

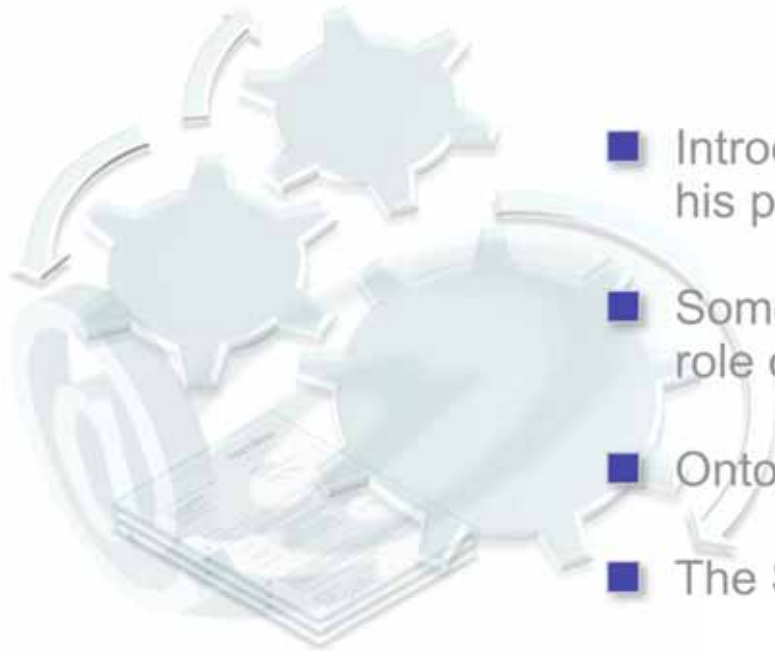


The Semantic Desktop as a Means for Personal Information Management



Andreas Dengel

Agenda



- Introduction to a typical knowledge worker and his problems in information management
- Some words about human perception and the role of ontologies
- Ontology creation and instantiation
- The Semantic Desktop
- Document Understanding via the Semantic Desktop
- Context-aware semantic services for the knowledge worker

Let me introduce Thomas to you, a typical but fictive knowledge worker



- Dr. Thomas Mustermann is head of Customer Relationship Management at the German Research Center for Artificial Intelligence (DFKI) in Kaiserslautern, Germany
- He is one of those guys who are tackled by Constant Multi-Tasking Crazyiness. Right now he works on about 15 tasks at the same time one of which is the organization of a training course on DFKI's recent development: **The Semantic Desktop**
- When Andreas Dengel came back from IC3K 2009 held on Madeira, he told Thomas to invite Vitor Pedrosa (another knowledge worker) to the training course
- To fulfill his role and to complete all of his tasks, including the one he just received, Thomas has to acquire, organize, maintain, retrieve and use a whole bunch of information items

... but

Thomas' problem, as for many knowledge workers, is the need to know more than he may remember



E-Mails



Agenda



On October 21st we will host a training course on the Semantic Desktop in Kaiserslautern and I was told to invite Vitor

Meeting Presentations



Time Schedule



Contact Data

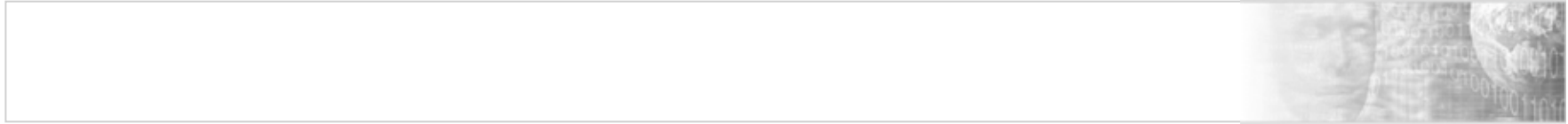
Petrosa, Vitor



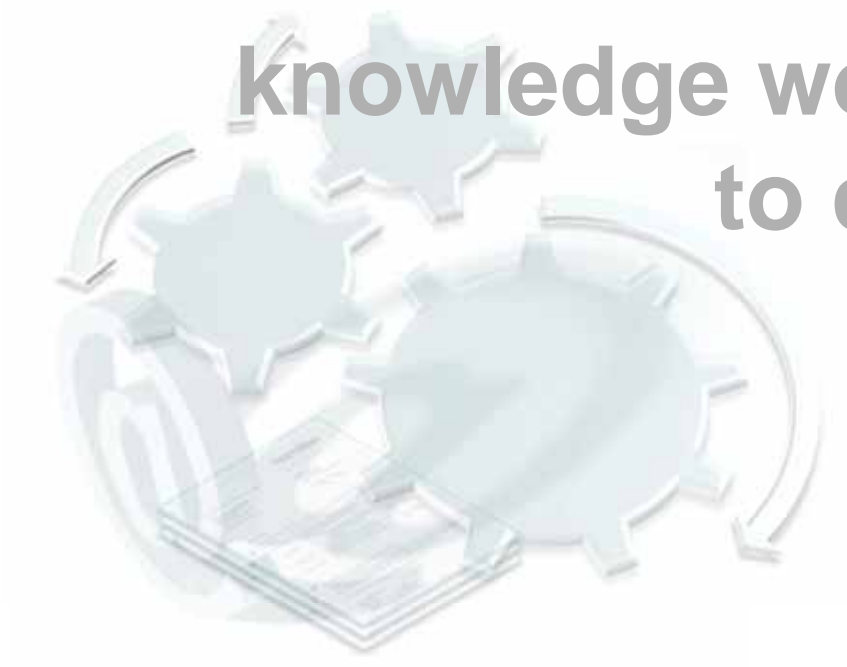
Vitor Petrosa
INSTICC
Av. D. Manuel I, 27A 2 esq.
2910-595 Setúbal
Portugal
Tel: 34 93 581 24 03
Fax: 34 93 581 16 70
Email: vitor@insticc.org

- On Thomas' desktop, he stores around 12.000 files in about 2.300 folders in many applications and formats





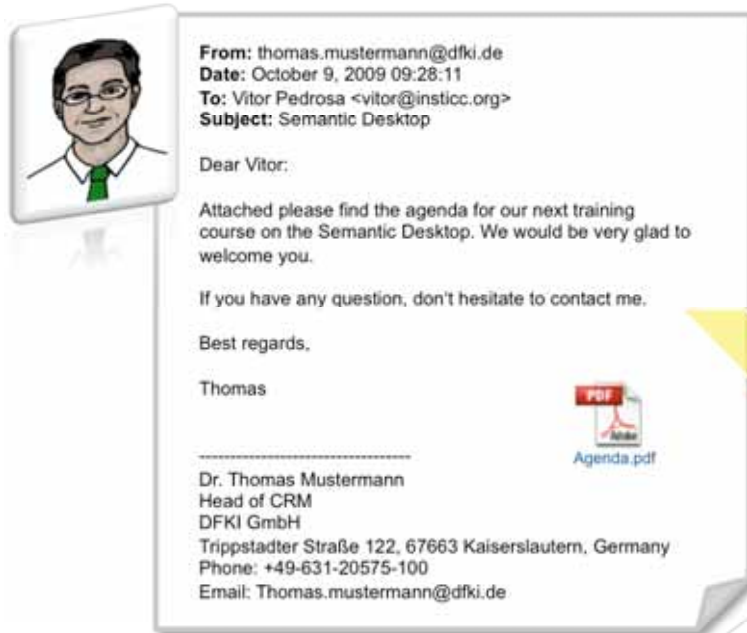
**So what can we do in order to help
knowledge workers like Thomas
to do their job better?**



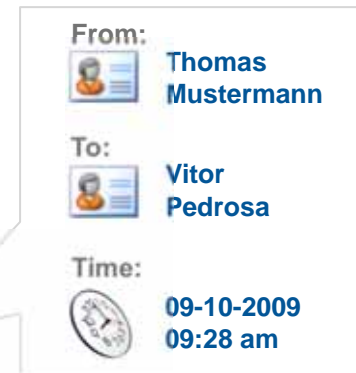
When sending out the invitation, State-of-the-Art technologies may extract and store metadata about a document

Example:

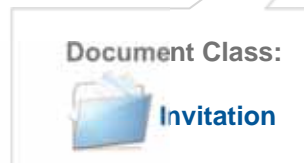
„Thomas sends invitation“



■ Metadata may be extracted from the Email



■ Email content may be classified



■ Email content may be indexed



... but is this enough?

*” We should no longer ask
if a single information item we can avail of is
sufficient.*

*We should rather ask
how to establish a vivid, interactive Information
Butler helping us to utilize the bits of knowledge
captured within our directories.*

“

How can we build an electronic memory like the MEMEX that helps us to remember?



The knowledge of humans is associative and perspective
in which computers are lacking!



- Human beings may relate the content of a document into context because they have appropriate background knowledge
- Understanding a message leads to concepts and ideas being part of mental models generated while reading
- Computers may read the contents of documents but are not able to understand

The limits of today's desktop information management lead to a cut between mental models and document contents



From: thomas.mustermann@dfki.de
Date: October 9, 2009 09:28:11
To: Vitor Pedrosa <vitor@insticc.org>
Subject: Semantic Desktop

Dear Vitor:

Attached please find the agenda for our next training course on the Semantic Desktop. We would be very glad to welcome you.

If you have any question, don't hesitate to contact me.

Best regards,

Thomas



Dr. Thomas Mustermann
Head of CRM
GmbH
Hauptstraße 122, 67663 Kaiserslautern, Germany
Tel: +49 631-20575-100
Email: thomas.mustermann@dfki.de



Different applications manage different data



Emails are filed in Email folder



Attachments are stored in file folder



Sender of an Email is stored in an independent address repository



Related Websites are disregarded



Emails

...
Training Courses
Seminars
...



File System

Abstracts
Advertisements
Agendas
...



Contacts

...
Filipe
Petrosa
...



Bookmarks

...
IC3K2009
INSTICC
...

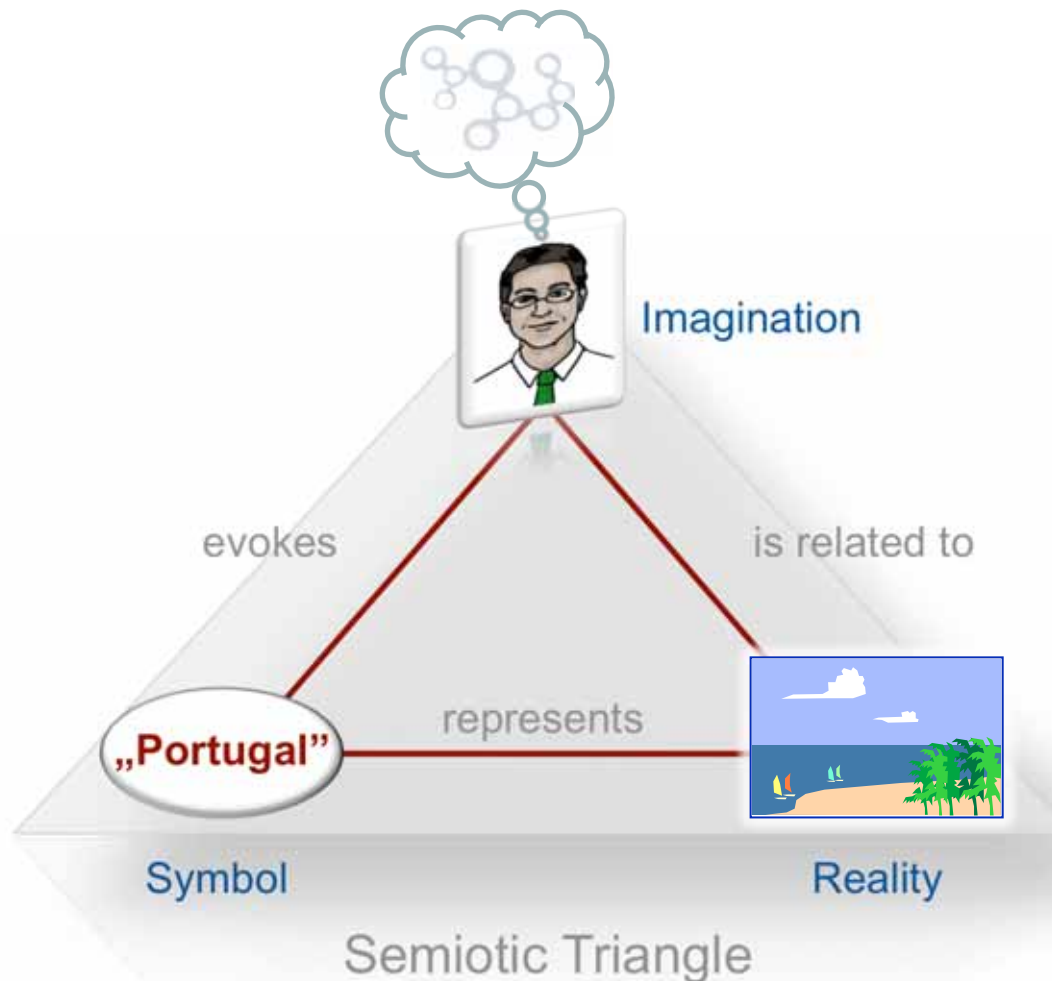
Emails and other documents provide metadata and capture information, which is related to well known patterns of behavior



„Vitor confirms invitation“

- A document is like a key, which while reading opens a system of links to other documents, to events, locations, persons, or tasks
- As part of a process, a document contains many textual relations to existing knowledge that is complemented by new facts and relationships captured in the document
- Thus, the unit of a message is variable and relative, depending on who reads it at what time and in which context

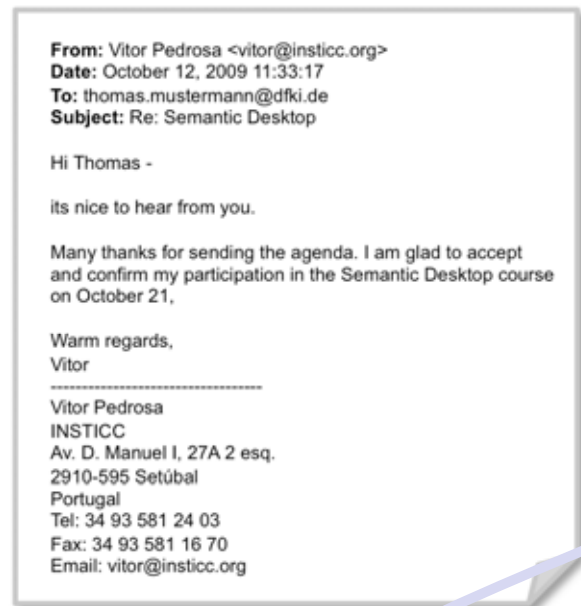
Imaginations without terms are blind and terms without imaginations are empty*



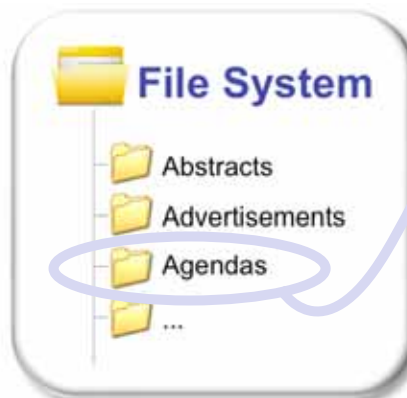
- Our environment consists of items, facts and events that are „real“ and determine our lives („**what is going on**“)
- In order to express their thoughts, people use signs, symbols, or characters that may be understood by others („**what I couch or explicate**“)
- People reading texts put contents together and create their very individual imagination („**what I mean**“)

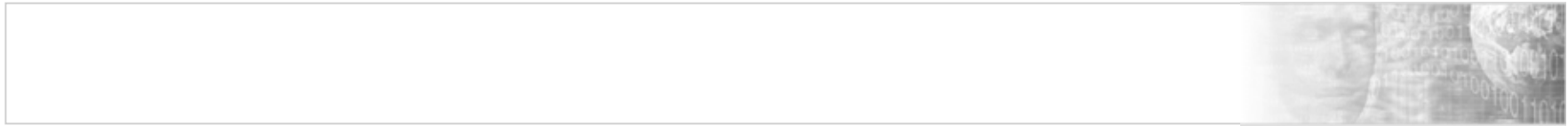
* I. Kant (1724 – 1804)

When receiving new information, Thomas implicitly relates the contents to his mental models he mirrored on his desktop



... but the linking only happens in his mind!

