

Automatically Constructing Semantic Web Services from Online Sources

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- Automatically build semantic models for data and services available on the larger Web
- Construct models of these sources that are sufficiently rich to support querying and integration
 - Such models would make the existing semantic web tools and techniques more widely applicable
- Current focus:
 - Build models for the vast amount of structured and semi-structured data available
 - *Not just web services, but also form-based interfaces*
 - *E.g., Weather forecasts, flight status, stock quotes, currency converters, online stores, etc.*
 - Learn models for information-producing web sources and web services

Approach

- Start with an some initial knowledge of a domain
 - Sources and semantic descriptions of those sources
- Automatically
 - Discover related sources
 - Determine how to invoke the sources
 - Learn the syntactic structure of the sources
 - Identify the semantic types of the data
 - Build semantic models of the source
 - Construct semantic web services

Outline

- Integrated Approach
 - Discovering related sources
 - Constructing syntactic models of the sources
 - Determining the semantic types of the data
 - Building semantic models of the sources
- Experimental Results
- Related Work
- Discussion

Washington, District of Columbia (20502) Conditions & Forecast : Weather Underground

Welcome to Weather Underground! [Sign In](#) or [Create an Account](#). Edit my [Page Preferences](#).

Other Wunders: [Mobile](#) - [iPhone](#) - [Lite](#) - [Download](#)

Search: City, State, Zip, Airport Code, or Country [Weather Conditions](#) Go

Features: Tropical / Hurricane NEXRAD Radar Zoom Satellite Ski / Snow Marine Climate Change Tornadoes WX Radio Sports Weather Stations Regional Radar Severe WunderBlogs WunderPhotos Trip Planner History Data Webcams Maps

Washington, District of Columbia

Add to My Favorites - [ICAL](#) [RSS](#)

Local Time: 1:07 PM EST — [Set My Timezone](#)

Lat/Lon: 38.9° N 77.0° W ([Google Map](#))

Tropical Weather: [Invest 96](#) (North Atlantic)

Current Conditions

Eckington Pl, NE, Washington, District of Columbia (PWS)
Updated: 1:06 PM EST on November 25, 2008

46.8 °F / 8.2 °C
Mostly Cloudy

Windchill: 43 °F / 6 °C
Humidity: 41%
Dew Point: 24 °F / -4 °C
Wind: 8.0 mph / 12.9 km/h / 3.6 m/s from the WSW
Wind Gust: 15.0 mph / 24.1 km/h / 9.3 m/s
Pressure: 29.78 in / 1008.4 hPa (Steady)
Visibility: 10.0 miles / 16.1 kilometers
UV: 2 out of 16
Clouds: Mostly Cloudy 6000 ft / 1828 m
Mostly Cloudy 14000 ft / 4267 m (Above Ground Level)
Elevation: 90 ft / 27 m

[Radar](#) [Webcam](#)
[Click Radar to Enlarge](#)

[Local Radar](#) [WunderMap NEW!](#) [Regional Radar](#)

[Local Satellite](#) [Marine Forecast](#) [Ski Conditions](#) [Trip Planner](#) [Weather Stations](#)

5-Day Forecast for ZIP Code 20502

[Customize Your Icons!](#)

Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
45° F 32° F 7° C 0° C Mostly Cloudy	47° F 31° F 8° C -1° C Partly Cloudy	50° F 31° F 10° C -1° C Clear	50° F 34° F 10° C 1° C Partly Cloudy	47° F 34° F 8° C 1° C Chance of Rain 30% chance of precipitation
Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly	Hourly

Today is forecast to be [Cooler](#) than yesterday.

Forecast for District of Columbia

Updated: 10:48 am EST on November 25, 2008

Active Notice: [Public Information Statement \(US Severe Weather\)](#)

Rest of Today
Becoming partly sunny. Highs in the upper 40s. West winds 10 to 15 mph with gusts up to 25 mph.
» [ZIP Code Detail](#)

Tonight
Mostly cloudy. Lows in the lower 30s. Southwest winds 10 to 15 mph.

Wednesday
Partly sunny. Highs in the upper 40s. West winds 10 to 15 mph.
» [ZIP Code Detail](#)

Automatically Discover and Build Semantic Web Services for Related Sources

Unisys Weather

<http://weather.unisys.com/>

Twiki APIs Apple (125) TinyURL Zip PL-GUI Heracles GoogleGroups Mantis Shop >

UNISYS imagine it. done.

[Unisys Home Page](#)

[Unisys Transportation](#)

[Weather Solutions](#)

Unisys Weather

Home Information Contents Analyses Satellite Images Surface Data Upper Air Data Radar Data Forecasts Model Statistics NGM Model NAM/Wrf Model GFS/Avn Model GFSx/MRF Model RUC Model ECMWF Model Miscellaneous Hurricane Data Archive of Images USGS Maps

Enter a zip code or city name to get forecast: [GO](#) [SETUP](#)

UNISYS WXP Weather Analysis **UNISYS** WeatherMax Resources

ICRA

The intent of this weather site is to provide a complete source of graphical weather information. This is intended to satisfy the needs of the weather professional but can be a tool for the casual user as well. The graphics and data are displayed as a meteorologist would expect to see. For the novice user, there are detailed explanation pages to guide them through the various plots, charts and images. The data on this site are provided from the [National Weather Service](#) via the [NOAAPORT](#) satellite data service. All the images are generated using the [Weather Processor \(WXP\)](#) analysis package which is available from Unisys.

© Unisys Corp. 2005

- For questions and information on this server, NOAAPORT and WXP, contact [Dan Vietor at devo@ks.unisys.com](mailto:Dan.Vietor@devo.ks.unisys.com)

- For sales information on Unisys weather solutions, contact [Robert Benedict at robert.benedict@unisys.com](mailto:Robert.Benedict@unisys.com)

- Last modified February 7, 2007

Unisys Weather

ES7000 Servers True Flexibility

00Z 11 DEC 08

Current satellite image and surface map (Click on map for forecast) [\[loop\]](#)

Visible Satellite Image Enh IR Satellite Image Satellite Surface Map

US Radar Summary NAM Model Forecast GFSx 10 day Forecast

NEWS FAQ First Time User Guest Book

Unisys Weather: Forecast for Washington, DC (20502) [0] 2

file:///Users/tar/Projects/Calo/SourceDiscovery/icdm-unisys/

Twiki APIs Apple (125) TinyURL Zip PL-GUI Heracles GoogleGroups Mantis Shop >

Unisys Weather

Latest Observation for Washington, DC (20502)

Partly Cloudy Site: KDCA (Washington/Nati, VA)
Time: 4 PM EST 25 NOV 08
Temp: 45 F (7 C)
Dewpt: 22 F (-5 C)
Rel Hum: 40%
Winds: W at 7 knt
Wind chill: 41 F
Pressure: 1010.1 mb (29.84 in)
Visibility: 10 mi
Skies: partly cloudy
Weather:

Almanac Sunrise: 7:02 AM Sunset: 4:48 PM

Alerts No alerts

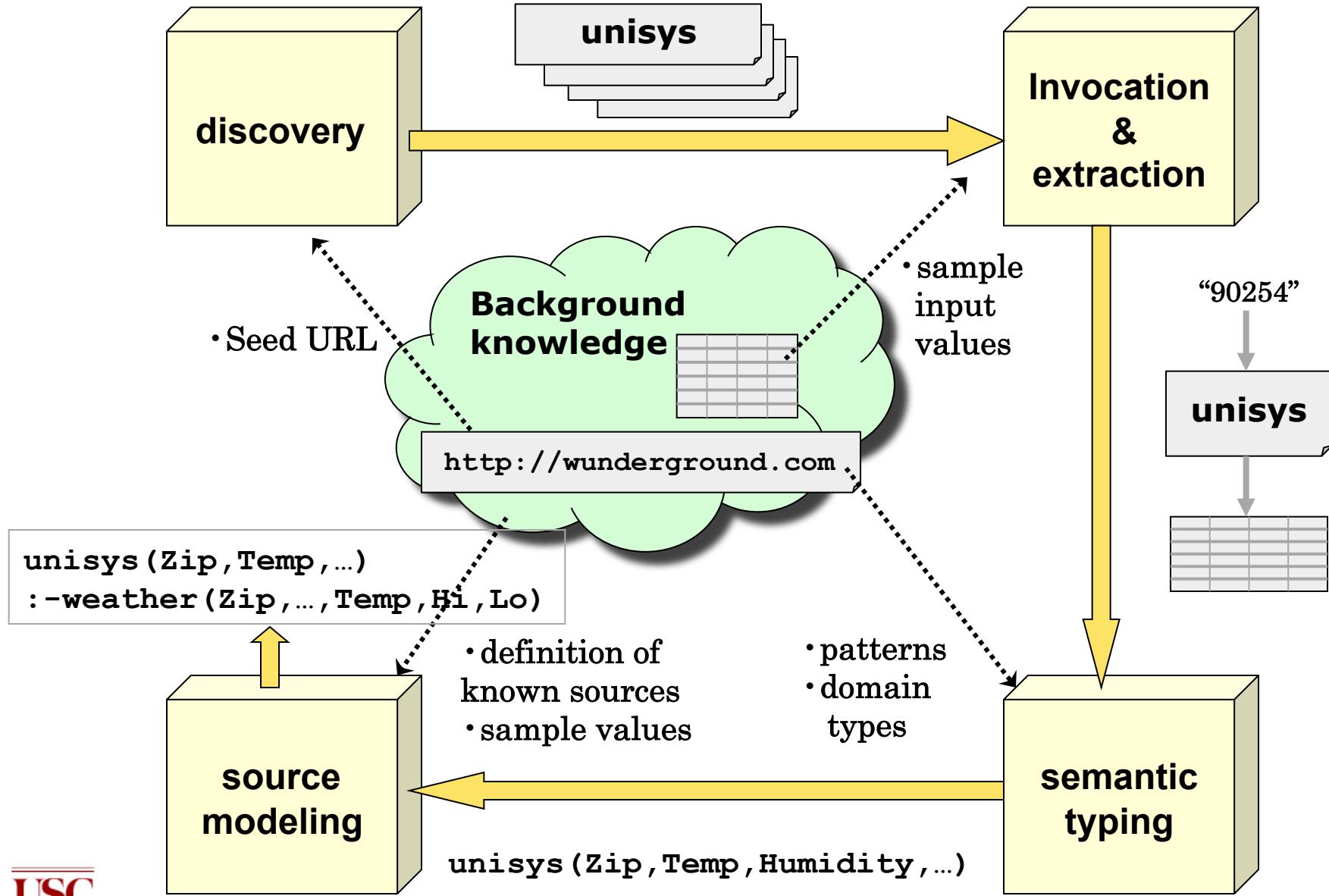
Forecast Summary

WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY
Sunny	Sunny	Rainy		Sunny	Sunny	Sunny
HI: 45 LO: 32	HI: 52 LO: 35	HI: 52 LO: 35	HI: 48 LO: 35	HI: 48 LO: 35	HI: 45 LO: 32	HI: 45 LO: 32

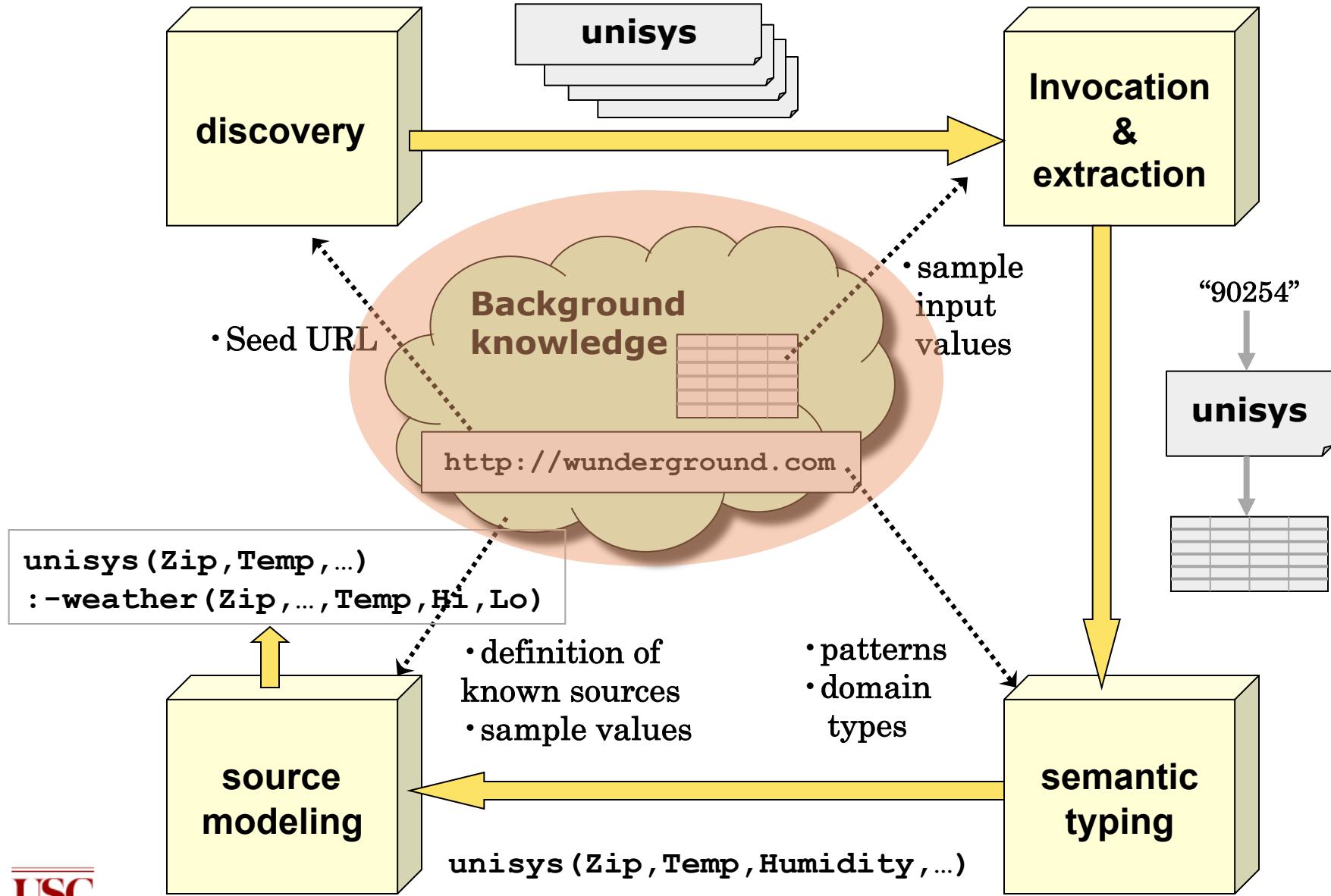
Detailed forecast from National Weather Service
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-ARLINGTON/FALLS CHURCH/ALEXANDRIA-
INCLUDING THE CITIES OF...WASHINGTON...ALEXANDRIA...FALLS CHURCH
306 PM EST TUE NOV 25 2008

	TONIGHT
	LO: 32 MOSTLY CLOUDY. LOWS IN THE LOWER 30S. SOUTHWEST WINDS AROUND 10 MPH.
Sunny	WEDNESDAY HI: 45 MOSTLY SUNNY. HIGHS IN THE MID 40S. WEST WINDS 10 TO 15 MPH.
	WEDNESDAY NIGHT LO: 35 PARTLY CLOUDY. LOWS IN THE MID 30S. WEST WINDS 5 TO 10 MPH.
Sunny	THANKSGIVING DAY HI: 52 SUNNY. HIGHS IN THE LOWER 50S. SOUTHWEST WINDS 5 TO 10 MPH.
	THURSDAY NIGHT LO: 35 PARTLY CLOUDY. LOWS IN THE MID 30S. SOUTH WINDS AROUND 5 MPH.
Rainy	FRIDAY HI: 52

