

Characterization of Objects in Indoor Spaces of Human Occupation Using Knowledge Graphs

Rodrigo Francisco
Engineering Faculty
National Autonomous University of Mexico
Mexico City, Mexico
rhodfra@gmail.com

Guillermo Molero-Castillo
Engineering Faculty
National Autonomous University of Mexico
Mexico City, Mexico
gmolero@fi-b.unam.mx

Abstract—This paper proposes a knowledge graph to describe the semantic relationships of objects present in an indoor space, such as a bedroom in a house. We base our work in the representation model Object1–Predicate–Object2. In the predicate, we consider spatial relationships such as above, below, under, on top, next to, in, has, in front, and behind. To fulfill our purpose, we used the Grakn NoSQL database, which allows defining a knowledge graph schema of type entity-relation. The knowledge graph obtained needs a previously identified object in order to start looking for the correct relationships. That object is considered as input to the algorithm. The information on the semantic relationship has proved effectiveness in characterizing objects using Grakn, through which it was possible to characterize objects and their relationships based on the principles of knowledge representation.

Index Terms—Knowledge graphs, Grakn, indoor spaces, objects, semantic relationships.

I. INTRODUCTION

Within the past ten years, object recognition, a domain of artificial intelligence, has gained importance due to the significant development of hardware (CPUs and GPUs with higher performance and speed) and thanks to the constant progress of computer science (increasingly sophisticated machine learning, and deep learning algorithms). Object detection involves two main tasks: i) image classification, and ii) object localization.

First, image classification is intended to predict what kind of objects are in an image. On the other side, object localization is about locating the object with a bounding box. In general, object recognition is done with artificial neural networks, which despite being a powerful tool, they have the disadvantage of becoming slow due to the large number (millions) of node networks communicating with each other. Therefore, it is necessary to propose possible solutions to reduce processing time, such as knowledge graphs.

A knowledge graph is a set of organized information, where each vertex represents the data which can be accessed through an edge. In the same way, in [4] it is explained that a knowledge graph is an encyclopedia that machines can read. So basically it is an organized knowledge in such a way that machines can understand and extract information easily.

On the other side, [10] points out that a knowledge graph is integrated into a database that when joined, the graph is

enriched and increases its significance, which allows entities and properties to be defined, which are typified and classified, then model them in your domain of knowledge. By having the domain to which it belongs, it allows another graph to connect it to another domain model.

The following example illustrates the previous idea: A system understands that a person being is an entity of soccer player type, and it is linked with soccer sport, which is played with a ball and where there are many competitions. In this way, a knowledge graph may have the following content related in a semantic way:

- Data of place, a person or a certain company.
- Images.
- Text excerpts.
- Data with secondary details.
- References to similar searches.

This paper seeks to expose the use of a knowledge graph as a tool to characterize the semantic relationships that exist between objects existing in a certain indoor space of human occupation, such as a room in a home, office, and other places of rest or work. To achieve this purpose, the model is made up of three components was taken as a basis: object1-predicate-object2. For the predicate, the relation of spatiality was considered as above, below, above, beside, in, has, in front, and others.

The document is organized as follows, Section 2 presents the background of the degrees of knowledge, their applications are discussed and related works are presented. Section 3 describes the method established as a proposed solution. Section 4 presents the results obtained, based on an example of application in a bedroom, and Section 5 summarizes some conclusions and future work.

II. BACKGROUND

All recent efforts to work with object recognition successfully can be encompassed in two large model families. First, there is the use of algorithms related to convolutional neural networks (CNN), and second, there is the YOLO (You Only Look Once) approach.

Models based on convolutional neural networks, as the name implies, use neural networks with an extra layer called the convolution layer, which has the characteristic of choosing or

detecting patterns and making sense of them. Such pattern detection is what makes CNN useful for image analysis. CNN works through filters, which allow detecting patterns such as circles, edges, squares, lines, among others. The famous CNN-based models are R-CNN, Fast R-CNN, and Faster R-CNN.

On the other side, YOLO, currently supported by DarkNet, is a real-time object detection system. It works by dividing the image into cells, where each cell is tasked with predicting a bounding box that involves 3 elements: X and Y coordinates, width and height dimensions, and a confidence value. With these elements it is possible to try to predict the objects found in the image, involving a single trained neural network, hence the name YOLO. In recent years, improvements have been made to this model in order to make it faster and more reliable. These improvements are called YOLO versions 2 and 3.

