Experimental Report for Final Project

Group 6

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Contents

I Homepage/Result Display/UI Design (Xingzi Yu)

1	Hor	nepage	3
	1.1	Description	6
		1.1.1 Brief Introduction to IEEE Search	6
		1.1.2 Basic Components of Homepage	7
	1.2	Navigation Bar	8
		1.2.1 Sourcecode	8
		1.2.2 Analysis	8
	1.3	Header	3
		1.3.1 Sourcecode	3
		1.3.2 Analysis	0
	1.4	Autocomplete	1
		1.4.1 Sourcecode(cautocomplete.js)	2
		1.4.2 Analysis	6
	1.5	Improvements	3
		1.5.1 SQL Search Speed	8
		1.5.2 Apperance Of The Webpage	8
2	\mathbf{Res}	ult Display 20)
	2.1	Description	0
		2.1.1 Webpage Display	0
	2.2	Navitaion Bar	3
		2.2.1 Sourcecode	3
		2.2.2 Analysis	4
	2.3	Recommendation Box	4
		2.3.1 Sourcecode: Back-end	4
		2.3.2 Analysis	5
	2.4	Author Result	5
		2.4.1 Sourcecode	5
		2.4.2 Analysis	6

 $\mathbf{5}$

2.5	Pagina	tion	27
	2.5.1	Sourcecode	27
	2.5.2	Analysis	29

II Data Visualization(The tree and pie chart) (Zhibang Wang)

$\mathbf{31}$

46

3	Ech	art	32
	3.1	Introduction	32
	3.2	How It Work	32
4	The	e tree charts	34
	4.1	Introduction	34
	4.2	The Difficulty	34
	4.3	Solution Design	34
		4.3.1 Initialization	34
		4.3.2 Expansion	36
	4.4	Exhibition	38
		4.4.1 The Database	38
		4.4.2 The Initialized Tree	38
		4.4.3 The Expanded Tree	38
5	Pie	chart	41
	5.1	Introduction	41
	5.2	Solution Design	41
	5.3	Exhibition	43

III AuthorPage/PaperPage/ AffiliationPage/ConferencePage (Weidong Wang)

6	Aut	hor Page	47
	6.1	Elements in Author Page	47
	6.2	Author Infomation	47
		6.2.1 Author Name	47
		6.2.2 Author's Conferences	47
		6.2.3 Author's Affiliations	48
	6.3	Author's papers	49
	6.4	The Cooperation Relationship Graph	49
	6.5	Related Authors	50
	6.6	The Final Page	52

7	Pap	per Page	55
	7.1	Elements in Paper Page	55
	7.2	Navigation Bar	55
	7.3	Paper Information	56
	7.4	References	56
	7.5	Citations	57
	7.6	Similar Papers	57
8	Cor	nference Page	60
	8.1	Elements in Conference Page	60
	8.2	Papers	60
	8.3	The Final Page	60
9	Affi	liation Page	62
	9.1	Elements in Affiliation Page	62
	9.2	Authors in the Affiliation	62
	9.3	Papers published from this affiliation	62
	9.4	Top-50 Authors Cooperation Relationship Graph	63
	9.5	The final page	66

IV Line chart/Auxiliary page (QiuXuan Ling)

10 Line chart	68
10.1 Paper-Author	69
10.1.1 Sourcecode	68
10.1.2 Analysis	70
10.2 Paper-Affiliation	71
10.2.1 Sourcecode	71
10.2.2 Analysis	
10.3 Paper-Venue	
10.3.1 Sourcecode	
10.3.2 Analysis	
11 Auxiliary page	76
11.1 Page: About Us	76
11.1.1 Sourcecode	76
11.1.2 Analysis	
11.2 Page: No Result	81
11.2.1 Sourcecode	81
11.2.2 Analysis	83

Homepage/Result Display/UI Design (Xingzi Yu)

Chapter 1

Homepage

1.1 Description

1.1.1 Brief Introduction to IEEE Search

IEEE Search

is a website focusing on acedamic search. It contains the following pages. (including font-end and back-end pages)



Figure 1.1: Logo of IEEE Search



Figure 1.2: Logo of IEEE Search



Figure 1.3: Basic Structure of Search Website

As you can see, my team mainly developed 7 pages in IEEE Search Website.

Result.php display the search result of user's input on homepage.

Author.php An author page contains all related information about an particular author.

Paper.php A page displays one paper's information.

Affiliation.php A page of affiliation information.

Conference.php A page of conferences information.

How to Use

In our website, you can search whatever, wherever and whenever you want. And we also provide convenient hyperlinks to jump to other pages. In that way, you can get access to all relevant information through hyperlinks and go to any page you want. We will explain it later in detail to show you how convenient it is.

1.1.2 Basic Components of Homepage

The first part of our website is the home page. To build this page, we need to do the following things.

Navigation Bar On the top of our home page, we need a navigation bar to provide more convenient tools for users to use different functions of the website.

Search box The main part of the home page. Allow users to search whatever they want to know like Baidu and Google.

1.2 Navigation Bar

1.2.1 Sourcecode

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-default" role="navigation">
1
  <div class="container-fluid">
2
  <div class="navbar-header">
3
  <a class="navbar-brand page-scroll" href="home.php"><img src="logo/logo_v4.png"</pre>
4
     width="110" height="30" alt="IEEE Search"></a>
  </div>
5
6
  7
  <a href="pages/about_us.html"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-user"></span>
8
     PP </a>
  9
  </div>
10
11
  </nav>
```

1.2.2 Analysis

Navigation Bar On the top of our homepage, I use *<nav>* label to create a navigation bar. On the left side, I put a logo in *<div class="navbar-header">*. Once you click the logo, you can return to homepage. On the right side, there is a button linked to about page.

SEARCH

Figure 1.4: Navigation Bar

1 关于

1.3 Header

1.3.1 Sourcecode

```
<header>
1
  <div class="header-content">
2
3
  <div class="header-content-inner">
  <h1 id="homeHeading">IEEE <span class="text-colored">Search</span></h1>
4
  <hr>>
5
  </div>
6
  <div class="row">
7
  <div class="tabbable" id="selection">
8
  <div class="container nav-tab">
9
  class="nav nav-tabs">
10
```

```
class="active">
11
   <a href="#home" data-toggle="tab">General</a>
12
   13
   14
   <a href="#Author" data-toggle="tab">Author</a>
15
   16
   17
   <a href="#Paper" data-toggle="tab">Paper</a>
18
   19
   20
   <a href="#Affiliation" data-toggle="tab">Affiliation</a>
21
   22
  23
24 </div>
25 <div class="tab-content">
26 <div class="tab-pane active" id="home">
   <form class="form" action="result.php" method="get" name="searchform" id="</pre>
27
       searchForm " onsubmit="return checkform();">
   <input type="text" class="search-wrapper form-control ui-autocomplete-input" type="</pre>
28
       text " id="key" name="key" placeholder="Author/Paper/Affiliation">
   <button class="ace-search-style btn btn-circle" type="submit" value="Submit"><span</pre>
29
       class="glyphicon glyphicon-search" style="color:#fffffff" aria-hidden="true"><///i>
       span><span class="btn-text">Search</span></button>
   </form>
30
   </div>
31
   <div class="tab-pane" id="Paper">
32
   <form class="form" action="pages/paper.php" method="get" name="searchform" id="</pre>
33
       searchForm " onsubmit= "return checkform(); ">
   <input type="text" class="search-wrapper form-control ui-autocomplete-input" type="</pre>
34
       text " id="PaperID" name="PaperID" placeholder="Paper">
   <button class="ace-search-style btn btn-circle" type="submit" value="Submit"><span</pre>
35
       class="glyphicon glyphicon-search" style="color:#ffffff" aria-hidden="true"><///>
       span><span class="btn-text">Search</span></button>
   </form>
36
   </div>
37
   <div class="tab-pane" id="Author">
38
   <form class="form" action="pages/author.php" method="get" name="searchform" id="</pre>
39
       searchForm" onsubmit="return checkform();">
   <input type="text" class="search-wrapper form-control ui-autocomplete-input" type="</pre>
40
       text " id="AuthorID" name="AuthorID" placeholder="Author">
   <button class="ace-search-style btn btn-circle" type="submit" value="Submit"><span</pre>
41
       class="glyphicon glyphicon-search" style="color:#fffffff" aria-hidden="true"><///i>
       span><span class="btn-text">Search</span></button>
   </form>
42
   </div>
43
   <div class="tab-pane" id="Affiliation">
44
   <form class="form" action="pages/affiliation.php" method="get" name="searchform" id</pre>
45
       =" searchForm" onsubmit="return checkform();">
   <input type="text" class="search-wrapper form-control ui-autocomplete-input" type="</pre>
46
       text" id="AffiliationID" name="AffiliationID" placeholder="Affiliation">
```

47 <button class="ace-search-style btn btn-circle" type="submit" value="Submit">

```
span><span class="btn-text">Search</span></button>
   </form>
48
   </div>
49
   </div>
50
   </div>
51
52
   </div>
53
   </div>
54
   </header>
55
56
   <div class="container footer" style="margin-top: -20px">
57
   0 IEEE 2018 Team 6
58
   </div>
59
  </body>
60
  </html>
61
```

1.3.2 Analysis

Nav-tab In homepage, I use **bootstrap** and **JavaScript** to create a navigation tab. The css pattern of the navigation bar is control by "**bootstrap.css**" and the JavaScript code to change the homepage content according to user's option. If the user click a tab with id "home" (for example), it will trigger a function in **bootstrap.js** to change the input box into general search box.

Input Box Below the navigation tab, there's a input box for user to search whatever they're interested in. The input box and the submit button are created using bootstrap framework.

For each different option, there's a different input box with the according functions like atuocomplete, hint text and submit target destination. Take "General" option for example, the hint text is "Author/Paper/Affiliation" and submit button can confirm data transmission to result.php.

Formatting After we finish all the above elements we need in our homepapge, the last and important step for us is to format our page using CSS (Cascading Style Sheets). The basic idea of fomatting our page is divide the homepage into different parts and fill in each part with different content. In <html>, we mainly use <div> to represent each division and add property to it, reshape or beautify it in my way.

What needs to be addressed is I also add some property to the **autocomplete UI**.

