

# Semantic Web Development in China

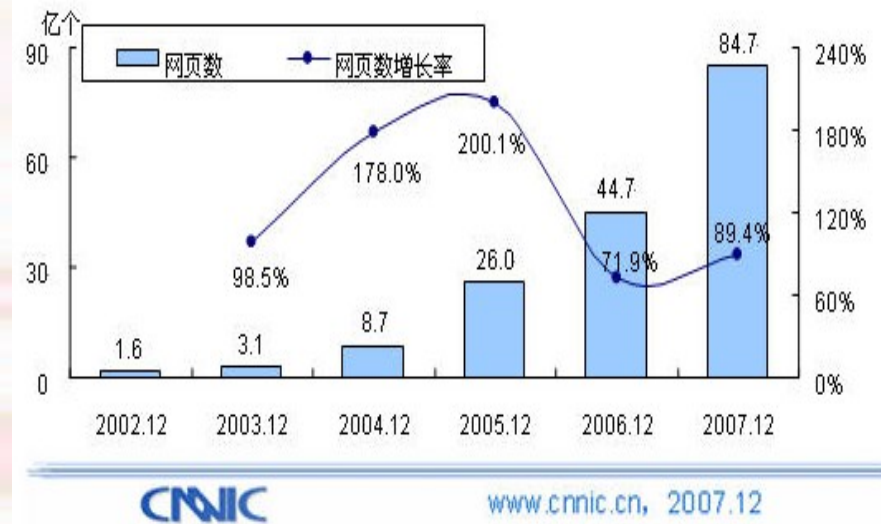


# Outline

- ◆ Web development in China
- ◆ Semantic Web communities in China
- ◆ Semantic Web projects in China
  - ◆ IODT from IBM Research China
  - ◆ Falcon from Southeast University
  - ◆ APEX from Shanghai Jiaotong University
  - ◆ KEG from Tsinghua University
  - ◆ DartGrid from Zhejiang University
- ◆ Summary

# Web Development in China

- ◆ As revealed by the 21st China Internet Development Survey released in Jan. 7, 2008, the registered Internet users in China has reached to 210,000,000, only less than US right now.



# Semantic Web Communities (1/2)

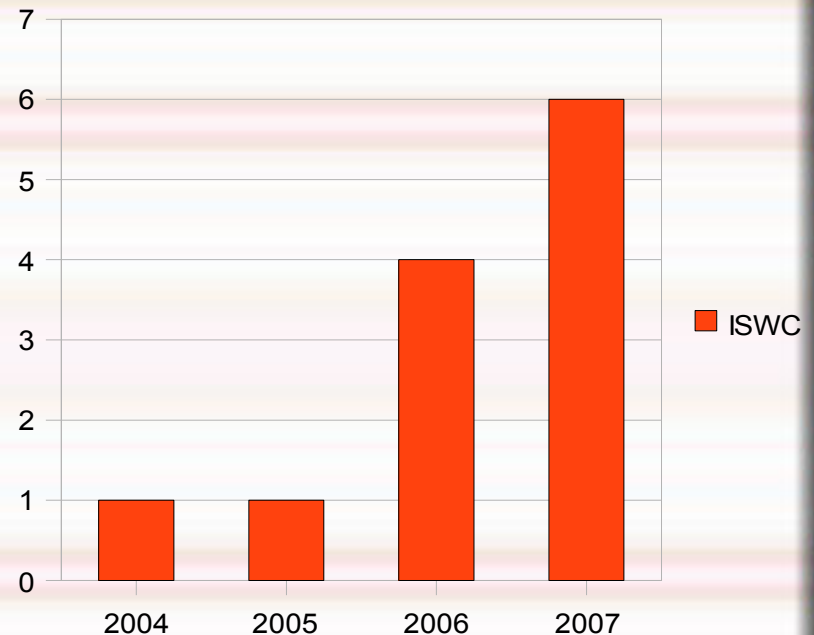
- ◆ Two major google groups:
  - ◆ AI and Web:
    - ◆ <http://groups.google.com/group/ai-and-web-in-china>
  - ◆ Central community of Semantic Web in China
    - ◆ <http://groups.google.com/group/ChinaSemanticWeb>
- ◆ Annual China Semantic Web Symposium started last year.
- ◆ The first Asian semantic web conference was hold in Beijing in 2006.

# Semantic Web Communities (2/2)

- ◆ One major student-developer-oriented community: [W3China.org](http://W3China.org)
  - ◆ It was created in 2003 by many students
  - ◆ Its original intention was actually to provide an open forum for Semantic Web technology.
  - ◆ As of April, 2008, the total number of registered user is nearly 180,000.
  - ◆ The number of active members in semantic-web-related bbs/blog is over 3,000, mainly consisting of students and developers from over 100 institutions or universities.

