

A low-angle, rear-view shot of two hikers walking through tall, golden grass. The hiker in the foreground is wearing light blue denim shorts, white socks, and bright yellow sneakers. The hiker in the background is wearing a grey tank top, dark shorts, and a large grey backpack. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a warm, golden glow and long shadows. The text "1. preliminary advise" is overlaid in the center.

1. preliminary advise

general scientific setting

- select a problem
- ascertain the investigation already done
- give thought to the problem beforehand
- resolve it into crucial parts

select a problem

- the answer differs from field to field
 - don't blindly follow trends
- seek an experienced researcher's advice
 - pick the right advisor
- you may want to pursue your own problem
 - personal interest -> more likely success!

ascertain the preliminary work

- quiet place, pencil & paper
- different sources
 - text-books
 - review papers
 - journal/conference/workshop papers
- it never stops!

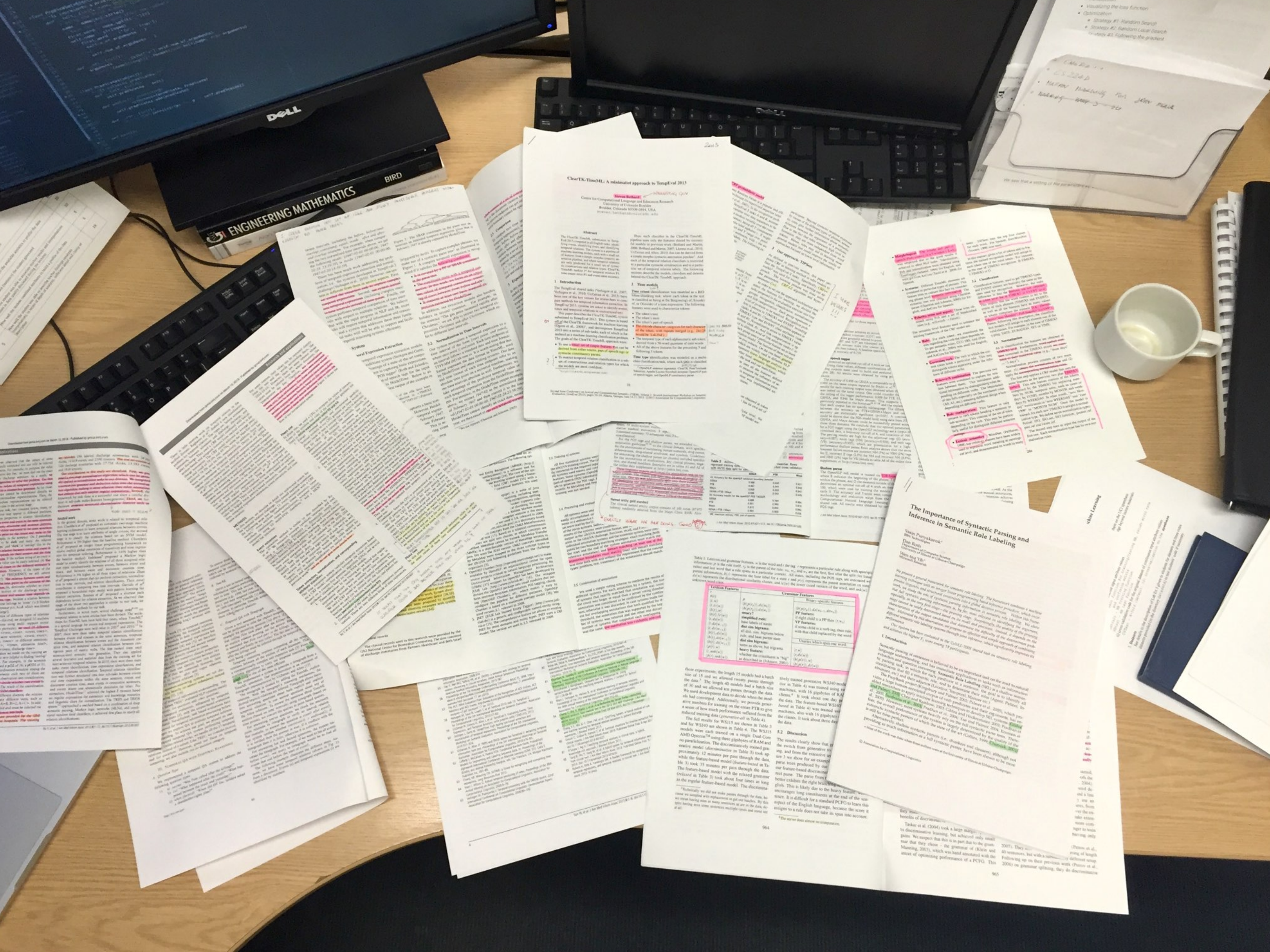
how to read like a pro

- read for breath
 - what did they do?
 - skim
 - is it useful?
 - is it credible?
 - do I go on?
- read for depth
 - how did they do it?
 - examine
 - assumptions?
 - methods?
 - how can I use it?

take notes

- coloured highlighters
 - important, fundamental, nice phrase, to deep
- summarise the paper
 - what you liked (2 sent.)
 - what you didn't like (1 sent.)
- be ready to discuss with your supervisor

Note: Highlighters, papers, pens and similar supplies are in ACSO office (Kilburn 2.127)



CHARTK: TimeML: A minimalist approach to TempEval 2013

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Abstract

The CHARTK: TimeML system is a minimalist approach to TempEval 2013. It uses a simple rule-based system to extract temporal information from text. The system is based on the TempEval 2013 dataset and the TempEval 2013 evaluation metrics. The system is designed to be simple and easy to use, and it is designed to be robust to noise and errors in the input data.

