

Cours 1

Technologies du Web Sémantique

Claudine Métral
Gilles Falquet

Organisation

Mercredi

10h15-11h45 séminaire (exercices, sujets additionnels)

12h15-14h cours (théorie)

Moodle : Technologies du web sémantique 2021

<https://moodle.unige.ch/course/view.php?id=9007>

Evaluation

(1/3) projet = 3 travaux à rendre, groupes de 1 ou 2 personnes

(2/3) examen écrit

Introduction to the Semantic Web

G. Falquet

Semantic Web Technologies

Main ideas (2001)

A web

readable/understandable by software agents

- pages on the web would be meaningful to programs

encompassing not just documents but every kind of data one could imagine

- interconnecting data (stored in different servers)



A use case: organizing Mom's therapy

[...]At the doctor's office, Lucy instructed her Semantic Web agent through her handheld Web browser. The agent promptly retrieved the information about Mom's prescribed treatment within a 20-mile radius of her home and with a rating of excellent or very good on trusted rating services. It then began trying to find a match between available appointment times (supplied by the agents of individual providers through their Web sites) and Pete's and Lucy's busy schedules.

Berners-Lee, Tim, James Hendler, and Ora Lassila. "The Semantic Web." Scientific American, May 2001,

Required technologies

knowledge representation

formally represent the information/knowledge content of a web site

data representation

data representation framework for semi-structured data

interconnection

global/shared object identification technique (for cross-server links)

shared 'vocabularies' and concept description

reasoning/computing services

logical inferences; computation (spatial, temporal, ...); decision making; ...

decentralized web services

Knowledge representation

a typical web page

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Leçon d'ouverture d'automne: Exoplanètes

Les exoplanètes révolutionnent notre conception
du monde et de la vie dans l'Univers



EXOPLANÈTES
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Lundi 21 septembre 2020
18h30 | Uni Dufour

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Bourse aux vélos - Jeudi 17 septembre



Table ronde sur l'initiative de
"limitation" - Vendredi 18 septembre



Exposition «Figures de la peur en
Grèce antique» - Dès le 21 septembre

Human understanding

event descriptions

event place

presenter

presenter's attribute

special announcement

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Machine understanding

text text text text text text

text text text

text text text

text text text

text text

text

text

text

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a logic-based approach

- define a logical language (vocabulary)
- represent the page content with logical formulae
- represent more general knowledge

the page in Description logic

```
Event(c1)
Conference(c1)
title(c1, "Exoplanètes ...")
speaker(c1, dq)
...
Person(dq)
name(dq, "Didier Queloz")
...
Event(bav)
title(bav, "Bourse aux vélos")
```

Requires some background knowledge.

What is a conference?



Main page

Contents

Current events

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Academic conference

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Symposium (academic)" redirects here. For other uses of symposium, see [Symposium \(disambiguation\)](#).



This article **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable [sources](#). Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.

Find sources: "Academic conference" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (May 2009) (*Learn how and when to remove this template message*)

An **academic conference** or **scientific conference** (also **symposium**, **workshop**, or **meeting**) is an **event** for [researchers](#) (not necessarily [academics](#)) to present and discuss their work. Together with [academic](#) or [scientific journals](#) and [Eprint](#) archives such as [arXiv](#), conferences provide an important channel for exchange of information between researchers.

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Conference on [medicam](#) assisted rehabilitation in

Overview [\[edit \]](#)

Conferences usually encompass various [presentations](#). They tend to be short and concise, with a time span of about 10 to 30 minutes; [presentations](#) are usually followed by a [discussion](#). The work may be bundled in written form as [academic papers](#) and [published](#) as the



formalized in description logics

Conference

subclass-of Event

subclass-of \exists title . String

subclass-of \geq_1 speaker . Person

Person

subclass-of HumanBeing

subclass-of \exists birthPlace . Place

subclass-of \forall employer . (Organization or Person)

Data representation

- multiple data models
 - relational databases, spreadsheets, graphs, ...
- different levels of structure
 - text → unstructured
 - ...
 - database → fully structured

not a new problem

Lecture Notes in
Computer Science 1590

Paolo Atzeni · Alberto Mendelzon
Giansalvatore Mecca (Eds.)

