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Jason Noble & Sara R. Parowith

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THE NINTH WHITEHOUSE PAPERS

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Dedication

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Preface

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It is our duty to support the role of the family in the education of our children. We must ensure that the family is given the necessary support and resources to carry out its role effectively. This is particularly important in the case of disadvantaged families who may not have the necessary resources to provide a good education for their children. We must therefore work to ensure that all children have access to a quality education, regardless of their background.

to support the role of the family in the education of our children. We must ensure that the family is given the necessary support and resources to carry out its role effectively. This is particularly important in the case of disadvantaged families who may not have the necessary resources to provide a good education for their children. We must therefore work to ensure that all children have access to a quality education, regardless of their background.

2.1 Linguistic and interpersonal intelligences

Our students have different linguistic and interpersonal intelligences. Some are more verbal, while others are more socially skilled. We must therefore use a variety of teaching methods to ensure that all students are able to learn effectively. For example, we can use group work to help students develop their interpersonal skills, and we can use role-play to help them understand different perspectives. We must also ensure that we provide enough support and resources to help students who may struggle with language or social skills.

In our schools, we must ensure that all students have access to the necessary support and resources to develop their linguistic and interpersonal intelligences. This includes providing them with the opportunity to participate in group work and role-play, as well as providing them with the necessary support and resources to help them overcome any difficulties. We must also ensure that we provide enough support and resources to help students who may struggle with language or social skills.

2.2 Musical and logical intelligences

Our students also have different musical and logical intelligences. Some are more musically inclined, while others are more mathematically inclined. We must therefore use a variety of teaching methods to ensure that all students are able to learn effectively. For example, we can use music to help students learn about history or literature, and we can use logic puzzles to help them develop their logical thinking skills. We must also ensure that we provide enough support and resources to help students who may struggle with music or logic.

2.3 Spatial, kinaesthetic and logical intelligences

The Developmental Prerequisites of Self-Presentation

Robin Banerjee
robinb@cogs.susx.ac.uk

School of Cognitive & Computing Sciences
University of Sussex
Brighton
BN1 9QH

Abstract pr s nt t on y rb n non y rb b v our nt n to on tro ob rs
r pr ss ons o s s b n o us o u so ps o o r s r r or s v
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s pr s nt t on pro ss s so port nt or so nt r t on n o n u b o o l

1 What is self-presentation?

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impressions of the self' Bu st r 9 2, Go n 9 9 l
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pr ss y tur s n stur s b rou r sp s n b rou purpos y v ours n
r 9 ost o st n so ps o o r tur on s pr s nt t on n ut s s o us
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G r n D v s 9 2 l Ho y r t s r b t non y rb v our pr ss on postur p
p r n ob n r poss ss ons trust ts on or t s n qu port nt ns b
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s pr s nt t ons ust ob v ous nt n t on but or not b ons ous l For p
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p r t u r pr ss on o s to boss t s nt n t on not y b n n ons ous r p ss
t t o t n Ab son s 9 or on s r p t s n Go n s 9 9 or on
ro s l
B or oy on to y op nt pr r qu s t s o s pr s nt t on t s ou b not b t
s pr s nt t ons n not b pt y l pr s nt t ons or not t ur nt or p us
b s on pts o t 9 l For p n r t y tr n to r t v our b
r pr ss on on ob nt ry r so t r s pt y s bout ours y s but o
f n s p on ntr f on s t y pro t n t s s b post y sp ts o our s on pts l

2 Can children be self-presenters? Cognitive prerequisites

Despite the vast literature on the role of self-presentation in the development of the self-concept, there is a paucity of research on the role of self-presentation in the development of the self-concept. In a series of studies, Bruner and his colleagues (1978, 1980, 1982) have shown that children's self-concept is shaped by the way they are perceived by others. In a study of 4-year-olds, Bruner and his colleagues found that children who were perceived as competent and confident by others had a more positive self-concept than children who were perceived as incompetent and unconfident. This finding has important implications for the development of the self-concept. It suggests that children's self-concept is not simply a reflection of their own abilities and characteristics, but is also shaped by the way they are perceived by others. This finding has important implications for the development of the self-concept. It suggests that children's self-concept is not simply a reflection of their own abilities and characteristics, but is also shaped by the way they are perceived by others.

2.1 Self-awareness

At the very start of the self-concept, children are not yet self-aware. They are not yet able to see themselves as objects of their own attention. This is the first step in the development of the self-concept. In a study of 4-year-olds, Bruner and his colleagues (1978) found that children who were able to see themselves as objects of their own attention had a more positive self-concept than children who were not yet self-aware. This finding has important implications for the development of the self-concept. It suggests that children's self-concept is not simply a reflection of their own abilities and characteristics, but is also shaped by the way they are perceived by others. This finding has important implications for the development of the self-concept. It suggests that children's self-concept is not simply a reflection of their own abilities and characteristics, but is also shaped by the way they are perceived by others.

Further research has shown that children's self-concept is also shaped by the way they are perceived by others. In a study of 4-year-olds, Bruner and his colleagues (1980) found that children who were perceived as competent and confident by others had a more positive self-concept than children who were perceived as incompetent and unconfident. This finding has important implications for the development of the self-concept. It suggests that children's self-concept is not simply a reflection of their own abilities and characteristics, but is also shaped by the way they are perceived by others. This finding has important implications for the development of the self-concept. It suggests that children's self-concept is not simply a reflection of their own abilities and characteristics, but is also shaped by the way they are perceived by others.