Regarding knowledge graphs, this field began to be known in 2012, thanks to the fact that Google decided to add a semantic improvement to its search engine, called “The Knowledge Graph”. The purpose of this was to answer questions for users through analysis of what words actually mean in a query, rather than analyzing character strings. So, today it is about things and not chains [4]. From this, many companies began to create their own knowledge graphs, such as Amazon, Microsoft, Yahoo, Facebook, among others; that drive semantic searches and enable better data handling, with better data processing and smarter outputs (deliveries).

At present, there are different knowledge graphs that allow companies to create their own knowledge network, in order to improve their domain and operation. A clear example of success in the use of knowledge graphs at the Prado Museum in Spain, where the information systems of archives, libraries, and collections were exchanged for a knowledge graph. This knowledge graph is a system of representation of contents and digital resources of facts related to authors, works of art, their contents, themes, periods, and styles, as well as any object potentially related to them [9].

In this sense, bringing together two areas of knowledge, object detection, and knowledge graphs, to achieve a common objective, such as detecting an object with greater precision and using fewer computational resources is one of the great challenges posed in the current decade. Therefore, the works and publications on this topic are scarce.

Therefore, the starting point of this paper arises from the interest in the characterization and detection of objects using knowledge graphs [12], which studies computer vision for object recognition, where the objective is to identify a set of regions and thus be able to classify each section with labels. It was possible to obtain new images with unobserved contexts in previously elaborated algorithms. Managing to demonstrate that these existing algorithms could be optimized obtaining a better semantic relationship.

III. METHOD

In order to build the knowledge graph of the semantic relationships between the objects found in a certain indoor

space of human occupation, such as a room, a deductive database [13], named Grakn, was used.

Grakn is an Open Source engine for creating knowledge graphs that allow the user to organize and model complex data networks using the Entity-Relationship scheme in its maximum expressiveness. The architecture of Grakn is basically made up of two parts, as shown in Figure 1: *Grakn* (the storage) and *Graql* (the language).

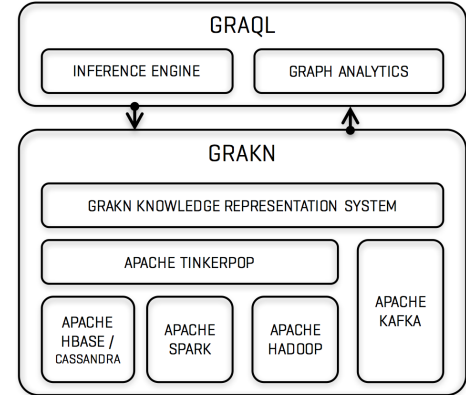


Fig. 1. Internal architecture of Grakn. Source [13].

In general, *Grakn* can be seen as a distributed, hyper-relational database that uses intuitive ontology, this is, it uses the definition of types, properties, and relationships between existing entities in a given context, to model complex data, which serves as a knowledge base for cognitive systems [14].

Thus, based on the architecture of Grakn, at the bottom we can see the system layer, which is made of Apache technologies: i) *HBase*¹ is a distributed, scalable, big data store database; ii) *Spark* for a distributed processing system used for big data workloads; and iii) *Hadoop* allows us to handle distributed processing of large data sets across clusters of computers using simple programming models. These technologies are *Tinkerpop* tools to create the structure of the knowledge graph.

On the other side, *Graql* represents the Grakn interface, where through queries knowledge can be retrieved explicitly or implicitly. In addition, Grakn was designed to be integrated with other technologies that allow it to function in a distributed manner, for example, as a complement in Natural Language Processing (NLP) and Machine Learning (ML) systems [15]. Thus, Grakn from its creation in 2016 to date is used by several companies, such as Google and Cisco; and by institutions like MIT, OpenCTI, and Cares Genetics. Table I summarizes the most important features reported by the db-engines site. A more detailed explanation can be found on the official Grakn site (<https://grakn.ai>).

¹Cassandra database servers the same purposes. It is a non-relational database that is distinguished by its speed, scale, and simplicity in design.

