



Sisteme adaptive și colaborative

Ștefan Trăușan-Matu

Personalizare

Total

Personalizat

Nul

Libertate nulă

Libertate efectivă

Libertate totală

||
v

||
v

||
v

Fixitate

Empatie

Dezorientare

||
v

Modelarea utilizatorului



Modelul utilizatorului

Achiziția datelor prin:

- ◆ Chestionare sau interviuri asupra preferințelor
- ◆ Analiza
 - acțiunilor
 - parcurgerilor de pagini pe Web
 - asupra mouse-ului
 - textelor prin
 - ◆ metode de tipul Analizei Semantice Latente (LSA), pLSA, LDA etc.
 - ◆ mineritul textelor
 - ◆ înțelegerea textelor

Profile ale utilizatorului

- ◆ Cognitiv
- ◆ Emotional
- ◆ Conativ

Factorii cognitivi (CE STIE?)

- ◆ aptitudini, abilități, deprinderi, cunoștințe
- ◆ expertiza, abilitatea spațială, abilități semantice (operarea cu concepte și sensuri)

Achiziția datelor cognitive

- ◆ Teste grilă
- ◆ Teste psihologice
- ◆ Analiza textelor scrise
- ◆ Analiza conversațiilor

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Your score was : 3 of 10

You can go :

- [Readings](#)
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- [Next drill](#)
- [Answers](#)

Diagnostics

Generated for Ogi ---

Hi, you have correctly answered to some questions about: **capital_market**, **money_market**, but it seems that you still do not correctly know the following concept(s):

1. [Money market](#)
2. [Capital market](#)

Please browse the web pages describing these concept(s).

Why the wrongly known and unknown concepts are detailed presented!



