


Navigácia na webe na základe poznámok a značiek

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prof. Mária Bieliková

Vyhľadávanie súvisiacich dokumentov

- Dokumenty podobné študovanému
 - Vyhľadávanie na základe dokumentu
 - Poznámky ako indikátory záujmu
- 

Výber slov do dopytu

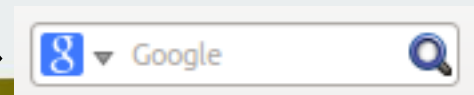
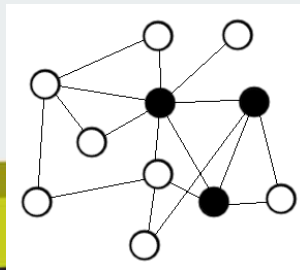
Dopyt vo forme zoznamu slov

- Najčastejšie slová
- Najšpecifickejšie slová
- TF-IDF



Výber slov do dopytu

- Graf na základe susednosti slov
- Aktivácia tam, kde sú poznámky
- Šírenie aktivácie
- Najvýznamnejšie slová použité ako dopyt



Simulácia

1. Generovanie poznámok
2. Tvorba dopytu
3. Vyhľadanie
4. Presnosť vyhľadávania



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Apple (disambiguation)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **apple** is the pomaceous edible fruit of a temperate-zone deciduous tree.

Apple or **apples** may also refer to:

Companies

[\[edit\]](#)

- [Apple Corps](#), a multimedia corporation founded in the 1960s by The Beatles
- [Apple Inc.](#), a consumer electronics and software company founded in the 1970s
- [Apple Bank](#), an American bank in the New York City area

Films

- [The Apple \(1980 film\)](#), a 1980 musical science fiction film
- [The Apple \(1998 film\)](#), by Samira Makhmalbaf

Television

- ["The Apple" \(Star Trek: The Original Series\)](#), a 1967 second season episode

Music

- [Apple \(album\)](#), a 1990 album by Mother Love Bone
- [Apple \(band\)](#), a British psychedelic rock band
- [The Apples \(Scottish band\)](#), an early 90s Scottish indie-dance band

Dataset

WIKIPEDIA the free encyclopedia

Article Talk Read Edit View History Search

Jaguar (disambiguation)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **Jaguar** is a large cat native to South and Central America.

Jaguar may also refer to:

Companies	[edit]
• Jaguar Cars, a British manufacturer of luxury and sports cars	
Entertainment	[edit]
In cartoons, comics & print.	
• Jaguar (Archie Comics), a former Archie comics character	
• Jaguar (cartoonist) or Sérgio Jaguarbe, a Brazilian cartoonist	
• The Jaguar, a comics super heroine created by artist Laura Molina	
• Psycho Jaguar, a Japanese gag manga written and illustrated by Usuda Kiyosuke	
• Jaguar (novel), an adventure novel by Roland Smith	
In music	
• Jaguar (band), a new wave British heavy metal band	
• Jaguar (band), an Icelandic funk band	
• Jaguar (Kenyan musician), pseudonym of Charles Njiragu Kanyo, a musician from Kenya	
• The Jaguars, a 1960s Japanese band featured on the <i>Banana!</i> TV series	
• Fender Jaguar, a guitar introduced in 1962, built by Fender	
• Kim Lenz and her Jaguars, a band.	
Other	
• Jaguar (1979 film), a 1979 Filipino film	
• Jaguar (1994 film), a 1994 Greek film	
• Jaguar!, a roller coaster at Knott's Berry Farm	
Science and technology	[edit]
• Atari Jaguar, a game console	
• Jaguar (computer), a supercomputer at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, USA	
• Jaguar (rocket), a British elevator research rocket	
• Jaguar (software), a computational chemistry computer program	
• Mac OS X v10.2 Jaguar, a Macintosh operating system	
Sports	

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Jaguar Cars

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Jaguar Cars (formally *Jaguar Limited*, since December 2012 officially incorporated as **Jaguar Land Rover Ltd.**, is a British multinational car manufacturer headquartered in Whitley, Coventry, England, owned by Jaguar Land Rover Automotive PLC, a subsidiary of Indian automaker, the Tata Motors company.^[1] Jaguar was founded as the Swallow Sidecar Company by Sir William Lyons in 1922, originally making motorcycle sidecars before developing passenger cars. The name was changed to Jaguar after World War II to avoid the unfavorable connotations of the SS initials.^[1] Following sale to the British Motor Corporation in 1966—which merged with the Rover Motor Corporation and was later nationalised as British Leyland—Jaguar was listed on the London Stock Exchange in 1984, and became a constituent of the FTSE 100 Index until it was acquired by Ford in 1993.^[1] Jaguar Cars, in recent years, manufactured cars for the British Prime Minister, the most recent delivery being an XJ in May 2010.^[1] The company also holds royal warrants from HM Queen Elizabeth II and HM Prince Charles.^[1]

