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**SAFIR**

Work Package 8.1

**DELIVERABLE 8.1.1:**

**6 Monthly Pilot “Citizen access to sporting infrastructure in Walloon Region” activity Report**

Document date: 2006/03/24

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## Deliverable D 8.1.1

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rr stands for **release** during the step of document creation. Two digits for iteration (01 to n).  
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### Document Summary

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Abstract: This document summarizes the preparation activities of the pilot "Citizen access to sporting infrastructure in Walloon Region" for the Walloon Region. It explains the activities performed from September 2005 to end of February 2006 in order to achieve the development of this pilot.

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## 1 Executive summary

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The purpose of this deliverable is to present the advancement of the pilot “Citizen Access to sporting infrastructure in Walloon region”. This deliverable is strictly linked to the deliverables:

- D 6.3.2 “Walloon Region Pilot” produced for Month 18.
- D10.3.3 – 6 Monthly pilot activity report for SAFIR pilot “Management of sporting infrastructure in Walloon region”.


The executive conclusion of this pilot is that some delays occurred during this Work package regarding the planning. The original completion of the implementation phase that should be effective by the end of Month 30 (August 2006) is delayed to Month 34 (end of year 2006). The delay is due firstly to the delay of WP5 - WP13, and secondly to the transfer from GFI to Synergius.

The main achievements for this period include:

- A spatial viewer has been developed and the database is finalized.
- The ontology layer can interface the e-government back-end.
- The VQL and the ontology can interact.
- The smartcard has been delivered.
- The general architecture and the definition of the component deployed in the set-top-box have been roughly defined.

The next actions will concern:

- The continuation of the development of the back-end service.
- The specification of the security of web-services.
- The test procedure and definition of quality criteria.
- The final choice of set-top-box.
- The specification and development of the application specific to set-top-box.

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## 2 Overview of pilot

This pilot is focusing the “Cadastre of the sportive infrastructures in the Walloon Region”, Cadastre for which some data were already present in a MS Access database of the Ministry of the Walloon Region (at the Infraspport service of the DGPL). To enrich this database and to go to head in the direction of the “opening” both to other institutions and to citizens, it was envisaged to contact the other Walloon institutions in charge of the management of sports infrastructures in order to propose them to take part in the project and in the elaboration of the pilots. Thanks to specific meetings (called “Focus Groups”) which have put together all those people:

- A possible integration of data coming from the different institutions has been envisaged in order to give the access to the sports infrastructure information via one unique gateway;
- Different possible usages for the future database were extracted.


At the end of the first phase, the results of the WP6 let us to split the development in two pilots dedicated to the sporting Infrastructures in the Walloon Pilot, implying one pilot for the citizens, the other one for the selected users (DGPL, municipalities and other institutions). The first one is the concern of this deliverable and the second one is the subject of the deliverable 10.3.3 “6 Monthly Pilot “Management of sporting infrastructure in Walloon Region” activity Report”.

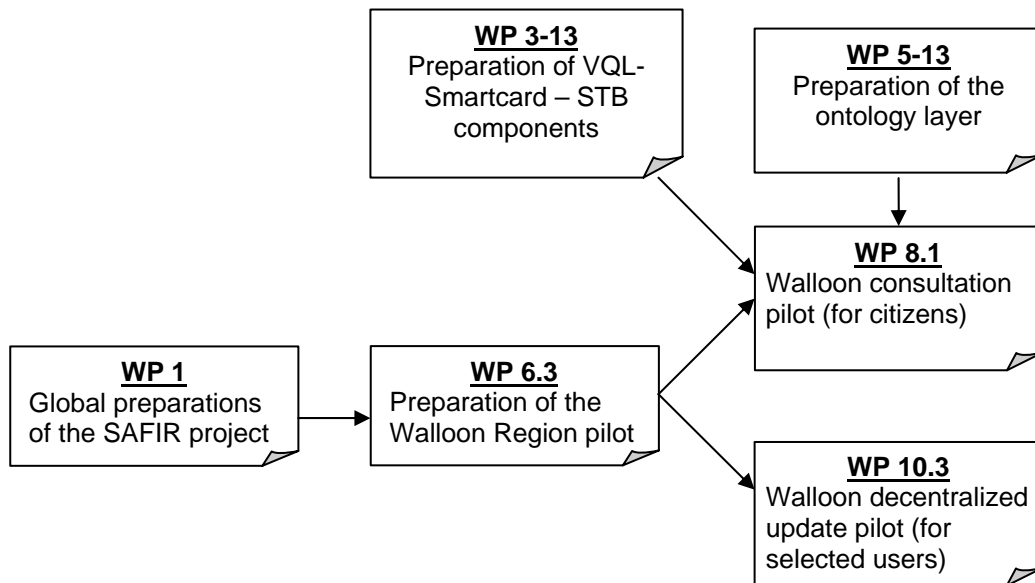
The pilot for the citizens will be focused on the database access by citizens: a G2C – “Government to Citizen” pilot. The first pilot has to allow the citizens to consult information about sports infrastructures in Walloon Region simply by interacting with their television and using voice commands. At the moment, this type of information is split between the different institutions (*cf.* Focus Group – § 4.3) and it’s therefore not easy for the citizen to have a global view during his researches in this domain. Thanks to the SAFIR project, those institutions have joined their efforts and decided to build a unique gateway for accessing the information about sports infrastructures in the Walloon Region. Through this gateway, the citizen will be able to access transparently and in a “natural way” (thanks to the implementation of the ontology layer – *cf.* WP5) information which are managed by one or another of the Focus Group’s partners (for example information about school sports events managed by the AES, or the localisation of those infrastructures managed by the Cartographic Service of the DGPL).

