## **Egyptian E-Learning University (EELU) Faculty of Computers and Information Technology**



### The Web Engineering 3

#### Introduction to Semantic Web

Lecture 1

Introduction to Semantic Web

Presented by **Prof. Khaled Wassif** 

## **Course Topics**

- > Introduction to the semantic web.
- > Semantic web technologies and layered approach.
- > Structured web documents in XML.
- > Describing web resources in basic elements of Resource Description Framework (RDF).
- > Web Ontology Language: OWL.
- Ontologies Applications.

#### **Course References**

- 1. Grigoris Antoniou, Paul Groth, Frank van Harmelen, Rinke Hoekstra, "A Semantic Web Primer", 2012.
- 2. John Domingue, Dieter Fensel, James A. Hendler, "Introduction to the Semantic Web Technologies", 2011.

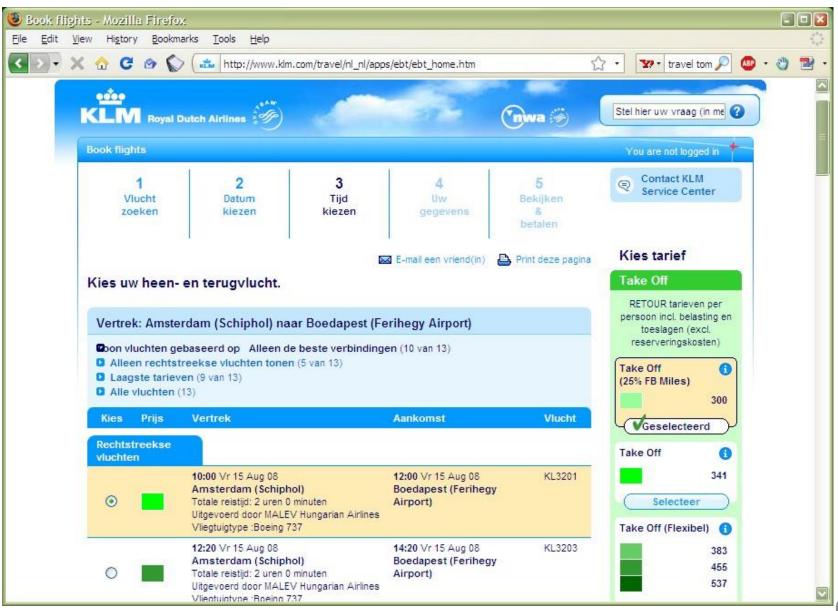
#### **Lecture 1 Outline**

- Practical example showing the current web data management.
- > What are the problems with the web?
- > What is the semantic web?
- Knowledge Management (KM)

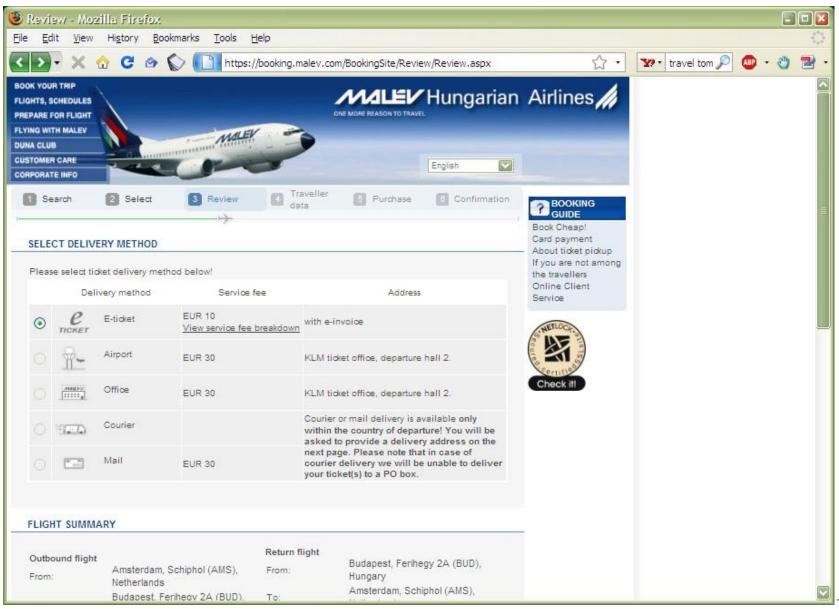
## Let's organize a trip to Budapest using the Web!

