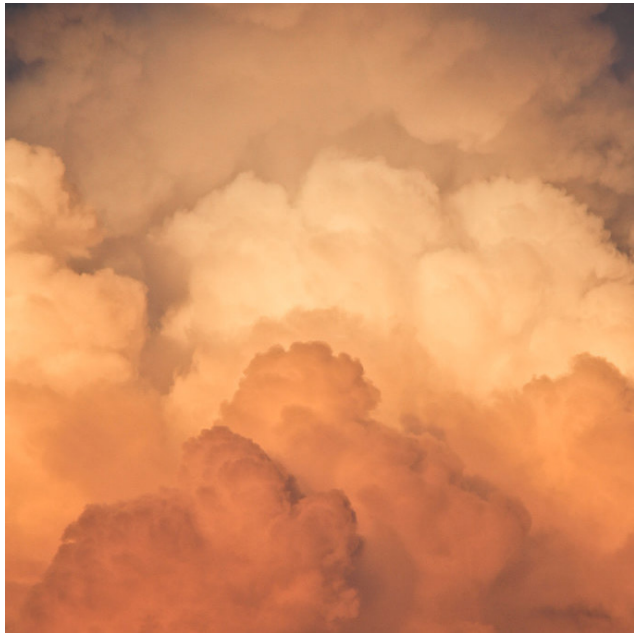


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The world has become transparentist [1], it is part of the social system. [2] The most significant planetary pressure is no longer the gravitational pull, but the information thrust [3] and the know how in dealing with (...) symbolizations, [4] correlations that force (and forge) meanings. [5] Technologies of surveillance and data collection, pattern recognition and data mining, and identity management have now converged with those of access management to enable formidable new systems of social control. [6] Even if you just use a browser to enter a publicly accessible Web site, you will deposit more information about your identity in the site's log file than you may imagine, and your activities on the site will be tracked. Everywhere in cyberspace, you leave electronic footprints. [7] It has been expanded to sense just about anything that may be of interest or importance. [8] The advent of global logistics and media networks not only dramatically enlarged that infrastructurally, but democratized it as well. [9]

The space is one of projections, fictions, a quantum regime. [10] A numerical realm with memory (...) structured such that it can host activities not unlike the verbs are hosted by the grammatical structures of nouns, prepositions, and adverbs. [11] The default condition is electronic transparency, and you have to work hard to produce limited zones of privacy. [12] In this small area, (...) identity (...) provide a contextual chronicle identifying their history in the city's development (...) and frame social association within the community. [13] Identity, (...) is (...) represented, (...) tied to the physical attributes of age, gender, race, size. [14] This law (...) becomes (...) more real (...)[15] It is (...) an ideational space but one that is, nevertheless, real and effective because it can instruct Reason. [16] A (...)world with its own rules and effects a (...)world that can only be understood through the methods of participant observation that inform some of the work presented in this volume. [17]

This is quite convenient (...) because it means that actors are always engaged in the business of mapping the 'social context' in which they are placed, thus offering (...) a full blooded theory

of what sort of sociology they should be treated with. [18] For others, (...)it will remain totally opaque, since the social ties to be traced will never resemble those they have been trained to follow. [19] This is why (...) the feeling for social connections (...) oppose (...) different types. [20]

In this context (...) space seems to hold the promise of (...) enabling its audience not merely to observe (...) reality (...) and experience it as if (...)through its agency, maker and reader become friends, lovers, disputants, enemies, athletes, equals.[21]



CHAMBER OF TRUST

People don't know each other. Yet they interact and rely to one another.

Trust Is a capital that is to be used.



CHAMBER OF CONTROL

People lost control. It's time to own it. This chamber is the instrumentalisation of ownership against People, Firms and government.



CHAMBER OF SHARE

It's a place where all digital avatars of the people are gathered in the same space. They walk among them like shadows in the sun. This space reveals all aspects of people personality dreams, ambitions, secrets. A hall of mirror that you experience with other ones.

Cloud

Old English clud «mass of rock, hill,» related to clod. The modern sense «rain-cloud, mass of evaporated water visible and suspended in the sky» is a metaphoric extension that begins to appear c. 1300 in southern texts, based on similarity of cumulus clouds and rock masses. The usual Old English word for «cloud» was weolcan (see welkin). In Middle English, skie also originally meant «cloud.» The last entry for cloud in the original rock mass sense in Middle English Compendium is from c. 1475.

The four fundamental types of cloud classification (cirrus, cumulus, stratus, nimbus) were proposed by British amateur meteorologist Luke Howard (1772-1864) in 1802. Meaning «cloud-like mass of smoke or dust» is from late 14c. Figuratively, as something that obscures, darkens, threatens, or casts a shadow, from c. 1300; hence under a cloud (c. 1500). In the clouds «removed from earthly things; obscure, fanciful, unreal» is from 1640s. Cloud-compeller translates (poetically) Greek nephelegereta, a Homeric epithet of Zeus.

