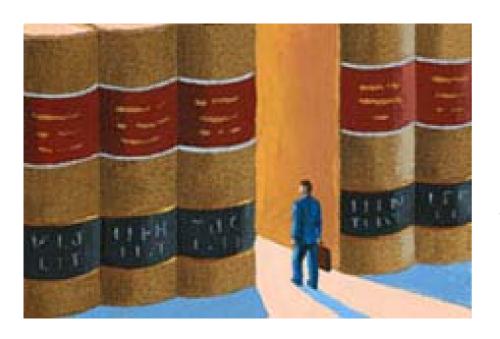
Some Applications of

Conceptual Knowledge Processing

Prof. Dr. Gerd Stumme

Introduction





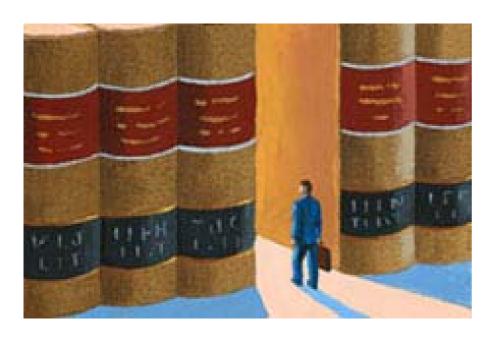
An Ontology is a formal and explicit specification of a shared conceptualisation of a domain of interest.
 T. Gruber, 1993.

There are many formalisms, ranging from light-weight to heavy-weight.

Examples: Concept Hierarchies, Thesauri, XML, RDF, OWL.

Introduction





" An Ontology is a formal specification of a shared conceptualisation of a domain of interest." T. Gruber, 1993.

There are many formalisms, ranging from light-weight to heavy-weight.

Examples: Concept Hierarchies, Thesauri, XML, RDF, OWL.

Well, so far so good. But what are they good for?

Introduction



Ontologies support a.o. the following tasks of knowledge management:

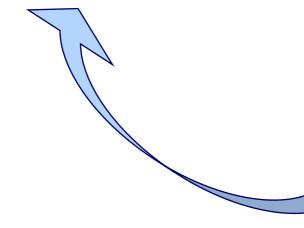
- Acquiring Knowledge
- Organizing Knowledge
- Retrieving Knowledge

" An Ontology is a formal specification of a shared conceptualisation of a domain of interest." T. Gruber, 1993.

There are many formalisms, ranging from light-weight to heavy-weight.

Examples: Concept Hierarchies, Thesauri, XML, RDF, OWL.

Well, so far so good. But what are they good for?



Overview



Ontologies support a.o. the following tasks of knowledge management:

- Acquiring Knowledge
- Organizing Knowledge
- Retrieving Knowledge
- Combining the above

This talk gives some example applications:

- Text Clustering
- Conceptual Email Manager
- Semantic Routing in P2P Systems
- Courseware Watchdog

Overview



Ontologies support a.o. the following tasks of knowledge management:

This talk gives some example applications:

- Acquiring Knowledge
- Organizing Knowledge
- Retrieving Knowledge
- Combining the above

- Text Clustering
- Conceptual Email Manager
- Semantic Routing in P2P Systems
- Courseware Watchdog

with A. Hotho (Karlsruhe/Kassel)

Text Clustering with Background Knowledge



Task:

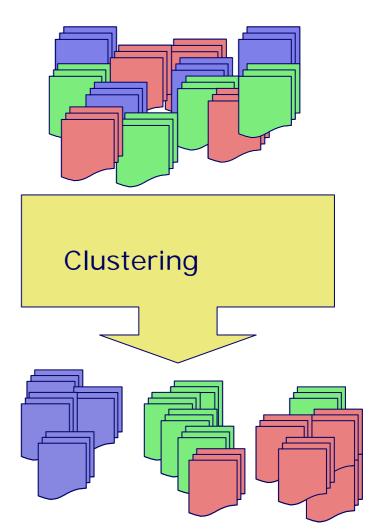
Discovering structure in text collections by grouping together similar documents.

Test Data:

(A subset of) 21578 Reuters News

Problem:

- 1. Overlapping clusters should be allowed.
- 2. A conceptual description of the clusters is required.
- 3. The method should be computationally effective.