Step 1: You try to find a proper flight with ...

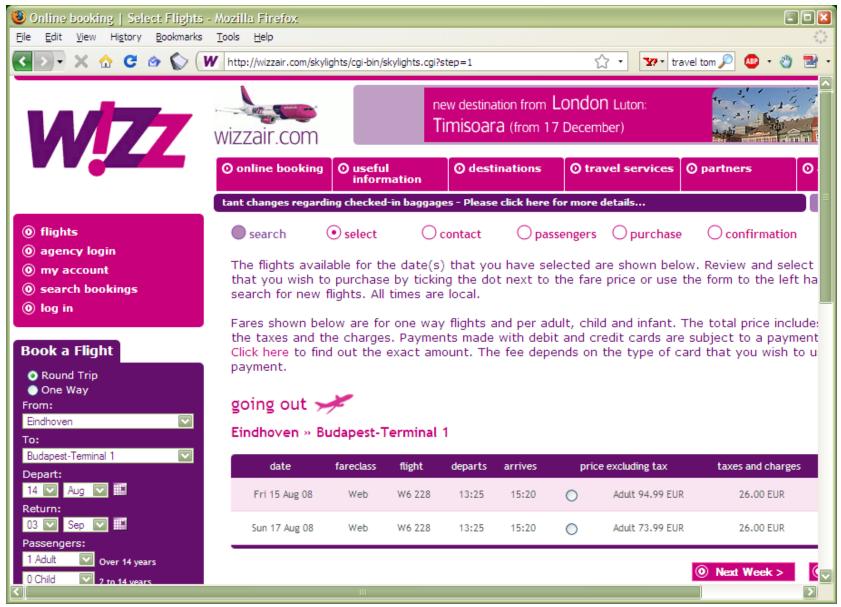
#### ... a big, reputable airline, or ...



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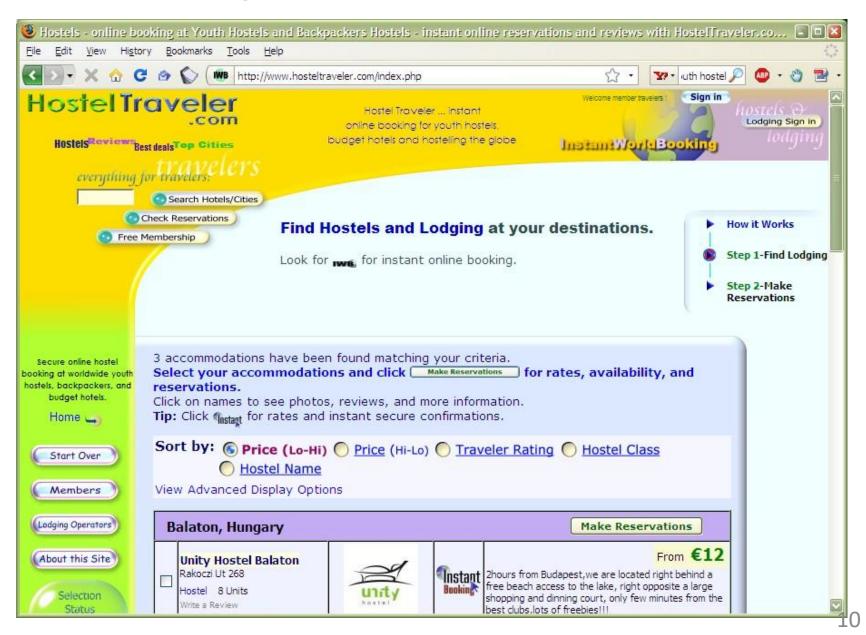


