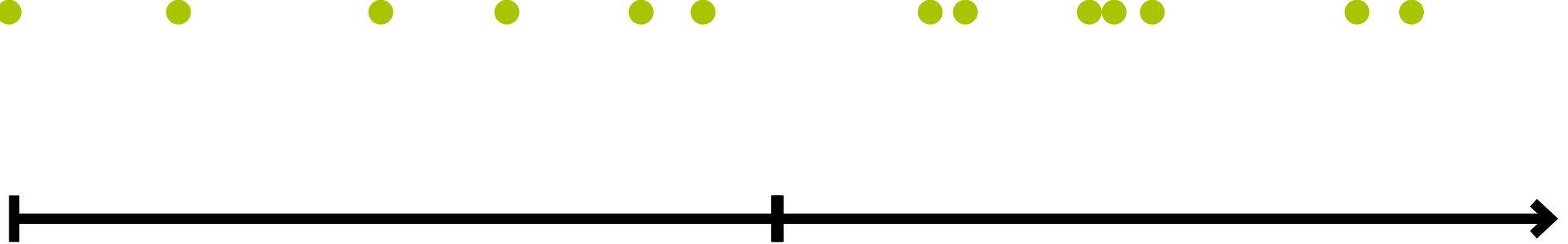
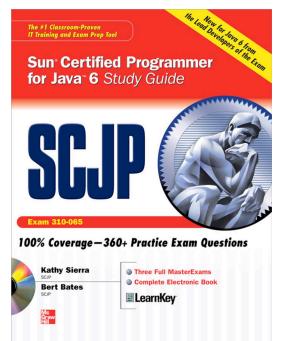
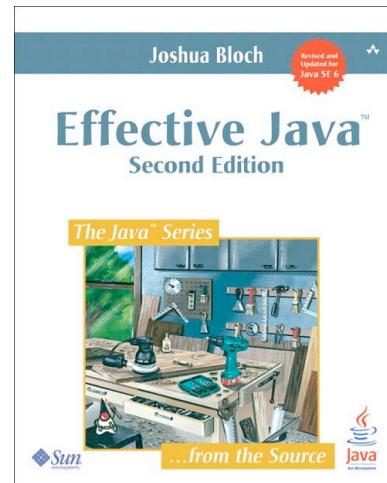
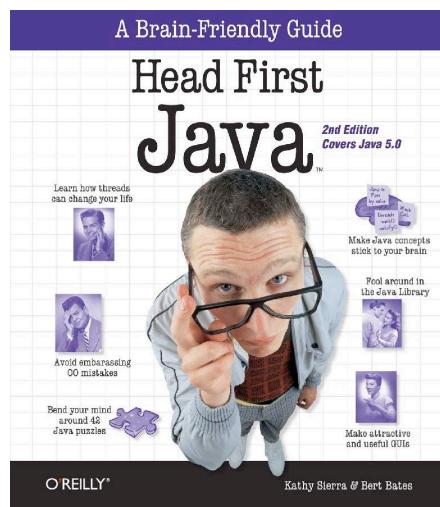


# What's next?

`java@peterbloem.nl`



```
class HelloWorldApp {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Hello World!");  
    }  
}
```