```
1
   <style>
2
            .ui-autocomplete {
            position: relative;
3
            max-width: 40vw;
4
            margin-left: 1vw;
5
            padding: 0.4vw 2.5vw 0.4vw 1.5vw;
6
            max-height: 300px;
7
            overflow-y: auto;
8
            overflow-x: hidden;
9
            font_size: 18px;
10
11
            }
12
   </style>
```

max-width Control the max-width of the autocomplete box and thus make it not exceed the width of input box. (Otherwise it will look not so pleasant.)

max-height & overflow Make the autocomplete box show adequate information and not exceed the maximum height meanwhile.



Figure 1.5: Some Situations Without CSS Adjustment to Autocomplete UI

See full css code in <u>home.css</u>.

1.4 Autocomplete

Autocomplete When the user text in the input box, there will be a autocomplete box under the input box. The content of the autocomplete box will be determined by the user's option.

For example, when we use "General" option, the autocomplete box will be as the following image.



Figure 1.6: Autocomplete



Figure 1.7: Autocomplete

As we can see, if we type something in the input box, the autocomplete function will list a series of possible result that the user want to search. In detail, we will label each piece of information with "Author", "Paper" or "Affiliation". Each labelled autocomplete information contains a hyperlink which links to the according page. For example, if you click the content with **Author** label, you will directly jump to **Author.php**

Next we will see how to implement a autocomplete widget

1.4.1 Sourcecode(cautocomplete.js)

```
1 $(function() {
2 $.widget( "custom.catcomplete", $.ui.autocomplete, {
3 _create: function() {
4 this._super();
5 this.widget().menu( "option", "items", "> :not(.ui-autocomplete-category)" );
```

```
6
   },
7
   _renderMenu: function( ul, items ) {
8
   var that = this;
9
10
   $.each( items, function( index, item ) {
11
   var li = that._renderItemData( ul, item );
12
   if ( item.category ){
13
   li.attr( "aria-label",
                           item.label );
14
   }
15
   var div = li.children();
16
   div.html('<strong>' + item.category + ': ' + item.value + '</strong> ' + item.info)
17
       ;
   });
18
   }
19
20
   });
21
   $("#key").catcomplete({
22
   minLength: 2,
23
   autofill: true,
24
   source: function(request, response){
25
   var host = document.location.href;
26
   var ajaxurl = "http://localhost/hint.php";
27
   $.ajax({
28
   url: ajaxurl,
29
   data: {
30
31
   q: request.term
32
   },
   success: function(data){
33
   var result = [];
34
35
   var parseResult = JSON.parse(data);
36
   var len = parseResult.aff.length;
37
   for (var i = 0; i < len; ++i){</pre>
38
   result.push({"URL": "http://localhost/pages/affiliation.php?AffiliationID=" +
39
       parseResult.aff[i].AffID, "label": parseResult.aff[i].label, "category": "
       Affiliation", "info": "(" + parseResult.aff[i].info + " papers)"})
   }
40
41
   len = parseResult.author.length;
42
   for (var i = 0; i < len; ++i) {</pre>
43
44
   result.push({"URL": "http://localhost/pages/author.php?AuthorID=" + parseResult.
       author[i].AuthorID, "label": parseResult.author[i].label, "category": "Author",
       "info": "(" + parseResult.author[i].aff + " " + parseResult.author[i].info + "
       papers)"})
   }
45
46
47
   len = parseResult.paper.length;
   for (var i = 0; i < len; ++i) {</pre>
48
   result.push({"URL": "http://localhost/pages/paper.php?PaperID=" + parseResult.paper
49
       [i].paperid, "label": parseResult.paper[i].label, "category": "Paper", "info": "
      (" + parseResult.paper[i].info + ")"})
```

```
50
   }
51
   response(result);
52
53
   }
   });
54
55
   },
   select: function( event, ui ){
56
   window.location.href = ui.item.URL;
57
   return false;
58
59
   }
   });
60
61
   $("#AuthorID").catcomplete({
62
   minLength: 2,
63
  autofill: true,
64
65 source: function(request, response){
  var host = document.location.href;
66
   var ajaxurl = "http://localhost/hint_author.php";
67
   $.ajax({
68
   url: ajaxurl,
69
70
   data: {
   q: request.term
71
72
   },
73
   success: function(data){
   var result = [];
74
75
   var parseResult = JSON.parse(data);
76
77
   var len = parseResult.author.length;
78
   for (var i = 0; i < len; ++i) {</pre>
79
   result.push({"URL": "http://localhost/pages/author.php?AuthorID=" + parseResult.
80
       author[i].AuthorID, "label": "Name: " + parseResult.author[i].label+" ID: "+
       parseResult.author[i].AuthorID, "category": "Author", "info": "(" + parseResult.
       author[i].aff + " " + parseResult.author[i].info + " papers)"})
   }
81
82
   response(result);
83
84
   }
   });
85
86
   },
   select: function( event, ui ){
87
88
   window.location.href = ui.item.URL;
   return false;
89
   }
90
   });
91
92
   $("#PaperID").catcomplete({
93
94
   minLength: 2,
   autofill: true,
95
   source: function(request, response){
96
   var host = document.location.href;
97
   var ajaxurl = "http://localhost/hint_paper.php";
98
```

```
99 $.ajax({
100 url: ajaxurl,
   data: {
101
102
   q: request.term
103
   },
104 success: function(data){
   var result = [];
105
106
   var parseResult = JSON.parse(data);
107
108
   var len = parseResult.paper.length;
109
110 for (var i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
111 result.push({"URL": "http://localhost/pages/paper.php?PaperID=" + parseResult.paper
       [i].paperid, "label": "ID: " + parseResult.paper[i].paperid+" Title: "+
       parseResult.paper[i].label, "category": "Paper", "info": "(" + parseResult.paper
       [i].info + ")"})
   }
112
113
   response(result);
114
115 }
116 });
117 },
118 select: function( event, ui ){
119 window.location.href = ui.item.URL;
120 return false;
121
   }
   });
122
123
124 $("#AffiliationID").catcomplete({
125 minLength: 2,
126 autofill: true,
127 source: function(request, response){
128 var host = document.location.href;
129 var ajaxurl = "http://localhost/hint_affiliation.php";
130 $.ajax({
131 url: ajaxurl,
132 data: {
133 q: request.term
   },
134
135 success: function(data){
   var result = [];
136
137
   var parseResult = JSON.parse(data);
138
139
   var len = parseResult.aff.length;
140
   for (var i = 0; i < len; ++i){
141
142 result.push({"URL": "http://localhost/pages/affiliation.php?AffiliationID=" +
       parseResult.aff[i].AffID, "label": "Name: " + parseResult.aff[i].label + " ID: "
        + parseResult.aff[i].AffID, "category": "Affiliation", "info": "(" +
       parseResult.aff[i].info + " papers)"})
143
    }
144
```

```
response(result);
145
    }
146
    });
147
    },
148
    select: function( event, ui ){
149
    window.location.href = ui.item.URL;
150
    return false;
151
152
    }
    });
153
154
    });
155
```

1.4.2 Analysis

cautocomplete.js

Basic Structure The basic structure of cautocomplete.js is shown in the following graph.



Figure 1.8: Autocomplete Structure

As is shown above, different opitons in hompage will call different functions in cautocomplete.js.

Ajax To realize the autocomplete function, Ajax is the most essential part.

In the **jQuery** function, we use **\$.ajax()** function to sent an ajax request to target url (which is, in our website, hint.php). If the request is success, it will execute a function to process the data.

```
1 success: function(data){
2  function # data processing
3 }
```

And the data processing method isn't hard to understand. That is:

1. Transfer the **JSON** type data into a **JavaScript** array. (JSON.parse(data))

2. Design a for loop in **JavaScript** language to extract every piece of information and add them into a new array result. In this array, there are four features of each element:

- URL The destination url
- \cdot label Main information (e.g. Authorname, AuthorID)
- The type of this information ("Author", "Paper" or "Affiliation") \cdot category
- \cdot info Some additive information. (e.g. Paper number of this author, Affiliation)

jQuery UI Autocomplete is a widget in jQuery UI, all we have to do is extend the function and design one autocomplete widget based on the original one.

Widget UI With function \$.widget("custom.autocomplete", \$.ui.autocomplete) we can format the content displayed on the autocomplete widget UI. For each information, we put it in a $\langle li \rangle$. And we use $\langle strong \rangle$ label to address some content. (item.label and item.value).

```
$.each( items, function( index, item ) {
1
           var li = that. renderItemData( ul, item );
\mathbf{2}
           if ( item.category ){
3
                    li.attr( "aria-label", item.label );
4
5
           }
           var div = li.children();
6
7
           div.html('<strong>' + item.category + ': ' + item.value + '</strong> ' +
               item.info);
8
```

});

Autocomplete Function With function \$(id).cautocomplete(), we can set some feature to control the autocomplete widget.

- 1. minLength: The minimum length that will trigger autocomplete function
- **2.** source: Autocomplete data source
- **3.** select:function() the function to be called when the user click one item in the select box.

hint.php

SQL Query In hint.php there're several SQL search queries. With like *a* and limitin sql, we can do fuzzy search to find related information in the database.

json encode() After we get our result and reshape it into the right form, we can use **json encode()** to submit the data into the server and thus be caught by **cautocomplete.js**

Notice The json data that we submit should have the same index name and variable name as it is in the autocomplete function, otherwise it may cause an error.

Take Author information for example.

```
author[] = array(
1
  'AuthorID' => $row['AuthorID'],
```

```
3 'label' => $row['AuthorName'],
4 'info' => $row['papernum'],
5 'aff' => $row1['AFFILIATIONNAME']
6 );
```

1.5 Improvements

1.5.1 SQL Search Speed

To increse the search (autocomplete) speed, I tried the following ways:

- 1. Replace INNER JOIN with LEFT JOIN
- 2. Add Index to each table

3. Setting the maximum row number of the result. (for a autocomplete box, we only show top 5 authors, top 5 affiliations and top 5 papers)

hint.php?q=a%20	200	xhr	jquery-3.1.1.min.js:4	1.6 KB	675 ms
hint.php?q=a%20b	200	xhr	jquery-3.1.1.min.js:4	1.6 KB	144 ms
hint.php?q=a%20b	200	xhr	jquery-3.1.1.min.js:4	1.6 KB	161 ms
hint.php?q=a%20b	200	xhr	jquery-3.1.1.min.js:4	1.6 KB	178 ms
hint.php?q=a%20	200	xhr	jquery-3.1.1.min.js:4	1.6 KB	601 ms
hint.php?q=a%20c	200	xhr	jquery-3.1.1.min.js:4	1.7 KB	157 ms

Figure 1.9: Autocomplete

As it can be seen in the picture, the speed of autocomplete function is relatively high.

Possible Improvement In the next version of our IEEE Search website, we may apply **elasticsearch** in it and make the SQL search faster.

1.5.2 Apperance Of The Webpage

Before designing the apperance of the webpage, it looked like this:



Figure 1.10: Autocomplete



There's nothing but a input box and a submit button. But after I add css to it, it looks like this:

Figure 1.11: Autocomplete

Possible Improvement Maybe there're more features we can add to the homepage. Like **Recommandations**, **Latest News** and **Ranking list of authors and papers** etc.

Chapter 2

Result Display

2.1 Description

2.1.1 Webpage Display

🕼 Scholar Search	×		θ - σ ×
\leftrightarrow \rightarrow C (1) localho	t/result.php?key=a+v		x 💹 🖬 🛞 % 🚺 🗄
	Affiliation: University Of California		· ·
	Papers: 42		
	Olga Veksler		
	Affiliation: Nec		
	Papers: 31		
	Svetha Venkatesh Affiliation: Deakin University		
	Papers: 25		
	Svetha Venkatesh Affiliation: Deakin University		
	Papers: 19		
	Claudia V Goldman Affiliation: University Of Southampton		
	Papers: 18		
	« 1 2 3 4 5 »		
	©	IEEE 2018	

Figure 2.1: Result Display Page



Figure 2.2: Result Display Page

As is shown in the above picture, the result page consists of 4 parts: navigation bar, recommendation box, author result and pagination.

Navigation Bar Compared with the navigation bar in the homepage, the navigation bar in the result display pgae has an additional search bar on the top of the page which has exactly the same function as the homepage does. It means we won't have to go back to homepage to search.

SEARCH	Options -	Paper/Author/Affiliation	٩		▲ 矣于

Figure 2.3: Navigation of Result Page

Recommendation Box After the navigation bar and the header is the recommendation box. The recommendation information is based on user's input. Take "ab" for example, the webpage will give some recommendation results that contatin word "ab" and list them under the label **Affiliation** or **Papers**.

Search Result
You may want to find-
Affiliation:
Amrita Vishwa Vidvapeetham
University Of Marne La Vallee
Papers:
Integrating Visual Information Across Camera Movements With A Visual Motor Calibration Map
Isaviz A Visual Environment For Browsing And Authoring Rdf Models
Searching For Multimedia Video Audio And Image Web Queries
Viewing The Web As A Virtual Database For Question Answering
Mapping And Retrieval During Plan Reuse A Validation Structure Based Approach

Figure 2.4: Recommendation

Author Result All search result about author name will be display in the area below the recommendation box. For each author, it will display their name, major affiliation and paper number.

Affiliation: University Of California	a		
Papers: 42			
Olga Veksler			
Affiliation: Nec			
Papers: 31			
Svetha Venkatesh			
Affiliation: Deakin University			
Papers: 25			
Svetha Venkatesh			
Affiliation: Deakin University			
Papers: 19			
Claudia V Goldman			
Affiliation: University Of Southam	ipton		
Papers: 18			

Pagination In the bottom of result page there's a pagination division. Using pagination buttons, user can switch to the particular page, go to previous page and go to next page.



2.2 Navitaion Bar

2.2.1 Sourcecode

