

describing objects by more than one attribute

describing objects by more than one attribute is a crucial skill in communication, education, and various professional fields. When we describe objects using multiple attributes, we provide a more detailed, accurate, and vivid picture, which enhances understanding and supports clearer decision-making. This article explores the significance of using more than one attribute to describe objects, practical strategies for effective descriptions, and real-world applications across different industries. Whether you're teaching young learners, working in data analysis, or simply aiming to communicate more precisely, mastering this skill is essential. We'll also discuss common challenges and tips for improvement to ensure your descriptions are both comprehensive and engaging.

- Understanding the Importance of Describing Objects by More Than One Attribute
- Key Attributes Used in Object Description
- Effective Strategies for Multi-Attribute Descriptions
- Applications Across Various Fields
- Common Challenges and Tips for Success

Understanding the Importance of Describing Objects by More Than One Attribute

Describing objects by more than one attribute allows for a richer and more specific understanding. Instead of relying on a single feature, combining several characteristics—such as color, size, shape, texture, and function—gives a fuller picture. This approach reduces ambiguity and supports more effective communication, especially in situations where precision is vital. In educational settings, this method helps children develop observation and language skills. In professional contexts, it increases accuracy and efficiency, whether cataloging items, creating product descriptions, or conducting scientific research. Using multiple attributes ensures that the object being described is clearly distinguished from others that may share a single feature.

Key Attributes Used in Object Description

To describe objects comprehensively, it is important to consider a range of attributes. These attributes can be categorized into physical, functional, and contextual characteristics. Selecting the right combination depends on the audience and the purpose of the description.

Physical Attributes

Physical attributes are tangible features that can be observed or measured. Common physical attributes include:

- Color (e.g., red, blue, transparent)
- Size (e.g., large, small, medium)
- Shape (e.g., round, square, triangular)
- Texture (e.g., smooth, rough, bumpy)
- Weight (e.g., heavy, light, moderate)
- Material (e.g., metal, plastic, wood, glass)

Functional Attributes

Functional attributes describe what an object does or how it is used. Including these in descriptions enhances clarity and relevance in practical situations. Examples include:

- Purpose (e.g., used for cutting, storing, writing)
- Operation (e.g., manual, automatic, digital)
- Compatibility (e.g., works with batteries, connects via USB)

Contextual Attributes

Contextual attributes provide information about the environment or situation in which an object is found or used. These can include:

- Location (e.g., indoor, outdoor, office, kitchen)
- Time (e.g., seasonal, permanent, temporary)
- Condition (e.g., new, used, damaged)

Effective Strategies for Multi-Attribute Descriptions

Using more than one attribute to describe objects requires organization and clarity. By following certain strategies, descriptions become more precise and engaging. These techniques are valuable for educators, writers, marketers, and professionals in many sectors.

Organizing Attributes Logically

Grouping attributes by category—such as physical first, then functional—helps readers process information easily. For instance, describing a "large, round, red plastic ball used for playing soccer" organizes the object's appearance followed by its purpose.

Using Comparative and Contrasting Terms

Comparing objects by multiple attributes aids in distinguishing them. For example, "the shiny, metallic, rectangular box is heavier than the matte, wooden, square box." This approach is especially useful in teaching and product comparisons.

Incorporating Sensory Details

Adding sensory information, such as how an object feels, sounds, or smells, enriches the description. This makes the information more memorable and vivid, which is beneficial in creative writing and advertising.

Employing Clear and Concise Language

Avoiding unnecessary jargon or repetition ensures that descriptions remain accessible and clear. Simple, direct language communicates multiple attributes efficiently.

Applications Across Various Fields

Describing objects by more than one attribute is an essential skill in numerous industries, supporting communication, safety, marketing, and learning.

Education

Teachers use multi-attribute descriptions to help students develop observation, categorization, and

language skills. Science educators, for example, encourage children to describe rocks by color, hardness, and texture, building foundational scientific thinking.

Retail and E-Commerce

Product listings that include several attributes—such as color, dimensions, weight, and material—help customers make informed decisions and reduce returns. Detailed descriptions also improve search engine rankings and online visibility.

Manufacturing and Inventory Management

Accurate item descriptions using multiple attributes facilitate inventory tracking, quality control, and logistics. This minimizes errors and ensures the correct products are shipped or received.

Healthcare

Healthcare professionals describe symptoms and medical equipment using several attributes to avoid miscommunication. For instance, a "small, portable, digital blood pressure monitor with a blue cuff" provides clear identification.

Data Science and Technology

In data analysis, describing datasets by more than one attribute—such as type, range, and source—enables better sorting, filtering, and insights. This is fundamental for machine learning, database management, and reporting.

Common Challenges and Tips for Success

While describing objects by more than one attribute has clear benefits, it also presents certain challenges. Awareness of these obstacles and implementing best practices leads to more effective communication.

Avoiding Information Overload

Including too many attributes can overwhelm readers or listeners. Focus on the most relevant and distinguishing features, tailoring the description to the audience's needs.

Eliminating Ambiguity

Be specific and consistent with terminology to prevent confusion. For example, using "navy blue" instead of just "blue" offers greater clarity.

