Id	Body	Title

<h2>Summary</h2>

Hi All,
OK, further into my adventures with custom controls...

In summary, here is that I have learned of three main "classes" of custom controls. Please feel free to correct me if any of this is wrong!

<ol>
<li>UserControls - Which inherit from UserControl and are contained within an ASCX file. These are pretty limited in what they can do, but are a quick and light way to get some UI commonality with designer support.</li>
<li>Custom Composite Controls - These are controls that inherit from WebControl where you add pre-existing controls to the control within the CreateChildControls method. This provides great flexibility, but lack of designer support without additional coding. They are highly portable though since they can be compiled into a DLL.</li>
<li>Custom Rendered Controls - Similar to Custom Composite Controls, these are added to a Web Control Library project. The rendering of the control is completely controlled by the programmer by overriding the Render method.</li>
</ol>

<h2>My Thoughts..</h2>

OK, so while playing with custom composites, I found the following:

<ul>
<li>You have little/no control over the HTML output making it difficult to "debug".
</li>
<li>The CreateChildControls (and subsequent methods) can get real busy with Controls.Add(myControl) everywhere.</li>
<li>I found rendering tables (be it for layout or content) to be considerably awkward.
</li>
</ul>

<h2>The Question(s)..</h2>

So, I admit, I am new to this so I could be way off-base with some of my points noted above..

30026	I've seen a lot of commonality in regex capabilities of different regex-enabled tools/languages (e.g. perl, sed, java, vim, etc), but I've also many differences. Is there a standard subset of regex capabilities that all regex-enabled tools/languages will support? How do regex capabilities vary between tools/languages?	Features common to all regex flavors?

45155	Our group (corporate environment) needs to monitor a couple of faceless accounts' Outlook inbox for specific types of bounced e-mails.
	
	 WebDAV (using C# 2.0) is one of the paths we've traveled and we're almost there, except for one minor problem: we're getting the response below for the e-mail body element
	
	<pre><code><a:propstat>
	  <a:status>HTTP/1.1 404 Resource Not Found</a:status>
	- <a:prop>
	  <a:htmldescription />
	  <a:textdescription />
	  </a:prop>
	  </a:propstat>
	</code></pre>
	
	 The only real commonality is that it only happens on messages that our Exchange server is returning to us as "Undeliverable". Note: All other e-mails come across just fine.
	
	 Any thoughts?
		WebDAV query trouble - unable to read body of e-mail

Scenario:

I'm currently writing a layer to abstract 3 similar webservices into one useable class. Each webservice exposes a set of objects that share commonality. I have created a set of intermediary objects which exploit the commonality. However in my layer I need to convert between the web service objects and my objects.

I've used reflection to create the appropriate type at run time before I make the call to the web service like so:

<pre><code>   public static object[] CreateProperties(Type type, IProperty[] properties)
   {
      //Empty so return null
      if (properties==null || properties.Length == 0)
         return null;

      //Check the type is allowed
      CheckPropertyTypes("CreateProperties(Type,IProperty[])",type);

      //Convert the array of intermediary IProperty objects into
      // the passed service type e.g. Service1.Property
      object[] result = new object[properties.Length];
      for (int i = 0; i < properties.Length; i++)
      {
         IProperty fromProp = properties[i];
         object toProp = ReflectionUtility.CreateInstance(type, null);
         ServiceUtils.CopyProperties(fromProp, toProp);
         result[i] = toProp;
      }
      return result;
   }
</code></pre>

Here's my calling code, from one of my service implementations:

<pre><code>Property[] props = (Property[])ObjectFactory.CreateProperties(typeof(Property), properties);
_service.SetProperties(folderItem.Path, props);
</code></pre>

Scenario:

(If anyone has answered/viewed my questions recently this will be somewhat familar)

I have 3 different web services which expose a set of objects that have commonality. I've written wrapper classes and conversion logic using generic methods to change between the intermediary objects and the service object.

I have an interface for the Webservice, let it be called IService for the purpose of this question. I have 3 implementation classes Service1Impl, Service2Impl and Service3Impl. Each of these referencing a different web service and using my aforementioned generic methods to convert between the appropriate objects.

These are injected into my ServiceWrapper class at runtime via the constructor (a factory is used to create the appopriate implementation of the ISerivice

e.g:

<pre><code>_service = ServiceWrapper.GetServiceWrapper("2");
</code></pre>

Will give me a ServiceWrapper instantiated with the Service2Impl.

(Dammit diagrams would be hella useful!)

Ok so each implementation of IService has a method called for arguments sake.. GetProperties:

<pre><code>public IProperty[] GetProperties(string item, IProperty[] properties)
{
   Property[] props = ServiceObjectFactory.CreateProperties<Property>
(properties);
   Property[] result = _service.GetProperties(item, props);
   return ServiceObjectFactory.CreateProperties(result);
}
</code></pre>

This looks a little confusing (I think I'm going to refactor the names).

Basically what is happening is:

I'm creating a series of builders to clean up the syntax which creates domain classes for my mocks as part of improving our overall unit tests. My builders essentially populate a domain class (such as a <code>Schedule</code>) with some values determined by invoking the appropriate <code>WithXXX</code> and chaining them together.

I've encountered some commonality amongst my builders and I want to abstract that away into a base class to increase code reuse. Unfortunately what I end up with looks like:

<pre><code>public abstract class BaseBuilder<T,BLDR> where BLDR :
BaseBuilder<T,BLDR>
                                where T : new()
{
   public abstract T Build();

   protected int Id { get; private set; }
   protected abstract BLDR This { get; }

   public BLDR WithId(int id)
   {
      Id = id;
      return This;
   }
}
</code></pre>

Take special note of the <code>protected abstract BLDR This { get; }</code>.

A sample implementation of a domain class builder is:

<pre><code>public class ScheduleIntervalBuilder :
   BaseBuilder<ScheduleInterval,ScheduleIntervalBuilder>
{
   private int _scheduleId;
   // ...

   // UG! here's the problem:
   protected override ScheduleIntervalBuilder This
   {
      get { return this; }
   }

I would like information on algorithms that can help identify commonality and differences between sets of overlapping data.

Using stackoverflow's tag system as an example:

Let's say this question has been given 5 tags. Let's say there are 1000 other questions that have at least one of these tags. Of these 1000 questions, how many of these questions have tags in common that my original post does not have?

Another more simple way of describing this is an auto-suggest tagging system :

"You tagged your question with [5 tags I selected]. Other similiar questions were tagged with [list of tags that might be of interest]. where [list of tags that might be of interest] are frequently occuring tags that aren't in my orginal list.

Code examples in c# if possible :)

376019 What algorithms count frequencies of common elements in

For testing purposes I need to create sets of text files that have similar but not identical text. Each set needs to be different from the other set but also share some commonality.

For example, I may need to create 10 sets of 20 documents each for a total of 200 documents. Each document needs about 250 words in it.

If one of the sets of documents is about dogs then it would be appropriate that the other sets' documents be about animals, for example, such that there is a weak link between each set (in this case animals) and a strong link between the documents within a set (such as dogs in one set and cats in another set).

The words in the documents do not need to be in any particular order, nor do they need to be in sentences or make sense.

Does anybody know how I can generate or obtain this type of data for my unit tests?

415522 Blocks of similar text for test data

The title says it. I'm looking for a way to determine exactly which file/registry key this executable is attempting to access. I have attempted to use Windows <a href="http://support.microsoft.com/kb/315416" rel="nofollow noreferrer">auditing capabilities</a> and <a href="http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/sysinternals/bb896645.aspx" rel="nofollow noreferrer">Process Monitor</a> to determine where the failure is happening but, this failure does not produce audit failure events or show as access denial in Process Monitor.

Of course, If someone has experienced this and can provide a solution to resolve the error directly that would be almost as nice.

Background:

I am using moveuser.exe which is part of the <a href="http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?familyid=9d467a69-57ff-4ae7-96ee-b18c4790cffd&displaylang=en" rel="nofollow noreferrer">Windows Server 2003 Resource Kit Tools</a> to convert the security of local user profiles on a number Windows XP workstations.

Symptom:

Occasionally, moveuser.exe will fail to convert the security of a profile with the error "Error: 5 access denied". I have not been able to determine any commonality among the failing accounts or the computers they reside upon. A given computer may have host 6 profiles, 5 of which convert without issue and 1 which produces the error.

There are a few factors that I'm as sure as I can be about:

-The account I'm using to run moveuser.exe with has full Administrator rights to the local machine and the domain to which the profile security is being converted.

-The failure is not related to file permissions within the profile directory (the entire directory can be moved, renamed, deleted, or successfully converted via a workaround).

I've developed a reliable workaround for these cases but, it is fairly involved and I would much rather understand the root cause of this error and correct it pre-emptively.

So, I'm looking at using Smalltalk/Squeak for a couple of hobby/academic interest projects, and while trying to read up on the language I came across this <a href="http://www.chronos-st.org/Smalltalk-Getting-the-Message.html" rel="noreferrer">nice article</a>. However, this paragraph had me a bit dumbfounded:

<blockquote>
"Unfortunately, there is a complete lack of standardization for providing or dealing with modules/packages in Smalltalk. Some dialects provide very strong, comprehensive support for modules/packages (including versioning and distributed access by programming teams,) and other dialects provide little or nothing in this regard. Some dialects provide a robust implementation of multiple, shareable namespaces, others don't. The only commonality is that, when either modules/packages or namespaces are provided, they are implemented as reified objects, in the same way that classes and methods are implemented as reified objects."
</blockquote>

So, I have tried googling for it, and this shows up on the Squeak wiki: <a href="http://wiki.squeak.org/squeak/734" rel="noreferrer">http://wiki.squeak.org/squeak/734</a>. Does anyone know if this (or something similar) is now part of the standard distribution?

552786 Does Squeak support namespaces?

I have three denormalized tables that I have to take at face value (data comes from some external resource). The three tables have different definitions, but they each describe the same object from different perspectives.

<pre><code> object1 A B
  object2 A
  object3   B C
  object4   C
</code></pre>

The only commonality between these tables is their primary key. I can corral the IDs together using SELECT UNION SELECT, but the query seems relatively slow, even when each table has its PK field indexed. I could create a view to abstract this query, vw_object_ids, but it performs at the same speed. I thought I could add an index to materialize the view, but in SQL Server 2005, you can't index views with UNIONs.

What I want is to have a master index of IDs be in sync with with the underlying data, which may get updated or deleted whenever. I guess I could accomplish this indefinitely with a crazy set of triggers or just settle for the speed of the unindexed view. But I just wanted to make sure I'm not missing any options or if this scenario has a name or is indicative of a pattern.

Thoughts?

706663 How do I (quickly) collate IDs from various tables?

The "party model" is a "pattern" for relational database design. At least part of it involves finding commonality between many entities, such as Customer, Employee, Partner, etc., and factoring that into some more "abstract" database tables.

I'd like to find out your thoughts on the following:

<ol>
<li>What are the core principles and motivating forces behind the party model?</li>
<li>What does it prescribe you do to your data model? (My bit above is pretty high level and quite possibly incorrect in some ways. I've been on a project that used it, but I was working with a separate team focused on other issues).</li>
<li>What has your experience led you to feel about it? Did you use it, and if so, would you do so again? What were the pros and cons?</li>
<li>Did the party model limit your choice of ORMs? For example, did you have to eliminate certain ORMs because they didn't allow for enough of an "abstraction layer" between your domain objects and your physical data model?</li>
</ol>

I'm sure every response won't address every one of those questions ... but anything touching on one or more of them is going to help me make some decisions I'm facing.

Thanks.

716549 What are the principles behind, and benefits of, the "party n

I've recently come across <a href="http://www.scs.stanford.
edu/~dm/home/papers/c++-new.html" rel="nofollow noreferrer">this rant</a>.

I don't quite understand a few of the points mentioned in the article:

<ul>
<li>The author mentions the small annoyance of <code>delete</code> vs
<code>delete[]</code>, but seems to argue that it is actually necessary (for the
compiler), without ever offering a solution. Did I miss something?</li>
<li> In the section 'Specialized allocators', in function <code>f()</code>, it seems
the problems can be solved with replacing the allocations with: (omitting alignment)

<pre><code>// if you're going to the trouble to implement an entire Arena for
memory,
// making an arena_ptr won't be much work. basically the same as an auto_ptr,
// except that it knows which arena to deallocate from when destructed.
arena_ptr<char> string(a); string.allocate(80);
// or: arena_ptr<char> string; string.allocate(a, 80);
arena_ptr<int> intp(a); intp.allocate();
// or: arena_ptr<int> intp; intp.allocate(a);
arena_ptr<foo> fp(a); fp.allocate();
// or: arena_ptr<foo>; fp.allocate(a);
// use templates in 'arena.allocate(...)' to determine that foo has
// a constructor which needs to be called. do something similar
// for destructors in '~arena_ptr()'.
</code></pre></li>
<li> In 'Dangers of overloading ::operator new[]', the author tries to do a
<code>new(p) obj[10]</code>. Why not this instead (far less ambiguous):

<pre><code>obj *p = (obj *)special_malloc(sizeof(obj[10]));
for(int i = 0; i < 10; ++i, ++p)
   new(p) obj;
</code></pre></li>
<li> 'Debugging memory allocation in C++'. Can't argue here. </li>
</ul>

The entire article seems to revolve around classes with significant
constructors and destructors located in a custom
memory management scheme. While that could be useful, and I can't argue

874242	Recently we've seen the emergence of so-called "<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shadow_IT" rel="nofollow noreferrer">Shadow IT</a>" within many organisations. If you're not already familiar with the term, it refers to those who manage to dodge the usual IT governance by means such as using thumb drives to share files or "unapproved" software products to achieve business tasks. Shadow IT can emerge from within technology groups but in many cases is sourced from non-tech areas such as the marketing or sales department. What I'm really interested in is examples you have of Shadow IT within software development. Products like Excel and Access are often the culprits as their commonality means they're easily accessible to the broader organisation. In many cases this is driven by someone who has just enough knowledge to make the software perform a business function but not quite enough to be aware of all the usual considerations required when building software for an enterprise. What sort of cases of Shadow IT have you witnessed in the software development space? What processes have you seen unofficially addressed by this practice and just how important have these tools become? An example would be the use of a single Access database on a folder share becoming common practice for tracking promotions across the marketing department. Remember this cuts both ways; it can be extremely risky (lack of security, disaster recovery, etc) but it can result in innovation from a totally unexpected source.	The pros and cons of "Shadow IT" in software development

The domain of this question is scheduling operations on constrained hardware. The resolution of the result is the number of clock cycles the schedule fits within. The search space grows very rapidly where early decisions constrain future decisions and the total number of possible schedules grows rapidly and exponentially. A lot of the possible schedules are equivalent because just swapping the order of two instructions usually result in the same timing constraint.

Basically the question is what is a good strategy for exploring the vast search space without spending too much time. I expect to search only a small fraction but would like to explore different parts of the search space while doing so.

The current greedy algorithm tend to make stupid decisions early on sometimes and the attempt at branch and bound was beyond slow.

Edit:
Want to point out that the result is very binary with perhaps the greedy algorithm ending up using 8 cycles while there exists a solution using only 7 cycles using branch and bound.

Second point is that there are significant restrictions in data routing between instructions and dependencies between instructions that limits the amount of commonality between solutions. Look at it as a knapsack problem with a lot of ordering constraints as well as some solutions completely failing because of routing congestion.

Clarification:
In each cycle there is a limit to how many operations of each type and some operations have two possible types. There are a set of routing constraints which can be varied to be either fairly tight or pretty forgiving and the limit depends on routing congestion.

883049 What is an efficient way to go beyond a greedy algorithm

I've just been reading Chad Fowler's blog post about <a href="http://chadfowler.com/2009/4/1/20-rails-development-no-no-s" rel="nofollow noreferrer">20 Rails Development No-Nos</a>. On Single Table Inheritance he comments:

<blockquote>
The storage of a column called “type” which holds a class name is a pretty good indicator that something fishy is going on. It’s fishy but not always bad. I think, though, that any time you use it you should ask yourself more than once if it’s the right solution. Databases don’t do what they do best as well when you have lots of STI and polymorphic associations.
</blockquote>

I'm writing a blog application and I'm considering using STI for the comments that can be made on a post and for the contact messages that visitors can post if they want to get in touch with me. My <code>Message</code> model will inherit from my <code>Comment</code> model. They both share common attributes, except that <code>Message</code> will have an extra <code>subject</code> field. Another commonality is that both will be submitted to Akismet for spam checking.

Rather than just ask myself more than once if it's the right solution as Chad suggests, I thought I'd get some opinions from the Stack Overflow experts as well! Does what I'm proposing sound like a good fit for STI?

934758 Is this a legitimate use of Rails' Single Table Inheritance?

I will soon be beginning work on a project that (from the spec) reminds me a bit of StackOverflow. Basically, its a web app that has user-controlled content.

One of the features that's got me going around in circles in my mind is the version control. Here on StackOverflow, each question and answer can have multiple revisions. This is pretty simple to implement when you have only one type of object (and, in this case, its text).

So, for my simple pages, I'm set.

The problem comes in when I consider that some objects that need to be under version control have relationships. To provide a concrete example, let me choose a random analagous domain:

Lets say I was implementing a Wiki-like site for keeping track of book/author info.
The primary focus of the site would be to create and update "Author" pages, which, as text, is pretty simple (as above). However, let us add a one-to-many association between authors and books (in other words, books would be separate objects, as obviously a person could author many books). Each book would have a link from the Author page to an informational page about that book.

To the user, there is little difference between the text-based "summary" describing the author and the links between that author & their works. Thus, we have a requirement to implement the "revision"/edit feature for author pages, book pages, and the association between authors and books. In other words, the user should be able to edit, view history of, and rollback author pages, book pages, and associations between the two.

This becomes even more complicated when that relationship becomes a many-to-many, where multiple authors could be listed as having contributed to a book.

I have a number of solutions in mind, but none of them are as clean as I'd like (and involve at least some repeated code/redundant data storage), and, although I do see commonality all over the place here, I feel that I haven't really been able to extract it best, especially at the database level. I don't want to bias the answers given so I'm not going to give them right away.

So, how would you design this system at the database level?
I'm looking for table specifications here, and possibly a description of how you'd use

I have an SQL 2005 SSIS package that takes data from an Oracle DB Table, and transfers it to a SQL Server Table.

I have set up an "Oracle Provider for OLE DB" for the Oracle connection and a "SQL Native Client" for SQL Server Connection.

The Oracle and SQL connections will depend on the development and shipping stage, which are:

<ul>
<li>Local environment</li>
<li>SYS - For integration and System testing</li>
<li>UAT - For user acceptance testing</li>
<li>PRE - Mimics the LIVE system for confidence testing</li>
<li>Live - The live system</li>
</ul>

In the Connection Manager for Oracle, it expects the following:

<ul>
<li>Server Name (which, for example can be DEVSERVER)</li>
<li>User Name (which, for example, can be devserver_user)</li>
<li>Password (which, for example, can be devserver_pass)</li>
</ul>

So, I was wondering how I could parameterise these such that the settings are picked up depending on the server. Ideally this would be a connection string that is stored in the registry (to have commonality with the architecture of other systems in our company).

I have attempted to specify the above settings through Package Configurations. I have also tried specifying the connection string, which would look something like this:

<pre><code>Provider=OraOLEDB.Oracle;Data Source=DEVSERVER;User ID=devserver_user;Password=devserver_pass;PLSQLRSet=1;OLE DB Services = -2;
</code></pre>

I have tried this through a registry setting, environment settings, and XML config file. I am mapping these item to the properties on the connection object, but the settings do not seem to hold. I.e. when I open the connection object these settings

If you've bought into the functional programming paradigm, the chances are that you like both Erlang and Haskell. Both have purely functional cores and other goodness such as lightweight threads that make them a good fit for a multicore world. But there are some differences too.

Erlang is a commercially proven fault-tolerant language with a mature distribution model. It has a seemingly unique feature in its ability to upgrade its version at runtime via hot code loading. (Way cool!)

Haskell, on the otherhand, has the most sophisticated type system of any mainstream language. (Where I define 'mainstream' to be any language that has a published O'Reilly book so Haskell counts.) Its straightline single threaded performance looks superior to Erlang's and its lightweight threads look even lighter too.

I am trying to put together a development platform for the rest of my coding life and was wondering whether it was possible to mix Erlang and Haskell to achieve a best of breed platform. This question has two parts:

<ol>
<li>I'd like to use Erlang as a kind of fault tolerant MPI to glue GHC runtime instances together. There would be one Erlang process per GHC runtime. If "the impossible happened" and the GHC runtime died, then the Erlang process would detect that somehow and die too. Erlang's hot code loading and distribution features would just continue to work. The GHC runtime could be configured to use just one core, or all cores on the local machine, or any combination in between. Once the Erlang library was written, the rest of the Erlang level code should be purely boilerplate and automatically generated on a per application basis. (Perhaps by a Haskell DSL for example.) How does one achieve at least some of these things?</li>
<li>I'd like Erlang and Haskell to be able to share the same garabage collector. (This is a much further out idea than 1.) Languages that run on the JVM and the CLR achieve greater mass by sharing a runtime. I understand there are technical limitations to running Erlang (hot code loading) and Haskell (higher kinded polymorphism) on either the JVM or the CLR. But what about unbundling just the garbage collector? (Sort of the start of a runtime for functional languages.) Allocation would obviously still have to be really fast, so maybe that bit needs to be statically linked in. And there should be some mechansim to distinguish the mutable heap from the immutable heap (incuding lazy write once memory) as GHC needs this. Would it be feasible to modify both HIPE and GHC so that the garbage collectors could share a heap?</li>
</ol>

Say I have the following hashes:

<pre><code>hash_x = {
  :a => 1,
  :b => 2
}
hash_y = {
  :b => 2,
  :c => 3
}
</code></pre>

I need a chunk of logic that compares the two for equality only taking into consideration intersecting keys.

In this example the 'b' key is the only commonality between the two hashes and it's value is set to '2' in both so by that logic these two hashes would be considered equal.

Likewise these two hashes would not be equal due to the inequality of the 'd' key (the 'a' and 'c' key values are ignored since they are unique to their respective hashes):

<pre><code>hash_p = {
  :a => 1,
  :b => 2,
  :d => 3,
}
hash_q = {
  :b => 2,
  :c => 3,
  :d => 4
}
</code></pre>

Is there a clever one-liner in Ruby that can calculate the intersecting keys of the two hashes then compare their values for equality based on those keys?

Bonus points if you provide tests.

More bonus points if you monkey-patch it into the Hash class.

Background:

The application I am working on happens to be web-based, but the question applies to any GUI. I need to request three distinct pieces of information from the user four times -- each set is for one of four servers. There is no commonality between the sign-on for each server, or in other words, the four sets of credentials are unique.

Single-sign-on after the initial logins are done is available. Once the user logs into a server, the status is persisted on the main view of the application.

This is currently implemented via four separate links, that upon clicking, display a pop-up dialog for the user to enter in their information for the corresponding server they selected.

Question:

I was considering this design and trying to think of a way to make the multiple login process easier on the user. I have a few ideas, but wanted to first see if they compared to what ideas of the collective consciousness of the stackoverflow community might have.

Thanks for the help,

-bn

1726720 What patterns or idioms exist for GUI requring user to provi

We have an application that has been deployed to 50+ websites. Across these sites we have noticed a piece of strange behaviour, we have now tracked this to one specific query. Very occasionally, once or twice a day usually, one of our debugging scripts reports

<pre><code>2006 : MySQL server has gone away
</code></pre>

I know there are a number of reasons this error can be thrown but the thing that is most strange is that every single time it is thrown it happens from the same SQL query being run. There is nothing strange or complex about this query, it looks like this:

<pre><code>SELECT `advert_only` FROM `products` WHERE `id` = '6197'
</code></pre>

This query must run tens of thousands of times a day, for various different product IDs so it certainly doesnt fail each time. It fails randomly on seemingly random sites across our 4 servers. There is seemingly no commonality, one small thing we have noticed is that it sometimes will happen on 2 or 3 page loads in a row for 1 specific person as we also track the IP of the person it has happened to.

This is on CentOS 5 servers running MySQL 5.0.81

1779428 Query causes mysql server to go away

Ok, I'm trying to get this working. This is my first time using LINQ. So far it's ok except a little snag that I've been trying to figure out.

Scenario: I have 2 generic lists I'm sending to a method. That method has this in it below to give me back a list of only those objects (union) where a certain ID is found in both. The lists could have different lengths and different order of IDs. The goal or what I want to do is get back from comparing those 2 lists, a list of objects where both have the same IDs. But furthermore when I find a matched object in both those lists (by id) don't give me back that object yet unless the call to OptionsMatch is also true (so that's why I have the &).

The main problem I've had is that the lists can be totally different in length and have even differences in the list of IDs. But we know that all the lists we are passing to my method will have some commonality in terms of some of those objects will match by ID...no matter what lenth or order the 2 lists we are comparing are...we want the union of the lists back but only if also the call to OptionsMatch for that matched set of IDs match also.

Here's my LINQ statement (original)

<pre><code>List<SavedItemOption> finalItemOptions = savedItemOptions.
Where(y => itemOptions.All(x => OptionsMatch(x,y) & (y.actID ==
x.Id))).ToList();
</code></pre>

I've recently changed it to this:

List finalItemOptions = savedItemOptions.Where(y => (y.actID == x.Id) &
& itemOptions.All(x => OptionsMatch(x,y))).ToList();

but again, the problem is, LINQ is comparing the first Id in y with every other id in x. That's great. Take the first y.actID and look through all of x's x.ID. But then it stops. It doesn't then move to next savedItemOptions index and compare y.actID to all of x's x.IDs again.

1874975 Where Clause and sending 2 unmatched params to a custom

Consider the Employee, Manager, and Assistant classes:

<pre><code>public class Emp
{
   public string Name { get; set; }
   public Manager Manager { get; set; }
   public Assistant Assistant { get; set; }
}

public class Manager : Emp
{
}

public class Assistant : Emp
{
}
</code></pre>

The goal is to DISALLOW a piece of code to access a property like this:

<pre><code>var foo = new Manager();
var elmo = new Emp();
elmo.Manager = foo;
elmo.Manager.Manager = new Manager();
//how to disallow access to Manager.Manager ?
</code></pre>

Because <code>Manager</code> inherits from <code>Emp</code>, it has a
<code>.Manager</code> and <code>.Assistant</code> property.

Question

Are there any modifiers in .NET's inheritance implementation to remove the
<code>.Manager</code> and <code>.Assistant</code> properties?

Update

Thank you for your great answers, everyone. I was hoping the simplification and
contrivance of Emp/Mgr would show through in this question. It's clear that the
inheritance, in this example, should be taken to another commonality (something
like <code>Person</code>, where the classes would share names, birthdates, etc.)

I have 2 Models, User (django.contrib.auth.models.User) and a model named Log. Both contain an "email" field. Log does not have a ForeignKey pointing to the User model. I'm trying to figure out how I can perform a JOIN on these two tables using the email field as the commonality.

There are basically 2 queries I want to be able to perform. A basic join for filtering

<pre><code>#Get all the User objects that have related Log objects with the level parameter set to 3.
User.objects.filter(log__level=3)
</code></pre>

I'd also like to do some aggregates.

<pre><code>User.objects.all().anotate(Count('log'))
</code></pre>

Of course, it would be nice to be able to do the reverse as well.

<pre><code>log = Log.objects.get(pk=3)
log.user...
</code></pre>

Is there a way to do this with the ORM? Maybe something I can add to the model's Meta class to "activate" the relation?

Thanks!

2328493 Perform a SQL JOIN on Django models that are not related?

I find myself doing this sort of thing from time to time, and I wonder if it's a design smell, or if there's a better design pattern I can use.

There's a process with a number of steps that is known at compile time, but is likely to change down the road. I capture the commonality in an abstract Step class, write a StepLister that returns a list of steps, one for each derived class of Step, and then a StepsRunner which calls StepLister, then iterates over the list and runs each step. Sometimes one step will depend on the result of a previous step, sometimes not.

Any suggestions?

2379878 Iterating over a list of types

Is there any general-purpose form of <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Short-time_Fourier_transform" rel="noreferrer">short-time Fourier transform</a> with corresponding inverse transform built into SciPy or NumPy or whatever?

There's the pyplot <code>specgram</code> function in matplotlib, which calls <code>ax.specgram()</code>, which calls <code>mlab.specgram()</code>, which calls <a href="https://github.com/matplotlib/matplotlib/blob/master/lib/matplotlib/mlab.py#L206" rel="noreferrer"><code>_spectral_helper()</code></a>:

<blockquote>
<pre><code>#The checks for if y is x are so that we can use the same function to
#implement the core of psd(), csd(), and spectrogram() without doing
#extra calculations. We return the unaveraged Pxy, freqs, and t.
</code></pre>
</blockquote>

but

<blockquote>
 This is a helper function that implements the commonality between the
 204   #psd, csd, and spectrogram. It is
 NOT meant to be used outside of mlab
</blockquote>

I'm not sure if this can be used to do an STFT and ISTFT, though. Is there anything else, or should I translate something like <a href="http://labrosa.ee.columbia.edu/matlab/pvoc/" rel="noreferrer">these MATLAB functions</a>?

I know how to write my own ad-hoc implementation; I'm just looking for something full-featured, which can handle different windowing functions (but has a sane default), is fully invertible with COLA windows (<code>istft(stft(x))==x</code>), tested by multiple people, no off-by-one errors, handles the ends and zero padding well, fast RFFT implementation for real input, etc.

The major shortcomings with Entity-Attribute-Value database designs in SQL all seem to be related to being able to query and report on the data efficiently and quickly. Most of the information I read on the subject warn against implementing EAV due to these problems and the commonality of querying/reporting for almost all applications.

I am currently designing a system where the fields for one of the entities are not known at design/compile time and are defined by the end-user of the system. EAV seems like a good fit for this requirement but due to the problems I've read about, I am hesitant in implementing it as there are also some pretty heavy reporting requirements for this system as well. I think I've come up with a way around this but would like to pose the question to the SO community.

Given that typical normalized database (OLTP) still isn't always the best option for running reports, a good practice seems to be having a "reporting" database (OLAP) where the data from the normalized database is copied to, indexed extensively, and possibly denormalized for easier querying. Could the same idea be used to work around the shortcomings of an EAV design?

The main downside I see are the increased complexity of transferring the data from the EAV database to reporting as you may end up having to alter the tables in the reporting database as new fields are defined in the EAV database. But that is hardly impossible and seems to be an acceptable tradeoff for the increased flexibility given by the EAV design. This downside also exists if I use a non-SQL data store (i.e. CouchDB or similar) for the main data storage since all the standard reporting tools are expecting a SQL backend to query against.

Do the issues with EAV systems mostly go away if you have a seperate reporting database for querying?

EDIT: Thanks for the comments so far. One of the important things about the system I'm working on it that I'm really only talking about using EAV for one of the entities, not everything in the system.

The whole gist of the system is to be able to pull data from multiple disparate sources that are not known ahead of time and crunch the data to come up with some "best known" data about a particular entity. So every "field" I'm dealing with is multi-valued and I'm also required to track history for each. The normalized design for this ends up being 1 table per field which makes querying it kind of painful anyway.

2539276	I work for a fortune 500 company in IT and we have developed many systems/applications to do a variety of things. We are in need of some commonality of these applications and a better portal/dashboard/landing page for these applications. So, our customers and employees would log into this portal and see all the "things" that they can do which then link to their own application. This could maybe just iframe in each application inside of this portal to keep brand and navigation consistency. We are trying to decide whether to use SharePoint 2007 or 2010 for this or develop a portal/dashboard of sorts in house. We would like this portal to look and feel very branded to our needs and really not even feel like its using SharePoint (if needed). An example is to provide our own Menu control that drives the navigation if needed. Does anyone have any pros/cons for using SharePoint in such a way? Any advice on implementation (e.g. use 2010, much easier to customize design than 2007, etc)?	Is using SharePoint as a intranet/extranet portal a good idea

2569187	I'd like to enforce standardized keys by storing them as static final String variables on a Java class, and either referencing or statically importing them, to use them as values in either XML, Strings, Methods, Annotations, etc.
	
	 Does anyone know a good way to have Maven insert (like filtering) values like StringKeys.SOME_KEY into an XML file? e.g. something like
	
	<pre><code><element value="${StringKeys.SOME_KEY}"/>
	</code></pre>
	
	 or similar - the main idea is to enforce commonality and prevent key mis-alignment. Or an alternative solution to accomplish the same - with some semantic that if a non-existant String is referenced, that it fails during build? Bonus points if it works in C# as well.
		How can I leverage String constants in an XML file?

My iPhone programs frequently contain grouped table views. A typical use might be for settings. The number of rows in these table views can run anywhere from roughly 2 to 20. The cells typically don't have a lot of uniformity.

Should I be trying to reuse the cells? If so, how much commonality do cells need to have to get a shared identifier? For example, consider two cells with the same size, with one containing a label and a text input field; the other containing two labels and a slider. Or is this just not worth the bother?

Thanks

2648215 iPhone grouped table view cell reuse

I want to share some class source files between two projects in Visual Studio 2008. I can't create a project for the common parts and reference it (see my comment if you are curious to why).

I've managed to share some source files, but it could be a lot more neat. I've created a test solution called Commonality.

The Solution Explorer of the Commonality solution which contains project One and Two:

What I like:

<ul>
<li>All class files under the Common folder of project One are automatically added to project Two by linking. It's mostly the same as if I would have chosen Add / Existing Item... : Add As Link on each new class source file.</li>
<li>It's clear that these files have been linked in. The shortcut arrow symbol is marking each file icon.</li>
</ul>

What I do not like:

<ul>
<li>The file and folder tree structure under Common of project One isn't included. It's all flat.</li>
<li>The linked source files are shown under the project root of project Two. It would look much less cluttered if they were located under Common like in project One.</li>
</ul>

The file tree structure of the Commonality solution which contains project One and Two:

<pre><code>$ tree /F /A

Folder PATH listing for volume Cystem
Volume serial number is 0713370 1337:F6A4
C:.

I've found that some of my ASP.Net web apps prompt the browser to load plugins that I'm not explicitely using and certainly haven't deliberately referenced in the project settings.

Two that come to mind are for MS MediaPlayer and the "SVG Viewer for Netscape".

The only commonality I've determined so far is that the two sites/apps affected both use Master pages (nested in some cases).

We don't use SVG file types (just the normal mix of jpg/gif/png) and no video/audio (not yet anyway).

Can anyone provide a hint as to where the references for these might be creeping in? e.g. Is it a server-level include? Or a .Net runtime default when using master pages?

Does anyone else even experience this, or is it just me?

No urgency, I'd just like to remove it if possible.

Thanks.

Al
2922625 ASP.Net website makes browser load unwanted (non-refere

I am writing a python package. I am using the concept of plugins - where each plugin is a specialization of a Worker class. Each plugin is written as a module (script?) and spawned in a separate process.

Because of the base commonality between the plugins (e.g. all extend a base class 'Worker'), The plugin module generally looks like this:

<pre><code>import commonfuncs

def do_work(data):
   # do customised work for the plugin
   print 'child1 does work with %s' % data
</code></pre>

In C/C++, we have include guards, which prevent a header from being included more than once.

Do I need something like that in Python, and if yes, how may I make sure that commonfuncs is not 'included' more than once?

2950557 Several modules in a package importing one common modu

I know PHP and am just beginning with MySql (but plan to use ODBC). I don't need any books explaining that.

I am probably qualified to develop a simple web site, but aim at taking on quite ambitious apps. I imagine that almost all web apps have some commonality like security, scalability, etc (I have absolutely no idea how to distribute a data base or an app over server servers, for instance).

Since I can't foresee the exact nature of the applications which I might develop (other than that PHP & ODBC will be involved), is there any point in getting married to a framework, or should I just reinvent the wheel and personalize it to make it my own framework.

If an existing framework, then which one? The only help I can give is that I am not likely to do websites, portals, shoppings sites, etc, probably leaning more to asset tracking and data mining.

2972943 Web-apps : to framework or not to framework?

The code below works great. If the <code>Get</code> and <code>Use</code> methods are in different assemblies, the code fails with a RuntimeBinderException. This is because the .Net runtime system only guarantees commonality of anonymous types (<code><string, int></code> in this case) within assemblies.

Is there any way to fool the runtime system to overcome this? I can inspect the object in the debugger on the <code>Use</code> side, and the debugger can see the relevant properties.

<pre><code>class Program
{
   static void Main(string[] args)
   {
      UsePerson();
      Console.ReadLine();
   }

   public static void UsePerson()
   {
      var person = GetPerson();

      Console.WriteLine(person.Name);
   }

   public static dynamic GetPerson()
   {
      return new { Name = "Foo", Age = 30 };
   }
}
</code></pre>

2993200 Return/consume dynamic anonymous type across assembly

In C#, I have a class hierarchy with a couple of abstract base classes near the top and a fair number of derived classes. A few these concrete classes have some common properties and methods that are implemented identically. It strikes me as wasteful and so one solution might be to implement this common behaviour in another abstract base class.

<pre><code>abstract class Control;

abstract class SquareControl: Control
{
   public int SquarishProperty;
   public void SquarishMethod();
};

class Window: SquareControl;
class Button: SquareControl;
</code></pre>

However, what if several other classes in the hierarchy shared some other behaviour but also share something in common with one of the controls from another base class? Perhaps there are lots of areas of commonality. It would become impractical to model this with abstract base class implementation wouldn't it?

<pre><code>abstract class FlashableControl: Control
{
   public int FlashyProperty;
   public void FlashMethod();
};

class StatusBar: FlashableControl; // but it's also a bit square too, hmm...
</code></pre>

So how do you go about sharing such implementations across classes without using base classes?

I imagine I want to delegate the implementaion of an interface to another class and have that class implement those properties and methods on behalf of the desired classes, so that to the user, the StatusBar and Window appear to support a standard interface, but under the covers it's something else that implements it.

I'm looking for a common data access framework that will provide portability across various nosql databases like SimpleDB, Azure Tables, Cassandra, CouchDB, MongoDb, etc. I'm building an app and would like my customers to be able to use which ever nosql store they want.

In a more relational scenario, I'd use Linq over nHibernate or Entity Framework, but I haven't found an equivalent framework for nosql databases. All I've found is database specific API's even though there seem to be significant commonality. Does one exist? Preferably one with LINQ.

3129387 Is there a database agnostic nosql framework for .NET?

My tiny mind can't come up with an elegant solution to this problem. Suppose I have class such as this:

<pre><code>   public class Foo<T>
  {
     public RecordType Type { get; set; }
     public T Value { get; set; }
  }
</code></pre>

Where <code>RecordType</code> may look something like this:

<pre><code> public enum RecordType
  {
     EmptyRecord,
     BooleanRecord,
     IntegerRecord,
     StringRecord,
     ByteRecord
  }
</code></pre>

The goal is to treat an <code>IEnumerable<Foo<T>></code> uniformly for an iteration and/or to switch on the <code>RecordType</code> and perform an action while avoiding boxing the intrinsic types if at all possible. In addition, it would be nice to use a factory to create these <code>Foo</code>'s off of a factory method.

I've fumbled with a few quick implementations of commonality in base class or interface and nothing I came up with answered this, seemingly, very simple problem elegantly.

Small edit:
I should've mentioned that my primary goal is to use the .Value without forcing a cast on the caller.

3133354 Generic solution to simple classes + factory

3190321	How do I convert from MiaCMS to Joomla? They both have a common ancestry in Mambo CMS (RIP). Now that MiaCMS is going the same way I need to move to something else and Joomla seems to be the best choice. There should be enough commonality to port over. And MiaCMS has a porting instructions from Mambo that could possibly be used to create a conversion script. I want to go directly to Joomla 1.5 if that is possible, although porting to Joomla 1.x and then upgrading would be an option. I tried to install Migrator (as described in the <a href="http://docs.joomla.org/Migrating_from_1.0.x_to_1.5_Stable" rel="nofollow noreferrer">Joomla 1.0 to 1.5 migration guide</a>) in MiaCMS but that didn't seem to work.	How to migrate from MiaCMS to Joomla 1.5?

Is it right by saying it's common to have "some" interface members not implemented for certain classes simply because in certain circumstances they don't apply so you throw a non-implemented error in the method body?

For example lets say I create an interface IAPIAuthentication that servers as a contract for classes that will perform authentication requests to 3rd party APIs such as Facebook for example and others also that we'll be implementing later on.

