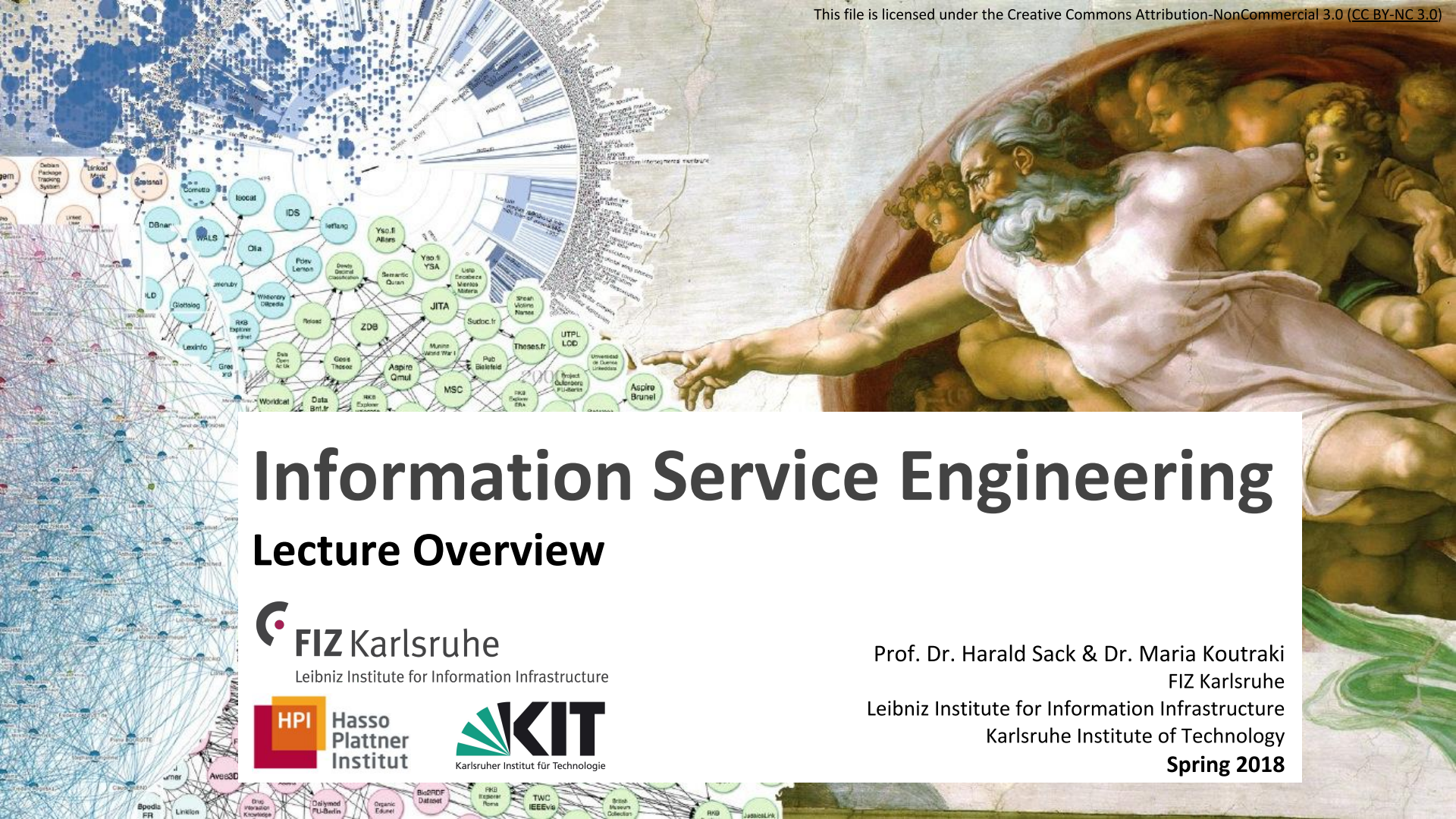




Information Service Engineering

Lecture Overview

 **FIZ Karlsruhe**

Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure

 **Hasso Plattner Institut**

 **KIT**
Karlsruher Institut für Technologie

Prof. Dr. Harald Sack & Dr. Maria Koutraki
FIZ Karlsruhe
Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure
Karlsruhe Institute of Technology
Spring 2018

