

Übersicht/Zusammenfassung

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Teil 1: Wissensbanken (Prof. Dr. Klaus Meyer-Wegener)

1. Wissensbanken 8 Datei: 01 Wissensbanken.pdf
 1. Wissensrepräsentation in Datenbanken 9

Allgemeiner Überblick 11 □ Erweiterung des DBS, Nutzung der Vorteile eines DBS; statt Erweiterung des XPS (Expertensystems)
 Ziele 12 □ Erweiterung der Ausdrucksmächtigkeit des Datenmodells, Einsatz der Logik als Wissensrepräsentation
 Beispiel ÖPNV 13 □□□ Datenbasis: Haltestellen, Linien, Zonen, verbale Regeln: „Fahrpreis abhängig von durchfahrenen Zonen“
 Fragen Wie von A nach B? Wo umsteigen? In welche Linie? Wieviel Zeit? Fahrtkosten? ... – Komplizierte Analyse erforderlich
 Grenzen von SQL 16 □ Rekursive oder iterative Konstruktionen von Fahrtrouten mit beliebig vielen Umsteigevorgängen
 Deduktion über Klassen 17 □□
 Bewertung und Bedeutung der Deduktiven Datenbanken 19 □□
 Produkte: keine eigenständigen Produkte, aber Bestandteil zukünftiger DBS, z.B. SQL-1999
 Endbenutzer: mächtigere, einfachere Ad-hoc-Anfragen
 Anwendungsprogrammierer: einfache Programmierung
 DB-Hersteller: Übersetzer und Optimierer werden wesentlich komplizierter, aufwändiger Ausführung von Anfragen
2. Logische Regeln 21 □□□□ Prolog-Notation: atomare Formeln, Argumente, Prädikatsymbole; Fakten

Zusammenhang zwischen Prädikat und Relation: Prädikat liefert „wahr“ ↔ Argumente bilden gültiges Tupel der Relation
 einfache Sichtenbildung durch logische Regel (Projektion): $\text{view}(A, B, C) :- \text{table}(A, B, C, D, E)$.
 abgeleitete Information über Regel: $\text{leitet}(\text{Vorges}, \text{Pid}) :- \text{person}(\text{Pid}, \text{Name}, \text{Abt}), \text{abteilung}(\text{Abt}, \text{Vorges})$.
3. Rekursive Beziehungen 27 □□□□ Transitive-Closure-Problem: chef-Prädikat ist transitive Hülle des leitet-Prädikat

$\text{chef}(C, P) :- \text{leitet}(C, P)$.
 $\text{chef}(C, P) :- \text{chef}(C, N), \text{leitet}(N, P)$.
 Same-Generation-Problem
 Pfadprobleme: Verkettungsoperator, Aggregationsoperator
 Klassifikation der Rekursion 31 □ Lineare/nichtlineare Rekursion
 Semantik logischer Regeln 32 □□
2. Das Datalog-Datenmodell 34 □□ Datei: 02 Datalog.pdf An DBS angepasste Prolog-Version, basiert auf Relationenmodell

EDB-Relation (extensional database relation): in der DB gespeichert; IDB-Relation (intensional ~): durch logische Regeln definiert, View...
 1. Aufbau von Datalog-Programmen 36 □□□ Atomare Formel (normales/eingebautes Prädikat), Literal, Klausel, Horn-Klausel
 Beispiel 39 □□ Regeln: elternteil, geschwister, tante, onkel, cousin, vorfahr, ...
 Abhängigkeitsgraph 41 □
 Zylen im Abhängigkeitsgraph → rekursiv; EDB-Relationen sind nicht-rekursiv; EDB-Prädikate haben keine eingehenden Kanten
 Sichere Regeln 42 □ Eine Regel ist sicher, wenn alle ihre Variablen beschränkt sind
2. Auswertung nicht-rekursiver Regeln 43 □□

Konvertierung der Datalog-Regeln in Ausdrücke der relationalen Algebra: (union, project, select, join, ...)
 • Erzeugen von Relationen für IDB-Prädikate
 • Abhängigkeitsgraph aufbauen; alle Relationen in dieser Reihenfolge berechnen
 Beispiele
 Normalisierung von Regeln 45 □□
 Doppelte Variablen auf der linken Seite durch neue Variablen ersetzen, rechts über Gleichheit verknüpfen
 Konstanten auf der linken Seite durch neue Variablen ersetzen, rechts mit Wert verknüpfen
 Genauere Berechnungsvorschrift 47 □ Vereinigung aller Relationen bei mehreren Regeln mit gleichem Kopf
 Beispiel 48 □□□
3. Einfache Rekursionsalgorithmen 51

Iterative Berechnungsmöglichkeit 52 □□ Bestimmung des „least fix point“ (LFP)
 Algorithmus Naive Evaluation 54 □□□ Bei jedem Evaluationsschritt alle Tupel der momentanen Ergebnisrelation einbeziehen
 Verbesserung der rekursiven Auswertung 57 □□□□ Delta-Algorithmus: bei jeder Iteration nur die neuen Tupel übernehmen
4. Darstellungsform im Relationenmodell 61 □ Regeln als Ableitungsvorschrift oder als Integritätsbedingung
 Definition von Regeln als Views 62 □
 SQL-1999: Rekursive Sichten/Anfragen 63 □□
5. Zusammenfassung 65 □□

