



**Динамичното семантично
публикуване в Би Би Си
(*Empowering Dynamic Semantic
Publishing at the BBC*)**

CESAR, META-NET Meeting, Sofia

May 2012

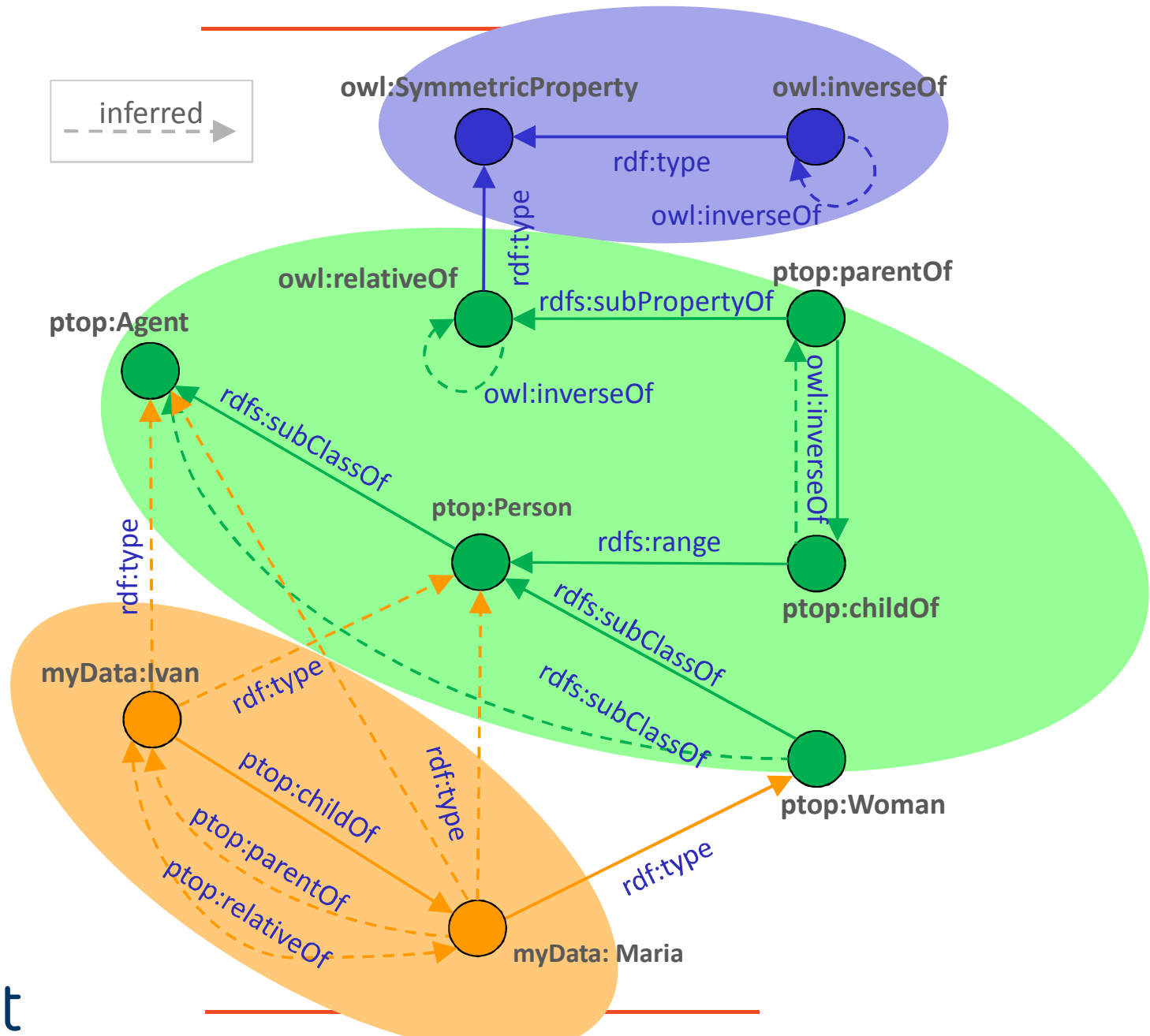
Presentation Outline

- Ontotext
- Linked data
- BBC's Business case
- The solution

Ontotext Brief

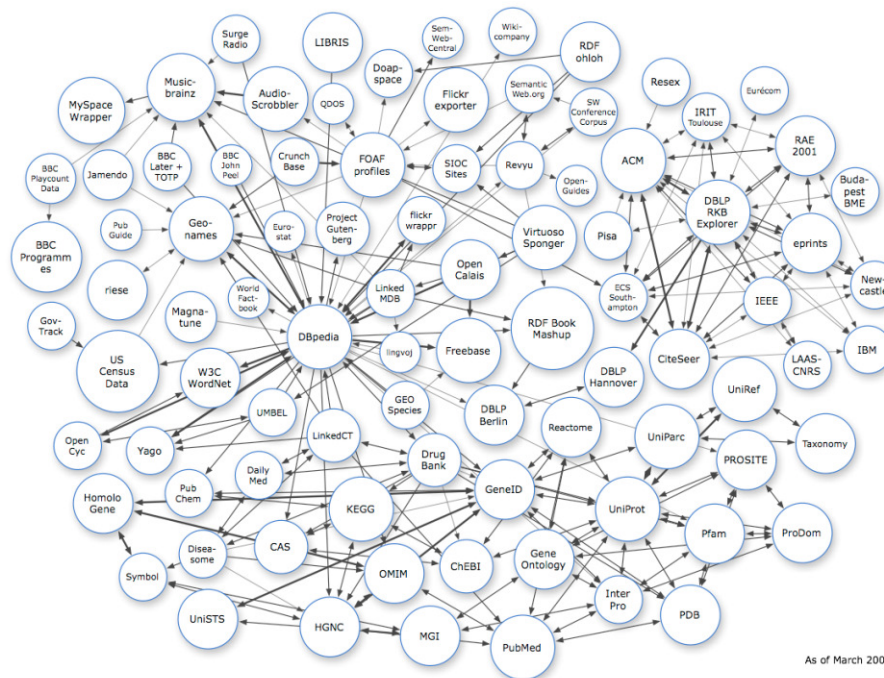
- **Semantic technology developer**
 - Established in year 2000 as part of Sirma Group
 - 65+ employees
 - Offices in Bulgaria (Sofia and Varna), USA (Fairfield, CT), London
- **Global leader** in semantic databases and search
 - Competing with ORACLE, IBM, Google and few specialized companies
- **Delivered the highest profile SemTech application**
 - **The BBC's 2010 World Cup web site**
- **Customers include: BBC, AstraZeneca, Korea Telecom**
 - Press Association, Telecom Italia, Natural Resources Canada, The National Archive, UK, The British Museum, UK Parliament

Linking Data Across Different Servers



Linking Open Data (LOD)

- Linking Open Data W3C SWEO Community project
<http://esw.w3.org/topic/SweoIG/TaskForces/CommunityProjects/LinkingOpenData>



- Initiative for publishing “linked data” which includes 400+ interlinked datasets and about 50B facts

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BBC World Cup 2010 Website

**Delivering content...
not pages!**

“ (...) we believe this is the first large scale, mass media site to be using concept extraction, RDF and a Triple store to deliver content.”

-- John O'Donovan, Chief Technical Architect, Journalism and Knowledge, BBC Future Media & Technology

The World Cup Website Scenario

“The World Cup site is a large site with over 700 aggregation pages (called index pages) designed to lead you on to the thousands of story pages and content ...

