Anime List - Semantic Web

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Abstract

Anime refers to "animation" and it represents all animation produced by Japan. It has a distinct look-and-feel compared to western animations and, over the last forty years, it has become an international phenomenon, attracting millions of fans and being translated into many languages. With the increasing number of shows being released every year, large collections of documents need to be indexed and ranked so that information retrieval tools can deliver relevant documents according to the user's information need. As an alternative to this method, semantic web ontologies can be built, representing knowledge by favouring the interoperability of knowledge obtained from different sources. The aim of this paper is to focus on the creation of an ontology for animes and identify appropriate queries to explore the created ontology.

1 Introduction

Anime is an abbreviation of the word "animation" and it is used by the Western culture to describe a Japanese-style animated film or tv show [1]. These animations are characterized by the distinct look of its characters, with huge eyes, bright colored hair and exaggerated emotional expressions and gestures [2].

Japan began producing animation in 1917, but *animes* only started to become famous after the 60s due to the creation of television, that had a crucial role in making these Japanese characteristic films an increasing trend [3] [4].

Nowadays, with the growth of *anime* popularity and the number of animated films being produced every year, *anime* fans gather in online platforms where information about *anime* and its reviews are collected and can be accessed, allowing users to interact with each other, share what animations they are interested in and keep track of what they have watched, are watching and want to watch in the future.

These online platforms gather their own data separately and there isn't a centralized place where users can have an overview of an *anime* and the rating it is given in each of them. To counter this, we previously assembled and refined the chosen information in a big sample of data stored in a single *CSV* file.

We begin this paper with the analysis of the data domain and its main concepts, along with the existing vocabularies or ontologies of the domain. This is followed by the description of the tool used to build the ontology and the queries created to explore the ontology.

2 Ontology

On the current iteration of this project, the goal is to analyze, design and explore an ontology for the data domain of *animes*, based on the previously acquired and processed data from the previous iterations of the project.

2.1 Analysis of the data domain and its main concepts

In the domain to explore, an *anime* is an animation originated from Japan. It can be distributed as a TV show, as a movie or as a less common type like an *OVA* (Original Video Animation) or *ONA* (Original Net Animation), usually special episodes delivered for television or for the web. Since most *animes* are distributed for television they can easily be compared to

a TV show as both types have producers, licensors, a defined genre(s), a studio where it was developed, the dates from when the show started and finished airing, rating, type, synopsis, episode amount, duration of episodes, and status.

With the current growth of *anime* popularity, *anime* fans gather in online platforms to evaluate these animations so we also included the rating and some other information of two of the most known platforms as a characteristic of them.

The concepts mentioned are used to describe an *anime* and to relate it to other entities. For example, producers, licensors, studios are entities that can also be defined in our ontology. Genres, ratings, the current status of an *anime*, it's source and type can also be used to relate *anime*'s as we may want to know all the *animes* with the "Adventure" genre, for example.

These values are predefined in order to proceed to a consistent classification of *anime* characteristics.

To relate an *anime* with other *animes*:

- **hasAlternativeSetting** - relates an *anime* to other *anime* which tells an alternative setting of the story told by the first one;
- **hasFullStory** - relates an *anime* to other *anime* which tells the full story of the story told by the first one;
- **hasParentStory** - relates an *anime* to other *anime* which tells the origin story of the story told by the first one;
- **hasPrequel** - relates an *anime* to its prequel;
- **hasSequel** - relates an *anime* to its sequel;
- **hasSideStory** - relates an *anime* to other *anime* which tells a side story of the story told by the first one;
- **hasSpinOff** - relates an *anime* to its spin-off;
- **hasSummary** - relates an *anime* to other *anime* which is a resumed version of the first one.

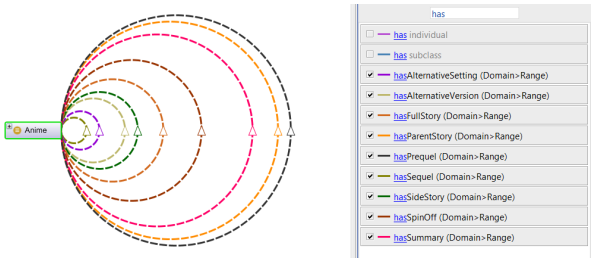


Figure 1: *Properties between entities of the anime class.*

To relate an *anime* with other entities:

- **hasGenre** - relates an *anime* to one of its genres (usually an *anime* has more than one genre);
- **hasLicensor** - relates an *anime* to its licensor (usually an *anime* only has one licensor);
- **hasProducer** -relates an *anime* to one of its producers (usually an *anime* has more than one producer);
- **hasRating** - relates an *anime* to the age rating it is classified;
- **hasSource** - relates an *anime* to its main source (the story told can be originated from a book, for example);
- **hasStatus** - relates an *anime* to its current status (airing or finished);
- **hasStudio** - relates an *anime* to the studio where it is developed;
- **hasType** - relates an *anime* to its type (tv, movie, etc).