Maintaining Engagement

Keep descriptions interesting by varying sentence structure and incorporating unique or unexpected attributes where appropriate. This is particularly effective in marketing and creative writing.

Checklist for Effective Multi-Attribute Descriptions

- Identify the object's primary purpose or use.
- Select the most pertinent physical attributes.
- Include functional and contextual details as needed.
- Organize information logically.
- Review for clarity, relevance, and conciseness.

Questions and Answers about Describing Objects by More Than One Attribute

Q: Why is it important to describe objects by more than one attribute?

A: Using multiple attributes provides a more complete and accurate description, reduces confusion, and ensures clearer communication in both everyday and professional contexts.

Q: What are some common attributes used to describe objects?

A: Common attributes include color, size, shape, texture, material, weight, purpose, function, location, and condition.

Q: How can teachers help students practice describing objects by more than one attribute?

A: Teachers can encourage students to observe and list several features of an object, use sorting games, and incorporate activities that require classifying or comparing items based on multiple characteristics.

Q: How does describing objects with multiple attributes benefit online shoppers?

A: Detailed product descriptions with multiple attributes help shoppers make informed choices, reduce uncertainty, and decrease the likelihood of returns.

Q: What role do multi-attribute descriptions play in inventory management?

A: They improve accuracy in identifying, tracking, and managing items, which reduces errors and streamlines logistics.

Q: Can using too many attributes in a description be a problem?

A: Yes, providing too many details can overwhelm or confuse the audience. It is best to focus on the most relevant attributes for the context.

Q: What is an example of a multi-attribute description?

A: "A large, green, ceramic mug with a curved handle, used for drinking hot beverages."

Q: How can marketers benefit from using multi-attribute descriptions?

A: Marketers can highlight unique selling points, appeal to specific customer preferences, and improve the discoverability of products online.

Q: What strategies can help make multi-attribute descriptions more effective?

A: Organize attributes logically, use clear and concise language, and select the most relevant features for the intended audience.

Q: Why is specificity important when describing objects by more than one attribute?

A: Specificity reduces ambiguity, ensures accurate identification, and enhances understanding for both written and verbal communication.

[Describing Objects By More Than One Attribute](#)

Find other PDF articles:

<https://fc1.getfilecloud.com/t5-w-m-e-09/pdf?trackid=ICL11-0564&title=rainbow-loom-instructions.pdf>

Describing Objects by More Than One Attribute: Mastering Multifaceted Descriptions

Have you ever struggled to paint a vivid picture with your words? Do you find yourself using the same tired adjectives, leaving your descriptions feeling flat and unimaginative? Mastering the art of describing objects using multiple attributes is key to crafting compelling narratives, engaging readers, and even improving your SEO. This comprehensive guide will equip you with the techniques and strategies to elevate your descriptive writing, moving beyond single-attribute descriptions to create truly memorable and effective prose. We'll explore different approaches, provide practical examples, and show you how to strategically incorporate these skills in various writing contexts.

Why Describe Objects with Multiple Attributes?

Before diving into the how, let's understand the why. Describing objects with more than one attribute isn't just about being flowery; it's about creating a richer, more complete picture for your reader. Single-attribute descriptions, like "a red car," are bland and lack depth. Adding more attributes—size, make, condition—transforms the description into something far more engaging: "a sleek, crimson vintage Mustang, its chrome gleaming despite a few minor scratches." This richer description immediately evokes a more potent image in the reader's mind. The benefits extend beyond mere aesthetics:

Enhanced Clarity and Precision: Multiple attributes eliminate ambiguity. Instead of "a big dog," you might describe "a large, shaggy, golden retriever," leaving no room for misinterpretation.

Increased Engagement: Detailed descriptions captivate the reader, pulling them into your story or piece of writing.

Improved SEO: Search engines favor content that is comprehensive and informative. Using multiple attributes increases the keyword density and helps your content rank higher for related searches.

Techniques for Multifaceted Object Description

Let's explore practical techniques to effectively describe objects using multiple attributes:

1. Sensory Details: Engaging Multiple Senses

Go beyond simply stating facts. Incorporate sensory details to create a more immersive experience for the reader. Describe not only what something looks like but also how it sounds, smells, feels, and even tastes (if applicable). For example: "The old wooden rocking chair creaked rhythmically, its worn surface smooth and cool beneath my fingertips, carrying the faint scent of beeswax and lavender." This description uses visual (worn surface), auditory (creaked), tactile (smooth and cool), and olfactory (scent of beeswax and lavender) details.

2. Figurative Language: Metaphors, Similes, and Personification

Liven up your descriptions with figurative language. A simile compares two unlike things using "like" or "as," while a metaphor directly equates them. Personification gives human qualities to inanimate objects. For example: "The storm raged like a wild beast, its icy claws tearing at the fragile houses below." This uses a simile ("like a wild beast") and personification ("icy claws," "tearing").

3. Comparative and Superlative Adjectives: Show, Don't Tell

Instead of simply stating an object's attribute, compare it to something else or use superlative adjectives to emphasize its qualities. Instead of "a big house," you might say "a house larger than any other on the street," or "a palatial mansion." This adds specificity and impact.

