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**TaToo Semantic Discovery Tools and Services  
Specifications V2**

**Annex of D3.1.2 Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture V2**

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## 1. Management summary

The present document has been produced by the consortium of the European Project FP7-247893 Tagging Tool based on a Semantic Discovery Framework (TaToo) and corresponds to Annex 2 of the deliverable D3.1.2 – Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture V2 (TaToo-D312, 2011).

In this annex the focus is on the discovery related components, which are described in detail together with a functional specification intended to be used by software developers. The deliverable, as the second version of three iteration cycles, provides the functional specifications of:

- a **Hierarchical Search Portlet**, which allows the user to search from resources by means of a browsable category tree.
- a **Simple Search Portlet**, which allows the user to perform simple queries to the System.
- a **SPARQL Query Portlet**, which allows the advanced users to perform SPARQL queries against the TaToo Knowledge Base.
- a **Result Presentation Portlet**, which presents the search results to the user.
- a **Faceted Results Portlet**, which presents search results to the user using several facets to provide advance visualization features.
- a **Discovery Service**, which allows the User Components to access TaToo discovery functionality.
- a **Query Expansion Component**, which enriches, formalizes and executes queries provided by the Clearinghouse.
- a **Resource Retriever Component**, which retrieves information related to resources relevant to a query.
- a **Result Expansion Component**, which enriches the search results before presenting them to the end users.

Presented components are specified using common specification templates worked out in the context of WP3 and in particular as result of Task 3.1, see TaToo-D312a, 2011 and TaToo-D312b, 2011.

The achievements of the second version and the main improvements compared to the first version of the Semantic Discovery Tools and Services Specifications are:

- Update of Discovery Public Services and Core Components to provide new discovery capabilities such as geographical queries or SPARQL query execution.
- Development of new search tools that provides advance querying and result visualization capabilities.
- Integration of multilingualism into the discovery lifecycle.

Possible topics of interest for the next version that have been identified are:

- Development of new Search Tools that allows users to perform geographical queries in an efficient manner.

- Implementation of a discovery strategy based in resource / annotation similarity. This strategy will allow users to navigate between resources following open linked data principles.
- Generation and publication of statistics about resources, annotations, searches, users, etc, to encourage adoption of TaToo tools and services.

## 1.1. Purpose of this document

The goal of this document is to provide the updated and new functional (implementation independent) specifications of TaToo discovery components and services according to the guidelines provided in D3.1.2 – TaToo Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture (TaToo - D312, 2011) while considering the revised functional and non-functional requirements identified in D2.3.2 – Requirements Document (TaToo – D232, 2011) and the experience from the first implementation and design phase which took place in WP4.

## 1.2. Intended audience

The target readers of this document are individuals interested in the TaToo Project, especially in the discovery functionality, as well as Work Package and Task Leaders of the TaToo project (WP4, WP5) involved in the implementation of TaToo Services and Tools related with discovery.

## 1.3. Structure of the document

In the following an overview of the document structure and the relationships between the different chapters is given.

- **Chapter 1** consists of this executive summary, it offers an overview and explains the overall purpose of this document.
- **Chapter 2** provides definitions for technology standards referred in subsequent chapters 3, 4 and 5.
- **Chapter 3** contains the updated specifications of discovery user components for the second iteration according to the guidelines provided in D3.1.2 – TaToo Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture (TaToo - D312, 2011).
- **Chapter 4** contains the specification of discovery public services for the second iteration according to the guidelines provided in D3.1.2 – TaToo Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture (TaToo - D312, 2011).
- **Chapter 5** contains the specification of discovery core components for the second iteration according to the guidelines provided in D3.1.2 – TaToo Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture (TaToo - D312, 2011).
- **Chapter 6** summarizes the results of the work performed so far in the scope of discovery.
- **Chapter 7** recognizes that research was funded by the European Community.



- **Chapter 8** lists the references and bibliography used in writing this document.

## 2. Referenced standards

In this document several references to standards have been done. With the aim of improving document's readability, the description of the standards referred across these chapters have been compiled in this chapter.

### **Java Portlet Specification (JSR 168 and 268)**

Portlets are defined as Java-based Web components, managed by a portlet container, which processes requests and generates dynamic content. Portals use portlets as pluggable user interface components that provide a presentation layer to information systems. The Java Portlet Specification achieves interoperability among portlets and portals by defining the APIs for portlets and by standardizing the rules for preferences, user data, portlet requests and responses, deployment, packaging, and security.

### **OWL**

OWL is a W3C recommendation for a language for defining ontologies performed as a vocabulary extension of RDF. The specification of OWL defines two subsets identified as relevant to the implementers. These subsets are OWL-Lite (for a basic implementation) and OWL-DL (providing the same expressiveness of description logics). However, there are also other well-known subsets defined by different implementers of OWL.

### **RDF**

RDF is a W3C recommendation to establish a standard model for data interchange on the Web. RDF has features that facilitate data merging even if the underlying schemas differ, and it specifically supports the evolution of schemas over time without requiring all the data consumers to be changed.

### **WSDL**

The Web Service Description Language, in version 2.0, is a W3C recommendation for describing Web services. According to the W3C definition, WSDL provides a model and an XML format for describing Web services.

WSDL enables one to separate the description of the abstract functionality offered by a service from concrete details of a service description such as “how” and “where” that functionality is offered. This specification defines a language for describing the abstract functionality of a service as well as a framework for describing the concrete details of a service description. It also defines the conformance criteria for documents in this language. Finally, WSDL also describes extensions for message exchange patterns, operation safety, operation styles and binding extensions for SOAP and HTTP.

## **REST**

Although not yet a W3C Recommendation, REST based Web services have had a good adoption since its inception in 2000, being included in the agenda of the W3C working group dedicated to Web services. The Representational State Transfer (REST) is a style of software architecture for distributed hypermedia systems such as the World Wide Web. The key concept in REST is the existence of resources (sources of specific information), each of which is referenced with a global identifier (e.g., a URI in HTTP). In order to manipulate these resources, components of the network (user agents and origin servers) communicate via a standardized interface (e.g., HTTP) and exchange representations of these resources (the actual documents conveying the information). A REST based web service is a simple web service implemented using HTTP and the principles of REST. It is a collection of resources, with three defined aspects: the base URI for the web service, the MIME type of the data supported by the web service and the set of operations supported by the web service using HTTP methods (e.g., POST, GET, PUT or DELETE).

## **SPARQL**

SPARQL is the query language for RDF repositories recommended by the W3C. SPARQL allows users to query on different RDF repositories using a common language. SPARQL queries describe patterns of graphs that are matched against a repository. The result of a SPARQL query can be a result set or a RDF graph. SPARQL allows performing set operations over its results (union, intersection, etc).

## 3. User Components

This chapter includes the specification of search and discovery components belonging to the User Components Building Block.

### 3.1. Hierarchical Search Portlet

This chapter defines the Hierarchical Search Portlet, including an overview of the role of the component in the landscape of TaToo, a description of the relations of the component with its context and a specification of the objectives and functionality of the component.

#### 3.1.1 Overview and outline

This chapter describes the role and nature of the component.

##### 3.1.1.1 Nature of the component

The Hierarchical Search Portlet is a TaToo User Component. Within the TaToo User Components, the Hierarchical Search Portlet is one of the components within the web portal, and thus is specified as a portlet. More information on User Components can be found in D3.1.2 – TaToo Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture V2 (TaToo-D312, 2011).

##### 3.1.1.2 Role and scope of the component

The Hierarchical Search Portlet allows a user to browse a category tree. When the user clicks on a particular category, the Hierarchical Search Portlet contacts the TaToo Discovery Server to retrieve the resources belonging to this category and its related metadata. To display this information, the Hierarchical Search Portlet redirects the results to a TaToo User Component able to show results.

The Hierarchical Search Portlet does not display hierarchies in a different format than the tree. The Hierarchical Search Portlet is unable to show results by itself.

#### 3.1.2 Context

This chapter describes the relationships between the component and its context, including technical requirements, other TaToo Components, etc.

### 3.1.2.1 Relation to technical requirements

The Hierarchical Search Portlet Component addresses the following technical requirements as specified in D2.3.2 – Requirements Document V2 (TaToo-D232, 2011). The technical requirements are mapped to the concrete functional requirements specified in chapter 3.1.3.3.

Requirements ID and Name	Scope	Functional Requirement	Comments
TR.DISCOVERY.010 Discovery strategies	S/I	n/a	Hierarchical Search Portlet is part of the discovery strategy called navigation.
TR.DISCOVERY.040 Resource Type Discovery	S/I	1,2	
TR.DISCOVERY.070 Thematic or resource related search	S/I	1,2	
TR.DISCOVERY.090 Multilingual search	S/I	3	The hierarchies should be shown in different languages depending on the user
TR.VISUAL.000 Search & Discovery User Interface	S/I	n/a	Hierarchical Search Portlet is part of the search interface needed for the discovery strategy called navigation.

**Table 3-1: Hierarchical Search Portlet technical requirements**

### 3.1.2.2 Relations to standards

The Hierarchical Search Portlet must be specified and implemented following the specifications in the Java Portlet Specification. A brief description of Java Portlet Specification can be found in chapter 2.

The Hierarchical Search Portlet generates the user interface from the information contained in different ontologies. These ontologies are encoded using OWL. A brief description of OWL can be found in chapter 2.

### 3.1.2.3 Relations to other TaToo Components

The Hierarchical Search Portlet depends on the Discovery Service to retrieve the ontology or ontologies belonging to the user selected domain. Retrieved ontologies must include the category tree intended to be displayed.



The Hierarchical Search Portlet depends on the TaToo Discovery Service to get the number of resources belonging to a certain category and to find the resources belonging to a certain category and their related annotations.

#### **3.1.2.4 Relations to information models**

Although the Hierarchical Search Portlet should be able to perform the described functionality using any ontology, in TaToo there are two specific intended uses for this portlet: resource type based navigation and theme based navigation.

In the resource type based navigation, the class Resource, described in MERM, will be taken as root node. The property Type, belonging to RDF, will be used to establish the relationship between a category and a resource.

In the theme based navigation, the class Theme, described in MERM, will be taken as root node. The functional classification property, described in MERM, will be used to establish the relationship between a category and a resource.

More information about classes, properties, ontologies and the MERM can be found in D3.1.2 – TaToo Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture V2 (TaToo-D312, 2011), chapter 6.4.

### **3.1.3 Specification**

This chapter includes the functional specification of the component, including objectives, mock-ups, etc.

#### **3.1.3.1 Objectives**

The objective of the Hierarchical Search Portlet is to give the user a graphical interface that allows to:

- Navigate a hierarchy displayed as a tree.
- Request the resources associated with a particular category of the hierarchy.

#### **3.1.3.2 Target users**

Any TaToo Users interested in finding resources related to a specific theme or a specific kind of resources in a navigable way. E.g. in D5.1.2 - Detailed Scenario Definition – Case 2 (TaToo-D512), chapter 5.2, the building of a tree of available typologies and of available resources within resource has been identified as relevant for the Validation Scenario.

### 3.1.3.3 Functional requirements

The functional requirements for the Hierarchical Search Portlet are:

1. Root node establishment. Allow the establishment of a root node from which to retrieve the hierarchy tree.
2. Category – Resource relation establishment. Allow the establishment of a property for which the resource will be related to a category.
3. Multilingual categories. Category names will be displayed in different languages depending on the user.
4. Domain selection. Allow the establishment of a domain of user interest.
5. Navigating the category tree. Display the category tree to the user and allow the user to navigate through it, expanding or collapsing nodes.
6. Category selection. Allow the user to select a category and seek appropriate resources to it.
7. Results redirection. Allow to redirect the resources related to a category to an appropriate Result Presentation Portlet.

