HPI Hasso Plattner Institut

Improving Search in Tele-Lecturing: Using Folksonomies as Trigger to Query Semantic Datasets to Extract Additional Metadata International Conference on Web Intelligence, Mining and Semantics (WIMS 2011)

Franka Moritz, <u>Maria Siebert</u> and Christoph Meinel Hasso-Plattner-Institute University of Potsdam

Agenda



- Description of the tele-TASK Project
- Motivation
- Possibilities for embedding semantic information
- Examples of the usage of the data
 - Search function
 - Recommandation function
- Conclusion

Research project: tele-TASK

- System for recording lectures
- Records two video and one audio stream
- Used since 2001
- More than 3200 lectures recorded
- More than 8000 video podcasts provided









tele-TASK Web Portal http://www.tele-task.de





Motivation

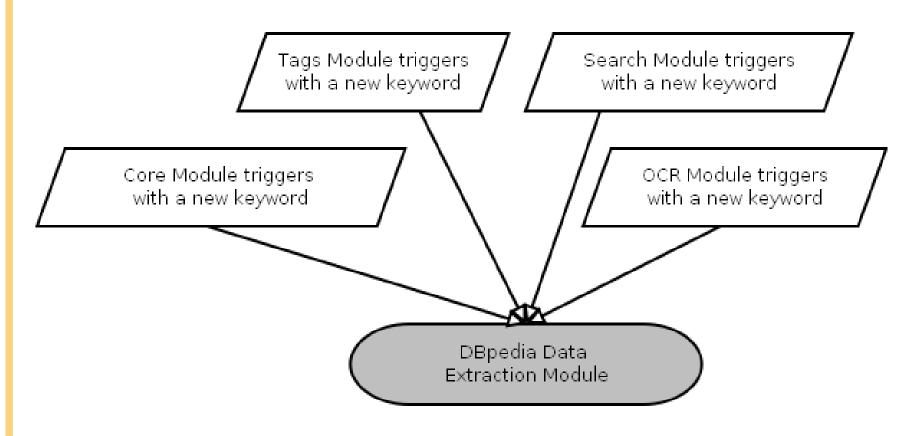




Embedding DBPedia into the tele-TASK portal meta data



Different possibilities for data sources



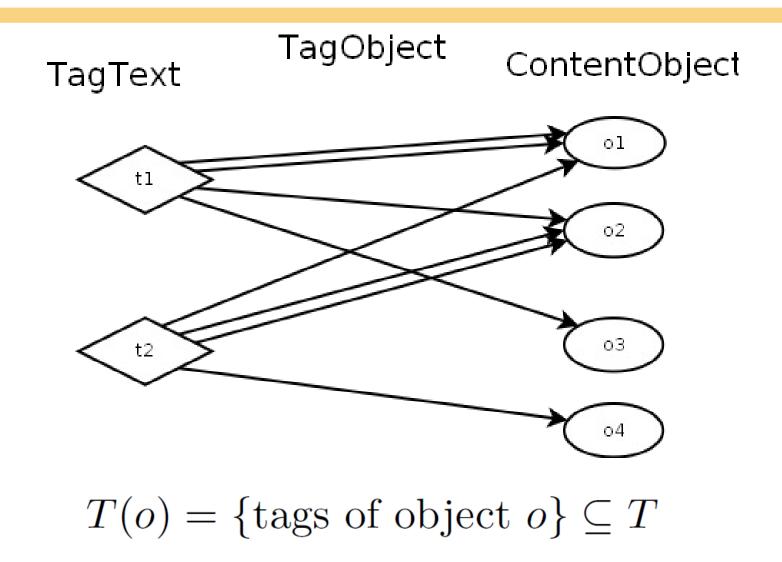
Usage of the DBpedia data



- Extraction of keywords
- Search for representation in DBpedia
- Parsing information from DBpedia
- Adding information to the database
 - Synonyms or generalizations of terms
 - Desciptions of a term
- Using the parsed information in different projects

