

Grundlagen Methodischen Arbeitens

Andreas Rauber

Dieter Merkl

Technische Universität Wien

Institut für Softwaretechnik und Interaktive Systeme

`rauber@ifs.tuwien.ac.at`

`http://www.ifs.tuwien.ac.at/~andi`



FACULTY OF **INFORMATICS**

- Im Bereich Music Retrieval
 - **Instrument Detection**: Methoden, Ergebnisse, Testumgebungen
 - **Query by Humming**: Forschungsprototypen und Einsatz
 - **Chord Detection**: Ziele, Methoden,
 - **Audio Streaming**: Server, Services, ...
 - **Web 2.0** Portale für Musik
- Im Bereich Software für Kinder:
 - **Open Source SW für Vorschulalter**:
Ziele, didaktische Konzepte, Studien, Beispiele für SW
 - **Open Source Software für Volksschulalter**:
Ziele, didaktische Konzepte, Studien, Beispiele für SW
 - **One Laptop per Child (OLPC)**:
technische Lösungen, SW, Einsatzszenarien und Projekte
 - **Life-long Kindergarten**: Scratch, Cricket: lk.media.mit.edu
 - **Juxlala** Linux Distribution für Kinder + SW
 - **On-line Portale** für Kinder

Arten von Publikationen

- Beiträge in Journals (*Papers in Journals*)
- Beiträge in Kongreßbänden
(*Papers in Proceedings*)
- Buchbeiträge (*Contributions in Books*)
- Buch (*Book*)
- HerausgeberIn (*Book/Proceedings Editor*)
- Diplomarbeiten/Dissertationen
(*Master's / PhD Theses*)
- Technische Dokumentationen
(*User's Manual, Reference Manual*)
- Berichte (*Reports*)

- Wissenschaftl. Journale
 - “Journal of ...”, “Transaction on ...”, “... Letters”, “... Review”
- Inhalt
 - Ergebnisse einer abgeschl. wiss. Arbeit
 - längere Beiträge (z.B.: 30 Seiten)
 - gilt nicht in allen Wiss.: z.B.: Medizin: 2-6 Seiten
 - strengerer Begutachtungsprozeß
(*Peer Reviewing Process*)

- Inhalt
 - ersten Einblick über Forschungsergebnisse
 - Laufende, meist nicht abgeschlossene Projekte
 - kürzere Beiträge (z.B.: 3-12 Seiten)
 - abhängig von den Formatierungsvorschriften
 - qualit. wertvolle Kongresse
 - Peer Reviewing Process
 - Acceptance/Rejection Rate
 - (ACM Multimedia: AR: ~ 15%)
 - Proceedingsband bei der Konferenz

Exkurs: *Science Citation Index (SCI)*

- **Institute for Scientific Information (ISI), Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**
- Zahl der Zitierungen einer Zeitschrift innerhalb von 2 Jahren dividiert durch die Anzahl der Beiträge in den 2 Jahren
 - durchschnittl. Zitiertrate eines Beitrages in 2 Jahren

Journal	SCI 97
NEURAL COMPUT	1.921
ARTIF INTELL	1.683
IEEE T PATTERN ANAL	1.668
INT J COMPUT VISION	1.646
IEEE T FUZZY SYST	1.597
COGNITIVE BRAIN RES	1.576
ARTIF INTELL MED	1.426
IEEE T NEURAL NETWOR	1.395
CHEMOMETR INTELL LAB	1.348
MACH LEARN	1.210

- Ähnlich wie Journal- und Kongress-beiträge
- Inhalte
 - abgeschlossenes Thema
 - unterschiedliche Länge
- meist eingeladene Beiträge
 - unterliegen aber Reviewing Process

Weitere ...

- Master's / PhD Theses
 - umfangreiche Arbeit zum Erlangen eines akademischen Titels
- Books
 - geschlossene Darstellung eines Wissenschaftsgebietes von gewichtigem Umfang
 - Qualität des Buches gemessen am Verkaufserfolg
- Technical Reports
 - Nicht peer-reviewt, Vorab-Publikation
- User's Manual, Reference Manual
 - nicht-wiss. Arbeit, technische Details

Aufbau einer wiss. Arbeit

- Titel, AutorInnen & Affiliations
- Abstract
- Einleitung (***Introduction & Motivation***)
- Stand der Forschung (**Related Work**)
- Daten und Methoden
- Implementierung (***Implementation***)
- Überprüfung (**Evaluation/Results**)
- Diskussion (**Discussion/Conclusion**)
- Danksagung (***Acknowledgement***)
- Literatur (***References***)

Abstract

- Ein Absatz:
 - Themenstellung, Themenbereich:
worum geht es?
 - Problemstellung:
warum arbeiten wir daran?, was ist das Problem?
 - Gewählter Lösungsansatz:
wie?
 - Evaluierung, Experimente:
was?

- Zitat = wesentl. Formalkriterium
- Inhaltliche Untermauerung
- Wertigkeit von Zitaten
- Zitierstil abhängig von Fachgebiet
- BibTeX und Style Files
- siehe
 - [ACM SIG](#) Richtlinien
 - [ECAI-2002](#) Richtlinien
 - [LNCS](#) Richtlinien

Schreibstil

- Sachlich
- Verständlichkeit
 - Zielpublikum beachten
(Vergleich Vorjahres-Beiträge)
- Geschlossene Argumentationskette
- Üblichen Aufbau und Stil einhalten
- Bilder, Tabellen und Graphiken
 - Inhalt erläutern
 - Beschriftung, Querverweise (“self-contained”)
- Lesbarkeit, Fehlerfrei, Layout

Peer Reviewing Process

- Peer Reviewing = Begutachtung
- unterschiedliche Art
 - Journale
 - Konferenzen

Conference Manager - DEMO - Mozilla

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Back Forward Reload Stop <http://www.ifi.uio.no/confman/demo/> Search Print

ConfMan

ConfMan (Conference Manager) is a set of tools for organizing and administration of conferences and workshops. It is web-based, and by handling work which is normally done manually, it has the potential of saving the organization staff a lot of work!

ConfMan was presented as a [poster](#) at [WWW8](#). It is mentioned in a [report](#) describing 9 out of 174 posters from the conference.

(Download a [report](#) describing ConfMan version 1.2)

ConfMan has been/is used by a [several conferences!](#)

The ConfMan demonstration system

(Please feel free to experiment with the system. It is restored when necessary!)


[Paper registration](#)

[PC-online](#)
(Use the login/password below)

[Administration pages](#)
(Use the login/password below)

The **PC-online pages** are for the program committee only, and the **administration pages** for the organizing committee. Consequently, these pages are protected with a *user name* and *password*. For the demo version, please use the user name and password below:

User name: *guest*
Password: *guest*

Taskbar: 

Paper registration - Mozilla

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Back Forward Reload Stop <http://www.ifi.uio.no/confman/demo/REG-paper/> Search Print

Registration form

Contact Author Information

(Maximum 100 words)

Contact author name :

Title :

Organization :

Street Address :

City :

State :

Zip :

Country :

Phone :

Fax :

Email :

Paper Information

(Maximum 100 words)

Paper Title :

Author Name 1 :

Author Name 2 :

Author Name 3 :

Author Name 4 :

Author Name 5 :

Author Name 6 :

Paper type (tracks):

Done

help

Enter review

Paper ID 216
 Paper authors (Blind Review)
 Paper title Music Artist Style Identification by Semi-supervised learning on Lyrics and Acoustic Data
 Paper subtitle
 Preference Paper
 Keywords MM..... music retrieval
 Abstract Efficient and intelligent music information retrieval is a very important topic of the 21st century. With the ultimate goal of building personal music information retrieval systems, this paper studies the problem of identifying "similar" artists using both lyrics and acoustic data. The approach for using a small set of labeled samples for the seed labeling to build classifiers that improve themselves using unlabeled data is presented. This approach is tested on a data set consisting of 43 artists and 56 albums using artist similarity provided by All Music Guide. Experimental results show that using such an approach the accuracy of artist similarity classifiers can be significantly improved and that artist similarity can be efficiently identified.
 Download

Fields marked with * are required!

