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## Chapter 1 : Change groups and permissions with TFSSecurity | Microsoft Docs

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The information and screenshots on this page may not match what you see on your screen. For more information see Navigating Power BI service. Introduction This paper provides best practices for designing reports in Power BI. Starting with planning, it discusses principles of design that you can apply to your reports and to the pages and individual visuals that make up that report. Many of these best practices apply to dashboard design as well. Note The recommendations made in this white paper are guidelines for you to apply when and where it makes sense. The basic elements of the report are visuals aka visualizations , standalone images, and text boxes. From the individual data points, to the report elements, to the report page itself, there are innumerable formatting options. In-depth guidance and instructions for creating and using Power BI reports is available at powerbi. Before you build your first visualizationâ€¦focus on requirements Creating a report starts before you build your first visual because a good report needs planning. Know what data you have to work with and write down the requirements for the report. Every report tells a story. Make sure that story matches the business need. Also, you may find that the information needed to make that decision cannot be gleaned from this data. Can this report be used to measure what is needed? Reports can be used to monitor, uncover, track, predict, measure, manage, test, and more. If, for example, the business need is a sales report that measures performance, then you might design a report that looks at current sales, compares it to previous sales, compares to competitors, and includes some KPIs that trigger alerts. Perhaps readers can drill down into the sales numbers to see store closures or supply chain issues that may be impacting sales. Another drill down might be the ability to look at sales by store, region, product, season, and more. Have more than one type of customer? Another option is to use slicers so customers can tailor the page to fit them. Involve the customer in the planning stage and avoid the mistake of building what you think they need. Be prepared to start over and to iterate. Principles of report design A report page has limited space and one of the hardest things is to fit all the elements you want into that space â€” and still have that information be easily understood. Layout - the report canvas The report canvas has a finite amount of space. A report page can be tailored to a specific audience e. If your entire report fits on a single page, great. Think about filling an art gallery. As we apply our best practices and principles of design, our report will improve. How you place and position elements tells a story. Position the most important element in the top left corner of your report. And organize the rest of the visuals in a way that leads to logical navigation and comprehension of the information. Position elements that require the reader to make a choice to the left of the visualizations the choice will impact: Position related elements close to each other; proximity implies the elements are related. Another way to convey relationships is to add a border or color background around related elements. Conversely, add a divider to distinguish between different sections of a report. Use white space to visually chunk sections of the report page. Fill the report page. If you find that you have a lot of extra white space, make your visualizations larger or make the canvas smaller. Be intentional with sizing your report elements. Make important elements larger than the others or add a visual element like an arrow to draw attention. Align the elements on the report page, either symmetrically or intentionally asymmetrically. It just means that there is a structure to the page that aids in navigation and readability. We can see in our updated report below that the report components are now aligned on the left and right edges and each report row is aligned horizontally and vertically as well. Our slicers are to the left of the visuals they impact. Our ugly report example improved with layout edits Power BI includes tools to help you align your visuals. In Power BI Desktop, with multiple visuals selected, you can use the Align and Distribute options on the Visuals ribbon tab to match up the position of visuals. Set exact position for your visual In our example report page Figure 2 , the 2 cards and large border are aligned on the X Position at  Fit to the space Make the best use of the space you have. Reduce empty space to fill the canvas.

