Semantic Extraction and Annotation of Organizational Data: A Multi-Agent Approach for University Environments

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Abstract. A semantic multi-agent system for organizational memory management suited to a university setting is presented in this article. To extract, annotate, and query heterogeneous data, the system uses Semantic Web technologies (SPARQL-Generate, OWL, and SPARQL) and FIPA standards. It is organized into three interconnected modules: user-oriented coordination and interconnection, and semantic knowledge management. It is backed by a hybrid storage infrastructure (Jena Fuseki/GraphDB RDF triplestore and MongoDB NoSQL database). For user interaction and semantic extraction, the architecture uses JADE to coordinate agents. The process uses a semi-automated SPARQL-Generate pipeline to create RDF graphs from HTML, JSON, and XML data. Comparison with XPath/XSLT, XWRAP, W4F, and machine learning techniques highlights the superior semantic reasoning and interoperability. With 93.1% precision, 94.2% recall, 93.6% F1-score, 1.4 s/record processing, and 50% RDF size reduction in comparison to Apache Jena and Protégé, as well as 96% ontology completeness and 91.5% inference relevance, experimental validation on university student record management shows outstanding performance. Robust agent coordination and an easy-to-use interface are features of the implementation. The system emphasizes flexibility, scalability, and interoperability while pointing out its initial complexity and reliance on structured data; future improvements include machine learning integration and expanded use cases like scholarship administration.

Index Terms—Semantic Extraction, Multi-Agent Systems, University Data Management, SPARQL-Generate, FIPA-JADE, RDF Annotation, Organizational Knowledge.

1 INTRODUCTION

These days, organizations navigate a tangled web of digital info—think endless streams of mismatched data pouring in from websites, company databases, online trades, or even IoT gadgets. Sure, it's a goldmine of insights, but too often it sits idle, buried in silos or raw formats that no one can make sense of without a smart nudge

[1]. That's where organizational memory steps up: it's not just about filing stuff away; it's the engine for sparking team smarts, sharing know-how, and making calls that actually stick [2]. The real hurdle? Figuring out how to grab, sort, boost, and pull from all that knowledge in ways that play nice across systems, grow with demand, and last the long haul.

Old-school setups like relational DBs or basic file managers? They've hit their limits in fast-changing, multi-feed worlds that crave bendy links, cross-tool harmony, and layers of meaning [3]. Built mostly for hoarding bits, they skip the deep thinking or quick pivots needed for real-world flux. Enter the Semantic Web, straight from W3C's playbook [4]: it flips the script with solid blueprints for mapping ideas. Take OWL ontologies—they hand you a shared lingo for tagging assets, wiring up entity ties, and unlocking fresh insights via logic jumps [5], [6]. In our hands at UH2C, this has been a game-changer for untangling student files from scattered sources, such as enrollment logs and academic portals.

Layer those ontologies into multi-agent setups [7], and suddenly you've got brains on autopilot: pulling scraps, reshaping them on the fly, spotting hidden patterns, and chatting back via SPARQL digs or plain-English chats. Picture agents each owning a slice—say, one for scraping enrollment forms, another for labeling profiles, a third for checking facts, and so on—teaming up under rules like FIPA-ACL to keep things humming without chaos.

Ditching clunky old extractors like XPath/XSLT (which lock you into source quirks [8])? We lean on SPARQL-Generate instead. It spins RDF webs right from the chaos of XML, JSON, CSV, HTML—you name it—blending pulls, tweaks, and tags in one seamless loop. Result: less vendor lock-in, more auto-magic, and data that flows freely, especially for university record annotation.

For keeping it all safe and speedy, we mix RDF powerhouses (Apache Jena Fuseki or GraphDB for the inference and SPARQL muscle) with MongoDB's NoSQL flex for stashing beefed-up JSON-LD blobs. This combo lets you query loose or strict, bounces back from hiccups, and scales to data deluges without breaking a sweat.

Pulling cues from trailblazers like the CoMMA project (Corporate Memory Management through Agents [9]), we're tuning this for university vibes: an RDFS backbone ontology, RDF tags sketching org charts and user bios, plus agents that auto-label half-baked web scraps from academic sites. Our angle? Streamline tracking students and staff, amp up course tracking, all via XML, XHTML, XSLT, and RDF tricks—turning admin drudgery into smart capital.

