



WSCOLAB

Structured Collaborative Tagging for Web Service Matchmaking

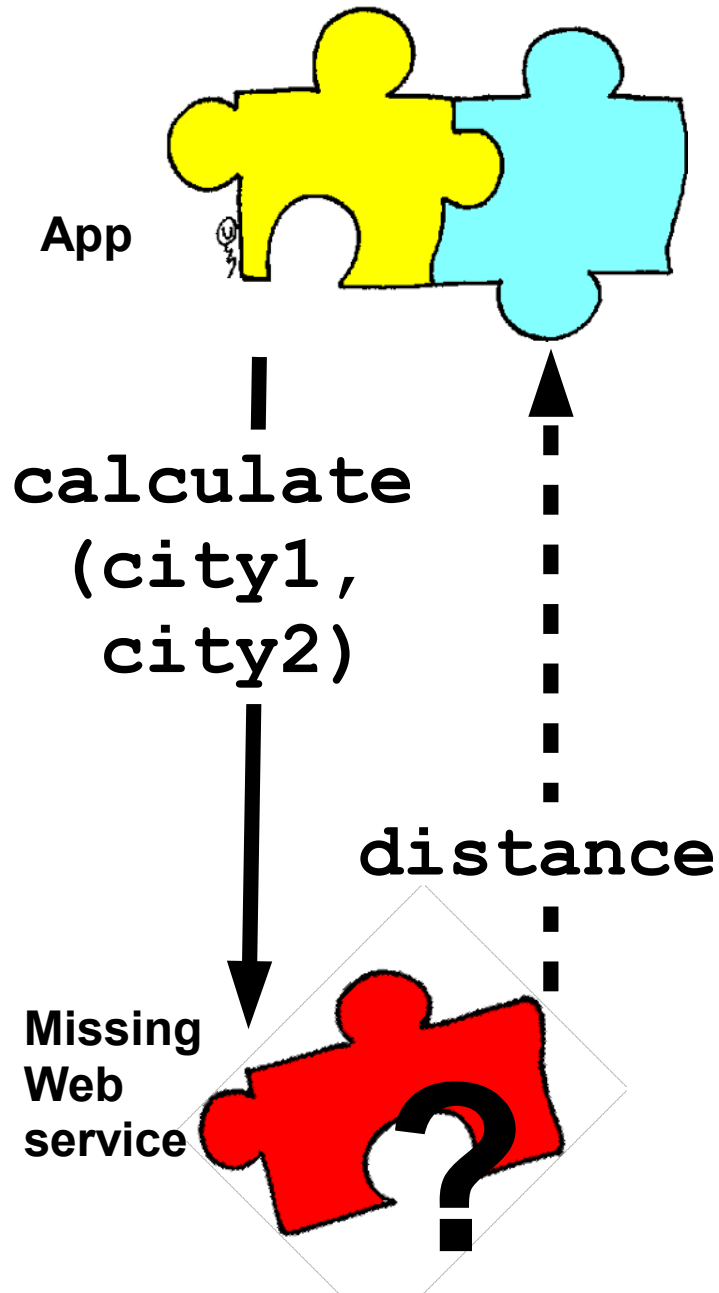
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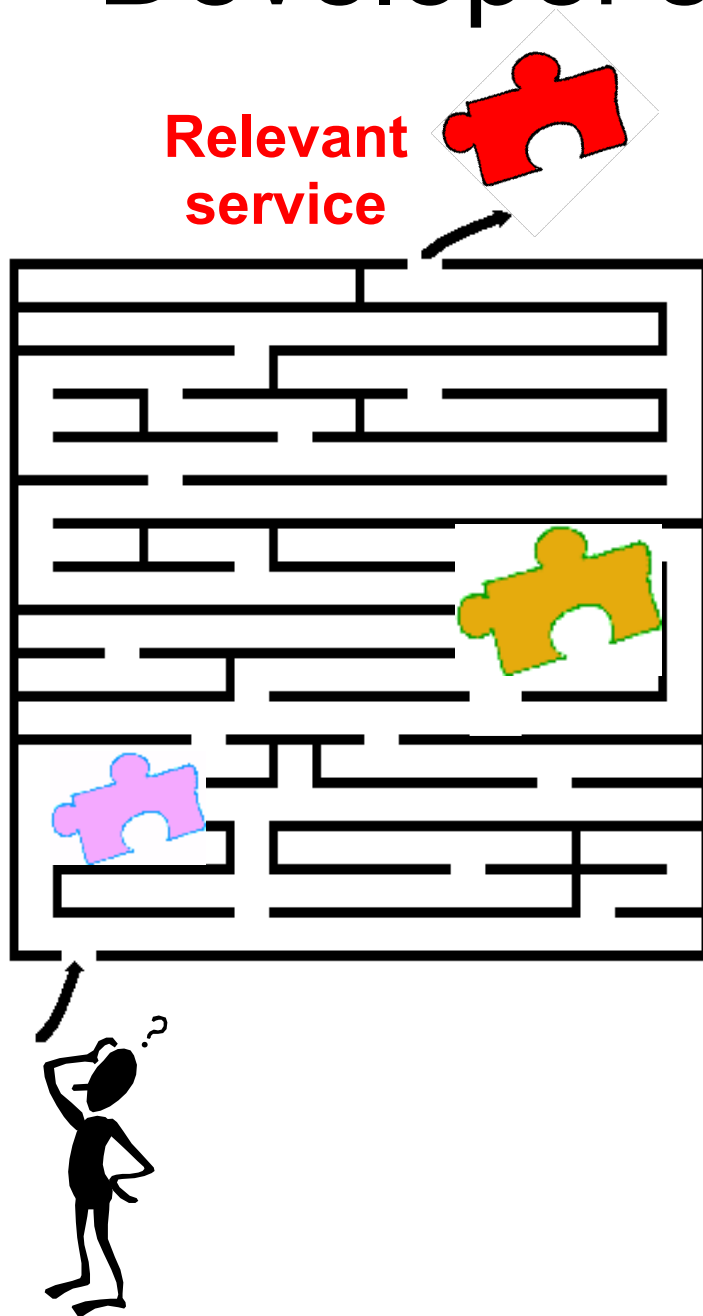
Developer's perspective



