

Delos NoE - Task T4.8

Task-centered Information Management (TIM)

Task leader: Tiziana Catarci



ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ & ΚΑΠΟΔΙΣΤΡΙΑΚΟΝ
ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟΝ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ
NATIONAL & KAPODISTRIAN
UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS



Università di Roma
"La Sapienza"

Task group composition



Università di Roma
"La Sapienza"

- University of Rome “La Sapienza”
 - Data integration, knowledge representation
- University of Athens
 - Personalization
- University of Lancaster
 - Human computer interaction



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Outline

- Introduction to TIM
 - illustrating scenario
 - issues
 - technical challenges
- On-going work: OntoPIM
 - architecture
 - characteristics
- Future work

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Scenario – Business meeting

- July 1st. Message from Antonella for a meeting (Rome, 9th-10th Sep.+ pdf with agenda)
- July 1st. Check with my calendar-ok



- Aug. 20th. Find airplane tickets
 - select location
 - select dates
 - check prices
 - book tickets

- Sep. 2nd. Find hotel
 - select location
 - select dates
 - check prices
 - book tickets



- Sep. 21st. File cost expense statement
 - fill-in location
 - fill-in dates
 - fill-in amounts (prices)
 - sent statement



Issues

- Lots of useful data
 - our laptop can be seen as the most commonly and frequently used “personal digital library”!
- Repeat similar subtasks
- User has to find the right data and perform the right tasks at the right time
 - It should be easier!

Idea: Let the computer do the work...

Technical challenges



- Heterogeneous and unstructured data
- No connection between data and tasks
- Solution:
 - Managing data with a personal ontology (what we have done until now)
 - Semantically encoded task model (just starting)

TIM

But ... (1/2)

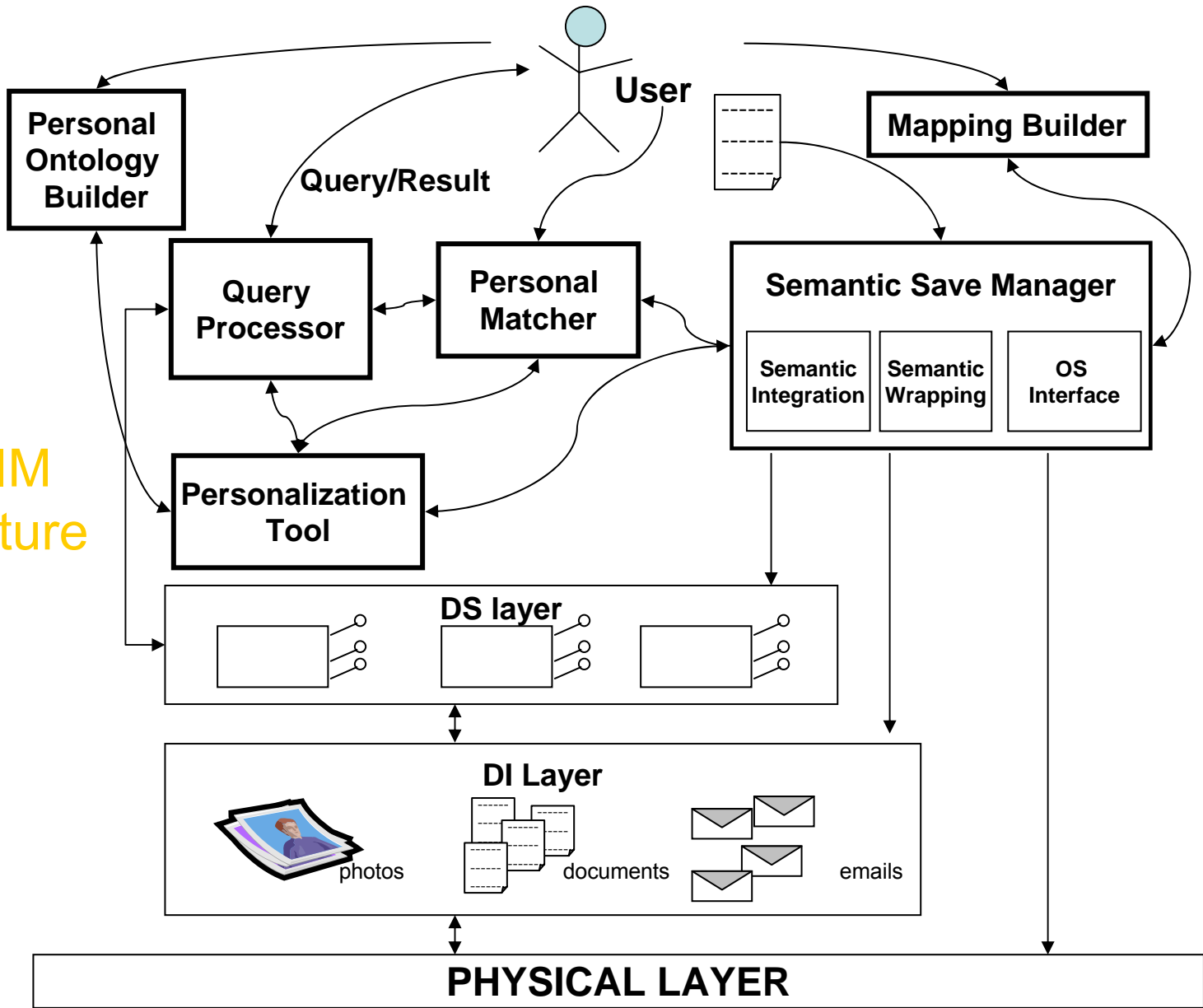
- Semantic Save using personal ontology:
 - managing ontologies
 - managing personal ontology
 - fluid interface
 - personalised interaction
 - inference mechanisms
 - instance reconciliation problems
 - leverage user's effort
 - taking into account time

