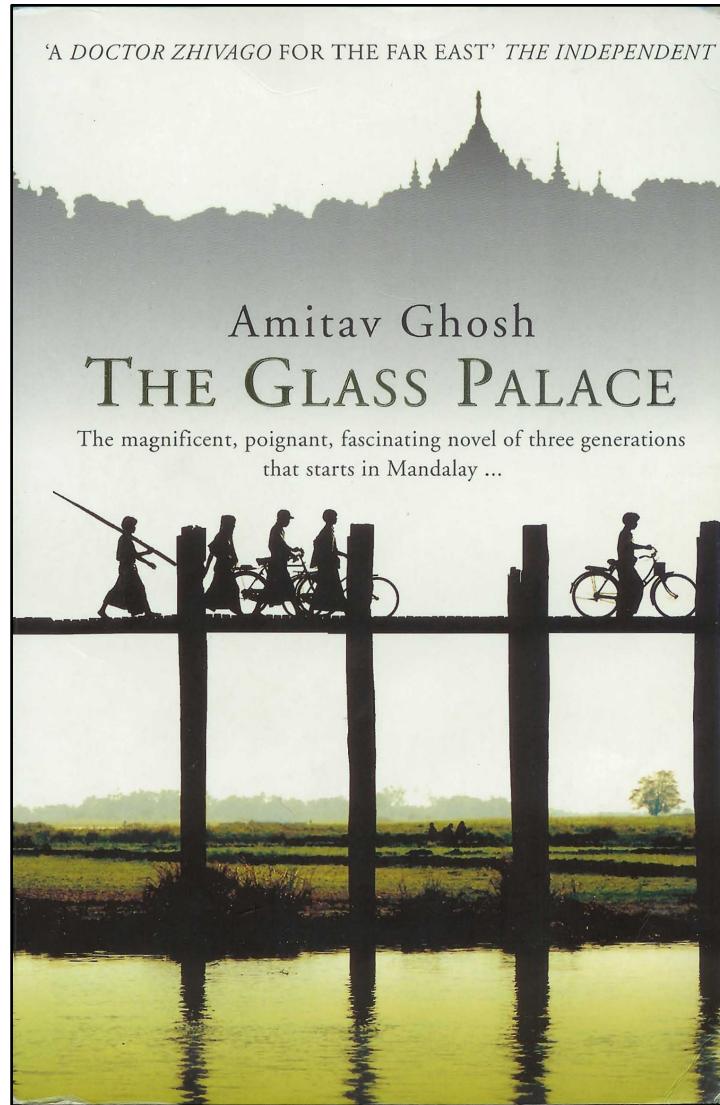


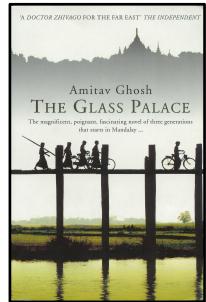
Semantic Web Motivating Example

A Motivating example

- Here's a motivating example, adapted from a presentation by Ivan Herman
- It introduces semantic web concepts
- And illustrates the benefits of representing your data using the semantic web techniques
- And motivates some of the semantic web technologies

We start with a book...





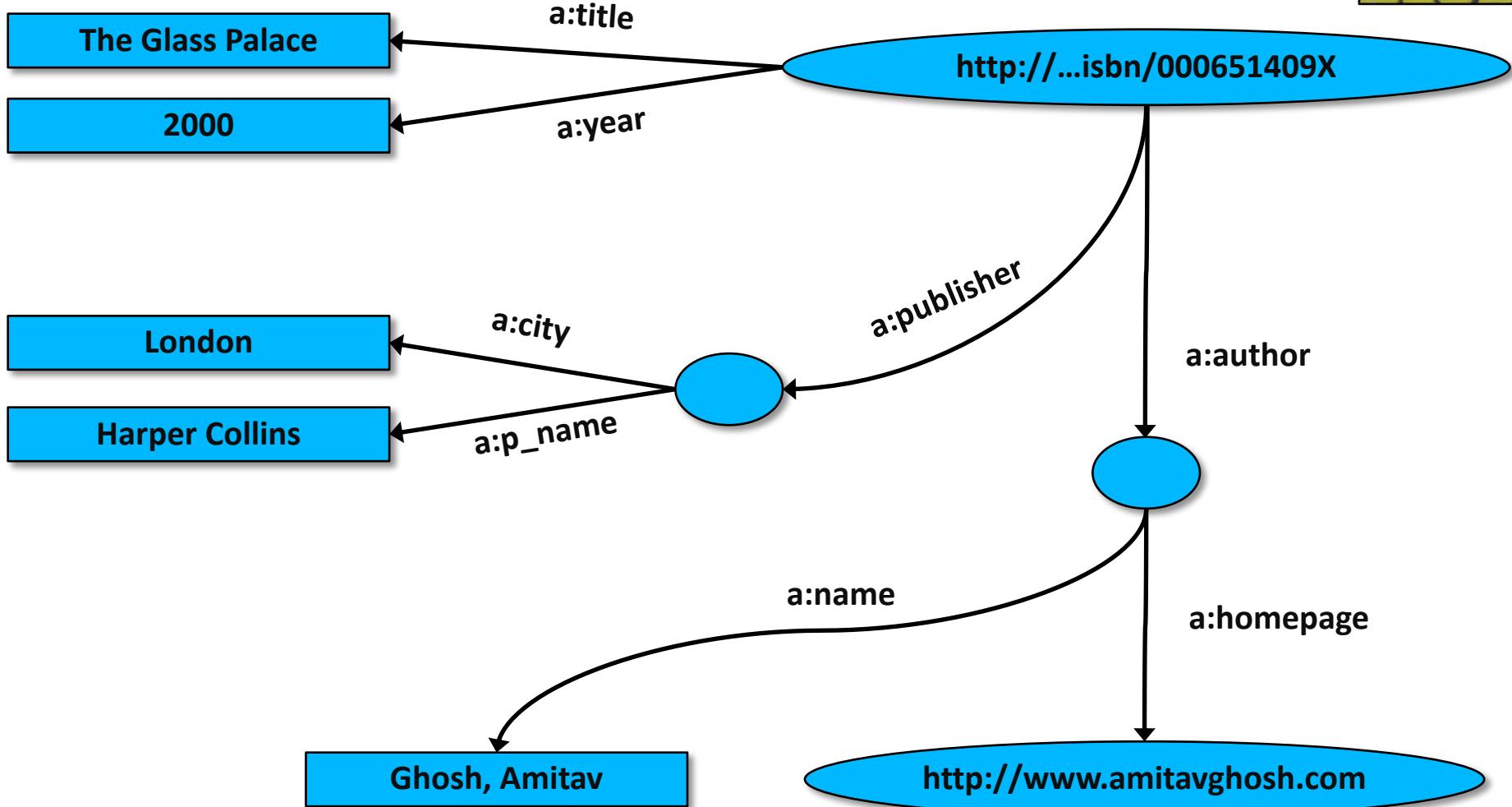
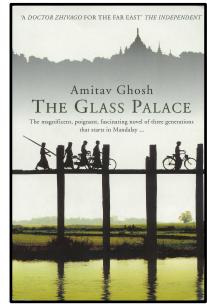
A simplified bookstore data

