



UNIVERSITY
OF TRENTO - Italy



Dipartimento di Ingegneria e Scienza dell'Informazione

– KnowDive Group –

KGE 2023 - Project Report Template

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Author1, ..., AuthorN

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1 Introduction

Reusability is one of the main principles in the Knowledge Graph Engineering (KGE) process defined by iTelos. The KGE project documentation plays an important role to enhance the reusability of the resources handled and produced during the process. A clear description of the resources as well as of the process (and sub processes) developed, provides a clear understanding of the project, thus serving such an information to external readers for the future exploitations of the project's outcomes.

The current document aims to provide a detailed report of the project developed following the iTelos methodology. The report is structured, to describe:

- Section 2: Definition of the project's purpose and its domain of interest.
- Section 3: High level description of the project development, based on the two main sub process considered by iTelos, producer and consumer, respectively.
- Sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8: The description of the iTelos process phases and their activities, divided by knowledge and data layer activities, as well as considered from the point of view of the producer first, and the consumer later.
- Section 9: The description of the evaluation criteria and metrics applied to the project final outcome.
- Section 10: The description of the metadata produced for all (and all kind of) the resources handled and generated by the iTelos process, while executing the project.
- Section 11: Conclusions and open issues summary.

2 Purpose and Domain of Interest (DoI)

Purpose:

To create a reusable knowledge graph that accurately represents the network of bus routes in Ulaanbaatar city. This involves connecting various bus stops throughout the city to establish a visualization of the public transportation system. By connecting these routes and stops, the knowledge graph will serve as a valuable resource for urban planners, public transportation planners for decision making, optimizing routes, and enhancing overall efficiency and accessibility within Ulaanbaatar's transportation system.

Domain of Interest:

Current (2024) bus transportation system of Ulaanbaatar city.

3 Project Development

This section describes, at top level, how the project's purpose will be satisfied. More in details the current section is divided in two main subsections, defined as follows.

3.1 Data Production

The description of which (quality) data needs to be created to satisfy the project purpose. In this sub-section the role of the data producer is central. The sub-section aims at describing how the data producer enables the subsequent work of the data consumer, by creating the data required to satisfy the project's purpose.

3.2 Data Composition

This sub-section aims at describing the work of the data consumer in the project. More in details, how the consumer composes the data, previously created by the producer, with the objective of creating a Knowledge Graph suitable to satisfy the project's purpose.

4 Purpose Formalization

4.1 Scenarios definition

In life, people often encounter situations where they need to choose a bus route that goes to their desired destination. When this happens, finding the most useful route becomes particularly significant.

Scenario 1:

An urban planner needs to optimize bus routes in a specific district of Ulaanbaatar to improve efficiency. They use the knowledge graph to analyze current route data, identify areas with high passenger demand, and propose adjustments to the bus network accordingly.

Scenario 2:

A tourist visiting Ulaanbaatar explores the city using public transportation. They use the knowledge graph to plan a route from their hotel to major tourist attractions.

Scenario 3:

A commuter who regularly catches bus from their home to work needs to plan their daily bus route. They use the knowledge graph to find the most convenient bus stops and departure times for their morning and evening commute.

Scenario 4:

An accessibility advocate wants to assess the overall accessibility of Ulaanbaatar's public transportation system for individuals with disabilities. They use the knowledge graph to identify wheelchair-accessible routes and stops, as well as areas where accessibility improvements are needed.

Scenario 5:

A commuter working late hours needs to catch a bus home before the service ends on weekdays. They rely on the knowledge graph to plan their route and departure time, ensuring they can reach their destination before the last bus of the night.

Scenario 6:

A group of friends planning a weekend outing must catch a bus before the service ends on weekends. Using the knowledge graph, they coordinate their itinerary to ensure they can return home via public transportation within the operating hours.

4.2 Personas

The characters involved are these:

Public transport companies: They run the bus and they plan the routes including paths.

Public transport passengers: They take the public bus from starting point to their destination.

