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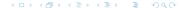
Department of Computer Science

January, 2024





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Introduction 000

The project resources are publicly and freely available at:

- GitHub repository:
 - https://github.com/ThomasPasquali/ TransportationAndEducationFacilities KGE2023;
- Drive: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/ 1PUmhXYnM5fd-TqePUDAumem9luqa6qcv?usp=sharing
- Website: https://thomaspasquali.github.io/ TransportationAndEducationFacilities_KGE2023/





Introduction 000

The *Domain of Interest* of this project consists of two boundaries: **space** and **time**.

- Space: Region of Trentino Alto Adige and Main Italian Cities (e.g. Milano, Bologna, Torino etc.):
- Time: The (main) temporal domain boundary is given by when Trentino Trasporti changes from winter to summer timetables.

Note: the final knowledge graph considers only the main public transportation itineraries that should never change.







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Informal purpose

This KG purpose is to provide data to a web/smartphone application (e.g. UniTrentoApp) for, given the user weekly schedule, the current date and time: easily and conveniently gathering information about public transportation in order to organize the most convenient trips. This purpose includes, both out-of-door and Trentinos students, teachers that rarely have to reach Trentino and commuters.

Informal Purpose

Build a Knowledge Graph (KG) which satisfies the many different need of students, professors and educational staff to reach their residence/domicile or middle/high school and university by public transportation within the region of Trentino or from the main Italian cities, depending on the specific person engagements, domicile, residence and date-time.



Personas and Scenarios

Personas

- Middle/High school students
- University students, both out-of-doors and locals
- Educational facilities staff e.g. professors, janitors etc.

Scenarios

- Weekdays
- Holidays e.g. Sunday, Christmas etc.
- Different time of the day e.g. 7AM, 4:30PM, 9PM etc.



Competency Questions

FTM - Middle school student

Mario lives in Mollaro and from Monday to Friday needs to go to the middle-school in Mezzolombardo from 8AM to 1PM, except on Thursday he needs to stay in school until 4PM. He only has a train subscription and he must be independent because his parents work all day.

Trento Urban (periphery) - High school student

Jessica lives in Povo and from Monday to Saturday she has to go to the high-school in the center of Trento. Her hours are from 8AM to 1PM.

Trento Urban (city center) - High school student (with wheelchair)

Luca lives in Trento and he goes to high-school from Monday to Saturday in the center of Trento from 8AM to 1PM, but he is in a wheelchair, and he must be independent using suitable and accessible buses.



Competency Questions cont.

Trento Extraurban (city center) - University student

Gian is a Rovereto university student who lives in Trento and he needs to reach the university from Monday to Wednesday from 10:30AM, and he needs to arrive at home before 4:30PM.

Multiple schedules and shifts - University student

Gaia lives at Sanbapolis. From Monday to Friday she needs to reach the University in Povo from 7:15AM to 1PM, but on Wednesday she goes to uni library in University of Sociology in Trento from 9:30AM to 10:30AM. However, on 2024-03-07 she will have a special lecture in University of Sociology in Trento at 12:30AM.



Competency Questions cont.

Flixbus Torino and Bologna - University student

Carla is an out-door-students and she lives in Lungadige in Trento. She return at home in Turin from Trento every Friday to stay at home in the weekend.

Trenitalia (with one transfer) - University professor (one time shift)

Fausto is a Professor at University of Milan, and he needs to book a ticket train from Milano Centrale to reach the University of Sociology on the 13st, Nov 2023 (Monday) before 10:30AM to have an important seminary.



Formal purpose

Purpose definition 00000000

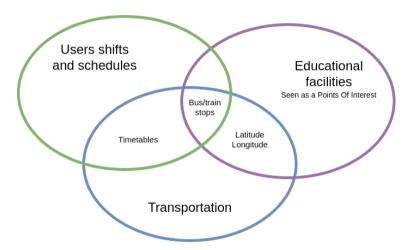
The informal version of the purpose can be formalized as the answer to guestions like:

- "On day d at time t, which bus or train shall the person p take in order to reach its school or university in time?"
- "On day d at time t, which bus or train shall the person p take once finished his/hers duties to get back home?"
- "On day d at time t, which bus or train shall the person p take in order get to his/her real home?" (out-of-doors students)



Project Domains Intuition

Purpose definition 00000000





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Consumer activities

The following websites provided the high-quality data used for the project development:

- GTFS datasets:
 - https://www.trentinotrasporti.it/open-data
 - https://www.dati.lombardia.it/Mobilit-e-trasporti/Orario-Ferroviario...
 - https://www.transit.land/feeds?search=trenitalia
 - https://transitfeeds.com/p/actv/630
 - https://www.transit.land/feeds/f-u-flixbus
- Educational facilities datasets:
 - https://www.tuttitalia.it/trentino-alto-adige/19-scuole/
 - https://webapps.unitn.it/du/it/StrutturaAccademica



Produces activities

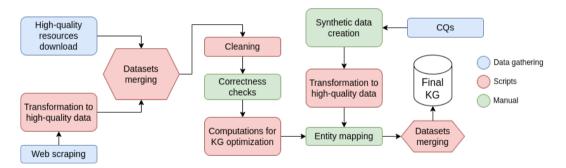
High-quality data that was not available has been obtained via web scraping supported by manual correctness checks:

- E656 has been scraped to obtain missing GTFS data: Bolzano-Verona, Ferrovia Trento-Malè and Valsugana trains
- Wikipedia helped to fetch missing data, for example FTM stops and exact locations
- PDF timetables allowed to integrate missing data, for example the FTM trains weekly schedules
- Trenitalia has been used to check if E656 data was up-to-date



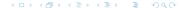
Transportation and Educational Facilities

Users shifts and schedules





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Goal

Refine and formalize the language (concepts and words) employed for representing the information needed to fulfill the project purpose.

This activity has been divided in:

- Language concepts for e-types;
- 2 Language concepts for e-types attributes i.e. data properties;
- Substitution of the state of



Methodology

Here is the list of steps that have been followed to formalize each concept/word that has been used during the project

- IF KGE annotator has an existing concept that fits well THEN adopt it OTHERWISE
- Use KGE annotator to create a new concept



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Top-Down phase - Reference ontologies

This project uses GTFS as the main inspiration for:

- Transportation
- User schedules

They share weekly schedule and schedule exception e-types

The reference ontology has been downloaded from Datascientia LiveKnowledge.

The rest of the users knowledge is really specific, therefore, an ad-hoc simple ontology has been created for the users.



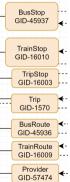
Top-Down phase - Reference ontologies cont.

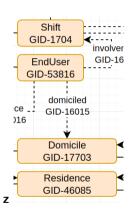
Since educational facilities are seen as Points Of Interest, only the purpose related slice of knowledge has adopted Schema.org:

- Thing > Place > CivicStructure > EducationalOrganization
- Thing > Intangible > StructuredValue > GeoCoordinates
- Thing > Place > Residence



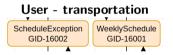
Transportation





Education









Bottom-up phase - Teleology cont.

A summary of the final project's teleology entities and relations between them

Entities
BusStop
TrainStop
BusRoute
TrainRoute
TripStop
Trip
Provider
ScheduleException
WeeklySchedule
Shift

Entities	Relation	Entities
Bus/TrainRoute	operated	Provider
Trip	characterized	Bus/TrainRoute
TripStop	of	Trip
Bus/TrainStop	at	TripStop
Bus/TrainStop	localized	Position
Trip	avaiability schedule	WeeklySchedule
Trip	avaiability schedule exception	ScheduleException
Shift	occurence schedule	WeeklySchedule

(continues in the next slide)



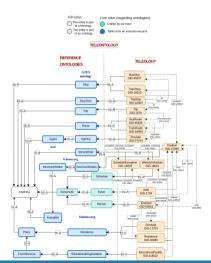
Bottom-up phase

Bottom-up phase - Teleology cont.

Entities
EndUser
Domicile
Residence
EducationalFacility
Position

Entities	Relation	Entities
Shift	occurence schedule	ScheduleException
Shift	involvement	EndUser
Shift	from	Position
Shift	to	Position
EndUser	domiciled	Domicile
EndUser	reside	Residence
EndUser	work	Position
Domicile, Residence	localized	Position
Domicile, Residence	nearest	Position
EducationalFacility	localized	Position
EducationalFacility	nearest	Position

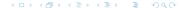
Middle-out phase - Teleontology



GitHub link



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Entity Matching - First Phase

The entities, represented by their values, can be represented through different properties, and properties values. This is known as the entity matching problem with two main consequences:

- Schema layer: find the right set of properties between the different datasets where multiple representations of the same entity can be present:
- Oata layer: the need to set the correct property values, if multiples representations share the same properties, but having different values.