Integrated Approach



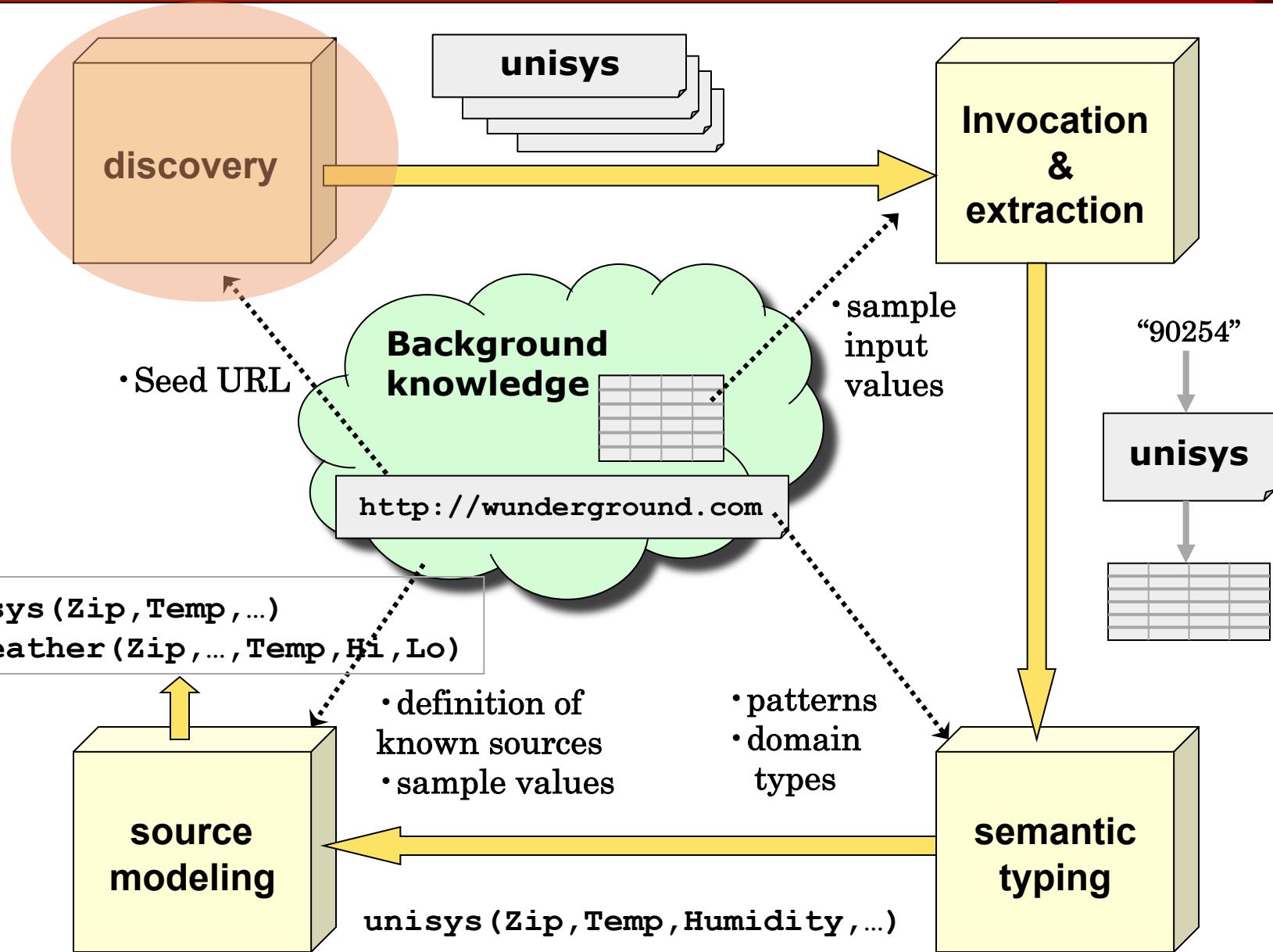
Background Knowledge



Background Knowledge

- Ontology of the inputs and outputs
 - e.g., TempF, Humidity, Zipcode;
- Sample values for each semantic type
 - e.g., "88 F" for TempF, and "90292" for Zipcode
- Domain input model
 - a weather source may accept Zipcode or City and State as input
 - Sample input values
- Known sources (seeds)
 - e.g., <http://wunderground.com>
- Source descriptions in Datalog or RDF
 - wunderground(\$Z,CS,T,F0,S0,Hu0,WS0,WD0,P0,V0,FL1,FH1,S1,FL2,FH2,S2,
FL3,FH3,S3,FL4,FH4,S4,FL5,FH5,S5) :-
weather(0,Z,CS,D,T,F0,_,_,S0,Hu0,P0,WS0,WD0,V0)
weather(1,Z,CS,D,T,_,FH1,FL1,S1,_,_,_,_,_),
weather(2,Z,CS,D,T,_,FH2,FL2,S2,_,_,_,_,_),
weather(3,Z,CS,D,T,_,FH3,FL3,S3,_,_,_,_,_),
weather(4,Z,CS,D,T,_,FH4,FL4,S4,_,_,_,_,_),
weather(5,Z,CS,D,T,_,FH5,FL5,S5,_,_,_,_,_).

Source Discovery



Source Discovery [Plangprasopchok and Lerman]

- Leverage user-generated tags on the social bookmarking site del.icio.us to discover sources similar to the seed

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <http://delicious.com/url/296e5ade5b8f4d5ac0423343475c783f>. The page displays bookmarks for "Welcome to The Weather Underground : Weather Underground". It includes a sidebar with a "Top 10 Tags" list and a "User-specified tags" section.

Top 10 Tags:

Tag	Count
weather	2314
forecast	536
travel	417
reference	386
news	285
tools	213
science	200
maps	124
world	62
meteo	53

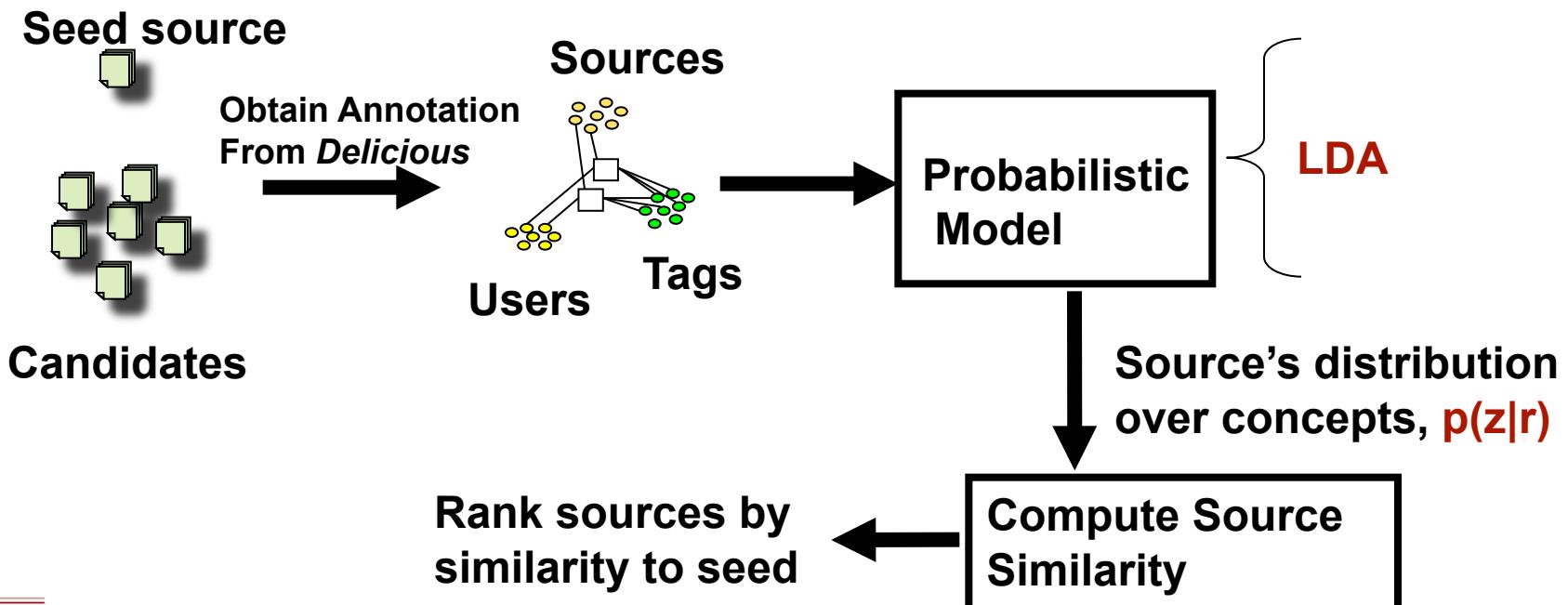
User-specified tags:

weather forecast travel reference news tools science maps world meteo

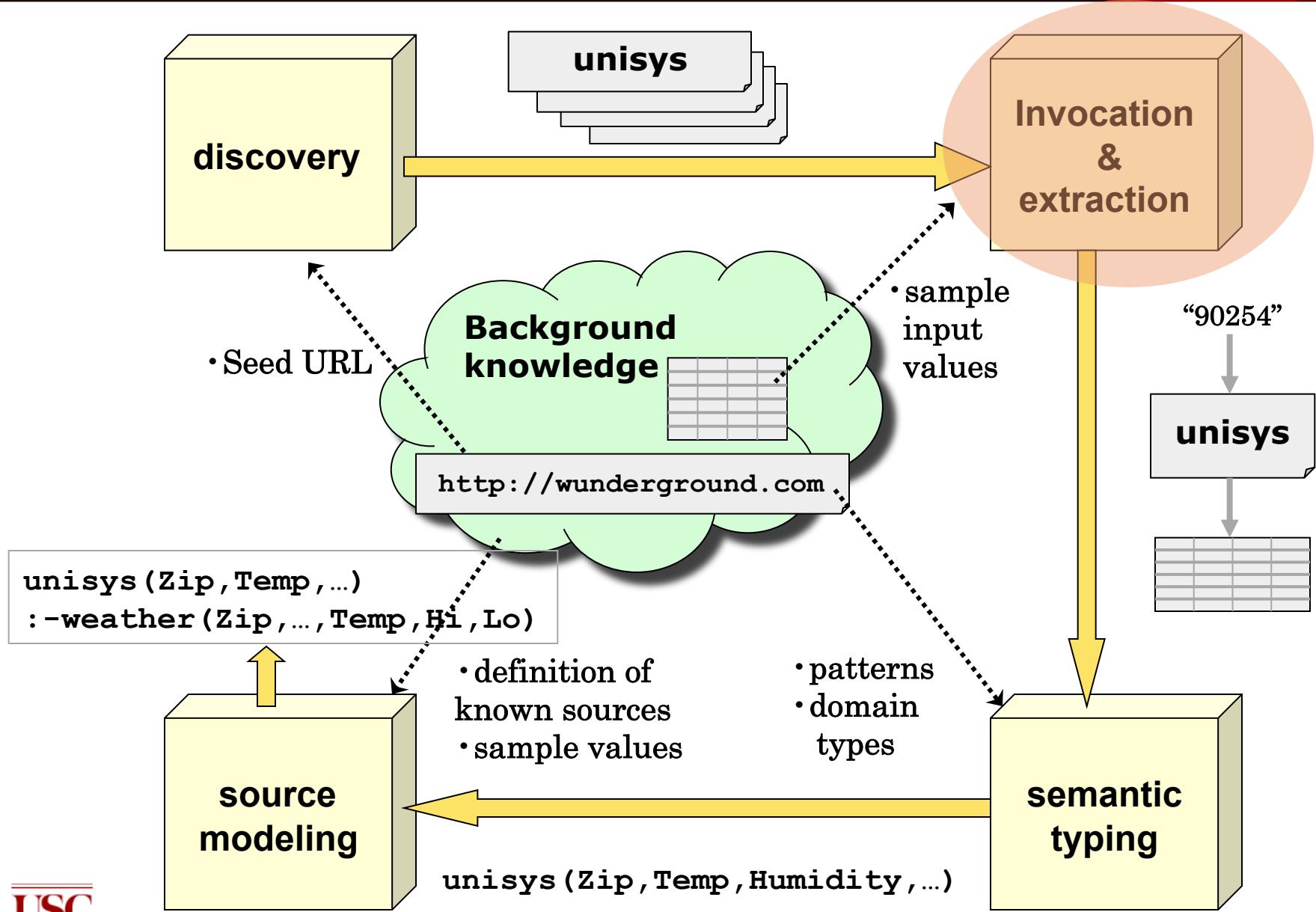
Arrows point from the text labels "Most common tags" and "User-specified tags" to their respective sections in the screenshot.

Exploiting Social Annotations for Resource Discovery

- Resource discovery task : “*given a seed source, find other most similar sources*”
 - Gather a corpus of <user, source, tag> bookmarks from del.icio.us
 - Use probabilistic modeling to find hidden topics in the corpus
 - Rank sources by similarity to the seed within topic space



Source Invocation & Extraction



Target Source Invocation

- To invoke the target source, we need to locate the form and determine the appropriate input values
 - Locate the form
 - Try different data type combinations as input
 - For weather, only one input - location, which can be zipcode or city/state*
 - Submit Form
 - Keep successful invocations

Form
Input

The screenshot shows the Unisys Weather website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Twiki, APIs, Apple (125), TinyURL, Zip, PL-GUI, Heracles, GoogleGroups, Mantis, and Shop. Below the navigation is a main menu with options such as UNISYS Home Page, UNISYS Transportation, Weather Solutions, UNISYS Weather, Analyses, Forecasts, and Miscellaneous. A sidebar on the left provides links for Satellite Images, Surface Data, Upper Air Data, Radar Data, Model Statistics, NGM Model, NAMWrf Model, GFS/Avn Model, GFSx/MRF Model, RUC Model, ECMWF Model, Hurricane Data, Archive of Images, and USGS Maps. The central area features a large map of North America with weather patterns, including high-pressure systems (H) and low-pressure systems (L). A red circle highlights a search input field labeled "Enter a zip code or city name to get forecast:" with a "SETUP" button next to it. Below the map, there are links for Visible Satellite Image, Enh IR Satellite Image, Satellite Surface Map, US Radar Summary, NAM Model Forecast, GFSx 10 day Forecast, NEWS, FAQ, First Time User, and Guest Book. At the bottom, there's a copyright notice for Unisys Corp. 2005, information about contact emails, and a note about the last modified date.

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- For questions and information on this server, NOAAPORT and WXP, contact [Dan Vietor at devo@ks.unisys.com](mailto:Dan.Vietor@devo@ks.unisys.com)
- For sales information on Unisys weather solutions, contact [Robert Benedict at robert.benedict@unisys.com](mailto:Robert.Benedict@robert.benedict@unisys.com)
- Last modified February 7, 2007

Inducing Extraction Templates

- Template: a sequence of alternating slots and stripes
 - stripes are the common substrings among all pages
 - slots are the placeholders for data
- Induction: Stripes are discovered using the Longest Common Subsequence algorithm

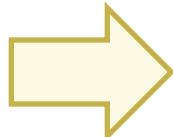
Sample Page 1

```
<br>
<font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif">
  <small><b>Temp: 72F (22C)</b></small></font>
<font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif">
  <small>Site: <b>KSMO (Santa_Monica_Mu, CA)</b><br>
    Time: <b>11 AM PST 10 DEC 08</b>
```

Sample Page 2

```
<br>
<font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif">
  <small><b>Temp: 37F (2C)</b></small></font>
<font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif">
  <small>Site: <b>KAGC (Pittsburgh/Alle, PA)</b><br>
    Time: <b>2 PM EST 10 DEC 08</b>
```

Induction



Template

Slot

```
<br>
<font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif">
  <small><b>Temp: * (**)</b></small></font>
<font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif">
  <small>Site: <b>* (*, *)</b><br>
    Time: <b>* 10 DEC 08</b>
```

Stripe

Data Extraction with Templates

- To extract data: Find data in slots by locating the stripes of the template on unseen page:

Unseen Page

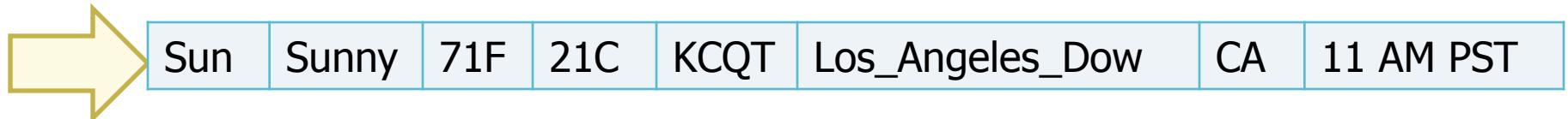
```
<br>
<font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif">
  <small><b>Temp: 71F (21C)</b></small></font>
<font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif">
  <small>Site: <b>KCQT (Los_Angeles_Dow, CA)</b><br>
    Time: <b>11 AM PST 10 DEC 08</b>
```



