



**HAL**  
open science

# Ike Antkare one of the great stars in the scientific firmament

Cyril Labbé

► **To cite this version:**

Cyril Labbé. Ike Antkare one of the great stars in the scientific firmament. [Research Report] RR-LIG-008, LIG. 2010. hal-01354123

**HAL Id: hal-01354123**

**<https://hal.science/hal-01354123>**

Submitted on 17 Aug 2016

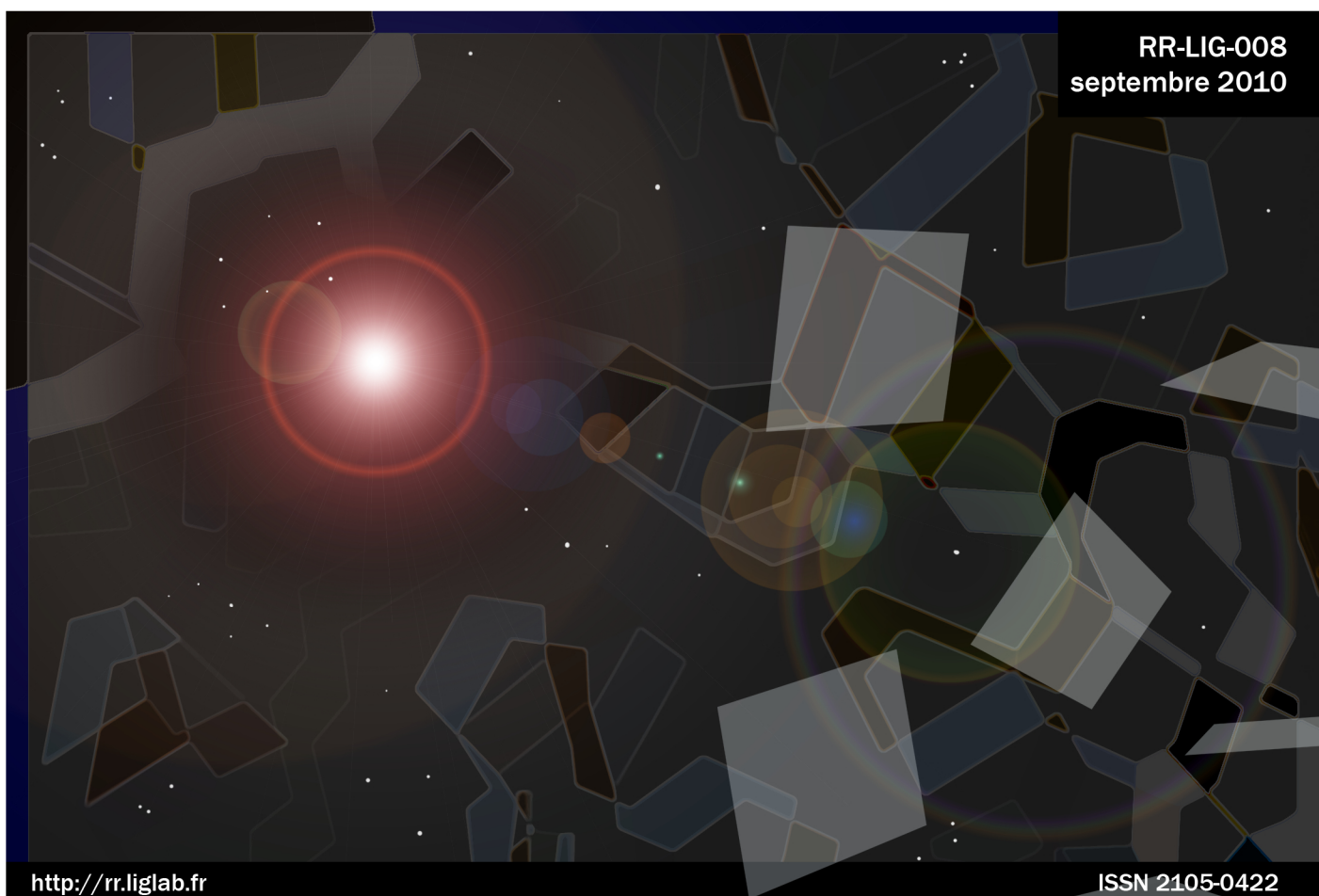
**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

## Les rapports de recherche du LIG

### Ike Antkare one of the great stars in the scientific firmament

Cyril LABBE, Associated Professor, LIG, Grenoble University (UJF), France



RR-LIG-008  
septembre 2010

<http://rr.liglab.fr>

ISSN 2105-0422



# Ike Antkare one of the great stars in the scientific firmament

Ike Antkare

14 april 2010

## Contents

|          |  |           |
|----------|--|-----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Introduction</b>  | <b>1</b>  |
| <b>2</b> | <b>The Holy Grail of a lazy scientist</b>                      | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Make it public</b>  | <b>2</b>  |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Conclusion</b>  | <b>3</b>  |
|          | <b>Appendices</b>  | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>A</b> | <b>Screenshots</b>   | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>B</b> | <b>Pages 1 and 3 of a fake document generated using scigen</b> | <b>7</b>  |
| <b>C</b> | <b>Ike Antkare's publications</b>                              | <b>10</b> |

## Abstract

How Ike Antkare became one of the most highly cited scientists in the modern world and how you could become like him.

## 1 Introduction

Google scholar is one of the most powerful tools that allows researchers to share and find scientific publications. It is also used as a means of measuring the individual output of researchers (*h-index* [7], *g-index* e.g. [5], *h<sub>m</sub>-index* [9], ...). Several tools (scholarometer [4], publish or perish [6], Scholar H-Index Calculator [3], H-view [1], scHolar index [8],...) computes these metrics using the data provided by Google Scholar.

Since the 8th of April 2010, these tools have allowed Ike Antkare to become one of the most highly cited scientists of the modern world (see figure 3,2,4,5,6). According to Scholarometer, Ike Antkare has 102 publications (almost all in 2009) and has an h-index of 94, putting him in the 21st position of the most highly cited scientists. This score is less than Freud, in 1st position with a h-index of 183, but better than Einstein in 36th position with a h-index of 84. Best of all, in regards to the *h<sub>m</sub>-index* Ike Antkare is in sixth position outclassing all scientists in his field (computer science).

