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Be guided through the techniques to back up and restore databases and files in SQL Server. Multiple techniques are presented for ensuring the integrity and consistency of database backups, as well as the reliability and manageability of restoring from backups. In today's data-driven world, the most important asset that a company has is its data. Data recovery strategies can be wide ranging; from the practically non-existent backup without verification to a very complex, distributed, and redundant system. An important objective for any database administrator is data loss prevention, and in a catastrophic data loss event, pre-defined data recovery techniques must be employed in order to get the databases back up and running efficiently and quickly. Using a tutorial method of teaching, Beginning Backup and Restore for SQL Server explores the many facets behind the principles of backing up and restoring data from your database, and then shows practical application methods for getting the work done quickly and correctly. This book is an essential guide toward

discovering the correct path to protecting the data for your organization. What You'll Learn Be instructed on backup and restore techniques and principles Understand the importance of a fully implemented backup plan in SQL Server Agent Integrate backup and restore techniques into an existing environment Consider space and time requirements for backup and restore operations Master the principles for common deployment types Who This Book Is For Administrators who need to learn or refresh their knowledge of how to back up and restore SQL Server databases in various scenarios

ABSTRACT: Cold-water immersion and static stretching are common post exercise recovery techniques. The purpose of the study was to compare the effect of cold-water immersion (CWI) and static stretching (SS) on individual heart rate recovery and overall muscle soreness, utilizing the Short Form McGill Pain Questionnaire 2, following high intensity exercise. The study included 10 collegiate male (n = 9) and female (n = 1) Division III collegiate soccer athletes who averaged 5.60 hrs of physical activity per week. Baseline heart rate values were obtained prior to participants completing 15-minute bout of cycling at 75-85% max heart rate. Heart rate and soreness scores were recorded post exercise and post intervention (CWI or SS) with a final soreness score recorded 24 hrs post intervention. Participants completed both recovery protocols, in a randomized order, separated by a minimum of 48 hrs. All heart rate and soreness values were run through a repeated measures factorial ANOVA for statistical analysis. No significant interaction of condition and timing on heart rate was present ($F(2, 18) = 1.940, p = .173$). A significant interaction of condition and timing on soreness was found ($F(2, 18) = 6.915, p = .006$). Both SS and CWI positively impacted soreness levels with SS causing a significant change in soreness scores. The findings of the conducted study show a benefit in overall muscle soreness via SS following high intensity exercise. This comprehensive manual covers three areas in which system administrators must be proficient to successfully recover data: the structure and operating principles of the most popular file systems, automatic data recovery techniques, and manual recovery techniques used in cases of total data destruction. Data recovery from hard drives and optical storage in Windows, BSD, and Linux file systems is described, as are automatic recovery utilities, manual and automatic recovery of deleted files on ext2/ext3 partitions and NTFS partitions, formatted NTFS partitions and deleted UFS/FFS files, RAID data recovery, media restoration with physical damage, and data loss prevention. Recovery for Performance in Sport encompasses the latest scientific research in the study of recovery and draws from the experience of applied sport scientists working with elite athletes in leading performance and recovery centers around the globe. This book summarizes recent research findings directly related to sustainable and economic waste management and resource recovery techniques. The editors and contributors, all of whom are opinion leaders in the field, review and analyze the current landscape and present solutions to a formidable set of challenges: minimizing the amount of waste materials and environmental contaminants, recovering valuable resources from waste, and disposing of waste by means of sustainable and economic remediation techniques. The contributors also discuss how mining and mineral processing waste products represent one of the world's greatest chronic waste concerns. They put forward plans for waste reuse, and demonstrate how, given the limited nature of global mineral resources, the recycling and reuse of mining waste materials are vital. In addition, they explain how properly evaluated mining waste can be reused to re-extract minerals, provide fuel for power plants, and supply other valuable materials. Additional themes include research advances that have led to more efficient resource recovery processes, and to economic and sustainable techniques for recovering products from mining waste. Similar to mining waste, the reuse and recycling of municipal, urban, domestic, industrial and agricultural wastes and waste water is also explored. The contributors explain how this waste is essential for the production and recovery of energy, biogas, fertilizers, organic