DOWNLOAD PDF THE COGNITIVE PROJECT

Chapter 1 : INTLP: The Non-Cognitive Skills Project - Institute for Student Achievement

The Cognitive Irrationality Project is a project led by Prof. Dr. Anne Meylan at the University of Zurich (Switzerland).. The project is funded by the National Swiss Foundation (SNF) and started in September at the University of Basel until it moved to the University of Zurich in August

The capability is available in both Visual Studio Prerequisites An Azure subscription. If you do not have one, you can sign up for a free account. Visual Studio version The tab is available on the welcome page that appears when you open a new project. Scroll down to the bottom of the list of services, and select Find more services. The Extensions and Updates dialog box appears. Installing an extension requires a restart of the integrated development environment IDE. NET Core web project. Use the Empty project template. The Connected Service page appears with services you can add to your project. Select the subscription you want to use, and then choose a name for the Face API, or choose the Edit link to modify the automatically generated name, choose the resource group, and the Pricing Tier. Follow the link for details on the pricing tiers. Choose Add to add supported for the Connected Service. Visual Studio modifies your project to add the NuGet packages, configuration file entries, and other changes to support a connection the Face API. Headers; Add a configuration field, and add a constructor that initializes the configuration field in Startup class to enable Configuration in your program. As an example, you can use one of the images on this Face API page. Your project should look something like this in Solution Explorer: Right-click on the image file, choose Properties, and then choose Copy if newer. Change the imagePath string to the correct path and filename for your face image. Use this method to configure the HTTP request pipeline. A third optional parameter is "details". IsNullOrEmpty json return string. Append ch ; if! Append " " ; break; default: Clean up resources When no longer needed, delete the resource group. This deletes the cognitive service and related resources. To delete the resource group through the portal: Enter the name of your resource group in the Search box at the top of the portal. When you see the resource group used in this QuickStart in the search results, select it. Select Delete resource group.

Chapter 2 : Setting up the Project â€“ cognitive thinking

The 8 Cognitive Biases Project Managers Need to Watch For Rich Butkevic - November 1, Rich Butkevic is a Project Management Professional (PMP)Â® certification holder and scrum master who specializes in utilizing agile and Scrum methodologies for large projects with geographically distributed teams.

To include comparison groups, outcomes, measures, notable limitations This study utilizes information from Walkup et al. It evaluates how parental anxiety predicted change in pediatric anxiety symptoms across four different interventions: Coping Cat [now called C. Controlling for parental trait anxiety, youth depressive symptoms, and youth age, there was a main effect of COMB treatment indicating that youth who received both medication and the Coping Cat benefitted most. In addition, there was an interaction between parental anxiety and SRT treatment. Counter to expectations, higher levels of parental anxiety predicted a more favorable symptom trajectory within the SRT condition leading to faster and greater reduction in youth anxiety compared to youths whose parents had lower levels of anxiety. Parental anxiety did not significantly influence youth anxiety trajectories in the other treatment conditions. Limitations include generalizability to other ethnic populations and lack of follow-up. Length of postintervention follow-up: Trajectories of change in youth anxiety during cognitive-behavior therapy. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 83 2 , Randomized controlled trial Number of Participants: To include comparison groups, outcomes, measures, notable limitations This study utilizes information Walkup, et al. Youths were randomized to 1 of 4 interventions C. Project, medication, combination, or placebo. Results indicate that introduction in the C. Project of both cognitive restructuring e. Counter to expectations, no strategy altered the rate of progress in the specific domain of anxiety that it was intended to target i. Limitations include the attrition rate of the original study sample at the follow-up time point, lack of follow-up, and reliance on self-reported measures. Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology, 84 1 , Results indicate that residualized gains in coping efficacy mediated gains in the C. Project, sertraline, and combination conditions. In the combination condition, some unique effect of treatment remained. Treatment assignment was not associated with a reduction in anxious self-talk, nor did anxious self-talk predict changes in anxiety symptoms. Limitations include the attrition rate of the original study sample at the follow-up time point, additional services or medication during the follow-up period was not controlled, and the generalizability of the findings particularly to male youths and youths from nonwhite and lower-SES backgrounds. The effects of cognitive-behavioral therapy for youth anxiety on sleep problems. Journal of Anxiety Disorders, 37, Pretest-posttest study Number of Participants: To include comparison groups, outcomes, measures, notable limitations This study examined a whether sleep-related problems SRPs improved following cognitive-behavioral therapy CBT for youth with anxiety disorders, b whether variables that may link anxiety and SRPs e. Youth received the empirically supported treatment cognitive-behavioral for their respective principal diagnoses Coping Cat [now called C. Results indicated that parent-reported SRPs improved from pretreatment to posttreatment and that treatment responders with regard to anxiety yielded greater SRP improvements than nonresponders. Parent report of bedtime resistance and sleep anxiety showed significant improvements. Youth reported lower rates of SRPs compared to their parents and did not demonstrate pretreatment to posttreatment changes in SRPs. Pre-sleep arousal and family accommodation decreased overtreatment but did not predict lower SRPs at posttreatment. Higher accommodation was correlated with greater SRPs. Sleep hygiene evidenced no change and did not mediate links between accommodation and posttreatment SRPs. Limitations include study lacked objective sleep measures, lack of randomization, and lack of comparison group. Additional References Beidas, R. Flexible applications of the coping cat program for anxious youth. Cognitive and Behavioral Practice, 17 2 , Considering CBT with anxious youth? Cognitive and Behavioral Practice, 12 1 , Contact Information Philip C.