Do all you can to eliminate the need for scrollbars on individual visuals. Fill the space without making the visuals seem cramped. Adjust the page size By reducing the page size, individual elements become larger relative to the overall page. Do this by deselecting any visuals on the page and using the Page Size tab in the formatting pane. Here is a report page using page size 4: Notice how the layout suits  There is even enough room to remove the scrollbar from the second visual. The report at 4: The report at  On small screens or huge screens? Or on all possible screen ratios and sizes? Design with this in mind. Our example report page seems a bit cramped. With no visual selected, open the formatting pane by selecting the paintroller icon. Expand Page Size and change Height to  Your report page needs to convey the information as clearly and quickly and cohesively as it can. Here our example is already looking better. The background image is gone, the unnecessary arrow shape and text box are gone, one visual has been moved to another page in the report, etc. Our ugly report example de-cluttered Tell a story at a glance The overall test should be that somebody without any prior knowledge can quickly understand the report without any explanation from anybody. When readers look at your report, their eyes should be drawn to the element you want them to look at first and their eyes will then continue left-right-top-down. Change this behavior by adding visual cues like text box labels, shapes, borders, size, and color. Add text boxes to communicate with the people viewing your reports. Text boxes can describe the report page, a grouping of visuals, or describe an individual visual. They can explain results or better-define a visual, components in the visual, or relationships between visuals. Text boxes can be used to draw attention based on different criteria called out in the text box. Add a text box Type in the empty box and then use the controls at the bottom to set font face, size, alignment, and more. Use the handles to resize the box. Too much text on a report is distracting and detracting from the visuals. If you find that your report page requires a ton of text to make it understandable, then start over. Can you pick a different visual that tells a better story on its own? Text Create a text style guide and apply it to all pages of your report. Pick just a few font faces, text sizes, and colors. Apply this style guide to not only textual elements but to the font choices you make within your visualizations see Titles and labels that are part of the visualizations, below. Try to avoid using all capitalization or underlining. Shapes Shapes too can aid navigation and comprehension. Use shapes to group related information together, highlight important data, and use arrows to direct the eye. Shapes help readers understand where to start and how to interpret your report. In design terms, this is often referred to as contrast. Shapes in Power BI service Figure 10b: Figure 11 shows a cleaner, less cluttered page with a consistent use of text faces, fonts, and colors. Our page title in the top-left corner tells us what the page is all about. Our report example with text guidelines applied and title added In our example, a report page title was added in the top left corner; the first place readers look. Font size is 28 and font is Segoe Bold to help it stand out from the rest of the page. Our text style guide calls for no backgrounds, black titles, legends, and labels and that was applied to all visuals on the page, where possible the Combo chart axes and labels are not editable. Category label set to Off, Title turned On and set to 12pt black centered. Header set to Off, Title turned On. Scatter and column charts: Color Use color for consistency. Too many bright colors barrage the senses.

## Chapter 2 : Bamboo REST resources

*University of South Africa. IT. IT*

Anything that is a not functional heading should not have a heading icon before it. To practice checking headings in BAD: Follow one of the instructions under "Headings outline" above and use the accessible News page: Notice there is a nice hierarchical outline. Next, use the inaccessible News page: Notice there is just one heading. Heading markup in the page: Start by visually looking at the inaccessible BAD news page: What looks like headings? Next, see how it should look. Follow one of the instructions for "Heading markup in the page" above on the accessible News page: Notice the headings have icons next to them. Next, see what it looks like when headings are not marked up. Use the inaccessible News page: Notice there is text that visually looks like headings, but does not have headings icons next to it. With WAVE, there are yellow icons with "h? Gray text on light background. High contrast for example, dark text on light background or bright text on dark background is required by some people with visual impairments, including many older people who lose contrast sensitivity from ageing. Dark text on light background, and yellow text on black background. While some people need high contrast, for others â€" including some people with reading disabilities such as dyslexia â€" bright colors high luminance are not readable. They need low luminance. Brown text on dark background, and dark text on medium brown background. Web browsers should allow people to change the color of text and background, and web pages need to work when people change colors. What to check for: Web pages should also have a minimum contrast by default: There are basically three ways to check contrast, each with strengths and weaknesses. Table with contrast ratio - The tool displays a table with all the possible contrast ratios in the web page. With some tools, you can click in the table and it will show where that color combination is in the web page. Can be inaccurate, specifically, it can show some color combinations that are not really in the displayed page. Eye-dropper to select colors - The tool lets you select a text color and a background color, then it shows you the contrast ratio. Can only test one item at a time. Need to be able to see and use a mouse. The tool shows the page in grayscale. Gives you direct experience. Imprecise, does not provide contrast ratio value. Table with contrast ratio: Or, with the keyboard: A new window opens titled Colour Contrast Analyser with the table of results. The last column is Luminosity Contrast Ratio. Eye-dropper to select colors: In the toolbar, select: The Color Contrast Analyser application window opens. Using the first eye-dropper icon from the foreground color section, pick the foreground color usually the text you want to analyze. Using the second eye-dropper icon from the background color section, pick the corresponding background color. In the bottom of the Color Contrast Analyser window, the resulting luminosity Contrast ratio will show for example: Check if any information is lost or hard to see when all colors are converted to grayscale. The text in some rows is dark gray on light gray with a contrast ratio of 3. Some need to change other aspects of text display: Most browsers allow users to change text size through: When pages are not designed properly, they can be unusable when the text size is changed, especially when it is changed through text-only zoom or text settings. Sometimes columns and sections overlap, the space between lines disappears, lines of text become too long, or text disappears. Two screen captures show that when text size is increased, the heading overlaps the main text, the main text overlaps the sidebar text; and the sidebar text is cut off at the bottom. When text size is increased, sometimes part of the sentences are not visible and users have to scroll horizontally to read a sentence, as shown in the third example below. Most people cannot effectively read text that requires horizontal scrolling, and some disabilities make this impossible. The first image shows normal-size text. In the second image, the larger text "wraps" to fit the width. In the third image, some of the larger text is not visible without scrolling horizontally. Increase the text size. All text gets larger. A common problem is that text is not provided as actual text format but instead the text is in an image. Text in images does not get larger when users increase text size. Text, images, and other content do not overlap. All buttons, form fields, and other controls are visible and usable. Horizontal scrolling is not required to read sentences or