4. Use of Specific Nouns and Verbs: Precision is Key

Avoid vague language. Replace general terms with specific ones. Instead of "a bird," specify "a

scarlet tanager with iridescent feathers." Instead of "it moved," use "it gracefully glided." Precise language creates stronger imagery.

5. Contextual Descriptions: Consider the Setting

The surrounding environment significantly impacts how we perceive an object. Describe the object within its context. For example, "The tiny, delicate wildflower bravely pushed through the cracked asphalt, its vibrant petals a stark contrast to the grey urban landscape." The setting adds depth and meaning to the description.

Structuring Your Descriptions for Maximum Impact

Organize your descriptions logically. You might start with a general overview, followed by a more detailed breakdown of individual attributes. Alternatively, you could describe the object from a specific perspective, like a close-up view, gradually widening the scope. The most effective approach depends on your writing style and the overall context.

Conclusion

Mastering the art of describing objects by more than one attribute is a crucial skill for any writer. By incorporating sensory details, figurative language, precise vocabulary, and contextual information, you can transform bland descriptions into vivid, engaging narratives. Remember, the goal is not just to inform but to create an experience for the reader – an experience that stays with them long after they've finished reading.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. How can I improve my ability to use more descriptive language? Practice regularly. Read widely, paying attention to how other authors use descriptive language. Keep a notebook to jot down interesting words and phrases. Experiment with different techniques in your own writing.
2. Is it better to use many adjectives or a few well-chosen ones? Quality over quantity. A few carefully selected adjectives are more effective than a string of clichés. Aim for precision and impact.

3. How can I avoid overusing adjectives and adverbs? Show, don't tell. Use strong verbs and nouns to convey meaning rather than relying heavily on modifiers.
4. Are there any resources available to help me expand my vocabulary? Yes! There are numerous online dictionaries and thesauruses, as well as vocabulary-building apps and books.
5. How can I ensure my descriptive writing doesn't become too wordy or cumbersome? Regularly review and edit your work. Cut unnecessary words and phrases, ensuring that every word contributes to the overall effect. Strive for conciseness and clarity.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Targeting Writing Across the Curriculum Merryn Whitfield, 2001 Targeting across the curriculum: book 3, upper primary.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Object Relationship Notation (ORN) for Database Applications Bryon K. Ehlmann, 2009-06-22 Conceptually, a database consists of objects and relationships. Object Relationship Notation (ORN) is a simple notation that more precisely defines relationships by combining UML multiplicities with uniquely defined referential actions. This book shows how ORN can be used in UML class diagrams and database definition languages (DDLs) to better model and implement relationships and thus more productively develop database applications. For the database developer, it presents many examples of relationships modeled using ORN-extended class diagrams and shows how these relationships are easily mapped to an ORN-extended SQL or Object DDL. For the DBMS developer, it presents the specifications and algorithms needed to implement ORN in a relational and object DBMS. This book also describes tools that can be downloaded or accessed via the Web. These tools allow databases to be modeled using ORN and implemented using automatic code generation that adds ORN support to Microsoft SQL Server and Progress Object Store. Object Relationship Notation (ORN) for Database Applications: Enhancing the Modeling and Implementation of Associations is written for research scientists, research libraries, professionals, and advanced-level students in computer science.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Models and Methods in Multiple Criteria Decision Making G. Colson, C. De Bruyn, 2014-06-28 This volume is devoted to models and methods in multiple objectives decision making. The importance of the multiple dimensions of decision making was first recognised during the 1960s and since then progress has been made in that theoretical or application oriented contributions may now be categorized under two main headings:- Multiattribute Decision Making (MADM) which concerns the sorting, the ranking or the evaluation of objects of choice according to several criteria and Multiobjective Decision Making (MODM) which deals with the vector optimization in mathematical programming. The above are also presented in the context of various applications, namely banking, environment, health, manpower, media, portfolio and traffic control, resulting in a book for a wide variety of readers.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Modelling and Reasoning with Vague Concepts Jonathan Lawry, 2006-01-11 This volume introduces a formal representation framework for modelling and reasoning, that allows us to quantify the uncertainty inherent in the use of vague descriptions to convey information between intelligent agents. This can then be applied across a range of applications areas in automated reasoning and learning. The utility of the framework is demonstrated by applying it to problems in data analysis where the aim is to infer effective and informative models expressed as logical rules and relations involving vague concept descriptions. The author also introduces a number of learning algorithms within the framework that can be used for both classification and prediction (regression) problems. It is shown how models of this kind can be fused with qualitative background knowledge such as that provided by domain experts. The proposed algorithms will be compared with existing learning methods on a range of benchmark databases such as those from the UCI repository.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Group Verbal Decision Analysis Alexey B.