2.2 Understanding of mental states

In addition to the development of self-awareness, children must also develop an understanding of mental states. This is the second step in the development of the self-concept. In a study of 4-year-olds, Bruner and his colleagues (1982) found that children who had an understanding of mental states had a more positive self-concept than children who did not. This finding has important implications for the development of the self-concept. It suggests that children's self-concept is not simply a reflection of their own abilities and characteristics, but is also shaped by the way they are perceived by others. This finding has important implications for the development of the self-concept. It suggests that children's self-concept is not simply a reflection of their own abilities and characteristics, but is also shaped by the way they are perceived by others.

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3 Do children care about self-presentation? Motivational prerequisites

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Mr J. H. Johnson's contribution

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 b r spon s s to n t ||| Bo 9 p 24

Health Anxieties and the “Worried Well”: Locating and Defining an Elusive Population

Kate Cavanagh
katecav@cogs.susx.ac.uk

School of Cognitive & Computing Sciences
University of Sussex
Brighton
BN1 9QH

Abstract This paper discusses the elusive population of the “worried well” and its implications for health psychology research. It examines the concept of health anxiety and its relationship to the “worried well” and discusses the challenges of locating and defining this population. It also discusses the implications of this population for health psychology research and practice.

or the basis or the rights of nations or the provision of assistance into the
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8 Parallels between the worried well and syphilophobics

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2 A life as a tool for theoretical biology

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4 Conclusions: looking for a starting point.

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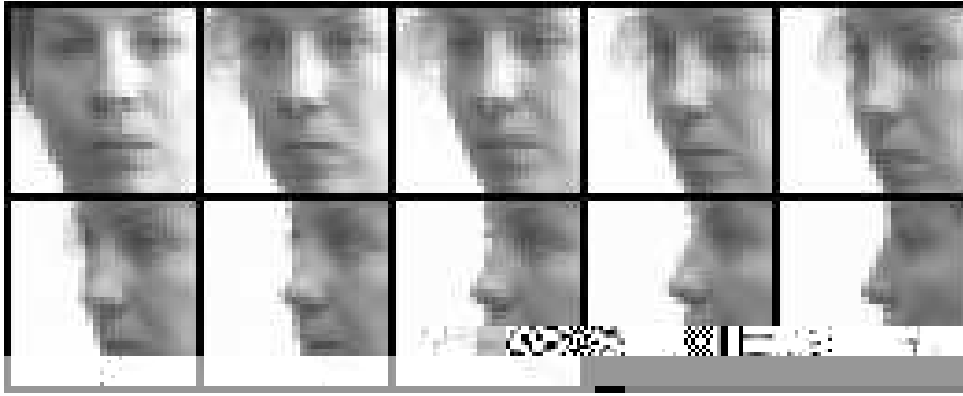
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For each input image, the network outputs a set of 99 face unit responses.

output units

$$o_i(l) = \sum_h w_{ih} o_h(l). \quad 2$$

The weights w_{ih} are determined by the network's training process. The output units are arranged in a 99-dimensional vector. The network's output is a set of 99 face unit responses, which are used to identify the input image.

2.1 'Face unit' RBF model

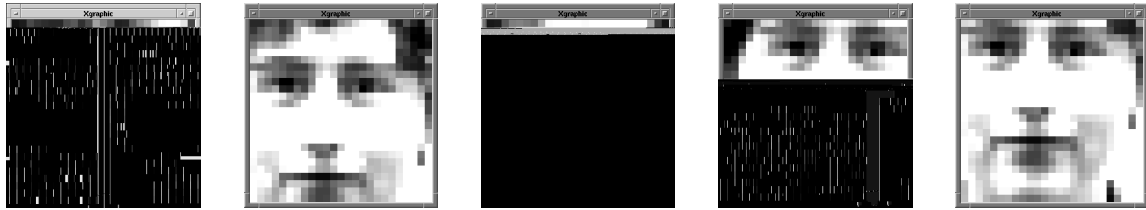
For each input image, the network outputs a set of 99 face unit responses. The network's output is a set of 99 face unit responses, which are used to identify the input image. The network's output is a set of 99 face unit responses, which are used to identify the input image.

3 Form of test data

The test data consists of 1000 images, each of which is a grayscale face image. The images are arranged in a 10x100 grid. The images are used to test the network's ability to identify the input image.

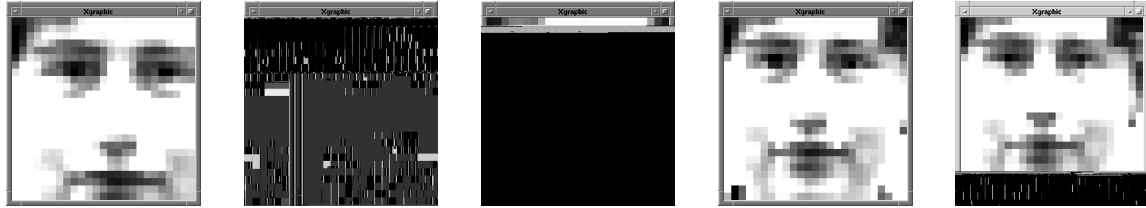
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3.1 Pre-processing methods



b

Figure 2 Shift-varying distortions on various viewpoints. Top row: top, top right, normal, bottom, bottom right.



b

Figure Scale-varying distortions on various viewpoints. 2×2 normal, 2×2 94×94 , 2×2 $2 \times$ and $2 \times$.

- As various test operations on the standard span and standard our $s \pm 2$, $n \pm 2$ of the surface in an 94×94 to 2×2 .

5.1 Inherent invariance - training with original images only

present us on various groups of various viewpoints in various orientations not used for training. The standard surface is not used for training. The standard surface is not used for training. The standard surface is not used for training.

