



# Christian Breu

## Portfolio

### PROFILE

Software System Designer for safety software with programming background. Skills include analytical thinking and communicating effectively with foreign colleagues of various countries.

Able to lead technical discussion about various safety standards with customers.

### CONTACT

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### Pirates



#### Description of the Game:

Pirates is a 2D RPG / strategy game where the player controls a pirate ship with the goal of finding the Island of Happiness. To find this island the player has to obtain map fragments of the treasure map by defeating other pirates or monsters. The player can explore the sea and various islands with his flagship. Through fighting with other pirates or earning money the player can extend and upgrade his fleet.

The main resource of the player are his pirates, these can be transferred freely from ship to ship to strengthen certain skills like damage, speed or repairing. This feature enables the player to adjust his fleet for his needs in different situations.

#### Development of the Game:

For this game C# and MonoGame was used. This is a project that was done with a team of 6 people over the course of 3 months using Scrum, SVN and Jenkins.

There was a weekly meeting to review the current sprint and to plan the goals for the next one where each team member was assigned to his tasks.

For the daily communication, Slack was used to quickly align on urgent topics and solve problems.

Because of the good communication and teamwork the base game was finished quite early and more time could be spent on debugging

My responsibilities in this project were the design and implementation of the different Game Objects like ships and the management of the ships and their actions like attacking other ships or moving to a waypoint. Another key task was the development of the enemy ships behaviour and balancing the battle gameplay.

My contribution to the source code of this project can be found on [Github](#).

## Blog web application with Django

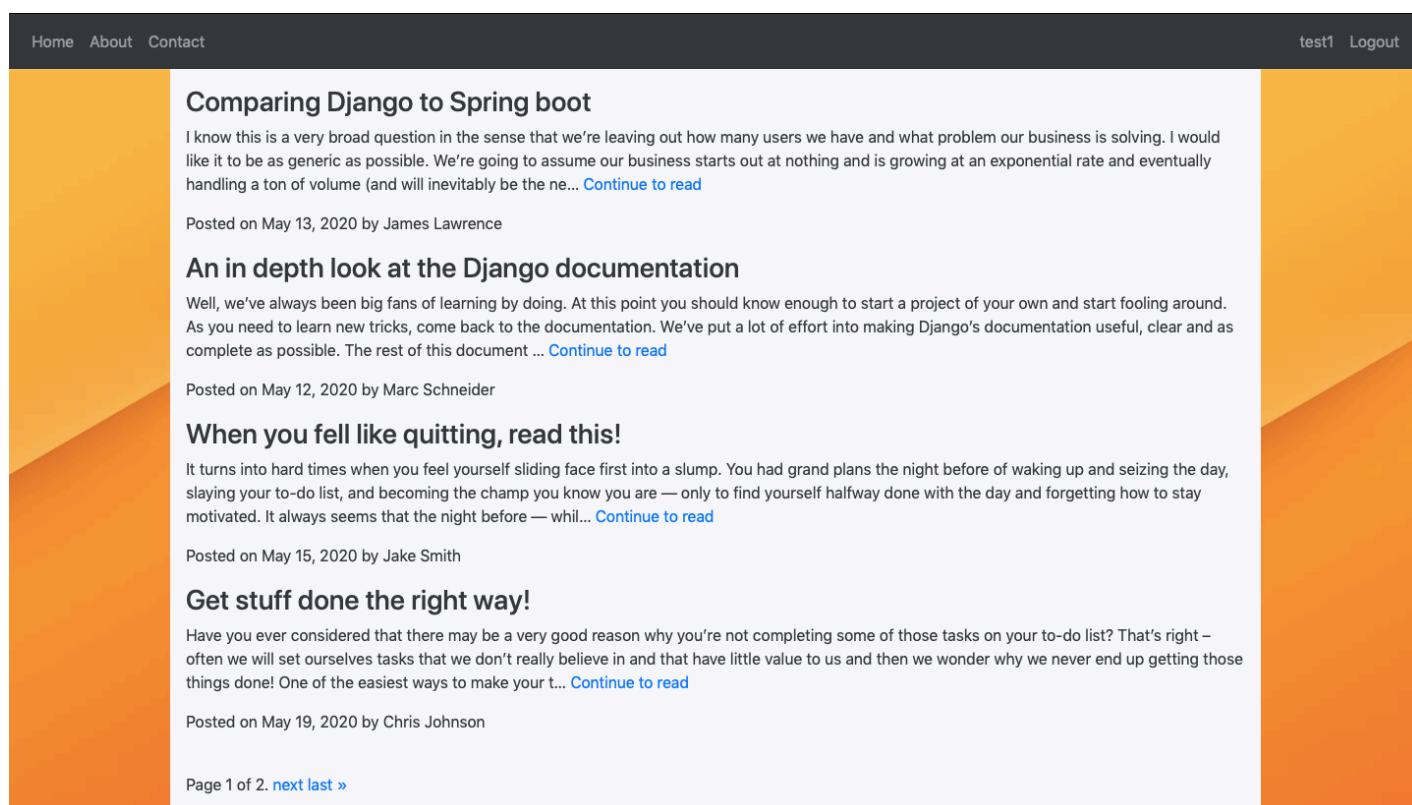
My most recent private project is the creation of a blog web application with the Django framework. After learning the basics of Django to create a web application I created a blog application with basic features to gain experience with this technology.

