

SAGE: a Semantic Annotator for knowledge Graph Exploration

Dr. Biswanath Dutta

Associate Professor DRTC, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore

Puranjani Das Project Associate DRTC, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore

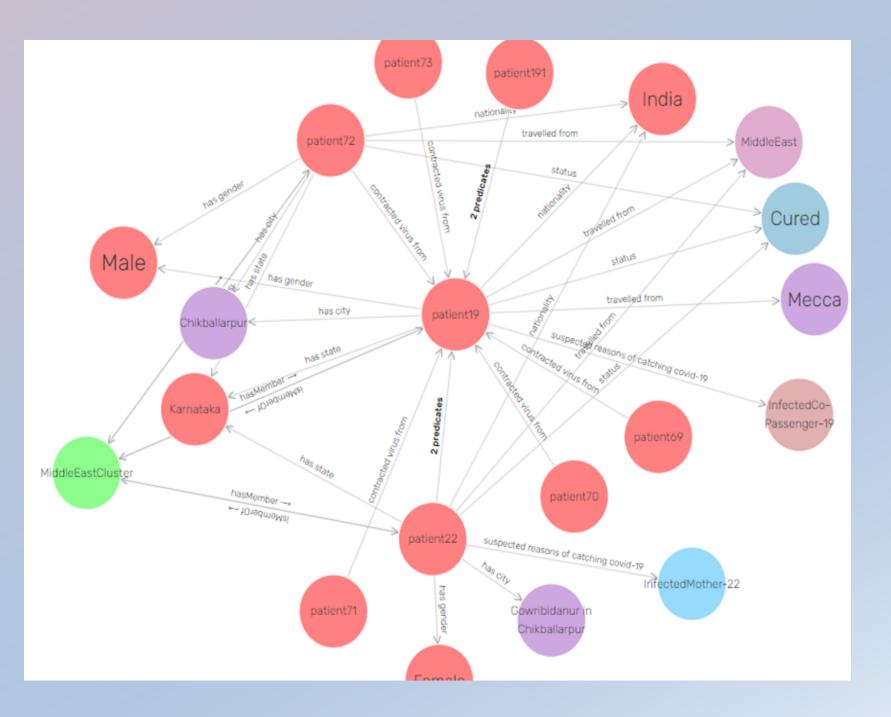
ASIS&T Mid-Year Conference "Expanding Horizons of Information Science and Technology and Beyond" (virtual, April 11-13, 2023)







- Introduction
- Related Works
- Motivation
- SAGE
- SAGE Features
- SAGE Applications
- SAGE Architecture & Design Approach
- Evaluation
- Conclusion
- Future Work







Introduction

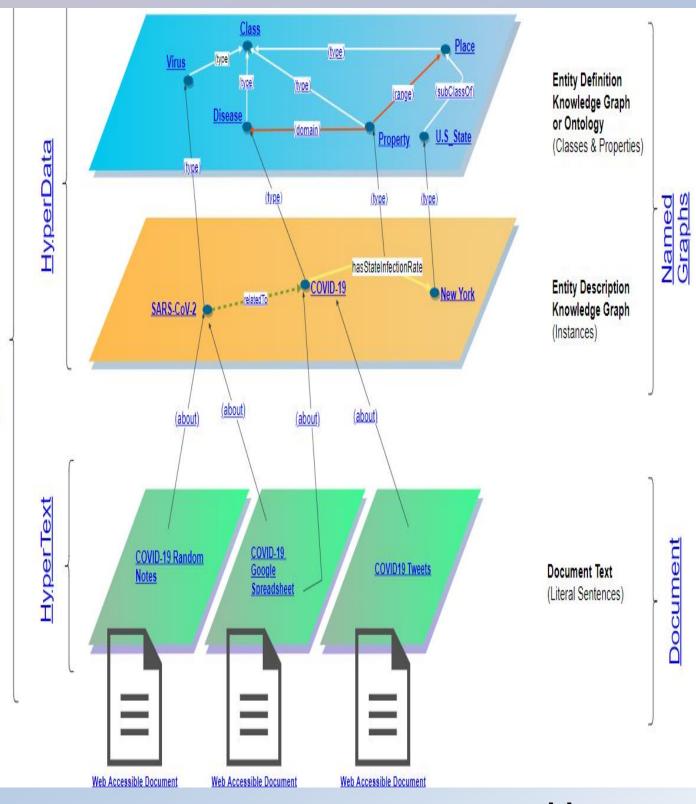
Knowledge graph (KG):