TABLE I
GRAKN MAIN FEATURES

Feature	Description
Database model	Graph DBMS and relational DBMS
Initial release	2016
Current version	1.7.2, June 2020
Origin country	United Kingdom
License	Open Source
Implementing language	Java
Supporting operative systems	Linux, OS X and Windows
Triggers	no
Supporting languages	All languages base on JVM: Groovy, Java, JavaScript (Node.js), Python, Scala
APIs and other access methods	Console (shell), gRPC protocol, Workbase (visualisation software)
Technical docs	https://dev.grakn.ai/doc
Usually compare with	Neo4j, GraphDB y JanusGraph

A. Grakn installation

To install Grakn, Java 8 SDK is previously required, if not you can download Oracle or OpenJDK implementation. To install Grakn in Linux we can use three package managers: `dnf`, `yum` (for systems that uses RPM²) and `apt`. Besides, Grakn is also available for X OS operative system, through `brew` package manager. For this paper, the testing implementations were made using CentOS 8.2 and Manjaro Linux 20.0.

Another important point is that Grakn works similarly to database management systems, that is, services must be started, users must be created, workspaces must be created, among others. In Grakn the abstract models that encapsulate the entities of a particular problem are known as *Keyspace*, where the *schemes* that will represent the data of the case study are defined.

An *scheme* is an inherent part of the knowledge graph that describes what data is like and how it can be structured. It can be represented by an Entity-Relationship diagram. On the other side, Grakn has various types that made up the core system and provide the vocabulary necessary to describe any case study. Among the main types that Grakn handles, the following stand out:

- *Entities*. They provide the means to classify the objects of a given domain.
- *Relationships*. They connect the elements, known in Grakn as *things* from a particular domain. They can be objects, relationships y attributes.
- *Attributes*. They describe the entities.

In Graql we can perform data manipulation and data definition operations. Likewise, it is important to mention that the query language *Graql* has the following characteristics, which were useful for this work.

- *Declarative*. In order to make a query with Graql, it may describe what you want to recover, instead of saying how it should be obtained.

²RPM is a recursive acronym which means RPM Package Manager

- *Intuitive*. Graql was designed to provide a high-level query language interface with clear, readable syntax.

B. Semantic relationships schema

The semantic characterization created in this work is based on the structure: `object1--predicate--object2` proposed in [16], who points out that visual relationships capture a wide variety of interactions between pairs of objects in images. Therefore, it is recommended to extract the possible relationships that may exist, in order to reduce them and work more efficiently. Besides, the relations between each pair of objects are required to have a predicate individually, and based on this a classification is made to generate a relation. The most common types of predicates are classified by an action, space, a preposition, a comparison, or a verb as seen in Figure 2.

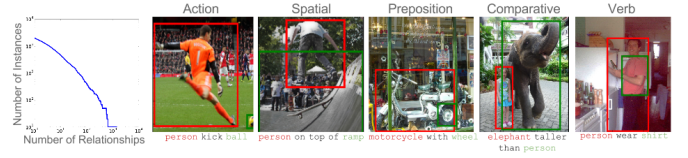


Fig. 2. Predicates categorized. Source [16].

Based on the above, in this work, the characterization of objects by spatial predicates was performed, since the objects found in a certain space of human occupation, such as a room, are static. Whereas, in this case, predicates based on verbs (actions) were not useful. In the Figures from 3 to 7 the relationships used to make the knowledge graph are shown.

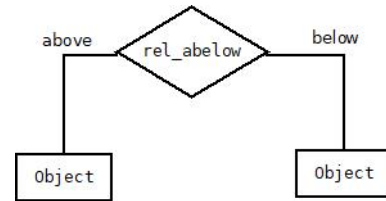


Fig. 3. Relation above-below.

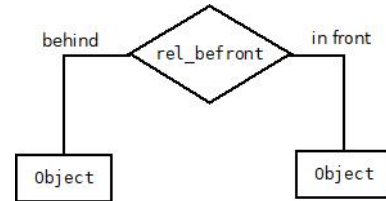
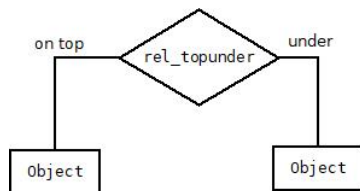
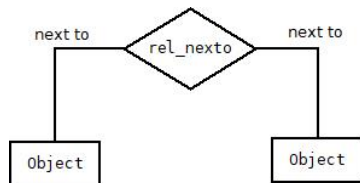
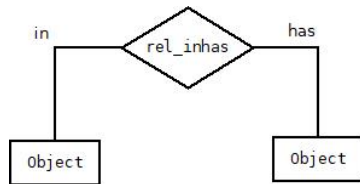
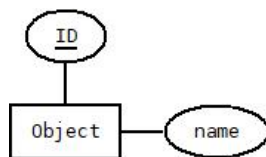


Fig. 4. Relation behind-inFront.



