

PAN

Martin Potthast

Paolo Rosso

Efstathios Stamatatos

Benno Stein

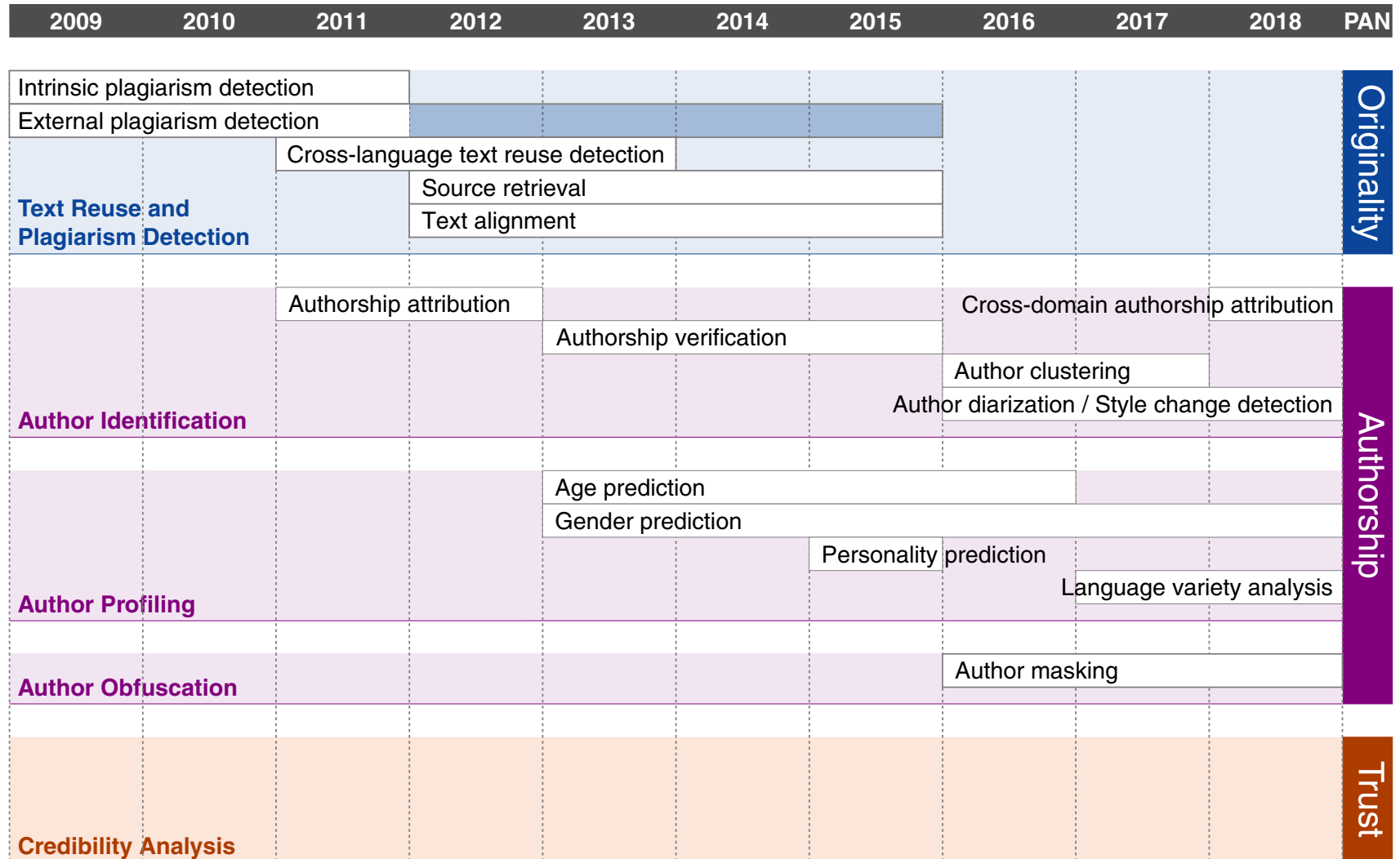
PAN Task Evolution

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	PAN
Text Reuse and Plagiarism Detection										Originality
Author Identification										Authorship
Author Profiling										
Author Obfuscation										
Credibility Analysis										Trust

