

Part 2

State of the Art

- 1 Part 0 - Course Organization
- 2 Part 1 - The Reuse Problem
- 3 Part 2 - State of the Art**
- 4 Part 3 - Knowledge Graphs
- 5 Part 4 - Entity Base
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Part 2.1

Type of information

- 1 Types of source
- 2 Types of language
- 3 Types of data schema
- 4 Types of data values
- 5 What does data represent?

Existing knowledge representation

- The stratified view of the information is not a novelty.
- The need to represent valuable knowledge has led, in the past, to several studies on:
 - the data sources and their capacity to provide information;
 - the language used by the data;
 - the modelling of the information carried by the data (data schema, ontologies);
 - the shape of the data and its values (data types and formats).
- The data reuse problem, rooted into the representation of the information, can be addressed only by understanding what type of information we can reuse, nowadays.

Types of source

- There are many different types of sources providing information which can be turned into data to be re-used.
- However, different source provide different types of information or data.
 - Sometimes the data is expressed with a clear and formal language (data format):
 - **Structured data:** CSV, Excel, JSON, XML, databases
 - Sometimes the "language" used by the source is not easily processable, thus making it complicated to transform its information into data:
 - **Textual data:** PDF, TXT
 - Sometimes the source does not use a formal language, making it very difficult to transform its information into data:
 - **Media data:** images, videos, sounds

Types of source

- The key point is that,
- we can distinguish between **data source** and **information source**:
 - **Data source**: a source that provides processable data represented with a formal language (data format).
 - **Information source**: a source that provides data hard to be processed, not described with a formal language (media data).

Types of source

- In both the two cases, described above, the information provided by the source (Producer) needs to be transformed into data that fit the Consumer's purpose.
 - **Data source case:** more easy processable information, low information loss.
 - **Information source case:** hard-to-process information cause high information loss, due to the consumer perception and interpretation.
- **For this reason the problem of choosing the right source, and to deal with the information it is able to provide, is not so trivial!**

Part 2.2

Type of language

- 1 Types of source
- 2 Types of language
- 3 Types of data schema
- 4 Types of data values
- 5 What does data represent?

Language and Concepts (1)

- Before to see which are the current available language resources, we need to understand what is a language and how it is represented as a digital data.
- We can start to define a **language dataset as a set of concept representations**. Those concepts used to give a **meaning** to the data we need to (re)use.

Language and Concepts (2)

- For example:
 - To properly (re)use the dataset in the figure below, we need to understand **the meaning expressed by the words**: "department" and "type".
 - Meanings which are uniquely expressed by **concepts**.
 - "department": a university facility working on education, research and innovation activities.
 - "type": the type of the department specifies the work area, like computer science (INF) or biology (BIO).

Departments			
ID	name	address	type
1	DISI	via x 3	INF
2	Sociology	via y 2	SOC
3	economy	via z 6	ECO

Concepts Representation (1)

- A concept is represented by:
 - a **word**: a term or a composition of terms, which shape the concept (i.e., "Car", "Person", "Electric engine");
 - a **gloss**: a textual description (plus examples) of the concept that helps the reader to disambiguate its meaning.
- A concept can be linked (semantically related to) other concepts in two ways:
 - **Hyponymy**: is a relation to a more generic concept (i.e., "Woman" is a more general concept than "Daughter").
 - **Hypernymy**: is a relation to a more specific concept (i.e., "Artificial lake" is a more specific concept than "Lake").

Concepts Representation (2)

- Based on the above, the following definitions have to be considered.
 - **Synonymy:** A word with the same (or nearly the same) meaning (i.e., *sense*) as another word. e.g., car, auto, automobile, etc.
 - **Polysemy:** The coexistence of many possible meanings for a word. e.g., 645 distinct meanings of the word *run*.
 - **Synset:** A synset is a set of synonyms that are, in principle, interchangeable for a particular sense of a word. e.g., {car, auto, automobile, motorcar}.
 - **Subsumption:** A classification of concepts from the general (i.e., *hypernym*) to the specific (i.e., *hyponym*) via IS-A relation. e.g., spoon IS-A cutlery.
 - **Lexical Gap:** The absence of a word in a particular language where it is present in another. e.g., *Malga* in Italian absent in English.

Language Representation

- A language data is, as a consequence, a set of concepts defined by their words, synonyms and glosses, linked together by semantic relationships.
- Here below some examples of language data sources.

Language data sources (1)

- We can distinguish between two types of language data sources:
 - online dictionaries: list of terms
 - **Wordnet** like resources: network of concepts.
 - The wordnet-like resources are more useful for data integration and data reuse purposes, due their structure connecting words, concepts, and meaning.

