

# How to (Collaboratively) Compose Graph Documents by Semantic Editor



RIKEN

Center for Advanced Intelligence Project

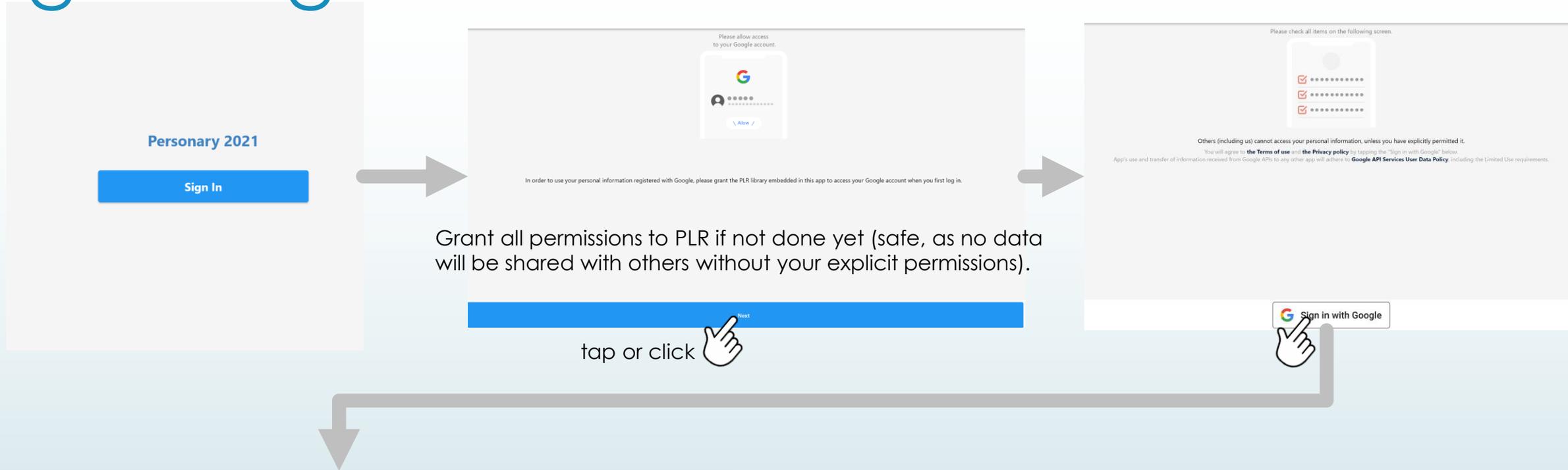
# Installing the **Personary** App

► Install it from

<https://www.assemblogue.com/apps/PLR2.html>  
(reached by the QR code below).



# Registering an Account



Sign in to Google

Select an account

"PLR (Personal Life Repository)Go to "

Sarada Bs  
sarada.bs@gmail.com

sarada bs  
sarutvm@gmail.com

Use a different account

Please review the PLR (Personal Life Repository) [Privacy Policy](#) and [Terms of Use](#) before using this app .

Sign in with Google

Sign in to PLR (Personal Life Repository)

sarutvm@gmail.com

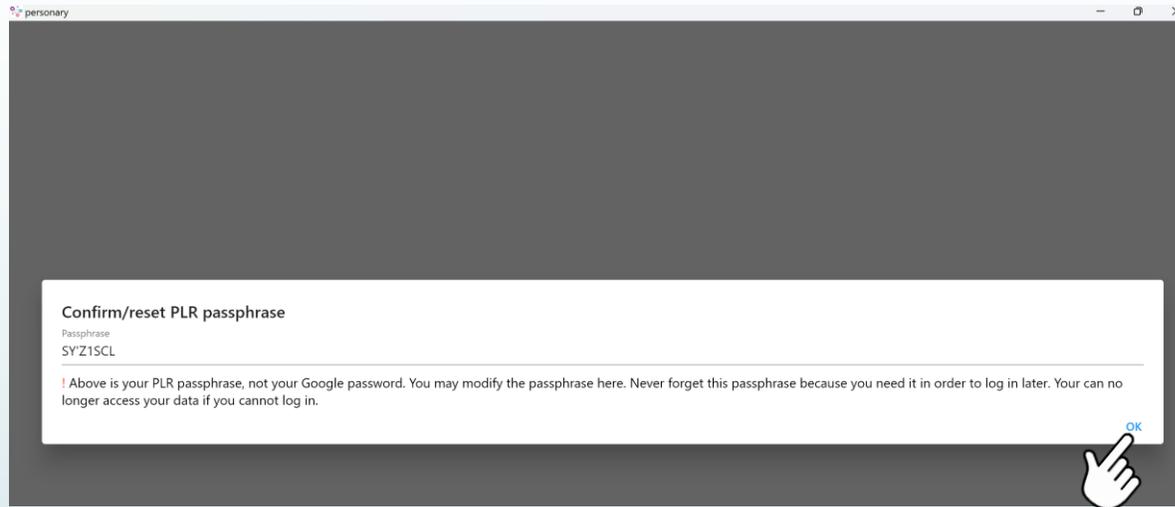
By continuing, Google will share your name, email address, language preference and profile picture with PLR (Personal Life Repository). See PLR (Personal Life Repository)'s [privacy policy](#) and [Terms of Service](#). You can manage Sign in with Google in your [Google Account](#).

Cancel Continue

A Google account is required in advance

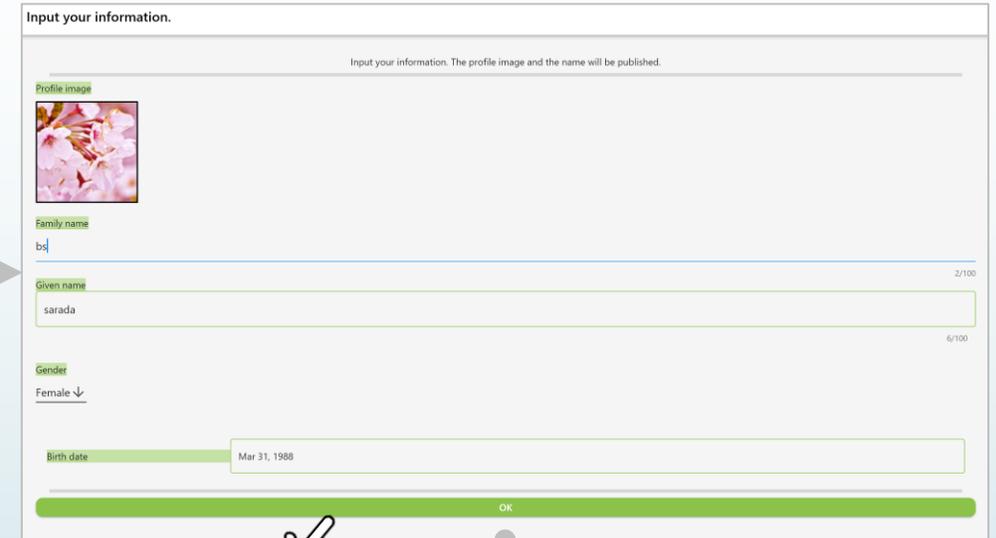
# Creating Your Profile

You may customize your profile picture, name, etc.

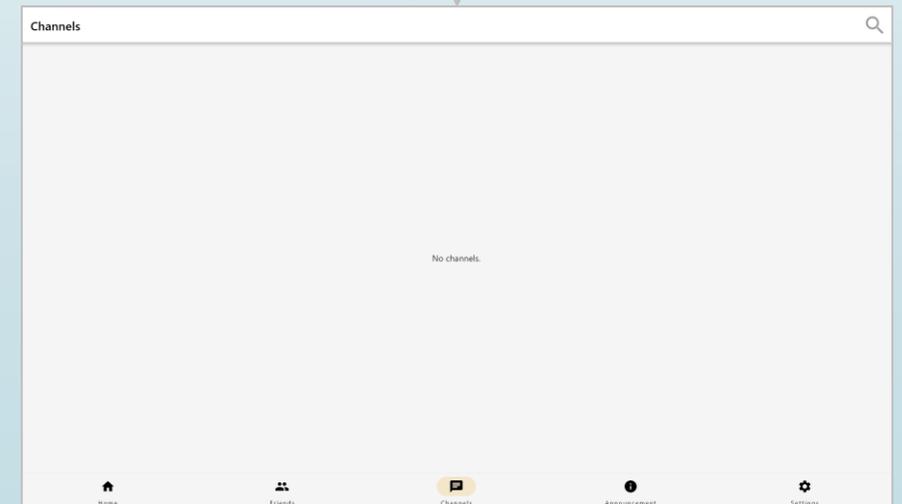


A screenshot of a dialog box titled "Confirm/reset PLR passphrase" from the "personary" app. The dialog shows the current passphrase "SYZ1SCL" and a warning: "Above is your PLR passphrase, not your Google password. You may modify the passphrase here. Never forget this passphrase because you need it in order to log in later. You can no longer access your data if you cannot log in." An "OK" button is visible in the bottom right corner, with a hand icon pointing to it.