"blocks of text". It is best practice that when text size is increased, all the text in a sentence is visible. It is acceptable to have to scroll horizontally to get to different sections of a page. For top-to-bottom languages, change "horizontal scrolling" to "vertical scrolling". Resize text checks The instructions below are for text-only zoom. Or, with the keyboard in Firefox: Or, with the keyboard in Safari: In the search box, type Internet Explorer, then in the list of results, click Internet Explorer. To display the menus temporarily: Press the Alt key. To display the menus permanently: Click the Tools button, point to Toolbars, and then click Menu Bar. In the blank space at the top of the browser where menu bars usually are, right-click with the mouse. A pop-up menu appears. To learn more about resize text Resize text - Understanding Success Criterion 1. People who are blind and some sighted people with mobility impairments rely on the keyboard or on assistive technologies and strategies that rely on keyboard commands, such as voice input. Websites need to enable people to access all content and functionality â€" links, forms, media controls, etc. Keyboard focus should be visible and should follow a logical order through the page elements. Visible keyboard focus could be a border or highlight, as shown below, that moves as you tab through the web page. Dotted border on middle link. Name field is highlighted red. In Mac browsers, enable keyboard navigation to all controls. Select the "All controls" option button. Click in the address bar, then put your mouse aside and do not use it. To move within elements such as drop-down lists and menu bars, press the arrow keys. To select a specific item within a drop-down list: Tab to the list box, use the arrow keys to move the focus to items, when an item has focus, press the Enter key or Space bar to select that item. Check that you can tab to all the elements, including links, form fields, buttons, and media player controls. A common problem is that you cannot tab to media player controls. Check that you can tab away from all elements that you can tab into. Check that the tab order follows the logical reading order e. Check that the focus is clearly visible as you tab through the elements, that is, you can tell which element has focus, e. All functionality by keyboard: A common problem is that some functionality is available only with mouse hover, and is not available with keyboard focus. Check that after you tab into a drop-down list, you can use the arrow keys to move through all the options without triggering an action. A common problem for drop-downs used for navigation is that as soon as you arrow down, it automatically selects the first item in the list and goes to a new page â€" you cannot get to other items in the list.

