



Leibniz-Institut für Informationsinfrastruktur

# Wissensgraphen

Daten - Informationen - Wissen

Prof. Dr. Harald Sack

Studium Generale der Philipps-Universität Marburg Marburg, 24.01.2024

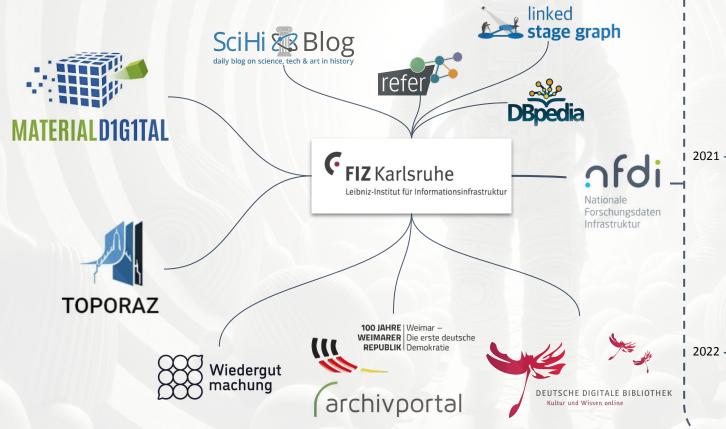
### Wissensgraphen: Daten - Informationen - Wissen

### Overview:

- 1. From Numbers to Insights
- 2. Knowledge Representation with Graphs
- 3. Ontologies and Logic
- 4. Knowledge Graph Applications
- 5. Hybrid Artificial Intelligence

# Knowledge Graphs @ FIZ Karlsruhe

**Projects, Services & NFDIs** 





2020 -

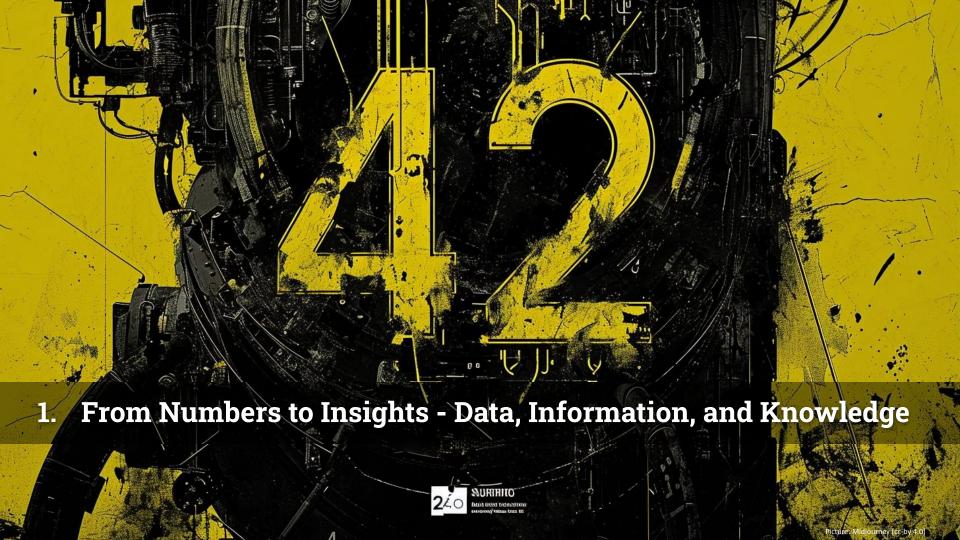
















You What is 42?



#### ChatGPT

The number 42 is often humorously and philosophically referenced as the "Answer to the Ultimate Question of Life, the Universe, and Everything" in Douglas Adams' science fiction series, "The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy." In the story, a supercomputer named Deep Thought is designed to find the meaning of life, and after much contemplation, it arrives at the cryptic answer: 42. The significance of 42 remains a popular cultural reference and meme.

https://chat.openai.com/chat



#### **ChatGPT**

The significance of the number 42 varies in different contexts. Here are a few examples:

#### 1. Literary Context:

 In Douglas Adams' "The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy," the number 42 is humorously presented as the "Answer to the Ultimate Question of Life, the Universe, and Everything." The question itself In Japan, the 60th year of life in the control of th

#### 2. Mathematics:

In mathematics, 42 is a natural number that fo

#### 3. Pop Culture and Internet Memes:

• Due to its association with Douglas Adams' we popular meme on the internet and is sometim answer to various questions.

In Japan, the 60th year of life is called "kanreki" (還曆) and is celebrated as a rebirth or re-entry into childhood. Sixty years is the full cycle of the Chinese zodiac calendar, which was adopted for use in Japan starting in the year 604. 26 May 2020





Seattle Japanese Garden

https://www.seattlejapanesegarden.org > blog > kanreki-a...

"Kanreki" 還暦 –A Red Letter 60th Anniversary for the Garden

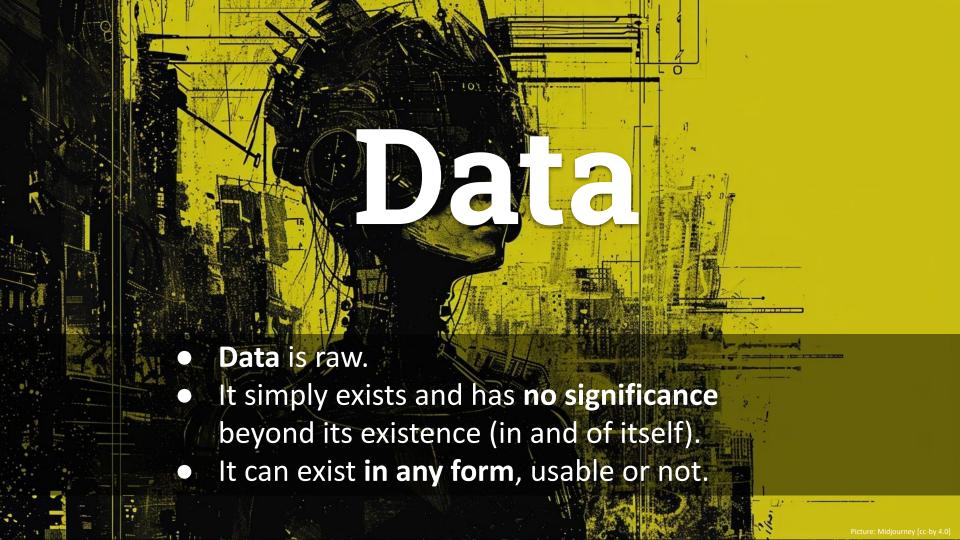
#### 4. Science and Technology:

In ASCII code, 42 represents the asterisk (\*) character.

#### 5. Age of Wisdom in Some Cultures:

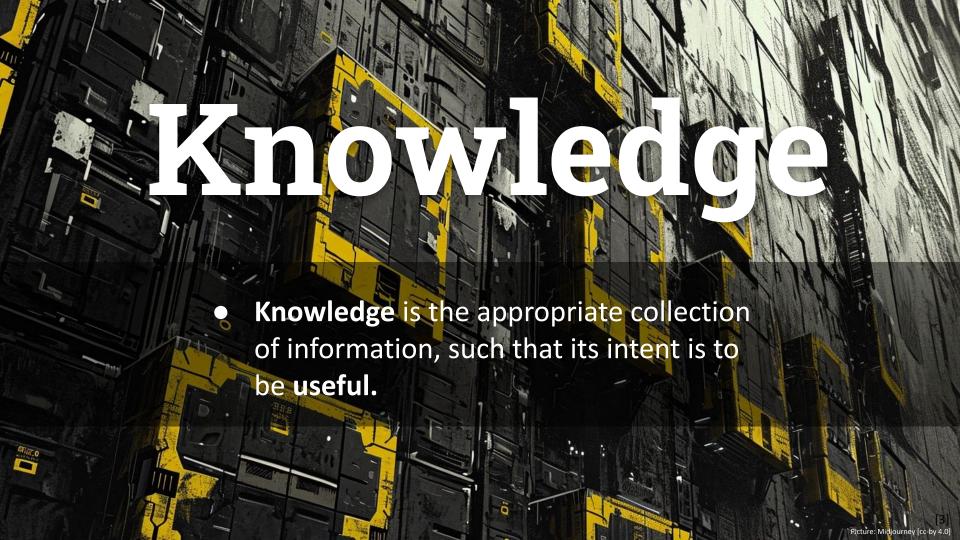
• In Japanese culture the age of 42 is considered the "Age of Wisdom" national celebration known as a kanreki.