Example

- Global Wordnet Association
- WordNet
- Open Multilingual WordNet
- Datascentia/UKC (forthcoming)

Global WordNet Association

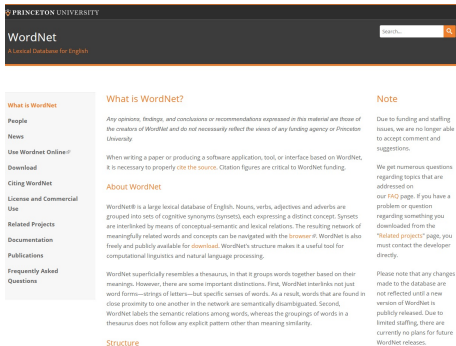


The screenshot shows the homepage of the Global WordNet Association. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, About GWA, Home, Resources, Global WordNet Conferences, and Contact. The main content area features the title "Global WordNet Association" in a large, bold font, followed by the text "** 10th Conference 2019 **". Below this, a paragraph describes the organization as a free, public, and non-commercial platform for discussing, sharing, and connecting wordnets for all languages in the world. A blue button labeled "More info on GWA" is positioned below the text. To the right of the text is the organization's logo, which consists of a blue circle containing a network of white lines and red nodes, with the text "Global WordNet Association" in blue and purple below it.

Figure: Global WordNet Association¹

¹<http://globalwordnet.org/>

WordNet Home



PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

WordNet

A Lexical Database for English

Search

What is WordNet

People

News

Use WordNet Online²

Download

Citing WordNet

License and Commercial Use

Related Projects

Documentation

Publications

Frequently Asked Questions

What is WordNet?

Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the creators of WordNet and do not necessarily reflect the views of any funding agency or Princeton University.

When writing a paper or producing a software application, tool, or interface based on WordNet, it is necessary to properly cite the source. Citation figures are critical to WordNet funding.

About WordNet

WordNet² is a large lexical database of English. Nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are grouped into sets of cognitive synonyms (synsets), each expressing a distinct concept. Synsets are interlinked by means of conceptual-semantic and lexical relations. The resulting network of meaningfully related words and concepts can be navigated with the browser ². WordNet is also freely and publicly available for download. WordNet's structure makes it a useful tool for computational linguistics and natural language processing.

WordNet superficially resembles a thesaurus, in that it groups words together based on their meanings. However, there are some important distinctions. First, WordNet interlinks not just word forms—strings of letters—but specific senses of words. As a result, words that are found in close proximity to one another in the network are semantically disambiguated. Second, WordNet labels the semantic relations among words, whereas the groupings of words in a thesaurus does not follow any explicit pattern other than meaning similarity.

Structure

Note

Due to funding and staffing issues, we are no longer able to accept comment and suggestions.

We get numerous questions regarding topics that are addressed on our FAQ page. If you have a problem or question regarding something you downloaded from the "Related projects" page, you must contact the developer directly.

Please note that any changes made to the database are not reflected until a new version of WordNet is publicly released. Due to limited staffing, there are currently no plans for future WordNet releases.

Figure: WordNet Home²

²<https://wordnet.princeton.edu/>

Multilingual WordNet

Open Multilingual Wordnet

This page provides access to open wordnets in a variety of languages, all linked to the [Princeton Wordnet of English \(PWN\)](#). The goal is to make it easy to use wordnets in multiple languages. The individual wordnets have been made by many different projects and vary greatly in size and accuracy. We have (i) extracted and normalized the data, (ii) linked it to Princeton WordNet 3.0 and (iii) put it in one place. The Open Multilingual Wordnet and its components are [open](#): they can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose. There is a fuller list of wordnets at the Global Wordnet Association's [Wordnets in the World page](#).

If you use these wordnets, please cite the original projects who created them (linked in Table 1), if you got value from this aggregation/normalization, please cite [Bond and Palk \(2012\)](#).

You can access the wordnets through the (python) [Natural Language Tool-Kit wordnet interface \(NLTK\)](#).

We have an [extended version](#) with automatically extracted data for over a 150 languages from [Wiktionary](#) and the [Unicode Common Locale Data Repository \(Bond and Foster, 2012\)](#).

[Documentation, News and Updates](#)

Search

We have a [simple search interface](#) (search [the extended wordnet](#)). It uses the SQL database originally developed by the Japanese Wordnet.

