



AAAI 2018 Tutorial

Building Knowledge Graphs

Craig Knoblock
University of Southern California

Wrappers for Web Data Extraction

Extracting Data from Semi-structured Sources

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a search result from the Yellow Pages website. The title bar reads "Yellow Pages". The navigation bar includes "Home", "Yellow Pages", and "Results". Below this, a blue header bar says "RESULTS" and "Restaurants (1 - 1 of 1)". The main content area displays one result for "Casablanca Restaurant" located at "220 Lincoln Boulevard, Venice, CA 90291" with the phone number "(310) 392-5751". A link below the result says "Appears in the Category: Restaurants". At the bottom left is a "Jump to Top" button.

NAME Casablanca Restaurant
STREET 220 Lincoln Boulevard
CITY Venice
PHONE (310) 392-5751

Approaches to Wrapper Construction

- Manual Wrapper Construction
- Learning Wrappers from Labelled Examples
- Grammar Induction for Automatic Wrapper Construction

Grammar Induction Approach

- Pages automatically generated by scripts that encode results of db query into HTML
 - Script = grammar
- Given a set of pages generated by the same script
 - Learn the grammar of the pages
 - Wrapper induction step
 - Use the grammar to parse the pages
 - Data extraction step

RoadRunner

[Crescenzi, Mecca, & Merialdo]

- Automatically generates a wrapper from large web pages
 - Pages of the same *class*
 - No dynamic content from javascript, ajax, etc
- Infers source schema
 - Supports nested structures and lists
 - Extracts data from pages
- Efficient approach to large, complex pages with regular structure

Example Pages

- Compares two pages at a time to find similarities and differences
- Infers nested structure (schema) of page
- Extracts fields

<http://www.csbooks.com/author?John+Smith>

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying search results for 'John Smith' on the website CSbooks.com. The search results list two books:

Title	Edition	Type	Our Price	Action
Database Primer	First Edition, Paperback 1998	Cover	\$20	Buy Now
Database Primer	Second Edition, Hard Cover 2000	Cover	\$30	Buy Now

Book Description: This book introduces the reader to the theory and technology of database systems. The main topics are the relational model and the SQL query language ...

Computer Systems

Title	Edition	Type	Our Price	Action
Computer Systems	First Edition, Paperback 1995	Cover	\$40	Buy Now

Book Description: An undergraduate level introduction to computer architectures. It starts from the Von Neumann machines and moves on to parallel machines ...

Links at the bottom include: Home | Books | Authors | Best Sellers | New & Future Releases | Testimonials | Editors | Contacts | Site Map | Privacy Policy | © 2004 CSBooks.com

<http://www.csbooks.com/author?Paul+Jones>

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying search results for 'Paul Jones' on the website CSbooks.com. The search results list three books:

Title	Edition	Type	Our Price	Action
XML at Work	First Edition, Paperback 1999	Cover	\$20	Buy Now
XML at Work	Second Edition, Hard Cover 1999	Cover	\$30	Buy Now
HTML and Scripts	1993	Cover	\$20	Buy Now
HTML and Scripts	Second Edition, Hard Cover 1999	Cover	\$30	Buy Now

Book Description: A comprehensive description of XML and all related standards (DHTML, XML etc.) ...

HTML and Scripts

Title	Edition	Type	Our Price	Action
HTML and Scripts	1993	Cover	\$20	Buy Now
HTML and Scripts	Second Edition, Hard Cover 1999	Cover	\$30	Buy Now

Book Description: A nice HTML handbook, with a tutorial on the use of scripts for the generation of pages on the ...

JavaScripts

Title	Edition	Type	Our Price	Action
JavaScripts	2000	Cover	\$20	Buy Now

Book Description: A must for every Webmaster's bookshelf ...

Extracted Result

Total number of SCHEMAS found: 1					
Schema Number 1: A + B <+ C > D E - F -				Total Time: 0" 150 ms	
sample1/row1					
A	John Smith	B	C	D	E
	Database Primer	First Edition, Paperback	1998	\$20	This book introduces the reader to the theory and technology... (TRUNCATED)
		Second Edition, Hard Cover	2000	\$30	
	Computer Systems	First Edition, Paperback	1996	\$40	An undergraduate level introduction to computer... (TRUNCATED)
sample1/row2					
A	Paul Jones	B	C	D	E
	XHTML at Work	First Edition, Paperback	1999	\$30	A comprehensive description of XHTML and all related standards... (TRUNCATED)
	HTML and Scripts	First Second Edition, Hard Cover	1993 1999	\$30 \$45	A useful HTML handbook, with a good tutorial on the use of scripts... (TRUNCATED)
	JavaScript	First	2000	\$50	A must in every Webmaster's bookshelf ...

Union-Free Regular Expression (UFRE)

- Web page structure can be represented as *Union-Free Regular Expression* (UFRE)
 - UFRE is Regular Expressions without *disjunctions*
 - If a and b are UFRE, then the following are also UFREs
 - $a.b$
 - $(a)^+$
 - $(a)^?$

Union-Free Regular Expression (UFRE)

- Web page structure can be represented as *Union-Free Regular Expression* (UFRE)
 - UFRE is Regular Expressions without *disjunctions*
 - If a and b are UFRE, then the following are also UFREs
 - $a.b \rightarrow$ string fields
 - $(a)^+ \rightarrow$ lists (possibly nested)
 - $(a)? \rightarrow$ optional fields
 - Strong assumption that usually holds

Approach

- Given a set of example pages
- Generate the *Union-Free Regular Expression* which contains example pages
- Find the least upper bounds on the RE lattice to generate a wrapper in *linear time*
- Reduces to finding the least upper bound on two UFREs

Matching/Mismatches

Given a set of pages of the same type

- Take the first page to be the *wrapper* (UFRE)
- Match each successive sample page against the wrapper
- *Mismatches* result in generalizations of wrapper
 - String mismatches
 - Tag mismatches

Matching/Mismatches

Given a set of pages of the same type

- Take the first page to be the *wrapper* (UFRE)
- Match each successive sample page against the wrapper
- *Mismatches* result in generalizations of wrapper
 - String mismatches
 - Discover fields
 - Tag mismatches
 - Discover optional fields
 - Discover iterators

Example Matching

- Wrapper (initially Page 1):

```

01:  <HTML>          ← parsing
02:  Books of:      ←
03:  <B>             ←
04:  John Smith     ← string mismatch (#PCDATA) →
05:  </B>
06:  <UL>
          ↓           tag mismatch (?)
07:  <LI>
08-10: <I>Title:</I>
11:    DB Primer      string mismatch (#PCDATA)
12:  </LI>
13:  <LI>
14-16: <I>Title:</I>
17:    Comp. Sys.      string mismatch (#PCDATA)
18:  </LI>
19:  </UL>           tag mismatch (+)
20:  </HTML>
          ↓           terminal tag search and
                           square matching

```

- Sample (Page 2):

```

01:  <HTML>
02:  Books of:
03:  <B>
04:  Paul Jones
05:  </B>
06:  <IMG src=.../>
07:  <UL>
08:  <LI>
09-11: <I>Title:</I>
12:    XML at Work
13:  </LI>
14:  <LI>
15-17: <I>Title:</I>
18:    HTML Scripts
19:  </LI>           ←
20:  <LI>           ←
21-23: <I>Title:</I>
24:    Javascript
25:  </LI>
26:  </UL>
27:  </HTML>

```

- Wrapper after solving mismatches:

```

<HTML>Books of:<B>#PCDATA</B>
( <IMG src=.../> )?
<UL>
( <LI><I>Title:</I>#PCDATA</LI>  )+
</UL></HTML>

```

String Mismatches: Discovering Fields

- String mismatches are used to discover fields of the document
- Wrapper is generalized by replacing “John Smith” with #PCDATA

<HTML>Books of: John Smith

→ <HTML> Books of: #PCDATA

Example Matching

- Wrapper (initially Page 1):

```

01:  <HTML>
02:  Books of:
03:  <B>
04:    John Smith      string mismatch (#PCDATA)
05:  </B>←
06:  <UL>←          tag mismatch (?)
07:    <LI>
08-10:   <I>Title:</I>
11:     DB Primer      string mismatch (#PCDATA)
12:   </LI>
13:   <LI>
14-16:   <I>Title:</I>
17:     Comp. Sys.      string mismatch (#PCDATA)
18:   </LI>
19: </UL>          tag mismatch (+)
20: </HTML>
```

↓
parsing
↓
string mismatch (#PCDATA)
↓
tag mismatch (?)
↓
string mismatch (#PCDATA)
↓
tag mismatch (+)

terminal tag search and
square matching

- Wrapper after solving mismatches:

```
<HTML>Books of:<B>#PCDATA</B>
( <IMG src=.../> )?
<UL>
( <LI><I>Title:</I>#PCDATA</LI>  )+
</UL></HTML>
```

- Sample (Page 2):

```

01:  <HTML>
02:  Books of:
03:  <B>
04:    Paul Jones
05:  </B>
06:  <IMG src=.../>
07:  <UL>
08:    <LI>
09-11:   <I>Title:</I>
12:     XML at Work
13:   </LI>
14:   <LI>
15-17:   <I>Title:</I>
18:     HTML Scripts
19:   </LI>
20: <LI>
21-23:   <I>Title:</I>
24:     Javascript
25:   </LI>
26: </UL>
27: </HTML>
```

Tag Mismatches: Discovering Optionals

- First check to see if mismatch is caused by an iterator (described next)
- If not, could be an optional field in wrapper *or* sample
- Cross search used to determine possible optionals
- Image field determined to be optional:
 - (``)?

Example Matching

- Wrapper (initially Page 1):

```

01:  <HTML>
02:  Books of:
03:  <B>
04:  John Smith
05:  </B>
06:  <UL>      parsing
07:  <LI>      string mismatch (#PCDATA)
08-10:  <I>Title:</I>      tag mismatch (?)
11:  DB Primer      String Mismatch
12:  </LI>
13:  <LI>
14-16:  <I>Title:</I>
17:  Comp. Sys.      String Mismatch
18:  </LI>
19:  </UL>      tag mismatch (?)
20:  </HTML>
```

terminal tag search and
square matching

- Wrapper after solving mismatches:

```

<HTML>Books of:<B>#PCDATA</B>
( <IMG src=.../> )?
<UL>
( <LI><I>Title:</I>#PCDATA</LI> )
</UL></HTML>
```

- Sample (Page 2):

```

01:  <HTML>
02:  Books of:
03:  <B>
04:  Paul Jones
05:  </B>
06:  <IMG src=.../>
07:  <UL>
08:  <LI>
09-11:  <I>Title:</I>
12:  XML at Work
13:  </LI>
14:  <LI>
15-17:  <I>Title:</I>
18:  HTML Scripts
19:  </LI>
20:  <LI>
21-23:  <I>Title:</I>
24:  Javascript
25:  </LI>
26:  </UL>
27:  </HTML>
```

Tag Mismatches: Discovering Iterators

- Assume mismatch is caused by repeated elements in a list
 - End of the list corresponds to last matching token:
 - Beginning of list corresponds to one of the mismatched tokens: or
 - These create possible “squares”
- Match possible squares against earlier squares
- Generalize the wrapper by finding all contiguous repeated occurrences:
 - (<I>Title:</I>#PCDATA)+

Example Matching

- Wrapper (initially Page 1):

```

01:  <HTML>
02:  Books of:
03:  <B>
04:  John Smith
05:  </B>
06:  <UL>
          ↓
07:  <LI>
08-10:  <I>Title:</I>
11:  DB Primer
12:  </LI>
13:  <LI>
14-16:  <I>Title:</I>
17:  Comp. Sys.
18:  </LI>
19:  </UL>
20:  </HTML>

```

parsing
↓
string mismatch (#PCDATA)
↓
tag mismatch (?)
→

↓
string mismatch (#PCDATA)
↓
string mismatch (#PCDATA)
↓
tag mismatch (+)

terminal tag search and
square matching

- Sample (Page 2):

```

01:  <HTML>
02:  Books of:
03:  <B>
04:  Paul Jones
05:  </B>
06:  <IMG src=.../>
07:  <UL>
          ↓
08:  <LI>
09-11:  <I>Title:</I>
12:  XML at Work
13:  </LI>
14:  <LI>
15-17:  <I>Title:</I>
18:  HTML Scripts
19:  </LI>
20:  <LI>
21-23:  <I>Title:</I>
24:  Javascript
25:  </LI>
26:  </UL>
27:  </HTML>

```

- Wrapper after solving mismatches:

```

<HTML>Books of:<B>#PCDATA</B>
( <IMG src=.../> )?
<UL>
( <LI><I>Title:</I>#PCDATA</LI>  )+
</UL></HTML>

```

Internal Mismatches

- Generate *internal mismatch* while trying to match square against earlier squares on *the same page*
 - Solving internal mismatches yield further refinements in the wrapper
 - List of book editions
 - <I>Special!</I>

Recursive Example

- Wrapper (initially Page 1):

```

01-05: <HTML>Books of:<B>John Smith</B>
06:   <UL>
07:     <LI>
08:       Computer Systems
09:       <P>
10:       <B>
11:         1st Ed., 1995
12:       </B>
13:       </P>
14:     </LI>
15:     <LI>
16:       Database Primer
17:       <P>
18:       <B>
19:         1st Ed., 1998
20-22:       <I>Special!</I>
23:       </B>
24:       <B>
25:         2nd Ed., 2000
26:       </B>
27:       </P>
28:     </LI>
29-30: </UL></HTML>

```

internal mismatch →

- Wrapper after solving mismatches:

```

<HTML>Books of:<B>#PCDATA</B>
<UL>(<LI>#PCDATA<P>
      (<B>#PCDATA
        (<I>Special!</I>)?
        </B>)+ </P></LI>)+
</UL></HTML>

```

- Sample (Page 2):

```

01-05: <HTML>Books of:<B>Paul Jones</B>
06:   <UL>
07:     <LI>
08:       XML at Work
09:       <P>
10:       <B>
11:         1st Ed., 1999
12:       </B>
13:       </P>
14:     </LI>
15:   </UL>
16: </HTML>

```

external mismatch

28: 	14:
27: <P>	13: </P>
26: 	12:
25: 2nd Ed., 2000	11: 1st Ed., 1995
24: 	10:
23: 	09: <P>
20-22: <I>Special!</I>	08: Computer Systems:
19: 1st Ed., 1998	07:
18: 	
17: <P>	
16: Database Primer:	
15: 	

Discussion

- Assumptions:
 - Pages are well-structured
 - Structure can be modeled by UFRE (no disjunctions)
- Search space for explaining mismatches is huge
 - Uses a number of heuristics to prune space
 - Limited backtracking
 - Limit on number of choices to explore
 - Patterns cannot be delimited by optionals
 - Will result in pruning possible wrappers

Limitations

- Learnable grammars
 - Union-Free Regular Expressions (RoadRunner)
 - Variety of schema structure: tuples (with optional attributes) and lists of (nested) tuples
 - Does not efficiently handle disjunctions – pages with alternate presentations of the same attribute
 - Context-free Grammars
 - Limited learning ability
- User needs to provide a set of pages of the same type

Inferlink Web Extraction Software

USC Information Sciences Institute Extraction

FOR SALE: STOEGER M3500

post id: 4700468

share: [f](#) [e](#) [t](#) [p](#)

Price: \$ 500
Seller: Private Party
Account: Registered on 5/9/2013
[Listings by this user](#)

Listed On: Thursday, September 17, 2015
Listed In: Shotguns
Location: Keenesburg, Denver, Colorado - [Map](#)
Shipping: No

Manufacturer: Stoeger
Caliber: 12 Gauge
Action: Semi-automatic
Firearm Type: Shotgun

[Flag](#) | [Edit](#) | [Favorite](#)

[Contact Seller](#)

I have a Stoeger m3500. It is a year old. It has 200 rounds through it from clay shooting. Its in perfect condition. If you have any questions email or text me. 9703427061. I'm asking 500



[Contact Seller](#)

Structured Extraction

FOR SALE: STOEGER M3500

post id: 4700468

share:    

Price:

\$ 500

Seller:

Private Party

Account:

Registered on 5/9/2013

[Listings by this user](#)

Listed On:

Thursday, September 17, 2015

Listed In:

Shotguns

Location:

Keenesburg, Denver, Colorado

[Map](#)

Shipping:

No

Manufacturer:

Stoeger

Caliber:

12 Gauge

Action:

Semi-automatic

Firearm Type:

Shotgun

[Flag](#) | [Edit](#) | [Favorite](#)

[Contact Seller](#)

I have a Stoeger m3500. It is a year old. It has 200 rounds through it from clay shooting. Its in perfect condition. If you have any questions email or text me. 9703427061. I'm asking 500

[Contact Seller](#)



Automated Extraction

[Minton et al., Inferlink]

- Title
- Description
- Seller
- Post Date
- Expiry Date
- Price
- Location
- Category
- Member Since
- Num Views
- Post ID

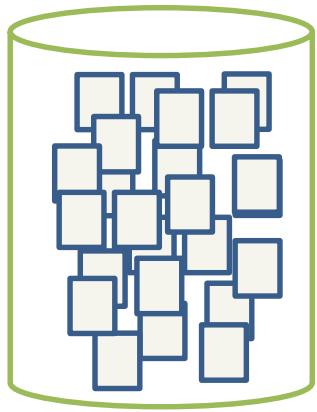
The screenshot shows a listing for a Ruger New Model Single-Six 9 1/2". The page includes a map showing the location in Zephyrhills, Florida, and a detailed description of the gun.

