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E72 - BRODERICK NATHALIA

There is no shortage of websites that use the PHP programming language in some or other capacity. PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) is a server-side scripting language that allows you to create dynamically-generated web pages. Rasmus Lerdorf created PHP in 1994. PHP works in the backend of a website because it is a server-side technology. This is the part of a website that no one sees. This means that PHP is frequently used to run server-side programs such as data collection and processing and database management. The fact that PHP is a simple language is one of the key reasons why learning it is a wise investment. PHP was created with the goal of speeding up web development; therefore, it features a basic syntax that is ideal for beginners. Furthermore, because PHP is a dynamically typed language, there are less restrictions to follow while creating features. The PHP programming language offers a wide range of applications and features, such as authentication, payments, user administration, and other "dynamic" aspects of a website. Efficiency, syntax compatibility, plat-

form independence, error detection, and encryption are just a few of the interesting properties of PHP. Why Should You Learn PHP? PHP developers work with the PHP programming language to create websites, applications, and programs. As a PHP developer, you'll usually be working in IT companies (all over the world), but there are also a lot of opportunities in design and business. A PHP developer, like any other programming/scripting language developer, should be able to work with many languages and ideally have some knowledge of database, web design, or some page formatting language. This Book Offers: • A step-by-step approach to problem solving and skill development • A quick run-through of the basic concepts, in the form of a "Crash Course" • Advanced, hands-on core concepts, with a focus on real-world problems • Industry-level coding paradigms and a practice-oriented explanatory approach • Special emphasis on writing clean and optimized code, with additional chapters focused on coding methodology
One of the grand challenges of artificial intelligence is to enable computers to interpret 3D scenes and objects from imagery. This book organizes and introduces major concepts in 3D scene and

object representation and inference from still images, with a focus on recent efforts to fuse models of geometry and perspective with statistical machine learning. The book is organized into three sections: (1) Interpretation of Physical Space; (2) Recognition of 3D Objects; and (3) Integrated 3D Scene Interpretation. The first discusses representations of spatial layout and techniques to interpret physical scenes from images. The second section introduces representations for 3D object categories that account for the intrinsically 3D nature of objects and provide robustness to change in viewpoints. The third section discusses strategies to unite inference of scene geometry and object pose and identity into a coherent scene interpretation. Each section broadly surveys important ideas from cognitive science and artificial intelligence research, organizes and discusses key concepts and techniques from recent work in computer vision, and describes a few sample approaches in detail. Newcomers to computer vision will benefit from introductions to basic concepts, such as single-view geometry and image classification, while experts and novices alike may find inspiration from the book's organization and discussion of the most recent ideas in 3D scene understanding and 3D object recognition. Specific topics include: mathematics of perspective geometry; visual elements of the physical scene, structural 3D scene representations; techniques and features for image and region categorization; historical perspective, computational models, and datasets and machine learning techniques for 3D object recognition; inferences of geometrical attributes of objects, such as size and pose; and probabilistic and feature-passing approaches for contextual reasoning about 3D objects and scenes. Table of Contents: Background on 3D Scene Models / Single-view Geome-

try / Modeling the Physical Scene / Categorizing Images and Regions / Examples of 3D Scene Interpretation / Background on 3D Recognition / Modeling 3D Objects / Recognizing and Understanding 3D Objects / Examples of 2D 1/2 Layout Models / Reasoning about Objects and Scenes / Cascades of Classifiers / Conclusion and Future Directions

This volume contains a wide-ranging collection of valuable research papers written by some of the most eminent experts in the field. Topics range from fundamental aspects of mathematical fluid mechanics to DNA tangles and knotted DNAs in sedimentation.

This textbook for computer science majors introduces the principles behind the design of operating systems. Nutt (University of Colorado) describes device drivers, scheduling mechanisms, synchronization, strategies for addressing deadlock, memory management, virtual memory, and file management. This lab update provides examples in the latest versions of Linux and Windows. c. Book News Inc.

