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Università e Ricerca aprono la strada a nuovi utilizzi aziendali per dati e informazioni

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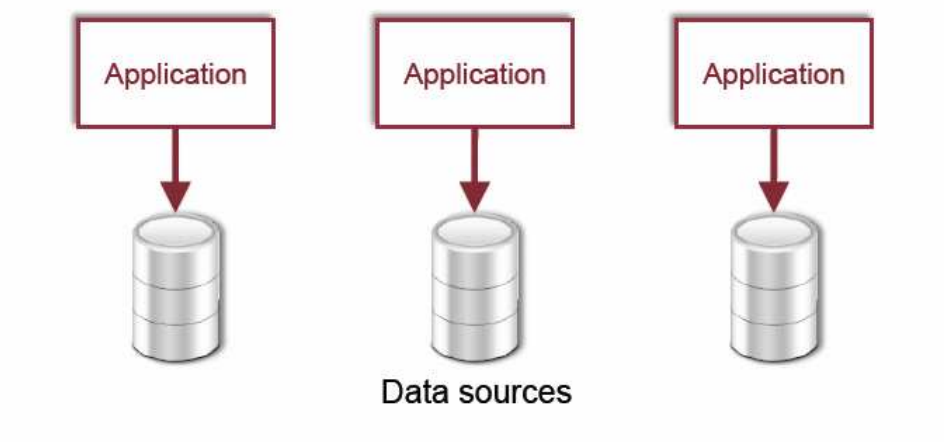
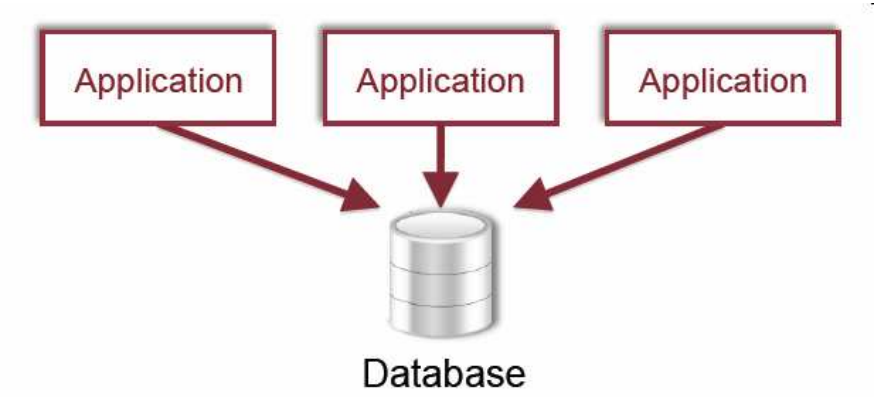
Information system architecture enabled by DBMS

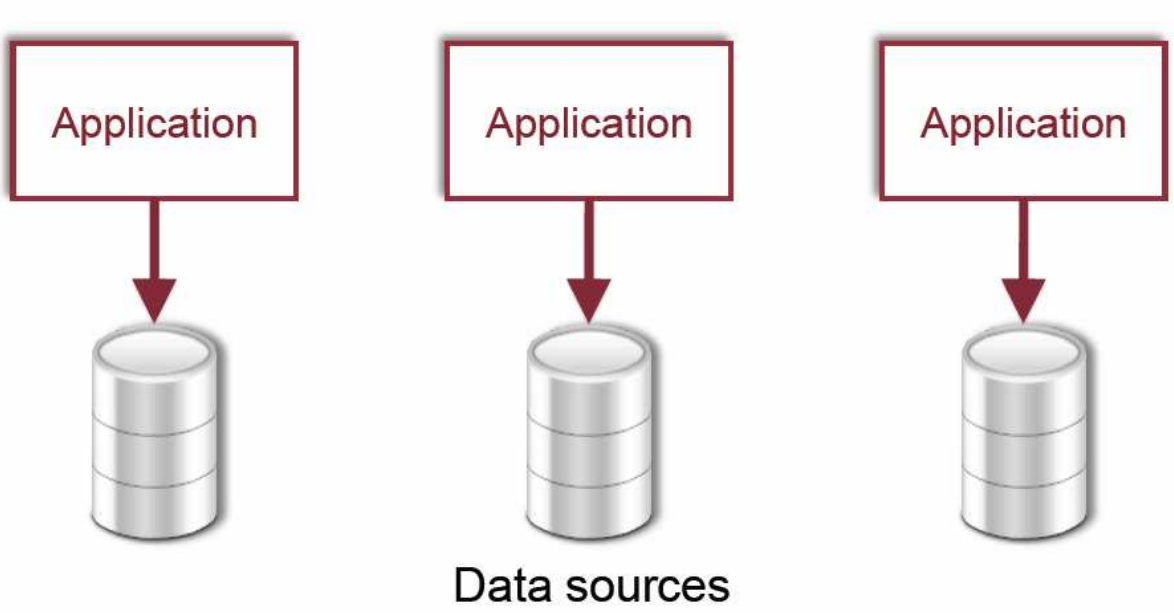
Pre-DBMS architecture (need of a unified data storage):



“Ideal information system architecture” with DBMS (’80s):

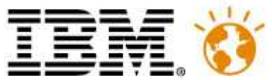


Actual information system structure



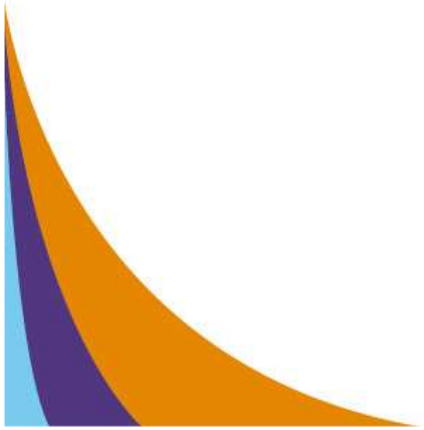
- Distributed, redundant, application-dependent, and mutually incoherent data
- Desperate need of a coherent, conceptual, unified view of data