The screenshot shows a listing for a Springfield GI 1911. It includes a map of Zephyrhills, Florida, and a detailed description of the pistol.

The screenshot shows a listing for a Factory New Kimber 1911 Custom II (Two-Tone). It includes a map of Zephyrhills, Florida, and a detailed description of the handgun.

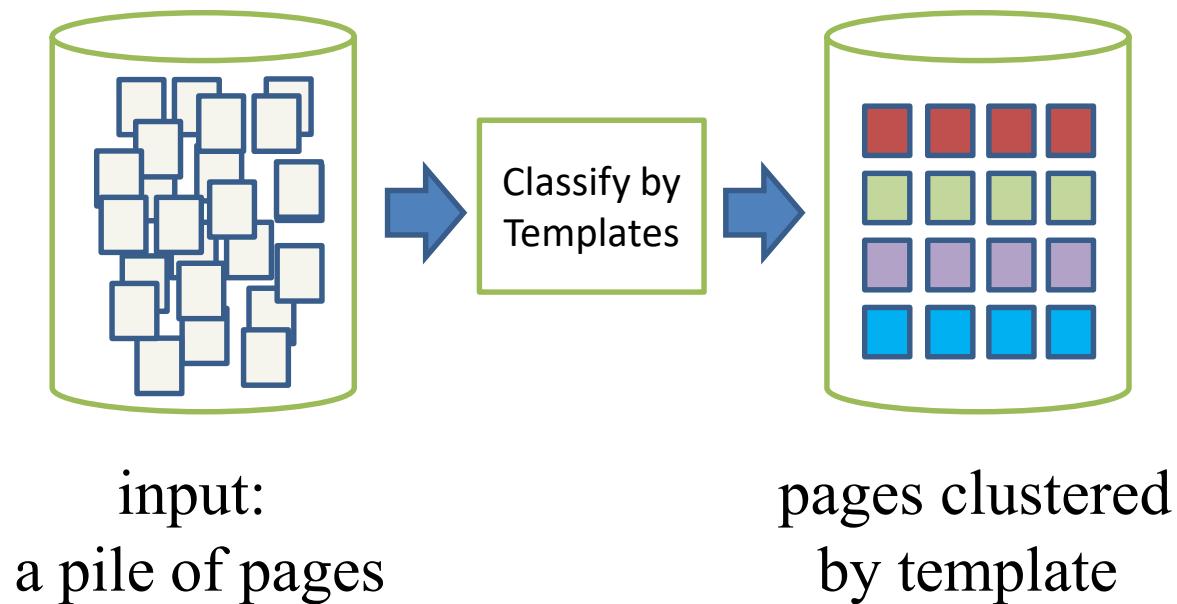
The screenshot shows a listing for an FNX Tactical 45, threaded barrel and RMR cut ready. It includes a map of Zephyrhills, Florida, and a detailed description of the handgun.

Automated Extraction



Input: A Pile of Pages

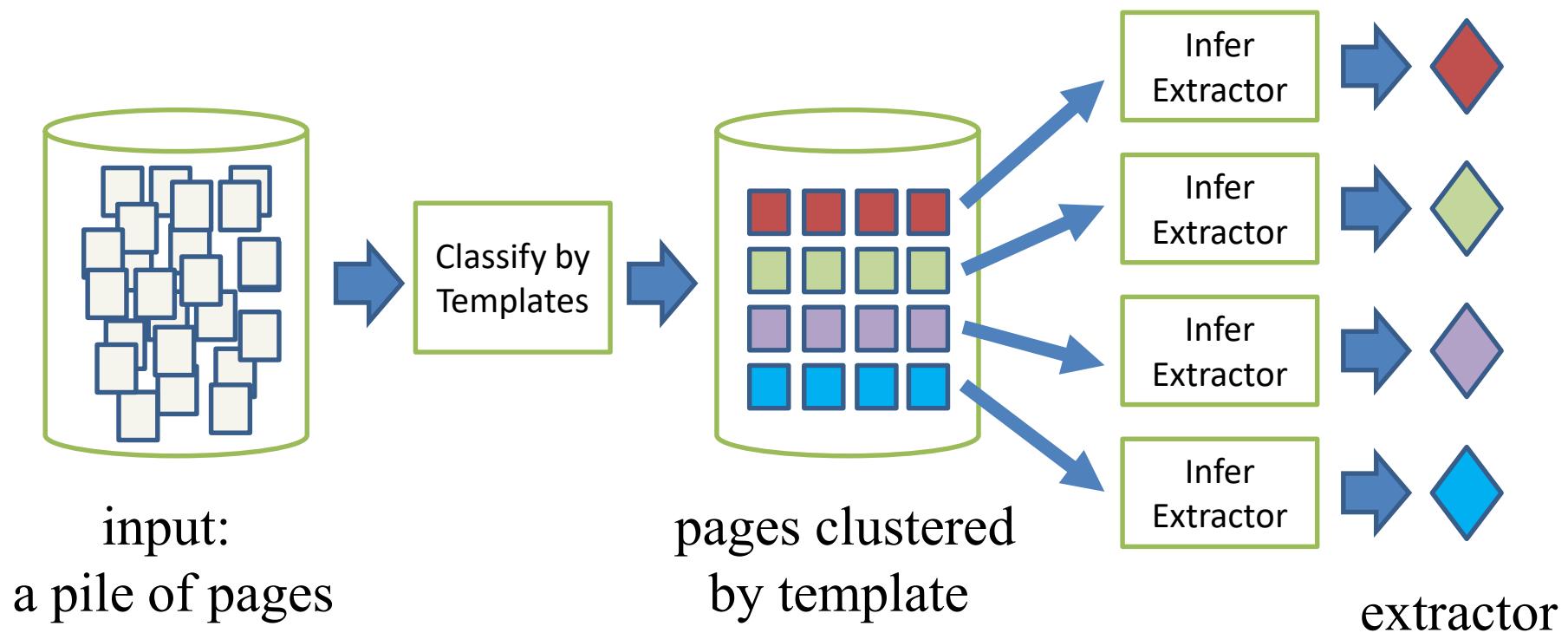
Automated Extraction



Clustering

- Cluster
 - Based on the visible text
 - Page is broken into chunks
 - These are continuous blocks of text
 - Search for common visible chunks
 - Remove chunks that occur in all pages
 - Remove those that occur in fewer than 10 pages
 - Greedy algorithm to cluster the pages based on the remaining chunks
 - Sort by the size of the clusters created by each chunk

Automated Extraction



Extractor Learning

- Input: cluster
- Select 5 random pages to build a template
 - Tokenize on space & punctuation
 - Start with n-grams of tuples of size n
 - Find those n-grams that occur on all pages
 - Keep only those n-grams that occur exactly once per page
 - Decompose pages based on these n-grams
 - Run algorithm recursively on decomposed page
 - Repeat above for size n-1 down to n=2
 - Construct template based on the decomposition

Unsupervised Extraction Tool

InferLink {Landmark}

tennesseegunexchange

Markup

Extraction

Downloads



	+ Add Page	page_2.html	page_3.html	page_4.html	page_5.html
0036		Winchester model 140	Beretta hand gun for sale	1956 Mossin nagant	Ruger New Model Single-Six 9 1/2″
Code1354		37122	37201	37122	37211
Description1392	Winchester model 140 12 guage semiauto. 28inch ribbed and vented barrel with modified choke. Gun fires and cycles well. Text for pics.	9mm Beretta hand gun for sale at a very good price with a delivery to any interested buyer in the state.contact me at silven2016@yandex.com or text me at	1956 Mossin nagant. 7.62×54 bolt action Russian war rifle. Missing bayonet but rifle fires and cycles well.	Blue, 9½" barrel, original walnut grips, NcStar 4x32E scope/mount + lighted reticle and lens covers, 2 1/2 lb trigger (professional job), PRO-TECH OUTDOORS cordura shoulder/belt holster, original plastic box/lock & key./.22LR cylinder/factory test envelope w/fired casing/instruction manual/original rear sight/ original trigger spring/protective gun sleeve. Everything appears as new except slight .22WRM cylinder spin mark with only 1 to 1½ 50-round boxes fired. .22LR cylinder never used. Scope is set for 50 yds. using Hornady 45 gr FTX .22WMR ammo. Total package f.o.b. Nashville, TN, \$539. Must have TN driver's license and/ or TN CCW permit, or delivery to FFL required with photo of Driver's License and cleared payment.	
Expires1366	45 days, 23 hours	This ad has expired	46 days, 4 hours	89 days, 7 hours	
Facebook2081	2015	2015	2015	2016	
Firearms1276	raqo; Shotguns &raqo; Winchester model 140	raqo; Pistols &raqo; Semi-Auto &raqo; Beretta hand gun for sale	raqo; Rifles &raqo; Bolt Action &raqo; 1956 Mossin nagant	raqo; Pistols &raqo; Revolver &raqo; Ruger New Model Single-Six 9 1/2″	
Group2122	Non-Felon / Legal	Non-Felon / Legal	Non-Felon / Legal	Mentally Capable / Non-Felon / Legal	
ID1421	47955db13ce85f8e	930552dc84196efa	8655da9d2455236	6256c6aa4070496	

Extraction Evaluation

10 websites, 5 pages each

fields

	Title	Desc	Seller	Date	Price	Loc	Cat	Member Since	Expires	Views	ID
Perfect	1.0 (50/50)	.76 (37/49)	.95 (40/42)	.83 (40/48)	.87 (39/45)	.51 (23/45)	.68 (34/50)	1.0 (35/35)	.52 (15/29)	.76 (19/25)	.97 (35/36)
Including partial and extra data	1.0 (50/50)	.98 (48/49)	.95 (40/42)	.83 (40/48)	.98 (44/45)	.84 (38/45)	.88 (44/50)	1.0 (35/35)	.55 (16/29)	1.0 (25/25)	1.0 (36/36)

Discussion

- Inferlink approach solves some of the key limitations of Roadrunner
 - Pages do not all have to be of the same type
 - Multiple optionals would be treated as different page types
 - Scales well with complex pages

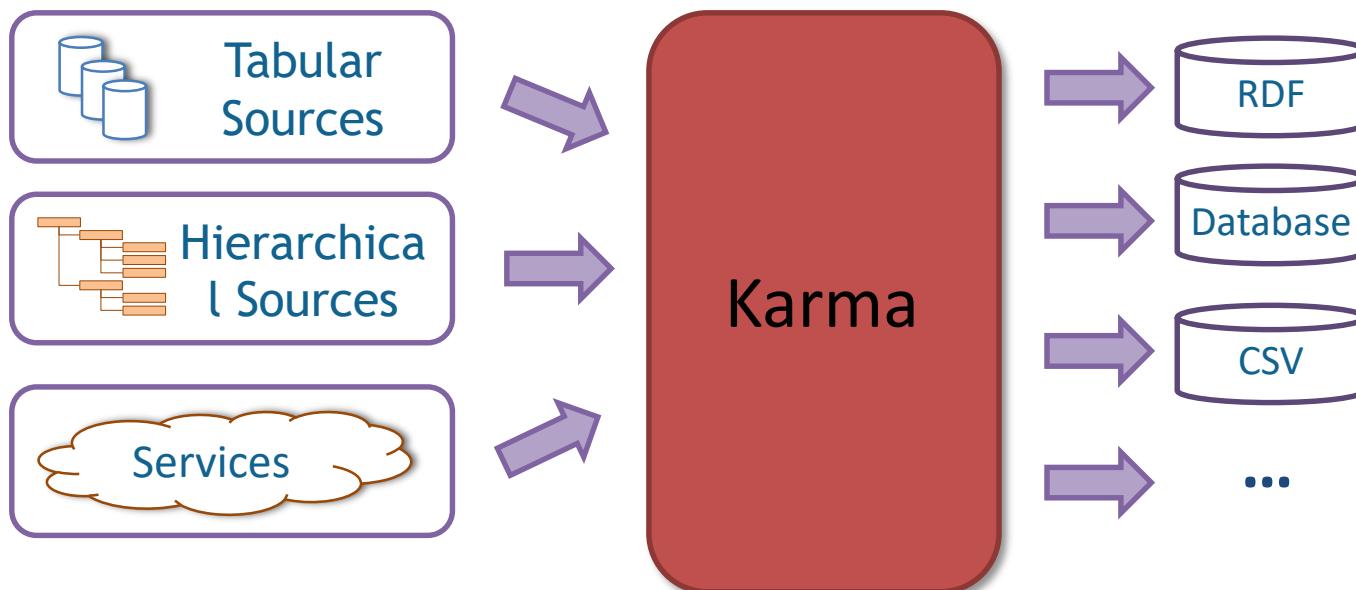
Web Data Extraction Software

- Beautiful Soup
 - <http://www.crummy.com/software/BeautifulSoup/>
 - Python library to manually write wrappers
- Jsoup
 - <http://jsoup.org/>
 - Java library to manually write wrappers
- ScrapingHub
 - <http://scrapinghub.com/>
 - Portia provides a wrapper learner
- Others
 - <https://www.quora.com/Which-are-some-of-the-best-web-data-scraping-tools>
 - Tell us if you find a good one!

Aligning and Integrating Data in Karma

Karma

Interactive tool for rapidly extracting, cleaning, transforming, integrating and publishing data