```
<nav class="navbar navbar-default" role="navigation">
1
2 <div class="container-fluid">
3 <div class="navbar-header">
4 <a class="navbar-brand page-scroll" href="home.php"><img src="logo/logo_v4.png"
     width="110" height="30" alt="IEEE Search"></a>
  </div>
5
  6
7 
8 <a href="#" class="dropdown-toggle" data-toggle="dropdown">
9 Options <b class="caret"></b>
10 </a>
11 
12 12 >
13 <a href="javascript:author()">Author</a>
14 
15 15 <
16 <a href="javascript:paper()">Paper</a>
17 
18 18
  <a href="javascript:affiliation()">Affiliation</a>
19
20 
21 
22 22
23 <a href="home.php">Home</a>
24 
25 
26 26 26 
  <a href="#">Contact Us</a>
27
28 
29 
30 
31 
32 <form id="navsearch" action="result.php" method="get" class="navbar-form navbar-
     left " role="search" style="width:50%">
  <div class="form-group" style="width:50%">
33
  <input type="text" id="key" name="key" class="search-wrapper form-control ui-</pre>
34
     autocomplete-input"
  placeholder="Paper/Author/Affiliation" style="width:100%">
35
  </div>
36
  <button type="submit" class="btn btn-default"><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-</pre>
37
     search "></span></button>
  </form>
38
  39
  <a href="#"><<span class="glyphicon glyphicon-user"></span> DD </a>
40
```

41

2.2.2 Analysis

Dropdown Menu The dropdown menu has replaced the navigation tab in the homepage to offer different option for user to select (General, Affiliation, Paper). Clicking one of the option will click the according **JavaScript** function in result.js.

```
1 function paper() {
2  $("#navsearch").attr("action", "pages/paper.php");
3  $("input").attr("placeholder", "Paper");
4  $("input").attr("id", "PaperID");
5  $("input").attr("name", "PaperID");
6  }
```

In the above code, I mainly use **jQuery** selector to change the properties (**href**, **placeholder**, **id and name**).

Search Box The search box is different with the one in homepage. Beacuse it's linked to different pages (Author.php, Paper.php or Affiliation.php). But each input box has autocomplete function, too.

2.3 Recommendation Box

2.3.1 Sourcecode: Back-end

- 2 \$sug2 = mysql_query("SELECT AFFILIATIONNAME, AFFILIATIONID FROM AFFILIATIONS WHERE AFFILIATIONNAME LIKE '%{\$input}%' LIMIT 5");
- 3 \$sug3 = mysql_query("SELECT TITLE, PAPERID FROM PAPERS WHERE TITLE LIKE '%{\$input
 }%' LIMIT 5");

```
4 $sug4 = mysql_query("SELECT CONFERENCENAME, CONFERENCEID FROM CONFERENCES WHERE
CONFERENCENAME LIKE '%{$input}%' LIMIT 3");
```

```
5
   $affiliation = null;
6
   $title = null;
7
  $conference = null;
8
9
   while ($row = mysql fetch array($sug2))
10
   $affiliation[] = array("affiliation"=>$row["AFFILIATIONNAME"], "id"=>$row['
11
      AFFILIATIONID']);
12
  while ($row = mysql fetch array($sug3))
13
   $title[] = array("title"=>$row["TITLE"], "id"=>$row["PAPERID"]);
14
15
  while ($row = mysql_fetch_array($sug4))
16
   $conference[] = array("name" => $row['CONFERENCENAME'], "id"=>$row["CONFERENCEID"])
17
      ;
```

2.3.2 Analysis

Sql Search Search for any matching **conference**, **affiliation and paper** according to the key word that's converted to result.php. In the above <u>php</u> codes, I use three simple search statement to fetch search result. After fetching result, I put them in three arrays: **\$affiliation**, **\$title and \$conference**.

Data Transmission In the end, we use **echo json_encode()** to convert the recommendation result to the font-end.

```
1 echo json_encode(array("status"=>$status, "affiliation"=>$affiliation, "title"=>
    $title, "result"=>$info, "PageSize"=>$PageSize, "PageNum"=>$PageNum, "conference"
    "=>$conference));
```

Display Recommdation (result.js) After transmitting recommendation data, I use **JavaScript** statement in result.js to rearrange them into a js array. Then I use **document.getElementById()** function to put new <html> element into result.php.

```
if (result.conference != null) var str3 = "<strong>Conference:</strong>";
1
  for (var c in result.conference) {
2
           var conf = result.conference[c].id;
3
4
           str3 += "<a href='pages/conference.php?ConferenceID=" + conf + "' style"
              ='text-transform: uppercase'>" + result.conference[c].name + "</a>" + "
              ";
5
  }
  // Take paper recommendation as an example
6
  document.getElementById('suggestion').innerHTML = str1 + str2 + str3;
1
  <div class="container-fluid" id="related-result" style="padding: 30px;">
1
           <div class="container-fluid row">
\mathbf{2}
                   <h3>You may want to find: </h3>
3
                   <div class="column" id="suggestion">
4
                   </div>
5
           </div>
6
  </div>
\overline{7}
  <!-- After Js function, we will add data into the division with the id "suggestion"
8
     ___>
```

2.4 Author Result

2.4.1 Sourcecode

get_result.php Similarly, we can get author result with Sql search and php.

```
1 # $result is the array containing all author result.
2 $len = count($result);
3
4 $PageSize = 5;
5 $PageNum = ceil($len/$PageSize);
```

```
6
7
  $info = null;
   if ($affiliation == null && $title == null && $conference == null && $result ==
8
      null) $status = 0;
   else $status=1;
9
   if (status == 1){
10
           foreach ($result as $id => $value):
11
12
           {
                    if ($id >= $pagenum * $PageSize && $id < ($pagenum + 1) * $PageSize
13
                       ) {
                    $info[] = array("Papers" => $value[1], "AuthorName" => utf8_encode(
14
                       $value[0]), "Affiliation" => $value[2], "AuthorID" => $value[3])
                       ;
                    }
15
16
           }
           endforeach;
17
18
```

result.js JavaScript code in result.js.

```
$.getJSON("get_result.php?page=" + current + "&key=" + key, function (result) {
1
          var str = '';
2
          for (var i in result.result) {
3
                  var info = result.result[i];
4
                  str += "<a href='pages/author.php?AuthorID=" +</pre>
5
          info.AuthorID + "' class='authorname'>" + info.AuthorName + "</a>
6
              text-transform: capitalize '> Affiliation: " + info.Affiliation + "" +
               "Papers: " + info.Papers + "<hr class='minline'>";
          }
7
  }
8
  document.getElementById('result').innerHTML = str;
9
```

result.php The container in result.php.

2.4.2 Analysis

\$.getJSON(url, function(success)) With this **jQuery** function, I get the JSON data transmitted by get_result.php.

CSS Each line is put in a $\langle \mathbf{p} \rangle$ label. And after each author, there's a $\langle \mathbf{hr} \rangle$ to separate the data.

Transmission According to the page value, the back-end php code will return different data. To ensure the transmitted data is divided into pages, I use a **foreach** loop to visit every result in result array and use an **if** statement to judge whether the result is in this page.

if (\$id >= \$pagenum * \$PageSize && \$id < (\$pagenum + 1) * \$PageSize)

```
1
```

Then we can return the results in the particular page the user click.

2.5 Pagination

2.5.1 Sourcecode

Back-end In get_result.php.

```
1 $len = count($result);
2 $PageSize = 5;
3 $PageNum = ceil($len/$PageSize);
```

Front-end result.php & result.js

When first enter **result.php**, there's a initialization of pagination.

```
pagination = "a href='javascript:pre()'>«</a></
1
     li >";
2
  if (pagenum > totalpage) {
3
         pagination += "<a href=\"javascript
4
            :switchpage(0)\">" + 1 + "</a>";
5
         for (var i = 1; i < totalpage; i++) {</pre>
6
         var pageindex = parseInt(i) + 1;
         pagination += "<a href=\"javascript:switchpage(" + i +</pre>
7
             ")\">" + pageindex + "</a>";
         }
8
9
  }
10
  else {
11
         pagination += "<a href=\"javascript
12
            :switchpage(0)\">" + 1 + "</a>";
         for (var i = 1; i < pagenum; i++) {</pre>
13
         var pageindex = parseInt(i) + 1;
14
         pagination += "<a href=\"javascript:switchpage(" + i +
15
            ")\">" + pageindex + "</a>";
         }
16
17
  }
```

Pagination Switch page with buttons with numbers on them.

```
function switchpage(pageindex) {
1
            $("#"+current).removeClass("active");
\mathbf{2}
            if (pageindex < pagenum && pageindex >= 0)
3
            $.getJSON("get_result.php?page="+pageindex+"&key="+key, function(result,
4
               status){
            var str = '';
5
            for(var i in result.result)
6
\overline{7}
            {
            var info = result.result[i];
8
```

```
str += "<a href='http://localhost/pages/author.php?AuthorID="+</pre>
9
           info.AuthorID+"' class = 'authorname' >"+info.AuthorName+"</a>
10
               transform: capitalize '> Affiliation: "+info.Affiliation+""+"Papers
               : "+info.Papers+"<hr class='minline'>";
11
           }
12
           document.getElementById('result').innerHTML=str;
13
14
           });
           current = pageindex;
15
16
           if ((current >= 2) && (current < pagenum - 2)) adjust();</pre>
17
           $("#"+current).addClass("active");
18
19
   }
```

Pagination Switch page with previous button or next button.

```
function pre() {
1
\mathbf{2}
           $("#"+current).removeClass("active");
           current--;
3
4
           if (current < pagenum && current >= 0)
5
           {$.getJSON("get_result.php?page="+current+"&key="+key, function(result,
6
               status){
           var str = '';
7
           for(var i in result.result)
8
9
           {
           var info = result.result[i];
10
           str += "<a href='http://localhost/pages/author.php?AuthorID="+</pre>
11
           info.AuthorID+"' class = 'authorname' >"+info.AuthorName+"</a>
12
               transform: capitalize '> Affiliation: "+info.Affiliation+""+"Papers
               : "+info.Papers+"
13
14
           }
           document.getElementById('result').innerHTML=str;
15
           });
16
17
18
           }
           else { alert("No more! "); current++;}
19
20
           if ((current >= 2) && (current < pagenum - 2)) adjust();</pre>
21
           $("#"+current).addClass("active");
22
   }
23
24
25
   function next() {
26
           $("#"+current).removeClass("active");
27
           current++;
28
29
           if (current < pagenum)
           {$.getJSON("get_result.php?page="+current+"&key="+key, function(result,
30
               status){
           var str = '';
31
```

```
for(var i in result.result)
32
33
           {
           var info = result.result[i];
34
           str += "<a href='http://localhost/pages/author.php?AuthorID="+</pre>
35
           info.AuthorID+"' class='authorname'>"+info.AuthorName+"</a><p style='text-
36
               transform: capitalize '> Affiliation: "+info.Affiliation+""+"Papers
               : "+info.Papers+"
37
           }
38
39
           document.getElementById('result').innerHTML=str;
           });
40
41
           }
42
           else { alert("No more! "); current--; }
43
44
           if ((current \ge 2) & (current < pagenum - 2)) adjust();
45
           $("#"+current).addClass("active");
46
47
   }
```

Adjust Adjust buttons when the page number is changed.

