











## **SEEMP** Single European **Employment Market-Place**

Boris Villazón-Terrazas, Asunción Gómez-Pérez

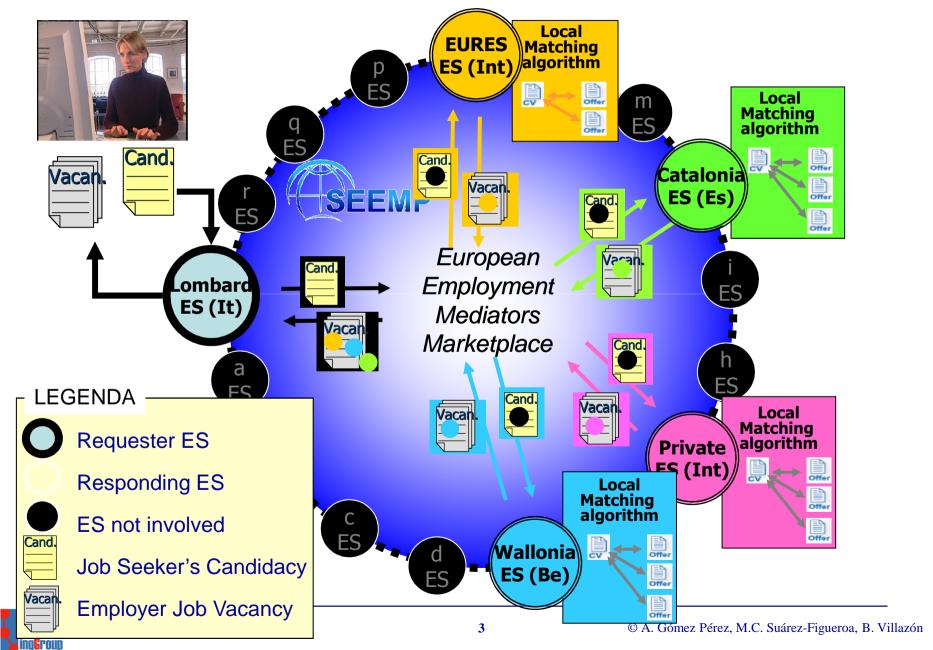
{bvillazon,asun}@fi.upm.es Ontology Engineering Group. Laboratorio de Inteligencia Artificial Departamento de Inteligencia Artificial Facultad de Informática Universidad Politécnica de Madrid

Date: 19/11/2009

ooking for an European Employment **EURES** ES (Int) Cand. Cand. Cand. Catalonia Vacar ES (Es) Vacar .ombard ES (It) Cand. **Private** ES (Int) **LEGENDA** Vaca **Employment Service** c ES Wallonia Job Seeker's Candidacy ES (Be) **Employer Job Vacancy** © A. Gómez Pérez, M.C. Suárez-Figueroa, B. Villazón



### Helping Job Seekers on their way



### Key aspects of Ontological Engineering

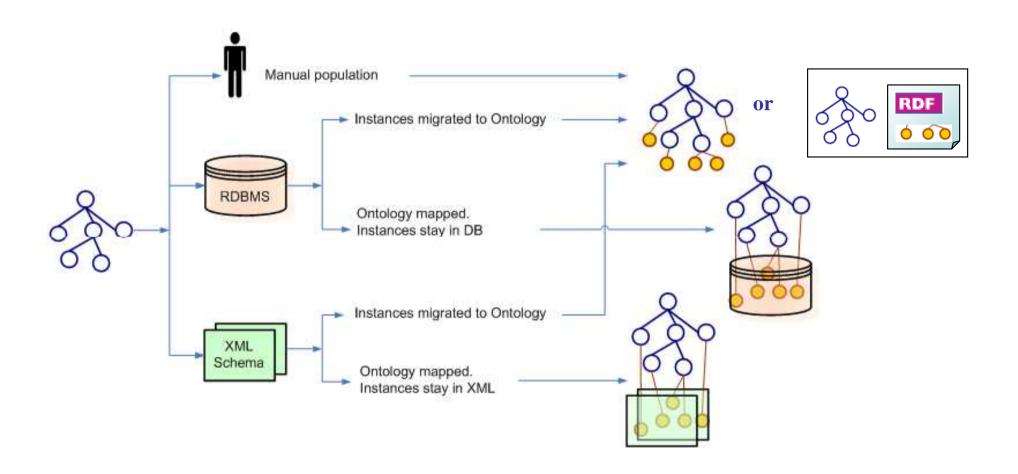
#### Ontologies

- Single versus network of ontologies?
- Are ontologies built from scratch or reusing knowledge-aware resources?
- Are mappings used for solving conceptual mistmaches?

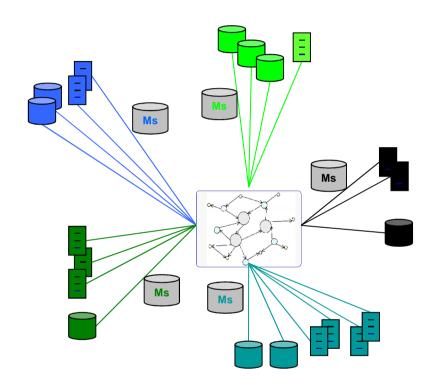
#### Instances

- Where are the data/instances?
  - Instances are in the ontology
  - Instances are in RDF files independently of the ontology
  - Data are kept in the original sources
- Are instances distributed or centralized?
- Have instances a very high rate of changes?
- Heterogeneous provenance of instances
- Degrees of data quality
- Permissions