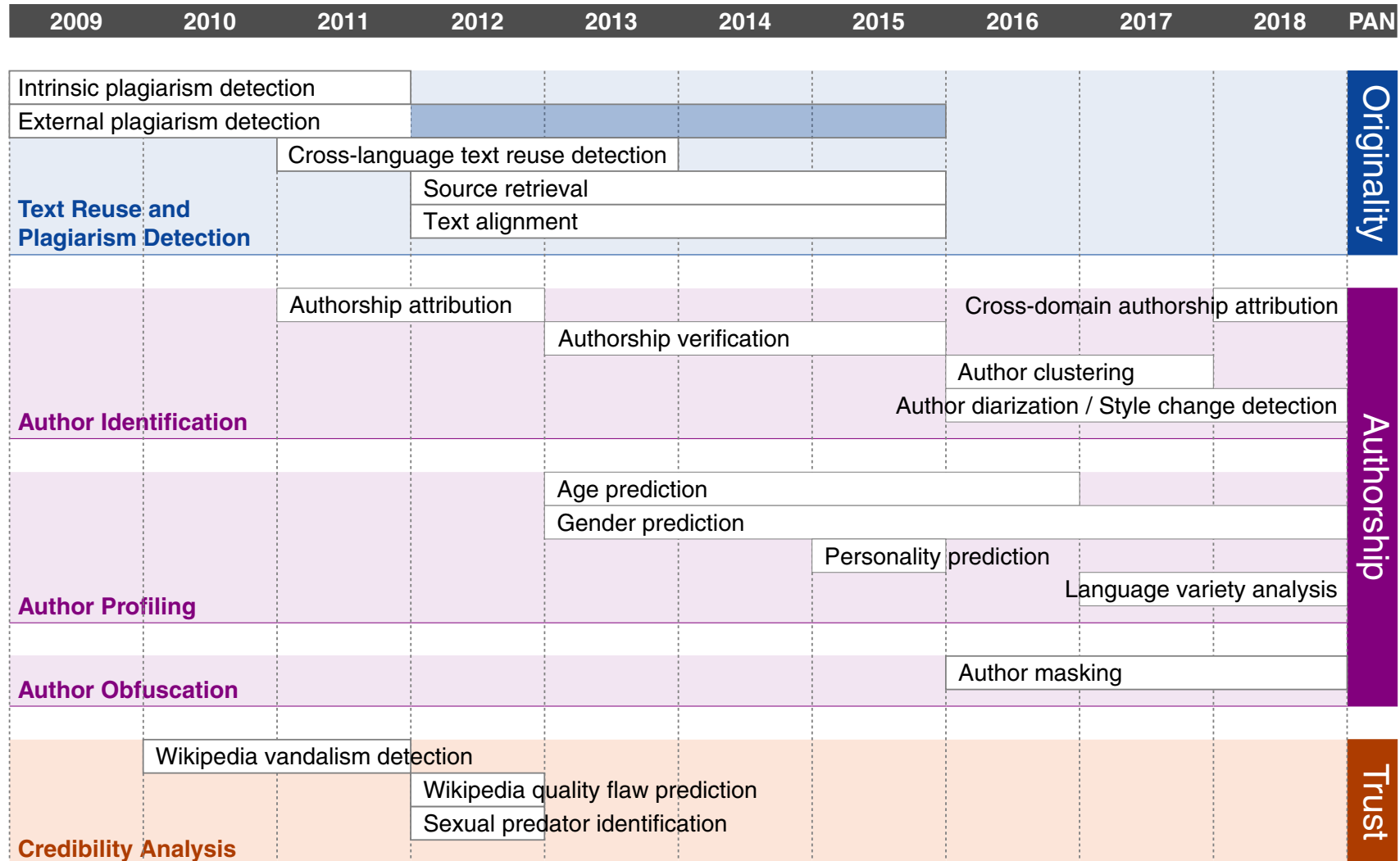
PAN Task Evolution

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	PAN
Intrinsic plagiarism detection											Originality
External plagiarism detection											
Text Reuse and Plagiarism Detection			Cross-language text reuse detection								
			Source retrieval								
			Text alignment								
Author Identification											Authorship
Author Profiling											
Author Obfuscation											
Credibility Analysis											Trust