The elements recognize as objects have two attributes which are the identifier (ID) and the name as shown in Figure 8. However, as more predicates are incorporated, it is possible to add more attributes to the object in order to better describe the relationship.



C. Development

The implementation of the knowledge graph in Grakn was based on the previously defined relationships scheme, shown in the previous section. Thus, with the help of the Graql language, relations of type `above-below` were defined first and then the object, as can be seen in Listing 1 and 2, respectively.

```
1 define
2 rel_below sub relation,
3   relates above,
4   relates below;
5
6 rel_nexto sub relation,
7   relates next_to,
8   relates next_to;
```

Listing 1. Relationship definition using Graql.

```
1 object sub entity,  
2   plays above,  
3   plays below,  
4   plays next_to,  
5   plays behind,  
6   plays infront,  
7   plays ontop,  
8   plays under,  
9   plays in_  
10  plays has_  
11  has name;  
12  
13 name sub attribute  
14   datatype string;
```

Listing 2. Object definition using Graql.

Later, we insert the object and its relationships data with the code seen in Listing 3, for inserting the objects and Listing 4 to insert the relationships.

```
1 insert $obj0 isa object,  
2     has name "bed";
```

Listing 3. Object insertion.

Before implementing the knowledge graph with Grakn, we did a draft of it, in order to visually identify the relationships that must be created through the tool. This conceptual design is seen in Figure 9.

On the other side, to execute the code it was necessary to create a dedicated *keyspace*, which was named *vision_relationships*, where the schemes and relationships were made. Finally, to check that the objects have been inserted correctly, a query was made via console, as shown in Figure 10. Thus, the created objects were also counted.

```
projecto> match $obj isa object, has name $na; get;
{$na "dresser" isa name; $obj id V4208 isa object;}
{$na "wardrobe" isa name; $obj id V4256 isa object;}
{$na "footboard" isa name; $obj id V4272 isa object;}
{$na "bed" isa name; $obj id V4320 isa object;}
{$na "pillow" isa name; $obj id V8288 isa object;}
{$na "teddies" isa name; $obj id V8304 isa object;}
{$na "alarm clock" isa name; $obj id V8384 isa object;}
{$na "blinds" isa name; $obj id V8416 isa object;}
{$na "window" isa name; $obj id V12384 isa object;}
{$na "mirror" isa name; $obj id V12480 isa object;}
{$na "lamp" isa name; $obj id V16416 isa object;}
{$na "switch" isa name; $obj id V20672 isa object;}
{$na "door" isa name; $obj id V24768 isa object;}
{$na "TV" isa name; $obj id V28896 isa object;}
{$na "headboard" isa name; $obj id V40968320 isa object;}
{$na "nigh table" isa name; $obj id V40968408 isa object;}
{$na "carpet" isa name; $obj id V40972416 isa object;}
projecto> compute count in object;
17
—
```

Fig. 10. Query to check that there are no errors.

IV. RESULTS

Figure 11 shows the knowledge graph generated by the query shown in listing 5. It is appreciated that the rectangles in purple contain the name of the object and those in fuchsia represent the identifier of the object. Each object can have zero or more relationships to other objects³. However, an object unrelated to others is of no use because it could not be reached since it has no edges, which represent ontological relationships. In addition, implicit or explicit information can be extracted through the edges (green lines).

```
1 match
2   $obj isa object,
3   has name $na,
4   $r1 ($z, $y) isa rel_nexto;
5   $r2 ($x, $w) isa rel_topunder;
6   $r3 ($v, $u) isa rel_inhas;
7   $r4 ($s, $r) isa rel_abelow;
8   $r5 ($q, $p) isa rel_befront;
9 get;
```

Listing 5. Query to generate the knowledge graph.

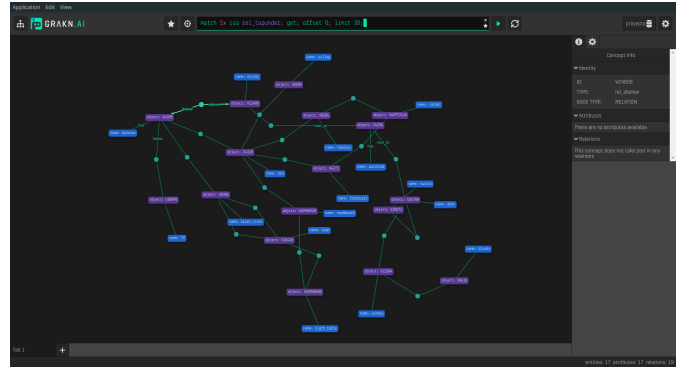


Fig. 11. Knowledge graph in Grakn.

