

Topic Maps and the Ontological World

Dr. H. Holger Rath

Director Research & Development empolis GmbH

holger.rath@empolis.com - http://www.empolis.com



Roadmap

- Act I: Introduction
 - Scene I: What are Topic Maps?
 - Scene II: How do TMs work?
 - Scene III: The Family of TM Standards
 - Scene IV: TMs and Related Paradigms



Roadmap cont'd

- Act II: Allegro
 - Scene V: Ontologies, Schemas, Templates
 - Scene VI: Class hierarchies
 - Scene VII: Inferencing
 - Scene VIII: Consistency constraints
 - Scene IX: Topic Map Query Language (TMQL)
- Epilogue: Conclusions



Act I:

Introduction



Scene I:

What are Topic Maps?

An overview ...



The Sound-bites

"GPS of the information universe"

"A new paradigm for organizing, maintaining, and navigating information"

"The bridge between Information Management and Knowledge Management"



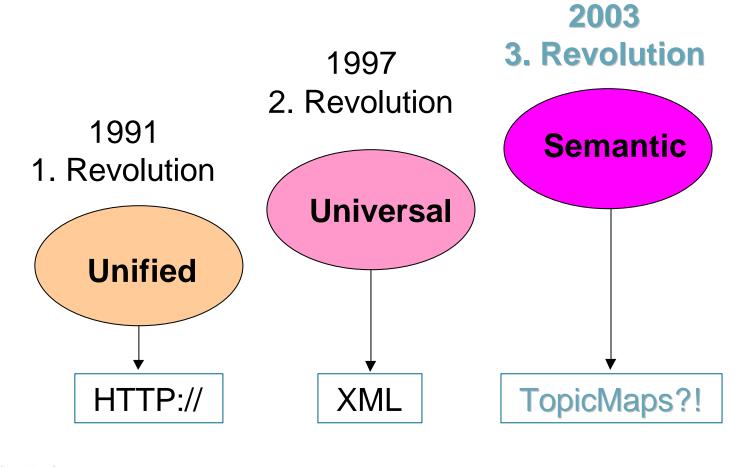
Topic Maps are ...

- Standardized:
 - An ISO standard describing knowledge structures, electronic indices, classification schemes, ...
- Web enabled:
 - XML Topic Maps (XTM) are ready to use
- Designed to:
 - manage the info glut
 - build valuable information networks above any kind of resources / data objects
 - enable the structuring of unstructured information



The 3rd Prophecy

By Tim Berners-Lee (father of the Internet)





Topic Maps – A Promising Technology

- Metadata
 - Topic Map data is not part of the info assets
- Search
 - Search in more precise topics and not in full text
- Linking
 - TMs are well-organized link networks
- Knowledge structures
 - TMs are a base technology for knowledge representation



Scene II:

How do TMs Work?

Brief intro ...



Don Giovanni	56
Leipzig 35,	90
Lohengrin	49
Mozart, W.A	11
Mozart festival, see Würzburg	
Wagner, R	22
Vienna 11,	42
Würzburg	77



Don Giovanni	56
Leipzig 35	,90
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Würzburg	77

Topics



Don Giovanni		56
Leipzig	<u> </u>	
Lohengrin		
Mozart, W.A	• • •	11
Mozart festival, see Würzbur	g	
Wagner, R	• • •	22
Vienna	11,	42
Würzburg	.\.	77

Occurrences



Don Giovanni 56
Leipzig 35,90
Lohengrin 49
Mozart, W.A
Mozart festi <mark>val, see Würzburg</mark>
Wagner, R
Vienna 11,42
Würzburg 77
<u>Different</u> <u>topic classes</u>



Don Giovanni	56
Leipzig	<i>35</i> ,90
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occurrences classes	