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```
know(ogi, secondary_market, [b_def], u_1_d_2, 1) .
know(ogi, negotiated_market, [b_def], u_1_d_2, 1) .
not_know(ogi, open_market, [b_def], u_1_d_2, 1) .
not_know(ogi, primary_market, [b_def], u_1_d_2, 1) .
know(ogi, money_market, [b_def], u_1_d_2, 1) .
not_know(ogi, primary_market, [a_def], u_1_d_2, 2) .
know(ogi, negotiated_market, [a_def], u_1_d_2, 2) .
```

Factorii afectivi (CE SIMTE?)

- ◆ Inteligența emoțională (Goleman)
- ◆ dispoziția
- ◆ starea emoțională
- ◆ atitudinea
- ◆ toleranța față de ambiguitate

Achiziția datelor emoționale

- ◆ măsurarea unor parametri care exprimă stări emoționale, de exemplu:
 - variația poziției ochilor
 - expresia feței
 - transpirația
 - ritmul respirației
 - ritmul cardiac

Factorii conativi (DE CE?)

- ◆ Conexiunea dintre cogniție și afectivitate, pe de o parte și comportament, pe de cealaltă
- ◆ O componentă personală, intențională, orientată spre scop
- ◆ Foarte importanți în autodirecționare și autoreglare

Caracteristici ale sistemelor inteligente de E-Learning (ITS)

- ◆ Folosesc un model conceptual al domeniului considerat - ONTOLOGIE
- ◆ Modelare bazată pe cunoștințe a studentului
- ◆ Analiza bazată pe cunoștințe a răspunsurilor studentului
- ◆ Generare dinamică, personalizată de material didactic (pagini web)
- ◆ Asistență inteligentă

Stiluri cognitive și stiluri de învățare

- Stil cognitiv - o expresie a diferențierii psihologice după modul caracteristic de procesare a informației (Witkin & Goodenough, 1971, 1981)
 - Dependent-Independent de câmp
 - Jung (Introvert, Extrovert, Thinking, Feeling, Sensation, Intuition)
 - Emisfera Dreaptă-Stângă
 - Vizual-Auditiv
 - Verbal-Imagistic

Stiluri cognitive și stiluri de învățare

-Stil de învățare

- Modul în care o persoană preferă să învețe și învață cel mai bine (Kocinski, 1984)
- Caracteristici cognitive și afective care servesc ca indicatori relativ stabili ai modului în care studentul percepe, interacționează și răspunde la mediul de învățare (Keefe, 1979)

-Are un grad mai mare de generalitate față de stilul cognitiv

Stiluri cognitive (Gardner)

- ◆ verbal, lingvistic
- ◆ logic, matematic
- ◆ vizual, spatial
- ◆ muzical, ritmic
- ◆ corporal, kinestetetic
- ◆ interpersonal
- ◆ intrapersonal

Stiluri cognitive (Felder si Soloman)

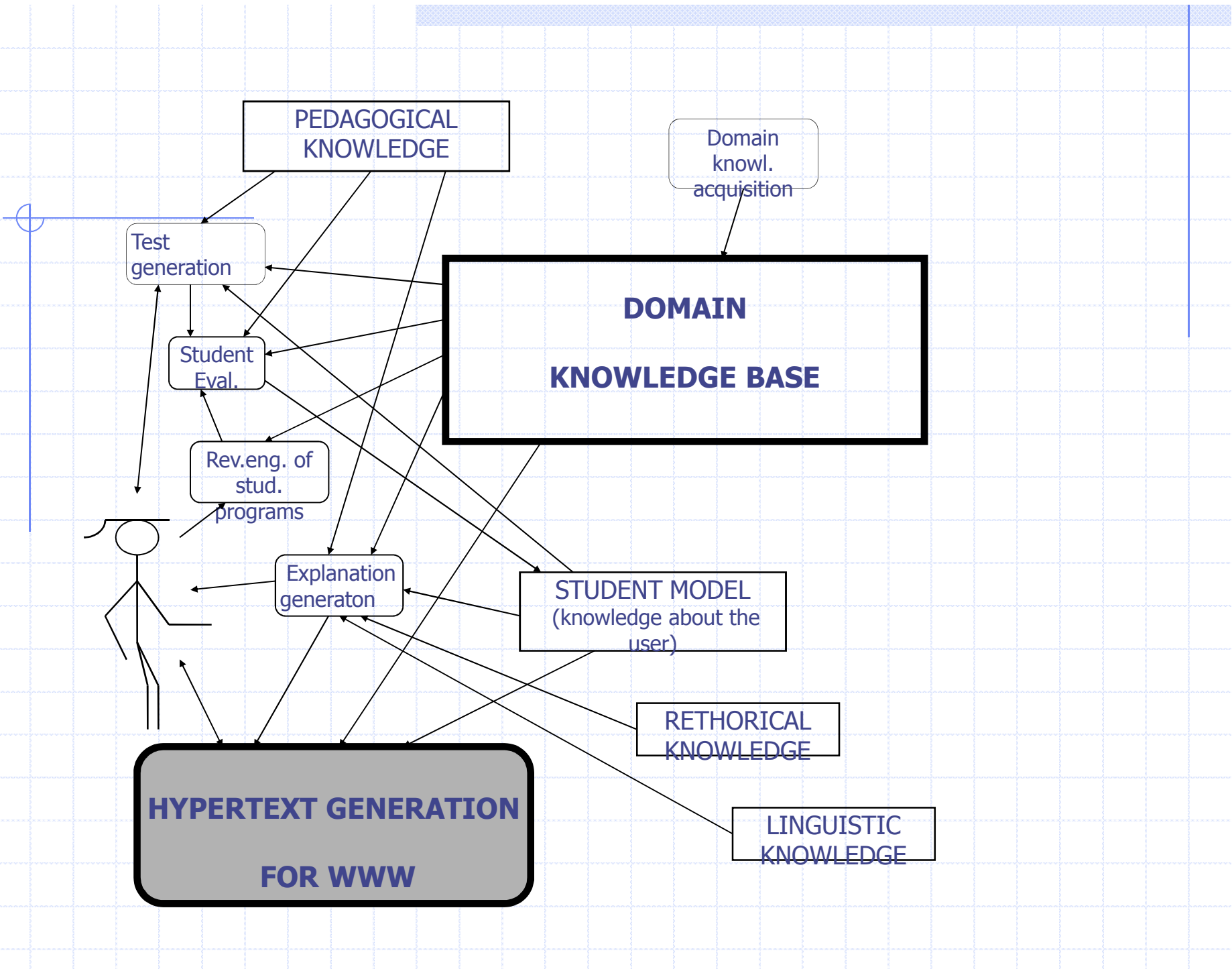
- ◆ activ – reflexiv
- ◆ senzitiv – intuitiv
- ◆ vizual – verbal
- ◆ secvențial – global

Stiluri cognitive (Juvină)

- ◆ vizual – verbal
- ◆ secvențial – holistic
- ◆ independent – dependent de context

Stil de învățare (Kolb)

- ◆ Acomodativ
 - ◆ Asimilativ
 - ◆ Divergent
 - ◆ Convergent
-
- ◆ axele: concret – abstract si activ - reflexiv



PROGRAMMING_CONCEPT

PROGRAMMING_ABSTRACTION

DATA_ABSTRACTION

MAPPING

ARRAY

CONTAINER

TABLE

HASHTABLE

INDEXTABLE

ARRAY

SYMBOLTABLE

COLLECTION

IMPLICITCOL

EXPLICITCOL

SET

SYMBOLTABLE

BAG

DISPENSER

STACK

QUEUE

HEAP

CURSORSTR

LINKEDLIST

CURSORTREE

CONTROL_ABSTRACTION

EXCEPTION

IF_THEN

Inferențe

- ◆ reguli de producție - Algernon, CLIPS, JESS
- ◆ ontologii de tipologii - Protege
- ◆ stereotipuri

Conceptul FUNCTIONALA_PE_LISTA este explicat aici conform personalitatii PERSONALITATE_1

