Quelques éléments sur la littérature scientifique, les références, et les bibliographies

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Plan du cours

1. **Publications scientifiques** : évaluation, contrôle de qualité, hiérarchisation des sources.
2. **Techniques d'exploitation des bibliographies et des indexes de citations**.
3. **Techniques de documentation sur internet**.
4. **Construction d'une bibliographie, ou comment bien citer**.

1. **Publications scientifiques**

(évaluation, contrôle de qualité, hiérarchisation des sources)

Élements d'évaluation

Critères de l'évaluation des publications (scientifiques) :

- **Contrôle de qualité** : lecture par des tiers, des "reviewers", des comités éditoriaux (*board of editors*), des comités de programme de colloques.
- **Origine et contexte de production** : universitaire, laboratoire de recherche, industrie, à la maison.
- **Irréversibilité et enjeu** de ce qui a été exprimé, type du support de la publication – (cf. "poids des mots"...).

Développons...

Contrôle de qualité

Le contrôle de qualité d'un travail scientifique voué à être publié :

- Se fait par un processus d'**évaluation par des pairs** (*pair reviewing*), de rapporteurs (anonymes), faisant partie de comités ou d'un groupe d'éditeurs.
- Se fait **pendant un temps plus ou moins long** avec une **qualité de travail attendue plus ou moins rigoureuse et précise**.
- Débouche sur la **rédaction de rapports** par les rapporteurs par une **évaluation** (par ex. "accepté", "accepté avec révisions", "à réviser", "refusé").
- Peut être associée à une **présentation publique** lors de colloques.

Contrôle de qualité et types de publication

Types de publications scientifiques :

- **Publications sur internet** sous forme de blogs, forums, etc, et prépublications (*preprints, drafts*).
- **Rapports techniques** (*technical reports*).
- **Posters**.
- **Articles de workshop** (*workshop papers*).
- **Articles de conférence** (*conference (symposium) papers*).
- **Articles de journal** (*journal papers*).
- **Livres**.

Contrôle de qualité et types de publication

Types de publications scientifiques avec leur processus d'évaluation :

- **Publications sur internet** sous forme de blogs, forums, prépublications : aucun contrôle *a priori* (mais il existe des cas particuliers, par ex. `arxiv.org`).
- **Rapports techniques** : contrôle local (laboratoire, université), au cas par cas.
- **Posters** : comité de programme, temps d'éval. rapide (2 sem. à 2 mois), contrôle peu précis, courte présentation.
- **Articles de workshop** : comité de programme, temps d'éval. (2 sem. à 2 mois), contrôle peu précis, présentation.
- **Articles de conférence** : comité de programme, temps d'éval. (1 mois à 3 mois), contrôle assez précis, présentation.
- **Articles de journal** : comité de journal fixe, temps d'éval. (3 mois à 2 ans), contrôle précis.
- **Livres** : comité d'édition, temps d'éval. et contrôle variables.

Hiérarchie des types de publications

- **La hiérarchie des types de publications scientifiques est un élément important** dans toutes les communautés scientifiques (avec des différences selon les domaines de recherche).

- **Par exemple, en informatique**, les travaux et résultats sont publiés selon la séquence suivante (qui peut durer de 2 à 4 ans) :

  1. **Présentation/séminaire local** (dans le laboratoire, université du chercheur).
  2. **Rapport technique**.
  3. **Poster/workshop ou article de conférence**.
  4. **Article de journal**.

Hiérarchie des types de publications

Il existe aussi une hiérarchie au sein d'un même type de publications :

- **Notoriété des scientifiques** associés au processus de validation, ou qui acceptent que leurs noms soient associés (comités, éditeurs, chef de collection, etc.).
- **Notoriété des universités** associées au processus de publication (par ex. en informatique, Stanford, MIT, Berkeley, Oxford, etc. – dépend du sujet).
- **Notoriété des cautions des publications** (surtout pour les conférences), par ACM (*Association of Computing Machinery*), IEEE (*Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers*), EATCS (*European Association for Theoretical Computer Science*).
- **Notoriété des éditeurs de livres**, par ex. en informatique, MIT Press, Cambridge Univ. Press, Addison-Wesley, Prentice Hall, Wiley, etc. – dépend du sujet.
- **Étendue de la diffusion** : internationales, nationales, régionales.

Hiérarchie des types de publications

- **Quelques conférences principales en informatique et leur domaine spécifique** :
  - SIGGRAPH : graphisme.
  - STOC, FOCS, ICALP : informatique théorique.
  - OOPSLA-SPLASH : programmation pratique.
  - POPL : théorie des langages de programmation.
  - IJCAI : intelligence artificielle.
  - SODA : algorithmique discrète.
  - ICSE : génie logiciel
- **Quelques journaux principaux** :
  - Nature, Science : tous les domaines.
  - Annals of Mathematics, Inventiones : mathématiques.
  - Info. and Computation, Theoret. Comput. Science, J. Comput. System Science : informatique théorique.
  - TOPLAS : Langages de programmation.

Néanmoins quelques contre-exemples...

- **G. Perelman** a résolu en 2003 un des problèmes les plus importants des mathématiques (conjecture de Poincaré) et n'a publié ses articles que sur internet (sur `arxiv.org`). Il a obtenu la médaille Fields et un des "prix du millénaire", qu'il a tout deux refusés.
- **Ph. Wadler**, professeur d'informatique à Edinburgh, a introduit l'"*Expression Problem*" dans un email en 1998 à un groupe de chercheurs (cet email est très souvent cité).

  `homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/wadler/papers/expression/expression.txt`

  (*"The goal is to define a datatype by cases, where one can add new cases to the datatype and new functions over the datatype, without recompiling existing code, and while retaining static type safety (e.g., no casts)."*).
- **M. Proust** a vu *Du coté de chez Swan* refusé par Gallimard en 1912 (A. Gide était le rapporteur), et ce livre a été publié "à compte d'auteur" chez Grasset.

2. **Exploitation d'une bibliographie et des indexes de citations**

Exploitation d'une bibliographie

Lors de la lecture d'un document scientifique, il est nécessaire de considérer très attentivement sa bibliographie :

- **Considérer toutes les références**, en particulier celles de l'introduction du texte (qui aide à le situer et à le comprendre).
- **Certaines de ces références sont à obtenir, à étudier, à vérifier, à situer**, en particulier par rapport aux hiérarchies de publications.
- **L'ensemble des références d'une bibliographie est une indication assez sûre de qualité**.

Exploitation d'une bibliographie

- Lors de la lecture d'un document scientifique, il est nécessaire de considérer sa **bibliographie inverse**, i.e. l'ensemble des références qui citent le document.
- Cet ensemble de publications :
  - **Permet d'enrichir** la liste des références liées au document (pas seulement son passé, mais aussi son futur).
  - **Permet de mettre à jour les notions** utilisées dans le document par des références plus récentes.
  - **Est une indication possible de qualité**.
- On obtient cet inverse par des **indexes de citations**.

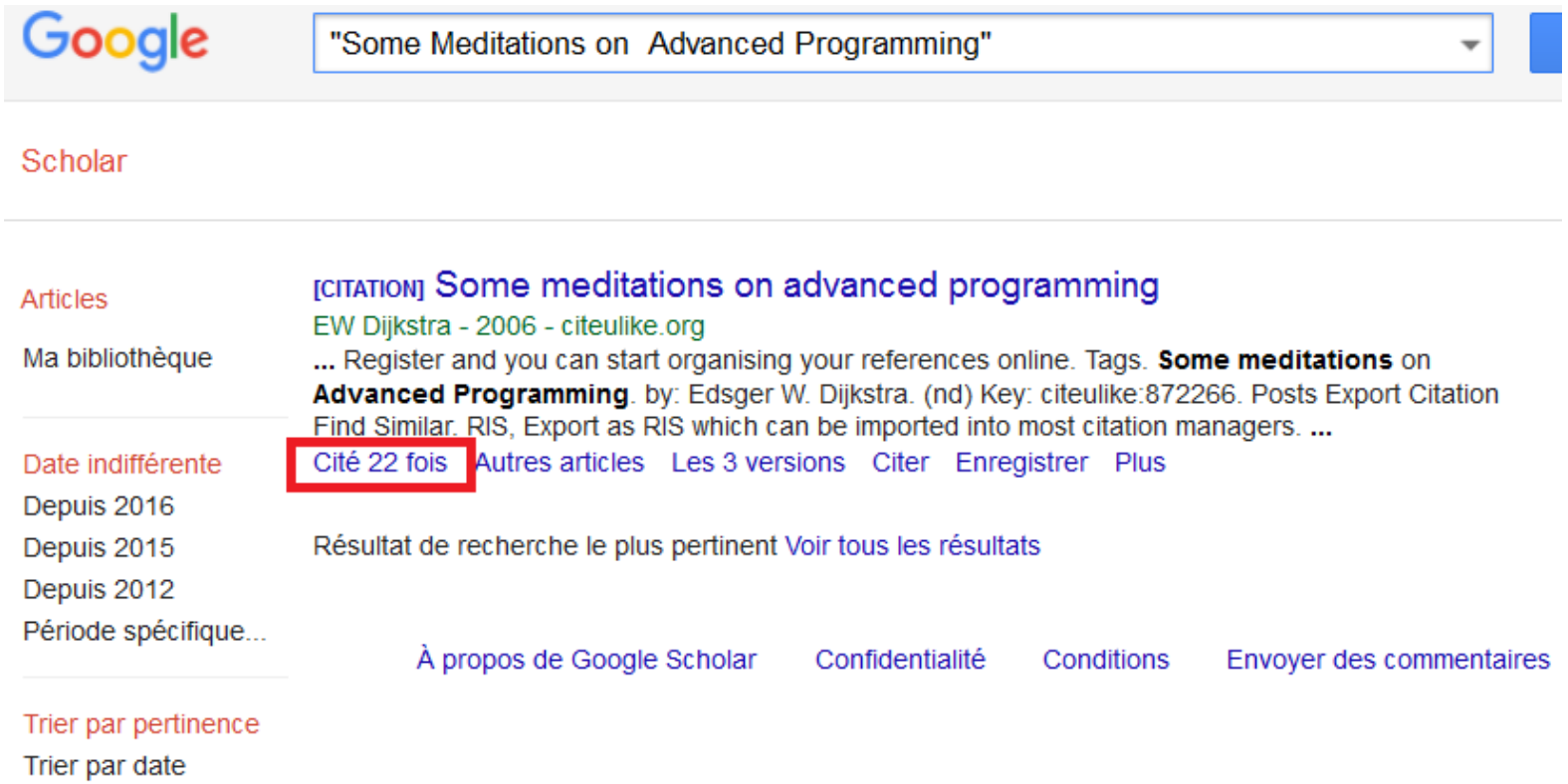
Références inverses, indexes de citations

