A Faceted Ontology for a Semantic Geo-catalogue



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Outline

Introduction

- Semantic Geo-catalogue
- Dataset Processing
- Ontology Population
- Integration with GeoWordNet

Conclusion



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Introduction

- Problems with current tools for search (e.g. keyword search)
 - □ Different terminology used ♀ low recall
 - Poor expressivity is low recall
- As a solution we propose intelligent query expansion to improve user experience
 - Based on Semantic Matching techniques: the S-Match system





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SGC	S-Match usage example
Query	Query expansion with S-Match
watercourse	Rivulet, Stream, River
falls	Cascade, Waterfall
water	Rivulet, Waterfall, Cascade, River, Body of water, Stream, Spring, Canal, Group of lakes, Lake
elevation	Natural elevation, Mountain, Highland, Glacier, Mountain range, Peak, Hill
installation	Milestone, Hut, Farm, Highway, Railway, Road, Street, Transportation system, Provincial Road, Facility, Shelter
ice mass	Glacier
district	Administrative division, Province, Municipality, Ward, Populated place
transportation facility	Transportation system, Road, Street, Provincial Road, Milestone, Railway, Highway
reef	



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A global view of the dataset processing









- Objective: Create an ontology that reflects the specificity of Trentino and respects the canons of the analytico-synthetic approach for the generation of a faceted lightweight ontology
- Analytico-synthetic approach:
 - □ Step 1 (Analysis): Disambiguation of the classes
 - Step 2 (Synthesis): Hierarchical organization: semantic relations

Dataset Processing



Step 1: Disambiguation result mapping to atomic concepts

Feature Class	Atomic Concept
P510 Antichita importanti P520 Antichita di importanza minore	Antiquity
P210 Corsi dacqua/laghi (1ord.) P220 Corsi dacqua/laghi (2 ord.) P230 Corsi dacqua/Canali/Fosse/Cond. forz./Laghi (3 ord.) P240 Corsi dacqua/Canali/Fosse/Cond. forz./Laghi (>3 ord.) 25.000) P241 Corsi dacqua/Canali/Fosse/Cond. forz./Laghi (>3 ord.)	Lake Group of lakes Stream River Rivulet Canal

Dataset Processing Building Extraction Analysis Step 2: Hierarchical organization of atomic concepts into facets, e.g., body of water **Body of water (Idrografia)** Lake (Lago) Group of lakes (Gruppo di laghi) Stream (Corso dacqua) River (Fiume)

Rivulet (Torrente)

Canal (Canale)

Ontology Population

- Each location is connected to a feature class
- Use identify a suitable atomic concept
- Example heuristics: applied to natural Elevation (NE), block of classes P110 – P142

#	Heuristic used	Class name in English	Class name in Italian
1	If the name starts with "Cima", we map to Peak	Peak	Cima
2	If the name starts with "Monte", we map to Mountain in the cases where the entity is in P110-115-120, we map to NE otherwise	Mountain	Montagna, Monte
3	If the name contains "Passo", "Pas" or "Forcella" we map to Pass	Pass	Passo

Integration with GeoWordNet

- Concept Integration
 - ❑ Facet concept identification
 - Concept identification
 - Parent identification
- Entity matching for entity integration

A set of rules were used

Name	Class	Coordinate	Parent	
	1167	2(exact match)	2	
1380		11(using the offset +/-0.0001)	11	
		354 (using the offset +/-0.001)	244	
		727 (using the offset +/-0.01)	244	

Conclusion

- A Geo-catalogue is extended with semantic search capability through the use of the S-Match semantic matching tool and a domain specific faceted lightweight ontology
- We presented how we built and populated the faceted lightweight ontology and its use in the Semantic Geo-catalogue
- We briefly described how the faceted ontology was integrated into the GeoWordNet, which is used as background knowledge of the S-Match

Thank you!





If you have some question?

 The S-Match open source tool is available at: http://semanticmatching.org/
 The GeoWordNet is available at: http://geowordnet.semanticmatching.org/