Can Background Knowledge - in form of a thesaurus - improve the result?

Text Clustering with Background Knowledge

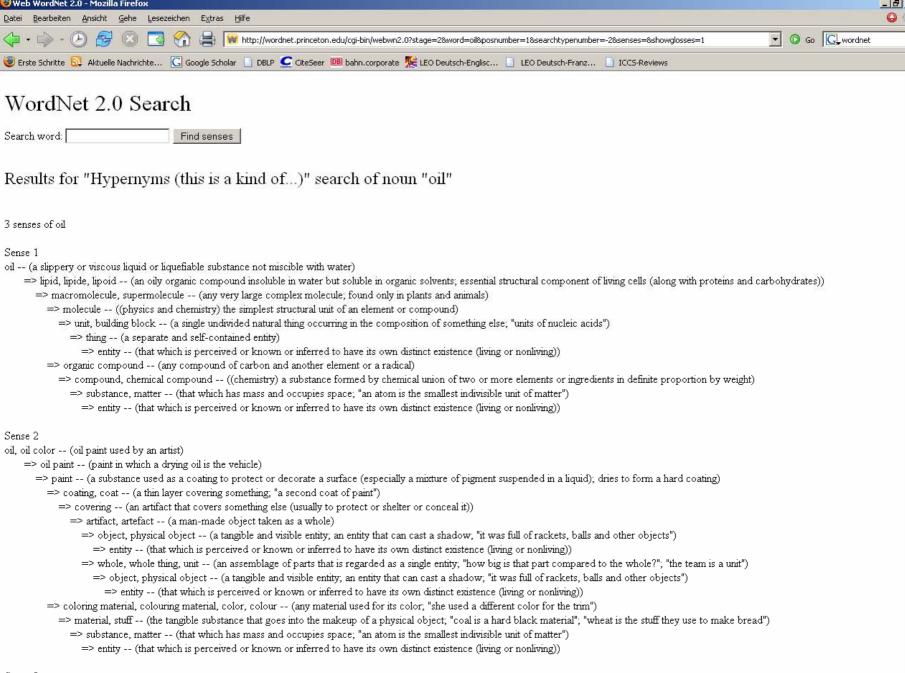


Dok 17892 crude

Oman has granted term crude oil customers retroactive discounts from official prices of 30 to 38 cents per barrel on liftings made during February, March and April, the weekly newsletter Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said. MEES said the price adjustments, arrived at through negotiations between the Omani oil ministry and companies concerned, are designed to compensate for the difference between marketrelated prices and the official price of 17.63 dlrs per barrel adopted by non-OPEC Oman since February. RFUTFR

Bag of Words

Oman
has
granted
term
crude
oil
customers
retroactive
discounts
...



Sense 3

vegetable oil, oil -- (any of a group of liquid edible fats that are obtained from plants)

Text Clustering with Background Knowledge



Dok 17892 crude

==========

Oman has granted term crude oil customers retroactive discounts from official prices of 30 to 38 cents per barrel on liftings made during February, March and April, the weekly newsletter Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said. MEES said the price adjustments, arrived at through negotiations between the Omani oil ministry and companies concerned, are designed to compensate for the difference between marketrelated prices and the official price of 17.63 dlrs per barrel adopted by non-OPEC Oman since February. RFUTFR

Bag of Words

Oman has granted term crude

oil customers retroactive discounts

chem. comp.

Adding of superconcepts of WordNet

...

2

G. Sturm

ge Processing

Text Clustering with Background Knowledge



Two-Step Clustering Approach:

■ First Step:

- with standard algorithm "Bisection k-Means"
- reduces efficiently the number of objects

Second Step:

- with Formal Concept Analysis
- provides descriptions of the clusters
- and allows for multiple inheritance

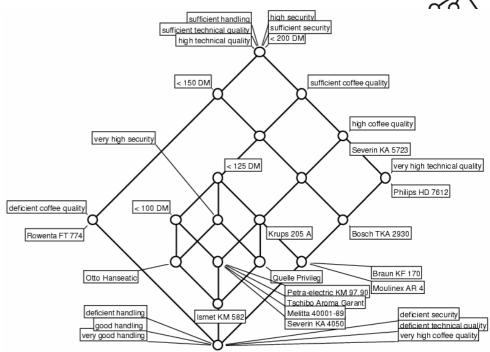


Formal Concept Analysis (FCA) arose in the 1980ies as a mathematical theory, formalizing the concept "concept".

