

[Drifting on WWW]

Data Pollution Summit / Amir Houieh / November 2014

How do we navigate on www?

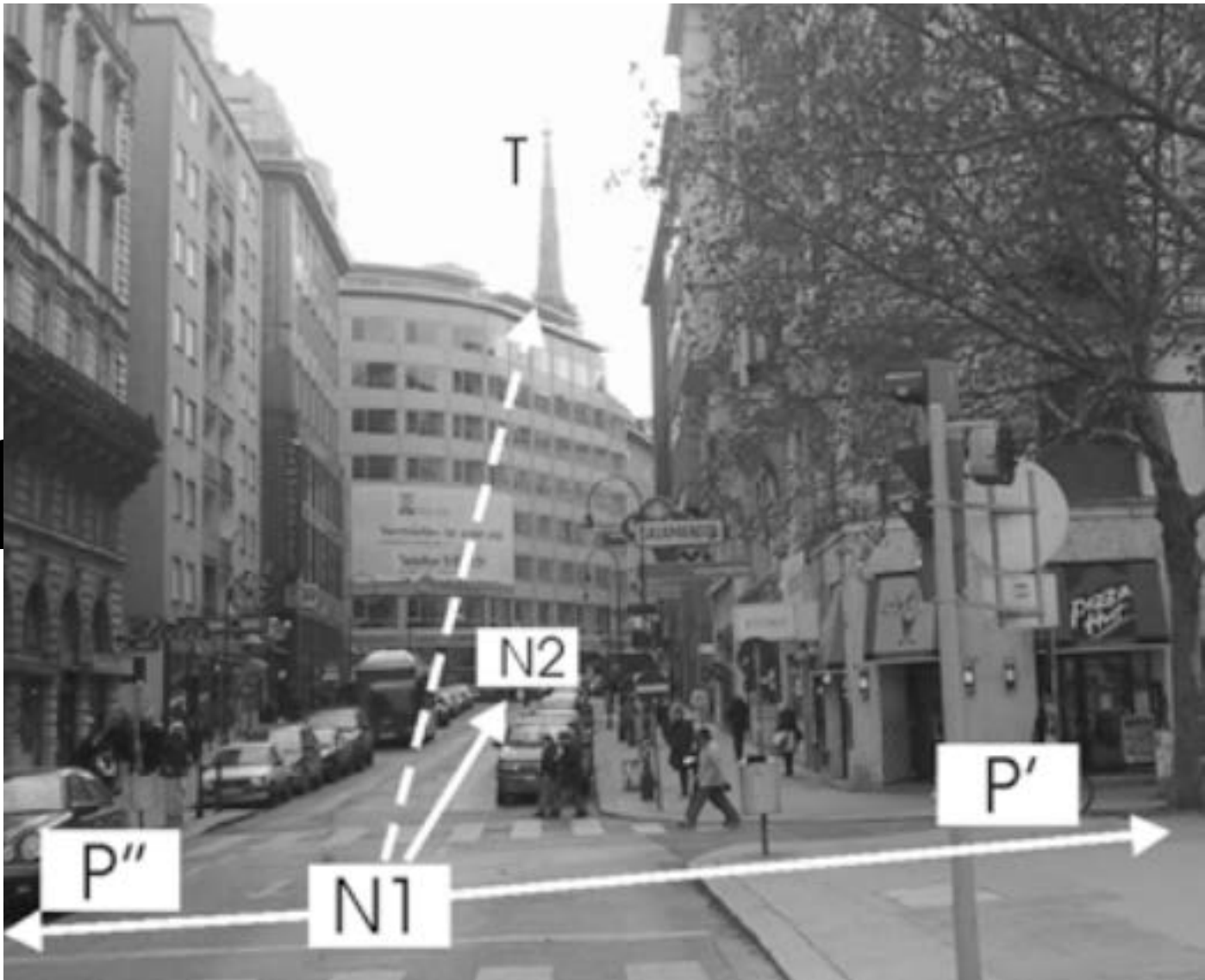
www and metaphors | Navigation Senarios | new enviroment