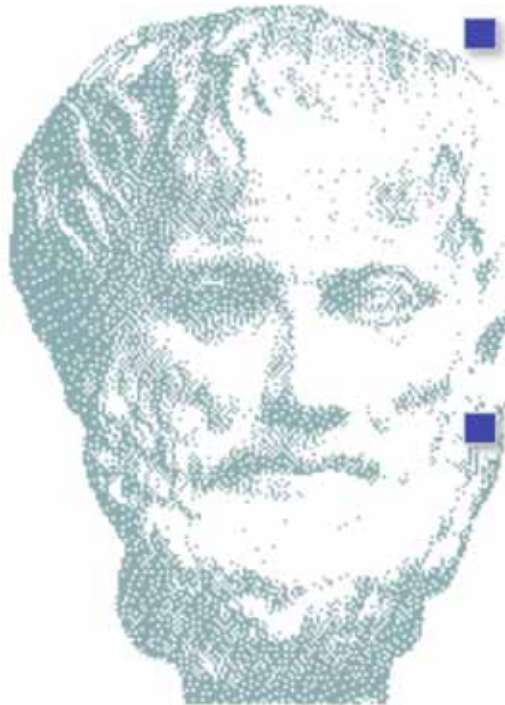




**Why don't we make
these mental models explicit
so that people like Thomas and Josep
may better remember
all they have to do?**



One approach is to look on the ideas of the Semantic Web that builds on predication and ontology to formally represent semantics



- A **Theory of Ontology** attempts to give answers to the question: **What is there?**

(the Greek terms „ontos“ and „logos“ mean „to be“ and „word“)



Aristotle defined a system of ten categories, such as substance, quality, quantity, where, when, ...

- A **Theory of Predication** tries to answer the question: **What is it to say something about something?**



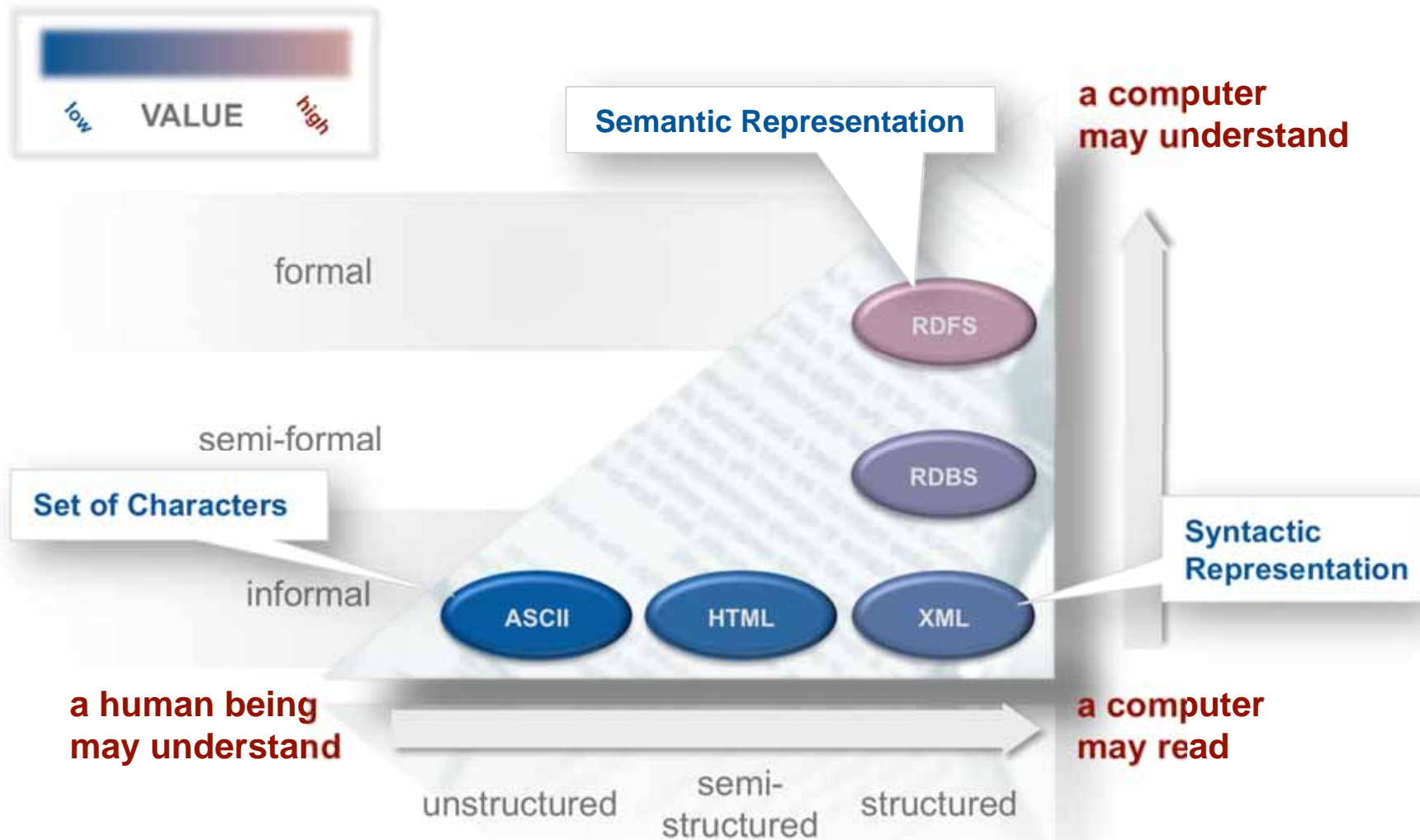
A subject is what a statement is about



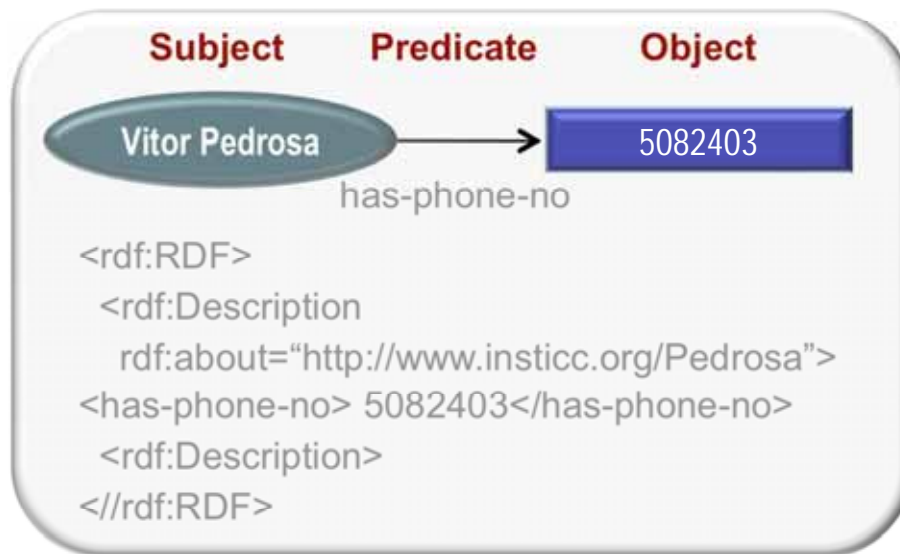
A predicate is what a statement says about its subject

- A common definition of **an Ontology** for Semantic Web researchers **is an explicit, formal specification of a conceptualization** < Tom Gruber, 1993 >

The enhanced Resource Description Framework (RDFS) provides the basis for describing meaning via ontologies



An ontology provides a **shared vocabulary** to express facts about the world



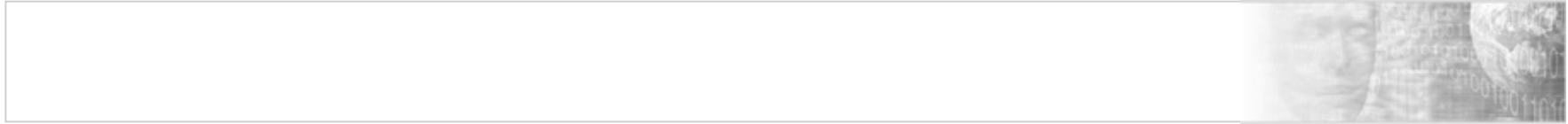
- A fact is expressed as a Subject-Predicate-Object triple

- Subjects, predicates, and objects are given as names for entities, also called resources or nodes



Entities *represent something, a person, an appointment, a website, ...*

- Names are URIs, which are global in scope, always referring to the same entity in any RDF document in which they appear
- The underlying structure of any knowledge can be viewed as a graph (of triples) consisting of nodes (subjects, objects) and labeled directed arcs (predicates) that link pairs of nodes



**... but how can be provide
a shared vocabulary
that is understood by all users
of any semantic technology?**





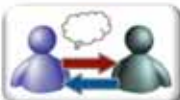






That way, resources from the web can be stored and authored content can be shared with others. Ontologies allow the user to express personal mental models and form the semantic glue interconnecting information and systems. Applications store, read and communicate via ontologies and Semantic Web protocols.



Ontologies describe a particular vocabulary that can be used to describe aspects of real domains

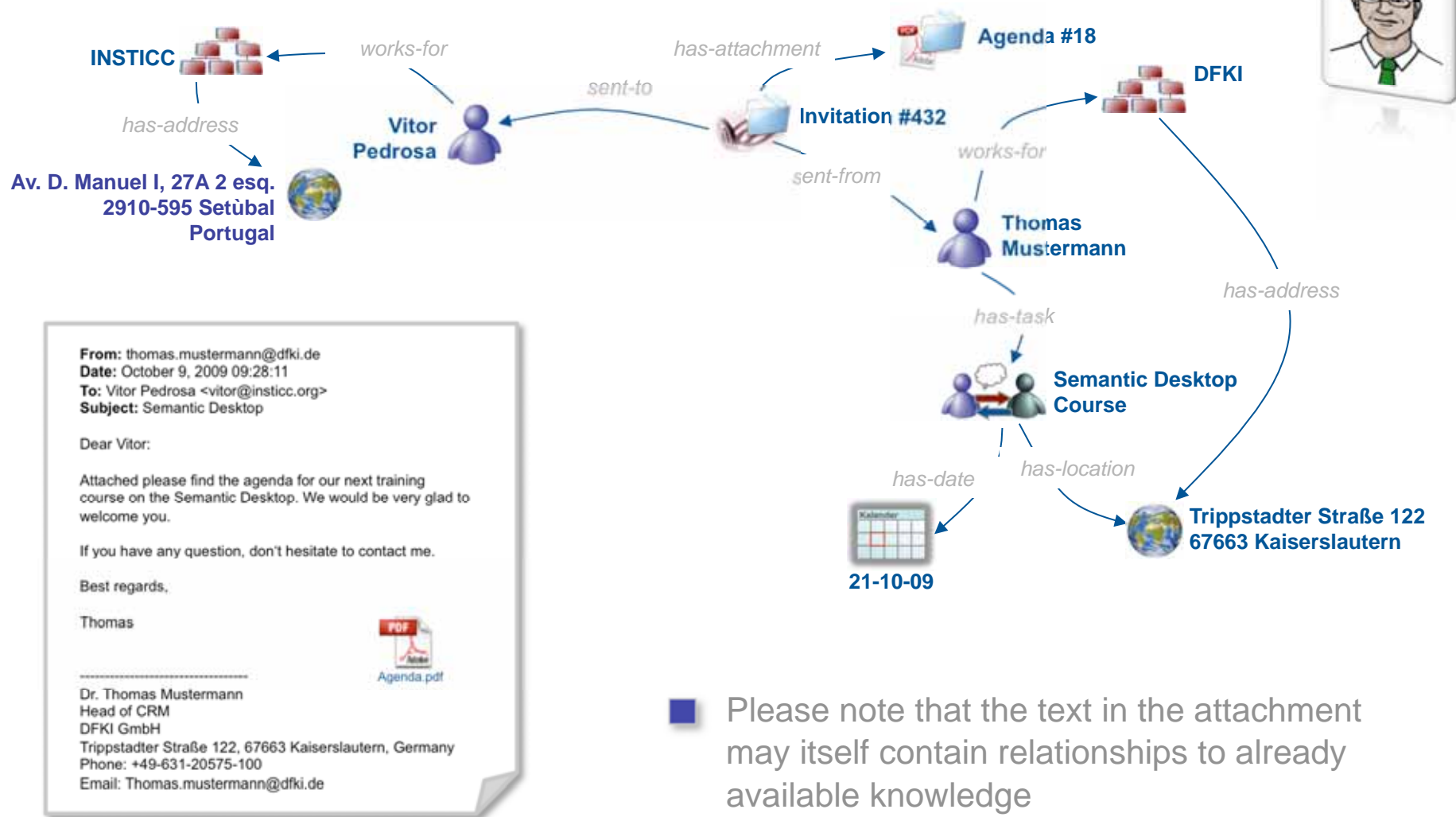


	Document Classes
	Organizations
	Groups
	Persons
	Events
	Locations/Addresses
	Appointments
	Topics
	Tasks

- The vocabulary may follow different “W-Dimensions” of knowledge (what, who, when, where, ...)
- All workflow-relevant aspects of information can be described using a set of explicit categories
- The categories can be taken from other applications and formally represented using RDFS

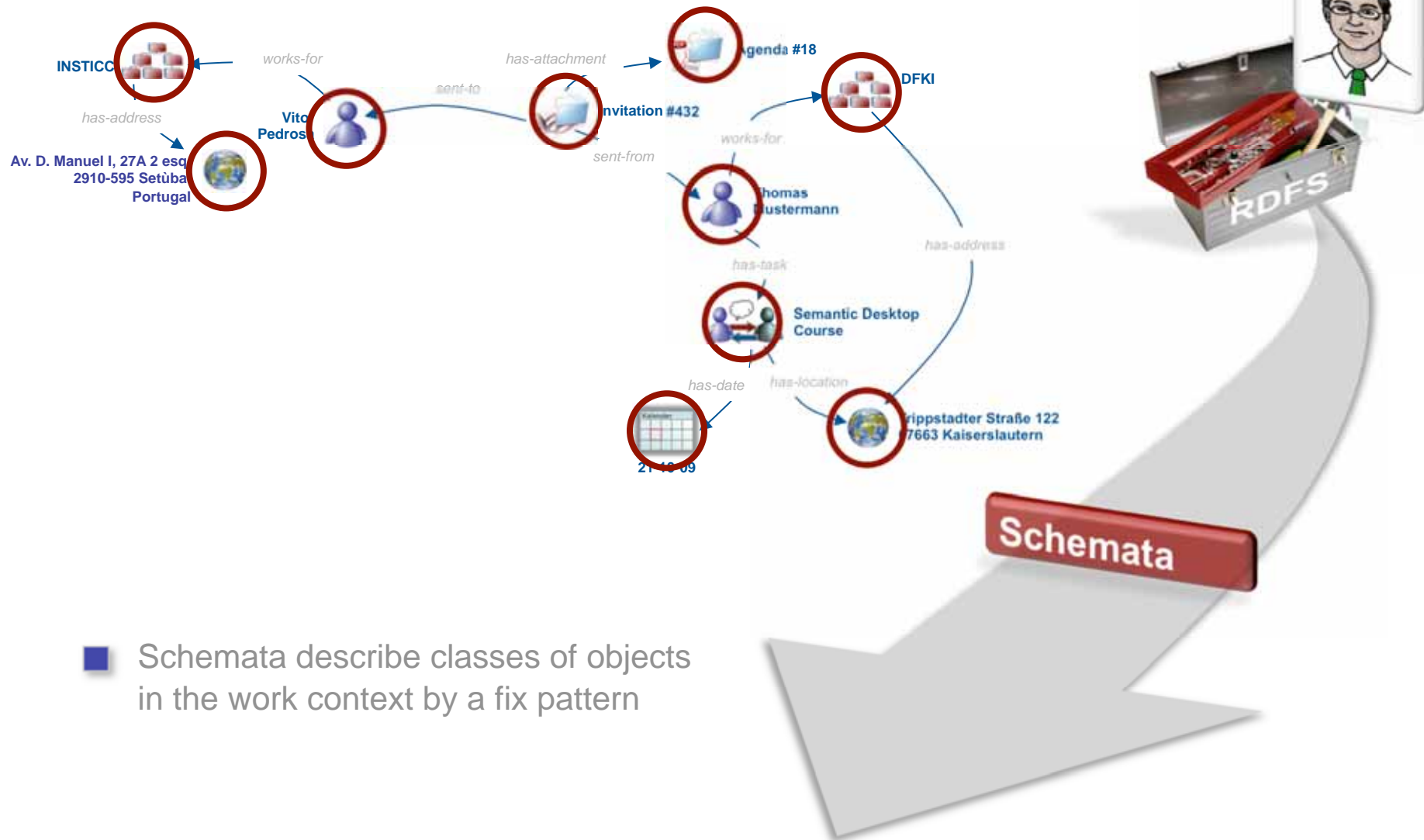
Exemplary categories for describing the work context (in RDFS they are called **schemata**)

