

## 1: Dependencies – Sitecore Helix documentation

*A FS or Finish to Start dependency is the most common and logical dependency both in project management and the real world. A particular task B can't start unless the task A is completed satisfactorily.*

What Is Demographic Transition? Demographic transition is the long-term shift in birth and death rates from high to low levels in a population. The mortality decline usually precedes the fertility decline, resulting in rapid population growth during the transition period. The demographic transition refers to the long-term change that populations undergo from high to low rates of births and deaths. It can be broadly divided into three phases. The first phase is characterized by declining mortality but continued high fertility, leading to rapid population growth and increases in the share of children in the population. Many countries in sub-Saharan Africa, such as Niger, Tanzania, and Democratic Republic of Congo, are in this first phase of transition. The second phase is characterized by declining fertility and further declines in mortality. As smaller birth cohorts replace larger ones and larger birth cohorts age into adulthood, the share of children in the population begins to decline while the share of working-age adults grows. The third phase is characterized by low levels of both fertility and mortality, where the share of child and working-age populations declines and the share of older adults increases. Japan and most countries in Europe are in this final phase of the transition. The timing and speed of these age structure changes have important social and economic implications. Each Population Age Structure Presents Different Challenges Population age structure has implications for national policy agendas and resource allocation. If such investments are made, these countries have an opportunity to reap the economic growth benefits of a larger, better-educated working-age population. Countries experiencing high old-age dependency or double dependency relatively large shares of child and older-adult populations face different challenges. By monitoring and projecting age structure shifts, countries can better plan to meet the needs of their populations. What Is a Dependency Ratio? A dependency ratio is the number of people in a dependent age group those under age 15 or ages 65 and older divided by the number in the working-age group ages 15 to 64 , multiplied by For instance, a child dependency ratio of 45 means there are 45 children for every working-age individuals. These category definitions used in the map below are based on the average child and old-age dependency ratios for the world in , as well as the overall distribution of countries by these ratios in The map applies the based category definitions to the projected dependency ratios in

## 2: Dependency Ratio

*This dependency type is the easiest relationship for others to understand and will usually result in a longer than normal schedule. This gives the schedule more 'slack.' You may then utilize the other relationships as ways to shrink the duration of the overall schedule.*

As a client you need plumbing done. For that you need a plumber. To get those, it gets equipped by the plumbing company. As a plumber you know what you need, but you just want to do your job, not get everything. In software we are talking about a factory, correct? You, the customer, would need to contact the employer factory to give you the tools, so you could pass to the plumber. Of course at some point you have to have someone employing and outfitting plumbers, or you have no plumbers. The customer just asks for a plumber, and gets one already outfitted with what he needs to do his job. With DI, you still eventually have some code to fulfill the dependencies. If you take it to its fullest extent, your objects just make their dependencies known, and the object-graph-building happens outside, often in the init code. So below how code will look without dependency injection. WriteLine "I use gas as my fuel! And the bigger the application the more issues and headache we will have to add and use new type of engine. DIP suggests that we should depend on abstractions, not concrete classes. So to satisfy this we introduce IEngine interface and rewrite code like below: Now, the only trick is how do we create an instance of the Car and give it an actual concrete Engine class like GasEngine or ElectricityEngine. Run ; Here we basically inject pass our dependency Engine instance to Car constructor. So now our classes have loose coupling between objects and their dependencies, and we can easily add new types of engines without changing the Car class. The main benefit of the Dependency Injection that classes are more loosely coupled, because they do not have hard-coded dependencies. This follows the Dependency Inversion Principle, which was mentioned above. Instead of referencing specific implementations, classes request abstractions usually interfaces which are provided to them when the class is constructed. So in the end Dependency injection is just a technique for achieving loose coupling between objects and their dependencies. Rather than directly instantiating dependencies that class needs in order to perform its actions, dependencies are provided to the class most often via constructor injection. Also when we have many dependencies it is very good practice to use Inversion of Control IoC containers which we can tell which interfaces should be mapped to which concrete implementations for all our dependencies and we can have it resolve those dependencies for us when it constructs our object. For example, we could specify in the mapping for the IoC container that the IEngine dependency should be mapped to the GasEngine class and when we ask the IoC container for an instance of our Car class, it will automatically construct our Car class with a GasEngine dependency passed in.

