

# An Insight into Ontologies, Semantic Web and NLP



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# Outline

- 1. Semantic web**
- 2. Ontologies: methodologies, tools, languages**
- 3. Ontology Learning**
- 4. Ontology Annotation tools**

# Semantic Web – the full potential Web

from Ontoweb



- New & Next generation of the Web.
- The semantic web is an extension of the current web
- The Semantic Web will provide automated services based on machine-processable semantics of data and heuristics that make use of these data.





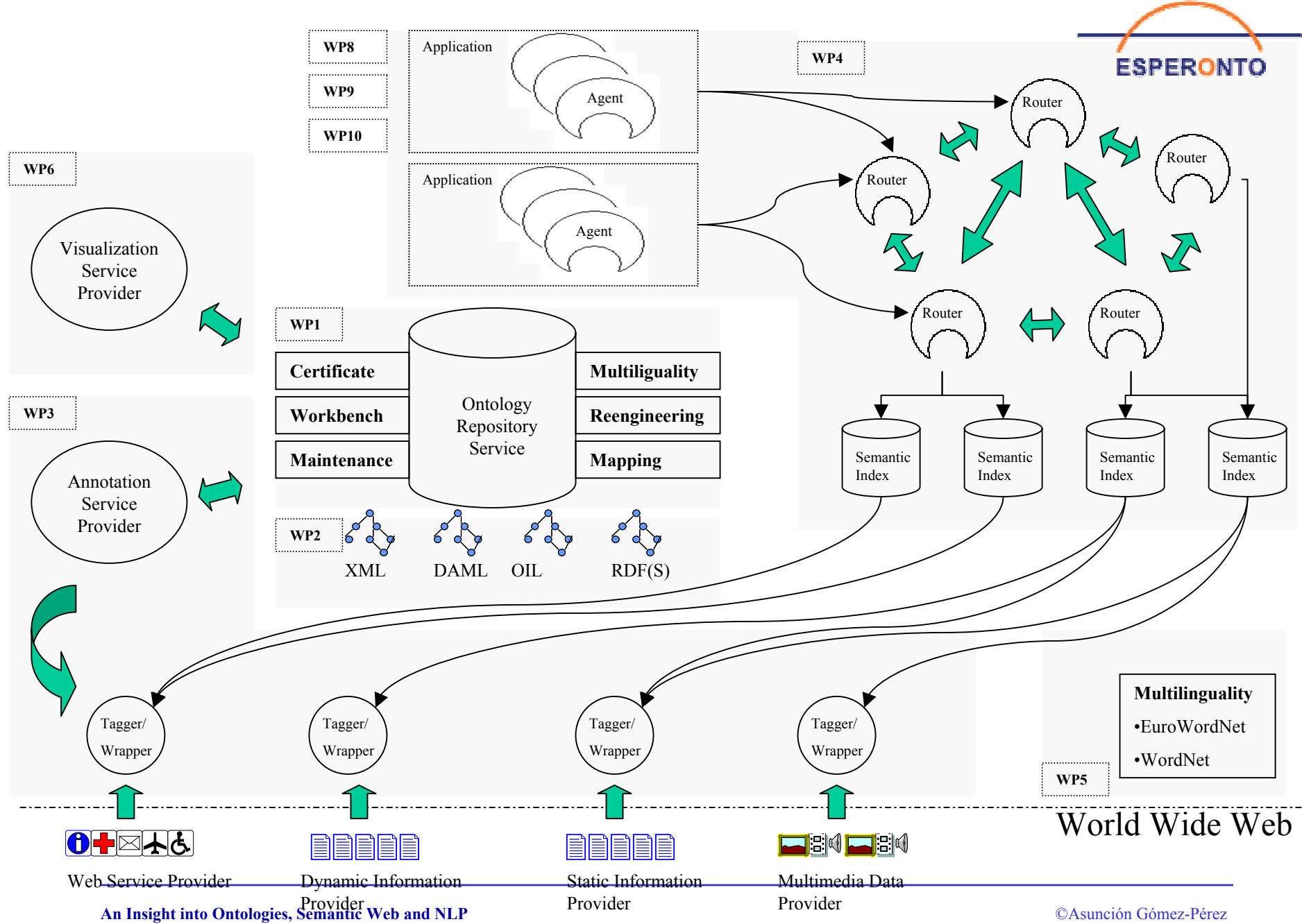
# Ontology – Consensual Understanding

- The key asset for the Semantic Web
  - **Ontology**: shared and common domain theories
  - It describes the semantics of a domain in a human-understandable and computer-processable way
  - A crucial role to enable content-based *access*, *interoperability*, and *communication* across the Web

## Application Service Provision of Semantic Annotation, Aggregation, Indexing and Routing of Textual, Multimedia, and Multilingual Web Content

### Goals

1. To bridge the gap between the current web and the Semantic Web: **SemASP**
  - Ontology-based annotation
  - Sources:
    - Estatic pages
    - Pages dinamically generated from DB
    - Textual multimedia information
    - Web services
2. Added value **knowledge-based services** on top of the constructed semantic web
  - Routing based on P2P communication
  - Semantic aggregation
  - Meaning negotiation
3. **Multilinguality** on ontology construction, ontology-based annotation, P2P routing,

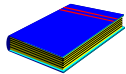
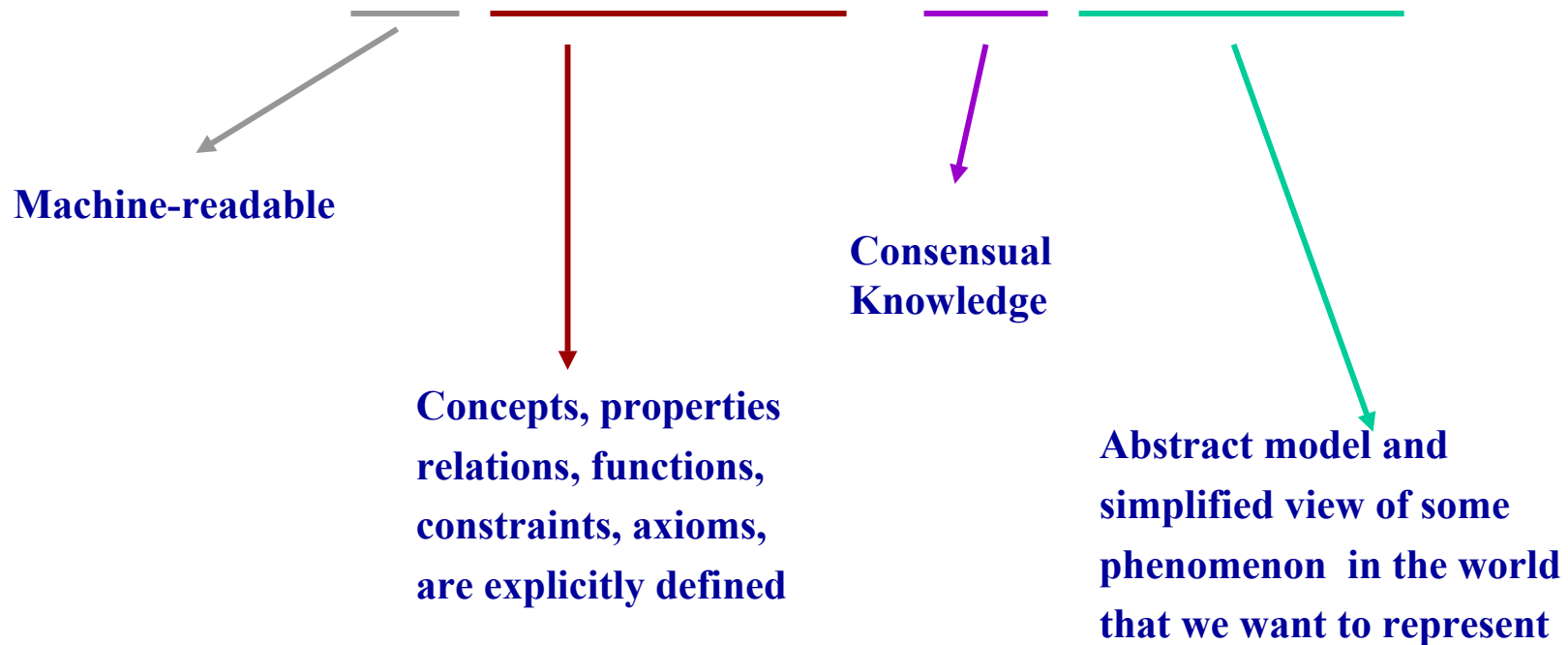