Thomas already uses a Semantic Desktop on which he may create an application-independent **Personal Information Model**



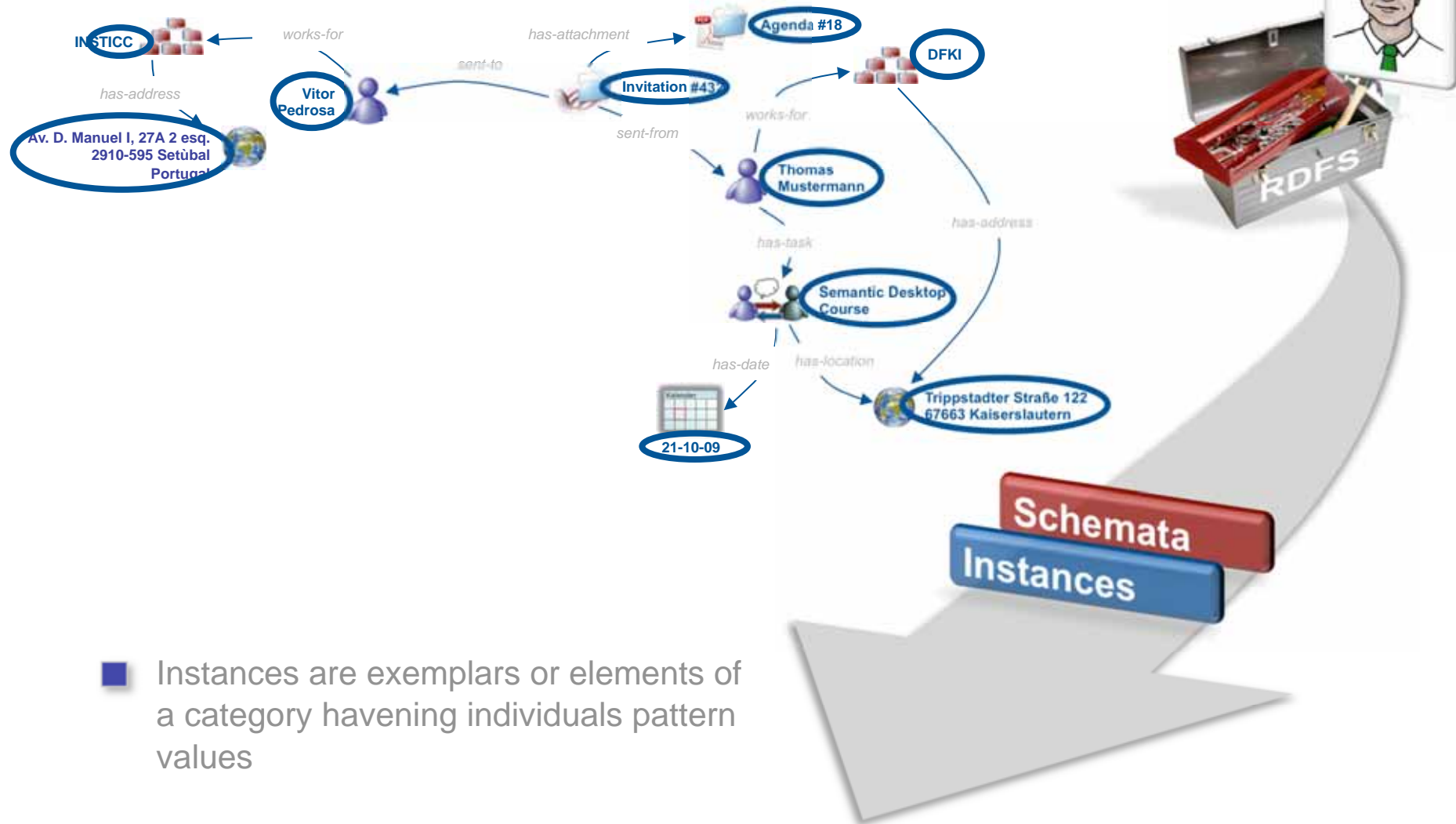
■ Please note that the text in the attachment may itself contain relationships to already available knowledge

For this purpose, he uses the rich RDFS tool box allowing him to formally represent all aspects of information he needs



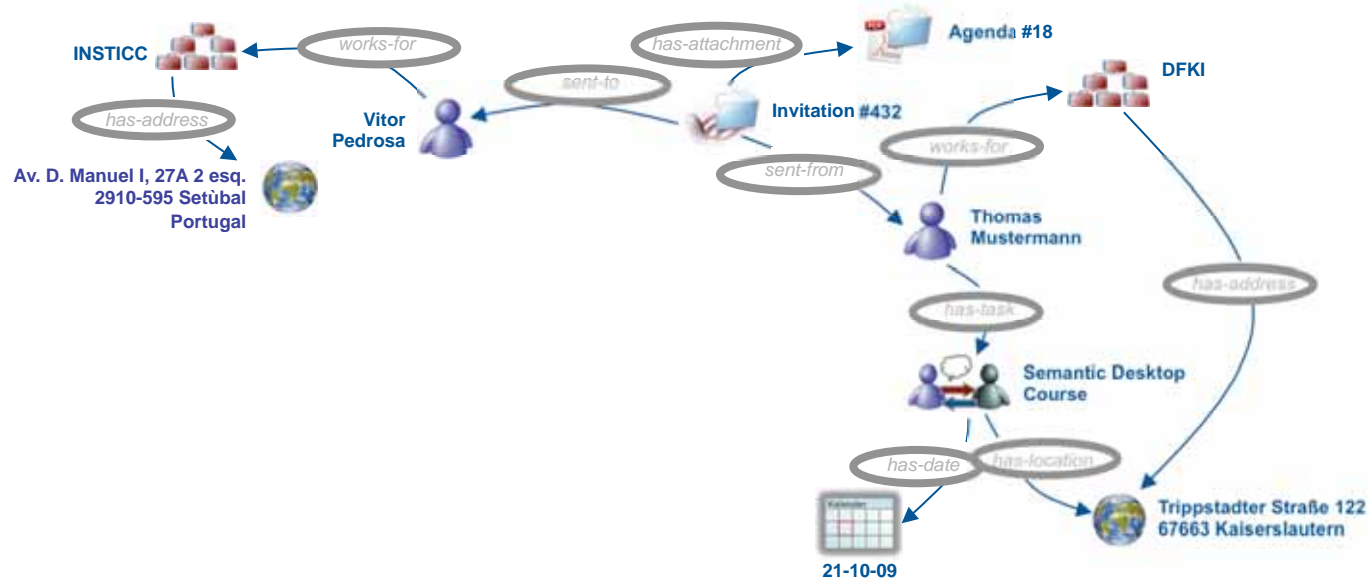
- Schemata describe classes of objects in the work context by a fix pattern

For this purpose, he uses the rich RDFS tool box allowing him to formally represent all aspects of information he needs



- Instances are exemplars or elements of a category having individuals pattern values

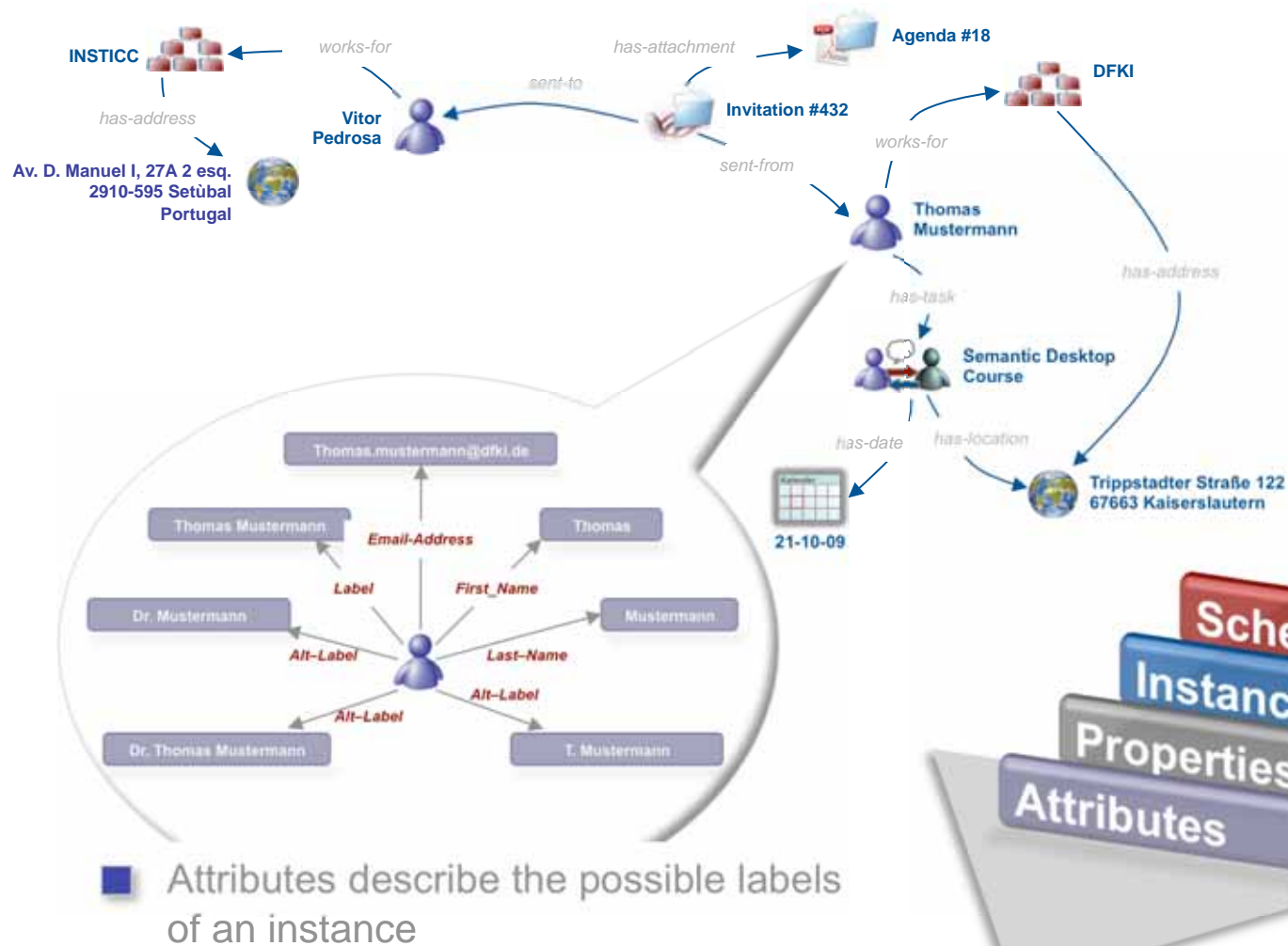
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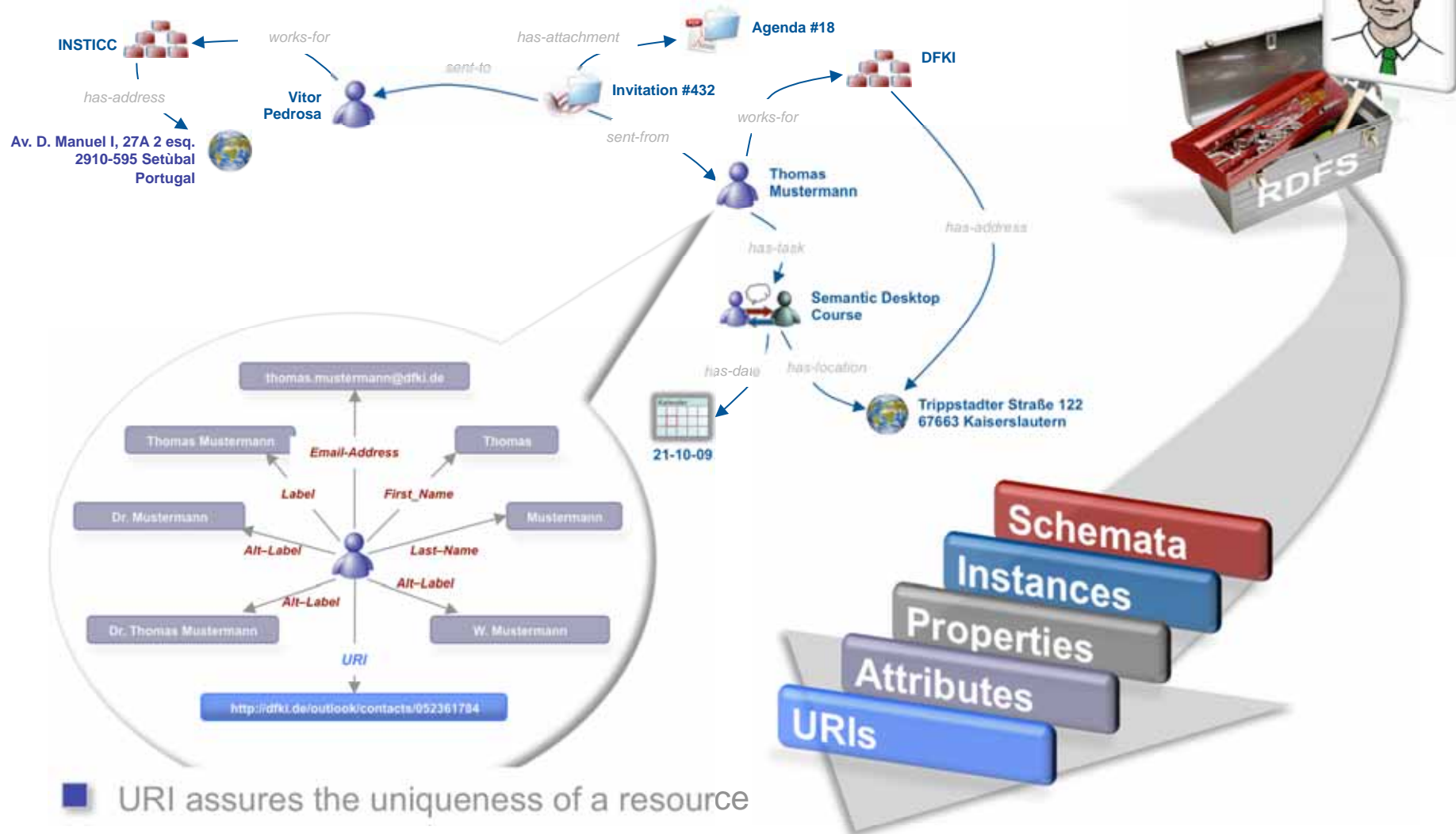
- Between the concepts of the ontology there are qualified relations called properties
- Each instance has a is-a-relationship to its class, i.e. it complies the defined pattern



For this purpose, he uses the rich RDFS tool box allowing him to formally represent all aspects of information he needs