WWW and metaphors : what gives it form



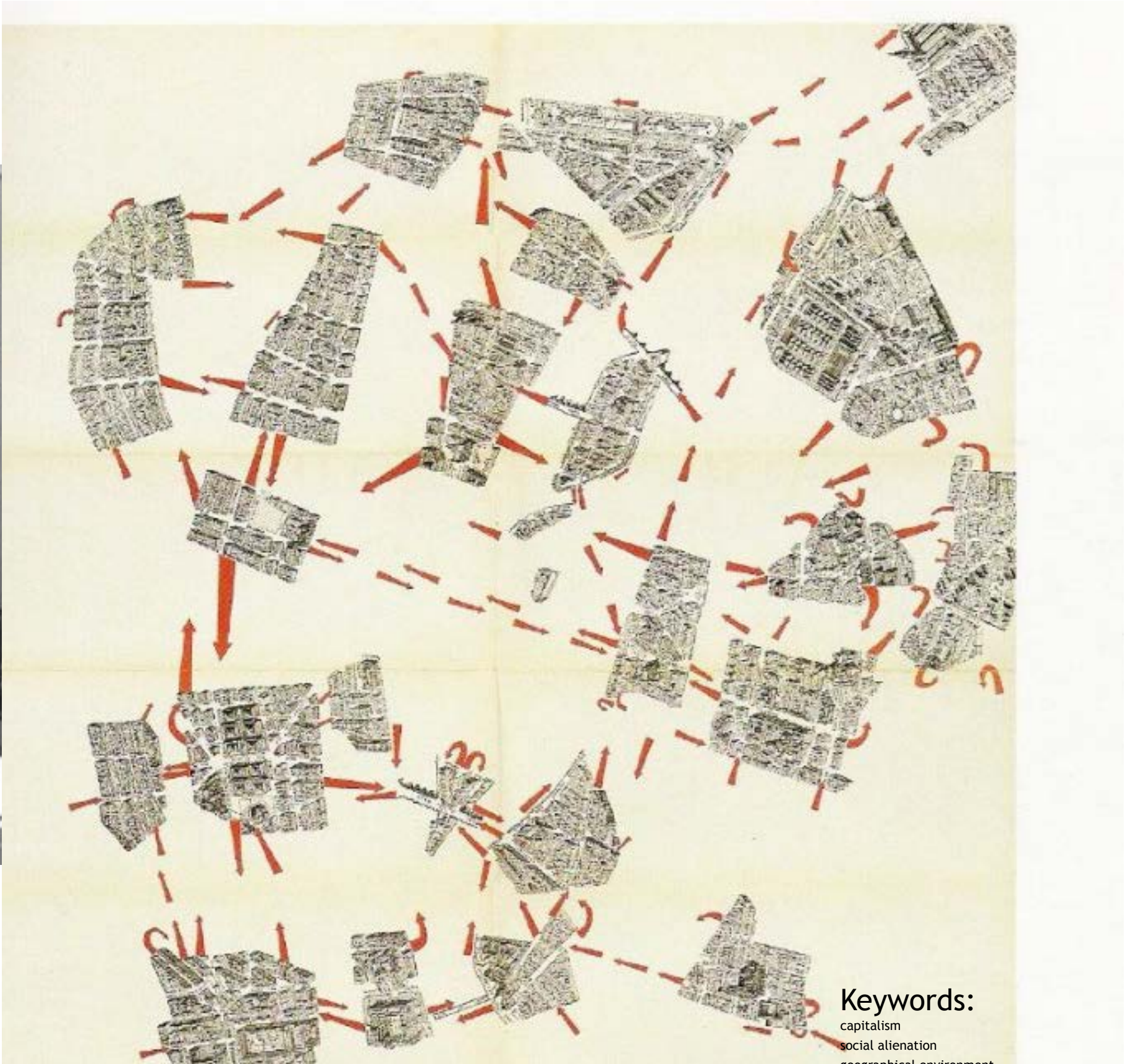
Urbanism **vs** ~~Virtualism~~

Ur



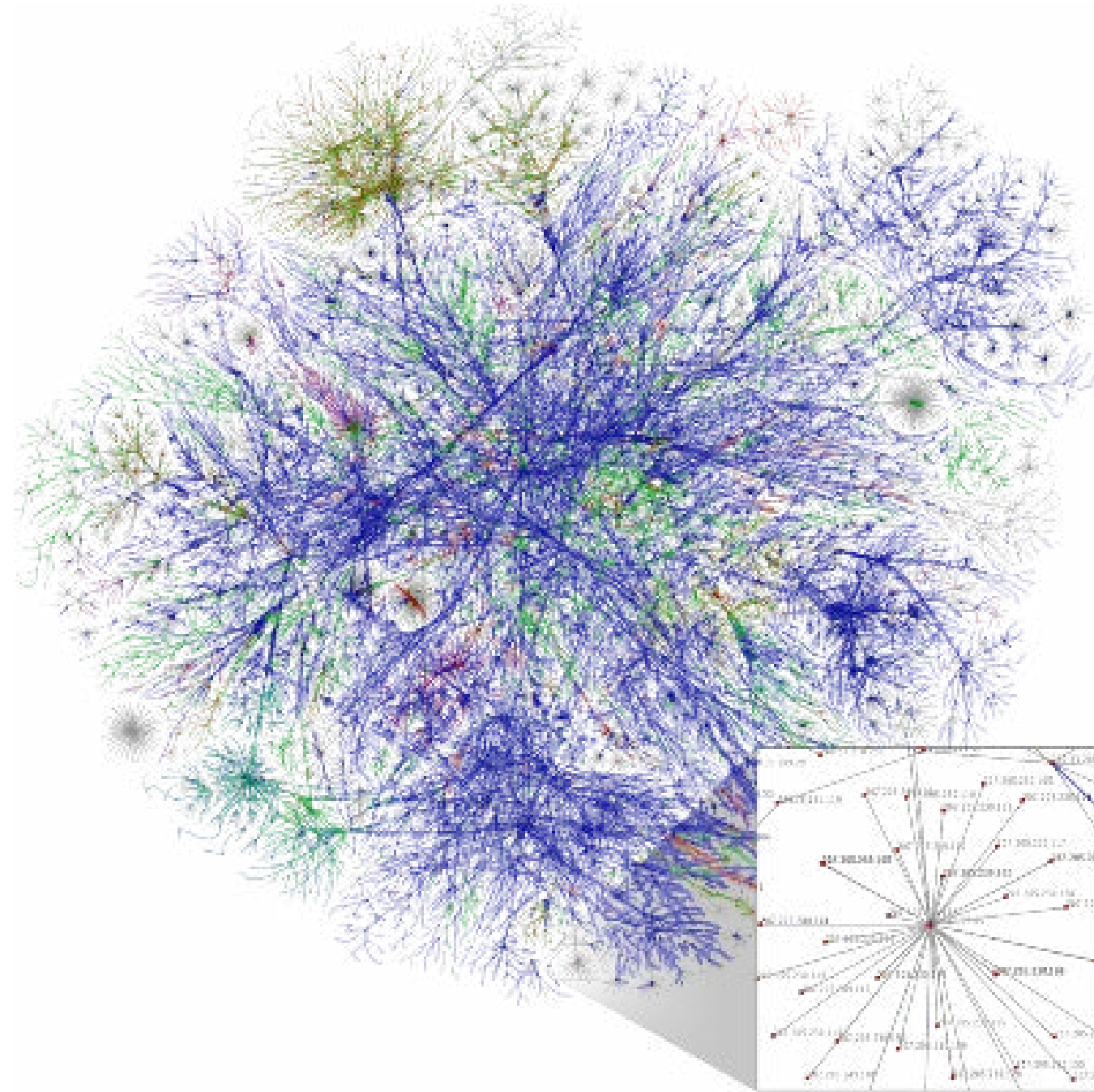
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Urb

