



Semantic Annotations in Use

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Semantic Annotations in Use

Outline

- Tags and Dependencies –
an Integrated View on Document Annotation
- Osotis –
Automated and Collaborative Annotation of
Multimedia Presentations
- NPbibSearch –
Ontology Enhance Bibliographic Search

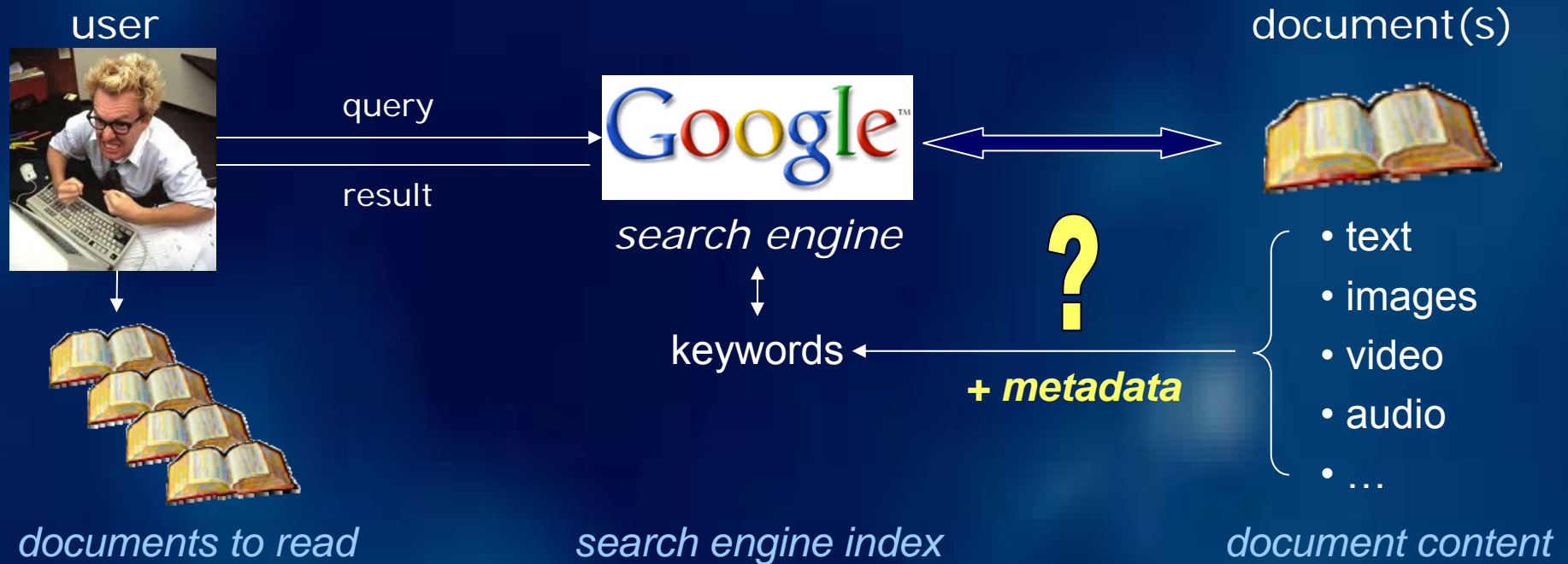
Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation



- **Searching the WWW today**

- document retrieval
- keyword based search





Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation

- **Metadata**

document



+ *metadata* ?



semantic annotation

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE rdf:RDF [
  <!ENTITY rdf 'http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#'>
  <!ENTITY rdfs 'http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#'>
  <!ENTITY owl 'http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#'>
  <!ENTITY swrc 'http://swrc.ontoware.org/ontology#'>
  <!ENTITY xsd 'http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#'>
]
<rdf:RDF
  xmlns:base="http://www.aifb.uni-karlsruhe.de/Publikationen/viewPublikation"
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#"
  xmlns:owl="http://www.w3.org/2002/07/owl#"
  xmlns:swrc="http://swrc.ontoware.org/ontology#"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#"
  <owl:Ontology rdf:about="">
    <rdfs:comment>Instance data for publication "Proceedings of the First
    Workshop on Ontology Learning OL'2000, Berlin, Germany, August 25,
    2000."</rdfs:comment>
```

Solution 1: manual annotation
Problem: not efficient (expensive)

Solution 2: data mining and automatic annotation
Problem: domain dependent, unreliable, ...

↩ both solutions alone are unsatisfying ...



Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation

- **There is already (often unused) Metadata**



index
TOC
references

conceptual knowledge
structural knowledge
referential knowledge

basis of semantic
document annotation

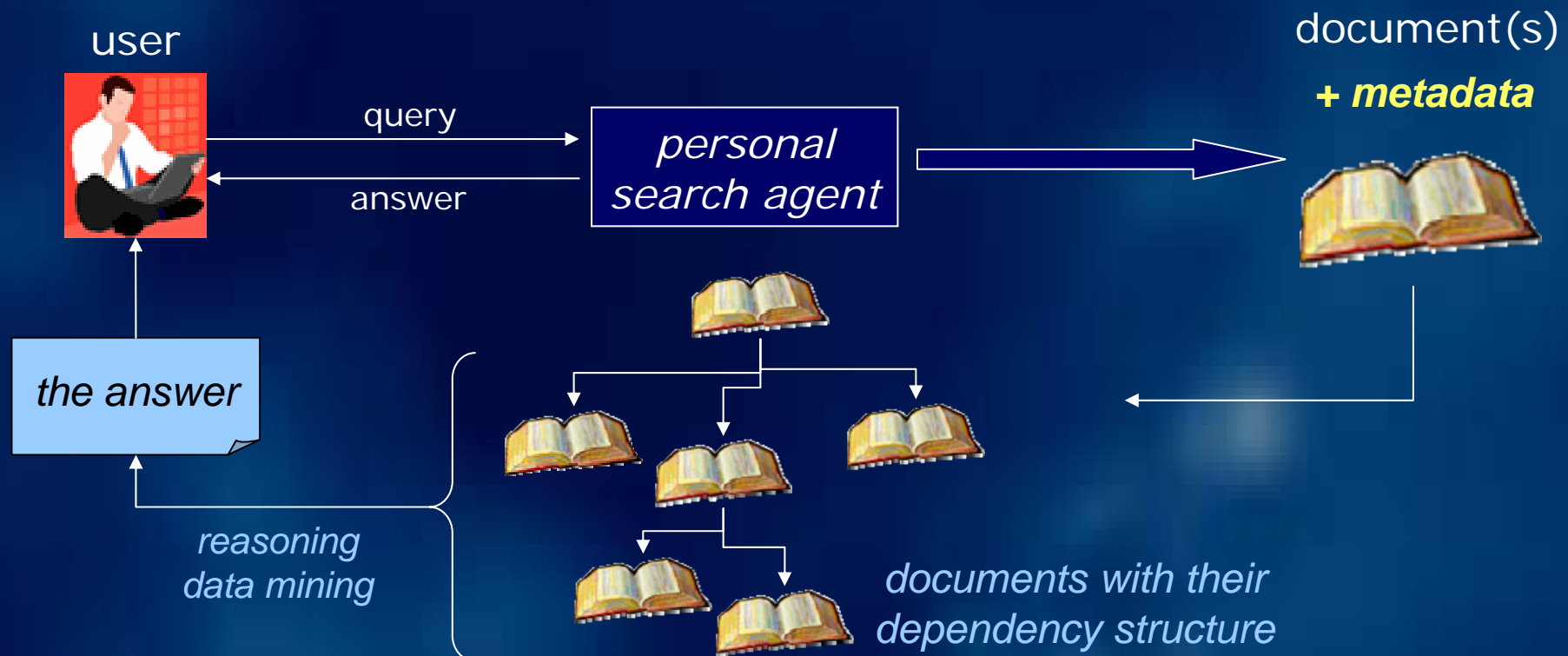
Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation



- **Searching the WWW tomorrow (?)**

- fact retrieval (or at least extended document retrieval)
- content based search

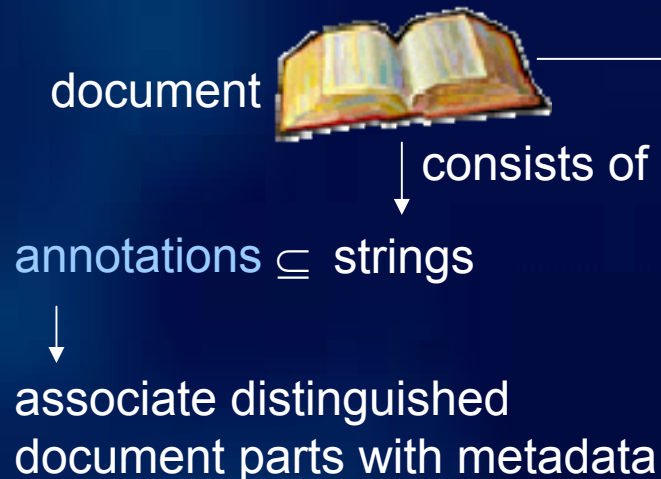




Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation

- **Documents, Tags, and Annotations**