ID	Author	Title	Publisher	Year
ISBN 0-00-6511409-X	id_xyz	The Glass Palace	id_qpr	2000

ID	Name	Homepage
id_xyz	Ghosh, Amitav	http://www.amitavghosh.com

ID	Publisher's name	City
id_qpr	Harper Collins	London

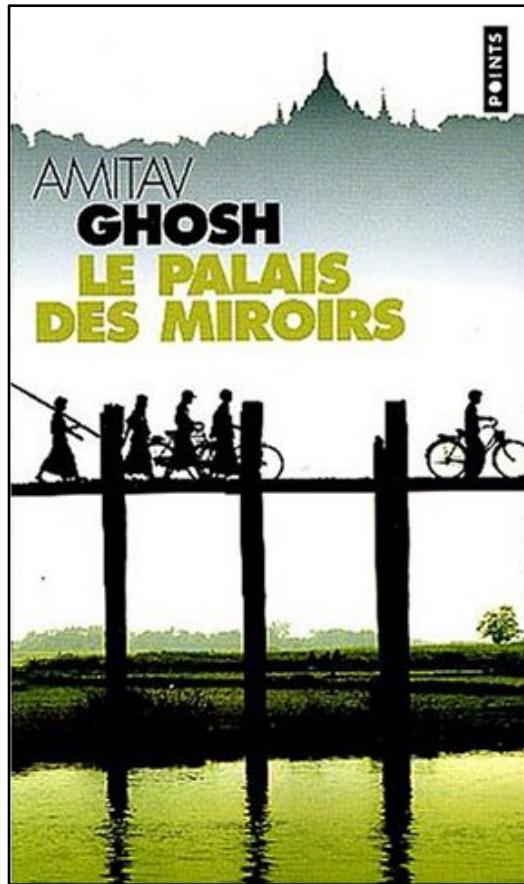
Export data as a set of relations

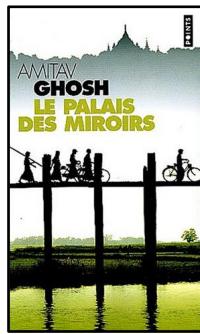


Notes on exporting the data

- Relations form a graph
 - Nodes refer to “real” data or some literal
 - We’ll defer dealing with the graph representation
- Data export doesn’t necessarily mean physical conversion of the data
 - relations can be generated on-the-fly at query time
- All of the data need not be exported

Same book in French...

