Xml For Beginners Max Planck Society

This volume contains the proceedings of the seventeenth Jurix conference on Legal Knowledge and Information Systems (Jurix 2004), which was held at the Harnack Haus of the Max Planck Society, in Berlin, Germany. Although the Jurix conference moved from The Netherlands to Germany, almost half of the papers are from The Netherlands. Except for a paper from Canada, the others are from 5 other countries in Western Europe. The effort to extend Jurix beyond The Netherlands and establish it as the leading European conference on legal knowledge systems is making progress. The papers in this publication focus on the topics of legal knowledge management and information retrieval; legal knowledge acquisition using natural language processing; legal ontologies; case-based reasoning; reasoning about evidence and legal reasoning support.

“Nel focuses on grievous religious persecution as one manifestation of crimes against humanity. In spite of shocking reports in recent years about mass-scale atrocities, the issue of religious persecution so far has received comparatively limited attention in academic literature. By meticulously putting together the various elements that jointly define religious persecution, Nel’s dissertation fills a frequently felt gap. Moreover, he reminds us that humanity cannot remain silent about manifestations of grievous religious persecution, which after all are crimes against humanity as a whole. International criminal law must be applied to overcome the gloating triumph of perpetrators over their victims.” From the foreword by Prof. Dr. Heiner Bielefeldt, former U.N. Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief

As a new generation of technologies, frameworks, concepts and practices for information systems emerge, practitioners, academicians, and researchers are in need of a source where they can go to educate themselves on the latest innovations in this area. Semantic Web Information Systems: State-of-the-Art Applications establishes value-added knowledge transfer and personal development channels in three distinctive areas: academia, industry, and government. Semantic Web Information Systems: State-of-the-Art Applications covers new semantic Web-enabled tools for the citizen, learner, organization, and business. Real-world applications toward the development of the knowledge society and semantic Web issues, challenges and implications in each of the IS research streams are included as viable sources for this challenging subject.

Language documentation is a rapidly emerging new field in linguistics which is concerned with the methods, tools and theoretical underpinnings for compiling a representative and lasting multipurpose record of a natural language. This volume presents in-depth introductions to major aspects of language documentation, including overviews on fieldwork ethics and data processing, guidelines for the basic annotation of digitally-stored multimedia corpora and a discussion on how to build and maintain a language archive. It combines theoretical and practical considerations and makes specific suggestions for the most common problems encountered in language documentation. Key features textbook introduction to Language Documentation considers all common problems

This volume contains a selection of papers presented at the 15th International Conference on Applications of Declarative Programming and Knowledge M- agement, INAP 2004, and the 18th Workshop on Logic Programming, WLP 2004, which were held jointly in Potsdam, Germany, from March 4th to 6th, 2004. Declarative programming is an advanced paradigm for the modeling and solving of complex problems. This speci?cation method has become more and more attractive in recent years, for example, in the domains of databases, for the processing of natural language, for the modeling and processing of combinatorial problems, and for establishing knowledge-based systems for the Web. The INAP conferences provide a forum for intensive discussions of appli- tions of important technologies around logic programming, constraint problem solving, and closely related advanced software. They comprehensively cover the impact of programmable logic solvers in the Internet society, its underlying te- nologies, and leading-edge applications in industry, commerce, government, and social services. The Workshops on Logic Programming are the annual meeting of the Society for Logic Programming (GLP e.V.). They bring together researchers interested in logic programming, constraint programming, and related areas like databases and arti?cial intelligence. Previous workshops have been held in Germany, A- tria, and Switzerland.

Thetopicsoftheselectedpapersofthisyear’sjointconferenceconcentrateon three currently important ?elds: knowledge management and decision support, constraint programming and constraint solving, and declarative programming and Web-based systems.