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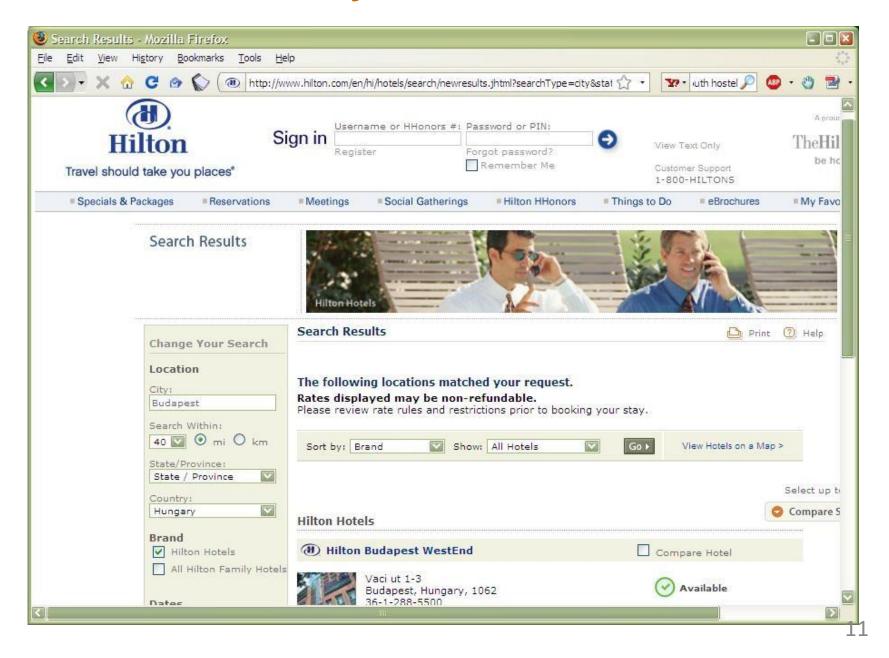
Step 1: You try to find a proper flight with ...

Step 2: You have to find a hotel, so you look for...

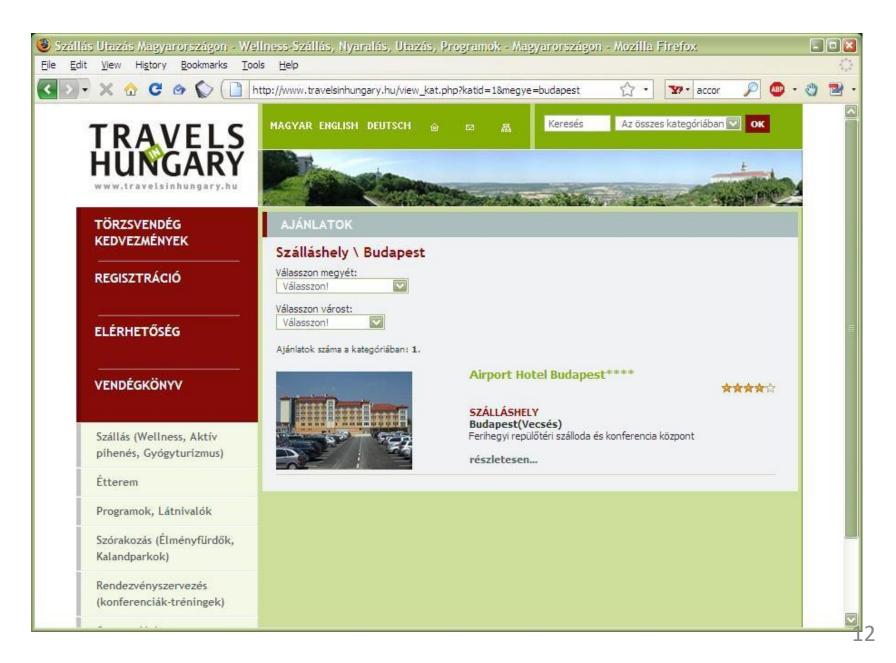
#### ... a really cheap accommodation, or ...



#### ... or a really luxurious one, or ...



#### ... an intermediate one ...



## Let's organize a trip to Budapest using the Web!

Step 1: You try to find a proper flight with ...

#### Step 2: You have to find a hotel, so you look for...

> oops, that is a problem, the page is in Hungarian that almost nobody understands, but...