“A developer is looking for a service that computes the driving distance in miles between two cities worldwide.

The input should include names of the cities, and optionally their states and countries.”

Developer's search for service



Relevant
service

Search for service is a part of software requirements specification

Starts from exploration of domain often to a developer

Many candidates need to be examined if they are not described enough

Service broker's perspective

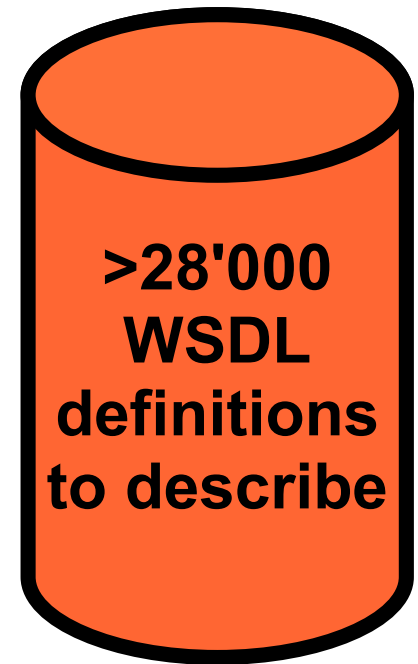
How to describe Web services so developers can find them?

What information to put in?

Where to take it from?

How to express it?

How to do it *efficiently* for large number of Web services?



Repository

Service descriptions need to be relevant for developer's search criteria

**equivalent
functionality**

“A developer is looking for a service that computes the driving distance in miles between two cities worldwide.”

**equivalent
functionality scope**

The input should include names of the cities, and optionally their states and countries.”

**compatible
interface**

Extracting information from WSDLs (descriptions from service providers)

```
<service>
```

```
<documentation>Returns an estimated distance between  
two given locations. Works worldwide. </documentation>
```

```
<input><parameter name="Location1">
```

```
Location of type geographic point: Latitude and  
longitude of the first location. </parameter>
```

```
...
```

```
</input>
```

```
<output><parameter name="distance">
```

```
The estimated distance between the given locations in  
miles, km and feet.</parameter>
```

```
</output>
```

```
</service>
```

Extracting information from WSDLs (descriptions from service providers)

```
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...
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</input>
```

```
<output><parameter name="distance">
```

```
The estimated distance between the given locations in  
miles, km and feet.</parameter>
```

```
</output>
```

```
</service>
```

Tag cloud: a formalism to describe aspects relevant for a user

- Tags are for Web service categorization
- A service may belong to more than one category
- The bigger the tag, the more relevant it is for the service
- *Is Web service computing a distance for cities or returning cities for some distance?*

geocoding
geographical
information metropolis
distance_miles
geographic geography
driving_direction global
state location
geographic_point city
city_name
distance coordinates
miles **length** map

Structured tag clouds: seperation of behaviour from interface

- Useful for effective querying

geocoding
geographical
information metropolis
distance_miles
geographic geography
driving_direction global

