

Mining the Web of Data with Metaqueries

Francesca A. Lisi

University of Bari "Aldo Moro"
Department of Computer Science
Lab of Knowledge Acquisition and Machine Learning (LACAM)

FrancescaAlessandra.Lisi@uniba.it

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The Web of Data

- Feature: builds upon the WWW infrastructure to represent and interrelate data (aka *Linked Data*),
- Aim: transforming the Web from a distributed file system into a *distributed database system*.
- The foundational *standards* of the Web of Data include:
 - URI used to identify resources
 - RDF used to relate resources

RDF as a data model

- In RDF^a data is represented in the form of triples $\langle \textit{subject predicate object} \rangle$.
- The resulting collection of triples is a *directed, labeled graph* which can be accessed by posing SPARQL^b queries.
- The link between RDF and *Description Logics* (DLs) allows several *entailment regimes* for query answering in SPARQL.

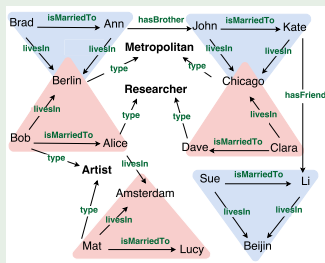
^a<https://www.w3.org/RDF/>

^b<https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-sparql-query/>

Knowledge graphs (KGs)

- Huge RDF graphs, see, e.g., DBpedia (<http://wiki.dbpedia.org/>)
- Automatically constructed by applying information extraction techniques

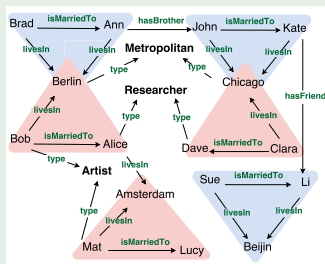
An example of KG [Tran et al., 2017]



The curation of KGs

- KGs are inherently *incomplete*.
- KGs particularly need to be curated by performing the task of *completion* (aka *link prediction*)
- Data mining algorithms can be exploited to automatically build rules able to make predictions on missing links.

An example of rule mining for KG completion [Tran et al., 2017]



New facts, e.g., $livesIn(alice, berlin)$, $livesIn(dave, chicago)$ and $livesIn(lucy, amsterdam)$, can be derived from the following mined rule:

$$r1 : isMarriedTo(x, y), livesIn(x, z) \Rightarrow livesIn(y, z) \quad (1)$$

and used to complete the KG.

Challenges of WoD Mining

- Size of KGs
- Open and distributed environment

Suggested solution (already sketched in [Lisi, 2017])

- Exploiting some useful meta-information about the KG in hand.
 - e.g., domains, ranges and confidence values of relations inside the KG (*i.e.*, its schema)
- Adapting well-known data mining techniques that work at the meta-level
 - e.g., *metaquerying* [Ben-Eliyahu-Zohary and Gudes, 1999]

Metaquerying

- Technique for mining *frequent patterns* in relational databases
- A *metaquery* is a template that describes the type of pattern to be discovered in relational databases [Shen et al., 1996].
- Metaqueries are naturally expressed by means of a *second-order logic language*.

Contribution of the paper

- 1 Proposal of a metaquerying approach to WoD mining
- 2 Definition of a metaquery language for WoD mining
 - based on second-order DLs, but
 - implementable with SPARQL.
- 3 Preliminary analysis of mechanisms for metaquery answering

An example of metaquery for WoD mining

$$P(X, Y), Q(X, Z) \Rightarrow Q(Y, Z) \quad (2)$$



Ben-Eliyahu-Zohary, R. and Gudes, E. (1999).

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