You can change your passphrase to a memorable one.

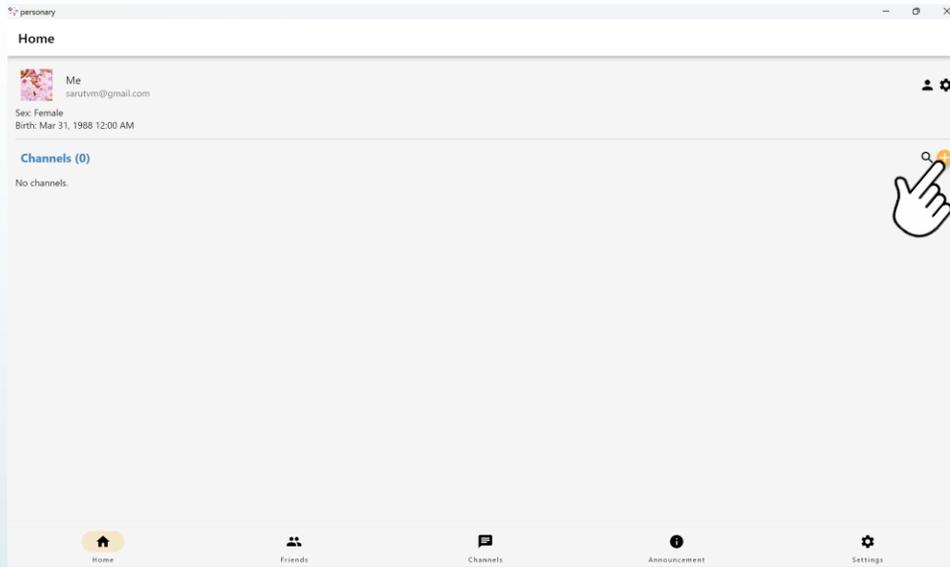


A screenshot of the "Input your information" form. The form includes fields for "Profile image" (with a cherry blossom image), "Family name" (containing "bd"), "Given name" (containing "sarada"), "Gender" (set to "Female"), and "Birth date" (set to "Mar 31, 1988"). A green "OK" button is at the bottom, with a hand icon pointing to it.

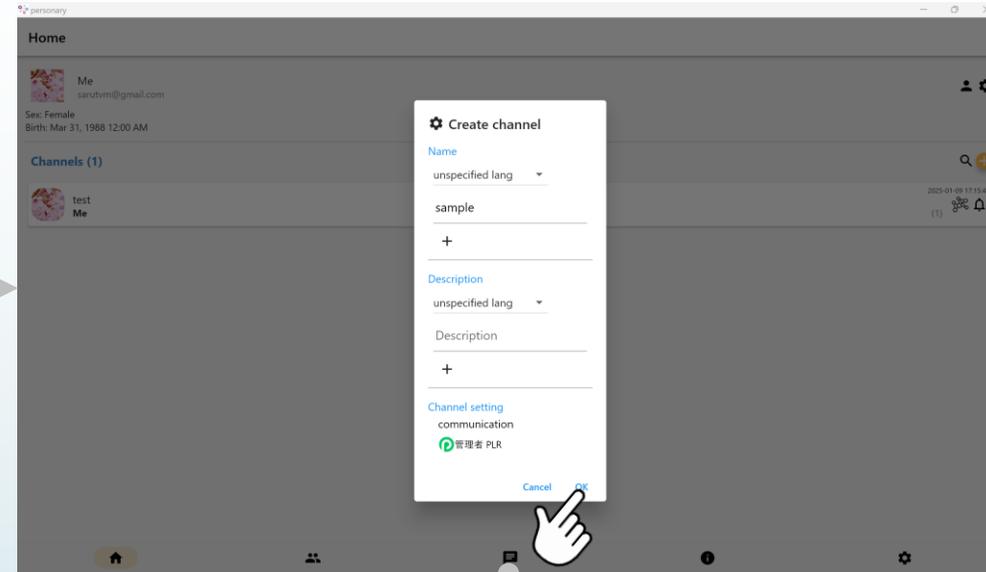


A screenshot of the "Channels" page, which is currently empty and displays "No channels." The bottom navigation bar shows icons for Home, Friends, Channels (which is highlighted), Announcement, and Settings.

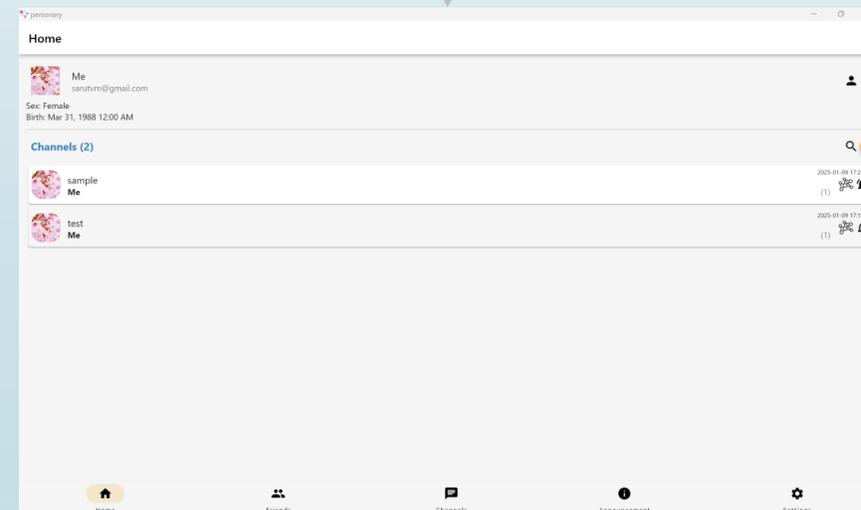
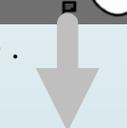
# Creating a Channel



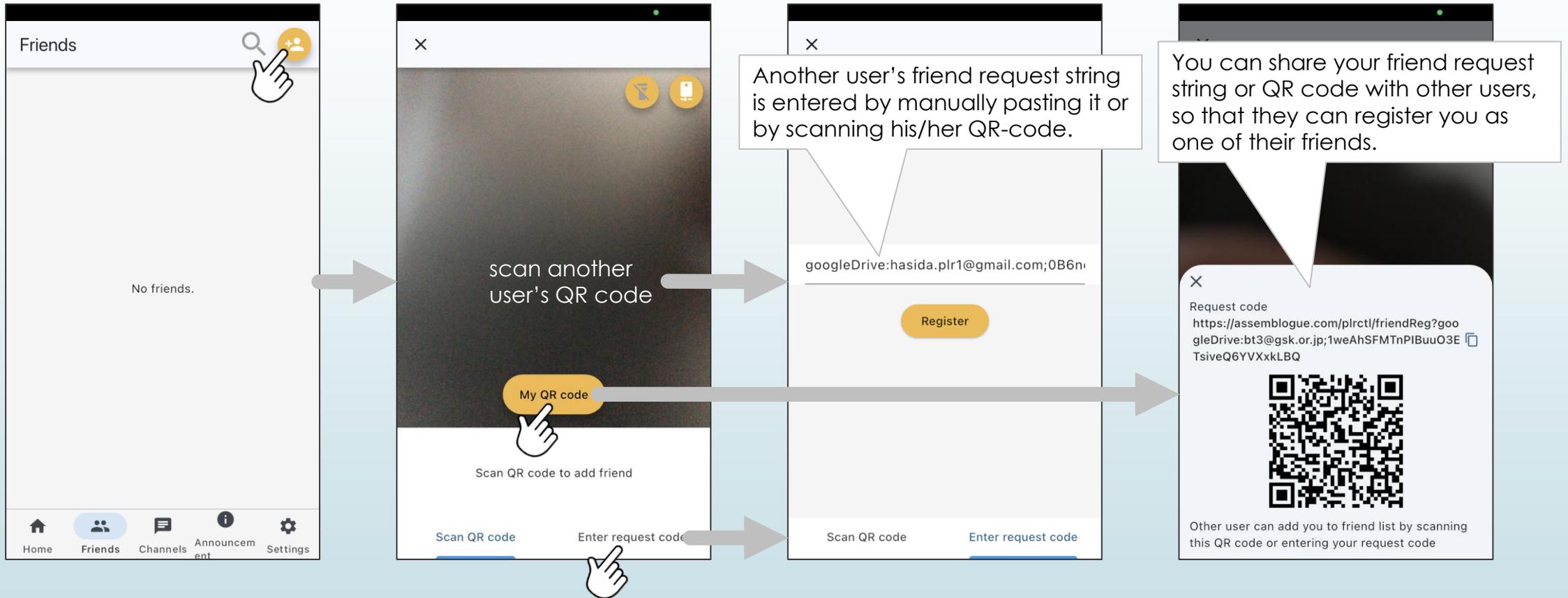
**Click/Tap the "+" Button:** This will open a dialog box to create a new channel



