

# SIGN – Adapting Navigation Instructions to Individual Users

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Stefan Pfennigschmidt  
Ulrich Meissen  
Agnès Voisard

Fraunhofer Institute for  
Software and Systems Engineering

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# Outline

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## introduction

- personalized mobile services

## SIGN

- motivation
- basic idea

## terminology

- from navigation systems
- from situation-based systems
- interconnection

## back to SIGN

- architecture
- general procedure

## conclusions

# Personalization of Mobile Services

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## technological aspects

- small displays
- limited interaction capabilities
- bandwidth
- communication cost

## usage aspects

- mobile usage (ad hoc, short, as support)

⇒ „intelligent“ services

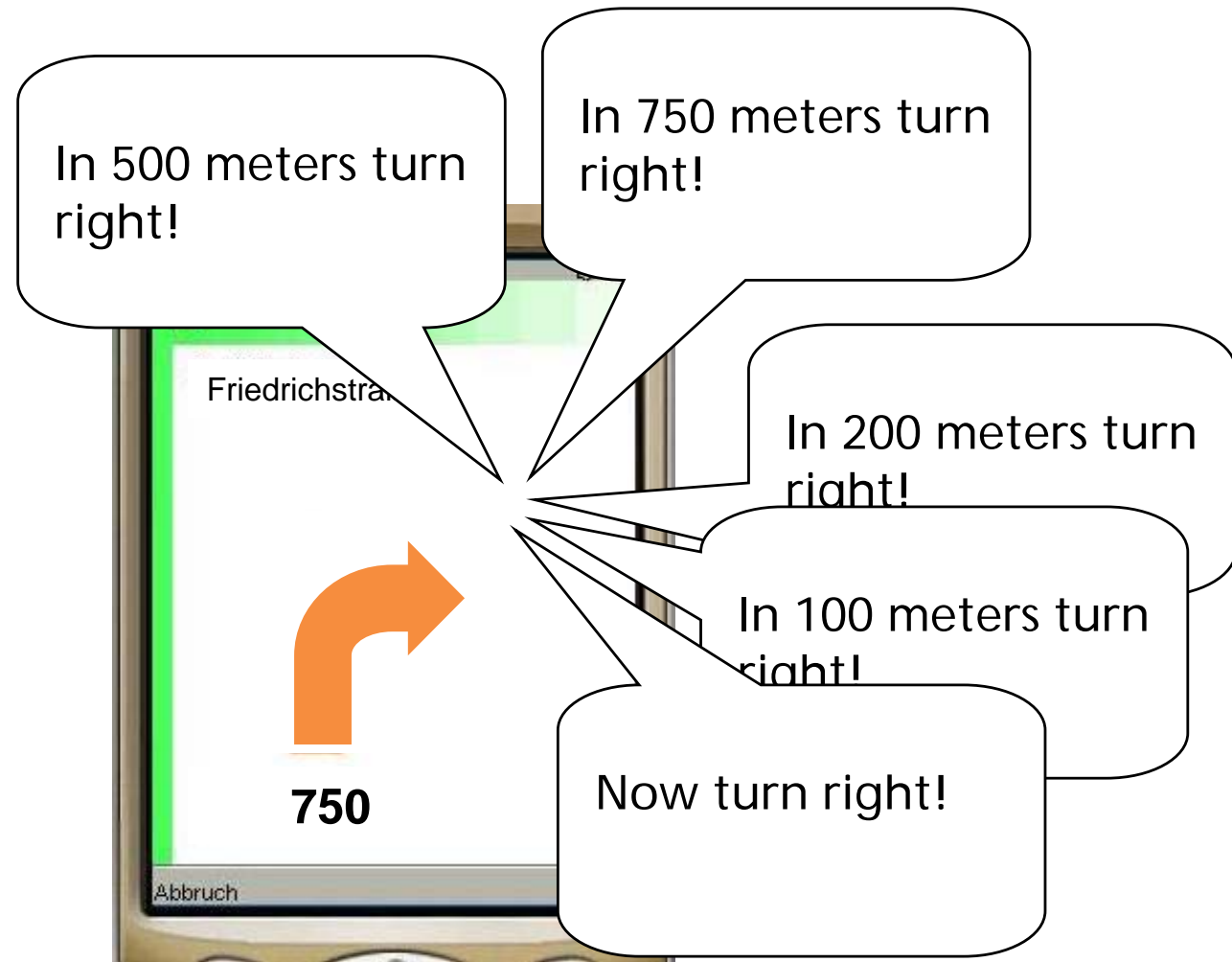


# Example: Navigation Systems

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navigation systems  
support two modes

on



# Example: Navigation Systems

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navigation systems  
support two modes