a representation of an intelligent web of data that is informed by an ontology.

Applications:

question-answer systems, semantic search and retrieval, information integration, data visualization and exploration, and automatic **annotation**



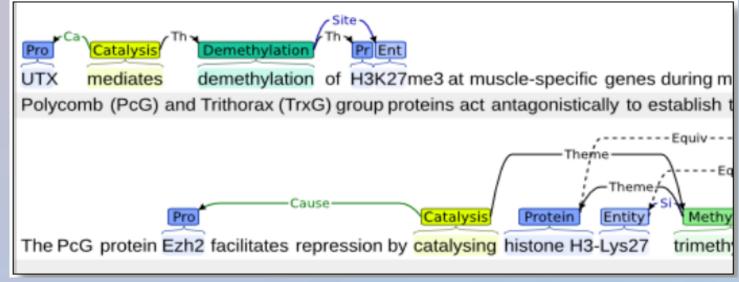


[1]



Existing Annotators

) PROJECTS
		1of3 < 🔉
Donald John Trump (born June 14, 1946) is the 45th and current president of the United States	Kay	Value
. Before entering politics, he was a businessman and television personality. Trump was born and raised in the	wikiPageID	4848272
Person	Born	1946
New York City borough of Queens , and received a B.S. degree in economics from the Wharton School at the	Political party	Republican
University of Pennsylvania . He took charge of his family's real-estate business in 1971, renamed it	Spouse	Melania Knauss
The Trump Organization , and expanded its operations from Queens and Brooklyn into Manhattan	Parents	Fred Trump, Mary Anne MacLeod
. The company built or renovated skyscrapers, hotels, casinos, and golf courses. Trump	Residence	White House
later started various side ventures, mostly by licensing his name. He owned the Miss Universe and Miss USA beauty pageants from 1996 to 2015, and produced and hosted The Apprentice , a reality television show, from 2003 to 2015. Forbes Organization estimates his net worth to be \$3.1 billion.		
Named Entity Recogr	nit	ion



https://brat.nlplab.org/examples.html

https://github.com/doccano/doccano





Existing Annotators (contd...2)

DBpedia කොරෝල්බ්						
Confidence: 0.5 n-best candidates	Language: Catalan \$ SELECT TYPES ANNOTATE					
Berlín és la capital i la ciutat més gran d'Alemanya, amb 3 berlinesos. Té una densitat de 3.845 hab/km ² . La travess d'Alemanya. Està voltada pel land de <u>Brandenburg</u> , tot i d ciutat és un dels estats federats alemanys. Documentada successivament la <u>capital</u> del Regne de <u>Prússia (1701-193</u>) la República de <u>Weimar</u> (1919-1933) i del <u>Tercer Reich (1 mundial</u> , la ciutat es dividiria en el <u>Berlín</u> est, que es conv i el <u>Berlín</u> oest, que es convertia en un el període 1961-1989, mentre <u>Bonn</u> es <u>http://ca.dbpedia.org/n</u> la <u>reunificació alemanya</u> del 1990, la ciutat recobrava el se oferia 147 ambaixades estrangeres.	sen els rius <u>Spree</u> i <u>Havel</u> , al nord-est que no en forma part, sinó que la mateixa des del segle xiii, <u>Berlín</u> fou 18), de l'Imperi <u>alemany</u> (1871-1918), de 933- <u>1945</u>). Després de la <u>Segona Guerra</u> vertia en la <u>capital</u> de l'Alemanya de l'Est, de <u>Berlín</u> durant nya. Després de					

https://www.dbpedia-spotlight.org/



FICLONE [5], MTab4D [6], LinkingPark [7]



