

Nástroje a možnosti internetu

Organizace webu

8. 10. 2021

Doplnění: přístupnost webu

- dobrý web je přístupný
- mnoho bariér
- musí to řešit i knihovny!
- je to dané i zákonem
- [WCAG 2.1](#)

Google -> Tab

„Access by everyone regardless of disability is an essential aspect.“



Nainstalovat FriendlyVox

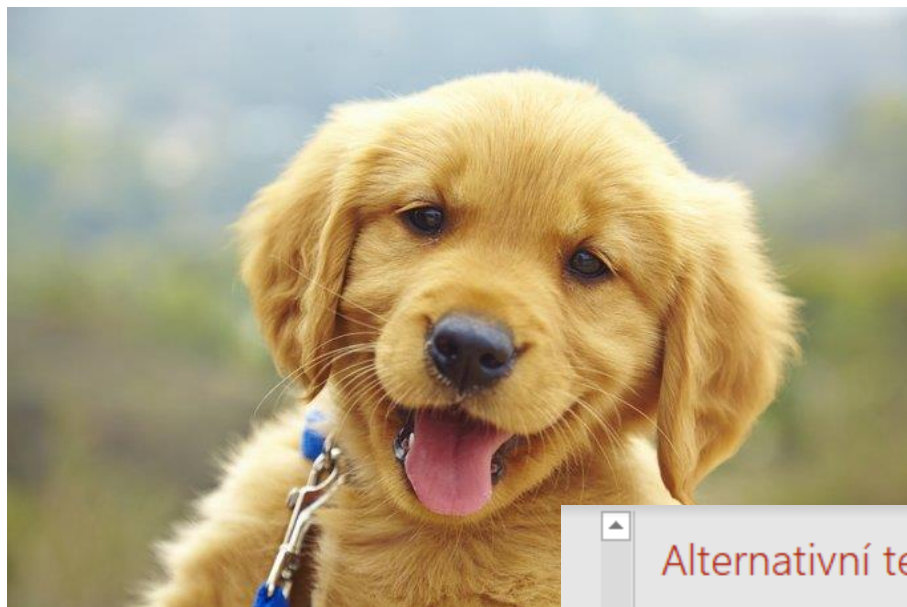
Rozšíření FriendlyVox není nainstalováno. Instalaci doplňku není možné ozvučit. Požádejte o asistenci vidícího člověka nebo použijte odečítač. V případě, že si s instalací neporadíte, pomohou Vám pracovníci místního TyfloCentra, nebo se obraťte na Nadační fond FriendlyVox. Neozvučenou instalaci doplňku zahájíte stiskem mezerníku.

TENTO WEB POUŽIVÁ, PODOBNĚ JAKO JINÉ WEBY, SOUBORY COOKIE. TYTO SOUBORY NÁM UMOŽNŮJÍ VYLEPŠOVAT TYTO WEBOVÉ STRÁNKY, ZLEPŠOVAT JEJICH FUNKCIONALITU A POSKYTOVAT VÁM TAK RELEVANTNĚJŠÍ SLUŽBY JAK NA WEBU, TAK I PROSTŘEDNICTVÍM DALŠÍCH MÉDIÍ. PROCHÁZENÍM WEBU VYJADŘUJETE SOUHLAS S JEJICH POUŽÍVÁNÍM. [VÍCE INFORMACÍ](#)

ZÁSADY ZPRACOVÁNÍ OSOBNÍCH ÚDAJŮ

Textová alternativa

```
<img src=„obrazek.jpg" alt=„Pejsek">
```



Alternativní text ▼ ✕

Jak byste tento objekt a jeho kontext popsali někomu, kdo je nevidomý?
(Doporučujeme napsat 1 až 2 věty.)

Obsah obrázku pes, exteriér, tráva, hnědá

Popis byl vytvořen automaticky

Označit jako dekorativní ?

trázních filmů. A to jsem se tak snažil,
dispozici seznam i s odkazy, kde se




IMAGE EDITOR ✕

Filename (Optional)

Záběr z filmu Symphony 42

Security Check

Enter both words below, separated by a space.
Can't read the words below? Try different words or an audio captcha.

gs? ≠ ∅ *Descuti*

Text in the box: What's this?

Přístupnost webu

- možná automatizace
- ale co třeba grafy?

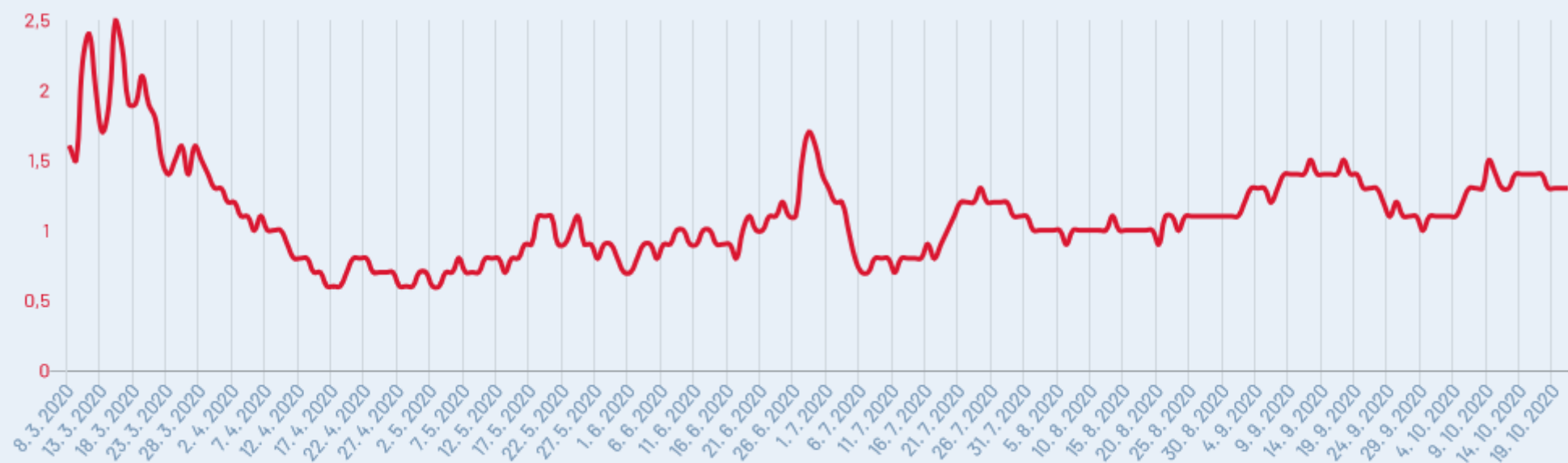


R-číslo: ukazatel, jakou rychlostí se epidemie šíří

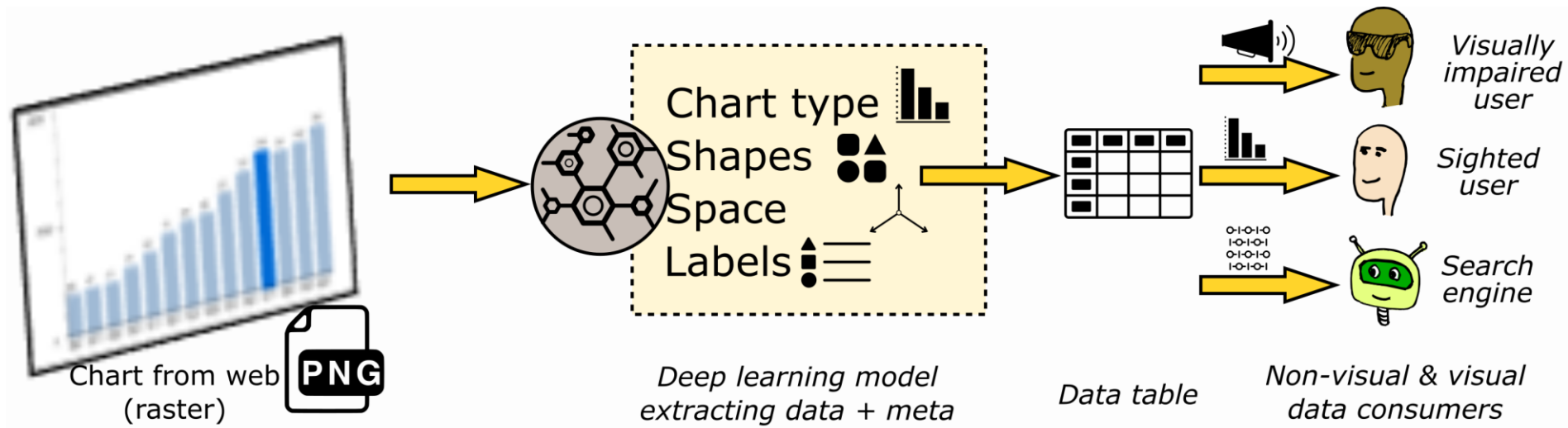
R-číslo udává průměrný počet dalších osob, které přímo nakazí jeden nakažený pacient. Čím vyšší je reprodukční číslo, tím se nemoc rychleji šíří. Pokud je R-číslo menší než jedna, počet nakažených v populaci klesá.

