

# The real power of the Web?

- ◆ To be distributed
- ◆ → its potential is all about ***aggregation*** of informative resources







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# The Babel Tower of the Web...

◆ "Send a rose to my girlfriend"



# Babel Tower...

◆ <html>

...

<strong>Box of Roses</strong> ...

<strong>price: 15 dollars</strong>

...

# Babel Tower...

◆ <HTML>...

From editor The Dark Rose...

... price 7.50 dollars, the book "The Art of Masochism"...(!!)





# The Semantic Web



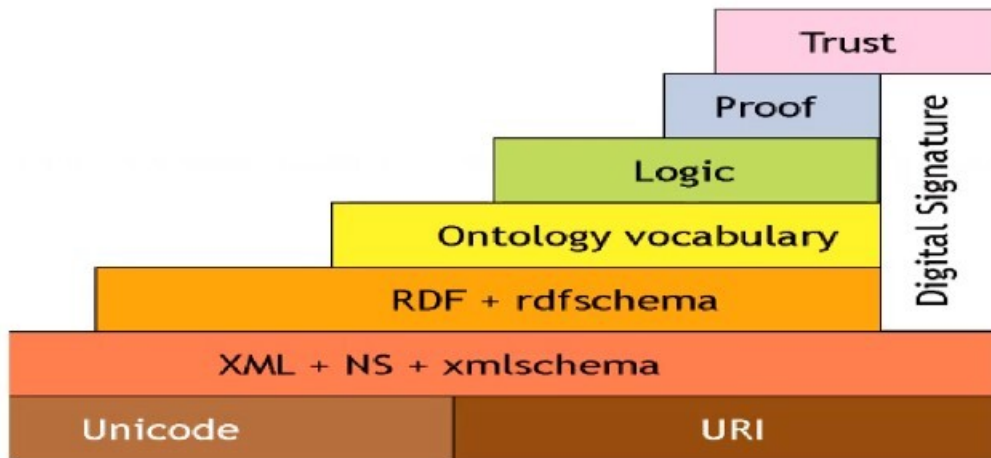
- ◆ Tries to facilitate automatic aggregation of information...
- ◆ ... and even more, try to enable ***automatic reasoning*** on such information

# How?

- ◆ Adding... “semantics” (meaning) in the appropriate way, so to enable information understanding and reuse



# The Semantic Web Tower ("classic" version)



# Base technology: RDF

- ◆ **Resource Description Framework:**  
Framework to describe resources
- ◆ The milestone of the “Web2”: a  
universal language to express  
information on the web and beyond
- ◆ It describes relationships and concepts

# The RDF model

- ◆ Technically, an “enriched entity-relationship” knowledge model
- ◆ Base grammar:
- ◆ A “sentence” is made by:
- ◆ **subject** **predicate** **object**