The World Wide Web and Databases

International Workshop WebDB'98
Valencia, Spain, March 1998
Selected Papers



Preview this item

The World Wide Web and databases : International Workshop WebDB'98 : Valencia, Spain, March 27-28, 1998 : selected papers

Author: [Paolo Atzeni](#); [Alberto O Mendelzon](#); [Giansalvatore Mecca](#)

Publisher: Berlin ; New York : Springer, 1999.

Series: [Lecture notes in computer science](#), 1590.

Edition/Format: eBook : Document : Conference publication : English [View all editions and formats](#)

Database: WorldCat

Summary: This book presents the thoroughly refereed post-workshop proceedings of the International Workshop on the Web and Databases, WebDB'98, held in conjunction with EDBT'98 in Valencia, Spain, in March 1998. The 13 revised full papers presented were selected during two rounds of reviewing from initially 37 submissions. The book is divided into sections on Internet programming: tools and applications, integration and [Read more...](#)

Rating: ☆☆☆☆☆ (not yet rated) 0 with reviews - Be the first.

Subjects [Database management -- Congresses.](#)
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Semi-structured Data

“Roughly speaking, semi-structured data is data that is neither raw data nor very strictly typed as in conventional database systems” (Abiteboul 1997)

Exemples

- Web pages about restaurants
- BibTeX files
- ...

Serge Abiteboul, “Querying Semi-structured data,” in *International Conference on Data Base Theory (ICDT)*, pp. 1 – 18, Delphi, Greece, 1997.

<http://dbpubs.stanford.edu:8090/pub/1996-19>.

A BibTeX file

```
@article{miller1995wordnet,  
  Author = {Miller, George A},  
  Journal = {Communications of the ACM},  
  Number = {11},  
  Pages = {39--41},  
  Publisher = {ACM},  
  Title = {WordNet: a lexical database for English},  
  Volume = {38},  
  Year = {1995}}
```

```
@techreport{masolo2003wonderweb,  
  Author = {Masolo, Claudio and Borgo, Stefano and Gangemi, Aldo and Guarino, Nicola and Oltramari, Alessandro},  
  Institution = {LOA-ISTC-CNR},  
  Title = {The WonderWeb library of foundational ontologies and the DOLCE ontology. WonderWeb (EU IST project 2001-33052) deliverable D18},  
  Year = {2003}}
```

```
@inproceedings{niles2001towards,  
  Author = {Niles, Ian and Pease, Adam},  
  Booktitle = {Proceedings of the international conference on Formal Ontology in Information Systems-Volume 2001},  
  Organization = {ACM},  
  Pages = {2--9},  
  Title = {Towards a standard upper ontology},  
  Year = {2001}}
```

Main aspects

Irregular structure

heterogeneous, incomplete elements

Implicit structure

structure in textual parts => parsing

Partial structure

unstructured parts: plain text, images, external data

Indicative structure vs. constraining structure

schema adds information

Main aspects

A-posteriori schema/data guide

created to structure existing data (from the data)