PAN Task Evolution

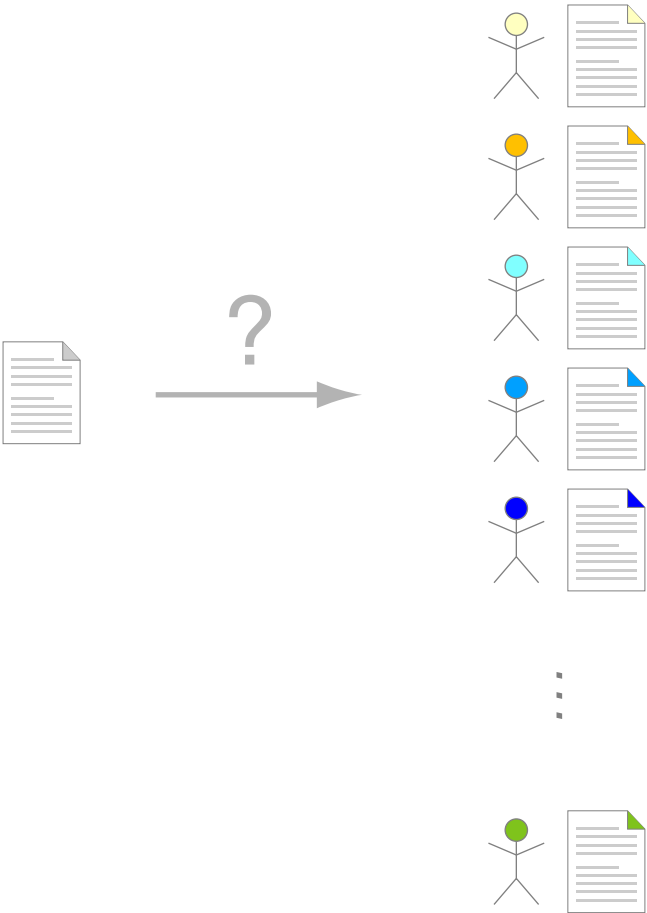


PAN Task Evolution



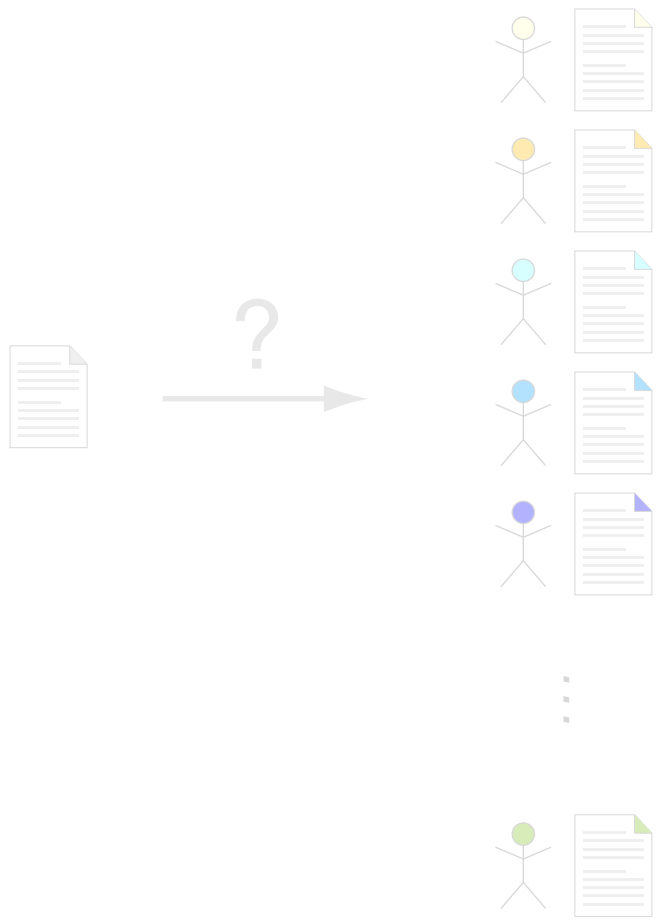
Get an Idea about Tasks

Authorship Attribution



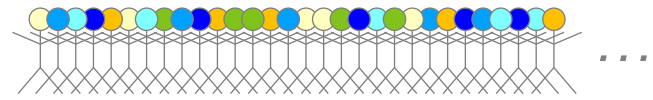
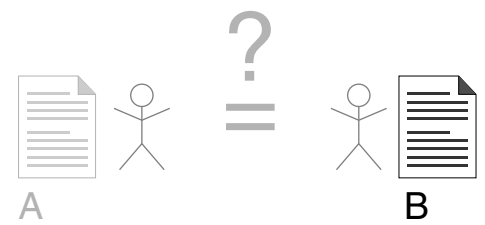
To which author does a text belong?