So my IAPIAuthentication Interface would have the following properties possibly:

<pre><code>// The URI that the auth HTTP Request will go to (minus any querystring values, this is just the base)
AuthenticationURI (property)

// unique ID for your API account with whatever API you are using (Facebook, Picasa, whatever)
ClientID (property)

// unique secret code also obtained when you sign up for an API account and used in auth calls
ClientSecret (property)

// a confirmation code sent back from the
AuthenticationVerificationCodeID (method)

// a boolean property set to true if an AuthenticationVerificationID was received back after an Auth request
AuthenticationWasSuccessful (property)

// sends the actual HTTP Request to the specified Uri
SendRequest()
</code></pre>

Ok so in many cases, other APIs require the same info during their auth process (such as PhotoBucket, etc.)

Ok so I created this interface that will be used for various implementations when I create wrappers for these APIs and the whole point of this is to create some good commonality in terms of structure and reuse when I start to create features using some of the wrappers I will build off these generic Interfaces here. These are the

I have a table like this:

<pre><code>RowID; ListDescription1; ListNormalisedDescription1;
1 XXXX YYYY NULL
2 ZZZZZ NULL
</code></pre>

I made a complex transformation/normalisation (removing spaces, replacing
space and split) and manage to make the same data turning into:

<pre><code>RowID; NormalisedItemDescrption1;
1 XXXX
1 YYYY
2 ZZZZZ
</code></pre>

AS you can see the commonality between these 2 tables is RowID.

I want to update ListNormalisedDescription1 based on the table so become:

<pre><code>RowID; ListDescription1; ListNormalisedDescription1;
1 XXXX YYYY XXXX;YYYY
2 ZZZZZ ZZZZZ
</code></pre>

Please note that the delimiter is in ';'

I am trying to avoid cursor if it's possible.

Thanks
3339978 Updating table based on 2 tables with RowID is as commona

We have just converted our website to run on .NET 4 and upgraded our server (Web Server 2008 SP2 IIS7.0) to run the .NET 4 framework. Our site now displays the following problem on 50% of all computers that try to access it whereas the other 50% work perfectly. All worked fine under .NET 3.5

<pre><code>Sys.WebForms.PageRequestManagerServerErrorException: The requested name is valid, but no data of the requested type was found.
ScriptResource.axd Code:0 Line:5 Char:89043
</code></pre>

Our web.config has the following defined:

<pre><code><system.webServer>
 <validation validateIntegratedModeConfiguration="false" />
 <directoryBrowse enabled="true" />
 <modules>
  <remove name="ScriptModule"/>
  <add name="ASPxHttpHandlerModule" type="DevExpress.Web.ASPxClasses.ASPxHttpHandlerModule, DevExpress.Web.v10.1, Version=10.1.5.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=b88d1754d700e49a" />
  <add name="ScriptModule" preCondition="managedHandler" type="System.Web.Handlers.ScriptModule, System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/>
 </modules>
 <handlers>
  <remove name="WebServiceHandlerFactory-Integrated"/>
  <remove name="ScriptHandlerFactory"/>
  <remove name="ScriptHandlerFactoryAppServices"/>
  <remove name="ScriptResource"/>
  <add name="ScriptHandlerFactory" verb="*" path="*.asmx" preCondition="integratedMode" type="System.Web.Script.Services.ScriptHandlerFactory, System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/>
  <add name="ScriptHandlerFactoryAppServices" verb="*" path="*_AppService.axd" preCondition="integratedMode" type="System.Web.Script.Services.ScriptHandlerFactory, System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/>
  <add name="ScriptResource" verb="GET,HEAD" path="ScriptResource.axd" preCondition="integratedMode" type="System.Web.Handlers.ScriptResourceHandler, System.Web.Extensions, Version=3.5.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=31BF3856AD364E35"/>

What is the technical definition of theoretical computer science? (Or, what should it be?)

What main subfields does it include, and what is the commonality that separates them from the rest of computer science?

More specifically: if some particular research has direct practical motivations, goals and outcomes but mostly involves very abstract methods, is it theoretical computer science or not?

Two examples to consider:

"Dual quaternions for rigid transformation blending" (Better mathematical representation of rotation and transform for animation)
<a href="https://www.cs.tcd.ie/publications/tech-reports/reports.06/TCD-CS-2006-46.pdf" rel="nofollow noreferrer">https://www.cs.tcd.ie/publications/tech-reports/reports.06/TCD-CS-2006-46.pdf</a>

"Relational Semantics for Effect-Based Program Transformations
with Dynamic Allocation" (Complier optimisation via denotational semantics): <a href="http://research.microsoft.com/pubs/67977/ppdprelational.pdf" rel="nofollow noreferrer">http://research.microsoft.com/pubs/67977/ppdprelational.pdf</a>

[The Wikipedia article gives only a vague definition and a long list of subfields. Should just accept that there's no better definition than this? <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theoretical_computer_science" rel="nofollow noreferrer">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theoretical_computer_science</a>]

EDIT: I guess this question comes down to "What does the term 'theory' mean in the context of computer science?". Looking at the 6 different meanings of the word at <a href="http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/theory" rel="nofollow noreferrer">wiktionary</a>, I don't think any of them fully fits. I guess the mathematical sense of a theory fits well for completely mathematical fields but not for others, and for VLSI, machine learning and computational biology from <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theoretical_computer_science" rel="nofollow noreferrer">wikipedia:TCS</a> it basically doesn't fit.

In Perl, how can I use one regex grouping to capture more than one occurrence that matches it, into several array elements?

For example, for a string:

<pre><code>var1=100 var2=90 var5=hello var3="a, b, c" var7=test var3=hello
</code></pre>

to process this with code:

<pre><code>$string = "var1=100 var2=90 var5=hello var3=\"a, b, c\" var7=test
var3=hello";

my @array = $string =~ <regular expression here>

for (my $i = 0; $i < scalar(@array); $i++)
{
  print $i.": ".$array[$i]."\n";
}
</code></pre>

I would like to see as output:

<pre class="lang-none prettyprint-override"><code>0: var1=100
1: var2=90
2: var5=hello
3: var3="a, b, c"
4: var7=test
5: var3=hello
</code></pre>

What would I use as a regex?

The commonality between things I want to match here is an assignment string pattern, so something like:

<pre><code>my @array = $string =~ m/(\w+=[\w\"\,\s]+)*/;
</code></pre>

Where the * indicates one or more occurrences matching the group.

I don't know if I"m even approaching this right so bare with me. I'm newer to using Interfaces.

My intent is that any API wrapper projects we write in the future around 3rd party or even internal APIs that need a session will need to (should by expected team pattern) implement this interface because it will enforce commonality in terms of those API Wrapper projects because I know that any session classes will always have GetCurrentSession, RenewSession, etc. in them...so we have a consistent pattern in terms of common members to be implemented for concrete session classes.

So here's my interface:

<pre><code>/// <summary>
/// Represents an API end user based session
/// </summary>
public interface IAPISession
{
    #region Properties

    int SessionID { get; }

    /// <summary>
    /// Gets the user ID.
    /// Note: type string since userID is not always int in 3rd party APIs
    /// </summary>
    /// <value>The user ID.</value>
    string UserID { get; }

    bool SessionHasExpired { get; }

    DateTime ExpirationDate { get; }

    void LogOut(); // expires the session & sets SessionHasExpired

    #endregion Properties

    #region Methods

    /// <summary>
    /// Renews the session by returning a brand new session

This is a broad example of a SELECT query I use frequently on one of my sites. We are having very bad issues with slow load page times with our host, so I am trying to do everything I can to optimize every bit of code the site uses. I am no expert when it comes to MySQL, so I am hoping some of you may be of assistance. Here is the query I am trying to optimize a bit more -

<pre><code>Select ID, Col1, Col2, Col3, Col4, Col5, Col6, Col7, Col8, Col9, Col10,
Col11, Col12, Col13, Col14, Col15 From table_1
Where Active = '1' And Col2 LIKE '%Cat%' And Col3 <> 'blah' And Col3 <>
'blah1' And Col3 <> 'blah2' And Col3 <> 'blah3' And Col3 <> 'blah4'
And Col3 <> 'blah5' And Col3 <> 'blah6'
And ID Not In (Select t2ID From table_2 Where table_2.t2ID = table_1.ID And
table_2.Col1 = '1' And table_2.Col2 = '1')
And ID Not In (Select t3ID From table_3 Where table_3.t3ID = table_1.ID And
table_3.Col1 = '1')
And ID Not In (Select t4ID From table_4 Where table_4.t4ID = table_1.ID And
table_4.Col1 = '1')
</code></pre>

Basically it checks 1 table (table_1) and pulls all the rows that match that are not found in table_2, table_3, and table_4. I am sure there is a much more efficient way to do this other than multiple sub selects. Any help is greatly appreciated! Thanks in advance :)

UPDATE: Basically all I am curious to find out is, is there something quicker than the multiple sub selects in the query? I am sure that there is some way to get the results from one table that do not exist in multiple other tables that is a lot more efficient than doing sub selects... The only commonality between the tables is that the ID from table_1, is identical to another column in each of the other 3 tables (which is what I am currently checking it against now using the sub selects). Unfortunately, I just cant figure out what the more efficient way to do this query is... Thanks for everyone's input thus far!

TABLE LAYOUT

<pre><code>mysql> show create table campaigns\G
*************************** 1. row ***************************
Table: campaigns
Create Table: CREATE TABLE `campaigns` (
`ID` int(11) NOT NULL auto_increment,
`CreatedOn` datetime NOT NULL,

I have a client and server system that regularly run scheduled tasks and communicate through xml files that have been encrypted by gpg. All required public keys have been successfully exchanged between the client and server. The encryption and decryption calls are being done from a batch file.

encrypt syntax

gpg.exe --batch --yes --recipient %1 --output %4 --passphrase %5 --local-user %2 --sign --encrypt %3

decrypt syntax

gpg.exe --batch --yes --output %3 --passphrase %4 --decrypt %2 2>%1

The client creates a xml file, encrypts it with gpg using server public key, signs with private key and uploads it to the server's ftp site. Server regularly checks for new files in ftp folder. For any new file it decrypts using gpg and then processes the xml inside the file.

For some of the xml files that the server tries to decrypt, I receive an error as follows:

<blockquote>
  gpg: block_filter 00AA8400: read error (size=7841,a->size=395)

  gpg: mdc_packet with invalid encoding

  gpg: decryption failed: invalid packet

  gpg: block_filter: pending bytes!
</blockquote>

The point to note is that this is not happening with all the files but with only some files. I haven't been able to find any commonality between the files that it fails on.

Is anyone familiar to what this error means? any suggestions to help track this down are welcome.

This is a noob question. If I have a ViewController and inside that class I have an object called UserInfo and other ViewController, lets just call it X,Y,Z, etc..etc.

What do I need to do so that those X,Y,Z can use the information of UserInfo?

Well I can have another info called UserInfo inside X,Y,Z and pass UserInfo inside, but I don't think this is good OOP technique. I think inheritance is needed here... but I don't think that it is right too, as the only commonality they have is only the UserInfo

4118582 sharing objects in Objective-C

I keep finding myself solving something similar to the <a href="http://en.
wikipedia.org/wiki/Diamond_problem" rel="nofollow">diamond inheritance
problem</a> (but without any inheritance!) as follows:

<pre><code> type I<'a> =
    abstract member Foo : 'a

  type a =
    | A

    interface I<a> with
      member this.Foo = this

  type b =
    | B

    interface I<b> with
      member this.Foo = this
</code></pre>

The commonality between the types <code>a</code> and <code>b</code> is
exposed via the <code>I<_></code> interface but members of the interface
can return values of the specific underlying types <code>a</code> or
<code>b</code> rather than having to be generalizing to any type implementing the
interface.

For example, this returns a value of the type <code>a</code>:

<pre><code>> (A :> I<_>).Foo;;
val it : a = A
</code></pre>

and this returns a value of the type <code>b</code>:

<pre><code>> (B :> I<_>).Foo;;
val it : b = B
</code></pre>

even though the values were upcast to the interface type.

Is there a name for this? Are other people doing this?

I have two integer arrays which contain numeric values. I want to look through both lists and check for commonality (or lack of) between the lists. I.e. I want to iterate through the array(s) and find those items which appear in both lists, while in a separate function I want to go through the arrays and find items which are in the first and not in the second.

The obvious way of doing this is nested for loops:

<pre><code>var containedInFirst = false;
for (var primaryID = 0; primaryID < PrimaryArray.length; primaryID++) {
    containedInFirst = false;
    for (var secondaryID = 0; secondaryID < SecondaryArray.length;
secondaryID++) {
        if (PrimaryArray [primaryID] === SecondaryArray[secondaryID]) {
            containedInFirst = true;
            break;
        }
    }

//Do some more stuff based on the value of containedInFirst here
}
</code></pre>

But given the lists could contain hundreds or thousands of records this is quite a bit of itteration and processor intensive.
I was therefore wondering if there is a more efficient way of executing the above code? Not just the actual searching, but something more efficient than an Integer array as the container for the values, or just not using nested for loops to traverse and compare the content.

Any thoughts on more efficient or elegant solutions?

4193749 Javascript: efficiently compare two integer arrays

I have some types that are structs for performance reasons and have some commonality. I would like to know if I can refactor them to be open type structs -- and if I should expect any problems if I can.

4512406 Can an open type be a struct?

I'm just starting to try to learn more about the .Net VM underpinnings, and am immediately thrown off by something. I know there's this new thing called the DLR that allows for all the dynamic stuff in C# and the running of the IronX languages. But now I'm reading about this language called Boo, and apparently it has had dynamic capabilities since long before the DLR existed. So,

1) How is this even possible?

2) What does the DLR add to the equation?

3) Would a language like Boo stand to gain anything by re-implementing itself in terms of the DLR?

From what I've kind of gathered here and there, it looks like the DLR came out of IronPython, when they factored out everything that was necessary for DL support in .Net, and put it in reusable form. So what I'm guessing is that DLR is nothing special, just some libraries that help with dynamic objects in Microsoft.Scripting.dll, but nothing that you couldn't just go out and code up by yourself if you had the time, which I guess is what happened for Boo? And then for 2 and 3, I guess the commonality and reusability of the DLR would allow any future DLR improvements to be grandfathered in automatically, but that there's no urgent "need" to re-implement using the DLR if you've already made your own custom runtime? Or does the DLR have some secret MS sauce that makes it better than anything we could do on top of .Net?

4) Is the DLR really a runtime or just a set of libraries? (What exactly is a runtime anyway? I probably need to learn more compiler theory before I can even understand an answer to this question, or whether it's even a question that means anything. Ignore this question. Or don't.)

5) How does IronPython compilation work? Does it compile down to a new dynamic version of the CIL, or does it just prepend a "ironpython.exe" command to a string with the program's text in it? Hmm, well if dynamic is a keyword in C#, then there must be a dynamic version of the CIL, right? So how does .Net know whether to use the CLR or the DLR on the CIL?

6) Is the DaVinci project for the JVM different? It looks like it's an actual re-implementation of the JVM itself. What are the implications of this approach? I'm guessing there's huge performance gains, but anything else? Any reason MS didn't take this road?

I am working on an application with 5 forms (1 form each for 5 different products). The products do share some common fields like for instance Name, Color, Weight etc, which make up about half of the fields on the form. The other half of the fields have no commonality at all.

To keep the application's look and feel consistent I put the common fields (controls) on a Base Form and then put the rest of the fields on the 5 Child Forms. Now obviously I would like to put the common code in the Base Form but I am not sure exactly the best way to do that.

For instance if I want to have a Sub to clear that textboxes at run time it would seem that I could put the code to clear the common controls in the base form and then do the fields that are different in the child forms but I am having trouble conceptualizing how that should be done.

Can someone provide some guidance for this relative OOP newbie.

4542025 How should I structure code when using form inheritance?

I'm looking for a solution, which is capable of:

<ul>
<li>storing arbitrary sized unique words, along with their unique 64 bit unsigned integer identifier and a 32 or 64 bit unsigned int reference count</li>
<li>accessing the data quickly with these patterns:
<ul>
<li>for a lookup of a word, give back its uint64 identifier</li>
<li>for a lookup of an identifier, give back the word</li>
</ul></li>
<li>inserting new records, preferably with auto incremented identifier and atomically incremented reference count, preferably in batch commits (meaning not word by word, each in a separate transaction, but several words in one committed transaction)</li>
<li>atomically deleting records, which has zero reference count (this could be done even with a rate limited full table scan, by iterating through all the records and deleting the ones with 0 refcount in a transaction)</li>
<li>storing a high amount of records on traditional spinning rust (hard disks), the record number is somewhere between 100 million and 1000 billion (1000*10^9)</li>
<li>the average word size is somewhere between 25-80 bytes</li>
<li>it would be good to have a python (for prototyping) and C interface, mainly embeddable, or an efficient "remote" (will be on localhost only) API</li>
</ul>

For example a MySQL schema would be something like this:

<pre><code>CREATE TABLE words (
  id SERIAL,
  word MEDIUMTEXT,
  refcnt INT UNSIGNED,
  INDEX(word(12)),
  PRIMARY KEY (id)
)
</code></pre>

This of course works, but MySQL isn't up to this task, and due to the index needed for word searches, it stores redundant information needlessly.

During the search for the most efficient solution, I figured out the following so far:
 - because the words share a lot of commonality (most of them are plain dictionary

I'm working on a vertex shader in which I want to conditionally drop some vertices:

<pre><code>float visible = texture(VisibleTexture, index).x;
if (visible > threshold)
   gl_Vertex.z = 9999; // send out of frustum
</code></pre>

I know that branches kill performance when there's little commonality between neighboring data. In this case, every other vertex may get a different 'visible' value, which would be bad for the performance of the local shader core cluster (from my understanding).

To my question: Is a ternary operator better (irrespective of readability issues)?

<pre><code>float visible = texture(VisibleTexture, index).x;
gl_Vertex.z = (visible > threshold) ? 9999 : gl_Vertex.z;
</code></pre>

If not, is converting it into a calculation worthwhile?

<pre><code>float visible = texture(VisibleTexture, index).x;
visible = sign(visible - threshold) * .5 + .5; // 1=visible, 0=invisible
gl_Vertex.z += 9999 * visible; // original value only for visible
</code></pre>

Is there an even better way to drop vertices without relying on a Geometry shader?

Thanks in advance for any help!
4911400 Shader optimization: Is a ternary operator equivalent to bra

<blockquote>
  <h3>Moved to Super User:</h3>

  <h3><a href="http://superuser.com/questions/246009/what-open-source-cheap-tools-are-available-to-create-videos">What open source/cheap tools are available to create videos?</a></h3>
</blockquote>

I have multiple series of images that I want to transform into video. The images and series have the following characteristics:

<ol>
<li>.PNG format. Video format not important, so long as it is popularly supported.</li>
<li>All images in a series are the same size.</li>
<li>Different series have different image sizes.</li>
<li>Image sizes range up to 4800*4800 pixels</li>
<li>All images are 8bits/channel RGB</li>
<li>In a particular series the images change very little from one "frame" to the next - typically much less than 1%.</li>
<li>Each series consists of 100-1500 images.</li>
<li>All images in a series have the same colour map and registration - there is no adjustment for either of these characteristics from frame to frame.</li>
</ol>

I am looking for an open source tool or cheap COTS tool to apply to these series to turn them into videos. The tool needs the following functionality:

<ol>
<li>Able to take advantage of the high commonality of image from frame to frame, to maximally compress the resulting video.</li>
<li>To take such a series and convert it into a video.</li>
<li>Run on Windows7 on four core 64 bit processor.</li>
<li>Accept creation date, or file name sequence as the frame order.</li>
<li>While there is no requirement to maintain the image depth, individual frames must not be manipulated (compression, colour flattening; etc) so much that detail is lost. If the tool adopts any of these approaches, the degree to which it is done must be user controllable.</li>
<li>Allows the frame speed to be altered within a series of images. (I might want the first second to be 13 frames; the next 64 frames; and so on).</li>
<li>Each series is to be turned into one video - there is no requirement for any

I have a number of entity objects that are structurally the same but the naming convention is different e.g Products1, Products2, Products3 (this is part of the legacy db schema and I can't do much about this).

These classes are of different types as far as CLR is concerned and unfortunately since the design code is auto-generated I can't slap an interface on these guys to show commonality. So, my question is: Is there a way to retrieve the entity object by name?

I'd basically like to avoid switch/case business when applying essentially the same logic to these objects.

5048349 Retrieving an Entity Object by name - LINQ to Entities, EF 4.0

I am running into problem when working with linq-to-sql and trying to resolve conflicts. The problem is that sometimes conflict is not detected. Please look on the below code sample:

<pre><code>// Setup the object to re-produce the problem
//
// MyObject has properties: id, my_string, my_int and version (timestamp) to enable
// conflicts detection
var context = new MyDataContext();
var obj = new MyObject();
obj.id = "1";
obj.my_string = "value";
obj.my_int   = 0;
context.MyTable.InsertOnSubmit(obj);
context.SubmitChanges();
context.dispose();

// Get 2 data contexts
var context1 = new MyDataContext();
var context2 = new MyDataContext();

// Get 2 instances of obj - 1 from each context
var obj1= context1.MyTable.SingleOrDefault(o => o.id == "1");
var obj2= context2.MyTable.SingleOrDefault(o => o.id == "1");

// Change the values of obj1 and update it to the database
obj1.my_string= "value1";
obj1.my_int= 0;
context1.SubmitChanges();
context1.Dispose();

// Update the changes in obj2
obj2.my_string= "value2";
obj2.my_int= 1;

// Now the database contains:
//   id: "1"
//   my_string: "value1"
//   my_int: 0

// obj2 contains:

I have a client app written using EWS Managed API 1.1. Here's the situation:

<ul>
<li>The client does not run on a computer within the same domain as the Exchange Server.</li>
<li>I have the username and password of a user, but not their email address.</li>
<li>There's no commonality between username (e.g. ABC123\001234) and email address (e.g. joe.bloggs@company.com).</li>
</ul>

I can connect to EWS just fine, send messages, etc.

However my software needs to discover the authenticated user's email address, and for various requirements reasons can't just ask the user to provide it.

I assumed I'd be able to get such a simple detail back from the web service, but I'm stumped!

Is this possible for both 2007 and 2010?

Thanks!

6081243 Get logged on user's SMTP address via EWS?

I'm dealing with polygonal data in realtime here, but the problems quite simple. I have a huge list containing thousands of sets of polygon Indecies (Integers) and I need to simplify the list as "fast" as possible into a list of sets of "connected" Indecies.
i.e. Any sets containing integers that are also in another set become one set in the result. I've read several possible solutions involving sets & graphs etc. All i'm after are a final list of sets which had any degree of commonality.

I'm dealing with lots of data here, but for simplicities sake here's some sample data:

<pre><code>setA = set([0,1,2])
setB = set([6,7,8,9])
setC = set([4,5,6])
setD = set([3,4,5,0])
setE = set([10,11,12])
setF = set([11,13,14,15])
setG = set([16,17,18,19])

listOfSets = [setA,setB,setC,setD,setE,setF,setG]
</code></pre>

In this case I'm after a list with a result like this, although ordering is irrelevant:

connectedFacesListOfSets = [set([0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]), set([10,11,12,13,14,15]), set([16,17,18,19])]

I've looked for similar solutions, but the one with the highest votes gave incorrect results on my large test data.

<a href="http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4842613/merge-lists-that-share-common-elements">Merge lists that share common elements</a>

6144262 Need to create a list of sets, from a list of sets whose memb

This is kind of crazy.

Here's a form on our <a href="http://blog.stackoverflow.com/2011/05/stack-exchange-is-an-openid-provider/" rel="nofollow">OpenID provider</a>:

<pre><code> <form method="post" action="/affiliate/form/login/submit?affId=7" autocomplete="off">
    <table class="position-table">
      <tr>
        <td class="input-td">
          <input class="framed-text-field" type="text" name="email" id="email" value="" maxlength="100" />
          <span class="form-help">name@example.com</span>
        </td>
        <td class="input-td">
          <input class="framed-text-field" type="password" name="password" id="password" />
          <span class="form-help">Password</span>
        </td>
        <td></td>
        <td class="input-td">
          <input type="submit" class="affiliate-button" value="Sign In" />
        </td>
      </tr>
    </table>
    <input type="hidden" id="fkey" name="fkey" value="REDACTED" />
  </form>
</code></pre>

This form is part of a page (at <code>/affiliate/form/login</code>) hosted in an iframe. The iframe is served over HTTPS, the host page over HTTP. You can see this in action at <a href="http://stackoverflow.com/users/login#log-in" ><code>/users/login</code></a> using an incognito/private-browsing/porn-mode browser window.

So here's the problem, periodically (but not consistently) a user will GET instead of POST to this url. This is an absurdly low occurrence, affecting less than 50 total users to date.

I'm tempted to just <code>dev/null</code> these errors (no action method etc. etc.), but...

I'm stuck trying to find a solution to this problem. Its a question taken from an exam for an interview. I will mark this as homework as my last question was tagged for me that way.

I have this object model:

Department: DepartmentId, Name

Teacher: TeacherId, FirstName, LastName, DateOfBirth, AnnualSalary, DepartmentId

Course: CourseId, Name, TeacherId, DepartmentId

Student: StudentId, FirstName, LastName, DateOfBirth, AverageScore, DepartmentId

Department has a 1 to many relationship with Teacher, Student and Course.

Teacher has a 1 to many relationship with Course
Student has a many to many relationship with Course

In a previous question I asked on here I asked how to create an interface between Student and Teacher called IPeople to highlight all commonality. I was pointed in the right direction and came up with

```
<pre><code>          using System;
        using System.Collections.Generic;
        using System.Linq;
        using System.Text;

        namespace School.Code
        {
           public interface IPeople
           {
              string FirstName
              {
                 get;
```

Ok, so i am working on some software where users can submit tickets for bugs found on a website. I am using multiple checkboxes so users can check all browsers that are affected by the bug. The bug <code>bugId</code>, <code>title</code>, <code>type</code>, etc are stored in one table called <code>bugs</code> and the affected browsers are stored in another table called <code>affectedbrowsers</code>. The commonality between the two tables is the <code>bugId</code>. I have the form submitting everything correctly.

My problem is returning the data. I have an html table that has one row for each bug in the <code>bugs</code> database table. There is one column called "Affected Browsers" that i would like to populate with the data from the <code>affectedbrowsers</code> table. I tried using a while loop to loop through the bugs and echo out the rows in the html table and using a second while loop within that first while loop that would query the <code>affectedbrowsers</code> table and find all the records that have the same <code>bugId</code>. This isn't returning any data in the second while loop. I would like to use <code>JOINS</code> if possible but i am not really familiar with them. What are your thoughts?

My Code:

<pre><code><?php
   echo "<table>";
   $resultBug = mysql_query("SELECT * FROM bugs WHERE projectId = '$projectId' ORDER BY bugId ASC");
   echo "<tr> <th>Case Title</th> <th>Affected Browsers</th> </tr>";
   while($rowBug = mysql_fetch_array($resultBug)){
      $bugId = $_POST['bugId'];
      echo "<tr><td>";
      $rowBugTitle = htmlspecialchars($rowBug['title']);
      echo $rowBugTitle;
      echo "</td><td>";
      $resultAffectedBrowsers = mysql_query("SELECT * FROM affectedbrowsers WHERE bugId = '$bugId' ORDER BY id ASC");
      while($rowAffectedBrowsers = mysql_fetch_array($resultAffectedBrowsers)){
         $affectedBrowsers = $rowAffectedBrowsers['label'];
         echo $affectedBrowsers . " - ";
      }
      echo "</td></tr>";
   }

I want to create an interface or base class (not sure I want to go this route) for all my business entities. For each business entity I need the following:

<ul>
<li>Id - primary key of the entity</li>
<li>Type - type of the entity, e.g. User, just a string</li>
<li>Name - name of the entity, e.g. John Doe</li>
<li>Description - short description of the entity, e.g. Senior Programmer</li>
<li>CreatedDate - date the entity was created</li>
<li>ModifiedDate - date the entity was modified</li>
</ul>

All classes support a single primary key.

Most of my classes have these fields, though in most cases, the primary key would be something like UserId.

One of the reasons I want to create some commonality in my business entities is I want implement a search function that returns a list of IEntity (or Entity class, if leveraging inheritance) objects.

My questions are ...

<ul>
<li>Is is the more correct way to leverage an interface as opposed to a base class?
</li>
<li>If I do create this as an interface should I keep the property simples, e.g. Id and Name ... which would minimize me having to code each property implementation OR is it better to append "Entity" to each proper name so it's easier to work with the business entity, e.g. MyEntity.EntityId verses MyEntity.EntityId</li>
</ul>

I realize this could be considered subjective, but I really need to get some guidance on this, so any ideas to make this not be so subjective would be much appreciated.

Thanks in advance!

I've recently converted a highly threaded, unmanaged Win32 C++ console application (MediaServer.exe) to an unmanaged Win32 DLL (MediaServer.dll). I'm hosting and debugging this DLL in a separate unmanaged Win32 console app, and everything compiles and runs, but after a minute or so, I'll get a random crash, in a place that makes no sense, with an apparently corrupt call stack. These crashes happen in a variety of different places, and at somewhat random times: but the commonality is that the (apparently corrupt) call stack always has various libxml2.dll functions somewhere on it, e.g., the crash might be on a line that looks like this:

<pre><code>xmlDoc * document = xmlReadMemory(message.c_str(), message.
length(), "noname.xml", NULL, 0);
</code></pre>

Or like this:

<pre><code>xmlBufferPtr buffer = xmlBufferCreate();
</code></pre>

And the call stack might look like this:

<pre><code>feeefeee()
libxml2.dll!000eeec9()
[Frames below may be incorrect and/or missing, no symbols loaded for libxml2.dll]
libxml2.dll!00131714()
libxml2.dll!001466b6()
libxml2.dll!00146bf9()
libxml2.dll!00146c3c()
libxml2.dll!0018419e()
</code></pre>

Or if you're lucky, like this:

<pre><code>ntdll.dll!_RtlpWaitOnCriticalSection@8() + 0x99 bytes
ntdll.dll!_RtlEnterCriticalSection@4() - 0x15658 bytes
libxml2.dll!1004dc6d()
[Frames below may be incorrect and/or missing, no symbols loaded for libxml2.dll]
libxml2.dll!10012034()
libxml2.dll!1004b7f7()
libxml2.dll!1003904c()
libxml2.dll!100393a9()
libxml2.dll!10024621()

So I have many objects with materials that each possess different properties (brick, glass, etc.) and are each affected differently by elemental effects. A brick material for example will be affected differently by fire or acid than a cement material. A brick that's Burning or Melting will be affected differently when another Burning/Melting effect is applied.

At this point in my game, I have an FSM but it's very simple. If I drop a fire element on a brick, it would go to the Burning state. However if I then dropped a water element on the brick, I might want the fire to go out, take/add health and change textures (or not depending on the current combination).

The point is, I have many combinations with no commonality between them so I can't create something uniform. Sometimes I need to change the texture and other times I don't. Sometimes take damage while other times add health. Sometimes I need to just do nothing in a function. At this point, the only thing I can thing of is creating a global mapping such as:

FunctionMap[ObjectMaterial][CurrentObjectState][ElementBeingApplied]

(i.e.

FunctionMap[Brick][Burning][Acid]
FunctionMap[Brick][Melting][Acid]

)

The problem is, is that this is obviously a ton of functions due to the amount of combinations available with materials and effect types. Can anyone recommend a route to take or pattern to look at?

Although not entirely relevant to the discussion, this is being made in AS3 and Away3D.

Here are some of my classes for one example:

<pre><code>public class Brick extends AbstractBlock implements IFireable
{
   public function Brick()
   {
      super(this);
      this.material = new BitmapMaterial(_spriteManager.GetBlockMaterial

I'm trying to build a class that will parse CSV files in a certain way.
Unfortunately I am NOT an OO programmer in any way shape or form, my
company is requiring me to write a class for some future functionality
and I seriously, seriously need some help on it. So...

Our $value will be formulated by counting the second marker in the file
which is a semicolon, and create a new feed for each carriage return.

Input is like this:

Code:

<blockquote>
  Jeff Goes, Mika Enrar;Triple Threat, Dogs on Bikes

  Sonny Ray, Lars McGarvitch, Jason McKinley;Kasabian, Lords of Acid, Hard-
Fi
</blockquote>

So for ease of understandability, lets say that the names are $name, the
bands are $item, and the equatible score is $value.

The Run Down:
If the number of letters in the $item is even (Triple Threat = 12)
then the $value is equal to the number of vowels in $name times
one and a half (Jeff Goes [3x1.5] = 4.50)

If the number of the $item is odd (Dogs on Bikes = 11) then the $value
is the number of consonants in $name (Mika Enrar = 5)

If the number of letters in $name share a commonality in $item besides one,
multiply the output by one and a half. So (Sonny Ray = 8; Kasabian = 8;
then 6x1.5 = 9; or lets say $name = 112; $item = 12; we share a commonality of 12)

The idea is to implement a class that assigns each $name a $item to be offered in
a way
that maximizes the combined total $value across all of the $item. As a fail safe,
there may be a different number of $name and $item.

My output should be the max $value in two decimal places as in

Is there any free database/place out there with commonality/usage ratios of
English words? (British or U.S. English, doesn't matter)

I don't care about the exact numbers, only relative to eachother. Something like:

the | 0.2
car | 0.08
chroma | 0.005
overspread | 0.0000007

Edit:

I have found <a href="http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary%
3aFrequency_lists" rel="nofollow">http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary%
3aFrequency_lists</a> which I can scrape for data. However I would prefer an sql-
format which is easier to work with.

7248834 words usage database?

I've created a Flex website that plays a video using the Spark VideoDisplay component.
When selected, the VideoDisplay loads in the PopUpManager.

This works fine in all the browsers, except Google Chrome take significantly longer to start playing, during which the CPU usage peaks, then goes back down once video starts playing.

I've traced the player states it goes through and they are as follows:

<ol>
<li>Loading</li>
<li>ready (hangs for ages with high cpu)</li>
<li>buffering</li>
<li>playing (immediately after buffering, CPU usage goes down, video plays smoothly)</li>
</ol>

What could be causing this to temporarily hang for so much longer in Chrome? I thought I could expect the same functionality and behaviour throughout all the browsers, as Flash is simply a plugin that runs as a separate process?

Thanks!

Edit: It seems that it's the same in Opera too. Is there any commonality between the two that would explain this behaviour?

Edit 2: Thanks for your reply, here's the relevant code:

MXML:

<pre><code>   <s:Group id="videoPopup"
            click="closePopupHandler(event)">

        <s:Rect width="100%" height="100%">
            <s:fill>
                <s:SolidColor color="#2a2a2a"/>
            </s:fill>
        </s:Rect>

        <spinner:Spinner id="spinner"

UPDATE - 21/09/2011

I have done an initial cursory review of the code and anywhere it looks like it's updating the user interface it's doing it via:

<pre><code>SwingUtilities.invokeLater(new Runnable() {
   public void run() {
      // code goes here
   }
});
</code></pre>

The main updates to the UI happen in a single place which first does the above wrapper and then asks the current visible panel to update itself within that thread, so it should be within the EDT, if I understand it correctly?

That said, there could be odd places i've missed. Currently i'm working with some AspectJ code i've found here:

<a href="http://weblogs.java.net/blog/alexfromsun/archive/2006/02/debugging_swing.html" rel="nofollow noreferrer">http://weblogs.java.net/blog/alexfromsun/archive/2006/02/debugging_swing.html</a>

to see whether this will highlight any odd places where it's not doing the right thing.

Other than that though, any other thoughts?

Re: transparency assumptions - how would this be manifested? What am I looking for? While i've done a fair bit of work improving the code, it's largely inherited from previous people so I'm not as intimately familiar with it as might be helpful :)

Re: pasting code fragments - I'd love to, but without narrowing the problem down I can't think of a sensible constrained fragment to post, I literally have no idea where the problem might lie in the code unfortunately.

Thanks for all the responses thus far.

ORIGINAL QUESTION

7728229	I'm writing an Android app that mostly communicates with the user via status bar notifications. However, I would like to not bother the user if s/he is not really directly interacting with their phone. For example, if the user is using the navigation app or watching a movie. I think that the commonality between all (or most) of these kind of apps is that they keep the screen on. I believe an app can keep the screen on by using a WakeLock or by specifying a keepScreenOn parameter on their activity, there might be other ways. I wanted to know if, before I am about to show a notification, I can check if another application is keeping the screen on so I can avoid bothering the user. I'd like to cover all options. I can see that WakeLock has an isHeld() method, but will that detect the other method? Thank you,	Detect when an application is keeping the screen on
7854027	<a href="http://stackoverflow.com/q/7852351/346587">This question</a> asks to create a Clojure macro to generate several functions. We figured out a way to do this but were stuck with the question of "Is this a good idea?". My initial reaction is not really, for two reasons <ol> <li>You then have functions that are not defined in your code, and this can complicate understanding your code quite a bit! (Imagine somebody has a problem with one of your functions and looks at the source code only to not find it anywhere).</li> <li>It is better to factor out the commonality of the code in a function or macro. Letting your computer write a bunch of functions that are very alike is a poor approach to that.</li> </ol> What do you think? When does generating functions in a Lisp make sense? Should it ever be 'on the fly' or would you prefer to have it in a file somewhere?	Lisp / Clojure: Is it a good idea to write function generating r

I'm trying to take a string like "PR405j" and separate it into two strings. In this instance, the two strings would be "PR" and "405j." There are a variety of strings I have to do this to. Exmaples:
"ACR498" would be "ACR" and "498", "FR707e" would be "FR" and "707e", "TY699l" would be "TY" and "699l" and so on and so forth.

The problem I'm having is separating the first part from the second part. The amount of characters on either side differs, and the second string (the one with the numbers) may or may not have alphabetic characters in there as well. The only commonality between all of these strings is that you can divide them based on the first instance of an integer.

I thought a for loop that goes through every character in the original string and builds two separate strings inside would work, but I could only think to base the separation on integers and alphabetic characters, which would make something like "PR405j" turn into "PRj" and "405".

I also thought the split string method would help, but there's no one character all these strings have in common.

Finally, I can't split the strings based on the numbers of alphabetic characters in the beginning of the string (say 2 for "PR405j") because there is variation between strings.

If anybody could help me with this, I'd greatly appreciate it. Thank you!

8070557 How to parse a string into two different strings based on firs

I have a schema which has 6 different types of entities, but they all have a lot of things in common. I figured I could probably abstract a lot of this commonality out at the type level, but I've hit a problem with HaskellDB and overlapping instances. Here's the code I started with, which works fine:

<pre><code>import Database.HaskellDB
import Database.HaskellDB.DBLayout

data Revision a = Revision deriving Eq
data Book = Book

instance FieldTag (Revision a) where
  fieldName _ = "rev_id"

revIdField :: Attr (Revision Book) (Revision Book)
revIdField = mkAttr undefined

branch :: Table (RecCons (Revision Book) (Expr (Revision Book)) RecNil)
branch = baseTable "branch" $ hdbMakeEntry undefined
bookRevision :: Table (RecCons (Revision Book) (Expr (Revision Book)) RecNil)
bookRevision = baseTable "book_revision" $ hdbMakeEntry undefined

masterHead :: Query (Rel (RecCons (Revision Book) (Expr (Revision Book)) RecNil))
masterHead = do
  revisions <- table bookRevision
  branches <- table branch
  restrict $ revisions ! revIdField .==. branches ! revIdField
  return revisions
</code></pre>

This works fine, but <code>branch</code> is too specific. What I actually want to express is the following:

<pre><code>branch :: Table (RecCons (Revision entity) (Expr (Revision entity))
RecNil)
branch = baseTable "branch" $ hdbMakeEntry undefined
</code></pre>

However, with this change, I get the following error:

<pre><code>Overlapping instances for HasField

<blockquote>
  Possible Duplicate:
  <a href="http://stackoverflow.com/questions/6079981/using-helpers-from-another-view-in-razor-asp-net-mvc3">Using @helpers from another View in Razor ASP.Net MVC3</a>
</blockquote>

My environment: ASP.NET MVC3 with Razor.

I have some reusable view logic in declarative helpers in the <code>App_Data</code> directory, which are defined as <code>@helper bar() { /* markup */ }</code> and are public for any view to use.