Filter	Process	Intr.	Dist.	Aff.Dist.
Normal 4×4	DoG	4	4	2
	Gabor		2	4
Face 2×2	DoG		0	
	Gabor			2

2. Example process on shift-varying distortions of various viewpoints used for training.

Filter	Process	Intr.	Dist.	Aff.Dist.
Normal 4×4	DoG			
	Gabor		4	9
Face 2×2	DoG	9	40	9
	Gabor			

Example process on scale-varying distortions of various viewpoints used for training.

5.2 Learnt invariance - training with shift and scale varying images

The first part of the course is about training a neural network to learn about shift and scale invariance. This is done by training a neural network on images that have been shifted and scaled. The network is trained to learn about the invariance of the features in the images.

Filter	Process	Intr	Dis r	AtrDis r
tn r	DoG	2	4	94

7 Conclusion/future work

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You'll Never Walk Alone in Vygotsky's Zone

Rosemary Luckin
rosel@cogs.susx.ac.uk

School of Cognitive & Computing Sciences
University of Sussex
Brighton
BN1 9QH

Abstract This paper presents a perspective on the role of the Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) in the construction of learning and development. It argues that the ZPD is not a static entity, but a dynamic process that is shaped by the interaction of the learner and the more knowledgeable other. The ZPD is a zone of potential development, and it is the task of the more knowledgeable other to create a supportive environment that allows the learner to move from their current level of performance to their potential level of performance. The ZPD is a zone of social interaction, and it is the task of the more knowledgeable other to create a supportive environment that allows the learner to move from their current level of performance to their potential level of performance.

1 What Vygotsky wrote about the ZPD

The first presentation of the ZPD was in an English translation of the book 'Thought and Language' by Lev Vygotsky. The book was first published in Russian in 1934, and it was translated into English in 1962. The ZPD is a concept that is central to Vygotsky's theory of cognitive development. It is the zone of proximal development, and it is the zone in which the learner is able to learn from the more knowledgeable other. The ZPD is a zone of social interaction, and it is the task of the more knowledgeable other to create a supportive environment that allows the learner to move from their current level of performance to their potential level of performance. The ZPD is a zone of potential development, and it is the task of the more knowledgeable other to create a supportive environment that allows the learner to move from their current level of performance to their potential level of performance.

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Automatic Acquisition of the Argument Structure and Semantic Preferences of Verbs

Diana McCarthy
dianam@cogs.susx.ac.uk

School of Cognitive & Computing Sciences
University of Sussex
Brighton
BN1 9QH

Abstract An important step towards a more comprehensive understanding of the automatic acquisition of the argument structure and semantic preferences of verbs is the development of a system that can automatically acquire the argument structure and semantic preferences of verbs from natural language input. This paper describes a system that has been designed to do this. The system is based on a simple, but powerful, representation of the argument structure of verbs. It is able to learn the argument structure of verbs from natural language input. The system is able to learn the semantic preferences of verbs from natural language input. The system is able to learn the argument structure and semantic preferences of verbs from natural language input.

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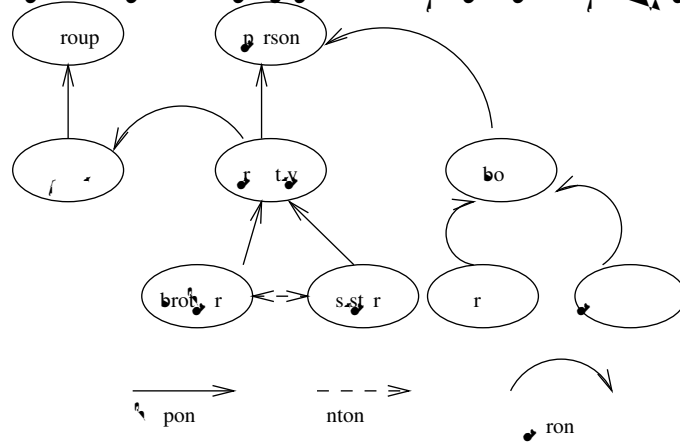
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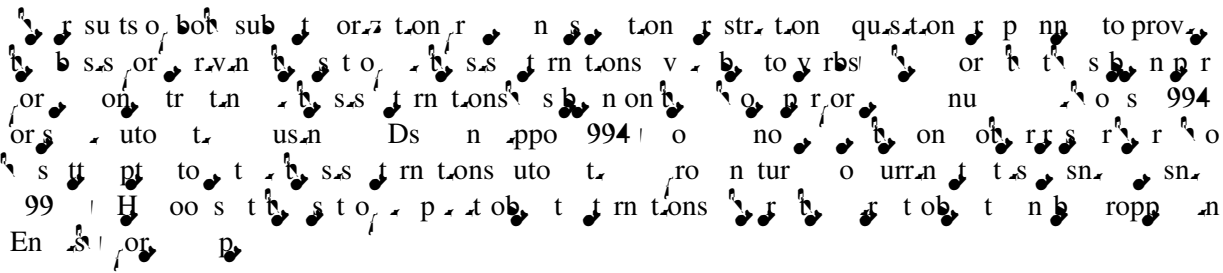


