Technologies du Web Master COMASIC Information Extraction and the Semantic Web

Antoine Amarilli¹

October 10, 2013

http://suchanek.name/work/teaching/IESW2010.pdf.

SPARQL example from:

 ${\tt en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=SPARQL\&oldid=575552762}.$

Linked Open Data cloud diagram by Richard Cyganiak and Anja Jentzsch: http://lod-cloud.net/

¹Course material adapted from Fabian Suchanek's slides:

Motivation

- We have seen how search engines work at the level of words.
- Sometimes, this works...

<u>List of joint winners of the **Hugo and Nebula** awards - Wikipedia, the ...</u> en.wikipedia.org/.../List_of_joint_winners_of_the_**Hugo_and_Nebul**...

This is a list of the works that have won both the **Hugo Award** and the **Nebula Award**, **awarded** annually to works of science fiction literature. The **Hugo** Awards ...

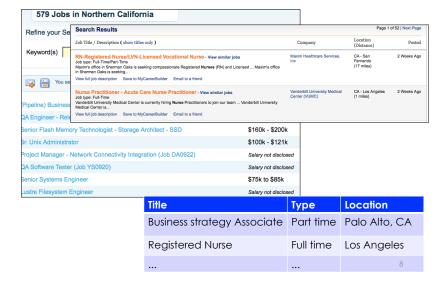
Sometimes, it doesn't:

Google select ?book where ?book author ?x sex Female, ?book award Nebula, Hugo



- Those hard gueries would be easy on RDBMSes!
- ⇒ We need to extract structured information.
- ⇒ We would like to understand its semantics.

Other motivations: job offerings



Other motivations: scientific papers

Information Extraction: Techniques and Challenges

Ralph Grishman

Computer Information Integration Papers

New

New Yorl <u>Answering Queries Using Templates With Binding Patterns</u>. In PODS 1995, specify binding patterns.

1 Introduction

The TSIMMIS Approach to Mediation: Data Models and Languages. A surv appears in J. Intelligent Information Systems 8:2, pp. 117-132, March. 1997.

This volume takes a broad view (apple filtering information from large vo

Querying Semistructured, Heterogeneous Information (with Dallan Quass, A semantics, Also, a A shorter Version that appeared in DOOD '95.

Author	Publication	Year
Grishman	Information Extraction	2006

Other motivations: price comparison



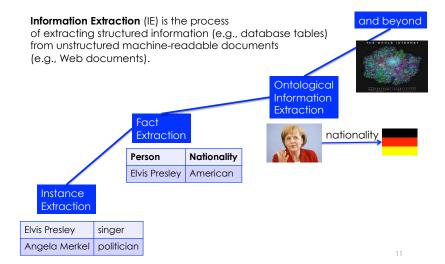
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2 Information Extraction

Semantic Web

Roadmap



Instance extraction with Hearst patterns

- Entities can be extracted and categorized by automatic extraction of simple patterns:
 - Many scientists, including Einstein, believed...
 - France, Germany and other countries have been plagued with...
 - Other forms of government such as constitutional monarchy...
- Difficulties:
 - ⇒ Must parse correctly.
 - ⇒ Must be resilient to noise.

Instance extraction with set expansion

- Start with a seed set of entities of a certain type.
- Find occurrences of them at specific position in documents:
 - Lists.
 - Table columns.
- Assume that other items are other entities of the same nature.
- ⇒ Once again, this is noisy...
 - ⇒ Precision and recall, see previous slides.

Set expansion example

Seed set: {Russia, USA, Australia}



LARGEST COUNTRIES (by land mass)

locator map here

Russia 17,075,400 sq km, (6,592,846 sq mile Canada 9,330,970 sq km, (3,602,707 sq miles China 9,326,410 sq km, (3,600,947 sq miles) USA 9.166,600 sq km, (3,539,242 sq miles) Brazil 8,456,510 sq km, (3,265,075 sq miles) Australia 7,617,930 sq km, (2,941,283 sq mil India 2,973,190 sq km, (1,147,949 sq miles) Argentina 2,736,690 sq km, (1,056,636 sq m Kazakhstan 2,717,300 sq km, (1,049,150 sq Sudan 2,376,000 sq km, (917,374 sq miles)



Result set: {Russia, Canada, China, USA, Brazil, Australia, India, Argentina, Kazakhstan, Sudan}

Fact extraction with wrapper induction

Observation: On Web pages of a certain domain, the information is often in the same spot.







