

Table of Contents

Foreword	xv
Dominique BOULLIER	
Introduction	xxi
Claire BROSSAUD and Bernard REBER	
PART I. CAN ICT TELL HISTORY?	1
Chapter 1. Elements for a Digital Historiography	3
Andrea IACOVELLA	
1.1. Introduction	3
1.1.1. Epistemological mutations of historiography	4
1.1.2. History and documentation	4
1.2. Historiography facing digital document	5
1.2.1. The digital document	5
1.2.2. Consequences related to a traditional document	6
1.2.3. Consequences on historiography	7
1.3. ICTS contributions to historiography methods	8
1.3.1. Nomenclature and historical semantics	8
1.3.2. The initiatives of formalisms	8
1.3.3. A semiotics of the documentary object	11
1.4. Conclusion	15
1.5. Bibliography	16
Chapter 2. “In Search of Real Time” or Man Facing the Desire and Duty of Speed	23
Luc BONNEVILLE and Sylvie GROSJEAN	
2.1. Introduction	23

2.2. Rate, speed and ICT: emergence of a new social temporality	24
2.3. Speed: stigma of a new socio-economic and socio-cultural reality	26
2.3.1. Emergence of a “speed economy”	26
2.3.2. Ambivalence of “hypermodern Man”	29
2.4. Conclusion	31
2.5. Bibliography	32
Chapter 3. Narrativity Against Temporality: a Computational Model for Story Processing	37
Eddie SOULIER	
3.1. Background: problems of temporality representation in social sciences	37
3.2. A theoretical framework for processing temporality	38
3.2.1. Narrative theories of action	38
3.2.2. Narrative explanation of social processes	40
3.2.3. Social narrative ontology	42
3.3. A computational model for story processing	46
3.3.1. Hyperstoria	46
3.3.2. Ontostoria	47
3.3.3. <i>Sum It Up</i>	48
3.3.4. <i>MemorExpert</i>	49
3.4. Conclusion	50
3.5. Bibliography	51
PART II. HOW CAN WE LOCATE OURSELVES WITHIN ICT?	57
Chapter 4. Are Virtual Maps used for Orientation?	59
Alain MILON	
4.1. Introduction	59
4.2. Orientation context	59
4.3. The flat sphere	60
4.4. Orientating	62
4.5. Nature of the map	63
4.6. The virtual map	64
4.7. Map territory	65
4.8. Program of the map	66
4.9. Map instruction	67
4.10. Bibliography	69
Chapter 5. Geography of the Information Society	71
Henry BAKIS and Philippe VIDAL	
5.1. Introduction	71

5.2. Technological determinism of the facts	72
5.2.1. Avoidance of travel and space contraction: two ideas promoted by policy makers and industrials	73
5.2.2. The research world: a frank rebuttal	73
5.3. From the “end of geography” to the “territorialization of ICT”	74
5.3.1. The appropriation of ICT by urban participants	75
5.3.2. ICT, tools of mobility and proximity	76
5.3.3. ICT, instruments of competition of territories	77
5.4. The trivialization of ICT in territories in industrialized countries	78
5.4.1. The geographical space of the 21 st Century	79
5.4.2. An integrated approach between space and ICT	80
5.4.3. A more complex geographical and social space	80
5.5. Conclusion	81
5.6. Bibliography	82
Chapter 6. Mapping Public Web Space with the Issuecrawler	89
Richard ROGERS	
6.1. Introduction	89
6.2. The death of cyberspace	89
6.3. Tethering websites in hyperspace through inlinks	90
6.4. The depluronalization of the Web	92
6.5. The Web as (issue) network space	95
6.6. Conclusion	98
6.7. Bibliography	98
PART III. ICT: A WORLD OF NETWORKS?	101
Chapter 7. Metrology of Internet Networks	103
Nicolas LARRIEU and Philippe OWEZARSKI	
7.1. Introduction	103
7.2. Problems associated with Internet measurement	104
7.2.1. Geographical and administrative dimension	105
7.2.2. Distribution problems	106
7.2.3. Measurements, estimations and analysis	107
7.3. Measurement techniques	108
7.3.1. Active measurements	108
7.3.2. Passive measurements	109
7.4. Characteristics of Internet traffic	111
7.5. Conclusion	115
7.6. Bibliography	117