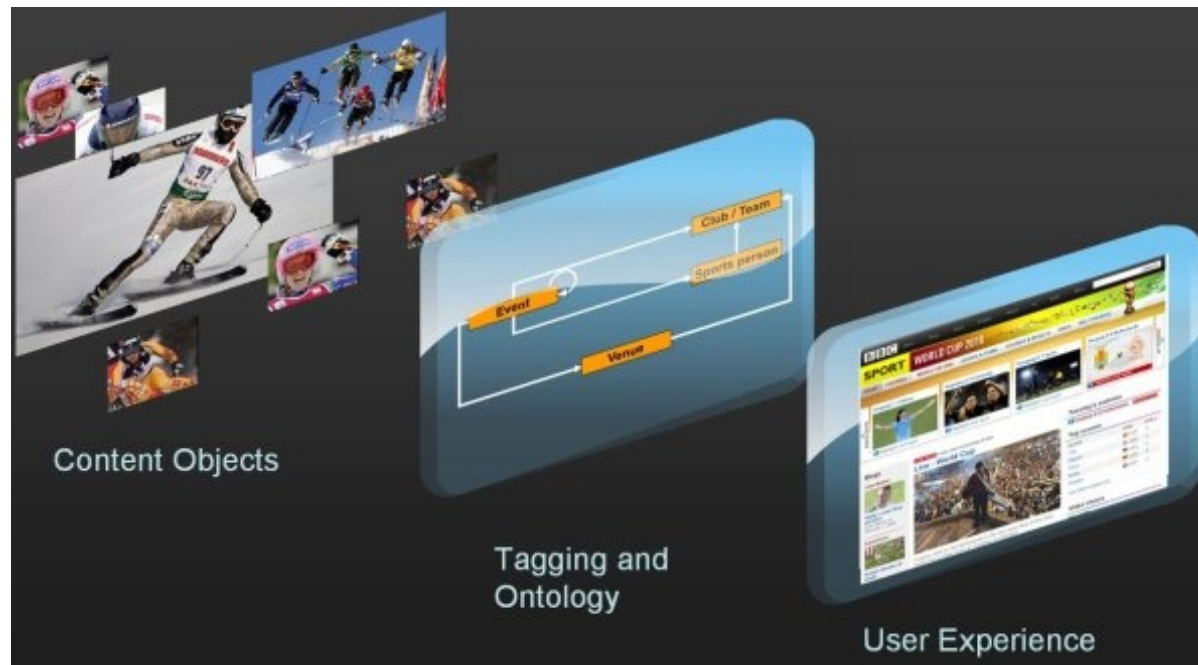
...we are not publishing pages, but publishing content as assets which are then organised by the metadata dynamically into pages, but could be re-organised into any format we want much more easily than we could before.

*... The index pages are published automatically. This process is what assures us of the highest quality output, but still **saves large amounts of time** in managing the site and makes it possible for us to **efficiently run so many pages** for the World Cup.”*

John O'Donovan,

Chief Technical Architect, BBC Future Media & Technology

http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/bbcinternet/2010/07/the_world_cup_and_a_call_to_ac.html



BigOWLIM Powered the BBC's World Cup Web Site

“A RDF triplestore and SPARQL approach was chosen over and above traditional relational database technologies due to the requirements for interpretation of metadata with respect to an ontological domain model.”

Jem Rayfield,

Senior Technical Architect, BBC News and Knowledge

“It Begins ...”

