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Contributions to Link Key Discovery in RDF Datasets

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Abstract. A link key between two RDF datasets $D_1$ and $D_2$ is a set of pairs of properties allowing to identify pairs of individuals, say $x_1$ in $D_1$ and $x_2$ in $D_2$, which can be materialized as a $x_1 \text{owl:sameAs} x_2$ identity link. There exist several ways to mine such link keys but no one takes into account the fact that $\text{owl:sameAs}$ is an equivalence relation, which leads to the discovery of non-redundant link keys. Accordingly, in this paper, we present the link key discovery based on Pattern Structures (PS). PS output a pattern concept lattice where every concept has an extent representing a set of pairs of individuals and an intent representing the related link key candidate. Then, we discuss the equivalence relation induced by a link key and we introduce the notion of non-redundant link key candidate.

Keywords: Linked Data · RDF · Link Key · Formal Concept Analysis · Pattern Structures.

1 Introduction

In this position paper we are interested in data interlinking which goal is to discover identity links across two RDF datasets over the web of data [6,9]. The same real world entity can be represented in two RDF datasets by different subjects in RDF triples (subject,property,value) (instead of “object” usually used in RDF data we will use “value”). It is important to be able to detect such identities, for example using rules expressing sufficient conditions for two subjects to be identical. A link key takes the form of two sets of pairs of properties associated with a pair of classes. The pairs of properties express sufficient conditions for two subjects, from the associated pair of classes, to be the same. An example of a link key is \{\{(designation,title)\},\{(designation,title),(creator,author)\}\} which states that whenever an instance $a$ of the class Book has the same (non-empty) values for the property designation as an instance $b$ of the class Novel for the property title (universal quantification), and that $a$ and $b$ share at least one value for the properties creator and author (existential quantification), then
a and b denote the same entity, i.e., an owl:sameAs relation can be established between a and b.

A link key can be understood as a “closed set” in the sense that it is maximal w.r.t. the set of pairs of individuals to which it applies. This was firstly discussed in [3] and then extended in [4]. Hence the question of relying on Formal Concept Analysis (FCA [8]) to discover link keys is straightforward as FCA is based on a closure operator. Then, given two RDF datasets, FCA is applied in [4] to a binary table where rows correspond to pairs of individuals and columns to pairs of properties. The intent of a concept is a link key candidate which should be validated thanks to suitable quality measures. The extent of the concept is the set of identity links between individuals. Furthermore, a generalization of the former approach proposed in [2] is based on pattern structures [7] and takes into account different pairs of classes at the same time in the discovery of link keys.

Link key candidates over two RDF datasets have to generate different and maximal link sets. However it appears that two different link key candidates may generate the same link set. This means that there exists some redundancy between the two link key candidates, that they should be considered as equivalent and merged. This can be achieved by looking at owl:sameAs which is an equivalence relation stating that two individual should be identified. The owl:sameAs relation generates partitions among pairs of individuals that can be used to detect redundant link key candidates and thus reduce their number, i.e., two candidates relying on the same partition are declared as redundant and thus merged.

Hereafter we present the discovery of link key candidates within the framework of pattern structure. Then, we introduce the notion of non-redundant link key candidate based on the equivalence relation induced by a link key candidate. Finally, we discuss how these candidates can be merged to reduce the search space of link keys. This position paper is based on the two publications [2,1] where all details regarding the present approach are available.

2 Basics and Notations

2.1 RDF data

Definition 1 (RDF dataset).

Let \( U \) be a set of IRIs (Internationalized Resource Identifier), \( B \) a set of blank nodes and \( L \) a set of literals. An RDF dataset is a set of triples \((s, p, v) \in (U \cup B) \times U \times (U \cup B \cup L)\).

Given an RDF dataset \( D \), we have the following particular sets:
- \( I(D) = \{s \mid \exists p, v (s, p, v) \in D\} \) the set of individual identifiers,
- \( P(D) = \{p \mid \exists s, v (s, p, v) \in D\} \) the set of property identifiers,
- \( C(D) = \{c \mid \exists s (s, \text{rdf:type}, c) \in D\} \) the set of class identifiers, where a triple \((s, \text{rdf:type}, c)\) means that the subject \( s \) is an instance of the class \( c \).
- \( I(c) = \{s \mid (s, \text{rdf:type}, c) \in D\} \) the set of instances of \( c \in C(D) \),
- \( p(s) = \{v \mid (s, p, v) \in D\} \) is the set of values related to \( s \) through \( p \).
Contributions to Link Key Discovery in RDF Datasets

An identity link is an RDF triple \((a, \text{owl:sameAs}, b)\) stating that the IRIs \(a\) and \(b\) refer to the same real-world entity.