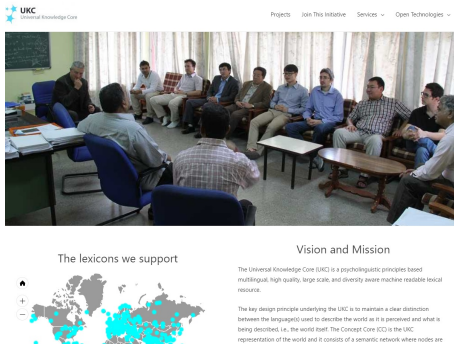
34 Open Wordnets Merged

Wordnet	Lang	Synsets	Words	Senses	Care	License	Data	Citation
Albanet	als	4,675	5,968	9,599	31%	CC BY 3.0	als.zip (*xml)	cite.als (.bib)
Arabic WordNet (AWN v2)	arb	9,916	17,783	37,335	47%	CC BY SA 2.0	arb.zip (*xml)	cite.arb (.bib)
BaliTreasury Wordnet (BTB-WN)	bal	4,959	6,720	8,916	99%	CC BY 3.0	bal.zip (*xml)	cite.bal (.bib)
Chinese Open Wordnet	cmn	42,312	61,533	79,809	100%	wordnet	cmn.zip (*xml)	cite.cmn (.bib)

Figure: Open Multilingual WordNet Home³

³<http://compiling.hss.ntu.edu.sg/omw/>

Universal Knowledge Core (UKC)



The screenshot shows the UKC website home page. At the top left is the UKC logo (University of Knowledge Core). To the right are navigation links: Projects, Join This Initiative, Services, and Open Technologies. The main content area features a large photograph of a group of people sitting in a circle in a meeting room. Below the photo are two sections: 'The lexicons we support' which includes a world map with highlighted regions, and 'Vision and Mission' which contains two paragraphs of text.

UKC
University of Knowledge Core

Projects Join This Initiative Services Open Technologies

The lexicons we support

Vision and Mission

The Universal Knowledge Core (UKC) is a psycholinguistic principles based multilingual, high quality, large scale, and diversity aware machine readable lexical resource.

The key design principle underlying the UKC is to maintain a clear distinction between the language(s) used to describe the world as it is perceived and what is being described, i.e., the world itself. The Concept Core (CC) is the UKC representation of the world and it consists of a semantic network where nodes are

Figure: UKC Home⁴

⁴<http://ukc.disi.unitn.it>

Part 2.3

Type of data schema

- 1 Types of source
- 2 Types of language
- 3 Types of data schema**
- 4 Types of data values
- 5 What does data represent?

Data schema and Ontology

- A data schema (or dataset schema) is the **model of the information** carried by a data (or a dataset). It can be extracted by a data (dataset) or defined separately in order to represent the relative (existing or future) data (ontology).
- Nowadays, many different models are available.
 - **Single Etypes**: representing a single entity types (ETypes) with its properties
 - "City" := <"name", "region", "province", "population", "area">
 - **Dataset schema**: representing the entity types (ETypes) and the relative attributes, considered for a specific dataset.
 - **Application specific ontologies**: ontological models indicating how to represent the data for specific application.
 - **Domain specific ontologies**: ontological models indicating how to represent the data for specific domain of interest.
 - **Top-level ontologies**: general ontological model used for large scale domain of interest.

Ontology repositories

- The different types of data schema and ontologies, led to a variety of ontology and schema providers, for different domain and applications.
- In the following slides, there are some examples of high quality ontology repositories.

Linked Open Vocabulary (LOV)

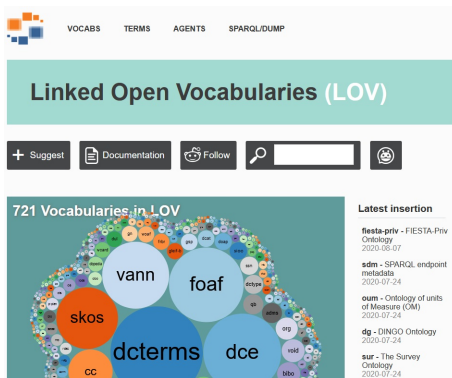


Figure: Linked Open Vocabulary⁵

⁵<https://lov.linkeddata.es/dataset/lov/>

Schema.org

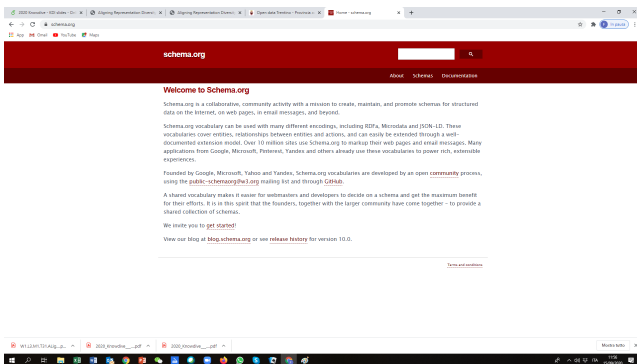


Figure: Schema.org⁶

⁶<http://www.schema.org/>

DBpedia



The screenshot shows the DBpedia homepage. At the top, there is a dark blue header with the text "DBpedia" and a hamburger menu icon. Below the header is a large white area with the DBpedia logo in the center, flanked by decorative yellow network diagrams. A green banner below the logo contains the text "Data Download" and two buttons: "Browse the DBpedia Datasets" and "Go to Latest Release". Below the banner is a yellow section with five columns, each representing a different activity: "Apply", "Develop", "Research", "Join", and "Contribute". Each column has an icon, a title, and a short description.