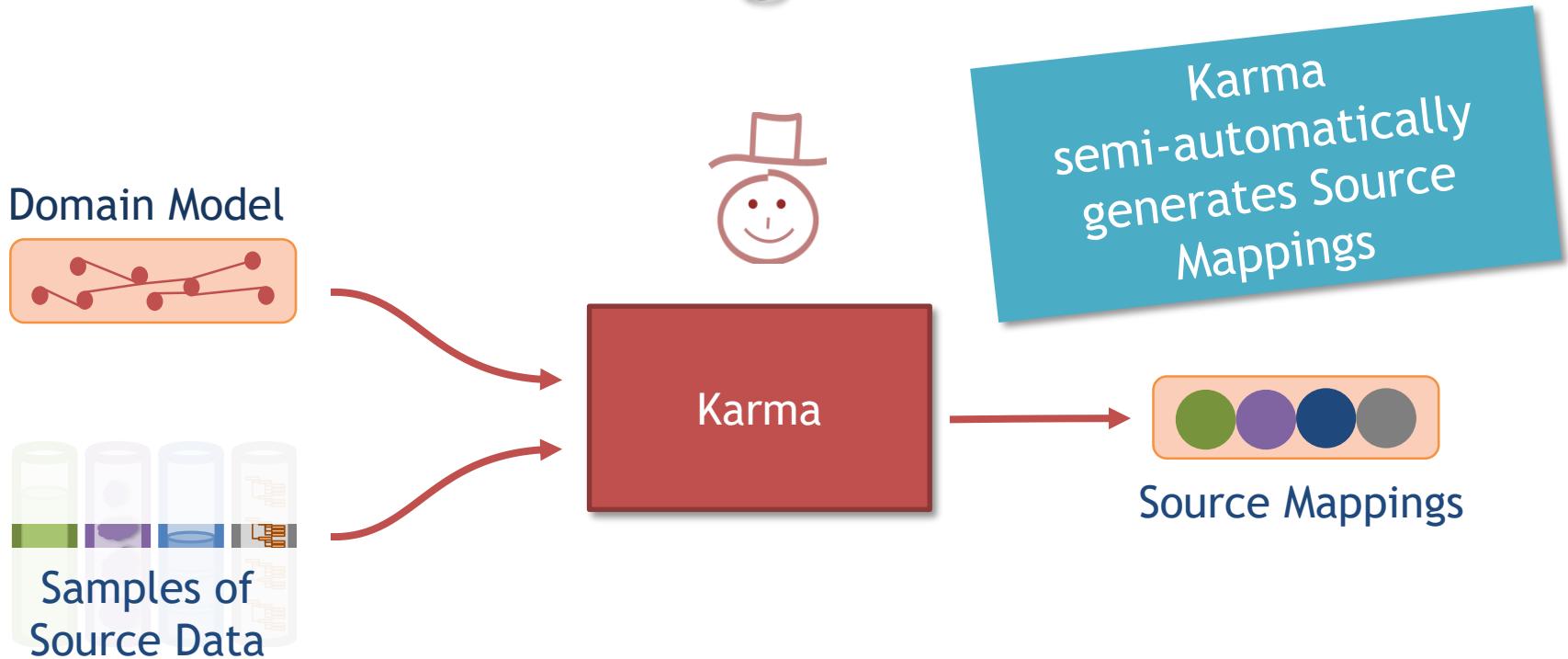


<http://www.isi.edu/integration/karma>

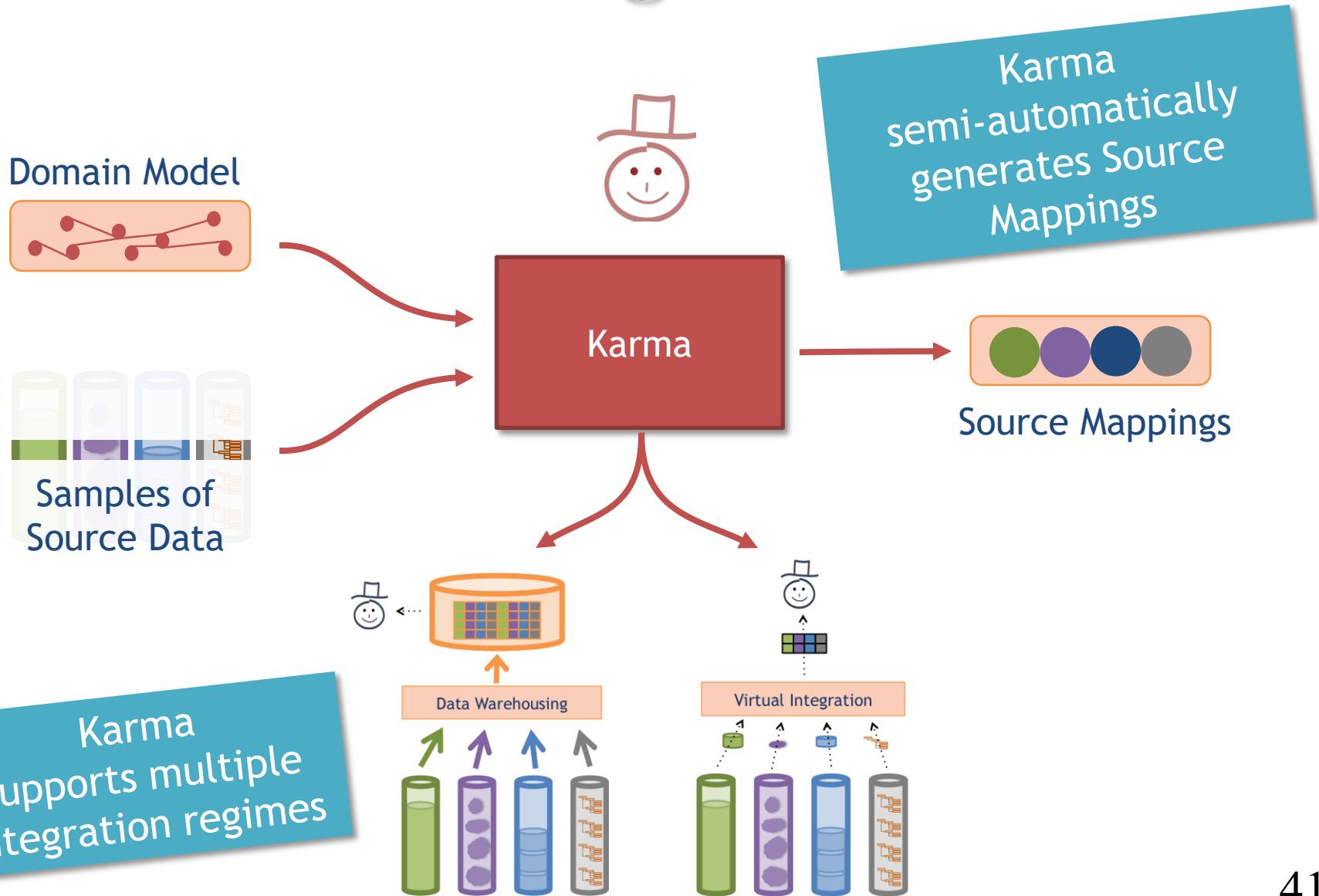


@KarmaSemWeb

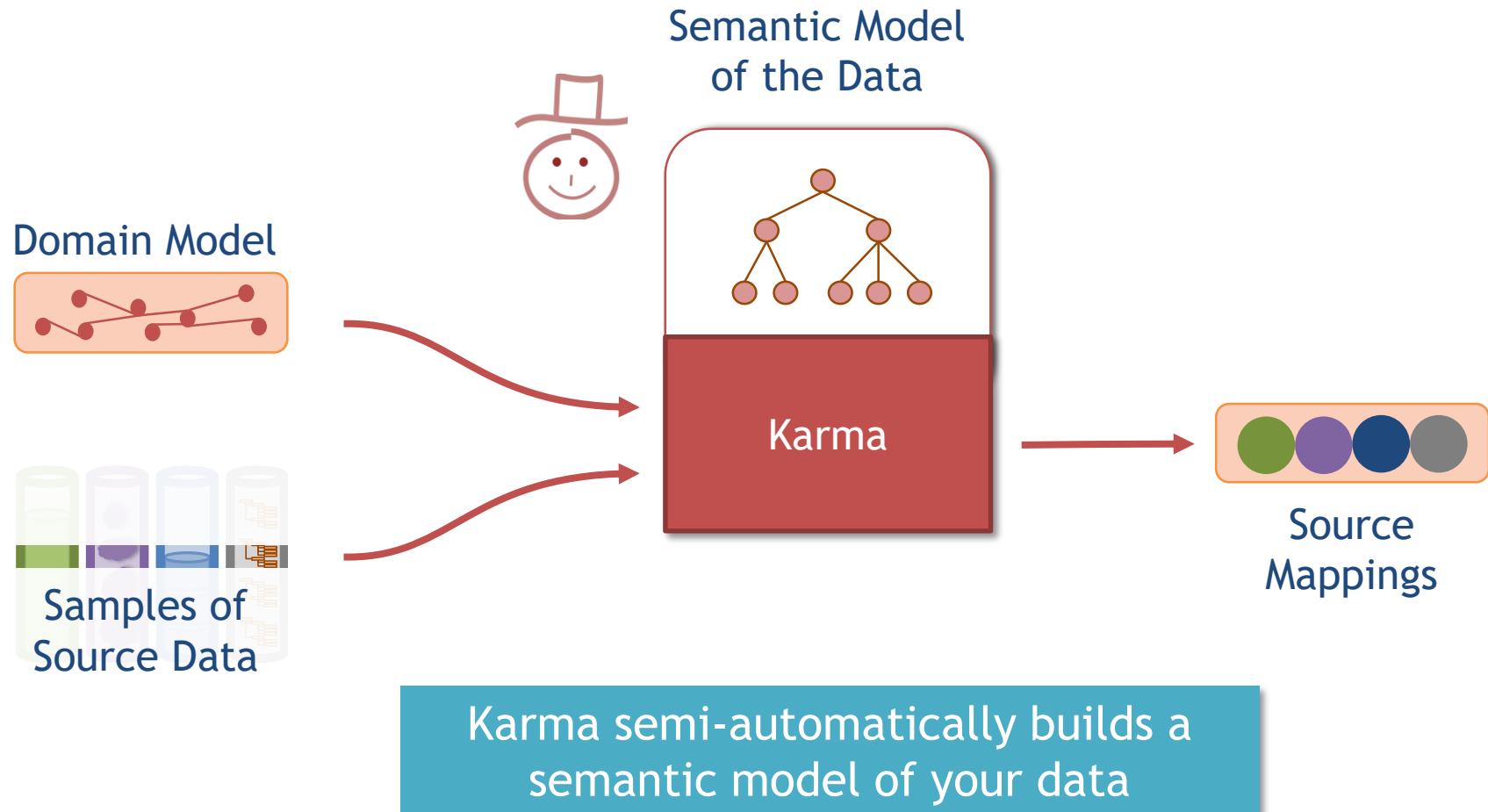
Information Integration in Karma



Information Integration in Karma



Secret Sauce: Karma Understands Your Data



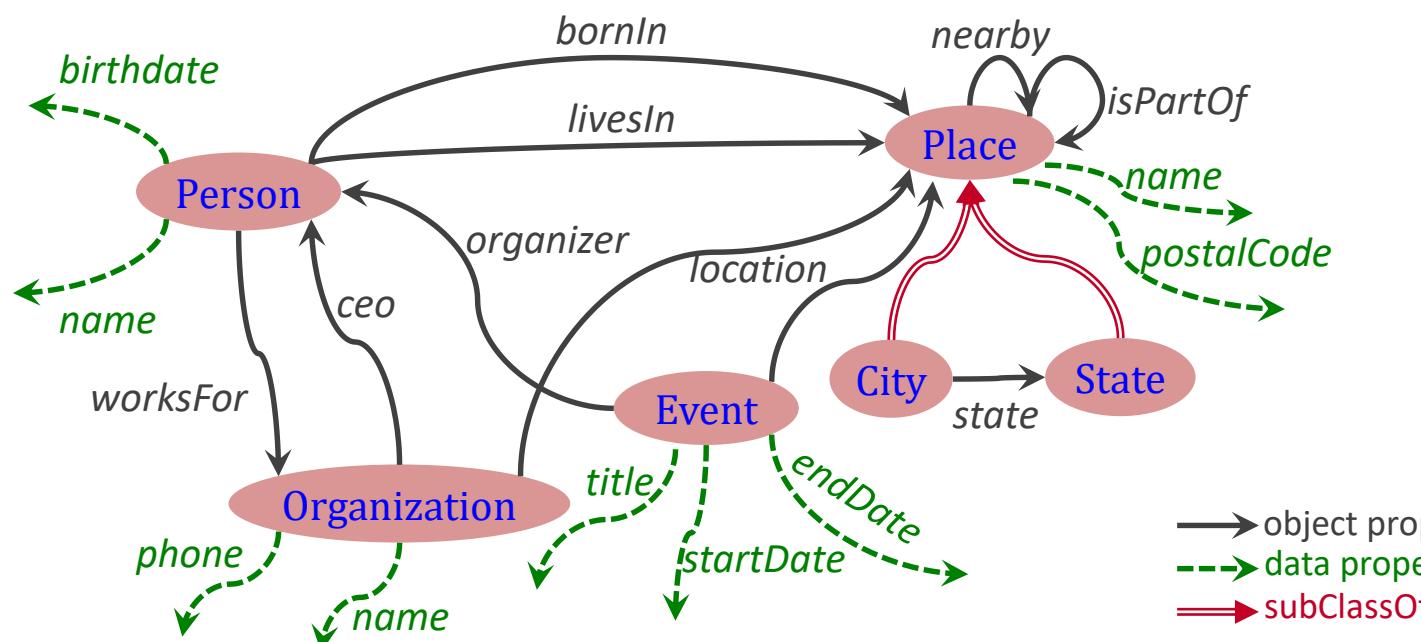
What is a Semantic Model?

Describe sources using classes & relationships in an ontology

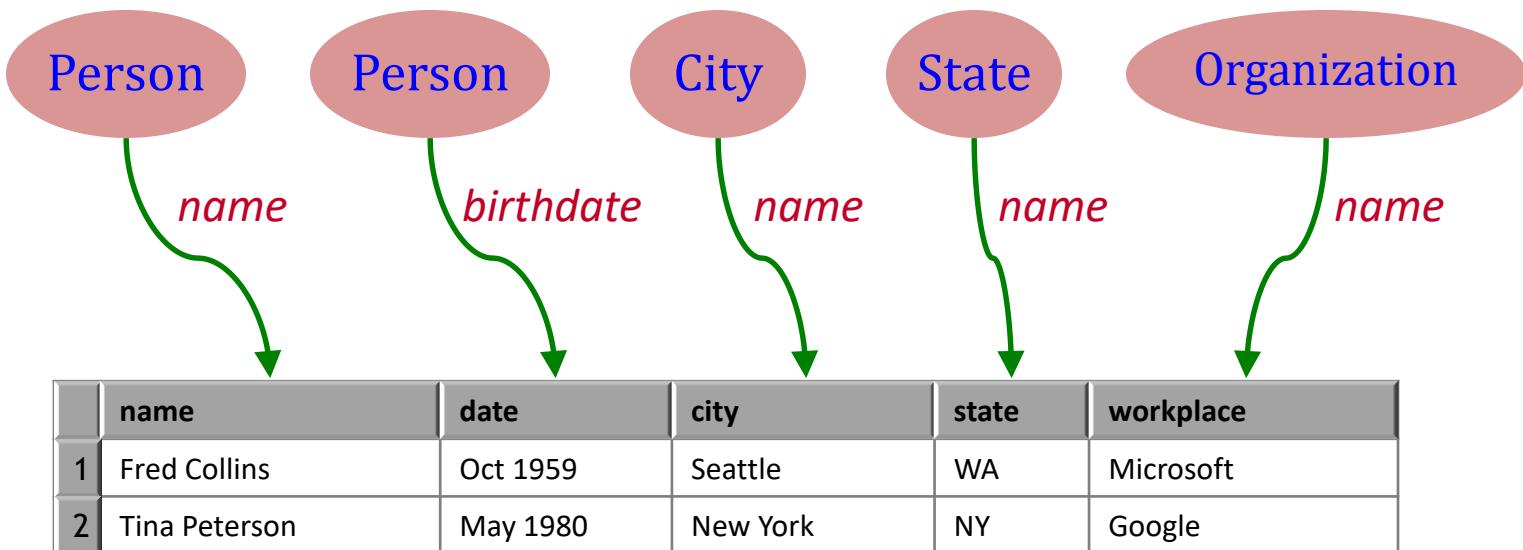
Source

	name	date	city	state	workplace
1	Fred Collins	Oct 1959	Seattle	WA	Microsoft
2	Tina Peterson	May 1980	New York	NY	Google