materials, and nutrients (N, P) - and how this type of waste recovery is also critical to environmental safety. The book offers a valuable guide for all individuals who are interested in the development of sustainable recovery processes, reuse of waste, sustainable waste management, and environmental hazard mitigation. Establishes a bridge between the fields of signal recovery and image and video compression, illustrating how techniques such as Bayesian estimation and the theory of projections onto convex sets can be brought to bear on problems in image and video compression and transmission. Addresses recovery of information which is lost due to the quantization process in compressing still images and video using available compression standards, demonstrating that established recovery techniques can be modified and used in these situations, and considers problems of recovery of information lost during the transmission process. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Off-roader's guide to safe vehicle recovery. Recent oil price fluctuations continue to stress the need for more efficient recovery of heavy oil and tar sand bitumen resources. With conventional production steadily declining, advances in enhanced recovery will be required so that oil production can be extended and reservoirs last longer. A practical guide on heavy-oil related recovery methods is essential for all involved in heavy oil production. To feed this demand, James Speight, a well-respected scientist and author, provides a must-read for all scientists, engineers and technologists that are involved in production enhancement. In *Enhanced Recovery Methods for Heavy Oil and Tar Sands*, Speight provides the current methods of recovery for heavy oil and tar sand bitumen technology, broken down by thermal and non-thermal methods. An engineer, graduate student or professional working with heavy oil, upcoming and current, will greatly benefit from this much-needed text. *Introduction to Enhanced Recovery Methods for Heavy Oil and Tar Sands, Second Edition*, explores the importance of enhanced oil recovery (EOR) and how it has grown in recent years thanks to the increased need to locate unconventional resources such as heavy oil and shale. Unfortunately, petroleum engineers and managers aren't always well-versed in the enhancement methods that are available when needed or the most economically viable solution to maximize their reservoir's productivity. This revised new edition presents all the current methods of recovery available, including the pros and cons of each. Expanded and updated as a great preliminary text for the newcomer to the industry or subject matter, this must-have EOR guide teaches all the basics needed, including all thermal and non-thermal methods, along with discussions of viscosity, sampling, and the technologies surrounding offshore applications. Enables users to quickly learn how to choose the most efficient recovery method for their reservoir while evaluating economic conditions Presents the differences between each method of recovery with newly added real-world case studies from around the world Helps readers stay competitive with the growing need of extracting unconventional resources with new content on how these complex reservoirs interact with injected reservoir fluids The book compiles research findings directly related to sustainable and economic waste management and resource recovery. Mining wastes, municipal, urban, domestic, industrial and agricultural wastes and effluents, that contain persistent organic contaminants, nanoparticle organic chemicals, nutrients, energy, organic materials, heavy metal, rare earth elements, iron, steel, bauxite, coal and other valuable materials, are significantly responsible for environmental contamination. They increase impacts on human life and biodiversity. There is currently a large volume of research in the realm of waste management and resource recovery, which has led to innovation and commercialisation of sustainable and economic waste management for improved environmental safety, which are summarised in this book. Key Features: Reviews the key research findings related to sustainable and economic resource recovery and waste management techniques Discusses minimizing waste materials and environmental contaminants with a focus on recovering valuable resources from wastes Mining waste can be used to re-extract minerals, provide fuel for power plants, and supply other valuable material Presents research on recycling of municipal, urban, domestic, industrial and agricultural wastes and wastewater in the production and recovery of energy, biogas, fertilizers, organic materials and nutrients Discusses topical interests of research resulting in patents and inventions for sustainable and economic waste management techniques and environmental safety Army techniques publication ATP 4-31 / Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP) 4-11.4A, *Recovery and Battle Damage Assessment and Repair*, provides techniques on how recovery and battle damage assessment and repair (BDAR) assets are employed during operations. The principal audience for ATP 4-31/MCRP 4-11.4A is all members of the profession of arms. Commanders and staffs of Army headquarters serving as joint task force or multinational headquarters should also refer to applicable joint or multinational doctrine pertaining to recovery and BDAR operations. Trainers and educators throughout the Army and USMC will also use this publication. Soldiers