

Chapter 1 : Is there a way to change the torpedo's spread? : WorldOfWarships

Drag the page range numbers under a spread to the New Page button. The new spread appears at the end of the document. Select a page or spread, and then choose Duplicate Page or Duplicate Spread in the Pages panel menu.

Spreads are based off the Buy and Sell price of a currency pair. Costs are based off of spreads and lot size. Spreads are variable and should be referenced from your trading software. Every market has a spread and so does Forex. It is imperative that new Forex traders become familiar with spreads as this is the primary cost of trading between currencies. Today we will review the basics of reading a spread and what the spread tells us in regards to the costs of our transaction. What is a Spread? A spread is simply defined as the price difference between where a trader may purchase or sell an underlying asset. Traders that are familiar with equities will synonymously call this the Bid: First we will find the buy price at 1. What we are left with after this process is a reading of. Traders should remember that the pip value is then identified on the EURUSD as the 4th digit after the decimal, making the final spread calculated as 1. Spreads Costs and Calculations Since the spread is just a number, we now need to know how to relate the spread into Dollars and Cents. The good news is if you can find the spread, finding this figure is very mathematically straight forward once you have identified pip cost and the number of lots you are trading. That means as soon as our trade is open, a trader would incur 1. To find the total cost, we will now need to multiply this value by pip cost while considering the total amount of lots traded. Remember, pip cost is exponential. This means you will need to multiply this value based off of the number of lots you are trading. As the size of your positions increase, so will the cost incurred from the spread. Changes in the Spread It is important to remember that spreads are variable meaning they will not always remain the same and will change sporadically. These changes are based off of liquidity, which may differ based off of market conditions and upcoming economic data. To reference current spread rates, always reference your trading platform.

Chapter 2 : Pages and spreads in InDesign

The Pages panel provides information about and control over pages, spreads, and masters (pages or spreads that automatically format other pages or spreads). By default, the Pages panel displays thumbnail representations of each page's content.

Keep the following guidelines in mind when adding, arranging, duplicating, or removing pages within a document: InDesign preserves the threads between text frames. Specify the page or pages you want to move. For Destination, choose where you want to move the pages, and specify a page if necessary. Move pages by dragging As you drag, the vertical bar indicates where the page will appear when you drop it. In the Pages panel, drag a page icon to a new position within the document. Drag the page range numbers under a spread to the New Page button. The new spread appears at the end of the document. The new page or spread appears at the end of the document. Duplicating a page or spread also duplicates all objects on the page or spread. Text threads from the duplicated spread to other spreads are broken, but all text threads within the duplicated spread remain intact—do all text threads on the original spread. Remove a page from a spread while keeping it in the document Select the spread and deselect Allow Selected Spread To Shuffle in the Pages panel menu. In the Pages panel, drag a page out of the spread until the vertical bar is not touching any other pages. Delete a page or spread from the document Do one of the following: In the Pages panel, drag one or more page icons or page-range numbers to the Delete icon. Select one or more page icons in the Pages panel, and click the Delete icon. Select one or more page icons in the Pages panel, and then choose Delete Page s or Delete Spread s in the Pages panel menu. When you move or copy a page or spread from one document to another, all of the items on the page or spread, including graphics, links, and text, are copied to the new document. Section markers are preserved. Threaded text frames are also included, but text that is threaded to pages outside the spread does not transfer. If you copy a page from a document that has a different size than the document you are copying to, the page and page item positions may not match exactly. If you want to move or copy a multiple-page spread, deselect Allow Document Pages To Shuffle in the destination document to keep the spread together. Move or copy pages between documents To move pages from one document to another, open both documents. Choose the destination document name from the Move To menu. If you want to remove the pages from the original document, select Delete Pages After Moving. When you copy pages between documents, their associated masters are copied automatically. However, if the new document contains a master with the same name as the master applied to the copied page, the master of the new document is applied to the copied page instead. Move or copy pages between documents by dragging To move pages from one document to another, make sure that both documents are open and visible. In the Insert Pages dialog box, specify where the pages will be added. If you want to remove the pages from the original document, select Delete Pages After Inserting. Control spread pagination Most documents use two-page spreads exclusively. When you add or remove pages before a spread, the pages shuffle by default. However, you may want to keep certain pages in a spread together. For example, you can create gatefold or accordion foldouts by creating a multiple-page spread also called an island spread and adding pages to it. By not allowing pages to shuffle, you can ensure that pages are kept in the same spread. Entire two-page spread selected Create a multiple-page spread Do one of the following: You can identify an island spread in the Pages panel by the brackets around its page numbers. To allow the creation of spreads of more than two pages in the entire document and to preserve those spreads when you add, remove, or arrange preceding pages, deselect Allow Document Pages To Shuffle on the Pages panel menu. InDesign will preserve spreads of more than two pages while letting two-page spreads repaginate normally. Add pages to the selected spread either by using Insert Pages to insert a new page in the middle of a spread or by dragging an existing page to the spread in the Pages panel. To drag an entire spread, drag its page numbers. Adding a page to a spread using the Pages panel Note: You can include up to ten pages in a spread. When you have reached the limit, the black vertical bar will not appear. Do either of the following: If an individual spread has been allowed to shuffle, select the spread, and choose Allow Selected Spread To Shuffle in the Pages panel menu to select it. If document pages have been allowed