*off*



# SIGN – Basic Idea

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## SIGN module

situation-  
dependent  
guidance and  
navigation



suiting navigation  
to local knowledge

backlight on,  
notification sound,  
„left into Schillerstraße“

# SIGN – Notions

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<b>familiarity</b>	describes routes a user knows (local knowledge) as an <i>absolute</i> concept
<b>habits</b>	describes routes a user usually takes as a <i>relative</i> concept
<b>expectations</b>	describes route features a user expects (due to familiarity and habits)
<b>side conditions</b>	limits <i>familiarity</i> , influence <i>habits</i> , e.g., <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• weather,</li><li>• daylight,</li><li>• season,</li></ul>



modeling of a user's history and comparison required



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# Terminology





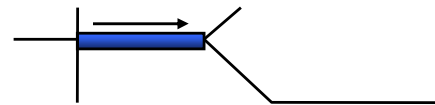
# Terminology from Navigation Systems

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**link**

a basic road element

e.g., "Wilhelmstraße" from "Behrenstraße" to "Unter den Linden"



e.g., NAVTEQ: (53500573,0)

**segment**

an ordered set of successive links



**route**

triple (startpoint, endpoint, ordered set of succ. links)



# Terminology from Situation-based Systems

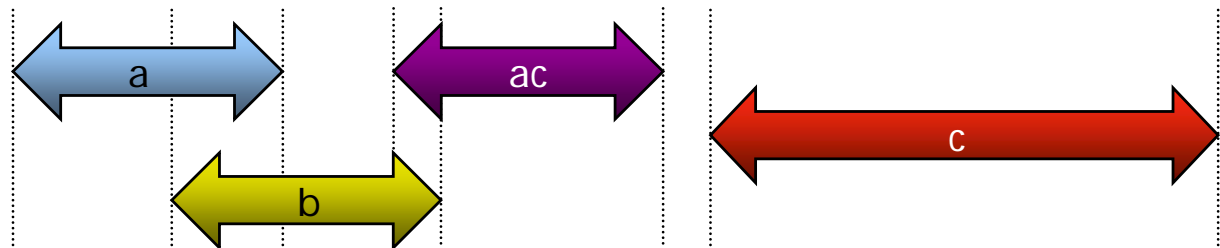
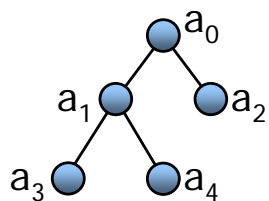
## situation

A situation is a set of characteristic features – or characteristics – valid during a time interval.

symbolically

$$(t_b, t_e, C')$$

characteristic features:



● a = A(a<sub>1</sub>)   ● b = B(b<sub>1</sub>)   ● c = C(c<sub>1</sub>)



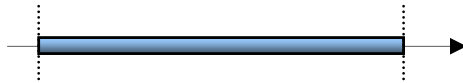
# Situation terminology

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based on predicate logics

situation

invariant feature holding during a time interval

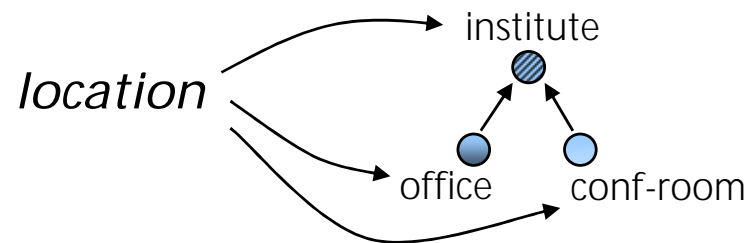


feature

logical proposition defined over a dimension:  
e.g., *location*(office)

dimension

predicate defined over a concept hierarchy (DAG)



pattern

conjunction of features

# Situation terminology (cont'd)

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situation sequence

ordered set of non-overlapping situations



transition

difference in the patterns of two neighboring situations

event

change in the situation of a user (time, transition)

