

کارگاه آموزشی
مدیریت اطلاعات علمی و منابع الکترونیکی
روتنس‌های بافتن اطلاعات در وب در فرایند پژوهش

حسن بشیری

آموزشکده فنی و حرفه‌ای

اردیبهشت‌ماه ۱۳۹۵

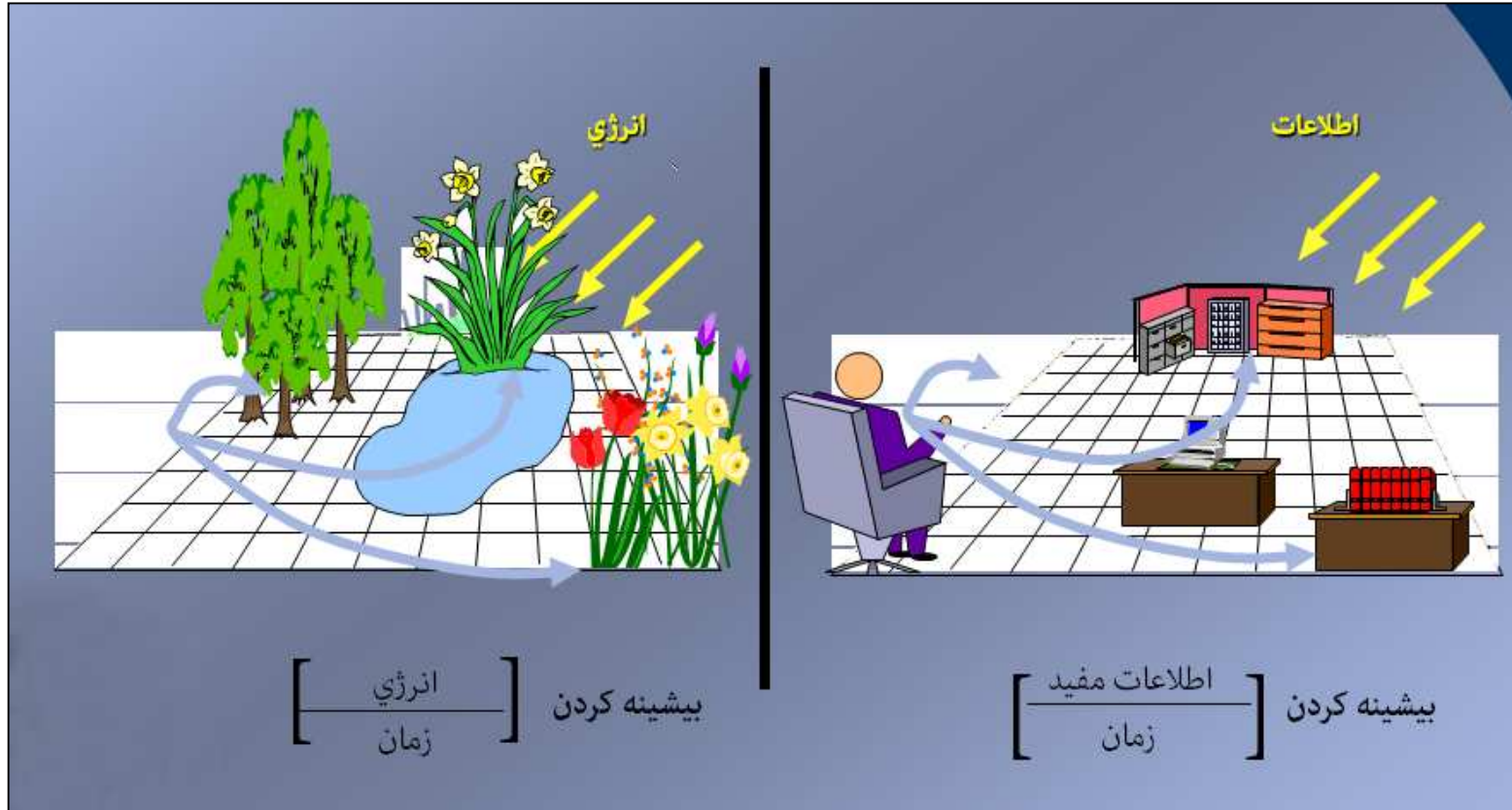
هدف دوره

- آشنایی با روش‌های مدیریت منابع الکترونیکی در پژوهش
 - مبانی اینترنت و منابع اطلاعاتی
 - ابزارهای جستجو در وب
- کاربرد برخی ابزارهای پژوهش
 - شیوه‌های موثر جستجو کردن در وب
 - سازماندهی منابع الکترونیکی در کامپیوتر
 - کار با ابزار Microsoft Word
 - کار با ابزار EndNote

موضوعات مورد بحث

- اینترنت و بزرگی آن (درک درستی از چیزی که در آن جستجو می‌کنیم)
- شیوه کارکرد موتورهای جستجو (درک درستی از ابزاری که با آن جستجو می‌کنیم)
- ضرورت استفاده از روش‌های دیگر برای یافتن اطلاعات در وب

نیاز اطلاعاتی

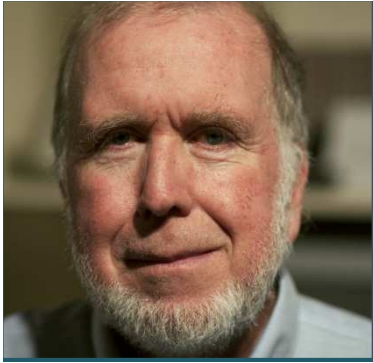


داستان اینترنت

- کامپیوترها و شبکه‌سازی آنها
- به اشتراک‌گذاری منابع سخت‌افزاری/نرم‌افزاری و اطلاعاتی
- مرکز CERN، Tim Berners-Lee
- صفحات HTML و ساختار گرافی وب



- پروپوزال نوشته شده
- اولین نمونه انجام شده



بزرگی اینترنت

- "The Web holds about a trillion pages. The human brain holds about 100 billion neurons," Kelly writes in his 2010 book *"What Technology Wants"*.

- گروه World Wide Web Foundation به رهبری Tim Berners-Lee و حمایت یک میلیون دلاری شرکت گوگل برای یافتن دقیق بزرگی اینترنت پژوهشی را آغاز کرده‌اند.
- اما تحلیل آماری از ...



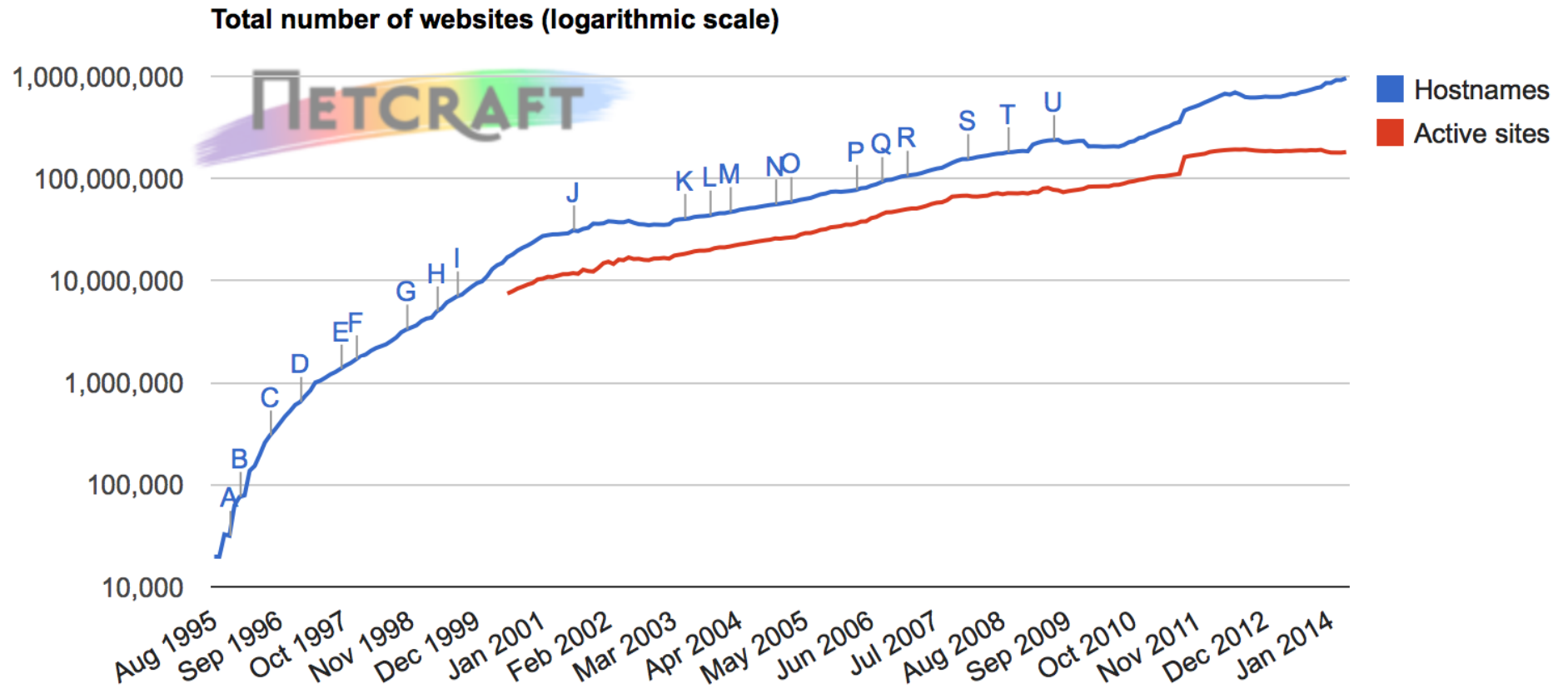
منبع: نتایج پژوهش‌های گوگل (۲۰۱۶)