Motivation

- Annotation of "Things"
- A personalized environment for KG exploration (priority: domain need(s) and annotation tasks)
- Design of an user-friendly and inclusive system
 - A facilitator for enhancement of KG

Annotation refers to a process of spotting, linking, and extracting information about the "things" in the input text from the KG



xploration on tasks) ve system



SAGE

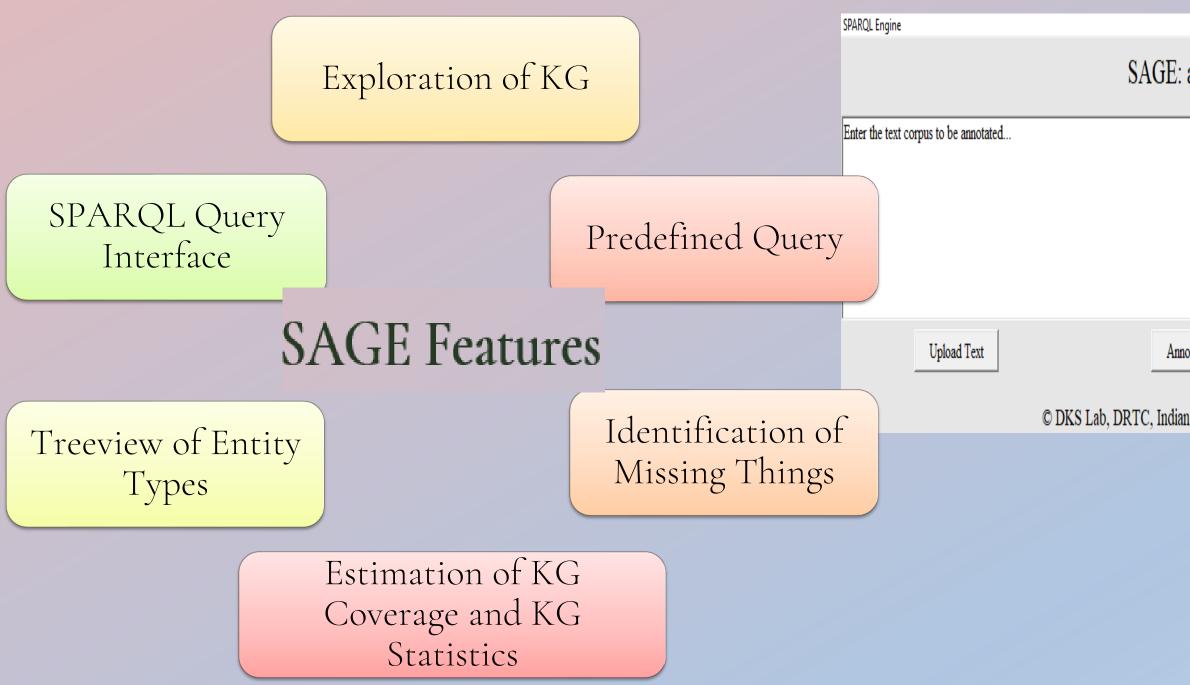
	SPARQL Engine
SAGE is a semantic annotator	SAGE: a Semantic A
Annotates strings in text as things from the KG	The dental profession is one of the occupations at the highest risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection because the knowledge, attitude, and perception of dentists regarding COVID19 infection control in Bangalo online questionnaire. The questions were related to socio-demographic data and the knowledge, attit practice. A sample size of 254 dentists was obtained after duration of 2 months. Descriptive statistic The study included 254 participants (188 females and 66 males) majority of whom belonged to an a have completed a master's degree in dentistry. Among 254 dentists, 141 (55.5%) of them had rehad attended any training regarding COVID-19. Majority of the dentists were aware about the symp prevention of COVID-19 transmission. Most of the dentists perceived COVID-19 as a serious public
Thing found in the user-given text is	Upload Text Annotate List of All Matched Things age(codo), symptoms(SYMP), city(codo), diagnosis(codo), group(codo), statistic males(codo) males(codo)
annotated, linked, negotiated, and	
explored locally and/ or on the Web	Click for Entities Type Hierarchy Click for Partial Matches Query KG