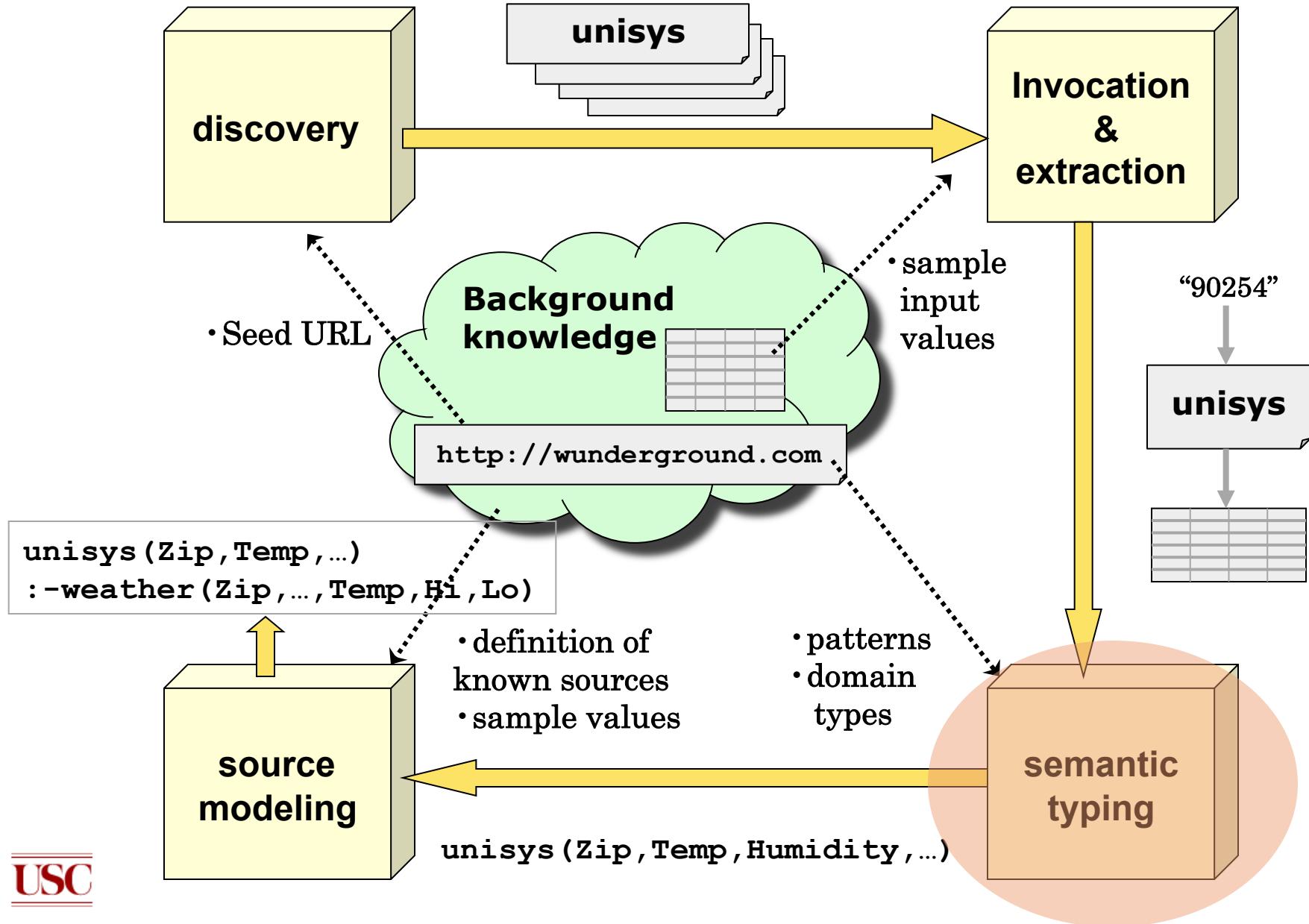
Induced Template

```
<br>
<font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif">
  <small><b>Temp: * (**)</b></small></font>
<font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif">
  <small>Site: <b>* (*, *)</b><br>
    Time: <b>* 10 DEC 08</b>
```

Extracted Data



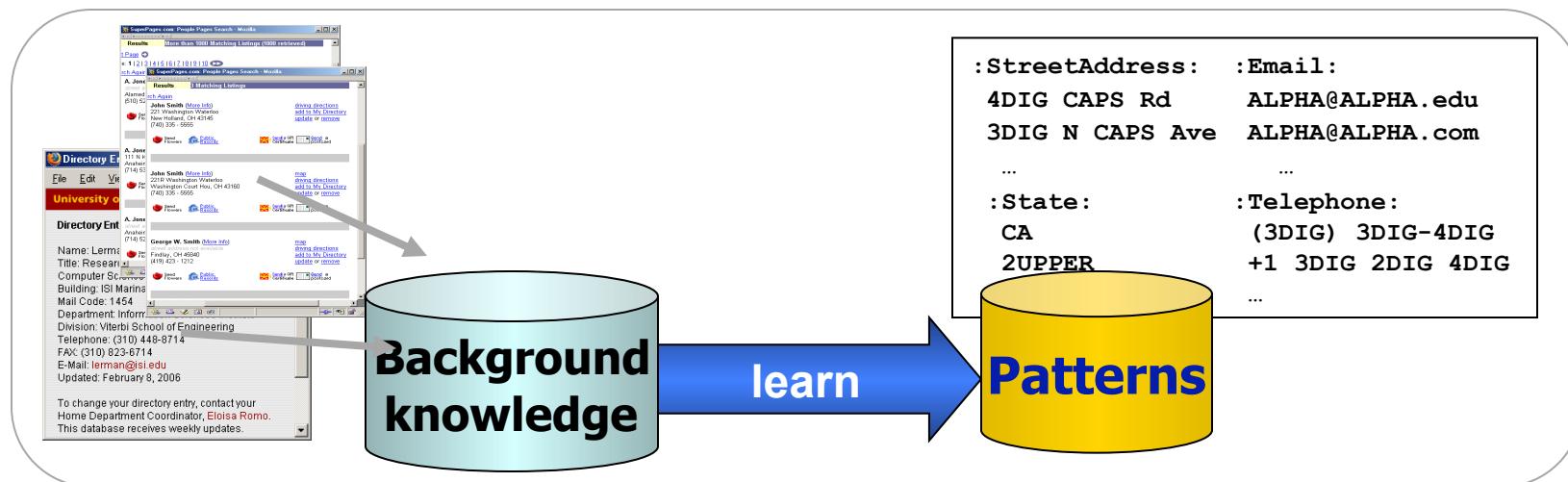
Semantic Typing



Semantic Typing

[Lerman, Plangprasopchok, & Knoblock]

✓ Idea: Learn a model of the content of data and use it to recognize new examples



Person	Address	Work
E Lewis	3518 Hilltop Rd	(419) 531 - 0504
Andrew Lewis	3543 Larchmont Pkwy	(518) 474 - 4799
C. S. Lewis	555 Willow Run Dr	(612) 578 - 5555
Carmen Jones	355 Morgan Ave N	(612) 522 - 5555
John Jones	3574 Brookside Rd	(555) 531 - 9566
Location	State_prov	Postal_code
Toledo	OH	64325-3000
Toledo	OH	64356
Seattle	WA	8422
Seattle	WA	8435
Omaha	NE	52456-6444

:FullName:	:StreetAddress:	:Telephone:
E Lewis	3518 Hilltop Rd	(419) 531 - 0504
Andrew Lewis	3543 Larchmont Pkwy	(518) 474 - 4799
Lewis	555 Willow Run Dr	(612) 578 - 5555
Carmen Jones	355 Morgan Ave N	(612) 522 - 5555
John Jones	3574 Brookside Rd	(555) 531 - 9566
:City:	:State:	:Zipcode:
Toledo	OH	64325-3000
Toledo	OH	64356
Seattle	WA	8422
Seattle	WA	8435
Omaha	NE	52456-6444

Labeling New Data

- Use learned patterns to link new data to types in the ontology
 - Score how well patterns describe a set of examples
 - *Number of matching patterns*
 - *How many tokens of the example match pattern*
 - *Specificity of the matched patterns*
 - Output top-scoring types