It is highly recommended that you write your review off-line and then paste the text into the fields in the system. This should eliminate any risk of losing your review due to being timed out during the process.

An email confirmation will be sent to you shortly after your review has been successfully submitted. Thank you!

	bad	middle	good	
	1	2	3	4
Relevance to SIGIR *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Originality of work *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Impact of results *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Quality of arguments *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Quality of presentation *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Overall recommendation (1=argue to reject, 2=lean to reject, 3=lean to accept, 4=argue to accept) *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Confidence in review *	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments to author(s) *

The paper presents two main concepts: (1) a learning algorithm based on co-updating to learn both from labeled and unlabeled data using an EM-like procedure, and (2) the combination of both textual (lyrics) and low-level audio features for the classification of database of audio files. These can be classified according to

27th Annual International ACM SIGIR Conference - Mozilla <2>

help

Enter review

Paper ID 216
 Paper authors (Blind Review)
 Paper title Music Artist Style Identification by Semi-supervised learning on Lyrics and Acoustic Data
 Paper subtitle
 Preference Paper
 Keywords MM..... music retrieval
 Abstract Efficient and intelligent music information retrieval is a very important topic of the 21st century. With the ultimate goal of building personal music information retrieval systems, this paper studies the problem of identifying "similar" artists using both lyrics and acoustic data. The approach for using a small set of labeled samples for the seed labeling to build classifiers that improve themselves using unlabeled data is presented. This approach is tested on a data set consisting of 43 artists and 56 albums using artist similarity provided by All Music Guide. Experimental results show that using such an approach the accuracy of artist similarity classifiers can be significantly improved and that artist similarity can be efficiently identified.

Download

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It is highly recommended that you write your review off-line and then paste the text into the fields in the system. This should eliminate any risk of losing your review due to being timed out during the process.

An email confirmation will be sent to you shortly after your review has been successfully submitted. Thank you!

	bad	middle	good	
	1	2	3	4
Relevance to SIGIR *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Originality of work *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Impact of results *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Quality of arguments *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Quality of presentation *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Overall recommendation (1=argue to reject, 2=lean to reject, 3=lean to accept, 4=argue to accept) *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Confidence in review *	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Comments to author(s) *

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ECIR'04 Edit Review - Mozilla

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ECIR 2004 Paper Review Information

Edit your review below. Click the *Save* button at the bottom of this page to save your changes. When you have finished editing your review click the *Close* button to close this window. (Note that the Close button by itself does not save your edits.)

Review for Paper Review for paper 200040: Lightweight IR Models for Data-independent Text Categorization

1. Is this paper relevant to ECIR'04?

2. Briefly SUMMARIZE the paper:

3. Describe the IMPORTANCE OF THE PROBLEM, addressing the following concerns: Is it new and significant? Is it a useful and relevant problem? Do the authors sufficiently motivate the problem? Does the issue apply to Information Retrieval?

4. Describe the QUALITY OF THE ARGUMENTS AND RESULTS.

Done

ECIR'04 Edit Review - Mozilla

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5. How novel is the research presented in the paper?

6. Describe the QUALITY OF THE PRESENTATION, addressing the following: Do the authors clearly describe what was done and/or how it was studied? Is the writing clear and concise? Do they provide the right level of detail? Do they use too much jargon? Do the figures support the text?

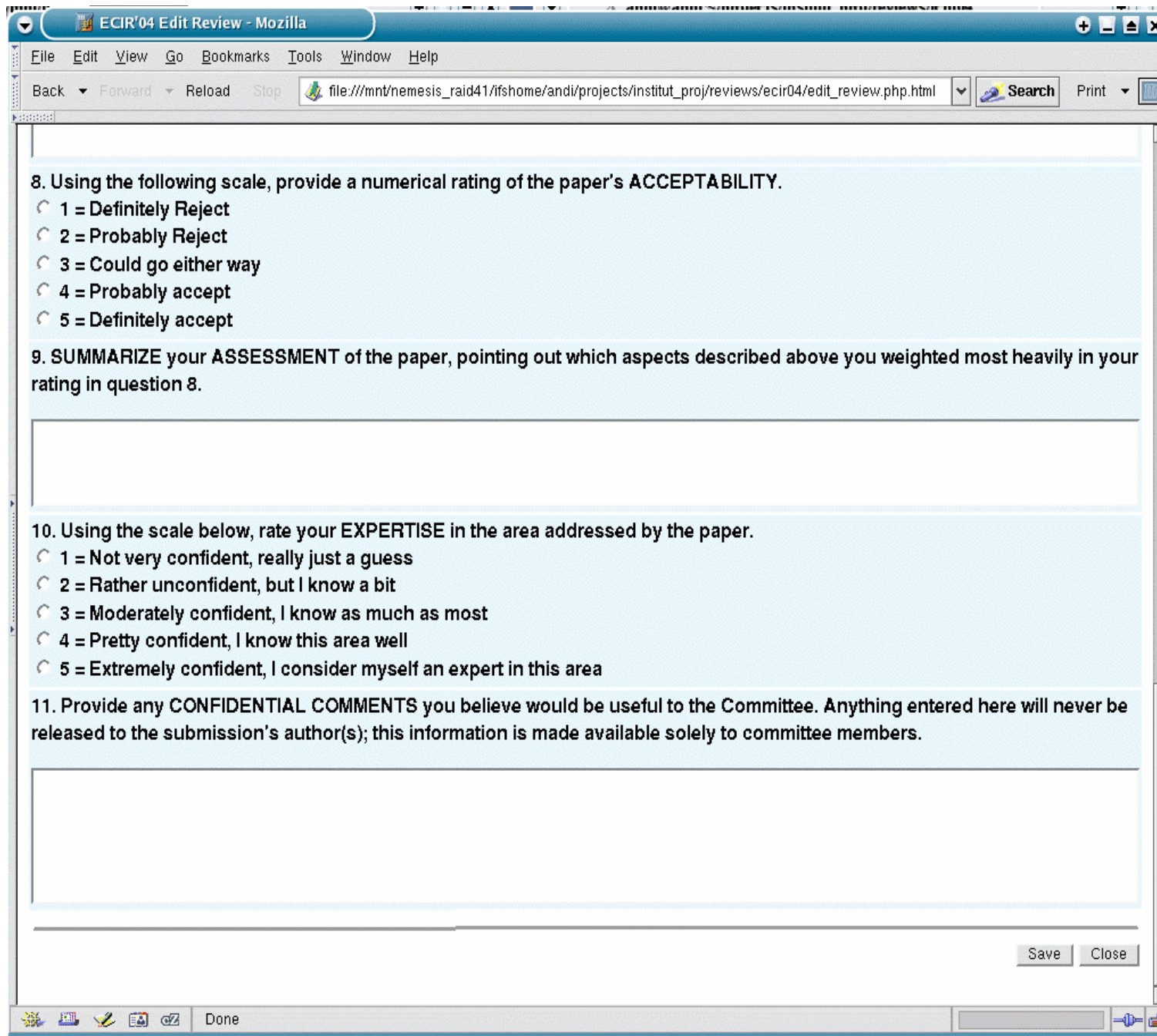
7. Provide any OTHER COMMENTS you believe would be useful to the author (including pointers to missing relevant work).