The contribution of this pilot is to contain several original technological elements:

- The Set-top-Box that allows citizens to access to e-government application at home with a common media: his television.
- Near NLS through ontology layer.
- Voice activation of services.
- Smartcard.

The relationships of WP8.1 to other work packages are drawn in the next figure:

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This pilot has to face the following challenges:

- The security aspect of the data's publication to the citizens.
- The integration of these different technologies.
- The integration of a Service Oriented Architecture (SOA).

This pilot will allow demonstrating:


- The viability of Ontology usage to improve multimodal UI.
- The viability of voice enablement benefit.
- The usability of Safir SDK.
- The viability of the Set-top-box.
- The usability for smartcard.

The technological components needed for the development of this citizen pilot involve the following partners:

- Walloon Region: Back-end e-government services.
- Synergiums: ontology layer
- VI: Voice integration and connection with other components (ontology and set-top-box)
- IBM: STB
- STM: smartcard integration

Different steps have been thought for this WP (cf. Technical Annex):

- Architecture definition of the pilot.
- Finalization of the Use Cases which are linked to the database consultation. It's important to start here with the Use Cases and scenario's elaborated in WP 1 and 6 (cf. § 4.5).
- Definition of the different information sources (from Focus Group's partners) to enrich the actual database.
- Modelling and implementation of the atomic Web Services for database consultation. Indeed, to allow the ontology layer to work, the database has to be queried by Web Services. To facilitate this step, it is decided to build what we call "atomic Web Services" to firstly make a general query to the database. After that, other specialized Web Services will be added and "chained" to the first one to allow the system to respond to specific queries coming from the citizens.
- Implementation of the ontology based Web Services to allow the citizens to query the database in a "natural way". In fact, when the citizen will query the database with vocal commands through SAFIR technologies (like the Set-Top-Box), it's necessary that the sentences he is saying are "translated" in SQL statements that will be serialized and understandable by the system.

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- Definition and implementation of access rights for the citizens to allow them to access “in consultation” information that can help them in their “researches” about sports infrastructures (for example about the situation of the nearest infrastructure that permits a citizen to practise his favourite sport). But this access has also to be restricted for other kind of information (for example, no access for allowances information).
- Creation of the final application specific to Set-Top-Box allowing activation of the database consultation using SAFIR technologies (voice and ontology layer). It's important to say that the Walloon consultation pilot will be the only one that will propose an application with the STB.

### 3 Significant accomplishment

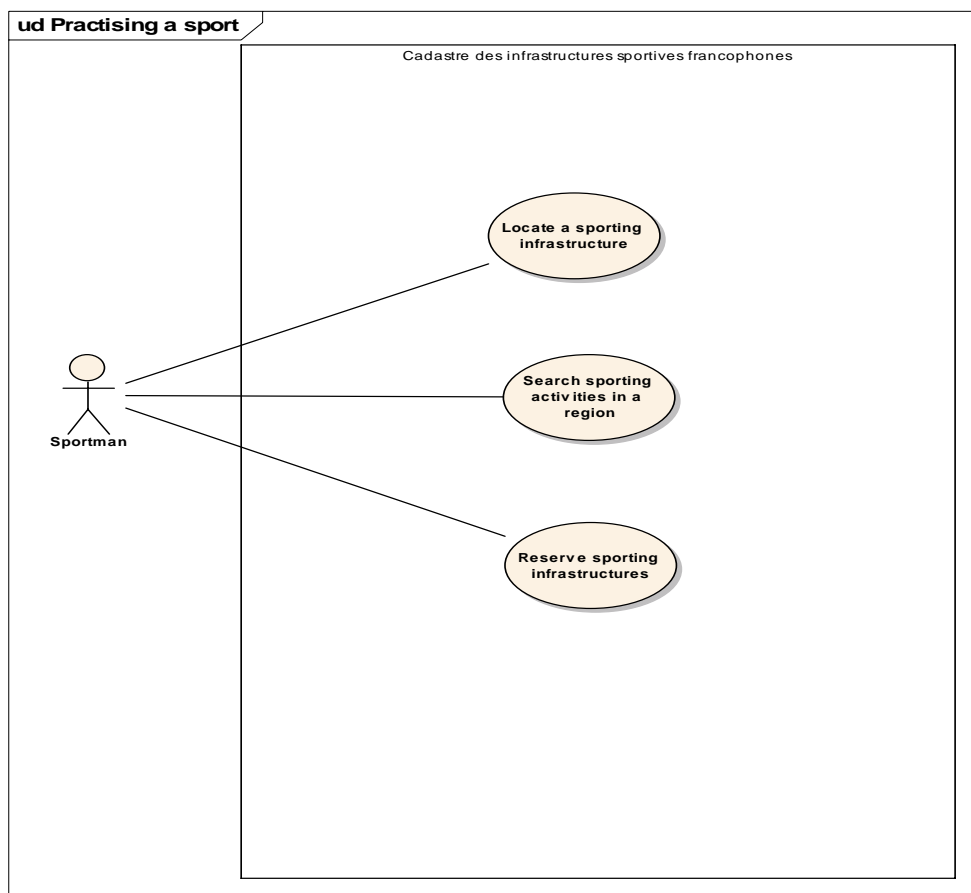
#### 3.1 Achievements


##### 3.1.1 *Use case for consultation*

The use cases were already defined in the WP6: consulting information about sport practice or sports infrastructures by the citizen (for example, a citizen looks for a place to practise his favourite sport during his holidays in Belgium), simply by interacting with his television and using voice commands.

