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Statistical machine translation Statistical machine translation tries to generate translations using statistical methods based on bilingual text corpora, such as the Canadian Hansard corpus, the English-French record of the Canadian parliament and EUROPARL , the record of the European Parliament. Where such corpora are available, good results can be achieved translating similar texts, but such corpora are still rare for many language pairs. Generally, the more human-translated documents available in a given language, the more likely it is that the translation will be of good quality. With further development, this may allow statistical machine translation to operate off of a monolingual text corpus. In this approach, the corpus that is used is one that contains texts that have already been translated. Given a sentence that is to be translated, sentences from this corpus are selected that contain similar sub-sentential components. Hybrid machine translation Hybrid machine translation HMT leverages the strengths of statistical and rule-based translation methodologies. The approaches differ in a number of ways: Rules post-processed by statistics: Translations are performed using a rules based engine. Statistics guided by rules: Rules are used to pre-process data in an attempt to better guide the statistical engine. Rules are also used to post-process the statistical output to perform functions such as normalization. This approach has a lot more power, flexibility and control when translating. It also provides extensive control over the way in which the content is processed during both pre-translation e. More recently, with the advent of Neural MT, a new version of hybrid machine translation is emerging that combines the benefits of rules, statistical and neural machine translation. The approach allows benefitting from pre- and post-processing in a rule guided workflow as well as benefitting from NMT and SMT. The downside is the inherent complexity which makes the approach suitable only for specific use cases. One of the proponents of this approach for complex use cases is Omniscien Technologies. Neural machine translation A deep learning based approach to MT, neural machine translation has made rapid progress in recent years, and Google has announced its translation services are now using this technology in preference to its previous statistical methods. Tilde is also providing translation solutions based in neural networks. The broken Chinese sentence sounds like "there does not exist an entry" or "have not entered yet" Main articles: Word sense disambiguation and Syntactic disambiguation Word-sense disambiguation concerns finding a suitable translation when a word can have more than one meaning. The problem was first raised in the s by Yehoshua Bar-Hillel. They can be approximately divided into "shallow" approaches and "deep" approaches. Shallow approaches assume no knowledge of the text. They simply apply statistical methods to the words surrounding the ambiguous word. Deep approaches presume a comprehensive knowledge of the word. So far, shallow approaches have been more successful. Why does a translator need a whole workday to translate five pages, and not an hour or two? There are ambiguities one has to resolve. For instance, the author of the source text, an Australian physician, cited the example of an epidemic which was declared during World War II in a "Japanese prisoner of war camp". Was he talking about an American camp with Japanese prisoners or a Japanese camp with American prisoners? The English has two senses. A shallow approach which simply guessed at the sense of the ambiguous English phrase that Piron mentions based, perhaps, on which kind of prisoner-of-war camp is more often mentioned in a given corpus would have a reasonable chance of guessing wrong fairly often. Non-standard speech[edit] One of the major pitfalls of MT is its inability to translate non-standard language with the same accuracy as standard language. Heuristic or statistical based MT takes input from various sources in standard form of a language. Rule-based translation, by nature, does not include common non-standard usages. This causes errors in translation from a vernacular source or into colloquial language. Limitations on translation from casual speech present issues in the use of machine translation in mobile

