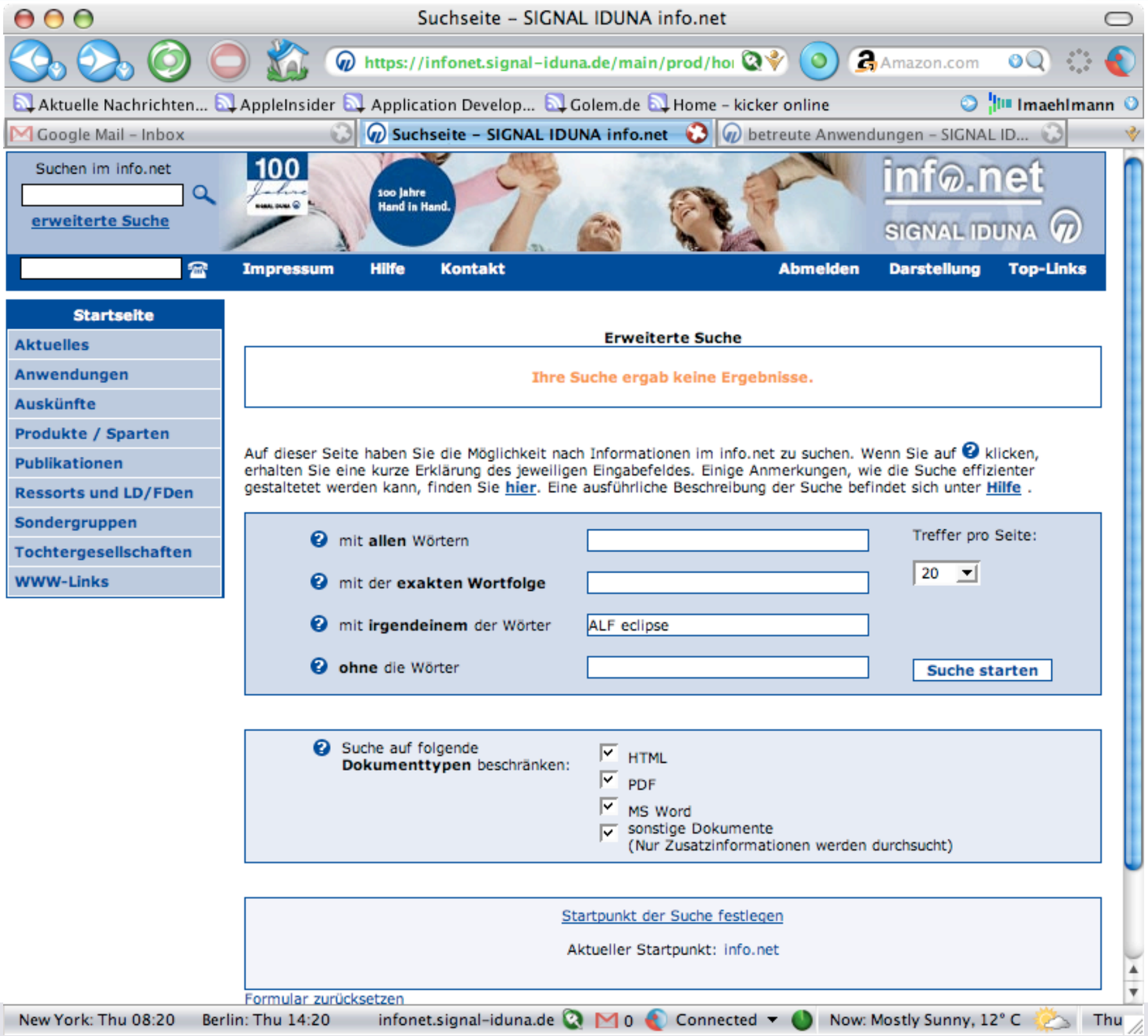
