Bibliography 60

7 Bibliography

Jiang, L. et al. Learning Deep Web Crawling with Diverse Features. In Web Intelligence and Intelligent Agent Technologies, 2009. WI-IAT'09. IEEE/WIC/ACM International Joint Conferences on, vol. 1, 572–575, 2009.

- 2 Brezeale, D.; Cook D. J. Automatic Video Classification: A Survey of the Literature, Systems, Man, and Cybernetics, Part C: Applications and Reviews, IEEE Transactions on 38, no. 3: 416-430, (May 2008).
- Repp, S.; Meinel, C. Automatic Extraction of Semantic Descriptions from the Lecturer's Speech. In International Conference on Semantic Computing, vol. 0 (Los Alamitos, CA, USA: IEEE Computer Society), 513-520, 2009.
- 4 Mendes, P.; Jakob, M.; García-Silva, A.; Bizer, C. DBpedia Spotlight: Shedding Light on the Web of Documents. In: Proc. 7th Int. Conf. on Semantic Systems (I-Semantics). Graz, Austria, 7–9 Sept. 2011.
- 5 DBPedia, http://www.dbpedia.org. Retrieved August 10, 2011.
- 6 Vani, V.; Raju, S. A detailed survey on query by image content techniques. In Proceedings of the 12th international conference on Networking, VLSI and signal processing, 204–209, 2010.
- 7 Cees, G.; Snoek, M.; Worring, M. Concept-Based Video Retrieval, Foundations and Trends in Information Retrieval 2: 215–322, April 2009.
- 8 Morsillo, N.; Mann, G.; Pal, C. YouTube Scale, Large Vocabulary Video Annotation, Video Search and Mining: 357–386, 2010.
- 9 Keechul, J.; Kwang K.; Anil K. J. Text information extraction in images and video: a survey, Pattern Recognition 37, no. 5: 977-997, May 2004.
- 10 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Closed_captioning Retrieved April 17, 2011.
- 11 Lu, G. Indexing and retrieval of audio: A survey, Multimedia Tools and Applications 15, no. 3: 269–290, 2001.
- 12 Wang, Y.; Liu, Z.; Huang, J. C. Multimedia content analysis-using both audio and visual clues, Signal Processing Magazine, IEEE 17, no. 6: 12–36, 2000.
- 13 Bosch, X.; Munoz; Martí, R. Which is the best way to organize/classify images by content?, Image and vision computing 25, no. 6: 778–791, 2007.
- 14 Coelho, T. A. et al. Image retrieval using multiple evidence ranking, Knowledge and Data Engineering, IEEE Transactions on 16, no. 4: 408–417, 2004.
- 15 Liu, Y. et al., A survey of content-based image retrieval with high-level semantics, Pattern Recognition 40, no. 1: 262–282, 2007.

Bibliography 61

16 Hanbury, A. A survey of methods for image annotation, Journal of Visual Languages & Computing 19, no. 5: 617–627, 2008.

- 17 Troncy, R. et al. Image Annotation on the Semantic Web. W3C Incubator Group Report 14 August 2007. http://www.w3.org/2005/Incubator/mmsem/XGR-image-annotation-20070814/. Latest version http://www.w3.org/2005/Incubator/mmsem/XGR-image-annotation/. Retrieved 10 July 2011.
- 18 Yihun A. et al. Image Retrieval in Multimedia Databases: A Survey In Intelligent Information Hiding and Multimedia Signal Processing, International Conference on, vol. 0 (Los Alamitos, CA, USA: IEEE Computer Society), 681-689, 2009.
- 19 Jung, K.; Kim, k.; K. Jain, A. Text information extraction in images and video: a survey, Pattern Recognition 37, no. 5: 977-997, May 2004.
- 20 The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative, http://www.dublincore.org. Retrieved 15 July 2011.
- 21 Hanbury, A. A survey of methods for image annotation, Journal of Visual Languages & Computing 19, no. 5: 617–627, 2008.
- 22 Baidu Video, Audio and Image Search Engine, http://www.baidu.com. Retrieved 25 May 2011.
- 23 Truveo Video Search, http://www.truveo.com. Retrieved 25 May 2011.
- 24 Youtube Broadcast yourself, http://www.youtube.com Retrieved 25 May 2011.
- 25 Larson, M. et al. Automatic tagging and geotagging in video collections and communities, In: Proc. ACM Int. Conf. on Multimedia Retrieval, 2011.
- 26 Alberti, C. et al. An audio indexing system for election video material, IEEE Int. Conf. on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing, p. 4873–4876, 2009.
- 27 Glass, J. et al. Recent progress in the MIT spoken lecture processing project". In: Interspeech pp. 2553-2556, 2007.
- 28 W3C Video in the Web, http://www.w3.org/2008/WebVideo/Annotations/. Retrieved 10 May 2011.
- 29 M Van Thong, J. et al., Speechbot: an experimental speech-based search engine for multimedia content on the web», Multimedia, IEEE Transactions on 4, no. 1: 88-96, March 2002.
- 30 Nexiwave Speech Indexing, http://www.nexiwave.com. Retrieved 10 June 2011.
- 31 Nuance Dragon NaturallySpeaking, http://www.nuance.com, Retrieved 10 June 2011.
- 32 Savoy, j.; Dolamic, L. "How effective is Google's translation service in search?," Communications of the ACM 52, no. 10 (2009): 139–143.
- 33 Adida, B.; Birbeck, M. RDFa primer. w3c recommendation. Retrieved September 10, 2011, from http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml-rdfa-primer/, 2008.
- 34 Chelba, C. et al., Retrieval and browsing of spoken content, IEEE Signal Processing Magazine 25, no. 3: 39-49, (May 2008).
- 35 PICCININI, H., CASANOVA, M. A., FURTADO, A.L. W-Ray: A Strategy to Publish Deep Web Geographic Data In: 4th International