In our case: web scraping + ad-hoc parsing to GTFS



Entity Identification - Second Phase

It is then necessary to identify an entity within a single dataset and adopt the same type of identification, if the same entity represented in two (or more) different ways, within different dataset. For instance:

- The creation of an universal dataset Position containing address, latitude, and longitude for Educational Facilities, End User, and Stops;
- ② The creation of unique column 'id' with the corresponding entity with conventions name like pos_edu_fac, pos_user_dom, pos_user_res, pos_stop_bus, pos_stop_train



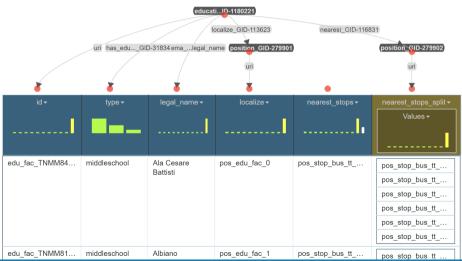
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Entity Mapping - Third Phase

- Concretely merging the relative information values in the datasets;
- A specific type of mapping operation is performed to define the identifies for the entities to be considered the final KG.



Entity Mapping (example) - Education Facilities

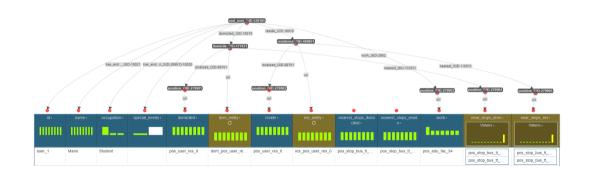


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Entity Mapping

Entity Mapping (example) - End User





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Teleontology Size

To give an idea about the "size" of the final teleontology, a summary of the number of e-types, data and object properties:

	Instances Count
Etypes	33
Object Properties	16
Data Properties	33



Teleontology vs CQs

The following formula aims to evaluate how much the teleontology covers the Competency Questions:

$$Cov_E(CQ_E) = \frac{|CQ_E \cap T_E|}{|CQ_E|}$$

	Etypes	Cov_E	Object Properties	Cov _{OP}
Total identified from CQs	13		15	
Total defined for the project	33	100%	16	100%

	Data Properties	Cov_{DP}
Total identified from CQs	28	
Total defined for the project	33	100%



Teleontology vs Reference Ontologies

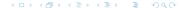
The following formula aims to evaluate how much the teleontology reuses the reference ontologies:

$$Cov_E(RO_E) = \frac{|RO_E \cap T_E|}{|RO_E|}$$

GTFS ontology	Etypes	Cov_E	Object Properties	Cov _{OP}
Total in the ontology	30		19	
Total reused in the project	9	30%	0	0%

GTFS ontology	Data Properties	Cov_{DP}
Total in the ontology	22	
Total reused in the project	10	45%

From Schema.org have been reused 7 e-types and 4 data properties.



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Connectivity Matrix

Data laver

Since the connectivity matrix quite wide, here are link to the GtHub repository:

Connectivity Matrix:

https://github.com/ThomasPasquali/TransportationAndEducationFacilities_KGE2023/blob/main/Evaluation/connectivity_matrix.csv

Legend:

 $\label{lem:https://github.com/ThomasPasquali/TransportationAndEducationFacilities_KGE2023/blob/main/Evaluation/connectivity_matrix_legend.csv$



Entities Count by E-types

To conclude the KG evaluation, some information about the number of entities for each e-type:

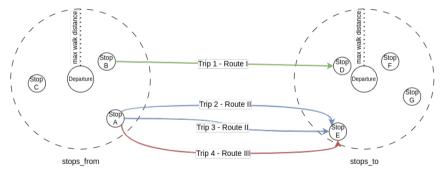
Etype	Total number of entities
TripStop	509,214
ScheduleException	246,192
Trip	47,885
WeeklySchedule	41,571
Stop	9,273
Position	9,413
Route	1,347
EducationalFacility	139
Shift	19
EndUser	7
Residence	7
Domicile	7
Provider	3



CQs as SPARQL queries

All CQs share the same template which is available on GitHub (template.sparql).

Transportation query slice intuition:





CQ2 - Jessica - Trento suburbs

Jessica lives in Povo and from Monday to Saturday she has to go to the high-school in the center of Trento. Her hours are from 8AM to 1PM.

```
BIND ("false"^^xsd:boolean as ?wheelchair need)
BIND ("45"^^xsd:long as ?max_wait_time)
# BIND ("0.5"^^xsd:float as ?max stop dist)
BIND (" urban" as ?stops filter)
BIND ("1" as ?direction) # For outward while "0" for return
BIND ("2024-01-29T06:00:00"^^xsd:dateTime as ?curr datetime)
# For outward while "2024-01-29T12:00:00" for return
BIND ("Jessica" as ?username)
```