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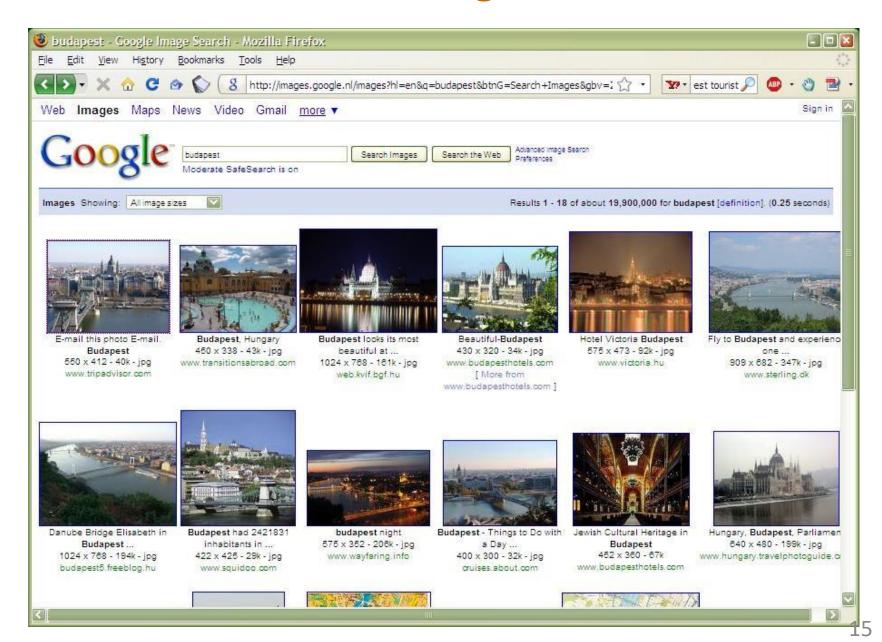
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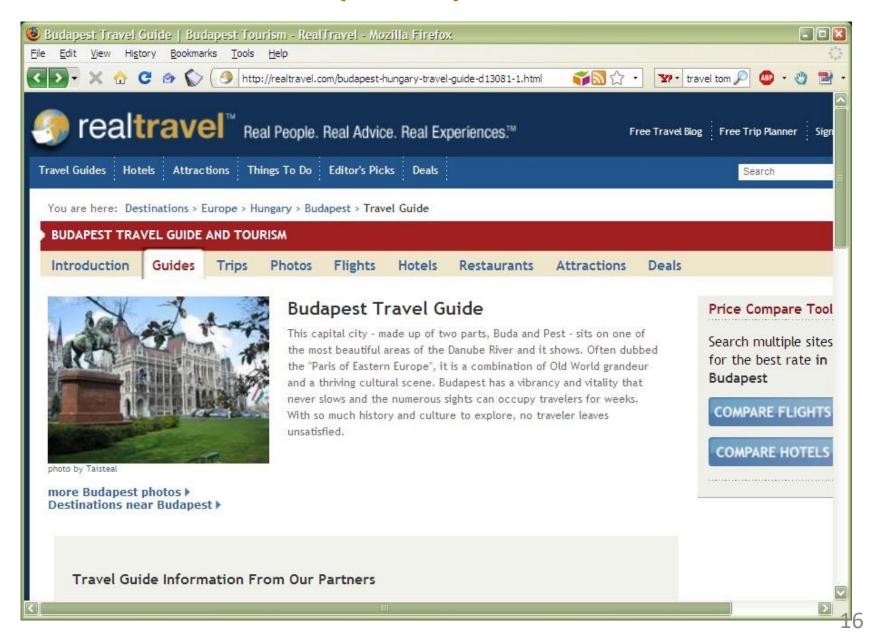
> oops, that is no good, the page is in Hungarian that almost nobody understands, but...

Step 3: You may want to watch some photos about the city you will visit...