Authorship Attribution



To which author does a text belong?

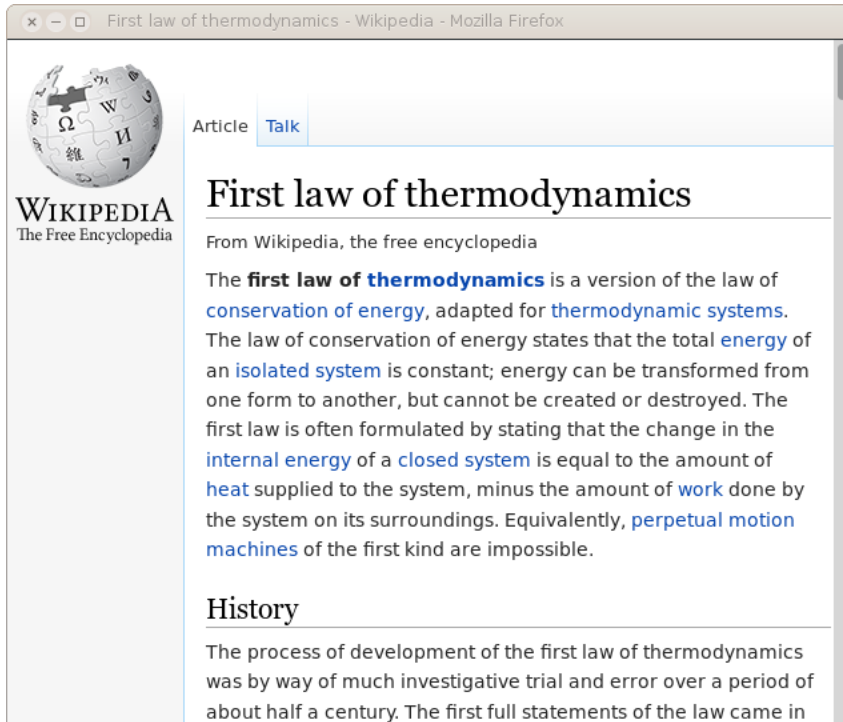
Authorship Verification



Originate two texts from the same author?

Vandalism in Wikipedia

Example: wrong facts, nonsense



First law of thermodynamics - Wikipedia - Mozilla Firefox

Article [Talk](#)

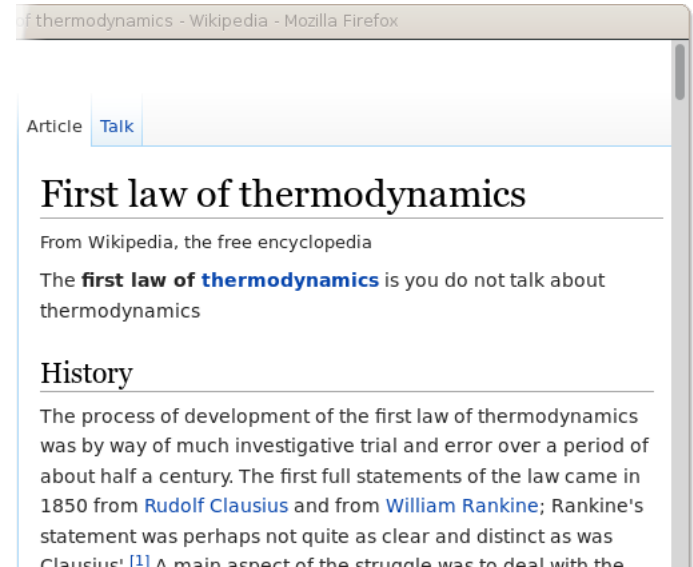
First law of thermodynamics

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **first law of thermodynamics** is a version of the law of [conservation of energy](#), adapted for [thermodynamic systems](#). The law of conservation of energy states that the total [energy](#) of an [isolated system](#) is constant; energy can be transformed from one form to another, but cannot be created or destroyed. The first law is often formulated by stating that the change in the [internal energy](#) of a [closed system](#) is equal to the amount of [heat](#) supplied to the system, minus the amount of [work](#) done by the system on its surroundings. Equivalently, [perpetual motion machines](#) of the first kind are impossible.