### 3.1.3.4 Mock up

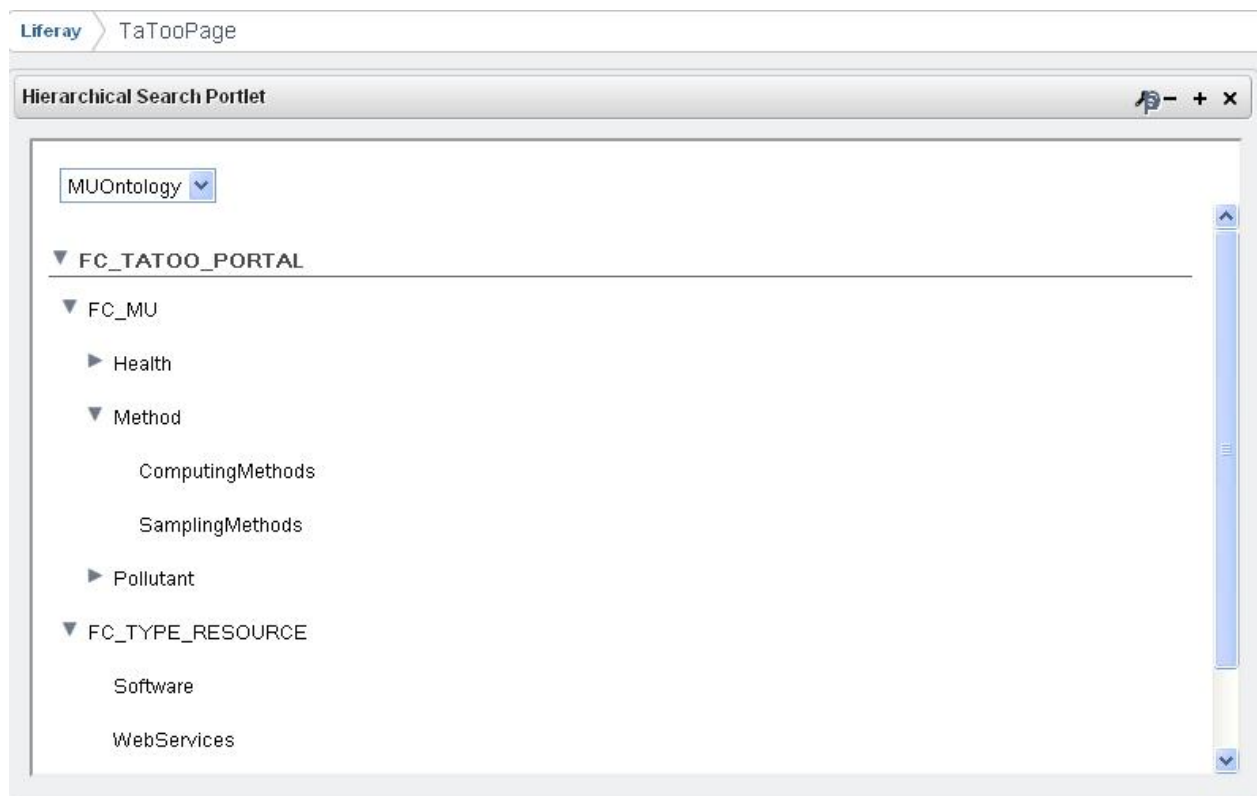


Figure 3-1: Hierarchical Search Portlet Mockup

Figure 3-1 shows the Hierarchical Search Portlet mockup. The component consists of two areas, a domain selection area and a category tree area. The domain selection area is a combo box that allows the user to select the domain of interest. The category tree area shows to the user a set of hierarchically organized categories. These categories will be retrieved by the component depending on its configuration and the selected domain ontology. For each category, the component displays the number of resources related to the category with the property specified in its configuration. On click over a category, all resources related to the selected category by the configured property would be retrieved and showed in the configured Result Presentation Portlet.

### 3.1.3.5 Interaction with other TaToo Components

The Hierarchical Search Portlet interacts with the Discovery Service to retrieve the ontology that includes a category tree (a taxonomy-like categorization of TaToo resources) by invoking operation `getOntology`, taking a domain identifier as an input and obtaining the related ontology as a result.

The Hierarchical Search Portlet interacts with the TaToo Discovery Service to find the resources belonging to a certain category and their related annotations by invoking the `getResourcesByCategory` operation, taking a node of the category tree and the property that should relate the resource to a category as inputs and obtaining a set of resources related to the given category node by the given property as a result.

The Hierarchical Search Portlet interacts with one or more Result Presentation Portlets to show the resources belonging to a category. Such interaction will take place as specified by JSR 168 and 268.

## 3.2. Simple Search Portlet

This chapter defines the Simple Search Portlet, including an overview of the role of the component in the landscape of TaToo, a description of the relations of the component with its context and a specification of the objectives and functionality of the component.

### 3.2.1 Overview and outline

This chapter describes the role and nature of the component.

#### 3.2.1.1 Nature of the component

The Simple Search Portlet is a TaToo User Component. Within the TaToo User Components, the Simple Search Portlet is one of the components within the web portal, and thus is specified as a portlet. More information on User Components can be found in D3.1.2 – TaToo Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture V2 (TaToo-D312, 2011). More information on portlets can be found in section 2.

### 3.2.1.2 Role and scope of the component

The Simple Search Portlet allows a user to search resources related to a certain set of topics. The Simple Search Portlet provides a GUI suitable for expressing these queries in a user-friendly way, showing the users the most relevant topics for a given domain. When the user clicks on the search button, the Simple Search Portlet contacts the TaToo Discovery Service to retrieve the resources relevant to the user's search. To display this information, the Simple Search Portlet redirects the results to a TaToo User Component able to show results.

The Simple Search Portlet does not perform free text search, every search is always domain based and search profile compliant. The Simple Search Portlet does not allow the user to express an arbitrary query on an arbitrary RDF graph but only a predefined subset of them.

This subset is defined in the search profile. The Simple Search Portlet will offer a limited set of graphical components for data displaying and / or entering. The graphical component used to display a given input is determined in the search profile. If special graphics components for a specific domain are needed, it is advisable to develop a specific user component for that domain and not use the Simple Search Portlet. The Simple Search Portlet is unable to show results for itself.

## 3.2.2 Context

This chapter describes the relationships between the component and its context, including technical requirements, other TaToo Components, etc.

### 3.2.2.1 Relation to technical requirements

The Simple Search Portlet Component addresses the following technical requirements as specified in D2.3.2 – Requirements Document (TaToo-D232, 2011). The technical requirements are mapped to the concrete functional requirements specified in chapter 3.2.3.3.

Requirements ID and Name	Scope	Functional Requirement	Comments
TR.DISCOVERY.010 Discovery strategies	S/I	n/a	
TR.DISCOVERY.090 Multilingual search	S/I	3,4	GUI will be generated in different languages depending on the user.
TR.VISUAL.000 Search & Discovery User Interface	S/I	n/a	

**Table 3-2: Simple Search Portlet technical requirements**

### 3.2.2.2 Relations to standards

The Simple Search Portlet must be specified and implemented following the specifications in the Java Portlet Specification. A brief definition of the Java Portlet Specification can be found in chapter 2.

The Simple Search Portlet generates the user interface using the information contained in different ontologies. These ontologies are encoded using the W3C recommendation OWL. A brief definition of OWL can be found in chapter 2.

### 3.2.2.3 Relations to other TaToo Components

The Simple Search Portlet depends on the Discovery Service to retrieve the ontology or ontologies belonging to the user selected domain. The retrieved ontologies and the search profile will be used to generate the GUI.

The Simple Search Portlet depends on the TaToo Discovery Server to discovery resources relevant to the user information need.

### 3.2.2.4 Relations to information models

The Simple Search Portlet relays in the information model composed by MERM, bridge ontology and domain ontologies. Thus the concepts, values and properties shown in the GUI must be described in the MERM or in domain ontologies. More information about classes, properties, ontologies and the MERM will be found in D3.1.2 - TaToo Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture (TaToo-D312, 2011), chapter 6.

## 3.2.3 Specification

This chapter includes the functional specification of the component, including objectives, mock-ups, etc.

### 3.2.3.1 Objectives

The objective of the Simple Search Portlet is to provide the user a graphical interface that allows querying the system about resources in a user-friendly way, that don't implies a deeper understanding of the information models of TaToo.

### 3.2.3.2 Target users

General TaToo Users interested in find resources related to a domain without having an extensive knowledge of TaToo annotation structures. In D5.1.3 - Detailed Scenario Definition –

Case 3 (TaToo-D331, 2010)<sup>1</sup>, chapter 4.2, the availability of a simple search tool that allows the user to express simple queries without having an in-depth knowledge about information structures has been identified as relevant for the Validation Scenario.

However, Simple Search Portlet requires more knowledge for the user to express queries than the approach described in the Validation Scenario.

### 3.2.3.3 Functional requirements

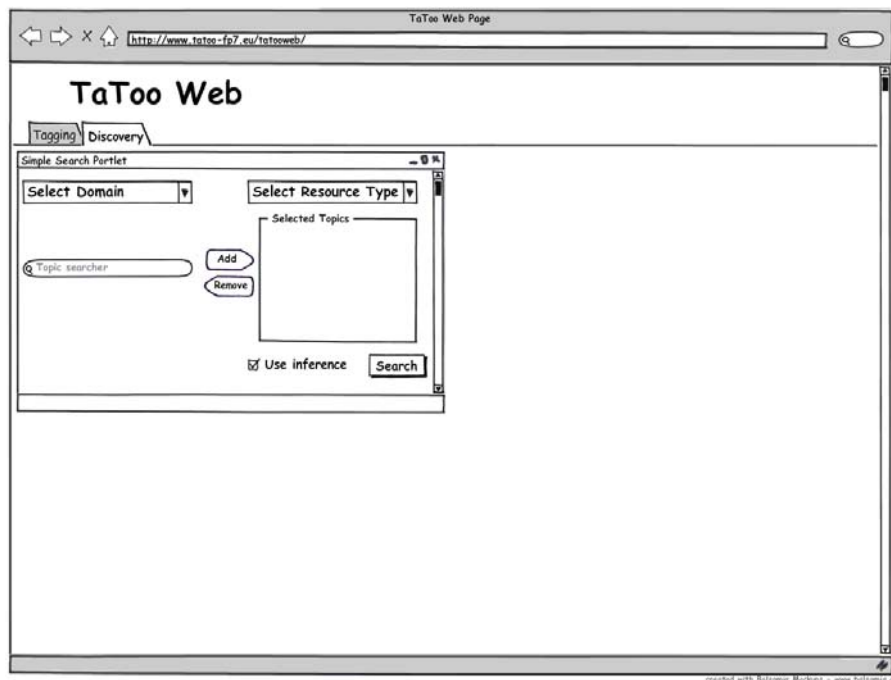
The functional requirements for the Simple Search Portlet are:

1. Domain selection. Allow the establishment of a domain of user interest.
2. Resource type selection. Allow the establishment, if needed, of a specific resource type for the search.
3. Multilingual GUI. GUI will be generated in different languages depending on the user.
4. Multiple search topics. Allow the user to add multiple search topics from those described in the selected domain.
5. Select the use of inference. Allow the user to select if inference will be used when performing his search.
6. Results redirection. Allow to redirect query results to an appropriate Result Visualization Portlet.