Petrovsky, 2023-03-14 This book describes an original approach to solving tasks of individual and collective choice: classification, ranking, and selection of multi-attribute objects. Object representation with multisets allows considering simultaneously numerical and symbolic variables. In group verbal decision analysis, judgments of all participants are taken into account without a compromise between contradictory. Natural language is used to describe problems and objects, formalize knowledge of experts and preferences of decision makers, and explain results. Verbal methods and technologies are more transparent, less laborious for a person, and weakly sensitive to measurement errors. The book also includes examples of applying new tools in real ill-structured high-dimensional choice tasks. It is intended for researchers, managers, consultants, analysts, and developers as well as for teachers and students of applied mathematics, computer science, information processing, engineering, economics, and management.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Process Control Engineering Martin Polke, 2008-09-26 This book surveys methods, problems, and tools used in process control engineering. Its scope has been purposely made broad in order to permit an overall view of this subject. This book is intended both for interested nonspecialists who wish to become acquainted with the discipline of process control engineering and for process control engineers, who should find it helpful in identifying individual tasks and organizing them into a coherent whole. A central concern of this treatment is to arrive at a consistent and comprehensive way of thinking about process control engineering and to show how the several specialties can be organically fitted into this total view.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Conceptual Structures: Broadening the Base Harry S. Delugach, Gerd Stumme, 2001-07-18 This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 9th International Conference on Conceptual Structures, ICCS 2001, held in Stanford, CA, USA in July/August 2001. The 26 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected for inclusion in the proceedings. The book offers topical sections on language and knowledge structures, logical and mathematical foundations of conceptual structures, conceptual structures for data and knowledge bases, conceptual structures and meta-data, and algorithms and systems.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Level 1, 2001

describing objects by more than one attribute: Compiler Compilers and High Speed Compilation Dieter Hammer, 1989 Advances and problems in the field of compiler compilers are the subject of the 2nd CCHSC Workshop which took place in Berlin, GDR, in October 1988. The 18 papers which were selected for the workshop are now included in this volume, among them three invited papers. They discuss the requirements, properties and theoretical aspects of compiler compilers as well as tools and metatools for software engineering. The papers cover a wide spectrum in the field of compiler compilers ranging from overviews of existing compiler compilers and engineering of compiler compilers to special problems of attribute evaluation generation and code generation. In connection with compiler compiler projects means of supporting high speed compilation are pointed out. Special attention is given to problems of incremental compilation.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Bidirectional Comparison of Nominal Sets Grażyna Szkatuła,

describing objects by more than one attribute: Readings in Object-Oriented Database Systems Stanley B. Zdonik, David Maier, 1990 This comprehensive collection is a survey of research in object-oriented databases, offering a substantive overview of the field, section introductions, and over 40 research papers presented in their original scope and detail. The balanced selection of articles presents a confluence of ideas from both the language and database research communities that have contributed to the object-oriented paradigm. The editors develop a general definition and model for object-oriented databases and relate significant research efforts to this framework. Further, the collection explores the fundamental notions behind object-oriented databases, semantic data models, implementation of object-oriented systems, transaction processing, interfaces, and related approaches. Research and theory are balanced by applications to CAD systems, programming environments, and office information systems.

describing objects by more than one attribute: *Foundations and Methods in Combinatorial and Statistical Data Analysis and Clustering* Israël César Lerman, 2016-03-24 This book offers an original and broad exploration of the fundamental methods in Clustering and Combinatorial Data Analysis, presenting new formulations and ideas within this very active field. With extensive introductions, formal and mathematical developments and real case studies, this book provides readers with a deeper understanding of the mutual relationships between these methods, which are clearly expressed with respect to three facets: logical, combinatorial and statistical. Using relational mathematical representation, all types of data structures can be handled in precise and unified ways which the author highlights in three stages: Clustering a set of descriptive attributes Clustering a set of objects or a set of object categories Establishing correspondence between these two dual clusterings Tools for interpreting the reasons of a given cluster or clustering are also included. *Foundations and Methods in Combinatorial and Statistical Data Analysis and Clustering* will be a valuable resource for students and researchers who are interested in the areas of Data Analysis, Clustering, Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Database and Expert Systems Applications Dimitris Karagiannis, 2013-11-11 The Database and Expert Systems Applications - DEXA - conferences are dedicated to providing an international forum for the presentation of applications in the database and expert systems field, for the exchange of ideas and experiences, and for defining requirements for the future systems in these fields. After the very promising DEXA 90 in Vienna, Austria, we hope to have successfully established with this year's DEXA 91 a stage where scientists from diverse fields interested in application-oriented research can present and discuss their work. This year there was a total of more than 250 submitted papers from 28 different countries, in all continents. Only 98 of the papers could be accepted. The collection of papers in these proceedings offers a cross-section of the issues facing the area of databases and expert systems, i.e., topics of basic research interest on one hand and questions occurring when developing applications on the other. Major credit for the success of the conference goes to all of our colleagues who submitted papers for consideration and to those who have organized and chaired the panel sessions. Many persons contributed numerous hours to organize this conference. The names of most of them will appear on the following pages. In particular we wish to thank the Organization Committee Chairmen Johann Gordes, A Min Tjoa, and Roland Wagner, who also helped establishing the program. Special thanks also go to Gabriella Wagner and Anke Ruckert. Dimitris Karagiannis General Conference Chairman Contents Conference Committee.