Persona 1:

Bayaraa is an urban planner working for the transportation company of Ulaanbaatar. He is tasked with optimizing bus routes in a specific district to improve efficiency.

Persona 2:

John is a tourist visiting Ulaanbaatar to explore its cultural landmarks and attractions. John prefers using public transportation to immerse themselves in the local experience.

Persona 3:

Tsetseg is a regular commuter who relies on public transportation to travel from her home to work and back. She has a busy schedule and needs to plan her daily bus route efficiently to minimize commute time.

Persona 4:

Bold is an accessibility advocate who is passionate about promoting inclusive transportation options for individuals with disabilities. He advocates for improvements to Ulaanbaatar's public transportation system to ensure accessibility for all residents.

Persona 5:

Khuyagaa is a late-night commuter who works unconventional hours and relies on public transportation to commute home after finishing work late at night. He needs to catch a bus before the service ends on weekdays.

Persona 6:

Bat and his group of friends enjoy exploring different parts of Ulaanbaatar together on weekends. They prefer using public transportation for its convenience and affordability. However, they need to coordinate their itinerary to ensure they can catch a bus before the service ends on weekends.

4.3 Competency Questions (CQs)

CQ1:

How can the knowledge graph assist in identifying areas within a specific district of Ulaanbaatar with high passenger demand?

CQ2:

Does the knowledge graph provide accurate information on bus routes and schedules relevant to John's exploration of Ulaanbaatar?

CQ3:

Can Tsetseg easily access information on the most convenient bus stops and departure times for her morning and evening commute?

CQ4:

What features does the knowledge graph offer to identify wheelchair-accessible routes and stops within Ulaanbaatar's public transportation system?

CQ5:

Can Khuyagaa easily find information within the knowledge graph about bus routes and departure times before the service ends on weekdays?

CQ6:

Can Khuyagaa determine whether he can reach home before the bus service stops?

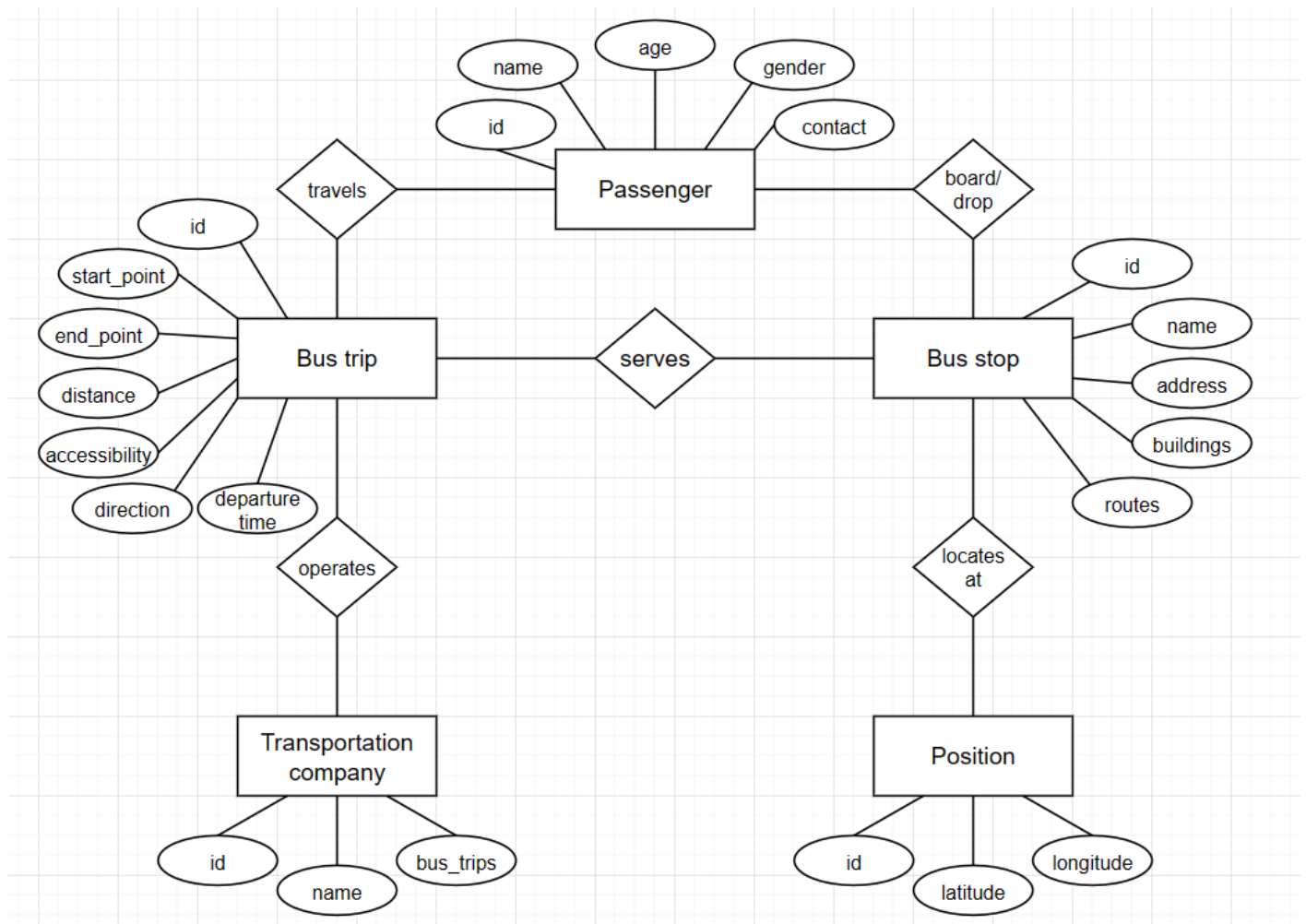
CQ7:

How can the knowledge graph assist in coordinating itineraries for groups like Bat and his friends to catch buses before the service ends on weekends?

4.4 Concepts identification

Scenarios	Personas	Competency Questions	Entities	Properties	Focus	Popularity
1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	Bus trip	id, start_point, end_point, distance, operating_hours, direction, accessibility,	Core	Contextual
2,3,4,5,6	2,3,4,5,6	3,4,7	Bus stop	id, name, address, nearby_buildings, served_routes	Core	Core
2,3,4,5,6	2,3,4,5,6	3,4,7	Position	id, latitude, longitude	Common	Common
1,4	1,4	1,4	Transportation company	id, name, bus_trips	Common	Contextual
2,3,5,6	2,3,5,6	2,3,5,6,7	Passenger	id, name, age, gender, contact	Common	Contextual

4.5 ER model definition



5 Information Gathering

This section aims at reporting the execution of the activities involved in the Information Gathering iTelos phase. The report, starting from the current section, is organized along two main

dimensions. The first one considers the parallel execution of the producer and consumer processes, while the second dimension takes into account the activities operating over data and knowledge layers.

In this section are described both the resources selected, and the sources from which such resources have been retrieved.

Information Gathering sub activities:

- **Producer activities:** these activities aim at collecting "informal" resources from sources with an higher level of heterogeneity. The resources collected by the producer process are not compliant with the iTelos quality and reusability guidelines. Those are the resources that the producer will transform into quality resources at the end of the process.
 - Knowledge layer:
 - * Sources description
 - * Informal resources collection and scraping;
 - * Informal resources classification over common, core and contextual
 - Data layer:
 - * Sources description
 - * Resources collection and scraping;
 - * Resources classification over common, core and contextual
- **Consumer activities:** these activities aim at collecting the already available resources considered for the project. More in detail the resources here described, are "quality and formal" resources (compliant with the quality and reusability guidelines defined by iTelos. 6*, or at least 5*) which don't need to be processed or created by a data producer. The resources described in this section are those that can be already composed by the data consumer to satisfy the project's purpose.
 - Knowledge layer:
 - * Sources description

-
- * Formal resources collection;
 - * Formal resources classification over common, core and contextual
 - Data layer:
 - * Sources description
 - * Formal resources collection;
 - * Formal resources classification over common, core and contextual

The report of the work done during the first phase of the methodology, has to include also the description of the different choices made, with their strong and weak points. In other words the report should provide to the reader, a clear description of the reasoning conducted by all the different team members.