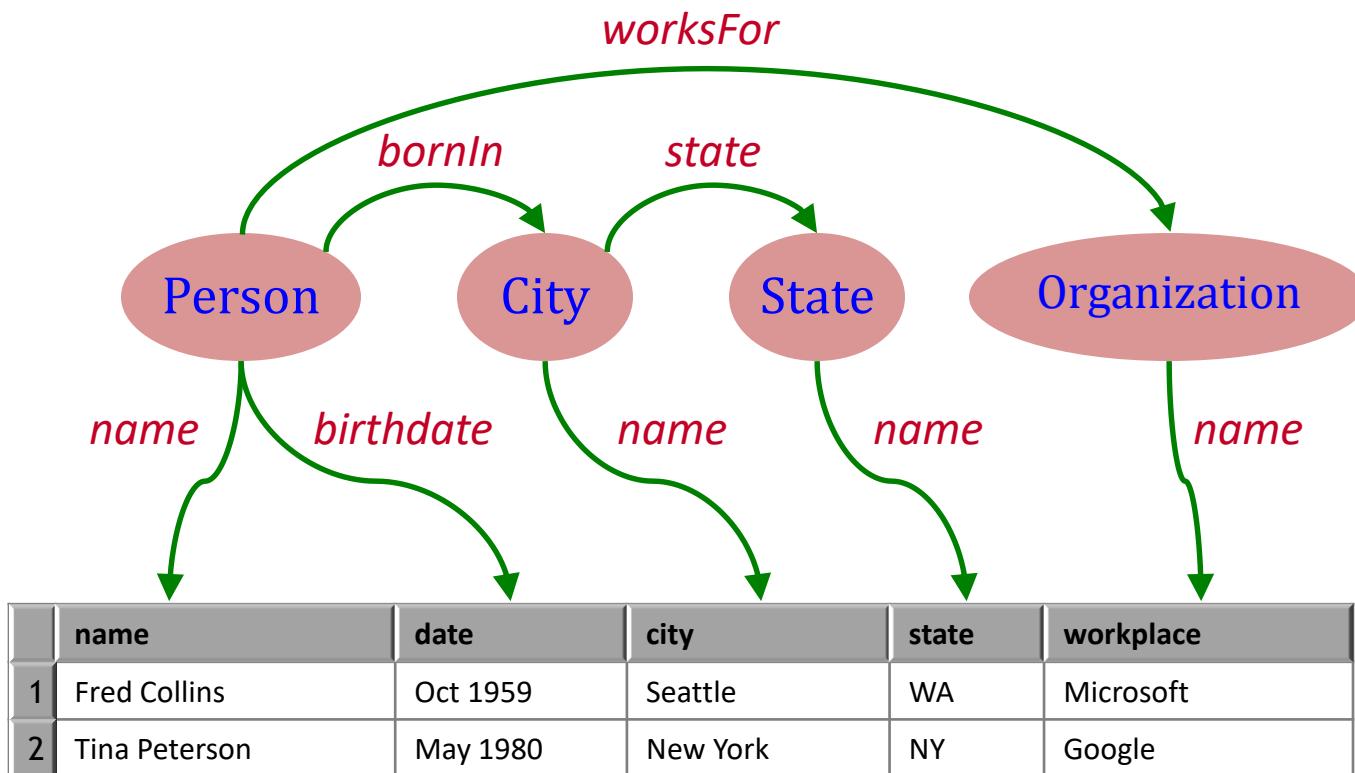
Domain Model



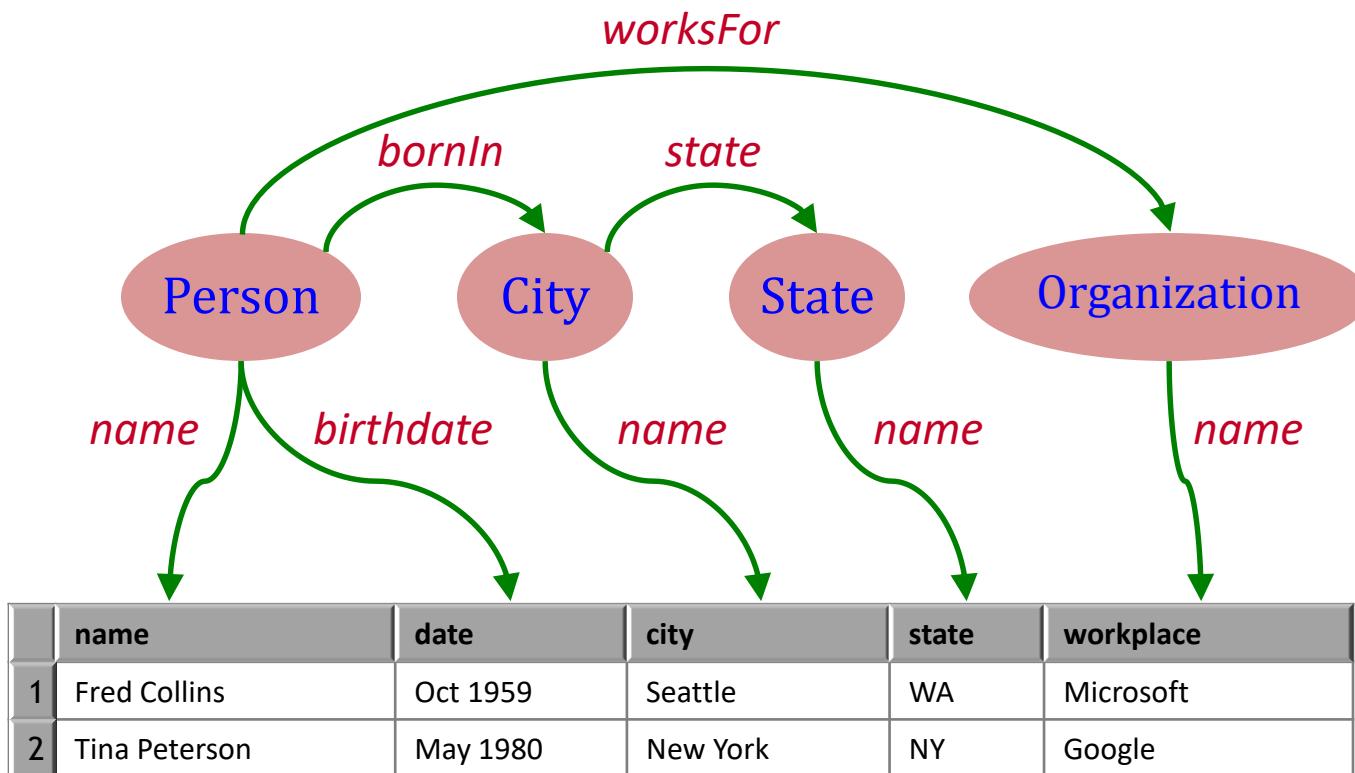
Semantic Types



Relationships

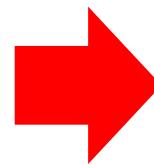
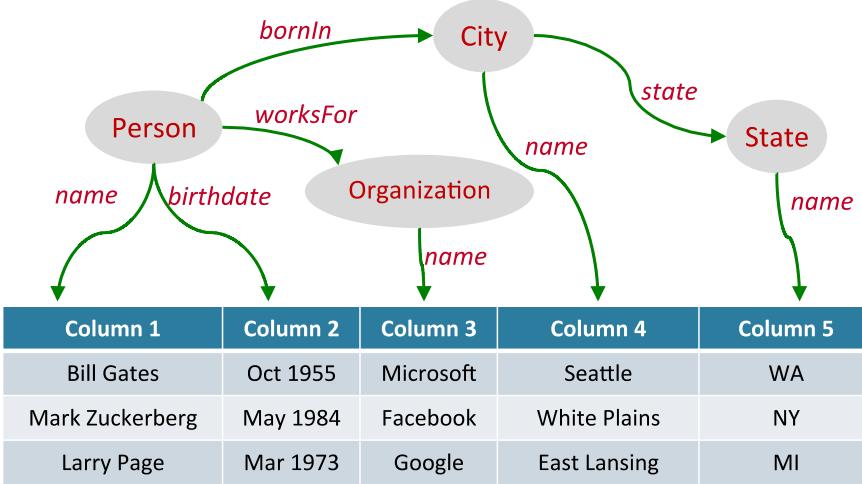


Semantic Model



Semantic models will be formalized as Source Mappings

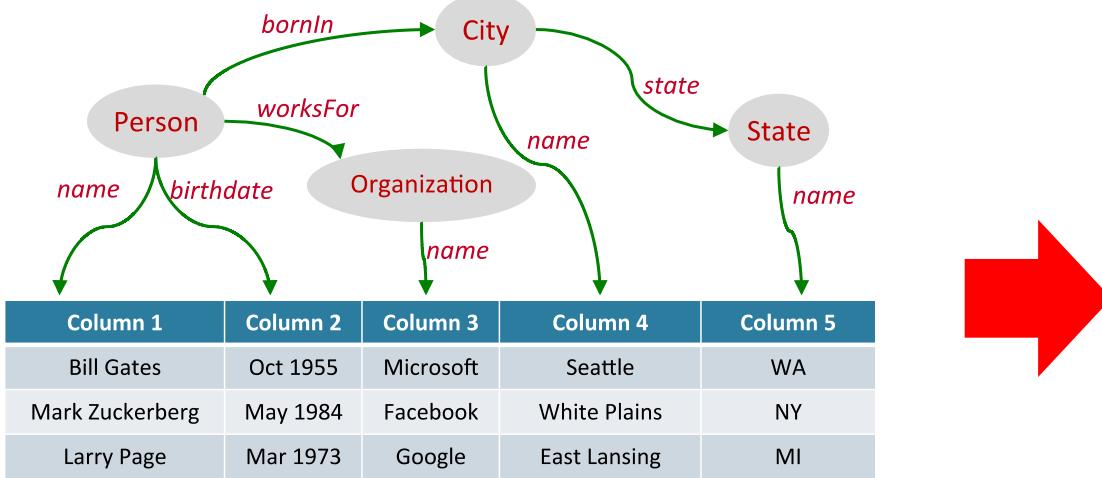
Key ingredient to automate source discovery, data integration, and publishing semantic data (RDF triples)



Knowledge Graphs

Karma uses **semantic models** to **create** knowledge graphs

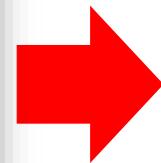
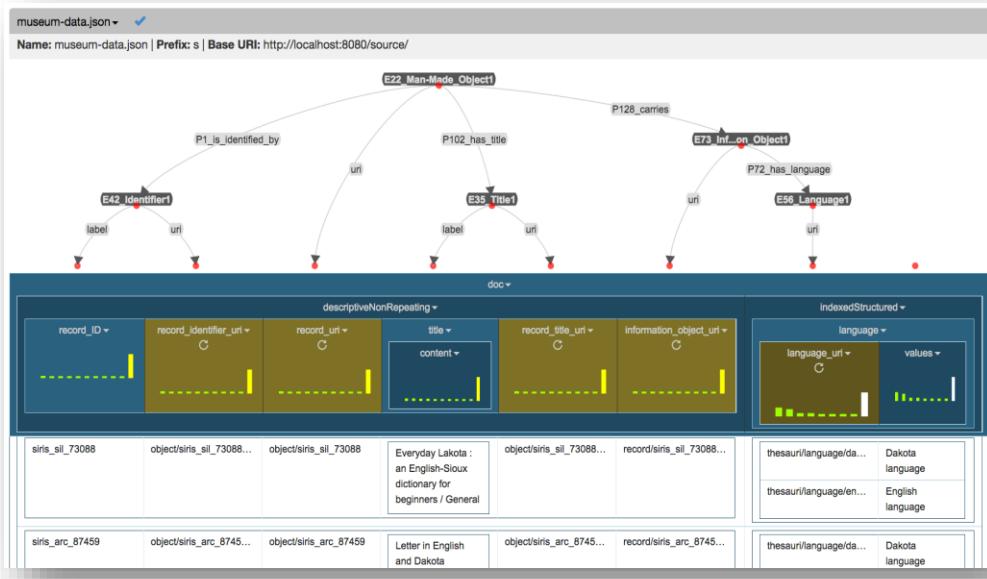
Karma semi-automatically builds semantic models



Knowledge Graphs

Karma uses semantic models to create knowledge graphs

Karma semi-automatically builds semantic models
... and provides a nice GUI to edit them



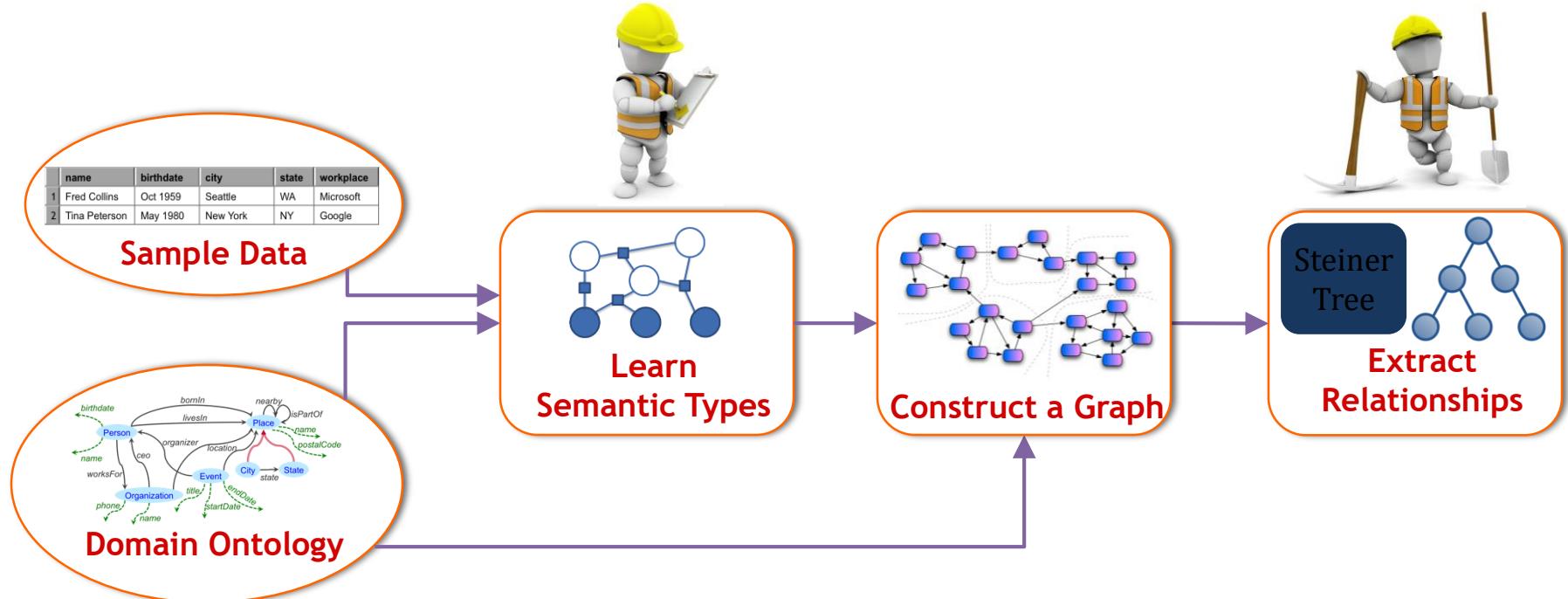
Knowledge
Graphs

Karma uses semantic models to create knowledge graphs

Semi-automatically Building Semantic Models in Karma

Approach

[Knoblock et al, ESWC 2012]

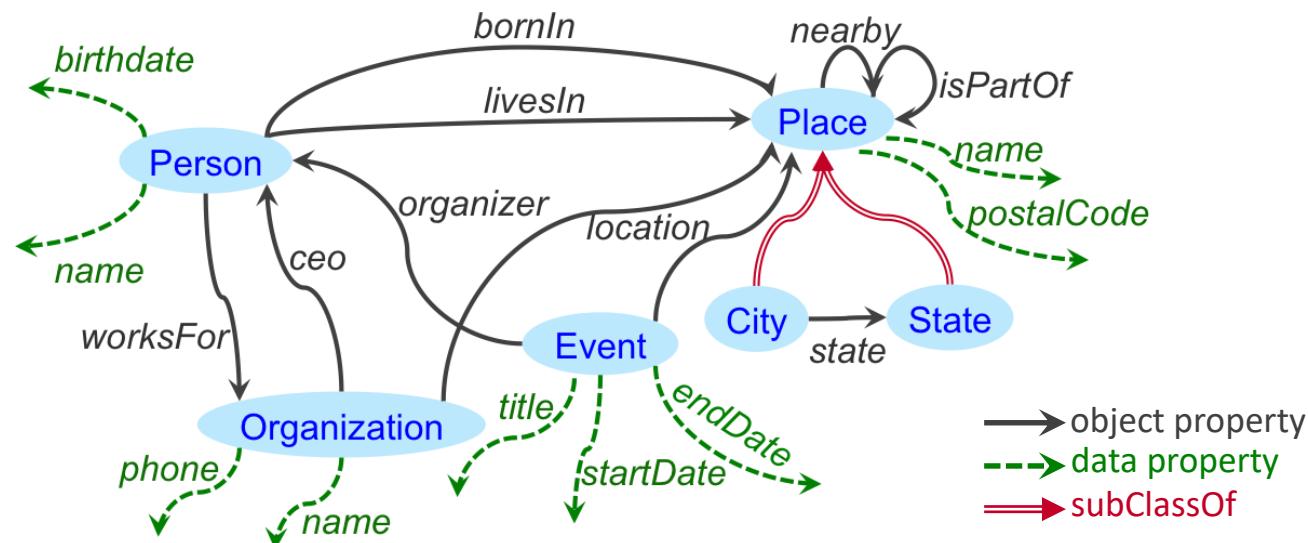


Example

Source

	name	date	city	state	workplace
1	Fred Collins	Oct 1959	Seattle	WA	Microsoft
2	Tina Peterson	May 1980	New York	NY	Google