Exemples d'indexes de citations :

- **AMS Reviews (MathSciNet)** (math-informatique) (site payant – disponible depuis Bdx1)
  `http://ams.u-strasbg.fr/mathscinet`
- **Zentralblatt Math** (math-informatique) (site payant – disponible depuis Bdx1))
  `http://zmath.u-strasbg.fr/zmath/en`
- **Google Scholar** (généraliste)
  `http://scholar.google.com`
- **CiteSeer Scientic Literature Digital Library** (généraliste)
  `http://citeseer.ist.psu.edu`
- **DBLP Computer Science Bibliography** (informatique)
  `http://www.informatik.uni-trier.de/~ley/db/`

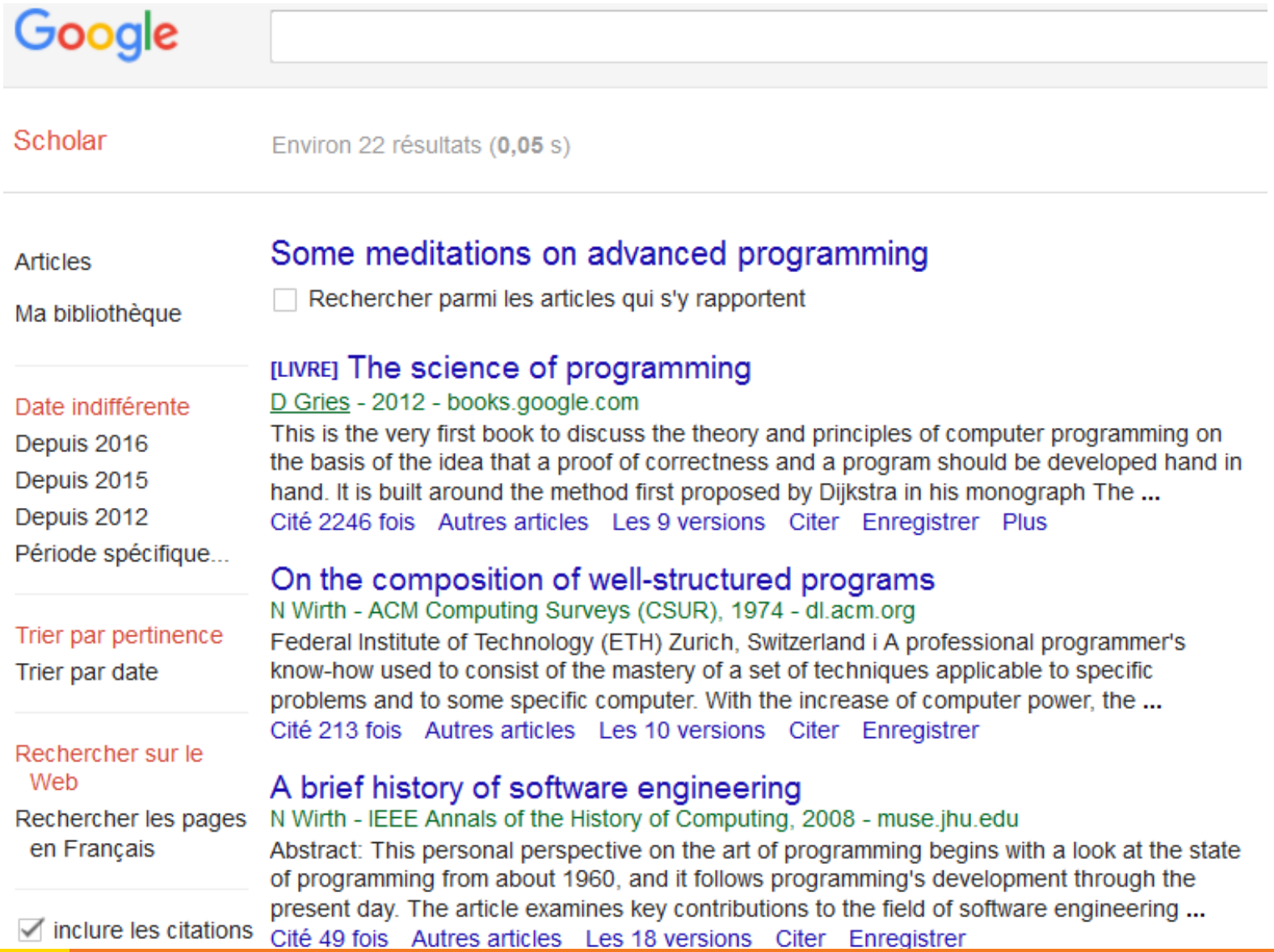
Références inverses

Exemple de recherche des références inverses pour "*Some Meditations on Advanced Programming*" d'Edsger Dijkstra publié en 1962, et cela avec *Google Scholar* : (`scholar.google.com`)



Références inverses

Le début des 22 références inverses de l'article :



3. **Éléments de documentation sur internet.**

Documentation sur internet : accès

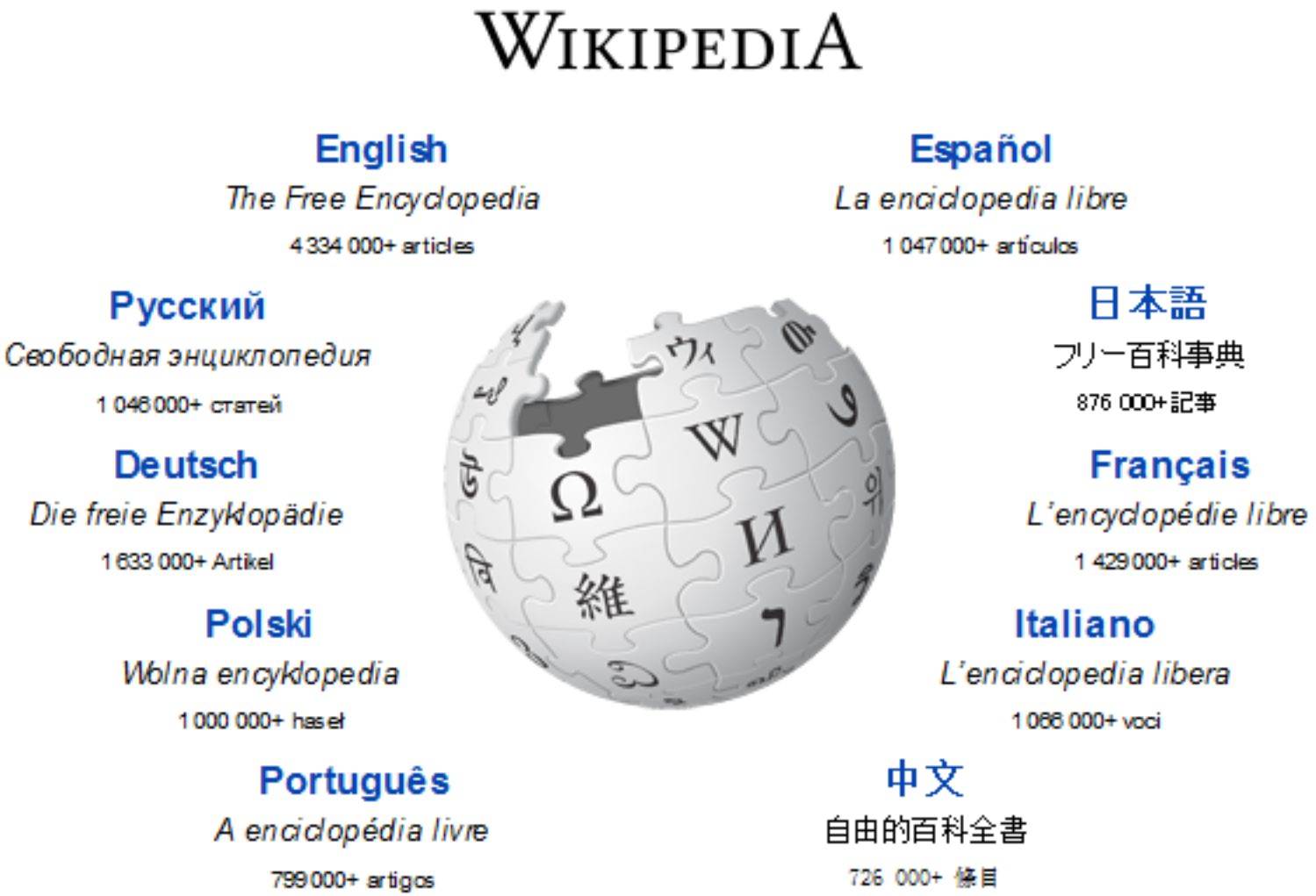
- Un fait : **l'accès sur internet à la documentation scientifique de bon niveau est en général payante**...
- Par exemple, une proportion importante des articles des conférences et de journaux d'informatique sous e.g. :
  - **ACM Digital Library** : `http://dl.acm.org/`
  - **IEEE CS Digital Library** : `http://www.computer.org/portal/web/csdl`
  - **Springer Link** : `http://www.springerlink.com` (en particulier, les LNCS).
- **Parfois disponibles par les ressources de la fac**, par ex. BU + BMI (`http://almira.math.u-bordeaux.fr`).
- **Souvent disponibles en version prépublication** (par ex. sites des chercheurs, `http://arxiv.org`, `https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/`).

Bases d'information sur internet

Afin de compléter la compréhension de notions de base d'un article, il peut être bon de consulter des **bases d'information sur internet**, encyclopédies plus ou moins ouvertes dont certaines sont gratuites, comme :

- **Wikipedia** : `http://wikipedia.org`, `http://en.wikipedia.org`, `http://fr.wikipedia.org`, etc.
- **MathWorld** : `http://mathworld.wolfram.com`
- **Encyclopaedia of Mathematics** : `http://eom.springer.de`
- **StatProb** `http://statprob.com/`
- **On-Line Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences** (OEIS) `http://oeis.org/`

Wikipedia : des langues multiples



NB : En informatique, il y a des différences de qualité très importantes entre les articles en français et en anglais.

Wikipedia : encyclopédie ouverte

L'article sur Wikipedia dans Wikipedia (le 20/10/14) :

Wikipedia

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the Internet encyclopedia. For other uses, see Wikipedia (disambiguation).

For Wikipedia's non-encyclopedic visitor introduction, see Wikipedia:About.