Also, in a regular Razor view I can write "private" helpers as such:

<pre><code>@functions {
  public IHtmlString foo() { return new MvcHtmlString("foo"); }
}
</code></pre>

I would like to have "private" functions within my declarative helpers, OR, I would like to have "private" declarative helpers within my declarative helper files. The alternative is to write regular helper classes--but I prefer markup in this case as it's less verbose and easier to maintain.

Why would you want to do this? You have a view, and you want to pull in some markup; that's done by referencing a declarative helper. But that DH is in a file full of other DHs which use common markup. So you want to move all that commonality into a single place: a "private" declarative function/helper which only the DHs in that file can see.

8275091 Can I have private functions or private declarative helpers w

I would like to know why you can not declare a global with the same name in 2 different .cpp files. My understanding is considering scope, that it should only be visible to that particular .cpp file and no where else but it is obviously complaining. The reason I'm doing this is for commonality in code and that's it. any ideas?

Edit for Clarity

a.cpp

int g_x;

b.cpp

int g_x;

8329871 C/C++ Scope in two different .cpp files

I am working on a Django 1.3 based user registration system with some unusual validation requirements. I am using the current branch of django-registration as my starting point.

I must send a user an email when he registers (duh, right?) Handled by django-registration.
User must activate by clicking a link with a hash Handled by django-registration.

So far, trivial.

Now, when the user activates his account, I need to compare his email domain with a list of known domains and grant group membership to him based on those domains.

The user also needs to be able to use a unknown email domain, and join a group later, validating by email domain, by a list of student IDs/Names or by a 1 off, or 1 for all hashcode.

So, I have 4 unique ways of validating that a user should be allowed to join a group:

<ul>
<li>email domain (activated)</li>
<li>check against student ID# / Name lists</li>
<li>check against a single generated random hash and remove hash from list</li>
<li>check against a hash that works for multiple people</li>
</ul>

Obviously the models would be different for the different validation methods, as well as the code. I know how to code this up "the hard way" but it smells like it wants some sort of "validation" structure that contains the commonality. I'm looking for a good, extensible approach here, and I'm a bit lost.

Thanks.

8500115 What is the most Pythonic way to handle variant means of d

OK, I've been using sqlite3 as development successfully for this tiny rails 3.1 project, my first that's not an example, and want to move it over to a Leopard PPC machine. I've done so and have bundle installed my gems to PPC native versions as near as I can tell. I've built sqlite3 from source into /usr/local/ to ensure it's PPC native and is at version 3.7.9. I'm using rvm to use ruby 1.9.2 p290. My Gemfile references: gem 'sqlite3', '~> 1.3.0'

When I bundle exec rake db:migrate I get the following error:

<pre><code>> dyld: lazy symbol binding failed: Symbol not found: _sqlite3_open_v2
> Referenced from:
> /Users/wanzie/.rvm/gems/ruby-1.9.2-p290/gems/sqlite3-1.3.5/lib/sqlite3/sqlite3_native.bundle
> Expected in: flat namespace
>
> dyld: Symbol not found: _sqlite3_open_v2   Referenced from:
> /Users/wanzie/.rvm/gems/ruby-1.9.2-p290/gems/sqlite3-1.3.5/lib/sqlite3/sqlite3_native.bundle
> Expected in: flat namespace
>
> Trace/BPT trap
</code></pre>

OK, looking around on stackoverflow, someone else had this problem on Leopard and suggested placing gem 'sqlite3-ruby', '1.2.5', :require => 'sqlite3' in the Gemfile.

This is the error I get:

<pre><code>> rake aborted! Please install the sqlite3 adapter: `gem install
> activerecord-sqlite3-adapter` (sqlite3 is not part of the bundle. Add
> it to Gemfile.)
>
> Tasks: TOP => db:migrate => environment
</code></pre>

There is a commonality with this particular Ruby, I see in other stackoverflow posts. And it appears that the sqlite3 app must match the version for the adapter. We know this is a bogus suggestion for this gem since it doesn't exist.

I have a series of methods to write, but I think there is some commonality (well, I know there is). The method I'd like to see will take two things, an object and... well, I'm not so sure about the second one, but probably a string.

The object should be generic, although it can only be from a set list (in this case, that commonality seems to be that they inherit from both INotifyPropertyChanging and INotifyPropertyChanged interfaces).

The string should be the name of a property within the generic object. It should be checked to see if that property exists within that object before being put into use (it would be used as a way to compare the objects by that given property).

So I guess the process would be... generic object gets passed into method (along with property name string). A check to see if the object contains the property. If it does, continue and somehow have access to 'object.PropertyName' where 'PropertyName' was the supplied string.

I don't know if it's easy or possible or even wise, but I know that it would save me some time.

Thanks in advance for any advice you might be able to offer with this.

Edit: Thanks for the all the replies so far guys. Let me clarify some things:

Clarification of 'access'

When I said, "... and somehow have access to 'object.PropertyName'", what I meant was that the method should be able to use that property name as if it were just a property of that object. So, let's say the string passed in was "ClientName", there would be the ability to read (possibly write, although at the moment I don't think so as it's just a check) object.ClientName, if it was determined that existed.

What I'm trying to do

I have a WCF service which accesses an SQL database using Linq. The objects I spoke of are entities, generated from the program SQLMetal.exe, so my objects are things like 'Client', 'User' and this sort of thing. I wrote a method which took a List of entities. This method added only those entities which did not exist within the collection (some could have been duplicates). It figured out which ones were

Given n string of max length m. How can we find the longest common prefix shared by at least two strings among them?

Example: ['flower', 'flow', 'hello', 'fleet']

Answer: fl

I was thinking of building a Trie for all the string and then checking the deepest node (satisfies longest) that branches out to two/more substrings (satisfies commonality). This takes O(n*m) time and space. Is there a better way to do this

8578349 Longest common prefix for n string

I am building an application that contains two complex, significantly different (yet with some shared components) views. One view allows the user to run queries and look at search results, and the other view gives an overview of recent activity. A related example might be a PIM app that has an email screen and a contacts screen. The two sets of operations are quite different, and yet there are also structural similarities between then. In building out my application, I have started with the search results view. I now need to create the second one, and am wondering about best practices in organizing the code.

Do I create a separate object (sub-view model, I guess) for each application "view" and toggle between them with if/ifnot bindings? One commonality between the views is that each has a scrollable, filterable, pageable list of objects. Should I try to factor out the differences between the lists so that I can have a common sort/filter UI, or do I just create two parallel interfaces that only share my custom bindings?

Thanks,

Gene

8676988 Example of knockoutjs pattern for multi-view applications

I have this XP app (win32 C++) that I am just now testing under Windows7 (vista actually, but it does the same thing in windows 7).

I'm surprised that virtually the only issue I'm encountering is the following:

None of the scroll bars in a complex modelless dialog are functioning correctly. The main problem is the scroll thumb is not responding - just stays locked in position if you try and move it. Have had no issues going all the way back to win98, win2000, and winxp. Only in windows 7/Vista just now

But there is no commonality in the scrollbars in this dialog to explain it: One is in a plain richtext control created through a resource file. Another is in a richtext created through CreateWindow. And yet a third scrollbar is in a custom window class. None of them are working correctly (although you can make them scroll by right clicking and selected "Scroll Here".)

So I'm presuming maybe most encountered this a few years ago when porting to Window7/Vista for the first time, but I'm not finding anything in google now.

8686314 XP scrollbars going haywire in Windows7/Vista

I have set the launch image for my app to look like the initial screen. My app is a multi-screen/multi-view application that mostly takes place in a UINavigationController. But every screen can look very different, so there isn't really much commonality for a general launch image.

I have noticed that if I am in a screen in the app, then go out of the app (pressing the home button), then go back in, it shows the launch image, then it loads up the screen the user was last using. I think this is the expected behavior.

That being said, according to Apple, the launch image is required. So it seems that I have a few options:

<ol>
<li>Set an all black launch image</li>
<li>Cache an image of the last screen and somehow set that as a dynamic launch image</li>
<li>Specify to only use a launch image on the first screen</li>
<li>Don't specify launch image?</li>
</ol>

Right now I am leaning towards option 1 and just having an all-black launch image, but I would appreciate if anyone has any tips/suggestions/advice. Thanks.

8764808 Launch image for iPad app seems to incorrectly show for eve

I have an NSIS installer that uses the <a href="http://nsis.sourceforge.net/ExecDos_plug-in" rel="nofollow" title="ExecDos">ExecDOS</a> plug-in to call a command line tool that runs SQL scripts. ExecDos is called in async mode and I then loop around updating a progress bar and calling the IsDone function until the command line tool finishes.

The problem I am having is that on some computers the IsDone check is wrongly reporting the process as finished when it is in fact still running and so it continues on in the background after the installer has finished. I cannot find any commonality between the computers it doesn't work on so I am hoping someone has some ideas or can spot an error in my code.

<pre><code>Function UpdateDatabase
  !insertmacro SetBannerText "Updating database" 0 0
  !insertmacro Log "About to update the database"

  StrCpy $UpdateDatabase_PreviousScriptNumber 0

  SetShellVarContext all

  Push "ExecDos::End" # Add a marker for the loop to test for.
  ExecDos::exec /NOUNLOAD /ASYNC '"$ComSpec" /S /C
""$INSTDIR\Database\Tool\DatabaseResetTool.Console.exe" -
sp="$INSTDIR\Database\Scripts" -cs="Data Source=$DatabaseServer;Initial
Catalog=$Database;User ID=sa;Password=*********;Persist Security Info=true;
MultipleActiveResultSets=True;Language=English" -eoe"' ''
'$APPDATA\Company\$ApplicationPrefix\Database Update.log'
  Pop $DatabaseUpdate_ProcessHandle
Loop:
  ExecDos::isdone /NOUNLOAD $DatabaseUpdate_ProcessHandle
  Pop $DatabaseUpdate_Done

  StrCpy $0 "$APPDATA\Company\$ApplicationPrefix\Database Update.log"
  StrCpy $1 "$TEMP\Database Update.log"
  StrCpy $2 0
  System::Call 'kernel32::CopyFile(t r0, t r1, b r2) ?e'

  ${LineRead} "$TEMP\Database Update.log" "-2" $DatabaseUpdate_LogFileLine

  ${StrTok} $DatabaseUpdate_LogFileLineEndPart $DatabaseUpdate_LogFileLine "("
"L" "1"

I'm working on a set of database tables in Oracle and trying to figure out a way to enforce referential integrity with slightly polymorphic data.

Specifically, I have a bunch of different tables--hypothetically, let's say I have Apples, Bananas, Oranges, Tangerines, Grapes, and a hundred more types of fruit. Now I'm trying to make a table which describes performing steps involving a fruit. So I want to insert one row that says "eat Apple ID 100", then another row which says "peel Banana ID 250", then another row which says "refrigerate Tangerine ID 500", and so on.

Historically, we've done this in two ways:

1 - Include a column for each possible type of fruit. Use a check constraint to ensure that all but one column is NULL. Use foreign keys to ensure referential integrity to our fruit. So in my hypothetical example, we'd have a table with columns <code>ACTION, APPLEID, BANANAID, ORANGEID, TANGERINEID</code>, and <code>GRAPEID</code>. For the first action, we'd have a row <code>'Eat', 100, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL, NULL</code>. For the second action, we'd have <code>'Peel', NULL, 250, NULL, NULL, NULL</code>. etc. etc.

This approach is great for getting all of Oracle's RI benefits automatically, but it just doesn't scale to a hundred types of fruit. You end up getting too many columns to be practical. Just figuring out which type of fruit you are dealing with becomes a challenge.

2 - Include a column with the name of the fruit, and a column with a fruit ID. This works also, but there isn't any way (AFAIK) to have Oracle enforce the validity of the data in any way. So our columns would be <code>ACTION, FRUITTYPE</code>, and <code>FRUITID</code>. The row data would be <code>'Eat', 'Apple', 100</code>, then <code>'Peel', 'Banana', 250</code>, etc. But there's nothing preventing someone from deleting Apple ID 100, or inserting a step saying <code>'Eat', 'Apple', 90000000</code> even though we don't have an Apple with that ID.

Is there a way to avoid maintaining a separate column per each individual fruit type, but still preserve most the benefits of foreign keys? (Or technically, I could be convinced to use a hundred columns if I can hide the complexity with a neat trick somehow. It just has to look sane in day-to-day use.)

CLARIFICATION: In our actual logic, the "fruits" are totally disparate tables with very little commonality. Think customers, employees, meetings, rooms, buildings, asset tags, etc. The list of steps is supposed to be free-

I have an R data.frame of the form:

<pre><code>   name masterchef newsnight shameless
1 charliesheen   202   118   235
2 JohnBishop100   209   95   196
3   rioferdy5   195   152   274
</code></pre>

and I would like to use the R wordcloud commonality.cloud and comparison.
cloud routines to compare the column values. The *.cloud routines take a term.
matrix rather than a data,.frame such as the above, so how can I trasnform my
original data.frame to a term.matrix?

9013069 Generating a simple term.matrix from a dataframe

This pattern comes up very frequently in my code:

<pre><code>x= x== 0? 1: x;
//or
x= x==null? 1: x;
</code></pre>

However it happens that sometimes x is a long expression and I'd have to use intermediate variables. That's just useless boilerplate code. I can cook up a method and call it instead:

<pre><code>Util.IfNullOrZero(x, 1);
</code></pre>

But that's just ugly. What is the best way of expressing the pattern? In ruby there is such syntax for when x is nil which gets rid of redundant x's:

<pre><code>x||= 1
</code></pre>

I could extend <code>object</code> in a manner

<pre><code>public static class wtf
{
   public static T Default<T>(this object o, T d)
   {
      return o == null ? d : new object[] { o }.Cast<T>().First();
   }
}
</code></pre>

And then do

<pre><code>object param= null;
int x= param.Default(1);
</code></pre>

But that's a bit expensive.

In short how to best make C# do x||= 1 like in ruby?

I'd like to be able to get a list of types by their common name from a freebase ID

<pre><code>{
  "id":   "/m/02mjmr", #obama
  "type":[]
}
</code></pre>

How can I return the names of the types instead of their IDs? The above returns

<pre><code>0: "/common/topic"xp
1: "/people/person"xp
2: "/user/robert/default_domain/presidential_candidate"xp
3: "/book/author"xp
4: "/award/award_winner"xp
5: "/book/book_subject"xp
6: "/user/robert/x2008_presidential_election/candidate"xp
7: "/government/politician"xp
8: "/organization/organization_member"xp
9: "/user/robert/default_domain/my_favorite_things"xp
</code></pre>

And lastly, how could I sort them by count? or by notability possibly?

Ie,

<pre><code>President
Nobel Prize Winner
Author
Person
</code></pre>

etc?

Possibly something similar to the notable types API, but it looks like it's going away?

<a href="http://wiki.freebase.com/wiki/Notable_types_API" rel="nofollow" >http://wiki.freebase.com/wiki/Notable_types_API</a>

I have a rather complex subclass UITableViewController. On top of this, data in the tableview can be sorted in one of three ways, based on a user setting (accessed on a different view). Each of the settings requires different sorting and grouping of the tableview, although the behavior of the items in the rows is common (for example the select action for each row is the same, regardless of the display settings. Similarly, the top and bottom toolbars are consistent). This leads to a lot of branching on my code based on the user setting applied.

Is there a nice way to divide this out a little? I considered three separate subclasses of UITableView, but then I lose the commonality. So maybe an abstract custom UITableView subclass, with three subclasses inheriting from there? How would I switch between the instances when the setting is changed?

Perhaps you have a better idea? Since only the contents of the tableview itself change, I would like to avoid repeating and maintaining the same code three times.

9692710 Switching between different table views

```
<p>So I have two users a mentor and a mentee.</p>

<p>I want to show the mentee a list of mentors based on matching their skills.</p>

<p>So the registration would be a bunch of checkboxes which say...</p>

<p><em>Mentee sees:</em></p>

<p><strong>I need help with</strong></p>

<pre><code>[] Branding
[] Marketing
[] Legal stuff
</code></pre>

<p><em>Mentor sees:</em> </p>

<p><strong>My expertise</strong></p>

<pre><code>[] Branding
[] Marketing
[] Legal stuff
</code></pre>

<p>Is there a SQL-server query to match these guys up based on most commonality?
</p>

<p>Hope this all makes sense :\</p>

<p>Cheers</p>
```

10028688 User affinity matching SQL query?

In OpenCV 2.0, they switched from having separate image and matrix classes to a unified class called <code>cv::Mat</code>. What was the design decision there? To me, who works with both images and matrices on a daily basis, they are very different objects that just happen to have a commonality: they are both accessed in a grid. However, the thing that makes a matrix a matrix in my mind is you can do <code>y = A*x</code>, where A is m by n, x is n by 1, and y is m by 1. This makes almost no sense when A is an image why you would want to do this operation.

Merging the classes also had the nasty side effect of needing templating and odd matrix types (like <code>CV_32FC3</code> for a 3-channel floating-point matrix/image). Since I know the guys working on OpenCV aren't crazy, what was the design decision that made them merge image and matrix classes? Was it code reuse? Was it efficiency somehow?

10177850 What was the design decision to merge IplImage and cv::Ma

I'm stuck on something and hope an easy answer. First, I have a theme that has a multibinding trigger.

<pre><code><DataTrigger Value="True">
  <DataTrigger.Binding>
    <MultiBinding Converter="{StaticResource MyConverter}" >
      <Binding Path=".TemplatedParent" RelativeSource="{RelativeSource Self}"
/>
      <Binding Path="IsEnabled" RelativeSource="{RelativeSource Self}" />
    </MultiBinding>
  </DataTrigger.Binding>
  <Setter Property="Background" Value="{StaticResource NewBackgroundColor}"
/>
  <Setter Property="BorderBrush" Value="{StaticResource NewBorderBrushColor}"
/>
</DataTrigger>
</code></pre>

My data controls textboxes, comboboxes have the INotifyPropertyChanged implemented.

During the processing, under certain conditions, I want to raise the event that "IsEnabled" changed, but not actually changing its value. So, the multibinding never gets triggered. Since the first parameter to the converter is the control object itself, it never "changes", so it's just there to ride-along as a parameter to the converter to work with.

The only way to actually fire the trigger is to do something like

<pre><code>MyControl.IsEnabled = false;
MyControl.IsEnabled = true;
</code></pre>

Is there some other way to force triggering a multi-binding data trigger?

Try to elaborate a little bit more on my issue. I have subclassed basic controls (textbox, combobox, buttons, etc) to add certain settings / functionality, etc. For commonality to them, they all support "IMyCommonInterface" interface. Without having to redefine the entire "Theme" (in example, simple textbox), I want to conditionally change colors like doing a data validation, but more than just simple color changing of these sample properties.

This is incredibly odd, so I'm hoping someone can help me out here.

I am seeing a user agent hit our site with a user agent ID that I cannot identify. Furthermore, searching the web and all of the user agent search sites is proving fruitless. If this were some esoteric UA that I only see a few dozen times, I wouldn't care, but I'm seeing it between 130,000 and 200,000 times a day.

The user agent is always a varient of this pattern:

AppleCoreMedia/1.0.0.9A336a (Applex*0TV; U; CPU OS 5_0 like Mac OS X; en_us)

The key commonality is the AppleCoreMedia library used with "Applex*0TV" - my gut says that this is some sort of varient of Apple's iTV, except the iTVs identify themselves quite clearly as "AppleTV"...

...so, what is this? Any help would be greatly appreciated....

10357714 What is this user agent? (... Applex*0TV...)

Using python 3.2, and the following code snippet:

<pre><code>p = subprocess.Popen(['../start_server.sh'], stdout=subprocess.PIPE,
stderr=subprocess.PIPE)
out,err = p.communicate()

if out != None :
  out = out.decode('utf-8')
if err != None :
  err = err.decode('utf-8')

print('out ',out)
print('err ',err)
</code></pre>

on some shell scripts, it works just fine and I get my output. on others it just hangs. but in every case the shell script runs from the command line with no errors. The only commonality i can see is (usually) the ones that hang have zero output. When stuff fails, I check running processes and i see my shell script is not listed and the python script is still running

Whats a reliable way to call a shell script and always return control to my python program?

<hr>

Edit:

Using pipes Popen and such is not a requirement, the only requirement is that control is returned to my python script when the shell script exits. If the shell script never returns to the command prompt, then my python script will also never return.

So assuming the shell script(s) I am calling always return to the command prompt, how can I get control back to my python program?
If theres a better way that what ive listed above -- please enlighten me

One additional bit ive found is the shell scripts that "hang" seem to end with a call to 'nohup' Ye they return to the command prompt with no issues.

In my ChefInput ViewModel I have:

<pre><code>public class ChefInput : Input <-- base class has Id property
{
   public int PersonId { get; set; }
   public Person Person { get; set; }
}
</code></pre>

In my Person domain class I have:

<pre><code>public class Person : DelEntity <-- base class has Id property
{
  public string FirstName { get; set; }
  public string LastName { get; set; }
}
</code></pre>

In the Chef Create/(also Edit) View I Have:

<pre><code>@Html.HiddenFor(x => x.Id) <-- Id comes from Input base class
@Html.TextBoxFor(x => x.PersonId) <- Just here to see if Id shows up in form
@Html.EditorFor(x => x.Person, "Common/Person")
</code></pre>

In my custom Person EditorTemplate ('Common' subfolder of
EditorTemplates' folder) I have:

<pre><code>   <div class="efield" style="width: 100%;">
            <div class="elabel_left">First Name:</div>
            @Html.TextBoxFor(x => x.FirstName, new { @class = "einput" })
            @Html.ValidationMessageFor(x => x.FirstName)
          </div>

          <div class="efield" style="width: 100%;">
            <div class="elabel_left">Last Name :</div>
            @Html.TextBoxFor(x => x.LastName, new { @class = "einput" })
            @Html.ValidationMessageFor(x => x.LastName)
          </div>
</code></pre>

I'm trying to install Shogun Toolbox on Snow Leopard. Via MacPorts I get the
following set of errors:

<pre><code>info:build Undefined symbols for architecture x86_64:
:info:build   "_drot_", referenced from:
:info:build   _dbdsqr_ in liblapack.a(dbdsqr.o)
:info:build   "_dswap_", referenced from:
:info:build   _dbdsqr_ in liblapack.a(dbdsqr.o)
:info:build   _dsteqr_ in liblapack.a(dsteqr.o)
:info:build   (maybe you meant: _ATL_dswap_xp0yp0aXbX)
:info:build   "__gfortran_concat_string", referenced from:
:info:build   _dgesvd_ in liblapack.a(dgesvd.o)
:info:build   _dormbr_ in liblapack.a(dormbr.o)
:info:build   _dormqr_ in liblapack.a(dormqr.o)
:info:build   _dormlq_ in liblapack.a(dormlq.o)
:info:build   "_dgemm_", referenced from:
</code></pre>

There are more, but the commonality between them is the reference to
<code>liblapack.a</code>. I have no idea why this is failing. I installed LAPACK
hoping that it would go away, but that has not happened.

Also, despite having installed <code>pkg-config</code>, when I go to configure
Shogun from source it hangs up telling me I don't have <code>pkg-config</code>
installed.

Help!

10839309 Shogun Toolbox Installation Fails on Snow Leopard - liblapac

I want make sure that any link I click inside a given tab, actually calls that url INTO the tab... the docs say I can do this, but there are a few posts here that show I'm not the only one who is running into an issue... I have tried the code from the jQuery UI site, and I've tried the suggestions in other articles on this site... I'm sure it's an OBVIOUS problem to someone firmiliar with JS and jQuery... please help....

here's where I'm @ so far....(each 'trial' should be done w/o the other code on th epag - its just here so you have the code I've tried, and maybe can see commonality)

<pre><code><script>
$(document).ready(function(){

// trial #1 - specific ID called into tab - doesn't work
$('#tabs-community').tabs('select', 'tabs-signup');

  $('#blogs').click(function() {
     $('#tabs-bboard').load('blogs.cfm');
 });

// trial #2 - the documented way - doesn't work
$('#tabs-community').tabs({
   load: function(event, ui) {
   $('a', ui.panel).click(function() {
      $(ui.panel).load(this.href);
   return false;
   });
}
});

// trial #3 - suggestion given on this site - doesn't work
$('#tabs-community').tabs({
   load: function(event, ui) {
   $('a', ui.panel).live('click', function() {
      $(ui.panel).load(this.href);
   return false;
   });
}
});

How can Mercurial (or any other DVCS) recognize partially overlapped histories?
E.g. fine grain / coarse grain.

Is there any way in Mercurial to usefully merge two repositories
where the lines of history are similar, but not identical?

E.g. where one rep has coarse grain revisions 0,1,2
and the other has fine grain revisions 0, 0.1, 0.2, 1, 1.1, 1.2, 2,
and come up with a single history?

Rather than a mess of branches and heads, which is what I get when I try using
what I know of Mercurial?

Or the even fancier
Repo 1: 0, 1, 1.1, 1.2, 2
Repo 2: 0, 0.1, 0.2, 1, 2, 3
Merge: 0, 0.1, 0.2, 1, 1.1, 1.2 2, 3

<h3>In more detail</h3>

What I want is a merge that can recognize when file contents are the same,
or which can recognize that two lines of history are similar, although not all versions
in one line
are in the other,
and give something like:

<pre><code>o=o changesets with same file contents on different historical lines
o | (line1)
| | changeset: 2:2a02e67e7b5d
| | user: Andy Glew <glew@mips.com>
| | date: Thu Jun 21 12:40:15 2012 -0700
| | summary: 2
| o (line2)
| | changeset: 8:089179dde80a
| | user: Andy Glew <glew@mips.com>
| | date: Thu Jun 21 12:40:15 2012 -0700
| | summary: 2
| |
| o changeset: 7:615416921e33
| | user: Andy Glew <glew@mips.com>
| | date: Thu Jun 21 12:40:14 2012 -0700

I'm trying to optimise a stored procedure and after looking at the execution plan and execution times I'm surprised by the results. Can anyone explain them.

The original SQL I wrote has 2 almost identical selects that I then pull together in a CTE, I tried to refactor that so the main work was done once, populating a table variable so I could then have 2 smaller selects that filtered the data the way I needed. The sole difference between the 2 select statements is the value that's passed to TVF_GetChildGroups in the 1st select @AreaID represents the area of reporting for the current context and in the 2nd select @RootReportLevelID is simply all areas. So it's the peers of the user context and the aim is to allow comparison between your scores and the average of everyone else.

<pre><code>DECLARE @Scores TABLE
(
 ShortName VARCHAR(50) ,
 PCTMax INT ,
 PCTAvg INT ,
 PCTMin INT ,
 ALLAvg INT ,
 AllMax INT ,
 AllMin INT
)
INSERT INTO @Scores
   SELECT T2.ShortName ,
         MAX(T1.MeridianScore) AS PCTMax ,
         CAST((CAST(SUM(T1.contribution) AS DECIMAL) / CAST(SUM(T1.maxvalue) AS
DECIMAL) * 100) AS DECIMAL(5, 2)) AS PCTAvg ,
         MIN(T1.MeridianScore) AS PCTMin ,
         CAST((CAST(SUM(T2.contribution) AS DECIMAL) / CAST(SUM(T2.maxvalue) AS
DECIMAL) * 100) AS DECIMAL(5, 2)) AS AllAvg ,
         MAX(T2.MeridianScore) AS AllUpperScore ,
         MIN(T2.MeridianScore) AS AllLowerScore
   FROM   (SELECT   US.PKID ,
                   PT.ShortName ,
                   CAST((CAST(SUM(RES.contribution) AS DECIMAL) / CAST(SUM(RES.
maxvalue) AS DECIMAL) * 100) AS DECIMAL(5, 2)) AS MeridianScore ,
                   SUM(Contribution) AS Contribution ,
                   SUM(MaxValue) AS MaxValue
           FROM   tblUploadedScorecards AS US
                   INNER JOIN tblUploadedScoreCardResults AS RES ON US.PKID = RES.
FKUploadedScoreCardID

I have some code reading in and doing work on dozens of input sources. The inputs are, for now, are mostly CSV with a few special fields, but the full structure and contents of the CSV file depends on input source. It's been suggested that each input type will occasionally need special processing to 'fix' some known issue with the input. However, what needs to be done, if anything, will vary depending on the unique issues with each input source, there is no commonality between the error detection that needs to be done for each input source. My code will eventually want to be able to do these sorts of error corrections, and if I'm given a new issue I should be able to have my code start correcting the new issue as well.

Obviously this isn't easy to address since I don't know exactly what logic will need to be run until it's handed to me. My manager (less of a developer) implied that he would hardcode in each unique piece of logic as it's received, but obviously I don't like this option. However, if I want to avoid massive amount of obscure hard coded logic I need some sort of configuration method which allows a developer to define some sort of generic concept for testing inputs and possible modifying/correcting known bad fields.

In addition My program will be running continuously on streaming data. Ideally I would have a way to add a new form of error correction to the code without having to stop/restart it.

So what is the best way of allowing my code to have such generic logic configurable for each source? The options that come to mind are having some sort of 'language' in my configuration file which will allow the developer to say thing like "if field3 > field2 discard" which seems as if it would be hard to develop and still wouldn't automatically update unless I have my code every now and then go back and check config file for changes. Or possible have a shared object that the contains these types of checks which a developer can add in a new error check function to each time someone provides us with a new issue that needs addressed; but this is still barely one step above hard coding the logic.

Any suggestions on the best design approach for this? Any existing libraries which might do part of the work for me? I'm working with pure C++ (not c++11).

EDIT: Thank you all for your input, but I failed to mention one major detail. This is all happening during streaming processing with heavy loads. So I need to ensure whatever method I choose doesn't have too large an overhead to run. I'll look into trying to incorprate a scripting langauge, but I'm worried that it may 'cost' too much.

The project I've just moved to has an abstract class <code>Product</code> which it was chosen to do this way since there are 4 children types that are considered a product and share a fair amount of commonality (the reason over composition). <code>Product</code> has a <code>ProductType</code> enum associated with it. I need to make some static functionality associated with <code>Product</code> like <code>GetAllProducts()</code>.

There lies my issue since the <code>Product</code> table only has the commonality data, where as I need each <code>ProductType</code> to hit and select it's own tables information joined with the <code>Product</code> table.

The backend to the model is using the EntityFramework + OData, a technology I'm not familiar with.

What's considered the appropriate way to get each child type's fully loaded data (+ all the commonality related to it too) from the database even though I won't know what that child type is until I've selected it from my linq query? And, let's say I have that data returned, does it make sense to switch on <code>ProductType</code> to create the actual child types via their own constructors?

11523036 Loading concrete child types based on abstract parent prope

I'm hoping to write some tools to help in processing the file system UFS on a disk given access to the raw data. I've learned a bunch about UFS already and know that most Unix/Linux file systems have some commonality. I will read in the FS structures and then hopefully be able to traverse things like a file system driver would. The difficulty now lies in documentation on how UFS does its thing. I've read lots of higher level stuff but I would like to see something like this which is for ext2 - <a href="http://homepage.smc.edu/morgan_david/cs40/analyze-ext2.htm" rel="nofollow">http://homepage.smc.edu/morgan_david/cs40/analyze-ext2.htm</a> .

That page is great in that it shows the full definition of the superblock, inode, directory entry etc. I've also learned how inodes work in other research. I've made a FreeBSD installation and am analyzing it to compare and it is similar. However I know there are differences. Also I'm not sure how some things are done such as finding the inode for a file. That link for ext2 says to do this-

<ol>
<li>visiting the inode for the root directory (inode 2) to get the location of the data for the root directory</li>
<li>visiting the data for the root directory to find the directory entry for alpha1</li>
<li>visiting the entry for alpha1 to get the location of the inode for alpha1</li>
<li>visiting the inode for alpha1 to get the location of the data for alpha1</li>
<li>visiting the data of alpha1 (the alphabet)</li>
</ol>

I can't figure out step 3. Ok I see the inode number in the directory entry for a file. How does that give you the inode location? How do I find the inode?

Better references would be fantastic. I haven't found any books out there that might help but I'm definitely willing to buy a book.

Thanks for any help!

11655285 Need UFS Reference for coding something to interpret file s

I have a query I need to write within Joomla. Joomla isn't the problem it's me.
The query is as follows.

<pre><code>$db = &JFactory::getDBO();
db->setQuery(
'SELECT
   #__jxgallery_photographers.*,
   #__jxgallery_images.created_by,
   SUM(#__jxgallery_images.hits) AS imagehits
FROM
   #__jxgallery_photographers,
   #__jxgallery_images
WHERE
   #__jxgallery_photographers.user_id = '.(int)$memberId.'
  AND #__jxgallery_images.created_by = '.(int)$memberId
);
$results = $db->loadAssoc();
</code></pre>

What I am trying to do is select all fields/columns from the photographers table, select only two fields from the images table where the ID numbers in the created_by field is the only commonality that will match the user_id of the photographer table. (Which is why I didn't use a join and $memberID is obviously a variable number). Also the images table - (hits field) needs to be SUMMED and printed out/echoed out later. When I try to add the SUM function around the second field of the second table, the query doesn't work. The query does work without the SUM function. Can anyone help to where I am writing this incorrectly?

11659670 mysql query for two tables with a column sum for second ta

I'm developing a WPF application and I use Caliburn-Micro for handling the MVVM plumbing. I use the Event Aggregator in CM to listen for navigation events. Currently there isn't any commonality between the events. So I have a OrderNavigationEvent, QuoteNavigationEvent, PriceBookNavigationEvent, etc...

I thought about making a general NavigationEvent class along a few enums that has all of the different types I would navigation events I would need. Something like:

<pre><code>public enum NavigationDestinations
{
   Orders,
   Quotes,
   PriceBook
}

public enum NavigationOptions
{
   Open,
   New,
   Listing
}

public class NavigationEvent
{
   public NavigationDestinations NavigationDestination {get; set;}
   public NaviationOptions NavigationOption {get; set;}
   public int Id {get; set;}
}
</code></pre>

And then I can setup a Handle(NavigationEvent message) which then boils down to a huge collection of IF statements. It would work, but ugh.

Any suggestions on how I can approach this problem?

I want to debug pthreads on my custom linux distribution but I am missing something. My host is Ubuntu 12.04, my target is an i486 custom embedded Linux built with a crosstool-NG cross compiler toolset, the rest of the OS is made with Buildroot.

I will list the facts:

<ul>
<li> I can run multi-threaded applications on my target </li>
<li> <a href="http://code.google.com/p/google-breakpad/">Google Breakpad</a> fails to create a crash report when I run a multi-threaded application on the target. The exact same application with the exact same build of Breakpad libraries will succeed when I run it on my host. </li>
<li> GDB fails to debug multithreaded applications on my target. </li>
</ul>

e.g.

<pre><code>$./gdb -n -ex "thread apply all backtrace" ./a.out --pid 716

dlopen failed on 'libthread_db.so.1' - /lib/libthread_db.so.1: undefined symbol: ps_lgetfpregs
GDB will not be able to debug pthreads.
GNU gdb 6.8
</code></pre>

I don't think ps_lgetfpregs is a problem because of <a href="http://permalink.gmane.org/gmane.linux.debian.devel.glibc/4409">this</a>.

<ul>
<li> My crosstool build created the libthread_db.so file, and I put it on the target. </li>
<li> My crosstool build created the gdb for my target, so it should have been linked against the same libraries that I run on the target. </li>
<li> If I run gdb on my host, against my test app, I get a backtrace of each running thread. </li>
</ul>

I suspect the problem with Breakpad is related to the problem with GDB, but I cannot substantiate this. The only commonality is lack of multithreaded debug.

I was curious about pk's and how they work. Django automatically has the primary key for all models set to an auto incrementing integer field, but is this normally the best option in terms of efficiency?

What are the scenarios where leaving the pk as an incrementing integer serves more harm than somehow creating a custom one? And what are custom pk's that people usually use?

EDIT: One last question. For most of my previous projects, I have used the primary key publically in the URL as a get parameter, for example: website.com/1234/ where 1234 is the pk 'id' of a queried model. Is this considered bad design or is doing this a commonality?

Thanks!

12378803 What are the positives and negatives of leaving the primary

I have a set of functions that I have in a class. These function are a set of lowest commonality.

To be able to run this I need to generate certain info, but this info can arrive with my class from one of two routes.

I'll try to summarize my situation....

Lets say that I have a class as follows:

<pre><code>public class onHoliday(){

   private Object modeOfTravel;
   private Object location;

   public onHoliday(Object vehicle, Location GPScoords) {
   }
   private boolean haveFun() {
      //function to have fun, needs 4 people
   }
}
</code></pre>

Lets imagine I can get to my holiday either by car or by bike.

my <code>haveFun()</code> function is dependent my type of vehicle.

But only loosely. I have another function that determines my vehicle type, and extracts the required values. for example if I send a car I may get 4 people in one go, but if I send I bike I need at least 2 to get the required 4

I have currently two options:

<ol>
<li> Overload my constructor, so as I can send either two bikes or a single car into it, then I can call one of 2 intermediate functions (to get the names of my 4 people for instance) before I <code>haveFun()</code> - this is what I am currently doing.
</li>
<li> split the two constructors into two separate classes, and repeat my <code>haveFun()</code> in a third class, that becomes an object of my two other classes. my problem with this is that my intermediate functions are all but a few

I am working with Web Api to create a way to upload files via web api. I have found several blog posts on how to accomplish this, and the code is all very similar with a key commonality being the Request.Content.ReadAsMultipartAsync() call. The problem I have is the first upload works fine, but then IIS gets into a faulted state where subsequent uploads fail. The first 32Kb comes in, but then it quits. Debugging shows only a null reference exception that occurs somewhere in the ASP.NET framework.

Here is the ApiController definition I have...

<pre><code>public class FileUploadController : ApiController
{
   public void Post()
   {
      if (Request.Content.IsMimeMultipartContent())
      {
         var path = HttpContext.Current.Server.MapPath("~/App_Data");
         var provider = new MultipartFormDataStreamProvider(path);
         var task = Request.Content.ReadAsMultipartAsync(provider);
         task.ContinueWith(t =>
         {
            if (t.IsFaulted || t.IsCanceled)
               throw new HttpResponseException(HttpStatusCode.InternalServerError);
         });
      }
      else
      {
         throw new HttpResponseException(Request.CreateResponse(HttpStatusCode.
NotAcceptable, "This request is not properly formatted"));
      }
   }
}
</code></pre>

Also, here is the page I am posting from...

<pre><code><!doctype html>
<head>
   <title>File Upload Progress Demo #3</title>
</head>
<body>

13761991	I'm using nicEdit text editor in my app and I'm facing two issues. <ol> <li> How can I changes the default font-family/size for the text editor that is controlled by nicEdit. I've my font properties in style attribute of the text editor, but that doesn't seem to work. </li> <li> I've json2.js (that I got from www.json.org) imported in the same page that has nicEdit.js. When I open this page, the font tag images (like bold[B]) at the start gets repeated multiple times. What could be the commonality between json.js and nicEdit.js that's causing this, and the work-around? </li> </ol> Appreciate all your help. Thanks.	NicEdit font and json
13765027	Adobe's runtIme error documentation doesn't specify error code 2007 yet it gets raised here and there from time to time for different reasons. The commonality among them seems to be when an API is specifically rejecting a parameter due to it being null. This is opposed to trying to access a null reference. My guess is that this is similar to an InvalidArgumentException in Java, but nothing I come across confirms that. Anyone with knowledge at this depth?	Is there a solid definition for error 2007 in ActionScript?

Considering the commonality and flexibility of our project, we need to add fields and related get/set methods into a basic class with a array of columns from a <code>XML</code> configuration file. I was thinking of Cglib and did a study about it.

I've learned that how to use Cglib to implement AOP functionality in application like this:

<pre><code>public static SampleManager getSelectivityAuthInstance(AuthProxy auth) {
  Enhancer enhancer = new Enhancer();
  enhancer.setSuperclass(SampleManager .class);
  enhancer.setCallbacks(new Callback[] { auth, NoOp.INSTANCE });
  enhancer.setCallbackFilter(new AuthProxyFilter());

  return (SampleManager) enhancer.create();
}
</code></pre>

There is insufficient resources for learning and researching Cglib on the internet. I was wishing to get a help from here. Following is my question in detail.

1, I have a basic POJO class <code>BasicUser</code> which is empty primitively.

2, Application should have ability to read a list of fields that includes information like name, data type, length,etc from <code>project.xml</code>, and add these fields in the BasicUser class, and then application uses the new class updated by <code>Cglib</code> to reach business requirements.

I ever thought to use Map to implement it, but it's not technical. Can anybody professional gives me guidance.