The explicit information obtained from the edges explains why the objects were determined to be related. In most cases it is by the nature of the *query* that it is executed. On the other hand, the implicit information is related to the *background* of the relation of objects and is usually used when making inferences, better known as *automatic reasoning*. It is worth mentioning that in this work we only work with explicit relationships.

Figure 12 shows the relationship *rel-topunder* between the bed and footboard which can be expected while finding the object “footboard” under the object “bed” and the object “bed” in top of the “footboard”. Also, in the same image, the *rel-abelow* relationship between the footboard and carpet can be seen similarly to the previous one.

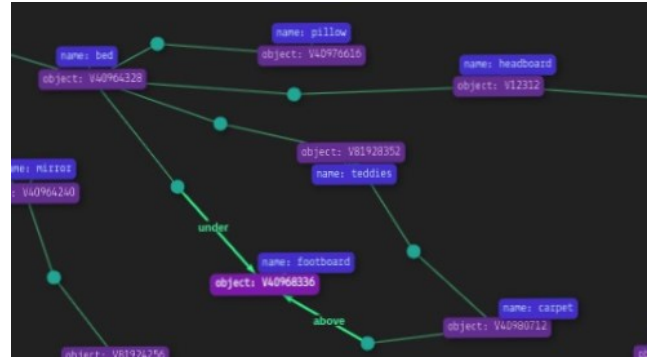


Fig. 12. Relation bed-footboard, footboard-carpet.

This work is a contribution to the categorization of the semantic context in computer vision since it establishes the tools and a baseline in spatial relationships to create maps of the environment of places of human occupation, using knowledge graphs, in contrast to the common way it is done.

Normally, to avoid processing an immense quantity of convolutions, which translates into higher execution time, [18] suggests creating object context base on object scale or spatial context, by creating big comparison lists (dataset) and contrasting them with image training sets. This is a good approach, however, the list remains static and does not get feedback from the training dataset. Which our model does naturally because that is how knowledge graphs work.

³Strictly, they only relate to objects that are part of the query.

V. CONCLUSIONS

This work shows that it is possible to create a knowledge graph through semantic relationships, also known as ontological, that exist between objects that are usually found in indoor spaces of human occupation, such as a bedroom. In fact, the characterization occurs at the moment of defining the relationship that two objects have to each other, following the convention: `object1-predicate-object2`.

Thanks to Grakn it was possible to characterize objects, since through its high-level language it was possible to define the types of highly interconnected relationships between objects, since it provides a scheme that implements the principles of knowledge representation and reasoning.

It is important to highlight that this is an initial work that can be extended depending on the needs and requirements associated with the characterization of objects using knowledge graphs. Its usefulness was shown with the objects present in a bedroom, but the spectrum can also be extended to an entire house, offices, or other closed and open spaces of human occupation.

On the other side, since an artificial intelligence project is made up of several parts as needed, for the case in which knowledge graphs are involved, there is a phase of data acquisition and subsequently communicates with other systems that feed it back. This is important because the knowledge generated by the graph can serve as input to other models for object detection, such as convolutional neural networks or using YOLO systems.

As mentioned, this work creates a semantic relationship of objects of an environment of human occupation given. This information could be useful for CNN models and could be added as an additional layer, called a “semantic layer”. This layer would work in conjunction with the CNN tagging phase, as shown in Figure 13.

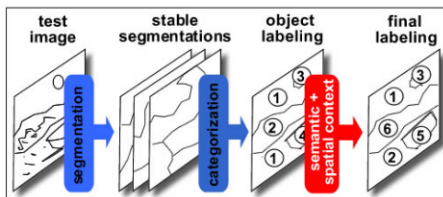


Fig. 13. CNN generic pipeline model. Source [20]

Based on the results obtained, and given the usefulness of knowledge graphs in the characterization of objects, future work seeks to create and feed datasets, in JSON, XML, or other formats, that contain ontological relationships of existing objects in a given indoor space of human occupation, such as a home, office and other places of rest or work. This will allow an understanding of the environment that surrounds users.

Another of the immediate tasks will be to implement an improved version of the knowledge graph, in which new attributes are included, such as the *probability of occurrence* between the relationship of two objects. For this approach, a

previous dataset is required, from which it is possible to count the relationships and later translate that data into probabilities.