ic Annotator for knowledge Graph Exploration

Select Knowledge Resources (no. of things of the involvement of aerosol-generating procedures . The aim of this study was to assess re city . A cross-sectional study was conducted among dentists in Bangalore city using an tude and perceptions of the dentists towards COVID-19 and infection control during dental 🗌 cido (9205) s were performed and the data obtained were presented in the form of graphs and tables . age group of < 30 years (78.3%). A total of 209 (83.3%) of the study participants 🔽 codo (483) eceived training regarding infection control in dentistry while only 102 (40.2%) of them otoms, modes of transmission, diagnosis, risk identification and important measures for lic health issue (85.4%). Add New Delete Clear Refresh cs(codo), Bangalore(codo), COVID-19(codo), females(codo), Click for POS Tagging Show KG Coverage







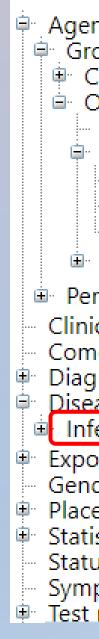
a Semantic Annotator f	or knowledge Graph Explo	ration			
		Sel	ect Knowledge Re	sources (no. of	things)
			Add New	Delete	
			Refr	esh	
otate	Clear				
1 Statistical Institute, Bangalore					



Exploration of KG

"Diya got affected by an infectious disease while working in a hospital."

	Terms Identified	Things Retrieved
Exact Match	"infectious disease"	"infectious disease"
Partial Match	"hospital"	"Dedicated Covid Hospital (DCH)"





ent roup Cluster Organization Business COVID-19 dedicated facility Covid Care Centre (CCC) Dedicated Covid Health Centre (DCHC)
Medical clinic erson nical finding (finding) morbidity gnosis ease
nfectious disease oosure to COVID-19
nder type ce tistics tus nptom t result



Identification of Missing Things

"COVID-19 has been found to be the cause of severe pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) with a significantly high mortality rate."

SAGE_v2.0		
SPARQL Engine		
	SAGE: a Semantic Ann	notator for knowledge Grap
Covid-19 has been found to be the cause of	of severe pneumonia and acute respiratory distress syndrome AR	DS with a significantly high mortality rate .
	4	Part of Speech Tago
Upload Text	Annotate	Clear Parts of Speech
List of All Matched Things		(NOUN) mortali

acute respiratory distress syndrome ARDS(codo), Covid-19(codo), pneumonia(codo)

for Things not found in Knowledge Base ity, syndrome, rate, respiratory, distress, cause, (PROPER NOUN) ards, (VERB) be, been, found. (ADJECTIVE) severe, high, acute, (ADVERB) significantly,