13837546 How to use Cglib to update fields of a class in runtime by rea

I have some files that exist in a directory in Repo 1. Let's say its a video playback feature. All the file relevant to this feature were not created in this directory. Sometimes developers will realize that commonality and move all the files into a common location.

Now we have a core library where we want all these files to live so they can be reused by other projects. I have successfully used the following commands to get the files into the other repository but it is missing the history of the files before they were moved in Repo 1 to a common directory.

How can I go about doing this such that the file's entire history would be included in the core library regardless of how many times it was git mv'd in Repo 1?

<pre><code>cp -R repo-where-feature-exists/ video-filtered-repo
cd video-filtered-branch
git remote rm origin
git filter-branch --subdirectory-filter src/main/resources/static/video-poc/js/video/ --
--all
rm -rf src/
mkdir -p component-library/src/main/resources/components/video
git mv -k * component-library/src/main/resources/components/video/
git commit -m "Moving files from where they were in the original location into the
core location"

Now go to core…
cd /software/dp/core
git remote add video-feature /software/dp/video-filtered-repo/
git pull video-feature integration
</code></pre>

13864002 Migrate a directory from one Git repo to another with ALL h

Here we have multiple custom query-DSLs that use related grammar. I am creating to create an <code>AbstractBuilder</code> so that all the commonality can be written in one place. The problem is that is causes issues with method-chaining. When I try to chain from a method in to <code>AbstractBuilder</code> so a subclass, it doesn't work without casting.

With these classes:

<pre><code>class AbstractBuilder{
   protected final StringBuilder bldr = new StringBuilder();

   AbstractBuilder addValue(String name, String value){
      bldr.append(name).append('=').append(value)append(',');
      return this;
   }

   String toString(){
      return bldr.toString();
   }
}

class IntBuilder extends AbstractBuilder{

   IntBuilder addValue(String name, int value){
      bldr.append(name).append('=').append(value)append(',');
      return this;
   }
}
</code></pre>

This works <code>new IntBuilder().addValue("age", 12).addValue("name", "Bruce").toString();</code> but <code>new IntBuilder().addValue("name", "Bruce").addValue("age", 12).toString();</code> doesn't unless you make an ugly cast like: <code>((IntBuilder) (new IntBuilder().addValue("name", "Bruce"))).addValue("age", 12).toString();</code>

Now I guess I could override each methods and implement them with calls to their parents (via <code>super.addValue(name, value);</code>), but that is really ugly.

How else can I get every method to return the current class and not the class on

I've run into an encoding problem with my ASP.Net 4.5 Web Application Project, Metadescriptions and Google.

I have two pages using the same MasterPage:

<pre><code><!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
<head runat="server">
   <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1"
/>
   <meta http-equiv="Content-Language" content="de" />
   <meta name="description" content="...für..." />
...
</code></pre>

I have two ContentPages A and B that both use this MasterPage and do not change the MetaDescription.
However, in Google they won't show the same MetaDescription (Under each search result in Google is some text displayed, and for these two pages it's their MetaDescription).

ContentPage A shows "fÃ¼r" anstead of "für"
ContentPage B shows "für" correctly

I can't seem to find to find the big difference between these pages. They render different content from the database. I have this issue on about ~10% of my pages. A commonality that I've found is that every page displaying a News from my database shows the wrong encoding for the meta description. Other pages that include different content, may or may not have this problem, as well.
I guess Google 'incorrectly' assumes another enconding for the whole page?

How can I trace this properly?

Both headers from the contentpages look the same in the 'view source'-window in Chrome:

Page A:

<pre><code><!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">

I am a new programmer working on a program that contains a list of recipes which can be searched and then generate menu from a selected commonality.

My initial thought has been to use a configuration file to store the data (I am using <code>configobj</code> for python). The problem here is that a value (e.g. <code>ingredients = []</code>) will occur several times.

Is there a way to separate different configurations within a single file? something like

<pre><code>Recipe
{
   value0 =
}
Recipe 2
{
   value0 =
}
</code></pre>

I am trying to avoid having ascending values (<code>value1(n),value1(n+1)
</code>) or using a config file for each recipe.

Alternatively if this is not possible, could someone suggest an alternative file structure, including those not using <code>configobj</code>.

14088330 configobj multiple configurations

I have a solution that contains twenty c# projects. Until recently, StyleCop would run against all files, except auto-generated files, across all projects and report any issues that it found. Recently (it's not clear exactly when) it has become picky about which files it will report issues against.

Within a given project, I deliberately add the same defect to multiple source files and StyleCop will report the issue in some cases but not others.

An earlier branch of the same code, largely unaltered since October, does not display this behavior. Changing nothing but the source code I can demonstrate the problem existing in the latest code, but not in the code from October.

The skipped files do not contain any of the "I am auto-generated" markers that I would expect to cause StyleCop to skip them and I can find no commonality between either the skipped files or the analyzed files.

The solution file is unaltered between branches and the only changes to the csproj files are the addition/removal of source files.

Does anyone have any ideas what might be causing this behavior?

14280255 Under what circumstances would StyleCop choose to skip a

I am designing a producer/consumer based application and I am stucked at representing Task produced by producer in class representation.

The actual problem goes like: A producer can produce a <code>StandaloneTask</code> which can be directly consumable by a consumer or it can produce a <code>CompressTask</code> which has to be goes through a <code>TaskDecompressor</code> first which extract it first into a number of <code>StandaloneTask</code> which can them be consumed by consumers.

Since there is a lot of commonality between the <code>StandaloneTask</code> and the <code>CompressTask</code>, so I have created a base class called <code>TaskBase</code> which contains all this common information.

<pre><code>class abstract TaskBase
{

}

class StandloneTaskType1: TaskBase
{

}

class StandloneTaskType2: TaskBase
{

}

.
.
.

class StandloneTaskTypeN: TaskBase
{

}
</code></pre>

How decompressing of a task works?
A task can have one or more parameters which needs to be filled at run time. A compress task consists of a task with parameters and other info about how to get

I have multiple file names that I need to parse. One commonality between these files is that level (revision) is the last letter before the dot. I need to have a regular expression that that accepts the hyphen (-), also.

Examples of file names:

<ol>
<li>068394B.dwg </li>
<li>06841213E.dwg</li>
<li>420676-.dwg</li>
</ol>

14322966 Trying to create custom regular expression for a file name in

I have a custom ASPX page hosted in a SharePoint 2010 document library with one or more web part connections from a custom web part to a SSRS ReportViewWebPart.

The code is automatically generated based on the definition of the page (done through a custom admin interface). It should look like this (and does on most environments):

<pre><code><WebPartPages:SPProxyWebPartManager runat="server" ID="SPProxyWebPartManager1">
  <SPWebPartConnections>
    <WebPartPages:SPWebPartConnection
      ConsumerID="g_d01bedc6_69b0_4c82_ac64_208be5668ec3"
      ID="g_437d9428_bdb2_4d37_927c_6e1a984432f5"
      ProviderConnectionPointID="ProviderValue"
      ProviderID="g_AE0B5082_A085_4ba8_AD73_A7AC41E71205">
    </WebPartPages:SPWebPartConnection>
  </SPWebPartConnections>
</WebPartPages:SPProxyWebPartManager>
</code></pre>

However, we are seeing a few environments where the connections are missing, like so:

<pre><code><WebPartPages:SPProxyWebPartManager runat="server" ID="SPProxyWebPartManager1">
  <SPWebPartConnections>
  </SPWebPartConnections>
</WebPartPages:SPProxyWebPartManager>
</code></pre>

Logging reveals that the correct code is being pushed to the document library, so something is stripping out the SPWebPartConnection nodes when the file is added to the document library. Here is the code which adds the file:

<pre><code>byte[ ] byteArray = Encoding.ASCII.GetBytes(page.Definition);
Hashtable properties = new Hashtable( );
properties.Add("DashboardID", page.ID);
SPFile newFile = folder.Files.Add(String.Format("{0}/{1}", folder, pageName), byteArray, properties, true);
</code></pre>

I need to communicate a value between my foreground and background projects/tasks. Is there a shared/common folder where I could store values both can access? Or is it possible to pass an arg from the foreground task to the background task as it starts up? Or (what would be the easiest solution), do they both read/write from/to the same IsolatedStorage area? I doubt that, but perhaps when the foreground app references the background app, that commonality is made available?

Similarly, I want to update the badge on the foreground app's live tile; can I do this directly from the background task, or will I need to find a workaround, such as writing to a commonly accessible file, and then the foreground task periodically checks that file for update info?

14370977 Is there a shared file location for foreground and backgroun

I have

<pre><code>public class A {
   static X s_x = new X(A.class);
}
</code></pre>

and

<pre><code>public class B {
   static X s_x = new X(B.class);
}
</code></pre>

and so on for many classes without any special relationship or commonality. What I really wish I could do is have s_x initialized in a superclass, but with descendant-class-specific code; this is impossible since static code is not overridable. So, I want to at least make my copy-paste easier. I want a magic expression which evaluates to the Class object, i.e. to write:

<pre><code>   static X s_x = new X(/* magic expression here */);
</code></pre>

where the magic expression is the same regardless of the class in which I declare my X in, but does the same as the examples above. Second-best option would be a static method to the same effect.

Notes:

<ul>
<li>Java 6 if possible.</li>
<li>This question is not (necessarily) about logging...</li>
</ul>

14379092 How can I get the Class object in a static method without usi

I've created Facebook Bug ID 517124631665353 to ask about this issue, but I'm not sure if it's a bug with Facebook's JS SDK or with the latest version of mobile Safari that comes with iOS 6. This only happens on iPhones and iPads running iOS 6.

Try each of these FB Rell examples:

Plain alert():
<a href="http://www.fbrell.com/saved/5224cbd2585cdcd4faefd2de236e577c" rel="
nofollow">http://www.fbrell.
com/saved/5224cbd2585cdcd4faefd2de236e577c</a>

<pre class="lang-html prettyprint-override"><code><button id="fb-login">
Login & Permissions</button>

<script>
document.getElementById('fb-login').onclick = function() {
  var cb = function(response) {
    Log.info('FB.login callback', response);
    if (response.status === 'connected') {
      Log.info('User logged in');
    } else {
      Log.info('User is logged out');
    }
    alert('This fires on Mobile Safari, iOS 6.');
  };
  FB.login(cb, { scope: 'publish_actions' });
};
</script>
</code></pre>

alert() in setTimeout():
<a href="http://www.fbrell.com/saved/9fee23e8553878748f8a3b840e8f0cb5" rel="
nofollow">http://www.fbrell.
com/saved/9fee23e8553878748f8a3b840e8f0cb5</a>

<pre class="lang-html prettyprint-override"><code><button id="fb-login">
Login & Permissions</button>

<script>
document.getElementById('fb-login').onclick = function() {

I've looked around the site but I couldn't find an answer that covers mine entirely, so please excuse me in advance if I missed it.

I inherited a VB.NET project that didn't have source control (it started as a pet project of a long-gone dev and nobody ever bothered after that to put it in), and by a friend's suggestion I thought about using Git for source control.

The project is a niche product that is customized and sold according to the customer's specs, so that brings the problem that even if 95% of the code is the same for all the customers, sometimes up to 10% of the code is changed and tailored for each customer, by changing or adding lines to existing functions, sometimes adding whole blocks of code, but there's no commonality in the changes between different customers (a function changed in one might not be changed in another).

To complicate things further, due to maintenance contracts, updates made to the baseline app have to be replicated in the customer's branches should they want them, and sometimes changes we make for a specific customer are good enough that we want to put them in the baseline app and replicate them to the other customers, BUT keeping the customizations for each customer!

So with my little knowledge of Git, I thought it would be like:

<pre><code>   (customer 1)
       C1-----
(main) /
A------B------D
       \
        \ (customer 2)
        C2-----
       \
        \ (customer 3)
        C3-----
</code></pre>

...but I can't see how it's going to work after that:

<ul>
<li>Can I merge SOME changes from the customer's branches into the main trunk WITHOUT merging others that are only useful for that customer? </li>
<li>Can I merge SOME changes from the main trunk into each customer's branches

I am trying to select deptno, dname from the depts table and join it with the emp table to select empno and ename. Then I want group them by department name by sort by deptno ascending.
  When joining these two tables I keep getting 'deptno' is ambiguous. But that is the commonality to join the tables. Any helpful advice where my error may be with

<pre><code>SELECT deptno, dname, empno, ename
FROM dept INNER JOIN emp
ON dept.deptno = emp.deptno
GROUP BY dname
ORDER BY deptno ASC;
</code></pre>

Thank you for any helpful advice.

14677421 Ambiguous error when using INNER JOIN

I have a list of object "identifiers" (a long enumeration list, with a unique value per "identifier"):

<pre><code>enum Identifier {
  Enum0, // an identifier for a bool value
  Enum1, // ... for a float value
  Enum2, // ... for an int value
  // etc.
};
</code></pre>

I wish to maintain a collection of Value objects associated with these identifiers. hese Value objects contain a single value, but this value may be integer, floating point, boolean or some other (simple) type. This is in the context of managing a set of configuration values in a system. Later on I plan to extend these value types to support validation of the internal value, and relate some values to other values.

However I wish to use templates for these Value classes, because I want to write operations on these Values generically. If I were to use inheritance I would have BaseValue, then derive IntValue, FloatValue, etc. from BaseValue. Instead I have Value, Value, etc.

But I also want to store an access mechanism to each of these Values in a single collection. I want one class to instantiate all of them and maintain them in the collection. If I were using inheritance, I could use a vector of pointers to BaseValue. But because I'm using templates, these classes are not polymorphically related to each other.

So I thought about making them based on an (empty?) abstract base class that is not parameterised:

<pre><code>class BaseParameter {
};

template<typename T>
class Parameter : public BaseParameter {
 public:
  explicit Parameter(T val) : val_(val) {}
  void set(ParameterSource src) { val_ = extract<T>(src); }
  T get() { return val_; };
 private:

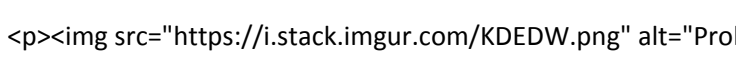
In the transition from using VS2008 to VS2010 for SSIS packages a large portion of my script components have broken. When I open a script component and select "Edit Script" the VSTA editor appears, but contains 0 projects in the solution.

This problem occurs for only about half of the packages that were upgraded, and in some cases half of the script componets will load in one package and the other half will not. I have not yet been able to determine a commonality that could be the cause.

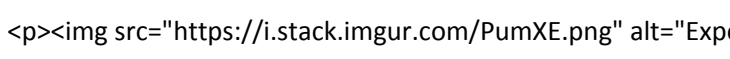
Any help that could lead to a solution would be greatly appreciated.

Below are screenshots of what I'm seeing in the solution explorer and what I'm expecting to see to help illustrate the issue.

Problem:



Expecting:



14897148 SSIS Upgrade Results in Empty 'VstaProjects' Solution for Scr

I have a requirement to display a number of graph/chart "thumbnails". Clicking one will show an "expanded view" (in a separate panel) that displays a larger version of the chart, plus controls to view and manipulate the chart.

There will be a number of different charts, each plotting my data in different ways. Also, a given chart type may appear several times, each plotting a different subset of the data. The controls in the "expanded" view will also differ from one chart type to the next, so there is little commonality here.

I'm struggling to get my head around how to model all this in MVVM, especially given the need to dynamically create an unknown number of thumbnails (and in some cases multiple instances of the same type).

Thinking aloud, I guess I need a view/viewmodel that represents a single thumbnail (the view contains the chart component and the VM exposes the data to plot). I guess I also need a V/VM for the "thumbnail list" UI, responsible for creating the thumbnails and exposing them via a collection for binding to the list. But how does it instantiate these? A VM gets injected into its view, suggesting the "thumbnail list" VM would have to dynamically instantiate the thumbnail views - but a VM shouldn't have knowledge of views should it?!

Lastly, when I display the "expanded" view, it would make sense to (somehow) pass it the charting component/view that was used in the thumbnail, to avoid having to render the chart again, but how?

If it's relevant/helps, I'm using Castle Windsor for dependency injection, and the navigation features of Prism.

14937402 MVVM - dynamically create multiple instances of view/view

```
<p>I have two classes</p>

<pre><code>public class ABC {
   public void test() {
      Car a = new Car();
      a.start();
   }
}

public class DEF {
   public void test() {
      Car a = new Car();
      a.start();
      a.stop();
   }
}
</code></pre>

<p>Now both these classes do pretty much the same thing, how can extract out the commonality, or what is the best way.. would a template method work.. where by i use an interface... and have one parent method that calls an abstract method that is implemented on the subclasses?... but that would mean that one class has a no operation in a method?</p>
```

15277539 How to extract commonality from two classes.. template me

Update:

Essentially rather then have Server A's Service write directly to the database, or data table. Have the Service assign values to a series of <code>Properties</code> within the Business Logic. So that all the calculations and data access will be done directly on Server B.

Something that may not have been clear, Server A is the client that is consuming the Service.

<hr>

So I have a unique quandary, that is what would be the standard way to handle this particular issue. I'm currently faced with an option to use a Service or Inner Logic. The scenario:

<ul>
<li>Two Servers</li>
<li>Server A: Pushes request to Server B.</li>
<li>Server B: Takes these request and variables and implements the Business Logic.
</li>
<li>Server B: Is going to be creating relational data access anyways so its doubling workload.</li>
</ul>

The dilemma is I'm unsure of the standard or best way to handle this. What I mean, is it better to have Server A Datamap directly to the Database? Or is it more viable to have Server A Store to Properties then let the inner logic handle it?

The reason I'm asking is obviously solution one will result in rapid development, but will encounter issues in the future or just poor performance.

Such as:

<ul>
<li>Server B: Will persistently be filling Data Tables</li>
<li>Server B: All of the persistence at this point will be from it's own retrieval of data from the database.</li>
<li>Will make it hard to refactor possibly as the project grows.</li>
</ul>

I know that Memory tables are used to keep track of main memory and secondary memory. Also OS needs to maintain some sort of information about each processes in order to fetch the contents from secondary memory but I have few questions in regards to the above:

1) Main memory is limited and CPU can directly access only Main Memory and there can be many many number of processes, so how is it possible that each of the processes information is maintained by the CPU in Main memory. (even though only small part of the Process Image of each process is kept in memory but still there can be so many processes)

2) Also Secondary Memory can be in TBs so how are the addresses accessed as it would definitely require more than 32 bits to represent TBs. Eg. Some data of a Process is at location beginning from 900 GB. How will the PCB of that process tell the CPU that it is at location 900 GB, I mean it has to take more than 32 bits to tell that right and assume the system is 32 bit and how will it be different if the system is 64 bit.

3) Also the secondary memory being in TBs, there has to be some way for the CPU to access any part of the Secondary Memory, how is that done?

4) Also is the case possible where there is no information about the process in Main memory. If that is the case then how would the retrieval of the contents of that data would be carried out. This might not be the case but the thing that forces me to think in this perspective is that the Main memory is only so much and there can be lots and lots of processes, hence the question.

I have tried searching a lot on internet but unable to find answers and if I find something I get more confused. Can anyone please clarify these doubts.

Edit: Take any CPU or any OS, I just want a generalized picture. The specifics may be different in different systems but I believe at some level there will be some commonality.

15703862 How CPU/OS maintains info of all the processes and all the c

```
<p><strong>Update</strong></p>

<blockquote>
  <p>You can read all the details below.. but basically, now matter what I
  do VS2012 Typescript is compiling and saving ANSI files... </p>

  <p>I can manually resave the files as UTF-8 and everything works fine.. </p>

  <p>I am on Windows 8, and I have reproduced this issue on 5 different
  machines used by 5 different developers in 3 different cities...</p>

  <p>The only commonality is Windows 8</p>
</blockquote>

<p>I have a sample project that works great in IE but not at all in Chrome or FF. It
looks like the files are being encoded improperly and IE is figuring it out but Chrome
and FF aren't... </p>

<p>For example, here are the first few likes of a compiled JavaScript file </p>

<pre><code>/// &lt;reference path="../Framework/Core.ts" /&gt;
var MVVM;
(function (MVVM) {
var Application = (function () {
   function Application() {
      this.core = undefined;
      this.templatePath = "Atlatl/Templates/";
      this.viewPath = "Atlatl/Views/";
      this.dependentScriptsPath = "Scripts/";
      this.viewModelsPath = "Atlatl/App/ViewModels/";
      this.frameworkPath = "Atlatl/Framework/";
      this.pages = {
      };
</code></pre>

<p>and here is what Chrome "thinks" its receiving from IIS (8 &amp; 8 express) :
</p>

<blockquote>
  <p> 爼晥牥湥散瀠瑜檗⌈□牆浡睥牯□潃敲琮≥□◌ɔ瘊牡麌嘐柒⍰昨湲瑣潩齱嘐ι笠
⍰††慶□瀾汰捩瑜潩?昨湲瑣潩⌘笠 </p>
```

I have an application where I used compiler switches to control whether large chunks of code were included or not. Think car with automatic transmission or manual transmission.
Works fine in Debug mode but in Release mode it looks like both Auto Transmission and Manual Transmission are compiled so the car doesn't drive too well...

So am I wrong in trying to get option control functionality out of compiler switches?

More Detail:
My understanding of compiler switches was flawed.

Simple project in comments below.(Not too good at driving StackOverFlow)

To continue the analogy, The (Winform) project was built with manual transmission. It was deployed in debug mode using a setup project. (Mistake).

After some years Auto-transmission was required. (No commonality to give rise to a base class).
The thought was that one day manual transmission may be required again)

Seemed like a compiler switch was a good idea to decide which block of code to use.
Again the Auto-transmission version was deployed in debug mode.

After some more years of running I decided that it should be released. That was when I noticed the problem.

The simple example asked for (thanks) showed me that it wasn't both blocks that were being compiled, just the block in the #else. i.e. Release build regards the switch as off.

So unless I am missing something the answer is self-evident. Don't use compiler switches for deployment options.

15867493 C# Compiler Switches in Release Mode

I’ve not found any posts on Stack Overflow that discuss calling C# from Fortran (I’m using Visual Studio 2010 with Intel Visual Fortran installed as well). However, there is a (very) limited # of posts<a href="http://stackoverflow.com/questions/7255468/calling-c-function-from-fortran-not-c">[1</a>, <a href="http://stackoverflow.com/questions/11021678/calling-c-from-fortran-void-return-value">2</a>, <a href="http://stackoverflow.com/questions/7198837/calling-c-function-from-intel-fortran-11-in-visual-studio-2008-step-by-step-proc">3</a>] that discuss calling C/C++ from fortran.

In one of the responses to these posts, it was suggested that calling C++ from Fortran is trickier than calling C, which raised my suspicions that C# may be trickier yet? Lacking a foundation in C/C++/C#, I’m wondering if the procedures laid out for C/C++ are applicable to C#?

One commonality I noticed among these posts was that the intrinsic module called ISO_C_BINDING was needed. After reading a bit more about it <a href="http://stackoverflow.com/tags/fortran-iso-c-binding/info">here</a>, it wasn’t clear to me that ISO_C_BINDING would allow me to pass a couple of 2D-arrays worth of information to a program (compiled as a DLL) written in C#, call some ‘events’ (analogous to functions?), and finally get back a 2D-array of information from C# , before moving on about my business in Fortran.

If familiar with both Fortran and C#, could you please tell me if ISO_C_BINDING is adequate to the task? I’ve not gotten that sense from the information I’ve listed above. If anyone has a working example that includes passing arrays between C# and Fortran, as well as calling C# functions from Fortran, I would very much appreciate the opportunity to look it over as a template for how I might proceed. Thanks, Eric

15871845 calling C# from Fortran

Data:

<pre><code>['<p>Work! please work.img:0\xc3\x82\xc2\xa0Will you?img:1</p>img:2img:3\xc3\x82\xc2\xa0ascasdacasdadasdaca HAHAHAHAHA! BAND!\n', '\n', "<p>Random test.</p><p>
If you want to start a flame war, mention lines of code per day or hour in a developer\xc3\xa2€™s public forum. At least that is what I found when I started investigating how many lines of code are written per day per programmer. Lines of code, or loc for short, are supposedly a terrible metric for measuring programmer productivity and empirically I agree with this. There are too many variables involved starting with the definition of a line of code and going all the way up to the complexity of the requirements. There are single lines that take a long time to get right and there many lines which are mindless boilerplate code. All the same this measurement does have information encoded in it; the hard part is extracting that information and drawing the correct conclusions. Unfortunately I don\xc3\xa2€™t have access to enough data about software projects to provide a statistically sound analysis but I got a very interesting result from measuring two very different projects that I would like to share.</p><p>The first project is a traditional client server data mining tool for a vertical market mostly built in VB.NET and WinForms. This project started in 2003 and has been through several releases and an upgrade from .NET 1.1 to .NET 2.0. It has server components but most of the half a million lines of code lives in the client side. The team has always had around four developers although not always the same people. The average lines of code for this project came in at around ninety lines of code per day per developer. I wasn\xc3\xa2€™t able to measure the SQL in the stored procedures so this number is slightly inflated.</p><p><em>The second project is much smaller adding up to ten thousand lines of C# plus seven thousand lines of XAML c</em>reated by a team of four that also worked on the first project. This project lasted three months and it is a WPF point of sale application thus very different in scope from the first project. <strong>It was built around a number of web services in SOA fashion and does not have a database per se. Its average came up around seventy lines of code per developer per day.</strong></p><p>I am very surprised with the closeness of these numbers, especially given the difference in size and scope of the products. The commonality between them are the .NET framework and the team and one of them may be the key. Of these two, I am leaning to the .NET framework being the unifier because although the developers worked on both projects, three of elements on the team of the second project have spent less than a year on the first project and did not belong to the core team that wrote the vast majority of that first product. Or maybe there is something more general at work here?</p><p>The first step in using the WP_Filesystem is requesting credentials from the user. The normal

If I have a structure like this:

<pre><code>CREATE TABLE things (
   id,
   personA varchar2,
   personB varchar2,
   attribute ...,
)
</code></pre>

And I want to find, for a given attribute, if I have at least 1 common person for all my things, how would I go about it?

So if my data is (and it could be more than 2 per attribute):

<pre><code>1, John, Steve, Apple
2, Steve, Larry, Apple
3, Paul, Larry, Orange
4, Paul, Larry, Orange
5, Chris, Michael, Tomato
6, Steve, Larry, Tomato
</code></pre>

For Apple, Steve is my common person, For Orange both Paul and Larry are, and for Tomato I have no common people. I don't need a query that returns all of these at once, however. I have one of these attributes and want 0, 1, or 2 rows depending on what kind of commonality I have. I've been trying to come up with something but can't quite figure out.

15955003 Oracle find common value in two different columns

I guess the heart of the question is: "How much commonality is there between Asp.Net and MVC"? For example, from the desktop perspective, either you learn Windows Forms or you learn WPF, and there's very little that the two share in common. If I want to become a master at MVC, is it also worth learning regular Asp.Net? Or is that on its way towards retirement?

16301132 If I know MVC should I also learn regular Asp.net?

As I move my next version of my app closer to submitting to the store I run a leak check on it using Instruments. On all of my test devices (iPod touch, iPhone, iPad; different OS levels, etc.) all is well, except on an iPhone 4S running iOS 6.1.3, where the app crashes 75% of the time.

The device logs are showing a commonality... that doesn't make any sense to me.

The crashes are all of the "unrecognized selector sent to instance" variety, so to limit your need to scroll, I'll remove the front part of the message so you can see the commonality more easily.

The first run crashed with this:

<pre><code>reason: '-[UIDeviceWhiteColor clean]: unrecognized selector sent to instance 0x1f84db50'
</code></pre>

The second run ran fine.

The third run crashed with this:

<pre><code>reason: '-[CALayer clean]: unrecognized selector sent to instance 0x1f87fab0'
</code></pre>

The fourth run crashed with this variation:

<pre><code>reason: '-[UIImage clean]: unrecognized selector sent to instance 0x1e56b9d0'
</code></pre>

Lest you think I might be calling some private Apple APIs like a UIDeviceWhiteColor object, I'm not. I have no idea where that is coming from. At the time of the crash a network connection is supposed to be being created between this app and another one on the network that this app discovered using service discovery. The Connection class does in fact have a -clean method, but the only calls to that method are within the Connection class and they all are of the [self clean] variety -- so it's hard to see how -clean could be an unrecognized selector sent to oneself.

<h3>Background</h3>

Being the mySQL n00b I am, the best query I can come up with to match three tables, is run a comparison between two tables, output a variable, and then use that variable to select my final output from a cross reference table. After that, I would run yet another query to output from my third table...

Now I KNOW there is a way to select all my rows needed with only one single statement, but for the life of me I cannot piece it together. Can someone please help me structure the query I need correctly?

I must output a result set in php using information from 3 tables, and use a separate one as the actual link between two table's ids. Thank you!!

<h3>Tables</h3>

<pre><code>name: table_one
----
id | user_id | o_id | num | likes | dislikes | .... | ... |
----
 1 | 765 | 1 | 100 |android| cats |
 2 | 765 | 2 | 100 | birds | mySQL queries |
 3 | 765 | 3 | 100 | php | iPhones |
 4 | 765 | 2 | 2 |oranges| bananas |
----

name: table_two
---|
id |first_name| location | num_times | diploma | why |
---|
1 | ABC | here | 0 | none | because |
2 | BCD | there | 5 | BS | no reason |
3 | Sally | nowhere | 194384 | DR | no reason |
4 | Jack | overthere| 3 | none | failure |
5 | Bob | Mars | 0 | random | in training |
----

name: table_agency |
--------------------------|
id | name | address |
--------------------------|

I'm a new programmer and am having issues with passing a new dictionary name as a parameter to a function.
I'm trying to create a function that will pull down data from a webpage and create a dictionary key for the hostname and a value of the full line of data. There are multiple pages that have the commonality of the hostname as a key value, which I will eventually join together in a single row.

First, I create a list called <code>control</code> used as a key file of all the hosts I'm searching for. I then pass the values <code>webpage</code>, <code>delimiter</code>, and <code>dictionary name</code> to the function.
When doing this, it seems the name of the dictionary is not being passed to the function.

<pre><code>#open key file
f = open("./hosts2", "r")
control = []
for line in f:
    line = line.rstrip('\n')
    line = line.lower()
    m = re.match('(^[\w\d]+)', line)
    control.append(m.group())
# Close key file
f.close()

def osinfo(url, delimiter, name=None):
    ufile = urllib2.urlopen(url)
    ufile.readline()
    name = {}
    for lines in ufile.readlines():
        lines = lines.rstrip("\n")
        fields = lines.split(delimiter)
        m = re.match(r'(?i)(^[a-z0-9|\.|-]+)', fields[1].lower())
        hostname = m.group()
        if hostname in control:
            name[hostname] = lines
    print "The length of osdata inside the function:", len(name)

osdata = {}
osinfo(‘http://blahblah.com/test.scsv’, ';', name='osdata')
print "The length of osdata outside the function", len(osdata)
</code></pre>

I have main images and thumbnails. I want to add 'active' class to main image
when the thumbnail image is clicked... the only commonality is the alt tag.

This is what I have tried.

<pre><code>$('#thumbnails img').click(function () {
    var alt = $(this).attr("alt");
    var tag = $("img").attr(alt);
    $("#mainImages").find(tag).addClass("active");
});
</code></pre>

16597475 click thumbnail img, find alt value... then addClass to all ima

I have <code>text1.txt</code> and have the content as per below:

<pre><code>longitude,latt,u,70772,xxxx
31, 121, -10.2
31, 122, -20.9
31, 123, 40.8
.
.
44, 131, -44.1
</code></pre>

I have <code>text2.txt</code> and have the content as per below:

<pre><code>longitude,latt,v,70772,xxxx
31, 121, 12.1
31, 122, 32.4
31, 123, -2.5
.
.
44, 131, 7.3
</code></pre>

As you can see, <code>text1.txt</code> and <code>text2.txt</code> share some same commonality.

1st common: the first line of each text file should be skipped, because contain non important information

2nd common: each text file contain the same longitude and lattidue value, which is

<pre><code>31 , 121 , x
31 , 122 , x
31 , 123 , x
.
.
44 , 131 , x
</code></pre>

my objective is to combine <code>text1.txt</code> and <code>text2.txt</code> into <code>result.txt</code> and have the following result:

17295823	I am working with a client application which was written to interface with Dynamics 4.0. It now needs to support Dynamics 2011 as well. All of the interfacing with the server is done via an instance of DynamicsCrm4.CrmService. A colleague has implemented authentication for 2011, so there is now a connection set-up and an instance of IOrganizationService created. The two classes DynamicsCrm4.CrmService and IOrganizationService appear to be analogous, i.e. they have the same methods, but they don't appear to inherit from a common interface. Is there a simple way to take advantage of the commonality to re-use the functionality without a complete re-write of the application?	Upgrade client for Dynamics 4.0 to 2011

I have a class that I'm trying to implement as an abstract class to maximize code reuse. However, a major part of the commonality between the two derived classes lies in the fact that each has a consumer and producer thread. I'm wondering if I can have each static member function call a virtual member function that does all of the underlying work.

Basically, is the following code allowed or am I doing something super hacky, or will the compiler yell/scream at me?

<pre><code>// in AbstractClass.h
class AbstractClass {
  // some code here including constructors/destructors
 protected:
  virtual int Worker() = 0; // derived class provides implementation
 private:
  static void* Thread(void* args);
};

// in AbstractClass.cpp
static void* AbstractClass::Thread(void* args) {
  AbstractClass myobject = static_cast<AbstractClass*>(args);
  myobject->Worker();
}
</code></pre>

Basically I'm wondering if the derived class "worker" will ever be called this way? Note that p_thread_create() is called with passing in the Thread() function.

Thanks for the help as I try to improve my understanding of inheritance and virtual functions and how I can use it to maximize code reuse.

17585288 C++ Inheritance and Pthreads with Virtual Worker Functions

Dalvik has this well-known limitation on the number of methods it can have in a single <code>.dex</code> file (about 65,536 of them). My question is whether inherited (but not overridden) methods count against this limit or not.

To make things concrete, suppose I have:

<pre><code>public class Foo {
  public int foo() {
    return 0;
  }
}

public class A extends Foo { }
public class B extends Foo { }
public class C extends Foo { }
</code></pre>

For the purposes of the 65,536 method limit, does this count as adding one method, or adding 4? (Or, I guess, to take things to their logical conclusion, does this count as 1 method or 52 methods, considering that <code>java.lang.Object</code> brings 12 methods along too).

As background, I've got a non-trivial number of generated classes with some commonality, and I'm also bumping up against the method limit, so I'm wondering if it's worthwhile to try to abstract some of those out into a class hierarchy in order to buy some time.

17730815 Do inherited methods count against the Dex method limit in

I have been implementing a variant of Brent's "teleporting turtle" algorithm mapped over all depthward paths through an N-tree for the purposes of value comparison of two different data structures, with my own backtracking algorithm for rolling back cycles without excluding non-cyclical paths that overlap partially with cyclical paths. From all appearances my algorithm is correct (even though I get the feeling that I should actually prove this, even though I have no background in proving anything about code), but I noticed today when trying to run 1000000 cycles of equal tests and not-equal tests (controlled by <code>testCount</code>) at 1-1024 nodes (controlled by <code>maxNodeCount</code>) and 2-5 branches per node (controlled by <code>nodeSizeRange</code>) that it very quickly ate all 8 GB of RAM on my system and rapidly started using large amounts of swap, forcing me to kill it. When I reduced the number of nodes to 1-512 it still rapidly, but not quite as rapidly, started using RAM on my system until it seemingly maxed out at 6 GB of RAM (I am not sure how much RAM it will really use, since I left it running at home). At 1-256 nodes it seemingly used a few GB of space, but not enough that I actually took much note.

The question is, why is it using such obscenely large amounts of RAM, when its space requirements should scale by O(n), where n is a function of the depth of the deepest path through the tree before any cycles are caught, the size of the largest cycle in the tree, and the number of cycle starting points in the tree. I could not find any obvious places where space leak behavior would be occurring in the code. The only thing I could think of is the nature of Brent's algorithm itself combined with that I am keeping a stack for a given depthward path; the combination of that the increments between turtles increase by 2^n, with very deep paths with cycles and very large cycles they could actually cycle for very long periods of time, causing large quantities of stack to be accumulated, before cycles are caught. But as Haskell is notorious for space leaks, this might be just a normal space leak rather than something algorithmic in nature which I might be missing the cause of.

(Edit; I realized this cannot be algorithmic, as the relationship between turtle depths and turtle scales are such that for a given turtle depth d the next turtle depth is ((d + 1) * 2) - 1; for instance, at depth 1023 the next turtle depth is 2047.)

Here is my code for the algorithm:

<pre class="lang-none prettyprint-override"><code>{-# LANGUAGE
RecordWildCards, BangPatterns #-}

18665896	I am unable to view a page from within the site. It is not occurring on all pages, just some, with no commonality. If you view the page, it says that the page does not exist. When you go into the content, and view the page from the drupal admin backend, you can "edit" the page, and view all the content perfectly. Has anyone else had this issue?	Pages are showing "The page you requested does not exist",

I am currently attempting to refactor some legacy code. As it stands, I have a <code>EX_User</code> class, which represents a generic user in the system I am working within. There are several other classes that extend the <code>EX_User</code> class; for example the <code>EX_Limited_User</code> class.

The <code>EX_User</code> class extends an active record class that maps the <code>EX_User</code> object to a row in a user table in the database.

I need to create a new type of user (e.g. <code>New_User</code>) that is still data backed, but not in the same set of tables (and not via active record). Since the application I'm working in already passes these <code>EX_User</code> objects around everywhere, I am looking to create a "new" single generic <code>User</code> class, which would essentially be a common interface to all users (regardless of type). I would then change all references in my codebase to interact with this <code>User</code> object, which may actually be represented by a <code>EX_User</code>, <code>EX_Limited_User</code> or <code>New_User</code>.

I'm working in PHP (single inheritance), so I am unable to have <code>EX_User</code> extend anything (as it already extends an active record type class).

I am looking for a good way to be able to achieve a single app facing user (generic <code>User</code> interface), while still being able to implement that interface via any number of User implementations there may be (to facilitate a new user implementation, as well as backwards compatibility with the current user implementation).

Would anyone be able to give me a solid example as to how I might go about achieving this? Specifically how might I organize the classes listed above, and how would I go about passing around the general <code>User</code> object in my code (as opposed to passing around objects of different types). I'm open to the idea of passing around different types of user objects and relying on ducktyping (or something) to achieve commonality, but I'd be afraid without a clear design, the code could quickly fall ill to poor modification.

I'd be equally thankful for an external reference to a pattern that could achieve this, though some googling hasn't turned up what I would call a "right fit" solution.

Thanks!

I have a Gradle project that declares a test-only dependency on an XML data file, and then loads the file from the classpath. When I run the tests directly in Gradle from the command line, everything works fine, but when I run "gradlew eclipse", refresh the project in Eclipse, and then try running the test from Eclipse (Debug As -> JUnit Test), the test fails because it's unable to find the XML file and the classpath (as accessed from the Properties context menu item on the process in the Debug view) shows no indication of the XML file being included on the classpath.

The behavior I'm seeing has some commonality with <a href="http://gradle.1045684.n5.nabble.com/gradle-junit-tests-resources-and-classpath-td4418753.html#a4420758" rel="nofollow">http://gradle.1045684.n5.nabble.com/gradle-junit-tests-resources-and-classpath-td4418753.html#a4420758</a>, but Sean's problem was the reverse: his tests ran properly under Ant (but he never mentioned trying to run directly from the Eclipse JUnit plugin), but not under Gradle.

Here's the relevant part of build.gradle:

<blockquote>
  dependencies {
     testCompile group: 'com.mycompany', name: 'MyConfigFile', version: '0.0.0+dirty', ext: 'xml' }
</blockquote>

Because the only resources that URLClasspathLoader can load directly from the file system are JARs, I'm using the following static method to search the classpath for files that match the filename I need to load:

<pre><code>public static String getFullPathForResourceDirectlyOnClasspath(String nameFragment) {
   ClassLoader cl = ClassLoader.getSystemClassLoader();
   for (URL url: ((URLClassLoader)cl).getURLs()){
      String fullPath = url.getFile();
      if (fullPath.contains(nameFragment)) {
         return fullPath;
      }
   }
   return null;
}
</code></pre>

I call that method as follows:

I've got an ASP.NET web app that I publish to our website when I make changes or fix bugs. We want to automatically save a backup of the project files to our server (separate from the SVN check in), so I wrote a batch file to copy the entire project from my local drive to the server. The batch file works properly when run stand alone, so that's not the problem. The batch file is not in the path of the project if that's a concern.

