

REPRÉSENTATION DES CONNAISSANCES

NICOLA CARBONI

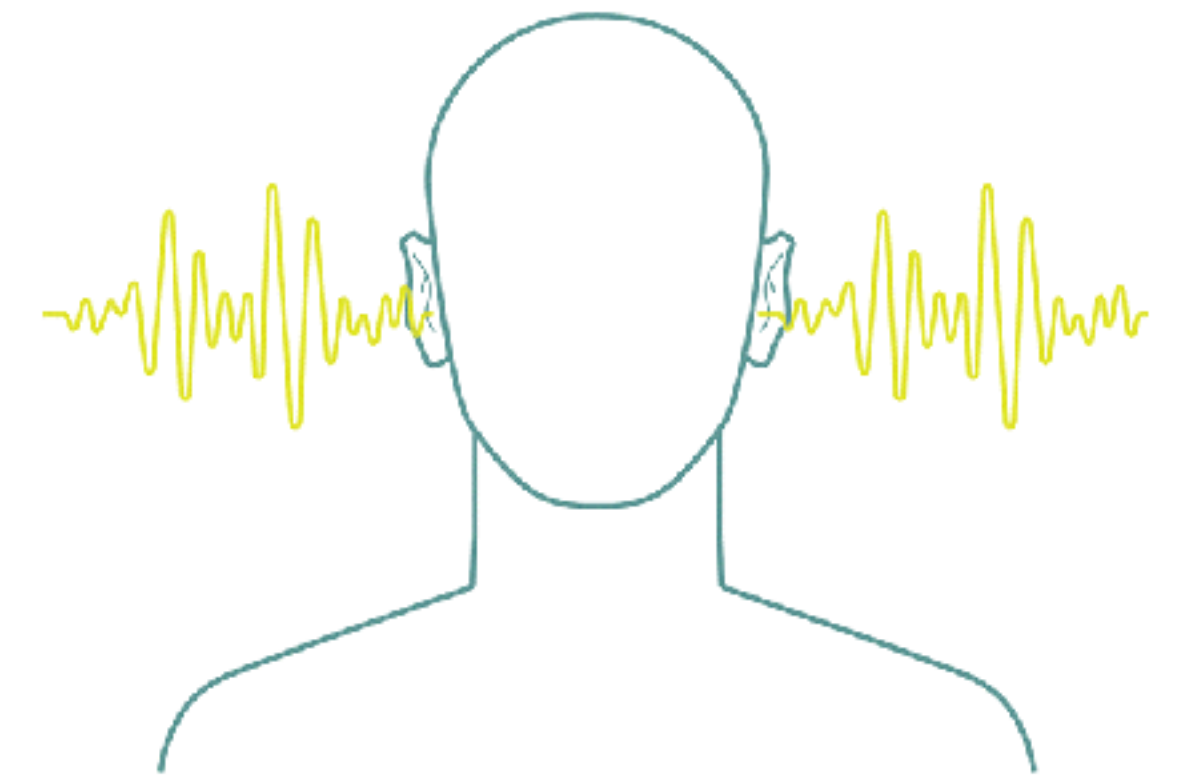
- Logic
 - Ontology
 - Computation
-

“Knowledge representation is the application of logic and ontology to the task of constructing computable models for some domains.” - J. Sowa