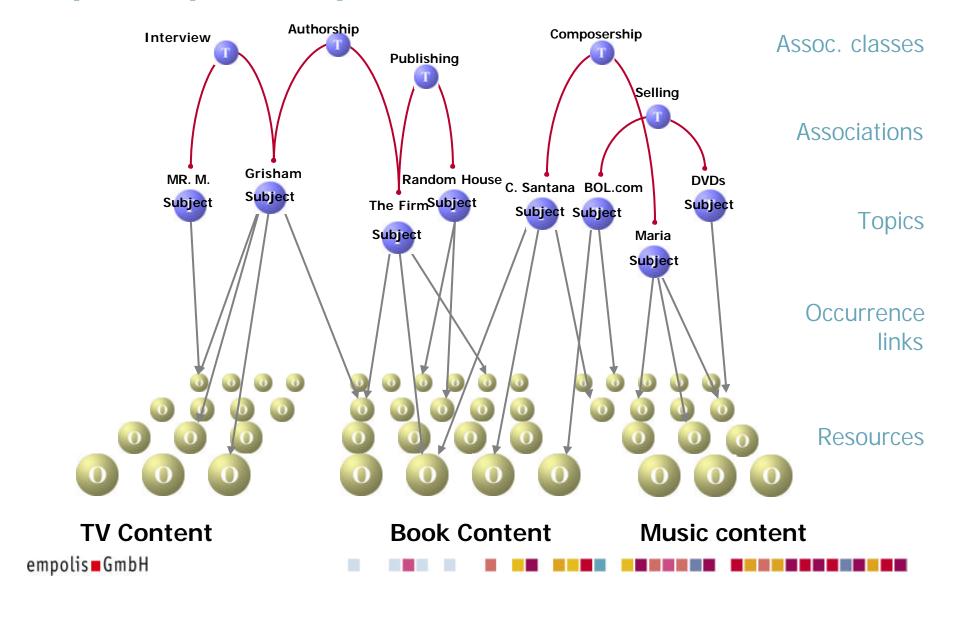
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ultiple Topic Names	
	Leipzig



Don Giovanni 56
Leipzig 35,90
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Mozart festival, <u>see also</u> Würzburg
Wagner, R 22
Vienna
Würzburg
Association /

