# Computing aggregations from linguistic web resources: a case study in Czech Republic sector / traffic accidents

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#### Outline

Introduction

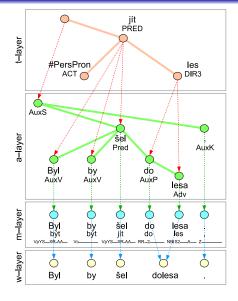
- Introduction
  - Extraction of Semantic Information.
  - Linguistics we have used.
- The extraction method
  - The extraction process
  - Our experiments
  - Description of the extraction method
- Learning of extraction rules
  - ILP learning of extraction rules
- The extraction output
  - Semantic data output example
  - Raw data extraction output
  - Computing of aggregations
- Summary

#### **Our work**

Introduction

- Extraction of semantic information form texts.
  - In Czech language.
  - Coming form web pages.
- Computing aggregations
  - From extracted semantic data.
- Using of Semantic Web ontologies.
  - RDF, OWL
- Exploiting of linguistic tools.
  - Mainly from the Prague Dependency Treebank project.
  - Experiments with the Czech WordNet.
- Rule based extraction method.
  - Extraction rules ≈ tree queries of Netgraph application

# Layers of linguistic annotation in PDT



- Tectogrammatical layer
- Analytical layer
- Morphological layer

#### Sentence:

Byl by šel dolesa.

He-was would went toforest.

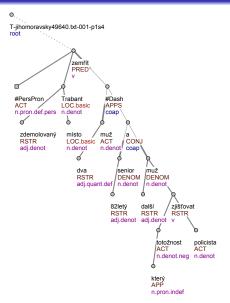
#### Tools for machine linguistic annotation

#### Available on the PDT 2.0 CD-ROM

- Segmentation and tokenization
- Morphological analysis
- Morphological tagging
- Collins' parser Czech adaptation
- Analytical function assignment
- Tectogrammatical analysis
  - Developed by Václav Klimeš

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#### Example of tectogrammatical tree



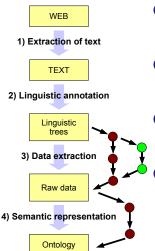
- Lemmas
- Functors
- Semantic parts of speech

#### Sentence:

Ve zdemolovaném trabantu na místě zemřeli dva muži – 82letý senior a další muž, jehož totožnost zjišťují policisté.

Two men died on the spot in demolished trabant - ...

# Schema of the extraction process



- Extraction of text
  - Using RSS feed to download pages.
  - Regular expression to extract text.
- 2 Linguistic annotation
  - Using chain of 6 linguistic tools (already mentioned).
- Data extraction
  - Made over tectogrammatical trees.
  - Supported by extraction rules.
  - Semantic representation of data
    - First step choosing of ontology.
    - Supported by:
      - semantic interpretation of rules
      - or by additional data transformation
    - Not implemented yet :-(

## Domain of our experiments

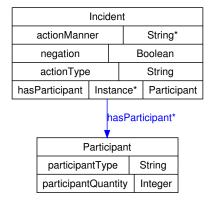
- Fire-department articles
- Published by The Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic<sup>1</sup>
- Processed more than 800 articles from different regions of Czech Republic
- 1.2 MB of textual data
- Linguistic tools produced 10 MB of annotations, run time 3.5 hours
- Extracting information about injured and killed people
- 470 matches of the extraction rule,
   200 numeric values of quantity (described later)

<sup>1</sup> http://www.mvcr.cz/rss/regionhzs.html

## Example of the web-page with a report of a fire department

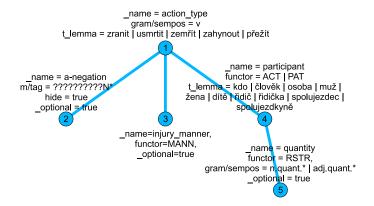


# The experimental ontology



- Two classes
  - Incident and Participant
- One object property relation
  - hasParticipant
- Five datatype property relations
  - actionManner (light or heavy injury)
  - negation
  - actionType (injury or death)
  - participantType (man, woman, driver, etc.)
  - participantQuantity

## Extraction rules – Netgraph queries

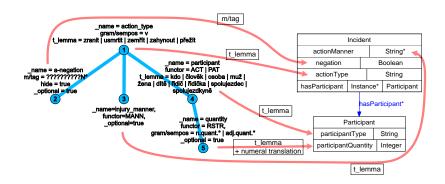


- Tree patterns on shape and nodes (on node attributes).
- Evaluation gives actual matches of particular nodes.
- Names of nodes allow use of references.