Then I added these lines to my .csproj file right above the closing <code></project></code> tag:

<pre><code><Target Name="AfterPublish" >
  <Exec Command="C:\deg\bat\backupRMA.cmd" />
</Target>
</code></pre>

This follows the instructions in <a href="http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms366724%28v=vs.100%29.aspx" rel="noreferrer">MSDN for overriding a target</a>.

I have also tried the method outlined in <a href="http://stackoverflow.com/questions/3561689/afterpublish-target-not-working">this SO question</a>. Which looked like this:

<pre><code><Target Name="BackUpRMAToIDrive" AfterTargets="MSDeployPublish" >
  <Exec Command="C:\deg\bat\backupRMA.cmd" />
</Target>
</code></pre>

That doesn't work either.

For completeness, here's the batch file, it's pretty simple, but I can explain the switches if anyone's interested:

<pre><code>xcopy C:\deg\ASP.NET\OnlineRMA_SinglePage*.* /cherkyDi I:\common\AppDevBranch\Service\rma
</code></pre>

I publish in VS2010 using Build > Publish RMA, which works fine. It's just the backup script never runs. The only commonality is the script itself. I've seen other examples that use a copy from source dir to destination dir, but I thought I

I have a collection of data and a collection of search filters I want to run against that data. The filters follow the LDAP search filter format and are parsed into an expression tree. The data is read one item at a time and processed through all the filters. Intermediate match results are stored in each leaf node of the tree until all the data has been processed. Then the final results are obtained by traversing the tree and applying the logical operators to each leaf node's intermediate result. For example, if I have the filter <code>(&(a=b)(c=d))</code> then my tree will look like this:

<pre><code>root = "&"
   left = "a=b"
   right = "c=d"
</code></pre>

So if <code>a=b</code> and <code>c=d</code> then both the left and right child nodes are a match and thus the filter is a match.

The data is a collection of different types of objects, each with their own fields. For example, assume the collection represents a class at a school:

<pre><code>class { name = "math" room = "12A" }
teacher { name = "John" age = "35" }
student { name = "Billy" age = "6" grade = "A" }
student { name = "Jane" age = "7" grade = "B" }
</code></pre>

So a filter might look like <code>(&(teacher.name=John)(student.age>6)(student.grade=A))</code> and be parsed like so:

<pre><code>root = "&"
   left = "teacher.name=John"
   right = "&"
      left = "student.age>6"
      right = "student.grade=A"
</code></pre>

I run the <code>class</code> object against it; no matches. I run the <code>teacher</code> object against it; <code>root.left</code> is a match. I run the first <code>student</code> node against it; <code>root.right.right</code> is a match. I run the second <code>student</code> node against it; <code>root.right.left</code> is a match. Then I traverse the tree and determine that all nodes

In my solution code for <a href="http://projecteuler.net/problem=11" rel="
nofollow">project euler problem 11</a>, I got the following functions.
<code>Max_consecutive_prod</code> is a class which calculates the max product of
consecutive <code>input()</code>ed numbers, generalised from <a href="http:
//projecteuler.net/problem=8" rel="nofollow">problem 8</a>. The six functions
calculate max product in different series of different directions and start from
different edges of the grid.

The only difference in these functions is indexes in <code>for</code>
statements, how to elimilate the obvious duplication? The situation here is
somehow the opposite to the typical application of <code>template method</code>
pattern: the operation is identical but the control framework is different, is there
another design pattern for this?

Edit: all the modifications specified in comments are to the (two)
<code>for</code> statements, and the loop body in each function is identical to the
first.

<pre><code>template <size_t size> unsigned process_row(const unsigned
(&grid)[size][size])
{
   unsigned prodMax = 0;
   for (int i = 0; i < size; ++i)
   {
      Max_consecutive_prod mcp;
      for (int j = 0; j < size; ++j)
      {
         mcp.input(grid[i][j]);
      }
      if (mcp.result() > prodMax)
      {
         prodMax = mcp.result();
      }
   }
   return prodMax;
}
// exchange i, j in process_row
template <size_t size> unsigned process_col(const unsigned (&grid)[size]
[size])
{
   // ...
}

I cannot get this program to work.

<pre><code>'''
Tasks are as follows:
1. The code to clean up the raw data and to use this information in the graphics package (R Project)
2. A graph of the month of birth and the number of the Omphaloceles and the number of children with Gastroschisis. (The counts in the file may be given as separate values. Use the sum of these two conditions in your graph.)
3. A graph of the Educational level of the mother versus the birth weight of the infant
4. A graph of the age of the mother and the trimester (not the month) of the start of prenatal care
'''

import re
nat=open('D:\Documents\Project\Nat2010us\VS2010NATL.DETAILUS.PUB', mode='rt')

#lists
Revision=[]
MonthofBirth=[]
MaternalAge=[]
MaternalEducation=[]
MonthofStartofPrenatalCare=[]
BirthWeight=[]
CongenitalAnomalies=[]
OmphaloceleGastroschisis=[]
#encoded lists
enrevision=[]
enmonthofbirth=[]
enmaternalage=[]
enmaternaleducation=[]
enmonthofstartofprenatalcare=[]
enbirthweight=[]
encongenitalanomalies=[]
enomphalocelegastroschisis=[]

#selecting data, S is Unrevised data and A Revised. For Month of Start of Prenatal Care I chose the two columns (246 and 258) that were both found in Unrevised and

We are looking to build multiple custom websites for different customer contracts, with tailored functionality, but all around the same theme and concept.

There will be about 70% commonality in functionality across all websites, but enough difference that building a CMS is a bad choice. Also customers dont want their DB to have properties that are not relevant to them.

The DB tables will be mostly the same, with a few different properties in each table per site. ie a customer table might be 80% the same, but in one project in might also ask for hair-color, eye-color, etc. whereas in another in might also ask for height and weight....

I'm ok with my other layers, but what is the best practise for the MVC presentation layer?
I want to create as many inherited functions/controllers/actions/resx/etc as possible via base classes (which will be the same project referenced by each website), but MVC does not seem to lend itself as well to this as webforms.

Any thoughts would be really appreciated, thanks

19911992 Best practice architecture, for multiple websites with comm

I am currently redirecting

<pre><code>info.myurl.com/should-you-be-worried-about-apples
</code></pre>

To

<pre><code>www.myurl.com/landing-page/
</code></pre>

It is working fine with this

<pre><code>RewriteCond %{HTTP_HOST} ^info\.myurl\.com$ [NC]
RewriteCond %{QUERY_STRING} ^$
RewriteRule ^should-you-be-worried-about-apples/$ http://www.myurl.
com/landing-page/? [R=301,NE,NC,L]
</code></pre>

My problem is that should-you-be-worried-about-apples is also present on the site in multiple places with a tracking script attached to the end.

<pre><code>should-you-be-worried-about-apples?__hssc=&__hstc&
hsCtaTracking=5a72d77e-2f14-4a70-bd75-47caf53582ac%7C849ebee6-7301-4822-
9548-90eb9d5bf769
</code></pre>

I can see that it has the variable 'hssc'. This is the commonality with all the tracking scripts. I've tried to rewrite it adding

<pre><code>RewriteCond %{QUERY_STRING} ^(.*&|)hssc=
</code></pre>

But that isn't working.

How can I write this so that it captures the standard url as well as any url with tracking attached?

19959259 Rewrite rule for urls with and without tracking string

I'm having trouble creating a query that will display the info I need in the way I need to be displayed. This driving me crazy because its querying only one table and seems like it should be simple. Figuring how to use the count function in this case is frustrating.

I need to find the facids of any faculty who teach classes in a room which has other faculty members who also teach a class in that room. But I cannot include any rooms where only one faculty member uses the room. My result must have three columns: the facids for both faculty and the room on one line. Also, the result cannot repeat the same pair of facids on different lines.

The relevant table CLASS looks like this:

<pre><code>CLASS
-----
*classid
facid
sched
room
</code></pre>

Here is the actual CLASS table:

<h2># CLASS #</h2>

<h2>## CLASS ID, FACID, SCHED, ROOM ##</h2>

<pre><code>ART103, F101, MWF, H221
CSC201, F105, MWF, M110
CSC203, F105, MWF, M110
HST205, F202, MWF, H221
MTH101, F110, MWF, H225
MTH103, F110, TTH, H225
</code></pre>

This is what the query return should look like (I just cant figure the sql out to get there)

<h2>FACID, FACID, ROOM</h2>

F101, F202, H221

20026523	I am practising some exercises, and one question asked, name three differences between interface and abstract classes. I wrote that interfaces are implementable and those classes that implement them than share a commonality. Interfaces contain abstract methods with no implementation. Therefore when classes implement interfaces must provide implementation for each of their methods. Classes can than be reused so long as they share those same methods, but not necessarily have any other commonalities other than that. abstract classes can contain abstract and non abstract methods. However if one abstract method exists the entire class is considered abstract. Abstract classes are involved with inheritance and subclasses can extend from it, these subclasses can than contain any non abstract methods, and provide their own unique implementation for those abstract methods.. Not a 10/10 answer, but I'd like feedback on where I am right and obviously where I'm wrong. Thank you interfaces can be implemented by any class, while abstract classes can only be extended from interfaces contain methods where there is no implementation (aka abstract method) in any of the methods while abstract classes can contain abstract and non abstract methods interfaces allow for unique classes to share a commonality while abstract classes only share commanlities with those subclasses they extend to	Understanding interface and abstract classes

I am looking to implement a custom toolbar that sits above my keyboard for a text field with some custom values. I've found a ton of tutorials online but this question is for asking what's the best way to do this.

This tutorial here <a href="http://blog.carbonfive.com/2012/03/12/customizing-the-ios-keyboard/">http://blog.carbonfive.com/2012/03/12/customizing-the-ios-keyboard/</a> provides the most common way I can see across many tutorials, with creating a new subclass of UIView and using delegates to get that information across.

That's the commonality. However, I came across this tutorial which in the view controller itself just creates the toolbar, assigns it to the textField inputAccessory and it's good to go. In fact, I tried out the code and without any effort, I have now a custom keyboard.

<a href="http://easyplace.wordpress.com/2013/03/29/adding-custom-buttons-to-ios-keyboard/">http://easyplace.wordpress.com/2013/03/29/adding-custom-buttons-to-ios-keyboard/</a>

This just seems a bit too easy to me though and I'd think the proper, Apple recommended way would be to create that UIView subclass and use delegates so that the view controller with the text fields acts as that delegate.

I'm specifically targeting iOS 7 in my app.

What are people's thoughts on this? If the second easier link is supported and is likely to pass Apple's guidelines, it's a good starting point but if delegates are the way to go, I'd rather look into that from the start.

Your thoughts will be appreciated.

20293674 The Correct Way to do Custom Keyboards in iOS?

My iPad and iPhone interfaces use a <code>UICollectionView</code> and a <code>UITableView</code> respectively. In each case, there is a lot of commonality:

<ul>
<li>each has the same number of sections (hard-coded)</li>
<li>each section has the same number of respective rows/items (derived from the same data source)</li>
<li>each has identical cell content (these are custom views built using auto layout so are suitable for both cases)</li>
<li>each has identical section headers and footers (again, custom content)</li>
<li>each can respond to certain notifications in the same way (e.g. when new data is received, refresh the data source) but with custom parts also (reload the <code>UITableView</code> vs reload the <code>UICollectionView</code>)</li>
<li>each will present the same controllers via cell selection, though the <code>UITableView</code> will push the new controller and the <code>UICollectionView</code> will use a popover.</li>
</ul>

I am using a shared parent class to cater to some of this. This approach seems especially well suited to the data requirements - the parent class builds the data and is responsible for maintaining it. I use two subclasses to present the data - one with a UITableView and the other UICollectionView.

The presentation side is a little less clean. To take the simplest example, when the table/collection view needs to know the number of sections, in each case I am relying on a customized method in the parent:

<pre><code>return [super sectionsCount]
</code></pre>

This allows me to set many values only once and have both views updated.

Then comes the part that is working poorest. Again, to simplify, consider the header view for the first section. In both cases, this should be identical. I have a custom UIView subclass that I want to use, with a couple of properties that will be set the same. The problem here is that the re-usable header for a table view section expects a <code>UITableViewHeaderFooterView</code> and the counterpart for a collection view expects a <code>UICollectionReusableView</code>. So to accommodate this, I'm having to create subclasses of these simply to hold the header view I want in both. So in summary:

I want to use javascript to find part of this link with lots of parameters:

<pre><code><a class="" data-method="post" href="/daily_drills?commonality%
5B%5D=category&commonality%5B%5D=2&daily_drill%
5Bgroup_id%5D=2&drill_ids%5B%5D=7&drill_ids%5B%
5D=4&drill_ids%5B%5D=3&group=2" id="done-button" rel="
nofollow">Done</a>
</code></pre>

And add / remove numbers to / from the parameter drill_ids

In the above example, the <code>drill_ids</code> param contains <code>["7",
"4", "3"]</code>:

<pre><code>drill_ids%5B%5D=7&drill_ids%5B%5D=4&drill_ids%
5B%5D=3
</code></pre>

I have a method that fires when a user clicks a number on the page, if they click
"7" I want to remove "7" from the drill_ids params. If they click a number that's not
present in the params, I want to append it to the drill_ids params.

<ul>
<li> Since I could render this link as a partial I was thinking of re-rendering the
entire thing with the appended drill_ids param, but that would not have an
instantaneous response time on a weaker connection. </li>
<li> I -could- just go in regex style and add/remove drill_ids%5B%5D=7& (for
the number 7), but it seems like there'd be a cleaner way of doing this. </li>
</ul>

Any tips for how I should approach this?

20408111 Elegantly modifying an existing link's parameters with javasc

I have a D3 chart that transitions plot points. Sometimes I want these to be animated transitions, and sometimes I want them to be instantaneous. Is there a DRY way to do this kind of stuff in D3?

For example:

```
    svg.selectAll('g.data-point')
      .data(dataset)
      .transition()
      .duration(transitionTime)
      .attr({
        class: function(d) {
          return getClassesForPoint(d);
        },
        transform: function(d) {
          return ('translate(' + ((d.x) ? xScale(d.x) : xScale(0)) + ', ' + yScale(d.y) + ')');
        }
      });
```

If I only want to do the animated transition based on a condition, do I need to repeat that block without lines 3-4 via an if-else structure, or is there a better way to do that? The chaining is throwing me a bit. I've already tried giving it a duration of 0 and it still goes through the animation engine.

Any thoughts?

<h2>EDIT:</h2>

Turns out my selector was defunct and, as Lars mentioned, using duration(0) works fine. However, I have come across this kind of situation a couple of different times, where it seems like there's enough commonality in two chains, but I can't figure out how to properly or dynamically add / remove calls to the chain.

We are storing a handful of polymorphic document subtypes in a single index (e.x. let's say we store vehicles with subtypes of car, van, motorcycle, and Batmobile).

At the moment, there is >80% commonality in fields across these subtypes (e.x manufacturer, number of wheels, ranking of awesomeness as a mode of transport).

The standard case is to search across all types, but sometimes users will want to filter the results to a subset of the subtypes: find only cars with...).

How much overhead (if any) is incurred at search/index time from modelling these subtypes as distinct ElasticSearch types vs. modelling them as a single type using some application-specific field to distinguish between subtypes?

I've looked through several related answers already, but can't find the answer to my exact question.

Thanks very much!

20526793 ElasticSearch: Performance Implications of Multiple Types in

I actually have the following code working, but I really am not sure how MVC or Ninject is actually able to bind the LogFilter to the ILoggerMVCAttribute. I guess at some level it makes sense that a filter would have attributes, but I just am not seeing what commonality (interface or base class) allows this to happen. Just trying to gain a better understanding, in case I need to do something like this again in the future. Thanks in advance.

<pre><code>//Basic trimmed down code
//Custom Action Filter
public class LogFilter : System.Web.Mvc.IActionFilter
{
   public class ILogger logger {get;set;}

   public LogFilter(ILogger logger)
   {
      this.logger = logger;
   }

   public void OnActionExecuted(System.Web.Mvc.ActionExecutedContext
filterContext)
   {
      LogRequest(logger);
   }

   public void OnActionExecuting(System.Web.Mvc.ActionExecutingContext
filterContext)
   {

   }

}
//Custom Action Filter Attribute
public class ILoggerMVCAttribute : FilterAttribute { }

//Ninject binding the action filter to the action filter attribute.
this.BindFilter<LogFilter>(System.Web.Mvc.FilterScope.Controller, 0)
         .WhenControllerHas<ILoggerMVCAttribute>();
</code></pre>

For the record, I did not end up using the above approach for my logging. I was able to get the current instance of my logger in the Global.asax LogRequest as

20590134	Xamarin / Mono-touch lets you leverage any native code / APIs on the target platform. . But is there a commonality layer, so that things like accelerometer, camera and so forth can be written using the same code?	Xamarin comonality layer for Android/iOS/WinPhone
20721649	On first time app launch I create a file using context.getFilesDir() to get the storage path. This works fine, except for a very small number of cases this method returns the "/" root folder. As a result the app crashes with: <blockquote> java.io.FileNotFoundException: /my_filename (Read-only file system) </blockquote> When I debug on my device the file path is: <blockquote> /data/data/my.package/files/my_filename </blockquote> This code is called in the onCreate of a SherlockActivity. So the context is that of the activity. Strangely, the failure is rare and there is no commonality among the devices where it is failing. Update: Based on the feedback so far, this code is supposed to work and the occasional failures may be due to odd devices. Trying to work around this issue is an overkill for my use case where file storage is not really mandatory. I'll try to migrate my code to use SharedPreferences.	Android context.getFilesDir() sometimes returns root folder

I am trying to structure some utility classes to work with collections of rather similar objects. The objects all inherit from one common base class, but of course that does me no good when dealing with collections of those objects. IOW, I can't simply cast a

<pre><code>   List<BaseObject> to List<HigherLevelObject>.
</code></pre>

Simplified code as illustration:

<pre><code>class BaseObject {
  int X;
  int Y;
}

class HigherLevelObject : BaseObject {
   ...
}

class AnotherHigherLevelObject : BaseObject {
}
</code></pre>

// collections

<pre><code>class HigherLevelCollection : List<HigherLevelObject> {
}

class AnotherHigherLevelCollection : List<AnotherHigherLevelObject> {
}
</code></pre>

So both of the collections above do have commonality in their base objects. Now suppose I wanted a generalized function that would operate on both collections.
I can't just designate:

<pre><code>public void UtilityFunction(List<BaseObject> param) {
}
</code></pre>

I'm in the process of trying to create a collection that will only contain one element per type. Each of the types will have to subclass a root type however, so that there is a commonality.
I've done some research and am wondering if I'm on the right track here or if there are some improvements that can be made:

<pre><code>class TypedList<T> : Dictionary<Type, T> {

   public override void Add<C>(T instanceOfType) {
      base.Add(typeof(C), instanceOfType);
   }

}
</code></pre>

Specific questions:

<ul>
<li>Is this the correct/best approach?</li>
<li>What should I do to facilitate retrieving elements?</li>
<li>If the Add() method is correct, is there any way to enforce that C is a subclass of T?</li>
</ul>

Updated code to reflect Ondrej's suggestions:

<pre><code>class TypedList<Abstract> : IList<Abstract> {

   protected Dictionary<Type, Abstract> data;

   public void TypedList() {
      data = new Dictionary<Type, Abstract>();
   }

   public void Add<Concrete>(Concrete instanceOfType) where Concrete : Abstract {
      data.Add(typeof(Concrete), instanceOfType);
   }

}
</code></pre>

I have a situation where I have an application that uses multiple SQL Server 2008 databases (all with different schemas - split by application function).

I now want to combine these schemas and data into a single overall application database (SQL Server 2008). I've searched for help on how to do this, but all the solutions I've seen have covered merging data from databases with identical schemas. In this case, there is no commonality in the schemas of the separate databases - all the tables are unique. For this, I just want to combine all the tables and data into a single database, and I'm really looking for a tool that will help me do it simply and easily.

Can anyone give some guidance on how this could best be achieved?

20923252 Create single SQL Server 2008 application database from mu

I am getting the following crash:

<pre><code>CALayerInvalidGeometry CALayerInvalidGeometry
CALayer bounds contains NaN: [nan 0; nan 15.1]
</code></pre>

on the last line of this code:

<pre><code>CGRect bounds = self.bounds;
bounds.size = CGSizeMake(fabsf(self.width), self.height);
self.bounds = bounds;
</code></pre>

where self.width is derived from a pan gesture recognizer:

<pre><code>CGPoint panGestureRecognizerTranslationPoint =
[panGestureRecognizer translationInView:panGestureRecognizer.view.superview.
superview];

CGPoint rotatedPanGestureRecognizerTranslationPoint =
CGPointApplyAffineTransform(panGestureRecognizerTranslationPoint,
CGAffineTransformMakeRotation(-self.angle));
self.width += rotatedPanGestureRecognizerTranslationPoint.x;
</code></pre>

The one commonality when I get this crash is in the error message, it's always
[nan 0; followed by something. Anyone know what could be causing this?

20949496 Crash occurring because "CALayer bounds contains NaN: [na

I have two tables and the commonality is the tid. the $tid is the primary key for tourneys and if it is in team_tourney then the team selected it. The code below echos everything if a team selected it but drops only the variable $tid for every non selected item. How would you suggest I work around my delema.

<pre><code>tables
   team_tourneys
   tourneys
</code></pre>

my sql is

<pre><code>$myChoice=@mysql_query("SELECT *
   FROM tourneys
   LEFT JOIN team_tourneys
   ON tourneys.tid = team_tourneys.tid
   WHERE tourney_state = '$region' AND tourney_start_date >= now()
   GROUP BY tourneys.tid ORDER BY tourney_start_date ASC
");

if (!$myChoice)
{
   die('<p>Error fetching Tourney details: ' .
   mysql_error() . '</p>');
}

while ($choice = mysql_fetch_array($myChoice))
{
   $tid = $choice['tid'];
   $tourney_name = $choice['tourney_name'];
   echo '<a href="http://www.mydomain.com/tournament-local.php?&
tid='.$tid.'" class="red">'.$tourney_name.'</a></div>'
}
</code></pre>

21247577 Join drops variable if it is not common to both tables

I'm wanting to know if matplotlib function <code>spectrogram</code> only takes into account the centre frequencies of a signal?

For example, plotting a spectrogram (in none decibels) here is the result:

Plotting a spectrogram normally:

Where are those points going from 0-50) and between (80-140) are they being removed? If so.. Why is this exactly?

EDIT: Source code :-

Here is "matplotlib" spectral_helper

<pre><code>def _spectral_helper2(x, y=None, NFFT=None, Fs=None, detrend_func=None,
                      window=None, noverlap=None, pad_to=None,
                      sides=None, scale_by_freq=None, mode=None):

    '''
    This is a helper function that implements the commonality between the
    psd, csd, spectrogram and complex, magnitude, angle, and phase spectrums.
    It is *NOT* meant to be used outside of mlab and may change at any time.
    '''
    if y is None:
        # if y is None use x for y
        same_data = True
    else:
        #The checks for if y is x are so that we can use the same function to
        #implement the core of psd(), csd(), and spectrogram() without doing
        #extra calculations. We return the unaveraged Pxy, freqs, and t.
        same_data = y is x

    if Fs is None:
        Fs = 2

I am building a process to go through a large collection of XML files, looking for CALS model tables (most of the files contain at least one) and then store the tabular data back to a database. In the first instance, many of these tables will have dissimilar structures, but I want to use the database to analyse commonality of structure. I list below an (incomplete) extract from an example file.

<pre><code> <table frame="none">
    <tgroup cols="6" colsep="0" rowsep="0">
      <colspec colname="1" colnum="1" colwidth="127pt" align="center"/>
      <colspec colname="2" colnum="2" colwidth="39pt" align="center"/>
      <colspec colname="3" colnum="3" colwidth="30pt" align="center"/>
      <colspec colname="4" colnum="4" colwidth="33pt" align="center"/>
      <colspec colname="5" colnum="5" colwidth="33pt" align="center"/>
      <colspec colname="6" colnum="6" colwidth="87pt"/>
      <thead>
        <row valign="bottom">
          <entry align="center">Product</entry>
          <entry>SKU</entry>
          <entry>Length</entry>
          <entry>Depth</entry>
          <entry align="center">Weight</entry>
          <entry align="center">Remarks</entry>
        </row>
        <row valign="bottom">
          <entry></entry>
          <entry></entry>
          <entry>(m)</entry>
          <entry>(m)</entry>
          <entry align="center">(kg) </entry>
          <entry align="center"> </entry>
        </row>
      </thead>
      <tbody>
        <row>
          <entry align="left" namest="1" nameend="6"><hd4>
Whites</hd4></entry>
        </row>
        <row>
          <entry>Albion</entry>
          <entry>12345</entry>
          <entry>398</entry>

I have a current task that would require the creation of Azure TableStorage Tables on the fly (C#), and inserting entities. That part is ok now.

There now is a requirement to group these tables into some form of commonality to form something that would resemble a tree structure.

Say:

Storage Account has Several Groups and each group has several tables.

Was considering using something in the lines of how one would just add names to Blob Storage to have something that looks like a path, but naming tables with _ or / is not an option.

I hope I was able to state the situation clear. Please do not hesitate to reply for both answers, or clarifications.

22315988 Group Azure Table Storage Tables

What exactly is the relationship between <code>pickle</code> and <code>copy.deepcopy</code>? What mechanisms do they share, and how?

It is clear the two are closely-related operations, and share some of the mechanisms/protocols, but I can't wrap my head around the details.

Some (confusing) things I found out:

<ol>
<li>If a class defines <code>__[gs]etstate__</code>, they get called upon a <code>deepcopy</code> of its instances. This surprised me at first, because I thought they are specific to <code>pickle</code>, but then I found that <a href="http://docs.python.org/2/library/copy.html">Classes can use the same interfaces to control copying that they use to control pickling</a>. However, there's no documentation of how <code>__[gs]etstate__</code> is used when deepcopying (how the value returned from <code>__getstate__</code> is used, what is being passed to <code>__setstate__</code>?)</li>
<li>A naive alternative implementation of <code>deepcopy</code> would be <code>pickle.loads(pickle.dumps(obj))</code>. However, this can't possibly be equivalent to deepcopy'ing, because if a class defines a <code>__deepcopy__</code> operation, it would not be invoked using this pickle-based implementation of deepcopy. (I also stumbled upon a statement that deepcopy is more general than pickle, and there are many types which are deepcopyable, but not pickleable.)</li>
</ol>

(1) indicates a commonality, while (2) indicates a difference between <code>pickle</code> and <code>deepcopy</code>.

On top of that, I found these two contradictory statements:

<blockquote>
  <a href="http://docs.python.org/2/library/copy_reg.html">copy_reg</a>: The pickle, cPickle, and copy modules use those functions when pickling/copying those objects
</blockquote>

and

<blockquote>

I wrote a program to generate tests composed of a combination of questions taken from a large pool of questions. There were a number of criteria for each test and the program saved them to database only if they satisfied these criteria.

My program was written to ensure as even a distribution of questions as possible, i.e., when generating combinations of questions, the algorithm prioritise questions from the pool that have been asked the least number of times in previous iterations.

I created one table, <code>test_questions</code> to essentially store the <code>test_id</code> for each test and another, <code>test_questions</code> to store <code>test_id</code>s and their corresponding <code>question_id</code>s using n rows per test (where n is the number of questions in each test).

Now that I have the tests stored in a database, I'd like to check that the overlap of questions between different pairs of test are within certain bounds and I thought I should be able to do this using SQL.

Using a self-join, I was able to use this query to select the questions common to Test 3 and Test 5:

<pre><code>-- Get the number of questions that are common to tests 3 and 5
SELECT count(tq1.question_id) AS Overlap
FROM test_questions AS tq1
JOIN test_questions AS tq2
ON tq1.question_id = tq2.question_id
WHERE tq1.test_id = 5
AND tq2.test_id = 3;
</code></pre>

I was able to generate each possible combination of test pairs from the first n (5) tests:

<pre><code>-- Get all combinations of pairs of tests from 1 to 5
SELECT t1.test_id AS Test1, t2.test_id AS Test2
FROM tests AS t1
JOIN tests AS t2
ON t2.test_id > t1.test_id
WHERE t1.test_id <= 5
AND t2.test_id <= 5;
</code></pre>

	I'm wondering what's the relationship between the <code>async</code>/<code>await</code> pattern (as known from Scala, F#, C#, etc.) and continuations: <ul> <li>Is the <code>async</code>/<code>await</code> pattern a limited subset of full-blown continuations? (If true, how are continuations more expressive?)</li> <li>Are continuations just one possible implementation technique for <code>async</code>/<code>await</code>? (If true, what other implementation approaches exist?)</li> <li>Or are <code>async</code>/<code>await</code> and continuations just orthogonal concepts where the only commonality is that they both enable some abstraction of control flow/data flow?</li> </ul>	
22817660		What's the relationship between the async/await pattern ar
	Say I have string A: <code>/CI/index.php?/user/dashboard/</code> And string B: <code>http://localhost/CI/index.php</code> Using php how does one find the commonality between them aka <code>/CI/index.php</code> and remove it so that we are only left with <code>http://localhost/CI/index.php?/user/dashboard/</code>	
23575937		difference between two strings and merge

I recently completed this website project: <a href="http://cunninghamk1.journalismanddesign.com/?page_id=150" rel="nofollow">http://cunninghamk1.journalismanddesign.com/?page_id=150</a> It all seemed to work well for about a month, until I went back to it a few days ago. I haven't made any changes to anything on the site, except a bit of CSS related to the header.

On the examples and tutorials page, I have two data visualizations that no longer will draw. One (no. 3 on that page) is made with a Wordpress plugin, which I have updated. The other (no. 6 on that page) works with the Google Charts API. I don't see a commonality with the problems, and I'm not sure how to fix either one. I've redone the charts with Visualizer (the plugin) but I get the same error, which says 'undefined' is not a function (evaluating 'b.I()').
I've gone back to the .js file for this but nothing has changed or seems amiss otherwise.

Thanks for any ideas on what might be causing the problem.

23727296 Wordpress site won't draw some visualizations, gives "'unde

I am attempting to modify an application with the following characteristics:

<ul>
<li>Written in C#.net</li>
<li>Using Visual Studio 2010</li>
<li>The application uses a Master sheet to maintain commonality</li>
</ul>

The Master sheet has the following:

<pre><code><%@ Master Language="C#" AutoEventWireup="true" CodeFile="
mysheet.master.cs" Inherits="master_mysheet" %>
</code></pre>

Now, currently, the master sheet has an include file that brings in a common
footer:

<pre><code>#include file="inc/my-footer.inc"
</code></pre>

Here's what I want to do: I would like to modify the master sheet to be able to
read in a footer based on the value contained in a session variable... i.e. (not real
code, but just something to give an idea of what I want)
   if session("x") = "a" then
    #include file="inc/my-footer1.inc"
    else
     #include file="inc/my-footer2.inc"

My first instinct was to go with some vbscript:

<pre><code><script type="text/vbscript" language="vbscript">
   document.write("vbscript example.")
</script>
</code></pre>

However, it doesn't run the vbscript code automatically on page load.

Does anyone know:
- The syntax I need to actually get this to work? i.e. to get the vbscript to run
automatically on page load, AND to do the page include?
- Or, is there a better way to go about this? (perhaps by doing some coding in C#)

Background:

I currently have a working java application that uses WorldWind to display various types of data on a world map. The data comes from various clients via RPC. Each call is tied into a data type and has various arguments like so:

<pre><code>public synchronised ObjectID draw2DCircle(UUID userID, Position centre, Double radius){...}
public synchronised ObjectID draw2DRectangle(UUID userID, Position centre, Double width, Double length){...}
</code></pre>

For every draw method there is also an update method:

<pre><code>public synchronised boolean update2DCircle(UUID userID, ObjectID objID, Position newCentre, Double newRadius).
</code></pre>

Each data type has its own class so draw2DCircle has a MapSurfaceCircle class, draw2DRectangle has a MapSurfaceRectangle. There is a lot of commonality between the types and I have various interfaces for the groupings of datatypes such as 2D shapes, 3D shapes etc but the one interface that all objects have in common is the IMapObject interface that has the render, preRender, move etc calls.

The flow of operation for the draw functions is something like this:

<ol>
<li>Check function arguments.</li>
<li>Create MapObject.</li>
<li>Add MapObject to map layer (allows WorldWind to call render on it).</li>
<li>Update internal map that has a list of MapObjects and who owns them.</li>
<li>Return the ID of the MapObject to the caller.</li>
</ol>

The flow of operation for the update functions is something like this:

<ol>
<li>Check the function arguments.</li>
<li>Check that the caller owns the objects.</li>
<li>Create new Callable that will run the MapObjects updateXXX method.</li>

I'm looking to convert a matrix of attributes into a hierarchical tree or graph showing the most optimal subsets of commonality. See below image:

<a href="http://i.imgur.com/Ddp8w5j.png" rel="nofollow">http://i.imgur.com/Ddp8w5j.png</a>

Is there a term for this process or a particular algorithm I should be researching?

Better yet is there any existing software package that could help me perform this kind of transformation?

24000096 Convert matrix of attributes to tree/graph

Ok so I'm kinda new, but have somewhat of an idea of what I'm doing, but this one just has me stumped for the past couple hours, so any help is very much appreciated. I'm building a site and have been using Rspec and Capybara to test my site as I'm moving along. I ended up needing to remove turbolinks to improve functionality for my jscripts. The next time I try to run tests, literally 50% of my test suite just magically broke. I've narrowed it down to that the commonality between all the failures was that the "visit" either appeared in or just before the code block. So basically removing Turbolinks somehow blew Capybara up or Rspec. I'm really having some trouble figuring this one out. I tried updating the gems, that didn't work. I guess the next step is either skip the TDD concept, which I don't want to do, or start uninstalling the gems and do a reinstall and pray that that doesn't render my app useless... Any help anyone can provide is much appreciated, and if you're in NYC I'll buy you a beer.

There are also other tests that are failing that don't require any sort of authentication, just to check the page for title and content and those are failing to. I bring that up only to say I don't think that FactoryGirl is causing the problem.

Cheers.

The errors

<pre><code>2) User pages profile page
 Failure/Error: before { visit user_path(user) }
 NoMethodError:
   undefined method `user_path' for #<RSpec::ExampleGroups::UserPages::
ProfilePage:0x00000004290410>
 # ./spec/requests/user_pages_spec.rb:10:in `block (3 levels) in <top (required)
>'

3) User pages profile page
 Failure/Error: before { visit user_path(user) }
 NoMethodError:
   undefined method `user_path' for #<RSpec::ExampleGroups::UserPages::
ProfilePage:0x00000004207c00>
 # ./spec/requests/user_pages_spec.rb:10:in `block (3 levels) in <top (required)
>'

4) User pages signup page
 Failure/Error: before { visit signup_path }
 NameError:

I am attempting to consume multiple result sets from a stored procedure using Hibernate 4.3.5.Final (JPA 2.1) -- and I have not been able to get it to work. I am using Sql Server 2008.

The stored proc result sets have different columns with some commonality but not enough to combine them into a single result set. The commonality is expressed in Java with an inheritance hierarchy. I've been using the InheritanceType strategy of TABLE_PER_CLASS even though there really aren't explicit tables in the stored procedure result sets. Still, I need to do something to get Hibernate to hydrate an object of class X1 for one result set and X2 for the other.

My simplified Java hierarchy is as follows:

<pre><code>@Entity
@Inheritance(strategy=InheritanceType.TABLE_PER_CLASS)
@DiscriminatorColumn(
  name="clazz_",
  discriminatorType=DiscriminatorType.INTEGER
)
@DiscriminatorValue(value="0")
public class XBase {
  @Column(name = "ProductTypeID")
  protected Integer productTypeId;
}
</code></pre>

and

<pre><code>@Entity
@DiscriminatorValue(value="1")
public class X1 extends XBase {
  @Column(name = "UUID")
  protected String uuid;
}
</code></pre>

and

<pre><code>@Entity
@DiscriminatorValue(value="2")
public class X2 extends XBase {

I am trying to figure out the best approach to determining commonality or similarity between various objects or arrays and would be interested in getting the community's input. I am currently building an early research prototype in javascript and I need to adopt a smart way of comparing objects in order to identify emerging patterns or trends. By identifying patterns the application I am working on would be capable of making more informed decisions.

So for example given 6 simplified objects:

<pre><code>A_obj = {w: 0.66, x: 0.36, y: 0.88, z: 0.34},
B_obj = {w: 0.46, x: 0.29, y: 0.91, z: 0.37},
C_obj = {w: 0.69, x: 0.40, y: 0.95, z: 0.38},
D_obj = {w: 0.78, x: 0.37, y: 0.84, z: 0.43},
E_obj = {w: 0.14, x: 0.41, y: 0.85, z: 0.53},
F_obj = {w: 0.85, x: 0.33, y: 0.96, z: 0.22};
</code></pre>

By looking at the above, it is clear that there is a greater degree of commonality in the x and y traits, while there is greater variance in w and z traits.

I'm hoping to find a relatively lightweight solution that is easy to replicate in other languages also. All thoughts and comments are welcome.

Thanks in advance!

25208815 Object/Array comparison algorithms to determine commona

I am new to swing core functionalities. I have experience in web designing. There
is <code>id</code> for uniqueness and <code>class</code> for commonality.

<pre><code><div class="x" id="div1"></div>
<div class="x" id="div2"></div>
</code></pre>

If i want to set property for all the divs, i ll use class x.

<pre><code>.x
{
} or via javascript or jquery
</code></pre>

If i want to access single div, i ll make use of id. Because it is unique.

In the same way is there anything in java swing buttons?Assume i have 2D array
of jbuttons.

Tried so far

I found <code>putClientProperty</code> and <code>getClientproperty</code>.
It sets and returns id.

<pre><code>btnName.putClientproperty('id',value);
</code></pre>

My first question:
  Is it correct way to set Unique id's? Is there any other ways?

<pre><code>JButton[][] btns = new JButton[5][5];
for(int i=0; i<5; i++)
{
 for(int j=0;j<5;j++)
 {
   btns[i][j] = new JButton("Button"+i+j);
 }
}
</code></pre>

The above code will create 25 buttons with names.

Let's say you have a common query, something that you keep copy and pasting over and over again in SQL. Let's assume for simplicity sake something like this, that just returns the total records and the records that match there WHERE condition.

<pre><code>SELECT COUNT(*) TheseMatch,
(SELECT COUNT(*) FROM [MyTable]) ThisIsMyTotal
FROM [MyTable]
WHERE MyCondition = 'MyCondition'
</code></pre>

Through the rest of your script, the only thing that is changing is the WHERE clause. So your next query might be:

<pre><code>SELECT COUNT(*) TheseMatch,
(SELECT COUNT(*) FROM [MyTable]) ThisIsMyTotal
FROM [MyTable]
WHERE MyCondition = 'MyCondition' OR MyCondition = 'MyCondition1'
</code></pre>

Between the two, there is much commonality, and the only difference really is the WHERE. Is there a way in SQL to abstract the top three lines to a static method that can be commonly called in an effort to introduce some level of reuse, perhaps passing in the WHERE as a parameter?

TIA!

25290305 Abstract Common SQL Query To Method (Different Where C

<code>000klkj1-041-3501-0071-00000kjhh05601   56hj1 66553 78
546623</code>

payload follows same structure every time and I'm trying to find numerical values that reside after 3 spaces (or 3 whitespaces?) (in this case "78"). the number (s) (1 or 2 numbers at most) will always be after 3 spaces; this is the only commonality between multiple payloads. other than \d+, I have nothing so far. any/all help is greatly appreciated.

25373220 Regex (java) - extracting from payload

It has taken me quite a long (calendar) time to get my head around CouchDB and map/reduce and how I can utilize it for various use cases. One challenge I've put myself to understanding is how to use it for normalized data effectively. Sources all over the internet simply stop with "don't use it for normalized data.". I do not like the lack of analysis on how to use it effectively with normalized data!