```
<b> Lorem</b> ipsum dolor sit amet,  
<br/>consectetur adipiscing elit.  
<br/> <a href="....." title=".."/>  
Sed orci purus, semper eget, <br/>  
tristique quis, adipiscing <br/>  
<!--<rdf:annotation user="..."  
tag="...".../> posuere, erat.  
Aenean <br/> ultricies odio id sem.  
Sed <br/><h1> nec felis sit amet  
ante </h1>  
tempor sagittis. Vestibulum <br/>  
est nunc, lobortis cursus, <br/>  
semper vel, pulvinar sed, <br/>  
odio. Vestibulum blandit...
```

smallest addressable
document unit



Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation

- **Documents, Tags, and Annotations**

- Examples



book

- smallest document unit: word
- higher order units: sentence, paragraph, page, chapter, part, ...



video

- smallest document unit: pixel
- higher order units: blocks, macro blocks, slices, frames, objects, scenes, acts, ...

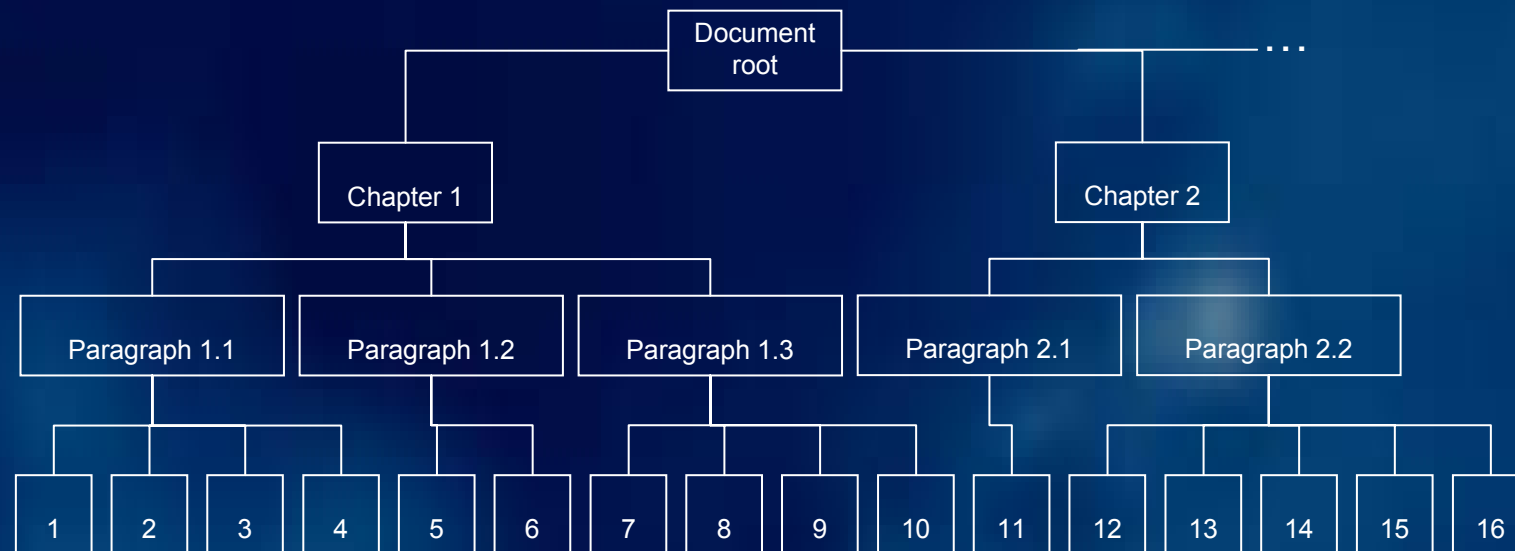
Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation



- **Logical Document Structure**

- Structural tags
 - can be specified
 - explicitly (structural information) or
 - implicitly (formatting information)
 - can be associated with names/titles
 - can be used for document navigation



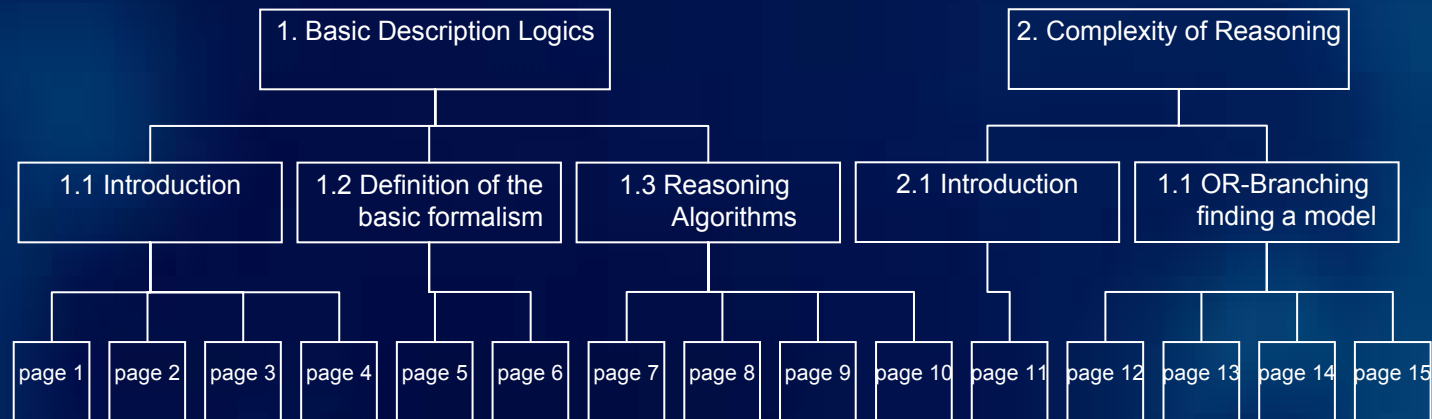
Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation



- **Logical Document Structure**

- Table of Contents (TOC) from structural tags



1. Basic Description Logics	1
1. Introduction	1
2. Definition of the basic formalism	5
3. Reasoning algorithms	7
2. Complexity of Reasoning	11
1. Introduction	11
2. OR-Branching: finding a model	12



Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation



- **Conceptual Document Structure**

- Can be considered as a kind of ontological skeleton
- Covers concepts of the document and their relationships
- Using **implicitly given conceptual structure** requires understanding of document content
- **Explicitly given conceptual structure** (only a small fraction of entire conceptual structure) can be defined by
 - document author (e.g., index entries, external metadata)
 - document users (e.g., social tagging)
- The conceptual document structure can also be used for document navigation

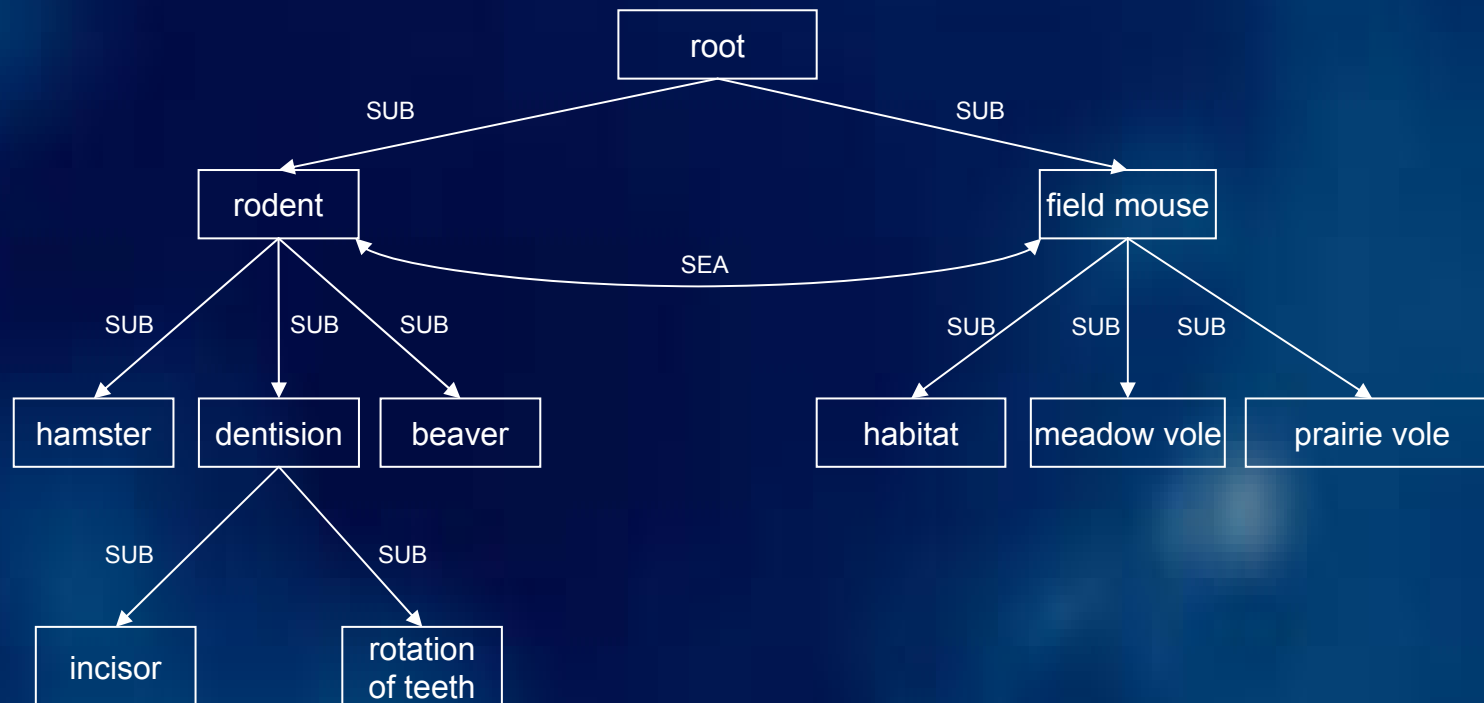
Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation



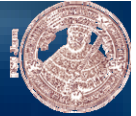
- **Conceptual Document Structure**

- Using explicitly given conceptual document structure together with logical document structure to define the **document index**

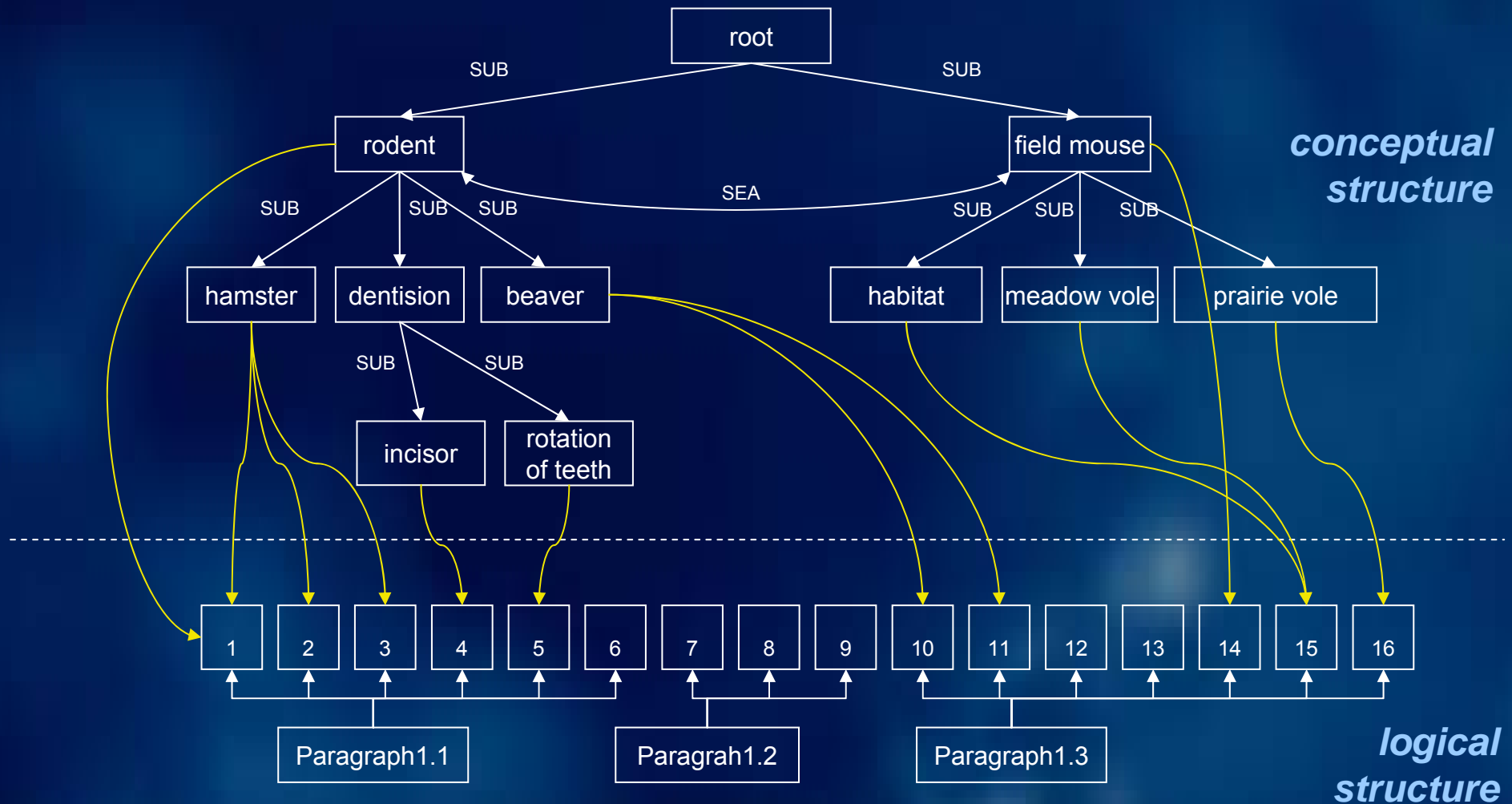


Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation



- **Conceptual Document Structure**



Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation



- **Conceptual Document Structure**



rodent, 1
 beaver, 10, 11
 dentition
 incisor, 4
 rotation of teeth, 5
 hamster, 2 - 4
 see also meadow vole

...
field mouse, 13, 15
 prairie vole, 16
 meadow vole, 16
 habitat, 15
 see also rodent

Document Index

Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation



- **Referential Document Structure**

- **Internal links:**

References between parts of the same document
e.g., *see / see also, footnotes, figures, comments...*

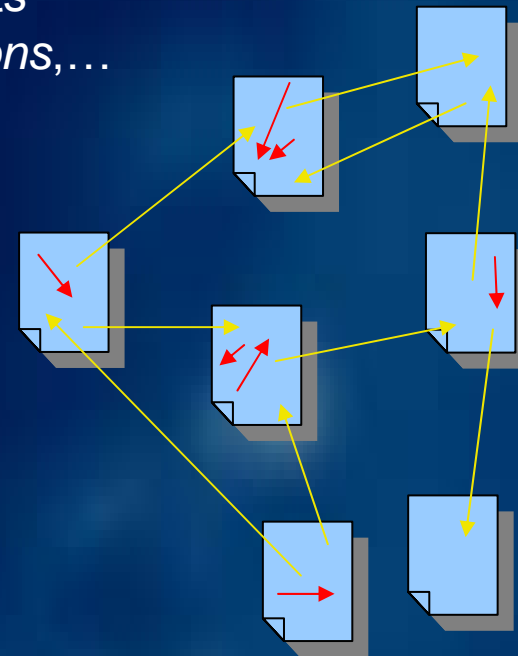
- **External links:**

References between different documents
e.g., *bibliographic references and citations,...*

- Only a fraction of the entire referential document structure is given explicitly

- Graph Visualization (Link Graph)

- together with logical document structure
→ table of figure, references, ...

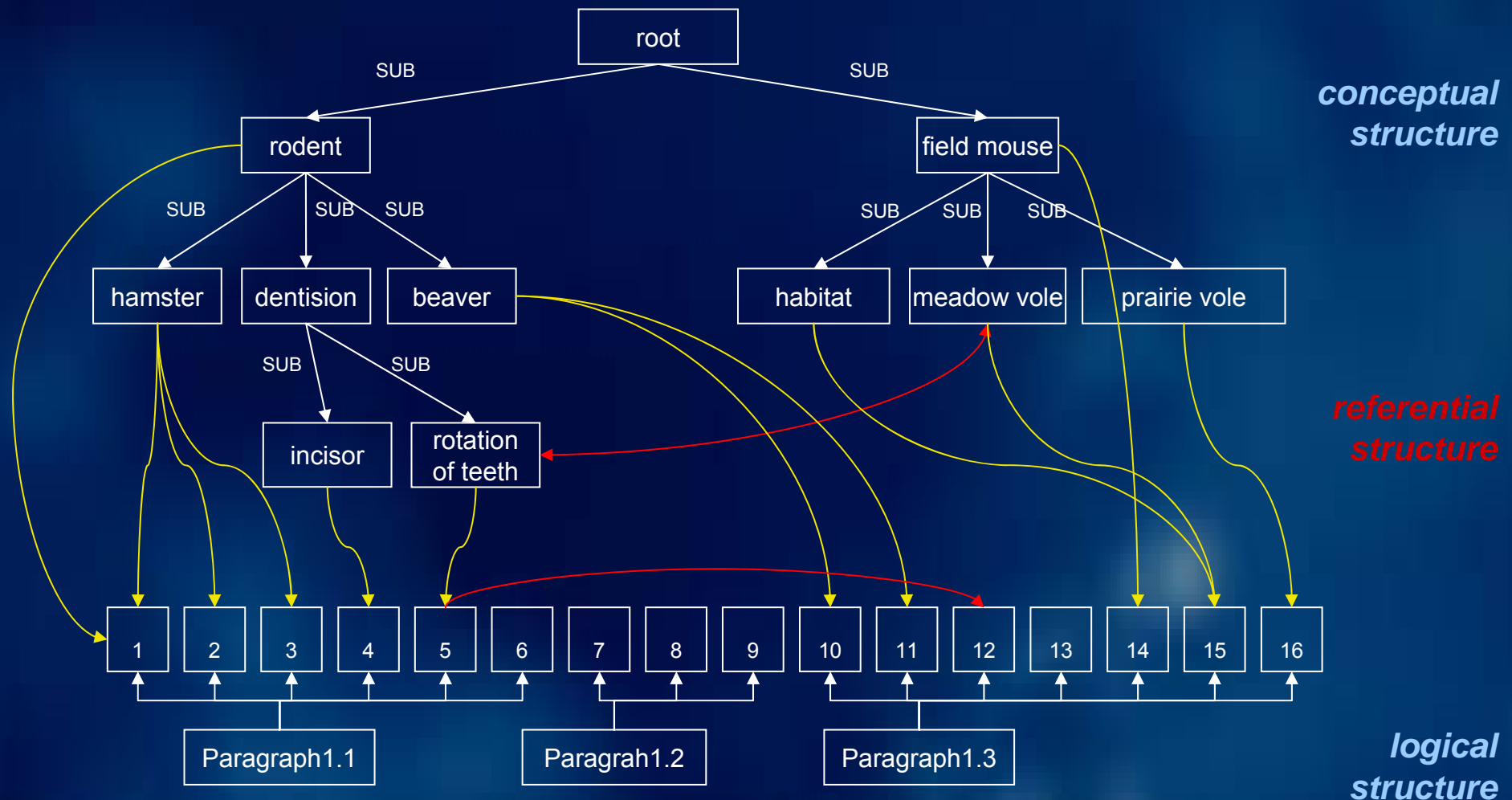


Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation



- The Structures in Concert**

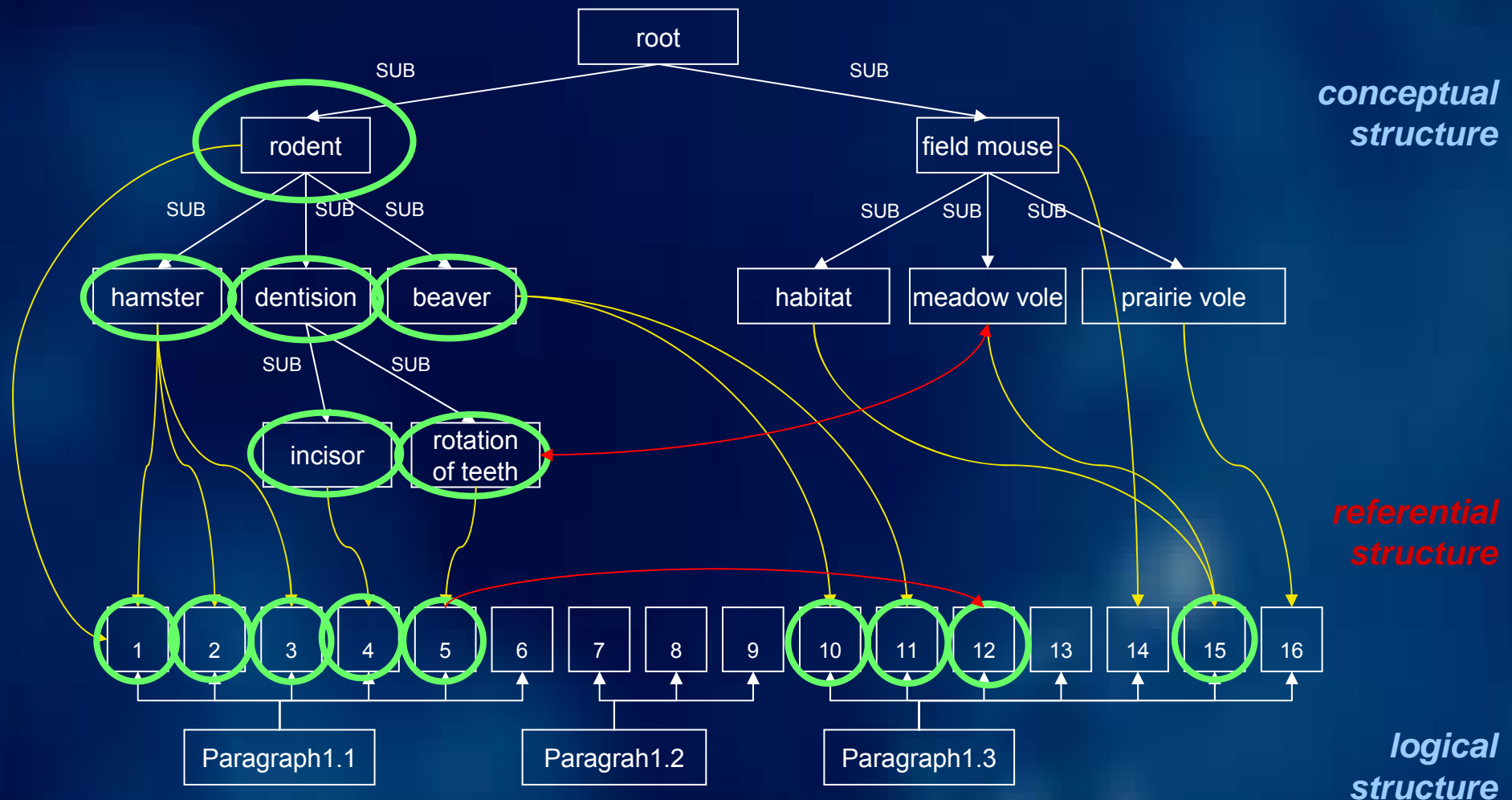


Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation



- **The Structures in Concert**



Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation



- **The Structures in Concert**

- All three structures in concert can be used for
 - **Document reading tours** (extended document retrieval)
 - goal oriented selections of documents (what is mandatory to understand the topic under consideration?)
 - with additional reading directions (which document unit to read in what order)
 - by also considering user annotations, personalized reading tours can be suggested (dependent on prior knowledge of the user)
 - **Collaborative authoring**
(avoiding ambiguities or duplicates, support index generation and cross referencing,...)
 - **Compute answers...**
(with the help of sophisticated reasoning and additional means of data mining and content understanding)

Semantic Annotations in Use

Tags and Dependencies – an Integrated View on Document Annotation



- **Conclusion (1)**

- Documents have intrinsic logical, conceptual and referential characteristics
- There are complex dependencies among the document structures carrying those characteristics
- Logical, conceptual, and referential structures along with their interdependencies should be made explicit (→ meta data)
- Applications should maintain and use those meta data, e.g. for
 - authoring
 - navigation
 - searching

*Beckstein, Peter, Sack
OntoLex 2006
XML-Tage 2006
SAAW 2006*



Semantic Annotations in Use

Outline

- Tags and Dependencies –
an Integrated View on Document Annotation
- **Osofis –
Automated and Collaborative Annotation of
Multimedia Presentations**
- NPbibSearch –
Ontology Enhance Bibliographic Search



