

## Automated Retrieval of Information in the Internet by Using Thesauri and Gazetteers as Knowledge Sources

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## CONTEXT

Concept and prototype development under commission of the  
German Federal Environment Agency, Berlin (1996-1998) by:

- Research Institute of Applied Knowledge Processing (FAW), Ulm (Riekert, Wiest, Fuchs, Klingler)
- Condat AG, Berlin (Nouhuys, formerly: CAdMAp GmbH)

The concepts described served as an input into the following  
German environmental information systems:

- German Environmental Information Network (GEIN)
- Geographical Information System Environment (GISU)

Software development and maintenance now:

- Ernst Basler + Partner (GISU)
- Sema Group (GEIN)

## INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE INTERNET

Categories of information resources:

- multimedia documents
- data
- application services

Supply exploding

- Problem: orientation (“lost in hyperspace”)
- powerful search tools required

## SEARCH ENGINES

Search engines are based on a full text index which  
intentionally covers the whole Web

- Retrieval via Web browser (string search)
- Index maintained by “robots” “crawling” along hyperlinks
- No additional efforts required from information suppliers

But:

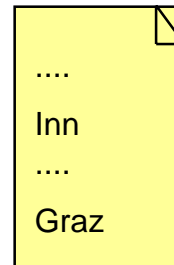
- Search terms are interpreted only textually
- No semantic interpretation
- Full text index can only be used for textual resources

## EXAMPLE

Query:

"Accommodation,  
Styria"

Search Engine



## METAINFORMATION SYSTEMS

Metainformation systems support semantic criteria for indexing and retrieval:

- Thematic references (e.g., "Accommodation")
- Spatial references (e.g., "Styria")
- Temporal references (e.g., "July 11-12, 2002")

Indexing (i.e., entering the metainformation) is done manually by the system administrator or information suppliers:

- Higher information quality (compared to search engines)
- Higher workload imposed on system administrator or information suppliers

## EXAMPLES OF METAINFORMATION SYSTEMS

Examples of metainformation systems (taken from the environmental domain):

- **GEIN**: German Environmental Information System (Germany)
- **GISU** (Meta Component): Geographic Information System Environment (German Federal Environment Agency)
- **UDK**: Environmental Data Catalogue (Germany, Austria)
- **CDS**: Environmental Catalogue of Data Sources (European Environmental Agency)
- **NGSC**: National Geospatial Clearinghouse (USA)

## METAINFORMATION SYSTEMS: EXAMPLE GEIN (WWW.GEIN.DE)

GEIN Thesaurus Search - Netscape

File Edit View Go Communicator Help

Topic  
please add search words.  
type any word :   
how to match? many selected terms ("or")

Area  
please add search words.  
type any area name :   
how to match? many selected area names ("or")

Time  
please add a date  
type any date :   
how to match? single date or period

you may search with the selected terms now english : search now

The Portal of German Environmental Information

## Requirements

- Vocabulary for the specification of thematic, spatial and temporal references of information resources
- Techniques for the automated processing of thematic, spatial and temporal references

## Approach

- **Thesaurus** to support specification and processing of thematic references
- analogously: „**Gazetteer**“ to support specification and processing of spatial references
- Handling of temporal references: relatively easy, not an issue of this talk

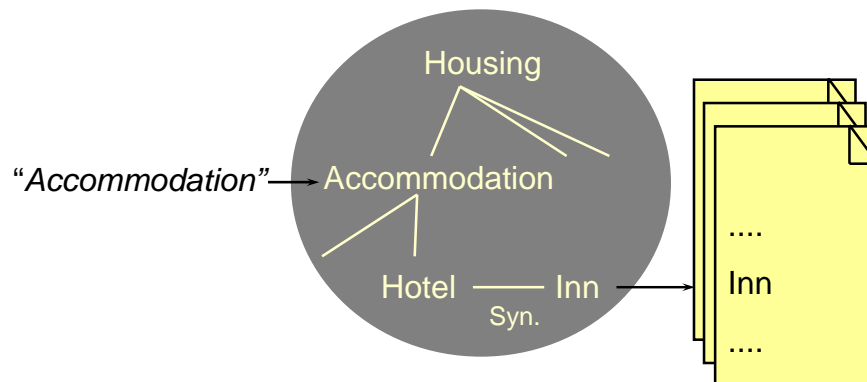
A Thesaurus is a **structured collection of terms** with the following properties:

- Terms provide a **controlled vocabulary** for the specification of thematic references,
- Terms can be used for both **indexing and retrieval**.
- Terms are more than simple keywords.
- Terms form a **semantic network** established by:
  - ⇒ synonym relationship (inn - hotel)
  - ⇒ generalization hierarchy of broader / narrower terms (accommodation - hotel)
  - ⇒ linkage via related terms (accommodation - tourism)

Query

Thesaurus

Information Resources



**Problem:** Information resources are searched for by using a form in most metainformation systems ("**black box search**")

- It is not clear which level of detail is required while specifying a query
  - ⇒ Many casual users dislike form-based search interfaces

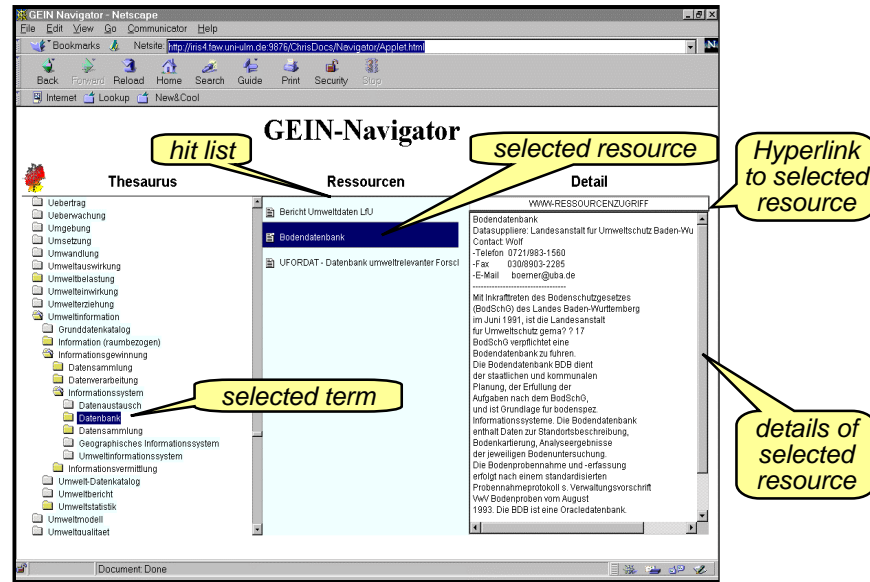
**Requirement:** Hierarchical directories to access the information resources

- However: Manual maintenance of hierarchical directories very time-consuming

**Solution:** Use a thesaurus for the automated generation of a hierarchical directory

**Example:** GEIN Navigator (prototype developed at FAW Ulm)

# PROTOTYPICAL GENERATION OF A HIERARCHICAL DIRECTORY



# A PROCEDURE TO GENERATE A HIERARCHICAL DIRECTORY

- Create a “weeded” thesaurus consisting of all relevant terms, i.e.:
  - ⇒ take all terms used as an index for existing information resources,
  - ⇒ add recursively all broader terms,
  - ⇒ disregard all other terms
- Display thesaurus in a hierarchical presentation (Windows Explorer-like), starting from “toplevel terms”
- Special highlighting indicates which terms
  - ⇒ directly lead to hits,
  - ⇒ possess narrower terms leading to hits
- Provide navigation paths to the metainformation records and from there to the original information resources

# METAINFORMATION SYSTEMS VS. SEARCH ENGINES

## Metainformation system:

- Easy retrieval by using semantical criteria
- But: Indexing very expensive for administrators or information suppliers

## Search engine:

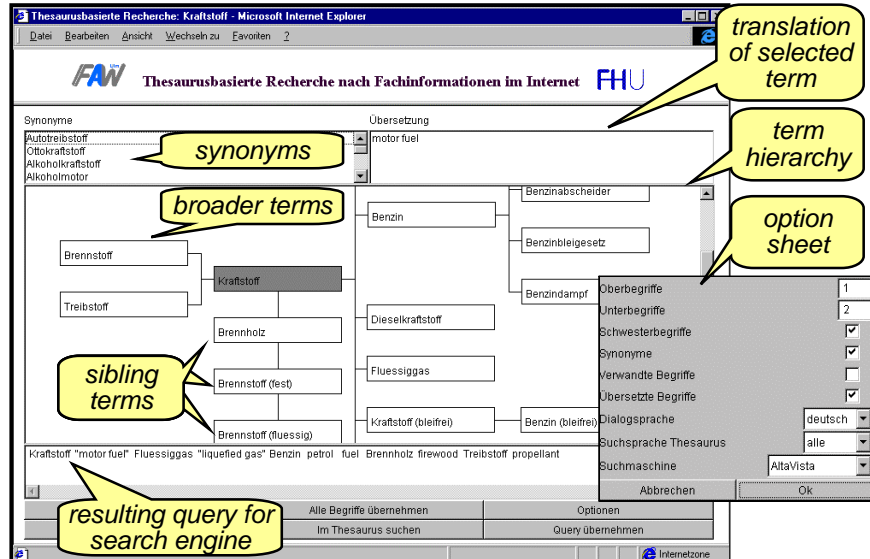
- Indexing very easy, no work imposed on suppliers
- But: only textual processing of search criteria