To classify an *anime*, which is the main class in this domain, some subclasses were created, regarding the current status, type or score attributed to that *anime*. In regard to the current status, the subclasses *"AiringAnime"* and *"FinishedAnime"* made sense to create so that we can identify easily what *animes* were still being released. The classes *"TV_Anime"*, *"Movie_Anime"*, *"Music_Anime"*, *"ONA_Anime"*, *"OVA_Anime"* and *"Special_Anime"* are subclasses that separate the different existing types of *anime* and are dependent on the value attributed to each *anime* regarding the hasType

relation. The type attributed will determine what subclass of *anime* types it should be categorized as. Finally, *"HighRatedAnime"*, *"MediumRatedAnime"* and *"LowRatedAnime"* seemed interesting to include as we can categorize an *anime* based on the score it has been given by the viewers.

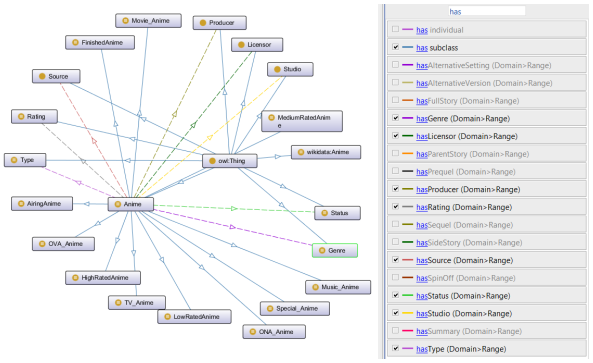


Figure 2: *Properties that relate Animes to other classes.*

2.2 Analysis of existing vocabularies or ontologies

After doing some research, 2 different ontologies related to *animes* were found. Some other ontologies regarding TV shows or movies were analyzed but none was fitting for the domain of this project.

The first ontology found is from DBpedia[5] where an *anime* is categorized as a subclass of "Cartoon". The second ontology found is from Wikidata[6] where an *anime* is categorized as a subclass of *"Animated Film of Japan"*. It is also part of the *"Anime and Manga"* class and says to be an instance of *"Film Genre"*. Both these ontologies refer each other in the equivalent class section.

Although it was hard to find a suitable ontology for this project, it doesn't mean it does not exist and perhaps with extensive research, it may be possible to find one in the future.

3 Building an ontology using *Protégé*

For the creation of the ontology, we used *Protégé*, an open-source framework and knowledge management software, that provides a graphic user interface to define ontologies [7]. It supports a lot of plug-ins that can help in the creation of complex ontologies.

The ontology was created using the *OWL* language, which eases the interpretation of knowledge by machines. OWL has a rich set of operators, which makes possible to create complex languages out of simple concepts. This language can also verify the consistency and correctness of the concepts and architecture of the hierarchy [8].

The first step on the creation of the ontology was to define its International Resource Identifier (IRI). Then, the classes *Anime*, *Genre*, *Licensor*, *Producer*, *Rating*, *Source*, *Status*, *Studio* and *Type* were created, as well as the *Anime* subclasses already mentioned that will classify the different *anime* individuals included in our ontology through the reasoner. Both existing ontologies mentioned in the previous section were included in our ontology so we could classify our own *Anime* class as equivalent to those from DBpedia and Wikidata.

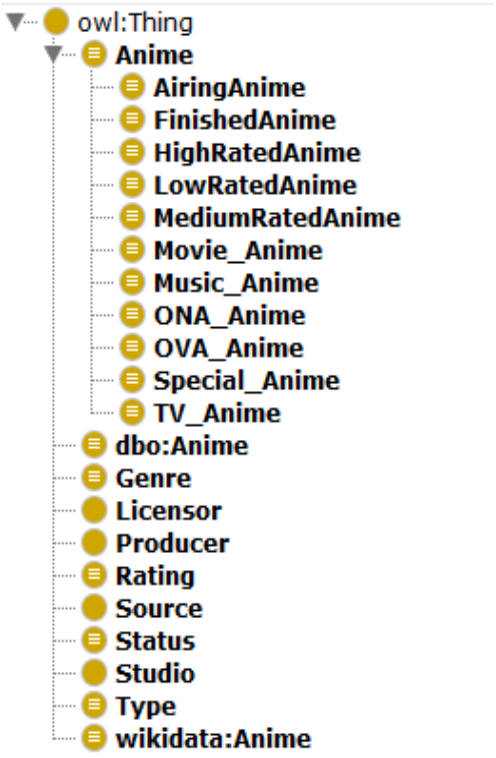


Figure 3: *Classes defined for the Anime ontology.*

The object properties represent the relation

between classes or instances of classes. These properties were already described in the previous section and can be seen in the figure below. Regarding their characteristics each of the properties was analyzed and the ones found most suitable were attributed, as well as the domains and ranges for each property, as it can be seen in figure 15.

