A Semantically Based Lattice Approach For Assessing

Leveraging Applications of Formal Methods, Verification and Validation. Specialized Techniques and Applications
ECAI 2010
Decision Making and Soft Computing
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FM 2014: Formal Methods
Uncertainty Modelling in Knowledge Engineering and Decision Making
NEUTROSOPHIC CONCEPT LATTICE BASED APPROACH FOR COMPUTING HUMAN ACTIVITIES FROM CONTEXTS
Automata, Languages and Programming
Semantics, Logics, and Calculi
Semantic Role Labeling
Uncertainty Reasoning for the Semantic Web III
Neural Information Processing
Logics in Artificial Intelligence
Relational Methods in Computer Science
Modality, Semantics and Interpretations
Logic-Based Artificial Intelligence
Information Flow Based Security Control Beyond

RBAC
Fuzzy Logic and the Semantic Web
Software Quality. Model-Based Approaches for Advanced Software and Systems Engineering
Attribute Lattice
A Lattice Theoretic Look: A Negated Approach to Adjectival (Intersective, Neutrosophic and Private) Phrases and More
Context Interchange
Modern Software Engineering Concepts and Practices: Advanced Approaches
Engineering Knowledge in the Age of the Semantic Web
The Semantic Web: Trends and Challenges
STACS 96
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Intensional First-Order Logic
Journal on Data Semantics I
Foundations of Intelligent Systems
The Semantic Web
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PETERSEN VAUGHAN

Leveraging Applications of Formal Methods, Verification and Validation. Specialized Techniques and Applications

John Benjamins Publishing Explores quantum computation from the perspective of the branch of theoretical computer science known as semantics. ECAI 2010 Cambridge University Press Role-based access control (RBAC) is a widely used technology to control information flows as well as control flows within and between applications in compliance with restrictions implied by security policies, in particular, to prevent disclosure of information or access to resources beyond restrictions defined by those security policies. Since RBAC only provides the alternatives of either granting or denying access, more fine-grained control of information flows such as “granting access to information provided that it will not be disclosed to targets outside our organisation during further processing” is not possible. In business processes, in particular those spanning several organisations, which are commonly defined using business

process execution language (BPEL), useful information flows not violating security policy-implied limitations would be prevented if only the access control capabilities offered by RBAC are in use. The book shows a way of providing more refined methods of information flow control that allow for granting access to information or resources by taking in consideration the former or further information flow in a business process requesting this access. The methods proposed are comparatively easy to apply and have been proven to be largely machine-executable by a prototypical realisation. As an addition, the methods are extended to be also applicable to BPEL-defined workflows that make use of Grid services or Cloud services. IT Security Specialists Chief Information Officers (CIOs) Chief Security Officers (CSOs) Security Policy and Quality Assurance Officers and Managers Business Process and Web/Grid/Cloud Service Designers, Developers, Operational Managers Interested Learners / Students in the Field of Security Management.

Decision Making and Soft Computing

Springer

This book introduces the properties of

conservative extensions of First Order Logic (FOL) to new Intensional First Order Logic (IFOL). This extension allows for intensional semantics to be used for concepts, thus affording new and more intelligent IT systems. Insofar as it is conservative, it preserves software applications and constitutes a fundamental advance relative to the current RDB databases, Big Data with NewSQL, Constraint databases, P2P systems and Semantic Web applications. Moreover, the many-valued version of IFOL can support the AI applications based on many-valued logics.

Recent Advances in Natural Language Processing
Springer
This volume is the post conference proceedings of the 8th International Seminar on Relational Methods in Computer Science (RelMiCS 8), held in conjunction with the 3rd International Workshop on Applications of Kleene Algebra and a COST Action 274 (TARSKI) Workshop. This combined meeting took place in St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, from February 22 to February 26, 2005.