Semantic Annotations in Use

Osofis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations

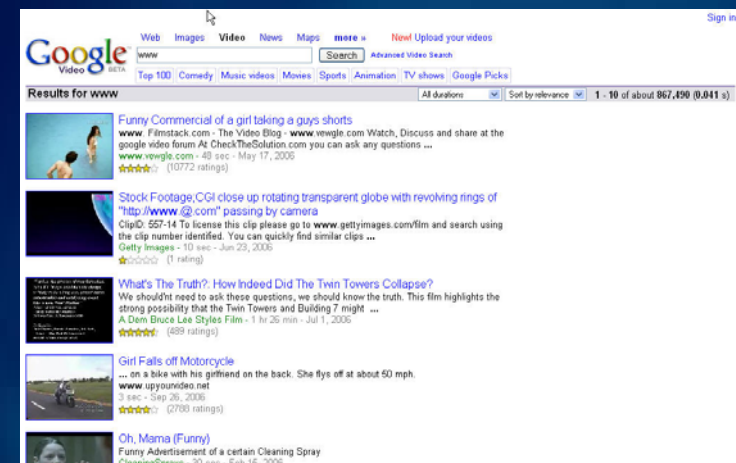
- **Searching Multimedia**



- keyword based search
- keyword generation
 - manual
 - Automatic
- keywords provided by
 - resource author
 - expert
 - non-expert (all others)



↓
collaborative tagging



Semantic Annotations in Use

Ostotis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations



- **Searching Multimedia**

- keyword stands for entire resource



- but, what if you are only interested in a small part of the resource ?

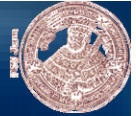
e.g. recorded lecture

- duration ~90 minutes
- interesting parts ~5 minutes



Semantic Annotations in Use

Ostis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations



- **Automated and Collaborative Multimedia Document Annotation**

OSOTIS Search v02 - Mozilla Firefox

suchmaschinen Search

Webtechnologien SS 2006 2006-06-19
5. Suchmaschinen Das 5. Suchmaschinen Das WWW ist ein Graph

base64 Google Hieroglyphen html Java
LectureOnDemand Metasuchmaschine Podcast
Prüfung Prüfungshinweis rdf
SemanticWeb Seminar Stylesheets Web2.0
Wichtig

new tag

Tag Freq. Chapters Slides

Aufbau Crawler Download
Gewichtung GoogleBot Hypertext
Hypermedia Internet Links
MetaTags Revisi Robot
Suchmaschinen Spider
Webseiten WWW

5. Suchmaschinen
5.2 Die Struktur des WWW

- Das WWW ist ein Graph
 - Das WWW ist ein riesiger Graph, mit den WWW-Dokumenten als Knoten und den darin befindlichen Hyperlinks als Kanten

Hyperlink-Graph

Inhaltsverzeichnis:
6. WWW-Suchmaschinen
6.1 Suchmaschinentechnologie
6.2 WWW-Struktur
6.3 Wie funktioniert Google?
6.3.1 Web Crawler

Vorlesung Webtechnologien
Dr. rer. nat. Harald Sack
Institut für Informatik Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
19. Juni 2006 – 10.15-11.45 Uhr

Semantic Annotations in Use

Osofis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations



- **Lecture Recording**

- **Media-Streaming**

- synchronized video and desktop recording with navigation
- encoded with SMIL or MPEG 4

interactive table of contents
(post processing)

camera video

vga capture card desktop

interactive table of contents
(post processing)

SMIL/MPEG4 encoding

Semantic Annotations in Use

Osofis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations



- **Lecture Recording and Automated Annotation**

- **Automatic Scene Detection**

- cut points
- changes in perspective
- motion detection,...

- **Automatic Feature Extraction**

- statistical features
- coloring
- shape detection
- lighting,...



(e.g., video recording of a lecture)

||→ **Features vs. Content**

Semantic Annotations in Use

Osofis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations



- **Lecture Recording and Automated Annotation**

- **Analysis of Audio Data**
 - speaker independent speech recognition
 - unreliability / errors
 - Determination of context
 - relevance of topics
 - change of topic (start / end)
 - comments / references
 - ...



(e.g., video recording of a lecture)

➡ **reliability and accuracy of generated annotation ?!**

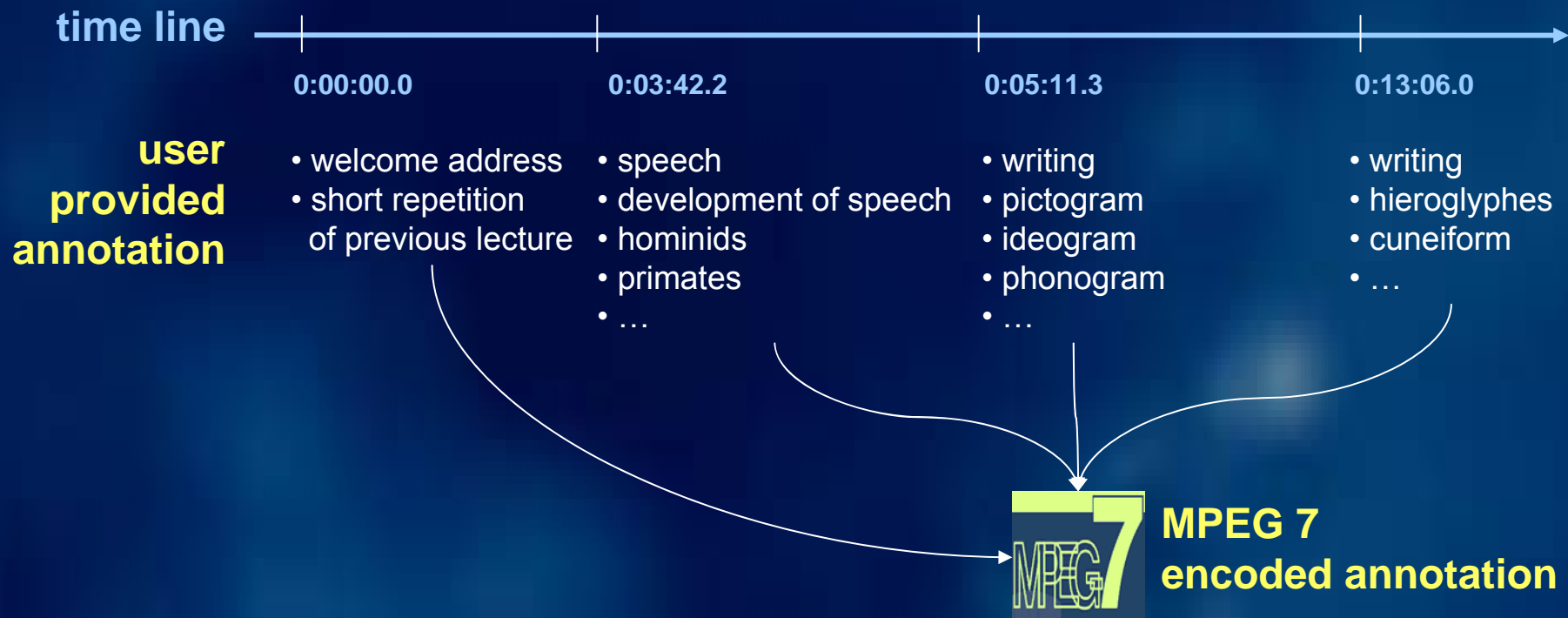
➡ **manual annotation ??**

Semantic Annotations in Use



Osofis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations

• Manual Annotation of Recorded Lectures





Semantic Annotations in Use

Ostotis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations

● Automatic Annotation of Recorded Lectures

- use all available resources:
 - video recording, desktop recording, presentation slides, audio recording, ...

desktop presentation

time line

annotation generated from desktop presentation



0:00:00.0

- lecture title
- author name
- ...



0:03:42.2

- speech
- development of speech
- hominids
- primates
- ...



0:05:11.3

- writing
- pictogram
- ideogram
- phonogram
- ...



0:13:06.0

- writing
- hieroglyphes
- cuneiform
- ...



Semantic Annotations in Use

Ostos – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations

• Automatic Annotation of Recorded Lectures

- from presentation to annotation

Der Computer als universales Kommunikationsmedium

Geschichtliches

- Kurze Geschichte der Kommunikationsmedien
 - Entwicklung der **Sprache**
 - Sprechapparat
 - tief sitzender **Kehlkopf**
 - komplexe Steuerung/Sensorik der Zungenmuskulatur

Informations für die Studierenden
Dr. rer. nat. Harald Sack, Institut für Informatik, FSU Jena, Ernst-Abbe-Platz 2-4, D-07743 Jena, E-Mail: sack@miset.fh-jena.de

- **Start:** 00:03:42.2
- **End:** 00:05:11.6
- **Title1:** computer as universal communication medium history of communication medium development of speech
- **Ebene1:** communication medium development of speech
- **Ebene2:** speech
- **Fett/Farbig:** speech
- **Ebene3:** voice box
- **Ebene4:** larynx
- **Fett/Farbig:** larynx
- ...

Scene Description





Semantic Annotations in Use

Osofis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations

● Automatic Annotation of Recorded Lectures

- from presentation to annotation

Der Computer als universales Kommunikationsmedium Geschichtliches

- Kurze Geschichte der Kommunikationsmedien
- Entwicklung der **Sprache**
 - Sprechapparat
 - tief sitzender **Kehlkopf**
 - komplexe Steuerung/Sensorik der Zungenmuskulatur

Informations für die Medien
Dr. rer. nat. Harald Sack, Institut für Informatik, FSU Jena, Ernst-Abbe-Platz 2-4, D-07743 Jena, E-Mail: sack@miset.fh-jena.de

