

Part 5.5

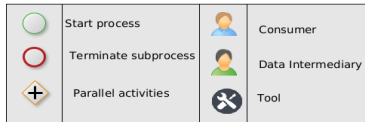
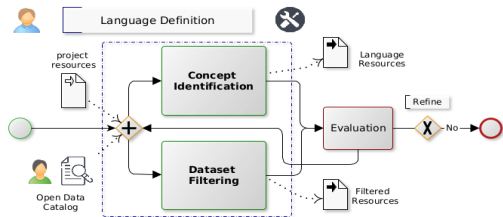
Phase 3 - Language Definition

- 1 KG Construction
- 2 iTelos
- 3 Phase 1 - Purpose Definition
- 4 Phase 2 - Information Gathering
- 5 Phase 3 - Language Definition**
- 6 Phase 4 - Knowledge Definition
- 7 Phase 5 - Entity Definition

iTelos Language Definition Phase

- 1 Language Diversity
- 2 Lexical Resources
- 3 The Universal Knowledge Core (UKC)
- 4 Language Teleontology
- 5 iTelos Language Definition Phase**

Phase 3 - Language Definition - Structure



- **Input:** Purpose Formalization sheet, ER model, Formalized resource set.
- **Objective:** Formally define the concepts used to represent the information included in the final KG.
- **Output:** Language resources (Formal concept definition), Filtered resource set.

Phase 3 - Language Definition

- 1 Activity 1 - Concept Identification
- 2 Activity 2 - Dataset Filtering

Activity 1 - Concept Identification

- From the above, we have the notions of:
 - which are the elements (concept structure) used to define a language;
 - which are the knowledge bases available to maintain such elements;
 - how to identify uniquely a concept;
 - what is a natural language and a domain language.
- How this notions are considered by the iTelos methodology ?
 - By exploiting a specific **process of concept identification** ⁴⁰.

⁴⁰**Note:** such a process is part of the LTelos process producing language resources.

Activity 1 - Concept Identification

- The activity process aims at **defining the purpose-specific language resources** for the current iTelos execution.
- The process is composed by the following steps:
 - 1 Select the purpose-specific concepts to be formalized.
 - 2 Check if the concepts have been already defined in the UKC.
 - 1 If yes, collect the formal concepts definitions.
 - 2 If no, define the new concepts formally.
 - 3 Build the purpose-specific language file including the above formal concepts definitions.

Step 1 - Concepts Selection

- The objective of the first step is to **select all the concepts** to be used to represent the information in the final KG.
- Such concepts are those representing:
 - **ETypes**
 - **Data** and **object properties**
 - Eventually, specific concepts used as data properties values.
- Due to that, the concepts can be selected from the resources produced in the previous iTelos phases.
 - From the purpose **ER model and PFSheet**.
 - From the Language, Data and Knowledge **resources collected**.

Step 2 - UKC alignment ⁴¹

- The objective of the second step is to **find**, or **define**, the **formal definition for each concept** selected before.
- To this end, the UKC is exploited, where several concepts are already defined.
- The key idea is that,
 - if a concepts to be formalized is already present in the UKC, we will **get the formal definition** from the UKC itself;
 - if, instead, such a concept is not present in the UKC, **it will be defined formally, and later eventually uploaded in the UKC** (quality check is required), for further reused.

⁴¹A practical lecture with a dedicated tool will show how to concretely execute this step.

Step 2 - UKC alignment - Identification

- The formal definition for a concept is composed as follows:
 - ConceptLabel_UKCIdentifier
 - Example: Hospital_GID-10045
- The **UKCIdentifier** is a numeric value within a range. Such a **range defines the UKC ID's space for all the concepts of a specific purpose**. Each range is associated to a purpose-specific **XML namespace**.

Step 2 - UKC alignment [Notes]

- **Note 1:** The number of purpose-specific concepts to be formally defined in this steps, depends on how many concepts for the purpose's domain, have been uploaded in the UKC (reference domain standard vocabularies).
- **Note 2:** The concepts categorized as Common have more probability to be found in the UKC, while for Core and Contextual concepts the probability decrease, thus requiring more effort in concept formalization.
- **Note 3:** An increasing adoption of the iTelos methodology implies an increasing number of concepts added in the UKC, for different domains, thus actually reducing the concept formalization effort over time.

Step 3 - Language resource building

- The final step of the Concept Identification process, aims at **generating the file representing the language resources** for the purpose considered into the relative iTelos execution.
- To this end, the concepts, formally defined in the previous steps, are collected into a **spreadsheet** having at least three columns:
 - the first column list down the **concept IDs** fro the concepts defined;
 - the second column lists down all the formal **concepts labels, or words**, and;
 - the third column provides a **description** (called "gloss" in the UKC) of the meaning for each relative concept in the first column.
- Additionally, more columns can be added to specify **the words and their relative gloss in other languages**.

Language resource & Language Teleontology

- The concepts listed into the Language resource created for your projects, represent the set of terms (or words) of your purpose-specific domain language.
- This means that this concepts can be used to define a Language Teleontology (LT) for your specific purpose.
 - For lack of time, this course will not cover the generation of the LT.

Phase 3 - Language Definition

- 1 Activity 1 - Concept Identification process
- 2 Activity 2 - Dataset Filtering

Activity 2 - Dataset Filtering

- The Data set Filtering is the activity of the current iTelos phase, focused on the final KG's **data layer**.
- This activity aims at **aligning the data layer resources**, previously collected and formalized, **with the concepts** identified and formalized in the parallel knowledge layer activity.
- Concretely, this activity **filters out**, from the current resource set, all **the elements** (entities, attributes, ETypes and properties) which are **not defined by any of the concepts formalized** in the parallel Concept Identification activity.

Phase 3 - Language Definition - Summary

- What has been done in this phase.
- The **heterogeneity at language level** has been handled.
 - By defining a **purpose-specific domain language** (thus based on a natural language),
 - composed by **concepts formally defined and uniquely identified** (associated to a purpose-specific namespace).
- The **purpose-specific language resource** for the final KG has been created.
- The **data** resources have been **filtered and aligned with the language's concepts** defined for the final KG.

Phase 3 - Language Definition

■ Language Definition - Short Demo