4th Grand Canvas

アッペンジャパン株式会社

AIに必要な学習データを、 安全かつ適切な方法で 収集する方法とは?

2025年3月4日 アッペンジャパン株式会社 シニアセールスマネジャー

多賀 太



アッペンジャパン株式会社

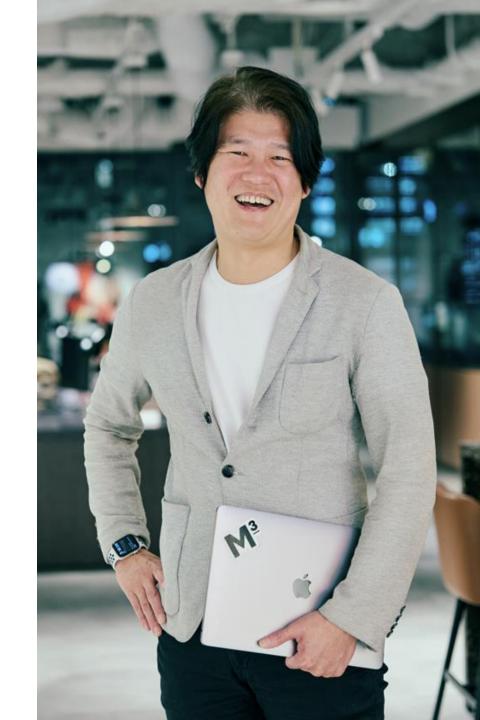
Senior Sales Manager

多賀 太 (Futoshi Taga)

2022年7月からアッペンジャパンでシニアマネジャーとして様々なお客様を担当。

主に自動車業界をメインにセールス活動。アッペンジャパンの2年で30社以上のお客様にAI向けデータを提供。

前職ではSAPジャパンに16年在籍し、コンサルティング、ライセンスセールスエグゼクティブとして70社以上のお客様のIT構築を支援



データの安全性



Appenのグローバル対応

❖ 米国

シアトル (US Headquarters) ダラス (Secure Facility) サンフランシスコ デトロイト ワシントンDC

◆ 100万人+

専門性を持つクラウドワーカー

↑ 70,000+

活動地域

◇ グローバル

ネホ シドニー (Corporate Headquarters) イギリス エクセター (Secure Facility) フィリピン キャビテ (Secure Facility) 中国 大連・無錫・上海・北京 (Secure Facility) ベトナム ハノイ

❖ 292+ 言語カバレージ

❖ 170 カ国



Appenの100万人を超えるクラウドワーカーの協業

170カ国、292言語にグローバルのエキスパートが迅速に翻訳、文書作成を対応



取り扱い可能言語(一部)

Achinese Afrikaans Algerian Arabic Algerian Saharan Arabic Amharic Arabic-10+varieties Aragonese Arbëreshë Albanian Armenian Arvanitika Albanian Assamese Asturian Awadhi Bacanese Malay Bagheli Balinese Bambara Bashkir Basque Bavarian Belarusian Bemba

Bengali Betawi Bhojpuri Bihari Bislama Bodo Borana-Arsi-Guji Oromo Bosnian Breton Brunei Bulgarian Burmese Campidanese Sardinian Cata lan Cebuano Central Bikol Central Khmer Central Kurdish Central Malay Central Pashto Chhattisgarhi Chinese Simplified

Chinese Traditional Chinese Corsican Creek Croatian Cypriot Arabic Czech Danish Dari Dhivehi Dotyali Dutch Dzongkha Eastern Canadian Inuktitut Eastern Mari Eastern Oromo Eastern Yiddish Egyptian Arabic English-15+varieties Esperanto Ewe Faroese

Fijian Filipino Finnish French Galician Gan Chinese Ganda Georgian German Gheg Albanian Goan Konkani Greek Gujarati Gulf Arabic Haitian Creole Hakka Chinese Halh Mongolian Haryanvi Hassaniwa Hausa Hawaiian Hebrew

自然言語処理 発話データ収集 文書の 多言語翻訳 設計書や 仕様書の Localization

コーパスの 複数言語対応

Appenのサービス

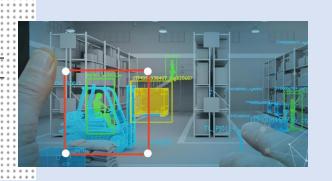
Appenはお客様のAIプロジェクトを加速させるために以下の4つのサービスを提供致します。