```
function adjust() {
1
          pagination = "<a href='javascript:pre()'>&
2
             laquo; </a>";
3
          for (var i=current-2; i<current+3; i++) {</pre>
4
5
          var pageindex = parseInt(i) + 1;
          pagination += "<li id=\"" + i + "\"><a href=\"javascript:switchpage(" + i +
6
              ")\">" + pageindex + "</a>";
7
          }
8
          pagination += "a href='javascript:next()'>»</a>";
9
          document.getElementById('page').innerHTML=pagination;
10
          $("#"+current).addClass("active");
11
12
  }
```

2.5.2 Analysis

Initialization After getting the first batch of data from back-end page, we should initialize the pagination buttons on the bottom of result display page. We use $\langle ul \ class=$ "pagination"> to create a bootstrap style pagination and add hyperlinks to each $\langle li \rangle$. For each button of pagination, it's linked to a JavaScript function (switchpage(), pre() and next()). At last, we add class="active" to the button represents page 1.

switchpage(pageindex) Change page number into pageindex + 1

- 1. Use \$(#id).removeClass("active") to remove the "active" class of the current page.
- 2. Check if the new page number is valid.
- 3. Repeat the same process in initialization process to get author result in current page number.

4. The last step is to change the pagination buttons if necessary and add class "active" to the new page number.

```
1 if ((current >= 2) && (current < pagenum - 2)) adjust();
2 $("#"+current).addClass("active");
```

adjust() The adjust function is relatively easy. I just repeat the word in initialization similarly.

```
1 for (var i=current-2; i<current+3; i++) {
2 var pageindex = parseInt(i) + 1;
3 pagination += "<li id=\"" + i + "\"><a href=\"javascript:switchpage(" + i +
")\">" + pageindex + "</a>
4 }
```

The above codes are important to use a for loop to make a new pagination.

Data Visualization(The tree and pie chart) (Zhibang Wang)

Chapter 3

Echart

I use echarts as the tool to help me made this charts.

3.1 Introduction

Echart is a declarative framework for rapid construction of web-based visualization made of baidu. It provide many kinds of different charts.

They contribute ECharts, an easy-to-use framework to construct interactive visualization. The main contribution sconfirm to three goals.

Easy-to-use. There are some difficulties for users to learn the visual representations if a declarative language is employed. It is desirable to allow users to focus on the design of the visualization rather than on the use of some tools.

Rich built-in interactions. Efficient data exploration and analysis demand a wealth of configurable interactions. ECharts designs and implements rich built-in interactions that are attached to each chart type, minimizing therequirement of customization of user.

High performance. By introducing a streaming system architecture and incremental rendering mode, high performance is achieved with ECharts, even when handling millions of data points.

3.2 How It Work



Figure 3.1: Echart

The echarts provide a data interface so that we can put specific data in it. Then it will transform the data to a model which echarts can show. After some work, it can display in the website with animation. Also, it is strong interactive, which mean that you can do some opeartion to the chart and it will refresh the data or transport the message you need. The picture show the principle clearly.

Chapter 4

The tree charts

4.1 Introduction

We use the tree charts to show the author's tutors or student. The tree can be expanded if you click it. So we have to tree to show the two relationship. Cause the two tree is designed in the same method, I just show how I made the teacher tree in this chapter and the student tree code is similiar as it and you can see it in the complete code.

The data type of the tree: ["name": name, "id": id, children: [....], "value": 0], the children include his teachers' data.

4.2 The Difficulty

Firstly, I want to get the whole tree data and push them in echart so that the tree can be finished. I want to use recursion function to geet the author's teachers and their teachers... until the people have no teacher in the database. However, this method failure because the size of the data is too large and it always exceed the limit. And after I made the tree in the other method, I found that the recursion is difficult to end. Also, lots of time and room is wasted because we don't want to expand all the tree. So I try other method.

Finally, I try to create the tree in a dynamic method. That is, we first initial the tree, and if we click the tree, it get the new data and refresh the tree so that it will be expanded.

4.3 Solution Design

The problem can be divided in two part: initial the tree and expand the tree.

4.3.1 Initialization

First, we should get the data of the author's toturs from the database. Because we reach the author page use the GET method, so we already know his information. Using his AuthorID,we can get the data.

```
1 $sql = "SELECT AuthorName FROM authors WHERE AuthorID = \"".$id."\"";
2
3 $result = mysqli_query($conn, "set names utf8");
4 $result = mysqli_query($conn, $sql);
5 $row = mysqli_fetch_array($result);
```

```
6 $name = $row['AuthorName'];
7 echo $row['AuthorName']."</h1>";
  $children=array();
8
  $teacher= mysqli_query($conn, "select cooperation.TutorID, authors.AuthorName from
9
      cooperation inner join authors on authors. AuthorID=cooperation. TutorID where
      cooperation.StudentID='".$id."' and cooperation.Bool=1");
  while($row=mysqli_fetch_array($teacher))
10
11
   {
  $arr = array('name' =>ucwords($row['AuthorName']),'id'=>$row['TutorID'],'value'=>0
12
      );
   $children[]=$arr;
13
14
  };
  /**/$tree_root=array('name'=>ucwords($name),'id'=>$id,'children'=>$children,'value
15
      '=>0);
```

```
16 $jstree = json_encode($tree_root);// PPPP
```

```
17 file_put_contents('tree.json', $jstree);
```

So we write the data in the tree.json as soon as we open a author's page. And I use a **iframe** to show the tree in the author page. The tree chart is in the my tree.php. It can put the data in the tree.json into the chart model so that the tree can be initial. Using getjson to do this work.

```
$.getJSON('tree.json', function (data) {
1
  option.series[0].data.push(data);
2
3 require.config({
  paths: {
4
  echarts: 'http://echarts.baidu.com/build/dist'
5
6
  }
  });
7
8 require(['echarts', 'echarts/chart/tree'], function(ec) {
  chart = ec.init($("#main")[0]);
9
  chart.clear();
10
  chart.setOption(option);
11
  var ecConfig = require('echarts/config');
12
  chart.on(ecConfig.EVENT.CLICK, clickFun2);
13
14
  })
15
  });
16
```

Push the data in the option.series. And I set the option to make the color, size of the chart.

```
option = \{
1
2 tooltip: {
3 trigger: 'item',
4 formatter: '{b}:{c}',
  hideDelay: 0 ,
5
6 animation:true,
7 animationDurationUpdate: 750,
  },
8
  series: [{
9
10 name: 'tree',
11 type: 'tree',
  orient: 'horizontal', // vertical horizontal
12
  rootLocation: { x: '10%', y: '20%' }, // DDDD {x: 'center',y: 10}
13
```

```
14
   symbol: 'circle',
15
   symbolSize: 4,
16
17
   roam: true,
   symbolSize: 7,
18
   //direction: 'inverse',
19
   label: {
20
   normal: {
21
   position: 'left',
22
23
   verticalAlign: 'middle',
   align: 'right',
24
   fontSize: 9
25
   }
26
27
   },
28
29
   leaves: {
   label: {
30
   normal: {
31
   position: 'right',
32
   verticalAlign: 'middle',
33
34
   align: 'left'
   }
35
36
   }
37
   },
   expandAndCollapse: true,
38
   animationDuration: 550,
39
   animationDurationUpdate: 750,
40
   data: []
41
   }]
42
   };
43
```

The data is empty before we get from tree.json. Then the tree is initial and you can see it in the page.

4.3.2 Expansion

The effect we want to achieve is that when we click the point, it can get data from the database to the chart data. And then refresh the chart so it seem that the tree is expand. I want to use echarts4.0 to do this work, but failed to do it because i can not alert the leave's data. I use echart2.0 to do this work.

Echarts provide us to make events to do such kind of work. It is the most important part of expansion.

```
function clickFun2(param) {
1
  // console.log(JSON.stringify(param));
\mathbf{2}
  if(!(param.data.children && param.data.children.length > 0)) {
3
4
  console.log('open');
   if(param.data.children_bak) {
5
   param.data.children = param.data.children_bak;
6
   }
7
   else {
8
  var x=param.data.id;
9
   console.log(x);
10
   chart.showLoading();
11
```
```
$.getJSON("creat_tree.php?author="+x,function(result){
12
   param.data.children=result;
13
   console.log(param.data.children);
14
   chart.hideLoading();
15
   chart.refresh();
16
   })
17
   }
18
   } else {
19
   console.log('close');
20
   param.data.children bak = param.data.children;
21
   param.data.children = [];
22
23
   }
   //console.log(param);
24
   //chart.setOption(option);
25
   chart.refresh();
26
```

If the leave have children, then we move the children to anothor place so that the his children points can be hidden. If the leave have not children, the function will jugde whether they are hidden. If they are moved, the function move them back so that the leave is expanded again. If there are no children, it use get json to get json from createtree.php, in which another function can get the children data. The function is:

```
function createTree($id)
1
2
  {
   $servername = "localhost";
3
   $username = "root";
4
   $password = "";
5
   $dbname = "main_db";
6
7
   $conn = mysqli_connect($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);
8
   //$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);
9
10
   if (!$conn) {
11
   die("Connection failed: " . mysqli_connect_error());
12
13
   }
   $children=array();
14
   //$teacher= mysqli_query("select teacher from relation where student='".$id."' and
15
       judge=1");
   $teacher= mysqli_query($conn, "select cooperation. TutorID, authors. AuthorName from
16
       cooperation\ inner\ join\ authors\ on\ authors. Author ID = cooperation\ .\ Tutor ID\ where
       cooperation.StudentID = ".$ GET["author"]."' and cooperation.Bool=1");
   while($row=mysqli_fetch_array($teacher))
17
   {
18
   //$arr = array('name' =>$row['teacher'],'value'=>0 );
19
   $arr = array('name' =>ucwords($row['AuthorName']),'id'=>$row['TutorID'],'value'=>0
20
       );
   $children[]=$arr;
21
   //$children[]=createTree($row['teacher'],$n-1);
22
23
   };
   return $children;
24
   }
25
```

It is similiar as the initialization: Search all the co-workers of the author and if they are his teacher then get their

id and name. We transport the id to the function and show the result in this:

```
1 $all=createTree($_GET["author"]);
2 $json_string = json_encode($all);
3 echo $json_string;
```

So the tree is completed.

4.4 Exhibition

4.4.1 The Database

In lab4, we train the model and made the predicted totur-student relation table, this is the basic of the tree charts.

ff localhost - main_db_wang	cooperation - MySQL	-Front		- 0	×
🔚 🎫 🕫	📑 对象浏览器 📰 🐲	据浏览器 😞 图表 💉 SQL编辑器	5	对象搜索	Q
> authors ^	0 🗘 1000 🗘 📆	过滤	~ Y	搜索	<u>م</u>
conferences cooperation news	812B1DA5 7F42F360 812B1DA5 7D214DBA 812B1DA5 76F80D36	1 1 1			
> paper_author_affiliation > paper_reference > papers	812B1DA5 861EF132 7F42F360 812B1DA5 7E42E360 7D214DBA	1			
> teacher	7F42F360 76F80D36 7F42F360 861EF132	0			
authors conferences	7D214DB, 812B1DA5 7D214DB, 7F42F360 7D214DB, 76F80D36	0			
StudentINDEX StudentINDEX StinDEX	7D214DB, 861EF132 76F80D36 812B1DA5 76F80D36 7F42F360	0 0 0			
TutorINDEX	76F80D36 7D214DBA 76F80D36 861EF132 861EF132 812B1DA5	0 0 0			
> paper_author_affiliation > paper_reference > papers	861EF132 7F42F360 861EF132 7D214DBA 861EF132 76F80D36 80E06965 05856849	0 0 0 0			
	00200303 03030849	v		100/549,460记录	

Figure 4.1: Database

4.4.2 The Initialized Tree

In the author page, we use iframes to display the charts whicj is showed in tree.php.

4.4.3 The Expanded Tree

If we click the tree, it will be expand and it will be shrinked after re-click.



Figure 4.2: Tutor Tree



Figure 4.3: Student Tree



Figure 4.4: Tutor Tree



Figure 4.5: Student Tree

Pie chart

5.1 Introduction

Create a pie chart to show the author's papers distribution in different conference. Because I also use Echarts to solve this problem, so some step is the same. But the data type is different: ('value':the number of the conference's appearance,'name':conference name,'id':conference id). And this graph don't need to be expanded.

5.2 Solution Design

This time I use Echarts4.0 because it have better animation. Firstly, we should set the opion and get the data. The getJSON is a good way:

```
var author="<?php echo $_GET["author"]; ?>";
1
   $.getJSON("create_pie.php?author="+author,function(result){
2
   console.log(result);
3
   myChart.setOption({
4
   title: {
5
   text: 'Venue Published In',
6
   //subtext: DDDD'',
7
   left: 'center'
8
9
   },
   tooltip : {
10
   trigger: 'item',
11
   formatter: "\{b\} : \{c\} (\{d\}\%)"
12
   },
13
   legend: {
14
   // orient: 'vertical',
15
   // top: 'middle',
16
   bottom: 10,
17
   left: 'center',
18
   data: result[0],
19
20
   },
  series : [
21
22
   {
```

```
type: 'pie',
23
24 radius : '65%',
   center: ['50%', '50%'],
selectedMode: 'single',
25
26
27
   data:result[1],
   itemStyle: {
28
   emphasis: {
29
   shadowBlur: 10,
30
   shadowOffsetX: 0,
31
   shadowColor: 'rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.5)'
32
   }
33
   }
34
   }
35
36
   1
```

37});

> Get the AuthorID from php and use getJSON to get the data from the createpie.php, which can get the data we need after connect the sql.

```
$conference= mysqli_query($conn, "select papers. ConferenceID, conferences.")
1
      ConferenceName, count (papers. ConferenceID) from paper author affiliation inner
      join papers on paper_author_affiliation.paperID=papers.paperID left join
      conferences on conferences. ConferenceID=papers. ConferenceID where
      paper_author_affiliation.authorID='".$_GET["author"]."' group by papers.
      ConferenceID");
```

- \$result1=array(); 2 3 \$result2=array();
- 4 \$arr=array();
- 5 while (\$row=mysqli_fetch_array(\$conference)) {
- \$result1[]=\$row['ConferenceName']; 6

```
$a=array('value'=>$row['count(papers.ConferenceID)'],'name'=>$row['ConferenceName
7
      '],'id'=>$row['ConferenceID']);
```

- \$result2[]=\$a; 8
- } 9
- 10
- \$arr[]=\$result1;
- \$arr[]=\$result2; 11

result1 is the title legend of the graph, showing what conference appeared. result2 is the data of the graph, showing the rate of each conference.

Then we can create the pie.

```
myChart.showLoading();
1
2 $.getJSON
3
  . . . . . . .
4
  . . . . . .
5 myChart.hideLoading();
  });;
6
  if (option && typeof option === "object") {
7
  myChart.setOption(option, true);
8
9
  };
```

Before we get the data successfully, the graph will show "loading" (But in fact it get data very fast and you can seldom see the "loading").

What's more, I add a double-click event on it. If you double click it, the conference page will be opened.

```
1 myChart.on('dblclick', function (params) {
2 console.log(params.data.id);
3 window.open('conference.php?ConferenceID=' + encodeURIComponent(params.data.id));
4 });
```

5.3 Exhibition

The pie display different conferences in different color. You can move your cursor on it and it will show the name and the rate.Click it to highlight this part.



Figure 5.1: Pie Graph



Figure 5.2: The name and rate



Figure 5.3: Highlight Part

☆ http://localhost/pages/conference.php?ConferenceID=45F914AD

Figure 5.4: DBclick to open the conference page

AuthorPage/PaperPage/ AffiliationPage/ConferencePage (Weidong Wang)

Author Page

6.1 Elements in Author Page

Author Page will show the information about this author, such as:

- Author fundamental information.
- The papers published by the author.
- The time line-chart about the author's papers.
- The pie-chart about the conferences the author published papers in.
- Two tree graph about the author's teachers and his/her students.
- The cooperation relationship graph about the author and his/her cooperator.
- The related authors.

6.2 Author Infomation

Some information such as the Author's name, affiliations and conferences would be shown.

6.2.1 Author Name

1

It's easy to show the name with the AuthorID from the method "get".

SELECT AuthorName FROM authors WHERE AuthorID = \"".\$_GET["AuthorID"]."\""

6.2.2 Author's Conferences

1. Find all the conferences the author published papers in.

1	SELECT ConferenceID FROM (
2	SELECT PaperID FROM paper_author_affiliation
3	WHERE AuthorID = \"".\$_GET['AuthorID']."\") AS TA

4 5	LEFT JOIN papers ON TA.PaperID=papers.PaperID GROUP BY ConferenceID ORDER BY count(ConferenceID) DESC
2.	Link every ConferenceID into ConferenceName.
1	SELECT ConferenceName FROM conferences
2	WHERE ConferenceID=\"{\$row['ConferenceID']}\"
3.	Show all the conferences in the website linked with comma.
1	\$af = "";
2	<pre>while (\$row = mysqli_fetch_array(\$result)) {</pre>
3	<pre>\$sql = "SELECT ConferenceName FROM conferences"</pre>
4	WHERE ConferenceID = \"{\$row['ConferenceID']} \"";
5	<pre>\$result1 = mysqli_query(\$conn, "set names utf8");</pre>
6	<pre>\$result1 = mysqli_query(\$conn, \$sql);</pre>
7	<pre>\$row1 = mysqli_fetch_array(\$result1);</pre>
8	\$af = \$af. " <a href='\"http://localhost/conference.php".</td'>
9	"?ConferenceID={\$row['ConferenceID']}\"".

"target=\"_blank\">".\$row1['ConferenceName'].", ";
}
if (\$af != "") echo chop(\$af, ", ");

4. The final string: "ECCV, CVPR, ICCV, NIPS, ICML"

else echo "None";

6.2.3 Author's Affiliations

10

11

12

13

1. It's similar to author's conferences.

2. Find all the AffiliationID about the Author except "None".

```
1 SELECT AffiliationID FROM paper_author_affiliation
2 WHERE AuthorID=\"".$_GET["AuthorID"]."\"
3 GROUP BY AffiliationID
4 ORDER BY count(AffiliationID) DESC
```

3. Link every AffiliationID into AffiliationName.

1	SELECT AffiliationName FROM affiliations
2	WHERE AffiliationID=\"{\$row['AffiliationID ']}

4. Show all the affiliations in the website linked with comma.

1	\$af = "";
2	<pre>while (\$row = mysqli_fetch_array(\$result)) {</pre>
3	<pre>if (\$row['AffiliationID'] != 'None') {</pre>
4	<pre>\$sql = "SELECT AffiliationName FROM affiliations"</pre>
5	WHERE $AffiliationID = \langle "\{\$row['AffiliationID']\} \rangle "";$
6	<pre>\$result1 = mysqli_query(\$conn, "set names utf8");</pre>
7	<pre>\$result1 = mysqli_query(\$conn, \$sql);</pre>
8	<pre>\$row1 = mysqli_fetch_array(\$result1);</pre>

```
9 $af = $af. "<a href=\"http://localhost/affiliation.php".
10 "?AffiliationID={$row['AffiliationID']}\" ".
11 "target=\"_blank\">".$row1['AffiliationName']."</a>, ";
12 }
13 }
14 if ($af != "") echo chop($af, ", ");
15 else echo "None";
```

6.3 Author's papers

- 1. The element shows all the papers the author wrote. And the title, conferences, affiliations and citations are shown.
- 2. Only 10 papers are shown. And you can click buttons to change the other papers by JavaScript.
- 3. The amount of papers and the current and final PageNumber are shown in this elements.
- 4. The shown way is similar to Experiment IV.



Figure 6.1: The author's papers.

6.4 The Cooperation Relationship Graph

- 1. The teacher-student relationship has been found and saved in the Experiment IV.
 - Using Python to find every two-author arrangement. Save the data.
 - Using Python to find every two authors' cooperation feature. Save the data.



Figure 6.2: The papers' buttons.

- Using the trained classifier in Experiment III to predict the data.(Using the LogisticRegression of the library "sklearn".)
- Saving the bool value about the relationship of two scholars.
- 2. Find the current author's cooperators by searching every papers he published.
- 3. check if the cooperator is the teacher or the student. Give different labels about them(teacher, student or both not).
- 4. find every two cooperators' cooperation times. Using it as the value of the cooperation link.
- 5. Draw a framework about "D3.js" in the author page.
- 6. Using the method AJAX and the function "getJSON" of "jQuery.js", fill the framework.



Figure 6.3: The author's cooperation relationship graph.

6.5 Related Authors

- 1. The recommendation depends on the cooperation times.
- 2. Firstly, use a framework from "bootstrap.css" to show the related Authors.

```
    1
    <div class="similar">

    2
    <div class="author-contact">
```

3	<pre><div style="height:10px; overflow:hidden"></div></pre>
4	<pre></pre>
5	<pre> Related Authors</pre>
6	<pre><div class="text-muted"></div></pre>
7	<pre><div style="height:6px; overflow:hidden"></div></pre>
8	php ?
9	
10	
11	

3. Find all the papers the author wrote.

1	SELECT PaperID FROM	paper_author_affiliation
2	WHERE AuthorID=\"{\$	$GET[$ "AuthorID "]}\"

4. Find all the cooperators.

<pre>foreach (\$papers as \$value) {</pre>
<pre>\$sql = "SELECT TA. AuthorID, AuthorName FROM</pre>
(SELECT AuthorID FROM paper_author_affiliation
WHERE PaperID = $\langle "\{\$value\} \rangle " \rangle$ AS TA
LEFT JOIN Authors ON TA. AuthorID = Authors. AuthorID";
<pre>\$result = mysqli_query(\$conn, "set names utf8");</pre>
<pre>\$result = mysqli_query(\$conn, \$sql);</pre>
<pre>while ((\$row=mysqli_fetch_array(\$result))) {</pre>
<pre>if (!in_array(\$row['AuthorID'], \$authors) &&</pre>
<pre>strcmp(\$row['AuthorID'], \$_GET["AuthorID"]) != 0) {</pre>
array_push(\$authors, \$row['AuthorID']);
}
}
}

5. Calculate the cooperation times. Using insert-sort to get the top-10 authors. Show on the web page.