Some of the better resources I've found are below:

<a href="http://stackoverflow.com/questions/8255670/couchdb-single-document-vs-joining-documents-together">CouchDB: Single document vs "joining" documents together</a>
<a href="http://www.cmlenz.net/archives/2007/10/couchdb-joins" rel="nofollow">http://www.cmlenz.net/archives/2007/10/couchdb-joins</a>

In both cases, the authors do a great job at explaining how to do a "join" when it is necessary to join documents when there is denormalized commonality across them. If, however, I need to join more than two normalized "tables" the view collation tricks leveraged to query just one row of data together do not work. That is, it seems you need some sort of data about all elements in the join to exist in all documents that would participate in the join, and thus, your data is not normalized!

Consider the following simple Q&A example (question/answer/answer comment):

<pre><code>{ id: "Q1", type: "question", question: "How do I...?" }
{ id: "A1", type: "answer", answer: "Simple... You just..." }
{ id: "C1", type: "answer-comment", comment: "Great... But what about...?" }
{ id: "C2", type: "answer-comment", comment: "Great... But what about...?" }
{ id: "QA1", type: "question-answer-relationship", q_id:"Q1", a_id:"A1" }
{ id: "AC1", type: "answer-comment-relationship", a_id:"A1", c_id:"C1" }
{ id: "AC2", type: "answer-comment-relationship", a_id:"A1", c_id:"C2" }
{ id: "Q2", type: "question", question: "What is the fastest...?" }
{ id: "A2", type: "answer", answer: "Do it this way..." }
{ id: "C3", type: "answer-comment", comment: "Works great! Thanks!" }
{ id: "QA2", type: "question-answer-relationship", q_id:"Q2", a_id:"A2" }
{ id: "AC3", type: "answer-comment-relationship", a_id:"A2", c_id:"C3" }
</code></pre>

I want to get one question, its answer, and all of its answer's comments, and no other records from the databse with only one query.

I have 2 tables with no relation between them. I want to display the data in tabular format by month. Here is a sample output:

<img src="https://i.stack.imgur.com/90hSF.png" alt="enter image description here">

There are 2 different tables

<ul>
<li>1 for income</li>
<li>1 for expense </li>
</ul>

Problem is that we have no direct relation between these. The only commonality between them is month (date). Does anyone have a suggestion on how to generate such a report?

here is my union queries:

<pre><code>   SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR(PAY_DATE,'MON-YYYY'), 'MON-YYYY') ,
'FEE RECEIPT',   NVL(SUM(SFP.AMOUNT_PAID),0) AMT_RECIEVED
FROM STU_FEE_PAYMENT SFP, STU_CLASS SC, CLASS C
WHERE SC.CLASS_ID = C.CLASS_ID
AND SFP.STUDENT_NO = SC.STUDENT_NO
AND PAY_DATE BETWEEN '01-JAN-2014' AND '31-DEC-2014'
AND SFP.AMOUNT_PAID >0
GROUP BY TO_CHAR(PAY_DATE,'MON-YYYY')
UNION
SELECT TO_DATE(TO_CHAR(EXP_DATE,'MON-YYYY'), 'MON-YYYY') , ET.DESCRIPTION,
SUM(EXP_AMOUNT)
FROM EXP_DETAIL ED, EXP_TYPE ET, EXP_TYPE_DETAIL ETD
WHERE ET.EXP_ID = ETD.EXP_ID
AND ED.EXP_ID = ET.EXP_ID
AND ED.EXP_DETAIL_ID = ETD.EXP_DETAIL_ID
AND EXP_DATE BETWEEN '01-JAN-2014' AND '31-DEC-2014'
GROUP BY TO_CHAR(EXP_DATE,'MON-YYYY'), ET.DESCRIPTION
ORDER BY 1
</code></pre>

Regards:

On sailsjs.org's documentation, a one to many relationship for the owning side is defined like this

<pre><code>//user.js
module.exports = {
  attributes: {
    name:'STRING',
    age:'INTEGER',
    pets:{
      collection: 'pet',
      via: 'owner'
    }
  }
}
</code></pre>

'pet' is a constant, with a consistent schema on SQL databases. What if I want to have a superclass pet and subclasses with unique attributes(different number of rows)? Say I have an octopus and a dog. Dogs have 4 legs and 2 ears. Octopus have 8 tentacles. The only commonality will be abstracted into the pet class(color, name, age).

If this is not possible, I would have to resort to something like this no?

<pre><code>//user.js
module.exports = {
  attributes: {
    name:'STRING',
    age:'INTEGER',
    dogs:{
      collection: 'dog',
      via: 'owner'
    },
    octopuses:{
      collection: 'octopus',
      via: 'owner'
    }
  }
}
</code></pre>

I created my own backup system for backing up my database and various folders that are subject to change on my site (for simplicity assume one folder -> <code>folder_to_backup</code> and the files and folders therein that I want to preserve). The only issue is, it doesn't work on local environments (localhost) and this is something I would like to address. Heres the class that does the actual zipping (forgot where I got it from):

<pre><code>   function __construct($file, $folders = array(), $ignored = NULL)
   {
      $this->zip = new ZipArchive();
      $this->ignored_names = is_array($ignored) ? $ignored : $ignored ? array(
         $ignored
) : array();
      if ($this->zip->open($file, ZIPARCHIVE::CREATE) !== TRUE) {
         return FALSE;
      }
      $folder = substr($folder, -1) == '/' ? substr($folder, 0, strlen($folder) - 1) :
$folder;
      if (strstr($folder, '/')) {
         $this->root = substr($folder, 0, strrpos($folder, '/') + 1);
         $folder = substr($folder, strrpos($folder, '/') + 1);
      }
      foreach ($folders as $folder) {
         $this->zip($folder);
      }
      $this->zip->close();
   }
   function zip($folder, $parent = NULL)
   {
      $full_path = $this->root . $parent . $folder;
      $zip_path = $parent . $folder;
      $this->zip->addEmptyDir($zip_path);
      $dir = new DirectoryIterator($full_path);
      foreach ($dir as $file) {
         if (!$file->isDot()) {
            $filename = $file->getFilename();
            if (!in_array($filename, $this->ignored_names)) {
               if ($file->isDir()) {
                  $this->zip($filename, $zip_path . '/');
               } else {
                  $this->zip->addFile($full_path . '/' . $filename, $zip_path . '/' .
$filename);

I need to extract a common max value from pairs of rows that have common values in two columns.

The commonality is between values in columns A and B. Rows 0 and 1 are common, 2 and 3, and 4 is on its own.

<pre><code>f = DataFrame([[1, 2, 30], [2, 1, 20], [2, 6, 15], [6, 2, 70], [7, 10, 35]], columns=['A', 'B', 'Value'])
f
  A   B Value
0 1   2   30
1 2   1   20
2 2   6   15
3 6   2   70
4 7 10   35
</code></pre>

The goal is to extract max values, so the end result is:

<pre><code>f_final = DataFrame([[1, 2, 30, 30], [2, 1, 20, 30], [2, 6, 15, 70], [6, 2, 70, 70], [7, 10, 35, 35]], columns=['A', 'B', 'Value', 'Max'])
f_final

  A   B Value Max
0 1   2   30   30
1 2   1   20   30
2 2   6   15   70
3 6   2   70   70
4 7 10   35   35
</code></pre>

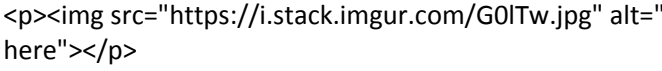
I could do this if there is a way to assign a common, non-repeating key:

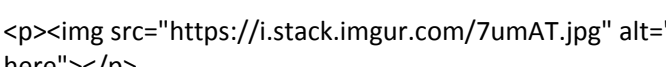
<pre><code>f_key = DataFrame([[1, 1, 2, 30], [1, 2, 1, 20], [2, 2, 6, 15], [2, 6, 2, 70], [3, 7, 10, 35]], columns=['key', 'A', 'B', 'Value'])
f_key

  key A   B Value
0   1 1   2   30
1   1 2   1   20
2   2 2   6   15

I have an MS-Access 2010 database application with split front end and backend which has started to behave oddly, and I've exhausted all the options I know for investigating and resolving the problem. 32-bit Access 2010 running on Windows 8.1... I have both Access 2010 and Access 2013 installed, but the problem also manifests itself on a Windows 8.1 system with a completely fresh install of Access 2010 and no Office 2013 present. Issue also exists if the app is run using Access 2010 Runtime. The front-end is running on my hard disk, not in a Dropbox or similar environment. The back-end is in DropBox.

There are a couple of third party elements in the app -- references are as shown -- example 1 on the system with both Access 2010 and 2013 present, example 2 on the system with just Access 2010 present.





There hasn't been a software update to the Treeview control since December 2013. I've checked that the versions of the third party controls I'm using are compatible with Windows 8.1.

Symptoms:

The application (an unreleased development version) initially works perfectly, but if closed and reopened, one specific operation (right-click on a third party treeview ActiveX control on the main form) misbehaves -- the right-click event is triggered multiple times instead of just once (the number of times is unpredictable). There are two treeviews on the main form with identical settings (populated dynamically with different data sets). One treeview behaves, one doesn't. Even if I remove all code from the right-click event, it fires twice.

This main form config and code hasn't been changed in over 1 year, not has the treeview config or code. I don't use Compact on Close. The application isn't logging any errors.

What I've tried:

If I restore a previous version of the application, it works... and when re-opened, doesn't work. (I've tried this with several previous versions of the database).

26609938	I have inherited a rails app as part of a project that requires a separate app to be built with the only commonality being the users table in PostgreSQL (the rails app is using devise for auth). I am inexperienced in Rails and would like to build the separate app in Django. Is is feasible to have the Django app use its built in auth user model on top of the user table from the Rails app? Thanks.	Sharing a user table between Rails and Django

26759942	I have an app in the App Store which uses AudioUnit for recording audio.
	
	 About once a week or so I am seeing that for some users in the wild the call to <code>AudioUnitInitialize</code> fails with the error code 561017449 which is also 0x21707269 or "irp!".
	
	 What does this error code mean? I've been unable to find it documented. Also:
	
	<pre><code>~$ macerror 561017449
	Unknown error (561017449) at /usr/bin/macerror5.16 line 40, <DATA> line 1.
	</code></pre>
	
	 There have been few instances of this issue, but so far there appears to be no pattern of commonality as far as device and OS version goes.
	
	 I'm not including code as I don't think that will be helpful just yet. The code is working on variety of devices already. At this time I'm most interested in learning details about this specific error.
	
	 Thanks!
		iOS - AudioUnitInitialize returns error code 561017449

This question is the adaptation of a prior question I felt I asked in an unclear way. I am checking whether columns V1 and V2 have common codes by row. Codes are separated by a forward slash "/". The function below should take one cell from V1 and one cell from V2 on the same row and should transform them into vectors. Each element of a vector is one code. Then the function should check whether the two vectors obtained have elements in common. These elements initially are 4-digit codes. If there is any 4-digit code that matches between the two vectors, the function should return 4. If there are no elements in common, the function should reduce the number of digits of each code and then check again. Every time that the function reduces the number of digits, it also reduces the score it returns at the end. I would like the value returned by the function to be written in a column of my choice.

This is my starting condition

<pre><code>structure(list(ID = c(2630611040, 2696102020, 2696526020), V1 = c
("7371/3728",
"2834/2833/2836/5122/8731", "3533/3541/3545/5084"), V2 = c("7379",
"3841", "3533/3532/3531/1389/8711")), .Names = c("ID", "V1",
"V2"), class = "data.frame", row.names = c(NA, 3L))

        ID   V1   V2
1 2630611040   7371/3728   7379
2 2696102020 2834/2833/2836/5122/8731   3841
3 2696526020   3533/3541/3545/5084 3533/3532/3531/1389/8711
</code></pre>

And I would like to get this

<pre><code>   ID   V1   V2   V3
1 2630611040   7371/3728   7379   3
2 2696102020 2834/2833/2836/5122/8731   3841   0
3 2696526020   3533/3541/3545/5084 3533/3532/3531/1389/8711   4
</code></pre>

My function is this

<pre><code>coderelat<-function(a, b){

a<-unique(as.integer(unlist(str_split(a, "/")))) #Transforming cells into vectors of codes

I thought I knew what REST/"RESTFul", restfulservices, webservices, SOA and microservices were but I came across so many different definitions that I reached the conclusion that those terms are overused, misused , or simply badly defined.

I hope to have a clear understanding of what the aforementioned terms represent, their concrete definition , their commonality and differences, advantages vs disadvantages, and most importantly the bottom line - the most important things to remember in order to use those terms appropriately.

27054162 what are REST,RESTFul, SOA and microservices in simple ter

I've been learning about Dependency Injection (e.g. Guice) and it seems to me one of the main drivers, testability, is covered already quite nicely by Mocking (e.g. Mockito). <a href="http://stackoverflow.com/questions/5433211/difference-between-dependency-injection-and-mocking-framework-ninject-vs-rhinom" >Difference between Dependency Injection and Mocking framework (Ninject vs RhinoMock or Moq)</a> is a nice summary of commonality between Dependency Injection and Mockito but it doesn't offer guidance on which to use when they overlap in capability.

I'm about to design API and I'm wondering if I should:

A] Use Mockito only

B] Use Guice and design two implementation of interfaces--one for real and one for testing

C] Use Mockito AND Guice together--if so, how?

I'm guessing the right answer is C, to use them both, but I'd like some words of wisdom: where I can use either Dependency Injection or Mocking, which should I choose and why?

27260860 If I use Mockito do I even need Guice?

I'm working in 2008R2 currently, but I've got an audit table, tAudit, that was created in SQL Server 2000, I believe. Among others, tAudit has a text column called Change. There's over 200k rows in tAudit.

I need to find the max length of the text contained in the Change column, but LEN and DATALENGTH both report 8000 characters for every row. A sample of visual inspections suggests that the max length is more likely in the 200 to 300 character range.

Things I've tried:

-- All 236645 rows are 8000. What is going on here?

<pre><code>SELECT max(DATALENGTH(CAST(change AS VARCHAR(MAX)))), COUNT(*) AS MaxLenCount FROM dbo.tAudit
SELECT max(DATALENGTH(change)), COUNT(*) AS MaxLenCount FROM dbo.tAudit
SELECT max(LEN(LTRIM(RTRIM(CAST(change AS VARCHAR(MAX)))))), COUNT(*) AS MaxLenCount
FROM dbo.tAudit

CREATE TABLE #tAuditTemp
(
    TaskID INT
  , AuditDate DATETIME
  , CHANGE varchar(8000)
)
INSERT INTO #tAuditTemp
  SELECT
      JobID
    , AuditDate
    , Change
  FROM dbo.tAudit
  ORDER BY
      AuditDate
    , JobID
    , cast(Change AS VARCHAR(max))

SELECT max(LEN(change)) AS MaxLen FROM #tAuditTemp -- All are 8000 again; so much for the VAR part of VARCHAR in this case.
</code></pre>

I need to create a visualization/chart showing all the ways to choose from a set of items (i.e., number of possible combinations)

Concretely, I am showing potential offspring from two animals, where each parent may possess some number of genes, and the offspring inherits 0, 1, or both parent genes of each type. The genes have fun names (e.g., fire), and sometimes combinations of those genes have their own names (fire + pastel = firefly), but this is beside the point.

Here's a simple example that shows 2 and 2 genes from parents (with 1 shared), which makes for 2^2 = 16 possibilities.

The current UI shows the list of possibilities, but nothing visually conveys the magnitude. Secondly, it would be great if the outcomes which share commonality (i.e., contain same genes) could be visually related.

My idea is something like a diamond shaped graph, or layered network, where at the top is the outcome where all genes are chosen, and below that a row of nodes with N-1, and so forth until the bottom row has 0 selected. Edges would connect the nodes beween layers with shared genes. Size of nodes could indicate probability. Something like this (but ignore the data):

I'm aware of <a href="http://waynesword.palomar.edu/images/meio4.jpg" rel="nofollow noreferrer">Punnett Squares</a>, but I'm not sure it's the best for combinations of this order (for one it doesn't not combine equivalent outcomes).

I was hoping d3js would have something like this but in the abundance of examples in the gallery I didn't see anything quite like it.

Thanks!

I've written some code to manage membership of an AD LDS container using C#. In our testing, an error is thrown when attempting to commit our changes to the <code>DirectoryEntry</code> if certain people are added. The code works fine if these specific users aren't included in the membership.

The detailed exception that is generated is:

<blockquote>
 System.DirectoryServices.DirectoryServicesCOMException was unhandled
 HResult=-2147016657
 Message=A constraint violation occurred.

 Source=System.DirectoryServices
 ErrorCode=-2147016657
 ExtendedError=8373
 ExtendedErrorMessage=000020B5: AtrErr: DSID-03152804, #1:
 0: 000020B5: DSID-03152804, problem 1005 (CONSTRAINT_ATT_TYPE), data 0, Att 1f (member)

 StackTrace:
 at System.DirectoryServices.DirectoryEntry.CommitChanges()
 at HCI.DirectoryServices.AdLds.Role.Save() in c:\Projects\ET\Shared\HCI.DirectoryServices\AdLds\Role.cs:line 186
 at HCI.Test.ADManager.PasswordModifier.Main() in c:\Projects\ET\ADManager\HCI.Test.ADManager\Program.cs:line 303
 at System.AppDomain._nExecuteAssembly(RuntimeAssembly assembly, String[] args)
 at Microsoft.VisualStudio.HostingProcess.HostProc.RunUsersAssembly()
 at System.Threading.ExecutionContext.RunInternal(ExecutionContext executionContext, ContextCallback callback, Object state, Boolean preserveSyncCtx)
 at System.Threading.ExecutionContext.Run(ExecutionContext executionContext, ContextCallback callback, Object state, Boolean preserveSyncCtx)
 at System.Threading.ExecutionContext.Run(ExecutionContext executionContext, ContextCallback callback, Object state)
 at System.Threading.ThreadHelper.ThreadStart()
</blockquote>

From what I have read online, this message indicates there is a problem with the member attribute of the group, but I have no idea what it could be. As I stated, the same code works perfectly when these specific users are excluded. I haven't been

I have two TSV files and I want to merge them based on commonality in the first column. The column is without a header, but the data is the name of each company.

I have an awk code that is close to what I want. The problem is that I want to merge the info for every single time the company is mentioned, not just the first time.

items.tsv looks like this:

<pre><code>IBM 0.0107 100.0%
APPL   0.0457 98.0%
GOOGL   0.0227 100.0%
GOOGL   0.0197 100.0%
GOOGL   0.0997 90.0%
GOOGL   0.0397 10.0%
</code></pre>

vendors.tsv:

<pre><code>IBM Dec 2011
APPL Jan 2014
GOOGL June 2015
</code></pre>

With the code I have, the output is:

<pre><code>IBM 0.0107 100.0% Dec 2011
APPL 0.0457 98.0% Jan 2014
GOOGL 0.0227   100.0% June 2015
</code></pre>

Three lines are missing! The desired output is this:

<pre><code>IBM 0.0107 100.0% Dec 2011
APPL 0.0457 98.0% Jan 2014
GOOGL 0.0227   100.0% June 2015
GOOGL   0.0197 100.0% June 2015
GOOGL   0.0997 90.0% June 2015
GOOGL   0.0397 10.0% June 2015
</code></pre>

I have an app in React which, at a basic level, is a document that displays data from an arbitrary number of 2nd-level "child" resources, and each child displays data from an arbitrary number of 3rd-level "grandchild" resources, and each grandchild displays data from an arbitrary number of 4th-level "great-grandchild" resources.

This is the basic JSON structure retrieved from my API server:

<pre><code>{ id: 1,
  children: [
    { id: 1,
      grandchildren: [
        { id: 1,
          greatgrandchildren: [{ id: 1 }, { id: 2 }, ...]
        },
        ...
      ]
    },
    ...
  ]
}
</code></pre>

The objects at each level have a bunch of additional properties I haven't shown here for simplicity.

As per the recommended React way of doing things, this object is retrieved and set as state at the top-level component of my app when it loads, then the relevant data is passed down as props to the children in order to build out the component tree, which mirrors this structure.

This is fine, however I need to be able to do CRUD (create/read/update/delete) operations on each resource, and it's turning out to be a pain because of the need to pass the entire data object to <code>setState()</code> when I'm just trying to modify a small part of it. It's not so bad at the top or 2nd levels, but anything past that and things get unwieldy quickly due to the need to iterate, fetch the object I want based on <code>id</code>, change it, then build a copy of the entire structure with just that bit changed. The React addons provide an <a href="http://facebook.github.io/react/docs/update.html" rel="nofollow"><code>update()</code></a> function, which is useful, but really only helps with the last step - I still have to deal with nested iteration and rebuilding the relevant array

The question I'm facing is as follows: list the first letters of the product names
and their totals. Only display the letter and count if there are 3 or more products
beginning with that letter of the alphabet.

Clearly the query requires the use of the COUNT aggregate, but I am spinning my
wheels looking at this. How do I write this query?

expected output:

<pre><code>ProductName   Total
C   9
G   11
</code></pre>

ETC...

I'm assuming I need a SUBSTRING in my select statement

<pre><code>SELECT SUBSTRING(ProductName,1,1)   AS ProductName,
     COUNT(ProductName)   AS Total
FROM   Products
</code></pre>

But using WHERE with a count function will give me an aggregate error is
SQLServer2012?

29023842 SQL COUNT function to find commonality

I have a Database where I am looking to get current room numbers and previous room numbers.

The data looks like this.
Table X

<pre><code>Name, room_number, Start_Date, End_Date, status
Bob, A1, 2015-04-03, null, transfer
Bob, B5, 2013-04-15, 2015-04-03, somestatus
Bob, B7, 2011-04-15, 2013-04-15, someotherstatus
Smith, A2, 2015-04-03, null, transfer
Smith, B4, 2013-10-15, 2015-04-03, someotherstatus
Smith, B8, 2011-04-15, 2013-10-15, somestatus
</code></pre>

What I want to bring back is the below.

Bob, A1, 2015-04-03, null, transfer Current Room
Bob, B5, 2013-04-15, 2015-04-03 Previous room
Smith, A2, 2015-04-03, null, transfer Current Room
Smith, B4, 2013-10-15, 2015-04-03 Previous room

Please let me know if this is clear enough.

What I currently have is

<pre><code>Select Name, room_number, Start_Date, End_Date, status
from TableX
where start_date = today
and status = transfer
</code></pre>

which gives me all of the people rooms. Not sure how to get previous room numbers because the status outside of transfer doesnt mean anything. The commonality is that end date is not null if it is their current room

Thanks

29775440	What is the best practice for generating launch images for apps where the initial screen varies? Previously I've used screenshotting in the simulator to generate launch images. However the app I'm working on now displays one of two completely different screens depending on whether the user has set-up an account with a cloud service. There is no commonality between the two screens. Should I just display a completely empty image, one that is blank except for an empty navigation bar, or something else? I considered a logo but the HIG warns against splash screens.	Launch images for app with variable initial screen

I have a query-related content set (from emails) that are being reprocessed using the <code>tm</code> package. Wanting to represent it graphically, I came across <a href="https://sites.google.com/site/miningtwitter/questions/talking-about/wordclouds/comparison-cloud" rel="nofollow noreferrer">this twitter cloud comparison on text</a> and am trying to load and represent my data like it does. I have more than 500 lists of corpus data. When converted to a <code>DocumentTermMatrix</code> it gives all words in the lists which amounts to more than 3k words.

data: (corpus) - b

<pre><code>[[538]]
<<PlainTextDocument (metadata: 7)>>
  kumar m santhosh   monday october   pm rizal herwin g s venkatesh global business reporting cc tjhin minarti arsojo nindyo subje

[[539]]
<<PlainTextDocument (metadata: 7)>>
  harjono bambang wednesday october   pm global business reporting cc saptadi firman subject re commercial asia booking point limits

[[540]]
<<PlainTextDocument (metadata: 7)>>
  kumar m santhosh   tuesday october   global business reporting ramesh sandeep talanki   g s venkatesh cc challagundla ram bhupal chowdary subject fw please approve qlikview gpa access please action access request regards santhosh monteleone elif monday october   g s venkatesh kumar m santhosh cc singh sarvjeet saini subject fw please approve qlikview gpa access hi guys can please get access   finiasi jieni monday october   monteleone elif subject fw please approve qlikview gpa access hi elif hope   well   able approve request access   pacific sites please regards jieni   finiasi jieni monday september   deo ravinesh subject please approve qlikview gpa access hello can please review attached form click line manager approval approve

[[541]]
<<PlainTextDocument (metadata: 7)>>
roe clarification

[[542]]
<<PlainTextDocument (metadata: 7)>>
  heo jae hyun wednesday october   icis helpdesk subject case id fw questions gpa

29795825	If I am listening to Ethernet packets going across a Wi-Fi network using a card in monitor mode, and listening to Bluetooth packets using an Ubertooth, is there any way to link both types of packets to devices? As far as I am aware there no commonality between the Bluetooth BD_ADDR and the Ethernet MAC address of a device. Essentially: is there a common denominator in Wi-Fi and Bluetooth packets that can be used to link the two? Edit: just to add, the device in question is a smartphone.	Linking Bluetooth and Ethernet packets

A server of mine has been under dos attacks for the past few weeks. They've just now starting randomizing the source so I can't simply drop the packets by source IP anymore.

Here are a few of the packets from tcpdump:

<pre><code>23:58:32.229878 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 242, id 21915, offset 0, flags [none], proto UDP (17), length 42)
    31.196.24.4.23360 > x.44463: [udp sum ok] UDP, length 14
        0x0000: 4500 002a 559b 0000 f211 2c4a 1fc4 1804 E..*U.....,J....
        0x0010: 17eb f72a 5b40 adaf 0016 2e87 0001 0000 ...*[@..........
        0x0020: 0002 58b0 26ca 0000 01f0 0000 0000   ..X.&.....

00:09:46.648582 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 119, id 31037, offset 0, flags [none], proto UDP (17), length 35)
    98.165.122.244.64929 > x.44463: [udp sum ok] UDP, length 7
        0x0000: 4500 0023 793d 0000 7711 dddd 62a5 7af4 E..#y=..w...b.z.
        0x0010: 17eb f72a fda1 adaf 000f 393f 0015 cf4f ...*......9?...O
        0x0020: 082b 5700 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000   .+W...........

00:15:26.680685 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 242, id 50739, offset 0, flags [none], proto UDP (17), length 42)
    93.187.72.7.15772 > x.44463: [udp sum ok] UDP, length 14
        0x0000: 4500 002a c633 0000 f211 4db7 5dbb 4807 E..*.3....M.].H.
        0x0010: 17eb f72a 3d9c adaf 0016 de30 0001 0000 ...*=......0....
        0x0020: 0002 58b0 26ca 0000 01f0 0000 0000   ..X.&.....

00:30:52.615474 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 242, id 14833, offset 0, flags [none], proto UDP (17), length 42)
    73.183.53.2.22109 > x.44463: [udp sum ok] UDP, length 14
        0x0000: 4500 002a 39f1 0000 f211 0103 49b7 3502 E..*9.......I.5.
        0x0010: 17eb f72a 565d adaf 0016 ec78 0001 0000 ...*V].....x....
        0x0020: 0002 58b0 26ca 0000 01f0 0000 0000   ..X.&.....

00:30:45.109025 IP (tos 0x0, ttl 242, id 30860, offset 0, flags [none], proto UDP (17), length 42)
    88.155.91.9.24065 > x.44463: [udp sum ok] UDP, length 14
        0x0000: 4500 002a 788c 0000 f211 8d7c 589b 5b09 E..*x......|X.[.
        0x0010: 17eb f72a 5e01 adaf 0016 afe9 0001 0000 ...*^...........
        0x0020: 0002 58b0 26ca 0000 01f0 0000 0000   ..X.&.....

I've made a bunch of attempts at a quicksort algorithm, which I just can't seem to make work. This code is the closest I've gotten, except that it about one in five times it doesn't fully sort - it outputs something like <code>266, 186, 219, 276, 357, 405, 686, 767, 834, 862</code>. I've tried to find a commonality between all the sets of numbers that do this, but I can't find anything. I've spent many hours stepping through it with a debugger but can't see anything (although I feel like I'm missing something obvious). What am I doing wrong?

<pre><code>public static void sort(ArrayList<Integer> arr, int left, int right) {
    int i = left - 1, j = right, v = arr.get(right);
    if(right - i == 0 || right - i == 1)return;

    for(;;) {
        while(arr.get(++i) < v);
        while(v < arr.get(--j) && j != 0)
            if(j == 1)break;
        if(i >= j)break;

        Collections.swap(arr, i, j);
    }
    Collections.swap(arr, i, right);

    sort(arr, left, i - 1);
    sort(arr, i, right);
}
</code></pre>

29904729 Quicksort occasionally not completing?

I have a custom view which can zoom and pan. All it does is display a <code>path</code> (the coordinates of which are acquired from an API). Since <code>Path</code>s are uploaded as texture into the GPU and then drawn, there is a maximum limit on the dimension of the <code>path</code> that can be drawn (which varies from device to device). My custom view can grow pretty large (> 30000 pixels in area) and in order to get around the limitation, I have been using <code>setLayerType(LAYER_TYPE_SOFTWARE)</code> on my custom view. It's been working well but it doesn't help me in delivering 60FPS.

In order to bring the frame rate to 60FPS, I have decided to switch back to <code>LAYER_TYPE_NONE</code>. Now, instead of letting the path scale unchecked, I have decided to stop it at some particular zoom level and for further zooming, scale the <code>canvas</code> (at the loss of crispness). In order to find the zoom level at which I should stop scaling <code>path</code> and start scaling the <code>canvas</code>, I have been doing some trails (I am using nexus 7 (2012) and nexus 9 as test devices)

I expected to see the message <code>path too large to be rendered into a texture</code> only after hitting the texture size limit (which I find out using <code>canvas.isHardwareAccelerated()</code>).

<ol>
<li>For nexus 7, the texture size limit is 2048, but the path disappears when its width or height hits <a href="http://stackoverflow.com/questions/8873242/android-android-graphics-path-width-limited-to-2036">2036</a> & I see <code>path too large to be rendered into a texture</code> in the log. I expected this to happen at 2048!!</li>
<li>For nexus 9, the texture size limit is 16384, but sometimes the app crashes with the log <code>A/libc ： Fatal signal 11 (SIGSEGV), code 1, fault addr 0x78 in tid 7252 (RenderThread)</code> before even the texture limit is hit. For eg., these are some of the dimensions of the custom view when the app crashes: (7199, 5049), (13814, 2500), (8040, 4200). The only commonality I could find among those is that the total area of the custom view (and also the <code>path</code>) grows beyond 32,000,000 pixels. </li>
</ol>

Therefore, I couldn't decide when exactly I should switch from scaling <code>path</code> to scaling <code>canvas</code>. Any ideas as to when to do that?

EDIT 1

As a hobby, I'm making a 2D RPG in XNA and C#. I have a class called ObjectiveData. Its only member is a string called objectiveID. Derived from this are various other classes (GatherItemsObjectiveData, SpeakToNPCObjectiveData, etc) - all of them are suppose to store their own objective data related to that particular objective (gatherItemsObjectiveData would hold details on which item to collect and how many, etc). The only commonality between them is objectiveID, hence why it's in the parent class.

I had XML serialization of this working when each of the derived classes had their own objectiveID variable, but I want it to be in the parent class so that I can get the objectiveID without knowing what derived class it is, etc. When I made the switch to putting objectiveID in the parent, it no longer works (says XMl element "objective" not found). So now I'm trying to figure out how to get it to pass the objectiveID to its parent in the XML file.

C# Code:

<pre><code>   using System;
   using System.Collections.Generic;
   using System.Linq;
   using System.Text;
   using System.Xml.Serialization;

   namespace RpgLibrary.QuestClasses
   {
      public class ObjectivesData
      {
         [XmlArray("ObjectivesList")]
         [XmlArrayItem("KillXObjectiveData", typeof(KillXObjectiveData))]
         [XmlArrayItem("GatherXItemsObjectiveData", typeof
(GatherXItemsObjectiveData))]
         [XmlArrayItem("SpeakToNPCObjectiveData", typeof
(SpeakToNPCObjectiveData))]
         [XmlArrayItem("VisitAreaObjectiveData", typeof(VisitAreaObjectiveData))]
         public List<ObjectiveData> ObjectivesList;

         public ObjectivesData()
         {
            ObjectivesList = new List<ObjectiveData>();
         }
      }

Is there an idiomatic Go way for abstracting resource allocation/deallocation?
My initial guess is to abstract the allocation/deallocation in a higher-order function:

<pre><code>func withResource(f func(Resource)error) error {
    // allocate resource
    // defer free resource
    return f(resource)
}
</code></pre>

However, this line of thinking is borrowed directly from the functional paradigm
and doesn't seem to align well with Go's largely imperative nature.

As a concrete example, running a daemon for the duration of a block of code is a
recurring theme in my current project, so I've created a <code>withDaemon</code>
function to abstract the commonality:

<pre><code>func withDaemon(
    cmd *exec.Cmd,
    f func(io.ReadCloser, io.ReadCloser, io.WriteCloser) error,
) error {
    stdout, err := cmd.StdoutPipe()
    if err != nil {
        return fmt.Errorf("couldn't get stdout: %v", err)
    }

    stderr, err := cmd.StdoutPipe()
    if err != nil {
        return fmt.Errorf("couldn't get stderr: %v", err)
    }

    stdin, err := cmd.StdinPipe()
    if err != nil {
        return fmt.Errorf("couldn't get stdin: %v", err)
    }

    if err := cmd.Start(); err != nil {
        return fmt.Errorf("failed to start: %v", err)
    }

I have a device that generates 6 different types of XML notifications, via TCP, at random. I am already successfully deserializing the notifications; however, 1 particular notification, event, I need some advice on how to handle it more efficiently.

Here are 3/36 examples of the event notifications:

<pre><code>Example 1
<event>
 <property1>721695632</property1>
 <property2>266</property2>
 <class1>
  <property31>dirk</property31>
  <property32>192.168.1.110</property32>
  <property33>fx</property33>
 </class1>
</event>

Example 2
<event>
 <property1>721555130</property1>
 <property2>263</property2>
 <class2>
  <property41>00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00</property41>
  <property42>569</property42>
 </class2>
</event>

Example 3
<event>
 <property1>724342931</property1>
 <property2>326</property2>
 <class3>
  <property51>23</property51>
  <property52>00-00-00-00-00-00-00-02</property52>
  <property53>100.00</property53>
  <property54>0000AF72B7C12094EE833326234</property54>
 </class3>
</event>
</code></pre>

I'm trying to write a SProc in db2/400 in a V7R2 environment which creates a CTE based on the parameters passed. I then need to perform a recursive query on the CTE.

I'm running issues into creating and executing the dynamic CTE.

According to <a href="http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/ssw_ibm_i_72/db2/rbafzpreph2.htm" rel="nofollow">http://www-01.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/ssw_ibm_i_72/db2/rbafzpreph2.htm</a> the <code>prepare</code> statement does not work with the <code>WITH</code> or <code>SELECT</code> statements directly.

I tried to wrap both the dynamic CTE and dynamic <code>SELECT</code> in a <code>VALUES INTO</code> and manage to successfully prepare the statement. The issue then comes when I try to execute the statement.

I get an error code of <code>SQL0518</code> which is defined here (CTRL+F for 'SQL0518' to jump down): <a href="http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/iseries/v5r2/ic2924/index.htm?info/rzala/rzalamsg.html" rel="nofollow">http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/iseries/v5r2/ic2924/index.htm?info/rzala/rzalamsg.html</a> (NOTE*: This link is for V5R2 but the error code and text portion of my error is exact to the error listed here with the same code. So I'm sure the error code remained the same between versions)

From the 3 recovery suggestions listed, the second seems unlikely to be the case since my <code>execute</code> is the very next line after my <code>prepare</code>. Suggestion 3 also seems unlikely because there is no use of <code>commit</code> or <code>rollback</code>. So I am inclined to believe suggestion 1 applies to my particular case. However, I do not understand how to take the suggested steps.

<blockquote>
  If &1 identifies a prepared SELECT or DECLARE PROCEDURE statement, a different prepared statement must be named in the EXECUTE statement.
</blockquote>

Am I supposed to have two prepare statements for the same execute? Syntactically how would this look?

Here is the code for my SProc for reference:

I've had a number of users reporting crashing on iOS 8.3. The crash log states:

<pre><code>Terminating app due to uncaught exception
'NSInvalidArgumentException',
reason: '*** -[__NSArrayM insertObject:atIndex:]: object cannot be nil'
</code></pre>

But I'm not inserting any nil objects into any arrays.

One of the last calls in the stack trace is to <code>[TTSSpeechSynthesizer
_startSpeakingString:orAttributedString:toURL:withLanguageCode:request:error:]
</code>, so I figured it might be something to do with
<code>AVSpeechSynthesizer</code> - and lo and behold, once I removed all TTS
code the app stopped crashing.

This crash is only happening for a small subset of users, and the only
commonality I've been able to find so far is that they're all on 8.3. Some of the apps
that are crashing haven't been updated in over a year and worked fine just prior to
them updating.

Anyone have any ideas on what could be causing this?

31079342 AVSpeechSynthesizer causing crashes on iOS 8.3

We are really looking for help from the community we are getting issues where our clients website can no longer reach my api and timeout with.

<pre><code>Connection timed out after 10001 milliseconds.
</code></pre>

We have contacted our hosts media temple and they cant give me any resolution and we really need some help.

Here is a video of my issue we are experiencing.

<a href="http://bit.ly/1CEIYOH" rel="nofollow">http://bit.ly/1CEIYOH</a>

Here is a trace route to our api, it works fine for many of our users but some are now getting issues like below.

<pre><code>1 50.23.120.193-static.reverse.softlayer.com (50.23.120.193) 0.513 ms 0.491 ms 0.481 ms
2 ae0.dar02.sr01.sjc01.networklayer.com (50.23.118.132) 0.366 ms ae0.dar01.sr01.sjc01.networklayer.com (50.23.118.130) 0.406 ms ae0.dar02.sr01.sjc01.networklayer.com (50.23.118.132) 0.302 ms
3 50.97.19.164-static.reverse.softlayer.com (50.97.19.164) 0.775 ms 0.701 ms ae8.bbr01.eq01.sjc02.networklayer.com (173.192.18.248) 0.803 ms
4 equinix-ix.sjc1.us.voxel.net (206.223.116.4) 0.741 ms 0.794 ms 0.868 ms
5 173.231.161.193 (173.231.161.193) 48.109 ms 44.392 ms 44.397 ms
6 0.te1-2.tsr1.dal2.us.voxel.net (107.6.99.249) 79.040 ms 79.065 ms 80.685 ms
7 0.te2-2.tsr3.iad1.us.voxel.net (173.231.161.189) 78.472 ms 78.438 ms 78.414 ms
8 173.231.160.90 (173.231.160.90) 81.183 ms 81.158 ms 173.231.160.82 (173.231.160.82) 78.348 ms
9 internap.iad1.us.voxel.net (173.231.161.74) 78.815 ms 78.794 ms 78.751 ms
10 border2.te4-1-bbnet1.wdc012.pnap.net (216.52.127.39) 78.455 ms border2.pc2-bbnet2.wdc012.pnap.net (216.52.127.76) 78.282 ms 78.261 ms
11 net2ez-3.border2.wdc012.pnap.net (64.94.31.142) 79.218 ms 79.159 ms 79.094 ms
12 * * *
13 * * *
14 * * *
15 * * *
16 * * *
17 * * *
18 * * *

I'm just starting to play with Ramda a bit, and I'm relatively new to functional programming in general. I'm starting to get the hang of how to structure my programs, but I keep getting hung up on a certain aspect. I feel that I must be missing some key concept.

I'm not even certain of how to word my question, so I am going to start with an example. This code snippet is a portion of the calculation for the centroid of an arbitrary polygon:

<pre><code>var centroidX = R.converge(
                R.divide,
                R.compose(
                  R.sum,
                  R.map(
                    R.converge(
                      R.multiply,
                      R.converge(R.add, x1, x2),
                      diffOfProducts
)
                  ),
                  makeVertexPairs
                ),
                sixTimesPolyArea
              );
var centroidY = R.converge(
                R.divide,
                R.compose(
                  R.sum,
                  R.map(
                    R.converge(
                      R.multiply,
                      R.converge(R.add, y1, y2),
                      diffOfProducts
)
                  ),
                  makeVertexPairs
                ),
                sixTimesPolyArea
              );
Geom.centroid = R.curry(function(vertices) {
                  return [centroidX(vertices), centroidY(vertices)];

I am working with a legacy system that implements a TPH for a certain number of items. So the current structure looks like this

<pre><code> Abstract Class 1   Abstract Class 2   Abstract Class 3
       | | |
    ---------   ---------   ---------
   | | | | | | | | |
   T1 T2 T3   T4   T5 T6   T7 T8 T9
</code></pre>

So Type (T*) is a discriminator across all tables but since certain types share common columns, there are a significant number of different tables. The problem is that all of these items actually share a small commonality but there is no way to gather all of these items into a collection. In reality the hierarchy actually should look more like this.