But ... (2/2)

- Semantically encoded task model
 - task inference hasn't worked in the past, however...
 - we have the ontology
 - simple operations over generic ontologies 
 - complex tasks over personal ontology 
 - i.e. as composition of simple operations

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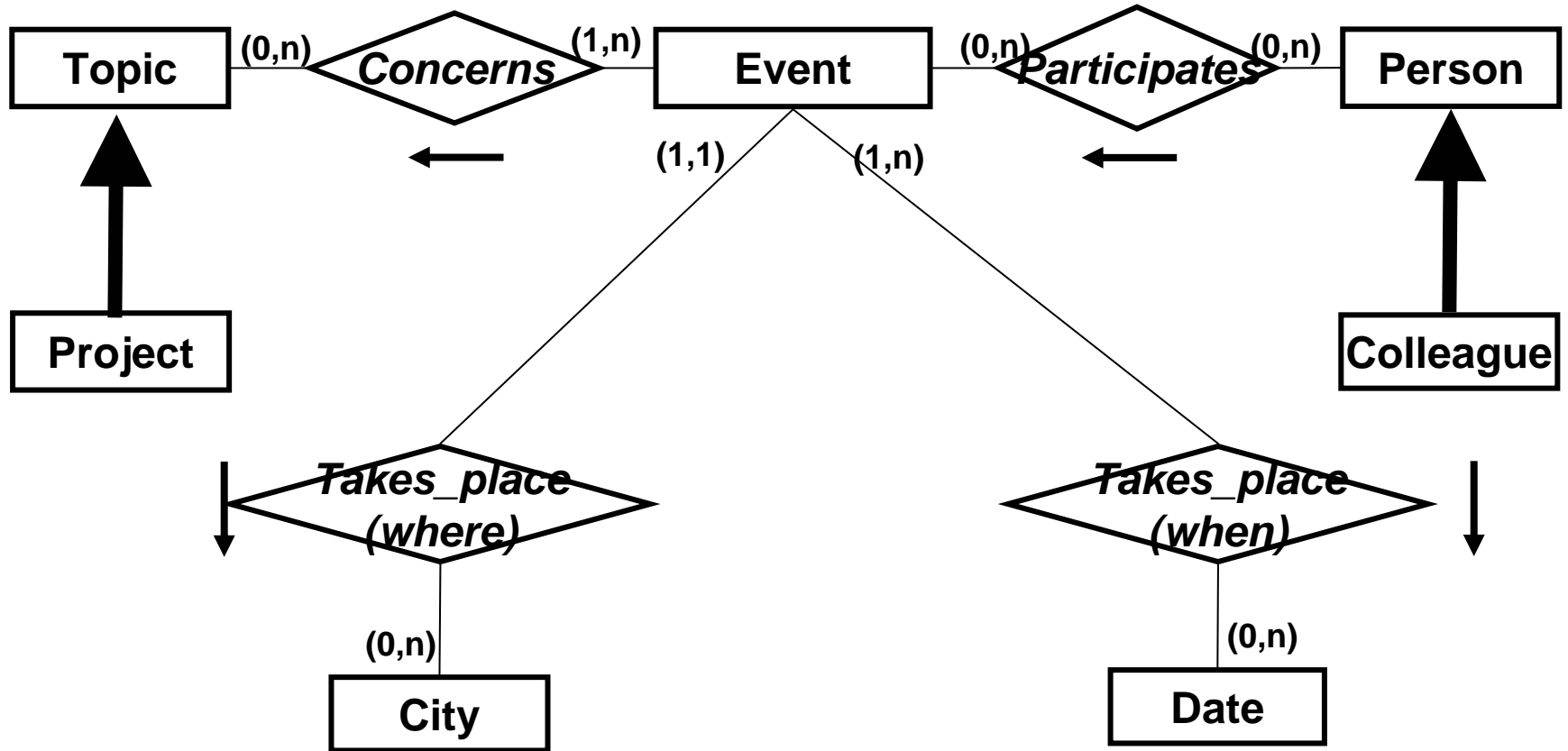
**OntoPIM
 Architecture**