Year (June)	Websites	Change	Internet Users	Users per Website	Websites launched
2014	968,882,453	44%	2,925,249,355*	3	
2013	672,985,183	-3%	2,756,198,420	4	
2012	697,089,489	101%	2,518,453,530	4	
2011	346,004,403	67%	2,282,955,130	7	
2010	206,956,723	-13%	2,045,865,660	10	Pinterest
2009	238,027,855	38%	1,766,206,240	7	
2008	172,338,726	41%	1,571,601,630	9	Dropbox
2007	121,892,559	43%	1,373,327,790	11	Tumblr
2006	85,507,314	32%	1,160,335,280	14	Twtrr
2005	64,780,617	26%	1,027,580,990	16	YouTube, Reddit
2004	51,611,646	26%	910,060,180	18	Thefacebook, Flickr
2003	40,912,332	6%	778,555,680	19	WordPress, LinkedIn
2002	38,760,373	32%	662,663,600	17	
2001	29,254,370	71%	500,609,240	17	Wikipedia
2000	17,087,182	438%	413,425,190	24	Baidu
1999	3,177,453	32%	280,866,670	88	PayPal
1998	2,410,067	116%	188,023,930	78	Google
1997	1,117,255	334%	120,758,310	108	Yandex
1996	257,601	996%	77,433,860	301	
1995	23,500	758%	44,838,900	1,908	Altavista, Amazon, AuctionWeb
1994	2,738	2006%	25,454,590	9,297	Yahoo
1993	130	1200%	14,161,570	108,935	
1992	10	900%			
Aug. 1991	1				World Wide Web Project

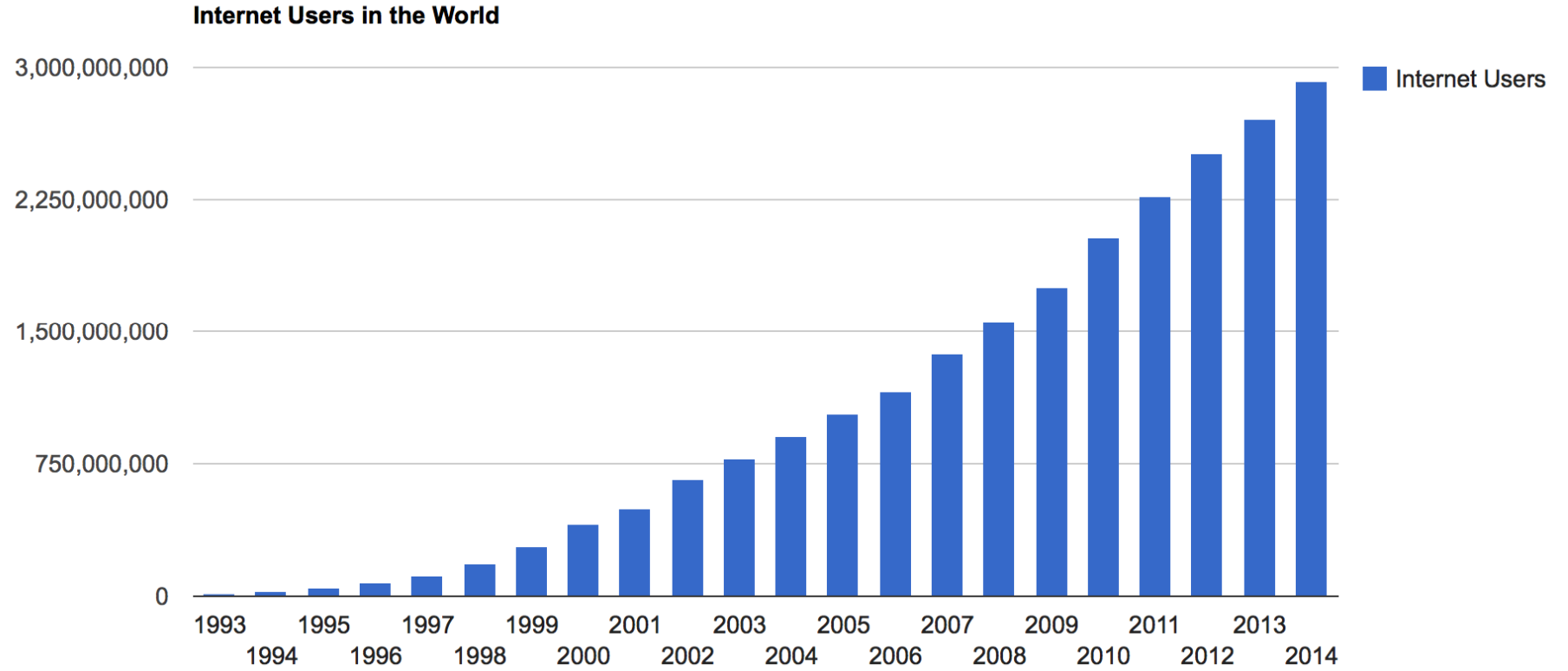
* estimate for July 1, 2014

Note: Each year's data for "Websites" refers to the total number at the end of June (mid-year)
Source: *NetCraft and Internet Live Stats* (elaboration of data by *Matthew Gray of MIT and Hobbes' Internet Timeline and Pingdom*)

تعداد وبسایتهای (ادامه)



تعداد کاربران اینترنت (به تفکیک سال)



تعداد کاربران اینترنت (به تفکیک کشور)

Internet Users by Country (2016)

#	Country	Internet Users (2016)	Penetration (% of Pop)	Population (2016)	Non-Users (internetless)	Users 1 Year Change (%)	Internet Users 1 Year Change	Population 1 Y Change
1	China	721,434,547	52.2 %	1,382,323,332	660,888,785	2.2 %	15,520,515	0.46 %
2	India	462,124,989	34.8 %	1,326,801,576	864,676,587	30.5 %	108,010,242	1.2 %
3	U.S.	286,942,362	88.5 %	324,118,787	37,176,425	1.1 %	3,229,955	0.73 %
4	Brazil	139,111,185	66.4 %	209,567,920	70,456,735	5.1 %	6,753,879	0.83 %
5	Japan	115,111,595	91.1 %	126,323,715	11,212,120	0.1 %	117,385	-0.2 %
6	Russia	102,258,256	71.3 %	143,439,832	41,181,576	0.3 %	330,067	-0.01 %
7	Nigeria	86,219,965	46.1 %	186,987,563	100,767,598	5 %	4,124,967	2.63 %
8	Germany	71,016,605	88 %	80,682,351	9,665,746	0.6 %	447,557	-0.01 %
9	U.K.	60,273,385	92.6 %	65,111,143	4,837,758	0.9 %	555,411	0.61 %
10	Mexico	58,016,997	45.1 %	128,632,004	70,615,007	2.1 %	1,182,988	1.27 %
11	France	55,860,330	86.4 %	64,668,129	8,807,799	1.4 %	758,852	0.42 %
12	Indonesia	53,236,719	20.4 %	260,581,100	207,344,381	6.5 %	3,232,544	1.17 %
13	Viet Nam	49,063,762	52 %	94,444,200	45,380,438	3.3 %	1,564,346	1.07 %
14	Turkey	46,196,720	58 %	79,622,062	33,425,342	5.1 %	2,242,750	1.22 %
15	Philippines	44,478,808	43.5 %	102,250,133	57,771,325	4.4 %	1,855,574	1.54 %
16	South Korea	43,274,132	85.7 %	50,503,933	7,229,801	1.2 %	522,375	0.42 %
17	Italy	39,211,518	65.6 %	59,801,004	20,589,486	1.7 %	666,922	0.01 %
18	Iran	39,149,103	48.9 %	80,043,146	40,894,043	7.7 %	2,784,831	1.18 %

