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FIFTH EDITION

POLITICAL SCIENCE

INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC POLICY

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package Tables is

type Table is array (Integer range < >) of float;

procedure BinSearch (T: Table; Sought: Float;

Location: out Integer; Found: out Boolean) is

subtype Index is Integer range T'First .. T'Last;

Lower: Index := T'First;

Upper: Index := T'Last;

Middle: Index := (T'First+ T'Last)/2;

begin

loop

if T (Middle)=Sought then

location:=middle;

Found:=true;

return;

elsif Upper<Lower then

Found:=false;

return;

elsif T (Middle)>Sought then Upper := Middle-1;

else Lower:=Middle+1;

end if;

Middle:=(Lower+ Upper)/2;

end loop;

end BinSearch;

end Tables;



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Sorry, but the page you were trying to view does not exist. Thinking in Java has earned raves from programmers worldwide for its extraordinary clarity, careful organization, and small, direct programming examples. It's the definitive introduction to object-oriented programming in the language of the world wide web. From the fundamentals of Java syntax to its most advanced features, Thinking in Java is designed to teach, one simple step at a time. Fully updated for J2SE5 with many new examples and chapters. Salient Features Bruce Eckel's Classic, award-winning Thinking in Java, Fourth Edition--now fully updated and revised for J2SE 5.0! The awards for this book keep piling up! They include Software Development Magazine Jolt Award for best book, 2003; Java Developer's Journal Reader's Choice Award for Best Book, 2003, 2001, 1998; JavaWorld Editor's Choice Award for Best Book 2001; Software Development Magazine Productivity Award, 1999 12 new chapters including chapters on Generics and Arrays New to this Edition Fully updated for J2SE5 with many new examples and chapters Completely rewritten concurrency chapter gives you a solid grasp of threading fundamentals 500+ working Java programs in 700+ compiling files, rewritten for this edition 12 new chapters including chapters on Generics and Arrays I was attempting to assist on an open-source project when I was stopped short by this (names have been changed): class DataPoint { measurement1 = None measurement2 = None measurement3 = None DataPoint() { d = DataPoint() d.measurement1 = 100 d.measurement2 = 200 d.measurement3 = 300 Why give names and initialization values to class attributes, then when you make an object, immediately create and initialize instance variables with the same names as the class attributes? Read More -- This is an update to the subsection "Testing Object Equivalence" in the "Operators" chapter of On Java 8. This will appear in the book in its next update. The relational operators == and != work with all objects, but their results can be confusing: // operators/Equivalence.java public class Equivalence { static void show(String desc, Integer n1, Integer n2) { System.out.println(desc + " "); System.out.printf("%d=%d %b %b%n", n1, n2, n1 == n2, n1 != n2); } } Read More -- Or: How to Remain Sane when Approaching Gradle (with apologies to Hans Dockter). (James Ward and I go into more detail about this article in the Happy Path Programming Podcast). I started using make in the 80's. When I wrote Thinking in C++, I created a tool I called makebuilder which analyzed the examples extracted from the book and generated an appropriate makefile. make is a dedicated tool that only cares about dependencies and actions, so it is reasonably approachable. Read More -- The goal of a developer retreat is to stop what you are doing for awhile and explore something new. This usually requires a shift in mindset, and the biggest shift is to suspend the focus around productivity and urgency. It's important to give up the idea that "we must accomplish something in an amount of time." Only with the sigh of relief that comes from liberating yourself from goals is your brain allowed to float to the most interesting places. Read More -- I am the author, with Svetlana Isakova, of Atomic Kotlin. I suspect most people currently alive were introduced to the concept of zero quite early in their development--early enough that they internalized it as a foundational principle and don't ask questions about it. In addition, many people probably know that zero was invented after the original number systems. The ancient Greeks didn't have a zero, and it puzzled them: "How can nothing be something?" Read More -- I first heard about value-based pricing from an accountant who was creating a startup based on the idea. He tells a story about consulting for a family who inherited an estate. Because of the accountant's extensive knowledge, he was able to give advice that saved the family a million or more. However, he only charged for his time, a couple of hours. To save that amount, the story goes, the family would have been happy to pay more, an amount based on the value of the work rather than the time it took. Read More -- Bruce Eckel is a corporate trainer and consultant who writes the Java column for Web Techniques Magazine. FOREWORD I suggested to my brother Todd, who is making the leap from hardware into programming, that the next big revolution will be in genetic engineering. We'll have microbes designed to make food, fuel and plastic; they'll clean up pollution and in general allow us to master the manipulation of the physical world for a fraction of what it costs now. I claimed that it would make the computer revolution look small in comparison. Then I realized I was making a mistake common to science fiction writers: getting lost in the technology (which is of course easy to do in science fiction). An experienced writer knows that the story is never about the things; it's about the people. Genetics will have a very large impact on our lives, but I'm not so sure it will dwarf the computer revolution - or at least the information revolution. Information is about talking to each other; yes, cars and shoes and especially genetic cures are important, but in the end those are just trappings. What truly matters is how we relate to the world. And so much of that is about communication. This book is a case in point. A majority of folks thought I was very bold or a little crazy to put the entire thing up on the Web. "Why would anyone