#### Where are the instances?

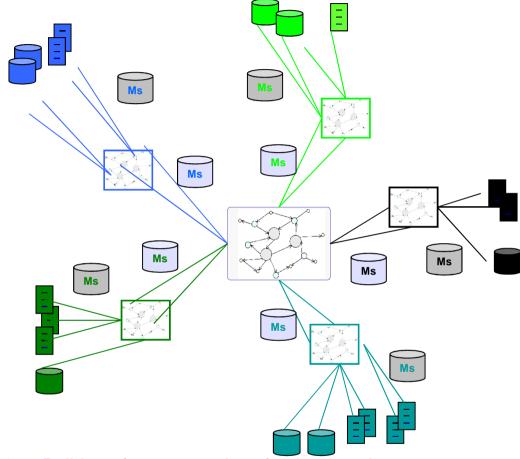


# Centralized network of ontologies where data are distributed



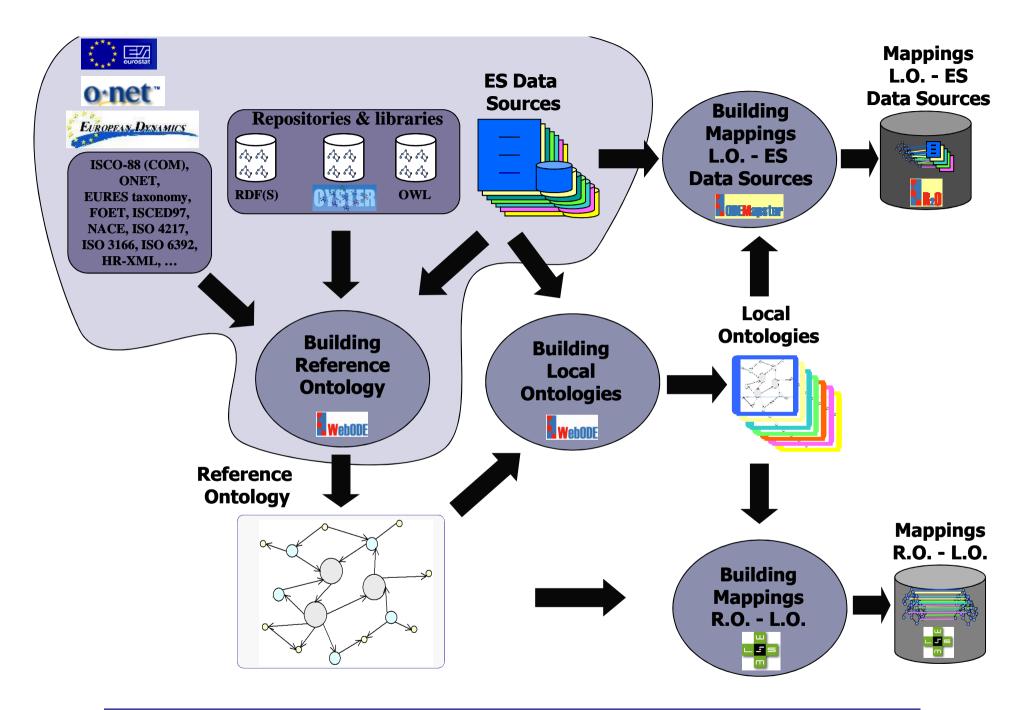
- 1. Build a reference ontology
- 2. Build mappings between the reference ontology and the data sources

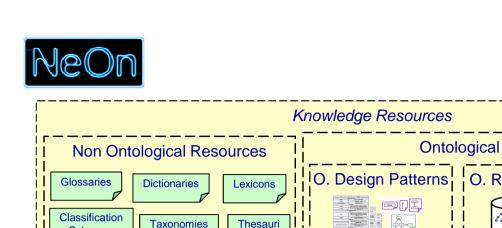
Federated network of ontologies where data are distributed



- 1. Build a reference ontology for the domain
- 2. Build local ontologies
- 3. Build mappings between the core and local ontologies
- Build mappings between the local ontologies and the data sources







Schemas

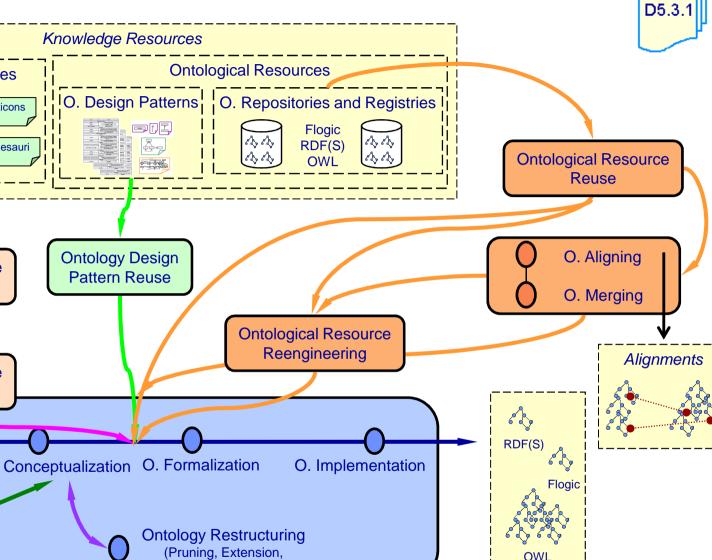
Non Ontological Resource

Reuse

Non Ontological Resource Reengineering

O. Specification

O. Localization



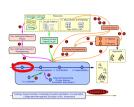
Ontology Support Activities: Knowledge Acquisition (Elicitation); Documentation; Configuration Management; Evaluation (V&V); Assessment

Specialization, Modularization)

