Resolved Questions User Study

Title	Body	Answer (Accpted/TopicAns)

1. Handling out of range list index in Python 2.7	I have a list of lists in Python 2.7, just like the one shown below
	
	rr =[[10 for row in range(5)] for col in range(5)]
	Now, in my algorithm, where I need to find the neighbours of a given list element, I used the following way of checking for neighbours
	
	b = [rr[rn][cn+1],rr[rn-1][cn+1],rr[rn-1][cn],rr[rn-1][cn-1],rr[rn][cn-1],rr[rn+1][cn-1],rr[rn+1][cn],rr[rn+1][cn+1]]
	I want to assign 0 to the neighbouring elements that are outside the boundary of the given matrix (or list)
	
	where rn is the row index, and cn is the column index of the list cell that I wanted to inspect. Given above, what iff my code checks any corner cell ? like say the first row and first column cell element with index [0,0], some of the neighbours index will be negative. My code has a special property that it prevents me to add additional rows or columns to the list indicated above.
		to solve both the bound problem and the rr[i,j] syntax, you can overload the getitem method in a class:
		class boundedlist(list):
		   def __getitem__(self,indices):
		      try:
		         l=list(self)
		         for i in indices : l=l[i]
		         return l
		      except IndexError:
		         return 0
		Then all works like you want :
		In [76]: brr=boundedlist(rr)
		In [77]: brr[4,3]
		Out[77]: 10
		In [78]: brr[4,6]
		Out[78]: 0
		In [79]: brr[-1,6]
		Out[79]: 0
		In [80]: brr[10,4]
		Out[80]: 0
		You keep the row acces like that:
		In [81]: brr[[4]]
		Out[81]: [10, 10, 10, 10, 10]
		and you can generalize to more dimensions. You will have to adapt __setitem__ if you want to modify the data.

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		A bit of math helps here: Let x be a natural number with n digits. Then $8x = 8 * 10^n + x$, and $x8 = 10*x + 8$. So the equation to be solved is $8 * 10^n + x = 8 * (10*x + 8) = 80*x + 64$, where x and n must be natural numbers. It immediately follows that $x = (8 * 10^n - 64) / 79$. Now we only have to check which of the numbers of the form $8 * 10^n - 64$ is divisible by 79, which is very fast:
		
		``
		>>> n = 0
		>>> while True:
		... y = 8 * 10**n - 64
		... if y % 79 == 0:
		... x = y / 79
		... break
		... n += 1
		...
		>>> print x
		101265822784
		>>> print int("8"+str(x))==8*int(str(x)+"8")
		True
		``

2. Efficiently solving a letter/number problem in Python	If a = 15 and 152 is represented as a2 while 215 is represented as 2a then a number x has to be found such that
	
	8x = 8*x8
	
	I tried this naive Python code
	
	``
	>>> i = 0
	>>> while(i<=100000000000000000):
	... if(int("8"+str(i))==8*int(str(i)+"8")):
	... break
	... i = i+1
	... print i
	``
	but it is taking a huge amount of time to produce a correct result.
	
	How to optimize the code?
		Apart from the typos, if you only test in the very inner loop whether all 10 digits are different, this inner loop is executed 1010 = 10,000,000,000 times. If you test at every pass, you "only" need 10! = 3,628,800 passes to this inner loop.
		
		You still can do better changing the order of variables, so the equation abc * d == hibj can be tested without needing the other 3 variables, and only go deeper when it holds. For these 7 digits, you enter 604,800 times in that loop, and only 45 times you need to go deeper to reach the most inner loop only 270 times.
		
