

Tagging-Tool

Co-reference working group

14/9/08

Information Systems Lab

FORTH-ICS

General Information

- Tagging tool created in Information Systems Laboratory- FORTH and was a diploma thesis of:
 - Kostas Pyloudis
 - Pasxalis Georgopoulos
- Supervisor of diploma thesis was
 - Mr Martin Doerr (Principal Researcher Forth-ICS)

Problem

- How to decide that data which come from different sources refers to the same object?
- How to manage co-reference knowledge for the same thing?
- How to associate the metadata which refer to the same data?

What is tagging tool ?

- It is a web based application which:
 - Handles photos and html pages in the internet very easily
 - Gives the chance to users to add information for people and places.
 - Associates information, contained both in photos and html pages in the web that refer to the same thing.

Tagging Tool's operations

- Find photos and html pages in web
- Tag photos
- Mark text in the html pages
- Store information for pages and photos
- Merge data

Add new reference with image

The screenshot displays the 'Tagging Tool' web interface. At the top right, the title 'Tagging Tool' is shown above the URL 'ics.forth'. A date 'March 24, 2008' is visible on the left. A vertical navigation menu on the left contains the following items: 'Search', 'Add new reference with image', 'Add new reference with html', and 'About'. The 'Add new reference with image' option is highlighted. The main content area features a search form with the label 'Insert name to search' and an empty text input field. Below the input field is a 'View Results' button.

Add new reference with image

Tagging Tool
ics.forth

March 24, 2008

Search

Add new reference with image

Add new reference with html

About

Insert the link of image

Person

Place

Add new reference with image

Tagging Tool
ics.forth

March 24, 2008

- Search
- Add new reference with image
- Add new reference with html
- About



Add new reference with image

Reset Cropper

General information

Name

Info Tag

Insert relative dates of the place above

FROM dd/mm/yyyy

Birthday Not known exactly

TO dd/mm/yyyy

Deathday Not known exactly

Describe Birth place for instance city, country, continent

Add new reference with html page

Tagging Tool
ics.forth

March 24, 2008

Search

Add new reference with image

Add new reference with html

About

Insert the link of html

Person

Place

Add new reference with html page

Tagging Tool

ics.forth

March 24, 2008

Search

Add new reference with image

Add new reference with html

About

Name

General information

Info Tag

Insert first box coordinates for Google Map

Latitude

Longitude

Latitude

Longitude

Archaeological Sites

[Acropolis](#)

[Crete](#)

[Rafos](#)

[Knossos](#)

[Malia](#)

[Palekastro](#)

[Phaistos](#)

[Xerokampos](#)

[Zakros](#)

[Delphi](#)

Minoan Civilization

[Minoan History](#)

[Minoan Archaeology](#)

[Minoan Architecture](#)

[Minoan Art](#)

[Minoan Culture](#)

[Minoan Crete Map](#)

[Crete Museums](#)

Knossos

Palace of Knossos Picture

Knossos was undeniably the capital of Minoan Crete. It is grander, more complex, and more flamboyant than any of the other palaces known to us, and it is located about twenty minutes south of the modern port town of Iraklio.

Knossos was inhabited for several thousand years, beginning with a neolithic settlement sometime in the seventh millennium BC, and was abandoned after its destruction in 1375 BC which marked the end of Minoan civilization. The first palace on the low hill beside the Krairatos river was built around 1900 BC on the ruins of previous settlements. It was destroyed for the first time along with the other Protopalatial palaces around Crete at 1700 BC, probably by a large earthquake or foreign invaders. It was immediately rebuilt to an even more elaborate complex and until its abandonment was damaged several times during earthquakes, invasions, and in 1450 BC by the colossal volcanic eruption of Thera, and the invasion of Mycenaeans who used it as their capital as they ruled the island of Crete until 1375 BC.

Arthur Evans, the British Archaeologist who excavated the site in 1900 AD restored large parts of the palace in a way that it is possible today to appreciate the grandeur and complexity of a structure that evolved over several millennia and grew to occupy about 20,000 square meters. Walking through its complex multi-storied buildings one can comprehend why the palace of Knossos was associated with the mythological labyrinth.