concrete and abstract objects



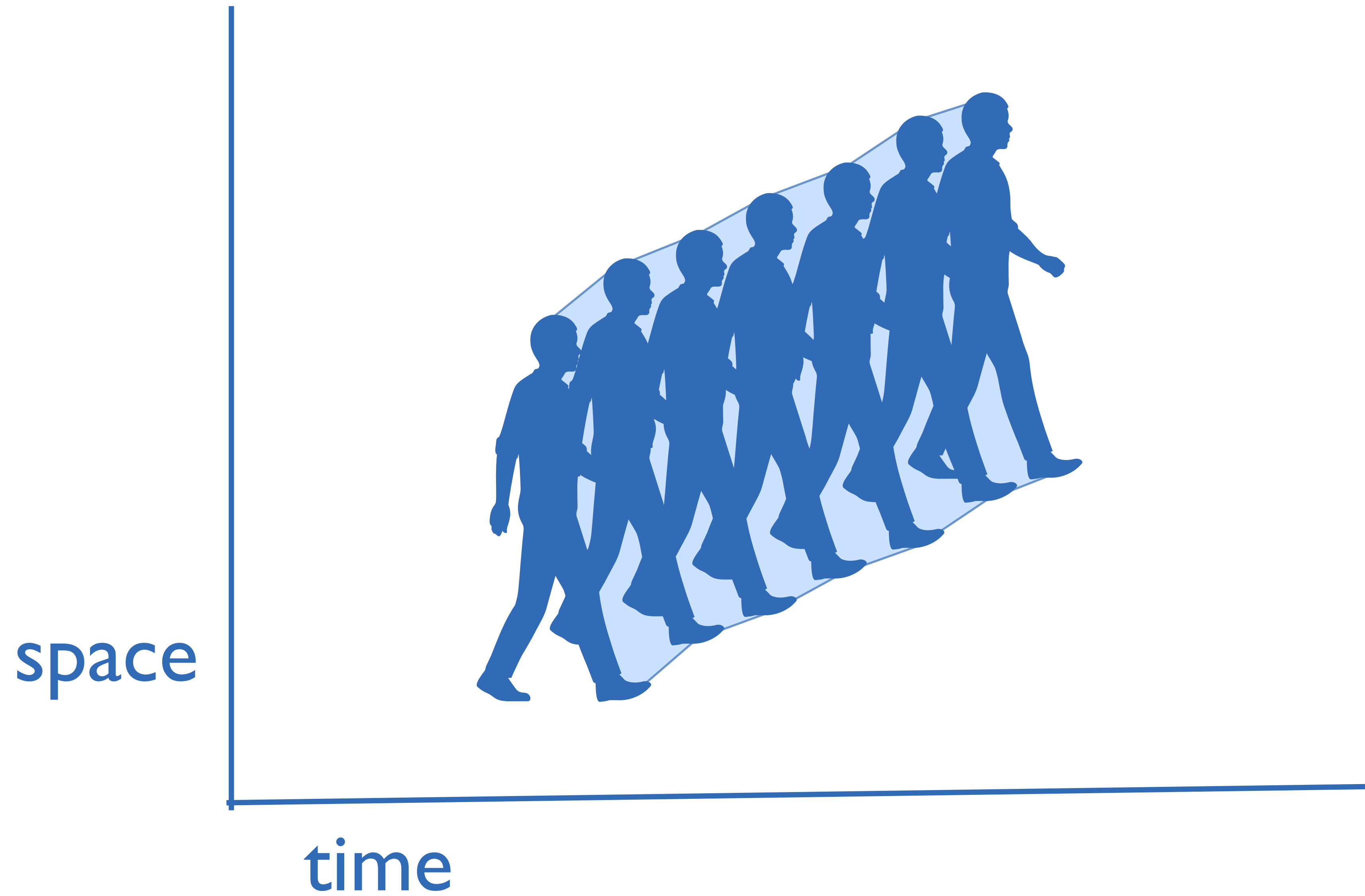
$$3 + 2 = 5$$



events



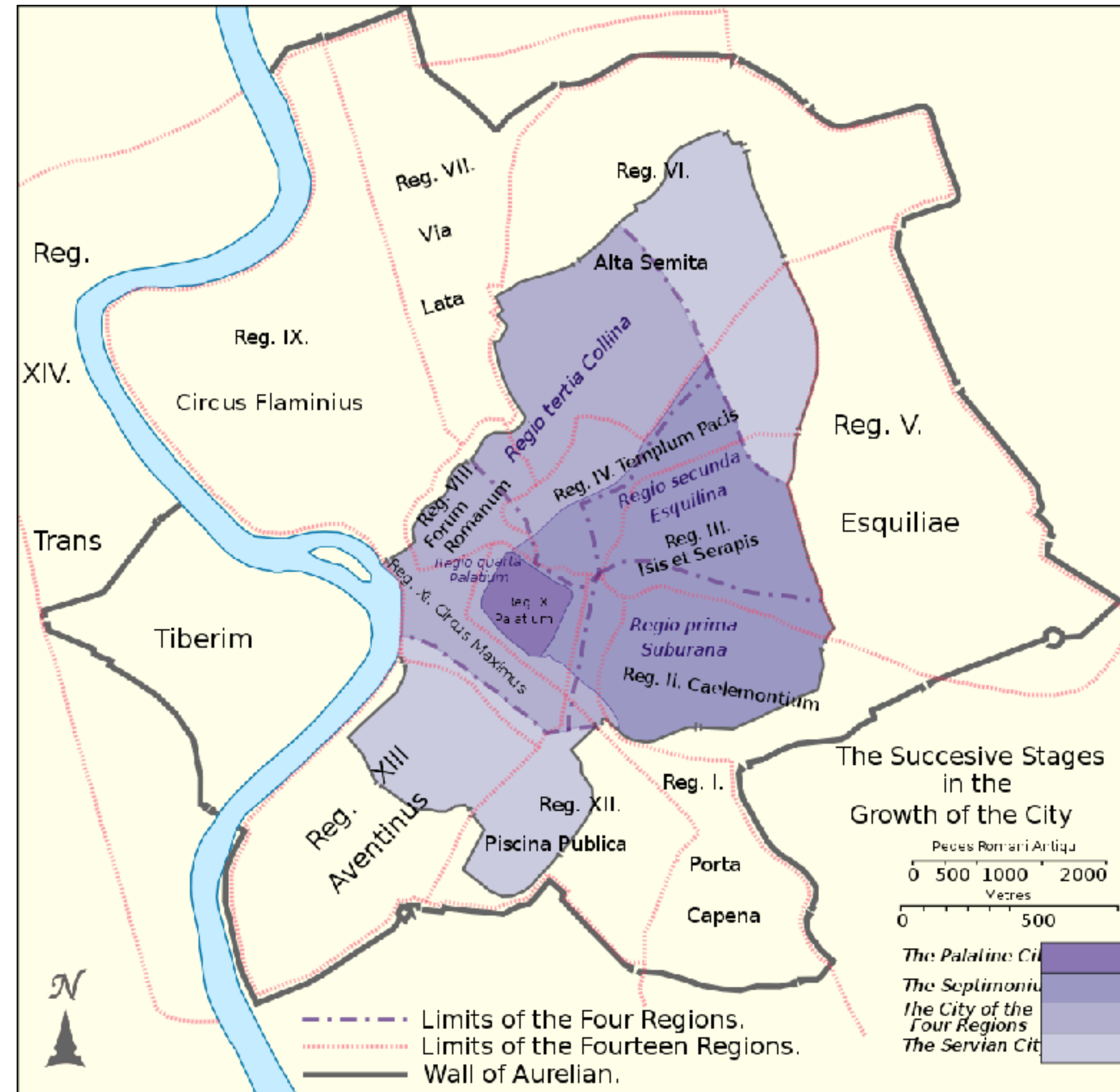
events



vagueness



cities



concrete and abstract objects



social objects



social objects



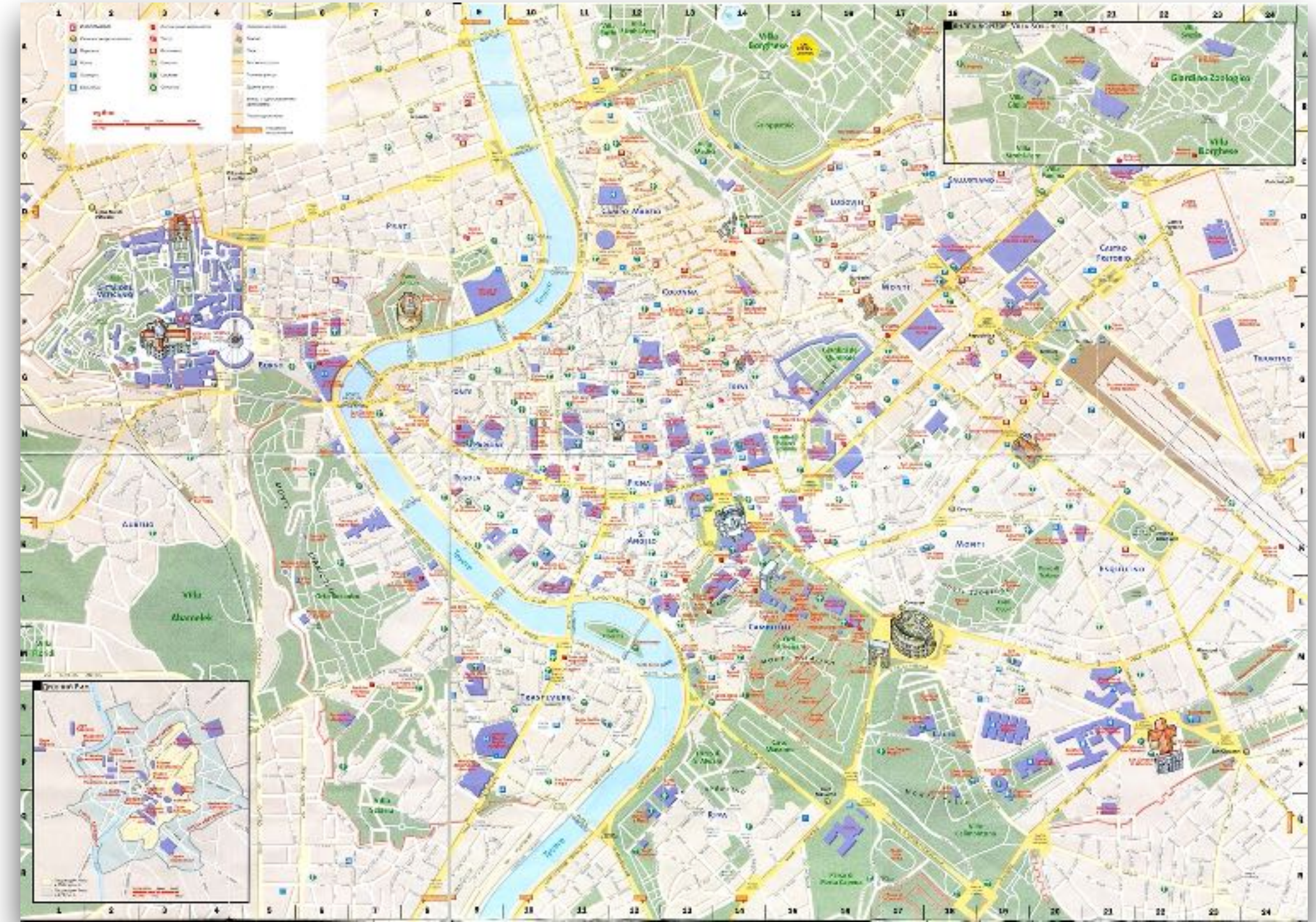
social objects



social objects

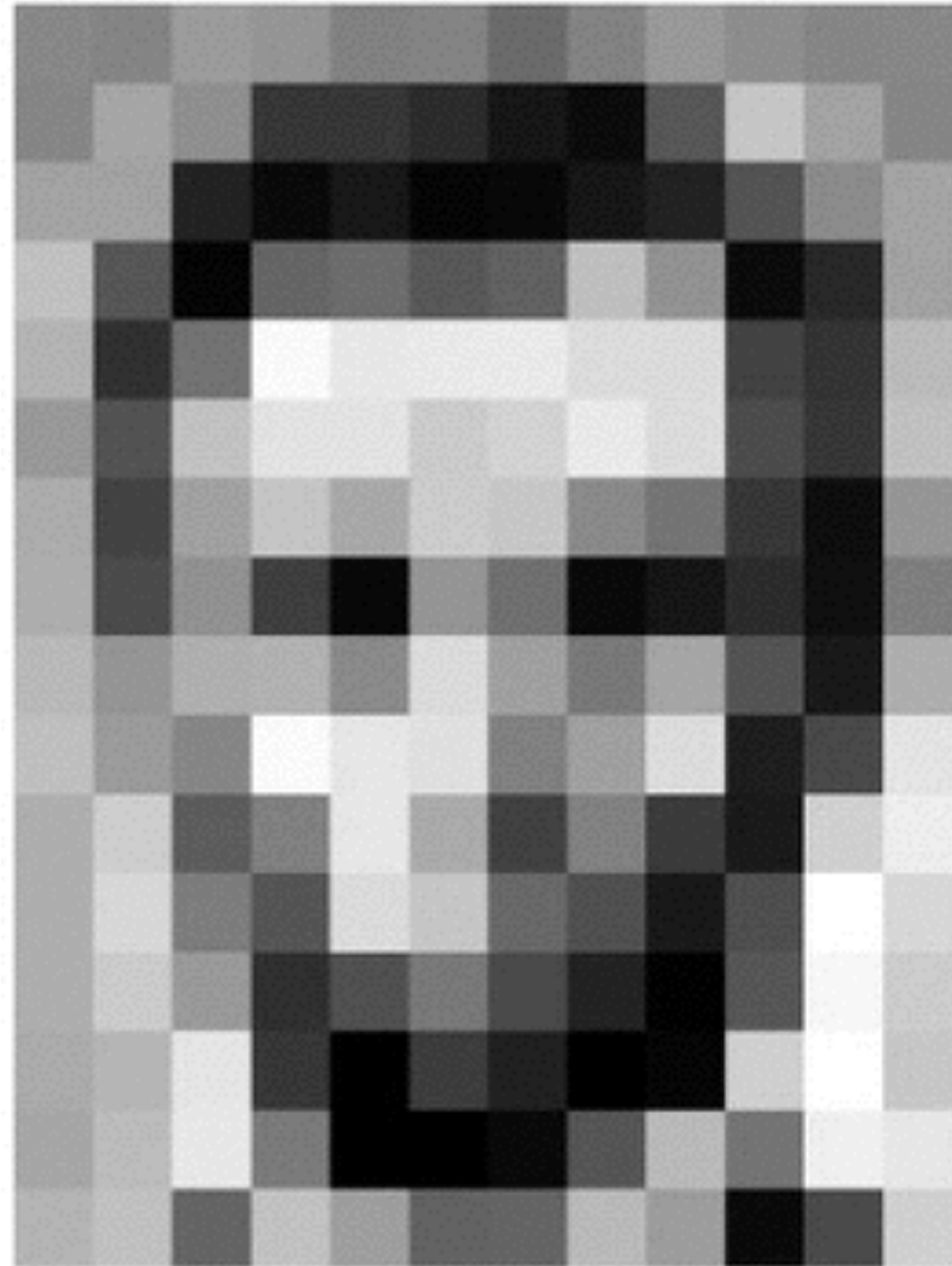


1750



today

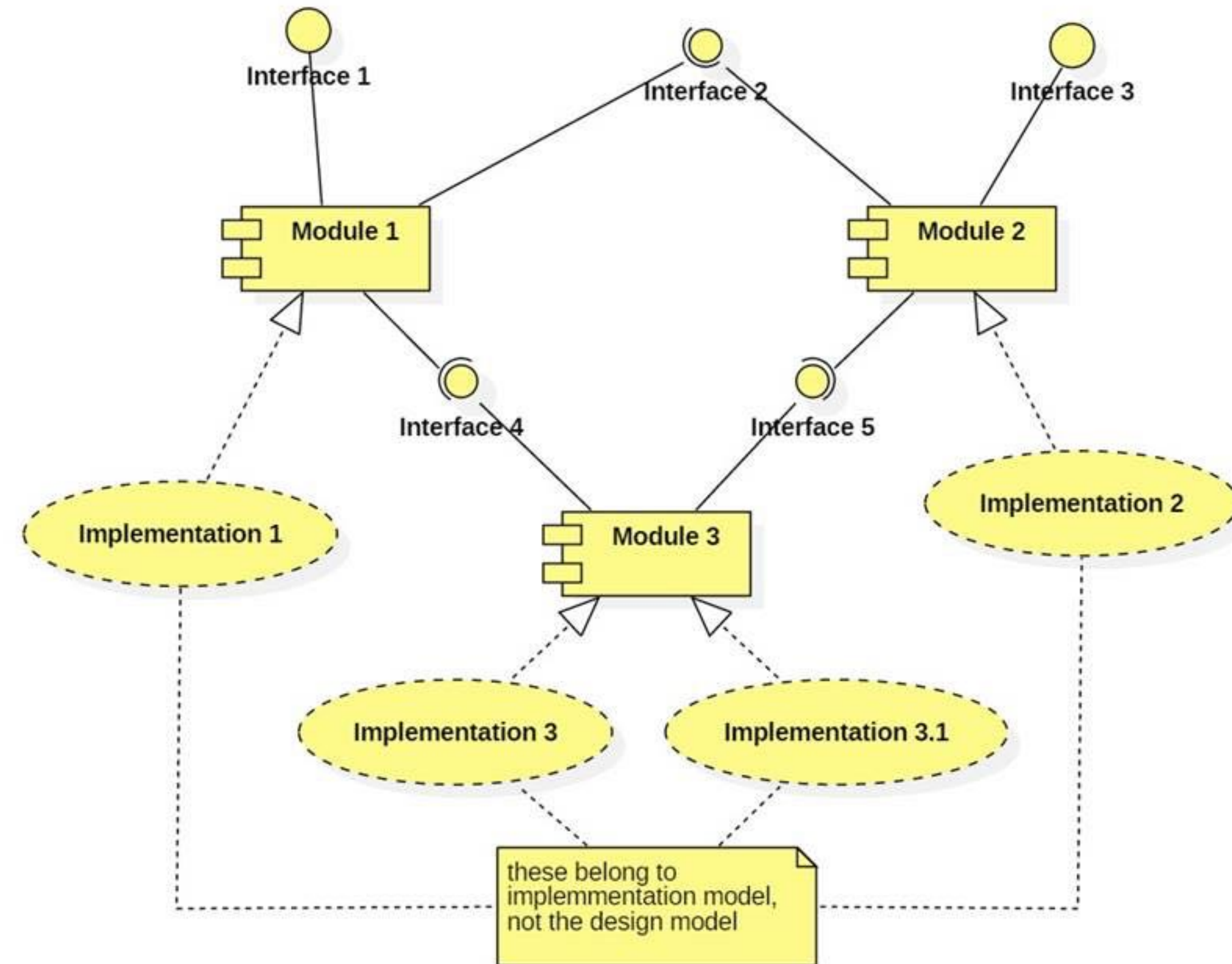
models



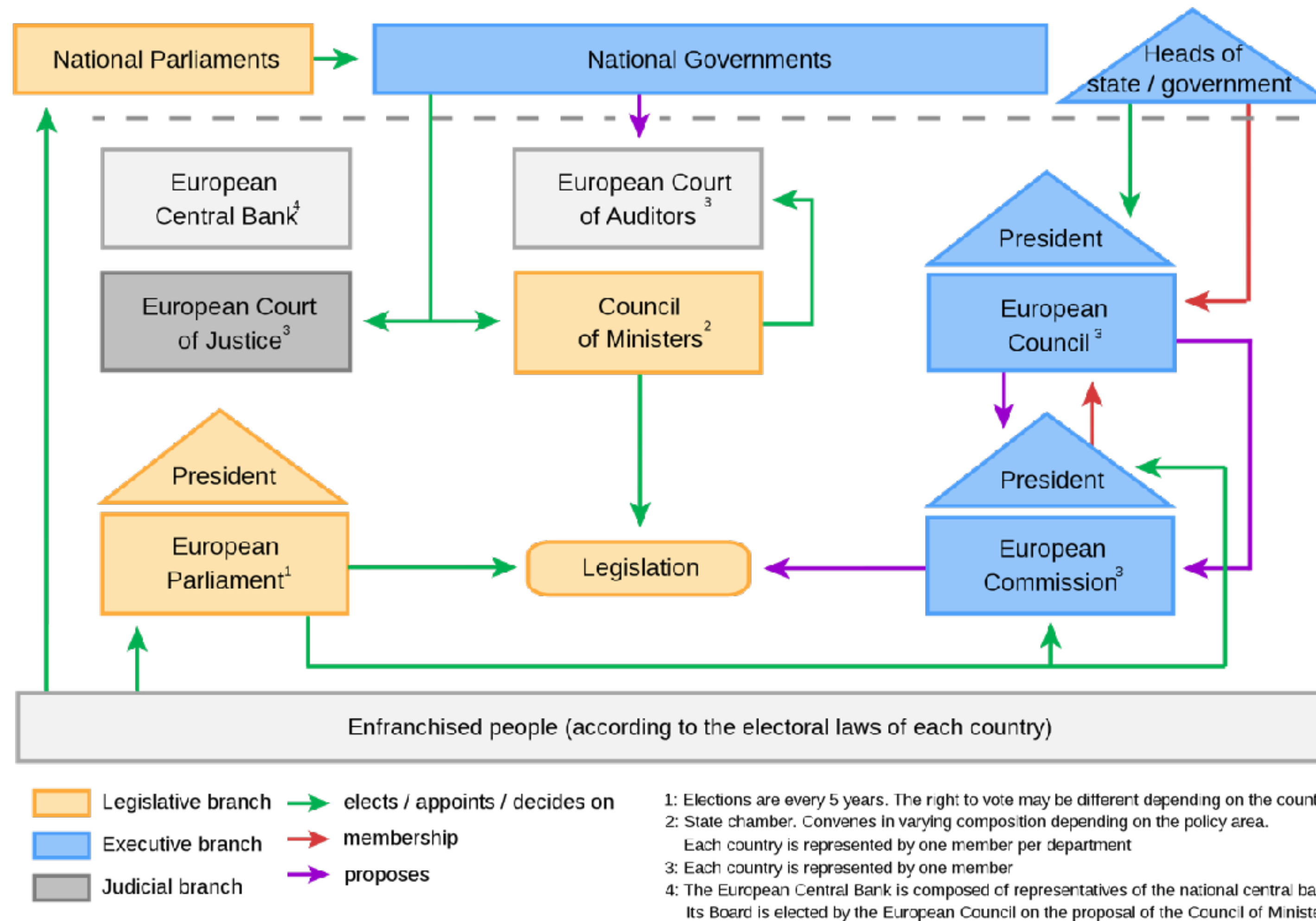
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206	109	5	124	131	111	120	204	166	15	56	180
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172	106	207	233	233	214	220	239	228	98	74	206
188	88	179	209	185	215	211	158	139	75	20	169
189	97	165	84	10	168	134	11	31	62	22	148
199	168	191	193	158	227	178	143	182	106	36	190
205	174	155	252	236	231	149	178	228	43	95	234
190	216	116	149	236	187	86	150	79	38	218	241
190	224	147	108	227	210	127	102	36	101	255	224
190	214	173	66	103	143	96	50	2	109	249	215
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183	202	237	145	0	0	12	108	200	138	243	236
195	206	123	207	177	121	123	200	175	13	96	218