		``
		def solve():
		    for a in range(0, 10):
		        for b in range(0, 10):
		            if a != b:
		                for c in range(0, 10):
		                    if not c in [a, b]:
		                        for d in range(0, 10):
		                            if not d in [a, b, c]:
		                                for h in range(0, 10):
		                                    if not h in [a, b, c, d]:
		                                        for i in range(0, 10):
		                                            if not i in [a, b, c, d, h]:
		                                                for j in range(0, 10):
		                                                    if not j in [a, b, c, d, h, i]:
		                                                        abc = 100 * a + 10 * b + c
		                                                        hibj = 1000 * h + 100 * i + 10 * b + j
		                                                        if abc * d == hibj:
		                                                            print(abc, '*', d, '=', hibj)
		                                                            for e in range(0, 10):
		                                                                if not e in [a, b, c, d, h, i, j]:
		                                                                    for f in range(0, 10):
		                                                                        if not f in [a, b, c, d, h, i, j, e]:
		``

3. A better way to get command line outputs with python?	I want to call the command line from within python, e.g. command from inside python, e.g.: ``` import os os.system("git log") ``` and I want to get the output of this command as a list of strings and operate on it in python. The way I currently do this is, e.g.: ``` import os os.system("git log > gitlog.txt") text_file = open("gitlog.txt", "r") lines = text_file.readlines() ``` I suspect there is a better way. Am I right, and if so, what is it? thanks	Yes, use the subprocess module: ``` from subprocess import PIPE, Popen proc = Popen(['git', 'log'], stdout=PIPE) lines = proc.stdout.readlines() ``` Yes, use the subprocess module: ``` from subprocess import PIPE, Popen proc = Popen(['git', 'log'], stdout=PIPE) lines = proc.stdout.readlines() ```

		It's used when you have some API that only takes files, but you need to use a string. For example, to compress a string using the gzip module in Python 2:
		import gzip import StringIO
		stringio = StringIO.StringIO() gzip_file = gzip.GzipFile(fileobj=stringio, mode='w') gzip_file.write('Hello World') gzip_file.close()
	What exactly is StringIO used for?	
		stringio.getvalue()
4. What is StringIO in python used for in reality?	I have been looking around the internet for some examples. However, almost all of the examples are very abstract. And they just show "how" to use it. But none of them show "why" and "in which circumstances" one should/will use it? p.s. not to be confused with this question on stackoverflow: StringIO Usage which compares string and StringIo.	StringIO objects implement the file API, so you can get their size in exactly the same way as you can with a file object: seek to the end and see where it goes. from StringIO import StringIO import os s = StringIO() s.write("abc") pos = s.tell() s.seek(0, os.SEEK_END) print s.tell() s.seek(pos) As Kimvais mentions, you can also use the len, but note that that's specific to StringIO objects. In general, a major reason to use these objects in the first place is to use them with code that expects a file-like object. When you're dealing with a generic file-like object, you generally want to do the above to get its length, since that works with any file-like object.
5. How to call modules using Keras without crashing Tkinter menus?	A project I'm working on calls modules in order to generate models in order to predict text. For the duration of these modules being run (longer for generation, obviously), the Tkinter menu in the main program stops working. Any ideas as to how to fix this? Code isn't really useful, it's just your regular way of loading custom modules through import, then calling with "module.fuction()".	You can use the threading module to run something on a different thread. Import the threading module import threading Create a function you want the new thread to run Create a new thread and pass in the function you created thread = threading.Thread(target=function, args=arguments) Where target is the function you want to call in this new tread, and args are the arguments you need to pass into your function (you can leave args out if there are no arguments to pass in) Run the new thread thread.start()
		This happens because help('modules') imports all modules, which can result in a lot of unsentineled code being executed. There's nothing you can do short of reporting bugs in every single package that causes this (opencv in this case) and wait for them to fix it.
	I have a schema with a field called ids (list of numbers) How can I create a QuerySpec to filter the items that contains all values of a specified list? For example:	The value cannot be SET, MAP or LIST. You have to use AND operator to achieve the result as mentioned in the OP. CONTAINS is supported for lists: When evaluating "a CONTAINS b", "a" can be a list; however, "b" cannot be a set, a map, or a list.
6. DynamoDB: Contains all filter	item 1: ids=[1,2,3] item 2: ids=[1,3,5] I need to retrieve only item 1 when I filter by [1,2] I am using: querySpec.withFilterExpression("contains(ids,:f1) and contains(ids,:f2)")	The value cannot be SET, MAP or LIST. You have to use AND operator to achieve the result as mentioned in the OP. CONTAINS is supported for lists: When evaluating "a CONTAINS b", "a" can be a list; however, "b" cannot be a set, a map, or a list.