8. Using the following scale, provide a numerical rating of the paper's ACCEPTABILITY.

- 1 = Definitely Reject
- 2 = Probably Reject
- 3 = Could go either way
- 4 = Probably accept
- 5 = Definitely accept

9. SUMMARIZE your ASSESSMENT of the paper, pointing out which aspects described above you weighted most heavily in your rating in question 8.

Done





LaTeX und BibTeX

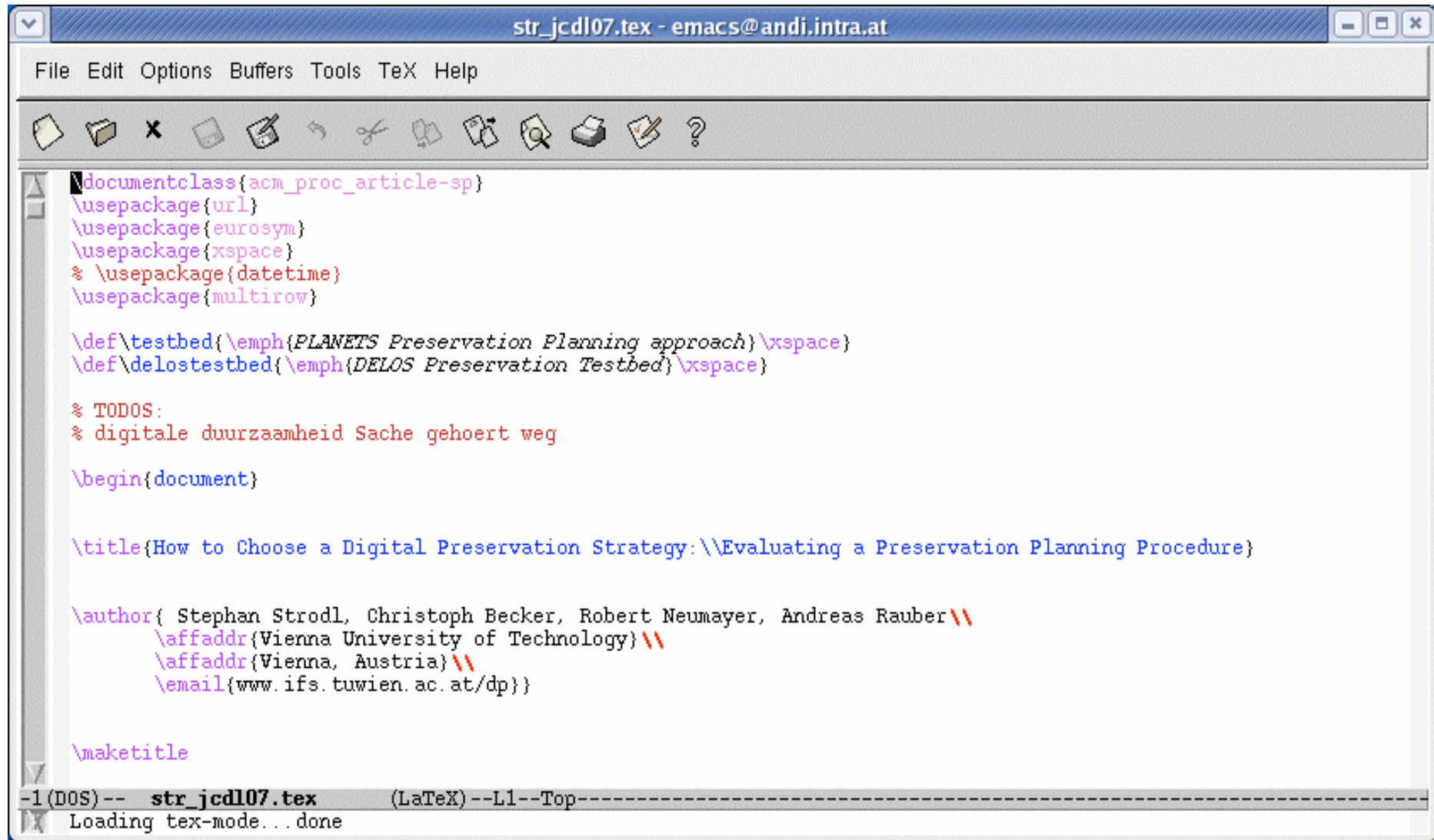
- LaTeX: Document Preparation System
((c) Leslie Lamport, Addison-Wesley, ISBN 0-201-15790-X, 1985)
- Implementierungen für Linux, Windows, Mac...
- Inhalt des Papers inklusive Mark-Up Info in Text Editor
- Kompilieren mittels LaTeX/TeX, um DVI, PS, PDF (HTML, RTF,...) zu erzeugen
- Üblicherweise KEIN WYSIWYG!
- Ideal für wissenschaftliche Arbeiten, Formeln, Referenzen
- Weniger ideal für Folien, Poster, Layout-intensive Arbeiten