#### ... on Google ...



#### ... or a (social) travel site



#### ... on Flickr ...



**Flickr** community: home to tens of billions of photos and 2 million groups.

## What happened here?

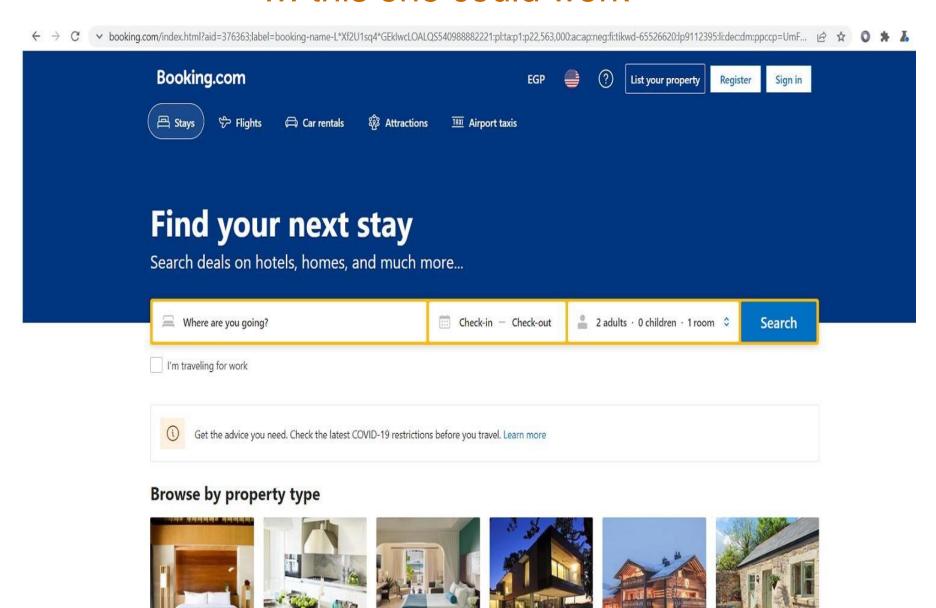
- 1. You had to consult a large number of sites, all different in style, purpose, possibly language...
- 2. You had to mentally integrate all those information to achieve your goals
- 3. We all know that, sometimes, this is a long and complex process!
- All those pages are only the user interface that displays on the sites: (there are two main issues)
  - \* The real *data* is hidden somewhere in databases, XML files, Excel sheets, ...
  - \* You have only access to what the Web page designers allow you to see in the interface.

## What happened here?

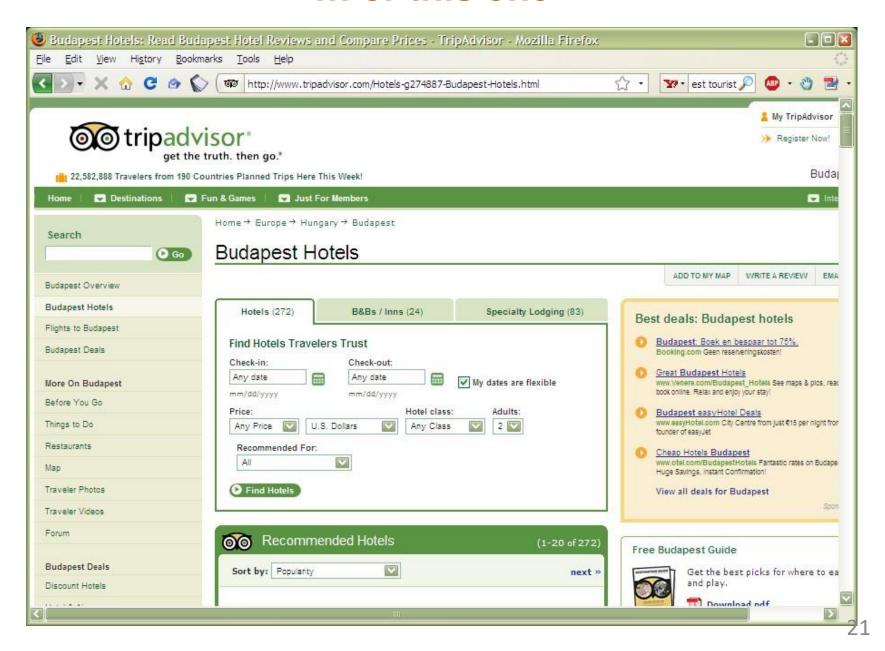
<u>Mashup websites</u>: is a web page, or web application, that uses content from more than one source to create a single new service displayed in a single graphical user interface such as Booking website (www.booking.com)

- Specialized sites (TripAdvisor, Booking, Expedia) do a bit more:
  - they gather and combine data from other sources (usually with the approval of the data owners)
  - but they still control how you see those sources
- But sometimes you want to personalize: access the original data and combine it yourself!

