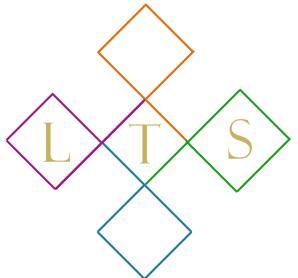
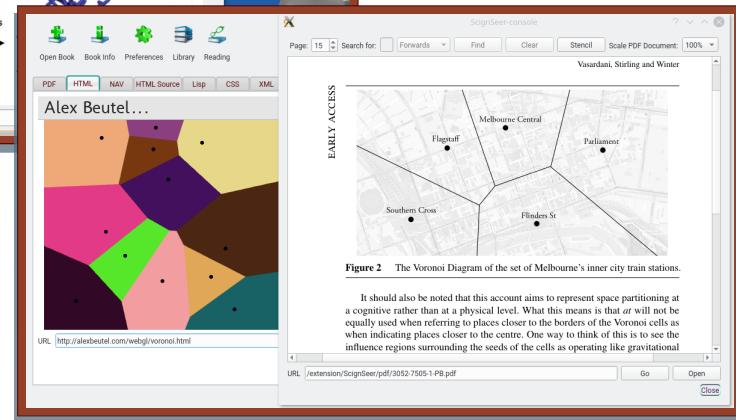
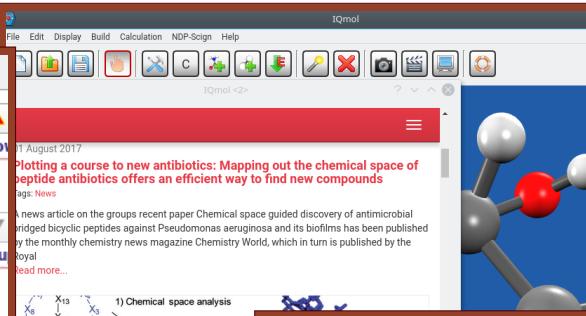
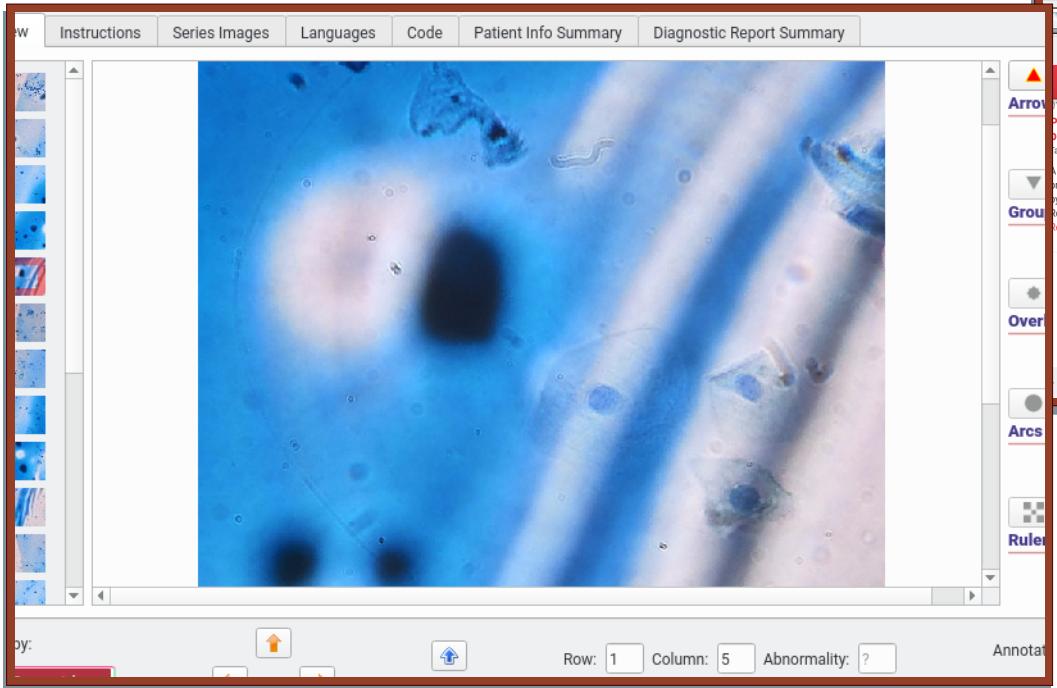


Dataset Creator ("dsC")



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Linguistic Technology Systems



Dataset Creator and Dataset Applications

Dataset Creator Defined

- Dataset Creator (dsC) is a collection of code libraries and project templates which allow authors and publishers to implement interactive software customized for individual research data sets.
- With Dataset Creator, code and data can be unified into a Research Object bundle providing a self-contained “Dataset Application” for responsive, desktop-style exploration of each published data set (see slides 4-21 for Dataset Application case-studies and screenshots).

Features of Dataset Applications

Native/desktop applications offer superior User Experience, leveraging distinct interactive features of desktop GUIs: context menus, dialog boxes, tool tips, Multiple Window Display, dock windows, etc:

- Readers of scientific literature can navigate through data sets with GUI controls optimized for the structure and parameters of each data set, synced with research publications (books, articles, and machine-readable manuscripts). This helps researchers to understand the derivation of research findings (particularly when trying to replicate these findings).
- With dsC, Scientists can also build innovative data-collection instruments alongside interactive Research Object applications, providing useful software at each stage of the research process.

Features of Dataset Applications

User Interface Features Typical of Dataset Applications

The code for each dsC data set includes a customized “Dataset Application” which displays individual samples and groups of samples via 2D, 3D, and native-compiled GUI controls. Each Dataset Application can thereby make use of advanced visual and interactive features that are uniquely possible when using customized, native-compiled GUI classes. The following screenshots will show several examples of these features, such as:

Specialized Top-Level Controls Tree Widgets, Stacked Widgets, and Graphics Scenes.

Context Menus Systematically organize functionality around UI layouts.

Multi-Window Displays Divide application functionality in multiple specialized top-level windows and/or dialog boxes.

Initial Application Window

[Customize Build](#)[Activate TCP](#)[Screenshot](#)

Main Flow Temperature Oxygen

Index	Flow	Time With / Average	Time Against / Delta	Temperature C° / K°	Oxygen (calculated)
1	0.561	0.000219893	0.000220329	49.60	
2	1.17	0.000219764	0.000220614	49.70	
		0.000220189	8.49999e-7	322.15	93
	%	0.106536		67.3623	1
	#	159		322	394
3	5.133	0.000218866	0.000221751	49.70	
4	10.89	0.000218223	0.00022191	48.90	
5			0.000218854	49.50	
6			0.000219006	49.60	

One rationale for using nested rows is for displaying supplemental information, such as data values' rank (3) and percentage (2) (on the scale of the least to greatest value) relative to all other values for each statistical parameter.

Using a "tree widget" (a two-layer spreadsheet), instead of a conventional spreadsheet, allows the Dataset Application to distinguish primary values (those measured directly by physical devices and experimental equipment) from intermediate values calculated via algorithms.

Sample Up/Down

Peer Up/Down

First



Peer First



Graphics

2D 25x25 2D 12x12 2D 3x3 2D 37x75

3D 25x25 3D 12x12 3D 3x3 3D 37x75

DOUBLE

Interacting with the Main Window

Customize Build Activate TCP Screenshot

The screenshot shows a dataset application window with a context menu open over a table. The menu items are:

- About/ Show in Document (may require XPDF)
- Copy Column to Clipboard (values)** (highlighted)
- Copy Column to Clipboard (ranks)

Numbered callouts point to various features:

- ① Points to the "Temperature" tab in the top navigation bar.
- ② Points to the "Copy Column to Clipboard (values)" menu item.
- ③ Points to the "Peer Up/Down" button in the navigation panel.
- ④ Points to the "Sample Up/Down" button in the navigation panel.

A tooltip provides information about the navigation buttons:

Two different sets of navigation buttons enable the user to scroll through samples according to the currently selected sort parameter (③), or according to the primary index (④).