```
let rec f=function f ->function [] -> []  
  | x :: l -> undf
```

... este

o functie recursiva denumita f, de variabila f, care intoarce o functie cu doua cazuri:

1. Daca argumentul este [] atunci intoarce []
2. Daca argumentul este o lista cu primul element x si restul l atunci intoarce undf.

Considerind perspectiva de function, functionala_pe_lista deriva din conceptele :

```
function  
named_function  
functionala  
recursive_function
```

Are drept particularizari pe :

```
filter  
map  
mappend  
takewhile  
dropwhile  
exists  
forall.
```


HEAP_SORT si INSERTION_SORT se diferentiaza prin:

- 1 - STABILITATE
- 2 - IN_SITU

Care este raspunsul corect?1

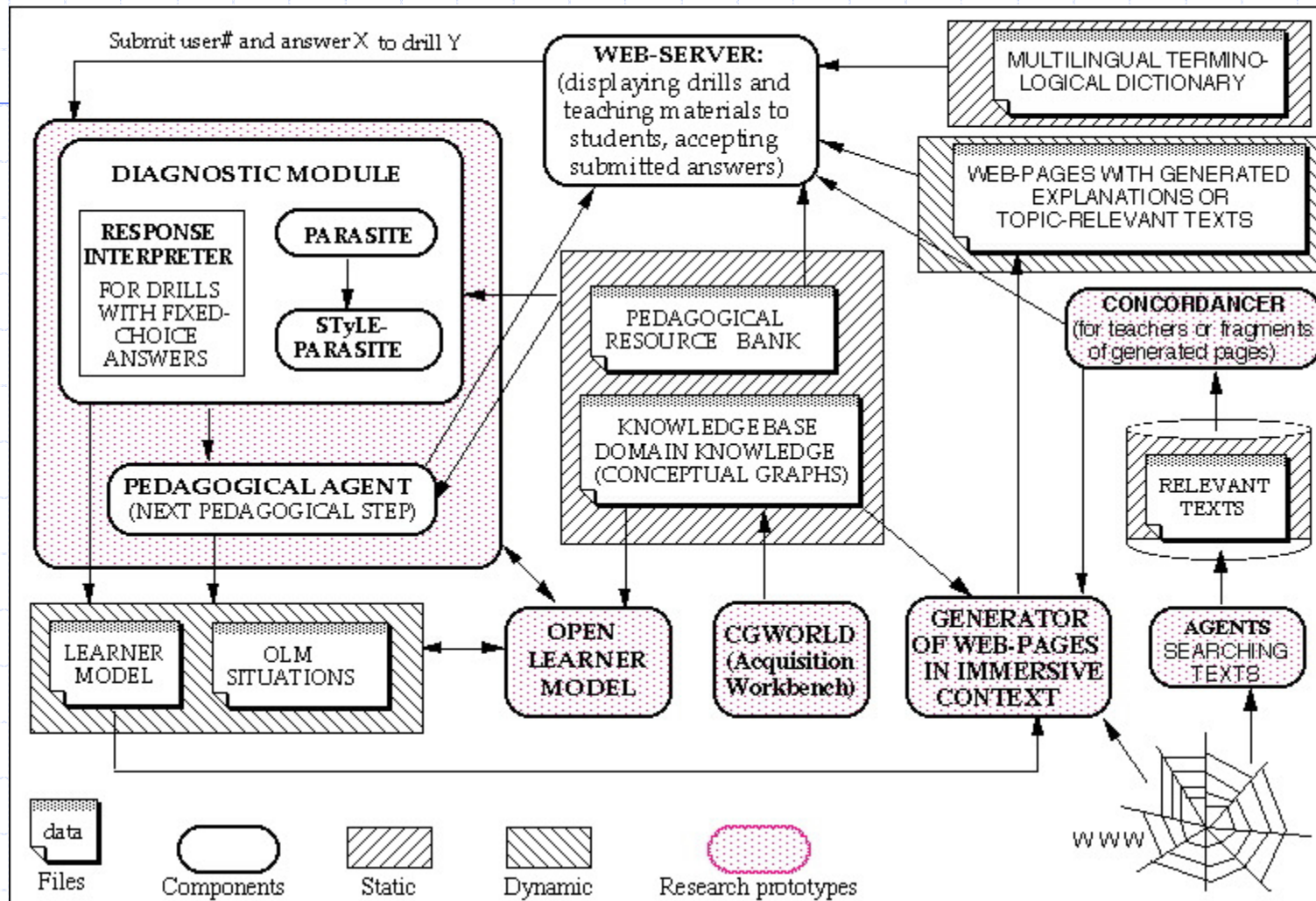
BINE

QUICK_SORT si MERGE_SORT se diferentiaza prin:

- 1 - IN_SITU
- 2 - NATURALETE

Care este raspunsul corect?2

GRESIT



STYLE

User logon

User:

Password:

New session

Old session

Submit

Reset

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Which of these statements, describing financial markets, are true, and which are false?

1. There is only one product traded on financial markets - financial claims.
2. The money market is a place where mainly individuals and institutions with long-term investment plans borrow funds.
3. A security or loan maturing within one year or less is a money market instrument.
4. The construction of factories, highways, schools and homes relies mainly on the trading of funds on the capital market.
5. In the open market some corporate bonds are sold under private contract and held to maturity.
6. In the negotiated market you can sell and buy corporate bonds a number of times before they mature.
7. The principal function of the primary market is to raise financial capital to support new investment in buildings, equipment and inventories.
8. The secondary market also supports new investment.
9. A rise in interest rates in the secondary market has no effect on rates of primary-market securities.
10. Investors are obliged to make a commitment - they cannot switch from one market to another in response to differences in price and yield.

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enerated for Trausan ---

usan, our data show that you do not know the following concept(s):

1. [Share](#)
2. [Bond](#)
3. [Securities](#)
4. [Credit](#)
5. [Investment](#)
5. [Options contracts](#)
7. [Futures contracts](#)
3. [Futures market](#)
2. [Open market](#)
2. [Negotiated market](#)
1. [Spot market](#)
2. [Capital market](#)
3. [Money market](#)
4. [Secondary market](#)
5. [Primary market](#)
5. [Financial market](#)

ase browse the web pages describing these concept(s).