157	153	174	168	150	152	129	151	172	161	155	156
155	182	163	74	75	62	33	17	110	210	180	154
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models



models

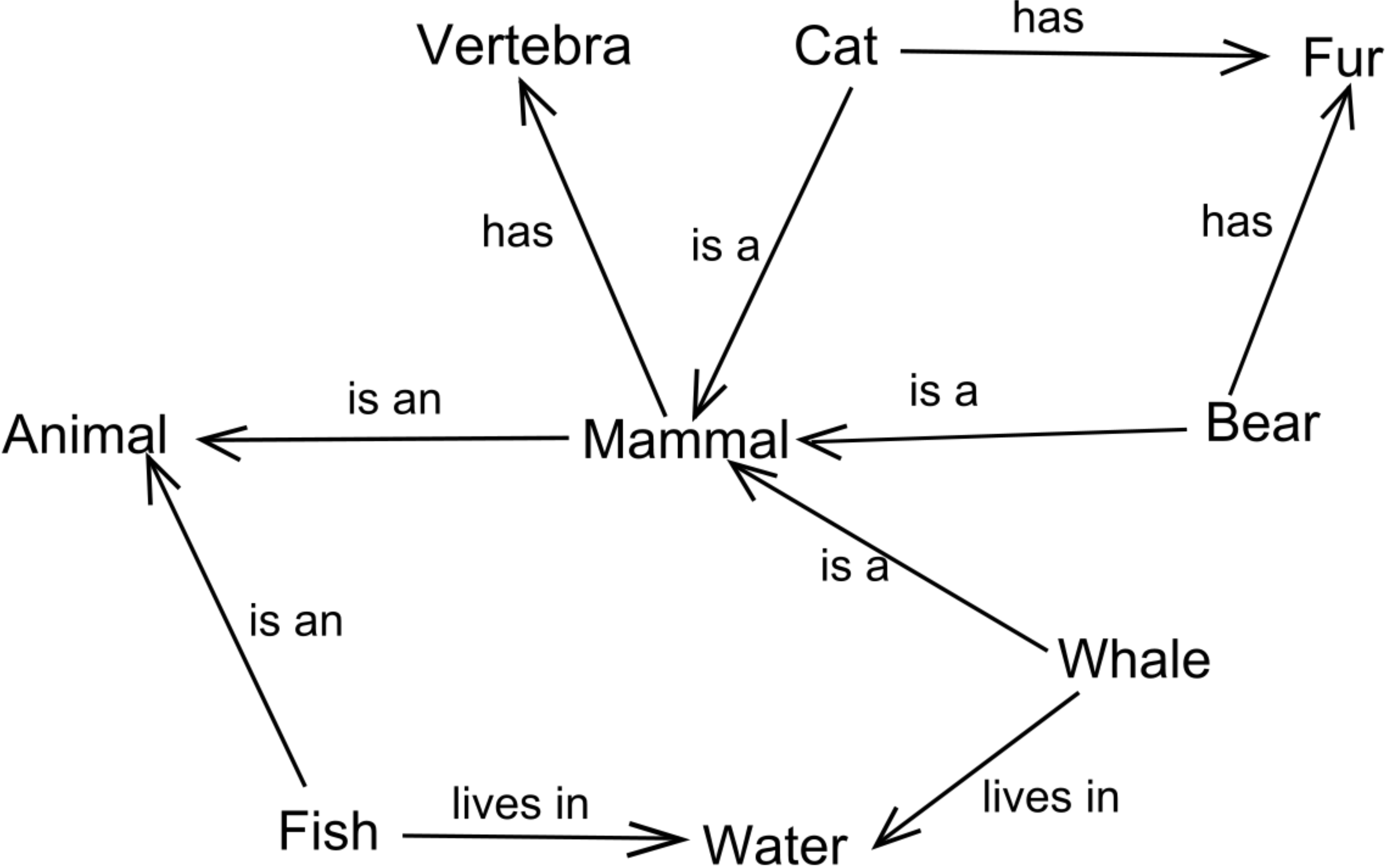


models

THE DEWEY DECIMAL SYSTEM



semantic net



winter

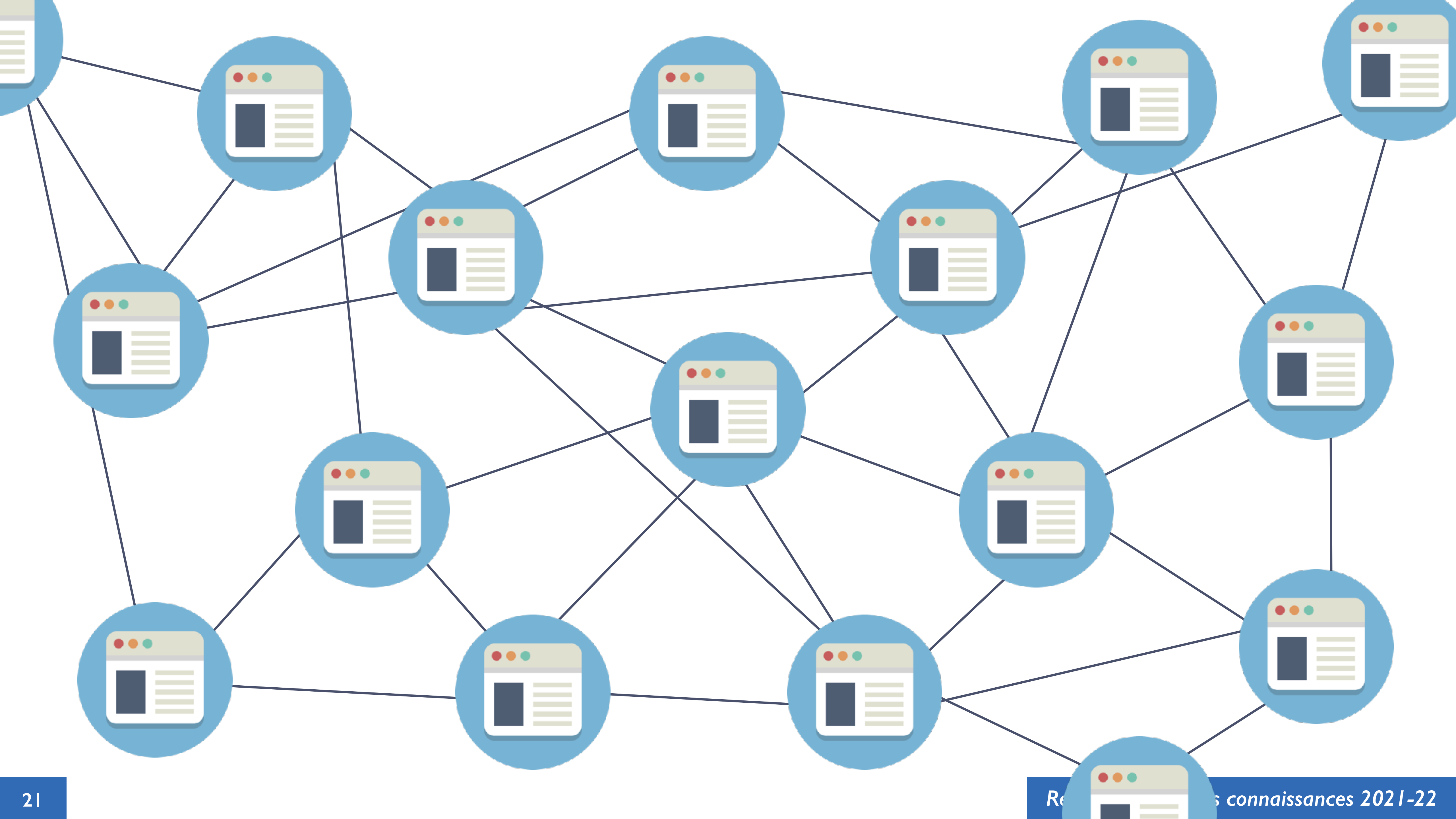
AI HAS A LONG HISTORY OF BEING “THE NEXT BIG THING” ...



Timeline of AI Development

- **1950s-1960s:** First AI boom - the age of reasoning, prototype AI developed
- **1970s:** AI winter I
- **1980s-1990s:** Second AI boom: the age of Knowledge representation (appearance of expert systems capable of reproducing human decision-making)
- **1990s:** AI winter II
- **1997:** Deep Blue beats Gary Kasparov
- **2006:** University of Toronto develops Deep Learning
- **2011:** IBM's Watson won Jeopardy
- **2016:** Go software based on Deep Learning beats world's champions







Type of information

YAHOO!

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 - [Volume 2-1 on October 1, 1994](#)
 - [Volume 2-2 on June 1, 1995](#)
 - [Volume 2-3 on November 5, 1995](#)
 - [Volume 2-4 on March 1, 1996](#)

>Watch for Volume III Coming Out Very Soon!

- This issue will be mailed first, so e-mail Professor Mack to get the next issue.

