# Wikibase as an Infrastructure for Documents and Evaluation of Document Search

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### **Outline**

- 1. Context and Problem
- 2. Contribution
- 3. Evaluation of Document Search
- 4. Conclusion

### **Context and Problem**

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- Searching for domain specific information is tough
- The main focus in the work is building domain specific corpus, which can be searched and queried efficiently
- With Semantic Web, multiple tools such as Wikibase and QA systems over Knowledge Graphs have emerged

#### The issues are:

- The queries can be on the content or the metadata. Do we need 2 different answering systems?
- There are different existing search techniques. We need an evaluation for the search techniques to find what is the best solution?

# **Existing Solutions**

There have been existing solutions to make a domain specific searchable and answerable system. In the paper, [1] specific information is extracted from the document with a neural network and generate tripes from it. Although, the ontology and the triples generated are specific to that domain and cannot be extended. In the paper, [2] they proposed a neural network model for building a question answering system.

There have been various solutions to present data in structured fashion in Wikibase. The paper, [3] has proposed an ontology for wikibase but it is domain specific as well.

# **Research Questions**

- 1. How can we have a uniform structured representation for documents of various types?
- 2. How to evaluate search for information?
- 3. Can or should we combine various search techniques for one unique solution method?

### **Contribution**

#### Wikibase as Infrastructure for Documents

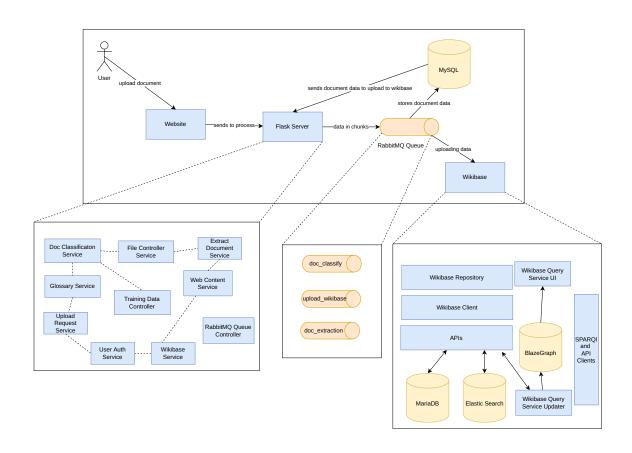
#### What is Wikibase?

- A free, open source knowledge graph
- It is the software behind Wikidata, one of the largest KG with 5 billion triples
- It is used to build open/enterprise knowledge graphs

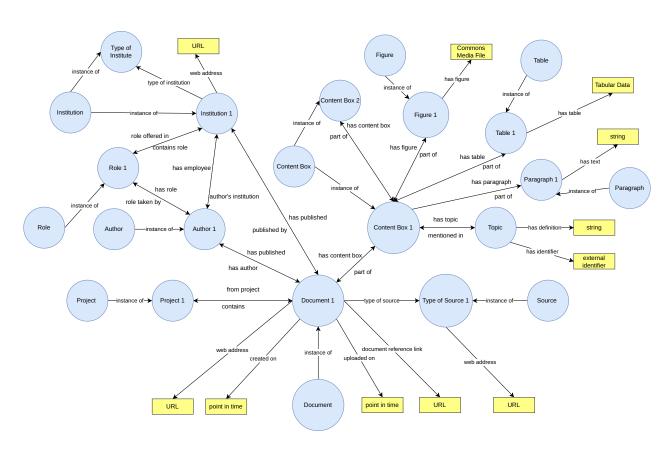
#### Why are we using Wikibase?

- Excellent for people out of scope of KG to interact with structured data
- Can add data by both humans and injest heterogenous data with bots
- Changes can be tracked and reversed, if needed
- Takes less time to setup with many features and scales up well

#### **Wikibase as Infrastructure for Documents**



#### **Ontology for Wikibase as Infrastructure for Documents**



# Why do we need structured data about the document and it's meta-data in RDF?

### **Example Use Case**

The documents we employed in the project for valorising them are in the domain of Disability Studies.

There are different types of questions that can arise, like,

- Single words and definitions
- Metadata of the document
- Unique answer from the documents
- Multiple answer from the documents
- Terms from the text

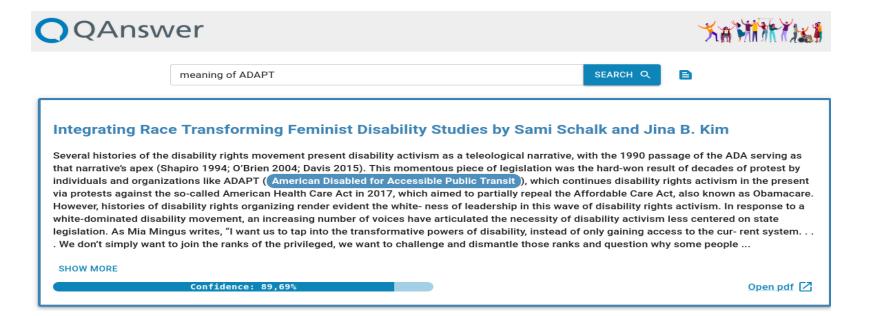
# **Combining Various Search Techniques**