Apply	Develop	Research	Join	Contribute
Explore current DBpedia projects and applications. Learn about interlinking and	Develop amazing things with our DBpedia datasets and our API. Need	Find current research papers, journal articles and conference	Get in touch with us. Become a member of the DBpedia Association, join our	Check out DBpedia's career opportunities, our challenges, website contributions,

Figure: DBpedia Home⁷

⁷<https://wiki.dbpedia.org/>

DataScientia - LiveKnowledge

LiveKnowledge Catalog

The LiveKnowledge Catalogue exposes detailed metadata representing different genres of knowledge resources, namely, teleologies, ontologies, teleontologies, lightweight classification ontologies and schemas. These knowledge resources were produced as part of various Knowledge Engineering projects involving different partners from around the world. The distribution files of the knowledge resources, being hosted in a repository, can be accessed after satisfying proper request and approval processes.



Browse All

Browse by Topics


Materials


Academia


MetaData


Knowledge Organization


People&Organization


Event&Time


Culture


Geography


Society&Territory


General&Upper


Healthcare


Internet of Things


Others


Upload


Annotator


Knowledge-translation


Knowledge Embedder


FCA generator


Visualization generator


Cue generator

Figure: LiveKnowledge catalog⁸

⁸<https://datascientiafoundation.github.io/LiveKnowledge/>

Part 2.4

Type of data values

- 1 Types of source
- 2 Types of language
- 3 Types of data schema
- 4 Types of data values**
- 5 What does data represent?

Data values and Dataset types

- The last layer considered by the stratification of the information, is the one that represents **the value of a data**.
- The resources defined by this layer are the **more common type of dataset**, those that are most used to carry information.
 - tabular datasets, JSON datasets, XML datasets, etc ...
- It is easy to understand how many types of such datasets exists nowadays!

Data catalogs

- Being **the reuse of data** the main problem addressed by this course,
- a key role, regarding the data value layer resources, is played by the **data catalogs**.
- A data catalog is a web portal (or web-app) designed and implemented for the **distribution of data**.
 - A web-base access point **for different data repositories**;
 - providing smart data **search** and user friendly **navigation**.
- **IMPORTANT**: a data catalog manage only the **metadata**, used to describe the datasets that are, instead maintained in a **separate** repository.
 - In other words a catalog, describes and provides the access to datasets that are administrated separately.

Open Data Hub


OPEN DATA HUB | Services • **Datasets** • Use Cases • Web Components • Quickstart • Community • Events •

About us • 

Datasets

Build your next service accessing a **growing number of datasets**. Get a quick overview on the data we provide. Datasets mostly fall in either Mobility and Tourism domains. Some data are available on request only.


All domains ▾ Search elements ✕ 126 Datasets




Accommodation Mountain

This dataset contains accommodations information. Accessible via REST or the Alpine@bits HotelData open standard.

Data Provider: **LTS**
Records: **12975**




Accommodations Rooms by HGV


from [Accommodation Rooms](#) 

In this dataset you can find mountain refuges and taverns

Data Provider: **LTS**




Accommodations Rooms by LTS


from [Accommodation Rooms](#) 

On the Accommodations Endpoint it is also possible to get Rooms provided by HGV. Please note that to properly show the data included in this dataset, ...

Data Provider: **HGV**
Records: **16853**



Accommodations Rooms by LTS

from [Accommodation Rooms](#) 

On the Accommodations Endpoint it is also possible to get Rooms provided by LTS. Please note that to properly show the data included in this dataset, ...