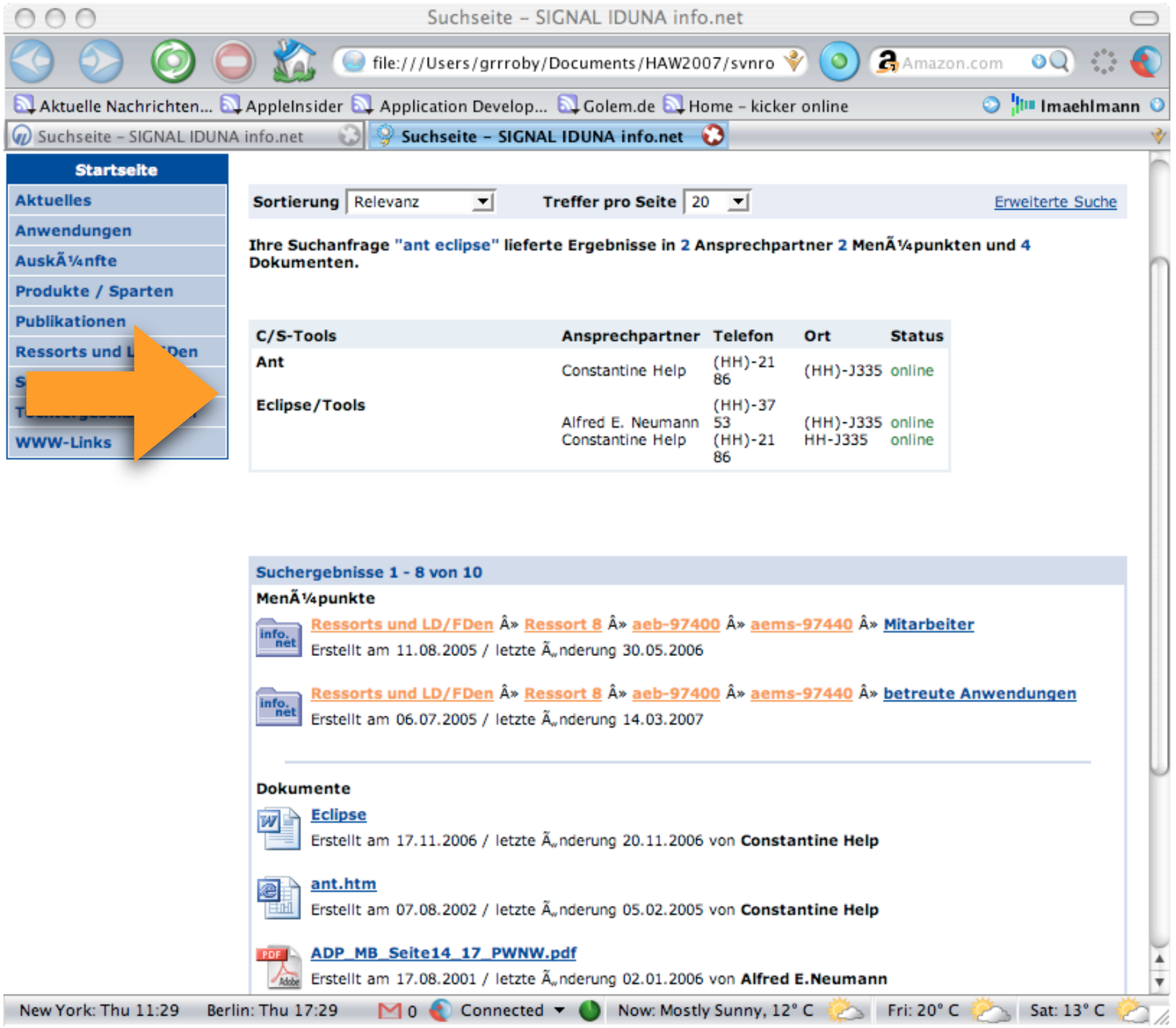
A “useful” profile

