

VOM SEHEN UND LERNEN

\\$\{\{[a-zA-Z]+\}\} Literacy im Kontext von Artikulation, Algorithmen und Dateninfrastrukturen

ALGORITHMISCHE ARTIKULATION

„Wer sich artikuliert, deutet
seine qualitative Erfahrung,
indem er sie [...] zur Sprache,
zum Bild, zur Musik oder wozu
auch immer bringt.“

– Jung 2005, 126



twitter.com/doganuraldesign/status/1760361790691844532

Which is more important for Twitter's recommendation algorithm: the social graph of the user who retweets a post, or the number of retweets itself?

Question by: @VeritasArdentur

According to the information in the repository, both the social graph of the user who retweets a post and the number of retweets itself are important factors for Twitter's recommendation algorithm.

- **Social Graph:** The algorithm considers the **influence and relevance** of the user who retweets. A retweet from a highly influential or topically relevant user carries more weight than a retweet from a less influential or unrelated user. This is reflected in components like Tweepcred and the RealGraph dataset, which track user reputation and relationships.
- **Number of Retweets:** The **absolute number of retweets** also plays a role. A tweet with a high number of retweets is generally seen as more interesting and engaging, increasing its likelihood of being recommended to others.

The algorithm likely uses a **combination of these factors** to determine the overall importance of a retweet. A retweet from a highly influential user can significantly boost a tweet's visibility, even if the total number of retweets is relatively low. Conversely, a tweet with a large number of retweets from less influential users can still gain traction and be recommended to a wider audience.

In conclusion, both the social graph of the retweeting user and the number of retweets contribute to the algorithm's assessment of a tweet's relevance and engagement, ultimately influencing its reach and visibility.

Dynamisierung, Performativität
und **Intransparenz** vor dem
Hintergrund von Large Language
Models und Plattformen.



Dynamisierung, Performativität und Intransparenz am Beispiel von Klassifikationen, Visualität und Big Data.

IMAGENET


```
Program hello
  Print *, 'Hello world!'
End program hello
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
PROGRAM-ID. HELLO.
PROCEDURE DIVISION.
  DISPLAY "Hello world!"
```