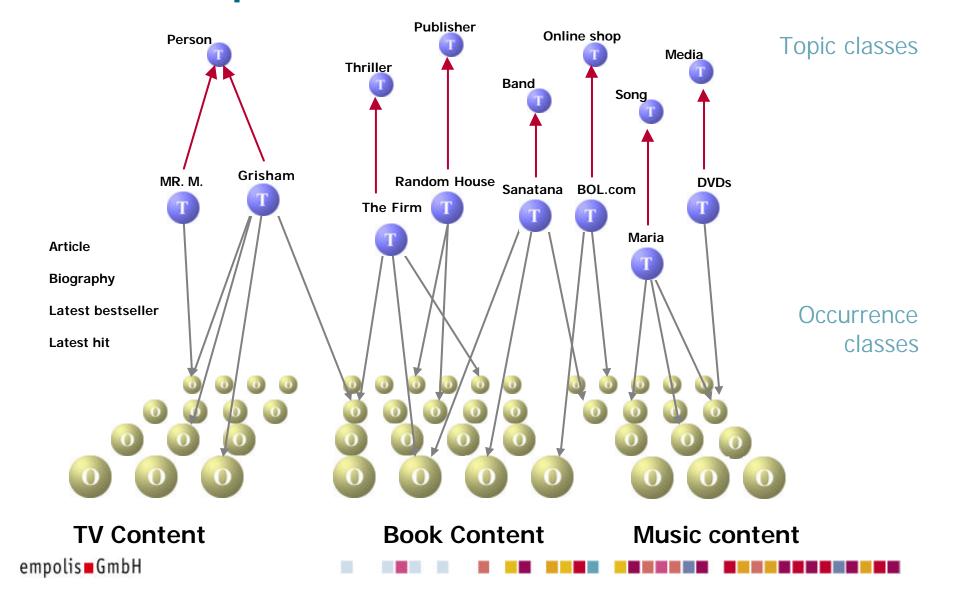


Topic Map Concepts

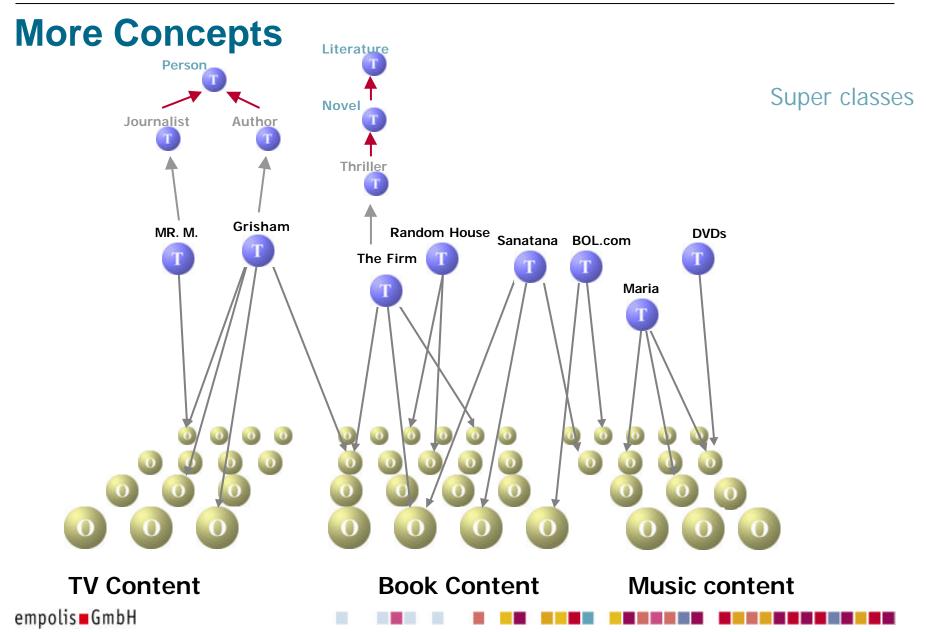




More Concepts

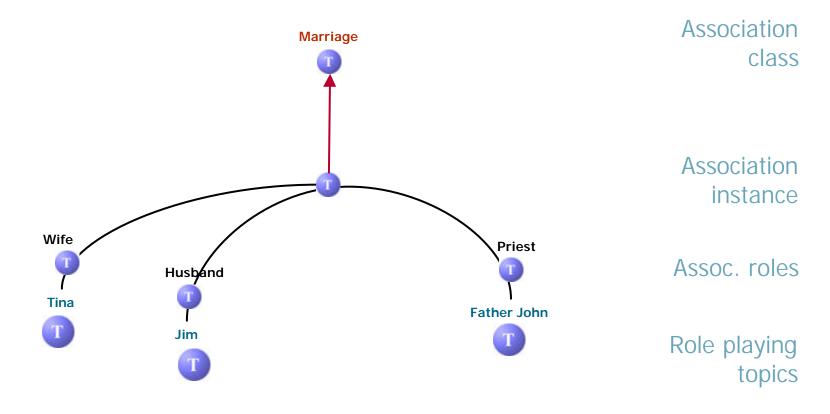






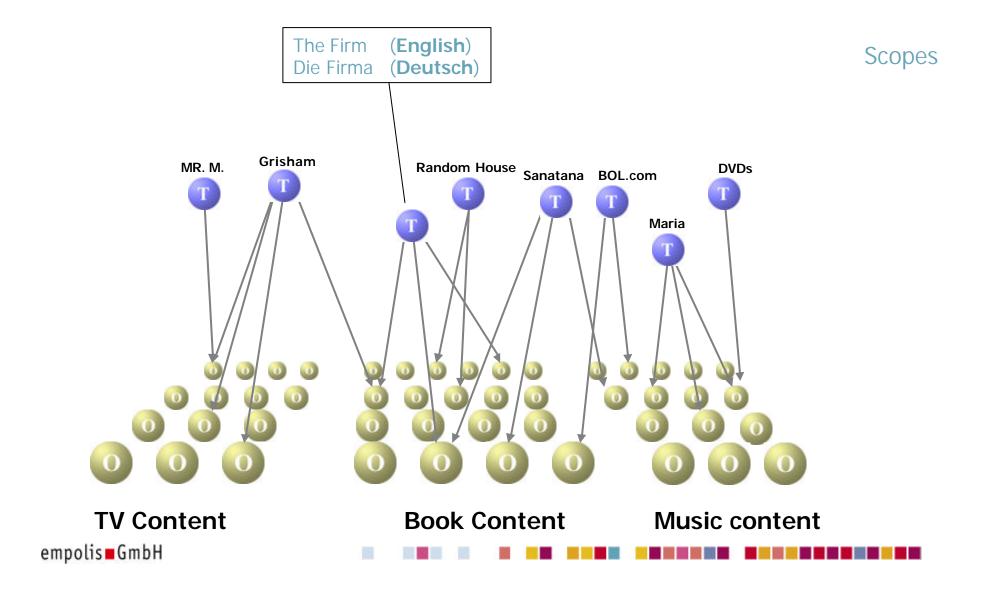


Association Concepts



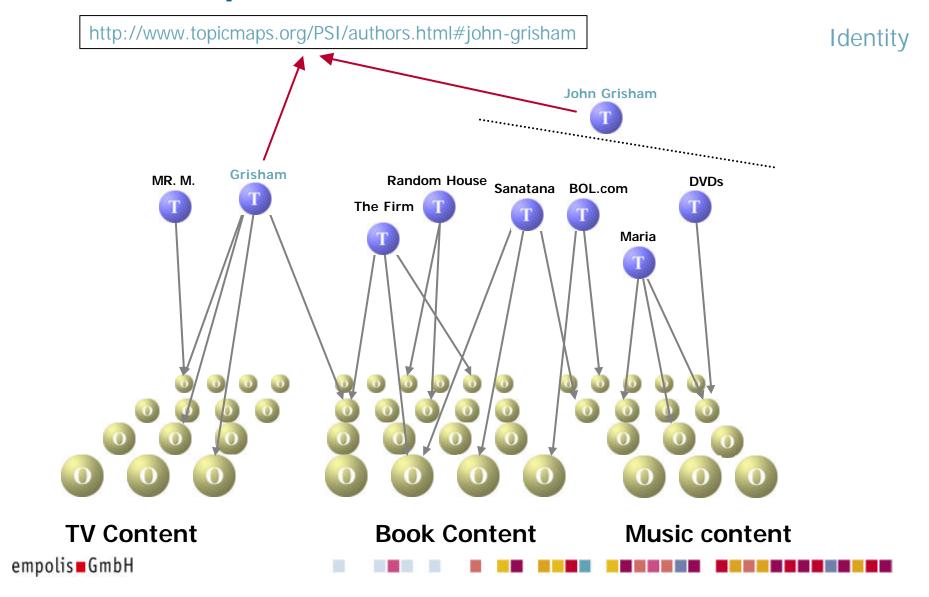


More Concepts





More Concepts





Summary: Topic Map Concepts

- Topic (reified subject)
- Occurrence
- Association, association role
- Topic class, occurrence class, and association class
- Class-instance
- Super-subclass
- Scope and scoping topic
- Identity and subject indicator



Scene III:

The Family of Topic Map Standards

ISO/IEC 13250, Data Model, Conceptual Model, TMQL, TMCL



Family of TM Standards

- ISO/IEC 13250:2000
 - ISO standard defining general concepts and interchange syntax (SGML/HyTime + XML/Xlink)
- TM Data Model
 - ISO project
 - The foundation of the TM paradigm
 - Independent of any particular (storage/interchange) syntax
- TM Conceptual Model
 - ISO project
 - Defines mapping between particular syntax (SGML and XML) and TM Data Model



