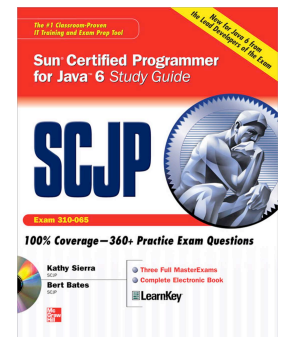
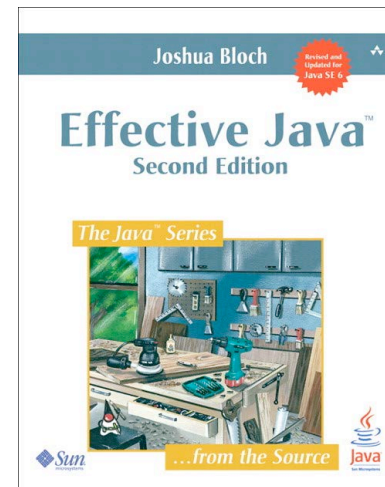


What's next?

`java@peterbloem.nl`



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



I you don't feel stupid yet

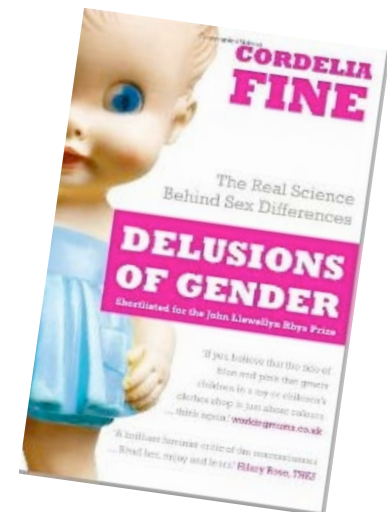
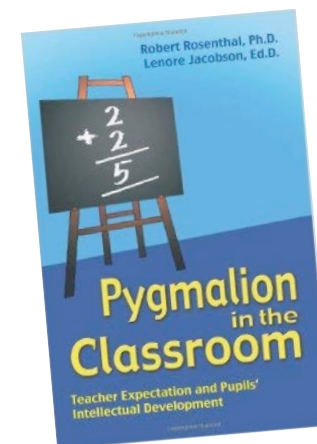
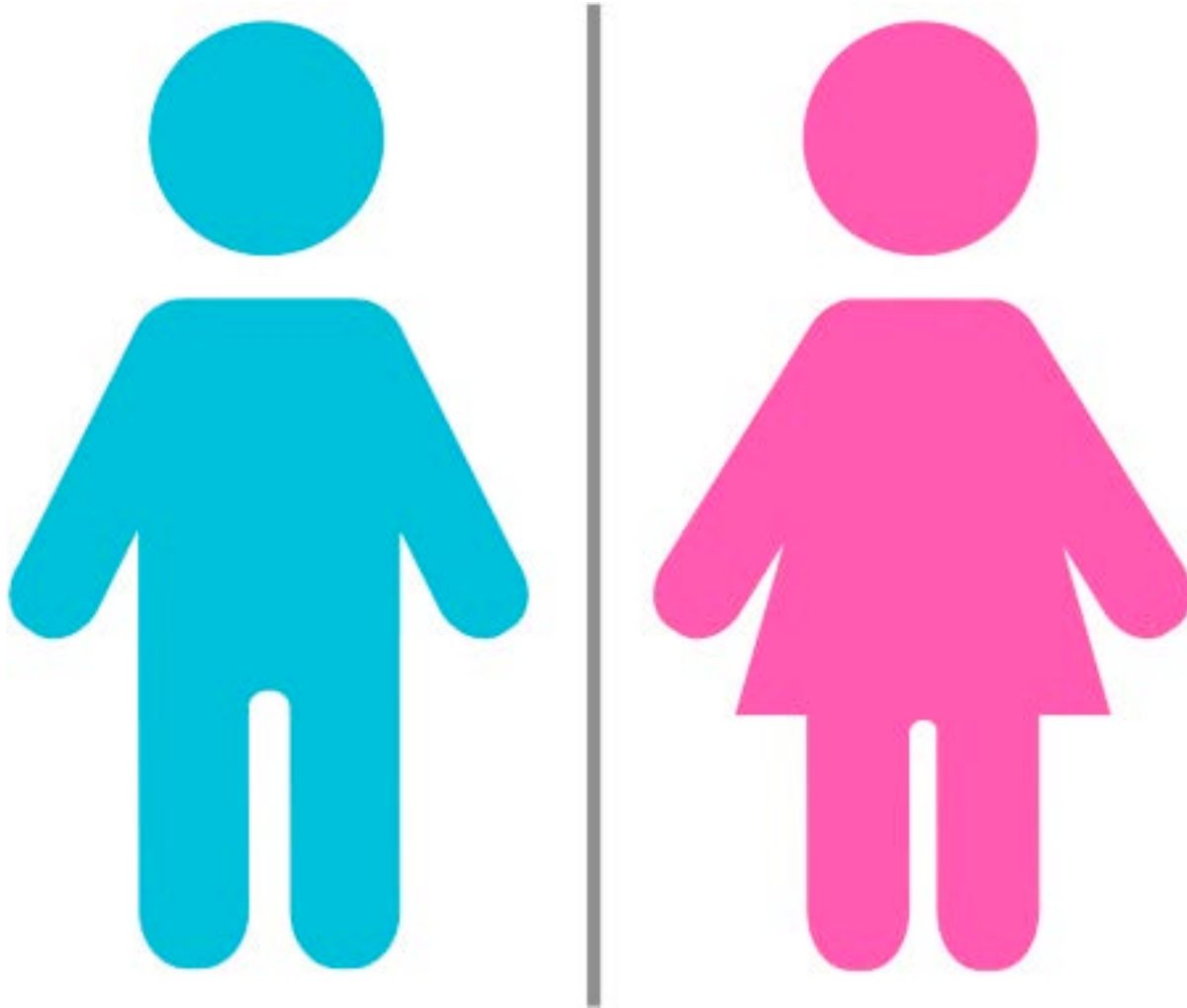
1. Discrete wiskunde (volgend blok)
2. Lineaire Algebra (tweede semester)
3. Formele Talen (tweede semester)
4. Numerical Recipes (tweede jaar)
5. Statistiek (tweede jaar)
6. Master
7. PhD