تعداد کاربران اینترنت (به تفکیک کشور)

Rank	Country	Internet Users	1 Year Growth %	1 Year User Growth	Total Country Population	1 Yr Population Change (%)	Penetration (% of Pop. with Internet)	Country's share of World Population	Country's share of World Internet Users
21	Poland	25,666,238	2%	571,136	38,220,543	0.01%	67.15%	0.53%	0.88%
22	Colombia	25,660,725	7%	1,739,108	48,929,706	1.26%	52.44%	0.68%	0.88%
23	Argentina	24,973,660	7%	1,600,722	41,803,125	0.86%	59.74%	0.58%	0.86%
24	South Africa	24,909,854	14%	3,022,362	53,139,528	0.69%	46.88%	0.73%	0.85%
25	Iran	22,200,708	9%	1,850,445	78,470,222	1.32%	28.29%	1.08%	0.76%
26	Australia	21,176,595	9%	1,748,054	23,630,169	1.23%	89.62%	0.33%	0.73%
27	Morocco	20,207,154	10%	1,851,335	33,492,909	1.47%	60.33%	0.46%	0.69%
28	Pakistan	20,073,929	9%	1,731,250	185,132,926	1.64%	10.84%	2.56%	0.69%
29	Thailand	19,386,154	8%	1,438,018	67,222,972	0.32%	28.84%	0.93%	0.66%
30	Saudi Arabia	17,397,179	11%	1,656,942	29,369,428	1.88%	59.24%	0.41%	0.60%

جولای ۲۰۱۴

نیاز اطلاعاتی برای سوال / پژوهش
یافتن اطلاعات در زمان مناسب:
مساله این است؟

یافتن اطلاع در کتاب

- مطالعه همه کتاب

Other tree representations

We sometimes represent rooted trees in other ways. In Chapter 6, for example, we represented a heap, which is based on a complete binary tree, by a single array plus an index. The trees that appear in Chapter 21 are traversed only toward the root, so only the parent pointers are present; there are no pointers to children. Many other schemes are possible. Which scheme is best depends on the application.

Exercises

10.4-1

Draw the binary tree rooted at index 6 that is represented by the following fields.

index	key	left	right
1	12	7	3
2	15	8	NIL
3	4	10	NIL
4	10	5	9
5	2	NIL	NIL
6	18	1	4
7	7	NIL	NIL
8	14	6	2
9	21	NIL	NIL
10	5	NIL	NIL

10.4-2

Write an $O(n)$ -time recursive procedure that, given an n -node binary tree, prints out the key of each node in the tree.

10.4-3

Write an $O(n)$ -time nonrecursive procedure that, given an n -node binary tree, prints out the key of each node in the tree. Use a stack as an auxiliary data structure.

10.4-4

Write an $O(n)$ -time procedure that prints all the keys of an arbitrary rooted tree with n nodes, where the tree is stored using the left-child, right-sibling representation.

10.4-5 *

Write an $O(n)$ -time nonrecursive procedure that, given an n -node binary tree, prints out the key of each node. Use no more than constant extra space outside of the tree itself and do not modify the tree, even temporarily, during the procedure.

یافتن اطلاع در کتاب (ادامه)

II *Sorting and Order Statistics*

Introduction 123

6 Heapsort 127

- 6.1 Heaps 127
- 6.2 Maintaining the heap property 130
- 6.3 Building a heap 132
- 6.4 The heapsort algorithm 135
- 6.5 Priority queues 138

7 Quicksort 145

- 7.1 Description of quicksort 145
- 7.2 Performance of quicksort 149
- 7.3 A randomized version of quicksort 153
- 7.4 Analysis of quicksort 155

8 Sorting in Linear Time 165

- 8.1 Lower bounds for sorting 165
- 8.2 Counting sort 168
- 8.3 Radix sort 170
- 8.4 Bucket sort 174

9 Medians and Order Statistics 183

- 9.1 Minimum and maximum 184
- 9.2 Selection in expected linear time 185
- 9.3 Selection in worst-case linear time 189

III *Data Structures*

Introduction 197

10 Elementary Data Structures 200

- 10.1 Stacks and queues 200
 - 10.2 Linked lists 204
 - 10.3 Implementing pointers and objects 209
-

● مراجعه به فهرست مطالب

یافتن اطلاع در کتاب (ادامه)

1152

Index

convex function, 1109
convex hull, 947–957, 964 pr.
convex layers, 962 pr.
convex polygon, 939 ex.
convex set, 650 ex.
convolution (\otimes), 825
convolution theorem, 837
copy instruction, 22
correctness of an algorithm, 6
countably infinite set, 1073
counter, *see* binary counter
counting, 1094–1100
 probabilistic, 118 pr.
counting sort, 168–170
 in radix sort, 172
COUNTING-SORT, 168
coupon collector's problem, 110
cover
 path, 692 pr.
 by a subset, 1034
 vertex, 1006, 1024, 1040–1043
coverical, 942
credit, 410
critical edge, 662
critical path, 594
cross edge, 546
crossing a cut, 563
cross product (\times), 934
cryptosystem, 881–887
cubic spline, 767 pr.

DAG-SHORTEST-PATHS, 592
 d -ary heap, 143 pr.
 in shortest-paths algorithms, 641 pr.
data-movement instructions, 22
data structure, 8, 197–318, 431–522
 AA-trees, 301
 augmentation of, 302–318
 AVL trees, 296 pr.
 binary search trees, 253–272
 binomial heaps, 455–475
 bit vectors, 222 ex.
 B-trees, 434–454
 deques, 204 ex.
 dictionaries, 197
 direct-address tables, 222–223
 for disjoint sets, 498–522
 for dynamic graphs, 433
 dynamic sets, 197–199
 dynamic trees, 432
 exponential search trees, 182, 433
 Fibonacci heaps, 476–497
 fusion trees, 182, 433
 hash tables, 224–229
 heaps, 127–144
 interval trees, 311–317
 k -neighbor trees, 301
 linked lists, 204–209
 order-statistic trees, 302–308
 persistent, 294 pr., 432
 potential of, 413

