

Ten Challenges for Ontology Matching

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Applications and use cases
- 3 Challenges for ontology matching
- 4 Conclusions

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The semantic heterogeneity problem

... heterogeneity can be reduced in 2 steps:



o_1

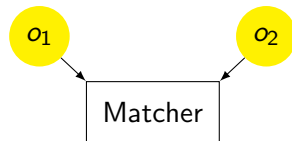


o_2

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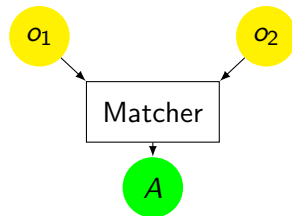


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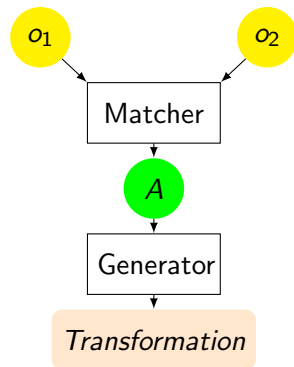
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(ii) generate

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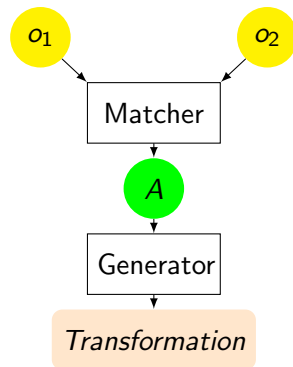
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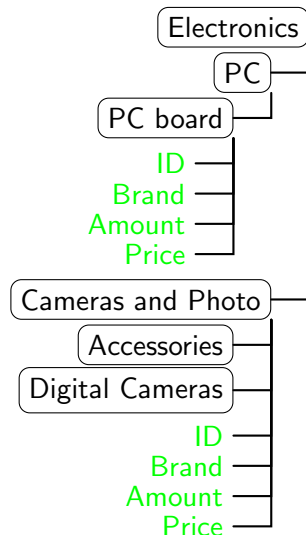
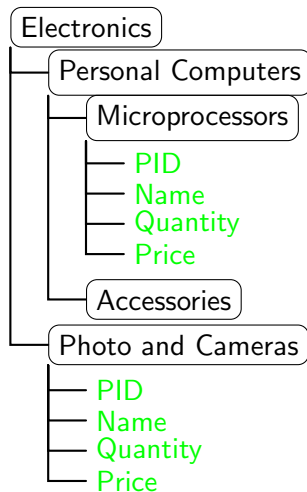
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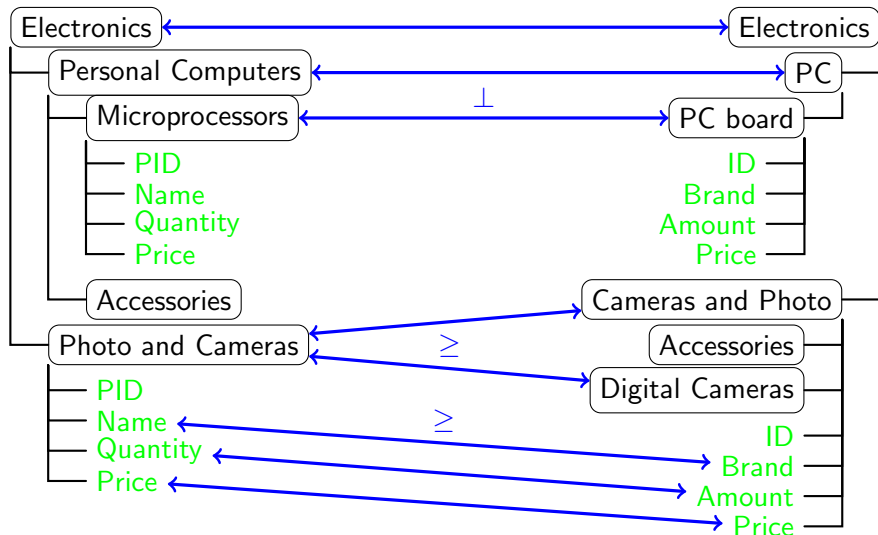


Matching can be performed at design time or at run time

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- Ontology evolution
- Schema integration
- Catalog integration
- Data integration

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▶ **Emergent**

- ▶ P2P information sharing
- ▶ Agent communication
- ▶ Web service composition
- ▶ Query answering on the web

Role of final users

- It is rarely the case that final users, i.e., final consumers of a product, are directly involved in the definition of use cases in ontology matching research projects (some exceptional examples include OpenKnowledge, STITCH, ...)

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- ▶ It is rarely the case that final users, i.e., final consumers of a product, are directly involved in the definition of use cases in ontology matching research projects (some exceptional examples include OpenKnowledge, STITCH, ...)
- ▶ Involving final users into R&D cycles requires addressing a social challenge of integrating relevant actors: research centers, technology providers and user institutions ...
- ▶ In order to foster an early practical exploitation of the matching prototypes, it is necessary to directly involve final users in R&D cycles, e.g., by using such user-oriented open innovation methodologies as Living Labs

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Ten challenges

1. Large-scale evaluation
2. Performance of ontology matching techniques
3. Discovering missing background knowledge
4. Uncertainty in ontology matching
5. Matcher selection and self-configuration
6. User involvement
7. Explanation of matching results
8. Social and collaborative ontology matching
9. Alignment management: infrastructure and support
10. Reasoning with alignments

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Large-scale evaluation

- ▶ OAEI campaigns gave only some preliminary evidence of the scalability characteristics of the ontology matching technology
 - ▶ Larger tests involving 10.000, 100.000, and 1.000.000 entities per ontology are to be designed and conducted
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- ▶ Semi-automatic test generation methods of desired test hardness
- ▶ Interoperability benchmarks

Discovering missing background knowledge

- ▶ Various strategies have been used so far:
 - ▶ Declaring the missing axioms manually as a pre-match effort
 - ▶ Reusing previous match results
 - ▶ Querying the web
 - ▶ Using domain specific corpus or ontologies
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- ▶ Still, these approaches have to be systematically investigated, combined in a complementary fashion and improved
- ▶ In dynamic settings the matching input is often shallow, ... it is useful to compute the minimal background knowledge necessary to resolve a particular problem

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- ▶ Exploit the user feedback
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 - ▶ ...
- ▶ In dynamic settings, agents involved in the matching process can negotiate the mismatches in a fully automated way

Social and collaborative ontology matching

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- ▶ The key issues are to:
 - ▶ Provide adequate annotation support and description units
 - ▶ Handle adequately contradictory and incomplete alignments
 - ▶ Incentivise active user participation
 - ▶ Handle adequately the malicious users

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Summary

- ▶ We outlined various matching applications and emphasized the role of final users in R&D cycles
- ▶ We discussed several challenges for ontology matching
- ▶ We believe that these challenges are on the critical path, hence, addressing them should accelerate the progress of ontology matching

Acknowledgments

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Ontology matching the book

Jérôme Euzenat, Pavel Shvaiko

Ontology matching

1. Applications
2. Problem definition
3. Classification
4. Basic techniques
5. Strategies
6. Systems
7. Evaluation
8. Representation
9. Explanation
10. Processing

<http://book.ontologymatching.org>



Thank you
for your attention and interest!

Questions?

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