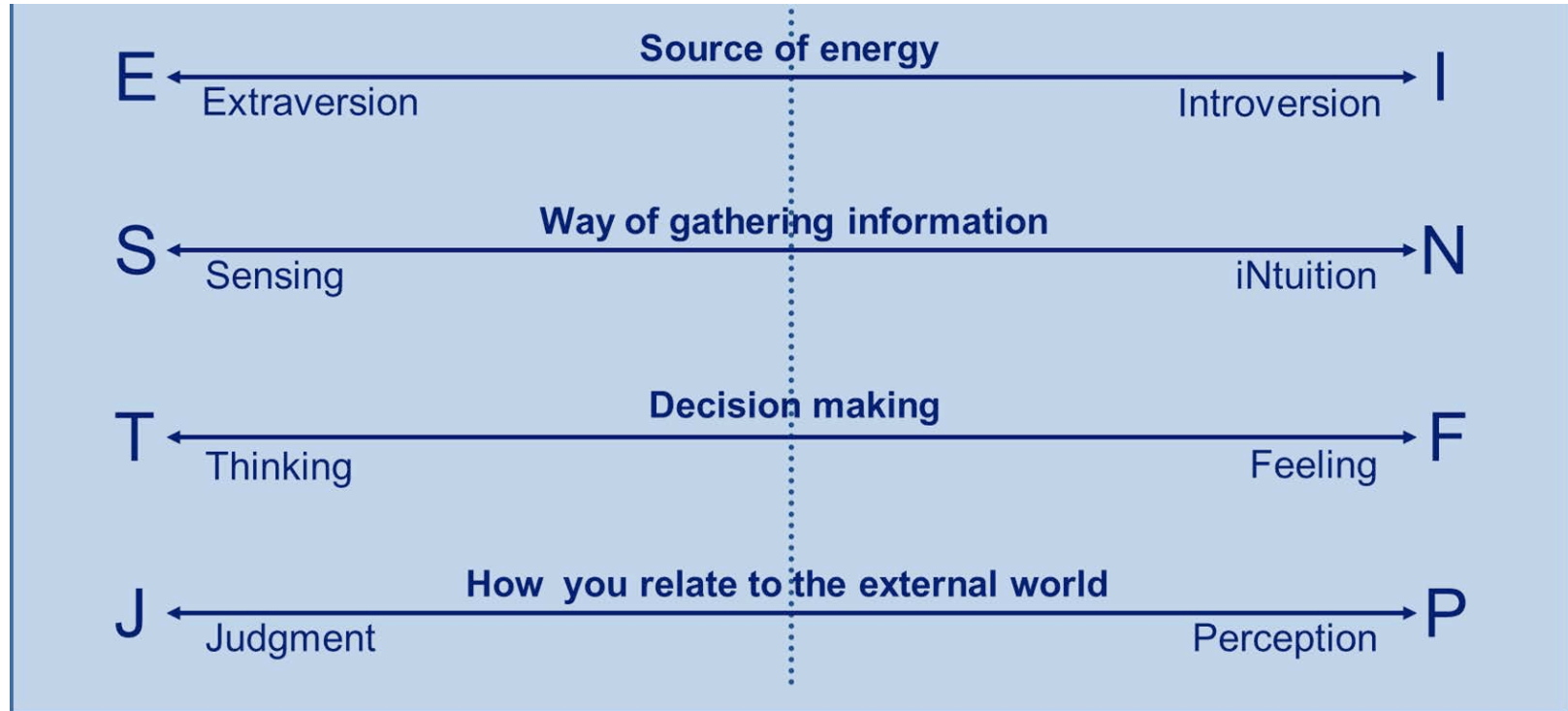
Dweck, Blackwell 2007:

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

pygmalion/golem effect
stereotype threat

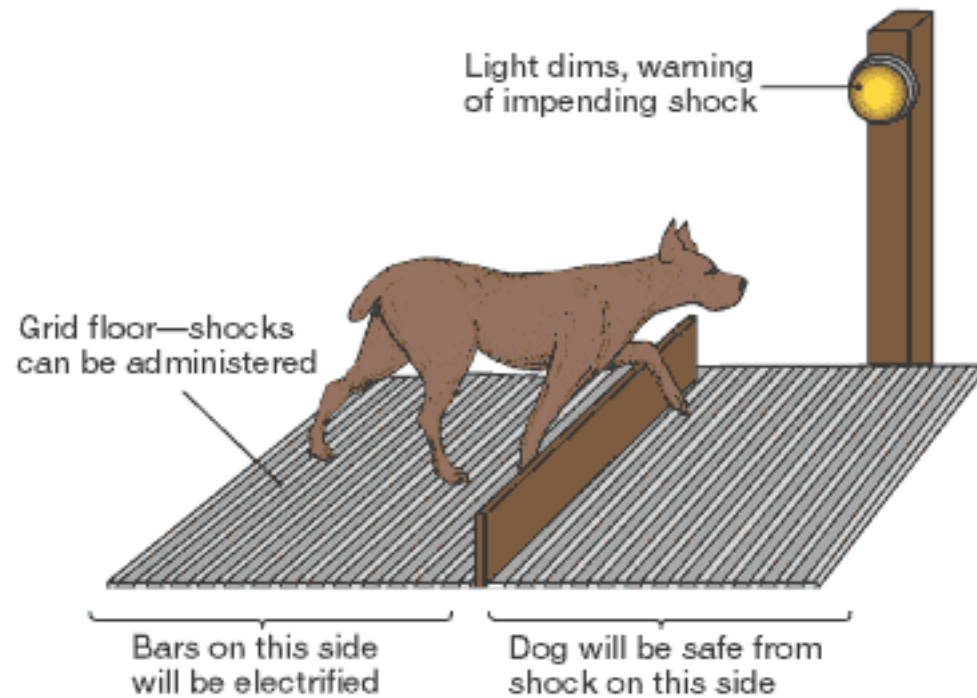


Myers-Briggs



Evans, Simkin, 1989

Learned Helplessness



Seligman, Maier, 1967

goed nieuws:

Je kunt je achterstand inhalen

slecht nieuws:

Je moet je achterstand inhalen

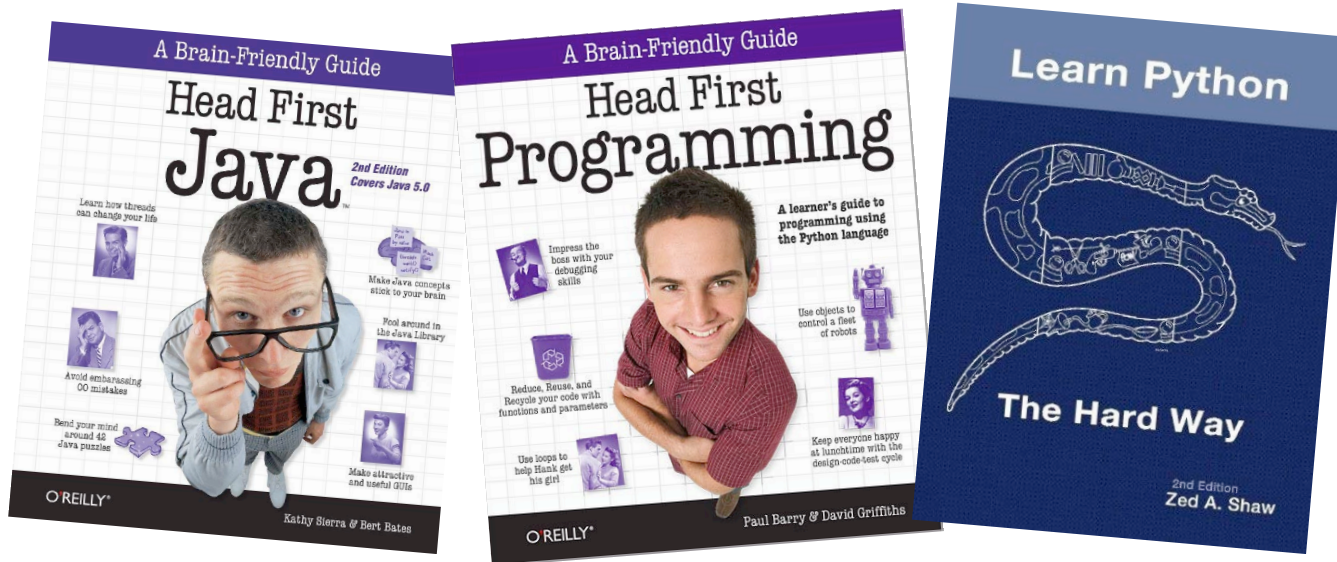
Bepaal je eigen ritme

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

<https://projecteuler.net/>

<http://learnpythonthehardway.org/>

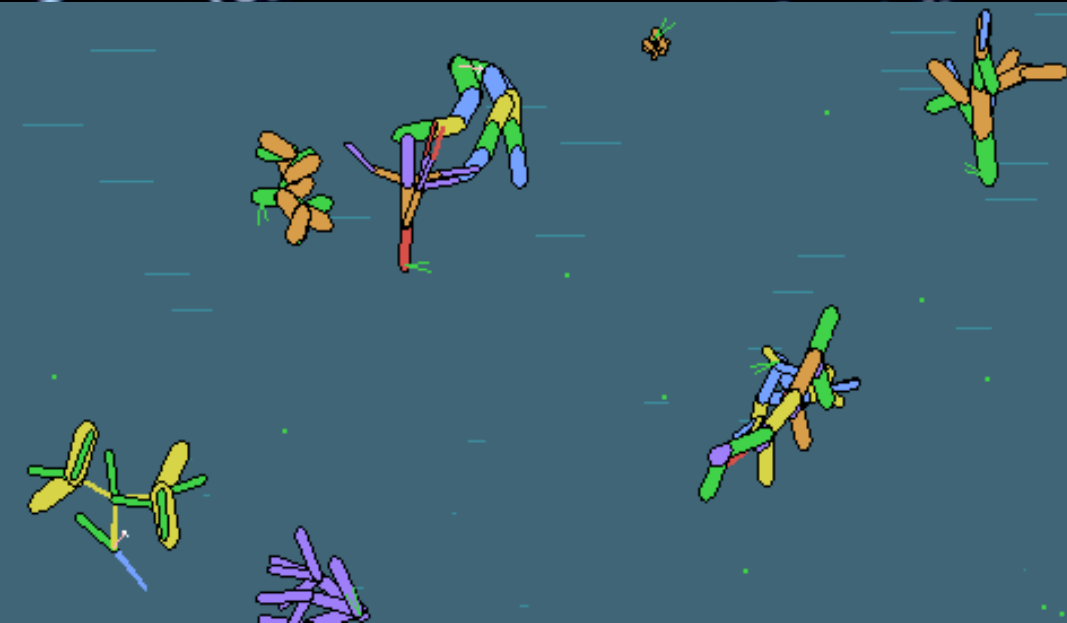
<http://codegolf.stackexchange.com/>



Wat is je motivatie?