# Outline

1. Semantic web
2. **Ontologies: methodologies, tools, languages**
3. Ontology Learning
4. Ontology-based Annotation

# Definitions of Ontologies

“An ontology is a formal, explicit specification of a **shared conceptualization**”



Studer, Benjamins, Fensel. *Knowledge Engineering: Principles and Methods. Data and Knowledge Engineering*. 25 (1998) 161-197

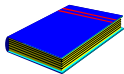
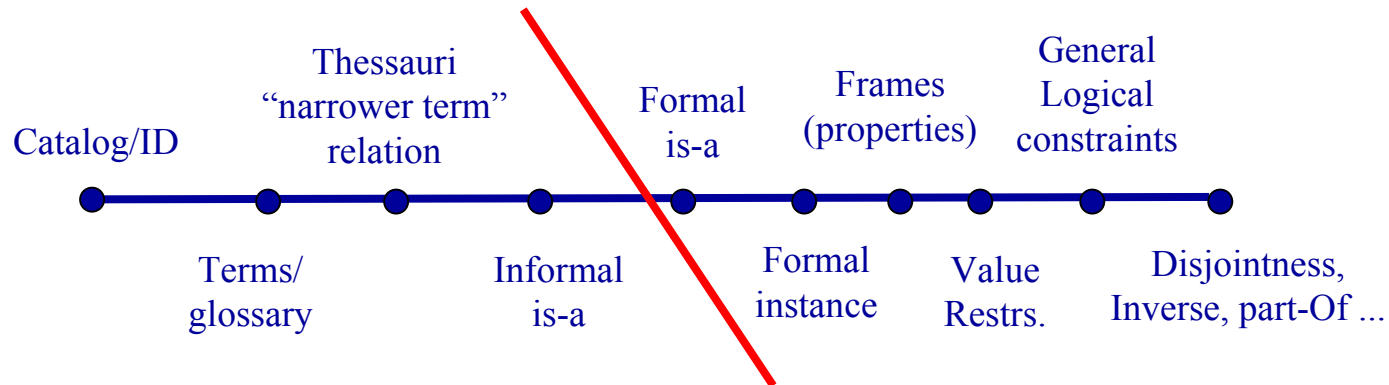


# Types of Ontologies

## Lassila and McGuinness classification

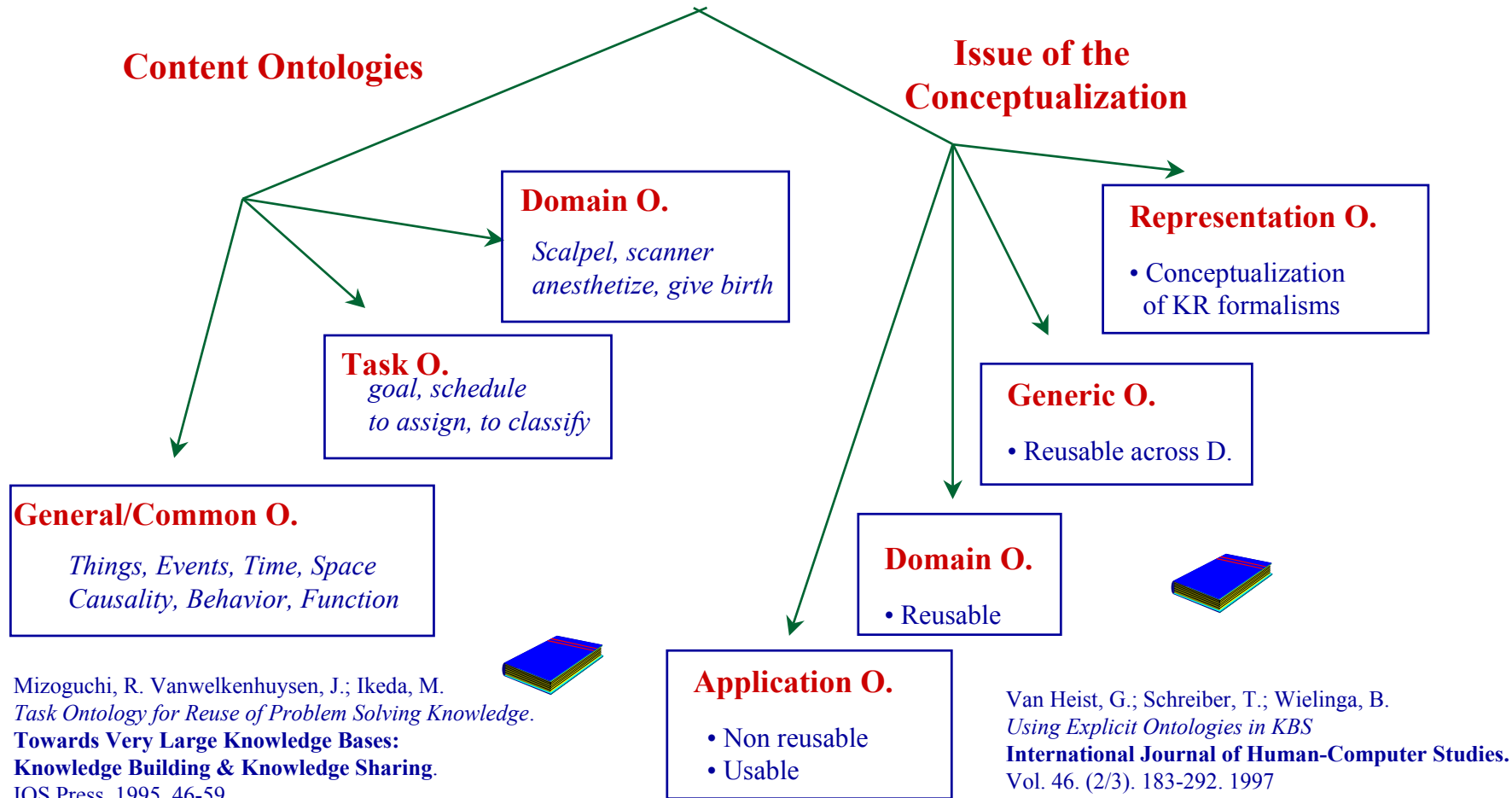
Lightweight Ontologies

Heavyweight Ontologies



Lassila O, McGuinness D. The Role of Frame-Based Representation on the Semantic Web. Technical Report. Knowledge Systems Laboratory. Stanford University. KSL-01-02. 2001.

