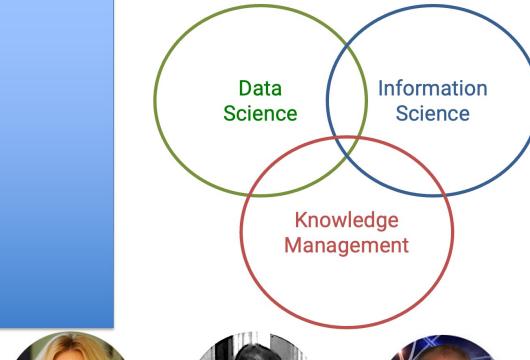


Cross-Team Collaboration for Knowledge Discovery Dave Clarke

Founder, Synaptica





Wednesday 9th 8:30 AM

Opening Keynote Grand Ballroom

Deeper look into
the human aspects
of cross-team
collaboration
moderated by
Patrick Lambe



Irena Zadonsky Amtrak

Susann Roth

Asian Development Bank



Dave Clarke Synaptica



Patrick Lambe Straits Knowledge





Cross-Team Collaboration for Knowledge Discovery Dave Clarke

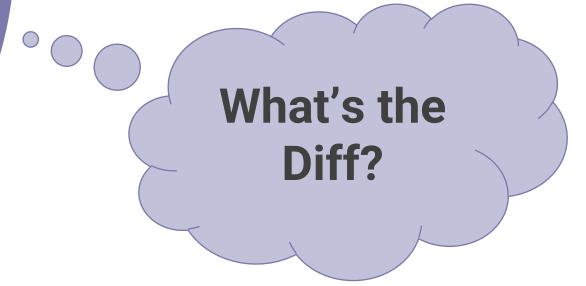
Founder, Synaptica

- 1. Differences between data science and information science
- 2. How Synaptica is developing software tools to help bridge both disciplines
- 3. Look at what successful collaboration looks like

Take away 1

Information Science cf.

Data Science





Information Science

Library and Information Science

1

Information science

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Information science (also known as information studies) is an academic field which is primarily concerned with analysis, collection, classification, manipulation, storage, retrieval, movement, dissemination, and protection of information. [1] Practitioners within and outside the field study the application and the usage of knowledge in organizations in addition to the interaction between people, organizations, and any existing information systems with the aim of creating, replacing, improving, or understanding information systems.

Historically, information science is associated with computer science, data science, psychology, technology, library science, healthcare, and intelligence agencies.^[2]
However, information science also incorporates aspects of diverse fields such as archival science, cognitive science, commerce, law, linguistics, museology, management, mathematics, philosophy, public policy, and social sciences.

Classification and Retrieval

2

3

Taxonomy and Knowledge Organization Systems Organizational and human knowledge ... overlap with KM



1 Not Information Science

Data science

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Not to be confused with information science.

Data science is an interdisciplinary field that uses scientific methods, processes, algorithms and systems to extract knowledge and insights from noisy, structured and unstructured data, [1][2] and apply knowledge from data across a broad range of application domains. Data science is related to data mining, machine learning and big

data.^[3]

Data science is a "concept to unify statistics, data analysis, informatics, and their related methods" in order to "understand and analyse actual phenomena" with data. [4] It uses techniques and theories drawn from many fields within the context of mathematics, statistics, computer science, information science, and domain knowledge. [3] However, data science is different from computer science and information science. Turing Award winner Jim Gray imagined data science as a "fourth paradigm" of science (empirical, theoretical, computational, and now data-driven) and asserted that "everything about science is changing because of the impact of information technology" and the data deluge. [5][6]

Data Science

Use of big knowledge graphs like Wikidata

IT capabilities
driving a
changing
landscape

Maths and statistics based

Extraction of

information

From noisy

data

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_science



Information Science





Data Science

Human Curated

Top-Down Description

Human Readable

Defines Knowledge

Computational

Bottom-Up Extraction

Machine Readable

Infers Knowledge



Data **Scientists Taxonomists** & Ontologists **Content &** Metadata cross-team Managers