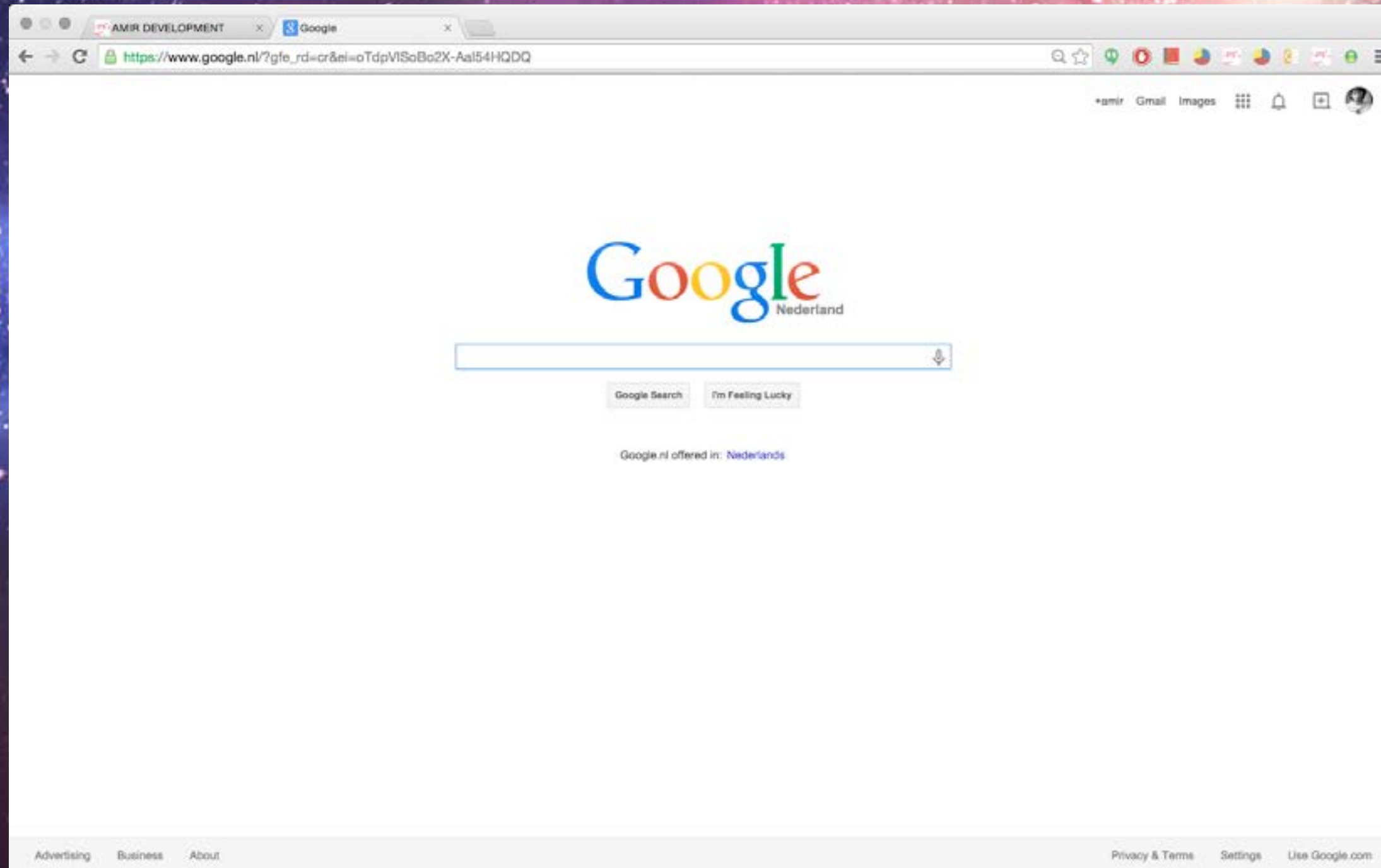


Keywords:
capitalism
social alienation
geographical environment
tactic of *dérive* & *détournement*,