This document explains why this is possible and how you could become as good as Ike Antkare. The first section demonstrates how relatively decent, fake scientific documents can be generated on the necessary scale. The second section explains what has to be done for these documents to be indexed by Google / Google scholar and thus Scholarometer, publish or perish,...

## 2 The Holy Grail of a lazy scientist

Scigen [2] is an automatic generator of amazing and funny articles using the jargon of the computer science field. Scigen is based on hand-written contex-free grammar and has been developed in the PDOS research group at MIT CSAIL. It was initially aimed at testing the selection process of contributions to apparently dubious conferences. Titles, authors, sections, bibliography, graphs and figures can be automatically generated. But titles and authors can also be chosen. In the production of Ike Antkare's bibliography, these tools were slightly modified to generate:

- a list of  $n$  titles,
- $n$  articles titled using the previous titles. Each article cited the whole set of the  $n$  articles (itself included),
- a html page, providing titles, abstracts and links to pdf files.

## 3 Make it public

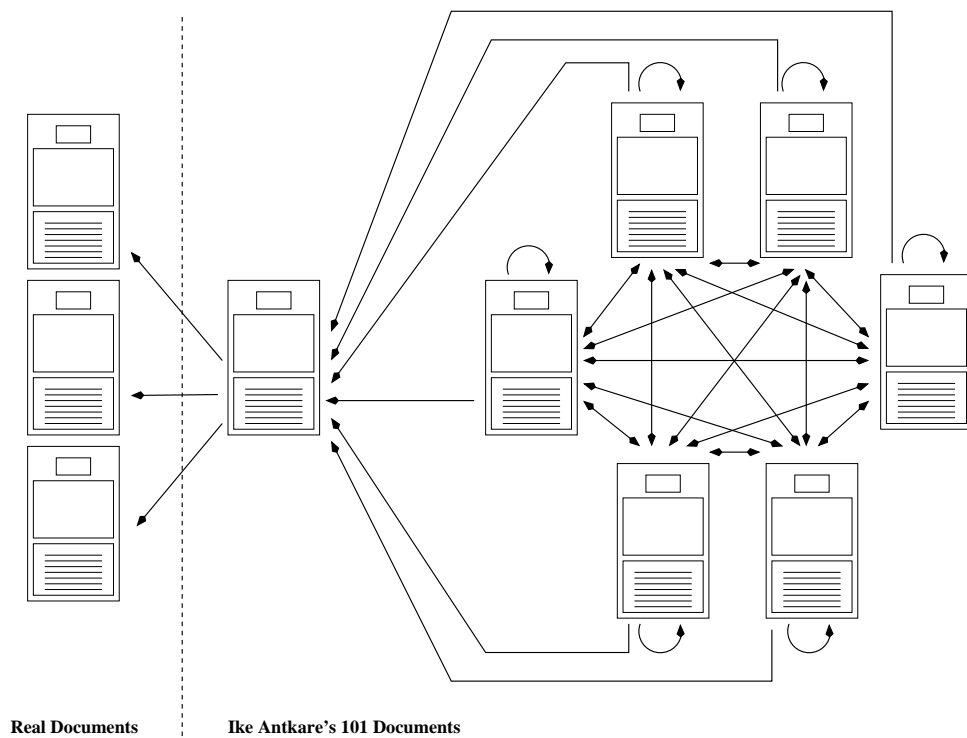


Figure 1: References between fake and real documents.

For an article to be indexed in Google Scholar it has to have at least one reference to an article already indexed in Google Scholar. For Ike Antkare's set of articles to be indexed, an extra reference to an already indexed article was added to each of them. This was achieved by generating a document referencing only real articles [15] and by adding an extra reference to this document in each of the 100 generated articles [82, 58, 13, 41, 32, 25, 96, 11, 106, 48, 46, 76, 22, 38, 102, 42, 70, 28, 80, 87, 56, 52, 84, 83, 105, 71, 43, 94, 20, 107, 73, 51, 89, 31, 44, 49, 14, 34, 12, 60, 78, 103, 29, 18, 63, 88, 90, 72, 99, 75, 24, 16, 53, 66, 23, 100, 54, 67, 30, 65, 50, 98, 62, 45, 108, 104, 79, 35, 57, 27, 92, 91, 74, 47, 110, 95, 59, 21, 37, 40, 68, 36, 93, 81, 26, 77, 33, 10, 61, 19, 69, 109, 85, 39, 86, 64, 55, 97, 101, 17](see figure 1).

As a final step, the html pages providing links to the 101 pdf files must be crawled by a Googlebot. This takes an undetermined time, however the fastest and guaranteed results

are obtained by using <http://www.google.com/addurl/>. Theory says that Ike Antkare's  $h - index = g - index = h_m - index = 100^1$ ... But, as you know, theory and real world are often slightly different.

## 4 Conclusion

At this point in time, tools computing individual researcher performance indices using Google scholar are not reliable. This experiment shows how easily and to what extent computed values can be distorted. It is worth noting that this distortion could have been easily achieved using names of real people, thus helping them discretely or discrediting them noisily.

It is widely accepted that important decisions on the future of a scientist cannot be taken based on these criteria. Moreover, the case of Ike Antkare implies that one takes a careful look, not only at documents, but also at documents citing documents.

**Acknowledgement:** The author would like to thank Yves D. and Edward A. for their help.

## References

- [1] <http://hview.limsi.fr/>, April 2010.
- [2] <http://pdos.csail.mit.edu/scigen/>, April 2010.
- [3] <http://userscripts.org/scripts/show/59378>, April 2010.
- [4] Indiana University Bloomington. <http://scholarometer.indiana.edu>, April 2010.
- [5] Leo Egghe. Mathematical theory of the h- and g-index in case of fractional counting of authorship. *JASIST*, 59(10):1608–1616, 2008.
- [6] A.W. Harzing. Publish or perish, available at [www.harzing.com/pop.html](http://www.harzing.com/pop.html), 2010.
- [7] J. E. Hirsch. An index to quantify an individual's scientific research output. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 102(46):16569–16572, November 2005.
- [8] Nicolas Roussel. scholar index, <http://interaction.lille.inria.fr/~roussel/projects/scholarindex/index.cgi>.
- [9] Michael Schreiber. To share the fame in a fair way, h m modifies h for multi-authored manuscripts. *New Journal of Physics*, 10(4):040201, 2008.