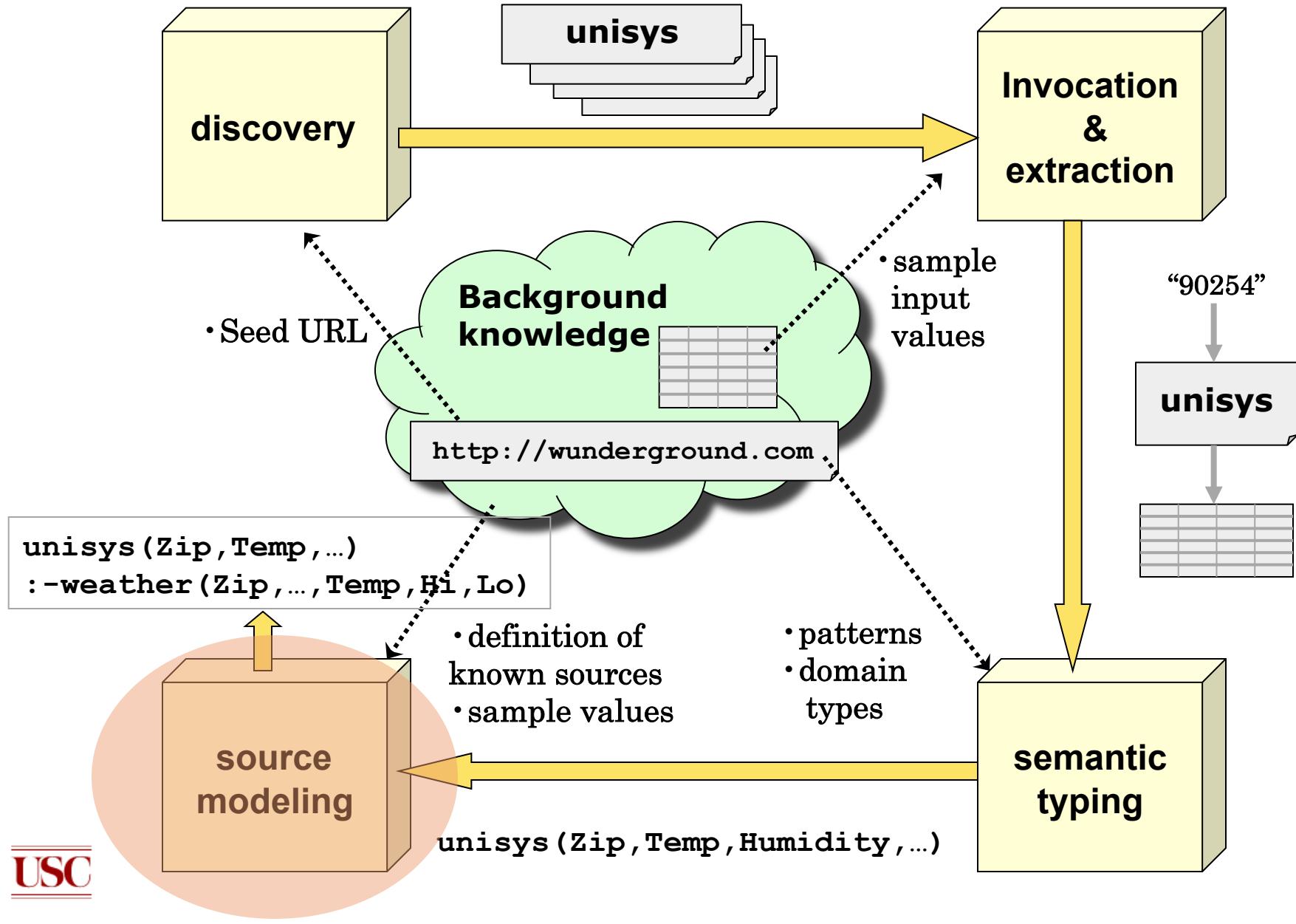
Person	Address	Work
E Lewis	3518 Hilltop Rd	(419) 531 - 0504
Andrew Lewis	3543 Larchmont Pkwy	(518) 474 - 4799
C. S. Lewis	555 Willow Run Dr	(612) 578 - 5555
Carmen Jones	355 Morgan Ave N	(612) 522 - 5555
John Jones	3574 Brookside Rd	(555) 531 - 9566

Location	State_prov	Postal_code
Toledo	OH	64325-3000
Toledo	OH	64356
Seattle	WA	8422
Seattle	WA	8435
Omaha	NE	52456-6444

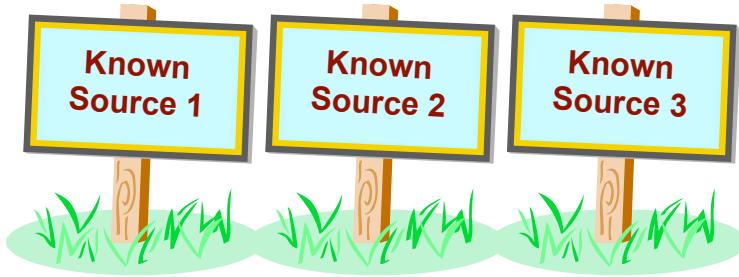
patterns

:StreetAddress:	:Email:
4DIG CAPS Rd	ALPHA@ALPHA.edu
3DIG N CAPS Ave	ALPHA@ALPHA.com
...	...
:State:	:Telephone:
CA	(3DIG) 3DIG-4DIG
2UPPER	+1 3DIG 2DIG 4DIG
...	...

Source Modeling [Carman & Knoblock]



Inducing Source Definitions

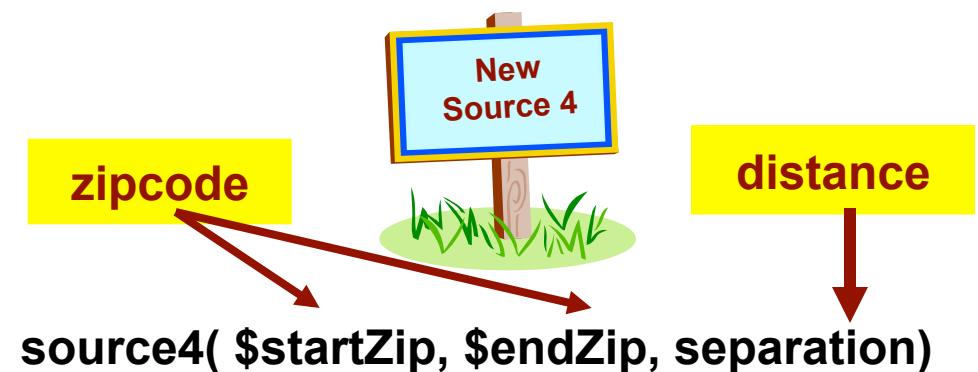


```
source1($zip, lat, long) :-  
    centroid(zip, lat, long).
```

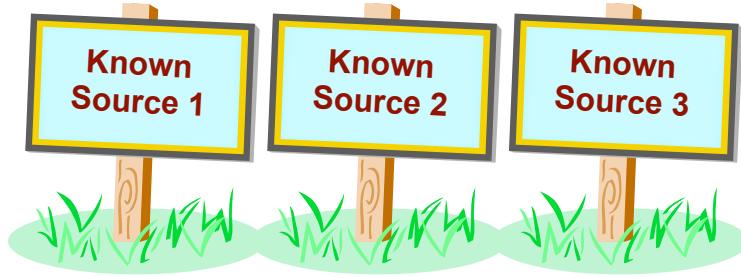
```
source2($lat1, $long1, $lat2, $long2, dist) :-  
    greatCircleDist(lat1, long1, lat2, long2, dist).
```

```
source3($dist1, dist2) :-  
    convertKm2Mi(dist1, dist2).
```

- Step 1: classify input & output semantic types



Generating Plausible Definition



- Step 1: classify input & output semantic types
- Step 2: generate plausible definitions

```
source1($zip, lat, long) :-  
    centroid(zip, lat, long).
```

```
source2($lat1, $long1, $lat2, $long2, dist) :-  
    greatCircleDist(lat1, long1, lat2, long2, dist).
```

```
source3($dist1, dist2) :-  
    convertKm2Mi(dist1, dist2).
```

```
source4($zip1, $zip2, dist):-  
    source1(zip1, lat1, long1),  
    source1(zip2, lat2, long2),  
    source2(lat1, long1, lat2, long2, dist2),  
    source3(dist2, dist).
```

```
source4($zip1, $zip2, dist):-  
    centroid(zip1, lat1, long1),  
    centroid(zip2, lat2, long2),  
    greatCircleDist(lat1, long1, lat2, long2, dist2),  
    convertKm2Mi(dist1, dist2).
```

Invoke and Compare the Definition

- Step 1: classify input & output semantic types
- Step 2: generate plausible definitions
- Step 3: invoke service & compare output