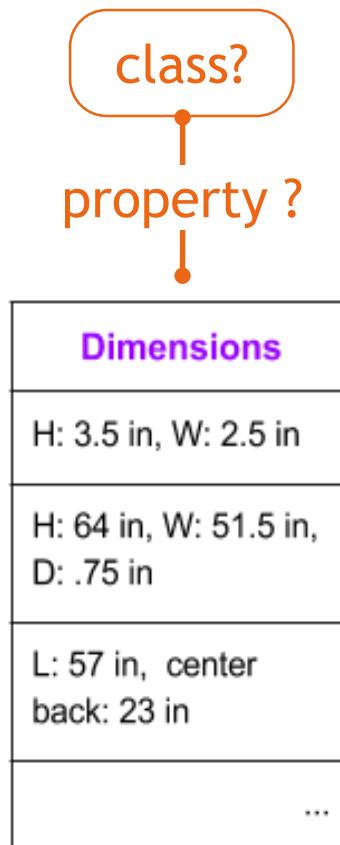
Domain Ontology



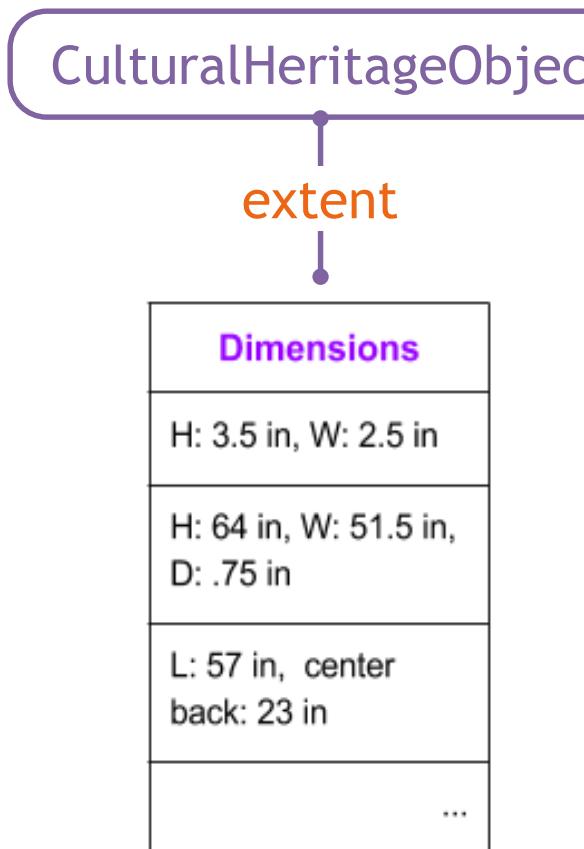
Find a semantic model for the source (map the source to the ontology)

Learning Semantic Types

[Krishnamurthy et al., ESWC 2015]



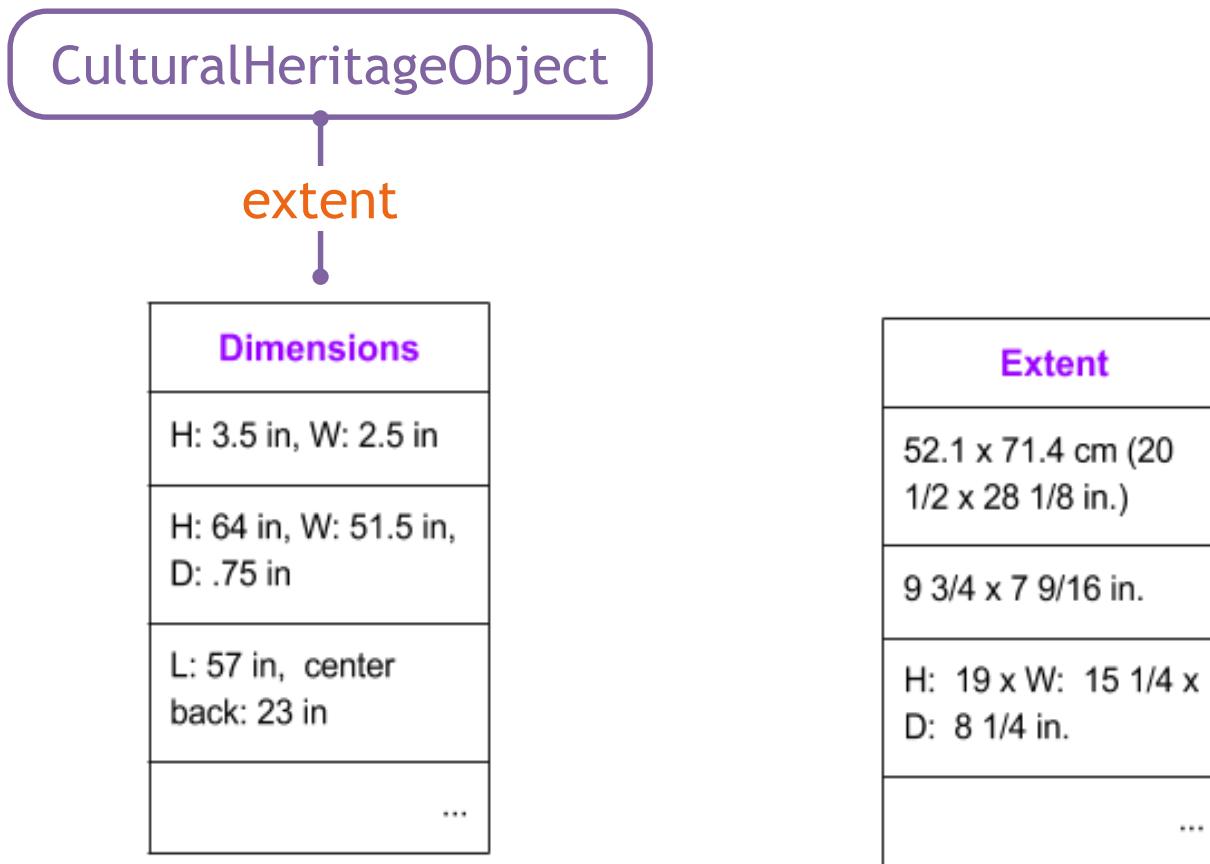
Learning Semantic Types



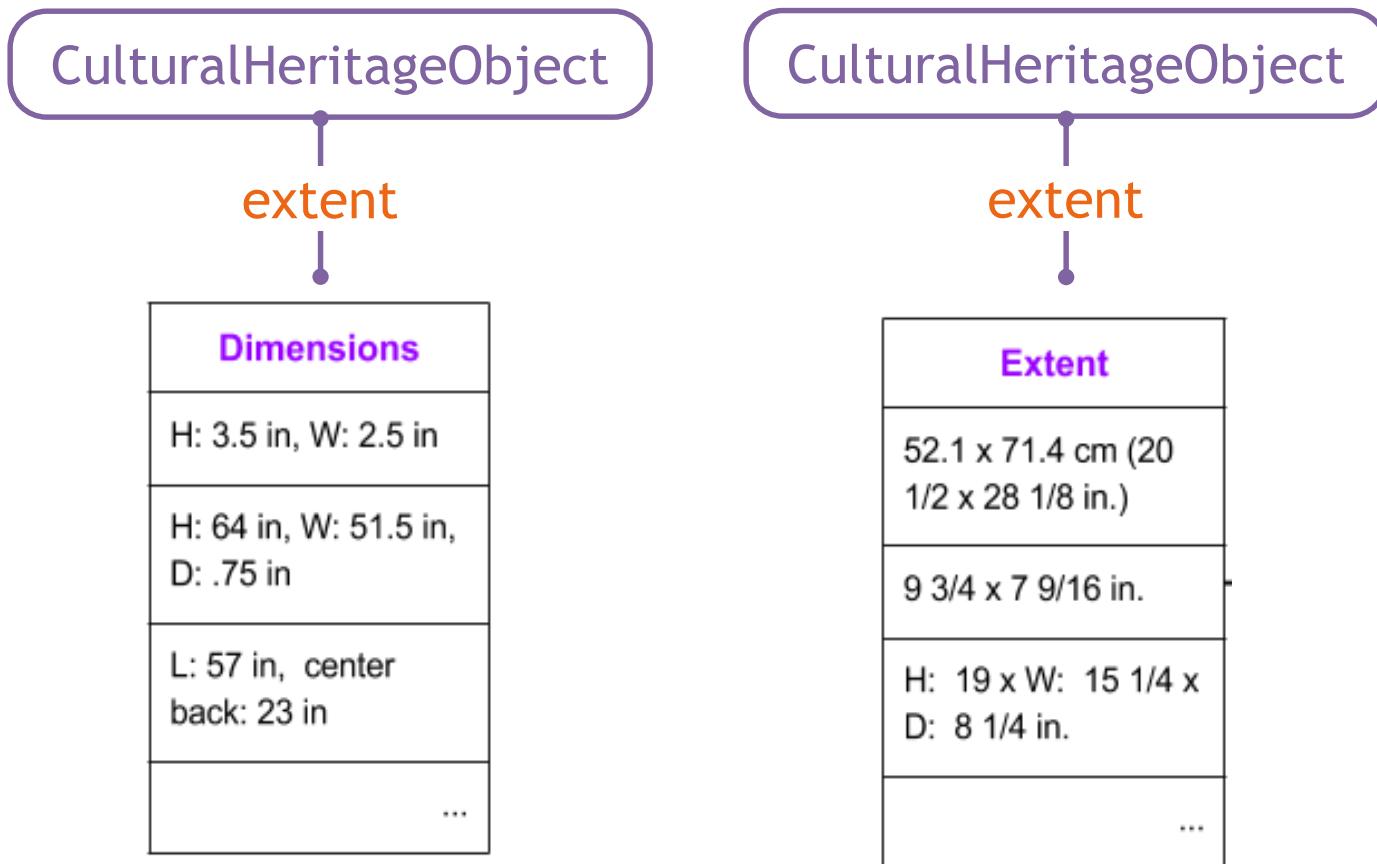
1- User specifies

2- System learns

Learning Semantic Types



Learning Semantic Types



Requirements

- Learn from a small number of examples
- Work on both textual and numeric values
- Learn quickly and highly scalable to large number of semantic types

Approach for Textual Data

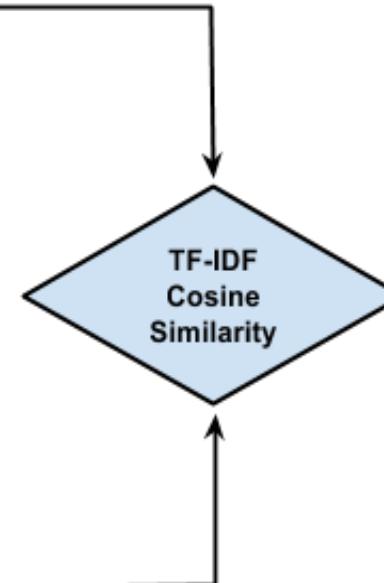
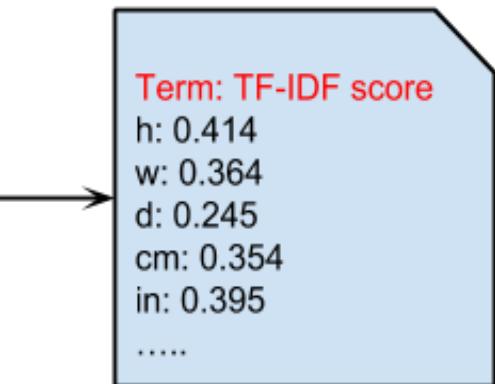
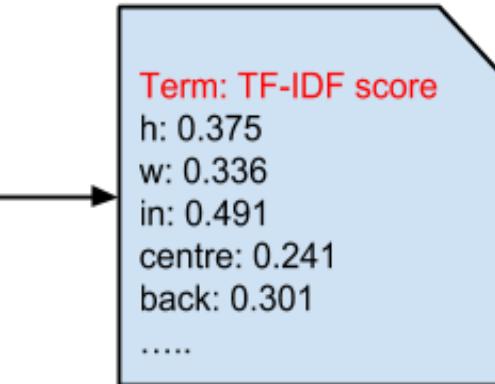
- Document: each column of data
- Label: each semantic type
- Use Apache Lucene to index the labeled documents
- Compute TF/IDF vectors for documents
- Compare documents using Cosine Similarity between TF/IDF vectors

Dimensions
H: 3.5 in, W: 2.5 in
H: 64 in, W: 51.5 in, D: .75 in
L: 57 in, center back: 23 in
...

Approach for Textual Data

Dimensions
H: 3.5 in, W: 2.5 in
H: 64 in, W: 51.5 in, D: .75 in
L: 57 in, center back: 23 in
...

Extent
52.1 x 71.4 cm (20 1/2 x 28 1/8 in.)
9 3/4 x 7 9/16 in.
H: 19 x W: 15 1/4 x D: 8 1/4 in.
...



$$tf(t, d) = frequency^{1/2}$$

$$idf(t) = 1 + \log\left(\frac{numDocs}{docFreq + 1}\right)$$

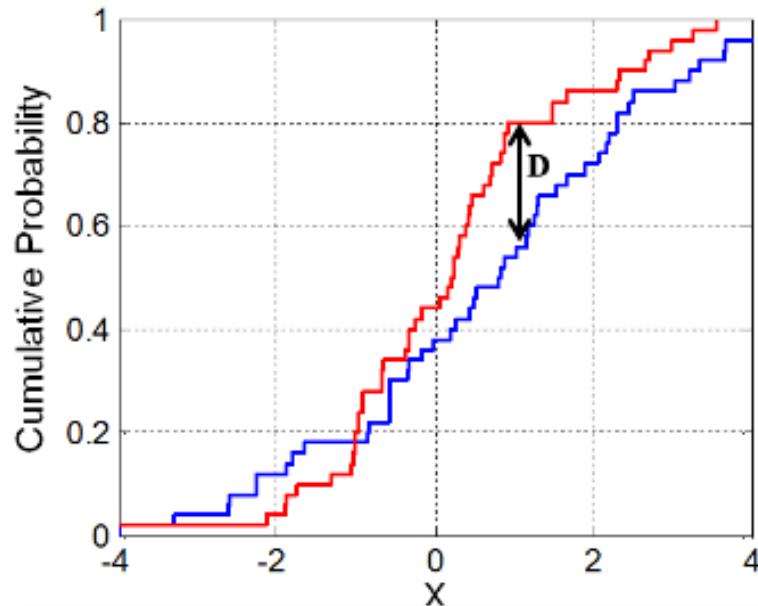
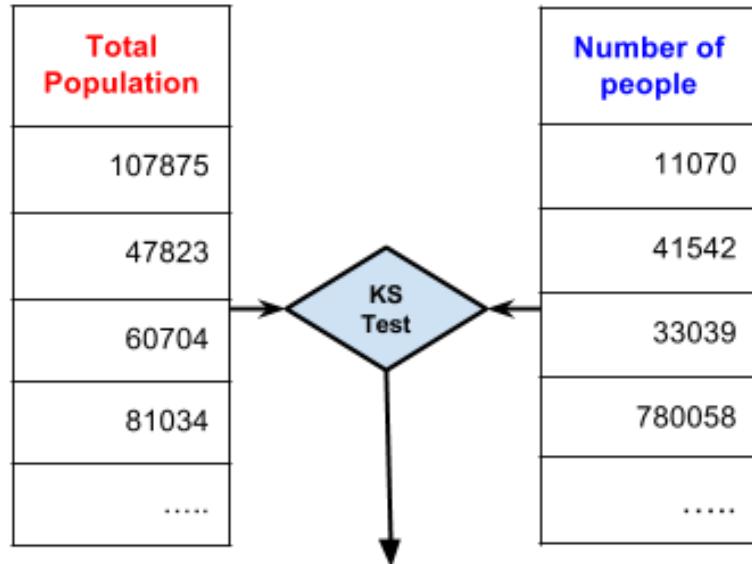
$$sim(q, d) = \frac{V(q).V(d)}{|V(q)|.|V(d)|}$$

Approach for Numeric Data

- Distribution of values in different semantic types is different, e.g., temperature vs. population
- Use Statistical Hypothesis Testing to see which distribution fits best
- Welch's T-test, Mann-Whitney U-test and Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

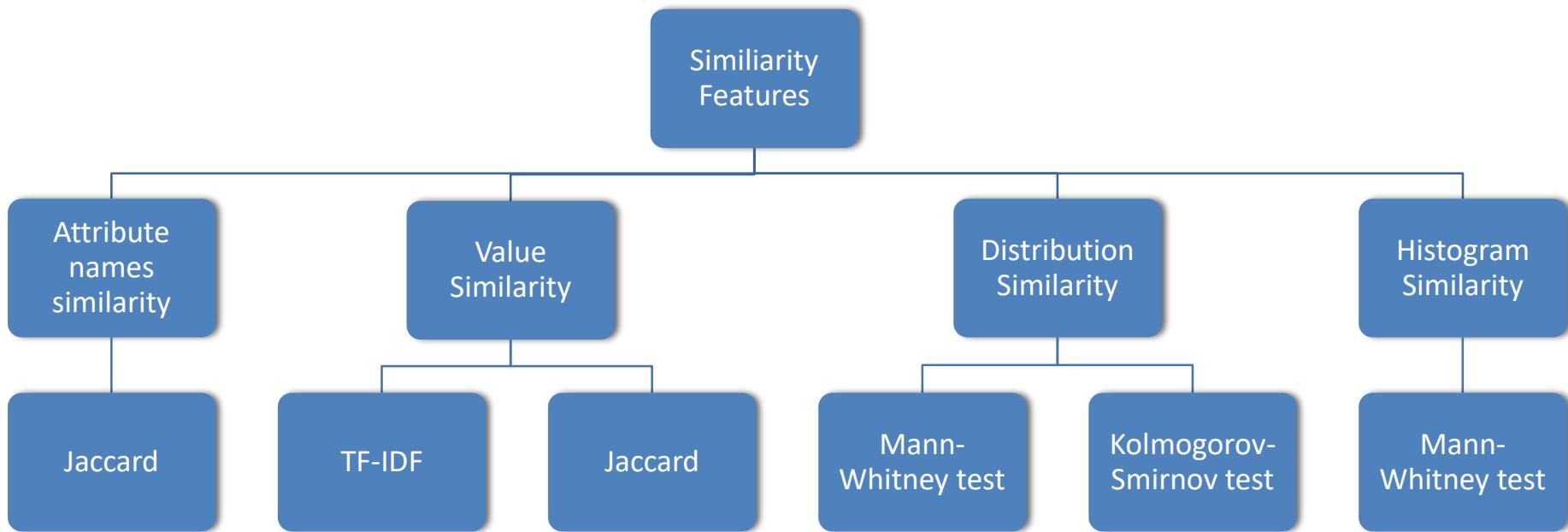
Total Population	Number of people
107875	11070
47823	41542
60704	33039
81034	780058
.....