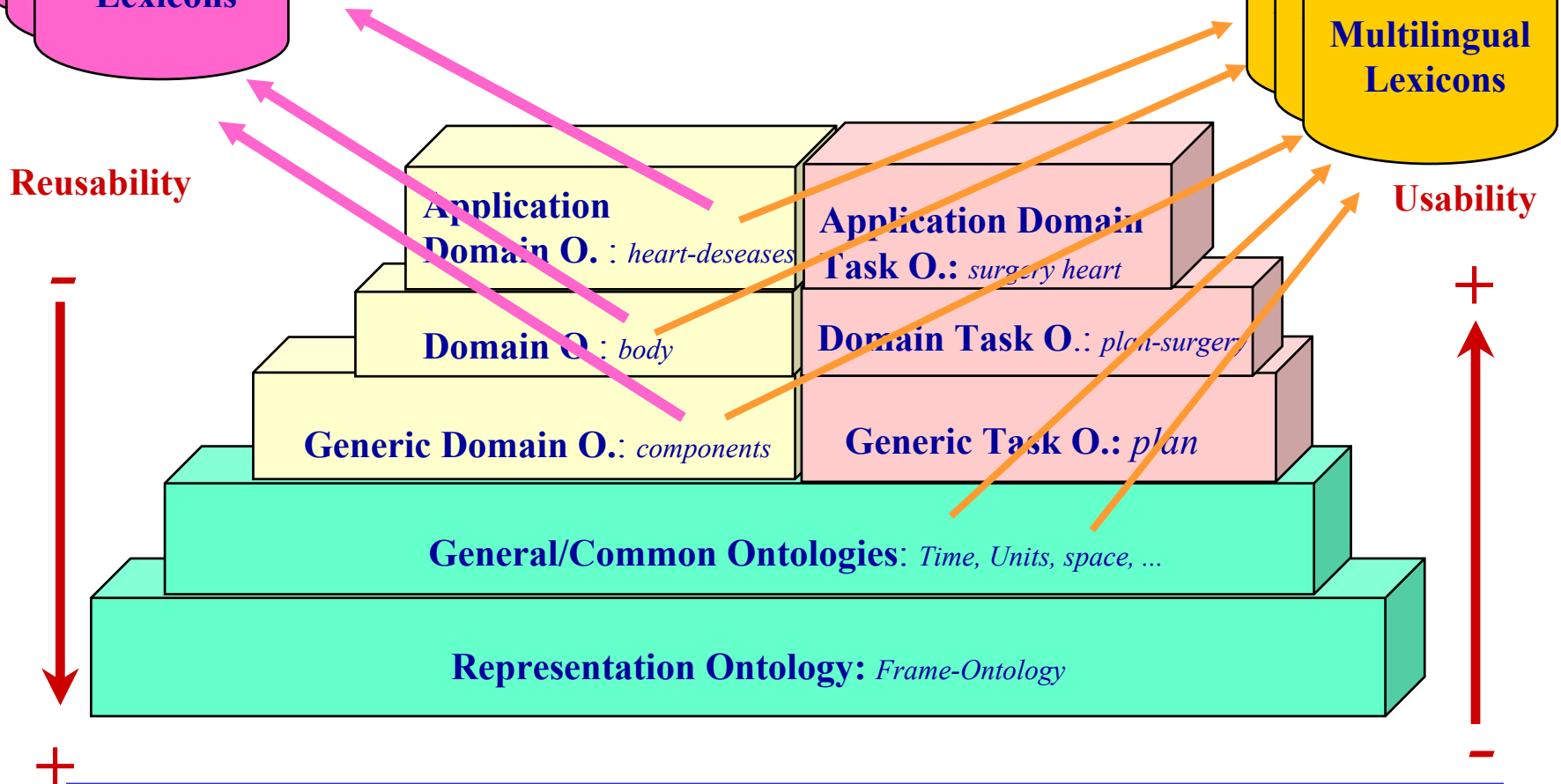
# Types of Ontologies



Mizoguchi, R. Vanwelkenhuysen, J.; Ikeda, M.  
*Task Ontology for Reuse of Problem Solving Knowledge.*  
**Towards Very Large Knowledge Bases:**  
**Knowledge Building & Knowledge Sharing.**  
 IOS Press. 1995. 46-59.

Van Heist, G.; Schreiber, T.; Wielinga, B.  
*Using Explicit Ontologies in KBS*  
**International Journal of Human-Computer Studies.**  
 Vol. 46. (2/3). 183-292. 1997

# Libraries of Ontologies and Lexicons



# Ontological Commitments

**Agreements to use the vocabulary in a coherent and consistent manner**

**An agent commits (conforms) to an ontology if it “acts” consistently with the definitions**

**What is a flight?**

**What are the Ontological Commitments for the term flight?**

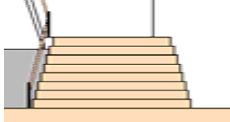
A formation of  
aircraft in flight



An instance of  
travelling by air



A set or steps  
between one floor or  
landing for him



The act of escaping  
physically



ontological  
commitments

**flight**

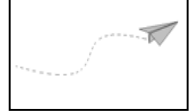
A scheduled trip by  
plane between  
des ts

Flight	From	To	Class	Frequency	Remarks
101	Madrid	Barcelona	101	101	101
102	Barcelona	Madrid	102	102	102
103	Madrid	Barcelona	103	103	103
104	Barcelona	Madrid	104	104	104
105	Madrid	Barcelona	105	105	105
106	Barcelona	Madrid	106	106	106
107	Madrid	Barcelona	107	107	107
108	Barcelona	Madrid	108	108	108
109	Madrid	Barcelona	109	109	109
110	Barcelona	Madrid	110	110	110

A flock of  
flying birds



The path  
followed by a  
moving object



Passing above  
and beyond



A unit of the US  
air force smaller  
than a squadron



(define-class flight (?flight)

“A travel by plane, which is identified by a flight number”

:def (and (travel ?flight) (Has-One ?flight flight-number))

:class-slots ((transportMean "plane")))

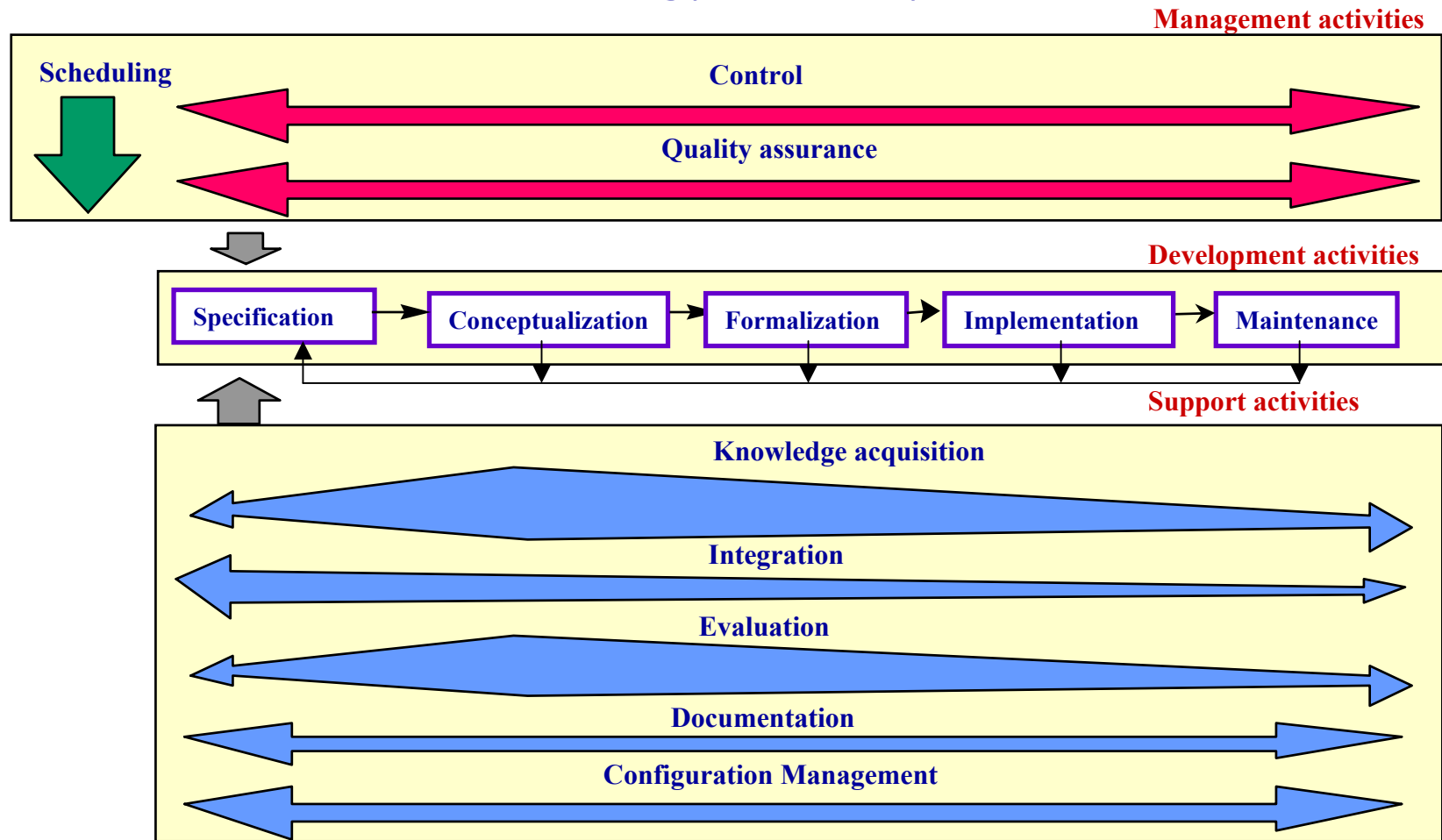
**flight**



Flight	From	To	Class	Frequency	Remarks
101	Madrid	Barcelona	101	101	101
102	Barcelona	Madrid	102	102	102
103	Madrid	Barcelona	103	103	103
104	Barcelona	Madrid	104	104	104
105	Madrid	Barcelona	105	105	105
106	Barcelona	Madrid	106	106	106
107	Madrid	Barcelona	107	107	107
108	Barcelona	Madrid	108	108	108
109	Madrid	Barcelona	109	109	109
110	Barcelona	Madrid	110	110	110