```

<!xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1">
<Mpeg7 xmlns=urn:mpeg:mpeg7:schema:2001 ...>
...
<AudioVisualSegment>
  <TextAnnotation type="heading" xml:lang="de">
    <FreeTextAnnotation> The Computer as Universal
      Communication Medium
    </FreeTextAnnotation>
  </TextAnnotation>
  .....
  <MediaTime>
    <MediaTimePoint> T00:03:42.2 </MediaTimePoint>
    <MediaDuration> PT1M28.6S </MediaDuration>
  </MediaTime>
  ....

```

MPEG7 ←
Scene Description



Semantic Annotations in Use

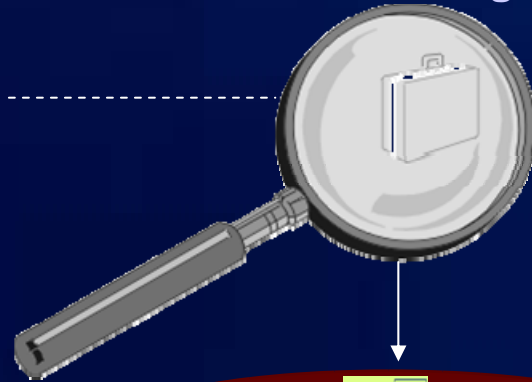
Osotis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations

- **Searching Multimedia Lectures**
 - **Keywords generated from content**

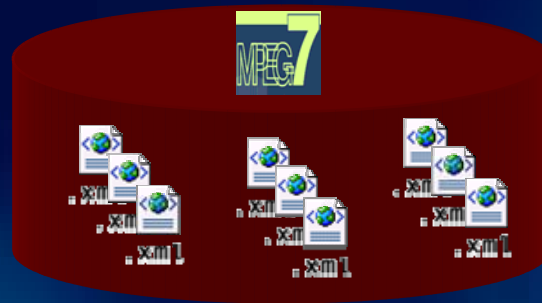
Query String
z.B. **“hieroglyphs”**



Search Engine



MPEG 7
Database



Results



Media Server

Sack, Waitelonis, MTG 2006

Harald Sack, Institut für Informatik, FSU Jena, D-07743 Jena, Germany

Semantic Annotations in Use



OsoTis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations

- **Searching Multimedia Lectures**



<http://osotis-base1.inf-ra.uni-jena.de:8180/Osotis/>

Semantic Annotations in Use

Ostis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations



- **Searching Multimedia Lectures**

OSOTIS Search v02 - Mozilla Firefox

suchmaschinen Search 6 results for suchmaschinen in 78.0 ms

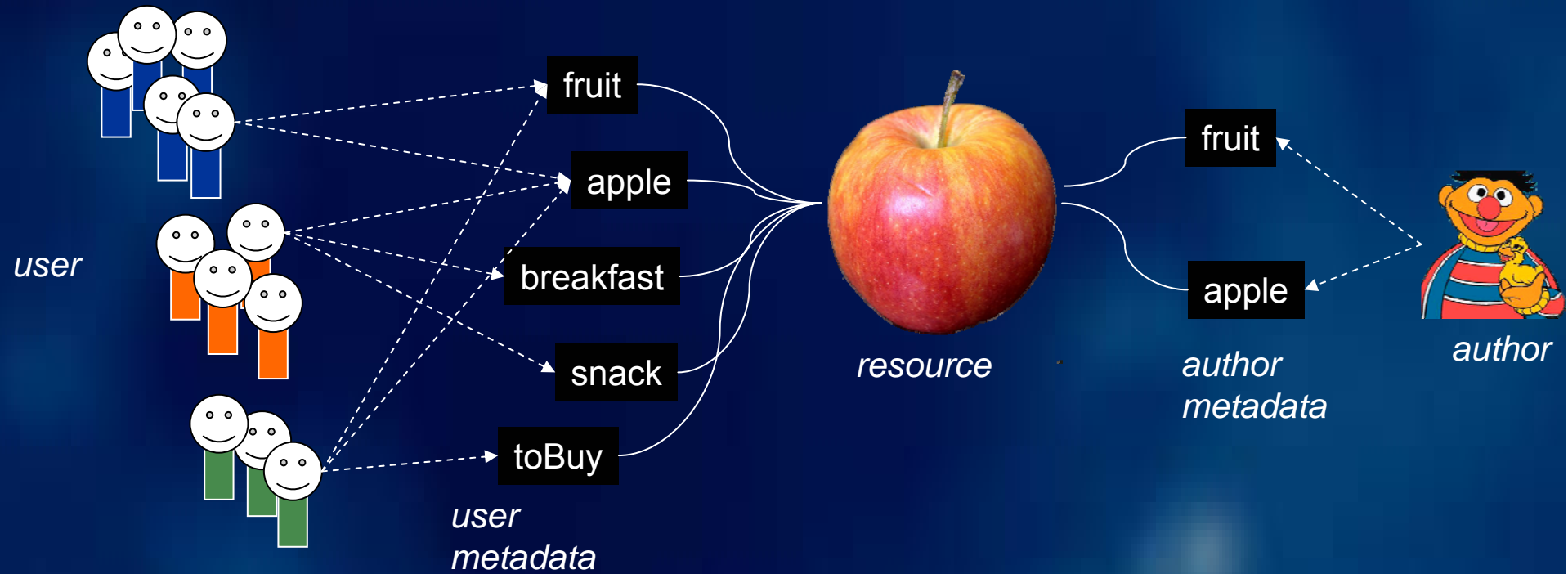
1. **(05) Suchmaschinen (Teil 1)** (3 segments in video 1)
Webtechnologien, SS 2006, 2006-06-19 (MMZ)
 - 2 5. Suchmaschinen Das
Webtechnologien Dr.rer.nat. Harald Sack, Institut für Informatik, FSU Jena, Ernst-Abbe-Platz 2-4, D-07743 Jena, E-Mail: sack@minet.uni-jena.de 5
5. Suchmaschinen 5.1 Suchmaschinentechnologie Das WWW bietet Zugriff auf eine gigantische Informationsfülle Schätzungen gehen von über 55 Milliarden Dokumenten im WWW aus davon derzeit (3/2006) etwa 20 Mrd. in Google indiziert Dokumentenbestand im WWW verdoppelt sich etwa alle 6 Monate Ein Ende dieser Entwicklung ist zunächst nicht absehbar
00:01:41 00:29:24 00:57:23
 - 2 5. Suchmaschinen Das WWW ist ein Graph
Webtechnologien Dr.rer.nat. Harald Sack, Institut für Informatik, FSU Jena, Ernst-Abbe-Platz 2-4, D-07743 Jena, E-Mail: sack@minet.uni-jena.de 24 5 Suchmaschinen 5.2 Die Struktur des WWW Das WWW ist ein Graph Das WWW ist ein riesiger Graph, mit den WWW-Dokumenten als Knoten und den darin befindlichen Hyperlinks als Kanten Hyperlink-Graph A B C A B C
00:30:08 00:37:25 00:57:23
 - 3 5. Suchmaschinen 5.3 Wie funktioniert eigentlich Google?
Webtechnologien Dr.rer.nat. Harald Sack, Institut für Informatik, FSU Jena, Ernst-Abbe-Platz 2-4, D-07743 Jena, E-Mail: sack@minet.uni-jena.de 29 5. Suchmaschinen 5.3 Wie funktioniert eigentlich Google? Datenbeschaffung Was? Problem 1 : Datenvielfalt des WWW - statische HTML-Dokumente - dynamisch erzeugte HTML-Dokumente - Bilder (JPG/GIF/PNG/...) - Postscript/PDF-Dokumente - Word/Powerpoint-Dokumente - etc... Festlegung, welche Datentypen archiviert werden sollen
00:37:34 00:57:14 00:57:23
2. **Webprogrammierung und WeBservices** (4 segments in video 23)
Technische Grundlagen des Internet, SS 2004, 2005-07-02 (MMZ E028)
3. **Internet und WWW (Teil 1)** (2 segments in video 2)
Webtechnologien, SS 2006, 2006-04-24 (MMZ)
4. **(01) - Der Computer als universales Kommunikationsmedium** (1 segments in video 3)
Informatik der digitalen Medien, SS 2006, 2006-10-26 (MMZ)
5. **World Wide Web (HTML und CSS)** (1 segments in video 19)
Technische Grundlagen des Internet, SS 2004, 2005-06-23 (MMZ E028)

Semantic Annotations in Use

Ostos – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations



- **Social Taging Systems**



- keyword based search vs. tag browsing
- social networking

Semantic Annotations in Use



Osofis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations

- **Integration of Tagging Information into MPEG 7**

- temporal decomposition of video data
- annotation of single video segments

```
<Mpeg7 xmlns="...">
  <Description xsi:type="ContentEntityType">
    ...
    <MultimediaContent xsi:type="VideoType">
      <Video>
        <MediaInformation>
          ...
          <TemporalDecomposition>
            <VideoSegment>...</VideoSegment>
            <VideoSegment>...</VideoSegment>
            ...
          </TemporalDecomposition>
        </Video>
      </MultimediaContent>
    </Description>
  </Mpeg7>
```

Semantic Annotations in Use



Ostotis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations

● Integration of Tagging Information into MPEG 7

- annotation facilities of MPEG7
 - keyword
 - freetext
 - structure

Problem:

personalized annotation!

- define start / end

```
<VideoSegment>
  <CreationInformation>...</CreationInformation>
  ...
  <TextAnnotation>
    <KeywordAnnotation>
      <Keyword>cat</Keyword>
      <Keyword>mouse</Keyword>
    </KeywordAnnotation>
    <FreeTextAnnotation>
      billy the cat is catching a mouse
    </FreeTextAnnotation>
  </TextAnnotation>
  <MediaTime>
    <MediaTimePoint>T00:05:05:0F25</MediaTimePoint>
    <MediaDuration>PT00H00M31S0N25F</MediaDuration>
  </MediaTime>
</VideoSegment>
```

Semantic Annotations in Use

Osothis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations



- **Integration of Tagging Information into MPEG 7**

use MPEG 7 **<MediaReview>-Tag** to encode personalized tagging information

encode tagging information as
({tag set}, user, date, [rating])

