

# Schema Linking

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## Semantic Web Challenge on Tabular Data to Knowledge Graph Matching

- Tabular data in the form of CSV files is the common input format in a data analytics pipeline. However a lack of understanding of the semantic structure and meaning of the content may hinder the data analytics process. Thus gaining this semantic understanding will be very valuable for data integration, data cleaning, data mining, machine learning and knowledge discovery tasks.
- This challenge aims at benchmarking systems dealing with the tabular data to KG matching problem, so as to facilitate their comparison on the same basis and the reproducibility of the results.

- Recommend a schema semantical annotation of a table
  - Get Type Candidates based on the instances of the table
  - Get Predicate Candidates based on the Types of each Column of the table
  - Generate a Score of all Types and Columns
  - Generate all possible Ontologies with the candidates of Type and Predicate.
  - Generate a Score of all possible Ontologies.
  - Choose the best Schema semantical annotation of the Table

# Introduction: Definitions

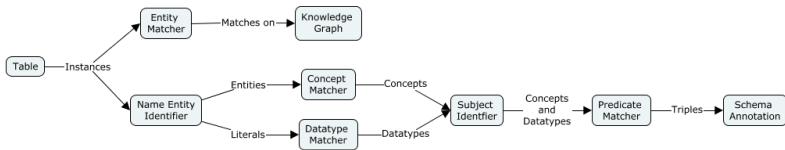


Figure 1: Tabular overview of the variables

# The inputs of table interpretation: TABLE

## Definition (Table)

We define *Table* a rectangular array (matrix) of strings arranged in  $n$  rows and  $m$  columns. Every pair  $(i, j)$  with  $1 \leq i \leq n$  and  $1 \leq j \leq m$ , is unambiguously identifies a *cell* of the table.

## Definition (Rows and Columns)

Given an  $n \times m$  table, let  $r_i$  denote the  $i$ -th row of the table, that is  $r_i = \{(i, j) | 1 \leq j \leq m\}$  and  $c_j$  denote the  $j$ -th column ( $c_j = \{(i, j) | 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ ). Let  $\mathcal{R} = \{r_i | 1 \leq i \leq n\}$  and  $\mathcal{C} = \{c_j | 1 \leq j \leq m\}$  be the set of all rows and columns of the table, respectively.

# The inputs of table interpretation: TABLE2

## Definition (Column header function)

A Column Header Function  $h : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$  associates each column with a word of a language  $\mathcal{L}$ .

## Definition (Header Table)

We define a Header Table the pair  $T_h = (T, h)$  where  $T$  is a table and  $h$  is a column header function.

## Definition (Header)

Given a header table  $T_h = (T, h)$ , we define  $\mathcal{H} = h(\mathcal{C})$  as the header of table  $T$ .

## Definition (Ontology - simplified definition)

An ontology is a multigraph  $\mathcal{O} = (\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{A})$ , where:

- $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}_c \cup \mathcal{N}_d$  is the set of the entities in  $\mathcal{O}$  (e.g., DBpedia Ontology, GeoNames Ontology, ...)
  - $\mathcal{N}_c$  is the set of concepts (e.g., `dbo:Movie`, `dbo:Actor`, ...)
  - $\mathcal{N}_d$  is the set of data types (e.g., `xsd:date`, `xsd:integer`, ...)
- $\mathcal{P}$  is the property label set (e.g., “starring”, “releaseDate”, ...)
- $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{N}^2 \times \mathcal{P}$  set of labeled directed arcs, where an edge can exist only between concepts or between a concept and a data type.