Information Architects

collaboration

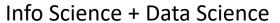
Take Away 2

How does
Synaptica
help these
stakeholders



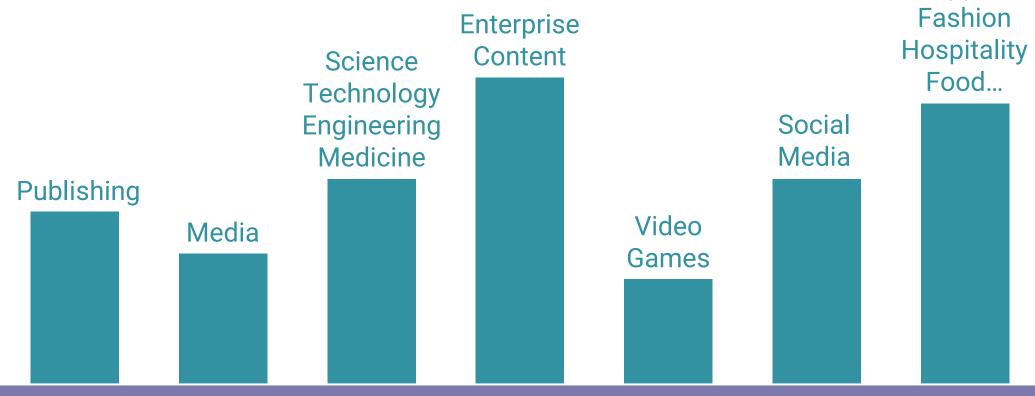






2022

Apps:



Synaptica – horizontal solutions for vertical knowledge domains





20+ years

RDF graph database

NLP text analytics

25+ years

Controlled vocabulary

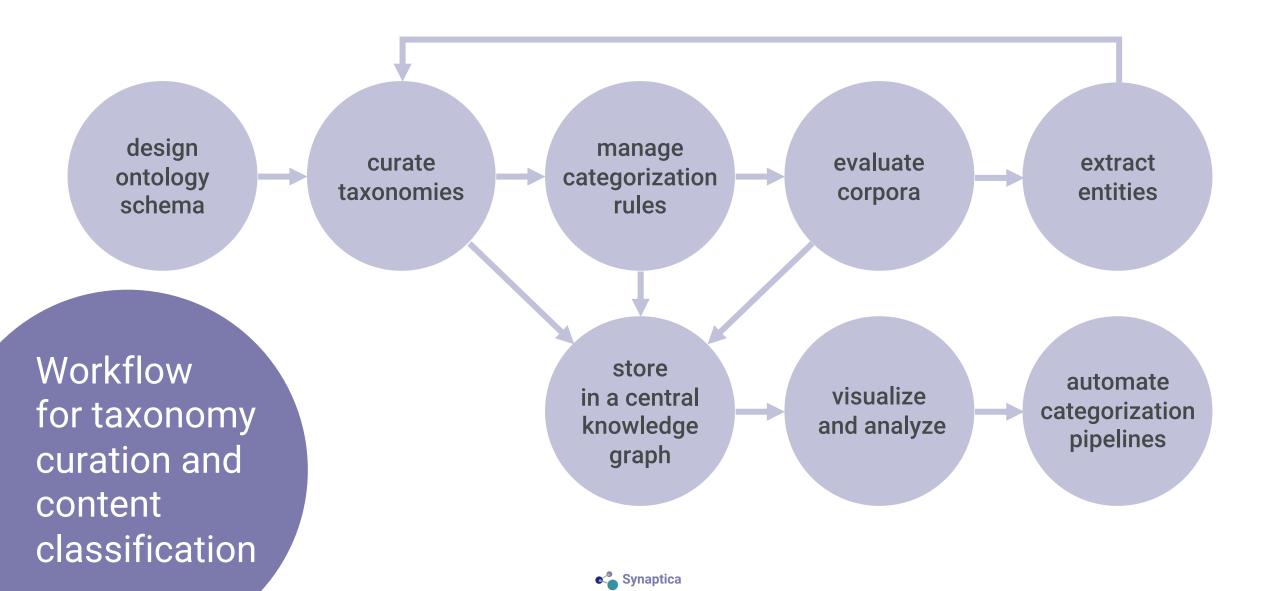
Taxonomy & ontology

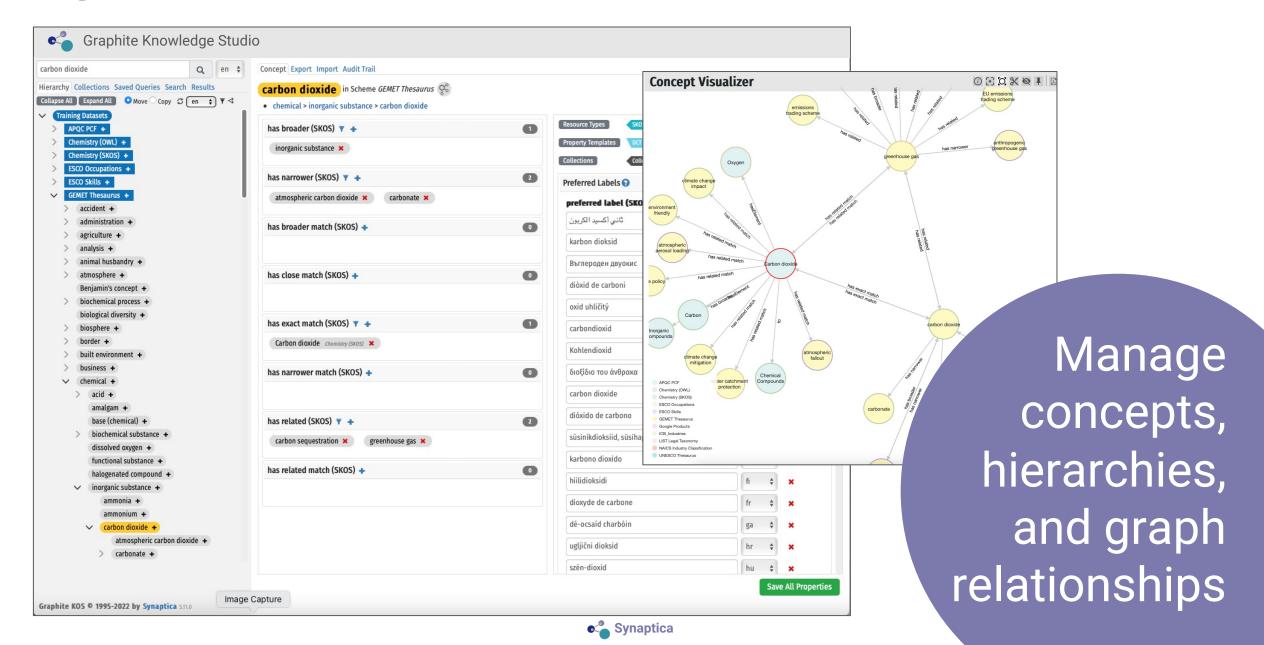




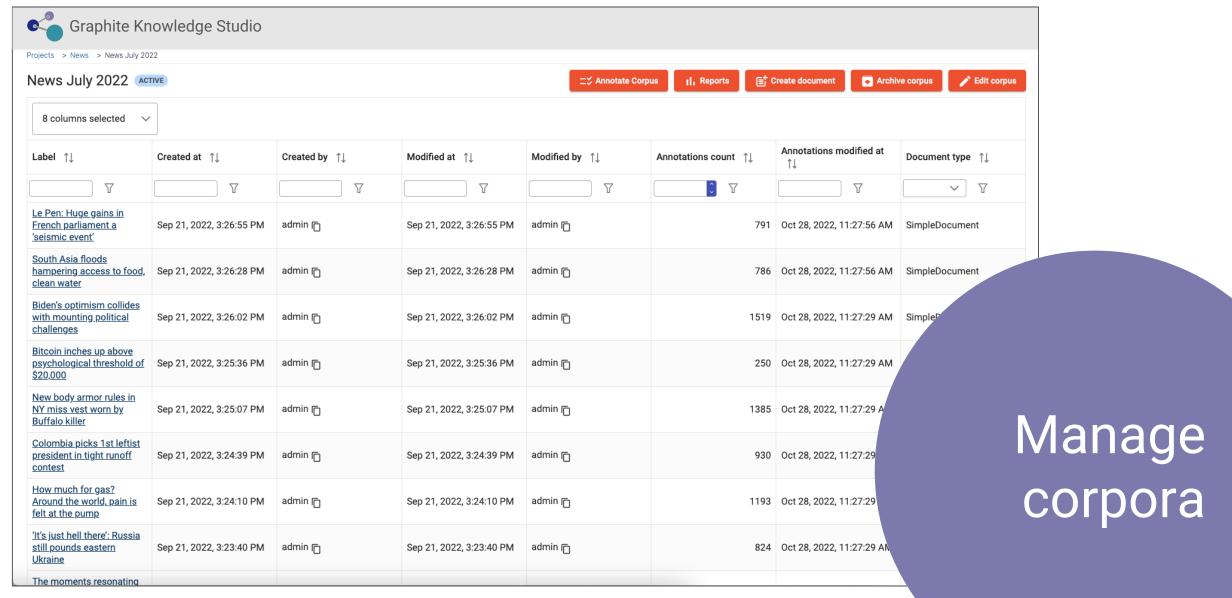
Introducing









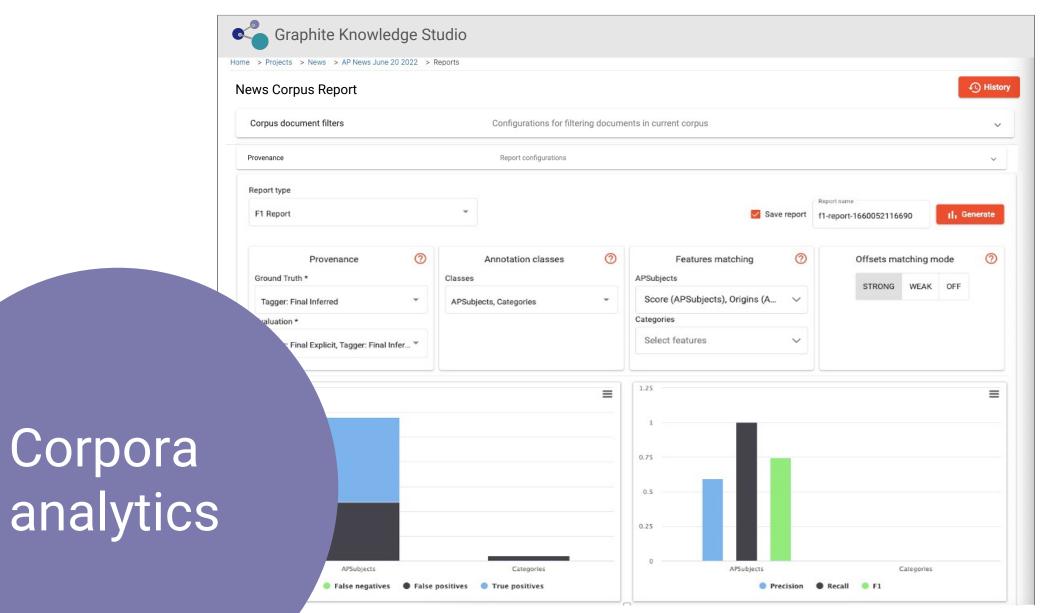




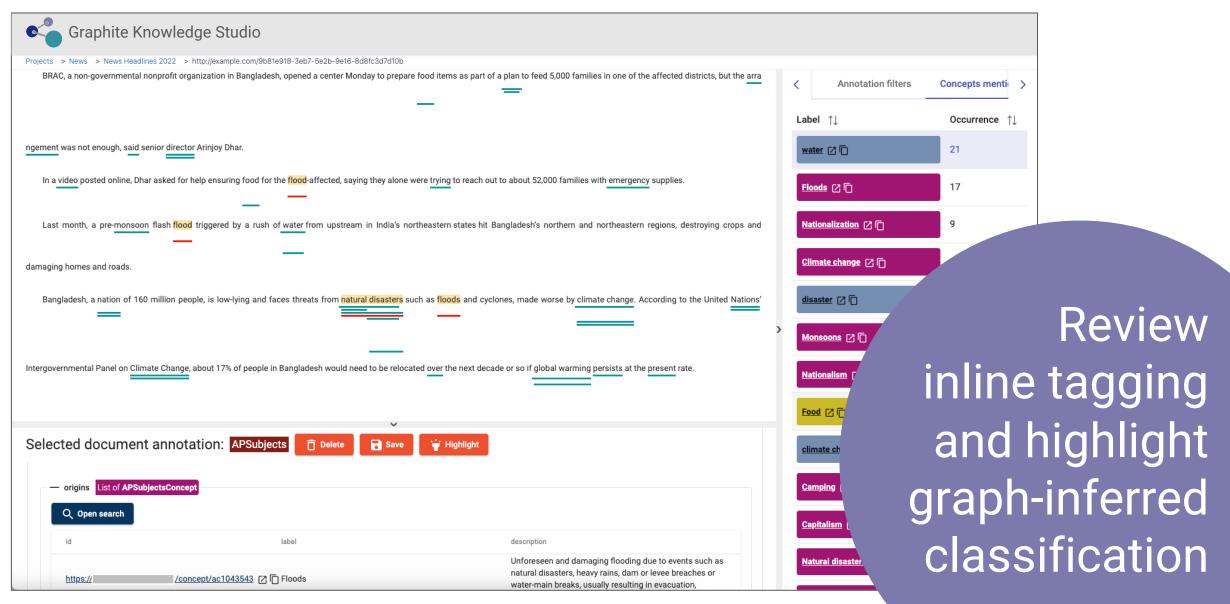


synaptica Graphite Knowledge Studio