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, we would like to welcome you to the proccedings of the 23rd International Conference on Conceptual Modeling (ER 2004). This conference provided an international forum for technical discussion on conceptual modeling of information systems among researchers, developers and users. This was the third time that this conference was held in Asia; the?rst time was in Singapore in 1998 and the second time was in Yokohama, Japan in 2001. China is the third largest nation with the largest population in the world. Shanghai, the largest city in China and a great metropolis, famous in Asia and throughout the world, is therefore a most appropriate location to host this conference. This volume contains papers selected for presentation and includes the two keynote talks by Prof. Hector Garcia-Molina and Prof. Gerhard Weikum, and an invited talk by Dr. Xiao Ji. This volume also contains industrial papers and demo/poster papers. An additional volume contains papers from 6 workshops. The conference also featured three tutorials: (1) Web Change Management andDelta Mining: Opportunities andSolutions, by SanjayMadria, (2)A Survey of Data Quality Issues in Cooperative Information Systems, by Carlo Batini, and (3) Visual SQL - An ER-Based Introduction to Database Programming, by Bernhard Thalheim.

Web Chair Gabriel Pui Cheong Fung University of Queensland, Australia Regional Chairs Asia: Xiaofeng Meng Renmin University, China

"In this book, a comprehensive review of various legal issues concerning digital libraries is presented"--Provided by publisher.

Proceedings of the 30th Annual International Conference on Very Large Data Bases held in Toronto, Canada on August 31 - September 3 2004. Organized by the VLDB Endowment, VLDB is the premier international conference on database technology.

In the past decade, the way image based media is created, disseminated, and shared has changed exponentially, as digital imaging technology has replaced traditional film based media. Digital images have become the pervasive photographic medium of choice for the general public. Most libraries, archives, museums, and galleries have undertaken some type of digitisation program: converting their holdings into two dimensional digital images which are available for the general user via the Internet. This raises issues for those aiming to facilitate the creation and preservation of digital images whilst supplying and improving user access to image based material. Digital Images for the Information Professional provides an overview of the place of images in the changing information environment, and the use, function, and appropriation of digital images in both institutional and personal settings. Covering the history, technical underpinnings, sustainability, application, and management of digital images, the text is an accessible guide to both established and developing imaging technologies, providing those within the information sector with essential background knowledge of this increasingly ubiquitous medium.

Kosovo.

Diese Dissertation stellt ein Datenmodell zur Repräsentation experimentbasierter Datensätze aus dem Forschungsgebiet der multimodalen Kommunikation vor. Es werden Belege für die Existenz verschiedener Probleme und Unzulänglichkeiten in der Arbeit mit multimodalen Datensammlungen aufgezeigt. Diese resultieren aus (a) einer Analyse bestehender multimodaler Korpora und (b) einer Umfrage, an der Wissenschaftlerinnen teilgenommen haben, die zu konkreten Problemen in der Arbeit mit ihren multimodalen Datensammlungen befragt wurden. Auf dieser Grundlage wird herausgearbeitet, dass trotz der Existenz einer

Vielzahl von Datenmodellen und Formalismen zur Darstellung klassischer Textkorpora sich diese nicht eignen, um die den multimodalen Korpora eigenen Besonderheiten abbilden zu können. Aus diesem Grund wird ein Datenmodell entwickelt, das all jene spezifischen Eigenschaften multimodaler Korpora zu berücksichtigen sucht. Dieses Datenmodell bietet Lösungen speziell für die Arbeit mit einer oder mehreren Zeitachsen und Raumkoordinaten, für die Darstellung komplexer Annotationswerte, und für die Transformation zwischen verschiedenen (bisher inkompatiblen) Dateiformaten verbreiteter Annotationswerkzeuge.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 32nd annual European Conference on Information Retrieval Research, ECIR 2010, held in Milton Keynes, UK, in March 2010. The 44 revised full papers and 23 poster papers presented together with the keynote lecture, 5 tool demonstrations and the abstracts of 3 invited lectures were carefully reviewed and selected from 202 full research paper submissions and 73 poster/demo submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on NLP and text mining, Web IR, evaluation, multimedia IR, distributed IR and performance issues, IR theory and formal models, personalization and recommendation, domain-specific IR and CLIR, as well as user issues.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 13th European Conference on Research and Advanced Technology for Digital Libraries, ECDL 2009, held in Corfu, Greece, in September/October 2009. The 28 revised full papers and 6 revised short papers presented together with 2 panel description, the extended abstracts of 20 revised poster and 16 demo papers were carefully reviewed and selected from a total of 181 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on services, infrastructures, interaction, knowledge organization systems, interfaces, resource discovery, architectures, information retrieval, preservation, and evaluation.

