

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

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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:

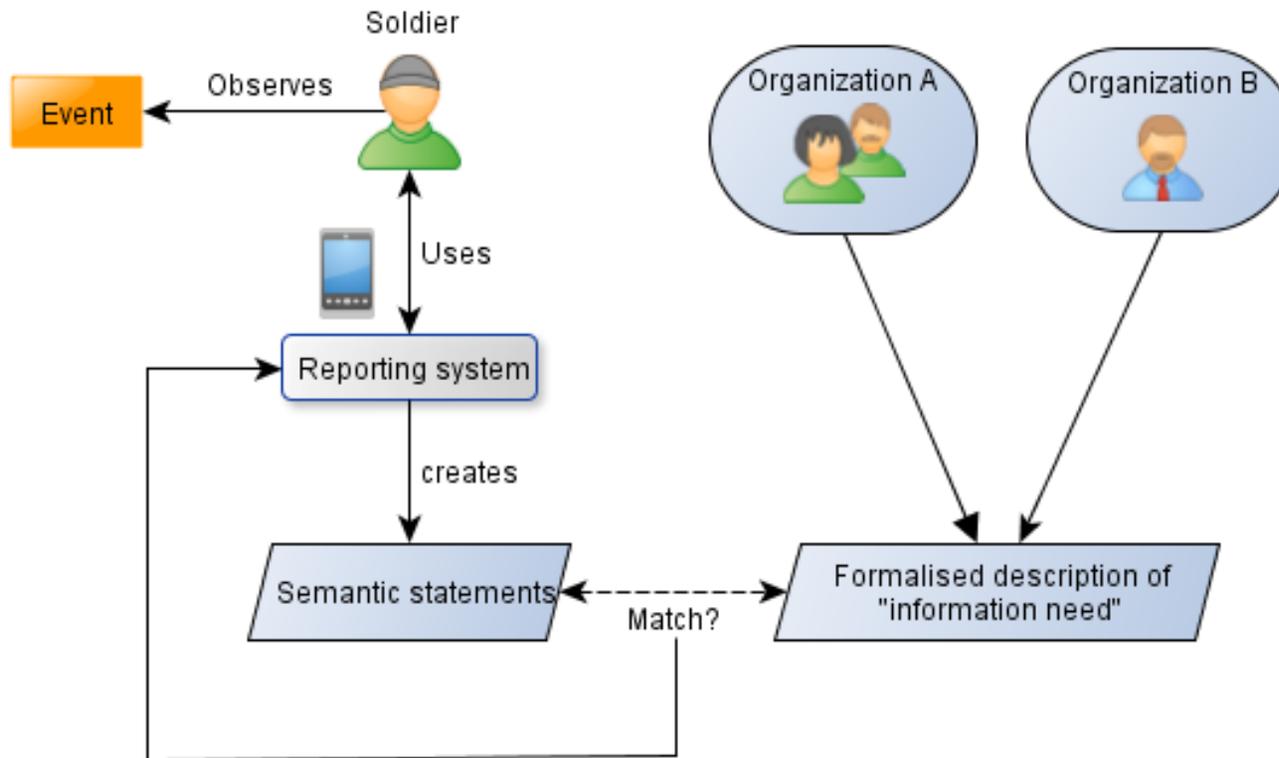
Motive:

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:

