



### SEMANTIC BROKER FOR ENHANCING RESOURCES DISCOVERY

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### Outline

- Rationale
- Geospatial Discovery Services
- Proposed Semantics-enabled Discovery Framework
- Experimentation
- Conclusion and Future Work





### Rationale

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- Multidisciplinary Spatial Data Infrastructures (SDIs) manage large amount of heterogeneous geospatial data (from satellites, in-situ stations, marine cruises, etc.)
- Typical environment: heterogeneous resources (from different scientific domains) and data sources in a distributed environment
- Discovery solutions are still mainly based on syntactic matching rather than on conceptual matching
- □ There exist semantic gaps among geoscience domains

Conceptual matching permits to overcome translations
issues as well



## **Geospatial Discovery Services**

- Discovery plays a central role in all SDI scenarios
- General frameworks for implementing discovery services are the Catalog, Inventory, Listing, etc. service (e.g. OGC Catalog Service Specification, THREDDS Data Server, etc.)
   These provide specifications for geospatial resource discovery
- Possible constraints to build queries include:
  - Where
  - When
  - What
  - Who
  - How







### The Need for Semantics

- Discovery solutions usually provide syntactic matching on the what constraint (keyword)
  - This limits the effectiveness of geospatial data discovery due to the limitations of searching words in free text instead of searching through matching concepts



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- Discovery solutions usually provide syntactic matching on the what constraint (keyword)
  - This limits the effectiveness of geospatial data discovery due to the limitations of searching words in free text instead of searching through matching concepts
- Multidisciplinary interoperability solutions must be able to address semantic gap/mismatch among disciplines
- To achieve this we propose a Discovery Augmentation approach to enhance discovery functionalities





### **Discovery Augmentation**

- To achieve the enablement of semantic-aware discovery we propose a Discovery Augmentation approach
  - Enrich searchable information associated with geospatial resources
- Several approaches can be followed to cope with the required additional description
  - Provider-based
  - User-based
  - Third-party





### Provider-based Approach

- Data providers enrich resource metadata by adding related semantic information based on controlled vocabularies or even on full ontologies
  - Very accurate because it allows to directly perform queries on the semantic content
  - Low extensibility
  - Need to change present catalog specifications

Metadata + Semantic Annotation Catalog





### User-based Approach

- Delegate to users the enrichment of resource description by adding the so-called resource annotation capability
  - Scalability: this approach distributes the task of enriching large repositories of metadata to a wide range of users, scaling and making potentially use of a much higher amount of knowledge.
  - Concern: Quality Control





### Third-party Approach (Brokering)

 Automatic semantic characterization from existing information and meta-information

- Builds on existing systems (Discovery and Semantic services)
- Extensibility: the business logic necessary to classify resources is concentrated in a separate component (provided by a third party) that can be adapted to satisfy new requirements without affecting the other existing systems
- Flexibility: easy to add new heterogeneous semantic services
- Concern: not as accurate as the provider-based one, mainly because the automatic mapping might be inaccurate in some cases



### Architectural Principles for Semantic Broker Development

#### Separation of Concerns

 Each component is dedicated to one well-specified functionality: geospatial queries, semantic queries, aggregation of results, user interface.

#### Layered architecture

- Functionalities are layered according to their abstraction level
- Flexibility
  - Other services might be easily included in the proposed architecture (e.g. Gazetteer)

Extensibility

New functionalities and/or association strategies can be implemented in the Broker without affecting other systems





### Semantic Discovery Broker



# Discovery Styles - 1

- Automatic query expansion
  - the query keywords (the "what" constraint) are "expanded" with related concepts retrieved from the set of federated semantic services. A default expansion regards the multilinguality relationship;
  - Based on the discovered concepts, a set of queries is created and submitted to the federated catalog services;
  - The Broker performs a "smart" aggregation of the queries results and provides them back to the client





Discovery Styles - 2

User assisted query expansion

- The user browses the federated semantic repositories and selects the concepts of interest;
- The Broker creates the set of geospatial queries based on the selected concepts and submits them to the federated catalog services;
- The Broker performs a "smart" aggregation of the queries results and provides them back to the client.





### Prototype

- □ We developed a prototype in the FP7 EuroGEOSS Project
- □ The EuroGEOSS Semantic Discovery Broker uses the following set of Thesauri, aligned and hosted by the EC Joint Research Centre:
  - The General Multilingual Environmental Thesaurus (GEMET)
  - The INSPIRE Feature Concept Dictionary and Glossary
  - The ISO 19119 geographic service taxonomy
  - The GEOSS Societal Benefit Areas
  - The GEOSS Earth Observation parameters
  - The GEOSS AIP-3 Water Ontology
  - The thematic EuroGEOSS Drought Vocabulary
  - The Global Change Master Directory (GCMD) scientific keywords





### Prototype



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### Experimentation

- We successfully tested the Semantic Discovery Broker in two GEOSS AIP-3 Use Scenarios
  - e-Habitat Use Scenario: multidisciplinary scenario where Biodiversity and Climate Change resources are discovered and accessed in order to run a model predicting habitat changes in a Protected Area
  - EDO-based Comprehensive Drought Index Use Scenario: multidisciplinary scenario where a decision maker needs to discover drought related resources in order to assess the effects of a drought hazard
- Presently, the Semantic Discovery Broker is part of the Brokering framework deployed and operated in the GEOSS Common Infrastructure





# Technology

- The Semantic Discovery Broker and the GEOSS Brokering framework are based on technology solutions developed by the ESSI-Lab of the Institute of Atmospheric Pollution of the Italian National Research Council (IIA-CNR)
  - Gl-cat (Broker Discovery Service)
  - Gl-dac (Semantic Module)
  - GI-axe (Broker Access Service)





# **Conclusions and Future Work**

- We have designed and implemented a looselycoupled framework to integrate traditional geospatial discovery services with heterogeneous semantic services
- We tested the framework in two GEOSS AIP-3 multidisciplinary use scenarios
- The Semantic Discovery Broker is now part of the GCI
- □ Further work will mainly focus on the
  - Implementation of new adaptors for semantic services
  - Enhancement of the automatic query expansion
  - Strategies to improve the ResultSet presentation
  - Integration of automatic alignment tools





## Thank you!