## Synthesis:

- Combination of the advantages of search engines and metainformation systems: Thesaurus-based preprocessor for search engines

# COMBINE THE ADVANTAGES

	Indexing inexpensive	Semantic processing of search terms
search engine	✗	—
metainformation system	—	✗
search engine with thesaurus-based preprocessor	✗	✗



**Problem:** Spatial references in traditional systems are handled very poorly (if they are handled at all):

- **Rigid vocabulary**
  - ⇒ Usually only one single spatial reference system supported (coordinates only, names only)
- **No intelligence**
  - ⇒ It cannot be recognized if one region encloses another

**Solution:** Specification of spatial references through geographic objects (geobjects)

- **Geobjects** are more than names or coordinates
- They possess both names and coordinates
- Geometrical and topological relationships can be computed

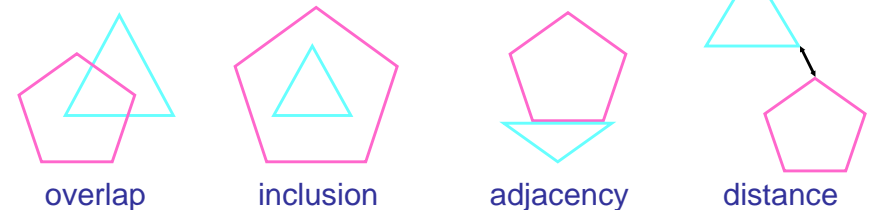
## GAZETTEER

A Gazetteer is a structured collection of geographic data objects (geobjects)

- Geobjects can be used to specify **spatial references**
- Spatial reference: n:m-relationship between information resources and geobjects in the gazetteer
- Geobjects may possess the following properties:
  - ⇒ **name** (e.g., "Styria")
  - ⇒ **geometry** (e.g., coordinates describing a polygon)
  - ⇒ **type** (e.g., "state")
  - ⇒ **unique identifier** (e.g., administrative code)
  - ⇒ **optional: hierarchy** (e.g., administrative hierarchy)
  - ⇒ **optional: synonymous names, translated names**

## TOPOLOGICAL AND GEOMETRICAL RELATIONSHIPS

Topological and geometrical relationships, e.g.,

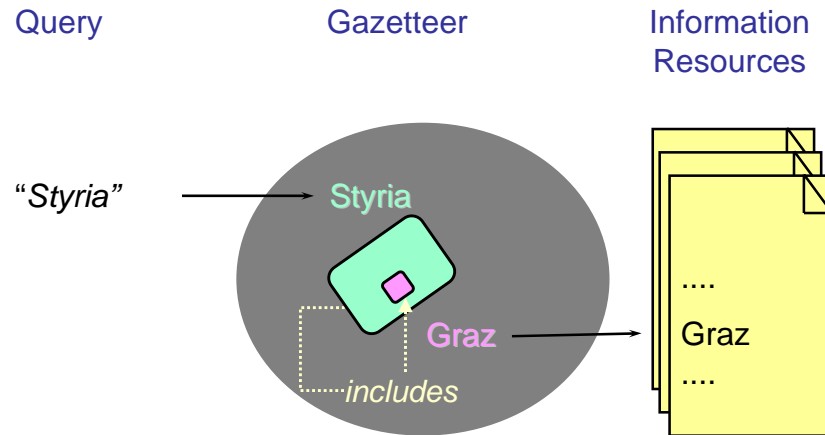


can be derived from geometry (i.e., coordinates)

With the help of these relationships, a **flexible geographic vocabulary** can be used for