A comment at ReadWriteWeb's post on the subject

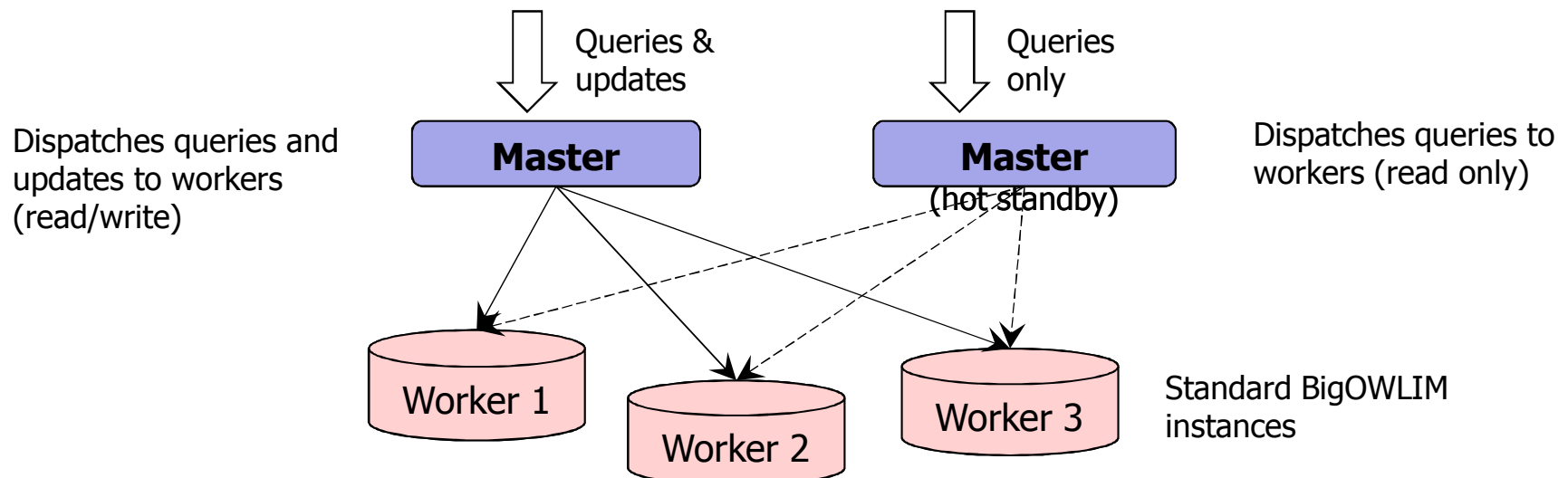


The screenshot shows the BBC Sport website for the 2010 World Cup. The main navigation bar includes 'SPORT', 'WORLD CUP 2010', 'GROUPS & TEAMS', 'FIXTURES & RESULTS', 'VIDEO', and 'BBC COVERAGE'. The 'England' section is highlighted, showing a list of matches: England 1-1 United States (Saturday, 12 June), England 0-0 Algeria (Friday, 18 June), Slovenia 0-1 England (Wednesday, 23 June), and Germany 4-1 England (Sunday, 27 June). A table of Group C teams (USA, England, Slovenia, Algeria) shows their performance metrics (W, D, L, GD, PTS). The 'Latest stories' section includes headlines like 'Gerard commits future to England' and 'Pressure got to Rooney - Ferguson'. A 'Features' section highlights 'German lessons' and 'A German view on English football'.

The screenshot shows the BBC Sport website for the 2010 World Cup, specifically the player profile for Frank Lampard. The profile includes his position (Midfielder), squad