```
$coop = array();
1
2
3
                     for ($j = 1; $j < $aulen; ++$j) {</pre>
                     $conum = count(array_intersect(
4
                     $authorpaper[0], $authorpaper[$j]));
5
                     if ($conum != 0)
6
                     $coop[] = array(
7
                     "target" => $authors[$j],
8
                     "value" => $conum
9
10
                     );
                     }
11
12
                     unset($authorpaper);
13
14
                     $aulen--;
15
                     $temp = array();
16
                     for ($i = 0; $i < $aulen; ++$i) {</pre>
17
                     $temp = $coop[$i];
18
```

19	for (\$j = \$i-1;
20	\$j >= 0 && \$temp["value"] > \$coop[\$j]["value"];\$j) {
21	<pre>\$coop[\$j+1] = \$coop[\$j];</pre>
22	}
23	<pre>\$coop[\$j+1] = \$temp;</pre>
24	}
25	
26	<pre>\$coop = array_slice(\$coop, 0, 10);</pre>
27	
28	<pre>foreach (\$coop as \$key) {</pre>
29	<pre>\$sq1 = "SELECT AuthorName FROM authors"</pre>
30	WHERE AuthorID = $\langle "\{\$key['target ']\} \rangle$ ";
31	<pre>\$result = mysqli_query(\$conn, "set names utf8");</pre>
32	<pre>\$result = mysqli_query(\$conn, \$sql);</pre>
33	<pre>while ((\$row=mysqli_fetch_array(\$result))) {</pre>
34	echo " <li <math="">style = \langle" padding - left: $10 px \rangle$" ;
35	echo " <a href='\"author.php?AuthorID=".</td'>
36	"{ $key['target']$ }">{ $row['AuthorName']$ }";
37	echo "";
38	}
39	}

1	Related Authors
	geoffrey e hinton
	yichuan tang
	andriy mnih
	nathan srebro
	antonio torralba
	richard s zemel
	ryan kiros
	nitish srivastava
	iain murray
	sanja fidler

Figure 6.4: The related authors.

6.6 The Final Page



Figure 6.5: The Author page (1).



Figure 6.6: The Author page (2).



Figure 6.7: The Author page (3).

Paper Page

7.1 Elements in Paper Page

Paper Page will show the information about this paper, such as:

- The fundamental information about this paper.
- The reference information about this paper.
- The citations information about this paper.
- The recommended papers about this paper.

7.2 Navigation Bar

Different informations show in different blocks. Use a framework from "bootstrap.css" to achieve it.

```
<div class="container-fluid">
1
2
         <div class="container display">
         3
         4
         <a href="#info" role="tab" data-toggle="tab">Info</a>
5
         6
7
         role="presentation">
         <a href="#references" role="tab" data-toggle="tab">
8
         References</a>
9
         10
         role="presentation">
11
         <a href="#citations" role="tab" data-toggle="tab">
12
         Citations</a>
13
         14
         role="presentation">
15
         <a href="#similar" role="tab" data-toggle="tab">
16
         Similar</a>
17
         18
         19
         </div>
20
```



Figure 7.1: The paper navigation bar.

7.3 Paper Information

Fundamental information includes the title, the published year, the conference published in and the affiliation about the authors.

Info Referenc	ces Citations Similar	
Authors: Hanna Year: 2009 Conference: ICM Affiliations: Univ	M Wallach, Iain Murray, Ruslan Salakhutdinov, David Mimno /IL versity Of Toronto, University Of Massachusetts Amherst	

Figure 7.2: The paper's fundamental information.

7.4 References

This part shows all the papers this paper referred to. They were arranged in accordance with the referred time. Using the method AJAX and the function "getJSON" of "jQuery.js", find the data and show them in the page. Every page has 10 papers, which can use buttons to change. The way is just like the author page.

```
SELECT Title, TD.PaperID, PaperPublishYear,
1
           ConferenceID, Referred FROM
2
           (SELECT TC.PaperID, Title, PaperPublishYear, ConferenceID
3
           FROM (SELECT referenceID as PaperID FROM paper reference
4
           WHERE PaperID=\"{$_GET["PaperID"]}\") AS TC
5
6
           JOIN papers ON TC.PaperID=papers.PaperID) AS TD
           LEFT JOIN (SELECT referenceID, count(referenceID) as Referred
7
           FROM paper_reference GROUP BY referenceID) AS TA
8
           ON TD.PaperID=TA.referenceID ORDER BY Referred DESC limit i, 10
9
           while ($row = mysqli_fetch_array($result)) {
1
2
            . . .
           $au = "";
3
           while ($row1 = mysqli_fetch_array($result1)) {
4
           $au = $au."<a href=\"http://localhost/pages/author.php".</pre>
5
            "?AuthorID={$row1['AuthorID']}\"".
6
            " target = \" blank \" > \{ $row1 [ 'AuthorName'] \} < /a > br > ";
7
           }
8
9
           $data2[] = array(
10
```

```
'title ' => "<a href=\"http://localhost/pages/paper.php?".
11
            "PaperID={row ['PaperID']}">{row ['Title']}</a>",
12
            'conference' => $row2['ConferenceName'],
13
            'year' => (string)($row['PaperPublishYear']),
14
            'authors' => $au,
15
            'referred ' => $ref
16
            );
17
18
            }
            echo json_encode($data2);
19
```

Paper	Vear	Vanua	Author(c)	Poforrad
Latent Dirichlet Allocation	2003	NIPS	David M Blei Andrew Y Ng Michael I	726
Integrating Topics And Syntax	2004	NIPS	Jordan Thomas L Griffiths Mark Steyvers David M Blei Joshua B	67
Pachinko Allocation Dag Structured Mixture Models Of Topic Correlations	2006	ICML	Tenenbaum Wei Li Andrew Mccallum	57
Evaluating Probabilities Under High Dimensional Latent Variable Models	2009	NIPS	lain Murray Ruslan Salakhutdinov	9

Figure 7.3: The paper's reference information.

7.5 Citations

The citations page is just like the reference page, only the papers are other papers referred to this paper.

```
SELECT Title, TD.PaperID, PaperPublishYear,
1
          ConferenceID, Referred FROM
2
          (SELECT TC.PaperID, Title, PaperPublishYear, ConferenceID
3
          FROM (SELECT PaperID FROM paper_reference
4
          WHERE referenceID=\"{$_GET["PaperID"]}\") AS TC
5
          JOIN papers ON TC.PaperID=papers.PaperID) AS TD
6
          LEFT JOIN (SELECT referenceID, count(referenceID) as Referred
7
          FROM paper_reference GROUP BY referenceID) AS TA
8
          ON TD.PaperID=TA.referenceID ORDER BY Referred DESC limit i, 10
9
```

7.6 Similar Papers

We choose top-10 most referred papers from the results of reference page and citation page. Use the UNION keyword to link two tables in the database.

Evaluation Methods	s For To	opic Mo	dels
Info References Citations Similar			
19 citation(s): Paper	Year Ver	nue Author(s)	Referred
Polylingual Topic Models	2009 EM	INLP David Mimno Hanna M Wallach Jason Naradowsky David A Smith Andrew Mccallum	44
Optimizing Semantic Coherence In Topic Models	2011 EM	INLP David Mimno Hanna M Wallach Edmund M Talley Miriam Leenders	40

Figure 7.4: The paper's citation information.

```
SELECT Title, TD.PaperID, PaperPublishYear,
1
           ConferenceID, Referred FROM
\mathbf{2}
           (SELECT TC.PaperID, Title, PaperPublishYear, ConferenceID
3
           FROM (SELECT referenceID as PaperID FROM paper_reference
4
           WHERE PaperID=\"{$_GET["PaperID"]}\"
5
           UNION SELECT PaperID FROM paper_reference
6
           WHERE referenceID=\"{$_GET["PaperID"]}\") AS TC
7
           JOIN papers ON TC.PaperID=papers.PaperID) AS TD
8
           LEFT JOIN (SELECT referenceID, count(referenceID) as Referred
9
           FROM paper_reference GROUP BY referenceID) AS TA
10
           ON TD.PaperID=TA.referenceID ORDER BY Referred DESC limit 0, 10
11
```

Iocalhost/pages,	/paper: X						θ -	6
> C () loi	calhost/pages/paper.	php?PaperID=7FCC609F					☆ 🖪 🖀 🛞	熱助
SEARCH	Options -	Paper/Author/Affiliation	٩				1	关
						12112		
		Evalu	ation Methods F	or To	pic Mo	dels		
		Info Refere	nces Citations Similar					
		Similar:						
		Offiniar.						
		Paper		Year Venu	e Author(s)	Referred		
		Latent Dirichle	t Allocation	2003 NIPS	David M Blei	726		
					Andrew Y Ng			
					Jordan			
		Integrating Top	pics And Syntax	2004 NIPS	Thomas L	67		
					Griffiths			
					Mark Steyvers			
					David M Blei			
					Tenenbaum			
		Pachinko Alloo	ation Dag Structured Mixture Models Of	2006 ICML	Wei Li	57		
		Topic Correlati	ons		Andrew			
					Mccallum			
		Polylingual Top	pic Models	2009 EMN	P David Mimno	44		

Figure 7.5: The similar paper information.

Conference Page

8.1 Elements in Conference Page

Conference Page will show the information about this conference, such as:

- The line-chart of everyyear amount of the papers published in this conference.
- All the papers published in this conference.

8.2 Papers

The conference page will show all the papers in this conference. The top-10 most famous (referred mostly) papers will be shown on the first page. Use button to change the current page.

```
SELECT PaperID, Title, Year, Referred FROM
(SELECT PaperID, Title, PaperPublishYear AS Year FROM papers
WHERE ConferenceID = \"{$_GET["ConferenceID"]}\") AS TB
LEFT JOIN (SELECT referenceID, count(referenceID) as Referred
FROM paper_reference GROUP BY referenceID) AS TA
ON TB.PaperID=TA.referenceID ORDER BY Referred DESC limit i, 10
```

8.3 The Final Page

6242 paper(s) published in th	is ver	<u>iue:</u>	
Paper	Year	First Author	Referred
optimizing search engines using clickthrough data	2002	thorsten joachims	413
maximizing the spread of influence through a social network	2003	david kempe jon kleinberg eva tardos	249
mining and summarizing customer reviews	2004	minqing hu bing liu	208
the weka data mining software an update	2009	mark a hall eibe frank geoffrey holmes bernhard pfahringer peter reutemann ian h witten	194
training linear svms in linear time	2006	thorsten	170

Figure 8.1: The conference paper information.



Figure 8.2: The conference page.

1

Affiliation Page

9.1 Elements in Affiliation Page

Affiliation Page will show the information about this affiliation, such as:

- All the authors of this affiliation.
- All the papers published by the first author from this affiliation.
- Top-50 authors cooperation relationship graph.
- The line-chart of everyyear amount of papers from this affiliation.

9.2 Authors in the Affiliation

All the authors from this affiliation will be shown including the authors worked in the past. The would be sequenced by their papers amount.