behaviour

state location
geographic_point sity
city_name

input

distance coordinates
miles **length** map

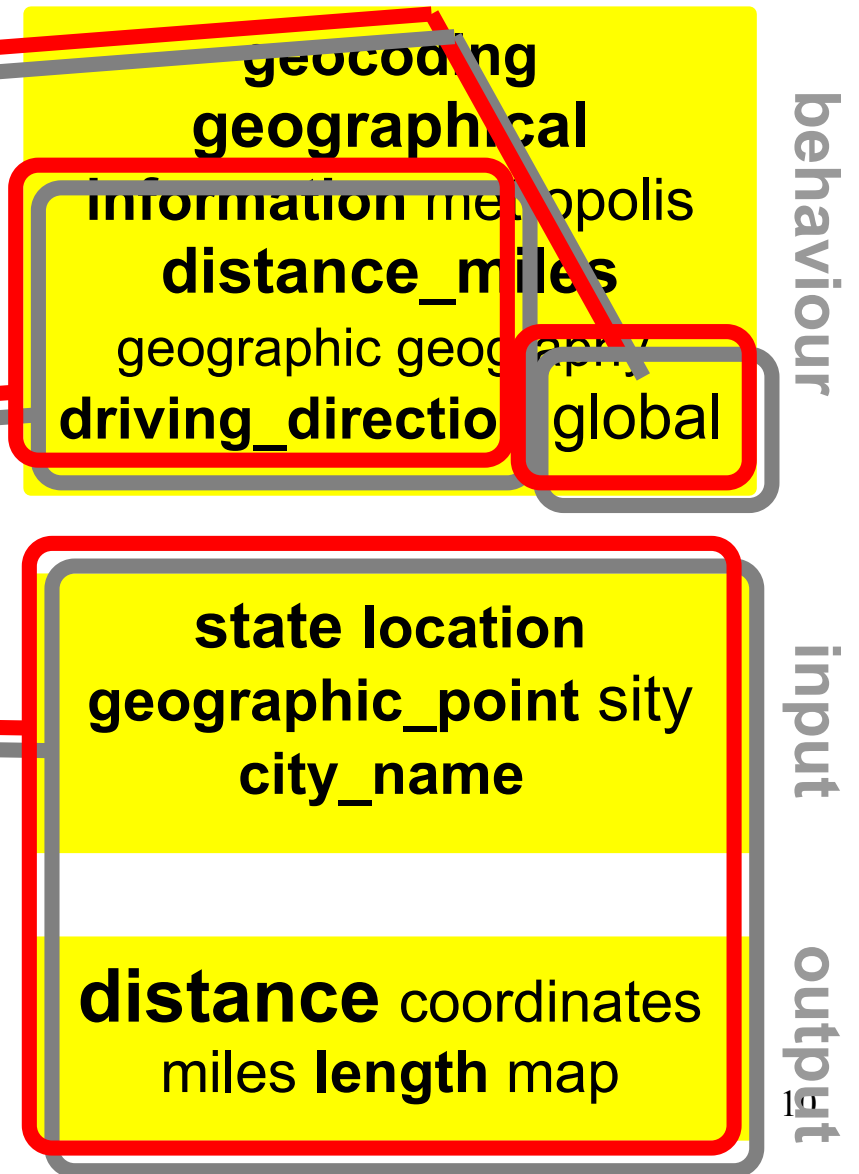
output

Structured tag clouds: separation of behaviour from interface

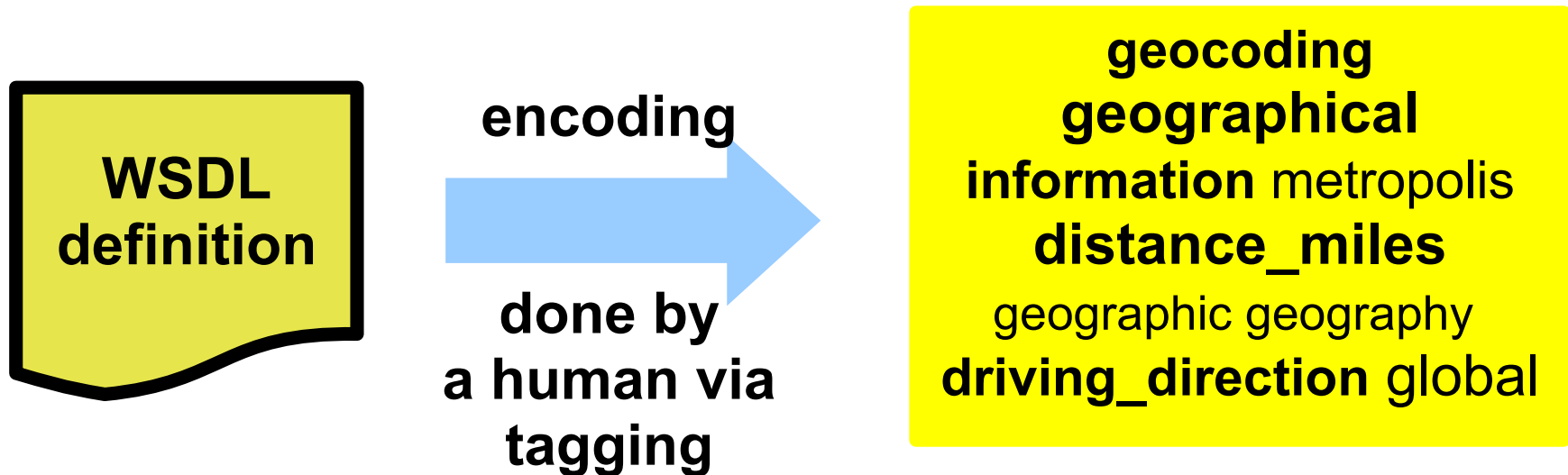
functionality scope

functionality

interface

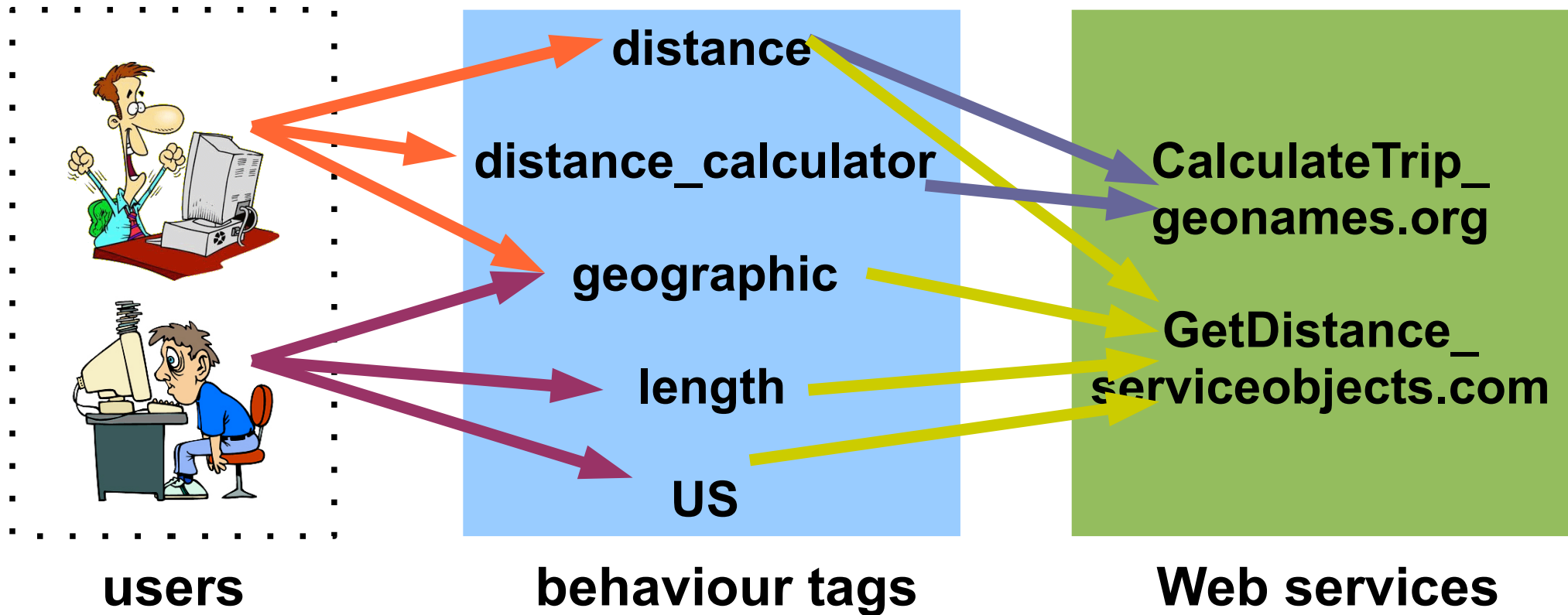


Reasons for using a human not machine to extract information



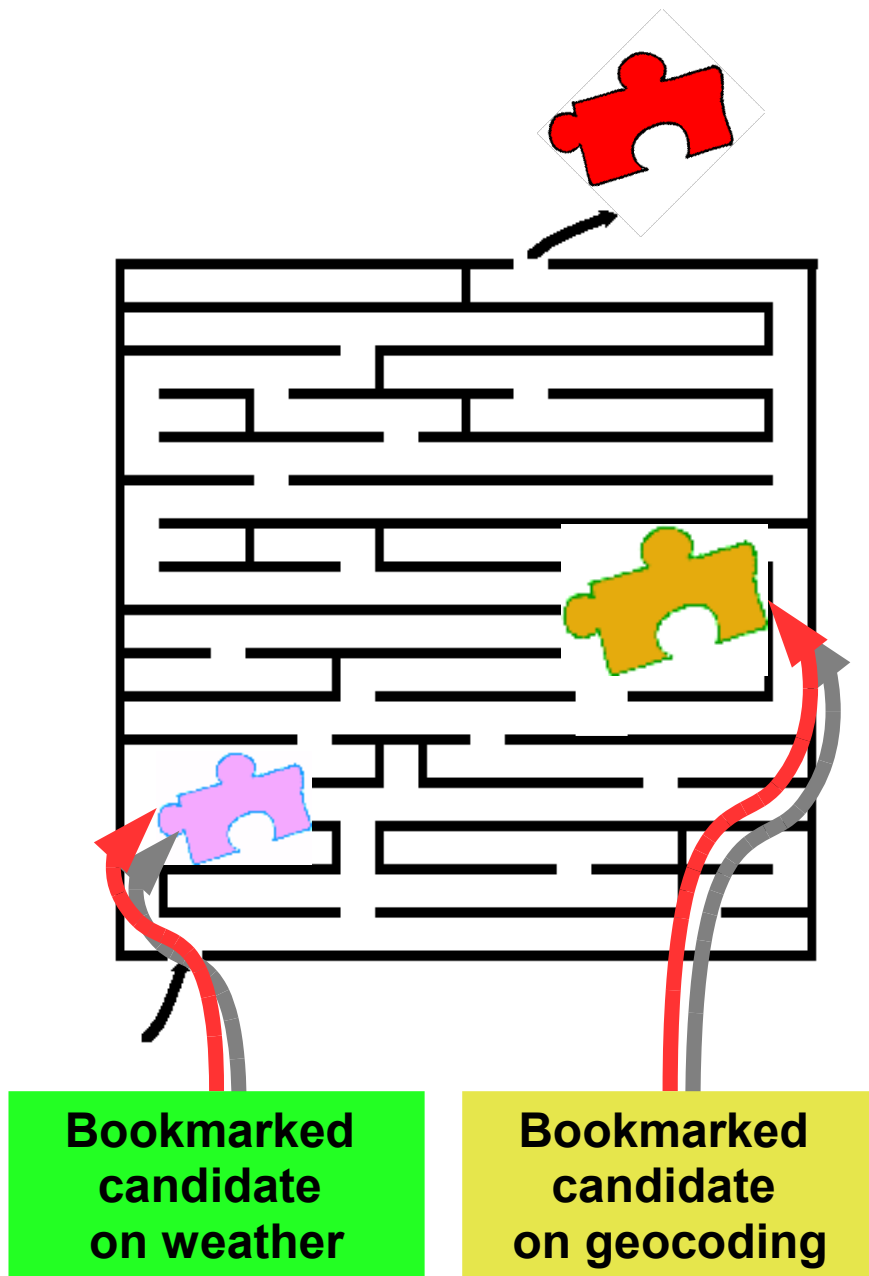
- **Classification** requires intelligence, e.g. *geocoding*
- No **vocabulary problem**:
 - a human authority tags an object with such words that can be reused to recall it

Inviting community to annotatote: *Structured* collaborative tagging



- Community can describe and classify large number of services **more efficiently than a single authority**
- Annotations from diverse members of the community emerge into descriptions of Web services

Motivation: social bookmarking



A developer...

Bookmarks a service candidate *to keep a reference* to it.

Annotates a collection of her bookmarked services *to organize it better*.


Shares her bookmarks with everyone else hoping other do the same *to access larger collection*.