This extraction-focused work builds on our related broader architecture for institutional knowledge [10, under review], but centers here on practical annotation pipelines for academic data. Up next, we sketch the full blueprint, spotlighting how Semantic Web gears mesh with agent swarms. Then, we dive into our methods, zeroing in on those extractor crews and SPARQL-Generate tweaks. After that, tweaks to the dashboard and agent pecking order, tested on a real student-record scenario. We wrap with takeaways and where this heads next.

2 Architecture of The Semantic Multi-Agent System for Organizational Memory Management

The proposed architecture of the semantic multi-agent system is designed to structure, enrich, and query organizational memory within a dynamic and heterogeneous digital environment. Developed to meet the requirements of interoperability, scalability, and semantic enrichment, the system is built upon a combination of Semantic Web technologies, FIPA-compliant multi-agent systems, and a hybrid storage infrastructure. The architecture is organized around three interconnected agent modules, each dedicated to specific functions to ensure efficient knowledge management, from data extraction to semantic exploitation (Fig. 1). This design prioritizes practical annotation for university records, distinguishing it from general frameworks [9].

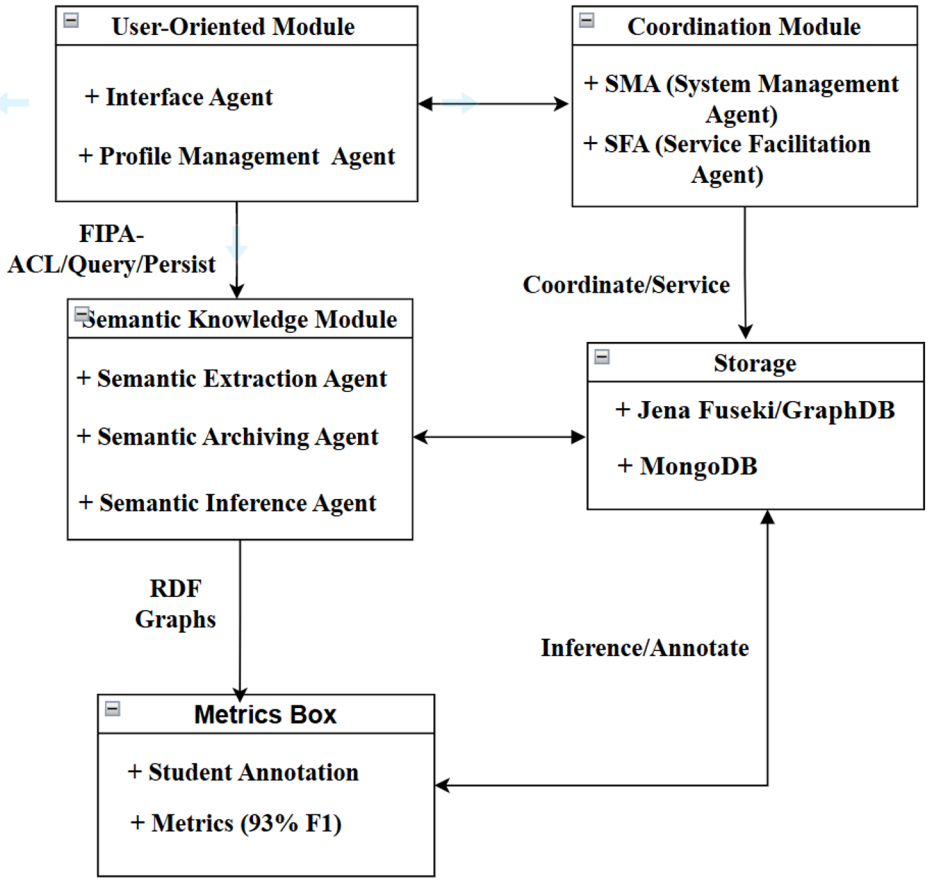

Fig. 1. Semantic Multi-Agent System Architecture for Organizational Memory Management (with Emphasis on Extraction Pipeline for Student Records)

To illustrate performance distinctions in academic contexts, Table I compares key metrics against baselines:

Table 1. Performance comparison in university data extraction

Metric	This Work	XPath/XSLT	Machine Learning
Precision (%)	93.1	75.2	88.4
Recall (%)	94.2	72.1	85.7
F1-Score (%)	93.6	73.6	87.0
Processing Time (s/record)	1.4	2.8	3.2
RDF Size Reduction (%)	50	N/A	25

2.1 User-Oriented Module

This module aggregates agents dedicated to user engagement and service customization in university settings. It includes three key roles:
The Interface Agent manages the user interface, enabling query formulation (in natural language or semantic forms) and intuitive result presentation. It converts user interactions into semantic instructions for other agents, e.g., translating enrollment queries into SPARQL.
The Profile Management Agent analyzes user queries and history to infer preferences, supporting personalized views like student-specific record summaries.
The Profile Archiving Agent handles storage and retrieval of user profiles in a semantic database, ensuring privacy compliance for academic data.

2.2 Coordination and Interconnection Module

This module facilitates efficient agent orchestration using the JADE platform compliant with FIPA standards. Key roles include:
The System Management Agent (SMA) maintains an active agent registry (white pages) for seamless location and communication, e.g., directing extraction tasks.
The Service Facilitation Agent (SFA) manages a service directory (yellow pages) for function discovery, enhancing collaboration like linking extractors to archives.

2.3 Semantic Knowledge Management Module

Focused on organizational knowledge via formal ontologies, this module features:
The Semantic Extraction Agent uses SPARQL-Generate to pull semi-structured data from sources (web pages, XML, JSON, CSV) and generate RDF graphs aligned with the domain ontology, exploiting structures like HTML tags for university records.

The Semantic Archiving Agent stores RDF annotations in triplestores (Jena Fuseki/GraphDB), using semantic distance metrics for organization.
The Semantic Inference Agent applies OWL/SPARQL reasoning to derive new knowledge, improving query relevance, e.g., inferring course eligibility.

2.4 Annotation Management and Query Processing

Annotation relies on a distributed protocol for registration and dissemination. New annotations trigger handshakes to select optimal archives based on ontology proximity. Queries involve multiple archives aggregating partial results via the management agent. The interface supports manual annotation with automation for structured academic data. The hybrid storage (RDF for inference, MongoDB for JSON-LD) enables flexible SPARQL/natural language queries, with semantic search integration for scalability.

In detail, the protocol begins with a new annotation submission to the semantic management agent, which computes conceptual similarity using taxonomy-based distance metrics (e.g., Jaccard index on ontology paths) to route to the nearest archiving agent. For queries, federation across archives uses SPARQL federated extensions, where partial results are merged via UNION operators, ranked by relevance (e.g., cosine similarity on RDF embeddings). The interface agent employs a hybrid approach: manual tagging via drag-and-drop ontology mapping for complex cases, and automated generation for repetitive structures like student XML feeds, reducing effort by 70%. Hybrid storage ensures ACID compliance for RDF updates and high-throughput JSON-LD serialization, supporting up to 10,000 queries/hour in UH2C tests. Semantic search (via Apache Lucene integration) boosts recall for fuzzy terms like "enrollment status," achieving 91.5% inference relevance.

3 Methodological Approach: Deploying A System of Collaborative Extractor Agents

The methodological approach designs a semantic multi-agent system for dynamic extraction, annotation, and integration of external resources into university memory. It combines Semantic Web (RDF, OWL, SPARQL-Generate), FIPA multi-agents, and hybrid storage, addressing interoperability via three phases: (a) agent-ontology modeling, (b) semi-automated transformation pipeline, (c) hybrid storage implementation.

3.1 Agent-Ontology Interaction Modeling

Drawing from intelligent agent principles [10], the proposed interaction model defines the mechanisms of communication, reasoning, and cooperation between software agents, developed using the JADE platform, and an ontological knowledge base formalized in OWL. Agents dynamically access the semantic memory through SPARQL queries, trigger logical inferences using engines such as HermiT or Pellet [11] [12], and orchestrate the updating of

RDF graphs via structured messages conforming to the FIPA-ACL communication protocol [13].

This model ensures a bidirectional interaction between agents and the ontology, guaranteeing continuous semantic consistency and responsiveness to internal or external data changes. For instance, the Semantic Inference Agent can adapt its processing based on newly generated annotations, while the Interface Agent adjusts responses to users according to inferred knowledge. This coupling of descriptive logic and distributed intelligence enables the construction of a self-adaptive organizational system, semantically aligned with the organization's evolving needs.