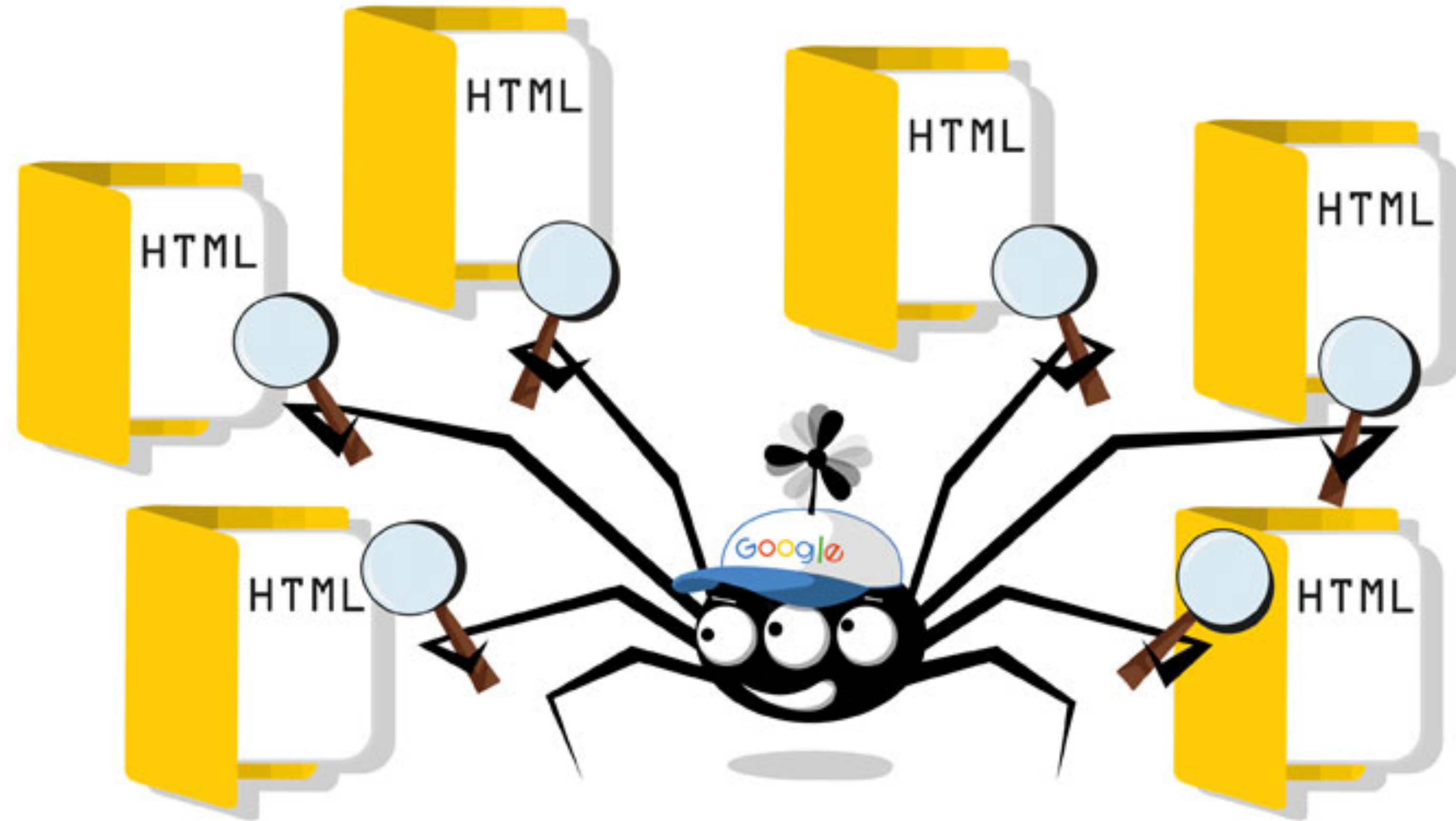
The Professor's Education Files - Advanced Bible Research

- [The Bible in Pictures](#)

80% 5% of 12K

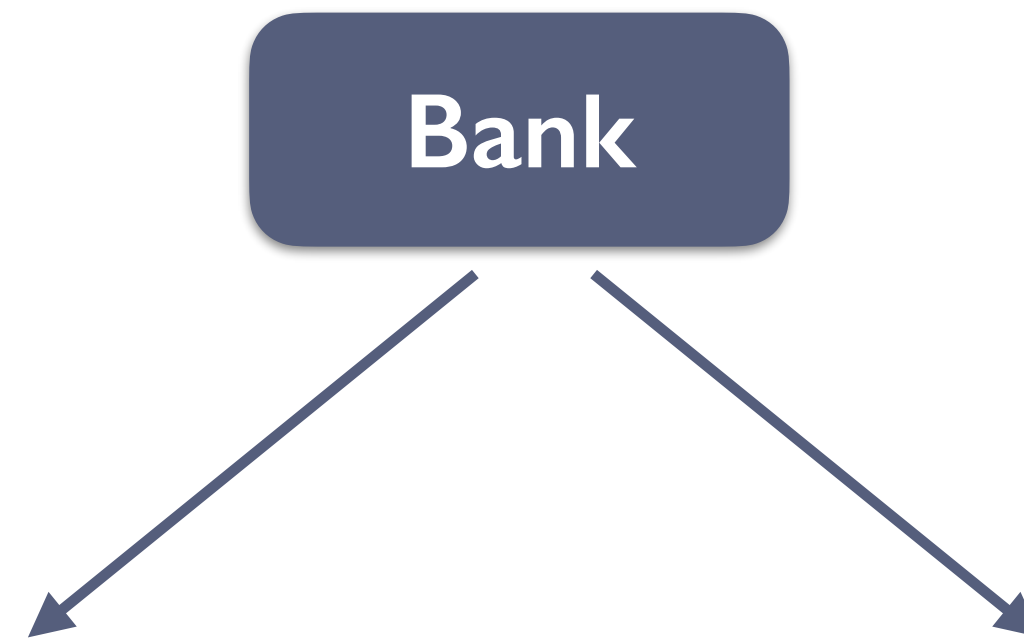
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Information

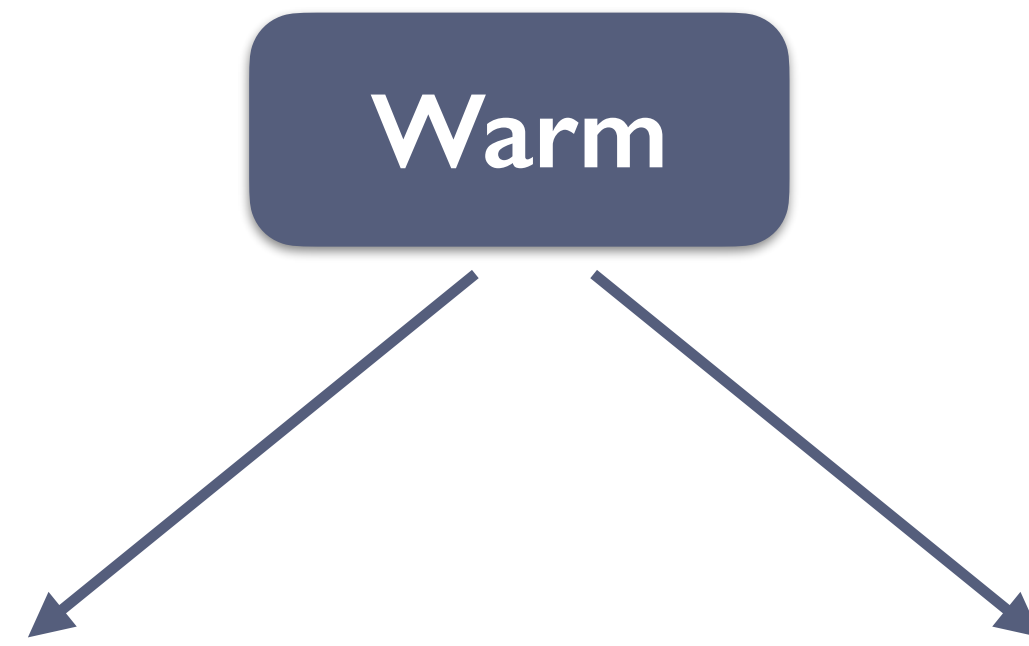




Problem: homonym



Problem: polysemy



Linguistic



Tree	Albero	Arbre	Baum	
Timber	Legno			Trae
Wood	Bosco	Bois	Holz	
Forest	Foresta	Forêt	Wald	Skov