devices. Related to named entity recognition in information extraction. Name entities, in narrow sense, refer to concrete or abstract entities in the real world including people, organizations, companies, places etc. The initial difficulty that arises in dealing with named entities is simply identifying them in the text. Consider the list of names common in a particular language to illustrate this â€" the most common names are different for each language and also are constantly changing. Another way to deal with named entities is to use transliteration instead of translation, meaning that you find the letters in the target language that most closely correspond to the name in the source language. There have been attempts to incorporate this into machine translation by adding a transliteration step into the translation procedure. However, these attempts still have their problems and have even been cited as worsening the quality of translation. For example, for "Southern California" the first word should be translated directly, while the second word should be transliterated. However, machines would often transliterate both because they treated them as one entity. Words like these are hard for machine translators, even those with a transliteration component, to process. The lack of attention to the issue of named entity translation has been recognized as potentially stemming from a lack of resources to devote to the task in addition to the complexity of creating a good system for named entity translation. One approach to named entity translation has been to transliterate, and not translate, those words. A second is to create a "do-not-translate" list, which has the same end goal â€" transliteration as opposed to translation. A third approach to successful named entity translation is a class-based model. In this method, named entities are replaced with a token to represent the class they belong to. For example, "Ted" and "Erica" would both be replaced with "person" class token. In this way the statistical distribution and use of person names in general can be analyzed instead of looking at the distributions of "Ted" and "Erica" individually. A problem that the class based model solves is that the probability of a given name in a specific language will not affect the assigned probability of a translation. A study by Stanford on improving this area of translation gives the examples that different probabilities will be assigned to "David is going for a walk" and "Ankit is going for a walk" for English as a target language due to the different number of occurrences for each name in the training data. A frustrating outcome of the same study by Stanford and other attempts to improve named recognition translation is that many times, a decrease in the BLEU scores for translation will result from the inclusion of methods for named entity translation. Using these methods, a text that has been translated into 2 or more languages may be utilized in combination to provide a more accurate translation into a third language compared with if just one of those source languages were used alone. If the stored information is of linguistic nature, one can speak of a lexicon. With access to a large knowledge base, systems can be enabled to resolve many especially lexical ambiguities on their own. In the following classic examples, as humans, we are able to interpret the prepositional phrase according to the context because we use our world knowledge, stored in our lexicons: With a large enough ontology as a source of knowledge however, the possible interpretations of ambiguous words in a specific context can be reduced. Other areas of usage for ontologies within NLP include information retrieval , information extraction and text summarization. Because of its size, it had to be created automatically. A definition match algorithm was created to automatically merge the correct meanings of ambiguous words between the two online resources, based on the words that the definitions of those meanings have in common in LDOCE and WordNet. Using a similarity matrix , the algorithm delivered matches between meanings including a confidence factor. This algorithm alone, however, did not match all meanings correctly on its own. A second hierarchy match algorithm was therefore created which uses the taxonomic hierarchies found in WordNet deep hierarchies and partially in LDOCE flat hierarchies. This works by first matching unambiguous meanings, then limiting the search space to only the respective ancestors and descendants of those matched meanings. Thus, the algorithm matched locally unambiguous meanings for instance, while the word seal as such is ambiguous, there is only one meaning of "seal" in the animal subhierarchy. Both algorithms complemented each other and helped constructing a large-scale ontology for the machine translation system. Applications[edit] While no system provides the holy grail of fully automatic high-quality machine translation of unrestricted text, many fully automated systems produce reasonable

output. Probably the largest institutional user is the European Commission. In-Q-Tel [49] a venture capital fund, largely funded by the US Intelligence Community, to stimulate new technologies through private sector entrepreneurs brought up companies like Language Weaver. Currently the military community is interested in translation and processing of languages like Arabic , Pashto , and Dari. Machine translation applications have also been released for most mobile devices, including mobile telephones, pocket PCs, PDAs, etc. Due to their portability, such instruments have come to be designated as mobile translation tools enabling mobile business networking between partners speaking different languages, or facilitating both foreign language learning and unaccompanied traveling to foreign countries without the need of the intermediation of a human translator. Despite being labelled as an unworthy competitor to human translation in by the Automated Language Processing Advisory Committee put together by the United States government, [52] the quality of machine translation has now been improved to such levels that its application in online collaboration and in the medical field are being investigated. The application of this technology in medical settings where human translators are absent is another topic of research, but difficulties arise due to the importance of accurate translations in medical diagnoses. Evaluation of machine translation There are many factors that affect how machine translation systems are evaluated. These factors include the intended use of the translation, the nature of the machine translation software, and the nature of the translation process. Different programs may work well for different purposes. In certain applications, however, e. Even though human evaluation is time-consuming, it is still the most reliable method to compare different systems such as rule-based and statistical systems. It is certainly true that even purely human-generated translations are prone to error. Therefore, to ensure that a machine-generated translation will be useful to a human being and that publishable-quality translation is achieved, such translations must be reviewed and edited by a human. Such research is a necessary prelude to the pre-editing necessary in order to provide input for machine-translation software such that the output will not be meaningless. Both example-based and statistical machine translation rely on a vast array of real example sentences as a base for translation, and when too many or too few sentences are analyzed accuracy is jeopardized. Researchers found that when a program is trained on , sentence pairings, accuracy actually decreases. Ana Nino of the University of Manchester has researched some of the advantages in utilizing machine translation in the classroom. One such pedagogical method is called using "MT as a Bad Model. Nino cites that this teaching tool was implemented in the late s. At the end of various semesters, Dr. Nino was able to obtain survey results from students who had used MT as a Bad Model as well as other models. Overwhelmingly, students felt that they had observed improved comprehension, lexical retrieval, and increased confidence in their target language. Machine translation of sign languages In the early s, options for machine translation between spoken and signed languages were severely limited.