```
<CreationInformation>
  <Classification>
    <MediaReview>
      <Rating>
        <RatingValue>9.1</RatingValue>
        <RatingScheme style="higherBetter"/>
      </Rating>
      <FreeTextReview>
        tag1, tag2, tag3
      </FreeTextReview>
      <ReviewReference>
        <CreationInformation>
          <Date>...</Date>
        </CreationInformation>
      </ReviewReference>
      <Reviewer xsi:type="PersonType" >
        <Name>Harald Sack</Name>
      </Reviewer>
    </MediaReview>
  <MediaReview>...</MediaReview>
</Classification>
</CreationInformation>
```

Semantic Annotations in Use



Osofis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations

- **Collaborative Lecture Annotation**
 - **Prerequisites**
 - keep user interface as simple as possible (!)
 - **Annotation of entire resource**
 - similar as existing social tagging systems
 - **Annotation of partial resources**
 - one-button solution: pressing button during replay marks **predefined video segment** that can be tagged
 - video segmentation:
 - each **slide** defines a new video segment (fine)
 - if available, use **table of contents** for segment definition



Semantic Annotations in Use

Osofis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations

● Collaborative Lecture Annotation

○ Annotation of partial resources

- video segmentation:
 - each **slide** defines a new video segment (fine grain segmentation)
 - if available, use **table of contents** for segment definition

The screenshot shows a video player interface. On the left, a red-bordered box contains a table of contents:

Inhaltsverzeichnis:
 6. WWW-Suchmaschinen
 6.1 Suchmaschinentechnologie
 6.2 WWW Struktur
 6.3 Wie funktioniert Google?
 6.3.1 Web Crawler

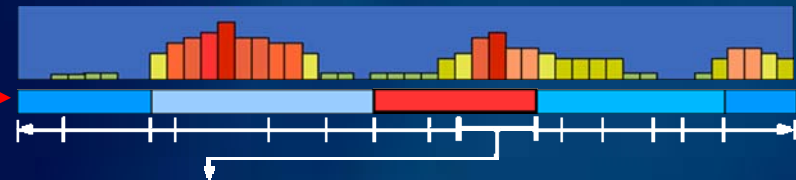
The main video frame shows a slide titled "5. Suchmaschinen" with a sub-heading "5.2 Die Struktur des WWW". The slide content includes:

- Das WWW ist ein Graph
- Das WWW ist ein riesiger Graph, mit den WWW-Dokumenten als Knoten und den darin befindlichen Hyperlinks als Kanten

Below the text is a diagram labeled "Hyperlink-Graph" showing three nodes (A, B, C) connected by arrows. Node C is at the top, with arrows pointing to nodes A and B below it.

At the bottom of the slide, it says: "Vorlesung Webtechnologien, Dr. rer. nat. Harald Sack, Institut für Informatik, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, 19. Juni 2009 – 10:15:11:45 Uhr".

segments defined by TOC



The screenshot shows a slide titled "5. Suchmaschinen" with a sub-heading "5.3 Wie funktioniert Google?". The slide content includes:

- Komponenten eines Web-Crawlers (Vereinfacht)
- Crawler
- Aufgabe: für welche Dokumente vom Google ist die Information relevant?
- URL-Verzeichnis
- zentraler Computer
- Multiagenten
- Aufgabe: für welche URLs/URLs sollte gesucht werden?
- Speicherung von URLs, Webseiten, Metadaten, etc.
- WebCrawler Plugins

Aufbau Crawler Download
 Gewichtung GoogleBot Hypertext
 Hypemedia Internet Links
 MetaTags Revisit Robot
 Suchmaschinen Spider
 Webseiten WWW



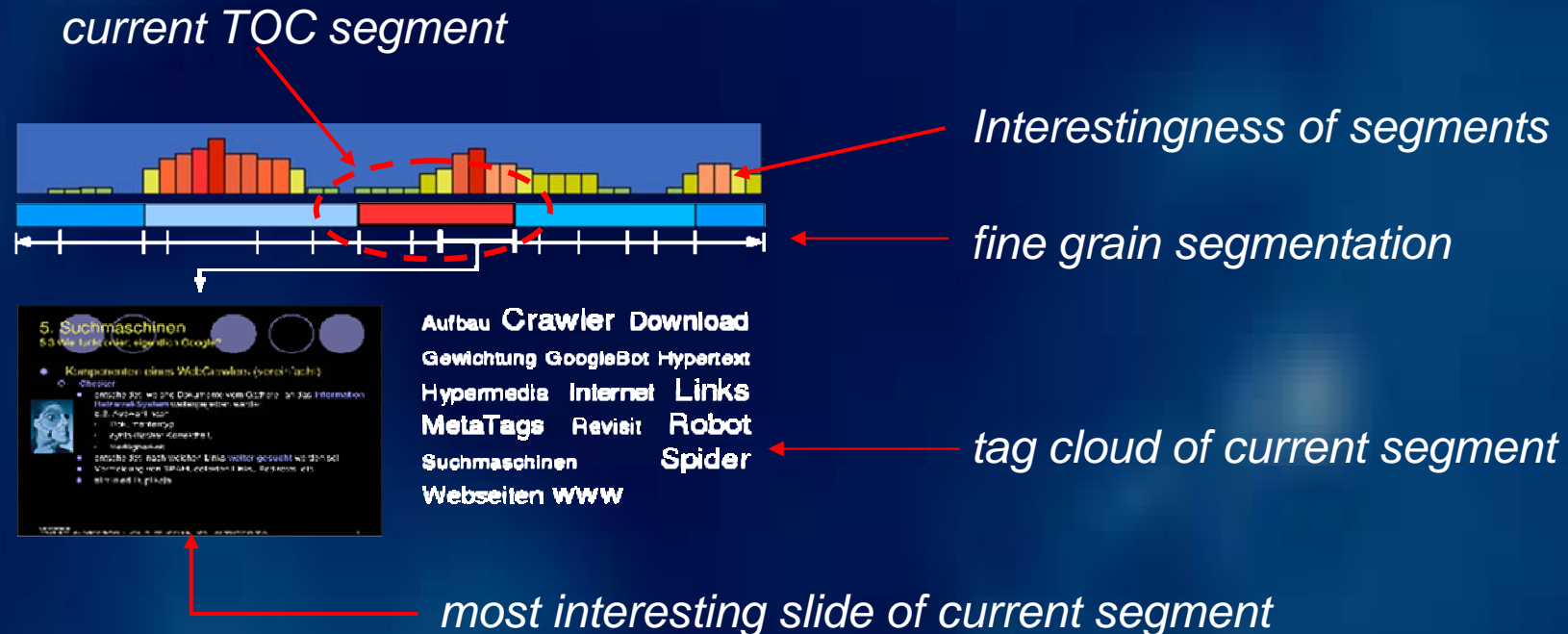
Semantic Annotations in Use

Osofis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations

● Collaborative Lecture Annotation

○ Annotation of partial resources

- video segmentation: - each **slide** defines a new video segment (fine grain segmentation)
- if available, use **table of contents** for segment definition



Semantic Annotations in Use

Ostos – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations



OSOTIS Search v02 - Mozilla Firefox

Datei Bearbeiten Ansicht Gehe Lesezeichen Extras Hilfe

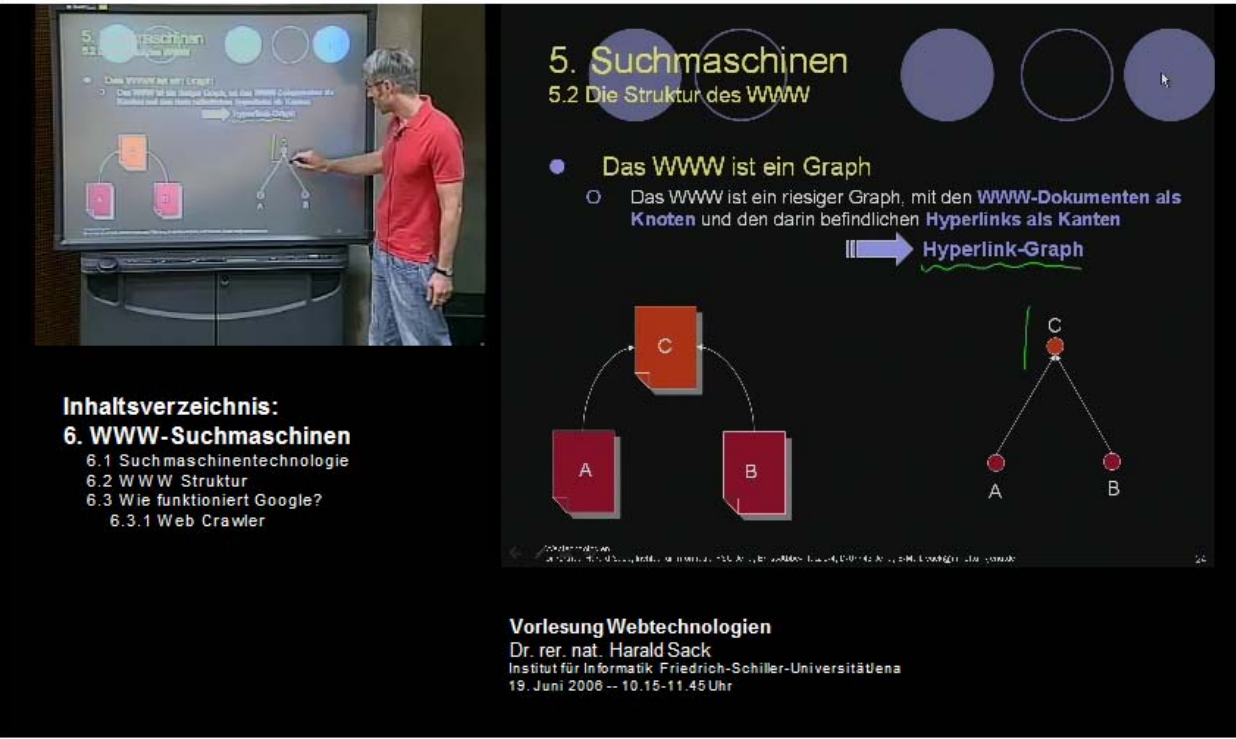
Osotis

suchmaschinen Search

Webtechnologien SS 2006 2006-06-19
5. Suchmaschinen Das 5. Suchmaschinen Das WWW ist ein Graph

base64 Google Hieroglyphen html Java
LectureOnDemand Metasuchmaschine Podcast