## Chapter 3 : Bentley Arnage - Wikipedia

*Change groups and permissions with TFSSecurity. 02/12/; 37 minutes to read In this article. Azure DevOps Services | TFS | TFS | TFS You can use the TFSSecurity command-line tool to create, modify, and delete groups and users in Visual Studio Team Foundation Server (TFS), in addition to modifying permissions for groups and users.*

When an object is allocated more space than required, this value determines where the extra space is placed left and right of the object. Default LEFT aligns the object on the left. RIGHT aligns the object on the right. The contents of a cell are normally aligned as a block. Then, the entire text block is aligned within a cell. If the cell does not contain text, then the contained image or table is centered. The value can be a single color or two colors separated by a colon, the latter indicating a gradient fill. A value of zero indicates no border. The default is 1. The maximum value is  The default is 2. By default, the font color is determined by the fontcolor attribute of the corresponding node, edge or graph, and the border color is determined by the color attribute of the corresponding node, edge or graph. This can be overridden by a FACE attribute in descendents. By default, the font name is determined by the fontname attribute of the corresponding node, edge or graph. FALSE allows the object to grow so that all its contents will fit. Both of these attributes must be supplied. For the default linear gradient, this specifies the angle of a line through the center along which the colors transform. Thus, an angle of 0 will cause a left-to-right progression. An angle of 0 places the center at the center of the table or cell; an non-zero angle places the fill center along that angle near the boundary. The height includes the contents, any spacing and the border. Note that the "value" is treated as an escString similarly to the URL attribute. See the id attribute for more information. Note that the "value" is treated as an escString similarly to the id attribute. By default, the font size is determined by the fontsize attribute of the corresponding node, edge or graph. This can be used to modify the head or tail of an edge, so that the end attaches directly to the object. SCALE specifies how an image will use any extra space available in its cell. By default, all sides are drawn. Note that if the software is used as a web server, file system access to images is more restricted. STYLE specifies style characteristics of the table or cell. Style characteristics are given as a comma or space separated list of style attributes. Note that the "value" is treated as an escString similarly to the target attribute. This is used only if the element has a HREF attribute. Note that the "value" is treated as an escString similarly to the tooltip attribute. When an object is allocated more space than required, this value determines where the extra space is placed above and below the object. TOP aligns the object on the top. The width includes the contents, any spacing and the border. There is some inheritance among the attributes. Of course, if a background or fill color is specified for the graph object owning the label, this will be the original background for the label. These can be overridden by using FONT to set new values. The new font values will hold until overridden by an enclosed FONT element. Finally, the pencolor or color of the graph object will be used as the border color. The user can usual get around this by increasing the border size or the spacing, or turning off the table border.

## Chapter 4 : Localizing Forms â€“ Service Request Example | The Official System Center Service Manager

*For example, if I have a textbox bound to the Title property on the ServiceRequest class in this example, it makes a lot of sense to have the label for that control be the same as the Property name - in this case 'Title'.*

In a complete switch from tradition, these new cars would have bodies built at the Crewe factory, with its internal combustion engines built elsewhere. On its introduction in the spring of , the Arnage was available as a single model with this 4, cubic centimetres  In addition, from â€”, a special edition "Birkin" was produced. While the threat was later withdrawn in conjunction with BMW acquiring the right to manufacture the Rolls-Royce marque at a new location, it was clear that Volkswagen could not accept the business and reputation risks associated with having their rival as a long-term business partner. Coupled with an outdated 4-speed automatic, the engine was extremely thirsty, and would not meet government-imposed emissions standards without hasty modifications. At the same time, but without the fanfare, Bentley made several minor modifications to the original BMW engined cars, and designated them as the "Arnage Green Label" for the model year. As part of the modification process, both Red and Green Label cars received stiffer body shells and larger wheels and brakes. The stiffer body shell was needed because of the extra weight of the British engine. The larger brakes were needed for the same reason. Making a pop up Alpine navigation system standard. Adding park distance control to the front and rear. Increasing the rear seat leg room by modifying the design of the front seatbacks. Adding power folding exterior mirrors. Modifying the steering rack to reduce steering effort at low speeds. The lens covers for the headlights went from being glass â€”99 to plastic onwards. The public relations department at Bentley pointed to customer demand as the driving force behind the reversion to the old two valve per cylinder 6. This explanation appears to have been acceptable to all but a few of the motoring press who welcomed the return of the old unit after criticising the BMW motor as at best insipid and, at worst, underpowered. Ultimately the Green Label was more reliable and significantly less expensive to service in the long term. This was the greatest amount of torque for a four-door car at the time. Also returning was the General Motors -sourced four-speed 4LE automatic transmission. In total only seven Arnage Green Label units were built, all of which were left-hand-drive versions. There was a final series of vehicles built in with the 4. The Green Label ended production in  The Red Label models were replaced in  The extra length is added to the car at its rear doors and its C-pillar. With the standard Arnage model, the rear wheel wells butt up against the rear door frames, but with the RL they are a few inches further back. The overall effect is a larger rear area inside the car. This style of saloon stretch is sometimes called "double-cut" in the United States, due to the two main points where the car is extended. Jankel and Andy Hotton Associates, for example, are two aftermarket coachbuilders especially known for this style. Available only as a bespoke " Mulliner " model, each RL is customised to the desires of the buyer. The RL, however, was also the first of a new series of Arnages which would finally cure the Bentley Arnage of the reliability and performance deficiencies experienced following its forced deprivation of the modern BMW engines it was designed to use. The suspension was retuned for the added weight, allowing the larger car to still handle well. Finally, the Arnage was powered by a modern twin-turbo unit with state-of-the-art electronic management system similar to the originally Cosworth-BMW unit developed for the Arnage in  Unfortunately, the development and testing of the revisions to the new 6. This model was launched to contrast the Arnage T, which was developed to be more sporting. The Arnage T, also from , was claimed to be the most powerful roadgoing Bentley at its launch at the Detroit Motor Show. The Arnage range was facelifted in , with a front end resembling that of the new Continental GT.