number (8), date of birth (20 June, 1978), and height (6'0" (184cm)). It features a 'Games played' bar chart showing 4 games for Lampard and 23 for the total England team. Other statistics include 'Shots on target | off target' (9 | 5 for Lampard, 38 | 23 for England), 'Goals' (0 for Lampard, 3 for England), 'Assists' (0 for Lampard, 3 for England), 'Fouls by | on' (3 | 4 for Lampard, 44 | 44 for England), and 'Cards yellow | red' (0 | 0 for Lampard, 6 | 0 for England). The 'Features' section includes 'World Cup scouting: attacking midfield' and 'World Cup scouting: defensive midfield'. The 'Top 5 World Cup stories' and 'Top TV and radio' sections are also visible.

Statistics

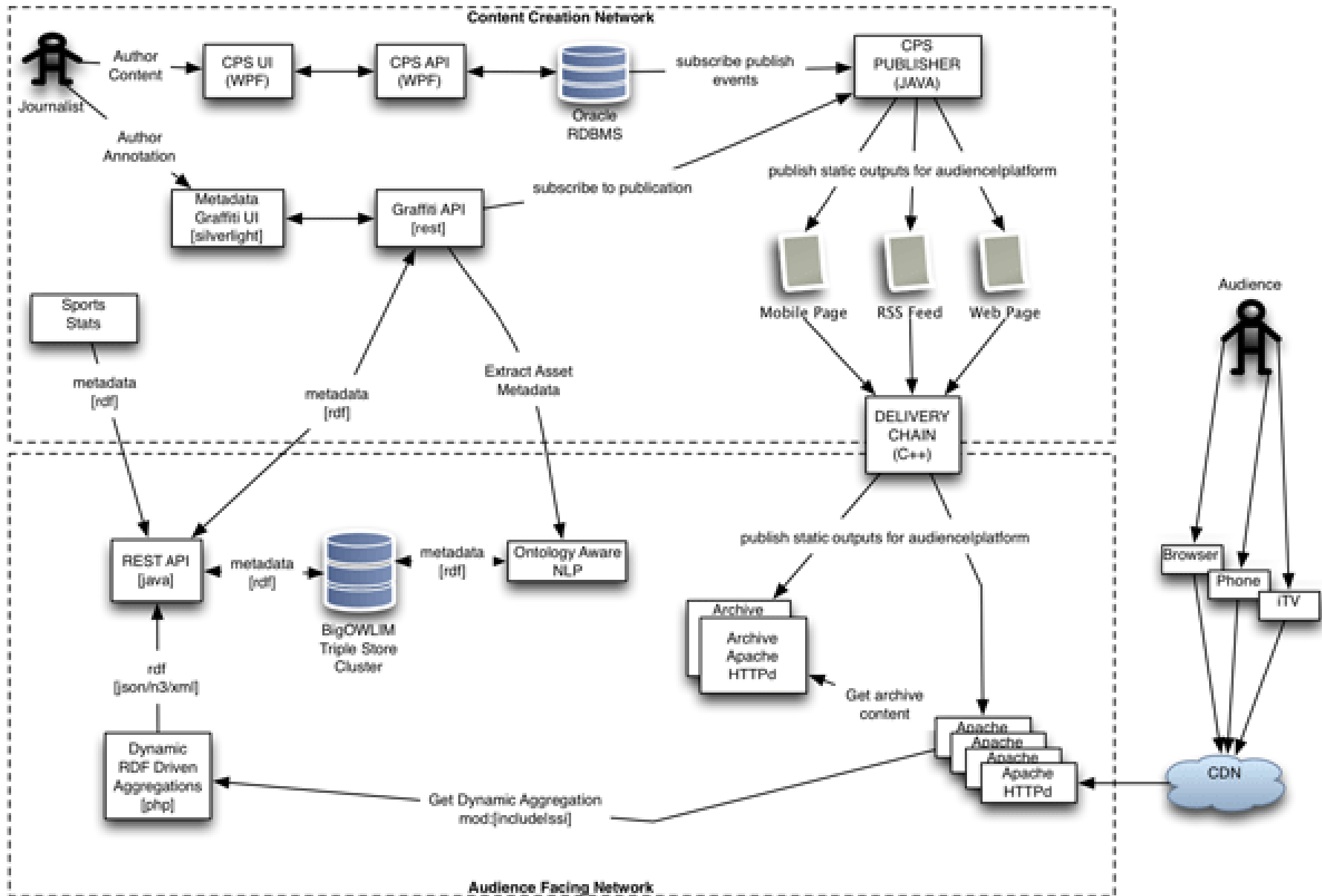
- More than a **million of queries to OWLIM per day**
 - Caching was used in the architecture to allow for handling 10s of millions of requests to the web server
- **Hundreds of updates per hour**
- Out of a cluster of several machines
 - Typical DB servers with assembly cost below \$10,000