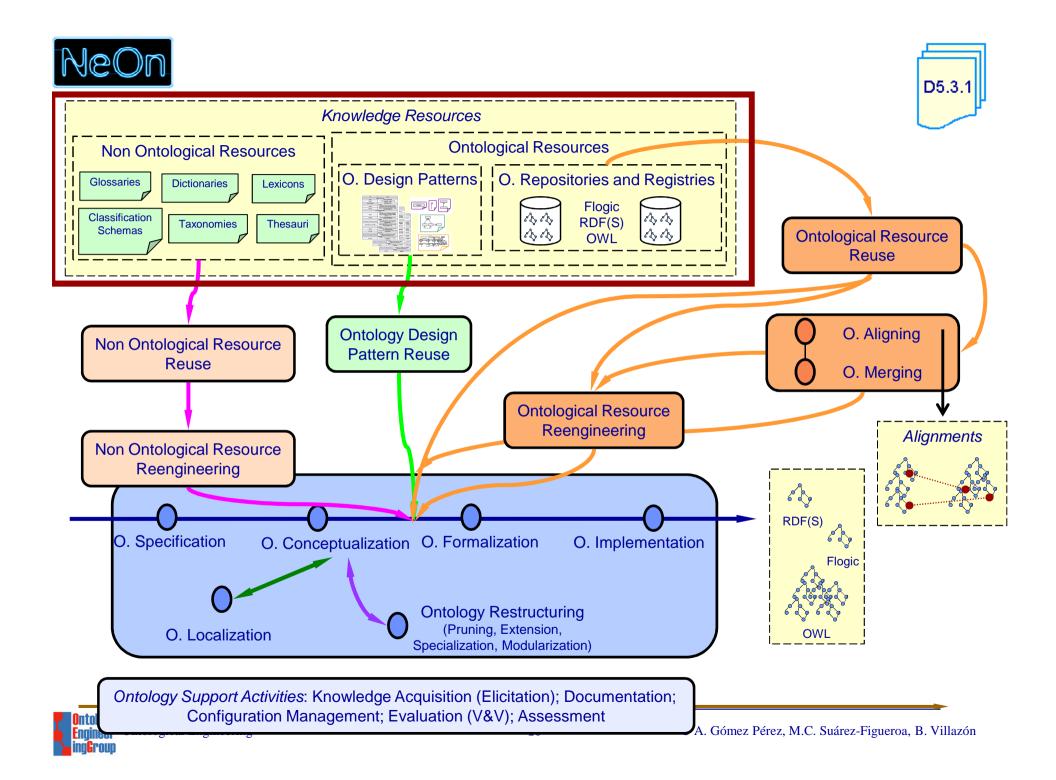
A. Gómez Pérez, M.C. Suárez-Figueroa, B. Villazón



# Ontology Specification. SEEMP Ontology Requirement Specification Document



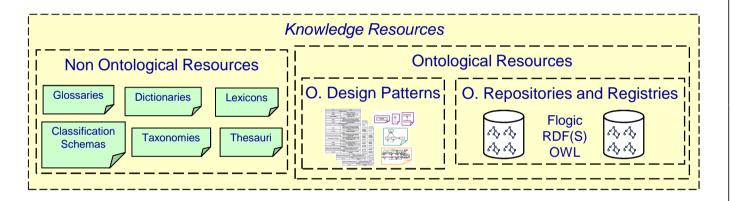
		SEEMP Reference Ontology Poqui	iroments Specification	6	Groups	of Competency Qu	estions				
SEEMP Reference Ontology Requirements Specification  1 Purpose  The purpose of building the Reference Ontology is to provide a consensual knowledge model of the employment domain that could be used by public e-Employment services (PES).  2 Scope  The ontology has to focus just on the ICT (Information and Communication Technology) domain.				CQG1. Job Seeker (16 CQ)		CO1. What is the Job Seeker Nami CO2. What is the Job Seeker nationality CO3. What is the Job Seeker andonality CO4. What is the Job Seeker contact information CO5. What is the Job Seeker contact information CO5. What is the Job Seeker contact information CO6. What is the Job Seeker desired desired job CO7. What are the Job Seeker desired working condition CO8. What kind of contract does the Job Seeker wan	Job Seeker	COR How much salary does the Job Seeker want to earn? CO10. What is the Job Seeker education lever? CO11. What is the Job Seeker work experience? CO12. What is the Job Seeker work experience? CO13. What is the Job Seeker expertise? CO14. What are the Job Seeker expertise? CO15. What is the Job Seeker seller? CO15. What publications does the Job Seeker have? CO16. What hobbies does the Job Seeker have?			
		is directly related to the competency					CQ17.What is the employer information? CQ18. What kind of job does the employer offer?	1	CQ23. What is the work condition of the job offer?		
Level of Formality					CQG2. Job Offer (10 CQ) CQ20 How much salary does			over offer?  Job Offer  CQ25 What is the required education level for the job offer			
The ontology has to be implemented in WSML language						0.85 522		CO26 What is the required knowledge for the job offer?			
Intended						Objects					
User 1. Candidate who is unemployed and searching for a job or searching another occupation for immediate or future purposes					CQG3	Objects in the unit	verse of discourse, which are	<ul> <li>Education</li> </ul>			
User 2.						Job Category     O1. Computer System Designer		O29. Life Science O30. Mathematics O31. Computer Science			
User 3.	7 Pre-Glossary of Terms										
	Terms		Frequency			O2. Comp O3. Progr	outer System Analyst	O32. Computer Use O33. Statistics O34. Physics O35. Network Administration			
User 4.	a.	Job Seeker	27		4	O4. Comp	outer Engineer				
User 5.	b.	CV	2			O6. Comp	outer Assistant outer Equipment Operator		anguages		
User J.	C.	Personal Information	3		-		trial Robot Controller ommunication Equipment		36. Swedish		
	d.	Name	5			Operator	• • •	Ō	37. Spanish		
Intend	e.	Gender	1			O9. Medio	cal Equipment Operator tronic Equipment Operator	O38. Slovenian O39. Portuguese O40. English O41. French O42. German • Currency			
Use 1.	f.	Birth date	1			O11. Imag	ge Equipment Operator				
Use 2.	g.	Address	2			<ul> <li>Nationality</li> </ul>	y				
Use 3.	h.	Nationality	1		5	O12. Aust					
Use 4.	i.	Contact (phone, fax, mail)	4			O13. Belg O14. Dan		_	43. Euro		
	j.	Objective	3			O15. Esto O16. Finn	15. Estonian		O44. Krone O45. Great British Pound		
Use 5.	k.	Job Category	6			O17. Fren	ich		O46. Zlote		
	I.	Job Offer	27			O18. Gen O19. Gree	German Greek		O47. ÜS Dollar O48. Eranc		
	m.	Employer Information	1			O20. Italia		• L	ocation		
	n.	Vacancy	1			Activity Se	ector		49. Austria		
	0.	Activity Sector	1				O21. Telecommunication O22. Justice and Judicial O23. Public Security and law		O50. <u>Belgium</u> O51. <u>Danmark</u> O52. <u>Estonia</u>		
	p.	Location	3			O23. Publ					
	q.	Work Condition	3				ufacture of machine tools earch and Development		O53. Finland O54. France		
	r.	Contract Type	3			O26. Hard	lware Consultancy	Ō	55. Germany		
	S.	Salary	3				ware Consultancy and Supply a processing	"	55. Greece		
Ontok	t.	Education	3			OZO. Duit	- Free deading				