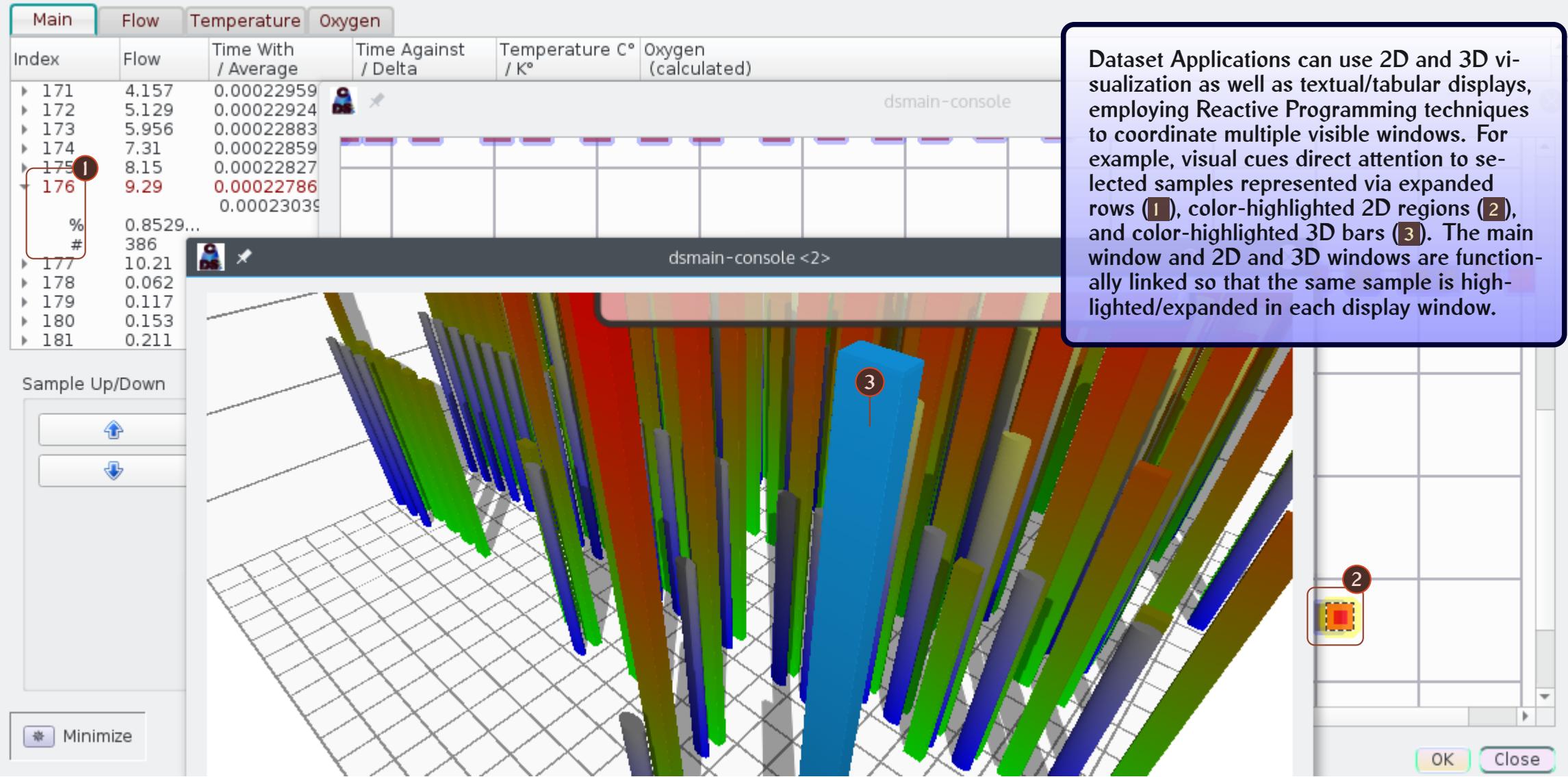
The table data is as follows:

Index	Flow	Time With / Average	Time Against / Delta	Temperature C°	Oxygen (calculated)
33	0.589	0.00022861 0.000228828	0.000229046 4.35997e-7	5.40 278.15 7.25373 0 1 34	About/ Show in Document (may require XPDF) Copy Column to Clipboard (values) Copy Column to Clipboard (ranks)
%	0.0531...				
#	111				
34	1.098	0.000228924	0.000229746	5.40	
39	4.988	0.000228814	0.000231814	5.40	
35	5.044	0.000227894	0.000230985	5.40	
37	0.554	0.000229983	0.00023039	5.50	
38	1.057	0.000229819	0.000230657	5.50	
31	5.057	0.000229433	0.000232403	5.50	
30	1.108	0.000230476	0.000231223	5.70	
29	0.484	0.000230511	0.000230934	5.80	

Buttons at the bottom include: Minimize, OK, Proceed, Close.

Coordinated Data Visualization

Customize Build Activate TCP Screenshot



Interacting with the Visuals

Customize Build Activate TCP Screenshot

Main Flow Temperature Oxygen

Index	Flow	Time With / Average	Time Against / Delta	Temperature C° / K°	Oxygen (calculated)
171	4.157	0.00022959			
172	5.129	0.00022924			
173	5.956	0.00022883			
174	7.31	0.00022859			
175	8.15	0.00022827			
176	9.29	0.00022786			
		0.00023039			
%	0.8529...				
#	386				
177	10.21	0.00022762			
178	0.062	0.00022844			
179	0.117	0.00022852			
180	0.153	0.00022852			
181	0.211	0.00022905			

dsmain-console

Dataset Applications make extensive use of context menus to organize functionality and provide advanced interactivity. In this screenshot a context menu action (1) has been selected which alters the 2D display, visually emphasizing a restricted set of data points (2) and shrinking all others (3).

1. Contract Nearby Items (1 cell)
2. Contract Nearby Items (2x2 cells)
3. Contract Nearby Items (2xAll cells)
4. Contract Nearby Items (4x4 cells)
5. Contract Nearby Items (8x8 cells)
6. Uncontract (All cells)
7. Highlight Oxygen = 93
8. Highlight Oxygen = 90
9. Highlight Oxygen = 87
10. Highlight Oxygen = 80
11. Unhighlight Oxygen

OK Close

Research Protocols and Methods

Obtaining Information About Modeling Parameters

In addition to interactive visualization, Dataset Applications are useful pedagogic tools. Within Dataset Applications, modeling units such as statistical parameters and record fields are visible *in situ* within a GUI — identified by labels, buttons, and other interactive micro-controls. As a result, users encounter modeling elements in a structured visual-interactive context. To help the reader learn more about modeling elements, Dataset Applications are equipped with several pedagogic features (which are shown on subsequent slides):

“About” Dialogs Brief summaries of research terms and parameters.

XPDF Links Links back to research articles read in an embedded PDF viewer.

XPDF Enhancements The XPDF viewer can be customized for each data set and included with dataset code, with extra features to integrate article or book texts with Dataset Applications.

Obtaining Information About Parameters

[Customize Build](#)[Activate TCP](#)[Screenshot](#)

Main	Flow	Temperature	Oxygen
Index	Flow	Time With / Average	Time / Delta
▶ 33	0.589	0.00022861	0.00022861
▼ 34	1.098	0.000228924	0.000228924
%		0.000229335	8.22%
#	154		
▶ 39	4.988		
▶ 35	5.044		
▶ 37	0.554		
▶ 38	1.057		
▶ 31	5.057		
▶ 30	1.108		
◀ 29	0.481		

Sample Up/Down



Context menus also allow users to obtain information and explanations about individual parts of the data set, such as individual statistical parameters. In this screenshot, the user has right-clicked on a data column (Flow) and has chosen a context menu action which shows, via a dialog box, a precis of the quantities represented in that column and their significance for the data set as a whole.

Flow of Oxygenated Air

Click 'Show Details' for a summary or 'More' for PDF/Original Article links.

More (PDF) ... Cancel Hide Details...

The Flow measurements calculate the flow of oxygenated air (as needed for Continuous Positive Airway Pressure (CPAP) devices) given inputs of ambient temperature and sound time travel. The third (nested) row beneath the Flow value shows each sample's Flow 'rank' (where lower ranks mean that a sample has less Flow; the rank #1 is the sample with least flow). The second nested value shows each sample's flow measurement as a fraction of the maximum measurement

Minimize

OK

Proceed

Close

Embedding XPDF

[Customize Build](#)[Activate TCP](#)[Screenshot](#)

The screenshot shows the XPDF viewer interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with icons for file operations like Open, Save, Print, and a magnifying glass for search. Below the toolbar is a menu bar with File and Edit options. A status bar at the bottom displays the path '/home/nlevisrael/sci...' and page information '2 of 21'. The main content area shows a PDF page from 'WILEY Expert Systems' with the title '2 of 21'. The page contains text about air composition and sound speed. An annotation is overlaid on the text, starting with 'In this example, after viewing a short description of a particular data field inside the Dataset Application, researchers have the option of studying that parameter further by reading at the location in the original publication where the field is introduced or described (1). The XPDF viewer is compiled as an embedded application within the main Dataset Application and can itself be customized for each data set.' A red circle with the number '1' is placed near the end of the first sentence of the annotation. The background of the annotation box is white, and it has a thin black border.