アノテーション

画像・テキスト・ビデオ・点群・オーディオに最先端の技術でアノテーションを実施

例

- ■帳票OCR AI向けB-Box付与
- ■不良検知AI向け欠陥ラベリング





プラットフォーム

自社の高機能プラットフォームにより、短期間に正解率の高いアノ テーション結果を提供

仕様)

- ■オンプレ/SaaS選択可能
- ■ユーザ課金ライセンス契約
- ■セットアップ、QAサービス付き

翻訳

専門のエキスパートをアサインし、確実な翻訳結果をAIやML向けに提供する事が可能

例

■自動車ダッシュボード表示翻訳 (複数言語)トライアル





データ提供

スタジオ・車内・オフィスなど様々 な場所で音声・テキスト・画像・動 画・混合データなどを収集

列)

- ■自動翻訳AI向け発話データ(多言語)
- ■自動車ナンバープレート画像収集

Appenのセキュリティとコンプライアンス

4つの施策により徹底したデータ管理を遂行









セキュアなデータアクセス

セキュアなワーカー

セキュアな拠点

セキュアな環境

- グローバルなコンプラ イアンスに対応
- GDPR
- SOC 2 Type II
- ISO27001
- HIPAA

- ・ クラウドワーカー
- 規模
- ・ツール
- 専門性

- ・セキュアサイト
- 認証取得状況
- ・ セキュアマネージド サービス
- セキュア、人事・総 務システム

- オンプレミスの専門知識 (エアギャップ含む)
- ・ 厳しい雇用慣行
- オンデマンドカスタムサ ポート















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Type of Personal	Personal Information/Sensitive	Purpose of Process⇔	Method of Process⇔	Retention Period	
Information	Personal Information				
[e.g. face,	[**Fill in Personal	[(e.g. for	[(e.g. collect,	In the minimum	
audio	Information/Sensitive	conducting	store, use,	period, which is	
recording,	Personal	artificial	process,	necessary to	
etc.J⇔	Information]	intelligence	transmit,	achieve the	
		data analysis,	provide,	purposes for	
		machine	publicize,	which you have	
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Or			
	4		
(If t	he Licensor is a minor under the age of 18)←		
	Licensor (Name):		
	4		
	Legal guardian of the Licensor (Name):	; ID:	<u></u> 4
	4		
	Relationship with the Licensor (father/mother):	4	
	4		
	Legal quardian of the Licenson (Signature):	ID:	

Appenのデータ収集 1 ーデータセット提供ー



2つのデータ収集プロセス

既成データセット(OTS)

OTS = On The Shelfの略 棚に並んでいるデータを好きに購入可能 個別データ収集・編集

特殊性のある特別な既成データ

低価格で即日納品

CopyrightはAppenが保持。使用権のみ提供

お客様の個別要望に応じたデータを収集

一定のコストと期間が必要

Copyright自体をお客様に譲渡

Thida, et al.: Intravascular ultrasound for hybrid elephant surgery when TEE fails

ascending aorta replacement with #28 Gelweave® graft. Surgery was successful and he had no immediate complications. The arch and descending dissection was not repaired in this first stage. Unfortunately, he was lost to follow-up and was readmitted 96 days later with sudden onset of back pain and hypertensive emergency. Imaging showed progressive dilation of the aortic arch and descending aorta, requiring a hybrid elephant trunk reconstruction of the aorta. He had a carotid subclavian bypass a week before the open surgery.

The procedure was done under general anesthesia. Left brachial and right femoral arterial lines were placed for hemodynamic monitoring. The right axillary artery was used for arterial cannulation. After redo sternotomy, inferior vena cava (IVC) and superior vena cava (SVC) were cannulated. Cardiopulmonary bypass was initiated followed by deep hypothermic circulatory arrest with antegrade cerebral perfusion. The arch was transected between the innominate artery and the carotid artery. The carotid artery was transected, the stump was over sewed, and the subclavian artery was ligated. Through the left femoral artery, a 34-mm Gore CTAG stent graft was deployed, covering the orifice of the left carotid and left subclavian artery. This Gore CTAG graft was utilized as a frozen elephant trunk. The distal anastomosis was then done, followed by innominate artery reconstruction and reperfusion of the lower body. The carotid artery reconstruction was done, followed by rewarming and proximal anastomosis to the surgical graft.

