

WEBS2002

Posters



Web forecasting by Lawrence Green



Web for Environmental Sustainability Identifying the Emerging Markets of the Cleanweb by Jack Townsend



Towards a Taxonomy for Web Observatories by Ian Brown

This poster is from the University of Southampton, Southampton Eds School & Electronics & Computer Sci. It is titled "Use of mobile technology to support learning in Higher Education" and is by Katie Spires. The poster is divided into several sections: "Abstract", "Background", "Method", "Systemic Perspective", and "Next Step". Each section contains text and small illustrations of people using mobile devices. The text discusses the use of mobile technology in higher education, its benefits, and the challenges it presents. The poster is designed to be visually appealing and easy to read, with a clear layout and a mix of text and graphics.

Use of mobile technology to support dyslexic learning in Higher Education by Katie Spires

This poster is titled "VISUAL ANALYTICS" and is by Paul Booth. It features a large, colorful graphic at the top with the title in bold letters. Below the title, there are several smaller graphics, including a map of the world, a bar chart, and a line graph. The poster is filled with text and icons, providing a comprehensive overview of visual analytics. The layout is clean and professional, with a clear focus on the data and the visual elements. The poster is designed to be informative and engaging, with a mix of text and graphics that make it easy to understand and appreciate.

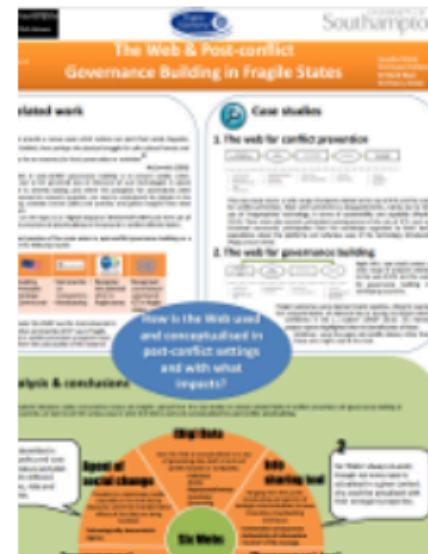
Visual Analytics by Paul Booth



The virtual body: video game avatars as self cipher and sex object by Elzabi Rimington



The Web and Internet Piracy by Keiran Rones



The Web Post conflict Governance Building in Fragile States by Jen Welch

The web 2.0 can provide a powerful environment for communities using people already linked by modern ICT culture, 1999

f3

STREETCOM.ORG

Network of online spaces by the University of Southampton working in the common fields of communication (Niklas, 2002)

CIVIC INFORMATION - Local council committee information - Open data and maps (police, amenities) Can online-offline community be facilitated in a London street through auto-based digital interventions?	STREET ART - Twitter micro-poetry - Painting, photos, video, music, crafts
ONLINE-OFFLINE COMMUNITY - Online social capital (e.g. Facebook/Twitter) groups in the locale - Offline social capital (support, neighbourliness, social organisation) - Online and offline interlinked	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - Pilot in Hackney Street to build online-offline community - Longitudinal study/ project to build www.tablet.org.uk

Participatory Research
STREETCOM.ORG
shaped by street

Streetcom org by Caroline Halcrow



The Impact of Social Software on Informal and Formal Learning by Robert Blair

UNIVERSITY OF Southampton

The role of Internet Intermediaries in Enhancing Cybersecurity

Evangelia Papadaki (2011, 2012)

Evangelia Papadaki

The role of Internet Intermediaries in enhancing Cybersecurity by Evangelia Papadaki

Dissemination & Disaggregation

William Fyson
Dr Simon Coles
Prof Lisa Carr

The results that underpin academic research have developed over hundreds of years to become a rich and varied culture. The emerging research methods afford the practitioners in their 'real world' activities with the ability to generate an abundance of evidence for a number of purposes. The ability to generate evidence, through its dissemination, publishing, has been a critical success. Only by understanding the purpose of the research can the evidence be used to inform practice. The evidence that underpins academic research is not just a collection of data, it is a collection of evidence.