Prüfung Prüfungshinweis rdf
SemanticWeb Seminar Stylesheets Web2.0
Wichtig

new tag



5. Suchmaschinen
5.2 Die Struktur des WWW

- Das WWW ist ein Graph
 - Das WWW ist ein riesiger Graph, mit den WWW-Dokumenten als **Knoten** und den darin befindlichen **Hyperlinks** als **Kanten**

Hyperlink-Graph

Inhaltsverzeichnis:
6. WWW-Suchmaschinen
6.1 Suchmaschinentechnologie
6.2 WWW Struktur
6.3 Wie funktioniert Google?
6.3.1 Web Crawler

Vorlesung Webtechnologien
Dr. rer. nat. Harald Sack
Institut für Informatik, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena
19. Juni 2006 – 10.15-11.45 Uhr

Tag Freq. Chapters Slides

5. Suchmaschinen
Aufbau Crawler Download
Gewichtung GoogleBot Hypertext
Hypermedia Internet Links
MetaTags Revisit Robot
Suchmaschinen Spider
Webseiten WWW

Semantic Annotations in Use



Osofis – Automated and Collaborative Annotation of Multimedia Presentations

Future Work

- Extension for general (**time dependent**) media tagging based on MPEG7
 - automatic segmentation by
 - scene detection, scene analysis, object trace,...
 - audio analysis
- Extension for general partial document tagging (**time independent media**)
 - only difference to conventional tagging systems is identification and addressing of single document parts
 - identification and addressing of partial documents can be achieved with **XPointer / XPath** expressions

*Sack, Waitelonis
MTG 2006 (ESWC)
SAAW2006 (ISWC)*



Semantic Annotations in Use

Outline

- Tags and Dependencies –
an Integrated View on Document Annotation
- Osotis –
Automated and Collaborative Annotation of
Multimedia Presentations
- **NPBibSearch –
Ontology Enhance Bibliographic Search**

Semantic Annotations in Use

NPBibSearch - An Ontology Enhanced Bibliographic Search

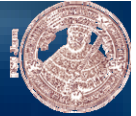


Bibliographic Search

- **Bibliography** (*greek: description of books*)
The study of books.
It can be divided into **enumerative** or **systematic** bibliography, which results in an overview of publications in a particular category, and **analytical** or **critical** bibliography, which studies the production of books.
- A bibliography is a list of publications
 - by a particular author / on a particular subject
 - published in a particular country / in a specified period
 - mentioned in, or relevant to a particular publication

Semantic Annotations in Use

NPBibSearch - An Ontology Enhanced Bibliographic Search



Bibliographic Search

- Simple bibliographic search
 - Search by author, title, publisher, year, ...
 - Search by keywords
- More complex bibliographic search
 - Search for **cross references**
 - Search for same / **similar topics**
 - Search for **related work**



requires knowledge of the represented domain

Semantic Annotations in Use

NPBibSearch - An Ontology Enhanced Bibliographic Search

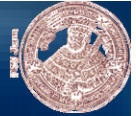


Bibliographic Search

- **Bibliographies in the WWW (*computer science related*)**
 - The Collection of Computer Science Bibliographies, Karlsruhe
 - Scientific Literature Digital Library – CiteSeer.IST
 - Digital Bibliography and Library Project - DBLP
 - ...
 - *Electronic Colloquium of Computational Complexity (ECCC)*
- (normally) provide simple bibliographic searches
 - additional (limited) cross referencing
 - (limited) search for similar publications

Semantic Annotations in Use

NPBibSearch - An Ontology Enhanced Bibliographic Search



Bibliographic Search

- **with general search engines**
 - via search restrictions (e.g. domain name, filetype,...)
 - → *query string must be part of document*
- **with bibliographic databases (*specialized search engines*)**
 - **not moderated**
 - author provides semantic information
 - → *keyword ambiguities, different spellings, etc.*
 - **moderated**
 - Editor provides semantic information → unique keywords
 - → *user must be aware of keyword usage*