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FINANCIAL MARKET - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: C:\trausan\vaillast\stylen\STY18_...HT

Financial market

— Generated for Job: —

Definition :

An institutional mechanism created by society to channel savings and other financial resources.

Some metaphorical phrases in which this concept appears :

- the performance of a financial market
- financial markets that are continuing to grow
- analysts expect the impact on the financial market to be negative
- a good opportunity for the financial markets to adopt changes that will help
- will affect their economy and financial markets
- financial market has undergone substantial development
- a robust financial market
- an open financial market
- Financial markets are the heart of the financial system

Relevant texts for this concept are:

- <http://www.larflast.bas.bg/site/mettext/texts/probtexts/text126.htm>; Relevance= 0.200247
- <http://www.larflast.bas.bg/site/mettext/texts/probtexts/text127.htm>; Relevance= 0.164277
- <http://www.larflast.bas.bg/site/mettext/texts/probtexts/text125.htm>; Relevance= 0.159328
- <http://www.larflast.bas.bg/site/mettext/texts/probtexts/text120.htm>; Relevance= 0.131992
- <http://www.larflast.bas.bg/site/mettext/texts/probtexts/text129.htm>; Relevance= 0.131151

Concordances

Immerse into the following taxonomy

- Finance
 - Financial system
 - **Financial market**
 - Primary market
 - **Secondary market**
 - Capital market
 - Money market
 - Open market
 - Structured market
 - Spot market

DIAGNOSTICS - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: C:\trausan\vaillast\stylen\LIST_...HTM

Diagnostics

— Generated for Job: —

John, you have correctly answered to some questions about: **money_market, primary_market**, but it seems that you still do not correctly know the following concept(s):

1. [Open_market](#)
2. [Investment](#)
3. [Financial_market](#)
4. [Secondary_market](#)
5. [Options_contracts](#)
6. [Credit](#)
7. [Futures_contracts](#)
8. [Negotiated_market](#)

Please browse the web pages describing these concept(s).

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SECONDARY MARKET - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: C:\trausan\vaillast\stylen\SEC16_...HTM

Secondary market

— Generated for Job: —

Some facts about secondary_market are :

- Secondary market trades already issued bonds
- Change interest rates in the secondary market
- Secondary market supports new investments

Some similar concepts with secondary_market are:

- [Money_market](#)

Secondary_market is the opposite of primary_market:


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```