# Major achievement

- ◆ Increase in SW publications in major SW events
- ◆ One best paper award in the in-use track at ISWC2006 and one best student paper nominee at ISWC2007.
- ◆ First places in several ontology matching and mapping contests

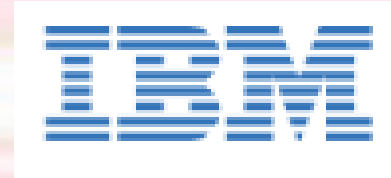


# **Semantic Web Projects**

## **Toolkit Development and Applications**

# IODT from IBM Research China

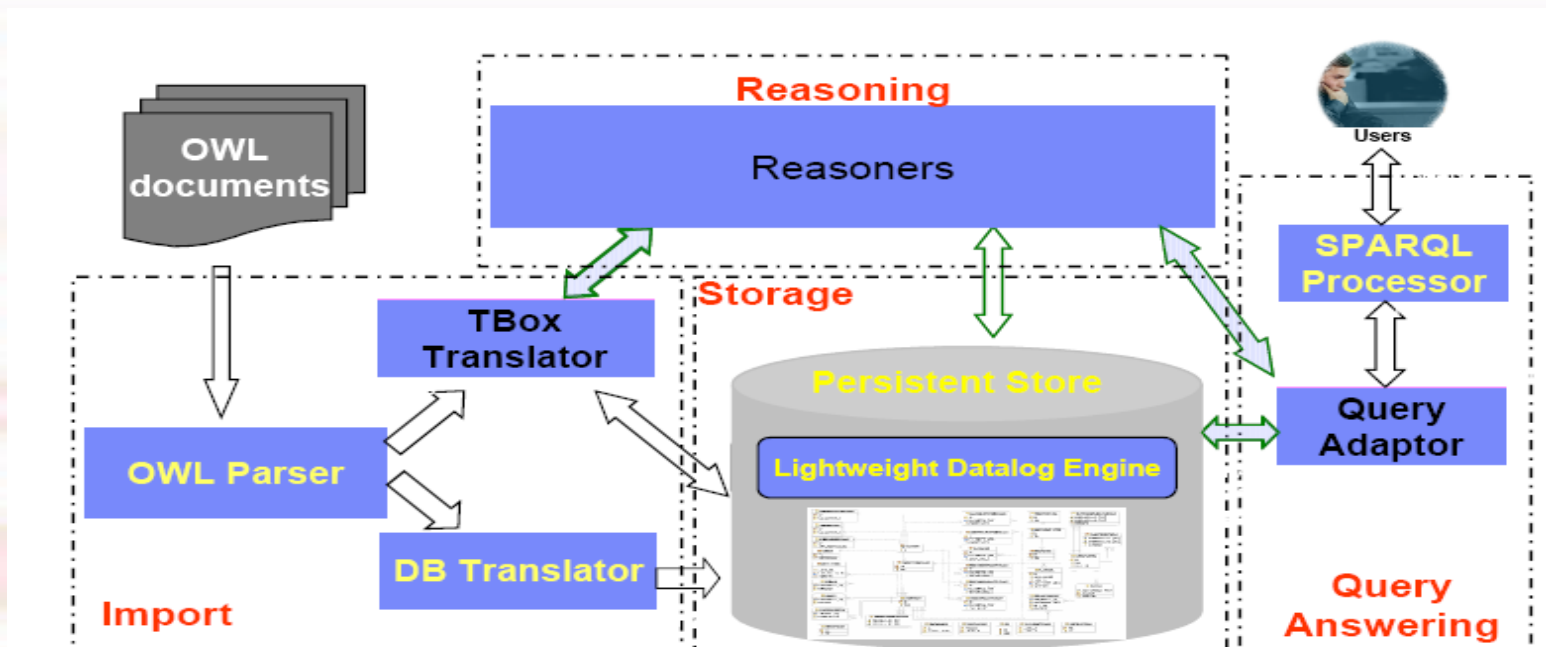
## ◆ The main focus



- ◆ Semantic Web based modeling
- ◆ Semantic Web data management including high-performance semantic data storage, reasoning, query.
- ◆ Meta-data management for enterprise applications.
- ◆ Main toolkits developed:
  - ◆ IODT: Integrated Ontology Development Toolkit
  - ◆ SOR: Scalable Ontology Repository

# Integrated Ontology Development Toolkit

- ◆ IODT is an ontology toolkit for storage, manipulation, query, and inference of ontologies and corresponding instances.



# SOR: Scalable Ontology Repository

- ◆ One of the major component of IODT is an OWL ontology repository, named Scalable Ontology Repository (SOR),
- ◆ It is a high-performance OWL storage, inference, and query system based on RDBMS.
- ◆ It supports DLP (Description Logic Program), a subset of OWL DL, and the SPARQL language.
- ◆ Also it supports datalog rule inference in its new version which will be released at IBM alphaworks soon.

