

AGGREGATION OF SEMANTIC SENSOR DATA

Graduation proposal

by

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November 16, 2015

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ACRONYMS

API	application program interface	3
IoT	internet of things	1
JSON	javascript object notation	3
OGC	open geospatial consortium	1
O&M	observations and measurements	3
OSM	open streetmap	5
OWL	web ontology language	7
RDF	resource description framework	3
REST	representational state transfer	2
SensorML	sensor modelling language	3
SOS	sensor observation service	2
SSN	semantic sensor network	1
SSW	semantic sensor web	1
SWE	sensor web enablement	1
W ₃ C	world wide web consortium	1
XML	extensible markup language	3

1 | INTRODUCTION

This document should include:

- motivation / problem field /relevance
- position in the academic and professional debate
- problem statement, objectives, research questions
- approach, theoretical framework, methodology
- references
- preliminary project set up and results

an introduction in which the relevance of the project and its place in the context of geomatics is described, along with a clearly-defined problem statement

1.1 BACKGROUND

Egenhofer (2002) argues "there would exist a much higher potential for exploiting the Web if tools were available that better match human reasoning" (Egenhofer, 2002, p. 1). Sheth et al. (2008) proposed adding semantics to the sensor web which has resulted in the so-called semantic sensor web (SSW). The sensor web enablement (SWE) standards by the open geospatial consortium (OGC) have been combined with ontologies in the SSW to add meaning to sensor data (Pschorr, 2013; Henson et al., 2009). The world wide web consortium (W3C) has contributed to this development by creating the semantic sensor network (SSN) ontology (Compton et al., 2012).

Smart cities can be defined as "enhanced city systems which use data and technology to achieve integrated management and interoperability" (Moir et al., 2014, p. 18). Research on smart cities has identified a number of potential uses for semantic sensor data. Often this is presented in the context of the internet of things (IoT) (Zanella et al., 2014; Wang et al., 2015a). Fell (2014) describes the IoT as "the result of technological progress in many parallel and often overlapping fields, including those of embedded systems, ubiquitous and pervasive computing, mobile telephony, telemetry and machine-to-machine communication, wireless sensor networks, mobile computing, and computer networking" (Fell, 2014, p. 11). Wang et al. (2015a) argues that sensor data fusion plays an important role in the IoT. He defines sensor data fusion as "a data processing technique that associates, combines, aggregates, and integrates data from different sources" (Wang et al., 2015a, p. 2).

To keep up with the developments of the IoT and the smart city OGC has identified the role of their standards in the 'smart cities spatial information framework' Percivall (2015). This is in line with the smart city vision of

Townsend (2013) for creating "an organically evolved set of open standards and software that anyone can build on" (Townsend, 2013, p. 290).

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The vision of the IoT and the smart city is very appealing. However, there are still a number of missing links considering the role of the SSW. First of all, current SSW research focusses mainly on sensor data from a single source. It is therefore difficult to discover sensor data on the internet that can be queried using the SWE standards. Second of all, data from different sources cannot easily be shared, integrated, combined and aggregated for data fusion (Wang et al., 2015b; Ji et al., 2014; Corcho and Garcia-Castro, 2010).

To overcome the issues of sensor data discovery and integration Janowicz et al. (2013) suggest a linked data model and a representational state transfer (REST)ful proxy for OGC's sensor observation service (SOS). They mention future work should focus on the 'Sensor Plug&Play infrastructure' in which "sensors can be automatically registered" (Janowicz et al., 2013, p. 21). Also, it is argued that these developments could lead to a micro-SDI and will enable an ubiquitous geoweb.

1.3 RESEARCH QUESTION

This thesis aims to gain knowledge on how to move the SSW closer to an ubiquitous geoweb by answering the following research question:

How can the semantic sensor web improve the discovery, integration and aggregation of distributed sensor data?