Categorisation: what is a chair



Categorisation: what is a chair



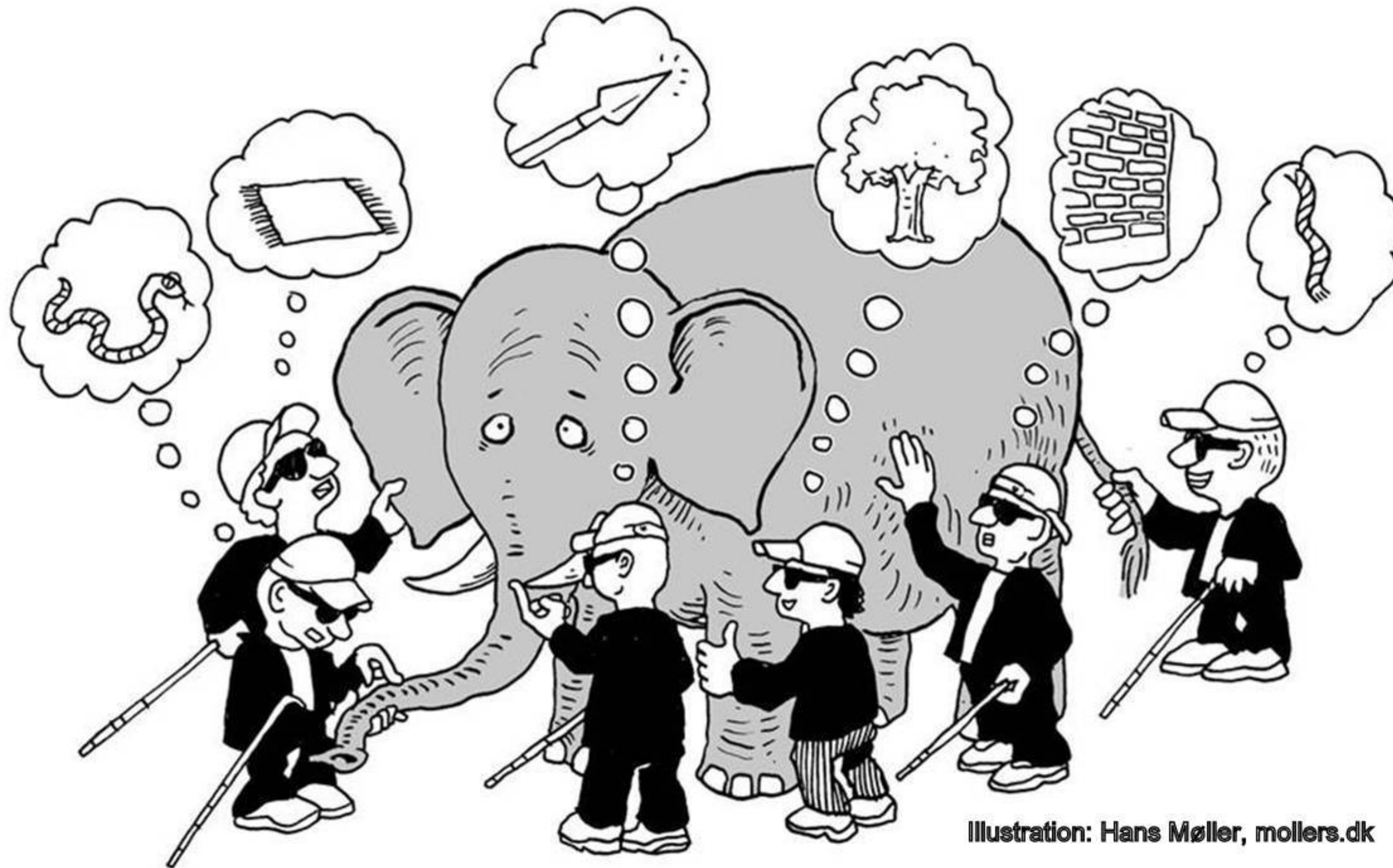
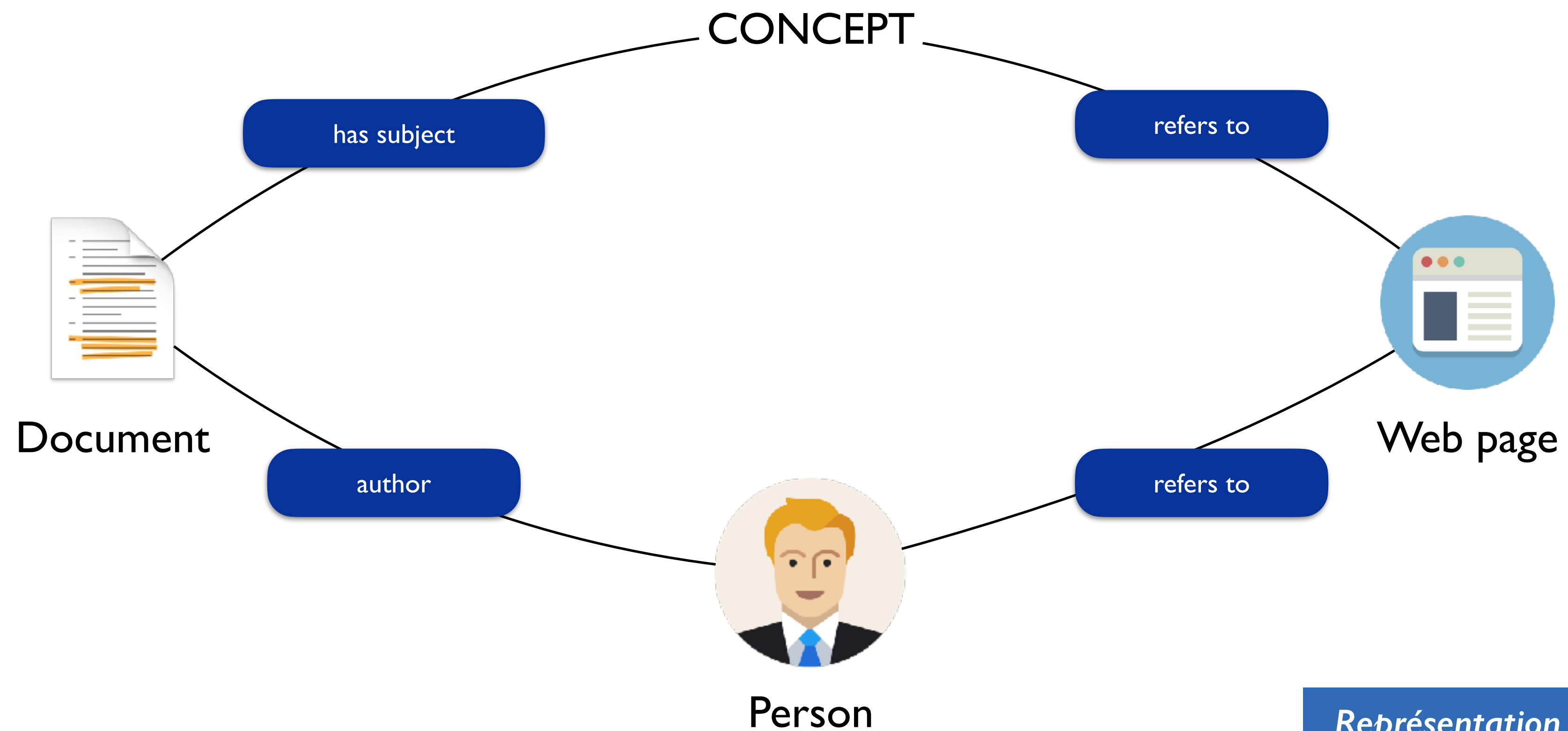
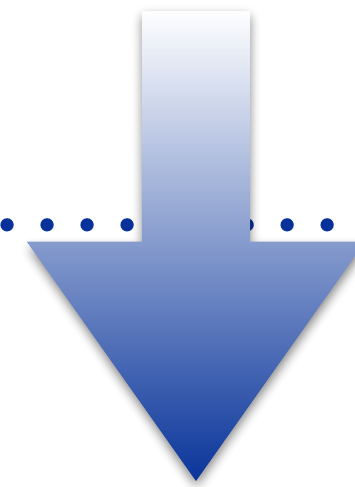


Illustration: Hans Møller, mollers.dk



Wikipedia



The Semantic Web Technology Stack (not a piece of cake...)

Most apps use only a subset of the stack

Querying allows fine-grained data access

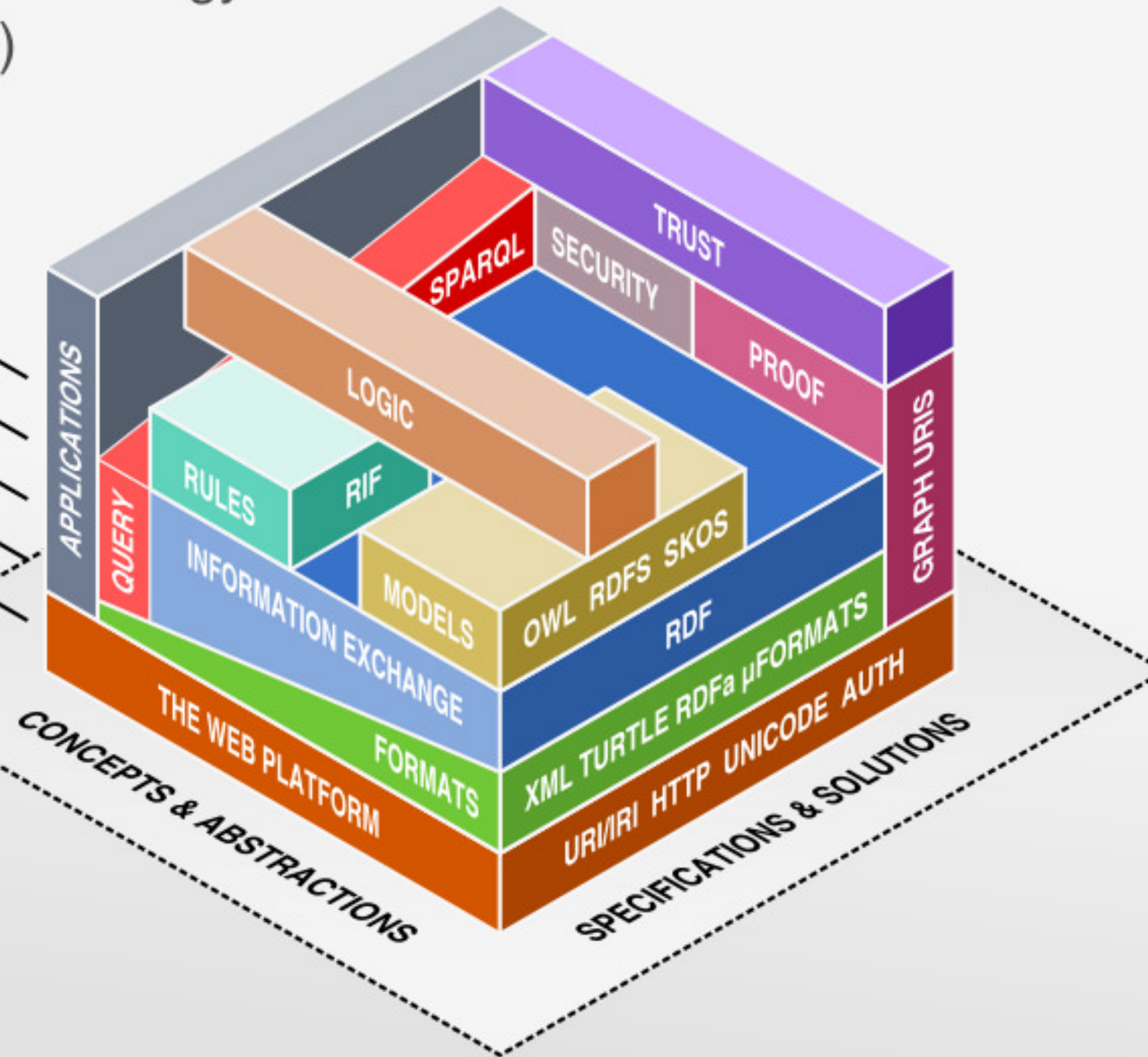
Standardized information exchange is key