<http://www.alphaworks.ibm.com/tech/semanticstk>

# Applications

- ◆ IBM is using IODT in several products and projects, and a government project with different specific application purposes.

Product name / project description	sector	purpose
Websphere Service Registry and Repository 6.0	industry technology	service classification
Service Oriented Asset Repository	industry solution	asset classification
A government project	public sector	service classification

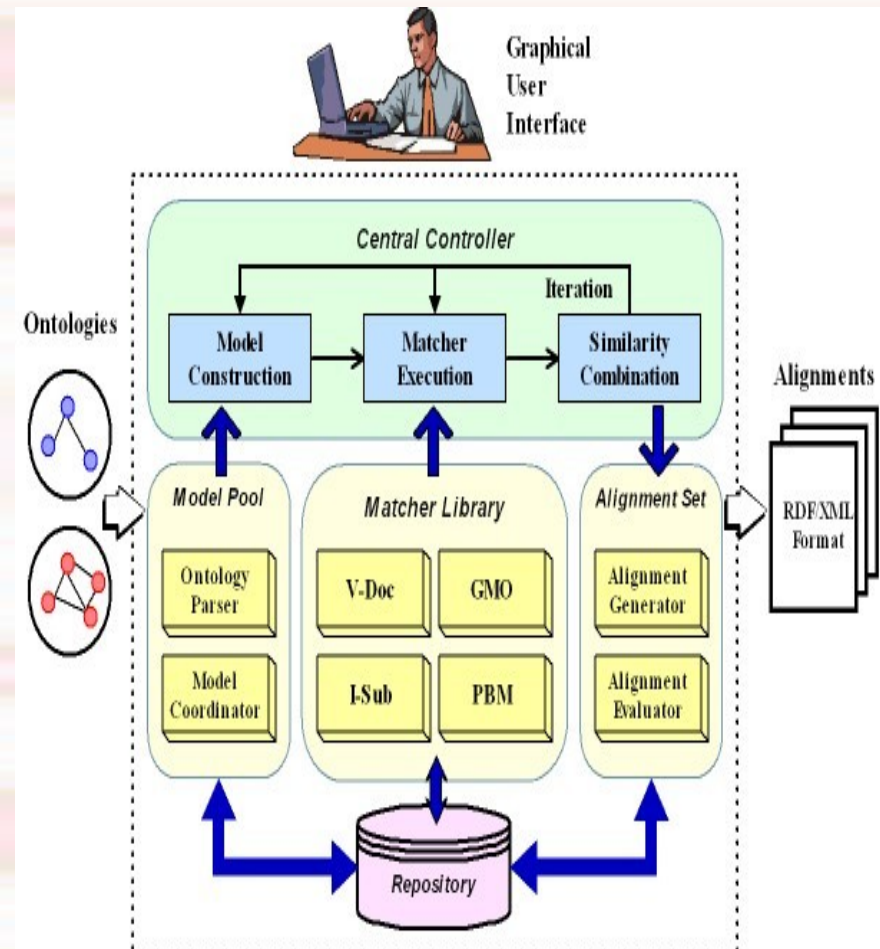
# Falcon from Southeast University

- ◆ Main focus:
  - ◆ Ontology matching and ontology alignment.
  - ◆ Semantic search engine.
- ◆ Major tools developed:
  - ◆ Falcon-AO: a practical ontology matching system  
<http://iws.seu.edu.cn/projects/matching/>
  - ◆ Falcons: a semantic web search engine  
<http://iws.seu.edu.cn/services/falcons/>



