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Zbornik 9. mednarodne multikonference**

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PREDGOVOR MULTIKONFERENCI INFORMACIJSKA DRUŽBA 2006

V svojem devetem letu ostaja multikonferenca Informacijska družba 2006 (<http://is.ijs.si>) ena vodilnih srednjeevropskih konferenc, ki združuje znanstvenike z različnih raziskovalnih področij povezanih z informacijsko družbo. V letu 2006 smo v multikonferenco povezali osem neodvisnih konferenc. Informacijska družba postaja vedno bolj zapleten socialni, ekonomski in tehnološki sistem, ki je pritegnil pozornost vrste specializiranih konferenc v Sloveniji in Evropi. Naša multikonferenca izstopa po širini in obsegu tem, ki jih obravnava.

Rdeča nit multikonference ostaja sinergija interdisciplinarnih pristopov, ki obravnavajo različne vidike informacijske družbe ter poglabljajo razumevanje informacijskih in komunikacijskih storitev v najširšem pomenu besede. Na multikonferenci predstavljamo, analiziramo in preverjamo nova odkritja in pripravljamo teren za njihovo praktično uporabo, saj je njen osnovni namen promocija raziskovalnih dosežkov in spodbujanje njihovega prenosa v prakso na različnih področjih informacijske družbe tako v Sloveniji kot tujini.

Na multikonferenci, ki bo trajala šest dni, bo na vzporednih konferencah predstavljenih preko 200 referatov, vključevala pa bo tudi okrogle mize in razprave. Referati so objavljeni v zbornikih multikonference, izbrani prispevki pa bodo izšli tudi v dveh posebnih številkah znanstvenih revij, od katerih je ena Informatica, ki se ponaša s 30-letno tradicijo odlične znanstvene revije. Multikonferenco Informacijska družba 2006 sestavljajo naslednje samostojne konference:

- BIOMA 2006 – Bioinspired Optimization Methods and their Applications
- Mejne kognitivne znanosti
- Kognitivne znanosti
- Sodelovanje in informacijska družba
- Rudarjenje podatkov in podatkovna skladišča
- Vzgoja v informacijski družbi
- Inteligentni sistemi
- Jezikovne tehnologije.

Soorganizatorji in podporniki konference so različne raziskovalne institucije in združenja, med njimi tudi ACM Slovenija. Zahvaljujemo se tudi Ministrstvu za visoko šolstvo, znanost in tehnologijo za njihovo sodelovanje in podporo. V imenu organizatorjev konference pa se želimo posebej zahvaliti udeležencem za njihove dragocene prispevke in priložnost, da z nami delijo svoje izkušnje o informacijski družbi. Zahvaljujemo se tudi recenzentom za njihovo pomoč pri recenziranju.

V letu 2006 sta se programski in organizacijski odbor odločila, da bosta podelila posebno priznanje Slovencu ali Slovenki za izjemen prispevek k razvoju in promociji informacijske družbe v našem okolju. Z večino glasov je letošnje priznanje pripadlo prof. dr. Cenetu Bavcu. Čestitamo!

Viljan Mahnič, predsednik programskega odbora
Matjaž Gams, predsednik organizacijskega odbora

FOREWORD - INFORMATION SOCIETY 2006

In its 9th year, the Information Society Multiconference (<http://is.ijs.si>) continues as one of the leading conferences in Central Europe gathering scientific community with a wide range of research interest in information society. In 2006, we organized eight independent conferences forming the multiconference. Information society displays a complex interplay of social, economic, and technological issues that attract attention of many scientific events around Europe. The broad range of topics makes our event unique among similar conferences.

The motto of the Multiconference is synergy of different interdisciplinary approaches dealing with the challenges of information society. The major driving forces of the Multiconference are search and demand for new knowledge related to information, communication, and computer services. We present, analyze, and verify new discoveries in order to prepare the ground for their enrichment and development in practice. The main objective of the Multiconference is presentation and promotion of research results, to encourage their practical application in new ICT products and information services in Slovenia and also broader region.

The Multiconference is running in parallel sessions for six days with over 200 presentations of scientific papers. The papers are published in the conference proceedings, and in two special journal issues. One of them is Informatica with its 30 years of tradition in excellent research publications.

The Information Society 2006 Multi-Conference consists of the following conferences:

- BIOMA 2006 - Bioinspired Optimization Methods and their Applications
- Borderline Cognitive Sciences
- Cognitive Sciences
- Collaboration and Information Society
- Data Mining and Data Warehouses
- Education in Information Society
- Intelligent Systems
- Language Technologies.

The Conference is co-organized and supported by several major research institutions and societies, among them ACM Slovenia, i.e. the Slovenian chapter of ACM. We would like to express our appreciation to the Slovenian Government for cooperation and support, in particular through the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology.