Family of TM Standards cont'd

- TMQL TM Query Language
 - ISO project
 - 'SQL' for TMs
 - Standardized creation/modification of TMs stored in TM Management Systems
- TMCL TM Constraint Language
 - ISO project
 - Framework for the definition of ontologies / schemas for vertical or domain specific applications
 - Support for semantic validation



Scene IV:

Topic Maps and Related Paradigms

Semantic Networks, RDF



Topic Maps and Semantic Networks

- Pros of Semantic Networks:
 - Inheritance of node properties
 - Inferencing
 - Partitioning
 - Formal notation
- Pros of TMs:
 - Occurrences
 - Rich associations (*n*-ary, roles)
 - Subject Identity
 - Merging
 - Standardized notation



Topic Maps and RDF

- TM / RDF Similarities
 - Structured, complex metadata
 - Based on graphs
 - Standardized notations
 - Knowledge representation, ontologies
 - Help power the Semantic Web idea
 - TMs on top of RDF ⇔ RDF on top of TMs



Topic Maps and RDF cont'd

■ TM / RDF – Differences

ТМ	RDF
topic-centric	resource-centric
pre-defined semantics	simple data structure
n-ary associations with role players (instead of direction)	directed binary relations
distinguishes between addressable and non-addressable subjects	_
merging	_
real products, projects, use	'toys' (as of today)



Act II: Allegro

TMs and knowledge representation



Quine's Criterion

What is there?



Quine's Criterion

Everything!



Scene V:

Ontologies, Schemas, Templates

The Starting Point ...



TM Ontology

John F. Sowa:

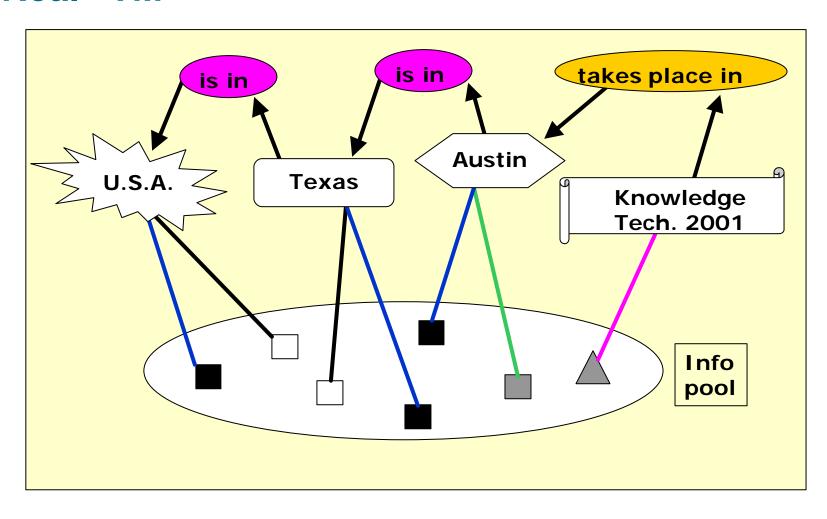
"Ontology defines the kinds of things that exist in the application domain."

or

"A classification of the types and subtypes of concepts and relations necessary to describe everything in the application domain."

