

Chapter I:I (continued)

I. Style Guide

- ❑ Generic Hints
- ❑ Mathematical Notation
- ❑ Style Guide Latex
- ❑ Style Guide Adobe Illustrator
- ❑ **Style Test**

Style Test

Sizes

paperheight=496.93001pt

paperwidth=662.59087pt

baselineskip=23.0pt

parskip=9.19986pt

bsparskip=9.19986pt

leftmargin=39.6139pt

labelwidth=27.72974pt

Style Test

Listing

☐ V

☐ V

☐ V

– W

– W

• X

• X

· y

· y

• X

– W

☐ V

Style Test

Listing (continued)

1. v

2. v

3. v

(a) w

(b) w

(i) x

(ii) x

A. y

B. y

(iii) x

(c) w

4. v

Style Test

Listing (continued)

a) hello

- hello
 - automatic text categorization
 - automatic text categorization
- hello
 - automatic text categorization
 - automatic text categorization

1. hello

- hello
 - automatic text categorization
 - automatic text categorization
- hello
 - automatic text categorization
 - automatic text categorization

Style Test

Listing (continued)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.

Style Test

Skips: normalsize

line

newline

par

bspar1

bspar2

bspar3

bspar4

bspar5

Style Test

Skips: small

line

newline

par

bspar1

bspar2

bspar3

bspar4

bspar5

Style Test

Fonts

äß äß **AB** $xx * y = z$ **N C** $\neq \pi\Pi$
courier**fett**

äß äß **AB** $xx * y = z$ **N C** $\neq \pi\Pi$ courier**fett**

äß äß **AB** $xx * y = z$ **N C** $\neq \pi\Pi$ courier**fett**

äß äß **AB** $xx * y = z$ **N C** $\neq \pi\Pi$ courier**fett**

äß äß **AB** $xx * y = z$ **N C** $\neq \pi\Pi$ courier**fett**

äß äß **AB** $xx * y = z$ **N C** $\neq \pi\Pi$ courier**fett**

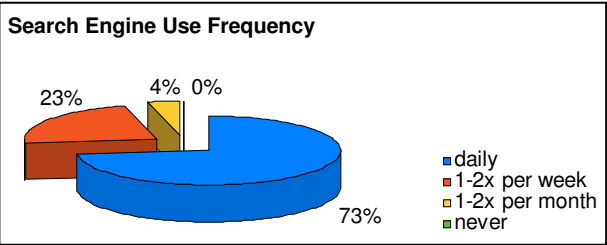
äß äß **AB** $xx * y = z$ **N C** $\neq \pi\Pi$ courier**fett**

äß äß **AB** $xx * y = z$ **N C** $\neq \pi\Pi$ courier**fett**

Style Test

Figures

AA



BB

Style Test

Environments: Verbatim

```
\begin{bsslide}[Style Test]
\colortext{Algorithm}
\par
\renewcommand{\baselinestretch}{0.95}
\small\tt
BF$(s, \mathit{successors}, \star, f)$
\begin{enumerate}
\renewcommand{\itemsep}{-2pt}
\item
$\mathit{insert}(s, \mathtt{OPEN})$;
\item
LOOP
\item
...
```

Style Test

Algorithm

BF(s , $successors$, \star , f)

```
1.  insert( $s$ , OPEN);
2.  LOOP
3.    IF (OPEN =  $\emptyset$ ) THEN RETURN('Failure');
4.     $n = \min(\text{OPEN}, f)$ ; //  $n$  minimizes  $f$  wrt. to all nodes in OPEN.
    remove( $n$ , OPEN);
    push( $n$ , CLOSED); // Expanded nodes live here.
5.  FOREACH  $n'$  IN successors( $n$ ) DO
    set_backpointer( $n'$ ,  $n$ );
    IF  $\star(n')$  THEN RETURN( $n'$ );
     $n'_{old} = \text{node\_eq\_state}(n', \text{OPEN}, \text{CLOSED})$ ;
    IF ( $n'_{old} = \text{NULL}$ )
    THEN insert( $n'$ , OPEN) //  $n'$  encodes a new state.
    ELSE
      IF ( $f(n') < f(n'_{old})$ )
      THEN // The state of  $n'$  can be reached via a cheaper path.
        insert( $n'$ , OPEN);
        IF member( $n'_{old}$ , OPEN)
        THEN remove( $n'_{old}$ , OPEN)
        ELSE remove( $n'_{old}$ , CLOSED)
      ENDF
    ENDF
  ENDF
  ENDDO
6.  ENDDO
```

(1) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR
RSTUVWXYZ (2) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFG
HIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (3) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvw
xyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (4) abcdefghijkl
mnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
(5) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR
RSTUVWXYZ (6) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFG
HIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (7) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvw
xyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (8) abcdefghijkl
mnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
(9) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR
RSTUVWXYZ (10) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFG
HIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (11) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv
wxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (12) abcdefghij
klmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
(13) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP
QRSTUVWXYZ (14) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEF
GHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (15) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv
wxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (16) abcdefghij
klmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

(17) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP
QRSTUVWXYZ (18) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEF
GHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (19) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuv
wxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (20) abcdefghij
klmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

(1) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
YZ (2) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU
VWXYZ (3) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST
UVWXYZ (4) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQR
STUVWXYZ (5) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP
QRSTUVWXYZ (6) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMN
OPQRSTUVWXYZ (7) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKL
MNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (8) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJ
KLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (9) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGH
IJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (10) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEF
GHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (11) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCD
EFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (12) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz AB
CDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (13) abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ (14) abcdefghijklmnopqrstu
vwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (15) abcdefghijklmnopqrstu
vwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (16) abcdefghijklmnopqr
stuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (17) abcdefghijklmno
pqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (18) abcdefghijkl
mnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (19) abcdefghi
jklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ (20) abcdef

g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Remarks:

- ❑ Finding structure in data objects is an ambiguous task, since structure that is to be found depends on a user's intentions, say, a user's information need. Take for example a text collection that contains financial and political news articles. When a user's task is to publish some of them within a newspaper, it might be sufficient to sort them into two categories, each of which is given to a responsible editor. On the other hand, an editor might wish that political articles are further subdivided into domestic and foreign-affairs articles.
- ❑ Given that a user's intention is clear, a data model for the objects has to be formed. Therefore, a function that maps the original objects onto abstract representations must be found. Then, a similarity measure must be derived, which numerically quantifies to which extent two of the object representations are related. Consequently, the data model along with the similarity measure determines how good a structure within the abstract representation can be detected at all.