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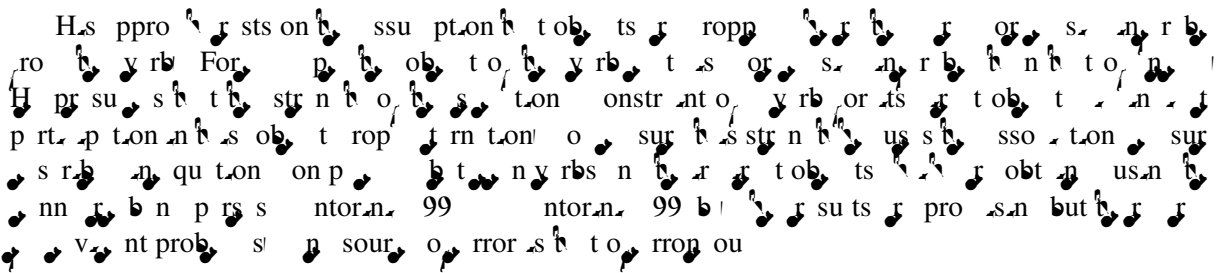
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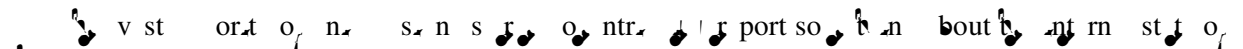
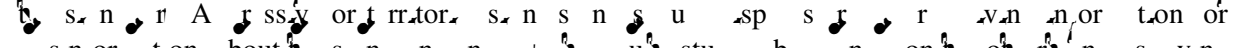
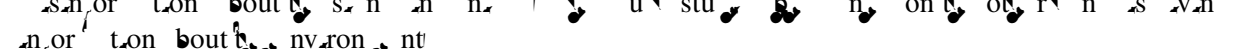
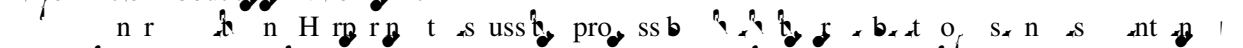





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6 A biologically informed methodology for artificial life

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2 Intra-group collaboration

Crucial to the success of the group is the ability to work together in a collaborative manner. This involves the sharing of information, resources, and skills, and the ability to work together to solve problems. The group should be able to work together to identify common goals and to develop a plan to achieve those goals. The group should also be able to work together to monitor progress and to adjust the plan as needed. The group should be able to work together to provide feedback and to support each other. The group should be able to work together to resolve conflicts and to maintain a positive working relationship. The group should be able to work together to create a supportive and collaborative environment. The group should be able to work together to achieve the best possible results.

2.1 Common ground

As previous studies have shown, the most common ground for group collaboration is the shared goal. The group should be able to identify a common goal and to work together to achieve it. The group should also be able to identify common interests and to work together to satisfy those interests. The group should be able to identify common values and to work together to uphold those values. The group should be able to identify common norms and to work together to follow those norms. The group should be able to identify common roles and to work together to fulfill those roles. The group should be able to identify common resources and to work together to use those resources. The group should be able to identify common challenges and to work together to overcome those challenges. The group should be able to identify common opportunities and to work together to seize those opportunities. The group should be able to identify common risks and to work together to manage those risks. The group should be able to identify common threats and to work together to avoid those threats. The group should be able to identify common strengths and to work together to leverage those strengths. The group should be able to identify common weaknesses and to work together to address those weaknesses. The group should be able to identify common needs and to work together to meet those needs. The group should be able to identify common desires and to work together to fulfill those desires. The group should be able to identify common fears and to work together to overcome those fears. The group should be able to identify common hopes and to work together to realize those hopes. The group should be able to identify common dreams and to work together to achieve those dreams. The group should be able to identify common aspirations and to work together to fulfill those aspirations. The group should be able to identify common ambitions and to work together to reach those ambitions. The group should be able to identify common goals and to work together to achieve those goals. The group should be able to identify common dreams and to work together to achieve those dreams. The group should be able to identify common aspirations and to work together to fulfill those aspirations. The group should be able to identify common ambitions and to work together to reach those ambitions. The group should be able to identify common goals and to work together to achieve those goals.

2.2 Breakdowns

However, the most common breakdown in group collaboration is the lack of communication. The group should be able to communicate effectively and to share information. The group should be able to listen to each other and to understand each other. The group should be able to express their thoughts and feelings and to be understood. The group should be able to ask questions and to be answered. The group should be able to provide feedback and to be received. The group should be able to resolve conflicts and to maintain a positive working relationship. The group should be able to work together to create a supportive and collaborative environment. The group should be able to work together to achieve the best possible results. The group should be able to identify common goals and to work together to achieve it. The group should also be able to identify common interests and to work together to satisfy those interests. The group should be able to identify common values and to work together to uphold those values. The group should be able to identify common norms and to work together to follow those norms. The group should be able to identify common roles and to work together to fulfill those roles. The group should be able to identify common resources and to work together to use those resources. The group should be able to identify common challenges and to work together to overcome those challenges. The group should be able to identify common opportunities and to work together to seize those opportunities. The group should be able to identify common risks and to work together to manage those risks. The group should be able to identify common threats and to work together to avoid those threats. The group should be able to identify common strengths and to work together to leverage those strengths. The group should be able to identify common weaknesses and to work together to address those weaknesses. The group should be able to identify common needs and to work together to meet those needs. The group should be able to identify common desires and to work together to fulfill those desires. The group should be able to identify common fears and to work together to overcome those fears. The group should be able to identify common hopes and to work together to realize those hopes. The group should be able to identify common dreams and to work together to achieve those dreams. The group should be able to identify common aspirations and to work together to fulfill those aspirations. The group should be able to identify common ambitions and to work together to reach those ambitions. The group should be able to identify common goals and to work together to achieve those goals.