buy it?" they asked. If I had been of a more conservative nature I wouldn't have done it, but I really didn't want to write another computer book in the same old way. I didn't know what would happen but it turned out to be the smartest thing I've ever done with a book. For one thing, people started sending in corrections. This has been an amazing process, because folks have looked into every nook and cranny and caught both technical and grammatical errors, and I've been able to eliminate bugs of all sorts that I know would have otherwise slipped through. People have been simply terrific about this, very often saying "Now, I don't mean this in a critical way" and then giving me a collection of errors I'm sure I never would have found. I feel like this has been a kind of group process and it has really made the book into something special. But then I started hearing "OK, fine, it's nice you've put up an electronic version, but I want a printed and bound copy from a real publisher." I tried very hard to make it easy for everyone to print it out in a nice looking format but it didn't stem the demand for the published book. Most people don't want to read the entire book on screen, and hauling around a sheaf of papers, no matter how nicely printed, didn't appeal to them either (plus I think it's not so cheap in terms of laser printer toner). It seems that the computer revolution won't put publishers out of business, after all. However, one student suggested this may become a model for future publishing: books will be published on the Web first, and only if sufficient interest warrants it will the book be put on paper. Currently, the great majority of books of all kinds are financial failures, and perhaps this new approach could make the publishing industry more profitable. This book became an enlightening experience for me in another way. I originally approached Java as "just another programming language," which in many senses it is. But as time passed and I studied it more deeply, I began to see that the fundamental intention of the language is different than in all the other languages I have seen. Programming is about managing complexity; the complexity of the problem you want to solve laid upon the complexity of the machine in which it is solved. Because of this complexity, most of our programming projects fail. And yet of all the programming languages that I am aware, none of them have gone all out and decided that their main design goal would be to conquer the complexity of developing and maintaining programs. Of course, many language design decisions were made with complexity in mind, but at some point there were always some other issues that were considered essential to be added into the mix. Inevitably, those other issues are what causes programmers to eventually "hit the wall" with that language. For example, C++ had to be backwards-compatible with C (to allow easy migration for C programmers), as well as efficient. Those are both very useful goals and account for much of the success of C++, but they also expose extra complexity that prevents some projects from being finished (certainly, you can blame programmers and management, but if a language can help by catching your mistakes, why shouldn't it?). As another example, Visual Basic (VB) was tied to BASIC, which wasn't really designed to be an extensible language, so all the extensions piled upon VB have produced some truly horrible and un-maintainable syntax. On the other hand, C++, VB and other languages like Smalltalk had some of their design efforts focused on the issue of complexity and as a result are remarkably successful in solving certain types of problems. What has impressed me most as I have come to understand Java is what seems like an unflinching goal of reducing complexity for the programmer. As if to say "we don't care about anything except reducing the time and difficulty of producing robust code." In the early days, this goal has resulted in code that doesn't run very fast (although there have been many promises made about how quickly Java will someday run) but it has indeed produced amazing reductions in development time: half or less of the time that it takes to create an equivalent C++ program. This result alone can save incredible amounts of time and money, but Java doesn't stop there. It goes on to wrap all the complex tasks that have become important, such as multithreading and network programming, in language features or libraries that can at times make those tasks trivial. And finally, it tackles some really big complexity problems: cross-platform programs, dynamic code changes, and even security, each of which can fit on your complexity spectrum anywhere from "impediment" to "show-stopper." So despite the performance problems we've seen, the promise of Java is tremendous: it can make us significantly more productive programmers. One of the places I see the greatest impact for this is on the Web. Network programming has always been hard, and Java makes it easy (and they're working on making it easier all the time). Network programming is how we talk to each other more effectively and cheaply than we ever have with telephones (email alone has revolutionized many businesses). As we talk to each other more, amazing things begin to happen, possibly more amazing even than the promise of genetic engineering. In all ways: creating the programs, working in teams to create the programs, building user interfaces so the programs can communicate with the user, running the programs on different types of machines, and easily writing programs that communicate across the Internet - Java increases the communication bandwidth between people. And I think that perhaps the results of the communication revolution will not be seen from the effects of moving large quantities of bits around. We shall see the true revolution because we will all be able to talk to each other more easily - one-on-one, but also in groups and as a planet. I've heard it suggested that the next revolution is the formation of a kind of global mind which results from enough people and enough interconnectedness. Java may or may not be the tool that foments that revolution, but at least the possibility has made me feel like I'm doing something meaningful here by attempting to teach the language.

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