

PROVA_03

- 1) Spieghi e commenti la nozione di “paesaggio”
- 2) Trasformare un testo per una comunicazione rapida ed efficace attraverso un canale social o rete interna dell'università ed enunciare i criteri per la scelta di un'immagine di accompagnamento
- 3) Cos'è e a cosa serve la tecnologia LiDAR
- 4) Testo inglese - query language

query language

query language, a computer programming language used to retrieve information from a database.

The uses of databases are manifold. They provide a means of retrieving records or parts of records and performing various calculations before displaying the results. The interface by which such manipulations are specified is called the query language. Whereas early query languages were originally so complex that interacting with electronic databases could be done only by specially trained individuals, modern interfaces are more user-friendly, allowing casual users to access database information.

The main types of popular query modes are the menu, the “fill-in-the-blank” technique, and the structured query. Particularly suited for novices, the menu requires a person to choose from several alternatives displayed on a monitor. The fill-in-the-blank technique is one in which the user is prompted to enter key words as search statements. The structured query approach is effective with relational databases. It has a formal, powerful syntax that is in fact a programming language, and it is able to accommodate logical operators. One implementation of this approach, the Structured Query Language (SQL), has the form

select [field Fa, Fb, . . . , Fn]

from [database Da, Db, . . . , Dn]

where [field Fa = abc] *and* [field Fb = def].

Structured query languages support database searching and other operations by using commands such as “find,” “delete,” “print,” “sum,” and so forth. The sentencelike structure of a SQL query resembles natural language except that its syntax is limited and fixed. Instead of using a SQL statement, it is possible to represent queries in tabular form. The technique, referred to as query-by-example (or QBE), displays an empty tabular form and expects the searcher to enter the search specifications into appropriate columns. The program then constructs a SQL-type query from the table and executes it.

The most flexible query language is of course natural language. The use of natural-language sentences in a constrained form to search databases is allowed by some commercial database management software. These programs parse the syntax of the query; recognize its action words and their synonyms; identify the names of files, records, and fields; and perform the logical operations required. Experimental systems that accept such natural-language queries in spoken voice have been developed; however, the ability to employ unrestricted natural language to query unstructured information will require further advances in machine understanding of natural language, particularly in techniques of representing the semantic and pragmatic context of ideas.

Vladimir Slamecka

PROVA_04

- 1) Spieghi la differenza tra GIS e GPS
- 2) Proponga un esempio di “ecosistema umano” in un dato contesto “paleoambientale”
- 3) Elaborare un “dissemination plan” ai fini della più ampia diffusione di un progetto.
- 4) Testo inglese – Hist Land

DETECTING AND UNDERSTANDING HISTORIC LANDSCAPES

ALEXANDRA CHAVARRÍA ARNAU
ANDREW REYNOLDS
EDITORS

FOREWORD

The origins of this book lay in the international summerschool "Detecting and interpreting landscape transformations" held in the inspiring setting of the Euganean Hills south of Padua, Italy in September 2013. The summer school was organised by the medieval archaeology group at the University of Padua thanks to a special funding granted by the international service of the University (Summer-Winter School call 2013).

The school was a great success with some 50 participants from eight different countries, including lecturers and students. The variety of methods, techniques, themes and topics covered during the summerschool fairly reflected the current state of play in the field of landscape archaeology as broadly defined. As a result the publishing of this book was conceived to provide a practical guide to studying the archaeology of historic landscapes covering the different approaches and methods that we as a group generally employ in our projects. As frequently happens, a few of the participants for one reason or another were unable to submit their papers for publication. We also realised during and after the event that certain subjects had not been duly considered and we therefore approached a number of other international specialists to broaden the content of the book in the hope that it can serve as work of reference for archaeologist, academics and other professionals interested in the understanding of historic landscapes.

The book is composed of 16 chapters. Special care has been taken in assuring the homogeneity of the different texts, which include separate illustrative case studies, box features and suggested further reading on the various topics in order to provide a useful tool for the teaching of landscape archaeology in colleges and universities. Many authors have also contributed to this homogeneity by reading and commenting on the papers of others, while each contribution has benefitted from the comments of two external referees. Francesca Benetti and Paolo Vedovetto worked tirelessly to assure the best possible edition. To them we pass on our grateful thanks.