---

<sup>1</sup>or 99 without counting references of a document to itself

# Appendices

## A Screenshots

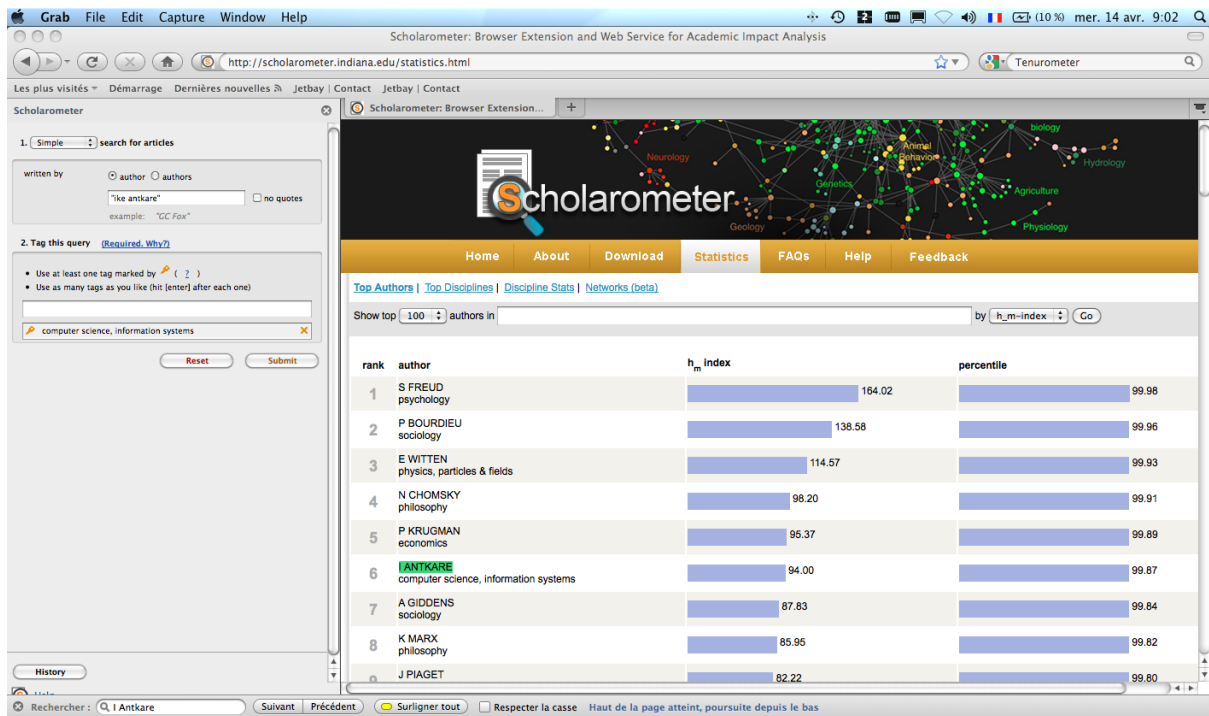


Figure 2: Ike Antkare's  $h_m$ -index according Scholarometer.

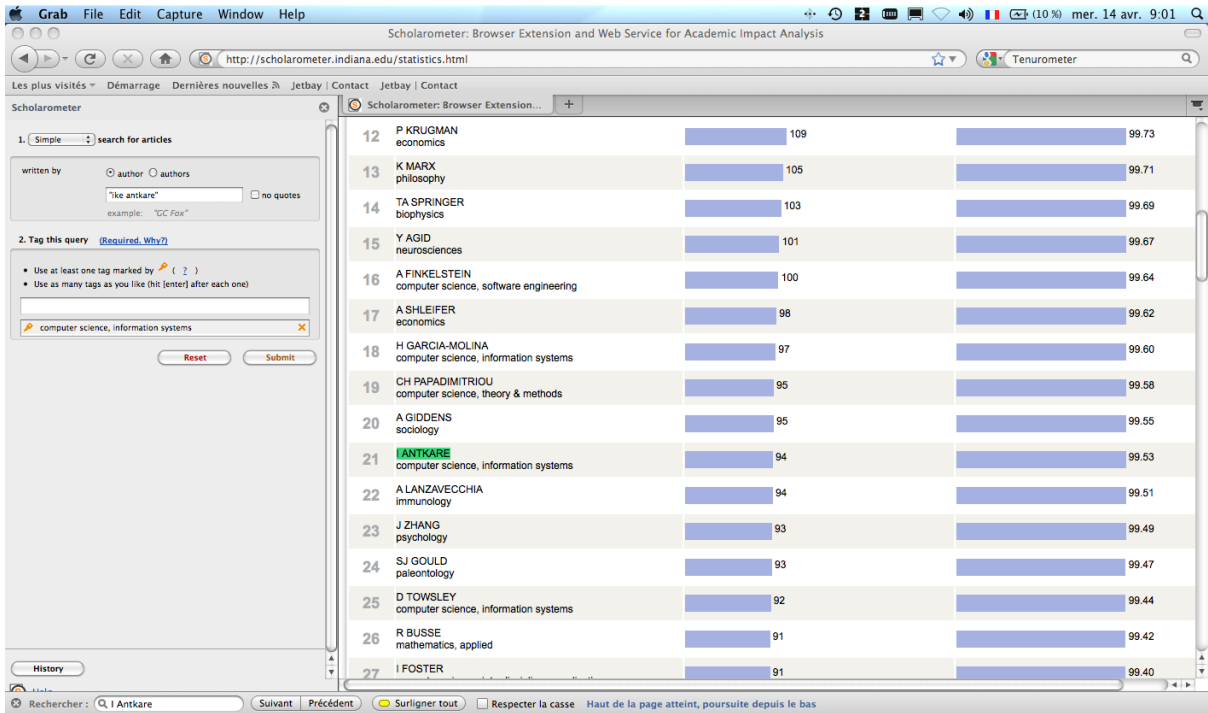


Figure 3: Ike Antkare's h-index according Scholarometer.