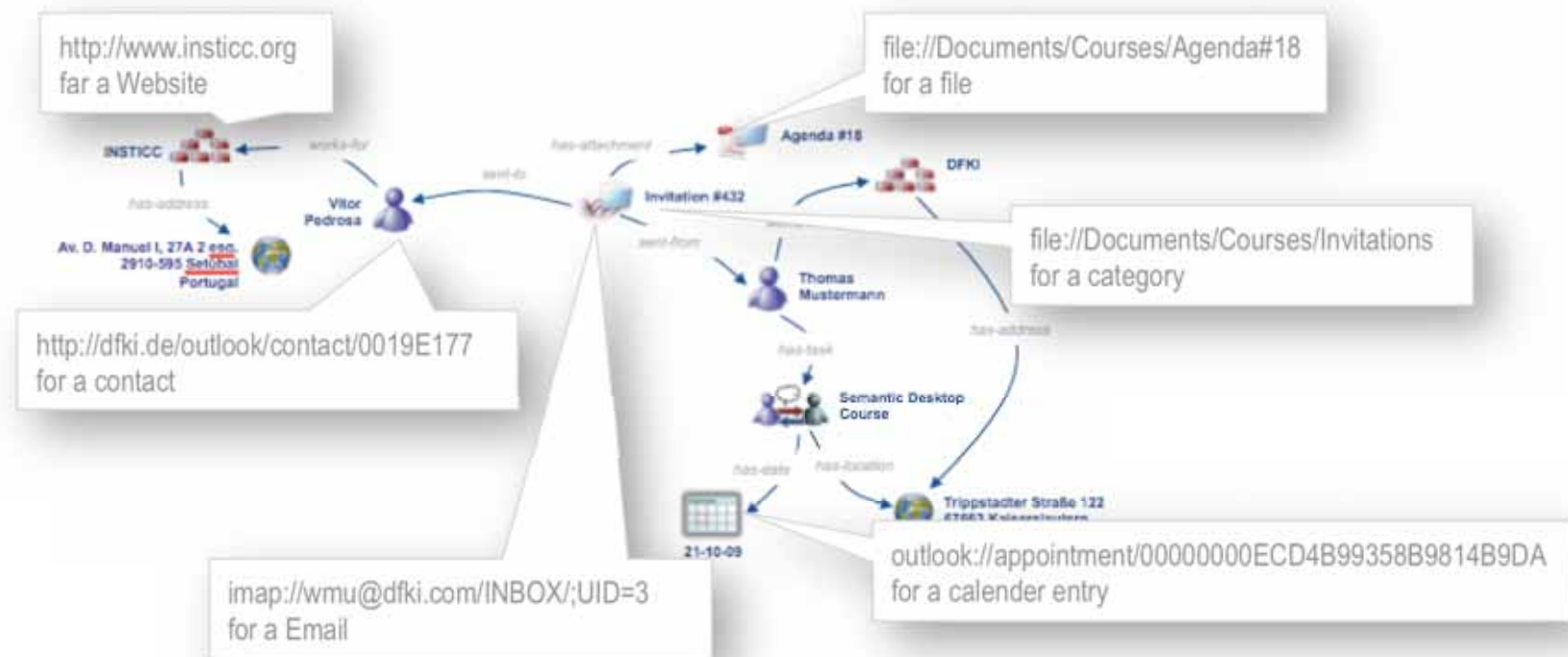



For this purpose, he uses the rich RDFS tool box allowing him to formally represent all aspects of information he needs



Employing URIs, an application- and platform-independent unique representation for Thomas' resources is created

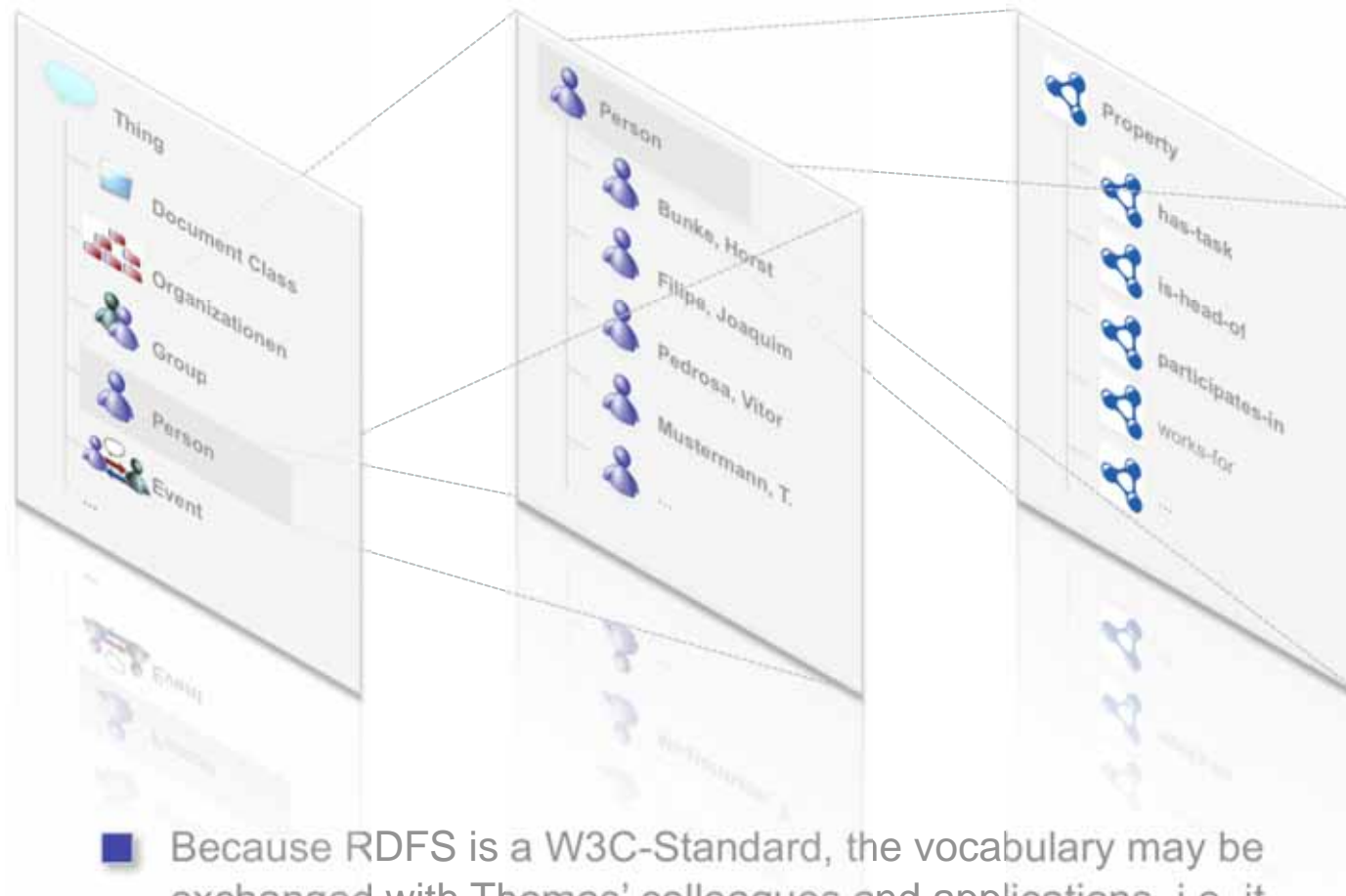
- Each information item is a semantic web resource whether it is file (folder or document), an email constituent (i.e. message, sender, recipient, attachment), an address (...), or a calendar entry, ...
- All resources are identified by a URI (Uniform Resource Identifier)





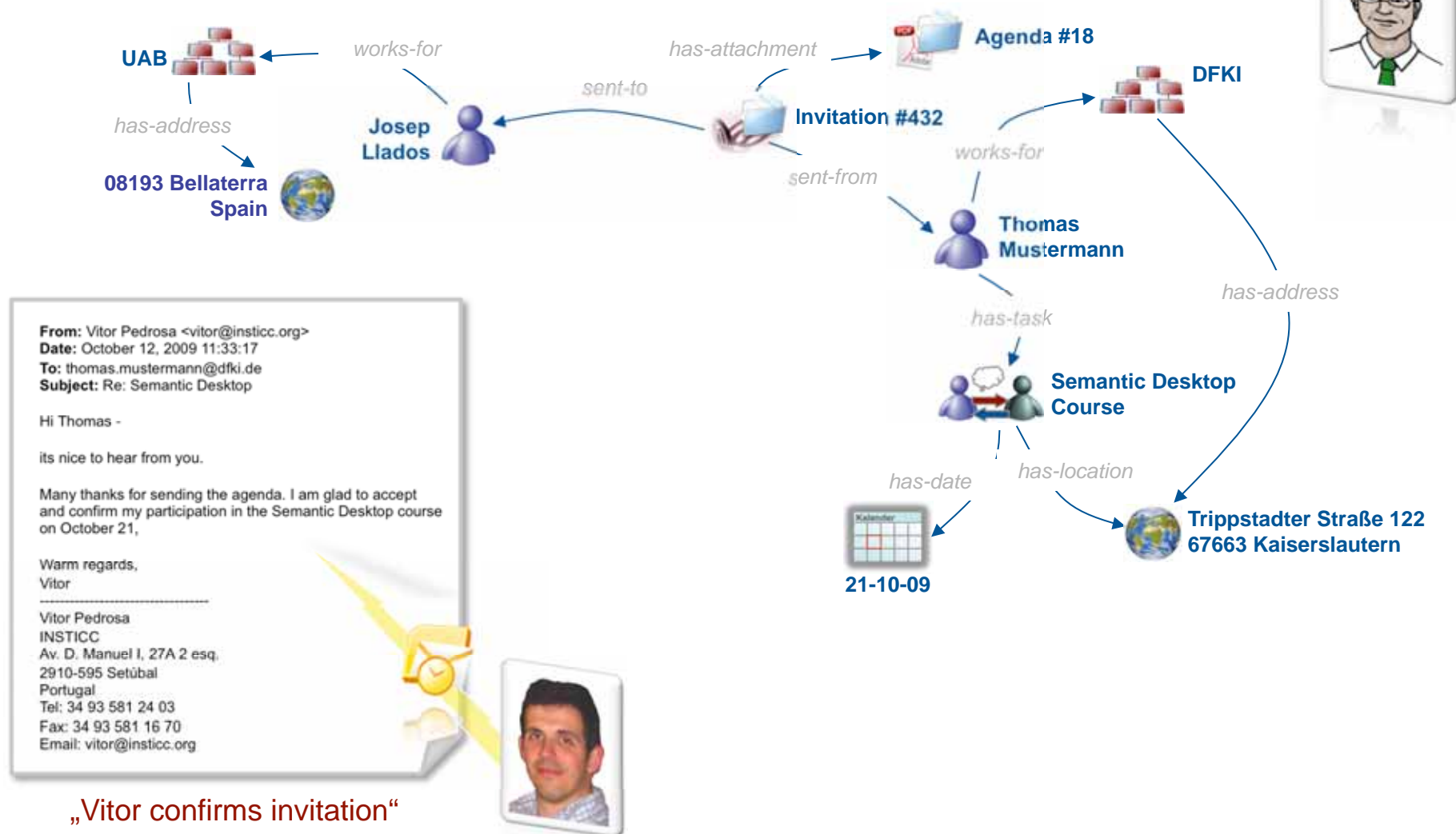
” The individual network of thoughts leads to a multi-dimensional and multi-perspective organization of content and for this reason necessarily to a “dematerialization” of traditional archiving concepts “

Over time Thomas' continuous work has transformed the initial schema system into a comprehensive domain vocabulary

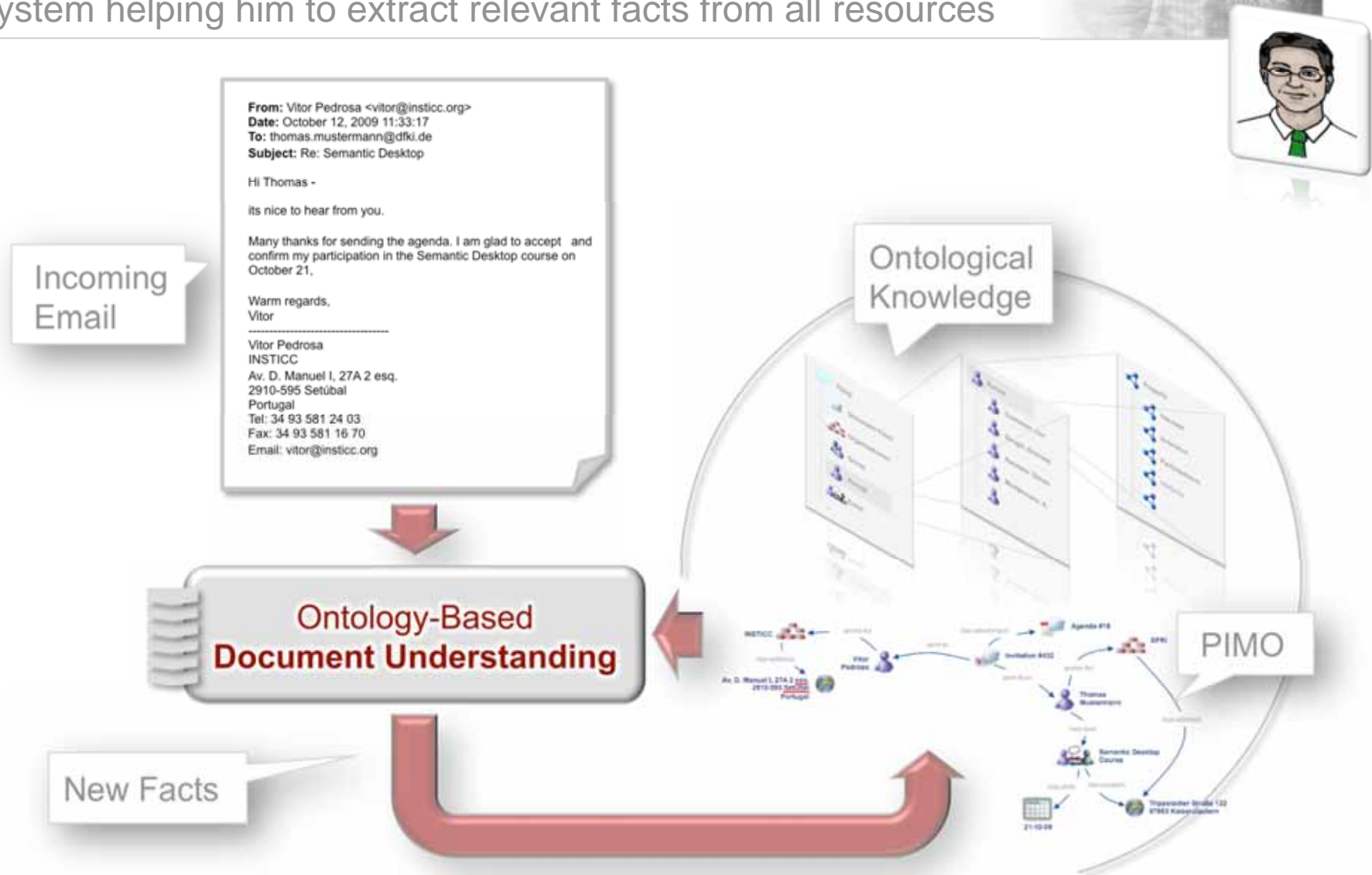


- Because RDFS is a W3C-Standard, the vocabulary may be exchanged with Thomas' colleagues and applications, i.e. it may be provided via a server

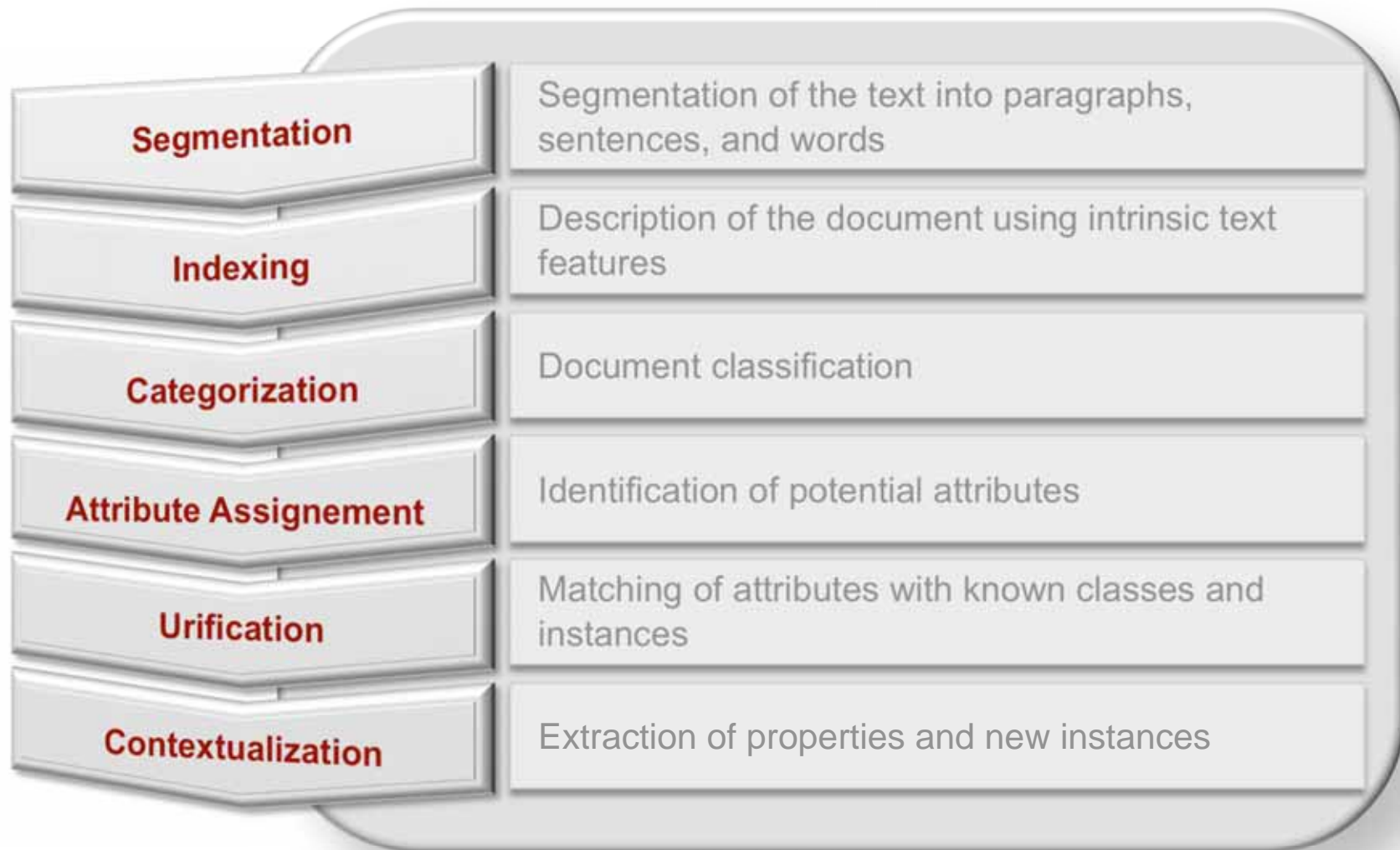
Facts captured in new documents may be incorporated into Thomas' PIMO using information extraction techniques