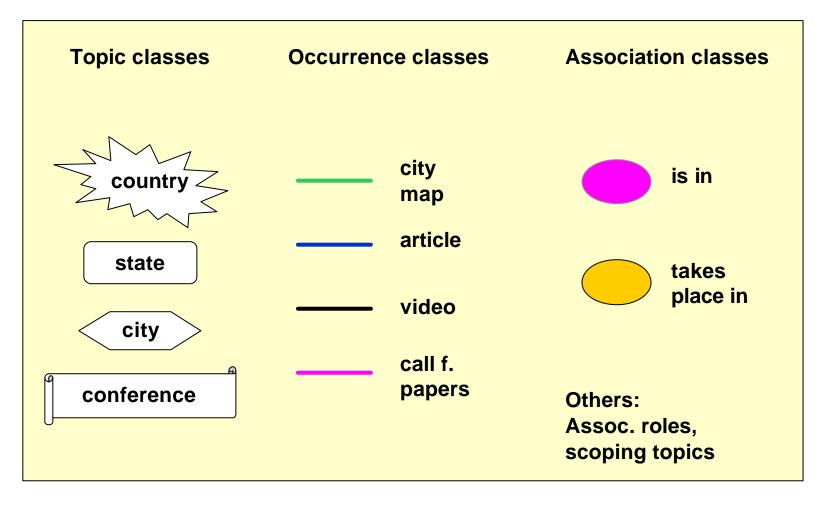


"Real" TM



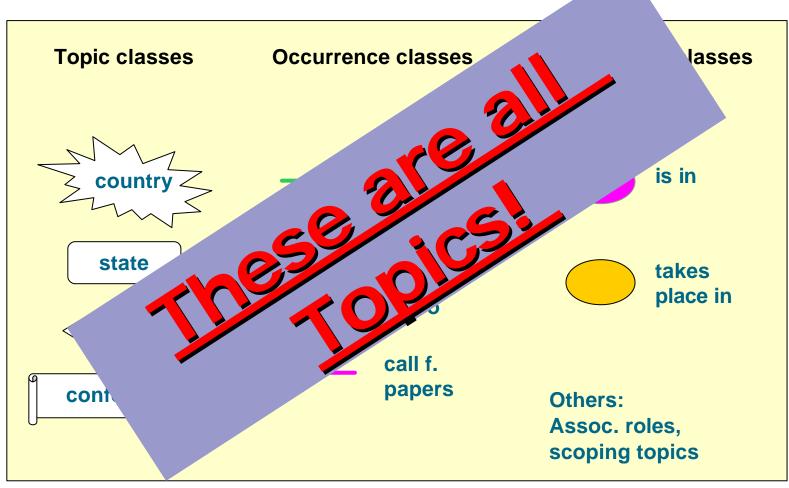


Ontology TM





Ontology TM





Solution

- Terms TM Ontology, TM Constraint, TM Template, and TM Schema were coined by ISO committee
- Cover all TM constructs which have a declarative meaning:
 - All classes and scoping topics
 - Classification (see later)
 - Constraints (see later)
- => ISO initiative TM Constraint Language (TMCL)



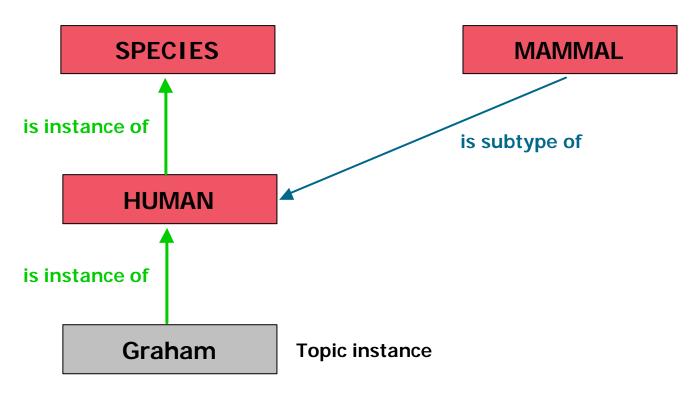
Scene VI:

Class Hierarchies

Building blocks are part of XTM

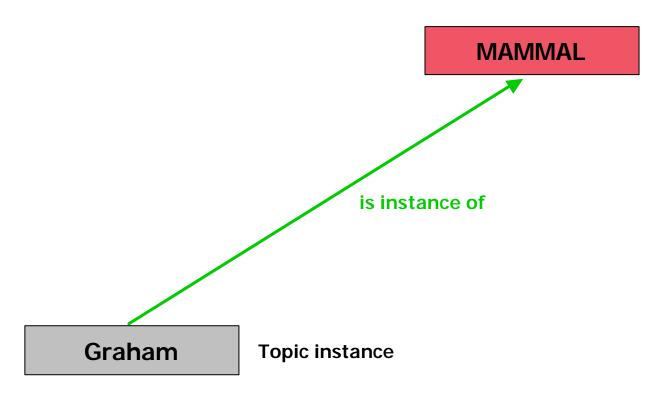


Requirements



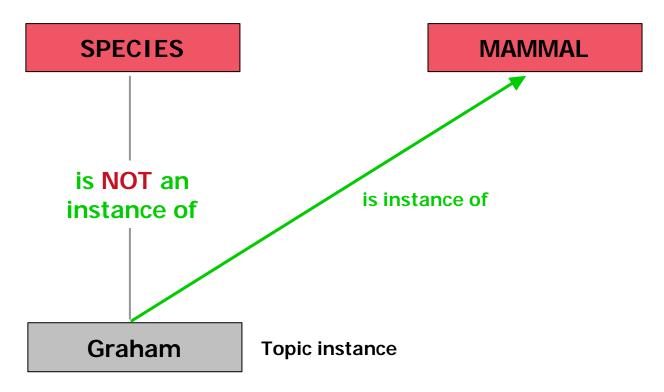


Requirements cont'd





Requirements cont'd





Examples

Topic classes:

```
Object ®

piece of art ®

painting, sculpture, novel, poem, opera

Person ®

artist ®

painter, sculptor, writer, poet, composer
```



Examples cont'd

Association classes:

Object "fostered by" person ®

piece of art "created by" artist ®

opera "composed by" composer



Scene VII:

Inferencing

Deducing knowledge ...



Association Properties

- Assoc: geo_object is in geo_object
- Properties: transitive, and -reflexive, and anti-symmetric
- Facts in TM:
 Bavaria is in Germany
 Würzburg is in Bavaria
 Munich is in Bavaria
- Derived knowledge:
 Würzburg is in Germany
 Germany is not in Bavaria



Inference Rules

- Class hierarchies and transitivity allow deduction of knowledge not explicitly coded in TM
- But TM might contains more knowledge which could be derived
- Inference rules define as part of the ontology
 - how to derive further knowledge



Example

If \$topic1 is sibling of \$topic2 and \$topic1 is male

then \$topic1 is a brother

(Eric Freese, XML Europe 2000, Paris)



Rule components

- "if <condition> then <inference>" defines the inference rule
- "\$topic1" and "\$topic2" are variables which have to be instantiated when the rule is evaluated
- "is a sibling of" and "is a male" are the assoc. types in question
- "is a brother" is the inferred assoc. type



Scene VIII:

Consistency constraints

Dealing with millions of topics ...



The Needs

- Manual checking of large TMs is impossible but validation is a requirement
- TM software should validate during design and creation
 - Permanently or on demand
 - Like structure validation in SGML/XML editors/parsers
- Constraints control validation process
- => ISO initiative TM Constraint Language (TMCL)



Example

- Topic type constraints:
 - Names (scope, number)
 - Occurrence role (scope, number)
 - Plays certain role in an association
- Example:
 - Person
 - min. 1 englisch basename
 - biography (exactly 1), portrait (max. 1)
 - participates in born-in association



Example cont'd

- Association type constraints:
 - Scope
 - Association role (number)
 - Topic types of associated topics
- Example:
 - is in
 - 1 Containee
 - citycountystate

1 Container

country, state, county country, state country



Scene IX:

Topic Map Query Language (TMQL)

Query and modify TMs in a Standardized Manner



TMQL Sound Bites ...