- تبدیل نیاز اطلاعاتی
به کلید واژه و
- رجوع به نمایه

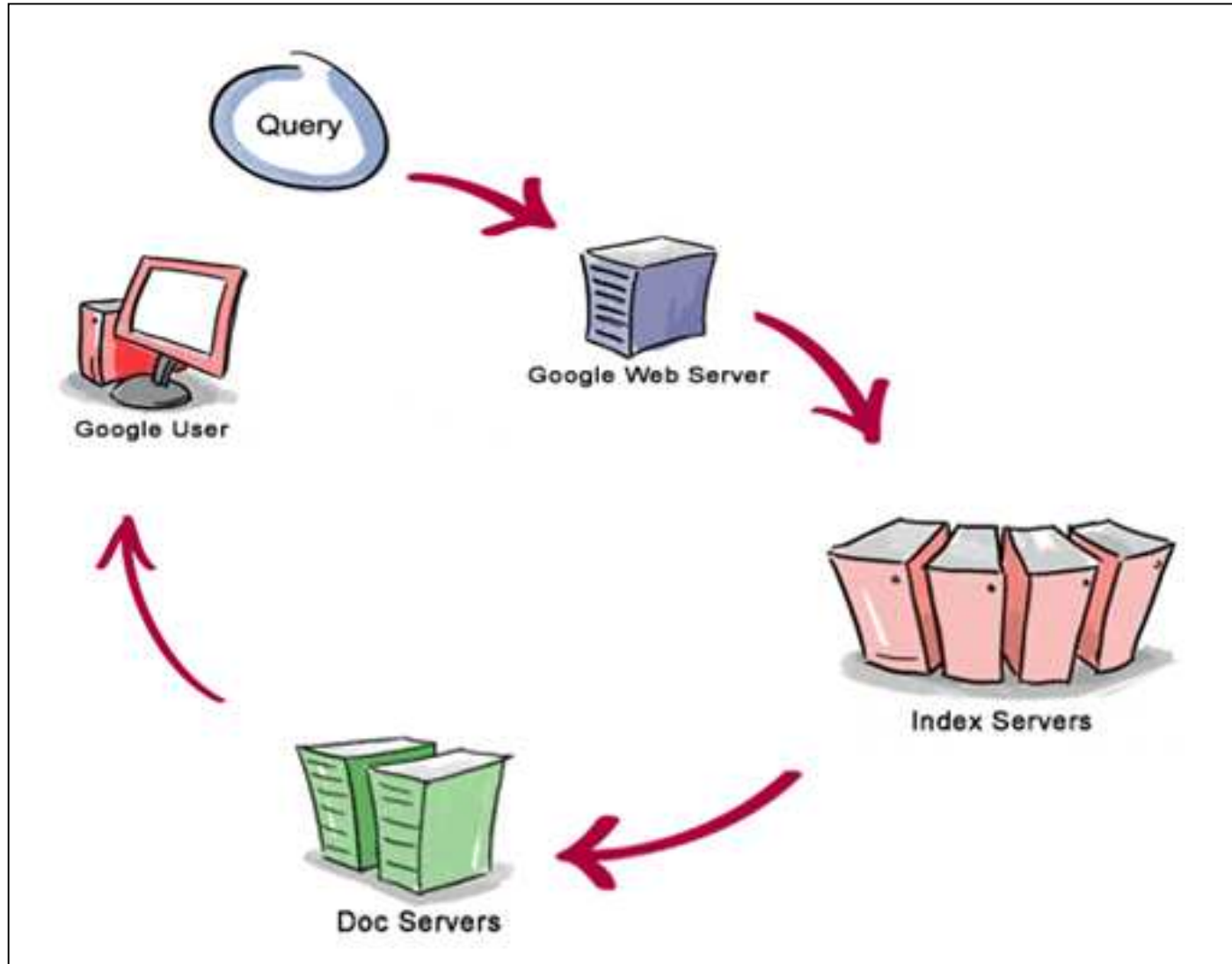
اطلاعات در وب

- اطلاعات متنی
- اطلاعات تصویری (image)
 - شیوه جستجوی متنی تصویر
 - شیوه جستجوی تصویری تصویر
- اطلاعات چند رسانه‌ای (Multimedia)
 - جستجوی متنی صوت و ویدئو در موتورهای جستجو
 - جستجوی متنی صوت و ویدئو در سایت‌های چندرسانه‌ای نظیر یوتیوب

یافتن اطلاعات در وب

- از قبل بدانیم که اطلاعات مورد نظر در چه آدرسی قرار دارند!
— کتابهای زرد (Yellow Pages)
 - آدرس سایتهای مرتبط با موضوع را بدانیم و از طریق دنبال کردن لینک آنها امیدوار به یافتن اطلاع باشیم.
 - از ابزارهایی که برای یافتن اطلاعات تهیه شده‌اند استفاده کنیم. این ابزارها همان موتورهای جستجو هستند.
- آمارها نشان می‌دهد که بیش از ۸۰٪ کاربران برای یافتن اطلاعات خود به محض اتصال به اینترنت از موتورهای جستجو استفاده می‌کنند.

چرخه جستجو





SPLIT SECOND SEARCH

1 BEFORE YOU SEARCH

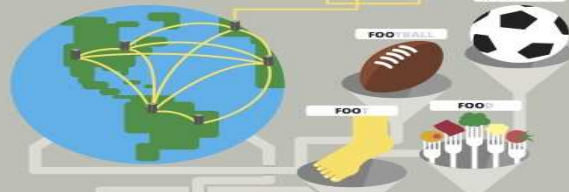
The journey of a search query begins long before you type your search into Google. We use software robots, known as web crawlers or spiders, that find webpages to include later in Google search results. Google's software stores data about these pages in data centers. The web is like a book with trillions of pages, and our job is to index that book.

Our index is well over **100,000,000** gigabytes

We've spent over **1 million** computing hours building the index so far

FOOTBALL

0:00.00



2 AS YOU SEARCH

When you start your search, that's when Google's algorithm begins to find the information you're looking for.

The search query travels on average **1,500** miles to get the answer back to you (and may hit different data centers around the world along the way), at a speed that's close to the speed of light, hundreds of millions of miles per hour.

As you type your query, you'll start seeing predictions of searches you might be looking for and results showing up, without you having to hit enter. It saves you time and gets you to your answer as quickly as possible.

This is what we call **Google Instant**

3 RANKING

The algorithm looks at your query and uses over **200 signals** to decide which of the millions of pages and content are the most relevant answers for that query. Google finesses its ranking algorithms with over **500 improvements per year**.

Examples of these signals include:

The freshness of content on a website

The number of other websites linking to a particular site & the authority of those links

Words on the webpage

Spell Check

Synonyms of your search keywords

Quality of the content on the site

URL & title of webpage

Whether the best result is a webpage, image, video, news article, personal result, etc.

Personalization

Results recommended by people you're connected to



0:00.25



4 RESULT

Results are ranked in order by relevance and displayed on the page. In addition to showing you results instantly, we also render a preview of those webpages which you can see by hovering on the arrows to the right of the result, so you can quickly decide if it's a site you want to visit.

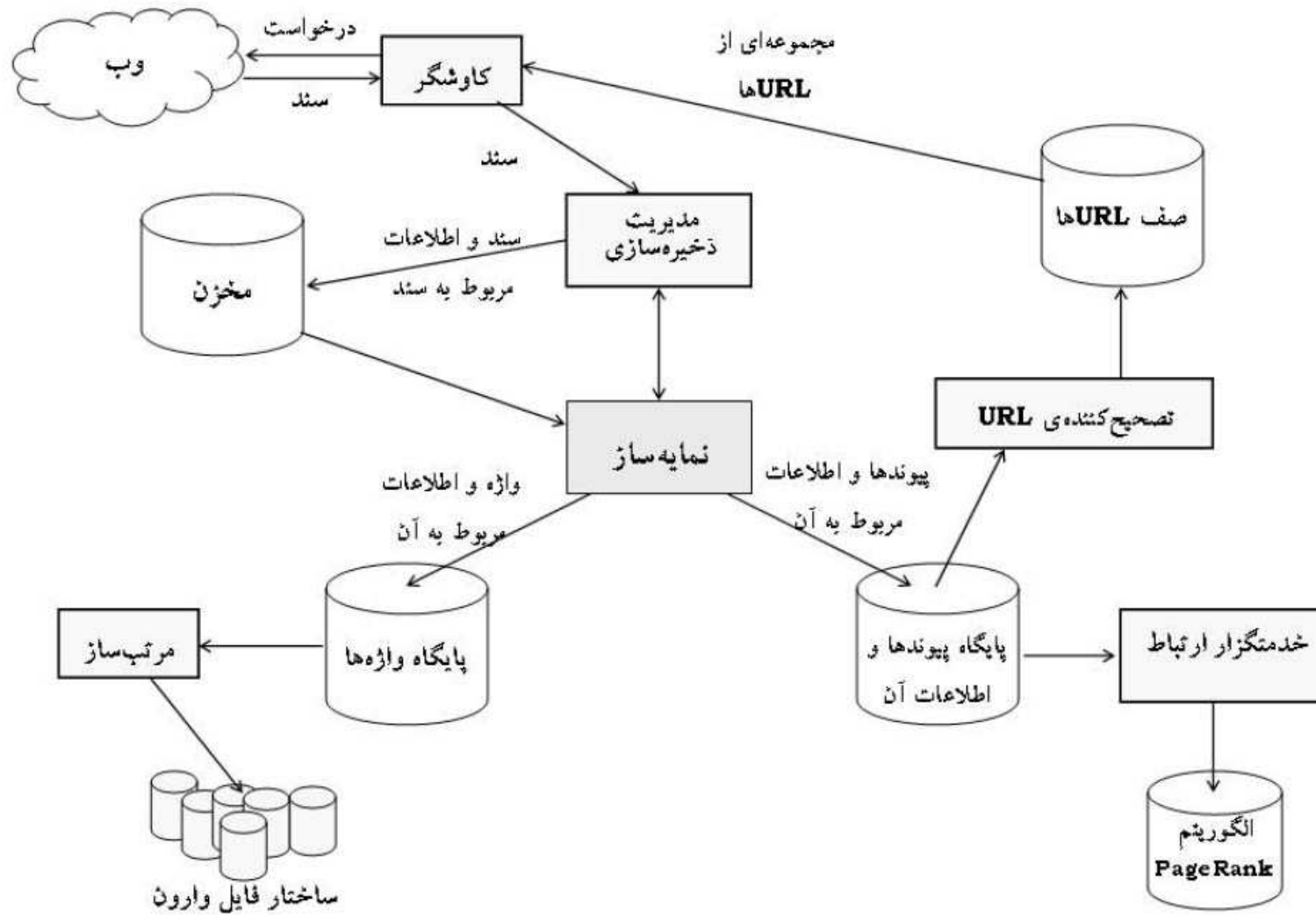
There are billions of searches each day on Google.