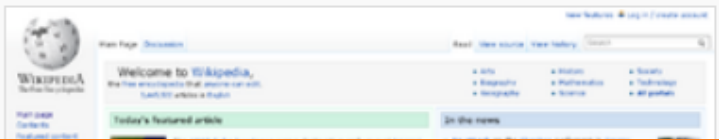
Wikipedia (/ˌwɪkɨˈpiːdiə/ or /ˌwɪkiˈpiːdiə/ *WIK-i-PEE-dee-ə*) is a free-access, free content Internet encyclopedia, supported and hosted by the non-profit Wikimedia Foundation. Anyone who can access the site[5] can edit almost any of its articles. Wikipedia is the sixth-most popular website[4] and constitutes the Internet's largest and most popular general reference work.[6][7][8] As of February 2014, it had 18 billion page views and nearly 500 million unique visitors each month.[9] Wikipedia has more than 22 million accounts, out of which there were over 73,000 active editors globally as of May 2014.[2]

Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger launched Wikipedia on January 15, 2001. Sanger[10] coined its name,[11] a portmanteau of ***wiki*** (from the Hawaiian word for "quick")[12] and *encyclopedia*. Although Wikipedia's content was

Wikipedia

The logo of Wikipedia, a globe featuring glyphs from several writing systems, most of them meaning the letter W or sound "wi"

Screenshot



Wikipedia : une référence ?

Extrait de l'article sur Wikipedia dans Wikipedia :

Accuracy of content

Main article: Reliability of Wikipedia

Articles for traditional encyclopedias such as *Encyclopædia Britannica* are carefully and deliberately written by experts, lending such encyclopedias a reputation for accuracy. Conversely, Wikipedia is often cited for factual inaccuracies and misrepresentations. However, a non-scientific report in the journal *Nature* in 2005 suggested that for some scientific articles Wikipedia came close to the level of accuracy of *Encyclopædia Britannica* and had a similar rate of "serious errors."[23] These claims have been disputed by, among others, *Encyclopædia Britannica*.[159][160] Although *Nature* gave a point by point rebuttal of *Britannica's* argument,[161] the *Nature* report did agree that the structure of Wikipedia's articles was often poor.

As a consequence of the open structure, Wikipedia "makes no guarantee of validity" of its content, since no one is ultimately responsible for any claims appearing in it.[162] Concerns have been raised[*according to whom?*] regarding the lack of accountability that results from users' anonymity,[163] the insertion of false information,[164] vandalism, and similar problems.

Wikipedia : une référence ?

Extrait de l'article sur Wikipedia dans Wikipedia

less than 1 percent of Wikipedia's medical articles have passed.

Most university lecturers discourage students from citing any encyclopedia in academic work, preferring primary sources;[173] some specifically prohibit Wikipedia citations.[174][175] Wales stresses that encyclopedias of any type are not usually appropriate to use as citeable sources, and should not be relied upon as authoritative.[176] Wales once (2006 or earlier) said he receives about ten emails weekly from students saying they got failing grades on papers because they cited Wikipedia; he told the students they got what they deserved. "For God's sake, you're in college; don't cite the encyclopedia", he said.[177]

In February 2007, an article in *The Harvard Crimson* newspaper

Wikipedia : neutralité de point de vue

Wikipedia:Neutral point of view

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Wikipedia:Point of view" redirects here. For the essay on how to describe points of view, see Wikipedia:Describing points of view.

To raise issues with specific articles, see the NPOV noticeboard. For advice on applying this policy, see the NPOV tutorial. For frequent critiques and responses, see the NPOV FAQ.

This page documents an English Wikipedia policy, a widely accepted standard that all editors should normally follow. Changes made to it should reflect consensus.

Shortcuts:
WP:NPOV
WP:NPV

This page in a nutshell: Articles mustn't *take* sides, but should *explain* the sides, fairly and without bias. This applies to both what you say and how you say it.

Editing from a **neutral point of view** (**NPOV**) means representing fairly, proportionately, and as far as possible without bias, all significant views that have been published by reliable sources. All Wikipedia articles and other encyclopedic content must be written from a neutral point of view. NPOV is a fundamental principle of Wikipedia and of other Wikimedia projects. This policy is non-negotiable and all editors and articles must follow it.

"Neutral point of view" is one of Wikipedia's three core content policies. The other two are "Verifiability" and "No original research". These three core policies jointly determine the type and quality of material that is acceptable in

The Five Pillars

Core content policies

Neutral point of view
No original research
Verifiability

Other content policies

Article titles
Biographies of living persons
What Wikipedia is not

Wikipedia : étiquetage qualité

Article | Discussion | Lire | Modifier | Afficher l'historique

Web 3.0

Cet article est une ébauche concernant Internet.

Vous pouvez partager vos connaissances en l'améliorant (**comment ?**) selon les recommandations des projets correspondants.

La forme ou le fond de cet article est à vérifier.

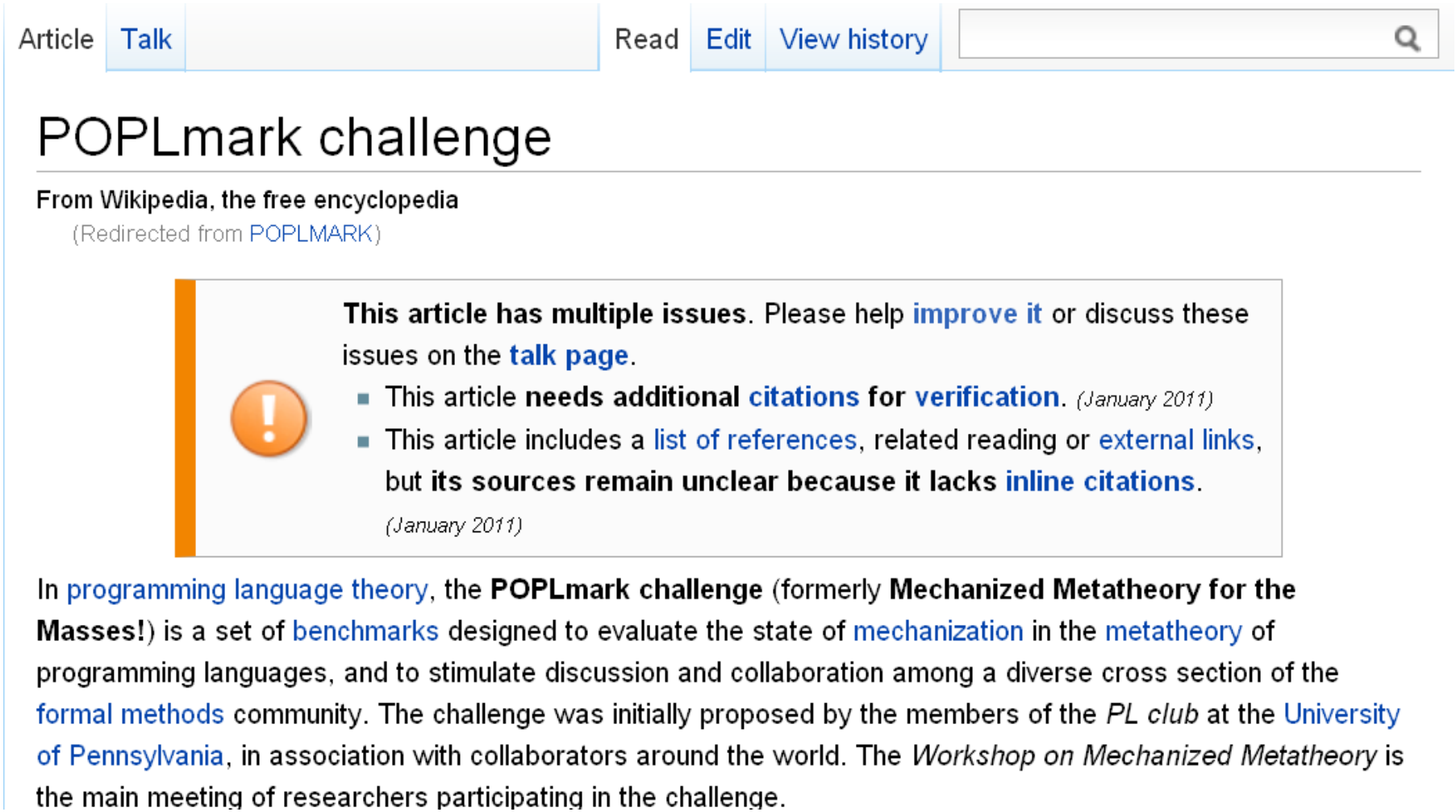
Améliorez-le ou discutez des points à vérifier. *Si vous venez d'apposer le bandeau, merci d'indiquer ici les points à vérifier.*

L'expression **Web 3.0** est utilisée en futurologie à court terme pour désigner l'internet qui suit le web 2.0 et constitue l'étape à venir du développement du World Wide Web.

Son contenu réel n'est pas défini de manière consensuelle, chacun l'utilisant pour désigner sa propre vision du futur d'internet.

NB : En anglais, “web 3.0” renvoie à “web sémantique”.

Wikipedia : étiquetage qualité



Article Talk Read Edit View history

POPLmark challenge

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

(Redirected from POPLMARK)

This article has multiple issues. Please help **improve it** or discuss these issues on the **talk page**.

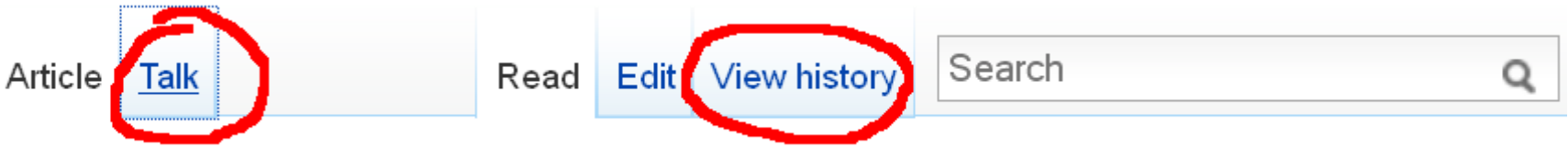
- This article **needs additional citations for verification**. *(January 2011)*
- This article includes a list of references, related reading or external links, but **its sources remain unclear because it lacks inline citations**.

(January 2011)

In programming language theory, the **POPLmark challenge** (formerly **Mechanized Metatheory for the Masses!**) is a set of benchmarks designed to evaluate the state of mechanization in the metatheory of programming languages, and to stimulate discussion and collaboration among a diverse cross section of the formal methods community. The challenge was initially proposed by the members of the *PL club* at the University of Pennsylvania, in association with collaborators around the world. The *Workshop on Mechanized Metatheory* is the main meeting of researchers participating in the challenge.

NB : une entrée toujours dans cette situation au 24/10/16...

Wikipedia : informations supplémentaires...



Software metric

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **software metric** is a measure of some property of a piece of software or its specifications. Since quantitative measurements are essential in all sciences, there is a continuous effort by computer science practitioners and theoreticians to bring similar approaches to software development. The goal is obtaining objective, reproducible and quantifiable measurements, which may have numerous valuable applications in schedule and budget planning, cost estimation, quality assurance testing, software debugging, software performance optimization, and optimal personnel task assignments.