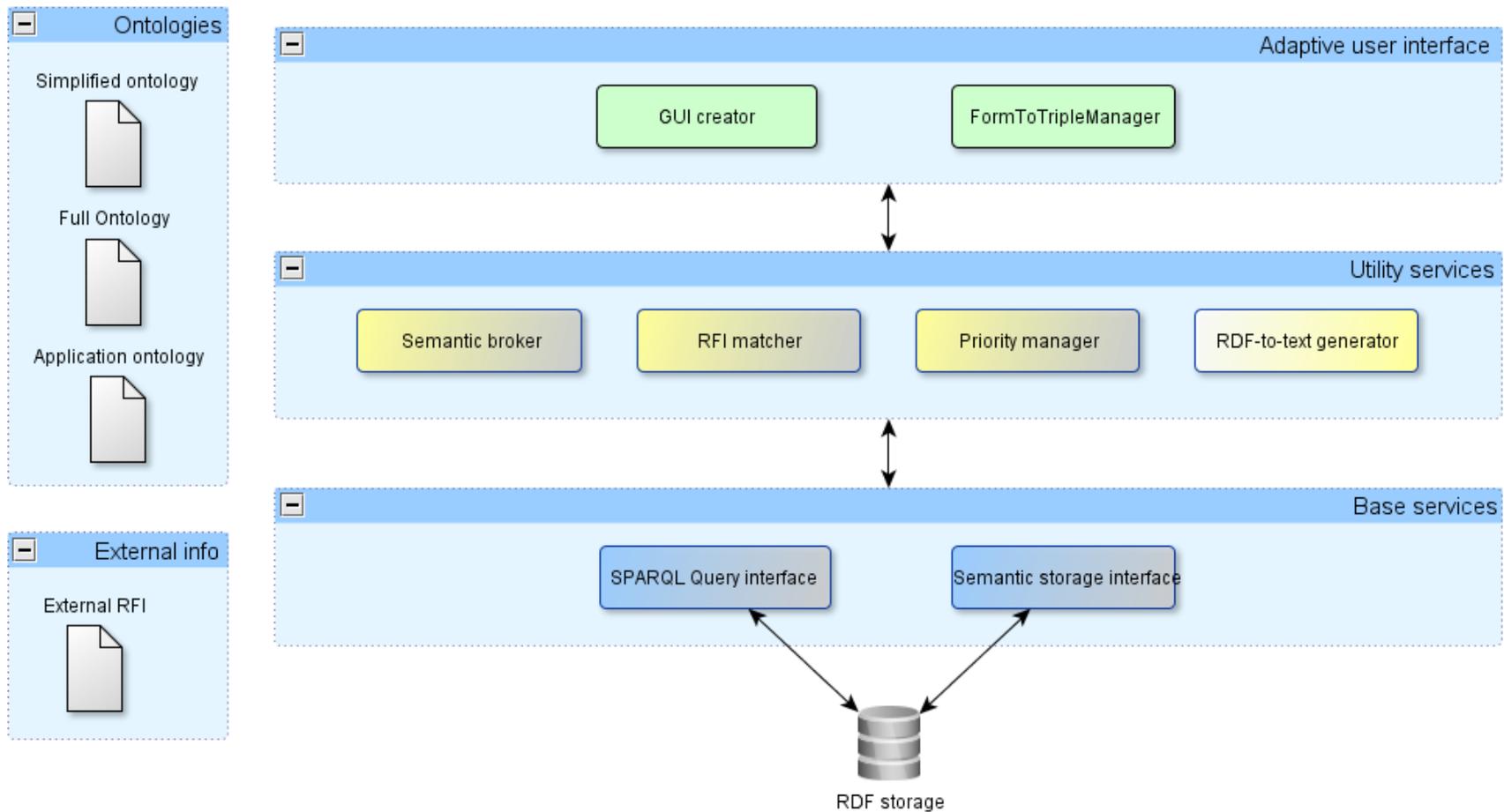
Group size:

Motive:

Summary

Summary:

System overview

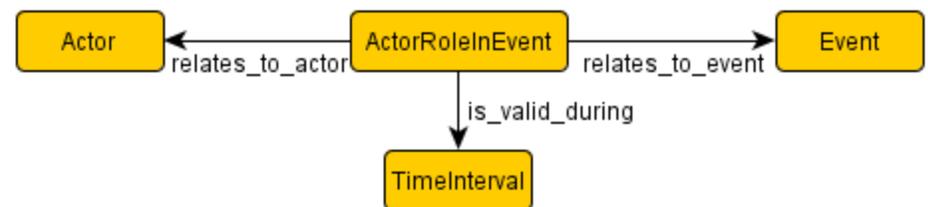
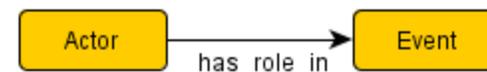


Semantic broker

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

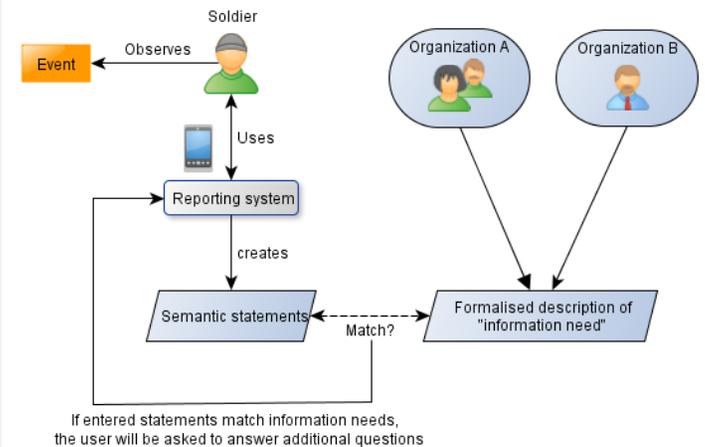
- **Solutions**

- 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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