Chapter 1 : Context | Definition of Context by Merriam-Webster

An introduction to the social and political influences behind J. B. Priestley's 'An Inspector Calls'. The distinction between when 'An Inspector Calls' is set () and when it was written (

Scopes and contexts Associated with every scope type is a context object. The context object determines the lifecycle and visibility of instances of all beans with that scope. In particular, the context object defines: When a new instance of any bean with that scope is created When an existing instance of any bean with that scope is destroyed Which injected references refer to any instance of a bean with that scope The context implementation collaborates with the container via the Context and Contextual interfaces to create and destroy contextual instances. The Contextual interface The interface javax. Contextual defines operations to create and destroy contextual instances of a certain type. Any implementation of Contextual is called a contextual type. In particular, it is responsible for destroying all dependent objects of an instance. If an exception occurs while creating an instance, the exception is rethrown by the create method. If the exception is a checked exception, it must be wrapped and rethrown as an unchecked CreationException. If an exception occurs while destroying an instance, the exception must be caught by the destroy method. If the application invokes a contextual instance after it has been destroyed, the behavior is undefined. The container and portable extensions may define implementations of the Contextual interface that do not extend Bean, but it is not recommended that applications directly implement Contextual. The CreationalContext interface The interface javax. CreationalContext provides operations that are used by the Contextual implementation during instance creation and destruction. A contextual instance is considered incompletely initialized until it is returned by the create method. The implementation of Contextual is not required to call push. However, for certain bean scopes, invocation of push between instantiation and injection helps the container minimize the use of client proxy objects which would otherwise be required to allow circular dependencies. The Context interface The javax. Context interface provides an operation for obtaining contextual instances with a particular scope of any contextual type. Any instance of Context is called a context object. The context object is responsible for creating and destroying contextual instances by calling operations of the Contextual interface. The Context interface is called by the container and may be called by portable extensions. It should not be called directly by the application. At a particular point in the execution of the program a context object may be active with respect to the current thread. When a context object is active the isActive method returns true. Otherwise, we say that the context object is inactive and the isActive method returns false. The get method obtains contextual instances of the contextual type represented by the given instance of Contextual. The get method may either: If the context object is inactive, the get method must throw a ContextNotActiveException. The get method may not return a null value unless no CreationalContext is given, or Contextual. The get method may not create a new instance of the given contextual type unless a CreationalContext is given. The context object is responsible for destroying any contextual instance it creates by passing the instance to the destroy method of the Contextual object representing the contextual type. A destroyed instance must not subsequently be returned by the get method. The context object must pass the same instance of CreationalContext to Contextual. Normal scopes and pseudo-scopes Most scopes are normal scopes. The context object for a normal scope type is a mapping from each contextual type with that scope to an instance of that contextual type. There may be no more than one mapped instance per contextual type per thread. The set of all mapped instances of contextual types with a certain scope for a certain thread is called the context for that scope associated with that thread. A context may be associated with one or more threads. A context with a certain scope is said to propagate from one point in the execution of the program to another when the set of mapped instances of contextual types with that scope is preserved. The context associated with the current thread is called the current context for the scope. The mapped instance of a contextual type associated with a current context is called the current instance of the contextual type. The get operation of the context object for an active normal scope returns the current instance of the given contextual type. At certain points in the execution of the program a context may be destroyed. When a context is destroyed, all mapped instances belonging to

