1. Record Nr. UNINA9910676680703321

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Titolo	Auditoria medica y epidemiologia [[recurso electronico] /] / Francisco Alvarez Heredia
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Bogota, : Ecoe Ediciones, 2009
ISBN	958-771-231-5 1-4619-2164-3 1-4492-7715-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (271 p.)
Collana	Ciencias de la salud
Disciplina	610
Soggetti	Auditoria medica Atencion medica Epidemiologia Medical audit Medical care Epidemiology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Spagnolo
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di contenuto	AUDITORIA MEDICA Y EPIDEMIOLOGIA; PAGINA LEGAL; TABLA DE CONTENIDO; CAPITULO 1; CAPITULO 2; CAPITULO 3; CAPITULO 4; CAPITULO 5; CAPITULO 6; CAPITULO 7; CAPITULO 8; CAPITULO 9; CAPITULO 10; CAPITULO 11; CAPITULO 12; CAPITULO 13; CAPITULO 14; CAPITULO 15; CAPITULO 16; CAPITULO 17; CAPITULO 18; BIBLIOGRAFIA

2. Record Nr. UNISA996279880603316

Titolo	ANSI Std N42.17C-1989 : American National Standard Performance Specifications for Health Physics Instrumentation : Portable Instrumentation for Use in Extreme Environmental Conditions / / IEEE
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York : , : IEEE, , 1990
ISBN	0-7381-0744-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (20 pages)
Disciplina	539.77
Soggetti	Radiation - Measurement - Instruments Extreme environments Radioactivity - Instruments Radiation - Measurement - Standards Radioactivity - Measurement - Standards
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Sommario/riassunto	ANSI N42.17C-1989 describes the minimum acceptable performance criteria for health physics instrumentation for use under extreme environmental conditions for monitoring ionizing radiation fields. This standard supplements the basic performance specifications for portable health physics instrumentation presented in ANSI N42.17A-1989. Included in ANSI N42.17C are testing methods to be used to establish the acceptability of each type of instrumentation.

3.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910483951003321
	Titolo	Autonomic Networking : First International IFIP TC6 Conference, AN 2006, Paris, France, September 27-29, 2006, Proceedings / / edited by Dominique Gaiti, Guy Pujolle, Ehab Al-Shaer, Ken Calvert, Simon Dobson, Guy Leduc, Martikainen
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin, Heidelberg : , : Springer Berlin Heidelberg : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2006
	ISBN	3-540-45893-X
	Edizione	[1st ed. 2006.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (IX, 316 p.)
	Collana	Computer Communication Networks and Telecommunications, , 2945-9184 ; ; 4195
	Altri autori (Persone)	GaitiDominique
	Disciplina	004.6
	Soggetti	Computer networks Application software Information storage and retrieval systems Telecommunication Computer Communication Networks Computer and Information Systems Applications Information Storage and Retrieval Communications Engineering, Networks
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
	Nota di contenuto	AN’06 -- Towards Autonomic Networks -- A Cognitive Architecture for Personal Networks -- A Cross-Layer Architecture for Autonomic Communications -- Self-configuration of Network Devices with Configuration Logic -- Dynamic Decision Making for Candidate Access Point Selection -- A Multi Agent System Approach for Self Resource Regulation in IP Networks -- DoS Protection for a Pragmatic Multiservice Network Based on Programmable Networks -- Lessons for Autonomic Services from the Design of an Anonymous DoS Protection Overlay -- An Extensible and Flexible System for Network Anomaly Detection -- Design and Implementation of a Service Provisioning Platform Using Smart Cards -- Autonomous Agents for Self-managed MPLS DiffServ-TE Domain -- An Efficient Dynamic Bandwidth Allocation

Algorithm for Quality of Service Networks -- Artificial Intelligence Techniques in the Dynamic Negotiation of QoS: A User Interface for the Internet New Generation -- An Approach to Integrated Semantic Service Discovery -- Policy-Based Management and Context Modelling Contributions for Supporting Services in Autonomic Systems -- Implicit Context-Sensitive Mobile Computing Using Semantic Policies -- GXLA a Language for the Specification of Service Level Agreements -- A Service Management Approach for Self-healing Wireless Sensor Networks -- Integration of Mobile IPv6 into Mobile Ad-Hoc Network Systems -- AToM: Atomic Topology Management of Wireless Sensor Networks -- An Architecture for Autonomic Management of Ambient Networks -- Autonomic Communications: Exploiting Advanced and Game Theoretical Techniques for RAT Selection and Protocol Reconfiguration -- Managing Policies for Dynamic Spectrum Access -- An Intermediate Framework for Unifying and Automating Mobile Communication Systems.

Sommario/riassunto

The autonomic communication paradigm has been defined mainly through the Autonomic Communications Forum (ACF) and particularly as follows: Autonomic communication is centered on selfware – an innovative approach to perform known and emerging tasks of a network control plane, both end-to-end and middle box communication-based. Selfware assures the capacity to evolve; however, it requires generic network instrumentation. Selfware principles and technologies borrow largely from well-established research on distributed systems, fault tolerance among others, from emerging research on non-conventional networking (multihop ad hoc, sensor, peer-to-peer, group communication, etc.), and from similar initiatives, such as Autonomic Computing of IBM, Cognitive Network of DARPA, Harmonious Computing of Hitachi, Resonant Networking of NTT, etc. A visionary network would be able to (a) configure and re-configure itself, (b) identify its operational state and take actions to drive itself to a desired stable state and finally (c) organize the allocation and distribution of its resources. To build such a network, it is necessary to go beyond the improvement of techniques and algorithms by using a new concept, the knowledge plane. The knowledge plane is able to collect information available in the network to provide other elements of the network with services and advice and make the network perform what it is supposed to. There are many objectives to the configuration and reconfiguration of the network, from the optimization of resources to the use of best available techniques in order to offer the most appropriate service, best adapted to the t- minal capabilities.