Approach for Numeric Data



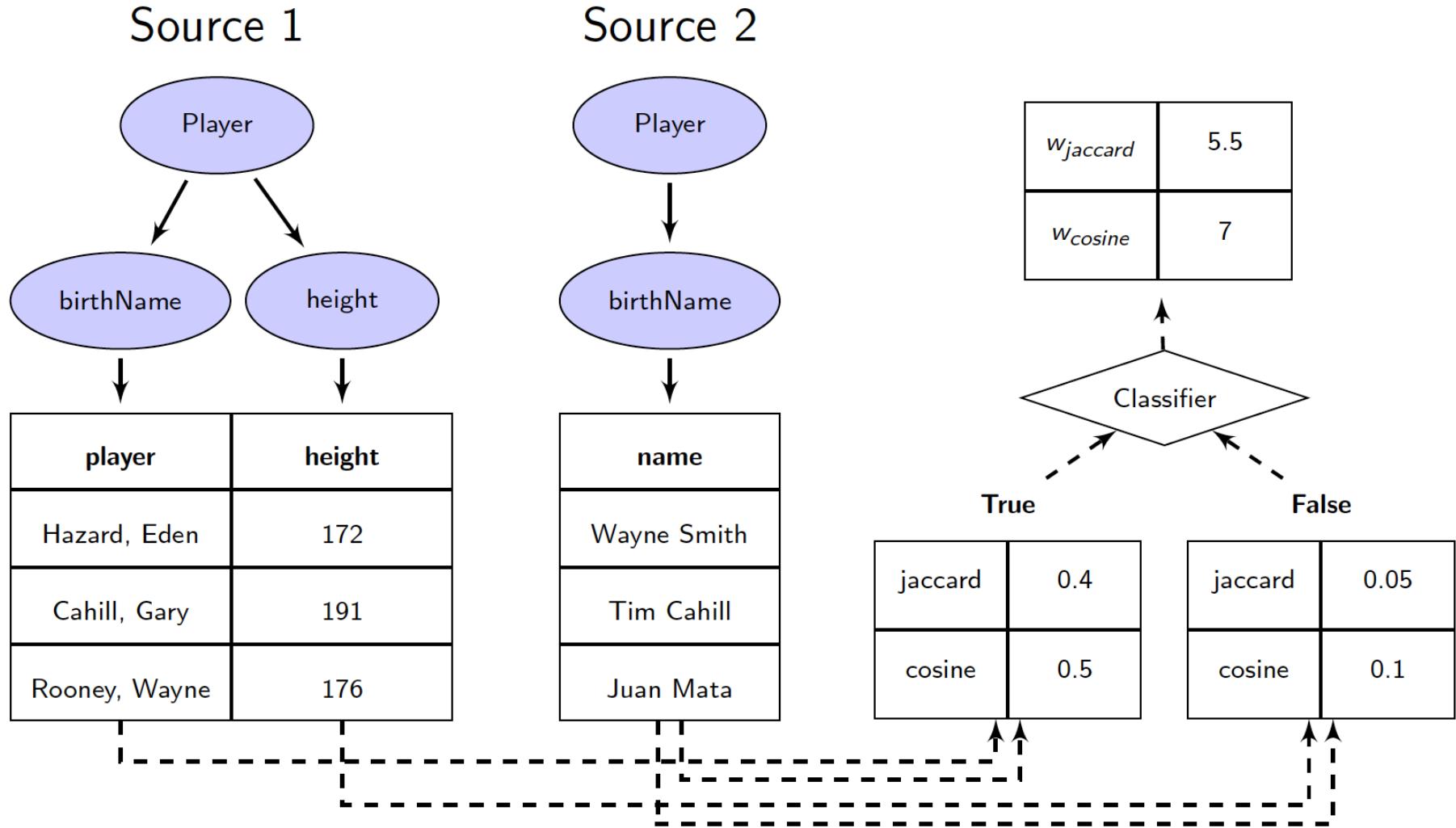
$$D_{N_1, N_2} = \sup_x |F_{1, N_1}(x) - F_{2, N_2}(x)|$$

Similarity features

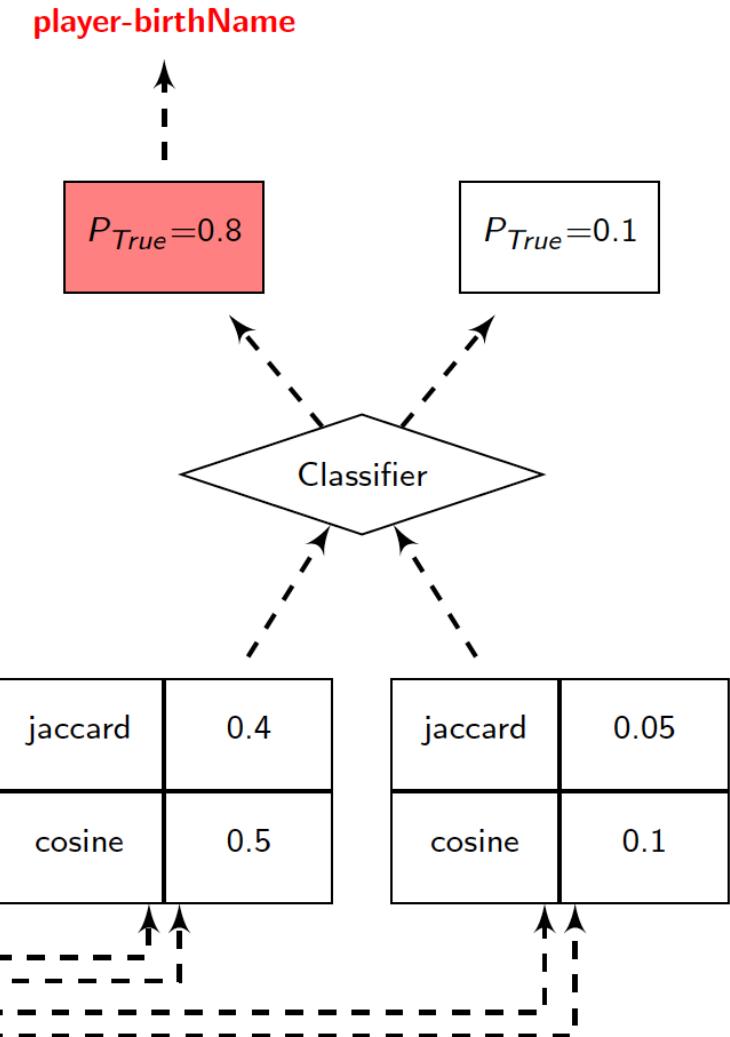
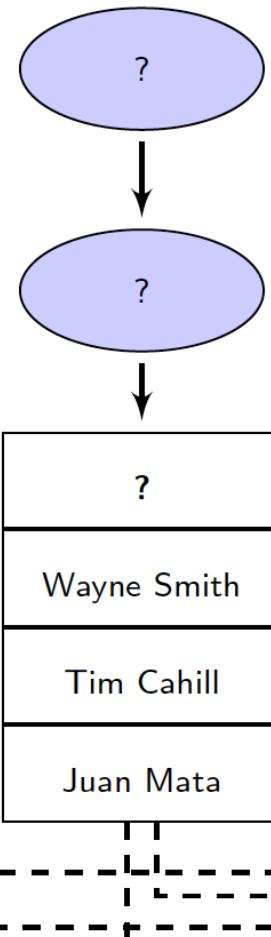
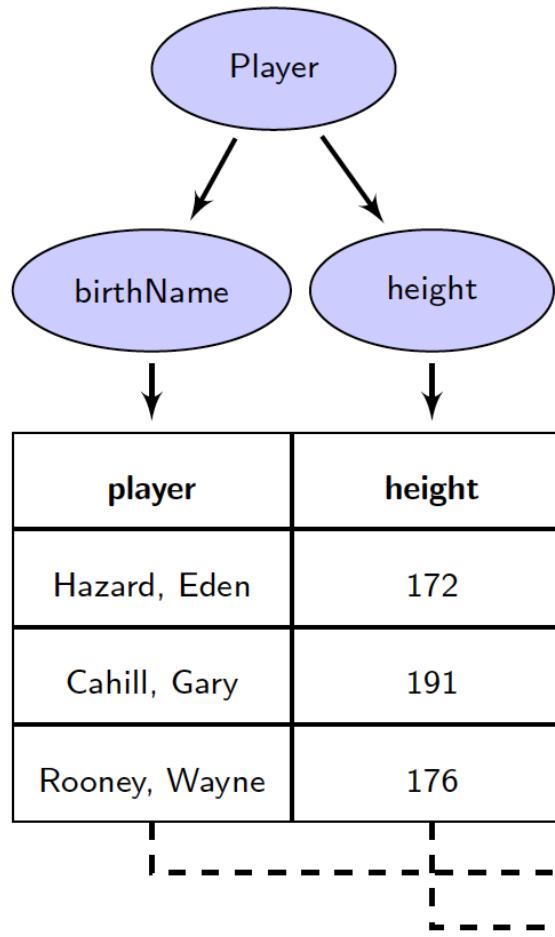


Training machine learning model

[Pham et al., ISWC 2016]

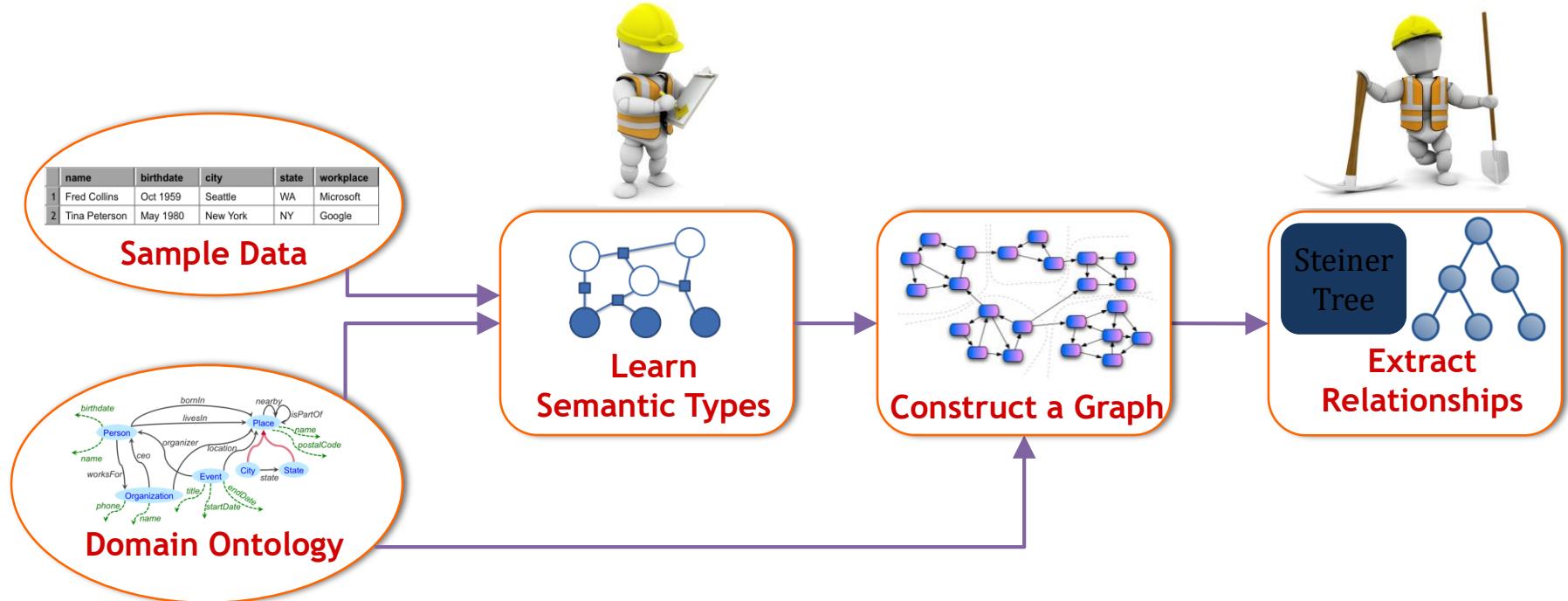


Predicting new attribute



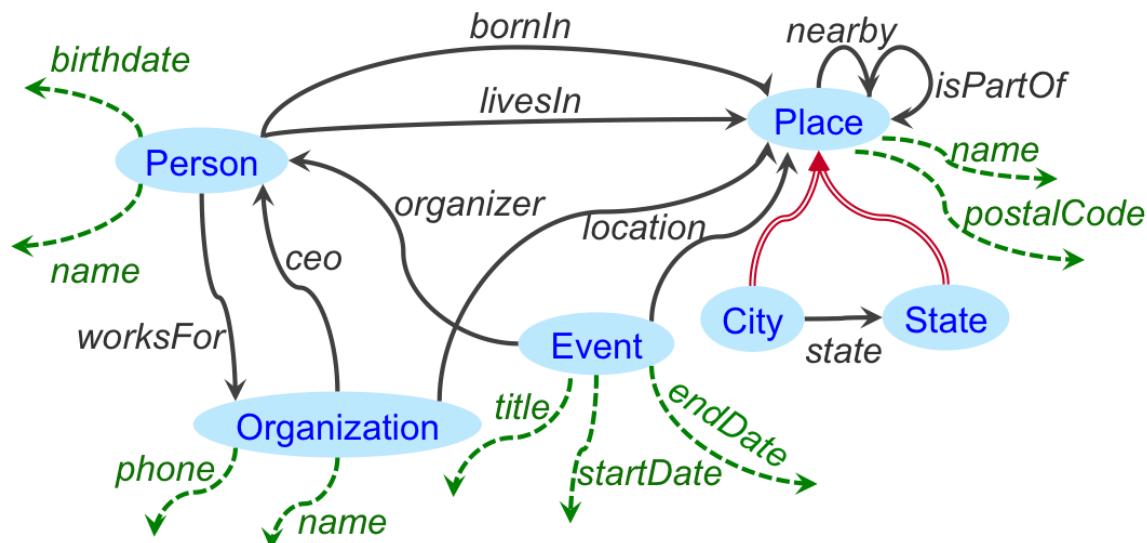
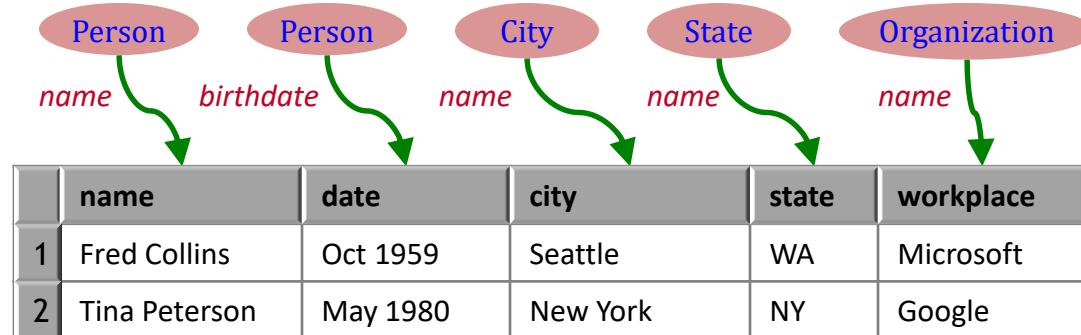
Approach