Contents [hide]

Wikipedia : discussion associée

Article | Discussion | ead | Edit | New section | View history

Talk:Software metric

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This is the talk page for discussing improvements to the Software metric article.

- **This is not a forum for general discussion of the article's subject.**
- **Put new text under old text.** Click here to start a new topic.
- **Please sign and date your posts** by typing four tildes (~~~~).
- **New to Wikipedia?** Welcome! Ask questions, get answers.

- Be polite
- Assume good faith
- Avoid personal attacks
- Be welcoming

Article policies

- No original research
- Neutral point of view
- Verifiability

This article is of interest to the following WikiProjects:

WikiProject Computing **(Rated Stub-class)**

Wikipedia : discussion associée

Assessment [edit]

I'm marking this article as Stub-class for a start, for the low quality of remaining content. But software metrics are important, so the importance is Mid (it could be High indeed). --Blaisorblade (talk) 03:46, 15 July 2008 (UTC)

> Sorry, I meant to mark as such Programming complexity. I've removed the class rating. --Blaisorblade (talk) 03:49, 15 July 2008 (UTC)

SLOC confusion [edit]

I got here from SLOC, where I found a subtle confusion about, or at least a failure to explicitly distinguish between, SLOC as a software metric and as an indirect means of comparing programmer skill (a worker metric?). I see that the same problem exists in this article. Perhaps because the same problem is found in the use of software metrics? It seems to me it would be worth at least drawing an explicit distinction and stating that the two goals are not the same, but are related.

Effort of producing a given program is a separate issue from of comparing different programs (or program fragments or code snippets), one or more of which possibly being imaginary, which perform comparable tasks. Given two

Wikipedia : historique des révisions

Software metric: Revision history

View logs for this page

Browse history

From year (and earlier): 2013 From month (and earlier): all Tag filter:

Go

For any version listed below, click on its date to view it.

For more help, see Help:Page history and Help:Edit summary.

External tools: Revision history statistics · Revision history search · Contributors · User edits · Number of watchers · Page view statistics

(cur) = difference from current version, (prev) = difference from preceding version,

m = minor edit, → = section edit, ← = automatic edit summary

(newest | oldest) View (newer 50 | older 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

Compare selected revisions

- (cur | prev) 13:48, 17 July 2013 Walter Görlitz (talk | contribs) . . (7,185 bytes) (-103) . . *(Clean. See also section should generally not contain items already linked in the article)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 08:21, 17 July 2013 61.16.194.21 (talk) . . (7,288 bytes) (-13) . . *(→Common software measurements)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 13:47, 21 May 2013 Walter Görlitz (talk | contribs) . . (7,301 bytes) **(-749)** . . *(Undid revision 556072632 by 178.190.49.4 (talk) another copyright violation)* (undo)

Wikipedia : historique des révisions

Article | Discussion | Read | Edit | View history

Software metric

(Difference between revisions)

Revision as of 07:50, 24 August 2011 (edit)	Revision as of 08:45, 24 August 2011 (edit) (undo)
115.249.156.102 (talk)	Pm master (talk | contribs)
← Previous edit	*(Reverted to revision 442311757 by EmausBot: rv test edit. using TW)*
	Next edit →
Line 1:	**Line 1:**
A '**Software** metric essential in all sciences, there is a continuous effort by [[computer science]] practitioners and theoreticians to bring similar approaches to software development. The goal is obtaining objective, reproducible and quantifiable measurements, which may have numerous valuable applications in schedule and budget planning, cost estimation, quality assurance testing, software debugging, software performance optimization, and optimal personnel task assignments.	A '''**software** metric''' **is a measure of some property of a piece of [[software]] or its specifications. Since quantitative measurements are** essential in all sciences, there is a continuous effort by [[computer science]] practitioners and theoreticians to bring similar approaches to software development. The goal is obtaining objective, reproducible and quantifiable measurements, which may have numerous valuable applications in schedule and budget planning, cost estimation, quality

Wikipedia : historique des révisions

Article | Discussion | Read | Edit | View history

Software metric

(Difference between revisions)

Revision as of 08:45, 24 August 2011 (edit)	Revision as of 11:10, 24 August 2011 (edit) (undo)
Pm master (talk | contribs)	121.245.163.132 (talk)
(Reverted to revision 442311757 by EmausBot: rv test edit. using TW)	Next edit →
← Previous edit	

Line 1:

- A "'''software metric'''" is a measure of some property of a piece of [[software]] or its specifications. Since quantitative measurements are essential in all sciences, there is a continuous effort by [[computer science]] practitioners and theoreticians to bring similar approaches to software development. The goal is obtaining objective, reproducible and quantifiable measurements, which may have numerous valuable

Line 1:

+ A "iukhn"' is a measure of some property of a piece of [[software]] or its specifications. Since quantitative measurements are essential in all sciences, there is a continuous effort by [[computer science]] practitioners and theoreticians to bring similar approaches to software development. The goal is obtaining objective, reproducible and quantifiable measurements, which may have numerous valuable

Wikipedia : historique des révisions

Article | Discussion | Read | Edit | View history

Software metric

(Difference between revisions)

Revision as of 11:10, 24 August 2011 (edit)
121.245.163.132 (talk)
← Previous edit

Revision as of 11:29, 24 August 2011 (edit) (undo)
Pm master (talk | contribs)
(Reverted to revision 446458017 by Pm master: rv test edit. using TW)
Next edit →

Line 1:

\- A "**iukhn**"' is a measure of some property of a piece of [[software]] or its specifications. Since quantitative measurements are essential in all sciences, there is a continuous effort by [[computer science]] practitioners and theoreticians to bring similar approaches to software development. The goal is obtaining objective, reproducible and quantifiable measurements, which may have numerous valuable

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Wikipedia : parfois sujet à caution

Par exemple, la qualité de l'article sur les *métriques logicielles* était de qualité très faible :

Métrique (logiciel)

Pour les articles homonymes, voir Métrique.

Une **métrique logicielle** est une compilation de mesures issues des propriétés techniques ou fonctionnelles d'un logiciel.

Il est possible de classer les métriques logicielles en trois catégories :

- Maintenance applicative
- Qualité applicative
- Respect des processus de développement

Elles peuvent être simples ou plus complexes. Elles se composent toujours de mesures dites « de base » :

- « Quels pourcentages des spécifications clients ont-ils été traités ? »
  - % de Spécifications traitées = Σ(Règles de gestion codées) * 100 / Σ(Règles de gestion)
- « Quel est l'index de qualité de ce module ? »
  - Index qualité = Σ(Temps passé à coder le module) / Σ(Anomalies détectées pour le module)

Wikipedia : parfois sujet à caution

La qualité de l'article sur les *métriques logicielles* est maintenant meilleur, mais très court :

Métrique (logiciel)

Cet article ne cite pas suffisamment ses sources (novembre 2014).

Si vous disposez d'ouvrages ou d'articles de référence ou si vous connaissez des sites web de qualité traitant du thème abordé ici, merci de compléter l'article en donnant les **références utiles à sa vérifiabilité** et en les liant à la section « Notes et références » (modifier l'article, comment ajouter mes sources ?).

Pour les articles homonymes, voir Métrique.

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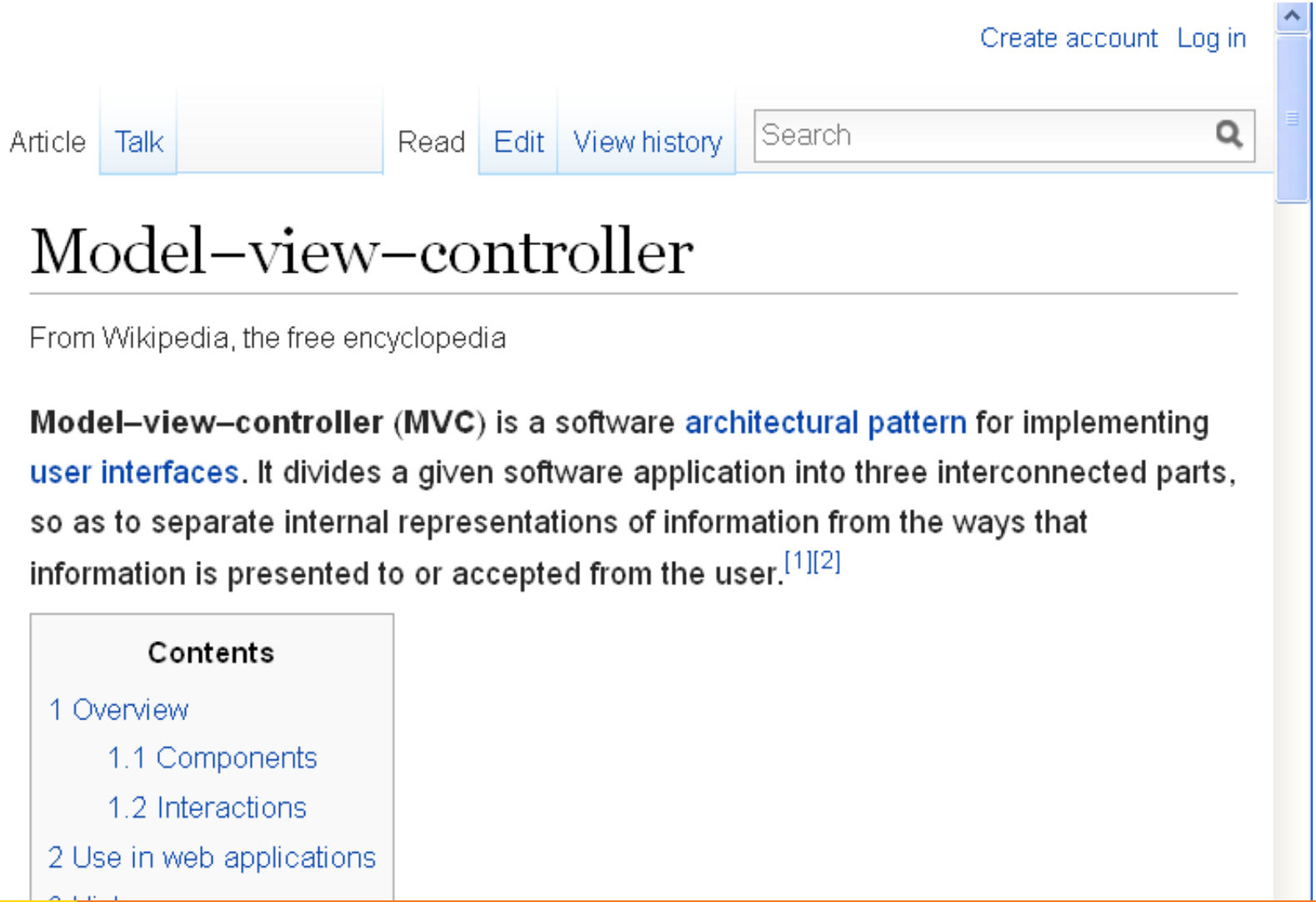
Wikipedia : le cas du MVC

Le cas de l'article sur le *Modèle-Vue-Contrôleur* :
malgré l'importance du sujet, article en anglais très court.