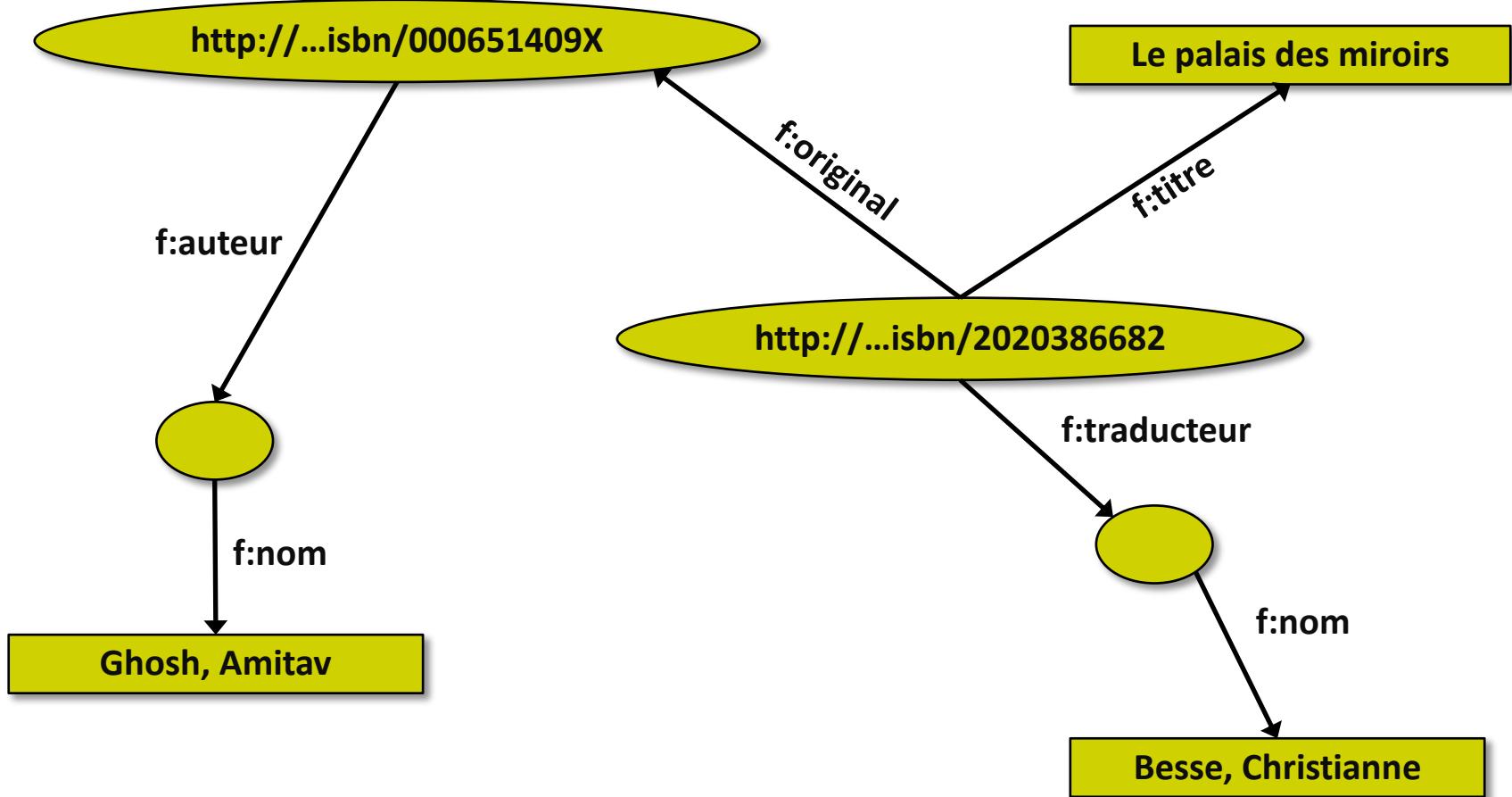
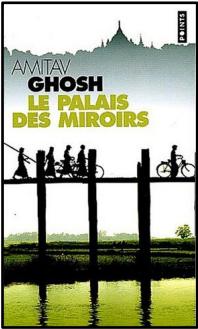




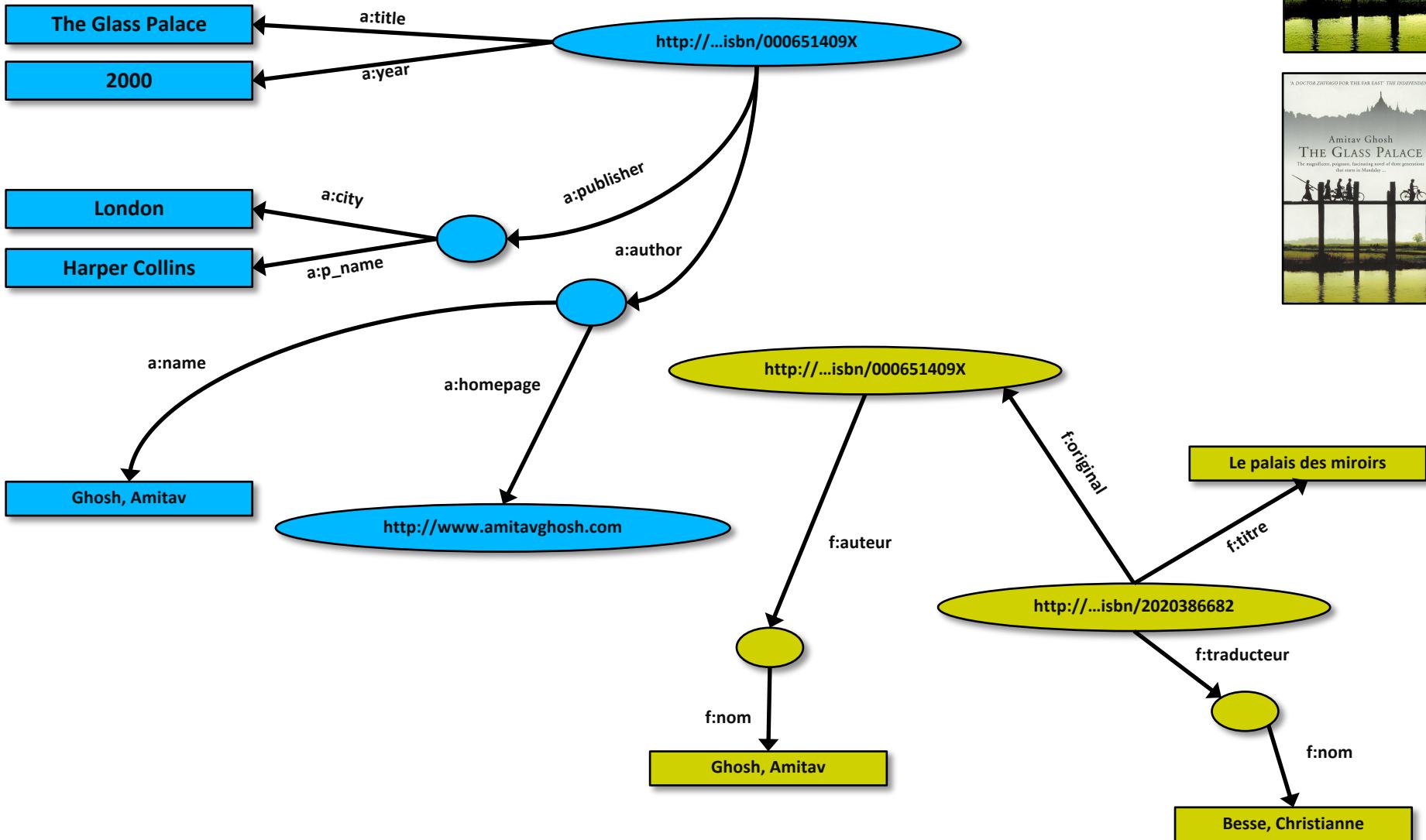
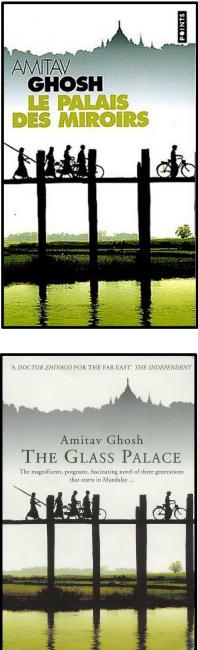
Bookstore data (dataset “F”)