Jak uvádí ministerstvo zdravotnictví, model pro výpočet R-čísla pracuje s počty nově nakažených osob, které prozatím nevykazují příznaky, průběhem jejich onemocnění včetně infekčního období, nástupem příznaků onemocnění, přesunem pacienta do izolace a potvrzením onemocnění laboratorním testem.

Vývoj hodnoty R-čísla v Česku od začátku epidemie



Zdroj dat: Jan Netík (iniciativa Covid19cz)



Visualizing for the Non-Visual: Enabling the Visually Impaired to Use Visualization

J. Choi,¹ S. Jung,¹ D. G. Park,² J. Choo,¹ and N. Elmqvist³

¹Korea University, Seoul, South Korea, ²University of Texas at Arlington, TX, USA, ³University of Maryland, College Park, MD, USA

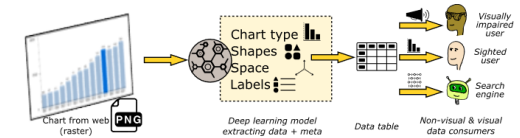


Figure 1: Overview of our pipeline enabling visualizing data for visually impaired users. A bar chart stored as a raster image is retrieved from the web. Our pipeline automatically detects the chart type, extracts the shapes, recovers the substrate, and parses the labels. The data is extracted as a data table. This data table can then be used for several purposes (from the top): with a screen reader for a visually impaired person, re-visualized for a sighted person, or as raw data for a robot (search engine).

Abstract

The majority of visualizations on the web are still stored as raster images, making them inaccessible to visually impaired users. We propose a deep-neural-network-based approach that automatically recognizes key elements in a visualization, including a visualization type, graphical elements, labels, legends, and most importantly, the original data conveyed in the visualization. We leverage such extracted information to provide the reading of the extracted information to visually impaired people. Based on interviews with visually impaired users, we built a Google Chrome extension designed to work with screen reader software to automatically decode charts on a webpage using our pipeline. We compared the performance of the back-end algorithm with existing methods and evaluated the utility using qualitative feedback from visually impaired users.

A nyní: všichni publikují...

- *informační (webové) přehlčení – web nekončí*
- jak v tom dělat pořádek?
- jak (si) informace organizovat?
- využít v dalších procesech, vytvářet hodnotu?

„And many people become *infovores*, force-feeding themselves endless books, articles, and courses, in the hope that something will stick. [...] How do I make what I'm consuming right now easily discoverable for my future self?“

ZDROJ

I.

navigační problém
& nowness



Five Minutes to Your Own Website

https://towardsdatascience.com/five-minutes-to-your-own-website-fd0b43cbd886

Building your own website is rewarding on several levels. There's the opportunity to showcase your work to friends, family, and potential employers, the pride in making something, and the freedom to shape (even a very small) part of the web to your tastes.

While Medium is a great option to [start blogging](#) because the limited features let you [focus on writing](#), eventually, like me, you'll want your own website to serve as a central location for your work. Fortunately, we live in a great age for creativity where you can use free tools to build a website in minutes.

In this post, we'll see how to use the Jekyll site generator and GitHub Pages to build and publish a simple blog with no coding required. If you want an idea of the end product, you can take a look at [my \(work progress\) site](#).

MAP

Practical Advice for Data Science Writing

https://medium.com/p/cc842795ed52?source=user_profile-----3-----

The Best Tool is the One that Gets the Job Done

Windows vs MacOS. [R vs Python](#). Sublime vs Atom vs PyCharm. Medium vs your own blog. These arguments are all unproductive. The correct response is to use whatever tool lets you solve the problem (within the confines of your environment). Moreover, the [tool with more options is not always better](#).

While more features can sound great, they often get in the way of you doing work. Generally, I try to keep things as simple as possible. When people ask me for recommendations for a writing platform, I say Medium because it has a limited amount of features. When I write, I want to focus on the content instead of spending time trying to format everything exactly as I want.

More customization options means more time customizing those options and less time doing what you should be doing — writing or coding.

I've gotten stuck in the tool optimization loop before: I've been persuaded to switch to a new technology and spent time to learn the features only to be told that this technology is obsolete and the next

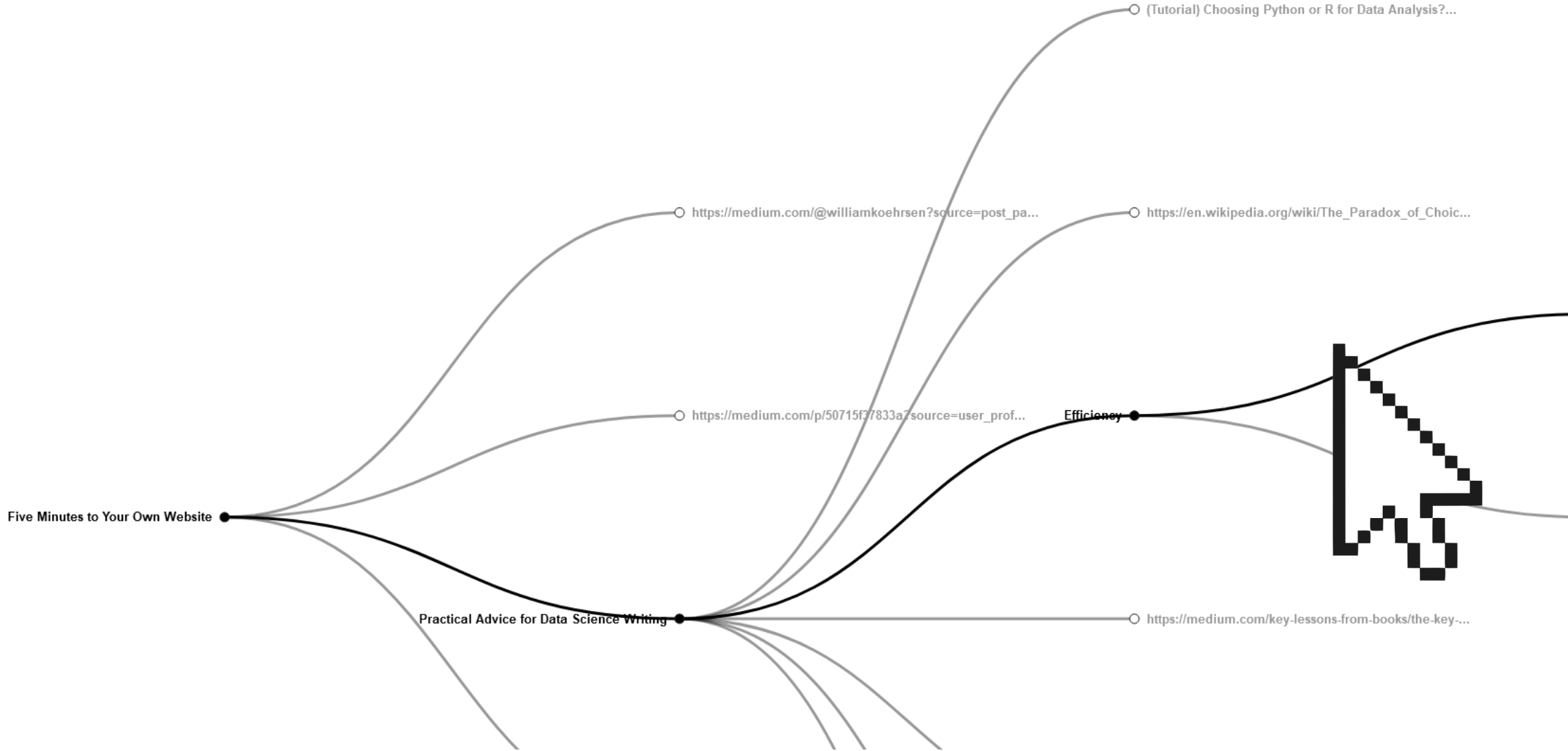
But it is possible to figure out the strengths and weaknesses of both languages. One language isn't better than the other—it all depends on your use case and the questions you're trying to answer: What should I use for machine learning? I need a fast solution, so should I use Python or R? Python vs. R for Data Analysis At DataCamp, we often get emails from learners asking whether they should use Python or R when performing their day-to-day data analysis tasks. Both Python and R are among the most popular languages for data analysis, and each has its supporters and opponents. While Python is often praised for being a general-purpose language with an easy-to-understand syntax, R's functionality was developed with statisticians in mind, thereby giving it [field-specific advantages](#) such as great features for data visualization.