Cumulonimbus cloud

Cumulonimbus (from Latin *cumulus*, «heaped» and *nimbus*, «rainstorm») is a dense, towering vertical cloud,[1] forming from water vapor carried by powerful upward air currents. If observed during a storm, these clouds may be referred to as thunderheads. Cumulonimbus can form alone, in clusters, or along cold front squall lines. These clouds are capable of producing lightning and other dangerous severe weather, such as tornadoes and hailstones. Cumulonimbus progress from overdeveloped cumulus congestus clouds and may further develop as part of a supercell. Cumulonimbus is abbreviated Cb.

Cumulonimbus storm cells can produce torrential rain of a convective nature (often in the form of a rain shaft) and flash flooding, as well as straight-line winds. Most storm cells die after about 20 minutes, when the precipitation causes more downdraft than updraft, causing the energy to dissipate. If there is enough solar energy in the atmosphere, however (on a hot summer day, for example), the moisture from one storm cell can evaporate rapidly—resulting in a new cell forming just a few miles from the former one. This can cause thunderstorms to last for several hours. Cumulonimbus clouds can also bring dangerous winter storms (called «blizzards») which bring lightning, thunder, and torrential snow. However, cumulonimbus clouds are most common in tropical regions.

cloud nine (n.)

by 1950, sometimes also cloud seven (1956, perhaps by confusion with seventh heaven), American English, of uncertain origin or significance. Some connect the phrase with the 1895 International Cloud-Atlas (Hildebrands-son, Riggerbach and Teisserenc de Bort), long the basic source for cloud shapes, in which, of the ten cloud types, cloud No. 9, cumulonimbus, was the biggest, puffiest, most comfortable-looking. Shipley suggests the sense in this and other expressions might be because, «As the largest one-figure integer, nine is sometimes used for emphasis.» The phrase might appear in the 1935 aviation-based play «Ceiling Zero» by Frank Wilbur Wead.

Data

Data (singular datum) are individual units of information. A datum describes a single quality or quantity of some object or phenomenon. In analytical processes, data are represented by variables. Although the terms «data» and «information» are often used interchangeably, these terms have distinct meanings. In popular publications, data is sometimes said to be transformed into information when it is viewed in context or in post-analysis. In academic treatments of the subject, however, data are simply units of information.

Data processing

Data processing is, generally, «the collection and manipulation of items of data to produce meaningful information.»] In this sense it can be considered a subset of information processing, «the change (processing) of information in any manner detectable by an observer.» [note 1] The term Data Processing (DP) has also been used to refer to a department within an organization responsible for the operation of data processing applications.

Big Data

Big data is a field that treats ways to analyze, systematically extract information from, or otherwise deal with data sets that are too large or complex to be dealt with by traditional data-processing application software. Data with many cases (rows) offer greater statistical power, while data with higher complexity (more attributes or columns) may lead to a higher false discovery rate. Big data challenges include capturing data, data storage, data analysis, search, sharing, transfer, visualization, querying, updating, information privacy and data source. Big data was originally associated with three key concepts: volume, variety, and velocity. When we handle big data, we may not sample but simply observe and track what happens. Therefore, big data often includes data with sizes that exceed the capacity of traditional software to process within an acceptable time and value. Current usage of the term big data tends to refer to the use of predictive analytics, user behavior analytics, or certain other advanced data analytics methods that extract value from data, and seldom to a particular size of data set.

Transparent

early 15c., from Medieval Latin *transparentem* (nominative *transparens*), present participle of *transparere* “show light through,” from Latin *trans* “across, beyond; through” (see *trans-*) + *parere* “come in sight, appear; submit, obey” (see *appear*). Figurative sense of “easily seen through” is first attested 1590s. The attempt to back-form a verb *transpare* (c. 1600) died with the 17c. Related: *Transparently*.

Translucent

Allowing light to pass through but not completely clear.

1590s, from Latin *translucentem* (nominative *translucens*), present participle of *translucere* “to shine through,” from *trans* “across, beyond; through” (see *trans-*) + *lucere* “to shine,” from suffixed (iterative) form of PIE root **leuk-* “light, brightness.” Related: *Translucently*.

Private

late 14c., “pertaining or belonging to oneself, not shared, individual; not open to the public;” of a religious rule, “not shared by Christians generally, distinctive; from Latin *privatus* «set apart, belonging to oneself (not to the state), peculiar, personal,” used in contrast to *publicus*, *communis*; past participle of *privare* “to separate, deprive,” from *privus* “one’s own, individual,” from Proto-Italic **prei-wo-* “separate, individual,” from PIE **prai-*, **prei-* “in front of, before,” from root **per-* (1) “forward.” The semantic shift would be from “being in front” to “being separate.”

Old English in this sense had *syndrig*. Private grew popular 17c. as an alternative to *common* (adj.), which had overtones of condescension. Of persons, “not holding public office,” recorded from early 15c.

In private “privily” is from 1580s. Related: *Privately*. Private school is from 1650s. Private parts “the pudenda” is from 1785. Private enterprise first recorded 1797; private property by 1680s; private sector is from 1948. Private eye “private detective, person engaged unofficially in obtaining secret information for or guarding the private interests of those who employ him” is recorded from 1938, American English.