Tool

Web Service Tagging Portal

Tag and classify Web service

GeoNames_FindNearbyWikipedia2

You classified it as:
 **RELEVANT** | [Tag/classify again!](#)

Provider's description

How the provider describes this service:

BEHAVIOUR

Find Wikipedia articles localized close to the given location (identified by a country and a postal code).

INPUT
PARAMETERS



- `country code` -- The ISO code of the country that the returned articles should be localized to.
- `lang` -- The language returned articles should be in. Optional, default=en.
- `maxRows` -- Determines the maximum number of places to be returned (optional, default = 5).



OUTPUT
PARAMETERS

- `distance` -- The distance of the localization of the article to the input location
- `lat` -- The latitude of the geographic position the wikipedia article is localized to.
- `lng` -- The longitude of the geographic position the wikipedia article is localized to.
- `Wikipedia articles` -- Wikipedia articles including title, language, summary, link to full

My tags

RULE #1: Try to be specific when describing a Web service. When there are 2 or more different services about weather forecast and only one of them provides weather for whole globe or differs at some points from other similar services, try to underline that fact, e.g. by tags: *worldwide*, *global*.

RULE #2: Tags should be space separated. Use underscore `_` to separate words in multi-word tags, e.g. `zip_code`.

BEHAVIOUR TAGS

What keywords would you use when querying for the service like this?

Tags recommended by community: [Wikipedia article](#) [location](#) [postal code](#) [country](#) [articles](#)

All my behaviour tags: [test](#)

INPUT TAGS

What information do you need to have to use this service?

Tags recommended by community: [country](#) [postal code](#) [country code](#) [radius](#) [language](#) [zip code](#)

Developer fomulates service request as *structured keyword query*

calculate_distance
distance_miles miles
miles_distance
driving_direction
driving worldwide
global

city city_name state
location_one
location_two country

distance length miles
distance_in_miles

“A developer is looking for a service that computes the driving distance in miles between two cities worldwide.

The input should include names of the cities, and optionally their states and countries.”