Our infographic "When Should I Use Python vs. R?" is for anyone interested in how these two programming languages compare to each other from a data science and analytics perspective, including their unique strengths and weaknesses. Click the image below to download the infographic and access the embedded content.

datacamp

When Should I Use Python vs. R?

Python and R are both great programming languages for data science and analytics. Since they're open-source, they're free to download for everyone, unlike commercial tools like SAS and SPSS. Find out their strengths and weaknesses and figure out which is better for your specific use cases.

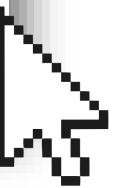


hypertext
hypermedia

Přístupy k organizaci webu

- [Gopher](#) – adresářová struktura
- *Web* – propojená hypermédia
- *navigation problem*
- harmonie mezi propojováním a řádem

The navigation problem is becoming even more acute with the continuous growth of web sites in terms of their structure, which is becoming more complex, and their size in terms of the vast amount of information they intend to deliver. In contrast, users are not willing to invest time to learn this structure and expect transparent delivery of relevant content without delay. This problem needs to be tackled by orientation and navigation tools which improve user interaction, in analogy to the diverse set of tools ranging from road signs, the compass and map, to global positioning systems (GPS), all of which we use to orient ourselves in physical spaces.

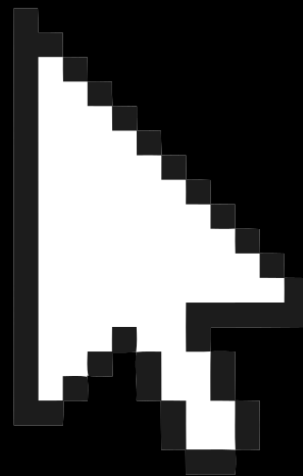


HYPERTEXT GARDENS

Hypertext Gardens: Delightful Vistas

Mark Bernstein
Eastgate Systems, Inc.

[Into the Garden](#)
[Beyond the Navigation Problem](#)
[The Limits of Structure](#)
[Gardens and Paths](#)
[The Virtue of Irregularity](#)
[Gates and Signposts](#)
[Statuary and Follies: Punctuating the Reader Experience](#)
[Planning Pathways](#)
[Seven Lessons from Gardening](#)

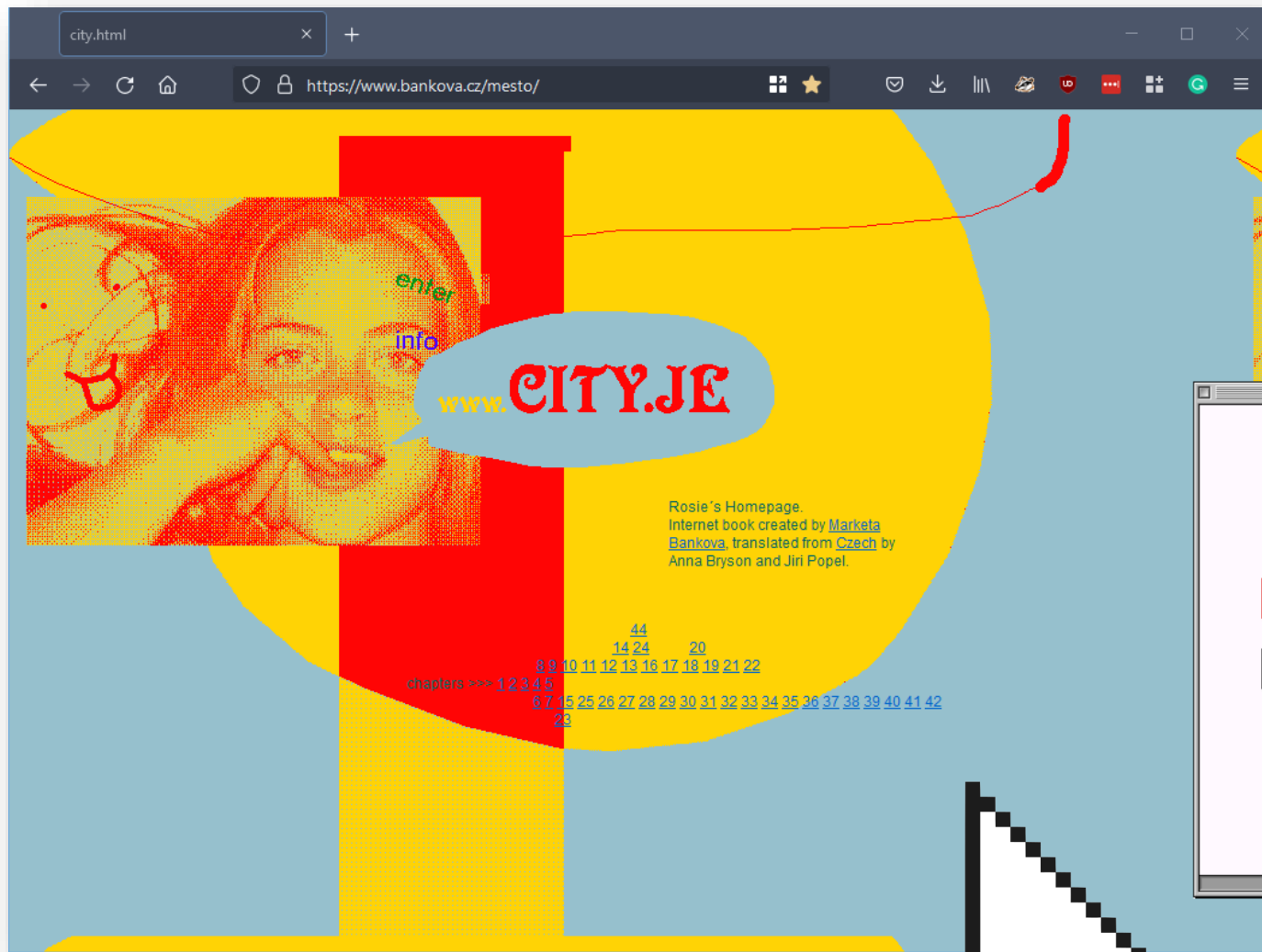


EASTGATE

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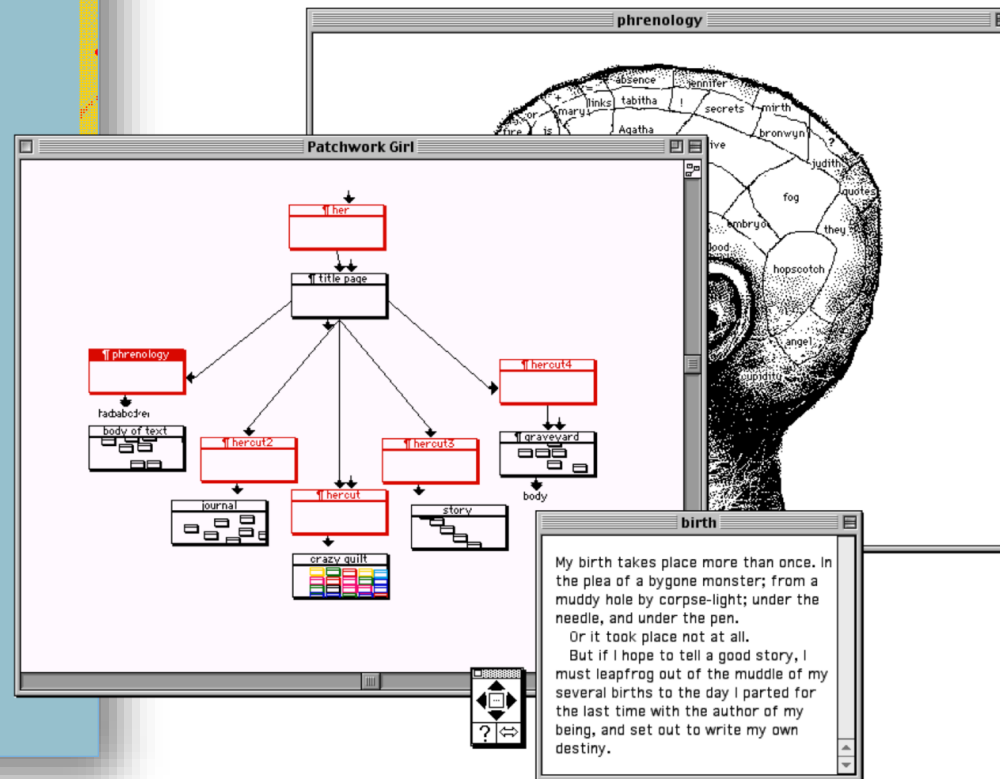
Eastgate Systems, Inc. 134 Main Street, Watertown MA 02472 USA.
Email: info@eastgate.com. Phone: (617) 924-9044 (800) 562-1638

<http://www.eastgate.com/garden/Enter.html>



Markéta Baňková (net art)

<https://www.nycmap.com/>



[afternoon, a story](#)
[Patchwork Girl](#)

Co je dnes hlavním
organizačním hlediskem
webu?