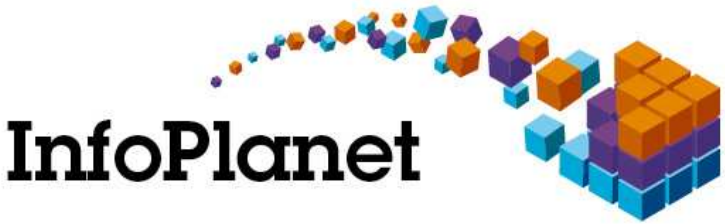
Ontology-based data management: basic idea



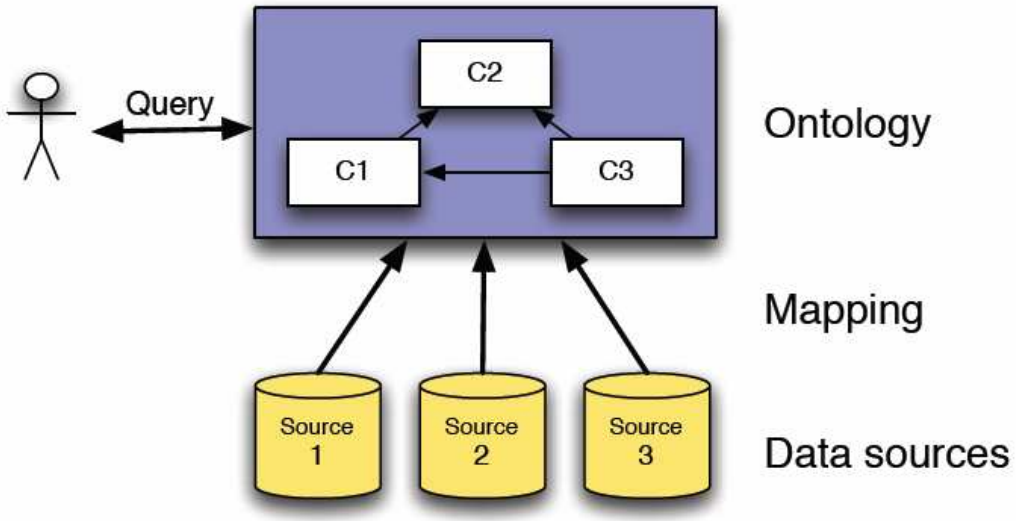
Use Knowledge Representation and Reasoning principles and techniques for a new way of managing data.

- Leave the data where they are
- Build a conceptual specification of the domain of interest, in terms of knowledge structures (**semantic transparency**)
- Map such knowledge structures to concrete resources (e.g., data sources)
- Express all services over the abstract representation
- Automatically translate knowledge services to data services





Ontology-based data management: architecture



Based on three main components:

- **Ontology**, used as the conceptual layer to give clients a unified conceptual specification of the domain.
- **Data sources**, representing external, independent, heterogeneous, storage (or, more generally, computational) structures.
- **Mappings**, used to semantically link data at the sources to the ontology.

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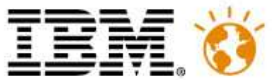
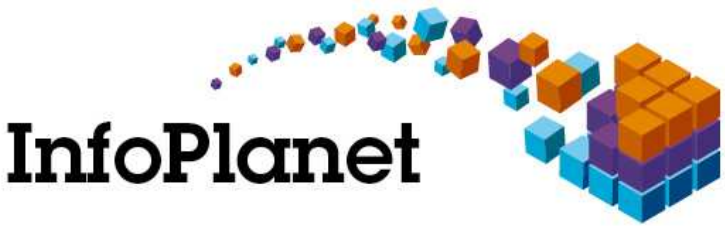
Which languages?



- Which **language** for the ontology?
- Which **language** for the mappings?
- Which **language** for expressing services (i.e., queries) over the ontology?

Challenge: optimal compromise between expressive power and data complexity.