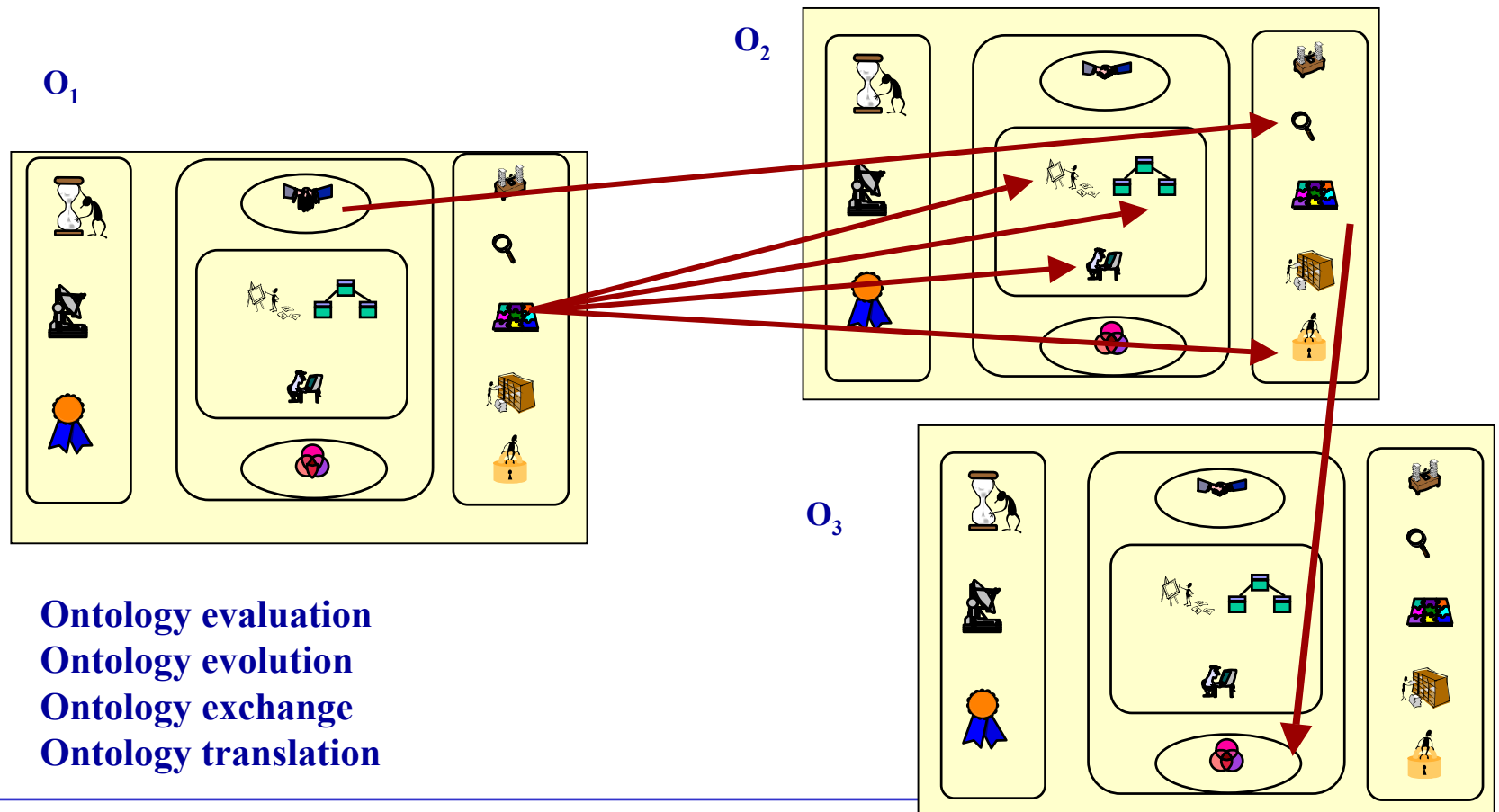
**Intra-dependencies**

# Ontology Life Cycle



# Inter-dependencies

Inter-dependencies refer the relationship between activities carried out **when building different ontologies**



Ontology evaluation  
Ontology evolution  
Ontology exchange  
Ontology translation

# Overview of ontology languages



## Ontoweb WP1: D1.1

<http://www.ontoweb.org>



## OntoRoadMap

<http://babage.dia.fi.upm.es/ontoweb/wp1/OntoRoadMap/index.html>



## SIG2 on Ontology Languages

- Web Pages at <http://www.cs.man.ac.uk/~horrocks/OntoWeb/SIG/>
- Mailing list: [ontoweb-language-sig@cs.man.ac.uk](mailto:ontoweb-language-sig@cs.man.ac.uk)





# Ontology languages

## Traditional languages

CARIN	URL: <i>Not available</i>
FLogic	URL: <i>No URL available</i>
LOOM	URL: <a href="http://www.isi.edu/isd/LOOM/LOOM-HOME.html">http://www.isi.edu/isd/LOOM/LOOM-HOME.html</a>
OCML	URL: <a href="http://kmi.open.ac.uk/projects/ocml/">http://kmi.open.ac.uk/projects/ocml/</a>
Ontolingua	URL: <a href="http://ontolingua.stanford.edu">http://ontolingua.stanford.edu</a>

## Web-based ontology languages

SHOE	URL: <a href="http://www.cs.umd.edu/projects/plus/SHOE/">http://www.cs.umd.edu/projects/plus/SHOE/</a>
XOL	URL: <a href="http://www.ai.sri.com/~pkarp/xol/">http://www.ai.sri.com/~pkarp/xol/</a>
OML	URL: <a href="http://www.ontologos.org/OML/OML%200.3.htm">http://www.ontologos.org/OML/OML%200.3.htm</a>
RDF and RDF Schema	URL: <a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-schema/">http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-schema/</a>
OIL	URL: <a href="http://www.ontoknowledge.org/oil/">http://www.ontoknowledge.org/oil/</a>
DAML+OIL	URL: <a href="http://www.daml.org/language/">http://www.daml.org/language/</a>
OWL	URL: <a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/owl-ref/">http://www.w3.org/TR/owl-ref/</a>

## Other ontology specification languages

CycL	URL: <a href="http://www.cyc.com/cycl.html">http://www.cyc.com/cycl.html</a>
GRAIL	URL: <a href="http://www.opengalen.org/open/CRM/index.html">http://www.opengalen.org/open/CRM/index.html</a>