[Knoblock et al, ESWC 2012]



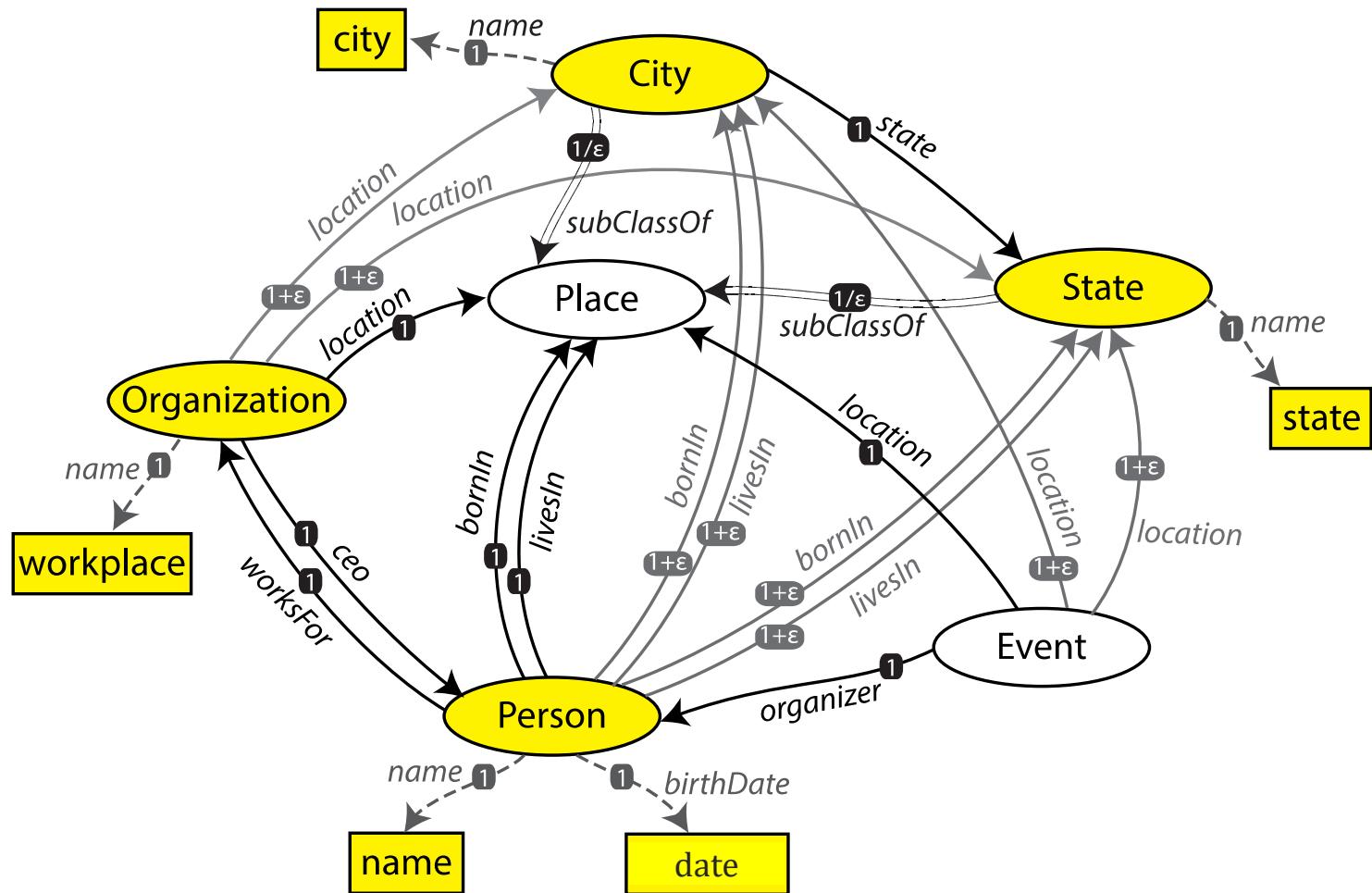
Construct a Graph

Construct a graph from semantic types and ontology



Construct a Graph

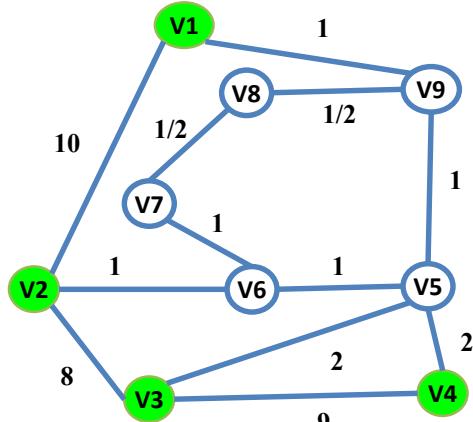
Construct a graph from semantic types and ontology



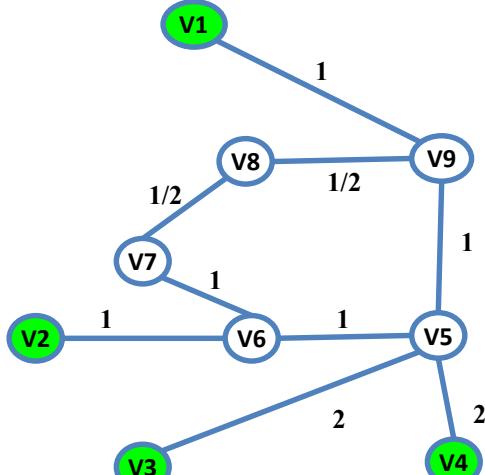
Inferring the Relationships

- Search for minimal explanation
- Steiner tree connecting semantic types over ontology graph
 - Given graph $G=(V,E)$, nodes $S \subset V$, cost $c: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 - Find a tree of G that spans S with minimal total cost
 - Unfortunately, NP-complete
- Approximation Algorithm [Kou et al., 1981]
 - Worst-case time complexity: $O(|V|^2|S|)$
 - Approximation Ratio: less than 2

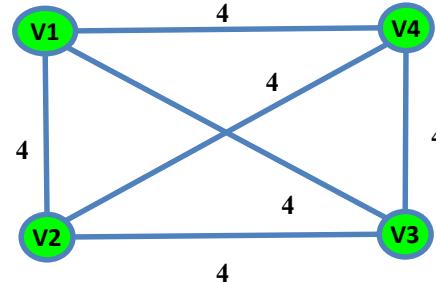
Steiner Tree



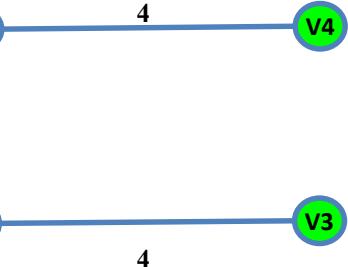
Steiner nodes: {V1, V2, V3, V4}



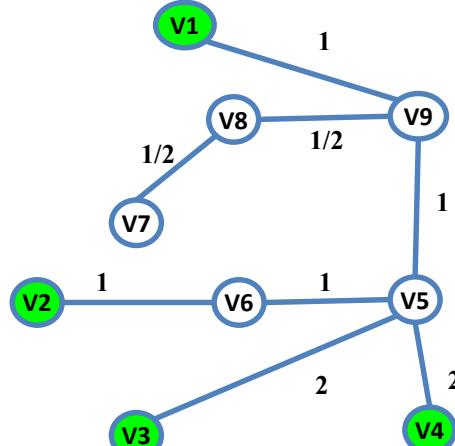
3. replace each link with the corresponding shortest path in original G



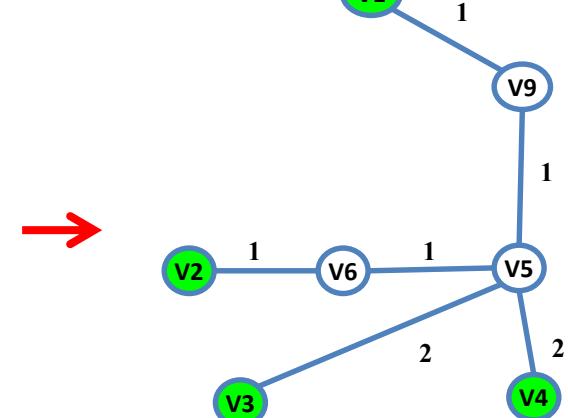
1. construct the complete graph (Nodes: Steiner Nodes, Links Weights: shortest path from each pair in original G)