Graft patency was confirmed functionally with a normal femoral artery line tracing. Surgical patency was confirmed via a visual and physical inspection of



Figure 1: Epiaortic echocardiography using Multiplane and Color Flow Doppler. Demonstrates systolic flow in the graft at the arch level and presence of color artifact in the suture line and wall



Figure 2: Transesophageal echocardiogram (TEE), the short axis o the descending aorta and aortic graft, using Color Flow Doppler and Multiplane. Demonstrates poor definition of flow within the graft material. Inadequate demarcation of graft lumen and position of graft material within the descending aorta. Poor visualization of anatomical structures

200,000 文献 r+0.01 P+0.89 figure 1. Scatter plots show the relationships be

<65 years old (n=625)	-0.06	-0.00
≥65 years old (n =726)	0.00	-0.00
Men (n = 832)	0.00	0.05
Women (n = 539)	6.62	0.01
Body mass index < 25 kg/m ² (n = 840)	0.13	0.04
Body mass index ≥ 25 kg/re ² (n = 501)	-0.05	0.01
Hypertension (n = 1051)	0.00	0.01
No hypertension (n = 300)	-0.05	0.09
Dyslipidentia (n = 853)	-0.02	0.05
No-dyslipidemia (n = 498)	0.03	0.01
Diabetes mellitus (n=444)	6.04	0.05
No diabetes mellitas (n = 907)	-0.01	9.04
Current smoker (n=229)	-0.05	0,01
Non-smoker (n=1122)	8.00	0.02
Low WBC = 5.2 × 10 ³ (µl. (n = 458)	-0.01	8.06
Middle WBC 5.2-6.5×10 ³ /µL (n=455)	0.06	-0,0
High WIIC>6.5×10 ⁷ /pl. (n=436)	-0.03	0.05

Table 3. Univariate analysis of relationships between white blood cell, FMD and NID in subsets of subjects.

Bypes were not corticated win zerotor PALLO ANNAUM 2008. The product of the prod

drugs. The proportion of subjects who had taken the antihypertensive drugs would be reduced (18.2 to 6.8%, P<0.05) and the types of antihypertensive drugs also reduced (2.5 [1-5] to 0 [0-3], P<0.05) after LSG. Meanwhile, the systolic and diastolic blood pressure of the subjects who had not taken the antihypertensive drug was reduced (137.9 ± 15.7 to 123.0 ± 16.0mmHg, P<0.001; 83.4 ± 10.8 to 71.3 ± 11.7mmHg, P<0.001). The levels of fasting insulin and fasting blood glucose were significantly decreased (38.8 ± 32.1 to 8.43 ± 4.16 mU/L, P<0.001; 6.95 ± 2.59 to 4.64 ± 0.50mmol/L, Pc0.001) and HbA1c decreased from 7.10 ± 2.39 to 5.50 ± 0.37% (Pc0.001), LDL (2.86 ± 0.74 to 2.59 ± 0.76mmol/L, P=0.005), TC (4.66 ± 0.84 to 4.23 ± 0.75mmol/L, P<0.001), TG (1.92 ± 1.21 to 0.85 ± 0.30mmol/L, P<0.001) and HDL (1.02 ± 0.21 to 1.23 ± 0.26mmol/ L. P<0.001) have been improved to a certain extent, relatively However, FA failed to reach a statistically significant decrease. The basic characteristics and the changes of conventional cardiovascular

from 275.0 ± 64.2 to 249.7 ± 54.3g(P<0.05). However, the LVEF and Sa had no significant change. These changes in changes in BMI, cardiac electrophysiological, structural, and functional parameters were shown in Figure 2 more clearly.

Table 3 showed the correlations between conventional cardiovascular risk factors and the cardiac parameters. Table 4 showed the results of multiple linear regression models that were used to assess the independent association between conventional cardiovascular risk factors and cardiac parameters. The changes of LAD were significantly positively correlated with RWL and the changes of IVS were negatively correlated with the changes of GLU. And after adjustment for age and gender, the independent association was still tenable.