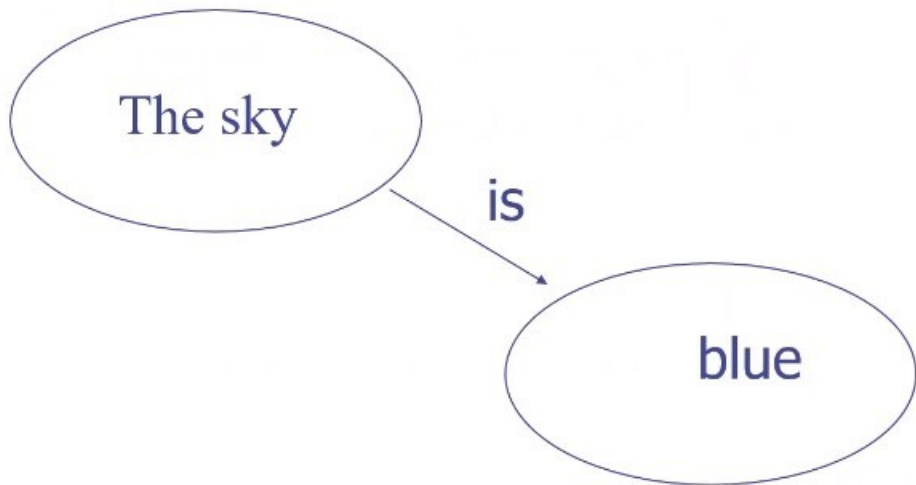


# The RDF model

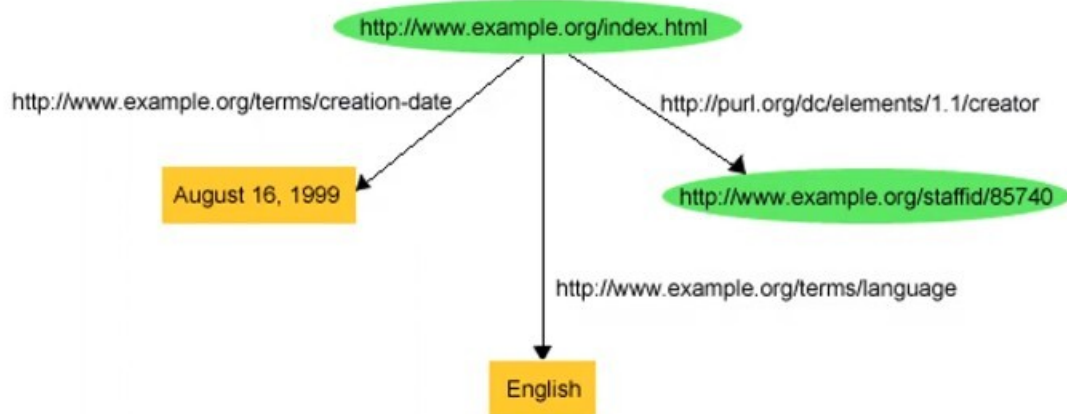
- ◆ Essentially, this is the backbone of RDF..
- ◆ With more power ("enriched"):  
referencing, quoting, bags etc etc



# RDF as a **graph**



# RDF as graph...



# Writing RDF?

- ◆ Many possibilities! Remember RDF is a model, that can then be written in various ways!
- ◆ Two most used ways:
  - ◆ As XML (specific dialect)
  - ◆ As N-triples



# As XML...

◆ `<rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#" xmlns:exterms="http://www.example.org/terms">`  
`<rdf:Description`  
 `rdf:about="http://www.example.org/index.html">`  
 `<exterms:creation-date>August 16, 1999`  
 `</exterms:creation-date> </rdf:Description>`  
`<rdf:Description`  
 `rdf:about="http://www.example.org/index.html">`  
 `<exterms:language>English</exterms:language>`  
`</rdf:Description>`  
`</rdf:RDF>`

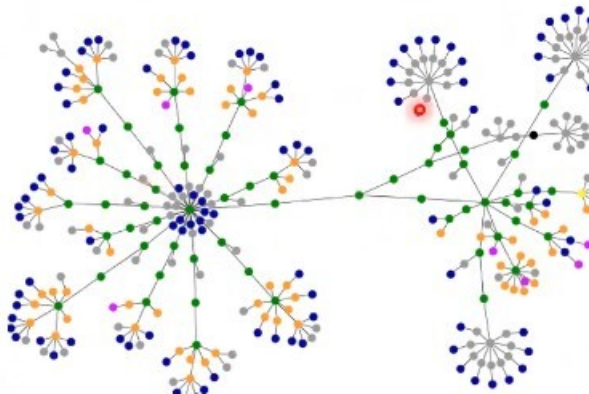
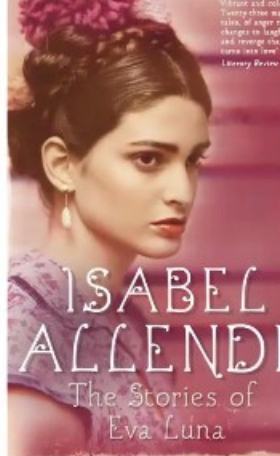
# RDF and aggregation

- ◆ RDF enables easy aggregation of information sources
- ◆ Because essentially, merging graphs (a forest) gives again graphs
- ◆ The graphs doesn't always stay distinct, but they can melt together...



