Using Protege for automatic ontology instantiation

Conference or Workshop Item

How to cite:


For guidance on citations see FAQs.

© 2004 The Authors

Version: Accepted Manuscript

Link(s) to article on publisher’s website:
http://protege.stanford.edu/conference/2004/

Copyright and Moral Rights for the articles on this site are retained by the individual authors and/or other copyright owners. For more information on Open Research Online’s data policy on reuse of materials please consult the policies page.
Using Protégé for Automatic Ontology Instantiation

Harith Alani, Sanghee Kim, David E. Millard, Mark J. Weal
Wendy Hall, Paul H. Lewis, Nigel Shadbolt
Intelligence, Agents, Multimedia Group
ECS School, University of Southampton, UK
{ha, sk, dem, mjw, wh, phl, nrs}@ecs.soton.ac.uk

ABSTRACT
This paper gives an overview on the use of Protégé in the Artequakt system, which integrated Protégé with a set of natural language tools to automatically extract knowledge about artists from web documents and instantiate a given ontology. Protégé was also linked to structured templates that generate documents from the knowledge fragments it maintains.

INTRODUCTION
The value of most semantic web services will be dependent to a large extent on the richness and consistency of their underlying ontology instantiations. Ontology instantiation refers to the insertion of information into the Knowledge Base (KB), as described by the ontology (i.e. instance creation). One rich source of knowledge to instantiate ontologies is the web. However, automatically locating and retrieving knowledge from the web can be a daunting task, especially with the current scarcity of semantic annotations. A number of approaches have been taken to speed up this process using a variety of techniques, such as Information Extraction (IE) from text, harvesting information off structured documents, gathering knowledge from existing annotations, and accessing online databases and gazetteers.

The Artequakt [1] system is concerned with automating the extraction of knowledge about the life and work of artists from web documents, instantiating a given ontology with this knowledge, and using it to generate tailored biographies. Protégé [8] was chosen as the ontology and knowledge base (KB) component, which is responsible for the maintenance and supply of the gathered knowledge.

ARTEQUAKT
Artequakt’s architecture (Fig. 1) comprises of three key areas. The first concerns the Knowledge Extraction tools used to extract factual information from documents and passing it to the knowledge server. The second key area is the Protégé Server, which is concerned with information management, storage, and supply. The final area is the Narrative Generation, which constructs the biographies. These areas will be briefly described in the following sections.

PROTÉGÉ SERVER
The Artequakt ontology was mainly constructed from selected sections in the CIDOC Conceptual Reference Model (CRM¹). The CRM ontology is designed to represent artefacts, their production, ownership, location, etc. This ontology was modified for Artequakt and enriched with additional classes and relationships to represent personal information about artists, their family relations, relations with other artists, details of their work, etc. The Artequakt ontology was implemented in Protégé, and currently contains 42 classes and 228 slots.

A Java HTTP server was developed to allow external access to the Protégé KB. Around 15 different types of queries were encoded on this server to enable other tools to retrieve and update the knowledge base. Some of these queries are generic (e.g. instance slot value query), while others are more specific to our application (e.g. get a date description, an artist’s personal detail).

Figure 1. Artequakt’s system architecture

¹ http://cidoc.ics.forth.gr/index.html
ONTOLOGY INSTANTIATION

When the Protégé server receives a new RDF file, it activates a feeder process to parse the given file and add its content to the KB. This will be followed by a consolidation process to find and resolve duplications.

Knowledge Base Consolidation

When acquiring knowledge from multiple sources, it becomes necessary to be able to compare this knowledge and merge any possible duplication to ensure the integrity and consistency of the KB.

Consolidation in Artequakt is concerned with analysing and comparing relational values of instances to identify inconsistencies and duplications (detailed in [3]). This comparison is not always straightforward because relational values are often extracted in different formats and specificity levels (e.g. synonymous place names, different date formats). Artequakt applies a set of heuristics and expansion methods in an attempt to match these values. Consider the following sentences:

1. Renoir was born in the 19th century in Limoges.
2. Renoir was born in 1841 in Limoges, France.
3. Renoir was born on Feb 25 1841 in France.

Matching the above requires some temporal and geographical reasoning. When a new place name is inserted into the KB, the Protégé server will access WordNet (using the JWorDNet\(^2\) API) and expand the given place name to its synonyms, subparts, and superparts. This allows the system to relate ‘Limoges’ to ‘France’.

Simple temporal reasoning was used to consolidate dates with respect to precision. In our previous example, the third date is used, as it is the most specific.

At the end of the consolidation process, the knowledge extracted from the example sentences above will be merged into the triples given in figure 2.

Figure 3 shows some of the above knowledge, as well as three of Renoir’s paintings as found by Armadillo [4].

BIOGRAPHY GENERATION

Once information is extracted, stored and consolidated, the Artequakt system repurposes it by automatically generating biographies of the artists (more detail in [7]). The biographies are based on templates authored in the Fundamental Open Hypermedia Model (FOHM) and stored in the Auld Linky contextual structure server [6].

Each section of the template is instantiated with paragraphs or sentences generated from information held in Protégé. The KB informs the templates of the theme of the paragraphs (e.g. influences, family, style) and the generation tool selects the relevant ones and structures them in the desired form and order. Figure 4 is an example output of Artequakt. Very little text generation is used is currently (e.g. 1st and last sentences in fig. 4), but this will be the focus of the next phase.

\(^2\) http://jwn.sourceforge.net/
CONCLUSIONS

This paper described a system that automatically extracts knowledge from the web to instantiate an ontology held in Protégé, then reassembles the knowledge in the form of biographies. This project explored the potential of integrating Protégé with IE tools, narrative generation templates, a lexicon to extend its terminology, and with a variety of programs to manipulate its knowledge.

Using an ontology in this context is aimed at increasing the system’s portability to other domains. Building a cross-domain system is one of the aims of this project, and will be fully investigated in the next stage of development.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research is funded in part by EU Framework 5 IST project “Sculpteur” IST-2001-35372, EPSRC IRC project “Equator” GR/N15986/01 and EPSRC IRC project “AKT” GR/N15764/01.

REFERENCES