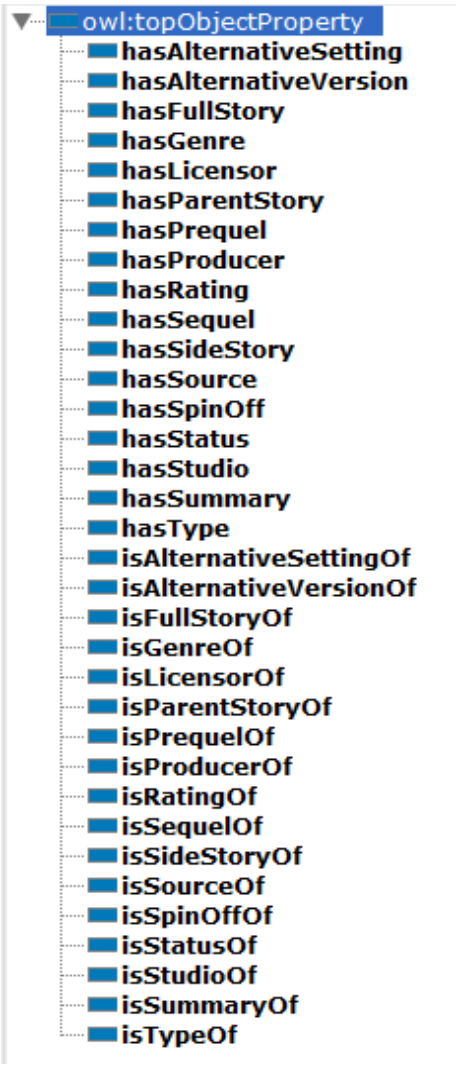


Figure 4: *Object Properties.*

The data properties describe relations between the individuals and their data values. Regarding these properties, most of them were defined as functional, since they are only defined once for each individual. The properties defined are to represent the data related to each *anime* or just to give a name to the individuals of the other classes (represented by the property with the same name as the class). The properties attributed can be seen in figure 14, as well as the domain and range for each one.

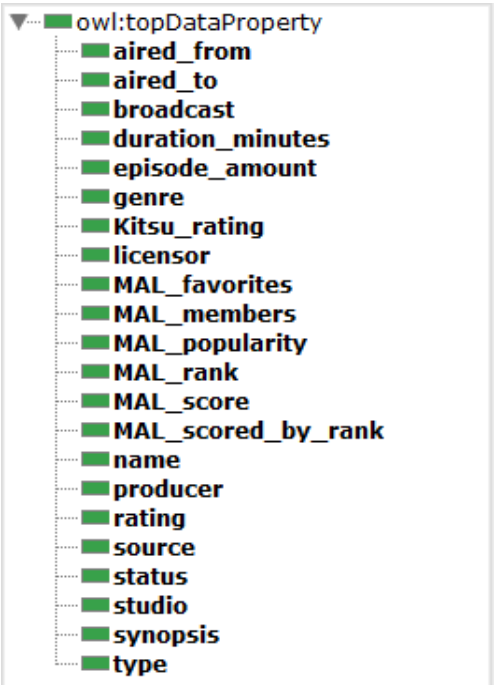


Figure 5: *Data Properties.*

3.1 Populating the ontology

Due to the large size of the dataset, more than 6900 *animes*, it was not feasible to populate the ontology with all the examples of the dataset, so only a small part was translated into *RDF*.

After some unsuccessful tries into populating the ontology directly with the data from the files collected on the previous iterations, the examples used were added manually. The feature to import data was not very intuitive and there wasn't a lot of time to explore other possible ways to import data faster. The small sample imported to the ontology was first analyzed to cover the most cases possible of the ontology.

3.2 Queries

The queries below were created using the *SPARQL Query* and *Snap SPARQL Query* plugins on *Protégé*.