2012 Update

- Ontotext implements also the “Concept Extraction Service”
- The technology is rolled out to be used in BBC Sport and Olympics 2012 websites
- Major press release from BBC can be found at http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/bbcinternet/2012/04/sports_dynamic_semantic.html
 - Some of the materials on the next slides come from there

2012 Architecture



The Challenge

- Recognize and identify People, Teams, Tournaments and Locations in Sports News
- Use Linked data as primary data source
- Deal with high ambiguity of candidates
- Calculate Confidence factor of the recognition
- Calculate Relevance factor of the association of an entity with an article
- Do all this for under a second per document
- Involve journalists in a correction feedback mechanism
- Adapt recognition quality on the basis of this feedback

Final Objective

- Identify relevant entities associated with an article
- To create aggregated pages for teams, players or events

The screenshot shows the BBC Sport website interface for the 2010 World Cup. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'SPORT' and 'WORLD CUP 2010'. Below that, a row of match highlights includes Uruguay 2-0 Netherlands, Germany 0-1 Spain, Uruguay 2-0 Germany, and Netherlands 0-1 Spain. The main content area features a large article titled 'Spain return to rapturous welcome' with a group photo of the Spanish national team. To the left, there's a 'Blogs' section with entries from Dan Walker, David Bond, and Paul Fletcher. To the right, there's a 'Group tables' section with a table showing Spain's performance in Group H, and a 'Top scorers' section listing players like Müller, Villa, Sneijder, Poyser, and Higuain.

GROUP H TEAMS	W	D	L	GD	PTS
Spain	3	0	1	3	6
Chile	2	0	1	1	6
Switzerland	1	1	1	0	4
Honduras	0	1	2	-3	1

PLAYER	TEAM	GOALS
Müller	GER	5
Villa	ESP	5
Sneijder	NED	5
Poyser	URU	5
Higuain	ARG	4