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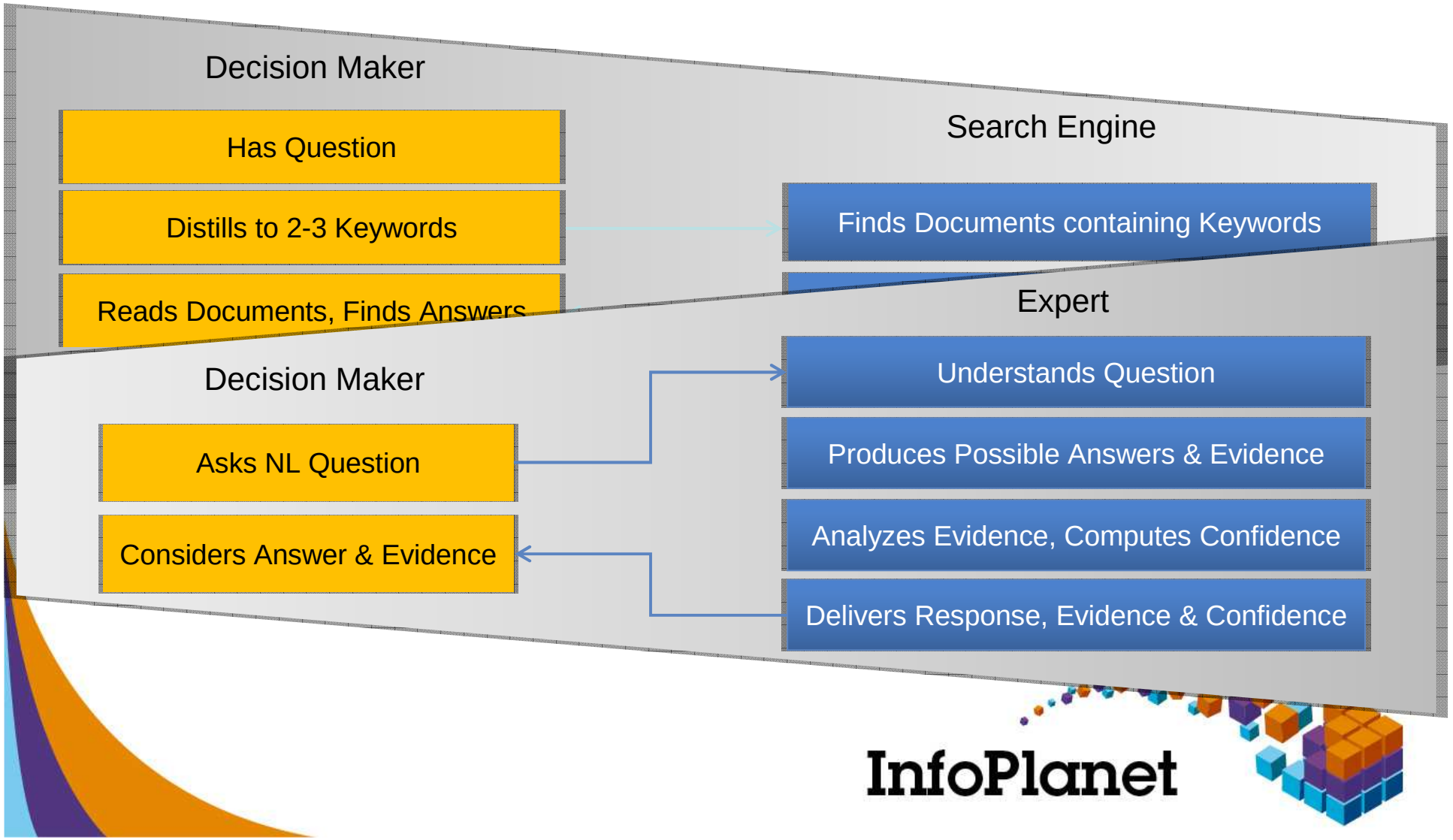
Informed Decision Making: Search vs. Expert Q&A