1. Introduction
The TempEval 2013 dataset is a collection of text documents from various sources, including news, social media, and academic papers. The dataset is designed to evaluate the performance of systems that extract temporal information from text. The TempEval 2013 evaluation metrics are based on the F1 score, which is the harmonic mean of precision and recall.

2. System
The CHARTK: TimeML system is a minimalist approach to TempEval 2013. It uses a simple rule-based system to extract temporal information from text. The system is based on the TempEval 2013 dataset and the TempEval 2013 evaluation metrics. The system is designed to be simple and easy to use, and it is designed to be robust to noise and errors in the input data.

3. Results
The CHARTK: TimeML system achieved a score of 0.75 on the TempEval 2013 dataset. This score is competitive with other systems that have participated in the TempEval 2013 competition. The system is designed to be simple and easy to use, and it is designed to be robust to noise and errors in the input data.

4. Conclusion
The CHARTK: TimeML system is a minimalist approach to TempEval 2013. It uses a simple rule-based system to extract temporal information from text. The system is based on the TempEval 2013 dataset and the TempEval 2013 evaluation metrics. The system is designed to be simple and easy to use, and it is designed to be robust to noise and errors in the input data.

5. Acknowledgments
We would like to thank the organizers of the TempEval 2013 competition for providing us with the dataset and the evaluation metrics. We would also like to thank the reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions.

6. References
[1] TempEval 2013 dataset, <http://www.ccl.utdallas.edu/tempEval2013/>.
[2] TempEval 2013 evaluation metrics, <http://www.ccl.utdallas.edu/tempEval2013/metrics/>.

The Importance of Syntactic Parsing and Inference in Semantic Role Labeling

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1. Introduction
Syntactic parsing is a fundamental task in natural language processing. It involves analyzing the structure of a sentence and determining the relationships between its words. Syntactic parsing is essential for many natural language processing tasks, including semantic role labeling.

2. Syntactic Parsing
Syntactic parsing is the process of analyzing the structure of a sentence. It involves identifying the words in the sentence and determining their relationships. Syntactic parsing is essential for many natural language processing tasks, including semantic role labeling.

3. Semantic Role Labeling
Semantic role labeling is the process of identifying the semantic roles of the words in a sentence. It involves determining the relationships between the words and the actions or events they describe. Semantic role labeling is essential for many natural language processing tasks, including text summarization and question answering.

4. Conclusion
Syntactic parsing and inference are essential for semantic role labeling. They provide the structural information needed to understand the relationships between the words in a sentence and the actions or events they describe. Syntactic parsing and inference are essential for many natural language processing tasks, including text summarization and question answering.

surf the literature

- papers are published every minute
- google scholar
 - follow new researchers' articles
 - follow new researchers' citations
 - follow your papers' citations!

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[An investigation on the serendipity problem in recommender systems](#)

M de Gemmis, P Lops, G Semeraro, C Musto - Information Processing & ..., 2015

Abstract Recommender systems are filters which suggest items or information that might be interesting to users. These systems analyze the past behavior of a user, build her profile that stores information about her interests, and exploit that profile to find potentially interesting ...

[Using Local Lexicalized Rules to Identify Heart Disease Risk Factors in Clinical Notes](#)

G Karystianis, A Dehghan, A Kovacevic, JA Keane... - Journal of Biomedical ..., 2015

Abstract Heart disease is the leading cause of death globally and a significant part of the human population lives with it. A number of risk factors have been recognised as contributing to the disease, including obesity, coronary artery disease (CAD), ...

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This Google

truly understanding

- can state it precisely
- can state it in your own words
- can give concrete examples of it
- can give non-examples of it
- can spot it in different and unfamiliar situations
- can develop it

you truly understand a topic if

- you can see how it all fits together
- you can encapsulate it in one sentence
- you can see connections, similarities and differences between this topic and others
- you can move effortlessly between an intuitive grasp and technical details in an argument

to read or not to read?

- it conditions the mind to see the problem in the same way others did
- makes difficult to find a new and fruitful approach
- many successful investigators were not trained in the branch of science in which they made their most brilliant discoveries

give thought to the problem

- quite place (paper or whiteboard)
- look for gaps in the present knowledge
- differences in the literature
- consider different aspects of the same problem
- scope for the formulation of hypotheses

resolve it into crucial parts

- problems may be hard to tackle
 - divide them in sub-problems
- consider multiple aspects at the same time
- concentrate on the first significant aspect
- formulate hypotheses

example from ML

- a classifier is broken down into:
 - model
 - error function
 - learning algorithm

example from NLP

- narrative analysis is broken down into:
 - entities recognition
 - linguistic clues recognition
 - relation extraction