2.3 Conflicts

Conflicts are a natural part of group collaboration. The group should be able to identify conflicts and to work together to resolve them. The group should be able to communicate effectively and to share information. The group should be able to listen to each other and to understand each other. The group should be able to express their thoughts and feelings and to be understood. The group should be able to ask questions and to be answered. The group should be able to provide feedback and to be received. The group should be able to resolve conflicts and to maintain a positive working relationship. The group should be able to work together to create a supportive and collaborative environment. The group should be able to work together to achieve the best possible results. The group should be able to identify common goals and to work together to achieve it. The group should also be able to identify common interests and to work together to satisfy those interests. The group should be able to identify common values and to work together to uphold those values. The group should be able to identify common norms and to work together to follow those norms. The group should be able to identify common roles and to work together to fulfill those roles. The group should be able to identify common resources and to work together to use those resources. The group should be able to identify common challenges and to work together to overcome those challenges. The group should be able to identify common opportunities and to work together to seize those opportunities. The group should be able to identify common risks and to work together to manage those risks. The group should be able to identify common threats and to work together to avoid those threats. The group should be able to identify common strengths and to work together to leverage those strengths. The group should be able to identify common weaknesses and to work together to address those weaknesses. The group should be able to identify common needs and to work together to meet those needs. The group should be able to identify common desires and to work together to fulfill those desires. The group should be able to identify common fears and to work together to overcome those fears. The group should be able to identify common hopes and to work together to realize those hopes. The group should be able to identify common dreams and to work together to achieve those dreams. The group should be able to identify common aspirations and to work together to fulfill those aspirations. The group should be able to identify common ambitions and to work together to reach those ambitions. The group should be able to identify common goals and to work together to achieve those goals.

4.1 The Coordinator

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 t o us r r t s p r t u r sp ts |

5.2 Systems on the WWW for synchronous collaboration

r r s y r s st s r un ton n on t to support s n ronous o bor
 ton H r s br oy ry o so o b s
 Fr vo n n Fon 994 y o b n s n ronous ss to n or ton o r b b
 s n ronous on r n n too C E Co bor ty u t r Environ nt
 no o r r ton s t t su o b n ton n b s us rs not on to bro s b rou
 t o st t n or ton but so to ont t t u b or s n s uss b s n or ton b s
 n tur ns on o bro s n pro ss r su t s r ton o s r or sp t p r ts
 us rs to t to o b r s s s n nt r t o b r s pp r tons s st s
 n p o o to su ss u br p b t n s n ronous n s n ronous b o s o
 or n |

os s n o ns n n no r 99 y ntro u on pt o A s s o Ap
 prov s s p r r v o s n r t qu o n s r n or ton s r b s b n
 sour o t n or ton s n t nvo y s r t n o u nt ont n n r t n t s r b s
 not r o u nt s r o nts ons qu nt b o v b on ons prov
 n to n H p nnot ton t t s s st s b us oo p o o p s s
 tur s n b n orpor t nto C C s st s t prov s ss to n on o n stor o o bor
 ty y op n or ton |

A n D ou nt o ro o 99 p r ts s y r us rs o f on r nt
 s t s to o op r t n pro u o u nts n stru tur | It ss ns us rs r nt ro s
 su s r r ro p r ts r on ss o o u nt n r r o s o t on o
 r nt s us r n y r nt ro s on r nt r nts s st t s t
 t t s ou b poss b to p r t or n ss to y n o u nt s n ss r s nsur s t t
 o bor t n roups n y r o pr v n or n |

In v rsson 99 s uss s o J v n p n ty ro n n n or s n
 ronous o bor ton J v n t s n to s n n or ton ro nt to s r y r or
 nt r ton to nsu J v n u s so su 09 4 19 404 | 09 4 t 24 |

u to ts p t or an p n nt n tur /
st s on t s p or s n ronous o bor t on r st rt an to r
GroCo s n E tron t n st E y on b r 99 | It ons sts o s r
nt r ty p s r sp n bro s r or p rt p nt s st s p
nt an J v n on r n pp ts n on tro tu t t n b rs s s us
o s r t bo r s st s r b s p to support s n ronous or n r p ss o
ob r p rt p nts
Anob r y op nt s oo s os n Gr nb r 99 | s st us st t p or

Appendix: Preliminary Design Plans

Aim

o u t r | b r a n s t o r | n | t v t s n | t o p r o f | r n s s n s t r | u n r s t n a n s | o n s t u s r s |

Features

- f o o a n | t u r s | b | p | n t
- s s t | b | s
- p r o r | a n | b | a n J v
- u p p o r t | o r b r a n s t o r | a n | b | p r o v
- s s t | b | y b u t a n | r n s s | s
- r | a n o f | o u n t s | b | s u p p o r t
- b o r | s | b | p | n t
- t | o n y r s t o n s | b | s u p p o r t
- C o n u r r n t v | a n o f | H | o u n t s | b | p o s s b
- o o u n t o n | B o n | b | a n o r p o r t
- u r t | o n s | p r o v | u b | n t o n o f | u s r s n | s t r | s s t o | o u n t s

Requirements

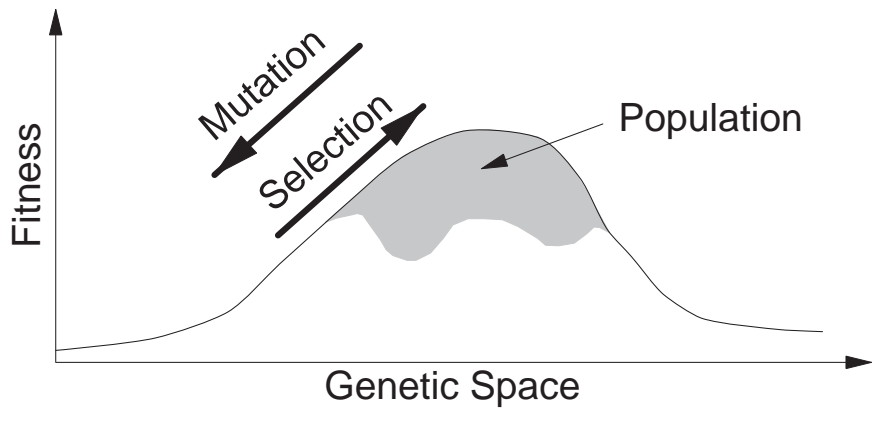
- o u b o r a n
- b r a n s t o r a n
- r n s s
- t t a n
- o n u r r n t o u n t v | a n
- v o o n | r n a n