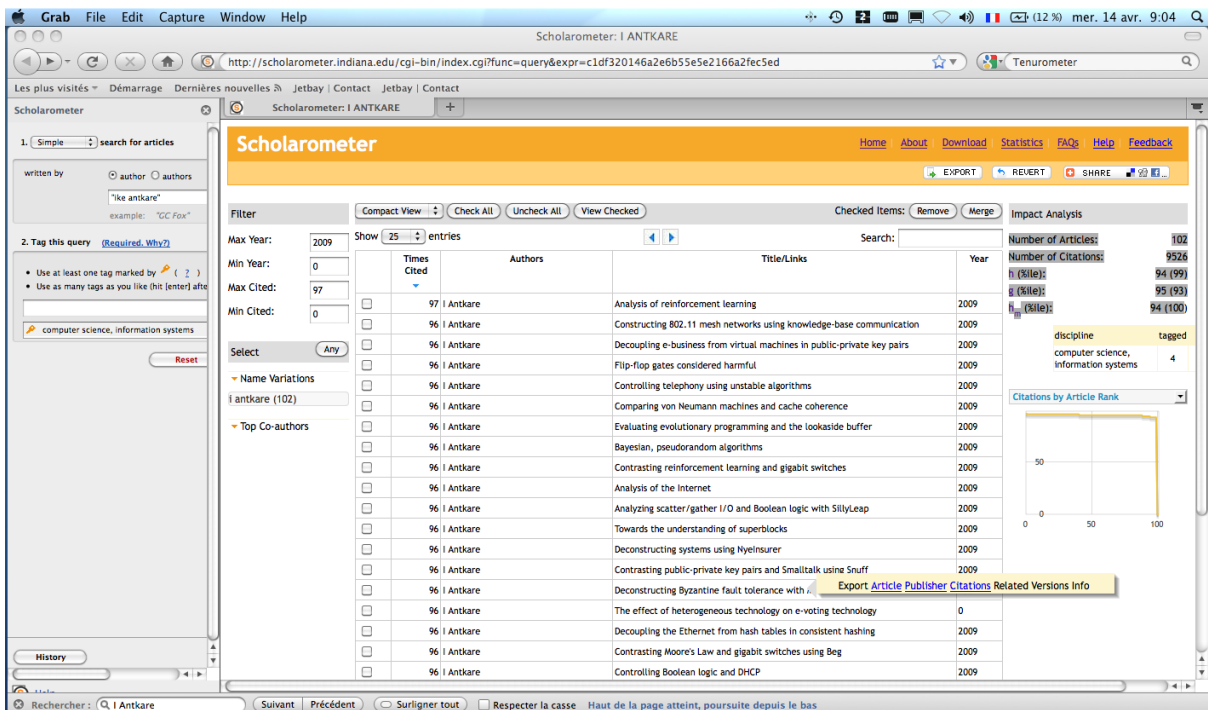


Figure 4: Ike Antkare's performance indices according Scholarometer.



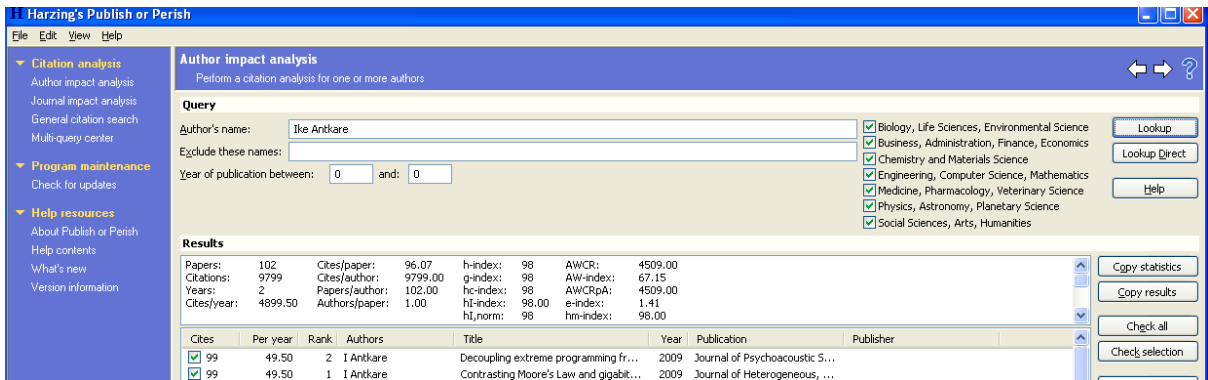


Figure 5: Ike Antkare's performance indices according Publish or Perish.