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CQs as SPARQL queries

CQ2 - Jessica - Trento suburbs - Results outward

	shift \$	stop_from_name	route_name \$	departure_time	arrival_time \$	wait_time \$	walk_from_m \$	walk_to_m \$	trip_duration \$	score \$	accessibility \$
1		"Povo Piazza Manci"									
		"Povo "Polo Sociale"									
		"Povo Piazza Manci"									
		"Povo Piazza Manci"									
		"Povo "Centro Civico"									
		"Povo "Polo Sociale"									
		"Povo "Polo Sociale"									



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KG Evaluation

CQs as SPARQL queries

CQ2 - Jessica - Trento suburbs - Results return

shift	‡	stop_from_name	stop_to_name \$	route_name \$	departure_time	arrival_time \$	wait_time \$	walk_from_m \$	walk_to_m \$	trip_duration \$	score \$	accessibility \$
			"Povo Piazza Manci"									
			"Povo Piazza Manci"									
		"S.Francesco Porta Nuova"	"Povo Piazza Manci"									
		"S.Francesco Porta Nuova"	"Povo Piazza Manci"									



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CQ6 - Carla - Flixbus (Torino)

Carla is an out-door-students and she lives in Lungadige in Trento. She return at home in Turin from Trento every Friday to stay at home in the weekend.

```
BIND ("false"^xsd:boolean as ?wheelchair_need)

# BIND ("60"^xsd:long as ?max_wait_time)

# BIND ("2"^xsd:float as ?max_stop_dist)

BIND ("flixbus" as ?stops_filter)

BIND ("1" as ?direction)

BIND ("2023-11-03T14:00:00"^xsd:dateTime as ?curr_datetime) # A friday

BIND ("Carla" as ?username)
```





CQ7 - Fausto - Trenitalia (transfer)

Fausto is a Professor at University of Milan, and he needs to book a ticket train from Milano Centrale to reach the University of Sociology on the 13st, Nov 2023 (Monday) before 10:30AM to have an important seminary.

```
BIND ("false"^"xsd:boolean as ?wheelchair need)
BIND ("90" " xsd:long as ?max wait time)
BIND ("0.2" "xsd:float as ?max_stop_dist)
BIND ("trenitalia" as ?stops_filter)
BIND ("0" as ?direction)
BIND ("2023-11-13T04:00:00"^"xsd:dateTime as ?curr datetime) # For the first trip
# "2023-11-13T08:00:00 for the second trip
BIND ("Fausto" as ?username)
# For the first trip:
## Using "nearest" COMMENTED
# ?edu res dom to prop:localized GID-89701 ?shift pos to
# ?edu_res_dom_to prop:nearest_GID-116831 ?stop_pos_to
## UNCOMMENTED
{ ## OR using geo distance
       { ?stop to a prop:bus stop GID-45937. }
       { ?stop to a prop:train stop GID-16010. }
# For the second trip the previous has been done for ?stop_from
```



CQs as SPARQL queries

CQ7 - Fausto - Trenitalia (transfer) - Results

Milano-Verona



Verona-Trento

	shift ¢	stop_from \$	stop_to \$	route_name	departure_ti me \$	wait_time \$	walk_from_m	walk_to_m¢	trip_duration	score ¢	accessibility	trip_ex ¢	trip_ws \$	trip \$
1				"Verona- Bolzano"										data:trip_ scraped_ 16678
2				"Verona- Bolzano"										data:trip_ scraped_ 16638

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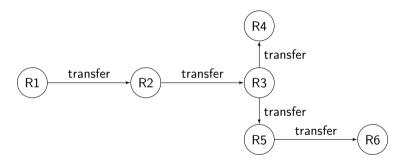


Future Work

- Query optimization: some ideas on how to further optimize queries:
 - Divide the KG in sub-graphs that only cover specific regions for transportation;
 - Add indexes to the KG.
- Raise scraped data quality: either by creating better scripts or finding available datasets.
- Update datasets: for example Trenitalia Lombardia trains.
- Better data filtering: for instance, Flixbus non Italian trips and stops.
- Find or create a better ontology for users.



• Handle shifts that require more than one trip:



This sub-graph would allow queries like: ?from prop:transfer{3} ?to For instance, if ?from has the value R1, ?to will get the values {R4, R5}.



Conclusion

iTelos methodology pros

- The incrementality of the methodology allows to focus on each phase, one at the time;
- Revisiting previous phases is fundamental;
- Formalizing the language really helps.

Criticalities

- During some phases of this project, not knowing what comes next, may lead to wrong or non-optimal choices;
- Some datasets may not be available e.g. trains Bolzano-Verona and Veneto.