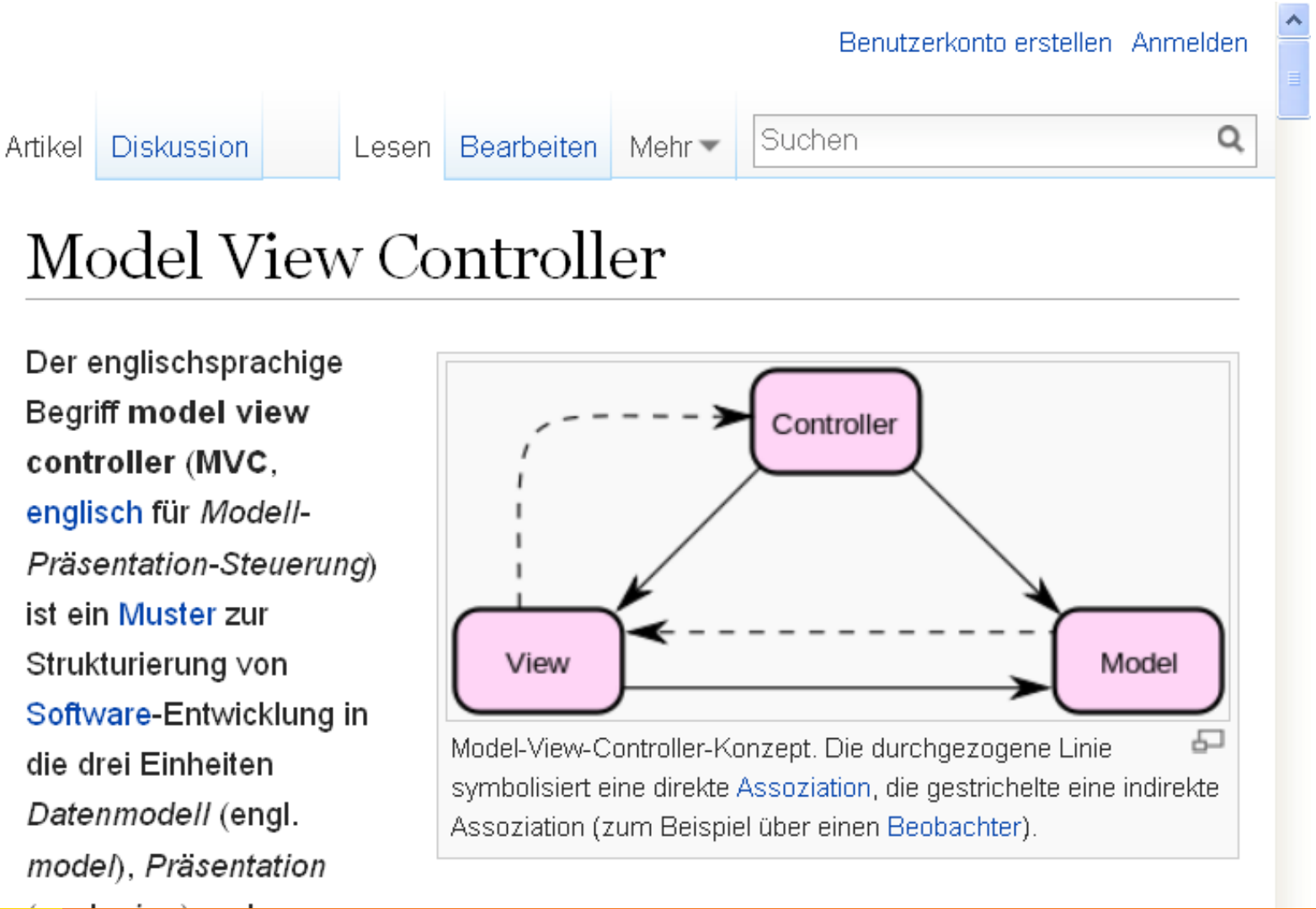


Wikipedia : le cas du MVC

Le cas de l'article sur le *Modèle-Vue-Contrôleur* : en français, article beaucoup plus long.

Wikipedia : le cas du MVC

Le cas de l'article sur le *Modèle-Vue-Contrôleur* : en allemand, article encore plus long...



Wikipedia : le cas du MVC

L'article en anglais sur le MVC a subi en 2012 des révisions importantes (cf. l'historique des révisions) :

- (cur | prev) ○ 23:01, 30 April 2012 Ed Poor (talk | contribs) . . (3,643 bytes) (+24) . . *(Allow me to quote from Martin Fowler, probably our best authority on the topic)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) ○ 22:50, 30 April 2012 Ed Poor (talk | contribs) . . (3,619 bytes) (-3) . . *(Okay, now let's explain what model, view and controller are - and how they work together)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) ○ 22:49, 30 April 2012 Ed Poor (talk | contribs) **m** . . (3,622 bytes) (-129) . . *(Trygve Reenskaug isn't that important, either)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) ○ 22:47, 30 April 2012 Ed Poor (talk | contribs) . . (3,751 bytes) **(-25,553)** . . *(deleting all the stuff which doesn't make sense, having carefully read the entire talk page. We need to start over on this one.)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) ○ 16:02, 30 April 2012 Ed Poor (talk | contribs) **m** . . (29,304 bytes) (+6) . . *(reduce redirect)* (undo)

Wikipedia : le cas du MVC

- (cur | prev) ○ 01:52, 7 June 2012 Ed Poor (talk | contribs) . . (2,115 bytes) (+175) . . *(Best link I've found so far)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) ○ 01:28, 7 June 2012 Ed Poor (talk | contribs) . . (1,940 bytes) (+169) . . *(restore ref)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) ○ 01:27, 7 June 2012 Ed Poor (talk | contribs) . . (1,771 bytes) **(-4,216)** . . *(reducing text again - the given explanation simply is not clear at all - see talk page)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) ○ 19:33, 6 June 2012 24.22.217.162 (talk) . . (5,987 bytes) (+5) . . *(→Use in web applications)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) ○ 19:32, 6 June 2012 24.22.217.162 (talk) . . (5,982 bytes) (+273) . . *(OK you're right, it's pretty bad, got out of control. rewrote it from the smalltalk-80 paper (without mentioning details of smalltalk))* (undo)
- (cur | prev) ○ 18:42, 6 June 2012 24.22.217.162 (talk) . . (5,709 bytes) (-13) . . *(areas of responsibility -> components)* (undo)

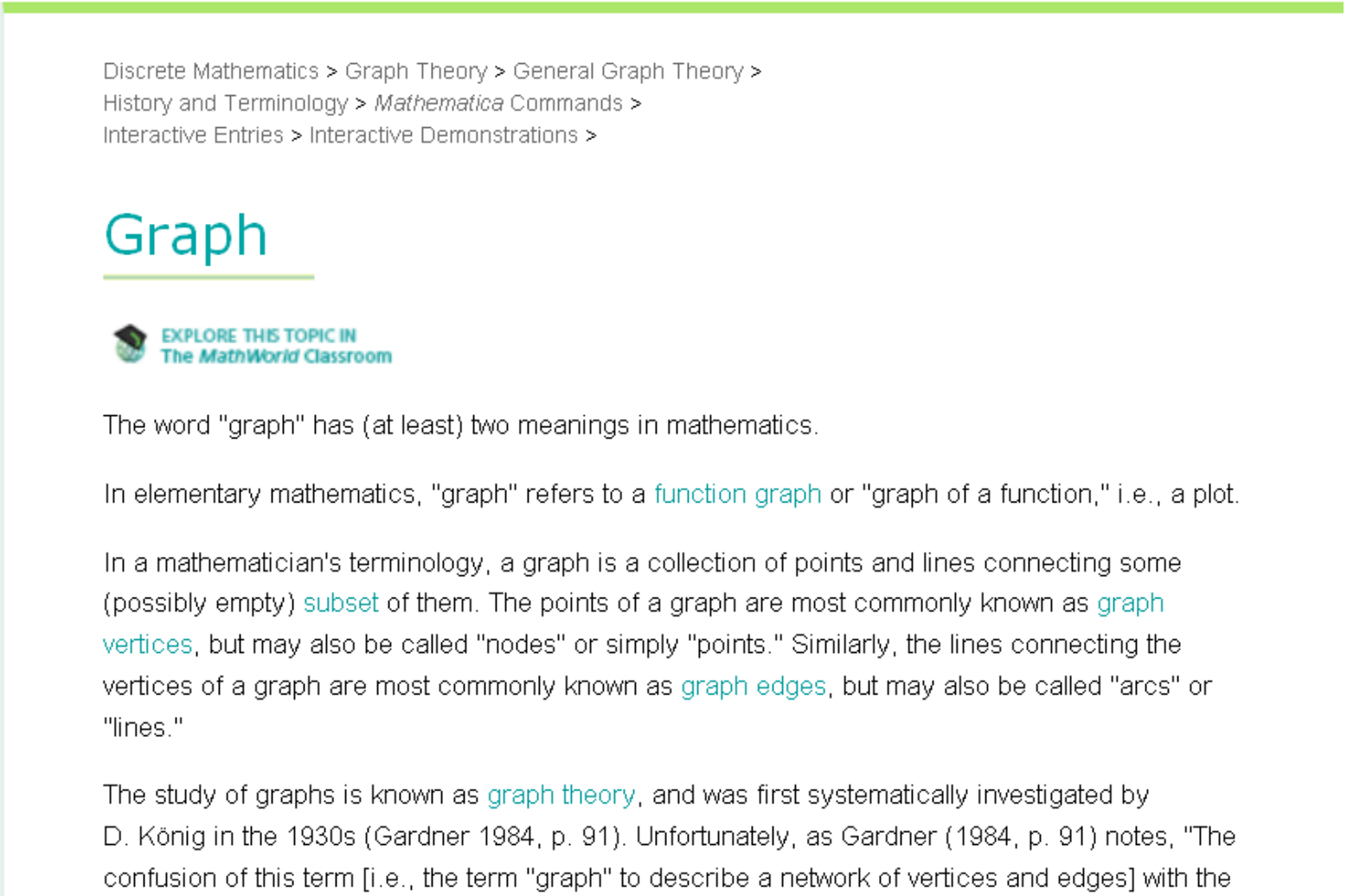
Wikipedia : le cas du MVC

Dernières modifications de l'article en anglais sur le MVC montrent qu'il n'a pas beaucoup augmenté
(et qu'il continue donc à être contrôlé)
(e.g. l'article allemand est de 22500 bytes) :