Seeing Social Problems: The Hidden Stories Behind Contemporary Issues shows students how to think about social problems in a new way, by carefully analyzing headline-making issues they are already familiar with and illustrating the connection between individual problems and larger social forces. Each chapter engages students in thinking about the world sociologically by focusing on a specific case study that represents a more general social problem. The chapters always start with the knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and personal experiences that students bring to the case—what author Ira Silver refers to as the conventional wis-

dom—and effectively demonstrate to them the "first wisdom" of sociology: "things are not what they seem." In each instance, Silver shows how sociologists ask questions, gather empirical data, use multiple perspectives, and consider larger social forces to discover the "hidden stories" behind individual behavior. Included with this title: The password-protected Instructor Resource Site (formally known as SAGE Edge) offers access to all text-specific resources, including a test bank and editable, chapter-specific PowerPoint® slides.

The Best-Selling C++ Resource Now Updated for C++11 The C++ standard library provides a set of common classes and interfaces that greatly extend the core C++ language. The library, however, is not self-explanatory. To make full use of its components–and to benefit from their power–you need a resource that does far more than list the classes and their functions. The C++ Standard Library: A Tutorial and Reference, Second Edition, describes this library as now incorporated into the new ANSI/ISO C++ language standard (C++11). The book provides comprehensive documentation of each library component, including an introduction to its purpose and design; clearly written explanations of complex concepts; the practical programming details needed for effective use; traps and pitfalls; the exact signature and definition of the most important classes and functions; and numerous examples of working code. The book focuses in particular on the Standard Template Library (STL), examining containers, iterators, function objects, and STL algorithms. The book covers all the new C++11 library components, including Concurrency Fractional arithmetic Clocks and timers Tuples New STL containers New STL algorithms New smart pointers New locale facets Random numbers and distributions Type traits and utilities Regular expressions The book also examines the new C++ programming style and its effect on the standard library, including lambdas, range-based for loops, move semantics, and variadic templates. An accompanying Web site, including source code, can be found at www.cppstdlib.com.

The book provides theoretical and phenomenological insights on the structure of matter, presenting concepts and features of elementary particle physics and fundamental aspects of nuclear physics. Starting with the basics (nomenclature, classification, acceleration techniques, detection of elementary particles), the properties of fundamental interactions (electromagnetic, weak and strong) are introduced with a mathematical formalism suited to undergraduate students. Some experimental results (the discovery of neutral currents and of the W± and Z0 bosons; the quark structure observed using deep inelastic scattering experiments) show the necessity of an evolution of the formalism. This motivates a more detailed description of the weak and strong interactions, of the Standard Model of the microcosm with its experimental tests, and of the Higgs mechanism. The open problems in the Standard Model of the microcosm and macrocosm are presented at the end of the book.

Scores of talented and dedicated people serve the forensic science community, performing vitally important work. However, they are often constrained by lack of adequate resources, sound policies, and national support. It is clear that change and advancements, both systematic and scientific, are needed in a number of forensic science disciplines to ensure the reliability of work, establish enforceable standards, and promote best practices with con-

sistent application. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward provides a detailed plan for addressing these needs and suggests the creation of a new government entity, the National Institute of Forensic Science, to establish and enforce standards within the forensic science community. The benefits of improving and regulating the forensic science disciplines are clear: assisting law enforcement officials, enhancing homeland security, and reducing the risk of wrongful conviction and exoneration. Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States gives a full account of what is needed to advance the forensic science disciplines, including upgrading of systems and organizational structures, better training, widespread adoption of uniform and enforceable best practices, and mandatory certification and accreditation programs. While this book provides an essential call-to-action for congress and policy makers, it also serves as a vital tool for law enforcement agencies, criminal prosecutors and attorneys, and forensic science educators.

IPCC Report on sources, capture, transport, and storage of CO_2, for researchers, policy-makers and engineers.

Designs in nanoelectronics often lead to challenging simulation problems and include strong feedback couplings. Industry demands provisions for variability in order to guarantee quality and yield. It also requires the incorporation of higher abstraction levels to allow for system simulation in order to shorten the design cycles, while at the same time preserving accuracy. The methods developed here promote a methodology for circuit-and-system-level modelling and simulation based on best practice rules, which are used to deal with coupled electromagnetic field-circuit-heat problems, as well as coupled electro-thermal-stress problems that emerge in nanoelectronic designs. This book covers: (1) advanced monolithic/multirate/co-simulation techniques, which are combined with envelope/wavelet approaches to create efficient and robust simulation techniques for strongly coupled systems that exploit the different dynamics of sub-systems within multiphysics problems, and which allow designers to predict reliability and ageing; (2) new generalized techniques in Uncertainty Quantification (UQ) for coupled problems to include a variability capability such that robust design and optimization, worst case analysis, and yield estimation with tiny failure probabilities are possible (including large deviations like 6-sigma); (3) enhanced sparse, parametric Model Order Reduction techniques with a posteriori error estimation for coupled problems and for UQ to reduce the complexity of the sub-systems while ensuring that the operational and coupling parameters can still be varied and that the reduced models offer higher abstraction levels that can be efficiently simulated. All the new algorithms produced were implemented, transferred and tested by the EDA vendor MAGWEL. Validation was conducted on industrial designs provided by end-users from the semiconductor industry, who shared their feedback, contributed to the measurements, and supplied both material data and process data. In closing, a thorough comparison to measurements on real devices was made in order to demonstrate the algorithms' industrial applicability.