- indexing and
- retrieval purposes

## GAZETTEER-BASED RETRIEVAL



## GAZETTEER: APPLICATIONS

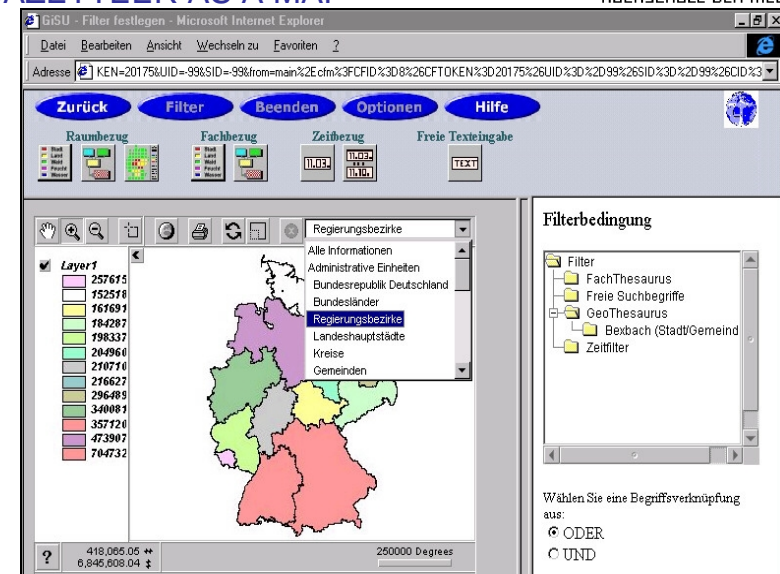
- Browser for geographical names
- Specification of spatial references on a cartographic interface
- Automated extension of queries: information resources in a certain geographic or topological neighborhood can be included into the scope of the query
- Easy transition between textual and geometrical representation of spatial references
- Text analysis for the automated spatial indexing of textual information resources
- Graphical display of spatial references as “footprints”, e.g. to visualize a search result

## THE GERMAN “GEOTHESAURUS”: AN EXAMPLE FOR A GAZETTEER

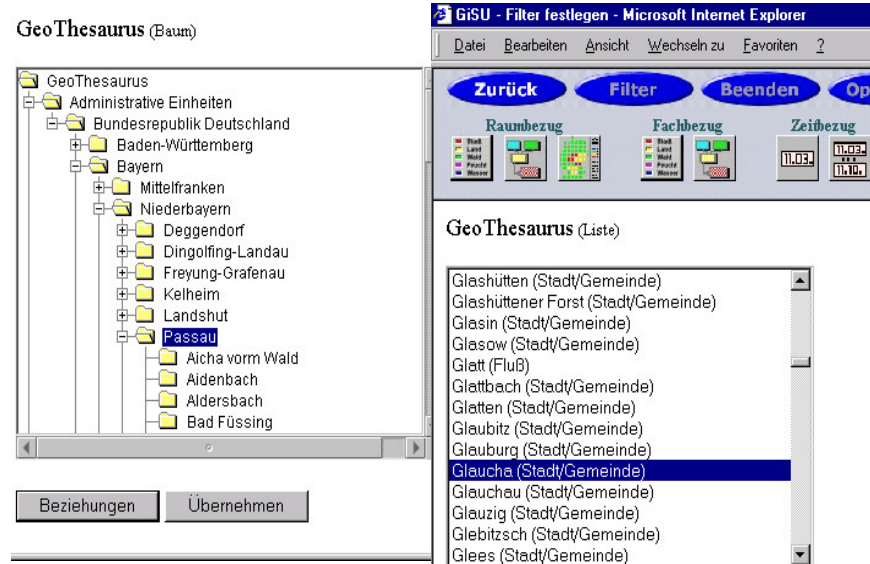
The German Federal Environment Agency developed a Gazetteer known as “Geothesauros”

- It contains about 100 000 administrative, topographical and environmental entities in the form of geobjects
- The geometries are rastered in a 3×3 km<sup>2</sup> grid
  - ⇒ The whole geothesauros can be represented in a relational database (no “geographic information system” required)
- Application in two German environmental metainformation systems:
  - ⇒ GEIN (German Environmental Information Network)
  - ⇒ GISU (Geographic Information System Environment)

## EXAMPLE GISU: DISPLAYING THE GAZETTEER AS A MAP



# GISU: DISPLAYING THE GAZETTEER AS A TREE OR AS A LIST OF TERMS



## RESULTS

- Metainformation systems and search engines can be **enhanced** considerably by thesauri and gazetteers
- New **attractive user interfaces**: maps, directories, network graphics instead of blackbox search
- **Flexible vocabulary** for the specification of thematic and spatial references
  - ⇒ Automated reformulation, extension, and translation of terms and geographic locations
- Thesauri and gazetteers are knowledge structures which are relatively stable and application-independent
  - ⇒ maintenance relatively **inexpensive**
  - ⇒ **reusable** in multiple applications
- Investments in thesauri and gazetteers **pay**