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Zen and the art of system monitoring

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Kitchen \$30Deposit \$100 with alcohol \$130Police officer needed for alcohol events 4 hour block \$30/hour Fitness Center Prices Single-quarterly \$45.00 Single-semi-annual \$75.00 \$150.00 Family-semi-annual \$100.00 Family-annual \$190.00 Senior Citizen (62 & over) Single-quarterly \$24.00 Single-semi-annual \$40.00 Single-annual \$80.00 Family-semi-annual \$60.00 Family-annual \$120.00 City of Trussville Fitness Center Gymnasium and Indoor Track Phone : 205-508-0221 Hours of operation: Monday – Thursday 6:00 AM – 9:00 PM Friday 6:00 AM – 6:00 PM Saturday 8:00 AM – 6:00 PM Sunday 1:00 PM – 6:00 PM 2020 Holiday Closures: January 1-New Year January 20-MLK Day April 10-12-Easter May 25-Memorial Day July 3 & 4- Independence Day September 7 – Labor Day November 11- Veteran's Day November 26 & 27- Thanksgiving December 24 & 25- Christmas Fitness Classes Mind Body Yoga In-Exhale to Health with Wayne Tuesday 4:45pm Cahaba Tower Thursday 7-8pm Cahaba Tower For more information, email wayneda12@aol.com Jazzercise Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday 9am Upper Aerobics Room Monday, Tuesday and Thursday 17:30 Upper Aerobics Room For more information call Beth Gilbert @ 205-966-9893 EW Yoga Monday and Wednesday 8:30 Cahaba Tower For more information call 205-655-1009 Rest and resume yoga with Kym Wednesday 6-7pm Cahaba Tower For more information, email Kym Brown at daisy4kym@yahoo.com Trussville Martial Arts Monday and Thursday for Beginners 6:30-7:30pm Athletic Center Monday and Thursday for Advanced 7:30-8:30pm Athletic Center For more information, call Richard Worthington @ 205-601-8039 or 205-655-9478 13. kesäkuuta kello 20.48 · NEW TRUSSVILLE CIVIC CENTER HOURS Starting Monday, June 15TH, 2020 Monday - Thursday 7am - 7am - 7:50pm Friday 7am - 5:50pm Saturday 9am - 2:55pm Cardio room, Fitness center, basketball gymnasium and track will be open to members (no guests) during these times Pickleball will continue playing on Tuesday, June 16 only subject to the invitation to order 655-94865.2 t. tykkää tästä1971 is a fashionable forward clothing store. We're going to run a store in Emporium South and... Aiheeseen liittyvät sivut2.4 t. tykkää tästäThe Trussville Downtown Merchants Association Mission: To support and improve Trussville ... Näytä lisääTrussville Police Department11 t. tykkää tästäTrusville Police Department is dedicated to working with the community to make the city ... 5.2 t. tykkää tästäA garden garden civic centre hosts a wide range of meetings, events, parties and... 4.6 t. tykkää tästä Our dough and sauce are made from scratch in our own kitchen for fresh, unique taste. ... 40 t. tykkää tästäThe Trussville Tribune covers news, sports and events from Trussville, Clay, Pinson, Springville,... 898 tykkää tästäSite with you the celebration of your special event!!! The price is \$75 for a two-day rental. Includes... 5.1 t. tykkää tästäDine in. Let's go. Eating. We offer traditional American home cooking made from our... 5.2 t. tykkää tästäT2GO supplies restaurant meals to homes and businesses in the greater Trussville area (parts of... 1.4 t. tykkää tästä Our pizzas are homemade only from the freshest ingredients. We use a mixture of fresh grated cheeses.... What is the truth about environmental issues and how much is invented? Will our human race as we know it end unless we perform dramatic acts? Is it just hype? Are problems often overstated and not that cataclysm? Below are some truths. Which ones do you think are true? Climate change now poses an almost medium-term existential threat to human civilization. [1] Climate change is real, but it's not the end of the world. It's not even our most serious environmental problem. Most environmental trends, including population, pollution and resource use, are going in the right direction. The left benefits from the hype of climate change as an apocalypse, while also opposed to obvious solutions. [2] We are facing an unprecedented global emergency. Life on Earth is in crisis: scientists agree that we have entered a period of sudden climate disintegration, and we are in the midst of a mass extinction of our own creation. [3] One billion people will live in unbearable heat within 50 years - study. [4] There is no climate emergency. Therefore, there is no reason to panic. [5] Data and Stories According to the TDWI Glossary: Data Storytelling is the practice of building a story around a set of data and its accompanying visualizations that help convey the meaning of such data in a strong and compelling way. [6] Data storytelling is an important and useful discipline. It helps to engage audiences and connect data in compelling and practical ways. That's why telling data is essential, useful, and beneficial in creating real business value and