Personal Ontology

- Personal ontology: description of the user's domain of interest
 - simple Description Logic: DL-Lite
 - expressive query language to access data through the ontology: conjunctive query
 - low complexity
 - underlying system: QuOnto (based on a commercial DBMS for data storage)

Personal Ontology

Example



Semantic Wrapping

Domain-Independent information

- Semantic wrapping
 - assigns a Domain Independent type to the objects that are saved
 - each DI type is characterized by a set of attributes (independent from the application that created the object)

DI attributes ↔ object metadata

Next DELOS meeting - Messaggio

File Modifica Visualizza Inserisci Formato Strumenti Tabella Finestra

Invia

A... Alan Dix; Monica Scannapieco; Tiziana Catarci; Vivi Katifori; Yannis Ioannidis

Cc...

Oggetto: Next DELOS meeting

Allega... Antonella Poggi (poggi@dis.uniroma1.it).vcf (426 B)

Arial 10

Just to remind you that the next meeting in Rome is on the 9th and 10th of September,

Best Regards,

Antonella

Event: meeting

Place: Rome

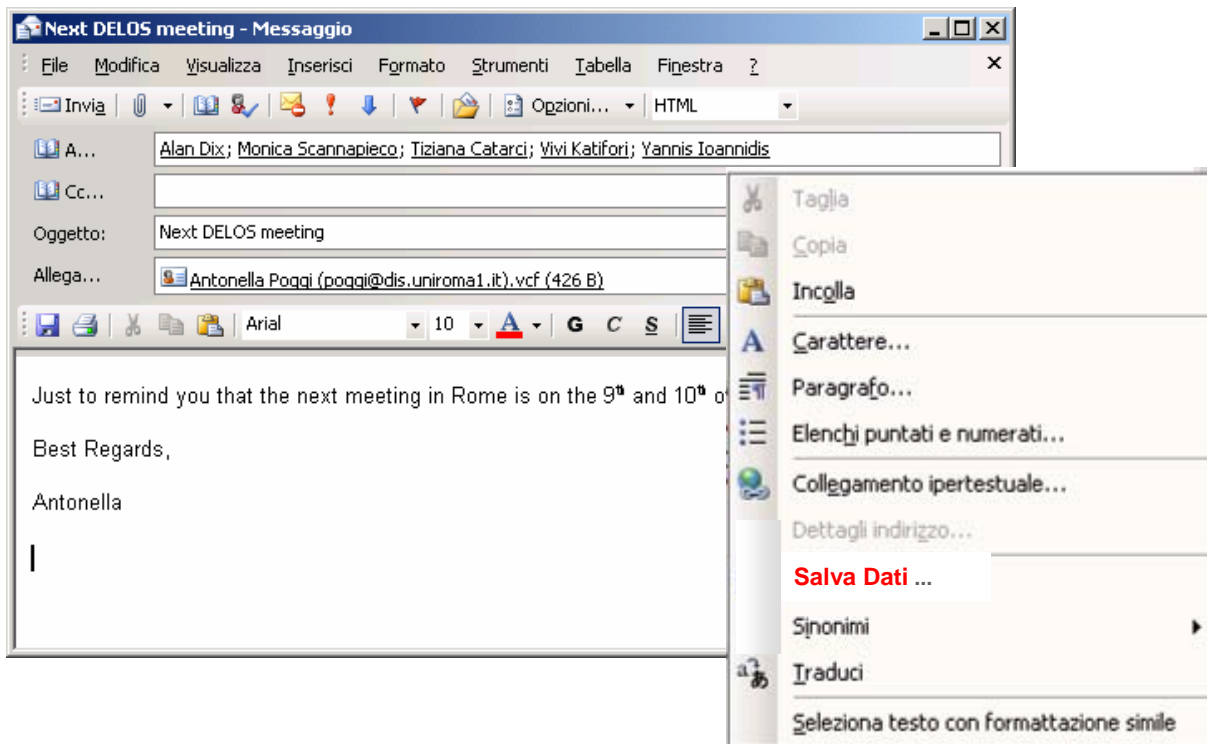
Date: 9, 10 September

Project: DELOS

People:

Semantic Wrapping

Example



DI type: Email

Sender: Antonella

Recipients: Alan, Monica, Tiziana, Vivi, Yannis

Date of creation: 01/07/05

Subject: Next DELOS meeting

OK

Annulla

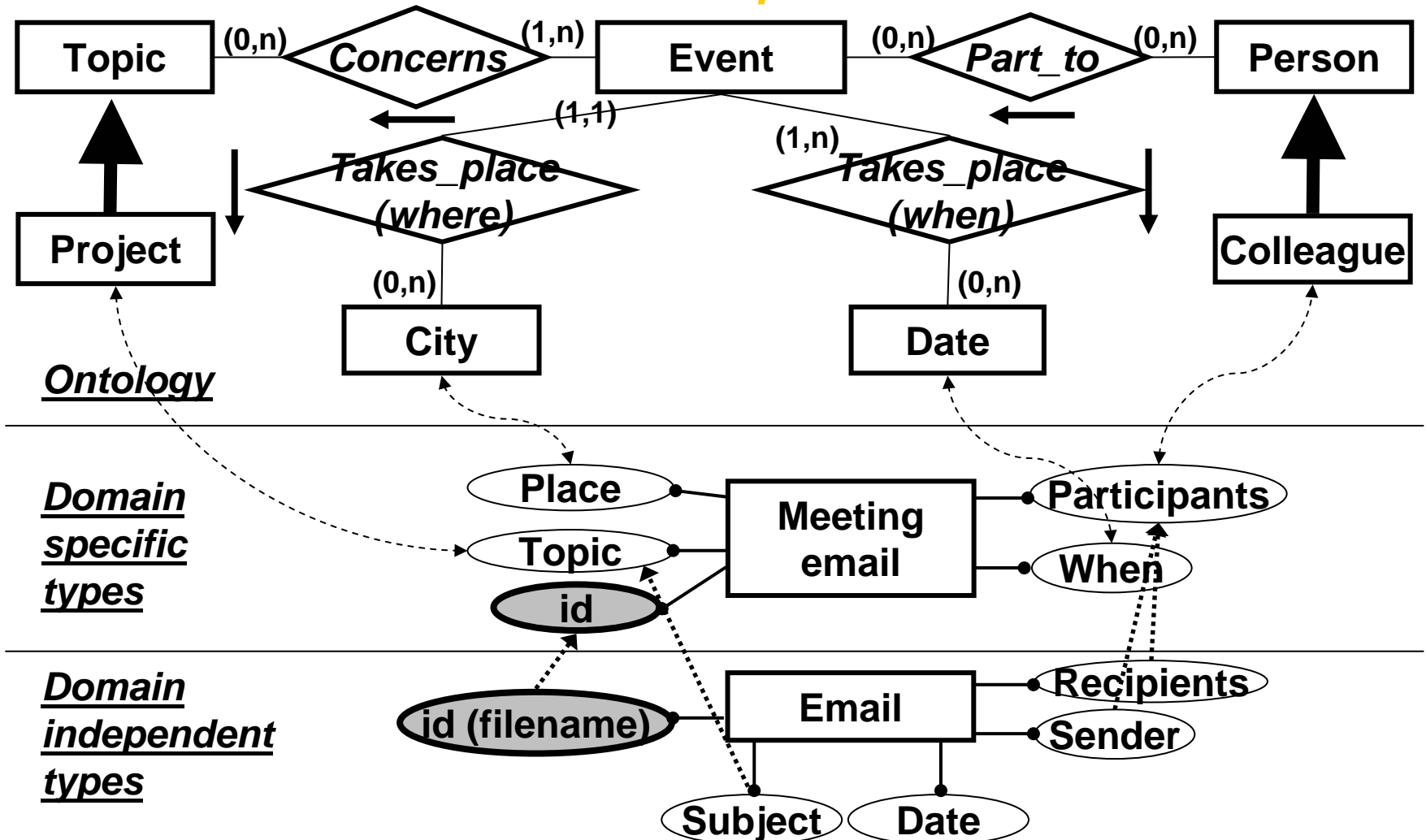
Semantic Integration

Domain-Specific information

- Semantic integration
 - Domain Specific types of data: establish a semantic relationship between the data and the Personal ontology
 - instances matching rules (based on given similarity relation) specify when two instances should be reconciled since they represent the same object of the real world
 - declarative approach to instance reconciliation
 - ≠ procedural approach proposed in Semex [Dong & Levy - Sigmod 2005]
 - idea: use machine learning techniques to compute instance matching rules

Semantic Save Result

Example



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Future work

- computation of instance matching rules
- investigate what are the “actual” ontologies reflected by user’s files/bookmark/mail
- considering time, evolving objects
- **complex task definition**
 - connection with web-services composition (?)