LaTeX

- Text + Markup
- Style-Files übernehmen generelle Formatierungseinstellungen
- Für Seminararbeit:
ACM Proceedings Style File:
LaTeX2e - Strict Adherence to SIGS style
<http://www.acm.org/sigs/pubs/proceed/template.html>





```
str_jcdl07.tex - emacs@andi.intra.at
File Edit Options Buffers Tools TeX Help
[Icons]
\documentclass{acm_proc_article-sp}
\usepackage{url}
\usepackage{eurosym}
\usepackage{xspace}
% \usepackage{datetime}
\usepackage{multirow}

\def\testbed{\emph{PLANETS Preservation Planning approach}\xspace}
\def\delostestbed{\emph{DELOS Preservation Testbed}\xspace}

% TODOS:
% digitale duurzaamheid Sache gehoert weg

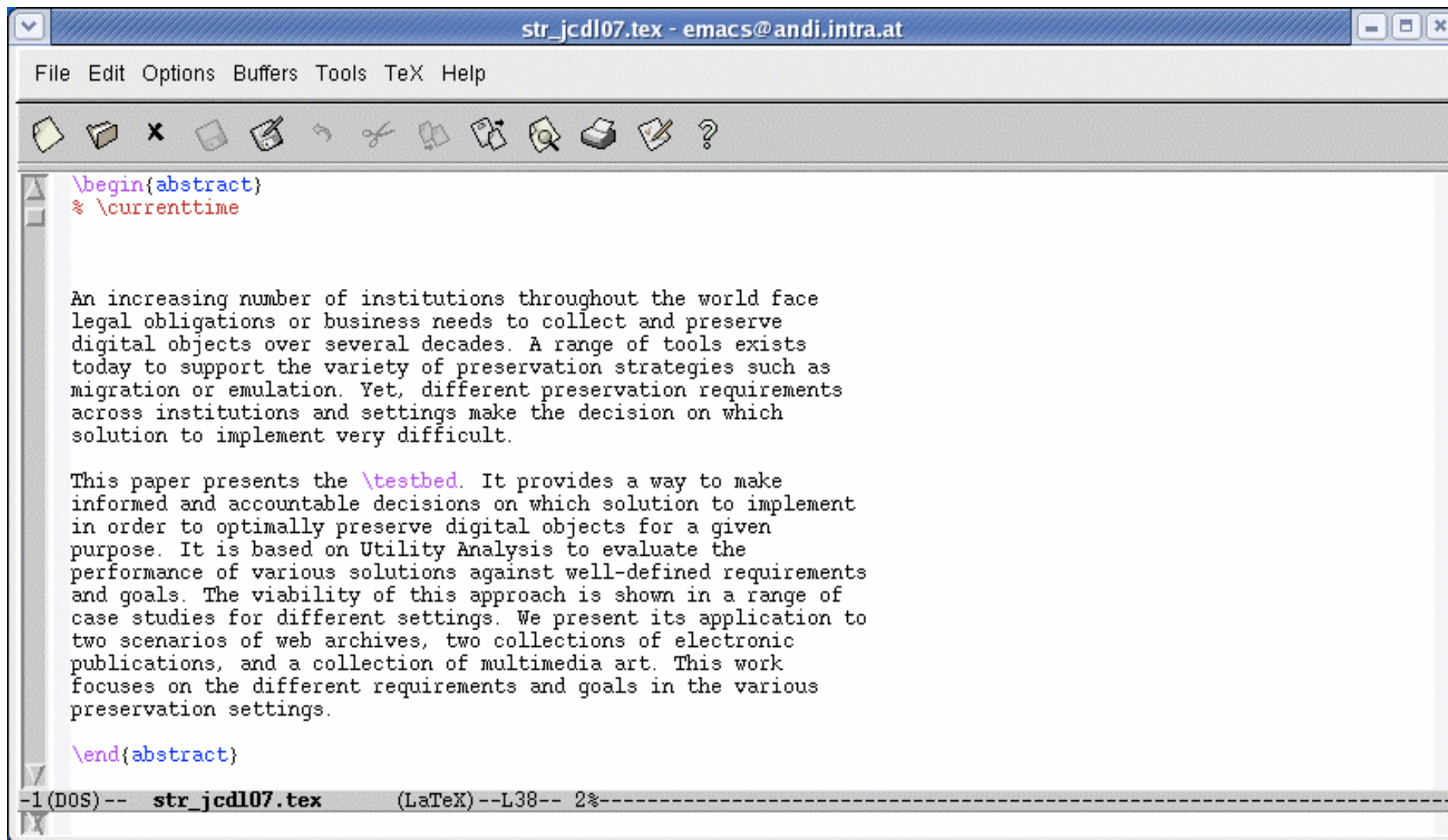
\begin{document}

\title{How to Choose a Digital Preservation Strategy:\Evaluating a Preservation Planning Procedure}

\author{ Stephan StrodL, Christoph Becker, Robert Neumayer, Andreas Rauber\\
\affaddr{Vienna University of Technology}\\
\affaddr{Vienna, Austria}\\
\email{www.ifs.tuwien.ac.at/dp}}

\maketitle

-1(DOS)-- str_jcdl07.tex (LaTeX)--L1--Top-----
[X] Loading tex-mode... done
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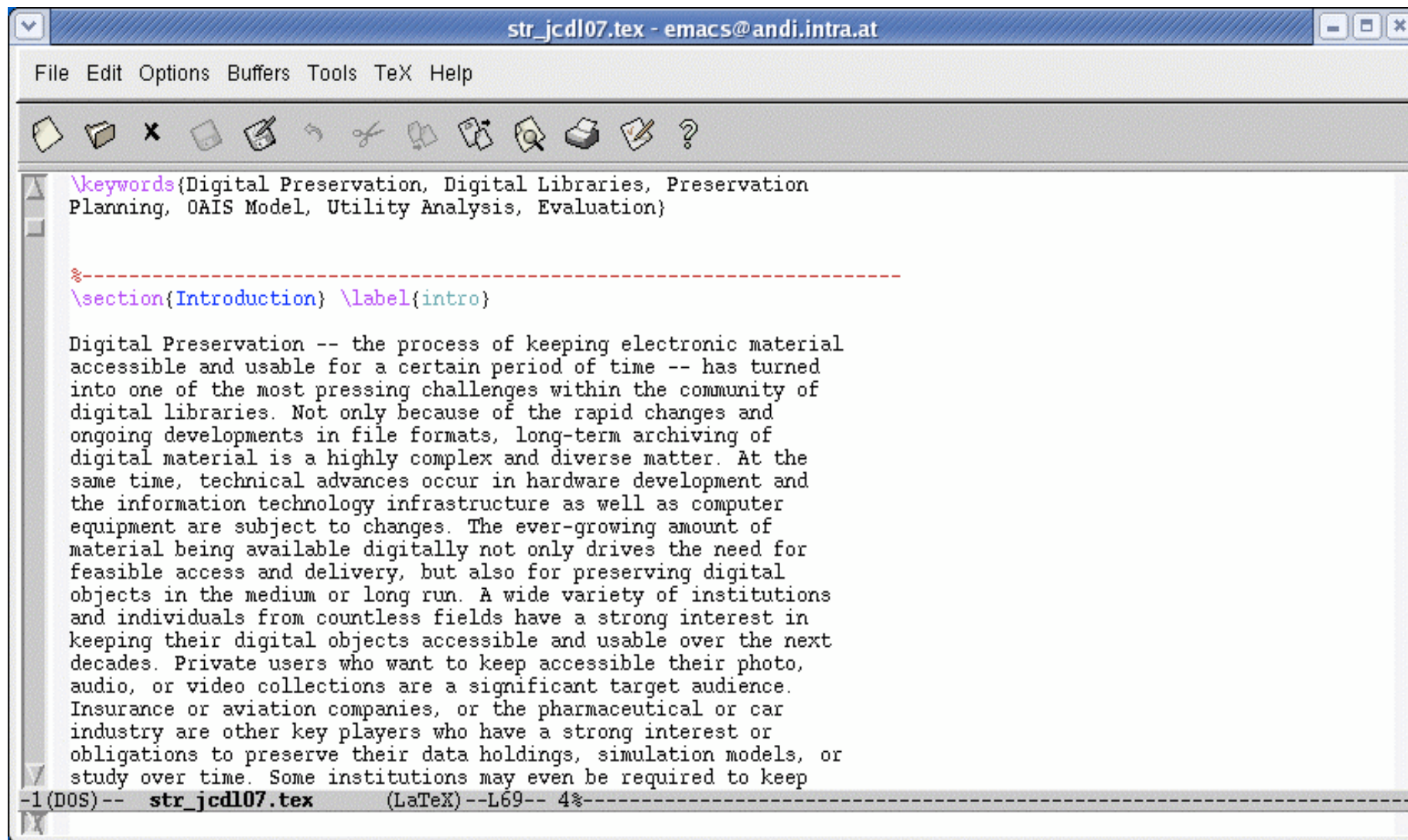
```
\begin{abstract}  
% \currenttime
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An increasing number of institutions throughout the world face legal obligations or business needs to collect and preserve digital objects over several decades. A range of tools exists today to support the variety of preservation strategies such as migration or emulation. Yet, different preservation requirements across institutions and settings make the decision on which solution to implement very difficult.