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



Programmeren

probleem

String omdraaien

pseudocode

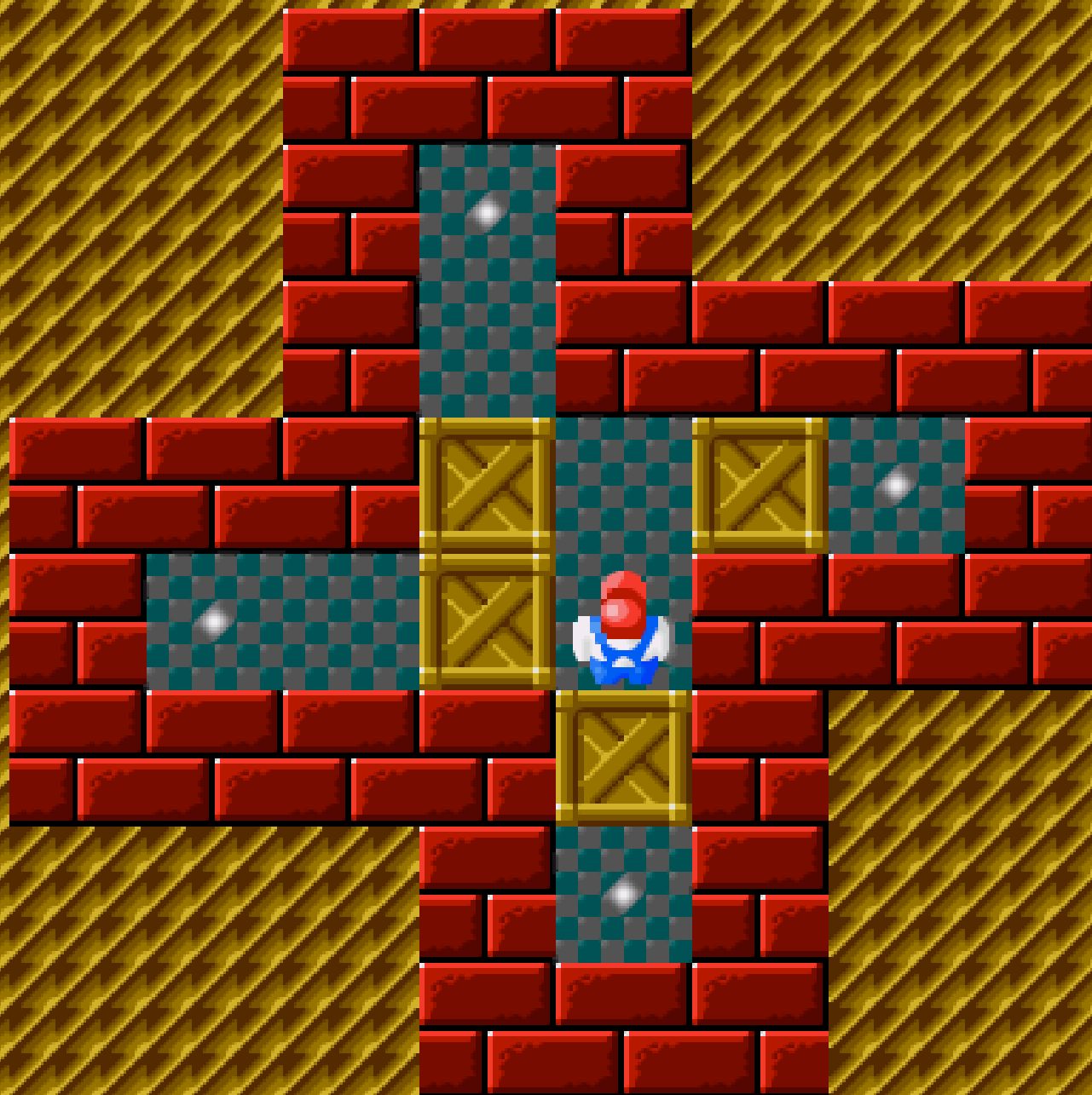
```
functie(str)
    nw = nieuwe string

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

Java

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

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



STEP

0

STAGE

1

ROOM

1

Divide and Conquer

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

Divide and Conquer

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

    return d1 - d2;
}

class Date
{
    public daysSince1Jan1970()
    {
        ...
    }
}
```


Doodling



Andere talen

- Python
- Ruby
- Javascript

Bomen/bos

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

Objecten
Generics
Exceptions
Encapsulation
Object copying
Information hiding
Interfaces

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

Onthoud het idee, niet de regel

Encapsulation

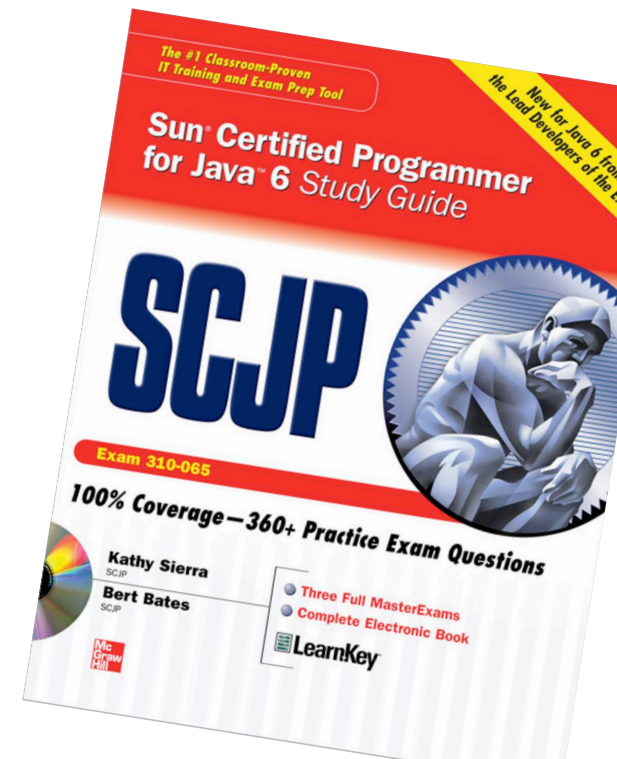
Onthoud het idee, niet de regel

**Gebruiker,
Interface,
Implementatie**

Voor het tentamen

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

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



HTTP referer

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

(Redirected from [Referer](#))