## Chapter 5 : Easy Checks - A First Review of Web Accessibility

*4 KMMRH S-0 October T-0May Base is "0" and this number advances for each change. In cases where there is a letter in parentheses, this designates.*

The default response format is html. If option is footprints, the footprint of the image service is returned as a feature collection. This feature collection can be viewed in an arcgis. The spatial reference of the geometry returned in footprints. The spatial reference should be specified as a well-known ID. Specifies the rendering rule for how the requested image should be processed. The response is updated service info that reflects a custom processing as defined by the rendering rule. For example, if renderingRule contains an attributeTable function, the response will indicate "hasRasterAttributeTable": Refer to the raster function JSON objects for the syntax and examples. Initial extent of the service. Full extent of the service. Time information of the service. The name of the attribute used as start time. The name of the attribute used as end time. U8 means unsigned 8bit; F32 means float 32bit; S16 means signed 16bit "minPixelSize": Comma separated list of supported capabilities - e. Default compression quality of jpeg format exported image applies to jpg and jpgpng. The maximum number of rows that the service allows in a client request. The maximum number of columns that the service allows in a client request. Comma separated list of allowed mosaic methods. Can be one or more of the following: Corresponds to the following enums: Specifies the sort field of default mosaic rule when byattribute is used as the default mosaic method. Specifies the sort base value of default mosaic rule when byattribute is used as the default mosaic method. The type depends on attribute type "sortValue": Specifies default mosaic operator. The maximum records returned in a query response. For single raster based image services, the maxRecordCount is  The maximum number of downloadable rasters number of rows that the service allows per request "maxDownloadImageCount": The maximum size of download raster request that the service allows per request "maxDownloadSizeLimit": The maximum number of rasters the service can mosaic per request "maxMosaicImageCount": Indicates the existence of tile resource "singleFusedMapCache": The cache directory "cacheDirectory": Information of tile resource "tileInfo": The denominator of the minimum scale at which caching may be available. The denominator of the maximum scale at which caching may be available. Indicates whether the service allows raster functions in request or not "allowRasterFunction": Specifies the supported raster function templates that client can invoke. The first one is applied to exportImage request by default "rasterFunctionInfos": Editor tracking fields information. Supported raster types in add rasters operation "rasterTypeInfos": Indiciates the existence of histograms resource. Indicates the existence of colormap resource. Indiciates the existence of raster attribute table resource. When requesting footprint for a service:

## Chapter 6 : The 5 Autonomous Driving Levels Explained | IoT For All

*Getting started Using the Services Directory What's new in the ArcGIS REST API Working with services you've published Resources and operations Output formats REST API versioning Configuring the REST API Using spatial references Resource hierarchy Server Info Generate Token Health Check Catalog.*

