Localización de usuarios

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Proyecto de Investigación

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Prefacio

En las redes sociales los usuarios, comparten su localización, sea por medio del GPS del dispositivo móvil o directamente declarando que viven en determinado país, ciudad o pueblo. Sin embargo, cuando estos datos no existen, es posible localizarlo en función de información de contexto.

Se denomina homofilia, a la tendencia de las personas de relacionarse con otras que se parecen a ellas. Estos similitudes pueden ser respecto a muchos atributos, educación, edad, clase social, religión, entre otros.

Los usuarios suelen compartir características de sus amigos, suele publicar sus preferencias, si simpatiza por algún equipo de fútbol relacionado a un país, podemos asumir con cierto grado de precisión que vive en ese país.

Construir modelos predictivos que permitan determinar la localización o nacionalidad de un usuario es el objetivo de este proyecto.

Montevideo, 2016-08-11

Agradecimientos

Quiero agradeces a las siguientes personas que fueron de gran ayuda durante el desarrollo del trabajo …

F.T.

Resumen y Conclusiones

Here you give a summary of your your work and your results. This is like a management summary and should be written in a clear and easy language, without many difficult terms and without abbreviations. Everything you present here must be treated in more detail in the main report. You should not give any references to the report in the summary – just explain what you have done and what you have found out. The Summary and Conclusions should be no more than two pages.

Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

The first chapter of a well-structured thesis is always an introduction, setting the scene with background, problem description, objectives, limitations, and then looking ahead to summarize what is in the rest of the report. This is the part that readers look at first—*so make sure it hooks them!*

1.1 Background

In this section, you should present the problem that you are going to investigate or analyze; why this problem is of interest; what has, so far, been done to solve the problem, and which parts of the problem that remain.

Problem Formulation

You should define your problem in a clear an unambiguous way and explain why this is a problem, why it is of interest—and to whom. It is also important to delimit the problem area.

Literature Survey

You should here present the main books and articles that treat problems that are similar to what you are studying. If you, later in your thesis, describe the "state of the art" – with a detailed literature survey, you may just give a very brief survey here (approx. a quarter of a page). If

this is the only literature survey, you need to go into more details. An objective of the literature survey is to show the reader that you are familiar with the main literature within your field of research – so that you do not "reinvent the wheel."

References to literature can be given in two different ways:

- As an *explicit* reference: It is shown by Lundteigen and Rausand (2008) and partly also by Rausand and Høyland (2004) that ....
- As an *implicit* reference: It is shown (e.g., see Rausand and Høyland, 2004, Chap. 4) that ....

In the example above, we have used "author-year" references, which is the preferred format.

Remark: Following agreement with your supervisor, you may also refer by numbers, for example, [1]. To do this, open the file `ramsstyle.sty` and comment out (by %) the command `\usepackage{natbib}` and un-comment the corresponding command `\usepackage[numbers]{natbib}`.[1]

You may include a link to the Internet in the text or in a footnote by using a command like: `http://www.ntnu.edu/ross`.

When you refer to the scientific literature, you should always write in *present* tense. Example: Rausand and Høyland (2004) show that ....

Remark: Hyperlinks are included by the command `\usepackage{hyperref}` in `ramsstyle.sty`. If you feel that the hyperlinks are disturbing when you enter the text, or want to avoid the hyperlinks in printed text, you may either comment out or edit this command in `ramsstyle.sty`.

What Remains to be Done?

After you have defined and delimited your problem – and presented the relevant results found in the literature within this field, you should sum up which parts of the problem that remain to be solved.

[1] Notice the strange way we have to write the "backslash" in the text. This is because the "backslash" is a command in LaTeX.

1.2 Objectives

The main objectives of this Master's project are

1. This is the first objective
2. This is the second objective
3. This is the third objective
4. More objectives

All objectives shall be stated such that we, after having read the thesis, can see whether or not you have met the objective. "To become familiar with ..." is therefore not a suitable objective.

1.3 Limitations

In this section you describe the limitations of your study. These may be related to the study object (physical limitations, operational limitations), to the thoroughness of the analysis, and so on.

1.4 Approach

Here you should describe the (scientific) approach that you will use to solve the problem and meet your objectives. You should specify the approach for each objective.

If there are any ethical problems related to your approach, these should be highlighted and discussed.

1.5 Structure of the Report

The rest of the report is structured as follows. Chapter 2 gives an introduction to ...

Remark: Notice that chapter and section headings shall be written in lowercase, but that all main words should start with a capital letter.

The report should be no longer than 60 pages in this format (+ the CV).

Appendix A

Acrónimos

FTA Fault tree analysis

MTTF Mean time to failure

RAMS Reliability, availability, maintainability, and safety

Appendix B

Additional Information

This is an example of an Appendix. You can write an Appendix in the same way as a chapter, with sections, subsections, and so on.

B.1 Introduction

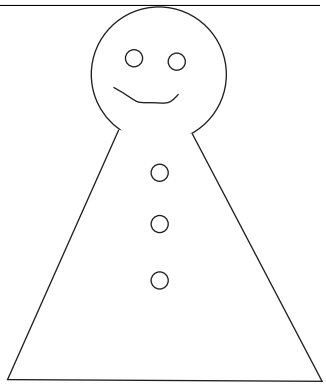
B.1.1 More Details

Bibliography

Lundteigen, M. A. and Rausand, M. (2008). Spurious activation of safety instrumented systems in the oil and gas industry: Basic concepts and formulas. *Reliability Engineering and System Safety*, 93:1208–1217.

Rausand, M. and Høyland, A. (2004). *System Reliability Theory: Models, Statistical Methods, and Applications*. Wiley, Hoboken, NJ, 2nd edition.

Curriculum Vitae



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Habilidades

Español nativo

Ingles intermedio para lectura y escritura.

Educación

- Universidad Católica del Uruguay

Habilidades

- Java/Scala

Experiencia

- Java/Scala Desarrollo (3 años)

Pasatiempos y otras actividades