Large schema

e.g. wikidata

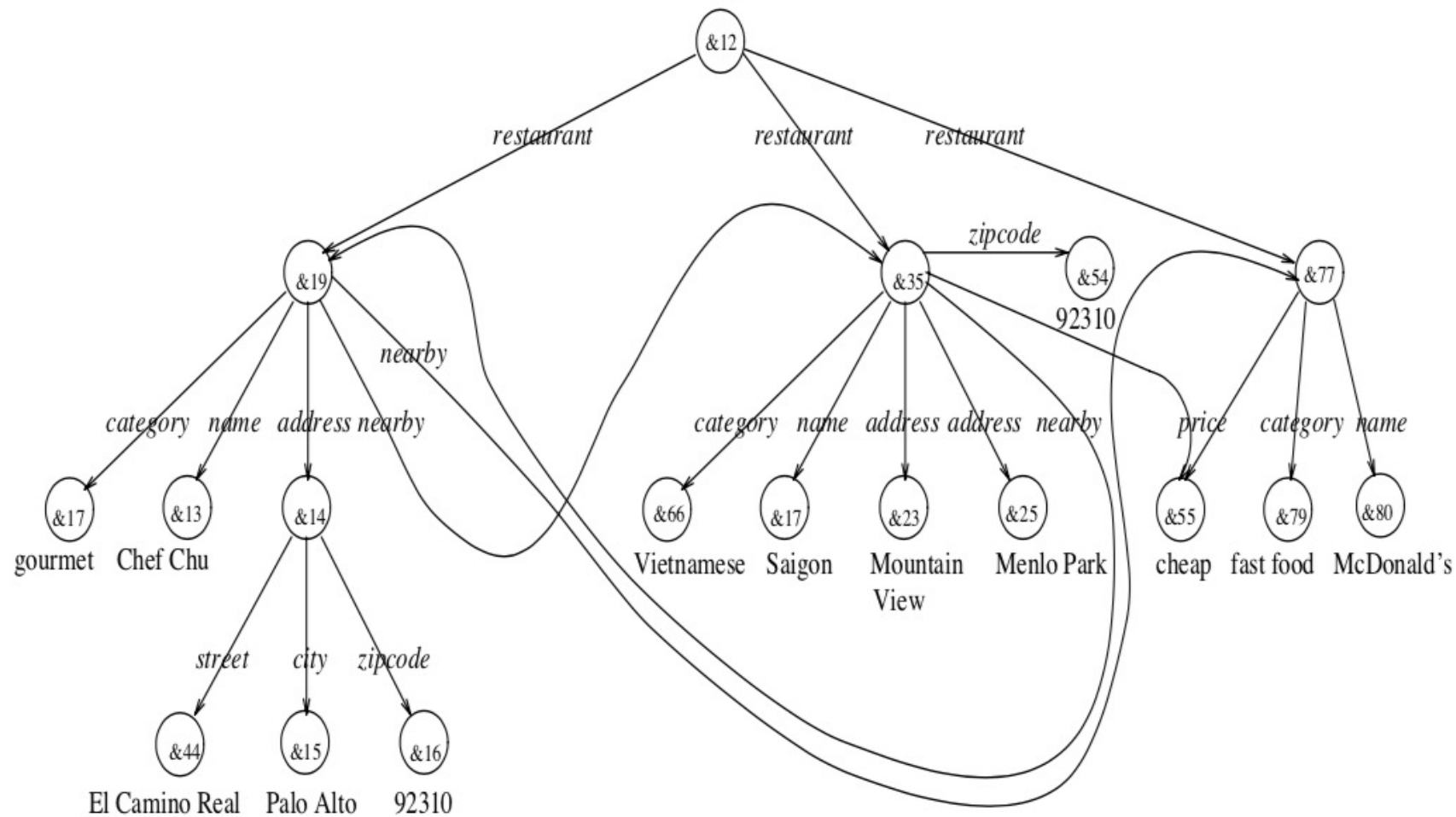
Schema ignored

in discovery/navigation queries the schema must be ignored

Rapidly evolving schema

e.g. in scientific databases (new techniques/knowledge)

Guide



in JSON

```
[  {"type": "public-conference", "title": "Exoplanètes ...", ...},  
  {"type": "exhibition", "title": " ...", "  
    time-period: {"from": "...", "to": ..."d}, ...  
},  
...  
]
```