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<sup>1</sup> This non-public deliverable can be obtained from TaToo Consortium on request:  
<http://www.tatoo-fp7.eu/tatooweb/contact>

### 3.2.3.4 Mock up



*Figure 3-2: Simple Search Portlet Mock-up*

Figure 3-2 shows the Simple Search Portlet mock-up. The GUI will consist of three areas, a domain and resource type selection area, an area for topic selection, and an area for search options selection.

The domain and resource type selection area allows the user to select a domain of interest and / or a target resource type. It will consist of a pair of combo boxes that will display the different domains and resource types present in the system.

The area for topic selection allows the user to establish what resources he seeks to recover by setting a set of topics of interest. It will consist of an area to search for available topics that can be added to the search and an area that will display the already added topics.

The area for search options selection allows the user to select search options. This area will consist of a check indicating whether inference will be used during the performed search.

On search button pressed, all resources considered relevant to the given query will be retrieved by the system and presented to the user through the configured Result Presentation Portlet.

### 3.2.3.5 Interaction with other TaToo Components

The Simple Search Portlet interacts with the Discovery Service to retrieve the ontology that includes the topics related to a domain by invoking the `getOntology` operation, taking a domain identifier as input and obtaining the ontology related to the domain as a result.

The Simple Search Portlet interacts with the TaToo Discovery Service to discover resources relevant to a given information need by invoking search operation, taking a user information need and a set of search options as inputs and obtaining a sorted set of resources as a result.

The Simple Search Portlet interacts with one or more Result Presentation Portlets to show the resources obtained as query results. Such interaction will take place as specified by JSR 168 and 268.

## 3.3. SPARQL Query Portlet

This chapter defines the SPARQL Query Portlet, including an overview of the role of the component in the landscape of TaToo, a description of the relations of the component with its context and a specification of the objectives and functionality of the component.

### 3.3.1 Overview and outline

This chapter describes the role and nature of the component.

#### 3.3.1.1 Nature of the component

The SPARQL Query Portlet is a TaToo User Component. Within the TaToo User Components, the SPARQL Query Portlet is one of the components within the web portal, and thus is specified as a portlet. More information on User Components can be found in D3.1.2 – TaToo Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture V2 (TaToo-D312, 2011). More information on portlets can be found in section 2.

#### 3.3.1.2 Role and scope of the component

The SPARQL Query Portlet allow advanced users, which need query capabilities beyond the ones provided by the TaToo Discovery Service interface, to perform SPARQL queries against the TaToo Knowledge Base. Thus, users can enter a SPARQL query in the text area and, on submit button pressed, the SPARQL Query Portlet will contact the Discovery Service to perform the given query.

The results retrieved from the Discovery Service are presented to the user in an standard manner by the SPARQL Query Portlet.



### 3.3.2 Context

This chapter describes the relationships between the component and its context, including technical requirements, other TaToo Components, etc.

#### 3.3.2.1 Relation to technical requirements

The SPARQL Query Portlet Component addresses the following technical requirements as specified in D2.3.2 – Requirements Document V2 (TaToo-D232, 2011). The technical requirements are mapped to the concrete functional requirements specified in chapter 3.1.3.3.

Requirements ID and Name	Scope	Functional Requirement	Comments
TR.DISCOVERY.010 Discovery strategies	S/I	n/a	SPARQL Query Portlet provides a way for advanced users to freely query the TaToo Knowledge Base using SPARQL.
TR.VISUAL.000 Search & Discovery User Interface	S/I	n/a	SPARQL Query Portlet provides a GUI that allows users to access the SPARQL query feature provided by the Discovery Service

**Table 3-3: SPARQL Query Portlet technical requirements**

#### 3.3.2.2 Relations to standards

The SPARQL Query Portlet must be specified and implemented following the specifications in the Java Portlet Specification. A brief description of Java Portlet Specification can be found in chapter 2.

The SPARQL Query Portlet accepts queries formulated in SPARQL, a W3C recommendation for querying RDF graphs.

The SPARQL Query Portlet presents to the user results encoded in SPARQL Query Results XML format, a W3C recommendation for formatting SPARQL query results.

#### 3.3.2.3 Relations to other TaToo Components

The SPARQL Query Portlet depends on the Discovery Service to execute SPARQL queries against the TaToo Knowledge Base.

### 3.3.2.4 Relations to information models

As the SPARQL Query Portlet allows users to skip the common information flow in TaToo, performing queries directly against the TaToo Knowledge Base, so it's not binding with any information model defined in TaToo. In any case, as SPARQL is a query language intended to be used to query RDF graphs and the TaToo Knowledge base also uses this representation format, the SPARQL Query Portlet can be considered RDF related.

### 3.3.3 Specification

This chapter includes the functional specification of the component, including objectives, mock-ups, etc.

#### 3.3.3.1 Objectives

The objective of the SPARQL Query Portlet is to give the user a graphical interface that allows to:

- Execute an SPARQL query against the TaToo Knowledge Base.
- Present the results of a given SPARQL query in a standardized user-friendly manner.

#### 3.3.3.2 Target users

As SPARQL queries formulation is a complex task that involves a deep understanding about RDF, OWL and the information models described in TaToo, the SPARQL Query Portlet is only intended to be used by advanced users. This portlet is also suitable for use cases which, having extending TaToo information models, needs a way of getting this extended information without committing to the information objects defined in the Discovery Service interface.

#### 3.3.3.3 Functional requirements

The functional requirements for the SPARQL Query Portlet are:

1. SPARQL query entering. Provide an area where a SPARQL query can be formulated.
2. SPARQL results presentation. Present the results of the SPARQL query to the user in a user-friendly manner.

### 3.3.3.4 Mock up

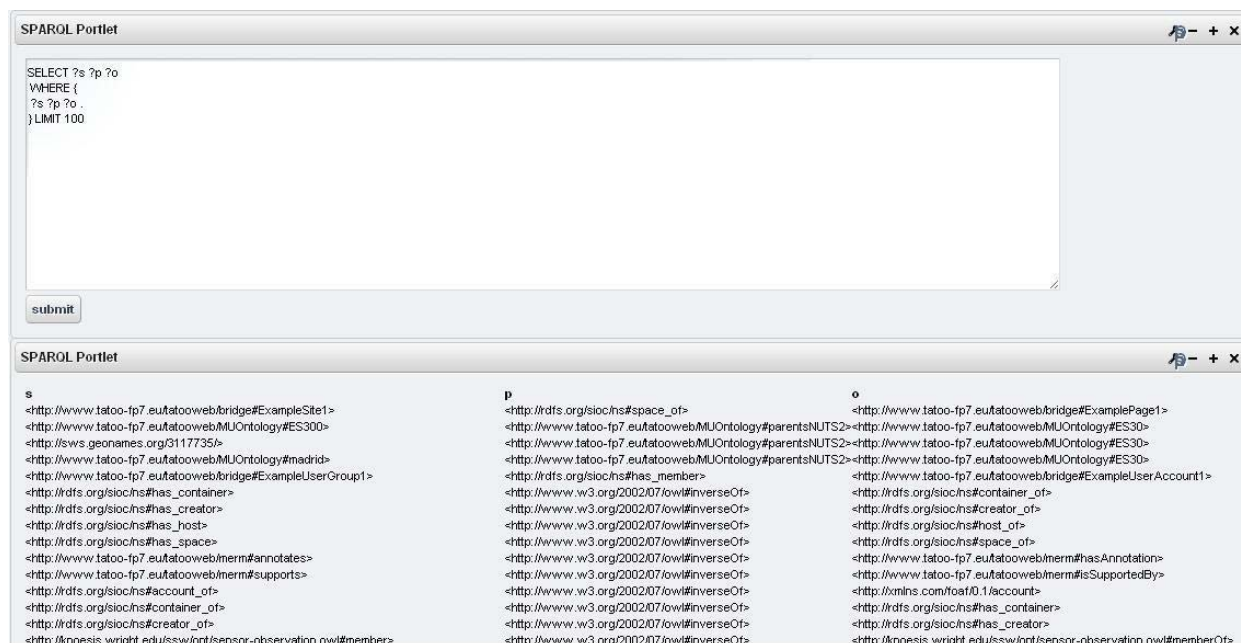


Figure 3-3 SPARQL Query Portlet mock-up.

Figure 3-3 shows the SPARQL Query Portlet mock-up. On top side of the picture, the SPARQL Query Portlet interface before performing a query is shown. It is composed of a text area, where the user can type an SPARQL Query and a submit button that makes the query to be sent to the TaToo Server. On down side of the picture, the SPARQL Query Portlet presenting query results is shown. It shows a table with one column for each of the variables defined in the SPARQL query and one row for each match founded in the Knowledge Base.

### 3.3.3.1 Interaction with other TaToo Components

The SPARQL Query Portlet interacts with the Discovery Service to execute the SPARQL query against the Knowledge Base. The SPARQL Query Portlet provides a string containing the SPARQL query entered by the user and gets in return an string containing the query results in SPARQL Query Results XML format.

## 3.4. Faceted Result Portlet

This chapter defines the Faceted Result Portlet, including an overview of the role of the component in the landscape of TaToo, a description of the relations of the component with its context and a specification of the objectives and functionality of the component.

### 3.4.1 Overview and outline

This chapter describes the role and nature of the component.

#### 3.4.1.1 Nature of the component

The Faceted Result Portlet is a TaToo User Component. Within the TaToo User Components, the Faceted Result Portlet is one of the components within the web portal, and thus is specified as a portlet. More information on User Components can be found in D3.1.2 – TaToo Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture V2 (TaToo-D312, 2011). More information on portlets can be found in section 2.

#### 3.4.1.2 Role and scope of the component

The Faceted Result Portlet provides the user a rich GUI interface for visualize search results. To do so, it provides a set of facets, consisting on different visualizations over the same list of results. In this iteration, two facets will be provided, one presenting the resources in a list, and another presenting the resources over a map, depending on their location. Depending on the facet, additional visualization features can be provided such us sorting for different parameters, etc. Besides, Faceted Result Portlet provides filtering capabilities that are shared by all facets.

The so called list facet presents results in a list shape. For each resource on the result set, main information about the resource will be shown, such us a brief description, an access URL if available, some of their annotations, etc.

The so called map facet presents results over a map. Clicking in the highlighted points in the map, a short resume of the resources located at these points will be shown. Clicking on a resource, its main information will be shown, in a similar way that list facet does.

The result set shown by facets can be filtered depending on user needs by using different widgets. In this iteration filtering by author and resource type functionality will be provided.

The Faceted Result Portlet is not intended to be a GUI to display all possible resources described in several TaToo domains and in the way that the domains consider most appropriate. The component aims to establish a rich, dynamic and general GUI to show the most relevant aspects of the resources described in TaToo.

### 3.4.2 Context

This chapter describes the relationships between the component and its context, including technical requirements, other TaToo Components, etc.

### 3.4.2.1 Relation to technical requirements

The Result Presentation Portlet Component addresses the following technical requirements as specified in D2.3.2 – Requirements Document V2 (TaToo-D232, 2011). The technical requirements are mapped to the concrete functional requirements specified in chapter 3.5.3.3.