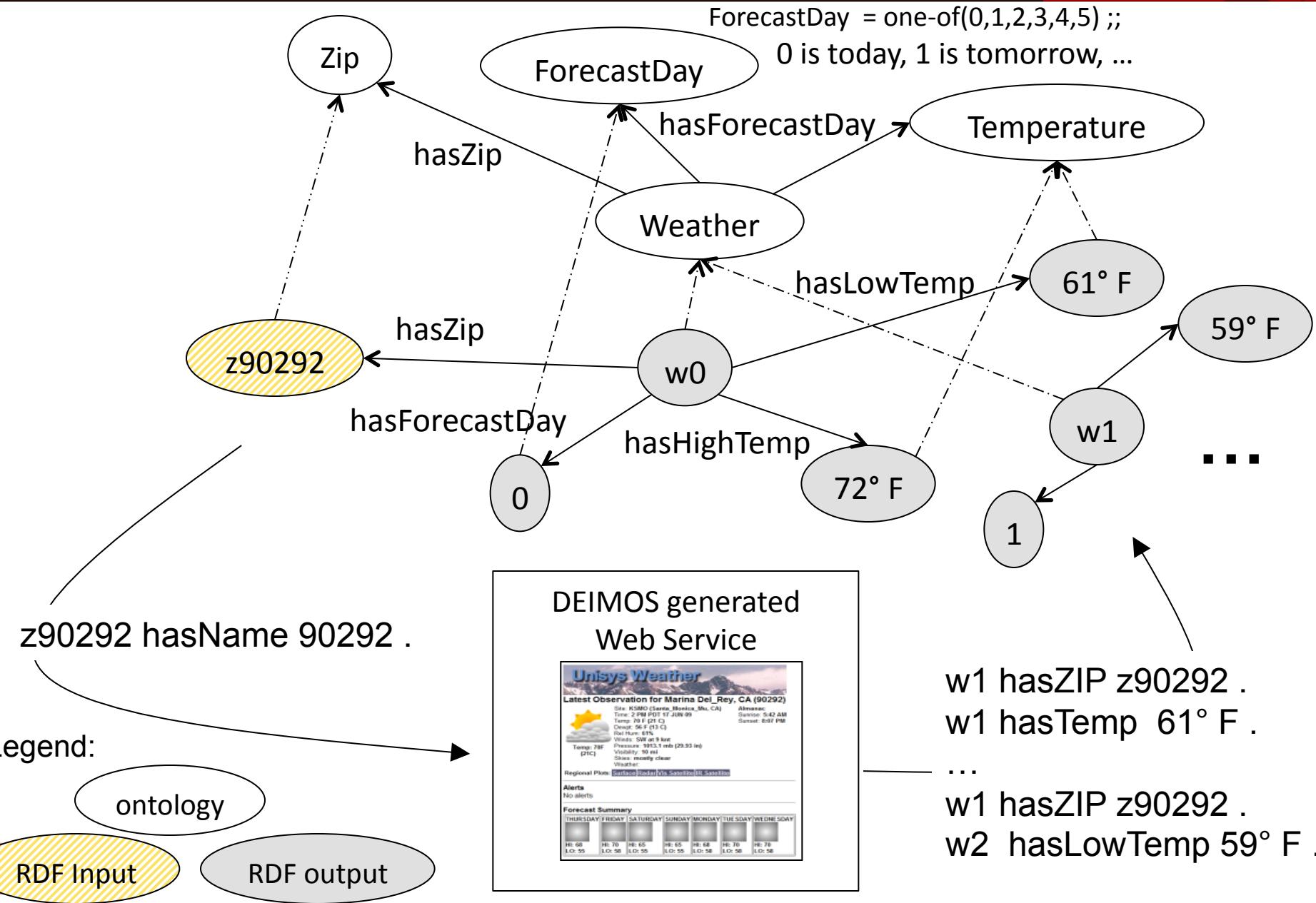
match

\$zip1	\$zip2	dist (actual)	dist (predicted)
80210	90266	842.37	843.65
60601	15201	410.31	410.83
10005	35555	899.50	899.21

```
source4($zip1, $zip2, dist):-  
    source1(zip1, lat1, long1),  
    source1(zip2, lat2, long2),  
    source2(lat1, long1, lat2, long2, dist2),  
    source3(dist2, dist).
```

```
source4($zip1, $zip2, dist):-  
    centroid(zip1, lat1, long1),  
    centroid(zip2, lat2, long2),  
    greatCircleDist(lat1, long1, lat2, long2,dist2),  
    convertKm2Mi(dist1, dist2).
```

Constructing the Semantic Web Service



Background Source Descriptions

```
wunderground( $Z,CS,T,F0,C0,S0,Hu0,WS0,WD0,P0,V0,FL1,FH1,S1,  
          FL2,FH2, S2,FL3,FH3,S3,FL4,FH4,S4,FL5,FH5,S5):-  
  Weather(_w0),hasForecastDay(_w0,0),hasZIP(_w0,Z),  
  hasCityState(_w0,CS),hasTimeWZone(_w0,T),  
  hasCurrentTemperatureFarenheit(_w0,F0),  
  hasCurrentTemperatureCentigrade(_w0,C0),  
  hasSkyConditions(_w0,S0),hasHumidity(_w0,Hu0),  
  hasPressure(_w0,P0), hasWindSpeed(_w0,_ws1),  
  WindSpeed(_ws1), hasWindSpeedInMPH(_ws1,WS0),  
  hasWindDir(_ws1,WD0), hasVisibilityInMi(_w0,V0),  
  Weather(_w1), hasForecastDay(_w1,1), hasZIP(_w1,Z),  
  hasCityState(_w1,CS), hasLowTemperatureFarenheit(_w1,FL1),  
  hasHighTemperatureFarenheit(_w1,FH1), hasSkyConditions(_w1,S1),  
  ...
```

```
convertC2F($C,F) :- centigrade2fareheit(C,F)
```

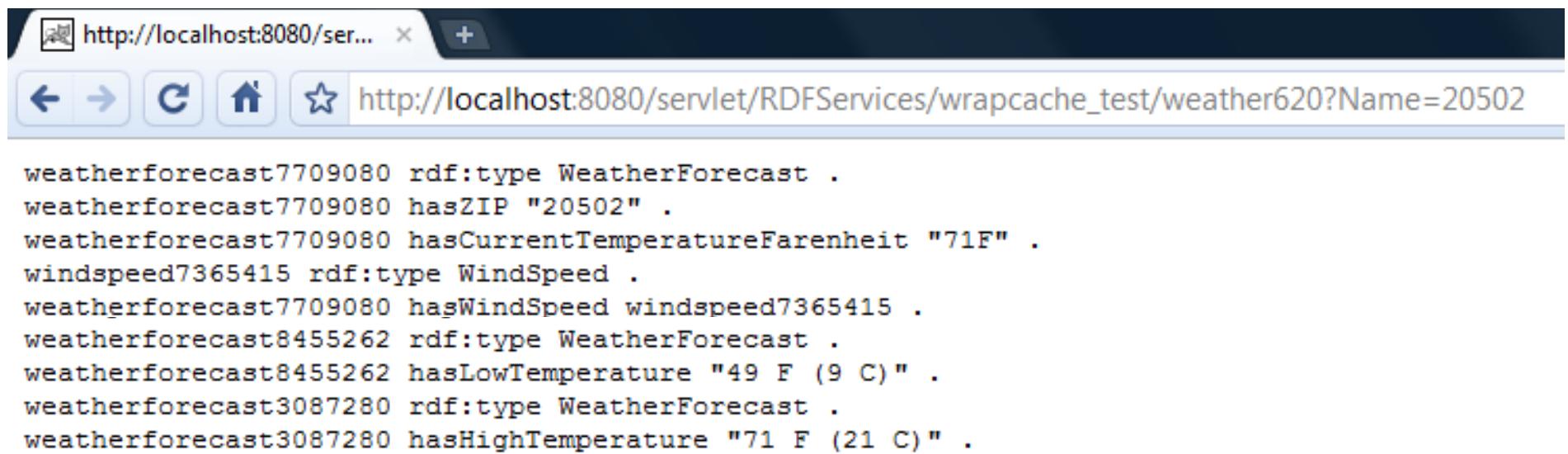
Target explained using background sources

```
unisys($Z,_,_,_,_,_,_,F9,_,C,_,F13,F14,Hu,_,F17,_,_,_,_,S22,_,S24,  
      _,_,_,_,_,_,_,_,S35,S36,_,_,_,_,_,_,_) :-  
wunderground(Z,_,_,F9,_,Hu,_,_,_,_,F14,F17,S24,_,_,S22,_,_,  
      S35,_,_,S36,F13,_,_),  
convertC2F(C,F9)
```

Learned Target Source Description

```
unisys($Z,_,_,_,_,_,_,F9,_,C,_,F13,F14,Hu,_,F17,_,_,_,_,S22,_,S24,_,_,_,_
      _,_,_,_,_,_,S35,S36,_,_,_,_,_,_,_,_) :-  
  Weather(_w0), hasForecastDay(_w0,0), hasZIP(_w0,Z),  
  hasCurrentTemperatureFarenheit(_w0,F9), centigrade2farenheit(C,F9),  
  hasCurrentTemperatureCentigrade(_w0,C), hasHumidity(_w0,Hu0),  
  Weather(_w1), hasForecastDay(_w1,1), hasZIP(_w1,Z),  
  hasCityState(_w1,CS), hasTimeWZone(_w1,T),  
  hasLowTemperatureFarenheit(_w1,F14),  
  hasHighTemperatureFarenheit(_w1,F17), hasSkyConditions(_w1,S24),  
  Weather(_w2), hasForecastDay(_w2,2), hasZIP(_w2,Z),  
  hasSkyConditions(_w2,S22),  
  Weather(_w3), hasForecastDay(_w3,3), hasZIP(_w3,Z),  
  hasSkyConditions(_w3,S35),  
  Weather(_w4), hasForecastDay(_w4,4), hasZIP(_w4,Z),  
  hasSkyConditions(_w4,S36),  
  Weather(_w5), hasForecastDay(_w5,5), hasZIP(_w5,Z),  
  hasLowTemperatureFarenheit(_w5,F13).
```