describing objects by more than one attribute: **Eureka Math Pre-K Study Guide** Great Minds, 2016-08-02 Eureka Math is a comprehensive, content-rich PreK-12 curriculum that follows the focus and coherence of the Common Core State Standards in Mathematics (CCSSM) and carefully sequences the mathematical progressions into expertly crafted instructional modules. The companion Study Guides to Eureka Math gather the key components of the curriculum for each grade into a single location, unpacking the standards in detail so that both users and non-users of Eureka Math can benefit equally from the content presented. Each of the Eureka Math Curriculum Study Guides includes narratives that provide educators with an overview of what students should be learning throughout the year, information on alignment to the instructional shifts and the standards, design of curricular components, approaches to differentiated instruction, and descriptions of mathematical models. The Study Guides can serve as either a self-study professional development resource or as the basis for a deep group study of the standards for a particular grade. For teachers who are new to the classroom or the standards, the Study Guides introduce them not only to Eureka Math but also to the content of the grade level in a way they will find manageable and useful. Teachers familiar with the Eureka Math curriculum will also find this resource valuable as it allows for a meaningful study of the grade level content in a way that highlights the coherence between modules and topics. The Study Guides allow teachers to obtain a firm grasp on what it is that students should master during the year. The Eureka Math Curriculum Study Guide, Grade PK provides an overview of all of the Pre-Kindergarten modules, including Counting to 5; Shapes;

Counting to 10; Comparison of Length, Weight, Capacity, and Numbers to 5; and Addition and Subtraction Stories and Counting to 20.

describing objects by more than one attribute: *Image Retrieval* Corinne Jörgensen, 2003 When you hear the term image management, do you think of making a good impression? Or taking good care of Impressionists? If the latter, this book is for you Vast collections of images exist in a wide range of organizations and institutions, and on the Internet. Some of these images are difficult to track down; others are just too large, too small, too valuable, or too fragile to access directly. In this introductory text to the field, Jorgensen describes the theoretical, empirical, and pragmatic underpinnings of storage and retrieval as they apply to a variety of visual formats.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Model-Driven Dependability Assessment of Software Systems Simona Bernardi, José Merseguer, Dorina Corina Petriu, 2013-10-22 Over the last two decades, a major challenge for researchers working on modeling and evaluation of computer-based systems has been the assessment of system Non Functional Properties (NFP) such as performance, scalability, dependability and security. In this book, the authors present cutting-edge model-driven techniques for modeling and analysis of software dependability. Most of them are based on the use of UML as software specification language. From the software system specification point of view, such techniques exploit the standard extension mechanisms of UML (i.e., UML profiling). UML profiles enable software engineers to add non-functional properties to the software model, in addition to the functional ones. The authors detail the state of the art on UML profile proposals for dependability specification and rigorously describe the trade-off they accomplish. The focus is mainly on RAMS (reliability, availability, maintainability and safety) properties. Among the existing profiles, they emphasize the DAM (Dependability Analysis and Modeling) profile, which attempts to unify, under a common umbrella, the previous UML profiles from literature, providing capabilities for dependability specification and analysis. In addition, they describe two prominent model-to-model transformation techniques, which support the generation of the analysis model and allow for further assessment of different RAMS properties. Case studies from different domains are also presented, in order to provide practitioners with examples of how to apply the aforementioned techniques. Researchers and students will learn basic dependability concepts and how to model them using UML and its extensions. They will also gain insights into dependability analysis techniques through the use of appropriate modeling formalisms as well as of model-to-model transformation techniques for deriving dependability analysis models from UML specifications. Moreover, software practitioners will find a unified framework for the specification of dependability requirements and properties of UML, and will benefit from the detailed case studies.

describing objects by more than one attribute: ,

describing objects by more than one attribute: *Encyclopedia of Information Science and Technology* Mehdi Khosrow-Pour, Mehdi Khosrowpour, 2009 This set of books represents a detailed compendium of authoritative, research-based entries that define the contemporary state of knowledge on technology--Provided by publisher.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Conference of the Cognitive Science Society Morton Ann Gernsbacher, Sharon J. Derry, 2022-05-16 This volume features the complete text of the material presented at the Twentieth Annual Conference of the Cognitive Science Society. As in previous years, the symposium included an interesting mixture of papers on many topics from researchers with diverse backgrounds and different goals, presenting a multifaceted view of cognitive science. This volume contains papers, posters, and summaries of symposia presented at the leading conference that brings cognitive scientists together to discuss issues of theoretical and applied concern. Submitted presentations are represented in these proceedings as long papers (those presented as spoken presentations and full posters at the conference) and short papers (those presented as abstract posters by members of the Cognitive Science Society).

describing objects by more than one attribute: Information Modelling and Knowledge Bases XVIII Marie Duží, 2007 In the last decades, information modelling and knowledge bases have

become hot topics not only in academic communities related to information systems and computer science, but also in business areas where information technology is applied. This book aims to exchange scientific results and experiences achieved in computer science and other related disciplines using innovative methods and progressive approaches. A platform has been established drawing together researchers as well as practitioners dealing with information modelling and knowledge bases. The main topics of this publication target the variety of themes in the domain of information modelling, conceptual analysis, design and specification of information systems, ontologies, software engineering, knowledge and process management, data and knowledge bases. The editors also aim at applying new progressive theories.