"Language documentation," also often called "documentary linguistics," is a relatively new subfield in linguistics which has emerged in part as a response to the pressing need for collecting, describing, and archiving material on the increasing number of endangered languages. The present book details the most recent developments in this rapidly developing field with papers written by linguists primarily based in academic institutions in North America, although many conduct their fieldwork elsewhere. The articles in this volume position papers and case studies focus on some of the most critical issues in the field. These include (1) the nature of contributions to linguistic theory and method provided by documentary linguistics, including the content appropriate for documentation; (2) the impact and demands of technology in documentation; (3) matters of practice in collaborations among linguists and communities, and in the necessary training of students and community members to conduct documentation activities; and (4) the ethical issues involved in documentary linguistics."

The 9th International Conference on Extending Database Technology, EDBT 2004, was held in Heraklion, Crete, Greece, during March 14–18, 2004. The EDBT series of conferences is an established and prestigious forum for the exchange of the latest research results in data management. Held every two years in an attractive European location, the conference provides unique opp- tunities for database researchers, practitioners, developers, and users to explore new ideas, techniques, and tools, and to exchange experiences. The previous events were held in Venice, Vienna, Cambridge, Avignon, Valencia, Konstanz, and Prague. EDBT 2004 had the theme “new challenges for database technology,” with the goal of encouraging researchers to take a greater interest in the current exciting technological and application advancements and to devise and address new research and development directions for database technology. From its early days, database technology has been challenged and advanced by new uses and applications, and it continues to evolve along with application requirements and hardware advances. Today’s DBMS technology faces yet several new challenges. Technological trends and new computation paradigms, and applications such as pervasive and ubiquitous computing, grid computing, bioinformatics, trust management, virtual communities, and digital asset management, to name just a few, require database technology to be deployed in a variety of environments and for a number of di?erent purposes. Such an extensive deployment will also require trustworthy, resilient database systems, as well as easy-to-manage and ?exible ones, to which we can entrust our data in whatever form they are.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 28th European Conference on Information Retrieval Research, ECIR 2006, held in London, April 2006. The 37 revised full papers and 28 revised poster papers presented are organized in topical sections on formal models, document and query representation and text understanding, topic identification and news retrieval, clustering and classification, refinement and feedback, performance and peer-to-peer networks, Web search, cross-language retrieval, genomic IR, and much more.

This book presents the state of the art in the areas of ontology evolution and knowledge-driven multimedia information extraction, placing an emphasis on how the two can be combined to bridge the semantic gap. This was also the goal of the EC-sponsored BOEMIE (Bootstrapping Ontology Evolution with Multimedia Information Extraction) project, to which the authors of this book have all contributed. The book addresses researchers and practitioners in the field of computer science and more specifically in knowledge representation and management, ontology evolution, and information extraction from multimedia data. It may also constitute an excellent guide to students attending courses within a computer science study program, addressing information processing and extraction from any type of media (text, images, and video). Among other things, the book gives concrete examples of how several of the methods discussed can be applied to athletics (track and field) events.

Geosciences and in particular numerical weather prediction are demanding the highest levels of available computer power. The European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, with its experience in using supercomputers in this field, organizes every other year a workshop bringing together manufacturers, computer scientists, researchers and operational users to share their experiences and to learn about the latest developments. This book provides an excellent overview of the latest achievements in and plans for the use of new parallel techniques in meteorology, climatology and oceanography. The proceedings have been selected for coverage in: . OCo Index to Scientific & Technical Proceedings (ISTP CDROM version / ISI Proceedings)."