7. SQL two different tables in combobox and textfield from same database in Netbeans	I have created a MySQL database in Netbeans with two tables (varchar and integer), both connected on the same database, and three GUI elements jcombobox, jtextfield, jbutton and jlist. How is it possible, when connecting varchar table to jcombobox, to make jtextfield to remember numerical that is relative to varchar table? (for example, varchar that is displayed in combobox has columns like computer,laptop, console and integer has columns 500 (computer), 450(laptop) and 250(console)) and so user can put numerical values in jtextfiled (500 , 450 and 250 are not displayed but remembered when user selects one item from combobox) and after user clicks on button, the value that user has put in jtextfield are being multiplied to numbers in integer table	(500 , 450 and 250 are not displayed but remembered when user selects one item from combobox) Then you need to store an Object in the combo box that contains two properties: the description the number Then you render the combo box to display the description, but then for later processing you can access the number for calculations. For an example of this approach check out Combo Box With Hidden Data. and so user can put numerical values in jtextfiled Maybe you should use a JSpinner so you get automatic editing to make sure only numeric values are entered.
	(whatever user chooses in jcombobox) and then final result is shown in jlist (or is jtable is better for such data representation?) where is shown choosen item, lets say it was laptop with calculated numbers, for example 4050. Is it possible, and how, to make those tables to be assigned to different GUI elements and then get together again? Thank you, and sorry for confusing English.	ComboBox has a setCellFactory method that allows you to create your own custom ComboBox. Take a look at this example: Custom Cell Factory.
8. Create custom Build init type - for Gradle Build Init Plugin?	I'm fairly new to gradle and I would like to create a custom type for with the Gradle Init Plugin. Moreover, I'd like to be able to do something like: gradle init --type jsp-library	There are 3rd party plugins that allow you to create custom templates and generate new projects from templates. For instance, see: https://github.com/townsfolk/gradle-templates Use maven to generate a project from archetype and then use gradle init to convert it to gradle project. Modify the init plugin yourself from source to add more init types.
	This would generate a project directory with the same structure as a Java web application (webapp, stylesheets, etc...). Yes, I have read this, and I know that only a limited amount of types are available. I just want to know if someone has or knows of some sort of work around for the time being.	There are 3rd party plugins that allow you to create custom templates and generate new projects from templates. For instance, see: https://github.com/townsfolk/gradle-templates Use maven to generate a project from archetype and then use gradle init to convert it to gradle project. Modify the init plugin yourself from source to add more init types.

9. Display sql database on webpage	`<%--`
	`    Document   : CheckRetrieve1`
	`    Created on : Jan 26, 2015, 12:50:28 PM`
	`    Author     : Dell`
	`--%>`
	
	`<%@page contentType="text/html" pageEncoding="UTF-8"%>`
	`<%@page language="java"%>`
	`<%@page import="java.sql.Connection"%>`
	`<%@page import="java.sql.DriverManager" %>`
	`<%@page import="java.sql.ResultSet" %>`
	`<%@page import="java.sql.Statement" %>`
	`<%@page import="java.io.IOException" %>`
	`<!DOCTYPE html>`
	`<html>`
	`    <head>`
	`        <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">`
	`        <title>STAFF</title>`
	`    </head>`
	`    <body>`
	`        <h1>Website</h1>`
	`        <h2>Teaching Staff</h2>`
	`        <%`
	`          try`
	`          {`
	`            Class.forName("com.microsoft.sqlserver.jdbc.SQLServerDriver");`
		First you have to put your resultset into a list of Objects. For example:
		
		`ArrayList<Extcteach> extcteachList = new ArrayList<Extcteach>();`
		`while(resultset .next()) {`
		`    Extcteach extcteach = new Extcteach ();`
		
		`    extcteach.setAttr1 = (result.getString("column1")`
		`    extcteach.setAttr2 = (result.getString("column2")`
		