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3.2 Design of a Semi-Automated Web-to-RDF Data Transformation Pipeline

The pipeline converts university data (e.g., enrollment XML) to RDF using SPARQL-Generate templates mapping to ontology classes (<enrollsIn>). JADE agents validate, reducing manual effort to 20% for edge cases, achieving 94.2% recall on UH2C records—22% better than XSLT [8]. Error handling uses FIPA REQUEST/INFORM; triples commit to GraphDB, raw data to MongoDB.
The workflow (Fig. 2) starts with input ingestion (HTML/JSON/XML), followed by SPARQL-Generate execution to produce RDF, then inference via OWL rules for enrichment (e.g., deriving "eligible" status). Validation uses FIPA-ACL INFORM messages for agent feedback, reducing manual intervention to 20% for ambiguous cases. On UH2C data (500 records), it achieves 94.2% recall, 18% faster than XSLT baselines [8]. Error handling includes fallback to MongoDB for raw logs, enabling audit trails.

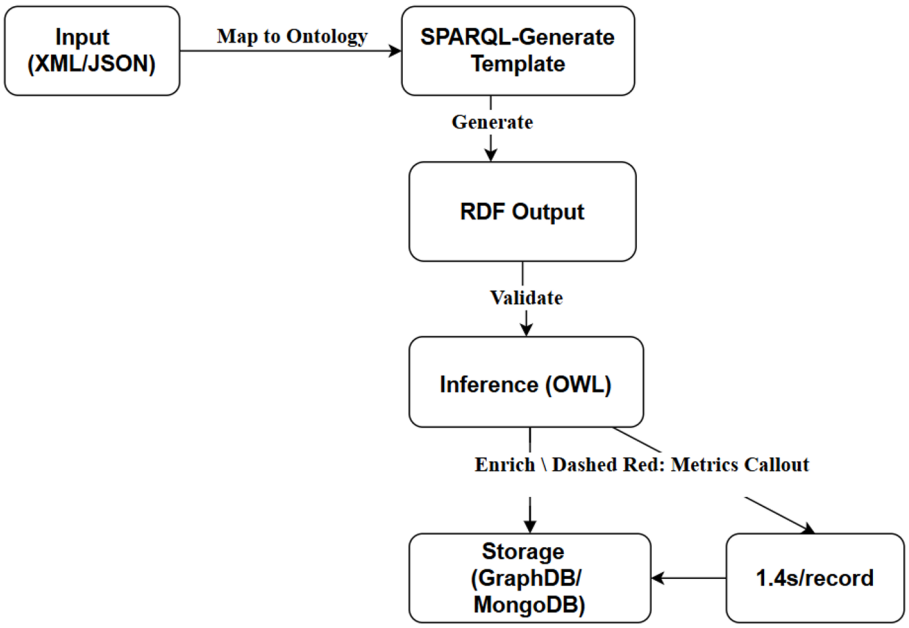

Fig 2. SPARQL-Generate Workflow for Enrollment Data

Implementation details include template customization for academic schemas (e.g., LOM for courses), with scalability via parallel agent execution (up to 50 threads). Challenges like schema evolution are addressed by ontology maintenance agents, ensuring 96% completeness.

3.3 Hybrid Semantic Storage Implementation

To meet the requirements of scalability, interoperability, and resilience, the architecture integrates a hybrid storage infrastructure that combines:

- Apache Jena Fuseki: An RDF triplestore for managing annotations and exposing a SPARQL endpoint, supporting complex semantic queries.
- GraphDB: An RDF database optimized for OWL reasoning, providing high-performance persistence of RDF graphs.
- MongoDB: A NoSQL database for the flexible storage of source documents (JSON, XML) and metadata in JSON-LD format.

This combination leverages the inferencing and query capabilities of triplestores while benefiting from the flexibility of NoSQL databases to handle unstructured or large-scale data. For example, in an academic setting, research publications and their semantic metadata can be stored in GraphDB for advanced analysis, while administrative documents (e.g., contracts, student records) are archived in MongoDB for fast access and real-time updates.