- (cur | prev) 15:25, 19 October 2016 Guppie (talk | contribs) **m** . . (9,458 bytes) (-21) . . *(Introduction time of WebObjects)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 08:03, 18 October 2016 Dqueeney (talk | contribs) . . (9,479 bytes) (-7) . . (undo)
- (cur | prev) 21:00, 15 October 2016 AnomieBOT (talk | contribs) **m** . . (9,486 bytes) (+90) . . *(Dating maintenance tags: {{Expert}} {{Fact}} {{Refimprove}})* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 18:59, 15 October 2016 2602:306:c445:7409:a9b9:d992:e2a2:9c9b (talk) . . (9,396 bytes) (+84) . . *(wiki style; minor clarif; ref req)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 03:58, 14 October 2016 24.45.120.37 (talk) . . (9,312 bytes) (-14) . . (undo)
- (cur | prev) 03:53, 14 October 2016 24.45.120.37 (talk) . . (9,326 bytes) (+14) . . (undo)
- (cur | prev) 11:19, 12 October 2016 Materialscientist (talk | contribs) **m** . . (9,312 bytes) (-27) . . *(Reverted 2 edits by 122.170.244.62 identified as test/vandalism using STiki)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) 05:18, 12 October 2016 122.170.244.62 (talk) . . (9,339 bytes) (+15) . . *(→Interactions)* (undo)

MathWorld : encyclopédie mathématiques

MathWorld est associé à l'outil Mathematica de calcul formel et de représentations graphiques d'objets mathématiques : `http://mathworld.wolfram.com`



Discrete Mathematics > Graph Theory > General Graph Theory >
History and Terminology > *Mathematica* Commands >
Interactive Entries > Interactive Demonstrations >

Graph

EXPLORE THIS TOPIC IN
The *MathWorld* Classroom

The word "graph" has (at least) two meanings in mathematics.

In elementary mathematics, "graph" refers to a function graph or "graph of a function," i.e., a plot.

In a mathematician's terminology, a graph is a collection of points and lines connecting some (possibly empty) subset of them. The points of a graph are most commonly known as graph vertices, but may also be called "nodes" or simply "points." Similarly, the lines connecting the vertices of a graph are most commonly known as graph edges, but may also be called "arcs" or "lines."

The study of graphs is known as graph theory, and was first systematically investigated by D. König in the 1930s (Gardner 1984, p. 91). Unfortunately, as Gardner (1984, p. 91) notes, "The confusion of this term [i.e., the term "graph" to describe a network of vertices and edges] with the

MathWorld : encyclopédie mathématiques

Articles de MathWorld ont des bibliographies et ils sont souvent signés :

REFERENCES:

Bogomolny, A. "Graph Puzzles." http://www.cut-the-knot.org/do_you_know/graphs2.shtml.

Fujii, J. N. *Puzzles and Graphs.* Washington, DC: National Council of Teachers, 1966.

Gardner, M. *The Sixth Book of Mathematical Games from Scientific American.* Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, p. 91, 1984.

Pappas, T. "Networks." *The Joy of Mathematics.* San Carlos, CA: Wide World Publ./Tetra, pp. 126-127, 1989.

Read, R. C. and Wilson, R. J. *Atlas of Graphs.* Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Sloane, N. J. A. and Plouffe, S. Figure M1253 in *The Encyclopedia of Integer Sequences.* San Diego: Academic Press, 1995.

Weisstein, E. W. "Books about Graph Theory." http://www.ericweisstein.com/encyclopedias/books/GraphTheory.html.

Wilson, J. C. *On the Traversing of Geometrical Figures.* Oxford, England: Oxford University Press, 1905.

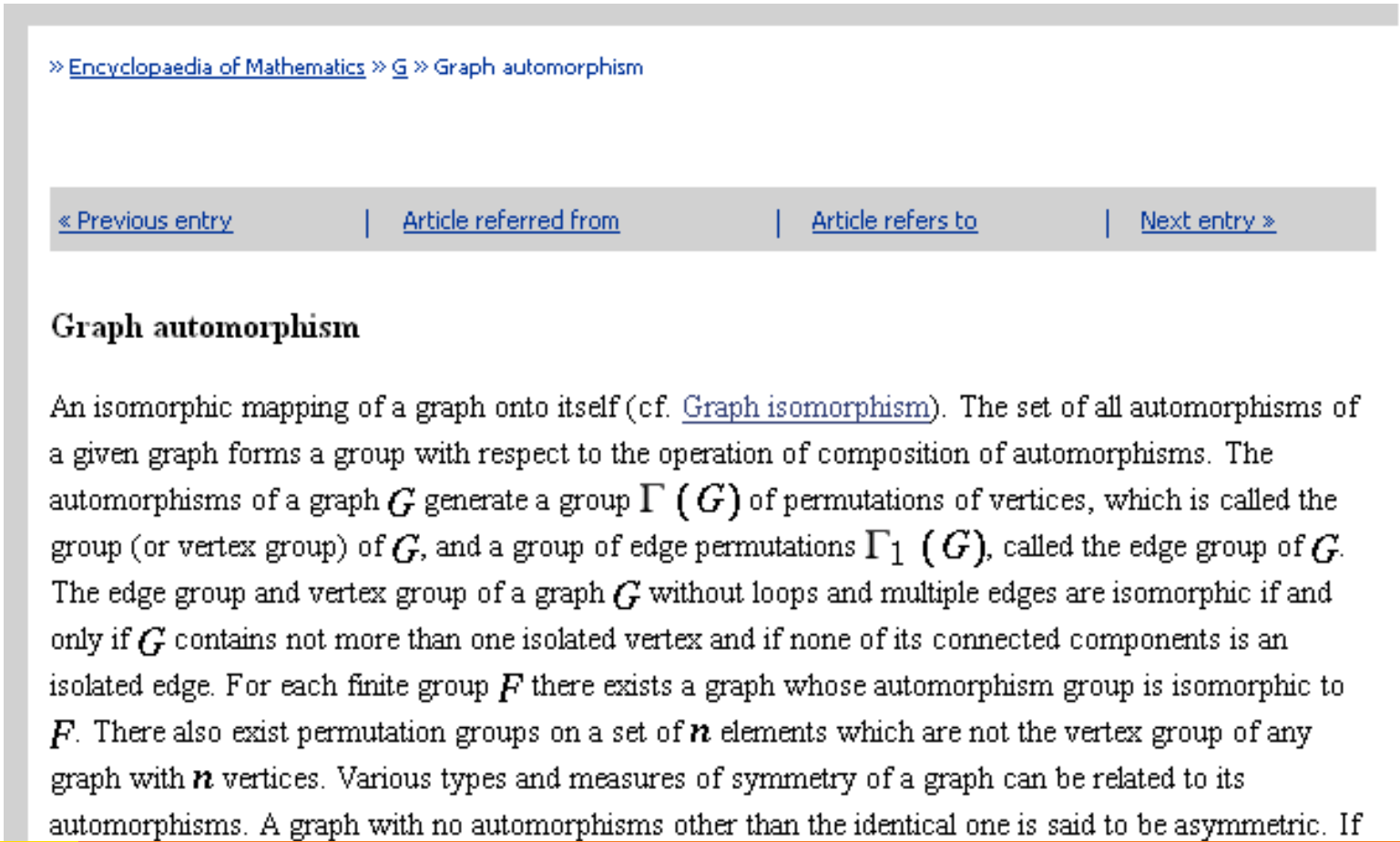
CITE THIS AS:

Weisstein, Eric W. "Graph." From *MathWorld*--A Wolfram Web Resource. http://mathworld.wolfram.com/Graph.html

Encyclopaedia of Mathematics

Articles de l'"**Encyclopaedia of Mathematics**", édité par M. Hazewinkel, disponible en livre chez Springer, bibliographies, et articles signés :

`http://eom.springer.de`.



» Encyclopaedia of Mathematics » G » Graph automorphism

« Previous entry | Article referred from | Article refers to | Next entry »

Graph automorphism

An isomorphic mapping of a graph onto itself (cf. Graph isomorphism). The set of all automorphisms of a given graph forms a group with respect to the operation of composition of automorphisms. The automorphisms of a graph G generate a group $\Gamma(G)$ of permutations of vertices, which is called the group (or vertex group) of G, and a group of edge permutations $\Gamma_1(G)$, called the edge group of G. The edge group and vertex group of a graph G without loops and multiple edges are isomorphic if and only if G contains not more than one isolated vertex and if none of its connected components is an isolated edge. For each finite group F there exists a graph whose automorphism group is isomorphic to F. There also exist permutation groups on a set of n elements which are not the vertex group of any graph with n vertices. Various types and measures of symmetry of a graph can be related to its automorphisms. A graph with no automorphisms other than the identical one is said to be asymmetric. If

4. **Construction d'une bibliographie.**

Construire une bibliographie

Lors de la construction d'une bibliographie :

- **Donner priorité aux références à des types de publication de niveau le plus élevé possible**, et donc en particulier :
  - User avec parcimonie des entrées de type "URL".
  - Ne faire apparaître qu'exceptionnellement des référence à des sites comme Wikipédia.
- **Donner priorité aux références qui font apparaître des auteurs, des universités, des organismes**.
- **Citer à bon escient**. Par ex. ne pas faire apparaître de références à des livres trop généraux sur des sujets trop généraux...

Bibliographie : format des entrées

Dans une bibliographie : **format de citation à respecter et intégration de *toutes* les informations des références** :

- **Livre** : B.W. Kernighan et R. Pike. The Practice of Programming. Addison-Wesley. 1999.
- **Article** : Noam Chomsky. Three models for the description of language, Transac. on Information Theory, volume 2, pp. 113-124, 1956.
- **Rapport technique** : Mark Kantrowitz. Bibliography of Research in Natural Language Generation, Technical Report CMU-CS-93-216, Carnegie Mellon University, November 1993.
- **Internet Site** : M. Cline. What the heck is a functionoid, and why would I use one ?, 2006, C++ FAQ Lite, nb. 33.13, `<URL:http://www.parashift.com/c++-faq-lite/functionoids.html>` (Accessed 20 October 2014).

Bibliographie : format des entrées

Si doute, prendre exemple sur des bibliographies existantes :

[40] R.C. Penner. A construction of pseudo-Anosov homeomorphisms. *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.*, 310(1):179–197, 1988.

[41] R.C. Penner and J.L. Harer. *Combinatorics of train tracks*, volume 125 of *Annals of Mathematics Studies*. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 1992.

[42] M. Quéffelec. *Substitution dynamical systems—spectral analysis*, volume 1294 of *Lecture Notes in Mathematics*. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, second edition, 2010.