In earlier forewords to the books in this series on Discrete Event Dynamic Systems (DEDS), we have dwelt on the pervasive nature of DEDS in our human-made world. From manufacturing plants to computer/communication networks, from traffic systems to com-

mand-and-control, modern civilization cannot function without the smooth operation of such systems. Yet mathemat ical tools for the analysis and synthesis of DEDS are nascent when compared to the well developed machinery of the continuous variable dynamic systems char acterized by differential equations. The performance evaluation tool of choice for DEDS is discrete event simulation both on account of its generality and its explicit incorporation of randomness. As it is well known to students of simulation, the heart of the random event simulation is the uniform random number generator. Not so well known to the practitioners are the philosophical and mathematical bases of generating "random" number sequence from deterministic algorithms. This editor can still recall his own painful introduction to the issues during the early 80's when he attempted to do the first perturbation analysis (PA) experiments on a per sonal computer which, unbeknownst to him, had a random number generator with a period of only 32,768 numbers. It is no exaggeration to say that the development of PA was derailed for some time due to this ignorance of the fundamentals of random number generation.

This book describes the internal algorithms and the structures that form the basis of the UNIX operating system and their relationship to the programmer interface. The system description is based on UNIX System V Release 2 supported by AT&T, with some features from Release 3.

A classic, pioneering account of the lives of women in Islamic history, republished for a new generation This pioneering study of the social and political lives of Muslim women has shaped a whole generation of scholarship. In it, Leila Ahmed explores the historical roots of contemporary debates, ambitiously surveying Islamic discourse on women from Arabia during the period in which Islam was founded to Iraq during the classical age to Egypt during the modern era. The book is now reissued as a Veritas paperback, with a new foreword by Kecia Ali situating the text in its scholarly context and explaining its enduring influence. "Ahmed's book is a serious and independent-minded analysis of its subject, the best-informed, most sympathetic and reliable one that exists today."—Edward W. Said "Destined to become a classic. . . . It gives [Muslim women] back our rightful place, at the center of our histories."—Rana Kabbani, The Guardian

This book contains comprehensive, up-to-date, and authoritative technical information on the internal structure of the FreeBSD open-source operating system. Coverage includes the capabilities of the system; how to effectively and efficiently interface to the system; how to maintain, tune, and configure the operating system; and how to extend and enhance the system. The authors provide a concise overview of FreeBSD's design and implementation. Then, while explaining key design decisions, they detail the concepts, data structures, and algorithms used in implementing the systems facilities. As a result, this book can be used as an operating systems textbook, a practical reference, or an in-depth study of a contemporary, portable, open-source operating system. -- Provided by publisher.

"A damning denunciation of things as they are, and a platform for how we can do better."—Andrew Leonard, Salon Building on the international bestseller Globalization and Its Discontents, Joseph E. Stiglitz offers here an agenda of inventive solutions to our most pressing economic, social, and environmental challenges, with

each proposal guided by the fundamental insight that economic globalization continues to outpace both the political structures and the moral sensitivity required to ensure a just and sustainable world. As economic interdependence continues to gather the peoples of the world into a single community, it brings with it the need to think and act globally. This trenchant, intellectually powerful, and inspiring book is an invaluable step in that process.