Lars Maehlmann

Hamburg,22.05.2007


Suchseite – SIGNAL IDUNA info.net
https://infonet.signal-iduna.de/main/prod/ho
Amazon.com
Aktuelle Nachrichten...
AppleInsider
Application Develop...
Golem.de
Home – kicker online
Imaehlmann
Google Mail – Inbox
Suchseite – SIGNAL IDUNA info.net
betreute Anwendungen – SIGNAL ID...
Suchen im info.net
erweiterte Suche
100 Jahre Hand in Hand.
info.net
SIGNAL IDUNA
Impressum
Hilfe
Kontakt
Abmelden
Darstellung
Top-Links
Startseite
Aktuelles
Anwendungen
Auskünfte
Produkte / Sparten
Publikationen
Ressorts und LD/FDen
Sondergruppen
Tochtergesellschaften
WWW-Links
Erweiterte Suche
Ihre Suche ergab keine Ergebnisse.
Auf dieser Seite haben Sie die Möglichkeit nach Informationen im info.net zu suchen. Wenn Sie auf klicken, erhalten Sie eine kurze Erklärung des jeweiligen Eingabefeldes. Einige Anmerkungen, wie die Suche effizienter gestaltetet werden kann, finden Sie hier. Eine ausführliche Beschreibung der Suche befindet sich unter Hilfe .
mit allen Wörtern
mit der exakten Wortfolge
mit irgendeinem der Wörter
ALF eclipse
ohne die Wörter
Treffer pro Seite:
20
Suche starten
Suche auf folgende Dokumenttypen beschränken:
HTML
PDF
MS Word
sonstige Dokumente
(Nur Zusatzinformationen werden durchsucht)
Startpunkt der Suche festlegen
Aktueller Startpunkt: info.net
Formular zurücksetzen
New York: Thu 08:20
Berlin: Thu 14:20
infonet.signal-iduna.de
0
Connected
Now: Mostly Sunny, 12° C
Thu