inspiring quality decisions and actions. However, the human mind is a storytelling machine. We create stories from almost everything. Quite often, our stories have huge leaps in facts and logic that can distort and distort data in order to present the points we are trying to prove. The above statements are examples of stories. Many of these stories are based on the same data, but they communicate completely different and opposite stories. Zen and the human mind, as I wrote earlier in this column about data and Zen, zen (meaning awareness) is highly associated with data disciplines. The first thing that happens in the mind is that we take data with our senses. The second thing that happens is that from this data, we create meaning, stories, opinions, judgments (eg, this is similar to what happens in computer systems. Each system takes data and then interprets, processes, and creates meaning from the data. A very useful exercise is to distinguish stories from facts, so we are fully aware. In the book, Crucial Conversations Tools for Talking When Stakes Are High,[7] NY Times bestselling authors, Kerry Patterson, Joseph Grenny, Ron McMillan and Al Switzler emphasize the importance of distinguishing facts from stories and that any set of facts can be used to tell an infinite number of stories. They recommend sticking to the facts during a key conversation where the stakes are high. I would say that the stakes are high when it comes to the environment. The authors write: Go back to the facts. Leave your absolute certainty by distinguishing between hard facts and your made-up story (Patterson, Kerry, et al., pg 129). What is data? What are the facts? There are a large number of statistics that are published on the environment. However, it may be difficult to assess the exact accuracy of this information. However, the following links provide statistics that have been reported about our environment. Please understand that I do not even claim that the data points below are absolute facts, because I cannot verify the data, however it is factual that the data points below have been published. Air pollution: The World Health Organization has reported that an estimated 4.2 million premature deaths worldwide are related to ambient air pollution, mainly from heart disease, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, lung cancer and acute respiratory infections in children. [8] CO2 level: NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies said that as of June 2020, carbon dioxide levels were 414 ppm (particles per million) in the air, and that this was their highest in 650,000 years (see Figure 1): [9] Figure 1[10]Click on the image for a larger version. Global temperature increase: NASA said the last average annual anomaly (how much warmer than the average last year was worldwide) was higher by 1.78 degrees Fahrenheit (compared to the average temperature in 1951-1980). They also said nineteen of the 20 warmest years on record have occurred since 2001. [11] Several studies published in peer-reviewed scientific journals have reported that 97 percent or more of actively publishing climate scientists agree that the Earth's climate is warming and that climate warming trends in the last century are very likely due to human activity. [12] The Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which includes more than 1,300 scientists from the United States and other countries, recently predicted a temperature increase of 2.5 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit over the next century. [13] Artic Sea Ice: Arctic sea ice reaches its minimum every September. NASA announced that September Arctic sea ice is now declining at a rate of 12.85 percent over a decade, compared with the 1981 to 2010 average. [14] Ice sheet: Data from NASA GRACE and GRACE Follow-On satellites show that land-based ice sheets in both Antarctica and Greenland have been losing weight since 2002. The rate of change is that they lose weight at 147.0 Gigatons per year. [15] The National Ocean Service reported that global sea levels have risen in recent centuries and increased in recent decades. In 2014, global sea level was 2.6 inches above the 1993 average – the highest annual average for satellite recording (1993-present). Sea levels continue to rise at a rate of about one-eighth of an inch per year. [16] Plastics: Globalcitizen.org article claims that since the 1950s, around 8.3 billion tons of plastic have been produced worldwide. Plastic kills more than 1.1 million seabirds and animals every year. The average person eats 70,000 microplastics every year. [17] The UN report claims that approximately 1 million animal and plant species are now threatened with extinction, many more than ever before in human history. The average number of native species in most major land habitats has decreased by at least 20%, mostly since 1900. More than 40% of amphibian species, almost 