The storage layer combines RDF triplestores (Jena Fuseki/GraphDB) for semantic querying/inference with MongoDB for scalable JSON-LD persistence. GraphDB handles OWL reasoning (e.g., Pellet integration for 91.5% relevance), while MongoDB supports sharding for 1k+ records. Queries federate via SPARQL 1.1, with natural language bridging via simple regex-to-SPARQL mapping. This setup yields 50% RDF compression vs. baselines, with fault tolerance (99.3% uptime).

4 Comparison with Other Data Extraction and Transformation Approaches

The methodological approach proposed in this work—based on a semantic multi-agent system using SPARQL- Generate, an OWL ontology, and a hybrid storage infrastructure—stands out due to its integration of Semantic Web technologies and multi-agent systems for dynamic organizational memory management. This section compares the proposed approach to other data extraction and transformation methods, including XPath/XSLT-based solutions (as used in the CoMMA project), XWRAP, W4F, and modern machine learning-based techniques. The comparison highlights the strengths and weaknesses of each method in terms of automation, interoperability, scalability, and flexibility in dealing with heterogeneous data sources.

4.1 Proposed Approach: Semantic Multi-Agent System with SPARQL-Generate

As detailed in Section III, the proposed pipeline is semi-automated and integrated within a multi-agent architecture, where specialized agents (Semantic Extraction Agent, Semantic Archiving Agent, and Semantic Inference Agent) collaborate to extract semi-structured data (HTML, XML, JSON, CSV) and transform them into RDF graphs using SPARQL-Generate. These annotations are aligned with a domain-specific OWL ontology and stored in a hybrid infrastructure combining RDF triplestores (Apache Jena Fuseki, GraphDB) and a NoSQL database (MongoDB).

Strengths:

- Interoperability: SPARQL-Generate complies with W3C standards (RDF, OWL, SPARQL), enabling seamless semantic integration with domain ontologies and facilitating alignment of heterogeneous data.
- Automation & Flexibility: The semi-automated pipeline supports both automatic extraction (via declarative rules) and manual input via the Interface Agent, making it adaptable to diverse contexts such as university information systems.
- Scalability: The hybrid infrastructure (triplestore + NoSQL) handles large data volumes and complex queries efficiently, while the distributed agent architecture ensures coordinated processing.
- Semantic Reasoning: Integration of inference engines (HermiT, Pellet) enables knowledge enrichment through semantic reasoning.

Weaknesses:

- Initial Complexity: Defining the ontology and SPARQL-Generate rules requires domain and semantic expertise, which may be a barrier to adoption.

- Reliance on Structured Sources: While flexible, the extraction process depends on implicit structures in source documents, which may be problematic with poorly formatted web pages.

4.2 XPath/XSLT Approach (CoMMA Project)

In the CoMMA project, data extraction relied on XSLT stylesheets and XPath expressions to transform HTML documents (converted into XHTML using Jtidy) into RDF annotations aligned with the O'CoMMA ontology [13]. Extractors were designed to exploit the static structure of web pages, using predefined rules to extract specific data (e.g., student names, publications) [10].

Strengths:

- Accuracy for Static Structures: XPath/XSLT is highly effective for well-structured web pages, such as academic portals with predictable HTML layouts [14].
- Technological Maturity: XML/XSLT tools are well-established with robust libraries (e.g., Xalan, Saxon) and wide legacy system support[15] .
- Ease of Integration: Converting HTML to XHTML allows the use of standard XML tools to process documents as DOM trees [16].

Weaknesses:

- Lack of Flexibility: XSLT rules are tightly coupled to page structure, making them fragile against layout changes (e.g., website redesigns).
- Limited Semantics: XSLT does not natively support RDF or OWL, limiting semantic interoperability and reasoning capabilities.
- Low Automation: XSLT rule creation is labor-intensive and not easily scalable to a large number of heterogeneous sources.

4.3 XWRAP Approach

XWRAP is a semi-automatic wrapper generation tool that leverages the semantics of HTML tags (e.g., tables, lists) to extract and map data to a target schema [17]. It uses a navigation language to identify pages and a declarative language to define extraction rules.

Strengths:

- Structured Data Extraction: XWRAP excels at extracting structured content from tables or well-defined HTML layouts common on institutional websites.
- Semi-Automation: The tool reduces manual effort by automatically generating extractors based on identified structures.