Chapter 8. Online Social Networks: A Research Object for Computer Science and Social Sciences	119
Dominique CARDON and Christophe PRIEUR	
8.1. Introduction	119
8.2. A massively relational Internet	120
8.3. Four properties of the social link on the Internet	121
8.4. The network as a mathematical object	124
8.4.1. Graphs	124
8.4.2. Complex networks and “small worlds”	125
8.4.3. Switching scale: working on large networks	127
8.5. Structure of networks and relational patterns	128
8.5.1. Clusters	128
8.5.2. Between communities: the “bridges”	130
8.5.3. Relational patterns	131
8.6. Conclusion	132
8.7. Bibliography	133
Chapter 9. Analysis of Heterogenous Networks: the <i>ReseauLu</i> Project	137
Alberto CAMBROSIO, Pascal COTTEREAU, Stefan POPOWYCZ, Andrei MOGOUTOV and Tania VICHNEVSKAIA	
9.1. Introduction	137
9.2. The <i>ReseauLu</i> project	139
9.2.1. Scientometric analysis	141
9.2.2. Example of the scientometric analysis of a domain of biomedical research concerning migraine	144
9.3. Conclusion	150
9.4. Bibliography	150
PART IV. COMPUTERIZED PROCESSING OF SPEECHES AND HYPERDOCUMENTS: WHAT ARE THE METHODOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES?	153
Chapter 10. Hypertext, an Intellectual Technology in the Era of Complexity	155
Jean CLÉMENT	
10.1. The hypertextual paradigm	155
10.2. Cognitive activity and evolution of textual support	156
10.3. The invention of hypertext	157
10.4. Hypertext and databases	158
10.5. Automatic hypertextualization	160
10.6. The paradigm of complexity	161
10.7. Writing of the complex	163
10.8. Hypertextual discursivity	164

10.9. Conclusion	165
10.10. Bibliography	166
Chapter 11. A Brief History of Software Resources for Qualitative Analysis	169
Christophe LEJEUNE	
11.1. Introduction	169
11.2. Which tool for which analysis?	170
11.2.1. The felt-tip	171
11.2.2. Text processing	171
11.2.3. The operating system	172
11.2.4. The cotext	174
11.2.5. The co-occurrence	177
11.2.6. Data analysis	178
11.2.7. Segments of text	179
11.2.8. Dictionaries	182
11.3. Conclusion: taking advantage of software	182
11.4. Bibliography	183
Chapter 12. Sea Peoples, Island Folk: Hypertext and Societies without Writing	187
Pierre MARANDA	
12.1. Introduction	187
12.2. A concrete and non-linear approach	188
12.3. Type of hypermedia modeling and implementation	190
12.3.1. A model derived from neurosciences	190
12.3.2. Implementation: “attractors” and “attraction basins”	192
12.4. The construction of attractors and their basins	195
12.4.1. An example of an attractor and of its basin: ancestors	195
12.5. Conclusion	197
12.6. Bibliography	198
PART V. HOW DO ICT SUPPORT PLURALISM OF INTERPRETATIONS?	203
Chapter 13. Semantic Web and Ontologies	205
Philippe LAUBLET	
13.1. Introduction	205
13.2. Semantic Web as an extension of current Web	207
13.3. Use of ontologies	209
13.4. Metadata and annotations	211
13.5. Diversity of ontologies debated	214

x Digital Cognitive Technologies

13.6. Conclusion	216
13.7. Bibliography	217
Chapter 14. Interrelations between Types of Analysis and Types of Interpretation	219
Karl M. VAN METER	
14.1. Introduction	219
14.2. ICT and choice within the general outline of HSS research.	220
14.3. Questions relating to initial data and presentation of results	222
14.4. Choice of analysis methods and general outline	224
14.5. Methodological choices, schools of thought and interlanguage	225
14.6. Conclusion	227
14.7. Bibliography	228
Chapter 15. Pluralism and Plurality of Interpretations.	231
François DAOUST and Jules DUCHASTEL	
15.1. Introduction	231
15.2. Diversity of interpretations	231
15.3. Interpretations and experimental set-ups	233
15.4. Exploratory analysis and iterative construction of grids of categories	234
15.5. Categorization process from a grid	237
15.6. Validation by triangulation of methods.	240
15.7. Conclusion	242
15.8. Bibliography	242
PART VI. DISTANCE COOPERATION	245
Chapter 16. A Communicational and Documentary Theory of ICT.	247
Manuel ZACKLAD	
16.1. Introduction	247
16.2. Transactional approach of action	248
16.3. Transactional flows: rhizomatic and machinery configuration	249
16.4. ICT and documents: transition operators between situations of activity within a transactional flow.	251
16.5. Four classes of documents within the information system	252
16.6. ICT status in the coordination and regulation of transactional flows	255
16.6.1. Coordination through access to situations of activity and their ingredients.	256
16.6.2. Coordination by prior standardization of the primary transaction	256

