RENDER
FP7-ICT-2009-5
Contract no.: 257790
www.render-project.eu

RENDER

Deliverable D6.3.3

Report on Clustering and Liaison Activities Year 3

Editor:	Delia Rusu, JSI
Author(s):	Delia Rusu, JSI; Fabian Flöck, KIT; Javier Caminero, Telefónica; Angelika Mühlbauer, Wikimedia
Deliverable Nature:	Report (R)
Dissemination Level: (Confidentiality)	Public (PU)
Contractual Delivery Date:	30 September 2013
Actual Delivery Date:	30 September 2013
Suggested Readers:	Everybody interested in the clustering and liaison activities carried out during the third project year
Version:	1.0
Keywords:	Collaboration activities, research projects

Disclaimer

Full Project Title:	RENDER – Reflecting Knowledge Diversity
Short Project Title:	RENDER
Number and Title of Work package:	WP6 - Dissemination, Exploitation, and Community Building
Document Title:	D6.3.3 - Report on Clustering and Liaison Activities Year 3
Editor (Name, Affiliation)	Delia Rusu, JSI
Work package Leader (Name, affiliation)	Andreas Thalhammer, UIBK

Executive Summary

In this deliverable we present the ongoing and newly established collaboration activities for the third year of the RENDER project.

We start by presenting the collaborations with four European projects. The consortium established contact to these projects during the first and second years of the project. These projects are XLike and LT-Web, where the collaborations are maintained by JSI; Serenoa, where the collaboration is led by Telefonica; and CoSyne, a collaboration initiated by Wikimedia.

Next, we present the ongoing collaboration with the PlanetData network of excellence, which is defined in terms of disseminating RENDER solutions to large-scale data collection.

The next section of the deliverable presents a follow-up on the collaborations with universities initiated during the second project year.

During the final project year Wikimedia collaborated with the German Archaeological Institute, and the result is a web application for visualising in the Roman limes map.

All in all, during the past third years, RENDER collaborated with ten European projects, out of which four collaborations are still ongoing, and one materialized with a joint workshop organization; three networks of excellence, out of which one collaboration is still ongoing, two universities from the United States and Canada; and a collaboration with the German Archaeological Institute, which materialized with the development of a web application.

Table of Contents

Abbreviations

UoW	University of Waterloo
LOD	Linked Open Data
LT-Web	Language Technology in the Web
DAI	German Archaeological Institute
ESWC	Extended Semantic Web Conference
WWW	World Wide Web Conference

1 Introduction

During the third year of the RENDER project, the consortium maintained four existing collaborations with European projects, continued the collaboration established in the first year with one network of excellence and initiated a new collaboration with the German Archaeological Institute. The collaborations with two universities which were initiated during the second year did not materialize.

European projects. RENDER continued its collaboration with the XLike, LT-Web, Serenoa and CoSyne projects. Firstly, the XLike project is further developing the RENDER Diversity Mining toolkit (Enrycher) and the services for collecting, indexing and querying news (Newsfeed) for multi-lingual text processing. Secondly, the LT-Web project is proposing a W3C standard on textual enrichments, and RENDER is submitting the Diversity Mining services (Enrycher) as a reference implementation. Thirdly, the collaboration with Serenoa is based on analysing the changes in the context of use in context-sensitive service front-ends. Finally, the collaboration with CoSyne is defined in terms of reusing and combining Wikimedia Germany's software solutions with CoSynes research results on fact coverage from a multilingual perspective. Each of these collaborations is further detailed in Section 2 of the deliverable.

Networks of excellence. In the third year of the project, RENDER maintained the collaboration with the PlanetData network of excellence. The solutions to large-scale data collection developed within RENDER are used in PlanetData for different data collection tasks. Further details can be found in Section 3 of the deliverable.

Collaboration with universities. Section 4 of the deliverable presents a follow-up on the collaborations with universities initiated during the second project year.

Collaboration with the German Archaeological Institute. RENDER initiated a new collaboration with the German Archaeological Institute, which materialized with a web application for visualising in the Roman limes map (see Section 5).

