisation phenomenon, and recently advanced definitions suggest significant scope for the development and establishment of, as yet, undetermined parameters. *Emerging Paradigms in International Entrepreneurship* identifies key themes that collectively demonstrate the convergence of thinking at the interface between the disciplines of international business and entrepreneurship. These are: development of the field and the effects of international entrepreneurship on a new economy conceptual and paradigmatic developments international entrepreneurship and the internet as a developing research agenda contacts links and networks as process driven internationalisation cross-sectoral, cross-national and cross-cultural comparisons of entrepreneurship the experiential emphasis in entrepreneurial internationalisation. Explaining the complexities of enterprise in an international and sometimes

global environment, this book is distinguished by the cross-disciplinary nature of its contributors and their efforts to develop new paradigmatic approaches in an area characterised by theoretical diversity and convergence. Appealing to researchers, academics and policymakers working in international business particularly the international growth and development of small firms and for entrepreneurship and small firm scholars this book is a must-have. Lecturers and students on post-graduate programmes would also be interested in the book as a reader.

This book explores various applications of deep learning to the diagnosis of cancer, while also outlining the future face of deep learning-assisted cancer diagnostics. As is commonly known, artificial intelligence has paved the way for countless new solutions in the field of medicine. In this context, deep learning is a recent and remarkable sub-field, which can effectively cope with huge amounts of data and deliver more accurate results. As a vital research area, medical diagnosis is among those in which deep learning-oriented solutions are often employed. Accordingly, the objective of this book is to highlight recent advanced applications of deep learning for diagnosing different types of cancer. The target audience includes scientists, experts, MSc and PhD students, postdocs, and anyone interested in the subjects discussed. The book can be used as a reference work to support courses on artificial intelligence, medical and biomedical education.

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