# Ontology Languages

## Traditional ontology languages

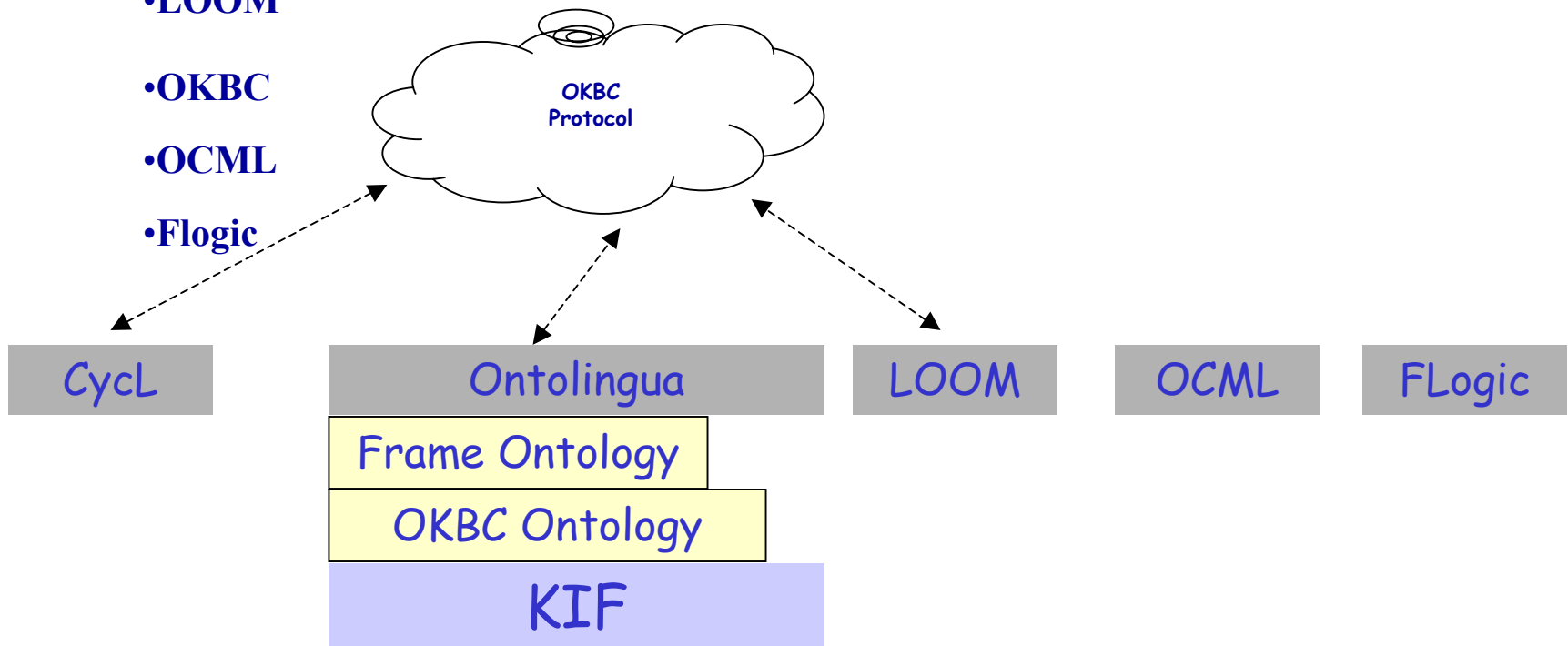
- Ontolingua/KIF

- LOOM

- OKBC

- OCML

- Flogic



# Ontology Languages

## Traditional ontology languages

- Ontolingua/KIF
- LOOM
- OKBC
- OCML
- Flogic

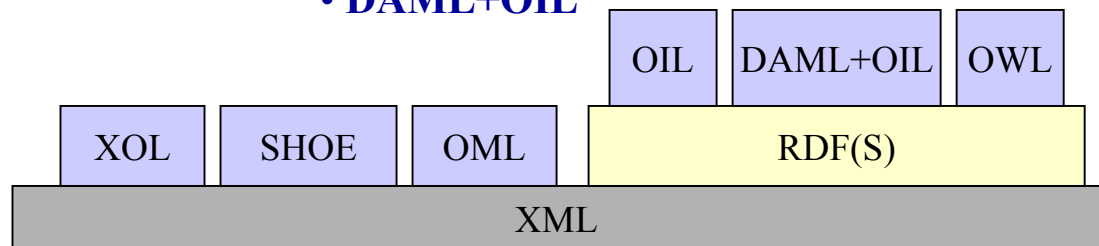
## Standards & Recommendations of W3C

- XML
- RDF(S)
- ◆ OWL

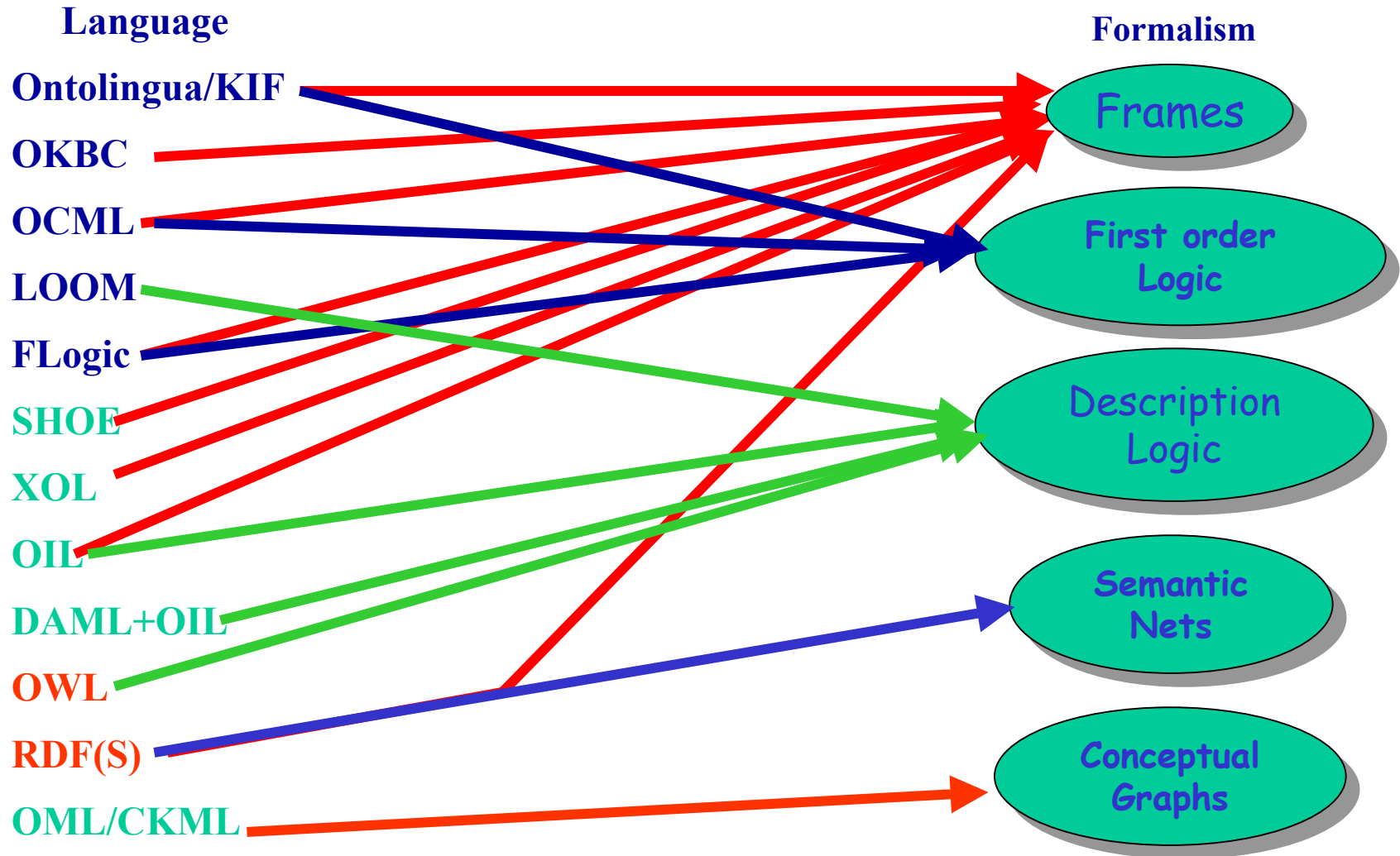
## Other ontology languages

- SHOE
- XOL
- OML/CKML
- OIL
- DAML+OIL






expressivity



# KR Formalisms



# Which language should I choose?

- High expressiveness needs  Traditional languages
- Automatic Classifications  Description logic
- Ontology exchange  Web-based languages
- Agent-based architectures
  - Ontology exchange  Web-based languages
  - Reasoning  Traditional languages

