

A Framework for Adaptive Management of Multimedia Contents

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Overview

A Framework for Adaptive Management of Multimedia Contents

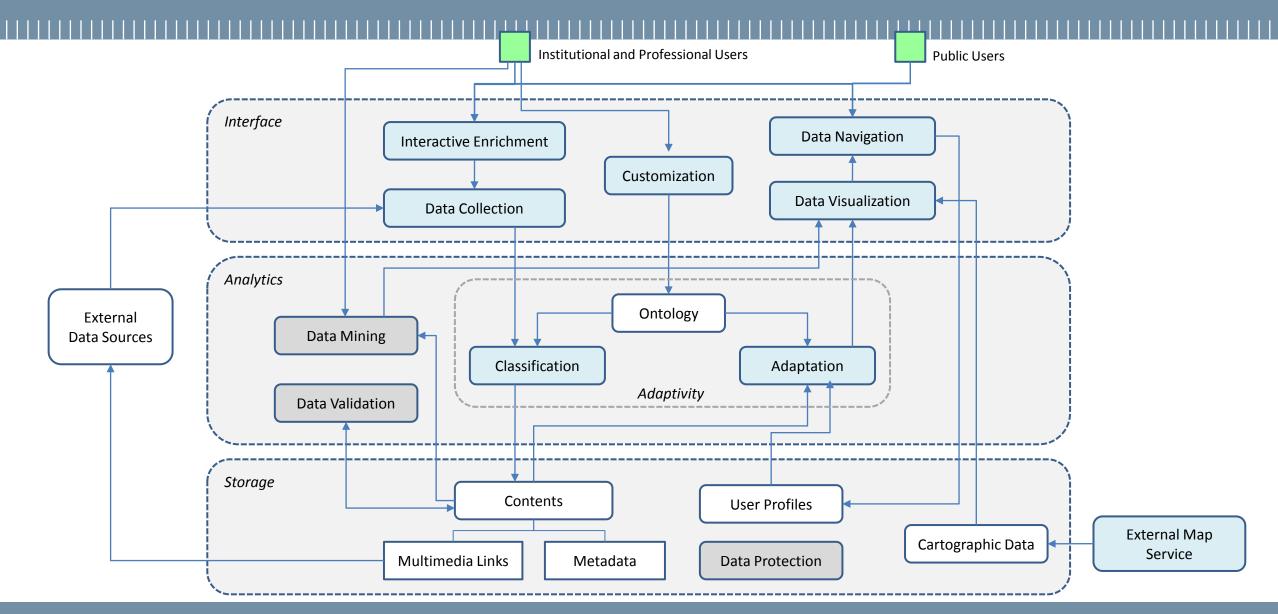
- A software platform where knowledge is associated to cartography.
- Designed to be self-adaptable to different contexts.
- Early Stage: developing specifications and running some experiment.

Key Features

Our framework is focused on three main features

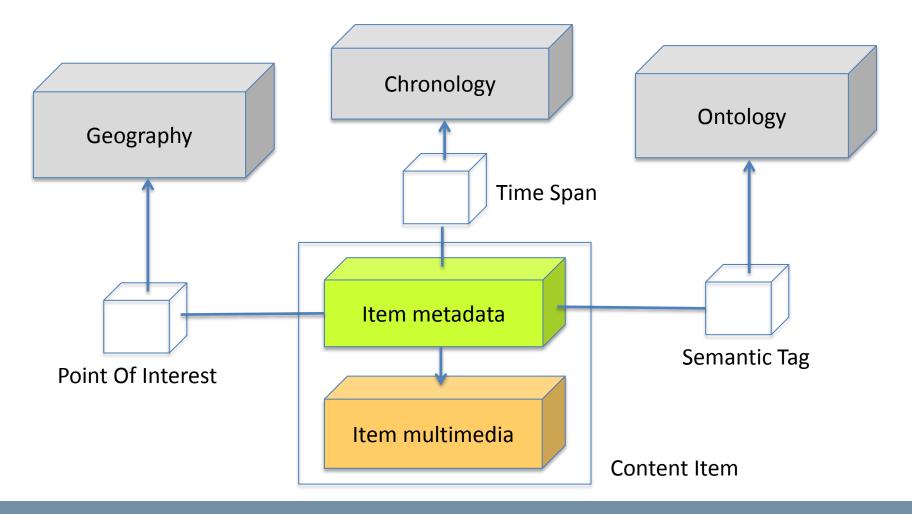
- Multimedia contents. Knowledge is expressed by unstructured data: texts, images, video, podcast or any kind of linked documents provided with adequate metadata.
- Multi-dimensional structure. Contents are organized along three knowledge dimensions: space, time, topic.
- Adaptability: content navigation can adapt both to user profile and to domain context.
 Adaptation is a dynamic process and is mostly automated.