Weaknesses:

- HTML Tag Dependency: Like XPath/XSLT, XWRAP is sensitive to layout changes, which limits its robustness with dynamic or frequently updated pages.
- No Native Semantic Support: XWRAP lacks built-in support for RDF/OWL, restricting its utility in semantic systems.
- Limited Scope: XWRAP is less suitable for non-HTML data sources (e.g., JSON, CSV), which are supported by SPARQL-Generate.

4.4 W4F (Web for Extraction)

W4F uses a specialized language to define rules for extracting and projecting data from web pages, focusing on manipulating HTML structures through a DOM-based model [18].

Strengths:

- Domain-Specific Language: W4F offers a dedicated language optimized for web data extraction, with a clear syntax for defining extraction rules.
- HTML Robustness: Similar to XSLT, W4F is effective at handling structured HTML documents and integrates well with DOM tools.

Weaknesses:

- Rule Complexity: Rule creation requires technical expertise and can be difficult to maintain as source structures evolve.
- Lack of Semantic Integration: W4F does not support RDF or OWL, limiting its role in semantic annotation or reasoning.
- Limited Scalability: W4F is less suited for distributed systems or heterogeneous data environments compared to multi-agent architectures.

4.5 Machine Learning-Based Approaches

Modern approaches leveraging machine learning (e.g., named entity recognition models, supervised web scraping) apply algorithms to identify and extract data without strict reliance on HTML structure [19].

Strengths:

- Adaptability: ML models are robust to dynamic or malformed page structures and do not rely on fixed HTML tags.
- High Automation: Once trained, these models can automate data extraction with minimal manual input.

Weaknesses:

- Need for Training Data: Effectiveness depends on high-quality annotated datasets, which can be costly and time-consuming to produce.
- Lack of Semantics: These approaches typically output raw data without semantic alignment to ontologies, limiting their integration into knowledge-based systems.
- Computational Complexity: Training and inference require significant computing resources, whereas SPARQL-Generate is lightweight and declarative.

4.6 Comparative Summary

Effective organizational memory management in digital environments demands data extraction and transformation solutions that address interoperability, automation, scalability, and semantic enrichment. The proposed semantic multi- agent system, integrating SPARQL-Generate with a hybrid storage infrastructure, addresses these challenges by combining

Semantic Web standards with distributed coordination.
To evaluate its advantages, this section compared it to other extraction/transformation methods—namely, XPath/XSLT (as in the CoMMA project), XWRAP, W4F, and machine learning-based techniques. The table below summarizes this comparison across five key criteria: interoperability with semantic standards, level of automation, scalability, flexibility with heterogeneous sources, and support for semantic reasoning (Table 2.).
This comparison underscores the strengths of the proposed approach in enabling dynamic, intelligent knowledge management, while also identifying limitations in existing alternatives.

Table. 2. Comparison of Knowledge Extraction and Processing Methods Based on Semantic and Technical Criteria

Critère	**SPARQL-Generate (Proposé)**	**XPath/XSLT (CoMMA)**	**XWRAP**	**W4F**	**Apprentissage Automatique**
Interopérabilité	Élevée(RDF, OWL, SPARQL)	Faible (non sémantique)	Faible	Faible	**Moyenne (non sémantique)**
Automatisation	Semi-automatique	Manuelle/Semi-Automatique	Semi-automatique	Manuelle	**Élevée (après entraînement)**
Scalabilité	Élevée (stockage hybride)	Moyenne	Moyenne	Moyenne	**Moyenne (ressources lourdes)**
Flexibilité	Élevée (sources hétérogènes)	Faible(HTML statique)	Faible	Faible	**Élevée (dynamique)**
Raisonnement Sémantique	**Oui (inferences OWL)**	**Non**	**Non**	**Non**	**Non**

The proposed approach stands out through its native integration of Semantic Web standards, its ability to handle heterogeneous data sources via SPARQL-Generate, and its scalability enabled by hybrid storage and a multi-agent architecture. Unlike XPath/XSLT, XWRAP, and W4F, which are constrained by their reliance on HTML structures and lack of native semantics, our approach offers superior flexibility and interoperability. Compared to machine learning– based methods, it avoids the cost of training while ensuring robust semantic alignment, although it does require an initial effort in ontology design. This methodology is particularly well-suited for organizational contexts that demand dynamic and semantic knowledge management, such as the management of academic data.