Je web v nepořádku?

Hossein Derakhshan: „The web was not envisioned as a form of television when it was invented. But, like it or not, it is rapidly resembling TV: linear, passive, programmed and inward-looking.“

- internet jako knihovna → internet jako televize
- uzavřené ekosystémy → *opravdu chcete odejít z FB?*
- chronologie na úkor kurátorství/propojování

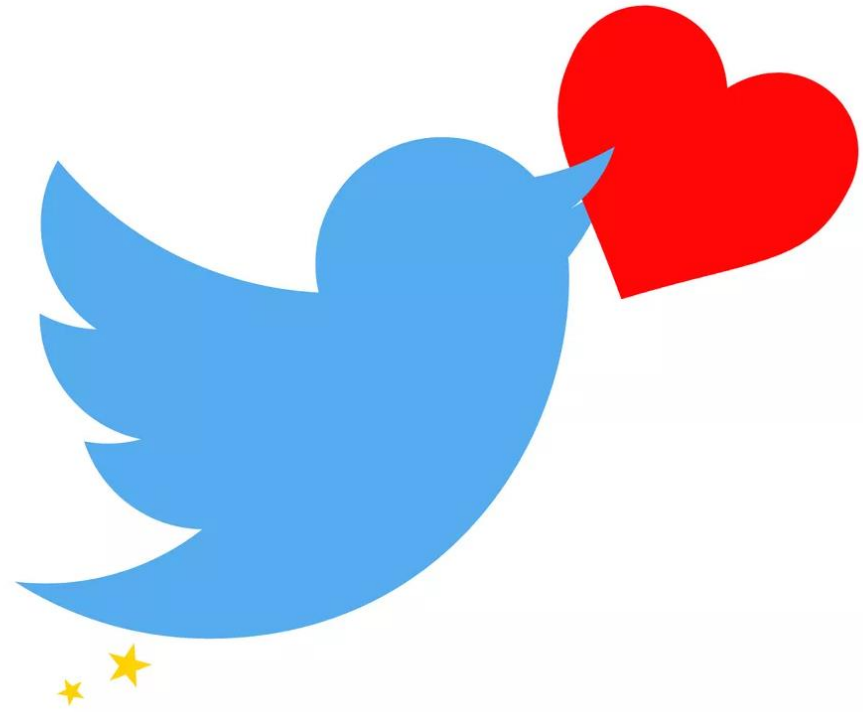
Organizační metafory webu

řeka

táborák

zahrada

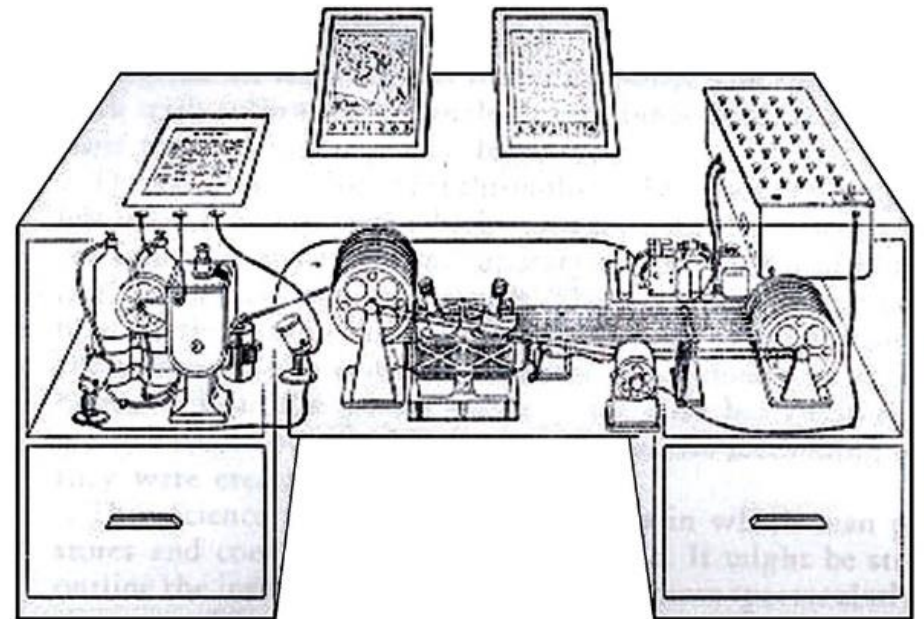




II.

web jako druhý mozek

“Consider a future device [...] in which an individual stores all his books, records, and communications, and which is mechanized so that it may be consulted with exceeding speed and flexibility. It is an enlarged intimate supplement to his memory.”



Organizace webu

- *„není třeba si nic pamatovat, všechno je on-line“*
- second brain / druhý mozek
- *„recollection in the age of forgetting“*
- Knowledge Management Systems

Záložkujete weby
chaoticky nebo si
v tom držíte nějaký
system?



Záložkování

- social bookmarking
- *social tagging*
- *folksonomie*

[NASA Webtagger](#)

[Del.icio.us \(2002\)](#)

Can Social Bookmarking Improve Web Search?

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Dept. of Computer Science, Stanford University
Stanford, CA, USA
heyman@stanford.edu, koutrika@stanford.edu, hector@cs.stanford.edu

ABSTRACT

Social bookmarking is a recent phenomenon which has the potential to give us a great deal of data about pages on the web. One major question is whether that data can be used to augment systems like web search. To answer this question, over the past year we have gathered what we believe to be the largest dataset from a social bookmarking site yet analyzed by academic researchers. Our dataset represents about forty million bookmarks from the social bookmarking site del.icio.us. We contribute a characterization of posts to del.icio.us: how many bookmarks exist (about 115 million), how fast is it growing, and how active are the URLs being posted about (quite active). We also contribute a characterization of tags used by bookmarkers. We found that certain tags tend to gravitate towards certain domains, and vice versa. We also found that tags occur in over 50 percent of the pages that they annotate, and in only 20 percent of cases do they not occur in the page text, backlink page text, or forward link page text of the pages they annotate. We conclude that social bookmarking can provide search data not currently provided by other sources, though it may currently lack the size and distribution of tags necessary to make a significant impact.

Categories and Subject Descriptors

H.3.3 [Information Storage and Retrieval]: Information Search and Retrieval; H.3.5 [Information Storage and Retrieval]: On-line Information Services; H.1.2 [Models and Principles]: User/Machine Systems—Human information processing