The population was divided into low (L), middle (M), and high (H) subgroups according to the tri-sectional quantiles of RWL or the change of GLU. Among the subgroups, the change of

	Baseline	12-month Follow-up	P value				
years)	32.4 ± 9.6						
n (%)	18 (41%)						
ette smoking, n (%)	4 (9%)	4 (9%)	1				
kg/m2)	41.6 ± 7.44	30.3 ± 5.73	< 0.001				
(mmHg)	137.9 ± 15.7	123.0 ± 16.0	< 0.001				

TABLE 1 | Baseline characteristics, conventional cardiovascular risk factors, and metabolism variables at baseline and follow-up

2022

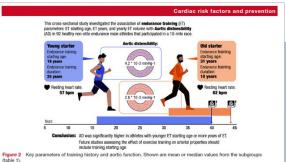
Aug

GLU (mmol/L 6.95 ± 2.59 4.64 ± 0.50 0.005 <0.001 <0.001 0.28 <0.001 4.23 ± 0.75 HDL (mmol/L) 1.02 ± 0.21 1.23 ± 0.26 0.52 + 0.21 38.8 ± 32.1 HbA1c (%) 7.10 ± 2.39 5.50 ± 0.33 <0.001 11 (25.0% 3 (6.8%) Years of HTN 3 (6.8%) < 0.05 Antihypertensive drugs taking, n (%) 8 (18,2%)

Data were presented as absolute number (%) or mean ± SD. Student's T-test and chi-square test

Types of antihypertensive drugs

were conducted to commercite differences between haveine and 12-month fallow-up for quantitative and qualitative variables, respectively. RMI, body mass index: SRP, sustain blood reasure; DBP, disation blood pressure; LDL, low density (approtein; GLU, fishing blood glucose; TC, total challeten); TG, trigly cardie; HDL, high density (approtein; FA, free fatty acid, rea, fasting insulin; HoArt, glycosystea hemoglobin A fc; HTM, hypertension.



in further studies.

AD measured in our young starters was comparable to two healthy non-athletic populations of similar age and to a large population of the Oxford Families Blood Pressure Cohort not excluding volunteers with high BP.20 Bhuva and colleagues assessed the 6-month training effect in first time marathon runners and found compa rable improvements in AD with training in older (47±7 years) and younger (30±4 years) athletes, which achieved statistical significance only in the older athletes. However, while their older athletes showed an increase in proximal aortic AD from 5.4 × 103 mm Hg1 to 5.9 × 103 mm Hg1, their young athletes had an increase from 10.3×10^3 mm Hg⁻¹ to 10.6 × 10⁻³ mm Hg⁻¹ and were, therefore, likely to have reached a 'ceiling' level of AD, where a further

burden of cardiovascular disease will need to be assessed increase could hardly be expected, as already their base line level was above values found in 30-39 year olds and even 20-29year old healthy population. Improveme in AD were greater at the proximal descending and dista descending aorta with higher abundance of trainable smooth muscle cells than the proximal ascending aorta where elasticity is provided by non-renewable elastin.3 Bhuva and colleagues found higher proximal ascending AD values before and after training in their older athletes compared with AD in our old starters (mean age of their old athletes was 3 years older than our old starters) however, they used central rather than brachial BP for calculation of AD, and they only included athletes with a training history of <100 hours of running training per year. In contrast, even our old starters had a median cumulative ET hours of nearly 2200 hours and had run many

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Short Communication

Using econometric methods to test for trends in the HadCRUT3 global and hemispheric data

T. Daniel Coggin* Horizon Investments, LLC, Charlotte, NC 28277, USA

ABSTRACT: In this note I present and illustrate recently developed econometric trend tests using the HadCRUT3 global and hemispheric surface temperature data updated through 2009, specifically allowing statistical complications of structural change, serial correlation, and unit roots. My results confirm the general finding of earlier studies: the HadCRUT3 data present a consistent pattern of warming in recent years (post-1975). Copyright © 2010 Royal Meteorological Society

KEY WORDS fractional integration; global warming; linear trend; serial correlation; structural change; unit root Received 18 July 2010; Revised 7 November 2010; Accepted 8 November 2010

1. Introduction

caused by structural change (i.e. shifts and breaks), 2008b), and Perron and Yabu (2009b).

(2002) applied a multivariate AFRIMA model, and Gil-Alana (2003) applied a semiparametric frequency domain The problems one encounters in estimating trends in model. The problem of structural breaks was recognized climate temperature are well known. Specifically, climate and incorporated in trend estimation by Seidel and Lanresearchers have become increasingly aware of problems zante (2004), Wu and Zhao (2007), Gil-Alana (2008a,