Search based on keywords
only narrows recall

Semantic Annotations in Use

NPBibSearch - An Ontology Enhanced Bibliographic Search



Improving Web Search with Ontologies

- **Semantic Web Search**
 - Annotate web documents with semantic information (*semantic web*)
- **Standard Web Search Augmented by Semantic Information**
 - As long as there are not enough metadata available
→ use semantic information to supplement standard web search
- **How To ?**
 1. Query string evaluation
 2. Query string expansion
 3. Domain navigation and cross referencing
 4. Provide supplementary information

Semantic Annotations in Use

NPBibSearch - An Ontology Enhanced Bibliographic Search



Improving Web Search with Ontologies

(1) Query string evaluation

- **To Do:** Assignment of appropriate category for query string evaluation
- **Problem:** User has to guess the “right“ keyword according to her/his information needs
- Ontologies can
 - provide synonyms
 - distinguish homonyms
 - find appropriate category (e.g. via hypernyms)

e.g. Query string: 'satisfiability' → search also for 'SAT'



Improving Web Search with Ontologies

(2) Query string expansion

- **To Do:** Expand or narrow scope of current search
- **Problem:** Knowledge about the search domain necessary

- Ontologies can provide synonyms, acronyms, alternative spellings, or related terms
 - to **expand** search scope ('*OR*')
 - to **narrow** search scope ('*AND*')

e.g. Query string: 'satisfiability' → append 'decision problem'



Improving Web Search with Ontologies

(3) Domain navigation and cross-referencing

- **To Do:** Help the user to find the information he is looking for
- **Problem:** Knowledge about the search domain necessary
- Ontologies provide
 - Taxonomies of the search domain
 - Relationships between domain elements and/or domain entities

e.g. 'satisfiability' → is generalization of '3-SAT' OR 'CNF-SAT'
→ can be reduced to '3-SAT'

Semantic Annotations in Use

NPBibSearch - An Ontology Enhanced Bibliographic Search



Improving Web Search with Ontologies

(4) Additional information

- **To Do:** Provide further information referring to particular search results
- **Problem:** User has to know, how/where to look up

- Ontologies can help
 - to classify search result and thus,
 - to find further information

e.g. for bibliographic search find related information about authors or about search topic

Semantic Annotations in Use

NPBibSearch - An Ontology Enhanced Bibliographic Search



NPBibSearch – the Basics

- NP-complete decision problems

NP

Decision problems solvable in **polynomial time** on a **non-deterministic turing machine**.

NP-complete

Decision problems in NP
Every other decision problem in NP can be **reduced**
to an NP-complete problem in **polynomial time**

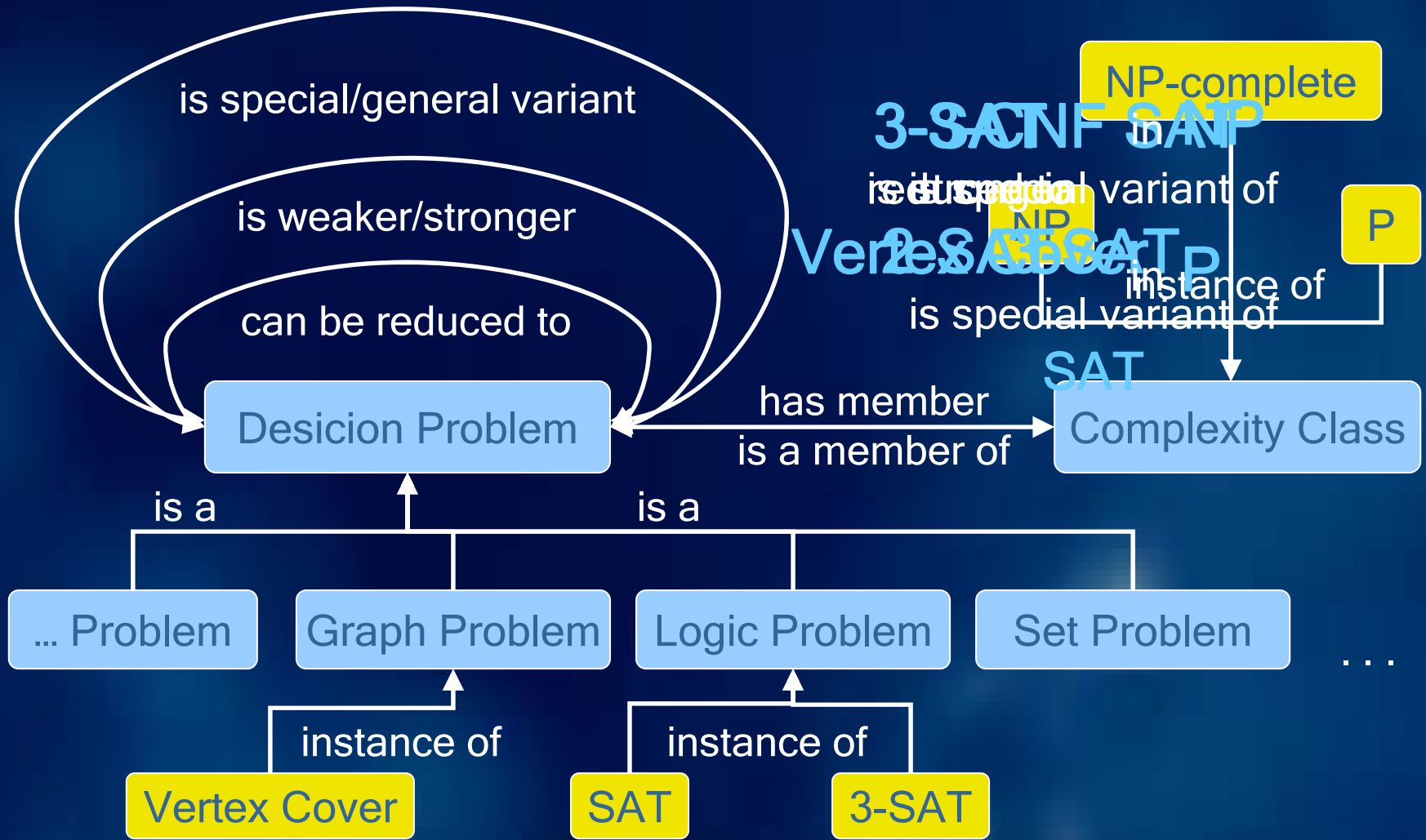
e.g. **SAT**: Given a Boolean formula, is there any satisfying truth assignment?

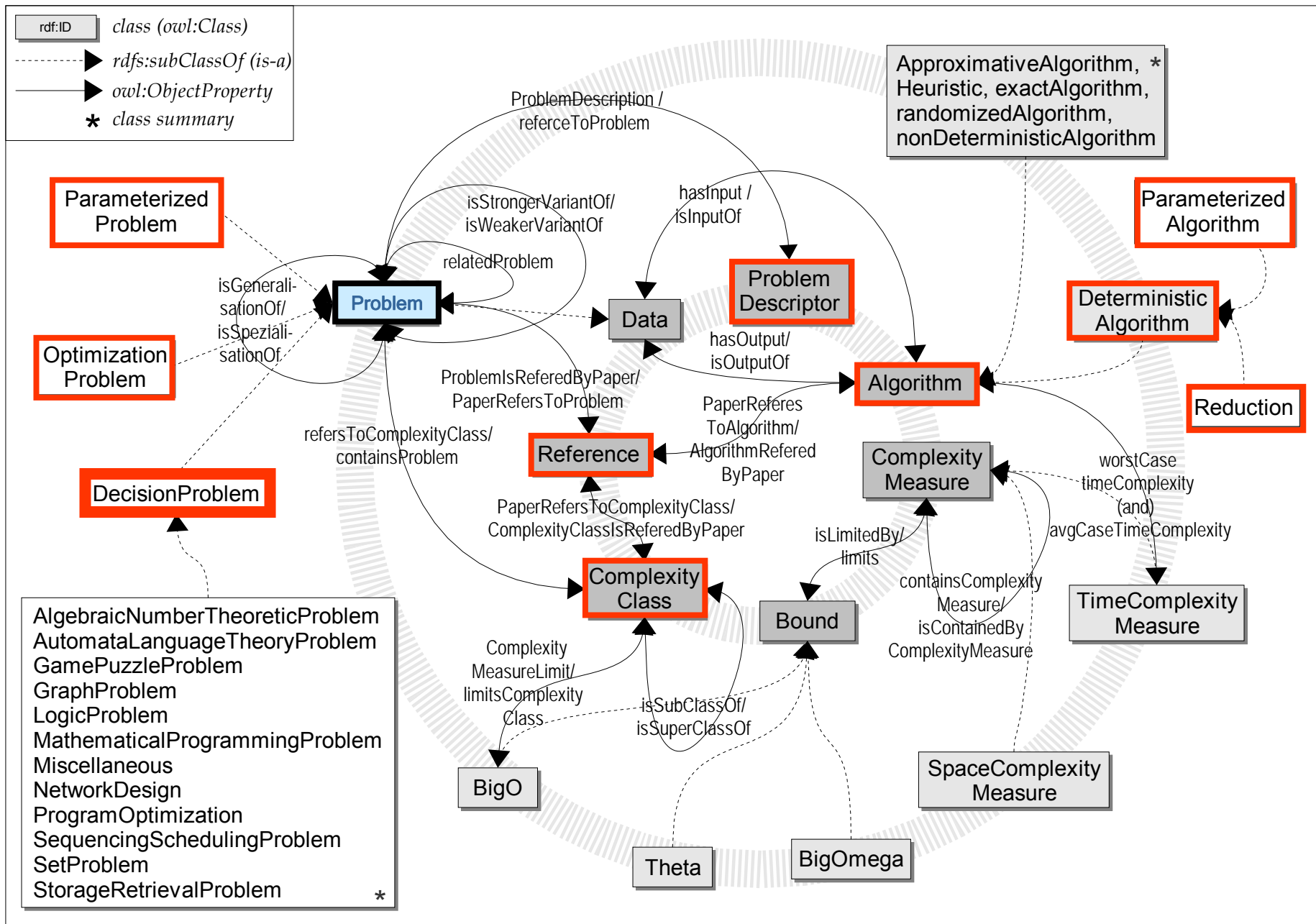
Semantic Annotations in Use

NPBibSearch - An Ontology Enhanced Bibliographic Search



NP Ontology (simplified)



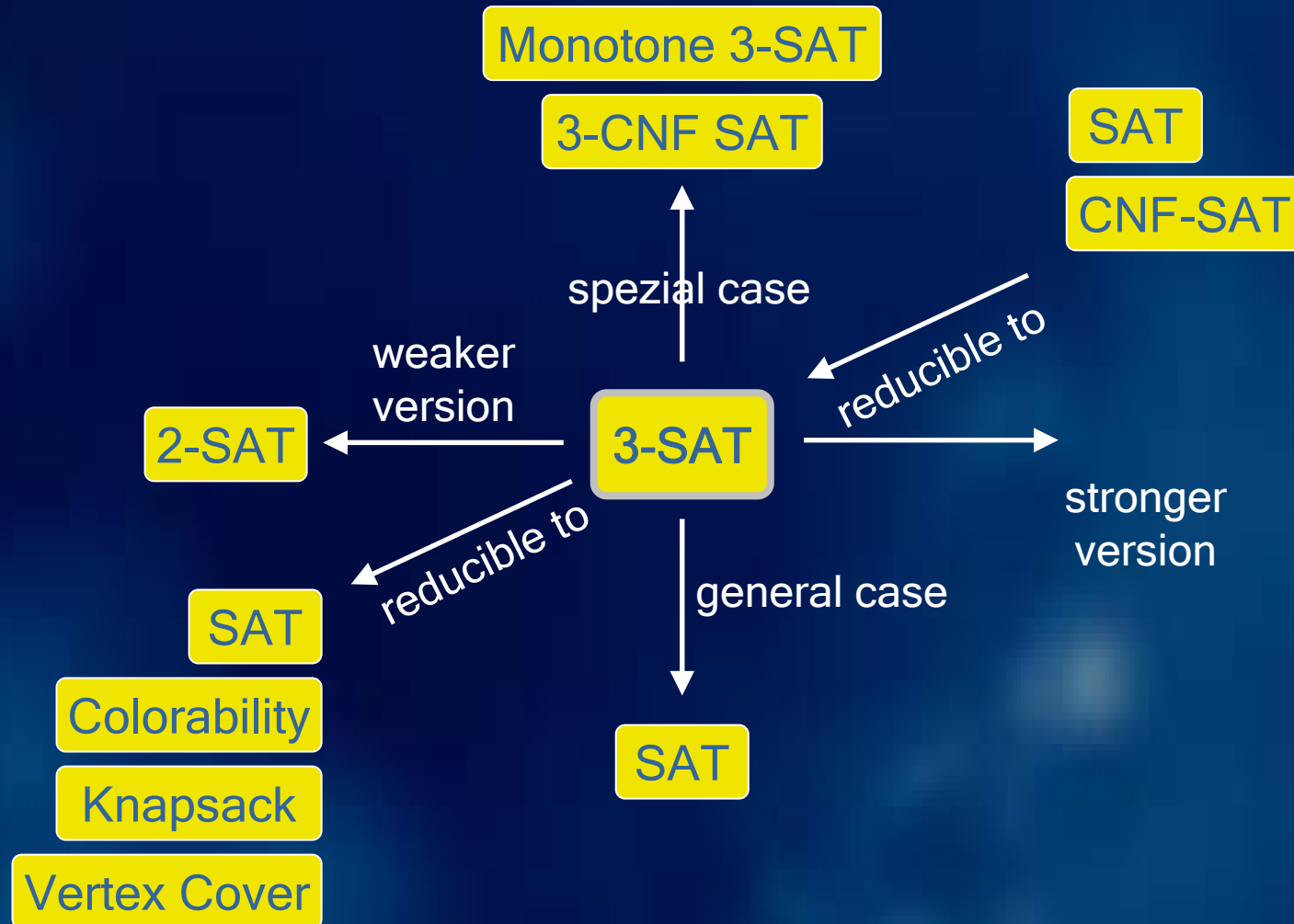


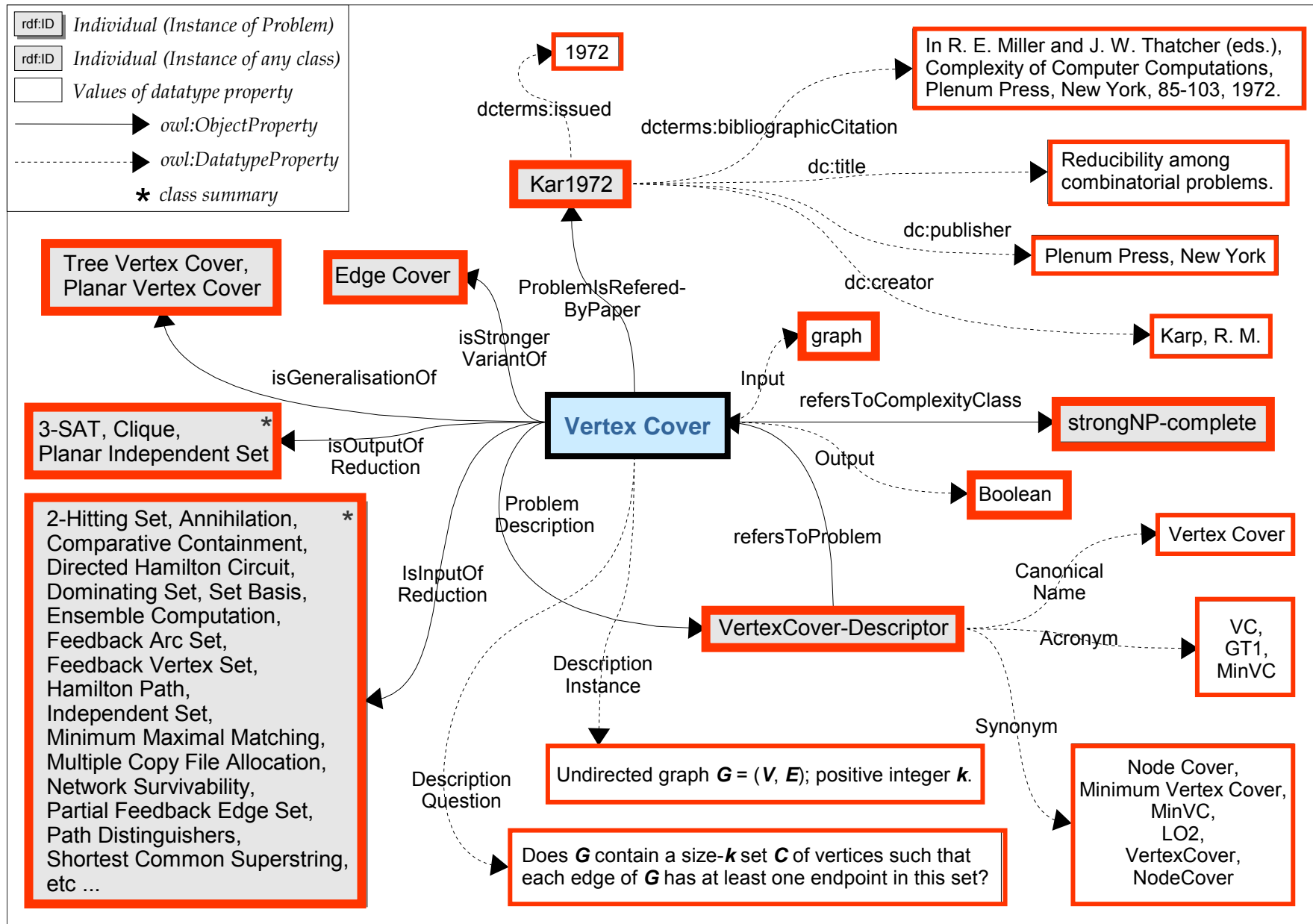


Semantic Annotations in Use

NPBibSearch - An Ontology Enhanced Bibliographic Search

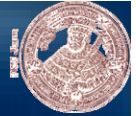
NP Ontology (simplified)





Semantic Annotations in Use

NPBibSearch - An Ontology Enhanced Bibliographic Search



NPBibSearch – the Implementation



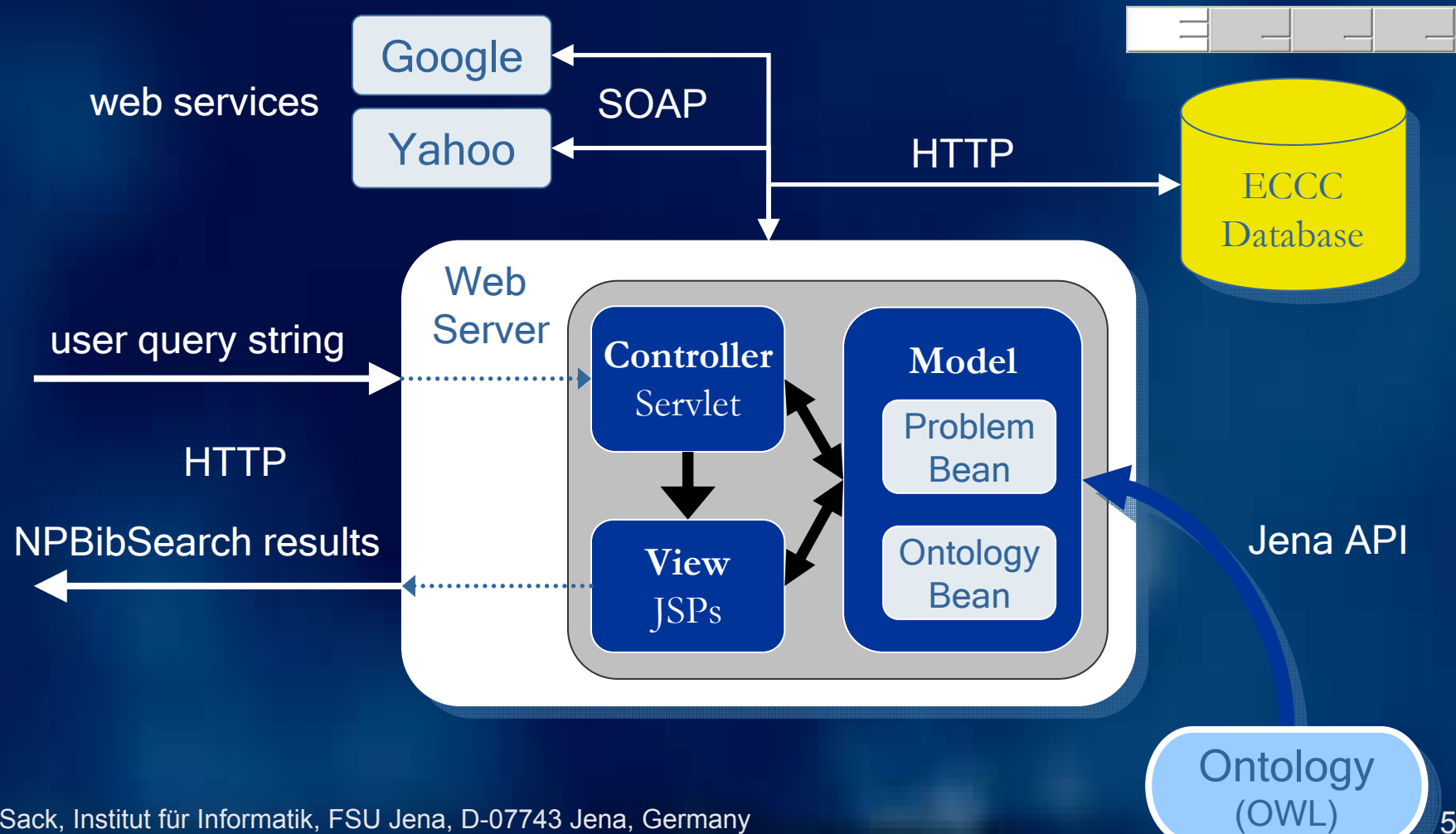
- **Bibliographic search** inside a restricted domain:
 - NP-complete decision problems
 - Use **ontology on NP-complete decision problems**
 - Bibliography of a particular digital library
 - **ECCC** (Electronic Colloquium on Computational Complexity)
- Index provided by **Google** for full text search
 - restrict filetype to publications (ps/pdf)
 - restrict search domain to ECCC