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the First International Workshop on Knowledge Discovery from XML Documents, KDXD 2006, held in Singapore in conjunction with the 10th Pacific-Asia Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining (PAKDD 2006). The ten revised full papers presented together with two invited talks were carefully reviewed and selected from 26 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections.

The Semantic Web, extends the popular, day-to-day Web, enabling computers and people to effectively work together by giving information well-defined meaning. Knitting the Semantic Web explains the interdisciplinary efforts underway to build a more library-like Web through “semantic knitting.” The book examines foundation activities and initiatives leading to standardized semantic metadata. These efforts lead to the Semantic Web—a network able to support computational activities and provide people with services efficiently. Leaders in library and information science, computer science, and information intensive domains provide insight and inspiration to give readers a greater understanding of the evolution of the Semantic Web. Librarians and information professionals are uniquely qualified to play a major role in the development and maintenance of the Semantic Web. Knitting the Semantic Web closely examines this crucial relationship in detail. This single source reviews the foundations, standards, and tools underlying the Semantic Web and presents thoughtful perspectives in the context

of 2.0 developments. Many chapters include figures to illustrate concepts and ideas, and the entire text is extensively referenced. Topics in Knitting the Semantic Web include: RDF, its expressive power, and its ability to underlie the new Library catalog card for the coming century the value and application for controlled vocabularies SKOS (Simple Knowledge Organization System), the newest Semantic Web language managing scheme versioning in the Semantic Web Physnet portal service for physics Semantic Web technologies in biomedicine developing the United Nations Food and Agriculture ontology Friend Of A Friend (FOAF) vocabulary specification—with a real world case study at a university Web/Library 2.0 and more Knitting the Semantic Web is a stimulating resource for professionals, researchers, educators, and students in library and information science, computer science, information architecture, Web design, and Web services.

Overseas Chinese Christians in Contemporary China offers a study into how overseas Chinese in Shanghai are changing the way they understand themselves in relation to China through their Christian faith.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 23rd International Conference on Conceptual Modeling, ER 2004, held in Shanghai, China, in November 2004. The 57 revised full papers presented together with three invited contributions and 8 demonstration and poster papers were carefully reviewed and selected from 295 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on conceptual modeling, datawarehouses, schema integration, data classification and mining, web-based information systems, query processing, web services, schema evolution, conceptual modeling applications, UML, XML modeling, and industrial presentations.

Promoting the Planck Club presents rich mini histories of selected scientists whose work led to radical and transformational discoveries, their background, the prevailing scientific environment, and the conditions that allowed for their success. The text provides a broad audience of students, scientists, engineers, economists, and policymakers with ways to ensure that we take all steps to protect the flow of unpredictable scientific discoveries that are necessary for sustained levels of growth as well as ways to ensure that all steps are taken to protect the flow of unpredictable scientific discoveries.

This book constitutes the thoroughly refereed joint post-proceedings of five workshops held as part of the 9th International Conference on Extending Database Technology, EDBT 2004, held in Heraklion, Crete, Greece, in March 2004. The 55 revised full papers presented together with 2 invited papers and the summaries of 2 panels were selected from numerous submissions during two rounds of reviewing and revision. In accordance with the topical focus of the respective workshops, the papers are organized in sections on database technology in general (PhD Workshop), database technologies for handling XML information on the Web, pervasive information management, peer-to-peer computing and databases, and clustering information over the Web.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 10th International Conference on Extending Database Technology, EDBT 2006, held in Munich, Germany, in March 2006. The 60 revised research papers presented together with eight industrial application papers, 20 software demos, and three invited contributions were carefully reviewed and selected from 352 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections.