6 Language Definition

6.1 Concept Identification

1. Concepts Selection

We select purpose-specific concepts from the ER model and the Purpose Formalization Sheet.

- Bus stop
- Bus trip
- Position
- Transportation Company
- Passenger

2. Alignment

We check if a concept is available from the OSM page or the UKC. If the concept is there, we collect formal concept definitions. If the concept is not there, we define the new concepts formally.

- Bus stop

We found definition of bus stop from OSM page. We collect the link of the page of the 'bus_stop' concept as ConceptID and its description as Gloss-en.

- Bus Trip

We have found several definitions that fit our 'bus trip' concept.

- busway – A dedicated roadway for bus rapid transit systems.
- lane – Bus Lane on both sides of the road.
- bus_guideway – A busway where the vehicle guided by the way (though not a

railway) and is not suitable for other traffic.

We thought that 'busway' and 'lane' define parts of the road where buses travel. Therefore, we chose the 'bus_guideway' definition for the 'bus trip' concept.

- Position

We found a definition that fits our 'position' concept on the OSM page. We collected the link of the page of the 'stop_position' as ConceptID and its description as Gloss-en.

- Transportation company

We couldn't find a definition of the transportation company concept on either the OSM page or the UKC. We set the ConceptID using our team-assigned range and wrote a gloss for the new definition.

- Passenger

We found a definition that matches our 'passenger' concept on the UKC page and collected the gloss. However, we couldn't find the link to the page that leads to that definition. We then set the ConceptID using our team-assigned range.

3. Language resource

ConceptID	Word-en	Gloss-en
Tag:highway=bus stop - OpenStreetMap Wiki	bus_stop	A small bus stop.
Tag:highway=bus_guideway - OpenStreetMap Wiki	bus_guideway	A busway where the vehicle guided by the way (though not a railway) and is not suitable for other traffic.
Tag:public_transport=stop_position - OpenStreetMap Wiki	stop_position	The position on the street or rails where a public transport vehicle stops.
NUM24-1000	transportation company	An organization responsible for operating and managing buses, facilitating the transportation of passengers along designated routes within a specified geographical area.
NUM24-1001	passenger	A traveler riding in a vehicle (a boat or bus or car or plane or train etc) who is not operating it

Word-mn	Gloss-mn
автобусны зогсоол	Жижиг автобусны буудал.
автобусны маршрут	Автобусны дагаж явах зам (төмөр зам биш) ба бусад тээврийн хэрэгсэлд тохиромжгүй.
зогсоолын байршил	Гудамжны нийтийн тээврийн хэрэгсэл зогсдог байрлал.
нийтийн тээврийн компани	Тодорхой газар зүйн бүсэд тогтоосон маршрутын дагуу нийтийн тээврийн хэрэгсүүдийг удирдан, зохицуулж зорчигчдыг тээвэрлэх үүрэг бүхий байгууллага.
зорчигч	Тээврийн (завь, автобус, машин, онгоц, галт тэрэг зэрэг) хэрэгслийг жолоодохгүйгээр сууж байгаа аялагч.

6.2 Dataset Filtering

7 Knowledge Definition

This section is dedicated to the description of the Knowledge Definition phase. Like in the previous section, it aims to describe the different sub activities performed by all the team members, as well as the phase outcomes produced. Moreover, like the previous section, the organization of this section follows the two dimensions based on producer and consumer roles, and the two layers of activities, knowledge and data, respectively.