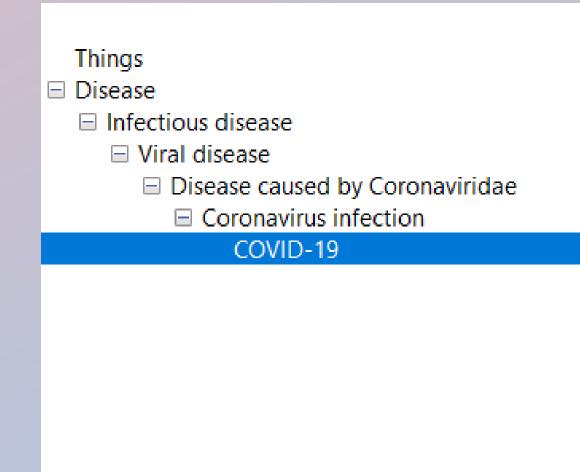




h Exploration



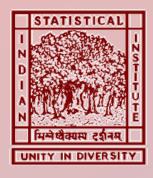
Tree view of Entity Types



Hierarchy obtained from SAGE for **COVID-19** from CODO ontology







Estimation of KG Coverage & Statistics

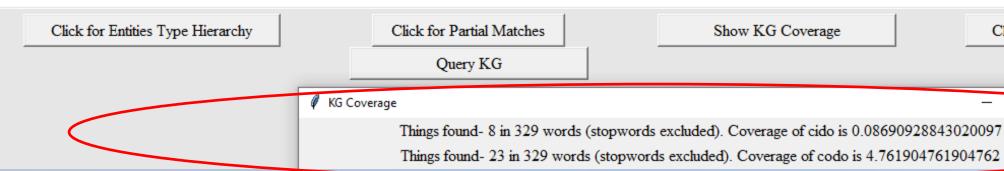
$\frac{\text{no. of exactly matched things in text from KG}}{\text{total no. of things in KG}} \times 100$

We used social network analysis (SNA) to study the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak in Karnataka, India, and to assess the potential of SNA as a too control. We analysed contact tracing data of 1147 COVID-19 positive cases (mean age 34.91 years, 61.99% aged 11-40, 742 males), anonymised and margovernment. Software tools, Cytoscape and Gephi, were used to create SNA graphics and determine network attributes of nodes (cases) and edges (directed lipatients). Outdegree was 1-47 for 199 (17.35%) nodes, and betweenness, 0.5-87 for 89 (7.76%) nodes. men had higher mean outdegree and women, H Delhi was the exogenous source of 17.44% cases. Bangalore city had the highest caseload in the state (229, 20%), but comparatively low cluster formation. The user-spreaders' (outdegree ≥ 5) caused 60% of the transmissions. Real-time social network visualisation can allow healthcare administrators to flag evolving hots in transmission. Prioritising these areas and individuals for rigorous containment could help minimise resource outlay and potentially achieve a significant reduction in The dental profession is one of the occupations at the highest risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection because of the involvement of aerosol procedures. The aim of this study is the study of the study

Upload Text Annotate Clear

List of All Matched Things

females(obo), males(obo), Diagnosis(codo), Group(codo), Female(codo), Male(codo), determine(obo), group(obo), COVID-19(cod SARS-CoV-2(obo), diagnosis(obo), symptoms(obo), age(codo), areas(codo), cases(codo), resource(codo), source(codo), city(cod men(codo), statistics(codo), women(codo), patients(schema.org), state(schema.org), Bangalore(codo), Delhi(codo), India(codo), Ka positive(codo)





ol for outbreak monitoring and ade public by the Karnataka links from source to target higher mean betweenness . 'hirty-four (2.96%)' rspots and pinpoint key actors a COVID-19 transmission. by was to assess the	Select Knowledge Resources (no. of things) cido (9205) codo (483)
	Add New Delete
odo), aerosol(obo), do), cluster(codo), arnataka(codo),	Refresh
Click for POS Tagging	
	>



Predefined Query

🖉 SAGE Explore Things through Predefined Query cases city bangalore covid-19 male pneumonia positive

Ø SAGE

codo_1:<http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#COVID-19>(subject)

predicate

http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#hasLocation http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#hasLocation http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#hasLocation http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#hasLocation

http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/name http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#comment http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#comment http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#comment http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#comment



 \times

object

http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#NamedIndividual http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#CoronavirusInfection http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#BengaluruUrban http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#India http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#Karnataka http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#UP COVID-19', datatype=rdflib.term.URIRef('http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#string A disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.\xa0', lang='en Disease caused by 2019 novel coronavirus', lang='en Disease caused by 2019-nCoV', lang='en SCTID: 840539006', lang='en