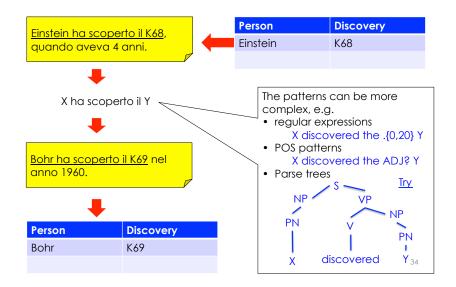
Specifying a wrapper

- A wrapper can be expressed:
 - As a path in the DOM (usually XPath).
 - Extensions to multiple pages, e.g., OXPath.
 - As a regular expression.
- A wrapper can be produced:
 - Through manual annotation of the relevant fields.
 - Using specific knowledge of the source.
 - ⇒ Wikipedia categories and infoboxes.
 - By comparison between similar pages to find what changed.
 - Using seed pairs (known facts).
- Possibility to iterate between patterns and facts.
 - ⇒ Risk of semantic drift.

Fact extraction on text

- Entity extraction:
 - ⇒ find entities in the text.
- Named entity recognition:
 - ⇒ identify the type of entities.
 - \Rightarrow person
 - ⇒ organization
 - \Rightarrow quantity
 - ⇒ address
 - ⇒ etc.
- NLP patterns to extract facts
 - ⇒ POS patterns
 - \Rightarrow Parse trees.

Fact extraction on text



Ontologies

• Ontology: a set of entities and relations.

Name	Ment.	Mfact	Domain	Publisher	Start	Update
YAGO	>10	>120	general	MPI	2008	2012
DBPedia	4	2 460	general	Openlink etc.	2007	2013
Wikidata	14	121	general	Wikimedia	2012	2013
Freebase	40	1 200	general	Metaweb (Google)	2007	2013
Google KG	570	18 000	general	Google	2012	N/A
MusicBrainz	35	180	music	MetaBrainz	2003	2013
WordNet	0.4	2	English	Princeton	1985	2006
ConceptNet	3	4	obvious	MIT	2000	2013

Entity disambiguation

- Map mentions in text to entities.
- Problem: mentions are ambiguous!
 - ⇒ Use the importance of entities.
 - ⇒ Use the likelihood that a term refers to an entity.
 - ⇒ Use semantic consistency on the mappings of a document.

Entity disambiguation

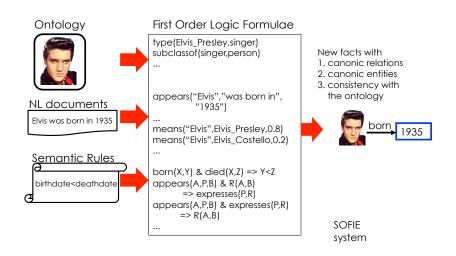
- Map mentions in text to entities.
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(Demo: https://d5gate.ag5.mpi-sb.mpg.de/webaida/)

Ontological IE

- Use the existing ontology as reference.
- Extract information from additional documents.
- Use fuzzy rules to extend the ontology (often manual):
 - ⇒ Extraction rules
 - ⇒ Logical constraints
 - ⇒ Common sense
- Reasoning:
 - ⇒ Datalog
 - ⇒ Weighted MAX-SAT
 - ⇒ Markov Logic Networks

Ontological IE



Open IE

- Use the entire Web as corpus.
- Crawl the Web for new facts.
- Create new rules from what is extracted.
- Examples:
 - Open IE, University of Washington.

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- Create new rules from what is extracted.
- Examples:
 - Open IE, University of Washington.
 - ⇒ Demo: http://openie.cs.washington.edu/
 - Read the Web, CMU.
 - ⇒ Demo: http://rtw.ml.cmu.edu/rtw/

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Introduction

- 2 Information Extraction
- Semantic Web

Motivation

- Having structured data is nice.
- However, independent sources are not useful.
- We need to create links between data sources.
 - ⇒ Run a query across multiple relevant data stores.
 - ⇒ Perform complex transactions (booking a flight, a hotel...).
 - ⇒ Rich data visualization (integrating e.g. maps and statistics).
- We need to define the semantics of the data.
- We need to enforce constraints.
- We need to evaluate complex queries over multiple sources.

The Semantic Web

URIs Globally unique identification of entities and relations.