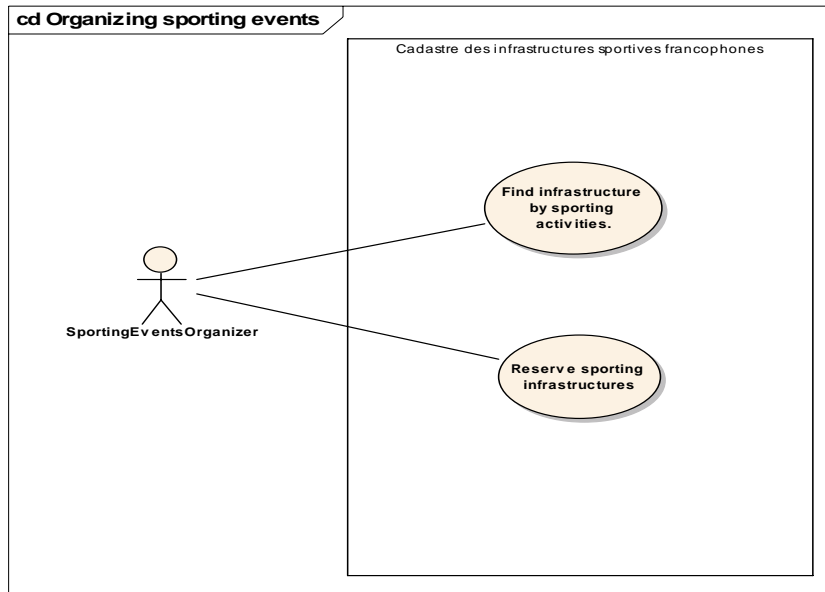
Five uses-cases are modelled in UML form in the next figures:

- Practicing sport:



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- Organizing sports events:



The three uses-cases “Locate a sporting infrastructure”, “Search sporting activities in a region” and “Find infrastructure by sporting activity” have the same scenario:

- Query for sporting facility using near NLS through ontology.
- Display query result info on the screen.

For the two uses-cases “Reserve sporting Infrastructures” for the “Sportsman” and for the “Sporting event organizer”, the scenario is the same:


- User logs on to Set-Top Box
  - Insert personal Smartcard
  - Verify speaker
- User starts pilot application
- Query for sport facility
  - Using near NLS through ontology
  - Display query result info on the screen
- Make a booking
- Pay the respective fee

For these last uses-cases, the information required for achieve this use-cases are present only in external database, ie database managed by an external public service of the Walloon region that is ADEPS. The legal constraint and the difficulties of merging the different databases obliged us to postpone the integration of such data for the next phase. Consequently, this use-case is not kept for the moment. The application is focused on the 3 first uses-cases: “localizing sporting infrastructure”, “Search sporting infrastructure by region” and “Find infrastructure by sporting activity”.

### 3.1.2 Data modelling of the INFRASPORTS database

The « Sporting Infrastructures » Data Base of the MRW-DGPL was formerly stored under MsAccess. According to the Focus Group’s wishes (WP 6.3 between DGPL, GFI and the involved actors s.a. ADEPS and several sports associations), a new conceptual model has been designed and a more powerful RDBMS has been adopted, namely ORACLE. This new model allows a more convenient consulting via Web services: ORACLE DB is directly requested by those WS.

The data modelling has been described in the Deliverable 6.3.2 “Walloon Region Pilot”.

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### 3.1.3 Web Services

A web service asks the ORACLE DB « DGPL-sporting Infrastructures ». This WS is requesting a sub-WS for localization.

1. Localization process needs 2 mandatory inputs:
  - Zip code (post code)
  - Street name (NavTeq DB)

The street number is not mandatory: if not available, the localization is based on the street start. The inputs are translated in geo-coordinates ( $X_{Lamb}$ ,  $Y_{Lamb}$ ) (Belgian Lambert Coordinates)
2. Choice of sporting discipline.
3. Map edition centered on the sporting infrastructure with orthophotoplans (PPNC) + topographic elements (PICC) as background layers.

Other web-services will be developed in the next period.


### 3.1.4 Spatial viewer

The database built for the Walloon pilot has one table (“*Address*”) that contains spatial information. In fact this information comes from the address information stored for each sports site in the database thanks to the use of the “*Liste des Rues*” and “*Coordonnées Lambert*” web services. Those web services allow transforming the combination “Street Name + Street Number + Postal Code” into a couple of coordinates ( $X_{Lamb}$ ,  $Y_{Lamb}$ ) in the Lambert Cartographic Belgian System (cf. Deliverable 6.3.2). The “*Address Table*” has therefore a spatial column (called “*Shape*”) that contains the spatial location of the site address in the “MDSYS” format used by Oracle for storing this kind of data through its Spatial Cartridge.