# Overview of ontology tools



**Ontoweb WP1: D1.1 and D1.3**

**<http://www.ontoweb.org>**



**OntoRoadMap**

**<http://babage.dia.fi.upm.es/ontoweb/wp1/OntoRoadMap/index.html>**



**SIG3 on Enterprise-Standard Ontology Environments SIG**

- Web Pages at **<http://delicias.dia.fi.upm.es/ontoweb/sig-tools/>**
- Two mailing lists
  - subscribe: **[ontoweb-sigtools-request@delicias.dia.fi.upm.es](mailto:ontoweb-sigtools-request@delicias.dia.fi.upm.es)**
  - send comments: **[ontoweb-sigtools@delicias.dia.fi.upm.es](mailto:ontoweb-sigtools@delicias.dia.fi.upm.es)**

# D1.3.: A survey on Ontology Tools

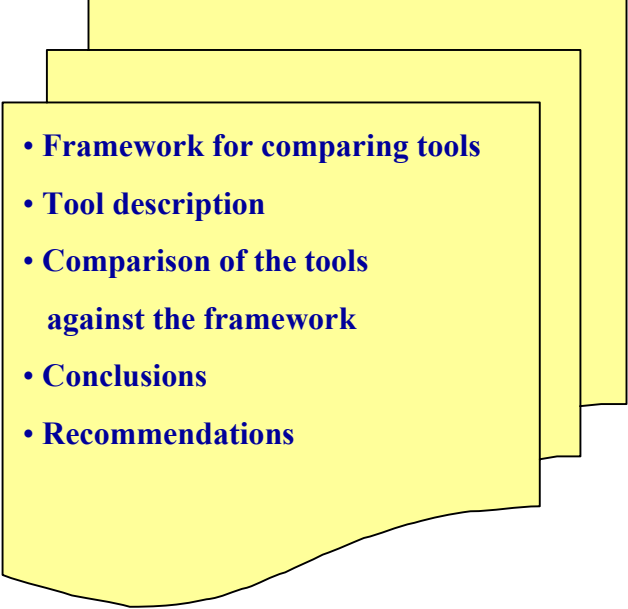


## Content:

- **Ontology building Tools**
- **Ontology merge and Integration Tools**
- **Ontology Evaluation Tools**
- **Ontology-based Annotation Tools**
- **Ontology Storage and Querying Tools**

## Contributors:

- **WP1 Partners**
- **SIG3 Participants**

- 
- **Framework for comparing tools**
  - **Tool description**
  - **Comparison of the tools against the framework**
  - **Conclusions**
  - **Recommendations**

# Overview of ontology tools (I)

## Environments for building ontologies



**APECKS**

URL: *Not available*

**Apollo**

URL: <http://apollo.open.ac.uk>

**CODE4**

URL: <http://www.csi.uottawa.ca/~doug/CODE4.html>

**CO4**

URL: <http://co4.inrialpes.fr/>

**DUET (DAML UML Enhanced Tool)**

URL: <http://grcinet.grci.com/maria/www/CodipSite/Tools/Tools.html>

**GKB-Editor**

URL: <http://www.ai.sri.com/~gkb/>

**IKARUS**

URL: <http://www.csi.uottawa.ca/~kavanagh/Ikarus/IkarusInfo.html>

**JOE (Java Ontology Editor)**

URL: <http://www.engr.sc.edu/research/CIT/demos/java/joe/>

**OilEd**

URL: <http://img.cs.man.ac.uk/oil/>

**OntoEdit**

URL: <http://ontoserver.aifb.uni-karlsruhe.de/ontoedit/>

**Ontolingua**

URL: <http://www-ksl-svc.stanford.edu:5915/>

**Ontological Constraints Manager (OCM)**

URL: <http://www.ecs.soton.ac.uk/~yk1/rp956.ps>

**Ontology Editor by Steffen Schulze-Kremer**

URL: <http://igd.rz-berlin.mpg.de/~www/prolog/oe.html>

**OntoSaurus**

URL: <http://www.isi.edu/isd/ontosaurus.html>

**Protégé-2000**

URL: <http://protege.stanford.edu>

**VOID**

URL: <http://www.swi.psy.uva.nl/projects/Kactus/toolkit/about.html>

**WebODE**

URL: <http://delicias.dia.fi.upm.es/webODE/index.html>

**WebOnto**

URL: <http://kmi.open.ac.uk/projects/webonto/>



# Overview of ontology tools (II)



## Ontology merging and integration tools

**Chimaera**

URL: <http://www.ksl.stanford.edu/software/chimaera/>

**FCA-Merge Tool**

URL: *Not available.*

**PROMPT**

URL: <http://protege.stanford.edu/plugins/prompt/prompt.html>

## Ontology-based annotation tools

**OntoMarkup Annotation Tool**

URL: <http://kmi.open.ac.uk/projects/akt/>

**OntoMat**

URL: <http://ontobroker.semanticweb.org/annotation/ontomat/index.html>

**OntoAnnotate**

URL: [http://www.ontoprise.de/com/co\\_produ\\_tool2.htm](http://www.ontoprise.de/com/co_produ_tool2.htm)

**SHOE Knowledge Annotator**

URL: <http://www.cs.umd.edu/projects/plus/SHOE/KnowledgeAnnotator.html>

**UBOT DAML Annotation**

URL: <http://ubot.lockheedmartin.com/ubot/>

## Ontology learning tools

**ASIUM**

URL: [http://www.lri.fr/~faure/Demonstration.UK/Presentation\\_Demo.html](http://www.lri.fr/~faure/Demonstration.UK/Presentation_Demo.html)

**CORPORUM-OntoBuilder**

URL: <http://ontoserver.cognit.no>

**LTG Text Processing Workbench**

URL: <http://www.ltg.ed.ac.uk/%7Emikheev/workbench.html>

**Text-To-Onto**

URL: <http://ontoserver.aifb.uni-karlsruhe.de/texttoonto/>



# Ontology building tools

## Criteria:

- **General Description**
- **Tools' architecture: architecture, extendibility, ontology storage, back-up**
- **Tools' interoperability: with tools, export/import from/to languages**
- **KR paradigm supported by the tool**
- **Methodological Support**
- **Tools' inference services**
- **Tools' usability**

**comparative study**

## Tools analysed (11):

Apollo, LinkFctory, OILed, OntoEdit, Ontolingua Server, Ontosaurus, OpenKnowME,  
Protégé2000, SymOntoX, WebODE, WebOnto

## Ontology-Based Applications

Semantic  
Portals

Brokers

...

Knowledge  
Management

## Ontology Middleware

Metrics  
services

Ontology access  
services

Ontology Annotation  
services

Multilingual  
services

Query  
services

...

Ontology library

**Ontologies**

**Ontology  
Development  
Suite**

Component-based  
Easy integration  
RAD  
...

editor

Ontology

Ontology  
merge

Ontology  
translation

Ontology  
evaluation

Ontology  
conf. man.

Ontology  
acquisition

Ontology  
browser

Ontology  
mapper

Ontology  
docum.

Ontology  
evolution

## Ontology Development Tools

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1. Semantic web
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3. **Ontology Learning**
4. Ontology-based Annotation

# Ontology learning from text



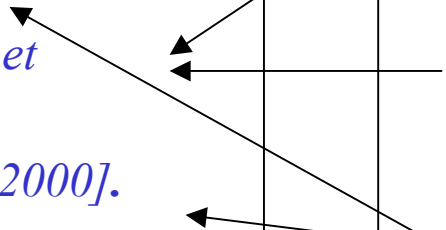
- **Ontology extraction by applying natural language analysis techniques to text.**

## Main approaches for ontology learning from text

**Pattern-based extraction** [Morin, 1999].  
**Association rules** [Maedche and Staab, 2001].  
**Conceptual clustering** [Faure et al., 2000].  
**Ontology pruning** [Kietz et al., 2000].  
**Concept learning** [Hahn et al., 2000].