- Information is data that has been given meaning by way of relational connection.
- This "meaning" can be **useful**, but does not have to be.
- Information answers to questions that begin with such words as who, what, when, where, and how many.





# Data, Information, Knowledge





**future** novelty

experience

past

information transforms to knowledge by **cognition** 

Knowledge information enriched with semantics

data transforms to information by **convention** 

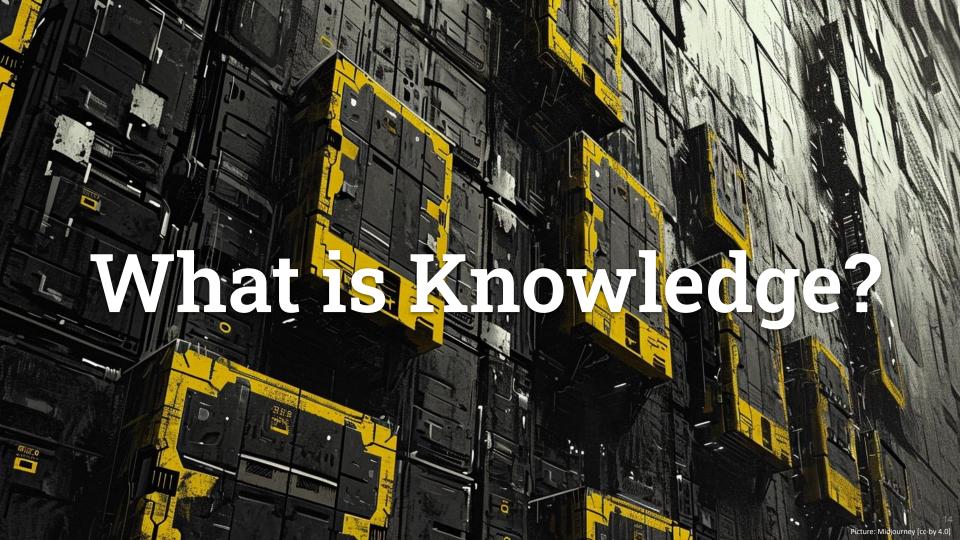
Information

in usable form

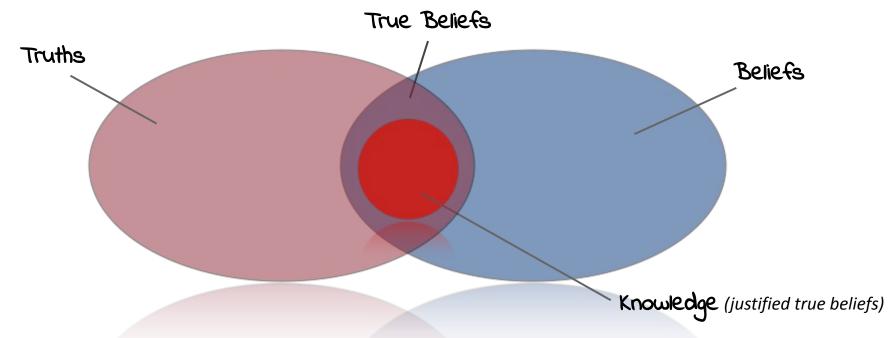
Data raw characters and symbols

DIKW Pyramid, Ackoff 1989

Data



# What is Knowledge?



Traditional Definition: "Knowledge is a justified subset of all true beliefs"

To represent knowledge, we need a (formal) knowledge representation.

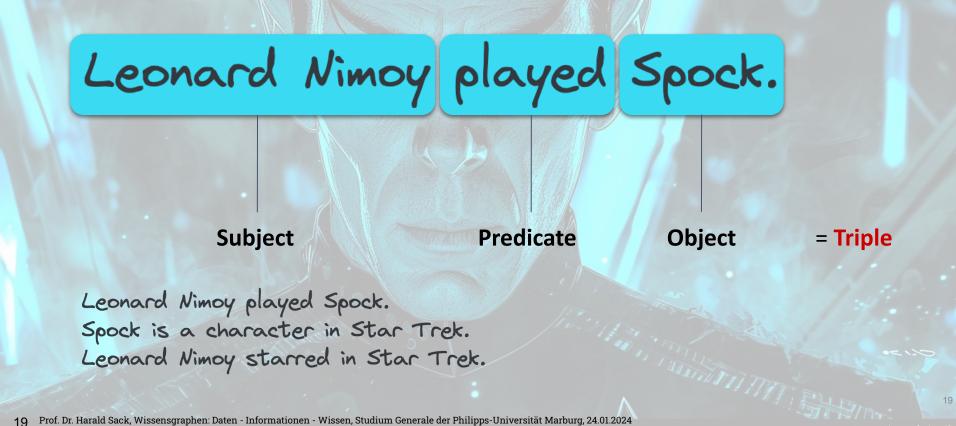




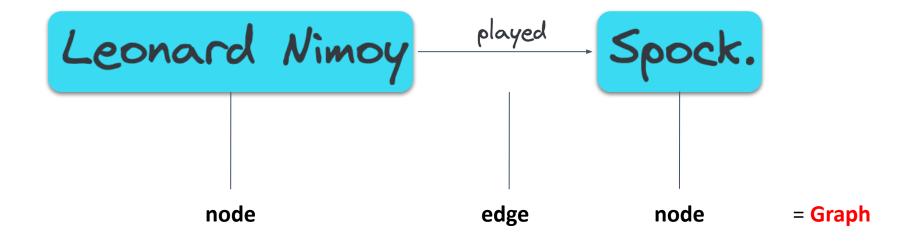




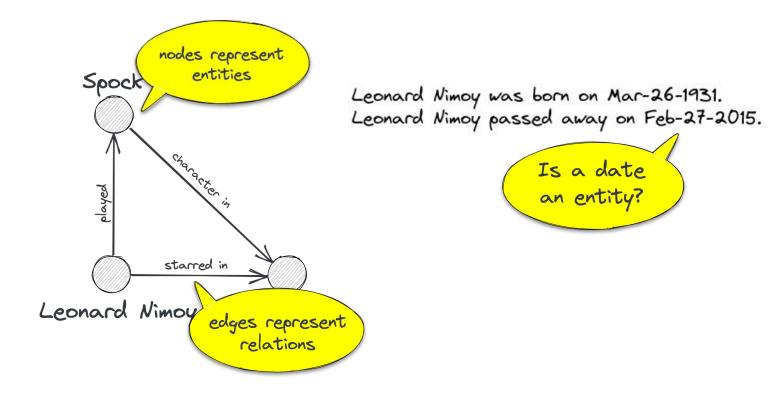
# An Intuitive Way to Represent Knowledge



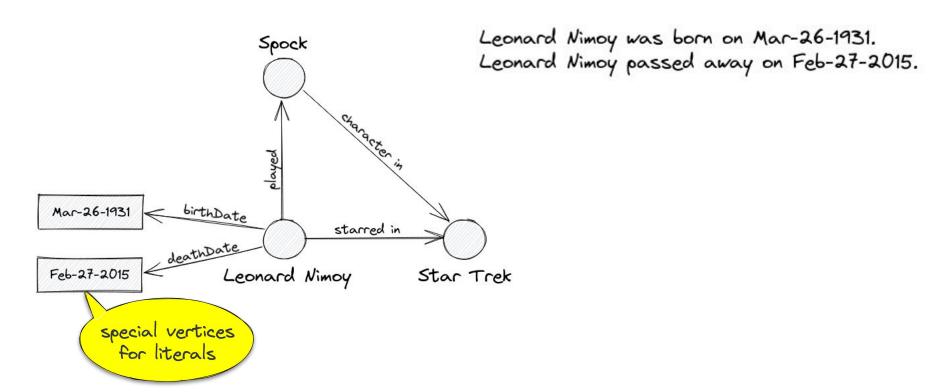
### An Intuitive Way to Represent Knowledge



