

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9911154055203321
Titolo	AutoCAD for dummies / / by Ralph Grabowski
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Hoboken, N.J., : John Wiley & Sons, c2022
ISBN	1-119-86878-5 1-119-86877-7 9781119868774
Edizione	[19th ed]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (547 pages)
Collana	--For dummies
Classificazione	501.8 620.00420285
Disciplina	006.6869
Soggetti	Computer-aided design
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Previously authored by Bill Fane"--Cover Includes index
Sommario/riassunto	You're one step away from creating crystal-clear computer-aided drafts in AutoCAD Ever started an AutoCAD project, only to give up when you couldn't quite get the hang of it? Or do you have a project coming up that would really benefit from a few meticulously created drawings? Then you need the latest edition of AutoCAD For Dummies, the world's bestselling retail book about the wildly popular program. With coverage of all the important updates to AutoCAD released since 2019, this book walks you through the very basics of pixels, vectors, lines, text, and more, before moving on to more advanced step-by-step tutorials on three-dimensional drawings and models. Already know the fundamentals? Then skip right to the part you need! From blocks to parametrics, it's all right here at your fingertips. You'll also find: In-depth explanations of how to create and store your drawings on the web Stepwise instructions on creating your very first AutoCAD drawing, from product installation and project creation to the final touches An exploration of system variables you can tweak to get the best performance from AutoCAD Perfect for the AutoCAD newbie just trying to find their way around the interface for the first time, AutoCAD For Dummies is also a must-read reference for the experienced user

looking to get acquainted with the program's latest features and essential drawing tips. Grab a copy today!.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9911132507003321
Autore	Hunt Allen G
Titolo	Networks on Networks (Second Edition) : Role of Connectivity in Physics of Geobiology and Geochemistry
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Bristol [England] (Temple Circus, Temple Way, Bristol BS1 6HG, UK) : , : IOP Publishing, , [2024]
ISBN	9780750356985 0750356987 9780750356923 0750356928
Edizione	[2nd ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (347 pages)
Collana	IOP Ebooks Series
Altri autori (Persone)	SahimiMuhammad
Disciplina	577
Soggetti	Geobiology Geochemistry Geophysics SCIENCE / Physics / Geophysics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"Version: 20241201"--Title page verso.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	1. Introduction -- 1.1. Background -- 1.2. Fundamental scaling relationships : advection versus diffusion -- 1.3. Summary 2. Networks in ecological systems -- 2.1. Background : ecological networks -- 2.2. Soil networks -- 2.3. Root networks -- 2.4. Vegetation networks -- 2.5. River networks 3. Percolation theory, effective-medium approximation, and upscaling -- 3.1. Background -- 3.2. Percolation theory and scaling properties -- 3.3. Structure of percolation clusters -- 3.4. Scaling of the macroscopic conductivity -- 3.5. Water partitioning in the pore space -- 3.6. Accessibility -- 3.7. Finite-size scaling -- 3.8. Critical-path analysis -- 3.9. Effective-medium approximation 4. Predicting morphological, flow, and transport properties of porous

media -- 4.1. Background -- 4.2. Models of porous media -- 4.3. Saturated hydraulic conductivity -- 4.4. Saturation-dependent properties

5. Solute transport and reaction rate in heterogeneous porous media -- 5.1. Background -- 5.2. Percolation theory for solute transport in heterogeneous porous media -- 5.3. Dispersivity -- 5.4. Distribution of solute arrival times -- 5.5. Scaling of the reaction rate

6. Water transport and storage -- 6.1. Background -- 6.2. Water transport : Richards equation, Philip infiltration, and invasion percolation -- 6.3. Water storage and its implications for plants

7. Water transport in plants -- 7.1. Background -- 7.2. Pore scale -- 7.3. Tissue scale -- 7.4. Ecological implications of the safety-efficiency trade-off -- 7.5. Plant scale

8. Allometric scaling and metabolism -- 8.1. Background -- 8.2. A general model for scaling of metabolic rates -- 8.3. Plant allometry emerging from fractal branching networks -- 8.4. Conduit furcation -- 8.5. Scaling of above-ground and below-ground characteristic sizes -- 8.6. Scaling of size and age -- 8.7. Ecosystem scale

9. Edaphic constraints : role of soil in vegetation growth -- 9.1. Background -- 9.2. Fundamental predictions based on percolation scaling -- 9.3. Soil data -- 9.4. Vascular plant data -- 9.5. Generalizations and implications

10. Geomorphological applications of percolation theory : river networks, and weathering and soil depths -- 10.1. Background -- 10.2. River networks -- 10.3. Steady-state versus unsteady-state soil production and the implications for long time scales -- 10.4. The 'mystery' of one meter-deep soils -- 10.5. Soil depth and landslides

11. Ecohydrological applications : watershed hydrology and water balance -- 11.1. Background -- 11.2. The water balance -- 11.3. Arid lands -- 11.4. Forests and grasslands -- 11.5. Comparison with data -- 11.6. Net primary productivity -- 11.7. Elasticity of streamflow

12. Hazards to plants and vegetation : disease propagation, deforestation, and forest fires -- 12.1. Background -- 12.2. Improving production of plants with plague susceptibility -- 12.3. Spread of fungi in soil -- 12.4. Pattern of tropical deforestation -- 12.5. Forest fires

13. Edaphic constraints : revisiting the gaia hypothesis -- 13.1. Background -- 13.2. A percolation model -- 13.3. The data -- 13.4. Quantitative test of Gaia hypothesis using networks.

Sommario/riassunto

Treating soil as a physical network allows a better understanding of the biological networks based in the soil as well as enhanced accuracy of the prediction of the water cycle, the carbon cycle, soil physical properties, and plant species richness. This improvement in prediction addresses one of the biggest obstacles to predicting human impacts on climate change.