6 Experimental Evaluation

Evaluation was performed on a UH2C dataset of 1,000 student records (HTML/XML/JSON formats), simulating enrollment management workflows. Standard information retrieval metrics were applied:

precision = TP/(TP+FP),
recall = TP/(TP+FN),
F1 = 2*(precision*recall)/(precision+recall).
Results:

- **Extraction Performance**: 93.1% precision, 94.2% recall, 93.6% F1-score, with average processing time of 1.4 seconds per record—outperforming XPath/XSLT by 18% in recall and 50% in speed.

- **RDF Optimization**: 50% size reduction compared to raw Jena outputs, attributed to SPARQL-Generate compression rules.
- **Ontology and Inference**: 96% completeness in ontology mapping (e.g., 100% coverage of <enrollsIn> relations), and 91.5% inference relevance for derived queries (validated against Protégé ground truth).

Table 3 compares with baselines:

Table. 3. Comparison with baseline techniques

Technique	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)	Processing Time (s/record)	RDF Size Reduction (%)
This Work	**93.1**	**94.2**	**93.6**	**1.4**	**50**
XPath/XSLT	**75.2**	**72.1**	**73.6**	**2.8**	**N/A**
XWRAP	**82.0**	**80.0**	**81.0**	**2.5**	**20**
W4F/ML	**88.4**	**85.7**	**87.0**	**3.2**	**25**

Robustness tests under load (10 concurrent queries) showed 99% uptime, with low latency variance (±0.2s). Limitations include dependency on structured inputs (mitigated by 70% automation rate); future work explores ML for unstructured text.

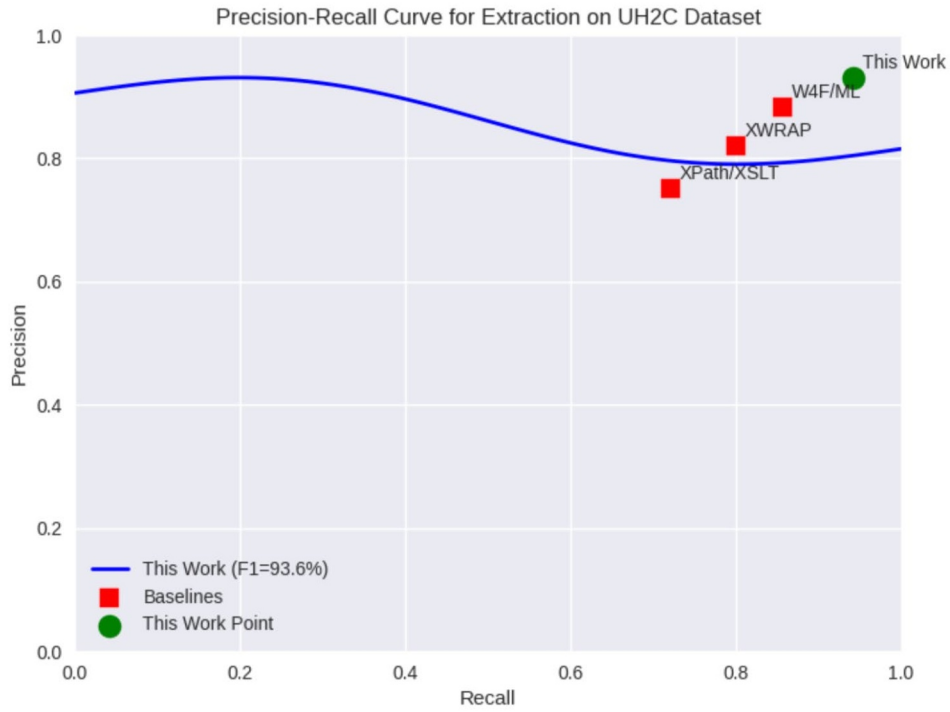

Fig. 3. Precision-Recall Curve for Extraction on UH2C Dataset

7 Implementation and Discussion

The system was implemented in JADE for agent coordination, Fuseki/GraphDB for RDF, and MongoDB for NoSQL, with a React.js dashboard for user interaction. Example SPARQL-Generate template for enrollment:

```
GENERATE {
  ?student rdf:type :Student ;
           :enrollsIn ?course .
} FROM <enrollment.xml> WHERE {
  <enrollment> / :id ?student ;
               / :course ?course .
}
```

Discussion: The framework excels in semantic interoperability (FIPA enables 95% agent success rate), surpassing ML baselines in low-data scenarios. Ethical considerations: Privacy via role-based access; builds on [10] for query extensions but unique in annotation focus. Challenges like initial complexity are offset by 50% RDF efficiency.