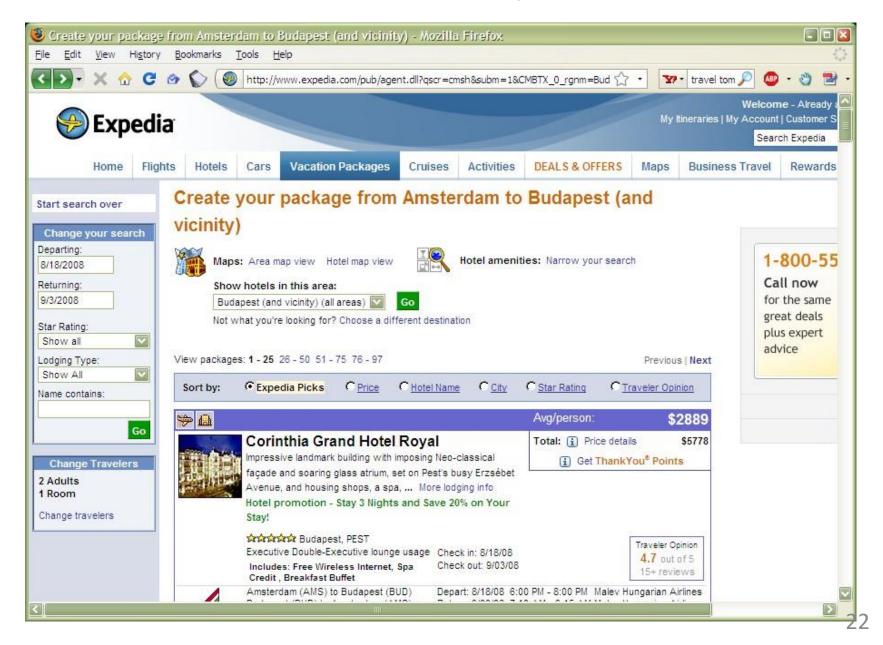
#### ... this one could work



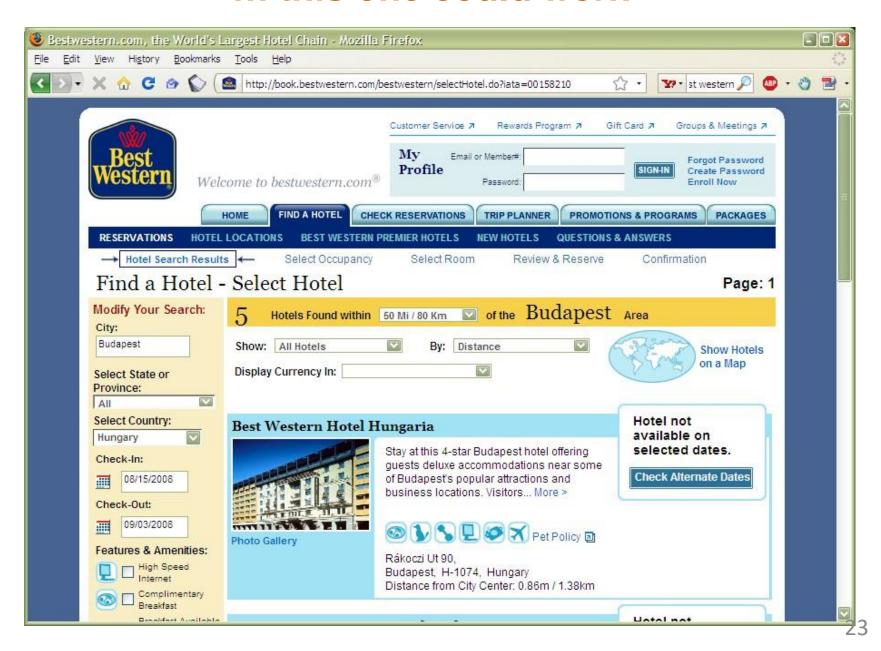
#### ... or this one



#### ... like this one, or...



#### ... this one could work



## What would we be looking forward to reach?

- Use the data on the Web by the same way as we do with documents:
  - Be able to link to data (independently of their presentation).
  - \* Allow for applications to exploit the data directly.
  - Use that data by the way I want (present it, mine it, connect it, etc.)
  - \* Agents, programs, scripts, etc., should be able to interpret part of that data