Users

- D s t r a b u t | r o u p s | o f | o u b o r a n | r a t t n | o u n t s | b o b | a n | b | a n a n u s t r |

Strategy

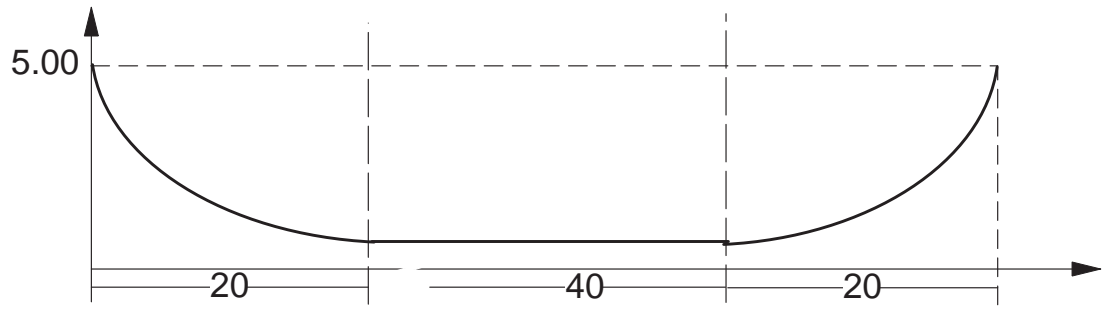
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o onst nt r t GAs r nt ut t on r t E ty p ss s sur r s y r
 tp ss y b GA r y nt It s to y r b us GAs r sto st s r
 o GAs t st on v rous n s p so r n ru p ss n t o n s p s
 s v u s o n n y r nt str but ons o s n v s ross s r
 sp rbour n opt o r n bso ut tp ss v u s n o p rson b t n su ss o
 t o GAs oy r t o r nt n s p s s n n ss r or t struns t r to o p r
 ust p r or on t s tp ss n s p

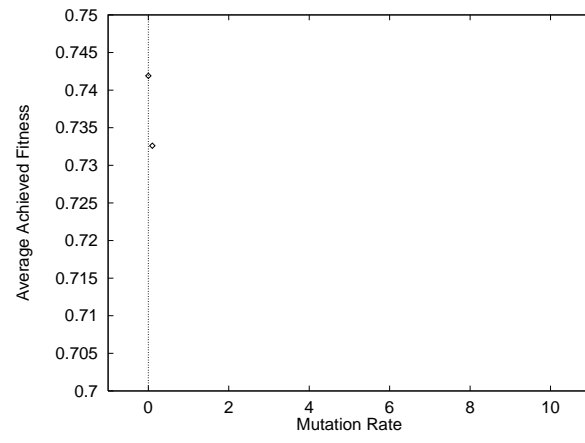
5.1 The control GA

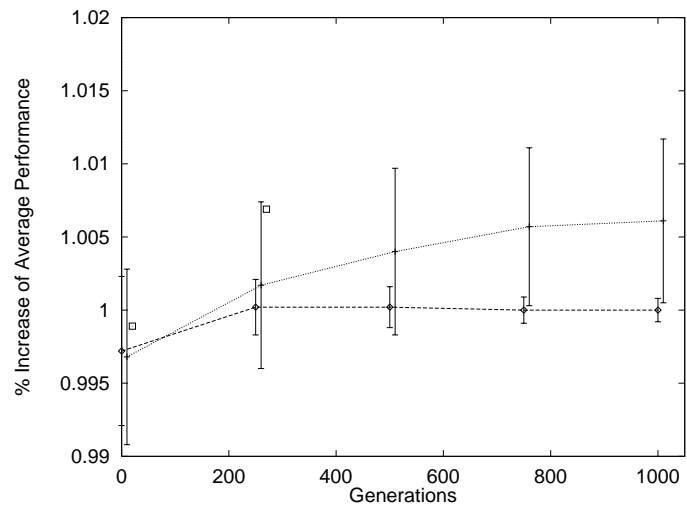
onst nt ut t on r t or s b n us s on tro n p r nt nst
 ty p ss o D GA n b sur o on



5.3.3 The leave phase

When a node is selected for removal, its `last_success` is updated to the value of `mutation_rate`. After a node is removed, its `last_success` is set to 0. After a node is removed, its `last_success` is set to 0.





populations of rants
It is on sp u ty to su st t su ss o D G

2.1 From spaces to surfaces—invariants

Classifications of surfaces, Hermitian forms, and the classification of surfaces.

oor n n b p r o onst nt F ss s n n r s o pro
port on o t t robot sp n s n n r o r n robot s t o s s n

5 Conclusion

on top of or n s s n s y r ru s b ts r s | B o us n on nt
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poss b t or nv r nt t ons to r | B ts p s s on un n n n tur o
t ons p b t n or n n nt t nor s b t o o r t s n onst nt u
n t st p s to y op on ptu r or s b to ount or sp ts o v our
t r ost nt r st n o nts n ot n v ron nts o onst nt s t n poss b t s n
ts