I you don't feel stupid yet

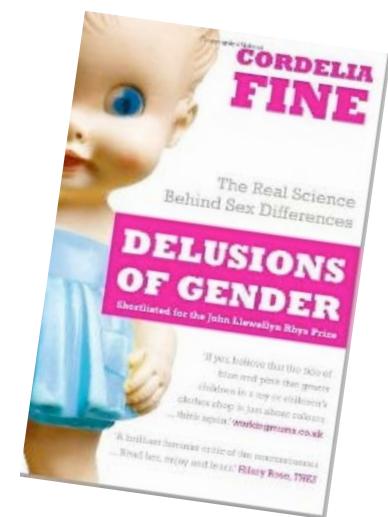
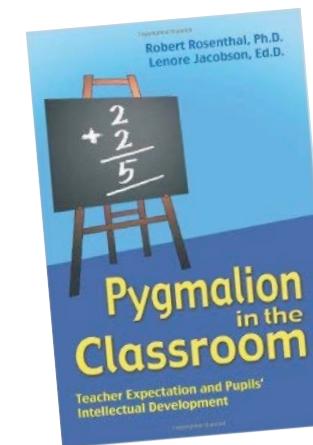
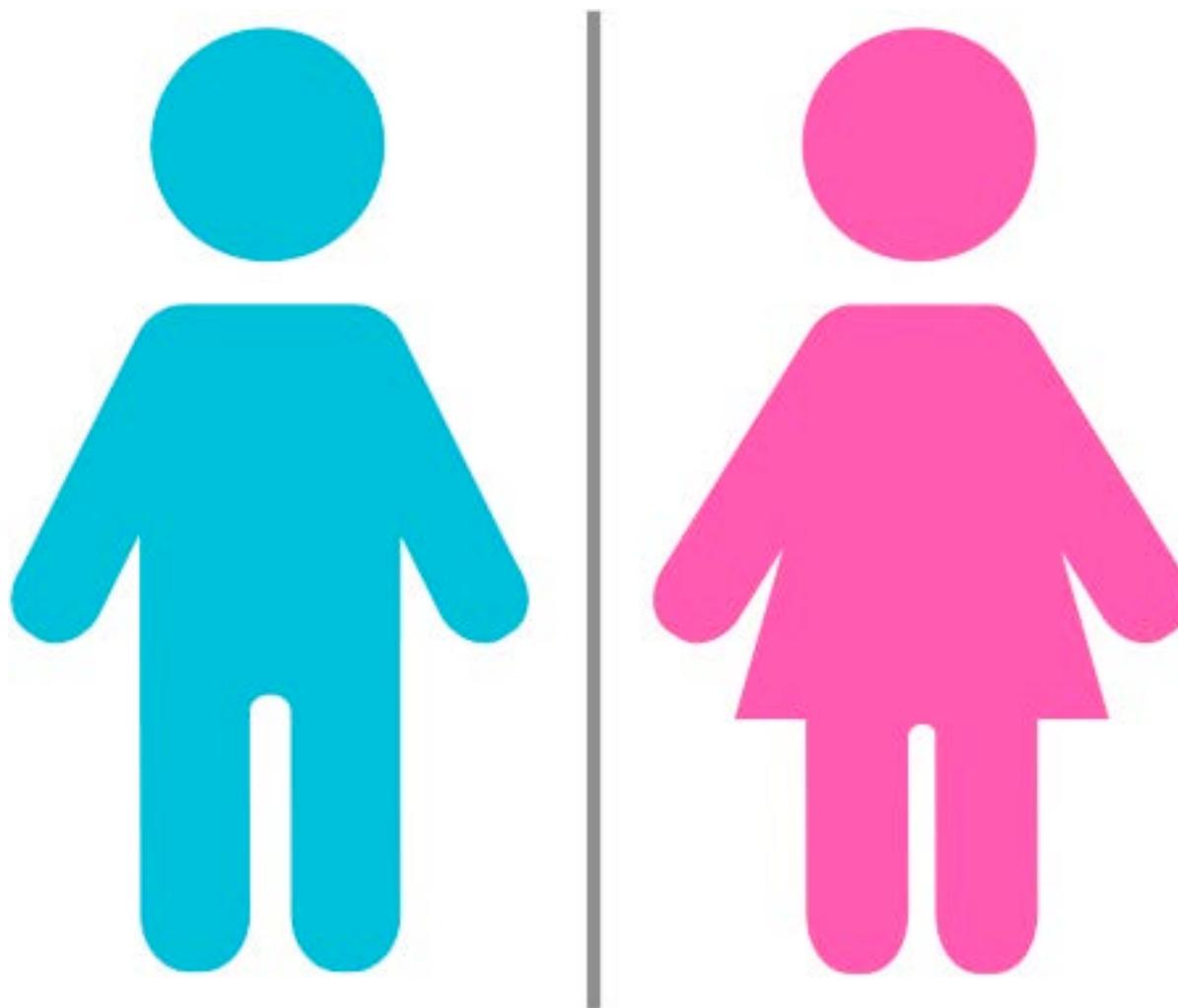
1. Discrete wiskunde (volgend blok)
2. Lineaire Algebra (tweede semester)
3. Formele Talen (tweede semester)
4. Numerical Recipes (tweede jaar)
5. Statistiek (tweede jaar)
6. Master
7. PhD



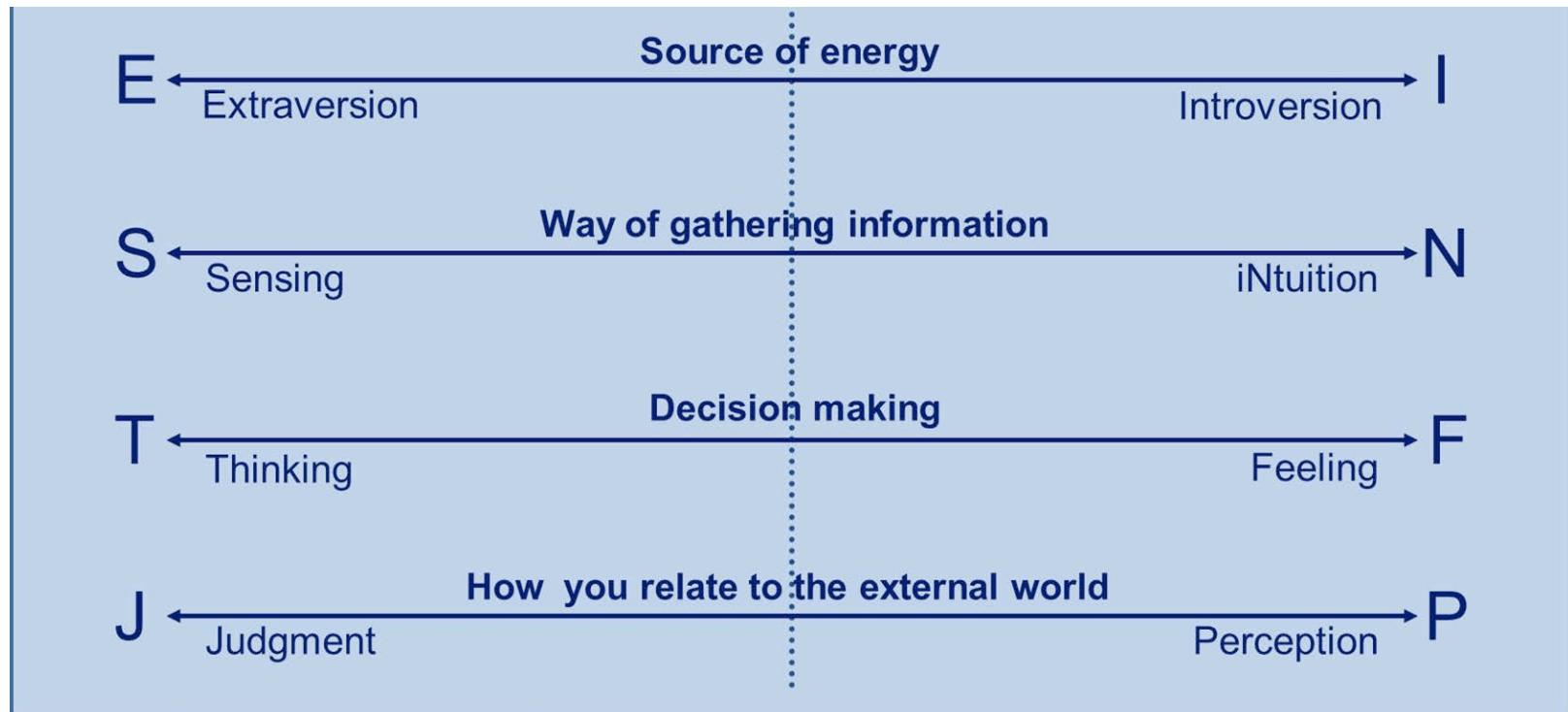
Dweck, Blackwell 2007:

<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=7406521>

# pygmalion/golem effect stereotype threat

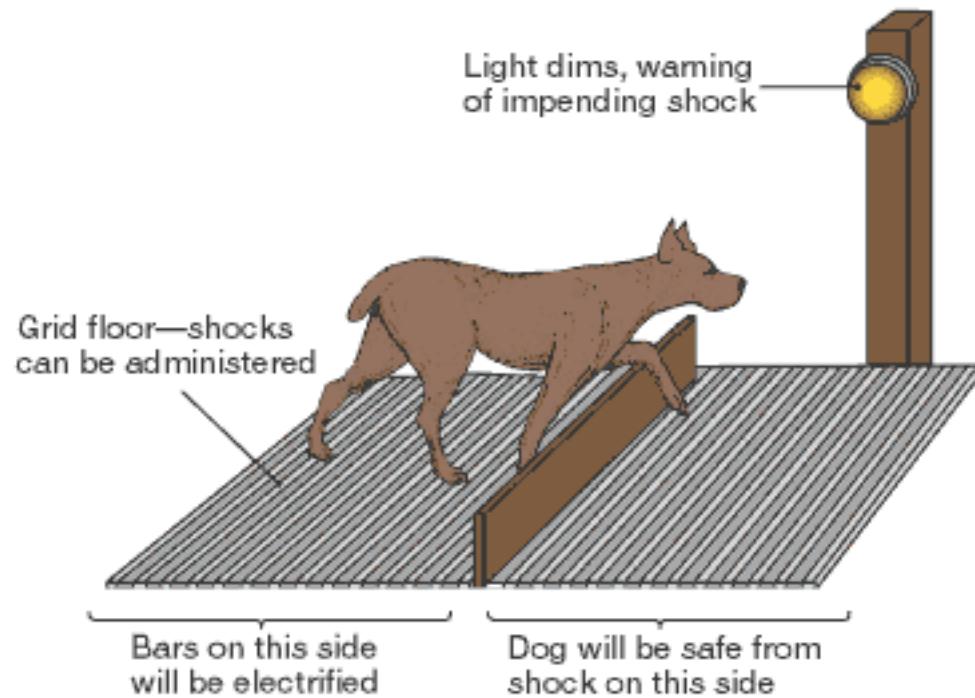


# Myers-Briggs



Evans, Simkin, 1989

# Learned Helplessness



Seligman, Maier, 1967

goed nieuws:

Je kunt je achterstand inhalen

slecht nieuws:

Je moet je achterstand inhalen

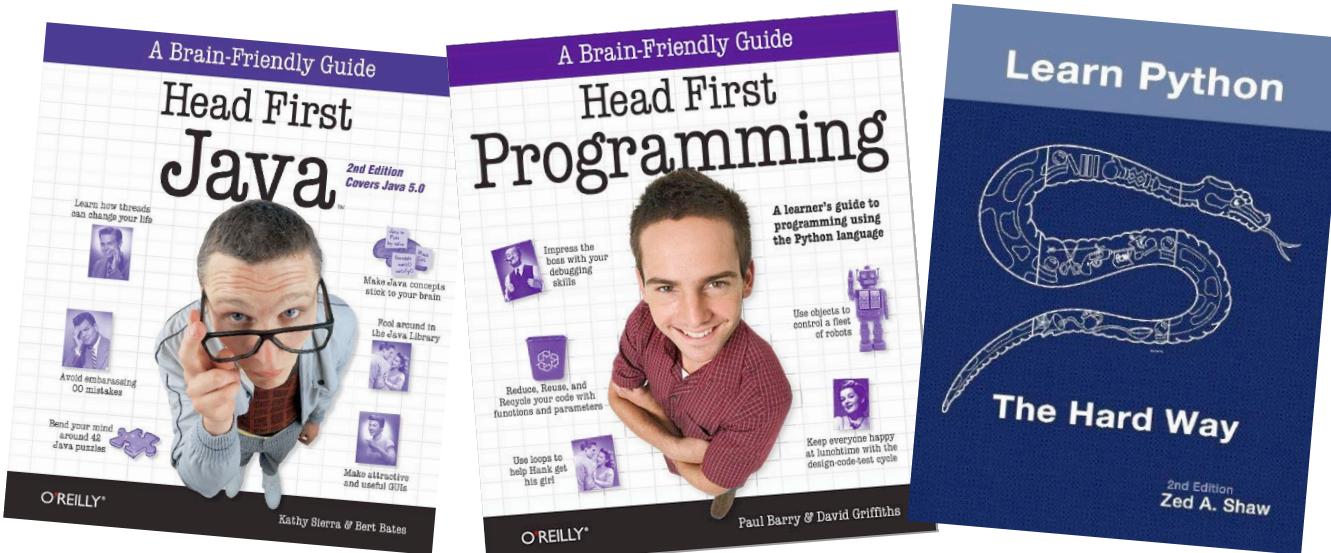
# Bepaal je eigen ritme

[https://go-left.com/blog/programming/  
100-little-programming-exercises/](https://go-left.com/blog/programming/100-little-programming-exercises/)