Research Dissemination and Disaggregation by Will Fyson

Revenge pornography: does the Web enable new forms of violence against women?

By Abby Whitmarsh

Introduction

Revenge pornography is a form of violence against women that has emerged in the digital age. It involves the non-consensual sharing of intimate images or videos of women, often with the intent to humiliate, harass, or control them. This form of violence is facilitated by the Web, which allows for the easy distribution and sharing of digital content.

Case Studies

Several women have been victims of revenge pornography, with some experiencing significant emotional and psychological distress. These cases highlight the impact of this form of violence and the need for effective interventions.

Implications and Threats

The Web has enabled new forms of violence against women, including revenge pornography. This has led to increased harassment, stalking, and even physical violence. The ease with which digital content can be shared and distributed makes it difficult to control and remove, posing a significant threat to women's safety and well-being.

Conclusion

The Web has enabled new forms of violence against women, including revenge pornography. This has led to increased harassment, stalking, and even physical violence. The ease with which digital content can be shared and distributed makes it difficult to control and remove, posing a significant threat to women's safety and well-being.

References

Whitmarsh, A. (2014). Revenge pornography: does the Web enable new forms of violence against women? *Journal of Gender Studies*, 1(1), 1-10.

Revenge pornography does the Web enable new forms of violence against women by Abigail Whitmarsh

Skim Reading: An Adaptive Strategy for Reading on the Web

Gemma Fitzsimmons, Mark J. Healey, & Ross K. Strayer

Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied, 2014, 20(1), 1-10

Abstract

The present study investigated whether skim reading is an adaptive strategy for reading on the Web. Participants read a large amount of text on the Web and on print. The results showed that skim reading was used more frequently when reading on the Web than when reading on print. This suggests that skim reading is an adaptive strategy for reading on the Web, as it allows for faster reading of large amounts of text.

Figure 1

Number of words read

Condition	Skim reading	Normal reading
Web	~1000	~2000
Print	~500	~1000

Time to read

Condition	Skim reading	Normal reading
Web	~10	~20
Print	~5	~10

Conclusion

The present study found that skim reading is an adaptive strategy for reading on the Web. This suggests that the Web has enabled new forms of reading, and that skim reading is a useful strategy for reading large amounts of text on the Web.

Skim Reading An Adaptive Strategy for Reading on the Web by Gemma Fitzsimmons

Personal Data and Transparency UNIVERSITY OF Southampton
 Binn, Reuben, PhD Web Science - www.reubenbinn.com

Background

From the web, with all the privacy information that is being collected, governments, companies, and individuals are all collecting data. This data is being used for a variety of purposes, from marketing to security, and from research to law enforcement.

Who, what, where and why?

Who: Who is collecting the data? Who is the data about? Who is the data being used for?

What: What is the data? What is the data being used for? What is the data being used for?

Where: Where is the data being collected? Where is the data being stored? Where is the data being used?

Why: Why is the data being collected? Why is the data being stored? Why is the data being used?

Applications

Business intelligence, marketing, security, law enforcement, research, and many others.

Personal Data and Transparency by Reuben Binn

Predicting Stock Prices with Online Information
 Gaskell, Paul, PhD Finance, University of Southampton

Abstract

On 23 April 2010, a blue tweet was sent from the White House's Twitter account. A few minutes later the price of the Standard and Poor's 500 index, being 100% of the highest valued companies in the US, dropped nearly 2%.

Introduction

In a sense this is not surprising. Financial news services like Bloomberg's Reuters regularly update and publish indices of stock performance. Some think that the last 40 years' researchers have begun to look for market trends and patterns which can be used to predict prices. The results of a number of studies, however, generally indicate that this is not possible. The reason for this is that the way language is used in online news is difficult to model. Language is temporally uncertain, so that statements can be about an event in the future, past or present. What is more, there is no structure which describes how to model word frequency over time.