This blog post is intended for software development engineers building advanced solutions for Service Manager and have a need to localize their solutions. Before reading this post, please check out this blog post on localizing content in management packs. In most places in the Service Manager console, when you provide the display strings in management packs the right string just shows up depending on the context the user is in and what display language the user is running the OS as. When you are creating custom forms though you need to do a bit of extra work to localize the form string content. There are a couple of ways to do this: The typical approach of using the Resource class in. Net and resource files. You can read more about this approach here: Leveraging DisplayStrings defined in management packs. As a best practice we recommend that you localize your string content for forms using the DisplayString approach. There are a few reasons for this: It is consistent with the way the rest of your management pack localization is done. You can easily add languages in the future without having to release updated binaries. All you need to do is release an updated management pack file or even just a dependent management pack file that just contains additional languages. Your customers can add their own languages if they need simply using dependent management packs without impacting your code. You can leverage the display strings for the property labels and other things so there is guaranteed consistency in terminology. In that first example we defined the labels like this: I should be fired. Instead what we want to do is define our labels so that the string is retrieved depending on the language being shown. There are really two main scenarios here: You can find this. Control Pairs for Properties Typically, when you put a label next to a control you want the label for the control to be the same as the Property name of the property that the control is bound to. So â€” here, I want to bind my label content to the localized Property display name. Remember that the Service Request class derives from the System.

## Chapter 7 : PyNGL/PyNIO tutorial: example 11 - contour and XY plot

*At Levels 4 and 5, the vehicle is capable of steering, braking, accelerating, monitoring the vehicle and roadway as well as responding to events, determining when to change lanes, turn, and use signals.*

On March 6, , Kubernetes Project reached ninth place in commits at GitHub, and second place in authors and issues to the Linux kernel. Kubernetes is loosely coupled and extensible to meet different workloads. This extensibility is provided in large part by the Kubernetes API, which is used by internal components as well as extensions and containers that run on Kubernetes. It adds a higher level of abstraction by grouping containerized components. A pod consists of one or more containers that are guaranteed to be co-located on the host machine and can share resources. Correspondingly, "label selectors" are queries against labels that resolve to matching objects. One kind of controller is a replication controller, which handles replication and scaling by running a specified number of copies of a pod across the cluster. It also handles creating replacement pods if the underlying node fails. The set of pods that constitute a service are defined by a label selector. The components of Kubernetes can be divided into those that manage an individual node and those that are part of the control plane. The Kubernetes control plane consists of various components, each its own process, that can run both on a single master node or on multiple masters supporting high-availability clusters. Other components watch for changes to this store to bring themselves into the desired state. Scheduler tracks resource use on each node to ensure that workload is not scheduled in excess of available resources. The controllers communicate with the API server to create, update, and delete the resources they manage pods, service endpoints, etc. Every node in the cluster must run a container runtime such as Docker , as well as the below-mentioned components, for communication with master for network configuration of these containers. Kubelet[ edit ] Kubelet is responsible for the running state of each node, ensuring that all containers on the node are healthy. It takes care of starting, stopping, and maintaining application containers organized into pods as directed by the control plane. Node status is relayed every few seconds via heartbeat messages to the master. Once the master detects a node failure, the Replication Controller observes this state change and launches pods on other healthy nodes. The container is the lowest level of a micro-service that holds the running application, libraries, and their dependencies. Containers can be exposed to the world through an external IP address. Kube-proxy[ edit ] The Kube-proxy is an implementation of a network proxy and a load balancer , and it supports the service abstraction along with other networking operation. Kubernetes Cloud Services[ edit ].