Jaguar cars today are designed in Jaguar Land Rover's engineering centres at the Whitley plant in Coventry and at their Gaydon site in Warwickshire, and are manufactured in Jaguar's Castle Bromwich assembly plant near Birmingham.

Contents (hide)
1 History
1.1 Birth of the company
1.2 An end to independence: British Motor Holdings, British Leyland—Jaguar-Rover Triumph
1.3 Temporary return to independence
1.4 Jaguar moves to a new higher price range
1.5 Ford Motor Company era
1.6 Tata Motors era
1.7 Assembly plant
2 Current car models
2.1 F-Type
2.2 XF
2.3 XJ
2.4 XK
2.5 I-Pace
3 Future models
4 Previous models
4.1 E-Type
4.2 Historic
4.3 Complete line-up
4.3.1 L31 executive
4.3.2 Sports
4.3.3 Racing and competition
4.4 Concept models
4.5 Engines
4.6 Motorsport

Mac OS X version 10.2 Jaguar is the third major release of Mac OS X, Apple's desktop and server operating system. It succeeded Mac OS X v10.1 code name Puma and preceded Mac OS X Panther (version 10.3). The operating system was initially available on 23 August 2002 either for single computer installations, and in a "family pack" which allows five installations on separate computers in one household.^[1] The operating system was generally well received by Macintosh users^{[2][3]} as a large step forward in the areas of stability, general speed enhancements, compatibility with other flavors of Unix and the lineup of both graphical and command-line applications available; however, many critics^[4] noted that significant user interface speed issues existed and that the operating system was still a big step down from OS9. Jaguar was the first Mac OS X release to publicly use the name in marketing and advertisements,^{[1][5][6][7]} a practice that has continued in subsequent releases of the operating system.

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Computer programming (often shortened to **programming**, **scripting**, or **coding**) is the process of designing, writing, testing, debugging, and maintaining the source code of computer programs. This source code is written in one or more programming languages such as C++, C#, Java, Python, JavaScript, etc.). The purpose of programming is to create a set of instructions that computers use to perform specific operations or to exhibit desired behaviors. The process of writing source code often requires expertise in many different subjects, including knowledge of the application domain, specialised algorithms and formal logic.

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Mac OS X v10.2

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsource material may be challenged and removed. *(June 2012)*

Mac OS X version 10.2 Jaguar is the third major release of Mac OS X, Apple's desktop and server operating system. It succeeded Mac OS X v10.1 code name Puma and preceded Mac OS X Panther (version 10.3). The operating system was initially available on 23 August 2002 either for single computer installations, and in a "family pack", which allows five installations on separate computers in one household.^[1] The operating system was generally well received by Macintosh users^{[2][3]} as a large step forward in the areas of stability, general speed enhancements, compatibility with other flavors of Unix and the lineup of both graphical and command-line applications available; however, many critics^[4] noted that significant user interface speed issues existed and that the operating system was still a big step down from OS9. Jaguar was the first Mac OS X release to publicly use its code name in marketing and advertisements,^{[1][5][6][7]} a practice that has continued in subsequent releases of the operating system.

Contents (hide)
1 System requirements
2 New and changed features
2.1 End-user features
2.2 New applications in Jaguar
3 Marketing
4 Release history
5 References
6 External links

System requirements [edit]

- Supported Computers:**^[1] PowerMac G3, G4, early PowerMac G5, Mac, eMac, PowerBook G3 or G4, or Book computer
- Amount of RAM Required:** 128 megabytes (MB), although 256 MB to 512 MB is highly recommended by many people who have used Mac OS X v10.2.8 as the real amount of RAM used when only the Operating System is running is around 200 MB, but it can be run with as low as 96 MB although it will not run at full speed.
- Processor Type:** PowerPC G3, G4 or G5 running at 233 MHz or higher.