Since then, FCA has increasingly been applied in computer science, esp. for

- data analysis,
- knowledge discovery,
- and software engineering.

FCA derives concept hierarchies from data tables, and provides means for their visualisation.



STIFTUNG WARENTEST KAFFEEMASCHINEN MIT WARE HALTEKANNE (8 bis 10 Tass test Ausgabe 12									
	Mittlerer Preis in DM ca.	Preis für Er- satzkanne/ Glaseinsatz in DM ca.	Kaffee- qualität	Tech- nische Prü- fung	Sicher- heit	Hand- ha- bung	test - Qualitätsurtei		
Gewichtung			35 %	30 %	10 %	25 %			
Neckermann Best - Nr. 8628/409	40,-	35,-1)/	baugl. mit	zufriedenst.					
Otto Hanseatic BestNr. 4327357	40,-	30,-2)/	0	+	++	10	zufriedenst.		
Quelle Privileg BestNr. 7030720	40,-	24,50 / 17,50	baugl. mit	zufriedenst.					
Severin KA 9660	50,-	35,- / 23,-	baugl. mit	zufriedenst.					
Severin KA 4050	80,-	50,-/ 🔾	+	+	+	0	gut		
Tchibo Aroma Garant ArtNr. 48469	80,-	27,50 / 19,50	+	+	+	0	gut		
Ismet KM 582 starlight	84,-	47,-/14,-	+	+	++	0	gut		



Def.: A formal context is a triple (G, M, I), where

- G is a set of objects,
- M a set of attributes
- and I a relation between
 G and M.
- $(g,m) \in I$ is read as "object g has attribute m".

National Parks in California	NPS Guided Tours	Hiking	Horseback Riding	Swimming	Boating	Fishing	Bicycle Trail	Cross Country Trail
Cabrillo Natl. Mon.						×	×	
Channel Islands Natl. Park		×		×		×		
Death Valley Natl. Mon.	×	×	×	×			×	
Devils Postpile Natl. Mon.	×	×	×	×		×		
Fort Point Natl. Historic Site	×					×		
Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area	×	×	×	×		×	×	
John Muir Natl. Historic Site	×							
Joshua Tree Natl. Mon.	×	×	×					
Kings Canyon Natl. Park	×	×	×			×		×
Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park	×	×	×	×	×	×		×
Lava Beds Natl. Mon.	×	×						
Muir Woods Natl. Mon.		×						
Pinnacles Natl. Mon.		×						
Point Reyes Natl. Seashore	×	×	Х	×		×	Х	
Redwood Natl. Park	×	×	×	×		×		
Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recr. Area	×	×	×	×	×	×		
Sequoia Natl. Park	×	×	×			×		×
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Natl. Recr. Area	×	×	×	×	×	×		
Yosemite Natl. Park	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×



intent

Def.: A

formal concept

is a pair (A,B) with

- $A \subseteq G$ and $B \subseteq M$,
- A and B are maximal with $A \times B \subseteq I$.

A is the extent and B the intent of the concept.

extent

	1)		
National Parks in California	NPS Guided Tours	Hiking	Horseback Riding	Swimming	Boating	Fishing	Bicycle Trail	Cross Country Trail
Cabrillo Natl. Mon.						×	×	
Channel Islands Natl. Park		×		×		×		
Death Valley Natl. Mon.	×	×	×	×			×	
Devils Postpile Natl. Mon.	×	×	×	×		×		
Fort Point Natl. Historic Site	×					×		
Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area	×	×	×	×		×	×	
John Muir Natl. Historic Site	×							
Joshua Tree Natl. Mon.	×	×	×					
Kings Canyon Natl. Park	×	×	×			×		×
Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park	×	×	×	×	×	×		×
Lava Beds Natl. Mon.	×	×						
Muir Woods Natl. Mon.		×						
Pinnacles Natl. Mon.		×						
Point Reyes Natl. Seashore	×	×	×	×		×	×	
Redwood Natl. Park	×	×	×	Х		×		
Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recr. Area	×	×	×	Х	Х	Х		
Sequoia Natl. Park	×	×	×			×		×
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Natl. Recr. Area	×	×	×	×	×	×		
Yosemite Natl. Park	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×