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## Chapter 8 : MultiIndex / Advanced Indexing â€" pandas documentation

*Reconstructing the level labels index. get_level_values (0) Out[21]: Index Syntactically integrating MultiIndex in advanced indexing www.nxgvision.com is a bit.*

For information about how to perform these tasks in the user interface, see Manage users or groups. This server-level tool is located in Drive: Even if you are logged on with administrative credentials, you must open an elevated Command Prompt to perform this function. To add users to groups from the user interface, see Manage users or groups. If you are changing permissions for a project, you must also have the Edit project-level information permission for the project set to Allow. For more information, see Permission reference for Team Foundation Server. Parameters Description Namespace The namespace that contains the group to which you want to add permissions for a user or group. Tokens vary depending on the namespace you specify. Some namespaces do not have tokens that apply for this command. Action The name of the permission for which you are granting or denying access. Identity The identity of the user or the group. Specifies the URL of a project collection in the following format: Specifies the URL of an application-tier server in the following format: Access control entries are security mechanisms that determine which operations a user, group, service, or computer is authorized to perform. Examples The following example displays what namespaces are available at the server level for the application-tier server that is named ADatumCorporation. Note The examples are for illustration only and are fictitious. No real association is intended or inferred. The target Team Foundation Server is http: The following security namespaces are available to have permissions set on them: The following example displays what actions are available for the Server namespace at the collection level. The following actions are available in the security namespace Server: Parameters Description Namespace The namespace that contains the group to which you want to remove permissions for a user or group. Access control entries are security mechanisms that determine which operations a user, group, service, or computer is authorized to perform on a computer or server. Parameters Description Namespace The namespace that contains the group to which you want to view permissions for a user or group. Examples The following example displays what users and groups have access to the FrameworkGlobalSecurity token in the Server namespace within the ADatumCorporation deployment. Retrieving the access control list for object "Server" Parameters Description scope Optional. Specifies the URI of the project for which you want to display groups. If used with the scope of a project, it will display information only about the groups associated with that project. Example The following example displays information for all the groups within a project collection. Parameters Description groupIdentity Specifies the group identity. You can also add users and groups to an existing group using Team Explorer. Resolving identity "Team Foundation Administrators" Team Foundation Server application group Group type: Server scope Display name: Members of this group can perform all operations on the Team Foundation Application Instance. To create a project-level group from the user interface, see Manage users or groups. To obtain the URI for a project, connect to it, and open Team Explorer, hover over the name of the project in Home, and read the address. GroupName The name of the new group. GroupDescription A description of the project group. The group will be created within the project collection. The format for the URL is http: A project-level group is a security group for your project. You can use project groups to grant read, write, and administrative permissions that meet the security requirements of your organization. Example The following example creates a group that is specific to the project that the URI "vstfs: The group is named "Test Group" and has the description "This group is for testing. After you run the command, you can verify the group in Team Explorer. Remove a user or group. Remove a user or a group from membership in a group. To create a server-level or collection-level group from the user interface, see Manage users or groups.

## Chapter 9 : Kubernetes - Wikipedia

*Set the title and label length Adjust the length of titles, axes titles, data labels, and legends. If you decide to display any of these elements, adjusting the length (along with text size) ensures that nothing is truncated.*