REFERENCES

- [1] Y. Amit and P. Felzenszwalb “Object Detection”, *Computer Vision, A Reference Guide*, Springer, 2014 [E-book] Available: ResearchGate.
- [2] J. Redmon, S. Divvala, R. Girshick and A. Farhadi, “You Only Look Once: Unified, Real-Time Object Detection,” *IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR)*, Las Vegas, NV, 2016, pp. 779-788, doi: 10.1109/CVPR.2016.91.
- [3] S. Amit, “Introducing the Knowledge Graph: Things, Not Strings”, *Google Official Blog*, 2012. [Online]. Available: <https://googleblog.blogspot.com> [Accessed: Mar. 20, 2020]
- [4] S. van Vessum, “Grafos de conocimiento: ¿qué son y por qué son importantes?”, *ContentKing*, 2019 [Online]. Available: www.contentking.es/blog/grafos-de-conocimiento/ [Accessed: Mar. 20, 2020]
- [5] C. Niel, “OK Google, What Is Your Ontology? Or: Exploring Freebase Classification to Understand Google’s Knowledge Graph”, 2019. Available: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.03885> [Accessed: Mar. 20, 2020]
- [6] D. Exposito, A. García and A. Martín, “Grafos” [Online] Available: <http://decsai.ugr.es/~jfv/ed1/tedi/cdrom/docs/grafos.htm> [Accessed: Mar. 21, 2020].
- [7] L. Ehrlinger and W. Wöß, “Towards a definition of knowledge graphs”, in *12th International Conference on Semantic Systems - SEMANTICS and 1st International Workshop on Semantic Change & Evolving Semantics (SuCESS16) At: Leipzig, Germany* Volume: 1695.
- [8] E. Toonen, “What is Google’s Knowledge Graph?”, May, 19 2019. [Online]. Available: <https://yoast.com/google-knowledge-graph/> [Accessed: Mar. 21, 2020].
- [9] Museo del Prado, “El grafo de conocimiento del Museo del Prado”, *Museo del Prado* [Online]. Available: <https://www.museodelprado.es> [Accessed: May, 26 2020].
- [10] T. Saorín, “Grafos de conocimiento y bases de datos en grafo: conceptos fundamentales a partir de una obra maestra del Museo del Prado”, *Anuario ThinkEPI*, 2019.
- [11] Velogig, “Knowledge Graphs, graficando el conocimiento”, *Velogig.com*, 2019. [Online]. Available: <https://velogig.com/knowledge-graphs-graficando-el-conocimiento/>. [Accessed May, 26 2020].
- [12] Y. Fang, K. Kuan, J. Lin, C. Tan and V. Chandrasekhar, “Object Detection. Meets Knowledge Graphs”, *Twenty-Sixth International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, 2017.
- [13] J. Stichbury, “Get Started With GRAKN.AI”, *dzone.com*. Mar,10, 2017, [Online]. Available: <https://dzone.com/articles/get-started-with-graknai>. [Accessed Jun, 10, 2020].
- [14] DB-engines, “Grakn System Properties”, *db-engines.com*. [Online]. <https://dzone.com/articles/get-started-with-graknai>. [Accessed Jun, 10 2020].
- [15] Grakn Labs. Online Lecture, Topic: “Introduction to Knowledge Graphs”. *Grakn Labs*, Jun. 10, 2020.
- [16] L. Cewu, K. Ranjay, M. Bernstein. L. Fei-Fei. “Visual Relationship Detection with Language Priors”, *European Conference on Computer Vision*, 2016
- [17] DBPedia. “Ontology”, *dbpedia.org*. [Online]. Available: <https://wiki.dbpedia.org/services-resources/ontology> [Accessed Jun. 22, 2020]
- [18] C. Galleguillos and S. Belongie, “Context based object categorization: A critical survey”, *Computer Science and Engineering Computer Vision and Image Understanding*, University of California. 2010.
- [19] M. A. Sadeghi and A. Farhadi, “Recognition using visual phrases”, *CVPR 2011, Providence, RI, 2011*, pp. 1745-1752, doi: 10.1109/CVPR.2011.5995711.
- [20] C. Galleguillos, A. Rabinovich and S. Belongie, “Object categorization using co-occurrence, location and appearance”, *IEEE Computer Society Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR 2008)*, Anchorage, Alaska, USA, 2008.