<https://projecteuler.net/>

<http://learnpythonthehardway.org/>

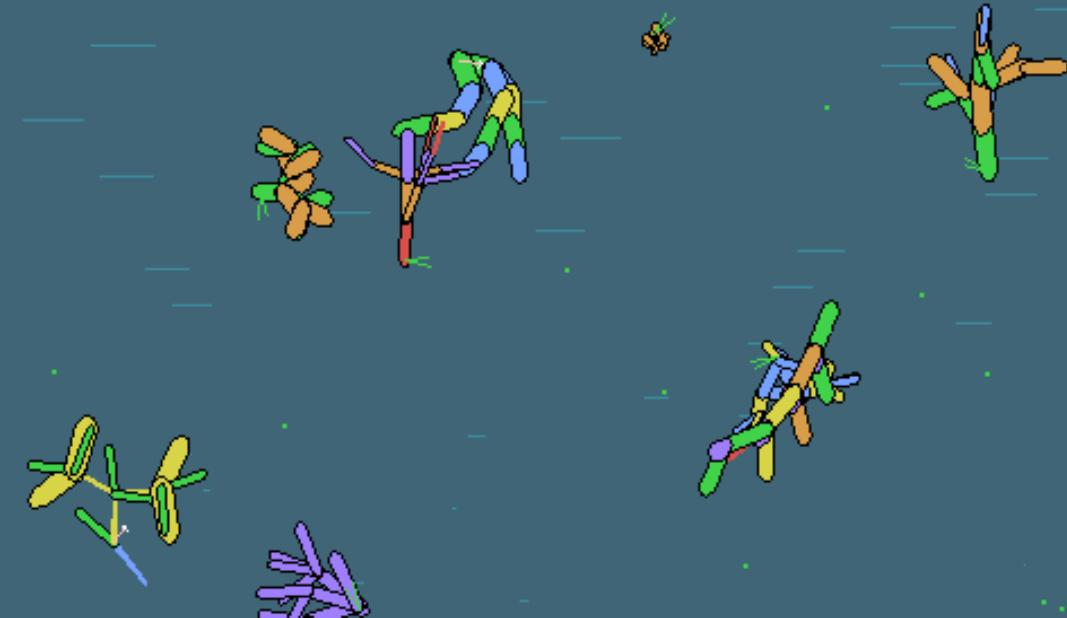
<http://codegolf.stackexchange.com/>



# Wat is je motivatie?



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln f_{a,\sigma^2}(\xi_1) = \frac{(\xi_1 - a)}{\sigma^2} f_{a,\sigma^2}(\xi_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(\xi_1-a)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$
$$\int_{R_n} T(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta) dx = M \left( T(\xi) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(\xi, \theta) \right)$$
$$\int_{R_n} T(x) \cdot \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \ln L(x, \theta) \right) \cdot f(x, \theta) dx = \int_{R_n} T(x) \left( \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} f(x, \theta)}{f(x, \theta)} \right) f(x, \theta) dx$$



# Programmeren

probleem

String omdraaien

pseudocode

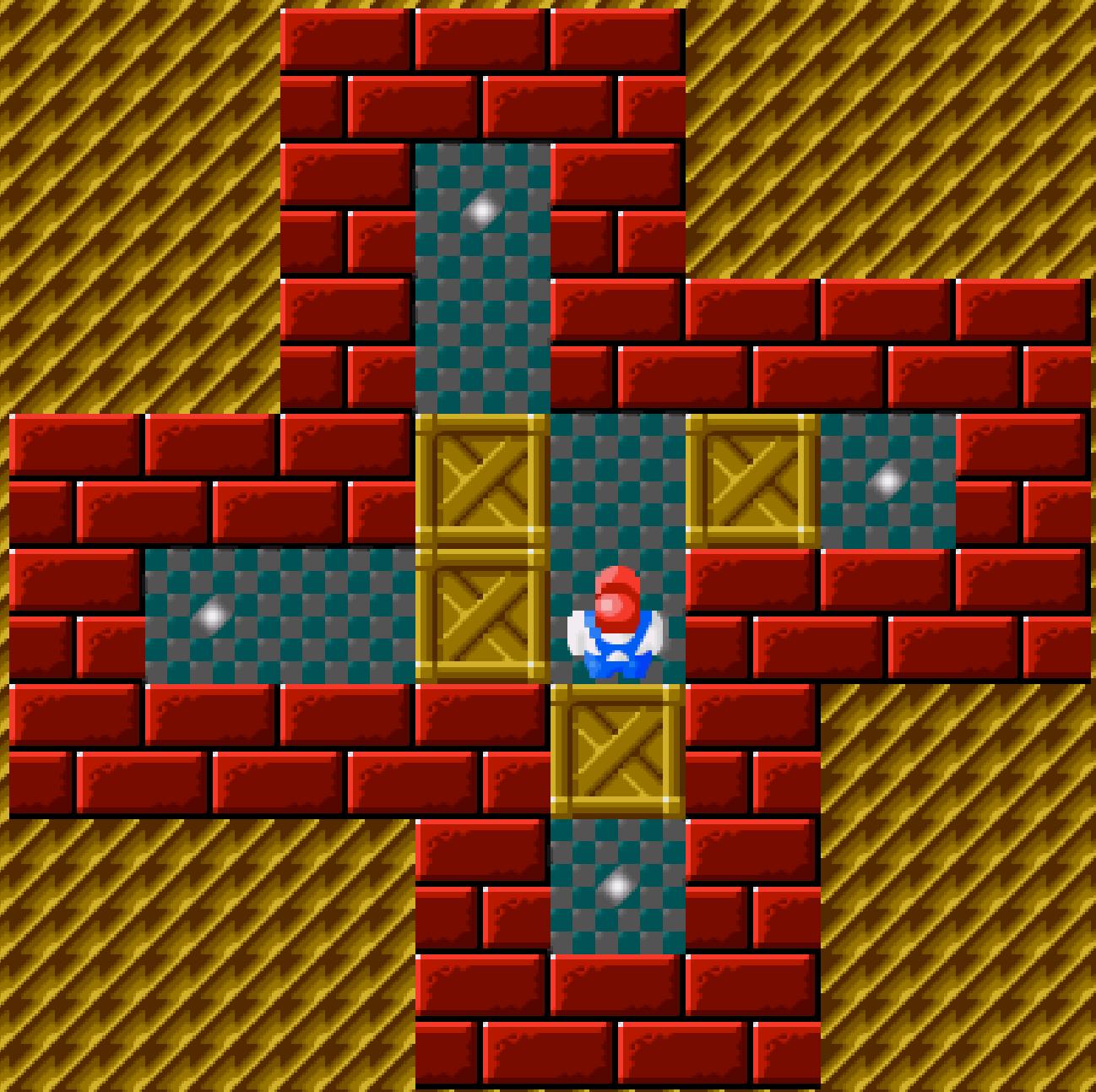
```
functie(str)
    nw = nieuwe string

    for(i = 0 to l(str))
        i' = l(str) - i
        nw[i'] = str[i]
```