A	B	C	D
1	ID	Titre	Traducteur
2	ISBN 2020286682	Le Palais des Miroirs	\$A12\$
3			
4			
5			
6	ID	Auteur	
7	ISBN 0-00-6511409-X	\$A11\$	
8			
9			
10		Nom	
11	Ghosh, Amitav		
12	Besse, Christianne		

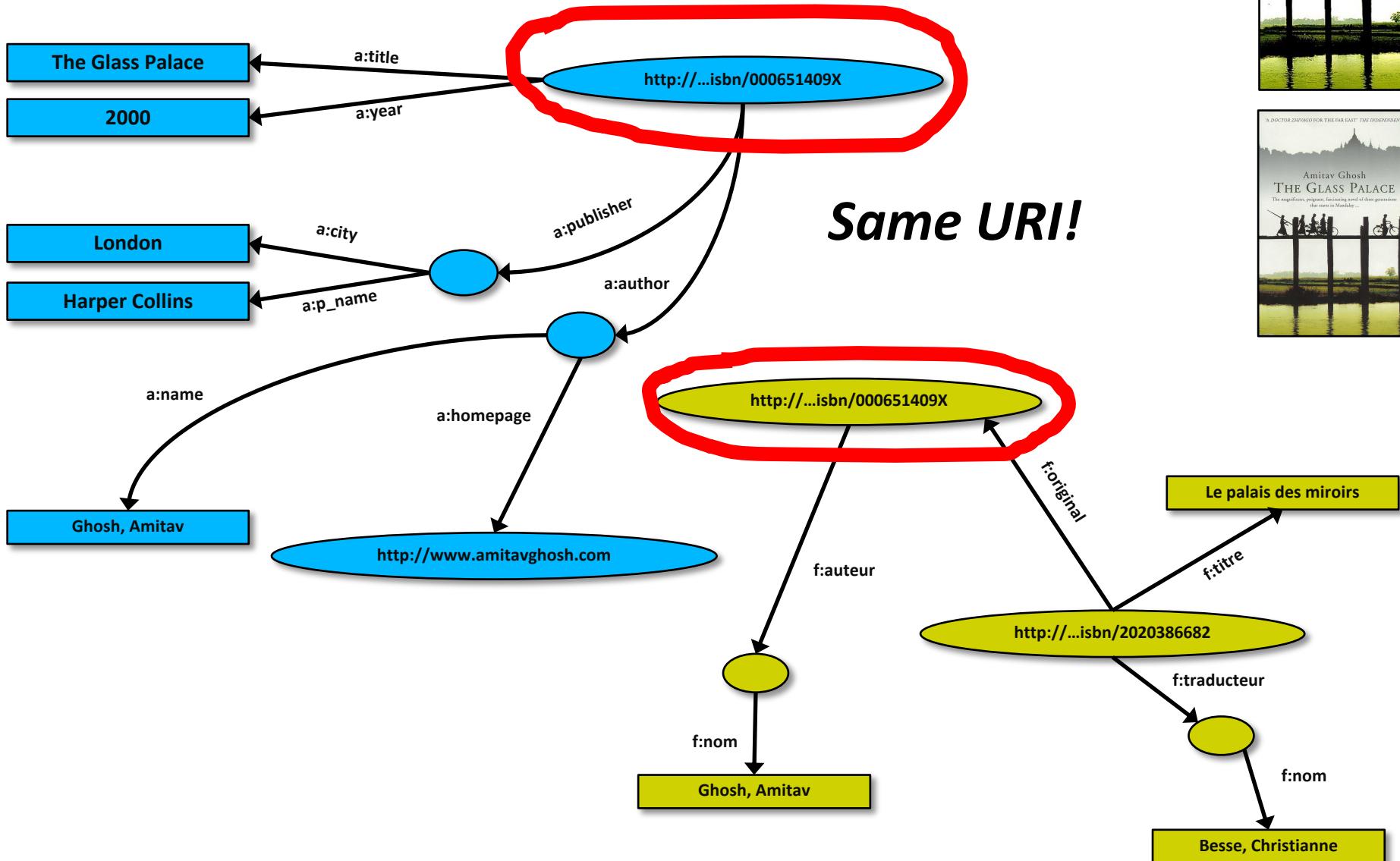