New and changed features [edit]

End-user features [edit]

Apple advertised that Mac OS X v10.2 "Jaguar" had new features, such as:

- Address Book** – A system-wide repository for contact information in the updated Address Book.
- Reminders** – Reminders, later named *Bonjour*, is Apple's implementation of an IETF open protocol (RFC4763) that allows devices over a network to essentially "find each other" with a directory listing service. For example, a Bonjour enabled printer connected to a network, could "find" and connect to a Bonjour enabled computer without any user


Mac OS X v10.2 Jaguar
Part of the Mac OS X family



Screenshot of Mac OS X v10.2 Jaguar

Developer	Apple Inc.
Initial release	24 August 2002 (m-02)
Stable release	10.2.8 (October 2005 (m-05))
Source model	Closed source (with open source components)
License	Apple Public Source License (APSL) and Apple end-user license agreement (EULA)
Kernel type	Hybrid kernel
Platform support	PowerPC
Preceded by	Mac OS X v10.1 Puma
Succeeded by	Mac OS X v10.3 Panther
Support status	Discontinued

Annota

- Vytváranie záložiek a poznámok
 - Rozšírenie prehliadača
 - Webové stránky a PDF
 - Organizácia zbierky dokumentov
- 

Parametre poznámok

4 mesiace

82 používateľov

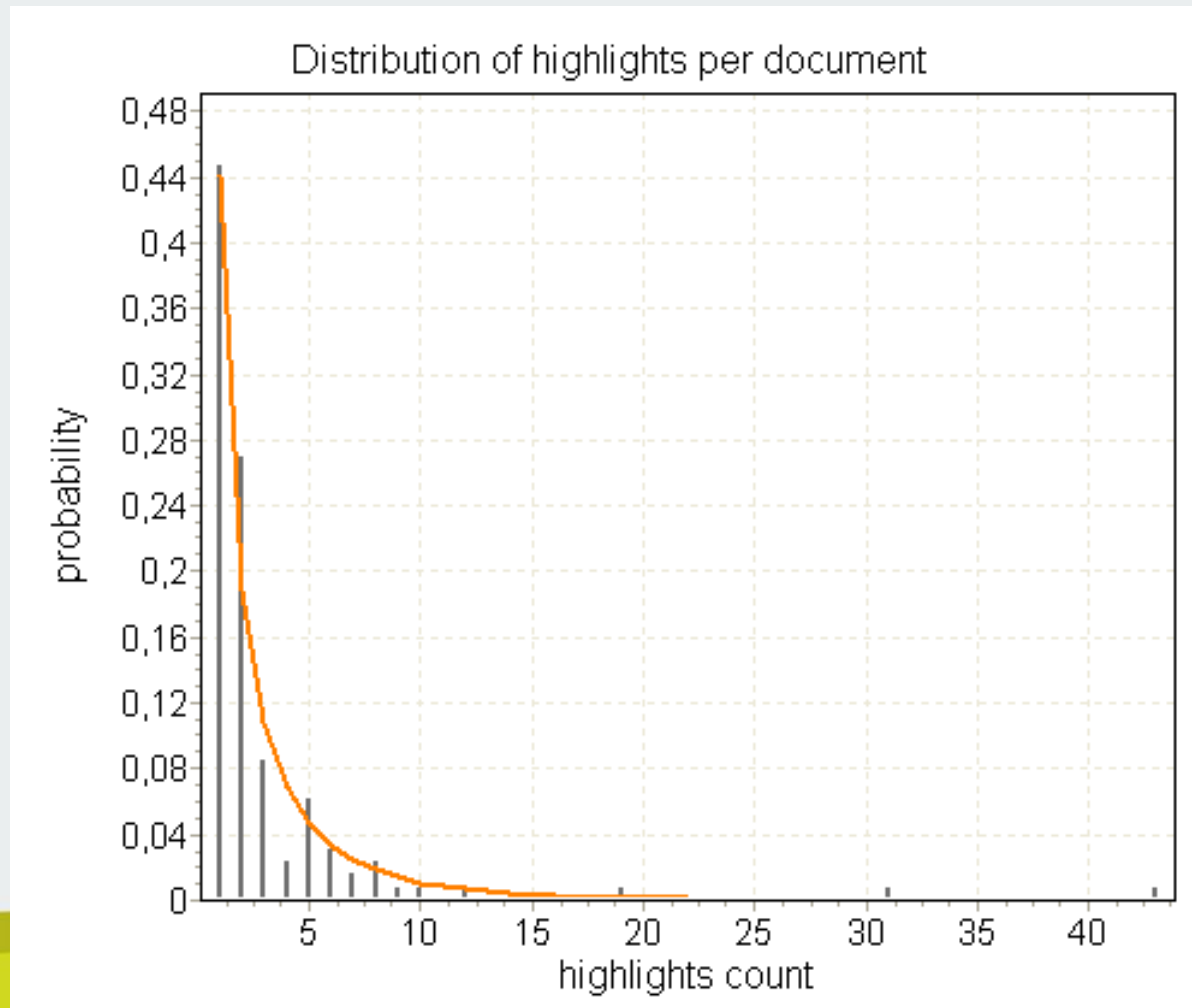
1390 záložiek

388 zvýraznení

81 komentárov

198 voľných poznámok

Parametre poznámok




Výsledky simulácie

Parameter	Váha
Počet iterácií	3
Zvýraznenia v texte	7
Komentáre	1
Voľná poznámka	13

Porovnanie s inou metódou

Metóda	Presnosť
TF-IDF bez poznámok	21,32%
Navrhnutá metóda bez poznámok	21,96%
TF-IDF s generovanými poznámkami	33,64%
Navrhnutá s generovanými poznámkami	37,07%
TF-IDF na základe abstraktu	43,20%
Navrhnutá na základe abstraktu	53,34%

Riadený experiment

- Vlastné články
 - 8 dobrovoľníkov / 11 dokumentov
 - 2 dopyty: 1 s a 1 bez poznámok
 - 15 / 34
 - Preloženie poznámok
 - Pridanie poznámok
- 

Dlhodobý experiment

- Vyhľadanie súvisiacich dokumentov
- Annota

An empirical comparison of tag clouds and tables

Full Text: [PDF](#)

Authors: [Josh Oosterman](#) [University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand](#)
[Andy Cockburn](#) [University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand](#)

Published in:

Proceeding
OZCHI '10 Proceedings of the 22nd Conference of the
 Computer-Human Interaction Special Interest Group of