Others:

- personalisation issues
- ontology visualization
- management of personal multi-media data

Thank you!

Backup

Semantic Integration

Example

$I(x, \text{Antonella}), \text{Person}(x)$

i.e. Antonella represents an instance x of Person

$I(y, \text{Alan}), \text{Person}(y)$

$I(z, \text{Yannis}), \text{Person}(z)$

$I(w, \text{Meeting}), \text{Event}(w)$

$I(v, \text{Rome}), \text{City}(v)$

$I(p, \text{Delos}), \text{Project}(p)$

$\text{Participates_to}(x, w)$

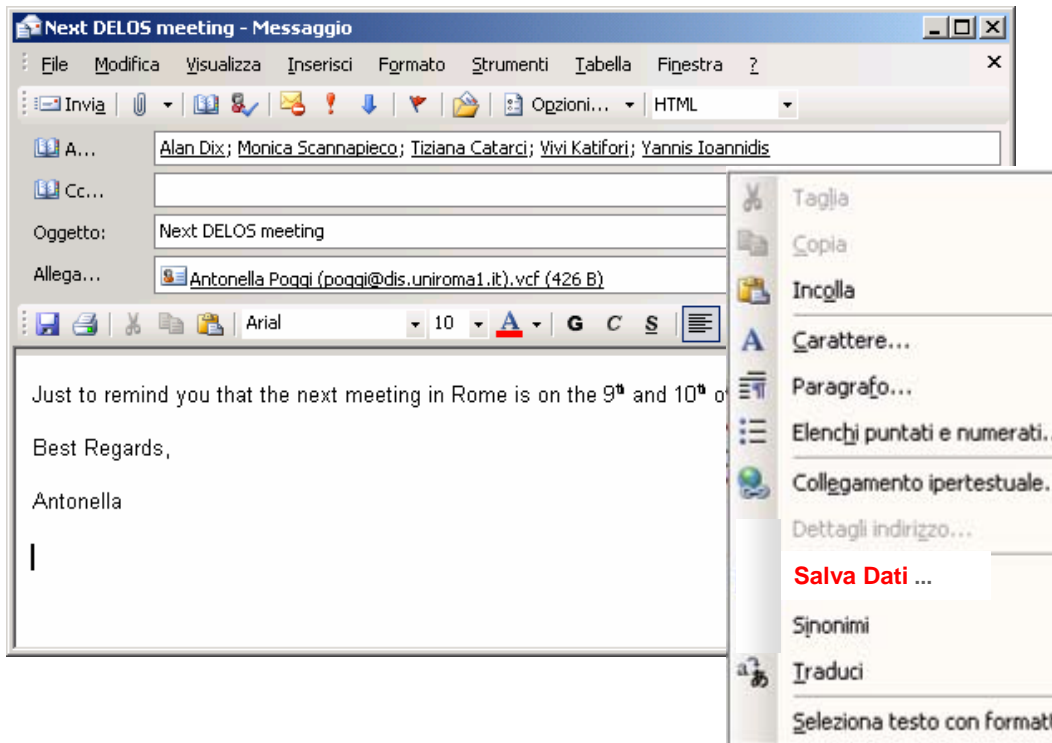
$\text{Participates_to}(y, w)$

$\text{Participates_to}(z, w)$

$\text{Takes_place}(\text{when}) (w, 20/09/05)$

$\text{Takes_place}(\text{where}) (w, v)$

$\text{Concerns}(w, p)$



Semantic Integration

Matching rules

- $\text{Person}(x_1), I(x_1, v), \text{Person}(x_2), I(x_2, v) \rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

one rule of this type for each concept

- $\text{Person}(x_1), I(x_1, v_1), \text{Person}(x_2), I(x_2, v_2), \text{sim}(v_1, v_2) \rightarrow x_1 = x_2$

problem: compute the similarity function

- *Other rules that can be learnt (future work!)*