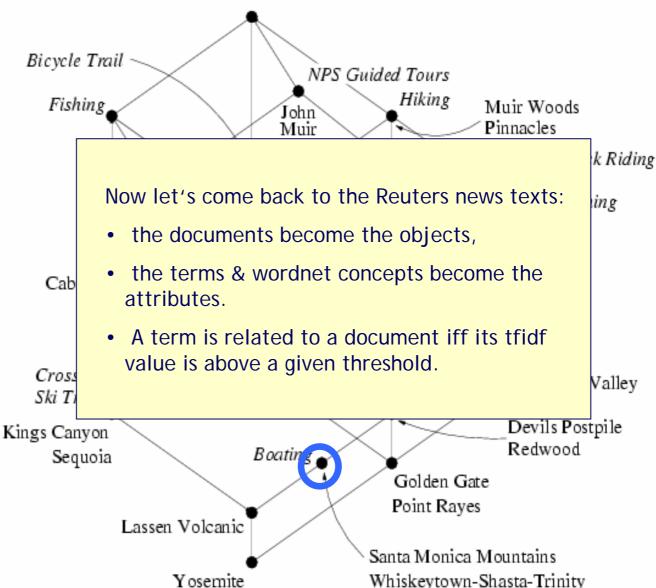
The blue concept is a subconcept of the yellow one, because the blue extent is contained in the yellow one.

(\Leftrightarrow the blue intent comprises the yellow one)

National Parks in California	NPS Guided Tours	Hiking	Horseback Riding	Swimming	Boating	Fishing	Bicycle Trail	Cross Country Trail
Cabrillo Natl. Mon.						×	×	
Channel Islands Natl. Park		×		×		×		
Death Valley Natl. Mon.	×	×	×	×			×	
Devils Postpile Natl. Mon.	×	×	×	×		×		
Fort Point Natl. Historic Site	×					Х		
Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area	×	×	×	×		×	×	
John Muir Natl. Historic Site	×							
Joshua Tree Natl. Mon.	×	×	×					
Kings Canyon Natl. Park	×	×	×			×		×
Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park	×	×	×	×	×	×		×
Lava Beds Natl. Mon.	×	×						
Muir Woods Natl. Mon.		×						
Pinnacles Natl. Mon.		×						
Point Reyes Natl. Seashore	×	×	×	Х		×	×	
Redwood Natl. Park	×	×	×	×		×		
Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recr. Area	×	×	×	Х	Х	×		
Sequoia Natl. Park	×	×	×			×		×
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Natl. Recr. Area	×	×	×	Х	×	×		
Yosemite Natl. Park	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×



The concept lattice of the formal context.