Data Provider: **LTS**
Records: **41209**

Figure: Open Data Hub⁹

⁹<https://opendatahub.com/datasets/>

Open Data Trentino



Figure: Open Data Trentino¹⁰

¹⁰<http://dati.trentino.it/>

OpenStreetMap

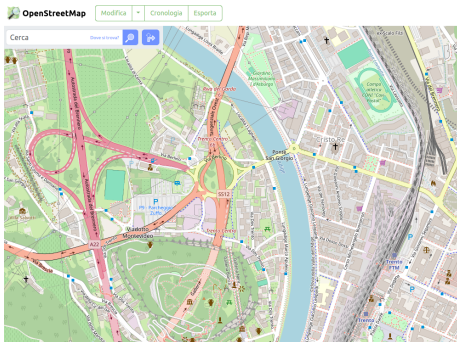
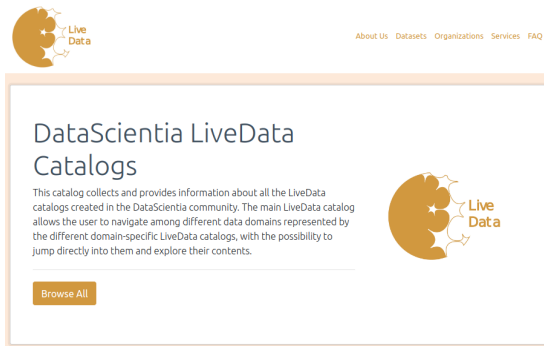


Figure: OpenStreetMap¹¹


¹¹<https://www.openstreetmap.org/#map=16/46.0751/11.1204>

DataScientia - LiveData



The screenshot shows the DataScientia LiveData Catalogs page. At the top left is the LiveData logo, a stylized orange brain with nodes. To its right is a navigation menu with links: About Us, Datasets, Organizations, Services, and FAQ. The main content area has a large heading "DataScientia LiveData Catalogs". Below the heading is a paragraph: "This catalog collects and provides information about all the LiveData catalogs created in the DataScientia community. The main LiveData catalog allows the user to navigate among different data domains represented by the different domain-specific LiveData catalogs, with the possibility to jump directly into them and explore their contents." To the right of the text is another LiveData logo. At the bottom left of the content area is a "Browse All" button.

Figure: LiveData catalog¹²

¹²<https://datascientiafoundation.github.io/LiveData/> 

Data catalogs

- The examples above are only some of the several data catalogs available online.
- A lot of catalogs exist, for different domains of interest, topics, purposes.
- There are **high quality and low quality** data catalogs, depending by:
 - the **user experience** provided;
 - the **quality of the data** distributed;
 - the **quality of the metadata** used to describe the data.
- The choice of the data catalogs to collect reusable resources, is crucial to mitigate the cost of the data reuse.

Part 2.5

What does data represent?

- 1 Types of source
- 2 Types of language
- 3 Types of data schema
- 4 Types of data values
- 5 What does data represent?

What does data represent?

- The following slides provide an overview about the general content of the data.
- We can summarize such content into the below dimensions:
 - Space and Time data
 - Space related to time
 - Time related to space
 - Reference context data
 - Personal context data
 - Stream data

Space and Time

- The world can be viewed as continuously evolving three-dimensional spatial regions, namely space. Within each spatial region, there is a set of events that are continuously evolving over time.
- We show how data the represents **Space** and **Time** dimensions in the world.

Space (1)

- Spatial data represents a set of places, each can be viewed as a **location** and also an **entity**. For example, BUC can be a place as a library or a building entity.
- **Part-of relations exist among places**. For example, BUC is part of Trento, Trento is part of Trentino, Trentino is part of Italy, etc.

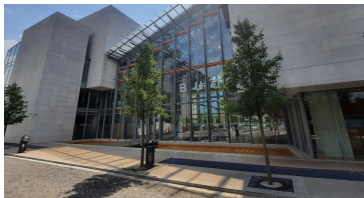


Figure: BUC (Picture is from Google Map)

Space (2)

- Places can be organized by a **hierarchy** based on IS-A/PART-OF property.

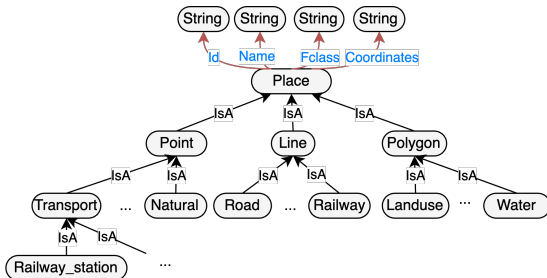


Figure: The OpenStreetMap (OSM) Hierarchy, classified by place categories¹³.