#### Searching Resources

- Use the terminology from the ORSD
- Find resources covering the terminology



- Where:
  - Internet
  - Standardization bodies (ISO,...)
  - Intranet of the organization
  - Ontology Registries





#### Objects

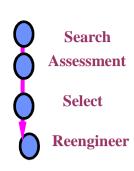
Objects in the universe of discourse, which are instances of:

- Job Category
  - O1. Computer System Designer
  - O2. Computer System Analyst
  - O3. Programmer
  - O4. Computer Engineer
  - O5. Computer Assistant
  - O6. Computer Equipment Operator
  - O7. Industrial Robot Controller
  - O8. Telecommunication Equipment Operator
  - O9. Medical Equipment Operator
  - O10. Electronic Equipment Operator
  - O11. Image Equipment Operator
- Nationality
  - O12. Austrian
  - O13. Belgian
  - O14. Danish
  - O15. Estonian O16. Finnish
  - O17. French
  - O18. German
  - O19. Greek
  - O20. Italian





## Search and Assess Standards and Taxonomies



- We select the most appropriate standards and taxonomies for:
  - Occupation Classification
     ISCO-88 (COM), SOC, ISCO-88,
     ONET, Eures Taxonomy.
  - Classification of Economic Activities

ISIC Rev. 3.1, NACE Rev. 1.1, NAICS

- Apprenticeship classifications ISCED 97, FOET
- Currency Classification ISO 4217
- Geography Classification
   ISO 3166, Eures Taxonomy

