An Entity Name Systems (ENS) for the [Semantic] Web

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Lots of new "linked data" about Beijing?

• Not quite ... [see the idea of "information islands from Falcons]

- The reference to Beijing is somehow "hidden" behind:
 - Different names (e.g Beijing vs. Peking) in text documents
 - Different URIs are used in different RDF files
 - Different metadata schemas / vocabularies
 - Different keys in databases

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So what can't we (easily) do?

- Straight integration of RDF content via simple graph merging
- Reasoning requires mapping beforehand
- Linking multimedia (and Web2.0) content to RDF content
- Getting the best from business intelligence / Web mining apps
- Multimedia search

ο...

• • What can we do about it?

OKKAM aims at developing an **Entity Name System** for the [Semantic] Web which can make sure that the same entity (individuals, like person, location, organization, event, product, ...) is referred to through the same URI across:

- any type of content / format
- any application
- any domain

all over the Web ... and beyond



http://fp7.okkam.org

- Global distributed storage of URIs of billions of URIs
- Supports entity matching for finding an entity's URI (based on simple profiles + links to external resources)
- Provides simple APIs for any human/application which needs to find the URI of an entity
- Makes available services for 0 the automatic annotation of different content types with global URIs
- Offers secure and trustworthy 0 methods for access control

Global and decentralized



- Replicated public nodes for the Web
- Local
 "corporate"
 nodes for non
 public data (+
 cache)

Entity representation schema (ERS): the key concepts

- The ENS repository stores existing URIs + a representation of the corresponding real world entity
- This representation is not meant as a source of info about the entity, it is only used to maximize the chance of getting matching right (like a phone directory)
- In OKKAM, an entity representation has 4 main elements:
 - A OKKAM URI for the entity
 - An entity **profile**
 - A collection of metadata
 - A list of **alternative URIs** (including the **preferred URI**, if any)

ERS: Entity profiles

• Three main elements:

- A semantic type (but we support only a small number – 8 to 10 – very high level categories, the rest must be found out there on the Web …)
- A collection of name/value pairs (but very few, those which are most likely – or most used – to make sure that we got the right URI)
 - [We don't assume any predefined vocabulary for attributes (though we may suggest a few ones for improving matching)]
- 3. A collection of typed links to external resources (RDF stores, HTML pages, PDF files, multimedia resources, ...) which refer to that entity

ERS: Entity metadata

Four main elements:

- 1. General metadata (e.g. creation time)
- 2. Statistics metadata (e.g. last modified, # of time retrieved, # of time selected, time last selected)
- 3. **Provenance metadata** (e.g. source, agent)
- 4. Access control metadata (e.g. owner, authority, subordination)

[Metadata are available also for every single name/value pair of an entity profile]

ERS: alternative URIs

- A collection of alternative URIs (aliases, synonyms) for the same real world entity
- One of them can be marked as preferred and can be always returned to users/application instead of the internal ENS URI

Dereferincing alternative URIs may provide background knowledge for advanced entity matching methods

• • • Entity matching Obviously related to well-known problems: record linkage,

deduplication, entity resolution, disambiguation, ...

The ENS basic use case is as simple as follows:

- An application needs to find the URI for an entity
- From local information a look-up query is composed (mainly simple keywords or name/value pairs)
- The ENS tries to find the entities in the ENS repository which better matches the query
- A ranked list of results is returned (ranking is based both on similarity measures and statistical information on social use of the ENS)

ENS-enabled tools

Content creation tools which are extended to interact with the ENS

Our first prototypes:

- 1. Foaf-O-matic: create your FOAF profile with pre-existing URIs
- 2. Okkam4P: a Protégé 3.3.x plugin for creating individuals/instances with preexisting URIs
- 3. O4MSW: a MS Word plugin for annotating MS Word files with pre-existing URIs

ENS and Linked Data



- Complementary, in principles not competitors (though the ENS is mainly about reusing URIs in content creation, Linked Data is about linking data about a resource)
- The Linked Data content is a fantastic source of entities and name/value pairs for building entity profiles in the ENS
- Lots of methods and tools used for URI disambiguation can be shared and reused
- The ENS can be used by Linked Data tools to look-up for URIs in a single simple service (through APIs)
- The extension to non-RDF content may allow linking RDF data with unstructured data on the Web

• • However ...

- The ENS is based on the idea that, in general, having multiple URIs for the same thing is a bug, not a feature (is good for browsing, not for information integration and reasoning)
- Ex post vs. Ex ante approach: using billions of distributed owl:sameAs statements will become impractical. Hopefully, the use of a single URI for the same entity may simplify the global graph of the Semantic Web
- The practice of using owl:sameAs for interlinking heterogeneous URIs is semantically disputable
- URIs should not encode an identity, so it should make no difference which URI is used for an entity (provided it is unique and standard)
- The Linked Data methods do not support well the creation of new URIs