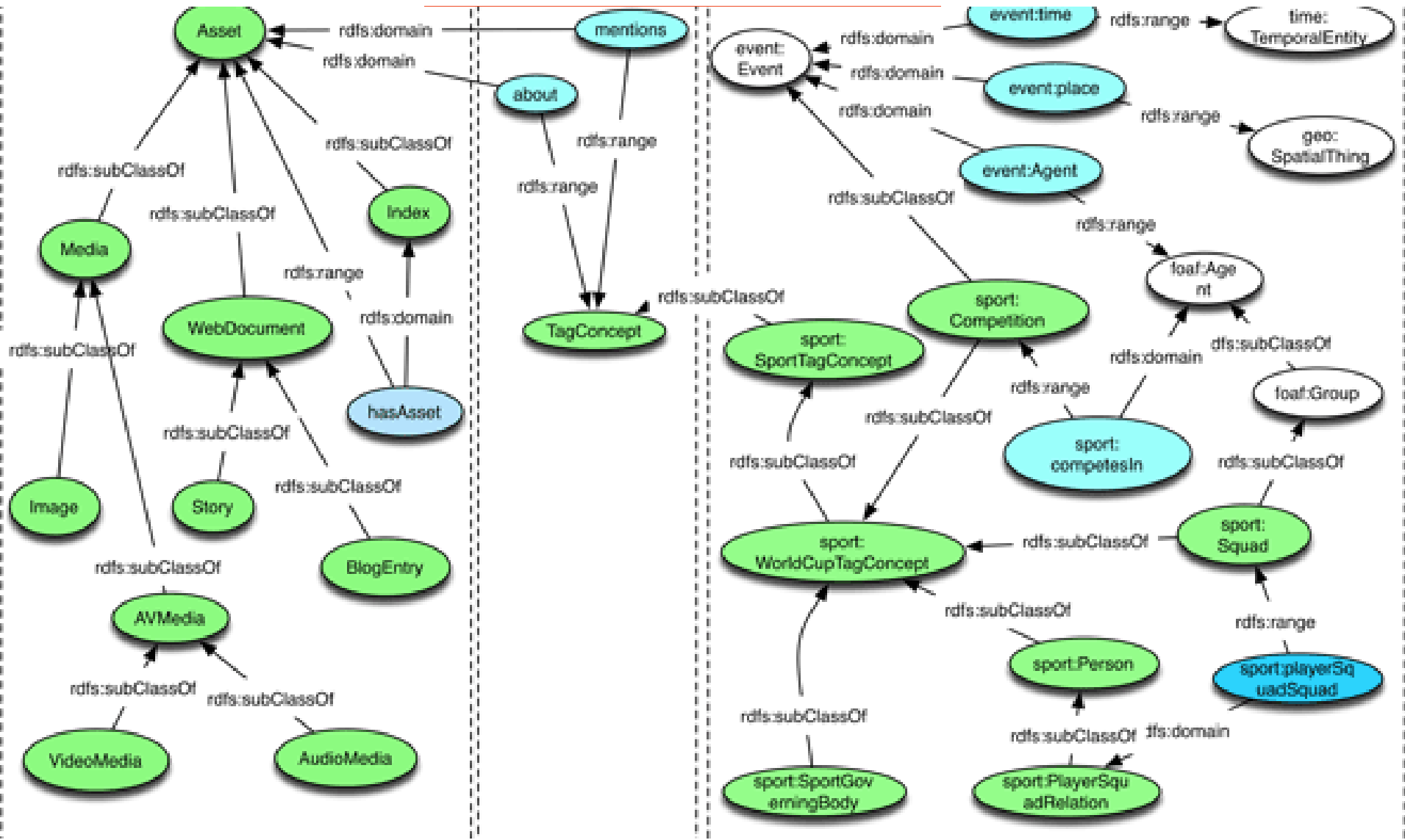
Know It All Data Sets

- BBC-developed ontology of sports entity classes and relationships
- Extensive data set of teams, players and types of sports
- Semi-automatically distilled sub set of GeoNames
- Tens of millions of RDF triples served by an OWLIM Enterprise Cluster

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BBC Ontologies



Find the Candidates

- Finding mentions of entities from the knowledge base: not an issue
- Ontotext used proprietary LKB Gazetteer
- Nowadays a completely new Linked Data Gazetteer is in use
- Due to the millions of entities – high rate of over generation and high ambiguity
- Up to 20 candidates for a mention in some cases

Disambiguation Approach

- Disambiguation based on multitude of features in the vicinity of the mention and training of a Max Entropy classifier
- Graph based disambiguation using relatedness of entities
- Geospatial awareness used to disambiguate entities

Entity Confidence

- Disambiguate entities on the basis of text context in the vicinity of an entity
- Confidence scores for each candidate entity e
- Ontological graph context of the vicinity of an entity
- Frequencies of entities in the corpus and document.
- We do it with 75-90% measured in terms of F1 score
- Linear model: $h(x) = \operatorname{argmax}_y f(x,y) * w$, where
 - $f(x,y)$ is a feature function
 - w is a model parameter vector