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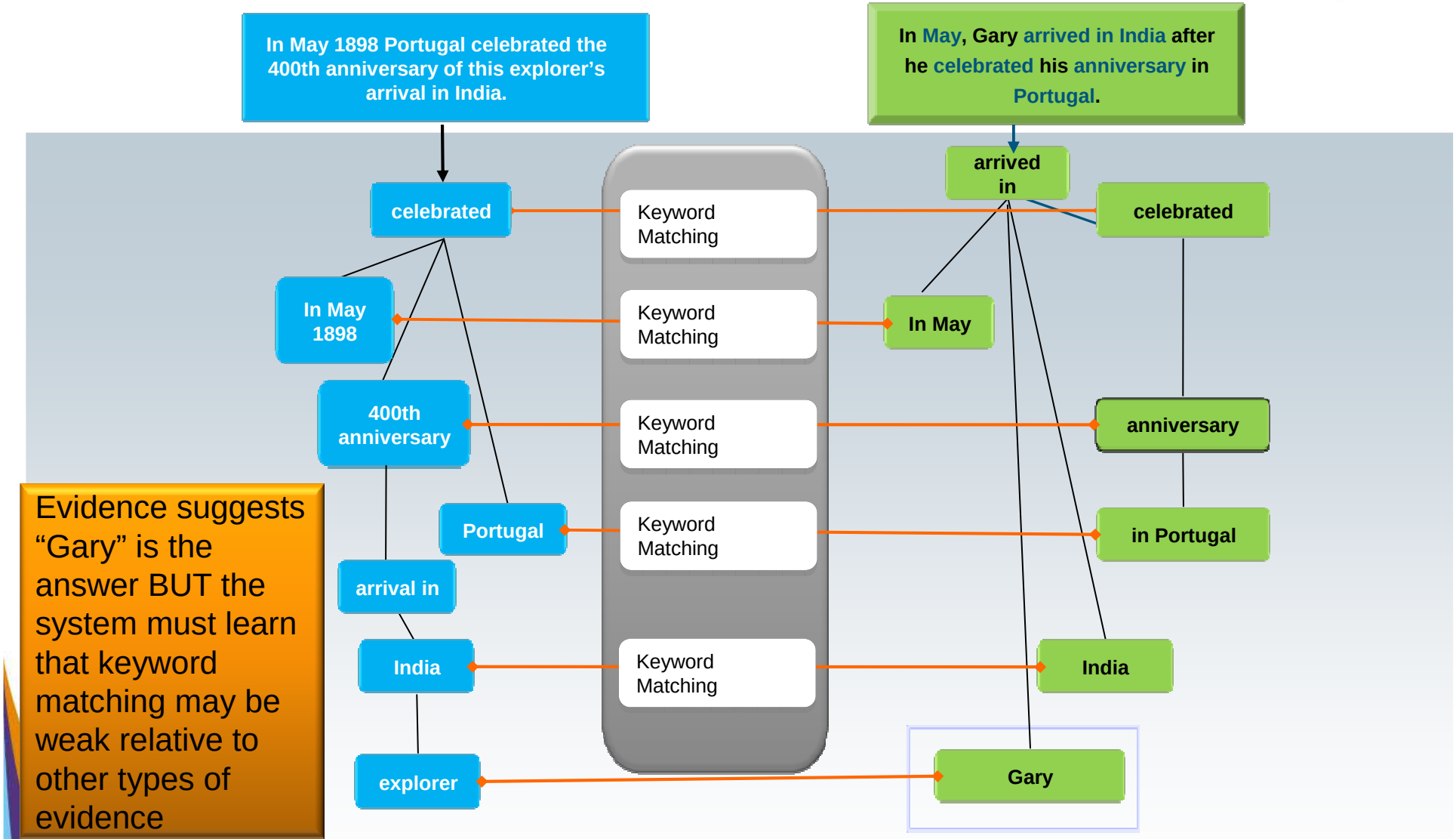
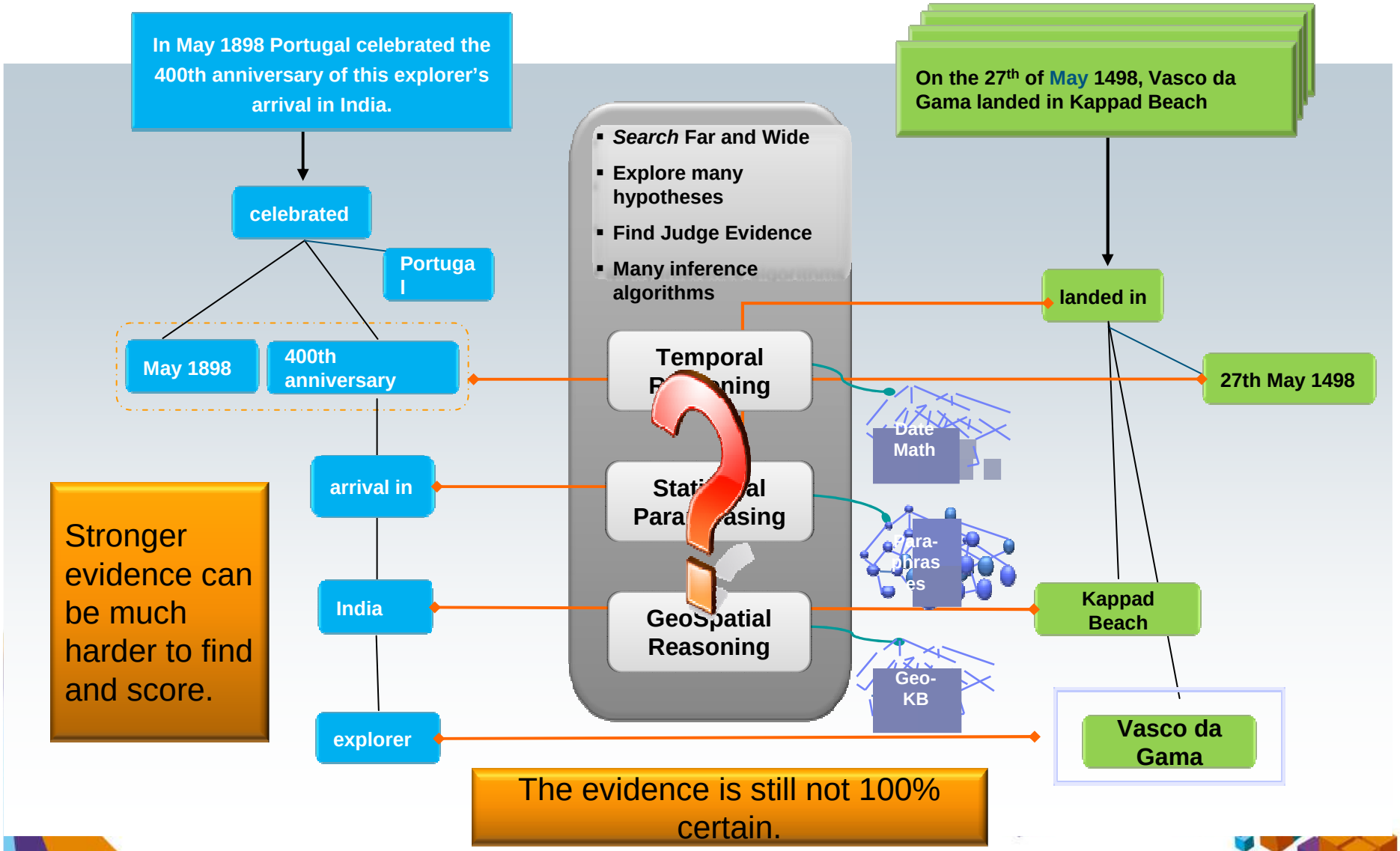
Different Types of Evidence: Keyword Evidence



Evidence suggests "Gary" is the answer BUT the system must learn that keyword matching may be weak relative to other types of evidence

Different Types of Evidence: Deeper Evidence

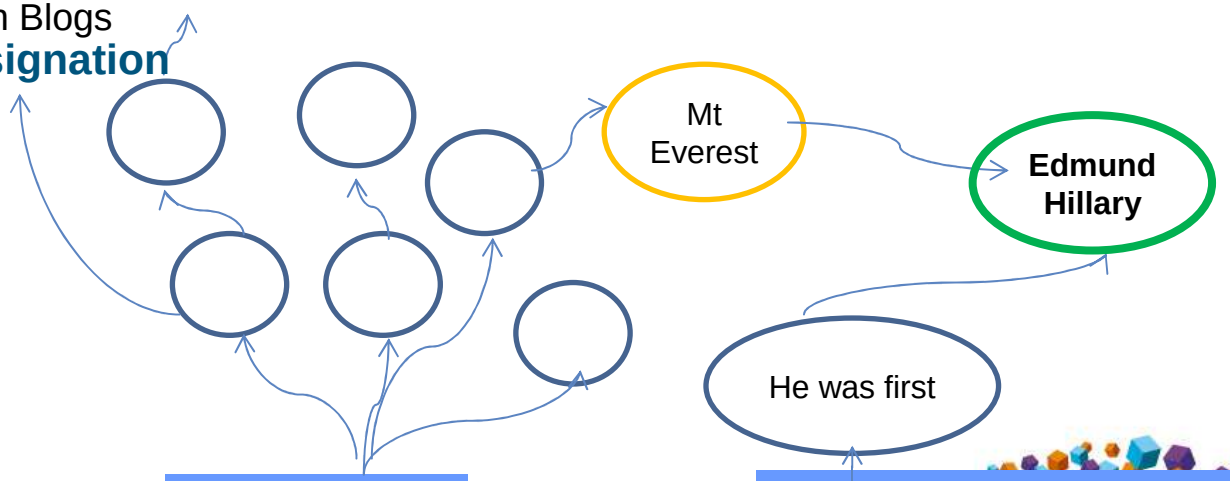


Examples from Jeopardy! clues and missing links

- This **fish** was thought to be extinct millions of years ago until one was found off South Africa in 1938
- Category: ENDS IN "TH"
- Answer: **coelacanth**