Alexandra Chavarría Arnau
Andrew Reynolds

PROVA_05

- 1) Che cos'è un'ortofoto e qual è la sua utilità per gli studi ambientali
- 2) Spieghi e commenta l'applicazione della geomorfologia allo studio ambientale
- 3) Quali sono gli elementi presenti in un report tecnico- scientifico.
- 4) Testo inglese – Bamiyan valley



Bamiyan Valley

[Description](#)[Maps](#)[Documents](#)[Gallery](#)[Video](#)[Indicators](#)[Assistance](#)

Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley

The cultural landscape and archaeological remains of the Bamiyan Valley represent the artistic and religious developments which from the 1st to the 13th centuries characterized ancient Bakhtria, integrating various cultural influences into the Gandhara school of Buddhist art. The area contains numerous Buddhist monastic ensembles and sanctuaries, as well as fortified edifices from the Islamic period. The site is also testimony to the tragic destruction by the Taliban of the two standing Buddha statues, which shook the world in March 2001.

Description is available under license [CC-BY-SA IGO 3.0](#)

[English](#)[French](#)[Arabic](#)[Chinese](#)[Russian](#)[Spanish](#)**Afghanistan****Date of Inscription:** 2003**Criteria:** (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)(vi)**Property :** 158.9265 ha**Buffer zone:** 341.95 ha**Dossier:** 208rev

Bamiyan Province, Bamiyan District
N34 50 48.984 E67 49 30.9

Outstanding Universal Value

Brief synthesis

Enclosed between the high mountains of the Hindu Kush in the central highlands of Afghanistan, the Bamiyan Valley opens out into a large basin bordered to the north by a long, high stretch of rocky cliffs. The Cultural Landscape and Archaeological Remains of the Bamiyan Valley comprise a serial property consisting of eight separate sites within the Valley and its tributaries. Carved into the *Bamiyan Cliffs* are the two niches of the giant Buddha statues (55m and 38m high) destroyed by the Taliban in 2001, and numerous caves forming a large ensemble of Buddhist monasteries, chapels and sanctuaries along the foothills of the valley dating from the 3rd to the 5th century C.E. In several of the caves and niches, often linked by galleries, there are remains of wall paintings and seated Buddha figures. In the valleys of the Bamiyan's tributaries are further groups of caves including the *Kakrak Valley Caves*, some 3km south-east of the Bamiyan Cliffs where among the more than one hundred caves dating from the 6th to 13th centuries are fragments of a 10m tall standing Buddha figure and a sanctuary with painted decorations from the Sasanian period. Along the Fuladi valley around 2km southwest of the Bamiyan Cliffs are the caves of *Qoul-i Akram and Lalai Ghami*, also containing decorative features.

PROVA_02

- 1) Elenchi le principali tecniche scientifiche applicabili alla ricostruzione ambientale
- 2) Quali sono i principali elementi presenti in un report amministrativo
- 3) Programmare una riunione online, usando Zoom, Teams o altra piattaforma
- 4) Testo inglese - Information processing

information processing

information processing, the acquisition, recording, organization, retrieval, display, and dissemination of information. In recent years, the term has often been applied to computer-based operations specifically.

In popular usage, the term *information* refers to facts and opinions provided and received during the course of daily life: one obtains information directly from other living beings, from mass media, from electronic data banks, and from all sorts of observable phenomena in the surrounding environment. A person using such facts and opinions generates more information, some of which is communicated to others during discourse, by instructions, in letters and documents, and through other media. Information organized according to some logical relationships is referred to as a body of knowledge, to be acquired by systematic exposure or study. Application of knowledge (or skills) yields expertise, and additional analytic or experiential insights are said to constitute instances of wisdom. Use of the term *information* is not restricted exclusively to its communication via natural language. Information is also registered and communicated through art and by facial expressions and gestures or by such other physical responses as shivering. Moreover, every living entity is endowed with information in the form of a genetic code. These information phenomena permeate the physical and mental world, and their variety is such that it has defied so far all attempts at a unified definition of information.

Interest in information phenomena increased dramatically in the 20th century, and today they are the objects of study in a number of disciplines, including philosophy, physics, biology, linguistics, information and computer science, electronic and communications engineering, management science, and the social sciences. On the commercial side, the information service industry has become one of the newer industries worldwide. Almost all other industries—manufacturing and service—are increasingly concerned with information and its handling. The different, though often overlapping, viewpoints and phenomena of these fields lead to different (and sometimes conflicting) concepts and “definitions” of information.

This article touches on such concepts as they relate to information processing. In treating the basic elements of information processing, it distinguishes between information in analog and digital form, and it describes its acquisition, recording, organization, retrieval, display, and techniques of dissemination. A separate article, *information system*, covers methods for organizational control and dissemination of information.

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