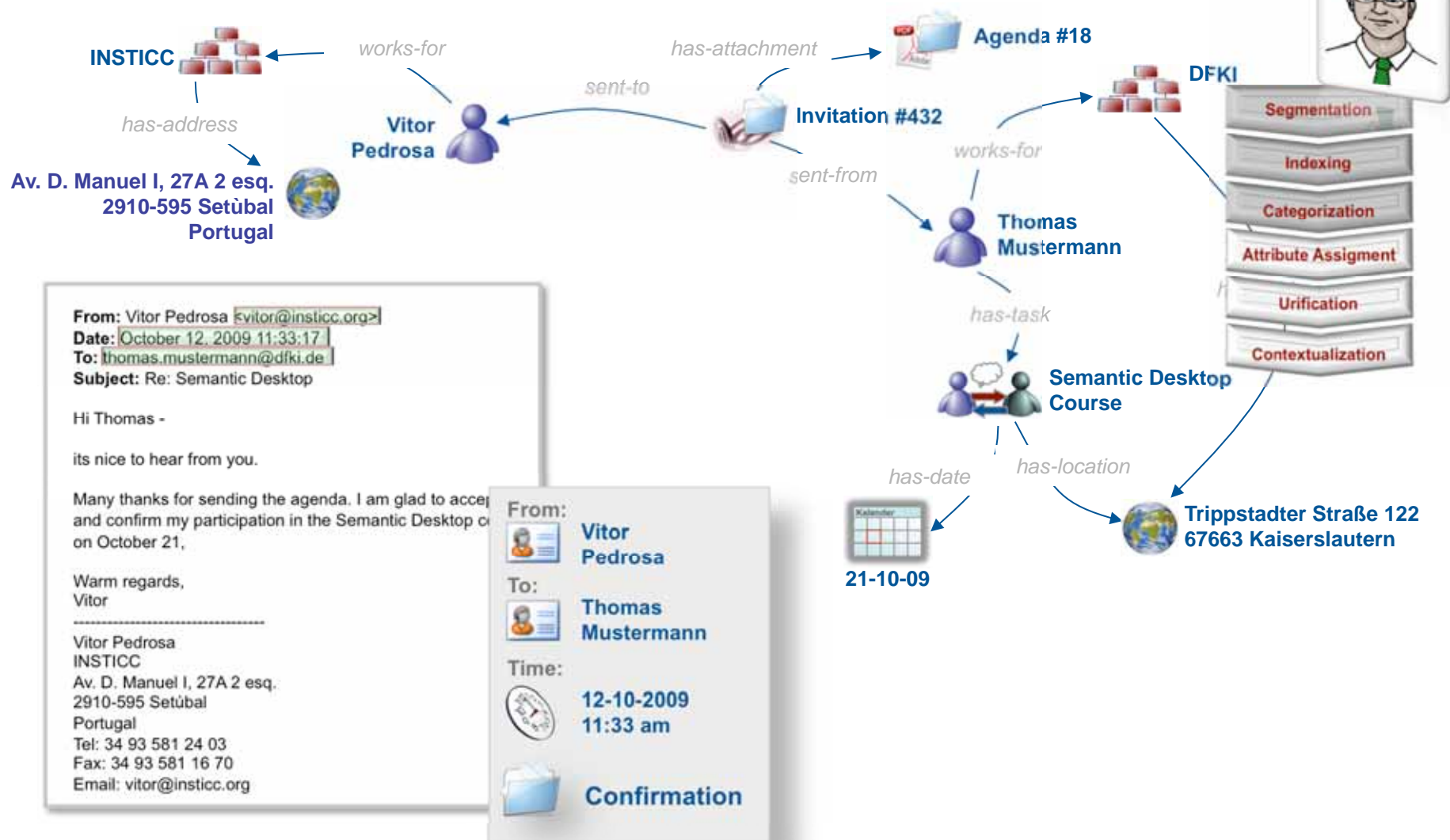
Thomas makes use of an ontology-based document understanding system helping him to extract relevant facts from all resources



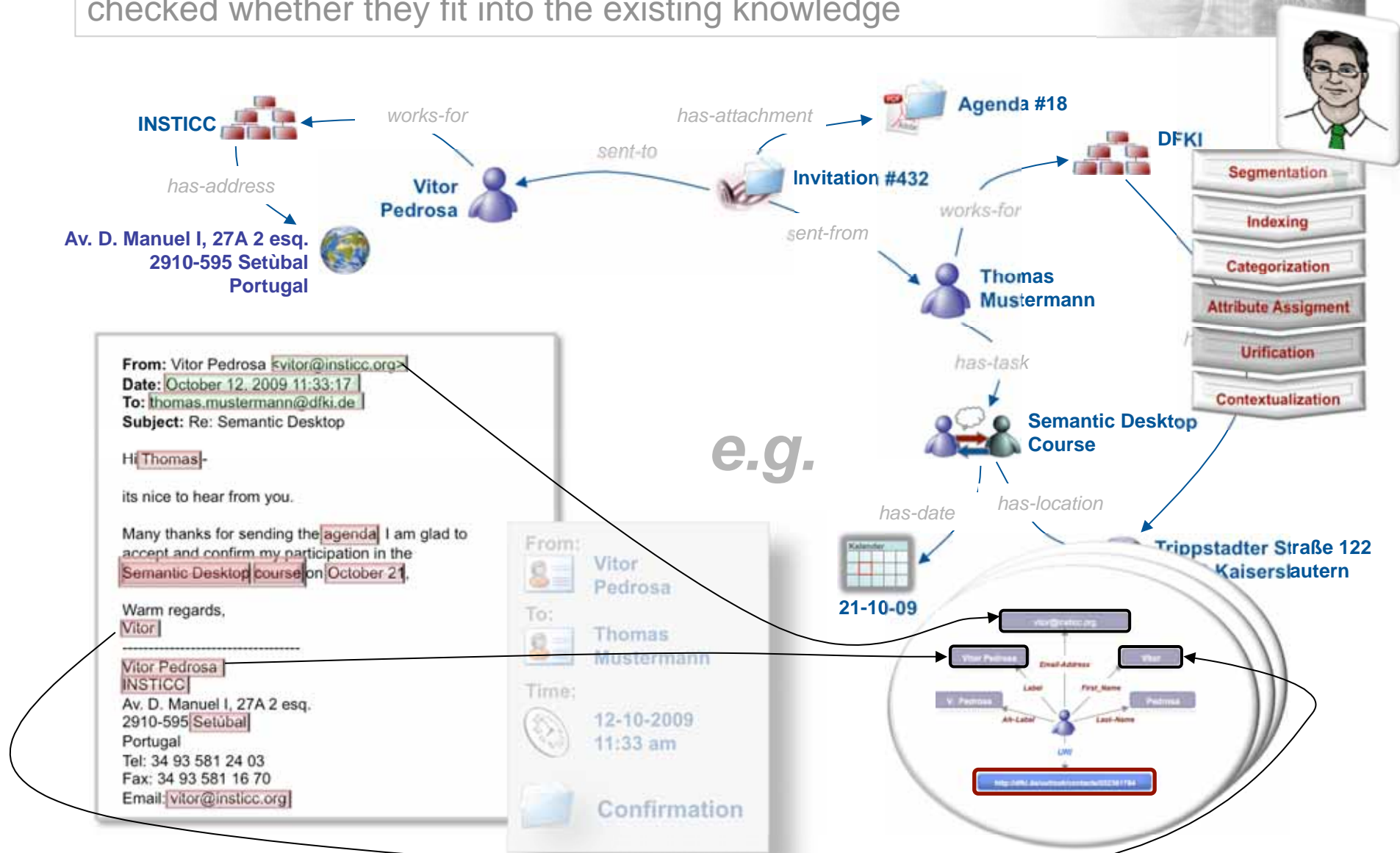
Information extraction stepwise transforms the contents of documents into knowledge relating it to the existing ontology



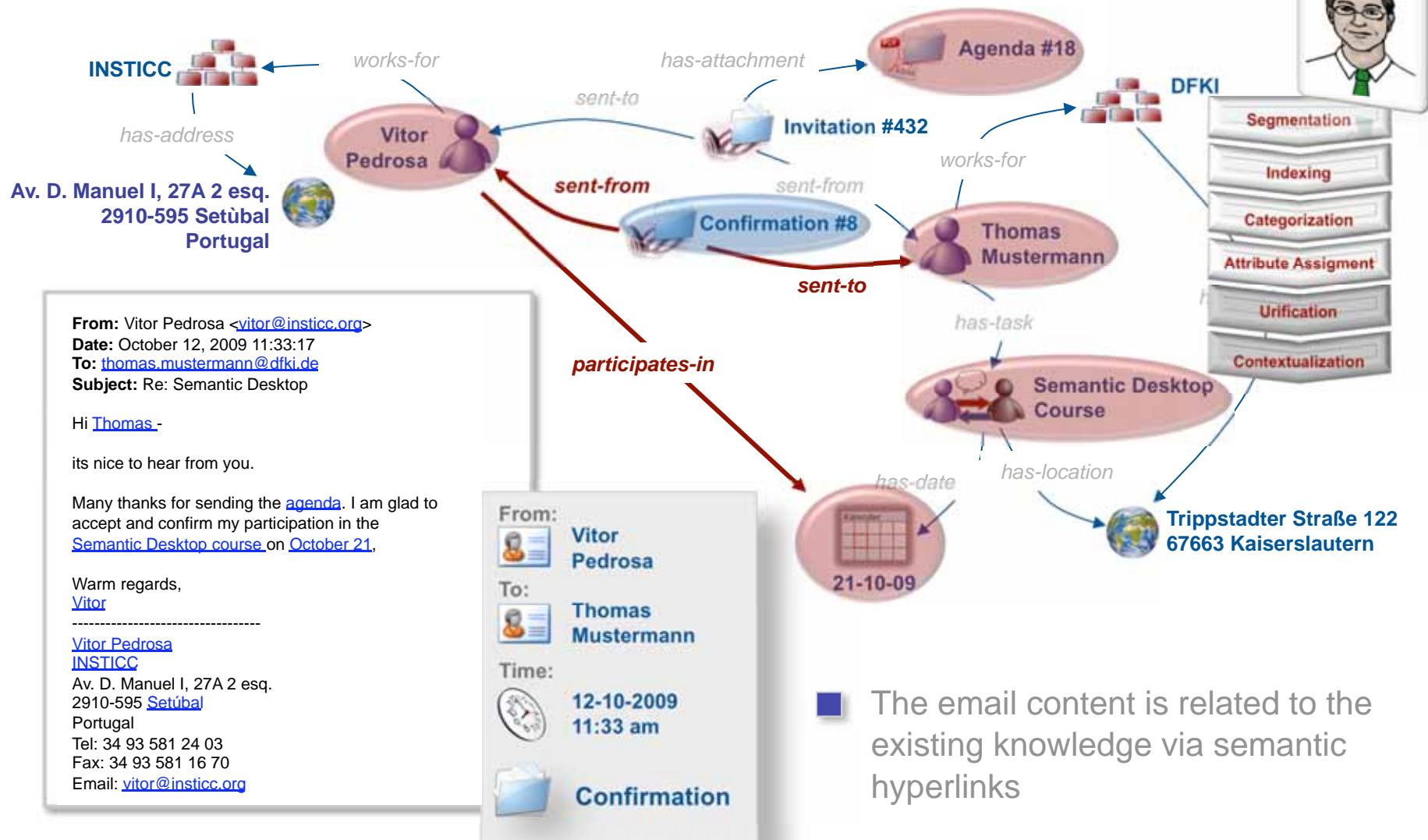
In a first step, the meta data is extracted from the header of the email and the document is classified



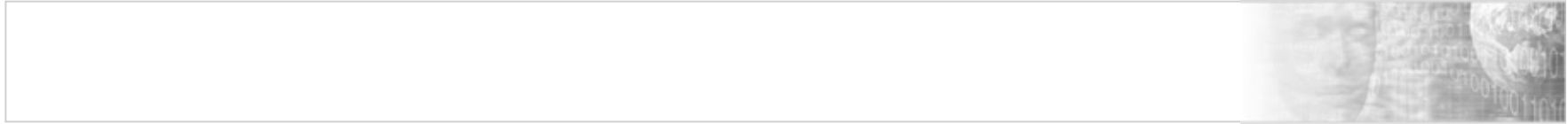
Subsequently, potential attributes are recognized and it is checked whether they fit into the existing knowledge



Based on that new relations (properties) may be extracted and incorporated into the ontological context of the message



■ The email content is related to the existing knowledge via semantic hyperlinks

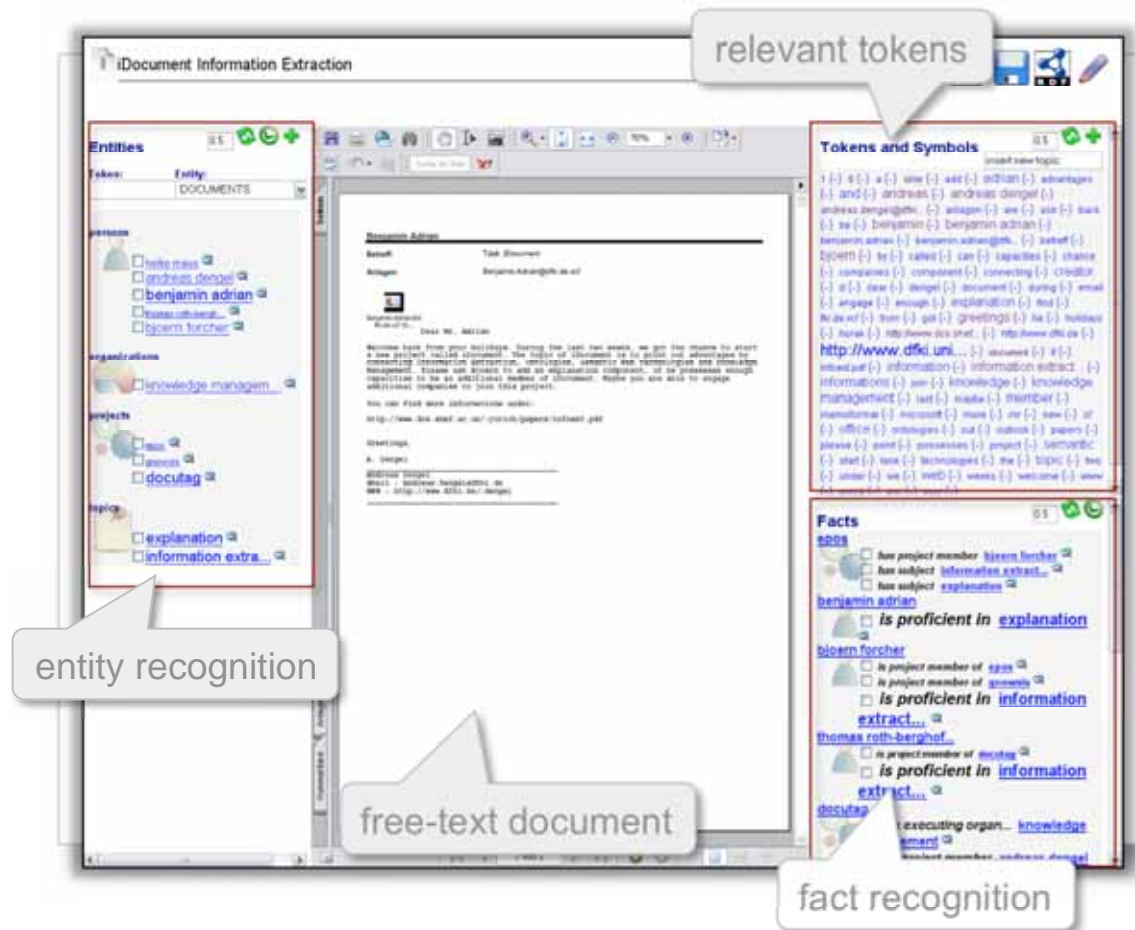


**Let's have a look for the
real technology!**



iDocument is a system for Ontology-based Document Understanding

- Documents are interpreted using ontologies as background knowledge
- New documents are semantically annotated and connected to the knowledge base
- New knowledge is created if contained in the document



B. Adrian and A. Dengel, *Believing Finite-State cascades in Knowledge-based Information Extraction*
KI 2008: Advances in Artificial Intelligence, Springer, 2008, Springer LNAI 5243, 152-159

B. Adrian, M. Klinkigt, H. Maus, and, A. Dengel, *Using iDocument for Document Categorization in the Nepomuk Social Semantic Desktop*,
Proceedings 9th iSemantics 2009, Graz, Austria (Sept. 2009), accepted for publication.