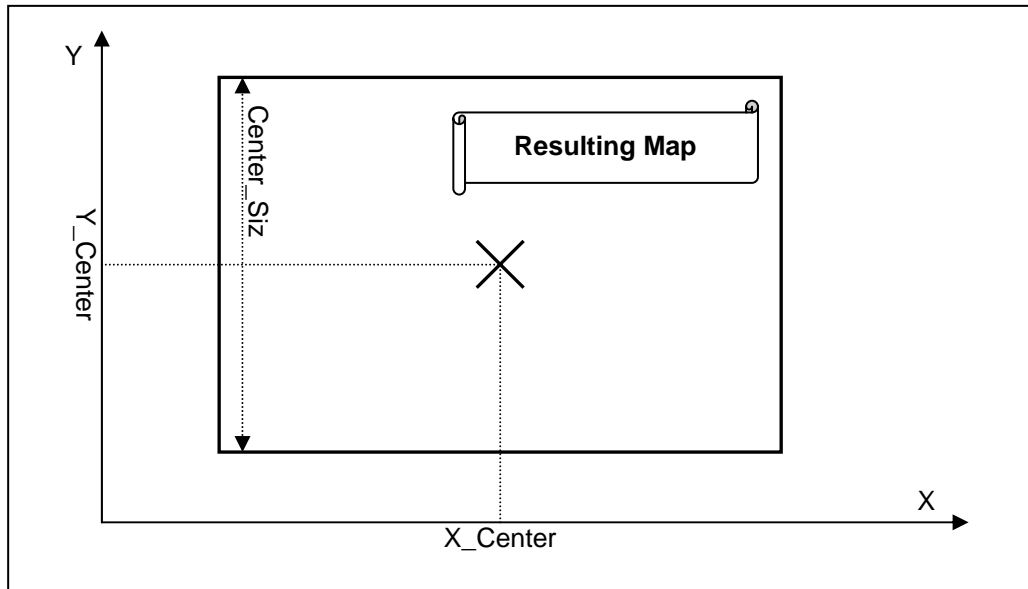
For the visualisation of this spatial information stored in the “*Shape*” column of the “*Address Table*”, the choice has gone to the “Oracle MapViewer” component that permits to render maps using spatial data managed by Oracle Spatial and focusing on actual network exchange technologies (like the XML – eXtensible Markup Language).

There are three fundamental advantages for using the methodology we have chosen in our application, for the storage and the management of spatial information:

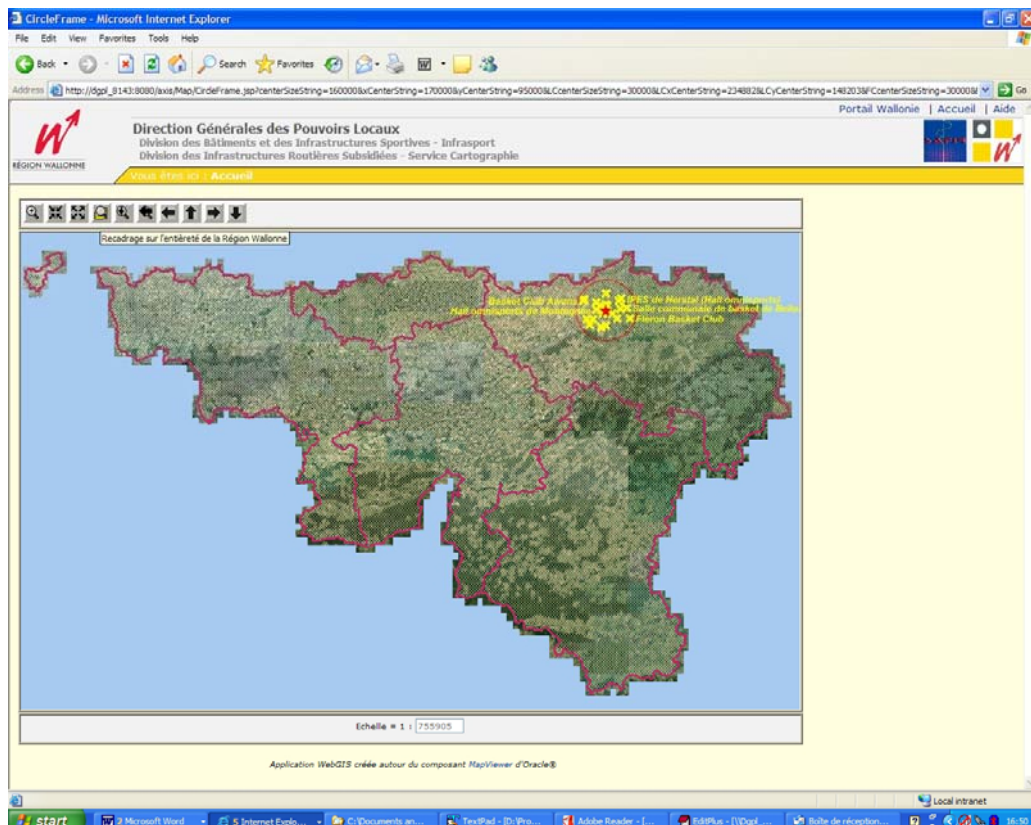
- Firstly, by using two tools coming from Oracle both for storage (Oracle 10g RDBMS) and for spatial visualization (the “Oracle MapViewer” component), we will have less risks of incompatibilities between the data layer and the spatial application one;
- Secondly, by using the “Oracle MapViewer” component to show to the user the spatial information stored in the database, we are not locked in a “proprietary solution” (as it exists on the GIS-software market) that forces us to build the database in its specific environment. In our application, the spatial information is only a support for the user (focused on consultation for the citizen or on management for the persons responsible for the information) and, therefore, it is not necessary to include the whole database in this kind of “spatial-specific environment”. However the “Oracle MapViewer” component allows us to benefit from all the richness of the “GIS world”. For example, we can add to the resulting map one or several geo-referenced image(s) coming from specific queries asked to WMS – Web Map Services – located on the Web. In our application, we are using two WMS’s (PPNC and PICC) coming from the Cartographic Gateway (cf. <http://cartographie.wallonie.be>) in order to allow the user to be able to better localize himself on the resulting map.
- Thirdly, the “Oracle MapViewer” component lets us to program, in a quite easy way (combination of specific XML requests in a JSP page) and with a complete “seizure” of the development, the different advanced tools (like “pan” and “zoom”) that were not initially present in the “Oracle MapViewer” component. In fact, there are only three basic parameters that have to be changed on the resulting map to allow the user to navigate on it (thanks to “pan” and “zoom” tools):