Fig. 1 represents two RDF datasets \(D_1\) and \(D_2\), where \(P(D_1) = \{p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4\}\) and \(P(D_2) = \{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4\}\). Then \(C(D_1) = \{c_1\}\) and \(C(D_2) = \{c_2\}\) with \(I(c_1) = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5\}\) and \(I(c_2) = \{b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5\}\). For example, the set of values of \(b_3\) for the property \(q_2\) is \(q_2(b_3) = \{v_8, v_9\}\).

2.2 Link Keys

Definition 2 (Link key expression, link key candidate).

Let \(D_1\) and \(D_2\) be two RDF datasets, \(k = (Eq, In, (c_1, c_2))\) is a link key expression (over \(D_1\) and \(D_2\)) iff \(In \subseteq P(D_1) \times P(D_2)\), \(Eq \subseteq In\), \(c_1 \in C(D_1)\) and \(c_2 \in C(D_2)\).

The set of links \(L(k)\) (directly) generated by \(k\) is the set of pairs of instances \((a, b)\) in \(I(c_1) \times I(c_2)\) satisfying:

(i) For all \((p, q)\) in \(Eq\), \(p(a) = q(b)\) and \(p(a) \neq \emptyset\),

(ii) for all \((p, q)\) in \(In \setminus Eq\), \(p(a) \cap q(b) \neq \emptyset\).

A link key expression \(k_1 = (Eq_1, In_1, (c_1, c_2))\) is a “link key candidate” if:

(iii) \(L(k_1) \neq \emptyset\),

(iv) \(k_1\) is maximal i.e. there does not exist another link key expression \(k_2 = (Eq_2, In_2, (c_1, c_2))\) such that \(Eq_1 \subset Eq_2\), \(In_1 \subset In_2\), and \(L(k_1) = L(k_2)\).
The number of link key expressions may be exponential w.r.t. the number of properties. Then link key discovery algorithms only consider link key candidates which are link key expressions generating at least one link and that are maximal w.r.t. the set of links they generate.

3 Link Key Discovery

Hereafter we assume that all link key expressions are defined on the same pair of datasets $D_1$ and $D_2$ w.r.t. one pair of classes, yielding link key expressions of the form $k = (Eq, In, (c_1, c_2))$. We show how link keys can be discovered within the formalism of pattern structures and then we discuss the notion of non-redundant link keys.

**Example 1.** Let us consider the pattern structure $(G, (E, \cap), \delta)$ displayed in Table 1. The details for building this table and the related PS lattice are given in [2].

The rows termed “PS objects” correspond to the set of objects $G$ of the pattern structure and include pairs of related instances. The set of descriptions $(E, \cap)$ includes all possible pairs of properties preceded either by $\forall$ or $\exists$. The mapping $\delta$ relates a pair of instances $(a, b) \in I(c_1) \times I(c_2)$ to a description as follows: (i) $\delta(a, b)$ includes $\forall(p, q)$ whenever $p(a) = q(b)$ and $p(a) \neq \emptyset$, (ii) $\delta(a, b)$ includes $\exists(p, q)$ whenever $p(a) \cap q(b) \neq \emptyset$. Then the descriptions correspond to link key expressions $(Eq, In)$ w.r.t. the pairs of classes $(c_1, c_2)$. It should be noticed that it is possible to simultaneously work with several pairs of classes as explained in [2].

We have that $\delta(a_1, b_1) = \{p_1(q_1), q_2(q_2)\}$ because $p_1(a_1) \cap q_1(b_1) \neq \emptyset$ and $p_2(a_1) \cap q_2(b_1) \neq \emptyset$ while $\delta(a_2, b_1) = \{p_1(q_1)\}$ because $p_1(a_2) \cap q_1(b_1) \neq \emptyset$. Then $\delta(a_1, b_1) \cap \delta(a_2, b_1) = \{p_1(q_1)\}$ and thus $\delta(a_2, b_1) \subseteq \delta(a_1, b_1)$. This can be read in the pattern concept lattice where the pattern concept $pc_3$ is subsumed by the pattern concept $pc_4$, i.e., the extent of $pc_5 \{\{a_1, b_1\}, \{a_2, b_2\}, \{a_3, b_3\}\}$ is included in the extent of $pc_4 \{\{a_1, b_1\}, \{a_2, b_1\}, \{a_2, b_2\}, \{a_3, b_3\}\}$, while the intent $\{\exists(p_1, q_1)\}$ of $pc_5$ is included in the intent of $pc_4 \{\exists(p_1, q_1), \exists(p_2, q_2)\}$.