Chapter 3 : Microsoft Cognitive Toolkit

Video: Unlock deeper learning with the new Microsoft Cognitive Toolkit Microsoft Cognitive Toolkit (formerly known as CNTK) version is now available to Developers and Data Scientists. Cognitive Toolkit is a free, easy-to-use, open-source toolkit that trains deep learning algorithms to learn like the human brain.

Background During the last few decades, the severe shortage of radio spectrum has been the main motivation always used by researchers in the field of wireless communications. It has been believed that this shortage is mainly due to the physical scarcity of radio spectrum and to the rapid spread of diverse devices with wireless-interaction capability, such as mobile phones, laptop computers, home appliances, wireless tags, etc. Traditional and common approaches to solve this problem have been to increase the number of bits that can be transmitted per unit time and frequency, resulting in high capacity within a given frequency bandwidth. To this end, considerable research effort and fund have been spent to develop advanced wireless access technologies, and a lot of research is still ongoing all over the world. However, a recent report published by the federal communication commission FCC in US has shown a surprising finding, which highlights a different cause of the shortage of frequency resource: Thus, the large part of the licensed spectrum is not utilized most of the time and space, and the frequency spectrum is actually abundant. We have been trying to put more signals into congested frequency bands even if there are almost free frequency bands next to them. This paradoxical fact has resulted from the complicated and old regulations, which prevent us from utilizing more flexible and open access to these abundant bands the regulation is old in a sense that it has been made to match the state-of-the art technologies from the s! Apparently, in order to increase the efficiency of our natural spectrum resource utilization, more flexible spectrum management techniques and regulations are required. Another approach to increase spectrum efficiency One of the most important findings from the measurements reported in [1] is that a large portion of the radio spectrum is not in use for significant periods of time in certain areas. Thus, there are a lot of spectrum holes, which are defined as a set of frequency bands assigned licensed to a user we call this user as a primary user , but, at a particular time and specific geographic location, not being utilized by that user [2]. On the other hand, the report also pointed out that most of the unlicensed spectra are heavily accessed by users and have high spectrum utilization thanks to the possibility of open access with relaxed regulations. These observations lead us to a key idea: Cognitive radio has been proposed as a means to achieve such dynamics. A cognitive radio senses the spectral environment over a wide frequency band and exploits this information to opportunistically provide wireless links that can best meet the demand of the user, but also of its radio environments. The cognitive-radio devices have two important functionalities: A secondary terminal first senses the spectrum environment in order to learn the frequency spectra unoccupied by primary users. Once such a spectrum hole is found, the secondary terminal adapts its transmission power, frequency band, modulation, etc. Even after starting the transmission, the secondary terminal should be able to detect or predict the appearance of a primary user so that it makes the spectrum available for the primary user. Basically, the primary users should not change their communication infrastructure due to these operations. Thus, these sensing including the detection and adaptation of the secondary users must be done independently of the primary users. Figure 1 shows an example of the spectrum utilization with ideal operation of cognitive radio. In the area 1 which is a region within communication range of primary users, the secondary users build communication links with frequency f1 while the primary users are not active on the communication links. Note that, in the conventional system without cognitive radio, the frequency band f1 cannot be utilized by any user at any location. Thus, cognitive radio allows users to utilize a frequency band more densely in time and space, thereby leading to a drastic increase of the total spectrum efficiency. Figure 1 Frequency utilization of primary and secondary users in Cognitive Radio Environment 3. Application Scenarios and Potential One of the scenarios considered as an application of cognitive radio technology is the spectrum pooling in which some specific and limited licensed spectrum military, government, public interest, etc is rented for public access [3][4]. The other scenario is the renting of radio spectrum from one mobile operator to the others according to the profile of the spectrum use [5]. There is also