四川大学博士学位论文

从金融经济学、发展经济学、农业经济学等方面展开研究,从政治经济学角度 对农村数字普惠金融进行研究的相对较少。

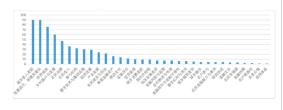


图 1.3 农村数字普惠金融中文文献细分研究领域分布

1.2.1 关于普惠金融的研究

学术界关于普惠金融的研究主要从其定义与内涵,发展普惠金融的作用, 以及传统普惠金融发展中面临的问题等方面展开。

1.2.1.1 普惠金融的定义与内涵

普惠金融的含义比较宽泛,不同学者对其有不同的解读和定义。根据Sarma (2008)的定义,普惠金融就是确保不同阶层、不同群体的社会成员都可以平

Modeling Price Elasticity for Occupancy Prediction in Hotel Dynamic Pricing

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Singapore Management University	Zhejiang University City College	Alibaba Group
Singapore	Hangzhou, China	Hangzhou China

ABSTRACT Demand estimation plays an important role in dynamic pricing enue based on the demand curve. In online hotel booking platform the demand or occupancy of rooms varies across room-types and changes over time, and thus it is challenging to get an accurate occupancy estimate. In this paper, we propose a novel hotel demand function that explicitly models the price elasticity of demand for occupancy prediction, and design a price elasticity prediction model to learn the dynamic price elasticity coefficient from a variety of affecting factors. Our model is composed of carefully designed elas-ticity learning modules to alleviate the endogeneity problem, and trained in a multi-task framework to tackle the data sparseness We conduct comprehensive experiments on real-world datasets and validate the superiority of our method over the state-of-the-art baselines for both occupancy prediction and dynamic pricing. ACM Reference Format

ACM Reference Format: Farnwei Zhu, Wendong Xiao, Yao Yu, Ziyi Wang, Zulong Chen, Quan Lu, Zemin Liu, Minghui Wu, and Shenghua Ni. 2022. Modeling Price Elasticity for Occupancy Prediction in Hobel Dynamic Pricing. In Proceedings of ACM Conference (Conference'17). ACM, New York, NY, USA, 6 pages. https://doi.

1 INTRODUCTION

Dynamic pricing [5], which determines the optimal prices of prodconsiderable attention in research [1, 7] and industries [3, 15, 17,

Fliggy), dynamic pricing is extremely important as similar hotels or tory (i.e., the available rooms) of each hotel is perishable on each day. Thus, a good pricing policy can benefit the matching of supply and demand, and improve the overall revenue. In practice, most pricing strategies recommend an optimal price to maximize the revenue based on a demand curve [5] that depicts the relationship between the price of a room and the demanded rooms, or particularly referred to as occupancy, at that price. Therefore, occupancy mation is the key to the success of dynamic pricing.

However, an accurate occupancy estimate is challenging as th demand curve exhibits different patterns over time due to the diver sity in hotel characteristics and external influences such as events, seasonality, etc. Regression models are widely adopted in existing works for occupancy prediction. For example, Ye et al. [26] use a Gradient Boosting Machine (GBM) [9] to map a set of raw features to an estimated booking probability for Airbnb's listings. Zhang e al. [27] capitalize on a seq2seq model [18] to predict the future oc cupancy based on the hotel features and statistics. However, these regression models may suffer from the data sparseness as many rooms only have reservations on certain days while the re prices are generally in a narrow range, and endogeneity problem [23] as many features are price dependent (e.g., the feature of histor ical sales is positively correlated with price). To address this, in this paper, we aim at a more accurate and explainable occupancy prediction approach for dynamic hotel pricing.

Motivation. Our idea is inspired by the concept of "price elasticity in economics [23]. Particularly, we observe that though price is a

吉林大学博士学位论文

好和决策选择。该理论假设信息具有完备性, 行为主体具有"自利性"和强大数学计算能力 且风险偏好具有稳定的内在一致性。Savage (1972) 认为决策者根据主观效用安排不确定事 件下的决策, 此时效用函数并不是唯一的, 从而将预期效用函数中的客观概率用主观概率替 代,给出了在不确定性环境下的主观预期效应理论。也就是说,在理性预期和预期效用最大 化原则下,决策主体对经济不确定性主观判断的偏差会导致行为决策的偏差。

前景理论 (Prospect Theory) 由 Kahneman & Tversky (1979) 提出,是行为金融学分析不 确定条件下投资决策的理论基础。相对于预期效应函数,前景理论以价值函数替代效用函 数,以权重函数替代概率权重,并运用价值函数和权重函数描述投资决策行为。价值函数和 权重函数示意图如图 2.1 所示。