Each data set can be linked back to an original article or other publication reporting on the data set and experimental results. Different parts of the data set can be linked to textual anchors in the publication.

because we know that air is a relatively fixed mixture of gases, primarily consisting of nitrogen, oxygen, argon, and carbon dioxide, that in varying amounts of water vapour or humidity. The speed of sound in air is approximately 343 m/s at room temperature (20 °C or 70 °F). This is primarily a function of temperature; the only other factor that has any significant influence is relative humidity. However, humidity has only a slight influence; an increase in relative humidity by only a small amount of 0.5%, we can conclude that the speed of sound is reduced by only a small amount of 0.1%. This is because the speed of sound is proportional to the square root of the absolute temperature. As the temperature increases, the speed of sound also increases. For example, if the temperature is increased by 10 °C, the speed of sound increases by approximately 3.1%.

In this example, after viewing a short description of a particular data field inside the Dataset Application, researchers have the option of studying that parameter further by reading at the location in the original publication where the field is introduced or described (1). The XPDF viewer is compiled as an embedded application within the main Dataset Application and can itself be customized for each data set.

we can calculate the speed of sound in dry air in metres per second (m/s) as being approximately equal to $v = 331.4 + 0.6TC$ m/s, where TC is the temperature in degrees Celsius. For example, if $TC = 0$ °C, then $v = 331.4 + 0 = 331.4$ m/s. Similarly, if $TC = 20$ °C, then $v = 331.4 + 0.6 * 20 = 331.4 + 12 = 343.4$ m/s. These equations also demonstrate that as the temperature of air goes up, the speed of sound goes up concurrently.

Testing and Fine-Tuning Dataset Applications

Tools for Editors and Developers

Although ordinary users can explore and visualize dsC data sets “Out of the Box”, advanced users have many options for customizing their build of the application in terms of their specific roles and available 3rd-party libraries. These fine-tuning possibilities include:

Test Suites Tools for creating and/or running test suites to ensure that the Dataset Application works across platforms.

Data Export Tools for reusing data in other projects.

External Libraries Some features — such as XPDF and 3D graphics — require supplemental libraries that cannot be published with the data set in source code form. Advanced users can select which of these libraries to incorporate into their version of the Dataset Application.

Scripting Data sets can compile their own scripting environment to automate testing and manipulation of research data.

Networking Dataset Applications can use an embedded TCP server to communicate with other applications, enabling multi-application workflows (this is also how testing is implemented).

Configuring the Data Set Application

The screenshot shows the Qt Creator interface with the following details:

- Operating System Profile:** Linux (Generic) - 64 Bit selected.
- Compile Options:**
 - Use 3d graphics Use Kauvir/Phaon and TCP (for tests)
 - Use XPDF Qt PNG/FreeType libraries
 - System PNG/FreeType libraries
 - Build KDMI Components and Console (for data export)
 - Build Research Object Information Console
 - Build External XPDF Application
- Select User Role:**
 - User, Reader, Researcher (Default) Author
 - Editor Tester Administrator
- Buttons:** Minimize, OK, Proceed, Cancel.

Customize Build (highlighted with a red circle labeled 1) and **Activate TCP** (highlighted with a red circle labeled 2) are located in the top right corner of the window.

Using Qt Creator, the Dataset Creator will automatically launch the main Dataset Application with every feature needed in order to visualize and explore the data. In addition, the data set includes several configurations allowing users to incorporate more specialized or complex features, such as XPDF, test suites, and data export code. Users can fine-tune which additional features they wish to utilize — via a separate dialog box (1 and 2) — to create a customized build of the main Dataset Application and supplemental executables.

Dataset Creator also recognizes distinct "roles" (2), including general readers, authors, testers (those who double-check the main Dataset Application via a test suite), and those who design the test suite and write dataset code overall (dubbed "Administrators").

Testing the Data Set Application

Dataset Creator includes a sophisticated framework for building and running test suites to ensure that raw data is processed correctly and that User Interface components work properly on different Operating System platforms. This includes a separate testing application that sends instructions to the main Dataset Application via TCP (1).

The testing application has several features to facilitate running tests, including options to repeat tests, mark success or failure (2), and examine the system clipboard (3).

Customize Build Activate TCP (1) Screenshot (3)

Test Returned

Test Copy Temperature Ranks: Pass or Fail?

Pass Fail Hide Details...

Note: For tests which involve values copied to the system clipboard, you can use the text area below as a scratch pad to examine the clipboard contents.

Clipboard Content:

318
322
323
284
317

OK Proceed Close

Copy Temperature Ranks: This test should result in the Temperature ranks (sorted by index) being copied to the system clipboard, which can be verified by pasting the clipboard into a blank file and comparing the lines (there should be one sample per line) to the Temperature column as viewed in the tree table dialog.

Testers can also read a description of each test (4), and view the scripts used to create them.

OK

Technological Components of Dataset Creator

- ◆ **A3R (Application-as-a-Resource):** A3R Applications are self-contained, citable resources and tools which can conform to modern resource documentation standards, such as the Research Object protocol. Dataset Applications can use the A3R tools and protocol to create custom desktop-style applications for viewing and analyzing research data, while bundling the dataset and application code into a citable Research Object.
- ◆ **HTXN (Hypergraph Text Encoding Protocol):** HTXN is a protocol for encoding documents' character streams and document structure via "standoff annotation" (i.e., character encoding is fully separate from structural representation). HTXN supports diverse kinds of document models, including L^AT_EX, XML, RDF, and Concurrent/Overlapping XML extensions.
- ◆ **MOSAIC (Multiparadigm Ontologies for Scientific and Academic Publishing):** Mosaic provides data-modeling capabilities which reflect a diversity of Information Representation paradigms, such as Hypergraphs, Conceptual Spaces, and Object-Oriented Simulation.
 - Mosaic includes the Mosaic/HTXN Semantic Document InfoSet (MH-SDI) and Mosaic Plugin Framework (MPF) (see slides 19-26).