- When hit by electrons, a phosphor gives off electromagnetic energy in this **form**
- Category: General Science
- Answer: **light (or photons)**

- Secy. Chase just submitted **this** to me for the third time--guess what, pal. This time I'm accepting **it**
- Category: Lincoln Blogs
- Answer: **his resignation**



On hearing of the discovery of George Mallory's body, he told reporters he still thinks he was first.

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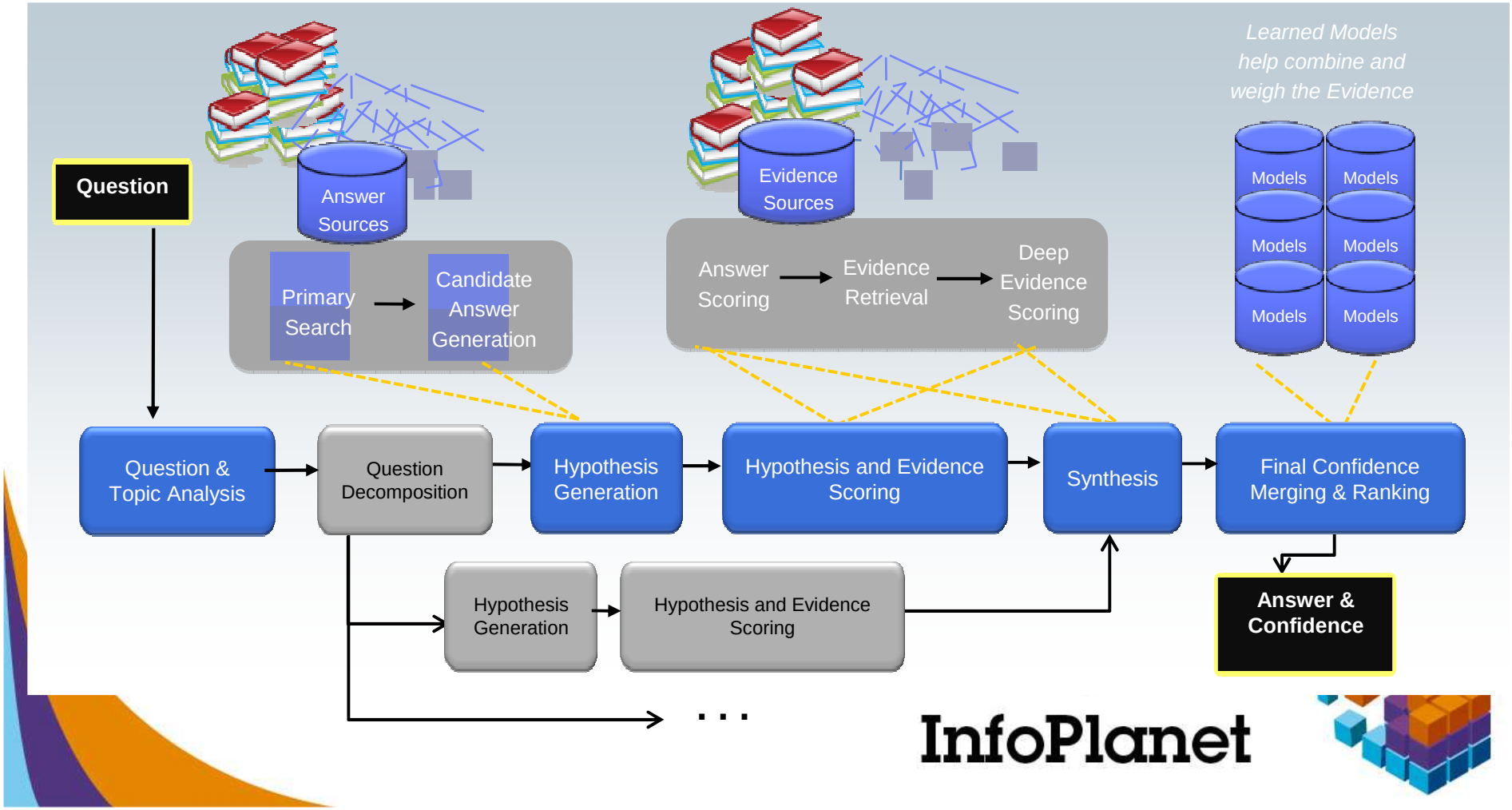
DeepQA: The Technology Behind Watson

Massively Parallel Probabilistic Evidence-Based Architecture

DeepQA *generates and scores many hypotheses using an extensible collection of* ***Natural Language Processing***, ***Machine Learning*** *and* ***Reasoning Algorithms.*** *These gather and weigh evidence over both unstructured and structured content to determine the answer with the best confidence.*



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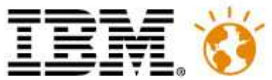
Semantic technologies for Data Management

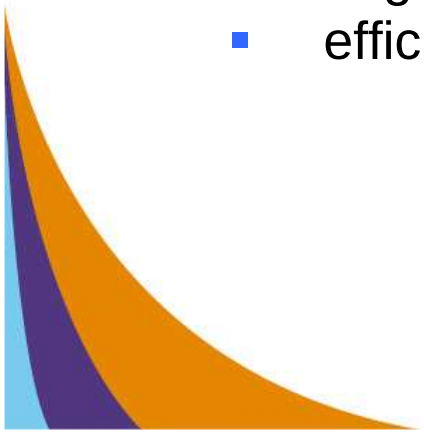


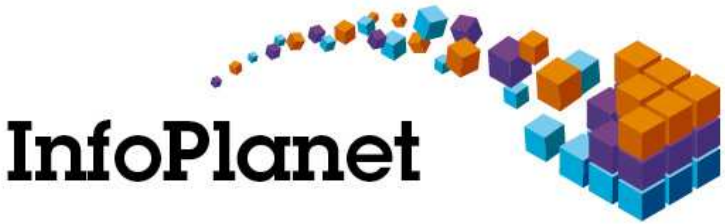
Based on the idea that the ontology is the heart of the information system.