Information Service Engineering



- **Prof. Dr. Harald Sack**

- FIZ Karlsruhe - Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure
- Karlsruhe Institute of Technology



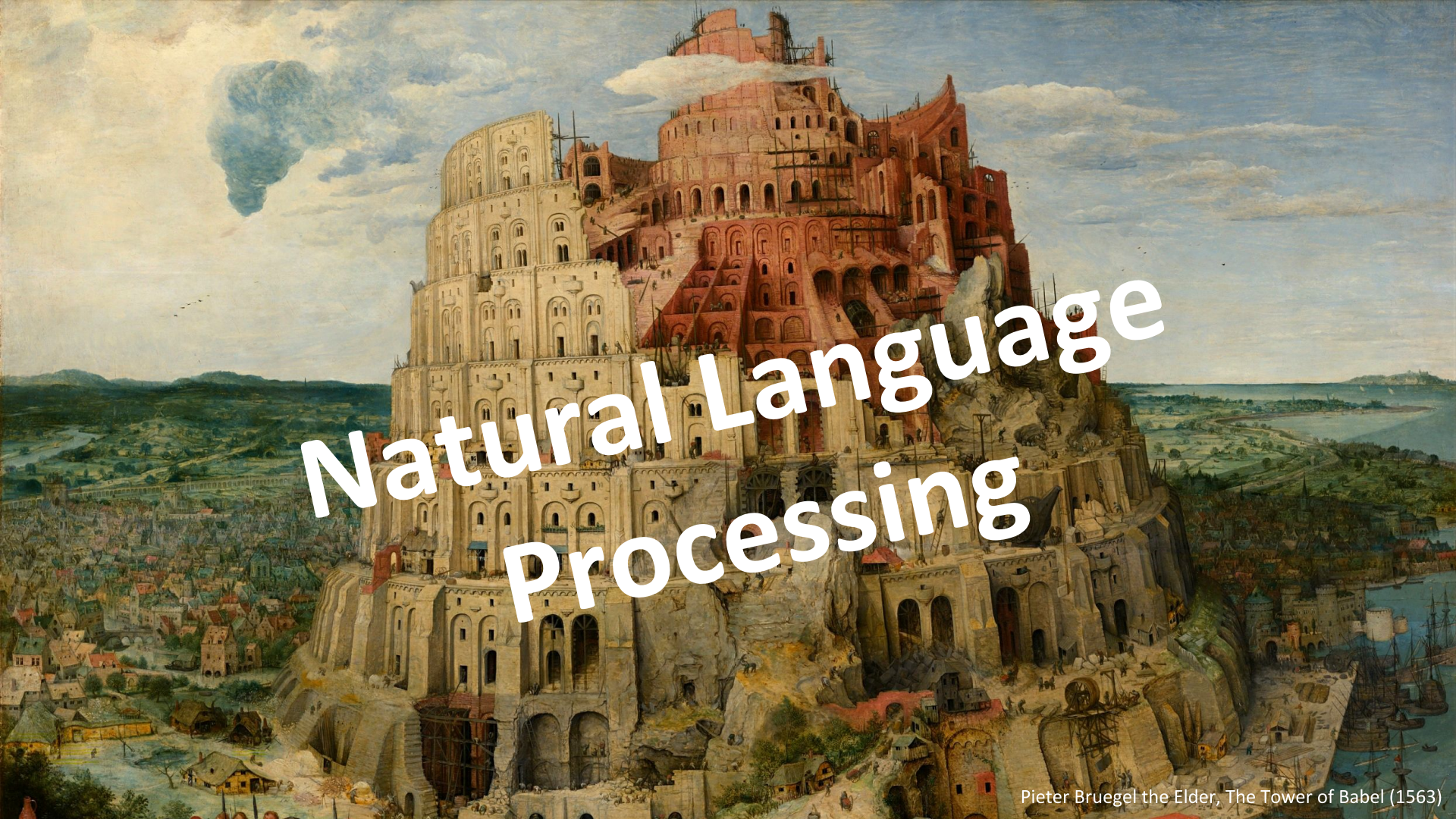
- **Dr. Maria Koutraki**

- FIZ Karlsruhe - Leibniz Institute for Information Infrastructure
- Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