Language Classification ISO 6392, CEF

Driving License Classification European Legislation

**Skill Classification** 

**Eures Taxonomy** 

Contract Types Classification

LE FOREM, Eures and BLL Classification
Work Condition Classification

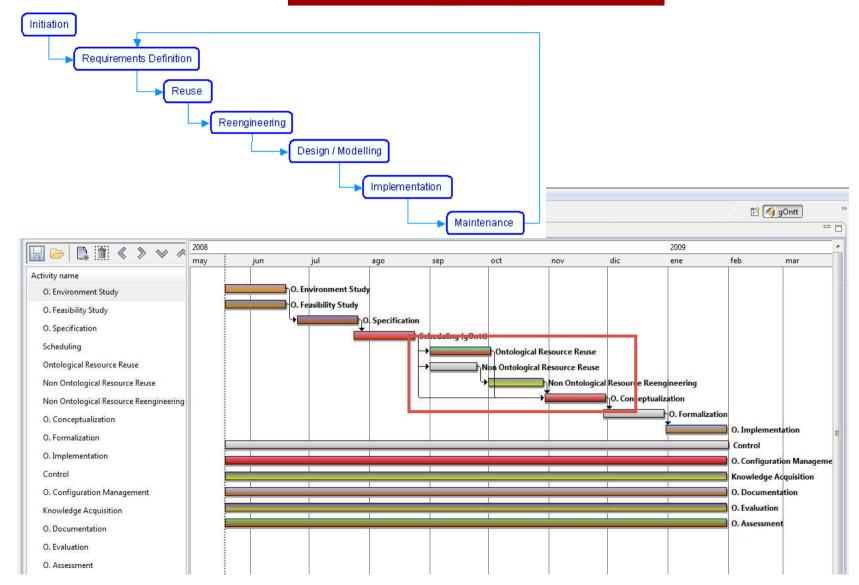
LE FOREM, Eures and BLL Classification

**Assessment activity:** Matching terminology from Competency Questions against the Standards



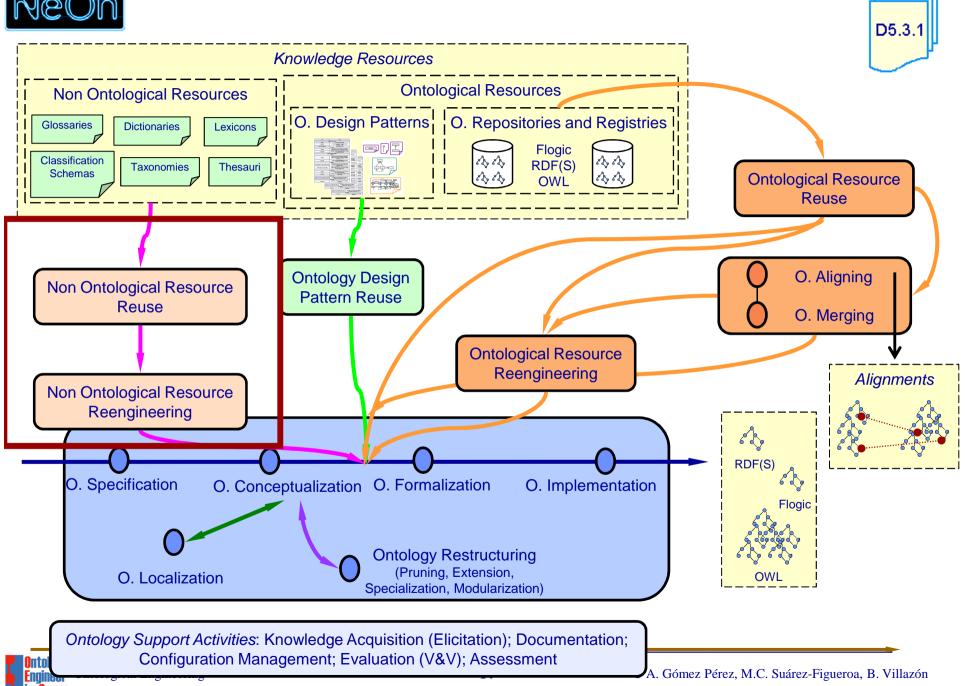


#### **Reuse and Reengineering + Waterfall**



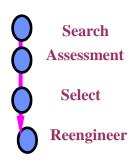


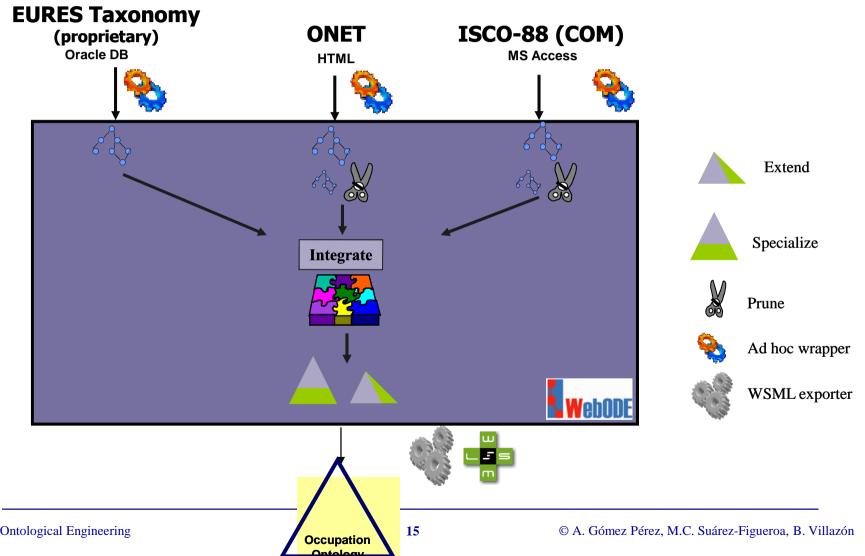


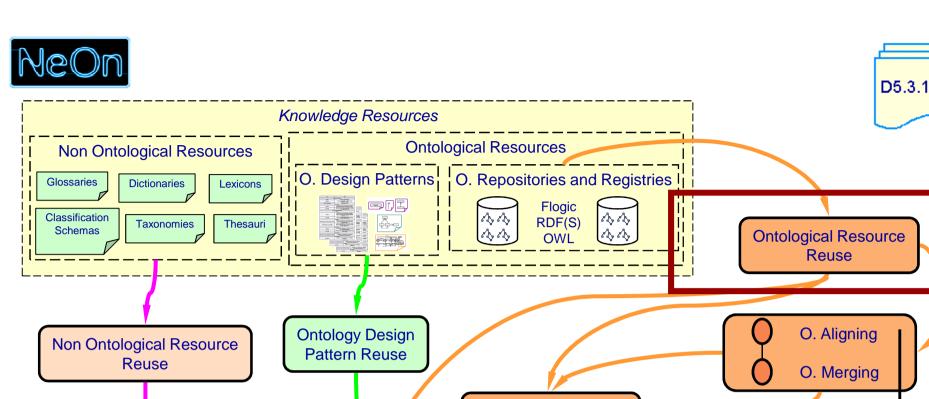


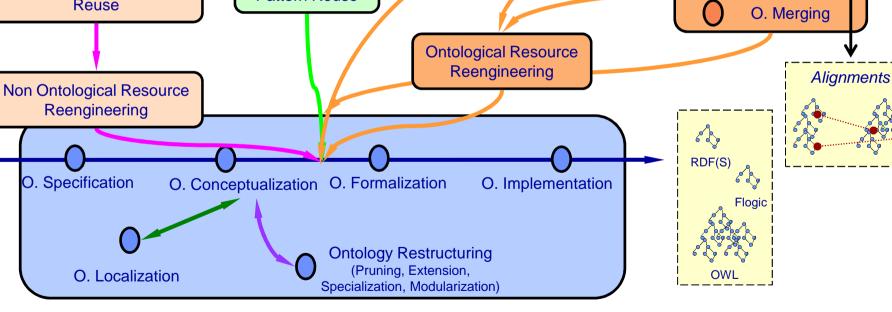


### Reengineering resources





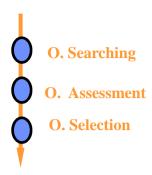




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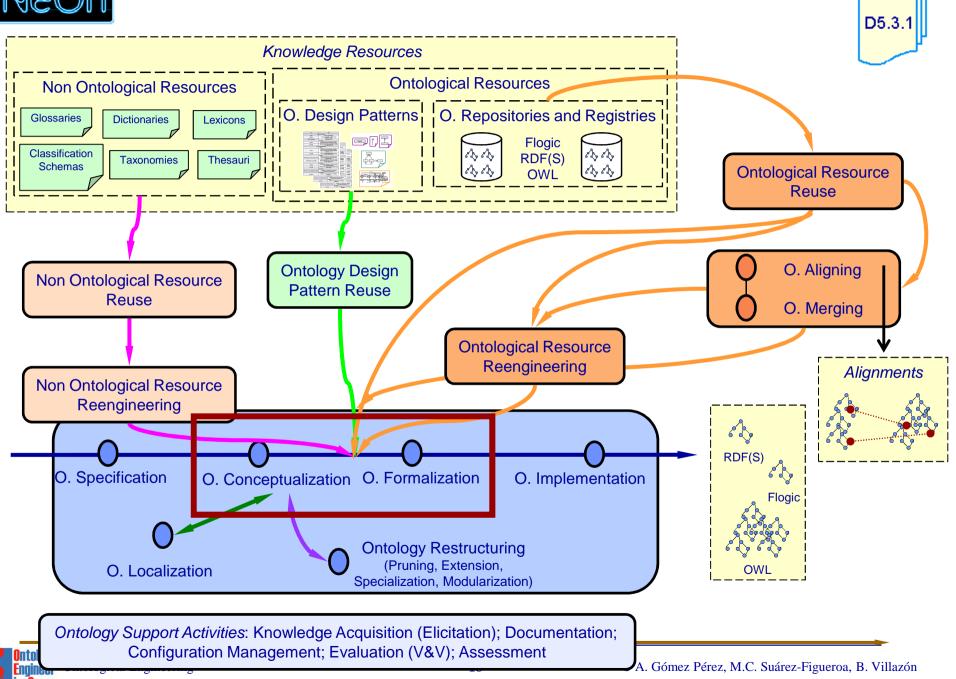
Ontology Support Activities: Knowledge Acquisition (Elicitation); Documentation; Configuration Management; Evaluation (V&V); Assessment