This book presents recent developments in automatic text analysis. Providing an overview of linguistic modeling, it collects contributions of authors from a multidisciplinary area that focus on the topic of automatic text analysis from different perspectives. It includes chapters on cognitive modeling and visual systems modeling, and contributes to the computational linguistic and information theoretical grounding of automatic text analysis.

Collected articles in this series are dedicated to the development and use of software for earth system modelling and aims at bridging the gap between IT solutions and climate science. The particular topic covered in this volume addresses the process of configuring, building, and running earth system models. Earth system models are typically a collection of interacting computer codes (often called components) which together simulate the earth system. Each code component is written to model some physical process which forms part of the earth system (such as the Ocean). This book is concerned with the source code version control of these code components, the configuration of these components into earth system models, the creation of executable(s) from the component source code and related libraries and the running and monitoring of the resultant executables on the available hardware.

Two of the most important developments of this new century are the emergence of cloud computing and big data. However, the uncertainties surrounding the failure of cloud service providers to clearly assert ownership rights over data and databases during cloud computing transactions and big data services have been perceived as imposing legal risks and transaction costs. This lack of clear ownership rights is also seen as slowing down the capacity of the Internet market to thrive. Click-through agreements drafted on a take-it-or-leave-it basis govern the current state of the art, and they do not allow much room for negotiation. The novel contribution of this book proffers a new contractual model advocating the extension of the negotiation capabilities of cloud customers, thus enabling an automated and machine-readable framework, orchestrated by a cloud broker. Cloud computing and big data are constantly evolving and transforming into new paradigms where cloud brokers are predicted to play a vital role as innovation intermediaries adding extra value to the entire life cycle. This evolution will alleviate the legal uncertainties in society by means of embedding legal requirements in the user interface and related computer systems or its code. This book situates the theories of law and economics and behavioral law and economics in the context of cloud computing and takes database rights and ownership rights of data as prime examples to represent the problem of collecting, outsourcing, and sharing data and databases on a global scale. It does this by highlighting the legal constraints concerning ownership rights of data and databases and proposes finding a solution outside the boundaries and limitations of the law. By allowing cloud brokers to establish themselves in the market as entities coordinating and actively engaging in the negotiation of service-level agreements (SLAs), individual customers as well as small and medium-sized enterprises could efficiently and effortlessly choose a cloud provider that best suits their needs. This approach, which the author calls “plan-like architectures,” endeavors to create a more trustworthy cloud computing environment and to yield radical new results for the development of the cloud computing and big data markets.

Robert Boyle (1627-91) was the most influential British scientist of the late seventeenth century. His huge archive, which has been at the Royal Society since 1769, has only recently been explored, leading to a new understanding of many aspects of Boyle's thought. This volume brings together the essential materials for understanding the Boyle Papers. It includes a revised version of Michael Hunter's fundamental study of the archive, first published in 1992, which elucidates its history and the way in which handwriting evidence can be used to identify chronological strata within it, thus making it possible to trace the development of Boyle's ideas. Other chapters deal with such components of the Papers as Boyle's 'workdiaries' and his projected Paralipomena; another uses material from the archive to illuminate the making of a key work by Boyle, his Free Inquiry into the Vulgarly Receiv'd Notion of Nature; while another illustrates that, large as the archive is, it is only a part of what existed in Boyle's lifetime. Parts of the content have been published before, but they are here presented in revised and fully indexed form. Lastly, the volume includes a completely revised version of the catalogue of the Boyle Papers, Letters and ancillary manuscripts originally published in 1992,

updating it by tabulating the extensive use of the archive made in recent years in connection with the publication of the definitive editions of Boyle's Works and Correspondence (1999-2001). In all, the volume will be indispensable to anyone with a serious interest in Boyle.