Export data as a set of relations



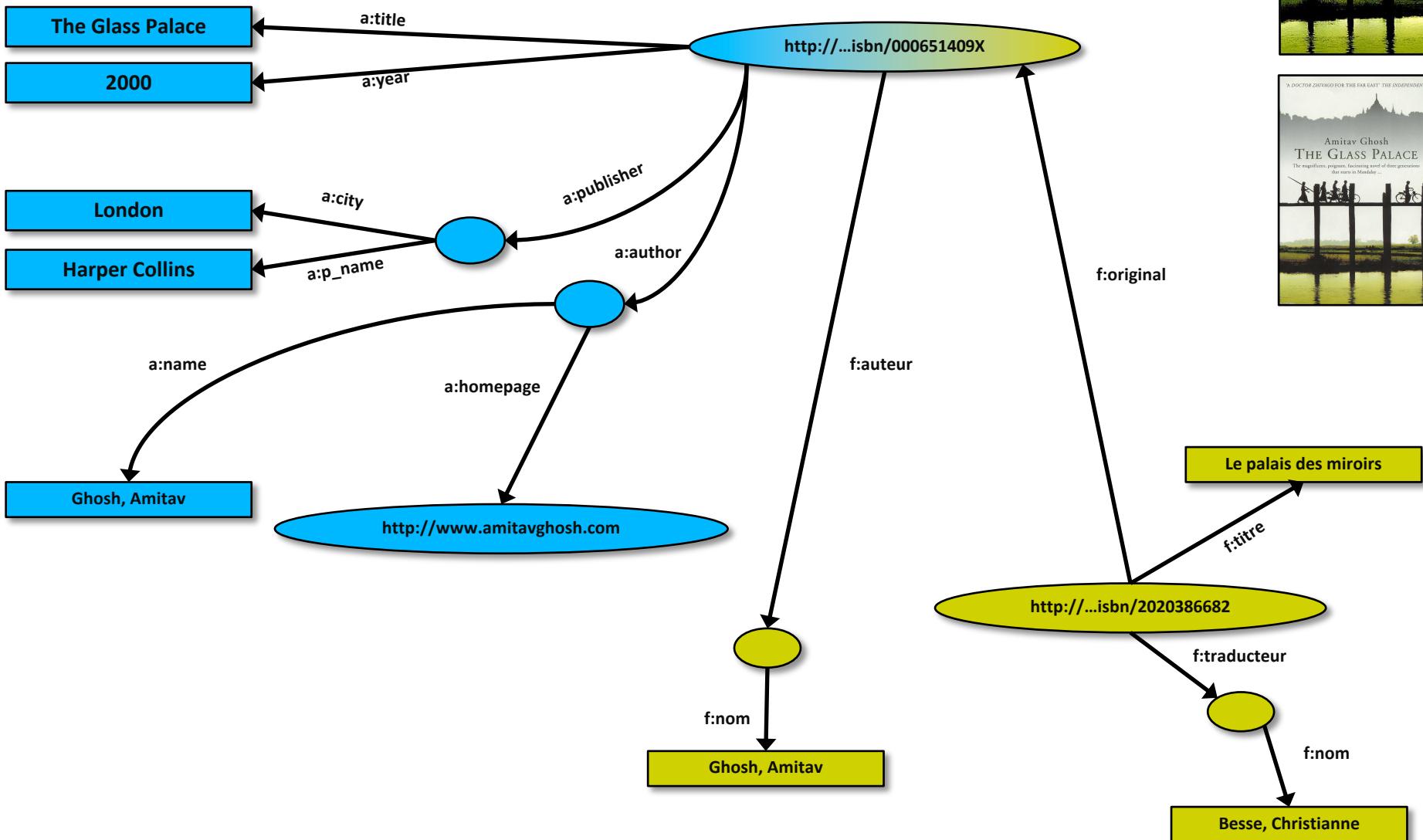
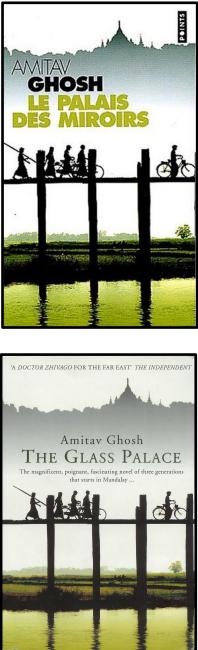
Start merging your data



Merging your data

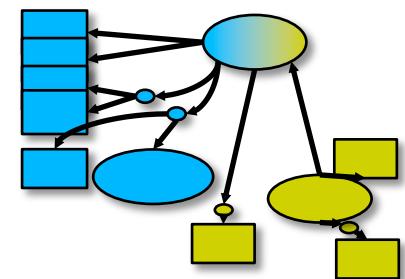


Merging your data



Start making queries...

