Internationale Woche ab Montag, 28. November 2011

Petri net - a practical introduction Søren Top, Syddansk Universitet, Denmark

Petri net, which is a formal and graphical appealing language for modeling systems, was invented by the German professor Carl Adam Petri in 1962 and has gained immense popularity since then. More than 11000 research papers have been published over the years. Petri nets are well suited for modeling a wide range of systems such as event-driven systems with state-full behavior, concurrent dependent processes and distributed systems. Petri nets provide both an appealing graphical representation and means for simulation and verification.

In the first part of the course ordinary petri net (black petri nets) will be dealt with both in theory and with practical exercises using the petri net tool PIPE2. Black Petri net modeling power, the simulation and verification of properties will be exhaustively treated. In the second part of the course high level petri net will be introduced. The modeling power of colored petri net will be treated along with practical exercises. (28 – 30 November 2011)

Starting Monday, 28/November/2011, 10:00, Room 26

Natural Language Processing Ref Adali, Istanbul Technical University, Turkey

Natural language processing deals with analyzing, understanding and generating the languages that humans use naturally in order to interface with computers in both written and spoken contexts using natural human languages instead of computer languages. This amongst other things includes the fields of text to speech/speech to text, information retrieval, automatic summarizing and machine translation. This course covers the following topics: Phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and machine translation. Some application examples are also shown. (30 November – 2 December 2011) Starting Wednesday, 30/November/2011, 14:15, Room 26

Ein Semester in Taiwan, Brasilien, ... Informationsveranstaltung zum Informatik-Auslandssemester Mittwoch, 30. November 2011, 12:00, Hörsaal 26