Requirements ID and Name	Scope	Functional Requirement	Comments
TR.DISCOVERY.090 Multilingual search	S/I	2	GUI will be generated in different languages depending on the user.
TR.DISCOVERY.100 Search result's highlighting	S/I	n/a	The similarity between resources and related resources has not yet been defined, so although this requirement is relevant for the component, this requirement is not yet reflected. Not supported in V2.
TR.ACCESS.000 Access to stored meta-information	S/I	7	For each displayed result, most relevant information about the resource and their annotations will be shown. Concrete information shown will depend on each facet.
TR.VISUAL.000 Search & Discovery User Interface	S/I	1	The data shown are restricted, at most, to the data described by the MERM. Similarly, actions taken on annotations or resources will be restricted to those that the system can provide. Information shown and actions provided will also depend on the selected facet.
TR.VISUAL.010 Action (Resource) Controls in Application GUI	S/I	4, 6, 8	Actions taken on annotations or resources will be restricted to those that the system can provide. Actions provided can vary from one facet to another
TR.VISUAL.020 Resource Description Presentation	S/I	5	Only information considered relevant for the Faceted Result Portlet users will be shown.
TR.REPR.010 Results analysis support	S/I	5	The Faceted search portlet will provide filtering capabilities that will allow the user to analyze the result set.

**Table 3-4: Result Presentation Portlet technical requirements**

### 3.4.2.2 Relations to standards

The Faceted Result Portlet must be specified and implemented following the specifications in the Java Portlet Specification (JSR 168 and 268). A brief description of the Java Portlet Specification can be found in chapter 2.

Information (concepts, instances, properties, etc) encoded in different ontologies will be presented to the user by the Result Presentation Portlet. These ontologies are encoded using the W3C recommendation OWL. A brief description of OWL can be found in chapter 2.

### 3.4.2.3 Relations to other TaToo Components

The Faceted Result Portlet depends on a Discovery Portlet that can provide an appropriate result set to be presented.

### 3.4.2.4 Relations to information models

The Faceted Search Portlet presents results based in the TaToo information models described in MERM and implemented in the Discovery Service Interfaces.

The format of these annotations (concepts, properties, values) is described in the MERM. More information about classes, properties, ontologies and the MERM can be found in can be found in D3.1.2 – TaToo Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture V2 (TaToo-D312, 2011), chapter 6.

## 3.4.3 Specification

This chapter includes the functional specification of the component, including objectives, mock-ups, etc.

### 3.4.3.1 Objectives

The objective of the Faceted Result Portlet is to provide the user a rich and dynamic graphical interface that allows presenting the results of a search in the TaToo system in different ways and interacting with some of the elements presented such as the retrieved resources or annotations.

### 3.4.3.2 Target users

General TaToo users interested in a dynamic presentation of the results obtained from a TaToo search. All Validation Scenarios address somehow the results presentation. Thus, in deliverable 5.1.1 - Detailed Scenario Definition – Case 1 (TaToo-D511, 2010)<sup>1</sup>, chapter 5.1, a software tool

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<sup>1</sup> This non-public deliverable can be obtained from TaToo Consortium on request:  
<http://www.tatoo-fp7.eu/tatooweb/contact>

that present search results as a list on a side wiki style is described. In the deliverable 5.1.2 - Detailed Scenario Definition – Case 2 (TaToo-D512, 2010)<sup>1</sup>, chapter 5.2, a software tool that present retrieved resources depending on their typology is presented. In the deliverable 5.1.3 (TaToo-D513, 2010)<sup>1</sup>, chapter 4.4, a mock-up showing discovery result presentation is provided.

The Faceted Results Portlet addresses several of the issues raised in the deliverables (performing actions on discovered resources, presentation of resources over a map, etc) although some of them have been rejected for being too domain specific.

### 3.4.3.3 Functional requirements

The functional requirements for the Faceted Results Portlet are:

1. Multilingual GUI. GUI will be generated in different languages depending on the user.
2. Multiple facets presentation. Resources will be able to visualize results in several representation formats depending on their needs.
3. Resource presentation. Resources retrieved by TaToo should be presented to the user in a user-friendly way.
4. Actions on resources. On presented resources various actions may be performed (e.g. annotate, rate, etc.). It is possible that, to perform these actions, the component would need to redirect the request to another User Component.
5. Annotation presentation. Annotations related to TaToo retrieved resources should be presented to the user in a user-friendly way.
6. Actions on annotations. On presented annotations various actions may be performed (e.g. rate, view, etc.). It is possible that, to perform these actions, the component would need to redirect the request to another User Component.

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<sup>1</sup> This non-public deliverable can be obtained from TaToo Consortium on request:  
<http://www.tatoo-fp7.eu/tatooweb/contact>



### 3.4.3.4 Mock up



Figure 3-4: Faceted Result Portlet mock up.

Figure 3-4 shows the Faceted Result Portlet. The portlet is splitted in three main parts. On top of the figure, the user can select between the facets provided by the portlet. In this concrete example, the map facet is selected. In the centre of the image, the search results are shown depending on the selected facet. As the map facet is selected, results are shown in a map, depending on their location. On the right side of the image, some widgets for resource filtering are shown. In this case, the user can filter resources depending on their authorship or their type.

## 3.5. Result Presentation Portlet

This chapter defines the Result Presentation Portlet, including an overview of the role of the component in the landscape of TaToo, a description of the relations of the component with its context and a specification of the objectives and functionality of the component.

### 3.5.1 Overview and outline

This chapter describes the role and nature of the component.



### 3.5.1.1 Nature of the component

The Result Presentation Portlet is a TaToo User Component. Within the TaToo User Components, the Result Presentation Portlet is one of the components within the web portal, and thus is specified as a portlet. More information on User Components can be found in can be found in D3.1.2 – TaToo Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture V2 (TaToo-D312, 2011). More information on portlets can be found in section 2.

### 3.5.1.2 Role and scope of the component

The Result Presentation Portlet allows users to view in a user-friendly manner the results of a query, and interact with them. To this end, the component will show different elements at different areas.

First, the Result Presentation Portlet displays the resources relevant to the query. On these resources related actions, such as annotation, viewing or rating, may be performed. To perform these actions, the Result Presentation Portlet redirects the request to an appropriate component.

For each resource, the Result Presentation Portlet will display the annotations related to the resource. For each annotation, a summary of the elements belonging to the MERM will be shown, including relevant aspects such as its type, functional classification, author, creation date, URI, etc. For each annotation related actions, such as viewing or rating, may be performed. To perform these actions, the component redirects the request to an appropriate component.

Finally, the Result Presentation Portlet will display, if required, all triples related to a given annotation.

The Result Presentation Portlet is not intended to be a GUI to display all possible resources described in several TaToo domains and in the way that the domains consider most appropriate. The component aims to establish a general GUI to show the most basic aspects of the resources described in TaToo.

## 3.5.2 Context

This chapter describes the relationships between the component and its context, including technical requirements, other TaToo Components, etc.

### 3.5.2.1 Relation to technical requirements

The Result Presentation Portlet Component addresses the following technical requirements as specified in D2.3.2 – Requirements Document V2 (TaToo-D232, 2011). The technical requirements are mapped to the concrete functional requirements specified in chapter 3.5.3.3.

Requirements ID and Name	Scope	Functional Requirement	Comments
TR.DISCOVERY.090 Multilingual search	S/I	2	GUI will be generated in different languages depending on the user.
TR.DISCOVERY.100 Search result's highlighting	S/I	n/a	The similarity between resources and related resources has not yet been defined, so although this requirement is relevant for the component, this requirement is not yet reflected. Not supported in V2.
TR.ACCESS.000 Access to stored meta-information	S/I	7	For each displayed result, available annotations related to that result will be shown.
TR.VISUAL.000 Search & Discovery User Interface	S/I	1	The data shown are restricted, at most, to the data described by the MERM.. Similarly, actions taken on annotations or resources will be restricted to those that the system can provide.
TR.VISUAL.010 Action (Resource) Controls in Application GUI	S/I	4, 6, 8	Actions taken on annotations or resources will be restricted to those that the system can provide.
TR.VISUAL.020 Resource Description Presentation	S/I	5	Only type-invariant part of the representation, described by the MERM, will be shown.
TR.REPR.010 Results analysis support	S/I	5	The results are presented in the search component sorted by relevance, in the same way they are provided by the TaToo Discovery Service

**Table 3-5: Result Presentation Portlet technical requirements**

### 3.5.2.2 Relations to standards

The Result Presentation Portlet must be specified and implemented following the specifications in the Java Portlet Specification (JSR 168 and 268). A brief description of the Java Portlet Specification can be found in chapter 2.

Information (concepts, instances, properties, etc) encoded in different ontologies will be presented to the user by the Result Presentation Portlet. These ontologies are encoded using the W3C recommendation OWL. A brief description of OWL can be found in chapter 2.

### 3.5.2.3 Relations to other TaToo Components

The Result Presentation Portlet depends on the Discovery Service to retrieve the ontology containing the MERM. The retrieved ontology should be used to generate a GUI and to display search results.

### 3.5.2.4 Relations to information models

The search results are presented to the user by the Result Presentation Portlet. These results consist of an ordered set of resources. For each resource, all related annotations will be included.

The format of these annotations (concepts, properties, values) is described in the MERM. More information about classes, properties, ontologies and the MERM can be found in can be found in D3.1.2 – TaToo Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture V2 (TaToo-D312, 2011), chapter 6.

## 3.5.3 Specification

This chapter includes the functional specification of the component, including objectives, mock-ups, etc.

### 3.5.3.1 Objectives

The objective of the Result Presentation Portlet is to provide the user a graphical interface that allows presenting the results of a search in the TaToo system and interacting with some of the elements presented such as the retrieved resources or retrieved annotations.

### 3.5.3.2 Target users

General TaToo users interested in a MERM-based presentation of the results obtained from a TaToo search. All Validation Scenarios address somehow the results presentation. Thus, in deliverable 5.1.1 - Detailed Scenario Definition – Case 1 (TaToo-D511, 2010)<sup>1</sup>, chapter 5.1, a software tool that present search results as a list on a side wiki style is described. In the deliverable 5.1.2 - Detailed Scenario Definition – Case 2 (TaToo-D512, 2010)<sup>1</sup>, chapter 5.2, a software tool that present retrieved resources depending on their typology is presented. In the deliverable 5.1.3 (TaToo-D513, 2010)<sup>1</sup>, chapter 4.4, a mock-up showing discovery result presentation is provided.

This mock-up shows how results are presented as a list under the formulated query. The Result Presentation Portlet addresses several of the issues raised in the deliverables (performing

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<sup>1</sup> This non-public deliverable can be obtained from TaToo Consortium on request:  
<http://www.tatoo-fp7.eu/tatooweb/contact>

actions on discovered resources, presentation of the original query, etc) although some of them have been rejected for being too domain specific.

### 3.5.3.3 Functional requirements

The functional requirements for the Result Presentation Portlet are:

7. Multilingual GUI. GUI will be generated in different languages depending on the user.
8. Resource presentation. Resources retrieved by TaToo should be presented to the user in a user-friendly way.
9. Actions on resources. On presented resources various actions may be performed (e.g. annotate, rate, etc.). It is possible that, to perform these actions, the component would need to redirect the request to another User Component.
10. Annotation presentation. Annotations related to TaToo retrieved resources should be presented to the user in a user-friendly way.
11. Actions on annotations. On presented annotations various actions may be performed (e.g. rate, view, etc.). It is possible that, to perform these actions, the component would need to redirect the request to another User Component.
12. Annotation details. For each annotation, all properties belonging to the MERM and their values will be presented.