Java

```
String rev(String s)
{
    int n = s.length();
    StringBuilder sb =
        new StringBuilder();

    for(
        int i = n-1;
        i >= 0;
        i--)
        sb.append(
            s.charAt());
}
```



STEP

0

STAGE

1

ROOM

1

# Divide and Conquer

```
/**  
 * Difference in days between two days.  
 */  
public int difference(Date d1, Date d2)  
{  
    // ??  
}
```

# Divide and Conquer

```
/**  
 * Difference in days between two days.  
 */  
public int difference(Date date1, Date date2)  
{  
    int d1 = date1.daysSince1Jan1970();  
    int d2 = date2.daysSince1Jan1970();  
  
    return d1 - d2;  
}  
  
class Date  
{  
    public daysSince1Jan1970()  
    {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

# Doodling



# Andere talen

- Python
- Ruby
- Javascript

# Bomen/bos

variabelen  
control flow  
(ifs/loops)  
methoden  
logische expressies  
wiskunde  
Collections  
Strings

Objecten  
Generics  
Exceptions  
Encapsulation  
Object copying  
Information hiding  
Interfaces

Eigen generics  
Reguliere Exp.  
Files en IO  
Autoboxing  
Floating point  
arithmetic

Onthoud het idee, niet de regel

# Encapsulation

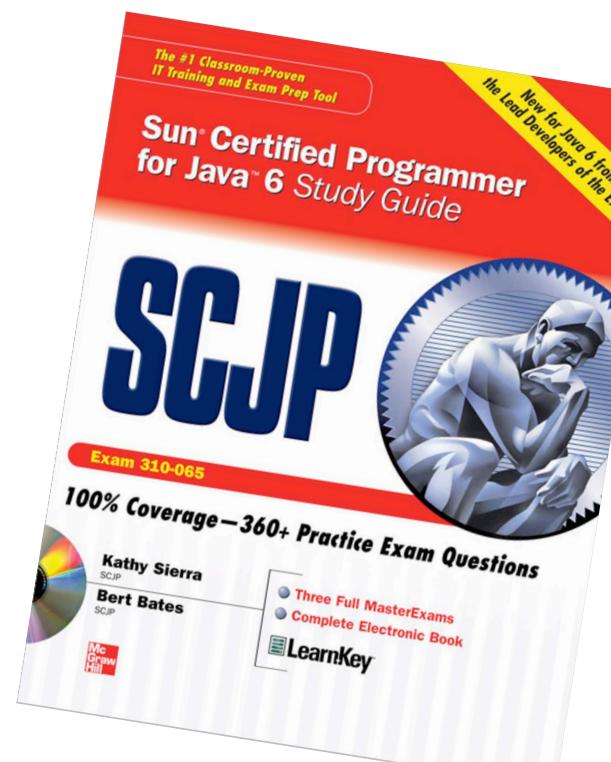
Onthoud het idee, niet de regel

**Gebruiker,  
Interface,  
Implementatie**

# Voor het tentamen

- OOP (static vs instance)
- Typing: objectreferenties
- Inheritance
- Interfaces en abstract classes
- Exceptions
- casting, instanceof
- primitives en Objecten

SCJP Sun Certified Programmer for Java 6 Study Guide,  
Kathy Sierra & Bert Bates



# HTTP referer

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

(Redirected from [Referer](#))

**HTTP referer** (originally a misspelling of [referrer](#)) is an [HTTP header field](#) that identifies the address of the webpage (i.e. the [URL](#)) of the resource being requested. By checking the referer, the new webpage can see where the request originated.

In the most common situation this means that when a user clicks a [hyperlink](#) in a [web browser](#), the browser sends a request to the destination webpage. The request includes the referer field, which indicates the last page the user was on (the one where they clicked).

Referer [logging](#) is used to allow [websites](#) and [web servers](#) to identify where people are visiting them from, for promotional or statistical purposes.

## Contents [hide]

- [1 Origin of the term \*referer\*](#)
- [2 Details](#)
- [3 Referer hiding](#)
- [4 References](#)
- [5 External links](#)

## Origin of the term *referer* [edit]

The misspelling [referer](#) originated in the original proposal by computer scientist [Philip Hallam-Baker](#) to incorporate the field into time of its incorporation into the [Request for Comments](#) standards document [RFC 1945](#); document co-author [Roy Fielding](#) has stated that he did not recognize the standard [Unix spell checker](#) of the period.<sup>[3]</sup> "Referer" has since become a widely used spelling in the industry, though, as the correct spelling of "referrer" is used in some web specifications such as the [Document Object Model](#).

## Details [edit]

vragen?

# IDE

The screenshot shows a Java IDE interface with the following details:

- Project Explorer:** On the left, it shows a project named "lilian [Lilian master]" with several sub-folders like "src/main/java" and various Java files.
- Code Editor:** The main area displays the `EMOne.java` file. The code defines a class `EMOne` with various fields and methods related to fractal analysis.
- Toolbars:** Standard Java IDE toolbars for file operations, search, and navigation are visible at the top.
- Right-hand Panels:** A large panel on the right shows the class hierarchy and member details for `EMOne`. It lists fields like `DEBUG`, `DEBUG_DIR`, etc., and methods like `EMOne(List<Point>, IFS<Similitude>, int)`.
- Bottom Navigation:** A tab bar at the bottom includes "Console", "History", "Progress", "Problems", "Git Repos", "@ Javadoc", "Declaration", "(x)= Variables", "Expression", "Call Hierarc", "Properties", "Coverage", and "Search".
- Status Bar:** The status bar at the bottom indicates "No consoles to display at this time."