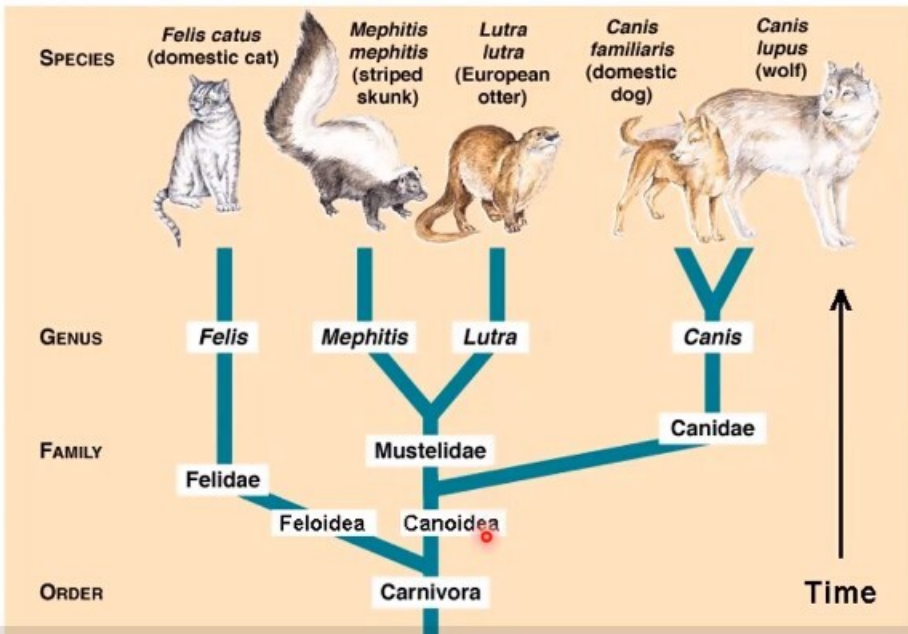
# Melting? How?

◆ Via URLs (URIs),  
the names of the web!



# What do we want as a minimum?

◆ To *classify* information



# Ontologies

- ◆ Systems for information classification
- ◆ Information of "type X", where here "type" is a ***semantic type***

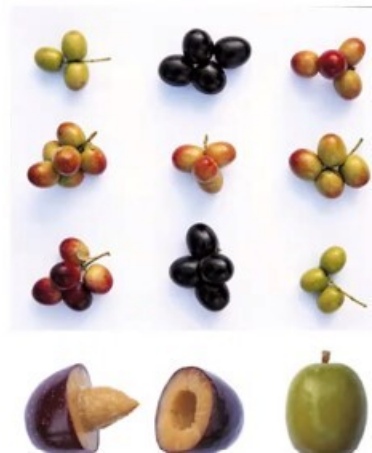


# Types

- ◆ Classic “type” in computer science: the datatype
- ◆ Examples: integers, strings, URIs etc
- ◆ They give information on the ***syntactic format*** of the object

# Types (cont.)

- ◆ Semantic type → they provide the meaning of the objects





# Examples

- ◆ P2P (Peer to Peer): e.g., Kazaa, Bearshare, Gnutella
- ◆ MP3 songs exchange
- ◆ **RIIA** (Recording Industry Association of America)...



#Usher #Yeah #LilJon

Usher - Yeah! (Official Video) ft. Lil Jon, Ludacris

615,526,043 views • Apr 17, 2015



4M



DISLIKE



SHARE



SAVE

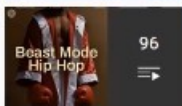
Usher - Love in This Club  
(Official Music Video) ft. Youn...

Usher

186M views • 12 years ago

Mix - Usher - Yeah! (Official  
Video) ft. Lil Jon, Ludacris

YouTube



Beast Mode Hip Hop

YouTube Music

Updated today

Akon - Smack That (Official  
Music Video)

Akon

829M views • 11 years ago

PITBULL - HIP HOP 2021 -  
Greatest Hits - New Album...

Happy Songs Playlist

2M views • 5 months ago

Best Romantic Songs Ed  
Sheeran, Lady Gaga, Maroon 5...

Happy Songs Playlist

3.1M views • 1 month ago

Deep Emotions 2021 | Deep  
House • Nu Disco • Chill Hous...

Black MixTape

UTF-8

House • Nu Disco • Chill Hous...