to shuffle and you added pages to a spread, choose **Allow Document Pages To Shuffle** from the Pages panel menu to select it. Click **No** to redistribute pages. If you click **Yes** to maintain the multiple-page spreads, brackets surround the numbers on those spreads in the Pages panel, indicating that those spreads are not allowed to shuffle. Start a document with a two-page spread Instead of beginning the document with a single page, you can begin your document with a two-page spread. Do either of the following actions: For **Start Page**, specify an even number, such as 2, and then click **OK**. Rotate the spread view In some instances, you need to edit rotated content. Instead of turning your head sideways to look at the rotated content, you can rotate the spread view. This option is especially useful for working on rotated calendars and tables. Rotating the spread view does not affect printing or output. Rotate icon in Pages panel In the Pages panel, select the page or spread that you want to rotate. Do any of the following: A rotation icon appears next to the rotated spread in the Pages panel. Objects you place or create mirror the rotated view. For example, if you create a text frame when the spread view is rotated 90 degrees, the text frame is also rotated. However, objects you paste are not rotated. Use multiple page sizes You can define different page sizes for pages within a single document. This feature is especially useful when you want to manage related designs in one file. For example, you can include business card, postcard, letterhead, and envelope pages in the same document. Using multiple page sizes is also useful for creating gate-fold layouts in magazines. Multiple page sizes in same document A. Spine page Create different page sizes within a document Use the Page tool to select the master page or layout page you want to resize, and then use the Control panel to change the settings. A master page can be based on another master page of a different size, so that a range of pages of mixed sizes can share the same master content. To apply a different page size quickly, select the page in the Pages panel, and then choose a page size from the **Edit Page Size** button. Using the Page tool, select one or more master pages or layout pages that you want to resize. Make sure that the entire page is selected in the layout, not only in the Pages panel. Specify settings in the Control panel to change the page size of the selected pages: **X** and **Y** values Change the **Y** value to determine the vertical position of the page in relation to other pages in the spread. **W** and **H** page size values Change the width and height of the selected pages. You can also specify a page size preset from the menu. To create a custom page size that appears in this list, choose **Custom Page Size** from the menu, specify the page size settings, and click **OK**. Orientation Select a landscape or portrait page orientation. Enable **Layout Adjustment** Select this option if you want the objects on the page to be adjusted automatically when the page size changes. See **About automatic layout adjustment**. Show **Master Page Overlay** Select this option to display a master page overlay on top of any page that is selected with the Page tool. Objects **Move With Page** Select this option to make the objects move along with the page when you adjust the **X** and **Y** values. Use master page overlays When you use the Page tool to select a page and turn on the **Show Master Page Overlay** option, a shaded box appears over the selected page. You can move the master page overlay so that master page items appear in the proper location. The **Show Master Page Overlay** option is especially useful if the master page and document page have different page sizes. Aligning the master page overlay to a smaller layout page Using the Page tool, select a page. Drag the edge of the master page overlay to position the page items.