describing objects by more than one attribute: *Learning to Program the Object-oriented Way with C#* Vinny Cahill, Donal Lafferty, 2012-12-06 C# is a modern, object-oriented language that enables programmers to quickly build a wide range of applications for the new Microsoft .NET platform, which provides tools and services that fully exploit both computing and communications. *Learning to Program the Object-Oriented Way with C#* presents an introductory guide to this hot topic. The authors use a practice-based approach supported by lots of examples of increasing complexity and frequent graded exercises, which are available online. -Introduces an approach to learning programming based on the use of object orientation from day one. -Includes many worked examples, the code and solution to which are available online. -The book is being technically reviewed and approved by Microsoft. -One of the first introductory textbooks on C# and object orientation - based on the final release version at the beginning of 2002. -Suitable for courses in introductory programming.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Perspectives on Framing Gideon Keren, 2011-02-11 A major characteristic of any natural language is that the same communication, idea, or intention can be articulated in different ways—in other words, the same message can be framed differently. In this book, contributors from a variety of disciplines come together to better understand the mechanisms underlying framing effects and assess their impact on the communication process.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Foundations of Intelligent Systems Mohand-Said Hacid, Zbigniew W. Ras, Shusaku Tsumoto, 2005-05-02 This volume contains the papers selected for presentation at the 15th International Symposium on Methodologies for Intelligent Systems, ISMIS 2005, held in Saratoga Springs, New York, 25-28 May, 2005.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Granular, Fuzzy, and Soft Computing Tsau-Young Lin, Churn-Jung Liao, Janusz Kacprzyk, 2023-03-29 The first edition of the Encyclopedia of Complexity and Systems Science (ECSS, 2009) presented a comprehensive overview of granular computing (GrC) broadly divided into several categories: Granular computing from rough set theory, Granular Computing in Database Theory, Granular Computing in Social Networks, Granular Computing and Fuzzy Set Theory, Grid/Cloud Computing, as well as general issues in granular computing. In 2011, the formal theory of GrC was established, providing an adequate infrastructure to support revolutionary new approaches to computer/data science, including the challenges presented by so-called big data. For this volume of ECSS, Second Edition, many entries have been updated to capture these new developments, together with new chapters on such topics as data clustering, outliers in data mining, qualitative fuzzy sets, and information flow analysis for security applications. Granulations can be seen as a natural and ancient methodology deeply rooted in the human mind. Many daily things are routinely granulated into sub things: The topography of earth is granulated into hills, plateaus, etc., space and time are granulated into infinitesimal granules, and a circle is granulated into polygons of infinitesimal sides. Such granules led to the invention of calculus, topology and non-standard analysis. Formalization of general granulation was difficult but, as shown in this volume, great progress has been made in combining discrete and continuous mathematics under one roof for a broad range of applications in data science.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Hands-On Mathematics, Grade 1 Jennifer Lawson, 2006 This teacher resource offers a detailed introduction to the Hands-On Mathematics

program (guiding principles, implementation guidelines, an overview of the processes that grade 1 students use and develop during mathematics inquiry), and a classroom assessment plan complete with record-keeping templates and connections to the Achievement Levels outlined in the Ontario Mathematics Curriculum. The resource also provides strategies and visual resources for developing students' mental math skills. The resource includes: Mental Math Strategies Unit 1: Patterning and Algebra Unit 2: Data Management and Probability Unit 3: Measurement Unit 4: Geometry and Spatial Sense Unit 5: Number Sense and Numeration Each unit is divided into lessons that focus on specific curricular expectations. Each lesson has materials lists, activity descriptions, questioning techniques, problem-solving examples, activity centre and extension ideas, assessment suggestions, activity sheets, and visuals required.

describing objects by more than one attribute: *Parallel Computing Technologies* Victor Malyshkin, 1997-08-06 This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the Fourth International Conference on Parallel Computing Technologies, PaCT-97, held in Yaroslavl, Russia, in September 1997. The volume presents a total of 54 contributions: 21 full papers, 20 short papers, 10 posters, and three tutorials. All papers were selected for inclusion in the proceedings from numerous submissions on the basis of three independent reviews. The volume covers all current topics in parallel processing; it is divided into sections on theory, software, hardware and architecture, applications, posters, and tutorials.

describing objects by more than one attribute: *Modeling Design Objects and Processes* Takaaki Yagiu, 2012-12-06 A little more than a decade ago my colleagues and I faced the necessity for providing a database management system which might commonly serve a number of different types of computer aided design applications at different manufacturing enterprises. We evaluated some wellknown cases of conceptual models and commercially available DBMSs, and found none fuHy meeting the requirements. Yet the analysis of them led us to the development of what we named the Logical Structure Management System (LMS). Syntactically the LMS language is somewhat similar to ALPHA by E. F. Codd. The underly ing conceptual model is entirely different from that of the relational model, however. LMS has been since put into practical use, meanwhile a further ef fort in search of asound theoretical base and a concrete linguistic framework for true product modeling together with comparative studies of various ap proaches has been made. Here, the term product modeling is used to signify the construction of informational models of design objects and design pro cesses in which it must be possible to include not a fixed set of attributes and relations, such as geometry, physical properties, part-of hierarchy, etc. , but whatever aspects of design designers may desire to be included. The purpose of this book is to present the major results of the said effort, which are primarily of a theoretical or conceptual nature. Following the intro duction (Chap.