At the end we would like to bring your attention to a special event. In 2006, the Programme and Organizing Committees decided to award one Slovenian for his/her outstanding contribution to development and promotion of information society in our country. With the majority of votes, this honor went to Prof. Dr. Cene Bavec. Congratulations!

On behalf of the conference organizers we would like to thank all participants for their valuable contribution and their interest in this event, and particularly the reviewers for their thorough reviews.

Viljan Mahnič, President of the Programme Committee
Matjaž Gams, President of the Organizing Committee

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KAZALO / TABLE OF CONTENTS

Intelligent Systems	1
PREDGOVOR / PREFACE3
Izbiranje metode za analizo podatkov na področju satelitskih računov za turizem / Bizjak Iztok, Bohanec Marko.....	5
SMAC Advisor: A Decision-Support Tool on Coexistence of Genetically-Modified and Conventional Maize / Bohanec Marko, Messéan Antoine, Angevin Frédérique, Žnidarsič Martin	9
A Parallel Implementation of Simulated Annealing with a Boltzmann Synchronization Function and Its Application to Solve the Traveling Salesman Problem / Chorbev Ivan, Dimitrovski Ivica, Loskovska Suzana, Mihajlov Dragan	13
Improved Shot Boundary Detection Algorithm / Dimitrovski Ivica, Loskovska Suzana, Chorbev Ivan, Mihajlov Dragan.....	17
Functionalizing Trust in a Model Agent-Based E-Commerce System / Ganzha Maria, Gawinecki Maciej, Kobzdej Paweł, Paprzycki Marcin	21
The Adaptive Tabu Search and Its Application to the Quadratic Assignment Problem / Ikonomovska Elena, Chorbev Ivan, Gjorgjevik Dejan, Mihajlov Dragan	26
Metoda umetnega nevronskega omrežja za kratkoročno napoved vremenskih pogojev v okolini nadzemnega elektroenergetskega voda. / Kadyrov Ruslan, Lodrant Jure, Krešimir Bakić	30
Napovedovanje požarne ogroženosti naravnega okolja v geografskem informacijskem sistemu / Kobler Andrej, Džeroski Sašo, Fajfar Dušan	34
Napovedovanje uporabe UMTS storitev s pomočjo orodja Weka / Kucler Aleksander	38
Intelligent Agent Aided Use of Unstructured Information in Decision Support / Lavbič Dejan, Mahnič Viljan	42
Agent Based Presentation of Affective User Profiles / Martinovska Cveta	46
Literature Mining: Potential for Gaining Hidden Knowledge from Biomedical Articles / Petrič Ingrid, Urbančič Tanja, Cestnik Bojan	50
Overview of agents systems / Plisson Joël	54
Using Bi-Sets that Characterize Bi-Partitions as Features for Classification: an Application for Microarray Data Analysis / Slavkov Ivica, Pensa Ruggero, Džeroski Sašo	58
Napovedovanje pojavljanja prometnih nesreč v Sloveniji / Slemenšek Vladimir	62
Analiza prometnih nesreč s programom WEKA / Smole Peter	65
Computer System in Financial Management / Štefănescu Andy	69
Intelligent Agents to Support Transactioning Decision / Štefănescu Laura	73
Ontology-Based Decision Modeling and Support / Šaša Ana, Rajkovič Vladislav	77
Semantic Web Technologies in Corporation Information Systems / Tisnikar Viljem	81
State of the Art and the Future of Agent Technology in Entertainment Industry / Vainio Aki	85
Decision Support for a Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Treatment System / Verdev Milan, Bohanec Marko, Džeroski Sašo	89
Erp System and Selection Methodologies / Vreček Primož, Volovšek Miha	93
Designing Ontology for the Open Travel Alliance Airline Messaging Specification / Vukmirović Mladenka, Paprzycki Marcin, Szymczak Michał	97
Posnemanje opazovanega večagentnega sistema z uporabo MASDA v domeni 3VS2 KEEPAWAY / Bežek Andraž, Gams Matjaž, Bratko Ivan	101
Pregled inteligentnih domov / Blatnik Robert, Gams Matjaž	105
Bodočnost inteligentnih sistemov / Gams Matjaž	109
Towards an Intelligent Biometric System for Access Control / Kolbe Mitja, Gams Matjaž	113
Optimalna globina preiskovanja pri Irta / Luštrek Mitja	118
Odločitveni model za licitiranje pri igri tarok za štiri igralce / Marinčič Domen, Gams Matjaž	122
Prenos znanja in znanstvenih raziskav v prakso: AMEBIS GOVOREC sintetizator govora / Šef Tomaž, Gams Matjaž, Rozman Simon	126
Odkrivanje izjem na primeru inteligentnega sistema za kontrolo pristopa/ Tušar Tea, Gams Matjaž	130
Comparison of the Performance of Genre Classifiers Trained by Different Machine Learning Algorithms / Vidulin Vedrana, Luštrek Mitja, Gams Matjaž	134
EDUCATION IN INFORMATION SOCIETY	139
PREDGOVOR141
PROGRAMSKI ODBOR /PROGRAMME COMMITTEE143