According to Greek mythology, the palace was designed by famed architect Dedalos with such complexity that no one placed in it could ever find its exit. King Minos who commissioned the palace then kept the architect prisoner to ensure that he would not reveal the palace plan to anyone. Dedalos, who was a great inventor, built two sets of wings so he and his son Ikaros could fly off the island, and so they did. On their way out, Dedalos warned his son not to fly too close to the sun because the wax that held the wings together would melt. In a tragic turn of events, during their escape Ikaros, young and impulsive as he was, flew higher and higher until the sun rays dismantled his wings and the young boy fell to his death in the Aegean sea. The Labyrinth

Ads by Google

[Teaching Ancient Greece](#)
Neolithic Greece to Hellenistic Age CD/DVD, 178 slides, exam, lessons
[www.multimediallearning.org/](#)

[Greek Books on line](#)
Greek Books Byzantine icons
[www.zinonshop.com](#)

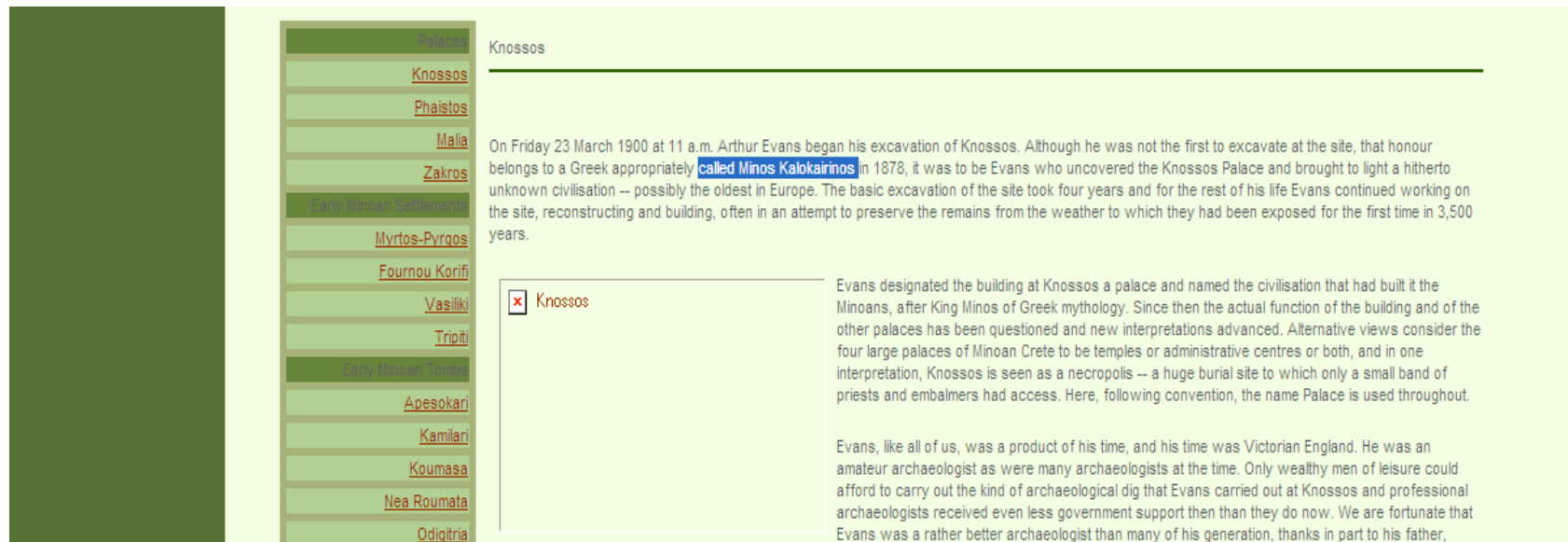
[IVF in Athens, Greece](#)
by British Trained Group. High Success Rate. No Waiting List.
[www.ivf-embryo.gr](#)

[New Villas with Free Car](#)
With private pool, spa & wireless. Rent from 157 EUR per day.
[www.VillaLuxCrete.com](#)