## Definition (Knowledge Graph)

Given an ontology  $\mathcal{O} = (\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{A})$ , a *Knowledge Graph*  $\mathcal{KG}$  [?] is a directed multigraph defined by the tuple  $\mathcal{KG} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{O}, \psi, \phi)$  where:

- $\mathcal{V}$  is the set of vertices; a vertex represents an entity or a literal (e.g., dbr:The Matrix, dbr:Keanu Reeves, "1999", ...)
- $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathcal{V}^2$  is a set of directed edges connecting two nodes, they represent links between two entities;
- $\psi$  is the ontology mapping function  $\psi : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_o$ , which links an entity vertex to a concept or data type in the ontology (e.g., dbo:Movie links dbr:The Matrix, dbo:Actor links dbr:Keanu Reeves, xsd:date links "1999")
- $\phi$  is the predicate mapping function  $\phi : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ , which maps an edge to a predicate type (e.g. dbr:The Matrix dbo:starring dbr:Keanu Reeves, dbr:The Matrix dbo:releaseDate "1999").



# The inputs of table interpretation: Formalization

Given an  $m \times n$  header table  $\mathcal{T} = (T, h)$ :

- $T = \{t_{ij} : 1 \leq i \leq n \wedge 1 \leq j \leq m\}$  where  $t_{ij}$  is the element contained in the cell  $(i, j)$
- $\mathcal{C} = \{c_1, \dots, c_m\}$  where  $c_j$  is the  $j$ -th column
- $\mathcal{R} = \{r_1, \dots, r_n\}$  where  $r_i$  is the  $i$ -th row

And a *set of Knowledge Graphs*  $\mathcal{KG}s$  is defined as follows:

$$\mathcal{KG}s = \{\mathcal{KG}_1, \mathcal{KG}_2, \dots, \mathcal{KG}_k\}$$

And a *Knowledge Graph*  $\mathcal{KG}$ , defined as follows:

$$\mathcal{KG}_x = (\mathcal{V}_x, \mathcal{E}_x, \mathcal{O}_x, \psi_x, \phi_x)$$

- $\mathcal{V}_x = \mathcal{Z}_x \cup \mathcal{L}_x$ 
  - $\mathcal{Z}_x$  is a set of entities in the  $\mathcal{KG}_x$
  - $\mathcal{L}_x$  is a set of literals
- $\mathcal{E}_x$  is a set of labeled directed edges between two elements in  $\mathcal{N}_x$
- $\mathcal{O}_x = (\mathcal{N}_x, \mathcal{P}_x, \mathcal{A}_x)$  with  $\mathcal{N}_x = \mathcal{N}_{cx} \cup \mathcal{N}_{dx}$ 
  - $\mathcal{N}_{cx}$  is a set of concepts in the  $\mathcal{KG}_x$
  - $\mathcal{N}_{dx}$  is a set of datatypes in the  $\mathcal{KG}_x$
- $\psi_x : \mathcal{V}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_x$  is the ontology mapping function
- $\phi_x : \mathcal{E}_x \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_x$  is the predicate mapping function

# The inputs of table interpretation: Concept

## Definition (Concept Matcher)

Given a knowledge base  $\mathcal{KG}_x$ , the *Concept Matcher* is a function  $\theta_x : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{cx} \cup \emptyset$ :

$$\eta_x(t_{ij}) = \begin{cases} c \in \mathcal{N}_{cx} \\ \emptyset \end{cases} \quad \forall t_{ij} \in \mathcal{T} \quad (1)$$

# The inputs of table interpretation: Type

## Definition (Datatype Matcher)

Given a knowledge base  $\mathcal{KG}_x$ , the *Datatype Matcher* is a function  $\theta_x : T \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{dx} \cup \emptyset$ :

$$\theta_x(t_{ij}) = \begin{cases} d \in \mathcal{N}_{dx} \\ \emptyset \end{cases} \quad \forall t_{ij} \in T \quad (2)$$

# The inputs of table interpretation: Type

## Definition (Entity Matcher)

Given a knowledge base  $\mathcal{KG}_x$ , an *Entity Matcher* is a function  $\chi_x : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_x \cup \emptyset$ :

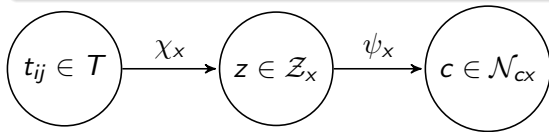
$$\chi_x(t_{ij}) = \begin{cases} z \in \mathcal{Z}_x & \forall t_{ij} \in \mathcal{T} \\ \emptyset \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