The screenshot displays the University of Geneva website. The header features the university's logo and name, along with navigation links for various university departments and services. The main content area is titled 'Événements' (Events) and highlights a 'Leçon d'ouverture d'automne: Exoplanètes' (Autumn opening lecture: Exoplanets) by Prof. Didier Queloz. Below this, there is a section for 'Événements à venir' (Upcoming events) which includes a 'Bourse aux vélos' (Bicycle fair) and a 'Table ronde sur l'initiative de "Limitation"' (Round table on the initiative of "Limitation"). A large banner for the 'EXOPLANÈTES' conference is also visible, featuring a red background with a white circle and text indicating the date 'Lundi 21 septembre 2020' and location '18h30 | Uni Dufour'. The banner also mentions 'CONFÉRENCE DU PROF. DIDIER QUELOZ PRIX NOBEL DE PHYSIQUE 2019'. At the bottom of the banner, it states 'AUDITOIRE U600 COMPLET' (Auditorium U600 full) and provides a note: 'L'auditoire dans lequel se tient la conférence étant complet, nous vous proposons de vous'.

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“Standard” Solutions

old style: XML

- + XML Schema, XSL transformations, XML APIs

new style: JSON

- + JSON APIs, JSON Schemas

Interconnection

Problem: different databases use different identifiers for the same entity

Part	Origin	...
Motor	DE	
Windows	FR	
Wheels	USA	

Database 1

Company	Headquarters	...
IBM	Unites States	
Telefónica	Spain	
Orange	France	

Database 2

The Semantic Web isn't just about putting data on the Web. It is about **making links**, so that a person or machine can explore the Web of Data.

With Linked Data, when you have some of it, you can find other, related, data.

Tim Berners-Lee

The Linked-data Solution

1. Use URIs as names for things.
2. Use HTTP URIs so people can look up those names.
3. When someone looks up a URI, provide useful information using the standards.
4. Include links to other things, so people can discover more.

A resource is the main information building block

Anything that can be named is a resource.

- **Information resources** entities that convey information and can be completely represented in binary code:
 - documents, images, video, software ...
- **Non-information resources** cannot be represented as bits:
 - people, phenomena, concepts, ideas ...

Web resources are conceptual relations uniquely identified by HTTP URLs

- An HTTP URL points to at most one resource.
- If it is an information resource, HTTP allows clients to retrieve a representation of it.
 - The **concept** pointed to by an URL shouldn't change.
 - The **value** and **representations** retrieved when looking up an URL might change over time.

Using HTTP URIs ensures that anybody can look up the resource

**An HTTP URI of a resource can be dereferenced:
use an HTTP client to retrieve a representation.**

- Information resources result in a representation.
- Non-information resources result in a 303 redirect.
- Relies on the double role of an HTTP URI as identifier and locator.
- Principle: If you don't know something, look it up. Follow your nose.

Dereferencing a URI should lead to useful information about that resource

“Useful” means the information is available using standard technologies.
(RDF and SPARQL)

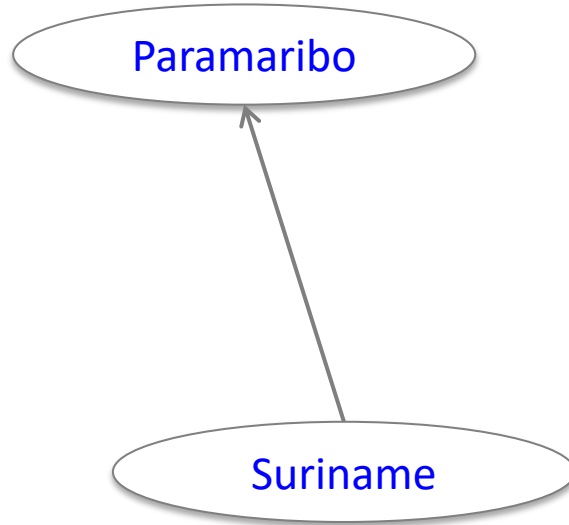
“Useful” also means the information provides explanations and/or context for the resource

Define the resource in terms of concepts the client already knows or can look up.