Chapter 3 : How do you change Percentage to Odds? | Yahoo Answers

To change to a pages view from a spread view in InDesign you can do this, file >> document Setup >> (UNCHECK) facing pages To change the order after exporting the file to a PDF.

In finance, there are 5 ways the term spread is used. Bid-Ask Spread The bid-ask spread is also known as the bid-offer spread and buy-sell. Their equivalents use slashes instead of dashes. For securities like futures contracts, options, currency pairs, and stocks, the bid-offer spread is the difference between the prices given for an immediate order "the ask" and an immediate sale "the bid". One of the uses of the bid-ask spread is to measure the liquidity of the market and the size of the transaction cost of the stock. Spread trade The spread trade is also called the relative value trade. Spread trades are the act of purchasing one security and selling another related security as a unit. Usually, spread trades are done with options or futures contracts. These trades are executed to produce an overall net trade with a positive value called the spread. Spreads are priced as a unit or as pairs in future exchanges to ensure the simultaneous buying and selling of a security. Doing so eliminates execution risk wherein one part of the pair executes but another part fails. Yield spread The yield spread is also called the credit spread. The yield spread shows the difference between the quoted rates of return between two different investment vehicles. These vehicles usually differ regarding credit quality. This is usually the yearly percentage return on investment of one financial instrument minus the annual percentage return on investment of another. This adjusted price is called option-adjusted spread. This is usually used for mortgage-backed securities MBS, bonds, interest rate derivatives, and options. For securities with cash flows that are separate from future interest rate movements, the option-adjusted spread becomes the same as the Z-spread. The Z-spread is used for mortgage-backed securities. It is the spread that results from zero-coupon Treasury yield curves which are needed for discounting pre-determined cash flow schedule to reach its current market price. This kind of spread is also used in credit default swaps CDS to measure credit spread.

Chapter 4 : Google Sheets - create and edit spreadsheets online, for free.

American Odds / Moneyline Odds / US Odds: These are the odds that you most likely see on the type of American sportsbooks that we review here on USAbetting. The format for American odds, for example, looks like this: + or, if the odds are odds-on, maybe