describing objects by more than one attribute: *The SAGE Handbook of Quantitative Methodology for the Social Sciences* David Kaplan, 2004-06-21 The SAGE Handbook of Quantitative Methodology for the Social Sciences is the definitive reference for teachers, students, and researchers of quantitative methods in the social sciences, as it provides a comprehensive overview of the major techniques used in the field. The contributors, top methodologists and researchers, have written about their areas of expertise in ways that convey the utility of their respective techniques, but, where appropriate, they also offer a fair critique of these techniques. Relevance to real-world problems in the social sciences is an essential ingredient of each chapter and makes this an invaluable resource.

describing objects by more than one attribute: *Artificial Intelligence in the Pacific Rim* Hozumi Tanaka, 1991 In the last decade, AI firmly settled into our industrial society with the expert systems as the representative product. However, almost every one of the systems could cover only a single task domain. In the highly mechanized world of the 21st century, systems will become smart and user friendly enough to cover a wide range of task domains. Systems with much user friendliness must be multilingual because users in different domains usually have different languages. Language is formed in its own culture. Therefore, promotion for cross-cultural scientific

interchange will be indispensable for the progress of AI.

describing objects by more than one attribute: *Data Base Management: Theory and Applications* Clyde Holsapple, A.B. Whinston, 2012-12-06 This volume is based on lectures presented at the N.A.T.O. Advanced Studies Institute on Data Base Management Theory and Applications. The meeting took place in Estoril Portugal for a two week period in June 1981. The lecturers represented distinguished research centers in industry, government and academia. Lectures presented basic material in data base management, as well as sharing recent developments in the field. The participants were drawn from data processing groups in government, industry and academia, located in N.A.T.O. countries. All participants had a common goal of learning about the exciting new developments in the field of data base management with the potential for application to their fields of interest. In addition to formal lectures and the informal discussions among participants, which are characteristic of N.A.T.O. ASI gatherings, participants had the opportunity for hands-on experience in building application systems with a data base management system. Participants were organized into groups that designed and implemented application systems using data base technology on micro computers. The collection of papers is organized into four major sections. The first section deals with various aspects of data modeling from the conceptual and logical perspectives. These issues are crucial in the initial design of application systems.

describing objects by more than one attribute: *Arc Hydro* David R. Maidment, 2002 Why Arc hydro? / David Maidment / - Arc Hydro framework / David Maidment, Scott Morehouse / - Hydro networks / Francisco Olivera, David Maidment / - Drainage systems / Francisco Olivera, Jordan Furnans / River channels / Nawajish Noma, James Nelson / Hydrography / Kim Davis, Jordan Furnans / - Time series / David Maidment, Venkatesh Merwade / - Hydrologic modeling / Steve Grise, David Arctur.

describing objects by more than one attribute: *Emerging Technologies and Applications in Data Processing and Management* Ma, Zongmin, Yan, Li, 2019-06-28 Advances in web technology and the proliferation of sensors and mobile devices connected to the internet have resulted in the generation of immense data sets available on the web that need to be represented, saved, and exchanged. Massive data can be managed effectively and efficiently to support various problem-solving and decision-making techniques. *Emerging Technologies and Applications in Data Processing and Management* is a critical scholarly publication that examines the importance of data management strategies that coincide with advancements in web technologies. Highlighting topics such as geospatial coverages, data analysis, and keyword query, this book is ideal for professionals, researchers, academicians, data analysts, web developers, and web engineers.

describing objects by more than one attribute: *The Journal of At-risk Issues* , 2000

describing objects by more than one attribute: *Springer Handbook of Geographic Information* Wolfgang Kresse, David M. Danko, 2012-02-21 Computer science provides a powerful tool that was virtually unknown three generations ago. Some of the classical fields of knowledge are geodesy (surveying), cartography, and geography. Electronics have revolutionized geodetic methods. Cartography has faced the dominance of the computer that results in simplified cartographic products. All three fields make use of basic components such as the Internet and databases. The Springer Handbook of Geographic Information is organized in three parts, Basics, Geographic Information and Applications. Some parts of the basics belong to the larger field of computer science. However, the reader gets a comprehensive view on geographic information because the topics selected from computer science have a close relation to geographic information. The Springer Handbook of Geographic Information is written for scientists at universities and industry as well as advanced and PhD students.

describing objects by more than one attribute: *Proceedings of the Third International Scientific Conference "Intelligent Information Technologies for Industry" (IITI'18)* Ajith Abraham, Sergey Kovalev, Valery Tarassov, Vaclav Snasel, Andrey Sukhanov, 2018-12-06 This book contains papers presented in the main track of IITI 2018, the Third International Scientific Conference on Intelligent Information Technologies for Industry held in Sochi, Russia on September 17-21. The

conference was jointly co-organized by Rostov State Transport University (Russia) and VŠB – Technical University of Ostrava (Czech Republic) with the participation of Russian Association for Artificial Intelligence (RAAI). IITI 2018 was devoted to practical models and industrial applications related to intelligent information systems. It was considered as a meeting point for researchers and practitioners to enable the implementation of advanced information technologies into various industries. Nevertheless, some theoretical talks concerning the state-of-the-art in intelligent systems and soft computing were also included into proceedings.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Recent Advances in Knowledge