Formats are necessary, but not too important

The Semantic Web is based on the Web

Linked Data uses a small selection of technologies

LINKED DATA



RDF: Resource Description Framework

- **Data model: RDF**
- **Semantics: RDFS (Schema)**
- **Syntax: Turtle / RDFa/ RDF-XML**

RDF: Resource Description Framework

- RDF is based on the idea of identifying things using Web identifiers (called Uniform Resource Identifiers, or URIs), and describing resources.
- A resource can be identified as a “thing” we want to talk about: a place, a person, a name, a webpage etc.
- Properties describe relationships between resource
- A statement declare to be composed by $\langle s, o, p \rangle$

{Subject} + **{Predicate}** + **{Object}**



Nicola



isA



Person

Engine

isPartOf

Car

Things

hasProperty

Value

IRI

IRI

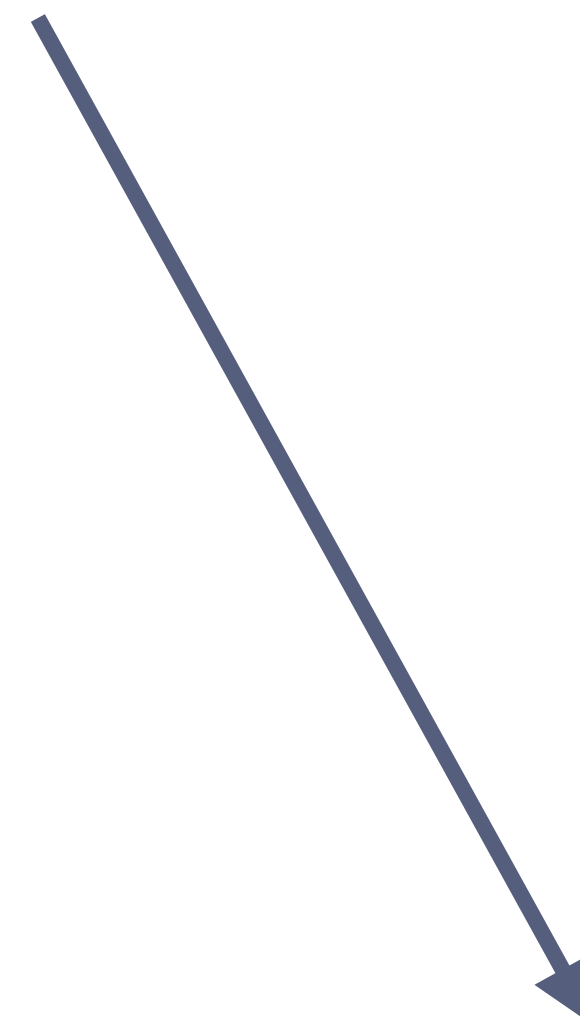
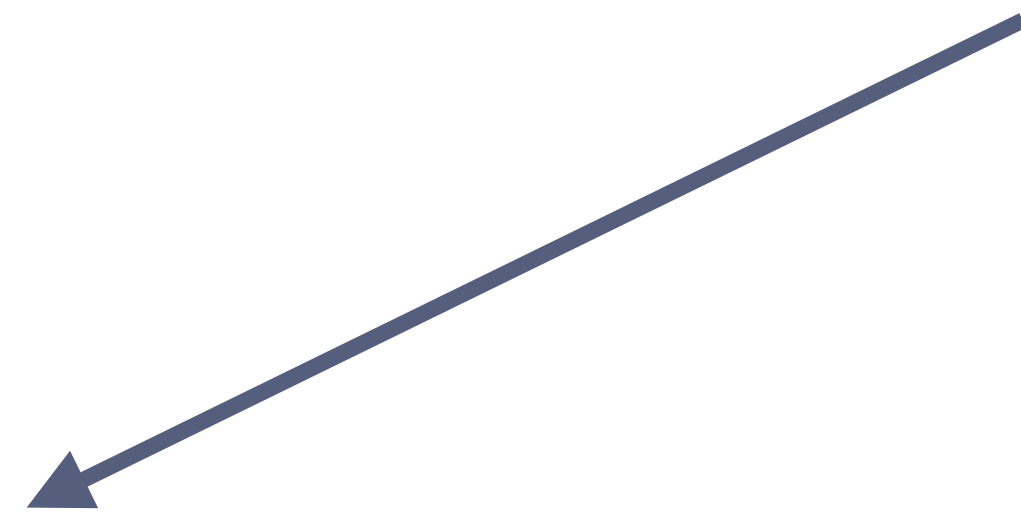
IRI


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<http://www.cidoc-crm.org/cidoc-crm/E21_Person>



<http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#label>

“Jacopo Torni”

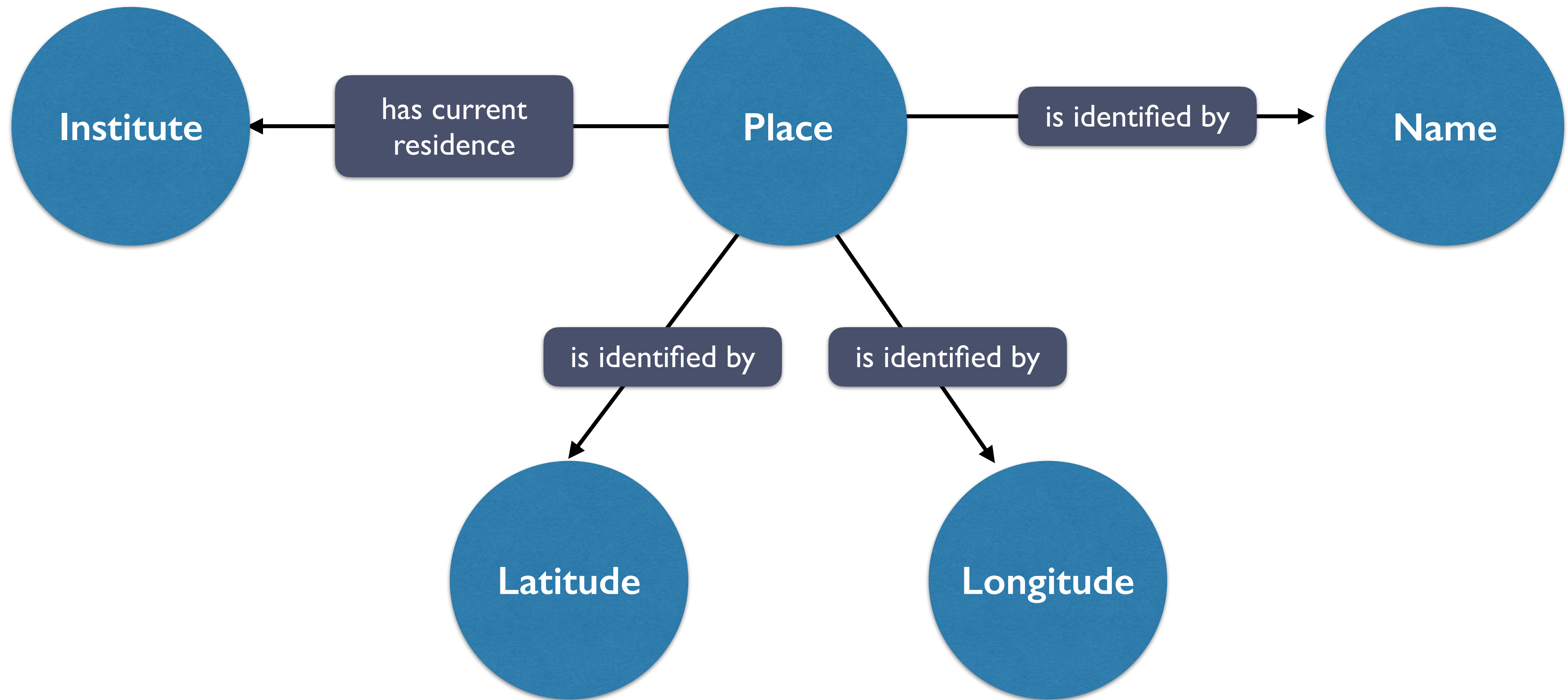
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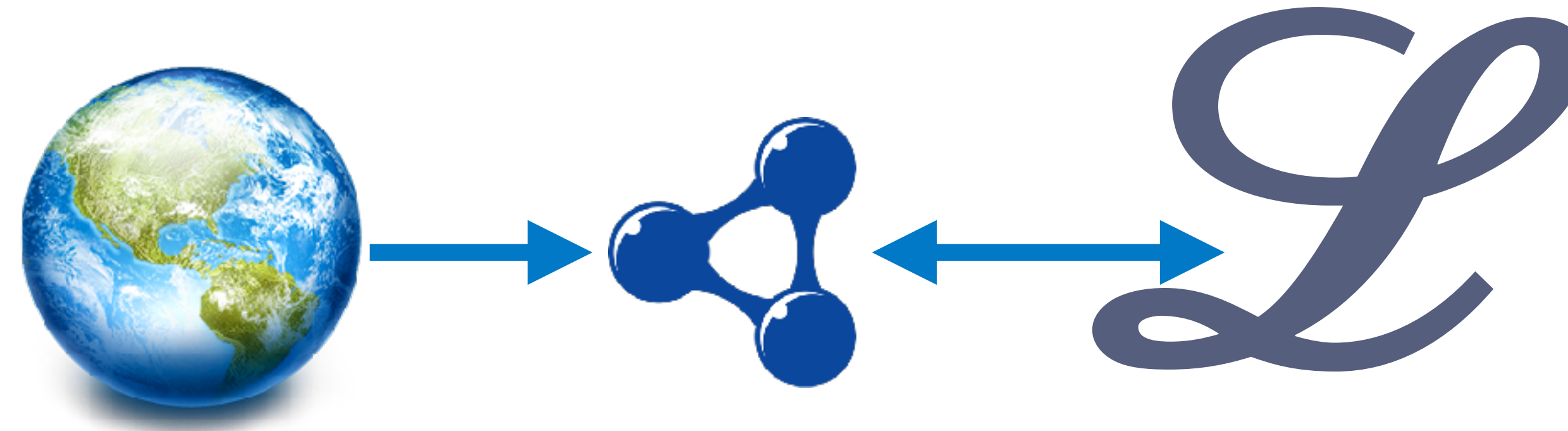
RDF: Resource Description Framework