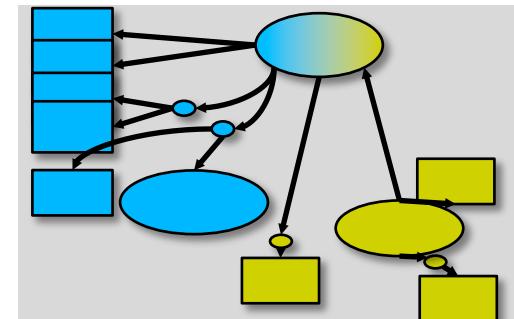
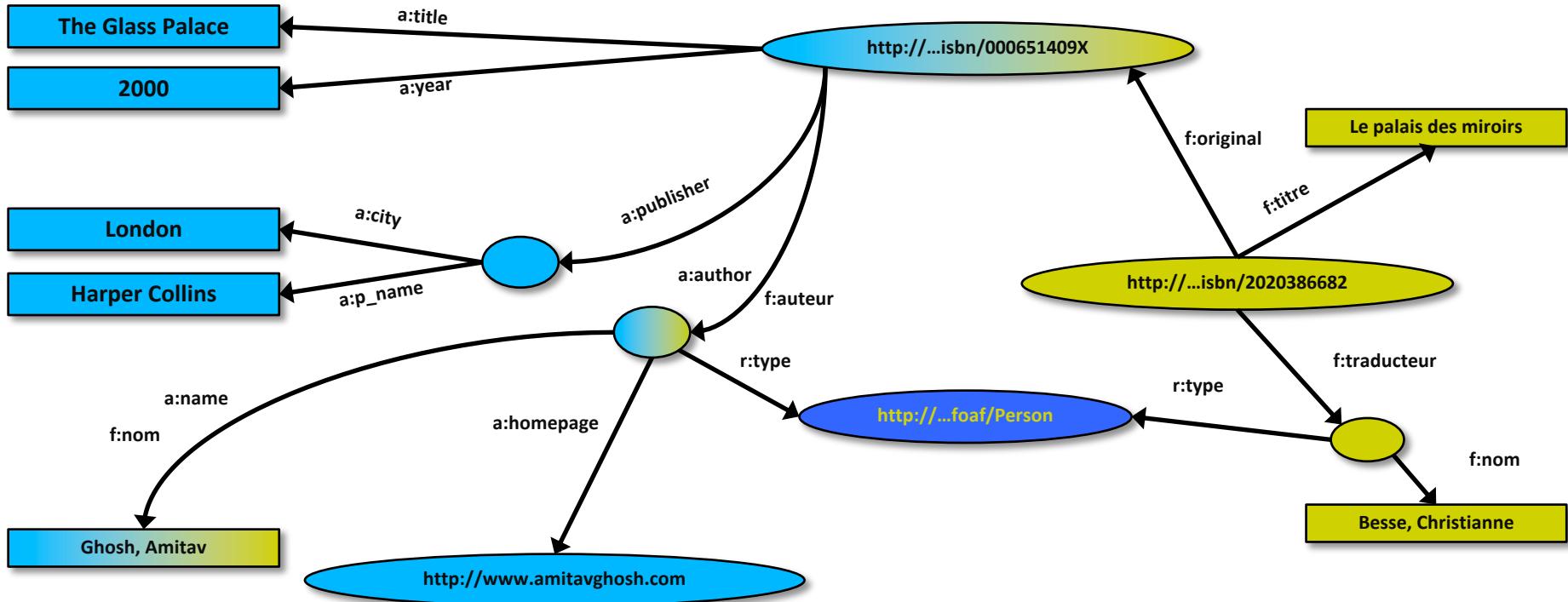
- User of data “F” can now ask about the title of the original
- This information is not in the dataset “F”...
- ...but can be retrieved by merging with dataset “A”!



However, more can be achieved...

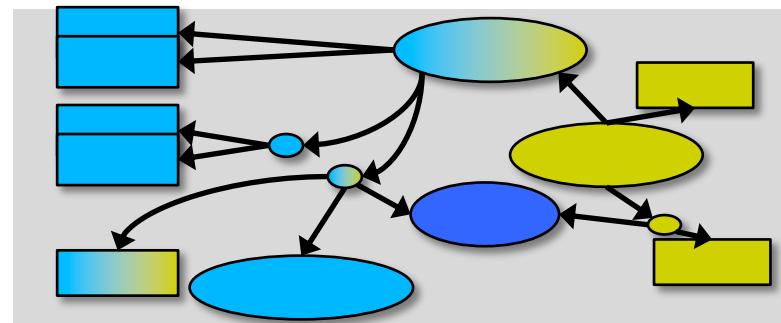
- Maybe *a:author* & *f:auteur* should be the same
- But an automatic merge doesn't know that!
- Add extra information to the merged data:
 - *a:author* *same as* *f:auteur*
 - both identify a “Person”
 - Where *Person* is a term that may have already been defined, e.g.:
 - A “Person” is uniquely identified by a full name, homepage, Facebook page, Google+ page or email address
 - It can be used as a “category” for certain type of resources