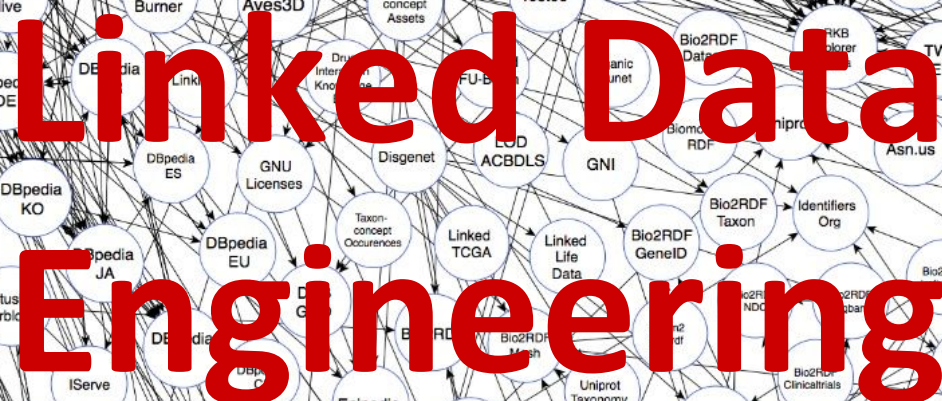


- **Tutors**

- Tabea Tietz, B.A.
- Farshad B. Moghaddam, M.Sc. (PhD cand.)
- Rima Türker, M.Sc. (PhD cand.)



Natural Language Processing

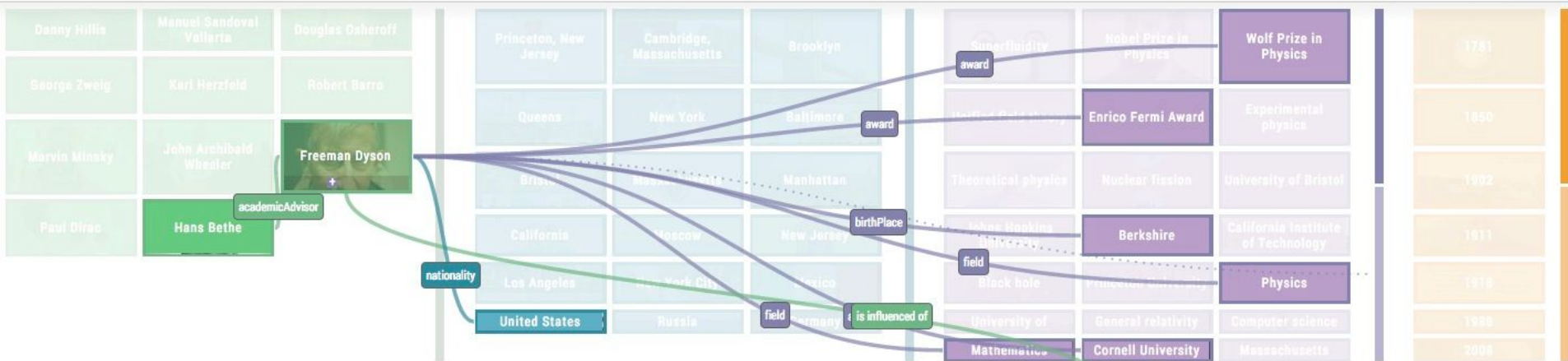


From Text to Knowledge Graph



Machine Learning Basics

Knowledge Mining and Exploratory Search



Harold Eugene Edgerton > Richard Feynman

15 Recommended Articles:

- #1 Frederick Reines And The Neutrino
- #2 Sin Itiro Tomonaga And Quantum Electrodynamics
- #3 Felix Bloch And The Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Method
- #4 George Gamow And His Fundamental Views On The Foundations Of Science
- #5 Robert Mulliken And The Molecular Orbitals
- #6 Hans Bethe And The Energy Of The Stars