Powered by Ontotext Text Analytics



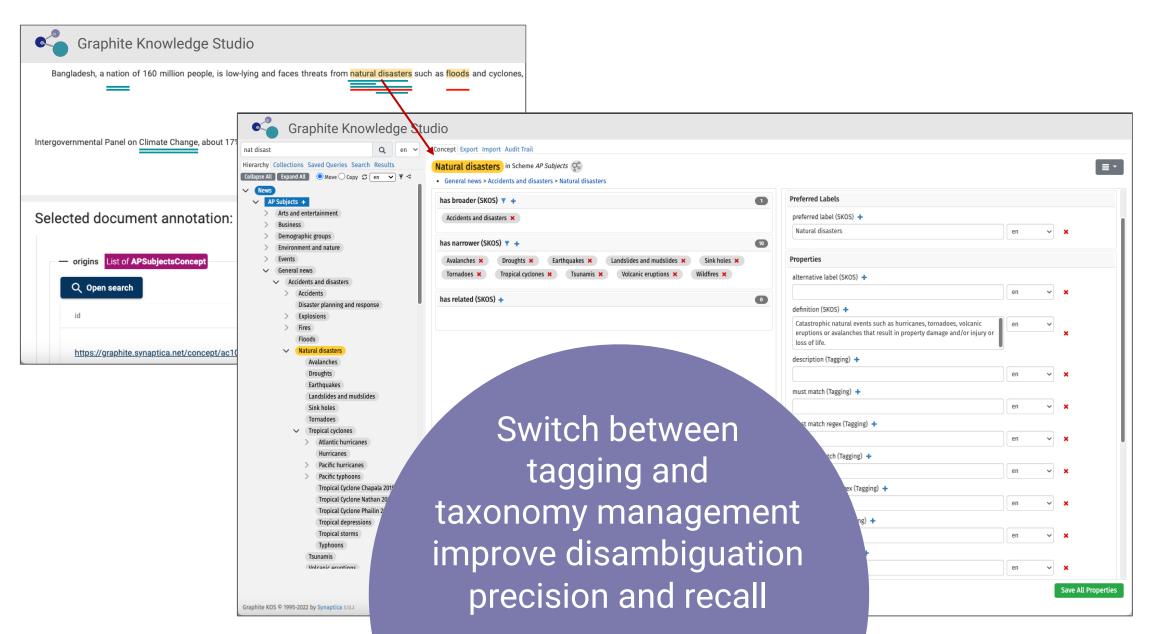








Powered by Ontotext Text Analytics



Take Away 3

What does successful collaboration look like

inferred knowledge speed of automation customer relevance



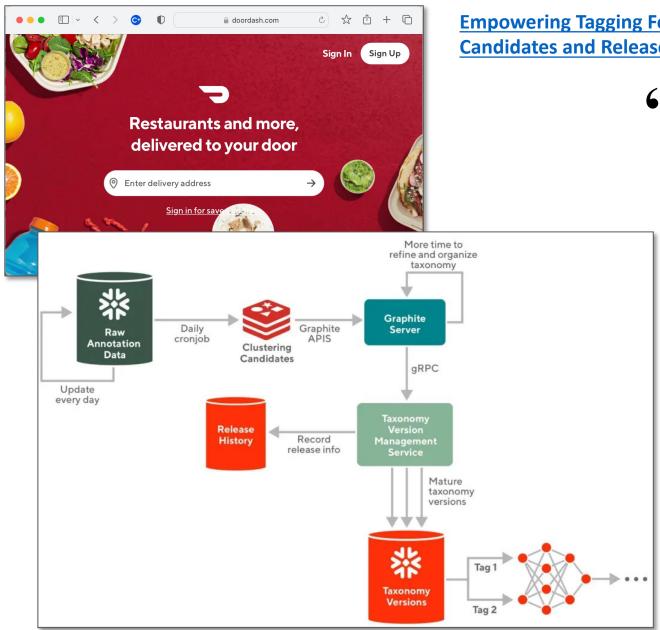


Figure 2: The automated pipeline of clustering candidates and releasing taxonomy versions

Synaptica

Empowering Tagging Food Items and Merchants with the Clustering Taxonomy

Candidates and Release Pipeline by Zhiyang Zhang, October 2022

66

Our pipeline can automatically handle tens of thousands of raw data and import the top 50 frequent candidates into Graphite. It saves the taxonomy team hours every day filtering taxonomy candidates and exporting mature taxonomy versions. This means that they can be more efficient and focus more on expanding the taxonomy efficiently. Also, it provides the ML team with the single source of truth tables for taxonomy versions and they can easily consume and train models.

Overall, we could achieve eliminating hours of manpower per week with this effort and replace repetitive, error prone manual processes with automated processes and proper channels. Thus, our taxonomy team and ML team can focus on their own dedicated area to improve our user experience and meet consumers' needs of ease and convenience.

