Widget: My Publications

Description

A javascript widget that scholars can embed in their own pages to list their publications.

Example

My Publications



Copy and paste the following javascript snippet into your html page:

<SCRIPT charset="utf-8" id="dash-widget" type="text/javascript" src="http://dash.harvard.edu/rest/static/javascript/aut hor-pub-widget.js? author=c9e989d522c00c122594ca888fb74c44">

Preview

| Year 🕶 | Туре | Title |
|--------|----------------------|---|
| 2012 | Journal Article | Plan Recognition in Exploratory Domains |
| 2012 | Commentary or Review | Statement of Stuart M. Shieber before the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology Subcommi. |
| 2012 | Journal Article | The Case for the Journal's Use of a CC-BY License |
| 2011 | Commentary or Review | Inverting the Turing Test [review of The Most Human Human by Brian Christian] |
| 2011 | Monograph or Book | Neo-Riemannian Cycle Detection with Weighted Finite-State Transducers |
| 2010 | Journal Article | Agent Decision-Making in Open Mixed Networks |
| 2010 | Journal Article | Recognizing Uncertainty in Speech |
| 2010 | Conference Paper | Bayesian Synchronous Tree-Substitution Grammar Induction and Its Application to Sentence Compr |
| 2010 | Journal Article | Complexity, Parsing, and Factorization of Tree-Local Multi-Component Tree-Adjoining Grammar |

Details

Plan Recognition in Exploratory Domains

Gal, Ya'akov, Swapna Reddy, Stuart M. Shieber, Andee Rubin, and Barbara J. Grosz. 2012. Plan recognition in exploratory domains. Artificial Intelligence 176(1): 2270-2290.

Abetract

This paper describes a challenging plan recognition problem that arises in environments in which agents engage widely in exploratory behavior, and presents new algorithms for effective plan recognition in such settings. In exploratory domains, agents' actions map onto logs of behavior that include switching between activities, extraneous actions, and mistakes. Flexible pedagogical software, such as the application considered in this paper for statistics education, is a paradigmatic example of such domains, but many other settings exhibit similar characteristics. The paper establishes the task of plan recognition in exploratory domains to be NP-hard and compares several approaches for ecognizing plans in these domains, including new heuristic methods that vary the extent to which they employ backtracking, as well as a reduction to constraint-satisfaction problems. The algorithms were empirically evaluated on people's interaction with flexible, open-ended statistics education software used in schools. Data was collected from adults using the software in a lab setting as well as middle school students using the software in the classroom. The constraint satisfaction approaches were able to perform within 4% of the constraint satisfaction approaches on student data from the classroom, which reflects the intended user population of the software. These results demonstrate that the heuristic approaches offer a good balance between performance and computation time when recognizing people's activities in the pedagogical domain of interest.

JSON data store

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         "title":"Letter from Elizabeth Bartholet, James Cavallaro, & Christine Desan, Faculty, Harvard Law
School, to the U.S. Congress on Recent Human Rights Issues in Iraq",
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School, to the U.S. Congress on Recent Human Rights Issues in Iraq (June 16, 2004).",
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         "title": "Coin Reconsidered: The Political Alchemy of Commodity Money",
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primal \"commodity money\" - a natural medium, spontaneously adopted by parties in exchange who converge upon a
metal like silver to represent the value of other goods. As a natural medium with a price objectively
established through trade, commodity money appears to offer an independent means of measure in the market. But
as the history offered here reveals, medieval money was nothing like its imagined alternative. England's early
coin became a medium when the government began to spend and tax in that unit of account, took coin as a mode of
payment, and allowed it to be transferred between people in the meantime. Individuals participated in the
arrangement, paying for coin in exchange for the unique quality - liquidity - that set money apart from a
commodity. That quality was orchestrated by the very channels that brought public and private together in the
project of making a medium. In fact, insofar as the English equated money with the commodity it contained, they
engineered instability into the heart of their medium. Depreciating coin - diluting its commodity content -
offered a cure. It also confirmed that coin had never been the \"commodity money\" imagined in later accounts.
Coin was, instead, a constitutional medium, one that related the government to its participants and thus helped
to configure the world it appeared merely to measure.",
         "citation": "Christine Desan, Coin Reconsidered: The Political Alchemy of Commodity Money, 11
Theoretical Inquiries in Law, Article 13 (2010).",
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