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

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

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

Contents [\[hide\]](#)

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

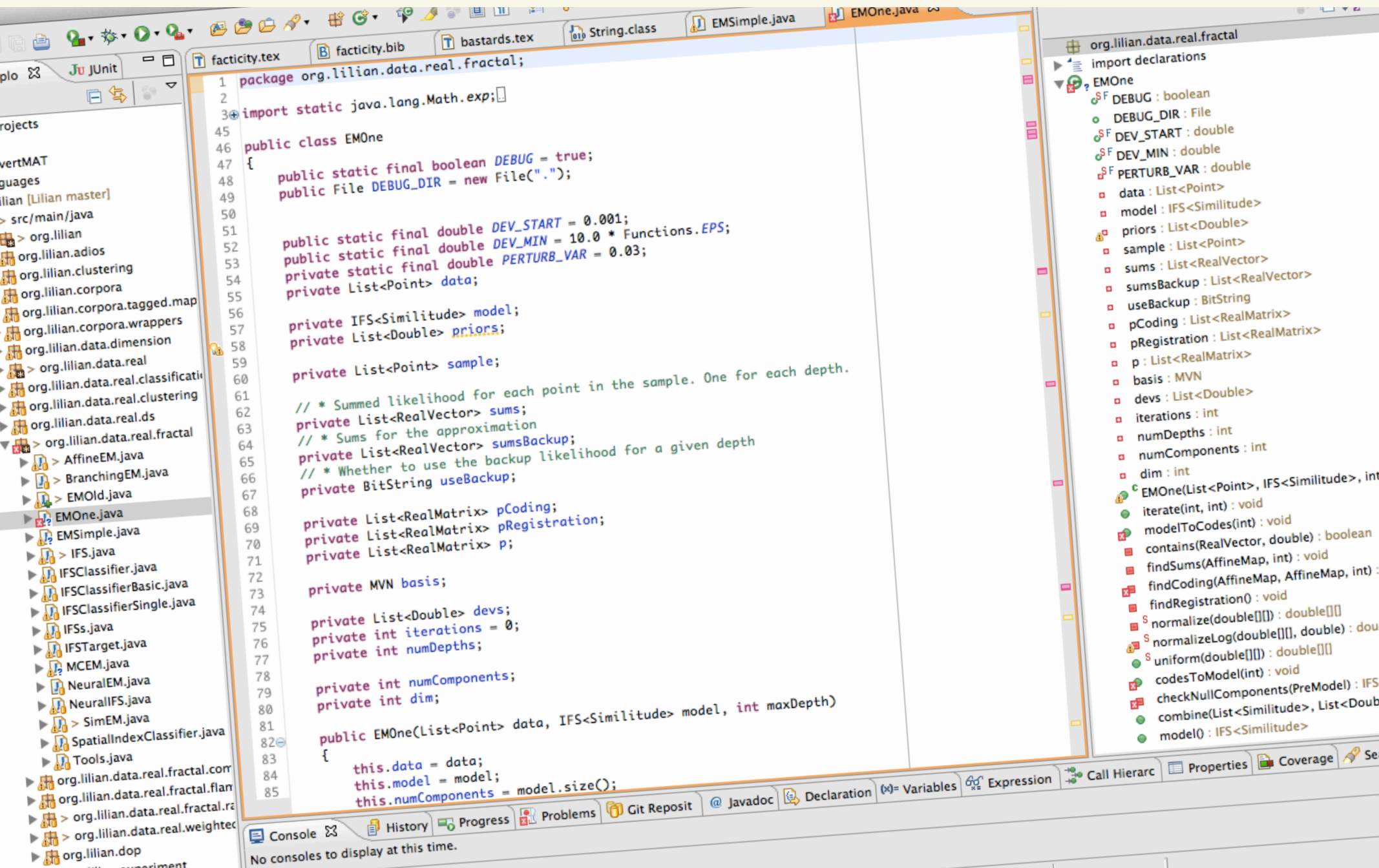
Origin of the term *referer* [\[edit\]](#)

The misspelling *referer* originated in the original proposal by computer scientist **Philip Hallam-Baker** to incorporate the field into the [Request for Comments](#) standards document [RFC 1945](#) [\[1\]](#); document co-author [Roy Fielding](#) has since [recognized](#) the error. ^[3] "Referer" has since become a widely used spelling in the industry, but is not yet universal, though, as the correct spelling of "referrer" is used in some web specifications such as the [Document Object Model](#).


Details [\[edit\]](#)

vragen?




IDE







Versioning



 This repository

Explore Gist Blog Help



 pbloem +  

 Data2Semantics / nodes












 Unwatch ▾ 15  Star 0  Fork

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

...

 pbloem authored on 14 Jul latest commit f7c2ecca05 

..