The past half-century has witnessed a dramatic increase in the scale and complexity of scientific research. The growing scale of science has been accompanied by a shift toward collaborative research, referred to as "team science." Scientific research is increasingly conducted by small teams and larger groups rather than individual investigators, but the challenges of collaboration can slow these teams' progress in achieving their scientific goals. How does a team-based approach work, and how can universities and research institutions support teams? Enhancing the Effectiveness of Team Science synthesizes and integrates the available research to provide guidance on assembling the science team; leadership, education and professional development for science teams and groups. It also examines institutional and organizational structures and policies to support science teams and identifies areas where further research is needed to help science teams and groups achieve their scientific and translational goals. This report offers major public policy recommendations for science research agencies and policymakers, as well as recommendations for individual scientists, disciplinary associations, and research universities. Enhancing the Effectiveness of Team Science will be of interest to university research administrators, team science leaders, science faculty, and graduate and postdoctoral students.

The unifying theme of this book is the interplay among noncommutative geometry, physics, and number theory. The two main objects of investigation are spaces where both the noncommutative and the motivic aspects come to play a role: space-time, where the guiding principle is the problem of developing a quantum theory of gravity, and the space of primes, where one can regard the Riemann Hypothesis as a long-standing problem motivating the development of new geometric tools. The book stresses the relevance of noncommutative geometry in dealing with these two spaces. The first part of the book deals with quantum field theory and the geometric structure of renormalization as a Riemann-Hilbert correspondence. It also presents a model of elementary particle physics based on noncommutative geometry. The main result is a complete derivation of the full Standard Model Lagrangian from a very simple mathematical input. Other topics covered in the first part of the book are a noncommutative geometry model of dimensional regularization and its role in anomaly computations, and a brief introduction to motives and their conjectural relation to quantum field theory. The second part of the book gives an interpretation of the Weil explicit formula as a trace formula and a spectral realization of the zeros of the Riemann zeta function. This is based on the noncommutative geometry of the adèle class space, which is also described as the space of commensurability classes of Q-lattices, and is dual to a noncommutative motive (endomotive) whose cyclic homology provides a general setting for spectral realizations of zeros of L-functions. The quantum statistical mechanics of the space of Q-lattices, in one and two dimensions, exhibits spontaneous symmetry breaking. In the low-temperature regime, the equilibrium states of the corre-

sponding systems are related to points of classical moduli spaces and the symmetries to the class field theory of the field of rational numbers and of imaginary quadratic fields, as well as to the automorphisms of the field of modular functions. The book ends with a set of analogies between the noncommutative geometries underlying the mathematical formulation of the Standard Model minimally coupled to gravity and the moduli spaces of Q-lattices used in the study of the zeta function.

The theory of the Lebesgue integral is a main pillar in the foundation of modern analysis and its applications, including probability theory. This volume shows how and why the Lebesgue integral is such a universal and powerful concept. The lines of development of the theory are made clear by the order in which the main theorems are presented. Frequent references to earlier theorems made in the proofs emphasize the interdependence of the theorems and help to show how the various definitions and theorems fit together. Counterexamples are included to show why a hypothesis in a theorem cannot be dropped. The book is based upon a course on real analysis which the author has taught. It is particularly suitable for a one-year course at the graduate level. Precise statements and complete proofs are given for every theorem, with no obscurity left. For this reason the book is also suitable for self-study. Request Inspection Copy

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the Third European Public Key Infrastructure Workshop: Theory and Practice, EuroPKI 2006, held in Torino, Italy, in June 2006. The 18 revised full papers and 4 short papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from about 50 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on PKI management, authentication, cryptography, applications, and short contributions.

From the author of the definitive biography of Fyodor Dostoevsky, never-before-published lectures that provide an accessible introduction to the Russian writer's major works Joseph Frank (1918–2013) was perhaps the most important Dostoevsky biographer, scholar, and critic of his time. His never-before-published Stanford lectures on the Russian novelist's major works provide an unparalleled and accessible introduction to some of literature's greatest masterpieces. Presented here for the first time, these illuminating lectures begin with an introduction to Dostoevsky's life and literary influences and go on to explore the breadth of his career—from Poor Folk, The Double, and The House of the Dead to Notes from Underground, Crime and Punishment, The Idiot, and The Brothers Karamazov. Written in a conversational style that combines literary analysis and cultural history, Lectures on Dostoevsky places the novels and their key characters and scenes in a rich context. Bringing Joseph Frank's unmatched knowledge and understanding of Dostoevsky's life and writings to a new generation of readers, this remarkable book will appeal to anyone seeking to understand Dostoevsky and his times. The book also includes Frank's favorite review of his Dostoevsky biography, "Joseph Frank's Dostoevsky" by David Foster Wallace, originally published in the Village Voice.