Specify the channel name .

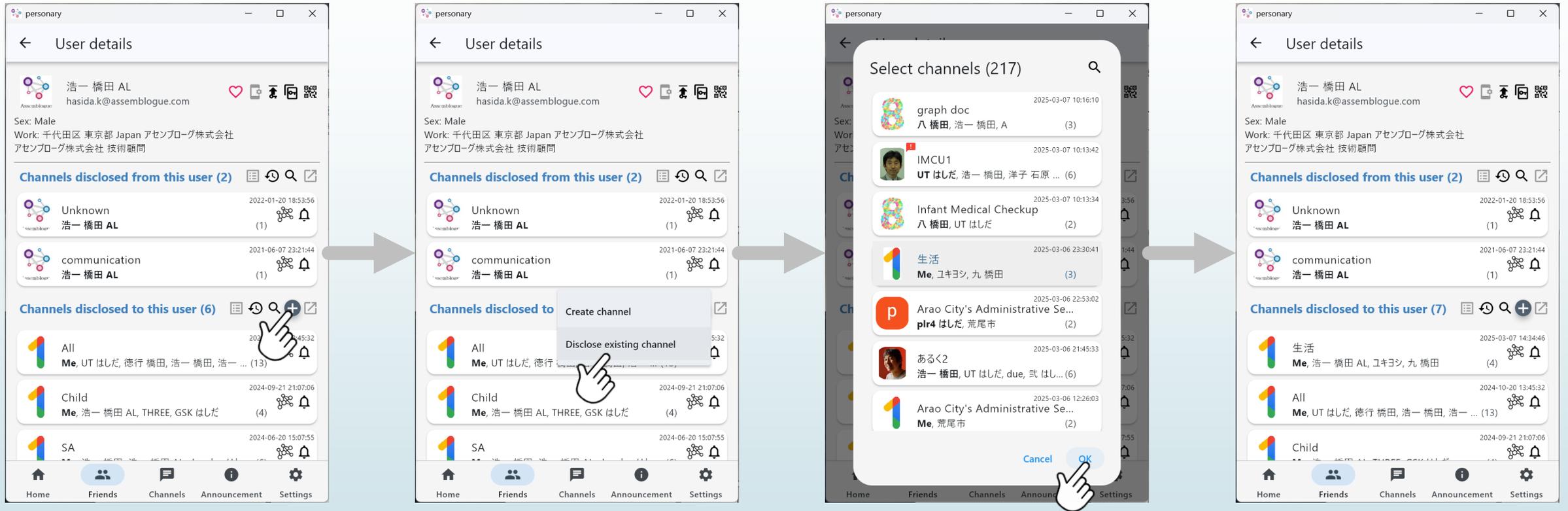


# Making Friends



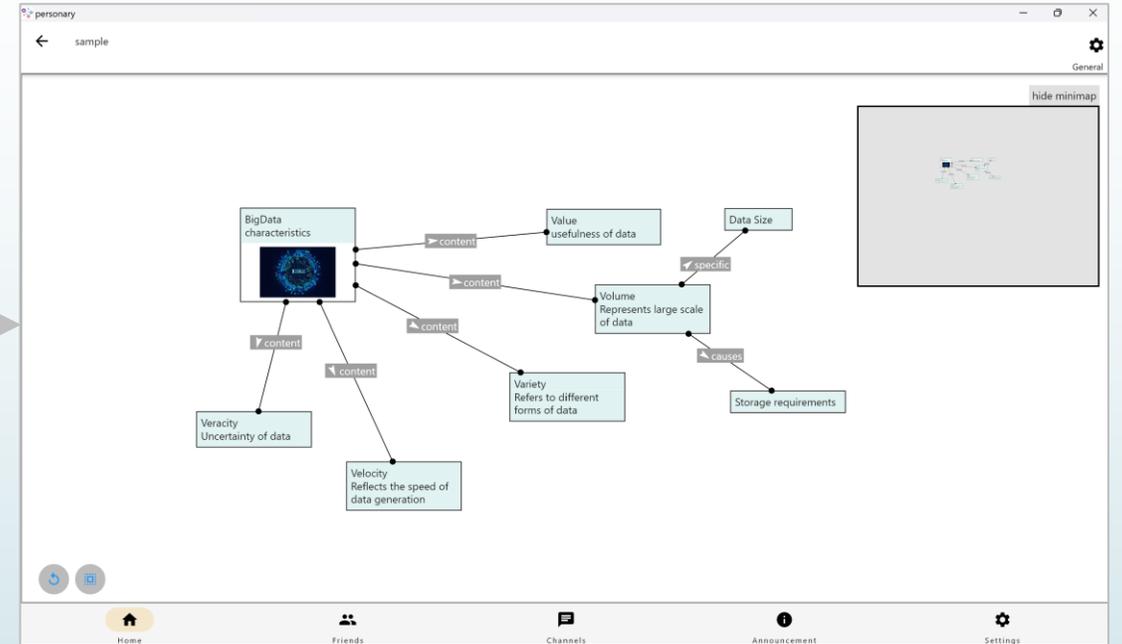
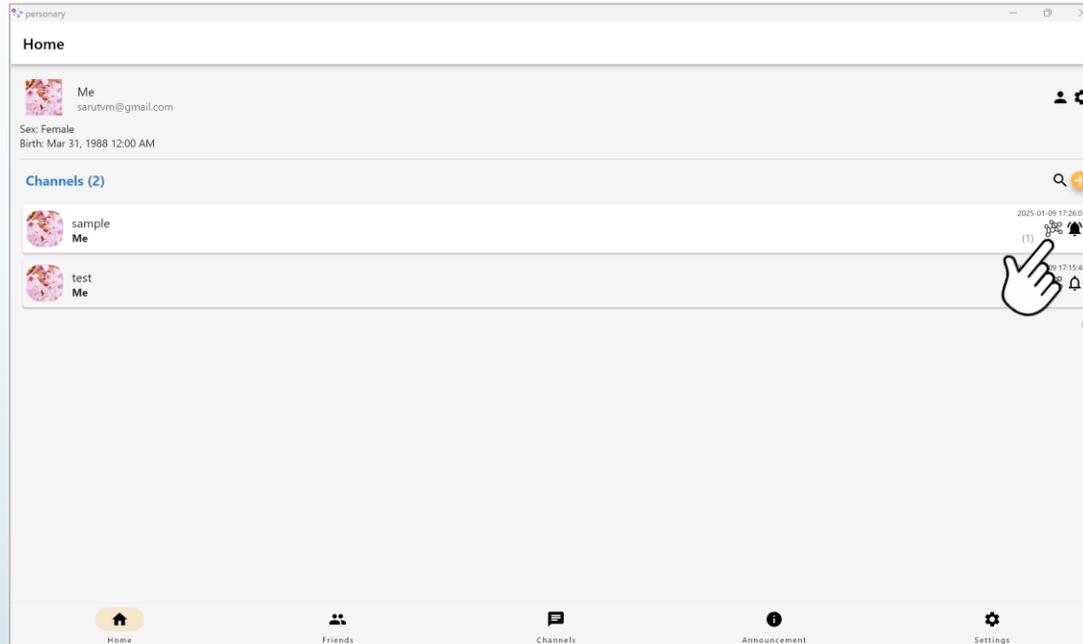
If user A registers user B as one of A's friends, then B automatically registers A as one of B's friends, so that a mutual friendship establishes.

