

# Semantic Web – Tutorial #8

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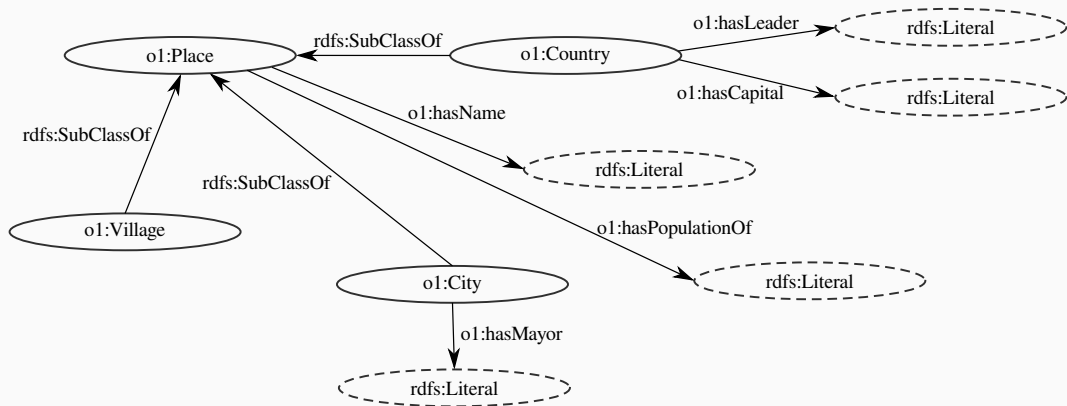
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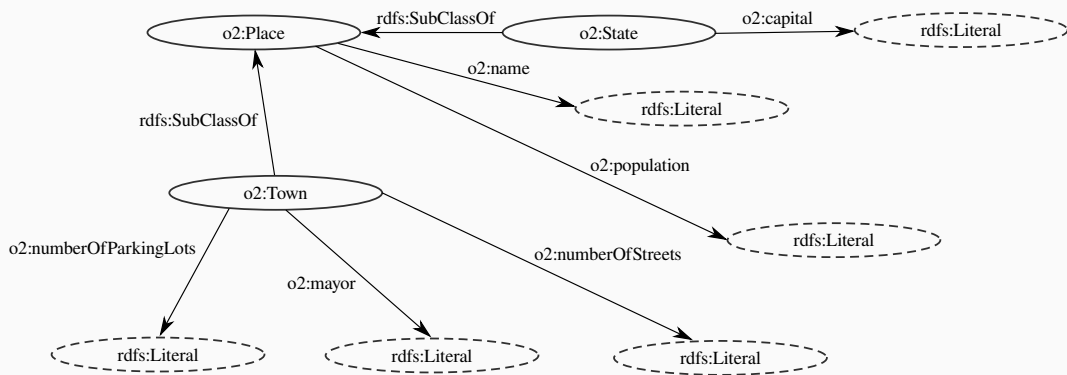
## 1: Ontology Matching

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## Ontology O1:



## Ontology O2:



**Task:** What are the Levenshtein distances between all possible pairs of `o1:hasLeader`, `o1:hasMayor`, and `o1:hasCapital`?

### Levenshtein Distance

The Levenshtein Distance, also referred to as *Edit Distance*, measures the difference between two sequences by counting the minimum number of edit operations required to transform one sequence into the other one.

Edit operations:

- ▶ **Replace:** "aa"  $\rightarrow$  "ab"
- ▶ **Insert:** "aa"  $\rightarrow$  "aab"
- ▶ **Delete:** "aa"  $\rightarrow$  "a"

**Example:** Levenshtein Distance between *water* and *wine*:

We can perform the following three operations:

1. Replace the “a” in *water* with “i” → *witer*
2. Replace “t” with “n” → *winer*
3. Delete “r” → *wine*

Consequently:  $\text{lev}(\text{water}, \text{wine}) = 3$

## 1: Ontology Matching | Levenshtein Distance

We can also use a table to compute the Levenshtein distance. The basic setup of such a table looks as follows:

	$\epsilon$	w	a	t	e	r
$\epsilon$						
w						
i						
n						
e						

If we are in cell  $x$ , we can use the following key:

<i>replace</i>	<i>insert</i>
<i>delete</i>	$x$

Now  $x$  is equal to:

- ▶ The minimum of the values in those three cells, if the two corresponding characters match
- ▶ The minimum of the values in those three cells + **1**, if the two corresponding characters **do not** match

Let us consider the example with *water* and *wine* once again.

Remember:

<i>replace</i>	<i>insert</i>
<i>delete</i>	<i>x</i>

	$\epsilon$	w	a	t	e	r
$\epsilon$	0	1	2	3	4	5
w	1	0	1	2	3	4
i	2	1	1	2	3	4
n	3	2	2	2	3	4
e	4	3	3	3	2	<b>3</b>



**Task:** What are the Levenshtein distances between all possible pairs of `o1:hasLeader`, `o1:hasMayor`, and `o1:hasCapital`?