Web Service Invocation



A screenshot of a web browser window displaying RDF triples. The address bar shows the URL: `http://localhost:8080/servlet/RDFServices/wrapcache_test/weather620?Name=20502`. The page content is a list of RDF statements:

```
weatherforecast7709080 rdf:type WeatherForecast .
weatherforecast7709080 hasZIP "20502" .
weatherforecast7709080 hasCurrentTemperatureFarenheit "71F" .
windspeed7365415 rdf:type WindSpeed .
weatherforecast7709080 hasWindSpeed windspeed7365415 .
weatherforecast8455262 rdf:type WeatherForecast .
weatherforecast8455262 hasLowTemperature "49 F (9 C)" .
weatherforecast3087280 rdf:type WeatherForecast .
weatherforecast3087280 hasHighTemperature "71 F (21 C)" .
```

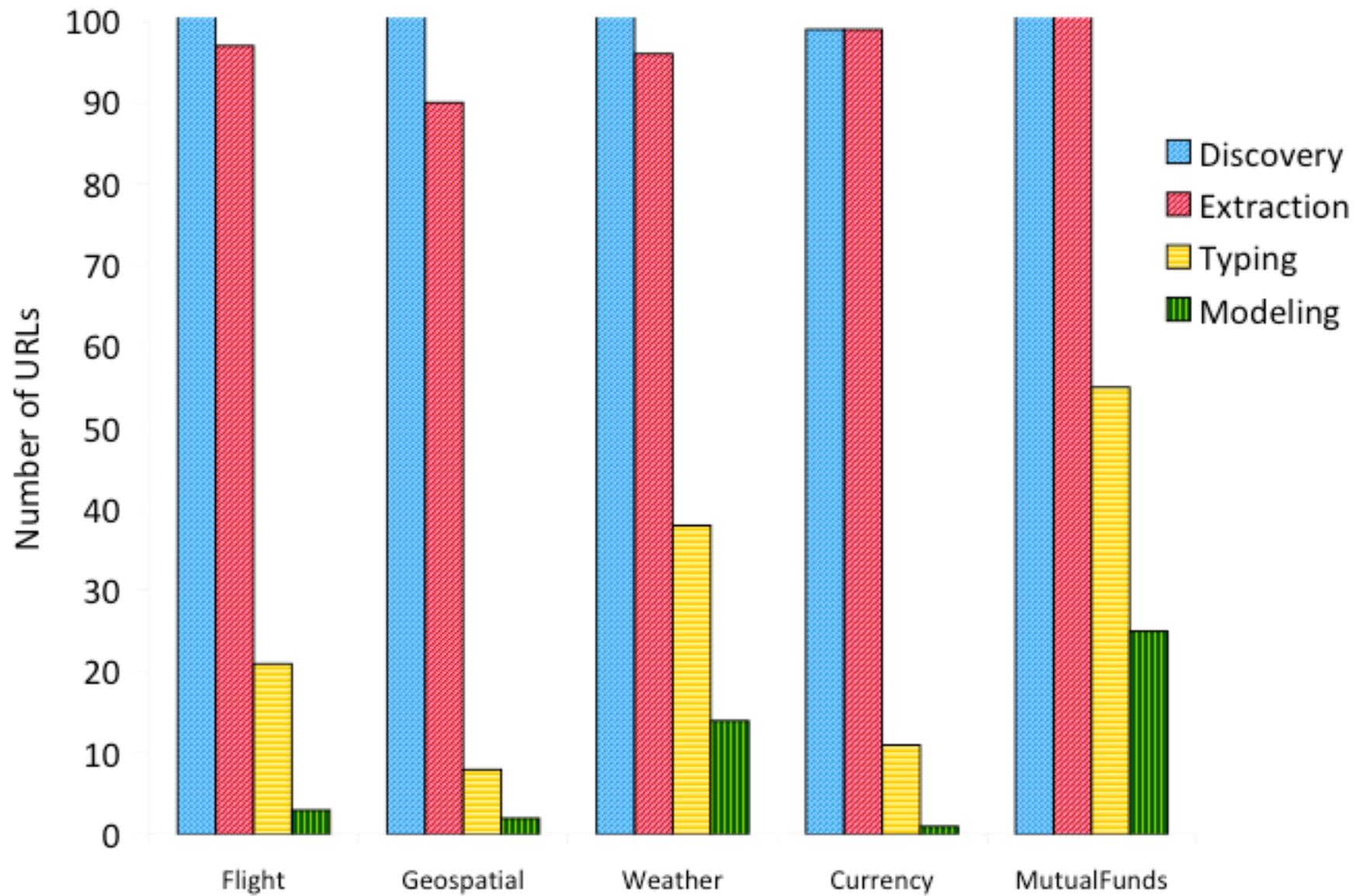
Outline

- Integrated Approach
 - Discovering related sources
 - Constructing syntactic models of the sources
 - Determining the semantic types of the data
 - Building semantic models of the sources
- Experimental Results
- Related Work
- Discussion

Experimental Evaluation

- Experiments in 5 domains
 - Flight – lookup the current status of a flight
 - Geospatial – map street addresses into lat/long coordinates
 - Weather – find the current and forecasted weather
 - Currency – convert between various currencies
 - Mutual Funds – look up current data on a mutual fund
- Evaluation:
 - 1) Can the system correctly learn a model for those sources that perform the same task
 - 2) What is the precision and recall of the attributes in the model

Candidate Sources after Each Step



Evaluation of the Models

domain	Precision	Recall	F ₁ -measure
<i>weather</i>	0.64	0.29	0.39
<i>geospatial</i>	1.00	0.86	0.92
<i>flights</i>	0.69	0.35	0.46
<i>currency</i>	1.00	1.00	1.00
<i>mutualfund</i>	0.72	0.30	0.42

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- ILA & Category Translation (Perkowitz & Etzioni 1995)
 - Learn functions describing operations on internet
 - Assumes single input and single tuple as output
- Metadata-based classification of data types used by Web services and HTML forms (Hess & Kushmerick, 2003)
 - Naïve Bayes classifier
 - Only classified the source type, no model
- Use NLP to learn source descriptions (Afzal et al, 2009)
 - Extract type and function provided by service
 - Only provides high-level service type (ex: algorithm, application, data)
- Mining existing workflows (Belhajjame et al, 2008)
 - Connections in parameters of workflows use to infer semantic types
 - Limited semantic description of a web service

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Discussion

- Integrated approach to discovering and modeling online sources and services:
 - *Discover new sources*
 - *How to invoke a source*
 - *Discovering the template for the source*
 - *Finding the semantic types of the output*
 - *Learning a definition of what the service does*
- Provides an approach to generate services and data for the Semantic Web
 - Little motivation for providers to annotate services
 - Instead we can generate metadata automatically

- Coverage, Precision, & Recall
 - Difficult to invoke sources with many inputs
 - *Hotel reservation sites*
 - Hard to learn sources that have many attributes
 - *Some weather sources could have 40 attributes*
- Learning beyond the domain model
 - Learn new semantic types
 - *Discover barometric pressure*
 - Learn new source attributes
 - *Learn about 6-day high and low temperatures*
 - Learn new source relations
 - *Learn conversion between Fahrenheit and Celsius*
 - Learn the domain and range of the sources
 - *Learn that a source provides world weather vs. US weather*
- Linking the Deep Web to the Linked Data Web
 - Use linked data ontologies as domain model
 - Perform entity linkage from web source URI to linked data URI

Acknowledgements & Papers

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- Papers
 - Integrated Approach
 - [*Ambite, Darbha, Goel, Knoblock, Lerman, Parundekar, Russ, ISWC 2009*]
 - Source discovery
 - [*Plangprasopchok and Lerman, WWW, 2009*]
 - Source extraction
 - [*Gazen, CMU Ph.d. thesis, 2008*]
 - Semantic typing
 - [*Lerman, Plangprasopchok, & Knoblock, IJSWIS, 2008*]
 - Source modeling
 - [*Carman & Knoblock, JAIR, 2007*]