		`    /****THIS FOR EACH COLUMN OF YOUR TABLE****/`
		
		`    extcteachList.put(extcteach)`
		`  }`
		Now you have a list of object so in your jsp u have to do something like this:
		
		`<table>`
		`  <%`
		`  for(int i=0; i < extcteachList.size(); i++) {`
		`  %>`
		`    <tr>`
		`      <td> <%= extcteachList.get(i).getAttr1() %>  </td>`
		`      <td> <%= extcteachList.get(i).getAttr1() %>  </td>`
		`    <tr>`
		`  <%`
		`  }`
		`  %>`
		`</table>`
		NB: you have to create the Extcteach class

	`            Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection(`
	`               "jdbc:odbc:Kam", "", "");`
	
	`            Statement statement = con.createStatement() ;`
	`            ResultSet resultset =`
	`               statement.executeQuery("select * from extcteach") ;`
	`          }`
	`          catch(Exception e)`
	`          {`
	`              e.printStackTrace();`
	`          }`
	`        %>`
		Another possible solution is to replace the html tags before storing in database. What I did is :-
		
		`text=text.replaceAll("<", "<");`
		`text=text.replaceAll(">", ">");`
		and then stored text in database and its working. Thanks to Bibin Mathew.

10. Why this method returns "null" but not null	I have this method which extracts some info from remittanceInformation object
	
	`private static String combineStrings(RemittanceInformation remittanceInformation) {`
	`    return Optional.ofNullable(remittanceInformation)`
	`        .map(RemittanceInformation::getUstrds)`
	`        .map(l -> l.stream().collect(Collectors.joining(/* CRLF? */)))`
		The joining of strings delivers a string, possible "null" (""+null) if there is one term being null. That must be the case: a non-null remittanceInformation where getUstrds() gives a collection with a single null.

		The joining of strings delivers a string, possible "null" (""+null) if there is one term being null. That must be the case: a non-null remittanceInformation where getUstrds() gives a collection with a single null.
11. Why can I not connect to a reverse SSH tunnel port remotely, even with GatewayPorts enabled?	I require constant SSH access to a host in our department, whose IP address is dynamically allocated. I've set up a remote SSH tunnel from the target host to one of our hosts that does posess a static ip address: `ssh -f -N -g -R :22223:localhost:22 tunnelhost` When I point SSH at local port 22223 on the tunnel host, the tunnel works fine. My problem is that I cannot seem to get the tunnel bound to anything other than localhost, though - i.e. when I try to SSH remotely to tunnelhost:12323, there is no open port to receive it. I've also tried: `ssh -f -N -R :22223:localhost:22 tunnelhost -o GatewayPorts=yes` But still no luck. Netstat shows me: `[me@tunnel_host ~]$ netstat -an	grep 22223` `tcp 0 0 127.0.0.1:22223 0.0.0.0:* LISTEN` `tcp6 0 0 ::1:22223 :::* LISTEN` Confirming that the tunnel is only bound to localhost. I've added a port exception on the tunnel host, with firewalld-cmd, and ensured no network hardware is interfering with the	You need to enable GatewayPorts=yes in the config for SSHd (/etc/ssh/sshd_config), not the client in order to enable binding to interfaces other than loopback on remote ports. `-o GatewayPorts=yes` Only works for local ports when passed to the ssh command.

		If you have many ssh instances trying to log into the same server at once, you may notice intermittent failures.
		
		By default, sshd limits the number and rate of connections coming in and waiting to be authenticated. The default limit is too small. You may wish to change the default in /etc/ssh/sshd_config:
		
		`MaxStartups 10:30:60`
		to something like:
		
		`MaxStartups 999`
		I discovered this the hard way.

12. Linux touch creating new unwanted files	I have a windows server sharing a folder for several Linux clients. Those Linux clients all use "touch" every minute on a file in the Windows shared folder. I used to have a single "keepalive" file in the Windows server folder. Now, I have a bunch of those file, with some weird extensions. enter image description here Where do they come from ? What triggers those files ?	I finally found the answer. It came from the rsync command. While transferring a file, rsync creates an hidden file (starting with ".") and adds a suffix after the filename. Those files never finished transferring correctly, so they remained in the folder. I have several clients rsyncing and touching on that file asynchronously, so that most likely triggered problems. See this answer for more explanation : https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/48298/can-rsync-resume-after-being-interrupted
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13. Delete files if condition is met	I have the following directory tree:
	
	/Directories/
	/Directories/somedir/somefile.mkv
	/Directories/somefile.rar
	I'm trying to find a way to delete the .rar file if the .mkv file exists and is larger than 1 GB.
	