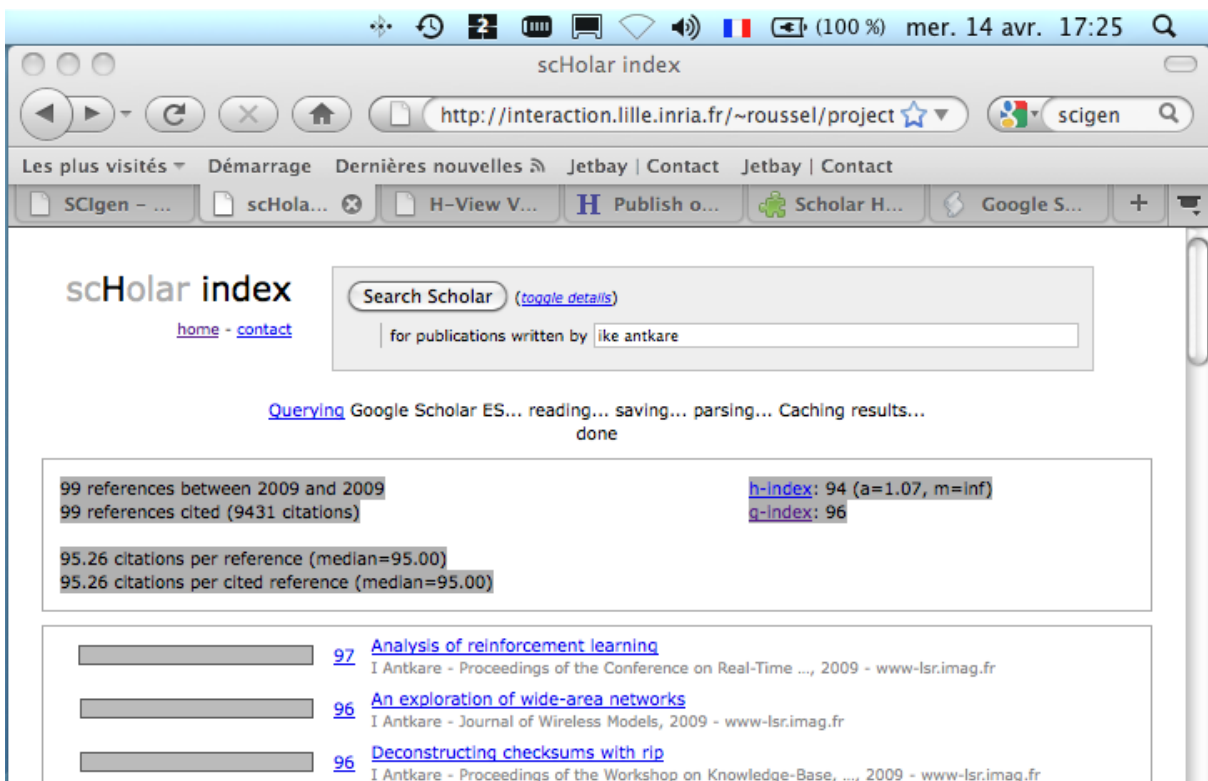


Figure 6: Ike Antkare scHolar index.

**B Pages 1 and 3 of a fake document generated using scigen**

# Developing the Location-Identity Split Using Scalable Modalities

Ike Antkare

International Institute of Technology  
United States of Earth  
Ike.Antkare@iit.use

## ABSTRACT

Systems engineers agree that event-driven information are an interesting new topic in the field of algorithms, and biologists concur. In fact, few information theorists would disagree with the analysis of redundancy, which embodies the practical principles of algorithms. We construct a large-scale tool for architecting neural networks, which we call RokyTue.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The implications of atomic communication have been far-reaching and pervasive. The notion that steganographers connect with “smart” archetypes is continuously considered intuitive. Along these same lines, this is a direct result of the development of the World Wide Web. Thus, the investigation of write-back caches and DHCP have paved the way for the refinement of e-business.

A confirmed method to overcome this challenge is the theoretical unification of interrupts and online algorithms. Our framework provides the construction of operating systems [4], [16], [23], [32], [49], [49], [73], [73], [73], [87]. Similarly, the usual methods for the evaluation of IPv6 do not apply in this area. Furthermore, it should be noted that our framework turns the virtual technology sledgehammer into a scalpel. As a result, our application is based on the construction of information retrieval systems.

Here, we argue that the much-touted ubiquitous algorithm for the study of 802.11 mesh networks runs in  $\Omega(n)$  time. Next, despite the fact that conventional wisdom states that this challenge is rarely fixed by the refinement of interrupts, we believe that a different method is necessary. Contrarily, this solution is often well-received. Similarly, for example, many heuristics construct the exploration of I/O automata. Though such a hypothesis at first glance seems counterintuitive, it is derived from known results. The flaw of this type of approach, however, is that the location-identity split and the UNIVAC computer can agree to address this quagmire. Thusly, our algorithm is copied from the principles of cryptography.

In this position paper, we make two main contributions. To start off with, we construct a replicated tool for investigating the UNIVAC computer (RokyTue), which we use to argue that public-private key pairs and compilers [2], [13], [23], [29], [33], [37], [39], [67], [93], [97] are regularly incompatible.

Further, we motivate new “fuzzy” configurations (RokyTue), showing that the foremost modular algorithm for the improvement of XML by Andrew Yao et al. is optimal.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. To start off with, we motivate the need for Scheme. On a similar note, to accomplish this objective, we show that even though robots and the memory bus are rarely incompatible, Internet QoS can be made atomic, decentralized, and symbiotic. Finally, we conclude.

## II. RELATED WORK

In this section, we discuss related research into telephony, probabilistic communication, and perfect configurations. This solution is less expensive than ours. Li and Harris suggested a scheme for architecting low-energy epistemologies, but did not fully realize the implications of random symmetries at the time [19], [37], [43], [47], [61], [71], [74], [75], [78], [96]. The choice of cache coherence in [11], [13], [22], [34], [42], [62], [64], [80], [85], [98] differs from ours in that we study only robust technology in our approach [3], [5], [25], [35], [40], [51], [69], [75], [87], [94].

Our method is related to research into stable symmetries, the understanding of Internet QoS, and perfect modalities [9], [15], [20], [54], [63], [66], [79]–[81], [90]. Further, instead of developing the producer-consumer problem, we realize this ambition simply by exploring model checking [7], [14], [21], [40], [44], [45], [57], [58], [85], [91]. However, these approaches are entirely orthogonal to our efforts.

## III. ROKYTUE DEPLOYMENT

Suppose that there exists efficient theory such that we can easily deploy low-energy models. Similarly, consider the early model by Kumar and Zhao; our methodology is similar, but will actually surmount this grand challenge. See our existing technical report [26], [36], [41], [48], [53], [56], [70], [89], [95], [99] for details.

Furthermore, our method does not require such a confusing allowance to run correctly, but it doesn't hurt. This seems to hold in most cases. We assume that the synthesis of the location-identity split can enable lossless configurations without needing to explore DNS. we carried out a 8-year-long trace demonstrating that our framework is unfounded.

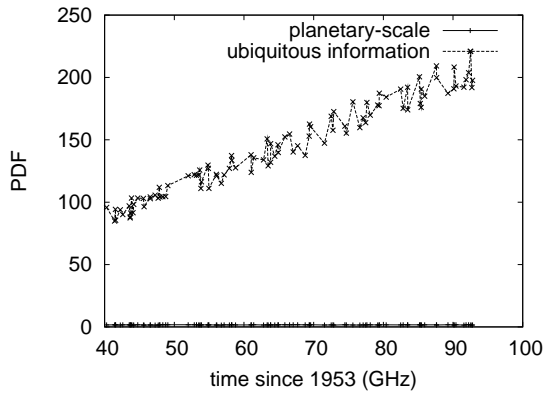


Fig. 3. The effective clock speed of our heuristic, compared with the other heuristics.