Definition of Tags





Extending the Search function



- Adding additional data to searchable fields
 - Generalizations of tags
 - Synonyms of tags
- Search for tags with the search term in the description
- Extending the search request
 - e.g. using synonyms

Extending the Recommendation Function – Synonyms (1)

Synonyms:

- Synonyms create an equivalence relation
- Each group of synonyms generates an equivalence class

$$[t]_{\text{syn}} = \{t^* \in T \mid t^* \text{ is a synonym of } t\}$$
$$T/_{\text{syn}} = \{[t]_{\text{syn}} \mid t \in T\}$$
$$T/_{\text{syn}}(o) = \{[t]_{\text{syn}} \mid t \in T(o)\}$$
$$T_{\text{syn}}(o) = \bigcup_{S \in T/_{\text{syn}}(o)} S$$

HPI

Hasso

Extension of the Recommendation function - Synonyms (2)



- The normal similarity function for tags is extended to a more complex version
- Each equivalence class of tags is treated like one tag in the simple calculation function

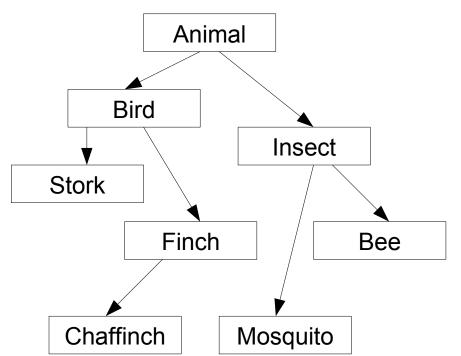
$$w_M(t) = \#\{c_i(o,t) | o \in M\} \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\omega_{\{o_i,o_k\}}(t) = \frac{w_{\mathrm{Tsyn}(o_i) \cup \mathrm{Tsyn}(o_k)}(t)}{\#(\mathrm{Tsyn}(o_i) \cup \mathrm{Tsyn}(o_k))}$$

$$s_{\mathrm{Tags}_s}(o_i, o_k) = 100 \cdot \frac{\sum_{t \in (\mathrm{Tsyn}(o_i) \cap \mathrm{Tsyn}(o_k))} \omega_{\{o_i,o_k\}}(t)}{\sum_{t \in (\mathrm{Tsyn}(o_i) \cup \mathrm{Tsyn}(o_k))} \omega_{\{o_i,o_k\}}(t)}$$

Extension of the Recommendation function - Generalization (1)

- Generalization creates partial order
- Distance between objects is unknown
- Defining sets of parents and children
- Calculating the distance of two objects in the tree as dist(s,t)



HPI

Hasso

Extension of the Recommendation function - Generalization (3)

- Using distance as weigth for calculation of similarity
- Using the weigths of the tags

$$\Omega_{\{o_i, o_k\}}(t) = \frac{\sum_{x \in S(t)} \frac{w_{\{o_i, o_k\}}(x)}{dist(t, x)}}{0, 5 \cdot \left(\min_{x \in T(o_i)} dist(t, x) + \min_{x \in T(o_k)} dist(t, x)\right)}\right)$$
$$s_{\text{Tags}_g}(o_i, o_k) = 100 \cdot \frac{\sum_{t \in G(T(o_i)) \cap G(T(o_k))} \Omega_{\{o_i, o_k\}}(t)}{\sum_{t \in G(T(o_i)) \cup G(T(o_k))} \Omega_{\{o_i, o_k\}}(t)}$$

HPI

Hasso

Conclusion and Future Work



- Implementation for tags was shown
- More triggers have to be included
- Problems to solve:
 - To few tags to generate for a good result evaluation
 Advancement of user interest
 Easier access to the functions
 The results are not visible to the user



Thank you for your attention.

Maria Siebert Hasso-Plattner-Institute University of Potsdam Potsdam, Germany