FM 2014: Formal Methods
World Scientific
The two-volume set LNCS 8802 and LNCS 8803 constitutes

the refereed proceedings of the 6th International Symposium on Leveraging Applications of Formal Methods, Verification and Validation, ISoLA 2014, held in Imperial, Corfu, Greece, in October 2014. The total of 67 full papers was carefully reviewed and selected for inclusion in the proceedings. Featuring a track introduction to each section, the papers are organized in topical sections named: evolving critical systems; rigorous engineering of autonomic ensembles; automata learning; formal methods and analysis in software product line engineering; model-based code generators and compilers; engineering virtualized systems; statistical model checking; risk-based testing; medical cyber-physical systems; scientific workflows; evaluation and reproducibility of program analysis; processes and data integration in the networked healthcare; semantic heterogeneity in the formal development of complex systems. In addition, part I contains a tutorial on automata learning in practice; as well as the preliminary manifesto to the LNCS Transactions on the Foundations for Mastering

Change with several position papers. Part II contains information on the industrial track and the doctoral symposium and poster session.

Uncertainty Modelling in Knowledge Engineering and Decision Making

Springer Science & Business Media

This paper is an extended version of “A Lattice Theoretic Look: A Negated Approach to Adjectival (Intersective, Neutrosophic and Private) Phrases’’ in INISTA 2017. Firstly, some new negations of intersective adjectival phrases and their set-theoretic semantics such as non-red non-cars and red non-cars are presented. Secondly, a lattice structure is built on positive and negative nouns and their positive and negative intersective adjectival phrases. Thirdly, a richer lattice is obtained from previous one by adding neutrosophic prefixes neut and anti to intersective adjectival phrases. Finally, the richest lattice is constructed via extending the previous lattice structures by private adjectives (fake, counterfeit). These lattice classes are called Neutrosophic Linguistic Lattices (NLL). In the last part of the paper (Section 4 does not take place in the paper introduced in

INISTA 2017), noun and adjective based positive and negative sub-lattices of NLL are introduced. *NEUTROSOPHIC CONCEPT LATTICE BASED APPROACH FOR COMPUTING HUMAN ACTIVITIES FROM CONTEXTS* Springer These are exciting times in the fields of Fuzzy Logic and the Semantic Web, and this book will add to the excitement, as it is the first volume to focus on the growing connections between these two fields. This book is expected to be a valuable aid to anyone considering the application of Fuzzy Logic to the Semantic Web, because it contains a number of detailed accounts of these combined fields, written by leading authors in several countries. The Fuzzy Logic field has been maturing for forty years. These years have witnessed a tremendous growth in the number and variety of applications, with a real-world impact across a wide variety of domains with humanlike behavior and reasoning. And we believe that in the coming years, the Semantic Web will be major field of applications of Fuzzy Logic. This book, the first in the new series Capturing Intelligence, shows the positive role Fuzzy Logic, and more

generally Soft Computing, can play in the development of the Semantic Web, filling a gap and facing a new challenge. It covers concepts, tools, techniques and applications exhibiting the usefulness, and the necessity, for using Fuzzy Logic in the Semantic Web. It finally opens the road to new systems with a high Web IQ. Most of today's Web content is suitable for human consumption. The Semantic Web is presented as an extension of the current web in which information is given well-defined meaning, better enabling computers and people to work in cooperation. For example, within the Semantic Web, computers will understand the meaning of semantic data on a web page by following links to specified ontologies. But while the Semantic Web vision and research attracts attention, as long as it will be used two-valued-based logical methods no progress will be expected in handling ill-structured, uncertain or imprecise information encountered in real world knowledge. Fuzzy Logic and associated concepts and techniques (more generally, Soft Computing), has certainly a positive role to play in the development

of the Semantic Web. Fuzzy Logic will not supposed to be the basis for the Semantic Web but its related concepts and techniques will certainly reinforce the systems classically developed within W3C. In fact, Fuzzy Logic cannot be ignored in order to bridge the gap between human-understandable soft logic and machine-readable hard logic. None of the usual logical requirements can be guaranteed: there is no centrally defined format for data, no guarantee of truth for assertions made, no guarantee of consistency. To support these arguments, this book shows how components of the Semantic Web (like XML, RDF, Description Logics, Conceptual Graphs, Ontologies) can be covered, with in each case a Fuzzy Logic focus. First volume to focus on the growing connections between Fuzzy Logic and the Semantic Web Keynote chapter by Lotfi Zadeh The Semantic Web is presently expected to be a major field of applications of Fuzzy Logic It fills a gap and faces a new challenge in the development of the Semantic Web It opens the road to new systems with a high Web IQ Contributed chapters by