~~Urbanism~~ vs Virtualism



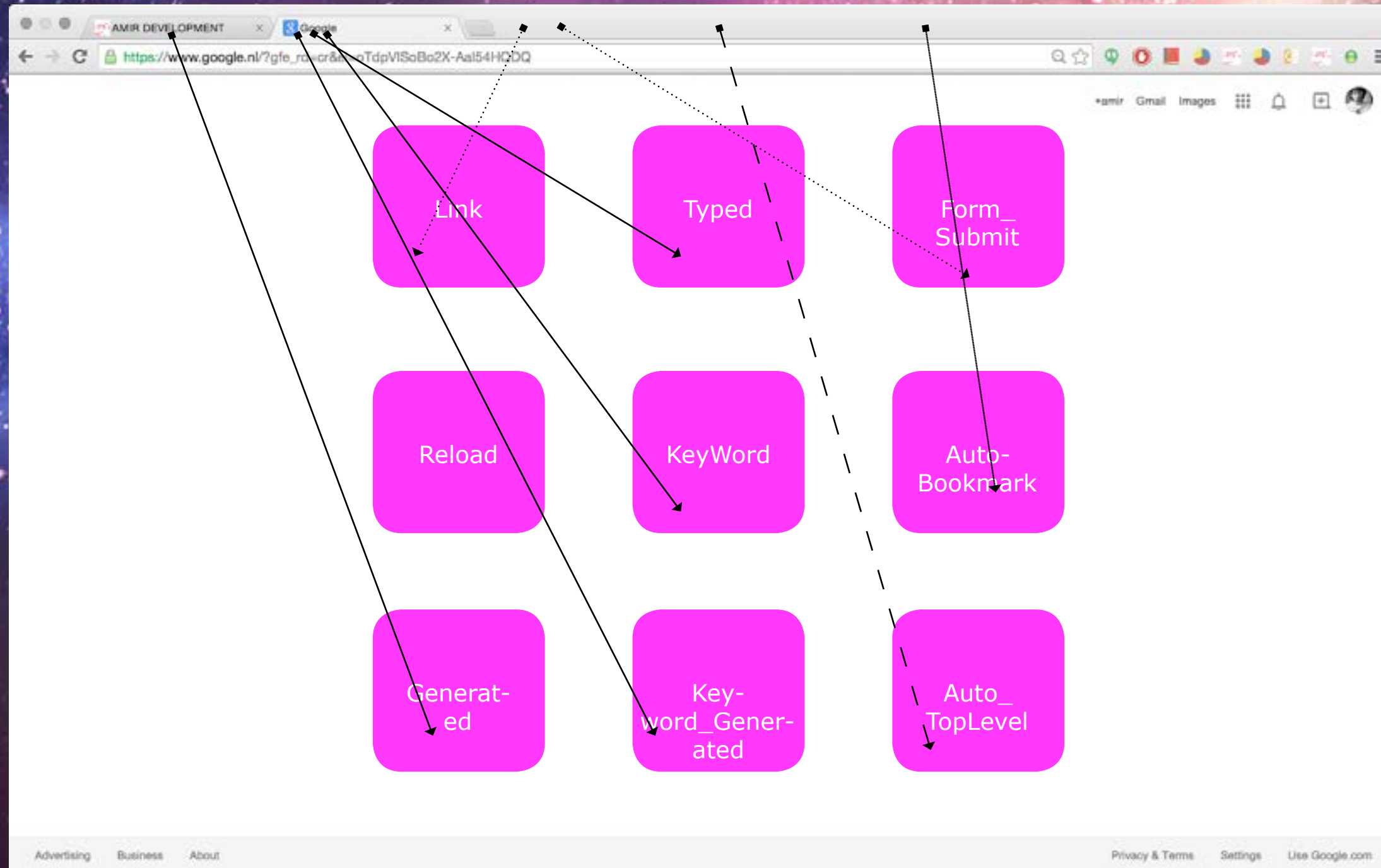
Realism

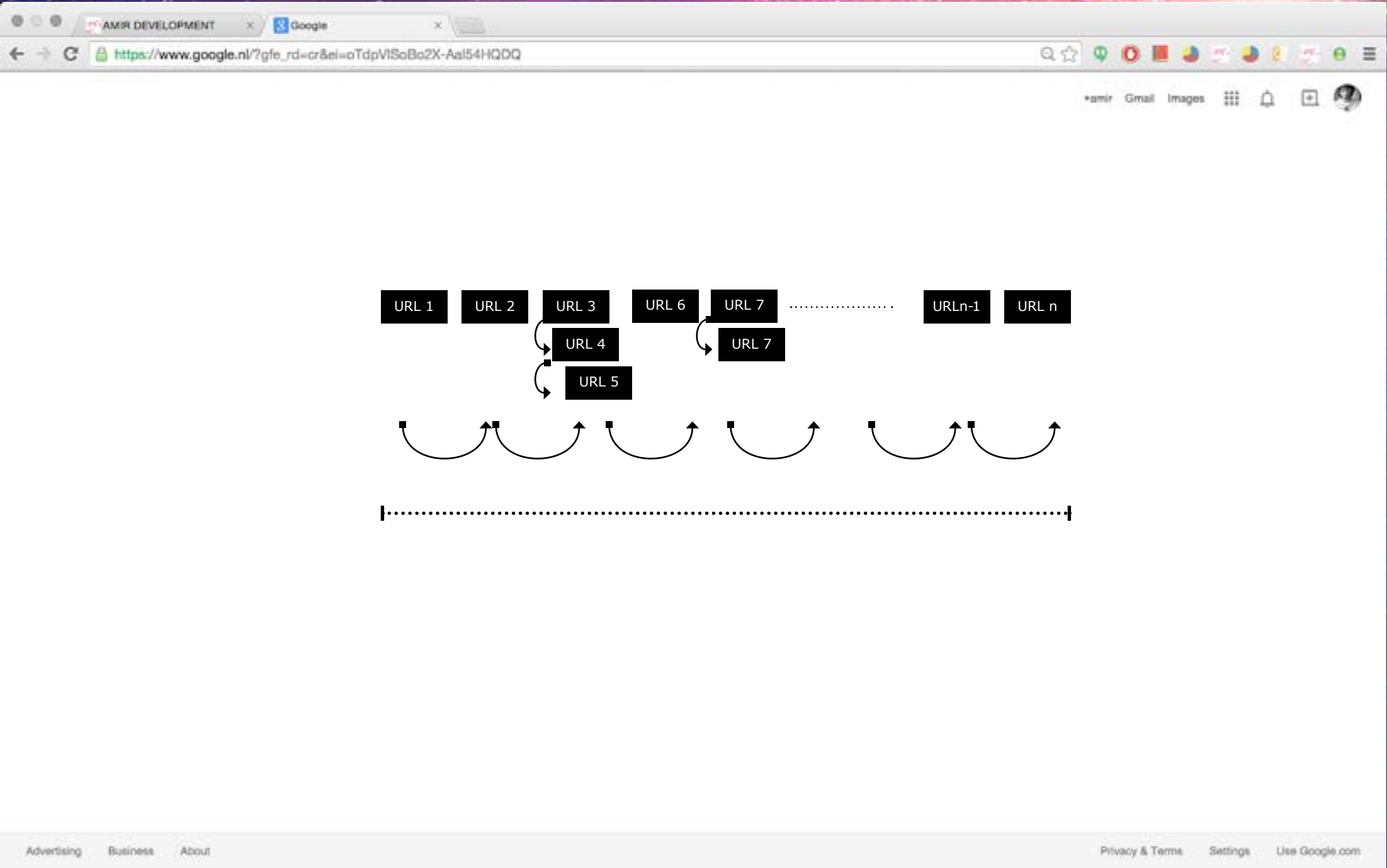


Browser History **as** content