	I've use find -type f -size +1000000k -name "*.mkv" to find the files. I then presume that either -exec or | xargs could help with the rest but I don't know how to exit the output of find before passing it to rm. In my scenario the output would be /Directories/somedir/somefile.mkv and the command passed to rm would Directories/*.rar
	
	Can I do this with -exec or xargs. Is there a more elegant solution?
		I don't think both conditions can be checked within the same find command. You can, however, do a short script that would make the necessary checks and delete the file if they're satisfied.
		
		#!/bin/bash
		
		for file in `find -type f -size +1000000k -name "*.mkv"`; do
		  # This would remove the mkv extension
		  noext=${file::-4}
		
		  # Parts of directories
		  parentdir=`echo $file | cut -d'/' -f2` # This would return 'Directories'
		
		  if [-e "./$parentdir/$noext.rar"]; then
		    rm -f "./$parentdir/$noext.rar"
		  fi
		done
		Not tested, but it would be something very similar to this.

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		  fi
		done
		Not tested, but it would be something very similar to this.

		ActiveX List Box Controls have a property called IntegralHeight. Once set to False, the List Box will stop auto re-sizing.

14. Excel developer list box dimensions are not preserved	I used the Excel Developer Tab to create a List Box for a macro. Every time I open the file my List Box is in, the list box has shrunk. I need help fixing the width and height of the List Box such that whenever I open this file the box will preserve its dimensions and location.	Include the following event macro in the worksheet code area:
		
		Private Sub Worksheet_Change(ByVal Target As Range)
		Dim r As Range
		Application.EnableEvents = False
		  For Each r In Target
		    v = r.Value
		    If InStr(1, v, "X") > 0 Then
		      r.Replace "X", " X "
		      r.Replace " X ", " X "
		    End If
		  Next r
		Application.EnableEvents = True
		End Sub

15. Unable to SSH, cannot create /dev/null/.ssh	I am trying to deploy hadoop with a master and slave node. But the master fails to start tasttracker and datanode processes in slaves, as it is not able to ssh into slaves. The error message is 'Could not create /dev/null/.ssh'. I am unable to figure out the cause of the problem.	The message "can't create /dev/null/.ssh" indicates that the slave interprets "/dev/null" as the home directory of your hadoop user and then tries to create a ".ssh" directory there. Usually the purpose of the .ssh directory ist to store the authorized_keys file to allow for passwordless login. On the slave review the /var/log/audit.log or /var/log/secure files to see what user Hadoop tries to ssh into the machine. Review that users home directory in /etc/passwd (c.f. man usermod or man vipw to change it). OK, for some reason your ssh service does not want to start. There should be some information in the logs, try sudo grep -i ssh /var/log/*log Then post the output and we an have a look. I would guess, however, that simply reinstalling your ssh server should fix it. If you are OK with losing any changes you have made to your ssh configuration, try this: sudo apt-get purge openssh-server ssh sudo apt-get install openssh-server ssh sudo service ssh start Then try logging in from your other machine again.
16. copying a file from documents folder to home folder using cp command [closed]	I am trying to learn how to copy a from one folder to other using command prompt using 'cp' command,file is getting copied from "home" folder to "documents" folder but i am unable to copy from "documents" folder to "home" folder.Can someone explain why?	That depends on what your command actually looks like. The following would work: cp /home/$USER/Documents/file /home/$USER Or as @kos suggested: cp ~/Documents/file ~/ That depends on what your command actually looks like. The following would work: cp /home/$USER/Documents/file /home/$USER Or as @kos suggested: cp ~/Documents/file ~/
		My system did an unattended-upgrade and now it works.