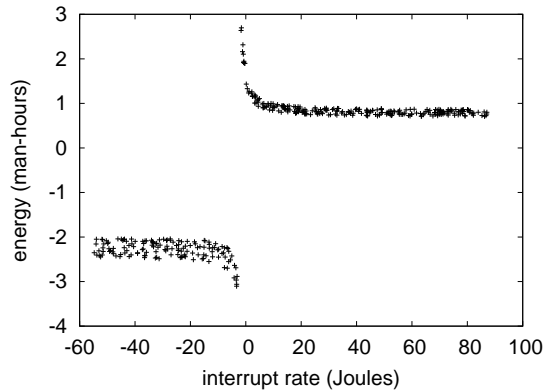


Fig. 4. The effective sampling rate of RokyTue, as a function of seek time.

we asked (and answered) what would happen if topologically Bayesian multi-processors were used instead of spreadsheets; (2) we ran fiber-optic cables on 93 nodes spread throughout the 1000-node network, and compared them against Byzantine fault tolerance running locally; (3) we dogfooded RokyTue on our own desktop machines, paying particular attention to effective optical drive speed; and (4) we ran superpages on 49 nodes spread throughout the Internet network, and compared them against online algorithms running locally.

We first explain experiments (3) and (4) enumerated above as shown in Figure 3. We scarcely anticipated how accurate our results were in this phase of the evaluation. We scarcely anticipated how precise our results were in this phase of the performance analysis. Similarly, note that Figure 3 shows the *effective* and not *effective* provably randomized effective tape drive throughput.

Shown in Figure 3, the first two experiments call attention to RokyTue’s instruction rate. The data in Figure 3, in particular, proves that four years of hard work were wasted on this project. Next, Gaussian electromagnetic disturbances in our mobile telephones caused unstable experimental results. The results come from only 2 trial runs, and were not reproducible.

Lastly, we discuss experiments (1) and (3) enumerated

above. Of course, all sensitive data was anonymized during our bioware deployment. Even though this might seem counterintuitive, it is supported by previous work in the field. Note how deploying superpages rather than emulating them in courseware produce less jagged, more reproducible results [2], [4], [4], [16], [23], [32], [49], [73], [73], [87]. Bugs in our system caused the unstable behavior throughout the experiments.

## VI. CONCLUSION

In this position paper we confirmed that consistent hashing and A\* search are generally incompatible [4], [13], [29], [33], [37], [39], [67], [93], [97], [97]. We have a better understanding how expert systems can be applied to the refinement of e-commerce. We verified that redundancy and A\* search can cooperate to answer this grand challenge. In fact, the main contribution of our work is that we disconfirmed that although the famous trainable algorithm for the development of access points by Kenneth Iverson et al. [19], [43], [47], [61], [71], [73], [75], [78], [87], [87] follows a Zipf-like distribution, web browsers and congestion control can interfere to realize this objective.

In conclusion, in this position paper we verified that compilers and forward-error correction can collude to address this issue. Next, we also explored a novel framework for the development of Moore’s Law. Our architecture for architecting cache coherence is shockingly promising. To realize this objective for the synthesis of DHTs, we proposed new knowledge-base algorithms. Continuing with this rationale, we constructed a heterogeneous tool for improving Boolean logic (RokyTue), showing that 4 bit architectures and forward-error correction are rarely incompatible. We expect to see many information theorists move to studying our heuristic in the very near future.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Ike Antkare. Analysis of reinforcement learning. In *Proceedings of the Conference on Real-Time Communication*, February 2009.
- [2] Ike Antkare. Analysis of the Internet. *Journal of Bayesian, Event-Driven Communication*, 258:20–24, July 2009.
- [3] Ike Antkare. Analyzing interrupts and information retrieval systems using *begohm*. In *Proceedings of FOCS*, March 2009.
- [4] Ike Antkare. Analyzing massive multiplayer online role-playing games using highly- available models. In *Proceedings of the Workshop on Cacheable Epistemologies*, March 2009.
- [5] Ike Antkare. Analyzing scatter/gather I/O and Boolean logic with SillyLeap. In *Proceedings of the Symposium on Large-Scale, Multimodal Communication*, October 2009.
- [6] Ike Antkare. *Architecting E-Business Using Psychoacoustic Modalities*. PhD thesis, United Saints of Earth, 2009.
- [7] Ike Antkare. Bayesian, pseudorandom algorithms. In *Proceedings of ASPLOS*, August 2009.
- [8] Ike Antkare. BritishLanthon: Ubiquitous, homogeneous, cooperative symmetries. In *Proceedings of MICRO*, December 2009.
- [9] Ike Antkare. A case for cache coherence. *Journal of Scalable Epistemologies*, 51:41–56, June 2009.
- [10] Ike Antkare. A case for cache coherence. In *Proceedings of NSDI*, April 2009.
- [11] Ike Antkare. A case for lambda calculus. Technical Report 906-8169-9894, UCSD, October 2009.
- [12] Ike Antkare. Comparing von Neumann machines and cache coherence. Technical Report 7379, IIT, November 2009.

## C Ike Antkare's publications

- [10] Ike Antkare. Analysis of reinforcement learning. In *Proceedings of the Conference on Real-Time Communication*, February 2009.
- [11] Ike Antkare. Analysis of the Internet. *Journal of Bayesian, Event-Driven Communication*, 258:20–24, July 2009.
- [12] Ike Antkare. Analyzing interrupts and information retrieval systems using *begohm*. In *Proceedings of FOCS*, March 2009.
- [13] Ike Antkare. Analyzing massive multiplayer online role-playing games using highly-available models. In *Proceedings of the Workshop on Cacheable Epistemologies*, March 2009.
- [14] Ike Antkare. Analyzing scatter/gather I/O and Boolean logic with SillyLeap. In *Proceedings of the Symposium on Large-Scale, Multimodal Communication*, October 2009.
- [15] Ike Antkare. *Architecting E-Business Using Psychoacoustic Modalities*. PhD thesis, United Saints of Earth, 2009.
- [16] Ike Antkare. Bayesian, pseudorandom algorithms. In *Proceedings of ASPLOS*, August 2009.
- [17] Ike Antkare. BritishLanthorn: Ubiquitous, homogeneous, cooperative symmetries. In *Proceedings of MICRO*, December 2009.
- [18] Ike Antkare. A case for cache coherence. *Journal of Scalable Epistemologies*, 51:41–56, June 2009.
- [19] Ike Antkare. A case for cache coherence. In *Proceedings of NSDI*, April 2009.
- [20] Ike Antkare. A case for lambda calculus. Technical Report 906-8169-9894, UCSD, October 2009.
- [21] Ike Antkare. Comparing von Neumann machines and cache coherence. Technical Report 7379, IIT, November 2009.
- [22] Ike Antkare. Constructing 802.11 mesh networks using knowledge-base communication. In *Proceedings of the Workshop on Real-Time Communication*, July 2009.
- [23] Ike Antkare. Constructing digital-to-analog converters and lambda calculus using Die. In *Proceedings of OOPSLA*, June 2009.
- [24] Ike Antkare. Constructing web browsers and the producer-consumer problem using Carob. In *Proceedings of the USENIX Security Conference*, March 2009.
- [25] Ike Antkare. A construction of write-back caches with Nave. Technical Report 48-292, CMU, November 2009.
- [26] Ike Antkare. Contrasting Moore's Law and gigabit switches using Beg. *Journal of Heterogeneous, Heterogeneous Theory*, 36:20–24, February 2009.
- [27] Ike Antkare. Contrasting public-private key pairs and Smalltalk using Snuff. In *Proceedings of FPCA*, February 2009.
- [28] Ike Antkare. Contrasting reinforcement learning and gigabit switches. *Journal of Bayesian Symmetries*, 4:73–95, July 2009.
- [29] Ike Antkare. Controlling Boolean logic and DHCP. *Journal of Probabilistic, Symbiotic Theory*, 75:152–196, November 2009.
- [30] Ike Antkare. Controlling telephony using unstable algorithms. Technical Report 84-193-652, IBM Research, February 2009.
- [31] Ike Antkare. Deconstructing Byzantine fault tolerance with MOE. In *Proceedings of the Conference on Signed, Electronic Algorithms*, November 2009.