and officers that perform recovery operations/battle damage assessment and repair for the Army perform a vital role of keeping their units and Army personnel safe while maintaining and providing the effective operational readiness rates needed to accomplish the mission. Recovery personnel, as identified in this publication, include every person that plays a role in recovery operations or battle damage assessment and repair. This includes professional recovery personnel, such as maintenance control officers, warrant technicians and maintenance teams. All personnel involved in recovery operations/ battle damage assessment and repair need to understand the environment in which they operate. This manual provides information on recovery support to unit operations also including the Joint environment. It is imperative for all personnel engaged in recovery operations/ battle damage

assessment and repair support operations to have an understanding of the various staff organizations that have a role in recovery planning and support. It will be necessary for a recovery support activity to contact the higher, lower, or adjacent headquarters (both sustainment and operational) to coordinate support, report status, request technical assistance, or request additional resources. This manual will present the roles and mission of the various recovery organizations so that proper coordination can be conducted. The guidelines in this publication should be followed as closely as possible within the constraints and restrictions of the tactical situation. ATP 4-31, Recovery and Battle Damage Assessment and Repair (BDAR), is the revision of FM 4-30.31, Recovery and Battle Damage Assessment and Repair. ATP 4-31 provides an overview of the battlefield recovery, and battle damage assessment and repair for the fundamental purpose of returning combat assets to the battlefield as soon as possible. It also explains the difference between recovery operations with its different types and methods and the battle assessment and repairs. This publication also reviews the rigging procedures and the utilization of the mechanical advantage to accomplish the mission. Overviews the recovery methods, techniques and the safety precautions associated with each recovery operation. Major changes from FM 4-30.31 include an improved hand and arm signals for day and night recovery operations. ATP 4-31 is comprised of four chapters: Chapter 1 discusses the battlefield recovery with its various types and battle damage assessment and repairs; it discusses the various types of recovery and the responsibility of the owning units. Chapter 2 explains the rigging methods and techniques, how to take advantage of the mechanical advantage during various rigging configurations with equipment readily available. Chapter 3 covers huge varieties of recovery techniques for different obstacles, overturned, and mired situations and emphasizes safety during the recovery operations. Chapter 4 covers the various improvised repair procedures in order to rapidly return disabled equipment to operational condition in wartime by expediently repairing, bypassing, and restoring minimum function to essential systems. Many techniques have been proposed to automatically recover software architectures from software implementations. A thorough comparison among the recovery techniques is needed to understand their effectiveness and applicability. This study improves on previous studies in two ways. First, we study the impact of leveraging more accurate symbol dependencies on the accuracy of architecture recovery techniques. In addition, we evaluate other factors of the input dependencies such as the level of granularity, the impact of virtual call resolution, global variable usage and whether using direct dependencies provides better results than using transitive dependencies. Previous studies have not extensively studied how the quality of the input might affect the quality of the output for architecture recovery techniques. Second, we study a system (Chromium) that is substantially larger (10 million lines of code) than those included in previous studies. Obtaining the ground-truth architecture of Chromium involved two years of collaboration with its developers. As part of this work we developed a new submodule-based technique to recover preliminary versions of ground-truth architectures. The other systems that we study have been examined previously. In some cases, we have updated the ground-truth architectures to newer versions, and in other cases we have corrected newly discovered inconsistencies. Our evaluation of nine variants of six state-of-the-art architecture recovery techniques on 8 types of dependencies shows that symbol dependencies generally produce architectures with higher accuracies than include dependencies. We also observed that using a higher level of granularity (i.e., module level) and direct dependencies helps generating better architectures. Despite this improvement, the overall accuracy is low for all recovery techniques. The results suggest that (1) in addition to architecture recovery techniques, the type of dependencies used as their inputs is another factor to consider for high recovery accuracy, and (2) more accurate recovery techniques are needed. Our results show that some of the studied architecture recovery techniques (ACDC, Bunch-SAHC, WCA and ARC) scale to the 10M lines-of-code range (the size of Chromium), whereas others do not.

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