Digital reading is gaining significance in the last couple of years as we encounter with large number of published sources in digital format. A very large number of books are now available in digital format making the users to rely them for accessing knowledge. Realizing this potential the authors have produced this compendium which has five chapters.

In the introductory chapter they have outlined the scope and level of the book wherein they specified the level that a basic understanding is required to read the content. Besides they have outlined the content of the book. IN the next chapter the authors have presented the history of reading and the evolution of reading. They have narrated how the reading passed the ages and how it revolutionizes the printing and reading world. In the last part of the book they have given the state of the art which explains the present status including a technical discussion on the book software used to generate the book content. In a same chapter they have given both the technical specifications of some features as well as some managerial aspects.

In the chapter 3, they have described the concepts, which is not just a terminology explanation or term definition. While explaining the key concepts they have supported the term explanation with the early literature and comprehension of the terms. The order and presentation of such terms is somewhat a puzzle!

The next chapter on Lightweight Interactions mainly describes the structure and content of the digital books. In this chapter they have given good amount of description about the ways of generating indexing. Index generation in digital books differ considerably from print book. The visual indexing in digital books provides different focus and features. They have reasonably explained tagging and adding of visual features while indexing the content. This part seems to be very significant in this book content.

The last part deals with Improving Digital Reading. Even this chapter is very brief they visualized the potential of digital reading for the future. They pinioned that good understanding of the features of digital reading has room for the future increased use of digital access. Finally they supported the book with good as well as comprehensive bibliography.

In summary the content is worth reading as they presented many aspects of digital reading including technical features. The content in the book could have been more logically arranged. This book is a useful addition to the stock of knowledge on digital resources.

Daisy Jacobs
University of Zululand

Book Review

Aaron Swartz's A Programmable Web: An Unfinished Work
Aaron Swartz

Based on the invitation from James Hendler, the editor of the series "*Synthesis Lectures on the Semantic Web: Theory and Technology*" Aaron Swartz prepared a draft on Programmable Web, but before its completion, he passed away.

It is true that we yet to arrive at a concrete understanding of semantic web. Aaron tried to define it by using efficient programming and rules. The eight chapters even brief enable the readers to gain understanding the complexities, particularly the programming aspect.

We spend considerable time to sit before the web world, travel, stay and do work. After the introductory chapter, he outlines the concept URL and described how they are built and how they are structured. Root concepts and designs are well illustrated with suitable examples. In the subsequent chapter he explained how the hybrid of web is adopted, which is termed as "*Representational State Transfer*" or REST. In the next chapter he details the intriguing part of the export and import function.

API is required for data-intensive website. API helps the exchanging basic pieces of data between software. Thus this chapter provides building of API with good amount of illustrations.

The official RDF query language is called SPARQL (SPARQL Protocol And RDF Query Language. QUERIES AND DUMPS play a central role in building a database as described in the chapter 7. Open data and open source are explained comprehensively in the next chapter. In the last chapter on Semantic Web, he focussed the angle of web programmes.

The work is even brief can serve as a good compendium in Web programming.

Ezendu Ariwa
Bedfordshire University
UK

Book Review

Jan Rauch
Observational Calculi and Association Rules
Studies in Computational Intelligence Series no. 469
Springer, Heidelberg, New York, Dordrecht, London
ISBN: 978-3-643-11736-7
16 Chapters. 296 pages

Association Rules perhaps have significant impact in data mining than any other technique. In the last couple of years we have been encountering with many newer specific mining techniques and methods. Besides, we have mining of atomic level concepts to gain understanding of the data we have.

Jan Rauch took the mathematical formulation, the Observational Calculi which was formulated by *Petr Hajek* and *Tomas Havranek* to understand how the association rules can able to support the scientific hypotheses verification. He developed a theory based on the statement, "if we accept theoretical assumptions and verify a particular statement about the observed data, we accept a conclusion-a theoretical statement". Statistical techniques are warranted to make the theoretical assumptions to reality. Based on this concept, he produced the documentation on calculi association rules.

This book has four parts with 16 chapters which spread into a very large number of sub-sections. The Part I discusses the logical calculi behind the association rules. A basic chapter on the Data Matrices forms a component in this section. The core of the association rules is the Boolean attributes which are derived from an analysis of data matrix. The data matrices are explained using good examples where transactions are presented. The interpretations of Boolean attributes are given in the subsequent chapter. The 4ft quantifiers are described with properties and lemmas. The theorems, implications and possible extensions are outlined with good amount of descriptions in the next couple of chapters which leads the young researchers to gain understanding of the quantifiers.

There is an exclusive chapter on deduction rules in the calculi of association rules in this book that discuss the properties with adequate number of theorems. The GUHA methods were introduced with the intention of framing formulas for observational calculi. The GUHA methods are elaborately discussed with the SD4ft-Miner and Ac4ft miner for mine which enable to form strong measures for association rules in an exclusive chapter.

The book is supplemented with an extensive bibliography, references used and glossary. The author could have given possible applications for different domains which is required.

I found this book as the useful addition to the stock of knowledge on data mining. The author has made it clear that the present research community needs to look at not only journal literature but new books on specific themes for generating valuable research. This is a compendium to the data mining researchers on newer tasks.

Daisy Jacobs
University of Zululand
Natal, South Africa