SPARQL Query Interface

Querying the KGs with SPARQL

Enter SPARQL Endpoint URI

KG to be Queried codo

Upload KG

CODO

codo: http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo# dc: http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/ foaf: http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/ metadata: http://data.bioontology.org/metadata/ mod: http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/mod# ontology: http://omv.ontoware.org/2005/05/ontology# owl: http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#

select * where {?s ?p ?o} limit 10

Execute Query

https://schema.org/Country http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#p http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#NamedIndividual A son of your brother or sister.', lang='en RestOfEurope', lang='en http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#Class http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#UnionTerritory HimachalPradesh', lang='en http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#hasAdmittedPatient http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#City

1

http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#Philippines N0b405a3e10b049068c02ec01b97980c2 http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#karntStateStat000001 http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#hasNephew http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#RestOfEurope http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#SecondaryContact http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#DadraAndNagarHaveliAndDama http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#HimachalPradesh http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#AdmittedIn http://www.isibang.ac.in/ns/codo#Dammam



codo

2

3

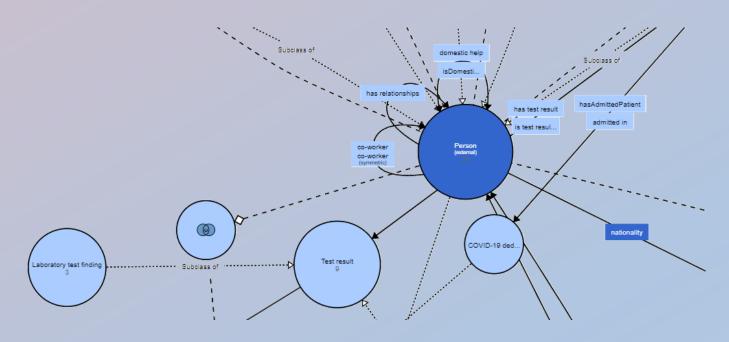
http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type http://www.w3.org/2003/11/swrl#argument1 http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#comment http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#label http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#label http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#label http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#inverseOf http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#type



SAGE Applications

Library Tools (E.g., Digital Library System, Abstracting Databases, etc.)







Scientific Text Exploration (E.g., Medical Transcription)