Thank you

Visit with us at KM World Expo Booth 101

Connect with Synaptica



info@synaptica.com



https://www.synaptica.com/



https://www.twitter.com/synaptica



https://www.linkedin.com/synaptica-llc



https://www.youtube.com/c/Synaptica

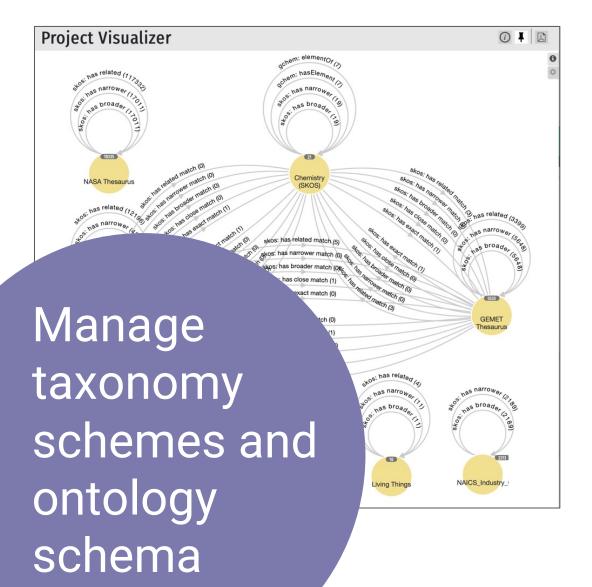


scan to access downloads

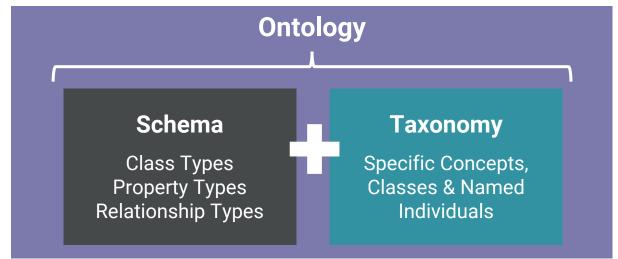


Reserve slides

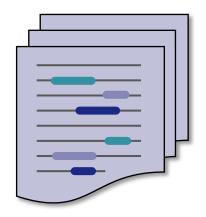




Ontologies comprise semantic *Schema* of class, property and relationship types, plus *Taxonomies* of specific named concepts, classes and individuals.

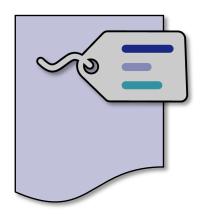






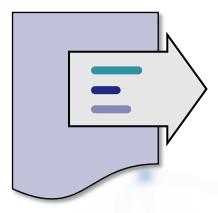
Tagging

identifies the many taxonomy concepts and named entities that are mentioned within the full text of a document.



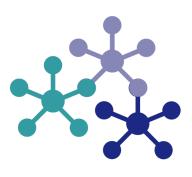
Categorization

identifies the **few** concepts and named entities that best describe the **aboutness** of a whole document.



Extraction

Identifies the new concepts and named entities that are found in the full text of a document but not in the taxonomy.

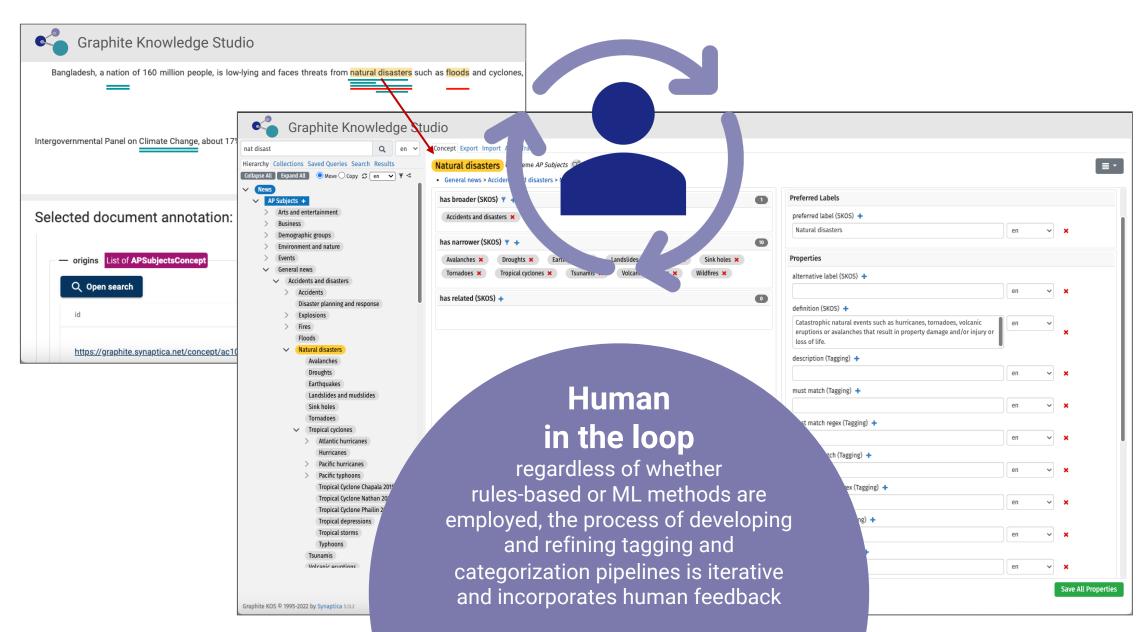


Big Graphs

such as DBpedia, GeoNames, and Wikidata, can be used for disambiguation and to validate extraction.