Signal Detection Mapping

The aim of this PhD is to allow a methodology to track these issues, and to use this to predict stock prices.

Spatio-Temporal Regression with Online Text

A large number of studies use word which appear correlated between news and stock prices, and an often used, but unreliable, method is to use the words as a proxy for the underlying news. This is done by using the words as a proxy for the underlying news. This is done by using the words as a proxy for the underlying news.

Predicting Stock Prices with Online Information by Paul Gaskell

Privacy Choices and Informed Consent
 Gomer, Richard, PhD Law, University of Southampton

Abstract

Privacy choices and informed consent are key concepts in data protection law. This research explores the challenges of implementing these concepts in a digital world.

Introduction

Privacy choices and informed consent are key concepts in data protection law. This research explores the challenges of implementing these concepts in a digital world.

Methodology

The research uses a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods to explore the challenges of implementing privacy choices and informed consent.

Findings

The research identifies several key challenges, including the complexity of privacy choices, the lack of transparency in data processing, and the difficulty of obtaining informed consent.

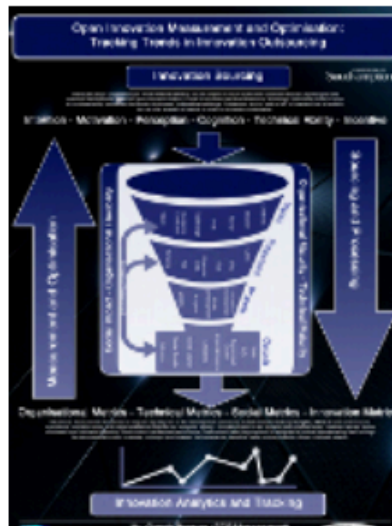
Conclusion

The research concludes that there is a need for a more robust and user-friendly approach to privacy choices and informed consent.

Privacy Choices and Informed Consent by Richard Gomer



Ontological Representation of Ancient Sumerian Literature Granularity Ontology Structure



Open Innovation Measurement and Optimisation by Gareth Beeston



Orienting within Complex Digital Environments Bridging the Gap Between the Inside and Out to Reduce Disorientation by Craig Allison



Memory Institutions and the Web by Nicole Beale



MOOCs in Higher Education Perspectives from HE educators by Manual Urrutia



Online Collaborative Learning for Mathematics Education by Mandy Lo



Future Prospects for the Digital Economy and Mobile Web in South Africa by Eamonn Walls



Is the Web corrupting the values of our youth by Huw Davies



Legal Aspects of Digital Identity by Alison Knight

If the size of this poster represented all supporters of a charity on Facebook

this logo would represent those who engage in at least one conversation

during a six-month period



and another 200 actually engaged in conversation in the period over the year in the UK



This ratio is the average of 1000000

Facebook users in the UK

With so many people but just talking, we need to go beyond the status and analyse the value that many key supporters produce

Who are the key supporters that are interesting and what value do they produce? #talkback #support

What do the charities and their social media and users do next? #talkback #support

Do supporters use social media to talk with charities, or just to keep supporters with them? #talkback #support

With answers to these questions, do they talk back... or not?

Chris Phethean

University of Southampton

Charitable use of social media by christopher phethean

Classifying Policing Social Machines

Maire Byrne Evans, Theresa Tassinis, David Vukobrat, Helen O'Hara
University of Southampton, Southampton, UK

Introduction

Over the past few years, social media has become a key part of many organisations' communication strategy. This has led to a significant increase in the volume of text-based communication, and a corresponding increase in the volume of text-based communication. This has led to a significant increase in the volume of text-based communication, and a corresponding increase in the volume of text-based communication.

Method

The data for this study was collected from a range of social media platforms, including Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. The data was collected over a period of six months, and was analysed using a range of text mining techniques.