2. Compute MST



4. Compute MST

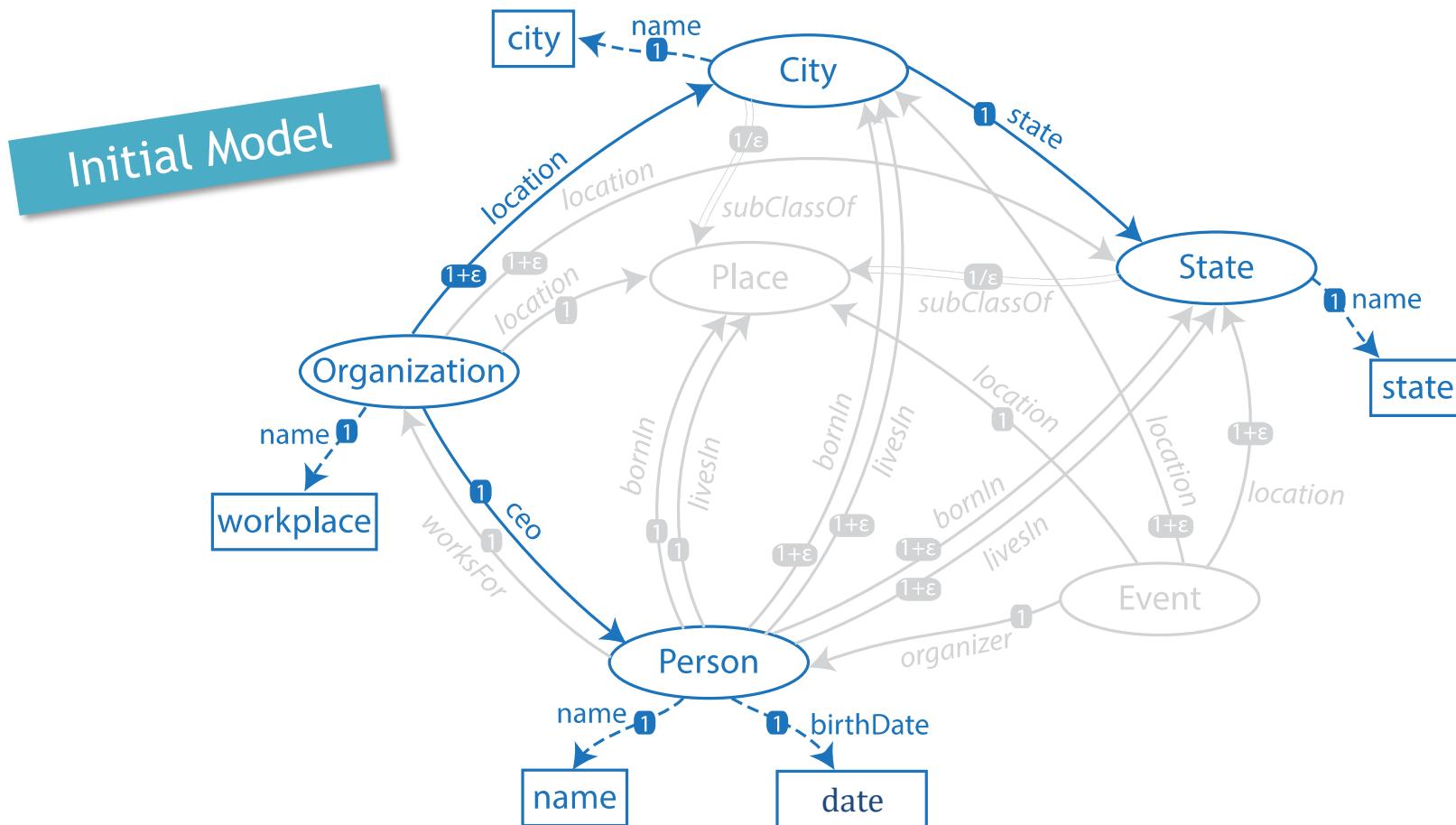


5. remove extra links until all leaves are Steiner nodes

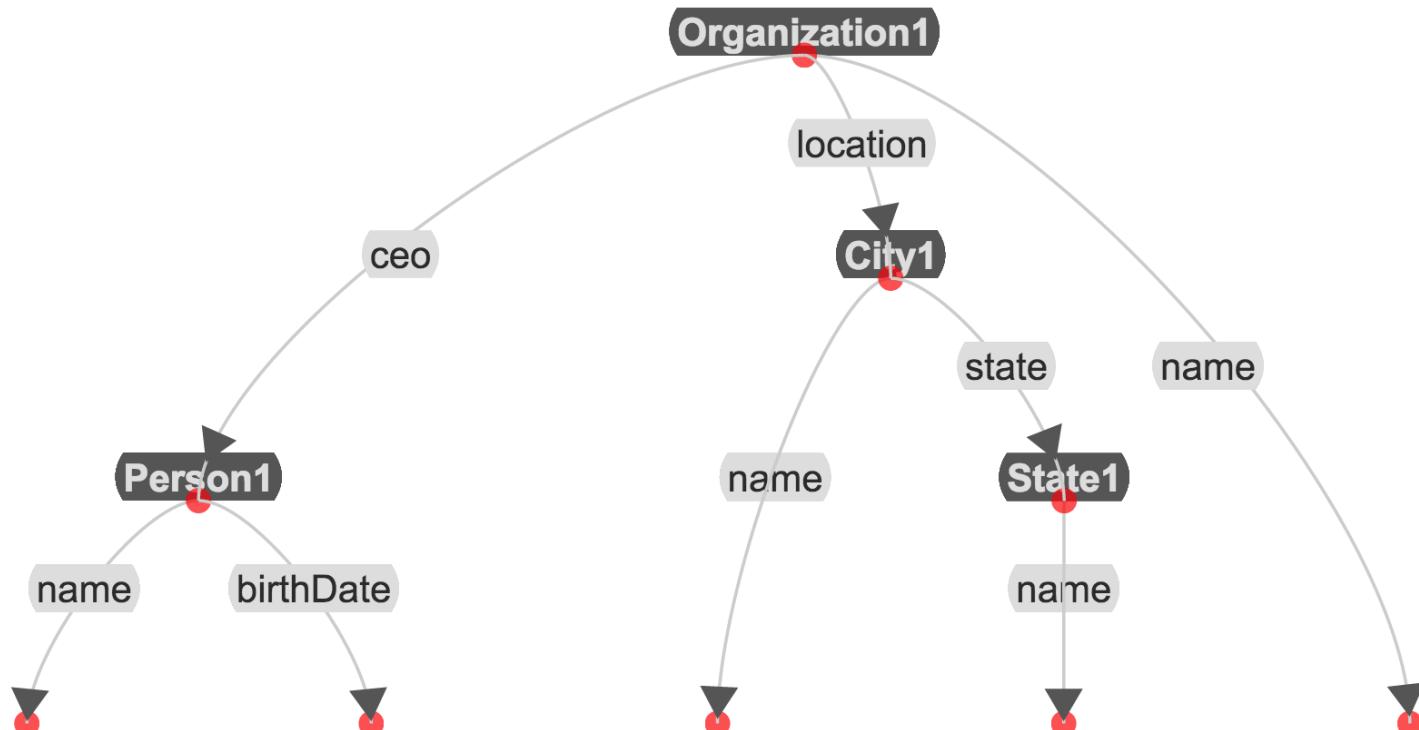
Inferring the Relationships

Select minimal tree that connects all semantic types

- A customized **Steiner tree algorithm**



Result in Karma

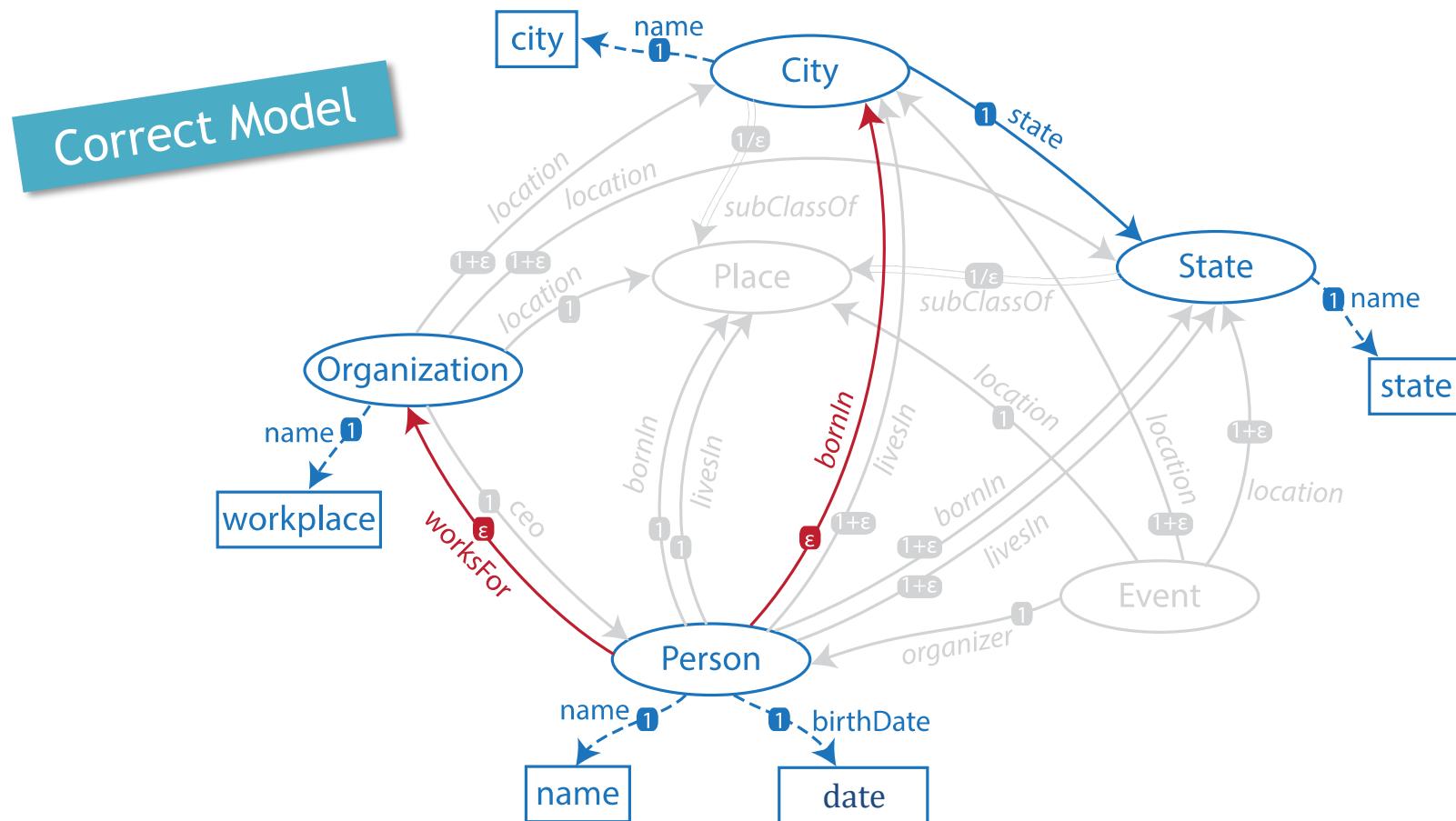


name ▾	birthdate ▾	city ▾	state ▾	workplace ▾
Fred Collins	Oct 1959	Seattle	WA	Microsoft
Tina Peterson	May 1980	New York	NY	Google
Richard Smith	Feb 1975	Los Angeles	CA	Apple

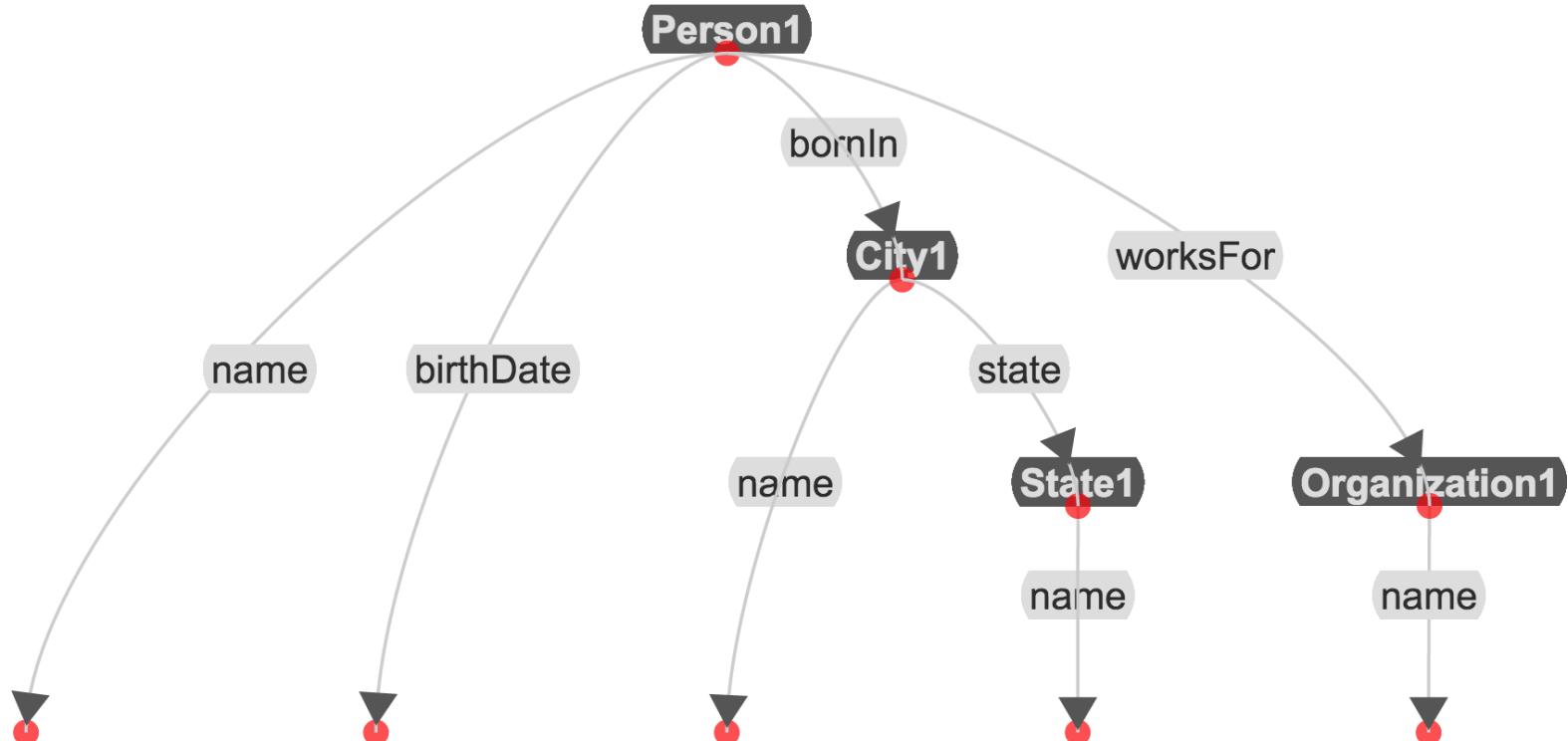
Refining the Model

Impose constraints on Steiner Tree Algorithm

- Change weight of selected links to ϵ
- Add source and target of selected link to Steiner nodes



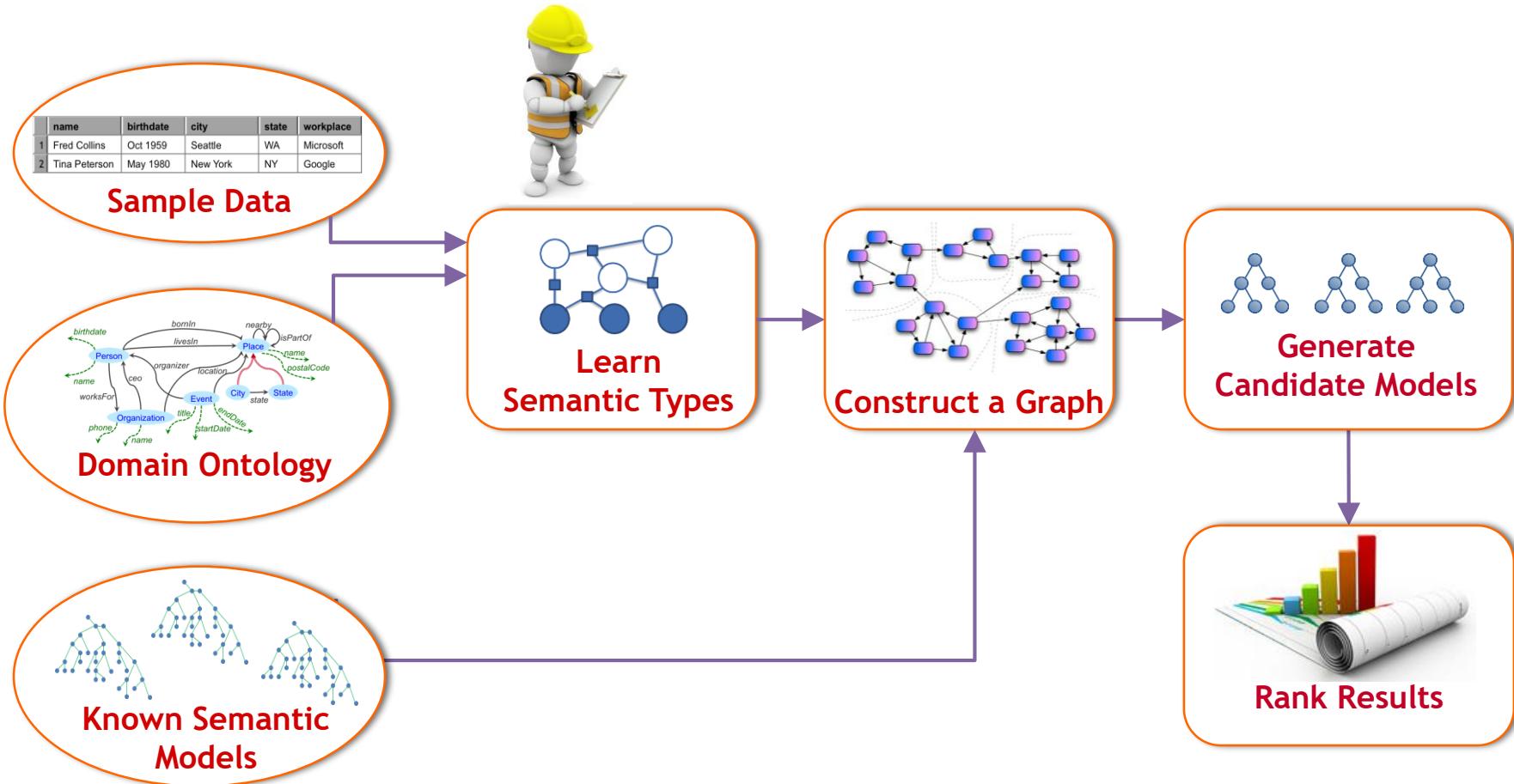
Final Semantic Model



name ▾	birthdate ▾	city ▾	state ▾	workplace ▾
Fred Collins	Oct 1959	Seattle	WA	Microsoft
Tina Peterson	May 1980	New York	NY	Google
Richard Smith	Feb 1975	Los Angeles	CA	Apple

Karma Learns the Source Models

Taheriyani et al., ISWC 2013, ICSC 2014



Karma Use Cases



Source Mapping Phase



Mapping Phase

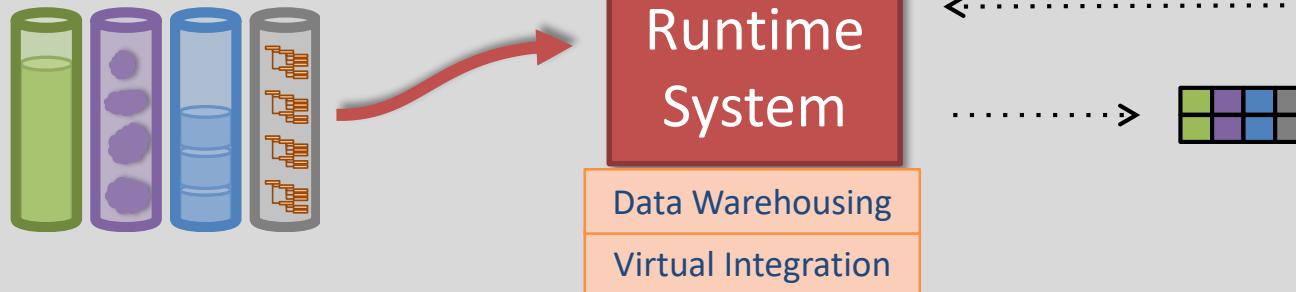


Source Mapping and Query Time



Mapping Phase

Query Phase

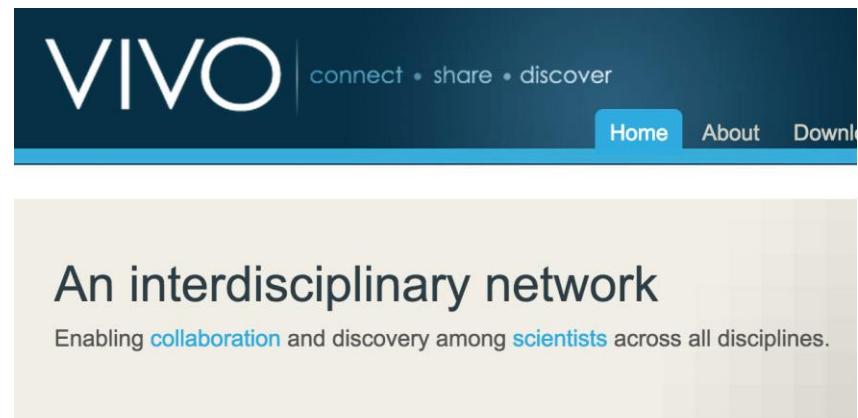


Analyst



VIVO

- VIVO is a system to build researcher networks across institutions
- Used Karma to map the data about USC faculty to VIVO ontology and publish it as RDF
- VIVO ingest the RDF data
- Video



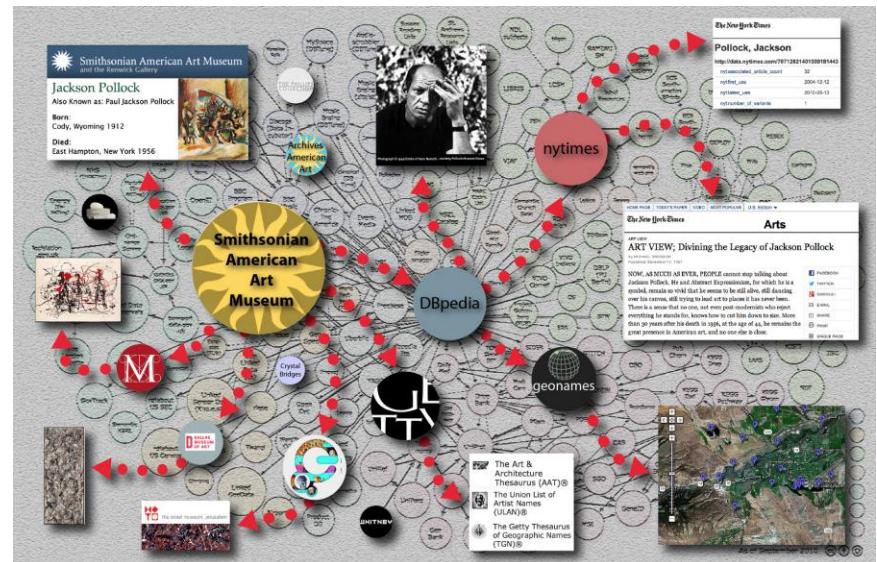
The network of scientists will facilitate scholarly discovery. Institutions will participate in the network by installing VIVO, or by providing semantic web-compliant data to the network.



American Art Collaborative

[Knoblock et al., ISWC 2017]

- Used Karma to convert data of 13 American Art Museums to Linked Open Data
- Modeled according to CIDOC-CRM Ontology
- Linked the generated RDF to DBPedia and ULAN
- [Video](#)



Using Karma to map museum data to the CIDOC CRM ontology

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h3_yiBhAJlc

Discussion

- Automatically build rich semantic descriptions of data sources
- Exploit the background knowledge from (i) the domain ontology, and (ii) the known source models
- Semantic descriptions are the key ingredients to automate many tasks, e.g.,
 - Source Discovery
 - Data Integration
 - Service Composition



More Info

karma.isi.edu