Requirements for Context-dependent Mobile Access to Information Services

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Background research

Relevant research effort in three areas
- adaptiveness & personalization
- context awareness
- information integration

How to integrate them into a single comprehensive framework?
**Background: adaptiveness & personalization**

Research effort in several fields

- user interaction, hypermedia systems, web applications, ...
- improve information access and understanding

New emerging paradigms of information management and use

- context (context-awareness, ubiquity)
- sensorial and communication channels (multimodality, multichannel delivery)
- environment (mobility, pervasiveness)
- ...

**Background: context-awareness**

Mainly associated to the concept of location...

- computational context
- user context
- physical context
- temporal context

Goal of information adaptation to context is to make information use easier

- relevant information delivery
- no information overload
- “calm” interaction
**Background: information integration**

Studied since the end of the 70’s
- combine data stored in heterogeneous systems
- provide the user with a unified view

Issues concern architecture and semantics
- concept similarity (ontologies)
- data conflicts
- integrated vs. federated DB architecture
- integration at design time vs. run time

**Towards an integrated view of the problem**

Background issues individually studied
- context-awareness and adaptation have been addressed in the database and IR worlds only recently (and marginally)
- the interaction with mobility-based information systems raises new challenges

Three main issues
- context dependence of information
- mobility of the end user
- information design vs. information access

Focus on information identification (a DB p.o.v.)
An application scenario (1)

A traveling user meets different providers offering information services related to tourism issues

- information of practical interest at different levels of detail, possibly with multimedia content
- information related to, and limited by, location
- user is unaware of providers: progressive discovery
- each provider gives information according to a proprietary schema
- “plausible” commonalities exist among schemata
- the user can understand and combine information

An application scenario (2)

Information of practical interest at different levels of detail...

- different providers = different information schemata
- no common schema exists, or it is incomplete / redundant
- structured / semi-structured / unstructured information
- similar to Web search environment...
An application scenario (3)

Information related to, and limited by, location

- the user location is (explicit) part of the query
- the relevant location can be the one at current time or at another time...
- ...extends the “query/data validity” concept of temporal databases
- location identification is mostly relevant in “strong” mobility situations

An application scenario (4)

User is unaware of providers: progressive discovery

- the user knows his/her needs, but cannot ask a correct query at first instance
- the user refines search as previous queries results expose information on accessible schemata
- schemas may be incompatible, user makes partial queries
An application scenario (5)

“Plausible” commonalities exist among schemata, the user can understand and combine information

- commonalities refer to a “common sense” understanding of the application domain (not guaranteed…)
- user is able to “semantically integrate” information structured according to different schemata…
- …but automatic integration is an open research issue

Requirements for CM-IS (1)

The information management system should

- allow the user to formulate queries independent from the provider …
- … but correct with respect to the schemata
- integrate information from different sources …
- … helping the user to contextually refine the query according to the specific provider
- keep track of the context (mobility, time, environment, device) …
- … giving the user a feel of continuity
**Requirements for CM-IS (2)**

Components of a mobile heterogeneous information system

- a. many DBs with different schemas
- b. common ontology
- c. database mapping
- d. context processing
- e. device adaptation

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**Many DBs with different schemas**

A problem of compatibility and integration

- semantic compatibility exists at some degree, bound to the application domain
- a know problem in DB area, solved by mediators when a common ontology exists
- not (yet) approached in IR/Web area, where user makes integration (...)
- some degree of user participation is unavoidable
**Common ontology**

Necessary for result integration

- usually approached as intersection or union of the different DBs
- the intersection defines a “minimum common ontology”, i.e., the minimum knowledge necessary to understand the application domain
- the union defines a dynamic “multiple valued” ontology
- minimum ontology can be managed by a mediator, supplementary information can be passed to the user as links to local data

**Database mapping**

A union-based ontology maps queries to the DBs

- a selection approach sends queries to the “best” DB
- an integration approach sends queries to all DBs, filtering and integrating the results
- selection improves data coherence, integration improves data completeness (~ precision and recall concepts in IR?)
- how to select the “best” DB?
- how to filter and integrate the results?
Context processing

Context is a system knowledge able to change its behavior
- in information management, context also denotes some information which can augment or modify a query
- space and time references
- additional parameters (implicit for the user)
- context may also participate to result filtering (e.g., user preferences)
- different stages of processing for separate context features

Device adaptation

Almost independent from the specific scenario, may be impacted by data integration choices
- a DB union approach generates large amount of data at once
- a DB intersection approach generates many links to detail data
- the range of possible structure and content adaptation may increase dramatically
**Progressive discovery of information (1)**

A progressive discovery system is based on a mediator and a set of wrappers:

- A core ontology is initially known to the system...
- ...based on common understanding of the application domain...
- ...formally defined as the minimum schema shared by information sources...
- ...which must be known in advance.

**Progressive discovery of information (2)**

Case 1: the mediator returns the information covering the core ontology:

- returns links to non-common local information
- can return local schema information
- each wrapper wraps only the common part of ontology
- the mediator is a transparent channel for local information.
### Progressive discovery of information (3)

Case 2: the mediator returns also additional information based on the user context:

- how?
- what about data coherence?
- the mediator knows a global, growing ontology

### Progressive discovery of information (4)

From user point of view the progressive discovery can be managed in two ways:

- the system maintains a single core ontology
- extensions are accumulated on a per user basis
- the initial core ontology is increased as users query the system
- users benefit from other users access
Conclusions (1)

Context-dependent mobile access to information systems raises new problems in DB design and DB access

- at design time, schemata self-description is required to build common/integrated ontologies at query time (meta-description)
- at run-time, a new type of mediator is required, able to work on a dynamically evolving ontology
- context capturing has not been discussed but is a key problem
- multimedia boosts data heterogeneity problems

Conclusions (2)

Despite a large research effort in data integration, in our framework this is still an open issue

- traditional data integration technology assumes that local schemata and/or global schema are known (GAV / LAV)
- in our case a GAV approach seems better...
- ... but schemata are progressively discovered, can be loosely compatible...
- ...then a global schema could be inconsistent
- framework close to P2P information processing
Future work

P2P information systems are close to the problems discussed in our framework, but...
- context, mobility and integration are considered non relevant issues...
- ... since they only approach the problem of “finding” something
- so far, only files, but proposals for P2P databases are emerging
- consistency and validity in time are key requirements due to the dynamics of the environment

Bibliografia