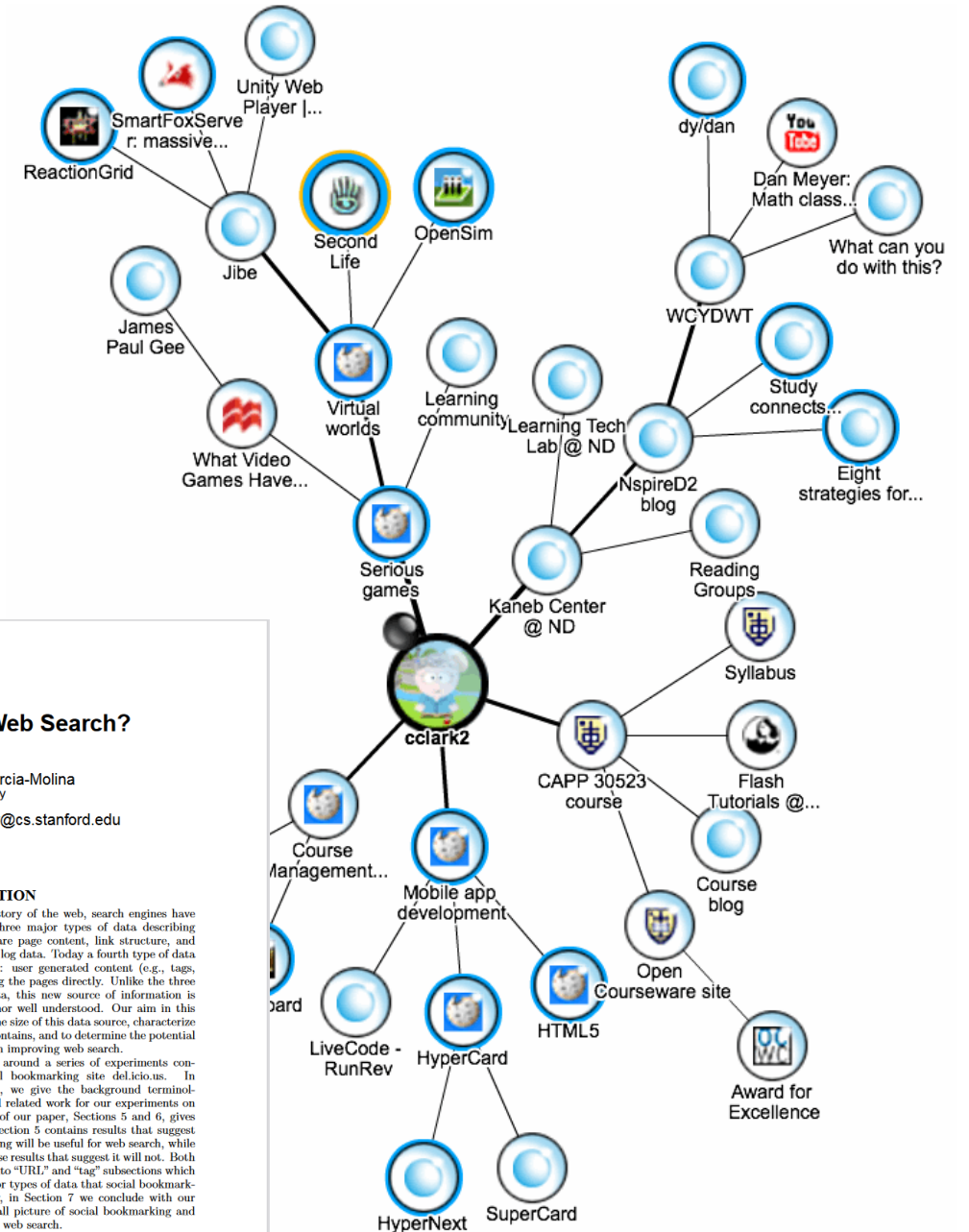
1. INTRODUCTION

For most of the history of the web, search engines have only had access to three major types of data describing pages. These types are page content, link structure, and query or clickthrough log data. Today a fourth type of data is becoming available: user generated content (e.g., tags, bookmarks) describing the pages directly. Unlike the three previous types of data, this new source of information is neither well studied nor well understood. Our aim in this paper is to quantify the size of this data source, characterize what information it contains, and to determine the potential impact it may have on improving web search.

This paper centers around a series of experiments conducted on the social bookmarking site del.icio.us. In Sections 2, 3, and 4, we give the background terminology, methodology and related work for our experiments on del.icio.us. The core of our paper, Sections 5 and 6, gives two sets of results. Section 5 contains results that suggest that social bookmarking will be useful for web search, while Section 6 contains those results that suggest it will not. Both sections are divided into "URL" and "tag" subsections which focus on the two major types of data that social bookmarking provides. Finally, in Section 7 we conclude with our thoughts on the overall picture of social bookmarking and its ability to augment web search.

2. TERMINOLOGY

We differentiate *social bookmarking* from other social sites involving shared bookmarks, like *social news* sites. The two major social bookmarking sites are del.icio.us and StumbleUpon.



Záložkování

- záložkovací nástroj [Memex](#)
- sociální referenční nástroj [Hypothes.is](#)
- historie v prohlížeči [Vivaldi](#)
- archivace webu s [Conifer](#)
- referenční nástroje [Zotero](#) a [BibSonomy](#)

Zotero

Search: Title, Creator, Year

My Library

- Book Reviews
- Colonial Medicine**
- Dissertation
- Science and Empire
- Teaching
 - Mapping
 - Open Access
 - Text Mining
 - Visualization
- My Publications
- Duplicate Items
- Trash

Group Libraries

- Grant Proposal
- Research Lab
- Topic Modeling

To Read

19th century Acclimatization Aged Appetite Blood Cemetery Children Climate Colonies Competition Creoles Crossing Degeneration Diet Digestion Disease Doctors Drugs Electric Eels Empiricism Expertise Food France Geography Global Guyane Hair Indies Indigenous medicine Intemperance Language Lemonade Medicine Mortality Piment Poison Practice Professionalism Regeneration Secrets

Title	Creator	Year
Guerre, maladie, empire. Les services de santé militaires en ...	Zaugg	2016
Officiers de santé et soignantes créoles face à la fièvre jaune	Nobi	2016
The Emergence of Tropical Medicine in France	Osborne	2014
Colonial Disease, Translation, and Enlightenment: Franco-Briti...	Charters	2014
Trading in Drugs through Philadelphia in the Eighteenth Centu...	Wilson	2013
The Medicines Trade in the Portuguese Atlantic World: Acquisi...	Walker	2013
Leprosy and Slavery in Suriname: Godfried Schilling and the Fr...	Snelders	2013
Medical Experimentation and Race in the Eighteenth-century ...	Schiebinger	2013
The Circulation of Bodily Knowledge in the Seventeenth-centu...	Gómez	2013
Circulation of Medicine in the Early Modern Atlantic World	Cook and Walker	2013
Synthesis of scholarship on "medicines" to restore focus o...		
Full Text PDF		
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Battles of the Self: War and Subjectivity in Early Modern France	Whick...	2008
The Experiments of Ramón M. Termeyer SJ on the Electric Eel ...	de Asúa	2008
Psychiatry and Empire	Mahone and Vaughan	2007
Medicine and the Market in England and Its Colonies, C.1450-...	Jenner and Wallis	2007
Matters of exchange: commerce, medicine, and science in the...	Cook	2007
A Horrible Tragedy in the French Atlantic	Rothschild	2006
"Neither of meate nor drinke, but what the Doctor alloweth": ...	Chakrabarti	2006
Transnationalism in the colonies: Cooperation, rivalry, and rac...	Neill	2005
Variolation, Vaccination and Popular Resistance in Early Coloni...	Brimnes	2004
"Syphilis, Opiomania, and Pederasty": Colonial Constructions ...	Proschan	2003
Choosing Scientific Patrimony: Sir Ronald Ross, Alphonse Lav...	Guillemin	2002
Madness and Colonization: Psychiatry in the British and Frenc...	Keller	2001
The Colonial Machine: French Science and Colonization in the ...	McClellan and Rego...	2000
From medical astrology to medical astronomy: sol-lunar and pl...	Harrison	2000
Disease and Empire: The Health of European Troops in the Co...	Bynum	2000
Climate & Constitutions: Health, Race, Environment and Bri...	Harrison	1999

Info Notes Tags Related

Item Type Journal Article

Title Circulation of Medicine in the Early Modern Atlantic World

Author Cook, Harold J.

Author Walker, Timothy D.

Abstract The search for powerful drugs has caused people and commodities to move around the globe for many centuries, as it still does...

Publication Social History of Medicine

Volume 26

Issue 3

Pages 337-351

Date 2013/08/01 y m d

Series

Series Title

Series Text

Journal Abbr Soc Hist Med

Language en

DOI 10.1093/shm/hkt013

ISSN 0951-631X

Short Title

URL https://academic.oup.com/shm/article/26/3...

Accessed 1/24/2018, 10:17:12 AM

Archive

Loc. in Archive

Library Catalog

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Memex

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the software company, see [Memex Technology Limited](#).