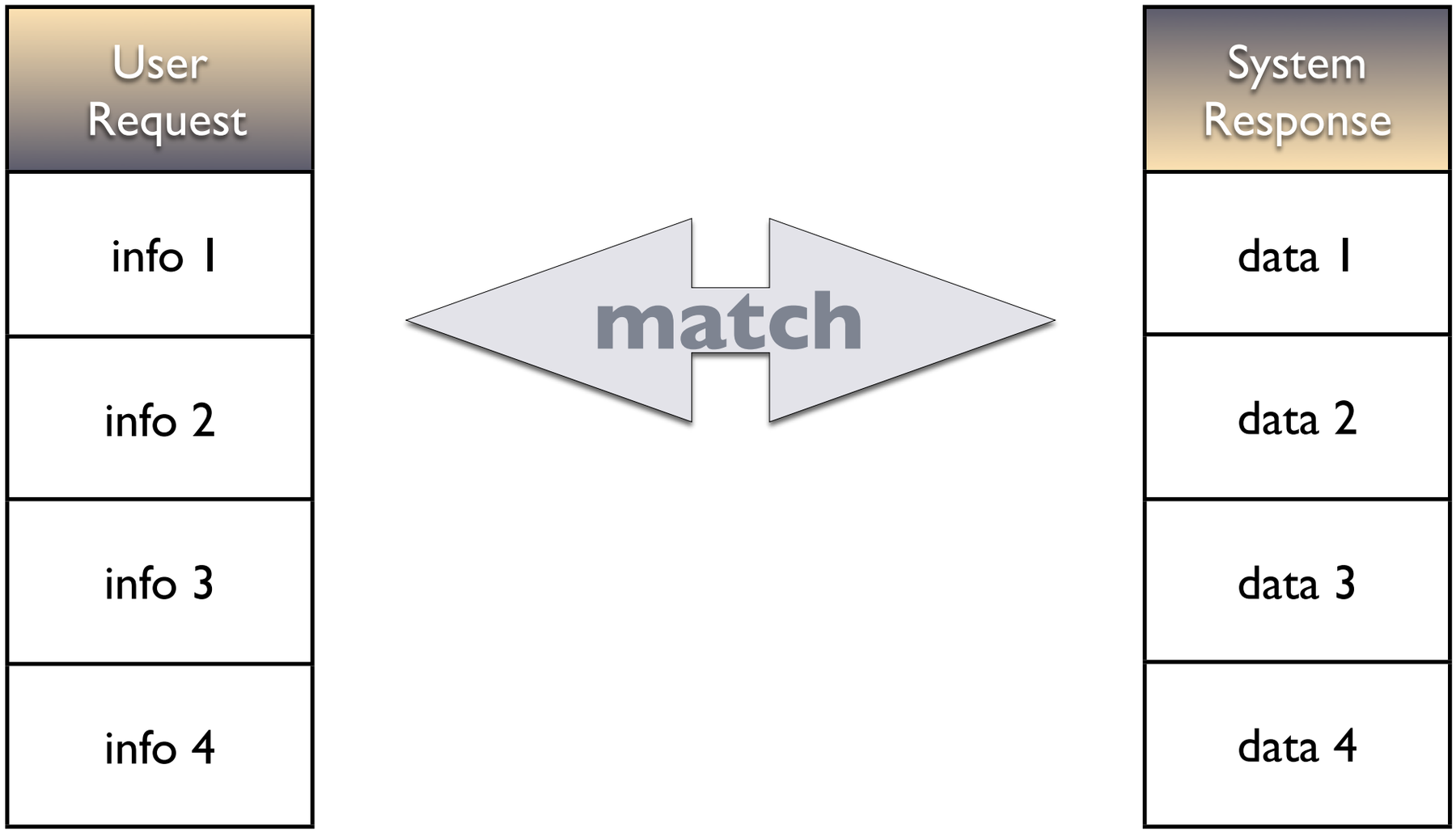
a result


Suchseite – SIGNAL IDUNA info.net
file:///Users/grrroby/Documents/HAW2007/svnro
Amazon.com
Aktuelle Nachrichten...
AppleInsider
Application Develop...
Golem.de
Home – kicker online
lmaehlmann
Suchseite – SIGNAL IDUNA info.net
Suchseite – SIGNAL IDUNA info.net
Startseite
Aktuelles
Anwendungen
AuskÃ¼nfte
Produkte / Sparten
Publikationen
WWW-Links
Sortierung Relevanz
Treffer pro Seite 20
Erweiterte Suche
Ihre Suchanfrage "ant eclipse" lieferte Ergebnisse in 2 Ansprechpartner 2 MenÃ¼punkten und 4 Dokumenten.
C/S-Tools
Ansprechpartner
Telefon
Ort
Status
Ant
Constantine Help
(HH)-21 86
(HH)-J335
online
Eclipse/Tools
Alfred E. Neumann
(HH)-37 53
(HH)-J335
online
Constantine Help
(HH)-21 86
HH-J335
online
Suchergebnisse 1 - 8 von 10
MenÃ¼punkte
Ressorts und LD/FDen Â» Ressort 8 Â» aeb-97400 Â» aems-97440 Â» Mitarbeiter
Erstellt am 11.08.2005 / letzte Ã„nderung 30.05.2006
Ressorts und LD/FDen Â» Ressort 8 Â» aeb-97400 Â» aems-97440 Â» betreute Anwendungen
Erstellt am 06.07.2005 / letzte Ã„nderung 14.03.2007
Dokumente
Eclipse
Erstellt am 17.11.2006 / letzte Ã„nderung 20.11.2006 von Constantine Help
ant.htm
Erstellt am 07.08.2002 / letzte Ã„nderung 05.02.2005 von Constantine Help
ADP_MB_Seite14_17_PWNW.pdf
Erstellt am 17.08.2001 / letzte Ã„nderung 02.01.2006 von Alfred E.Neumann
New York: Thu 11:29
Berlin: Thu 17:29
0
Connected
Now: Mostly Sunny, 12° C
Fri: 20° C
Sat: 13° C

a phone number

C/S-Tools	Ansprechpartner	Telefon	Ort	Status
Ant	Constantine Help	(HH)-2186	(HH)-J335	online
Eclipse/Tools	Alfred E. Neumann	(HH)-3753	(HH)-J335	online
	Constantine Help	(HH)-2186	HH-J335	online

the search vector



the system

- What kind of information can the system offer?
- Can I restrict the information depending on the user?
- Is the information still valid?
- What is the relevance of the data?

The user

- Where do we keep the information?
- What kind of information does the user look for?
- How do I get the information?
- What about privacy?

Where do we keep the information?

What is a profile?

- Configuration settings and other data associated with an individual user or with a group
- Personal information about a user in instant messaging and online chat applications
- In the Unified Modeling Language, a profile provides a generic extension mechanism for building UML models.

http://en.wikipedia.org

What kind of information does the user look for?

user request

- Where do I find "useful" information?
- What kind of information is available?
- Who knows something about it?
- Who can explain it to me?
- What has been done by other users before?

The answer: Social Navigation ?

Social Navigation/Software

You didn‘t rely on maps or guides; instead, you used information from other people to help make your decision. This is a different sort of „finding your way“.

We call it “social navigation”

(Techniques for building more usable systems.
A.Dieberger, P. Dourish, K Höök, P. Resnick, and A. Wexelblat)