that context are destroyed by passing them to the Contextual. Contexts with normal scopes must obey the following rule: Suppose beans A, B and Z all have normal scopes. Suppose A has an injection point x, and B has an injection point y. Suppose further that both x and y resolve to bean Z according to the rules of typesafe resolution. If a is the current instance of A, and b is the current instance of B, then both a. This instance is the current instance of Z. Any scope that is not a normal scope is called a pseudo-scope. The concept of a current instance is not well-defined in the case of a pseudo-scope. All normal scopes must be explicitly declared NormalScope, to indicate to the container that a client proxy is required. All pseudo-scopes must be explicitly declared Scope, to indicate to the container that no client proxy is required. All scopes defined by this specification, except for the Dependent pseudo-scope, are normal scopes. Dependent pseudo-scope The Dependent scope type is a pseudo-scope. Beans declared with scope type Dependent behave differently to beans with other built-in scope types. When a bean is declared to have Dependent scope: No injected instance of the bean is ever shared between multiple injection points. Any instance of the bean injected into an object that is being created by the container is bound to the lifecycle of the newly created object. This instance exists to service just a single evaluation of the EL expression. It is reused if the bean EL name appears multiple times in the EL expression, but is never reused when the EL expression is evaluated again, or when another EL expression is evaluated. Any instance of the bean that receives a producer method, producer field, disposer method or observer method invocation exists to service that invocation only. Any instance of the bean injected into method parameters of a disposer method or observer method exists to service the method invocation only except for observer methods of container lifecycle events. Every invocation of the get operation of the Context object for the Dependent scope with a CreationalContext returns a new instance of the given bean. Every invocation of the get operation of the Context object for the Dependent scope with no CreationalContext returns a null value. The Dependent scope is always active. Dependent objects Many instances of beans with scope Dependent belong to some other bean or Java EE component class instance and are called dependent objects. Instances of decorators and interceptors are dependent objects of the bean instance they decorate. An instance of a bean with scope Dependent injected into a field, bean constructor or initializer method is a dependent object of the bean or Java EE component class instance into which it was injected. An instance of a bean with scope Dependent injected into a producer method is a dependent object of the producer method bean instance that is being produced. An instance of a bean with scope Dependent obtained by direct invocation of an Instance is a dependent object of the instance of Instance. Destruction of objects with scope Dependent Dependent objects of a contextual instance are destroyed when Contextual. Additionally, the container must ensure that: Finally, the container is permitted to destroy any Dependent scoped contextual instance at any time if the instance is no longer referenced by the application excluding weak, soft and phantom references. Each time the EL expression is evaluated: Portable extensions that integrate with the container via Unified EL should also ensure that these rules are enforced. Contextual instances and contextual references The Context object is the ultimate source of the contextual instances that underly contextual references. The active context object for a scope From time to time, the container must obtain an active context object for a certain scope type. The container must search for an active instance of Context associated with the scope type. If no active context object exists for the scope type, the container throws a ContextNotActiveException. If more than one active context object exists for the given scope type, the container must throw an IllegalStateException. If there is exactly one active instance of Context associated with the scope type, we say that the scope is active. Contextual instance of a bean From time to time, the container must obtain a contextual instance of a bean. From time to time, the container attempts to obtain a contextual instance of a bean that already exists, without creating a new contextual instance. The container must determine if the scope of the bean is active and if it is: If the scope is not active, or if Context. However, in this case, the container is required to transform its internal representation to an object that does implement the bean types expected by the application before injecting or returning a contextual instance to the application. Contextual reference for a bean From time to time, the container must obtain a contextual reference for a bean and a given bean type of the bean. A contextual reference implements the given bean type and all bean types of the bean which are Java interfaces. A contextual reference is not, in general, required to implement all concrete bean types of the bean. Contextual

references must be obtained with a given CreationalContext, allowing any instance of scope Dependent that is created to be later destroyed. Otherwise, if the bean has a pseudo-scope, the container must obtain a contextual instance of the bean. If the bean has scope Dependent, the container must associate it with the CreationalContext. The container must ensure that every injection point of type InjectionPoint and qualifier Default of any dependent object instantiated during this process receives: Contextual reference validity A contextual reference for a bean is valid only for a certain period of time. The application should not invoke a method of an invalid reference.

Chapter 2 : Context | Define Context at calendrierdelascience.com

'Animal Farm' - historical context (pt 3/3) An analysis of George Orwell's 'Animal Farm' as a representation of the corruption of the revolution by its leaders and of the rise and fall of Stalinism.