# Sharing Channels



Click on a user from the **Friends** tab, then select the plus button for **Channels disclosed to this user** section to open the **Select channels** dialog, where you can choose which channels to share. The channel owner must consent to the sharing if you choose other users' channels.

# Displaying Graphs



Click/Tap on the **graph icon** in the right of each channel, and a graph window will open.

# Creating and Editing Nodes

< Type : ?

Creator : Me

[Date]

January 15, 2025

12:11

Title ?

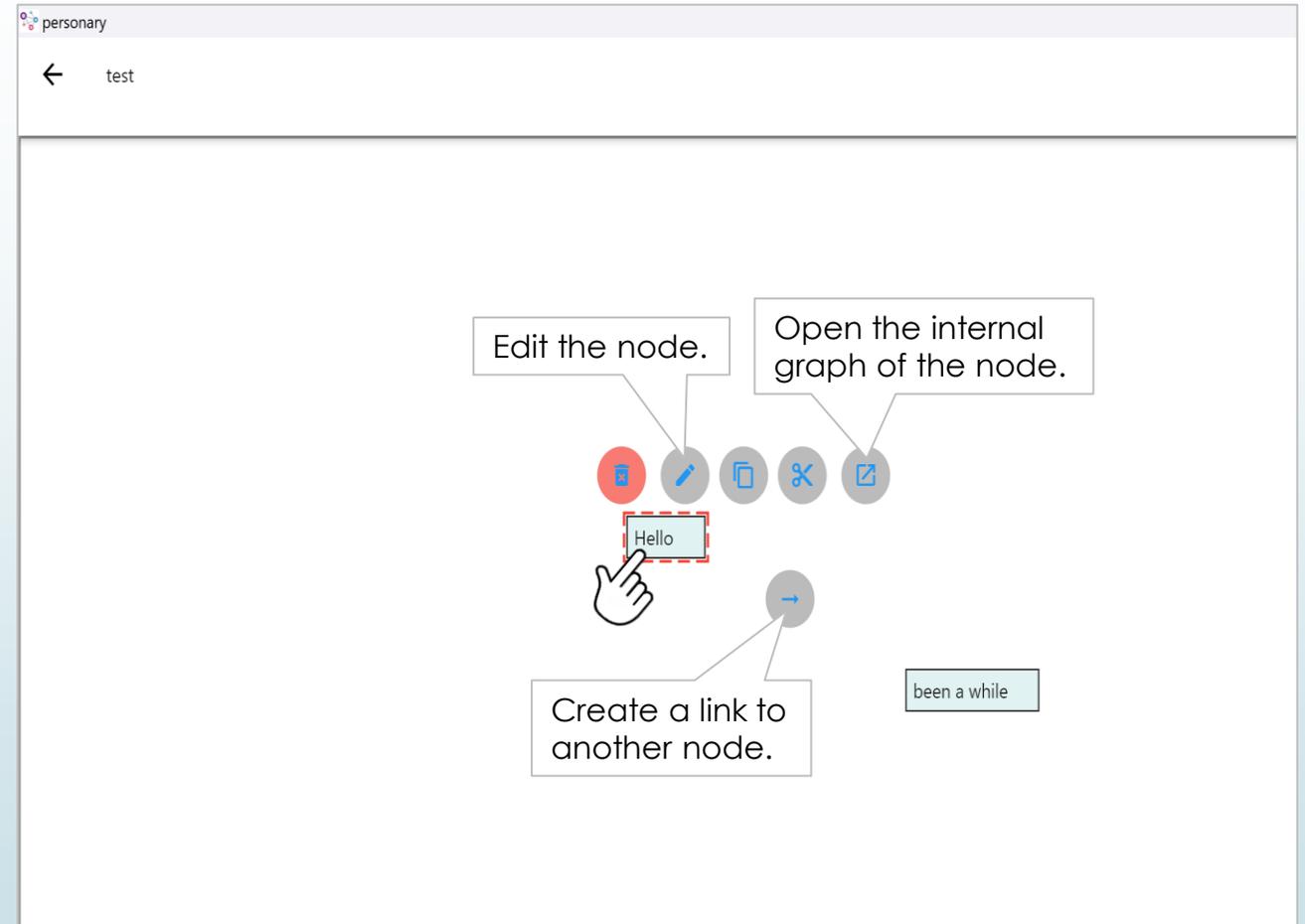
Comment ?

content

Cancel X OK ✓

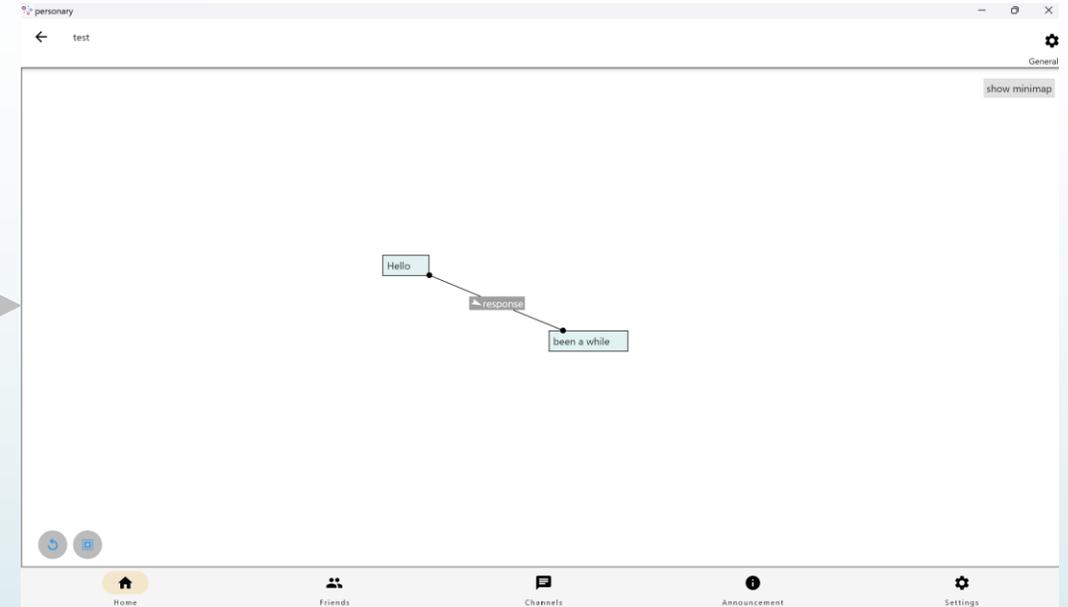
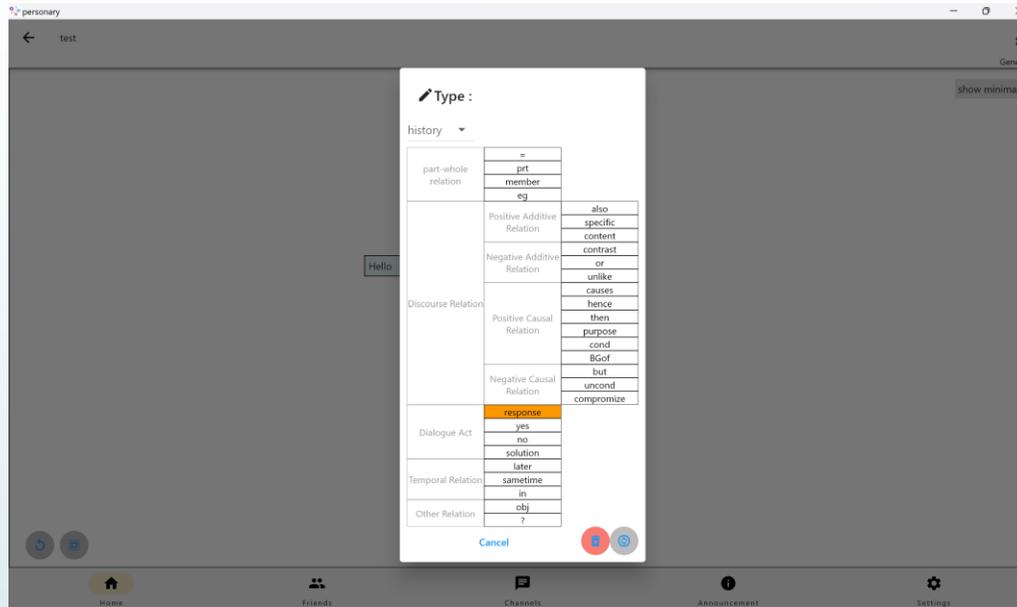
Pink fields are required.