By including links to other resources, we create a Web of Data

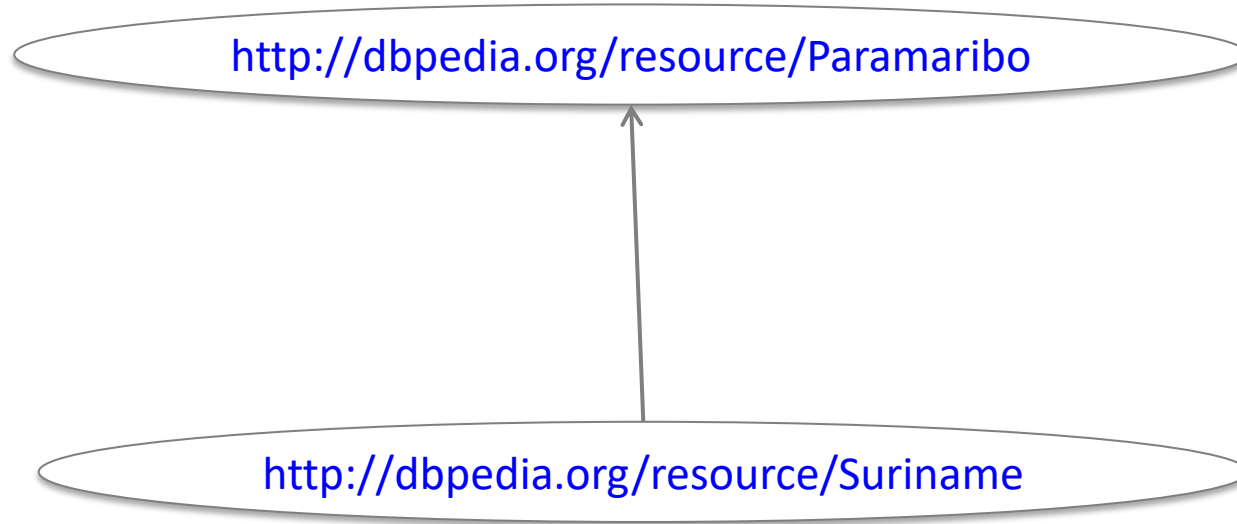
- Links connect a resource to known concepts.
 - Alberto is a researcher at U. of Toronto
- Links give meaning to data.
 - These temperatures are measured in degrees Celsius.
- Links allow exploration of related data.
 - Find more by the same author.