# The inputs of table interpretation: Type2

## Lemma

Given a knowledge base  $\mathcal{KG}_x$  and an Entity Matcher is a function  $\chi_x$ , a particular Concept Matcher is defined as:

$$\eta_x(t_{ij}) = \begin{cases} \psi_x(\chi_x(t_{ij})), & \text{if } \chi_x(t_{ij}) \in \mathcal{Z}_x \\ \emptyset, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \forall t_{ij} \in T \quad (4)$$



# The inputs of table interpretation: Entity Identifier

## Definition (Name Entity Identifier)

Given a knowledge base  $\mathcal{KG}_x$ , a *Name Entity Identifier* is function  $\alpha_x : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \{ \text{"Name Entity"}, \text{"Literal"} \}$ .

## Lemma

Given a knowledge base  $\mathcal{KG}_x$ , a threshold value  $\bar{\gamma} \in \mathbb{R}$ , and a function  $\beta_x : T \rightarrow \{1, 0\}$  defined as follows:

$$\beta_x(t_{ij}) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \eta_x(t_{i,j}) \in \mathcal{N}_{cx} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

a particular *Name Entity Identifier* can be defined as:

$$\alpha_x(c_j) = \begin{cases} \text{"Name Entity"}, & \text{if } \sum_i \beta_x(t_{ij}) \geq \bar{\gamma}; \\ \text{"Literal"}, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad \forall c_j \in \mathcal{C} \quad (6)$$

## Definition (Subject Identifier)

Given a knowledge base  $\mathcal{KG}_x$ , an  $m \times n$  header table  $\mathcal{T} = (T, h)$ : we define *Subject Identifier* a function  $\sigma_x : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \{1, 0\}^m$  so that

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \sigma_x(\mathcal{T})_j = 1 \text{ and } \sigma_x(\mathcal{T})_j = 0, \forall j \in \{j | \alpha_x(c_j) = 1\}.$$



# The inputs of table interpretation: Semantic Column Annotator

## Definition (Semantic Column Annotator)

Given a knowledge base  $\mathcal{KG}_x$ , a table defined by a set of columns  $\mathcal{C}$  a Semantic Column Annotator is a function  $\zeta_x : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_x$ .

# The inputs of table interpretation: Semantic Column Annotator 2

## Lemma

Given a knowledge base  $\mathcal{KG}_x$ , a table  $T$ , a concept matcher  $\eta_x$ , a datatype matcher  $\theta_x$ , and sets  $\mathcal{D}_{cx}^j$  and  $\mathcal{D}_{dx}^j$  defined as follows:

$$\mathcal{D}_{cx}^j = \{t_{ij} | t_{ij} \in T \wedge \eta_x(t_{ij}) = cx \wedge i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}, \quad \forall cx \in \mathcal{N}_{cx} \wedge \forall j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{dx}^j = \{t_{ij} | t_{ij} \in T \wedge \theta_x(t_{ij}) = dx \wedge i \in \{1, \dots, n\}\}, \quad \forall dx \in \mathcal{N}_{dx} \wedge \forall j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$$

The function:

$$\zeta(c_j) = \begin{cases} \arg \max_{cx \in \mathcal{N}_{cx}} |\mathcal{D}_{cx}^j|, & \text{if } \alpha(c_j) = 1; \\ \arg \max_{dx \in \mathcal{N}_{dx}} |\mathcal{D}_{dx}^j|, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

is a Semantic Column Annotator.

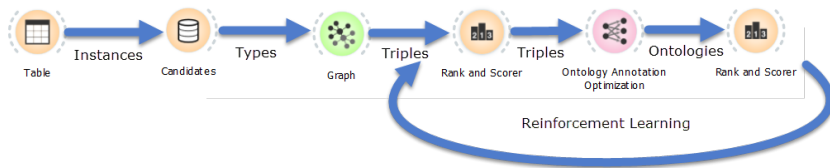
## Definition (Predicate Matcher)

$\pi_x : \mathcal{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_x \cup \emptyset$  with  $\pi_x(c_i, c_j) = \emptyset, \forall (i, j) | i \neq j$ .