Comparison of Coverage of Knowledge Resources

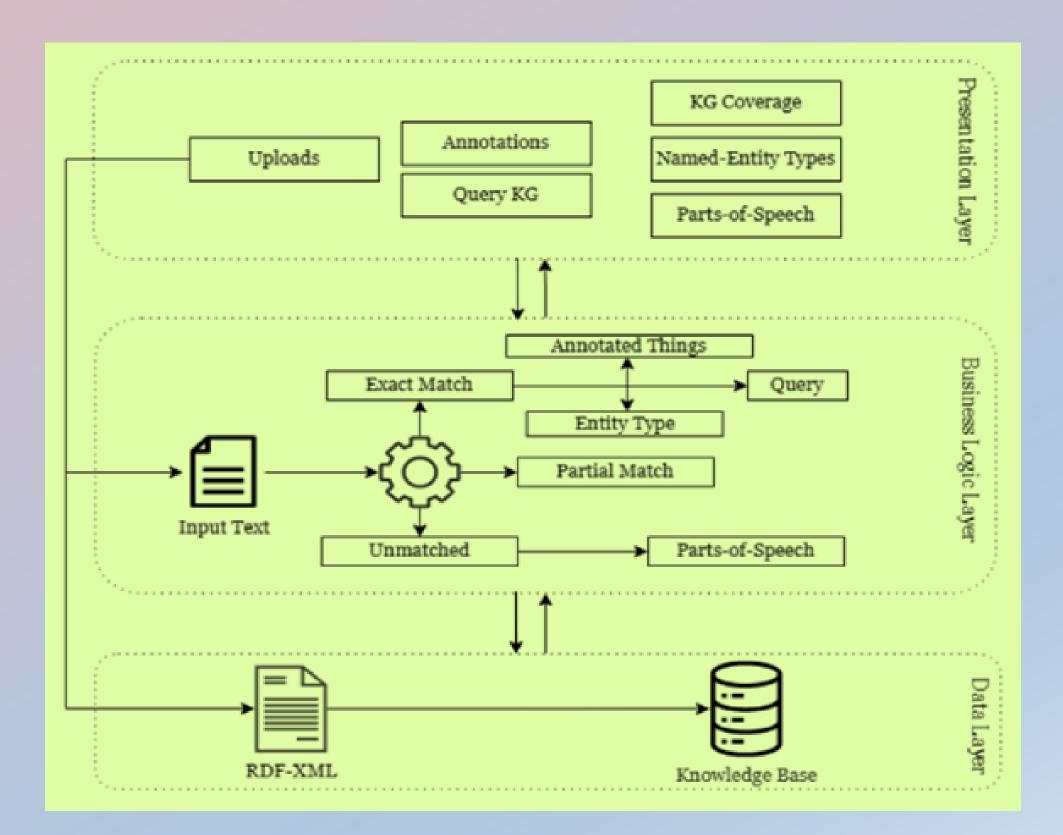


Ontology Development (E.g., Identification of Gaps)





SAGE Architecture







Design Approach

"https://w3id.org/codo#bedShortage": {
"words": [
"bed shortage",
"bedShortage"
],
"types": [],
"subclassof": [],
"subpropertyof": [
"https://w3id.org/codo#resource"
],
"inverseof": [],
"comment": [
"number of bed shortage."
],
"domain": [
"https://w3id.org/codo#Statistics"
1,
"range": [
"http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#integer"
},

Algorithm 2 string_found Require: string1 and string2 Ensure: matched version of string1 in string2 or False S1: DEFINE string_found(string1, string2) if string1.lower() in string2.lower() then S2: S3: l=string2.lower().index(string1.lower()) token=string2[1: 1+len(string1)] S4: return token S5: else if plural(string1.lower()) in string2.lower() then S6: S7: return plural(string1) else if singular(string1.lower()) in string2.lower() then S8: S9: return singular(string1) S10: return False

string found function defined for string matching throughout SAGE (in Exact and Partial matches)

Knowledge Base created from input KG

Sl. No.	Thing Category	Query Built
1	Class	SELECT ?s ?p WHERE {?s ?p <uri of="" thing="">}</uri>
2	Property	SELECT ?s ?o WHERE {?s <uri of="" thing=""> ?o}</uri>
3	Instance	SELECT ?p ?o WHERE { <uri of="" thing=""> ?p ?o}</uri>

Queries defined for the exact matches found

Dutta and Das (2023) [11]





Evaluation

1. Precision and Recall of Partial Matches

Terms from text	Terms extracted from Knowledge Graph				
virus	contracted virus from				
	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome				
acute	(ARDS)				
repiratory	repiratory rate				
coronavirus	Coronavirus infection				
health	Dedicated Covid Health Centre (DCHC)				
Recall	5				
Correct recall	5				
Precision	100%				

Partial Match results without using WordNet

Average Precision: 100%

Terms from Text	Terms extracted from Knowledge Graph											
example	cases	daily increased cases	case id	covid-19 case on								
virus	contracted virus from											
know	no. of bed shortage	no. of beds needed	no. of icu beds needed	no. of icu bed sh	ortage							
naming	name											
facilitate	domestic help											
human	Man											
acute	Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (AR	DS)										
repiratory	repiratory rate											
coronavirus	Coronavirus infection											
following	next test result											
world	Man											
health	Dedicated Covid Health Centre (DCHC)											
nation	country code	state wise statistics	country wise statistics	state patient ID	Country	State wise statistics	State	has country	Country wise	has state	state code	
Recall	13	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29
Correct Recall	11	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
Precision	82.76%											