Discussion

The results of this study suggest that social media is being used in a variety of ways by organisations. Some organisations are using social media to communicate with their customers, while others are using it to communicate with their employees. The results also suggest that social media is being used to coordinate and mobilise people for social and political action.

Conclusion

The results of this study suggest that social media is being used in a variety of ways by organisations. Some organisations are using social media to communicate with their customers, while others are using it to communicate with their employees. The results also suggest that social media is being used to coordinate and mobilise people for social and political action.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the following people for their assistance in the collection and analysis of the data for this study: [names]

Classifying Policing Social Machines by Maire Byrne Evans

Exploring the use of the Web in Global Justice Networks

Phil Waddell¹, Clare Saunders², Gauri Misra³
¹Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK
²Web Science Doctoral Training Centre, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK
³Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK

Abstract

Over the past few years, social media has become a key part of many organisations' communication strategy. This has led to a significant increase in the volume of text-based communication, and a corresponding increase in the volume of text-based communication.

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to explore the use of the web in global justice networks. We will focus on the use of social media, and in particular Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube, to coordinate and mobilise people for social and political action.

Method

The data for this study was collected from a range of social media platforms, including Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube. The data was collected over a period of six months, and was analysed using a range of text mining techniques.

Discussion

The results of this study suggest that social media is being used in a variety of ways by global justice networks. Some networks are using social media to communicate with their members, while others are using it to communicate with the public. The results also suggest that social media is being used to coordinate and mobilise people for social and political action.

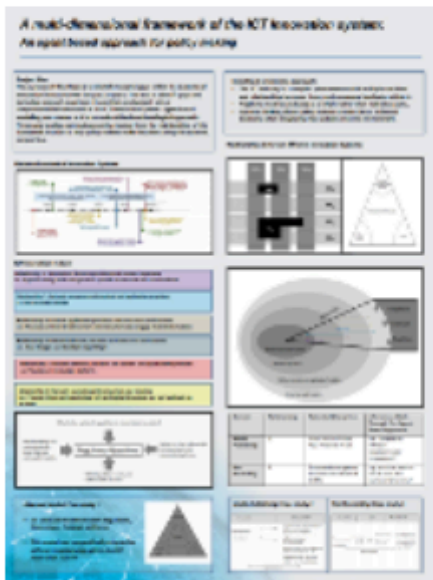
Conclusion

The results of this study suggest that social media is being used in a variety of ways by global justice networks. Some networks are using social media to communicate with their members, while others are using it to communicate with the public. The results also suggest that social media is being used to coordinate and mobilise people for social and political action.

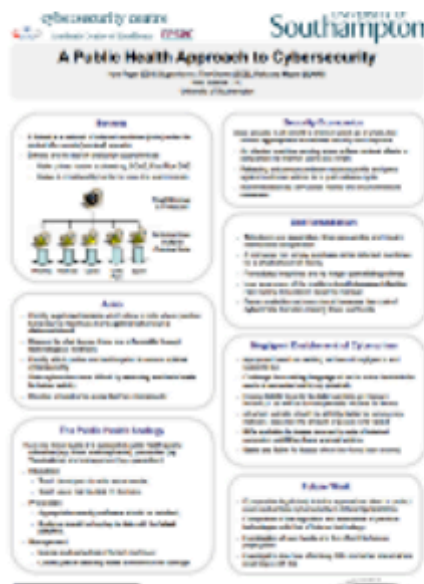
Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank the following people for their assistance in the collection and analysis of the data for this study: [names]

