[Books] Stacs 2002 19th Annual Symposium On Theoretical Aspects Of Computer Science Antibes Juan Les Pins France March 14 16 2002 Proceedings Lecture Notes In Computer Science

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STACS 2002-Symposium on Theoretical Aspects of Computer Science (19 : 2002 : Antibes) 2002-02-27 This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 19th Annual Symposium on Theoretical Aspects of Computer Science, STACS 2002, held in Antibes - Juan les Pins, France, in March 2002. The 50 revised full papers presented together with three invited papers were carefully reviewed and selected from a total of 209 submissions. The book offers topical sections on algorithms, current challenges, computational and structural complexity, automata and formal languages, and logic in computer science.

STACS 2002-Helmut Alt 2002-02-27 This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 19th Annual Symposium on Theoretical Aspects of Computer Science, STACS 2002, held in Antibes - Juan les Pins, France, in March 2002. The 50 revised full papers presented together with three invited papers were carefully reviewed and selected from a total of 209 submissions. The book offers topical sections on algorithms, current challenges, computational and structural complexity, automata and formal languages, and logic in computer science.

Euro-Par 2002. Parallel Processing-Burkhard Monien 2003-08-02 Euro-Par – the European Conference on Parallel Computing – is an international conference series dedicated to the promotion and advancement of all aspects of parallel computing. The major themes can be divided into the broad categories of hardware, software, algorithms, and applications for parallel computing. The objective of Euro-Par is to provide a forum within which to promote the development of parallel computing both as an industrial technique and an academic discipline, extending the frontiers of both the state of the art and the state of the practice. This is particularlyimportant at a time when parallel computing is undergoing strong and sustained development and experiencing real industrial take-up. The main audience for and participants in Euro-Par are researchers in academic departments, government laboratories, and industrial organizations. Euro-Par aims to become the primarychoice of such professionals for the p- sentation of new results in their speci?c areas. Euro-Par is also interested in applications that demonstrate the e?ectiveness of the main Euro-Par themes. Euro-Par has its own Internet domain with a permanent website where the historyof the conference series is described: http://www. euro-par. org. The Euro-Par conference series is sponsored bythe Association of Computer - chineryand the International Federation of Information Processing. Euro-Par 2002 at Paderborn, Germany Euro-Par 2002 was organized bythe Paderborn Center for Parallel Comput- 2 2 ing (PC) and was held at the Heinz Nixdorf MuseumsForum (HNF).

Algorithms and Complexity-Rosella Petreschi 2003-08-03 This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 5th Italian Conference on Algorithms and

Computation, CIAC 2003, held in Rome, Italy in May 2003.The 23 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 57 submissions. Among the topics addressed are complexity, complexity theory, geometric computing, matching, online algorithms, combinatorial optimization, computational graph theory, approximation algorithms, network algorithms, routing, and scheduling.

AI 2003: Advances in Artificial Intelligence-Tamas D. Gedeon 2003-12-01 Consider the problem of a robot (algorithm, learning mechanism) moving along the real line attempting to locate a particular point ? . To assist the me- anism, we assume that it can communicate with an Environment ("Oracle") which guides it with information regarding the direction in which it should go. If the Environment is deterministic the problem is the "Deterministic Point - cation Problem" which has been studied rather thoroughly [1]. In its pioneering version [1] the problem was presented in the setting that the Environment could charge the robot a cost which was proportional to the distance it was from the point sought for. The question of having multiple communicating robots locate a point on the line has also been studied [1, 2]. In the stochastic version of this problem, we consider the scenario when the learning mechanism attempts to locate a point in an interval with stochastic (i. e. , possibly erroneous) instead of deterministic responses from the environment. Thus when it should really be moving to the "right" it may be advised to move to the "left" and vice versa. Apart from the problem being of importance in its own right, the stoch- tic pointlocationproblemalsohas potentialapplications insolvingoptimization problems. Inmanyoptimizationsolutions–forexampleinimageprocessing,p- tern recognition and neural computing [5, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19], the algorithm worksits wayfromits currentsolutionto the optimalsolutionbasedoninfor- tion that it currentlyhas. A crucialquestionis oneof determining the parameter whichtheoptimizationalgorithmshoulduse.