Management Muhammad Mohiuddin, Md. Al Azad, Shammi Ahmed, 2022-10-19 Recent Advances in Knowledge Management investigates the multidimensional aspects of knowledge management by exploring different perspectives and practices as well as existing theories of effective knowledge management in a changing world. Chapters address such topics as tacit knowledge, knowledge management frameworks, informally structured domains of knowledge management, and more. Beyond understanding the nature of knowledge management processes in different kinds of organizations, this book examines the nature of knowledge management focusing on what we know and how we know it.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Logic Programming and Nonmonotonic Reasoning

Reasoning Esra Erdem, Fangzhen Lin, Torsten Schaub, 2009-08-31 This volume contains the proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Logic Programming and Nonmonotonic Reasoning (LPNMR 2009), held during September 14–18, 2009 in Potsdam, Germany. LPNMR is a forum for exchanging ideas on declarative logic programming, nonmonotonic reasoning and knowledge representation. The aim of the conference is to facilitate interaction between researchers interested in the design and implementation of logic-based programming languages and database systems, and researchers who work in the areas of knowledge representation and nonmonotonic reasoning. LPNMR strives to encompass theoretical and experimental studies that have led or will lead to the construction of practical systems for declarative programming and knowledge representation. The special theme of LPNMR 2009 was “Applications of Logic Programming and Nonmonotonic Reasoning” in general and “Answer Set Programming (ASP)” in particular. LPNMR 2009 aimed at providing a comprehensive survey of the state of the art of ASP/LPNMR applications. The special theme was reflected by dedicating an entire day of the conference to applications. Apart from special sessions devoted to original and significant ASP/LPNMR applications, we solicited contributions providing an overview of existing successful applications of ASP/LPNMR systems. The presentations on applications were accompanied by two panels, one on existing and another on future applications of ASP/LPNMR.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Bringing the High Scope Approach to Your Early Years Practice Nicky Holt, 2007-06-11 Have you ever wondered what High/Scope is, where it came from, and how it can be used with young children in your setting? Well this book will answer all your questions and more.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Development of executive function

during childhood Yusuke Moriguchi, Philip D Zelazo, Nicolas Chevalier, 2016-04-01 Executive function refers to the goal-oriented regulation of one’s own thoughts, actions, and emotions. Its importance is attested by its contribution to the development of other cognitive skills (e.g., theory of mind), social abilities (e.g., peer interactions), and academic achievement (e.g., mathematics), and by the consequences of deficits in executive function (which are observed in wide range of developmental disorders, such as attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and autism). Over the last decade, there have been growing interest in the development of executive function, and an expanding body of research has shown that executive function develops rapidly during the preschool years, with adult-level performance being achieved during adolescence or later. This recent work, together with experimental research showing the effects of interventions targeting executive function, has yielded important insights into the neurocognitive processes underlying executive function. Given the complexity of the construct of executive function, however, and the multiplicity

of underlying processes, there are often inconsistencies in the way that executive function is defined and studied. This inconsistency has hampered communication among researchers from various fields. This Research Topic is intended to bridge this gap and provide an opportunity for researchers from different perspectives to discuss recent advances in understanding childhood executive function. Researchers using various methods, including, behavioral experiments, neuroimaging, eye-tracking, computer simulation, observational methods, and questionnaires, are encouraged to contribute original empirical research. In addition to original empirical articles, theoretical reviews and opinions/perspective articles on promising future directions are welcome. We hope that researchers from different areas, such as developmental psychology, educational psychology, experimental psychology, neuropsychology, neuroscience, psychiatry, computational science, etc., will be represented in the Research Topic.

describing objects by more than one attribute: Writing Effective Business Rules Graham Witt, 2012-03-15 Writing Effective Business Rules moves beyond the fundamental dilemma of system design: defining business rules either in natural language, intelligible but often ambiguous, or program code (or rule engine instructions), unambiguous but unintelligible to stakeholders. Designed to meet the needs of business analysts, this book provides an exhaustive analysis of rule types and a set of syntactic templates from which unambiguous natural language rule statements of each type can be generated. A user guide to the SBVR specification, it explains how to develop an appropriate business vocabulary and generate quality rule statements using the appropriate templates and terms from the vocabulary. The resulting rule statements can be reviewed by business stakeholders for relevance and correctness, providing for a high level of confidence in their successful implementation. - A complete set of standard templates for rule statements and their component syntactic elements - A rigorous approach to rule statement construction to avoid ambiguity and ensure consistency - A clear explanation of the way in which a fact model provides and constrains the rule statement vocabulary - A practical reader-friendly user guide to the those parts of the SBVR specification that are relevant to rule authoring

Back to Home: <https://fc1.getfilecloud.com>