Framework Outline

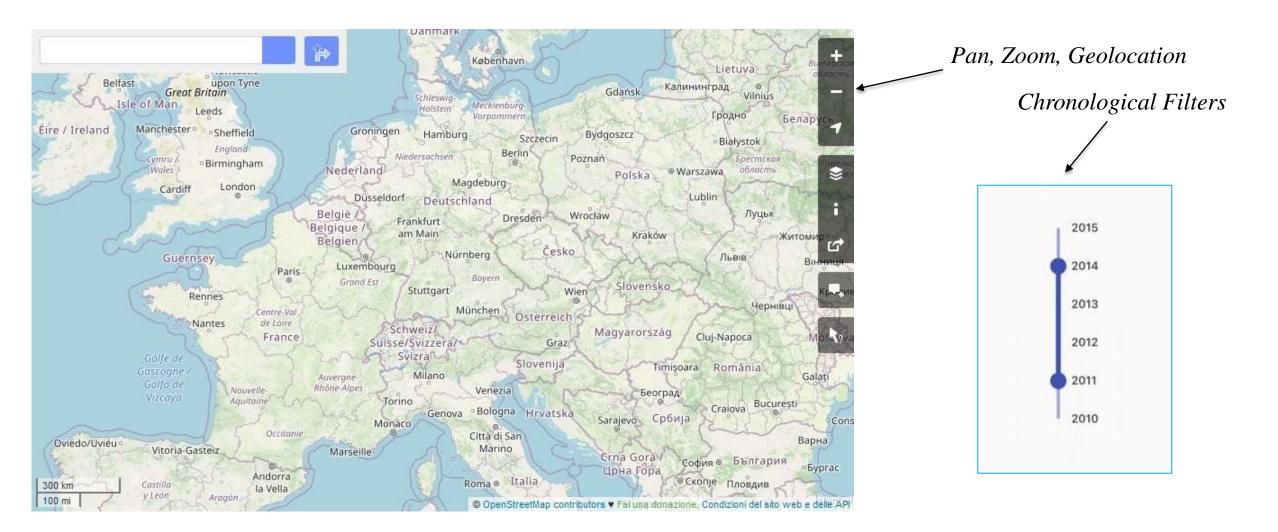


Data Dimensions

Contents are organized along three knowledge dimensions: space, time and topic



Space and Time

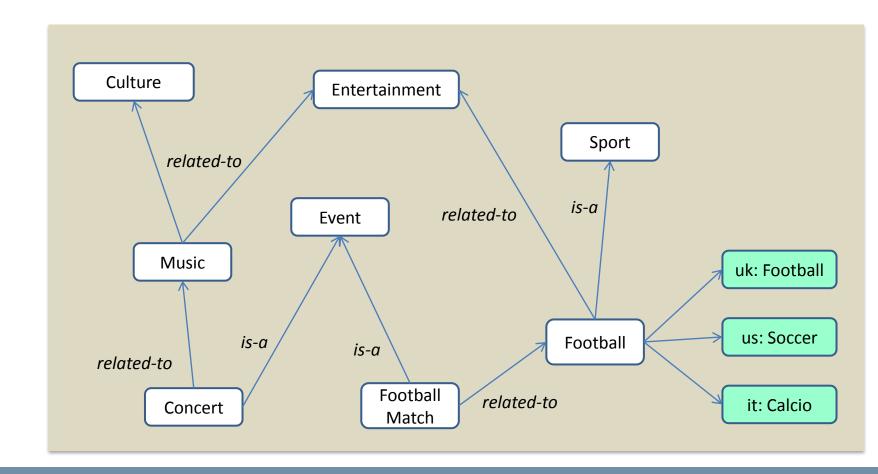


Topic Ontology

Tags are organized with the support of an ontology that connects the tags in a semantic network

