Web Semantization - a process of automated annotation

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ABSTRACT

We understand Web Semantization as an automated process of increasing degree of semantic content on the web. Our idea is supported by models, methods, prototypes and experiments with a web repository, automated annotation tools producing third party semantic annotations, a semantic repository serving as a sample of semantized web and a proposal of an intelligent software agent. We are working on a proof of concept that even today it is possible to develop a semantic search engine designed for software agents.

Categories and Subject Descriptors

H.3.1 [**INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL**]: Content Analysis and Indexing; H.3.3 [**INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL**]: Information Search and Retrieval; I.2.4 [**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**]: Knowledge Representation Formalisms and Methods

General Terms

Web Semantization, automated annotation

Keywords

Semantic Web, Web Content Mining, Linguistic Analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

Lee Feigenbaum, Ivan Herman, Tonya Hongsermeier, Eric Neumann and Susie Stephens in their Scientific American 2007 article [5] conclude that "Grand visions rarely progress exactly as planned, but the Semantic Web is indeed emerging and is making online information more useful as ever". L. Feigenbaum et al. support their claim with success of semantic web technology in drug discovery and health care (and several other applications). These are mainly corporate applications with data annotated by humans. Ben Adida when bridging clickable and Semantic Web with RDFa ([1]) assumes also human (assisted) activity - annotations of newly created web resources.

But what to do with the content of the web of today or of pages published without annotations? The content of the web of today is too valuable to be lost for emerging semantic web applications. We are looking for a solution how to make it accessible in semantic manner.

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We would like to address the problem of semantization (enrichment) of current web content as an automated process of third party annotation for making at least a part of today's web more suitable for machine processing. It would hence allow intelligent tools to search and recommend things on the web (see [2]).

2. THE IDEA, PROTOTYPES AND EXPERIMENTS

nemuzeme mluvit jen o idei ale take o tom co se uz udelalo, vyskouselo, ...

Our main idea is to fill a semantic repository with information that is automatically extracted from the web and make it available to software agents. We are working on a proof of concept that this idea is realizable and we give results of several experiments in this direction.

Our web crawler downloads a part of the web to the web repository (web archive). Page classifier selects those parts of web archive which are suitable for further semantic enrichment (we are able to enrich only a part of resources). More semantic content is created by several extractors and annotators in several phases.

(1) The idea of a web repository.

The web repository is a temporal repository of web documents crawled by a crawler. The repository supports document's metadata, e.g. modification and creation dates, domain name, ratio of HTML code/text, content type, language, grammatical sentences etc. It keeps track of all changes in a document and simplifies access to and further processing of Web documents. We are experimenting with the web crawler Egothor[1] 2.x and it's web repository. We have filled this repository with several terabytes of textual part of Czech web (domain *.cz) and it very simplified access to this data. **je mozne podstatne skratit**

(2) The second idea is to split annotation process to two parts, the first is domain independent intermediate annotation and the second is domain dependent user directed annotation. Semantic enrichment is in fact a data mining task (although a special one) - to add to web documents a piece of knowledge, which is obvious for human perception and hard for a machine. That means to annotate data by concepts from an ontology which is the same as to map instances to ontology. Such a data mining task will be easier to solve when there is a sort of a repetition (modulo some similarity).

[1]http://www.egothor.org/

Both should be automated, with some initial human assisted learning. This first part of learning could require assistance of a highly skilled expert; the second (probably faster part) should be doable by an user with average computer literacy.

Domain independent intermediate annotation can be done with respect to general ontologies. First ontology is the general linguistic PDT tectogrammatical structure [6] which captures semantic meaning of grammatical sentences in Czech. For example English language can be parsed in many different ways (most often according to some kind of grammar). **Current solution** makes use of a tree structure of the annotations. In this paper we will present our experience with Czech language and tectogrammatical structure that we have used for domain independent intermediate annotation of pages dominantly consisting of grammatical sentences.

For structured survey or product summary pages (we call them "tabular pages") we assume that their structure is often similar and the common structure can help us to detect data regions and data records and possibly also attributes and their values from detailed product pages. Annotation tools will be trained by humans here also – nevertheless only once for the annotation of the whole repository. **Current solution** uses similarities of DOM structure of pages.

Domain (task) dependent (on demand) annotation is concerning only pages previously annotated by general ontologies. This makes second annotation faster and easier. An assistance of a human is assumed here for each domain and a new ontology. Repetitions in textual pages make possible to learn a mapping from structured tectogrammatical instances to an ontology. **Current solution** uses ILP learning over annotations obtained in the first domain independent part. It is demonstrated in Fig. 1. For traffic accident reports, we were able to learn rules for finding sentences reporting on injuries (note that linguistic is need in sentences like 'nobody was injured', simple key word search does not work in this case) **citovat ILP?**

uvest priklad pravidla nauceneho i statistiky?

(3) Next idea is to design a semantic repository. It should store all the semantic data extracted by extraction tools and accessed through a semantic search engine. **Current solution** uses the work of our colleges [3] that is available for use.

(4) Design of an software agent, which will give the evidence that our semantization really improved general web search. Besides using annotated data it should also contain some user dependent preference search capabilities. **Current solution** exploits user preference modelling technique published in our previous work [4].

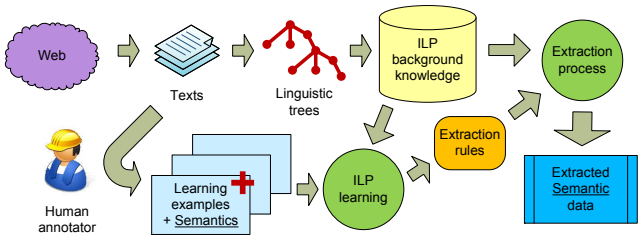

Figure 1: ILP Learning of Extraction Rules

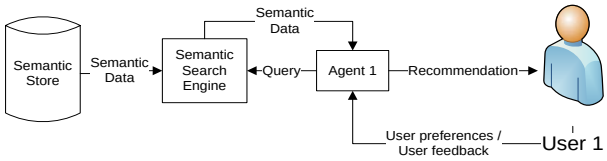

Figure 2: Querying Semantic Search Engine

The process of a user agent searching and making use of semantic search engine is represented in Figure 2.

3. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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