- *Ontology-based data access and integration*
- *Ontology-based privacy-aware data access*
- *Ontology-based data quality*
- *Ontology-based data restructuring*
- *Ontology-based data update*
- *Ontology-based service management*

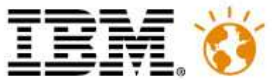
General requirements:

- large data collections
- efficiency at least with respect to size of data (data complexity)



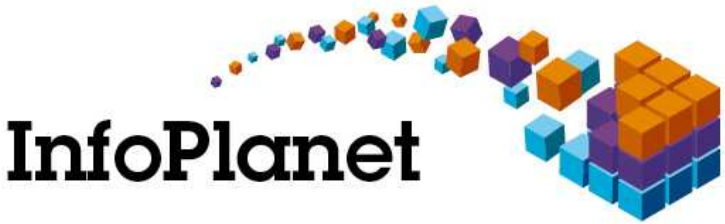


Ontology-based data access and integration

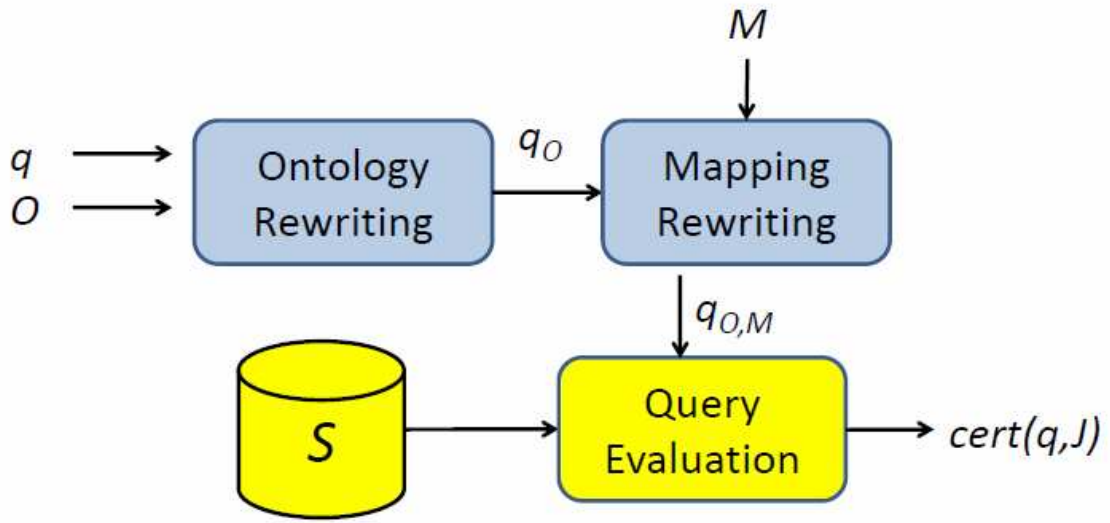


- Which language for the ontology?
  - *DL-Lite*$_{A,id}$
- Which language for the mappings?
  - *FOL-to-CQ, with object constructors*
- Which language for expressing queries over the ontology?
  - *Essentially UCQs*

Challenge: optimal compromise between expressive power and data complexity.

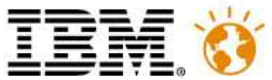


Ontology-based data access and integration

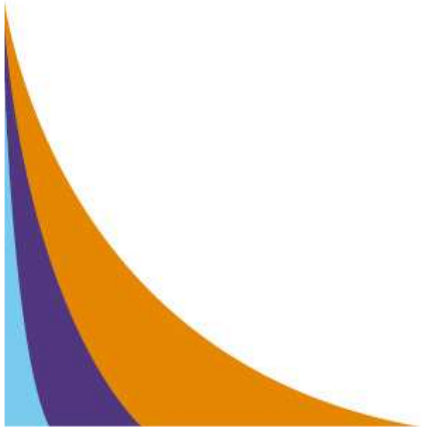


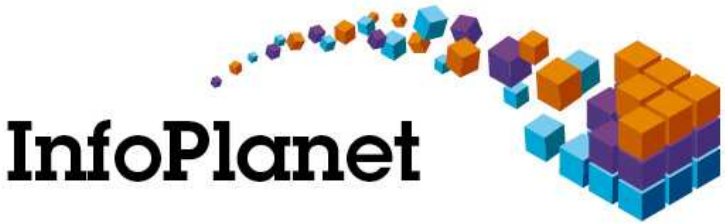
	lhs	rhs	funct.	Prop. incl.	Data complexity of query answering
0	$DL\text{-}Lite_{\mathcal{A},id}$		–	√	in AC^0
1	$A \mid \exists P.A$	A	–	–	NLogSpace-hard
2	A	$A \mid \forall P.A$	–	–	NLogSpace-hard
3	A	$A \mid \exists P.A$	√	–	NLogSpace-hard
4	$A \mid \exists P.A \mid A_1 \sqcap A_2$	A	–	–	PTime-hard
5	$A \mid A_1 \sqcap A_2$	$A \mid \forall P.A$	–	–	PTime-hard
6	$A \mid A_1 \sqcap A_2$	$A \mid \exists P.A$	√	–	PTime-hard
7	$A \mid \exists P.A \mid \exists P^-.A$	$A \mid \exists P$	–	–	PTime-hard
8	$A \mid \exists P \mid \exists P^-$	$A \mid \exists P \mid \exists P^-$	√	√	PTime-hard
9	$A \mid \neg A$	A	–	–	coNP-hard
10	A	$A \mid A_1 \sqcup A_2$	–	–	coNP-hard
11	$A \mid \forall P.A$	A	–	–	coNP-hard