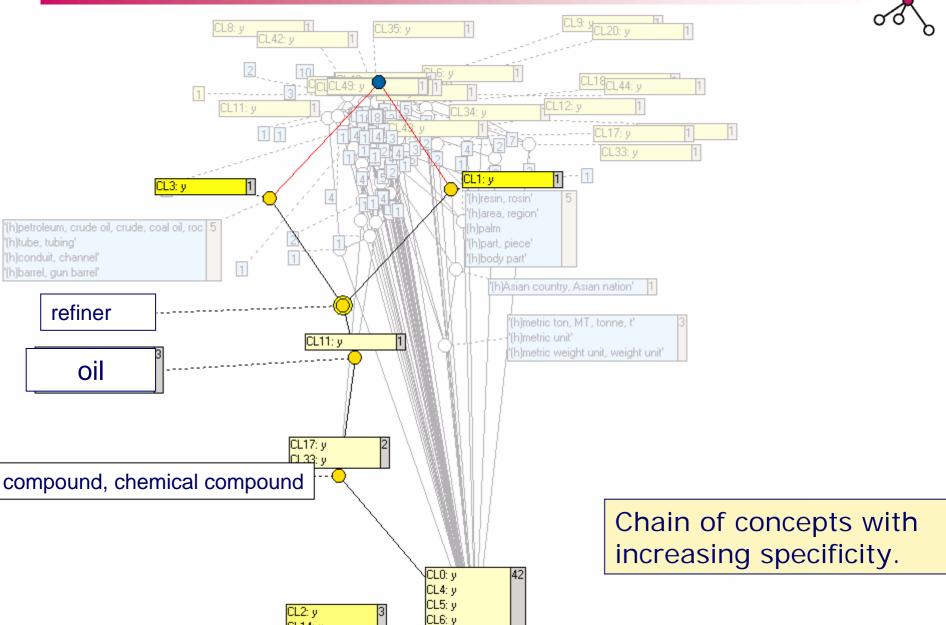


National Parks in California Cabrillo Natl. Mon. Channel Islands Natl. Park Death Valley Natl. Mon. Devils Postpile Natl. Mon Fort Point Natl, Historic Site Golden Gate Natl. Recreation Area John Muir Natl, Historic Site Joshua Tree Natl. Mon. Kings Canyon Natl. Park Lassen Volcanic Natl. Park Lava Beds Natl, Mon Muir Woods Natl. Mor Pinnacles Natl. Mon. Point Reves Natl. Seashore Redwood Natl. Park Santa Monica Mts. Natl. Recr. Area Seguoja Natl. Park Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity Natl. Recr. Area

Text Clustering with Background Knowledge

CL14: y CL16: y





Overview



Ontologies support a.o. the following tasks of knowledge management:

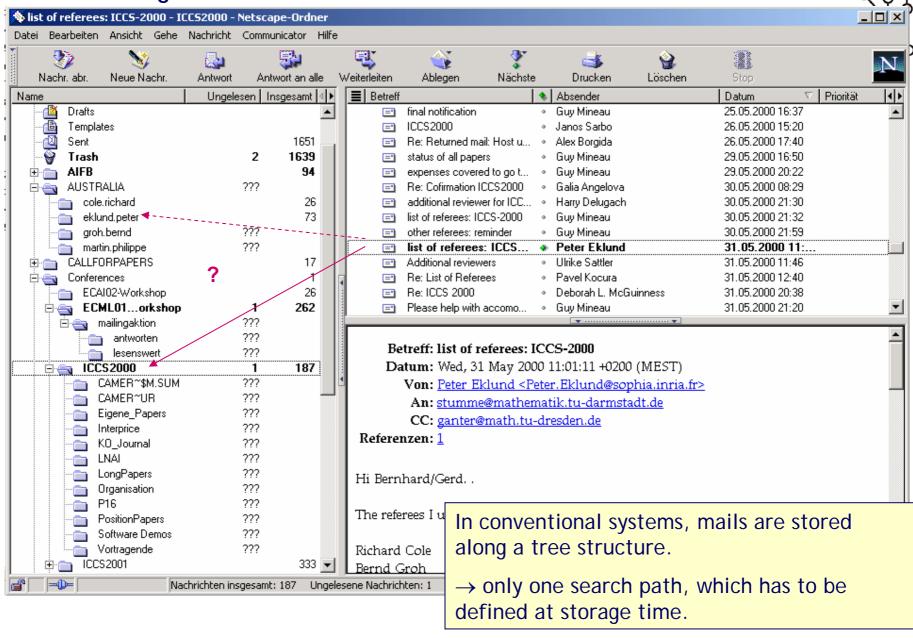
This talk gives some example applications:

- Acquiring Knowledge
- Organizing Knowledge
- Retrieving Knowledge
- Combining the above

- Text Clustering
- Conceptual Email Manager
- Semantic Routing in P2P Systems
- Courseware Watchdog

with R. Cole, P. Eklund (Australia)

Structuring Email Collections



Structuring Email Collections



Our approach: FCA allows for multiple search paths and different conceptual views.