# Falcon-AO: A Practical Ontology Matching System

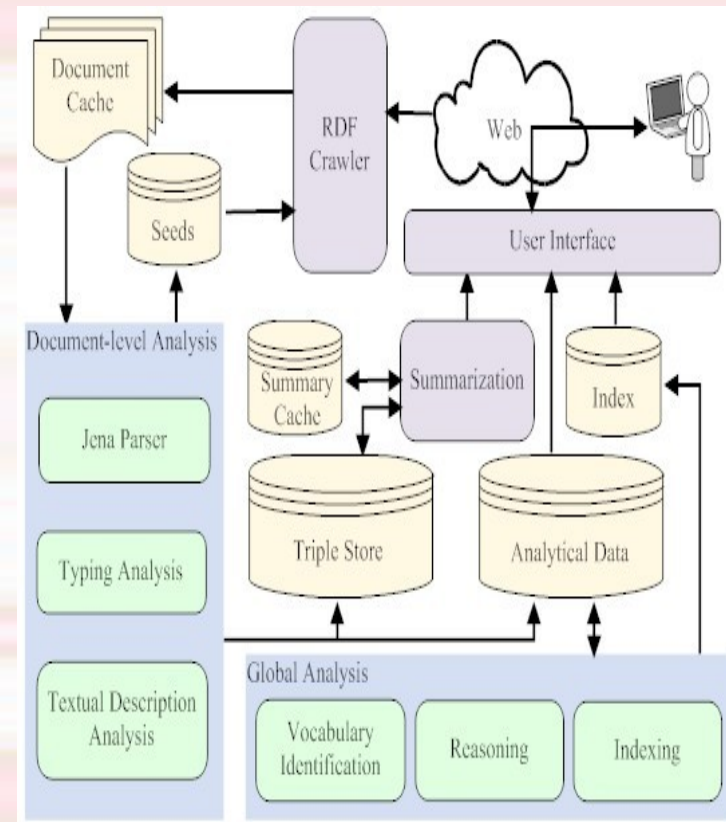
- ◆ Falcon-AO is an automatic ontology matching system for matching ontologies written in RDF(S) and OWL.
- ◆ Contains a set of novel matcher: V-Doc, GMO, PBM.
- ◆ Has won first place in major ontology matching contest, and recognized by the community as one of the best ontology matching systems



# Falcons: A Semantic Web Search Engine

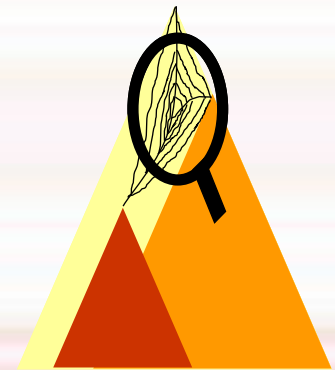
- ◆ Key features:
  - ◆ Recommending ontologies for concept search
  - ◆ Recommending types for object search
  - ◆ Entity summarization for browsing
- ◆ **Data Sets:**

As of today, Falcons has discovered more than 7 million well-formed RDF documents containing 250 million RDF statements. 4,400 ontologies have been identified. 30 million semantic web entities have been indexed, in which 2 million are concepts.
- ◆ <http://iws.seu.edu.cn/services/falcons/>



# APEX from Shanghai Jiaotong University

- ◆ Main focus:
  - ◆ Ontology exaction
  - ◆ Semantic search
  - ◆ Semantic web user interaction
- ◆ Semantic tools developed:  
EachWiki, Orient, PORE, HS Explorer, CE<sub>2</sub>,  
Semplore, Q2S emantic, PANTO, RelSE, CE<sub>2</sub>-  
Pedia