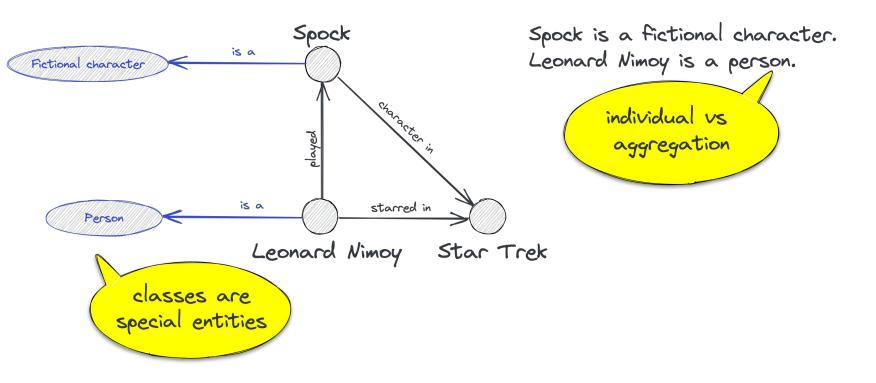
### An Intuitive Way to Represent Knowledge



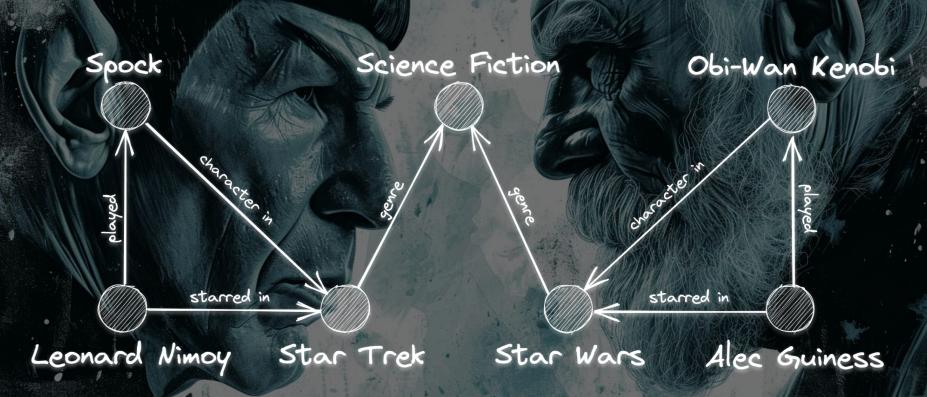
#### **Further Refinements**



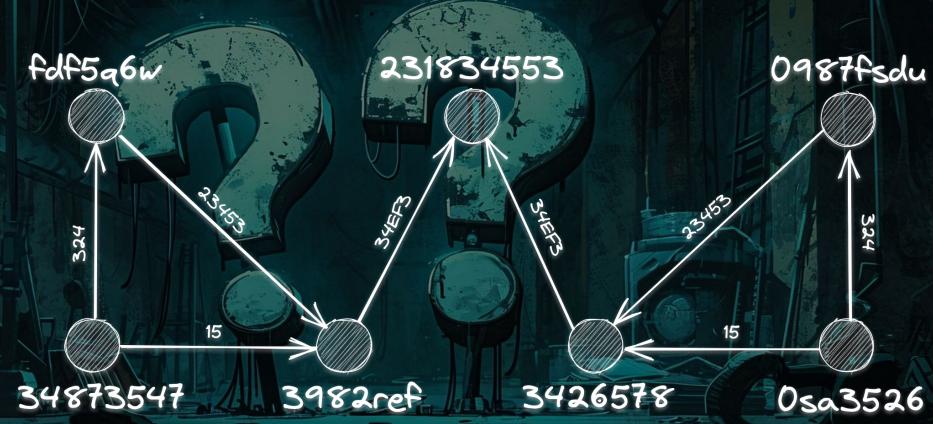
### **Further Refinements**



# **Knowledge Graphs**



# How does the Computer know the Meaning?



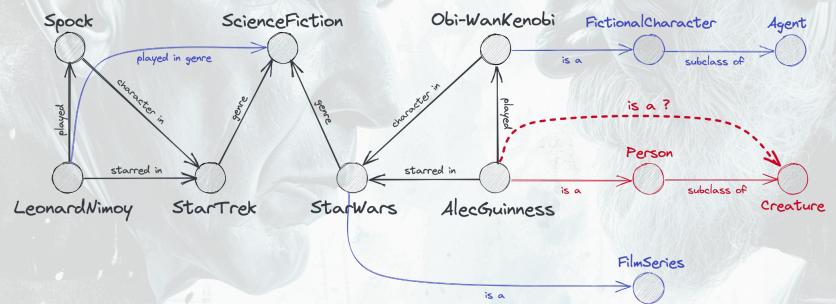
#### Can we deduce that Alec Guinness is a "Creature"?

Can be solved via individual software code:

IF ((Alec Guinness, is a, Person) AND (Person, subclass of, Creature))

THEN

(Alec Guinness, is a, Creature)

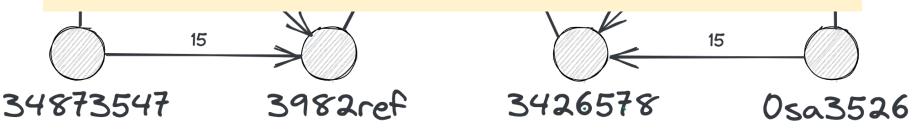


#### **Back to the Start**



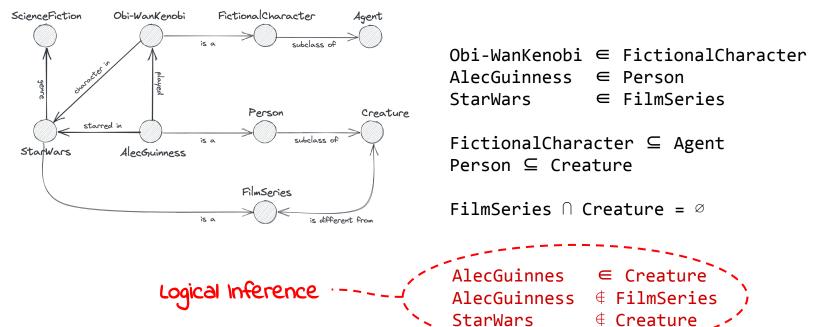
To **represent knowledge explicitly** (and to make use of it), we need a knowledge representation that can be **"understood" by the computer**.

- Ontologies based on Mathematical Logic as "formal" Knowledge Representation.
- Inference Engine (Semantic Reasoner) to draw conclusions and inferences.



### A Formal Way to Represent Knowledge

(Over)Simplified Example



34873547 3982ref

fdf5a6w

### Formal Knowledge Representations

What's the difference between formal knowledge representations and traditional data structures?

231834553

- Mathematical Logic provides a framework to formally express the semantics of knowledge representations.
- 2. Semantics of knowledge representations can be defined explicitly.
- 3. **Mathematical Logic** enables **logical inferences** and **reasoning** for knowledge representations.