Storing emails in a formal context (G, M, I):

- \blacksquare G: set of all emails
- M: set of all catchwords
- $(g,m) \in I$ is read "email g has catchword m"

The relation I

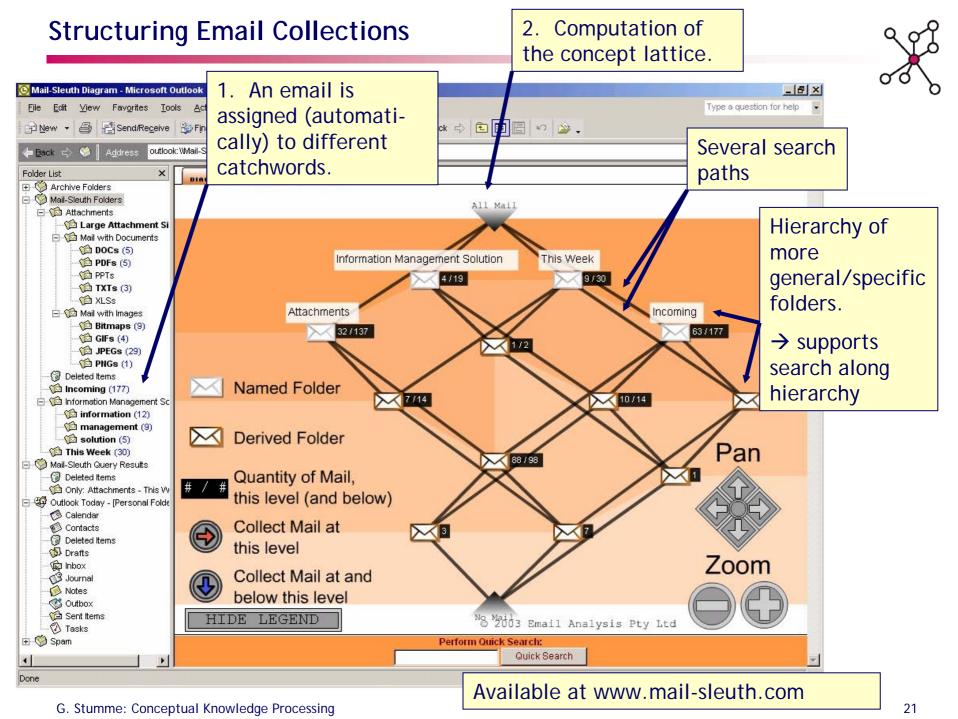
- is composed automatically by Information Extraction: (from p.eklund@ subject kvo subject meeting)
- and can be modified by the user.

Folders correspond to formal concepts.

A partial order on *M* allows for inheritance of catchwords:

• ,from Peter' → ,from Australia'

Conceptual scales allow for different views on the data.



Overview



Ontologies support a.o. the following tasks of knowledge management:

This talk gives some example applications:

- Acquiring Knowledge
- Organizing Knowledge
- Retrieving Knowledge
- Combining the above

- Text Clustering
- Conceptual Email Manager
- Semantic Routing in P2P Systems
- Courseware Watchdog





Peer to Peer Networks support resource sharing without central server.

Problem: How to organise the communication between the peers efficiently?

The number of communication partners should not be too low nor too high.

Database oriented solution: Distributed Hashtables. The hash function decides which document to store where...

Our approach is inspired by "Small Worlds", known from

- Sociometry
- Biology
- Bibliometry.
- → Can peers cluster themselves into Small Worlds using local knowledge only?
 - Peers in one cluster need to be semantically close, but they should also provide relations to communities further apart.
- → Can this improve the routing?
- → Are ontologies useful for this?