Matchmaking: finding services with matching behaviour and interface

calculate_distance
distance_miles miles
miles_distance
driving_direction
driving worldwide
global

city city_name state
location_one
location_two country

distance length miles
distance_in_miles

geocoding
geographical
information metropolis
distance_miles
geographic geography
driving_direction global

state location
geographic_point city
city_name

distance coordinates
miles length map

behaviour

input

output

19

#1 Service with matching behaviour, but *incompatible* interface

calculate_distance
distance_miles miles
miles_distance
driving_direction
driving worldwide
global

city city_name state
location_one
location_two country

distance length miles
distance_in_miles

geocoding
geographical
information metropolis
distance_km
geographic geography
driving_direction global

location
zip zip_code
post_code

distance coordinates
km length map

behaviour

input

output

#2 Service with matching interface, but *non-equivalent* behaviour

calculate_distance
distance_miles miles
miles_distance
driving_direction
driving_worldwide
global

city city_name state
location_one
location_two country

distance length miles
distance_in_miles

geocoding
geographical
calculate_distance
linear_distance
spherical_distance
global

state location
geographic_point city
city_name

distance coordinates
miles length map

behaviour

input

output

1x

Matchmaking mechanism: ranking selected services

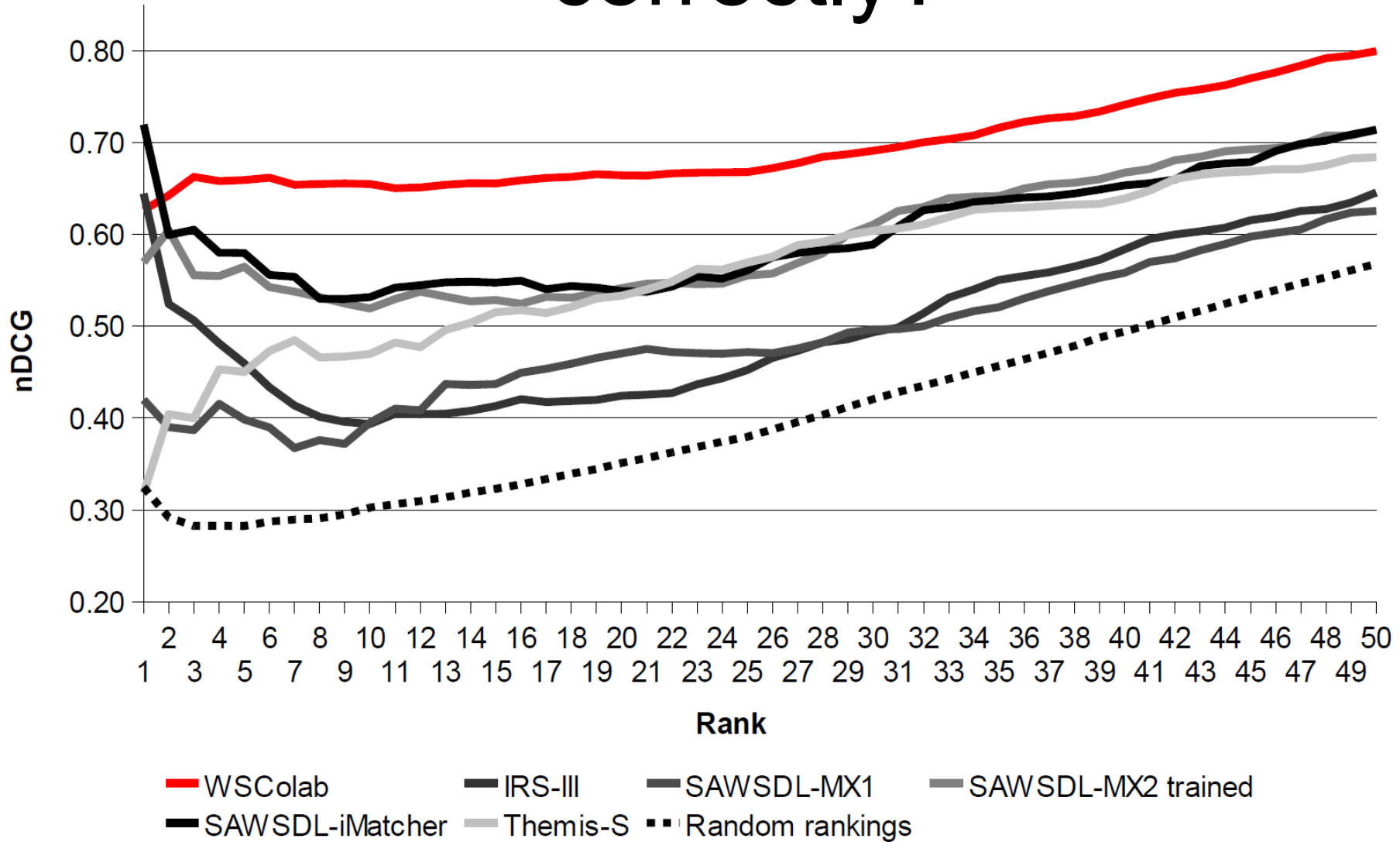
Rank	Ranked service
1	interface compatible and behaviour compatible
2	
3	
4	interface compatible
5	
6	
7	behaviour compatible
8	
9	