## Main methods

**Aussenac-Gilles and colleagues** [Assenac-Gilles et al., 2000a, 2000b]  
**Nobécourt** [Nobécourt, 2000]  
**Kietz and colleagues** [Kietz et al., 2000]



# Ontology learning tools



- Are mainly based on machine learning and natural language analysis techniques.
- There are three main kinds of tools based on:
  - **Conceptual clustering:** ASIUM, Mo’K and SVETLAN’
  - **Lexical and syntactic analysis:** Corporum-Ontobuilder , LTG and Terminae.
  - **Statistical approach:** Text – To – Onto.

## Summarizes of ontology learning tools

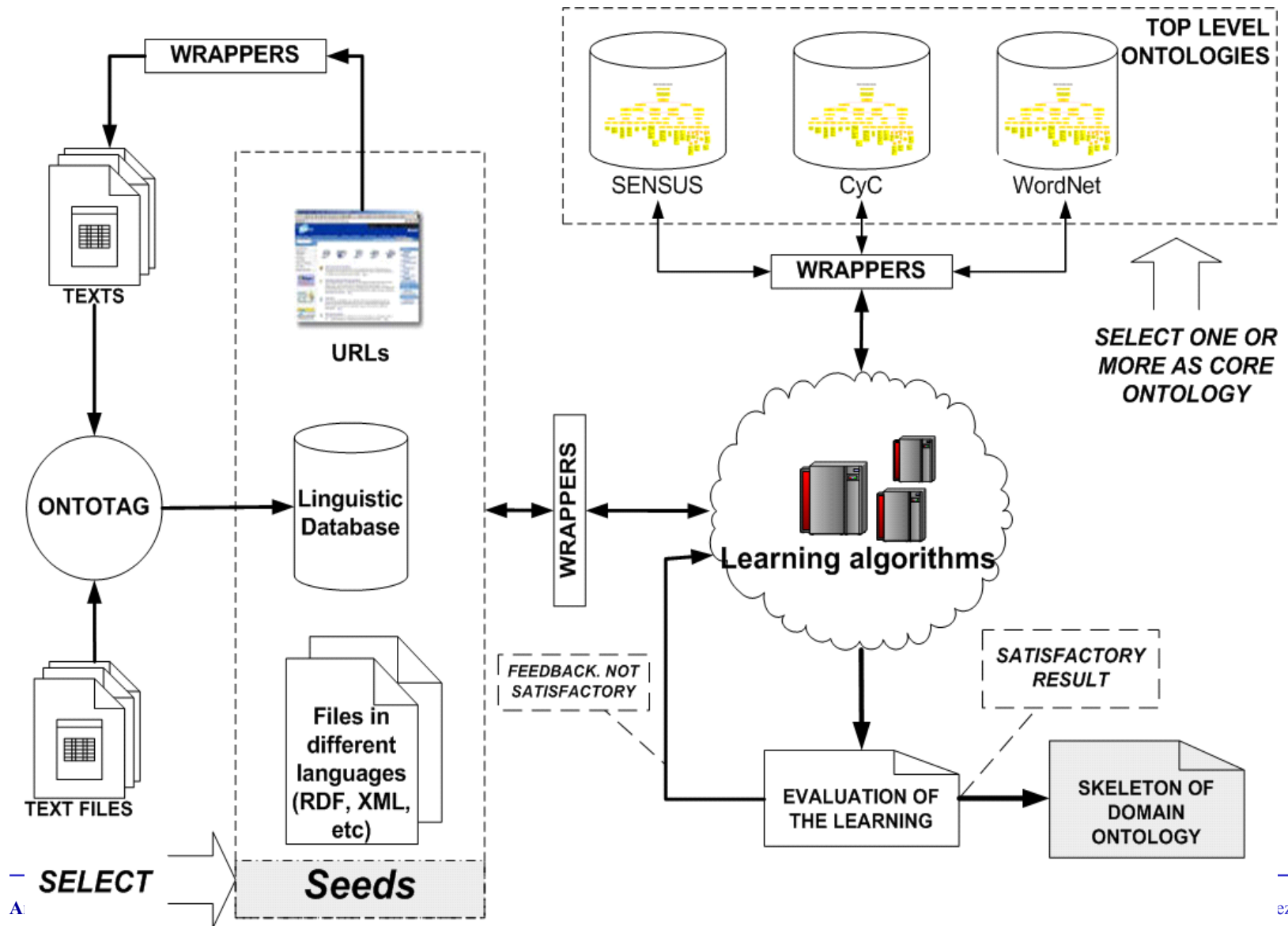
Tool	Learning Approach	Inputs	Purpose	User intervention	Supported Method	Bibliography
<b>ASIUM</b>	Conceptual clustering	Natural language Texts	To built hierarchies of concepts	Validation of the results	--	[Faure and Poibeu, 2000], [Faure and Nedellec, 1999], [Faure and Nedellec, 1998]
<b>Mo’K</b>	Conceptual clustering	Natural language Texts	To built hierarchies of concepts	Whole process	--	[Bisson et al.,2000]
<b>SVETLAN’</b>	Conceptual clustering and syntactic analysis	Natural language Texts	To built hierarchies of concepts	Parameterizes the learning method	--	[Chaelandar and Grau, 2000]
<b>CORPORUM – ONTOBUILDER</b>	Linguistic and semantic techniques	Natural language Texts	To Extract initial ontology and refine it	Not necessary	--	<a href="http://ontoserver.cognit.no">http://ontoserver.cognit.no</a>
<b>LTG Text Processing Workbench</b>	Linguistic and semantic techniques	Natural language Texts	To find correlations in the text	Whole process	--	[Mikheev and Finch, 1997]
<b>TERMINAE</b>	Linguistic analysis	Natural language Texts	To built an ontology	Whole process	Aussenac – Gilles and colleagues and Nobecourt	[Biébow et al.,1999]
<b>Text-To-Onto</b>	Statistical approach, pruning methods and association rules	Natural language texts, legacy ontology	To built an ontology	Whole process	Kietz and colleagues.	[Maedche and Staab, 2001]

# Ontology Learning Conclusions



- There exists no detailed methodology for ontology learning process.
- The existing methods are mainly based on natural language analysis and use a corpus that guide the process.
- Kietz and colleagues method uses a previous ontology.
- All methods require the participation of an ontologist.
- They mainly discover concepts and taxonomic knowledge