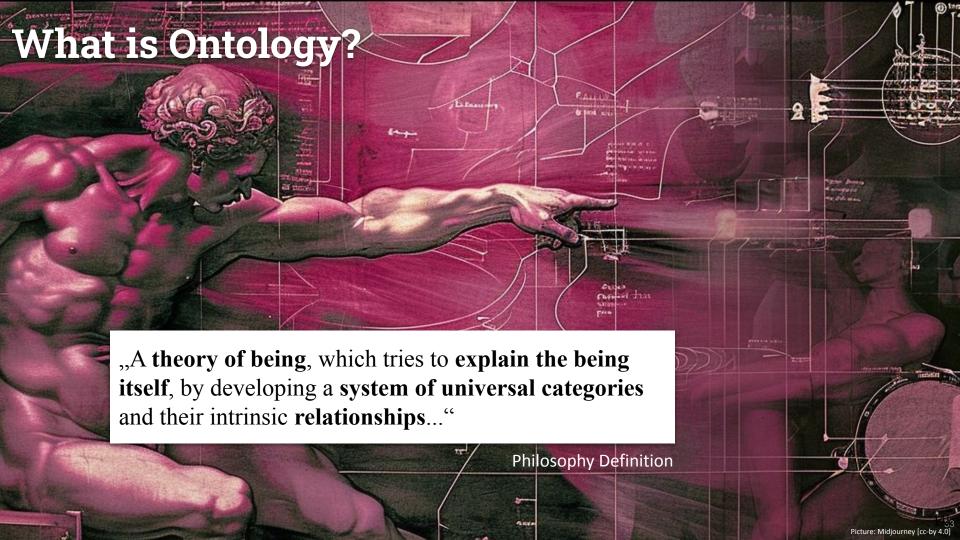
3426578

0sa3526



#### ...to speak a common Language:

- common symbols and concepts (Syntax)
- agreement about their meaning (Semantics)
- classification of concepts (Taxonomy)
- associations and relations of concepts (Thesauri)
- rules and knowledge about which relations are allowed and make sense (Ontologies)





# What is an Ontology (in Computer Science)?

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

according to Thomas R. Gruber: A Translation Approach to Portable Ontology Specifications. Knowledge Acquisition, 5(2):199-220, 1993.

**conceptualization**: abstract model

(domain, identified relevant concepts, relations)

**explicit**: meaning of all concepts must be defined

formal: machine understandable

shared: consensus about ontology

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**explicit**: meaning of all concepts must be defined

formal: machine understandable

shared: consensus about ontology



### **Knowledge Representation with Ontologies and Knowledge Graphs**

Person(AlecGuiness)
Person ☐ Creature

Person ☐ Creature

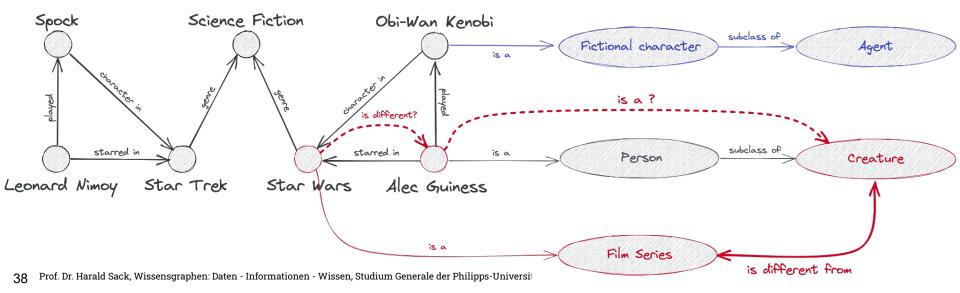
FilmSeries(StarWars)
FilmSeries ☐ Creature ≡ ∅