Click on any frame to see it enlarged. NCL code for example 1 1. Start every NCL script with the begin statement and end it with the end statement. The first argument of new indicates the dimensionality of the variable, and the second argument its type. In this case, the two new statements are redundant, because in NCL you can declare variables by initializing them as you do in the next two lines. Arrays in NCL are modeled after arrays in the C programming language; that is, they are row-major and begin at index 0 instead of column-major and index 1 as in Fortran. The first argument a string indicates where you want the graphical output drawn "x11" for an X11 window, "ncgm" for an NCGM, and "ps", "eps", or "epsi" for a PostScript file. The second argument also a string determines the name of the file if you draw the graphical output to an NCGM or a PostScript file name. The second argument also comes into play when resource files are discussed in example 8 and 9. The next two arguments are the variables containing the X and Y arrays that you want to plot. These two arguments can be of type float, double, or integer and can be 1-dimensional or multi-dimensional explained below. The last argument is a logical value indicating whether you have set any " resources " for changing the look of a plot. You can also change the style of the tick marks as shown in example 7. By default, when a plot is drawn to an X11 window or an NCGM file, it has a black background and a white foreground. If a plot is drawn to a PostScript file, it has a white background and a black foreground. In later examples, you will learn how to specify the background and foreground colors, and when you do this, the plot has the same colors, no matter which workstation you draw it to. Divider in the code to indicate the start of the code for the second plot. Draw an XY plot with three curves, each curve having nine points. Note that this time you are not using new to declare the array, because in NCL you can create variables by assigning values to them. NCL is able to determine the dimensionality and type of a variable by the way it is initialized. For example, to create a 2 x 3 x 4 integer array called i with each value set to 0, use the following NCL statement: As usual, they contain values, but they may also contain ancillary information about the variable. This additional information is often called "metadata. Variables can have an unlimited number of attributes assigned to them, and each attribute is assigned to a variable using the " " symbol. Since x is only a 1-dimensional array, NCL pairs the values in the x array with the values in each of the three curves in the y2 array. If a 3 x 9 X array had been declared in addition to the 3 x 9 Y array, then each value in the Y array would have been paired with the corresponding value in the X array. There are 16 different dash patterns available; see the list of " dash patterns " in the graphics documentation. Draw the same three curves, using different colors and line thicknesses for each one. In NCL, there are hundreds of resources you can set for changing line colors and thicknesses, adding titles, changing fonts, creating label bars and legends, changing map projections, modifying the size of a plot, masking out certain areas, etc. There are also resources for changing the data of a plot, like setting minimum and maximum values, selecting strides or subsets of data, and setting missing values. For example, the line thickness for a curve is hard-coded to a value of 1. You only need to set a resource if you want to change its default value. Resources are grouped by the type of graphical object or data they describe, and these groupings are discussed here and in other examples. As stated above, a variable can have an unlimited number of attributes. Setting resources using straight NCL code is quite different, and is covered in the " Going beyond the basics " section of this document. The default is 1 which is the foreground color "white" in this case. The colors specified here are represented by integer index values, where each index maps to a color in a predefined color table also called a "color map". Since a color table has not been defined in this example, a default color table with 32 indices is provided by NCL later examples will show how to create your own color map. In the default color table, the integer values 2, 3, and 4 represent the colors "red", "green", and "blue" respectively. Color resources can also be set using named colors , so the

xyLineColors resource could have been set with the following code: If you had wanted the same line color for each curve, but wanted it something other than "1", then you could have used the singular resource, xyLineColor. XY plot resources belong to the "XyPlot" group and start with the letters "xy". Each XyPlot resource is documented with its type and its default value in the XyPlot resource descriptions. The default thickness is 1. Again, you could have used the singular resource xyLineThicknessF to set all the curves to the same thickness. Each curve is a different color and has a different line thickness. Since you are creating the same plot as before, you want to keep the same resources that you set for the previous XY plot. You can just add more attributes to the resources variable to customize the plot some more. If you had wanted to go back to all the default resources before creating the next XY plot, you could have either used a new variable name for the resources, or deleted the current list of resources with the delete resources command and started over with a new list. Title resources belong to the "Title" group and start with "ti. Fonts can be set by using a string that describes the font, or by using an index into a font table. A table of all the available fonts along with their names and index values appears in the " Font table " section of the NCAR Graphics Reference Manual. Note that predefined strings, like those listed in the font table, are case-insensitive, and that you could have specified the font with "helvetica" or "HELVETICA" or any another combination of uppercase and lowercase characters. There are three types of lines that can be drawn: In this plot, you are using this resource to invoke all three kinds of lines. The xyMarkers resource defines the type of markers you want to use. There are seventeen marker styles to choose from. The default marker size is 0. Draw the plot with the new resources you set. The first argument of asciiread is the file name, the second argument a 1-dimensional integer array is the dimensionality of the data you are reading in, and the third argument a string is the type of the data. If you had wanted to select elements 50 to of the first set of values, you would have used the notation "  Since the values stored in the lon variable range from 1. In NCL, you can do scalar arithmetic on a whole array using the same notation as if it were a scalar value. You can also multiply, divide, add, and subtract arrays in one step as long as they are the appropriate size for doing such array computations. Lines could also have been combined into one line: If you plan to set some new resources, the variable resources must be again set to True, since delete removes all information relating to it. You could have also just used a new variable name. You set xyLabelMode to "Custom" to indicate that you want to customize how to label the XY plot curves there are no labels by default. You can indicate what labels you want with the xyExplicitLabels resource. Draw an XY plot, using the new list of resources you just set. End every NCL script with end.