Welcome to 1M 2003, the eighth in a series of the premier international technical conference in this field. As IT management has become mission critical to the economies of the developed world, our technical program has grown in relevance, strength and quality. Over the next few years, leading IT organizations will gradually move from identifying infrastructure problems to providing business services via automated, intelligent management systems. To be successful, these future management systems must provide global scalability, for instance, to support Grid computing and large numbers of pervasive devices. In Grid environments, organizations can pool desktops and servers, dynamically creating a virtual environment with huge processing power, and new management challenges. As the number, type, and criticality of devices connected to the Internet grows, new innovative solutions are required to address this unprecedented scale and management complexity. The growing penetration of technologies, such as WLANs, introduces new management challenges, particularly for performance and security. Management systems must also support the management of business processes and their supporting technology infrastructure as integrated entities. They will need to significantly reduce the amount of adventitious, bootless data thrown at consoles, delivering instead a cogent view of the system state, while leaving the handling of lower level events to self-managed, multifarious systems and devices. There is a new emphasis on "autonomic" computing, building systems that can perform routine tasks without administrator intervention and take prescient actions to rapidly recover from potential software or hardware failures.

I write with pleasurethis forewordto the proceedings of the 7th workshopof the Initiative for the Evaluation of XML Retrieval (INEX). The increased adoption of XML as the standard for representing a document structure has led to the development of retrieval systems that are aimed at e?ectively accessing XML documents. Providing e?ective access to large collections of XML documents is therefore a key issue for the success of these systems. INEX aims to provide the necessary methodological means and worldwide infrastructures for evaluating how good XML retrieval systems are. Since its launch in 2002, INEX has grown both in terms of number of p- ticipants and its coverage of the investigated retrieval tasks and scenarios. In 2002, INEX started with 49 registered participating organizations, whereas this number was more than 100 for 2008. In 2002, there was one main track, c-cerned with the ad hoc retrieval task, whereas in 2008, seven tracks in addition to the main ad hoc track were investigated, looking at various aspects of XML retrieval, from book search to entity ranking, including interaction aspects.

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 12th International Conference on Web Engineering, ICWE 2012, held in Berlin, Germany, in July 2012. The 20 revised full papers and 15 short papers were carefully reviewed and selected from 98 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on social networks and collaboration, tagging, personalization and personal systems, search, Web modeling, AJAX and user interfaces, Web services, Web crawling, and Web and linked data management. The book also includes 6 poster papers, 12 demos and 5 tutorials.

XML for BioinformaticsSpringer Science & Business Media

Introduction The goal of this book is to introduce XML to a bioinformatics audience. It does so by introducing the fundamentals of XML, Document Type De?nitions (DTDs), XML Namespaces, XML Schema, and XML parsing, and illustrating these concepts with speci?c bioinformatics case studies. The book does not assume any previous knowledge of XML and is geared toward those who want a solid introduction to fundamental XML concepts. The book is divided into nine chapters: Chapter 1: Introduction to XML for Bioinformatics. This chapter provides an introduction to XML and describes the use of XML in biological data exchange. A bird’s-eye view of our ?rst case study, the Distributed Annotation System (DAS), is provided and we examine a sample DAS XML document. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the pros and cons of using XML in bioinformatic applications. Chapter 2: Fundamentals of XML and BSML. This chapter introduces the fundamental concepts of XML and the Bioinformatic Sequence Markup Language (BSML). We explore the origins of XML, de?ne basic rules for XML document structure, and introduce XML Na- spaces. We also explore several sample BSML documents and visualize these documents in the TM Rescentris Genomic Workspace Viewer.

Abstract: "XML has become the de-facto standard for data representation and exchange, resulting in large scale repositories and warehouses of XML data. In order for users to understand and explore these large collections, a summarized, bird's eye view of the available data is a necessity. In this paper, we are interested in semantic XML document summaries which present the 'important' information available in an XML document to the user. In the best case, such a summary is a concise replacement for the original document itself. At the other extreme, it should at least help the user make an informed choice as to the relevance of the document to his needs. In this paper, we address the two main issues which arise in producing such meaningful and concise summaries: i) which tags or text units are important and should be included in the summary, ii) how to generate summaries of different sizes. We conduct user studies with different real-life datasets and show that our methods are useful and effective in practice."