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

Package management & deployment



Unit testing

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

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

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

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

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

Type erasure

```
list instanceof List<?>
```

@SuppressWarnings

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

Generics: bounds

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

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

    return sum / list.size();
}
```

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


Slechte oplossing

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

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

    return sum / list.size();
}
```

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

Generics: bounds

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

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

    return sum / list.size();
}
```

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

Generic bounds

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

    public boolean isCorrect(N instance) {}
}

//----

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

Bounds

<N **extends** Number>

<N **super** Integer>

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

Wildcard: ?

// Collections.java

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


Contravariance, covariance, invariance

```
class Animal {}
```

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

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

arrays

covariant: Cat[] is een Animal[]

contravariant: Animal[] is een Cat[]

Invariant: geen van beide

Return types en argumenten

```
class AnimalShelter {  
  
    Animal getAnimalForAdoption() {}  
  
    void putAnimal(Animal animal) {}  
}
```

```
class CatShelter extends AnimalShelter{
```

```
    Cat getAnimalForAdoption() {}
```

*<- covariant return
type*

```
    void putAnimal(Cat animal) {}
```

```
}
```

<- contravariant arguments

Met generics

PECS: Producer extends, consumer super

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

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

3 dingen die we nog niet gezien hebben

Inner classes

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

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

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

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

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


Anonymous classes

```
public void start(Stage primaryStage) {
    primaryStage.setTitle("Hello World!");
    Button btn = new Button();
    btn.setText("Say 'Hello World'");
    btn.setOnAction(new EventHandler<ActionEvent>() {