Računalniška zbirka za avtomatsko sestavo pisnega preizkusa znanja kot uporaben pripomoček in vzpodbuda učiteljem kemije za uporabo IKT / Bačnik Andreja	145
Spiralni razvoj programske opreme kot stalen proces v e-zdravstvu / Balantič Zvone	146
Zakaj se odrasli odločajo za e-študij? / Baloh Polona	148
Učenje glasbe podprtzo z IKT tehnologijo / Borota Bogdana, Brodnik Andrej	149
Projekt SITES modul 2 - kako ohraniti inovativne prakse / Brečko Barbara Neža, Repež Maša	150
Planiranje izobraževanja in menedžment sprememb / Černetič Metod, Dobrnjič Dečman Olga	151
Policy and Development of Boarding School / Dobrnjič Dečman Olga, Černetič Metod	153
Prizadevanja za izboljšanje računalniške pismenosti brezposelnih / Devetak Gabrijel, Maher Neva	154
Model ocenjevanja Kakovost elektronskih učnih gradiv / Dinevski Dejan, Faganel Jakončič Janja, Lokar Matija, Žnidaršič Boštjan	156
Uvajanje medpredmetnega povezovanja s pomočjo uporabe IKT na srednji poklicni šoli / Trop Drenik Polona, Bojan Vučko	157
Koncept slovenskega šolskega izobraževalnega omrežja / Flogie Andrej, Lukač Renato, Gajšek Robert, Kozjek Marjan	158
Konceptualno učenje in interaktivna učna gradiva / Gerlič Ivan	159
Uvajanje novih storitev v vzgojno-izobraževalne zavode / Harej Janko	160
Mnenja študentov o e-preverjanju znanja pred in po e-testiranju / Jereb Eva, Bernik Igor	161
Proces ustvarjanja e-učnih vsebin / Jovan Ivan	162
Poskus kot sredstvo vizualizacije za aktivno in kvalitetno učenje / Tjaša Kampos	163
Uporaba IP telefonije in videokonference pri pouku multimedije v osnovni šoli / Kern Martina, Gorjanc Janja, Pust Bojanka, Jurančič Alenka	164
Timsko delo z uporabo IKT / Kocijančič F. Saša, Ambrožič Barbka, Bončina Mateja, Kralj Marjana, Mašič Damjan Ivan, Smolej Maja	165
Programiranje v parih v srednjih šolah / Krajnc Gabrijela, Mahnič Viljan	166
Uporaba informacijsko komunikacijske tehnologije pri izboru srednje šole / Krajnc Gabrijela, Rajkovič Vladislav	167
Ponovno uporabljiva gradiva – učni objekti / Krajnc Radovan	168
Elektronski portfolijo v izobraževalnem procesu / Kunčič Špela	169
Raztrgani žamet bolonjske reforme / Mayer Janez	170
Terminalsko omrežje v šoli / Miholič Tomaž	171
Posodobitev srednješolskega pouka geografije z uvajanjem GIS / Močnik Bojan, Rugelj Jože	172
Zasnova intranet portalov za potrebe osnovnih šol / Mohorič Boštjan	174
Učenje in poučevanje z računalnikom v prvem triletju osnovne šole / Mori Ivana, Kovše Mateja	175
Novi pristopi pri poučevanju multimedije v osnovnih šolah / Murn Tomaž	176
Perspektiva uvajanja e-izobraževanja v programe stalnega strokovnega izpopolnjevanja učiteljev / Nekrep Andreja, Slana Jožica	177
Priprava in uporaba e-gradiv Učne vsebine pri sodobnem pouku imajo tudi e-obliko / Pešec Mirko	179
Program metajezikovnega zavedanja pri opismenjevanju in zgodnji pomoči pri dislektičnih težavah z uporabo računalnika / Pintarič Dina, Janežič Grega, Zelinka Neža	180
Spletна učilnica pri pouku nemščine: uporaba klepetalnice / Podgoršek Saša	182
Težave pri prehodu na e-izobraževanje / Puppis Sašo	183
Kaj lahko pričakujemo od tehnologij znanja pri vodenju izobraževalne institucije / Rajkovič Vladislav	185
Poučevanje odločitvenih znanj v osnovni šoli / Rodman Marjan, Rajkovič Vladislav	186
Napovedovanje učnega neuspeha / Rudolf Dejan	187
Projekti in projektno vodenje v šoli / Šavli Viljenka, Harej Janko, Podbršček Milan	188
Vzpodbujanje kreativnosti pri likovni vzgoji z uporabo metode umetnega ustvarjanja / Soban Bogdan	189
Naravoslovni eksperiment: most med šolskim znanjem in vsakdanjimi izkušnjami / Šorgo Andrej, Kocijančič F. Saša	190
SLOMAMBO – enostavna pot do šolskega spletiča / Stanojev Sašo	192
Spletni dnevnički v učnem procesu / Šubic Marija	193
Odločitveni model za izbor učitelja – razrednika / Vrbinc Zdenka	194
Informacijska revolucija v izobraževanju / Wechtersbach Rado	195
Prenova katalogov na SIO / Zabukovec Alenka	196
Model informacijske rešitve za razrednike / Zabukovec Alenka	197
Podpora odločjanju pri izboru najboljših kandidatov za častnike v šoli za častnike / Založnik Anita	198
Bogastvo Evrope skozi projekte mednarodnega sodelovanja / Žepič Mateja	199
Nacionalna strategija e-izobraževanja, 2006–2010, E-izobraževanje: pot v družbo najuspešnejših / Kokalj Rok, Mekiš Urša, Bergant Simon, Guštin Robert, Čampelj Borut, Dinevski Dejan, Arh Tanja, Brodnik Andrej, Faganel Jakončič Janja, Gerlič Ivan, Ojsteršek Milan, Papić Marko	200