A node dialog appears by a long press on the background. Type in the **Comment** field (pink area) or attach a file in the grey box. The **Title** field is optional.

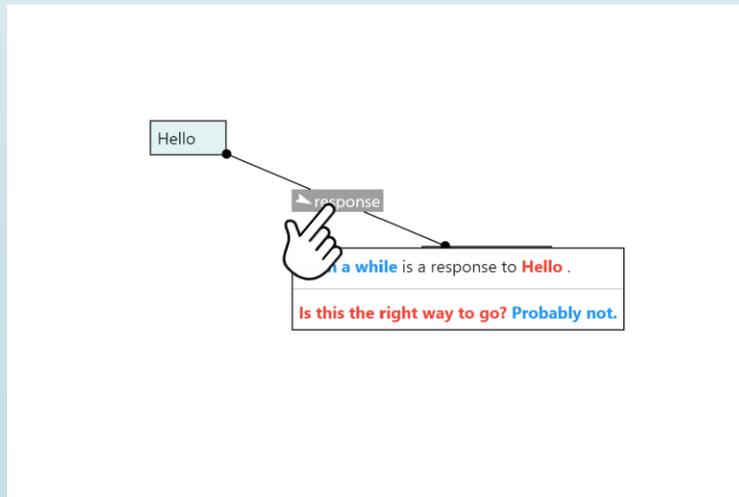


Select a node by tapping/clicking on it.

# Creating and Editing Links



Clicking/tapping on a link label will display the relation menu.



Long press on a label to display an explanation, examples, and buttons below. (On desktop, hover over the label to see the explanation and examples.)

# Types of Relations

Type :

history ▾

part-whole relation	=	
	prt	
	member	
	eg	
Discourse Relation	Positive Additive Relation	also specific content
	Negative Additive Relation	contrast or unlike
	Positive Causal Relation	causes
		hence
		then
		purpose
		cond
	Negative Causal Relation	BGof
		but
		uncond compromize
	Dialogue Act	response
		yes
no		
solution		
Temporal Relation	later	
	sametime	
Other Relation	in	
	obj ?	

Cancel

Type	Label	Meaning
Noun	Part, Element, Example, Specific Topic, Content, Purpose, Solution, Situation, Object	The label represents the endpoint from the perspective of the starting point.
Transitive Verb	Triggers, Provides Context	The starting point is the subject, and the endpoint is the object.
Intransitive Verb / Adjective	Equals, Contrast, Difference, Simultaneous	All endpoints are considered as subjects.
Conjunctions	Moreover, Or, Therefore, If so, However, Irrespective of...	The meaning is derived by reading the starting point, the label, and the endpoint sequentially.



Delete the link.

Reverse the link direction.

## Part-Whole Relation

**=:** sourceNode and targetNode are equal. Sometimes one is a summary or detail of the other.

**prt:** sourceNode is the whole, and targetNode is a part or component of it.

**member:** sourceNode is a set, and targetNode is an element of it.

**eg:** targetNode is an example of sourceNode.

## Positive Additive Relation

**specific:** targetNode is a concretization of sourceNode.

**content:** sourceNode is thinking, speaking, or believing, and targetNode is the content of that thought, speech, or belief.

## Negative Additive Relation

**contrast:** sourceNode and targetNode are in contrast but don't conflict.

**or:** Either sourceNode or targetNode exists, occurs, or is true.

**unlike:** sourceNode and targetNode are dissimilar.

## Positive Causal Relation

**causes:** sourceNode is a cause, and targetNode is a result of it.  
**purpose:** sourceNode is the means, and targetNode is its purpose.

## Negative Causal Relation

**uncondi** Regardless of sourceNode, targetNode is true.

**compromise:** Even if sourceNode, still targetNode.

## Dialogue Act

**response:** targetNode is a response to sourceNode.

**solution:** sourceNode is a problem, and targetNode is its proposed solution.

## Temporal Relation

**later** targetNode temporally follows sourceNode.

**sametime:** sourceNode and targetNode are true simultaneously.

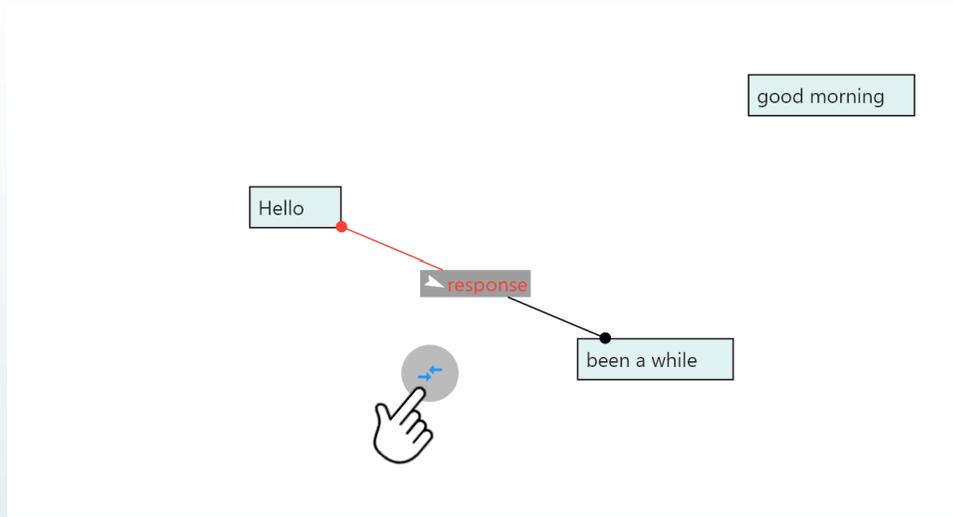
## Other Relation

**in:** targetNode is the time, place, or situation where sourceNode exists, occurs, or is true.

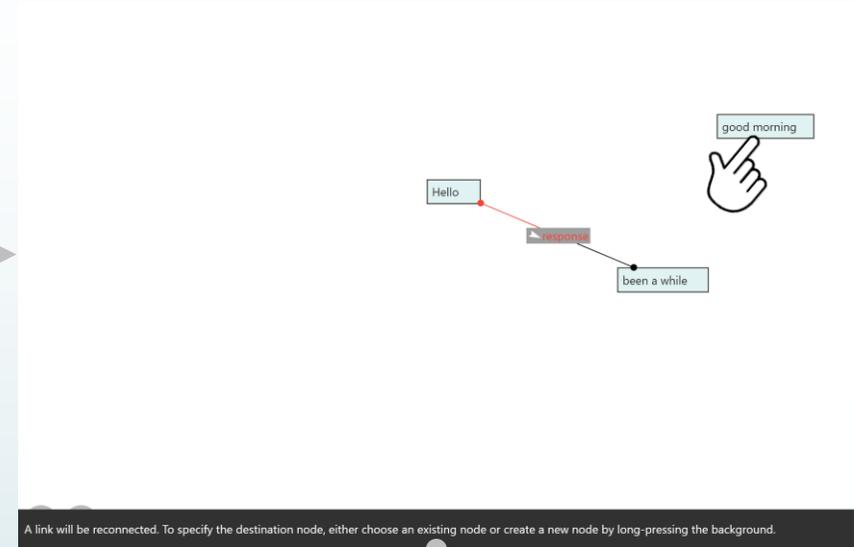
**obj** sourceNode is an action or predicate, and targetNode is its object.