Fuzzy Logic leading experts
Automata, Languages and Programming Springer Nature
This book is aimed at providing an overview of several aspects of semantic role labeling. Chapter 1 begins with linguistic background on the definition of semantic roles and the controversies surrounding them. Chapter 2 describes how the theories have led to structured lexicons such as FrameNet, VerbNet and the PropBank Frame Files that in turn provide the basis for large scale semantic annotation of corpora. This data has facilitated the development of automatic semantic role labeling systems based on supervised machine learning techniques. Chapter 3 presents the general principles of applying both supervised and unsupervised machine learning to this task, with a description of the standard stages and feature choices, as well as giving details of several specific systems. Recent advances include the use of joint inference to take advantage of context sensitivities, and attempts to improve performance by closer integration of the syntactic parsing task with semantic

role labeling. Chapter 3 also discusses the impact the granularity of the semantic roles has on system performance. Having outlined the basic approach with respect to English, Chapter 4 goes on to discuss applying the same techniques to other languages, using Chinese as the primary example. Although substantial training data is available for Chinese, this is not the case for many other languages, and techniques for projecting English role labels onto parallel corpora are also presented. Table of Contents: Preface / Semantic Roles / Available Lexical Resources / Machine Learning for Semantic Role Labeling / A Cross-Lingual Perspective / Summary

Semantics, Logics, and Calculi

Springer

Complex human activity recognition suffers from ambiguity of interpretation problem. A novel neutrosophic formal concept analysis method has been proposed to quantify non-determinism leading to ambiguity of interpretation and utilize it in activity recognition. The method works by penalizing performance of non-deterministic activities and rewarding the deterministic

ones. Thus, non-deterministic activities are identified during testing due to significantly reduced performance and contexts can be redesigned to improve their description. The proposed method has been implemented on benchmark dataset having both types of activities. Our approach successfully identified nondeterminism in activities description without compromising recognition performance of deterministic activities. It has also been shown that other approaches fail to identify non deterministic activities. Overall accuracy of activity recognition of our approach was comparable to other approaches. *Semantic Role Labeling* Springer Science & Business Media Coverage in this proceedings volume includes data mining and knowledge discovery, wireless, sensor networks and grid, XML and query processing and optimization, security, information extraction, semantic Web and Web applications, and workflow and middleware. *Uncertainty Reasoning for the Semantic Web III* Trans Tech Publications Ltd Context InterchangeForgotten Books Neural

Information Processing Springer Collection of selected, peer reviewed papers from the 2013 2nd International Conference on Information Technology and Management Innovation (ICITMI 2013), July 23-24, 2013, Zhuhai, China. Volume is indexed by Thomson Reuters CPCI-S (WoS). The 642 papers are grouped as follows: Chapter 1: Information Processing and Information Security; Chapter 2: Information Storage and Database System; Chapter 3: Software Engineering; Chapter 4: Computer Networks; Chapter 5: Modern Technologies in Communication and Navigation; Chapter 6: Multimedia Technology; Chapter 7: Data and Signal Processing; Chapter 8: Processing Image and Video; Chapter 9: Applied and Computational Mathematics; Chapter 10: Sensors, Detection Technology and Instrument; Chapter 11: Circuit Theory and Microelectronic Devices and Technologies; Chapter 12: Automation, Control and Mechatronics; Chapter 13: Artificial Intelligence and Optimization Algorithm; Chapter 14: E-commerce, E-government and Management; Chapter 15: Enterprise Resource Planning,

Management System and Engineering Management; Chapter 16: Innovative Decisions in Transportation , Supply Chain and Logistic; Chapter 17: Information and Innovation Technologies in Engineering Education; Chapter 18: Applied Research in Materials, Mechanical Engineering and Technologies of Manufacture and Processing; Chapter 19: Applied Biotechnologie

s.