The Instant Previews load in **1/10th** of a second on average

Since 2003 Google has answered **450 billion** new unique queries. searches we have never seen before.

16% of searches we see every day are new.

نگاه دقیق‌تر به موتورهای جستجو





• تاریخچه

• دلایل استفاده از Google به عنوان موتور جستجوگر برتر

– ایندکس کردن بیشترین صفحات وب (بیش از ۵۰ میلیارد صفحه)

– سیستم رتبه‌بندی نتایج (رای‌گیری یا محبوبیت سایت)

– انعطاف بالا در عمل جستجو

– جستجو روی فایل‌های مختلف (.pdf, .ppt, .xls, .html, .doc, ...)

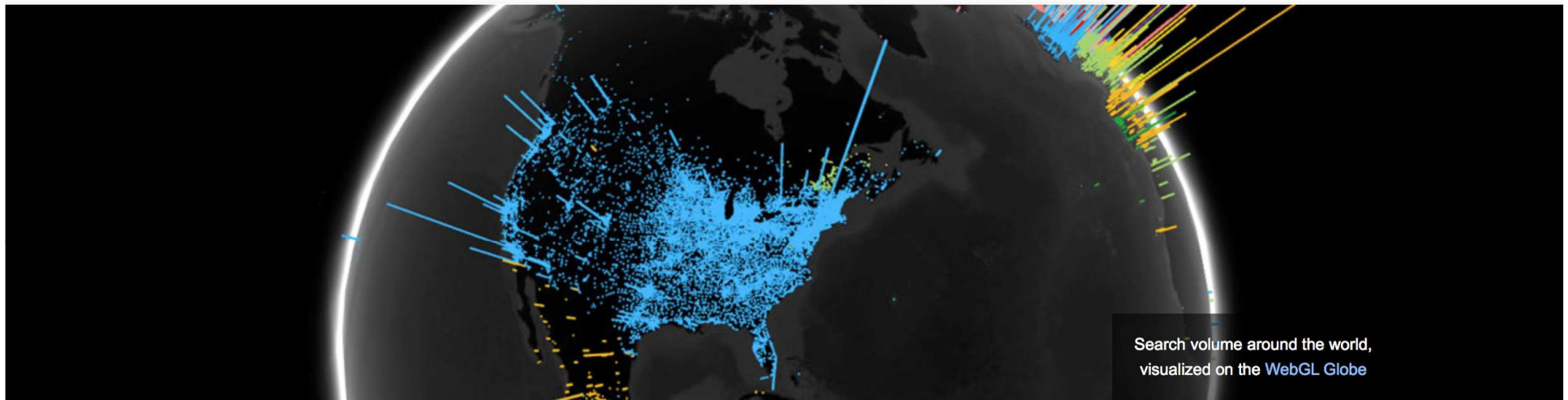
– جستجو روی تصاویر، اخبار، آدرس و شماره تلفن افراد (US)

– استفاده از Spell checker

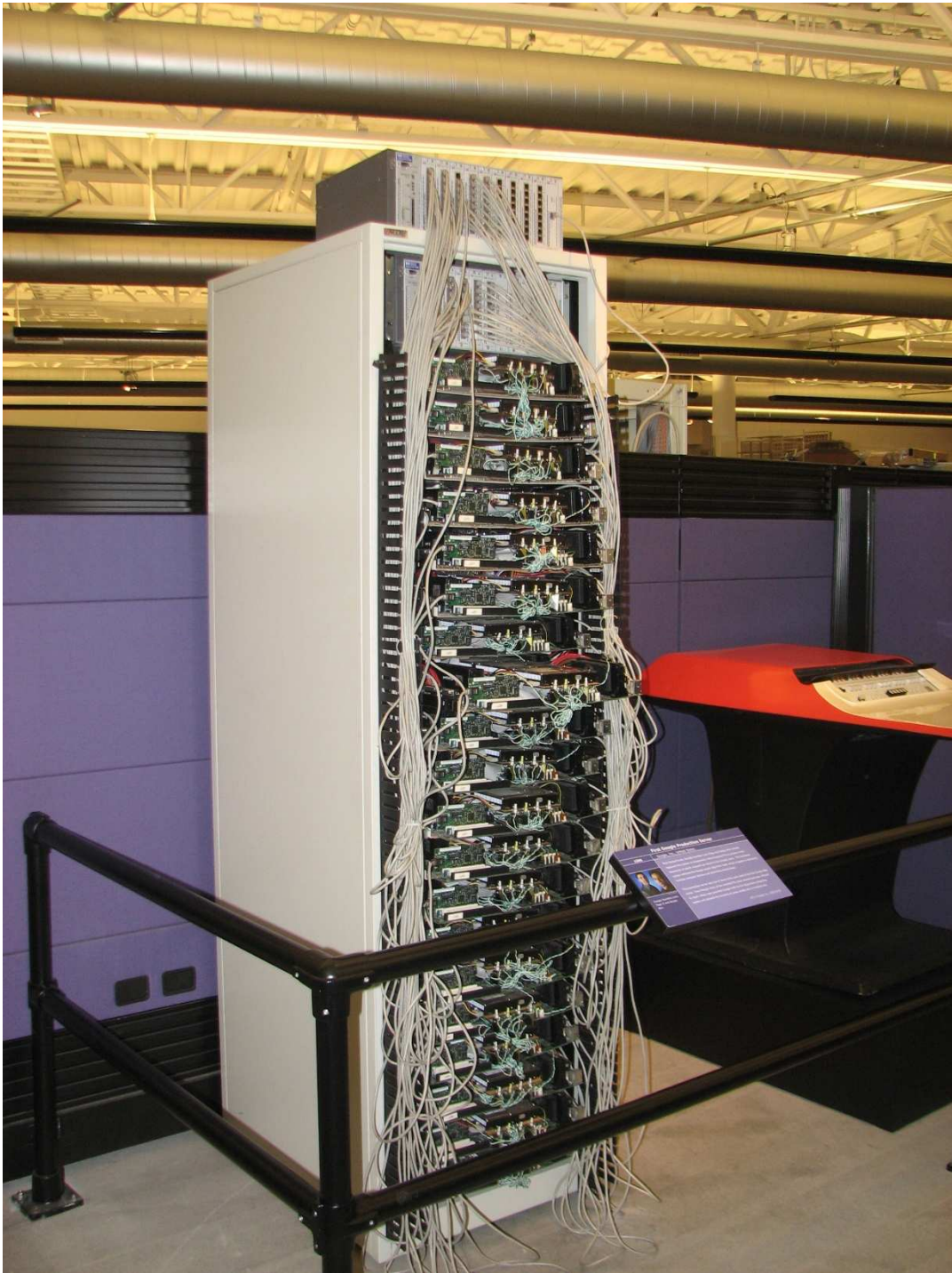
– بیش از ۵ میلیارد جستجو در روز (آمار سال ۲۰۱۵)