### 3.5.3.4 Mock up

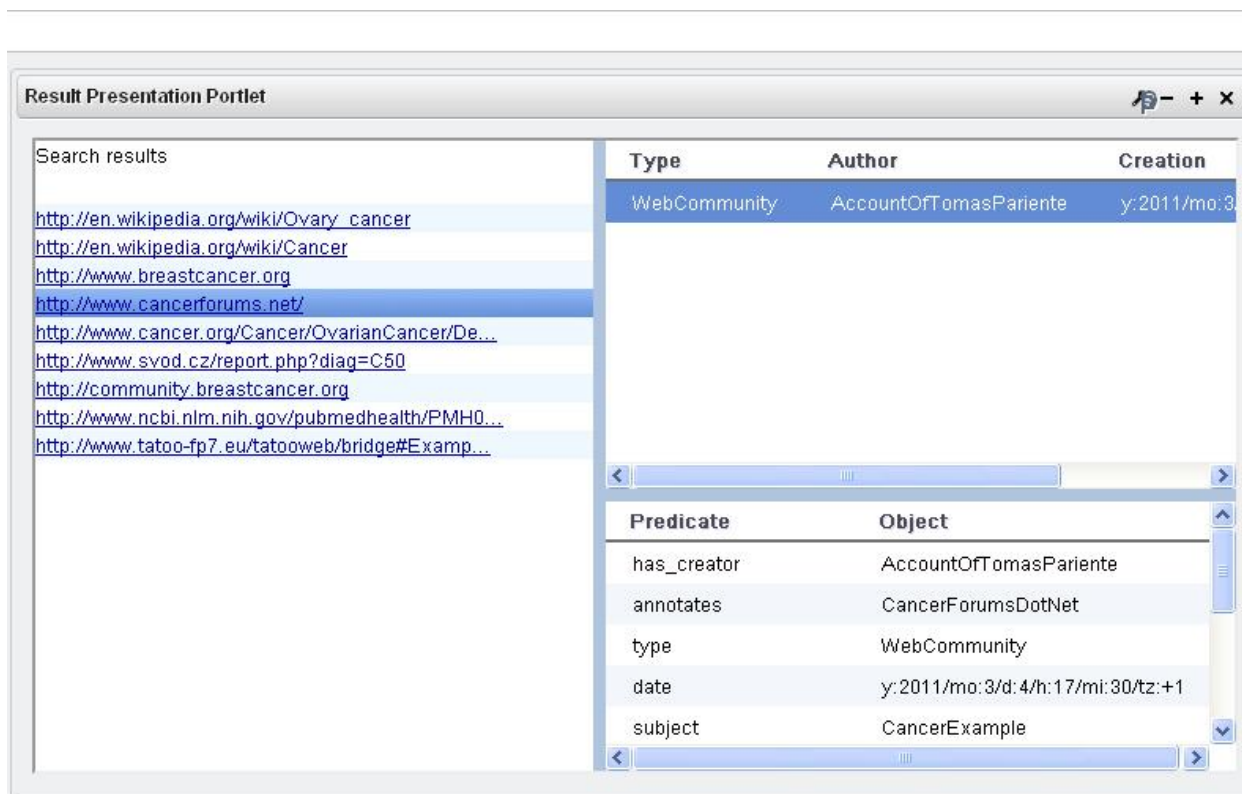


Figure 3-5: Result Presentation Portlet Mock-up

Figure 3-5 shows the Result Presentation Portlet mock-up. It consists of the following panels: Search results, Annotation preview, and Annotation details.

The Search results panel presents the results of the query. To do so, a list of sorted resource URIs is given. For each resource, its related annotations are presented. Additional actions can be performed over both resources or annotations, such as view, annotate, rate, etc. The Result Presentation Portlet is not able to realize these actions by itself so the intervention of another component will be needed.

The Annotation preview panel provides a summary of the annotations of a resource selected in the Search results area. The properties shown are for now fixed but in future iterations, they may be configured in a presentation profile.

The Annotation details panel aims to present a list of properties and values for those properties for a particular annotation selected in the Search results panel on the Annotation preview panel. The properties shown and how the values are shown are for now fixed but in future iterations they may be configured in a presentation profile.

### 3.5.3.5 Interaction with other TaToo Components

The Result Presentation Portlet interacts with the Discovery Service to retrieve the ontology containing the MERM by invoking the `getMermOntology` operation, with no inputs, and obtaining the MERM ontology as a result.

The Result Presentation Portlet interacts with one or more Search Portlet to display the results obtained as a result of a performed search. Such interaction will take place as specified by JSR 168 and 268.

The Result Presentation Portlet interacts with one or more User Components to perform actions requested by the user on any of the elements presented by the Result Presentation Portlet. If these User Components are implemented as portlets, such interaction will take place as specified by JSR 168 and 268.

## 4. Public Services

This chapter includes the specification of search and discovery components belonging to the Public Services building block.

### 4.1. Discovery Service

This chapter defines the Discovery Service, including an overview of the role of the component in the landscape of TaToo, a description of the relations of the component with its context and a specification of the objectives and functionality of the component.

#### 4.1.1 Overview and outline

This chapter describes the role and nature of the service.

##### 4.1.1.1 Role and scope of the service

The Discovery Service is a public interface that allows external clients to access the discovery functionality offered by the TaToo System. In addition to allowing access, the Discovery Service aims at facilitating access to discovery functionality so that, where possible, the service will try to accept inputs in various formats, produce outputs in various formats.

The Discovery Service interacts with the TaToo Core Components through the Clearinghouse. Thus, the basic functionality of the Discovery Service will be, in addition to exposing functionality out of the system, translating external clients' requests to a format suitable for the Clearinghouse and translating Clearinghouse answers to a format suitable for the external clients.

##### 4.1.1.2 Service specification summary

The service specification of discovery is comprised of the following interfaces:

- the discovery interface, that includes all operations related to search and discovery functionality.
- the ontology retrieval interface, that includes all operations related to the retrieval of ontologies to support discovery functionality.

The discovery interface contains the following operations:

- `getResourcesByCategory`, that retrieves all resources belonging to a certain category.
- `getNumberOfResourcesOfCategory`, that retrieves the number of resources belonging to a certain category.

- simpleSearch, that retrieves all resources related by any property to at least one of the topics of a given list.
- getResourceAnnotations, that retrieves all annotations related to a given resource identified by an URI.
- getAnnotationEvaluations, that retrieves all evaluations related to a given annotations identified by an URI.
- getResourceEvaluations, that retrieves all evaluations related to a given resource identified by an URI.
- sparqlQuery, that executes an SPARQL query against the TaToo knowledge base.
- getAnnotationTriples, that retrieves all triples related to an annotation identified by a URI.
- getResourceTriples, that retrieves all triples related to a resource identified by a URI.
- getEvaluationTriples, that retrieves all triples related to a evaluation identified by a URI.

The ontology retrieval interface contains the following operations:

- getOntology, that retrieves an ontology related to a certain domain.
- getMERMontology, that retrieves an ontology containing the MERM.
- listDomains, that retrieves all domains integrated in the system.

#### 4.1.2 Context

This chapter describes the relationships between the service and its context, including technical requirements, other TaToo services, etc.

##### 4.1.2.1 Relation to technical requirements

The Discovery Service addresses the following technical requirements as specified in D2.3.2 – Requirements Document V2 (TaToo-D232, 2011).

Requirements ID and Name	Scope	Fulfilment
TR.GENENT.100 Loosely coupled components	S/I	Fully supported
TR.DISCOVERY.000 Discovery Component	S/I	Related to the Search Portlets.
TR.DISCOVERY.010 Discovery strategies	S/I	Partially, simple search, hierarchical search and SPARQL queries are included in this version.



TR.DISCOVERY.040 Resource Type Discovery	S/I	Simple search and hierarchical search allow resource type based discovery.
TR.DISCOVERY.050 Context dependent discovery	S/I	Partially, only domain dependent discovery is implemented in this version.
TR.DISCOVERY.070 Thematic or resource related search	S/I	Partially, only thematic search implemented on hierarchical search strategy is included.
TR.DISCOVERY.090 Multilingual search	S/I	Fully supported.

**Table 4-1: Discovery Services technical requirements**

#### 4.1.2.2 Relations to standards

The Discovery Service is a web service and therefore it should be related to the standards promoted by the W3C for web services. According to W3C, a web service is a software system designed to support interoperable machine-to-machine interaction over a network. Two major classes of web services can be found:

- REST-compliant Web services, in which the primary purpose of the service is to manipulate XML representations of Web resources using a uniform set of "stateless" operations.
- Arbitrary Web services, in which the service may expose an arbitrary set of operations described in WSDL.

A brief description of WSDL and REST can be found on chapter 2. The Discovery Service can be implemented using REST, WSDL, or both. This decision will be taken in the scope of WP4.

#### 4.1.2.3 Relations to other TaToo Service Specifications

In this iteration, the Discovery Service does not depend on any other service to provide its functionality.

#### 4.1.2.4 Relations to information models

In this iteration, the Discovery Service does not handle information in formats described outside this document. All information handled by the service is the one described for its operations inputs and outputs in chapters 4.1.3 and 4.1.4

### 4.1.3 Specification of the Discovery Interface

The discovery interface includes all operations related to discovery and search in TaToo. In this first iteration, the Discovery Interface of the Discovery Service defines the following operations:

Operation Name	Description
getResourcesByCategory	Retrieves all resources belonging to a certain category
getNumberOfResourcesOfCategory	Retrieves the number of resources belonging to a certain category
simpleSearch	Retrieves all resources related by any property to at least one of the topics of a given list.
getResourceAnnotations	Retrieves all annotations related to a given resource identified by an URI
getAnnotationEvaluations	Retrieves all evaluations related to a given annotations identified by an URI
getResourceEvaluations	Retrieves all evaluations related to a given resource identified by an URI
sparqlQuery	Executes an SPARQL query against the TaToo knowledge base
getAnnotationTriples	Retrieves all triples related to an annotation identified by a URI
getResourceTriples	Retrieves all triples related to a resource identified by a URI
getEvaluationTriples	Retrieves all triples related to a evaluation identified by a URI

**Table 4-2: Discovery Interface operations summary**

#### 4.1.3.1 Specification of the getResourcesByCategory operation

The mandatory getResourcesByCategory operation is responsible of retrieving all resources available in the system belonging to a certain category. To do so, the operation will take a node of the category tree and one property that relates categories to resources as inputs. The result of the operation will be a set containing all resources available in the system related to the category by the given property.

A request to perform the getResourcesByCategory operation shall include the parameters listed and defined in the table below. This table also specifies the data type (Type), the obligation [optional | mandatory] (Use) and a short description (Description) of each listed parameter. Furthermore the “Description” shall state the consequences for service instances if the correspondent parameter is optional and omitted.