<pre><code>   ---------- Base Abstract 1 ----------
       | | |
 Abstract Class 1   Abstract Class 2   Abstract Class 3
       | | |
    ---------   ---------   ---------
   | | | | | | | | |
   T1 T2 T3   T4   T5 T6   T7 T8 T9
</code></pre>

So essentially what we have is a TPT where each Table per type is a TPH. For a real world example, here is what we need.

<pre><code>   ---------- Vehicle   ----------
       | | |
      Car   Boat   Plane
       | | |
    ---------   ---------   ---------
   | | | | | | | | |
  BMW Toyota Fiat   T4   T5 T6   T7   T8 T9
</code></pre>

Obviously there are some design flaws with the initial design and no one anticipated needing to grab a list of all vehicles without querying 3 different tables. So my question is, with the existing structure is there a way add this new hierarchy to entity framework. I was thinking something like this

I have a test dataframe that looks something like this:

<pre><code>data = pd.DataFrame([[0,0,0,3,6,5,6,1],[1,1,1,3,4,5,2,0],[2,1,0,3,6,5,6,1],
[3,0,0,2,9,4,2,1]], columns=["id", "sex", "split", "group0Low", "group0High",
"group1Low", "group1High", "trim"])

grouped = data.groupby(['sex','split']).mean()

stacked = grouped.stack().reset_index(level=2)
stacked.columns = ['group_level', 'mean']
</code></pre>

Next, I want to separate out group_level and stack those 2 new factors:

<pre><code>stacked['group'] = stacked.group_level.str[:6]
stacked['level'] = stacked.group_level.str[6:]
</code></pre>

This all works fine. My question is this:

This works if my column names ("group0Low", "group0High", "group1Low",
"group1High") have something in common with each other.

What if instead my column names were more like "routeLow", "routeHigh",
"landmarkLow", "landmarkHigh"? How would I use str to split group_level in this
case?

This question is similar to this one posted here: <a href="http://stackoverflow.
com/questions/31881166/slice-split-string-series-at-various-
positions/31881349#31881349">Slice/split string Series at various
positions</a>

The difference is all of my column subnames are different and have no
commonality (whereas in the other post everything had group or class in the name).
Is there a regex string, or some other method, I can use to do this stacking?

31886929 Pandas split column name

looking for a clever solution to this puzzle. I need to order the below data frame so that its sorted by rows with the most commonality with a value of 1 with the other rows. In sorted_df, first 4 rows have the most commonality, the next 4 have 1 in common, and the last two have none. Thanks for your help or pointing me in the right direction.

<pre><code>unsorted_df <- read.table(text="c1 c2 c3 c4 c5 c6 c7 c8 c9 c10 c11 c12
1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1
0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0", header=T, sep="")

sorted_df <- read.table(text="c1 c2 c3 c4 c5 c6 c7 c8 c9 c10 c11 c12
1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1", header=T, sep="")
</code></pre>

Thanks for the comments, let me explain the sorting purpose - each row represents a person and the columns are true/false attributes. I am trying to find those that have the most overlapping/common attributes. For convenience, I want those with a lot of overlap to be at the top of the list.

Imagine cols like IsHappy, HasCar, HasPhone, etc. So there isn't a baseline, every row can have none, one, or more. I need to find rows with the most overlap and place them on top for convenience.

What is a good Amazon Redshift column encoding for a VARCHAR column where each row contains a short (usually 50-100 characters) value that contains little repetition, but for which there is a high degree of similarity across the rows? (Identical prefixes, in particular.)

The maddeningly terse <a href="http://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/lzo-encoding.html" rel="nofollow">LZO description</a> makes it sound like LZO is applied individually to each value. In that case, there will be no shared dictionary across the rows and little commonality to exploit. OTOH, if the LZO is applied to an entire 1 MB block of values written to disk, it would perform well.

<a href="http://docs.aws.amazon.com/redshift/latest/dg/c_Byte_dictionary_encoding.html" rel="nofollow">Byte Dictionary</a> sounds like it only yields savings when the values are identical rather than similar, so not a good option.

32183168 Good encoding for VARCHAR with similarity across rows

I need to populate a pie chart dynamicaly with a PHP script I have.

My concept have a range bar that updates the series according to the values contained for each index in the json. I found a pie graph that looks like that: <a href="http://codepen.io/KenFalcon/pen/OVKOZB" rel="nofollow">http://codepen.io/KenFalcon/pen/OVKOZB</a>.

However I think it is not implemented with json.

I have another example, but this one only accepts 2 values by default (value 1 and value 2). Here it is <a href="http://codepen.io/jaybaz1/pen/blgfh" rel="nofollow">http://codepen.io/jaybaz1/pen/blgfh</a>

```
<pre><code>  $.getJSON('https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/s.cdpn.io/132755/GetTableData.json', function(data, response){
  var JSONRowData = data.ResponseData[0].RowData;

  $.each(JSONRowData, function(i){
  var $this = $(this);
  //Save each column value into a seperate array
  commonality.arrays.complete_data.push([$this[1], $this[2]]);
  commonality.arrays.commonality.push(parseFloat($this[0]));

  var to = parseInt($this[1]),
  to2 = to.toFixed(2),
  from = parseInt($this[2]),
  from2 = from.toFixed(2);

  commonality.arrays.coverageTo.push(to);
  commonality.arrays.coverageFrom.push(from);

  //Set default array values
  commonality.value.commonality = commonality.arrays.commonality[0];
  commonality.value.coverageTo = commonality.arrays.coverageTo[0];
  commonality.value.coverageFrom = commonality.arrays.coverageFrom[0];
  });

  var a = new RBM_init_commonality.pieChart(commonality.arrays.div[0]);
  var b = new RBM_init_commonality.pieChart(commonality.arrays.div[1]);

  update_graph(a, b);
```

I want to be able to collect basic stats on the use of a webapp by users, both anonymous and logged-in.

The commonality here would be that using session ids, I could store data for both logged-in and logged-out users, and still be able to link the stored stats to a given session (who the session belongs to is immaterial).

However, I'm running into issues with collecting the <code>session_key</code>, as this does not appear to be set when an anonymous user enters the site (presumably because of the fact Django sessions are <a href="https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/1.4/topics/http/sessions/#when-sessions-are-saved" rel="nofollow">only saved when modified</a>.

When I test a view with a logged in user:

<pre><code>def create(request, *args, **kwargs):
    print request.session.session_key
</code></pre>

For a logged in user, the <code>session_key</code> is printed. For a logged out user or anonymous user this is <code>None</code>. On first request to the site, the session does not exist and consequently is not available to the view.

My current plan is to create a custom Middleware as a subclass of the official session middleware, but overriding <code>process_request()</code> to instantiate sessions for those who do not have one via <code>session.save()</code>.

My only concern with this approach is that I'm not sure if it will have unforseen consequences for other parts of Django - do people have any suggestions?

32458657 Django sessions for anonymous users

I have data in the form of two keys that need to be combined based on a commonality between the two. In other words, I want to create a long string of combined pairs for every instance that it is shared. Please refer to the table below for reference and examples:

What my data looks like:

<pre><code> KEY1 | KEY2
 ===========
  1   A
  1   B
  1   C
  2   A
  2   F
  3   D
  3   G
  3   H
</code></pre>

How I want to create new columns:

<pre><code> KEY1 | KEY2 | NEW KEY1 | NEW KEY2
 ================================
   1   A   1_A_B_C   A_1_2
   1   B   1_A_B_C   B_1
   1   C   1_A_B_C   C_1
   2   A   2_A_F   A_1_2
   2   F   2_A_F   F_2
   3   D   3_D_G_H   D_3
   3   G   3_D_G_H   G_3
   3   H   3_D_G_H   H_3
</code></pre>

Note that in the example where KEY1 = 1, the NEW KEY1 becomes a string of every instance of KEY2 associated with KEY1. The same would be done then for KEY2. Please note that I am using SQL Server 2008.

Thank you.

I've recently come across a problem in some C# code where using outer parameters with many generic arguments is the most natural solution. (In effect, the problem is that our code base has two almost identical modules with a distressing amount of code repetition. These modules consist of classes that are structurally virtually identical, but are related in such a way that normal OO abstraction (interfaces / base classes) does not suffice to express their commonality.) So a typical file in the common code might look like:

<pre><code>public partial class Module<T1, T2, ..., TN>
{
   public abstract class Foo
   {
      public virtual T1 DoFoo(T2 t2, T3, t3)
      {
         //...
      }
   }
}
</code></pre>

where <code>N</code> is a very large number.

This all works fairly cleanly when the code is correct, but when a compilation error is triggered Visual Studio includes the generic parameters in the error messages leading to illegible messages like, say:

<pre><code>Error in Module<T1, T2, ..., TN>.Foo.DoFoo
    missing ';' on 13:83
</code></pre>

The <code>Module<...></code> business takes up so much space that it's very hard to even see what the error is.

Ideally, I would like to be able to configure VS 2013/process the error messages such that generic parameters are not included and we get instead something like

<pre><code>Error in Module<>.Foo.DoFoo missing ';'
</code></pre>

BACKGROUND -- We develop <code>C++11</code> code and write unit tests using gtest/gmock. This is built on a Windows server using SCons and <code>g++</code> in <code>MinGW</code>. We started having occasional problems when executing unit tests: silent exits, expectation errors, exception pop-ups... with no obvious pattern or commonality and not easily reproduceable. Eventually, a colleague narrowed it down to a case when apparently a thread was joined without even starting to execute its payload function. In this case, there were no exceptions or alike. The test simply failed due to expectation not being met. I then made a further simpler test case involving neither our codebase nor gtest/gmock.

BRIEF QUESTION -- Consider the following code snippet:

<pre><code>bool flag(false);
std::thread worker([&] () { flag = true; });
worker.join();
assert(flag);
</code></pre>

When executed once, this appears to work fine. By "once" I mean once in the test executable. This executable is then run repeatedly many times from a command file.

However, when executed repeatedly within the test itself, the above assertion would often fail; sometimes on the very second repetition, other times after many thousands repetitions.

It appears g++ <code>std::thread</code> does not behave well under MinGW (4.8.0/32) -- Thread is successfully (i.e. no exceptions) created, it is joinable, and it can be joined. However, in some cases its payload function in never executed. -- I know MinGW does not have full POSIX pthreads and I already looked at <a href="http://stackoverflow.com/questions/6727796/using-threads-with-mingw">Using threads with MinGW?</a>, <a href="http://stackoverflow.com/questions/16605925/pthread-create-not-enough-space">pthread_create not enough space</a>, <a href="http://stackoverflow.com/questions/15718904/mingw-and-stdthread">MinGW and std::thread</a>, and alike to no avail. We do use static linking (for a different reason) and I also found <a href="https://gcc.gnu.org/bugzilla/show_bug.cgi?id=57740" rel="nofollow">https://gcc.gnu.org/bugzilla/show_bug.cgi?id=57740</a>.

It all kind of points to a race condition in thread implementation. Making both

I have a 20GB file and a 400MB file which I'm mapping each to project 6 attributes each. I then create a K, V RDD by creating a hash with part of the attributes (first 2 letters of firstname and first 4 letters of surname).

So I now have <code>a: RDD[K,V]</code> and <code>b: RDD[K,V]</code> with a common key so I want to join them

<code>a.join(b).map(x=> [check commonality in the attributes]).SaveAsTextFile(fileout)</code>

The strange part is that I run this on HDFS on my 16GB Macbook and it works in around 16 mins. When I put it on our 3 worker node cluster with 96GB each I get repeated FetchFailed exceptions.

Can this really be down to the HDFS on my mac all being same SSD and the absence of network IO or is there something else I can look at?

I'm using Cloudera 5.3.1 and running spark on Yarn, the executor logs have limited information I've not worked out how to adjust the logging level of executors to get more info. Any idea how to do this?

Example stack below;

<pre><code>FetchFailed(null, shuffleId=0, mapId=-1, reduceId=6, message=
org.apache.spark.shuffle.MetadataFetchFailedException: Missing an output location for shuffle 0
   at org.apache.spark.MapOutputTracker$$anonfunorgapache$spark$MapOutputTracker$$convertMapStatuses$1.apply(MapOutputTracker.scala:386)
   at org.apache.spark.MapOutputTracker$$anonfunorgapache$spark$MapOutputTracker$$convertMapStatuses$1.apply(MapOutputTracker.scala:383)
   at scala.collection.TraversableLike$$anonfunmap1.apply(TraversableLike.scala:244)
   at scala.collection.TraversableLike$$anonfunmap1.apply(TraversableLike.scala:244)
   at scala.collection.IndexedSeqOptimized$class.foreach(IndexedSeqOptimized.scala:33)
   at scala.collection.mutable.ArrayOps$ofRef.foreach(ArrayOps.scala:108)
   at scala.collection.TraversableLike$class.map(TraversableLike.scala:244)
   at scala.collection.mutable.ArrayOps$ofRef.map(ArrayOps.scala:108)

I'm trying to make a choropleth map using d3 and jenks natural breaks using the example here: <a href="http://bl.ocks.org/tmcw/4969184" rel="nofollow noreferrer">http://bl.ocks.org/tmcw/4969184</a>

My <code>json</code> file looks like:

<pre><code>{
  "type": "Topology",
  "objects": {
    "counties": {
      "type": "GeometryCollection",
      "bbox": [-179.1473399999999, 17.674395666000066, 179.77848000000006, 71.38921046500008],
      "geometries": [
        {
          "type": "Polygon",
          "properties": {
            "fips": "01001",
            "name": "Autauga County",
            "state": "AL"
          },
          "id": "01001",
          "arcs": [[0,1,2,3,4]]
        }, …
</code></pre>

And my <code>csv</code> is:

<pre><code>fips,value
01001,0.097
01003,0.091
01005,0.134
01007,0.121
01009,0.099
01011,0.164
…
</code></pre>

This is my <code>d3</code> code:

<pre><code>var scales = {};

I have multiple arrays. I need to find the largest subset of arrays, such that, all arrays in that subset have atleast an element in common with each other.
By largest I mean, the subset should have most number of arrays. I am not interested in finding which particular arrays are in the subset, but rather the size of the subset.
e.g. if:

<pre><code>a1 = [1,3,7]
a2 = [3,5,7]
a3 = [2,8,9]
a4 = [7,8,9]
</code></pre>

then I should get largest subset size as 3, because largest subset of given arrays would be <code>a1</code>,<code>a2</code> and <code>a4</code>, because:

a1 ∩ a2 != ∅ && a1 ∩ a4 != ∅ && a2 ∩ a4 != ∅

I have a function <code>common(array1,array2)</code> which returns true if array1 ∩ array2 != ∅ and false otherwise.
 One way of solving it would be to make all possible pairs of arrays, and check them for commonality. But the issue here is, given a list of pairs that have common element(s) between them, how to construct the largest subset.
e.g. given the above example, how to construct {a1,a2,a4} from (a1,a2), (a1,a4), (a2, a4), (a3,a4).

33617810 Algorithm: find largest subset from arrays

The situation is pretty straight forward :

PHP 5.3.2 is being used as an intermediary to handle (obfuscate) some static files on a server. This process has been in place for a while (1-2years). Recently (last several days) some files are having their EOF markers truncated / malformed. These files themselves have not changed in some cases for over a year or 2 as well.

What I have tried:

<code>readfile()</code> ,
<code>file_get_contents</code>,
and
<code>fopen(), fread(), fclose()</code> processes

The files on the server, when directly linked to, are downloaded without PHP handling them, and their EOF (specifically <code>%%EOF</code>) is maintained.

However, after PHP handles them and sends them down to the client,the <code>%%EOF</code> becomes <code>%%E</code> and the file is considered corrupted by the application native to them. The remainder lost is a portion of the 4096 chunk (usually around 3.1kb)

to me this says that the stream is terminating prematurely and the remaining bytes never make it out of the buffer - however everything I have tried, still seems to leave these off the end of the file.

some environment info :

Files are UTF-8, PHP ini has default encoding set to UTF-8, php detects utf-8 encoding of the file during processing, stream chunksize has not been changed (4096), gzip via IIS not PHP module.

Not all files fetched via this process suffer from this malformation. Reviewing file composure, size, creation date, etc.. there does not appear to be any real commonality between failing files. Nor is there a distinguishable characteristic between files which pass and files which are corrupted

Thanks in advance

<p>I am trying to write code which generates ASCII art of this shape:</p>

```
<pre><code>        *
      ***
     *****
    *******    *
   *********   ***
  *********** *****
 ********************
 **********************
 ************************
 *************************
 ***************************
 ****************************
</code></pre>
```

<p>The code needs to be able to generate this shape based upon an input height. As you can see from the example shape, my code correctly generates the ASCII art using a line height of 12. However, for line heights of 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 15,... it doesn't correctly generate the ASCII shape. I have tried to debug this myself, but I can't find a commonality between the failing line heights, which is preventing me from nailing down the problem with my algorithm.</p>

<p>This is the Java code which I am using to generate the ASCII art shape (though without a hard-coded line height of 12 of course):</p>

```
<pre><code>    int h =12;
   for(int i=0; i&lt;h; i++) {
      for(int j=0; j&lt;h-i; j++) {
         System.out.print(" ");
      }
      for(int j=0; j&lt;i; j++) {
         System.out.print("*");
      }
      for(int j=i; j&gt;=0; j--) {
         System.out.print("*");
      }
      for(int j=0; j&lt;h/2-i; j++) {
         System.out.print(" ");
      }
      for(int j=h/2-i; j&gt;0; j--) {
```

I am trying to capture the pixel color of a specific letter in a font within an iOS app. I'd then use that color in an if/then statement to determine the next action of my script. I'm finding no easy way to determine if the color/colors I'm finding are the right ones. Here's my current process: I start recording my inputs and continuously click around the letter. I end up with something like touchdown (123,456). I change that to alert(getColor(123,456)) and run, which produces a popup that tells me the color such as 3094841 (not sure why the colors are in numeric format, but they are). I do this for each touchdown line that is captured. The problem is, I don't know an easy way to determine which color is the small letter I'm trying to tap.

Is there a lua function that will capture and display a range of colors between 2 points? If there were, I could see the commonality of all of the colors within the 2 points and make at least an educated guess as to which is the color in the font. Or even more useful - is there a tool I can use to type in the color I'm getting back and have it display the corresponding color, so I can compare them. That'd be the easiest. Hope this makes sense. Any help would be awesome. In case it matters, I'm using Autotouch 8 on an iPhone 5.

TIA

34053973 Lua script for iOS getColors within range?

I am trying to sort a large collection of objects into a series of groups, which represent some kind of commonality between them.

There seems to be two ways I can go about this:

1) I can manage everything by hand, sorting out all the objects into a vector of vectors. However, this means that I have to iterate over all the upper level vectors every time I want to try and find an existing group for an ungrouped object. I imagine this will become very computationally expensive very quickly as the number of disjoint groups increases.

2) I can use the identifiers of each object that I'm using to classify them as a key for an std::map, where the value is a vector. At that point, all I have to do is iterate over all the input objects once, calling myMap[object.identifier].push_back(object) each time. The map will sort everything out into the appropriate vector, and then I can just iterate over the resulting values afterwards.

My question is...

Which method would be best to use? It seems like a vector of vectors would be faster initially, but it's going to slow down as more and more groups are created. AFAIK, std::map uses RB trees internally, which means that finding the appropriate vector to add the object to should be faster, but you're going to pay for that when the tree inevitably needs to be rebalanced.

The additional memory consumption from an std::map doesn't matter. I'm dealing with anywhere from 12000 to 80000 individual objects that need to be grouped together, and I expect there to be anywhere from 12000 to 20000 groups once everything is said and done.

34218829 At what point does an std::map make more sense for groupi

I am building out a client library for a somewhat complex API. However, there is significant commonality between different response objects, which look something like this:

<pre><code>{
   "response": "Success",
   "delay": 0.241,
   "time": 125425234,
   "message": null,
   "a": "Payloads"
}

{
   "response": "AuthFailure",
   "delay": 0.112,
   "time": 1324515123,
   "message": "Wrong password",
   "b": 1234
}

{
   "response": "Success",
   "delay": 0.294,
   "time": 12461246123,
   "message": null,
   "c": True
   "d": 245.1
}
</code></pre>

I want to factor out the common parts, and hopefully deserialize them into a composition of objects:

<pre><code>Response<AData>
Response<BData>
Response<CDData>
</code></pre>

(The class definitions would look something like):

<pre><code>class Response<T> {

I'm writing a script that uses the requests library to obtain API data from a website requiring authentication. From my understanding and testing, the site doesn't seem to use auth-saving cookies, so authentication is required with each request, such as this:

<pre><code>page = requests.get('http://a_url.com', auth=(uname, pword))
</code></pre>

This is fine for what I need except, that I have specific tasks split up into separate functions that handle different data in different ways. The only commonality is that they all require the username and password (obtained at the command line), so I've ended up with just short of every function taking "uname" and "pword" as their first parameters, followed by any other necessary params:

<pre><code>def get_all_projects(uname, pword):
    # function

def get_single_project(uname, pword, project_name):
    # function

def get_select_projects(uname, pword, projects):
    for project in projects:
        get_single_project(uname, pword, project)

Etc...
</code></pre>

Aside from turning the script into a class, is there any other way to deliver the credentials to the functions that need them without having to parameterize them? Requests.Session() won't work, since as stated above I need to include the auth with each call to get. I feel like a decorator would fit the situation well, but I don't understand them well enough yet to be able to confirm that belief.

34420901 Using authentication credentials in multiple functions

What is the connection (no pun intended) or relation (NPI) between the Server Explorer and SQL Server Object Explorer "Views" (no pun intended) available from Visual Studio?

When I want to examine a database I can select View > Server Explorer, and the main categories/folders are:

<pre><code>Azure
Data Connections
Servers
SharePoint Connections
</code></pre>

In Data Connections, there are items such as duckbill.PlatypusData.dbo, which contain the following folders:

<pre><code>Tables
Views
Stored Procedures
Functions
Synonyms
Types
Assemblies
</code></pre>

If, OTOH, I select View > SQL Server Object Explorer, there are these two categories of items:

<pre><code>SQL Server
Projects
</code></pre>

Beneath SQL Server, duckbill has these folders:

<pre><code>Databases
Security
Server Objects
</code></pre>

In Databases.PlatypusData there are these subfolders:

We have a site that uses ConvertAPI to create PDFs and download them. They are working in most instances but are failing with large files in certain circumstances. Here's what I could gather:

1: it only happens with a large PDF.
2: it only happens on the mac
3: it appears to have a commonality with Acrobat where Acrobat's plugin called "Web2PDF" is listed as "loaded: no" on the two machines that are not correctly allowing the ConvertAPI code to work. There's another mac where it DOES work in our office, but that mac is working fine.

Anyone seen this before? Help?

Thanks.

Paul

35441363 Convert API failing in certain situations

I've been wrangling with this design and I think I'm trying to force a solution to a problem I'm creating with a poor design choice, but I'd like to get some external input.

Essentially, I have several concrete implementations of a class producing data, and a class consuming data, the data itself can be of various types. I would like a user to be able to choose an arbitrary producer of data, and list the corresponding compatible consumers (which accept the type of data provided by the producer). The data itself could be something as simple as an <code>int</code> or <code>string</code> every production cycle.

I've tried to flesh the simplified situation below. My issue comes when I actually try and think about instantiating an engine with a concrete consumer/producer. I've commented the below example, suggesting ideas I'm exploring.

As I'm typing this, it seems that the sensible solution would be to make all my producable/consumable types something like <code>IData</code>, a simple wrapper around the type which will be produced/consumed, but this seems like overkill, in that I'll likely be dealing with primitive types.

I'm sure there is a really simple solution, I might have been staring at it for too long.

Edit: There is no real restriction or commonality on the types of data that can be produced/consumed, I only want to be able to feed the result from one into the other to be dealt with. Essentially an IProducer and IConsumer can be considered compatible if they share the same type for <code>T</code>.

Simplified example:

<pre><code>void Main()
{
  // Populated form concrete implementations in assembly.
  var producers = new List<IProducer>();
  var consumers = new List<IConsumer>();

  var engine = new Engine();

  // I'd like to allow the user to choose producer/consumer combinations.
  //engine.Configure();

I have several files in a folder with names like

<pre><code>"prefix (S-N 12RE3123) suffix.pdf"
</code></pre>

I would like to rename them to just <code>"12RE3123.pdf"</code>, removing the prefix and suffix. The issue is that both the prefix and suffix are of varying lengths/ characters, so I cannot just rename by removing the first/last xx characters, but have to use the only commonality where only the characters inside the parenthesis following <code>"S-N"</code> are those to be kept.

There is one special case where a few of the serial numbers are named as <code>WD-12RE3123</code>, and I need to remove the <code>WD-</code> as well. If I had to do it manually, there aren't a lot of them like that so it wouldn't be the end of the world, but having it automated would be nice. I thought of maybe doing an if statement after the removal of prefix/suffix to check if the first 3 characters match <code>WD-</code> then remove those if true, but I am not sure on the implementation.

I am still a novice in batch or vbscript, so I was wondering if this can be done in either of those. Batch has the method "<code>REN</code>" to rename files, but since the final name depends upon what the current name is I am not sure how to set up delimiters or how to approach this.

Any assistance would be greatly appreciated.

35612196 Batch Script - Rename files, removing a variable prefix and s

Some Background

I am working on a problem where I have sets stored in a hashmap with keys being the set name, i.e. Set1--> a,b,c,e,g .... Set2--> a,g,h,f ... Set3--> b,c,e ... etc.

The aim of the program is take a value from the user as a "threshold" i.e. 2, which is used a the minimum commonality between sets. if the threshold is met or exceeded, the program suggests a merge between the sets.

I have created a combination creator that will generate every possible combination between set names for comparison with order not considered i.e. (Set1, Set2,),(Set1,Set3),(Set2,Set3), (Set1,Set2,Set3).

These sets of combinations are then used to actually compare the sets. If the Threshold is met, this combination is store in a seperate list to output to the user as a possible merge. Before this is outputted, these is some logic to delete child combinations i.e. if (Set1,Set2,Set3) is a possible merge, then you can disregard, the other 3 child combinations as this super combination already covers it. we then output the suggested merges.

The Problem

When we reach a certain number of sets to compare i.e. above 17 let's say, we get an out of memory issue because there are millions of combinations being created. I would like your help on understanding alternative approaches or how we could improve this approach. It works but it's not efficient enough :(

Combination Creator

<pre><code>/**
 * Iterates through the setsToBeCompared ArrayList and gets all the combinations
 *
 * @return - ArrayList with all the possible combinations
 */
public ArrayList<String> generateCombinations(ArrayList<String>
setsToBeCompared) {
   List<List<String>> temp = new ArrayList<>();
   ArrayList<String> a = new ArrayList<>();
   for (int i = 2; i <= 3; i++) {
      temp = calculateCombinations(setsToBeCompared, i);
      for (List<String> list : temp) {

We have multiple marketplace Apps that use Gmail Contextual Gadgets. These have been running for years successfully.

We are now noticing the following intermittent error being thrown when calling out to an external web server using open social osapi.http.post

"{"id":"http.post","error":{"message":"Response not valid JSON","code":406}}"

We have checked and there is nothing wrong with our server. We can make the call directly to our server successfully without fail.

We can replicate the issue calling to multiple servers running different apps/gadgets. The only commonality appears to be the use of osapi.http.post.

Here is the post

```
<pre><code>        osapi.http.post({
          'body': postdata,
          'href': serverUrl + 'iLinkStreamer.ashx?data=' + "" + setTimeStamp() + debugString,
          'format': 'json',
          'authz': 'signed',
          'noCache': true
        }).execute(displayStreamList);
</code></pre>
```

which raises the 406 error as above

Has anybody else noticed this issue?? Not sure how we can address it?

35835184 Gmail Gadget Error 406 being thrown on osapi.http.post

I have a scenario. I am trying to wrap my code up so that I have generic entities which instantiate themselves according to the realm that they are in.

Like an onion which only has a layer which it deals with itself but at the same time allowing somebody from a higher level to trigger the internal layers to start doing something. It allows me to package my components in a nicer and more reusable manner since i will be able to implement code which propagates safely to all required modules without affecting higher levels which may be deriving from the same base classes. So basically there will be a hierarchy of levels which classes will share commonality.

In short, I have a property of type interface(IBar) inside an interface(IFoo) which is inheriting another interface(IFooBase), and i have another property inside this base interface which is the same name of the property from interface above of a type which is a base interface of its original(IBarBase)

My problem is my implementation of Foo, which calls a method from FooBase which accesses property of IBar cannot access IBarBase because the object is not instantiated, the reason being that inherited interfaces of the same time performs hiding of properties instead of overwriting.

Any advice will be greatly appreciated on how i can go about assigning IBarBase with an instantiated object of Bar (of which is actually an implementation of IBar and derived from IBarBase) so that i may be able to access the property from a lower level to perform some task.

Sorry is this sounding too complex? im not sure if i am making any sense, the code before is for reference. And a picture also for illustration

<a href="https://i.stack.imgur.com/MX004.png" rel="nofollow noreferrer"><img src="https://i.stack.imgur.com/MX004.png" alt="enter image description here" ></a>

<pre><code>public interface IFoo : IFooBase
{
   new IBar inst { get; set; }
}

public interface IFooBase
{
   IBarBase inst { get; set; }

A quick background so that my problem makes sense: The system collects data from the user in the form of questionnaires. Users belong to Organisations, Organisations belong to Sectors, and Questions/Calculations (as found on the questionnaires) differ across the Sectors. (Questions are answered by users ; Calculations are calculated by the system).

The following tables exist:

Sectors (SectorID, Name)
Organisations (OrganisationID, Name, SectorID)
Years (YearID, Name)

Questions (QuestionID, DisplayText, CommonName, SectorID)
Answers (AnswerID, Answer, OrganisationID, YearID, QuestionID)

Calculations (CalculationID, DisplayText, CommonName, SectorID)
CalculationResults (CalculationResultID, Result, OrganisationID, YearID, CalculationID)

I need to display data in the following way:

<a href="https://i.stack.imgur.com/MDH8d.png" rel="nofollow noreferrer"><img src="https://i.stack.imgur.com/MDH8d.png" alt="view"></a>

The thing that makes this particularly complex (for me) is that questions are displayed (to the user) in different ways across the different sectors that they belong to, but some of them can still be common questions. E.g. "Manufacturing sales" would be the same thing as "Sales (manufacturing)". I need to be using the <code>CommonName</code> field to determine commonality.

I've managed to use SQL Pivot to get close to what I want - <a href="http://sqlfiddle.com/#!3/f53a1/2" rel="nofollow noreferrer">SQL Fiddle</a> (if you run the SQL you'll notice the nulls and the "commonality" issue). However some things are missing from my attempt:

<ol>
<li> Commonality and column names - I need the column names to be the <code>CommonName</code> field, not the <code>QuestionID</code> field.
</li>
<li> I've only selected from the Answers table - I need to also

I am trying to isolate the spectral characteristics of background seismic noise from a time-series which contains both the background noise and signal from several transient events (e.g. earthquakes).

To do this I am using the scipy.signal.welch method, which essentially chops up my time series into smaller segments, calculated the fourier transform for each segment and then averages the result and returns the "welch spectrum".

What I want to do is to modify scipy.signal.welch so that the spectra for segments which are contaminated by the transient signals are rejected from the averaging process, using some criteria which allows recognition of the contaminated spectra (e.g. and RMS amplitude threshold of the spectra or maybe even the time series segment - to be decided).

I have the relevant source for the scipy.signal.welch method and I have isolated the relevant code down to the "spectral_helper" and "_fft_helper" functions, but I can't identify where the averaging of the spectra takes place, or where is the best place to implement my spectra rejection operation.

I am not quite skilled enough to fully understand the scipy code and modify it for my purposes, can someone help me to work out the best way to do this?

Here is the function which validates and formats the type of spectra to be calculated, and calls the function which does the fft:

<pre><code>def _spectral_helper(x, y, fs=1.0, window='hann', nperseg=256,
            noverlap=None, nfft=None, detrend='constant',
            return_onesided=True, scaling='spectrum', axis=-1,
            mode='psd'):
"""
Calculate various forms of windowed FFTs for PSD, CSD, etc.
This is a helper function that implements the commonality between the
psd, csd, and spectrogram functions. It is not designed to be called
externally. The windows are not averaged over; the result from each window
is returned.
Parameters
----
x : array_like
   Array or sequence containing the data to be analyzed.
y : array_like
   Array or sequence containing the data to be analyzed. If this is

I "wanted" to use <code>void</code> as a placeholder (or overload disambiguator) or even as a shortcut to have functions with <code>void</code> return type called before entering a specific function like in the following <a href="http://coliru.stacked-crooked.com/a/d1f1f34e54d3a2a6" rel="nofollow" >example</a>:

<pre><code>int f(void , int)
{
   return 0;
}

void g()
{
}

int main()
{
   f(g(), 1);
}
</code></pre>

Now, this is not a real world problem (I know that I could just call <code>g()</code> before calling <code>f()</code>) but I was wondering why this is not doable, especially when I can e.g. explicitly return <code>void</code> types i.e. this is legal :

<pre><code>void h()
{
   return g(); // this does a return void
}
</code></pre>

<hr>

<h2>EDIT</h2>

To explain the rationale behind asking this, I first thought that according to C legacy, <code>void</code> would be an incomplete type, so incomplete types cannot appear as function parameters, unlike pointers to incomplete types and hence the <code>void*</code> commonality. Now this would explain <code>void</code> as a "special case" signal for "no parameters" but after

I'm writing a program that uses reflection to look at a DLL, and obtain the table names/enums within.

After obtaining the assembly using the method "ReflectionOnlyLoadFrom" to avoid having to load all dependencies, I use the following code to grab the types:

<pre><code>try
{
   types = assembly.GetTypes();
}
catch (ReflectionTypeLoadException ex)
{
   types = ex.Types.Where(p => p != null).ToArray();
}
</code></pre>

This returns most of the types, but the ones I really need are not listed here.

The commonality between the missing types are that they all use Custom Attributes in the class (C#) as part of the data access layer. The table is defined above the class name in an attribute, and each property has an attribute above it to define it as a column in the DB.

Could custom attributes be causing an issue in relation to reflection, in that types aren't returned when they are present?

36625274 Missing types using reflection on DLL

I'm trying to upload an image into S3 bucket using boto. After the image has successfully uploaded, I want to perform a certain operation using the file URL of the image in the S3 bucket. The problem is that sometimes the image doesn't upload fast enough and I end up with a server error when I want to perform the operation dependent on the file URL of the Image.

This is my source code. I'm using python flask.

<pre><code>def search_test(consumer_id):

consumer = session.query(Consumer).filter_by(consumer_id=consumer_id).one()
products = session.query(Product).all()
product_dictionary = {'Products': [p.serialize for p in products]}

if request.method == 'POST':
    p_product_image_url = request.files['product_upload_url']
    s3 = boto.connect_s3(AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID, AWS_SECRET_ACCESS_KEY)
    bucket = s3.get_bucket(AWS_BUCKET_NAME)
    k = Key(bucket)
    if p_product_image_url and allowed_file(p_product_image_url.filename):

        # Read the contents of the file
        file_content = p_product_image_url.read()

        # Use Boto to upload the file to S3
        k.set_metadata('Content-Type', mimetypes.guess_type(p_product_image_url.
filename))
        k.key = secure_filename(p_product_image_url.filename)
        k.set_contents_from_string(file_content)
        print ('consumer search upload successful')

    new_upload = Uploads(picture_upload_url=k.key.replace(' ', '+'),
consumer=consumer)
    session.add(new_upload)
    session.commit()

    new_result = jsonify(Result=perform_actual_search(amazon_s3_base_url + k.key.
replace(' ', '+'),

                                      product_dictionary))

I'm using Crystal Reports 2013 and have Oracle ODAC 32 and 64 bit versions installed. If I create a new report and use the "Oracle Server" data source, I can select from any tables to which I have access. However, I find I retrieve no data from some, not all, views.

The queries work fine in SQL Plus or SQL Developer. The queries retrieve data in Crystal Reports using outdated drivers like OLE DB and ODBC.

I can't find a commonality between the views that do or don't work. All the views I've tested with belong to the same schema. they all involve tables that belong to a third schema -- that is, I log in as USER1, query from a view belonging to USER2, which pulls data from tables belonging to USER2 and USER3. In order to create a view on a table and make that view available to others, Oracle requires SELECT WITH GRANT OPTION permission, which is in place. Again, the queries work fine in other SQL tools.

UPDATE: I've tried logging in as the owner of the views and was unable to query them. I've tried querying the underlying tables as the view owner (user2) and as the Crystal Reports owner (user1). Both users are able to query the underlying tables. The view itself seems to be the problem.

I'm studying the differences between the views that work and the views that don't work. I was optimistic when I found that the views that don't work were all using ORDER BY clauses that referenced column position (ex: ORDER BY 2, 1). I tried rewriting the ORDER BY to use column names. Didn't work. Tried removing the ORDER BY clauses. Didn't work. Back to the drawing board.

37038717 Crystal Reports not returning data from some Oracle views u

To understand my current problem, here is some background info on the broader problem:

I have a large text file composed of multiple documents. I needed to find a way to organize this file into its constituent components. Unfortunately, all of the individual documents had different formats, and the only commonality among them was the fact that the head of each document included the date, written in the same format each time: <code>dd MONTH yyyy</code>. I used the dates as bookends to isolate the text in between them.

<pre><code>#the date pattern with positive lookbehind
bookend_1 = "(?<=\d{1,2}\sJANUARY\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}\sFEBRUARY\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}
\sMARCH\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}\sAPRIL\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}\sMAY\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}\sJUNE\s\d{4}
|\d{1,2}\sJULY\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}\sAUGUST\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}\sSEPTEMBER\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}
\sOCTOBER\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}\sNOVEMBER\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}\sDECEMBER\s\d)"

#The date pattern with positive lookahead
bookend_2 = "(?=\d{1,2}\sJANUARY\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}\sFEBRUARY\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}
\sMARCH\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}\sAPRIL\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}\sMAY\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}\sJUNE\s\d{4}
|\d{1,2}\sJULY\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}\sAUGUST\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}\sSEPTEMBER\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}
\sOCTOBER\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}\sNOVEMBER\s\d{4}|\d{1,2}\sDECEMBER\s\d)"

#using the bookends to find the text in between dates
docs = regex.findall(bookend_1+'(.*?)'+ bookend_2, psc_comm_raw, re.DOTALL|re.
MULTILINE)
</code></pre>

Using regular expressions, I created two lists: one of all the dates, one of all the text passages that occured between the dates. I zipped these lists into a tuple. I couldn't zip them into a dictionary because some of the dates are repeated.

<pre><code>psc_comm_tuple = list(zip(date, docs))
</code></pre>

Here are a few lines of psc_comm_tuple.

<pre><code>[('27 JULY 2004',
  ' ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA\n\nPSC/PR/Comm.(XIII)
\n\nCOMMUNIQUÉ\n\nPSC/PR/Comm.(XIII) Page l\n\nCOMMUNIQUÉ OF THE
THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE PEACE AND SECURITY COUNCIL\n\nThe Peace and
Security Council (PSC) of the African Union (AU), at its thirteenth meeting, held on 27

I am having a problem wherein Coded UI projects are throwing ModelValidationException on data access, but other projects (Unit Tests, Web, Console, WinForm) do not.

My underlying database has several sets of Code-First entities that have similar properties for different states. Roughly, think a quote and a sales record. These records are split up into different tables based on the state of a business transaction, because of reasons I have no control or input over.

