

6. Conclusion

In this paper, we proposed a semi-supervised information scoring process in the possibilistic framework. Starting with structured constructs representing news items, it provides a global confidence, taking into account the source reliabilities, the certainty they express, the publication dates of the news items and the relations between sources. It relies on the proposition of appropriate aggregation operators at each step of the process.

Ongoing works aim at validating experimentally the proposed model, with the difficulty of choosing the quality criterion. The identification module will be tested on real data, through the comparison of the sorted lists it provides and the selection of the user. The evaluation of the individual and fused scoring steps appears to be less obvious: in the case of real data, it is difficult to dispose of an expected result constituting a ground truth to which the computed possibility distributions can be compared. On the other hand, the use of simulated data raises the question on how to control their relevance: it is for instance necessary to ensure that reliable sources do provide information most of the time compatible with the reality. The experimental design is thus a challenging issue as such.

From a theoretical point of view, considered perspectives include the generalisation of the model to deal with the case of successive sources [9] in the possibilistic framework: when a new item actually reports a source reporting an event, the aggregation issues raise new questions, e.g. about chaining effects, questioning the reliability that should be taken into account as well as the way the relations between sources must then be considered.

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