OWL Constraint language over structured data.

RDF Storage format for structured data.

SPARQL Query language for structured data.

LOD Linked Open Data: draw links between data sources.

URIs

- Uniform Resource Identifier
- Like URLs.
- Not always dereferenceable.
- URNs: urn:isbn:0486415864
- URLs, often with namespaces:
 - ⇒ dbp:Paris for http://dbpedia.org/resource/Paris

RDF

- Resource Description Framework.
- Triples: Subject predicate object.
- <dbp:Paris> <dbp:country> <dbp:France> .

 ⇒ The country of Paris (DBPedia resources).
- <dbp:Paris> <foaf:homepage>
 <http://www.paris.fr/> .
 - ⇒ The homepage of Paris (FOAF relation, website).
- <dbp:Paris> <foaf:name> "Paris"@en .

 ⇒ The name of Paris (FOAF relation, literal value).
- Multiple serializations.

RDFS

- RDF Schema.
- <dbp:Paris> <rdf:type> <dbp:Settlement>
 - ⇒ Paris is a settlement.
- <dbp:Settlement> <rdfs:subclassOf> <dbp:Place>
 - ⇒ If I am a Settlement then I am a Place.
- <dbp:writer> <rdfs:subPropertyOf> <y:created>
 - ⇒ If you are the writer of something (for DBPedia) then you are the creator of that thing (for YAGO).

OWL

- Ontology Web Language.
- ◆ <dbp:birthPlace> <rdf:type> <owl:FunctionalProperty>
 ⇒ People are born in at most one place.
- <schema:spouse> <owl:equivalentProperty> <dbp:spouse>
 spouse in Schema.org in DBPedia are equivalent properties.
- <myonto:p4242> <owl:sameAs> <dbp:Douglas_Adams>
 - ⇒ Assert equalities between resources.

SPARQL

- SPARQL Protocol And RDF Query Language.
- Query language for RDF.

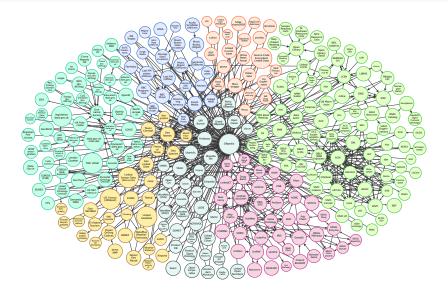
```
PREFIX abc: <http://example.com/exampleOntology#>
SELECT ?capital ?country
WHERE {
    ?x abc:cityname ?capital ;
     abc:isCapitalOf ?y .
    ?y abc:countryname ?country;
     abc:isInContinent abc:Africa .
}
```

SPARQL

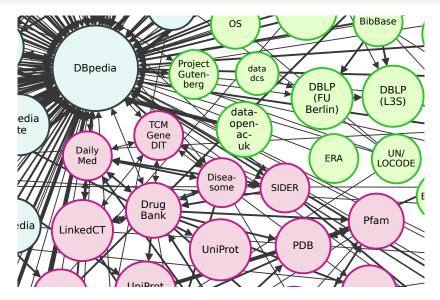
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SELECT ?capital ?country
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    ?y abc:countryname ?country;
        abc:isInContinent abc:Africa .
}
(Demo: http://dbpedia-live.openlinksw.com/sparql/)
```

Linked Open Data



Linked Open Data (zoom)



Linked Open Data

- Integrate many sources:
 - ⇒ General ontologies.
 - ⇒ Domain-specific ontologies.
 - ⇒ Open data dumps.
 - ⇒ Existing relational databases.
- Find links
 - \Rightarrow Automatically.
 - \Rightarrow By hand (relations, rules...).
- Statistics:
 - ⇒ Hundreds of ontologies.
 - \Rightarrow 504 million RDF links (2011).
 - \Rightarrow 52 billion triples (2012).²
 - ⇒ 5 billion entities (2012, incl., e.g., 854 million people).
- ⇒ Wealth of data, still underused

 $^{^2} http://www.w3.org/wiki/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData$

Challenges

- Manage trust and attribution.
- Manage time.
- Manage uncertainty throughout the pipeline.
 - ⇒ Extraction.
 - \Rightarrow Trust.
 - ⇒ Intrisic uncertainty.
- Manage complex facts.
 - → Reification.
- Manage noise.
- Compute alignments.