This paper presents the `\testbed`. It provides a way to make informed and accountable decisions on which solution to implement in order to optimally preserve digital objects for a given purpose. It is based on Utility Analysis to evaluate the performance of various solutions against well-defined requirements and goals. The viability of this approach is shown in a range of case studies for different settings. We present its application to two scenarios of web archives, two collections of electronic publications, and a collection of multimedia art. This work focuses on the different requirements and goals in the various preservation settings.

```
\end{abstract}
```

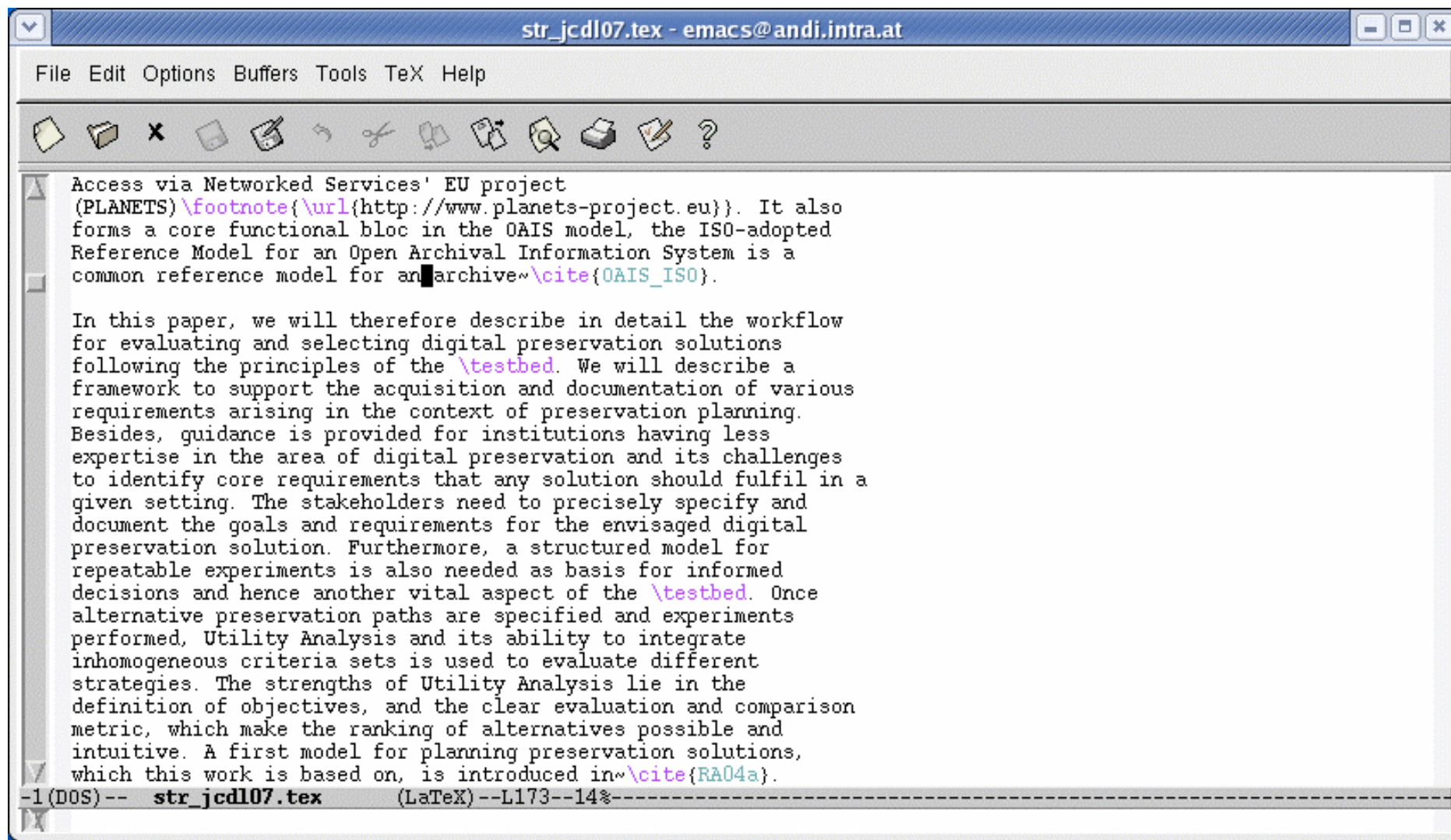
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[Icons]
\keywords{Digital Preservation, Digital Libraries, Preservation
Planning, OAIIS Model, Utility Analysis, Evaluation}

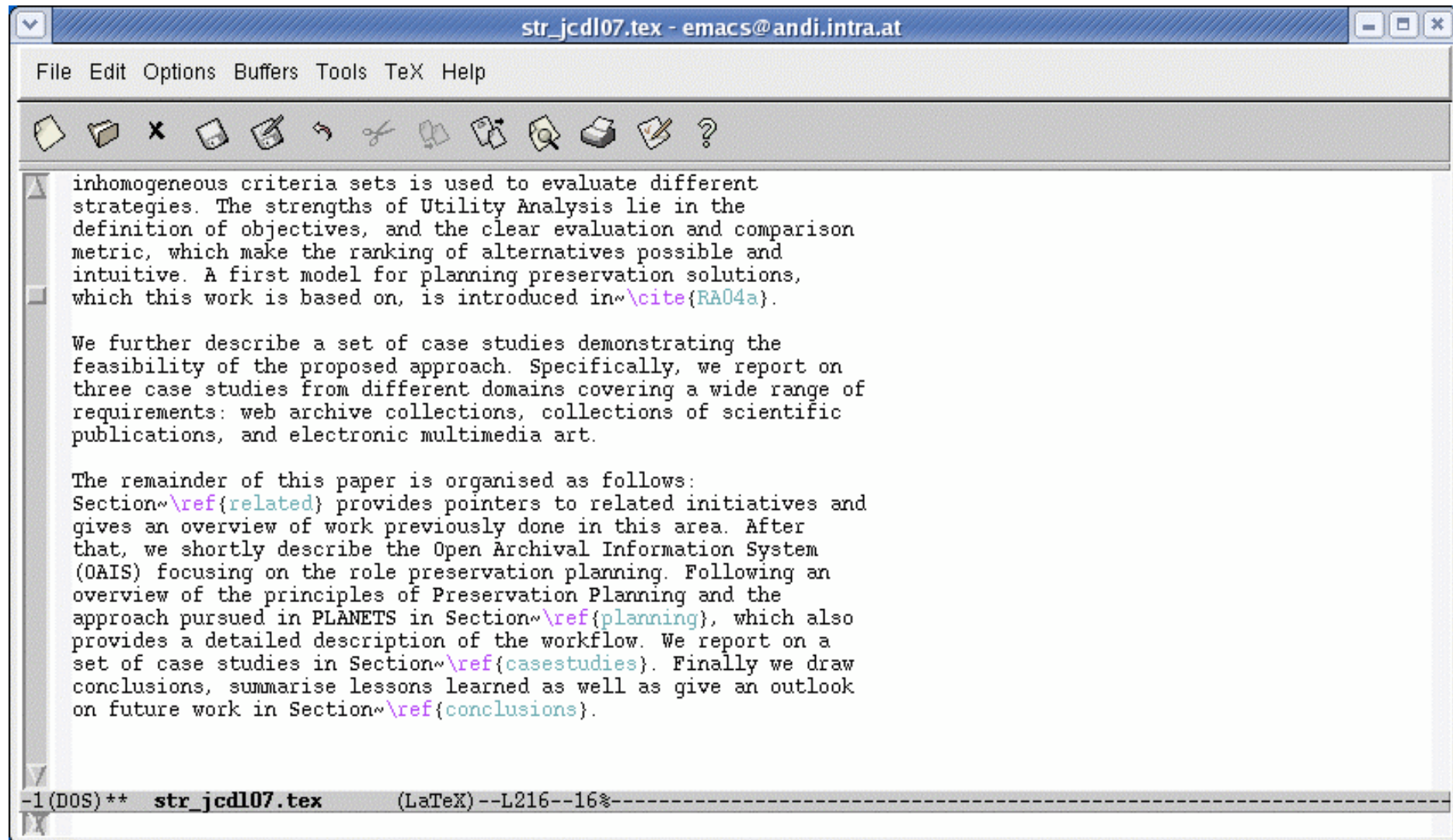
%-----
\section{Introduction} \label{intro}