```
SELECT TB.AuthorID, AuthorName,
                                            Papers FROM
1
          (SELECT TA.AuthorID, AuthorName
2
          FROM (SELECT AuthorID FROM paper_author_affiliation
3
          WHERE AffiliationID=\"{$_GET["AffiliationID"]}\"
4
          GROUP BY AuthorID) AS TA
5
          LEFT JOIN authors ON TA.AuthorID=authors.AuthorID) AS TB
6
          LEFT JOIN (SELECT AuthorID, count(*) AS Papers FROM
7
          paper_author_affiliation GROUP BY AuthorID) AS TC
8
          ON TB.AuthorID=TC.AuthorID ORDER BY Papers DESC limit i, 10
9
```

9.3 Papers published from this affiliation

All the papers published by the first author from this affiliation will be shown. Just like the Author Page, they will be sequenced by the referred times. Only the first author(i.e. AuthorSequence=1) will be shown in the paper's information.

SELECT TB.PaperID, PaperPublishYear, Title,

<u>83 scholar(s):</u>	
Scholar	Papers
bernt schiele	103
bastian leibe	49
iryna gurevych	47
mario fritz	35
konrad schindler	33
jan peters	28
marcus rohrbach	24
mykhaylo andriluka	20
chris biemann	19
stefan roth	18
< 1/9 > >	

Figure 9.1: The scholars in this affiliation.

2	ConferenceID, AuthorID, Referred FROM
3	(SELECT papers.PaperID, PaperPublishYear,
4	Title, ConferenceID, AuthorID <pre>FROM (</pre>
5	SELECT PaperID, AuthorID FROM paper_author_affiliation
6	WHERE AffiliationID = \"{\$_GET['AffiliationID']} \"
7	AND AuthorSequence = 1
8	GROUP BY PaperID) AS TA
9	LEFT JOIN papers ON TA.PaperID=papers.PaperID) AS TB
10	LEFT JOIN (SELECT ReferenceID, count(ReferenceID) as Referred
11	FROM paper_reference GROUP BY ReferenceID) AS TC
12	ON TB.PaperID=TC.ReferenceID ORDER BY Referred DESC limit i, 10

9.4 Top-50 Authors Cooperation Relationship Graph

1. Use d3.js to show the graph. The fundamental array framework is as follows. We use one center point to represent the affiliation. It has a unique id and other dots will surrounding it.

<u>50 paper(s) with affiliation:</u>	the f	<u>irst aut</u>	hors in thi	S
Paper	Year	Venue	First Author	Referred
pedestrian detection in crowded scenes	2005	CVPR	bastian leibe	96
new features and insights for pedestrian detection	2010	CVPR	stefan walk	31
what helps where and why semantic relatedness for knowledge transfer	2010	CVPR	marcus rohrbach	31
a shape based object class model for knowledge transfer	2009	ICCV	michael m stark	25
discrete	2012	CVPR	anton	19

Figure 9.2: The papers published in this affiliation.

7

2. Find the top-50 authors.

);

1	SELECT TB.AuthorID, AuthorName, Papers FROM
2	(SELECT TA.AuthorID, AuthorName
3	FROM (SELECT AuthorID FROM paper_author_affiliation
4	WHERE AffiliationID=\"{\$_GET["AffiliationID"]}\"
5	GROUP BY AuthorID) AS TA
6	LEFT JOIN authors ON TA.AuthorID=authors.AuthorID) AS TB
7	LEFT JOIN (SELECT AuthorID, count(*) AS Papers FROM
8	paper_author_affiliation GROUP BY AuthorID) AS TC
9	ON TB.AuthorID=TC.AuthorID ORDER BY Papers DESC limit 0, 50

3. The top-50 authors will be shown as dots. Their amount of papers will be the label of them. Use different colors to judge them.

T	
2	<pre>while ((\$row=mysqli_fetch_array(\$result))) {</pre>
3	<pre>array_push(\$authors, \$row['AuthorID']);</pre>
4	<pre>\$allco1["nodes"][] = array(</pre>
5	"id" => \$row['AuthorID'],
6	"name" => \$row['AuthorName'],
7	$//$ "group" \Rightarrow 1
8	<pre>"group" => intval(intval(\$row['Papers'])/25) + 1</pre>
9);
10	}

4. Every dot has a invisible link to the affiliation dot(the value is 0).

```
1 for ($i = 0; $i < $aulen; ++$i) {
2     $allco1["links"][] = array(
3     "source" => "0",
4     "target" => $authors[$i],
5     "value" => 0
6     );
7  }
```

5. Find all cooperation just like the Author Page. Link the dots in accordance with the value of the cooperation times.

```
for ($i = 0; $i < $aulen; ++$i) {</pre>
1
                     $authorpaper[] = array();
2
                     $sql = "SELECT PaperID FROM paper author affiliation
3
                     WHERE AuthorID = \[ \$authors [\$i] \] \"";
4
                     $result = mysqli_query($conn, "set names utf8");
5
                     $result = mysqli_query($conn, $sql);
6
                     while (($row=mysqli_fetch_array($result))) {
\overline{7}
                     array_push($authorpaper[$i], $row['PaperID']);
8
                     }
9
10
                     }
                     for ($i = 0; $i < $aulen; ++$i) {</pre>
11
                     $allco1["links"][] = array(
12
                     "source" => "0",
13
                     "target" => $authors[$i],
14
                     "value" => 0
15
                     );
16
                     for ($j = $i + 1; $j < $aulen; ++$j) {</pre>
17
                     $conum = count(array_intersect($authorpaper[$i],
18
                     $authorpaper[$j]));
19
                     if ($conum != 0)
20
                     $allco1["links"][] = array(
21
                     "source" => $authors[$i],
22
                     "target" => $authors[$j],
23
24
                     "value" => $conum
                     );
25
26
                     }
27
```



Figure 9.3: The top-50 authors cooperation relationship graph.

9.5 The final page

/ @ localhost/pages/	/paper ×	Affiliat ×			θ - σ ×
	Options - Pap	AmiliationID=UB0ADEB6	٩		¥】 ■ ■ ● 私 ● :
		ι	Jniversity Of	Toronto	
	<u>454 s</u>	<u>cholar(s):</u>		Affiliation Graph	
	Schol	ar	Papers		
	zoubir	ghahramani	114		
	geoffre	ey e hinton	92		
	raquel	urtasun	77		
	craig b	outilier	77		
	mingh	suan yang	73		
	micha	el j black	71		
	david	m blei	68		
	bart se	elman	65	Papers Published	
	ruslan	salakhutdinov	60	-O- All Authors -O- First Authors	
	Vee w	ove teh	57	40	

Figure 9.4: The affiliation page(1).

				θ - σ
ages/affiliation.php?AffiliationID=0B0ADE8	16			* 🖬 🖬 😨 🟗 0
michael j black		71		
david m blei		68		
bart selman		65		Papers Published
ruslan salakhutdin	ov	60		-O- All Authors -O- First Authors
yee whye teh		57		40 30- 20-
< < 1/46 > >				
affiliation:				
Paper	Year V	enue First Author	Referred	
Paper robust online appearance models for visual tracking	Year V 2003 C	Yenue First Author	Referred 87	
Paper robust online appearance models for visual tracking neighbourhood components analysis	Year V 2003 C 2005 N	VPR allan d jepson	Referred 87 85	

Figure 9.5: The affiliation page(2).

Line chart/Auxiliary page (QiuXuan Ling)

Line chart

10.1 Paper-Author

10.1.1 Sourcecode

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="js/echarts.js"></script>
1
\mathbf{2}
3 <script type="text/javascript">
4 var dom = document.getElementById("container");
   var myChart = echarts.init(dom);
5
6
  var app = {};
7
  option = null;
8
9 option = \{
10 tooltip: {
11 trigger: 'axis'
   },
12
13 legend: {
14 data:['All Authors','First Authors']
15 },
16 grid: {
17 left: '3%',
18 right: '4%',
19 bottom: '3%',
20 containLabel: true
21 },
22 /*toolbox: {
23 feature: {
24 saveAsImage: {}
25 }
26 },*/
27 xAxis: {
28 type: 'category',
29 boundaryGap: false,
30 data: []
31
   },
```

```
32
   yAxis: {
   type: 'value'
33
   },
34
   series: [
35
36
   {
   name: 'All Authors',
37
   type:'line',
38
   //stack: DD'',
39
   data:[]
40
41
   },
   {
42
   name: 'First Authors',
43
   type:'line',
44
   //stack: DD'',
45
   data:[]
46
47
   }
   ]
48
   };
49
50
   ;
   myChart.showLoading();
51
   $.getJSON("affiliationpapers.php"+window.location.search, function(data1){
52
   myChart.setOption({
53
   xAxis: {
54
   data: data1.years
55
   },
56
   series: [{
57
   name: 'All Authors',
58
   data: data1.all
59
60
   },
   {
61
   name: 'First Authors',
62
   data: data1.first
63
   }]
64
   });
65
66
67
   });
68
   if (option && typeof option === "object") {
69
   myChart.hideLoading();
70
   myChart.setOption(option, true);
71
   }
72
73
   </script>
```

10.1.2 Analysis

Introduction I used echart to make the line graphs. The first graph shows the the paper published each year by the author you have chosen.

And the blue line means the author is the first author of the published papers.

The graphs show the data before 2016, but we can see that, if the scholar stopped to publish papers before 2016, later data will be hidden.



Figure 10.1: Line Chart 1



Figure 10.2: Line Chart 2

10.2 Paper-Affiliation

10.2.1 Sourcecode

```
<script type="text/javascript" src="js/echarts.js"></script>
1
\mathbf{2}
   <script type="text/javascript">
3
   var dom = document.getElementById("container");
4
   var myChart = echarts.init(dom);
5
6
   var app = {};
7
   option = null;
8
   option = {
9
10 tooltip: {
   trigger: 'axis'
11
12
   },
   legend: {
13
   data:['All Authors','First Authors']
14
15
   },
   grid: {
16
   left: '3%',
17
   right: '4%',
18
```

```
bottom: '3%',
19
   containLabel: true
20
   },
21
   /*toolbox: {
22
   feature: {
23
   saveAsImage: {}
24
   }
25
26
   },*/
27 xAxis: {
28 type: 'category',
   boundaryGap: false,
29
30
   data: []
   },
31
32 yAxis: {
   type: 'value'
33
34
   },
  series: [
35
  {
36
   name: 'All Authors',
37
   type:'line',
38
   //stack: DD'',
39
   data:[]
40
41
   },
42 {
43
   name:'First Authors',
   type:'line',
44
   //stack: DD'',
45
   data:[]
46
47
   }
   ]
48
49
   };
50
   ;
51 myChart.showLoading();
   $.getJSON("affiliationpapers.php"+window.location.search, function(data1){
52
53 myChart.setOption({
54 xAxis: {
55 data: data1.years
56
   },
57 series: [{
   name: 'All Authors',
58
   data: data1.all
59
60
   },
61
  {
   name: 'First Authors',
62
   data: data1.first
63
64
   }1
   });
65
66
   });
67
68
   if (option && typeof option === "object") {
69
   myChart.hideLoading();
70
```
```
71 myChart.setOption(option, true);
72 }
73 </script>
```

10.2.2 Analysis

Parts in affiliation.php

Introduction These line graphs show papers published each year from this affiliation. It's one of standard to evaluate the affiliation.









