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TravelBot: Journey Disruption Alerts Utilising Social Media and Linked Data*

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Abstract. This demo paper presents a travel advice system based on information extracted from social media and linked data.

Keywords: Social Media, Twitter, Transport Disruption, Linked Data

1 Introduction

The Twitter¹ microblogging platform is widely used in the public transport domain by passengers to communicate with transport operators and by operators to provide customer service and passenger information [1,2]. In particular, the reliable, low-cost information distribution provided by Twitter has made it an important channel for publishing real-time updates about disruptions to the transport network and services [2]. However, to benefit from this passengers must first find such Tweet(s), which can be published by any Twitter user including transport operators, relevant authorities, local media outlets, and other passengers. Travellers must then have the necessary knowledge to evaluate the quality of the information conveyed in terms of its veracity, temporal and geospatial relevance to their journey, and reliability of the provider. Finally, they must decide if the disruption will adversely impact their journey and, if so, whether any changes to their travel plans are necessary.

This demo will show the *TravelBot* system developed to support bus users in the city of Aberdeen, UK. The demo will feature: a user registering a journey with the system; *TravelBot* monitoring Twitter for messages describing transport related events that may disrupt that journey; and when one is detected, sending a personalised message to the user warning them of the potential disruption². The demo will utilise the datasets and system shown in Fig. 1.

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¹ <http://twitter.com/>

² A video of this demo is available at <https://youtu.be/ZAg6RnCQoUI>.

2 The TravelBot Ecosystem

The *TravelBot* system³ is supported by a linked transport information ecosystem (illustrated in Fig. 1 and further discussed below) that is based on a series of ontologies. Services provide the system functionalities by reasoning with data accessed via SPARQL endpoints. Figure 2 presents a sample of the data generated for a Tweet, a user journey, and an alert message sent to a user.

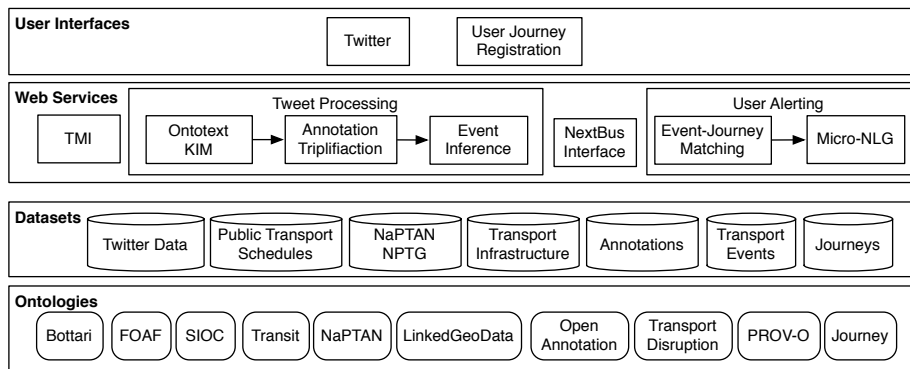


Fig. 1. The ecosystem supporting the *TravelBot* system.

Tweets published by accounts known to provide travel information for the geographic area, including bus operators, transport authorities and registered users, along with Direct (private) Messages to the *TravelBot* Twitter account are received and stored by the Twitter Monitoring Infrastructure⁴ (TMI). The message and associated metadata (including its unique identifier, author, and creation timestamp) are stored in the Twitter Data dataset and published as linked data using the Bottari⁵, FOAF⁶, and SIOC⁷ ontologies⁸.

Once stored, the message’s URI is passed to the Tweet Processing component, which extracts, classifies, and contextualises a semantic representation of any transport event(s) described in the message. The Ontotext KIM⁹ platform, which is designed to identify semantic entities in text, is configured to discover entities related to transport events in the message. To achieve this, the KIM knowledge base has been extended with RDF descriptions, including names,

³ The TravelBot system is available at <https://github.com/SocialJourneys>.

⁴ The TMI system is available at <https://github.com/SocialJourneys/TMI>.

⁵ <http://purl.org/NET/bottari.n3>

⁶ <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/>

⁷ <http://rdfs.org/sioc/ns#>

⁸ To comply with Twitter’s terms and conditions, this data is only available within this system.

⁹ <http://ontotext.com/kim>

commonly used abbreviations and slang terms describing: types of potentially disruptive transport events related to network operator actions, public transport, and traffic described by the Transport Disruption ontology¹⁰; open bus service and schedule data¹¹ stored in the Public Transport Schedules dataset¹²; public transport access points from the NaPTAN dataset¹³ and settlements from the NPTG dataset¹⁴; and the road network extracted from openstreetmap.org and stored in the Transport Infrastructure dataset¹⁵.

The Annotation Triplification component generates annotations for each entity identified by KIM, represented with the Open Annotation ontology¹⁶. As shown in Fig. 2, each annotation links to the source message and the identified resource; these are stored in the Annotations dataset. The Event Inference module uses a set of hand crafted SPIN¹⁷ rules to create a semantic representation of transport events based on these annotations and represented using the Transport Disruption ontology. The rules attempt to determine if a transport related event is described, and if so, to associate a geolocation and time period with it, attribute values specific to the event type (for example, in Fig. 2 the carriageway affected by the roadworks) and link to any bus services that may be affected. The inferred event(s) is (are) added to the Transport Events dataset, along with provenance information¹⁸ recording the creation timestamp and the message that it was derived from.

TravelBot users register any journey for which they wish to receive notifications. Each journey is described in terms of the week days on which it is made, the time of travel, bus service(s) used, and boarding and alighting locations. At a user specified time before each journey, the NextBus Interface component retrieves the upcoming arrival times for bus(es) on the specified service(s) at the boarding bus stop¹⁹. This is privately communicated to the user via Twitter as a Direct Message and will be available through their usual Twitter client.

The Event Journey Matching component uses a series of quality metrics to determine if any events might disrupt a user's journey. The metrics include: temporal relevance, which considers if the event is ongoing during the user's journey; geospatial relevance, which considers if the event's location and user's

¹⁰ <http://purl.org/td/transportdisruption#>

¹¹ Published at <http://www.travelinedata.org.uk/traveline-open-data/traveline-national-dataset/>.

¹² Represented using the Transit ontology - <http://vocab.org/transit/terms/>.

¹³ <http://data.gov.uk/dataset/naptan>, represented using the NaPTAN ontology - <http://transport.data.gov.uk/def/naptan/>.

¹⁴ <http://data.gov.uk/dataset/nptg>, also represented with the NaPTAN ontology.

¹⁵ Represented using the LinkedGeoData ontology - <http://linkedgeodata.org/ontology/>.

¹⁶ <http://www.w3.org/ns/oa#>

¹⁷ <http://spinrdf.org/>

¹⁸ Represented using PROV-O - <http://www.w3.org/ns/prov#>.

¹⁹ This uses the NextBus API (<http://www.travelinedata.org.uk/traveline-open-data/nextbuses-api/>), which provides real-time arrival information for all bus stops in the UK.