### The Time Ontology Selection



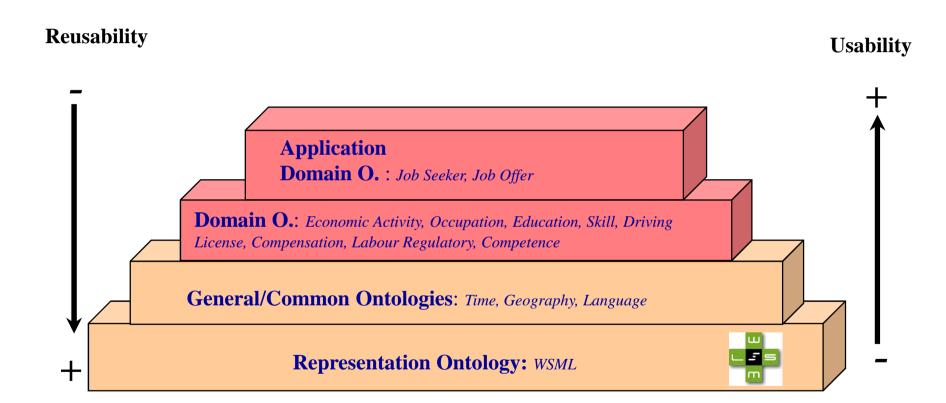
	Cyc's Upper Ontology	Unrestricted Time Ontology	Simple Time Ontology	Reusable Time Ontology	Kestrel Time Ontology	SRI's Time Ontolog	SUMO Time Ontology	DAML Time Ontology	AKT Time Ontology
Time Points	<u> </u>	✓	<u> </u>	✓	<u>√</u>	<u>√</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Time Interval			<b>S</b>	V				$\checkmark$	✓
Absolute and Relative Time					V		<b>√</b>	V	
Relations between time intervals				V				Ø	
Convex and non convex intervals							<b>√</b>		
Distinction between open and close intervals				<u> </u>			<u>~</u>	Ŋ	
Explicit modeling of proper intervals									
Concatenation of intervals	<b>√</b>						.71		.71
Different temporal granularities	*	M	V	V			<b>√</b>		<u> </u>
Provides axioms				_					

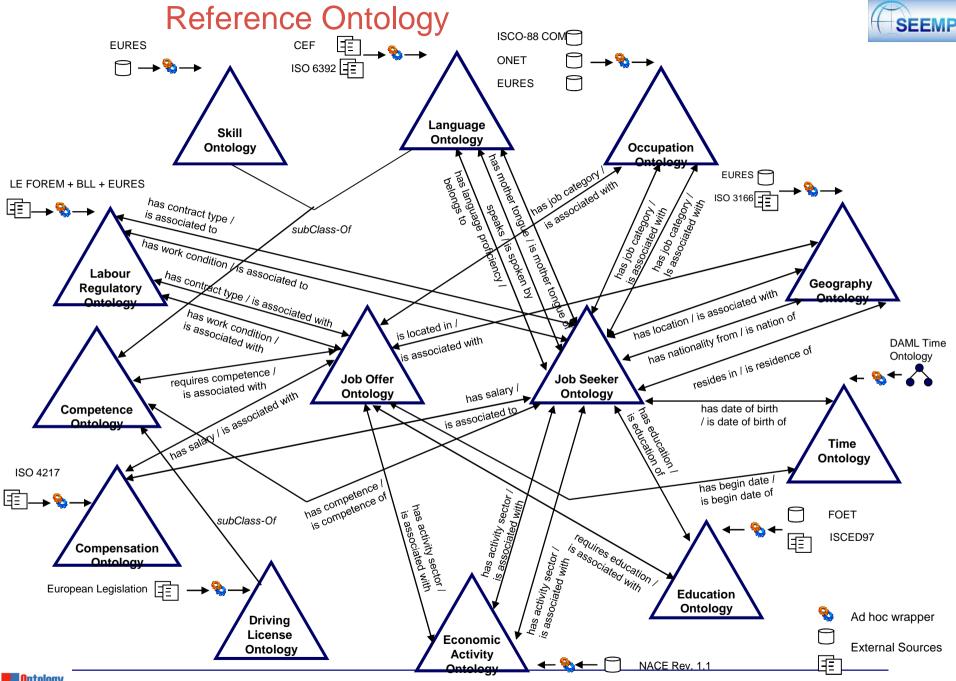






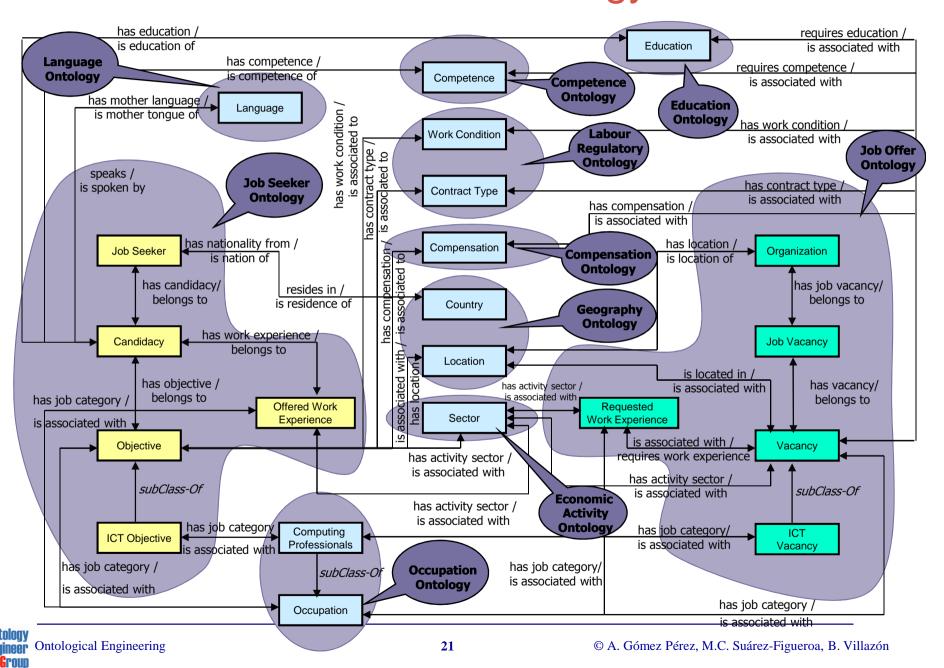
#### Conceptualization: Modular approach for ontology construction

