COMP474 PROJECT

Assignment #1

Abstract

To build Study_bot, an intelligent agent that can answer university course-related questions using a knowledge graph and natural language processing

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1. Introduction

1.1 The Goal

Assignment 1 is to create an intelligent agent using existed and created vocabularies based on the information about courses of Concordia University.

1.2 The Team

The project has been implemented by Python language. Our four team members shared our works via Github and Google drive. The team meets one or two times per week to follow up on the process of the project.

2. Design and Implementation

To create a Studybot, firstly, we design ten different competency questions that we would like our bot to answer. Based on these questions, we create a schema with reused and self-defined vocabularies for further development. And finally, we generate the knowledge base using Concordia open database. We also add the details for two courses COMP474 and COMP472.

2.1 Competency Questions

The first process is to design the competency questions which the intelligent agent could answer. The competency questions are as follows:

- 1. How many courses in each subject?
- 2. Which lectures does course COMP474 have?
- 3. Which topics are associated with course COMP472?
- 4. Which courses have the subject COMP?
- 5. What's the content of the lectures of COMP474?
- 6. What's the course description of COMP472?
- 7. In which lectures is the subject "Knowledge Graph" covered?
- 8. What's the lab content for labs in COMP474?
- 9. What's the course outline of COMP474?
- 10. What's the DBpedia link for each topic?

The first three are generalized questions as required. We also create a query for each question to validate our design after the knowledge base is constructed.

2.2 Vocabulary

To model the schema for the knowledge base, the implementation includes choosing the reused vocabularies and developing our vocabularies.

2.2.1 Reused Vocabulary

For the vocabularies reused, besides the common vocabularies, such as rdf, rdfs, and xsd, we also use dbr, aiiso, teach, and vivo.

"dbr" is used to link the relevant page on DBpedia.

"aiiso" is Academic Institution Internal Structure Ontology and it provides classes and properties to describe the academic institution.

- 1. aiiso:code a property for a course, lecture, lab, and tutorial number.
- aiiso:name a property for the name of courses, universities, lectures, labs, tutorials, subjects, and topics.

"teach" is Teaching Core Vocabulary which provides terms relate to a course that a teacher teaches.

- 1. teach:Lecture a class for a lecture.
- 2. teach: Course a class for a course.
- 3. teach:courseDescription a property for course description.
- 4. teach:courseTitle a property for a course title.

"vivo" is an ontology of the academic and research domain.

1. vivo:University a class of a University

- 2. vivo:courseCredits a property to present the credits for a course
- 3. vivo: Video a class for a video

There are the following benefits for reused vocabularies. Firstly, time-saving, we don't need to define classes and properties by ourselves. Secondly, it is easy to understand. For example, we commonly use rdf and rdfs to define a class and property. We don't need extra time and effort to figure the meaning of vocabulary. Thirdly, it is easy to link to external graphs, such as DBpedia vocabulary to link to DBpedia.

2.2.2 Developed Vocabulary

Although we use many reused vocabularies, we still need to define some classes and properties to deal with the areas that are not covered by the reused vocabularies.

To develop vocabulary extensions, we use focu to define a class and a property and focudata to create data. For classes, we have:

```
focu:CourseOutline
  rdfs:label "Course Outline"@en ;
  rdfs:comment "Course Outline"@en .
focu:Lab
  a rdfs:Class;
  rdfs:label "Lab"@en ;
  rdfs:comment "Lab Class"@en ;
  rdfs:subClassOf teach:Lecture .
focu:Reading
  a rdfs:Class;
  rdfs:label "Reading"@en ;
  rdfs:comment "Reading"@en .
focu:Slide
  a rdfs:Class;
  rdfs:label "Slide"@en ;
  rdfs:comment "Slide"@en .
```

```
focu:Subject
  a rdfs:Class;
  rdfs:label "Subject"@en ;
  rdfs:comment "Subject Class"@en .
focu:Topic
  rdfs:label "Topic"@en ;
  rdfs:comment "Topic Class"@en .
focu:Tutorial
  a rdfs:Class;
  rdfs:label "Tutorial"@en ;
  rdfs:comment "Tutorial Class"@en ;
  rdfs:subClassOf teach:Lecture .
focu:Worksheet
  a rdfs:Class;
  rdfs:label "Worksheet"@en;
 rdfs:comment "Worksheet"@en
```