Logics in Artificial Intelligence

Elsevier

This volume is based on contributions from the First International Conference on Recent Advances in Natural Language Processing (RANLP'95) held in Tzigov Chark, Bulgaria, 14-16 September 1995. This conference was one of the most important and competitively reviewed conferences in Natural Language Processing (NLP) for 1995 with submissions from more than 30 countries. Of the 48 papers presented at RANLP'95, the best (revised) papers have been selected for this book, in the hope that they reflect the most significant and promising trends (and latest successful results) in NLP. The book is organised thematically and the contributions are grouped according to the traditional

topics found in NLP: morphology, syntax, grammars, parsing, semantics, discourse, grammars, generation, machine translation, corpus processing and multimedia. To help the reader find his/her way, the authors have prepared an extensive index which contains major terms used in NLP; an index of authors which lists the names of the authors and the page numbers of their paper(s); a list of figures; and a list of tables. This book will be of interest to researchers, lecturers and graduate students interested in Natural Language Processing and more specifically to those who work in Computational Linguistics, Corpus Linguistics and Machine Translation.

Relational Methods in Computer Science

Infinite Study

This volume constitutes the refereed proceedings of the Confederated International International Workshop on Enterprise Integration, Interoperability and Networking (EI2N), Fact Based Modeling (FBM), Industry Case Studies Program (ICSP), International Workshop on Methods, Evaluation, Tools and Applications for the Creation and Consumption of Structured Data for the e-Society (Meta4eS)

and, 1st International Workshop on Security via Information Analytics and Applications (SIAnA 2019) held as part of OTM 2018 in October 2019 in Rhodes, Greece. As the three main conferences and the associated workshops all share the distributed aspects of modern computing systems, they experience the application pull created by the Internet and by the so-called Semantic Web, in particular developments of Big Data, increased importance of security issues, and the globalization of mobile-based technologies. Modality, Semantics and Interpretations Springer FLINS, originally an acronym for Fuzzy Logic and Intelligent Technologies in Nuclear Science, is now extended to Computational Intelligence for applied research. The contributions to the 11th of FLINS conference cover state-of-the-art research, development, and technology for computational intelligence systems, both from the foundations and the applications points-of-view. Contents:Invited Lectures:The Contribution of Fuzzy Sets to Decision Sciences (D Dubois)Granular Fuzzy Systems: A New Direction in Soft Computing and Human

Centric Decision-Making (Witold Pedrycz)Some Approaches Towards Lattice Computing in Mathematical Morphology and Computational Intelligence (Peter Sussner)Decision Making and Decision Support SystemsStatistics, Data Analysis and Data MiningFoundations of Computational IntelligenceSoft Computing and Applied ResearchIntelligent Systems and Knowledge EngineeringUncertainty ModelingIntelligent Information Processing Readership: Graduate students, researchers, and academics in artificial intelligence/machine learning, information management, decision sciences, databases/information sciences and fuzzy logic. Keywords:FLINS 2014;Soft Computing;Knowledge Engineering;Decision Making

Logic-Based Artificial Intelligence Springer The four-volume proceedings LNCS 13108, 13109, 13110, and 13111 constitutes the proceedings of the 28th International Conference on Neural Information Processing, ICONIP 2021, which was held during December 8-12, 2021. The conference was planned to take place in Bali, Indonesia but changed to an online format due to the

COVID-19 pandemic. The total of 226 full papers presented in these proceedings was carefully reviewed and selected from 1093 submissions. The papers were organized in topical sections as follows: Part I: Theory and algorithms; Part II: Theory and algorithms; human centred computing; AI and cybersecurity; Part III: Cognitive neurosciences ; reliable, robust, and secure machine learning algorithms; theory and applications of natural computing paradigms; advances in deep and shallow machine learning algorithms for biomedical data and imaging; applications; Part IV: Applications.