In fact, it is entirely possible for a team to lose the game in real-life but still win a bet if they only lose by less than a set number of points. Vice versa, a team can win a game, but lose the wager if they do not win by more points than what was predicted. When wagering against the spread, you bet on the team that will cover the betting line, and not necessarily win the game. Obviously by taking the favorite, a bettor believes that team will not only win the game, but also win the game by a certain number of points to cover the betting line. But when wagering on the underdog, that team does not necessarily have to win the game to cover the line. For examples of point spreads and how those bets are won, please keep reading below where we explain betting odds for the spread in detail. The point spread might be the most common betting line for which people are familiar with. But, when exactly can wagers on the point spread be placed? There are actually several points in time, and several different ways that a bettor can put action on the spread in a given matchup. Obviously it starts with action before the game. Point spreads prior to the game will be available up until the start time before going off. With the advance in technology, bettors are able to place live wagers on the points spread, plus bet different spreads at different intervals in a game. Beginning with live betting, point spreads are routinely adjusted predicated on the flow of the game, meaning how the favorite and underdog are performing. Live point spreads can come and go very quickly, with the potential for scores to change at any moment. Betting the spread at different intervals in a game means that adjusted spreads are created during breaks, such as quarters or halves, and halftime lines. Oddsmakers will check out the game and how it went for a quarter or half, and then reinstall overall game lines, as well as point spreads for only that particular quarter or half. Oftentimes a point spread will not be a whole number, and will be accompanied by a decimal point and a half number. This can be significant for a point spread. Essentially what it comes down to is that a whole number point spread gives the opportunity for a wager to push. A push means that if the favorite is favored by 10 points and wins by 10 points, bettors get their money back. Understanding Payouts When Betting On The Point Spread The whole nature and goal behind the point spread, is to provide an even playing field for the favorite and the underdog. Obviously not every team is equal, so the point spread adjusts this. As a result, the payouts that are generally seen around a point spread is right around Even. This is different from a moneyline, where payouts can vary greatly because there is not point spread that is installed. It is simply picking the winner straight up. Therefore, a bet on the favorite would not profit as high as it would betting the spread since no points are given. Payouts on the point spread are not always the same, but they do not vary like a moneyline. That means, for the Seminoles to cover this spread, they will need to win the game by at least eight points to win the bet for a person who wagered on them. On the flip side, the Gators are receiving seven points. They could lose the game by six points or less, and still win the betting line for a bettor who placed a wager on them. If the Seminoles win by exactly seven points, then that would result in a push on the bet, with no payout and the bettor getting their money back. The point spreads in the NFL are always alot closer then college football because you are dealing with the best of the best. You will almost never see a team favored by more then two touchdowns in the NFL, and most of the NFL point spreads are less then one touchdown. So, here is are best try at helping you understand how to read point spreads in NFL games. Take this NFL point spread for example. Atlanta has been set as a three-point favorite on the betting line. That means that for Atlanta to cover the spread that has been set, they will need to win by at least four points. And for Carolina to cover the point spread, they can do so with a loss by two points or less, or obviously a win straight up. If the Falcons win by exactly three points, the bet would result in a push with no payouts. The Magic have been set as 5. For Orlando to cover the spread, the Magic would need to win by at least six points. For the Bulls to get the win against the spread, a loss by five points or less is needed. Bovada welcomes USA players and has many great deposit methods to boot. Sometimes this means having spreads for big games a day or two in

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advance, especially if both teams are off the day before the big matchup. They take care of their NBA bettors From the Olympics, to soccer football , to rugby, table tennis, handball, etc We take betting on the NFL as serious as fantasy football owners treat their franchises and with that said BetOnline is a go to site for betting on NFL spreads. Each week, pretty much before anyone else, BetOnline issues their spreads for the upcoming games. These lines do change as the action increases however they can be bet and sometimes you find amazing deals if you are among the first to wager. BetOnline excels when it comes to betting on any sport, visit them today and give them a chance to prove it

Chapter 5 : Point Spreads Explained ~ How To Read The Point Spread In Betting

You need to tell us what you mean by "designed as spreads." Do you mean a facing pages layout? In that case, there's nothing special to be done because you already have individual pages.

Watch the video to see how this works using Excel for iPad, and scroll down to see how to perform this task across a variety of devices. The following procedure describes how to perform this task using Excel for iPad. However, you can use another device as well. See Specific "how to" instructions for your device. To edit the contents of a cell, tap to select that cell, and then type your entry. Tap the green checkmark to enter your edited text. To clear entries from multiple cells, select a cell by tapping and holding it, and then drag to select additional cells. Then, in the context menu that appears, choose Clear. Specific "how to" instructions for your device

To edit a spreadsheet using Excel on your computer or tablet Begin with your spreadsheet open in Excel on your computer. If the file is in read-only mode, enable editing. And, if you see a security warning, choose Enable Content. To edit the text in a cell, select that cell, and then type your entry. To clear entries from multiple cells, select a cell by clicking or tapping and holding it, and then drag to select additional cells. Then, either right-click or tap your selection , and then choose Clear Contents or Clear. To edit a spreadsheet using Excel on your Mac computer Begin with your spreadsheet open in Excel for Mac on your computer. To edit the text in a cell, select the cell, and then type an entry in that cell. Press Enter to enter your text in the cell. To clear entries from multiple cells, select a cell by clicking and then drag to select additional cells. To edit a spreadsheet using Excel on your Android phone or tablet Begin with your spreadsheet open in Excel for Android phones or tablets. Then, tap the green checkmark. To edit the contents of a cell, tap to select that cell, and then in the formula bar, type your entry. Then, tap the ellipses and choose Clear Contents. To edit a spreadsheet using Excel Online on your device Begin with your spreadsheet open in your browser on your device. To edit the contents of a cell, select that cell, and then type your entry. When you edit a spreadsheet in Excel Online, your changes are saved automatically.