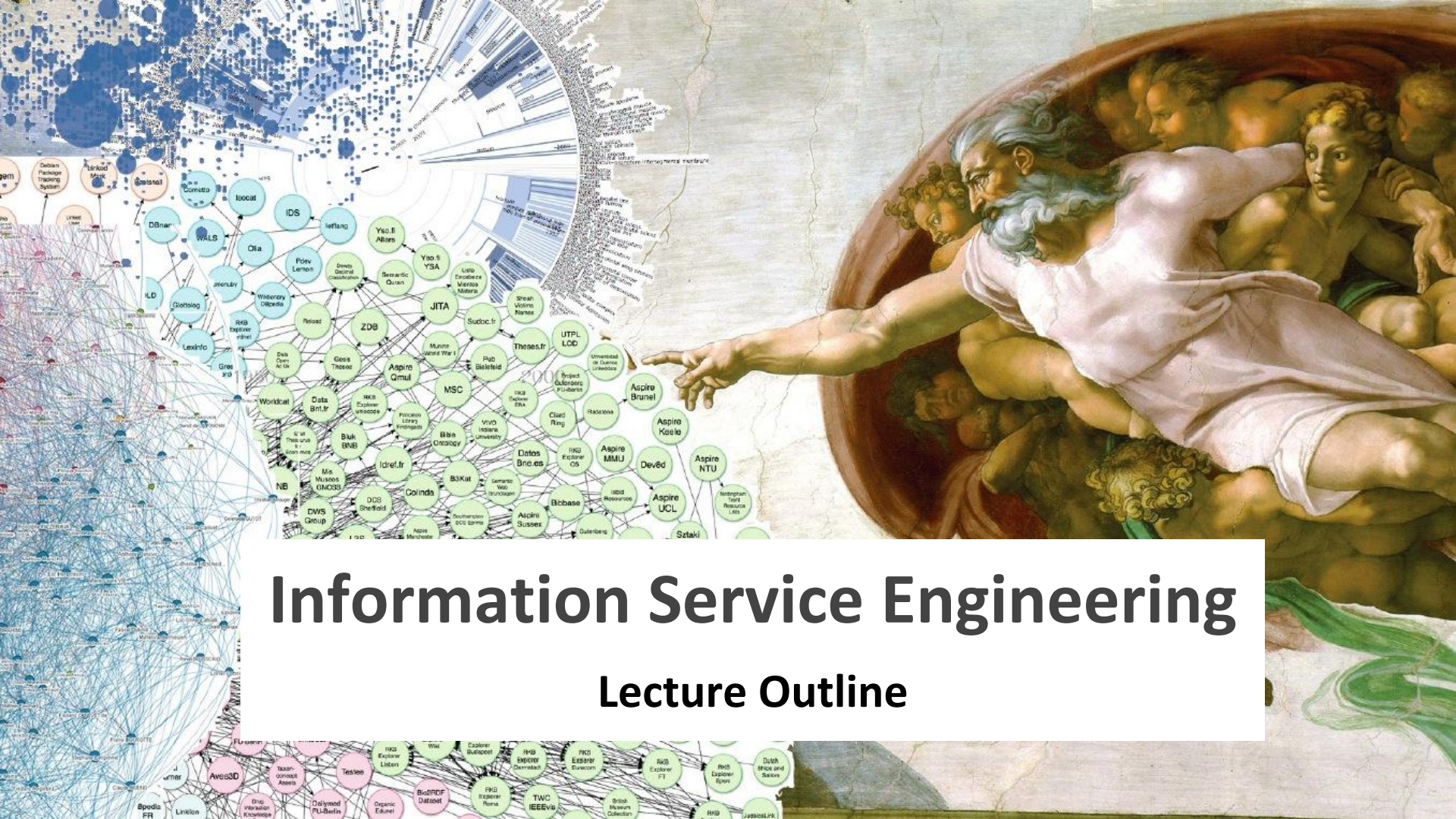
Richard Feynman



Richard Phillips Feynman (/ˈfaɪnmən/; May 11, 1918 – February 15, 1988) was an American theoretical physicist known for his work in the path integral formulation of quantum mechanics, the theory of quantum electrodynamics, and the physics of the superfluidity of supercooled liquid helium, as well as in particle physics (he proposed the parton model). For his contributions to the development of quantum electrodynamics, Feynman, jointly with Julian Schwinger and Sin-Itiro Tomonaga, received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1965. He developed a widely used pictorial representation scheme for the mathematical expressions governing the behavior of subatomic particles, which later became known as Feynman diagrams. During his lifetime, Feynman became one of the best-known scientists in the world. In a 1999 poll of 130 leading physicists worldwide by the British journal