The Semantic Desktop acts as a personal “information butler”



PIMO



- The Semantic Desktop is a means to manage all personal information across application borders based on a shared vocabulary

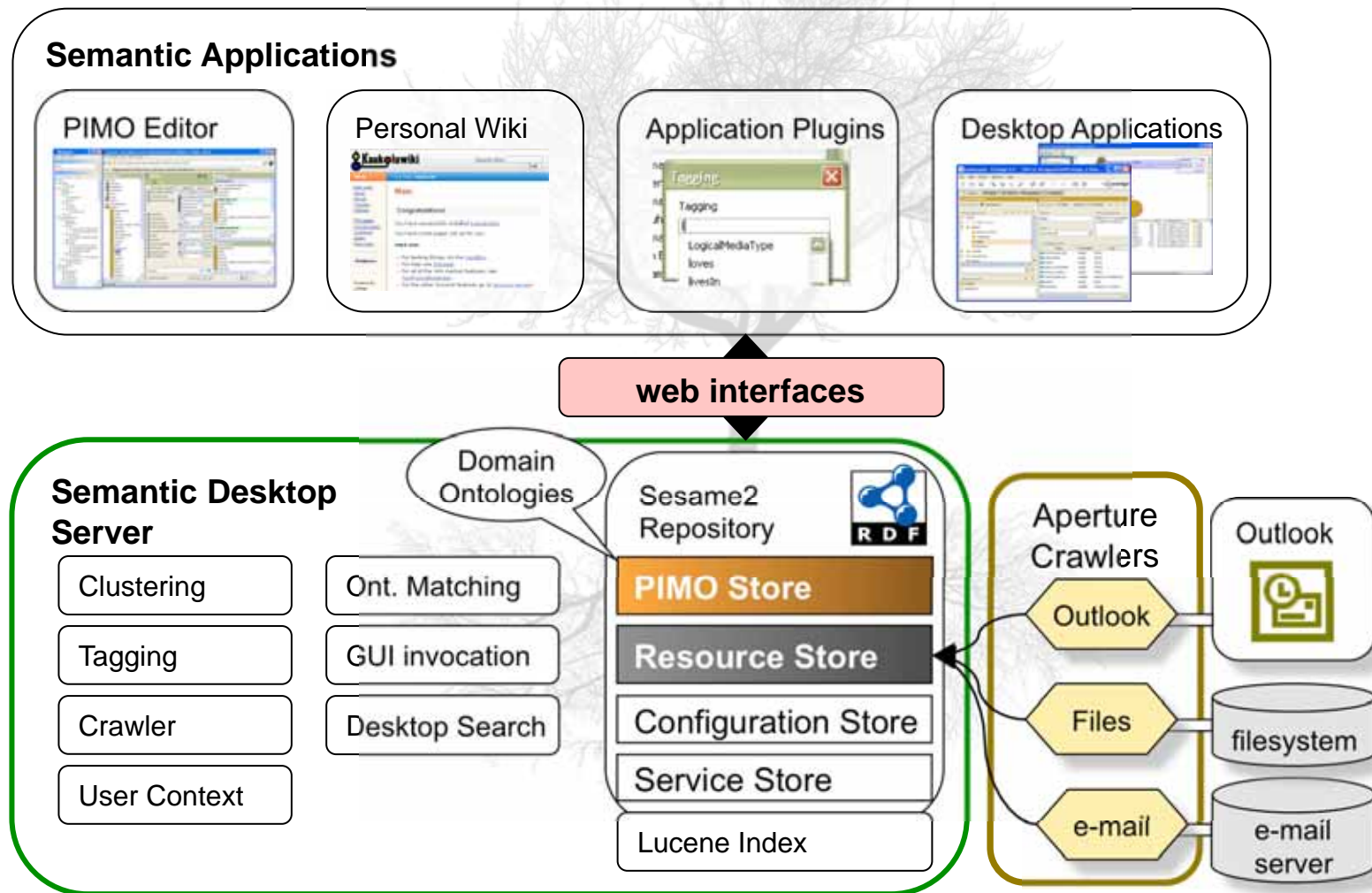
<http://nepomuk.semanticdesktop.org>

L. Sauermann, A. Bernardi and A. Dengel, *Overview and Outlook on the Semantic Desktop*, Proceedings International Semantic Web Conference, Galway, Ireland (Nov. 2005), pp. 1-19.

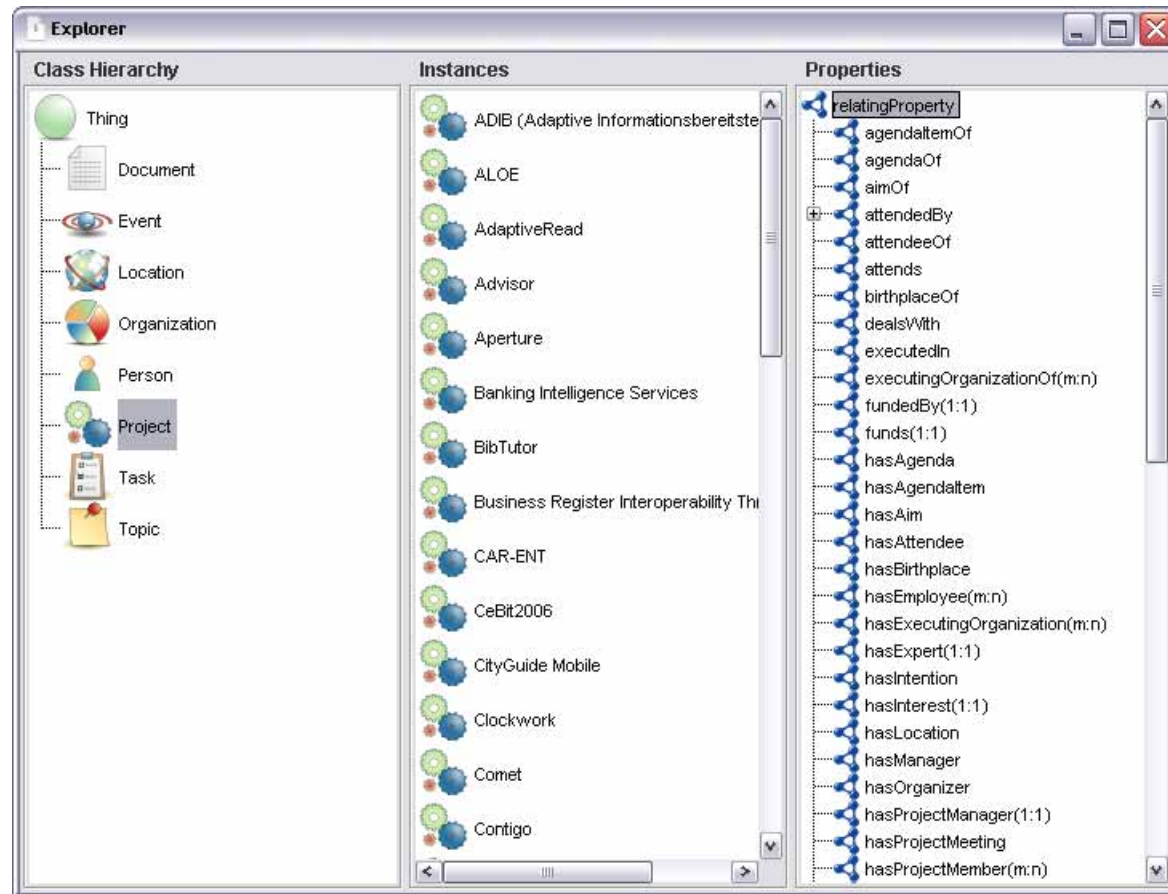
A. Dengel, *Knowledge Technologies for the Social Semantic Desktop*, in: Z. Zhang and J. Siekmann (Eds.): Proc. KSEM 2007, LNAI 4798, Springer Publ. (Nov. 2007), pp. 2-9.



Semantic Desktop System Architecture



The social semantic desktop offers an ontology explorer for generating a PIMO



- Classes, instances, and properties of the underlying domain

The Semantic Desktop acts as a personal “information butler”



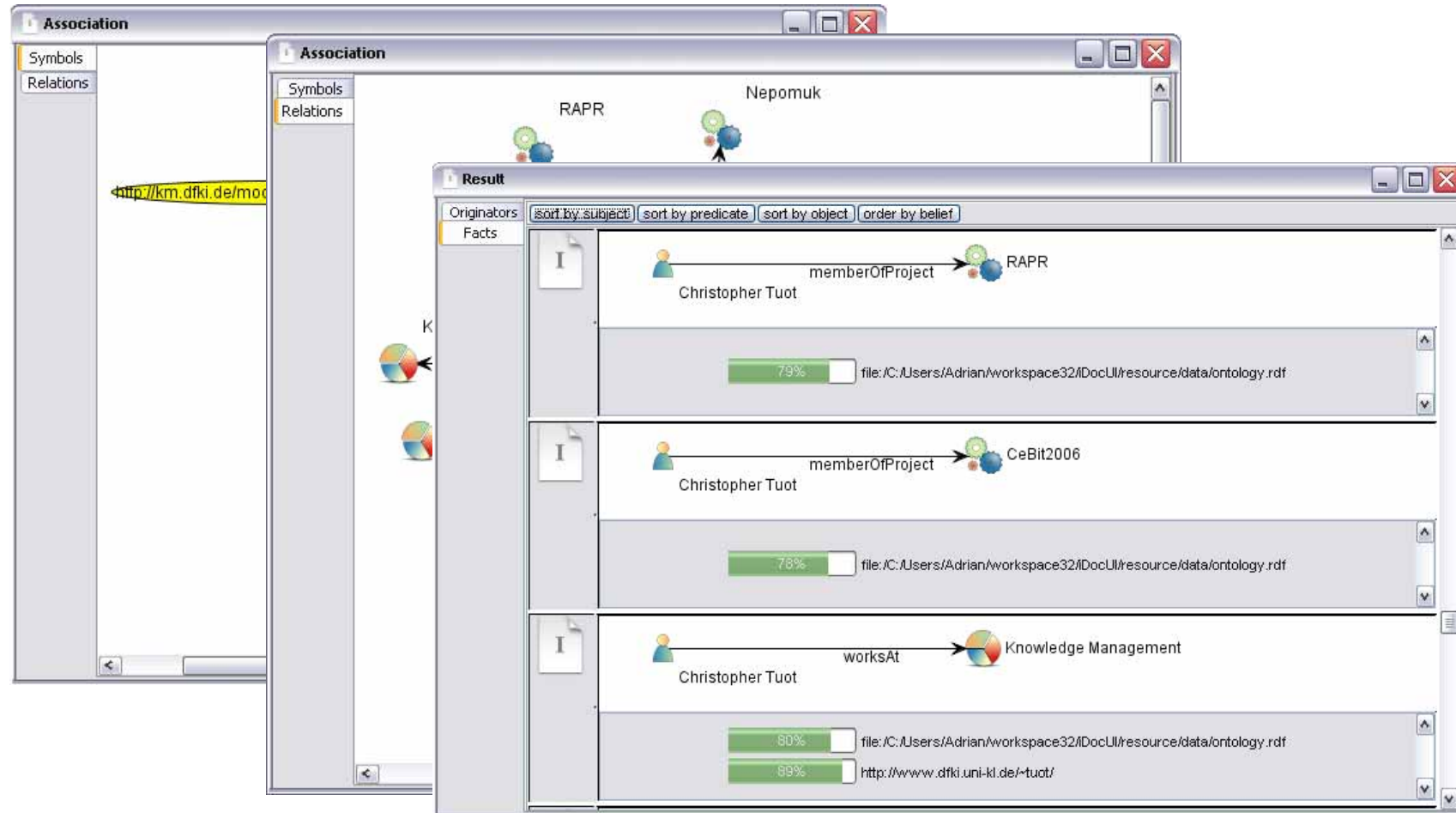
<http://nepomuk.semanticdesktop.org>

- The Semantic Desktop is a means to manage all personal information across application borders based on a shared vocabulary
- Relevant facts are extracted from all resources and proposed to the user for confirmation

L. Sauermann, A. Bernardi and A. Dengel, *Overview and Outlook on the Semantic Desktop*, Proceedings International Semantic Web Conference, Galway, Ireland (Nov. 2005), pp. 1-19.

A. Dengel, *Knowledge Technologies for the Social Semantic Desktop*, in: Z. Zhang and J. Siekmann (Eds.): Proc. KSEM 2007, LNAI 4798, Springer Publ. (Nov. 2007), pp. 2-9.