[43] G. Rauzy. Échanges d'intervalles et transformations induites. *Acta Arith.*, 34(4):315–328, 1979.

[44] G. Rauzy. Suites à termes dans un alphabet fini. In *Seminar on number theory, 1982–1983 (Talence, 1982/1983)*, pages Exp. No. 25, 16. Univ. Bordeaux I, 1983.

[45] G. Rote. Sequences with subword complexity $2n$. *J. of Number Theory*, 46(2):196–213, 1994.

[46] G. Rozenberg and A. Salomaa. *The mathematical theory of L systems*, volume 90 of *Pure and Applied Mathematics*. Academic Press, New York, 1980.

[47] C. Series. Symbolic dynamics for geodesic flows. *Acta Math.*, 146(1-2):103–128, 1981.

[48] C. Series. Geometrical Markov coding of geodesics on surfaces of constant negative curvature. *Ergodic Theory Dynam. Systems*, 6(4):601–625, 1986.

[49] W.P. Thurston. The geometry and topology of three-manifolds (Princeton University Lecture Notes) (Electronic version 1.1 – march 2002). `http://library.msri.org/books/gt3m`, 1980. [Accessed July 2012].

Bibliographie : format des entrées

Si doute, prendre exemple sur des bibliographies existantes :

[13] B.H. Liskov and J.M. Wing, "A Behavioral Notion of Subtyping," *ACM Trans. Programming Languages and Systems, (TOPLAS)*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 1811-1841, Nov. 1994.

[14] B.H. Liskov and J.M. Wing, "Specifications and Their Use in Defining Subtypes," *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, vol. 967, pp. 245-267, 1995.

[15] R. Milner, "An Algebraic Definition of Simulation between Programs," *Proc. Second Int'l Joint Conf. Artificial Intelligence*, pp. 481-489, Sept. 1971.

[16] R. Milner, *A Calculus of Communicating Systems*. Berlin: Springer Verlag, vol. 92, 1980.

[17] O. Nierstasz, "Regular Types for Active Objects," *Object-Oriented Software Composition*, New York: Prentice Hall, pp. 99-121, 1995.

[18] A. Pnueli, "Linear and Branching Structures in the Semantics and Logics of Reactive Systems," *Proc. 12th Int'l Colloquium Automata, Languages and Programming*, pp. 15-32, 1985.

[19] J. Rumbaugh, I. Jacobson, and G. Booch, *The Unified Modeling Language Reference Manual*. Addison-Wesley, 1999.

Bibliographie : format des entrées URL

The standard format for a Web citation is:

<author's name> <title of document> <<URL>> <date of document> (Accessed <date accessed>)

- Use the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) to identify the source of the material, as specified in the standards document **RFC1738**. This begins with a code for the type of access involved ("http://", "ftp://", "gopher://", etc.). The appendix to RFC1738 suggests that URLs in citations should be prefixed with "URL:" and surrounded by angle brackets; for example:

  <URL:http://www.bbc.co.uk/tv/>

  However, including the "URL:" prefix seems ugly and unnecessary, as the angle brackets and access code suffice to identify the code as a URL, and nobody follows this advice.
- If the accessed document is dated internally, use that date for the citation. If there is no date given, use the date at which it was first accessed (prefixed by "Accessed" in parentheses, as shown above). Optionally, give both (for example, if you have any reason to think the document may have been amended since its nominal date of creation).
- Give filenames as you first encountered them, including suffixes indicating compressed format, such as "gz" or "zip".
- Take care to preserve case in network server directories and filenames, as it is usually significant.
- You may break URLs across lines, but if possible arrange for breaks to occur only at punctuation separators (but not on hyphens, and don't ever *add* hyphens).

(dans : http ://www.worldwidewords.org/articles/citation.htm)

Création/gestion de bibliographies

- Si LaTeX est utilisé, la bibliographie peut être **réalisée avec l'outil** `bibtex`.
- **Exemples d'entrées dans un fichier** `bibtex` :

```
@Article{Chom56,
  author =        {Chomsky, N.},
  title =         {Three models for the description of language},
  journal =       {Transac. on Information Theory},
  year =          1956,
  volume =        2,
  pages =         {113--124}}

@TechReport{Kan93,
  author =        {Kantrowitz, M.},
  title =         {Biblio. of Research in
                   Natural Language Generation},
  institution =   {Carnegie Mellon University},
  year =          1993,
  number =        {CMU-CS-93-216},
  month =         {November}}
```

- **Fichiers** `bibtex` ASCII ont une extension ".`bib`".

Création/gestion de bibliographies

- **Occurences des références** `bibtex` dans un source LaTeX (le fichier bibtex est ici de nom `program.bib`) :

```
\documentclass[]{report}
\usepackage[latin1]{inputenc}
\bibliographystyle{alpha}

\begin{document}
  Citons par exemple : \cite{Chom56,Kan93}.

\bibliography{program}
\end{document}
```

- **Compilation du fichier précédent** avec la suite de commandes :

```
latex <nom>;
bibtex <nom>;
latex <nom>;
latex <nom>
```

Création/gestion de bibliographies

Résultat de bibliographie pour l'exemple précédent :

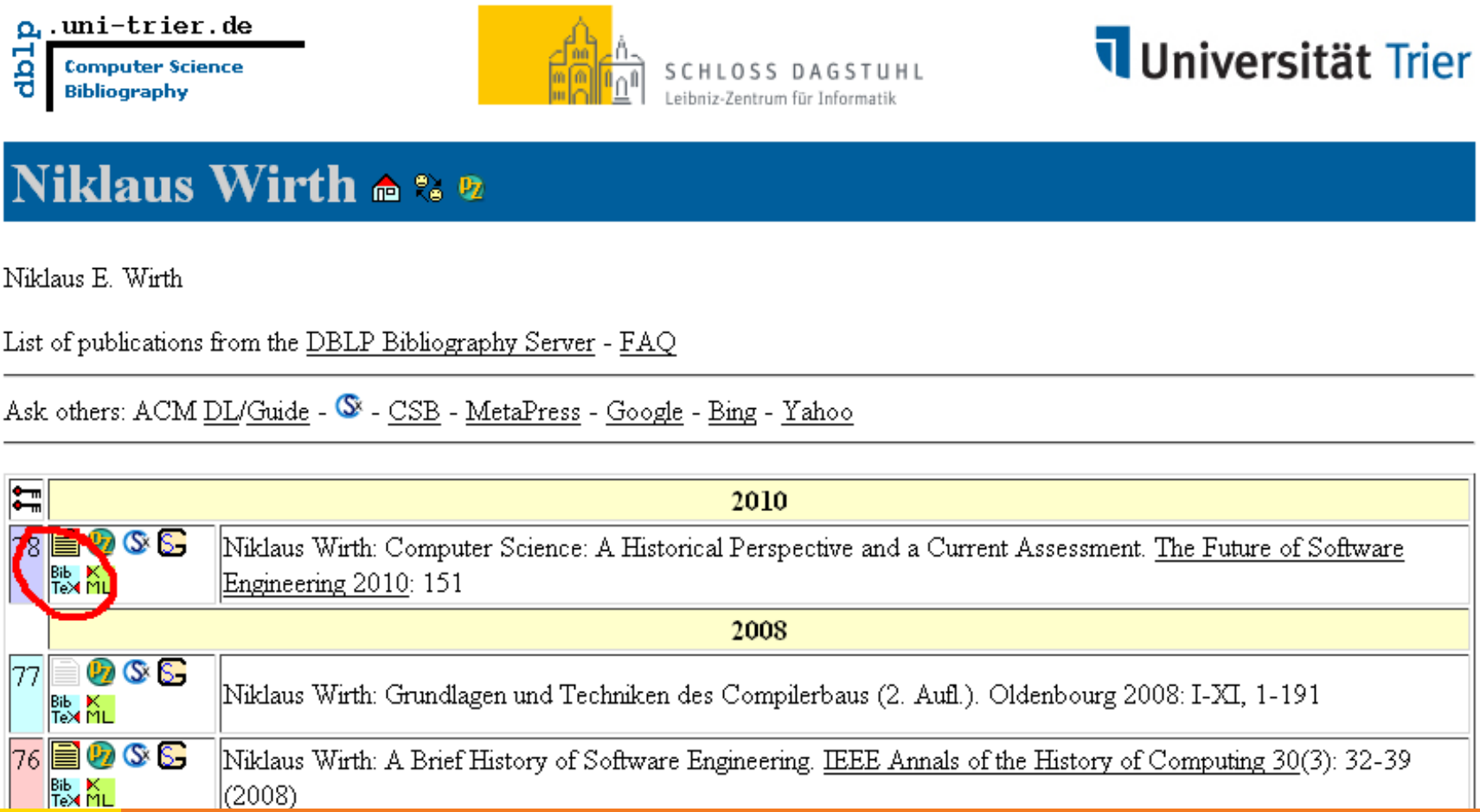
Bibliographie

[Cho56] N. Chomsky. Three models for the description of language. *Transac. on Information Theory*, 2 :113–124, 1956.

[Kan93] M. Kantrowitz. Bibliography of research in natural language generation. Technical Report CMU-CS-93-216, Carnegie Mellon University, November 1993.

