# Dialog Driven Wayfinding

## **MTech-Thesis**

Arbaz Khan
Prof. Harish Karnick, Prof. Bharat Lohani

# Dialog Driven Wayfinding

### Goal

Cross-lingual wayfinding service compatible and accessible to even low-end feature phones.

## Challenge

- To build a dialog driven wayfinding tool specifically targeting maps and people of India.
- To resolve contexts of the user.
- To help deal with "Reorientation" of the lost.

# Wayfinding Properties

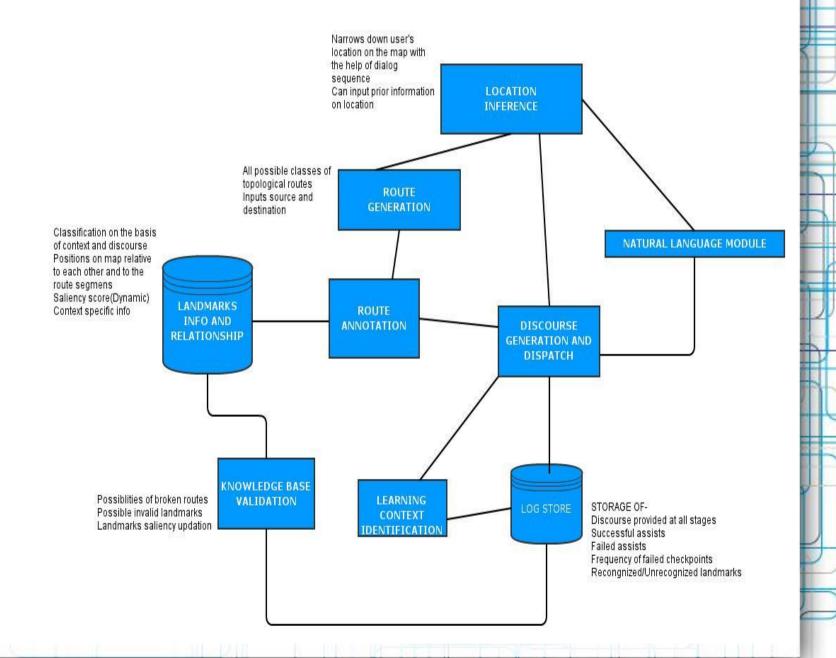
### ·DOs

- Use of landmarks to
  - identify turns
  - confirm orientations
- Description of route passage

## ·DON'Ts

- Use of distance metrics or cardinal directions
- Naive turn by turn instructions ("turn left", "go straight")

## System Architecture



## Route Generation

- For two given points, compute a sequence of edges on the shortest path
- Cost features
  - Distance (cost=edge length)
  - Number of turns (cost=number of end-connections)
- Edge features
  - Id, name, length, type, geometry
  - no. of end-connections
  - absolute angles {(startpoint, startpoint+1), (endpoint, endpoint-1)}

# Route Annotation via Landmarks Info

- Annotating each route with sufficient information for discourse generation
   Static time complexity
- 1. Edge relation

Edge	Academic		Playgrounds	Parks	P.O.I
	Area Buildings	Buildings			

varying neighborhood threshholds

# Route Annotation via Landmarks Info

2. Landmark Saliency

Landmark	Category	Name	Geometry	Visual	Semantic

Each category can take values based on the layering of the map e.g. academic area, hostel Building

Visual feature attributes may not be always available

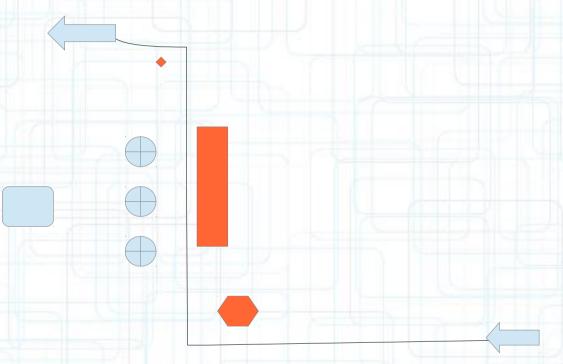
Semantic feature index may be contributed by popularity of the landmark e.g. Retrieved from google's prominence index, web mining, crowd-sourcing or inherent in the map



Annotate the route with all possible salient landmarks present in the region Store the annotations in the form of a triplet (edge, landmark, pairedRelation)

pairedRelations={Pass through, Pass with @left, Pass with @right, Turn left @, Turn right@, ......}





Compute the saliency scores for each landmark
Select the salient landmarks
Pass the corresponding triplets to the to the discourse module

# Design Ahead

### Discourse Generator

Cross-lingual discourse generation platform is set Given the triplet (edge, landmark,pairedRelation), generate a discourse

### Context Identification

On the basis of incremental dialog response, resolve the context of the user

### Log Store

Setting up the data requirements for performance enhancements (like dialog,response, context)
Incorporating the log store

### Reorientation Algorithm

Given the last waypoint checked, retain the location of disoriented user.

#### DIALOG DRIVEN WAYFINDFINDING - FLOWCHART Get new source Source GENERATION INFERENCE -ve Destination CHECKPOINT START NATURAL LANGUAGE MODULE LANDMARKS EN ROUTE WITH DESCRIPTIONS ROUTE ANNOTATION +ve **END USER** LANDMARKS INFO AND RELATIONSHIP UPDATION DESTINATION END DISCOURSE REACHED GENERATION DISPATCH ONE SET OF INSTRUCTIONS NATURAL LANGUAGE MODULE NATURAL LANGUAGE MODULE **END USER END USER**

## Location Inference

- Automated extraction of triplets from natural language text to represent spatial relationships e.g. house in alley
- To use meta-information in the text to produce informative triplets which are convenient enough for computational interpretations
- Exploits a parser which identifies prepositional clauses(DLE) for a place name.

### Corpuses

- 1] 1858 place descriptions from a mobile game
- 2] A set of 4 descriptions of University of Melbourne

## Location Inference

I am on the Dockland Esplanade

On the Docklands Esplanade prep\_on(am, Esplanade) nsubj(am, I)

Get the subject Attach it to the original DLE

<I on Docklands Esplanade>