



Personal Knowledge Base Systems

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Personal Knowledge Base Systems

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The typical Internet user has personal data spread over several devices and across several online systems. Geeks already know how to control their personal data. It is now (or soon will be) possible for everyone to do the same, and there are many advantages to doing so. Everyone should now manage his/her personal information management system. We explain the main features of *personal information management systems* (sometimes called, self-data management systems). We consider advantages they provide from societal viewpoints. We argue that they are coming because of a number of reasons, political, economical, technical, and societal.

We believe that a main argument for their future success is that they enable new functionalities based on knowledge integration, and thus that the future systems are personal *knowledge* management systems. Such a system should integrate into a coherent whole data of very different nature, in particular, emails and other messages, calendars, contacts, GPS locations, web searches, bills, bank and medical records, etc. The integration of data that typically have to be exported from various systems should be performed by transforming all the information into a single knowledge base on a machine the user controls. The resulting system thus acts as a digital home for all the digital knowledge of the person.

This integration allows the user to query her personal information within and across different dimensions. It also enables performing analytics to learn from all this information. We believe that many users would be reluctant to give access to all their information to a single company, or if they did that, they would require strong guarantee of privacy. The fact that the integration, the query evaluation, and analysis happen on a system directly controlled by the user guarantees her privacy.

To illustrate the possibly very rich derivation of knowledge, suppose that a user, say Alice, met a friend, say Bob. The agenda indicates the time of a meeting with “Bob”. Some text messages may remove the ambiguity on which

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Bob she met (Alice may know several Bobs). The phone number he used has long been aligned with a specific Bob. The location of Alice, as provided by her phone's GPS, provides the name of the place where they met. Bob's timeline in his social network provides pictures of the event. Finally, from her web search history, we can even learn about topics they discussed. A meeting that had traces in different systems turned into a rich event in the KB.

Designing such a personal KB is not easy: Data of completely different nature has to be modeled in a uniform manner, pulled into the knowledge base, and integrated with other data. Different from related work in the area of information integration, we cannot rely on outside sources, we cannot expect redundancy, and we have a very limited and particular set of attributes.

We will mention such a system, the Thymeflow system that for instance aligns events based on time, e.g., a meeting in the user's calendar and a GPS position, or on space, e.g., the address of a contact and a GPS position.

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The bibliography provides references to these works. More references can of course be found in these papers.

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