33% of reef corals and more than a third of all marine mammals are threatened. [18] COVID-19 Environmental Data ABC News reported that deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon increased by more than 50% in the first three months of 2020 compared to the same three-month period last year, according to preliminary satellite data released by the Brazilian Space Agency's deforestation monitoring system. [19] Climate change in nature indicated that daily global CO2 emissions decreased by around 17% by the beginning of April 2020 compared to average levels in 2019, less than half that of changes in surface transport. At its peak, national emissions decreased by an average of 26%. [20] The article Global Food, Environment and Economic Dynamics writes that the reduction in air pollution in China caused by this economic disruption probably saved twenty times more lives in China than was currently directly lost due to virus infection in that country. [21] The UN Environment Programme says that ecosystem integrity emphasizes human health and development. Man-made environmental changes change the structure of the wildlife population and reduce biodiversity, leading to new environmental conditions, which they prefer in particular vectors and/or pathogens. [22] What does this data mean? Here's the catch! The same data can be interpreted in so many different ways depending on one's motivation and thinking. For example, when I asked what environmental data really meant by Michael Potts, former CEO for the Rocky Mountain Institute and a prominent environmental science research firm, his view was that there is a huge amount of data that is very difficult to assess, integrate and interpret accurately and that our assessments are influenced by the psychology and prejudices of the researcher. People seem to create meaning and stories from data. For example, if the average temperature, as NASA reports, is 1.78 degrees Fahrenheit higher than average, what does that mean? The New York Times reports: Science is clear: the world is warming dangerously, people are causing it, and the inability to act today will profoundly affect the future of the Earth. They further state that ... the impacts that scientists predicted years ago – including severe storms, heat waves, and melting glaciers and ice bergs – are accelerating. [23] In another article, they write: The groundbreaking report of the United Nations Scientific Panel on Climate Change paints a much more dire picture of the immediate consequences of climate change than previously thought, and says that avoiding damage requires transforming the world economy with speed and scale that has no documented historical precedent. On the other hand, Forbes reported, Objective Science proves extreme weather events such as hurricanes, tornadoes, heat waves, and droughts have become less common and less severe due to the country's recent moderate warming. They also said the highest recorded temperature in Australia occurred more than half a century ago, and only two out of seven Australian states have set their temperature record in the past 40 years. [24] In his book Apocalypse, Michael Shellenberger never states: Carbon emissions have peaked and have been falling for more than a decade in most developed countries. [25] The number of deaths caused by extreme weather, even in poor countries, has fallen by 80 percent over the past four decades. And the risk of Earth warming to very high temperatures is increasingly less likely due to slowing population growth and abundant natural gas. 25 Another source, Climate gov, states that the annual rate of increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide over the past 60 years is about 100 times faster than previous natural increases, such as those that occurred at the end of the last Ice Age 11,000-17,000 years ago. [26] So, what is the truth? This is where data literacy comes into play. For example, what do we do when different sources show different data? We need to assess the data using data literacy tools (see article So, for example, if some sources (like the above quote from 'Apocalypse Never') say that carbon emissions have been declining in most developed countries for more than a decade, but other data sources, such as the above quote from climate gov, say that carbon emissions have been increasing, then it is important that some time, check the data sources , consider the context, use statistics, rate how much data supports each statement , and check your bowel control. Using these methods, the preponderance of evidence from many credible sources seems to show that CO2 levels are the highest in hundreds of thousands of years, leading to higher temperatures. Is population growth a big problem? The claim made at the beginning of this article that the population is going in the right direction needs more context. While it is true that the pace of population