The signature of the operation is

**Set<Resource> getResourcesByCategory (URI, URI) throws NodeNotFound, PropertyNotFound, noResultsFound, InvalidParameterValue, MissingParameterValue, TaTooInternalError**

<b>Overrides</b>	Not applicable			
<b>Preconditions</b>	None			
<b>Post conditions</b>	None			
<b>Use</b>	Mandatory			
<b>Receives</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Category Node Name	URI	Mandatory	URI of a node of the category tree
	Property	URI	Mandatory	URI of the property that relates resources to a category
	Locale	String	Optional	Identifier of the user locale
	UserId	String	Optional	User unique identifier
	<b>Returns</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Description</b>
	Set <Resource>		A set of resources with its related information, including annotations, labels, etc.	
<b>Throws</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Cause</b>	
	NodeNotFound		The category node cannot be found in the knowledge base	
	PropertyNotFound		The property cannot be found in the knowledge base	
	NoResultsFound		There are no resources for the given root node – property pair.	
	InvalidParameterValue		Operation request contains an invalid parameter value (e.g. out of range, malformed document, etc.). Returns the name of the parameter with invalid value.	
	MissingParameterValue		Operation request either does not include a parameter value or a empty list or map. Returns the name of the missing parameter.	

	TaTooInternalError	A problem occurred during the processing of the request by a TaToo Core Component, e.g. a specific processor. Returns the internal exception thrown by the respective Core Component.
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**Table 4-3: Specification of the getResourceByCategory operation**

#### 4.1.3.2 Specification of the getNumberOfResourcesOfCategory

The mandatory getNumberOfResourcesOfCategory operation is responsible of retrieving the number of resources available in the system belonging to a certain category. To do so, the operation will take a node of the category tree and one property that relates categories to resources as inputs. The result of the operation will be the number of resources available in the system related to de category given by the given property.

A request to perform the getNumberOfResourcesOfCategory operation shall include the parameters listed and defined in the table below. This table also specifies the data type (Type), the obligation [optional | mandatory] (Use) and a short description (Description) of each listed parameter. Furthermore the “Description” shall state the consequences for service instances if the correspondent parameter is optional and omitted.

The signature of the operation is

**int getNumberOfResourcesOfCategory (URI, URI) throws NodeNotFound, PropertyNotFound, MissingParameterValue, TaTooInternalError**

<b>Overrides</b>	Not applicable			
<b>Preconditions</b>	None			
<b>Post conditions</b>	None			
<b>Use</b>	Mandatory			
<b>Receives</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Category Node Name	URI	Mandatory	URI of the node of the category tree
	Property	URI	Mandatory	URI of the property that relates resources to a category
	Locale	String	Optional	Identifier of the user locale
	UserId	String	Optional	User unique identifier

Returns	Type	Description
		int
Throws	Type	Cause
	NodeNotFound	The root node cannot be found in the knowledge base
	PropertyNotFound	The property cannot be found in the knowledge base
	InvalidParameterValue	Operation request contains an invalid parameter value (e.g. out of range, malformed document, etc.). Returns the name of the parameter with invalid value.
	MissingParameterValue	Operation request either does not include a parameter value or a empty list or map. Returns the name of the missing parameter.
	TaTooInternalError	A problem occurred during the processing of the request by a TaToo Core Component, e.g. a specific processor. Returns the internal exception thrown by the respective Core Component.

**Table 4-4: Specification of the `getNumberOfResourcesOfCategory` operation**

#### 4.1.3.3 Specification of the `simpleSearch` operation

The mandatory search operation is responsible of exposing to external agents some of the TaToo discovery functionality. To do so, the operation will take as an input a set of search topics. The result of the operation will be a sorted set of resources and its related information, including annotations, labels, etc.

A request to perform the `simpleSearch` operation shall include the parameters listed and defined in the table below. This table also specifies the data type (Type), the obligation [optional | mandatory] (Use) and a short description (Description) of each listed parameter. Furthermore the “Description” shall state the consequences for service instances if the correspondent parameter is optional and omitted.

The signature of the operation is

**Set<Resource> simpleSearch(List <URI> topics) throws noResultFound, InvalidParameterValue, MissingParameterValue, TaTooInternalError**

<b>Overrides</b>	Not applicable
------------------	----------------

<b>Preconditions</b>	None			
<b>Post conditions</b>	None			
<b>Use</b>	Mandatory			
<b>Receives</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Topics	List of URIs	Mandatory	The set of topics used to search for relevant resources
	Locale	String	Optional	Identifier for the user local
	UserId	String	Optional	User unique identifier
<b>Returns</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Description</b>	
	Set <Resource>		A set of resources with its related information, including annotations, labels, etc.	
<b>Throws</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Cause</b>	
	noResultFound		There are no resources in the system that satisfies user information need	
	InvalidParameterValue		Operation request contains an invalid parameter value (e.g. out of range, malformed document, etc.). Returns the name of the parameter with invalid value.	
	MissingParameterValue		Operation request either does not include a parameter value or a empty list or map. Returns the name of the missing parameter.	
	TaTooInternalError		A problem occurred during the processing of the request by a TaToo Core Component, e.g. a specific processor. Returns the internal exception thrown by the respective Core Component.	

**Table 4-5: Specification of the simpleSearch operation**

#### 4.1.3.4 Specification of the getResourceAnnotations operation

The mandatory getResourceAnnotations operation is responsible of retrieving all available annotations related to a resource. To do so, the operation will take as an input a URI identifying the resource. The result of the operation will be a set of annotations and its related presentation information, such us labels, descriptions, etc.

A request to perform the `getResourceAnnotations` operation shall include the parameters listed and defined in the table below. This table also specifies the data type (Type), the obligation [optional | mandatory] (Use) and a short description (Description) of each listed parameter. Furthermore the “Description” shall state the consequences for service instances if the correspondent parameter is optional and omitted.

The signature of the operation is

**Set<Annotation> getResourceAnnotations(URI resource) throws InvalidParameterValue, MissingParameterValue, TaTooInternalError**

<b>Overrides</b>	Not applicable			
<b>Preconditions</b>	None			
<b>Post conditions</b>	None			
<b>Use</b>	Mandatory			
<b>Receives</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Resource	URI	Mandatory	Unique identifier of the resource
	Locale	String	Optional	Identifier for the user local
	UserId	String	Optional	User unique identifier
<b>Returns</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Description</b>	
	Set <Annotation>		A set of annotations with its related presentation information, including annotations, labels, etc.	
<b>Throws</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Cause</b>	
	InvalidParameterValue		Operation request contains an invalid parameter value (e.g. out of range, malformed document, etc.). Returns the name of the parameter with invalid value.	
	MissingParameterValue		Operation request either does not include a parameter value or a empty list or map. Returns the name of the missing parameter.	
	TaTooInternalError		A problem occurred during the processing of the request by a TaToo Core Component, e.g. a specific processor. Returns the internal exception thrown by the respective Core Component.	

**Table 4-6: Specification of the `getResourceAnnotations` operation**

#### 4.1.3.5 Specification of the `getAnnotationEvaluations` operation

The mandatory `getAnnotationEvaluations` operation is responsible of retrieve the evaluations related to a given annotation and its related presentation information. To do so, the operation will take as an input a URI identifying a annotation. The result of the operation will be a set of evaluations and its related information, including annotations, labels, etc.

A request to perform the `getAnnotationEvaluations` operation shall include the parameters listed and defined in the table below. This table also specifies the data type (Type), the obligation [optional | mandatory] (Use) and a short description (Description) of each listed parameter. Furthermore the “Description” shall state the consequences for service instances if the correspondent parameter is optional and omitted.

The signature of the operation is

**Set<AnnotationEvaluation> `getAnnotationEvaluations`(URI annotation) throws InvalidParameterValue, MissingParameterValue, TaTooInternalError**

<b>Overrides</b>	Not applicable			
<b>Preconditions</b>	None			
<b>Post conditions</b>	None			
<b>Use</b>	Mandatory			
<b>Receives</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Description</b>
	annotation	URI	Mandatory	Unique annotation identifier
	Locale	String	Optional	Identifier for the user local
	UserId	String	Optional	User unique identifier
<b>Returns</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Description</b>	
	Set <AnnotationEvaluation>		A set of annotation evaluations and its related presentation information, such us labels, descriptions, etc.	
<b>Throws</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Cause</b>	
	InvalidParameterValue		Operation request contains an invalid parameter value (e.g. out of range, malformed document, etc.). Returns the name of the parameter with invalid value.	



	MissingParameterValue	Operation request either does not include a parameter value or a empty list or map. Returns the name of the missing parameter.
	TaTooInternalError	A problem occurred during the processing of the request by a TaToo Core Component, e.g. a specific processor. Returns the internal exception thrown by the respective Core Component.

**Table 4-7: Specification of the getAnnotationEvaluations operation**

#### 4.1.3.6 Specification of the getResourceEvaluations operation

The mandatory getResourceEvaluations operation is responsible of retrieve the evaluations related to a given resource and its related presentation information. To do so, the operation will take as an input a URI identifying a resource. The result of the operation will be a set of evaluations and its related information, including annotations, labels, etc.

A request to perform the getResourceEvaluations operation shall include the parameters listed and defined in the table below. This table also specifies the data type (Type), the obligation [optional | mandatory] (Use) and a short description (Description) of each listed parameter. Furthermore the “Description” shall state the consequences for service instances if the correspondent parameter is optional and omitted.

The signature of the operation is

**Set<ResourceEvaluation> getResourceEvaluations(URI resource) throws InvalidParameterValue, MissingParameterValue, TaTooInternalError**

<b>Overrides</b>	Not applicable			
<b>Preconditions</b>	None			
<b>Post conditions</b>	None			
<b>Use</b>	Mandatory			
<b>Receives</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Resource	URI	Mandatory	Unique resource identifier
	Locale	String	Optional	Identifier for the user local
	UserId	String	Optional	User unique identifier
<b>Returns</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Description</b>	

	Set <ResourceEvaluation>	A set of resource evaluations and its related presentation information, such as labels, descriptions, etc.
<b>Throws</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Cause</b>
	InvalidParameterValue	Operation request contains an invalid parameter value (e.g. out of range, malformed document, etc.). Returns the name of the parameter with invalid value.
	MissingParameterValue	Operation request either does not include a parameter value or an empty list or map. Returns the name of the missing parameter.
	TaTooInternalError	A problem occurred during the processing of the request by a TaToo Core Component, e.g. a specific processor. Returns the internal exception thrown by the respective Core Component.

**Table 4-8: Specification of the getResourceEvaluations operation**

#### 4.1.3.7 Specification of the sparqlQuery operation

The mandatory sparqlQuery operation allows external agents to perform SPARQL queries against the TaToo knowledge base. To do so, the operation will take as an input a string containing the SPARQL query. The result of the operation will be a string containing the query results encoded in SPARQL Query Result XML format.

A request to perform the sparqlQuery operation shall include the parameters listed and defined in the table below. This table also specifies the data type (Type), the obligation [optional | mandatory] (Use) and a short description (Description) of each listed parameter. Furthermore the “Description” shall state the consequences for service instances if the correspondent parameter is optional and omitted.

The signature of the operation is

**String sparqlQuery(String query) throws InvalidParameterValue, MissingParameterValue, TaTooInternalError**

<b>Overrides</b>	Not applicable
<b>Preconditions</b>	None
<b>Post conditions</b>	None
<b>Use</b>	Mandatory

<b>Receives</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Query	String	Mandatory	An SPARQL query
<b>Returns</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Description</b>	
	String		A string containing the query results encoded in SPARQL Query Results XML format.	
<b>Throws</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Cause</b>	
	InvalidParameterValue		Operation request contains an invalid parameter value (e.g. out of range, malformed document, etc.). Returns the name of the parameter with invalid value.	
	MissingParameterValue		Operation request either does not include a parameter value or a empty list or map. Returns the name of the missing parameter.	
	TaTooInternalError		A problem occurred during the processing of the request by a TaToo Core Component, e.g. a specific processor. Returns the internal exception thrown by the respective Core Component.	