The application shows a list of all blog entries ordered by publication date. For each blog entry a short preview is shown and the general information like title, author and the beginning of the entry. A pagination is used to separate the blog entries in pages of a fixed size of entries. In the detail view the complete contents of a blog entry are displayed including the full text, pictures and comments. Users can write comments for each entry. The content of the blog can be changed completely in the admin page.

The application has full login functionality. Users can create an account and change the user details or their password.

For the front end I used bootstrap to give the application a clean and basic look.

The complete code for this application can be found on [GitHub](#).



## An in depth look at the Django documentation



Well, we've always been big fans of learning by doing. At this point you should know enough to start a project of your own and start fooling around. As you need to learn new tricks, come back to the documentation.

We've put a lot of effort into making Django's documentation useful, clear and as complete as possible. The rest of this document explains more about how the documentation works so that you can get the most out of it.

(Yes, this is documentation about documentation. Rest assured we have no plans to write a document about how to read the document about documentation.)

So lets hop right into the documentation!

Because Django was developed in a fast-paced newsroom environment, it was designed to make common Web-development tasks fast and easy. Here's an informal overview of how to write a database-driven Web app with Django.

The goal of this document is to give you enough technical specifics to understand how Django works, but this isn't intended to be a tutorial or reference – but we've got both! When you're ready to start a project, you can start with the tutorial or dive right into more detailed documentation.

Although you can use Django without a database, it comes with an object-relational mapper in which you describe your database layout in Python code.

The data-model syntax offers many rich ways of representing your models – so far, it's been solving many years' worth of database-schema problems.

And that's it for today's blog post. Let me know if you would like to read more stuff like this. Stay tuned!

Posted on May 12, 2020 by Marc Schneider

### Comments

Super nice post ! I would recommend to read the full Django documentation for further insights :)

May 23, 2020 by Chan434

I hope there will be more post like this, i really appreciated it!!! Best wishes for you

### Change User Details

First Name:

Jonny

Last Name:

domy

User Name:

test1

E-mail address:

test@web.de

(confirmation) E-mail address:

test@web.de

Change User Details

### Login

User Name:

Password:

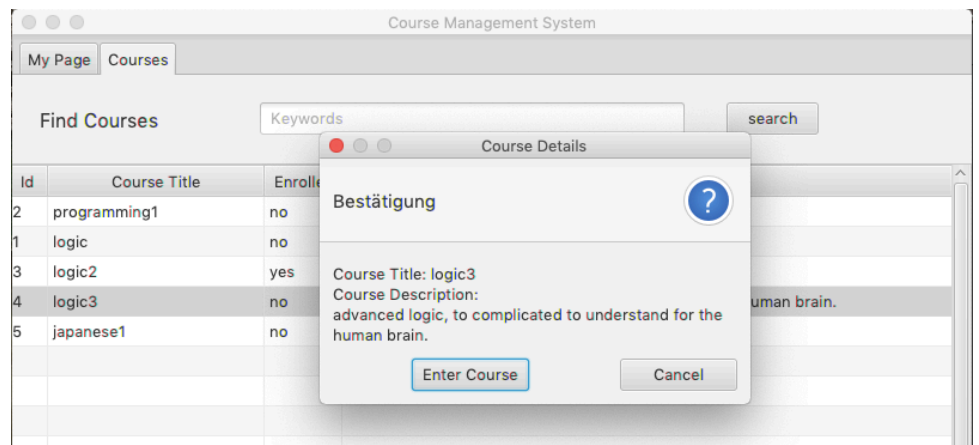
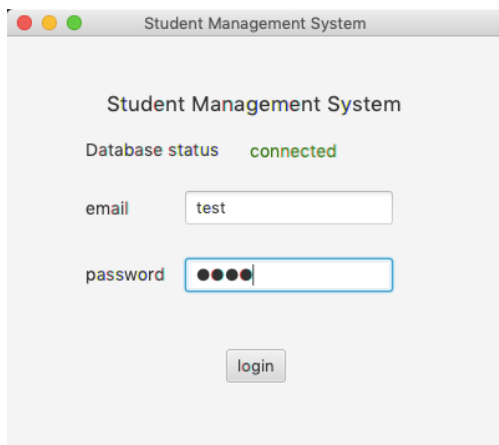
Login

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## Student Management

This was a small project to learn JavaFX basics. I created a student management system where each student can log in to see in which courses he/she is enrolled as well as basic information about the student like the name, Birthday etc. On login these information are retrieved from a sqlite3 database to display them in the My Page tab. In the Courses tab all available courses in the database are listed. When clicking on a course a dialog window pops up with information about the corresponding course and a button to enter the course or to leave the course depending on the current enrolment status.