¹³<https://download.geofabrik.de/osm-data-in-gis-formats-free.pdf>

Time

- Temporal data represents a **sequence of events** evolving over time. For example, personal Google Calendars, proceedings of conferences, time diaries from people, and sensor data from phones.

userid	questiontimestamp2	what	where	withwhom	mood	timestamp	latitude	longitude	altitude	provider	userid
0	05-11 17:02:19 UTC	Studying	Other Library	Friend(s)	4	2024/9/2 7:50	45.8825	11.032	-1	gps	0
0	05-11 18:02:19 UTC	Studying	Other Library	Friend(s)	5	2024/6/2 7:51	45.8825	11.032	-1	gps	0
0	05-11 19:02:19 UTC	Shopping	Shop, supermarket, etc	Relative(s)	5	2024/6/2 7:52	45.8825	11.032	-1	gps	0
0	05-11 20:02:19 UTC	Eating	Relatives Home	Relative(s)	4	2024/6/2 7:53	45.8825	11.032	-1	gps	0
0	05-11 21:02:19 UTC	Social life	Relatives Home	Relative(s)	3	2024/6/2 7:54	45.8826	11.0322	-1	gps	0
0	05-11 22:02:19 UTC	Social life	Relatives Home	Relative(s)	4	2024/6/2 7:55	45.8826	11.0322	-1	gps	0
0	05-11 23:02:19 UTC	Selfcare	Relatives Home	Alone	4	2024/6/2 7:56	45.8826	11.0322	-1	gps	0
0	05-12 00:02:19 UTC	Sleeping	Relatives Home	Alone	4	2024/6/2 7:57	45.8827	11.0312	-1	gps	0

Figure: Time diaries (left) and GPS data (right).

(Data values are artificial because of privacy and security concerns)

Temporal Knowledge Graph Completion (TKGC)¹⁴

- KGs are structured data that typically contain a set of facts, these facts are annotated with temporal labels. Each KG can contain spatial information, evolving over time. TKGC is a way to organize data considering space and time dimensions.

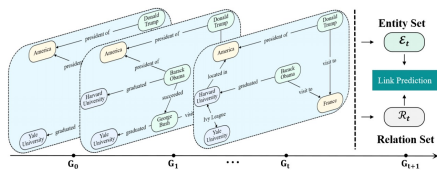


Figure: A type of TKGC example, where G_t denotes the static Knowledge Graph at time t .

¹⁴Wang, Jiapu, et al. A Survey on Temporal Knowledge Graph Completion: Taxonomy, Progress, and Prospects. arXiv e-prints, 2023.

Space-Time

- Enquire space information over time.

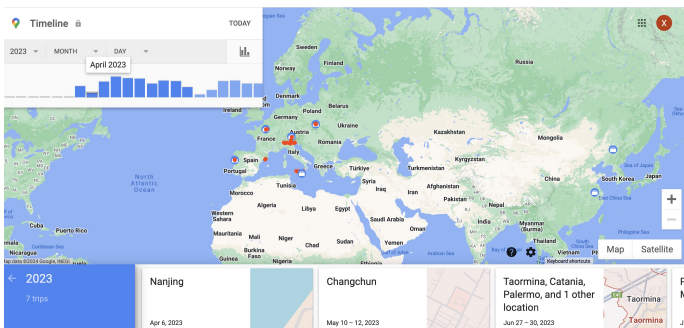


Figure: Google Maps Timeline¹⁵ Example.

¹⁵<https://timeline.google.com/maps/timeline>

Time-Space

- Enquire time information over spaces.

userid	questiontimestamp2	what	where	withwhom	mood
0	05-11 17:02:19 UTC	Studying	Other Library	Friend(s)	4
0	05-11 18:02:19 UTC	Studying	Other Library	Friend(s)	5
0	05-11 19:02:19 UTC	Shopping	Shop, supermarket, etc	Relative(s)	5
0	05-11 20:02:19 UTC	Eating	Relatives Home	Relative(s)	4
0	05-11 21:02:19 UTC	Social life	Relatives Home	Relative(s)	3
0	05-11 22:02:19 UTC	Social life	Relatives Home	Relative(s)	4
0	05-11 23:02:19 UTC	Selfcare	Relatives Home	Alone	4
0	05-12 00:02:19 UTC	Sleeping	Relatives Home	Alone	4

Figure: Time Diaries Example.

- In *Other Library*, where user *0* was *Studying*.
- In *Shop, supermarket, etc*, user *0* was *Shopping*.
- In *Relatives Home*, user *0* was having: *Eating*, *Social life*, *Selfcare* and *Sleeping*.

Context

- Data have the ability to represent **Context**¹⁶. Context is defined as **any information that can be used to characterise the situation of an entity**¹⁷.
- In this course, we recognized and classified 2 types of context:
 - Reference Context
 - Personal Context

¹⁶Giunchiglia, Fausto, et al. A context model for personal data streams. APWeb-WAIM, 2022.

¹⁷A. K. Dey. Understanding and using context. Personal and ubiquitous computing, 2001.