2 | RELATED WORK

a related work section in which the relevant literature is presented and linked to the project;

2.1 SENSOR WEB

Research related to making sensor data available via the internet.

OGC SWE standards such as SOS and sensor modelling language (SensorML) (Botts et al., 2007), (Botts et al., 2008)

Different data formats: extensible markup language (XML) (SWE), EXI (W3C) and javascript object notation (JSON) SensorThings application program interface (API) (Zanella et al., 2014)

Sensor data discovery (Goncalves, 2014) and visualisation (Yoo, 2014)

2.2 LINKED DATA

Research related to creating machine understandable (semantic) knowledge on the internet

Linked Data (Berners-Lee et al., 2001)

OSM as Linked Data (Auer et al., 2009)

Publishing geodata as resource description framework (RDF) and mapping on-the-fly (Missier, 2015)

2.3 SEMANTIC SENSOR WEB

Research related to adding semantic meaning to sensors data allowing more complex queries

SSW (Sheth et al., 2008), (de Mel et al., 2011), (Bakillah et al., 2013)

W3C SSN ontology (Compton et al., 2012)

Three layer model

Huang and Javed (2008) add semantics to sensor data, but do not use the SWE standards by OGC.

Henson et al. (2009) and Pschorr (2013) present the SemSOS architecture which adds semantics to sensor data and publishes the semantically enriched sensor data via SOS and the observations and measurements (O&M) standard (which is also part of the OGC SWE suite).

Extending RDF with the ability to represent spatial and temporal data (Koubarakis and Kyzirakos, 2010)

Research on connecting smart devices to SSW (de Vera et al., 2014)

2.4 INTERNET OF THINGS

Research related to connecting smart devices to the internet (which are often mobile devices with sensors) to allow devices to communicate with each other

More and more devices connected to the internet. Also a growing amount of research on using sensors of smart devices. (Waher, 2015), (Calbimonte et al., 2011), (Žarko et al., 2015)

OpenIoT platform (Calbimonte et al., 2014)

2.5 SMART CITIES

Research related to the application of sensors networks for improving the quality of life in a city

The role of sensors in smart cities (Zanella et al., 2014)

The role of OGC standards in smart cities (Percivall, 2015)

3

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

the research objectives and/or research questions are clearly defined, along with the scope (ie what you will not be doing);

3.1 RESEARCH QUESTION

How can the semantic sensor web improve the discovery, integration and aggregation of distributed sensor data?

3.2 OBJECTIVE

Develop a method to semantically link sensor metadata to real world objects for spatial, semantic and temporal data aggregation.

I would like to bridge the efforts by [Henson et al. \(2009\)](#), [Pschorr \(2013\)](#), of adding semantics to [SOS](#), and the efforts by [Auer et al. \(2009\)](#) of adding semantics to open streetmap ([OSM](#)) data using the [SSN](#) ontology proposed by [Compton et al. \(2012\)](#) in order to improve the discovery, integration and aggregation of sensor data from different sources.

The thesis research should result in a prototype implementation which consists of two parts:

1. Firstly, an application that takes locations (HTTP addresses) of SOS servers as input and automatically links them to the [OSM](#) data. It results in a(n extended) mapping of the sensor web that will be used by the aggregation queries in the second part of the implementation. However, these mappings between sensors and objects are also freely accessible on the (semantic) web which improves the discovery of sensors for other applications.
2. Secondly, an application that allows users to query aggregated sensor data from different sources. This takes an [OSM](#) feature and a time interval as input, optionally with other spatial/temporal parameters (like a value for a buffer operation or a time interval to aggregate on). It returns a set of aggregated sensor data.

3.3 SCOPE

focus on [OGC's SWE](#) standards / [SOS](#) and [W3C's SSN](#) ontology. Not going into evaluation of different standards. Not specifically focussing on smart devices.

4 | METHODS

overview of the methodology to be used;

4.1 STANDARDS

4.1.1 Sensor Web Enablement

[SOS](#) and [SensorML](#), or [Sensorthings API](#)?