History

The process of development of the first law of thermodynamics was by way of much investigative trial and error over a period of about half a century. The first full statements of the law came in



f thermodynamics - Wikipedia - Mozilla Firefox

Article [Talk](#)

First law of thermodynamics

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

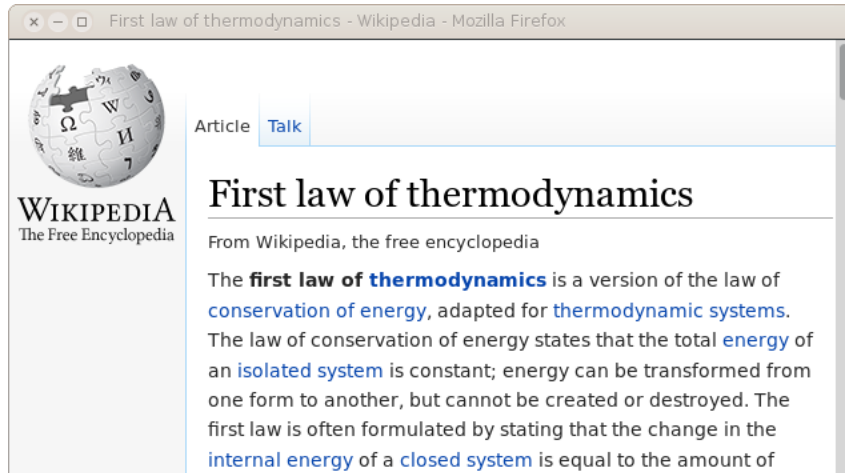
The **first law of thermodynamics** is you do not talk about thermodynamics

History

The process of development of the first law of thermodynamics was by way of much investigative trial and error over a period of about half a century. The first full statements of the law came in 1850 from [Rudolf Clausius](#) and from [William Rankine](#); Rankine's statement was perhaps not quite as clear and distinct as was [Clausius'](#) ^[1] A main aspect of the struggle was to deal with the

Vandalism in Wikipedia

Example: wrong facts, nonsense



Difference between revisions

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Revision as of 11:29, 7 April 2015

ClueBot NG

Line 2:

The "'first law of [[thermodynamics]]'" is a version of the law of [[conservation of energy]], adapted for [[thermodynamic system]]s. The law of conservation of energy states that the total [[energy]] of an [[isolated system]] is constant; energy can be transformed from one form to another, but cannot be created or destroyed. The first law is often formulated by stating that the change in the [[internal energy]] of a [[Thermodynamic system#Closed system|closed system]] is equal to the amount of [[heat]] supplied to the system, minus the amount of [[Work (thermodynamics)|work]] done by the system on its surroundings. Equivalently, [[perpetual motion machines]] of the first kind are impossible.

Revision as of 09:01, 6 May 2015

190.137.185.90


Line 2:

The "'first law of [[thermodynamics]]'" is you do not talk about thermodynamics

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Vandalism in Wikipedia

Example: wrong facts, nonsense



Plato - Wikipedia - Mozilla Firefox

Article [Talk](#)

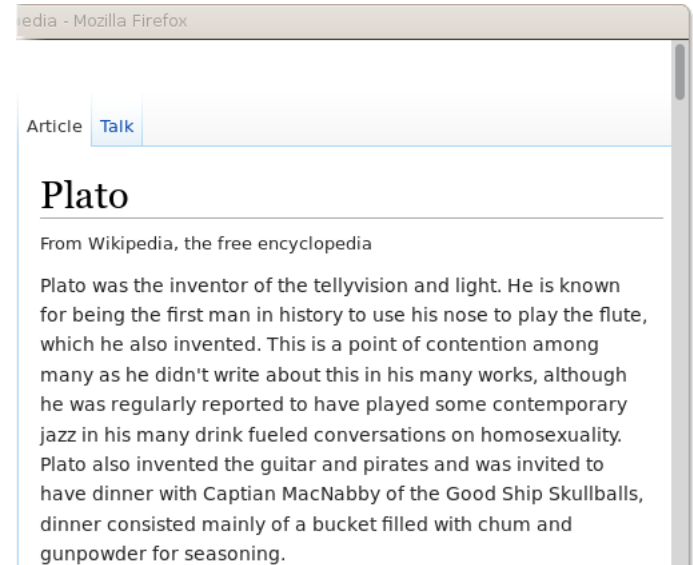
 **WIKIPEDIA**
The Free Encyclopedia

Plato

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Plato (ancient Greek: *Πλάτων*, *Plátōn*, "wide, broad-shouldered") (c. **428/427 BC**^[a]-c. **348/347 BC**) was an ancient [Greek philosopher](#), the second of the great trio of ancient Greeks -[Socrates](#), Plato, and [Aristotle](#)- who between them laid the philosophical foundations of [Western culture](#).^[1] Plato was also a mathematician, writer of philosophical dialogues, and founder of the [Academy](#) in [Athens](#), the first institution of higher learning in the western world.^[verification needed] Plato is widely believed to have been a student of Socrates and to have been deeply influenced by his teacher's unjust death.