```
package org.lilian.data.real.fractal;
import static java.lang.Math.exp;
public class EMOne {
    public static final boolean DEBUG = true;
    public File DEBUG_DIR = new File(".");
    public static final double DEV_START = 0.001;
    public static final double DEV_MIN = 10.0 * Functions.EPS;
    private static final double PERTURB_VAR = 0.03;
    private List<Point> data;
    private IFS<Similitude> model;
    private List<Double> priors;
    private List<Point> sample;
    // * Summed likelihood for each point in the sample. One for each depth.
    private List<RealVector> sums;
    // * Sums for the approximation
    private List<RealVector> sumsBackup;
    // * Whether to use the backup likelihood for a given depth
    private BitString useBackup;
    private List<RealMatrix> pCoding;
    private List<RealMatrix> pRegistration;
    private List<RealMatrix> p;
    private MVN basis;
    private List<Double> devs;
    private int iterations = 0;
    private int numDepths;
    private int numComponents;
    private int dim;
    public EMOne(List<Point> data, IFS<Similitude> model, int maxDepth) {
        this.data = data;
        this.model = model;
        this.numComponents = model.size();
    }
}
```

# Versioning

This repository Search Explore Gist Blog Help pbloem + □ ⚙

## Data2Semantics / nodes

Unwatch 15 Star 0 Fork

branch: master nodes / nodes / src / main / java / org / nodes / +

...

pbloem authored on 14 Jul latest commit f7c2ecca05

File	Commit Message	Date
algorithms	...	4 months ago
boxing	HubAvoidance	9 months ago
classification	Added a helper function to get list of instance subgraphs	9 months ago
clustering	Moved more code over from Lilian	10 months ago
compression	...	3 months ago
data	...	4 months ago
draw	...	4 months ago
gephi	...	4 months ago
random	...	4 months ago
rdf	...	9 months ago
util	...	3 months ago

# Package management & deployment



# Unit testing

```
@Test
public void testJBC()
{
    DGraph<String> graph = Graphs.jbcDirected();

    List<Integer> nodes = Arrays.asList(13, 15, 16);

    DGraph<String> subgraph = Subgraph.dSubgraphIndices(graph, nodes);
    System.out.println(subgraph);

    assertEquals(3, subgraph.size());
    assertEquals(2, subgraph.numLinks());
}
```

```
public boolean containsNumber(List<Object> list)
{
    return (list instanceof List<Number>);
}
```

# Type erasure

list instanceof List<?>

# @SuppressWarnings

```
private MyNode first, second;

@SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
public Collection<? extends DTNode<L, T>> nodes()
{
    return Arrays.asList(first, second);
}
```

# Generics: bounds

```
public static double mean(List<Number> list)
{
    double sum = 0.0;

    for (Number n : list)
        sum += n.doubleValue();

    return sum / list.size();
}

List<Integer> ints = ...;
double m = mean(ints) // ?
```

# Slechte oplossing

```
public static <N> double mean(List<N> list)
{
    double sum = 0.0;

    for (N n : list)
        if (n instanceof Number)
            sum += ((Number)n).doubleValue();
        else
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("...");

    return sum / list.size();
}

List<Integer> ints = ...;
double m = mean(ints) // ?
```

# Generics: bounds

```
public static <N extends Number> double mean(List<N> list)
{
    double sum = 0.0;

    for (Number n : list)
        sum += n.doubleValue();

    return sum / list.size();
}

List<Integer> ints = ...;
double m = mean(ints)
```

# Generic bounds

```
public class myClass<N extends Foo>
{
    public N get(int i) {}

    public boolean isCorrect(N instance) {}

//-----

public static <N extends Foo> double m(List<N> input)
{
    ...
    for (N n : input)
        ...
}
```

# Bounds

<N **extends** Number>

<N **super** Integer>

<T **extends** Comparable<T>>

# Wildcard: ?