What can I achive from history? | Content Design

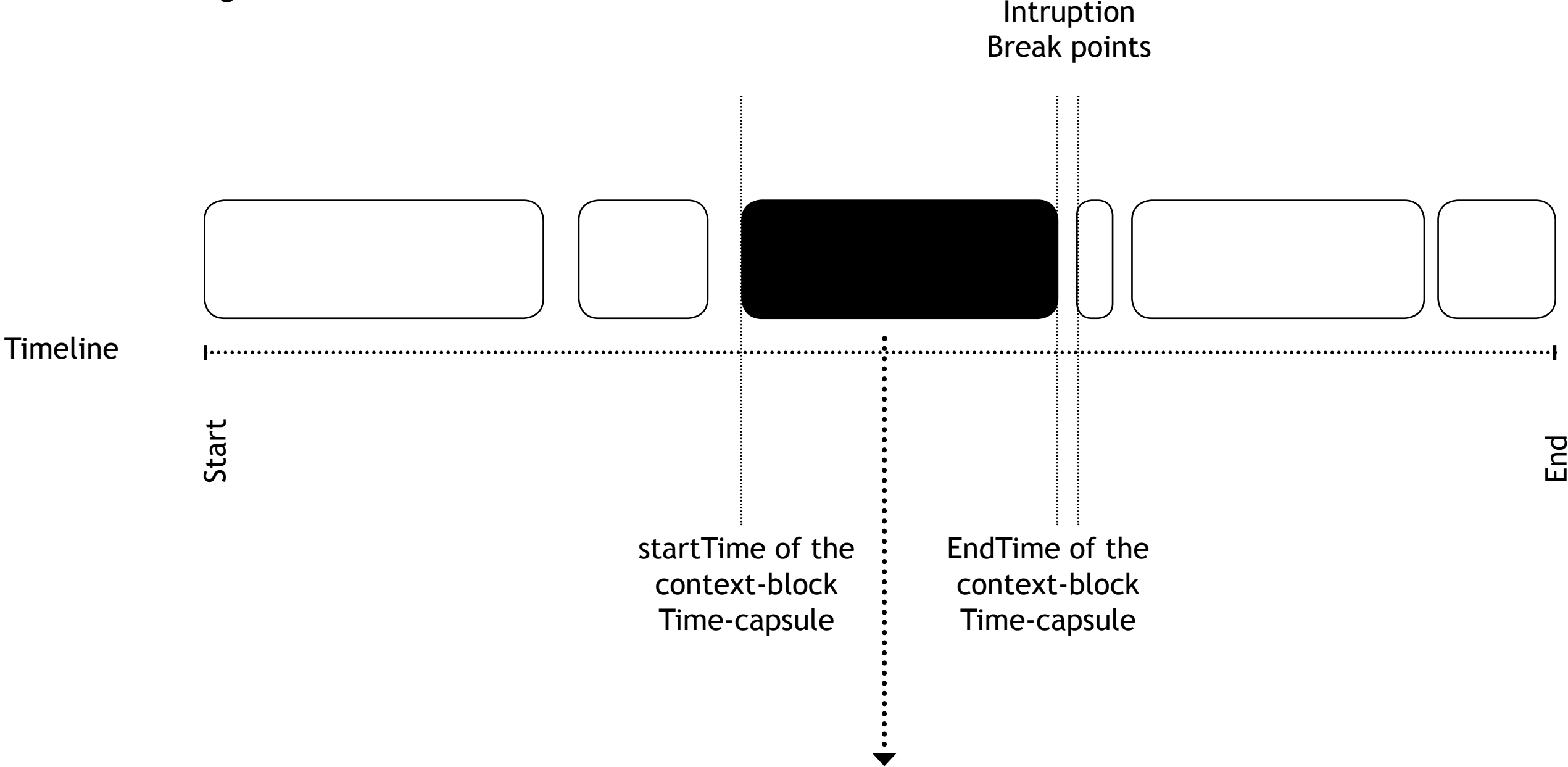
New environment / Web Browser : History / How you navigate to particular page (Transition Types)