2 Collaboration with European Projects

Throughout the duration of the RENDER project, the consortium pursued different collaborations with European projects. All in all, we initiated collaboration with ten projects, out of which four are still ongoing in the final year of RENDER, and one materialized with a joint workshop organization.

In the first year of the project we initiated collaborations with four projects, namely ALERT, LivingKnowledge, CoSyne and ROBUST. The collaboration with LivingKnowledge developed in a joint organization of a workshop co-located with the World Wide Web (WWW) 2011 conference, while the collaboration with the CoSyne project on the topic of fact coverage is still ongoing and we report about it in Section 2.4. The collaborations with ALERT and ROBUST did not materialize further past the first project year.

In the second year RENDER participated in the EU Project networking track organized during Extended Semantic Web Conference (ESWC) 2012. With this occasion, RENDER established contact with four more projects: XLike, ENVISION, LOD2, ViSTA-TV. The collaboration with XLike is still ongoing, and we present further details in Section 2.1, while the collaboration with the remaining three projects was not further pursued. In addition, during the second project year we also contacted the LT-Web and Serenoa projects, where we have an ongoing collaboration further detailed in Section 2.2 and 2.3 respectively.

2.1 XLike

The XLike European project [1] aims at developing technology to monitor and aggregate mainstream and social-media knowledge and enable cross-lingual services for publishers, media monitoring and business intelligence. Research wise, the project proposes:

- to extract formal, structured knowledge from multilingual texts and augment it with with cross-lingual knowledge bases, and
- to cope with the irregularities occuring in informal language used in social media by adapting linguistic techniques and taking advantage of crowdsourcing.

The project considers the English, German, Spanish, Chinese and Hindi as major world languages and Catalan and Slovenian as minority languages.

The main collaboration point with the XLike project is the extension of the Diversity services (Enrycher) and the services for collecting, indexing and querying news (Newsfeed) for multi-lingual text processing. The Enrycher pipeline which was developed in RENDER mainly for the English language, with specific components tailored for Spanish, is currently fully extended to process English, Spanish German and Chinese text. An early visualization prototype[1] was presented during the first year review of the XLike project.

Via the XLike project JSI assures the availability of parts of the RENDER services, software and corpora beyond the duration of the RENDER project.

In June 2013 JSI organized the XLike bilateral Workshop with the Institute of Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, University of Zagreb. With this occasion JSI presented their work on the RENDER project.

2.2 LT-Web

JSI started collaborating with the LT-Web project in the second year of the RENDER project.

[1] http://www.xlike.org/early-prototype/

The LT-Web European project [2] aims at establishing best practices and standards for linguistic content processing. The standards will define metadata about:

- the Web information that is relevant for language technology processing;
- localisation processes and content management workflows for creating Web content;
- language technology applications.

The LT-Web project aims at proposing a W3C standard on textual enrichments, and JSI is submitting the Diversity Mining services (Enrycher) as a reference implementation.

2.3 Serenoa

A collaboration with Serenoa project lead by Telefónica and where W3C is also participating has been maintained in the last two years.

Serenoa [3] is aimed at developing a novel, open platform for enabling the creation of context-sensitive service front-ends (SFEs). From the point of view of Serenoa, a context-sensitive SFE provides a user interface (UI) that exhibits some capability to be aware of the context and to react to changes of this context in a continuous way. As a result such a UI will be adapted to a person's devices, tasks, preferences, and abilities, thus improving people's satisfaction and performance compared to traditional SFEs based on manually designed UIs.

The changes in the context of use addressed by Serenoa can be viewed as well from RENDER's perspective as situation to be analysed by RENDER Opinion Tools.

Serenoa has organized two workshops about "Context-aware Adaptation of Service Front-Ends" where two RENDER papers have been presented:

- In 2012 edition, CASFE'12 that took place in Pisa in November 2012, collocated with the international conference "AmI'12" International Joint Conference on Ambient Intelligence), the paper "Opinion Mining Tools for the Analysis and Adaptation of Corporate SFEs" was presented. The paper is about Telefónica Opinion Mining Tool developed in Render and its use in Serenoa context. The paper is available on-line at http://ceur-ws.org/Vol-970/paper2.pdf
- In 2013 edition, CASFE'13 that took place at City University of London, collocated with the international conference EICS'13 (The fifth ACM SIGCHI Symposium on Engineering Interactive Computing Systems), another paper related with T-OMT was presented by Telefónica and it will be also available on-line. The title is "T-OMT: A Novel Opinion Mining Tool for Improving Global Customer Relationship Management". In this case, a mature version of the tool was described, highlighting the lesson learned in the first experiences with its users.