Pescription Logics

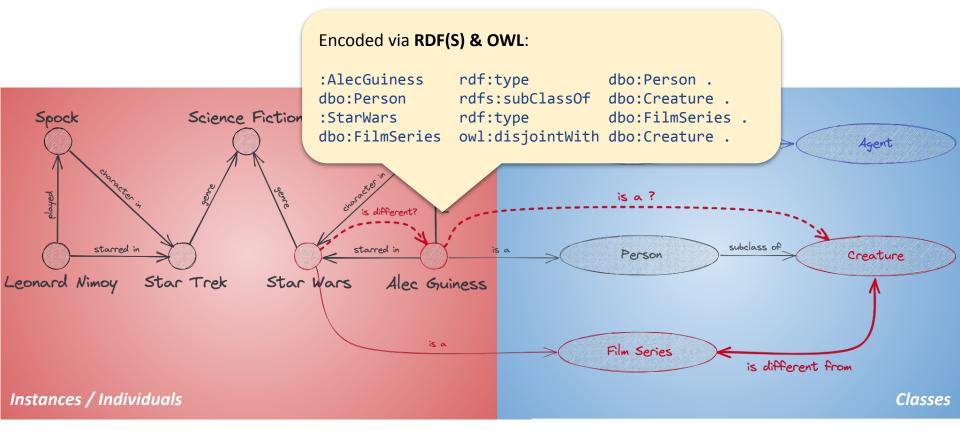
AlecGuiness 

AlecGuiness 

FilmSeries ☐ Creature ≡ ∅

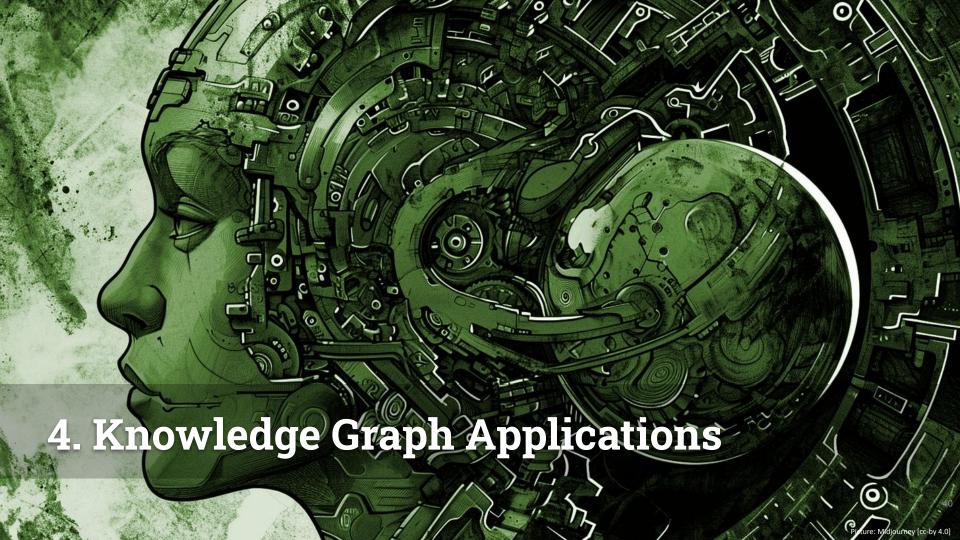


### **Knowledge Representation with Ontologies and Knowledge Graphs**



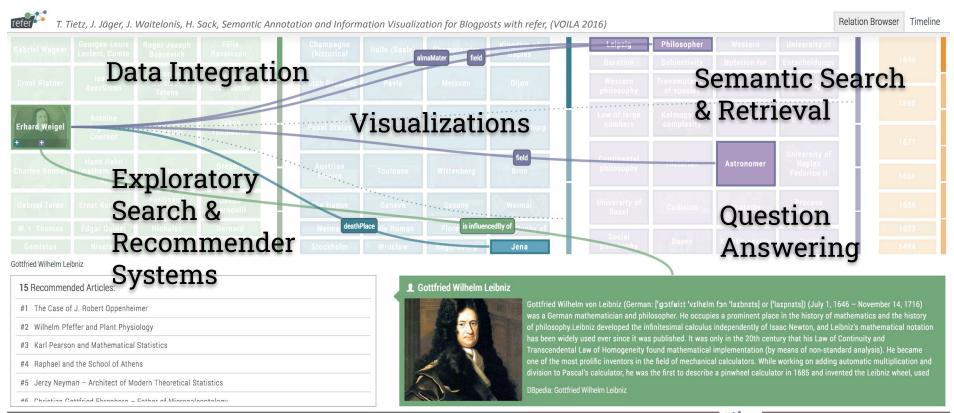
**Assertional Knowledge** 

Terminological Knowledge





## **Knowledge Graph Applications**







### NFDI4Microbiota

### NFDI4Immuno



NFDI4BIOIMAGE

**GHGA** 

盒

血

盒



Naturwissenschaften



Ingenieurwissenschaften









**FAIRagro** 

Text+

NFDI4Biodiversity

DataPLANT





NFDI4Earth















NFDI4Ing



NFDi4ing

NFD14

DataScience

NFDI4Culture



Geistes- und



劎











**FAIRmat** 

Text+

NFD











nfdi4chem













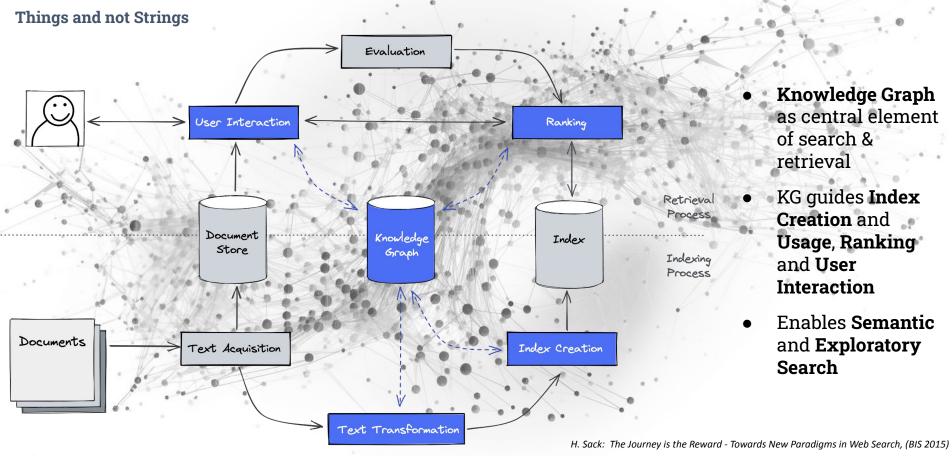






## **Semantic Search & Retrieval**



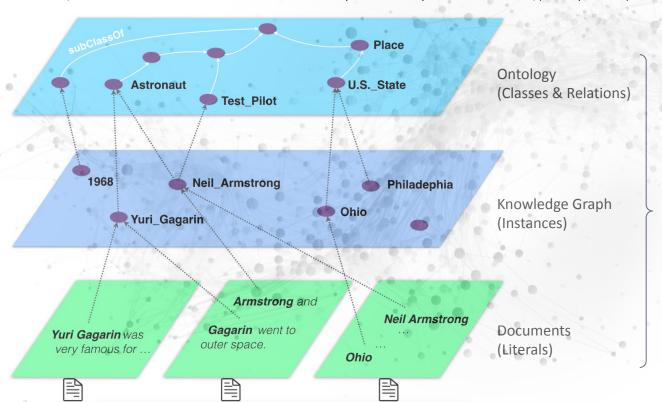


## **Semantic Search & Retrieval**



Things and not Strings

J. Waitelonis, C. Exeler and H. Sack: Linked Data Enabled Generalized Vector Space Model To Improve Document Retrieval, (NLP&DBpedia 2015)



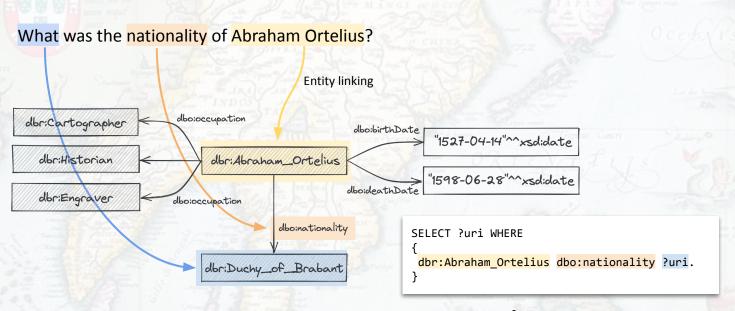
#### Semantic Search is about

- going beyond documents and queries as bag of words,
- having a deeper understanding of document contents by leveraging world knowledge as structured data,
- going beyond 10 blue links and providing users with direct answers to their (natural language) questions.



# **Question Answering over Knowledge Graphs**

**Factoid Questions** 





Abraham Ortelius (1527 - 1598)

which Popes were in office during the lifetime of Abraham Ortelius? which Frisian colleague of Ortelius is considered one of the co-founders of cartography? which colleague of Ortelius died of kidney stones? which places in Antarctica or the Moon are named after pioneers in cartography?

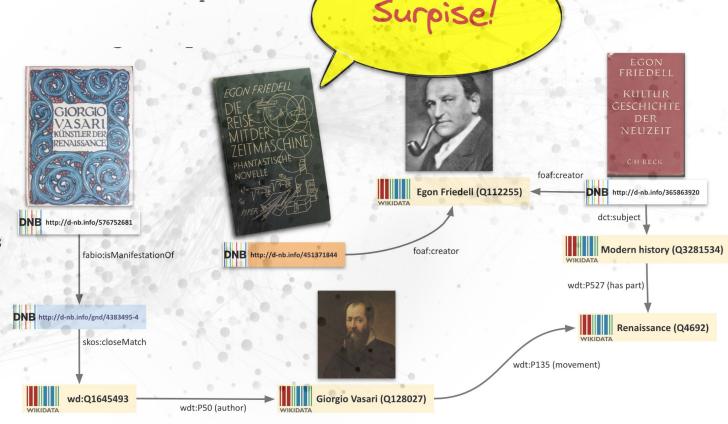


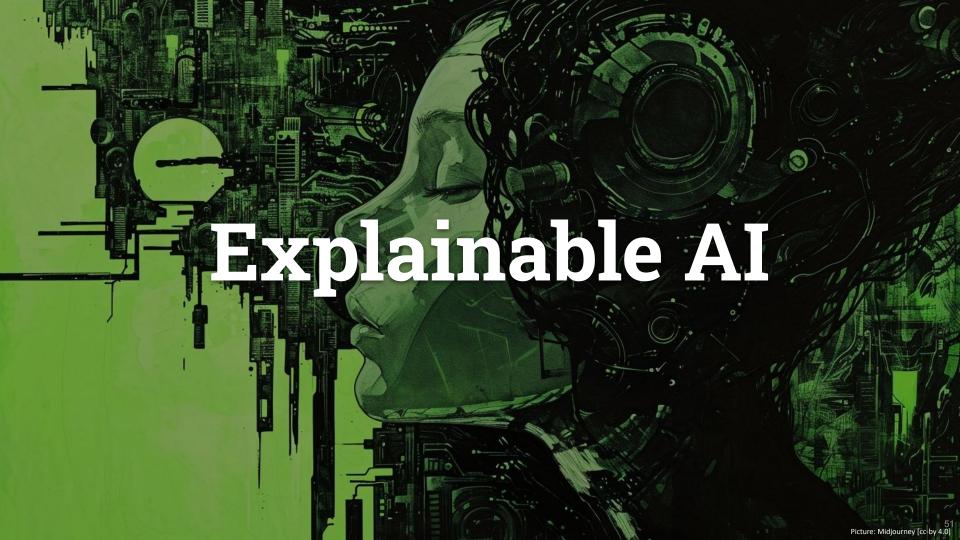
**Exploration & Recommendation** 

Find what you actually didn't look for in the first place - Serendi

#### **Exploratory Search:**

- Search in unknown terrain
- unclear search target
- complex information needs
- "Rummaging around" instead of targeted search



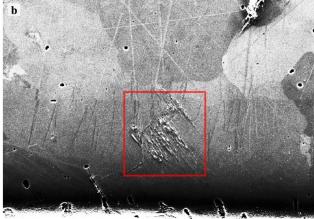


# **Explainable AI**

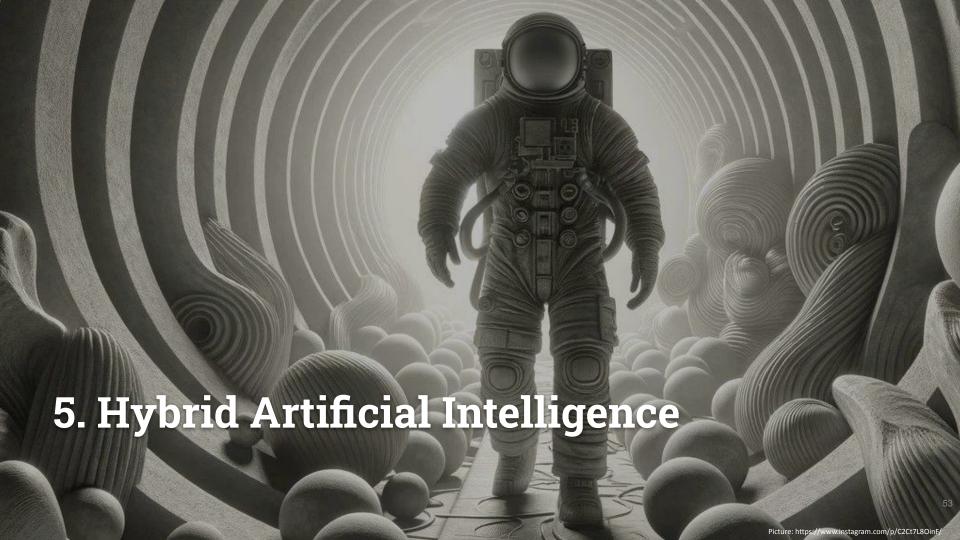


Why did my Experiment/Simulation/Prediction return this result?

