**e-Freight**

**European e-Freight capabilities for Co-modal transport**

**Review comments on Deliverables 2.4-2.5**

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**Integration with other technical systems in e-Freight**

e-Freight is an integrated project, therefore each workpackage and task deliverable must be guided by and integrated into some kind of overall ‘framework’ or ‘architecture’. Therefore:

Explain how SESA platform approach relates to other work in the e-Freight Framework in particular deliverables 2.1 (the e-Freight Platform) and 2.3 (e-Freight ontology). Refer perhaps to the architecture of Figure 4 to explain that. For example, how does the SESA repository gets populated with semantic service descriptions?

*Response: we can add an introduction to better position the work in this sense.*

**The process and rationale for developing SESA**

In particular explain the steps taken to derive the different components of SESA such as the service category taxonomy.

Describe what ontologies have been developed eg which FAL forms have so far been codified?

How was the service taxonomy of Figure 5 was developed? As explained this taxonomy is not complete, however an agreed taxonomy of efreight services is essential for the feasibility of the SESA approach. In other words, the users of the service need to understand the SESA service taxonomy in order to successfully search the repository for services

*Response: the domain ontologies/taxonomies are not part of the SESA platform, and are just part of the domain knowledge stored there. Their development is not part of this task/deliverable (they are part of T2.3/D2.3), and they are used here in order to show an example application of the platform capabilities.*

**Survey of Related Approaches in ontologies and semantic web services for efreight**

Is SESA the only ever approach that proposes ontologies and logistics services for e-freight? If not, what are its advantages over other similar approaches?

Refer to existing work in ontologies and semantic services for logistics. For example

*An Approach to Formal and Semantic Representation of Logistics Services* by Julia Hoxha Andreas Scheuermann and Stephan Bloehdorn

And

*A Supply Chain Management Approach to Logistics Ontologies in Information Systems by* Joerg Leukel and Stefan Kirn

(both available online)

*Response: the mentioned papers propose ontologies for logistics, whereas the e-Freight SESA platform is an implementation of a lightweight execution environment for semantic Web services. The e-Freight SESA platform uses semantically annotated Web service descriptions to discover and invoke services; it is not about how to model the domain of logistics, and it doesn’t propose any ontology to model the domain. It uses ontologies (developed in another task of the project) but it is generic with respect to them. So, modelling the domain, which is what the publications mentioned above do (and in that sense they are relevant for task T2.3), is not part of this work.*

**Business Benefits of the proposed SESA approach**

Explain how the SESA approach will enable transport users (shippers, freight forwarders, etc) to identify and use direct or combined transport services. Can it be used for example to compose complex transport services from published ‘atomic’ services? Give some example in SPARQL or pseudo code of how someone can query the repository to find a service that fulfils certain criteria and explain why this is better than using alternative search approaches.

*Response: as agreed in WP2, this first implementation is targeted at the single window case and demonstrator, and the above examples do not hold for it. We can add a section explaining the role and functionalities of the SESA platform in the context of the single window.*

Also, what are the steps and tools that a service provider needs to follow to ‘semantically enable’ its services?

*Response: we can better explain it.*

***Better explanation and clarification of the used examples and code listings***

We cannot assume that the readers of this deliverable are fluent in XML, RDF, SAWSDL etc. Thus we need some brief explanations for the provided listings.

For example, explain how listing 10 describes a port with code ESVLC according to an ontology schema for FAL1 forms

*Response: we can do it.*