The 21st century has seen a number of advancements in technology, including the use of high performance computing. Computing resources are being used by the science and economy fields for data processing, simulation, and modeling. These innovations aid in the support of production, logistics, and mobility processes.

Integrated Information and Computing Systems for Natural, Spatial, and Social Sciences covers a carefully selected spectrum of the most up to date issues, revealing the benefits, dynamism, potential, and challenges of information and computing system application scenarios and components from a wide spectrum of prominent disciplines. This comprehensive collection offers important guidance on the development stage of the universal solution to information and computing systems for researchers as well as industry decision makers and developers.

Cyber-physical systems (CPSs) consist of software-controlled computing devices communicating with each other and interacting with the physical world through sensors and actuators. A CPS has, therefore, two parts: The cyber part implementing most of the functionality and the physical part, i.e., the real world. Typical examples of CPS's are a water treatment plant, an unmanned aerial vehicle, and a heart pacemaker. Because most of the functionality is implemented in software, the software is of crucial importance. The software determines the functionality and many CPS properties, such as safety, security, performance, real-time behavior, etc. Therefore, avoiding safety accidents and security incidents in the CPS requires highly dependable software. Methodology Today, many methodologies for developing safe and secure software are in use. As software engineering slowly becomes disciplined and mature, generally accepted construction principles have emerged. This monograph advocates principle-based engineering for the development and operation of dependable software. No new development process is suggested, but integrating security and safety principles into existing development processes is demonstrated. Safety and Security Principles At the core of

this monograph are the engineering principles. A total of 62 principles are introduced and catalogized into five categories: Business & organization, general principles, safety, security, and risk management principles. The principles are rigorous, teachable, and enforceable. The terminology used is precisely defined. The material is supported by numerous examples and enriched by illustrative quotes from celebrities in the field. Final Words «In a cyber-physical system's safety and security, any compromise is a planned disaster» Audience First, this monograph is for organizations that want to improve their methodologies to build safe and secure software for mission-critical cyber-physical systems. Second, the material is suitable for a two-semester, 4 hours/week, advanced computer science lecture at a Technical University. This textbook has been recommended and developed for university courses in Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

With Kernel Projects for Linux, Professor Gary Nutt provides a series of 12 lab exercises that illustrate how to implement core operating system concepts in the increasingly popular Linux environment. The makeup of the manual allows readers to learn concepts on a modern operating system—Linux—while at the same time viewing the source code. This hands-on manual complements any core OS book by demonstrating how theoretical concepts are realized in Linux.Part I presents an overview of the Linux design, offering some insight into such topics as runtime organization and process, file, and device management. Part II consists of a graduated set of exercises where readers move from inspecting various aspects of the operating systems's internals to developing their own functions and data structures for the Linux kernel.This book is designed for programmers who need to learn

the fundamentals of operating systems on a modern OS. The progressively harder exercises allow them to learn concepts in a hands-on setting.

Database Management Systems provides comprehensive and up-to-date coverage of the fundamentals of database systems. Coherent explanations and practical examples have made this one of the leading texts in the field. The third edition continues in this tradition, enhancing it with more practical material. The new edition has been reorganized to allow more flexibility in the way the course is taught. Now, instructors can easily choose whether they would like to teach a course which emphasizes database application development or a course that emphasizes database systems issues. New overview chapters at the beginning of parts make it possible to skip other chapters in the part if you don't want the detail. More applications and examples have been added throughout the book, including SQL and Oracle examples. The applied flavor is further enhanced by the two new database applications chapters.

Software -- Programming Languages.

Database management is attracting wide interest in both academic and industrial contexts. New application areas such as CAD/CAM, geographic information systems, and multimedia are emerging. The needs of these application areas are far more complex than those of conventional business applications. The purpose of this book is to bring together a set of current research issues that addresses a broad spectrum of topics related to database systems and applications. The book is divided into four parts: - object-oriented databases, - temporal/historical database systems, -

query processing in database systems, - heterogeneity, interoperability, open system architectures, multimedia database systems. This book constitutes the thoroughly refereed post-proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Large-Scale Scientific Computations, LSSC 2003, held in Sozopol, Bulgaria in June 2003. The 50 revised full papers presented together with 5 invited papers were carefully reviewed and selected for inclusion in the book. The papers are organized in topical sections on preconditioning techniques, Monte Carlo methods and quasi-Monte-Carlo methods, set-value of numerics and reliable computing, environmental modeling, and large-scale computations for engineering problems.