Figure 10.4: Line Chart 4 $\,$

10.3 Paper-Venue

10.3.1 Sourcecode

```
1 <script type="text/javascript" src="js/echarts.js"></script>
2 <script type="text/javascript">
3 var dom = document.getElementById("container");
4 var myChart = echarts.init(dom);
```

```
5
  var app = {};
6
7 option = null;
   option = \{
8
   tooltip: {
9
   trigger: 'axis'
10
   },/*
11
   legend: {
12
13 data:['Papers']
14
   },*/
   grid: {
left: '3%',
15
16
17 right: '4%',
   bottom: '3%',
18
   containLabel: true
19
20
   },
21 /*toolbox: {
22 feature: {
   saveAsImage: {}
23
24
   }
25 },*/
26 xAxis: {
   type: 'category',
27
28 boundaryGap: false,
29
   data: []
30
   },
31
   yAxis: {
   type: 'value'
32
   },
33
  series: [
34
35
  {
  name:'Papers',
36
   type:'line',
37
   //stack: DD'',
38
   data:[]
39
40
   }
   ]
41
   };
42
43
   ;
   myChart.showLoading();
44
   $.getJSON("conferencepapers.php"+window.location.search, function(data1){
45
46
   myChart.setOption({
   xAxis: {
47
   data: data1.years
48
   },
49
50
   series: [{
   name: 'Papers',
51
52
   data: data1.all
   }]
53
   });
54
55
   });
56
```

```
57
58 if (option && typeof option === "object") {
59 myChart.hideLoading();
60 myChart.setOption(option, true);
61 }
62 </script>
```

10.3.2 Analysis

Introduction The third one shows the papers published in the venue you have chosen.



Papers published



Chapter 11

Auxiliary page

11.1 Page: About Us

11.1.1 Sourcecode

About_Us.css

```
1 html,body,div,span,object,iframe,h1,h2,h3,h4,h5,h6,p,blockquote,pre,abbr,address,
      cite,code,del,dfn,em,img,ins,kbd,q,samp,small,strong,sub,sup,var,b,i,dl,dt,dd,ol
       ,ul,li,fieldset,form,label,legend,table,caption,tbody,tfoot,thead,tr,th,td,
       article, aside, canvas, details, figcaption, figure, footer, header, hgroup, menu, nav,
       section, summary, time, mark, audio, video {
2 border:0;
3 font:inherit;
4 font-size:100%;
5 margin:0;
6 padding:0;
   vertical-align:baseline;
7
   }
8
9
   article,aside,details,figcaption,figure,footer,header,hgroup,menu,nav,section {
10
   display:block;
11
12
   }
13
   html, body { font-family: 'Lato', helvetica, arial, sans-serif; font-size: 16px;
14
       color: #222;}
15
   .clear {clear: both;}
16
17
   p {
18
   font-size: 1em;
19
20
   line-height: 1.4em;
   margin-bottom: 20px;
21
   color: #444;
22
   }
23
24
```

```
25 #cv {
26 width: 90%;
27 max-width: 800px;
   background: #f3f3f3;
28
29
   margin: 30px auto;
30
   }
31
32
   .mainDetails {
   padding: 25px 35px;
33
   border-bottom: 2px solid #cf8a05;
34
   background: #ededed;
35
   }
36
37
38 #name h1 {
39 color: grey;
40 font-size: 2.5em;
41 font-weight: 700;
   font_family: 'Rokkitt', Helvetica, Arial, sans_serif;
42
   margin_bottom: -6px;
43
   }
44
45
46 #name h2 {
   font-size: 1.5em;
47
   margin-left: 2px;
48
   font_family: 'Rokkitt', Helvetica, Arial, sans_serif;
49
   }
50
51
   #mainArea {
52
   padding: 0 40px;
53
   }
54
```

```
About_Us.html
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
1
   <html>
2
   <head>
3
   <title>About Us</title>
4
5
   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width"/>
6
   <meta name="description" content="The Curriculum Vitae of Joe Bloggs."/>
7
   <meta charset="UTF-8">
8
9
   <link type="text/css" rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
10
   <link href='http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Rokkitt:400,700|Lato:400,300'</pre>
11
       rel='stylesheet' type='text/css'>
12
   <!-- [ if lt IE 9 ]>
13
14 <script src="//html5shiv.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/html5.js"></script>
15 <![endif]-->
16
  </head>
  <body id="top">
17
```

```
<div id="cv" class="instaFade">
18
  <div class="mainDetails">
19
  <div id="headshot" class="quickFade">
20
   <img src="headshot.jpg" alt="Alan Smith" />
21
22
  </div>
23
  <div id="name">
24
  <h1 id="homeHeading">IEEE <span class="text-colored">Search</span></h1>
25
  <h2 class="quickFade delayThree">Group 6</h2>
26
27
  </div>
28
29
   <div class="clear"></div>
30
  </div>
31
32
33
  <div id="mainArea" class="quickFade delayFive">
  <section>
34
  <article>
35
   <div class="sectionTitle">
36
  <h1>Website Introduction</h1>
37
  </div>
38
39
  <div class="sectionContent">
40
  This website is used for scholar search.<br>
41
   The search bar on middle of the homepage can be retrieved by author/affiliation/
42
      conference/paper search.
   </div>
43
   </article>
44
  <div class="clear"></div>
45
  </section>
46
47
48
  <section>
49
   <div class="sectionTitle">
50
  <h1>Group Members</h1>
51
  </div>
52
53
  <div class="sectionContent">
54
  <article>
55
  <h2>Weidong Wang</h2>
56
  F1703014
57
58
   E-mail address: wedonsjtu@sjtu.edu.cn
   </article>
59
60
  <article>
61
  <h2>Zhibang Wang</h2>
62
  F1703012
63
  E-mail address: wswswzb@hotmail.com
64
   </article>
65
66
  <article>
67
  <h2>Xingzi Yu</h2>
68
```

```
78
```

```
F1703012
69
   E-mail address: edittriendl@sjtu.edu.cn
70
   </article>
71
72
   <article>
73
   <h2>Qiuxuan Ling</h2>
74
   F1703012
75
   E-mail address: 2017lqx@sjtu.cn
76
   </article>
77
78
   </div>
   <div class="clear"></div></div>
79
   </section>
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
   </div>
88
   </div>
89
   <script type="text/javascript">
90
   var gaJsHost = (("https:" == document.location.protocol) ? "https://ssl." : "http
91
      ://www.");
   document.write(unescape("%3Cscript src='" + gaJsHost + "google-analytics.com/ga.js"
92
       type='text/javascript '%3E%3C/script%3E"));
   </script>
93
   <script type="text/javascript">
94
   var pageTracker = __gat.__getTracker("UA-3753241-1");
95
   pageTracker._initData();
96
   pageTracker._trackPageview();
97
   </script>
98
   <div class="ace-footer">
99
   © IEEE 2018 Group 6
100
   </div>
101
102
   </body>
   </html>
103
```

11.1.2 Analysis

The codes are too long so we just chose a small part to present here to give an example.

Introduction In the page "About Us ", we have a brief introduction of our as well as the information of our group members.

Result Display .

CSS Framework We used the css framework to make the page we want. By adjusting some parameters, we finally got what we want.



IEEE Search Group 6

Website Introduction

This website is used for scholar search. The search bar on middle of the homepage can be retrieved by author/affiliation/conference/paper search.

Group Members

Weidong Wang F1703014 E-mail address: wedonsjtu@sjtu.edu.cn

Zhibang Wang F1703012 E-mail address: wswswzb@hotmail.com

Xingzi Yu F1703012 E-mail address: edittriendl@sjtu.edu.cn

Qiuxuan Ling F1703012 E-mail address: 2017lqx@sjtu.cn

© IEEE 2018 Group 6

Figure 11.1: Page: About Us

html Then, we added the contents and linked it with other pages that we can turn to home page by clicking on the button.

11.2 Page: No Result

11.2.1 Sourcecode

No_Result.css

```
@-webkit-keyframes appear{
1
\mathbf{2}
   from{
   opacity: 0;
3
   }
4
           {
   to
5
   opacity: 1;
6
7
   }
   }
8
9
   @-webkit-keyframes headline_appear_animation{
10
   from{
11
   opacity: 0;
12
13
   }
   25% {
14
   opacity: 0;
15
   }
16
17
   to
            {
   opacity: 1;
18
19
   }
   }
20
21
   @-webkit-keyframes contentappear{
22
23
   from {
   -webkit-transform: scale(0);
24
   opacity: 0;
25
26
   }
27 50% {
   -webkit-transform:
                         scale(0.5);
28
   opacity: 0;
29
30
   }
31 to {
   -webkit-transform: scale(1);
32
   opacity: 1;
33
   }
34
   }
35
36
   @-moz-keyframes appear{
37
38
   from{
   opacity: 0;
39
40
   }
   to
41
```

```
42 opacity: 1;
   }
43
   }
44
45
   @-moz-keyframes headline_appear_animation{
46
47
   from{
   opacity: 0;
48
49
   }
   25% {
50
51
   opacity: 0;
   }
52
   to
53
           {
   opacity: 1;
54
   }
55
   }
56
57
58 @-moz-keyframes contentappear{
59 from {
   -moz-transform: scale(0);
60
   opacity: 0;
61
62 }
63 50% {
   -moz-transform: scale(0.5);
64
65 opacity: 0;
66
   }
67 to {
68 -moz-transform: scale(1);
   opacity: 1;
69
70
   }
   }
71
72
73 * {
74 margin: 0;
   padding: 0;
75
76
   }
```

$No_Result.html$

```
<!doctype html>
1
   <html lang="en">
\mathbf{2}
3
   <header>
4
   <meta charset="utf-8">
5
   <title>No Such Result</title>
6
7
   <link rel="stylesheet" media="screen" href="404.css">
8
9
10 <script language="JavaScript">
  function dosearch() {
11
   var sf=document.searchform;
12
13 var submitto = sf.sengine.value + escape(sf.searchterms.value);
```

```
window.location.href = submitto;
14
   return false;
15
   }
16
   </script>
17
   <div class="header-content">
18
   <div class="header-content-inner">
19
   <h1 id="homeHeading">IEEE <span class="text-colored">Search</span></h1>
20
   <hr>>
21
  </div>
22
23
  </div>
   </header>
24
25
26
   <body>
27
28
29
   <div class="content">
   <h2>No Such Result</h2>
30
31
   ...
32
33
   Oooooops <br>
   It looks like the author/affiliation/conference/paper you were looking for does not
34
       exist.
35
   <form name="searchform" onSubmit="return dosearch();">
36
   <input type="hidden" name="sengine" value="http://www.google.com/search?q=site:www.</pre>
37
      yoursite.com+" />
   <input type="text" name="searchterms" class="inputform">
38
   <input type="submit" name="SearchSubmit" value="Search" class="button">
39
   </form>
40
   <!-- Change www.yoursite.com to your website domain --->
41
42
   43
   44
   <a href="#">Homepage</a> <a href="#">About Us</a>
45
   <!-- These are links. You can change it to a page you want to by replacing the '#'
46
      with your url.-->
   47
   </div>
48
49
50
   </html>
```

11.2.2 Analysis

The codes are too long so we just chose a small part to present here to give an example.

Introduction If there is no result for what you want to search, you will jump to the page "No Result". Click the home bottom and you can get back to the home page.

Result Display .

IEEE Search

NO SUCH RESULT				
	Oooooops It looks like the author/affiliation/conference/paper you were looking for does not exist.			
		Search		
	<u>Homepage</u> <u>About Us</u>			

Figure 11.2: Page: No Result

CSS Framework We used the css framework to make the page we want. By adjusting some parameters, we finally got what we want just as the same as what we did before.

Html Then, we added the contents and linked it with other pages that we can turn to home or start to search at this page by clicking on the button or using the search box.