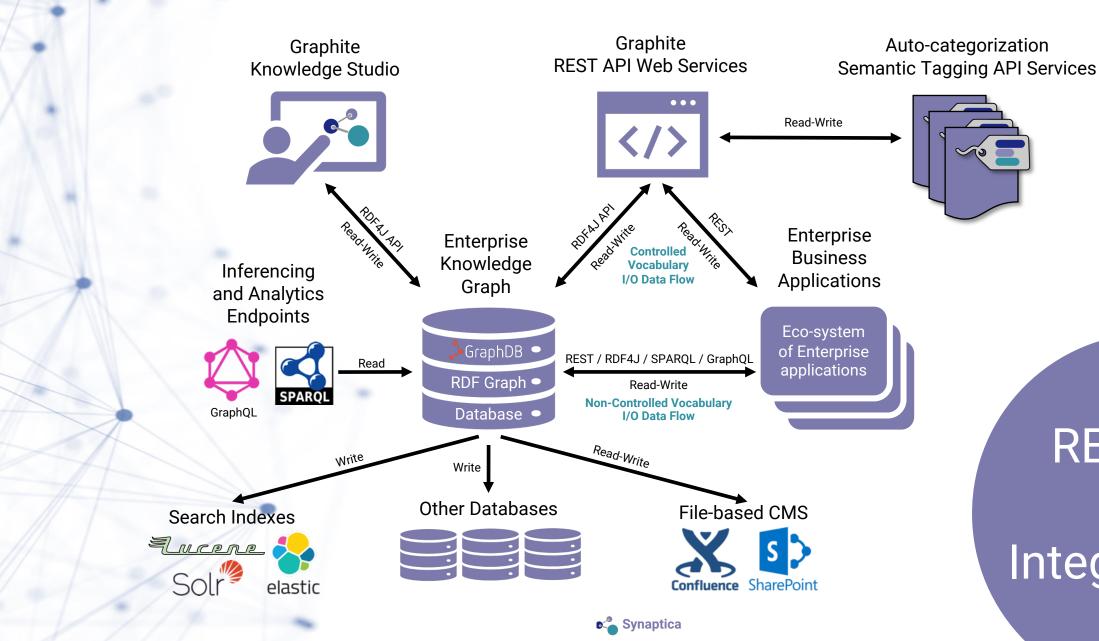


Powered by :: ontotext Text Analytics

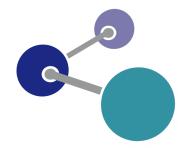




Powered by Ontotext Text Analytics



RESTful API Integrations



Highlights, USPs, and benefits

		Boile
	Highlight Features & USPs	Business Benefits
	Tightly integrated OOTB toolsets	Rapid deployment; lower cost of entry; horizontal solution for all industry sectors
	Ease-of-use tools and user experiences	Extends user community; compresses learning curve; innovative time-saving workflows
	Transparent and editable tagging and classification rules	Faster implementation and agile iterations; reduce or eliminate time and cost to develop training sets; avoid unmodifiable 'black box' components
	Standards-based controlled vocabulary management	Immediate import and use of existing enterprise taxonomies, keyword/phrase lists, and/or adopt public domain datasets; data portability
	Scalability; high performance; multi-tier architecture	Start small and economically; scale rapidly as and when needed; guarantee server resources for target performance
	REST, SPARQL and GraphQL APIs	Ease and speed of integration with downstream systems including search, content management, and metadata management