DBpedia: Richard Feynman





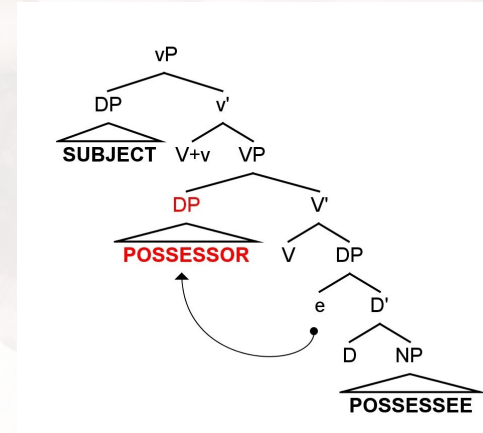
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Lecture Outline

Information Service Engineering

Lecture 1: Natural Language Processing

- 1.1 Information and Knowledge
- 1.2 Language and Understanding
- 1.3 NLP Techniques and Challenges
- 1.4 Linguistic Basics
- 1.5 Morphology
- 1.6 Evaluation, Precision and Recall
 - 1.6E - Excursion
- 1.7 Regular Expressions



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Lecture 2: Natural Language Processing II

2.1 Finite State Automata

2.2 Finite State Transducers

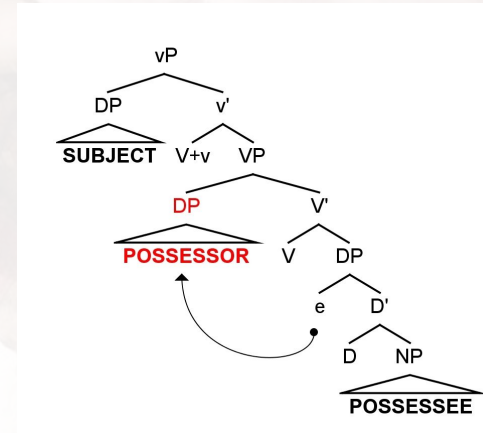
2.3 Language Model and N-Grams

2.4 Language Model and N-Grams II

2.5 Language Model and N-Grams III

2.6 Part-of-Speech Tagging

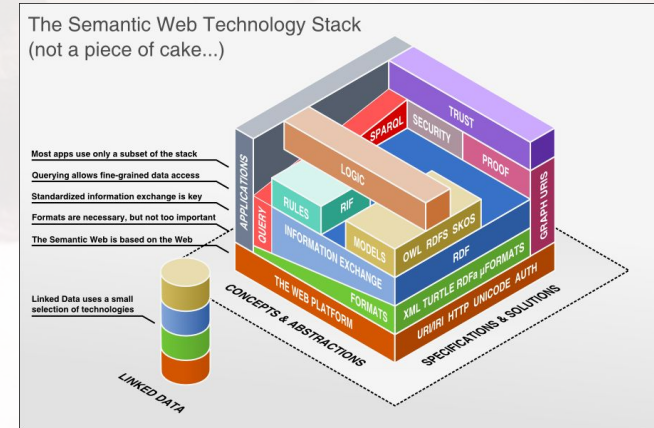
2.7 Part-of-Speech Tagging II



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Lecture 3: Linked Data Engineering

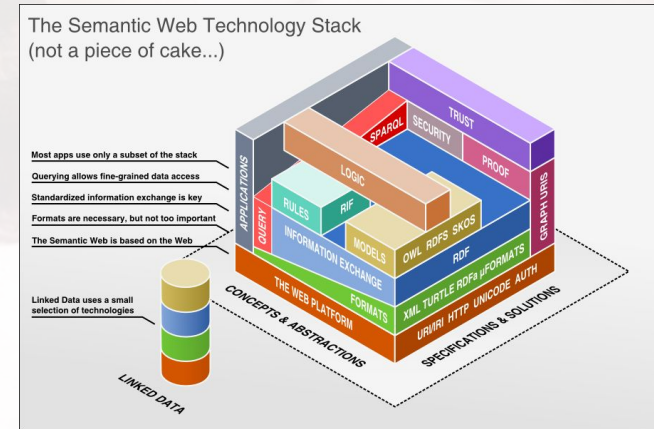
- 3.1 Understanding Data on the Web
- 3.2 Towards a Universal Data Representation
- 3.3 How to Identify and Access Linked Data
- 3.4 Representing Facts with RDF
- 3.5 RDF Turtle Serialization
- 3.6 Model Building with RDFS
- 3.7 Logical Inference with RDF(S)