- Justification of experimental Results
- Checking for Plausibility of experimental Results
- Checking for Flaws in your experimental Setup
- Checking for Flaws in the Representation of your Experiment
- Explain your **Predictions**



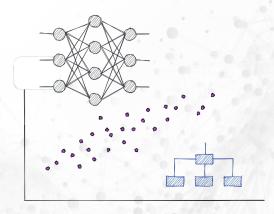
Thomas, A., et al. Materials fatigue prediction using graph neural networks on microstructure representations. Sci Rep 13, 12562, 2023.



## **60+ Years of Machine Learning**



The Road to Large Language Models



Machine Learning

"How" (from examples)

**Learning Algorithms** (as e.g. logistic regression)

Deep Learning

(as e.g. CNNs)

"Features" (used for prediction) (advanced) "functionalities"

Foundation Models

**Model Architectures Models** 

> (as e.g. GPT-4/LLaMA/Mistral)

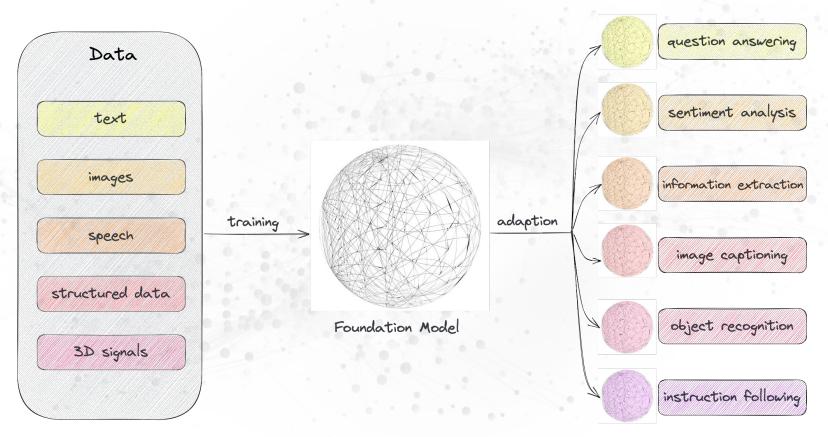
Bommasani, Rishi, et al., On the opportunities and risks of foundation models. arXiv preprint arXiv:2108.07258, 2021.

Emergence of ...

Homogenization of ...

### The Advent of Foundation Models

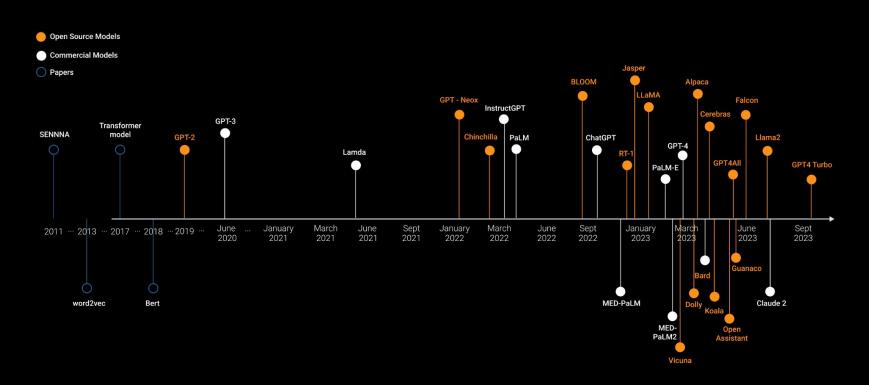




Bommasani, Rishi, et al., On the opportunities and risks of foundation models. arXiv preprint arXiv:2108.07258, 2021.

## The Evolution of Large Language Models

From Basic to Bold in a few Years...





### From Basic to Bold in a few Years!



#### **Example Linked Stage Graph**

#### **Example: Linked Stage Graph Image Annotation**

- Knowledge Graph of Archival Documents and Photographies from Stuttgart State theatres 1890 1940
- Web page: <a href="https://slod.fiz-karlsruhe.de/">https://slod.fiz-karlsruhe.de/</a>

T. Tietz et al., Linked Stage Graph, in Proc. of the 15th Int. Conf. on Semantic Systems, 2019.

T. Tietz et al., A Data Model for Linked Stage Graph and the Historical Performing Arts Domain, In Proc. of the Int. Workshop on Semantic Web and Ontology Design for Cultural Heritage (SWODCH), 2023.

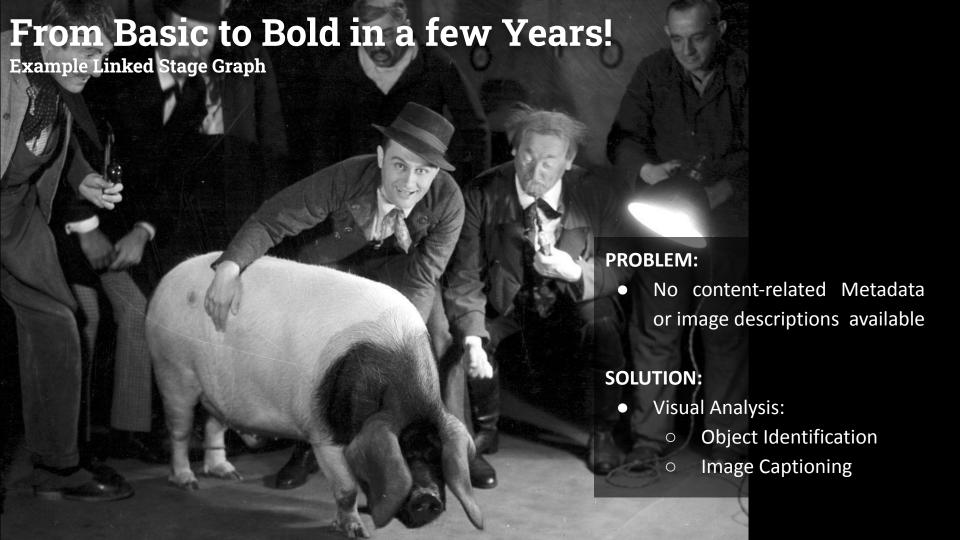


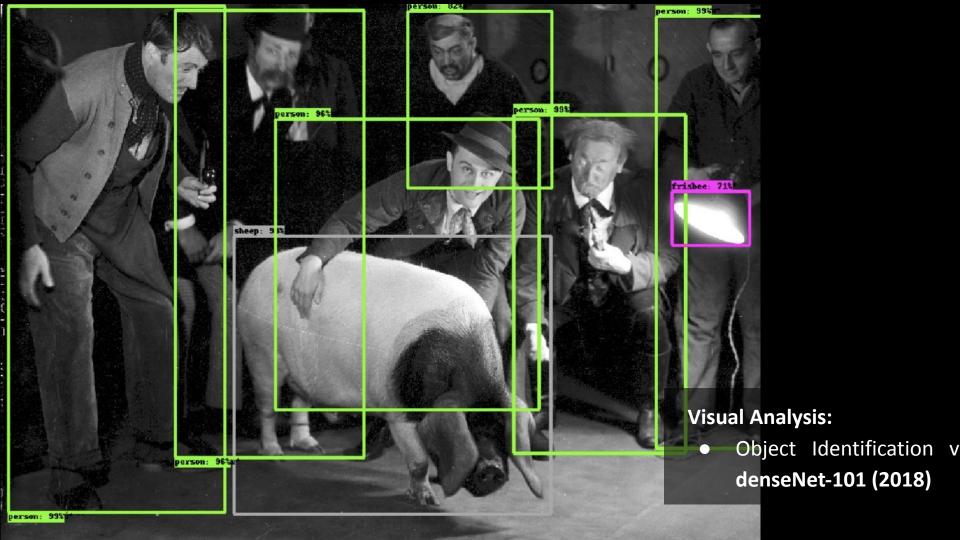


















### The Ghost in the Machine

Large Language Models and the Art of Creative Hallucination



Try: what is the schrodinger equation

Generate

Explore



A Large Language Model trained on scientific papers.