Chapter 6 : Change American Odds To Decimal To Fractional | Convert Odds Calculator

Point spread betting is extremely popular in football and basketball. A point spread is a number oddsmakers use as a median between two teams or sides in an effort to generate betting interest on both of them.

Ever been curious why the numbers are what they are and why they seem to "magically" change? The Goal of a Sportsbook Before you can understand why lines move, you need to understand what is going on behind the scenes. Sportsbooks are not charities. They are companies designed to make a lot of money by offering betting action on sports competitions. You probably already knew this. Their goal is to try to guarantee that they are going to make money on every single bet they offer. How do they do this? What the sportsbook tries to do is get the exact same amount of money on both sides of a contest. If Team B wins, they do the same thing, but in reverse. So, how does the sportsbook make money? This is known as the house rake the "juice". Here is a real spread bet on an NFL football game: As you can see, no matter who wins the game, the sportsbook is going to make a profit. If they could, they would have every single game have the exact same amount of money bet on both sides and take their small profit. So the goal of the sportsbook is to get the same amount of money bet on both sides of every bet. They achieve their goal by shifting the lines and odds to entice or discourage action on the side of the bet they need. Setting the Initial Line The first thing that the sportsbook needs to do is set the initial line. If you have an IQ over 10, you know that Floyd Mayweather one of the most decorated boxers of all time is going to destroy Justin Bieber. If the sportsbook let you bet on this fight, who would you bet on? Well, you and everyone else in the world would bet on Floyd Mayweather. All of the money would come in on him, and the sportsbook would be out of money paying out bets when Mayweather wins. Obviously, the sportsbook would be terrible at business if they let this happen. So, what do they do? They set the initial payout odds to try to deter action on Mayweather and encourage action on J-Biebs. For example, they might set the starting line at this: The sportsbook does their best to set the line as close to accurate based on what they think will happen. The sportsbook thinks that the Patriots are going to win by 8 points. They would set the line like this: The Browns have to lose by no more than 8 points to win, and the Patriots need to win by more than 8 points for you to win your bet. Reacting to Bets If the sportsbook set the line correctly and the bettors agree, they will end up getting the same amount of money bet on both sides of the bet. If everyone agrees that the Patriots are supposed to win by 8, half of the people will probably bet the Browns and half will bet the Patriots. The thing is, though, that it never works out this perfectly. First, the sportsbook is not always going to be correct with their line. Often, the sportsbook is going to end up with too much money bet on one side of the bet. To try to balance things out, the book needs to adjust the odds or the line to try to entice action on the side of the bet that they want it on. To back up their opinion, tons of bets pour in on Bieber, and not a lot of people bet on Mayweather. In order to fix this, the sportsbook needs to try to get more people to bet on Mayweather and fewer people to bet on Bieber. To do this, they adjust the payouts. They change the odds so that a bet on Bieber pays worse than it originally did and a bet on Mayweather pays better than before. The idea is that this will get people to start betting more on the other side of the bet to balance things out. If it changes things too much, they will shift the odds back to try to balance things. The adjustments and odds changes will continue up until action on the fight ends. The Bottom Line - tl;dr Sportsbooks like to get the same amount of money on both sides of a bet so they never lose any money. To profit, they take a small percentage off the top of each bet. To get the same amount of money on each side of the bet, the sportsbook will adjust the payout odds or spread line to encourage or discourage action on different sides of the bet. Sportsbooks Operate Individually Something important that we need to point out is that sportsbooks operate individually. Yes, some books owned by the same parent company work together, but most of them operate independently. What does this mean? This means that these line movements are going to happen in relation to what is going on at their individual sportsbook. A sportsbook does not care what is going on at the book down the road. All they care about is what is going on in their sportsbook. This means that two sportsbooks could have completely different lines on the exact same bet. Casino 1 and Casino 2 are taking bets on the game. Causes of Line Movement You now understand that the line moves because the sportsbook is trying to get the