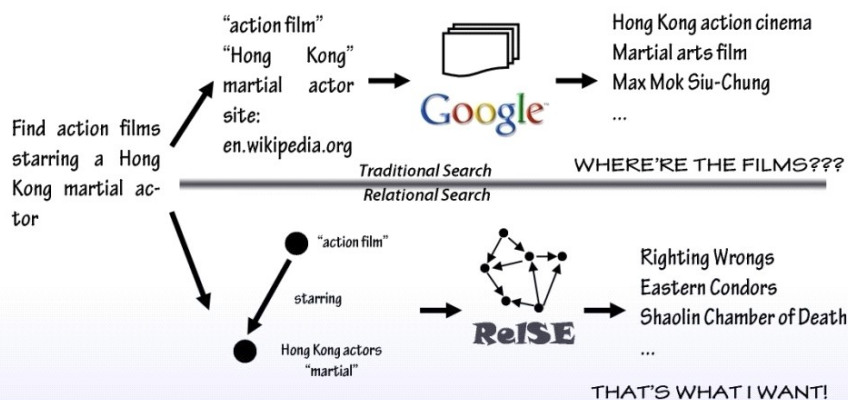




## WANNA SURF WIKIPEDIA EFFECTIVELY?

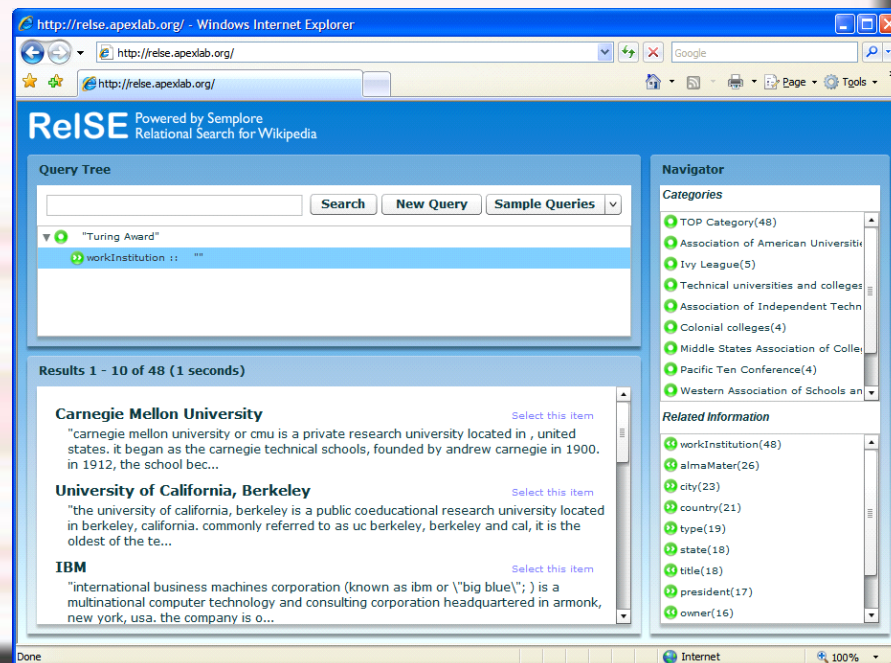
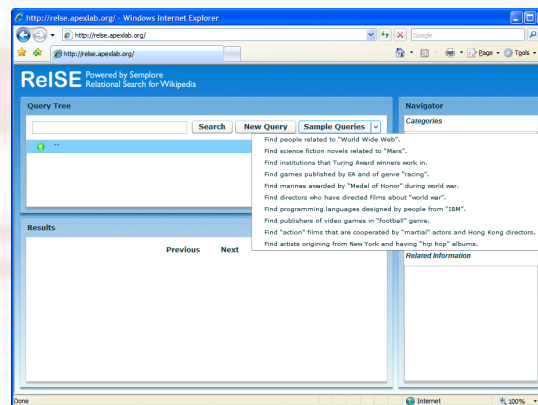
Facing the colossal Wikipedia  
How can I find the information I want?  
Ask GOOGLE for help?

MAYBE WE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE



**Relational Data + Relational Query + Relational Ranking**  
**Relational Search is what you want!**

people related to "World Wide Web"  
science fiction novel related to "Mars"  
institutions that Turing Award winners  
work in





How can I find the specification about "SVG" created by "Capin"?

```
PREFIX tap: <http://tap.stanford.edu/tap#>
SELECT ?spec
WHERE {
  ?spec tap:hasAuthor ?person.
  ?spec tap:label "SVG".
  ?person tap:name "Capin".
}
```

Comfused with complex query schema when using semantic search engine?

Let Q2Semantic help you.

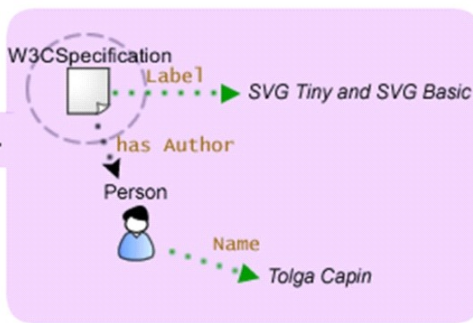
Just input your keywords.

SVG

Capin

Search

Get your formal query by a click.



Advantage:

- \* Adapt Wiki-thesaurus to enrich terms and distinguish relevant resources.
- \* Clustered resource graph is used to speed up the query construction.
- \* Well-defined ranking scheme is involved in the top-k search process

Find specifications about "SVG" whose author's name is "Capin "



Q2Semantic  
ApexLab.org

Results 1 - 10 (0.172 seconds)

Query	Score
Person	15.6
W3CSpecification	15.665
W3CWorkingDraft	15.764
Person	15.855
W3CNote	17.185
W3CNote	17.185
W3CSpecification	17.226
Person	18.694
Person	18.694
Person	18.707

Selected Query Graph

Formal Query & Explanation

Output:

```
<X1 X2 >has author
<X2, Capin >label
<X1, SVG >label
```

Explanation:  
Retrieve X1 such that X1 has author X2  
X2's label equal to Capin  
X1's label equal to SVG  
X1 is type is W3CSpecification  
X2 is type is Person

# KEG from Tsinghua University

## ◆ Main Focus

- ◆ Semantic search
- ◆ Semantic annotation
- ◆ Ontology matching

## ◆ Semantic Tools developed:

- ◆ ArnetMiner: Academic Researcher Social Network
  - ◆ <http://www.arnetminer.org/>
- ◆ Meta Data Editor and Annotator
- ◆ RiMOM: Ontology matching tool



Association Finding      Expert Finding      Person Search

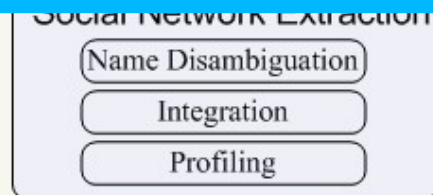
- It is a semantic search engine aiming at providing comprehensive analysis and mining for academic community.

