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[Reitz-Larsen is teaching computer science through movement. The former German-language and business instructor found that linking](#)

[difficult concepts such as algorithms and the binary system to ...](#)

Computer Science for All?

"I used to think the evaluation of art was personal and subjective ... That's a first step to understanding how the process works." In the study, the team programmed the computer to break a ...

A simple computer program could predict people's art preferences

In the wake of the SolarWinds incident and the new cybersecurity executive order, supply chain security is a hot topic in the federal government. But it ' s not a new subject; entities like the ...

Four steps to understanding and mitigating supply chain risk

Neuroscientist, technologist and TV presenter David Eagleman discusses why the ' liveware ' of the human brain is like a computer, only more so ... It is through understanding the adaptive potential of ...

Understanding the human CPU

"I used to think the evaluation of art was personal and subjective ... That's a first step to understanding how the process works." In the study, the team programmed the computer to break a ...

Computers predict people's tastes in art

Artificial intelligence (AI), a radical concept developed by computer scientists in the 1950s ... Currently, most AI models rely on deep neural networks, inspired by the human brain, which ...

Importance of Artificial Intelligence and its impact on humanity

"I used to think the evaluation of art was personal and subjective ... That's a first step to understanding how the process works." In the study, the team programmed the computer to break a painting's ...

Art and the Algorithm: Computer Program Predicts Painting Preferences

"I used to think the evaluation of art was personal and subjective ... That's a first step to understanding how the process works." In the study, the team programmed the computer to break a ...

New study offers insight into how people make aesthetic judgments

A New Research Published by JCMR on the Global Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) Market (COVID 19 Version) in various regions to produce more than 250+ page Infrastructure as a S ...

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) Market to Eyewitness Massive Growth by 2028: Computer Sciences Corporation, VMware Inc., Microsoft Corporation

" But a map is a subjective argument that the mapmaker is trying to make ... or GAN — a type of machine-learning computer model that ' s often used to create deepfakes. It ' s essentially a pair of neural ...

Experts Are Worried About " Deepfake Geography "

The new technique, dubbed CancerCellNet, uses computer models to compare ... worldwide rely on a range of research models to improve

their understanding of cancer and other disease biology and ...

Most cancer cells grown in a dish have little in common with cancer cells in people

Once a small meeting about a niche academic subject ... relies heavily on large language models for automated content moderation. But without really understanding the meaning behind text, those ...

Inside the fight to reclaim AI from Big Tech ' s control

" It requires access to clean and well-organized data; a robust data storage infrastructure; subject matter experts to help create labeled training data; sophisticated computer science ...

The Uneasy Alliance Between Business Leaders And Artificial Intelligence

We can add to the daunting list of factors that the distance to the subject of interest can make ... but the meaning is that the computer or a digital-based system is doing the lip-reading ...

Lip-Reading By AI Self-Driving Cars Is Either Alarming Or Ingenious

Artificial Intelligence (AI) solutions have started to support the process of understanding how patent ... dollars on manual reviews by technical subject matter experts and counsel.

Using AI to Valuate and Determine Essentiality for SEPs

He added that students understanding (the) concepts will take precedence over note sharing and rote learning, and there will be a pick-up in experiential learning. The hybrid model of learning ...

How covid changed India's higher education

The AICPA and the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy (NASBA) on Tuesday launched the CPA Evolution Model Curriculum (CPAEMC), a ... become hard to find candidates with the necessary ...

AICPA, NASBA launch CPA Evolution Model Curriculum

Google claims that it needs to move at a " responsible pace, " but it is all " subject to engagement ... shoes when visiting a website using a computer belonging to a man in his late twenties.