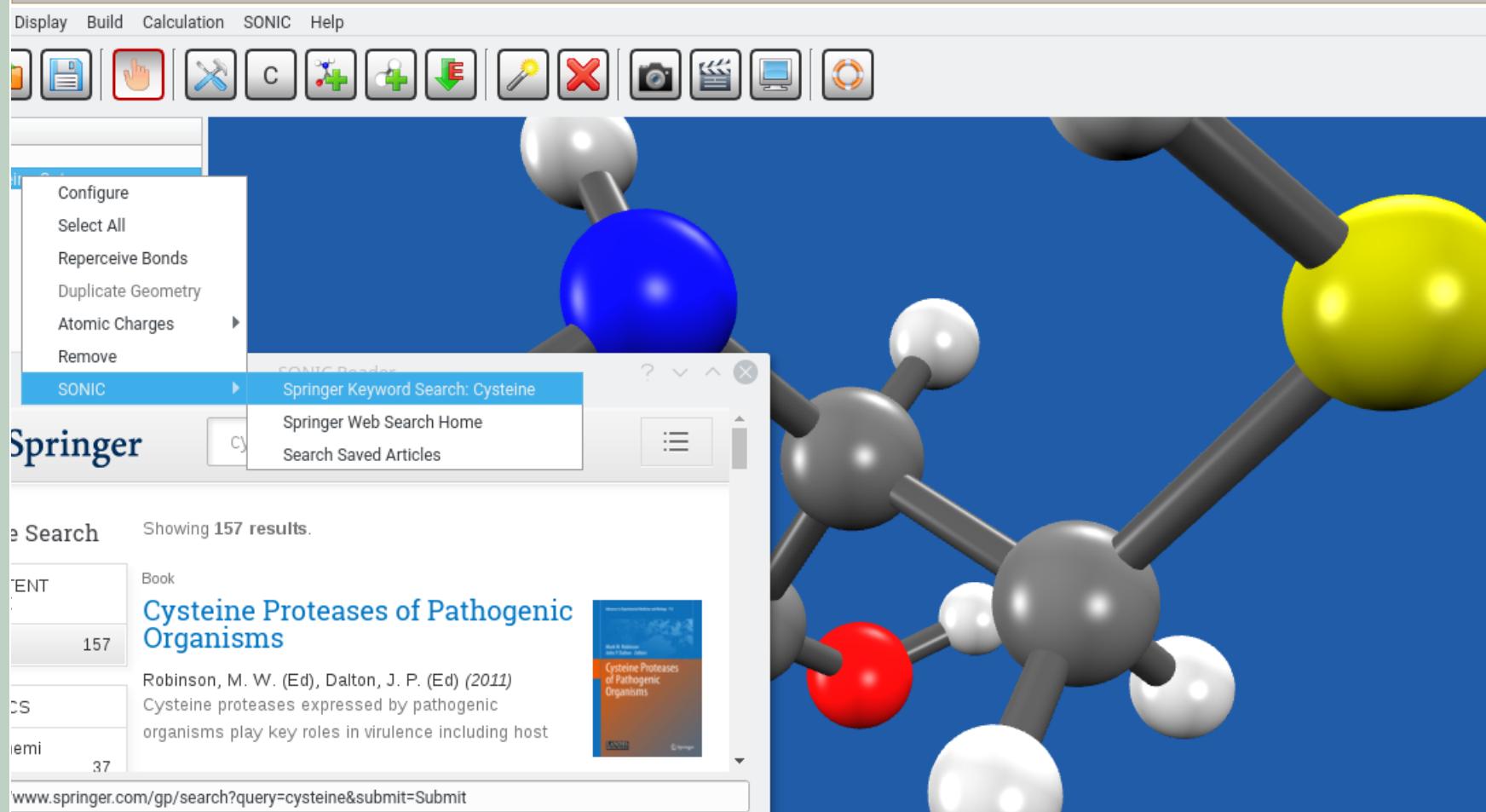
A3R Document Viewers

A3R applications may embed viewers for document formats such as e-Pub, HTML, and PDF; then supplement conventional publications with special components customized for individual manuscripts: e.g. (as in this case), a widget allowing readers to visually explore patterns in classical Indian music.

The screenshot shows a web page for the journal "ANTHROPOLOGY AND HUMANISM". The header includes icons for settings, library, and reading, and tabs for HTML Source, Lisp, CSS, and XML. The main content area features the journal's title and a link to explore the journal. Below this is an article title: "Ethnographer as Apprentice: Embodying musical Knowledge in South India" by Linda Weidman. A note indicates it was published on December 26, 2012, with a link to the full publication history. A central modal window is open, titled "Display Tala Types: Jhoomra/Dhamar (14 beats)". It contains a diagram of a 2x7 grid of colored rectangles (red, purple, green) representing musical patterns. Below the diagram is a slider labeled "Patterns" with "Pattern 1 (3-4-3-4)" on the left and "Pattern 2" on the right. The file path "/extension/ScignSeer/articles/svg/tala.svg" is shown. At the bottom of the modal are "OK" and "Proceed" buttons. To the right of the modal, publication details are listed: Volume 37, Issue 2, December 2012, Pages 214-235, with arrows pointing to the left and right.

A3R Document Viewers as Embedded Components

Document Viewers may also be embedded in host applications which provide domain-specific visualization capabilities. For example, chemistry papers might be viewed within IQmol (a Qt-based program for molecular visualization and physical/chemical analysis) via an A3R document-viewer plugin.



Document Viewers Augmented With APIs

Another strategy for interactive publications is linking documents with APIs maintained by publishers, or by cultural or educational institutions.

The screenshot shows a digital document viewer interface. At the top right are two buttons: "API" and "Open Folder". Below the buttons is a navigation bar with tabs: "View" and "Instructions". To the left of the main content area is a sidebar containing several small thumbnail images of different objects, likely other artifacts from the museum's collection.

As an example, documents mentioning artifacts held in a museum can provide features to view more information about those museum-pieces through the host institution's API.

The main content area displays a close-up image of a bronze relief sculpture of a profile face, possibly a portrait of a man or deity. To the right of the image is a detailed description of the object:

MEDAL

+ Click the icon to save this object

This is a **Medal**. We acquired it in **1920**. Its me is a part of the **Product Design and Decorativ** department.

Cite this object as

Medal; bronze; 1920-31-1

At the bottom of the viewer, there are additional controls: a vertical scroll bar, a row of small icons, and input fields for "Row:" (0), "Column:" (0), and a "0" button.

Embedded Multimedia

Custom-built A3R document viewers can provide convenient access to multimedia content embedded in or linked to texts — including audio files, videos, and 3D graphics scenes or models.

Allurus fulgens styani (also known as *a. f. refulgens*). Only found in China (in the Hengduan

Mo
My
The
ab

In this case a video player is launched in a dialog box, floating above the article text. For those reading digital books or articles, videos and other multimedia content can be presented through secondary windows launched via context menus; text and multimedia may thereby be viewed side-by-side.



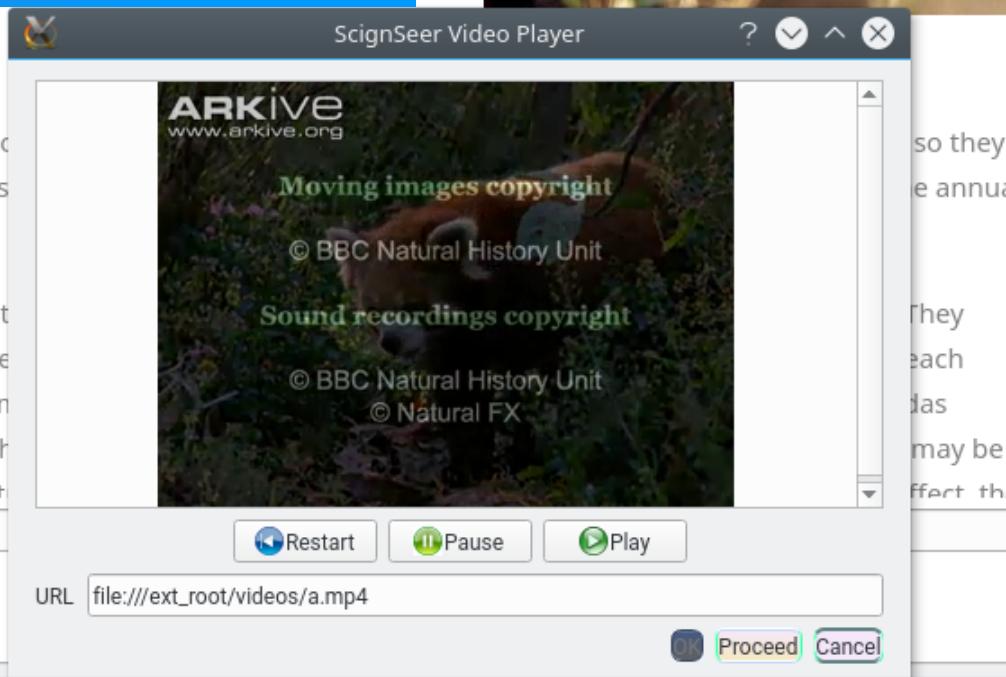
Behavior

Red pandas are generally solitary, but there are a couple of cases where they develop extended associations with their mothers that last throughout the breeding season.



In terms of territoriality, red pandas tend to have overlapping home ranges with other. This means that they may search for the same food sources, which can lead to conflicts over resources.

arkive.org/red_panda/about-the-red-panda/



Components of Mosaic

- ◆ **Mosaic/HTXN Semantic Document Infoset (MH-SDI):** The Mosaic/HTXN Infoset is similar to an XML Infoset, embodying a machine-readable representation of documents' text, structure, and secondary resources which can be accessed according to different protocols (such as a Document Object Model). In contrast to XML, the MH-SDI supports more detailed semantic queries against document structures, such as identifying sentence boundaries and matching multimedia assets to manuscript locations. Documents composed with HTXN embed PDF page coordinates for semantically significant text locations (such as sentence boundaries), allowing PDF viewer plugins to provide supplemental features (such as dataset links or "review questions" joined to individual sentences, paragraphs, or figure illustrations).
- ◆ **Mosaic Plugin Framework (MPF):** The Mosaic Plugin Framework is a protocol for embedding plugins or extensions within document viewers, scientific applications, and multimedia software, with the plugins inter-operating to implement multi-application networks. In particular, document viewers can launch and send data to scientific or multimedia applications so that readers can access multimedia content embedded in publications.

MOSAIC as an Alternative to Semantic Web Ontologies

Many experts have critiqued the Semantic Web for lacking conceptual rigor, adequate modeling for multi-scale information, and intrinsic representations for software requirements. To address these limitations, MOSAIC encompasses alternative Semantic Web paradigms with the following features:

Inter-Application Networking Protocol

- Interoperability is achieved by applications sharing modular and mostly autonomous code libraries that implement data models via strong typing, with (de)serialization and network/request logic implemented at the type level.
- A hypergraph-based type theory presents an overarching type-theoretic data-modeling frameworks which subsumes the type systems of most programming languages.

