

# Zhishi.me Weaving Chinese Linking Open Data

Xing Niu<sup>1</sup>, Xinruo Sun<sup>1</sup>, Haofen Wang<sup>1</sup>, Shu Rong<sup>1</sup>, Guilin Qi<sup>2</sup> and Yong Yu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Shanghai Jiao Tong University

<sup>2</sup>Southeast University

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# Agenda

- Introduction
- Semantic Data Extraction
- Web Access to Zhishi.me
- Data-level Mapping among Different Datasets
- ■Conclusions and Future Work



### Introduction

- Why we need Chinese Linking Open Data (CLOD)?
- Linked Open Data contains very sparse Chinese knowledge at the present time.
  - Freebase: Chinese labels
  - DBpedia: Chinese labels and short abstract [1]
  - UWN (Universal WordNet): maps Chinese words to corresponding vocabulary entities in WordNet [2]

# Introduction (con't)

- In order to attract more efforts to publish Chinese semantic data linked to the CLOD, we prefer building a hub:
  - Covers all branches of knowledge
  - Contains abundant data

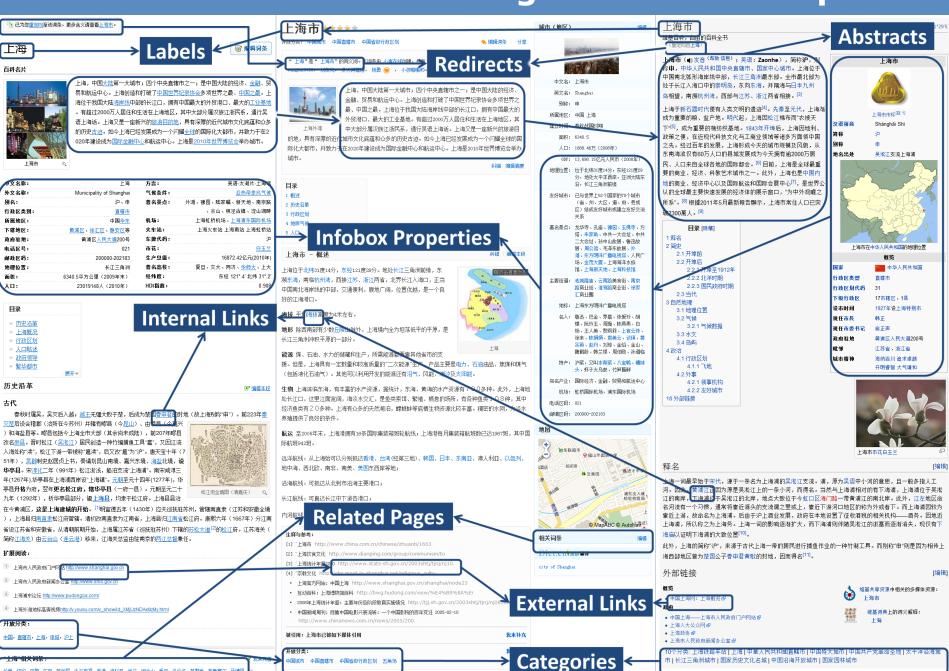
- We extracted knowledge from textual articles of other independent data sources
  - DBpedia is a representative one
  - Chinese Web-based collaborative encyclopedias together contain even more articles than the largest English one: Wikipedia

### Baidu

伦敦 纽约 巴黎 东京 芝加哥 法兰克福 香港 治杉矶 米兰 旧金山 悉尼 多伦多 苏黎世 布鲁塞尔 马德里

# Hudong

### **C-Wikipedia**



### **Semantic Data Extraction**

- Wikipedia uses the wikitext language, a lightweight markup language
  - database backup dumps
- Baidu Baike and Hudong Baike provide the WYSIWYG (what you see is what you get) HTML editors
  - HTML file archives

- 12 types of article content are considered
  - abstracts, aliases, categories, disambiguation, external links, images, infobox properties, internal links (pagelinks), labels, redirects, related pages and resource ids.
- Totally, 124,573,857 RDF triples are extracted

# **Overall Statistics on Extraction Results**

Items	Baidu Baike		Hudong	Baike	Chinese	Wikipedia
Resources	3,234,950		2,765,833		559,402	
$\sim$ that have abstracts	393,094	12.2%	469,009	17.0%	324,627	<b>58.0</b> %
$\sim$ that have categories	2,396,570	74.1%	912,627	33.0%	314,354	56.2%
$\sim$ that have infoboxes	56,762	1.8%	197,224	7.1%	24,398	4.4%
Categories	516,309		38,446		93,191	
Properties	$13,\!226$		474		2,304	
	per res.		per res.			per res.
Article Categories	6,774,442	2.09	2,067,349	0.75	796,679	1.42
External Links	2,529,364	0.78	827,145	0.30	573,066	1.02
Images	2,593,856	0.80	1,765,592	0.64	221,171	0.40
Infobox Properties	477,957	0.14	1,908,368	0.69	120,509	0.22
Internal Links	15,462,699	4.78	19,141,664	6.92	9,359,108	16.73
Related Pages	2,397,416	0.74	17,986,888	6.50		
Aliases					362,495	
Disambiguation Links	28,937		13,733		40,015	
Redirects	97,680		37,040		190,714	