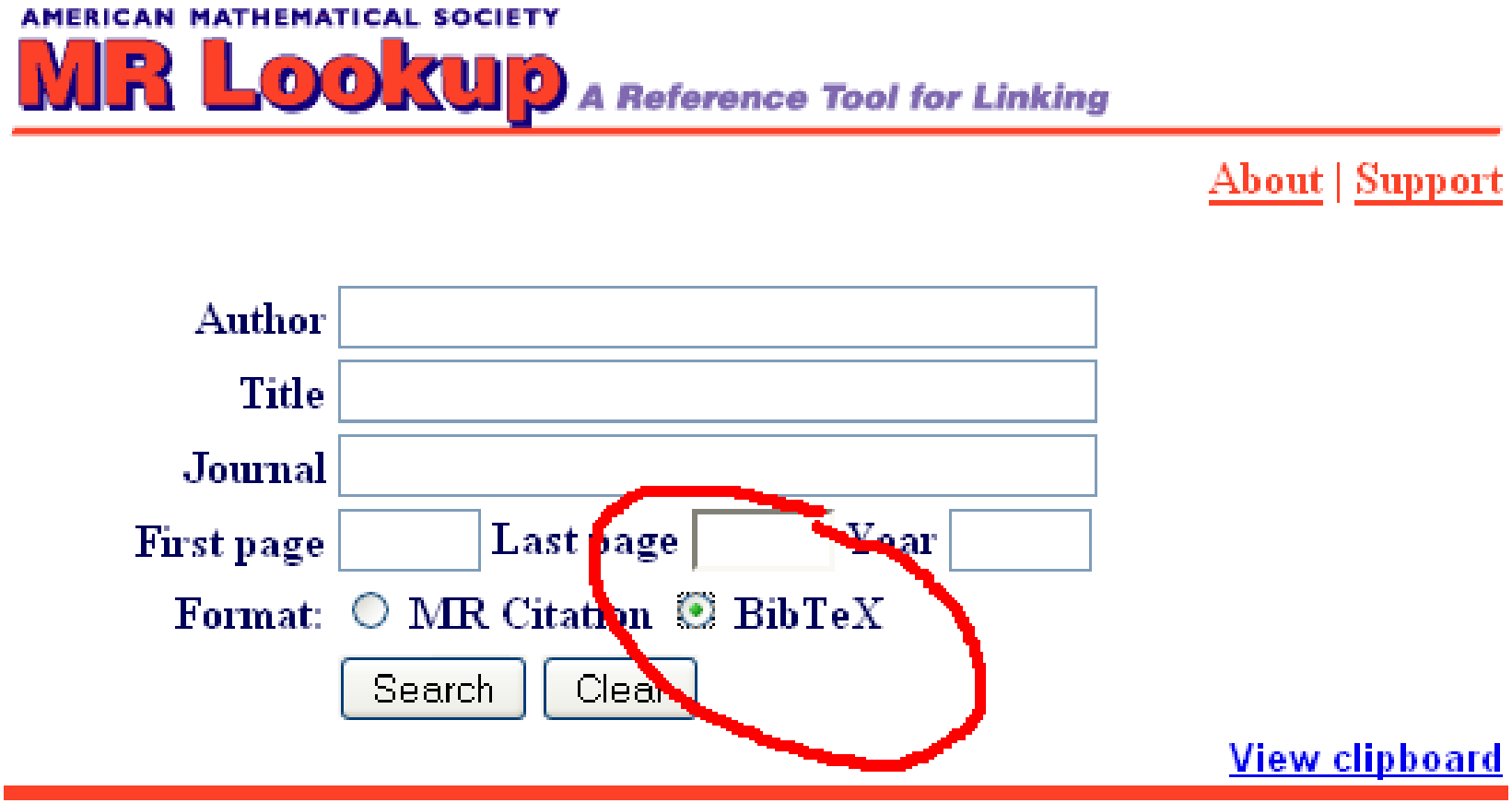
Récupérer les entrées `bibtex`

Il existe plusieurs sites bibliographiques qui proposent **les entrées bibtex prêtes à l'emploi**. Par ex. DBLP, `www.informatik.uni-trier.de/~ley/db/` :



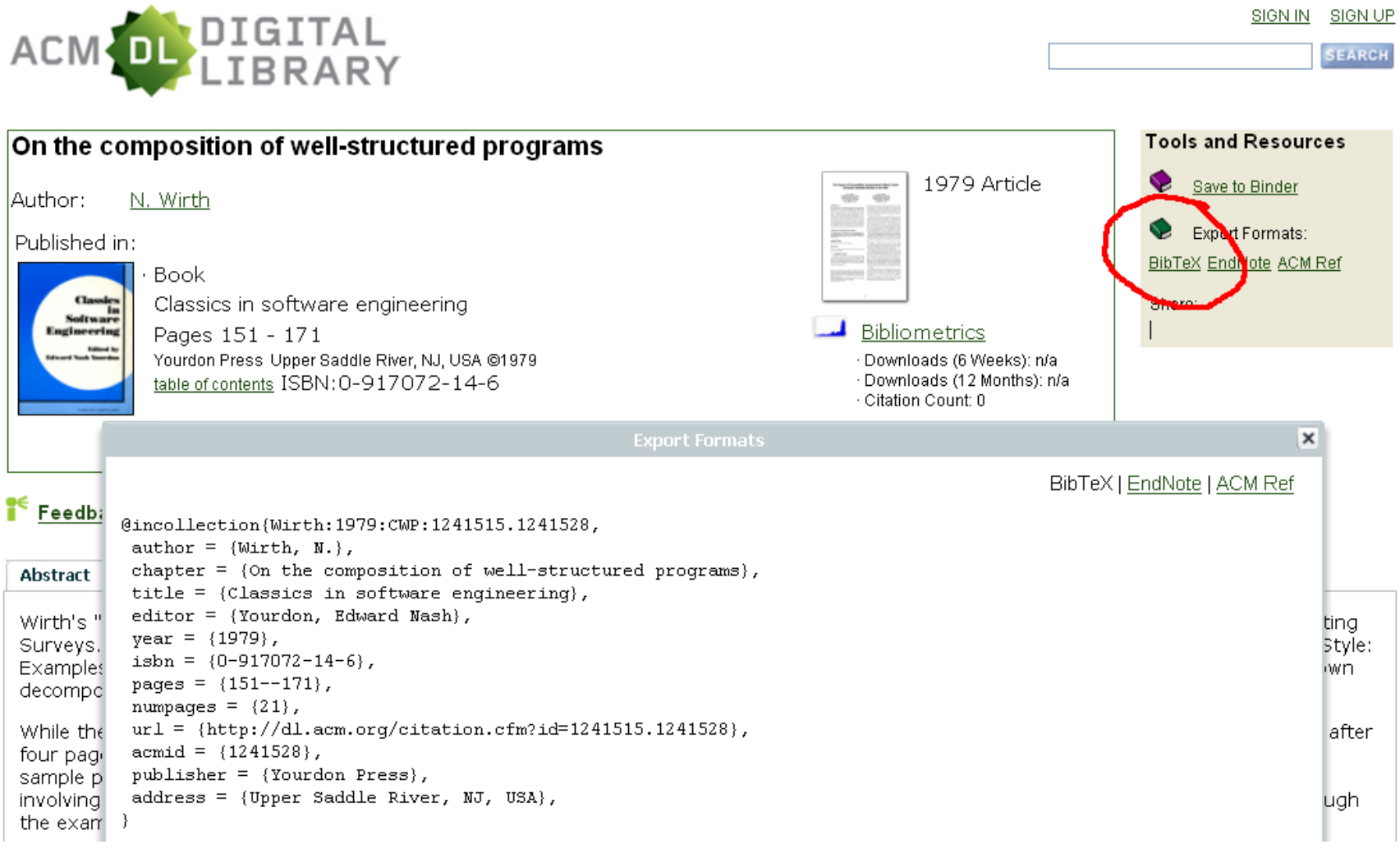
Récupérer les entrées `bibtex`

Entrées bibtex avec l'AMS : `www.ams.org/mrlookup`



Récupérer les entrées `bibtex`

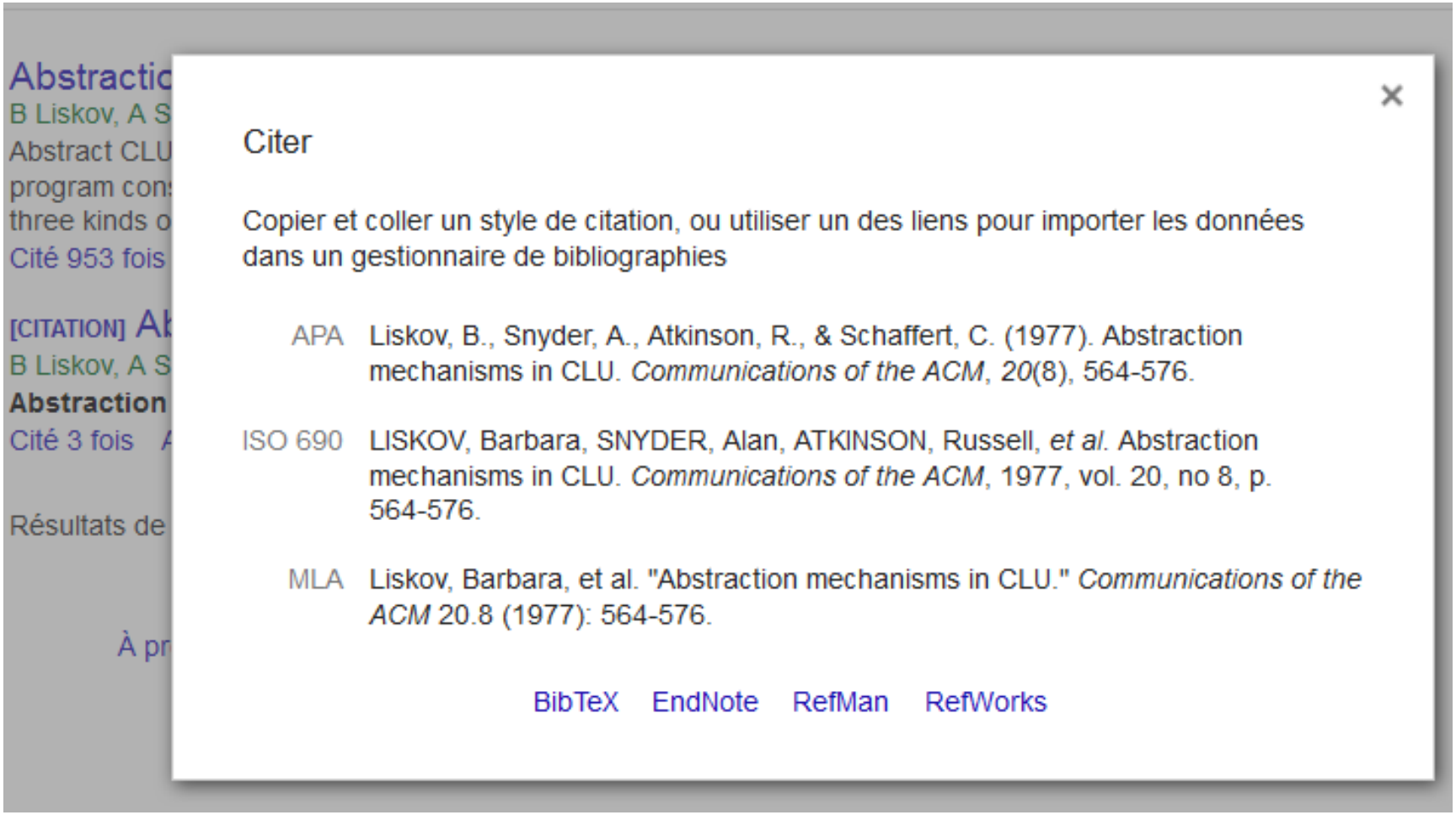
Entrées bibtex avec l'ACM : `http://dl.acm.org`



Récupérer les entrées `bibtex`

Entrées bibtex avec Google Scholar :

`http://scholar.google.com`



Résumé du cours

1. **Publications scientifiques** : évaluation, contrôle de qualité, hiérarchisation des sources.
2. **Techniques d'exploitation des bibliographies et des indexes de citations**.
3. **Techniques de documentation sur internet**.
4. **Construction d'une bibliographie, ou comment bien citer**.