Basic information unit: the link

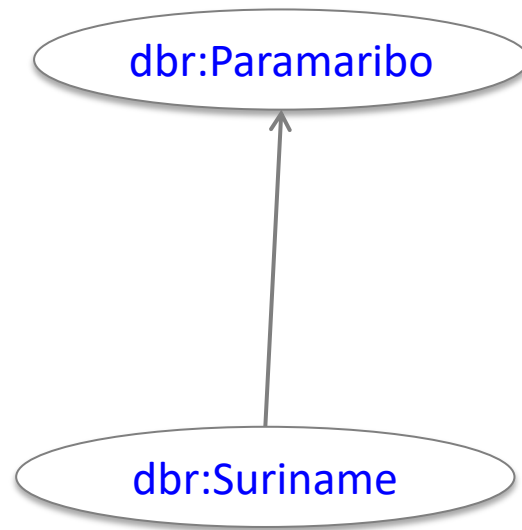


A link connects two resources

The resources are identified by URIs

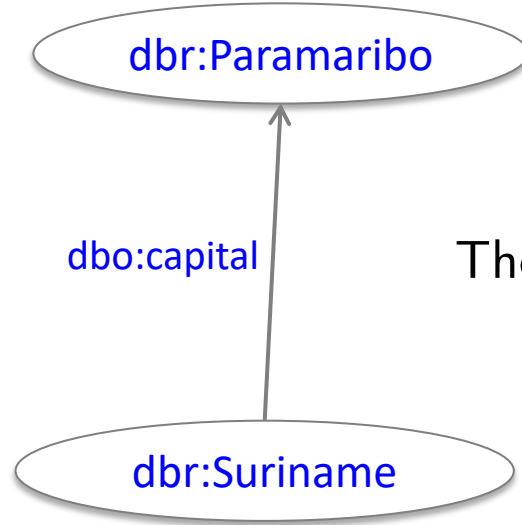


Using prefixes to abbreviate the URIs



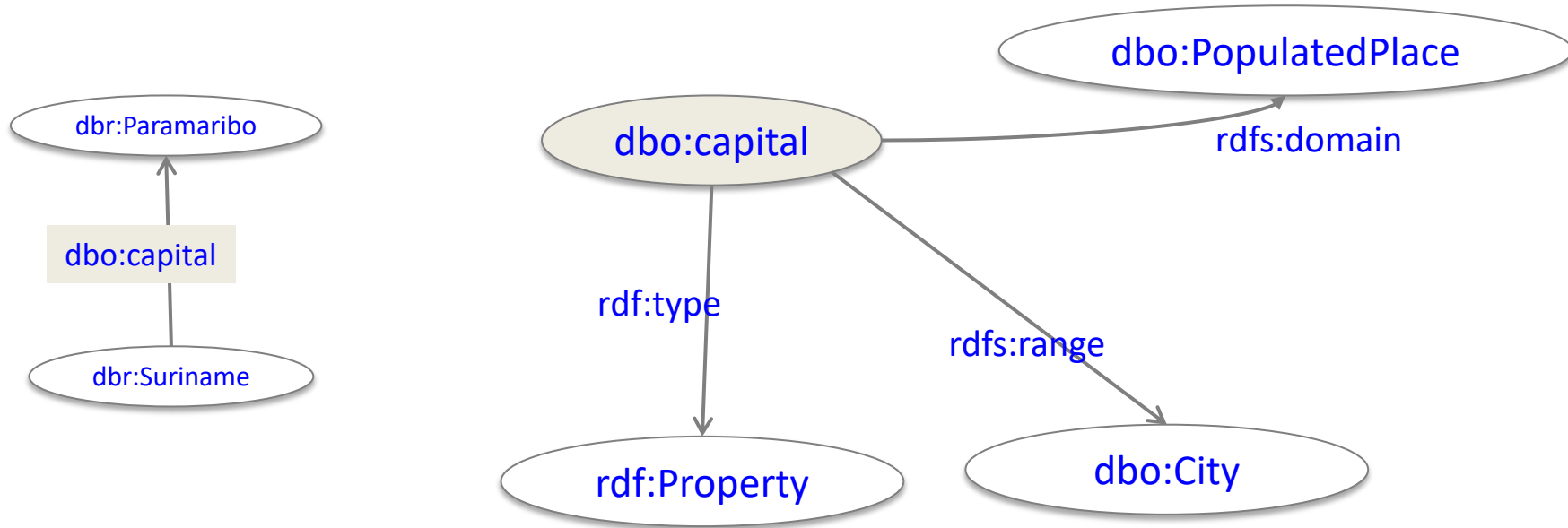
`dbr = http://dbpedia.org/resource/`

The links are typed (unlike Web links)