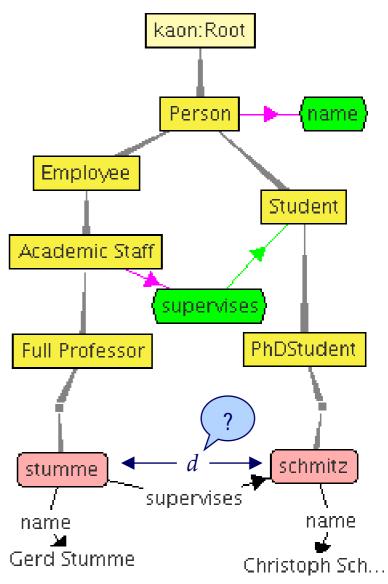


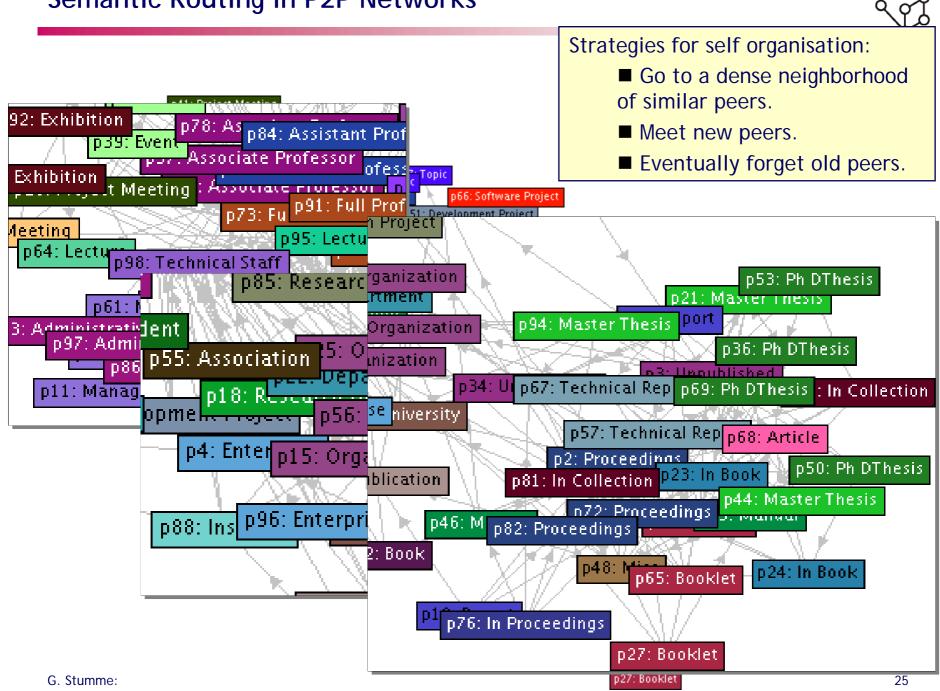
Peers

- contain content (sic)
- which is described by an ontology.
- Peers know something about the knowledge of other peers
- and can query them.
- We try to measure the similarity of contents using the ontology.

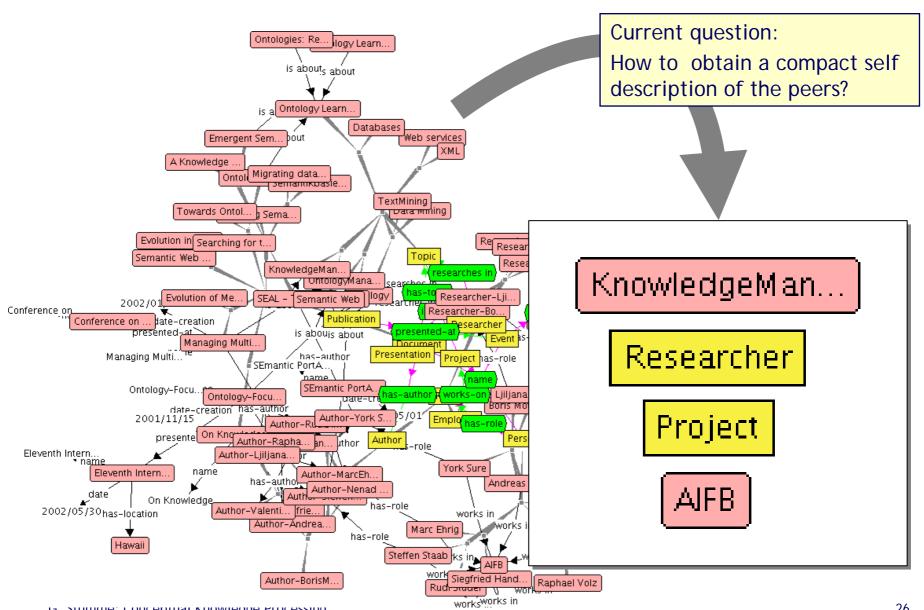
Ontology:

- Concepts
- Instances
- Relations
- Attributes









Overview



Ontologies support a.o. the following tasks of knowledge management:

This talk gives some example applications:

- Acquiring Knowledge
- Organizing Knowledge
- Retrieving Knowledge

- Text Clustering
- Conceptual Email Manager
- Semantic Routing in P2P Systems

Combining the above

Courseware Watchdog

with Ch. Schmitz, J. Tane (Karlsruhe/Kassel)

Courseware Watchdog



Scenario:

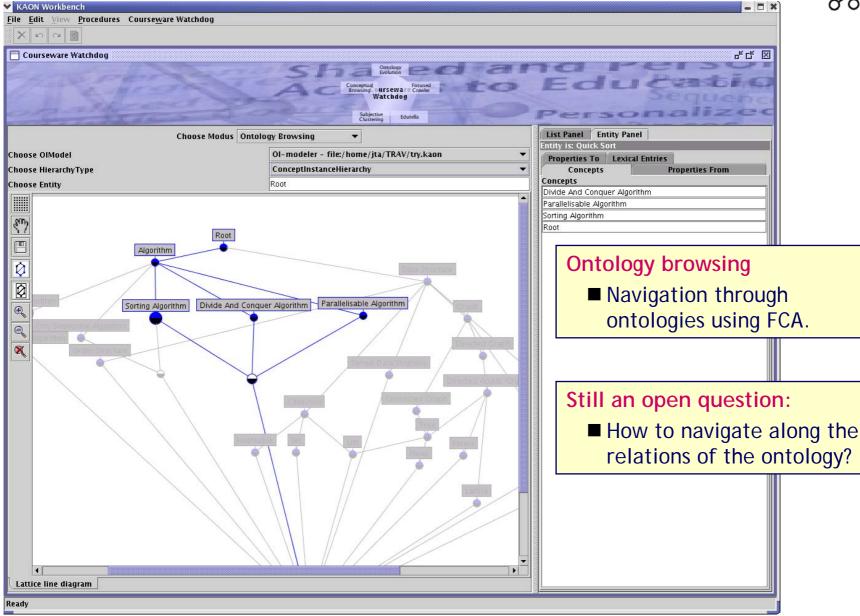
- Accessing and structuring distributed resources, e.g. of lecture notes of all German computer science departments.
- Descriptions of resources are complex.
- The resources are distributed:
 - in different documents,
 - at different locations,
 - among different users.

Solution: Courseware Watchdog

- Information sources:
 - WWW via a focused crawler
 - Peer to peer network Edutella
- User interface
 - Conceptual browsing

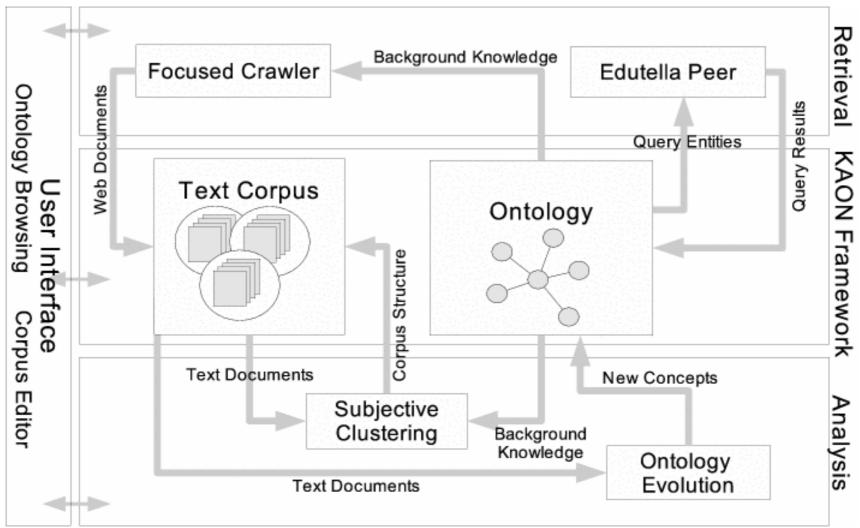
Courseware Watchdog





Courseware Watchdog





The End



Ontologies support a.o. the following tasks of knowledge management:

This talk *gave* some example applications:

- Acquiring Knowledge
- Organizing Knowledge
- Retrieving Knowledge
- Combining the above

- Text Clustering
- Conceptual Email Manager
- Semantic Routing in P2P Systems
- Courseware Watchdog



