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Appendix A

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym: Abbreviated Coded Rendition Of Name Yielding Meaning

AFL: Academic Free License

AI: Artificial Intelligence

AIS: Artificial Immune System

AL: Artistic License

API: Application Programming Interface

ASL: Apache Software License

BMP: Bean Managed Persistence

CI: Computational Intelligence

CiClops: Computational Intelligence Collaborative Laboratory Of Pantological Software.

CILib: Computational Intelligence Library¹

CIRG@UP: The Computational Intelligence Research Group at the University of Pretoria².

¹<http://cilib.sourceforge.net>

²<http://cirg.cs.up.ac.za>

CMP: Container Managed Persistence

CPL: Common Public License

CPU: Central Processing Unit

CVS: Concurrent Versioning System

DOM: Document Object Model

DPSO: Dissipative PSO

DTD: Document Type Definition

EC: Evolutionary Computing

EJB: Enterprise Java Bean

EP: Evolutionary Programming

ES: Evolutionary Strategies

GA: Genetic Algorithm

GC: Garbage Collection

GCC: GNU Compiler Collection

GNU: GNU's Not Unix

GoF: Gang of Four (Gamma, Helm, Johnson, Vlissides)

GPL: General Public License

GUI: Graphical User Interface

HTML: HyperText Markup Language

I/O: Input/Output

J2EE: Java 2 Enterprise Edition

JCP: Java Community Process

JFC: Java Foundation Classes

JIT: Just In Time

JMS: Java Messaging Service

JNDI: Java Naming and Directory Interface

JVM: Java Virtual Machine

LGPL: Lesser General Public License

LVQ: Learning Vector Quantiser

NN: Neural Network

NP: Nondeterministic Polynomial-time

OMG: Object Management Group

OOP: Object Oriented Programming

OSD: Open Source Definition

OSI: Open Source Initiative

OSL: Open Software License

OSS: Open Source Software

PSO: Particle Swarm Optimiser

RPC: Remote Procedure Call

SAX: Simple API for XML

SDK: Software Developer Kit

SI: Swarm Intelligence

SOFM: Self-Organising Feature Map

SSE: Sum Squared Error

TSP: Travelling Salesman Problem

UML: Unified Modelling Language

W3C: World Wide Web Consortium

XML: eXtensible Markup Language

Appendix B

Unified Modelling Language

The notation used for class structure diagrams in this dissertation is based on the Object Management Group (OMG) Unified Modelling Language (UML) specification [2]. Diagrams were composed using the open source Dia¹ tool, which has some minor flaws in terms of formatting and strict conformance to the UML specification. Nonetheless, the diagrams still serve their intended purpose of effectively communicating class structure and relationships.

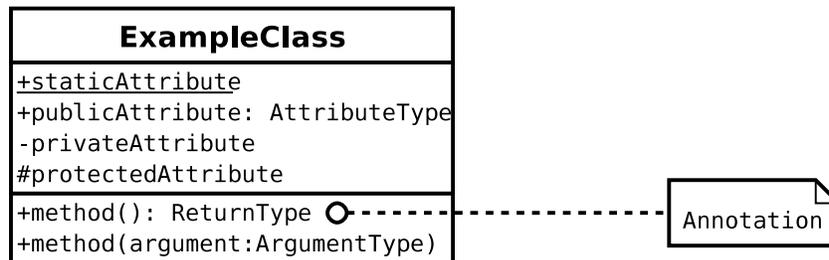


Figure B.1: Example UML Class

Figure B.1 illustrates how a class is represented in UML. The top rectangle contains the class name, the middle contains attributes, or fields, and the bottom contains methods, or operations. The prefix of a plus, minus or hash symbol in front of a class member indicates public, private and protected access modifiers respectively. Class scope, or static, members are underlined. In general, an identifier's type follows after its declaration, preceded by a colon. Method return types are declared to the right of the method

¹<http://www.gnome.org/projects/dia/>

definition, and method parameters are indicated within parentheses. While the class name must always be specified, method and attribute blocks may be omitted to simplify a diagram. Annotations are depicted by a piece of paper with a folded corner. Although not shown in the example, abstract operations and class names are indicated in italics.