We would like to extend the current Web to a <u>standard</u> way for a "Web of data"

### What would we be looking forward to reach?

- > What we need for a Web of Data:
  - \* Use Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs) to publish full data, not only the interface that developer designed.
  - Allow the data to link to other data according to its types and meaning.
  - \* Characterize/classify the data and the links (the "terms") to cover some extra meaning.
  - Use standards for all these!

#### **Lecture Outline**

- Practical example showing the current web data management.
- > What are the problems with the web?
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- Knowledge Management (KM)

#### What are the Problems with the current Web?

- The amount of information on the Web is huge and amazing sizes.
- The trillions of web resources cover every topic of human interest.
- There are two specific problems:
  - 1. Accessing data.
  - 2. Enabling delegation or authorization (Some level of automation needed)

### The First Problem: Accessing data

- > Documents are indexed and accessed via plain text:
  - That is, a string-based matching algorithms is used to retrieve documents.
  - This creates problems for ambiguous terms.
  - For example, "Paris" can refer to: the capital of France, history of Paris, French films, or referring to some events in Paris.
- Current Web activities are not well supported by software tools
  - Except for keyword-based search engines (e.g. Google)

#### **Problems of Keyword-Based Search Engines**

#### The First Problem: Accessing Data

- Results are highly sensitive to vocabulary.
- Human involvement is necessary to interpret and combine results.
- Results of Web searches are not accessible by other software tools.

# Problems of Keyword-Based Search Engines The Second Problem: Enabling Delegation

- When users browse the Web, their computers act simply as requesting devices.
  - Displaying text, graphics, audio, and video content.
  - ➤ All conclusion and computation is left to the user
- Delegating tasks such as integration of information, data analysis, and meaningful to machines became urgent and not available in **KBSE**.
- Now in reality, the meaning of Web content is not machine-accessible: lack of semantics.

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#### What is the Semantic Web?

- 1) The Semantic Web is an extension of the World Wide Web through standards set by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).
  - The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is an international community where member organizations is a full-time staff, and the public work together to develop Web standards.
- 2) It provides software programs with machine interpretation of metadata of the published information and data.
  - Metadata is "data that provides information about other data". In other words, it is "data about data.

#### What is the Semantic Web?

3) In other words, we add further data descriptors to existing content and connect data on the Web.

#### The goals of the Semantic Web:

- Is to make internet data content machine-readable and detailed accessible.
- Use intelligent techniques to take advantage of these representations.
- The Semantic Web will gradually evolve out of the existing Web, it is not a race to the current <u>WWW</u>.

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### **Knowledge Management (KM)**

- ➤ <u>Knowledge Management (KM)</u>: is the process of <u>creating</u>, sharing, using, and managing the knowledge and information of an organization's data using content management systems.
- There are two examples of KM methods:
  - **Portal**: is an idea of a website that offers a broad range of services, such as e-mail, search, news, quotes, and stocks.
  - Dashboard: is a user interface that, organizes and presents of information in a way that is easy to read.

## **Knowledge Management (KM)**



### Limitations or challenges of Current Knowledge Management Technologies

- > Searching information:
  - Keyword-based search engines.
- > Extracting information
  - Human involvement necessary for browsing, retrieving, interpreting, combining.
- Maintaining information
  - Inconsistencies in terminology, outdated information.
- Viewing information
  - Impossible to define views on Web knowledge

## Relationship bet. Semantic Web and Knowledge Management

- Semantic Web enabling and enhancing knowledge management through:
  - \* Knowledge will be organized in conceptual methods according to its meaning.
  - ❖ Automated tools for maintenance and knowledge discovery.
  - Semantic query answering.
  - \* Query answering over several documents.
  - ❖ Defining who may view certain parts of information (even parts of documents) will be possible.

# Thank you

**Prof. Khaled Wassif**