Teil 2: Datenströme (Dipl.-Inf. Michael Daum)

Datenströme und Datenstromverwaltungssysteme Datei: 03 DSMS.pdf

Was sind Datenströme? 3 □

Klassifikation von Datenströmen 4 □ [un]strukturiert, anwendungsspezifisch/-neutral, XML-/relationale Datenströme

Formale Definition 5 □ Tupel besitzen durch den Zeitstempel eine Ordnung

Anwendungsgebiete 6 □ Sensordatenverarbeitung (Wetter...), (Internet-)Verkehrsüberwachung, Newsicker, ...

DSMS vs. DBMS 7 □□□□ DSMS: Persistente Abfragen auf Tupelsequenz; Echtzeitverarbeitung; speichert nicht sondern verarbeitet

+ hohe Geschwindigkeit, + geringe Produktgröße, - Daten nicht persistent, - mögl. ungenaue Ergebnisse, - Konsistenz unsicher

Deskriptive Anfragen auf Datenstromquellen 12 □□ Continuous Query Language (CQL): Anlehnung an SQL

Verarbeitung der Daten in Fenstern 14 □□□ Beschränkung nach Zeit oder Tupelanzahl

Anfrageergebnis: Relation → Strom 17 □ Insert-/Delete-/Relational-Stream

CQL-Beispiel 18 □

Architektur von DSMS 19 □□

Input Monitor: Reguliert Eingangsrate

Data Storage: Working/Summary/Static Storage (Fenster; Zwischenergebnisse; Metadaten)

Query Repository: Speicher für langlebige Anfragen

Query Processor: Bearbeitung der Anfragen

Output Buffer: Zwischenspeicher für Ergebnisse

Anfrageverarbeitung 21 □□□

Sensornetzwerke 24 □□

Verwandte Themengebiete 26 □□□ Embedded software, Kommunikation, Software Engineering, Scheduling, Ereignisgetriebene Architekturen

Teil 3: Interaction and Usability of Information Systems (Prof. Dr. Janusz Sobecki)

User Modeling File: 04 User Modeling.pdf

Contains knowledge about the individual preferences which determine a user's behavior within the system

User-centered design 3 □□ Focus on users, involve them throughout the project lifecycle; measurement of usage

User model content 5

User data 6 Information about personal characteristics of the user

Demographic data 7 □ Objective facts: record data, geographics, characteristics, psychographic data...

User knowledge 8 □ Explanatory details to be displayed depending on the user's expertise

User skills and preferences 9 □ User's "knowing how"

User interests and preferences 10 □ Important for recommender systems

User goals and plans 11 □ Limit displayed information to what is relevant to the user's current goals

Usage data 12 □ Data about using computer systems, related to a user's (interactive) behaviour

Observable usage 13 □ Selective actions, temporal viewing behaviour, ratings, purchases, other [dis]confirmatory actions

Usage regularities 14 □ Require further processing: usage frequency, situation-action correlations, action sequences

Environment data 15 □ Usage is influenced by the wide variety of hardware/software/locale characteristics

Software environment 16 □ Browser version and platform, availability of plugins, Java/JavaScript...

Hardware environment 17 □ Bandwidth, processing speed, display devices, input devices

Locale 18 □ Consider local characteristics, adapt to user's environment

User profile representation 19 □□□□ Purchase list, web navigation history, [weighted] feature vector

User profile initialisation 23 □ Empty, filled in by a questionnaire

Recommendation methods 24 □

Demographic filtering 25 □ Stereotype reasoning based on demographic features; + simple to implement, - too general

Content-based filtering 26 □ Consider previously evaluated descriptions; - rare explicit evaluations

Collaborative filtering 27 □□ Consider feedback from other similar users; + subjective data, - requires fair number of similar users

Hybrid method 29 □ Combine above methods to overcome their specific problems

Interaction Styles File: 05 Interaction Styles.pdf

Key modal IS 3 The interface is operated by means of function keys or alphanumeric keyboard

Menu interaction 4 □□□ Pop-up menu, pull-down menu, pie menu; menu elements sorting

+ good for novices (with shortcuts also for experts), + exploration, - information overload, - slow for experts, - not suitable for small display

Question and answer 8 □ Questions depend on previous answers; + good for restricting input

Function-key interface 9 □ Using push-buttons, numeric keypads...