## 3: .nuspec File Reference for NuGet | Microsoft Docs

*While the analysis of task dependencies for a large project is a complex task often requiring computer software, consider a few simple examples to illustrate the concept.*

**Controlling Remote Dependencies Time-Stamp Checking** In the time-stamp checking dependency model, whenever a procedure is compiled or recompiled, its time stamp the time it is created, altered, or replaced is recorded in the data dictionary. The time stamp is a record of the time the procedure is created, altered, or replaced. When a dependent procedure is used, Oracle Database compares the remote time stamps recorded at compile time with the current time stamps of the remotely referenced procedures. Depending on the result of this comparison, two situations can occur: The local and remote procedures run without compilation if the time stamps match. The local procedure is invalidated if any time stamps of remotely referenced procedures do not match, and an error is returned to the calling environment. Furthermore, all other local procedures that depend on the remote procedure with the new time stamp are also invalidated. For example, assume several local procedures call a remote procedure, and the remote procedure is recompiled. When one of the local procedures is run and notices the different time stamp of the remote procedure, every local procedure that depends on the remote procedure is invalidated. Actual time stamp comparison occurs when a statement in the body of a local procedure runs a remote procedure. Therefore, all statements in a local procedure that precede an invalid procedure call might run successfully. Statements subsequent to an invalid procedure call do not run at all. Depending on how the invalid procedure is called, DML statements run before the invalid procedure call are rolled back. Only the PROC call is rolled back. Each program unit carries a time stamp that is set by the server when the unit is created or recompiled. Figure demonstrates this graphically. Procedures P1 and P2 call stored procedure P3. Stored procedure P3 references table T1. In this example, each of the procedures is dependent on table T1. P3 depends upon T1 directly, while P1 and P2 depend upon T1 indirectly. The compiled states of P1 and P2 contain records of the time stamp of P3. Therefore, if the procedure P3 is altered and recompiled, then the time stamp on P3 no longer matches the value that was recorded for P3 during the compilation of P1 and P2. If P1 and P2 are on a client system, or on another Oracle Database instance in a distributed environment, then the time stamp information is used to mark them as invalid at run time. The disadvantage of this dependency model is that it is unnecessarily restrictive. Recompilation of dependent objects across the network are often performed when not strictly necessary, leading to performance degradation. This blocks the application from running at all. The client application developer must then redistribute new versions of the application to all customers. The RPC signature capability affects only remote dependencies. Local dependencies are not affected, as recompilation is always possible in this environment. The RPC signature of a procedure contains information about the following items: Only the types and modes of parameters are significant. The name of the parameter does not affect the RPC signature. If the RPC signature dependency model is in effect, a dependency on a remote program unit causes an invalidation of the dependent unit if the dependent unit contains a call to a procedure in the parent unit, and the RPC signature of this procedure has been changed in an incompatible manner. A program unit can be a package, stored procedure, stored function, or trigger. To alleviate some of the problems with the time-stamp-only dependency model, Oracle Database provides the additional capability of remote dependencies using RPC signatures. Local same server dependencies are not affected, as recompilation is always possible in this environment. An RPC signature is associated with each compiled stored program unit. It identifies the unit using the following criteria: The name of the unit the package, procedure, or function name. The types of each of the parameters of the subprogram. The number of parameters. The type of the return value for a function. The user has control over whether RPC signatures or time stamps govern remote dependencies. The procedure is defined as the following: A connection is made to the Boston server. If the timestamp dependency mode is in effect, then a mismatch in time stamps causes an error status to be returned to the calling procedure. If they match, then the call succeeds. Optimizations based on these settings are not automatically reconsidered if a function on a remote system is redefined with different settings. This might lead to incorrect query results when calls to the

remote function occur, even indirectly, in a SQL statement, or if the remote function is used, even indirectly, in a function-based index. A datatype class can include several datatypes. Changing a parameter datatype to another datatype in a class does not change the RPC signature. Table lists the datatype classes and the datatypes that comprise them. Table Datatype Classes.

## 4: Dependency ratio - Wikipedia

*In economics, geography, demography and sociology, the dependency ratio is an age-population ratio of those typically not in the labor force (the dependent part ages 0 to 14 and 65+) and those typically in the labor force (the productive part ages 15 to 64).*