 -
- Additional information
 - Specialized search engine → CiteSeer.IST
 - Bibliographic database → DBLP

Semantic Annotations in Use

NPBibSearch - An Ontology Enhanced Bibliographic Search



NPBibSearch – the Implementation



NP BibSearch Yahoo Google Search

3-sat

You can choose synonyms to expand your search:

LO2 3-CNF-SAT 3 SAT 3SATISFIABILITY
 3-SAT 3SAT 3-SATISFIABILITY

hide synonyms

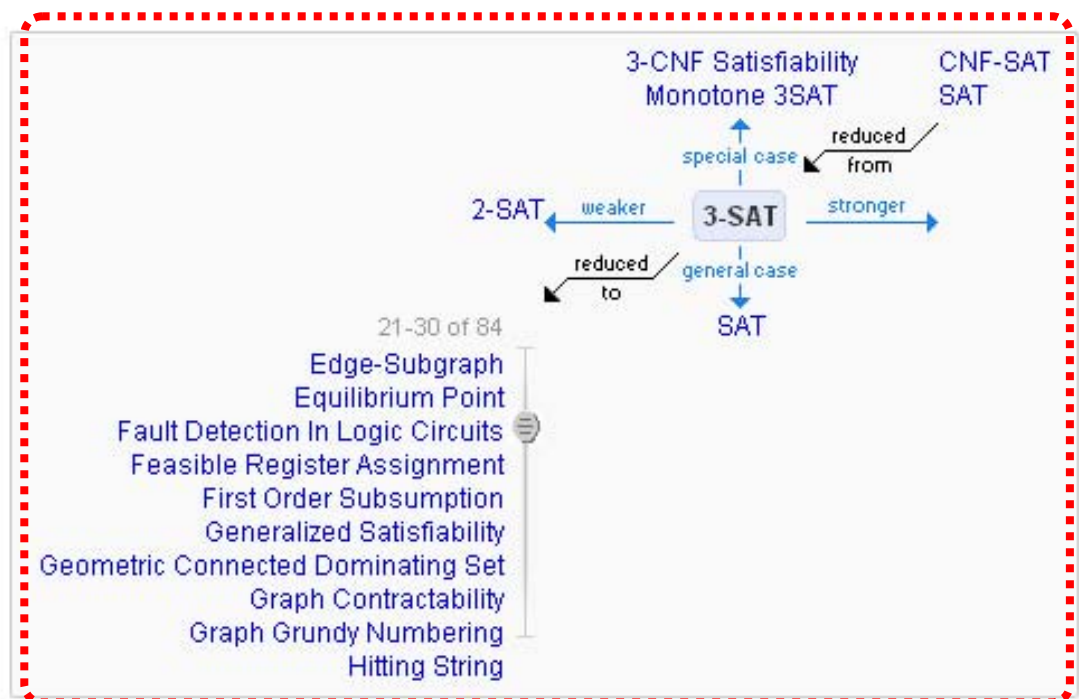
3-SAT

Instance: Set U of variables, collection C of clauses over U such that each clause $c \in C$ has $|c|=3$.

Question: Is there a satisfying truth assignment for C ?

Reference: [Coo1971a]

Cook, S. A., *The Complexity of Theorem-Proving Procedures*, Proc. 3rd Ann. ACM Symp. on Theory of Computing, Association for Computing Machinery, New York, 151-158, 1971.



ECCC (Google) Results 1-10 of about 50 from eccc.hpi-web.de for 3-sat.

around the document keywords third party links

1. ECCC Report TR03-053, accepted on Jul 08, 2003 | BibTeX
 Kazuo Iwama Suguru Tamaki
 Improved Upper Bounds for **3-SAT** (PS | PDF)
 This paper presents a new upper bound for the k-satisfiability problem. For small k's, especially for k=3, there have been a lot of algorithms which run significantly faster than the trivial 2ⁿ bound. The following list summarizes those algorithms w... + more (Google snippet)

CNF Satisfiability, Probabilistic Algorithm, Complexity,

CiteSeer
dblp over Google
CSBC

2. ECCC Report TR03-007, accepted on Jan 28, 2003 | BibTeX
 Olivier Dubois Yacine Boufkhad Jacques Mandler
 Typical random **3-SAT** formulae and the satisfiability threshold (PS | PDF)
 k-SAT is one of the best known among a wide class of random constraint satisfaction problems believed to exhibit a threshold phenomenon where the control parameter is the ratio, number of constraints to number of variables. There has been a large amo... + more (Google snippet)

satisfiability, random 3-SAT, threshold phenomena, phase transitions,

CiteSeer
dblp over Google
CSBC

Semantic Annotations in Use

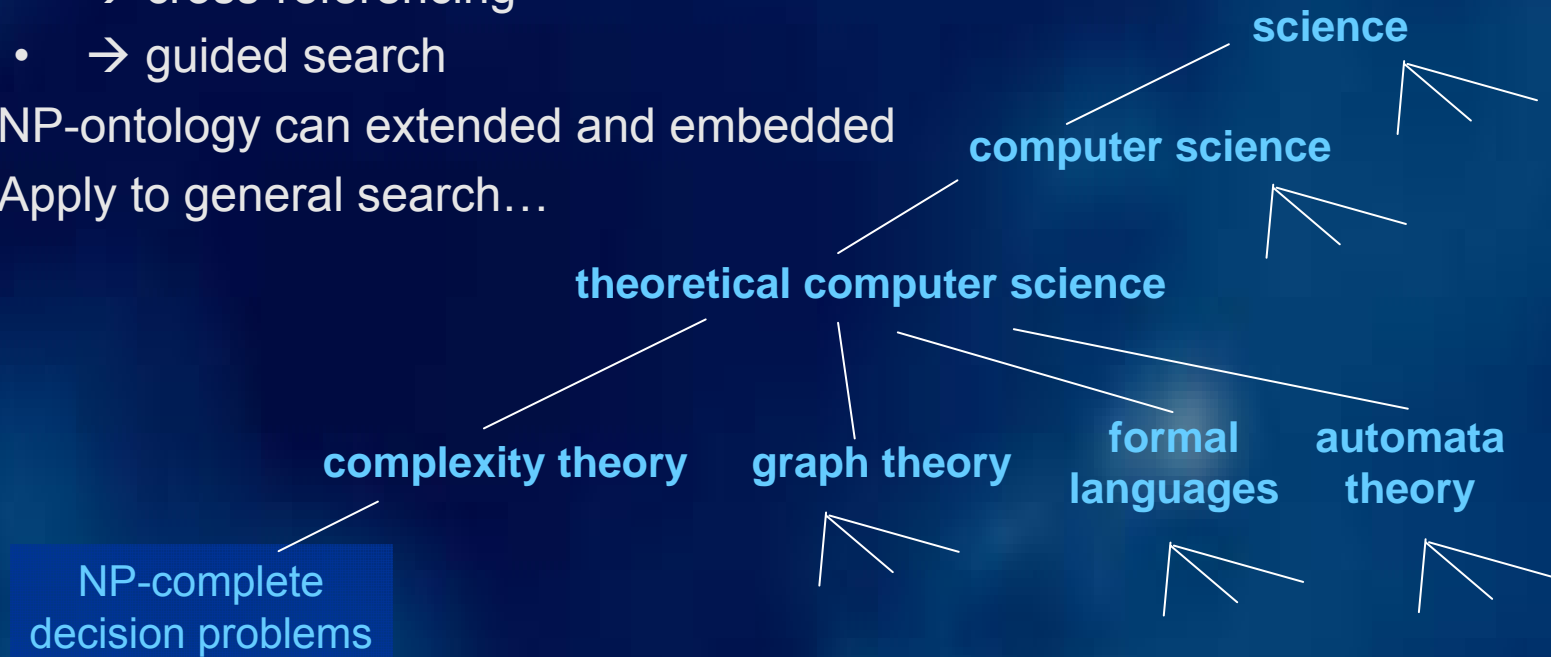
NPBibSearch - An Ontology Enhanced Bibliographic Search



Sack, Krüger
SWAP2005
XML-Tage 2006

Conclusions (3)

- NPBibSearch offers improved bibliographic search in a restricted domain
 - → domain navigation
 - → cross-referencing
 - → guided search
- NP-ontology can be extended and embedded
- Apply to general search...





Semantic Annotations in Use

Outline

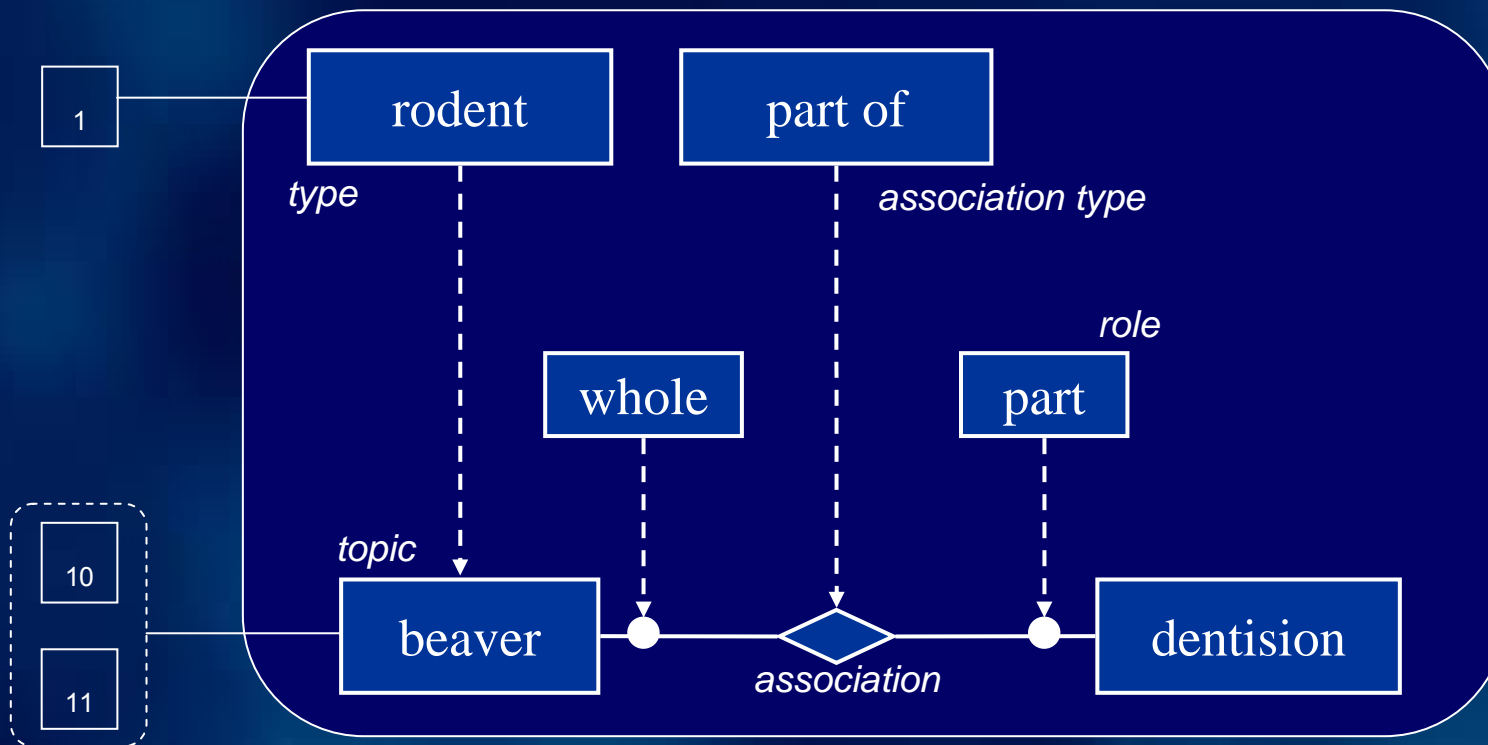
- Tags and Dependencies –
an Integrated View on Document Annotation
- Osotis –
Automated and Collaborative Annotation of
Multimedia Presentations
<http://osotis-base1.inf-ra.uni-jena.de:8180/Osotis/>
- NPbibSearch –
Ontology Enhance Bibliographic Search
<http://ipc755.inf-nf.uni-jena.de/mirror/index.html>



- **Related Work → Topic Maps**

- Topic Maps represent concepts and relationships (conceptional structure and relational structure)

Topic Map

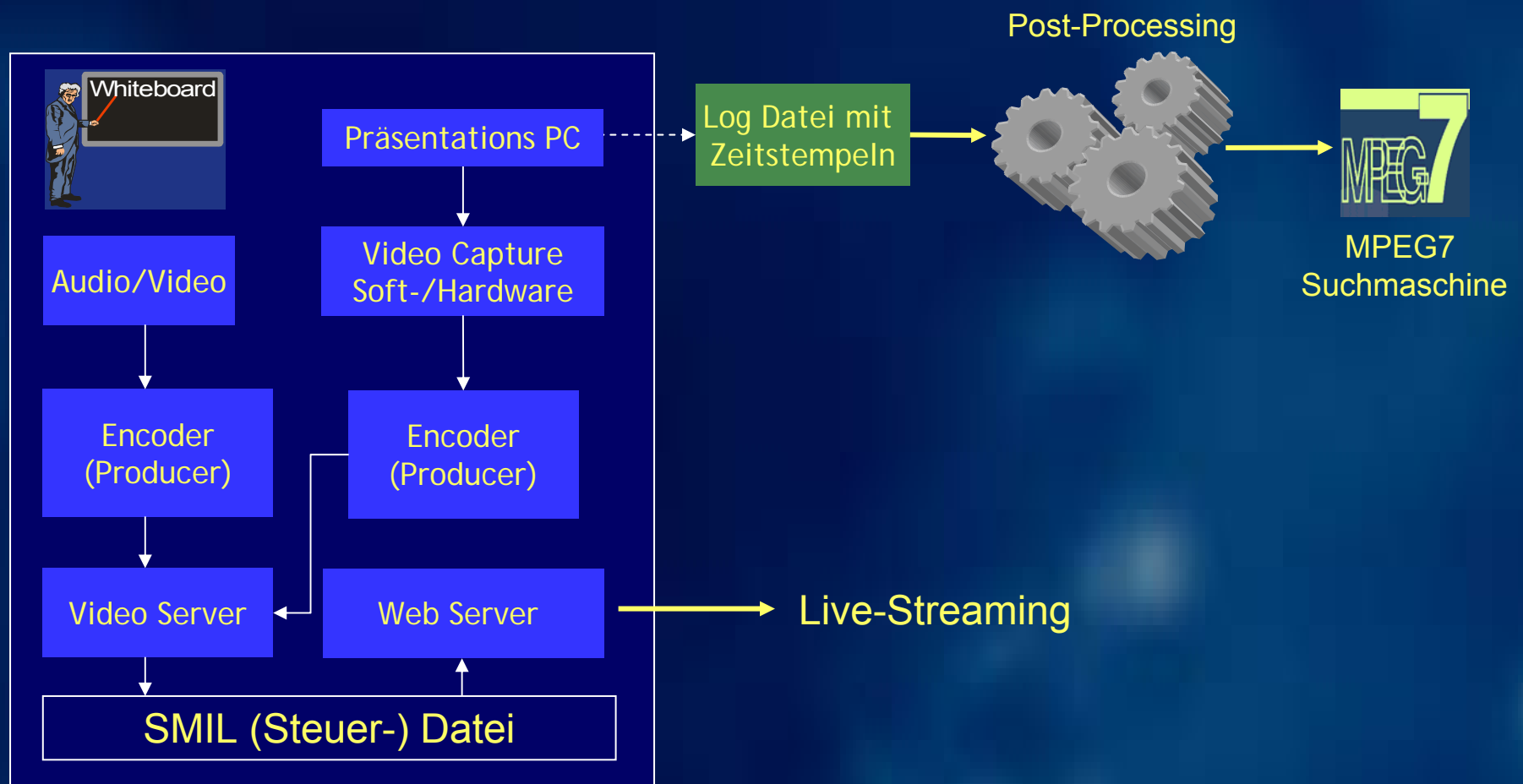


Resources

Topic Maps do not include the logical document structure



- **Aufzeichnung und Live-Streaming von Lehrveranstaltungen**





● Segmentierung des Videos

Sack, Waitelonis, ESWC 2006

- Analysieren der Desktopaufzeichnung
 - Wann findet ein Folienwechsel statt?
 - Vergleich aufeinanderfolgender Frames
 - Welche Folien sind daran beteiligt
 - Schrifterkennung (OCR)
 - Zuordnung des OCR-Textes eines Frames zu einer Folie notwendig
 - Text-Matching Algorithmus

OCR
Texte



PDF-Folien



● Segmentierung des Videos

- **Worst Case Szenario**
 - **Video ohne jede Zusatzinformation**
 - Qualität der Annotation ist abhängig von der verfügbaren Zusatzinformation
 - Manuelle (kollaborative) Annotation



Postprocessing vorhandener und archivierter Videoaufzeichnungen

OCR auf im Video vorhandene Textinformation



Transkription und Analyse der Audio-Information



● Architektur