growth is slowing, our population is growing. Let's add more data and context. Our world in data says: The world's population has grown from 1 billion in 1800 to 7.7 billion today. And the world's population growth rate has fallen from 2.2% a year 50 years ago to 1.05% a year. While the pace of growth may not increase, population growth is growing, and this is an important and challenging issue. [27] Global warming, declining artic sea ice, rising sea levels, plastic use, the extinction of many species, the acceleration of severe storms and heat waves, and many other environmental issues affect quality of life now and in the future. The way I see it, the story I'm telling myself is that it's important to take care of our environment in order to reduce extremely damaging outcomes and make a positive contribution to a better life and world. It depends on the individual steps, as well as the individual vote does not change the choices, but it is important that each of us votes, and so does our part as a world citizen in terms of our environment. Zen and the decision not to do anything meaningful action is a requirement of Zen. Being Zen is when you calmly make decisions and take effective action. This effective action is carried out with full consciousness, wisdom, loving intentions, determination and accuracy. Just as a master swordsman faces a fierce opponent, the key is that the decision not to do anything is fatal. If the wider world takes over, we will make an assessment of the situation and simply, if the situation requires action, then we will take it. There is no doubt that sea levels are higher, oceans are warmer, storms are stronger. Like a zen master or an experienced swordsman, the decision is not whether to act, but what steps to take. Data science and data management have grown up in an imperfect world of business decision-making. In this world, when faced with imperfect information and a clear need to take action, it is data science data management, which gives us guidance on making the best possible decision. These best decisions may not always be the optimal decision according to others, but they are strong because they are decisions to act on. What can we do in terms of the environment? Be aware and then take appropriate measures. That's what Zen is. Let's be aware of what data is and what stories are. Let's play. For example, we could reduce our personal carbon emissions, use more renewable energy sources, change our business model to make it greener, or a number of other measures that contribute to a better world. Another possible event is participation in the Eco-data group, a group of data experts and industry leaders who focus on environmental assistance. The mission of this group is to cultivate awareness and inspire actions to help our environment, using data-related skills. These include data literacy applications, data storytelling, data visualization, data integration, data governance, data science, and many other related data practices. In fulfilling our mission, we want to provide environmental data in the most objective way possible. If you would like to explore participation in our group, please contact us at ecodatagrp@gmail.com or visit www.ecodatagroup.org to find more information. Awareness is the biggest agent for change. Eckhart Tolle. Thank you Annette Quintana, Andrew Cardno, Lorie Nelson, and Mark Peco for their contributions to this article. [1] Spratt, D., Dunlap, I., Existential Climate-Related System Risk: Scenario, May, 2019 [2] Shellenberger, Michael, 'Apocalypse Never' 2020, HarperCollins Publishers rdr_ext_tmb [3] Extinction Web Rebellion Site, [4] [5] [6] ~:text=Data%20storytelling%20is%20the%20practice.a%20powerfu%20and%20compelling%20fashion., Patterson, Kerry. Key conversations: Talking tools when the stakes are high. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2012. Internet resource. sr_1_2?dchild=1&gclid=EAlalQobChMI8bfYu73u6gIVkYbACh25fg3pEAAYAIAAEgKPSvD_BwE&hvadid=241922115746&hvdev=c&hvlcophy=9028741&hvnwtw=g&hvmqt=e&hvrand=14583476154272049548&hvtargid=kwd-4445527466&hydacr=24632_10399690&keywords=crucial+conversations&qid=1595888912&sr=8-2&tag=googhydr-20 [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] ~:text=Sea%20level%20continues%20to%20rise.of%20an%20inch%20per%20year.&text=The%20two%20major%20causes%20of.as%20glaciers%20and%20ice%20sheets. [17] [18] UN report: The dangerous decline of nature unprecedented; The extinction rate of species accelerating [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] Shellenberger, Michael, 'Apocalypse Never' 2020, HarperCollins Publishers, Page 26 reports that Europe's emissions in 2018 were 23 percent lower than in 1990. In the US, emissions fell by 15 percent from 2005 to 2016. [26] ~:text=Over%20the%20past%20decade%20however,age%2011%2C000%2D17%2C000%20years%20ago. [27]

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