- **social information extraction:** academic social information is extracted and integrated to build a researcher network based on FOAF.

- **expertise ranking:** propose a probabilistic random walk model to rank person, conference, and paper simultaneously

- **social association finding:** finding connection between people

- **hot-topic mining:** find hot sub-topics and their trends in a given research field



Year	Author	Title	Journal
2005	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2006	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2007	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2008	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2009	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2010	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2011	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2012	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2013	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2014	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2015	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2016	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2017	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2018	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2019	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2020	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2021	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2022	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2023	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2024	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD
2025	Wang, J.	Structure Learning of Social Networks	ACM SIGKDD



# Semantic Annotation

- ◆ Develop three different approaches in automatic semantic annotation
  - ◆ Rule induction
  - ◆ Unbalanced classifier
  - ◆ Sequence labeling

1、公司本年实现 (单位:人民币元)

利润总额	528,473,747.29
净利润	244,333,013.37
扣除非经常性损益后的净利润	163,549,504.16
主营业务利润	1,033,805,586.78
其他业务利润	6,892,766.31
营业利润	450,165,851.44
投资收益	42,252,799.11
补贴收入	35,716,077.38
营业外收支净额	339,019.36
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	247,433,107.98
现金及现金等价物净增加额	707,655,813.18

注:扣除非经常性损益项目和涉及金额:(单位:人民币元)

国债利息	5,969,462.42
法人股权转让收益	39,097,949.41
补贴收入	35,716,077.38
以上项目涉及金额共计	80,783,508.79

(单位:人民币千元)

根据中国法定帐目实现的净利润	244,333
根据国际会计准则实现的净利润	207,029

有关两种不同会计准则计算净利润的差异形成原因如下:

根据中国法定帐目	244,333
国际会计准则和其他调整:	
冲回坏账准备	3,689
计提已资本化模具费用之摊销	(4,301)

Schema Path: /company\_info/name\_cn

Presentation:  Wrap

Pattern: RULE\_19116415802

String: 公司

POS: UNKNOWN

Wildcard: NONE

名称

Append Delete Insert Del all

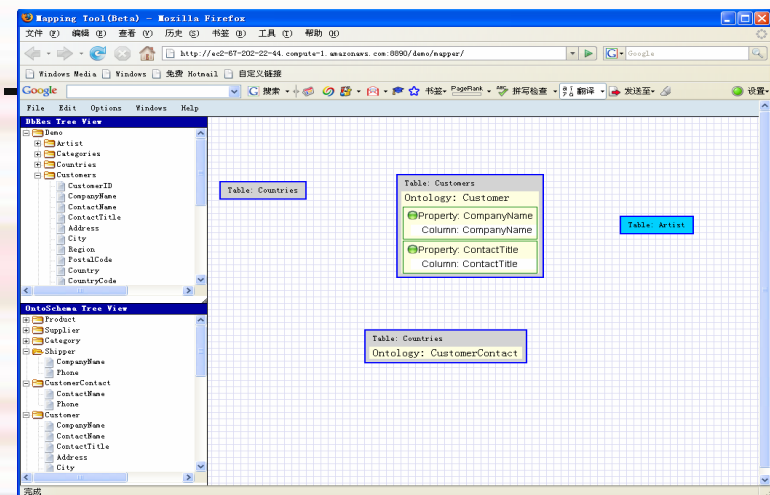
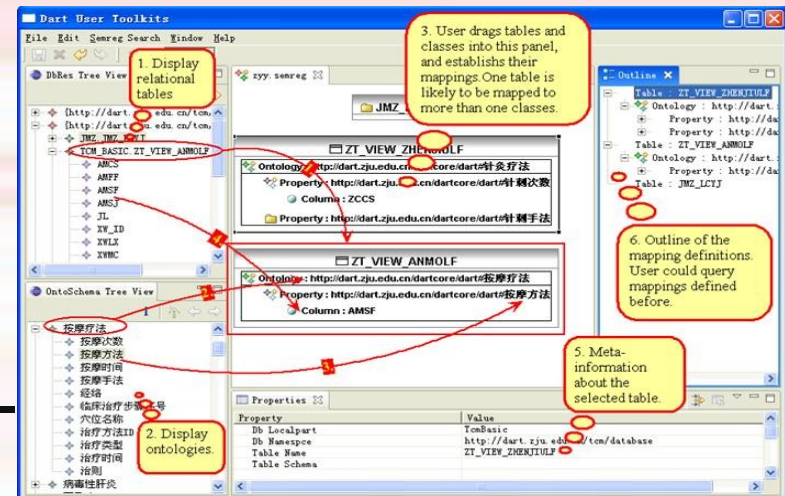
Delete Rule Check rule Priority: 20 Test all rules Test Clear

# DartGrid from Zhejiang University

- ◆ Main focus:
  - ◆ Bridging the gap between relational database and semantic web
  - ◆ Data mining over web of data.
  - ◆ Focus on life science application domain, particularly for traditional Chinese medicine (TCM)
- ◆ Semantic tools developed:
  - ◆ DartMapper: visualized SQL2RDF mapping tool.
  - ◆ DartQuery: Form-based interactive SPARQL query builder.
  - ◆ DartSearch: Semantic search and navigation based on ontology
- ◆ One paper from the group won the best paper award in ISWC2006's In-Use track.