Why we need an ontology?

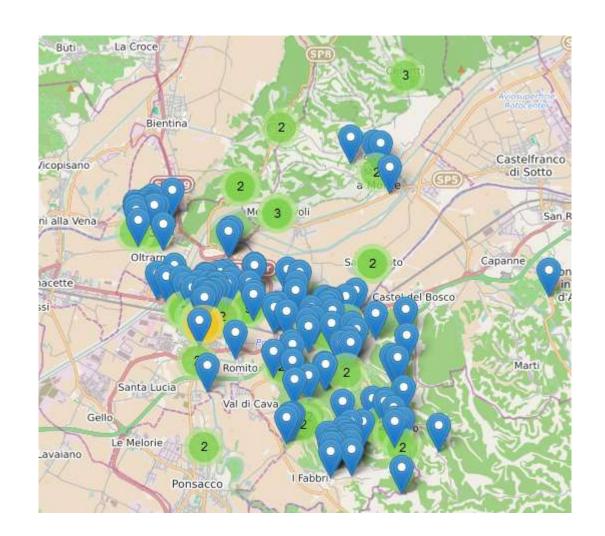
- Topic-connections
- Language-independence



Information Overload

We want to avoid the information overload that would occur when showing all the contents at the same time:

- We address the overload problem by grouping contents. This information reduction process is dynamic and based on a semantic classification of content items.
- This classification is adaptable to the domain context and takes place while uploading content items, by exploiting their metadata.



Content Navigation

The navigation interface will offer different tools to reduce information overload in a way that is adaptable to the context:

- Filters: selecting a subset of contents;
- Layers: dividing contents based on sub-topics or other properties;
- Clusters: grouping contents based on different criteria;
- Ranking: proposing first the most relevant contents.

Adaptability

What is the system adaptable to?

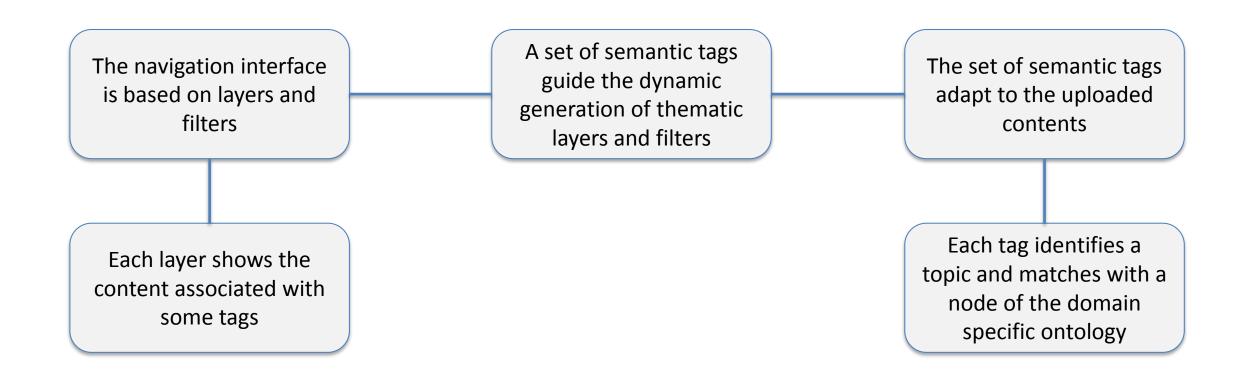
- It adapts to the execution context, which consists of the current user and the application domain:
 - to the user profile, for it presents contents that are suitable for user and its authorizations, and that take into account its preferences.
 - to the application domain, for it relies on the topics of available contents.