– استفاده از طبقه‌بندی موضوعی

Google's Mission Statement

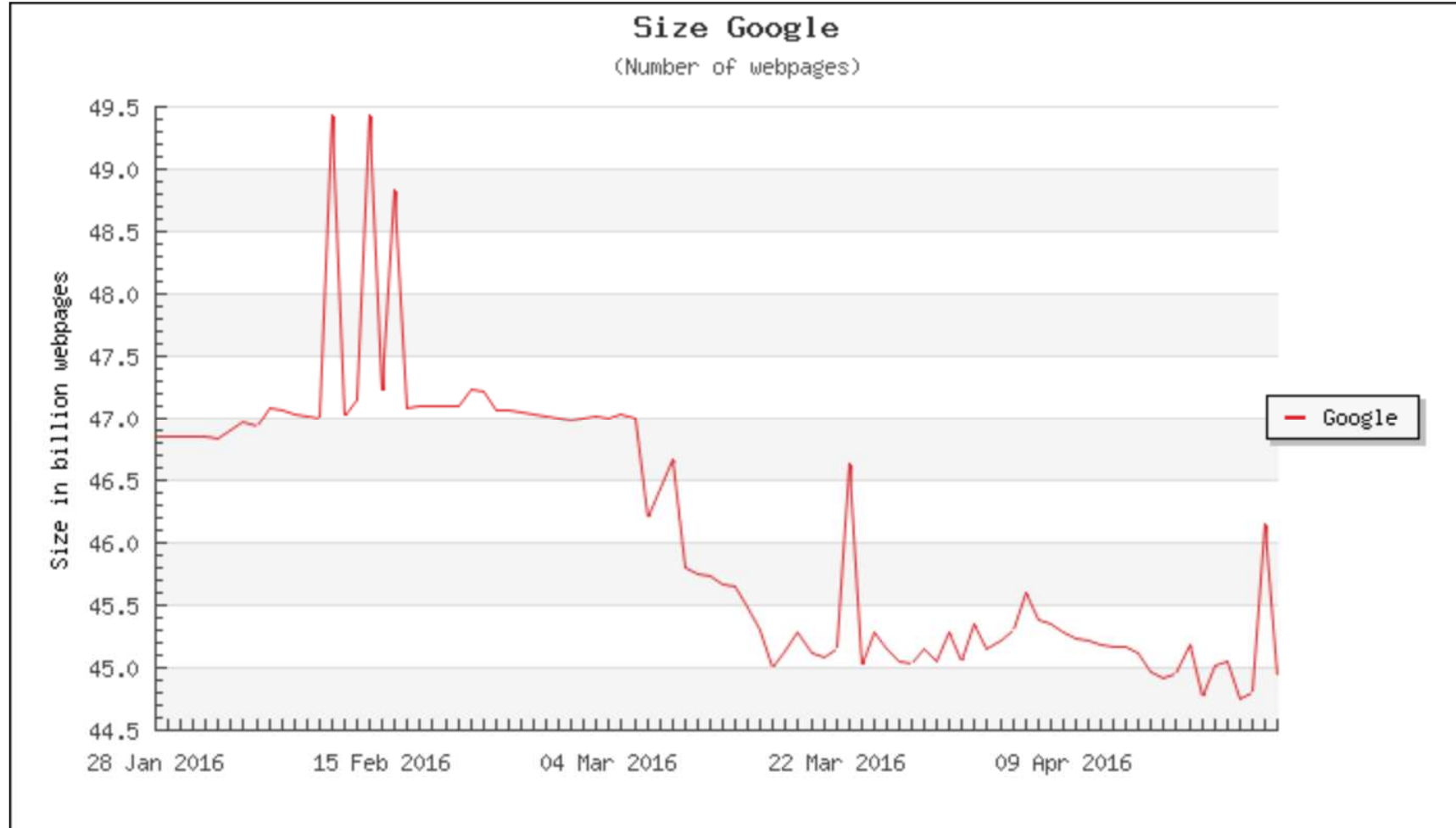


Google's mission is to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful.