Digital Preservation -- the process of keeping electronic material
accessible and usable for a certain period of time -- has turned
into one of the most pressing challenges within the community of
digital libraries. Not only because of the rapid changes and
ongoing developments in file formats, long-term archiving of
digital material is a highly complex and diverse matter. At the
same time, technical advances occur in hardware development and
the information technology infrastructure as well as computer
equipment are subject to changes. The ever-growing amount of
material being available digitally not only drives the need for
feasible access and delivery, but also for preserving digital
objects in the medium or long run. A wide variety of institutions
and individuals from countless fields have a strong interest in
keeping their digital objects accessible and usable over the next
decades. Private users who want to keep accessible their photo,
audio, or video collections are a significant target audience.
Insurance or aviation companies, or the pharmaceutical or car
industry are other key players who have a strong interest or
obligations to preserve their data holdings, simulation models, or
study over time. Some institutions may even be required to keep
-1 (DOS) -- str_jcdl07.tex (LaTeX) -- L69 -- 4%-----
```



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Access via Networked Services' EU project
(PLANETS) \footnote{\url{http://www.planets-project.eu}}. It also
forms a core functional bloc in the OAIS model, the ISO-adopted
Reference Model for an Open Archival Information System is a
common reference model for an archive~\cite{OAIS_ISO}.

In this paper, we will therefore describe in detail the workflow
for evaluating and selecting digital preservation solutions
following the principles of the \testbed. We will describe a
framework to support the acquisition and documentation of various
requirements arising in the context of preservation planning.
Besides, guidance is provided for institutions having less
expertise in the area of digital preservation and its challenges
to identify core requirements that any solution should fulfil in a
given setting. The stakeholders need to precisely specify and
document the goals and requirements for the envisaged digital
preservation solution. Furthermore, a structured model for
repeatable experiments is also needed as basis for informed
decisions and hence another vital aspect of the \testbed. Once
alternative preservation paths are specified and experiments
performed, Utility Analysis and its ability to integrate
inhomogeneous criteria sets is used to evaluate different
strategies. The strengths of Utility Analysis lie in the
definition of objectives, and the clear evaluation and comparison
metric, which make the ranking of alternatives possible and
intuitive. A first model for planning preservation solutions,
which this work is based on, is introduced in~\cite{RA04a}.
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```



The screenshot shows an Emacs window titled "str_jcdl07.tex - emacs@andi.intra.at". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Options", "Buffers", "Tools", "TeX", and "Help". The toolbar contains icons for file operations and editing. The main text area displays LaTeX source code for a document. The code includes several paragraphs of text with LaTeX commands like `\cite{RA04a}`, `\ref{related}`, `\ref{planning}`, `\ref{casestudies}`, and `\ref{conclusions}`. The status bar at the bottom shows "-1 (DOS) ** str_jcdl07.tex (LaTeX) --L216--16%".

```
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strategies. The strengths of Utility Analysis lie in the
definition of objectives, and the clear evaluation and comparison
metric, which make the ranking of alternatives possible and
intuitive. A first model for planning preservation solutions,
which this work is based on, is introduced in~\cite{RA04a}.

We further describe a set of case studies demonstrating the
feasibility of the proposed approach. Specifically, we report on
three case studies from different domains covering a wide range of
requirements: web archive collections, collections of scientific
publications, and electronic multimedia art.