Okroglo o maturi iz predmeta Informatika / Kapež Alenka, Wechtersbach Rado	202
Računalniško opismenjevanje v osnovni šoli / Wechtersbach Rado	203
Izdelava interaktivnih nalog z uporabo različnih vizualizacijskih elementov / Kampos Tjaša, Orel Mojca, Štih Boštjan	204
Arnesova podpora domaćim in mednarodnim IKT projektom v izobraževalnih omrežjih / Bonač Marko, Božič Gorazd, Dolenc Tomi, Hanc Jože, Jauk Avgust, Papež Rok, Sterle Peter, Straus Matjaž, Vrtin David.....	206
 Data Mining and Data Warehouses (SiKDD 2006).....	209
PREDGOVOR / PREFACE	211
Hierarchical Text Categorization Using Coding Matrices / Brank Janez, Mladenč Dunja, Grobelnik Marko	213
Semi-Automatic Data-Driven Ontology Construction System / Fortuna Blaž, Grobelnik Marko, Mladenč Dunja	217
Comparison of Ontologies Built on Titles, Abstracts and Entire Texts of Articles / Petrič Ingrid, Urbančič Tanja, Čestnik Bojan	221
Approximate Representation of Textual Documents in the Concept Space / Dobša Jasmina, Bašić Dalbelo Bojana	225
Overview of Algorithms for Graph Drawing / Pajntar Boštjan	229
Finding Community Structure in Social Network Analysis - Overview / Rupnik Jan	233
Loose Phrase String Kernels / Brank Janez.....	237
Ist World – Machine Learning and Data Mining at Work / Ferlež Jure.....	241
Extending The Ist-World Database With Serbian Research Publications / Radovanović Miloš, Ferlež Jure, Mladenč Dunja, Grobelnik Marko, Ivanović Mirjana	245
Learning to Predict Forest Fires with Different Data Mining Techniques / Stojanova Daniela, Panov Panče, Kobler Andrej, Džeroski Sašo, Taškova Katerina	249
Predicting Forest Stand Properties from Satellite Images with Different Data Mining Techniques / Taškova Katerina, Panov Panče, Kobler Andrej, Džeroski Sašo, Stojanova Daniela	253
Proper Versus ad-hoc MDL Principle for Polynomial Regression / Pečkov Aleksandar, Todorovski Ljupčo, Džeroski Sašo.....	257
Similarity Constraints in Beam-Search Induction of Predictive Clustering Trees / Kocev Dragi, Džeroski Sašo, Struyf Jan	261
Fast Convergence Clustering Ensemble / Azimi Javad, Davoodi S. Reza, Analoui Morteza	265
 Collaboration and Information Society	269
PREDGOVOR / PREFACE	271
PROGRAMSKI ODBOR / PROGRAMME COMMITTEE	272
Designing Usable Collaborative E-Mail Using Activity Theory / Kumaresan Aravind, Uden Lorna, Salmenjoki Kimmo	273
Networked Knowledge: Stimulating Creativity by Collaboration / Podgorelec Vili, Pavlič Luka.....	279
Web Mining with Piggybank for Automated Description of the Baltic Sea Open University / Lee Kheng Siew, Tsaruk Yaroslav, Salmenjoki Kimmo, Uden Lorna	284
One Solution Doesn't Fit All: Problems in User Identification in Web-Based Public Services / Vainio Aki, Mäkelä Matti	288
Enhancements of P3P / Hölbl Marko, Heričko Marjan, Družovec Welzer Tatjana	292
Kdo so udeleženci v naši informacijski družbi in kaj od njih pričakujemo / Colnar Marko.....	296
Evropski upravni prostor in razvoj e-uprave v RS / Ivanc Tjaša.....	300
Študija izvedbe fokusne skupine v spletnem prostoru / Polančič Gregor	304
Influence of the Capability Maturity Model on the Integrability Index / Pušnik Maja, Šumak Boštjan, Jurič B Matjaž, Heričko Marjan	308
 Cognitive Sciences	313
PREDGOVOR	315
Reflections on Reflection – Assumptions and Analogies / Bojadžiev Damjan	317
From cortical networks oscillations to behaviour: memory in neurophysiological perspective / Brežan Simon.....	321
Pasti v raziskovanju fenomena zavesti / Detela Andrej.....	328
The Nature of Strategy Process: A Psychological Interpretation / Dolenšek Jernej	330
Daniel Dennett in računski obrat / Gams Matjaž	334