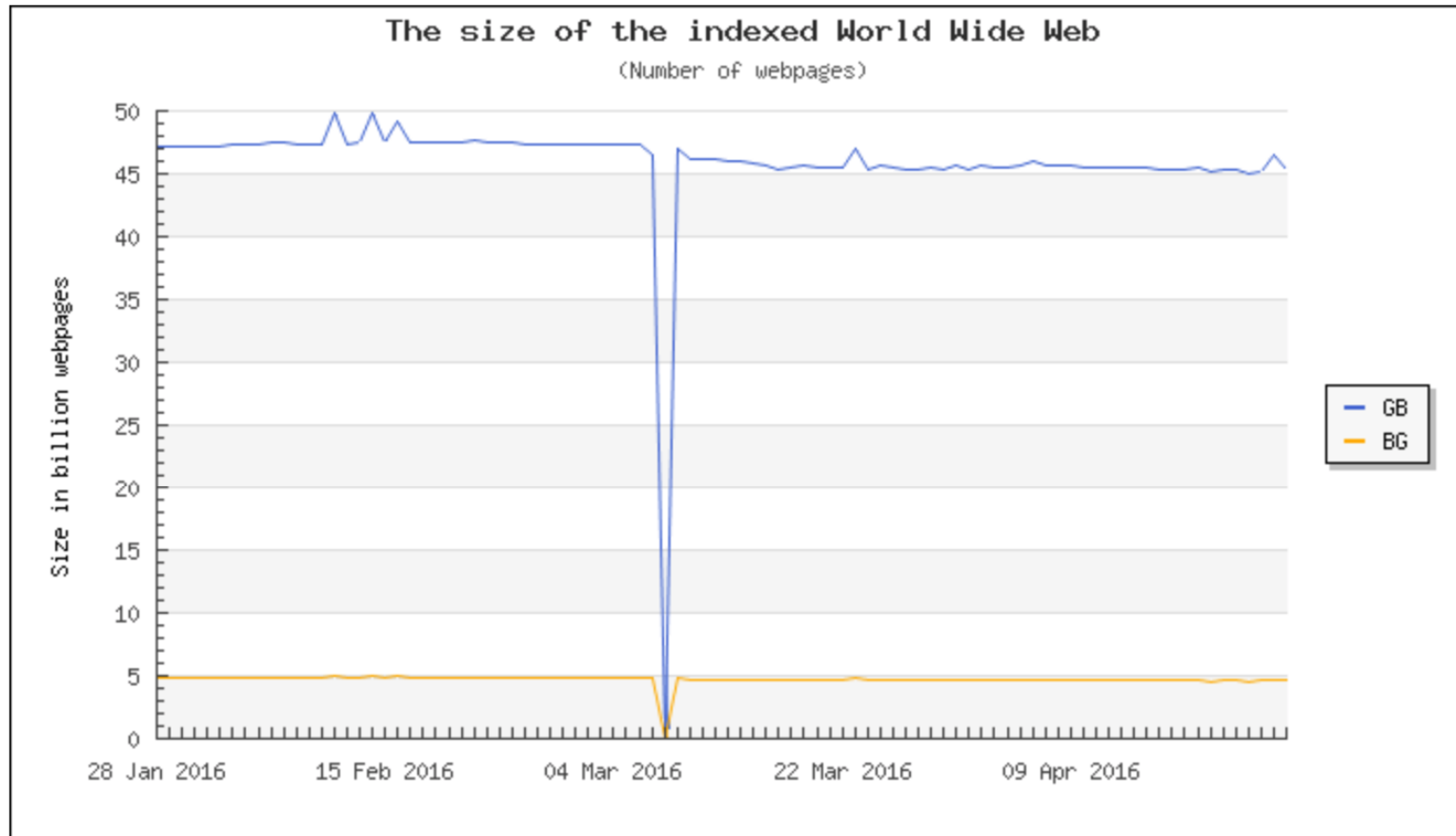


Google First Server
1998

حجم نمایه‌های گوگل



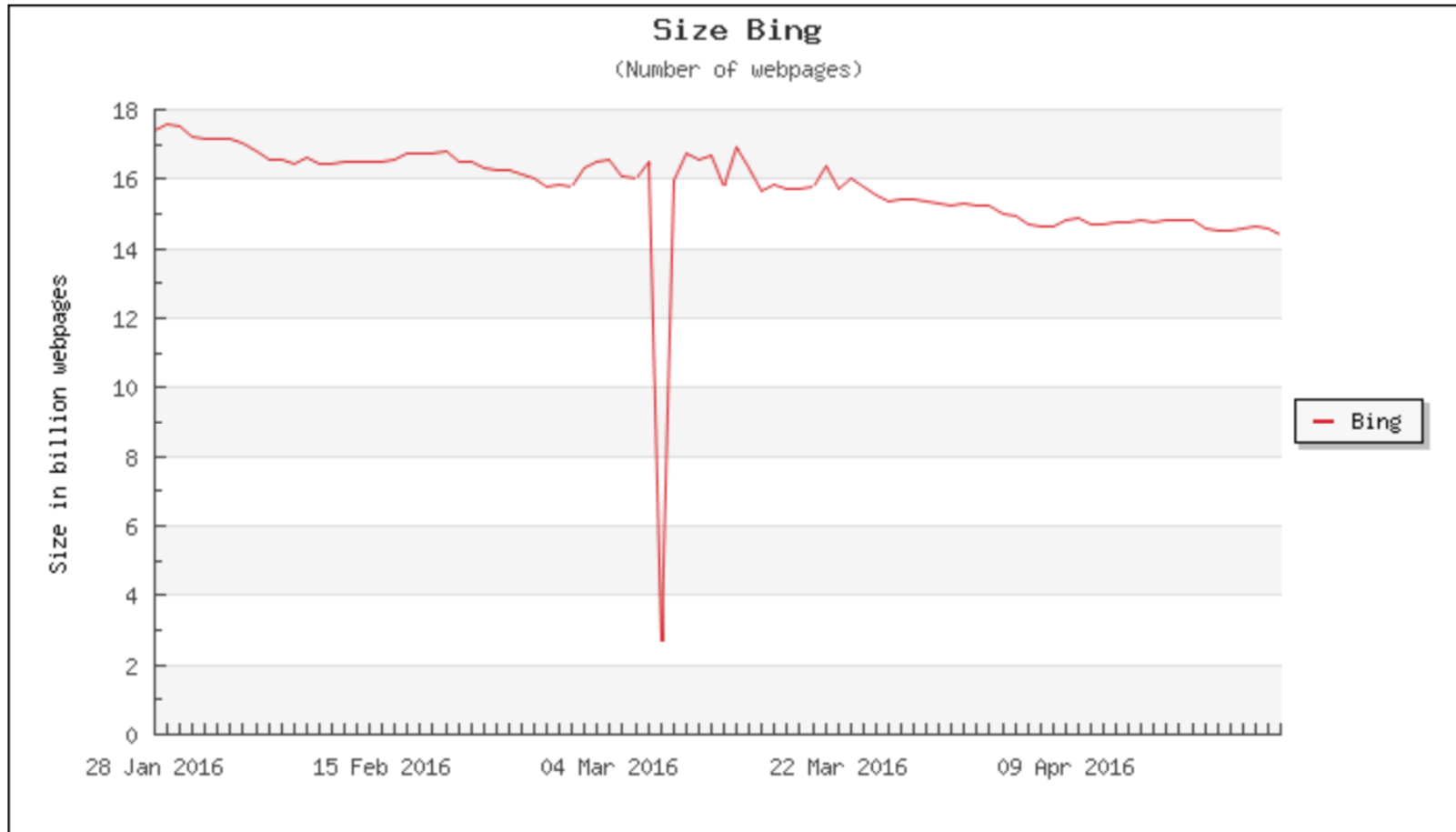
حجم نمایه‌های گوگل (ادامه)



GB = Sorted on Google and Bing

BG = Sorted on Bing and Google

حجم نمایه‌های Bing



آمارهایی از گوگل

Year	Annual Number of Google Searches	Average Searches Per Day
2014	2,095,100,000,000	5,740,000,000
2013	2,161,530,000,000	5,922,000,000
2012	1,873,910,000,000	5,134,000,000
2011	1,722,071,000,000	4,717,000,000
2010	1,324,670,000,000	3,627,000,000
2009	953,700,000,000	2,610,000,000
2008	637,200,000,000	1,745,000,000
2007	438,000,000,000	1,200,000,000
2000	22,000,000,000	60,000,000
1998	3,600,000 <i>*Googles official first year</i>	9,800

منبع

www.statisticbrain.com

آمارهایی از گوگل (ادامه)

Google Server Statistics	Data
Total number of Google servers	920,000
Total size of Google's index data	100,000,000 GB
Percent of worldwide electricity used by Google's data center	0.01 %
Year	Pages Indexed
2014	30,000,000,000,000
2013	22,000,000,000,000
2012	17,000,000,000,000
2011	12,000,000,000,000
2010	6,000,000,000,000
2009	3,000,000,000,000
2008	1,000,000,000,000
2000	1,000,000,000
1998	26,000,000

سهم موتورهای جستجو

Year	Google	Yahoo!	Bing	Ask	AOL Search
2014	67.4 %	10 %	19.3 %	2 %	1.3 %
2013	67.1 %	11.8 %	16.9 %	2.27 %	1.6 %
2012	66.4 %	12.8 %	15 %	3.2 %	1.7 %
2011	65.6 %	16.1 %	13.1 %	3.4 %	1.6 %
2010	66.1 %	16.7 %	11.2 %	3.7 %	2.3 %
2009	65.6 %	17.5 %	10.3 %	3.8 %	2.8 %
2008	59.8 %	21.3 %	9.4 %	4.7 %	4.8 %
2007	55.2 %	23.5 %	12.3 %	4.7 %	4.4 %
2006	44.2 %	28 %	13.1 %	5.1 %	5.6 %
2005	36.9 %	30.4 %	15.7 %	6.0 %	—

Bing represents MSN prior to the rebranding

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ارتقاء مرتبه علمی هشت عضو هیات علمی دانشگاه. در جلسه یازدهم از ...

Bu-Ali Sina University - Wikipedia, the free encyclopediahttps://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bu-Ali_Sina_University ▾ Wikipedia ▾**Buali Sina University**, also written **Bu-Ali Sina University**(Persian: دانشگاه بوعلی سینا), is a university in the city of Hamedan in Hamedan province of Iran.**Images for bu-ali sina university**

Report images

**Bu-Ali Sina University** ★[Directions](#)

University in Hamadan, Iran

Buali Sina University, also written Bu-Ali Sina University, is a university in the city of Hamedan in Hamedan province of Iran. The university was first established with the assistance of France in February 1973. [Wikipedia](#)**Address:** Hamedan**Enrollment:** 7,000 (2010)**Founded:** 1973**People also search for**[View 5+ more](#)

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“research method”

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allintitle:research method

intitle:research method

جستجو (ادامه)

- به همراه نداشتن برخی کلمات با - (علامت منها)
research method -qualitative

- جستجو در يك سايت خاص با **site:**

site:www.mit.edu

site:www.mit.edu **allintitle:**“research method”

- کلمات کلیدی **OR** و **AND**

research **AND** method

research **OR** method

● معني + در **query**

+new +methods +in “reverse engineering”

● مشخص کردن نوع فایل با **filetype:**

“research method” **filetype:pdf**

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inurl:research method

allinurl:research method

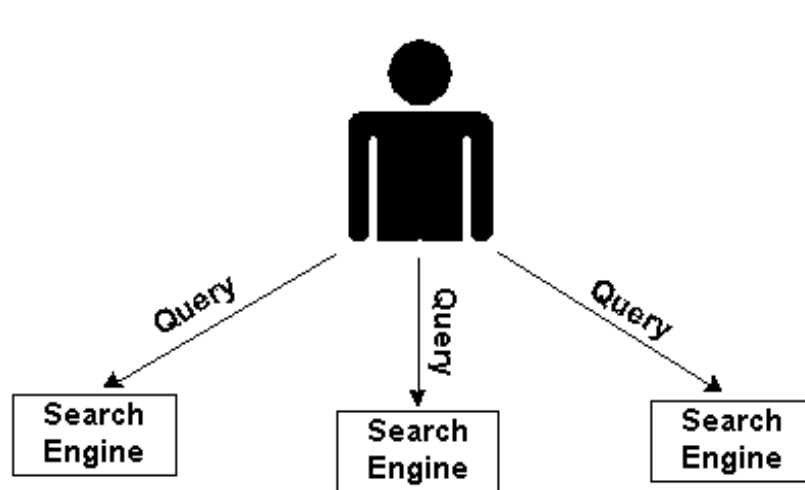
● **spell:**

spell:research method

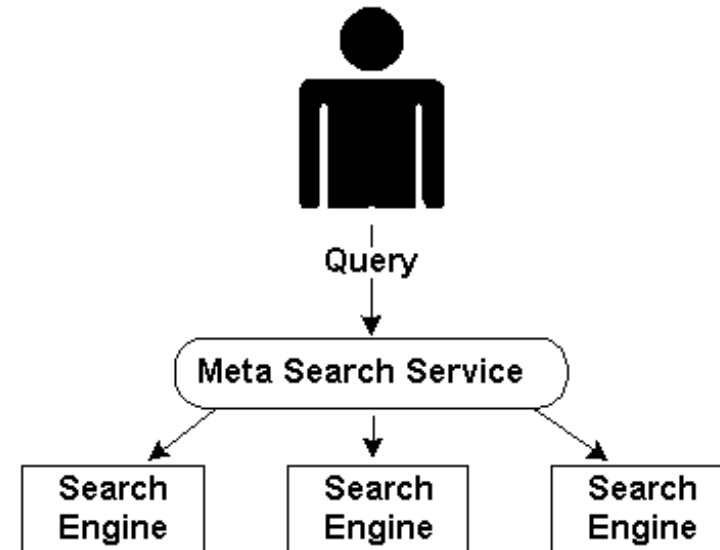
آیا موتورهای جستجو همه اطلاعات وب را در اختیار دارند؟

- Google با بیشترین صفحات ایندکس شده تنها بخشی از وب را ایندکس کرده است!
- بطور متوسط در هر دقیقه ۲۵ صفحه به اینترنت اضافه می‌شود.
- مساله **!!hidden web**
 - برخی از سایتها سرویسهای داخلی فراهم می‌کنند که تنها به اعضای گروه سرویس می‌دهند.
 - ساختارها و پروتکول‌های تعریف شده در جستجو
- Robot.txt
- فراموش نکنیم که وب بزرگترین منبع اطلاعاتی است و استفاده صحیح آن موجب صرفه‌جویی در زمان و دسترسی به اطلاعات مورد نیاز برای دانستن است.