1 - Retrieve the japanese name of an *anime* by its english name.

```
SELECT ?name WHERE {
```

```
?x ont:name
"Space␣Battleship␣Tiramisu"@en;
   ont:name  ?name.
 FILTER langMatches(lang(?name), "jp")
 }
```

name
"Uchuu Senkan Tiramisù"@jp

Figure 6: *Result of query 1.*

2 - Retrieve all *animes* with a medium rated score on my *anime* list, ordered from higher to lower.

```
SELECT ?name ?rating WHERE {
?anime  a ont:Anime;
 ont:name ?name;
 ont:MAL_score ?rating
 FILTER(langMatches(lang(?name),"en")
 &&
 (?rating >= 5) && (?rating < 8)).
} ORDER BY DESC(?rating)
```

name	rating
"Tokyo Ghoul:re"@en	"7.89"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float>
"Sword Art Online"@en	"7.64"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float>
"Tokyo Ghoul √A"@en	"7.45"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float>
"Sword Art Online Alternative: Gun Gale Online"@en	"7.3"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float>
"Sword Art Online II"@en	"7.2"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float>
"Space Battleship Tiramisu"@en	"6.08"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float>
"Regalia: The Three Sacred Stars"@en	"6.03"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float>

Figure 7: *Result of query 2.*

3 - Retrieve all *animes* with the genre Sci-fi that are sequels of other *animes*.

```
SELECT DISTINCT ?name WHERE {
?z a ont:Genre; ont:genre "Sci-Fi".
?y a ont:Anime.
?x a ont:Anime; ont:name ?name;
 ont:hasGenre ?z.
?y ont:hasSequel ?x
}
```

?name
Steins;Gate: Oukoubakko no Poriomania@jp
Steins;Gate: Egoistic Poriomania@en
Steins;Gate 0@en

Figure 8: *Result of query 3.*

4 - Retrieve the *animes* previous to 2017 that have a good rank (< 100) on my *anime* list, ordered by the obtained score on that platform.

```
SELECT ?name ?rank WHERE {
?x rdf:type ont:Anime;
 ont:name ?name ;
 ont:MAL_rank ?rank;
 ont:aired_to ?endDate.
FILTER (langMatches(lang(?name), "en")
 && ?endDate <
 "2017-01-01T00:00:00"^^xsd:dateTime
 && ?rank < 100).
} ORDER BY DESC(?rank)
```

name	rank
"Steins;Gate"@en	"5"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>

Figure 9: *Result of query 4.*

5 - Retrieve the total amount of *animes* for each genre registered in the ontology, ordered by higher to lower.

```
SELECT ?genre
(COUNT(DISTINCT ?anime) AS ?animes)
WHERE {
    ?anime rdf:type ont:Anime ;
    ont:hasGenre ?genre.
}
GROUP BY ?genre
ORDER BY DESC(?animes)
```

genre	animes
ActionGenre	"12"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
Sci-FiGenre	"7"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
FantasyGenre	"6"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
GameGenre	"5"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
DramaGenre	"5"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
MysteryGenre	"5"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
SeinenGenre	"5"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
PsychologicalGenre	"4"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
ThrillerGenre	"3"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
RomanceGenre	"3"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>

Figure 10: *Result of query 5.*

6 - Retrieve all the *animes* that contain the word "human" in the synopsis and its genres

```
SELECT distinct ?name
(group_concat(?genreName;separator=",␣")
as ?genres) ?synopsis WHERE {
?x ont:name
?name; ont:hasGenre ?genre;
ont:synopsis ?synopsis.
?genre ont:genre ?genreName
FILTER( regex(?synopsis, "human"))
} group by ?name ?synopsis
```

name	genres	synopsis
"Tokyo Ghoul:re"@en	"Seinen, Action, Psychological, Drama, Horror, Su	"Two years have passed since the CCG's raid or
"Tokyo Ghoul"@en	"Seinen, Drama, Action, Supernatural, Horror, My	"Lurking within the shadows of Tokyo are frighte
"Shingeki no Kyojin"@jp	"Mystery, Shounen, Super Power, Military, Dram	"Centuries ago, mankind was slaughtered to ne
"Attack on Titan"@en	"Mystery, Shounen, Super Power, Military, Dram	"Centuries ago, mankind was slaughtered to ne
"Attack on Titan Season 2"@en	"Drama, Action, Shounen, Super Power, Fantasy	"For centuries, humanity has been hunted by gi
"Shingeki no Kyojin Season 2"@jp	"Drama, Action, Shounen, Super Power, Fantasy	"For centuries, humanity has been hunted by gi
"Space Battleship Tiramisu"@en	"Comedy, Space, Mecha, Sci-Fi, Seinen, Slice Of L	"The human race extended its life field and gree
"Uchuu Senkan Tiramisù"@jp	"Comedy, Space, Mecha, Sci-Fi, Seinen, Slice Of L	"The human race extended its life field and gree
"Tokyo Ghoul √A"@en	"Drama, Mystery, Psychological, Supernatural, Ho	"Ken Kaneki has finally come to accept the mons

Figure 11: *Result of query 6.*

4 Conclusion

With this work, it was possible to learn how knowledge is represented and linked in the web, so that when a user searches for certain data, related connected data is retrieved as well.