 Australia on Computer-Human Interaction

Pages 288-295

ACM New York, NY, USA ©2010

[table of contents](#) ISBN: 978-1-4503-0502-0 doi>[10.1145/1952222.1952284](#)



2010 Article

Bibliometrics

- Downloads (6 Weeks): 11
- Downloads (12 Months): 51
- Downloads (cumulative): 142
- Citation Count: 1

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- [Table of Contents](#)

Tag clouds are visualisations of data where words (or tags) are positioned in a cloud and augmented with visual properties, such as font size and colour, to depict data attributes. Although tag clouds are common on web sites and blogs, their effectiveness as a visualisation technique has received little research attention. We conducted two experiments to provide empirical insights into the relative effectiveness of tag clouds compared with traditional tables. Tables were selected as the most basic visualisation performance baseline. The first experiment concerned the speed and accuracy with which participants could identify the presence or absence of a specified target in an unsorted tag cloud or table. The second experiment also analysed speed and accuracy with tag clouds and tables, but in tasks concerning identification of maximum and minimum attribute values. Tables were faster and more accurate in both tasks. We discuss implications for further work.



Dlhodobý experiment

- Poznámky preložené do angličtiny
 - A/B testovanie: s a bez poznámok
 - Priemerné hodnotenie 2,486 / 3,083
- 


Publikácie

ŠEVCECH, Jakub – BIELIKOVÁ, Mária – BURGER, Roman – BARLA Michal (2012). Zaznamenávanie aktivity výskumníka v digitálnej knižnici vedeckých zdrojov obohatené o poznámky. In WIKT 2012 : 7th Workshop on Intelligent and Knowledge Oriented Technologies Proceedings, Smolenice Slovakia, November 2012, pp. 197-200.


ŠEVCECH, Jakub (2013). Related Documents Search Using User Created Annotations. In Proceedings of 9th Student Research Conference in Informatics and Information Technologies (IIT.SRC2013), Bratislava, FIIT STU, April 2013, vol. 1, pp. 143-148. Dean's Award.

ŠEVCECH, Jakub – BIELIKOVÁ, Mária (2013). Related Documents Search Based on User Created Annotations. 3rd International Workshop on Advances in Semantic Information Retrieval (ASIR'13), Kraków Poland, IEEE Computer Society, September, 2013, (Submitted).