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- The “Center Size” which correspond to the vertical span of the map in terms of the original data units;
- The “X\_Center” and the “Y\_Center” (expressed in terms of the original data units) that allow positioning the centre of the map.



By changing those three parameters, it is possible to “build” the different tools used for navigation on the map (for example, a “Zoom In” command will be translated into a diminution of the “Center Size” parameter while a “Pan” command will be translated into a change of the “X\_Center” and the “Y\_Center” parameters).



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We can add to those three “mandatory” parameters three optional ones for permitting to localize a point and a distance criterion (those three optional parameters have been added to our application development to allow the user to “spatially” see the results of his query when he get into the application through localization criteria (for different examples of localization criteria, please refer to deliverable D10.3.3):

- A “X\_Point” and a “Y\_Point” (expressed in terms of the original data units) that allow positioning of a particular point on the map (for example, the position of the user’s domicile);
- A “Radius” (expressed in terms of the original data units) that allows showing – thanks to the drawing of a circle of this radius – the distance criterion given by the user.

As a conclusion, we can say that the use of the methodology described above brings us to a better interoperability in our application. In fact, we can add or modify in a quite easy way the different tools used in the spatial viewer as well as when a new need appears at this “basic level” (for example: development of a new zoom tool) and when we will be confronted with the voice integration for this viewer (for example: how to allow the user to navigate on the map only with voice commands).

### 3.1.5 *Ontology layer*


The objective is to implement ontology based Web Services to allow the citizens to query the database in a “natural way”, with vocal commands through SAFIR technologies (like the Set-Top-Box): the sentences he says, have to be “translated” in Web Services that will be serialized and understandable by the system.

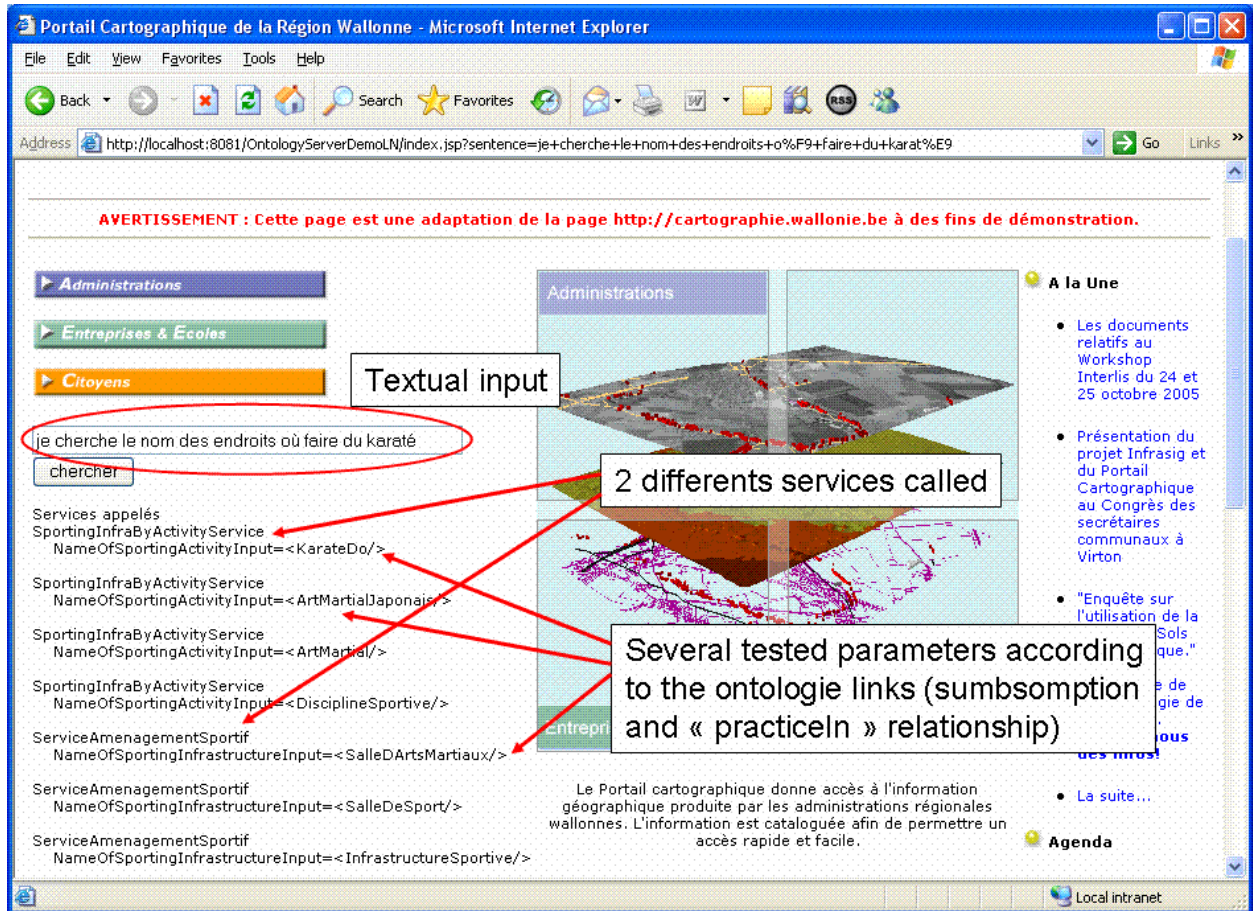
For example, if he says: “Where can I play tennis near my house?”, the system has to:

- firstly, ask to the citizen what is his address;
- secondly, transform this address in (X, Y) coordinates (thanks to the “*Coordonnées Lambert*” Web Service);
- thirdly, query the database with a correct SQL statement basing on the actual database model.

Several calls of web-services are done successively in order to find a service that responds to the request.

The ontology server is ready and, at this stage, calling the web services is possible. A demonstration of the ontology layer on the web-services provided by the Walloon region has been prepared and shown during the Quick-off meeting of the 15<sup>th</sup> December.

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**Textual input**

je cherche le nom des endroits où faire du karaté

chercher

Services appelés

- SportingInfraByActivityService  
NameOfSportingActivityInput=<KarateDo/>
- SportingInfraByActivityService  
NameOfSportingActivityInput=<ArtMartialJaponais/>
- SportingInfraByActivityService  
NameOfSportingActivityInput=<ArtMartial/>
- SportingInfraByActivityService  
NameOfSportingActivityInput=<DisciplineSportive/>
- ServiceAmenagementSportif  
NameOfSportingInfrastructureInput=<SalleDArtsMartiaux/>
- ServiceAmenagementSportif  
NameOfSportingInfrastructureInput=<SalleDeSport/>
- ServiceAmenagementSportif  
NameOfSportingInfrastructureInput=<InfrastructureSportive/>

**2 different services called**

**Several tested parameters according to the ontology links (subsumption and « practiceIn » relationship)**

**A la Une**

- Les documents relatifs au Workshop Interlis du 24 et 25 octobre 2005
- Présentation du projet Infrasis et du Portail Cartographique au Congrès des secrétaires communaux à Virton
- "Enquête sur l'utilisation de la Sols que."

**Agenda**


La suite...