The **memex** (originally coined "at random",^[1] though sometimes said to be a **portmanteau** of "memory" and "index"^[2]) is the name of the hypothetical **proto-hypertext** system that [Vannevar Bush](#) described in his 1945 *The Atlantic Monthly* article "[As We May Think](#)". Bush envisioned the memex as a device in which individuals would compress and store all of their books, records, and communications, "**mechanized** so that it may be consulted with exceeding speed and flexibility". The memex would provide an "**enlarged intimate supplement** to one's memory".^[3] The concept of the memex influenced the development of early **hypertext** systems (eventually leading to the creation of the [World Wide Web](#)) and **personal knowledge bases**.^[4] The hypothetical implementation depicted by Bush for the purpose of [bookmarks](#) was based upon a document bookmark list of static **microfilm** pages and lacked a true hypertext system, where parts of pages would have internal structure beyond the common textual format. Early electronic hypertext systems were thus inspired by memex rather than modeled directly upon it.



Vannevar Bush



Neoliberal policies and institutions value academic work that produces findings immediately usable by industry and that produces graduates trained for the current requirements of the commercial workplace. In pursuit of these goals, the 21st-century university has restructured itself on the model of the corporate world, paying consultants lavish fees, employing miserably paid casual laborers, and constructing a vast new apparatus of bureaucratic control. The humanities are, in their traditional form, less amenable to such restructuring than other disciplines, relying on painstaking individual scholarship and producing forms of knowledge with less immediate economic application. By providing a model for humanities teaching and research that appears to overcome these perceived limitations, Digital Humanities has played a leading role in the corporatist restructuring of the humanities.

What Digital Humanities is *not* about, despite its explicit claims, is the use of digital or quantitative methodologies to answer research questions in the humanities. It is, instead, about the promotion of project-based learning and lab-based research over reading and writing, the rebranding of insecure campus employment as an empowering “alt-ac” career choice, and the redefinition of technical expertise as a form (indeed, the superior form) of humanist knowledge. This is why Digital Humanities is pushed far more strongly by university administrators than it is by scholars and students, who increasingly find themselves pressured to redirect their work toward Digital Humanities. In what follows, we focus on the ways that Digital Humanities scholarship has been imagined and justified by key figures, and on how the rationale for Digital Humanities has complemented and supported the transformation of higher education. While many will be able to say, with some justification, “But that’s not *my* Digital Humanities!” what we discuss here is the Digital Humanities that is helping to transform the academy, because *this* is the Digital Humanities that has proved itself so useful to university administrators and to funding bodies.

Public

10

While there are many examples of computational methodologies to answer traditional humanities research questions, I will just post this: [Can You Model That? Applications of Complex Systems Simulation to Explore the Past](#). Or is archaeology not part of the Humanities?

2

gregory_palermo May 6

What Digital Humanities is not about, despite its explicit claims, is the use of digital or quantitative methodologies to answer research questions in the humanities. It can be about the use of quantitative technologies to answer research questions in the humanities, but doesn't have to be. It can be project-based and lab-based, but it doesn't have to be. And if it is, that doesn't mean it is not about reading or writing.

11

MartinPaulEve May 5

despite its explicit claims, it is about the promotion of project-based learning and lab-based research over reading and writing, the rebranding of insecure campus employment as an empowering “alt-ac” career choice, and the redefinition of technical expertise as a form (indeed, the superior form) of humanist knowledge. False consciousness that you are a humanities scholar. At what cost? Again, this is just so abstract and hand waving that it's hard to discuss.

1

MartinPaulEve May 5

digital or quantitative methodologies to answer research questions in the humanities

So Matt Jockers (in Macroanalysis), Franco Moretti, Jim English, and others are not answering humanities research questions with their computational approaches? I thought that knowing about patterns through texts, their similarities to other works, their spatial geographies and other elements were perfectly valid humanities questions.

66

Search...

February, 2017

This Month

List

Day

Week

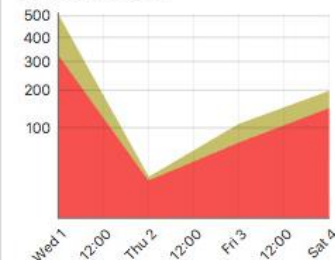
Month

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
		1 502 views 329 pages vg.no linkedin.com wired.com	2 20 views 18 pages vg.no chrome-extension://... 3dhubs.com	3 107 views 71 pages vivaldi.com shop.prusa3d.com forum.vivaldi.net	4 196 views 150 pages trump.steinar.io behance.net google.no	5 133 views 97 pages myfonts.com apple.no typeoff.de
6 79 views 49 pages instagram.com octopi.local shop.baugasm.com	7	8 42 views 33 pages forum.vivaldi.net google.com login.vivaldi.net	9 3 views 2 pages meetup.com octopi.local	10 1 view 1 page octopi.local	11 81 views 71 pages shop.prusa3d.com octopi.local github.com	12
13 107 views 61 pages secure.meetup.com iskute.us4.list-manag... simplify3d.com	14 514 views 333 pages thingiverse.com byggmakker.viv.int jsfiddle.net	15	16 419 views 300 pages vivaldi.com prusa3d.com critic.viv.int	17 100 views 73 pages octopi.local vivaldi.com colorfabb.com	18 126 views 102 pages support.colorfabb.co... plus.google.com bugs.vivaldi.com	19
20 329 views 105 pages vg.no octopi.local dribbble.com	21 147 views 53 pages file:///Users/atlemo/D... octopi.local google.no	22 14 views 12 pages file:///Users/atlemo/D... octopi.local e3d-online.com	23 333 views 118 pages file:///Users/atlemo/D... vg.no unroll.me	24 185 views 114 pages shop.prusa3d.com octopi.local facebook.com	25 336 views 216 pages dagbladet.no facebook.com file:///Users/atlemo/D...	26 66 views 10 pages shop.prusa3d.com octopi.local dagbladet.no
27 13 views 9 pages file:///Users/atlemo/D... shop.prusa3d.com octopi.local	28 3 views 2 pages octopi.local shop.prusa3d.com					

- Entries
- ▼ Wednesday, February 1, 2017 502
- 22:07 Forsiden - VG 21
 - 19:16 Moving Patient Data Is Mes...
 - 19:15 WIRED
 - 19:15 WIRED
 - 19:13 UPS: Tracking Information
 - 15:53 https://www.google.no/url?s...
 - 15:53 https://www.google.no/sear...
 - 15:53 https://www.google.no/sear...
 - 15:52 general | Sliced Bread Sla... 2
 - 15:52 slackbot | Sliced Bread S... 2
 - 15:52 General Banter Podcast | Fr...
 - 15:52 https://www.google.no/url?s...
 - 15:44 Whois Lookup & IP | Whois...
 - 15:44 whois domain - Google-søk
 - 15:44 whois domain - Google-søk
 - 15:43 WHOIS Search, Domain Na...
 - 15:43 WHOIS Search, Domain Na...
 - 15:43 Steinar Bragi Sigurðarson - ...
 - 15:43 Installing a Gitlab Docker im...
 - 15:41 https://www.google.no/url?s...
 - 15:41 https://www.google.no/sear...
 - 15:41 https://www.google.no/sear...
 - 15:41 https://www.google.no/sear...
 - 15:41 sliced bread - Google-søk

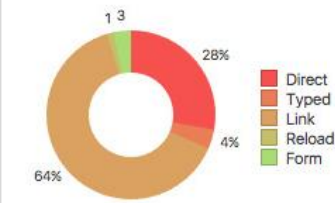
2/1/2017 — 2/4/2017

Browsing Activity



Page Views: 825
Pages: 562

Link Transition Type



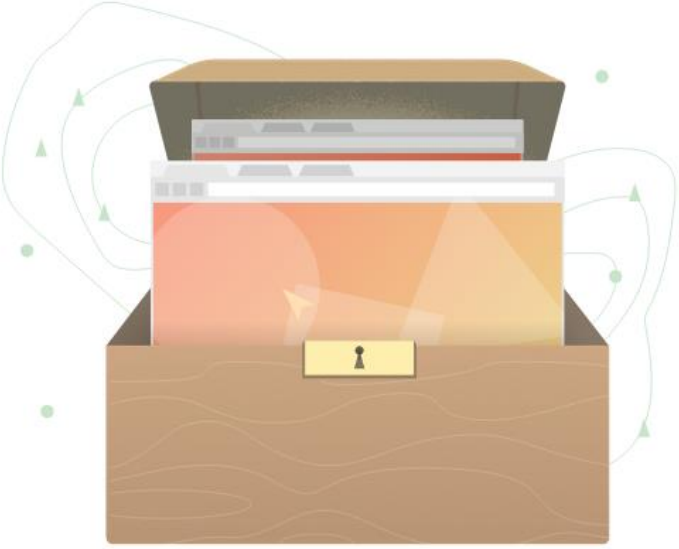
Top Domains of 155 Total

- www.google.no 112
- listen.tidal.com 56
- www.behance.net 46

Conifer | Homepage x +

https://conifer.rhizome.org

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Conifer

Collect and revisit web pages.