The link type is also identified by a URI

... so the link type can be described



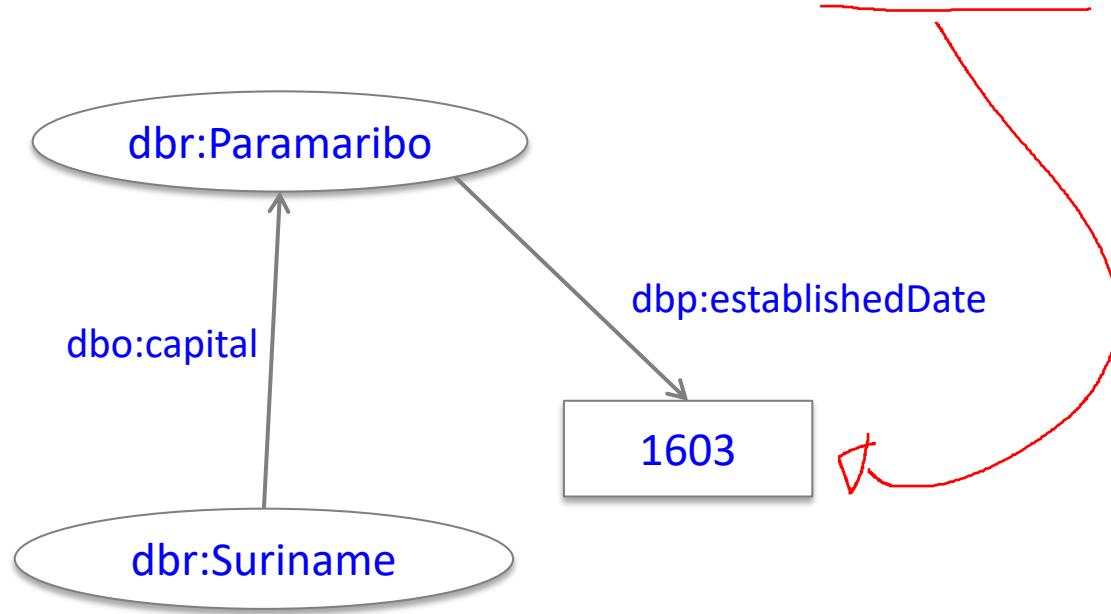
dbr = <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>

dbo = <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>

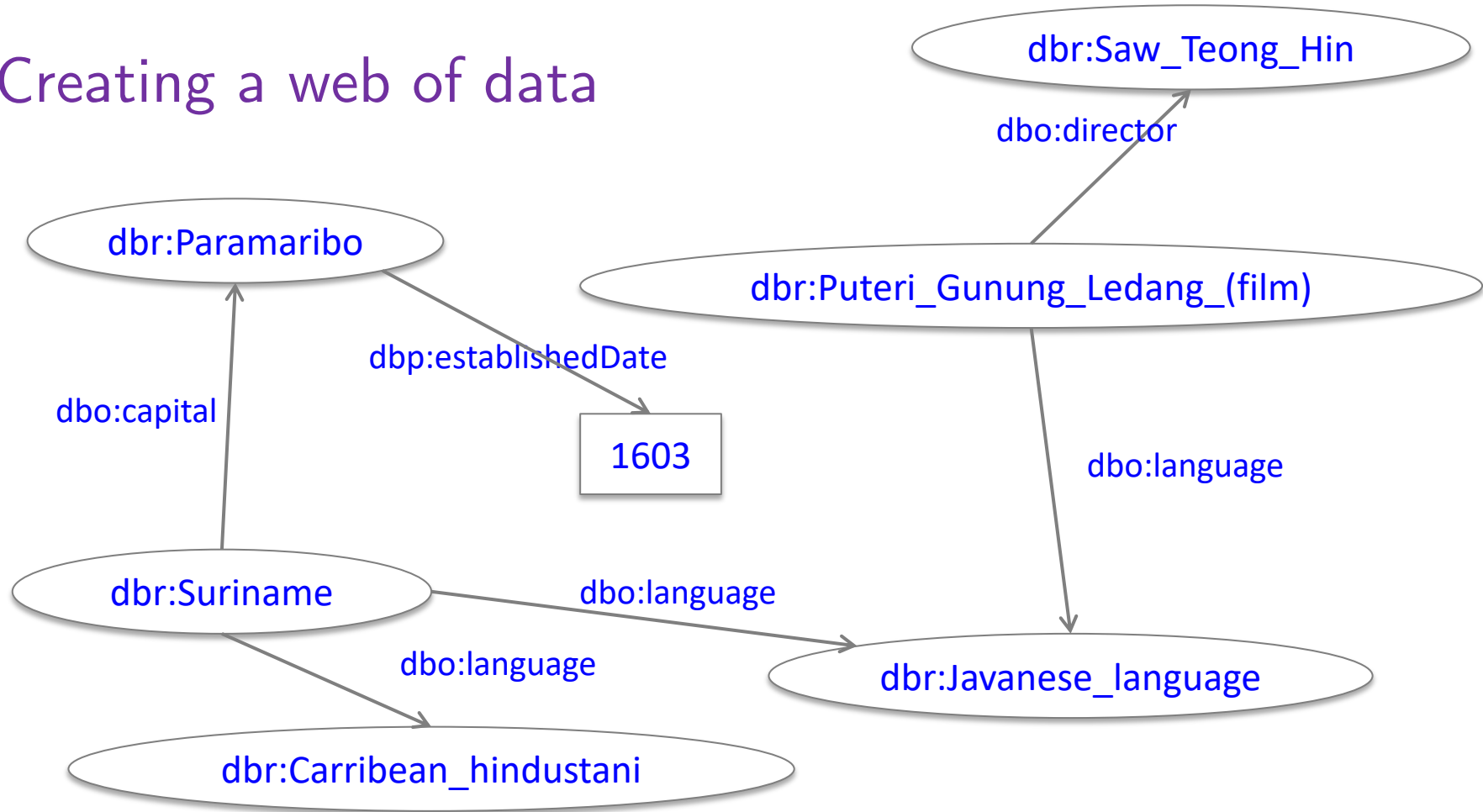
rdf = <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>