Bibliography 62

Workshop on Semantic and Conceptual Issues in GIS (SeCoGIS); in conjunction with the 29th International Conference on Conceptual Modeling (ER 2010), 2010, Vancouver, Canada. Advances in Conceptual Modeling - Applications and Challenges - ER 2010 Workshop SeCoGIS. Lecture Notes in Computer Science. Berlin: Springer, 2010. v.6413. p.2 – 11.

- 36 Goldman, et al. "Accessing the Spoken Word." International Journal on Digital Libraries 5, no. 4 (May 12, 2005): 287-298.
- 37 Chen, et al. "Cross-language Search: The Case of Google Language Tools." First Monday 14, no. 3 (March 8, 2009). http://frodo.lib.uic.edu/oisjournals/index.php/fm/article/view/2335/2116.
- 38 Ren, F.; D.B. Bracewell. "Advanced Information Retrieval." Electronic Notes in Theoretical Computer Science 225 (2009): 303–317.
- 39 PICCININI, H., CASANOVA, M. A., Figueredo, L.A.G.A., FURTADO, A.L. "Publishing Deep Web Data with the W-Ray Toolkit", 2011.
- 40 http://dublincore.org/, Retrieved 30 November 2011.
- 41 http://www.w3.org/TR/WCAG/, Retrieved 10 November 2011.
- 42 Fujii, A; Ishikawa, T. "Applying Machine Translation to Two-Stage Cross-Language Information Retrieval", 2000.