So I have a set of entities with common fields and some repetition:

<pre><code>public class QuoteMoney
{
    Decimal Amount { get; set; }
    //...etc.
}

public class SaleMoney
{
    Decimal Amount { get; set; }
    //...etc.
}

public class Quote
{
   List<QuoteMoney> QuoteMonies { get; set; }
    //...etc.
}

public class Sale
{
   List<SaleMoney> SaleMonies { get; set; }
    //...etc.
}
</code></pre>

Due to the commonality, I have a set of classes that implement mapping into the Entity Framework classes, using generics and interfaces for the common elements. I have these interfaces also using generic to force type integrity, so that a Quote can't have SaleMoney and so forth. i.e.:

Given an array list:

<pre><code>[XXXXXA, 1]
[XXXXXB, 1]
[XXXXXC, 1]
[XXXXXA, 2]
[XXXXXB, 2]
[XXXXXC, 2]
[XXXXXA, 3]
[XXXXXB, 4]
[XXXXXC, 5]
</code></pre>

I'd like to be able to extract a set based on an input of commonality (all XXXXX with second element common >2 in this case) and consolidate into a normalized set:

<pre><code>[XXXXX, 1]
[XXXXX, 2]
[XXXXXA, 3]
[XXXXXB, 4]
[XXXXXC, 5]
</code></pre>

The context is that there is a different set current-state:

<pre><code>[u1, XXXXXA] = 1,2,3
[u2, XXXXXB] = 1,2,4
[u3, XXXXXC] = 1,2,5
</code></pre>

and I want to change it to:

<pre><code>[u1, {XXXXX,XXXXXA}] = 1,2,3
[u2, {XXXXX,XXXXXB}] = 1,2,4
[u3, {XXXXX,XXXXXC}] = 1,2,5
</code></pre>

Tool-wise, I'd like to use Excel or Java, but I'm open to other options. Is there a proper name/description for this sort of consolidation?

I am working on a word cloud using the word cloud package wherein I want the words to appear in the same order as in the sentence/text. I only know the <code>random.order</code> - which plots words in random order. If false, they will be plotted in decreasing frequency.
My usage:

<pre><code>comparison.cloud(term.matrix,max.words=300)
commonality.cloud(term.matrix,random.order=FALSE, rot.per=0)
</code></pre>

37413959 How to place words in a word cloud as per its occurrence in

So, I've run into this problem a few times. During a round of changes, I remove <code>functionA()</code> and add <code>functionB()</code> in the same place. When I run a <code>diff</code>, I end up with a hideous muddled set of changes where it tries matching the two functions up on their common braces rather than showing all of <code>functionA</code> as a removal and all of <code>functionB</code> as an addition. For a simplified example:

<pre><code>int functionA(int a, bool b)
{
   int c;
   bool d;
   if (a == b)
   {
      //do stuff
   }
   //do more stuff
}
</code></pre>

replaced with

<pre><code>void functionB()
{
   // do different stuff
   for (int x=0; x<10; x++)
   {
      //do more different stuff
   }
   //do even more different stuff
}
</code></pre>

the diff might yield

<pre><code>-int functionA(int a, bool b)
+void functionB()
 {
-   int c;
-   bool d;
-   if (a == b)
+   // do different stuff

I have the following code for my IOS implementation, the problem is that the WroteCharacteristicValue event is never fired. Is is being fired on the android side when I connect to the same module. Any ideas what to do?

<pre><code>   public void StartUpdates ()
  {
    // TODO: should be bool RequestValue? compare iOS API for commonality
    bool successful = false;
    if(CanRead) {
      Console.WriteLine ("** Characteristic.RequestValue, PropertyType = Read, requesting read");
      _parentDevice.UpdatedCharacterteristicValue += UpdatedRead;

      _parentDevice.ReadValue (_nativeCharacteristic);

      successful = true;
    }
    if (CanUpdate) {
      Console.WriteLine ("** Characteristic.RequestValue, PropertyType = Notify, requesting updates");
      _parentDevice.UpdatedCharacterteristicValue += UpdatedNotify;

      _parentDevice.WroteCharacteristicValue += Wrote; // -DP here??

      _parentDevice.SetNotifyValue (true, _nativeCharacteristic);

      successful = true;
    }

    Console.WriteLine ("** RequestValue, Succesful: " + successful.ToString());
  }
  void Wrote(object sender, CBCharacteristicEventArgs e) {

    System.Diagnostics.Debug.WriteLine("Characteristic Write Complete!");

    this.WriteComplete (this, new CharacteristicReadEventArgs () {
      Characteristic = new Characteristic(e.Characteristic, _parentDevice)
    });
  }
</code></pre>

Suppose I have 10,000 records in a database table, and each record contains a binary array that is 10 MB. Suppose that the documents don't compress much when run individually through a compressor, to keep the hypothetical simple.

Suppose that of the 10 MB per file, 1 MB is unique and independent, and the other 9MB is common among all 10,000 documents.

If I were to store all 10,000 objects in a single compressed file, it would be approximately (10,000 * 1MB) + 9MB of storage, or almost a 90% compression ratio. But by storing them individually in the database, commonality cannot be exploited.

<ol>
<li> Are there databases that do this factoring automatically for database columns? </li>
<li> I use MS SQL Server 2012. Is there a feature that does commonality factoring? </li>
<li> Supposing MSSQL does not do this, are there examples of c# code to make a custom compressor based on a corpus of binary files? I would generate a compressor based off a corpus manually for each large database table, then run the compressor before inserting a record, and insert the decompressor after reading it.
</li>
</ol>

37979044 Commonality factoring (group compression, deduplication) c

I am using both commonality and comparative cloud; I do not want the words to repeat in comparative cloud. But it does repeat in one of them either in the first or second half of the cloud.

Usage:

<pre><code>comparison.cloud(term.matrix,max.words=300,random.order=FALSE, colors=c("#1F497D","#C0504D"), rot.per=0)
commonality.cloud(term.matrix,random.order=FALSE, rot.per=0, color="#F79646")

Data:
Doc1: bananas are good
Doc2: bananas are yellow
</code></pre>

The word bananas appear both in comparative and commonality word cloud. Is there a way out to eliminate it.

Thanks in advance.

38104506 How to eliminate words in the comparative cloud if the wor

I'm working on a site that allows users to login and view photos they've taken with a photographer. I'm uploading photos to a database as BLOB and with specific username attachments. So my tables are set up like this:

DB name is user_register
Table 1 name is users
With columns username, password, email
Table 2 name is images
With columns username, id, name, image

I've established a one to many relationship between the tables with username being the FOREIGN KEY. What I'm needing to do is call the images for specific users when they have logged in for viewing. The idea is to call the images and have thumbnails, then, upon clicking, view full size in a slideshow of sorts. I have the upload ability working, I just can't seem to fiND anything online to help me figure out how to call the info specific to the username, as all images are stored in the same db and that duplicate value is the commonality between them. Can anyone help?

38427834 Retrieve info specific to user from database

I have a main file, which contains mainly the GUI(Tkinter code). A window which has <code>Label</code>, a <code>Text</code> area where text gets updated on users action and a <code>Button</code>.

<pre><code># ~/main.py
import Tkinter
import buttonevent
from itertools import cycle

msglist = ['main_msg1\n', 'main_msg2\n', 'main_msg3\n', 'main_msg4\n']

class Root(object):

    def __init__(self, master):
        self.msglist = cycle(msglist)
        self.master = master
        self.frame1 = Tkinter.Frame(master)
        self.frame1.pack()
        Root.status = Tkinter.StringVar()
        self.status_info = Tkinter.Label(self.frame1, textvariable=Root.status)
        self.status_info.pack()
        Root.status.set("Set by constructor")

        self.frame2 = Tkinter.Frame(master)
        self.frame2.pack()
        Root.textinfo = Tkinter.Text(self.frame2, width=20, height=10)
        Root.textinfo.insert(Tkinter.END, 'message 1')
        Root.textinfo.config(font='Arial')
        Root.textinfo.pack()
        Root.textinfo.config(bg=master.cget('bg'), relief=Tkinter.SUNKEN)
        Root.textinfo.configure(state='disabled')

        self.frame3 = Tkinter.Frame(master)
        self.frame3.pack()
        self.button = Tkinter.Button(self.frame3, text='Ok', command=self.ok)
        self.button.pack()

    def ok(self):
        text_info(self.msglist.next())
        buttonevent.do_event()

I have a central data frame of information (df3) that I'm trying to subset and add columns to based on data extracted from several columns of another (df2), that itself comes from a subset of a third (df1). I've managed to get so far by searching help and playing around with various functions, but I have reached an impasse. I do hope you can help.

To begin with, the 3dfs are structured as follows:

<pre><code>#df1 - my initial search database
id <- c("id1", "id2", "id3", "id4", "id5", "id6", "id7", "id8")
yesno <- c("Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "No", "Yes", "Yes", "No")
city <- c("London", "London", "Paris", "London", "Paris", "New York", "London",
"London")
df1 <- cbind(id, yesno, city)
df1 <- as.data.frame(df1)
df1

#df2 - containing the data needed to search df3, but situated across columns
id <- c("id1", "id2", "id3", "id4", "id5", "id6", "id7", "id8")
twitter <- c("@one","", "@three", "@four", "", "", "@seven", "")
email <- c("", "", "", "add4", "add5","", "add7", "")
mail <- c("", "postcode2", "", "","","","","postcode8")
df2 <- cbind(id, twitter, email, mail)
df2 <- as.data.frame(df2)
df2

#df3 - the central df containing the data I wish to extract
comms <- c("@one", "postcode2", "@three", "@four", "add4", "add5", "six"
"@seven", "add7", "postcode2")
target <- c("text1", "text2", "text3", "text4.1", "text4.2", "text5", "text6", "text7.
1","text7.2", "text8")
df3 <- cbind(comms,target)
df3 <- as.data.frame(df3)
df3
</code></pre>

The commonality between df1 and df2 is found in the id columns. I've so far been able to filter df1 and extract the ids, which I've then used to subset df2.

<pre><code> df_search <- df1 %>%
  filter(yesno == "Yes", city == "London")

I have some data that looks like:

<pre><code> {
    "Data":[
      [
        {"Key":"Commonality","Value":0},
        {"Key":"Item","Value":"ExampleItem"
      ]
      "Total":2,
      "AggregateResults":null,
      "Errors":null
    ]
  }
</code></pre>

The format of the JSON cannot be changed.

I need to somehow translate the data to:

<pre><code> {
    "Data":[
      [
        { Commonality:0}, Item:"ExampleItem"}
      ]
      "Total":2,
      "AggregateResults":null,
      "Errors":null
    ]
  }
</code></pre>

Does Kendo UI have a callback I can use to process the data and pass it back to the datasource once it's been received?

38816232 Kendo UI .. translate datasource data before sending to Grid

I'm getting the following error on my app from a Samsung Galaxy S3 running Android 4.4. The app works fine on most other mobile devices but this one complains all the time.

Error at line 91:

<pre><code>java.lang.RuntimeException: Unable to start activity ComponentInfo{com.yitter.android/com.yitter.profile.UserProfileActivity}: android.content.res.Resources$NotFoundException: Resource ID #0x7f040021
    at android.app.ActivityThread.performLaunchActivity(ActivityThread.java:2334)
    at android.app.ActivityThread.handleLaunchActivity(ActivityThread.java:2392)
    at android.app.ActivityThread.access$900(ActivityThread.java:169)
    at android.app.ActivityThread$H.handleMessage(ActivityThread.java:1280)
    at android.os.Handler.dispatchMessage(Handler.java:102)
    at android.os.Looper.loop(Looper.java:146)
    at android.app.ActivityThread.main(ActivityThread.java:5487)
    at java.lang.reflect.Method.invokeNative(Native Method)
    at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:515)
    at com.android.internal.os.ZygoteInit$MethodAndArgsCaller.run(ZygoteInit.java:1283)
    at com.android.internal.os.ZygoteInit.main(ZygoteInit.java:1099)
    at dalvik.system.NativeStart.main(Native Method)
Caused by: android.content.res.Resources$NotFoundException: Resource ID #0x7f040021
    at android.content.res.Resources.getValue(Resources.java:2060)
    at android.content.res.Resources.loadXmlResourceParser(Resources.java:3289)
    at android.content.res.Resources.getLayout(Resources.java:1876)
    at android.view.LayoutInflater.inflate(LayoutInflater.java:396)
    at android.view.LayoutInflater.inflate(LayoutInflater.java:354)
    at android.support.v7.app.AppCompatDelegateImplV7.setContentView(AppCompatDelegateImplV7.java:280)
    at android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity.setContentView(AppCompatActivity.java:140)
    at com.yitter.profile.UserProfileActivity.onCreate(UserProfileActivity.java:91)
    at android.app.Activity.performCreate(Activity.java:5451)
    at android.app.Instrumentation.callActivityOnCreate(Instrumentation.java:1093)
    at android.app.ActivityThread.performLaunchActivity(ActivityThread.java:2298)
    ... 11 more
</code></pre>

Here is my XML for the activity it complains about:

So I may have a bit of a strange situation here, and I need some guidance.

The company I work for has a number of small sites, with each site selling a different custom program. The sites are badly in need of an entire rewrite from top to bottom, and my boss has agreed that a login and online purchase/registration is required. This means user accounts, the ability to download a trial from within the user account, the ability to register that trial also from within the user account and the ability to view a list of previous purchases/registrations and product keys.

The thing is, I want a sign-on from one site to be usable on another. Plus, all of this will need to be administered (on our end) from one admin interface. So my thought is that this will all have to be driven by a single database.

Just to be clear: the front-end for each site needs to be different - sometimes only subtly, but in some cases by quite a bit (marketing differences). The backend (both Admin as well as for the Client interface), is identical in structure regardless of the site URL, but the Client interface needs to show different content (programs to download, lists of computers where the program has been registered on, etc.) depending on what URL is being used.

My problem is that I am not entirely sure how to do this from a code-first perspective. The sites are small, quite easy to build on their own, but I want them all within the same Solution so that a change to the model will be reflected across all of them (I will be able to see where things go sideways if the model gets altered - Intellisense is my friend!).

I have looked into Areas, but Areas seem to be a way of partitioning off gross differences within a site (things like resource files - JavaScript, CSS, etc. - remain in the root, whereas in my case each site will need different resource files). I need each section to be its own unique site, with its own unique URL. When this gets pushed to the server, I need each site to be “independent” in that they can sit in entirely different accounts on the same Windows Plesk server (Plesk was not my choice, but the company has clients that need a control panel interface to their own accounts). The only strong commonality between any of them is the database that they will make use of -- in fact, all of them will be making use of the same tables, with very few differences between the sites.

My other problem is that I do not know how to properly implement having multiple projects within a single solution, and all projects making use of the same model that is implemented/constructed only once. I have not yet made the jump to

here is my sample <a href="https://jsfiddle.net/HattrickNZ/hcfhds0a/1/" rel="
nofollow">fiddle</a>

It is a 2 basic chart dc.js charts. What I am trying to understand is how the charts interact with each other. For instance:

If i select <code>Aziz</code> on the row chart(on the right chart) the other values in this chart are greyed out and in the ring chart(left chart) <code>2012</code> fills up the whole Ring Chart. Then if i select <code>Aziz</code> again the both charts are reset.

If I select <code>2012</code> on the ring chart(on the left chart) the other values in this chart are greyed out and in the row chart(right chart) <code>Aziz</code> is the only value shown in the row chart(right chart). Then if i select <code>2012</code> again the both charts are reset.

Basically how is this interaction working?

The four variables being passed to these charts are <code>yearDim</code> <code>spendDim</code> <code>spendPerYear</code> <code>spendPerName</code> but the only commonality here is <code>xfilter</code> maybe that's what it is, but that does not fully explain it for me. Can anyone advise to help me understand this better?

<pre><code>var xfilter = crossfilter(data1),
   yearDim = xfilter.dimension(function(d) {return +d.Year;}),
   spendDim = xfilter.dimension(function(d) {return Math.floor(d.Spent/10);}),
   nameDim = xfilter.dimension(function(d) {return d.Name;}),

   spendPerYear = yearDim.group().reduceSum(function(d) {return +d.Spent;}),
   spendPerName = nameDim.group().reduceSum(function(d) {return +d.Spent;});
function render_plots(){
   yearRingChart
      .width(200).height(200)
      .dimension(yearDim)
      .group(spendPerYear)
      .innerRadius(50);
   spenderRowChart
      .width(250).height(200)
      .dimension(nameDim)
      .group(spendPerName)

I just recently updated Ruby(2.3.1) and Rails(5.0.0.1). Now, when I get an error (any type of error) on the rails console, it's followed by about 15-20 lines starting with 'from/Users....../.rvm/..etc'. Any idea why I am getting so many lines of this error output and if it's normal? How could I fix it? Everything else regarding Ruby/Rails works perfectly fine for me otherwise, so maybe it's just normal output. However, it is a bit of an annoyance.

The commonality in each path seems to be '.rvm'.
For example:

<pre><code> 2.3.1 :031 > test
ArgumentError: wrong number of arguments (given 0, expected 2..3)
   from (irb):31:in `test'
   from (irb):31
   from /Users/AlfonsoGiron/.rvm/gems/ruby-2.3.1@global/gems/railties-5.0.0.1
/lib/rails/commands/console.rb:65:in `start'
   from /Users/AlfonsoGiron/.rvm/gems/ruby-2.3.1@global/gems/railties-5.0.0.1
/lib/rails/commands/console_helper.rb:9:in `start'
   from /Users/AlfonsoGiron/.rvm/gems/ruby-2.3.1@global/gems/railties-5.0.0.1
/lib/rails/commands/commands_tasks.rb:78:in `console'
   from /Users/AlfonsoGiron/.rvm/gems/ruby-2.3.1@global/gems/railties-5.0.0.1
/lib/rails/commands/commands_tasks.rb:49:in `run_command!'
   from /Users/AlfonsoGiron/.rvm/gems/ruby-2.3.1@global/gems/railties-5.0.0.1
/lib/rails/commands.rb:18:in `<top (required)>'
   from /Users/AlfonsoGiron/.rvm/gems/ruby-2.3.1@global/gems/activesupport-
5.0.0.1/lib/active_support/dependencies.rb:293:in `require'
   from /Users/AlfonsoGiron/.rvm/gems/ruby-2.3.1@global/gems/activesupport-
5.0.0.1/lib/active_support/dependencies.rb:293:in `block in require'
   from /Users/AlfonsoGiron/.rvm/gems/ruby-2.3.1@global/gems/activesupport-
5.0.0.1/lib/active_support/dependencies.rb:259:in `load_dependency'
   from /Users/AlfonsoGiron/.rvm/gems/ruby-2.3.1@global/gems/activesupport-
5.0.0.1/lib/active_support/dependencies.rb:293:in `require'
   from /Users/AlfonsoGiron/workspace/sample_app/bin/rails:9:in `<top
(required)>'
   from /Users/AlfonsoGiron/.rvm/gems/ruby-2.3.1@global/gems/activesupport-
5.0.0.1/lib/active_support/dependencies.rb:287:in `load'
   from /Users/AlfonsoGiron/.rvm/gems/ruby-2.3.1@global/gems/activesupport-
5.0.0.1/lib/active_support/dependencies.rb:287:in `block in load'
   from /Users/AlfonsoGiron/.rvm/gems/ruby-2.3.1@global/gems/activesupport-
5.0.0.1/lib/active_support/dependencies.rb:259:in `load_dependency'
   from /Users/AlfonsoGiron/.rvm/gems/ruby-2.3.1@global/gems/activesupport-

I am trying to connect/register my Android app with GCM, however I am receiving the following error during build

Error:Execution failed for task ':app:mergeDebugResources'.

<blockquote>
[string/gcm_defaultSenderId] C:\Users\AndroidStudioProjects\Advanced_Android_Development\app\src\main\res\values\strings.xml [string/gcm_defaultSenderId] C:\Users\AndroidStudioProjects\Advanced_Android_Development\app\build\generated\res\google-services\debug\values\values.xml: Error: Duplicate resources
</blockquote>

When I verified both the files,I noticed that the only commonality is gcm_defaultSenderId attribute present in both the files. Can any one help me understand what the issue could be?

I downloaded the google-services.json file after creating a console project in firebase <a href="https://console.firebase.google.com" rel="nofollow">https://console.firebase.google.com</a>

40203907 Android: GCM Error - string/gcm_defaultSendorid Error:Dup

I have excel data in columns A and B such as

<pre><code>**Column A**   **Column B**
 System A   System N
 System B   System N
 System C   System N
 System B   System M
 System D   System M
 System C   System O
</code></pre>

I am trying to display the number of systems that are common in Column A for each unique value in column B, effectively the commonality between each set of values in column A for each value in column B

I tried using COUNTIF but wasn't able to get the right match.

40455478 Finding common values in column A for each instance of a v

When creating Wordclouds it is most common to make all the words lowercase. However, I want the wordclouds to display the words uppercase. After forcing the words to be uppercase the wordcloud still display lowercase words. Any ideas why?

Reproducable code:

<pre><code>   library(tm)
   library(wordcloud)

data <- data.frame(text = c("Creativity is the art of being ‘productive’ by using
        the available resources in a skillful manner.
        Scientifically speaking, creativity is part of
        our consciousness and we can be creative –
        if we know – ’what goes on in our mind during
        the process of creation’.
        Let us now look at 6 examples of creativity which blows the mind."))

text <- paste(data$text, collapse = " ")

# I am using toupper() to force the words to become uppercase.
text <- toupper(text)

source <- VectorSource(text)
corpus <- VCorpus(source, list(language = "en"))

# This is my function for cleaning the text
clean_corpus <- function(corpus){
          corpus <- tm_map(corpus, removePunctuation)
          corpus <- tm_map(corpus, removeNumbers)
          corpus <- tm_map(corpus, stripWhitespace)
          corpus <- tm_map(corpus, removeWords, c(stopwords("en")))
          return(corpus)
}

clean_corp <- clean_corpus(corpus)
data_tdm <- TermDocumentMatrix(clean_corp)
data_m <- as.matrix(data_tdm)

commonality.cloud(data_m, colors = c("#224768", "#ffc000"), max.words = 50)
</code></pre>

I'm trying to find an approach (tool/framework/process/anything) that could help understanding what are the similar fragments of multiple texts. More concretely the challenge I'm trying to solve is to come up with a method that helps understanding what are the predominant parts of a group of documents as a starting point for its analysis.

Nothing should replace the proper manual analysis of the data with a decent business understanding, but it would be great to have a method to highlight the commonalities accross these documents. Let's say out of 100 documents, 73 contain a similar fragment of text (not exactly the same). In that case I would like to know about the commonality as soon as possible to focus my analysis on it.

So far I have tried the approaches of:

<ol>
<li>Using mallet for topic modelling -> The resulting topics are summaries of the text with predominant presence rather than a highlight of the text commonalities. </li>
<li>Using ediscovery tools -> Rather than finding specific topics, I'm interested in having a method to highlight potential common fragments.</li>
</ol>

Any ideas?

40677209 Method to highlight commonalities accross a set of docume

I was wondering what syscalls are made by <code>echo</code> (the command, not the shell built-in), so I decided to snoop it via dtrace. Specifically I used <a href="http://dtrace.org/blogs/brendan/2011/10/10/top-10-dtrace-scripts-for-mac-os-x/" rel="nofollow noreferrer"><code>dtruss</code></a>.

Consider that the following works (tracing all syscalls made by <code>sed</code>):

<pre><code> sudo dtruss /usr/local/bin/sed 's/a/e/' << 'cat'
SYSCALL(args)   = return
thread_selfid(0x0, 0x0, 0x0)   = 470642 0
and many more…
</code></pre>

But if I try the same with <code>echo</code>, I get the following:

<pre><code> sudo dtruss /bin/echo 'cat'
dtrace: failed to execute /bin/echo: unknown error
</code></pre>

In fact: there are many commands with which I get this error. The commonality is that those commands were all in <code>/bin</code> or <code>/usr/bin</code>.

<a href="http://dtrace.org/blogs/brendan/2011/10/10/top-10-dtrace-scripts-for-mac-os-x/" rel="nofollow noreferrer">Brendan's blog</a> suggests that it is possible to use <code>dtruss</code> on commands such as <code>ls</code> (his example is <code>sudo dtruss ls -l hfsslower.d</code>, where <code>hfsslower.d</code> is a normal text file). The blog post was written in 2011, concerning Mac OS X. But I am aware that OS X has had various security enhancements since then.

Could it be that I am bumping into OS X security of some sort? I am using OS X 10.12 Sierra.

40863873 Why can't I trace syscalls made by `/bin/echo`?

A developer reported an issue with slow-running queries on one of our Azure SQL Data Warehouse databases. The commonality I have seen in the slow queries is a construct on one column like

<pre><code> CONVERT(VARCHAR(max) , table_column)
</code></pre>

Return of the single column as VARCHAR(max) slows the rate of returned rows to be 10,000 in 30 seconds. If VARCHAR(n), where n<=4000, the results return "fast", as expected.

The GUI we are using is JDBC-based DBeaver. The same behavior is not seen in Management Studio.

This looks similar to behavior seen before on Azure SQL DB.
<a href="http://stackoverflow.com/questions/39091093/queries-that-include-a-column-with-large-nvarchar-values-from-from-sql-azure-are">Queries that include a column with large NVARCHAR values from from SQL Azure are slow</a>

40897139 Very Slow return of result set including VARCHAR(max) - Azu

I have just started using R's doParallel package to split up large tasks to run concurrently.

I need the random number generator (RNG) inside a given worker to be as independent as possible from all the others. I also need its seed to be programmatically specified, if desired, to make that worker reproduce results.

The <a href="https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/doParallel/vignettes/gettingstartedParallel.pdf" rel="nofollow noreferrer">package doParallel vignette</a> fails on this point: it merely mentions that

<blockquote>
  When using multicore-like functionality, the doParallel package allows you to specify various options [...like...] "set.seed"
</blockquote>

So, when exactly are you using "multicore-like functionality"? (I do not see where the vignette defines this, but it seems to be when you use an explicit cluster.) Can you use "multicore-like functionality" on all operating systems (e.g. Windows, probably not)? What does "set.seed" exactly do?

So, I began web searching. It was hard to find pure doParallel specific advice. But the general form of this question has bedeviled a legion of others, such as <a href="https://stackoverflow.com/questions/13403427/fully-reproducible-parallel-models-using-caret">this</a> and <a href="https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8358098/how-to-set-seed-for-random-simulations-with-foreach-and-domc-packages">this</a>.

When I look at proposed solutions, I am confused: many seem to be package specific (e.g. call clusterSetupRNG), even worse some packages are operating system specific (e.g. multicore only works on Unix), and finally it is not obvious if they will reliably work with doParallel (which is an interface between foreach and parallel, and parallel is a merger of multicore and snow).

I noticed that one commonality of all the solutions I have seen is that they want to do configuration outside of each worker, before you start the computation, to influence the random numbers each one subsequently internally generates.

What about the opposite approach: have each worker explicitly call set.

I have two subqueries. Here is the output of subquery A....

<pre><code> id | date_lat_lng | stat_total | rnum
-------+--------------------+------------+------
 16820 | 2016_10_05_10_3802 | 9 | 2
 15701 | 2016_10_05_10_3802 | 9 | 3
 16821 | 2016_10_05_11_3802 | 16 | 2
 17861 | 2016_10_05_11_3802 | 16 | 3
 16840 | 2016_10_05_12_3683 | 42 | 2
 17831 | 2016_10_05_12_3767 | 0 | 2
 17862 | 2016_10_05_12_3802 | 11 | 2
 17888 | 2016_10_05_13_3683 | 35 | 2
 17833 | 2016_10_05_13_3767 | 24 | 2
 16823 | 2016_10_05_13_3802 | 24 | 2
</code></pre>

and subquery B, in which date_lat_lng and stat_total has commonality with
subquery A, but id does not.

<pre><code> id | date_lat_lng | stat_total | rnum
-------+--------------------+------------+------
 17860 | 2016_10_05_10_3802 | 9 | 1
 15702 | 2016_10_05_11_3802 | 16 | 1
 17887 | 2016_10_05_12_3683 | 42 | 1
 15630 | 2016_10_05_12_3767 | 20 | 1
 16822 | 2016_10_05_12_3802 | 20 | 1
 16841 | 2016_10_05_13_3683 | 35 | 1
 15632 | 2016_10_05_13_3767 | 23 | 1
 17863 | 2016_10_05_13_3802 | 3 | 1
 16842 | 2016_10_05_14_3683 | 32 | 1
 15633 | 2016_10_05_14_3767 | 12 | 1
</code></pre>

Both subquery A and B pull data from the same table. I want to delete the rows
in that table that share the same ID as subquery A but only where
<code>date_lat_lng</code> and <code>stat_total</code> have a shared match in
subquery B.

Effectively I need:

<pre><code>DELETE FROM table WHERE
</code></pre>

I have a datagrid with a column that allows entry by the user of strings which may contain numbers. The column I have made sorted programmatically and one other automatically.
I have looked at all available information on this and other websites but have found nothing that works or in some cases that I am able to know how to implement.
Many of the solutions use Icomparer but few are specifically for datagridview.
This is an example of the column data after performing datagridview1.Sort(Column1, ListSortDirection.Ascending);

<pre><code>1
140
2b
40
70
7a
9
aa
aa30
aa5
bc
de
</code></pre>

I have introduced the MyDatagridHelper Class and relevant code using the solution from this site:
<a href="http://stackoverflow.com/questions/435177/c-custom-sort-of-datagridview">C#: Custom sort of DataGridView</a>,
but alas it gives the following results

<pre><code>aa
bc
de
aa30
2b
7a
70
1
40
140
9
aa5
</code></pre>

i have an array of 800 rows with 3 columns. I want to arrange it in such a way that the row coming after the first row contains at least 2 common values as the first and the next row after that one also contains at least 2 common values as the second.
Example; <code>row 1 = 2 4 5</code> common row= <code>row 30 = 2 5 13</code>
so first arrangement;

<pre><code> 2 4 5
 2 5 13
</code></pre>

the next row will be one common to the new row 2
example <code>row 4= 13 45 5</code>
therefore the arrangement will now be;

<pre><code>2   4   5
2   5   13
13 45 5

   etc
</code></pre>

currently, i have this code that groups those common together in cells and then displays them one after another. the problem with this is that the array contains more than one commonality.. for example, row 1 could have 2 rows that have a common value as it, this code brings all those rows together into one array and does the same for the second row.. how can i make the code i make the code do what i explained in the first paragraph;

here is the code;

<pre><code>% Data
A = connections;
% Engine
[m, n] = size(A);
groups =[];

ng = 0;
for k=1:m-1
   u = unique(A(k,:)); % representation of kth row

I have a data set with 1000 observations of text. In the data I also have a weight variable which depends on gender.

<pre><code>library(tm)
library(wordcloud)
library(dplyr)

set.seed(123)

data <- rbind(data.frame(gender = "M",
             words = sample(c("education", "money", "family",
                               "house", "debts", "I love my daughter",
                               "This text is awesome",
                               "I would like to know you",
                               "darkness is upon us",
                               "help me I'm starving",
                               "what was the questions?",
                               "i think that we should drink more",
                               "help me"),
                             600, replace = TRUE)),
          data.frame(gender = "F",
              words = sample(c("career", "bank", "friends",
                                "drinks", "relax",
                                "the most important things in life is not career but to drink",
                                "i love my friends",
                                "i work in a bank so that is important", "i don't know",
                                "well, I love this my friends",
                                "i think it is important to have a career"),
                              400, replace = TRUE)
)
) %>% mutate(weight = ifelse(gender == "M", 0.7,
                                  ifelse(gender == "F", 1.3, NA)))
</code></pre>

In order to do some standard cleaning I create the following function

<pre><code>clean_corpus <- function(corpus){
  corpus <- tm_map(corpus, removePunctuation)
  corpus <- tm_map(corpus, removeNumbers)
  corpus <- tm_map(corpus, stripWhitespace)
  corpus <- tm_map(corpus, content_transformer(tolower))
</code></pre>

This is a follow: <a href="http://stackoverflow.com/questions/33192333/find-matching-intervals-in-data-frame-by-range-of-two-column-values">Find matching intervals in data frame by range of two column values</a>

I have a data frame of time related events.

Using the same sample data as before:

<pre><code>Name Event Order Sequence start_event end_event duration Group
JOHN 1 A 0 19 19 ID1
JOHN 2 A 60 112 52 ID1
JOHN 3 A 392 429 37 ID1
JOHN 4 B 282 329 47 ID1
JOHN 5 C 147 226 79 ID1
JOHN 6 C 566 611 45 ID1
ADAM 1 A 0 79 56 ID2
ADAM 2 A 384 407 23 ID2
ADAM 3 B 0 79 79 ID2
ADAM 4 B 505 586 81 ID2
ADAM 5 C 140 205 65 ID2
ADAM 6 C 522 599 77 ID2
</code></pre>

I have overlapping time period for all the different groupings, but I am now looking to find an accurate total of shared time between all the different names (there will be 20+ in the final df) - still dependent on the sequence they are grouped in to.

For example, using John and Adam's start time of '0' seconds in group A, I know that they overlapped between 0-79 seconds of commonality (the max end point between the two of them that would show up in the overlap function), but their total actual share time is only 19 seconds (from 0-19, when John deactivated).

Another instance would be in sequence C, John is active from 566-611 seconds, and Adam is active from 522-599 seconds, the total shared active time is 33 seconds (from John starting activity at 566 and Adam deactivating at 599).

My desired output would be this style:

<pre><code>"John + Adam": total shared active time

<pre><code>commonality.cloud(toronto_m, random.order=FALSE, min.freq=0,
scale=c(3, 0.5), max.words=40, colors="steelblue1")
</code></pre>

<img src="https://i.stack.imgur.com/T0T6M.png" alt="enter image description
here">

Error message appear at the last statement:

<blockquote>
  Error in wordcloud(rownames(term.matrix)[freq > 0], freq[freq > 0],
  min.freq = 0, :   formal argument "min.freq" matched by multiple
  actual arguments In addition: Warning message: In min(freq) : no
  non-missing arguments to min; returning Inf
</blockquote>

42016506 R commonality wordcloud error message

python newbie -

I have multiple text documents that contain users from several AD groups, I need to parse through each document and group users(usernames) by their group membership: for instance:
Marketing doc has Marketing_grp:

<pre><code>John, Bob, Sally
</code></pre>

Sales doc has Sales_grp:

<pre><code>Bob, Ron, Jeff
</code></pre>

Technology doc has Technology_grp:

<pre><code>Bob, Mike, Sally
</code></pre>

I need to be able to see that both Bob and Sally belong to multiple groups and I need to know what those groups are, how can I accomplish this with Python?

The data in the text file is in the form of email addresses as in username@company.com

<pre><code>#AD Group Usage
import re
from sys import argv
import shelve

script, filename = argv

def ADgrps(filename):
   f=open(filename, "r+")
   text=f.read()
   ad_grps = re.findall(r'[\w]+(?=@)', text)
   return ad_grps
</code></pre>

On my server we rarely get an illegal characters in path exception that's giving me a lot of trouble tracking down

we load some fonts with font face
like so

<pre><code>@font-face {
   font-family: "Georgia";
   src: url("/Styles/Fonts/GeorgiaRegular.ttf") format("truetype");
}
</code></pre>

and the bad url that appears without a known cause

www.mywebsite.com/Styles/Fonts/fd550f5c-bfad-4d45-82ad-bd3e5fc55984.ttf)%20format(%22truetype%22

compared to the working url <a href="https://web.mywebsite.com/Styles/Fonts/GeorgiaRegular.ttf" rel="nofollow noreferrer">https://web.mywebsite.com/Styles/Fonts/GeorgiaRegular.ttf</a>

Our fonts are working as expected and at best the only commonality is that it seems to happen when the user is getting redirected after trying to navigate to a page after their login timed out
so the only thing I can figure out is that somehow that font-face src is getting turned into a url at some point but can't narrow anything down

42237773 Font-face src url appearing malformed randomly resulting in

Randomly when writing SQL queries in SSMS 2014, I'll get a popup that "Visual Studio has encountered an exception. This may be caused by an extension" along with a tip that I can run the application with the /log parameter and check the ActivityLog.xml file created somewhere in my user's AppData directory.

After this popup, IntelliSense stops updating, and toggling it on/off has no effect (any errors still underlined with red squiggly lines, etc, including their mouse hover popups remain indefinitely). Note that this happens even without any errors in my script.

But that's not really the issue, as I get the "Value does not fall within the expected range" error EVERY TIME I PUSH THE BACKSPACE KEY, although the Delete key works just fine.

This issue was not present until many months after I started using the application.

The workaround so far has been to copy the query into a new query window (immediately works), or to wait for it to randomly stop. So the issue is isolated to the query window.

Steps to reproduce:

<ol>
<li>Type SQL code for a while.</li>
</ol>

There seems to be absolutely no commonality, since it has happened with all combinations of syntactically correct/incorrect statements, and long/short queries (ranging from a single SELECT statement to a multi-thousand line stored procedure).

Troubleshooting steps taken:

<ol>
<li>Making sure all updates installed</li>
<li>Restarting computer</li>
<li>Disabling all extensions - I'm not using any... I followed <a href="http://stackoverflow.com/a/17718983/2799848">this</a> registry path and I have no AddIns key in either the x86 or x64 registry paths for any version number of SQL
</ol>

From reading the documentation, it would seem snapshot copies of the same volume are incremental. But that doesn't seem to be what I am seeing , performance wise, when I copy a snapshot of that volume to another region, i.e. from us-east-1 to us-west-2.

What I would really like to do would be create the initial snapshot from the volume directly into the West region, but that doesn't seem to be an option. So I have to first create a snapshot in east , a snapshot whose only purpose is to be copied to west.

So what I am doing now is

<ol>
<li>create snapshot of the east EBS volume in east. This does behave as if it is incremental, going much more quickly than a new original snapshot from a different volume of the same size.</li>
<li>Wait until this snapshot is complete by periodically polling the new snapshot id</li>
<li>copy the new snapshot from east to west. This does not seem to behave as it if were incremental, each one takes around as much time as the original snapshot, and the size is fairly constant.</li>
</ol>

What it seems like to me is that since it's not copying directly from the volume or the same snapshot each time, the snapshot copy to west doesn't know to be incremental.

Of course, I am also willing to accept that somehow I am not seeing what I think I am seeing , and the cross region snapshot copy are truly incremental. But considering it is taking up to 9 hours to do the copy every time it doesn't feel that way. And most of the documentation I have read seems to say its incremental from the same EBS volume, while when I do a describe on the snapshot copied out to west, it doesn't mention the original volume ID, but a dummy ID instead, which of course is a WAD.

-- background info on the nature of the data

Just some info since some might want to know how much data given the extended duration of our copy to west - the original EBS volume is the data volume of an ec2 instance used to store the backups of a source code control system generated by their proprietary backup tool.

I have an excel cell that contains the following text and I would like to separate the text of this cell into different column. the separation should be based on the number and letter. Basically the text that belongs to 2. to be in a different cell and the text belonging to (a) and (b)...so on to be in separate cell. Can something like this be done with Macros and RegEx. Thank you in advance

<ol start="2">
<li>Competent authorities shall ensure that institutions submit the results of the calculations referred to in paragraph 1 in accordance with the template developed by EBA in accordance with paragraph 8 to the competent authorities and to EBA. Where competent authorities choose to develop specific portfolios, they shall do so in consultation with EBA and ensure that institutions report the results of the calculations separately from the results of the calculations for EBA portfolios. 3. Competent authorities shall, on the basis of the information submitted by institutions in accordance with paragraph 1, monitor the range of risk weighted exposure amounts or own funds requirements, as applicable, except for operational risk, for the exposures or transactions in the benchmark portfolio resulting from the internal approaches of those institutions. At least annually, competent authorities shall make an assessment of the quality of those approaches paying particular attention to: (a) those approaches that exhibit significant differences in own fund requirements for the same exposure; (b) approaches where there is particularly high or low diversity, and also where there is a significant and systematic under-estimation of own funds requirements. EBA shall produce a report to assist the competent authorities in the assessment of the quality of the internal approaches based on the information referred to in paragraph 2. 4. Where particular institutions diverge significantly from the majority of their peers or where there is little commonality in approach leading to a wide variance of results, competent authorities shall investigate the reasons therefor and, if it can be clearly identified that an institution's approach leads to an underestimation of own funds requirements which is not attributable to differences in the underlying risks of the exposures or positions, shall take corrective action. 5. The competent authorities shall ensure that their decisions on the appropriateness of corrective actions as referred to in paragraph 4 comply with the principle that such actions must maintain the objectives of an internal approach and therefore do not: (a) lead to standardisation or preferred methods; (b) create wrong incentives; or (c) cause herd behaviour. </li>
</ol>