# So...

- ◆ Syntactic type (datatype):
  - ◆ "Usher" is of *string* type
  - ◆ Semantic type:
    - ◆ "Usher" is a *singer* type



# The semantic types...

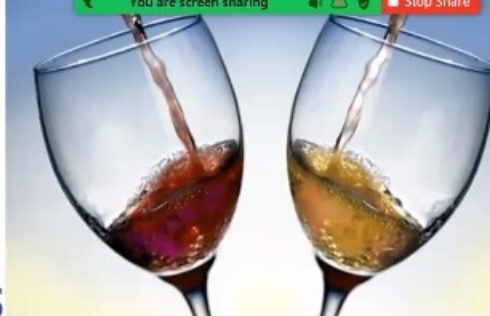


- ◆ ... are more commonly called ***classes***
- ◆ So, an ***ontology*** is basically composed by a ***collection of classes***. Each classe can contain objects, and so these objects ***belong*** to a class



# Example

- ◆ Wine ontology:
- ◆ Red wines, white wines, pink wines, Merlot, Cabernet, Chardonnay etc...
- ◆ The class "red wines" can contain the objects "Merlot bottle from 1999", "Cabernet bottle" and so on.



# Structure

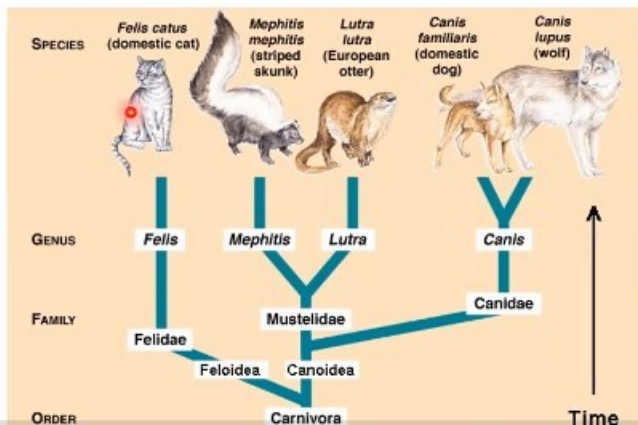


- ◆ The interesting thing is that an ontology can also have an internal structure (so, not just being a “flat” collection of classes)
- ◆ The easiest structure is the so-called ***hierarchical structure***
- ◆ → a class can be contained in another class, and so on



# So...

- ◆ In general, the hierarchical structure is provided by a ***containment*** relationship among classes, that can be true or false



# More structure = more power



- ◆ For instance, we can now perform information ***integrity check***, and also ***deductions*** (reasoning)

# How do we support ontologies in the Semantic Web?



- ◆ Via **RDF Schema**: the standard that enriches RDF with the basic support for ontologies management

# RDF-Schema (cont.)



◆ *rdf:Property*

◆ *rdfs:subPropertyOf*

◆ *rdfs:domain*



# Example



- ◆ "eat" can be defined as a property
- ◆ Subproperty of the "act" property
- ◆ With domain "animals"
- ◆ And with range "food"

# So...



- ◆ With RDF Schema we can enrich information with categorizations, providing semantic types and relationships

# Tim Berners-Lee...

🔍... and the axioms of Web Architecture





# Axiom 0: Universality 1



◆ Any resource anywhere can be given a URI



# Axiom 0a: Universality 2



- ◆ Any resource of significance should be given a URI



# But... the right name?



- ◆ Sometimes it's not so easy to find the right name...