Type a text and galactica.ai will generate a paper with relevant references, formulas, and everything.

Amazing work by @MetaAl / @paperswithcode

Try: what is the schrodinger equation

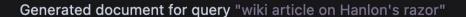
Generate

Explore



GALACTICA

wiki article on Hanlon's razor



× not verified

### Hanlon's razor

Hanlon's razor is a psychological tool to help identify the root cause of an event or situation. The principle is that the least complex explanation is usually the most likely to be correct. It was named after its creator, the Canadian psychiatrist Thomas J. Hanlon, who first described it in 1977.

The razor has been described as "a simple heuristic" and as a "useful tool", and has been used to examine various historical events. It has been criticized as "circular reasoning", but has been defended as a "useful tool", and as an example of abductive reasoning.

### Hanlon's razor



From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



This article may be expanded with text translated from the corresponding article in French. [show] (April 2021) Click [show] for important translation instructions.

Hanlon's razor is an adage or rule of thumb that states "never attribute to malice that which is adequately explained by stupidity."<sup>[1]</sup> Known in several other forms, it is a philosophical razor that suggests a way of eliminating unlikely explanations for human behavior. It is probably named after Robert J. Hanlon, who submitted the statement to *Murphy's Law Book Two* (1980).<sup>[1]</sup> Similar statements have been recorded since at least the 18th century.

#### Contents [hide]

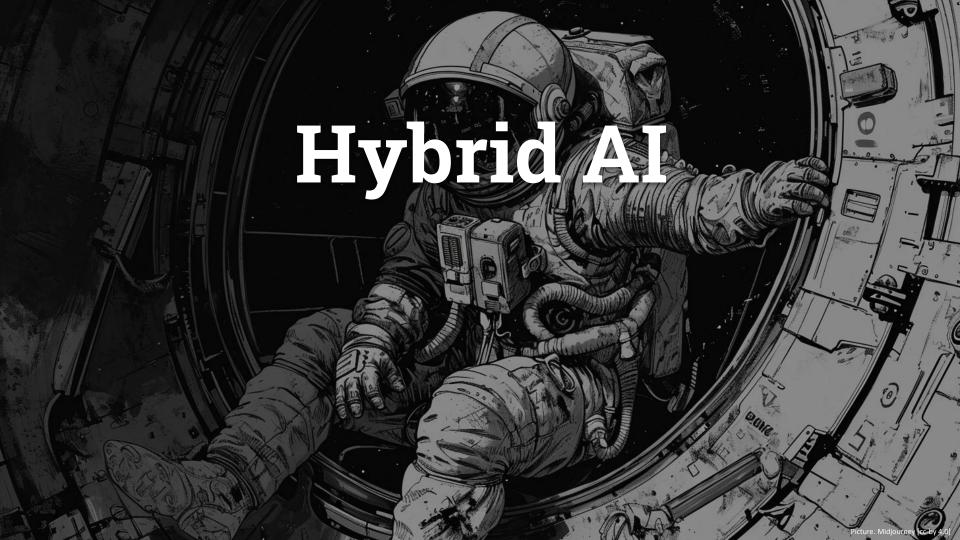
- 1 Origin
- 2 Other variations of the idea
- 3 See also
- 4 References

### Origin [edit]

A similar quotation appears in Robert A. Heinlein's novella *Logic of Empire* (1941).<sup>[2]</sup> The character "Doc" in Heinlein's story described the "devil theory" fallacy, explaining, "You have attributed conditions to villainy that simply result from stupidity."<sup>[3]</sup>



The Court of Foolishness of Gerard de Lairesse. The accused, pursued by Hatred, is led by Calumny, Envy and Perfidy before a judge with donkey ears, surrounded by Ignorance and Suspicion.



### Symbolic Knowledge Representation to the Rescue

#### Limitations

You should be aware of the following limitations when using the model (including the demo on this website):

- Language Models can Hallucinate. There are no guarantees for truthful or reliable output from language models, even large ones trained on high-quality data like Galactica. NEVER FOLLOW ADVICE FROM A LANGUAGE MODEL WITHOUT VERIFICATION.
- Language Models are Frequency-Biased. Galactica is good for generating content about well-cited concepts, but does less well for less-cited concepts and ideas, where hallucination is more likely.
- Language Models are often Confident But Wrong. Some of Galactica's generated text may
  appear very authentic and highly-confident, but might be subtly wrong in important ways. This
  is particularly the case for highly technical content.

https://cs.nyu.edu/~davise/papers/ExperimentWithGalactica.html

### Subsymbolic AI

 Neural Networks, Deep Learning & Foundation Models

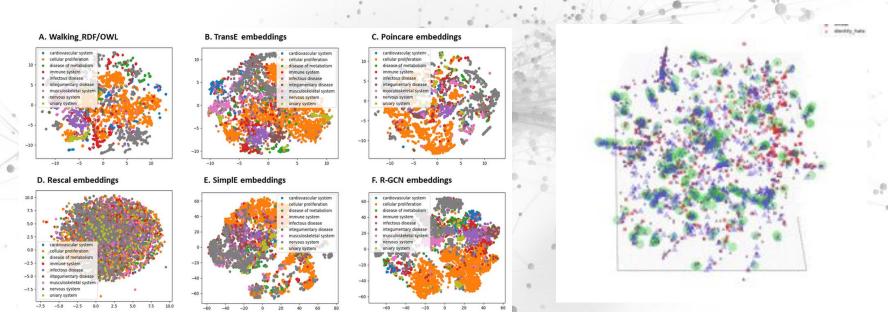
### Symbolic AI

- Knowledge Representation
- Reasoning
- Verification

Hybrid AI Models

### **Hybrid AI - Combining Symbolic and Subsymbolic AI**

**Knowledge Graph Embeddings** 



- Knowledge Graph Completion
- KGE for Classification Tasks

- Ontology Mapping
- Entity/Knowledge Graph Alignment

R. Biswas et al.: MADLINK: Attentive Multihop and Entity Descriptions for Link Prediction in Knowledge Graphs, Semantic Web Journal, 202

G. A. Gesese et al.: RAILD: Towards Leveraging Relation Features for Inductive Link Prediction, IJKGC 2022

G. A. Gesese et al. A Survey on Knowledge Graph Embeddings with Literals: Which model links better Literal-ly?, Semantic Web Journal, 12(4), 2020

### **Hybrid AI - Combining Symbolic and Subsymbolic AI**

**Explainability and Fact Checking** 

knowledge mapping Assertions Foundation Model path discovery inconsistency detection constraint validation

Knowledge Graph & Ontologies



## **Iconclass - Iconographic Classification System**

#### Browse

- · 0 · Abstract, Non-representational Art
- ▶ 1 · Religion and Magic
- ▶ 2 · Nature
- ▶ 3 · Human Being, Man in General
- ▼ 4 · Society, Civilization, Culture
- ▶ 41 · material aspects of daily life
- ▶ 42 · family, descendance

