

# Semantic relatedness measure using object properties in an ontology

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# Outline

1 Problem

2 Theoretical measure

3 Evaluation

4 Conclusion



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# Semantic measure definition

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## In literature

- 1 Similarity: well-studied on all KR
- 2 Relatedness: studied only in Gloss-based [Strube06] or Google [Cilibrasi06]
- 3 Human/machine interaction system cannot use Gloss-based or Google [Eliasson07]

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*Need for efficient relatedness on graph-based KR*

# Semantic measure objective

## Hypothesis

- ① Graph-based knowledge representation  
(e.g. semantic networks, W3C SKOS):
  - ① Based upon hierarchical structure
  - ② With heterogeneous relations (*part-of*, etc.)
- ② Extension of previous work on semantic similarity measure



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- Notion still used: [Aleksovski06], [Hollink06]
- Using all relations, must filter the set of all possible graph paths  
*⇒ set of patterns to recognize a semantically correct path, based on the combination of relation type in a path*

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- $[is-a]^+ [part-of]^+ [includes]^+$ : correct pattern
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We will only consider paths which are semantically correct

# Single-relation path: hierarchical path

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- Path with only one type of relation

## Hierarchical single-relation path

- Information theoretic approach introduced by [Resnik95]
- Each node has a weight:  
⇒ the *Information Content* function:  $IC(x)$  [Resnik95, Seco04]
- Converted to edge weight by [Jiang&Conrath97]:

$$W(path_{x \in \{isa, include\}}(x, y)) = |IC(x) - IC(y)|$$

# Single-relation path: non-hierarchical path

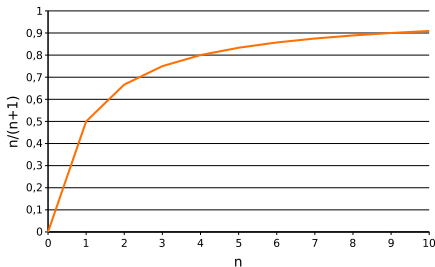
## Non-hierarchical path

$$W(\text{path}_X(x, y)) = TC_X \times \left( \frac{|\text{path}_X(c_1, c_2)|}{|\text{path}_X(c_1, c_2)| + 1} \right)$$

- With  $TC_X$  the weight of an infinite-length path of type  $X$

## Motivation

- $TC_X$ : bound the value in  $[0, TC_X]$
- $\frac{n}{n+1}$ : approximate the *IC* function shape [Seco04]



# Final distance

## Weight of a mixed-path

- The function  $T(path(x,y))$  computes the minimal set of single-relation paths

$$W(path(x,y)) = \sum_{p \in T(path(x,y))} W(p)$$



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## Final distance

- Function  $HSO(p)$  is *true* iff  $p$  is a valid path w.r.t. HSO rules.

$$dist(c_1, c_2) = \min_{\{p \in \pi(c_1, c_2) \mid HSO(p) = \text{true}\}} W(p)$$

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# Evaluation

## Protocol

- KR: WordNet 3.0, IC [Seco04], using *part-of* only
- Test: [Miller&Charles91], [Finkelstein01] for WordSimilarity-353
  - M&C: 30 couples, test *similarity* (e.g. magician-wizard)
  - WS-353: 353 couples, test *relatedness* (e.g. computer-keyboard)

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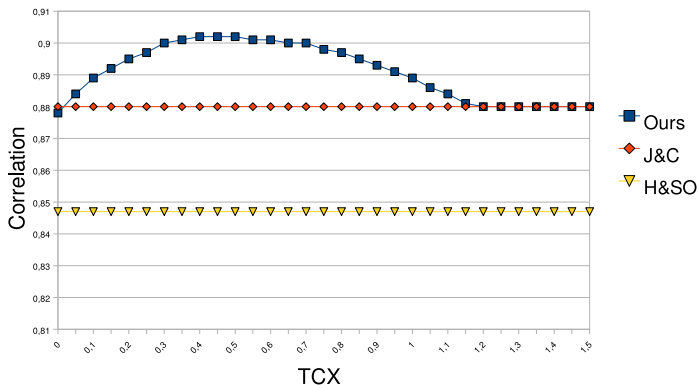
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Measures	Correlation	
	M&C	WS-353
Rada	0.638	0.249
Resnik	0.804	0.375
Lin	0.836	0.377
Jiang & Conrath	0.880	0.362
Hirst & St-Onge	0.847	0.380
Our measure, $TC_{part-of} = 0.4$	0.902	0.400

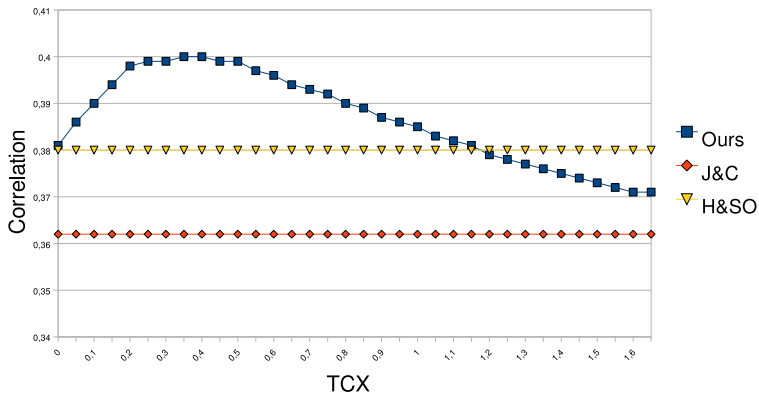
# $TC_X$ study with [M&C91]

## Miller & Charles



# $TC_X$ study with WS353

## WS-353



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# Conclusion & future work

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  - With information theoretic approach
  - With semantic path patterns
  - *With a new formula for non-hierarchical path*
- Evaluated on classical benchmark & gives good result



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## Future work

- Test with:
  - Others KR model (e.g. SNOMED v3.5 Fr, 105.000 concepts)
  - Integrated in a human/machine interaction system
- Extension to OWL Lite?

# Thank you!

Thank you for your attention!  
Have you any question?