The main goal of this milestone was successfully achieved, not only an ontology about *animes* was created and explored through queries, but also the domain of the project was clear and the main concepts about semantic web were understood.

During the whole process of creation of the ontology, we realized the importance and the power of representing knowledge and linking data in an ontology, that can be available for and analyzed by everyone in the web. *OWL* showed to be a really powerful and rich language that can easily represent knowledge about things and relations between things, leading to complex representations of concepts. Besides learning a new language, it was really advantageous to use *Protégé* and get to know some of its features.

References

[1] *Anime - Wikipedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anime, 2018. [Online, accessed 13-October-2018]

[2] *What is Anime? A Brief History of Anime Genres, Culture and Evolution - The Daily Dot* https://www.dailydot.com/parsec/what-is-anime/, 2018. [Online, accessed 14-October-2018].

[3] *A Brief History of Anime - Thought Co*, https://www.thoughtco.com/brief-history-of-anime-144979, 2018. [Online, accessed 14-October-2018].

[4] *History of Anime - Wikipedia*, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_anime, 2018. [Online, accessed 13-October-2018].

[5] *Ontoloy - DBpedia*, https://wiki.dbpedia.org/services-resources/ontology, 2018. [Online, accessed 20-December-2018].

[6] *Wikidate*, https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Main_Page, 2018. [Online, accessed 20-December-2018].

[7] *Protégé*, https://protege.stanford.edu/, 2018. [Online, accessed 22-December-2018]

[8] *W3C, OWL 2 Web Ontology Language Primer (Second Edition), W3C Recommendation 11 December 2012*, http://www.w3.org/TR/owl2-primer/, 2018. [Online, accessed at 23-December-2018].