**?:** The relationship between sourceNode and targetNode is unclear.

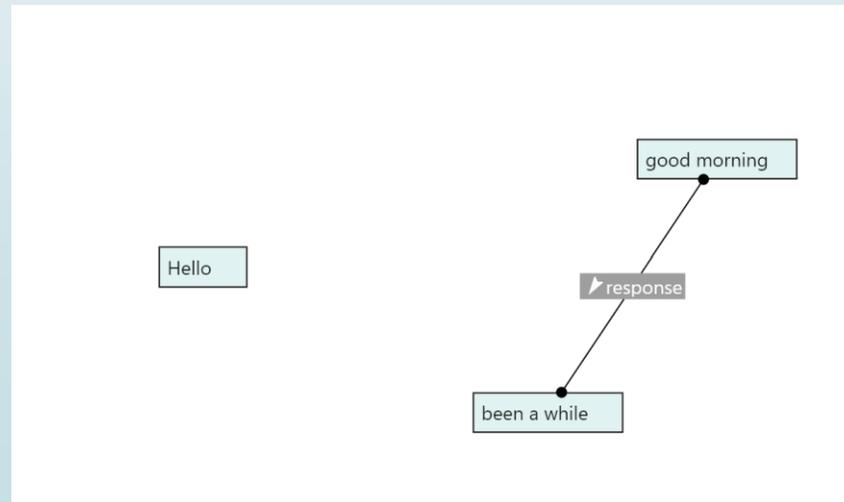
# Reassigning Link Endpoints



Press the line segment you want to relocate, and tap or click on .



Select the new endpoint.



Then the new connection is established.

# Selecting Endpoints of Multiple Links

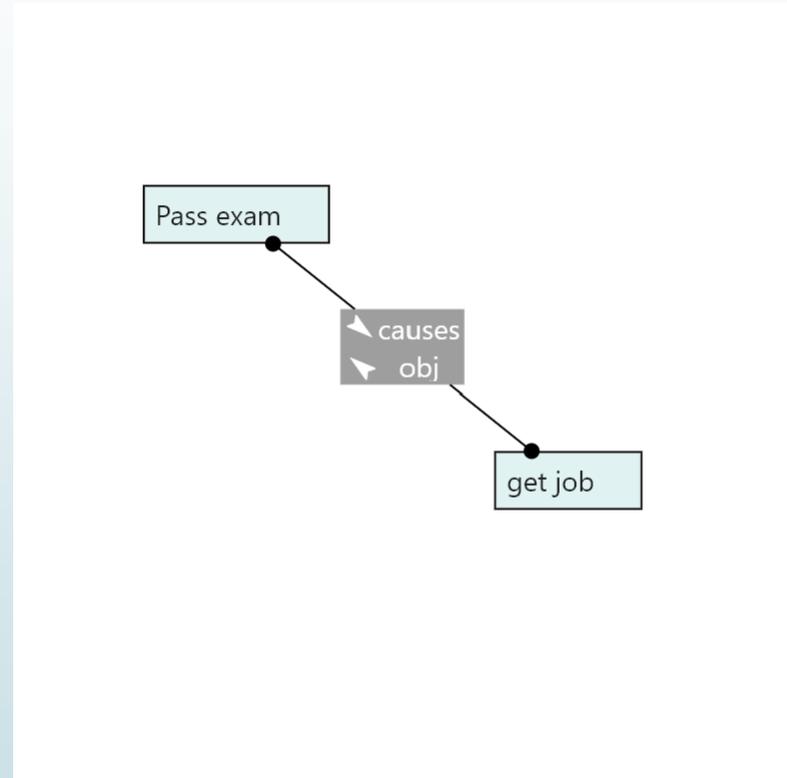
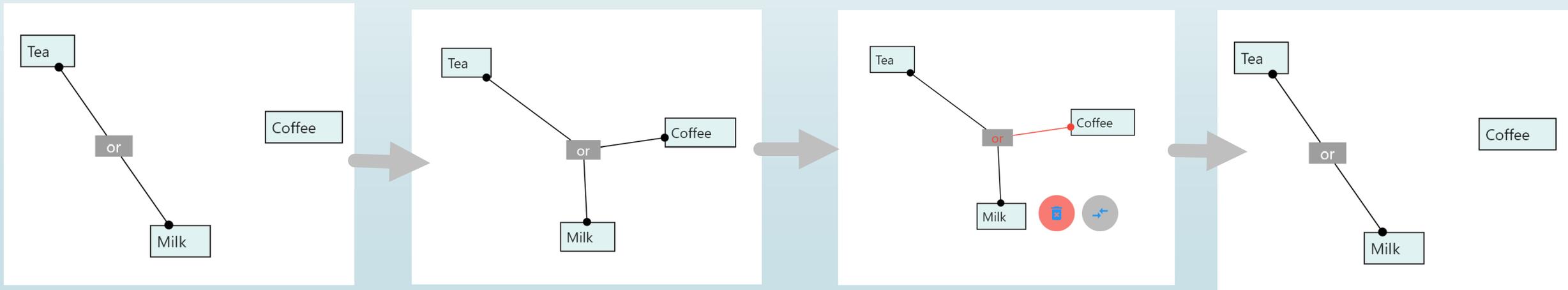


Image showing how to toggle between different link endpoints in a multi-link setup

# Symmetric Relations Can Have Three or More Endpoints

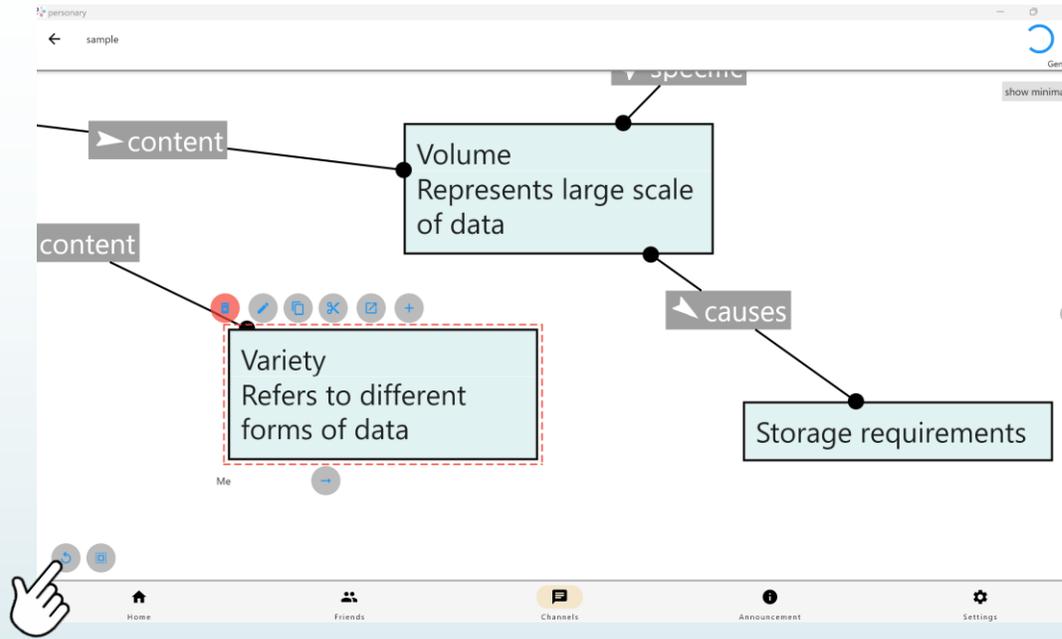
- Symmetrical relationship: If A is related to B, then B is also related to A in the same way.