sequences

pattern sequence



transition sequence



event sequence



# Routes and Situations



e.g., intermodal routes including different transportation

- *public* as well as *individual* transportation



pattern  
sequence

situation  
sequence

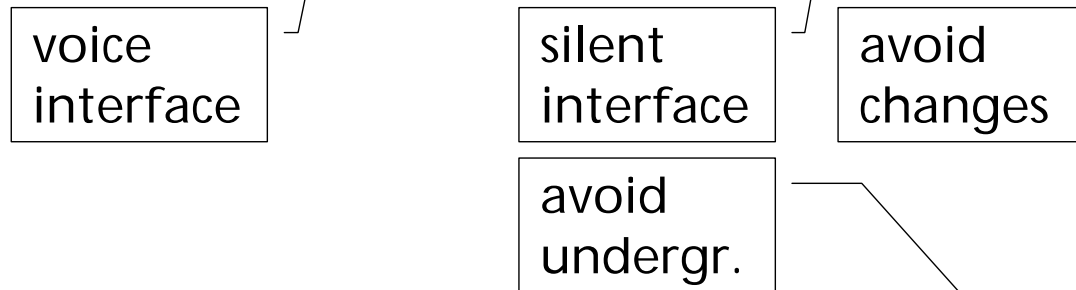


# Routes and Situations (cont'd)

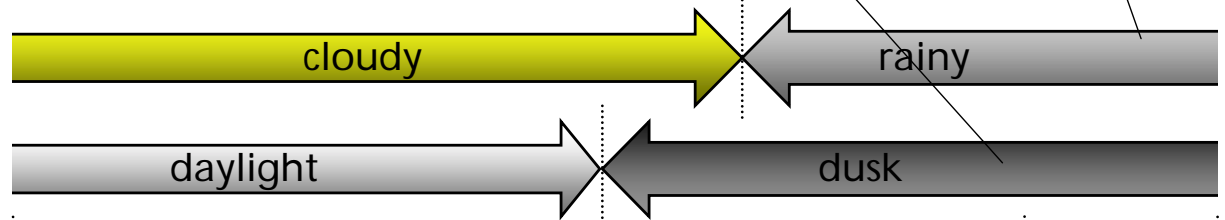
routes as  
situation sequences



situation-dependent  
preferences



integration with weather,  
daylight conditions



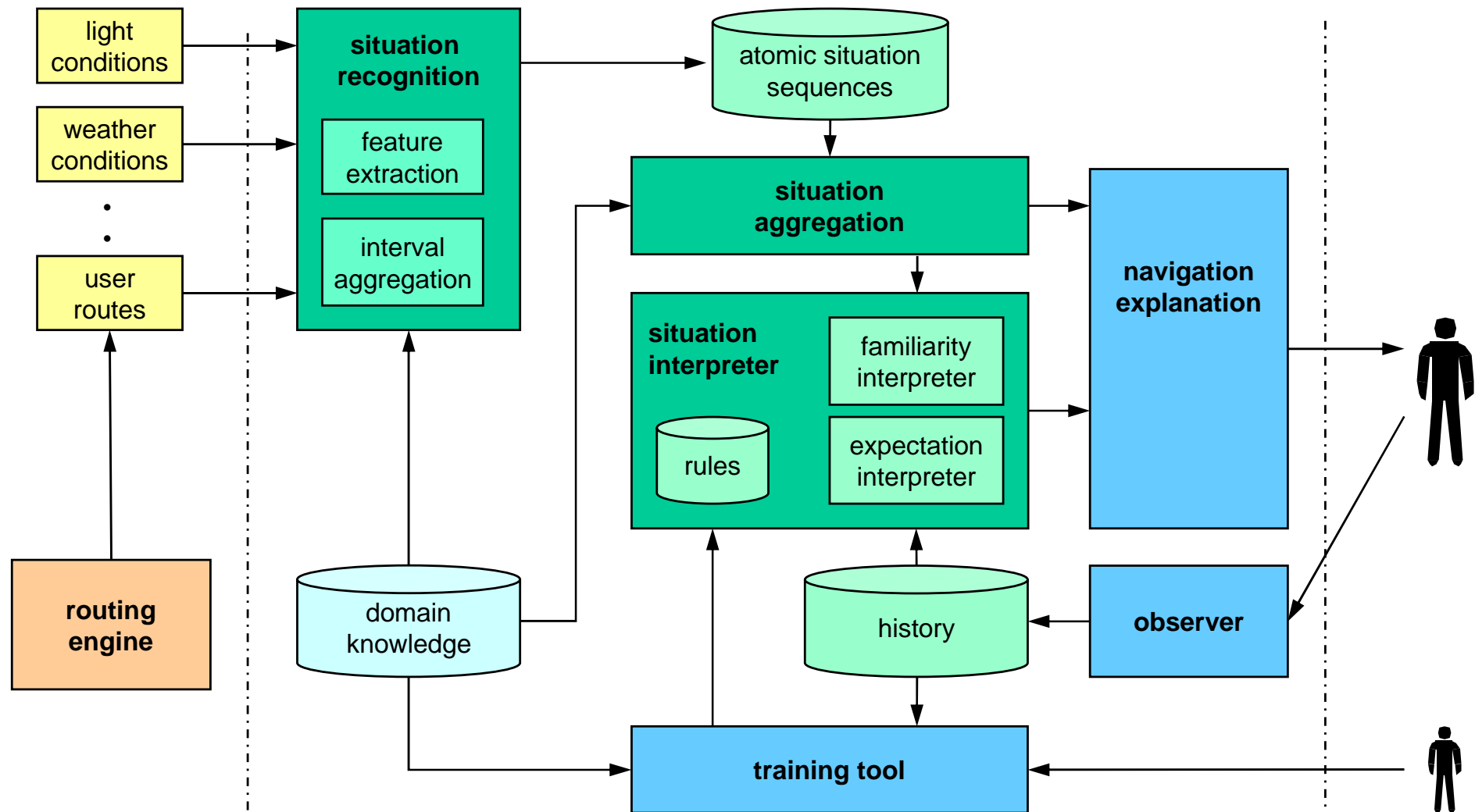
inferring  
familiarity and habits



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# System Architecture

# SIGN - Architecture





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# Back to the Example

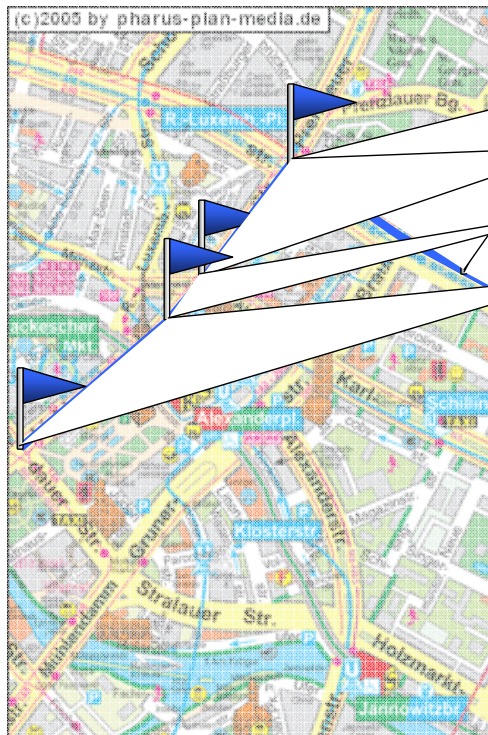
# Back to the Navigator Example

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knowledge-dependent navigation instructions depend on *familiarity* and *habits*

route representation

as pattern sequences



- Platz der Vereinten Nationen
- Mollstraße
- Karl-Liebknecht-Straße
- Alexanderplatz
- Karl-Liebknecht-Straße
- ...

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  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