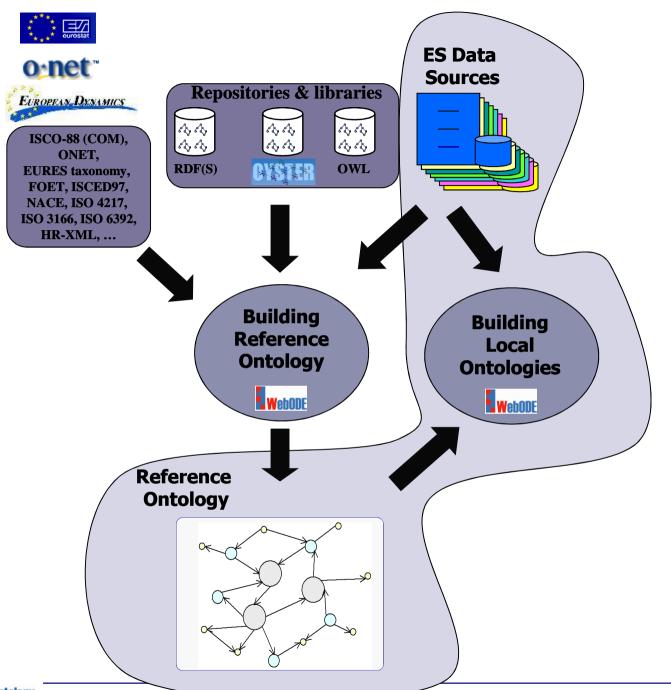




#### Details of the ontology





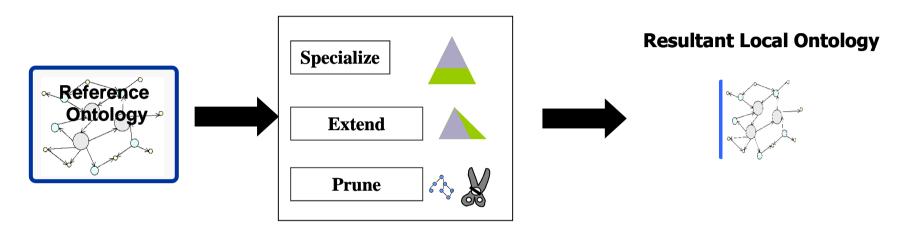






#### **Local Ontologies Building Process**

Option 1: Building Local Ontologies from the Reference Ontology.



• Option 2: Building Local Ontologies as a reverse engineering process from ES Data Sources.

# Resultant Local Ontology Reverse Engineering

## Which option is the most appropriate for the us



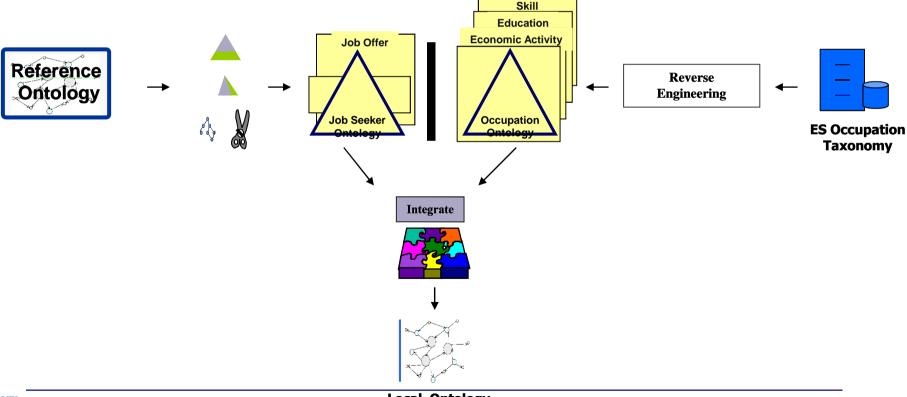
	Option 1: Building Local Ontologies from the Reference Ontology.	Option 2: Building Local Ontologies as a reverse engineering process from ES Data Sources			
Mappings between Local Ontologies and Reference Ontology	Mappings are not complex. They use the same terms.	Complex mappings due to terminology heterogeneity.			
Mappings between Local Ontologies and ES schema sources	Complex mappings due to terminology and structural heterogeneity.	Mappings are not complex. They use the same terms.			
Building process	Structured/guided by the architecture of the Reference Ontology and scoped with applications needs.	Requires more sophistication of knowledge engineering and good acquaintance of all the data and their structures of the application.			
Changes in the Reference Ontology	Imply changes in  the mappings between local and reference ontologies.  the mappings between the local ontologies and the ES schema sources.  the Local Ontology.	Imply changes in  the mappings between Local Ontologies and the Reference Ontology.			
Changes in the ES schema sources	Imply changes in  its Local Ontology (probably the part that is not a mirror of the Reference Ontology).  the mappings between Local Ontologies and ES schema sources.  in the mappings between Local Ontology and the Reference Ontology.	Imply changes in  the Local Ontologies.  in mappings between ES sources and Local Ontologies.  mappings between local and the Reference Ontology.			