Exploring the Use of the Web in Global Justice Networks by Phil Waddell



A multi dimensional framework of the ICT Innovation system by Chris Hughes



A Public Health Approach to Cybersecurity by Huw Fryer



Buying Medicine from the Web by Lisa Sugiura

Possible activities

Posters

Quick preview: group projects

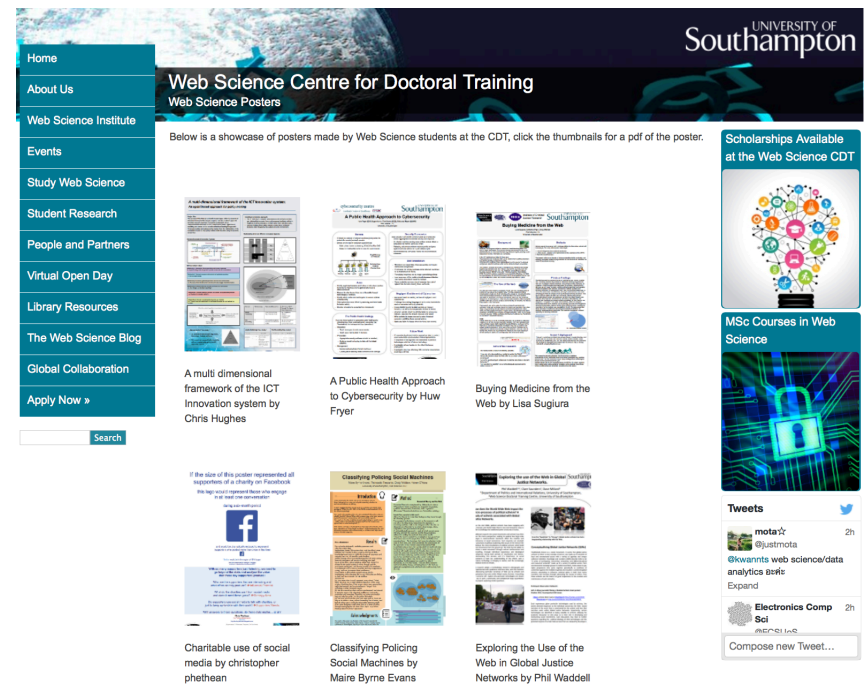
- Why you are looking at the posters go by
- Use them to help you think your own groups' ideas
- Reflect on them

The screenshot displays the website for the Web Science Centre for Doctoral Training at the University of Southampton. The header includes the university's name and the center's title. A navigation menu on the left lists various sections: Home, About Us, Web Science Institute, Events, Study Web Science, Student Research, People and Partners, Virtual Open Day, Library Resources, The Web Science Blog, Global Collaboration, and Apply Now. Below the navigation is a search bar. The main content area features a grid of poster thumbnails with titles and authors, such as 'A multi dimensional framework of the ICT Innovation system by Chris Hughes', 'A Public Health Approach to Cybersecurity by Huw Fryer', and 'Buying Medicine from the Web by Lisa Suglira'. On the right side, there are additional sections for 'Scholarships Available at the Web Science CDT' and 'MSc Courses in Web Science'. A 'Tweets' widget is visible at the bottom right, showing recent tweets related to web science and data analytics.

Posters are available in a slide set <http://www.edshare.soton.ac.uk/13359/>
Or you can look at them on the web site pdf downloads available
<http://dtc.webscience.ecs.soton.ac.uk/people-and-partners/list-of-students/student-research-interests/web-science-posters/>

Quick preview: individual reports

- Why you are looking at the posters go by
- Use them to help you think your own groups' ideas
- Reflect on them

