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Autore	Richey Sean
Titolo	Collateral damage : the influence of political rhetoric on the incorporation of second-generation Americans / / Sean Richey
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ann Arbor, Michigan : , : University of Michigan Press, , 2023
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiv, 163 pages) : illustrations
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Soggetti	Communication in politics - Technological innovations Communication in politics - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	1. Introduction -- 2. A Theory of Collateral Damage in Political Communication -- 3. Conditions Necessary for Collateral Damage -- 4. Trump Rhetorical Analysis -- 5. Rhetoric and Attitudes towards America -- 6. Rhetoric and Attitudes towards the Republican Party and Donald Trump -- 7. Disaggregating the Attitudes of Second-Generation Americans -- 8. Conclusion -- 9. Appendix -- 10. Index.
Sommario/riassunto	Provides an overview of how political communication influences the process of incorporation with the broad society as well as its political parties. Sean Richey shows that how politicians talk about immigrants affects how their children perceive America and their feelings about the nation.

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Autore	Esmaili Rebekah Bradley
Titolo	Earth observation using Python : a practical programming guide / / Rebekah Bradley Esmaili
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Hoboken, New Jersey : , : AGU : , : Wiley, , [2021] ©2021
ISBN	1-119-60691-8 1-119-60689-6 1-119-60692-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (300 pages)
Collana	Special publications series ; ; 75
Disciplina	550.2855133
Soggetti	Earth sciences - Data processing
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Title Page -- Copyright Page -- Contents -- Foreword -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- Part I Overview of Satellite Datasets -- Chapter 1 A Tour of Current Satellite Missions and Products -- 1.1 History of Computational Scientific Visualization -- 1.2 Brief Catalog of Current Satellite Products -- 1.2.1 Meteorological and Atmospheric Science -- 1.2.2 Hydrology -- 1.2.3 Oceanography and Biogeosciences -- 1.2.4 Cryosphere -- 1.3 The Flow of Data from Satellites to Computer -- 1.4 Learning Using Real Data and Case Studies -- 1.5 Summary -- References -- Chapter 2 Overview of Python -- 2.1 Why Python? -- 2.2 Useful Packages for Remote Sensing Visualization -- 2.2.1 NumPy -- 2.2.2 Pandas -- 2.2.3 Matplotlib -- 2.2.4 netCDF4 and h5py -- 2.2.5 Cartopy -- 2.3 Maturing Packages -- 2.3.1 xarray -- 2.3.2 Dask -- 2.3.3 Iris -- 2.3.4 MetPy -- 2.3.5 cfgrib and eccodes -- 2.4 Summary -- References -- Chapter 3 A Deep Dive into Scientific Data Sets -- 3.1 Storage -- 3.1.1 Single Values -- 3.1.2 Arrays -- 3.2 Data Formats -- 3.2.1 Binary -- 3.2.2 Text -- 3.2.3 Self-Describing Data Formats -- 3.2.4 Table-Driven Formats -- 3.2.5 geoTIFF -- 3.3 Data Usage -- 3.3.1 Processing Levels -- 3.3.2 Product Maturity -- 3.3.3 Quality Control -- 3.3.4 Data Latency -- 3.3.5 Reprocessing -- 3.4 Summary -- References -- Part II Practical Python Tutorials for Remote Sensing -- Chapter 4 Practical Python Syntax --

Anaconda -- A.3. Package Management in Anaconda -- Appendix B Jupyter Notebook -- B.1. Running on a Local Machine (New Coders) -- B.2. Running on a Remote Server (Advanced) -- B.3. Tips for Advanced Users -- B.3.1. Customizing Notebooks with Configuration Files -- B. 3.2. Starting and Ending Python Scripts -- B.3.3. Creating Git Commit Templates.
Appendix C Additional Learning Resources -- Appendix D Tools -- D. 1. Text Editors and IDEs -- D.2. Terminals -- Appendix E Finding, Accessing, and Downloading Satellite Datasets -- E.1. Ordering Data from NASA EarthData -- E.2. Ordering Data from NOAA/CLASS -- Appendix F Acronyms -- Index -- EULA.

Sommario/riassunto

"Python is a modern programming language that has exploded in popularity both inside and outside of the Earth science community. Part of its appeal is it's easy-to-learn syntax and the thousands of available libraries which can be synthesized with core Python to do nearly any computing task imaginable. In particular, Python is useful for reading Earth-observing satellite datasets, which can be notoriously difficult to use due to the volume of information that results from the multitude of sensors, platforms, and spatio-temporal spacing. Python facilitates reading a variety of self-describing binary datasets that these observations are often encoded in. Using the same software, one can complete the entirerty of a research project and even produce plots. Within a notebook environment, the scientist can document and distribute the code which can improve efficiency and transparency within the Earth sciences community. Even with the right tools data are seldom ready off-the-shelf for analysis and research and requires a number of pre-processing steps to make the data useable. What steps to take and why are often except perhaps for data developers themselves. Data users often misunderstand concepts such as data quality, how to perform an atmospheric correction, or the complex regridding schemes necessary to compare data with different resolutions. Even to a technical user, the nuances can be frustrating and difficult to overcome. The consequence of this is that data remains unused, or worse, potentially misused"--