

# An Ontology-based Adaptive Reporting Tool

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# Human generated information



*"A group of Taliban visited my village and threatened to kill people if they didn't get food."*

# Human generated information

- Unique information
  - cognitive domain
  - indirect
- High informational value
- Human friendly “syntax”



# Human generated information

- Unique information
    - cognitive domain
    - indirect
  - High informational value
  - Human friendly “syntax”
- 
- Natural language not suitable for automatic exploitation
  - NLP limited accuracy (complex domain, little data)
  - Today: Manual tagging to get structured information



Direct input of structured information?

# Input of structured information using ontologies

- Formal language is precise, prevents *unintentional* fuzzy statements
- Ontology based on a shared understanding, increases interoperability
- Formal language is compact, potentially faster input
- Accurate transfer to automatic exploitation
  
- *Beware: Limits expressivity (and possibly the mind)*

# Tool requirements

- Intuitive to a non-expert
- Domain independent
- Output in rdf-triples
- Adapt to
  - context
  - external information needs

# Related work

- Semantic query systems
  - Natural language
  - Controlled natural language
  - Graphical query tools
  - Forms
- "Knowledge elicitation scripts", e.g. Disciple-RKF



# Mock-up

MyViewport

Structured event reporting

**Basic event info**

Event

Event name:

Event type:

Date & Time

Start date:

End date:

**Actors**

Name:

Actor type:

**Summary**

Summary:

**Actions**

# Mock-up

MyViewport

### Structured event reporting

**Basic event info**

Event	Date & Time
Event name: <input type="text" value="Threatening #4711"/>	Start date: <input type="text"/>
Event type: <input type="text" value="Threatening"/>	End date: <input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Select event type"/>	

**Actors**

Name:	<input type="text"/>
Actor type:	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Select actor type"/>

**Summary**

Summary:

**Actions**

# Mock-up

MyViewport

### Structured event reporting

#### Basic event info

Event

Event name:

Event type:

Date & Time

Start date:

End date:

#### Actors

Name:

Actor type:

Affiliation:

relation type:

Group size:

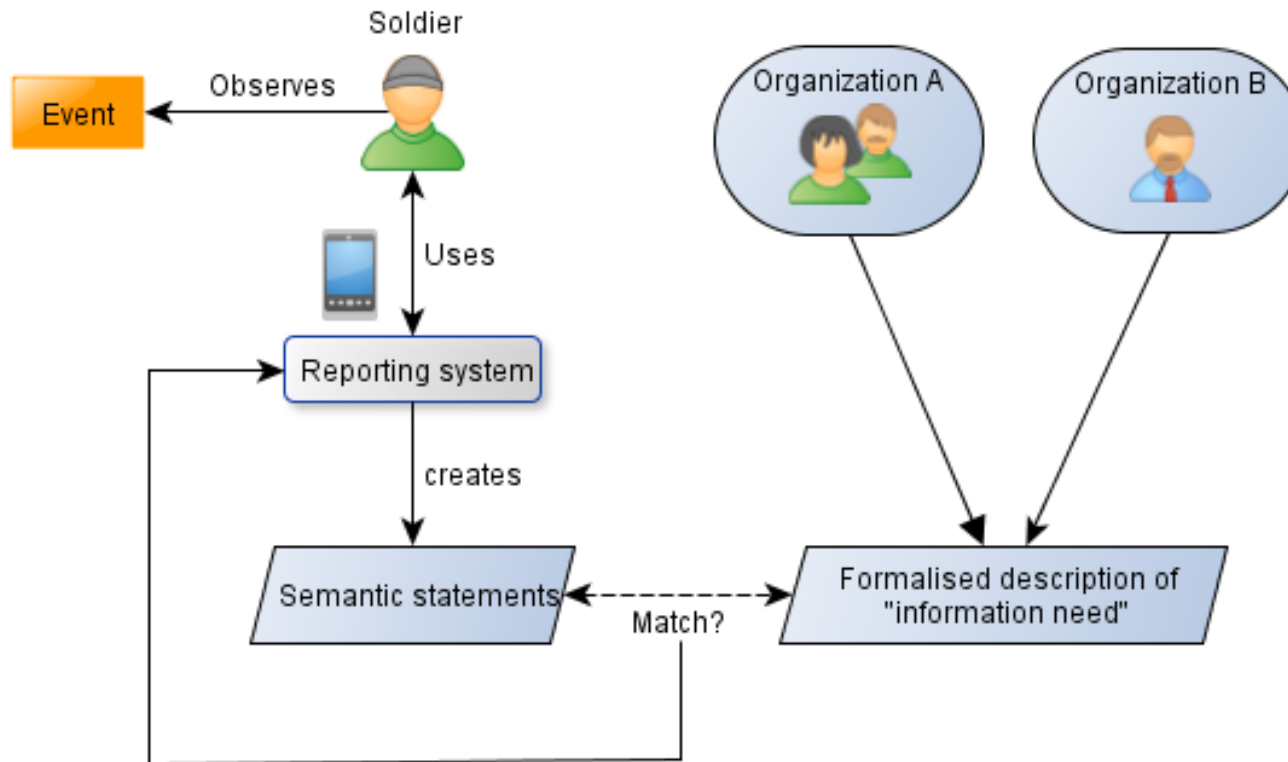
Motive:

#### Summary

Summary:

#### Actions

# Matching external information needs



If entered statements match information needs, the user will be asked to answer additional questions

# Mock-up

MyViewport

### Structured event reporting

#### Basic event info

Event

Event name:

Event type:

Date & Time

Start date:

End date:

#### Actors

Name:

Actor type:

Affiliation :

relation type:

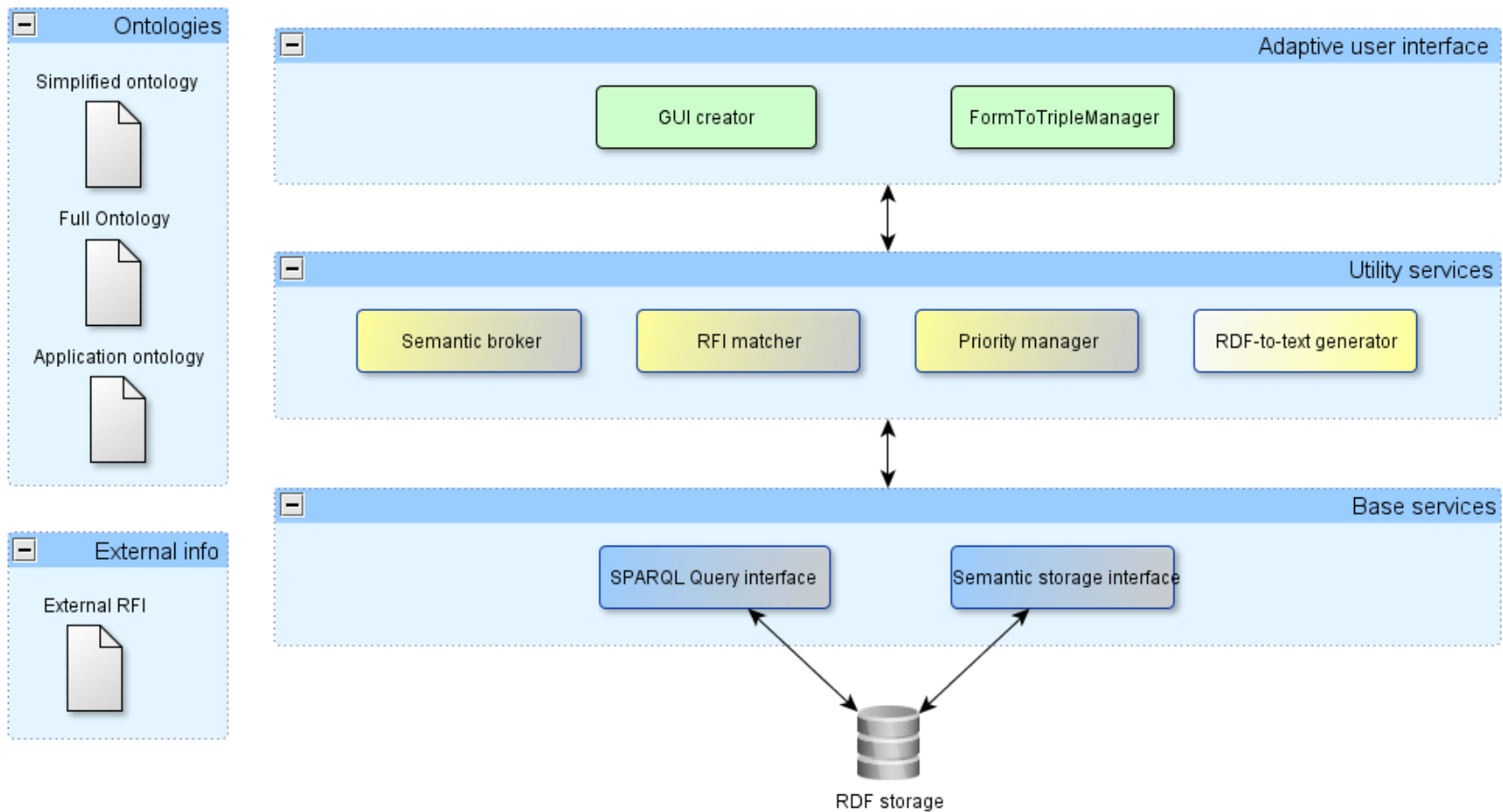
Group size:

Motive:

#### Summary

Summary:

# System overview

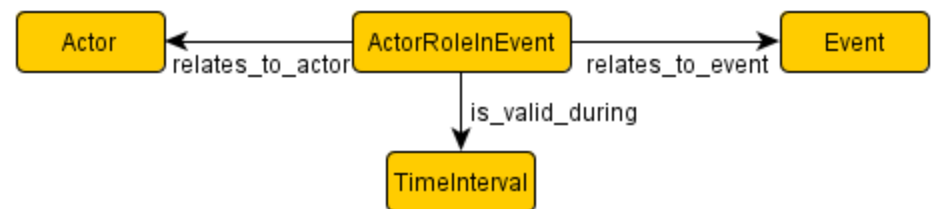
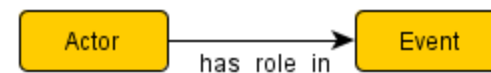


# Semantic broker

- Expressive ontologies often use supporting concepts which we want to hide from the user
  - E.g. in order to set attributes on a relationship

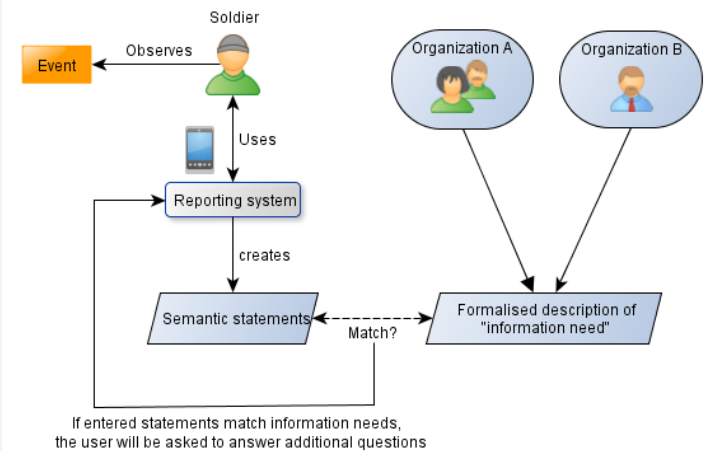
- **Solutions**

- Simplified ontology + translation
- Full ontology + GUI-rules



# RFI matcher

1. Formalize information need as SPARQL queries
  2. Ask for (or prioritize) information that is missing in order to answer query
- Example:
    1. Taliban has\_weapon ?x
    2. If "Taliban" is entered, ask for property has\_weapon





# Priority manager

- Prioritize input options based on
  - Ontology (e.g. domain and range)
  - Information needs
  - Context
  - User preferences
  - Social recommendations

# Future work

- Implementation of basic functionality
- Evaluation with users
  - time to enter information,
  - correctness of resulting report
  - completeness of entered information
  - number of RFIs correctly answered
- Study other use-cases
  - Civil security, tool for surveillance personnel?
  - Tagging sensor data

# Questions?

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