CODING LITERACY

How Computer Programming Is Changing Writing

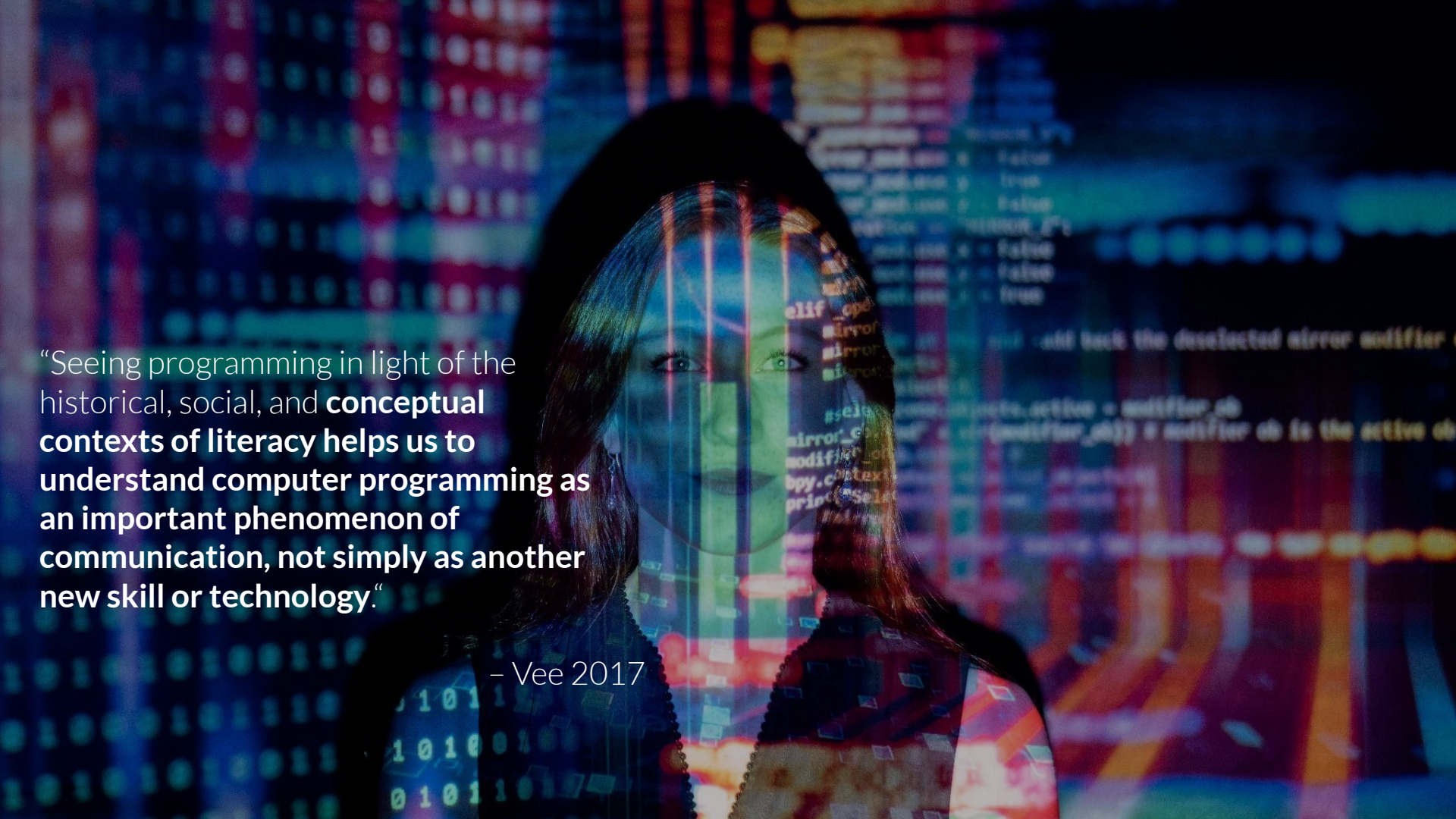
ANNETTE VEE

```
TO PRINT "Hello world!"
072 101 108 108 111 032 119 111 114 108 100 033
print ["Hello World!"]
Transcript show: 'HELLO WORLD!'; cr.
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  printf("\nHELLO WORLD!");
  return 0;
}
(format t "Hello world!~%")
<html>
  <body>
    <p>Hello world!</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

(قول "مرحبا يا عالم!")

“We need to understand how programming shapes our composition and communication environments.

This does not mean that we need to acquire the source code for every program we use as well as an ability to read it or write it, but we do need to learn how the procedures implemented in code shape and constrain the ways that we compose and communicate: What assumptions about information, texts, and people are embedded in the software programs in which we compose?”

A woman's face is the central focus, overlaid with various digital elements. On the left, there are vertical columns of binary code (0s and 1s) in green and blue. On the right, there are snippets of programming code in yellow and white, including keywords like 'elif', 'mirror', and 'modifier'. The background is a dark, colorful grid of light patterns, suggesting a digital or networked environment.

“Seeing programming in light of the historical, social, and **conceptual contexts of literacy helps us to understand computer programming as an important phenomenon of communication, not simply as another new skill or technology.**”

– Vee 2017



“Seeing comes before words. The child looks and recognises before it can speak.”

– Berger 1972



“靈” by Zaron Chen <http://openprocessing.org/sketch/2160959>
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<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0>

A person's silhouette is shown from the chest up, facing forward. The head area is filled with a dense, colorful cloud of small particles in shades of blue, green, and purple, suggesting a digital or data-based identity. The background is dark with a grid of glowing binary code (0s and 1s) in various colors (red, green, blue, yellow) and some faint, illegible text, creating a digital or data-themed atmosphere.

“Literacy is a widely held, socially useful and valued set of practices with infrastructural communication technologies.”

– Vee 2017



Let's Discuss!

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