

Applying **Semantic Web** in Mobile and Ubiquitous Computing: Will Policy-Awareness Help?

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What Do I Want to Say, and Why?

- I have started to think that ubiquitous computing may not happen without Semantic Web technologies
 - what are the key technologies we need?
 - what are the important topics for further research?
- I'd like to see the Semantic Web community focus on other things than just "the Web"
- We (Nokia Research Center) have started a new lab and I would like to advertise it...

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My Game Plan

1. Issues in Mobile & Ubiquitous Computing
2. Using the Semantic Web
3. Context-Awareness & Policy-Awareness
4. Conclusions (if any)
5. Discussion...



WARNING! Contains Personal Opinions

Mobile Web Access Today

- Web access on mobile devices is available today
- Some **technical limitations** exist
 - network (narrow bandwidth, high latency)
 - display (typically small)
 - input (often no full keyboard)
- Content is designed for “standard devices”
 - (= PCs: high bandwidth, large display)
 - most (commercial) content is **rendering-oriented**

Some Issues with Mobile Web Access

- We can overcome the **technical** limitations, but the real limitations are of **different nature**...
- Mobile devices are used in “unusual” situations
 - when laptops, etc., are not viable (e.g., in the car)
 - typically, when paying attention to something else
 - mobile users are **attention-constrained**
 - consequently, **browsing** might not be the ideal paradigm for information access
- What do we need?
 - information/content that’s not rendering-oriented
 - more automation (now, humans essentially do all the work)



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Ubiquitous Computing (1)

- Ubiquitous Computing is an interoperability nightmare!
 - instead of occasionally connecting a handful of devices, dynamically connect/disconnect/reconnect possibly hundreds of devices
- Traditional approach to interoperability: standardization
 - anticipate everything about the future
 - and *a priori* agree on how to act
 - (or: force all interactions to a restricted set of possibilities)
- What about unanticipated situations?
 - how do you agree dynamically on how to behave in a situation that wasn't covered by a standard?

⇒ not “future-proof”

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Ubiquitous Computing (2)

- Connections with public and/or untrusted devices
 - cf. policy-awareness
- We may need to “borrow” functionality from other devices
 - uniform representation of functionality is useful (e.g., Semantic Web Services)
 - this implies that we need to be able to represent and reason about contracts, payments, etc.
 - (alternatively: “digital communism”)
- The Ubiquitous Computing vision is largely contingent on
 - future-proofing
 - getting unanticipated “encounters” of devices to work

Now Forget All About the Web...

- Information, in more “raw” form, with semantics, can be used in many different ways
 - not tied to specific rendering, specific device, specific browser, etc.
- Modern PC applications are essentially just repositories for information (typically) in proprietary formats
 - combining or sharing information **across application boundaries** is impossible or difficult at best
 - any two applications can be engineered to enable information exchange, but we cannot anticipate all possible “pairings”
- In addition to the explicitly represented information, these systems hold a lot of **implicit** information
 - implicit information is largely **inaccessible** to current applications

Implicit → Explicit

- e.g., your calendar may indicate that you have a flight reservation from Boston to Helsinki
 - **implying** that if you take the flight, you will then **be** in Helsinki
 - this information may be more useful (say, for meeting planning)
- Use of **reasoning** (= logical inference) will allow us to access the implicit information
- What do we need?
 - ubiquitous reasoning functionality/services
 - ontologies for all kinds of “common” concepts & information, e.g.
 - PIM data
 - geographical and organizational concepts (and instances)
 - classification of information (e.g., photo content)

Context-Awareness

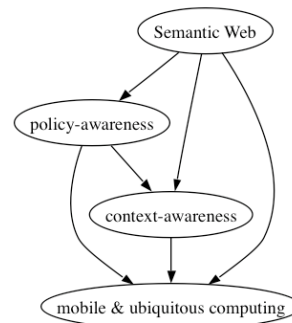
- “context” = information about “current situation”
- Can guide decisions about
 - **what** information gets presented (and **how**)
 - optimization of user interfaces
- Can assist service discovery
- Automation & autonomy
 - contextual information can be used to limit choices in planning
- Context-determination is easier if you have access to maximal amount of information
 - enter policy-awareness

Policy-Awareness

- Ability to represent, reason about, and **enforce** policies
- Policies are prescriptive representations on how to act in some future situation
 - can control data access and usage (security & privacy)
 - support autonomous behavior
 - what about contracts?
- Trying to determine current context benefits from policy-awareness
 - e.g., access to some information permitted given that it is **only** used for context-determination

Conclusions (1)

- Semantic Web (representation + reasoning)
 - helps with interoperability
 - can be used in making implicit information explicit
 - is a step towards making computers do more on our behalf
- Semantic Web techniques useful when implementing
 - contexts & context-awareness [Lassila & Khushraj 2005]
 - policy-awareness [Kagal 2004]



Conclusions (2)

- Mobile Information Access
 - will benefit from information that does not presuppose presentation
 - can exploit contextual information
- Ubiquitous Computing
 - is an interoperability nightmare
 - needs technologies for “future-proofing”
- We need a rich representation of policies (and a framework for their enforcement)
- Many problems in mobile and ubiquitous computing are (ultimately) **problems of representation**

Questions? Comments? Time to wake up!

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