Ontology-based privacy-aware data access



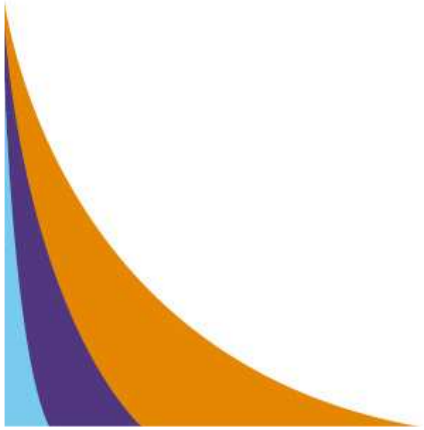
- What can be seen by a user can be formalized by means of a set of views (called authorization views) over the ontology
- The query answering algorithm can ensure that the answer returned to the user can be derived only by the knowledge represented by the authorization views

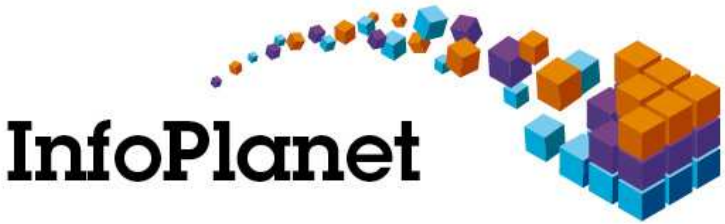




Ontology-based data quality

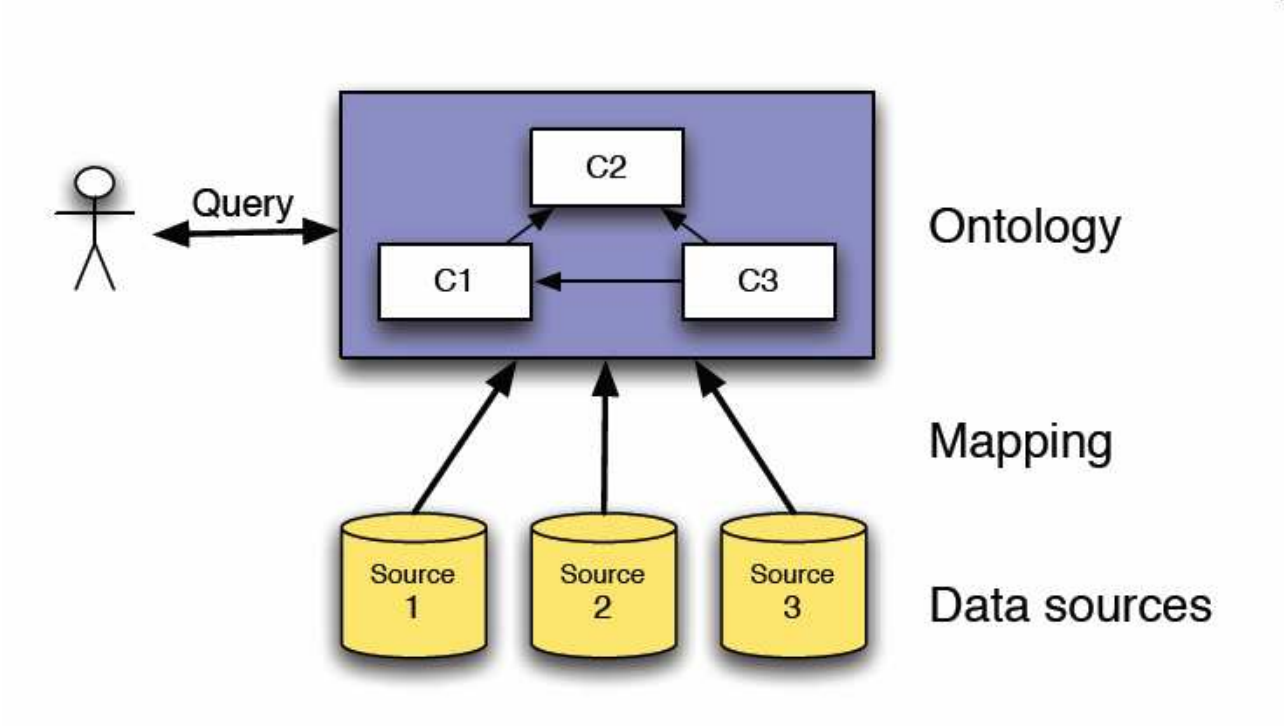
- Checking the quality of the data sources can be done by comparing the information content of the sources with the ontology
- The quality of query answering can be improved by using logic-based techniques for “repairing” inconsistencies





Ontology-based data restructuring

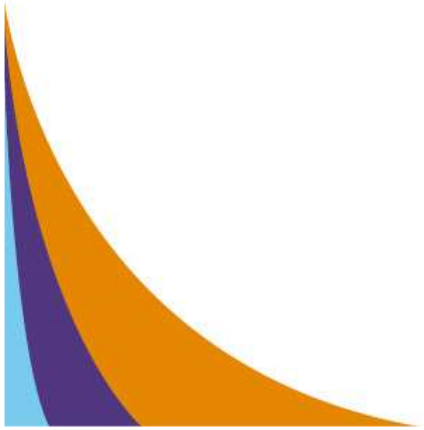
We can restructure our data by materializing the data according to the ontology

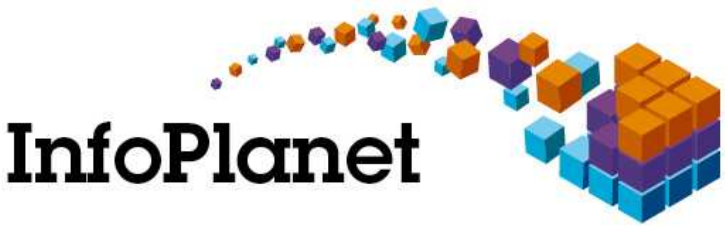


Ontology-based data update

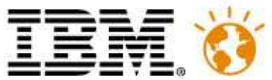
- The idea is that users can express, besides queries, updates over the ontology

- Challenges:
  - What is the semantics of an update expressed over the ontology?
  - How to push the updates from the ontology to the data sources?