an example: the airport

- Direct social navigation

  ➡ contact another user directly

- Indirect social navigation

  ➡ only anonymous, indirect contact

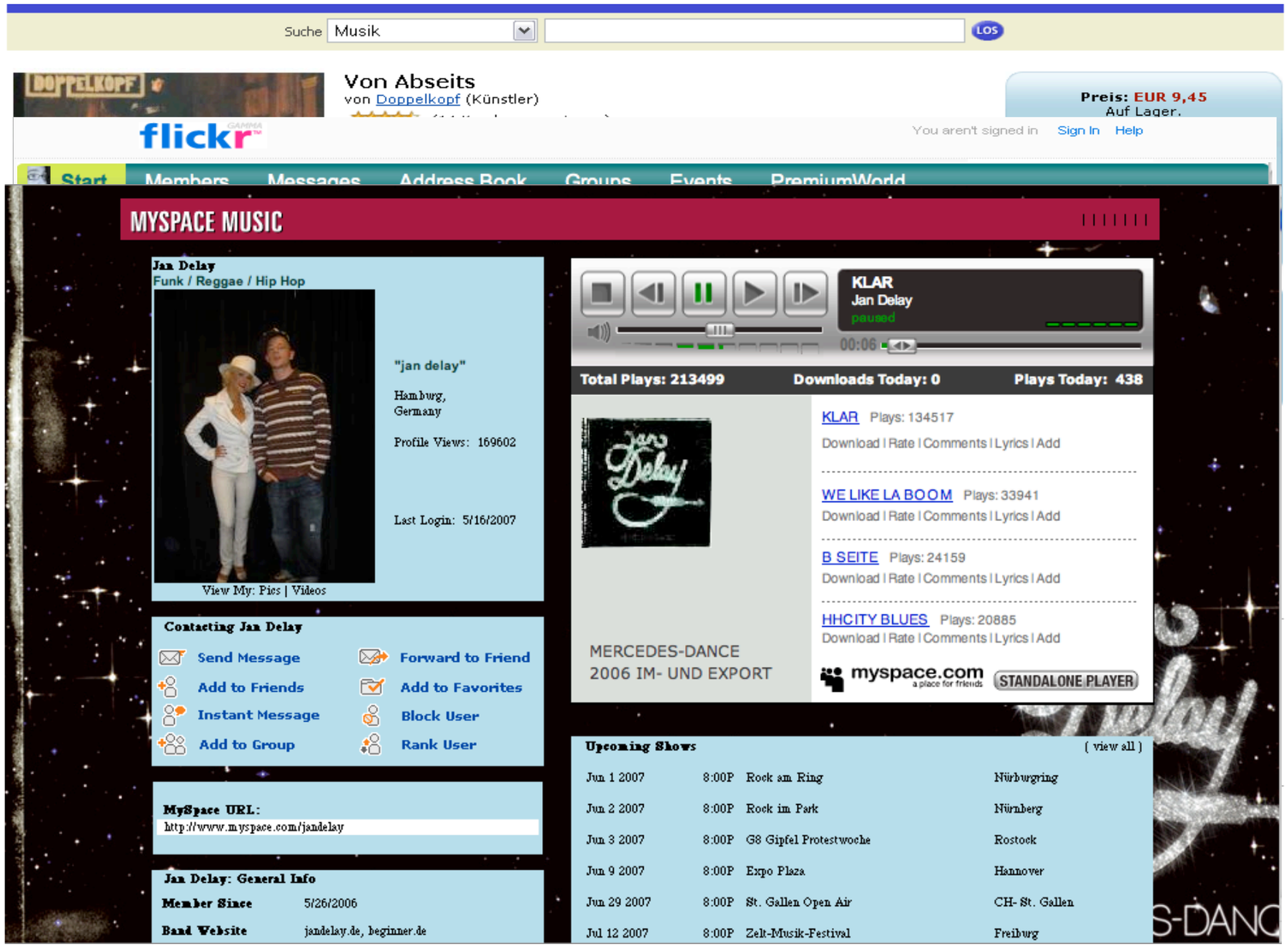
Navigation

- Semantic Navigation, the ability to explore and choose the perspective of view based on semantically-structured information.
  - group objects according to similarity
  - group objects which exploit aspects of the underlying information and render this information as a dimension.
- Social Navigation, support collaborative activity

  [Dourish & Chalmers]