Examples: =, contrast, or

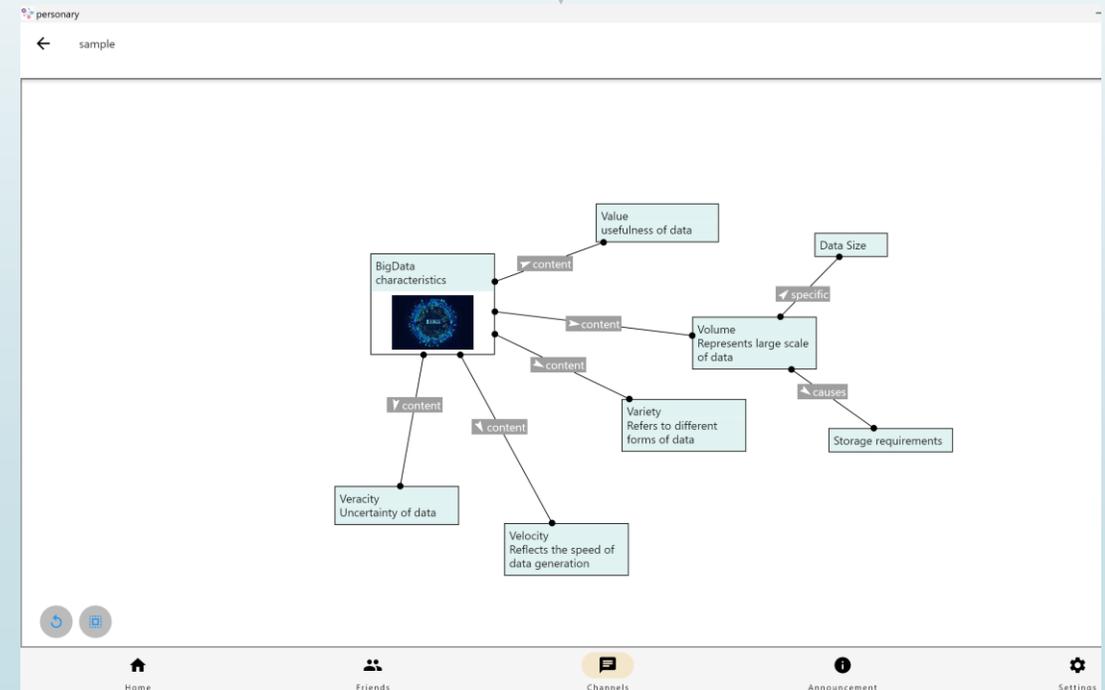


deleting symmetrical relationships

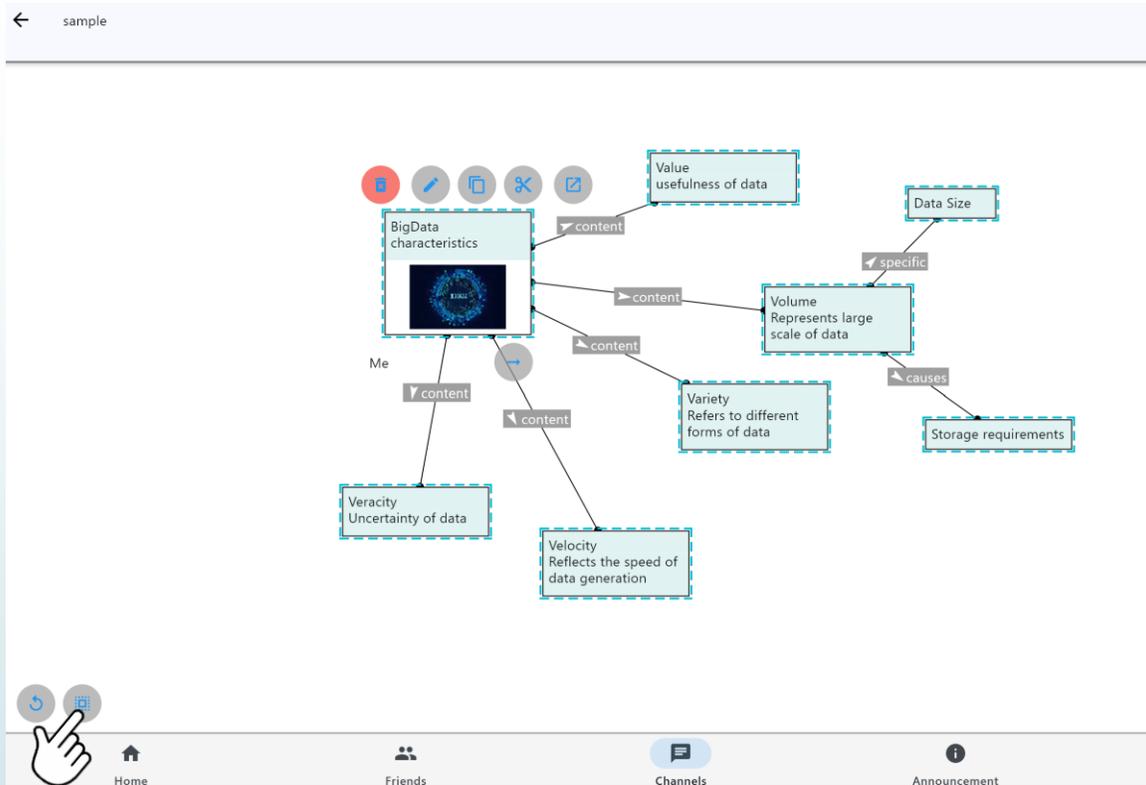
# Resetting Graph View



Press or tap this button to reset the view.

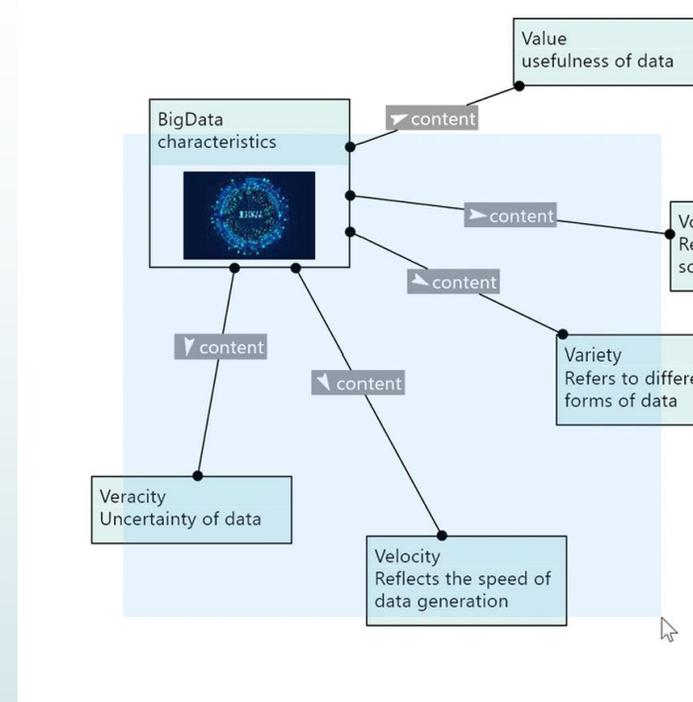


# Selecting Multiple Nodes



## select all nodes

All the nodes in the graph will be selected as indicated by the **blue highlights** around them.



Double-tap/click slowly (approximately 0.5 seconds apart) and drag from the second tap/click, to select the nodes in the rectangle.

- Pressing the background for **0.5 seconds** will **deselect all nodes** currently selected.
- Dragging a single selected node will move **all the selected parts of the graph** including links together.
- **Copying and cutting** will apply to **all the selected parts of the graph** including links.