American Book Publishing Record- 2002

Algorithms and Complexity- 2003

Bibliographic Index- 2004

AI ...- 2003

The British National Bibliography-Arthur James Wells 2002

CONCUR ...- 2002

EURO-PAR '...- 2004

Automata, Languages and Programming-Jos C.M. Baeten 2003-06-25 The refereed proceedings of the 30th International Colloquium on Automata, Languages and Programming, ICALP 2003, held in Eindhoven, The Netherlands in June/July 2003. The 84 revised full papers presented together with six invited papers were carefully reviewed and selected from 212 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on algorithms, process algebra, approximation algorithms, languages and programming, complexity, data structures, graph algorithms, automata, optimization and games, graphs and bisimulation, online problems, verification, the Internet, temporal logic and model checking, graph problems, logic and lambda-calculus, data structures and algorithms, types and categories, probabilistic systems, sampling and randomness, scheduling, and geometric problems.

Recursive Algebra, Analysis and Combinatorics- 1998-11-30 Recursive Algebra, Analysis and Combinatorics

Proceedings of the 34th Annual ACM Symposium on the Theory of Computing-John H. Reif 2002

Distributed Computing- 2003 Proceedings from the International Symposium on Distributed Computing.

Computational Complexity-IEEE Computer Society. Technical Committee on Mathematical Foundations of Computing 2003 This is an annual conference that deals with computational complexity in very broad terms. Complexity 2003 looks into topics such as complexity classes, algebraic complexity, proof complexity, interactive proof systems, Kolmogorov complexity, Reducibility, communication complexity, complexity and logic, nonapproximability, cryptographic complexity, complexity and learning, quantum computation, circuits and other concrete computational models.

Discovery Science- 2003

Computer Science Logic- 2003

Annual ACM Symposium on Parallel Algorithms and Architectures- 2005

Logic in Computer Science-IEEE Computer Society. Technical Committee on Mathematical Foundations of Computing 2002 This text contains information on

computational mathematics and complexity theory as presented at the 17th Annual IEEE Symposium on Logic in Computer Science.

Index of Conference Proceedings-British Library. Document Supply Centre 2002

SIAM Journal on Computing-Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics 2005

Algorithms and Computation- 2004

Diskretnyĭ analiz i issledovanie operat□s□iĭ- 2002

Books in Print Supplement- 2002

Proceedings of the ... ACM International Workshop on Performance Evaluation of Wireless Ad Hoc, Sensor, and Ubiquitous Networks- 2004

Proceedings of the 36th Annual ACM Symposium on the Theory of Computing- 2004

STOC '05-ACM Special Interest Group for Algorithms and Computation Theory 2005

Proceedings of the 2004 Joint Workshop on Foundations of Mobile Computing-Stefano Basagni 2004

Proceedings- 2005

Graph-theoretic Concepts in Computer Science- 2005

FOCS 2004- 2004 Annotation The proceedings covers computational complexity, cryptography, parallel and distributed computing, machine learning, logic, coding theory, theoretical databases, information technology, networks, quantum computing, and much more.

Quantum Information & Computation- 2006

Deutsche Nationalbibliographie und Bibliographie der im Ausland erschienenen deutschsprachigen Veröffentlichungen- 2002

Database Programming Languages- 2004 The papers in this volume represent the technical program of the 9th Biennial WorkshoponDataBasesandProgrammingLanguages(DBPL2003),whichwas held on September 6-8, 2003, in Potsdam, Germany. The workshop meets every two years, and is a well-established forum for ideas that lie at the intersection of database and programming language research. DBPL 2003 continued the t- dition of excellence initiated by its predecessors in Rosco?, Finistre (1987), S- ishan, Oregon (1989), Nafplion, Argolida (1991), Manhattan, New York (1993), Gubbio, Umbria (1995), Estes Park, Colorado (1997), Kinloch Rannoch, Sc- land (1999), and Frascati, Rome (2001). TheprogramcommitteeselectedI4papersoutof22submissions,andinvited twocontributions.The16talkswerepresentedoverthreedays,insevensessions. In theinvitedtalk Jennifer Widom presented the paper CQL: a Language forContinuousQueriesoverStreamsandRelations,coauthoredbyArvindArasu andShivnathBabu.Whilealotofresearchhasbeendonerecentlyonqueryp- cessingoverdatastreams,CQLisvirtuallythe?rstproposalofaquerylanguage on streams that is a strict extension of SQL. The language is structured around a simple yet powerful idea: it has two distinct data types, relations and streams, with well-de?ned operators for mapping between them. Window speci?cation expressions, such as sliding windows, map streams to relations, while operators such as "insert stream," "delete stream," and "relation stream" map relations to streams by returning, at each moment in time, the newly inserted tuples, the deleted tuples, or a snapshot of the entire relation. The numerous examples in this paper make a convincing case for the power and usefulness of CQL.

Business Process Management- 2003

Mathematical Reviews- 2005

Theory of Computing-Annual ACM Symposium on Theory of Computing 2002

Experimental and Efficient Algorithms- 2004

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