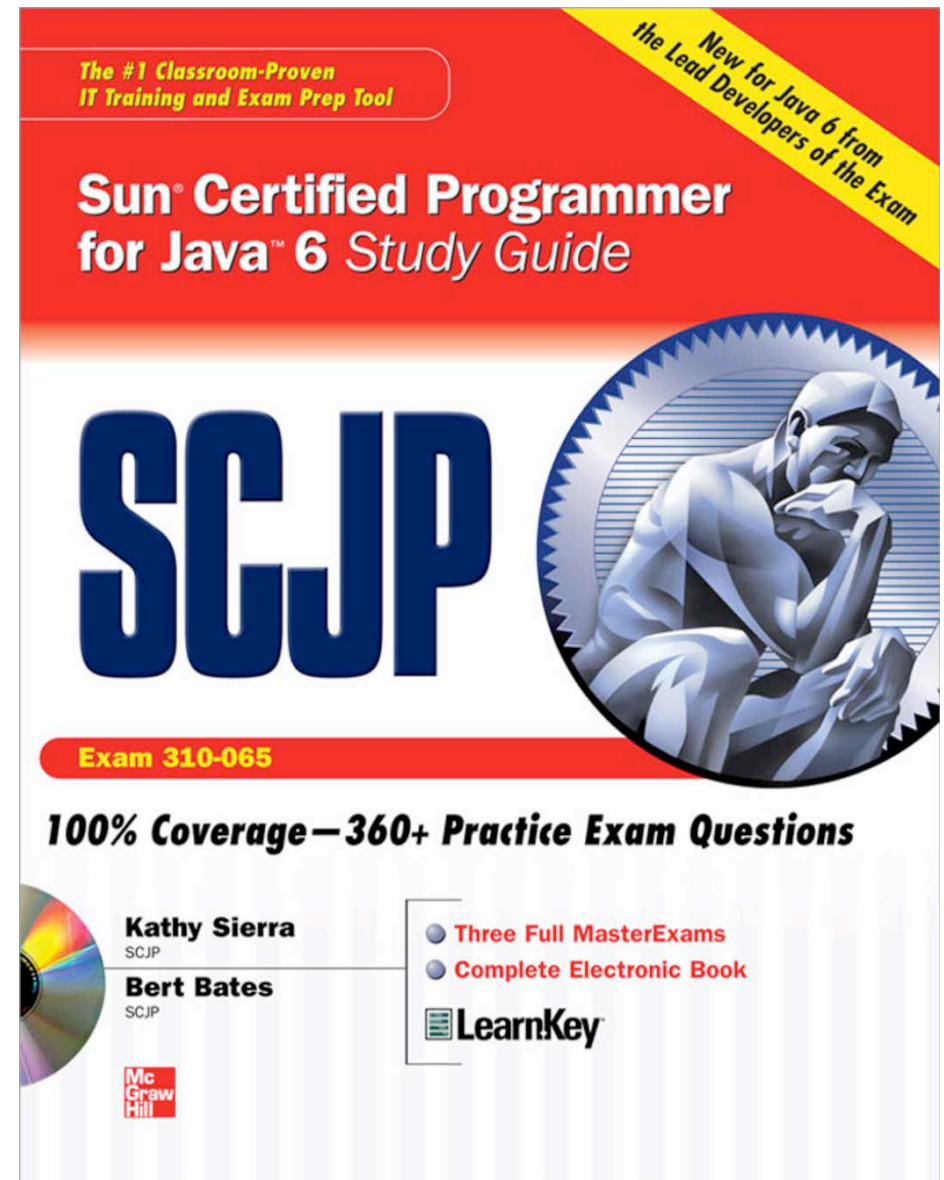
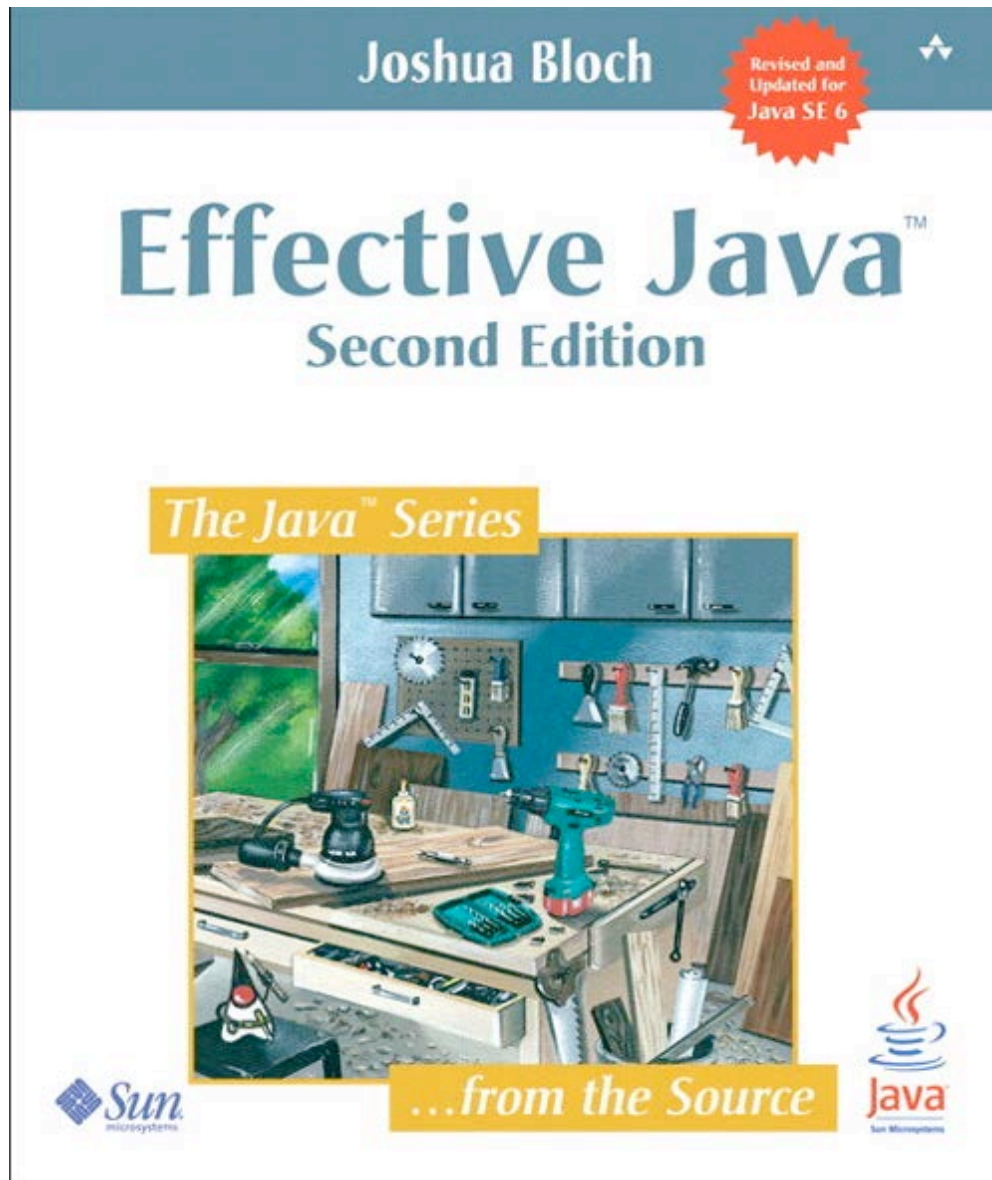
        @Override
        public void handle(ActionEvent event) {
            System.out.println("Hello World!");
        }
    });

    StackPane root = new StackPane();
    root.getChildren().add(btn);
    primaryStage.setScene(new Scene(root, 300, 250));
    primaryStage.show();
}
```

Closures & Lambda expressions (java 8)

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

1) Boeken



2) Sites

<http://thedailywtf.com/>



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



codinghorror.com

programmingisterrible.com

joelonsoftware.com

3) Open source