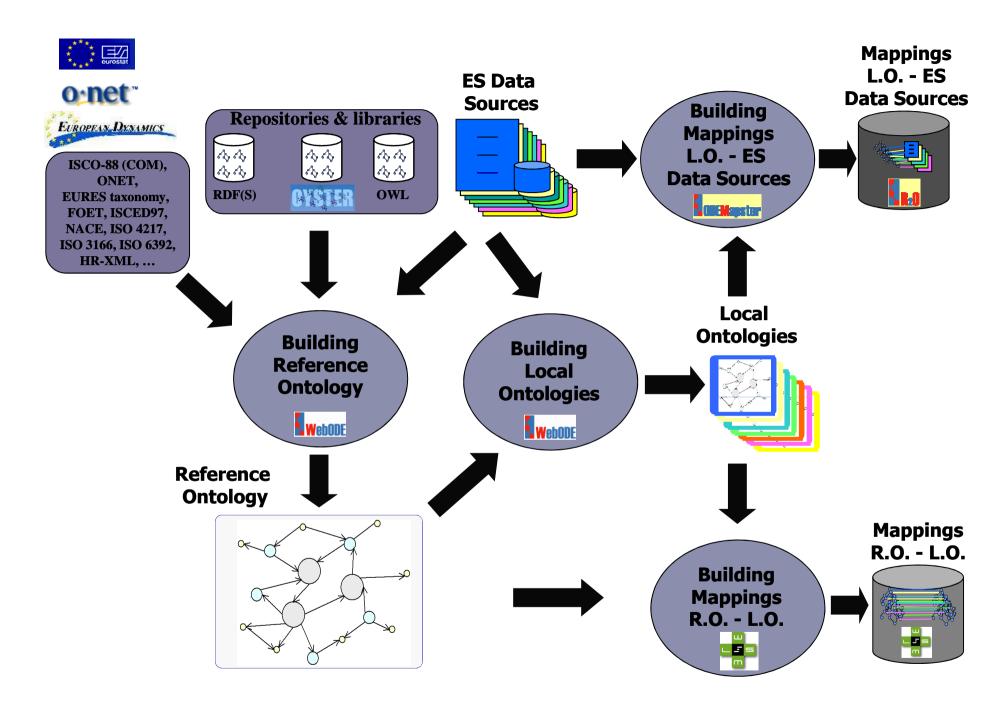
## Approach followed by SEEMP for building Local Ontologies

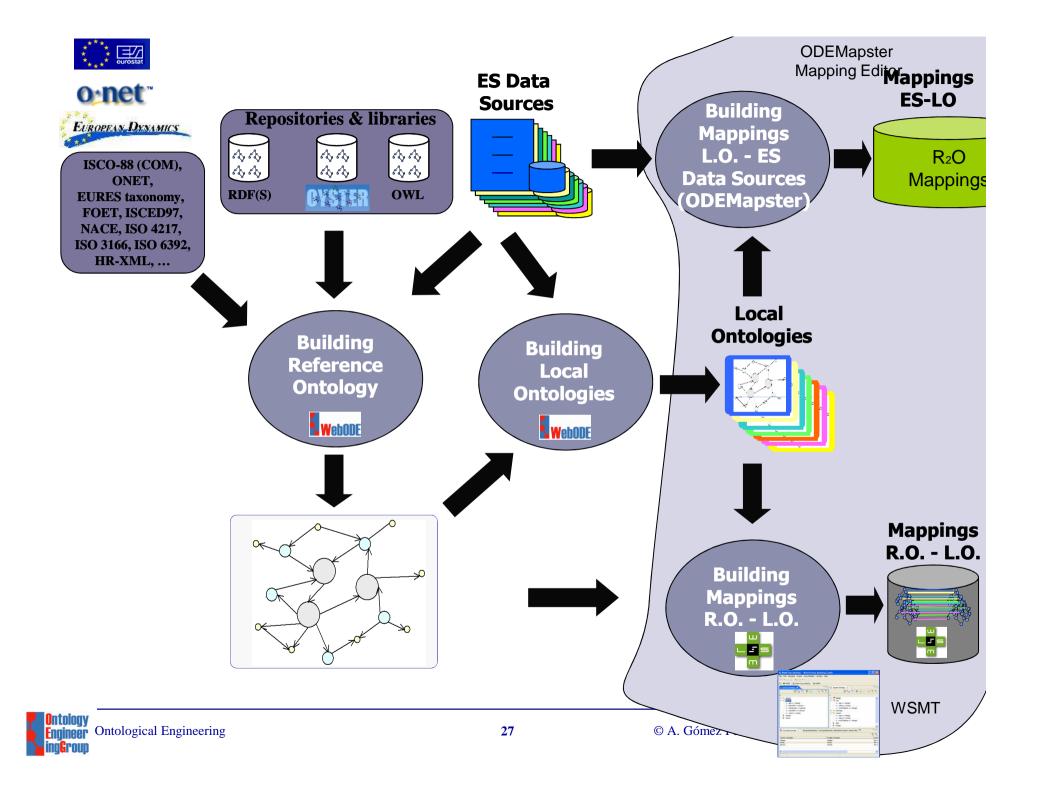
#### A hybrid approach

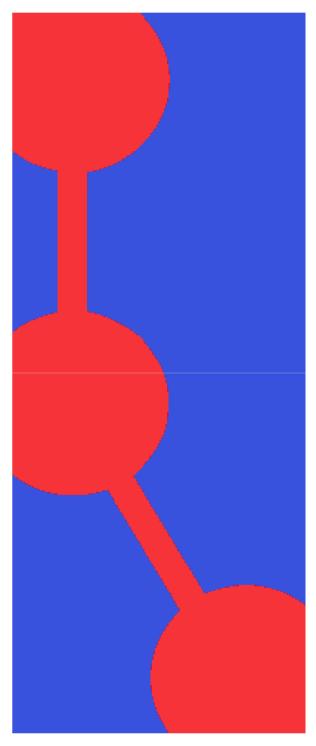
- Option 1 for Job Seeker and Job Offer Ontologies
- Option 2 for Occupation, Education, etc.





















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