Multiscale, Requirements-Focused Resource Description

- Hypergraph-based Resource Framework to intrinsically support multi-scale data structures.
- Workflow-oriented “Meta-Procedure” Interface Definition framework to enforce procedural alignment among applications.
- The Mosaic networking and Resource Description protocols can be concretely implemented via the Mosaic Plugin Framework (see the following slides).

The Mosaic Plugin Framework (MPF)

MPF allows document viewers to communicate with external software, including Dataset Applications.

File Edit View Window Help | **Mosaic**

11 / 55 | ← → | - + | 125% | find | ...

/home/nlevisrael/hypergr/ntxh/ar/

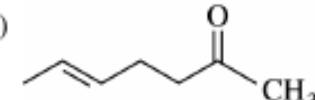
This slide and the next shows interop between a publication viewer (XPDF) and IQmol (a molecular visualization program). In this scenario, a student is reading practice questions for a GRE Chemistry exam. With proper supplemental data, an e-reader with MPF plugins (here XPDF) can launch a chemistry application (here IQmol) at relevant locations in the text, such as where questions involve the structure of specific molecules.

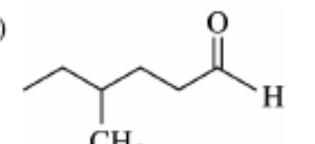
outline

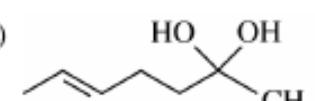
Table of Contents

- Overview
- Test Content
- Preparing for the Test
- Test-Taking Strategies
- What Your Scores Mean
- Taking the Practice Test
- Scoring the Practice Test
- Evaluating Your Perform...
- Practice Test
- Worksheet for Scoring th...
- Score Conversion Table
- Answer Sheet

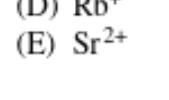
1. Which of the following is the major product of the reaction shown above?

(A) 

(B) 

(C) 

(D) 

(E) 

4. The molecular geometry of thionyl chloride, SOCl_2 , is best described as

(A) trigonal planar

(B) T-shaped

(C) tetrahedral

(D) trigonal pyramidal

(E) linear

Copy "thionyl chloride"

3D thionyl chloride Viewer (launch IQmol)

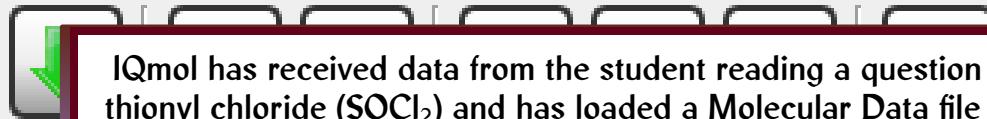
e⁻

M ————— e⁻ ————— N

Application Interop via MPF

MPF allows document viewers to communicate with external software, including Dataset Applications.

File Edit Display Build Calculation Help | Mosaic

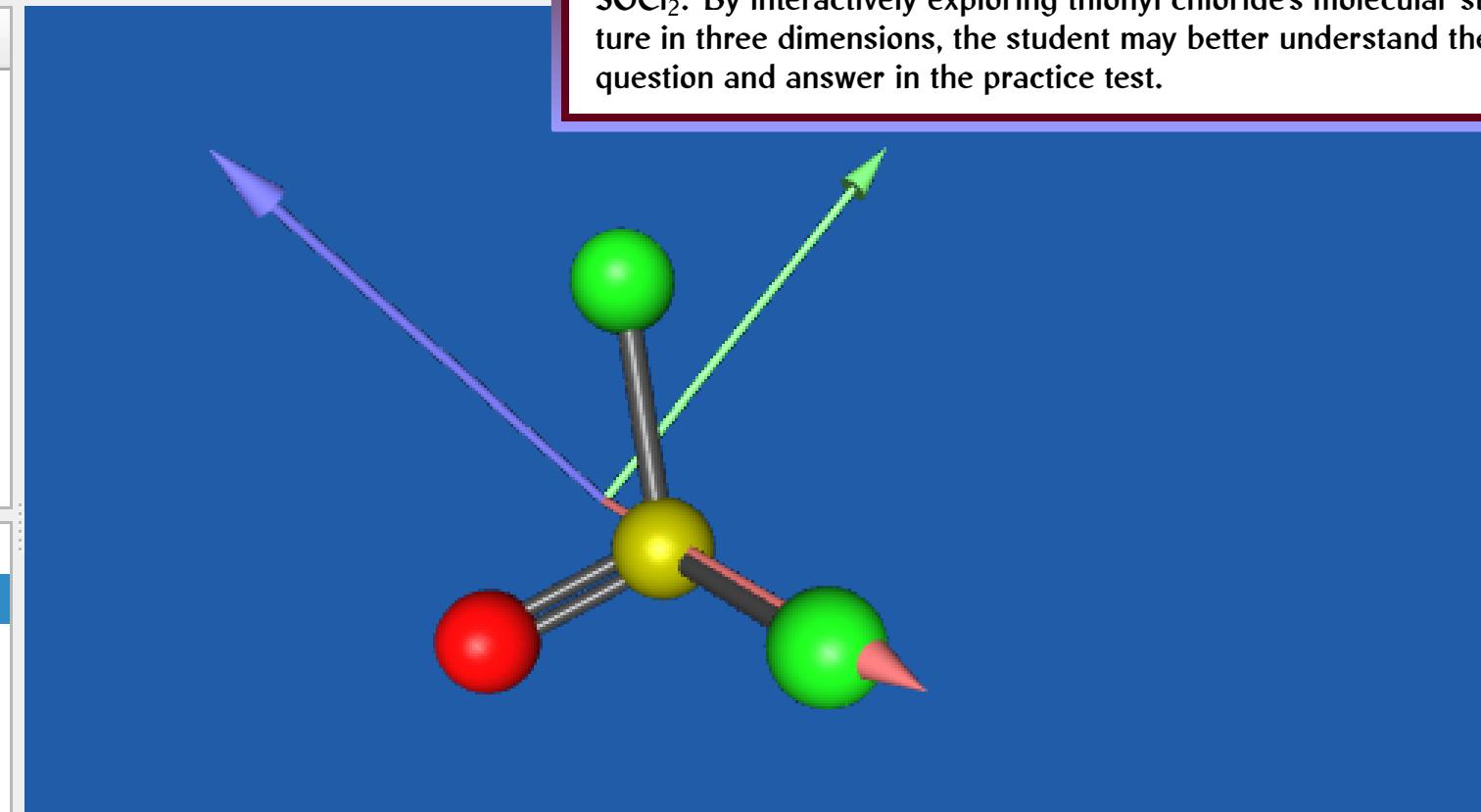


Model View

- ▶ Global
- ▶ 7719-09-7

History:

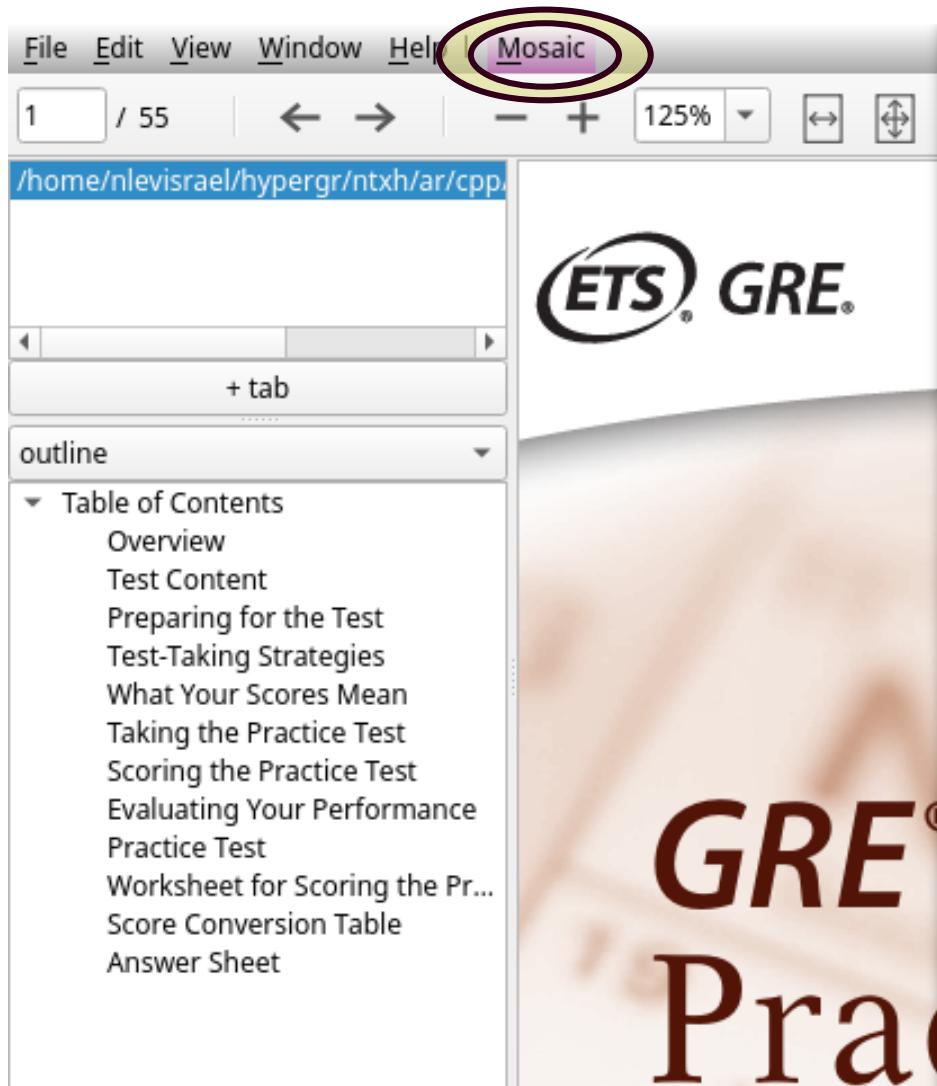
New molecule



IQmol has received data from the student reading a question about thionyl chloride (SOCl_2) and has loaded a Molecular Data file for SOCl_2 . By interactively exploring thionyl chloride's molecular structure in three dimensions, the student may better understand the question and answer in the practice test.

Common Plugin Functionality

MPF Plugins have similar functionality and features in different host applications, which makes it convenient to use as readers switch among multiple applications.

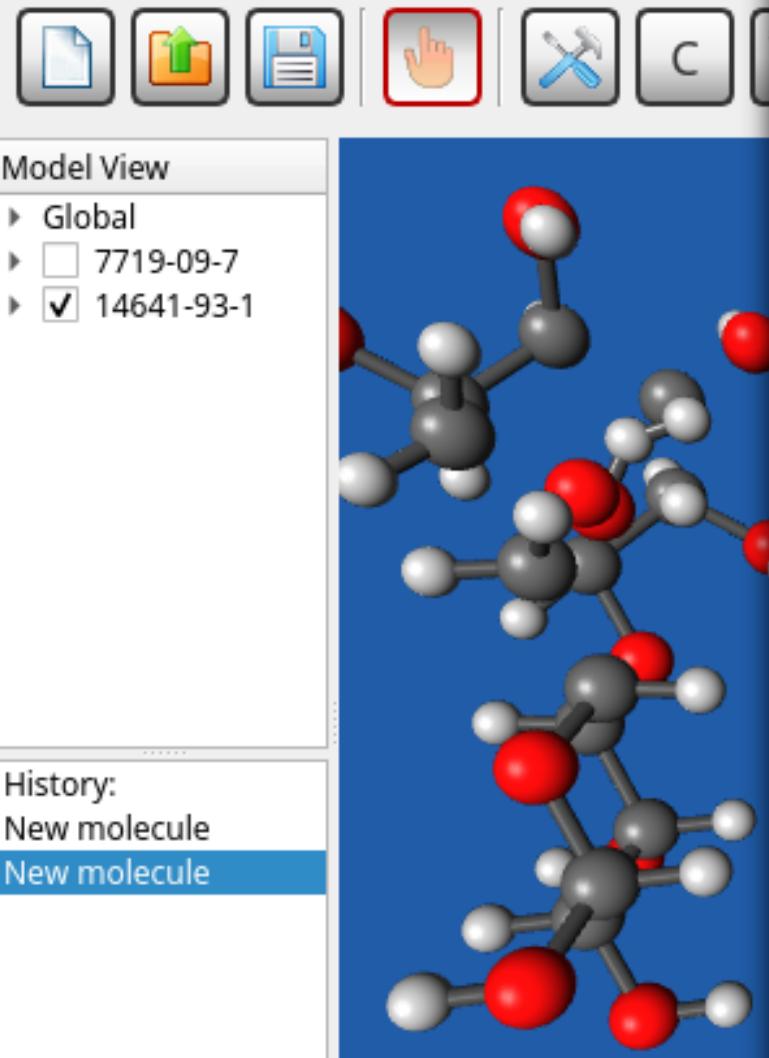


A screenshot of the XpdfReader application window. The title bar says 'XpdfReader'. Below it is a tab bar with 'Basic Plugin Info' (which is selected and highlighted in blue), 'Request/Launch Info', 'Cloud Service Info', and 'User Acc...'. The main content area has several sections: 'Plugin Origin' (Plugin Name: ETS, Version: 1.0.0, Provider: Educational Testing Service, State: Active), 'Plugin Can' (checkboxes for Send Requests, Receive Requests, Launch Applications, all checked), 'View ETS Plugin Applications' (button for Local Applications, which is highlighted in blue and has a mouse cursor over it, and a link to Browse All (launches web browser)), and 'Documentation' (links to View Mosaic Documentation and View ETS Plugin Documentation). A red callout box on the right side contains the text: 'Common Functionality, such as an information window showing plugin data, is normally found in MPF plugins regardless of their host application. This slide shows plugin information as seen in XPDF.'

MPF Request Info

Common MPF functionality includes showing information about data sent between applications.

File Edit Display Build Calculation Help | Mosaic



IQmol

Basic Plugin Info Request/Launch Info Cloud Service Info User Accou

Application Info

Source Application Name: XpdfReader
Source Application Path: /home/.../xpdf-console
Target Application Name: IQmol
Target Application Path: /home/.../IQmol

Request Info

Request Resource Description: Lactose (3D View)
Request Resource Type: Molecular Data File
Request Resource File: 14641-93-1.mol
Request Format: NTXH [View Request Details](#)

Launch Info

TimeStamp: Sun Mar 1 11:12:46 2020
Launch/Request Info: Not Applicable

This slide shows another dimension of functionality common to disparate MPF plugins: the ability to examine inter-application request information. The “request info” tab on a “plugin info” dialog documents the origin and details of the most recent inter-application request which triggered the plugin to respond (in this case, instructions to load a specific Molecular Data file).

MPF Tracking User and Session Data

Plugins can store user-specific application state.

File Edit View Window Help | Mosaic

37 / 55 | ← → | - + | 125% | find |

/home/nlevisrael/hypergr/ntxh/ar/cpp/pract

+ tab

outline

Table of Contents

- Overview
- Test Content
- Preparing for the Test
- Test-Taking Strategies
- What Your Scores Mean
- Taking the Practice Test
- Scoring the Practice Test
- Evaluating Your Performance
- Practice Test
- Worksheet for Scoring the Practice...
- Score Conversion Table
- Answer Sheet

Copy "lactose"

3D lactose Viewer (launch IQmol)

The image shows the chemical structure of lactose, a disaccharide consisting of two glucose units linked by a beta-1,4-glycosidic bond. The structure is shown in its chair conformation. The left glucose unit has its anomeric carbon (C1) in a beta configuration, while the right glucose unit has its anomeric carbon (C1') in an alpha configuration. Hydroxyl groups (OH) are labeled at various positions: C1-OH, C2-OH, C3-OH, C4-OH, C5-OH, and C6-OH. Hydrogen atoms (H) are also indicated at each carbon atom.

95. Which of the following is NOT true about the disaccharide lactose shown above?

- (A) Lactose is a reducing sugar.
- (B) Lactose undergoes mutarotation.
- (C) Lactose is optically active.
- (D) Lactose can be hydrolyzed to monosaccharides with $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$.
- (E) Lactose has a 1,1'- α -glycosidic linkage.