Refleksija raziskovanja prepoznavanja povezanosti med biografskim potekom in odločitvijo za poklic pomoči / Klemenčič Marija Mija	338
Nekateri metodološki in epistemološki kognitivizma / Knap Žiga	341
Temeljni koncepti psihoanalize in njihov vizualni ekvivalent: Lacan skozi holografijo – uvod / Koltaj Pavel	343
Poročilo o okrogli mizi »Multidisciplinarno o spominu« / Kordeš Urban, Černigoj Matej, Vodušek Vid, Bohanec Marko, Belič Aleš, Brežan Simon, Štukovnik Vita	348
Ustvarjanje prostora za prvoosebno raziskovanje – 1. del: razlogi / Kordeš Urban	354
Ustvarjanje prostora za prvoosebno raziskovanje – 2. del: izvedba / Černigoj Matej	357
Utemeljitev biološke inteligence kot elementarne kognitivne lastnosti vseh organizmov / Krašovec Rok, Jerman Igor	359
Je elementarna kognitivna lastnost imenovana biološka inteliganca zakonitost ali naključje? / Krašovec Rok, Jerman Igor	363
Iskanje integrativne metode – primer računalniške metafore / Markič Olga	366
Evaluation of the semantic similarity of the words denoting emotions / Martinovska Cveta	370
Zavest in psihoterapija / Možina Miran	374
Realna moč zavesti / Škarja Metod, Jerman Igor, Leskovar T. Robert	378
Alternativa "monadični" paradigm kognicije: Koncept socialno porazdeljene kognicije / Ule Andrej	382
 Borderline Cognitive Sciences.....	387
PREDGOVOR	389
PROGRAMSKI ODBOR	390
VABLJENI PREDGOVOR / Tasič Jurij	391
Zunajtelesne izkušnje kot indikacija transfizične razsežnosti / Mihajlović Cvek Darja	392
Vera in teorija navezanosti ter vzajemne regulacije afektov / Erzar Tomaž, Erzar Kompan Katarina	396
Znanost o verovanju – leto kasneje / Gams Matjaž	399
Nevropsihologija, strah in Sveti pismo / Gerjolj Stanko	404
Kako z vero v (post)moderni? / Juhant Janez	409
Učitelji modrosti vseh kultur sporočajo isto / Kononenko Igor	412
Spiritual Direction - A Christian Practice of Personal Aid / Leskovec Vladimira	416
Dimenzijske duhovnosti / Musek Janek	420
Stopnja vernosti kot dejavnik vrednotne in duhovne usmerjenosti / Musek Janek	426
Bog v religijah / Novak Karlo Drago	431
Transpersonalno jedro človeka in njegova vloga z vidika psihosinteze / Škarja Novak Barbara	435
Izražanje vere in kultura / Osredkar Jože Mari	439
Teologija in uporaba razuma / Petkovšek Robert	444
Temelji religioznosti: zgodnja navezanost na očeta in mater kot prediktor navezanosti na Boga in Marijo / Simonič Barbara, Cvetek Robert	448
Živa prisotnost boga v sodobnih templjih Living Presence of God in Modern Temples / Škoberne Barbara	452
Model O-S vidika in univerzalna religija / Škoberne Primož	456
Koeksistencija znanosti, filozofije in religije z indovedskega vidika / Tošič Miroslav	460
 Index avtorjev / Author index	465

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AGENT BASED PRESENTATION OF AFFECTIVE USER PROFILES

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents an agent based framework for delivering information about affective user profiles. The agent model is based on fuzzy decision-making techniques with the utility function defined over the affective profile attributes, personality traits and the social context. Subject-agent and psychiatrist-agent forms of interaction are covered by varying the utility function.