Goal of Social Navigation

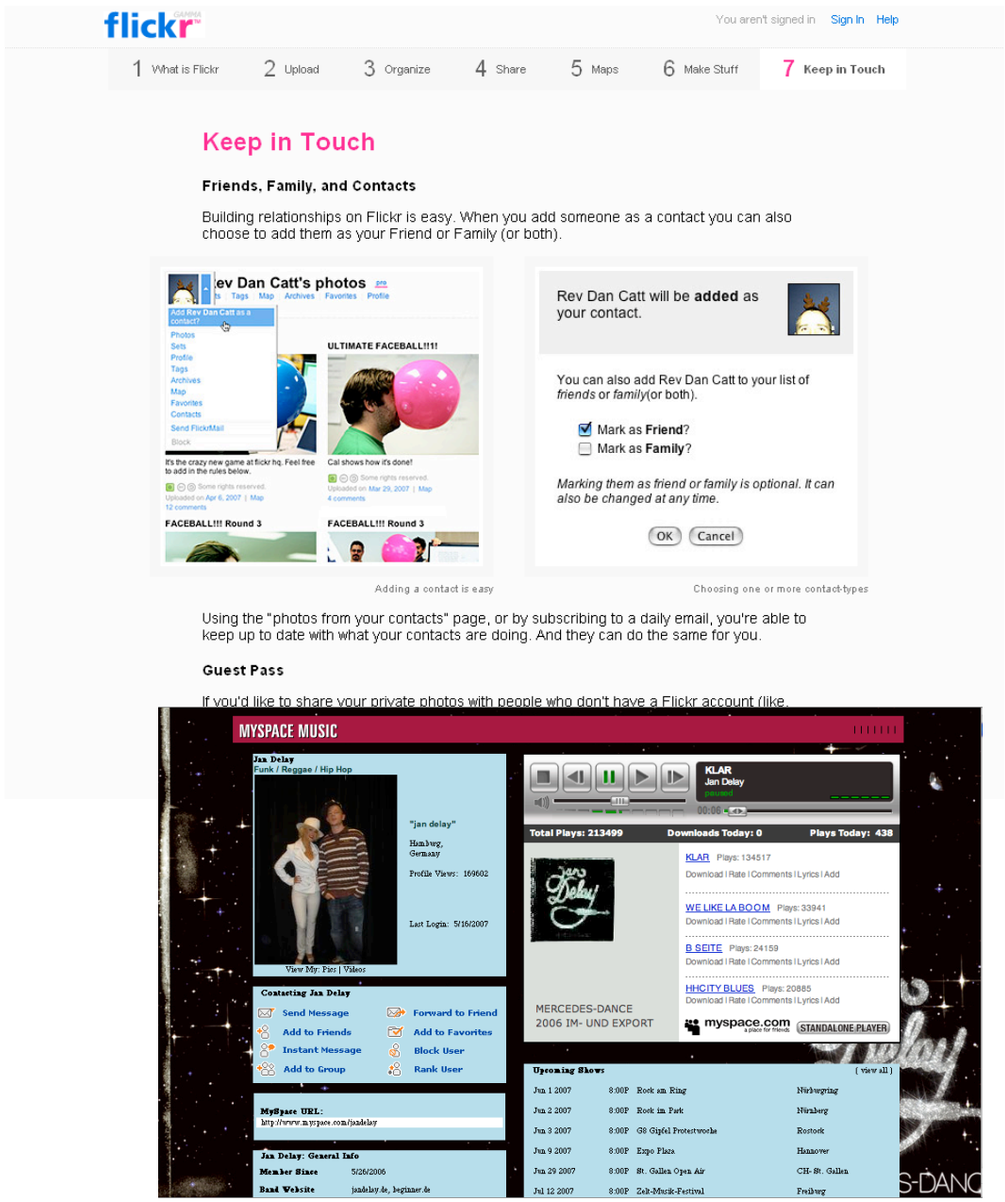
- **Information management:**
  - Filtering finding the most relevant information faster.
  - Quality a history-enriched environment, will aid users in finding good quality information.
- **Strategy**:
  - Social affordance, visible action of other users can inform us as to what is appropriate behavior
  - Use Reshapes Experience, example Amazon



What kind of information does the user look for?

Techniques of these tools

- **Semantic Navigation**
  - delivery of topic-related results
- **Social Navigation**
  - reviews of other users
  - suggestions driven by compatible users' profiles
  - recommendation of friends



What kind of information does the user look for?

Pattern of behavior

Als soziale Kategorisierung bezeichnen wir einen Prozeß, bei dem wir unsere soziale Umwelt organisieren, indem wir uns und andere in Gruppen einordnen.

[Wilder]

Die einfachste und tiefgreifenste Form der Kategorisierung ist das Urteil selbst darüber, ob andere Menschen so sind wie wir selbst.

[Zimbardo & Gerrig]

Translation (by the author)

By social classification we designate a process through which we organize our social environment by arranging ourselves and others into groups.

[Wilder]

The simplest and most drastic form of this classification is our own judgement about whether the others are the same as ourselves.

[Zimbardo & Gerrig]

create a user profile with focus on “Social Navigation“

- create a profile which describes the real person.
- verify that it’s possible to find a personal behavior based on his profile.
- proof the relationship to different groups.
- Areas of interest should be identified and assessed.