# Visualized SQL2RDF Mapper

- ◆ Visualized mapper for defining mappings from relational schema to RDF ontology.
- ◆ A new browser-host mapper provides online mapping manipulation supporting XMLP.
- ◆ Provides fast linked data publishing and deployment for both manually defining the mapping and direct D2R transformation.



# Semantic Data Query and Analysis

## ◆ Ontology-based Query and Search

- ◆ Query form for user to construct SPARQL queries.
- ◆ Ontology-based automatically generating query form.
- ◆ Ontology-enabled semantic navigation.

## ◆ Semantic Graph Mining:

- ◆ Enable relational mining over web of data

Ontological classes

Synonyms and Paronymsynoms

Semantic association

Based on the semantic relations defined at the ontological level, user can keep searching and navigating over the integrated databases without the awareness of the database boundaries.

When full text search returns too much results, clicking the classes leads to a dynamic form-based query interface by which user could specify semantic query, thereby getting more accurate and appropriate results.

3. Experiment execution

5. The results of association rule mining.

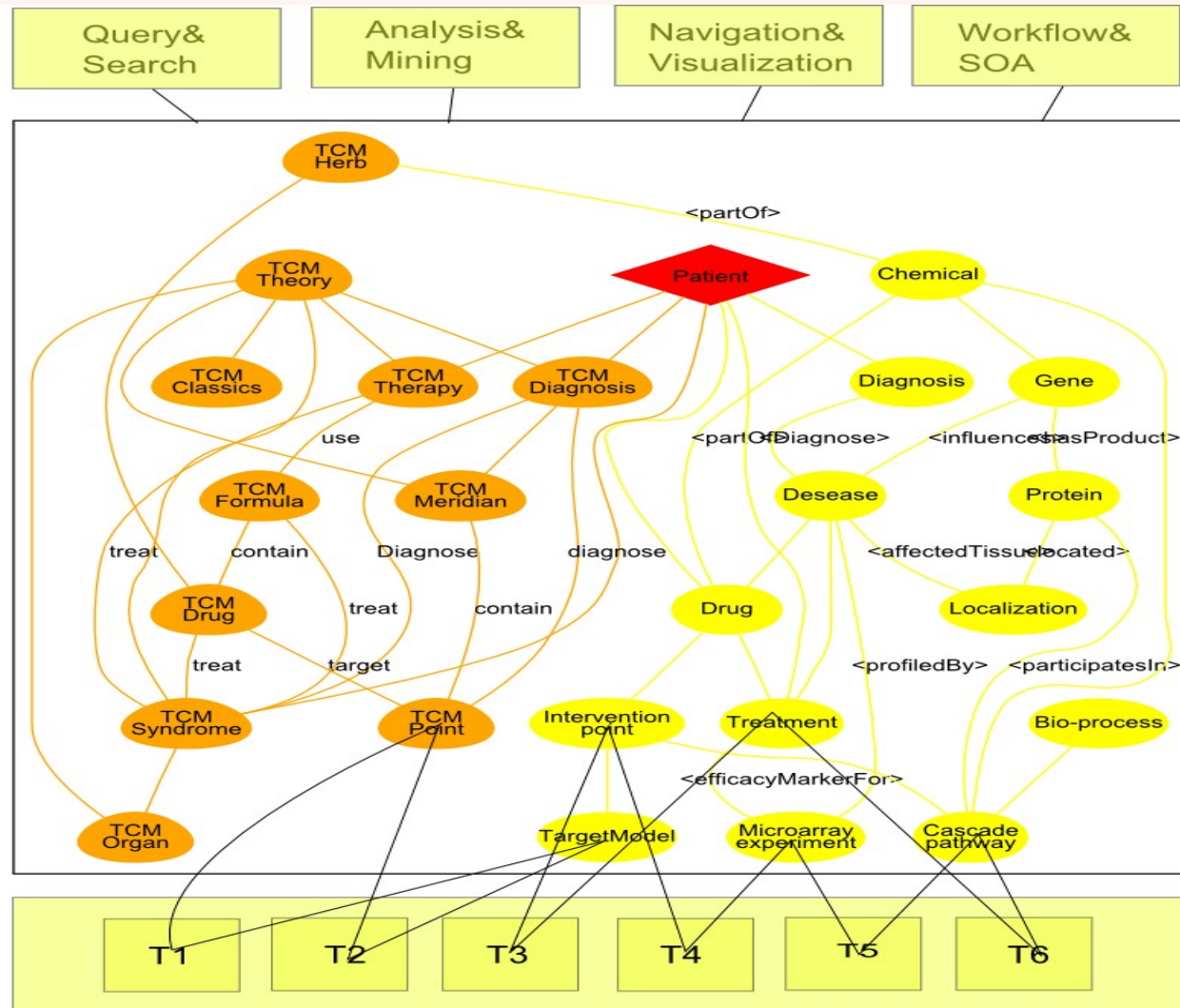
2. Generate the operator tree of the experiment, and specify parameters