What to solve?

How relevant do we navigate on www?



One Session contains a list of urls in raw which are in same context

what is the story of each page?

Url

Title

The image shows a screenshot of the Wikipedia article for 'Banana'. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banana'. The article title 'Banana' is prominently displayed at the top. The main content area contains several paragraphs of text, including a definition of a banana as an edible fruit, a list of varieties, and information about its cultivation. Two images are included: one showing four different varieties of banana fruit and another showing a banana farm in Chinawal, India. A table of contents is visible at the bottom of the article. The left sidebar contains various navigation and utility links. The right sidebar contains a search bar and user options like 'Create account' and 'Log in'.

Content:

- Hyperlinks
- Metadata
- text
- images
- etc

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banana

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Banana

For the plant genus to which bananas belong, see Musa (genus). For other uses, see Banana (disambiguation).

A banana is an edible fruit, botanically a berry,^[P] produced by several kinds of large herbaceous flowering plants in the genus *Musa*^[P] (in some countries, bananas used for cooking may be called *plantains*.) The fruit is variable in size, color and firmness, but is usually elongated and curved, with soft flesh rich in starch covered with a rind which may be green, yellow, red, purple, or brown when ripe. The fruits grow in clusters hanging from the top of the plant. Almost all modern edible parthenocarpic (seedless) bananas come from two wild species – *Musa acuminata* and *Musa balbisiana*. The scientific names of most cultivated bananas are *Musa acuminata*, *Musa sapientum*, and *Musa × paradisiaca* for the hybrid *Musa acuminata* × *M. balbisiana*, depending on their genomic constitution. The old scientific name *Musa sapientum* is no longer used.

Musa species are native to tropical Indonesia and Australia, and are likely to have been first domesticated in Papua New Guinea.^[P] They are grown in at least 107 countries,^[P] primarily for their fruit, and to a lesser extent to make fiber, banana wine and banana beer and as ornamental plants.

Worldwide, there is no sharp distinction between "bananas" and "plantains". Especially in the Americas and Europe, "banana" usually refers to soft, sweet, dessert bananas, particularly those of the Cavendish group, which are the main exports from banana-growing countries. By contrast, *Musa* cultivars with firmer, starchier fruit are called "plantains". In other regions, such as Southeast Asia, many more kinds of banana are grown and eaten, so the simple two-fold distinction is not useful and is not made in local languages.

The term "banana" is also used as the common name for the plants which produce the fruit.^[P] This can extend to other members of the genus *Musa* like the *sour* banana (*Musa sapientum*), *pink banana* (*Musa velutina*) and the *Fiji banana*. It can also refer to members of the genus *Ensete*, like the *snow banana* (*Ensete glaucum*) and the economically important *false banana* (*Ensete ventricosum*). Both genera are classified under the banana family, *Musaceae*.

Four varieties of banana fruit

Banana farm in Chennai, India

Contents (hide)

- 1 Description
- 2 Etymology
- 3 Taxonomy
- 4 Botany and parts
- 5 Historical cultivation
 - 5.1 Early cultivation
 - 5.2 Plantation cultivation in the Caribbean, Central and South America
 - 5.3 Peasant cultivation for export in the Caribbean
 - 5.4 East Africa
- 6 Modern cultivation

1 Description
2 Etymology
3 Taxonomy
4 Botany and parts
5 Historical cultivation
5.1 Early cultivation
5.2 Plantation cultivation in the Caribbean, Central and South America
5.3 Peasant cultivation for export in the Caribbean
5.4 East Africa
6 Modern cultivation

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banana

Banana

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the plant see **Banana**

A banana is an edible fruit – botanically a berry – produced by an evergreen herbaceous perennial plant in the genus *Musa* (family Musaceae), which is a member of the order Zingiberales. The plants are members of the group called "true bananas" and are distinguished from "wild bananas" by their sterile, triploid seeds. Bananas are native to Southeast Asia, where they are often cultivated as a staple food crop. The word "banana" is derived from the Tamil word *banāna* (பழம்), which is derived from the Sanskrit *banhāna* (बन्हान), meaning "to peel", because of the soft, edible pulp that is easily peeled from the hard, fibrous rind. The word "banana" is also used to refer to the plant itself.