rdfs = <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>

Links can point to typed literal values



Creating a web of data



In a machine readable form

```
@prefix dbr: <http://dbpedia.org/resource/>  
@prefix dbo: <http://dbpedia.org/ontology/>  
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#>  
@prefix rdfs: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#>
```

```
dbr:Suriname dbo:language dbr:Carribean_hindustani.  
dbr:Suriname dbo:language dbr:Javanese_language.  
dbr:Suriname dbo:capital dbr:Parmaribo.
```

```
dbr:Parmaribo dbp:establishedDate 1603.
```

```
dbr:Puteri_Gunung_Ledang_(film) dbo:director dbr:Saw_Teons_Hin.  
dbr:Puteri_Gunung_Ledang_(film) dbo:language dbr:Javanese_language.
```

Compared to relational databases

No constraining database schema

- DB: putting data in predefined boxes (tables, rows, columns)
- SW: linking data

Open world

- DB: what is not in the database is *true*, what is absent is *false*, (closed world)
- SW: what is described is *true*, what is absent is *unknown*
 - but we may have negative descriptions

Global vocabulary (identifiers)

- the resource and property names (URIs) are globally visible

RDF

- <https://rubenverborgh.github.io/WebFundamentals/semantic-web/#rdf-model>

Interconnection

Problem: the same term may have different meaning in different databases

Ontology solution: Create shared concept descriptions

- schema.org, Linked open vocabularies, ...
- use common concept description languages (RDFS, OWL, ...)

Reasoning

- Make logical inferences
 - find the logical consequences of facts and rules
 - test the consistency of a set of logical formulae

State of the SW

- the Semantic Web does not exist
 - not as imagined by TBL et al.
 - big companies have created their SW (e.g. Apple Siri, Google services, ...)
- Many SW technologies are operational
 - Resource description framework, Ontology languages
 - Querying and reasoning software
 - Semi-structured databases (RDF triple stores, graph databases, ...)
 - Knowledge graphs

Content of the course

- resource description with RDF graphs
- linked data
- ontologies and logical reasoning for description logic and logic programming
- representing time and space
- interoperability
- knowledge graphs