Figure 2: Fluid Diagram of the Schema annotation

# Methodology: Pipe-Line 2



**Figure 3:** Fluid Diagram of the Schema annotation with the implementation of Reinforcement Learning





Definition (Type Candidate Maker)

datto SPARQL



## State of art

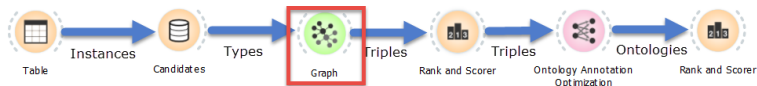
- SPARQL
- LOD TermPicker
- LOV
- Cod-start disambiguation TableMiner





## Scoring

- SPARQL
  - Counting Number of instances of each Type for each column





## Definition (Predicate Candidate)

datto ABSTAT



## State-of-the-Art

- ABSTAT
- Relation Enumeration/Literal column annotation - Table Miner



## Scoring

- Frequency ABSTAT





## Definition (Triples Ranker)

a score is set given a condition



## State-of-the-Art

- L2R (Learn to rank) TermPicker





## Scoring

- subject indicator scorer
- ABSTAT on frequency usage



Figure 4: TableMiner design by Z.Zhang



## Definition (Optimizer)

Find the path that maximize the path



## State-of-the-Art





## Minimum Spanning Tree



Figure 5: TableMiner design by Z.Zhang



## Definition (Ontologies Scorer)

scoring ontologies due to the mapping on other ontologies



## State-of-the-Art

- boh!





## Scoring

- the group that is more closer between the types of each possible ontology
- the number of ontologies that depends the result ontology





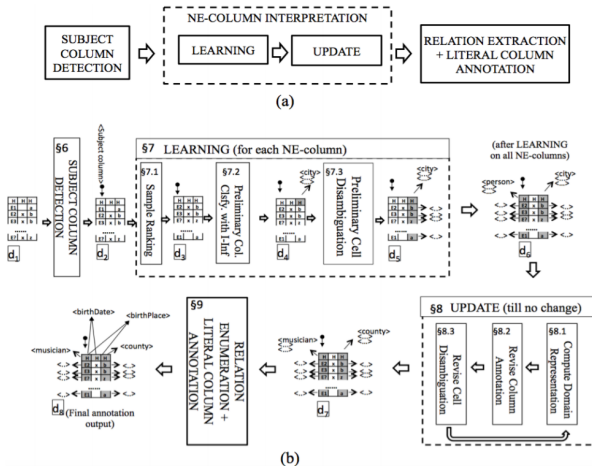


Fig. 2. The overview of TableMiner\*. (a) a high-level architecture diagram; (b) detailed architecture with input/output. d - table data. Grey colour indicates annotated table elements. Angle brackets indicates annotations. Inside a table: H - header. E, a, b, x, z - content cells

Figure 6: TableMiner design by Z.Zhang

- Query Input
- Recommender of Vocabulary Term
  - Features for ranking
  - Learning to Ranking
- Query Output

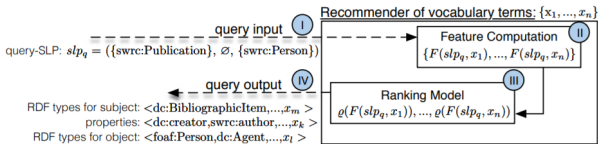


Figure 7: Schema of the process of the query

# Introduction

# Introduction

# Dataset ABSTAT and ontologies



- adesso faccio i
- sdfkjljs
- lasjdfjlasdf
- lajsdfkjas
-

# Conclusion



- SPARQL types
- LOD TermPicker
- LOV (others)
- ABSTAT
- TableMiner