same amount of money on both sides of the bet. You also understand that this is in response to how people are choosing to bet. Being able to predict line movement can really help you place smarter and more profitable bets. First, you have the "betting public," which includes all of the recreational bettors who typically make smaller bets. Second, you have the "sharps," who are the bettors who bet professionally and typically make much larger bets. While the betting public makes smaller bets, there are a lot more recreational bettors, so they still have a lot of influence on the betting lines. Typically, if a line makes a big move as soon as it comes out or early in the week, that is the sharp bettors taking advantage of a bad line. They usually hammer a lot of money, and the lines will shift pretty quickly. If a line makes a move closer to game time or late in the week, this is usually the betting public making their bets. We say "usually" because nothing is absolute and the sharps do make bets late in the week when things change.

Key Player Injuries Two of the biggest causes of line movement are injuries or players being sat for a game. A negative injury report can be enough to send the line moving quickly as people bet accordingly. Imagine if Tom Brady suddenly got hurt in practice a few days before a game. Most likely it will move to something like Patriots -2 or -3, as they are now much less likely to win, and people are going to start betting aggressively on the team they are playing until the line moves. Keeping an eye on injuries can help you get a leg up on the other bettors. Players getting suspended or arrested can have the same effect.

Media Stories The betting public has a strong tendency to overreact to news stories. Often, a story will come out about one of the teams or players in an upcoming game, and the betting public will immediately take to the books. This can cause the line to move and create some great betting opportunities. What you need to do when news breaks is ask yourself if it is or is not going to have an effect on the outcome of the game. You need to ask yourself what sort of effect the news is going to have on the game, NOT what effect it has on the narrative. This information is important for several reasons. First, we talked about how each sportsbook will adjust their lines individually to accomplish what they need. This means that different sportsbooks are going to have different lines and different payouts on the exact same bets. You take a look at two different sportsbooks, and here are the lines that you see: Sportsbook 1 Sportsbook 2 Patriots -4 Where would you make your Patriots bet? You would be insane if you chose to make your bet at Sportsbook 1. Sportsbook 2 is giving an entire additional point for the exact same bet. If the Patriots end up winning by four points, you would lose your bet if you made it at Sportsbook 1, and push get your money back if you made your bet at Sportsbook 2. Line shopping is the process of taking a look at multiple sportsbooks before you place a bet to make sure you are getting the best line or the best payout odds possible. Another reason this is important is that you can start to predict when the best time for you to bet is. You have a prediction that the Browns are going to cover. Should you bet right away? On the day of the game, as you expected, bets pour in on the Patriots. Because you accurately predicted the line movement, you were able to get a "free" half point on the game. When you wait on a line, you do run the risk of the line moving the other direction. If the bet moves how you want it to, though, you put yourself in a much more favorable position to win your bet. These little half-point and small payout odds differences can have a dramatic effect on your bottom line.

The Final Word Hopefully by now you have a much better understanding of why sports betting lines and odds change. Understanding why the line moves and what can cause it to move can give you a big leg up on the competition and can have a big effect on your end-of-the-day bottom line. Additionally, though, we hope you start trying to predict line movement and incorporate it into your betting strategy.

Chapter 7 : Communication Strategies for Spreading Changes

If you need to change spread to single page layout in InDesign you can follow this tutorial.