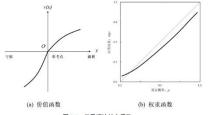


图 2.1 前景理论核心函数

Text 英語小説、日中対訳

Contents: Round the Moon

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This Work, and Serving as a Preface to the Second

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CHAPTER III. Their Place of Shelter

CHAPTER IV. A Little Algebra

CHAPTER V. The Cold of Space

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57418 books CHAPTER VIII.At Seventy-Eight Thousand Five Hundred and Fourteen Leagues

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CHAPTER XXII. Recovered From the Sea

CHAPTER XXIII. The End

FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON

CHAPTER I. THE GUN CLUB

During the War of the Rebellion, a new and influential club was established in the city of Baltimore in the State of Maryland. It is well known with what energy the taste for military matters became developed among that nation of ship-owners, shopkeepers, and mechanics. Simple tradesmen jumped their counters to become extemporized captains, colonels, and generals, without having ever passed the School of Instruction at West Point: nevertheless: they quickly rivaled their compeers of the old continent, and, like them, carried off victories by dint of lavish expenditure in ammunition, money, and men.

But the point in which the Americans singularly distanced the Europeans

THE HARDY BOYS

THE SHORE ROAD MYSTERY

By FRANKI TN W. DTXON

AUTHOR OF THE HARDY BOYS: THE TOWER TREASURE

THE HARDY BOYS: THE HOUSE ON THE CLIFF

ILLUSTRATED BY WALTER S. ROGERS

NEW YORK GROSSET & DUNLAP PUBLISHERS

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All Rights Reserved The Hardy Boys: The Shore Road Mystery

[Illustration: "DO YOU KNOW WHO WE'VE GOT HERE?"]

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II CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

III UNDER SUSPICION

CHAPTER I

STOLEN CARS

"It certainly is a mystery how those autos disappeared," said Frank

"I'll say it is," replied his brother Joe, raising his voice to be heard above the clatter of their motorcycles. "Just think of it! Two cars last week, two the week before, and one the week before that. Some thieving, I'll tell the world."

"And Martin's car was brand new," called back Chet Morton.

"Mighty tough," Frank affirmed. "It's bad enough to lose a car, but to have it stolen the day after you've bought it is a little too much."

"Must be a regular gang of car thieves at work."

The three boys, on their motorcycles, were speeding along the Shore Road that skirted Barmet Bay, just out of Bayport, on a sunny Saturday

"A person takes a big risk leaving a car parked along this road," said Chet. "Every one of the five autos disappeared along the shore.

"What beats me," declared Frank, turning out to avoid a mud puddle, "is how the thieves got away with them. None of them were seen coming into Bayport and there was no trace of them at the other end of the Shore Road, either. Seems as if they just vanished into the thin air."

Chet slowed down so that the trio were riding abreast.

"If the cars were only ordinary flivvers it wouldn't be so bad. But they were all expensive, high-powered hacks. Martin's car would be spotted anywhere, and so would the others. It's funny that no one saw

随着夜幕降临、参赛洗手的荧光服在灯光的折射下发出炫目的光彩、赛道上还有洗手举起了手中的荧光棒。在灯光的映衬下、就像过夜が明けると、出場者の蛍光服が光の屈折でまばゆいばかりに輝き、トラック上の選手の中には、光を浴びて走る星のよう 您怕我耽误上课,催我赶紧进去,我不舍地离去,您见我进了校内才走,我不时地回头张望,看着您逐渐远去的身影,流下了两行更あなたは私が授業を遅らせるのを恐れ、急いで入るように促し、私は去るのを躊躇し、私が去る前に校門に入るのを見て、 物忘れは職業に関係しており、大きな精神的ストレスや過労による記憶力の損傷は計り知れず、睡眠不足の職業では記憶喪与 なぜなら、幸せとは、どれだけ持っているかではなく、自分が持っているものに幸せや豊かさや満足感を感じるかどうかだ。 昨日の午後11時30分頃、人的資源社会保障省のウェブサイトは、午前10時の時点で、まだ応募者が少ない、または応募者が |この詩の冒頭の一文「グリーン・フィールド・ホールは宝物を占領する| は、グリーン・フィールド・ホールの精巧な造り あの荒野で、皆さんは心を使って平和を切望し、離もが皆さんを實容にし、愛し、薦敬し、両民族を緊密に結びつけました。 | 広内は牡蠣がメインで、フランス、オーストラリア、アメリカ、ニュージーランド、カナダ、南アフリカなどから取り寄せ 田里、开始撒种、他们在田里撒下了许许多多的种子、一些野花也绽开了笑脸、来欢迎春が春になると、勤勉で親切な農家やおじさんが畑に行って種を蒔き始め、畑にたくさんの種を蒔き 子犬はスイカのピエロの着ぐろみを着てみんなを笑わせ、スマーフの着ぐろみを着た青い目の猫がいますが、これは単に猫は 夫年暑假、妈妈带我去上海、到那儿的第二天正好是我的生日。晚上游客们都说想去看苗浦汀的夜号、妈妈也带着我跟着他们一起头去年の夏、母に上海に連れて行ってもらったのですが、上海に着いた翌日はたまたま私の誕生日で、夕方になると観光客が首