Reference Context (1)

- A reference context provides a **person-independent objective** all-encompassing view of a third-party observer.
- A reference context keeps track of the **environment** within which people are operating, defined in terms of a reference observation period and a reference location.

Reference Context (2)

- Examples of reference observation periods: Italy public holiday¹⁸, Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).
- Examples of reference locations: OpenStreetMap(OSM)¹⁹, Point of Interest in Trentino²⁰.

¹⁸<https://www.wearedevelopers.com/magazine/italy-public-holidays>

¹⁹<https://www.openstreetmap.org>

²⁰<https://dati.trentino.it/dataset/punti-di-interesse-del-trentino>

Personal Context (1)

- A personal context encodes the **person's subjective view of the world**.
 - One personal context is for one person in a time period, e.g., from 9 to 10 am, where she is, what she is doing, why she does it, who she is with, her mood, etc.
 - Different users can perceive different personal contexts, even if they are involved in the same situation, e.g., in a lecture, the presentation activity for a teacher, or the studying activity for a student.

Personal Context (2)

- Personal contexts are built from the user-provided data for describing the current situations. For example:
 - human answers to machine questions: user labels²¹, user time diaries²².
 - Sensor data, e.g., GPS, Accelerometer data from phones^{21,23}.
 - Human self-reports²⁴.

²¹<http://extrasensory.ucsd.edu/>

²²<https://datascientiafoundation.github.io/LivePeople/datasets/2018-SU2-Trento-Time%20Diaries/>

²³<https://datascientiafoundation.github.io/LivePeople/datasets/>

²⁴https://drive.google.com/file/d/1yY8RNaw0_eh4-UnXHkL2jPZ1d2739K3K/view

Context Unification²⁵ (1)

Definition

$$C = C_R \uplus \{C_P\} \quad (1)$$

where C is observation context; C_R is a reference context; \uplus is the context unification operator; $\{C_P\}$ is the set, one or more, of personal contexts under consideration.

- Context unification operates in two macro steps:
 - Unification between C_R and $\{C_P\}$, one C_P at the time.
 - Pairwise unification between any two C_P 's after they are unified with C_R .

²⁵Fausto Giunchiglia, Xiaoyue Li. Big-Thick Data generation via reference and personal context unification, arXiv:2409.05883

Context Unification (2)

- The unification of two personal contexts always with respect to the reference context. Context unification exploits three specific types of unification:
 - **Etype and Property Unification (EPU)**. This is typical problem of ontology/schema alignment;
 - **Spatio-Temporal Unification (STU)**. The spatio-temporal coordinates of entities are exploited. We have two types of results. The first is the recognition of two entities as being the same entity. The second is the spatial relation holding at a certain time between entities, e.g., a building near a bus stop.
 - **Entity Unification (EU)**. This is done using specific entity properties, different from spatio-temporal properties, mainly name and identifier.

Context Observation Queries (1)

- Context unification can be seen as defining a general purpose meta-process for the desired purpose. Hence, we classify the possible observation purposes into four main groups, as a function of what one is interested in observing.
 - Reference (R) enquiries
 - Personal (P) enquiries
 - Personal-Reference (PR) enquiries
 - Reference-Personal (RP) enquiries

Context Observation Queries (2)

- **Reference (R) enquiries.** Its goal is to know the details of the reference context. R-enquiries are posed only to know the details of the reference context, independently of the dynamics which may occur inside it.
 - 'Where is the bus stop near the bar named Bar Sport?'
 - 'What are the supermarkets near BiBa's Restaurant?'

Context Observation Queries (3)

- **Personal (P) enquiries.** Its goal is to know about what people have done in a certain period of time, including also their subjective view of what happened. P-enquiries are only to one or a sequence of C_P s, with no possibility of reference to entities of C_R which are not part of C_P .
 - 'Which places did you go in a certain period?'
 - 'What were you doing there?'
 - 'What was your mood?'

The answers are associated with a person's subjective locations (e.g., shopping place), events (e.g., shopping) and moods (e.g., happy).

Context Observation Queries (4)

- **Personal-Reference (PR) enquiries.** Its goal is to explore how the inside of the reference context evolves as a function of the entities which populate it within a certain period of time. PR enquiries are posed to the observation context focusing on C_R and are about its state as a function of the activities of one or more C_P 's.
 - 'How many people are in the Biba's restaurant during weekends?'
 - 'How many attractions in Trento have involved you during the last week?'
- **Reference-Personal (RP) enquiries.** Its goal is to explore the environment around a person and its impact on her. These are enquiries about one or more persons posed to the observation context C .
 - 'What was your mood when you were in the Coop supermarket?'
 - 'Which friends of you were in the Biba's restaurant during the dinner, yesterday?'