Google Delays Ending Third-Party Cookies, Blames Regulators

Scientists worldwide rely on a range of research models to improve their understanding of cancer ... and available to researchers, and less subject to technical variation that can confound a ...

by Michael G. Dyer Natural language processing (NLP) is an area of research within Artificial Intelligence (AI) concerned with the comprehension and generation of natural language text. Comprehension involves the dynamic construction of conceptual representations, linked by causal relationships and organized/indexed for subsequent retrieval. Once these conceptual representations have been created, comprehension can be tested by means of such tasks as paraphrasing, question answering, and summarization. Higher-level cognitive tasks are also modeled within the NLP paradigm and include: translation, acquisition of word meanings and concepts through reading, analysis of goals and plans in multi-agent environments (e. g. , coalition and counterplanning behavior by narrative characters), invention of novel stories, recognition of abstract themes (such as irony and hypocrisy), extraction of the moral or point of a story, and justification/refutation of beliefs through argumentation. The robustness of conceptually-based text comprehension systems is directly related to the nature and scope of the knowledge constructs applied during conceptual analysis of the text. Until recently, conceptually-based natural language systems were developed for, and applied to, the task of narrative comprehension (Dyer, 1983a; Schank and Abelson, 1977; Wilensky, 1983). These systems worked by recognizing the goals and plans of narrative characters, and using this knowledge to build a conceptual representation of the narrative, xx UNDERSTANDING EDITORIAL TEXT including actions and intentions which must be inferred to complete the representation. A large portion of text appearing in newspapers and magazines, however, is editorial in nature.

Someday computers will be artists. They'll be able to write amusing and original stories, invent and play games of unsurpassed complexity and inventiveness, tell jokes and suffer writer's block. But these things will require computers that can both achieve artistic goals and be creative. Both capabilities are far from accomplished. This book presents a theory of creativity that addresses some of the many hard problems which must be solved to build a creative computer. It also presents an exploration of the kinds of goals and plans needed to write simple short stories. These theories have been implemented in a computer program called MINSTREL which tells stories about King Arthur and his knights. While far from being the silicon author of the future, MINSTREL does illuminate many of the interesting and difficult issues involved in constructing a creative computer. The results presented here should be of interest to at least three different groups of people. Artificial intelligence researchers should find this work an interesting application of symbolic AI to the problems of story-telling and creativity. Psychologists interested in creativity and imagination should benefit from the attempt to build a detailed, explicit model of the creative process. Finally, authors and others interested in how people write should find MINSTREL's model of the author-level writing process thought-provoking.

Lists citations with abstracts for aerospace related reports obtained from world wide sources and announces documents that have recently been entered into the NASA Scientific and Technical Information Database.

..". an excellent collection... " -- Journal of Language Social Psychology An important collection of original essays by well-known scholars debating the questions of logical versus psychologically-based interpretations of language.

First Published in 1986. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

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This book provides an overview of computer techniques and tools — especially from artificial intelligence (AI) — for handling legal evidence, police intelligence, crime analysis or detection, and forensic testing, with a sustained discussion of methods for the modelling of reasoning and forming an opinion about the evidence, methods for the modelling of argumentation, and computational approaches to dealing with legal, or any, narratives. By the 2000s, the modelling of reasoning on legal evidence has emerged as a significant area within the well-established field of AI & Law. An overview such as this one has never been attempted before. It offers a panoramic view of topics, techniques and tools. It is more than a survey, as topic after topic, the reader can get a closer view of approaches and techniques. One aim is to introduce practitioners of AI to the modelling legal evidence. Another aim is to introduce legal professionals, as well as the more technically oriented among law enforcement professionals, or researchers in police science, to information technology resources from which their own respective field stands to benefit. Computer scientists must not blunder into design choices resulting in tools objectionable for legal professionals, so it is important to be aware of ongoing controversies. A survey is provided of argumentation tools or methods for reasoning about the evidence. Another class of tools considered here is intended to assist in organisational aspects of managing of the evidence. Moreover, tools appropriate for crime detection, intelligence, and investigation include tools based on link analysis and data mining. Concepts and techniques are introduced, along with case studies. So are areas in the forensic sciences. Special chapters are devoted to VIRTOPSY (a procedure for legal medicine) and FLINTS (a tool for the police). This is both an introductory book (possibly a textbook), and a reference for specialists from various quarters.

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