Summary

Introduction

## Semantic interpretation of extraction rules

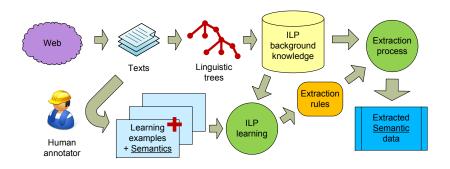


- Determines how particular values of attributes are used.
- Gives semantics to extraction rule.
- Gives semantics to extracted data.

The extraction output

Introduction

#### Integration of ILP in our extraction process

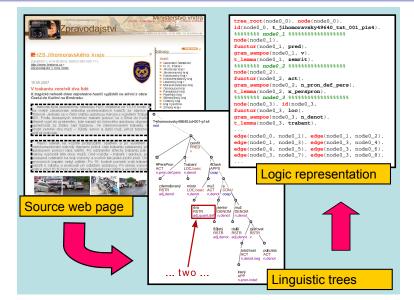


- Today: just first experiments.
- Transformation of trees to logic representation.
- Not presented in this paper.
- Published as late breaking paper at ILP2008 conference.

Summary

Introduction

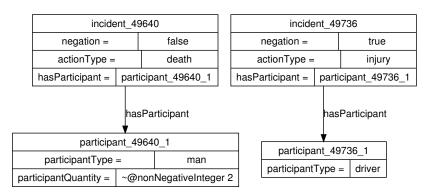
# Logic representation of linguistic trees



The extraction output

Introduction

## Semantic data output



Three instances of two ontology classes.

```
<QueryMatches>
  <Match root id="T-vvsocina63466.txt-001-pls4" match string="2:0.7:3.8:4.11:2">
    (Sentence)
      Při požáru byla jedna osoba lehce zraněna - jednalo se
      o majitele domu, který si vykloubil rameno.
    </sentence>
    <Data>
      <Value variable name="action type" attribute name="t lemma">zranit</Value>
      <Value variable name="injury manner" attribute name="t lemma">lehký</Value>
     <Value variable_name="participant" attribute_name="t_lemma">osoba</Value>
      <Value variable name="guantity" attribute name="t lemma">jeden</value>
    </Data>
  </Match>
  <Match root id="T-jihomoravsky49640.txt-001-pls4" match string="1:0.13:3.14:4">
    <Sentence>
      Ve zdemolovaném trabantu na místě zemřeli dva muži - 82letý senior
      a další muž, jehož totožnost zjišťují policisté.
    </Sentence>
    <Data>
      <Value variable name="action type" attribute name="t lemma">zemřít</Value>
     <Value variable_name="participant" attribute_name="t_lemma">muž</Value>
      <Value variable name="guantity" attribute name="t lemma">dva</Value>
    </Data>
  </Match>
  <Match root id="T-jihomoravsky49736.txt-001-p4s3" match string="1:0,3:3,7:1">
    <Sentence>Čtyřiatřicetiletý řidič nebyl zraněn.
    <Data>
      <Value variable name="action type" attribute name="t lemma">zranit</Value>
      <Value variable_name="a-negation" attribute name="m/tag">VpYS---XR-(N)A---
      </Value>
     <Value variable name="participant" attribute name="t lemma">řidič</Value>
    </Data>
  </Match>
</QueryMatches>
```

SELECT action\_type.t\_lemma, a-negation.mtag, injury\_manner.t\_lemma, participant.t\_lemma, quantity.t\_lemma FROM \*\*\*extraction rule\*\*\*

#### SPARQL query

## **Example**

SPARQL summary of fatalities.

```
SELECT ?participant ?participant_type ?quantity
WHERE {?action rdf:type
                           :Incident;
                                 "death";
                :actionType
                :negation
                           false;
                :hasParticipant ?participant.
?participant :participantType ?participant_type.
OPTIONAL {
?participant :participantQuantity ?quantity.}}
```

- SPARQL does not support aggregations.
  - Because of open world semantics.

- Proposed a system for extraction of semantic information
  - Facilitates computing of aggregations.
- Based on linguistic tools for machine annotation
- Extraction rules adopted from Netgraph application.
- Our future research will concentrate on:
  - Learning of extraction rules.
  - Extension of the method with WordNet technology.
  - Adaptation of this method on other languages.
  - Evaluation of the method.