The remainder of this paper is organised as follows:
Section~\ref{related} provides pointers to related initiatives and
gives an overview of work previously done in this area. After
that, we shortly describe the Open Archival Information System
(OAIS) focusing on the role preservation planning. Following an
overview of the principles of Preservation Planning and the
approach pursued in PLANETS in Section~\ref{planning}, which also
provides a detailed description of the workflow. We report on a
set of case studies in Section~\ref{casestudies}. Finally we draw
conclusions, summarise lessons learned as well as give an outlook
on future work in Section~\ref{conclusions}.
```

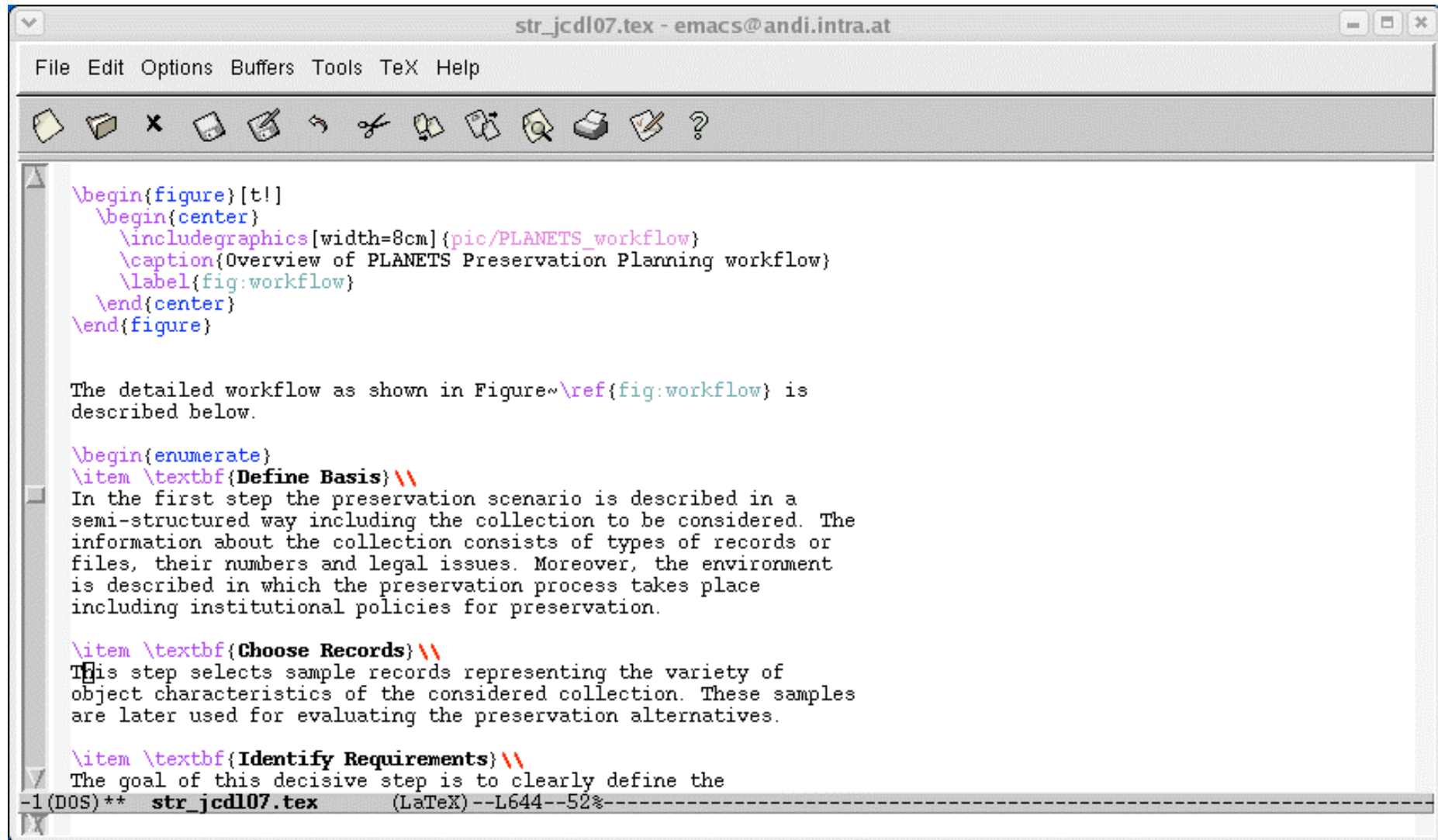
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```
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[Icons]
\section{The OAIS Reference Model}\label{oais}
The Reference Model for an Open Archival Information System (OAIS)
was published 2002 by the Consultative Committee for Space Data
Systems (CCSDS). ISO 14721:2003~\cite{OAIS_ISO} defines an OAIS as
\begin{quote} \dots~an archive, consisting of an organization of people and
systems, that has accepted the responsibility to preserve
information and make it available for a Designated Community.
\end{quote}

The OAIS model further
\begin{quote}
\dots~provides a framework for describing and comparing different long
term preservation strategies and techniques.
\end{quote}

\begin{figure*}[t!]
\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=17cm]{pic/oais_pp_joint}
\caption{Functional entities of the OAIS reference model}
\label{fig:oais}
\end{center}
\end{figure*}

The left hand side of Figure~\ref{fig:oais} shows the main
functional components of the model. When a producer, i.e. a
provider of content, submits a digital object into the system, it
has to be packaged together with required metadata as a Submission
-1 (DOS) ** str_jcdl07.tex (LaTeX) --L471--40%-----
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\begin{figure}[t!]
  \begin{center}
    \includegraphics[width=8cm]{pic/PLANETS_workflow}
    \caption{Overview of PLANETS Preservation Planning workflow}
    \label{fig:workflow}
  \end{center}
\end{figure}

The detailed workflow as shown in Figure~\ref{fig:workflow} is
described below.

\begin{enumerate}
\item \textbf{Define Basis} //
In the first step the preservation scenario is described in a
semi-structured way including the collection to be considered. The
information about the collection consists of types of records or
files, their numbers and legal issues. Moreover, the environment
is described in which the preservation process takes place
including institutional policies for preservation.

\item \textbf{Choose Records} //
This step selects sample records representing the variety of
object characteristics of the considered collection. These samples
are later used for evaluating the preservation alternatives.

\item \textbf{Identify Requirements} //
The goal of this decisive step is to clearly define the
-1(DOS)** str_jcdl07.tex (LaTeX)--L644--52%-----
IX
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[Icons]
customization, compensate for this difference and lead to an
almost equal score. The migration to plain text format fails to
preserve important artifacts like tables and figures as well as
appearance characteristics like font types and sizes.

\begin{table}[t]
\centering
\caption{Overall scores of the alternative strategies considered in the ONB case study}\label{scores}