For properties, we have:

```
focu:content
  a rdf:Property ;
rdfs:label "content"@en ;
  rdfs:comment "Lab content or tutorial content."@en ;
  rdfs:domain focu:Lab, focu:Tutorial;
  rdfs:range focu:Reading, focu:Slide, focu:Worksheet, vivo:Video .
focu:outline
  rdfs:label "outline"@en;
  rdfs:comment "Course outline."@en ;
  rdfs:domain teach:Course ;
  rdfs:range focu:CourseOutline .
focu:subject
  rdfs:label "subject"@en ;
  rdfs:comment "Course subject."@en ;
  rdfs:domain teach:Course ;
  rdfs:range focu:Subject .
focu:labAssociateWith
  rdfs:label "lab associated with a specific lecture"@en;
  rdfs:comment "lab associated with a specific lecture"@en ;
  rdfs:domain focu:Lab ;
  rdfs:range teach:Lecture .
```

```
focu:tutorialAssociateWith
  a rdf:Property ;
rdfs:label "tutorial associated with a specific lecture"@en ;
  rdfs:comment "tutorial associated with a specific lecture"@en;
  rdfs:domain focu:Tutorial;
  rdfs:range teach:Lecture .
focu:offeredAt
  a rdf:Property;
  rdfs:label "offered in"@en;
  rdfs:comment "a course is offered at a univeristy."@en ;
  rdfs:domain teach:Course ;
  rdfs:range vivo:University .
focu:offeredIn
  a rdf:Property ;
  rdfs:label "lecture in"@en ;
  rdfs:comment "a lecture is in a course."@en ;
  rdfs:domain teach:Lecture ;
  rdfs:range teach:Course .
focu:topicAssociateWith
  a rdf:Property;
  rdfs:label "topics"@en;
  rdfs:comment "topics that are covered in a course or a lecture in a course."@en;
  rdfs:domain focu:Topic ;
  rdfs:range teach:Lecture, teach:Course .
```

2.3 Knowledge Base Construction

2.3.1 Dataset

The dataset we used is on the website https://opendata.concordia.ca/datasets/. We use the kb_generator.py Python file to extract data from these two CSV files.

opendata.concordia.ca/datasets/								
		DATA_OUTPUT.csv		2222809		2020/07/	15 06:45:10	
		POINT_LIST.csv		1751	1751		11 13:38:25	
		WASTE_BIN_TYPE.csv		2734		2020/12/08 15:57:43		
		WASTE_INVOICES.csv		53737		2020/12/08 15:58:02		
		WASTE_TYPE.csv		1065		2020/12/08 16:04:41		
		sis						
		Filename			Size		Last Modified	
	[CU_SR_OPEN_DATA_CATALOG-37272173.csv			1025004		2020/07/12 03:02:00	
		CU_SR_OPEN_DATA_CATALOG-37296852.csv			1025004		2020/07/12 03:02:00	
		CU_SR_OPEN_DATA_CATALOG.csv			1042402		2021/03/25 03:02:13	
	- (CU_SR_OPEN_DATA_CATALOG_DESC.csv			2600391		2021/03/25 03:02:13	
		CU_SR_OPEN_DATA_COMB_SECTIONS.csv			2337217		2021/03/25 03:02:13	
		CU_SR_OPEN_DATA_DEPT_FAC_STRUC.csv			7078		2021/03/25 03:02:13	
		CU_SR_OPEN_DATA_SCHED.csv			3895485	0	2021/03/25 03:02:13	

2.3.2 Knowledge Base Construction

We use kb_generator.py to automatically construct the knowledge base from the dataset.

Firstly, we import all libraries we used.

```
from rdflib import URIRef, Literal, Namespace, Graph
from rdflib.namespace import XSD, RDF, RDFS
from pathlib import Path
from os import getcwd
import pandas as pd
```

Secondly, we create a new graph and setup all namespaces. And then, bind the namespace to the graph.

```
g = Graph()

FC = Namespace('http://focu.io/schema#')
FCD = Namespace('http://focu.io/data#')
DBR = Namespace('http://dbpedia.org/resource/')
VIVO = Namespace('http://vivoweb.org/ontology/core#')
AIISO = Namespace('http://purl.org/vocab/aiiso/schema#')
TEACH = Namespace('http://linkedscience.org/teach/ns#')
g.bind('focu', FC)
g.bind('focudata', FCD)
g.bind('dbr', DBR)
g.bind('vivo', VIVO)
g.bind('aiiso', AIISO)
g.bind('teach', TEACH)
```

Thirdly, we create all classes and properties. The followings are two examples:

```
lab = FC['Lab']
g.add((lab, RDF.type, RDFS.Class))
g.add((lab, RDFS['subClassOf'], TEACH['Lecture']))
g.add((lab, RDFS.label, Literal('Lab', lang='en')))
g.add((lab, RDFS.comment, Literal('Lab Class', lang='en')))
```

```
content = FC['content']
g.add((content, RDF.type, RDF.Property))
g.add((content, RDFS.label, Literal('content', lang='en')))
g.add((content, RDFS.comment, Literal('Lab content or tutorial content.', lang='en')))
g.add((content, RDFS.domain, FC['Lab']))
g.add((content, RDFS.domain, FC['Tutorial']))
g.add((content, RDFS.range, FC['Slide']))
g.add((content, RDFS.range, FC['Worksheet']))
g.add((content, RDFS.range, FC['Reading']))
g.add((content, RDFS.range, VIVO['Video']))
```