What kind of information does the user look for?

intranet profile, today

Alfred E. Neumann
Tel.: (HH)-21 86
E-Mail: alfred.e.neumann@signal-iduna.de

Aufbau, Pflege und Betrieb des Softwarekonfigurationsmanagement (SKM)

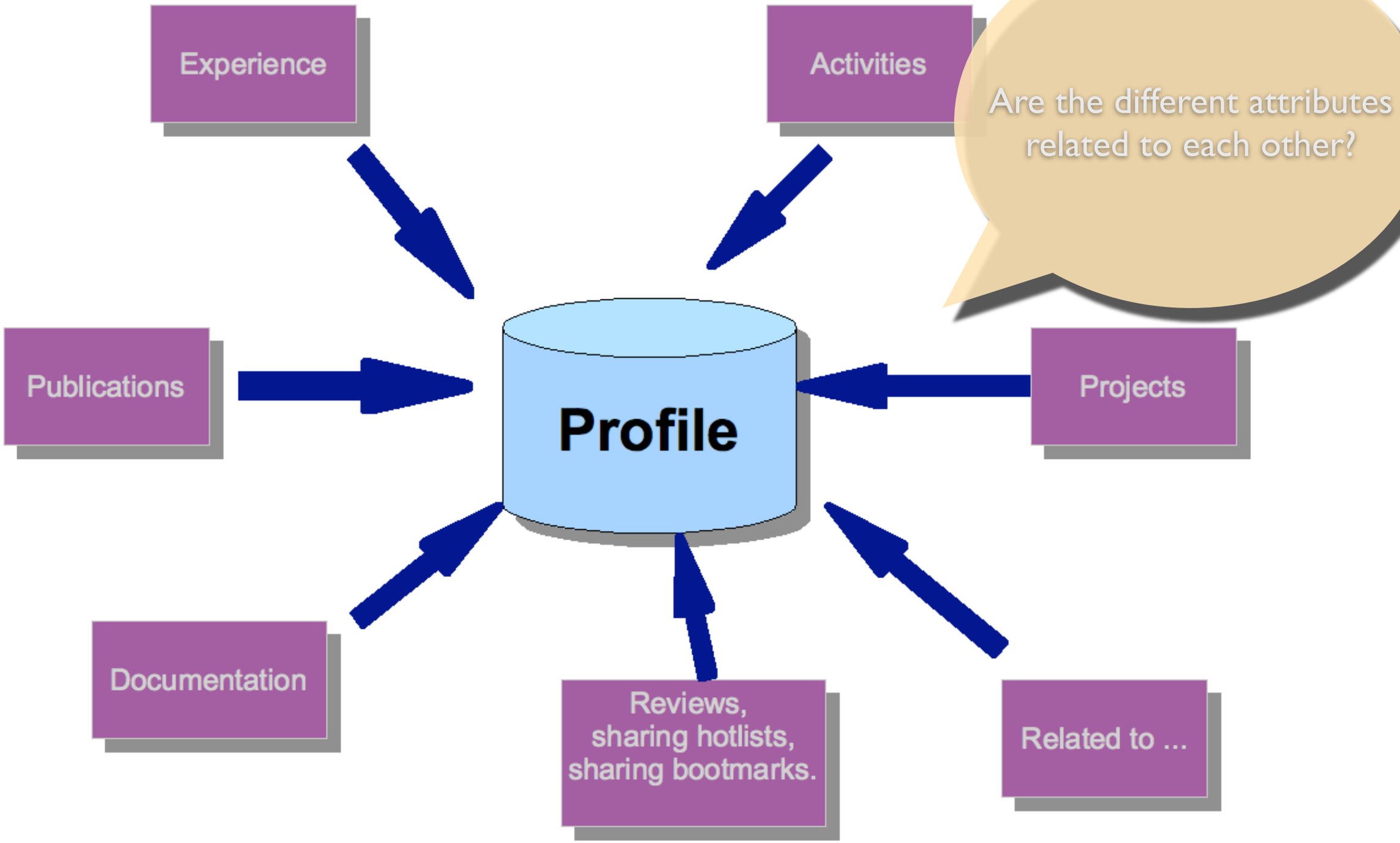
Betreuung und Pflege der Werkzeuge:

- Ant: Buildtool im Java Umfeld
- Antipater: Informationsgewinnung ueber den Softwarelifecycle
- ChangeSynergy: Aenderungsverwaltung, Fehlerverfolgung, etc.
- CMSynergy: Software Konfigurationsverwaltung
- CruiseControl: Automatisierung und kontinuierliche Integration von Builds
- Eclipse (Java-Entwicklungsumgebung)
- WSAD (Websphere Studio Application Developer)

What kind of information does the user look for?