A SubRip text file for the user Publication example

```
00:00:32,020 -> 00:00:41,439
Inspira ... now loose. Inspired again ... desencana, we're not here to
make a medical examination.
00:00:41,439 -> 00:00:45,810
But pro subject today, have the sense of smell can help a lot.
00:00:45,810 -> 00:00:50,780
If you already took a deep breath, then realized the amount of odor
00:00:50,780 -> 00:00:52,869
and smells that are around us.
00:00:52,869 -> 00:00:55,000
The smell of flowers, freshly cut grass,
00:00:55,000 -> 00:00:59,649
cake in the oven, the rain coming, fresh coffee ...
00:00:59,649 -> 00:01:03,780
But not everything smells so good as what we said.
00:01:03,780 -> 00:01:08,239
Sometimes our own odor is less pleasant than we would like.
00:01:08,239 -> 00:01:12,739
That's where the perfume, the theme of our program today!
00:01:12,739 -> 00:01:16,829
The practice of creating fragrances to change the smell of things is
quite old.
00:01:16,829 -> 00:01:23,750
The very origin of the word - per fumum - refers to the burning of herbs,
spices and incense
00:01:23,750 -> 00:01:28,120
as did the ancient Egyptians in their sacred rituals.
```

```
14
00:01:31,780 -> 00:01:34,620
perfume has always been present in the lives of men.
15
00:01:34,620 -> 00:01:39,120
Its use and production have been spreading and sophisticated.
00:01:39,120 -> 00:01:43,439
Today, the perfume industry billions of dollars
17
00:01:43,439 -> 00:01:46,739
and employs thousands of people around the world.
18
00:01:46,739 -> 00:02:17,759
But after all, how to make perfume?
00:02:17,759 \rightarrow 00:02:21,610
Perfume fixatives is a mixture of solvents and compounds
20
00:02:21,610 -> 00:02:24,169
that are well matched pleasant odors.
00:02:24,169 -> 00:02:27,840
Its manufacturing takes place in three very different times.
00:02:27,840 -> 00:02:31,090
The first is to obtain the fragrance
00:02:31,090 -> 00:02:36,099
which generally takes the form of essential oils.
00:02:36,099 -> 00:02:39,080
There are several ways of extracting the essential oil
00:02:39,080 -> 00:05:22,639
depending on the feedstock and of the essential oil being obtained.
00:05:22,639 -> 00:05:26,720
Currently, all components can be identified an oil
00:05:26,720 -> 00:05:43,120
at the molecular level through modern analysis techniques such as gas
chromatography.
28
00:05:43,120 -> 00:05:45,810
When components are identified,
00:05:45,810 \rightarrow 00:05:49,480
chemists can reproduce them synthetically to make them more
```

```
30
00:05:57,100 -> 00:06:06,430
It is likely that perfume you're wearing, have been created in the
laboratory.
00:06:06,430 -> 00:06:10,420
Obtaining the essential oil is the first step in making perfume.
32
00:06:10,420 -> 00:06:14,459
The second step consists of a mixture of tens of different aromas
00:06:14,459 -> 00:06:18,639
to create the so-called bouquet, or essence of the perfume.
00:06:18,639 -> 00:06:21,149
No perfume smell is made of only one.
00:06:21,149 -> 00:06:25,750
To give you an idea, Chanel 5, French perfume world's most famous,
00:06:25,750 -> 00:06:29,279
has among its ingredients essential oil of Rosewood,
00:06:29,279 -> 00:06:36,939
an Amazonian plant widely used in the manufacture of perfumes.
00:06:36,939 -> 00:06:40,839
The professional responsible for choosing which flavors to be used
00:06:40,839 -> 00:07:04,939
in preparing the bouquet is called perfumer.
00:07:04,939 -> 00:07:10,009
The smell of perfume is a result of evaporation of its various raw
materials.
00:07:10,009 -> 00:07:14,189
Each has a different volatility and can last for minutes,
00:07:14,189 -> 00:07:21,939
hours or until more than one day. This means that the smell of perfume
varies over time.
43
00:07:21,939 -> 00:07:27,240
Thus, a perfume is divided into three parts: The first part of that smell
```

```
44
00:07:36,519 -> 00:07:39,730
Then comes the note of middle or "body of the perfume"
00:07:39,730 \rightarrow 00:07:42,470
that represents your main identity.
00:07:42,470 \rightarrow 00:07:48,600
In it are the kind floral fragrances like rose, jasmine and lavender.
00:07:48,600 -> 00:07:53,329
The call note of background or "base" is the less volatile perfume,
00:07:53,329 -> 00:07:57,889
being composed, among others, woody aromas.
49
00:07:57,889 -> 00:08:00,439
The time it takes for the smell evaporates depends
00:08:00,439 \rightarrow 00:08:05,870
also external factors such as the degree of acidity and skin oils.
51
00:08:05,870 -> 00:08:10,519
The temperature also has a direct relationship with the volatility.
00:08:10,519 -> 00:08:14,139
The hotter, the faster the perfume evaporates.
53
00:08:14,139 -> 00:08:20,689
All this is important for the development of the bouquet, but even the
perfume is not ready yet.
00:08:20,689 -> 00:08:23,850
After obtaining the essential oil and the composition of the bouquet,
00:08:23,850 -> 00:08:29,930
comes the turn of the third and final stage of the process of making
perfume.
00:08:29,930 -> 00:08:33,409
The substance prepared by the perfumer, tested in laboratory and
00:08:33,409 -> 00:08:39,730
produced on an industrial scale is sold to factories like this.
```

```
58
 00:08:48,460 -> 00:08:56,960
 Is then added to this mixture a fastener in order to maintain the % \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right) +\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right) \left( 1\right) +\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right)
 fragrance in the skin longer.
 00:08:56,960 -> 00:09:04,059
 And preservatives are also added products to reduce the aggressiveness of
 the solvent.
 00:09:04,059 -> 00:09:09,080
 After a rest period, the perfume is filtered off,
 61
 00:09:09,080 -> 00:09:18,039
placed in a bottle and is ready to be distributed commercially.
 00:09:18,039 -> 00:09:23,610
 You saw how long is the way to make the scent found here come
 63
 00:09:23,610 -> 00:09:27,279
 get here? So now that you know how it does,
 64
00:09:27,279 -> 00:09:37,279
 just choose your favorite flavor and use. Now do not go overdoing it,
huh?!
```