Fourthly, we create data, Concordia University, and all details for course COMP474 and COMP472, such as labs, lectures, and topics. For these specific examples, we also use rdfs:seeAlso to link entities on DBpedia.

```
concordia = FCD['Concordia_University']
g.add((concordia, RDF.type, VIVO['University']))
g.add((concordia, AIISO['name'], Literal('Concordia University')))
g.add((concordia, RDFS.seeAlso, DBR['Concordia_University']))
```

Finally, we merge the two CSV files and extract all information needed to create triples.

```
table1 = pd.read_csv("CU_SR_OPEN_DATA_CATALOG_DESC.csv", header=0)
table2 = pd.read_csv("CU_SR_OPEN_DATA_CATALOG-37272173.csv", header=0)

table_merged = pd.merge(table1, table2, on='Course ID', how='inner')

subjects = []
course_ids = []

for index, row in table_merged.iterrows():
    if row['Subject'] not in subjects:
        subjects.append(row['Subject'])
    if row['Course ID'] not in course_ids:
        course_ids.append(row['Course ID'])
    course_generator(row['Subject'], row['Catalog'], row['Long Title'], row['Class Units'], row['Descr'])

for item in subjects:
    subject_generator(item)

g.serialize(format='nt', destination="school.nt")
```

3. Result and Analysis

3.1 RDF Schema

Our RDF schema is in the school_template.ttl file. Here is a part of the file.

```
@prefix aiiso: <http://purl.org/vocab/aiiso/schema#> .
@prefix dbr: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/> .
@prefix focu: <http://focu.io/schema#> .
@prefix focudata: <http://focu.io/data#> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#> .
@prefix teach: <http://linkedscience.org/teach/ns#> .
@prefix vivo: <http://vivoweb.org/ontology/core#> .
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .
focu:CourseOutline
  a rdfs:Class;
  rdfs:label "Course Outline"@en ;
  rdfs:comment "Course Outline"@en .
focu:content
  rdfs:label "content"@en ;
  rdfs:comment "Lab content or tutorial content."@en;
  rdfs:domain focu:Lab, focu:Tutorial;
  rdfs:range focu:Reading, focu:Slide, focu:Worksheet, vivo:Video .
```

3.2 Knowledge Base

Our constructed knowledge base in N-Triples format is in the school.nt file. Here is a part of the file.

```
<http://focu.io/data#INST250> <http://focu.io/schema#subject> <http://focu.io/data#INST> .
<http://focu.io/data#CLAS490> <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type> <http://linkedscience.org/teach/ns#Course> .
<http://focu.io/data#COMP6411> <http://focu.io/schema#subject> <http://focu.io/data#COMP> .
```

3.3 Queries and Results

There are two types of queries, competency question queries and knowledge base queries. We set up the Fuseki server to run the queries. We use the same prefix for all queries.

```
PREFIX dbo: <a href="http://dbpedia.org/ontology/">http://dbpedia.org/ontology/</a>
Prefix aiiso: <a href="http://bredia.org/resource/">http://dbpedia.org/resource/</a>
Prefix focu: <a href="http://focu.io/schema#">http://focu.io/schema#</a>
Prefix focudata: <a href="http://focu.io/data#">http://focu.io/data#</a>
Prefix rdf: <a href="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#">http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#</a>
Prefix rdfs: <a href="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#">http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#</a>
Prefix vivo: <a href="http://vivoweb.org/ontology/core#">http://vivoweb.org/ontology/core#</a>
Prefix xsd: <a href="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#">http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#</a>
```

3.3.1 Competency Question Queries

There are 10 competency question queries and outputs in the folder Competency Question Queries.

1. How many courses in each subject?



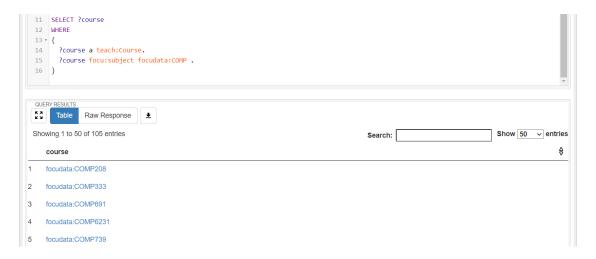
2. Which lectures does course COMP474 have?



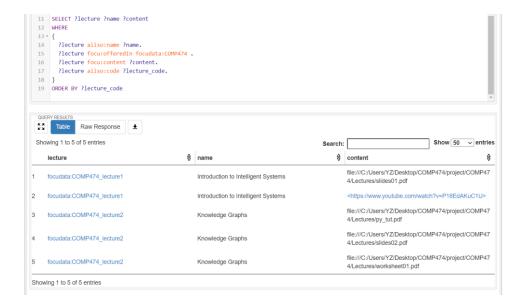
3. Which topics are associated with course COMP472?