1. Open an Experiment File.

4. The Results of TCM Data Preprocessing.

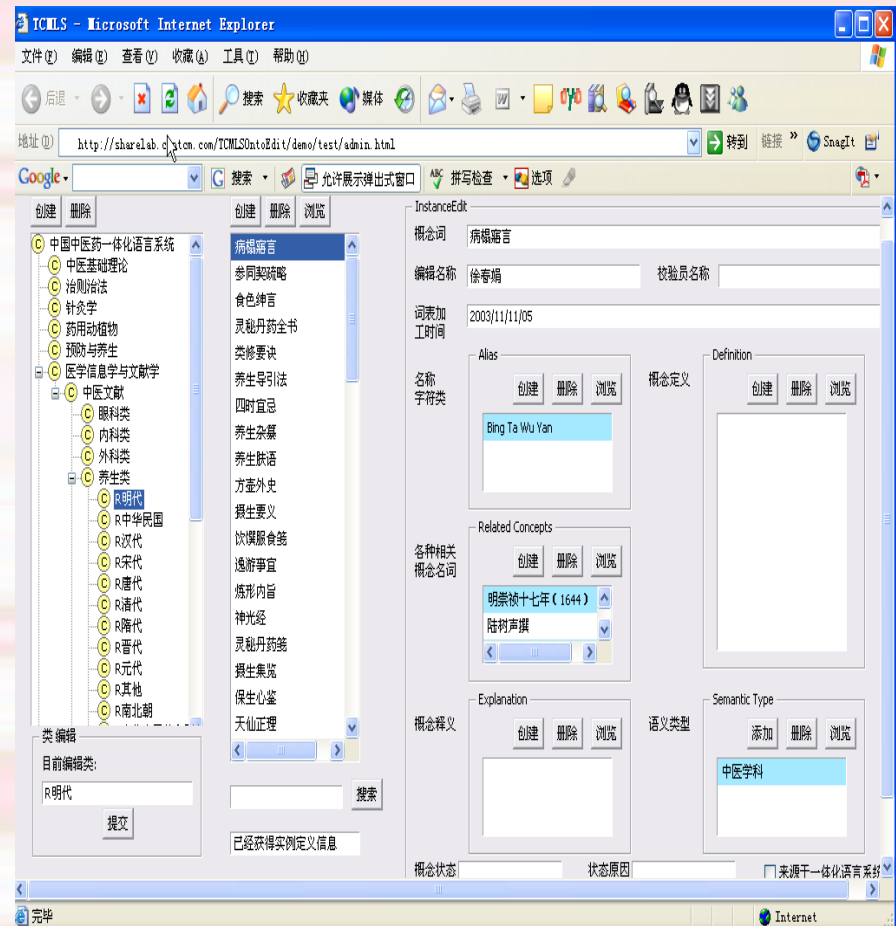
# Application: Health Care and Life Science

Make a connection between TCM and modern medicine



# TCM Ontology Effort

- ◆ Collaborative on line ontology engineering toolkit
- ◆ Has supported around 200 people from 17 institutes to develop the TCM ontology and language systems together.
- ◆ The ontology has reached around 20,000 class descriptions and 100,000 instances.



# Summary

- ◆ A lot of energetic players on the ground.
- ◆ A bunch of fancy semantic toolkits at disposal.
- ◆ A variety of several real-life applications.

And

- ◆ A lot of promise when we look into the future...

# Acknowledgment

- ◆ Presentation is a result of many participants' contribution:
  - ◆ Guotong Xie, IBM Research China
  - ◆ Li Ma, IBM Research China
  - ◆ Wei Hu, Southeast University
  - ◆ Haofen Wang, Shanghai Jiaotong University
  - ◆ Jie Tang, Tsinghua University
  - ◆ Yimin Wang, Karlsruhe University, Gemerny
  - ◆ Collin Xu, W3China.org
- ◆ Particular thanks to Pro. Yu Yong , and Pro. Qu Yuzhong for their very kind supports.

**Thanks for your attention!  
Enjoy your stay in China!**