```
// Collections.java
public static <T> void sort(List<T> list, Comparator<? super T> c)
{
    ...
}
```

# Contravariance, covariance, invariance

```
class Animal {}
```

```
class Cat extends Animal{}
```

```
class Dog extends Animal{}
```

## arrays

covariant:      Cat[] is een Animal[]

contravariant:    Animal[] is een Cat[]

Invariant:        geen van beide

# Return types en argumenten

```
class AnimalShelter {  
  
    Animal getAnimalForAdoption() {}  
  
    void putAnimal(Animal animal) {}  
}  
  
class CatShelter extends AnimalShelter{  
  
    Cat getAnimalForAdoption() {}      ← covariant return  
                                         type  
    void putAnimal(Cat animal) {}  
}
```

← contravariant arguments

# Met generics

PECS: Producer extends, consumer super

```
/**  
 * List is een consumer  
 */  
static public double mean(List<? extends Number> list)  
{  
    ...  
}  
  
/**  
 * List is een producer  
 */  
static public void generateRandom(List<? super Number> container)  
{  
    ...  
}
```

3 dingen die we nog niet gezien hebben

# Inner classes

```
public class A
{
    public class B {}
    public static class BStatic {}

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        A a = new A();

        A.B b = a.new B();

        A.BStatic bStat = new A.BStatic();

        // zelfs in een methode
        class Local {}
        Local local = new Local();
    }
}
```

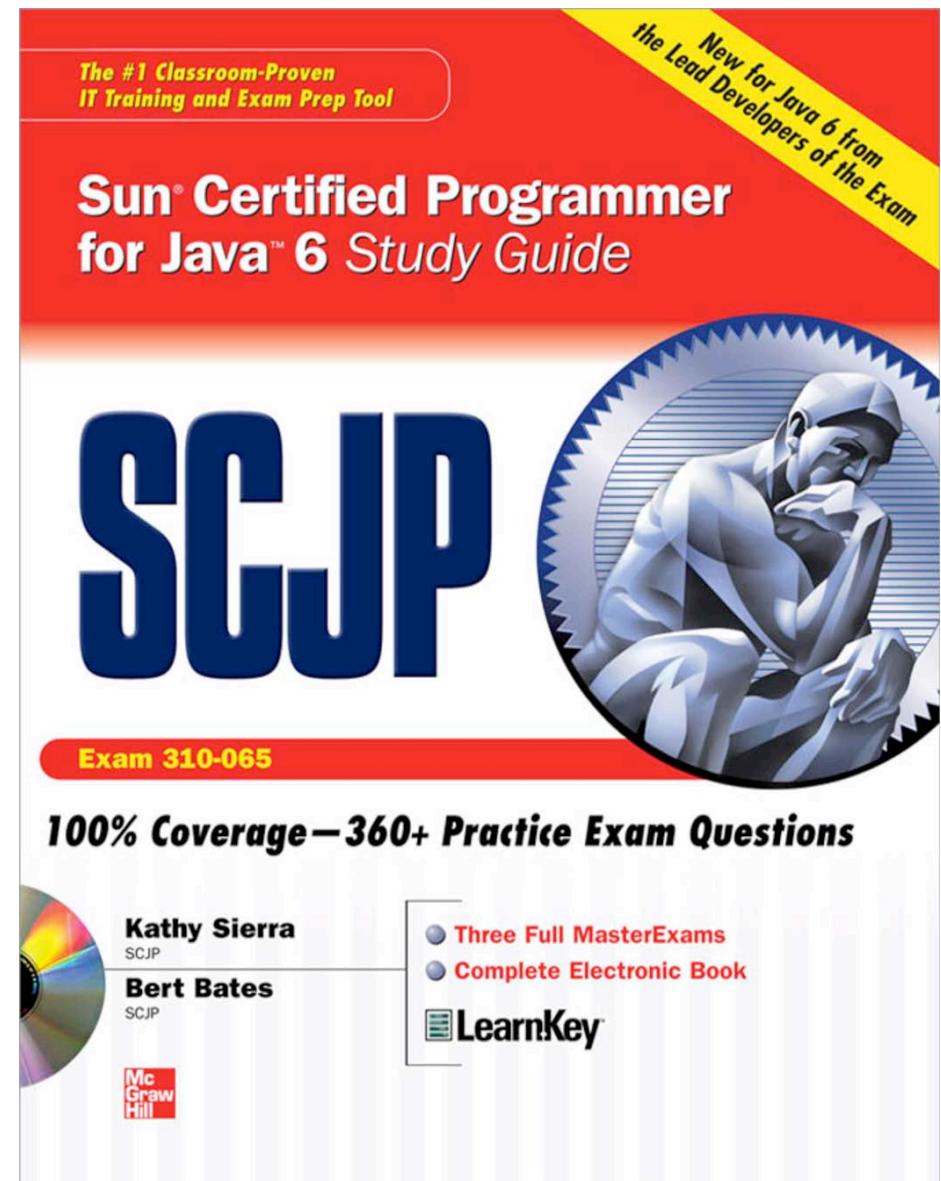
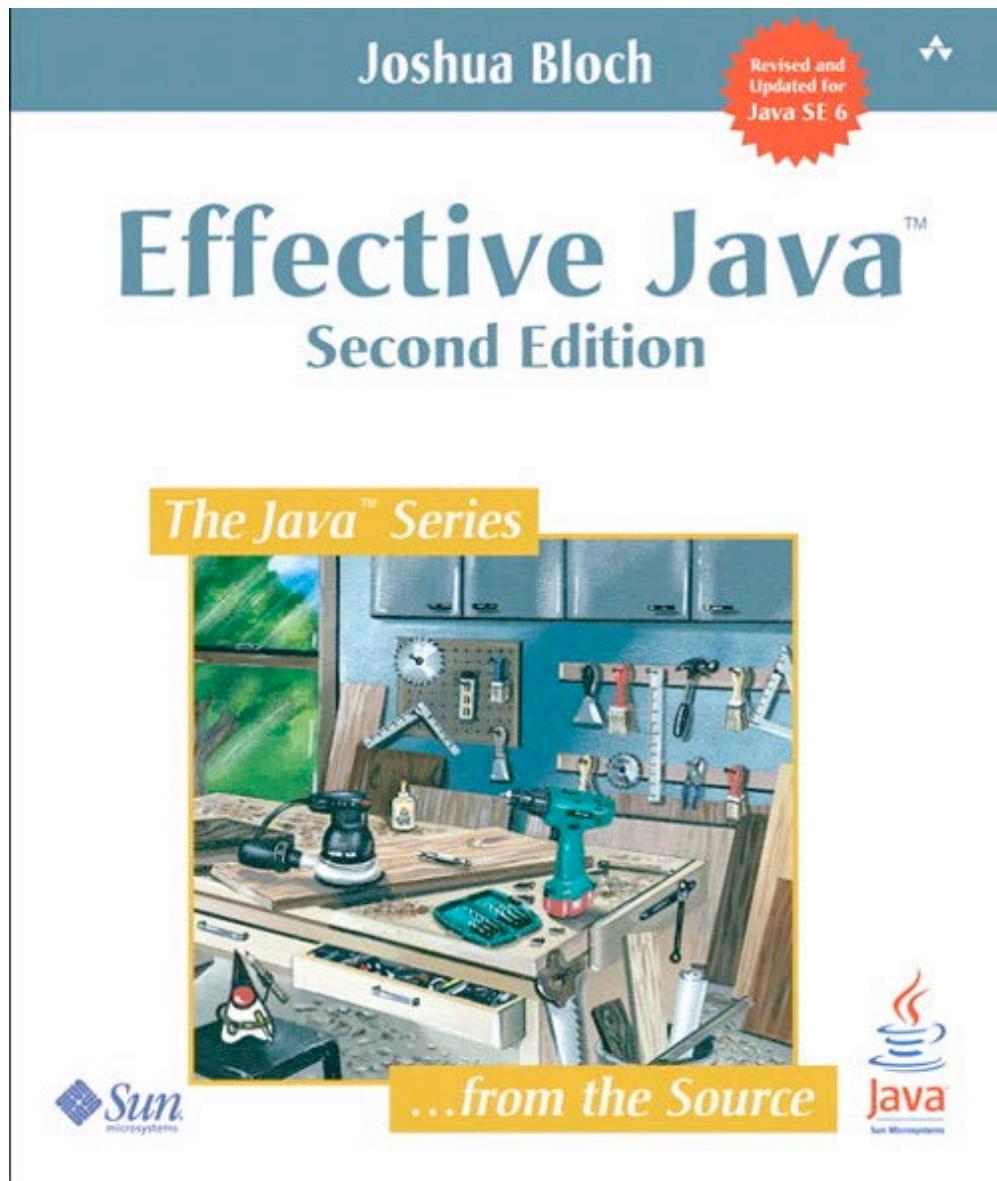
# Anonymous classes

