Stingray is a dynamic semantic information tool.

Stingray can...

LEARN meanings for words based on how they are used.

EXPLORE documents using concepts.

DISCOVER major themes in a body of text.

SemanticV

FINDING MEANING

SemanticV's Stingray software discovers concepts in documents and associates them with phrases, documents, people, blogs, anything.

Stingray is a dynamic semantic information tool. Stingray can...

Learn meanings for words based on how they are used.

In Wikipedia, Stingray knows that the word Apple is used to refer to Computers, iPods, Flavors and also Fruits. Searching for documents with the word Apple and the concept iPod will not result in Apple Pie recipes even if the recipe mentions iPods. And in Enron's email archives, Stingray knows that sports include the Texas Longhorns.

Many semantic technologies use a predefined thesaurus or dictionary. This limits investigations to known words and meanings. Stingray has learned that in Wikipedia, 'YouTube' is related to film, video, podcasting and MySpace.

Explore documents using concepts.

Stingray can guide you through relevant paragraphs, sentences, or words. In Wikipedia, while searching for 'apple music download' Stingray will highlight words like iTunes, Audio, Formats, Tracks and iPod, drawing your attention to paragraphs where these topics are discussed.
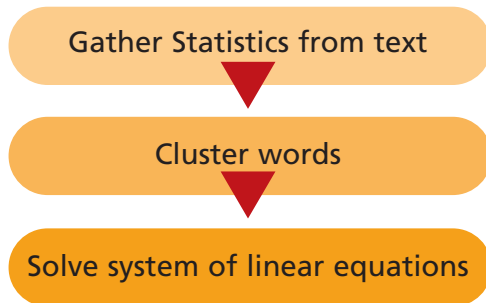
Of interest is the discovery of meanings, such as the word Bird being related to feasibility in the Enron mail archive rather than Klingons in the Movie scripts database.
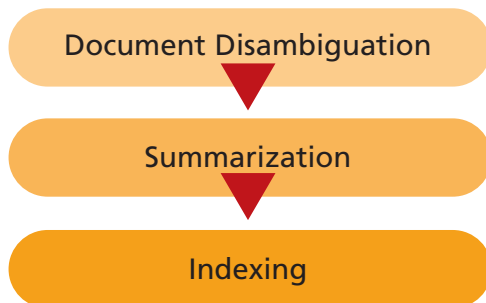
Determine major themes in a body of text.

Even if you don't know what you're looking for, Stingray can give you a summary of all the information in a document set. In Wikipedia some of the strongest concepts, in order, are Occupations, Geography, Men, Musicians, Sports and Women. The King James Bible finds TBD to be the strongest.

www.SemanticV.com

Most, if not all, Semantic technologies rely on manually created, grammar-networks, dictionaries, thesauri, ontologies, etc. This approach can yield impressive results for generic or very common domains, but it can cause problems in specialized domains. Words can be used with less common meanings and completely new words may be created (i.e. product names) that would be unknown to a priori dictionaries. In addition, correct grammar is often not guaranteed, as can be readily seen in email and text messages. *To overcome these problems we have developed a suite of software, Stingray, driven by algorithms that can learn word meanings and grammatical categories as used in a given text corpus.* This information can be used to find synonyms, calculate the similarity of a word, phrase, block of text, or document to another word, phrase, block of text or document. The algorithms provide a traversable network, which represents the relationship of words and phrases to concepts and concepts to documents or sections of documents. This output facilitates the exploration of a document set and can form a basis for document dissemination, thus facilitating the Semantic Web.

Discovery Process:

> Gather Statistics from text
>
> ▼
>
> Cluster words
>
> ▼
>
> Solve system of linear equations

Search Process:

> Document Disambiguation
>
> ▼
>
> Summarization
>
> ▼
>
> Indexing

Stingray can semantically organize any unstructured textual data from blogs to news feeds, customer comments to email. And it helps people investigate how certain words and concepts are related to each other in each specific source. It can also be used for document clustering, classification, and dissemination. While other solutions may force a document to be placed in one category or another, Stingray allows a single document to fall into multiple categories. Add to this that Stingray is completely language independent, allowing a single solution for multi-language applications, and you have a multi-pronged tool for your information needs.

Discover your data. SemanticV