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Autore	Kliman Daniel M.
Titolo	Fateful transitions : how democracies manage rising powers, from the eve of World War I to China's ascendance // Daniel M. Kliman
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Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Abbreviations -- Chapter 1. Fateful Transitions -- Chapter 2. Power Shifts and Strategy -- Chapter 3. Pax Britannica Eclipsed -- Chapter 4. Germany Resurgent -- Chapter 5. Red Star Rising -- Chapter 6. Emerging Superpower -- Chapter 7. Neighboring Titan -- Chapter 8. Implications for the Twenty-First Century -- Appendix 1: Omitted Cases -- Appendix 2: Coding Checks and Balances -- Appendix 3: Measuring Freedom of the Press -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index -- Acknowledgments
Sommario/riassunto	As China emerges as a global force in the twenty-first century, questions of how existing great powers will navigate the geopolitical transition loom large. In Fateful Transitions, Daniel M. Kliman revisits historic power shifts to shed light on enduring patterns in international relations, demonstrating that the regime type of ascendant powers greatly influences global interactions. Since the late nineteenth century, the world's major democracies have tended to accommodate or conciliate ascendant democratic states. Certain attributes of democracy, such as a free press and domestic checks and balances, encourage trust during power shifts, whereas closed and autocratic regimes on the ascent tend to produce a cycle of suspicion, competition, and confrontation. Drawing on democratic peace theory

and power transition theory, Kliman compares Great Britain's embrace of U.S. ascendancy in the early twentieth century to its confrontational stance toward autocratic Germany and later U.S. mistrust of the Soviet Union. Within this geopolitical context, he evaluates the interactions between China and current great powers, the United States and Japan. Building on this analysis, Kliman offers new insights into the dynamics of power shifts and explores their implications for how today's established and emerging powers can successfully navigate fateful transitions.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910484701103321
Titolo	Web Information Systems Engineering - WISE 2010 : 11th International Conference, Hong Kong, China, December 12-14, 2010, Proceedings / / edited by Lei Chen, Peter Triantafillou, Torsten Suel
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Edizione	[1st ed. 2010.]
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Collana	Information Systems and Applications, incl. Internet/Web, and HCI, , 2946-1642 ; ; 6488
Classificazione	004
Altri autori (Persone)	ChenLei TriantafillouPeter SuelTorsten
Disciplina	004.678019
Soggetti	Computer networks Database management Data mining Information storage and retrieval systems Application software Computer Communication Networks Database Management Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery Information Storage and Retrieval Computer and Information Systems Applications
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	<p>Keynotes -- Providing Scalable Database Services on the Cloud -- Search and Social Integration -- Elements of a Spatial Web -- The Ubiquitous DBMS -- Web Service -- Building Web Services Middleware with Predictable Service Execution -- Event Driven Monitoring for Service Composition Infrastructures -- On Identifying and Reducing Irrelevant Information in Service Composition and Execution -- Propagation of Data Protection Requirements in Multi-stakeholder Web Services Systems -- Social Networks -- Refining Graph Partitioning for Social Network Clustering -- Fast Detection of Size-Constrained Communities in Large Networks -- Evolutionary Taxonomy Construction from Dynamic Tag Space -- Co-clustering for Weblogs in Semantic Space -- Web Data Mining -- A Linear-Chain CRF-Based Learning Approach for Web Opinion Mining -- An Unsupervised Sentiment Classifier on Summarized or Full Reviews -- Neighborhood-Restricted Mining and Weighted Application of Association Rules for Recommenders -- Semantically Enriched Event Based Model for Web Usage Mining -- Keyword Search -- Effective and Efficient Keyword Query Interpretation Using a Hybrid Graph -- From Keywords to Queries: Discovering the User's Intended Meaning -- Efficient Interactive Smart Keyword Search -- Relevant Answers for XML Keyword Search: A Skyline Approach -- Web Search I -- A Children-Oriented Re-ranking Method for Web Search Engines -- TURank: Twitter User Ranking Based on User-Tweet Graph Analysis -- Identifying and Ranking Possible Semantic and Common Usage Categories of Search Engine Queries -- Best-Effort Refresh Strategies for Content-Based RSS Feed Aggregation -- Mashup-Aware Corporate Portals -- Web Data Modeling -- When Conceptual Model Meets Grammar: A Formal Approach to Semi-structured Data Modeling -- Crowdsourced Web Augmentation: A Security Model -- Design of Negotiation Agents Based on Behavior Models -- High Availability Data Model for P2P Storage Network -- Recommender Systems -- Modeling Multiple Users' Purchase over a Single Account for Collaborative Filtering -- Interaction-Based Collaborative Filtering Methods for Recommendation in Online Dating -- Developing Trust Networks Based on User Tagging Information for Recommendation Making -- Towards Three-Stage Recommender Support for Online Consumers: Implications from a User Study -- RDF and Web Data Processing -- Query Relaxation for Star Queries on RDF -- Efficient and Adaptable Query Workload-Aware Management for RDF Data -- RaUL: RDFa User Interface Language -- A Data Processing Model for Web Applications -- Synchronising Personal Data with Web 2.0 Data Sources -- An Artifact-Centric Approach to Generating Web-Based Business Process Driven User Interfaces -- XML and Query Languages -- A Pattern-Based Temporal XML Query Language -- A Data Mining Approach to XML Dissemination -- Semantic Transformation Approach with Schema Constraints for XPath Query Axes -- Domain-Specific Language for Context-Aware Web Applications -- Web Search II -- Enishi: Searching Knowledge about Relations by Complementarily Utilizing Wikipedia and the Web -- Potential Role Based Entity Matching for Dataspaces Search -- Personalized Resource Search by Tag-Based User Profile and Resource Profile -- Incremental Structured Web Database Crawling via History Versions -- Web Information Systems -- An Architectural Style for Process-Intensive Web Information Systems -- Model-Driven Development of Adaptive Service-Based Systems with Aspects and</p>

Rules -- An Incremental Approach for Building Accessible and Usable Web Applications -- CPH-VoD: A Novel CDN-P2P-Hybrid Architecture Based VoD Scheme.-Information Retrieval and Extraction -- A Combined Semi-pipelined Query Processing Architecture for Distributed Full-Text Retrieval -- Towards Flexible Mashup of Web Applications Based on Information Extraction and Transfer -- On Maximal Contained Rewriting of Tree Pattern Queries Using Views -- Implementing Automatic Error Recovery Support for Rich Web Clients.

Sommario/riassunto

th Welcome to the Proceedings of WISE 2010 — the 11 International Conference on Web Information Systems Engineering. This year, WISE returned to the place where the inaugural conference was held in 2000, Hong Kong. WISE has also been held in: 2001 Kyoto (Japan), 2002 Singapore, 2003 Rome (Italy), 2004 Brisbane (Australia), 2005 New York (USA), 2006 Wuhan (China), 2007 Nancy (France), 2008 Auckland (New Zealand), and 2009 Poznan (Poland). Continuing its trend, this year's WISE provided a forum for engineers and scientists to present their latest findings in Web-related technologies and solutions. The submitted contributions address challenging issues in Web services, search, modeling, recommendation and data mining, as well as keyword search, social network analysis, query languages, and information retrieval and extraction. This year, WISE received 170 submissions from 25 countries, including Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Greece, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, UK, and the USA. After a thorough reviewing process, 32 papers were selected for presentation as full papers – the acceptance rate was 18.8%. In addition, 19 papers were selected for presentation as short papers, yielding an overall acceptance rate of 30%.