AAK ALL I II

97. A peptide digest yields the following fragments listed above. The three fragments are separated using capillary electrophoresis, with the time at which each peptide fragment reaches the detector being proportional to its net charge. Which of the following lists the fragments in the order, from first to last, in which they reach the detector? (A = glycine; K = lysine)

- (A) I, II, III
- (B) I, III, II
- (C) II, I, III
- (D) II, III, I
- (E) III, II, I

98. In fluorescence spectroscopy, (Φ_f) is best defined as the

$\text{H}_3\text{N}^+ \text{---} \text{C}(=\text{O}) \text{---} \text{NH} \text{---} \text{C}(=\text{O}) \text{---} \text{NH} \text{---} \text{C}(=\text{O}) \text{---} \text{CH}_2\text{CO}^-$

Plugins can remember previous interactions between applications and can send detailed information packages — inter-application networking is not limited to sending single multimedia files. In this slide a student is seen launching IQmol from a later question in the GRE practice test ...

Reloading User Sessions

After being launched a second time, the MPF plugin can reload the prior application state.

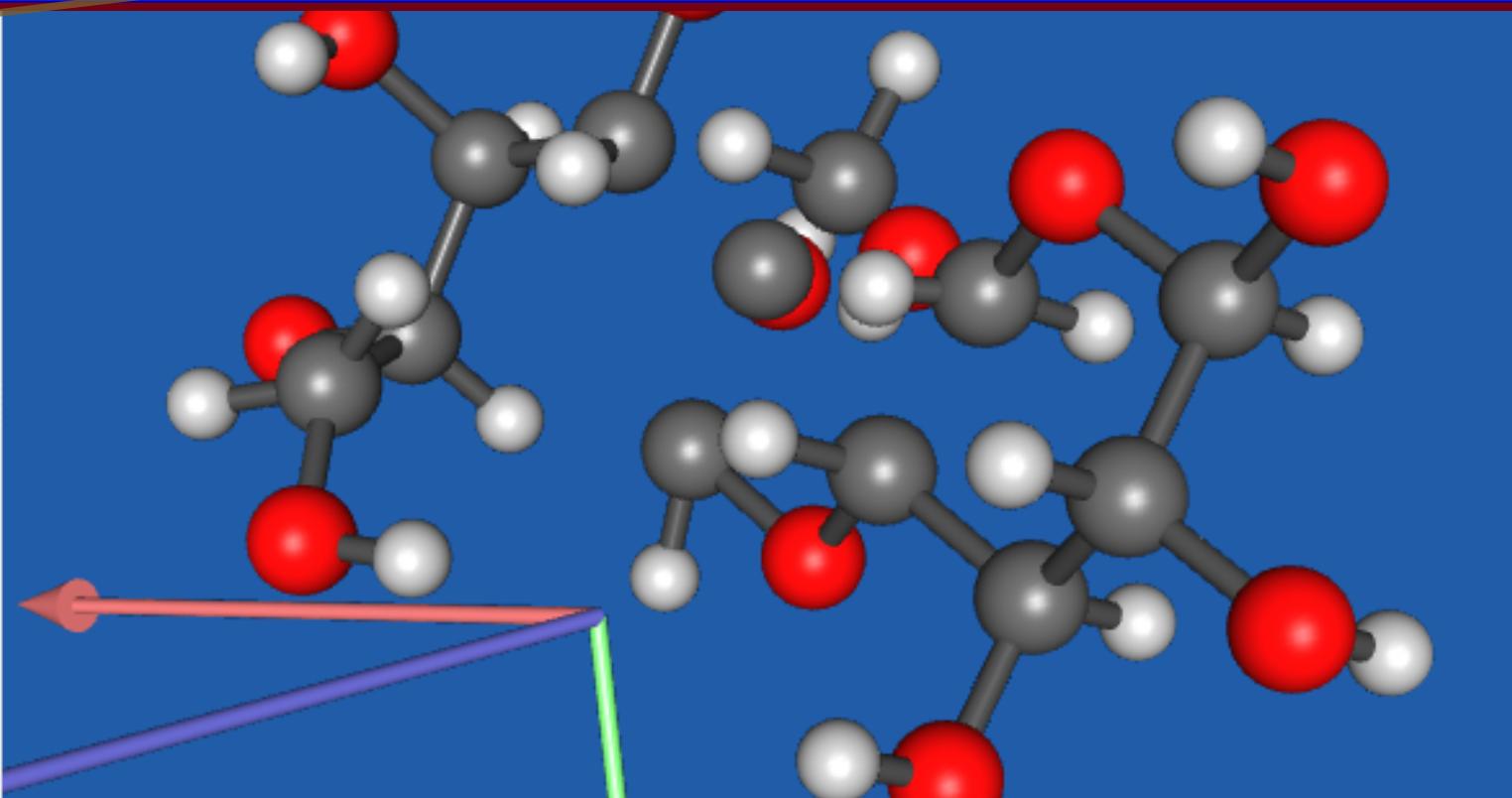
File Edit Display Build Calculation Help | Mosaic



Model View

- ▶ Global
- ▶ 7719-09-7
- ▶ 14641-93-1

Following up on the previous slide, here IQmol is launched a second time, with a request to view the molecular structure of lactose. In response, IQmol opens the Molecular Data file for lactose ($C_{12}H_{20}O_{11}$), but also reloads the prior session — in particular, the previously-viewed thionyl chloride file (7719-09-7) is also loaded (and can be viewed from the side panel).



Features of Dataset Applications for Books

Datasets Compiled From Book Examples

The following screenshots demonstrate how data sets can be used even outside of the context of a lab generating experimental data. The pictured data set represents a corpus of linguistic examples mined from the *Blackwell Handbook of Pragmatics*. Creating data sets from book-length publications can encompass several steps:

Text Mining In the case of linguistics, this involves locating example sentences within linguistics texts and storing them as an independent corpus.

Canonical Formatting If possible, linguistics texts should be annotated so that extracting examples can be automated.

Annotation Linguistic corpora are often annotated to identify structural details, beyond raw text, in each sample.

Creating a Data Set from a Book

This screenshot shows a linguistics dataset that illustrates several advanced interactive features made possible by the Dataset Creator's Qt-based front-end technology. Useful features include context menus embedded with drop-down selections (1) and button/checkbox groups for filtered scrolling through a list of samples (2 and 3).

The screenshot displays a user interface for creating a dataset from a book. It includes two filter panels, a main text view, a tree view of text samples, and a detailed table of contents.

Filter Forms: Contains checkboxes for Text, Dialog, Intonation, and Paragraph.

Filter Issues: Contains checkboxes for Ambiguity, Context, Logic, Scope, Polarity, Belief, Convention, and Idioms.

Text View: Shows a yellow-highlighted section of text: "I have received the e-mail. ?Nevertheless it's in Dutch."

Text Tree: A hierarchical list of text samples. The first item is expanded, showing its content: "She'll be better off in a new place.", "I have received the e-mail, but it's in Dutch.", and "I have received the e-mail. ?Nevertheless it's in Dutch." (which is currently selected). Other collapsed items include "Her husband is in hospital. Yet she's seeing other men." and several variations of "Her husband is in hospital".

Table of Contents: A detailed table of contents on the right side, listing chapters and their corresponding page numbers and forms.

Controls: Includes buttons for Filtered Up/Down, Examples Up/Down, Peer Up/Down, Chapter Start/End, Chapter Up/Down, First, Auto Expand (ON), OK, and Process. A context menu (labeled 1) is open over the table of contents, showing options like "Activate TCP", "<select>", "Customize", and "Cancel". A red circle labeled 2 points to the "Chapter Up/Down" button. A red circle labeled 3 points to the "Chapter Up/Down" button in the footer bar.

Form	Page	Jump to Chapter
Text	22 (N_A)	257
Text	22	257
Text	23 (N_A)	257
Text	23	257
Text	24 (N_A)	257
Text	25 (N_A)	257
Text	26 (N_A)	257
Text	27 (N_A)	260
Dialog	28 (N_A)	260

Interacting with Data Samples

Filter Forms

Filter Issues

 Text Inton Logic Scope Convention Idioms[Activate TCP](#)[Screenshot](#)[Customize Build](#)

The linguistic samples comprising this data set are all example sentences, phrases, or dialog-snippets that are used, in the *Blackwell Handbook of Pragmatics*, as expository samples for case-studies of various linguistic phenomenon and pragmatics, semantics, and grammatical theories.

[Show Original](#)[OFF](#)

Text

- ▶ She was never really happy here. So she's leaving.
- ▶ She'll be better off in a new place.
- ▶ I have received the e-mail.
- ▶ I have received the e-mail.
 - I have received the e-mail.
- ▶ Her husband is in hospital.
- ▶ Her husband is in hospital
- ▶ Her husband is in hospital.
- ▶ Her husband is in hospital.
- ▶ Oscar knocked the vase ar
- ▶ Did Oscar break the vase?

