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WS3: International Workshop on Context-enabled Source and Service Selection, Integration and Adaptation

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WS3 - International Workshop on Context-Enabled Source and Service Selection, Integration and Adaptation (CSSSIA 2008)

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ABSTRACT
This write-up provides a summary of the International Workshop on Context enabled Source and Service Selection, Integration and Adaptation (CSSSIA 2008), organized in conjunction with WWW 2008, at Beijing, China on April 22nd 2008. We outline the motivation for organizing the workshop, briefly describe the organizational details and program of the workshop, and summarize each of the papers accepted by the workshop. More information about the workshop can be found at http://www.cs.adelaide.edu.au/~csssia08/.

Categories and Subject Descriptors
H.3.5 [Information Systems]: Online Information Services—Web-based services; H.2.8 [Information Systems]: Database applications

General Terms
Design, Management

Keywords
Context awareness, Web service, service and data integration

1. WORKSHOP GOALS
Context awareness refers to the capability of an application or a service being aware of its physical environment or situation (i.e., context) and responding proactively and intelligently based on such awareness [1]. With recent developments in computer hardware, software, networking, and sensor technologies, context awareness becomes one of the most exciting trends in computing today that holds the potential to make our daily life more productive, convenient, and enjoyable.

Service integration has the purpose of providing the final user with a single unified service, hiding the distribution and heterogeneity of the services provided by the autonomous providers. Generally, service integration approaches have focused more on process modeling and execution aspects than on data integration, while the latter is often the most crucial determiner of successful integration in practice. Through the use of context, a new generation of Web services (i.e., context-aware Web services) is expected to arise for the benefit of coping with the dynamic nature of the Internet. For instance, the best service provider in terms of quality guarantees and cost metrics would differ from time to time. A composite service provider must therefore regularly change the services invoked to provide the best service to his customers. The task of identifying the best service to invoke is the biggest challenge to overcome and necessitates techniques for detecting data and functionality changes in a service, methods for assessing the quality of the service, computing the cost of invocation etc.

Although the combination of context awareness and Web service composition sounds appealing, injecting context into adaptive service integration and management raises a number of significant challenges, which have not been widely recognized or addressed by the Web services community. Some of them are: a) how to build a model of change: data, process and environment? b) how, when and where to track the provenance of data and meta-data? c) how to define and use effective and practical metrics to manage adaptation: how to compare ability of different services to adapt? How to compare different middleware? d) what is the role of context and how to get the right one?

The objective of CSSSIA 2008 is to provide a forum for researchers and practitioners to exchange new ideas, developments, and experiences on the key technical challenges for deployment of context-enabled, adaptive Web services and integrated applications. Discussions focus on where the state of the art is and where the challenges lie, and what practices are needed to enable and sustain a bright future of this research area.

2. WORKSHOP ORGANIZATION
The Organizing Committee of CSSSIA 2008 consists of
self-adaptive behavior due to the increasing complexity and increasing need for business processes and software services. He highlights the main research challenges for this class of problems and presents the current state in building the required novel conceptual abstractions as well as needed technological implementations and validations.

Apart from the keynote speech, the program features four sessions. The first three sessions are structured to include presentations by the authors of the accepted papers, followed by a group discussion. The last session is devoted to a panel discussion of important research issues of context-aware service selection, integration, and adaptation.

Finding desired Web services is crucial to the success of many Web services applications. Ma and Zhang in *Efficiently Finding Web Services Using a Clustering Semantic Approach*, present a two-phase approach for efficiently detecting Web services. The paper by Dietze et al. titled *Enabling Context-aware Semantic Web Service Discovery through Conceptual Situation Spaces*, proposes Conceptual Situation Spaces (CSS) to capture situational contexts of Web services. CSS are mapped to standardized semantic Web service (SWS) representations such as Web Service Modelling Ontology (WSMO) to enable the context-aware discovery of Web services. In *Using Context to Enable Semantic Mediation in Web Service Communities*, Mrissa et al. address the problem of semantic heterogeneity between Web services and service communities by proposing a semantic mediation mechanism. Herssens et al. introduce a service selection framework based on Quality of Service (QoS) considerations in *Using QoS with Multi-Criteria Methods to Lead Service Selection*. The paper by Yu et al. *Composite Process Oriented Service Discovery with Preserving Business and Timed Relation*, addresses the service selection for composite processes by considering particular requirement context such as timed and business relations among process tasks.

Web service integration is an important technology for the effective automation of application-to-application collaborations. The paper by Harney and Doshi *Speeding Up Web Service Composition with Volatile External Information*, reports a novel method called informed-presumptive for fast composing Web services in the presence of external volatile information. Segev in *Circular Context-Based Semantic Matching to Identify Web Service Composition*, describes a work-in-progress that focuses on a new technique for identifying the composability of two Web services based on contextual similarity. Han et al. in *A New Aggregation Policy for RSS Services*, describe an aggregation algorithm for minimizing the number of missing postings within an aggregation of RSS (Rich Site Summary) services. The paper by Leung et al. *Toward A Model of Service Interaction Enabler in Mobile Environment*, looks at the problem of context-based service interactions in mobile environments. It presents a device capability model for capturing the capability of a mobile device and an approach for analyzing the interaction possibility between devices.

The papers accepted at CSSSIA 2008 cover a wide range of topics in context-aware service selection, integration, and adaptation and present some of the key directions in this research area. Although many of these papers represent early results of ongoing research activities, the work reported in these papers and the research issues raised there make significant contributions in leading to broader discussions on the research and development of context-aware services and applications. We hope the set of selected papers provides the community with a better understanding of the current directions and areas to focus in future.

4. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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5. REFERENCES