- Service selection:
 - interface compatible
 - matching input/output tag
 - behavior compatible
 - matching behaviour tag
- Service rank: combination of ranks for each facet (*input, output, behaviour*)
 - idea: more tags overlapping with query → higher rank
 - TF-IDF weighting schema

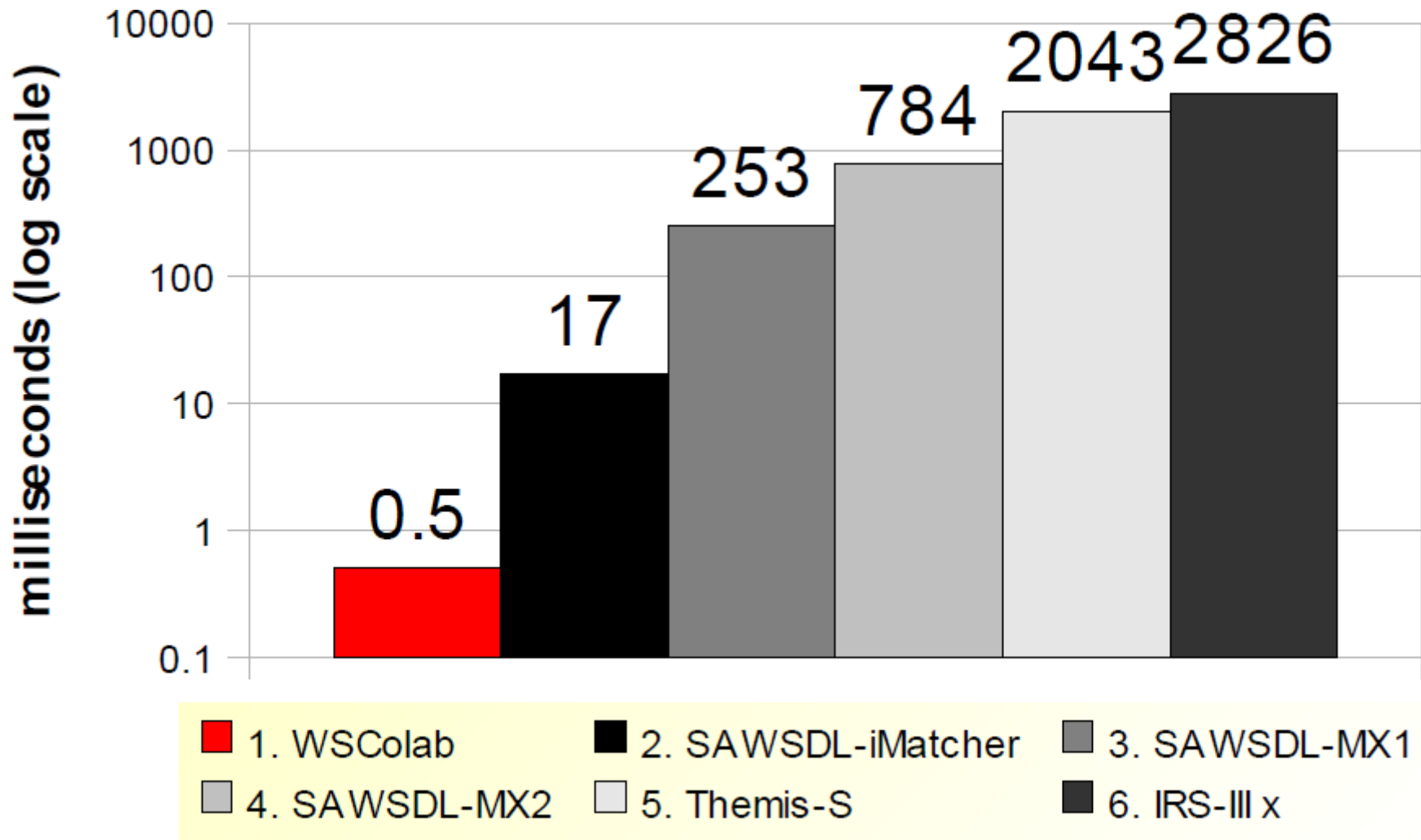
How our approach compares to other annotation formalisms?