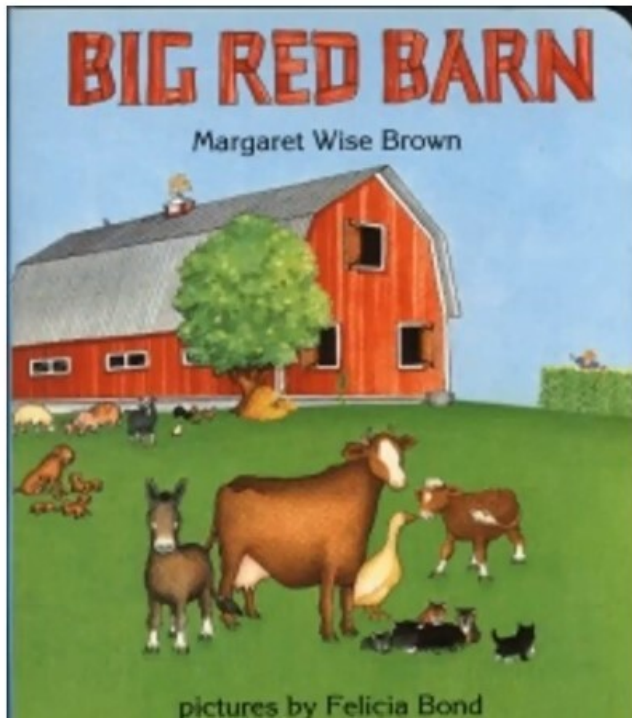


# The problems with URIs...

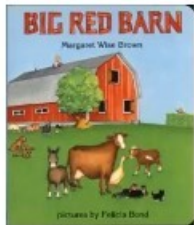


- ◆ Problem: find the right concept
- ◆ **URI Variant problem:** in general, there can be many variants (URIs) for the same concept
- ◆ **URI Variant:** usefulness of URIs decreases exponentially with the number of *variants*

# URI Variant: meaning...



# URI meaning



- ◆ Natasha: (trying to smooth things over)  
Ah, so it doesn't look like a duck to you  
Aubrey...
- ◆ Aubrey: No.
- ◆ Gregorian: What does it look like to you  
Aubrey?
- ◆ Aubrey: Book!



*Ceci n'est pas une pipe.*

# Axiom 1: Global scope



- ◆ It doesn't matter to whom or where you specify that URI, it will have the same meaning





# More power...

◆ The basic support provided by RDF-Schema has then been extended, with a specific layer in the "Semantic Web Tower"

◆ **OWL**

◆ → **W**eb **O**ntology **L**anguage



# (Dis-)Equality in OWL:



◆ *equivalentClass*

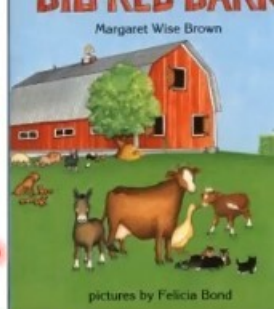
◆ *equivalentProperty*

◆ *sameIndividualAs* (~ sameAs)

# So, OWL...



- ◆ ... allows to reduce the problem due to the URI Variant Law, establishing relationship among different ontologies



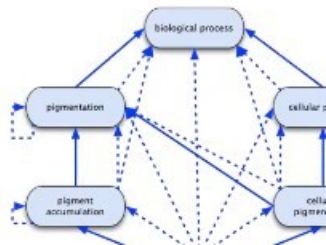
# OWL: More power to express properties



◆ *inverseOf*

◆ *TransitiveProperty*

◆ *SymmetricProperty*



# More power to handle property types



- ◆ *allValuesFrom*
- ◆ *someValuesFrom*
- ◆ *minCardinality*
- ◆ *maxCardinality*



# So, more power...



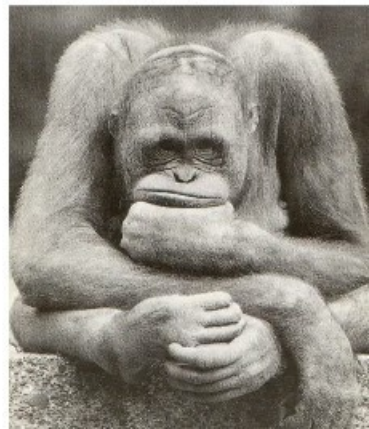
... more applications!



# More power = ??

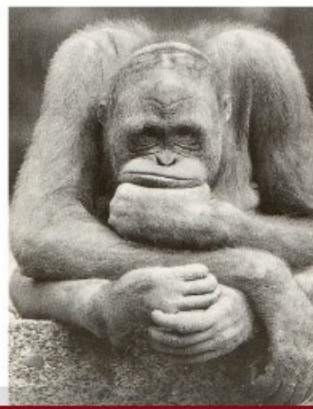


- ◆ It's information, so we would like to reason about it...



# So far...

- ◆... we can use relationships and more to define a ***logic***. what we would like is then to do automatic calculations
- ◆→ so, having an ***executable logic***





# But, fact...

- ◆ Already the super-simple first order logic ( $\forall$  for all,  $\exists$  exists) is not decidable
- ◆  $\rightarrow$  in computer science terms, it just means the corresponding program might not terminate (!)



# And so??



- ◆ Think of other contexts...
- ◆ For instance, databases: **SQL** (!)
- ◆ In its base versions, like SQL-92, every SQL «query» (program...) terminates!
- ◆ So? Why?
- ◆ Well, SQL is not Turing-complete: so it has limited expressive power, but terminates!