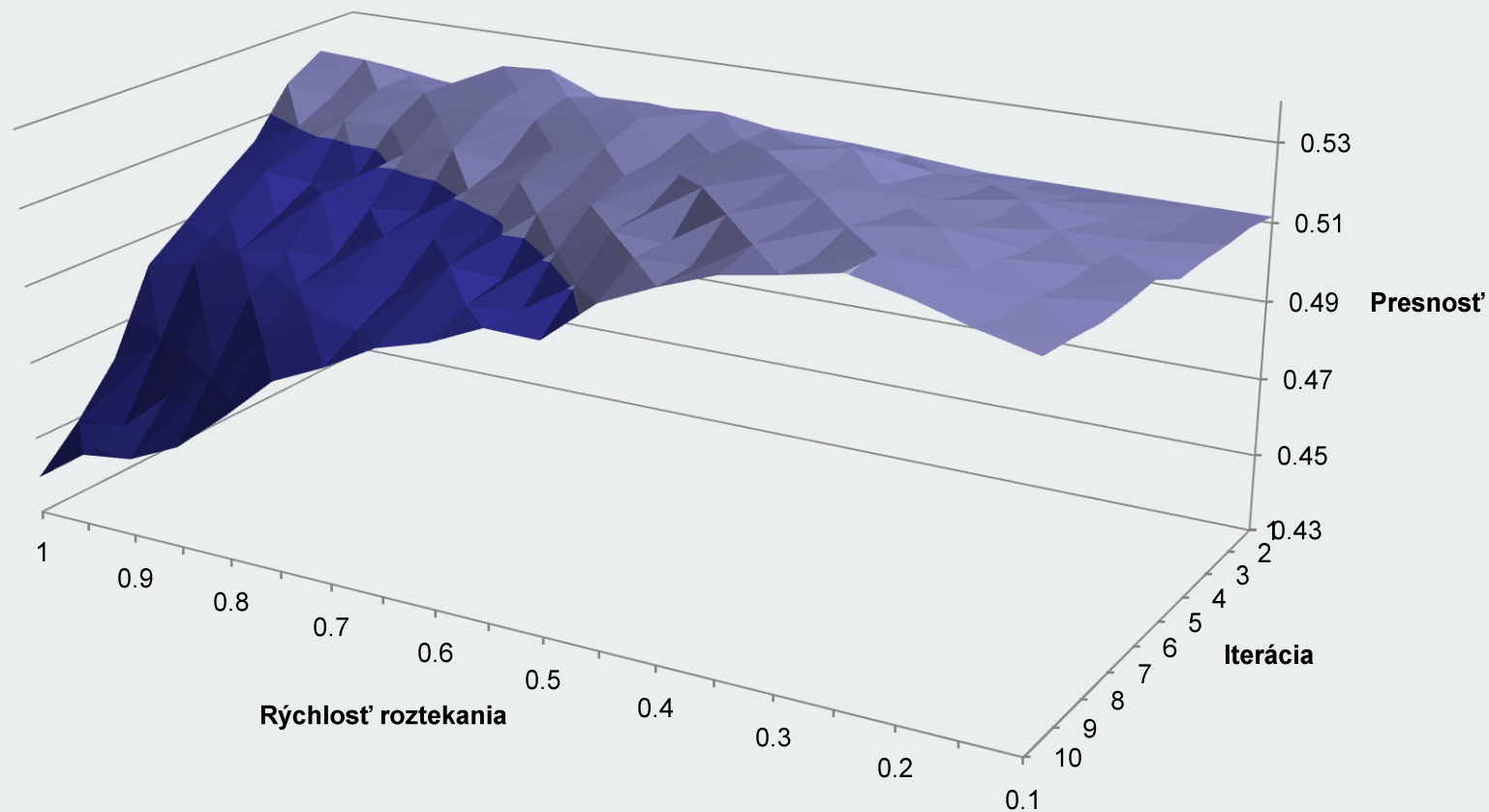
Zhrnutie

- Vyhľadávanie súvisiacich dokumentov
 - Poznámky ako indikátory záujmu
 - Transformácia na graf a šírenie aktivácie
 - Porovnanie s TF-IDF pomocou simulácie
 - Annota
- 

Extrakcia kľúčových slov

- 12 disambiguation pages
 - 87 abstraktov
 - 10 manuálne pridaných kľúčových slov
 - Presnosť výberu kľúčových slov
- 

Extrakcia klúčových slov



Používateľská štúdia

Či a ako pridávajú používatelia poznámky

- Veľa rôznych nástrojov
 - Najčastejšie zvýraznenia v texte
 - Sumarizácia / vlastné myšlienky
 - Najzaujímavejšie časti dokumentu
 - Opis / kategorizovanie pomocou tagov
- 