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Lecture 4: Linked Data Engineering II

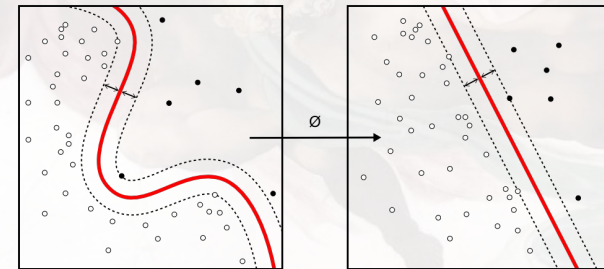
- 4.1 Linked Data Principles
- 4.2 Web Ontology Language OWL
- 4.3 Web Ontology Language OWL II
- 4.4 How to Query RDF with SPARQL
- 4.5 Complex Queries with SPARQL
- 4.6 More Complex SPARQL Queries
- 4.7 Linked Data Knowledge Graphs



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Lecture 5: Basic Machine Learning

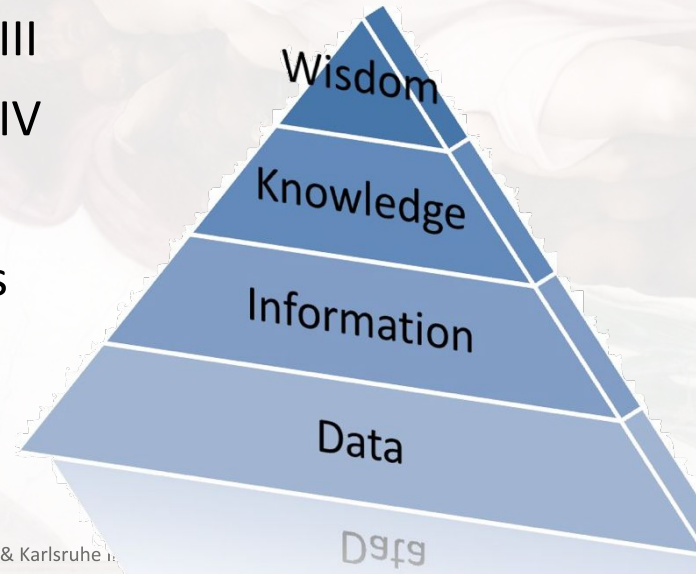
- 5.1 A Brief History of AI
- 5.2 Introduction to Machine Learning
- 5.3 Evaluation and Generalization Problems
- 5.4 Basic ML Algorithms
- 5.5 Basic ML Algorithms II
- 5.6 Unsupervised Learning
- 5.7 Deep Learning