How is the system adaptable?

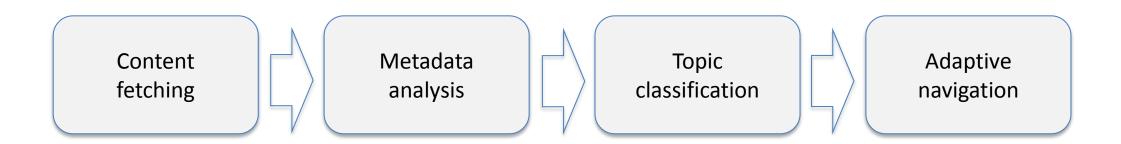
- The system adapts by modifying the navigation interface, according to the user profile and to the content topics available at that time.
- Adaptation to space and time bonds is more straightaway, through implicit and explicit navigation filters.

Adaptive Navigation

Adaptability is aimed at reducing the information presented to the user. The system adapts by modifying the navigation interface according to the user profile and to the available contents.



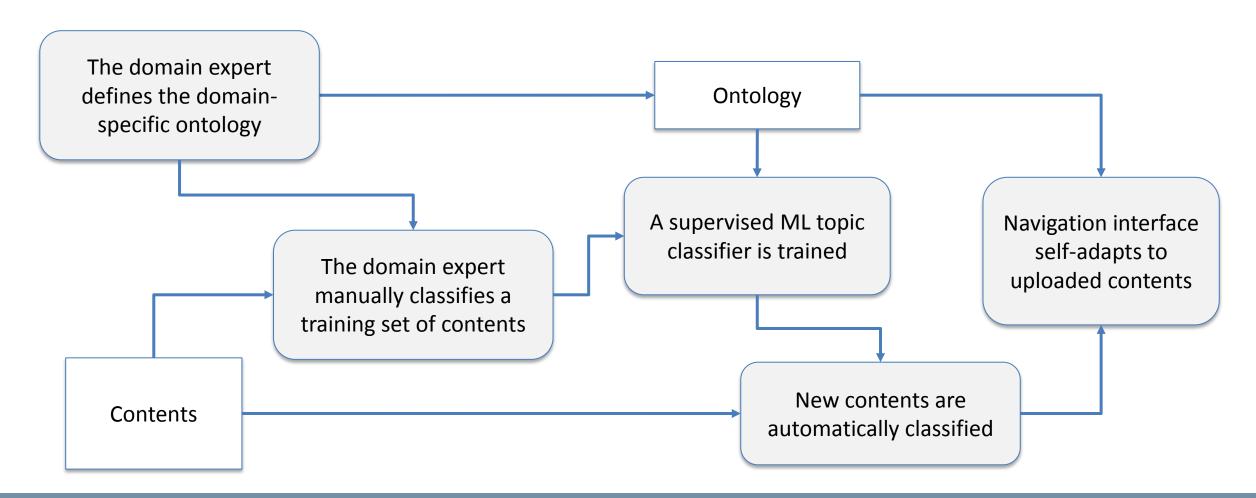
Content Classification



- To be effective, topic classification must be specific to the application domain context.
- For large datasets, classifying contents one at a time, with the help of a domain expert, is a too costly operation, while having them classified by volunteer contributors is likely to produce a too sparse and heterogeneous classification.
- Therefore, we consider a way to classify them automatically, starting from textual metadata associated with each content item.

Machine Learning Classifier

We are following an hybrid approach between an **expert-driven** and a **supervised ML-driven** classification.



Conclusion

- We identified many possible application domains: intangible and tangible cultural heritage, tourism, history, nature and environment, agriculture, risk monitoring, news and citizen journalism.
- A prototype is now being developed on the domain of local news from local media websites and local news blogs.
- We are currently developing the content classification module and we are testing different NLP-ML algorithms.

Thank You!