one scenario under standardization process in IEEE The working group is currently developing a standard for a cognitive radio-based air interface for license-exempt devices e. WiMAX devices operating in a spectrum allocated to the TV broadcast service on a non-interference basis [6]. Furthermore, the ultra wide-band UWB -based system can also be considered as an instance of cognitive radio since it tries to overlay signal with licensed bands in an interference-free manner [7]. The application of cognitive radio technologies will have a great impact on wireless communication industry. First, the cognitive radio makes it easier for manufacturers to introduce and spread new technologies thanks to the increase of license-free operations i. This also helps small venture companies to start new wireless businesses. Second, system operators get more opportunities to utilize their owned spectrum by renting it to other users or system operators. This secondary market can reduce the burden for large operators to keep expensive licensed spectrum. Thanks to the above benefits brought to manufacturers and system operators, users can get new services with cheaper prices, but also with higher quality. Furthermore, cognitive radio technologies offer the international roaming capability to users since terminals can sense and understand the communication environment abroad, and adapt their transmission according to the spectrum environment in different countries. Finally, for the government, the benefit is not only limited to the efficient use of the natural resource of radio spectrum. The increase of the available radio resource can stimulate the invention of novel technologies, and can enhance the worldwide competence in this field. Especially, by leading the research and development with this new way of utilizing the spectrum, there is a great chance to propose a new worldwide standard. Thus, it is now a great chance for Denmark to take an initiative in this research area and to originate a Denmark-branded worldwide standard. There are several prerequisites for cognitive radio technologies to be successfully introduced into wireless industries. Most importantly, there must be considerable changes to the current licensing rules and regulations for the spectrum utilization. Discussions concerning this issue have already been started at FCC in the US [1][2], and the European countries and regulation bodies will inevitably follow such a trend in the immediate future. This observation has recently ignited an intensive research worldwide. However, being a green-field research, most of the available studies are still at a conceptual level, and the core technologies and system analysis for realizing cognitive radio are yet to be invented and developed. Thus, we have now a good opportunity to give a big impact on the field of wireless communication research by showing concrete enabling technologies and system performance for cognitive radio. Research Content This project is divided into two main tasks which tackle on challenging issues in the cognitive radio system. Dynamic Spectrum Management The key information to prevent the interference from a secondary user to a primary user is the spectrum environment at the receiver of the primary user. As shown in Figure 2, even if a secondary transmitter ST1 does not detect the signal of a primary transmitter PT1 , the transmission of ST1 can cause interference to the primary receiver PR1. Many solutions to this so-called hidden terminal problem have been proposed for homogeneous system where a transmitter and a possibly interfered terminal can exchange information on the interference condition. However, in cognitive radio, the primary and secondary users cannot necessarily exchange information. In this case, a secondary terminal needs to estimate the actual spectrum environment in a separate place. Such a remote sensing in a cognitive radio system is a challenging open issue. The cooperation among many secondary terminals e. Once the available spectrum is found, the secondary user must decide the transmission formats and their parameters. In cognitive radio, the primary user allows a certain level of interference from the secondary users, and this requires careful specification of the regulation, that is, the interference level and interference patterns that the secondary user is allowed to cause to the primary users. However, if we first specify the allowable interference and then develop the spectrum access algorithms, we may end up in a situation that is similar to the present regulation, where the rigid rules are severely restricting innovation in the spectrum access techniques. Therefore, in our approach, the spectrum usage rules and the spectrum usage algorithms will be addressed jointly. Only in that manner can a good trade-off be achieved between system performance and etiquette of spectrum utilization. The above problem will be also considered for the case with different primary users requiring diverse limits on interference levels. In addition, there can be internal gradation among the secondary users, so that a secondary user from a low-priority class should give precedence to the one from a higher class. The existence and specification of such priority classes are also

necessary issues to be investigated. The proposed techniques and regulations must offer a good trade-off between system capacity and etiquette of spectrum utilization. Time plan for Task 1 Year.

Chapter 4 : theinnatdunvilla.com - The 8 Cognitive Biases Project Managers Need to Watch For

Project managers are called upon to make decisions. Wouldn't it be great to improve your thought and decision making processes to better resolve and address predicaments and challenges or to promote opportunities that bring about productive changes a.

Chapter 5 : StimQ Cognitive Home Environment | DEVELOPMENTAL & BEHAVIORAL PEDIATRICS

Is the variable that will be used to pass in the Key associated with the Specific Cognitive Services API this project will be working with. uriBase Is the variable that will be used to pass in the Endpoint of the API that you are going to access with this project.

Chapter 6 : Cognitive Radio Project

The International Cognitive Ability Resource is a public-domain assessment tool which aims to encourage the broader assessment of cognitive abilities in psychology and other social sciences and facilitate neuropsychological assessment in medical research and practice.

Chapter 7 : Wikipedia:WikiProject Cognitive science - Wikipedia

Project Conversation Learner enables you to build and teach conversational interfaces that learn from example interactions. Unlike traditional approaches, Project Conversation Learner considers the end-to-end context of a dialogue to help improve responses and deliver more compelling user experiences.

Chapter 8 : Tutorial: Face API C# - Azure Cognitive Services | Microsoft Docs

StimQ Cognitive Home Environment Through our studies, we identified a need for a standardized, interview-based instrument to measure a family's cognitive home environment. We developed and standardized such an instrument, the StimQ, for use with parents of young children between five months and six years old.

Chapter 9 : The Project - International Cognitive Ability Resource - The ICAR Project

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