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Machine generated contents note: Chapter Machine generated contents note: Chapter ipad Once the data is downloaded to your machine, you can load some of it using the Python interpreter. The first step is to type a special command at the Python prompt which tells the interpreter to load some texts for us to explore: A Turing machine is a mathematical model of computation that defines an abstract machine, which manipulates symbols on a strip of tape according to a table of rules. The machine operates on an â€¦ download Machine generated contents note: Chapter in ePub ebook Machine generated contents note: Chapter epub download Compiled code to be executed by the Java Virtual Machine is represented using a hardware- and operating system-independent binary format, typically but not necessarily stored in a file, known as the class file format. The class file format precisely defines the representation of a class or interface, including details such as byte ordering that â€¦ download Machine generated contents note: Chapter azw download A breadboard is a construction base for prototyping of electronics. Originally it was literally a bread board, a polished piece of wood used for slicing bread. In the s the solderless breadboard a. Because the solderless breadboard â€¦ Domain membership is a subject of vital concern. Samba must be able to participate as a member server in a Microsoft domain security context, and Samba must be capable of providing domain machine member trust accounts; otherwise it would not be able to offer a viable option for many users. This document specifies an abstract machine. It does not describe any particular implementation of the Java Virtual Machine. Chapter kf8 download read Machine generated contents note: Chapter ebook download download Machine generated contents note: Chapter in pdf Chapter Objectives. Confessions of a Nuclear War Planner and millions of other books are available for instant access. Kindle Audible download Machine generated contents note: Chapter android download Machine generated contents note:

Chapter 3 : Fishbone Diagram (Ishikawa) - Cause & Effect Diagram | ASQ

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Microsoft Word makes the creation of a TOC easier by allowing you the option of creating a TOC without using styles and by allowing you to mark a single word or group of words in a particular body of text and add that information to the TOC. A TOC can be generated by using the Lead-in Emphasis feature to apply heading styles to any lead-in text the first word or words in a paragraph or sentence. By using the Lead-in Emphasis feature, you can create paragraphs where the first portion of the paragraph is formatted with a heading style and appears in the TOC, but the rest of the paragraph is normal text and does not appear in the TOC. This article describes how to use this new feature to create a TOC. Create Table of Contents In Word, you can create a TOC based on a portion of the text in a paragraph without including the whole paragraph. You can mark text by using the Lead-in Emphasis feature with heading styles to include the text in a TOC. To insert a table of contents, follow these steps: Start Word, and then open your document. Click an empty paragraph where you want to insert the TOC. On the Insert menu, point to Reference, and then click Index and Tables. Then, click Insert Table of Contents. Note If the text that is contained in your document is not marked to be included in a TOC, you receive the following error message in your document instead of the TOC: No table of contents entries found. Use one or more of the following methods to mark text that you want to include in the TOC. In the following paragraph, if you want to include the introductory words "Widow and Orphan" in your TOC, just select these words, and then continue with the steps. A widow is the last line of a paragraph printed by itself at the top of a page. An orphan is the first line of a paragraph printed by itself at the bottom of a page. Click the drop-down arrow in the Style box on the Formatting toolbar, and then select the heading that you want. Because no hidden paragraph markers or other items are used, the whole process is seamless. Word uses a new underlying feature named "Linked character styles" to do this. The heading style applied to the lead-in portion of the document is displayed as a heading style, but it is actually a linked character style. In Word and later, when you apply a paragraph style to a subset of paragraph, the following behavior occurs: A hidden character style is created that takes the same character properties as the paragraph style being applied. The character style is applied to the selection. The hidden character style created with linked character styles appears in the Style drop-down list if the document is opened and viewed in earlier versions of Word. The functionality of the style separator is lost if the document is saved in an earlier version of Word. To view the hidden character style, follow these steps: On the Format menu, click Reveal Formatting. The Reveal Formatting task pane appears. Click the Styles dialog box launcher in the Styles group on the Home tab. In the Styles window, click Style Inspector. Select the text in your document and notice that exact formatting details appear in the Reveal Formatting task pane. Select the text that has the character style applied and note that the text appears as a character style in the Reveal Formatting task pane. The linked style appears as Heading Char in the Reveal Formatting task pane. The actual character style remains hidden in the Styles and Formatting task pane or the Style drop-down list on the Formatting toolbar. Any paragraph style can be used for the linked character style. A paragraph style can be created that looks exactly like the body text paragraph style, and then applied to a portion of a paragraph. In this manner, the text that is used to build the TOC can exactly match the text in the paragraph, assuming the TOC options are modified to include the style for the lead-in text. Style separator tags allow you to do the following: Apply heading styles to a single word or phrase in a paragraph so that only that word or phrase appears in the TOC. Include two styles in a single paragraph so that the lead-in paragraph appears in the TOC. Apply outline levels to lead-in text so that only the lead-in text appears in the TOC. Apply outline levels to a single word or phrase in a paragraph so that only that word or phrase appears in the TOC. The style separator is a hidden paragraph mark that serves as a delineator between separate styles