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### Web Access to Zhishi.me

- 1. Linked Data
- The Chinese characters are non-ASCII, so we choose IRIs
- IRI Patterns
  - http://zhishi.me/[DataSource]/resource/[Label]
  - e.g. http://zhishi.me/**hudongbaike**/resource/北京
- IRIs are incompatible with HTML4 [3], we have to encode non-ASCII characters in some cases
  - e.g. http://zhishi.me/hudongbaike/resource/%E5%8C%97%E 4%BA%AC





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### Label

#### ■hudong:北京

Index

• zhishi:abstract

• infobox

• determs:subject

• zhishi:thumbnail

• zhishi:relatedPage

• zhishi:externalLink

foaf:page http://www.hudong.com/wiki/%E5%8C%97%E4%...i/%E5%8C%97%E4%BA%AC

#### owl:sameAs

☑ hudong:北京 (this)

☑ baidu:北京

☑ zhwiki北京

MERGE PAGE

### **Abstract**

### **Infobox**

### **Subjects**

### **Thumbnails**

### **Other properties**

# • zhishi:internalLink zhishi:abstract

北京是中华人民共和国的首都,四个直辖市之一,是中国的政治、文化、科技、教育和国际文往中心,也是中国最大的驻空交通极知和中国北方的经济中心。北京市位于华北平原北端,未南局部股与天津市福走,其余为河北省所环境。以市区人口默相比,北京为大于上海的中国第二大城市。北京是一座有三千余年历史的文化名城,历史上共有五个朝代曾在此定都,北京至至军了邑元明肃以来的中华文化,拥有诸多名胜古迹和人文景观。北京于2008年成功举办了强公园重季案科娅克运动会(2008年8月8日至5)

infobox >>TOP

所属地区 中国

GDP 11,865.9亿元人民币(2009年)

中文名 北京

下辖地区 ■海淀区 西城区 順义区 大兴区

友好城市 ■ 纽约、东京、巴黎

**知名企业** ■ 首钢集团、北京科技园置地有限公司、北京京宝公司、 北京珠联公司

特产 烤鸭、豌豆黄、艾窝窝、豆汁

人口 1,755万人(2009年)

电话区码 010

英文名 Municipality of Beijing

#### dcterms:subject

■ 水浒地名 ■ 文化 ■ 首都 ■ 各国首都 ■ 植物 ■ 历史 ■ 互联网 ■ 地理 ■ 中国 ■ 中国城市

#### zhishi:thumbnail



#### zhishi:relatedPage

圆明园 SHOW MORE (10)

#### zhishi:externalLink

http://www.cq6.cc/index.php%3Fdoc-innerlink-%25E5%258C%2597%25E4%25BA%25AC SHOW MORE (14)

#### zhishi:internalLink

■福建省 SHOW MORE (798)



### Web Access to Zhishi.me (con't)

2. Lookup Service (<a href="http://zhishi.me/lookup/">http://zhishi.me/lookup/</a>)



- 3. SPARQL Endpoint (<u>http://zhishi.me/sparql/</u>)
  - AllegroGraph RDFStore is used to store the extracted triples and provide querying capabilities.



#### ■hudong:北京

foaf:page http://www.hudong.com/wiki/%E5%8C%97%E4%...i/%E5%8C%97%E4%BA%AC zhishi:resourceID 757341

#### Index

- · zhishi:abstract
- infobox
- dcterms:subject • zhishi:thumbnail
- zhishi:relatedPage
- zhishi:externalLink
- zhishi:internalLink

#### zhishi:abstract

北京是中华人民共和国的首都,四个直辖市之一,是中国的政治、文化、科技、教育和国际文往中心,也是中国最大的驻空交通极知和中国北方的经济中心。北京市位于华北千原北纬、末南局部地区与天津市租赁,其余为河北省所环珍。以市区人口整相比,北京为次于上港的中国第二大城市。北京是一座有三千余年历史的文化名城,历史上共有五个朝代曾在此定都,北京幸至了西元明潮以来的中华文化,拥有诸多名胜古迹和人文景观。北京于2008年成功举为了新公属量李舆林区克运动会(2008年8月8日至)5

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中国 所属地区

11,865.9亿元人民币(2009年) GDP

■ 长安街、平安大街 主要街道 面积 ■ 16800平方公里

中文名 ■北京

■海淀区 西城区 顺义区 大兴区 下辖地区 ■ 纽约、东京、巴黎 友好城市

■ 首钢集团、北京科技园置地有限公司、北京京宝公司、 北京珠联公司 知名企业

■ 烤鸭、豌豆黄、艾窝窝、豆汁 特产

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010 电话区码

Municipality of Beijing 英文名

#### dcterms:subject

■ 水浒地名 ■ 文化 ■ 首都 ■ 各国首都 ■ 植物 ■ 历史 ■ 互联网 ■ 地理 ■ 中国 ■ 中国城市

#### zhishi:thumbnail



#### zhishi:relatedPage

圆明园 SHOW MORE (10)