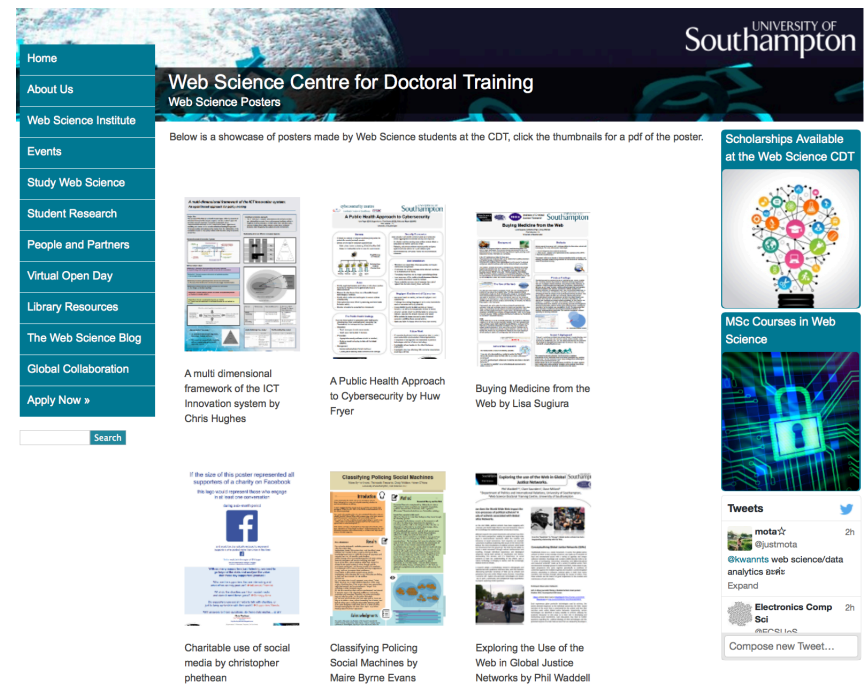


The screenshot displays the website for the Web Science Centre for Doctoral Training at the University of Southampton. The page features a dark header with the university's name and logo. A navigation menu on the left lists various sections: Home, About Us, Web Science Institute, Events, Study Web Science, Student Research, People and Partners, Virtual Open Day, Library Resources, The Web Science Blog, Global Collaboration, and Apply Now. The main content area is titled 'Web Science Centre for Doctoral Training Web Science Posters' and includes a sub-header: 'Below is a showcase of posters made by Web Science students at the CDT, click the thumbnails for a pdf of the poster.' A grid of nine poster thumbnails is shown, each with a title and author name. The posters cover topics such as 'A multi dimensional framework of the ICT Innovation system', 'A Public Health Approach to Cybersecurity', 'Buying Medicine from the Web', 'Charitable use of social media', 'Classifying Policing Social Machines', and 'Exploring the Use of the Web in Global Justice Networks'. On the right side, there are two additional sections: 'Scholarships Available at the Web Science CDT' and 'MSc Courses in Web Science'. At the bottom right, there is a 'Tweets' section showing a tweet from @justmota about web science/data analytics.

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Or you can look at them on the web site pdf downloads available
<http://dtc.webscience.ecs.soton.ac.uk/people-and-partners/list-of-students/student-research-interests/web-science-posters/>

Quick preview: poster preparation

- Why you are looking at the posters go by
- Which ones are most visually appealing?
- Which ones can you actually read?
- How useful are the titles?



The screenshot shows the website for the Web Science Centre for Doctoral Training at the University of Southampton. The page features a navigation menu on the left with links to Home, About Us, Web Science Institute, Events, Study Web Science, Student Research, People and Partners, Virtual Open Day, Library Resources, The Web Science Blog, Global Collaboration, and Apply Now. The main content area displays a grid of poster thumbnails, each with a title and author name. The titles include: 'A multi dimensional framework of the ICT Innovation system by Chris Hughes', 'A Public Health Approach to Cybersecurity by Huw Fryer', 'Buying Medicine from the Web by Lisa Suglira', 'Charitable use of social media by christopher phethean', 'Classifying Policing Social Machines by Maire Byrne Evans', and 'Exploring the Use of the Web in Global Justice Networks by Phil Waddell'. On the right side, there are additional sections for 'Scholarships Available at the Web Science CDT' and 'MSc Courses in Web Science'. A 'Tweets' section is also visible at the bottom right.

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Class exercise: thinking about interdisciplinarity

Individually

- Look at the posters
- Identify the (possible) contributory disciplines

In Pairs

- Discuss your analysis
- Expand the list of contributory views

Share

- In a round
- Tell the class what you learnt
- How useful are the titles?