5 Appendix

5.1 Ontology

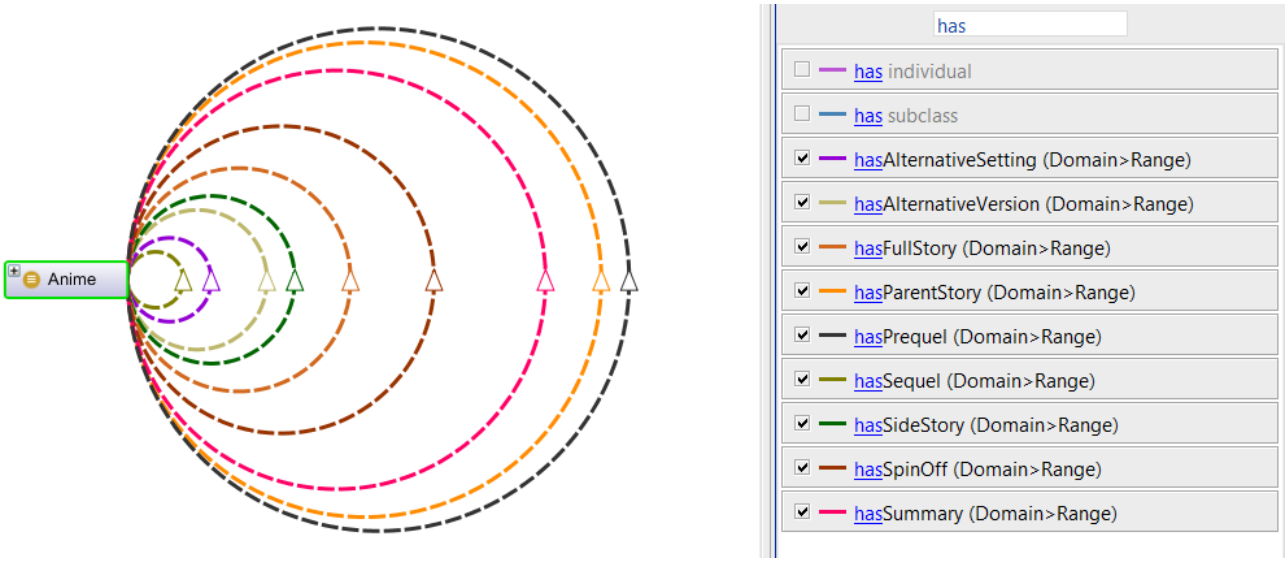


Figure 12: *Properties that relate entities of the Anime class.*