```
public void start(Stage primaryStage) {  
    primaryStage.setTitle("Hello World!");  
    Button btn = new Button();  
    btn.setText("Say 'Hello World'");  
    btn.setOnAction(new EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {  
  
        @Override  
        public void handle(ActionEvent event) {  
            System.out.println("Hello World!");  
        }  
    });  
  
    StackPane root = new StackPane();  
    root.getChildren().add(btn);  
    primaryStage.setScene(new Scene(root, 300, 250));  
    primaryStage.show();  
}
```

# Closures & Lambda expressions (java 8)

```
class CalculationWindow extends JFrame {  
    private volatile int result;  
  
    ...  
    public void calculateInSeparateThread(final URI uri) {  
        // the code () -> { /* code */ } is a closure  
        new Thread(() -> {  
            calculate(uri);  
            result = result + 10;  
        }).start();  
    }  
}
```

# 1) Boeken

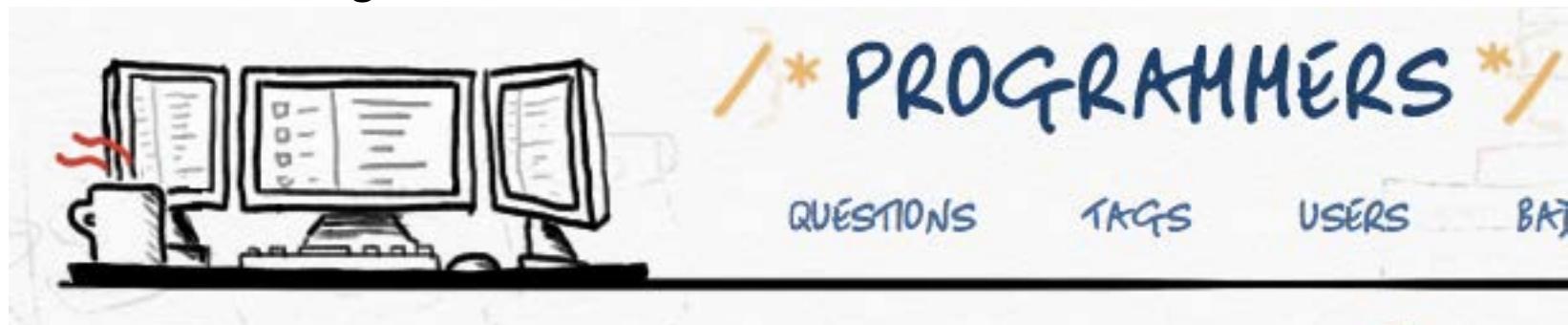


## 2) Sites

<http://thedailywtf.com/>



<http://programmers.stackexchange.com/>



[codinghorror.com](http://codinghorror.com)

[programmingisterrible.com](http://programmingisterrible.com)

[joelonsoftware.com](http://joelonsoftware.com)

### 3) Open source