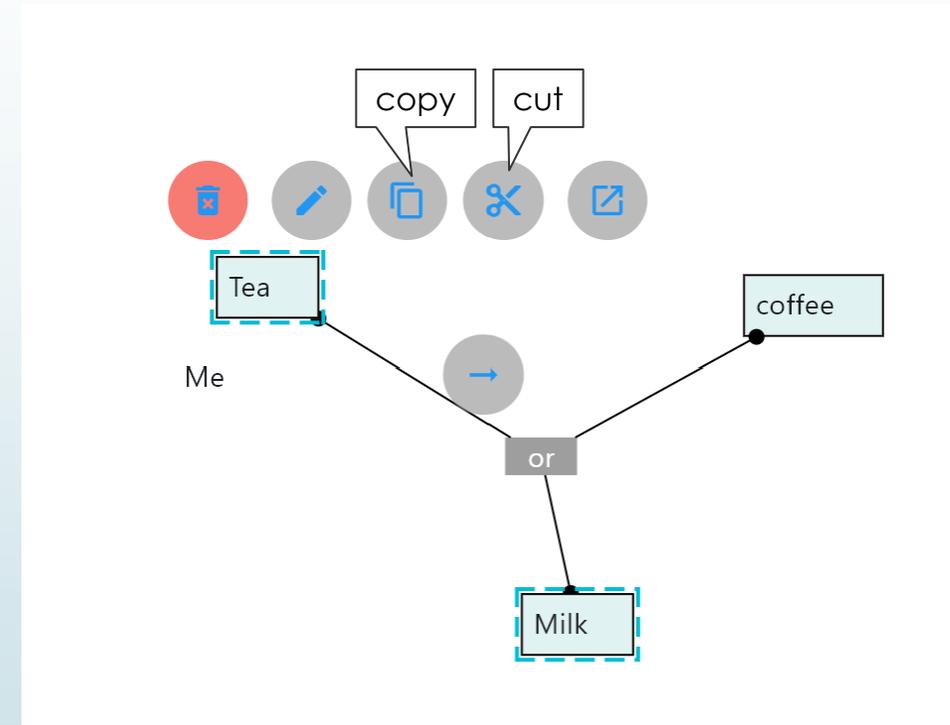
# Copying/Cutting Nodes

## Copying:

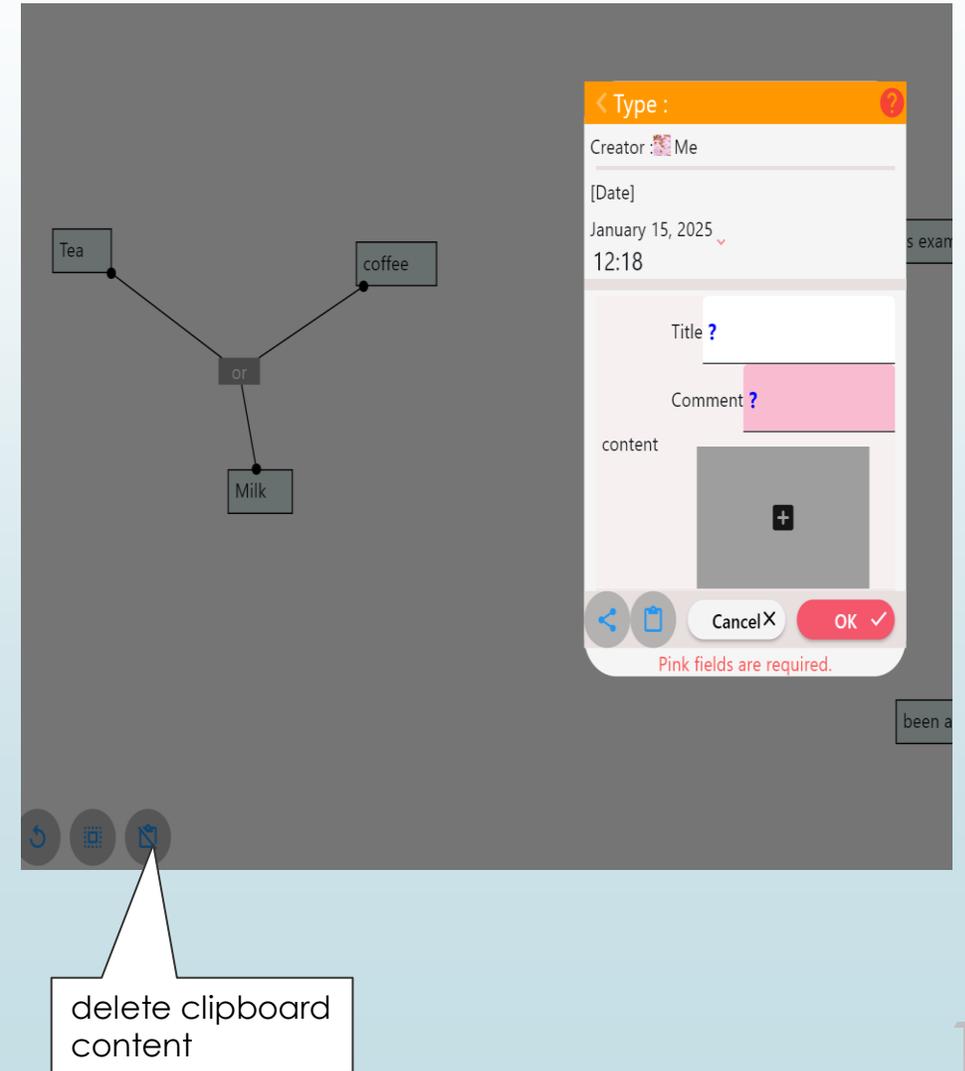
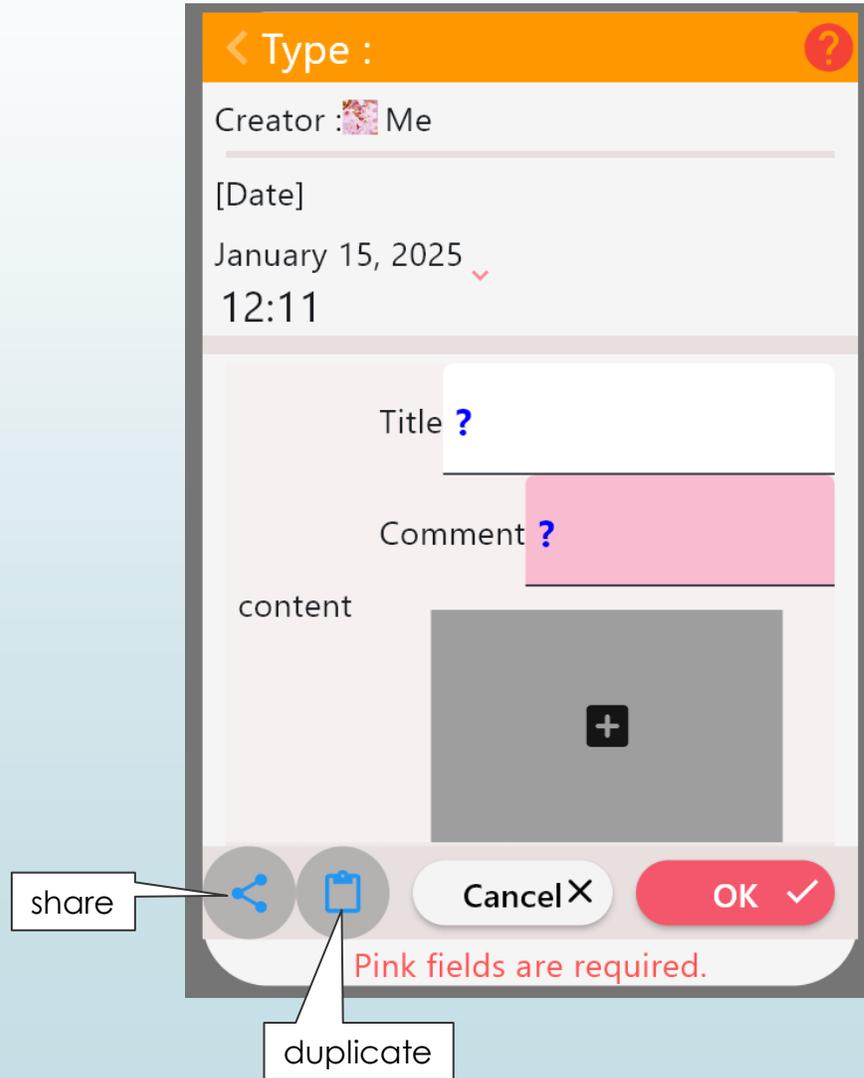
- Selected nodes can be copied into the clipboard.
- In addition to the nodes, links where both endpoints are selected will also be copied into the clipboard.

## Cutting:

- Selected nodes can also be cut and placed into the clipboard.
- Additionally, links where at least one endpoint is selected will be cut and added to the clipboard, along with the other endpoint of the link.



# Sharing/Duplicating Clipboard Content



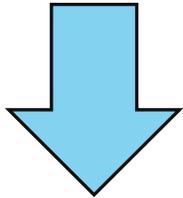
# Graph Formatting

can you make a graph inside a node?

yes

Yes possible

Reduce question and answer



You can create a graph inside a node

John lend money to mike

cond

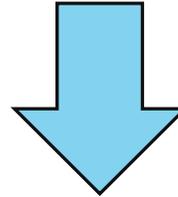
John becomes penniless

Mike has no money

cond

Mike receives money from John

Group synonymous nodes together



John becomes penniless

cond

Mike has no money

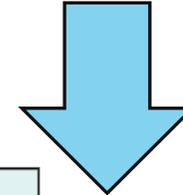
cond

Mike receives money from John

Mike had no money

John gave money to Mike . John became penniless

**“John became penniless” is not directly related with “Mike had no money.” So separate it from “Mike received the money from John” and link it with “Mike had no money.”**



Mike had no money

John became penniless

causes

causes

Mike received the money from John

# Graph Formatting (Continued)

- Arrange the graph to minimize intersecting links, making it easier to read.
- Create a tree-like structure for better understanding:
  - Place the main topic (e.g., “BigData characteristics”) at the top.
  - Position related nodes in descending order based on relevance, with indirectly related nodes below.

← sample