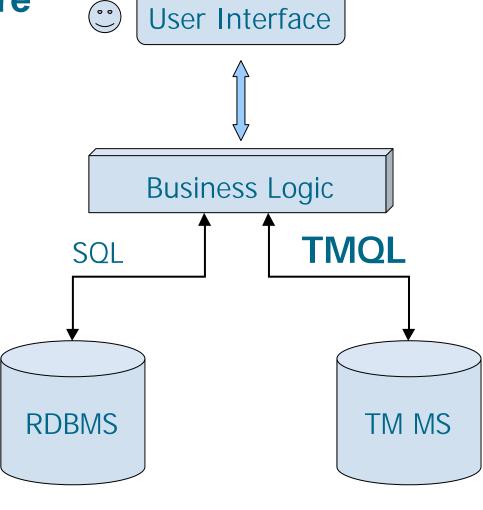
"Make Topic Maps Operational"

"SQL for Topic Maps"

"Backbone of Global Knowledge Interchange"

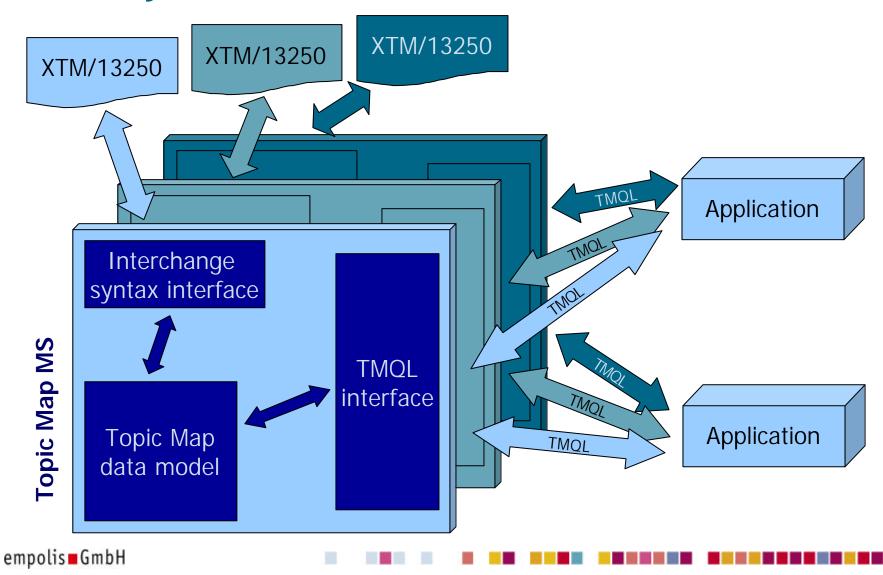


TMQL Applied to a 3-Tier Architecture





TMQL System Context





Epilogue:

Conclusions

Topic Maps and the Ontological World



Conclusions

- TMs provide a simple but powerful paradigm
- Real products and real projects and real productive use 18 months after publication of ISO standard
- Accompanying standards (TMCL, TMQL) make TMs ready for the Semantic Web and KM applications
- Harmonization with RDF
- But: TMs don't aim at "Heavy Ontologies" (yet)



Some Resources

Addressable and Non-Addressable



Resources

- Addressable
 - http://www.topicmaps.org
 - topicmaps-comment@lists.oasis-open.org
 - http://www.infoloom.com/mailman/listinfo/topicmapmail
 - http://k42.empolis.co.uk
- Non-addressable
 - Standardization: ISO JTC1 SC34 WG3
 - Vertical applications:
 OASIS Member Section TopicMaps.Org and its various
 Technical Committees



Announcement: empolis k42® EGP

Free access for research projects to k42



Announcement

empolis k42® Education Grant Program gives non-profit research projects free access to its k42 Knowledge Server

Find more at

http://k42.empolis.co.uk/egp.html





Thank You!

Any Questions?



Transforming Information into Value