The average life expectancy of males and females are expected to increase from 79 years in to 82 years in . The fewer people of working age, the fewer the people who can support schools , retirement pensions , disability pensions and other assistances to the youngest and oldest members of a population, often considered the most vulnerable members of society. Worries about increasing demographic dependency ratio should thus be taken with caution. Typically, workers will start to increase their savings as they grow closer to retirement age, but this will eventually affect their long-term interest rates due to the retirement population increasing and the fertility rates decreasing. If the demographic population continues to follow this trend, their savings will decrease while their long-term interest rates increase. Due to the saving rates decreasing, the investment rate will prevent economic growth because there will be less funding for investment projects. There is a correlation between labor force and housing markets, so when there is a high age-dependency ratio in a country, the investments in housing markets will decrease since the labor force is decreasing due to a high dependency population. A solution to decreasing the dependency ratio within a country is to promote immigration for younger people. This will stimulate a higher economic growth because the working-age population will grow in numbers if more young adults migrate into their country. Encouraging women to work will help decrease the dependency ratio. Because more women are getting a higher education, it is less likely for them to have children causing the fertility rates to decrease as well. Dependency ratios based on the Demographic Transition Model[ edit ] The age-dependency ratio can determine which stage in the Demographic Transition Model a certain country is in. The dependency ratio acts like a rollercoaster when going through the stages of the Demographic Transition Model. During stages 1 and 2, the dependency ratio is high due to significantly high crude birth rates putting pressure onto the smaller working-age population to take care of all of them. In stage 3, the dependency ratio starts to decrease because fertility and mortality rates start to decrease which shows that the proportion of adults to the young and elderly are much larger in this stage. In stages 4 and 5, the dependency ratio starts to increase once again as the working-age population retires. Because fertility rates caused the younger population to decrease, once they grow up and start working, there will be more pressure for them to take care of the previous working-age population that just retired since there will be more young and elderly people than working-age adults during that time period. Japan is a great example of an aging population. They have a 1: This causes trouble for them because there is not enough people in the working-age population to support all of the elders. Rwanda is another example of a population that struggles with a younger population also known as the " youth bulge ". Both of these countries are struggling with high dependency ratios even though both countries are on opposite stages of the Demographic Transition Model.

# OVERALL DEPENDENCIES pdf

## 5: World Population Data Sheet

*A dependency ratio is the number of people in a dependent age group (those under age 15 or ages 65 and older) divided by the number in the working-age group (ages 15 to 64), multiplied by*

Required The fully qualified assembly name. If omitted, indicates that the reference applies to all frameworks. See Target frameworks for the exact framework identifiers. The following example shows a reference to System. Net for all target frameworks, and a reference to System. The nuget pack command automatically picks up the necessary files. For this reason, avoid using. See Including content files below for details. Attribute Description src The location of the file or files to include, subject to exclusions specified by the exclude attribute. The path is relative to the. Being immutable, they are not intended to be modified by the consuming project. Example content files include: For maximum compatibility with consuming projects, a package ideally specifies the content files in both elements. Using the files element for content files For content files, simply use the same format as for assembly files, but specify content as the base folder in the target attribute as shown in the following examples. Basic content files Source files: These files are specified with a set of attributes that describe how they should be used within the project system: Attribute Description include Required The location of the file or files to include, subject to exclusions specified by the exclude attribute. The default is Compile. The default is false. This flag only works when copyToOutput flag is set to true. If multiple entries match the same file then all entries are applied. The top-most entry overrides the lower entries if there is a conflict for the same attribute. Package folder structure The package project should structure content using the following pattern: Any folder structure may be appended to the end of this syntax.

## 6: Dependencies | DropTask Blog

*May 05, Â· Dependency Injection and dependency Injection Containers are different things: Dependency Injection is a method for writing better code a DI Container is a tool to help injecting dependencies.*

## 7: Workspace Â» Structure

*The dependency resolver will be used to resolve the Context class dependency to an instance of that class contained within the DI container. Not only is the dependency resolver used to resolve dependencies between our classes, but it's also used by Web API to resolve controller dependencies.*

## 8: Schema Object Dependencies

*The dependency ratio is the number of dependents aged zero to 14 and over the age of 65 to the total population, aged 15 to*

## 9: design patterns - What is dependency injection? - Stack Overflow

*These category definitions used in the map below are based on the average child and old-age dependency ratios for the world in , as well as the overall distribution of countries by these ratios in*

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*Out of This World tales of space Mechanical engineering basic concepts book Forms of curriculum inquiry Walker, L. Learning problems and the occupational therapist. Introduction to algorithms 3rd editions Blackout? Media Ownership Concentration Bluetooth low energy robin heydon Never trust a local Playing on His Team U00c6sculapius comes to the colonies Master handbook of acoustics everest Commodity Credit Corporation budget program revisions George F. Barbers Cottage souvenir number two Engineering mechanics important formulas Basic CAD for Interior Designers David Experiences The San Francisco Earthquake (Cover-to-Cover Books) Brownie guide handbook Sardaru BALHARI: The Worship of Narsing in Kangra. [Notes and Queries . p. 176 The red-headed league Arthur Conan Doyle Kings and kingship in early Scotland Solar system quiz for grade 4 Dutch criminal justice system Inside out theme song piano Unconscious, unintentional racism Pathfinder strange aeons da archive annex Jumbo Crosswords Challenge Medical Entomology for Students 1.1 NPs are dominated by D 27 20th Century Costume Jewelry 1900-1980 (20th Century Costume Jewelry) Appendix 3. Key sample letters. Fallen Heroes (Star Trek Deep Space Nine Ser. No. 5) The handbook of African American literature Physiologic Basis of Mechanical Ventilation Linkedin for lawyers guide World War II and the beginning of the Cold War Case study answers. City states in classical antiquity and medieval Italy Everyday Writer 3e spiral ix visual exercises Agricultural sociology Destination transformation*