Musa species are in at least 107 cult. Worldwide, there is sweet, dessert bananas, and there is sweet, dessert bananas, and there is sweet, dessert bananas. The term "banana" is the common name for the plant. (Change via Musaceae)

1 Description
2 Etymology
3 Taxonomy
4 Botany and plant
5 Historical outline
5.1 Early culture
5.2 Plantation
5.3 Present day
5.4 East Africa
6 Modern cultivation

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musa_velutina

Musa velutina

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia


Musa velutina, the **Pink Banana**, is a species of seeded banana. Fruits are 3 inches long, pink, and fuzzy. They are borne on erect flower stalks with a pink inflorescence. *M. velutina* flowers at a young age, doing so within a year. The fruits peel back when ripe. It is often grown as an ornamental, but has soft, sweet flesh that can be eaten. The seeds are quite hard and can chip a tooth.

References

- Musa velutina on Encanto Farms®

This Zingiberales-related article is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.

Musa velutina



Scientific classification

Kingdom:	Plantae
(unranked):	Angiosperms
(unranked):	Monocots
(unranked):	Commelinids
Order:	Zingiberales
Family:	Musaceae
Genus:	<i>Musa</i>
Species:	<i>M. velutina</i>

Binomial name

Musa velutina

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banana en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musa_velutina en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fruit

Banana

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the plant genus, see *Musa*.

A banana is an edible fruit – botanically a berry – produced by several kinds of large herbaceous plants in the genus *Musa* (sometimes called *Musa velutina*), which are members of the order Zingiberales. The plants are members of the family Musaceae, which also includes other genera such as *Musa*, *Ensete*, and *Strelitzia*.

Worldwide, there is a sweet, dessert-like fruit called banana. The term "banana" is used to refer to the fruit of the banana plant, which is a berry, and the fruit of the banana plant, which is a berry.

1 Description
2 Etymology
3 Taxonomy
4 Botany and growth
5 Historical culture
5.1 Early cult
5.2 Plantation
5.3 Postwar
5.4 East Africa
6 Modern culture

Musa velutina

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Musa velutina, the **Pink Banana** or **Pink Banana**, is a species of banana in the genus *Musa*. It is a soft, sweet fruit that can be eaten.

References [edit]

- Musa velutina on Encarta

The Zingiberales-related

Fruit

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see **Fruit** (disambiguation).



In botany, a **fruit** is a part of a flowering plant that develops from the ovary or ovaries (one or more carpels) of a flower, and contains the seeds. Fruits are the means by which many plants disseminate seeds. Many of them that bear edible fruits, in particular, have propagated with the movements of humans and animals in a symbiotic relationship as a means for seed dispersal and nutrition; in fact, humans and many animals have become dependent on fruits as a source of food.^[1] Fruits account for a substantial fraction of the world's agricultural output, and some (such as the apple and the pomogranate) have acquired extensive cultural and symbolic meanings.

In common language usage, "fruit" normally means the fleshy seed-associated structures of a plant that are sweet or sour and edible in the raw state, such as apples, oranges, grapes, strawberries, bananas, and lemons. On the other hand, the botanical sense of "fruit" includes many structures that are not commonly called "fruits", such as bean pods, corn kernels, wheat grains, and tomatoes.^{[2][3]}

The section of a fungus that produces spores is also called a **fruiting body**.^[4]

Contents [hide]

- Botanic fruit and culinary fruit
- Fruit structure
- Fruit development
 - Simple fruit
 - Aggregate fruit
 - Multiple fruits
 - Berries
 - Accessory fruit
 - Table of fruit examples
- Seedless fruits
- Seed dissemination
- Uses
 - Nutritional value
 - Non-food uses
- Safety
- Allergy
- Production

General culinary fruits

Seed fruit

Culinary fruits

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

Banana
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the plant genus, see *Musa*.

A banana is an edible fruit – botanically a berry – produced by several kinds of large herbaceous plants in the genus *Musa* (sometimes called "banana plants" or "banana trees"). They are native to Southeast Asia, where they are eaten as a staple food. Other parts of the world have introduced banana plants, which are now established in many tropical and subtropical regions. Most bananas are grown on plantations and harvested as green bananas, which are then ripened to a yellow, green, or red color, depending on the variety. The fruit is eaten raw, or cooked and used in a variety of dishes, including breads, soups, and smoothies.

Musa velutina
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Musa velutina, the Pink Banana, is a species of banana. It is a soft, sweet fruit that can be eaten.

References

- Musa velutina on Encanto Fauna

The Zingiberaceae-related

1 Botanic fruit and culinary fruit
2 Fruit structure
3 Fruit development
 3.1 Simple fruit
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 3.3 Multiple fruits
 3.4 Berries
 3.5 Accessory fruit
 3.6 Table of fruit examples
4 Seedless fruits
5 Seed dissemination
6 Uses
 6.1 Nutritional value
 6.2 Non-food uses
7 Safety
8 Allergy
9 Production

net tuts

Python from Scratch

58,090 44,708 20,393

Welcome to Python from Scratch, where I'm going to teach you the ins and outs of Python development... from scratch. There's no need to worry if you don't have any kind of Python experience. That's what I'm here for! Let's get started.