Plato's brilliance as a writer and thinker can be witnessed by reading his Socratic dialogues. Some of the dialogues, letters, and other works that are ascribed to him are considered spurious.^[2] However, it is very probable that "everything Plato wrote for publication" has been passed along to us intact,^[3]



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Article [Talk](#)

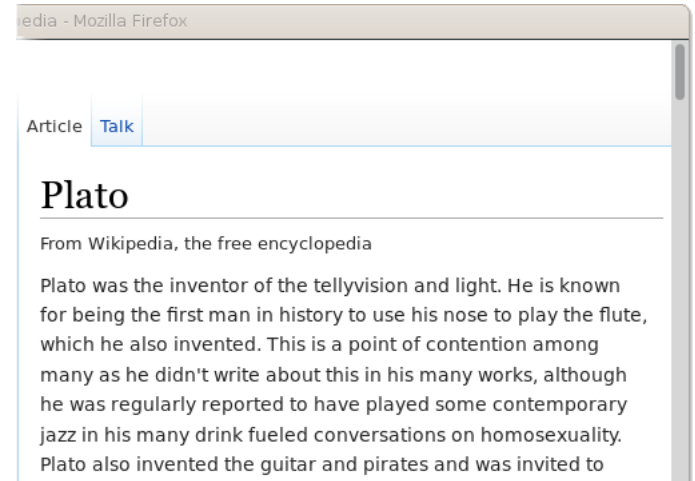
Plato

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Plato was the inventor of the tellyvision and light. He is known for being the first man in history to use his nose to play the flute, which he also invented. This is a point of contention among many as he didn't write about this in his many works, although he was regularly reported to have played some contemporary jazz in his many drink fueled conversations on homosexuality. Plato also invented the guitar and pirates and was invited to have dinner with Captian MacNabby of the Good Ship Skullballs, dinner consisted mainly of a bucket filled with chum and gunpowder for seasoning.

Vandalism in Wikipedia

Example: wrong facts, nonsense



Difference between revisions

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Revision as of 21:13, 18 February 2007
72.181.185.199

Line 1:

```
'''Plato''' ([[Greek language|ancient Greek]]: {{Polytonic|Πλάτων}}"),  
"Plátōn", "wide, broad-shouldered") (c. [[428 BC|428]]/[[427  
BC]]{{Ref_label|A|a|none}}&ndash;c. [[348 BC|348]]/[[347 BC]]) was  
an ancient [[Greeks|Greek]] [[philosopher]], the second of the great  
trio of ancient Greeks &ndash;[[Socrates]], Plato, and  
[[Aristotle]]&ndash; who between them laid the philosophical  
foundations of [[Western culture]].<ref name="Br">{{cite  
encyclopedia|title=Plato|encyclopedia=Encyclopaedia  
Britannica|date=2002}}</ref> Plato was also a mathematician, writer  
of philosophical dialogues, and founder of the [[Academy]] in [[Ancient  
Athens|Athens]], the first institution of higher learning in the western
```

Revision as of 00:32, 19 February 2007
Frankenfingers

Line 1:

```
Plato was the inventor of the tellyvision and light. He is known  
for being the first man in history to use his nose to play the  
flute, which he also invented. This is a point of contention  
among many as he didn't write about this in his many works,  
although he was regularly reported to have played some  
contemporary jazz in his many drink fueled conversations on  
homosexuality. Plato also invented the guitar and pirates and  
was invited to have dinner with Captian MacNabby of the Good  
Ship Skullballs, dinner consisted mainly of a bucket filled with  
chum and gunpowder for seasoning.
```

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4. software submissions, provision of virtual machines, reproducibility

Thank you!



Martin Potthast



Paolo Rosso



Efstathios Stamatatos



Benno Stein