In , Wyoming became the 44th state to establish a lottery; the next year, it began, initially offering both Mega Millions and Powerball. History[edit] precursor: The game, and name, were changed to Powerball on April 19, ; its first drawing was held April Powerball begins[edit] When it was launched in Powerball became the first game to use two drums. Using two drums to draw numbers from offers more manipulation by simultaneously allowing high jackpot odds, numerous prize levels and low overall odds of winning as explained later, a ticket can win by matching only one number. The two-drum concept was suggested by Steve Caputo of the Oregon Lottery. In , Powerball went "on the road" for the first time, holding five remote drawings at the Summer Olympics in Atlanta. It planned to sell tickets for both games for the rest of ; but within days Georgia was removed from MUSL, not to return until the cross-sell expansion. On November 2, , the annuity was changed from 20 to 25 yearly payments; the cash option was added. In , Florida was given permission by its government to participate in a multi-state game. It was set to offer Powerball; but in early , new governor Jeb Bush prevented Florida from joining since he believed Powerball would hurt the existing Florida Lottery games. A wheel was introduced to select the Power Play multiplier for each drawing the next year, the 1x was removed from the Power Play wheel. This changed the jackpot probability from 1: The jackpot contribution increased from The conditions for Florida joining Powerball included a move of the live drawings from Iowa to Universal Studios in Orlando. The wheel that was used to determine the Power Play multiplier was retired when the drawings moved to Florida; a random number generator RNG was used until the format change. Arkansas became the 33rd MUSL member on October 31, , [8] the last to join before the cross-sell expansion. Shortly after, discussions were revealed about allowing each US lottery to offer both games. Virgin Islands joined Mega Millions in Oct On March 13, , New Jersey became the first previous Mega Millions-only member just before the cross-selling expansion to produce a jackpot-winning Powerball ticket. On June 2, , Ohio won a Powerball jackpot; it became the first lottery selling either Mega Millions or Powerball when began to provide a jackpot-winning ticket for its newer game. The red balls decreased from 39 to Sam Arlen served as host, with Alexa Fuentes substituting. California joined on April 8, ; it has never offered the Power Play option, as all payouts in California Lottery drawing games, by law, are parimutuel. Mega Millions, which became available in California in , offers its Megaplier in its other 45 jurisdictions. On January 22, , the variable Power Play option returned 2x-5x for multiplying non-jackpot prizes. While this improved the chance of winning any prize to 1 in 24, it also lengthened the jackpot odds to 1 in ,. In each game, players select five numbers from a set of 69 white balls and one number from 26 red Powerballs; the red ball number can be the same as one of the white balls. The drawing order of the five white balls is irrelevant; all tickets show the white ball numbers in ascending order. Players cannot use the drawn Powerball to match two of their white numbers, or vice versa. Players can select their own numbers, or have the terminal pseudorandomly select the numbers called "quick pick", "easy pick", etc. In each drawing, winning numbers are selected using two ball machines: Five white balls are drawn from the first machine and the red ball from the second machine. Games matching at least three white balls or the red Powerball win. Two identical machines are used for each drawing, randomly selected from four sets. There are eight ball sets four of each color ; one set of each color is randomly selected before a drawing. The balls are mixed by a turntable at the bottom of the machine that propels the balls around the chamber. When the machine selects a ball, the turntable slows to catch it, sends it up the shaft, and then down the rail to the display.

Chapter 8 : Science of Improvement: Spreading Changes

You can edit the contents of a cell in several distinct ways. Use the method that is most convenient for you. Double click on the cell you want to edit and type, or click once on the cell and type on the white entry box at the top.