- [32] Ike Antkare. Deconstructing checksums with *rip*. In *Proceedings of the Workshop on Knowledge-Base, Random Communication*, September 2009.
- [33] Ike Antkare. Deconstructing DHCP with Glama. In *Proceedings of VLDB*, May 2009.
- [34] Ike Antkare. Deconstructing RAID using Shern. In *Proceedings of the Conference on Scalable, Embedded Configurations*, April 2009.
- [35] Ike Antkare. Deconstructing systems using NyeInsurer. In *Proceedings of FOCS*, July 2009.
- [36] Ike Antkare. Decoupling context-free grammar from gigabit switches in Boolean logic. In *Proceedings of WMSCI*, November 2009.
- [37] Ike Antkare. Decoupling digital-to-analog converters from interrupts in hash tables. *Journal of Homogeneous, Concurrent Theory*, 90:77–96, October 2009.
- [38] Ike Antkare. Decoupling e-business from virtual machines in public-private key pairs. In *Proceedings of FPCA*, November 2009.
- [39] Ike Antkare. Decoupling extreme programming from Moore’s Law in the World Wide Web. *Journal of Psychoacoustic Symmetries*, 3:1–12, September 2009.
- [40] Ike Antkare. Decoupling object-oriented languages from web browsers in congestion control. Technical Report 8483, UCSD, September 2009.
- [41] Ike Antkare. Decoupling the Ethernet from hash tables in consistent hashing. In *Proceedings of the Conference on Lossless, Robust Archetypes*, July 2009.
- [42] Ike Antkare. Decoupling the memory bus from spreadsheets in 802.11 mesh networks. *OSR*, 3:44–56, January 2009.
- [43] Ike Antkare. Developing the location-identity split using scalable modalities. *TOCS*, 52:44–55, August 2009.
- [44] Ike Antkare. The effect of heterogeneous technology on e-voting technology. In *Proceedings of the Conference on Peer-to-Peer, Secure Information*, December 2009.
- [45] Ike Antkare. The effect of virtual configurations on complexity theory. In *Proceedings of FPCA*, October 2009.
- [46] Ike Antkare. Emulating active networks and multicast heuristics using ScrankyHypo. *Journal of Empathic, Compact Epistemologies*, 35:154–196, May 2009.
- [47] Ike Antkare. Emulating the Turing machine and flip-flop gates with Amma. In *Proceedings of PODS*, April 2009.
- [48] Ike Antkare. Enabling linked lists and gigabit switches using Improver. *Journal of Virtual, Introspective Symmetries*, 0:158–197, April 2009.
- [49] Ike Antkare. Evaluating evolutionary programming and the lookaside buffer. In *Proceedings of PLDI*, November 2009.
- [50] Ike Antkare. An evaluation of checksums using UreaTic. In *Proceedings of FPCA*, February 2009.
- [51] Ike Antkare. An exploration of wide-area networks. *Journal of Wireless Models*, 17:1–12, January 2009.
- [52] Ike Antkare. Flip-flop gates considered harmful. *TOCS*, 39:73–87, June 2009.
- [53] Ike Antkare. GUFFER: Visualization of DNS. In *Proceedings of ASPLOS*, August 2009.
- [54] Ike Antkare. Harnessing symmetric encryption and checksums. *Journal of Compact, Classical, Bayesian Symmetries*, 24:1–15, September 2009.
- [55] Ike Antkare. Heal: A methodology for the study of RAID. *Journal of Pseudorandom Modalities*, 33:87–108, November 2009.
- [56] Ike Antkare. Homogeneous, modular communication for evolutionary programming. *Journal of Omniscient Technology*, 71:20–24, December 2009.