Entity Relevance

- Rank entities with respect to their relatedness to the article
- We achieve 75% accuracy
- We consider:
 - Frequencies in the document and in the corpus
 - Mentions in the title (a separate field)
- For each entity e and each field f we calculate the local frequency of e in f . Also we calculate the global frequency of e in the corpus. The final relevance score is a combination of the local and global frequencies.
- Approach is very close to the Zaragoza et al 2004, see here: Microsoft Cambridge at TREC-13: Web and HARD tracks, Zaragoza, Craswellet, Taylor, Saria and Robertson 2004

Entity Relevance - More

The pseudo frequency of an entity e in the field f for document d is:

$$pf(d,f,e) = f(d,f,e)/(1+B(f)*(len(d,f)/len(f)-1)),$$

where

- $f(d,f,e)$ - is the real frequency of an entity e in the field f of the document d ,
- $len(d,f)$ - is the length of the field f in d ;
- $len(f)$ - is the average length of the field f in all documents;
- $B(f)$ - is a length normalising factor between 0 and 1.

Entity Relevance – Even More

The pseudo frequency of an entity e in the document d is:

$$pf(d,e) = W(title)*pf(d,title,e) + W(body)*pf(d,body,e),$$

where

- $W(title)$ and $W(body)$ are parameters greater than 0

The irrelevance of an entity e with respect to a document d is

$$irr(d,e) = -\log(pf(d,e)/(K+pf(d,e))) - \alpha*\log(df(e)),$$

where

- K is a parameter greater than 0;
- α is the factor of global importance, it is greater than 0
- $df(e)$ is the document frequency of the entity e .

Geospatial Disambiguation

- **Geospatial distance** - a feature of OWLIM
- **Super region** – GeoNames hierarchy and containment relations, e.g. parentFeature
- **RDF Rank**
- **Human approval score** (on the basis of curated documents)
- **Class/code based priority** – fine grained ontology may allow a rule or machine learning prioritization of classes and entities based on learning we already have.
- **Asset geo association** - some entities could be disambiguated by using the asset domain association. BBC UK local sports is more likely to talk about national entities.

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Adaptation

- Journalists get sorted suggestions from the automatic extraction
- They correct the suggestions by adding, removing or re-ordering
- A metadata fingerprint of the articles with their entity mentions is stored in OWLIM
- Each 2 weeks the models are being retrained with these new examples

Curation Interface

The screenshot displays a web interface for curating content. On the left, a vertical sidebar contains the text "Find a blog entry or add a new blog". The main content area shows a news article titled "Man killed as four lorries crash" from BBC News - England, dated Wed 18 Aug 2010, 11:31 AM. Below the article is a "Tag story" section with a "Select locations" button and a list of suggested locations. A "Location search" box contains the text "milton", and a list of suggestions includes "Milton Keynes, Borough of Milton Keynes, GB", "Milton Ernest, GB", "Milton Regis, County of Kent, GB", "Milton Damerel, County of Devon, GB", "Milton, County of Oxfordshire, GB", and "Milton of Hurtle, Aberdeen City, GB". A "Tagging progress" bar is at the bottom of this section. On the right, a vertical sidebar contains the text "View and/or tag the blog entry". The main map area shows a map of the United Kingdom with a red heart marker over Milton Keynes. The map includes a "Reset Map" button and a vertical zoom control.

In Production

- Currently the resulting pipeline is a part of the new Dynamic Semantic Publishing platform behind the BBC Sports web site
- It is shaped as an updatable and parallelizable Concept Extraction Service
- Through adaptation of the models, the BBC will also apply it for the news about the 2012 Olympics

Examples

- **Chelsea Football Club:** All the content objects associated to the concept "*Chelsea*"
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/football/teams/chelsea>
- **Tom Daley:** All the content objects associated to the concept "*Tom Daley*"
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/olympics/2012/athletes/02025fcb-457d-4a77-8424-f5b8fe49b87f>
- **Team GB:** All the content objects associated to the concept "*Team GB*"
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/olympics/2012/countries/great-britain>

Thank you!

We develop core semantic technology

Ontotext invested 300 person-years, partnered with 100 leading groups, created some of the most popular tools, and delivered multiple solutions.

We know what works and what doesn't

Ontotext set many benchmarks and advanced the frontiers of the semantic databases.

We invented the “semantic annotation” – linking text with data

Now we are prepared to

interlink your data, your content, and the web