Use this extra knowledge



This enables richer queries

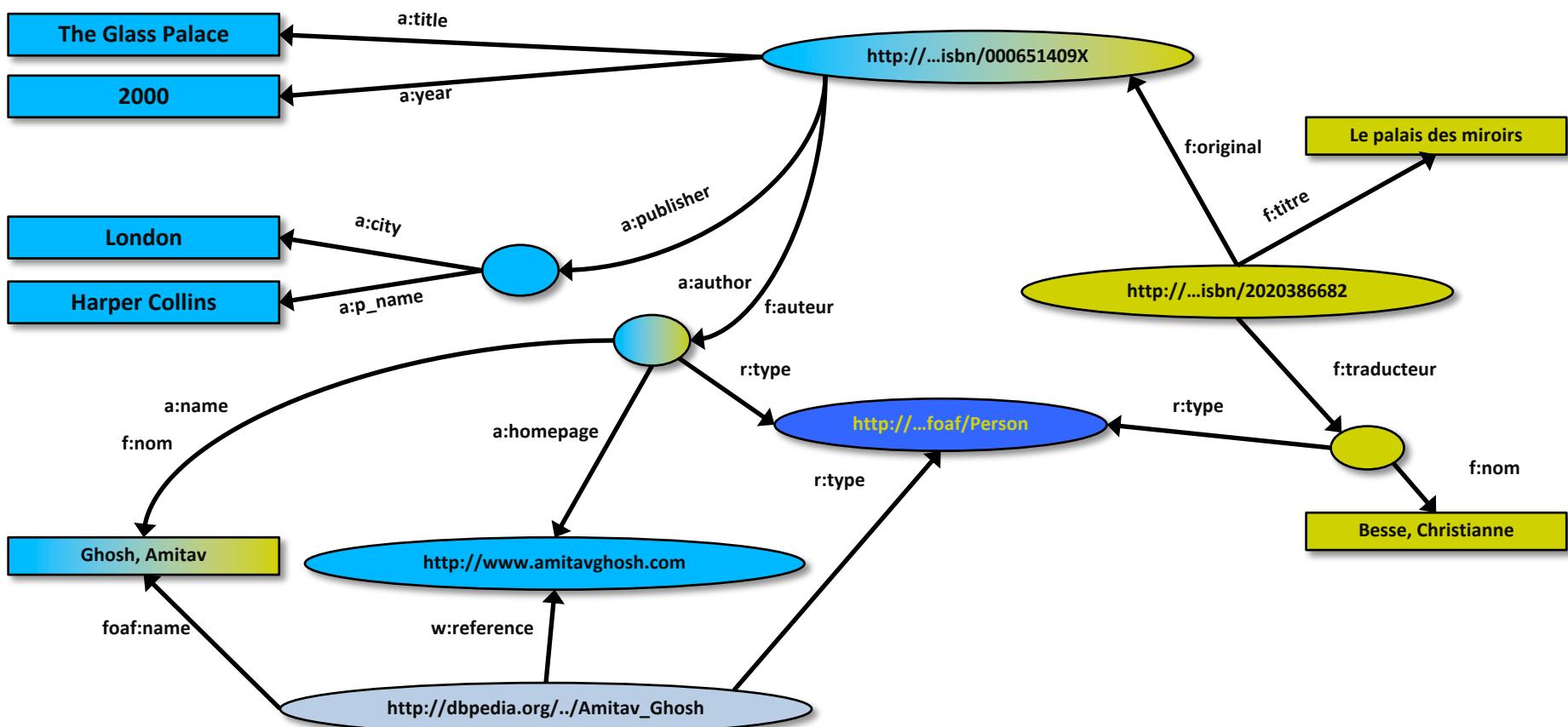
- User of dataset “F” can now query:
 - “donnes-moi la page d'accueil de l'auteur de l'original”
 - well... “give me the home page of the original's ‘auteur’”
- The information is not in datasets “F” or “A”...
- ...but was made available by:
 - Merging datasets “A” and datasets “F”
 - Adding three simple extra statements
 - Inferring the consequences