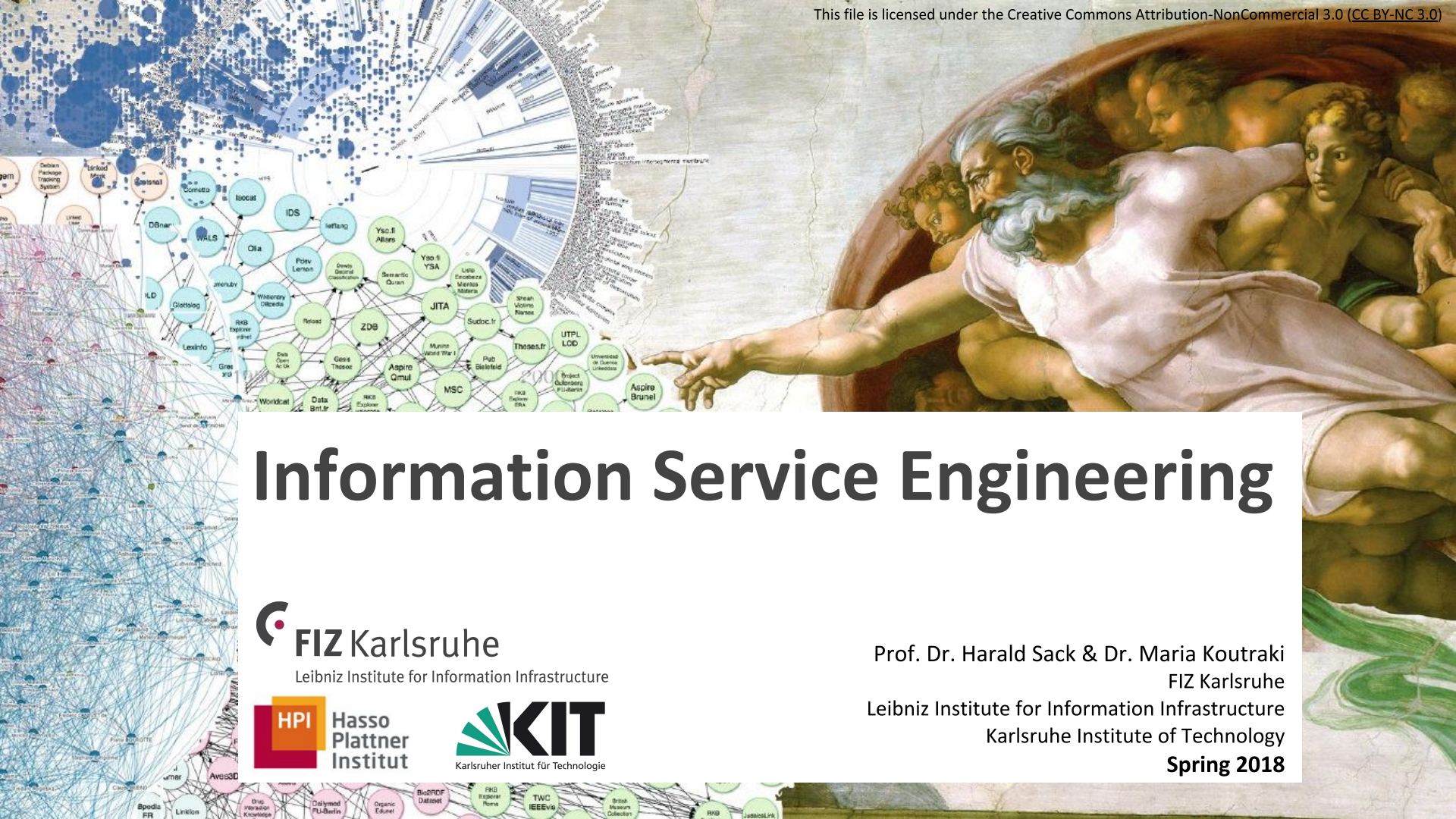


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Lecture 6: Putting it All Together

- 6.1 Linked Data Programming
- 6.2 Knowledge Mining and Information Extraction
- 6.3 Knowledge Mining and Information Extraction II
- 6.4 Knowledge Mining and Information Extraction III
- 6.5 Knowledge Mining and Information Extraction IV
- 6.6 Semantic Search
- 6.7 Exploratory Search and Recommender Systems





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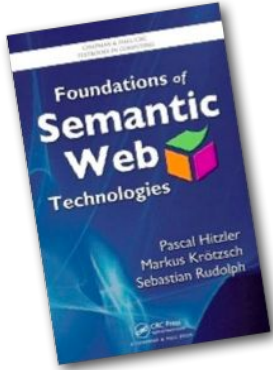
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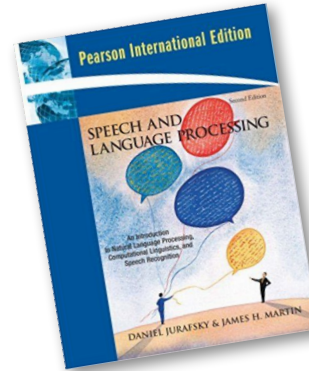
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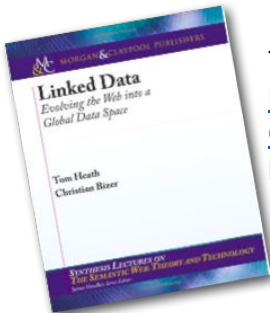
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