Search

- ▶ 43 · recreation, amusement
- ▶ 44 · state: law: political life
- ▶ 45 · warfare; military affairs
- ▶ 46 · social and economic life, transport and communication
- ▶ 47 · crafts and industries
- ▶ 48 · art
- ▼ 49 · education, science and learning
- ▶ 49A · education
- ▶ 49B · scholastic education, tuition
- ▶ 49C · aspects of science in general
- ▶ 49D · mathematics
- ▶ 49E · science and technology
- ▶ 49F · biology
- ▶ 49G · medicine, medical science
- ▶ 49H · social sciences
- ▶ 49I · geography
- ▶ 49K · historical disciplines; philology
- ▶ 49L · writing and letters
- ▶ 49M · production of printed matter, book-production
- ▶ 49N · reading
- ▶ 5 · Abstract Ideas and Concepts
- ▶ 6 · History
- ▶ 7 · Bible
- ▶ 8 · Literature
- 9 · Classical Mythology and Ancient History

- 4 · Society, Civilization, Culture
- 49 · education, science and learning

#### 49E science and technology

Search with these related keywords:

civilization, culture, learning, occupations, science, society

#### Add more detail:

- 49E1 · astronomy (and cosmography)
- 49E2 · physics and mechanics
- 49E3 · chemistry
- 49E4 · crystallography
- 49E5 · geology
- 49E6 · meteorology
- 49E7 · technology
- 49E8 · laboratory
- 49E9 · experiment, test ~ science and technology
- 49E(+0) · science and technology (+ variant)
- 49E(+1) · science and technology (+ scholar, scientist (at work))
- 49E(+2) · science and technology (+ scholar, scientist in non-work situations)
- 49E(+3) · science and technology (+ portrait of scholar, scientist)
- 49E(+4) · science and technology (+ professional clothes of scholar, scientist)
- 49E(+5) · science and technology (+ scientific research)
- 49E(+6) · science and technology (+ divulgation of the results of research)
- 49E(+7) · science and technology (+ basic phenomena and processes in the natural sciences)
- 49E(+8) · science and technology (+ plagiary ~ sciences)
- 49E(+9) · science and technology (+ counterfeit, fake, forgery ~ sciences)

#### 3 sample images



reserved for caption







Conrad Gesner

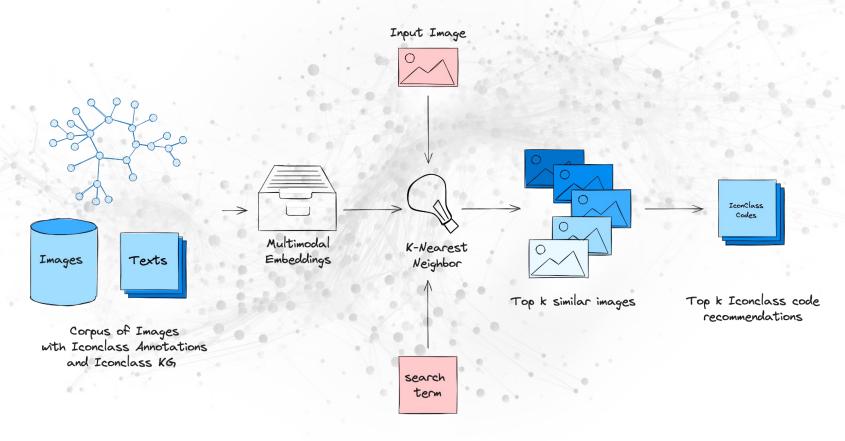
### **Traditional Iconclass Search**

**Syntactic Text-based Search** 

Browse Search	
pig	
Advanced Search	Include keys (+ ) Sort by notation
Found 97 results, searching for pig	1 · Religion and Magic 11 · Christian religion
All 1 2 3 4  11H(BLAISE)521 1 the poor woman brings the p	11H · saints  Dig's he 11H() · male saints (with NAME)
little boy, pig's head, wool-comb - specific aspects ~ mal	possible attributes: crossed candles, little boy, pig's head, wool-comb shop of saint as Achatius (St.), Barbara (St.), Blaise (St.), Catherine of Alexandria (St.), Christian religion, Christopher (St.), Cyriacus of Rome (St.), Denis (St.), Erasmus (St.), Eustace (St.), George (St.), Giles (St.), Holy Helpers, Margaret (St.), Pantaleon (St.), Vitus (St.), bishop, boy, candle, comb, crossed candles, fourteen, hackle, help, martyr, pig, pig's head, religion, saint, supernatural
little boy, pig's head, wool-comb - male saint as pa  11H(BLAISE)8  the martyr Blaise (Blasius), bis little boy, pig's head, wool-comb - post-mortem or	Also see: 11H(FOURTEEN HOLY HELPERS) · group of fourteen auxiliary saints together ('Vierzehnheiligen'): hop of Achatius, Barbara, Blaise, Catherine, Christopher, Cyriacus, Denis, Erasmus, Eustace, George, Giles, Currer Margaret, Pantaleon, Vitus
little boy, pig's head, wool-comb - non-miraculous  11H(BLAISE)2  the martyr Blaise (Blasius), bis little boy, pig's head, wool-comb - early life of male	hop of Sebaste; possible attributes: crossed candles, e saint hop of Sebaste; possible attributes: crossed candles,
11H(BLAISE)83 (1) the martyr Blaise (Blasius), bi	

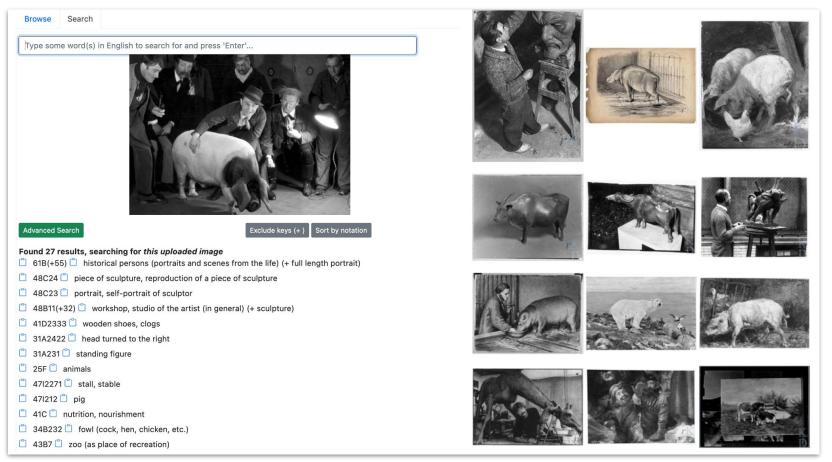
## **Iconclass Image Search and Classification**

**Iconclass Multi-Label Multi-Class Classification** 



## **Iconclass Image Search and Classification**

Similarity-based Image Search



## Wissensgraphen: Daten - Informationen - Wissen

### Take Home Messages

- To understand data we need context
- Graphs are an intuitive vehicle for knowledge representation
- Ontologies formalize knowledge representation to become machine understandable
- Modern information systems (often) rely on knowledge graphs
- Knowledge Graphs and Deep Learning alone will not lead to robust and reliable AI
- Hybrid AI is a promising solution for more robust and reliable AI



# Wissensgraphen

**Daten - Informationen - Wissen** 

Prof. Dr. Harald Sack Studium Generale der Philipps-Universität Marburg Marburg, 24.01.2024

email: <u>harald.sack@fiz-karlsruhe.de</u>
Fediverse: @lysander07@sigmoid.social



Leibniz-Institut für Informationsinfrastruktur



### References

- eye.candy.ai@instragram, prompt:"An interstellar explorer treads through a surreal landscape, where the boundaries of reality and imagination dissolve into the vastness of space.", https://www.instagram.com/p/C2Ct7L8OinF/
- [2] Ackoff, R. L. (1989). From data to wisdom. Journal of Applied Systems Analysis, 16, 3–9.
- [3] Ichikawa, J.J., Steup, M. (2018) "The Analysis of Knowledge", The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (Summer 2018 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.),
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