Information Flow Based Security Control Beyond RBAC

Springer Science & Business Media

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 11th Extended Semantic Web Conference, ESWC 2014, held in Anissaras, Crete, Greece France, in May 2014. The 50 revised full papers presented together with three invited talks were carefully reviewed and selected from 204 submissions. They are organized in topical sections on mobile, sensor and semantic streams; services,

processes and cloud computing; social web and web science; data management; natural language processing; reasoning; machine learning, linked open data; cognition and semantic web; vocabularies, schemas, ontologies. The book also includes 11 papers presented at the PhD Symposium.

Fuzzy Logic and the Semantic Web

Springer Science & Business Media

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the European Workshop on Logics in Artificial Intelligence, JELIA 2000, held in Malaga, Spain in September/October 2000. The 24 revised full papers presented together with three invited papers were carefully reviewed and selected out of 60 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on knowledge representation, reasoning about actions, belief revision, theorem proving, argumentation, agents, decidability and complexity, updates, and preferences.

Software Quality. Model-Based Approaches for Advanced Software and Systems Engineering

Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 19th International Symposium on Formal

Methods, FM 2014, held in Singapore, May 2014. The 45 papers presented together with 3 invited talks were carefully reviewed and selected from 150 submissions. The focus of the papers is on the following topics: Interdisciplinary Formal Methods, Practical Applications of Formal Methods in Industrial and Research Settings, Experimental Validation of Tools and Methods as well as Construction and Evolution of Formal Methods Tools.

Attribute Lattice

Springer

One key characteristic of big data is variety. With massive and growing amounts of data existing in independent and heterogeneous (structured and unstructured) sources, assigning consistent and interoperable data semantics, which is essential for meaningful use of data, is an increasingly important challenge. I argue, conceptual models, in contrast to their traditional roles in the Information System development, can be used to represent data semantics as perceived by the user of data. In this thesis, I use principles from philosophical ontology, human cognition (i.e., classification theory), and graph theory

to offer a theory-based conceptual modeling grammar for this purpose. This grammar reflects data from users of data perspective and independent from data source schema. I formally define the concept of attribute lattice as a graph-based, schema-free conceptual modeling grammar that represents attributes of instances in the domain of interest and precedence relations among them. Each node in an attribute lattice represents an attribute - a true statement (predicate) about some instances in the domain. Each directed arc represents a precedence relation indicating that possessing one attribute implies possessing another attribute. In this thesis, based on the premise that inherent classification is a barrier that hinders semantic interoperation of heterogeneous data sources, a human cognition based conceptual modeling grammar is introduced as an effective way to resolve semantic heterogeneity. This grammar represents the precedence relationship among attributes as perceived by human user and provides a mechanism to infer classes based on the pattern of precedences. Hence, a key contribution of

attribute lattice is semantic relativism - that is, the classification in this grammar relies on the pattern of precedence relationship among attributes rather than fixed classes. This modeling grammar uses the immediate and semantic neighbourhoods of an attribute to designate an attribute as either a category, a class or a property and to specify the expansion of an attribute - attributes which are semantically equal to the given attribute. The introduced conceptual modeling grammar is implemented as an artifact to store and manage attribute lattices, to graphically represent them, and integrate lattices from various heterogeneous sources. With the ever-increasing amount of unstructured data (mostly text data) from various data sources such as social media, integrating text data with other data sources has gained considerable attention. This massive amount of data, however, makes finding the data relevant to a topic of interest a new challenge. I argue that the attribute lattice provides a robust semantic foundation to address this information retrieval challenge from unstructured

data sources. Hence, a topic modeling approach based on the attribute lattice is proposed for Twitter. This topic model conceptualizes topic structure of tweets related to the domain of interest and enhances information retrieval by improving the semantic interpretability of hashtags.

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