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ppro For s son I y on ntr or on n s s o opt an n qu s or
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 r ty s ost o sp n o p r son to rs o n r ost o pro ssor po r
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 n pro u o t t run s st s poss b out b n oy r on m bout b s o
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 ut b o s usu o p r out port n y to ost o b r st f on n nt r f
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 u n s o o pro u b o p r n r or p o n s o n
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 In n t s ton I ntro u vartu un tons n or t n s o b r su n
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 ton I out n b utur or up s s F n n ton I out n
 on us on I y n u n pp n y s n tons o n o b r s us n
 p p r

2 Virtual functions

2.1 Introduction to virtual functions

artu un tons r y r po r u n n b po orp s
 ob ts o n r nt t p s l t s b t s o o p r to n pprop r y rs on or
 artu un tons r p n b s s s vartu n n b r p n r y s s
 t p o b un ton s r n b s s s n r y y rs on nnotr n t I r y
 un ton rs n b r u nts t t t s n b vartu n s not b avo
 s s us u n s or pro r rs b us t ns t o n b r t n or r nt
 s s us n b s pro ur n s n p t b pr nt un ton n on
 ob ts o r s s sp r n n or squ r s sp squ r s
 s pro r n s s nt r s s r s s n nt r s oo s n t ps
 p nt ton o b pro ur s n n b r or or b str t An p o o to
 p nt s r r o s s s b vartu un tons s s o n n ur vartu un ton
 r s b p un ton b r ou b o or p r ru t ou avo y us n our n rs
 to r oy b s n n b s ou b sp an App to n us n ru t n to r oy
 s n
 artu un tons b o s n r y s s pr r oy r b o s o b s s but
 st o b s s on s to b us r y on s y

virtu t b s or sub ss s o ss E b o n b pp to virtu t b o s t
t o p t At runt s an r t b rou b point r t b pprop r t o s t
u t p n r t n r qur s s t or o p t s b nob r r o n r ton v n
r n n 994
In n opt an o p r b on t to virtu un ton n p r t r nt o

3.2 Dynamic analysis

4.2 Overall view

... r s r ... b on, r n ... r t n n opt ... n o p r or C ... s ... on, ntr t on
opt ... n or s ... b us I op to b o n so ... or n on un t on ... or ... ropro ssor
nu ... tur r n ... o pro u ... ou n ... to o on ... b ... ps ... r o s ... s
o ... port n ... u to ... ost o r ... st f on ... nt r t on t r ... ps ... o t | 99 | ...
n t r o u t on o ... ob ... t or nt pro r ... n ppro ... s ou b o b n t to ... s ... b us t
n our s o u r s n n o r us | It ... n b ... or port b o to b r t n b us ...
... n p n ... nt p rts o ... o n b ... tor out n ... pt s p r t ... ro ... n ... n
... nt p rts ... n 99 ... s s ur nt ... u t to ... y b us o ... r ... n on C ... r ...
... n ... n ... nt n ... n ... n ... nt p rts r ... nt r ... n ... s s b o pro r ... n |
S ort t r ... s to o ... s b ... t stu us n ... r s r ... t l ... y ... r ... oo ... t to
... r ... n ... r or not C ... s ... s b ... pro r ... n n u ... or ... n 2 b t ... ps ...
... s ... o ... ut b ... s ... port nt I ... n ... to ... n ... n ... qu s ... or opt ... t on o ... o ... s ...
n ... y n ... n ... poss ... b ... t o ... u n ... us o ... so ... tur s o ... n u ... su ... s u t p ...
... r t n ... t ou ... p to ... p ... o ... s ... not os n too u ... o ... un t on ... t o ...
n u ... | Anot ... r ... p ... ou b to o on op ... y o ... n ... t on |
... v ... n C ... n 99 ... y ... s o n b t ob ... t or nt pro r s n ... bot ... nt r pro ... ur op
t ... t on n ... ntr pro ... ur opt ... t on s ... | ... o ... pro r opt ... t on | ... s s or ... port nt
... n ... or pro ... ur o ... r ... n ... n b s ... b o s n so ... t ... s b ... nou ... to s t s ... r qu ...
... nts' ... b v ... ous ... n opt ... t on s sp ... or ob ... t or nt n u ... s ou ... s o ... s t r su ts

C r B Grun D 994 u n n t un t

How Do I Check My Software Designs?

Joseph A. Wood
joew@cogs.susx.ac.uk

School of Cognitive & Computing Sciences
University of Sussex
Brighton
BN1 9QH

Abstract V an so,t r s ns s bob *hard, error* prob n orb uto t.n |
s prob s o f n t b u t.n v r.ous tr s r t.n to o u r stru tur
n p rt u r o s on n oup an | 4 pr s nt noy ppro b s on st t.st. usf r
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ross ro s'

1 Introduction

o m so,t r s st s r v r r n o p s z so un r so p rson rs o ort r not
un o on! 4 n to n n ontr o nt r t.ons o ur an su s st s b s n b
y v o u r onstru ton'

o u s n b an or t.on n n n r u un nt nt r t.ons b t n o pon nts'
or ov r su n ppro s p s b prob b br an b prob into s r sub prob s'
o u s so s b prob so n an b pro u ton pro ss b nt an r qu r o pon nts'
s so ps b o n s nt t.on o t s n s not n o p t |

4 so no ro p r stu s t t t o s t o r r t.n so,t r prob s t n s t o r s b t
st n or r o n tu s pro r ss on b pro u ton pro ss' r or r p rt u r
nt r st an b r st s su s r qu r nt ptur sp r ton n s n'

4 r nt r st an b r p r t o o p s n n o p s st s v b or
ons r t.on'