17. Terminal to full screen and back (16.04 DT)	If I switch Terminal to full screen mode and then back it doesn't restore the original position and size but instead show a window which covers the whole desktop. Is there a a way to make it work like this: 80x24 Terminal in top-right corner => Click full screen => full screen Terminal => Click full screen again => 80x24 Terminal in top-right corner	You can use the Compiz Window Rules plugin for this. Make sure you have the CompizConfig Settings Manager installed Install compizconfig-settings-manager and run it. Then, enable the Window Rules plugin: enable window rules and set it so that windows with the class Gnome-terminal are matched: enter image description here If you're using a different terminal, use the + button to build up a match expression for your terminal. If you'd like your terminal to be fullscreen instead, you can use the appropriate rule in the plugin's config dialog. In newer versions of Ubuntu (definitely in 16.04) you need to have compiz-plugins installed package to access Window Rules. If you don't have it you need to install it with sudo apt install compiz-plugins and reboot.
18. wget downloads an html instead of my file	I have uploaded a text file containing "hello world" to a site. The site created bellow link to download the file: http://s8.picofile.com/d/8293527218/5b6a0e68-9956-43e2-94a5-4942a805db40/mmm when I copy this link and paste it in Google chrome search bar of my laptop it simply downloads the file and everything is good. but when I download it in a remote cluster system (that I connect to it using ssh), using wget link-address it downloads a file named mmm.html that is different from my text file. how can I use wget command in a remote Linux system to download the file and why does this problem happen? Thank you very much.	The idea of these file sharing sites is to generate a single link for a specific IP address, so when you generate the download link in your PC, it's only can be download with your PC's IP address, your remote linux system has another IP so picofile will redirect your remote request to the actual download package which is a HTML page and wget downloads it. If you want to download this file from this file hosting with your remote machine you should generate the link using your remote machine too. try terminal based browsers like w3m, lynx, etc; From your remote machine.
		I think it's some kind of protection against direct downloads, nothing wrong with wget (the server is sending you a transparent 1x1 GIF image). You can circumvent this by using wget with the -U flag, adding the user agent string of your browser, eg.: wget -U "Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; Linux i686; en-US) AppleWebKit/534.17 (KHTML, like Gecko) Ubuntu/11.04 Chromium/11.0.654.0 Chrome/11.0.654.0 Safari/534.17" http://static.die.net/earth/mercator/1600.jpg BUT: You should first ask the owner of that website if it's ok to download the content this way. There has to be a reason why the usual wget approach is blocked (maybe it's intentional, maybe it's just misconfiguration).
19. "permission denied" when converting ubuntu.iso to ubuntu.img	I'm trying to make my macbook a dual boot with ubuntu with a USB drive, but when I go to terminal and put in the command to convert the file from iso to img it just says permission denied, and so I have no idea what to do. I dragged the downloaded version of ubuntu to the terminal and then entered the command given by the ubuntu website into the terminal: hdiutil convert -format UDRW -o ~/path/to/target.img ~/path/to/ubuntu.iso and then it would say permission denied. Does anyone know how to fix this?	Copy the iso file into your home directory and then open a terminal and type this: hdiutil convert -format UDRW -o ubuntu.img NAME_OF_DOWNLOADED_FILE.iso substituting NAME_OF_DOWNLOADED_FILE.iso for the actual name. This should create the file ubuntu.img
		Copy the iso file into your home directory and then open a terminal and type this: hdiutil convert -format UDRW -o ubuntu.img NAME_OF_DOWNLOADED_FILE.iso substituting NAME_OF_DOWNLOADED_FILE.iso for the actual name. This should create the file ubuntu.img
20. What is the common way to save data in a database stucture in the ubuntu sdk	I plan to write an ubuntu app that runs on all ubuntu mobile devices as well on the ubuntu desktop. In this app i have to save some things onto the hard disk via database. What is the common way to do this? I tried to find something in the ubuntu sdk documentation i was not successful.	You have a couple of options here, either use U1DB which stores json documents in a sqlite database and has good documentation. Or you can use Qt's Local Storage module which you can interact directly with a sqlite database.
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