2.4 Cosyne

In the third RENDER year Wikimedia Germany had intensive contact with the Cosyne [4] project consortium. They had a meeting in October 2012, when they discussed possibilities to reuse and combine Wikimedia Germany's software solutions with CoSynes research results on fact coverage from a multilingual perspective.

Additionally, Wikimedia Germany was invited to present the RENDER project during the CoSyne presentation day on the 1st of February 2013, in Amsterdam. To date, Wikimedia Germany maintains contact with Wikimedia Netherlands (a Cosyne partner), in order to find solutions to include the Cosyne software in Wikipedia and further develop the Cosyne technology.

3 Networks of Excellence

In the first and second years of RENDER JSI initiated the collaboration with three networks of excellence, namely Pascal, MetaNet and PlanetData. In the third year of RENDER we continued collaborating with PlanetData, as both MetaNet and Pascal ended at the beginning of 2013.

The RENDER partners participated at different conferences and events sponsored by the Pascal network of excellence, such as ACL 2012 and NIPS 2012. Language data (written corpora) and the language processing tools available with Enrycher and developed within RENDER were disseminated to a broader community via the MetaNet network.

PlanetData [5] is focused on sharing multiple approaches to large-scale data management from different disciplines.

The solutions to large-scale data management developed within RENDER are disseminated via the PlanetData network. For example, the news crawler developed within RENDER (Newsfeed) is used in PlanetData for different data collection tasks for the creation and publishing of self-describing data in the social media news streams case study [6].

4 Collaborations with Universities

During the second year of RENDER, KIT established two contacts with the University of Waterloo and the City University of New-York.

- University of Waterloo

The topic of the collaboration with the University of Waterloo was the development of a Wikipedia tool to track edit provenance. Unfortunately, KIT's contact person from the University of Waterloo, Dr. Rob Warren, could not acquire the necessary funding to join RENDER as an external research partner.

- City University of New-York

The collaboration with the City University of New-York on automatically updating Wikipedia based on news sources and social media did not materialize.

5 Other Collaborations

5.1 Collaboration between RENDER, WikiData and the German Archaeological Institute (DAI)

The collaboration with DAI, led by Wikimedia Germany, was defined as web-based sharing of Roman fortification (limes) geo-data. The data sharing was achieved by connecting data from different sources like different Wikipedia language versions and other databases like the ARACHNE[2].

The results of this collection can be visualised in the Limes map[3] which allows a user to follow the expansion of the Roman Limes through time. The Limes map was presented in a symposium “Wikidata trifft Archäologie” which is described in in more detail in D6.1.5.

[2] http://arachne.uni-koeln.de/
[3] http://tools.wmflabs.org/render-tests/limes/web/

6 Conclusions and Future Work

In this deliverable we presented a summary of the collaboration activities initiated during the first and second year of the RENDER project, as well as a number of ongoing collaborations started or continued during the third project year.

Overall, RENDER collaborated with:

- Ten European projects, out of which four collaborations are still ongoing, and one materialized with a joint workshop organization,
- Three networks of excellence, out of which one collaboration is still ongoing,
- Two universities from the United States and Canada,
- A collaboration with the German Archaeological Institute, which materialized with a web application for visualising in the Roman limes map.

References

[1] XLike: http://www.xlike.org/

[2] LT-Web at Cordis: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/language-technologies/portfolio_en.html#L

[3] Serenoa: http://www.serenoa-fp7.eu/

[4] CoSyne: http://www.cosyne.eu

[5] PlanetData: http://www.planet-data.eu/

[6] Maribel Acosta, ed. PlanetData Deliverable 4.2. Best practices on how to provide self - describing data.