The set of all pattern concepts is organized within the pattern concept lattice called LKPS-lattice and displayed in Fig. 2. Moreover, all potential link key candidates are lying in the intents of the pattern concepts in the lattice. The corresponding set of link key candidates is denoted by $lkps$.

Let us consider the LKPS-lattice and $pc = (L(k), k)$ a pattern concept, where the extent $L(k)$ corresponds to the set of links generated by $k$, and the intent $k$ corresponds to a link key candidate. Let $I$ denotes the set of instances $I = I(c_1) \cup I(c_2)$ and the binary relation $\simeq_k \subseteq I \times I$ such as $(a, b) \in L(k) \rightarrow a \simeq_k b$. The interpretation of $a \simeq_k b$ is: "$k$ states that there exists an $owl:sameAs$ relation between $a$ and $b$". Actually $\simeq_k$ is an equivalence relation based on the fact that $owl:sameAs$ itself is an equivalence relation. We say that $k$ induces the equivalence relation $\simeq_k$ over $I$. Moreover $\simeq_k$ forms a partition over $I$ where each element of this partition is an equivalence class. In fact the $\simeq_k$ equivalence relation will
we have that the complete set of link key candidates.

Fig. 2. The pattern concept intents in the pattern concept lattice LKPS-lattice include the complete set of link key candidates.

help us to build more concise set of link key candidates since it allows to identify non-redundant link key candidates termed nr-LKC. A link key candidate $k_1$ is a nr-LKC in LKC if there is no other candidate $k_2$ in LKC such that $\simeq_{k_1}$ and $\simeq_{k_2}$ form the same partition. Otherwise, $k_1$ is redundant.

In Fig. 2, it can be observed that $\simeq_{k_3}$ and $\simeq_{k_4}$ form the same partition, namely $\{(a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2), (a_3, b_3)\}$ (it should be noticed that singletons are omitted for the sake of readability). Then the link key candidates $k_3$ and $k_4$ are redundant. By contrast, $k_1$ is a nr-LKC because there is no other candidate $k$ in LKC such that $\simeq_{k_1}$ and $\simeq_{k}$ form the same partition.

Let us briefly explain how $\simeq_{k_3}$ and $\simeq_{k_4}$ are inducing the same partition, namely $\{(a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2), (a_3, b_3)\}$. The extent of $k_3$ in LKPS-lattice is given by $\{(a_1, b_1), (a_1, b_2), (a_2, b_2), (a_3, b_3)\}$. By transitivity and symmetry of owl:sameAs, we have that $(a_1, b_2)$ and $(b_2, a_2)$ yields $(a_1, a_2)$, then $(a_2, a_1)$ and $(a_1, b_1)$ yields

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PS objects ${g|$</th>
<th>descriptions ${\delta(g)}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$(a_1, b_1)$</td>
<td>${\exists \neg p_1, q_1}, \exists (p_2, q_2)}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(a_1, b_2)$</td>
<td>$\exists (p_2, q_2)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(a_2, b_1)$</td>
<td>$\exists (p_1, q_1)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(a_2, b_2)$</td>
<td>$\exists (p_2, q_2)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(a_3, b_1)$</td>
<td>$\exists (p_1, q_1), \exists (p_2, q_2)}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(a_4, b_2)$</td>
<td>$\exists (p_4, q_1), \exists (p_4, q_2)}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(a_5, b_2)$</td>
<td>$\exists (p_4, q_1), \exists (p_4, q_2)}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(a_5, b_4)$</td>
<td>$\exists (p_4, q_1), \exists (p_4, q_2)}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. The pattern structure related to link key discovery over $c_1$ and $c_2$ introduced in Fig. 1.
\((a_2, b_1)\), and finally \((b_1, a_2)\) and \((a_2, b_2)\) and the complete graph between \((a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2)\). The same thing applies when we consider \(k_4\) instead of \(k_3\). This intuitively shows how \(\approx_{k_3}\) and \(\approx_{k_4}\) are inducing the same partition.

One main straightforward application of identifying \(nr\text{-}LKC\) is the ability to reduce the search space of link keys since the set of \(nr\text{-}LKC\) is included in \(LKC\). Indeed, this can be seen as a refinement where redundant link key candidates inducing the same partition are merged. For example, since \(\approx_{k_3}\) and \(\approx_{k_4}\) form the same partition, then, \(k_3\) and \(k_4\) can be merged into a \(nr\text{-}LKC\) \(k_{34} = \{k_3, k_4\}\).

Among the perspectives is to consolidate the theory and practice of link key discovery based on partition pattern structures initially introduced for mining functional dependencies in [5].

References