**Table 4-9: Specification of the sparqlQuery operation**

#### 4.1.3.8 Specification of the getAnnotationTriples operation

The mandatory getAnnotationTriples operation is responsible of retrieve all the triples related to a given annotation. To do so, the operation will take as an input a URI identifying an annotation. The result of the operation will be a set of triples composed of subject, predicate and object.

A request to perform the getAnnotationTriples operation shall include the parameters listed and defined in the table below. This table also specifies the data type (Type), the obligation [optional | mandatory] (Use) and a short description (Description) of each listed parameter. Furthermore the “Description” shall state the consequences for service instances if the correspondent parameter is optional and omitted.

The signature of the operation is

**Set<Triple> getAnnotationTriples(URI annotation) throws InvalidParameterValue, MissingParameterValue, TaTooInternalError**

<b>Overrides</b>	Not applicable
------------------	----------------

<b>Preconditions</b>	None			
<b>Post conditions</b>	None			
<b>Use</b>	Mandatory			
<b>Receives</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Annotation	URI	Mandatory	Unique annotation identifier
<b>Returns</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Description</b>	
	Set <Triple>		A set containing all triples that describe the annotation.	
<b>Throws</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Cause</b>	
	InvalidParameterValue		Operation request contains an invalid parameter value (e.g. out of range, malformed document, etc.). Returns the name of the parameter with invalid value.	
	MissingParameterValue		Operation request either does not include a parameter value or a empty list or map. Returns the name of the missing parameter.	
	TaTooInternalError		A problem occurred during the processing of the request by a TaToo Core Component, e.g. a specific processor. Returns the internal exception thrown by the respective Core Component.	

**Table 4-10: Specification of the getAnnotationTriples operation**

#### 4.1.3.9 Specification of the getResourceTriples operation

The mandatory getResourceTriples operation is responsible of retrieve all the triples related to a given resource. To do so, the operation will take as an input a URI identifying a resource. The result of the operation will be a set of triples composed of subject, predicate and object.

A request to perform the getResourceTriples operation shall include the parameters listed and defined in the table below. This table also specifies the data type (Type), the obligation [optional | mandatory] (Use) and a short description (Description) of each listed parameter. Furthermore the “Description” shall state the consequences for service instances if the correspondent parameter is optional and omitted.

The signature of the operation is

**Set<Triple> getResourceTriples(URI resource) throws InvalidParameterValue, MissingParameterValue, TaTooInternalError**

<b>Overrides</b>	Not applicable			
<b>Preconditions</b>	None			
<b>Post conditions</b>	None			
<b>Use</b>	Mandatory			
<b>Receives</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Resource	URI	Mandatory	Unique resource identifier
<b>Returns</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Description</b>	
	Set <Triple>		A set containing all triples that describe the resource.	
<b>Throws</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Cause</b>	
	InvalidParameterValue		Operation request contains an invalid parameter value (e.g. out of range, malformed document, etc.). Returns the name of the parameter with invalid value.	
	MissingParameterValue		Operation request either does not include a parameter value or a empty list or map. Returns the name of the missing parameter.	
	TaTooInternalError		A problem occurred during the processing of the request by a TaToo Core Component, e.g. a specific processor. Returns the internal exception thrown by the respective Core Component.	

**Table 4-11: Specification of the getResourceTriples operation**

#### 4.1.3.10 Specification of the getEvaluationTriples operation

The mandatory getEvaluationTriples operation is responsible of retrieve all the triples related to a given evaluation. To do so, the operation will take as an input a URI identifying an evaluation. The result of the operation will be a set of triples composed of subject, predicate and object.

A request to perform the getEvaluationTriples operation shall include the parameters listed and defined in the table below. This table also specifies the data type (Type), the obligation [optional | mandatory] (Use) and a short description (Description) of each listed parameter. Furthermore the “Description” shall state the consequences for service instances if the correspondent parameter is optional and omitted.

The signature of the operation is

**Set<Triple> getEvaluationTriples(URI evaluation) throws InvalidParameterValue, MissingParameterValue, TaTooInternalError**

<b>Overrides</b>	Not applicable			
<b>Preconditions</b>	None			
<b>Post conditions</b>	None			
<b>Use</b>	Mandatory			
<b>Receives</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Evaluation	URI	Mandatory	Unique evaluation identifier
<b>Returns</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Description</b>	
	Set <Triple>		A set containing all triples that describe the evaluation.	
<b>Throws</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Cause</b>	
	InvalidParameterValue		Operation request contains an invalid parameter value (e.g. out of range, malformed document, etc.). Returns the name of the parameter with invalid value.	
	MissingParameterValue		Operation request either does not include a parameter value or an empty list or map. Returns the name of the missing parameter.	
	TaTooInternalError		A problem occurred during the processing of the request by a TaToo Core Component, e.g. a specific processor. Returns the internal exception thrown by the respective Core Component.	

**Table 4-12: Specification of the getEvaluationTriples operation**

#### 4.1.4 Specification of the Ontology Retrieval interface

The ontology retrieval interface includes all operations related to ontology retrieval necessary to support search user components in TaToo. In this first iteration, the Ontology Retrieval Interface of the Discovery Service defines the following operations:

Operation Name	Description
----------------	-------------

getOntology	Retrieves ontologies related to a given domain
getMERMontology	Retrieves the ontology containing the MERM
listDomains	Retrieves a list of domains loaded in the knowledge base

**Table 4-13: Ontology Retrieval Interface operations summary**

#### 4.1.4.1 Specification of the getOntology operation

The mandatory getOntology operation is responsible of allowing external agents to retrieve ontologies used by the TaToo System. To do so, the operation will take as an input a domain identifier. The result of the operation will be the ontologies related to the given domain available in the system.

A request to perform the getOntology operation shall include the parameters listed and defined in the table below. This table also specifies the data type (Type), the obligation [optional | mandatory] (Use) and a short description (Description) of each listed parameter. Furthermore the “Description” shall state the consequences for service instances if the correspondent parameter is optional and omitted.

The signature of the operation is

**List<OWL Document> getOntology(URI) throws InvalidParameterValue, MissingParameterValue, TaTooInternalError, OntologiesNotFound, DomainNotFound**

<b>Overrides</b>	Not applicable			
<b>Preconditions</b>	None			
<b>Post conditions</b>	None			
<b>Use</b>	Mandatory			
<b>Receives</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Domain identifier	URI	Mandatory	An unique identifier for a domain
<b>Returns</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Description</b>	
	List<OWL Document>		All ontologies available in the system related to the given domain	
<b>Throws</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Cause</b>	
	OntologiesNotFound		There are no ontologies in the system related to the given domain	

	DomainNotFound	The given domain is not registered on the system.
	InvalidParameterValue	Operation request contains an invalid parameter value (e.g. out of range, malformed document, etc.). Returns the name of the parameter with invalid value.
	MissingParameterValue	Operation request either does not include a parameter value or a empty list or map. Returns the name of the missing parameter.
	TaTooInternalError	A problem occurred during the processing of the request by a TaToo Core Component, e.g. a specific processor. Returns the internal exception thrown by the respective Core Component.

**Table 4-14: Specification of the getOntology operation**

#### 4.1.4.2 Specification of the getMERMontology operation

The mandatory getMERMontology operation is responsible of allowing external agents to retrieve an ontology containing the MERM. No input is needed for this operation. The result of the operation will be an ontology containing the MERM description.

A request to perform the getMERMontology operation shall include the parameters listed and defined in the table below. This table also specifies the data type (Type), the obligation [optional | mandatory] (Use) and a short description (Description) of each listed parameter. Furthermore the “Description” shall state the consequences for service instances if the correspondent parameter is optional and omitted.

The signature of the operation is

**OWL Document getMERMontology() throws TaTooInternalError**

<b>Overrides</b>	Not applicable			
<b>Preconditions</b>	None			
<b>Post conditions</b>	None			
<b>Use</b>	Mandatory			
<b>Receives</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Description</b>



<b>Returns</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
	Owl Document	An ontology containing the MERM description
<b>Throws</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Cause</b>
	TaTooInternalError	A problem occurred during the processing of the request by a TaToo Core Component, e.g. a specific processor. Returns the internal exception thrown by the respective Core Component.

**Table 4-15: Specification of the getMERMontology operation**

#### 4.1.4.3 Specification of the listDomains operation

The mandatory listDomains operation provides to external agents a list of domains loaded into the knowledge base. No input is needed for this operation. The result of the operation will be a set of URIs identifying the different domains.

A request to perform the listDomains operation shall include the parameters listed and defined in the table below. This table also specifies the data type (Type), the obligation [optional | mandatory] (Use) and a short description (Description) of each listed parameter. Furthermore the “Description” shall state the consequences for service instances if the correspondent parameter is optional and omitted.

The signature of the operation is

**Set <URI> listDomains() throws TaTooInternalError**

<b>Overrides</b>	Not applicable			
<b>Preconditions</b>	None			
<b>Post conditions</b>	None			
<b>Use</b>	Mandatory			
<b>Receives</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Use</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Returns</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Description</b>	
	Set <URI>		A list of URIs identifying the domains loaded into the knowledge base.	
<b>Throws</b>	<b>Type</b>		<b>Cause</b>	

	TaTooInternalError	A problem occurred during the processing of the request by a TaToo Core Component, e.g. a specific processor. Returns the internal exception thrown by the respective Core Component.
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**Table 4-16: Specification of the listDomains operation**

## 5. Core Components

This chapter includes the specification of search and discovery components belonging to the Core Components building block.

### 5.1. Query Expansion Component

This chapter defines the Query Expansion Component, including an overview of the role of the component in the landscape of TaToo, a description of the relations of the component with its context and a specification of the objectives and functionality of the component.

#### 5.1.1 Overview and outline

This chapter describes the role and nature of the component.

##### 5.1.1.1 Nature of the component

The Query Expansion Component is a TaToo Core Component and thus belongs to TaToo Core Component building block. More information on TaToo Core Components can be found in D3.1.2 – TaToo Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture V2 (TaToo-D312, 2011).

##### 5.1.1.2 Role and scope of the component

The Query Expansion Component is responsible of retrieving from the knowledge base the annotations relevant to a given user information need, expressed in a specific format. To do so, Query Expansion Component will interact with the TaToo Semantic Processor to access the knowledge base. During the process of annotation retrieval, user information need shall be modified by the component to implement a certain discovery strategy.

The Query Expansion Component does not aim to be a generic, single component. A Query Expansion Component is, in general, limited to specific user information need format and discovery strategy implementation. Different user information need formats or discovery strategies would imply different Query Expansion Component implementations. The Clearinghouse is responsible for choosing the right Query Expansion Component implementation for each TaToo Public Services request.

#### 5.1.2 Context

This chapter describes the relationships between the component and its context, including technical requirements, other TaToo Components, etc.

### 5.1.2.1 Relation to technical requirements

The Query Expansion Component addresses the following technical requirements as specified in D2.3.2 – Requirements Document V2 (TaToo-D232, 2011). The technical requirements are mapped to the concrete functional requirements specified in chapter 5.1.3.3.

