

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

This is the Subtitle

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To my parents

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FOREWORD

This is the foreword to the book.

PREFACE

This is an example preface. This is an example preface. This is an example preface.
This is an example preface.

R. K. WATTS

Durham, North Carolina
September, 2007

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To all these wonderful people I owe a deep sense of gratitude especially now that this project has been completed.

G. T. S.

ACRONYMS

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Commission
SAMA	Scientific Apparatus Makers Association

GLOSSARY

NormGibbs	Draw a sample from a posterior distribution of data with an unknown mean and variance using Gibbs sampling.
pNull	Test a one sided hypothesis from a numerically specified posterior CDF or from a sample from the posterior
sintegral	A numerical integration using Simpson's rule

SYMBOLS

- A Amplitude
- $\&$ Propositional logic symbol
- a Filter Coefficient
- \mathcal{B} Number of Beats

INTRODUCTION

CATHERINE CLARK, PHD.
Harvard School of Public Health
Boston, MA, USA

The era of modern began in 1958 with the invention of the integrated circuit by J. S. Kilby of Texas Instruments [1]. His first chip is shown in Fig. I. For comparison, Fig. I.2 shows a modern microprocessor chip, [4].
This is the introduction. This is the introduction. This is the introduction. This is the introduction. This is the introduction. This is the introduction. This is the introduction.

$$ABC\mathcal{D}\mathcal{E}\mathcal{F}\alpha\beta\Gamma\Delta\sum_{def}^{abc} \tag{I.1}$$

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1. J. S. Kilby, "Invention of the Integrated Circuit," *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices*, **ED-23**, 648 (1976).
2. R. W. Hamming, *Numerical Methods for Scientists and Engineers*, Chapter N-1, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1962.
3. J. Lee, K. Mayaram, and C. Hu, "A Theoretical Study of Gate/Drain Offset in LDD MOSFETs" *IEEE Electron Device Lett.*, **EDL-7**(3). 152 (1986).

PART I

SUBMICRON SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURE

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HOME

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MULTITHREADING

BAB I

PYTHON MULTITHREADED PROGRAMMING

Menjalankan beberapa *thread* mirip dengan menjalankan beberapa program yang berbeda secara bersamaan, namun dengan manfaat berikut :

- Beberapa *thread* dalam proses berbagi ruang data yang sama dengan benang induk dan karena dapat saling berbagi informasi atau berkomunikasi satu sama lain dengan lebih muda daripada jika prosesnya terpisah
- *thread* terkadang disebut proses ringan dan tidak membutuhkan banyak memori atas, mereka lebih murah daripada proses.

Sebuah *thread* memiliki permulaan, urutan eksekusi dan sebuah kesimpulan. Ini memiliki pointer perintah yang melacak dari mana dalam konteksnya saat ini berjalan.

- Hal ini dapat dilakukan sebelum *pre-empted (interrupted)*
- Untuk sementara dapat ditunda sementara *thread* lainnya yang sedang berjalan ini disebut unggul.

1.1 Memulai Thread Baru

Untuk melakukan *thread* lain, perlu memanggil metode berikut yang tersedia dimodul *thread* :

```
Thread.start_new_thread (function, args [, kwargs] )
```

Pemanggilan metode ini memungkinkan cara cepat dan tepat untuk membuat *thread* baru di linux dan window.

Pemanggilan metode segera kembali dan anak *thread* dimulai dan fungsi pemanggilan dengan daftar *args* telah berlalu. Saat fungsi kembali ujung *thread* akan berakhir.

Disini, *args* adalah tupel argumen. Gunakan tupel kosong untuk memanggil fungsi tanpa melewati argumen. *Kwargs* adalah kamus opsional argumen kata kunci.

Contoh :

```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
Import thread
```

```
Import time
```

```
# Define a function for the thread
```

```
Def print_time (threadName, delay):
```

```
    Count = 0
```

```
    While count < 5:
```

```
        Time.sleep(delay)
```

```
        Count +=1
```

```
    Print " %s : %s " % (threadName, time.ctime(time.time()))
```

```
# Create two thread as follows
```

```
try:
```

```
thread.start_new_thread(print_time, ("Thread-1 ", 2, ))
```

```
thread.start_new_thread(print_time, ("Thread-2 ", 4,))
```

```
except:
```

```
    print "Error: unable to start thread "
```

```
while 1:
```

```
pass
```


Bila kode diatas dieksekusi, maka menghasilkan hasil sebagai berikut :

Thread-1 : Thu Jan 22 15:42:17 2009

Thread-1 : Thu Jan 22 15:42:19 2009

Thread-2 : Thu Jan 22 15:42:19 2009

Thread-1 : Thu Jan 22 15:42:21 2009

Thread-2 : Thu Jan 22 15:42:23 2009

Thread-1 : Thu Jan 22 15:42:23 2009

Thread-1 : Thu Jan 22 15:42:23 2009

Thread-1 : Thu Jan 22 15:42:25 2009

Thread-2 : Thu Jan 22 15:42:27 2009

Thread-2 : Thu Jan 22 15:42:31 2009

Thread-2 : Thu Jan 22 15:42:35 2009

Meskipun sangat efektif untuk benang tingkat rendah, namun modul *thread* sangat terbatas dibandingkan dengan modul yang baru.