1 INTRODUCTION

The interest in emotions as elements of agent architectures has grown dramatically in the past 10 years. The initiators of this interest are several works that explicitly emphasize the importance of emotions [1, 2]. The conferences organized by Cañamero, the simulation of adaptive behavior conference SAB'98 [3] and AAAI'98 conference [4] have significant influence on recognizing the potential of emotions for creating intelligent systems.

Nowadays, animated agents that recognize and express emotions, provided with a personality and a social competence, and with verbal and nonverbal abilities represent a new approach to creating natural and efficient interfaces. Several projects describe embodied conversational agents, like REA [5], DFKI Persona [6] and pedagogical agents of Lester and his colleagues [7, 8].

Important aspect to enhance the believability of animated agents is a social role awareness that determines the behavioral reactions according to the social context. For example, when interacting with the patient the agent psychiatrist has to behave according to the norms and standards appropriate for the situation. The behavior is different when presenting a diagnosis to a psychiatrist or psychologist. In a particular social setting the social distance between the participants and the power that an agent role has over other roles determine the appropriate behavioral and communicative conventions.

Several agent architectures are based on the decision theory [9, 10]. Since the description of user affective state involves imprecision in this work a fuzzy decision-making paradigm is proposed to deal with this uncertainty.

This work describes the design of an intelligent agent whose behavior is determined with the utility function defined over the affective profile attributes, personality traits and the social context.. The main task of the agent is to interpret the affective profiles created with the user-modeling component. Agent presentations are formulated as informative paragraphs and are taken from the predefined knowledge base.

Next section describes the user-modeling component. Then the conceptual model of the agent for delivering information about the profiles is presented. This approach is illustrated by an example that shows the principles of fuzzy decision-making paradigm used to formalize the agent behavior. The paper ends with a brief discussion and conclusions.

2 CREATING AFFECTIVE USER PROFILE

The affective profile is built according to the standard test in psychiatry and clinical psychology Emotions Profile Index. This instrument uses the idea that personality traits are mixtures of two or more primary emotions [11]. For example, personality trait cautious includes expectancy and fear as two main emotional components, and affectionate includes acceptance and joy. EPI assesses the user affective state based on a partial ordering scheme of personality traits: adventurous, affectionate, brooding, cautious, gloomy, impulsive, obedient, quarrelsome, resentful, self-conscious, shy, and sociable.

The emotional dispositions, such as fear, anger, joy, sadness, acceptance, disgust, expectancy and surprise, represent the user affective state. One type of a user profile is shown in Figure 1.

2.1 Rule-Based Refinement of the User Profile

EPI is used for initialization of the user affective profile. The user model might be modified using fuzzy rules [12]. Emotional state is described with linguistic labels for the fuzzy variables $\langle R, I, N, S, D, O, E, A \rangle$ denoting emotional categories reproduction, incorporation, orientation, protection, deprivation, rejection, exploration and destruction, respectively.