Symbols relationships, and facts may be explained



B. Adrian, B. Forcher, T. Roth-Berghofer, and A. Dengel, *Explaining Ontology-Based Information Extraction in the NEPOMUK Semantic Desktop*, Proceedings EXACT 2009, IJCAI Workshop on Explanation-Aware Computing, Pasadena, CA, (July 2009), accepted for publication



The Semantic Desktop acts as a personal “information butler”



- The Semantic Desktop is a means to manage all personal information across application borders based on a shared vocabulary
- Relevant facts are extracted from all resources and proposed to the user for confirmation
- By combining the PIMO with active user observation, the Semantic Desktops acts like an information assistant offering context-aware services

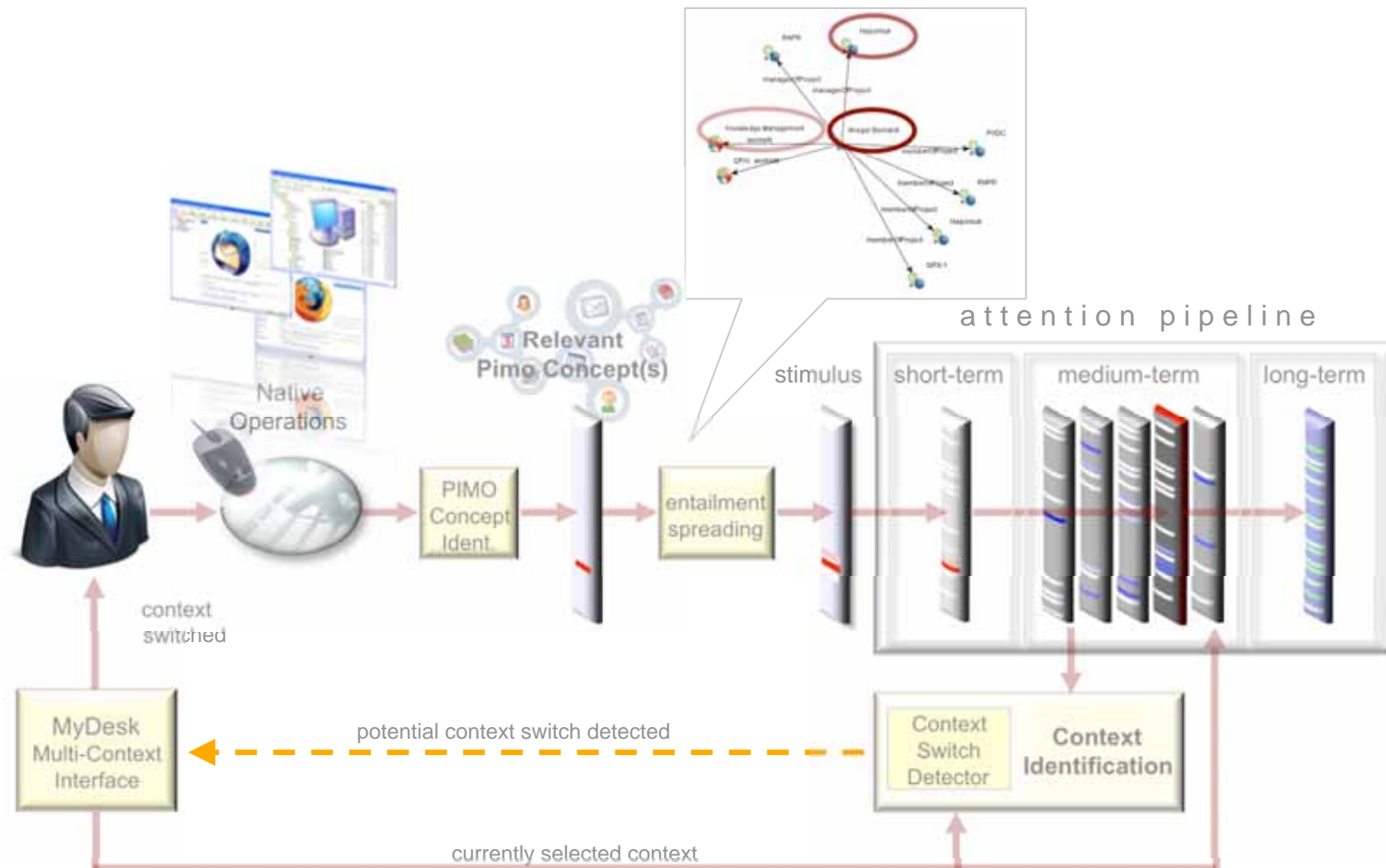
<http://nepomuk.semanticdesktop.org>

L. Sauermann, A. Bernardi and A. Dengel, *Overview and Outlook on the Semantic Desktop*, Proceedings International Semantic Web Conference, Galway, Ireland (Nov. 2005), pp. 1-19.

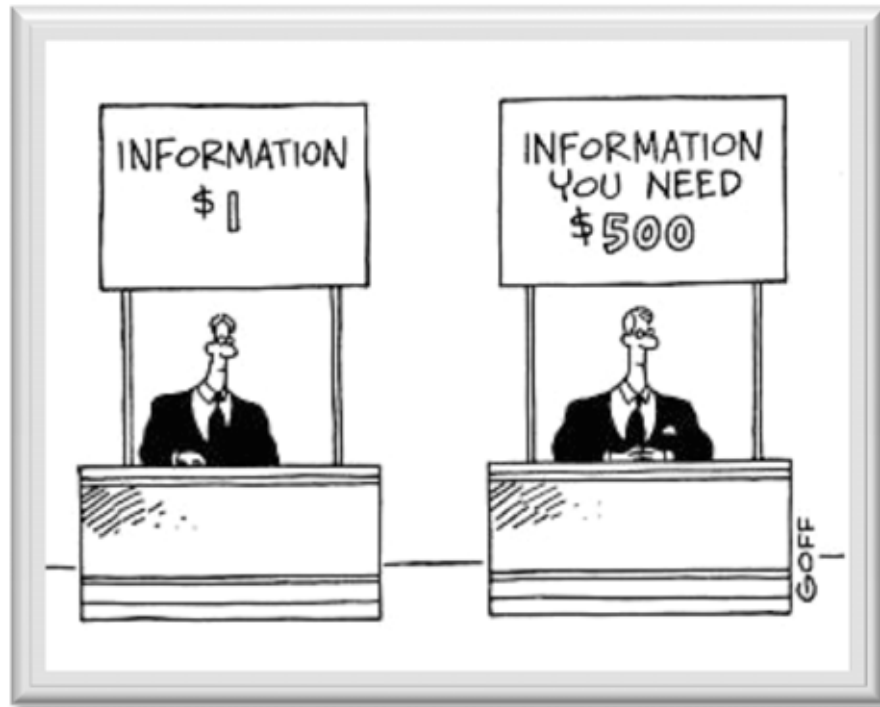
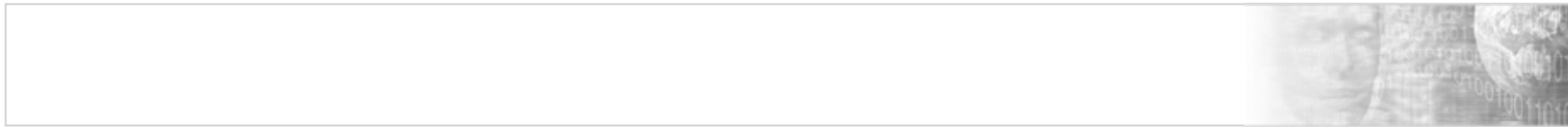
A. Dengel, *Knowledge Technologies for the Social Semantic Desktop*, in: Z. Zhang and J. Siekmann (Eds.): Proc. KSEM 2007, LNAI 4798, Springer Publ. (Nov. 2007), pp. 2-9.



Context identification is a cornerstone of multi-context knowledge work support



Sven Schwarz: *A Context Model for Personal Knowledge Management Applications*. In Modeling and Retrieval of Context, 2nd International Workshop, MRC 2005, Edinburgh, UK, July 31 - August 1, 2005



... what is the
increased value of
the Semantic Desktop

Browsing web sites creates an „information-push“ from the PIMO to the Semantic Desktop



<http://dynaq.opendfki.de>

Desktop search

My tasks, data sources and concepts

NEPOMUK

All current tasks ...

Project Objectives

... and context-relevant information

Categories, ...

persons ...

... and projects

Semantic linking:
"The subject of this document is the project NEPOMUK"

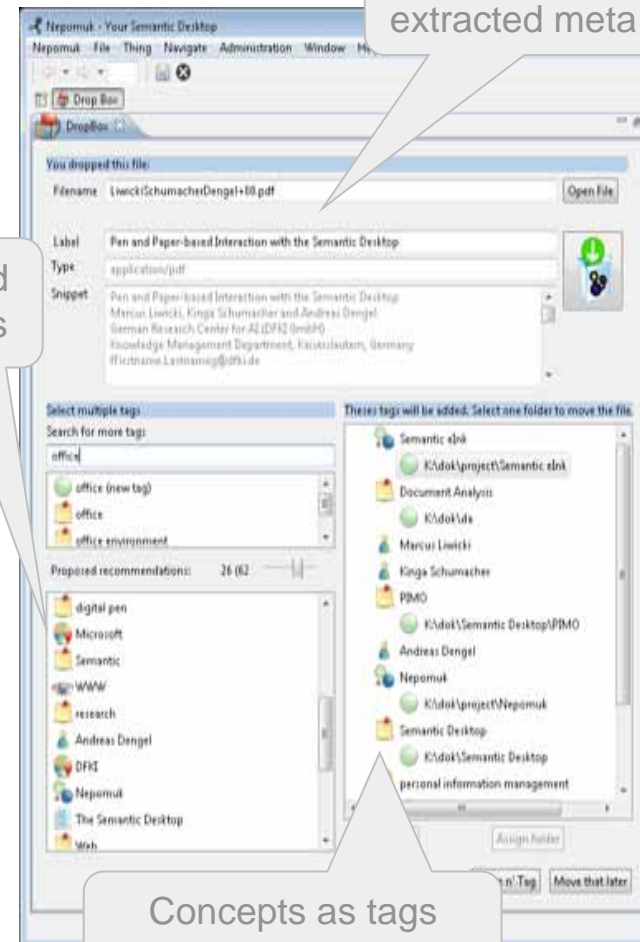
H. Holz, H. Maus, A. Bernardi, O. Rostanin, *From Lightweight Proactive Information Delivery to Business Process Oriented Knowledge Management*, Journal of Universal Knowledge Management, JUKM, No. 5 (2005), pp. 101-127



A DropBox provides a service for the Semantic Desktop for filing and conceptualization



proposed
concepts



Document and
extracted meta data

Concepts as tags
and connected folders

In addition we use a Semantic Wiki as part of a personal knowledge space



Semantic Wiki

proposed concepts comparing text and PIMO

related concepts

M. Kiesel and L. Sauermann, *Towards Semantic Desktop Wikis*,
RADE, Special Issue on "The Semantic Web", Volume VI, pp. 30-34



A user may make use of our gnows semantic search

The screenshot shows the Gnows semantic search interface. At the top, the 'gnows search' logo is displayed. Below it, a search bar contains the text 'vito', and there are checkboxes for 'search peers' and 'search only peers'. A yellow callout box points to the search bar with the text 'User's information sources on his/her desktop'. Below the search bar, there are four tabs: 'PERSONS', 'PROJECTS', 'CONCEPTS', and 'EVENTS'. The 'PERSONS' tab is selected, showing a list of people: Vito Giannella and Bertin Klein. Below the tabs, there is a 'jump to:' section with links to 'Project (1)', 'Event (1)', 'Person (2)', 'Concept (5)', 'Document (5)', and 'Task (1)'. A 'Person' tab is selected, showing a list of people: Vito Giannella and Bertin Klein. Below the list, there is a 'Sparql-Rules' section with a code block containing a query rule. A white callout box points to the 'Sparql-Rules' section with the text 'Personal Information Model (PIMO)'. To the right of the main interface, there is a diagram of a 'Personal Information Model (PIMO)' showing a central node connected to various icons representing different types of information sources.

gnows search

vito search

search peers ☐
search only peers ☐

[help](#)

PERSONS
Vito Giannella
Bertin Klein

PROJECTS
Business Register Interoperability
Throughout Europe

CONCEPTS
Proposals/...
Proposals/...
Proposals/...
My eMail/DFKI/...
Personen/Vito Giannella

EVENTS
Telephone conference with Vito Giannella

jump to: **Project (1)** **Event (1)** **Person (2)** **Concept (5)** **Document (5)** **Task (1)**

Person

Vito Giannella
<http://maus.dfki.de/outlook/contact/000000009139E75763340547A88B051EDD95F734840226>

Bertin Klein
http://km.dfki.de/default#metamodel_Instance_10000

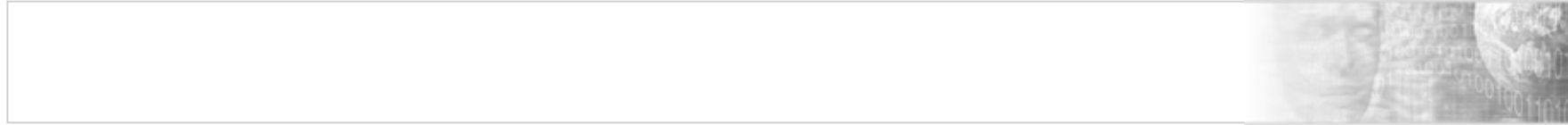
Sparql-Rules:

```
# found a project? -> also show members
(?hit retrieve:item ?project),
(?project rdf:type org:Project) ->
  querySparql('CONSTRUCT (
    ?project org:containsMember ?m.
  )')
```

Personal Information Model (PIMO)

User's information sources on his/her desktop

L. Sauermann, G.A. Grimnes, M. Kiesel, C. Fluit, D. Heim, D. Nadeem, B. Horak and A. Dengel, *Semantic Desktop 2.0: The Gnows Experience*, Proceedings 5th Int'l Semantic Web Conference, Athens, GA, USA LNCS 4273, Springer Publ. (Nov. 2006), pp. 887-900.



How to integrate Gutenberg's World?

Am folgenden Tag wurden die über Nacht bewachte Unfallstelle und die Flugzeugreste, von einer Flugunfallkommission (Technische Offiziere der Luftwaffe), zur Ermittlung der Unfallursache untersucht, wobei auch ich meine Flugunfall-Beobachtungen schildern durfte. Das Ergebnis der Unfalluntersuchung ist mir nicht mehr bekannt geworden. Nachmittags wurde dann die Unfallstelle geräumt und die restlichen Flugzeugtrümmer zu einem überdeckten Lagerplatz, hinter der Flugzeugwerkstatt im Fliegerhorst, transportiert. Geht die Meinung unserer Edo-Führung wurde unsere Außenstelle aufgelöst und die Rückführung der Geräte, Werkzeuge, Personal und Gepäck sowie der von mir verpackte Nachlaß von Lt. Müller, mit dem Lastkraftwagen nach Fliegerhorst Göttingen veranlaßt.

Nach am Vormittag des Unfalltages hatte Lt. Müller von seiner Ehefrau brieflich die schlimme Nachricht erhalten, daß sie sich mit den Kindern, wegen der bevorstehenden Besetzung der Heimatstadt Nürnberg in Schlesien durch die Russische Armee, im Sammeltransport auf der Flucht nach Mitteldeutschland befindet. Daher und auch wegen schweriger Transportprobleme wurde Lt. Müller, auf höheren Befehl - damals als vorläufig -, in Abwesenheit unseres Kommando-Führers Walter Hertel, auf einen Friedhof bei Orenenburg beerdigt. Bereits am Vortag der Beerdigung, etwa 3 Tage nach dem Flugunfall, mußten wir, Präzisionsmeister Preussner, ein Flugzeugmechaniker und ich mit der uns als Schleppflugzeug eingesetzten "He-111", mit Olt. Scheidauer am Steuer, nach Göttingen zurück fliegen, um unserer geplanten Entlassung als Erkaufverweigerer des Fliegerhorstes Orenenburg, wegen der angespannten Kriegslage, zu entgehen.

Nach 40 Jahren Vergessenheit, habe ich diesen Bericht, in gewisser Weise besserer Erinnerung erstellt.

Anlage:
1 Lagezeichnung zu diesem Flugunfall.

Combining the PIMO with OCR technology allows to recognize entities in printed documents

The diagram illustrates the process of combining PIMO (Printed Information Model) with OCR technology for document analysis. It features three main components:

- Single Click Entry Tag Tool:** A software interface for tagging documents. It includes a sidebar with categories: Person, Organization, Event, Place, and Topic. The main area displays a document snippet with the following text: "THE OPTIMIZATION OF BUSINESS PROCESSES WITH THE AID OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE. DFKI and Volkswagen Financial Services AG established the Banking Intelligence Services (BIS) Lab at the end of June 2006 in Kaiserslautern. Banking Intelligence Services Lab employs a staff of four researchers and puts the latest developments in office". The tool has buttons for "Load Images...", "File Image", and "Cancel".
- Kaukoluwiki:** A web-based knowledge base interface. It shows a search bar and a list of recent changes. The main content area displays a page titled "Lab opens for Banking Intelligence Services" with the following text: "DFKI and Volkswagen Financial Services AG established the Banking Intelligence Services (BIS) Lab at the end of June 2006 in Kaiserslautern. Banking Intelligence Services lab employs a staff of four researchers and puts the latest developments in office automation and software technology into practical applications. Besides Volkswagen Financial Services, also joining the team as a technology partner is the Institut für Technologie und Arbeit (ITA), directed by Prof. Klaus J. Zink, on the campus of the Technical university of Kaiserslautern. The opening remarks by Prof. Andreas Dengel underscored the importance of cooperation between the business and research sectors, especially in the development of an intelligent assistance system for knowledge intensive office work. He added, 'The establishment of the Banking intelligence Services Lab at DFKI confirms a successful strategy of actively integrating global companies in the development".
- OCR Technology:** Represented by a stylized image of a person at a computer and a robotic arm, indicating the automated process of extracting text from documents.