applied in a document. To make the style separator mark visible, follow these steps: On the Tools menu, click Options. On the View tab, click All under Formatting Marks. Before you can use the Style Separator feature, you must add the Style Separator button to your toolbar: Click Customize on the Tools menu. Click the Commands tab, and then click All Commands in the Categories list. Click the Microsoft Office button, and then click Word Options. In the Choose commands from list, click All Commands. Insert the style separator before you apply the heading style to your text. To do this, use one of the following methods. As you type, and you reach a word or phrase in a paragraph that you want to include in the TOC, click the Style Separator button. When you click the Style Separator button, the insertion point moves to the right of the separator so that you can continue typing. Type the word or phrase that you want to include in the TOC, and then click the Style Separator button again. Select the word or phrase that you want to include in the TOC, click the drop-down arrow in the Style box on the Formatting toolbar, and then select the heading that you want. The word or phrase between the two style separators appears in the TOC. Insert the Style Separator between two existing paragraphs: You can use the style separator between two existing paragraphs so that the first paragraph becomes the lead-in text and appears in the TOC, and the second paragraph is the remainder of the text and does not appear in the TOC. To do this, follow these steps: Create two paragraphs of text, placing text that you want to appear in the TOC in the first paragraph, the remainder of the text in the second paragraph. Position the insertion point in the first paragraph, and then click the Style Separator button. The two paragraphs appear to become a single paragraph by converting the paragraph mark at the end of the first paragraph to a style separator. You now have a single compound paragraph, which shows up as two separate paragraphs in Outline view, but which prints as a single paragraph. Select the text to the left of the separator, click the drop-down arrow in the Style box on the Formatting toolbar, and then select the heading that you want. The TOC displays only the lead-in portion the first paragraph formatted with the heading style. The style separator is a special form of a hidden paragraph mark. Therefore, documents with style separators that are created in Word and in later versions of Word appear the same in Word and in Microsoft Word 97 unless you click All under Formatting Marks. If you click All under Formatting Marks in earlier versions of Word, the style separator hidden paragraph mark appears as a normal paragraph mark, and the document will be repaginated. When you use an earlier version of Word to view documents that have style separators that were created in Word and in later versions of Word, do not click All under Formatting Marks. Removing a Heading from the Table of Contents If you want to remove a heading from the TOC, you can apply a new paragraph style to the marked text: Select the marked text, click the drop-down arrow in the Style box on the Formatting toolbar, and then select the heading that you want. Click Normal to remove the heading style. By applying the paragraph style that you want to the whole paragraph, you do not remove the style. You must select the exact text as it appears in the TOC, and then apply the new style. References For more information about how to create a table of contents without changing the formatting of your text, click the following article number to view the article in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

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The potential of chemical products for enriching society appeared to be unlimited. download Machine generated contents note: 1 Theory of Radical Reactions 1 ePub Nanomedicine, Nanorobotics, Nanofactories, Molecular Assemblers and Machine-Phase Nanotechnology. Publications of Robert A. Freitas Jr.

