Hagop Kevorkian (Armenian: Հաղոպ Քեյրոքյան; born in 1872 in Kayseri, Ottoman Empire - died in 1962 in New York, US) was an Armenian-American archeologist, connoisseur of art, and collector, originally from Kayseri, who graduated from the American Robert College in Istanbul, settled in New York in the late 19th century, and helped America acquire a taste for Eastern artifacts.
void setup()
{
  size(900, 900);
  smooth();
  noFill();
  background(0);
}

draw()
{
  if()
  {
    pushMatrix();
    translate(width/2,height/2);

    int circleResolution = (int)map(millis()+100,0,height,2, 10);
    int radius = millis()-width/2;
    float angle = TWO_PI/circleResolution;

    strokeWeight(1);
    stroke(strokeColor);

    beginShape();
    for (int i=0; i<=circleResolution; i++)
    {
      float x = 0 + cos(angle*i) * radius;
      float y = 0 + sin(angle*i) * radius;
      vertex(x, y);
    }
  endShape();
  popMatrix();
}
The Koç family is a Turkish family of business people founded by Vehbi Koç, one of the wealthiest self-made people in Turkey. His grandsons, the third generation of the Koç family, today run Turkey’s largest group of companies.
void setup() {
  size(2400, 2400);
  smooth();
  background(240);
  x[0] = width/2;
  y[0] = height/2;
  r[0] = 10;
}
void draw() {
  for (int i=0; i<width; i+=80) {
    for (int j=0; j<height; j+=80) {
      strokeWeight(6);
      stroke(180);
      line(0, i, width, i);
      stroke(120);
      line(0, j, j, width);
      stroke(60);
      line((width-i), 0, width, i);
    }
  }
  strokeWeight(0.5);
  noFill();
  float newX = random(width);
  float newY = random(height);
  float newWR = random(newW, height-newH);
  float closestDist = 100000000;
  int closestIndex = 0;
  // Which circle is the closest?
  for(int i=0; i<currentCount; i++) {
    float newDist = dist(newX, newY, x[i], y[i]);
    if (newDist < closestDist) {
      closestDist = newDist;
      closestIndex = i;
    }
  }
  // show random position and line
  // then it to the closest circle outline
  float angle = atan2(newY-y[closestIndex], newX-x[closestIndex]);
  x[currentCount] = x[closestIndex] + cos(angle) * (r[closestIndex]+newWR);
  y[currentCount] = y[closestIndex] + sin(angle) * (r[closestIndex]+newWR);
  r[currentCount] = newWR;
  currentCount++;
  // draw them
  for (int i=0; i<currentCount; i++) {
    //fill(50,150);
    fill(50);
    ellipse(x[i], y[i], r[i]*2, r[i]*2);
  }
  if (currentCount >= maxCount) noLoop();
}
Gallery 461, The Damascus Room, previously known as the Nur al-Din Room, is a reception chamber from an upper-class home in Damascus and an important early eighteenth-century example of domestic Ottoman architecture. A high point of the 2011 installation is the repositioning of the room within its proper regional context, off the gallery dedicated to the arts of Ottoman Istanbul (Gallery 460), underscoring the influence of the imperial Ottoman arts on those of the provinces. An extensive scholarly examination and conservation effort has resulted in a more accurate reinstallation of the room, closer to its original layout.

Galleries 463 and 464 unify the rich holdings of the Islamic and Asian departments in grand adjoining spaces, thus presenting for the first time a historically cohesive and visually spectacular overview of the many facets of the art of the region. The two galleries highlight the artistic and cultural diversity of the Indian subcontinent and its wider connections with the Islamic world, Europe, and beyond.
Central Park is an urban park in middle-upper Manhattan, New York City. Central Park is the most visited urban park in the United States as well as one of the most filmed locations in the world.

Gallery 153, the grand, barrel-vaulted Mary and Michael Jaharis Gallery displays large-scale sculpture and other monumental works of the sixth, fifth, and fourth centuries B.C.

Works of the sixth century include examples from the Museum’s distinguished collection of Panathenaic amphorae amid other works related to ancient Greek athletics. In the center of the gallery are displayed large-scale marble copies—made during the Roman period—of bronze statues that were created in Greece during the fifth and fourth centuries but were lost or melted down over time. Original marble statues of the fourth century B.C. are shown by the crowning sculptures of tall Athenian grave monuments.
float a = 10;
float b = 20;
float c = 30;
float d = 40;

void setup()
{
    size(1280, 800);
    smooth();

    for (int y = 0; y <= height; y += c)
    {
        for (int x = 0; x <= width; x += d)
        {
            pushMatrix();
            if((y/c) % 2 == 0) translate(x - b, y);
            else translate(x, y);

            fill(5, 133, 170);
            quad(0, -c, b, -b, 0, -a, -b, -b);
            fill(1, 40, 76);
            quad(-b, -b, 0, -a, 0, a, -b, 0);
            fill(155);
            quad(b, -b, 0, 0, a, 0, a, -a);

            popMatrix();
        }
    }
}
DEFINITION Prunus armeniaca phytoene desaturase mRNA, complete cds.

SOURCE Prunus armeniaca (apricot)
ORGANISM Prunus armeniaca

Eukaryota; Viridiplantae; Streptophyta; Embryophyta; Tracheophyta; Spermatophyta; Magnoliophyta; eudicots; Gunneridae; Pentapetalae; rosids; fabids; Rosales; Rosaceae; Maloideae; Amygdaleae; Prunus.

TITLE Ethylene regulation of carotenoid accumulation and carotenogenic gene expression in color-contrast apricot varieties (Prunus armeniaca)
George Washington (February 22, 1732 – December 14, 1799) was the first President of the United States (1789–97), the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War, and one of the Founding Fathers of the United States.