$\text{lev}(\text{hasMayor}, \text{hasLeader}) = 4$ :

1. Insert: `hasMayor`  $\rightarrow$  `hasMeayor`
2. Replace: `hasMeayor`  $\rightarrow$  `hasLeayor`
3. Replace: `hasLeayor`  $\rightarrow$  `hasLeador`
4. Replace: `hasLeador`  $\rightarrow$  `hasLeader`

	$\epsilon$	h	a	s	M	a	y	o	r
$\epsilon$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
h	1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
a	2	1	0	1	2	2	3	4	5
s	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	4	5
L	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5
e	5	4	3	2	2	2	3	4	5
a	6	5	3	3	3	2	3	4	5
d	7	6	4	4	4	3	3	4	5
e	8	7	5	5	5	4	4	4	5
r	9	8	6	6	6	5	5	5	4

$\text{lev}(\text{hasLeader}, \text{hasCapital}) = 7$ :

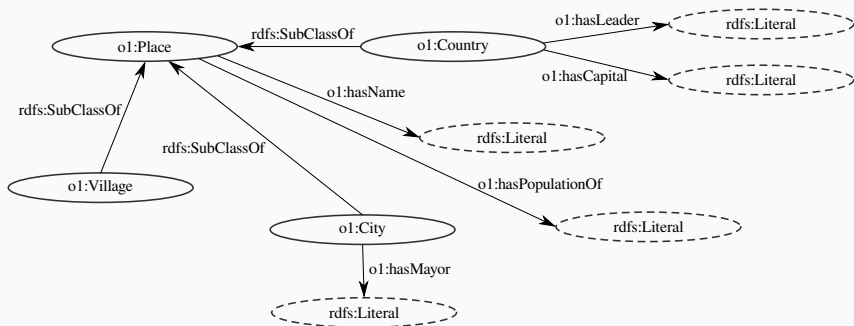
1. Replace:  $\text{hasLeader} \rightarrow \text{hasCeader}$
2. Replace:  $\text{hasCeader} \rightarrow \text{hasCaader}$
3. Replace:  $\text{hasCaader} \rightarrow \text{hasCapder}$
4. Replace:  $\text{hasCapder} \rightarrow \text{hasCapier}$
5. Replace:  $\text{hasCapier} \rightarrow \text{hasCapitr}}$
6. Replace:  $\text{hasCapitr}} \rightarrow \text{hasCapita}$
7. Insert:  $\text{hasCapita} \rightarrow \text{hasCapitala}$

$\text{lev}(\text{hasMayor}, \text{hasCapital}) = 6$ :

1. Replace:  $\text{hasMayor} \rightarrow \text{hasCayor}$
2. Replace:  $\text{hasCayor} \rightarrow \text{hasCapor}$
3. Replace:  $\text{hasCapor} \rightarrow \text{hasCapir}$
4. Replace:  $\text{hasCapir} \rightarrow \text{hasCapita}$
5. Insert:  $\text{hasCapita} \rightarrow \text{hasCapita}$
6. Insert:  $\text{hasCapita} \rightarrow \text{hasCapitala}$

## 1: Ontology Matching | Suffix Similarity

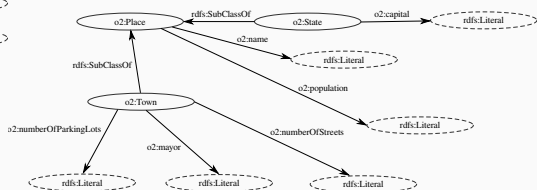
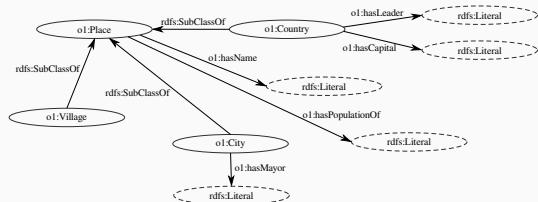
**Task:** Calculate the suffix similarity for both `o2:mayor` and `o2:population` to elements in O1. Indicate the pair(s) with the confidence value higher than zero.



- ▶ The confidence value of `o2:mayor` and `o1:hasMayor` is  $\frac{5}{8}$ .
- ▶ For `o2:population` there exists no suffix similarity with any element from O1 with a confidence level  $> 0$ .

# 1: Ontology Matching | Graph-based Techniques

**Task:** Using graph-based techniques, identify at least one pair of entities between non-leaf elements of O1 and O2 that are similar.



The following pairs are similar, from a graph-based perspective:

- (o1:City, o2:State)
- (o1:Place, o2:Place)

## Alignment

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## Question 2 - Alignment

Given two strings  $s_1$  and  $s_2$ , let  $N$  be the size of the longest string, and  $L$  be the Levenshtein distance between  $s_1$  and  $s_2$ . The normalized Levenshtein distance is  $(\underline{N} - \underline{L})/\underline{N}$ .

			Conf.
http://example.org/places/Berlin,	http://dbpedia.org/page/Berlin	10	0.68
http://example.org/places/Berlin	http://www.geonames.org/2950159/berlin.html	23	0.46
http://example.org/institutions/Reichstag	http://dbpedia.org/page/Reichstag_building	28	0.34
http://example.org/institutions/Reichstag	http://dbpedia.org/page/Reichstag	19	0.53
http://example.org/people/JimRakete	https://en.wikipedia.org/Jim/Jim_Rakete	18	0.48
http://example.org/people/JimRakete	https://www.discogs.com/artist/1866244-Jim-Rakete	29	0.48
http://example.org/artwork/LaTrahisonDesImages	https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_trahison_des_images	23	0.55
http://example.org/artwork/LaTrahisonDesImages	https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1061035	35	0.24
http://example.org/places/Myanmar	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myanmar	17	0.54
http://example.org/places/Myanmar	http://dbpedia.org/page/Myanmar	10	0.70