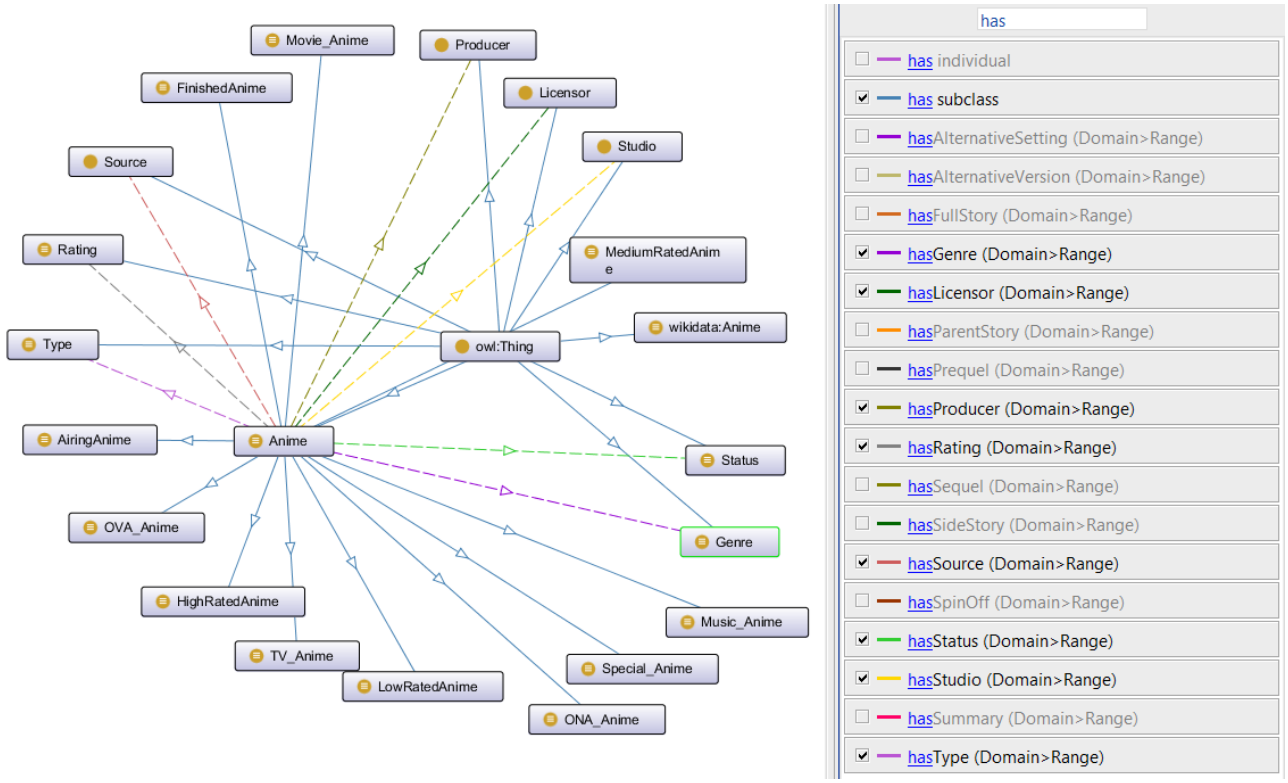
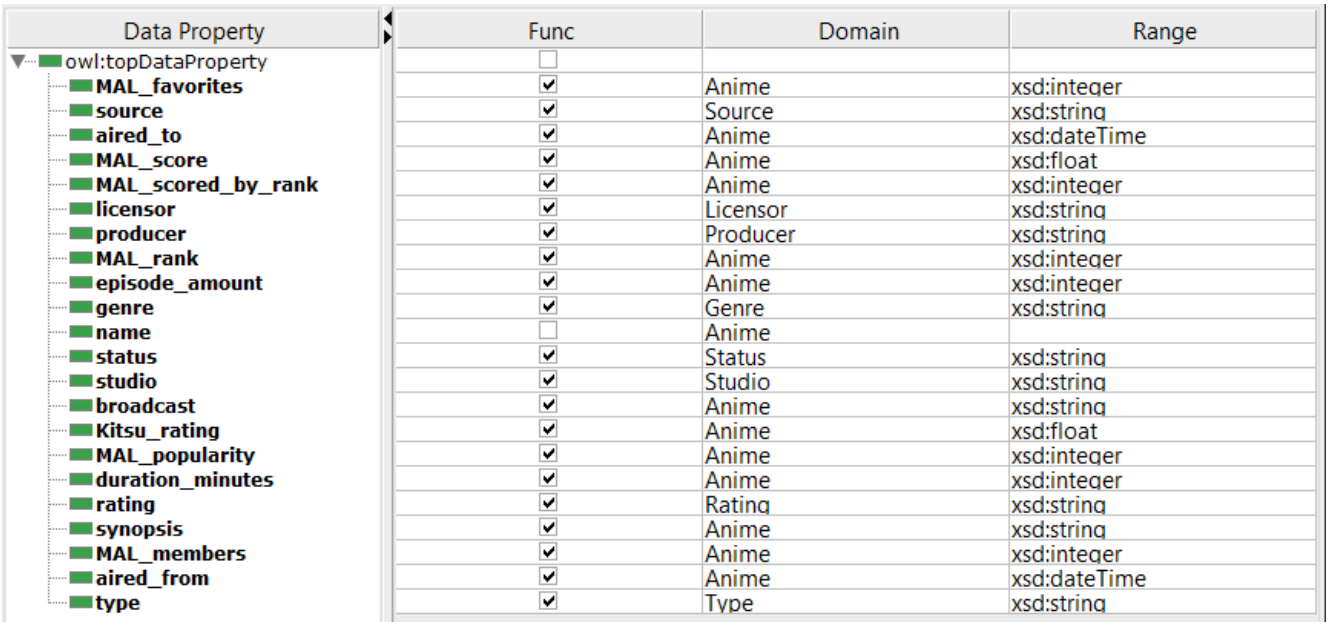
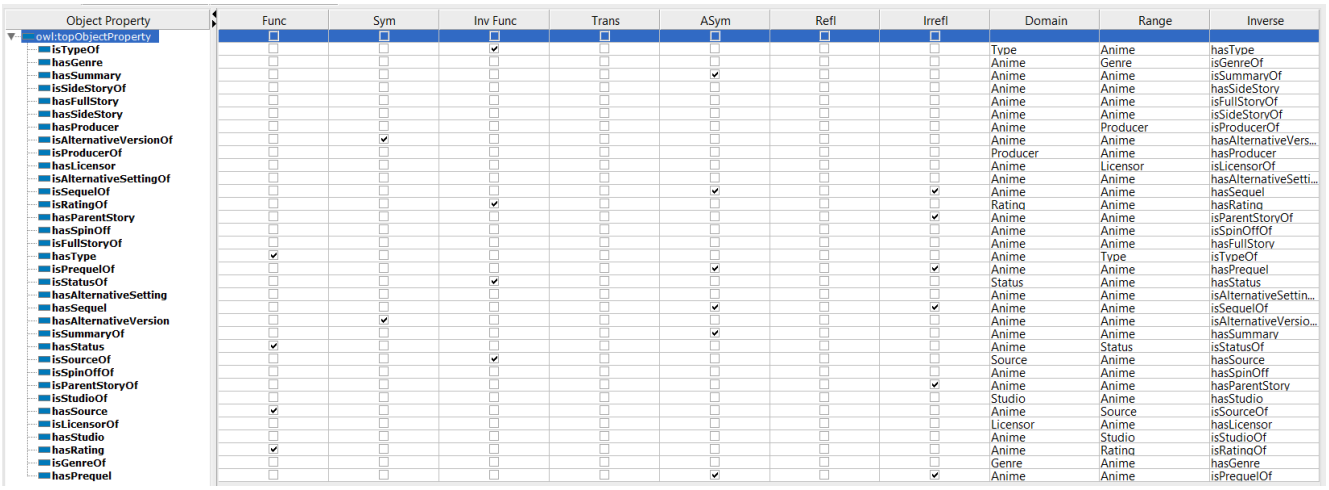