A handy book for someone just starting with Unix or Linux, and an ideal primer for Mac and PC users of the Internet who need to know a little about Unix on the systems they visit. The most effective introduction to Unix in print, covering Internet usage for email, file transfers, web browsing, and many major and minor updates to help the reader navigate the ever-expanding capabilities of the operating system.

This marvellous and highly original book fills a significant gap in the extensive literature on classical modular forms. This is not just yet another introductory text to this theory, though it could certainly be used as such in conjunction with more traditional treatments. Its novelty lies in its computational emphasis throughout: Stein not only defines what modular forms are, but shows in illuminating detail how one can compute everything about them in practice. This is illustrated throughout the book with examples from his own (entirely free) software package SAGE, which really bring the subject to life while not detracting in any way from its

theoretical beauty. The author is the leading expert in computations with modular forms, and what he says on this subject is all tried and tested and based on his extensive experience. As well as being an invaluable companion to those learning the theory in a more traditional way, this book will be a great help to those who wish to use modular forms in applications, such as in the explicit solution of Diophantine equations. There is also a useful Appendix by Gunnells on extensions to more general modular forms, which has enough in it to inspire many PhD theses for years to come. While the book's main readership will be graduate students in number theory, it will also be accessible to advanced undergraduates and useful to both specialists and non-specialists in number theory. --John E. Cremona, University of Nottingham William Stein is an associate professor of mathematics at the University of Washington at Seattle. He earned a PhD in mathematics from UC Berkeley and has held positions at Harvard University and UC San Diego. His current research interests lie in modular forms, elliptic curves, and computational mathematics.
Software -- Operating Systems.
Provides information on writing a driver in Linux, covering such topics as character devices, network interfaces, driver debugging, concurrency, and interrupts.
An Introduction to Formal Languages & Automata provides an excellent presentation of the material that is essential to an introductory theory of computation course. The text was designed to familiarize students with the foundations & principles of computer science & to strengthen the students' ability to carry out formal & rigorous mathematical argument. Employing a problem-solving approach, the text provides students insight into the course material by stressing intuitive motivation & illustration of ideas through straightforward explanations & solid mathematical proofs. By emphasizing learning through problem solving, students learn the material primarily through problem-type illustrative examples that show the motivation behind the concepts, as well as their connection to the theorems & definitions.

Now you can clearly present even the most complex computational theory topics to your students with Sipser's distinct, market-leading INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF COMPUTATION, 3E. The number one choice for today's computational theory course, this highly anticipated revision retains the unmatched clarity and thorough coverage that make it a leading text for upper-level undergraduate and introductory graduate students. This edition continues author Michael Sipser's well-known, approachable style with timely revisions, additional exercises, and more memorable examples in key areas. A new first-of-its-kind theoretical treatment of deterministic context-free languages is ideal for a better understanding of parsing and LR(k) grammars. This edition's refined presentation ensures a trusted accuracy and clarity that make the challenging study of computational theory accessible and intuitive to students while maintaining the subject's rigor and formalism. Readers gain a solid understanding of the fundamental mathematical properties of computer hardware, software, and applications with a blend of practical and philosophical coverage and mathematical treatments, including advanced theorems and proofs. INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF COMPUTATION, 3E's comprehensive coverage makes this an ideal ongoing reference tool for those studying theoretical computing. Important No-

tice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Programming Languages: Concepts and Implementation teaches language concepts from two complementary perspectives: implementation and paradigms. It covers the implementation of concepts through the incremental construction of a progressive series of interpreters in Python, and Racket Scheme, for purposes of its combined simplicity and power, and assessing the differences in the resulting languages.

The three-volume set, LNCS 2667, LNCS 2668, and LNCS 2669, constitutes the refereed proceedings of the International Conference on Computational Science and Its Applications, ICCSA 2003, held in Montreal, Canada, in May 2003. The three volumes present more than 300 papers and span the whole range of computational science from foundational issues in computer science and mathematics to advanced applications in virtually all sciences making use of computational techniques. The proceedings give a unique account of recent results in computational science.