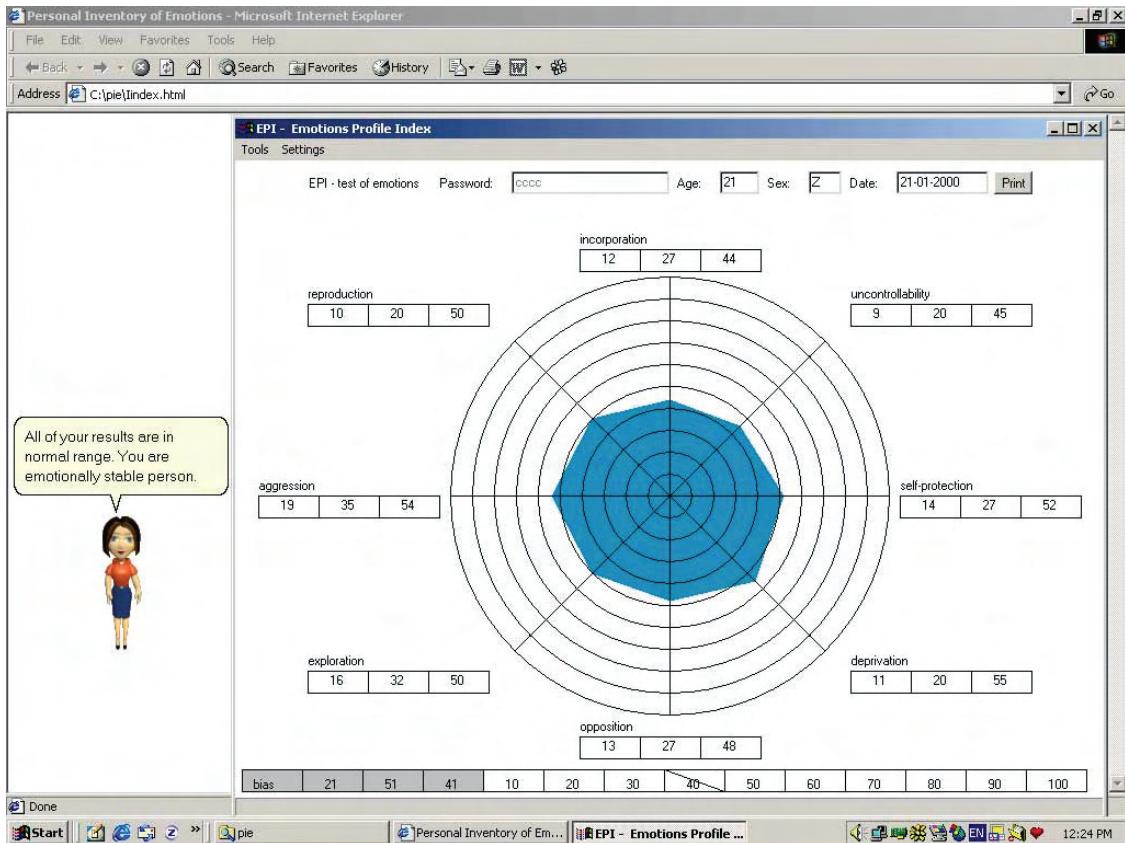


Figure 1: Representation of affective user profile

Fuzzy rules with the following general pattern are used for updating of the profile:

if x_1 is A_1 and ... and x_n is A_n or ... then y is B ,

where A_i and B are linguistic variables from the universes of discourse U and V respectively, x_i is an instance in the universe U corresponding to membership value $\mu_{Ai}(x_i)$, y is an instance in V with membership value $\mu_B(y)$.

Condition part of the rule might, for example, include events from the application where EPI is used for the assessment of the user emotional state. Action part might specify new values for the attributes in the user model or might activate other rules.

The process of fuzzy inference is formalized with fuzzy automaton:

$$FA = (I, S, O, f, \lambda),$$

where I is a set of input linguistic variables, S is a set of automaton internal states and O is a set of output linguistic variables.

Transition function f is defined as $f: S \times I \times S \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ and output function λ as $\lambda: S \times I \times O \rightarrow \{0,1\}$, where $f(s_i, i_p, s_j) = 1$ if there is link from state s_i to s_j , and $f(s_i, i_p, s_j) = 0$ in other cases, and $\lambda(s_i, i_p, o_p) = 1$ if o_p is the output at state s_i when input is i_p and $\lambda(s_i, i_p, o_p) = 0$ otherwise.

The fuzzy automaton has to be deterministic. That is, for a given input and current state there is only one next state and output. So, some constraints are imposed: function f has value 1 for exactly one next state s_j being in state s_i when the input is i_p and λ has value 1 for only one output o_k being in state s_i when the input is i_p .

To obtain next states the automaton computes max-min operations from the current state and inputs.

Let current input x has membership values

$$I = [\mu_{i1}(x), \dots, \mu_{ip}(x)],$$

for every input linguistic variable i_k and S is the current state of the automaton distributed over several states, where the degree of activation of the states is defined with value in the interval $[0,1]$.

The next state S' is computed as fuzzy composition

$$S' = S \circ \max[\min(\mu_{i1}(x), f(s_i, i_1, s_j)), \dots, \min(\mu_{ip}(x), f(s_i, i_p, s_j))].$$

User affective profile might be modified to include evidence from psychiatrists. The experts might add a rule that is inconsistent with the rest of the rules. Analyzing the process of fuzzy inference using fuzzy automaton may help in detecting undesirable and ambiguous situations.

3 FORMAL MODEL OF THE AGENT

In what follows the formal model of the agent fuzzy decision-making process is represented together with the transformations of the decision-making situation under the influence of the social roles and agent personality traits. The role of the agent is associated with certain goals and behaviors to model social competence.

Let the set of feasible alternatives or actions that the agent is able to perform in state $X_i \in X$ is $S = \{S_1, \dots, S_n\}$.

The state X_i is the decision context. Agent actions in this model are actually conversational acts.

In general case S represents the subset of the space R^p , or with other words an alternative might be defined with p attributes.

The agent goals and motives are formalized as decision criteria. The motives determine priority of the goals. The set of agent goals and motives is

$$C = \{C_1, \dots, C_k\}.$$

The criteria are defined as functions

$$C_j : R^p \rightarrow R,$$

where $j=1, \dots, k$.