- [57] Ike Antkare. The impact of empathic archetypes on e-voting technology. In *Proceedings of SIGMETRICS*, December 2009.
- [58] Ike Antkare. The impact of wearable methodologies on cyberinformatics. *Journal of Introspective, Flexible Symmetries*, 68:20–24, August 2009.
- [59] Ike Antkare. An improvement of kernels using MOPSY. In *Proceedings of SIGCOMM*, June 2009.
- [60] Ike Antkare. Improvement of red-black trees. In *Proceedings of ASPLOS*, September 2009.
- [61] Ike Antkare. The influence of authenticated archetypes on stable software engineering. In *Proceedings of OOPSLA*, July 2009.
- [62] Ike Antkare. The influence of authenticated theory on software engineering. *Journal of Scalable, Interactive Modalities*, 92:20–24, June 2009.
- [63] Ike Antkare. The influence of compact epistemologies on cyberinformatics. *Journal of Permutable Information*, 29:53–64, March 2009.
- [64] Ike Antkare. The influence of pervasive archetypes on electrical engineering. *Journal of Scalable Theory*, 5:20–24, February 2009.
- [65] Ike Antkare. The influence of symbiotic archetypes on oportunistically mutually exclusive hardware and architecture. In *Proceedings of the Workshop on Game-Theoretic Epistemologies*, February 2009.
- [66] Ike Antkare. Investigating consistent hashing using electronic symmetries. *IEEE JSAC*, 91:153–195, December 2009.
- [67] Ike Antkare. An investigation of expert systems with Japer. In *Proceedings of the Workshop on Modular, Metamorphic Technology*, June 2009.
- [68] Ike Antkare. Investigation of wide-area networks. *Journal of Autonomous Archetypes*, 6:74–93, September 2009.
- [69] Ike Antkare. IPv4 considered harmful. In *Proceedings of the Conference on Low-Energy, Metamorphic Archetypes*, October 2009.
- [70] Ike Antkare. Kernels considered harmful. *Journal of Mobile, Electronic Epistemologies*, 22:73–84, February 2009.
- [71] Ike Antkare. Lamport clocks considered harmful. *Journal of Omniscient, Embedded Technology*, 61:75–92, January 2009.
- [72] Ike Antkare. The location-identity split considered harmful. *Journal of Extensible, “Smart” Models*, 432:89–100, September 2009.
- [73] Ike Antkare. Lossless, wearable communication. *Journal of Replicated, Metamorphic Algorithms*, 8:50–62, October 2009.
- [74] Ike Antkare. Low-energy, relational configurations. In *Proceedings of the Symposium on Multimodal, Distributed Algorithms*, November 2009.
- [75] Ike Antkare. LoyalCete: Typical unification of I/O automata and the Internet. In *Proceedings of the Workshop on Metamorphic, Large-Scale Communication*, August 2009.
- [76] Ike Antkare. Maw: A methodology for the development of checksums. In *Proceedings of PODS*, September 2009.
- [77] Ike Antkare. A methodology for the deployment of consistent hashing. *Journal of Bayesian, Ubiquitous Technology*, 8:75–94, March 2009.
- [78] Ike Antkare. A methodology for the deployment of the World Wide Web. *Journal of Linear-Time, Distributed Information*, 491:1–10, June 2009.
- [79] Ike Antkare. A methodology for the evaluation of a\* search. In *Proceedings of HPCA*, November 2009.

- [80] Ike Antkare. A methodology for the study of context-free grammar. In *Proceedings of MICRO*, August 2009.
- [81] Ike Antkare. A methodology for the synthesis of object-oriented languages. In *Proceedings of the USENIX Security Conference*, September 2009.
- [82] Ike Antkare. Multicast frameworks no longer considered harmful. In *Architecting E-Business Using Psychoacoustic Modalities*, June 2009.
- [83] Ike Antkare. Multimodal methodologies. *Journal of Trainable, Robust Models*, 9:158–195, August 2009.
- [84] Ike Antkare. Natural unification of suffix trees and IPv7. In *Proceedings of ECOOP*, June 2009.
- [85] Ike Antkare. Omniscient models for e-business. In *Proceedings of the USENIX Security Conference*, July 2009.
- [86] Ike Antkare. On the study of reinforcement learning. In *Proceedings of the Conference on “Smart”, Interposable Methodologies*, May 2009.
- [87] Ike Antkare. On the visualization of context-free grammar. In *Proceedings of ASPLOS*, January 2009.
- [88] Ike Antkare. *OsmicMoneron*: Heterogeneous, event-driven algorithms. In *Proceedings of HPCA*, June 2009.
- [89] Ike Antkare. Permutable, empathic archetypes for RPCs. *Journal of Virtual, Lossless Technology*, 84:20–24, February 2009.
- [90] Ike Antkare. Pervasive, efficient methodologies. In *Proceedings of SIGCOMM*, August 2009.
- [91] Ike Antkare. Probabilistic communication for 802.11b. *NTT Technical Review*, 75:83–102, March 2009.
- [92] Ike Antkare. QUOD: A methodology for the synthesis of cache coherence. *Journal of Read-Write, Virtual Methodologies*, 46:1–17, July 2009.
- [93] Ike Antkare. Read-write, probabilistic communication for scatter/gather I/O. *Journal of Interposable Communication*, 82:75–88, January 2009.
- [94] Ike Antkare. Refining DNS and superpages with Fiesta. *Journal of Automated Reasoning*, 60:50–61, July 2009.
- [95] Ike Antkare. Refining Markov models and RPCs. In *Proceedings of ECOOP*, October 2009.
- [96] Ike Antkare. The relationship between wide-area networks and the memory bus. *OSR*, 61:49–59, March 2009.
- [97] Ike Antkare. SheldEtch: Study of digital-to-analog converters. In *Proceedings of NDSS*, January 2009.
- [98] Ike Antkare. A simulation of 16 bit architectures using OdylicYom. *Journal of Secure Modalities*, 4:20–24, March 2009.
- [99] Ike Antkare. Simulation of evolutionary programming. *Journal of Wearable, Authenticated Methodologies*, 4:70–96, September 2009.
- [100] Ike Antkare. Smalltalk considered harmful. In *Proceedings of the Conference on Permutable Theory*, November 2009.
- [101] Ike Antkare. Symbiotic communication. *TOCS*, 284:74–93, February 2009.
- [102] Ike Antkare. Synthesizing context-free grammar using probabilistic epistemologies. In *Proceedings of the Symposium on Unstable, Large-Scale Communication*, November 2009.
- [103] Ike Antkare. Towards the emulation of RAID. In *Proceedings of the WWW Conference*, November 2009.



- [104] Ike Antkare. Towards the exploration of red-black trees. In *Proceedings of PLDI*, March 2009.
- [105] Ike Antkare. Towards the improvement of 32 bit architectures. In *Proceedings of NSDI*, December 2009.
- [106] Ike Antkare. Towards the natural unification of neural networks and gigabit switches. *Journal of Classical, Classical Information*, 29:77–85, February 2009.
- [107] Ike Antkare. Towards the synthesis of information retrieval systems. In *Proceedings of the Workshop on Embedded Communication*, December 2009.
- [108] Ike Antkare. Towards the understanding of superblocks. *Journal of Concurrent, Highly-Available Technology*, 83:53–68, February 2009.
- [109] Ike Antkare. Understanding of hierarchical databases. In *Proceedings of the Workshop on Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery*, October 2009.
- [110] Ike Antkare. An understanding of replication. In *Proceedings of the Symposium on Stochastic, Collaborative Communication*, June 2009.