4.1.2 Semantic Web

- Store [OSM](#) data: create [RDF](#) on-the-fly to prevent double storage.
- Store sensor metadata: create [RDF](#) from [O&M](#) which is returned by [SOS](#) `getCapabilities` request
- Use web ontology language ([OWL](#)) as language for semantic [RDF](#) triples

Query metadata: SPARQL, geo-SPARQL or stSPARQL, etc. and which query engine?

4.2 ONTOLOGIES

The [O&M](#) ontology is retrieved from sensors

Use [SSN](#) ontology or [O&M-OWL](#) ontology to store metadata from sensors.

4.3 MIDDLEWARE

Creating own middleware to link sensors semantically and retrieve aggregated data

[RESTful](#) service

5 | PLANNING

time planning—having a Gantt chart is probably a better idea than just a list;

5.1 GANTT CHART

Planning of the Thesis

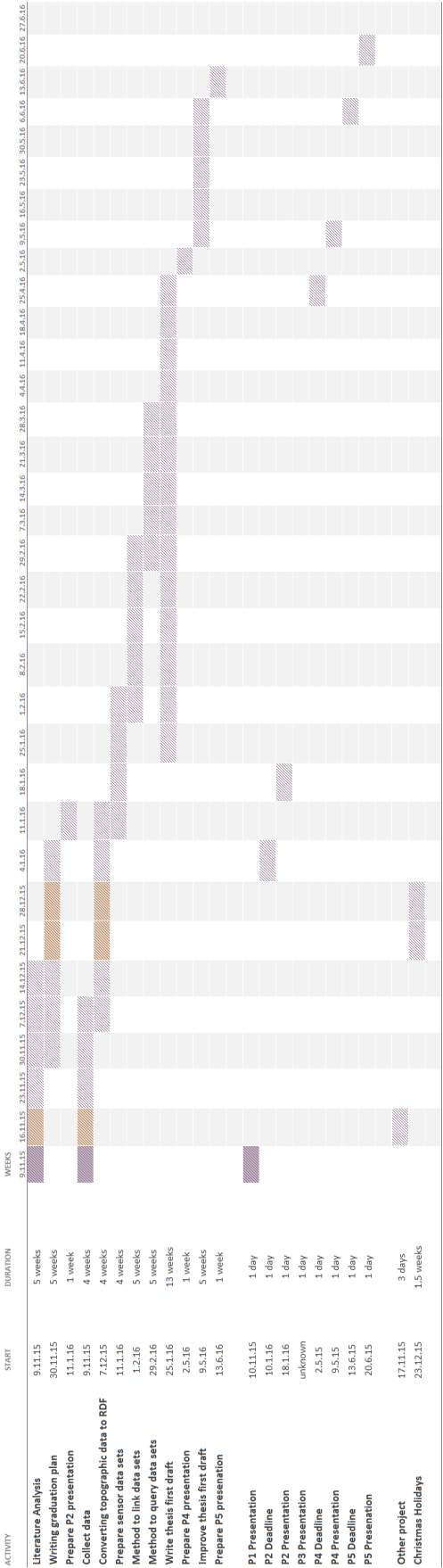


Figure 5.1: GANTT chart showing the planning of the thesis

6 | TOOLS AND DATA

since specific data and tools have to be used, it's good to present these concretely, so that the mentors know that you have a grasp of all aspects of the project;

6.1 DATA

Topographic data
Sensor data (different sources)

6.2 DATABASE

Oracle?

6.3 SERVER

Or localhost?

6.4 PROTOTYPE

Use Python programming language and Flask for server sided scripts
Perhaps with Python's **Request** library for making POST or GET requests.

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COLOPHON

This document was typeset using \LaTeX . The document layout was generated using the `arsclassica` package by Lorenzo Pantieri, which is an adaption of the original `classicthesis` package from André Miede.