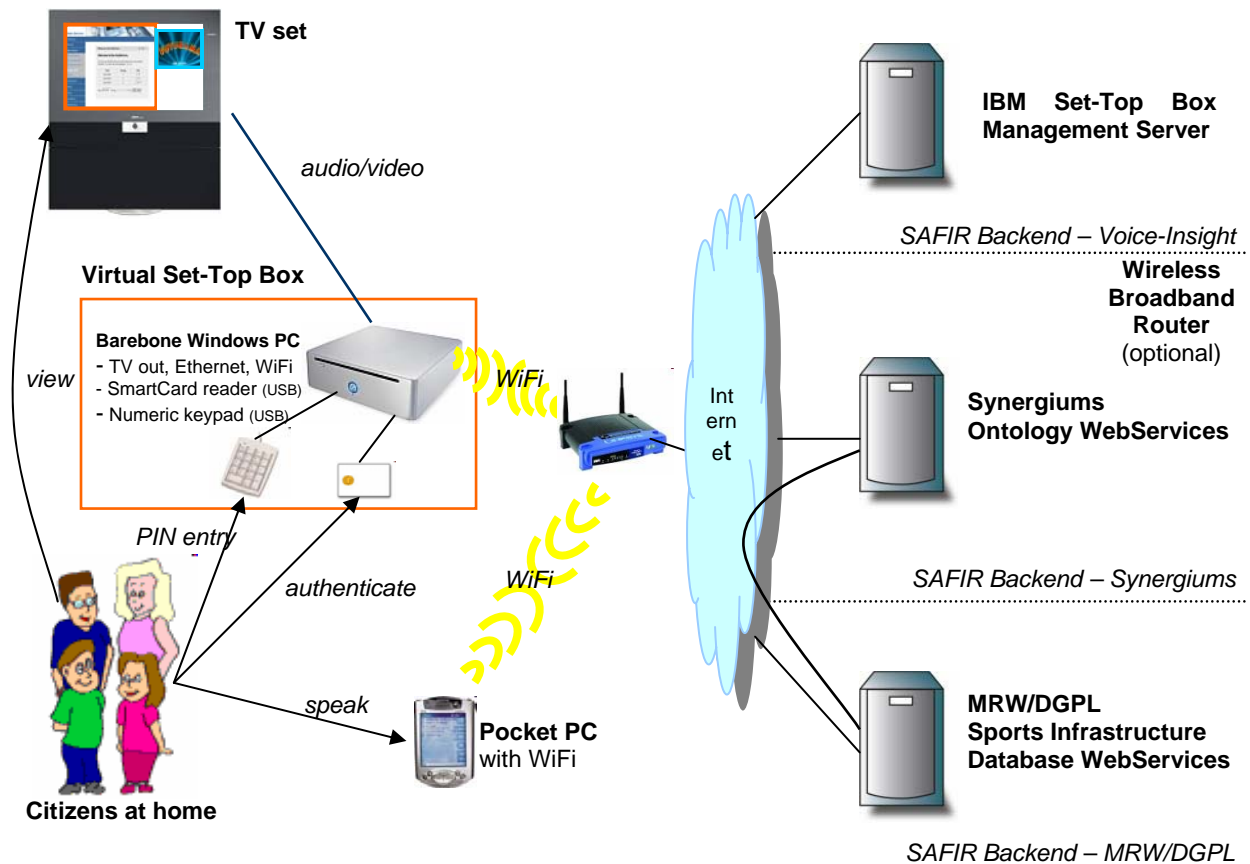
### 3.1.6 Voice integration

The voice integration in this pilot requires the interaction between the ontology layer and the VQL technology. These interactions had some delays. But these interactions are now defined and implemented. Some performance issues are still under investigation. These interactions are presented in separate documents of WP5: D5 2\_ M18 Reading Review Ontology Server Demonstration scenario and D5 1 1\_v01 02\_WP5 methodology issued for Month 18.

### 3.1.7 Deployment

A draft deployment vision has been proposed. This vision should be validated for end of March. This draft vision is shown in the next figure:

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### 3.1.8 Smartcard

The functionalities of the smartcard are the following:

- Online and offline (for SAFIR only) transactions
- Storage of voice print (generic template for all the pilots)
- Storage of e-Gov data (specific to this pilot): 2kb is reserved for that. We have to choose which data to put on the card (e.g. Name and address of the citizens)


5 personalized smartcards are already given to IBM (with API's to read/write the sc).

### 3.2 Main events

- Kick-off Meeting for the Walloon Pilot on the 15th December with the partners involved (IBM for the STB, VI for the VQL integration, STM for the Smart card integration and GFI for the Ontology layer integration).
- The transfer of the contract from GFI to Synergiums s.a. at the 1st January 2006 has delayed the next meeting initially foreseen at the end of January 2006 to the 28th March 2006.

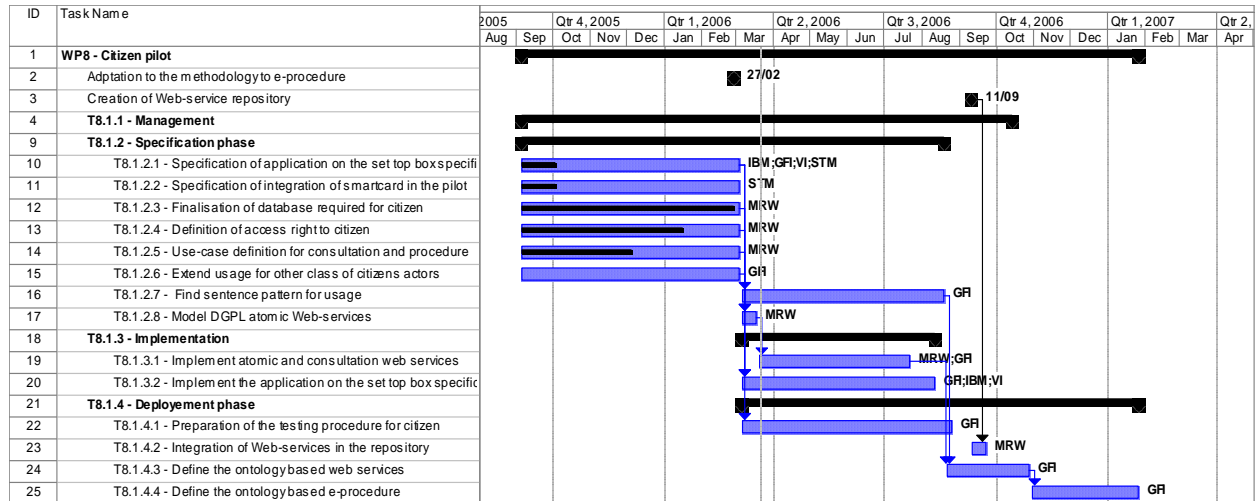
### 3.3 Publications/Documentation/Demonstration result up to date (if there is any)

- "Salon des Mandataires" that took place on the 17th and 18th February 2006 in Walloon region: Presentation of the SAFIR Project and demonstration of the Walloon Region pilots.
- "Journée Découverte Entreprise" that took place on the 2nd October 2005. Distribution of a fact-sheet that describes the Safir project.