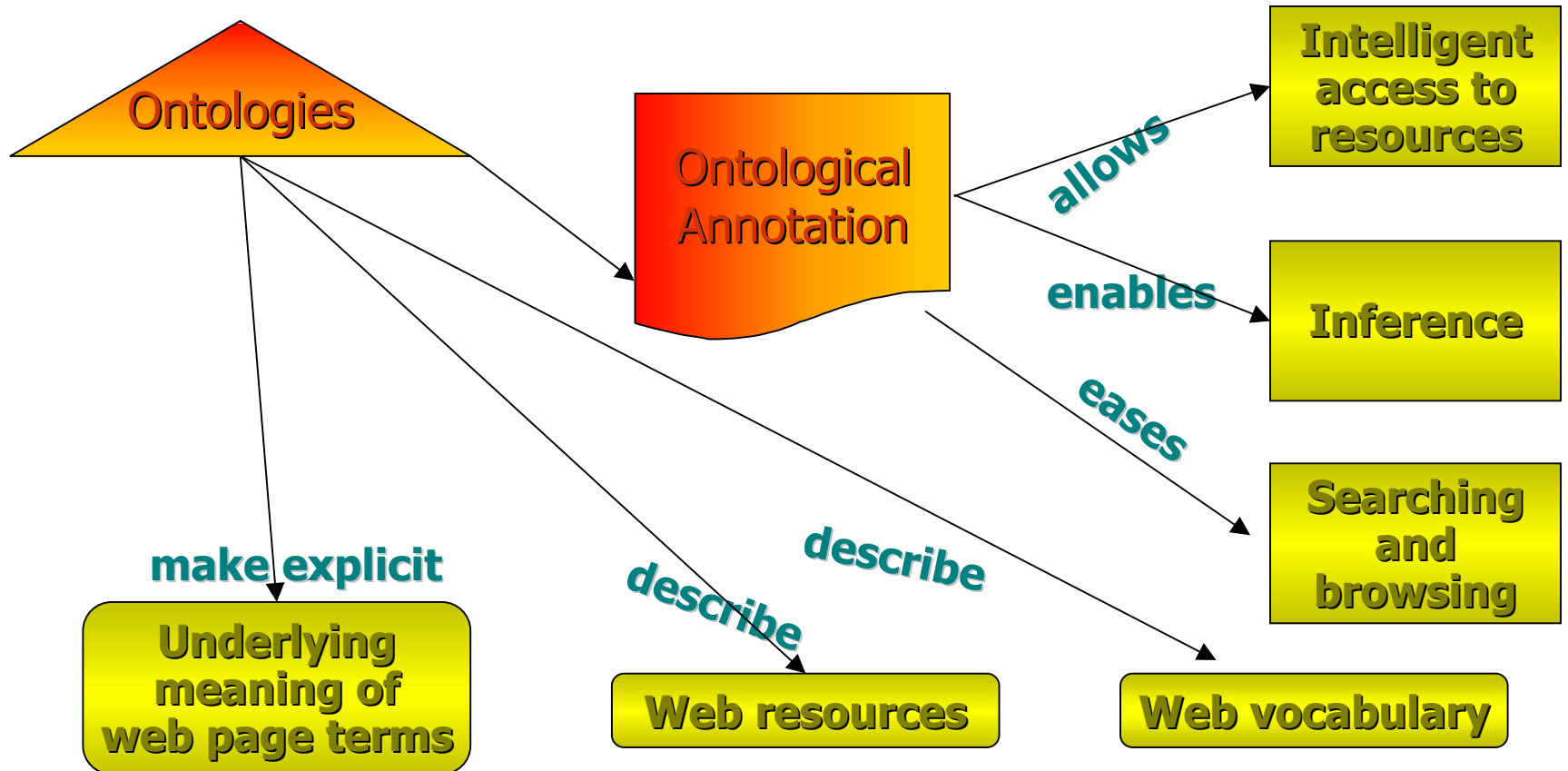




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4. **Ontology-based Annotation**

# Ontologies and Semantic Web Annotations





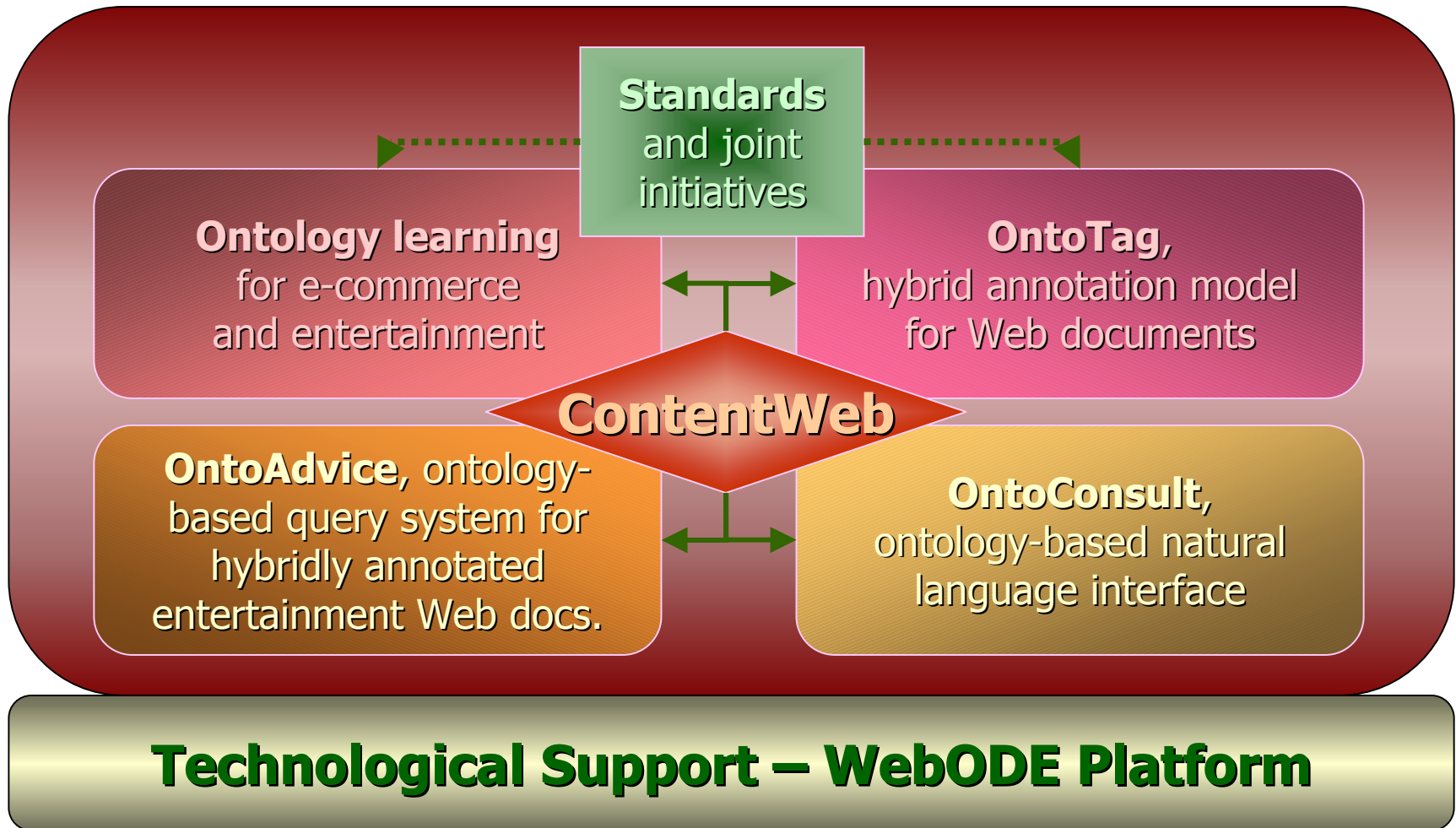
# Ontology-based Annotation Tools

	AeroDAML (web version)	COHSE	MnM	OntoAnnotate	OntoMat- Annotizer	Shoe Annotator
Ontology Source	Predefined	Ontology server – may be local	WebOnto server – may be local	Local file Ontobroker	Local file URL	Local file URL
Ontology Language	DAML	OIL DAML+OIL	OCML	F-Logic RDF(S)	DAML+OIL F-Logic, RDF(S)	SHOE
Populated Ontology Destination	Not applicable	Not applicable	Local file, WebOnto server	Local file Ontobroker	Local file	Not applicable
Ontology elements	Not applicable	Concepts Attributes	Concepts Attributes	Classes Instances Attributes Relations	Classes Instances Attributes Relations	Concepts Relations Claims
Interoperability	Not applicable	Mozilla web browser Annotea	WebOnto	OntoBroker	OntoBroker	Exposé, SHOE Search, Semantic Search
Document source	URL	Local file Web	Local file Web	Local file Web	Local file Web	Local file Web
Markup Language	DAML	DAML+OIL	XML	HTML-A	DAML+OIL	SHOE
Marked-up document destination	Web page	Local file Annotation server	Local file	Local file	Local file	Local file
Automation	Yes (see description above)	Yes	Semi-automatic extraction after training phase	Partial (see description above)	Not yet available	No
Collaboration	No	Yes	No	Via Ontobroker	Via Ontobroker	No
Usability	Extremely simple to use	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good

# Conclusions

- There seems to be a growing consensus that DAML+OIL / OWL should form the basis both for ontologies and markup.
- Most of the tools are written in Java.
- There is a trend towards flexible plug-in architectures.
- These tools will need to work with any new Semantic Web standards (such as W3C's Ontology Web Language).
- No relation with linguistic annotations

# OntoTag in Context: ContentWeb (TIC2001-2745)



# Questions?