

Associative Retrieval Over Different Knowledge Organization Systems

Peter Scheir

Mathias Lux

Stefanie Lindstaedt

{pscheir, mlux, slind}@know-center.at

http://www.know-center.at

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Road map

- 1. Goal
- 2. Associative retrieval
- 3. Associative networks
- 4. Spreading activation
- 5. Prototype
- 6. Future work

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Goal

We want to

- Build an information system helping people to learn while working
- Find information related to current situation

We start with

- Heterogeneous data sources
- Different knowledge organisation systems (user, work, resources, ...)



Associative retrieval

- Retrieve information which is associated with information that is known to be relevant
- Associations between information items (e.g. documents) can be:
 - Static (thesaurus relationships between index terms, or statistical similarity)
 - Dynamic (interaction with the user)

Associative networks

- Network of information items
- Information items represented by nodes
- Associations between information expressed as edges
- Edges can be weighted to represent the strength of the association (e.g. based on statistical measures)
- Edges can be labelled and / or directed

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Associative networks

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- Technique for processing (searching in) associative networks
- Based on the supposed mechanism of human mind
- Initial nodes are activated
- Energy flows over the links to the associated nodes

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Calculation of activation with weighted edges

$$I_{j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} O_{i} W_{ij}$$

Input to a node is the sum of outputs from connected nodes relative to the weight of the edge connecting the nodes

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Prototype

- Mapping of *wine* and *food* ontologies into an associative network
- Concepts and concept instances mapped to nodes (information items)
- Concept hierarchy and relations between concepts (object properties) mapped to edges
- Edges weighted via:
 - Relation type to value mapping
 - Weight mapping techniques
- Process via spreading activation



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Prototype

Relation type to value mapping (e.g. Alani et al. 2002)

- Static mapping of relation type to edge weight
 - has_super_class = 1.0
 - is_super_class_of = 1.0
 - has_instance = 1.0
 - is_instance_of = 1.0

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Prototype

Weight mapping techniques (Rocha et al. 2004)

- Cluster measure (similar to tf in IR)
 - Concepts that share more relations to other concepts are more similar

$$W(C_{j}, C_{k}) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} n_{ijk}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} n_{ij}}$$

Prototype

Weight mapping techniques (Rocha et al. 2004)

- Specificity measure (similar to idf in IR)
 - Number of relations with k as destination
 - High if few concepts of type j are related to concepts of type k

$$W(C_j, C_k) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n_k}}$$

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Prototype

Advantages (for us)

- Different knowledge organisations systems (e. g. ontologies) can be integrated into one network
 - This can done by means of:
 - Co-indexed documents
 - Human experts
 - Heuristics (as in ontology-mediation / -learning)
 - Weights of the relations between concepts of different KOSs may depend on the credibility of the source
- Different aspects to start search at the same time

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(Current and) Future work

Second prototype (finished)

- Associative network from terms and documents
- Edges are weighted by term frequency / inverse document frequency

Integration of prototypes

- Associative network containing
 - concepts (from KOSs)
 - terms (from documents)
 - documents
- Find information related to given information
- Ultimately: Find information related to the current situation



Thank you for your attention!

Questions / comments?

Peter Scheir pscheir@know-center.at



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