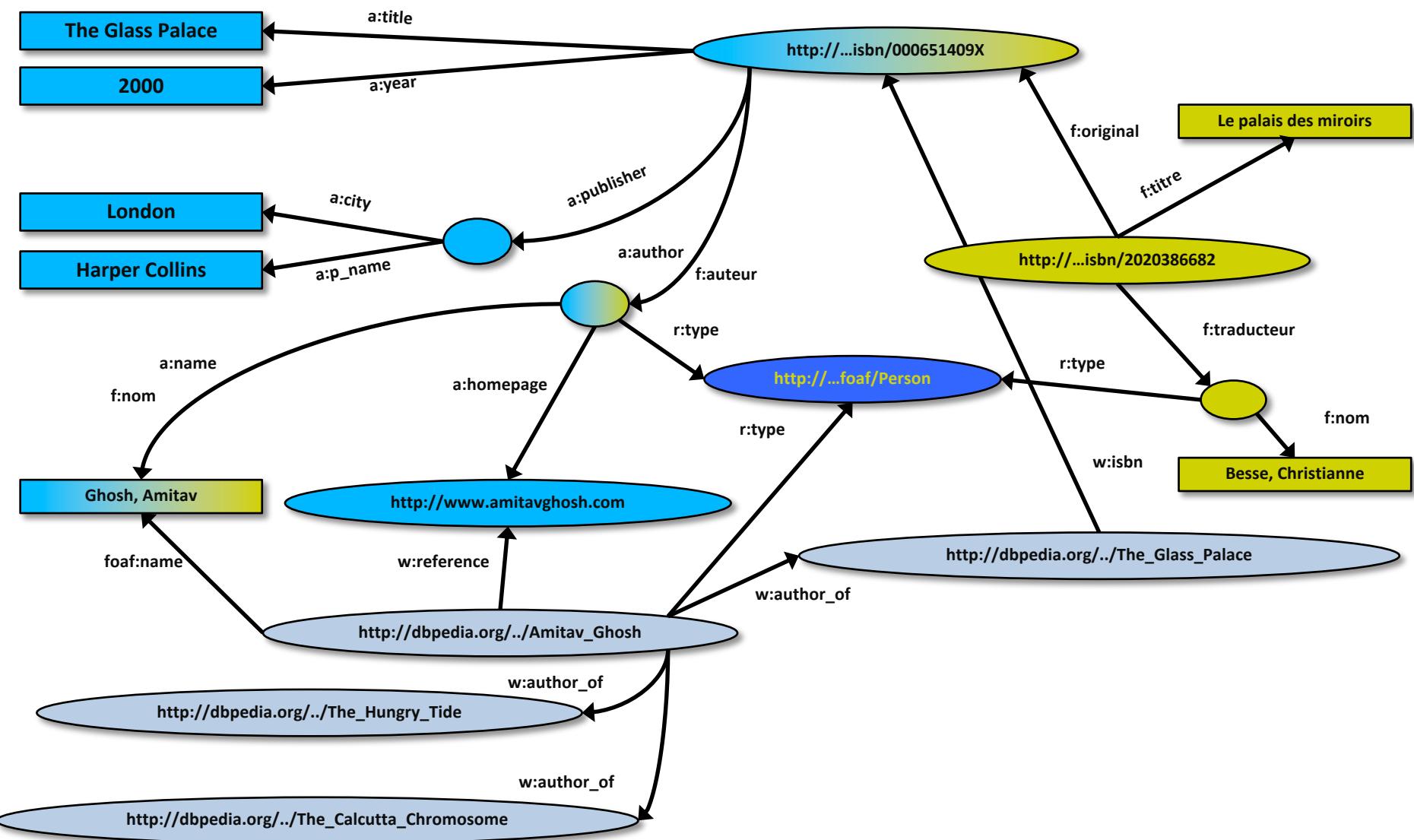
Combine with different datasets

- Using, e.g., the “Person”, the dataset can be combined with other sources
- For example, data in Wikipedia can be extracted using dedicated tools
 - e.g., the “[DBpedia](#)” project can extract the “infobox” information from Wikipedia already...

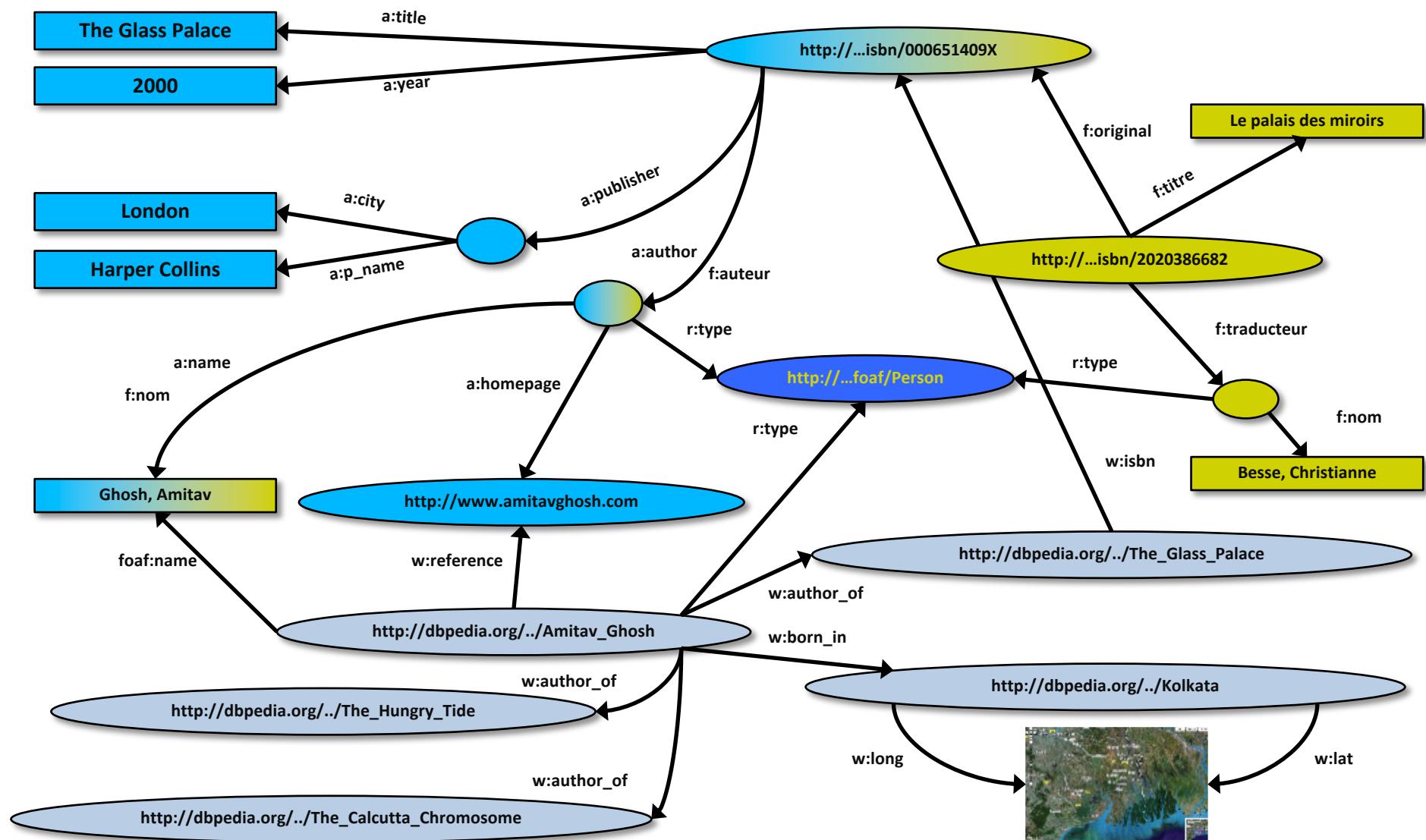
Merge with Wikipedia data



Merge with Wikipedia data



Merge with Wikipedia data



Is that surprising?

- It may look like it but, in fact, it should not be...
- What happened via automatic means is done every day by human Web users!
- What is needed is a way to let machines decide when classes, properties and individuals are the same or different

This can be even more powerful

- Add extra knowledge to the merged datasets
 - e.g., a full classification of various types of library data
 - geographical information
 - etc.
- This is where ontologies, rules, etc., come in
 - ontologies/rule sets can be relatively simple and small, or huge, or anything in between...
- Even more powerful queries can be asked as a result

So where is the Semantic Web?

The Semantic Web provides technologies to make such integration possible!

Key integration datasets, like DBpedia, have emerged