# Individualising a Spatial Reasoner for the Mental Model Theory

This is my Bachelor Thesis in which I optimised a Cognitive Reasoning Model to be able to predict experimental results of individual participants more precisely by using the CCOBRA framework. This work is based on the Mental Model Theory for spatial problems. This theory describes how humans build mental representations of information. Various experiments were conducted in this research field. The experiments that this work is based on were about solving a given problem which consists of a number of premises. A premise can be a sentence like "The apple is left of the tree". By reading these premises one after another humans build a mental model of the situation. The last premise in each problem is a question about a spatial relationship between two objects. This question is answered with yes or no.

Solving such problems is the main functionality of the Cognitive Reasoning Model which I optimised.

The first step was the reimplementing of the spatial reasoner from LISP to Python and check how the base model predicts the experimental results. Then I analysed the problems of the experiments to find possible mistakes that people would do when solving the problems of the experiment. With the results of this step I created individualisations for the reasoner to model certain mistakes that people could do.

I implemented these individualisations to change the way the reasoner solves the given problems. They can be used in all combinations so the behaviour of the reasoner can be adapted to different individuals.

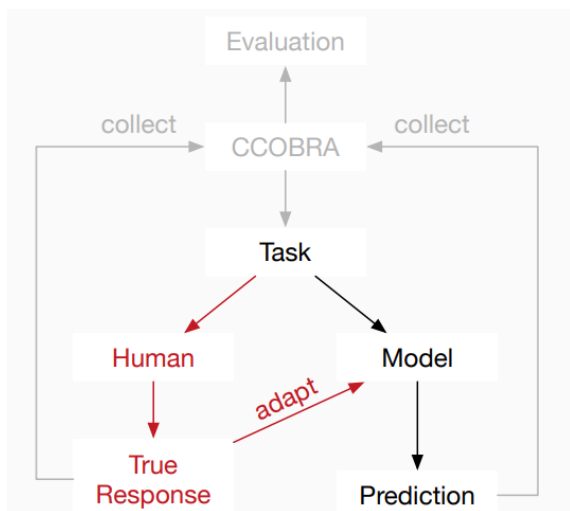


Figure 1 The evaluation of CCOBRA models

Figure 2 shows the way how different versions of the same spatial reasoner can be executed and compared without much effort. All of these models use the same reasoner program but the individualisations that are used and the learning functions differ. This diagram is very similar to the actual output of the CCOBRA framework.

The baseline spatial model is the unmodified reasoner. The other models have one or more individualisations active.

Figure 1 shows the adaptive processing of CCOBRA models. For each task the model will make a prediction of the human response. This prediction is then compared to the actual response and the model will be adapted accordingly.

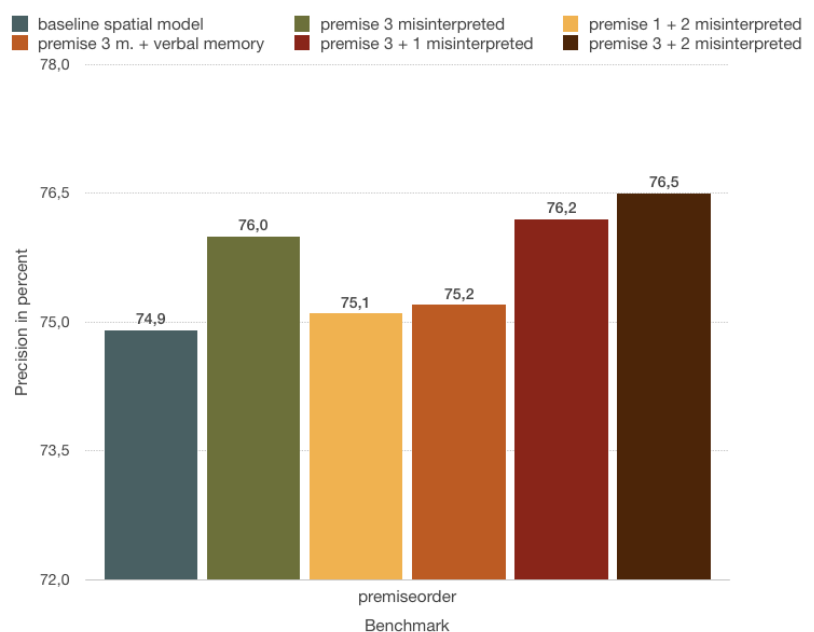


Figure 2 Benchmark results of different model in CCOBRA

The complete code of the individualised Spatial Reasoner and the adaptive CCOBRA models can be found on [Github](#).