- Predicates can be URI or Literals
- Literals are atomic values (strings or dates)
- A data type tells us whether we should interpret a value as string, a date, integer or some other type. It is recommend practice to use the data types defined by XML Schema
 - decimals - “1.23” `<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#decimal>`
 - dates - “1982-08-30”^{^^}`<http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#date>`
 - String - “Jacopo Torni”


```
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About the object



“An ontology is a formal, explicit specification of a shared conceptualization.”

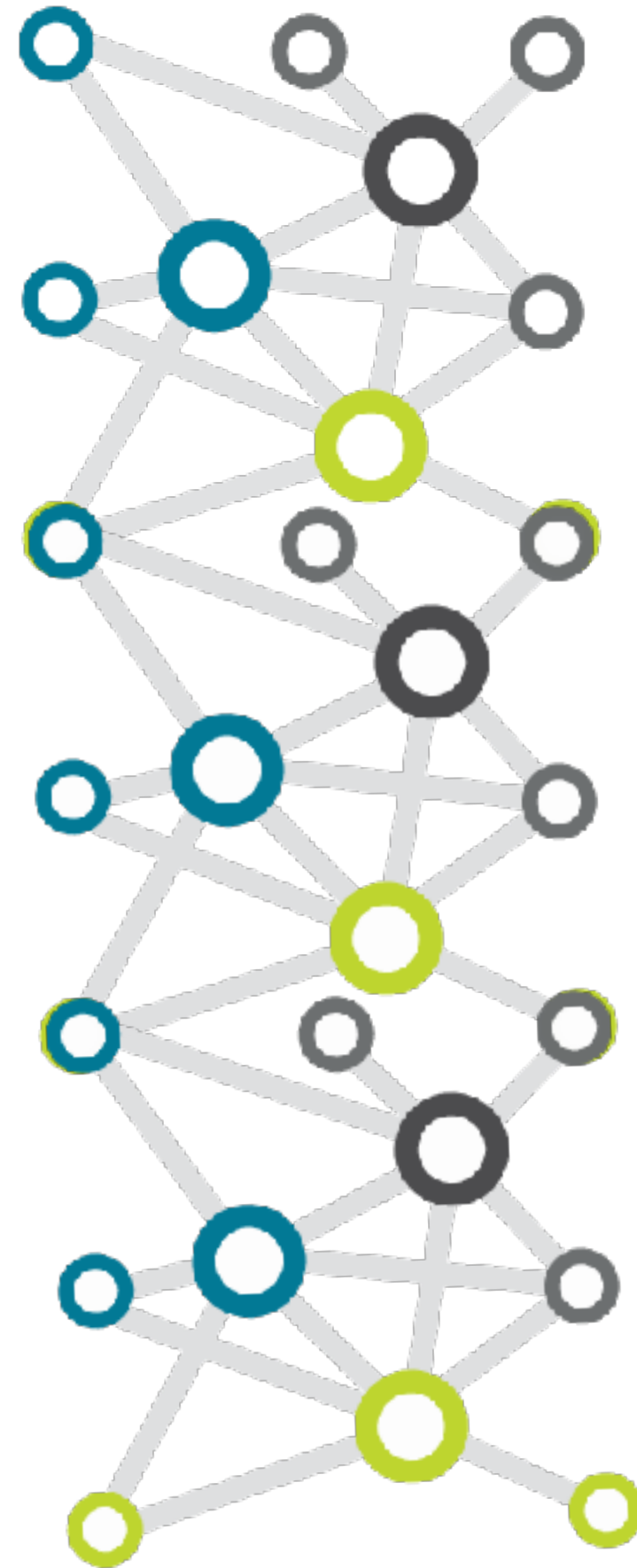
“logical theory accounting for the intended meaning of a formal vocabulary, i.e. its ontological commitment to a particular conceptualization of the world. The intended models of a logical language using such a vocabulary are constrained by its ontological commitment. An ontology indirectly reflects this commitment (and the underlying conceptualization) by approximating these intended models”

About the object

Language



Ontology



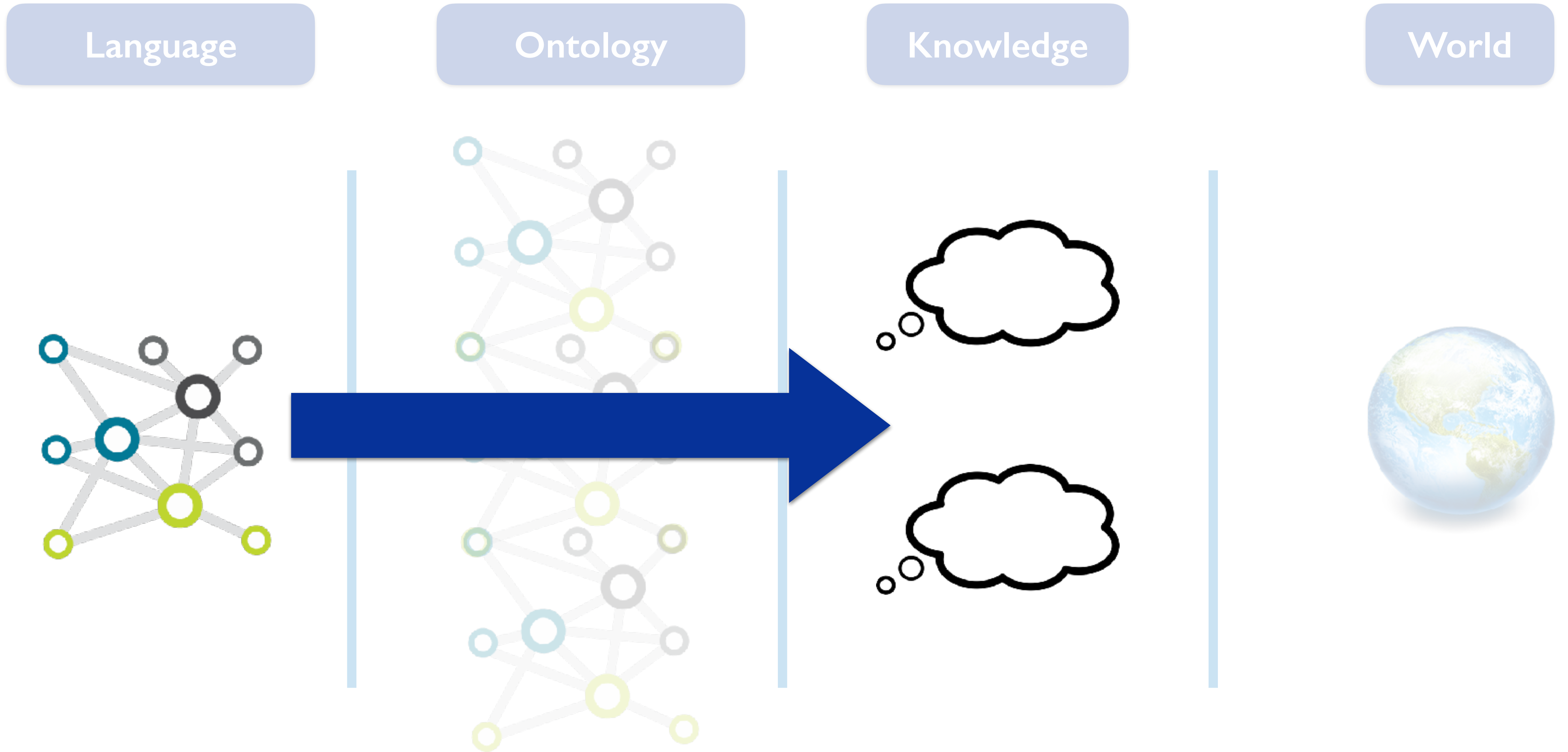
Knowledge



World



Ontological commitment



Classes and properties

Class

“A category of items that share one or more common traits serving as criteria to identify the items belonging to the class.”

Property

“A property serves to define a relationship of a specific kind between two classes [...] A property plays a role analogous to a grammatical verb, in that it must be defined with reference to both its domain and range, which are analogous to the subject and object in grammar.”

Instance

An instance of a class is a real world item that fulfils the criteria of the intension of the class


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  <crm:P129i_is_subject_of rdf:resource="https://collection.itatti.harvard.edu/resource/person/A00001629/hollis"/>
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