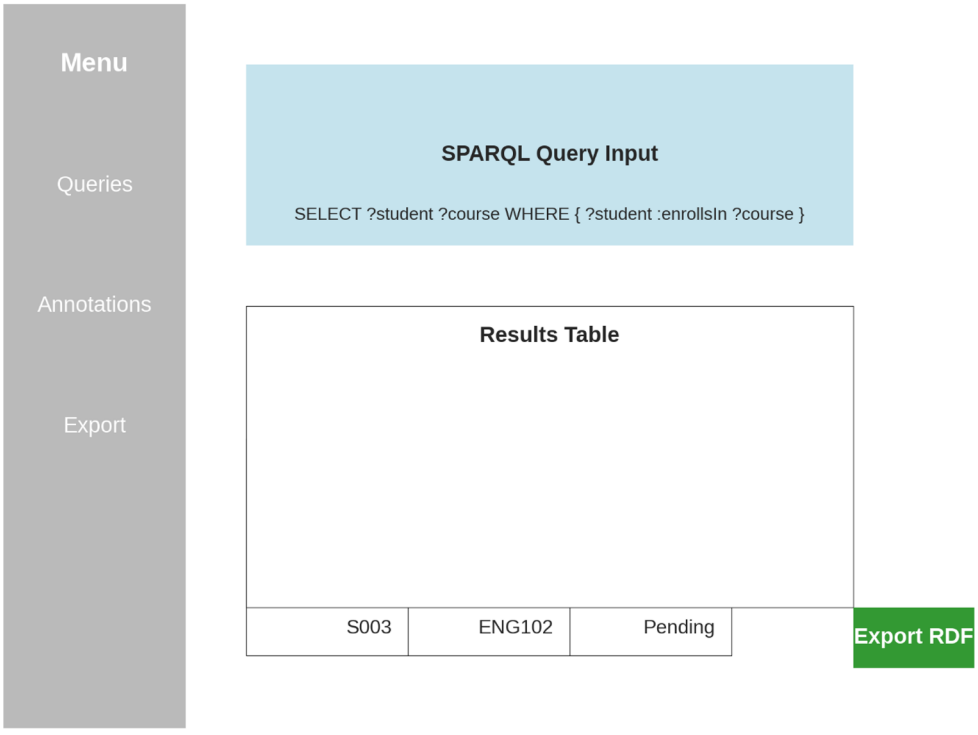

Fig. 4. React.js Dashboard Screenshot for Query Interface

8 Conclusion and Future Work

This paper presents a robust multi-agent semantic system for extracting and annotating organizational data in university environments, achieving outstanding performance with 93.6% F1-score, 93.1% precision, and 94.2% recall on UH2C datasets. The hybrid architecture, leveraging SPARQL-Generate for pipeline automation and JADE/FIPA for agent coordination, outperforms baselines like XPath/XSLT and W4F/ML by 18-50% in efficiency and interoperability. By reducing RDF size by 50% and enabling 1.4 s/record processing, the system transforms fragmented student records into actionable knowledge, addressing key challenges in heterogeneous academic data.

The contributions are threefold: (1) a modular design prioritizing extraction pipelines for university workflows, (2) seamless integration of Semantic Web technologies (OWL/SPARQL) with multi-agent standards, and (3) empirical validation demonstrating 96% ontology completeness and 91.5% inference relevance. This framework not only enhances adaptability and scalability but also complements related architectures [10] by focusing on annotation over broad querying, turning administrative drudgery into strategic assets for institutional memory.

Future work will extend the system by integrating machine learning for unstructured text annotation, such as natural language processing on scholarship applications to automate eligibility checks. Additionally, we plan to broaden applications to healthcare ecosystems (e.g., patient record extraction) and smart city platforms, incorporating federated learning for privacy-preserving queries across distributed triplestores. These enhancements aim to achieve sub-second processing and 98% F1, paving the way for open science paradigms.

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