Partial Match results after using WordNet

Resources (datasets) used: CODO (https://w3id.org/codo) Input Text: [12-14]



Average Precision: ~88%



Evaluation (contd...2)

2. Features comparison

Features	DBpedia Spotlight	SAGE			
Annotation (of exact things)	\checkmark	\checkmark			
Retrieval (of similar 'things', not complete matches)	X	\checkmark			
Things Retrieved					
Object Properties	X	\checkmark			
Datatype Properties	X	\checkmark			
Classes	\checkmark	\checkmark			
Named Individuals	\checkmark	\checkmark			
Other Features					
Type information	\checkmark	\checkmark			
Spotting Missing Terms	X	\checkmark			
Upload Text Corpus	\checkmark	\checkmark			
Customized KB supported	X	\checkmark			
Predefined Query	X	\checkmark			
Coverage of KB	X	\checkmark			

Ontology Name	Total Things	Length of text before removing stopwords	Annotation Time (seconds)
COVID-19 (CIDO)	11598	200	10.448144674301147
		500	17.92897057533264
		1000	29.03405261039734
		2000	51.816343784332275

Relationship between the time taken and length of input text taken from Ciotti et al. (2020) [9]





3. Response Time for primary annotation



Summary

- SAGE is a semantic annotator and use it for
 - Mapping/ spotting/ discovering things in the text
 - **Retrieval of facts about things in text**
 - Querying and exploring things from multiple KGs from a single platform
 - **Comparing the coverage of KGs and ontologies**
 - Identifying missing things/terms in an ontology, knowledge graph

SAGE (V1.1) is a desktop application for "thing" annotation. Here, "thing" refers to any concept (aka class), named individuals (aka entities), entity relations (aka object properties), and attributes (aka data properties). The system utilizes existing knowledge graphs (KGs) to convert any given input text into annotated things. The annotated "thing" can then either be browsed on the Web or retrieved along with its associated facts (axioms) from the knowledge base without writing a SPARQL query.

SAGE's GUI makes it easy for users with less technological expertise to upload, annotate, and explore things from the KGs. The system displays the entity type hierarchy. It also shows the number of things available in the KGs and calculates their coverage against the input text.

Download:



SAGE v1.0

SAGE primary features

- annotation tasks.
- Web.
- exact match is found).
- Treeview of entity types.
- them.



SAGE: Semantic Annotator for knowledge Graph Exploration

https://tinyurl.com/yc8p5nm3

(March 6, 2023)

(features written in red color are the new additions to the SAGE v2.0)

 Personalization- SAGE GUI provides an easy way to select and upload knowledge graphs on the system based on individual domain needs and Exact Match- SAGE annotates the exact matched things within the text from the KGs. By clicking the annotated things, we can then browse them on the Partial Match- SAGE provides an annotated list of partially matched things, in order to provide the user with contextually relevant resources (when no

SAGE v2.0 Partial match is further enhanced by WordNet.

 Predefined Query- Apart from annotating and exploring things on the Web as described above, SPARQL SELECT queries are defined on exact matches which return all the tuples associated with the matched things. These queries are defined for each matched entity and the user does not have to write



Future Works



Multi-lingual Support



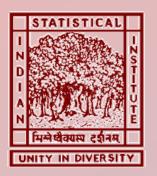


SAGE as a web service





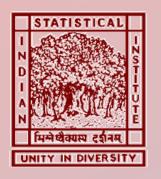
Multiple ontology format support





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Thank you

Acknowledgement

This work is executed under the research project entitled "Integrated and Unified Data Model for Publication and Sharing of prolonged pandemic data as FAIR Semantic Data: COVID-19 as a case study", funded by Indian Statistical Institute Kolkata.

Contact



Biswanath Dutta, Ph.D. Email: dutta2005@gmail.com bisu@isibang.ac.in bisu@isibang.ac.in Twitter: @biswanath dutta