Selected spread When you set the Binding option to Right To Left in the Document Setup dialog box, numbers are attached to the page icons from right to left in the Pages panel. In the Icons section, specify which icons appear next to the page thumbnails in the Pages panel. These icons indicate whether transparency or page transitions have been added to a spread, and whether the spread view is rotated. In the Pages and Masters sections: Select an icon size for pages and masters. Select Show Vertically to display spreads in one vertical column. Deselect this option to allow spreads to be displayed side-by-side. Select Show Thumbnails to display thumbnail representations of the content of each page or master. This option is not available if certain options are selected for Icon Size. In the Panel Layout section, select Pages On Top to display the page icon section above the master icon section, or select Masters On Top to display the master icon section above the page icon section. Choose an option in the Resize menu to control how the sections are displayed when you resize the panel: To maintain the size of the Pages section and resize only the Masters section, choose Pages Fixed. To maintain the size of the Masters section and resize only the Pages section, choose Masters Fixed.

Target or select a page or spread You either select or target pages or spreads, depending on the task you are performing. Some commands affect the currently selected page or spread, while others affect the target page or spread. For example, you can drag ruler guides only to the target page or spread, but page-related commands, such as Duplicate Spread or Delete Page, affect the page or spread selected in the Pages panel. Targeting makes a page or spread active and is helpful when, for example, several spreads are visible in the document window and you want to paste an object onto a specific spread. In the Pages panel: To both target and select a page or spread, double-click its icon or the page numbers under the icon. If the page or spread is not visible in the document window, it shifts into view. You can also both target and select a page or spread by clicking a page, any object on the page, or its pasteboard in the document window. The vertical ruler is dimmed alongside all but the targeted page or spread. To select a page, click its icon. To select a spread, click the page numbers under the spread icon. Some spread options, such as those in the Pages panel menu, are available only when an entire spread is selected.

Add new pages to a document Do any of the following: The new page uses the same master as the existing active page. In the Document Setup dialog box, specify the total number of pages for the document. InDesign adds pages after the last page or spread. Choose where the pages will be added and select a master to apply. Create color labels for page thumbnails You can assign colored labels to the page thumbnails in the Pages panel. For example, you can use color labels to indicate the status of the pages, such as a green label for complete spreads, a yellow label for spreads being worked on, and a red label for unstarted spreads. In the Pages panel, select the pages to which you want to apply the color labels. From the Pages panel menu, choose Color Label, and then choose the color to assign. The color label appears below the thumbnail in the Pages panel. Applying a color label to master pages affects all pages to which the master is applied. However, when you apply a color label to individual document pages, the color label for the document pages is used.

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Spreads are based off the Buy and Sell price of a currency pair. Costs are based off of spreads and lot size. Spreads are variable and should be referenced from your trading software.

For instance, change American odds to their fractional and decimal versions. Try it out with our odds converter below, just input the odds you want to change: Here is a guide to what each part of the calculator means: These are the odds that you most likely see on the type of American sportsbooks that we review here on USAbetting. The format for American odds, for example, looks like this: American odds can also be known as Moneyline or USA odds. Fractional odds are actually used a lot in America, particularly in horse racing. So although fractions are known as UK or British odds, they do appear this side of the Atlantic too. Decimal odds tell you the amount returned for every one unit wagered. So if the decimal odds show as 5. With decimals you can see that your stake is included in the figure. That means that 5. What you need to remember with all the three different types of odds format, is they all have different ways of expressing the same odds. Decimal odds are used by default by European, but not UK, bookmakers. It is also the format of choice for online betting exchanges. The calculator above will also help work out the winnings from your bet. Just enter the odds of your winner and the bet size and then the net profit will be calculated automatically. This field on the form above represents the profit you have made from your winner. It does not include the stake that will also be returned to you by the betting company. This represents the odds as a percentage chance. The best way of explaining this is by example. The shorter the odds on a selection then the greater the percentage probability it will win. Sometimes on the moneyline a team can be very short odds to beat their opponent say in an NFL game. If you think the chance of that selection winning is greater than the percentage implied probability that the bookmaker is offering then you should probably have a bet, as you would then think the betting odds are too long and so represent good value. Implied probability will resonate most with people who enjoyed math at school. It is arguably a geeky thing and most bettors, even those very conscious of value, can probably get by quite happily without having to reference it. The odds converter calculator above also does this job for you, but here the odds are listed as a chart.