	<b>IST-2002-507427</b>	WP8.1 - Deliverable D8.1.1	Organization : Synergiums	
	<b>SAFIR</b>	6 Monthly Report		
	Ref: WP8.1_D 8.1.1_01.00_6 Monthly Report_FINAL_M24	Version: 00.01 Date : 14/04/2006	Status : <i>Draft</i> Provisional/ <b>FINAL</b>	Page 15 of 26

#### 4 Status of pilot according to Gantt


The status of this pilot according to gantt is shown in the next figure:



Globally, this pilot has 5 month delays. This delay is explained by the delays of WP5-WP13, the delays of the definition of architecture of WP10.3 and the transfer of works from GFI to Synergiums.

#### 5 Open Issues and strategy to resolve the open issues

- The transfer of activities from GFI to Synergiums. It is currently in progress.
- Use case: the system could offer booking facilities but this implies to access to the infrastructures of the different actors. It is decided to use first the information from the database of the MRW-DGPL (for Month 30) and after M30 to extend to other infrastructures, owned by the external actors. Therefore we have to face several problems:
  - The cooperation problem between several public services;
  - The interoperability problem between several databases;
  - The security aspect of the data's publication to the citizens.
The risks linked to these problems will be analyzed.
- The choice of a new STB has also an impact of the development. A study of the existing STB on the market has been presented. A definitive choice must be made. This point will be at the agenda of the meeting planned the 28<sup>th</sup> March.
- Voice verification scenario delayed through voice engine development delay.
- Smartcard integration: the necessity to use the smartcard for the authentication is not proved if the booking scenario is not kept. This issue will be studied in the second phase.
- The "citizen portal" online access requires up-to-date data in order to be reliable. The data that are currently in the databases are not up-to-date. It was originally planned that these data have to be validated by the INFRASPORT database manager. In fact, this validation seems not to be enough to get up-to-date data. An update by Municipalities seems to be mandatory for a part of these data in order to be published. Different solutions have been discussed between the Walloon Region and Synergiums. The final decision that will be proposed to the INFRASPORT service is to publish only reliable data in a first time, and wait for the result of WP10.3 planned for the end of the year in order to publish all other data. The subset of data that is kept for the moment includes:

	<b>IST-2002-507427</b> <b>SAFIR</b>	WP8.1 - Deliverable D8.1.1 <i>6 Monthly Report</i>	Organization : Synergiums	
	Ref: WP8.1_D 8.1.1_01.00_6 Monthly Report_FINAL_M24	Version: 00.01 Date : 14/04/2006	Status : <del>Draft</del> Provisional/ <b>FINAL</b>	Page 16 of 26

- Name of the sporting infrastructure.
- Address.
- Practised sports.
- URL for detail if it exists.

## 6 Next Steps

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### 6.1 Actions by Partners

The finalization of the architecture is the one of the most important tasks and all the partners will be concerned therewith.

#### 6.1.1 **MRW**

- Specialization of the web services and development of new web-services.
- Improvement of the data quality and migration.
- Definition of the access rights.
- Security levels to citizen access.
- Choice of the citizens to test the application

#### 6.1.2 **GFI**


GFI is replaced by Synergiums.

#### 6.1.3 **Synergiums**

- Organization of different meetings.
- Adaptation of the planning following the discussed points.
- Specialization of the requests with the ontology: new usages of information's will be implemented in the next demonstration.
- Finalization of the interaction between VQL and ontology
- Integration of graphical representation in the interface in order to allow refining the results of the query via the ontology. It's agreed by all partners this could be an added value. It allows the use of simplified and smaller sentences by the citizen.. This functionality is also linked to the specialization of the request. A new demonstration is foreseen for the next meeting with a proposition for this functionality.

#### 6.1.4 **Voice Insight**

- Finalization of the interaction between VQL and ontology.
- Choice of the STB.
- Training in VQL component.

	<b>IST-2002-507427</b> <b>SAFIR</b>	WP8.1 - Deliverable D8.1.1 <i>6 Monthly Report</i>	Organization : Synergiums	
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### 6.1.5 IBM

- Choice of the STB.
- IBM will provide a middleware-software SDK.
- Requirements and development constraints for the application specific to the set-top-box.
- Training in SDK components.

### 6.1.6 STM

The efforts for the next period are linked with the necessity of integration of the smartcard in this pilot (see open issues)

## 6.2 Planning Impacts

Globally, the previous deadline for the finalization of the pilot is postponed (6 months). The planning review will depend on the finalization of the architecture and on the solution of the open issues.

## 7 Conclusion

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The originality of this pilot and the challenge it has to face, result in a very interesting pilot. As a consequence of this and in addition to the work transfer from GFI to Synergiums, this pilot has to face several issues that imply a delay of 6 months in the final delivering of the applications.

Despite this, some achievement has been realized concerning the different parts of the pilot:

- The e-government back-end: a spatial viewer has been developed and the database is finalized.
- The ontology layer can interface the e-government back-end.
- The VQL and the ontology can interact.
- The smartcard has been delivered.
- The general architecture and the definition of the component deployed in the set-top-box have been roughly defined.