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#### zhishi:internalLink

■ 福建省 SHOW MORE (798)

#### owl:sameAs

☑ hudong:北京 (this)

☑ baidu:北京 ☑ zhwiki:北京

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#### owl:sameAs

- ☑ hudong:北京 (this)
- ☑ baidu:北京
- ☑ zhwiki:北京

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# **Data-level Mapping among Different Datasets**

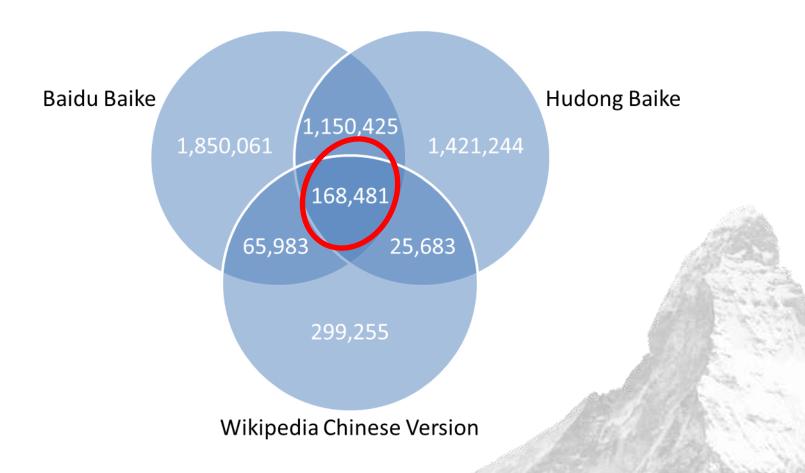
- We utilize distributed MapReduce [4] framework to accomplish the large-scale data-level mapping task.
- Map phase:
  - Resources are indexed
- Reduce phase:
  - Resources with the same index term (match candidates) gather together and further comparisons are made
- The improved version of our mapping framework participates in IM@OAEI2011
  - "Zhishi.links Results for OAEI 2011" @OM2011

- In this paper, we focused on resolving the problem occurs in Map phase (index generating step):
  - different resources have the same label
  - the same resource have different labels
- We proposed three reasonable but not complex strategies to generate the index:
  - Using Original Labels
  - Punctuation Cleaning
  - Extending Synonyms

- Using Original Labels
- We extract different meanings of homonyms as different resources
  - e.g. "Jupiter (mythology)" != "Jupiter Island"
  - it is impossible to find two resources that have different meanings with the same label if all homonyms are recognized

- Punctuation Cleaning
- It is one of the most efficient methods we used to discover mappings between resources with different labels
  - Just one case of Punctuation Cleaning is given here:
  - In Chinese, we often insert an interpoint (·) or a hyphen (-) between two personal name components. In some certain cases, people may just adjoin these components.
  - e.g. a comet named after two persons
  - 海尔波普彗星 = 海尔·波普彗星 = 海尔-波普彗星

- Extending Synonyms
- Making use of high quality synonym relations obtained from redirects information
  - A redirects to B means A and B are synonyms
  - Label(A) and Label(B) are both used as index terms for a single resource



Intersections of Our Three Data Sources Shown in Venn Diagram

# Data-level Mapping (Web Access)





### **Conclusions and Future Work**

### Conclusions

- Zhishi.me is the first effort to build Chinese Linking Open Data
- We extracted semantic data from three Web-based freeeditable encyclopedias
- Three heuristic strategies were adopted to discover <owl:sameAs> links between equivalent resources
- We provided Web access entries to our knowledge base for both professional and non Semantic Web community users.

### Future Work

- Several Chinese non-encyclopedia data sources will be accommodated in our knowledge;
- We will improve instance matching strategies and provide necessary evaluations of matching quality;
- Refine extracted properties and building a general but consistent ontology automatically.





### References

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- [2] de Melo, G., Weikum, G.: Towards a universal wordnet by learning from combined evidence. In: Cheung, D.W.L., Song, I.Y., Chu, W.W., Hu, X., Lin, J.J. (eds.) CIKM, pp. 513–522. ACM (2009)
- [3] Raggett, D., Hors, A.L., Jacobs, I.: HTML 4.01 Specication Appendix B: Performance, Implementation, and Design Notes. W3C Recommendation (December 1999), <a href="http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/appendix/notes.html">http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/appendix/notes.html</a>
- [4] Dean, J., Ghemawat, S.: MapReduce: Simplified Data Processing on Large Clusters. In: OSDI. pp. 137–150 (2004)