Posts in this Session

Python from Scratch - Creating a Dynamic Website

195,924

Uploaded on Nov 19, 2011

We've covered a lot of Python in the last 4 tutorials. Today, we're going to use everything we've learned so far to build a dynamic website with Python. This relies on everything taught in the previous lessons, so if you've never used Python, don't skip them!

Codecademy From Scratch, Day 8

ASP.NET From Scratch Day 1

Two Factor Auth Using Authy

A Crash Course in Advanced CSS3 Effects

Web scraping: Reliably and efficiently pull data from pages that don't expect it

Python vs PHP Comparison

Learn Python Through Public Data Mining

WATCH THIS IF YOU WANT TO BECOME A WEB DEVELOPER: - Web

Google Full Website Tutorial

You as a Python IDE - Martin Brodman

What makes Python so AWESOME!

Meal fruit

Culinary fruit

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

Banana
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For the plant genus, see *Musa*.

A banana is an edible fruit – botanically a berry – produced by an evergreen herbaceous perennial plant in the genus *Musa* (family Musaceae), which is a member of the order Zingiberales. The fruit is usually eaten as a fruit, but can be used as a vegetable. Bananas are native to South and Central America, where they are known as *plátano* or *plátano dulce*. The word *banana* entered the English language via the Spanish word *banano*, which is derived from the Tamil word *ban* (banana) and *na* (fruit).

Musa velutina
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Musa velutina, the Pink Banana, is a species of banana. It is a soft, sweet fruit that can be eaten.

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- Musa velutina on Encanto Fauna

The Zingiberales-related

Fruit
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In botany, a fruit is the mature ovary of a flowering plant, which has developed from the ovules and contains the seeds. The fruit often contains fleshy part, called pericarp or husk, that surrounds the seeds. This part of the fruit may be eaten, or it may be discarded, but in some fruits the fleshy part is a modified part of the ovary, in which case the fruit is botanically a botanical fruit.

1 Description
2 Etymology
3 Taxonomy
4 Botany and physiology
5 Historical outline
5.1 Early cult
5.2 Plantain
5.3 Plantain
5.4 East Africa
6 Modern culture

YouTube

Python from Scratch

58,000 44,708 20,393

Python from Scratch, where I'm going to teach you the ins and outs of Python development... from scratch. There's no need to worry if you don't have any sort of Python experience. That's why I'm here for! Let's get started.

Python from Scratch - Creating a Dynamic V

Uploaded on Nov 19, 2011
We've covered a lot of Python in the last 4 tutorials. Today, we're going to use our Python. This video is everything taught in the previous lessons, so if you're new to Python, this is a good review.

Contents

1. Description
2. Phylogeny and classification
3. Diversity
 - 3.1 Bryophytes
 - 3.2 Rise of vascular plants
 - 3.3 Lycophytes and eophytophytes
 - 3.4 Ferns and horsetails
 - 3.5 Seed plants
4. References
5. Bibliography

Description

The evolutionary origins of the embryophytes are discussed further below, but they are believed to have evolved from within a group of colonial green algae during the Paleozoic era (which started around 540 million years ago). Charales or the stoneworts may be the best living illustration of that developmental step.^[1] Embryophytes are primarily adapted for life on land, although some are secondarily aquatic. Accordingly, they are often called *land plants* or *terrestrial plants*.

On a microscopic level, the cells of embryophytes are broadly similar to those of green algae, but differ in that in cell division the daughter nuclei are separated by a phragmoplast.^[1] They are eukaryotic, with a cell wall composed of cellulose and plastids surrounded by two membranes. The latter include chloroplasts, which conduct photosynthesis and store food in the form of starch, and are characteristically pigmented with chlorophyll a and b, generally giving them a bright green color. Embryophyte cells also generally have an enlarged central vacuole enclosed by a vacuolar membrane.

WIKIPEDIA The Free Encyclopedia

Embryophyte
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Embryophyta**, or **Metaphyta**, are the most familiar subkingdom of green plants that form vegetation on earth. The embryophytes include hornworts, liverworts, mosses, ferns and their allies, gymnosperms and flowering plants, but exclude the green algae. The Embryophyta are informally called *land plants* because they live primarily in terrestrial habitats, while the related green algae are primarily aquatic. All are complex multicellular eukaryotes with specialized reproductive organs. The name derives from their innovative characteristic of nurturing the young embryo sporophyte during the early stages of its multicellular development within the tissues of the parent gametophyte. With very few exceptions, embryophytes obtain their energy by photosynthesis, that is by using the energy of sunlight to synthesize their food from carbon dioxide and water.

Contents

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Land plants
Temporal range: Mid Ordovician–Recent 124
(Spores from Devonian early Miossian Ordovician)

Embryophyte
Kingdom: Plantae
(unranked): Streptophyta
Subkingdom: **Embryophyta** Linnaeus, 1768, emend. Lewis & M-Chart, 2004

Divisions

- Non-vascular land plants (Bryophytes)**
 - Marchantiophyta - liverworts
 - Bryophyta - mosses
 - Anthocerotophyta - hornworts
 - Charophyta - charophytes
- Vascular plants (Tracheophytes)**
 - Tracheophyta - tracheophytes

How relevant do we surf WWW?