What is a Stream

2 Part 2 - State Of the Art

- Part 2.1 - Type of source
- Part 2.2 - Type of language
- Part 2.3 - Type of data schema
- Part 2.4 - Type of data values
- Part 2.5 - What does data represent?
- Part 2.6 - What is a Stream?

What is a Stream?

Definition

Streams are the continuous surge of events that are happening in time and space.

Streams are complex, continuous objects. To handle them in a digital world those objects undergo a series of processes.

- **sampling**: we need to make sample of the events;
- **approximation**: we need to measure the event stream evolution through sensors, introducing errors:
 - *discretization* of values (e.g. due to the precision of the sensor, the resolution of the DAC, etc.)
 - *semantic approximation*: contexts themselves are multi-dimensional streams. If context is not fully aligned with the data there might be a misinterpretation.
- **windowing**: the stream is *unbounded*, but our memory is finite. We need to consider a *finite part* of the stream at each moment.

Stream datasets

We have an approximation of the real-world stream.

- Context does change / there are multiple contexts.
- The dataset is continuously updated.
- The purpose might change.

While very general, is **not possible** to create a lossless representation in knowledge graph.

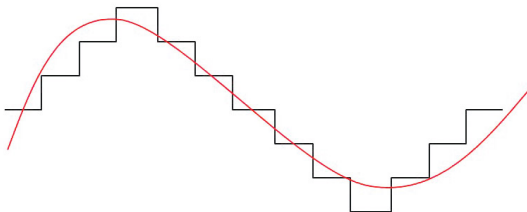


Figure: Real-world stream vs Stream dataset

Classic datasets

What we have in classic datasets is a "snapshot" in time and space of a stream.

- Context doesn't change.
- The dataset doesn't change.
- The purpose is fixed.

In this scenario, is **possible** create an exhaustive knowledge graph for that specific purpose.

Streams: Timeseries vs Graph Streaming

Timeseries:

- just a set of measurement;
- sampling is generally periodic;
- lack of explicit context.
- Ex. Stocks, sensor, etc...

Graph Streams:

- a state of a set of entities;
- generally event-based;
- context is defined.
- Ex. DBPedia

Note!

Streaming entities is likely built upon timeseries. It offers an higher abstraction and solves representation issues (i.e. Shannon's theorem).

Common issues

- 1 Entity Resolution:** recognize entities and relationships (harder between datasets).
- 2 Datatype alignment:** give homogeneous format and measure unit (e.g. date conversion).
- 3 Conceptualization:** evaluate information in context, extracting knowledge (e.g. WSD to extract concept from text).

Stream issues

- Single Context, Single Actor
 - 1 **Sampling rate alignment** Tu et al. 2020
- Single Context, Multiple Actors
 - 1 **Sampling rate alignment**
 - 2 **Entity Resolution** (new value or new actor)
- Multiple Context, Single Actors
 - 1 **Sampling rate alignment**
 - 2 **Context Drift** Cobb and Van Looveren 2022 Bontempelli et al. 2022
- Multiple Context, Multiple Actors
 - 1 **Sampling rate alignment**
 - 2 **Entity Resolution** (new value or new actor)
 - 3 **Context Drift**

Note!

Since context and data are changing, also techniques need to adapt!

Other stream issues

- **Velocity**: generally the requirement is real-time (*online*) processing.
- **Volume**: generally is not possible to store all the values of the stream.
- Dealing more with low level **data** rather than **information**.



Project environment

- Your project lives in a controlled environment.
- Some of the mentioned problem are already solved for you.
- Data is not changing, but we will **simulate** it.
- Biggest problem will be **updates** and (maybe) **alignment**.

Sampling rate alignment

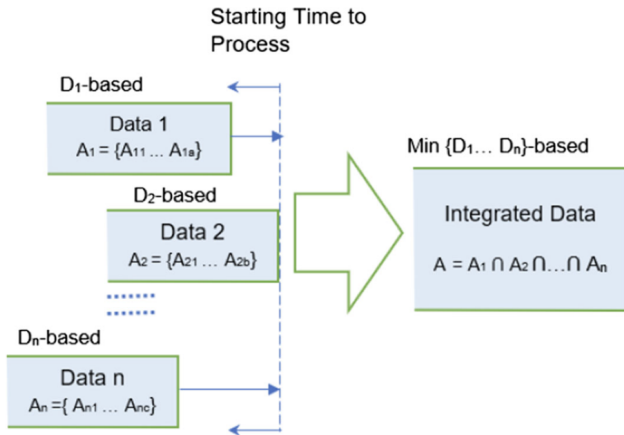





Fig. 1 A scenario of the IoT streaming data integration from multiple sources

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