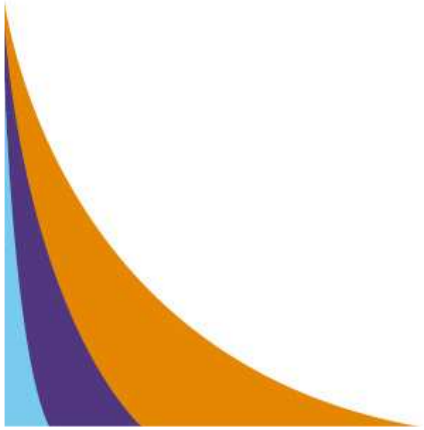


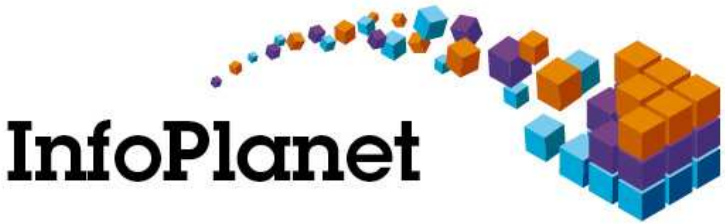
Ontology-based service management



- The idea is that one can express, besides queries and updates, services over the ontology

- Challenges:
  - What is the right language to express services?
  - How to compare services?
  - How to automatically compose services to dynamically devise new services the updates from the ontology to the data sources?





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Potential Business Applications

Healthcare / Life Sciences: Diagnostic Assistance, Evidence-Based, Collaborative Medicine

Tech Support: Help-desk, Contact Centers

Enterprise Knowledge Management and Business Intelligence

Government: Improved Information Sharing and Education

Differential Diagnosis with DeepQA

- **Capabilities**
  - **Support physicians in the differential diagnosis process**
  - **Address best known sources of diagnostic errors**
  - **Deal with ambiguous, incomplete, conflicting information** (both in declared symptoms, observations, findings, …and in the knowledge sources)
  - **Leverage both structured** (e.g. lab tests, EMR, ontologies) **and unstructured** (e.g. reports, papers, knowledge bases) **data**
  - Perform **statistical analysis of multiple** partially overlapping **unstructured evidences**
  - Help **identify "red herrings"** (anomalies in patient history data (e.g. incorrect lab tests results) that may lead to incorrect conclusions)
  - **Point to missing** information that would help reduce ambiguity and improve the quality of the diagnosis
  - **Real-time response**, except for periodic pre-processing of data sources when updates are made available

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DeepQA in Continuous Evidence-Based Diagnostic Analysis

Symptoms

Family History

Patient History

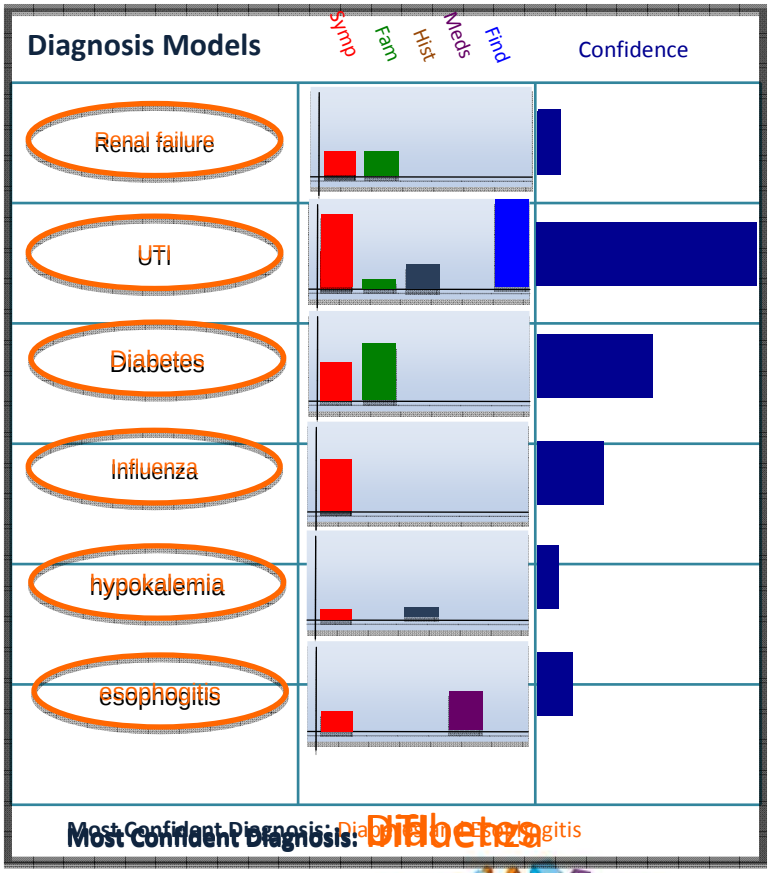
Medications

Tests/Findings

Notes/Hypotheses

Huge Volumes of Texts, Journals, References, DBs etc.

Considers and synthesizes a broad range of evidence improving quality, reducing cost



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