1.2 Modul Threading

Modul *threading* yang lebih baru disertakan dengan Python 2.4 memberikan jauh lebih kuat, dukungan tingkat tinggi untuk *thread* dari modul *thread* dibahas pada bagian sebelumnya.

The *threading* modul mengekspos semua metode dari *thread* dan menyediakan beberapa metode tambahan :

- **threading.activeCount()**

Mengembalikan jumlah objek *thread* yang aktif

- **threading.currentThread()**

Mengembalikan jumlah objek *thread* dalam kontrol benang pemanggil

- **threading.enumerate()**

Mengembalikan daftar semua benda *thread* yang sedang aktif

Selain metode, modul *threading* memiliki *thread* kelas yang mengimplementasikan *threading*. Metode yang disediakan oleh *thread* kelas adalah sebagai berikut :

- **run()**
Metode adalah titik masuk untuk *thread*
- **start()**
Metode dimulai *thread* dengan memanggil metode run
- **join([time])**
Menunggu benang untuk mengakhiri
- **isAlive()**
Metode memeriksa apakah *thread* masih mengeksekusi
- **getName()**
Metode mengembalikan nama *thread*
- **setName()**
Metode menetapkan nama *thread*

1.3 Membuat *Thread* Menggunakan *Threading* Modul

Untuk melaksanakan *thread* baru menggunakan *threading* harus melakukan hal berikut :

- Mendefinisikan subclass dari *thread* kelas
- Menimpa `_init_ (self [args])` metode untuk menambahkan argumen tambahan
- Menimpa `run(self[args])` metode untuk menerapkan apa *thread* harus dilakukan ketika mulai

Setelah membuat baru *thread* subclass, dapat membuah sebuah instance dari itu dan kemudian memulai *thread* baru dengan menerapkan *start()*, yang ada gilirannya panggilan *run()* metode.

Contoh :

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import threading
import time

exitFlag = 0

class myThread (threading.Thread):
    def __init__(self, threadID, name, counter) :
        threading.Thread.__init__(self)
        self.threadID = threadID
        self.name = name
        self.counter = counter
    def run (self) :
        print "Starting " + self.name
        print _time(self.name, self.counter, 5)
        print "Exiting " + self.name
def print _time(threadName, delay, counter):
    while counter:
        if exitFlag:
            threadName.exit()
        time.sleep(delay)
        print " %s: %s " % (threadName, time.ctime(time.time()))
        counter -= 1

# Create new threads
thread1 = myThread(1, "Thread-1 ", 1)
thread2 = myThread(2, "Thread-2 ", 2)

# Start new threads
thread1.start()
thread2.start()
print "Exiting Main Thread "
```

Ketika kode diatas dijalankan, menghasilkan hasil sebagai berikut:

```
Starting Thread-1
Starting Thread-2
Exiting Main Thread
Thread-1 : Thu Mar 21 09:10:03 2013
Thread-1 : Thu Mar 21 09:10:04 2013
Thread-2 : Thu Mar 21 09:10:04 2013
```

```

Thread-1 : Thu Mar 21 09:10:05 2013
Thread-2 : Thu Mar 21 09:10:06 2013
Thread-1 : Thu Mar 21 09:10:07 2013
Exiting Thread-1
Thread-2 : Thu Mar 21 09:10:08 2013
Thread-2 : Thu Mar 21 09:10:10 2013
Thread-2 : Thu Mar 21 09:10:12 2013
Exiting Thread=2

```

1.4 Sinkronisasi Thread

Threading modul disediakan dengan Python termasuk sederhana untuk menerapkan mekanisme bahwa memungkinkan untuk menyinkronkan *thread* penguncian. Sebuah kunci baru dibuat dengan memanggil *lock()* metode yang mengembalikan kunci baru.

The *acquire (blocking)* metode objek kunci baru digunakan untuk memaksa *thread* untuk menjalankan serempak. Opsional *blocking* parameter memungkinkan untuk mengontrol apakah *thread* menunggu untuk mendapatkan kunci.

Jika *blocking* diatur ke 0, *thread* segera kembali dengan nilai 0 jika kunci tidak dapat diperoleh dan dengan 1 jika kunci dikuisisi. Jika pemblokiran diatur ke 1, blok dan menunggu kunci yang akan dirilis.

The *release()* metode objek kunci baru digunakan untuk melepaskan kunci ketika tidak lagi diperlukan.

Contoh:

```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
import threading
import time
```

```

class myThread (threading.Thread):
    def _init_(self, threadID, name, counter):
        threading.Thread._init_(self)
        self.threadID = threadID
        self.name = name
        self.counter = counter
    def run(self)
        print "Starting " + self.name
        # Get lock to synchronize threads
        ThreadLock.acquire()
        print _time(self.name, self.counter, 3)
        # Free lock to realease next thread
        ThreadLock.release()

```

```

Def print _time(threadName, delay, counter):
    while counter:
        time.sleep(delay)

```

```

    print " %s: %s " % (threadName, time.ctime(time.time()))
    counter -= 1
    threadLock = threading.Lock()
    threads = []

# Create new threads
thread1 = myThread(1, "Thread-1,1 ")
thread2 = myThread(2, "Thread-2,2 ")

# Start new Threads
thread1.start()
thread2.start()

# Add threads to thread list
threads.append(thread1)
threads.append(thread2)

# Wait for all threads to complete
for t in threads:
    t.join()
print "Exiting Main thread "
```

Bila kode diatas dieksekusi, maka menghasilkan sebagai berikut :

```

Starting Thread-1
Starting Thread-2
Thread-1: Thu Mar 21 09:11:28 2013
Thread-1: Thu Mar 21 09:11:29 2013
Thread-1: Thu Mar 21 09:11:30 2013
Thread-2: Thu Mar 21 09:11:32 2013
Thread-2: Thu Mar 21 09:11:34 2013
Thread-2: Thu Mar 21 09:11:36 2013
Exiting Main Thread
```

1.5 Multithreaded Antrian Prioritas

The queue modul memungkinkan untuk membuat objek antrian baru yang dapat menampung jumlah tertentu item. Ada metode berikut untuk mengontrol antrian :

- **get()**
Menghapus dan mengembalikan item dari antrian
- **put()**
Menambahkan item ke antrian
- **qsize()**
Mengembalikan jumlah item yang saat ini dalam antrian

- **empty()**

Mengembalikan benar jika antrian kosong jika tidak, salah

- **full()**

Mengembalikan benar jika antrian penuh jika tidak, salah

Contoh:

```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
import Queue
import threading
import time
```

```
exitFlag = 0
```

```
class myThread (threading.Thread):
```

```
    def __init__(self, threadID, name, q):
```

```
        threading.Thread.__init__(self)
```

```
        self.name = name
```

```
        self.q = q
```

```
    def run(self):
```

```
        print "Starting " + self.name
```

```
        process_data(self.name, self.q)
```

```
        print "Exiting " + self.name
```

```
def process_data(threadName, q):
```

```
    while not exitFlag:
```

```
        queueLock.acquire()
```

```
        if not workQueue.empty():
```

```
            data = q.get()
```

```
            queueLock.release()
```

```
            print " %s processing %s " % (threadName, data)
```

```
        else:
```

```
            queueLock.release()
```

```
            time.sleep(1)
```

```
threadList = [ "Thread-1 ", "Thread-2 ", "Thread-3 " ]
```

```
nameList = [ "One ", "Two ", "Three ", "Four ", "Five " ]
```

```
queueLock = threading.Lock()
```

```
workLock = Queue.Queue(10)
```

```
threads = []
```

```
threadID = 1
```

```

# Create new threads
For tName in threadList:
    thread = myThread(threadID, tName, workQueue)
    thread.start()
    thread.append(thread)
    threadID +=1

# Fill the queue
queueLock.acquire()
for word in nameList:
    workQueue.put(word)
queueLock.release()

# Wait for queue to empty
while not workQueue.empty():
    pass

# Notify threads it's time to exit
exitFlag = 1

# Wait for all threads to complete
For t in threads:
    t.join()
print "Exiting Main Thread "

```

Bila kode diatas dieksekusi, maka menghasilkan hasil sebagai berikut:

```

Starting Thread-1
Starting Thread-2
Starting Thread-3
Thread-1 processing One
Thread-2 processing Two
Thread-3 processing Three
Thread-1 processing Four
Thread-2 processing Five
Exiting Thread-3
Exiting Thread-1
Exiting Thread-2
Exiting Main Thread

```

CHAPTER 24

XML PROCESSING

CHAPTER 25

GUI PROGRAMMING

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FUTHER EXPRESSION

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1. J. S. Kilby, "Invention of the Integrated Circuit," *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices*, **ED-23**, 648 (1976).
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4. A. Berenbaum, B. W. Colbry, D.R. Ditzel, R. D Freeman, and K.J. O'Connor, "A Pipelined 32b Microprocessor with 13 kb of Cache Memory," in Int. Solid State Circuit Conf., Dig. Tech. Pap., p. 34 (1987).

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