\begin{tabular}{|r|l|c|c|}
\hline
% after \\: s\hline or \cline{col1-col2} \cline{col3-col4} ...
\multirow{2}{*}{Nr.} & \multirow{2}{*}{Alternative} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Total Score} \\
% \hline
& Sum & Multiplication \\
\hline
1 & PDF/A & 4.52 & 4.31 \\
2 & TIFF & 4.26 & 3.96 \\
3 & EPS & 4.22 & 3.91 \\
4 & JPEG & 4.17 & 3.77 \\
5 & RTF (Adobe) & 3.43 & 0.0 \\
6 & RTF (ConvertDoc) & 3.38 & 0.0 \\
7 & TXT & 3.28 & 0.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\end{table}

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Auto-saving... done

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dit_neurocomp01.tex - emacs@andi.intra.at
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[Icons]

Hence, the selection of the winner  $c$  may be written as given in Expression~\ref{equ_som-winner}.

\begin{equation}
c(t): \quad ||x(t) - m_c(t)|| = \min_i \{ ||x(t) - m_i(t) || \}
\label{equ_som-winner}
\end{equation}

In combining these principles of self-organizing map training, we may write the learning rule as given in Expression (\ref{equ_som-learn}).
Please note that we make use of a discrete time notation with  $t$  denoting the current learning iteration.
The other parts of this expression are  $\alpha$  representing the time-varying learning-rate,  $h_{ci}$  representing the time-varying neighborhood-kernel,  $x$  representing the currently presented input pattern, and finally  $m_i$  denoting the weight vector assigned to unit  $i$ .

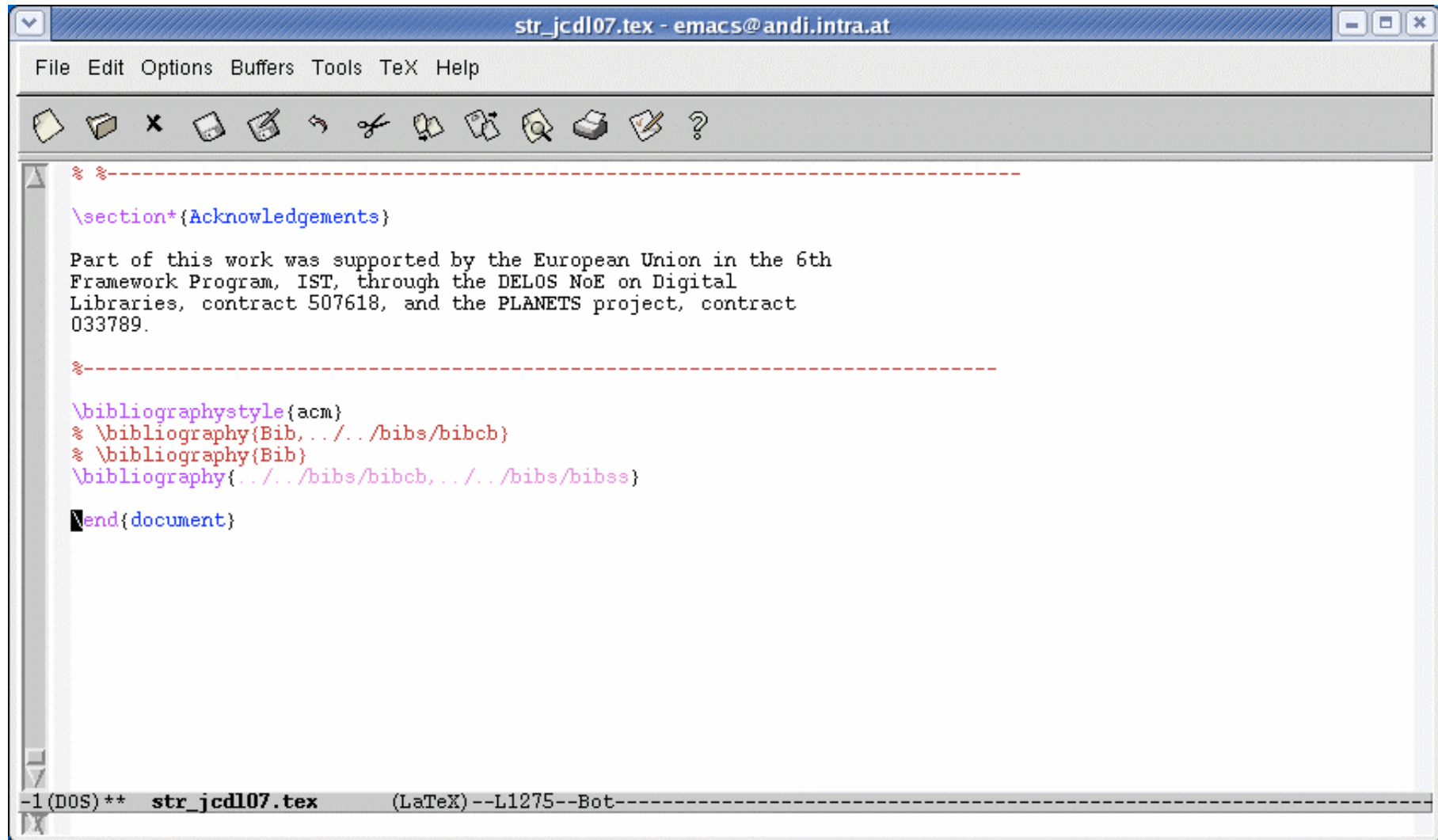
\begin{equation}
m_i(t+1) = m_i(t) + \alpha(t) \cdot h_{ci}(t) \cdot [x(t) - m_i(t)]
\label{equ_som-learn}
\end{equation}

\begin{figure}*[h]
\begin{center}
\includegraphics[width=70mm]{pics/somtrain.eps}
\caption{\textbf{SOM Training Process}: Adaptation of weight vectors}
\label{fig_som_training}
\end{center}
\end{figure}

A simple graphical representation of a self-organizing map's architecture and its learning process is provided in Figure~\ref{fig_som_training}.
In this figure the output space consists of a square of 36 units, depicted as circles, forming a grid of  $6 \times 6$  units.

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\section*{Acknowledgements}

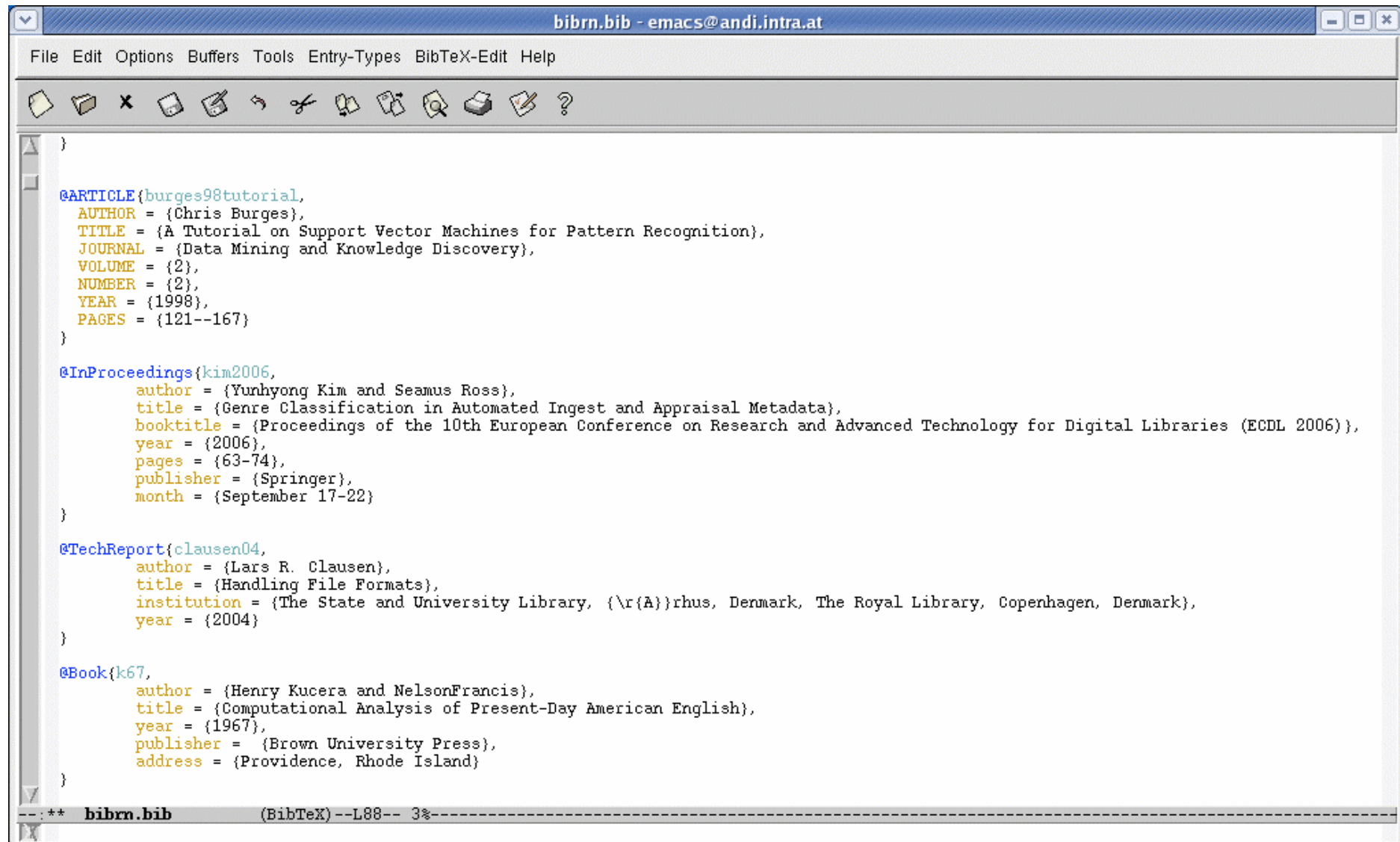
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Framework Program, IST, through the DELOS NoE on Digital
Libraries, contract 507618, and the PLANETS project, contract
033789.

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  AUTHOR = {Chris Burges},
  TITLE = {A Tutorial on Support Vector Machines for Pattern Recognition},
  JOURNAL = {Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery},
  VOLUME = {2},
  NUMBER = {2},
  YEAR = {1998},
  PAGES = {121--167}
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  author = {Yunhyong Kim and Seamus Ross},
  title = {Genre Classification in Automated Ingest and Appraisal Metadata},
  booktitle = {Proceedings of the 10th European Conference on Research and Advanced Technology for Digital Libraries (ECDL 2006)},
  year = {2006},
  pages = {63-74},
  publisher = {Springer},
  month = {September 17-22}
}

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  author = {Lars R. Clausen},
  title = {Handling File Formats},
  institution = {The State and University Library, {\r{A}}rhus, Denmark, The Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark},
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