

Department of Geography

Integration of folksonomies into the process of map generalization

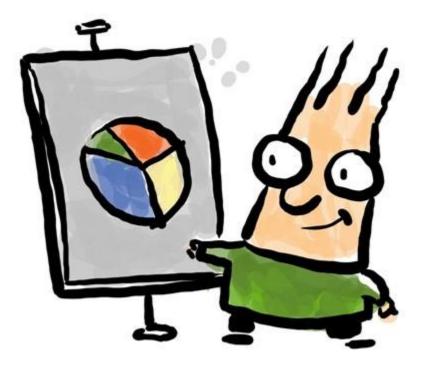
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AGILE 2016 Workshop on Generalisation and Multiple Representation

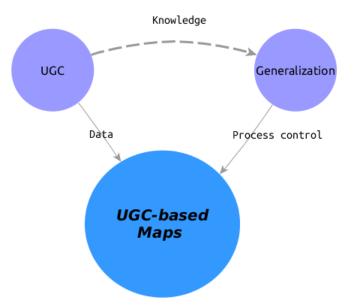
Agenda

- Motivation
- Background
- Methodology
- Results
- Outlook



Motivation

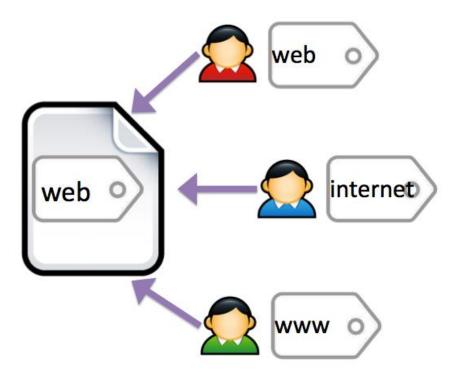
- User Generated Content (UGC) is growing in:
 - quantity
 - diversity
 - quality
- Most of UGC content have a geographic component
- Cartographic products based on UGC content need to focus more on the hidden knowledge.



Background – Pillar I

Folksonomies

- Taxonomies formed by tagging behavior of user
- Studies are on *relation (y)* between *users*, *resources* and *tags:*
 - F=f(u,r,t,y)
- First examples are based on tagging behavior of user in social bookmarking systems.



Background – Pillar II

OSM

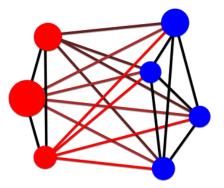
- Features are stored in form of *nodes*, *ways*, *relations*
- Users enrich features with tags (key, value)
- Tagging policies are agreed upon users in OSM wiki
- Shared agreed tags can be taken as users common agreement on features
- Folksonomy:
 - features -> resource
 - tags -> tags



Background – Pillar III

Semantic similarity

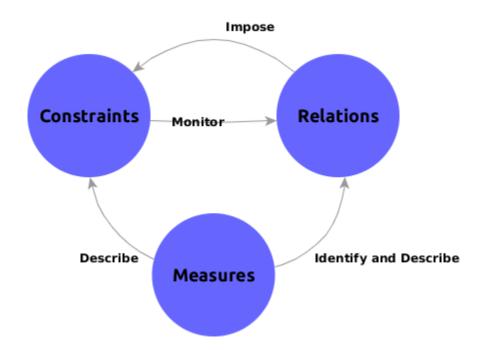
- Notion of similarity (relatedness) between concepts
- Level of commonality is being measured
- Different measures are available in the literature:
 - Jaccard $sim_Jaccard(X,Y) = \frac{|X \cap Y|}{|X \cup Y|}$ • Dice $sim_Jce(X,Y) = \frac{2|X \cap Y|}{|X|+|Y|}$
 - Cosine $sim_cosine(X,Y) = \frac{X \cdot Y}{\|X\| \|Y\|}$



Background – Pillar IV

Generalization

- Taking constraint-based modeling as state of the art
- Three-fold relation between *constraints*, *measures* and *relations* (Steiniger and Weibel 2007)



Methodology

Semantic similarity in Generalization

- Calculating feature-feature similarity
 - Taking a feature as a central feature
 - Calculating similarity of other features (feature-feature)
 - Including the measures into generalization operator
- Notion of similar/dissimilar

$$s = Sim(X, Y) : \begin{cases} s < \alpha \to dissimilar \\ \alpha \le s \le \beta \to similar \\ s > \beta \to test \text{ if } X = Y \end{cases}$$

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• Including values in similarity measure

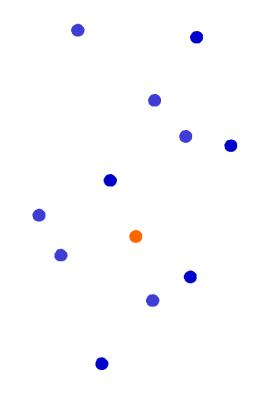
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$$Sim_{KeyValue}(X,Y) = \underbrace{ \begin{array}{c} 2|K_{X} \cap K_{Y}| \\ |X|+|Y| \\ 2 \end{array}} \underbrace{ |V_{X} \cap V_{Y}| \\ |K_{X} \cap K_{Y}| \\ 2 \end{array} }$$

Methodology

Modification of Generalization operators

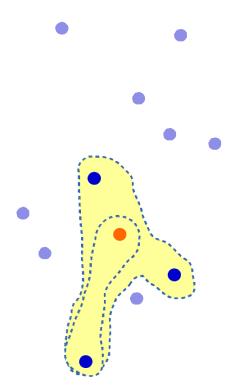
- Selection
 - Selecting semantically similar features
 - Selecting semantically dissimilar features



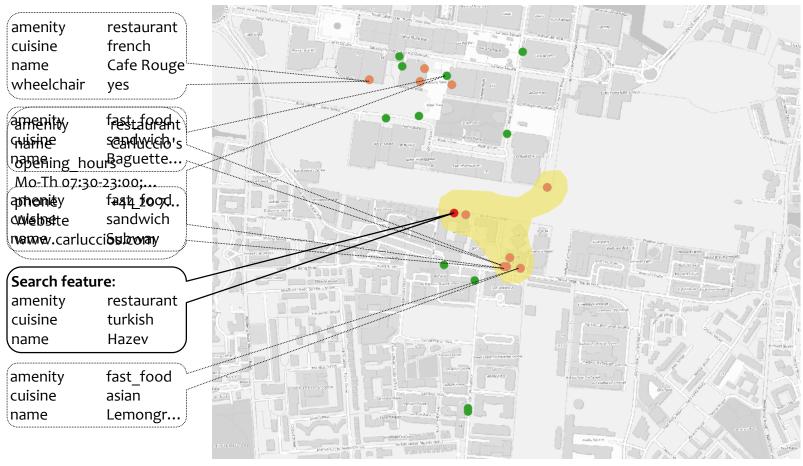
Methodology

Modification of Generalization operators

- Aggregation
 - Aggregating semantically similar features to a new feature
 - Spatial constraint is needed



Results



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Outlook

Outlook of the study

- Working on other generalization operators
- Tag-Tag analysis
- Spatial-Semantic combination
- Property inheritance for features



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Thank you!

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References

- Steiniger, S., and Weibel, R. (2007). Relations among map objects in cartographic generalization. Cartography and Geographic Information Science, 34(3), 175-197.
- Vander Wal, T. (2005). Folksonomy. Presented at Online Information, 2005. Accessed at http://www.vanderwal.net/essays/051130/folksonomy.pdf on 31 March 2016.