4. Which courses have the subject COMP?



5. What's the content of the lectures of COMP474?



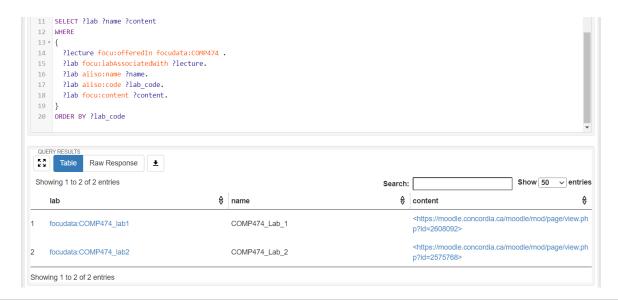
6. What's the course description of COMP472?



7. In which lectures is the subject "Knowledge Graph" covered?



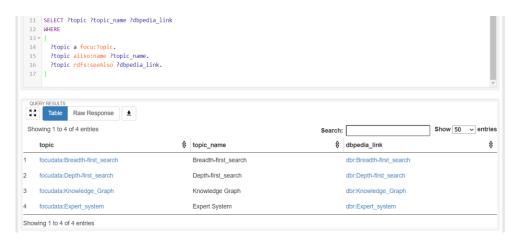
8. What's the lab content for labs in COMP474?



9. What's the course outline of COMP474?



10. What's the DBpedia link for each topic?



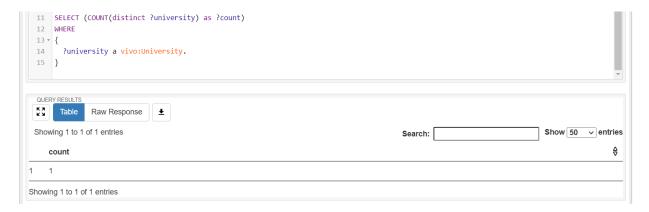
3.3.2 Knowledge Base Queries

There are 7 Knowledge Base Queries and outputs in the folder Knowledge Base Queries.

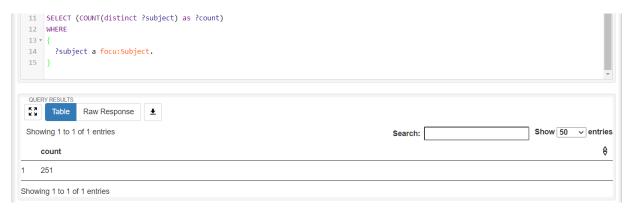
1. How many courses in the database?



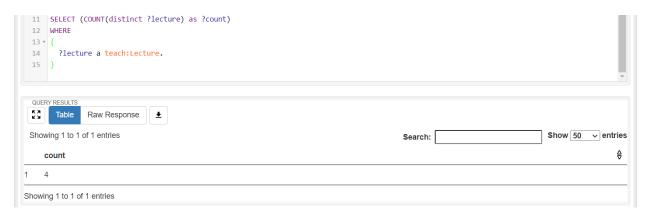
2. How many universities in the database?



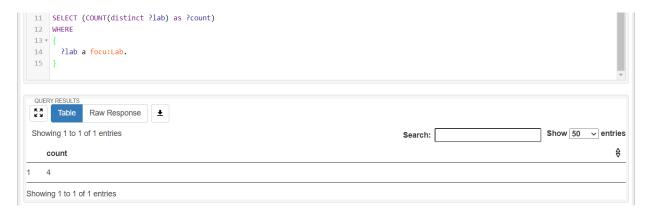
3. How many subjects in the database?



4. How many lectures in the database?



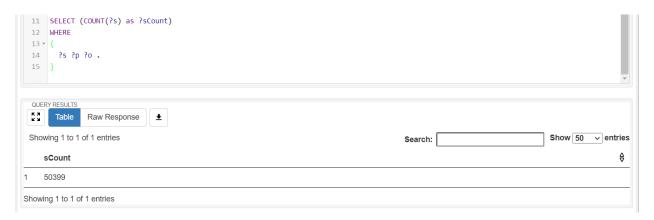
5. How many labs in the database?



6. How many topics in the database?



7. How many triples are there in the database?



4. Conclusion

Based on the competency questions, the team works together to design the intelligent agent. The integration of different parts is the key to implement and establish the project, including retrieving the data from open sources and convert it to the knowledge base by using reused vocabularies and own designed vocabularies, and setting up the endpoint server to execute the queries to obtain the answers.

Through project 1, the knowledge base is constructed well and the endpoint server is also set up for executing queries. The fundamental infrastructure has been implemented which will serve the next part, the natural language processing.