**Response with Structured Data** 



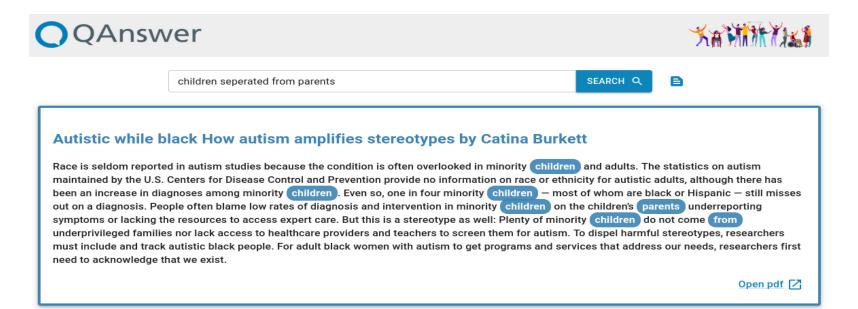
# **Combining Various Search Techniques**

#### **Response with Free-Text**



# **Combining Various Search Techniques**

#### **Response with Keywords**



### **Evaluation of Document Search**

### **Search Techniques Experiment**

We undertook a search technique experiment for searching for information in a particular domain. The information was to be searched with 5 methods,

- 1. Searching with a PDF viewer
- 2. Searching over Wikibase
- 3. Searching over Structured Data
- 4. Elastic Search over Documents
- 5. Free-Text search over Documents

#### **Evaluation Techniques**

We invited experimental subjects to search for information using different search techniques. We prepared a questionnaire for each search method which were divided into two parts,

- Search Instruction Questionnaire
- User Experience Questionnaire

There were 17 experimental subjects, 6 questions (5 true and 1 false) to search for and 1 UEQ questionnaire to be filled for each search method

#### **Search Instruction Questionnaire**

The users had to search for information in 2 minutes and note the relevancy of the information retreived on a scale of 1 to 7 (the higher the better), if they found an answer and the timestamp in seconds if they found the answer.

The questions answered from this experiment is,

- Did the user find an answer?
- What was the time taken through each method?
- Which method had the most relevant answers?

#### Search Instruction Questionnaire (Contd.)

The user is expected to form his own <u>keywords</u> and <u>questions</u> to search for the answer by reading the instructions. We introduced a question with <u>no</u> <u>answer present</u> in the document corpus to count for false positives. The instructions were,

No.	Instruction to User	Answer available?
1	Find text about the racism faced by black feminists	Yes
2	Find text about elitism in american womens movement	Yes
3	Find text about human rights of minors	No
4	Find text about racism in United States	Yes
5	Find text about ableism in prison	Yes
6	Find text about police violence for disabled people	Yes

#### **User Experience Questionnaire**

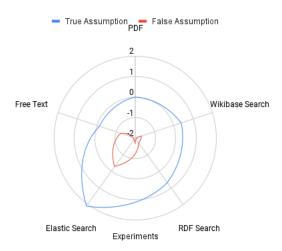
The users had to fill a questionnaire explaining their <u>user experience</u> after every search method. The questionnaire contains 26 individual items divided into 6 subscales (Attractivenness, Perspicuity, Efficiency, Depandability, Stimulation and Novelty)

The questions answered from this experiment are,

- What does the user feel about the usefullness of the method? i.e Pragmatic Value
- What does the user feel about the ease of use of the method? i.e Hedonic Value

### Results

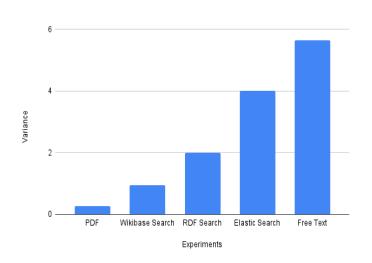
#### **Search Methods**

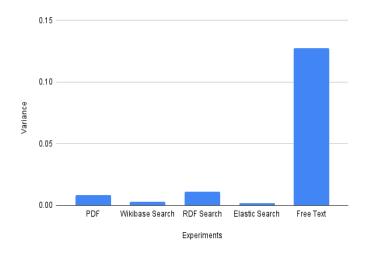


Values of relevant answer from a search method

### **Results**

#### **User Experience Questionnaire**





**UEQ** Pragmatic

**UEQ** Hedonic

### Results

#### **Discussion - Search Methods**

After analysing the results from search experiments. According to the users,

- Elastic search found the most relevant answers
- It was followed by QAnswer RDF Search and Wikibase Search
- With the question with no answer available, users found relevant answer with Elastic Search.

### Results (Contd.)

#### Discussion - User Experience Questionnaire

After analysing the results from user experience questionnaire. According to the users,

- The users found free-text over the documents to be more efficient and useful
- It is followed by Elastic Search, and QAnswer Search over RDF in efficiency
- Users found searching over documents with free-text search with the most ease-of-use
- Users found other methods similar in ease of use

### **Conclusion**

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- We find that as elastic search had the most relevant answers. It also provided information for instruction with no actual answer in the document corpus
- Elastic Search is not a good method as it provides users with a false sense of information
- In questions we need an exact answer from, structured data is important
- In the subscales of UEQ, free-text performed the best which further supports the argument of having a definitive search system over document corpus.

### **Future Work**

As I have 2 more weeks in my internship,

- The existing ontology is the one we adjusted to our needs for the project, I will work on aligning with existing ontologies such as Dublin Core, FOAF, LOINC, DoCO, UN Document Ontology
- I will work on better methods of analysing the data generated in the evaluation of document search
- We are preparing a demo paper on searching over free-text and RDF at the same time
- We are also preparing a paper demonstrating wikibase as an infrastructure for valorising documents