2 The problem

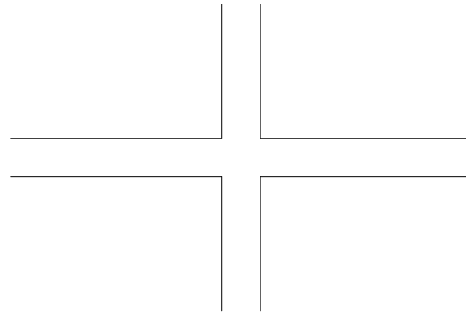
tr t.on b o o an so,t r s ns st b ant an an ustr s s r s o s n
r v s' D s n r v s' y s y r s v nt s

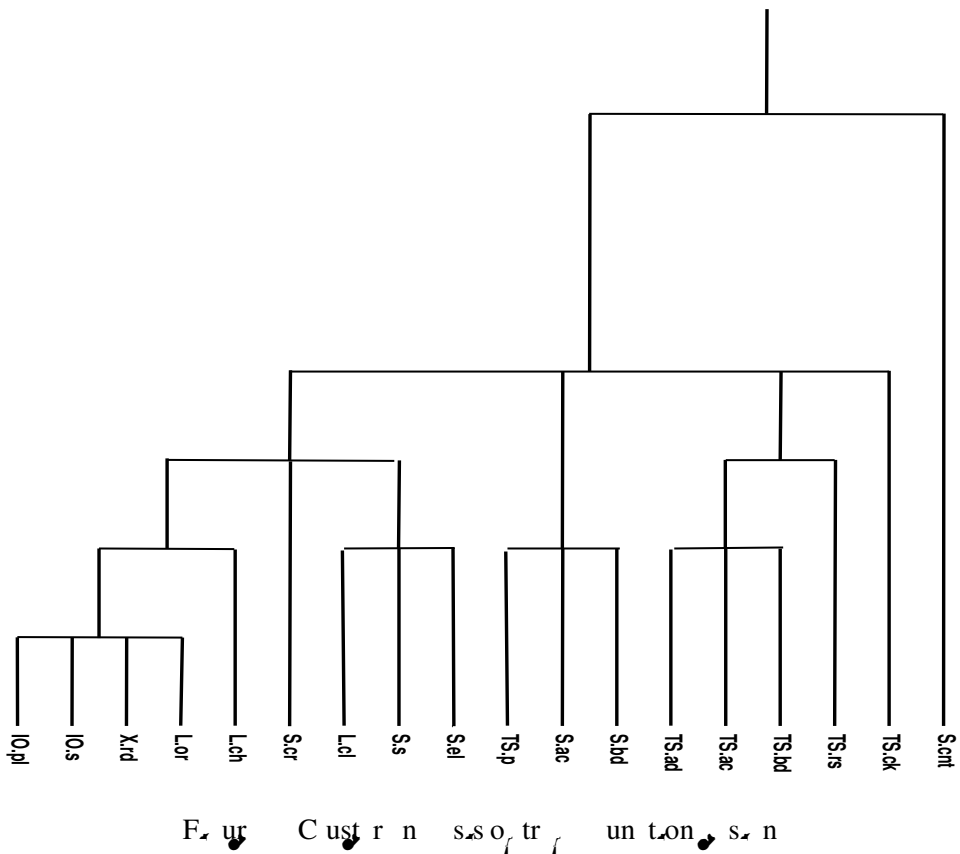
- H r or ,
- qu r s s bour,
- Error prop ,
- onsu an ,
- r p ns y ,
- Fr qu nt s o |

not surpris'n nu' bro' r's r's n to n s to us o' put rs n' uto
n' qu' s to r' y' u' n' nvo y' nt'
An ob'v'ous r'st qu' st' on' nvo y' s' o' s' n' s' pr' s' nt' s' n' t' s' r' t' s' n' s' on'
b' y' pr' nt' o' so' b' n' s' o' n' to' b' u' t'
oo' n' t' ur' nt' b' st' pr' t' prov' s' on' u' n' s' sp' tru' o' no'
t' t' on' s' r' n' n' ro' t' to' n' tur' n' u' v' r' n' s' o' r' p'
support' t' s' n' b' u' t' to' un' r'st' n' n' r' t' y' n' ns' y' to' us' su' b' t' t' s' b' st'

• 4 *at work?*

o o b s qu stons n b ns r b o p r t p too s but so r y r r prob s
y n or u ns
n ppro opt b s y r r s r rs ours y s n u s to y op sur s o
s n s stru tur n hope t t s sur s ptur nt n b prop rt s o s n su s
o p t un rst n b t n s o o t on t
or ob tions to b s ppro o o ro ob v ous poss b t o us n s r r sur s to
ptur r nt prop rt s n ur r s ou on tr b oo pr r tor o s y r r nt
prop rt s A t on nt n b n tur o b s prop rt s s b poss b to n t
on sur u ob tions r o ours v n us or on rn Ho y r r s p r bus
or o p s n b o s s ttr t y t b o s s b u to b n r r to
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t o ost o on prop rt s oo or r o s on n oup n Cohesion sur s o
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ou s st to y stron o s on n oos oup n It s r t n so
s ns b s t o prop rt s r os r f but t s r ro ob v ous t t b s r tons p
s Cons r or p s n ob t nt t so y o o pos tion As s n ob t
t s ou y o s on t s p rts ontr but to but s n purpos o o pos
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but the number of points reflected in the previous
 discussion of user satisfaction is not as unusual as
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 49 | 9 |
 B 99 | D t an | ps | *Software Maintenance: Research and Practice* 5
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