Conifer is a web archiving service that creates an interactive copy of any web page that you browse, including content revealed by your interactions such as playing video and audio, scrolling, clicking buttons, and so forth.

[Create a Free Account](#)

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Free accounts with 5GB of storage. Get more and support this project by becoming a [supporter](#).

Conifer is an online service based on [Webrecorder](#) software.

Jak si děláte
poznámky?

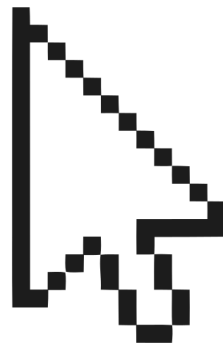


Hypertextové poznámky

- [Zettelkasten](#), wiki, Markdown atp.
- > jiné přístupy k *rozpomínání* na webu

„The Garden is the web as topology. The web as space. It’s the integrative web, the iterative web, the web as an arrangement and rearrangement of things to one another. Things in the Garden don’t collapse to a single set of relations or canonical sequence, and that’s part of what we mean when we say “the web as topology” or the “web as space”. Every walk through the garden creates new paths, new meanings, and when we add things to the garden we add them in a way that allows many future, unpredicted relationships“ – [Mike Caulfield](#)

The Digital Garden



An open collection of notes, resources, sketches, and explorations I'm currently cultivating. Some notes are Seedlings, some are budding, and some are fully grown Evergreen.

[Anthropology](#)[React](#)[Scrollytelling](#)[Design](#)[JavaScript](#)[Web Development](#)[Greensock](#)[Talks & Podcasts](#)[Metaphors](#)[Illustrated Notes](#)[Digital Gardening](#)[The Web](#)[How to Illustrate](#)[Gatsby](#)[Cultured Meat](#)[Economics](#)[Linguistics](#)[Embodiment](#)[Collaborative Learning](#)[Data](#)[Roam](#)[Seedling](#)[Budding](#)[Evergreen](#)

A Brief Introduction
to Digital
Anthropology



GreenSock
Animations with
React Hooks



Drawing the
Invisible: React
Explained in Five
Visual Metaphors



The Bare Essentials
of Greensock

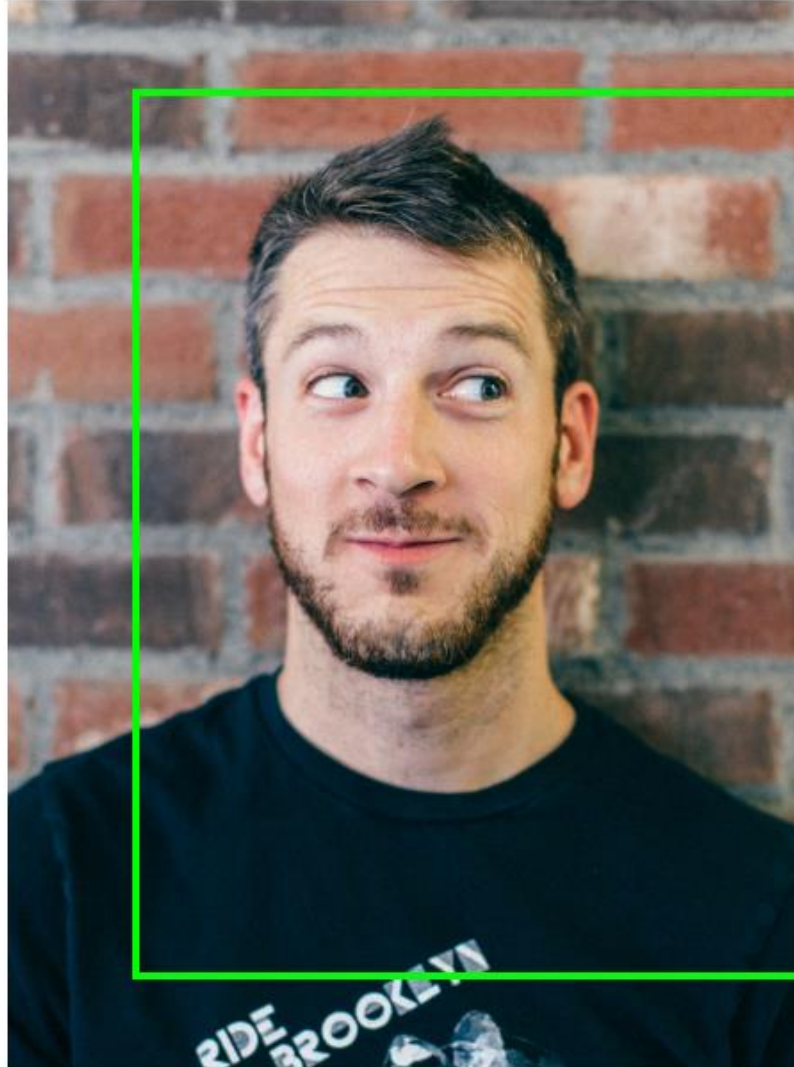
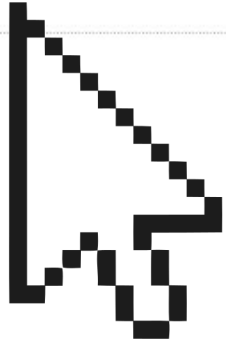


Douglas, Dirt, and

A Brief History &

Why You Own an

Illustrating Gatsby's



Hello there!

I do consulting work for startups & media companies. [Read more about that here.](#)

I'm passionate about art & technology and am co-founder of Brooklyn art collective [Fiercely Curious.](#)

I also know a little kung fu (but I'm rusty)

[Learn more about my background here](#)



THIS IS THE WEBSITE of **Gwern Branwen**. I write about psychology, statistics, and technology. I am best known for work on the [darknet markets](#) & [Bitcoin](#), [blinded self-experiments](#), [dual n-back](#) & [spaced repetition](#), and [anime neural networks](#).

For information about my site's philosophy, method, traffic statistics, and implementation, see the [About page](#); for information about myself, my use of other websites, and contact information, see the [Links page](#); for information about new pages, see the [Changelog](#); to receive updates, news, & reviews, [subscribe](#) to the newsletter ([archives](#)).

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- ✦ [Sidenotes In Web Design](#)
- ✦ [July 2020 newsletter](#)
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- ✦ [April 2020 newsletter](#)
- ✦ [Generating MIDI Music With GPT-2](#)

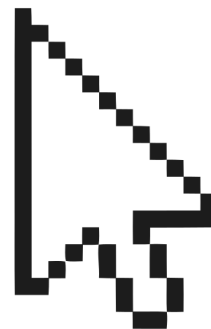
POPULAR

- ✦ [Silk Road 1: Theory & Practice](#)
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STATISTICS