Requirements ID and Name	Scope	Functional Requirement	Comments
TR.DISCOVERY.000 Discovery Component	S/I	n/a	The Query Expansion Component is a special kind of a discovery Processor.
TR.DISCOVERY.010 Discovery strategies	S/I	n/a	Different discovery strategies are realised by different Query Expansion Component implementations.

**Table 5-1: Query Expansion Component technical requirements**

### 5.1.2.2 Relations to standards

The Query Expansion Component would use SPARQL to retrieve information from the Semantic Processor. A brief description of SPARQL can be found in chapter 2.

### 5.1.2.3 Relations to other TaToo Components

The Query Expansion Component depends on the TaToo Semantic Processor to retrieve relevant annotations from the knowledge base.

### 5.1.2.4 Relations to information models

Query Expansion Component will take a user information need as input. The structure of this user information need will be decided during design phase, depending on the implemented strategy, but, in general, it will contain the following information:

- Information describing the searched resources.
- Information describing how the search must be performed (use of inference, discovery strategy, etc.).
- Information describing usage of context information (user preferences, previous searches, etc.).

Query Expansion Components will retrieve relevant annotations from the knowledge base. These annotations will be retrieved in RDF format from the knowledge base and will be transformed to meet the TaToo Discovery Interface specification.

### 5.1.3 Specification

This chapter includes the functional specification of the component, including objectives, functional requirements, etc.

#### 5.1.3.1 Objectives

The objective of the Query Expansion Component is to retrieve from the knowledge base a set of annotations that satisfy a user information need.

#### 5.1.3.2 Target users

The Query Expansion Component is intended to be used by the Clearinghouse to perform requests done by the different TaToo Public Services.

#### 5.1.3.3 Functional requirements

The functional requirements for the Query Expansion Component are:

1. Formalizing user information needs. Formalize user information needs by generating a SPARQL query.
2. Query execution. Perform the formalized query against a knowledge base through the Semantic Processor.
3. Transformation of the retrieved annotations to meet the TaToo Discovery Service Interface.

#### 5.1.3.4 Interaction with other TaToo Components

The Query Expansion Component will interact with the TaToo Semantic Processor to retrieve relevant annotations.

## 5.2. Resource Retriever Component

This chapter defines the Resource Retriever Component, including an overview of the role of the component in the landscape of TaToo, a description of the relations of the component with its context and a specification of the objectives and functionality of the component.

### 5.2.1 Overview and outline

This chapter describes the role and nature of the component.

### 5.2.1.1 Nature of the component

The Resource Retriever Component is a TaToo Core Component and thus belongs to the TaToo Core Component building block. More information on TaToo Core Components can be found in D3.1.2 – TaToo Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture V2 (TaToo - D312, 2011).

### 5.2.1.2 Role and scope of the component

The Resource Retriever Component is the component responsible for the management of resources in the TaToo discovery process. The component is responsible for identifying the resources related to a set of annotations and retrieves all information about these resources available in the system that will be returned to the user. This information will include other annotations associated with the resource, presentation information, etc.

The Resource Retriever Component does not aim to be a generic, single component. Different information retrieved, resource type, etc. would imply different Resource Retriever Component implementations. The Clearinghouse is the responsible of choosing the right Resource Retriever Component implementation for each TaToo Public Services request.

## 5.2.2 Context

This chapter describes the relationships between the component and its context, including technical requirements, other TaToo Components, etc.

### 5.2.2.1 Relation to technical requirements

The Resource Retriever Component addresses the following technical requirements as specified in D2.3.2 – Requirements Document V2 (TaToo-D232, 2011). The technical requirements are mapped to the concrete functional requirements specified in chapter 5.2.3.3.

Requirements ID and Name	Scope	Functional Requirement	Comments
TR.DISCOVERY.000 Discovery Component	S/I	n/a	The Resource Retriever Component is a special kind of a Discovery Processor.
TR.DISCOVERY.010 Discovery strategies	S/I	n/a	Different discovery strategies are supported by Resource Retriever Component implementations.

**Table 5-2: Resource Retriever Component technical requirements**

### 5.2.2.2 **Relations to standards**

The Resource Retriever Component would use SPARQL to retrieve information from the Semantic Processor. A brief description of SPARQL can be found in chapter 2.

### 5.2.2.3 **Relations to other TaToo Components**

The Resource Retriever Component depends on the TaToo Semantic Processor to retrieve annotations from the knowledge base.

### 5.2.2.4 **Relations to information models**

The Resource Retriever Component will fetch resource information taking relevant annotations as starting point. These annotations should be received as a set annotation URIs or Annotation objects according to the TaToo Discovery Service Interface.

The structure of the information retrieved by the Resource Retriever component will be decided during design phase but, in general, it will contain the following information:

- URIs of the resources.
- Resource presentation information (labels, management information, etc).
- Annotations related to the resources relevant to the query.

## 5.2.3 **Specification**

This chapter includes the functional specification of the component, including objectives, functional requirements, etc.

### 5.2.3.1 **Objectives**

The objective of the Resource Retriever Component is to retrieve from the knowledge base all available information related to resources identified as relevant for a specific user information need.

### 5.2.3.2 **Target users**

The Resource Retriever Component is intended to be used by the Clearinghouse to perform requests done by the different TaToo Public Services.

### 5.2.3.3 **Functional requirements**

The functional requirements for the Resource Retriever Component are:

1. Resource identification. The Resource Retriever will receive a set of annotations as input. The Resource Retriever must identify the different resources referred by the annotations.  
Information retrieving. The Resource Retriever must retrieve all information related to the identified resources that is going to be used in later stages of the discovery process and / or presented to the final user.

#### 5.2.3.4 Interaction with other TaToo Components

The Resource Retriever Component will interact with the TaToo Semantic Processor to retrieve resource information.

### 5.3. Result Expansion Component

This chapter defines the Result Expansion Component, including an overview of the role of the component in the landscape of TaToo, a description of the relations of the component with its context and a specification of the objectives and functionality of the component.

#### 5.3.1 Overview and outline

This chapter describes the role and nature of the component.

##### 5.3.1.1 Nature of the component

The Result Expansion Component is a TaToo Core Component and thus belongs to TaToo Core Component building block. More information on TaToo Core Components can be found in Can be found in D3.1.2 – TaToo Semantic Service Environment and Framework Architecture V2 (TaToo-D312, 2011).

##### 5.3.1.2 Role and scope of the component

The Result Expansion Component is the responsible for the enrichment of the results of the discovery process. This enrichment can include activities such as result ranking, result personalization, additional resource recommendation, aggregation of external information about resources, etc. Different implementations of the Result Expansion Component would perform these or other activities depending on the desired discovery strategy or functionality.

The Result Expansion Component does not aim to be a generic, single component. A Result Expansion Component is, in general, limited to specific enrichment activities. Different activities or different implementations of these activities would imply different Result Expansion Component implementations. The Clearinghouse is the responsible of choosing the right Resource Expansion Component implementation for each TaToo Public Services request.



## 5.3.2 Context

This chapter describes the relationships between the component and its context, including technical requirements, other TaToo Components, etc.

### 5.3.2.1 Relation to technical requirements

The Query Expansion Component addresses the following technical requirements as specified in D2.3.1 – Requirements Document (TaToo-D232, 2011). The technical requirements are mapped to the concrete functional requirements specified in chapter 5.3.3.3.

Requirements ID and Name	Scope	Functional Requirement	Comments
TR.DISCOVERY.000 Discovery Component	S/I	n/a	The Resource Expansion Component is a special kind of a discovery Processor.
TR.DISCOVERY.010 Discovery strategies	S/I	n/a	Different discovery strategies are supported by Result Expansion Component implementations.

**Table 5-3: Result Expansion Component technical requirements**

### 5.3.2.2 Relations to standards

The Result Expansion Component does not have any relations to standards.

### 5.3.2.3 Relations to other TaToo Components

In this iteration, the Result Expansion Component does not depend on any other TaToo Core Component.

### 5.3.2.4 Relation to information models

The Result Expansion Component will receive as input an annotation or a resource. Normally, this entry will be provided by a Resource Retriever component. The concrete format of this input will be decided during the design phase in the WP4.

The Result Expansion Component will produce as output a set of additional information related to the resource, including annotations, ranking, etc.. The concrete format of this output will be decided during the design phase in the WP4.

### 5.3.3 Specification

This chapter includes the functional specification of the component, including objectives, functional requirements, etc.

#### 5.3.3.1 Objective

The objective of the Result Expansion Component is to enrich the results of the discovery process by applying different techniques, for instance resource ranking, results personalization, etc.

#### 5.3.3.2 Target users

The Result Expansion Component is intended to be used by the Clearinghouse to perform requests done by the different TaToo Public Services.

#### 5.3.3.3 Functional requirements

The functional requirements for the Result Expansion Component are:

1. Resource evaluation. The component should be able to retrieve a list of evaluations related to a given resource.
2. Annotation evaluation. The component should be able to retrieve all the evaluation related to a given annotation.

#### 5.3.3.4 Interaction with another TaToo Components

In this iteration the component can perform its functions without the need to interact with other TaToo Components.

## 6. Conclusions

The objective of this second version of TaToo Semantic Discovery Tools and Services Specifications was the specification of the components and the functionality to be implemented during the second iteration.

In the User Component building block the main effort has been focused in two areas:

- Improvement of TaToo presentation capabilities. In this sense, the Faceted Result Portlet has been defined. This portlet will provide advance visualization capabilities for the search results provided by the discovery services. Besides, some already existing portlets, such as the Simple Search Portlet, has change in its definition to better suit user needs.
- Development of portlets to allow advanced discovery services functionality. A new SPARQL Query Portlet has been defined. This portlet provides a GUI that can be embedded in the TaToo portal to access the new capabilities provided by the Discovery Service regarding SPARQL query execution.

In the Public Services building block improvements and new functionality have been made available by updating the service interfaces and adding new operations to the existing tagging and discovery services. A security layer both at client and server side has been added to provide a certain degree of authorization and authentication to the services. Improvements have been strongly influenced by the inclusion in this iteration of the multilingual and security vertical layers. As result of this inclusion, additional (optional) parameters have been included in several service operations in order to identify users and their preferred language.

The other important change regarding Discovery Services is related to the service interface. In the first iteration, an approach trying to maintain the results types as standard as possible was followed. Thus, most of the return types in Discovery Service Interface were URIs, simple data types, etc. That proved to be inefficient while dealing with real user interactions, as so many service calls were needed to show and interact with results. As a result, performance and user experience were not as agile as expected. In this second iteration, a different approach has been followed. In this case, different information objects (Resource, Annotation, Evaluation) has been defined, including all information considered needed to successfully present the resource. This approach is less flexible that the previous one so user that performs intensive domain specific information exploitation may have problems adopting these interfaces.

To overcome this limitation, additional functionality has been added to the Discovery Service:

- Methods to access resources, annotations and evaluations in their triple format.
- A method to perform SPARQL queries to the TaToo knowledge base.

In the Core Component building block no new discovery components have been developed and the main focus has been on redefining existing Core Components to adapting them to the new Discovery Service definition and the new multilingual and security vertical layers.



Thus, the Core Components interfaces will be slightly different in this second iteration, and the implementation of some of their parts will change.

## 7. Acknowledgements

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<sup>1</sup> Those non-public deliverables can be obtained from TaToo Consortium on request:  
<http://www.tatoo-fp7.eu/tatooweb/contact>