Figure 13: *Properties that relate entities of the Anime class with other classes.*



Data Property	Func	Domain	Range
owl:topDataProperty	☐		
MAL_favorites	☑	Anime	xsd:integer
source	☑	Source	xsd:string
aired_to	☑	Anime	xsd:dateTime
MAL_score	☑	Anime	xsd:float
MAL_scored_by_rank	☑	Anime	xsd:integer
licensor	☑	Licensor	xsd:string
producer	☑	Producer	xsd:string
MAL_rank	☑	Anime	xsd:integer
episode_amount	☑	Anime	xsd:integer
genre	☑	Genre	xsd:string
name	☐	Anime	
status	☑	Status	xsd:string
studio	☑	Studio	xsd:string
broadcast	☑	Anime	xsd:string
Kitsu_rating	☑	Anime	xsd:float
MAL_popularity	☑	Anime	xsd:integer
duration_minutes	☑	Anime	xsd:integer
rating	☑	Rating	xsd:string
synopsis	☑	Anime	xsd:string
MAL_members	☑	Anime	xsd:integer
aired_from	☑	Anime	xsd:dateTime
type	☑	Type	xsd:string

Figure 14: *Data Properties Matrix.*



Object Property	Func	Sym	Inv Func	Trans	ASym	Refl	Irrefl	Domain	Range	Inverse
owl:topObjectProperty	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐			
isTypeOf	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Type	Anime	hasType
hasGenre	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Genre	isGenreOf
hasSummary	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	Anime	Anime	isSummaryOf
isSideStoryOf	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Anime	hasSideStory
hasFullStory	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Anime	isFullStoryOf
hasSideStory	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Anime	isSideStoryOf
hasProducer	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Producer	isProducerOf
isAlternativeVersionOf	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Anime	hasAlternativeVers...
isProducerOf	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Producer	Anime	hasProducer
hasLicensor	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Licensor	isLicensorOf
isAlternativeSettingOf	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Anime	hasAlternativeSetti...
isSequelOf	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	Anime	Anime	hasSequel
isRatingOf	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Rating	Anime	hasRating
hasParentStory	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	Anime	Anime	isParentStoryOf
hasSpinOff	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Anime	isSpinOffOf
isFullStoryOf	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Anime	hasFullStory
hasType	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Type	isTypeOf
isPrequelOf	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	Anime	Anime	hasPrequel
isStatusOf	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Status	Anime	hasStatus
hasAlternativeSetting	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Anime	isAlternativeSettin...
hasSequel	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	Anime	Anime	isSequelOf
hasAlternativeVersion	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Anime	isAlternativeVersio...
isSummaryOf	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	Anime	Anime	hasSummary
hasStatus	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Status	isStatusOf
isSourceOf	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	Source	Anime	hasSource
isSpinOffOf	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Anime	hasSpinOff
isParentStoryOf	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	Anime	Anime	hasParentStory
isStudioOf	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Studio	Anime	hasStudio
hasSource	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Source	isSourceOf
isLicensorOf	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Licensor	Anime	hasLicensor
hasStudio	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Studio	isStudioOf
hasRating	☑	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Anime	Rating	isRatingOf
isGenreOf	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	Genre	Anime	hasGenre
hasPrequel	☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	Anime	Anime	isPrequelOf

Figure 15: *Object Properties Matrix.*

5.2 Queries Results

Query 1

name
"Uchuu Senkan Tiramisù"@jp

Query 2

name	rating
"Tokyo Ghoul:re"@en	"7.89"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float>
"Sword Art Online"@en	"7.64"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float>
"Tokyo Ghoul √A"@en	"7.45"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float>
"Sword Art Online Alternative: Gun Gale Online"@en	"7.3"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float>
"Sword Art Online II"@en	"7.2"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float>
"Space Battleship Tiramisu"@en	"6.08"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float>
"Regalia: The Three Sacred Stars"@en	"6.03"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#float>

Query 3

?name
Steins;Gate: Oukoubakko no Poriomania@jp
Steins;Gate: Egoistic Poriomania@en
Steins;Gate 0@en

Query 4

name	rank
"Steins;Gate"@en	"5"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>

Query 5

genre	animes
ActionGenre	"12"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
Sci-FiGenre	"7"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
FantasyGenre	"6"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
GameGenre	"5"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
DramaGenre	"5"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
MysteryGenre	"5"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
SeinenGenre	"5"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
PsychologicalGenre	"4"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
ThrillerGenre	"3"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>
RomanceGenre	"3"^^<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer>

Query 6

name	genres	synopsis
"Tokyo Ghoul:re"@en	"Seinen, Action, Psychological, Drama, Horror, Su	"Two years have passed since the CCG's raid or
"Tokyo Ghoul"@en	"Seinen, Drama, Action, Supernatural, Horror, My	"Lurking within the shadows of Tokyo are frighte
"Shingeki no Kyojin"@jp	"Mystery, Shounen, Super Power, Military, Drama	"Centuries ago, mankind was slaughtered to ne
"Attack on Titan"@en	"Mystery, Shounen, Super Power, Military, Drama	"Centuries ago, mankind was slaughtered to ne
"Attack on Titan Season 2"@en	"Drama, Action, Shounen, Super Power, Fantasy	"For centuries, humanity has been hunted by gia
"Shingeki no Kyojin Season 2"@jp	"Drama, Action, Shounen, Super Power, Fantasy	"For centuries, humanity has been hunted by gia
"Space Battleship Tiramisu"@en	"Comedy, Space, Mecha, Sci-Fi, Seinen, Slice Of L	"The human race extended its life field and gree
"Uchuu Senkan Tiramisù"@jp	"Comedy, Space, Mecha, Sci-Fi, Seinen, Slice Of L	"The human race extended its life field and gree
"Tokyo Ghoul √A"@en	"Drama, Mystery, Psychological, Supernatural, Ho	"Ken Kaneki has finally come to accept the mons