在一根长枯树和小石头堆成的"长凳"上坐着专心观看赛事的观众们,多是男孩,他们常常忘我地看着那个黑白相间的足球,尝尝十指長い枯れ木と小さな岩で作られたペンチで、観客は、ほとんどが男の子で、熱心に試合を見守り、しばしば白黒のサッカーを

Image 日本語帳票

992帳票

領収書







注文書



見積書



日	東金属業	朱式会社						平成29年12月15
リ見積金 (工字4 (初 費 見稽有労	類 1,0 税	930 F 89,750 FI) 87,180 FI)				T	17-0035 模质市集区柱	5-4321(代)
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Image 人物画像(アジア)

















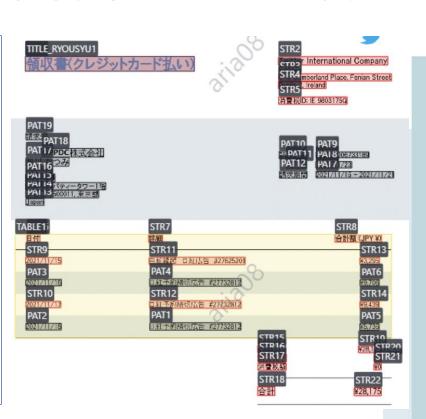
コンピュータビジョン事例

-電子機器メーカー様-

AI-OCR帳票認識の性能評価向けに2000枚以上の帳票提供とアノテーション実施



	宮ヒカリ座	御中	清	求	書			2 年 2月 2日
振込口座	の通りご請求申し上げます。 銀行 三井住友銀行 目黒支店(694) 番号 普通 232156 名 ムジョイ株式会社 ご請求金額)	22,31	10円	1(消費税込	〒 150- 住所:東 コ- 電話: 03 担当: Y	京都渋谷区神ープオリンピア	宮前 1-7-5 2階(207)
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実績(ビジネス効果):





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合格率

95%

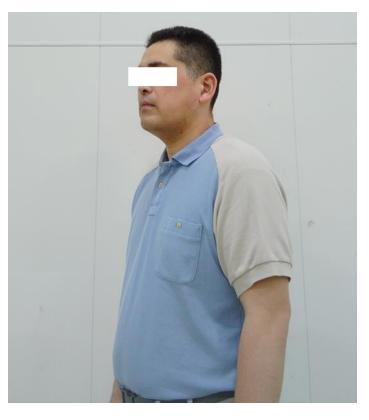
コンピュータビジョン事例 -大手家電メーカー様-

マスク、着帽など顔認識AIトレーニング用の顔画像データ収集











実績(ビジネス効果):





合格率:



Appenのデータ収集 2 一個別収集一



2つのデータ収集プロセス

既成データセット(OTS)

OTS = On The Shelfの略棚に並んでいるデータを好きに購入可能

個別データ収集・編集

特殊性のある特別な既成データ

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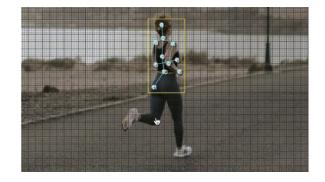
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一定のコストと期間が必要