It must perform the following tasks: The name-value attributes can hold information such as the user ID, IP address, authentication mode, the name of the application, and so on. The values of the attributes you set remain either until you reset them, or until the user ends the session. Be executed by users. After you create the package, the user will need to execute the package when he or she logs on. You can create a logon trigger to execute the package automatically when the user logs on, or you can embed this functionality in your applications. Remember that the application context session values are cleared automatically when the user ends the session, so you do not need to manually remove the session data. It is important to remember that the procedure is a trusted procedure: It is designed to prevent the user from setting his or her own application context attribute values. The user runs the procedure, but the procedure sets the application context values, not the user. Creating and Using a Database Session-Based Application Context" shows how to create a database session-based application context. The name of the application context. You can specify either a string or an expression that evaluates to a string. A parameter within the namespace application context. The default maximum size of the return type is bytes, but you can override the length by specifying a value up to bytes. The DUAL table is a small table in the data dictionary that Oracle Database and user-written programs can reference to guarantee a known result. Static SQL statements are parsed at compile time. They are not parsed again at execution time for performance reasons. Dynamic SQL statements are parsed every time they are executed. Consider a situation in which Policy A is in force when you compile a SQL statement, and then you switch to Policy B and run the statement. Oracle Database parses the statement at compile time, but does not parse it again upon execution. For example, consider the following policy: If the predicate changes, then the statement must be parsed again to produce the correct result. In this case, only externally initialized application contexts are available at the database link destination site. For security reasons, Oracle Database propagates only the externally initialized application context information to the destination site from the initiating database link site. Its syntax is as follows: The namespace of the application context to be set, limited to 30 bytes. The attribute of the application context to be set, limited to 30 bytes. The value of the application context to be set, limited to bytes. The database user name attribute of the application context. The default is NULL, which permits any user to access the session. For database session-based application contexts, omit this setting so that it uses the NULL default. For example, remember the application context created in Example Its limit is bytes. Refers to the application context namespace. Enclose its name in single quotation marks. Creates the attribute associated with the application context namespace. This example is only used to show how data can be set for demonstration purposes. You can create a logon trigger that handles this automatically. In a production environment, this is safer than sending the output to the user session, where it could be vulnerable to security attacks. When the logon trigger fails, the logon fails, that is, the user is denied permission to log in to the database. Logon triggers may affect performance. In addition, test the logon trigger on a sample schema user first before creating it for the database. That way, if there is an error, you can easily correct it. Be aware of situations in which if you have a changing set of books, or if positions change constantly. In these cases, the new attribute values may not be picked up right away, and you must force a cursor reparse to pick them up.

Chapter 3 : Consolidated PT-3 - Wikipedia

Part of reading comprehension involves using the other words in a sentence or passage to understand an unknown word. An author often includes hints, or clues, to help the reader expand vocabulary and grasp the meaning of the passage.

A context clue is a source of information about a word that helps readers understand the word. Synonyms as Context Clues It was an idyllic day; sunny, warm and perfect for a walk in the park. She hums continuously, or all the time, and it annoys me. The dates are listed in chronological order. They start at the beginning and end with the last event. Her animosity, or hatred, of her sister had divided the family. Bill felt remorse, or shame, for his harsh words. This situation is a conundrum - a puzzle. Antonyms as Context Clues Emma had a lot of anxiety about the exam but I had no worries about it. Marty is gregarious, not like his brother who is quiet and shy. She is a famous singing star in her country but unknown to the rest of the world. I am willing to hike in the mountains, but he is reluctant because it gets so cold walking up and down the trails. Avoiding the accident was futile. Both cars did not have time to stop before crashing. Definitions as Context Clues There is great prosperity in the country but many citizens are living in poverty. Some celestial bodies, such as the planets and stars, can be seen with the naked eye. The manager wanted a weekly inspection, which is a methodical examination of all the equipment. There was a lot of tangible evidence, including fingerprints and DNA, to prove them guilty. There is a 30 percent chance of precipitation, such as snow or sleet. Explanations as Context Clues The team was elated when they won the trophy. During the demonstration, a skirmish broke out and the police were called to restore order. The cat has a kind disposition and would never bite or claw anyone. His constant questioning of my remarks made him a nuisance. Something in the refrigerator has a putrid odor; the smell was rotten when we opened the door. He winced in pain when he hit his thumb with the hammer. The greatest trip I ever took was my expedition to Africa. Eating nutritious food is just as important as regular exercise. I am determined to graduate with honor and my friend is just as resolute. Sometimes he is perplexed by Sudoku puzzles, but others find them much easier to solve than a crossword puzzle. Contrasts as Context Clues The picture of the landscape is picturesque but the one of the old house is ugly. The feral cat would not let us pet him, unlike our tame cat. Cold weather soon replaced the sweltering heat of summer. The hero was virtuous, not like the evil villain. The winner of the gold medal was omnipotent against his weaker opponents. Whether you are someone learning English as a second language or a reader who is trying to build their vocabulary , by knowing the different types of context clues, you may be better able to recognize and understand new words when you are reading. YourDictionary definition and usage example.

An analysis of how the appalling social conditions of s England influenced J.B Priestley's 'An Inspector Calls'. The narrator discusses the lack of access to education and poor sanitation of.