Knowledge Definition sub activities:

- **Producer activities:** these activities aim at defining the knowledge structure of the information to be considered to satisfy the project purpose. More in details, the producer process, in this phase, aims at defining the knowledge structure for each dataset to be formalize, singularly. The data within such datasets, are then aligned with the structure d knowledge.
 - Knowledge layer:
 - * Teleontology definition
 - * Teleology definition
 - Data layer:
 - * Dataset cleaning and formatting
- **Consumer activities:** the consumer activities have the same objectives like those executed by the producer before. Nevertheless, the consumer process define the knowledge structure, and perform the data alignment, over the composition of more datasets instead of the treating them singularly.
 - Knowledge layer:
 - * Teleontology definition
 - * Teleology definition
 - Data layer:

- * Dataset cleaning and formatting

The report of the work done during this phase of the methodology, has to includes also the description of the different choices made, with their strong and weak points. In other words the report should provide to the reader, a clear description of the reasoning conducted by all the different team members.

8 Data Definition

This section is dedicated to the description of the Data Definition phase. Like in the previous section, it aims to describe the different sub activities performed by all the team members, as well as the phase outcomes produced. Unlike the previous section, the organization of the current one follows a single dimension, the one considering the distinction between producer and consumer processes. The division between knowledge and data activities in this section is not defined, because, in this phase the two layers are merged to form a single data structure composed by the knowledge structures defined in the last section, and the aligned dataset. The obtained result is a structured Knowledge Graph including both the two layers.

Data Definition sub activities:

- **Producer activities:** the producer activities aim at merging the knowledge layer of a single dataset with the data values present within such a dataset.
 - Entity identification
 - Data mapping
- **Consumer activities:** the consumer activities have the same objective considered by the producer. Nevertheless, the consumer process merges the knowledge and data layers considering the composition of different datasets, thus mapping multiple datasets to one single knowledge structure (the teleontology), instead of merging the mapping one dataset to its relative knowledge structure, as the producer process does.
 - Entity identification
 - Data mapping

The report of the work done during this phase of the methodology, has to include also the description of the different choices made, with their strong and weak points. In other words the report should provide to the reader, a clear description of the reasoning conducted by all the different team members.

9 Evaluation

This section aims at describing the evaluation performed at the end of the whole process (producer plus consumer) over the final outcome of the iTelos methodology. More in details, this section has to report:

- the final Knowledge Graph information statistics (like, number of etypes and properties, number of entities for each etype, and so on).
- Knowledge layer evaluation: the results of the application of the evaluation metrics applied over the knowledge layer of the final KG.

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- Data layer evaluation: the results of the application of the evaluation metrics applied over the data layer of the final KG.
 - Query execution: the description of the competency queries executed over the final KG in order to test the suitability of the KG to satisfy the project purpose.

10 Metadata Definition

In this section the report collects the definitions of all the metadata defined for the different resources produced along the whole process (producer and consumer). The metadata defined in this phase describes both the final outcome of the project, and the intermediate outcome of each phase.

The definition of the metadata, is crucial to enable the distribution (sharing) of the resource produced. For this reason it is important to describe also where such metadata will be published to distribute the resources it describes (for example the DataScientia catalogs).

In particular the structure of this section is organized as follows, with the objective to describe the metadata relative to all the type of resources produced by the project.

- Language resources metadata description
- Knowledge resources metadata description
- Data resources metadata description

11 Open Issues

This section concludes the current document with final conclusions regarding the quality of the process and final outcome, and the description of the issues that (for lack of time or any other cause) remained open.

- Did the project respect the scheduling expected in the beginning ?
- Are the final results able to satisfy the initial Purpose ?
 - If no, or not entirely, why ? which parts of the Purpose have not been covered ?

Moreover, this section aims to summarize the most relevant issues/problems remained open along the iTelos process. The description of open issues has to provide a clear explanation about the problems, the approaches adopted while trying to solve them and, eventually, any proposed solution that has not been applied.

- which are the issues remained open at the end of the project ?