Ads by Google

Knossos Plan

Add new reference with html page



The screenshot shows a website interface. On the left is a vertical sidebar with a list of locations: [Palace](#), [Knossos](#), [Phaistos](#), [Malia](#), [Zakros](#), [Early Minoan Settlements](#), [Myrtos-Pyrgos](#), [Fournou Korifi](#), [Vasiliki](#), [Triopi](#), [Early Minoan Tombs](#), [Apsokari](#), [Kamilari](#), [Koumasa](#), [Nea Roumata](#), and [Odiqitria](#). The main content area is titled "Knossos" and contains the following text:

On Friday 23 March 1900 at 11 a.m. Arthur Evans began his excavation of Knossos. Although he was not the first to excavate at the site, that honour belongs to a Greek appropriately [called Minos Kalokairinos](#) in 1878, it was to be Evans who uncovered the Knossos Palace and brought to light a hitherto unknown civilisation -- possibly the oldest in Europe. The basic excavation of the site took four years and for the rest of his life Evans continued working on the site, reconstructing and building, often in an attempt to preserve the remains from the weather to which they had been exposed for the first time in 3,500 years.

Evans designated the building at Knossos a palace and named the civilisation that had built it the Minoans, after King Minos of Greek mythology. Since then the actual function of the building and of the other palaces has been questioned and new interpretations advanced. Alternative views consider the four large palaces of Minoan Crete to be temples or administrative centres or both, and in one interpretation, Knossos is seen as a necropolis -- a huge burial site to which only a small band of priests and embalmers had access. Here, following convention, the name Palace is used throughout.

Evans, like all of us, was a product of his time, and his time was Victorian England. He was an amateur archaeologist as were many archaeologists at the time. Only wealthy men of leisure could afford to carry out the kind of archaeological dig that Evans carried out at Knossos and professional archaeologists received even less government support then than they do now. We are fortunate that Evans was a rather better archaeologist than many of his generation, thanks in part to his father,

Merge option (Example-Pythagoras)

September 10, 2008

Tagging Tool
ics.forth

Search
Add new reference with image
Add new reference with HTML
About

Information:Pythagoras

Insert new Link in this reference

Image HTML

Insert




Merge from

Information:Pithagoras

Insert new Link in this reference

Image HTML

Insert



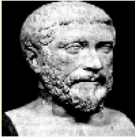
Merge from

Merge option (Example-Pythagoras)

September 10, 2008


Tagging Tool
ics.forth

Information:Pythagoras



Insert in this
○

Information:Pithagoras



Insert in this
◎

search
add new reference with
tags
add new reference with
url
about

Merge option (Example-Pythagoras)

September 10, 2008

Tagging Tool
ics.forth

September 10, 2008

search
add new reference with
tags
add new reference with
url
about

Information:Pythagoras

Insert new Link in this
reference

Image Html



Merge from

Merge different items (Example)

We have different objects:

Photo1

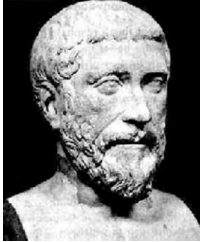
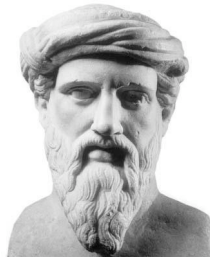
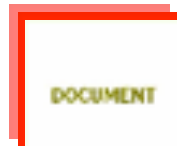


Photo2

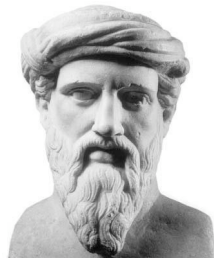
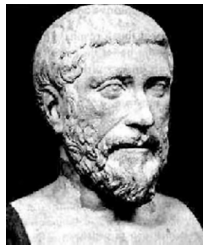


Document



Merge different items (Example)

- Make a collection of items that refer to the same person



Other Operations

- Split option
 - Divorce the merged records
- Update records

Possible extensions

- Handle pdf files
- Using Google Maps for places
- Using it for other objects except of places and persons
- Better search operation
- Any idea?

END !!!

- This is a prototype to elicit your requirements
- We hope to do this tool better
- Please test and give us your comments