Voice interaction 11 □ Mainly used by phone, prerecorded messages; - poor usability (no visual feedback)

Direct manipulation IS 12 The interface may display many objects in one time and the user selects and operates them using special devices

Graphical direct manipulation 13 *Visibility of the object of interest; rapid, reversible, incremental actions*
+ visually present task concepts, + easy to learn, + exploration, + recognition, - difficult programming, - not suitable for small display

Forms fill-in 15 + simplifies data entry, + guides the user, - not suitable for small display, - formalisation

Linguistic IS

Command-line interaction 19 + flexible, + supports creating macros, - hard to learn and remember, - high error rates

Text-based natural language 21 - user must learn understood language subset, - easier to point at something than to describe it

Interaction Style selection 22 Combine styles to overcome problems, graphical direct manipulation and menus are popular today

Virtual Reality IS 23 "Not formal" and "not real", yet "true" and "existing"; Intensity, Interactivity, Immersion, Illustrativeness, Intuition

Usability of the Interactive System File: 06 Usability of the Interactive System.pdf

What is usability 2 *Usability is good design, ISO 9241*

5 "E"s of usability 5

Effective Completeness, Accuracy

Efficient Speed, Effort

Engaging Pleasant, Satisfying

Error tolerant Error prevention, Error recovery

Easy to learn Predictability, Consistency

Usability assurance methods 7 Depend on the stage of the project

Planning 8 Preliminary meeting, context of use analysis, market analysis

Analysis 9

Contextual Inquiry 10 Usually a long-term study

Interviews and Focus Groups 11 Users voice their opinions and experiences regarding the product

Card Sorting 12 Let users group statements into clusters, statistical analysis

Design 13

Heuristic evaluation 14 Usability experts evaluate each element of a UI

Nielsen ten heuristics Visibility of system status, Match between system and real world, User control and freedom, Consistency and standards, Error prevention, Recognition rather than recall, Flexibility and efficiency of use, Aesthetic and minimalist design, Help users recognise, diagnose and recover from errors, Help and documentation

Wizard of Oz 17 Evaluate unimplemented technology by simulating it by a human

Implementation

Style guides 19 Used to provide a consistent look and feel, can reduce development time

Test and measure

Performance testing 21 Evaluation of a working system under realistic conditions; measure success rate, task time, user satisfaction

Eye tracking 23

Post release

User surveys 29 Often analysed statistically

Teil 4: Fuzzy Databases and Propagation Theory (Prof. Dr. Dariusz Król)

Query language File: 07 Query Language.pdf

What is a query language? 3 User friendly, Ad-hoc interactive language, very-high-level programming construct

Properties of query languages 4 Data-independent, declarative, natural, efficient, universal

A query language in a database environment 5 Integrity constraints, access restrictions

Query optimisation 6 Required; Methods: rewriting, indices, caching results

OQL vs. SQL3 7 OQL optimised for object retrieval; SQL3 based on relational model, enhanced by OO features

Is Java an alternative to query languages? 8 Java is too low-level and not suitable for relational databases

Requirements to object query languages 9 Conceptual simplicity, universality, compositionality, high potential for optimisation

Coupling a QL with a PL 10 Loose coupling ("embedding"), Tight coupling ("seamless integration")

What is impedance mismatch? 11 Incompatibility between PL and QL to be embedded, concerns: syntax, type system, semantics (declarative QL, procedural PL), abstraction levels, name spaces and scoping rules, null values, iteration mechanisms, persistence

Object-orientedness in databases 12 No agreements, today's state of the art is premature

Complex objects, classes 13

Encapsulation, interfaces, inheritance 15

Methods and messages 17

Types, links, class extents, collections 18

The OODBMS ideals 22 Orthogonal persistence (same types), object relativism, total internal identification

Syntax, semantics and pragmatics of languages 23

The closure property 27 (*Abgeschlossenheits-Eigenschaft*)
Conclusions 30

Object migration File: 08 Object Migration.pdf

Genesis of the investigation 3
Object dynamics 5
Multi-class object 6
Algebra operators 10
Object migration operators 13
OML – Object Migration Language, based on SQL 15
Migration integrity problem 19
Conclusions 22
Future research directions 23

Object propagation File: 09 Object Propagation.pdf

Link between propagation and programming issues 3
Value propagation 4
Goal of the experiment 9 *Create a network that can accept, split and distribute tasks to multiple computers for parallel execution*
Elements of the system 10 *Broker: receive and distribute tasks, combine their results; Client: send tasks; Node: process task portions*
Communication 12 *All communication passes the broker*
Structure... Broker, Nodes, Client 13
.NET Remoting and Reflection 16
Interfaces 19
Defining a task class 20 *Define a generic Task class for the broker to be able to divide a task into portions to be sent to the nodes*
Task priority 22 *Task priority, computed by the broker, is higher the more other tasks are waiting for its completion*
Reflection 23
Experiment performance results 24
Conclusions 29
Future research directions 30

Fuzzy investigation File: 10 Fuzzy Investigation.pdf

Classification of fuzzy data 3
Imprecise (disjunctive, negative, range, error margin, null: unknown/non-existent), vague, uncertain, ambiguous, inconsistent, incomplete
Fuzzy querying 6 *SQLf*
Fuzzy set definition 7
Fuzzy operators 9 $A \cap B = \min(A, B); A \cup B = \max(A, B); \bar{A} = 1 - A$
Inference 10
Genesis of the investigation 12
Architecture of the fuzzy system 14
Results of preliminary evaluation 15
Correlation between inputs 17
Models of the system investigated 18
Multiple linear regression analysis 28
Analysis of variability coefficient 29
Analysis of range 31
Comparison with manager's assessment 32
Conclusions and future works 33