When creating secure services or clients, you can specify a certificate be used as the client or service credential by using methods such as the SetCertificate method. The method requires various parameters, such as the store where the certificate is stored and a value to use when searching for the certificate. The following procedure demonstrates how to examine the stores on a computer to find an appropriate certificate. For an example of finding the certificate thumbprint, see How to: Retrieve the Thumbprint of a Certificate. Note that to view certificates in the local machine store, you must be in the Administrator role. In the Add Standalone Snap-in dialog box, select Certificates. In the Certificates snap-in dialog box, select Computer account and click Next. Optionally, you can select My User account or Service account. If you are not an administrator of the computer, you can manage certificates only for your user account. In the Select Computer dialog box, click Finish. In the Add Standalone Snap-in dialog box, click Close. In the Console Root window, click Certificates Local Computer to view the certificate stores for the computer. To view certificates for your account, repeat steps 3 to 6. In step 7, instead of selecting Computer account, click My User account and repeat steps 8 to On the File menu, click Save or Save As. Save the console file for later reuse. Viewing Certificates with Internet Explorer You can also view, export, import, and delete certificates by using Internet Explorer. Click the Content tab. To view details of any certificate, select the certificate and click View.

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Machine generated contents note: Part I. Social Conflict in the USSR After the Death of Stalin, download Updated on NASA=FRAUDULENT SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY - THERE ARE MANY THINGS THEY DO NOT WANT YOU TO KNOW "There is a principle which is a bar against all information, which is proof against all argument, and which cannot.

William was a Church of England priest who had been a missionary overseas before returning to England as a country vicar , eventually becoming archdeacon of Bristol. Elizabeth was the daughter of another priest, the Revd Edward Moule Griffith. He was one of four early recruits the others being Alan Turing , Hugh Alexander and Stuart Milner-Barry , who all made significant contributions at Bletchley and who became known as "the wicked uncles". They were also the four signatories to an influential letter, delivered to Winston Churchill in October , asking for more resources for the code-breaking work at Bletchley Park. Churchill responded with one of his "Action This Day" written comments. As stated in his book, most of his work at Bletchley was centred on what was known as "traffic analysis" of encrypted German communications. Most cryptographers agree this is markedly easier than attacking cryptographic ciphers directly although still very complicated and mathematically intensive processing is needed to make initial discoveries , and Welchman is credited with innovating the approach. This led to data analysis techniques that today we describe as metadata analysis. If 26 rows of 26 way connectors are stacked up, then any connection point can be referenced by its row letter and column letter. A physical piece of wire can now connect row B element G to row G element B. The device was called a Diagonal Board because such a piece of wire is diagonally across the matrix of connections. The Diagonal Board cut decipher times down from days to mere hours when attacking ciphers generated by the German Enigma machine. Bombes became the primary mechanical aid in breaking Enigma ciphers during the war, by speeding up the search for current wheel order settings being used with the Enigma machines. Wheel order settings were changed often, initially at least once per day. He followed this by employment with Remington Rand and Ferranti. In that year, he joined the Mitre Corporation , working on secure communications systems for the US military. He retired in , but was retained as a consultant. The National Security Agency disapproved. The book was not banned, but Welchman lost his security clearance and therefore his consultancy with MITRE and was forbidden to discuss either the book or his wartime work. The couple had a son and two daughters. The marriage lasted until Speaking at the event, the Director of GCHQ Robert Hannigan acknowledged the harsh treatment of Welchman and paid tribute to his "immense contribution" as a "giant of his era" [12].

Chapter 6 : Machine translation - Wikipedia

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Chapter 7 : Table of contents for animations

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*using the Python interpreter. The first step is to type a special command at the Python prompt which tells the interpreter to load some texts for us to explore: from calendrierdelascience.com import *.This says "from NLTK's book module, load all.*

Chapter 9 : Beyond the Clouds () - IMDb

(6) An assessment of the newborn's condition immediately after birth, including time and date of birth, vital signs, birth weight and length, head and chest measurements, general appearance and physical findings.