What are Learning Contexts? An instructional context represents all the factors external to the learners within an instructional environment that provide meaning for the messages they receive. These are the factors that influence and define what, when, where, how, why, and with whom individual learners learn from instruction. Individual factors that define instructional contexts have traditionally been grouped into the following categories: For example, suppose a group of learners were going to participate in a Civil War reenactment. This context could be used as an environment for learning a variety of skills associated with culture, politics, and 19th-Century American history. In preparation for the reenactment, the learners may need to learn how to sew by hand, cook using simple camping-style implements, and perhaps learn how to recognize the rank and role of various military personnel based on their uniforms. Some of these skill sets might be learned outside the reenactment itself. An orienting context is used to introduce an instructional program, provide experiences with which new information will be based, motivate learners, establish a need for learning new skills-knowledge-attitudes SKA , provide a bridge between what learners already know how to do and new SKA to be learned, etc. An instructional context is used to engage learners in activities associated with those effective conditions most appropriate for the types of SKA to be learned [see the conditions presented within the Designing Computer-Supported Instruction section of the Toolbox]. New and different environment in which learners must apply perform what they learned within previous instructional contexts to succeed. Appropriate scaffolding and incentives are usually an important part of this context type. Computer and Context Brent Wilson , p. On the other hand, it could be used to define the term constructivist-oriented instruction. Since this material presents definitions and examples for specific types of constructivist-oriented learning environments, a clearer understanding of the overall concept is required. Three Different Roles of the Computer within the Learning Environment The following information describes three categories representing the different roles computers can play in defining instructional contexts. Although the terms used to describe each category have been previously introduced in a number of literature sources, the specific categorizations were originally presented by Wilson to group case studies in the text he edited titled Constructivist learning environments: Case studies in instructional design Microworlds may be somewhat supported by the larger classroom experience, but they generally represent completely computer-based environments in which the instructional goals are accomplished. The entire experience could exist within the confines of the computer itself, and the computer constitutes the medium for which the end-product is designed. Classroom-Based Computer-Supported Learning Environments In classroom-based computer-supported learning environments, the computer is used to support a classroom-based learning experience. Within this type of learning context, computers play a support role in an overall learning experience that is not confined to the parameters of a computer. A good example of a classroom-based computer-supported learning environment would be the Jasper Woodbury problem-solving series. These learning experiences present high quality computer-delivered video stories that require students to consider collect and interpret a variety of information from the story itself. The computer-delivered nature of the video allows learners to directly access any portion of the story needed. The computer is also used as a tool to help students organize and communicate information from the story in an attempt to solve the problems presented. Virtual Community Computer-Supported Learning Environments Virtual community computer-supported learning environments are defined by learner activity centering around, and dependent upon, computer-based interactions with other members of a learning community connected via the computer. E-mail, listservs, electronic bulletin boards, shared whiteboards, text-based chat environments, and icpauter-based video conferencing represent some of the more common ways that participants in a virtual community interact with each other. An easy way to categorize more specific types of instructional contexts are presented within the two distinct categories below: The role of context in learning and instructional design. Case studies in instructional design.

Chapter 5 : Using Application Contexts to Retrieve User Information

The XPT-3 was almost identical to the XPT-2 except for the tail, revised wing panels and different shape. production PT-3 aircraft were ordered in September , with one being completed as the XO

Chapter 6 : What are Learning Contexts?

Transfer Context: New and different environment in which learners must apply (perform) what they learned within previous instructional contexts to succeed. Appropriate scaffolding and incentives are usually an important part of this context type.

Chapter 7 : Idiom Worksheets and Tests | Ereading Worksheets

Context Clues Worksheets Practice A context clue is information that appears near a word or phrase and offers direct or indirect suggestions about its meaning. Using context clues allow you to figure out a word you do not know without having to use a dictionary.

Chapter 8 : Context Clues: Word Mystery | Worksheet | calendrierdelascience.com

Context vs Content. Difference between content and context is based on their meaning. You may have seen that context and content are two words used in the English language that are often confused due to the apparent similarity of their spelling and pronunciation.

Chapter 9 : Chapter Scopes and contexts

Historical context is an important part of life and literature and without it, memories, stories and characters have less meaning. What exactly is historical context? It's essentially the details that surround an occurrence. In more technical terms, historical context refers to the social.