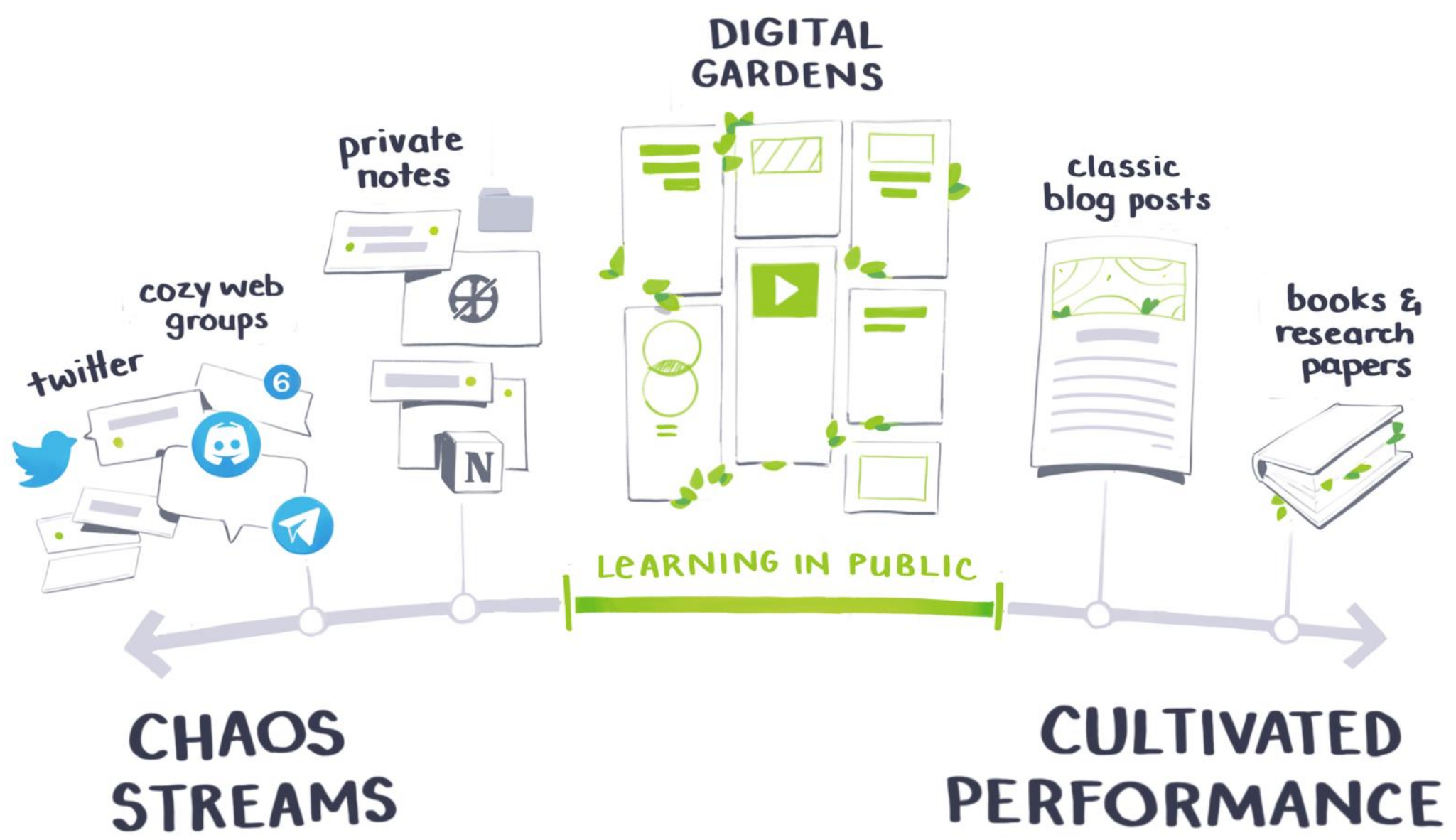
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CRYPTO/BITCOIN

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- ✦ [Bitcoin is Worse is Better](#)
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- ✦ [Figures](#)



DIGITAL GARDENS

private notes

cozy web groups

twitter

classic blog posts

books & research papers

LEARNING IN PUBLIC

CHAOS STREAMS

CULTIVATED PERFORMANCE

Digitální zahrady

- *předchůdci*: osobní wiki
- např. [Tiddlywiki](#)
- *bliki* – blog a wiki (*cca 2003*)

- *vlastní řešení*
- *specifické platformy*: <https://www.are.na/>
- [Digital Gardeners](#)
- [Awesome Knowledge Management](#)



Welcome! You are now browsing a Digital Garden. This is my personal space for **Learning In Public**. I am a lifelong learner so everything is a **Work-In-Progress** like me, but I do not let **perfectionism** get in the way. That means that what you read here is not authoritative or complete, and is not representative of my best work. However, it is representative of my **interests** and current state of knowledge, and if you have the same interests, then this space is also yours to use as a reference. **Feedback** and social sharing is welcome...

I have a **right to be wrong or incomplete** in my Digital Garden, either due to paucity of time or knowledge. You will not hold this, or my readership, against me because I will keep learning, **with your help**. Everything in the Digital Garden is a **living document** and I will **retract or rephrase** things I no longer agree with.

I will report how strongly I hold my beliefs, always reserving the **right to be wrong** and change my mind.

I will report how much experience I have in the topic, by disclosing how much work I have done so far on it and linking to others who will know more.

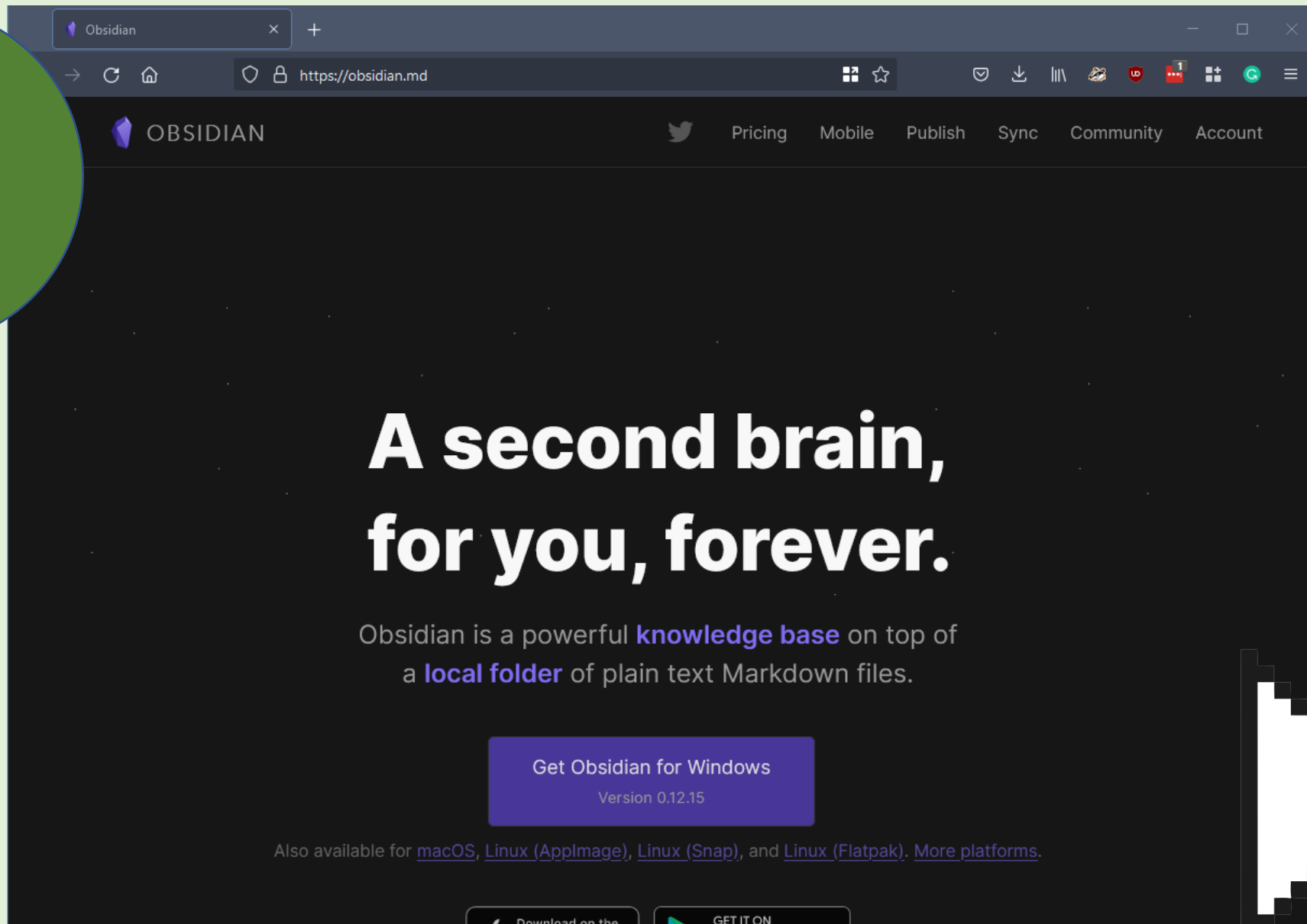
I will link to **further resources** so that readers can discover influencing and contrasting opinions from the original source.

I will not get discouraged if I don't receive feedback. I plant ideas in my Digital Garden for my own use, not solely to get visitors.

I will reward feedback by listening and immediately correcting things I got wrong.

I do not promise to agree with or respond to all feedback.

Web
týdne



The image shows a browser window displaying the Obsidian website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <https://obsidian.md>. The website header includes the Obsidian logo and navigation links for Pricing, Mobile, Publish, Sync, Community, and Account. The main content area features a large heading: "A second brain, for you, forever." Below this, a sub-heading states: "Obsidian is a powerful **knowledge base** on top of a **local folder** of plain text Markdown files." A prominent purple button is labeled "Get Obsidian for Windows" with "Version 0.12.15" underneath. At the bottom, there is a line of text: "Also available for [macOS](#), [Linux \(AppImage\)](#), [Linux \(Snap\)](#), and [Linux \(Flatpak\)](#). [More platforms.](#)"

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