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Search using multiple search engines



Search using a meta search tool

Meta Search Tools

- Meta search tools (remote sites):
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 - Ixquick (www.ixquick.com)
 - Dogpile (www.dogpile.com)
 - ProFusion (www.profusion.com)
- Meta search tools (local, installable software):
 - Copernic (www.copernic.com)
 - SearchPad (www.searchpad.com)
 - LexiBot (www.completeplanet.com)

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https://academic.microsoft.com/

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جستجوی معنایی (Semantic Search) در بیش از ۸۰ میلیون کار علمی منتشر شده

Microsoft Academic


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- All fields
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- Business
- Chemistry
- Computer Science**
- Economics
- Engineering
- Environmental science
- Geography
- Geology
- History
- Materials Science
- Mathematics

All Computer Science

All

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3 hours ago - [Will Richardson](#)
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4 hours ago - [Mashable](#)
If you're a LEGO fan and have been lucky enough to travel overseas, you'll notice the company's certified stores are an incredible mecca to the popular toy...

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- Hari Balakrishnan**
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- Scott Shenker**
University of California, Berkeley
- Deborah Estrin**
University of California, Los Angeles
- David E. Culler**
University of California, Berkeley
- Ian F. Akyildiz**
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Information Retrieval

Microsoft Academic

information retrieval



1-8 of 7104 results for *information retrieval* (0.7 seconds)

Sort by: Relevance

Date Range

1967 to 2016

Author

- W. Bruce Croft
- Susan T. Dumais
- Stephen Robertson
- ChengXiang Zhai
- Justin Zobel

[See more](#)

Affiliation

- University Of Massachusetts Amherst
- Microsoft
- University Of Sheffield
- Carnegie Mellon University
- University Of Illinois At Urbana Champaign

[See more](#)

Field Of Study

- Information retrieval
- Computer Science
- World Wide Web

Indexing by Latent Semantic Analysis

1990, *Journal of The American Society for Information Science*, volume 41, issue 6, pp 391-407
Scott Deerwester (*University Of Chicago*), Susan T. Dumais, George W. Furnas, Thomas K. Landauer, Richard A. Harshman (*University Of Western Ontario*)

Fields of Study: latent semantic analysis, documentation, singular value decomposition, ...

Source

Cited 4857 times

A taxonomy of web search

2002, *Sigir Forum*, volume 36, issue 2, pp 3-10
Andrei Broder (*IBM*)

Fields of Study: information needs, search engine, **information retrieval**, ...

Source

Cited 914 times

A language modeling approach to information retrieval

1998, *International ACM SIGIR Conference on Research and Development in Information Retrieval*
Jay M. Ponte (*University Of Massachusetts Amherst*), W. Bruce Croft (*University Of Massachusetts Amherst*)

Fields of Study: indexation, document retrieval, language model, ...

Source

Cited 1394 times

Information retrieval

Information retrieval (IR) is the activity of obtaining information resources relevant to an information need from a collection of information resources. Searches can be based on metadata or on full-text (or other content-based) indexing.

Source: en.wikipedia.org

[View on Bing](#)

Subdiscipline of: Computer Science

Subfields: Document Retrieval, Document Clustering, Automatic Summarization, Multi-Document Summarization

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Elham Ashoori, Farhad Orumchian, and Babak Nadjar Araabi, Improving Ranking of the PLIR System By Local and Global Approaches, University of Tehran IRAN, http://elham.ashoori



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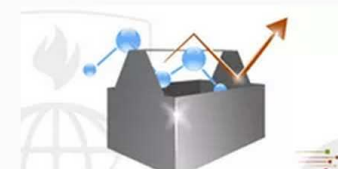
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Bu-Ali Sina University, also written Bu Ali Sina University and Avicenna University, is a university in the city of Hamedan in Hamedan province of Iran.

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In AUSTRALIA, POPULATION

What is the current population of Australia?



Answer by **On the Wallaby** CONFIDENCE VOTES 235K

One of my favourite past-times is driving and exploring with my husband (and my dog). In WikiAnswers, I am constantly "On the wallaby". Passionate about all things Australian, I roam all over WikiAnswers, answering questions that have the remotest connection to Australiana ... and some that don't ... as my interests are far and wide.

As of April 2015, the estimated population of Australia is **23 787 039**.

For up to the minute information, visit the Australian Bureau of Statistics 'Population Clock' at the link

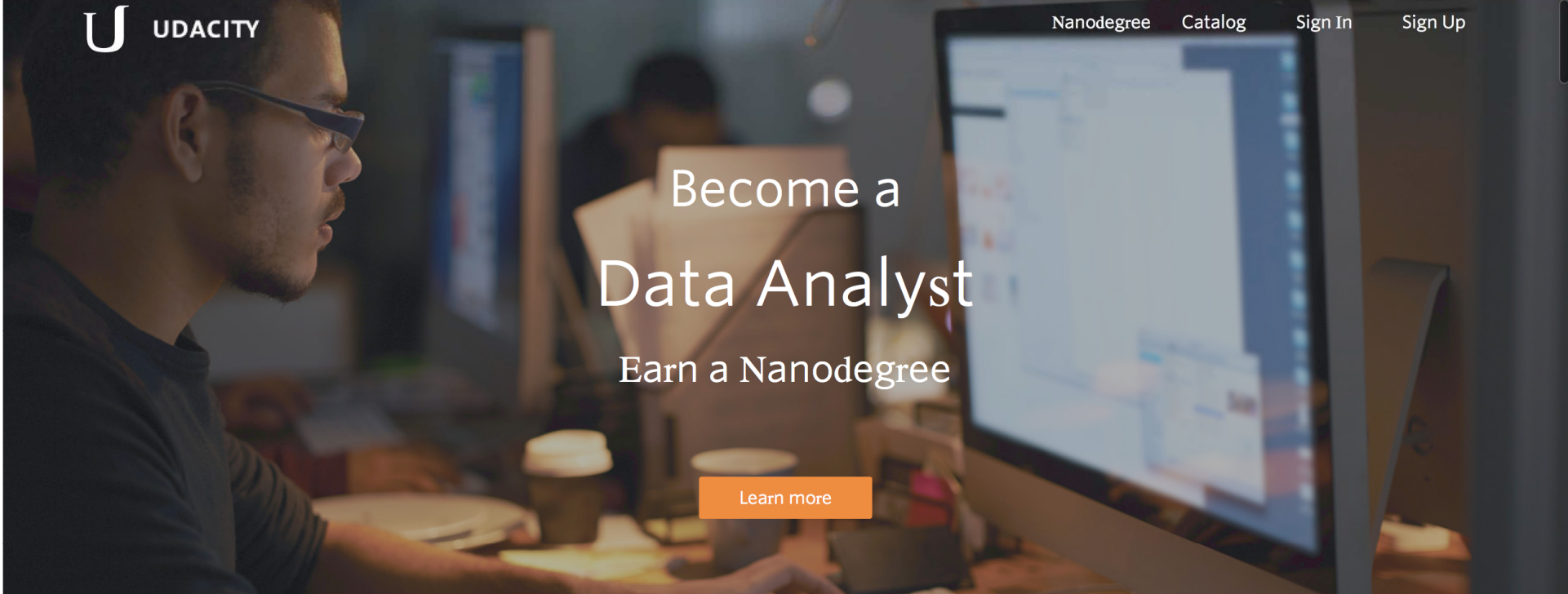
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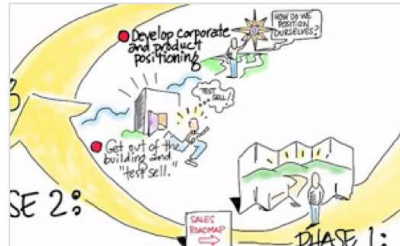


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Feng Zhu^{a, b}, Yiping Yao^{a, b}, Wenjie Tang^b, Dan Chen^{c, d}

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