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  -
- integrating additional features, e.g.,
- daylight conditions,
  - guided (yes/no),
  - season

advantage

“string” manipulation functions applicable

# SIGN – Basic Algorithm

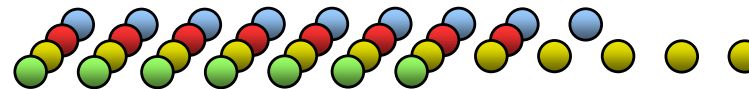
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new route



basic procedure

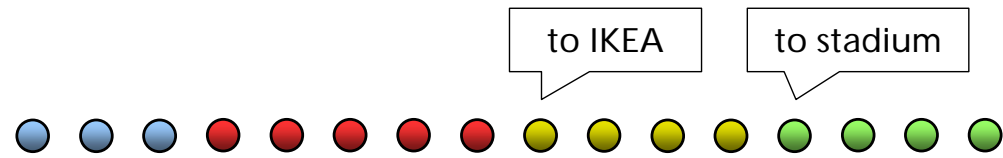
(1) Identify familiar routes.



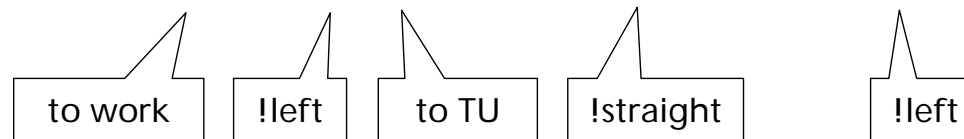
(2) Compute familiar segments of the new route.



(3) Compute the optimal segment combination.



(4) Derive Instructions.



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# Conclusion

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## personalization

- uses the notions of
  - familiarity,
  - habits, and
  - expectations

## SIGN approach

- based on describing and comparing situation sequences

## application of SIGN

- in individual motorized transportation
- also applicable in public transportation (?)

## some further research issues

- familiarity extraction
- familiarity dependent routing

Thank you very much!

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