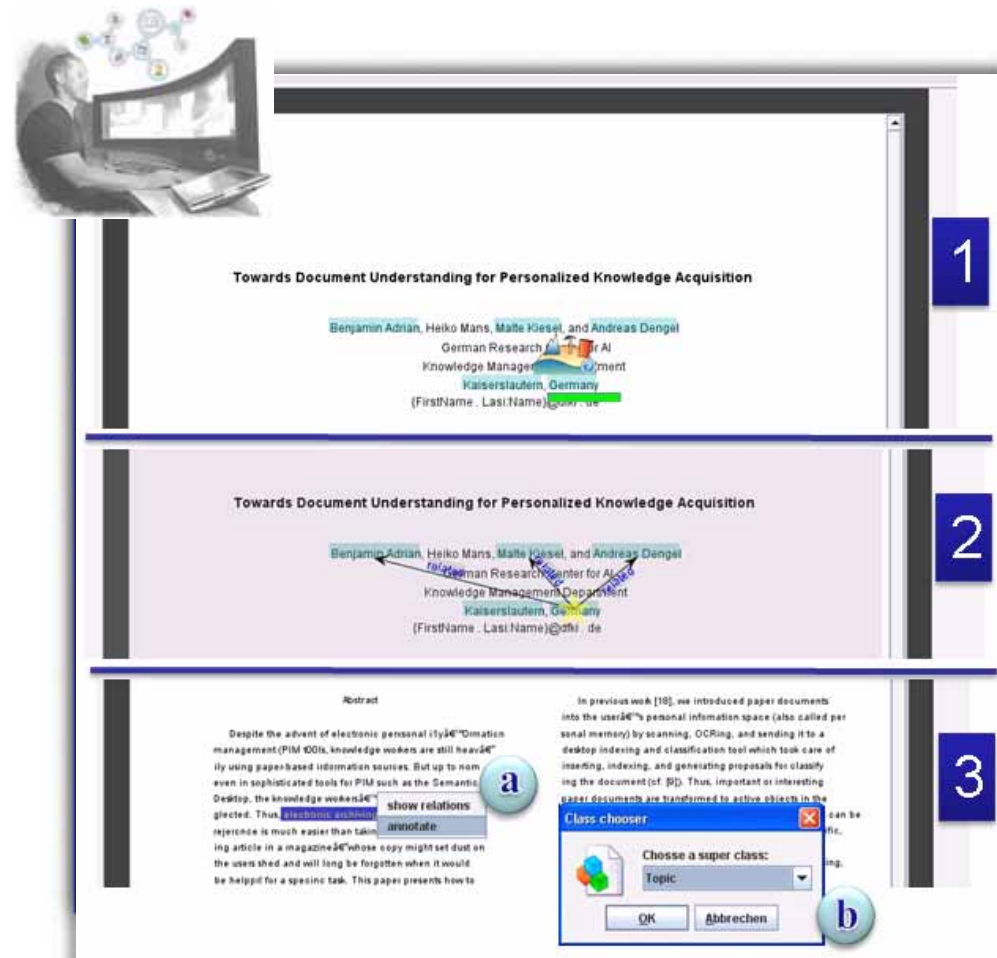
Arrows indicate the flow of information: from the document to the tagging tool, from the tagging tool to the knowledge base, and from the knowledge base to the OCR technology.

H. Maus and A. Dengel, *Semantic Annotation of Paper-Based Information*, Proceedings CBDAR 2008, Curitiba, Brasil (Sep. 2007), pp. 158-160.



Contents of paper documents may be easily integrated into the Semantic Desktop

- Transformation of printed documents combined with OCR and Google book search
- Knowledge acquisition from the document image
 - 1 Detection of instances (visualization of hypotheses, acceptance via click)
 - 2 Presentation of existing and potentially new relations between instances
 - 3 Generation of new instances



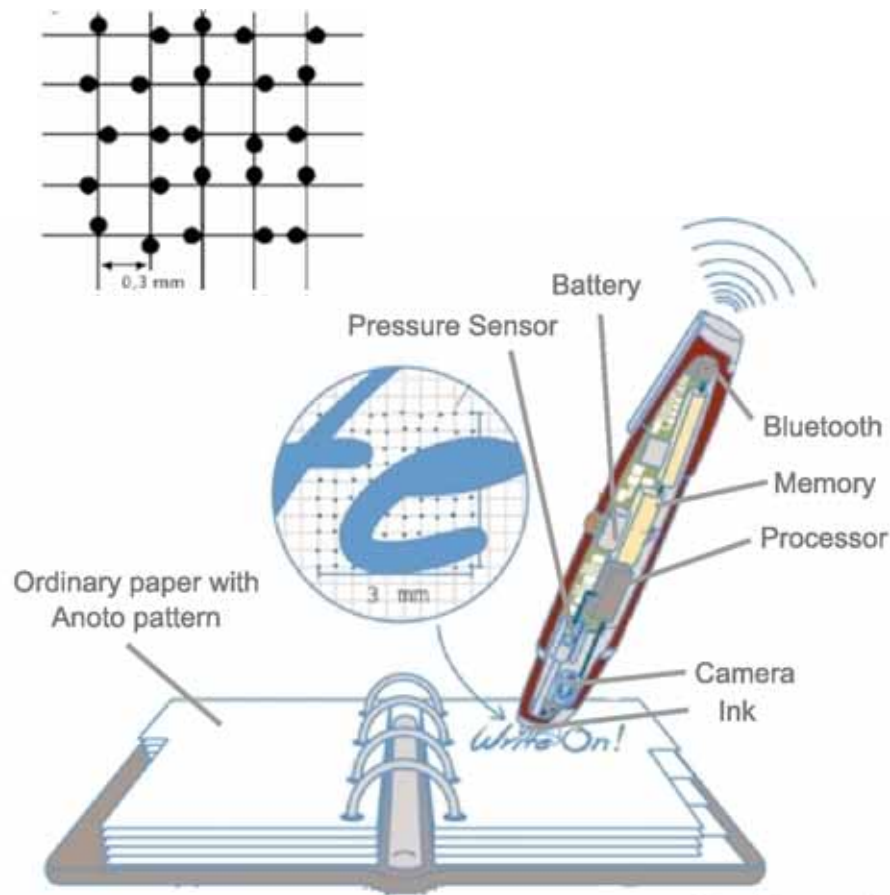
B. Adrian, H. Maus, M. Kiesel, and A. Dengel,

Towards Ontology-based Information Extraction and Annotation of Paper Documents for Personalized Knowledge Acquisition

Workshop on Personal Knowledge Management PKM09 at the WM 09, Solothurn, Switzerland



Using the Anoto-Pen new instances and facts may be easily collected via pen and paper



We developed the *Semantic eInk* for pen and paper-based interaction with the Semantic Desktop

- With digital pen annotations on paper, content is semantically linked to existing contacts, topics, and events
 - Make annotations for document or text parts
 - Use ontological concepts

Seen at the DAS 2008

Pen and Paper-based Interaction with the Semantic Desktop Title

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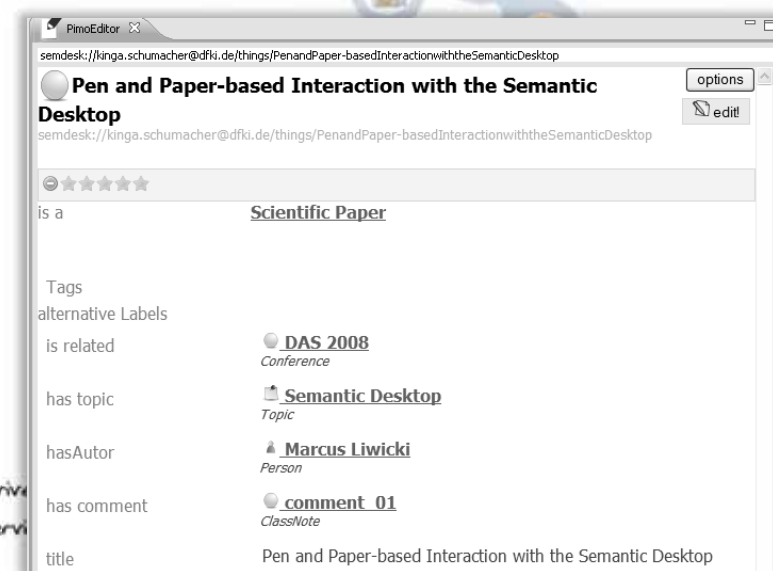
Semantic Desktop Abstract

In this paper we propose a system which recognizes and interprets the semantics of handwritten annotations on printed documents. The semantic information will be sent to the Semantic Desktop, the Personal Semantic Web on the desktop computer, which supports users in their information management. This allows a seamless integration of interactive paper into the individual knowledge work. The current implementation of the proposed system works with

made notes and transform them into digital format.

In workflows like reviewing, where the annotations have a meaning for the marked text, the problem of mapping the paper to the digital counterpart arises. A variety of approaches have been investigated to enable this kind of paper-driven digital services. They use cameras, Wacom Graphics Tablets¹, ultrasonic positioning, RFID antennas, bar code readers, or Anoto's Digital Pen and Paper technology². The Anoto technology is particularly interesting because it is based on regular paper and the recording of the

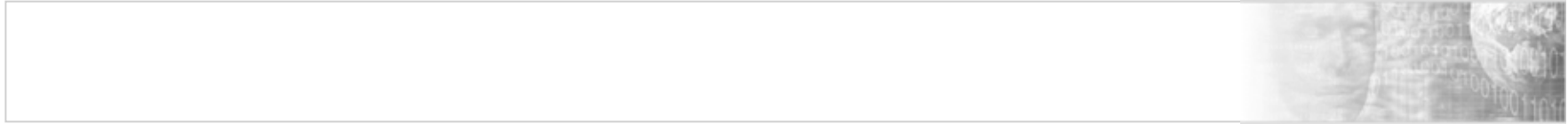
paper-driven
digital service



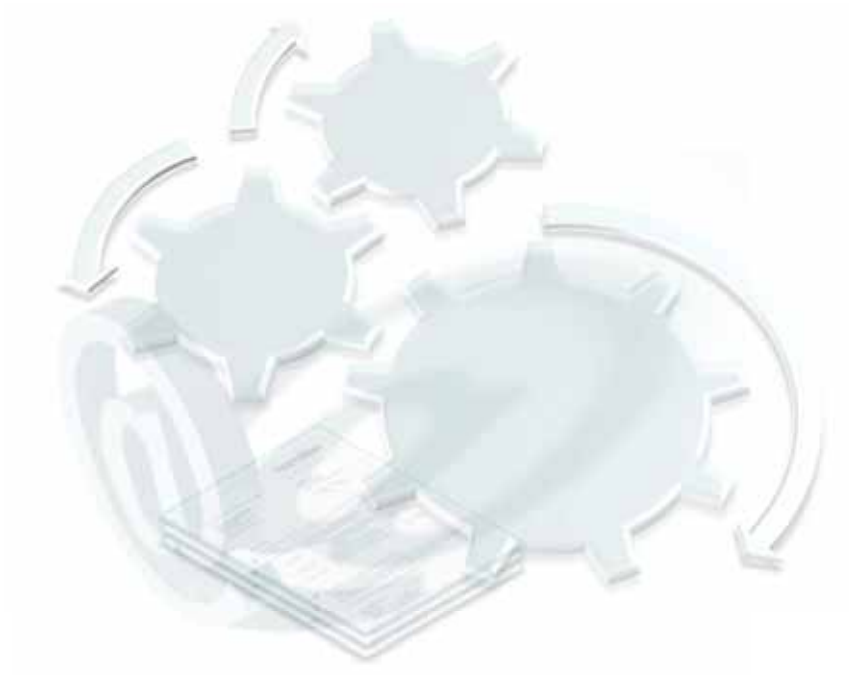
M. Liwicki, K. Schumacher, A. Dengel, N. Weibel, B. Signer, M. Norrie, *Pen and Paper-based Interaction with the Semantic Desktop*
8th IAPR International Workshop on Document Analysis Systems (DAS 08)

M. Liwicki, M. Weber, and A. Dengel, *Automatic Recognition and Interpretation of Pen-Based Document Annotations*,
Advances in AI, Lecture Notes in Artificial Intelligence, LNAI 5243, Springer Publ., Berlin-Heidelberg (Sept. 2009), to appear.





**Let me summarize
and conclude!**



Summary

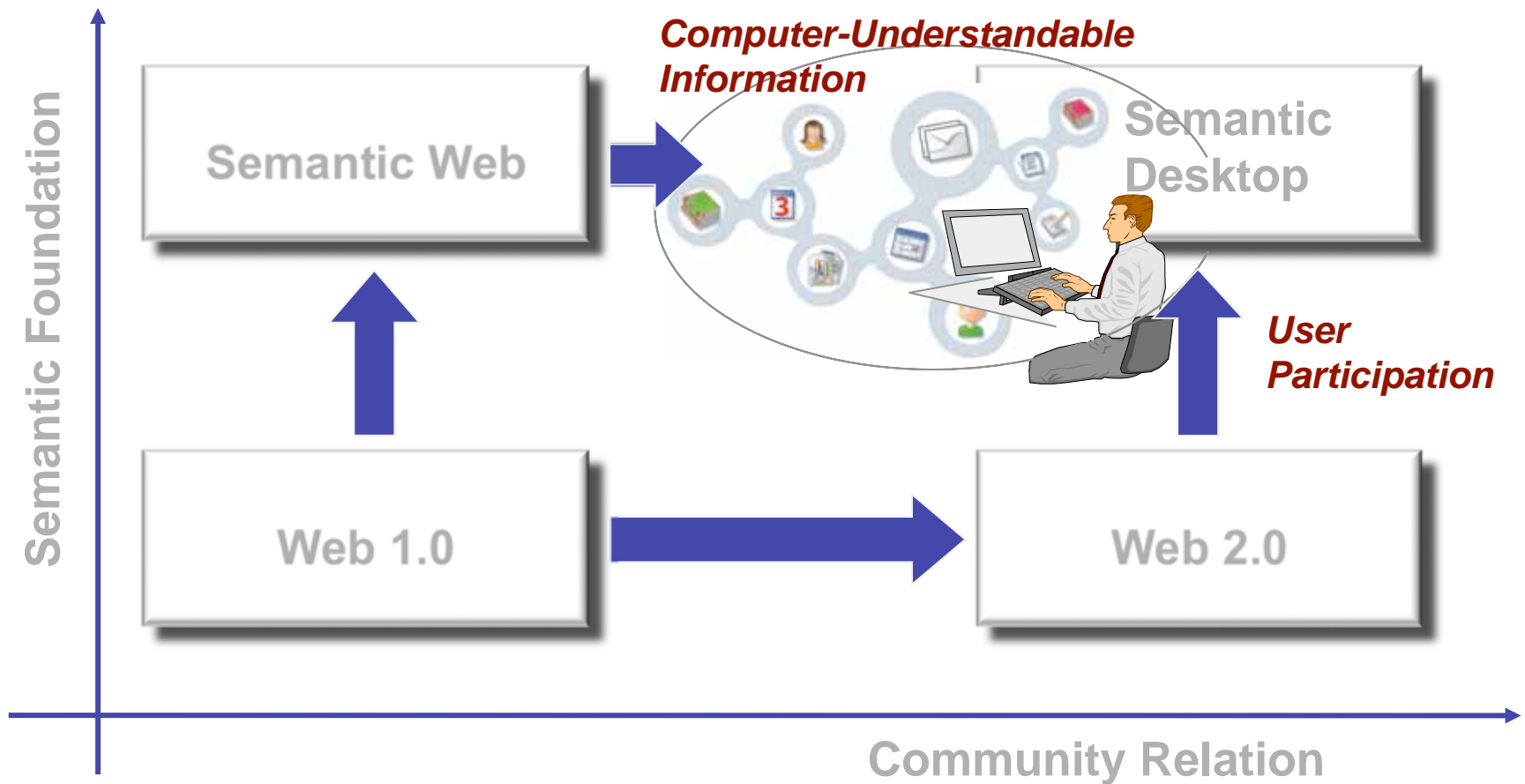


- The traditional Web has recently undergone an orthogonal shift into a Web of People/Web 2.0 focusing on collective intelligence, which influences office work as well
- The Semantic Desktop is a driving paradigm for desktop computing using Semantic Web standards but integrating native office applications and data
- The Web became part of our thinking and part of our workspace, and the documents we generate at our workspace become part of the Web
- Nowadays, a document is like a node in a network, a system of links to other documents, to events, locations, persons, or tasks
- Trusted communities allow people to link with their colleagues (friends) and share information by making use of W3C Standards

... towards the Social Semantic Desktop



Our strategy considers two major trends



W. Wahlster and A. Dengel, *Web 3.0: Convergence of Web 2.0 and the Semantic Web*,
in: Technology Radar, Feature Paper, Edition II (June 2006), pp. 1-23.

A. Dengel, *Knowledge Technologies for the Social Semantic Desktop*,
in: Z. Zhang and J. Siekmann (Eds.): Proc. KSEM 2007,, LNAI 4798, Springer Publ. (Nov. 2007), pp. 2



Thank you for your attention!



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