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取り扱うデータタイプ

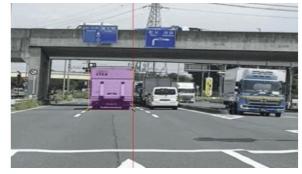
Image



Audio



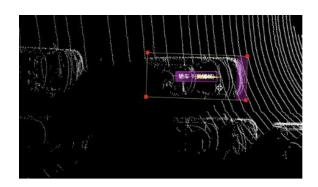
Video



Text

透析(appen) 是全球AI训练数据服务的领军者,成立于1996年,提供AI数据采集和数据标注服务;依托全球专家资源、100万+众包、支持235+语言及方言,遍布170个国家和70,000个地区,助力企业自信地部署世界级AI。 什么是训练数据? 为什么训练数据很重要?训练数据是指用于训练 AI 模型或机器学习算法,使其做出正确判断的已标注数据。举例来说,如果您想要为自动驾驶汽车建立模型,则训练数据将会包含已标记的图像和视频,用以识别汽车、街道标志和人群。如果您要创建一个客服聊天机器人,则训练数据的文本和音频可能会以各种不同的方式询问"我的帐户余额是多少?",然后将其翻译。

Lidar/3D



Multi-Modal



Synthetic Data

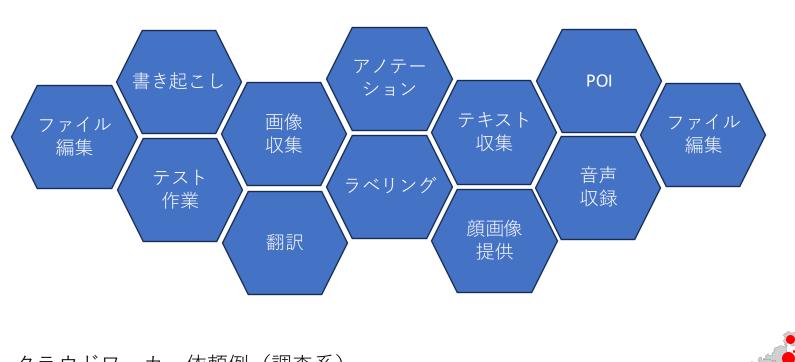


POI



日本におけるのクラウドサービス

日本国内6万人を超えるクラウドワーカーによる シンプルタスクの一括オペレーション及び情報収集業務



クラウドワーカー依頼例 (調査系)

東京都内5万件の飲食店情報収集

道路看板の文字書き起こし

ガソリンスタンド100箇所動画収集

全国農作物収穫量調査のチェック

自動車左折動画の撮像

積雪・霧での走行画像収集

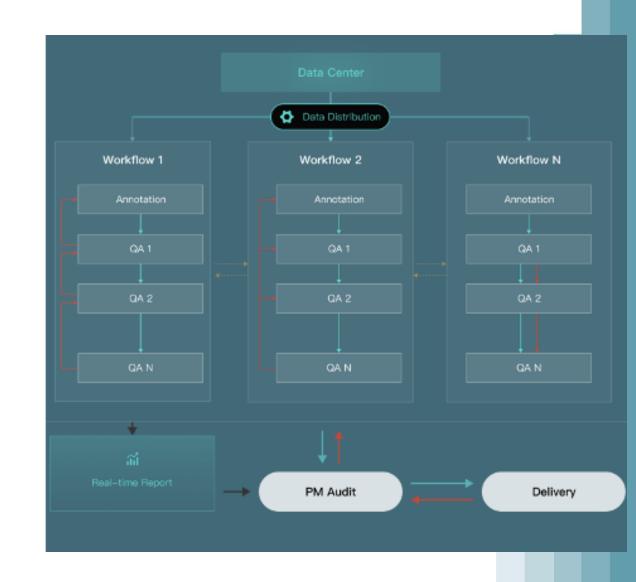
クラウドワーカー分布イメージ

Quality assurance by workflow



コンフィギュレーション可能なワークフロー

- ❖ 30,000 タスク/秒
- ◆ 品質管理タスクを必須でポジション
- ◆ フレキシブルなワークフローコントロール
- ◆ 作業/リワーク/再割り当て/保留/リリース
- ◆ 複数チームでのコラボレーション





数多くの専門的なアノテーション企業がデータ生成を実施

- Playment
- CMORE Automotive
- Cogito Tech
- Scale AI
- Mighty Al
- Understand.ai
- Anolytics
- Basic Al
- Avidbeam
- mCYCLOID

- Deepen.ai
- Webtunix Al
- Samasource, Inc.
- Appen
- Lionbridge Technologies, Inc.
- Awakening Vector
- Infolks Group
- Oclavi
- Dataloop
- Others

自社内で 内製

日本にも多くのデータ提供企業が存在

Appen、Annolab、Data Tang、FastLabel、Labelbox、Nextremer、Tasukiアノテーション、Yazaki 他※50音順

Thank you