The image of S in R^k is the set of feasible solutions for the multi-criteria problem of selecting an alternative

$$B_S = \{B_i \in R^k \mid b_{ij} = C_j(S_i), j = 1, \dots, k, S_i \in S, i = 1, \dots, n\}.$$

Actually $B_i = \{b_{i1}, \dots, b_{ik}\}$ are evaluations of the alternative S_i , $i=1, \dots, n$ versus all the criteria.

Ordering the set of motives and goals is realized with the function that assigns weights to the criteria in different decision-making situations

$$W : X \rightarrow [0,1]^k$$

where $W(X_i) = (w_1, \dots, w_k)$, $X_i \in X$, $i = 1, \dots, n$ denotes the importance of the motive or the goal $j=1, \dots, k$ for the agent in a particular situation.

Using the defined terms the agent utility function for the alternative $S_i = \{s_{i1}, \dots, s_{ik}\}$ is given with the following formula

$$U(S_i) = f(g(w_1, s_{i1}), \dots, g(w_k, s_{ik})), i = 1, \dots, n$$

where $g : R \times R \rightarrow R$ is a function that transforms the evaluations of the alternatives with the criteria weights, and $f : R^k \rightarrow R$ is an aggregation operator that gives the unit score of appropriateness of the alternative versus all the

criteria. For example, f might be the minimum operator and g maximum t-conorm

$$g(w_j, s_{ij}) = \max\{1 - w_j, s_{ij}\}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n, \quad j = 1, \dots, k.$$

In the cases where the type of aggregation is neither pure "anding" denoting complete lack of compensation nor pure "oring" denoting complete submission to any good satisfaction, OWA operators [13] might be used. OWA aggregation operators act like quantifiers, providing ways to represent aggregation where "many", "most", "few", etc. criteria are satisfied by the alternative.

The agent selects actions that maximize its performance measure and in that sense performs utility-directed action selection

$$U(S^*) = \max_i (U(S_i)), \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

Agent actions feasible in situation X_i are subset of the set Δ^* that we call the set of behavior conventions $S \subseteq \Delta^*$, where Δ is the set of all elementary actions in any situation of X , Δ^* is a set of all sequences that can be formed from the elementary actions of set Δ .

The decision-making situation is represented with the following quadruple

$$V = (X_i, S, C, U)$$

where X_i is the state or decision context, S is the set of actions feasible in particular situation or appropriate conversational acts, C are agent goals and motives that serve as decision criteria and U is the utility function.

Under the influence of the social roles the decision-making situation is transformed in

$$(X_i, S, C, U').$$

The impact of the social roles is implemented through the change of the criteria weights. The transformed utility function is

$$U'(S_i) = f(g(w'_1, s_{i1}), \dots, g(w'_k, s_{ik})), \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

Agent personality traits, as relatively stable characteristics are included in the set of decision criteria. In that sense personality traits influence the selection of the alternative and determine the linguistic style for expressing information.

4 AN EXAMPLE

To exhibit social competence, an agent ought to possess the ability to select adequate behaviors. The process of selection depends on the evaluation of the situation and on the desirability of the possible outcomes.

Two characters are defined to cover the subject-agent and psychiatrist-agent forms of interaction. First agent will assign higher importance to expressions of empathy and giving advice to subjects and the second will value more the actions offering detailed explanations of the results about the mental health of the user.

Let the affective profile under consideration belongs to a person with certain pathological manifestations and let the following alternatives from the knowledge base are activated:

- S1: This is a cautious and anxious person. The results show that this person is constantly worried of getting into troubles that she could not be able to overcome. Also this person is worried about what other people think or speak about her.
- S2: There is a possibility for phobic and obsessive-compulsive behavior.
- S3: It looks that you have some problems. Is that right? You have to visit a psychiatrist.
- S4: For further analyses you have to consult a psychiatrist. Your results show anxiety and some other pathological problems.

The agent that presents information to subjects will display the alternative S3. The alternative S4 is less suitable because of the low performance on some of the criteria. The explanation that alternative S4 offers might have negative impact on the subject.

The agent that covers psychiatrist-agent form of interaction will present detailed information about the pathological problems of the subject. This agent will display alternatives S1 and S2.

5 CONCLUSION

This work describes a human-computer interface with agents that deliver information about the affective profiles. Agents are able to adapt their behavior by changing parameters related to the social roles, personality traits, emotions and linguistic styles. The formal model of the agent includes transformation of the decision-making situation according to the agent goals and under the affective influence.

A framework for affective user modeling is presented based on the assessment of the user emotional state. User emotional state is obtained from the partial-ordering scheme of personality traits.

The social role of an agent is associated with certain responsibilities, duties, rights and behavioral constraints, and contributes to achieving convincing behavior and to the believability of the agents.

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