How do I get the information?

need input



How do I get the information?

create the profile

- User- Created Profile
- System- Created Profile by Automatic Indexing
- System- plus User-Created Profile
- System- Created Profile based on Learning by Artificial Neural-Network (ANN)
- User- Profile Inherited from a User-Stereotype
- Rule- based Filtering

[Kuflik & Shoval]

What about privacy?

Research issues

- Timeless
- Social affordances and awareness
- Trust
- Quality

Research (content)

- collect ‘useful’ data
- identify the data
- organize data
- create a profile
- verify that this profile is helpful

Research (technique)

W3C Technology and Society domain | Semantic Web Activity

Semantic Web

The **Semantic Web** provides a common framework that allows **data** to be shared and reused across application, enterprise, and community boundaries. It is a collaborative effort led by W3C with participation from a large number of researchers and industrial partners. It is based on the Resource Description Framework (RDF). See also the separate FAQ for further information.

Introduction

The Semantic Web is a web
part of the web. I can see n
see my appointments in a c
doing when I took them? Ca

Why not? Because we don't
and each application keeps

The Semantic Web is about
combination of data drawn
concentrated on the interc
the data relates to real wor
one database, and then mo
not by wires but by being al

Specifications

In February 2004, The World
Framework (RDF) and the O
is used to represent informa
publish and share sets of te

W3C Technology and Society domain | Semantic Web Activity | RDF

Note: This page summarizes the work of the RDF Core Working Group,which was completed in 2004. For new information on the Semantic Web Activity, on tools, etc, please consult the Semantic Web Activity home page and the Activity News.

Resource Description Framework (RDF)

Contents: Specifications | Bookmarks (Intro * Articles) | Projects and Applications | Developer tools | Schemas | Related Technologies | Timeline

Nearby: Semantic Web Advanced Development | RDF Validator | Resource Guide | Scratchpad

The Resource Description Framework (RDF) integrates a variety of applications from library catalogs and world-wide directories to syndication and aggregation of news, software, and content to personal collections of music, photos, and events using XML as an interchange syntax. The RDF specifications provide a lightweight ontology system to support the exchange of knowledge on the Web.

The W3C Semantic Web Activity Statement explains W3C's plans for RDF, including the RDF Core WG, Web Ontology and the RDF Interest Group.

RDF Specification Development

The RDF Specifications build on URI and XML technologies. The RDF suite of specifications consist of:

- RDF/XML Syntax Specification (Revised)
  W3C Recommendation
  Dave Beckett, ed.
- RDF Vocabulary Description Language 1.0: RDF Schema
  W3C Recomendation
  Dan Brickley, R.V. Guha, eds.
- RDF Primer
  W3C Recommendation
  Frank Manola, Eric Miller, eds.
- Resource Description Framework (RDF): Concepts and Abstract Syntax

Literature

[Dieberger et al.]
Dieberger, A.; Dourish, P.; Höök, K.; Resnick, P. & Wexelblat, A. Social Navigation: techniques for building more usable systems Interactions, 2000, 7

[Dieberger et al.]
Dieberger, A.; Höök, K.; Svensson, M. & Lönnqvist, P.Social Navigation Research Agenda ACM Press, 2001

[Dourish & Chalmers]
Dourish, P. & Chalmers, M. Running Out of Space: Models of Information Navigation 1998

[Kuflik & Shoval]
Tsvi Kuflik and Peretz Shoval; Generation of User Profiles for Information Filtering –Research Agenda, ACM Press, 2000

Literature 2

[RDF]
w3c, technology and society: Resource Description Framework, http://www.w3.org/RDF/ May 2007

[Schmidt]
Thomas Schmidt: Automatische Erstellung eines Benutzerprofils für "Social Navigation", HAW Hamburg Jan 2007

[Semantic Web]
w3c, technology and society: Semantic Web, http://www.w3.org/2001/sw/ May 2007

[Wexelblat/Maes]
Alan Wexelblat, Pattie Maes Footprints: History-Rich Tools for information Foraging. In Proceedings of CHI '99(Pittsburgh PA, 1999), ACM Press, 270-277.

Literature 3

[Wilder]
D.A. Wilder, Social Categization: Implications for creation and reduction of intergroup bias. Advances in Experimental Social Psychology, 1986.

[Zimbardo, Gerrig]
Philip G. Zimbardo, Richard J. Gerrig: Psychologie. Springer Verlag 7. Auflage 1996

"That's all Folks!"