- Evaluation: **Semantic Service Selection Contest**
 - competition on **matchmaking effectiveness and efficiency** and **annotation effort**
 - 6 service matchmakers with different annotation formalisms: SAWSDL, OCML, collaborative tags, eTVSM
 - evaluated over the **same test collection**
 - 50 service candidates + 9 service requests
- Our annotation:
 - **Collaborative tagging portal:**
 - 2541 annotations collected from 27 users in 12 days
 - query formulations from 5 different users

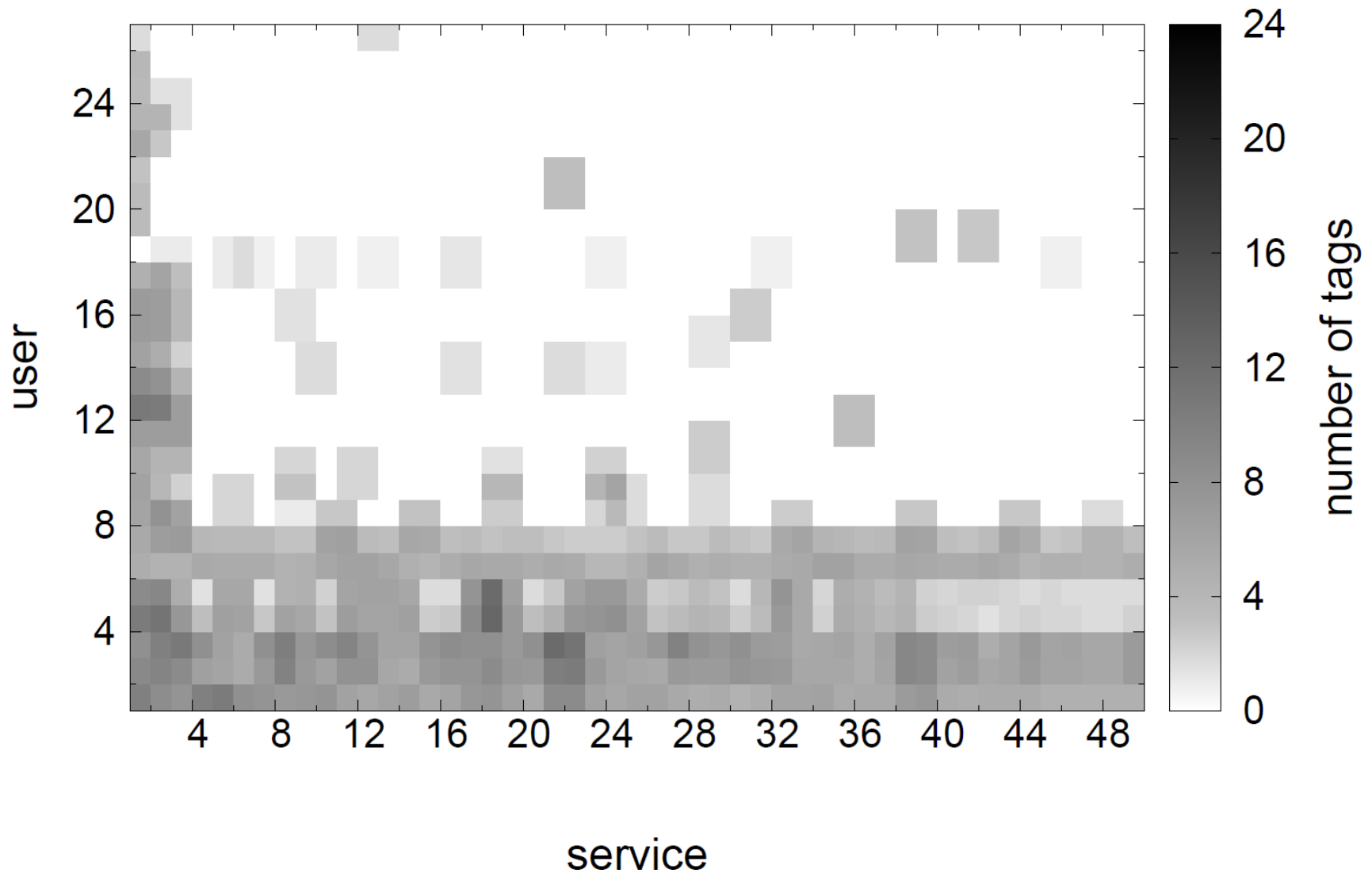
Which matchmaker ranks results correctly?



Which matchmaker returns results in the shortest time?



Does users contribute equally to annotation of the same services?



Conclusions

- **Problem:** Lack of efficient and effective **categorizing** approach for repositories with large number of **Web services**
- **Solution:** **Structured collaborative tagging** for describing Web services + Web service matchmaker using tag clouds for evaluating behaviour and interface compatibility
- **Evaluation:** **Good trade-off** between annotation complexity and retrieval effectiveness but some services might remain undescribed and thus be difficult to find

Thank you!

- Do you have some questions?
- WSColab collaborative tagging portal:
 - <http://mars.ing.unimo.it/wscolab/new.php>
- Semantic Service Selection Contest 2009 results (Cross-evaluation Track):
 - <http://fusion.cs.uni-jena.de/professur/jgdeval/jgdeval-at-s3-contest-2009-results>