16.6.3. Coordination through the use of regulating transactions and resources in situation.	259
16.6.4. Internal structuring of DFA according to the nature of the transaction	259
16.7. Conclusion: document for action and distributed transactions	261
16.8. Bibliography	262
Chapter 17. Knowledge Distributed by ICT: How do Communication Networks Modify Epistemic Networks?	265
Bernard CONEIN	
17.1. Introduction	265
17.2. ICT and distributed cognition	266
17.3. Mailing lists as a distributed system	269
17.4. Evolution of communication networks	272
17.5. Epistemic networks and discussion networks	275
17.6. Conclusion	278
17.7. Bibliography	279
Chapter 18. Towards New Links between HSS and Computer Science: the <i>CoolDev</i> Project	283
Grégory BOURGUIN and Arnaud LEWANDOWSKI	
18.1. Introduction	283
18.1.1. A new support to cooperative activities of software development.	284
18.2. Towards new links between HSS and computer science: application to AT	287
18.2.1. Activity theory.	288
18.2.2. In search of generic tools for human activities	289
18.3. Generic links between AT and computer science: application in <i>CoolDev</i>	290
18.3.1. Link between generic properties of AT and computer science techniques	290
18.4. Discussion: towards new developments	294
18.5. Bibliography	296
PART VII. TOWARDS RENEWED POLITICAL LIFE AND CITIZENSHIP.	299
Chapter 19. Electronic Voting and Computer Security.	301
Stéphan BRUNESSAUX	
19.1. Introduction	301
19.2. Motivations of electronic voting.	302
19.2.1. Reducing costs and time mobilized for elections	302

19.2.2. Improving the participation rate	302
19.2.3. Meeting requirements of mobility	303
19.3. The different modes of electronic voting.	304
19.4. Prerequisites for the establishment of an Internet voting system	305
19.5. Operation of an Internet voting system.	306
19.5.1. Authentication of the voter	306
19.5.2. The choice of candidates.	308
19.5.3. The vote.	308
19.5.4. Acknowledgement	308
19.5.5. Counting of votes	309
19.6. Prevention of threats.	309
19.6.1. Threats	309
19.6.2. Prevention	310
19.7. The different technical approaches	311
19.7.1. The mix-net	311
19.7.2. The blind signature	311
19.7.3. The homomorphic encryption.	312
19.8. Two examples of realizations in France	312
19.8.1. The Chambers of Commerce and Industry vote	313
19.8.2. French nationals voting from abroad.	313
19.9. Bibliography	314
Chapter 20. Politicization of Socio-technical Spaces of Collective Cognition: the Practice of Public Wikis	317
Serge PROULX and Anne GOLDENBERG	
20.1. Introduction	317
20.2. Forms of ICT politicization.	319
20.2.1. Approaching politicization of cognitive technologies.	319
20.2.2. Reflexivity and politicization of cooperation practices	321
20.3. Writing on wikis: a practice of deliberative cognition	322
20.3.1. The plans of action of public wikis.	322
20.3.2. Setting discussion of a collective cognition process.	324
20.4. Conclusion: the stakes of a cognitive democracy.	326
20.5. Bibliography	327
Chapter 21. Liaising using a Multi-agent System	331
Maxime MORGE	
21.1. Introduction	331
21.2. Motivations	332
21.3. Game theory	332
21.4. The principles.	334
21.4.1. Representation of the problem	335

21.4.2. Expression of preferences	336
21.4.3. Summary of judgments.	337
21.5. Multi-wizard system.	338
21.5.1. Joint elaboration of an argumentative scheme	338
21.5.2. Detection of conflicts and consensus.	340
21.6. Conclusion	340
21.7. Bibliography	341
PART VIII. Is “SOCIO-INFORMATICS” POSSIBLE?	343
Chapter 22. The Interdisciplinary Dialog of Social Informatics	345
William TURNER	
22.1. Introduction	345
22.2. Identifying procedures for configuring collective action	346
22.3. Analyzing socio-technical change.	349
22.4. Improving the design of computer applications.	354
22.5. Bibliography	355
Chapter 23. Limitations of Computerization of Sciences of Man and Society	357
Thierry FOUCART	
23.1. Introduction	357
23.2. The scientific approach in sciences of man and society	358
23.3. Complexity and intricacy of mathematical and interpretative approaches	359
23.4. Difficulties in application of methods	362
23.5. Quantification and loss of information	363
23.6. Some dangers of wrongly controlled socio-informatics	365
23.7. Socio-informatics and social technology	368
23.8. Bibliography	369
Chapter 24. The Internet in the Process of Data Collection and Dissemination	373
Gaël GUEGUEN and Saïd YAMI	
24.1. Introduction	373
24.2. Construction of the questionnaire	375
24.3. Administration of the questionnaire.	377
24.3.1. Implementation of an Internet survey	378
24.3.2. Reflections on the relevance of these methods and extensions	380
24.4. Dissemination of results.	381
24.4.1. Difficulty of disseminating research results.	381

24.4.2. Proposition of a solution for dissemination of results through the Internet: the development of an automated specific analysis	381
24.4.3. Limitations and expectations of the process	383
24.4.4. Broadcast of research: “Internetized research area”	384
24.5. Conclusion	386
24.6. Bibliography	386
Conclusion	389
Bernard REBER and Claire BROSSAUD	
Postscript	397
Roberto BUSA	
List of Authors	401
Index	405