[Show in Document \(requires XPDF\)](#)[Copy Text to Clipboard](#)[Launch Triple-Link Dialog with Text](#)[Copy Samples to Clipboard](#)[Highlight \(scroll from here\)](#)

Form	#	Issue	Page	Chapter
Text	19	(N_A)	256	10
Dialog	20	(N_A)	256	10
Text	21	(N_A)	257	10
Text	22	(N_A)	257	10
	22		257	10
Text	23	(N_A)	257	10
Text	24	(N_A)	257	10
Text	25	(N_A)	257	10
Text	26	(N_A)	257	10
Text	27	(N_A)	260	10
Dialog	28	(N_A)	260	10

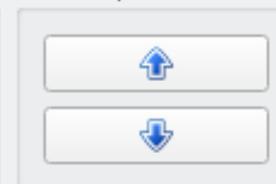
Filtered Up/Down



Examples Up/Down



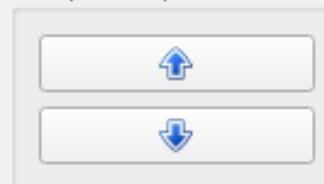
Peer Up/Down



Chapter Start/End



Chapter Up/Down



First



Auto Expand

[ON](#)[OK](#)[Proceed](#)[Close](#)[Minimize](#)

Linking Back to the Book

Filter Forms Filter Issues

Text Dialog
 Intonation Paragraph
 Ambiguity Context
 Polarity Belief

In France, Watergate wouldn't have done Nixon any harm.

Text

- ▶ On the table.
- ▶ Every bottle is empty.
- ▶ She seized the knife and stabbed her husband.
- ▶ The Boston Marathon will take place next week. Max thought
- ▶ My friends were under the impression that I was running a
- ▶ Sue believes Luke has a child and that Luke's child will visit
- ▶ In France, Watergate wouldn't have done Nixon any harm.
 In France, Watergate wouldn't have done Nixon any harm
- ▶ In France, Watergate wouldn't have done Nixon any harm
- ▶ The crook paid them with fake money.
- ▶ The crook thought he was paying them with fake money, b
- ▶ We do not know much about this part of the brain, which p

Filtered Up/Down Examples Up/Down Peer Up/Down

XpdfReader: /home/nlevisrael/scign/HP/ar/cpp/about/about-files/main.pdf

File Edit View Window Help

690 / 867 | ← → | - + | 113% | find |

from the matched spaces to create a **blended mental space** with emergent structure. This creates a conceptual integration network of the form shown in figure 29.4. The generic space represents the structure shared by the inputs. The square in the blended space stands here for the emergent structure which arises in the blending.

After browsing through the data set, users can link back to the original text to see the current author's discussion of particular examples.

So, for example, one way to understand the counterfactual in (6):

(6) In France, Watergate wouldn't have done Nixon any harm.

is to build a conceptual integration network that partially matches two input spaces with prominent aspects of the American political system and the French political system, respectively, and develops an emergent blended space

15. The Pragmatics o...
16. Pragmatics of La...
17. Constraints on Ell...
▼ III Pragmatics and its Int...
18. Some Interaction...
19. Pragmatics and A...
20. Pragmatics and S...
21. Pragmatics and t...
22. Pragmatics and t...
23. Pragmatics and I...
24. Historical Pragma...
25. Pragmatics and L...
26. Pragmatics and C...
▼ IV Pragmatics and Cogni...
27. Relevance Theory
28. Relevance Theory...
29. Pragmatics and C...
30. Pragmatic Aspect...
31. The Pragmatics o...
32. Abduction in Nat...
Bibliography
Index

Generic space

Input I₁

Input I₂

Blend

Figure 29.4 Diagram showing conceptual blending

A Linguistics Annotation System

Tools to Facilitate Annotating Linguistic Corpora

The following three screenshots show an example of how a custom-designed application can facilitate the task of building an annotated corpus from a linguistics text. The components demonstrated here enable several strategies (which can be combined) for describing parsing structures and the logical composition of language samples:

S-Expressions Representing linguistic units as semantic and syntactic transformations triggered by words assigned to “functional” types.

Dependency Grammar Representing phrase structures via inter-word syntactic relationships.

Link Grammar Representing linguistic structure via connectors internal to each word-sense. Inter-word links are activated when each word in the pair has a connector compatible with the other word's connector. Intuitively, a connector represents how one word's meaning or grammatical contribution can be “completed” by linking to a separate word.

Building Parsing Models

The main Dataset Application for the demo Linguistics data set includes a distinct window for building annotations on language examples. Features of this component include an entry area for building S-Expression models of sentences with visual cues such as parenthesis-matching color highlights (1) and sidebars where users can add inter-word annotations using relations drawn from Link Grammar and CoNLL-U Dependency Grammar (2).

OK Proceed Cancel

Pivot	Ig:Source Expectation	Ig:Target Expectation	Ig: Description	dg:Source Expectation	dg:Ta Expect

Filter Issues

She has invited at least Sarah and James.

Add (Pair/Triple) Reset

SXPR Mode

Clear <- (()) -> Copy Read Splice Back Splice

(has invited) !

Link Grammar (Completion Layer)

AAA	AF	AJ	AL	AM	AN	AZ	B	BI	BT
BW	C	CC	CO	CP	CQ	CV	CX	D	DD
DG	DP	DT	E	EA	EB	EC	EE	EF	EI
EL	EN	EP	EQ	ER	EW	EZ	FL	FM	G
GN	H	HA	I	ID	IN	IV	J	JG	J
Q	JT	K	L	LE	LI	M	MF	MG	MJ
MV	MX	N	NA	ND	NF	NI	NJ	NM	NN
NO	NR	NS	NT	NW	O	OD	OF	ON	OT
OX	P	PF	PH	PP	Q	QI	QJ	QU	R
RJ	RS	RW	S	SF	SFI	SI	SJ	SX	SXI
TA	TD	TH	TI	TM	TO	TQ	TR	TS	TT
TW	TY	TZ	U	UN	V	VC	VJ	W	WN
WR	WV	X	XI	Y	YP	YS	Z	ZZZ	

Using Dock Widgets For Flexible Layout

The screenshot shows a software application window with several docked components. On the left, there's a vertical toolbar with 'Filter Forms' containing 'Text' and 'Intonation' checkboxes, and a 'Text' section with a list of sentences. Below that is a 'Filtered Up/Down' section with up and down arrows. At the bottom are two 'Minimize' buttons. In the center, there's a main workspace with a table showing rows 0, 1, and 2. Row 1 is highlighted in blue and contains the text 'invited She'. A tooltip (1) points to this row, explaining it's a "dock widget" that can be moved. To the right of the table is a 'dsmain-console <2>' window showing a list of dependency relations. A second tooltip (2) points to a dialog box ('Dependency Grammar (Refinement)') that appears over the console, containing details about 'nsubj: nominal subject'. The dialog has 'Ok' and 'Hide Details...' buttons. The overall layout demonstrates how multiple windows and components can be integrated and rearranged within the same application frame.

The list of link/dependency relations is also isolated as a “dock widget” that may be dragged to float above the other application windows (1), or “docked” at different positions (left or right) on its parent window. This screenshot also shows a dialog box used for a precis of the individual CoNLL-U (Conference on Natural Language Learning - Universal) and Link Grammar relations (2).

1

2

Link and Dependency Grammar Annotations

dsmain-console <2>

Filter Forms

Text Intonation

She has invited at least Sarah and James

Add at least Reset

SXPR Mode

Clear <- (() ->) -> Copy Read Splice Back Splice

Pivot Ig:Source Expectation Ig:Target Expectation Ig: Description dg:Source Expectation

0 {0}	has invited			
1 {1}	invited She			
2 {2}	Sarah James			
3 {3}	at least			

Users can select word-pairs from samples being annotated and then identify the relationship between the selected words, as understood according to Link or Dependency Grammars. The list of link/dependency relations provides an interface to research and read overviews about the relationships.

Dependency Grammar (Refinement Layer)

acl advcl advmod amod
appos aux case cc
ccomp clf compound conj
cop csubj dep det
discourse dislocated expl fixed
flat goeswith iobj list
mark nmod nsubj nummod
obj Show Info han parataxis
punct Unmark vocative
xcomp Auto Insert

OK Proceed Cancel

Minimize

Minimize

Thank You!

Please contact Linguistic Technology Systems for more
information about Dataset Creator:
(917) 817-2184
amy.neustein@verizon.net