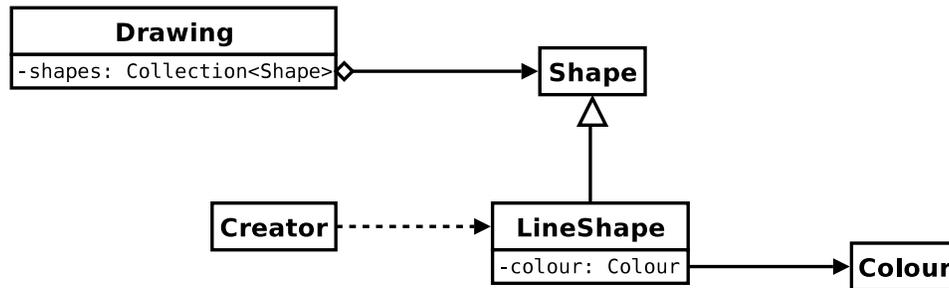


Figure B.2: UML Relationships

Figure B.2 shows the possible relationships between classes. Inheritance is indicated by a line with an open triangle pointing towards the base class. A line that starts with a diamond represents an aggregation relationship where the arrow points to the class that is aggregated. Acquaintance, or simply an object reference, is denoted by an arrow line without a diamond. Whenever possible, the starting point of aggregate or acquaintance arrows are aligned with the attributes taking part in the relationship. Finally, object instantiation is indicated by a dotted line with an arrow pointing from the creating class to the created class.

Appendix C

The Open Source Definition

Open source doesn't just mean access to the source code. The distribution terms of open-source software must comply with the following criteria:

C.1 Free Redistribution

The license shall not restrict any party from selling or giving away the software as a component of an aggregate software distribution containing programs from several different sources. The license shall not require a royalty or other fee for such sale.

C.2 Source Code

The program must include source code, and must allow distribution in source code as well as compiled form. Where some form of a product is not distributed with source code, there must be a well-publicized means of obtaining the source code for no more than a reasonable reproduction cost, preferably, downloading via the Internet without charge. The source code must be the preferred form in which a programmer would modify the program. Deliberately obfuscated source code is not allowed. Intermediate forms such as the output of a preprocessor or translator are not allowed.

C.3 Derived Works

The license must allow modifications and derived works, and must allow them to be distributed under the same terms as the license of the original software.

C.4 Integrity of The Author’s Source Code

The license may restrict source-code from being distributed in modified form only if the license allows the distribution of “patch files” with the source code for the purpose of modifying the program at build time. The license must explicitly permit distribution of software built from modified source code. The license may require derived works to carry a different name or version number from the original software.

C.5 No Discrimination Against Persons or Groups

The license must not discriminate against any person or group of persons.

C.6 No Discrimination Against Fields of Endeavor

The license must not restrict anyone from making use of the program in a specific field of endeavor. For example, it may not restrict the program from being used in a business, or from being used for genetic research.

C.7 Distribution of License

The rights attached to the program must apply to all to whom the program is redistributed without the need for execution of an additional license by those parties.

C.8 License Must Not Be Specific to a Product

The rights attached to the program must not depend on the program’s being part of a particular software distribution. If the program is extracted from that distribution and used or distributed within the terms of the program’s license, all parties to whom

the program is redistributed should have the same rights as those that are granted in conjunction with the original software distribution.

C.9 License Must Not Restrict Other Software

The license must not place restrictions on other software that is distributed along with the licensed software. For example, the license must not insist that all other programs distributed on the same medium must be open-source software.

C.10 License Must Be Technology-Neutral

No provision of the license may be predicated on any individual technology or style of interface.

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Appendix D

GPL Approval Letter



University of Pretoria
Pretoria 0002
Republic of South Africa
<http://www.up.ac.za>
Department of Research
Support and Development,
Contracting

ATTN: Mr. Edwin Peer, MSc Student
Supervisor: Prof AP Engelbrecht
Department of Computer Science

Dear Edwin

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IP & Contracts Manager
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Fax: (+27 12) 420 xxxx
Cell: xxx xxx xxxx
xxxxxx@postino.up.ac.za
<http://contracting.up.ac.za>

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Appendix E

Popular Open Source Licenses

E.1 Academic Free License (AFL)

Version 2.1

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Version 2, June 1991

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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“Source code” for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

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- (d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a “work that uses the Library”. Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a “work that uses the Library” with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a “work that uses the library”. The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a “work that uses the Library” uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a “work that uses the Library” with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer’s own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

- (a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which

must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable “work that uses the Library”, as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

- (b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user’s computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- (c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- (d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- (e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the “work that uses the Library” must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

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